

006 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Creativity expert Michael Michalko writes on his blog at *Psychology Today* that the most important thing students should be taught ①is that everyone “is born a creative, spontaneous thinker.” If students are told they’re creative, they become creative and start working to acquire the skills ②needed to express that creative identity. Conversely, students who accept that they’re not creative ③develop mental blocks that keep them “from trying or attempting anything new.” Michalko says students must also learn that “all creative geniuses work passionately hard and produce incredible numbers of ideas, and most of ④which are bad.” For example, Thomas Edison came up with 3,000 ideas for lighting systems that didn’t work, and of Shakespeare’s 154 sonnets, some “were no better than his contemporaries ⑤could have written, and some were simply bad.”

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

In 1938, an 18-year-old Jesse Mattos had lost his high school ring (A)[**which / when**] he accidentally flushed it down in the toilet at work. At the age of 90, however, Mattos once again proudly wears his ring. While on the job, city worker Tony Congi found the ring, and on the basis of the symbol, recognized it as being from the high school he had graduated from. (B)[**Basing / Based**] on the few clues the ring provided, the graduation year 1938 and the initials JTM, Congi set out to find the owner of the ring. After tracking down a 1938 yearbook, he determined that the only name (C)[**matches / to match**] the initials was Jesse T. Mattos. Congi also found a member of the 1938 graduating class still living in the area. The man Congi found was Mattos' friend, who helped Congi take the last steps to reunite the ring with its owner after 72 years apart.

008 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Many homes still have inefficient water fixtures and appliances. Replacing wasteful toilets, faucets, laundry machines, and dishwashers with efficient versions ①reduces water use by up to 75 percent. The U.S. Congress passed National Plumbing Standards in 1992, requiring all new homes ②to install efficient, low-flow toilets, showerheads, and faucets. Unfortunately, there are still lots of water guzzlers in many homes, with toilets ③being the worst offender. One in four toilets sold today is still a water-wasting 13-liter model, ④caused more than 8 billion liters to be needlessly flushed annually. High-efficiency toilets use as little as 4.5 liters per flush. Another efficient option is the dualflush toilet, ⑤which lets you choose how much water to use.

*guzzler: 대식가

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

Deseada is a small island which belongs to the Lesser Antilles. This island is said to have obtained its name from the desire Christopher Columbus felt of seeing land on his second voyage in 1493. It is twelve miles in length and six miles in width. The part which looks to the north is lower than (A) [it / that] which looks to the south. The island abounds greatly in iguanas, and in a species of birds called fragatas. There is a deep cavern on the island, containing the bones and arms of the Indians, who, it is supposed, (B)[was / were] buried there. In 1762, this island was taken by the English, (C) [who / where] restored it the following year to the French by the Peace of Paris, and since that time it has been in the possession of the latter.

010 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

If you've ever gone snorkeling, you may ①have seen an amazing sight: an entire school of fish suddenly changes direction as one unit. The same goes for flocks of birds. So are they all following the commands of a leader? Researchers have determined that there is no leader or controlling force. Rather, the individual fish or bird is reacting ②almost instantly to the movements of its neighbors in the school or flock. ③Any individual can initiate a movement, such as a change in direction, and this sends out a "maneuver wave," which spreads through the group at an astounding speed. Because individuals can see, or sense, the wave ④coming toward them, they are ready to react more quickly than they would without such advance notice. ⑤That appears to us as simultaneous is actually a kind of "follow your neighbor" behavior moving faster than the eye can see.

*maneuver: 움직임

011 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

What does it mean to be different? How does it feel? Is it okay ①to look different from everyone else at times? Sometimes, maybe even most of the time, it feels safer to blend into the crowd. We don't want to stick out like a sore thumb. However, sometimes it's when we are different ②what we discover new things no one has ever thought of or done before. We don't want to spend our whole lives ③doing only what others do. Perhaps it's good practice to try to do some little thing ④differently once in a while, to stand out from the crowd. We might even like it. After all, if no one ever dares to be different, how will our world ever ⑤change for the better?

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

One of the greatest joys known to man (A)[**is / are**] to take a flight into ignorance in search of knowledge. The great pleasure of ignorance is, after all, the pleasure of being inquisitive. The man who has lost this pleasure or exchanged it for the pleasure of dogma, (B)[**it / which**] is the pleasure of answering, is already beginning to stiffen. One envies so inquisitive a man as Jowett, who sat down to the study of physiology in his sixties. Most of us have lost the sense of our ignorance long before that age. We even become proud of our small hoard of worthless knowledge and regard increasing age itself as a school of omniscience. We forget that Socrates was famed for wisdom not because he was omniscient but because he realized at the age of seventy (C)[**what / that**] he still knew nothing.

*omniscience: 박식

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

Transformers was given a rating of 12A, that is, children under 12 must be accompanied by an adult. However, it was promoted to children as young as three years old through a tie-in with a fast-food chain. The tie-in was designed to make those interested in the film (A)[**buy / bought**] the burgers and those interested in the burgers see the film. But 3-year-olds can't see the film without negotiating with their parents, nor can 4- to 11- year-olds. The way this sort of tie-in (B)[**works / working**] is to dangle the carrot of the unobtainable in front of kids in order to make it even more attractive. A sociologist has suggested that more young kids (C)[**went / go to**] the cinema when ratings were upped in the USA, because this attraction of the forbidden proved a huge marketing pull.

014 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Timing is an essential ingredient of effective communication. If ①possible, do not discuss sensitive matters with someone who is tired, worried about other things, or in a bad mood. ②Nor should you approach someone about an important concern unless you have enough time to discuss the matter thoroughly. Likewise, give careful thought to ③where you will be talking. Unless it is necessary, do not talk about sensitive matters in front of others. Try ④to find a place that is free of such distractions as television, other people, and loud noises. If the person ⑤whom you need to talk is likely to be nervous or suspicious, it may be wise to select a place where he or she will feel relatively secure and comfortable.

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

When politicians are running in local or national elections, they become (A)[**particular** / **particularly**] sensitive to the pressure from citizens advocating their social welfare programs. It is quite natural for politicians in any democracy to meet the citizens' demands, hoping to attract the voters. All is good except for the problem of paying for the programs, or more specifically, (B)[**who** / **whoever**] will pay for the programs. Politicians have to weigh on one hand their public responsibility of doing the right and prudent thing for the long-term interests of citizens and the nation, and on (C) [**another** / **the other**], their personal losses of failure in the election. Since the top priority of most politicians anywhere in the world is to get elected and reelected, prudence over public finance is often outweighed by the fear of getting rejected by the voters.

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.