【1~20】 다음 글을 읽고 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것 혹은 문맥상 적절치 않은 것은?

1. Consider the question often asked by scientists, including even those who are well disposed toward animals, as to ① that the hen suffers from what she has never known. The Oxford researcher Marian Dawkins conducted experiments to determine what hens felt about their homes. Somewhat to her surprise, she found that hens who had been confined to battery cages, cages no larger than a sheet of newspaper, when given the choice between a small outside run with grass and the cages they had known all their lives, ② chose to stay in the cages. And fowl expert Valerie Porter points out ③ that chickens taken from a battery cage "will be in a considerable state of what you might call cultural shock if they ④ are deprived of the only type of environment they have ever known. In fact, they will curl up in a corner in a state of terrified agoraphobia and it will take a great deal of time and patient understanding ⑤ to rehabilitate them to real life."

* battery cage (촘촘히 이어진) 닭장 ** agoraphobia 광장공포증 0083

2. The ① cyclical nature of success and failure has been well established in the field of modern bridge design and engineering, in which experience spans about two centuries. Unfortunately, the lessons learned from failures are too often forgotten in the course of the renewed period of success that takes place in the context of technological ② advance. This masks the underlying fact that the design process now is fundamentally the same as the design process thirty, three hundred, even three thousand years ago. The creative and ③ inherently human process of design, upon which all technological development depends, is in effect timeless. What this means, in part, is that the same cognitive mistakes that were made three thousand, three hundred, or thirty years ago can be made again today, and can be expected to be made ④ indefinitely into the future. ⑤ Promising designs imply failures to make technological progress.

* timeless 시대를 초월하는 0084

3. The popular press deems reshoring to be "bringing manufacturing back home…" from a current location that is not home. The term is agnostic as to whether the manufacturing ① being brought home occurred in a wholly owned facility in an offshore location or in the factory of an offshore supplier. GE, for example, reshored its appliance manufacturing from its production facility in China to the U.S. in its own plant ② to meet the U.S. demand, whereas the U.S.-based Vaniman Manufacturing decided to no longer buy sheet metal fabrication from an overseas supplier and to ③ instead source from a local supplier to meet demand in the U.S. Both would be ④ considerate reshoring (more precisely, reshoring back to the U.S.). Reshoring is fundamentally concerned with where manufacturing activities are ⑤ to be performed, independent of who is performing the manufacturing activities in question — a location decision only, as opposed to a decision regarding location and ownership. * agnostic 관련이 없는 0085

4. Mark Leary and his colleagues led participants to believe that they ① were to perform a group task. Before the task, each participant was asked to write an essay about "what it means to be me" and "the kind of person I would most like to be." The experimenter then gave each person's essay to other participants (in another location), who were asked to indicate who they ② would like to work with in the group setting. The experimenter ignored the participants' actual preferences and randomly assigned some participants to a condition in which they ③ had supposedly been passed over by the others and had to work alone, and other participants to a condition in which they were in high demand by others and worked with a group. Participants in the work-alone condition, who believed they had been excluded, ④ reported lower levels of self-esteem than those involved by the group. Our momentary feelings of self-worth strongly depend on the extent ⑤ which others approve of us and include us. 0086

5. Movies and cartoons sometimes portray scientists as loners in white lab coats, working in isolated labs. In reality, science is an intensely social activity. Most scientists work in teams, which often include both graduate and undergraduate students. And to succeed in science, they help to be a good communicator. Research results have no impact until shared with a community of peers through seminars, publications, and websites. And, in fact, research papers aren't published until they are vetted by colleagues in what is called the "peer review" process. Most of the examples of scientific inquiry described in science textbooks for college students, for instance, have all been published in peer- reviewed journals. * vet 심사하다 0088

