

1. 보일 듯 말 듯 19금 문제

문제 1

Jazz [**belongs / is belonging**] to the public, but popular taste is always changing.

문제 2

New York Policy [**restricting / restricts**] the use of plastic bags is gradually taking root, particularly among large discount stores and retailers.

문제 3

Plato is the great man most closely [**thought / thought of**] when talking about Atlantis.

문제 4

Smith will show it to you when you [**come / will come**] next time.

문제 5

The Spanish explorer Hernan Cortes is believed to [**bring / have brought**] cacao beans from Central America to Europe in the sixteenth century.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

진행형 불가 동사

1회 2회 3회

본동사의 수/=접속사의 수

1회 2회 3회

동사+전치사

1회 2회 3회

시간/조건 부사절 vs 명사절

1회 2회 3회

단순부정사 vs 완료부정사

문제 6

A few years later, the newly invented microscope was used to [**investigate** / **investigating**] his claim.

문제 7

The chinese government [**opened** / **has opened**] its borders to foreigners in 2008.

문제 8

They [**will live** / **will have lived**] together for thirty years by next year.

문제 9

It would be nonsense to insist that the government [**pay** / **paid**] the heavy household debt.

문제 10

The boy learned English by reading books and magazines that [**lay** / **laid**] next to him.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고
개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

조동사의 관용적 의미

1회 2회 3회

과거 vs 현재완료

1회 2회 3회

미래완료

1회 2회 3회

주장/요구/명령/제안 동사

1회 2회 3회

자동사 vs 타동사

문제 11

People are eating meat from animals that have been given hormones to [**fatten up them / fatten them up**].

문제 12

The number of tourists interested in the Japanese culture [**decreased / has decreased**] gradually over the past few month.

문제 13

To improve this, it is essential that everyone in a more privileged position [**understand / has understood**] about the day-to-day reality of poor people.

문제 14

Does this discovery make you better off or worse off than you [**did / were**] before?

문제 15

Persons who are daring in taking a whole hearted stand for truth often [**achieving / achieve**] results that surpass their expectations.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

구동사

1회 2회 3회

과거 vs 현재완료

1회 2회 3회

이성적 판단을 나타내는 형용사

1회 2회 3회

대동사

1회 2회 3회

분동사의 수 != 접속사의 수

문제 16

The exact location of Atlantis is hard to determine, because the European continent is believed to [split / have split] into many sections which moved in many directions.

문제 17

The tests have shown that pigeons that flew on a cloudy day got lost. Those that flew on a sunny day, however, [did / were] not.

문제 18

Many people [may / should] have had the experience of buying products that fell apart after hardly any use.

문제 19

John said he no longer wanted his car [to repair / repaired] at that shop.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

단순부정사 vs 완료부정사

1회 2회 3회

대동사

1회 2회 3회

조동사

1회 2회 3회

동사 want

1. 보일 듯 말 듯 19금 문제

문제 1

Around 550 B.C. in Japan, the philosopher is said to [**keep / have kept**] his favorite dog nearby.

문제 2

But this fantasy world only [**sets us up / sets up us**] for a fall.

문제 3

First, everyone who has been summoned to appear at jury duty must [**arrive / have arrived**] by nine o'clock in the morning and assemble in the jury room.

문제 4

Also, [**make / making**] sure to bring chocolate to room temperature before eating, as frozen bits of chocolate always strike me as rather hard and tasteless.

문제 5

She went home to help her mother, Rosemary who [**has taken / had taken**] care of her father since 1992, when he was diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고
개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

부정사의 시제

1회 2회 3회

이어동사

1회 2회 3회

조동사

1회 2회 3회

본동사의 수 / 접속사의 수

1회 2회 3회

현재완료 vs 과거완료

문제 6

The second function of gossip is to suggest that the person in possession of the gossip [**be / is**] someone of importance.

문제 7

I recognized them at once, for I [**met / had met**] them before.

문제 8

I don't know when Tom (A) [**comes / will come**], but when he (B) [**comes / will come**], I'll tell you that.

