

## 8. 변형문제 풀이



수능완성 실전편 1회 30번

### 1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When Richard I was captured by the Austrians, it was some time before anyone in England discovered ① where he was. A minstrel ② called Blondel searched for his master throughout Europe in vain. Returning home through Austria, however, he learned that in an ancient fortress near Linz there was a closely guarded prisoner ③ whose identity no one knew. Blondel, suspecting the mysterious captive was the one he was searching for, went to the castle but was unable to catch a glimpse of the prisoner. He eventually located a tiny barred window, high up on the castle wall, ④ which he thought was the prisoner's cell. Under this window he sang the first couplet of a minstrel's song, the first part of ⑤ it had been composed by himself and the second by Richard I. From the window a voice responded with the second part, and Blondel knew that he had found his master.

\*minstrel 음유 시인 \*\*couplet 2행 연구(聯句)

수능완성 실전편 1회 37번

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

The rate (A) [which / at which] information has been gathered has been increasing steadily for 10,000 years. The first great breakthrough occurred with the invention of writing. The next great leap forward did not occur until the invention of movable type by Gutenberg in the fifteenth century. Prior to this event, Europe was producing (B) [approximately / approximate] one thousand book titles annually, and a library of 100,000 titles took nearly one hundred years turning out. In the years after Gutenberg's accomplishment, a tremendous acceleration occurred such that, by 1950, Europe was producing 120,000 titles per year. What had once taken a century now required only ten months. Today, the world's output of books (C) [are / is] more than 5,000 titles per day.

\*acceleration 가속

- | (A)        | (B)           | (C) |
|------------|---------------|-----|
| ① which    | approximately | are |
| ② which    | approximate   | is  |
| ③ at which | approximately | is  |
| ④ at which | approximate   | is  |
| ⑤ at which | approximately | are |

## 3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Mathematics as ① taught in school is perceived by most secondary school students as a subject lacking history. The teacher becomes the source of all that has to ② be learned on the subject, and his task is to convey that knowledge to the student. Usually in the instructional process, the understanding of the process of mathematical creation and of the age-old grappling with mathematical problems are completely lost. Mathematics to most students ③ is a closed subject, located in the mind of the teacher who decides whether answers are correct or not. This situation is particularly harmful to mathematics teaching, more than ④ to teaching in most of the other sciences. Mathematics is by nature an accumulative subject; most of ⑤ them was created millennia ago – both content and processes – is still valid today. Exposing students to some of this development has the potential to make the subject fun and to humanize it for them.

\*grapple with ~을 해결하려고 노력하다

## 4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In contrast to those who wish to lose weight, some – almost always men – want to gain weight. ① Although not unhealthy, they perceive themselves to be less attractive and masculine and desire to gain several pounds of muscle. Interestingly, men who want to gain weight ② imagining that women prefer men who are much more muscular than these men perceive themselves to be. However, women generally prefer men with ordinary body sizes without added muscle. Also, there are biological limits to how ③ muscular one can become. One can try to maximize one's potential for muscularity, however, by engaging in strength training and consuming healthy foods to support that activity. Special diets of “superfoods” and supplements in and of themselves will not produce ④ increased muscularity, advertising claims notwithstanding. And drugs that are claimed to bring about weight (muscle) gain ⑤ are either worthless or dangerous.

## 5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

It is true that we live in a world that is very different, in many ways, from the world ① in which our ancestors lived. We no longer face the constant threat of being eaten by predators, for example, and the chance of being attacked by other humans is surely much reduced. If the emotion of fear evolved to help us ② avoid these dangers, then it might seem that we would be better off without it today. Certainly, an excessive capacity for fear leads to all sorts of problems ③ that many people would really love to be free of, such as phobias and panic attacks. One does not hear of many people who suffer from the opposite problem - that of having too *little* fear. The reason for this apparent imbalance, however, may well be that ④ those with no capacity for fear end up in the morgue long before they are aware they have a problem. Fear does not merely protect us against predators. It also prevents us from a whole host of reckless behaviours, many of ⑤ them are potentially fatal. Fear will stop you from crossing a busy road without looking or from dancing on the edge of a cliff. A life without fear might be less painful, but it would also be a lot shorter.