6. The immune system is the body's defense against foreign invaders such as bacteria. The immune system protects and preserves the body's ① integrity, and it does this by developing antibodies to attack ② hostile invaders. We know that the immune system begins to decline after adolescence, and the weakening of immune function is linked to age-related ③ vulnerability. According to the autoimmune theory of aging, the system may eventually become ④ defective and no longer distinguish the body's own tissues from foreign tissues. The body may then begin to attack itself, as suggested by the rising incidence of autoimmune diseases with ⑤ advancing age. 0089

7. When a painter is working for a patron, as Leonardo da Vinci did for the Medici, there can be emotional communication resulting from the artist's intention to produce something that the patron will appreciate and enjoy. Even Vincent van Gogh, who was isolated and sold few paintings in his life, ① cared about the reactions of his brother to the paintings that he produced. Some artists often take pains concerning the framing and presentation of their work for the benefit of the viewers of their art, such as when Mark Rothko was ② high particular about the lighting of his paintings. So painting is a social process involving the communication of emotional judgments of the artist ③ to the people who view it. Painters cannot expect viewers to appreciate their work with ④ exactly the same perceptions and emotions that went into their creation, but they can hope to generate ⑤ some approximation of these. 0090

8. Salt was historically so costly and important in Europe that its consumption was linked to social status. In the medieval world, with its ① rigid hierarchy, the way in which people dined and the food that they ate reflected their position in society. Royalty and nobility sat at the high table, positioned on a dais, while their social ② inferiors ate at lower tables below them. Among the ③ privileges granted to the elite was access to salt, placed in a container on the high table. This clear expression of social ④ collapse is reflected in the phrases "above the salt," ⑤ referring to someone of high rank, and "below the salt," which means someone of lower rank or less socially acceptable. * dais (식당의) 상단, (귀빈용) 높은 자리 0091

9. If you stop ① to think about all of the tiny parts that make up any one thing, you could be thinking about it for quite some time. There are almost an infinite number of things that influence and impact any larger thing, right down to atoms and smaller molecules. A computer, for example, ② looks a big hunk of metal and glass, but if you look closer, moving your way down from the big things to the tiniest parts that make the computer up, you start to see how a computer is really many smaller things ③ combined to make something bigger. A computer isn't just a computer: It's metal, glass and plastic, screws, springs, wires, copper, ink, electricity, and ④ so much more. How those small parts come together to make the bigger parts is ⑤ what matters, but how often do we take time to think about that fact? * hunk 덩어리 0092

10. Taub and his co-workers have already found strong evidence that the brain can be healed by its own plasticity. Amazingly, some people who ① have lost the use of an arm through a stroke have been trained to use it again by having the good arm restrained and ② being forced to use the apparently dead one, a technique called 'constraint-induced (CI) movement therapy'. Even though the part of the brain that controlled the arm was damaged, the CI movement therapy forced the brain to open up new areas in order to ③ moving the dead limb. Similar results have been produced with speech impairment and even dyslexia. Although this research ④ is still in its early days, Michael Merzenich of the University of California, San Francisco, believes the brain's plasticity may really enable us to protect ⑤ ourselves against age decline. * plasticity 가소성(可塑性), 유연성 ** dyslexia 난독증 0093

11. When you watch a documentary on a small standard (4 × 3) video screen and then see it on an equally small wide-screen (16 × 9) receiver, you probably notice ① relatively little energy change. When you switch from the small screen to a large HDTV screen, however, the energy change is ② readily apparent. This is why some movies that emphasize landscape (from actual landscapes to spaceships or battle scenes) must be seen on the large screen to feel the total impact. Even if you use proper conversion methods for aspect ratios, squeezing such large images into the small video screen ③ reduce not only image size but also, ④ if not especially, event energy. Close-ups, inductive sequencing, and a dense audio track help generate some aesthetic energy on the small video screen, but they cannot ⑤ compete with the large movie images and high-volume surround sound. * aspect ratio 영상비, 화상[영상]의 가로 세로의 비 ** inductive sequencing 근접 촬영 장면 연결법 0094