문제 9

The man reflected: Is it not written in The Book of Morality, "If you see your enemy's donkey [**laying / lying**] down under its burden, you should help?"

문제 10

I was [**seated / seating**] in the office of the vice-president of sales of a company I'd been consulting with for a long time.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

주장/요구/명령/제안 동사

1회 2회 3회

과거 vs 과거완료

1회 2회 3회

시간/조건 부사절 vs 명사절

1회 2회 3회

자동사 vs 타동사

1회 2회 3회

타동사

문제 11

To us this elephant may look a little awkward, but it does show that medieval artists, at least in the thirteenth century, were very well aware of such things as proportions, and that, if they ignored them so often, they [were / did] so not out of ignorance but because they did not think they mattered.

문제 12

Those victims of education [should receive / should have received] training to develop creative talents while in school. It really is a pity that they did not.

문제 13

Insistence, against the patient's wishes, that death [be / is] put off by every means available is contrary to law and action.

문제 14

Cheese bread is delicious, and so is cheese soup. Cheese pancakes taste good, and so [is / do] cheese candies.

문제 15

I [have wanted / had wanted] to look at the landscape or read my book but the woman started talking about her daughter's disease and telling me things I didn't want to hear.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

대동사

1회 2회 3회

조동사

1회 2회 3회

주장/요구/명령/제안 명사

1회 2회 3회

대동사

1회 2회 3회

현재완료 vs 과거완료

문제 16

We must not forget that physical education and sports programs, which also prevent obesity and diabetes, [are being / being] trimmed from school budgets every year.

문제 17

His aunt is said [to be educated / to have been educated] at Oxford.

문제 18

The manager explained [the workers / to the workers] how to operate the machine.

문제 19

Experiments on animals made [possible / it possible] the heart implant.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

동사찾기

1회 2회 3회

단순부정사 vs 완료부정사

1회 2회 3회

3형식 등사

1회 2회 3회

가목적어 vs 진목적어

1. 보일 듯 말 듯 19금 문제

문제 1

The idea that [**processing / processed**] foods are less nutritious than fresh foods is a myth.

문제 2

Once success [**seen as / is seen as**] possible, you can focus on completing the task to the best of your ability.

문제 3

But they need to understand that getting old doesn't have to be [**depressing / depressed**] at all.

문제 4

In an effort to [**reduce / reducing**] its dependence on Malaysia, which supplies Singapore with about half its water, the nation has found several uses for its waste water.

문제 5

None of the women I spoke to regretted [**to make / making**] this change.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고
개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

현재분사 vs 과거분사

1회 2회 3회

수동태

1회 2회 3회

현재분사 vs 과거분사

1회 2회 3회

전치사 to vs to 부정사

1회 2회 3회

동명사/to 부정사의 의미 차이

문제 6

The people [**remaining / remained**] in the building should lock the door up when they leave the office.

문제 7

I think that love [**consists / is consisted**] of meeting person who treats me like a lady.

문제 8

The fake beard caused the subjects [**to believe / to be believed**] she was a real pharaoh.

문제 9

Whenever I face any kind of challenge, the very first thing I do is [**think / thought**] about the people I want on the team to help with it.

문제 10

After a few minutes, one of the men peeked out and saw a firefly [**flown / flying**] about the room.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

현재분사 vs 과거분사

1회 2회 3회

수동분사

1회 2회 3회

부정사의 능동 / 수동

1회 2회 3회

원형부정사

1회 2회 3회

지각동사의 목적격보어

문제 11

Here are some ways to save you from [**being cheating / being cheated**] when you decide to buy electronic devices.

문제 12

The most important thing you can do for your child is [**made / to make**] a schedule for the things your child needs to do each day.

문제 13

Still, [**being / having**] witnessed his incredible triumphs, I couldn't help but wonder what his next challenge would be.

문제 14

She soon found footprints [**showing / shown**] which way he went.

