2018년도 수능

1. He was the only photographer (granting/granted) backstage access for the Beatles’ final full concert and also shot the Rolling Stones on their historic 1972 tour.

2. Rather incredibly, one archaeologist employed by a treasure hunting firm (saying/said) that as long as archaeologists are given six months to study shipwrecked artifacts before they are sold, no historical knowledge is lost!

3. *Apocalypse Now*, a film produced and directed by Francis Ford Coppola, (gaining/gained) widespread popularity, and for good reason.

4. The setting, time period, dialogue and other incidental details are changed but the fundamental narrative and themes of *Apocalypse Now* are the same as (that/those) of Heart of Darkness.

5. The typical scenario in the less developed world is one (which/in which) a very few commercial agriculturalists are technologically advanced while the vast majority are incapable of competing.

6. The essential argument here is that the capitalist mode of production is affecting peasant production in the less developed world in such a way as to limit the production of staple foods, thus (causing/caused) a food problem.

7. Hence, raising awareness of children from a very early age about the particular characteristics of SNS and the potential long-term impact of a seemingly trivial act (is/are) crucial

8. A study of food preferences among the Hadza hunter-gatherers of Tanzania found that honey was the most highly (preferring/preferred) food item, an item that has the highest caloric value.

9. These appear to be specific evolved mechanisms, designed to deal with the adaptive problem of food selection, and (coordinate/coordinated) consumption patterns with physical needs.

10. Control over direct discharge of mercury from industrial operations (is/are) clearly needed for prevention.

11. Facilitating the voluntary construction of highly homogeneous social networks of scientific communication therefore (allows/allow) individuals to filter the potentially overwhelming flow of information.

12. In this regard, even a journey through the stacks of a real library can be more fruitful than a trip through today’s (distributing/distributed) virtual archives, because it seems difficult to use the available “search engines” to emulate efficiently the mixture of predictable and surprising discoveries that typically result from a physical shelf-search of an extensive library collection.

<정답>

granted/said/gained/those/in which

causing/is/preferred/coordinate/is

allows/distributed

1. 사진작가인 그에게 비틀즈의 마지막 콘서트 백스테이지 접근이 주어진 것이므로 granted가 맞다.
2. employed가 고고학자를 꾸며주는 p.p.이므로 동사 said가 필요하다.
3. 영화 이름 뒤에 나온 삽입구를 지워보면 동사 gained가 필요함을 알 수 있다.
4. that이면 영화를 받고 those면 details를 받을 수 있는데 문맥 상 details를 받는 게 적절하다.
5. 해당 부분 뒤가 완전하므로 in which를 써야 한다.
6. and나 which같은 연결사가 없으므로 동사를 쓸 수 없고 causing을 써야 한다.
7. 해당 문장의 주어는 raising(동명사) 이므로 단수동사 is를 써야 한다.
8. 꿀은 선호되는 음식이므로 preferred를 써야한다.
9. 문맥상 and는 deal과 (designed to) coordinate를 연결한다.
10. 해당 문장의 주어는 operations가 아닌 control이므로 단수동사 is를 써야 한다.
11. 해당 문장의 주어는 facilitating(동명사)이므로 단수동사 allows를 써야 한다.
12. 가상의 보관소를 분배하는 것이 아닌 분배된 가상 보관소를 여행한다는 뜻이므로 distributed를 써야 한다.

2018년도 6월 모평

1. Studies show that the best career choices tend to (ground/ be grounded) in things you’re good at, more so than your interests and passions

2. Infants who are able to sit alone (granting/are granted) an entirely different perspective on the world than are those who spend much of their day on their backs or stomachs.

3. In experimental research by Arpan and Roskos-Ewoldsen, stealing thunder in a crisis situation, as opposed to allowing the information to be first disclosed by another party, (resulting/resulted) in substantially higher credibility ratings.

4. Weighing all of these factors can take up so much of your working memory that it becomes (overwhelming/overwhelmed).

5. As a result, they shy away from MST, rationalizing (what/that) because they are not

coaching elite athletes, mental skills training is less important.

6. As athletes move up the competitive ladder, they become more (homogeneous/homogeneously) in terms of physical skills.

7. So consumers rely on the knowledge of health care providers to determine (what/that) services are needed, even though they stand to make more money by ordering more services.

8. Geologists think in terms of billions of years for the age of Earth and its oldest rocks ― numbers (what/that), like the national debt, are not easily comprehended.

9. For example, we would like to know the rate of natural soil formation from solid rock to determine (what/whether) topsoil erosion from agriculture is too great.

10. Likewise, understanding how climate has changed over millions of years (is/are) vital to properly assess current global warming trends.

11. Theories of all sorts promote the view that there are ways by which disagreement can be processed or managed so as to make (it/them) disappear.

12. We can argue that tool-making, one of the fundamental distinguishing features of primate cognition, (depends/depend) on this ability, since a tool does not exist in a ready-made form in the natural environment and has to be imagined in order to be made.

13. As improbable as this may seem, the bodily fluids of aquatic animals show a strong similarity to oceans, and indeed, most studies of ion balance in freshwater physiology (document/documenting) the complex regulatory mechanisms by which fish, amphibians and invertebrates attempt to maintain an inner ocean in spite of surrounding fresh water .

14. It is these sorts of unexpected complexities and apparent contradictions that make ecology so (interesting/interested).

15. Teddy bears that had a more baby-like appearance― however slight this may have been initially ― (was/were) thus more popular with customers.

16. In this way, the selection pressure built up by the customers (resulted/resulting) in the evolution of a more baby-like bear by the manufacturers

17. These will be performed note for note because both the vocal and piano parts have been (painstaking/painstakingly) written down by the composer with an ear for how each relates to the other.

