

[수능영어 대비]

# 수능장에서 점심시간에 볼 자료

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I worked my whole life just to get high, just to realize

'Everything I need is on the ground'.

-로제 'on the ground'



어법 출제 예상 point

#1. 형용사와 부사

① 수식의 범위

② <sup>\*</sup>보여주기

형 : (대)명사 수식  
 <부 : ↳ 배고 나머지 수식

2 : S+V+S ○ 명사/형용사만! (부사x)

5 : S+V+O+O ○

in/at/with

\* 전치사+관.대 = 관계부사

#2. 관계대명사와 관계부사

(who, whom, which) ↳ (where, when...)

관계대명사 + 불완전 ex) S+V+~~O~~ S+V+O+~~P.C~~

(관계부사 + 완전 (1~5형식))

#3. 목적어 자리에 있는 (it) them

1) it vs them (단수/복수)

2) it vs itself ⇒ ① 목적어와 연결되는 동사 찾기 (목적어에 대한 동사 찾기)

목적어까지

② 동사의 주체 찾기 = A

「격식적 문법」

③ A=O : itself

#4. which ≠ all of which < A≠O : it

새로운 S V 찾기

S+V ~, which

vs

they

→ 새로운 S V 구조! (x)



#5. 병렬 구조

동강구조 동일

○ and/or/but ○

\* 동사 자리 x

#6. -ing에 밑줄

1. 격식 동사 자리?? → ○ : -ing → 사용 x

↓ x

2. (는) vs ↑

-ing

P.P

22.06.고3

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? 5

Most historians of science point to the need for a reliable calendar to regulate agricultural activity as the motivation for learning about what we now call astronomy, the study of stars and planets. Early astronomy provided information about when to plant crops and gave humans ① their first formal method of recording the passage of time. Stonehenge, the 4,000-year-old ring of stones in southern Britain, ② is perhaps the best-known monument to the discovery of regularity and predictability in the world we inhabit. The great markers of Stonehenge point to the spots on the horizon ③ where the sun rises at the solstices and equinoxes — the dates we still use to mark the beginnings of the seasons. The stones may even have ④ been used to predict eclipses. The existence of Stonehenge, built by people without writing, bears silent testimony both to the regularity of nature and to the ability of the human mind to see behind immediate appearances and ⑤ discovers deeper meanings in events.

사람이 하는 일!  
↑  
시간의 흐름을 기록하는 첫 번째 공식적 방법

their vs its  
부사 vs 대명사

태양이 떠오른다 (완전)  
(1형식 S V)

be동사 + P.P = 동사의 형태  
↓  
해석상 판단  
문 : 식을 여추는 데에 사용되어진다.\*

\* monument: 기념비    \*\* eclipse: (해·달의) 식(蝕)  
\*\*\* testimony: 증언

"병렬 구조"

만약 ⑤번이 적절하다면, ⑤ discovers 는 bears 와 병렬!

→ 스톤헨지의 존재가 사건에서 깊은 의미를 '농축적으로' 발견 X = 부적절!

답: 5번

→ discovers 는 see 와 병렬 구조라서 discover 이 되어야 한다.

22.06.31

31. The growth of academic disciplines and sub-disciplines, such as art history or palaeontology, and of particular figures such as the art critic, helped produce principles and practices for selecting and organizing what was worthy of keeping, though it remained a struggle. Moreover, as museums and universities drew further apart toward the end of the nineteenth century, and as the idea of objects as a highly valued route to knowing the world went into decline, collecting began to lose its status as a worthy intellectual pursuit, especially in the sciences. The really interesting and important aspects of science were increasingly those invisible to the naked eye, and the classification of things collected no longer promised to produce cutting-edge knowledge. The term "butterfly collecting" could come to be used with the adjective "mere" to indicate a pursuit of \_\_\_\_\_ academic status.

“빈칸 근거”

가치 있는 지적인 추구  
로서의 가치를 잃기  
시작했다.

\* palaeontology: 고생물학 \*\* adjective: 형용사

① competitive

② novel 새로운

③ secondary

④ reliable

⑤ unconditional

무조건적인

① 목표 설정

butterfly collecting

= □ 이라는 학문적 지위의 추구

△ “부차적인” (가치↓)

22.09.고3

38.

① 지시문 = signal x

It was not until relatively recent times that scientists came to understand the relationships between the structural elements of materials and their properties.

② 본문  
단절 찾기

The earliest humans had access to only a very limited number of materials, those that occur naturally: stone, wood, clay, skins, and so on. ( ① ) With time, they discovered techniques for producing materials that had properties superior to those of the natural ones; these new materials included pottery and various metals. ( ② ) Furthermore, it was discovered that the properties of a material could be altered by heat treatments and by the addition of other substances. ( ③ ) At this point, materials utilization was totally a selection process that involved deciding from a given, rather limited set of materials, the one best suited for an application based on its characteristics. ( ✓ ) This knowledge, acquired over approximately the past 100 years, has empowered them to fashion, to a large degree, the characteristics of materials. ( ⑤ ) Thus, tens of thousands of different materials have evolved with rather specialized characteristics that meet the needs of our modern and complex society, including metals, plastics, glasses, and fibers.