\*morgue 영안실

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

The ancients tied their ideas of climate directly to their conceptions of global space. The English word ‘climate’ derives from the Greek word *klima*, which is also the root of ‘inclination’. *Klima* means “sloping surface of the earth,” (A) [linked / linking] climate to latitude, which governs the inclination of the sun’s rays. Ptolemy, a Greek astronomer in the 2nd century CE, (B) [basing / based] his system of fifteen climatic zones on the lengths of their longest day – a quantity that also served him to express latitude, taking the place of degrees. Then, and in succeeding centuries, many natural histories began with descriptions of local and regional climates. Even today, common language terms such as ‘tropical’, ‘desert’, and ‘temperate’ (C) [refer / refers] interchangeably to geographic regions and their typical weather patterns. Often these are directly associated with latitude (e.g., “the tropics”).

\*latitude 위도 \*\*tropical 열대의

(A)	(B)	(C)
① linked	basing	refers
② linked	based	refer
③ linking	basing	refer
④ linking	based	refer
⑤ linking	basing	refers

## 7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Fun is a term ① that we use a lot. But what is it? Certainly, it's easy to tell when people are having fun. They show it in their expression of enthusiasm, happiness, and satisfaction. We've asked many children ② why sports are fun for them. Perhaps the most basic reason was given by an 8-year-old-girl, who said, "Fun is when I'm doing something that makes me happy just to be doing it, like playing tennis." In other words, much of the fun in sports ③ come just from performing the activities themselves. One child played on a soccer team that almost never won matches. Yet the youngster could hardly wait for the coming season. Why? Because he had fun. He simply enjoyed ④ playing soccer. Being with others, meeting challenges, feeling the drama of uncertain outcomes, becoming more skilled, all of these ⑤ added to the fun of doing for doing's sake.

## 8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Dealmakers should resist the temptation to rush through prenegotiation and ① starting to talk about the deal as soon as possible. Instead, they should use the prenegotiation period of deal making to learn as much about the background, interests, and organizational culture of the other side as possible and to inform the other side of their own background, interests, and organization. This initial phase of information exchange is vital ② if the parties are to know one another well. Knowing each other side well ③ is an important part of any foundation for a good relationship. In order to secure such a foundation, the parties may even want ④ to hire consultants or knowledgeable third parties to facilitate the process of getting to know one another thoroughly — especially for deals that will require substantial investments and ⑤ close working relationships.

## 9. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

I had my first panic attack when I was 10 years old. It happened when I had to read a story in front of a class. At that time I didn't even know ① what happened to me because I was so young and never even ② heard about panic attacks or stage fright. It was one of the most ③ terrifying experiences of my life. My heart was pounding, my whole body was shaking, and the words didn't want to come out of my mouth. It seemed like the text was written in some foreign language. I couldn't even think; I just felt that I wanted to run out of the class. When I finished my reading, ④ which wasn't even reading I guess, because I was stumbling so badly, I sat down at my desk, literally in shock. I couldn't even calm down, my heart was still pounding, and I was still shaking, ⑤ avoided the stares of my classmates.

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

Young people often have a keen early understanding of important societal trends. They tend to have great familiarity with the latest ideas and products in fields such as technology, fashion, healthy living, and the environment. For that reason, Gary Hamel argues that CEOs should go out of their way to stay connected with the youngest and brightest in their organization. He recommends that CEOs form a “shadow cabinet” of highly capable employees in their twenties and thirties. CEOs should then meet with this cabinet periodically to see how their perspective on key strategic issues (A) [differ / differs] from what they are hearing from the members of the senior management team. Hamel believes that interacting with young people will help CEOs see opportunities and threats (B) [that / what] senior leaders may not perceive. Moreover, Hamel recognizes that the perspectives of these young people often are filtered out if (C) [left / leaving] to the normal machinations of the organizational hierarchy.

\*machination 교묘한 술책

- |   | (A)     | (B)  | (C)     |
|---|---------|------|---------|
| ① | differ  | that | left    |
| ② | differ  | what | leaving |
| ③ | differs | that | leaving |
| ④ | differs | what | left    |
| ⑤ | differs | that | left    |

## 11. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

A good life requires a healthy habitat in which ① to live, but the evidence shows that a relatively high focus on extrinsic compared to intrinsic values ② are associated with holding attitudes and behaving in ways that contribute to environmental degradation. For example, the priority placed on materialistic (extrinsic) values by U.S. and U.K. adolescents is ③ associated with engaging less frequently in ecologically friendly behaviors such as buying second hand, recycling, riding a bicycle, reusing paper, and so on. Findings from one study of 400 North American adults showed that ④ those who cared more about extrinsic relative to intrinsic values used more of Earth's limited resources to meet their housing, food, and transportation lifestyle choices. Individuals high in extrinsic values also act in greedier, more ecologically destructive, and less sustainable ways when they play forest-management simulation games in the laboratory, compared to ⑤ their more intrinsically oriented counterparts.

