

016 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Most city dwellers are exposed to noise at levels with the potential to degrade hearing ability over time. Loud noise is the leading cause of hearing loss: exposure to excessive noise has made millions of Americans a little ① deaf. Loud noise can do more than just ② degrade hearing ability. In a study conducted at a public school located next to subway tracks, researchers found that the noise level inside the classrooms ③ faced the subway tracks reached 89 decibels, a level ④ at which the doctors recommend ear protection for prolonged exposure. Besides, students in the noisiest classrooms were significantly poorer at reading tests than ⑤ were students in quieter classrooms on the other side of the building.

017 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In a study, Group A watched a two-minute clip from the film Home Alone that showed the family eating pizza and drinking Pepsi. The drink is mentioned by name by an adult, and in the course of the clip quite a bit of (A)[**it / which**] spills on the table. Group B also saw a two-minute clip from Home Alone featuring a scene with the family eating unbranded macaroni and cheese along with a glass of milk. After the screenings, both sets of subjects (B)[**offered / were offered**] a choice of Pepsi or Coke to drink: 62 percent of Group A, which had seen the Pepsi clip, chose the Pepsi compared with 42 percent of Group B, which had seen the non- Pepsi clip. (C)[**Compare / Compared**] this result to national sales figures, in which only 25 percent of cola sales are Pepsi versus 75 percent Coke. Essentially, viewing the Pepsi in a popular film had a significant influence on the subjects' choice.

018 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Historically, the first fossil fuel to ①be used extensively was coal. In the early eighteenth century, regions of the world that had readily available coal deposits were able to switch to this new fuel and ②participate in a major social change known as the Industrial Revolution. The Industrial Revolution involved the invention of machines that replaced human and animal labor in the manufacturing and transport of goods. Central to this change was the invention of the steam engine, ③which could convert heat energy into the energy of motion. The steam engine enabled the large-scale mining of coal. The source of energy for steam engines ④was either wood or coal; wood was quickly replaced by coal in most cases. Nations without a source of coal or those ⑤possessed coal reserves that were not easily exploited did not participate in the Industrial Revolution.

019 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Schoolteacher Carol Tateishi writes that in her Asian upbringing, she was taught ①that silence is a sign of self-reliance and strength. She interviewed five Asian American secondary school students from various ethnic backgrounds. Even though their families spanned 100 years of immigration, some recurrent themes ②emerged, such as “you’re not supposed to say too much” and “talk could cause disrespect and harsh feelings.” The girls who entered U.S. schools as English language learners ③feared speaking up because they were self-conscious about their language skills. Another girl mentioned that girls “were not supposed to speak unless ④speaking to.” Restraint in speech was valued by these students and their families, whereas speaking in class ⑤is taken as intellectual engagement and meaning-making in U.S. classrooms.

020 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Empathy is made possible by a special group of nerve cells called mirror neurons. These special cells enable us to “mirror” emotions. Mirror neurons were first discovered by Italian scientists who, while looking at the activity of individual nerve cells inside the brains of monkeys, (A)[**noticed / noticing**] that neurons in the same area of the brain were activated whether the animals were performing a particular movement or simply observing another monkey perform the same action. It appeared as though the cells in the observer’s brain “mirrored” the activity in the performer’s brain. A similar phenomenon takes place when we watch someone (B)[**experiencing / experienced**] an emotion and feel the same emotion in response. The same neural systems get activated in a part of the insula, (C)[**it / which**] is part of the mirror neuron system, and in the emotional brain areas associated with the observed emotion.

021 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

How animals perceive death has been a longstanding puzzle. That animals understand death and grieve for their losses (A)[is / are] no longer a question. For example, in her *Coming of Age With Elephants*, biologist Joyce Poole describes a mother elephant grieving for a stillborn baby who cried, and (B)[spends / spent] days on end desperately trying to revive her child. On another occasion Poole saw a troop moving through the forest when one of them fell over and died. The elephants spent a long time trying to revive their companion before moving off into the jungle, only to return the next day for further ceremony. Mark Bekoff, a professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at the University of Colorado, meanwhile, (C)[has / having] observed both magpies and llamas grieving.

*stillborn: 사산된

022 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The Biosphere 2 story shows ① how things are connected in a greenhouse. If the oxygen concentration drops in one part, it drops in all parts; if ants go crazy in one part, they go crazy in all parts. However, less ② obvious to most people is that the entire biosphere is similarly interconnected. For example, over the period of a few months the entire atmosphere of Earth becomes completely mixed. If a cow releases gas in Bangladesh, the methane ③ is added to the atmosphere, by enhancing the greenhouse effect, can help change the climate in Philadelphia. John Donne once said, "No man is an island, entire of itself," but he might just as well ④ have written, "No organism is an island, entire of itself." Every living individual is dependent on other individuals, and ⑤ that dependence is not just on parents, but on unrelated individuals that are part of the same ecosystem.

023 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you go to a bookshop, you will see many books about cookery of the East and the West. This means that people have a great interest in eating, and one would therefore expect food to become tastier in response to this interest. The fact is, however, that all kinds of food are becoming (A)[**increasing** / **increasingly**] unappetizing. When I visit restaurants which I remember as once having served appetizing meals, I am usually (B)[**disappointed** / **disappointing**] to find that the quality of their cookery has become worse. Since a sense of taste indicates the quality of a civilization, any decline in this respect can be said to indicate that of the civilization. The loss of one's sense of taste even in the case of the ordinary dishes (C)[**has** / **have**] quite serious implications.

024 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

With the help of 21st century mediums such as YouTube, people can share their talents worldwide. In 2006, Esmee Denters, a ①17-year-old girl from the Netherlands who was studying to become a social worker, ②posting a home video of herself singing pop songs on YouTube. Using her sister's webcam, Denters revealed her hidden dream of becoming a singer. This ordinary girl never expected ③that her dream would come true by showing her video to strangers around the world. However, her soulful voice was quickly noticed by millions of people, and helped her ④land a record deal with a major record label. The new trend of sharing video clips actually gave her a chance to get noticed by millions of people, ⑤making her a global star.

025 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In marine ecosystems, much of the harvest is restricted to shallow parts of the ocean where bottom-dwelling fish can be easily harvested. The typical method used to harvest bottom-dwelling fish and shellfish (A)[**involves / involving**] the use of trawls, nets which are dragged along the bottom. These nets capture various species, many of which are not commercially valuable. The trawls disturb the seafloor and create conditions that make (B)[**it / them**] more difficult for the fish population to recover. In addition, many of the fish caught are thrown away, which changes the ecological nature of the seafloor. Some people have even argued that the trawl should be banned as a fishing technique (C)[**because / because of**] the damage done to the ocean bottom.

026 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The Greeks' focus on the salient object and its attributes led to ①their failure to understand the fundamental nature of causality. Aristotle explained that a stone falling through the air is due to the stone having the property of "gravity." But of course a piece of wood ②tossed into water floats instead of sinking. This phenomenon Aristotle explained as being due to the wood having the property of "levity"! In both cases the focus is ③exclusively on the object, with no attention paid to the possibility that some force outside the object might be relevant. But the Chinese saw the world as consisting of continuously interacting substances, so their attempts to understand it ④causing them to be oriented toward the complexities of the entire "field," that is, the context or environment as a whole. The notion ⑤that events always occur in a field of forces would have been completely intuitive to the Chinese.