

고3 마지막 총정리자료(어법) <http://likasuni.com>

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

We often get instructions and tasks passed to us verbally. Though not always the best way, it's certainly the most common. Unfortunately, however, in the heat of the daily battle, sometimes these things can **(A)[forget / be forgotten]**. So it's always a good policy to immediately make a note about any task given to you verbally. This begins your work record for the task or project and **(B)[allows / allowing]** you to have a document to remind you of it. It should be written as soon as possible after it is given so the memory of the instructions (C)[is / are] fresh and you can capture all the detail you were provided.

- |   | (A)          | (B)      | (C) |
|---|--------------|----------|-----|
| ① | forget       | allows   | is  |
| ② | forget       | allowing | are |
| ③ | be forgotten | allows   | are |
| ④ | be forgotten | allowing | is  |
| ⑤ | be forgotten | allows   | is  |

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

However intelligently a building is designed to use natural light, it will always need artificial light as well, partly for the dark parts of the day and partly because **(A)[it / there]** may be areas where natural light cannot reach or where it is not desirable. For example, in buildings that display precious artworks strong ultraviolet light **(B)[is / being]** one of the chief causes of degradation, so using a series of diffusers to scatter the natural light or going for entirely artificial light is a possible solution. Other spaces where natural light may not be desirable include entertainment spaces such as concert halls and theatres, **(C)[where / which]** the lighting needs to focus entirely on the performances. In the times between performances, it is possible to build excitement with a dramatic lighting scheme.

\*degradation 변질 \*\*diffuser 산광기

- |   | (A)   | (B)   | (C)   |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| ① | it    | is    | where |
| ② | it    | being | which |
| ③ | it    | is    | which |
| ④ | there | being | where |
| ⑤ | there | is    | where |

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

In the near future, older people will become the norm rather than the exception. More than half of today's baby boomers will live past age 85, but unless they take the proper steps, many of **(A) [them / whom]** will bear a heavy burden of chronic disease along the way. Enjoying the longer life afforded to us by new public health measures and technology **(B)[mean / means]** maintaining a high standard of health and independence for many more years than most people ever anticipated. Centenarians, who represent the gold standard for aging well, should be society's role models. They are our "resident experts," who can help shape the way we live. People who are serious about remaining productive, enjoying life, and **(C) [manage / managing]** health care costs must learn to follow their admittedly long steps.

\*centenarian 나이가 100세가 넘는 사람

- | (A)    | (B)   | (C)      |
|--------|-------|----------|
| ① them | mean  | manage   |
| ② them | means | managing |
| ③ them | means | manage   |
| ④ whom | mean  | managing |
| ⑤ whom | means | managing |

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

Often the distinction between science and technology is said to be like **(A)[that / it]** between basic and applied knowledge. However, careful historical study reveals that all knowledge is applied. Thus the question turns to communities of practice, with attention to who makes what distinction, where, and why. For example, new knowledge produced in physics might be applied to problems only of interest to theorists and thus be **(B)[labeling / labeled]** "basic," while more "applied" work is relevant to a larger network of communities of practice that might include health professionals, manufacturers or materials science engineers. For a contemporary example of the convergence of knowledge and practice, consider the biotechnology industry, **(C)[where / which]** fundamental processes of genetics and protein chemistry are explored with the goal of developing therapeutic products. Is biotechnology science? Technology? Or both? A new word, technoscience, entered our language toward the end of the twentieth century to help us answer these questions and more.

\*convergence 융합

- | (A)    | (B)      | (C)   |
|--------|----------|-------|
| ① that | labeling | where |
| ② that | labeled  | which |
| ③ that | labeled  | where |
| ④ it   | labeled  | which |
| ⑤ it   | labeling | where |

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5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In all honesty, teachers would not enjoy their work environment quite as much with someone constantly looking over their shoulder, and ① **neither** do the students. Likewise, though group or committee work often ② **leads** to positive results, some tasks are better dealt with by only one person. In ③ **both** cases, the same is true for the creative process of art making in school. Elementary- and middle-school art rooms should provide adequate space for students ④ **work** in small groups, while accommodating individual work space as well. Sometimes, students want and/or need to work alone. This should ⑤ **be** honored.

6. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Ideas are abundant. A highly creative person will have a couple of good ① **ones** before he or she finishes breakfast. And because ideas are all around us in abundance, the practical people who have made enough money to finance your idea ② **is** not likely to be attracted to it unless you take certain steps to develop it and demonstrate that it is not just another "me, too" concept. You need to show that your brainstorm has the potential ③ **to generate** extraordinary profit. In short, you must take your great idea beyond its "Eureka!" phase. ④ **Just as** a chemical process begins with natural material and is processed into a plastic, your idea must, as much as possible, evolve toward its predictable end. Its predictable end is the point at ⑤ **which** the device is most attractive to consumers and investors.

\*abundance 풍부

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7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Being able to look at situations using different frames is ① **critically** important when tackling all types of challenges. Consider the fact that before 1543 people believed that the sun and all the planets ② **revolving** around the earth. To all those who looked to the sky, it seemed obvious that the earth was the center of the universe. But in 1543, Copernicus changed all of that by proposing that the sun ③ **is** actually at the center of the solar system. This was a radical change in perspective - or frame. This shift in point of view dramatically changed the way individuals thought about the universe and their individual roles within ④ **it**. It opened up the world of astronomy and ⑤ **provided** a new platform for inquiry. You, too, can spark a revolution by looking at the problems you face from different perspectives.

8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Diet has been known for many years ① **to play** a key role as a risk factor for chronic diseases. What is apparent at the global level is ② **that** great changes have swept the entire world since the second half of the twentieth century, inducing major modifications in diet, first in industrial regions and more recently in developing countries. Traditional, ③ **largely** plant-based diets have been swiftly replaced by high-fat, energy-dense diets with a substantial content of animal-based foods. But diet, while ④ **critical** to prevention, is just one risk factor. Physical inactivity, now ⑤ **is** recognized as an increasingly important determining factor of health, is the result of a progressive shift of lifestyle towards more sedentary patterns, in developing countries as much as in industrialized ones.  
\*sedentary 주로 앉아서 하는