## 12. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

It may seem as if we define design ability as something special and unique, but at some level it is an everyday ability that all of us share. It is not the case that some people are born with design ability and some ① do not. We engage in design—we create, synthesize, shape, and envision future situations—all the time. We decorate our homes, build and rebuild our houses, buy clothes, and ② design our time and our interests. Nowadays this largely means that we make our choices among ready-made consumer products, but we still design in the sense of shaping the wholeness ③ that becomes something specific. Each of us ④ designs our lives and ourselves. However, even if design on this level is a natural part of life, the distribution of talent varies. Some people are more creative and have the ability to use their imagination efficiently, some are better at seeing ⑤ how things fit together in compositions, others excel at assessing the functional feasibility of a design idea.

\*synthesize 통합하다 \*\*feasibility 실현 가능성

## 13. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Most films involve an incredible number of different kinds of media artists and specialists. After a film concludes and as we get up from our seats in a theater, the credits roll, ① listing the large number of people who were involved in making ② that film, from the producer, director, actors, actresses, first assistant director, and second assistant director down to the grips and the makeup artists. Television programs, while usually not as ③ complicated as films, still require many different kinds of artists. For example, there were a dozen writers on the writing team that created the situation comedy Frasier. The show ④ that we see on television is just the tip of the creation and production iceberg, so to speak. A simple program, such as a cooking show, could easily have fifteen or twenty people ⑤ involving in actually making the program.

\*grip (영화 촬영 때의) 촬영 기사

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

In court we have seen many expert witnesses who (A) [has / have] an impressive list of degrees and the highest IQs who use a simple vocabulary and adopt obviously simplistic ways to express their ideas. They echo the way they know the average juror speaks and thinks and purposely attempt to relate to them at that level. And the jurors know it. The jurors realize that the expert has purposefully avoided the use of technical terms they won't understand in order to communicate with them more (B) [effective / effectively]. They appreciate the expert's efforts, and view her as sensitive and humble. The expert's image as intelligent and competent is not diminished in the process either. If anything, it's enhanced by demonstrating (C) [that / what] she has the good judgment to know how to modify her presentation to make it meaningful to her audience.

\*juror 배심원

- |   | (A)  | (B)         | (C)  |
|---|------|-------------|------|
| ① | has  | effective   | what |
| ② | has  | effectively | that |
| ③ | have | effective   | that |
| ④ | have | effectively | that |
| ⑤ | have | effective   | what |

## 15. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Many Americans tend to think of bicycles as only for children, but in much of the world bicycles are the primary mode of adult transportation. In the Netherlands, for example, bicycles account for nearly 30 percent of all urban trips. Not only does every city in the country ① have bike lanes and trails, but cyclists are often ② given many advantages over motorists. Cyclists are ③ permitted, for example, to move out before cars at many traffic lights. In 2007, Amsterdam became the first major city in the industrialized Western world ④ where more trips were taken by bicycle than by car. Is it a coincidence that, adjusted for population size, the rate of obesity in the Netherlands ⑤ are less than a third of what it is in the United States? And that the amount spent on health care per person is about half as much?

\*coincidence 우연의 일치 \*\*obesity 비만

## 16. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Margaret E. Kemeny, professor of psychiatry at the University of San Francisco, ① has for decades done extensive research ② exploring the connection between our emotional life and our immune system. She found that "negative" and "positive" feelings influence the immune system in exactly the same way, as long as these feelings are permitted and expressed spontaneously. Her research showed that each feeling, when spontaneously generated and allowed, ③ increasing the activity of the immune system in general and of the T cells in particular. The body showed heightened resistance for the duration of the experienced feeling — this was ④ observed with joy, fear, anger, and sadness! The idea that negative feelings are harmful to us clearly ⑤ does not hold up. On the contrary! The immune system apparently reacts in the same way to spontaneously created and expressed sadness as it does to joy, to anger, and to fear.



17. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

A scientist's first step in ① solving a natural mystery is to propose a reasonable explanation based on what is known so far. This proposal, called a hypothesis, is a single assertion or statement ② that must then be tested through observation and experimentation. From the time of Aristotle, philosophers believed that food spoiled as a result of the spontaneous generation of life – for example, mold out of drying bread. French chemist Louis Pasteur (1822-1895) hypothesized ③ what microorganisms were not spontaneously generated but were carried through the air. To test his hypothesis he sealed an uncontaminated nutrient broth in glass, ④ completely protecting it from the mold spores and dust particles in the air; no mold grew, effectively disproving spontaneous generation. Although others had argued against spontaneous generation before Pasteur, it was Pasteur's thorough testing of his hypothesis through experimentation ⑤ that finally convinced the scientific community.

\*nutrient broth (세균 등을 배양하기 위한) 영양액 \*\*spore 흄씨, 포자

18. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Mysteries, ① however small, are fascinating because there's always the possibility that ② their solution may lead to a fundamental shift in our understanding of the world. Copernicus's thoughts in the sixteenth century on a relatively minor problem concerning the geometry of the Ptolemaic Earth-centered model of the solar system, for instance, ③ leading him to shift the center of gravity of the entire universe away from humankind. Darwin's obsession with the geographical distribution of animal species and the mystery of why isolated island species of finches and mockingbirds tend to be so specialized ④ led him to propose his theory of evolution. And German physicist Max Planck's solution to the mystery of blackbody radiation, ⑤ concerning the way warm objects emit heat, led him to suggest that energy came in lumps called "quanta," leading to the birth of quantum theory in the year 1900.

\*finch 핀치(되새) \*\*blackbody radiation 흑체 복사 \*\*\*quantum 양자(pl. quanta)

19. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

There was an important shift taking place in the history of creativity. It was the emergence of a new movement ① which viewed creativity as a 'technique' that could be learned, just like you could learn to touch-type or ride a horse. It was a ② potentially liberating and democratizing idea ③ implied that each of us has a creative potential waiting to be realized, and that originality and invention are not primarily innate gifts from God, or the result of a favorable genetic inheritance. Rather, creativity stems from a grounding of appropriate technique and hard work, a view supported by recent research showing that 80 percent of creativity ④ is acquired through education or training. This has been reinforced by studies suggesting that to become an expert, ⑤ whether a creative one like a concert violinist or novelist, or in an area such as sport, you need to put in around 10,000 hours of practice the equivalent of three hours a day, every day, for ten years.

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

Groups underestimate the time it will take for projects to be completed — a bias (A) [that/ what] Sanna et al. (2005) refer to as the *group planning fallacy*. Noteworthy examples of this fallacy include the Sydney Opera House (10 years late), Boston's Central Artery/Tunnel project (8 years late), and Boeing's 787 Dreamliner, which was 2 years late. Sanna and colleagues' research indicates that temporal framing influences the group planning fallacy. In one study, students had to estimate when they would complete a semester-long group project. The researchers varied how far away the deadline seemed with a clever (and subtle) manipulation: Students were (B) [informed / informing] that "you still have 12 weeks remaining" or that "you only have 12 weeks remaining." The group planning fallacy was reduced in the latter condition. Groups in the little-time-remaining condition were more (C) [accurate / accurately] in their estimates of when they would complete the project.

\*et al. (이름 뒤에 써서) 등, 외 \*\*fallacy 오류

(A)	(B)	(C)
① that	informed	accurate
② that	informing	accurate
③ that	informed	accurately
④ what	informing	accurately
⑤ what	informed	accurate

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Alia Crum designed a poster that described ① how hotel housekeeping qualified as exercise. Lifting mattresses to make beds, picking towels off the floor, and pushing heavily loaded carts – these all require strength and stamina. The poster even ② including the calories burned while the housekeepers were doing each activity. At four of the seven hotels, Crum communicated this information to the housekeepers. She also hung copies of the poster on the bulletin boards in the housekeepers' lounges. Crum told them that they were ③ clearly meeting or exceeding the surgeon general's recommendations for physical exercise and should expect to see the health benefits of being active. The housekeepers at the other three hotels were a control group. Four weeks later, Crum checked in with the housekeepers. ④ Those who had been informed that their work was exercise had lost weight and body fat. Their blood pressure was lower. They even liked their jobs more. They had not made any changes in their behavior outside work. The only thing that had changed ⑤ was their perception of themselves as exercisers. In contrast, housekeepers in the control group showed none of these improvements.