12. Revegetation techniques are put in place ① with an understanding the resultant effects on wildlife. For instance, the planting of tree lines and woodland areas within roadside landscape may naturally force birds to fly higher above roads when crossing between forest edges, ② as was shown in the Netherlands. Verges should be widened and landscape planting on bends or curves on a road should be set back, to improve visibility and to discourage crossings by wildlife. Landscaping of centre medians, junctions, roundabouts or interchanges should be sensitive to wildlife. Using gardening and landscaping practices that harmonize with nature ③ help attract and provide habitat for endangered wildlife. ④ Berry-producing plants should not be selected as they may prove ⑤ attractive yet fatal to wildlife due to the close proximity of traffic. * verge 길가(도로변) ** centre median 중앙분리대 0095

13. A diverse garden will become a habitat for a variety of bird species. But if ① <u>all the birds were to sing</u> at the same time, each one's melody would be drowned out in the cacophony of voices. ② <u>In order for each singer to be adequately</u> appreciated by his rivals or his sweetheart, each species focuses on a specific time in the morning. Or rather, not a time, but a certain position of the sun. These are relative to sunrise, a precisely definable event. Unfortunately, it changes constantly, ③ <u>as</u> throughout spring, the sunrise takes place a little earlier each day, until the summer solstice on June 21, when it starts getting later again. So, bird song is perhaps not ideal as a genuine replacement for your watch, although each species ④ <u>tends to observing</u> its relative time slot, day by day, ⑤ <u>with astonishing accuracy</u>. * cacophony 불협화음 ** summer solstice 하지 0097

14. With reference to the variable of intensity, it is almost stating ① <u>the obvious</u> to say that bright lights or loud sounds can attract our attention. We have all been exposed to countless examples of commercial advertisements that seem to be based solely upon this premise. (C) One unusual example of the use of intensity ② <u>in advertising</u> contexts is the practice of time-compressed speech in radio commercials. The experiment conducted by LaBarbera and MacLachlan exposed people to five radio commercials that were either normal or time-compressed on the order of 130%. These time-compressed commercials were not "sped up" by making the tape ③ <u>running</u> faster; that would also increase the frequency of the auditory signal, and make the announcer ④ <u>sound like</u> a high-pitched Mickey Mouse. Rather, the time-compression technique involves ⑤ <u>the shortening of</u> pauses between words, and the reduction of the length of vowel sounds. This results in a message that runs more quickly, without changing the pitch of the announcer's voice. These researchers found that the time-compressed advertisements elicited more interest and better recall than the normal ads. * premise 전제 ** elicit 끌어내다 0098

15. Recycling means recovery and reprocessing of waste materials for use in new products. Recycled waste can be <u>substituted</u> for raw materials, reducing the quantities of wastes for disposal as well as <u>potential</u> pollution of air, water and land resulting from mineral extraction and waste disposal. However, recycling has certain <u>limitations</u> when applied to radioactive materials. Due to their inherent radiation, radionuclides are much more difficult to recover from contaminated materials. Recovery usually <u>presumes</u> concentration of species into a smaller volume even though this may result in more dangerous materials. Waste radionuclides recovered from contaminated materials are difficult to recycle in new devices or compounds. Hence, even materials that contain large amounts of radioactive constituents (e.g. sealed radioactive sources as used in industry, medicine and research) often are <u>immobilized</u> (conditioned) and safely stored and disposed of rather than recycled. * species (물리) 핵종(核種)(= nuclide) ** radionuclide 방사성 핵종(核種) 0099

16. Glass affords transparency. At the same time, its physical structure blocks the passage of most physical objects. As a result, glass affords <u>seeing through</u>, but not the passage of air or most physical objects (atomic particles can pass through glass). The blockage of passage can be considered an anti-affordance — the prevention of interaction. <u>To be effective</u>, affordances and anti-affordances have to be discoverable — perceivable. This poses a difficulty with glass. The reason we like glass is its relative invisibility, but this aspect, so useful in the normal window, <u>also hides</u> its anti-affordance property of blocking passage. As a result, birds often try to fly through windows. And every year, numerous people injure <u>themselves</u> when they walk (or run) through closed glass doors or large picture windows. If an affordance or anti-affordance cannot be perceived, some means of signaling <u>its</u> presence is required.
* transparency 투명(성) ** picture window 전망창
*** affordance 행동 유도성(특정 행위를 하게 하는 사물의 특성) 0100

