

2022. 3월학기 중3 수능완성

<어법연습>

5/19-20 (목/금)까지 틀린 것을 고르고 고쳐오기

1) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

I was diving alone in about 40 feet of water when I got a terrible stomachache. I was sinking and ① hardly able to move. I could see my watch and knew there was only a little more time on the tank before I would be out of air. ② That was hard for me to remove my weight belt. Suddenly I felt a prodding from behind me under the armpit. My arm was ③ being lifted forcibly. Around into my field of vision ④ came an eye. It seemed to be smiling. It was the eye of a big dolphin. Looking into that eye, I knew I was safe. I felt that the animal was protecting me, ⑤ lifting me toward the surface.

2) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① Practically anything of value requires that we take a risk of failure or being rejected. This is the price we all must pay for achieving the greater rewards ② lying ahead of us. To take risks means you will succeed sometime but never to take a risk means that you will never succeed. Life is filled with a lot of risks and challenges and if you ③ will want to get away from all these, you will be left behind in the race of life. A person ④ who can never take a risk can't learn anything. For example, if you never take the risk to drive a car, you can never learn to drive. If you never take the risk of being rejected, you can never have a friend or partner. Similarly, by ⑤ not taking the risk of attending an interview, you will never get a job.

3) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

It can be tough to settle down to study when there ① are so many distractions. ② Most young people like to combine a bit of homework with quite a lot of instant messaging, chatting on the phone, ③ to update profiles on social-networking sites, and checking emails. While ④ it may be true that you can multi-task and can focus on all these things at once, try to be honest with yourself. It is most likely that you will be able to work best if you concentrate on your studies but allow yourself regular breaks — every 30 minutes or so — ⑤ to catch up on those other pastimes.

4) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Simply providing students with complex texts ① is not enough for learning to happen. ② Assign students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and ③ deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them ④ to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text-based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, ⑤ which is critical for understanding complex texts.

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5) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Since a great deal of day-to-day academic work is ① boring and repetitive, you need to be well motivated to keep doing it. A mathematician sharpens her pencils, works on a proof, tries a few approaches, gets nowhere, and ② finishes for the day. A writer sits down at his desk, produces a few hundred words, decides they are no good, throws them in the bin, and hopes for better inspiration tomorrow. To produce something worthwhile — if it ever happens — may require years of such fruitless labor. The Nobel Prize-winning biologist Peter Medawar said that about four-fifths of his time in science ③ was wasted, adding sadly that “nearly all scientific research leads nowhere.” ④ That kept all of these people going when things were going badly was their passion for their subject. Without such passion, they would ⑤ have achieved nothing.

6) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Just think for a moment of all the people upon ① whom your participation in your class depends. Clearly, the class requires a teacher ② to teach it and students to take it. However, it also ③ depends on many other people and organizations. Someone had to decide when the class would be held and in what room, communicate that information to you, and ④ enroll you in that class. Someone also had to write a textbook, and with the assistance of many other people — printers, editors, salespeople, and bookstore employees — it has arrived in your hands. Thus, a class that seems to involve just you, your fellow students, and your teacher ⑤ are in fact the product of the efforts of hundreds of people.

7) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The dish you start with ① serves as an anchor food for your entire meal. Experiments show that people eat ② nearly 50 percent greater quantity of the food they eat first. If you start with a dinner roll, you will eat more starches, less protein, and ③ less vegetables. Eat the healthiest food on your plate first. As age-old wisdom suggests, this usually means starting with your vegetables or salad. If you are going to eat something ④ unhealthy, at least save it for last. This will give your body the opportunity ⑤ to fill up on better options before you move on to starches or sugary desserts.

8) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Recently I was with a client who ① had spent almost five hours with me. As we were parting for the evening, we reflected on what we had covered that day. ② Even though our conversation was very collegial, I noticed that my client was holding one leg at a right angle to his body, seemingly wanting to take off on its own. At that point I said, “You really ③ do have to leave now, don’t you?” “Yes,” he admitted. “I am so sorry. I didn’t want to be rude but I have to call London and I only have five minutes!” Here was a case ④ which my client’s language and most of his body revealed nothing but positive feelings. His feet, however, were the most honest communicators, and they clearly told me that as ⑤ much as he wanted to stay, duty was calling.

◆ collegial: 평등하게 책임을 지는

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9) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Certainly praise is critical to a child's sense of self-esteem, but when ① given too often for too little, it kills the impact of real praise when it is called for. Everyone ② needs to know they are valued and appreciated, and praise is one way of expressing such feelings — but only after something *praiseworthy* ③ has accomplished. Awards are supposed to be *rewards* — reactions to positive actions, honors for *doing something well*. The ever-present danger in handing out such honors too lightly is that children may come to depend on them and do only those things ④ that they know will result in prizes. If they are not sure they can do ⑤ well enough to earn merit badges, or if gifts are not guaranteed, they may avoid certain activities.

10) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

James Van Der Zee ① was born on June 29, 1886, in Lenox, Massachusetts. The second of six children, James grew up in a family of creative people. At the age of fourteen he ② received his first camera and took hundreds of photographs of his family and town. By 1906, he had moved to New York, married, and was taking jobs to support his growing family. In 1907, he moved to Phoetus, Virginia, ③ where he worked in the dining room of the Hotel Chamberlin. ④ During this time he also worked as a photographer on a part-time basis. He opened his own studio in 1916. World War I had begun and many young soldiers came to the studio to have their pictures ⑤ take. In 1969, the exhibition, *Harlem On My Mind*, brought him international recognition. He died in 1983.

11) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

People have higher expectations as their lives get better. However, the ① higher the expectations, the more difficult it is to be satisfied. We can increase the satisfaction we feel in our lives by controlling our expectations. Adequate expectations leave room for many experiences to be pleasant surprises. The challenge is to find a way to have proper expectations. One way to do this is by keeping wonderful experiences ② rarely. No matter ③ what you can afford, save great wine for special occasions. Make an elegantly ④ styled silk blouse a special treat. This may seem like an act of denying your desires, but I don't think it is. On the contrary, it's a way to make sure ⑤ that you can continue to experience pleasure. What's the point of great wines and great blouses if they don't make you feel great?

12) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Acoustic concerns in school libraries are ① much more important and complex today than they were in the past. Years ago, before electronic resources were such a vital part of the library environment, we had only to deal with noise produced by people. Today, the widespread use of computers, printers, and other equipment ② has added machine noise. People noise has also increased, ③ because group work and instruction are essential parts of the learning process. So, the modern school library is no longer the quiet zone it once ④ was. Yet libraries must still provide quietness for study and reading, because many of our students want a quiet study environment. Considering this need for library surroundings, it is important to design spaces where unwanted noise can be eliminated or at least ⑤ keep to a minimum.

◆ acoustic: 소리의

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13) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

We make decisions based on ① what we think we know. It wasn't too long ago that the majority of people believed the world was flat. This perceived truth impacted behavior. During this period, there was very ② few exploration. People feared that if they traveled too far they might fall off the edge of the earth. So for the most part they didn't dare to travel. It wasn't until that minor detail was revealed — the world is round — ③ that behaviors changed on a massive scale. Upon this discovery, societies began ④ to travel across the planet. Trade routes were established; spices were traded. New ideas, ⑤ like mathematics, were shared between societies which allowed for all kinds of innovations and advancements. The correction of a simple false assumption moved the human race forward.

14) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Mirrors and other smooth, shiny surfaces reflect light. We see reflections from such surfaces because the rays of light ① form an image on the retina of our eyes. Such images are always reversed. Look at ② yourself in a mirror, wink your right eye and your left eye seems to wink back at you. You can use a mirror to send a coded message to a friend. Stand a mirror upright on the table, so that a piece of paper on the table can be ③ clearly seen in the mirror. Now write a message that looks right when you look in the mirror. Keep your eyes on the reflected image while you are writing and not on your paper. After a little practice, it will be easier ④ to be written "backwards." When your friend receives such a message he will be able to read it by ⑤ holding the paper up to a mirror.

15) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Benjamin Franklin once suggested that a newcomer to a neighborhood ask a new neighbor ① to do him or her a favor, citing an old maxim: He that has once done you a kindness will be more ready to do you another than he ② whom you yourself have obliged. In Franklin's opinion, asking someone for something was the most useful and immediate invitation to social interaction. Such asking on the part of the newcomer ③ providing the neighbor with an opportunity to show himself or herself as a good person, at first encounter. It also meant that the latter could now ask the former for a favor, in return, ④ increasing the familiarity and trust. In that manner, both parties could overcome ⑤ their natural hesitancy and mutual fear of the stranger.

◆ oblige: ~에게 친절을 베풀다

16) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Many of us live our lives without ① examining why we habitually do what we do and think what we think. Why do we spend so much of each day ② working? Why do we save up our money? If ③ pressed to answer such questions, we may respond by saying "because that's what people like us do." But there is nothing natural, necessary, or inevitable about any of these things; instead, we behave like this because the culture we belong to ④ compel us to. The culture that we inhabit shapes how we think, feel, and act in the most pervasive ways. It is not in spite of our culture that we are who we are, but ⑤ precisely because of it.