\*surgeon general 공중 보건국장

22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

A critical insight of modern biology is that our family history extends to all other living things. Unlocking this relationship means ① comparing different species with one another in a very precise way. An order to life ② is revealed in the features creatures have: closely related ones share more features with each other than do those more distantly related. A cow shares more organs and genes with people than it does with a fly: hair, warm-bloodedness, and mammary glands are shared by mammals and ③ absent in insects. Until somebody finds a hairy fly with breasts, we would consider flies distant relatives to cows and people. Add a fish to this comparison, and we discover that fish are more closely related to cows and people than they ④ are to flies. The reason is that fish, like people, have backbones, skulls, and appendages, all of ⑤ them are lacking in flies. We can follow this logic to add species after species and find the family tree that relates people, fish, and flies to the millions of other species on the planet.

\*appendage (몸체의) 부속지(脚(다리 꼬리 따위)) \*mammary gland 젖샘

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

We have seen only cases (A) [which / in which] human intelligence is equal to or greater than animal intelligence. Perhaps the wild mind is altogether inferior to the human mind. Clearly, humans are vastly superior to all earthly animals in their ability to learn and use language. However, if we accept this view we have jumped to the wrong conclusion. Animals do have unique abilities not shared by humans. Perhaps the most (B) [convincing / convinced] case is dolphins' talent for acquiring and processing acoustic information. This skill is highly adaptive and is a type of intelligence according to any reasonable general definition. Furthermore, not only can unaided humans not match dolphins' ability, but also the best human-designed transducers, computers, and software cannot match their ability. Only by adopting radically speciesist definitions of intelligence (C) [we could / could we] deny that this ability is a type of intelligence.

\*transducer 변환기 \*\*speciesist 종차별주의(인간이 만물의 영장이라는 믿음)의

- | (A)        | (B)        | (C)      |
|------------|------------|----------|
| ① which    | convincing | we could |
| ② which    | convinced  | could we |
| ③ in which | convincing | could we |
| ④ in which | convinced  | could we |
| ⑤ in which | convincing | we could |

24. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Many employers are interested in ① hiring a person with a mental illness because they have a family member or a neighbor with a mental illness. They understand the difficulties ② that the person is facing and want to provide an opportunity. The employer may have her own mental illness and be willing to give a ③ qualified candidate a chance. Disclosing a mental illness to an employer who is knowledgeable about mental illness through a personal experience or someone they are close to often ④ gives the job applicant an advantage. Some employers will hire the qualified candidate with a disability over the qualified candidate without a disability. Disclosing the mental illness to employers who are interested in hiring people with disabilities ⑤ increasing the possibility of applicants getting hired.

25. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Pretending that politics and science do not coexist is foolish, and ① cleanly separating science from politics is probably neither feasible nor ② recommended. Indeed, most scientists and politicians would advocate that science should be relevant to policy. ③ That one needs to guard against, however, is science and public health policy being dictated by ideology. Policy makers should strive for an honest interpretation of scientific findings, which then would drive the formulation of policy making. Independent and critical thinking contributes to the dynamic dialogue; muzzling those ④ whose views are at odds with the majority party or distorting evidence to fit one's point of view is not only bad science, but also bad politics. Policy, it should be said, is also compromised when it is ⑤ solely determined by science at the exclusion of social, cultural, and ethical considerations.

\*feasible 실현[실행] 가능한, 그럴싸한 \*\*muzzle 말 못 하게 하다

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

Both psychologists and linguists can be classified as social scientists, so in one way their approach has long been similar. All social scientists work by forming and testing hypotheses. For example, a psychologist or a linguist might hypothesize (A) [that / what] the speech of someone who is suffering from a progressive disease of the nervous system will disintegrate in a certain order, perhaps suggesting that the constructions the patient learned most recently will be first to disappear. This hypothesis will then be tested against data collected from the speech of someone who is brain-damaged. This is (B) [where / what] psychologists and linguists sometimes differ. Psychologists test their hypotheses mainly by means of carefully (C) [controlled / controlling] experiments. Linguists, on the other hand, test hypotheses mainly by checking them against spontaneous utterances. They feel that the rigidity of experimental situations sometimes falsifies the results.