17. In cultural contexts that require polite formulas rather than honest words, language may lose almost all its communicative function, and here food often takes over the role. In formal dinners around the world, it is not usually appropriate to send the important social messages ① verbally. Words are bland and carefully chosen. More information about the actual social transactions ② going on at the dinner is transmitted by food choice and distribution. The most ③ valued guest often gets the choicest portion, and so on down. Other aspects of the ritual may ④ communicate even more. Everyone carefully observes who sits next to the host, who sits at the host's table, who is the first one to be greeted, who is served first, who gets the best piece of meat, or who ⑤ is urged to having seconds. * bland 부드러운, 건조한 0101

18. Ritualistic behaviour designed to influence future events is not, it seems, limited to humans. B. F. Skinner's classic research into 'superstition in the pigeon', conducted at Indiana University in 1948, ① supporting this hypothesis. Skinner described an experiment in which pigeons were placed inside a box and ② were presented with a small piece of food once every fifteen seconds, regardless of their behaviour. After a few minutes the birds developed various little unusual rituals, such as walking round in circles, moving their heads up and down and so on. The pigeons ③ appeared to have concluded that their little routines were causing the release of the food even though in reality there was no relationship whatsoever. Skinner's explanation for this phenomenon was that the accidental pairing of the release of food ④ early on in the process with whatever the bird ⑤ happened to be doing was enough to reinforce that particular type of activity. 0102

19. Within the domain of concrete entities, objects and substances have very different properties. Objects are individuated, whereas substances are nonindividuated. Thus, the two kinds of entities have fundamentally different ① criteria for the notion of identity or sameness. When we say that two objects are identical or the same, we are referring to two objects in their ② entirety and not to two distinctive parts of a single object. In contrast, when we say that two substances are identical or the same, there is no notion of wholeness. Substances are of ③ scattered existence, and there is no such thing as whole sand, whole water, or whole clay. This portion of sand is ④ identical to that portion of sand, as long as the two portions consist of the same physical constituents. This difference in identity or sameness between objects and substances leads to fundamentally different ⑤ narrow principles for determining category membership across the two ontological kinds. * individuate 개별화하다 ** ontological 존재론 상의 *** constituent 성분, 구성 요소 0103

20. Although the efforts to revive dying languages are admirable, the challenges facing those who would reverse the extinction process are intimidating. Not ① all of the extinctions are the direct result of hostility and repression from a dominant government, as was the case with American Indians throughout most of U.S. history. But where brutal repression failed to make indigenous languages and culture extinct, intense globalization since the 1980s has been more successful. The recent revolution in communications technology has provided powerful tools (through the airwaves and cyberspace) for the spread of mainstream Western culture and language. Yet, for some ② endangered languages, the tide is changing through the digital revolution. As Rosenberg points out, digital technology, discussion groups, software companies, and apps are lifelines for language ③ preservation for minority and endangered language communication needs. At one time technology forced some language speakers to adopt the ④ dominant language of their community or nation. Now, new tools create the possibility for ⑤ revitalizing languages and retaining language speakers of endangered languages.