18. In mature markets, breakthroughs that lead to a major change in competitive positions and to the growth of the market (is/are) rare.

19. However, (facing/faced) with a loss of customers, the competition responded by opening on Saturdays as well.

20. When you are living on the verge of starvation, a slight downturn in your food reserves (makes/make) a lot more difference than a slight upturn.

21. Anthropologists who study people still living in hunter-gatherer societies have discovered (what/that) they regularly make choices designed to produce not the best opportunity for obtaining a hyperabundant supply of food but, instead, the least danger of ending up with an insufficient supply.

22. In other words, people everywhere have a strong motivation to avoid falling below the level that will feed (them/themselves) and their families.

23. According to many sociologists, the study of what our society calls ‘art’ can only really progress if we drop the highly specific and (ideological/ideologically) loaded terminology of ‘art’, ‘artworks’ and ‘artists’, and replace these with the more neutral and less historically specific terms ‘cultural forms’, ‘cultural products’ and ‘cultural producers’.

<정답>

be grounded/are granted/resulted/overwhelmed/ that

homogeneous/ what/ that/ whether/ is

it/ depends/document/ interesting/were

resulted/ painstakingly/ are/ faced/ makes

that/ themselves/ideologically

1. ground에 대한 목적어가 없으므로 수동 형태인 be grounded가 적절하다.
2. 영유아에게 새로운 관점이 주어진다고 해석되므로 are granted가 적절하다.
3. 해당 문장의 주어 stealing thunder의 동사가 필요하므로 resulted가 적절하다.
4. it이 working memory를 받고 무엇을 overwhelm 하는지에 대한 목적어가 없으므로 overwhelmed가 적절하다.
5. because절을 지우고 뒤를 보면 문장이 완전하므로 접속사 that을 써야한다.
6. 운동선수들의 신체적 능력이 동질적이게 되므로 형용사 보어 homogeneous를 써야한다.
7. 문맥상 ‘어떤 서비스들이 필요한지’로 해석되므로 의문사 what을 써야한다.
8. 선행사 numbers가 있으므로 관계대명사 that을 써야한다.
9. 해당부분의 뒤가 완전한 문장이므로 접속사 whether을 써야한다.
10. understanding(동명사)이 주어이므로 단수동사 is를 써야한다.
11. 사라지게 하는 것은 이론들이 아니라 disagreement이므로 it을 써야한다.
12. tool-making이 주어이므로 단수동사 depends를 써야한다.
13. most studies의 동사가 필요하므로 document를 써야한다.
14. ecology는 흥미를 느낄 수 없으므로 interesting을 써야한다.
15. appearance가 아닌 Teddy bears가 주어이므로 복수동사 were를 써야한다.
16. built up 부분은 pressure를 꾸며주는 p.p.이므로 동사 resulted를 써야한다.
17. 동사구 have been written down을 꾸며주는 부사 painstakingly를 써야한다.
18. the market이 아닌 breakthroughs가 주어이므로 복수동사 are를 써야한다.
19. 문맥상 손님들의 감소를 마주하게 된 것이므로 수동 분사 faced를 써야한다.
20. a slight downturn이 주어이므로 단수동사 makes를 써야한다.
21. 해당부분 뒤가 완전한 문장이므로 접속사 that을 써야한다.
22. feed의 주체와 대상이 같으므로 재귀대명사 themselves를 써야한다.
23. loaded terminology 이하를 꾸며줄 수 있는 부사 ideologically를 써야한다.

2018년도 9월 모평

1. Our class offers you full life-saving expertise (what/that) you can then use to deliver vital support in emergencies.

2. Whenever that’s true, it’s time to rethink (what/that) we’re doing.

3. The restructuring of a problem can be caused by unsuccessful attempts in solving the problem, leading to new information (bringing/being brought) in while the person is thinking.

4. The Securities and Exchange Commission that monitors American stock markets (forces/forcing) firms to meet certain reporting requirements before their stock can be listed on exchanges such as the New York Stock Exchange.

5. Such reporting helps ensure that private investors have reliable information (which/on which) to base their investment decisions.

6. It is not hunted or eaten by any other animals in Guam and is therefore at the top of its food chain, which has led the snake to increase (dramatic/ dramatically) in number.

7. Most people’s perception in these matters (is/are) not very sharp.

8. Things that in real life are imperfectly realized, merely hinted at, and entangled with other things appear in a work of art complete, entire, and (free/freely) from irrelevant matters.

9. No doubt, Louise’s mother had learned this threatening tactic from her own mother, and, in the absence of any other parenting tools she knew of, she said it to her own children, regardless of (what/whether) it worked.

<정답>

that/ what/ being brought/ forces/ on which

dramatically/ is/ free/ whether

1. 선행사 expertise를 받는 목적격 관계대명사 that을 써야한다.
2. doing의 목적어가 없으므로 접속사 that이 아닌 what을 써야한다.
3. 정보가 (무언가를) 만드는 것이 아닌 만들어 진 것이므로 being brought를 써야한다.
4. stock markets가 아닌 Commission이 주어이므로 단수동사 forces를 써야한다.
5. 명사 decisions는 전치사 on을 필요로 하므로 on which를 써야한다.
6. to increase를 꾸며줄 수 있는 부사 dramatically를 써야한다.
7. perception이 주어이므로 단수동사 is를 써야한다.
8. appear의 보어자리 이므로 형용사 free를 써야한다.
9. worked가 자동사이므로 접속사 whether를 써야한다.