\*disintegrate 해체되다

- | (A)    | (B)   | (C)         |
|--------|-------|-------------|
| ① that | where | controlling |
| ② that | what  | controlled  |
| ③ that | where | controlled  |
| ④ what | what  | controlled  |
| ⑤ what | where | controlling |

## 27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Does all electronic publishing diminish quality? No. Most scholarly journals online continue to use the gate keeping process of peer review, ① which submitted manuscripts are rated by scholars in the subject discipline in order to determine whether they are worthy to be published. This is a key distinction between a scholarly journal article and ② what you might find through the average Web search. A website on a topic may be as ③ electronic as the journal article on the same topic, but the journal article has been evaluated by experts before it ever sees the light of day. Maybe those experts were biased or missed something important (like faked lab results), but on average the peer review process ④ does provide more confidence ⑤ that the article is reliable than you would have from a website on the same topic written by your uncle Fred.

\*gatekeeping 게이트키퍼(기자나 편집자와 같은 뉴스 결정권자가 뉴스를 취사선택하는 과정)  
\*\*manuscript 원고

## 28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

At the turn of the twentieth century, railroads held a virtual monopoly over intercity domestic passenger travel. Only an occasional riverboat or coastal steamer would provide competition, and if it ① did, at costs roughly equal to rail and at elapsed times usually three or four times as great. The rail share of intercity travel by common carrier in 1900 was ② almost certainly at the 90 percent level or greater, and the rail share of service by all modes was probably not ③ much lower (as the mass market automobile had yet to appear in large numbers). The economic and political forces propelling the development of internal combustion engine technologies using highways and airways ④ being just beginning to be visualized, and no one had yet taken off in a heavier-than-air flying machine. By 1970, however, the rail share of common carrier traffic was heading below 10 percent, and the rail share of all transport modes ⑤ was about 1 percent or a bit below.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① Besides being places where animals can breed and scientists can study, zoos are the only places ② where most people can watch, hear, smell, and meet rare animals in living color. All the television shows, museum dioramas, and encyclopedias in the world can't match the chemistry that ③ occurs when animals and people look into each other's eyes. This chemistry works ④ their own magic, touching people's hearts in a way that lasts. For many children, a trip to the zoo is their first real encounter with the animals they have read about, sung about, and drawn since their earliest years. The fact that animals figure so ⑤ prominently in children's fables as well as in mythology, art, and language says volumes about our connection to wild creatures. At the zoo, myth becomes reality, and the connection is reaffirmed in a new way.

\*diorama (박물관의) 입체모형 \*\* reaffirm 재차 확인하다

30. 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(A) [Despite / Though] many changes in the camping world in the last 150 years, most camps still embrace the natural environment as a vital aspect of their programs. In fact, one of the reasons that overnight camps became so popular was that parents in the city wanted their children (B) [getting / to get] a taste of wholesome country living. If you look through *Camping Magazine* or a selection of camp brochures, you're sure to see photographs of smiling kids in front of pristine lakes, tall trees, or majestic mountains. One reason these settings have remained popular spots for day and overnight camps (C) [is / are] because of kids' dwindling contact with beautiful natural environments. Despite the many benefits of electronic technology, the virtual world has, for many children, eclipsed the natural world.

\*pristine 자연 그대로의 \*\*eclipse 가리다

- | (A)       | (B)     | (C) |
|-----------|---------|-----|
| ① Despite | to get  | are |
| ② Though  | to get  | is  |
| ③ Despite | to get  | is  |
| ④ Though  | getting | is  |
| ⑤ Despite | getting | are |

## 변형문제 정답

1. ⑤ which
2. ③
3. ⑤ what
4. ② imagine
5. ⑤ which
6. ④
7. ③ comes
8. ① to start
9. ⑤ avoiding
10. ⑤
11. ② is
12. ① are
13. ⑤ involved
14. ④
15. ⑤ is
16. ③ increased
17. ③ that
18. ③ led
19. ③ implying
20. ①
21. ② included
22. ⑤ which
23. ③
24. ⑤ increases
25. ③ what
26. ③
27. ① by which
28. ④ were
29. ④ its
30. ③