* intimidating 위협적인, 겁을 주는 ** repression 억압, 탄압 *** indigenous 고유한, 토착의

2020 EBS 어법·어휘 모의고사 4회 정답지

【 정 답 표 】

1	①	2	⑤	3	④	4	⑤	5	②
6	④	7	②	8	④	9	②	10	③
11	③	12	①	13	④	14	③	15	④
16	②	17	⑤	18	①	19	⑤	20	②

(난이도)
★: 시험문제에 자주 빈출되는 유형
★★: 시험문제에 나오면 헷갈릴 수 있는 유형
★★★: 지엽적이지만 알아둘 필요가 있는 유형

(출처)
문항 끝에 0000 : 수능특강 지문 끝 네 자리

【 해 설 】

1번. (난이도: ★) 어법
(정답) ① whether오 that을 비교하는 문항입니다. whether는 의문을 가지고있거나, 사실에 관심이 없을 때 씁니다. 그래서 해석이 ~인지 아닌지 혹은 ~이든 말든, 과 같은 해석이 들어갑니다.
(오답 해설)
② 정동사 자리를 묻고 있습니다. 주어가 hen이고 그 사이는 주어를 꾸미는 수식어라는 것을 파악해야합니다.
③ that절은 전치사의 목적어 자리에 쓰이지 못합니다. 하지만 point out 은 구동사로 indicate라는 단어로 바꿀 수 있고, out은 부사입니다.
④ deprive + A + of + B의 구조가 수동태가 된 꼴입니다.
⑤ ~하는데 얼만큼의 시간이 들다, it takes time to V 구조를 알고 있으면 풀 수 있는 문항입니다.
구조 | ... and it ₛ / will take ᵥ / a great deal of time and patient understanding ₒ / {to rehabilitate them (to real life)} ₛ'.

2번. (난이도: ★) 어휘
(정답) ⑤ 문맥상 반의어로 문항을 구성했습니다. 원문은 poor 입니다.

3번. (난이도: ★) 어법
(정답) ④ considerate은 사려깊은, considerable은 고려할 만한(=의미있는) 이란 뜻이고, 이 둘은 그저 형용사라 뒤에 보어를 데리고 오지 않습니다. 수동태로 쓰는 것이 옳습니다. considered
(오답 해설)
① 준동사 자리이고, 수동 진행을 쓴 모양새입니다.
② ~하기 위해서, 라는 부사자리로 to 부정사가 들어가기 알맞습니다.
③ instead는 부사로 대신에, 라는 뜻입니다. 전치사와 뒤에 source 사이에 부사가 삽입될 수 있습니다.
⑤ be to V 는 예정. 의무, 가능, 의도, 운명, 즉, will, can, should, intend, doom 등의 의미가 있습니다. 문맥적으로 판단을 해주어야 하고, 문법적으로 be to V는 오류가 없습니다. 또한 뒤에 목적어가 없는 것으로 보면 수동태로 활용하는 것이 옳습니다.

4번. (난이도: ★) 어법
(정답) ⑤ 전치사+which 가 하나의 덩어리로, which는 선행사

(extend)를 뜻하므로 해석은. '그 정도까지'라고 읽습니다. 또한 뒷 문장에서 명사가 부족한 부분이 없으니, to which가 옳습니다.
(오답 해설)
① be to V 는 예정. 의무, 가능, 의도, 운명, 즉, will, can, should, intend, doom 등의 의미가 있습니다. 문맥적으로 판단을 해주어야 하고, 문법적으로 be to V는 오류가 없습니다. 또한 뒤에 목적어가 있는 것으로 보면 능동태로 활용하는 것이 옳습니다.
② would like to 는 ~을 하고 싶어 한다, 즉 want to 와 비슷한 조동사처럼 읽어 주면 됩니다.
③ had 와 pp 사이에는 부사가 삽입되어 꾸며줄 수 있습니다.
④ 정동사 자리를 묻는 문항입니다. 또한 뒤에 목적어가 있는 것으로 보아 능동태가 옳습니다.