◆ pervasive: 널리 스며있는

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17) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Fast fashion refers to trendy clothes designed, created, and sold to consumers as quickly as possible at ① extremely low prices. Fast fashion items may not cost you much at the cash register, but they come with a serious price: tens of millions of people in developing countries, some just children, work long hours in dangerous conditions to make them, in the kinds of factories often ② labeled sweatshops. Most garment workers are paid barely enough ③ to survive. Fast fashion also hurts the environment. Garments are manufactured using toxic chemicals and then transported around the globe, ④ made the fashion industry the world's second-largest polluter, after the oil industry. And millions of tons of discarded clothing ⑤ piles up in landfills each year.

◆ sweatshop: 노동착취공장

18) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

If you ask a physicist how long it would take a marble to fall from the top of a ten-story building, he will likely answer the question by ① assuming that the marble falls in a vacuum. In reality, the building is surrounded by air, which applies friction to the falling marble and ② slows it down. Yet the physicist will point out that the friction on the marble is so small ③ that its effect is negligible. Assuming the marble falls in a vacuum ④ to simplify the problem without substantially affecting the answer. Economists make assumptions for the same reason: Assumptions can simplify the complex world and make it easier to understand. To study the effects of international trade, for example, we might assume that the world ⑤ consists of only two countries and that each country produces only two goods. By doing so, we can focus our thinking on the essence of the problem. Thus, we are in a better position to understand international trade in the complex world.

19) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In a competitive environment, such as a college admissions process or a job application situation, almost everyone has strong qualifications. Almost everyone has facts in their favor. But how valuable ① are facts alone? Think back to the most recent lecture or presentation you ② attended. How many facts do you remember from it? If you're like most people, you can't recall ③ many, if any. Chances are good, however, that you remember stories, anecdotes, and examples from the event, even if you can't ④ think of their exact context. The average person today is flooded with facts and data, and we let most of this pass through our brains with minimal retention or reaction — unless something makes the information ⑤ stands out in a meaningful way. That's where story comes in.

◆ retention: 기억

20) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

If you follow science news, you will have noticed that cooperation among animals ① has become a hot topic in the mass media. For example, in late 2007 the science media widely reported a study by Claudia Rutte and Michael Taborsky suggesting that rats display ② that they call "generalized reciprocity." They each provided help to an unfamiliar and unrelated individual, based on their own previous experience of ③ having been helped by an unfamiliar rat. Rutte and Taborsky trained rats in a cooperative task of pulling a stick to obtain food for a partner. Rats who had been helped previously by an unknown partner ④ were more likely to help others. Before this research was conducted, generalized reciprocity ⑤ was thought to be unique to humans.

Part I | Questions 01~05

Choose the best answer for the blank.

- 01 A: Samantha seems really pleased.
B: She received nothing but praise _____ her progress report.
(a) at
(b) to
(c) on
(d) with
- 02 A: I don't think I can finish this pizza.
B: _____. Let's put it in the refrigerator.
(a) Either I can't
(b) Either can't I
(c) Neither I can
(d) Neither can I
- 03 A: Is it OK if we listen to something else?
B: Sure. I'll listen to _____ you'd prefer.
(a) that
(b) which
(c) whatever
(d) whichever
- 04 A: The local sculpture show was _____ more disappointing than I expected.
B: That's unfortunate to hear.
(a) so
(b) far
(c) that
(d) very
- 05 A: Aren't you happy that it's snowing out?
B: I am, but I don't like _____.
(a) how cold gets it during winter
(b) how cold it gets during winter
(c) how it gets cold during winter
(d) how gets it cold during winter

Part II | Questions 06~13

Choose the best answer for the blank.

- 06 Our eyewear shop will have your glasses _____ in 24 hours or less.
- (a) repair
 - (b) repairing
 - (c) repaired
 - (d) to repair
- 07 The high school girl's singing was like _____ of a professional vocalist.
- (a) it
 - (b) one
 - (c) her
 - (d) that
- 08 When I was in college, my siblings and I _____ always trying to find time to talk on the phone.
- (a) am
 - (b) are
 - (c) was
 - (d) were
- 09 In 1952, the war between Taiwan and Japan _____ after both nations signed the Treaty of Taipei.
- (a) resolved
 - (b) was resolved
 - (c) has resolved
 - (d) has been resolved
- 10 There's always _____ if you need assistance.
- (a) for help someone you can reach
 - (b) someone for help you can reach
 - (c) help you can reach someone for
 - (d) someone you can reach for help