“나열”

주제: ‘발견’

소재 1번 문장

: 물질 생산 기술

2번 문장

: 물질의 특성이  
바뀔 수 있다는  
것

||  
주제 동일 / 소재 다름

“물질의 특성을 만드는 주체” 가 3번 문장에 있어야 연결된다!

복수 명사 찾기 : materials , characteristics

둘 다 물질의 특성을 만드는 주체가  
아니다! (단절!)

(C)를 기준으로 두 번째 정하기

③ (C) (A) : (C) 마지막문장에 (A)의 they를 받아줄 표현 x  
 (B) - A

22.09.고3  
 36.

GP  
 Green products involve, in many cases, higher ingredient costs than those of mainstream products. MP

② "나열"

주제: GP가 MP보다 ⊖

①

돈/시간을 상품에 투자하는 주제

(A) They'd rather put money and time into known, profitable, high volume products that serve populous customer segments than into risky, less-profitable, low-volume products that may serve current noncustomers. Given that choice, these companies may choose to leave the green segment of the market to small niche competitors.

소재  
 저시문  
 : 높은 재료비

(B) Even if the green product succeeds, it may cannibalize the company's higher-profit mainstream offerings. Given such downsides, companies serving mainstream consumers with successful mainstream products face what seems like an obvious investment decision. → ⑤

(C) 첫 문장  
 : 제한적인 재료 목록 & 디자인 기준

||  
 주제동일/소재다름

(C) Furthermore, the restrictive ingredient lists and design criteria that are typical of such products may make green products inferior to mainstream products on core performance dimensions (e.g., less effective cleansers). In turn, the higher costs and lower performance of some products attract only a small portion of the customer base, leading to lower economies of scale in procurement, manufacturing, and distribution.

② 나열 (주제동일 소재다름)

\* segment: 조각 \*\* cannibalize: 잡아먹다 \*\*\* procurement: 조달

- ① (A) - (C) - (B)
- ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
- ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

5번

④ (A) They 로 연결될 만한 단어가 없다!  
 (돈, 시간을 상품에 투자하는 주제)

## 20.09.고2

밑줄 친 the omnivore's paradox가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [2점]

Humans are omnivorous, meaning that they can consume and digest a wide selection of plants and animals found in their surroundings. The primary advantage to this is that they can adapt to nearly all earthly environments. The disadvantage is that no single food provides the nutrition necessary for survival. Humans must be flexible enough to eat a variety of items sufficient for physical growth and maintenance, yet cautious enough not to randomly ingest foods that are physiologically harmful and, possibly, fatal. This dilemma, the need to experiment combined with the need for conservatism, is known as the omnivore's paradox. It results in two contradictory psychological impulses regarding diet. The first is an attraction to new foods; the second is a preference for familiar foods.

- ① irony of wanting but disliking nutritious food
- ② conflict between vegetarians and meat eaters
- ③ sacrificing quality of food for quantity of food
- ④ difficulty in judging whether something is edible
- ⑤ need to be both flexible and cautious about foods

② "근거" = (무조건 왔다!)

밑줄 친 부분 주변 '지시사'에 주목!

① 목표 설정  
= This dilemma가 무엇인지 찾아야겠다!

있는 그대로  
선정을 선택하자!

22.06.고3

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 3

③ 본문  
(원래의 배경)  
↓  
"근거찾기"에  
주목)

The idea that *planting* trees could have a social or political significance appears to have been invented by the English, though it has since spread widely. According to Keith Thomas's history *Man and the Natural World*, seventeenth- and eighteenth-century aristocrats began planting hardwood trees, usually <sup>(A)</sup> in lines, to declare the extent of their property and the permanence of their claim to it. "What can be more pleasant," the editor of a magazine for gentlemen asked his readers, "than to have the bounds and limits of your own property preserved and continued from age to age by the testimony of such living and growing witnesses?" <sup>(B)</sup> Planting trees had the additional advantage of being regarded as a patriotic act, for the Crown had declared a severe shortage of the hardwood on which the Royal Navy depended.

\* aristocrat: 귀족 \*\* patriotic: 애국적인

① 요약문 = 무엇을 찾으러 왔는지!

For English aristocrats, planting trees served as statements to mark the \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ ownership of their land, and it was also considered to be a(n) \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ of their loyalty to the nation.

- ② 선지
- |                                   |                                   |     |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| (A)                               | (B)                               | (A) | (B) |
| ① <u>unstable</u> …… confirmation | ② <u>unstable</u> …… exaggeration |     |     |
| ③ <u>lasting</u> …… exhibition    | ④ <u>lasting</u> …… manipulation  |     |     |
| ⑤ official …… justification       |                                   |     |     |

⇓  
(A)는 unstable 과 lasting 중 하나일 확률 ↑  
↳ 2지선다형