5번. (난이도: ★★) 어법
(정답) ② 가주어, 진주어 구문으로, 수일치 문항으로 착각을 한다면 틀리게 됩니다. it helps로 고쳐주어야 합니다.
(오답 해설)
① include를 보면 선행사가 복수라는 것을 알 수 있습니다. 따라서 선행사가 teams인데, 관계대명사가 which인지 who인지 고민하게 됩니다. team이 team member는 의미하는 경우에는 who이고, a group을 의미하면 which를 사용하여, 둘 다 사용가능합니다.
③ 분사구문앞에 강조를 위해 접속사 until을 쓴 경우입니다,
④ that절은 전치사의 목적어로 올 수 없지만, WH절은 가능합니다. 또한 뒤에 주어가 빠진 것을 보아, what절을 사용하기 좋습니다.
⑤ 정동사 자리를 묻는 문항으로 뒷 문장에 목적어가 없으니, have와 pp 사이에 부사를 넣어 강조하여 have all been published라는 구조가 완성됩니다.

6번. (난이도: ★★) 어휘
(정답) 앞에서 hostile invaders, weakening, vulnerability를 보면 부정어가 올 자리이기 때문에 defecive로 고쳐 주어야 합니다.

7번. (난이도: ★★★) 어법
(정답) ② high와 higly의 의미차이를 묻고 있습니다. high는 높은, 높게(구체적 의미, e.g., fly high)로 사용되고, highly는 높게(추상적으로 e.g., highly developed)로 사용됩니다.
(오답 해설)
① 정동사 자리를 묻는 것으로, care about은 구동사로 ~을 보살피다, 좋아하다, 라는 뜻입니다.
③ judgement를 꾸미기 위해 전치사 to가 왔고, 사람이기 때문에 관계사도 who로 쓴 것이고, 선행사가 복수 이기 때문에 view, painting을 대신하는 전치사 it으로 해당문장이 구성된 것입니다.
④ exactly, only, even 같은 강조부사 들은 명사구를 꾸며줄 수 있습니다. 하지만, 이때는 관사나 한정사 앞에 오게 됩니다.
⑤ some은 몇몇의, 라는 뜻일 때는 셀 수 있는 명사, 셀 수 없는 명사 모두 꾸밀 수 있습니다. 또한 어떤, 특정한, 이라는 의미를 지닐 때는 단복수 신경쓰지 않고 씁니다.

8번. (난이도: ★★) 어휘
(정답) ④ at the high table에 앉는 사람과 그렇지 않은 사람, 소금에 쉽게 손이 닿는 사람과 그렇지 않은 사람으로 구분(=devide)한다는 점을 할고 있다면, 사회적인 규범을 붕괴시키는(collapse)는 옳지 않습니다.

9번. (난이도: ★★) 어법

(정답) ② look과 같은 감각동사들은 뒤에 보어를 데리고 올 때 형용사를 씁니다. 다만, 명사를 쓰고 싶을 경우엔 like를 사용해서 sound like + N, look like + N처럼 사용합니다.
(오답 해설)
① stop 뒤에는 ing(~하기를 멈추다)와 to do(~를 하기 위해 멈추다, 보통은 걷기를) 모두 사용가능합니다. 해석에 따라 결정해줍니다.
③ 앞에 명사를 꾸미는 분사로 태를 결정해서 꾸며줍니다. to make 이하로 부사로 온 것이고, 따라서 목적어가 없으므로 수동태인 combined가 옳습니다.
④ 비교급 수식어로 much가 강조한 경우입니다. 비교급 수식어는 이외에도 even, still, far, by far, a lot 등이 있습니다. very는 비교급 수식어로는 쓰이지 않는다는 점은 꽤나 헷갈리는 부분입니다.
⑤ matter는 중요하다, 라는 자동사로 사용가능합니다.
자동사 | count (중요하다), function(작동하다), do (충분하다), work(효과가 있다, 작동하다), pay (이익이 되다)

10번. (난이도: ★★) 어법
(정답) ③ ~하기 위해서, 라는 의미를 강조하기 위한 부사로 쓰인 to 부정사는 앞에 so as 나 in order 가 붙습니다.
(오답 해설)
① use는 사용, 이라는 명사로도 사용가능합니다. 또한 현재완료의 쓰임에 있어서, 과거에 lost 한 것은 지금과는 상관없고(그러니까 지금까지 몇 번 무엇을 했나와는 관련이 없고), 앞으로와도 관련이 없는 것처럼 바라볼 때는 단순과거를 사용합니다. 하지만, 지금까지 몇 번이나 했는지 카운트를 하거나, 한번 한 것이 앞으로도 쭉 이어서 카운트 할 수 있는 유효한 것이라면 현재완료를 씁니다. 팔을 잃는 것은 후자의 경우와 비슷하겠습니다.
② by 뒤에 동명사로 온 having과 병렬을 이루고 있습니다.
④ be 동사 뒤에 보어로 시간이나 장소의 전치사가 올 수 있습니다.
⑤ 목적어와 목적격보어는 주어와 서술어의 관계입니다. 따라서 us와 to protect의 목적어가 같으므로 ourselves로 적어야 합니다.

11번. (난이도: ★) 어법
(정답) ③ 정동사 자리의 수일치를 묻는 문항으로 reduces가 옳습니다.
(오답 해설)
① little은 energy change를 꾸미는 형용사이고, 이 형용사를 꾸미는 부사로 relatively를 쓴 문장입니다.
② be 동사와 보어 사이에 부사자리를 묻는 유형입니다.
④ ,컴마 사이에 오는 if는 ~할 지라도 와 같은 양보/대조의 의미가 있습니다. 따라서 if so는 그렇다 할지라도, if any 있다 하더라도, if not especially 특별하진 않더라도,처럼 읽으면 좋습니다.
⑤ compete는 자동사라 ~와 경쟁하다라고 할적에는 with를 사용합니다.

12번. (난이도: ★★★) 어법
(정답) ① 동명사의 명사화를 거친 것으로 원래의 동명사는 목적어를 취할 때 뒤에 전치사도 필요없고, 앞에 한정사도 필요없습니다. 여기는 명사화를 거친 것으로 앞에 한정사 an, 뒤에 목적어를 붙이기 위한 of가 왔습니다.
(오답 해설)
② 유사 관계 대명사로, ~만큼이나 라는 의미가 추가된 관계대명사로 보면 좋습니다. 따라서 네덜란드에서 보여진 것과도 같은,처럼 해석하면 됩니다.
③ help는 뒤에 목적어로 to 부정사도, 원형부정사(동사원형)도

모두 사용가능합니다.
④ Berry-produced와 비교하도록 출제한 문항입니다. 수식받는 명사가 plants 이므로 열매를 생산하는, 이라는 해석이 더 적절합니다.
⑤ yet도 등위접속사로 사용가능합니다. for, but, and, nor, or, yet, so, 이 7가지는 등위접속사입니다.

13번. (난이도: ★★) 어법
(정답) ④ tend to do ~하는 경향이 있다, 는 표현입니다. 이때의 to는 부정사의 to입니다.
(오답 해설)
① all은 한정사 중에서 제일 먼저 올 수 있기 때문에, all the birds가 된 것입니다. 또한 가정법을 쓸 적에 if절에 be동사를 were로 바꾸어 준다는 규칙이 있습니다.
② ~하기 위해서, 라는 의미로 in order가 붙고, 주어를 밝히기 위해 의미상 주어 for each가 모여 완성된 문장입니다.
③ as가 ~함으로써의 의미로 접속사 ~하면서, ~함에 따라, 등의 의미를 만듭니다.
⑤ with는 추상명사를 가지고와서 부사가 될 수 있습니다. 이때의 명사를 형용사 astonishing으로 꾸민 경우입니다.

14번. (난이도: ★★) 어법
(정답) ③ make, let 같은 경우엔 목적격보어로 분사를 대부분 사용하지 않습니다. 수동분사도 have, get으로 쓰고, make나 let는 쓰지 않습니다.
(오답 해설)
① the + 형용사는 복수명사로서, the people who is ~, the things which is ~처럼 해석 될 수 있습니다.
② intensity는 강도가 측정되는 범위로 전치사 in이 뒤 따라 나오고 전치사 뒤에 오는 동명사자리를 묻고 있습니다.
④ 감각동사는 뒤에 형용사보어를 쓰지만, like + N를 쓰는 경우도 많습니다.
⑤ shortening은 동명사의 명사화가 된 경우입니다. 앞에 전치사 the를 보면 할 수 있습니다. 이 때는 바로 목적어를 취하지 못하고 꼭 전치사를 가지고 와야 합니다.

15번. (난이도: ★) 어휘
(정답) 문맥상 여러 종들을 한데 모아 더 작은 부피로 만드는 것이라고 추측한다, 전제한다(이미 벌어진 일이라고 가정), 라는 의미가 적절하기 때문에 이 때 promises(이직 일어나지 않은 일임을 암시)는 적절치 않습니다. 따라서 답은 presumes로 바꾸어 주어야 합니다.

16번. (난이도: ★★) 어법
(정답) ② to be effective, 효율적이 되자면(효율적으로 되기 위해)라는 해석이 자연스럽습니다. to be effectivenss는 효율적임이 되기 위해서, 라는 주절의 주어가 행동유도성, 반행동유동성임을 생각한다면 이들이 효율적임이 되려고 한다는 건 말으로 맞지 않습니다.
(오답 해설)
① see through가 하나의 단어처럼 사용되는 구동사입니다. ~를 넘어서 보다(창밖을 보듯), 라는 뜻입니다.
③ 정동사 자리를 묻는 문항입니다. but 뒤에 주어는 this aspect이고 이에 맞게 hides라고 적었습니다.
④ 주어와 목적어가 동일 하면 목적어에 재귀대명사를 사용해야 합니다.
⑤ 주어인 an affordance or anti-affordance는 뒤에 있는 명사를 주어로 삼습니다. 따라서 단수로 취급되며 its가 되어야 합니다.

17번. (난이도: ★) 어법

(정답) ⑤ urge는 목적어 + to 부정사의 구조를 취합니다. 따라서, 이의 수동태 형태는 be urged to do 의 형태이므로 having을 have로 바꾸어야 합니다.
(오답 해설)
① 부사자리를 묻고 있습니다. send는 목적격보어를 가지지 않으므로 부사가 옳습니다.
② go on 은 한 단어처럼 쓰이는 말로, 계속해서 ~을 한다, continue와 같은 어휘입니다. 전치사가 두 개 연달아 왔지만, 문법적으로 틀리지 않습니다.
③ value는 명사로, 명사가 명사를 수식할 때는 명사에 ed를 붙여 수식어로 사용할 수 있습니다. e.g., 파란 눈을 가진 소년 = a blue eyed boy
④ communicate the even more important social messages,에서 중복되는 부분을 생략한 것으로 읽을 수 있습니다.

18번. (난이도: ★★) 어법
(정답) ① 정동사 자리를 묻고 있는 문항입니다. 주어인 B. F. Skinner's classic research에 따라 supports로 바꾸어 적어야 합니다.
(오답 해설)
② were placed와 병렬 관계를 이루고 있는 것을 묻는 문항입니다.
③ appear, seem 동사는 뒤에 보어로 to 부정사를 데리고 와서 '~인 것 같다'라는 의미를 만들 수 있습니다. 따라서 해석은 '~ 결론을 낸 것으로 보인다/것 같다'라고 읽어주면 됩니다.
④ on도 부사로 '계속해서' 라는 의미로 사용가능합니다.
⑤ happen to do 는 우연히 ~하다, 라는 의미로 사용가능합니다.

19번. (난이도: ★) 어휘
(정답) ⑤ 두 개의 판단 기준이 있으므로 원칙이 조금 더 넓어졌다고 보는 것이 타당합니다. 따라서 extension으로 고쳐주어야 합니다.

20번. (난이도: ★★) 어휘
(정답) ② 헷갈리는 단어로 바꾼 경우입니다. extinction 등으로 보아, 사라져가는, 이라는 의미가 적당합니다. 따라서 endangered로 바꾸는 것이 옳습니다.