문제 15

But with new technology [**come / coming**] new problems, and a lot of audience members are complaining about headaches and dizziness.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

동명사의 능동 / 수동

1회 2회 3회

to 부정사

1회 2회 3회

분사구문의 시제

1회 2회 3회

분사의 기능 - 명사수식

1회 2회 3회

분사구문 vs 도치

문제 16

Researchers have also found the sound of Styrofoam being rubbed together to be the second most [**irritating / irritated**] next to fingernails on a chalkboard.

문제 17

The student was made [**write / to write**] the essay by the teacher.

문제 18

Anyone who lost his or her temper too easily [**deprived / was deprived**] of the right to [**accept / be accepted**] as a member of the community.

문제 19

He discussed a problem he was working on, only [**discovered / to discover**] that Newton had already solved it.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

현재분사 vs 과거분사

1회 2회 3회

사역 동사의 수동태

1회 2회 3회

부정사의 수동

1회 2회 3회

to부정사의 용법

1. 보일 듯 말 듯 19금 문제

문제 1

However, language can also be used to [**exclude / excluding**] other people from a group.

문제 2

[**Grabbed / Grabbing**] his board, he ran into the waves.

문제 3

The apartment needs [**painting / to paint**] before they move in.

문제 4

Besides, modern boys are sensitive and react badly when [**shamed / shaming**] in front of their peer group.

문제 5

Because her repair bills were very high, she considered [**buying / to buy**] a new computer.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

be used to

1회 2회 3회

분사구문

1회 2회 3회

need + v-ing

1회 2회 3회

분사구문

1회 2회 3회

동명사를 목적으로 취하는 동사

문제 6

The tool captures the distinct frequency of construction noise, and changes the sound into a digital signal which people [**listen / listening**] to an mp3 player cannot hear.

문제 7

You don't know how [**interested / interesting**] I am in everything you do.

문제 8

These activities make them feel secure in their abilities, but they don't lead to [**achieve / achieving**] success.

문제 9

A few minutes later, the court clerk usually shows a movie [**outlined / outlining**] what is going to happen throughout the day as the jury is chosen for a particular trial.

문제 10

My friend's son found the never-ending studying in preparation for these tests [**bored / boring**].

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

동사 vs 현재분사

1회 2회 3회

감정을 나타내는 동사

1회 2회 3회

전치사 to vs to부정사

1회 2회 3회

현재분사의 수식

1회 2회 3회

목적격보어의 형태

문제 11

In other countries, you could be forced to become a child soldier despite laws [**forbid / forbidding**] the practice.

문제 12

[**Given / Giving**] a test immediately after listening to five news stories, volunteer students scored 25 percent less when the news was presented in an unfamiliar accent than when it was presented in RP.

문제 13

Long time ago, farmers watched some stars [**knowing / to know**] when to plant their crops; travelers did so to find their way at night.

문제 14

Yet if the camera stays on them long enough, they will slyly check to see if they are still [**watching / being watched**].

문제 15

Now, wealth abounds to the point that most people in North America own far more material goods than they need, and travel to other countries seems like a great investment [**broaden / to broaden**] one's perspective on life.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

전치사 + 명사 + 분사

1회 2회 3회

4형식 분사구문

1회 2회 3회

지각동사의 목적격보어 vs to 부정사의 부사적 용법

1회 2회 3회

능동 vs 수동

1회 2회 3회

동사 vs to 부정사의 형용사적 용법

문제 16

But when we try and are not quickly [**rewarded / rewarding**], we actually wind up feeling worse than we did before we started.

문제 17

Some vitamins are harmful if [**taken / taking**] above the required amount, but others are not.

문제 18

With processor and Internet-connection speeds [**doubled / doubling**] every year, the restriction for games are quickly disappearing.

문제 19

Doing stretching exercises prevents injuries. [**Doing / Done**] properly, stretching can result in a vastly improved range of motion.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

현재분사 vs 과거분사

1회 2회 3회

현재분사 vs 과거분사

1회 2회 3회

분사의 태

1회 2회 3회

분사구문

1. 보일 듯 말 듯 19금 문제

문제 1

This raw material is pressed onto a frame and sun-dried [**during / while**] being whitened.

문제 2

We study philosophy [**because / because of**] the mental skills it helps us develop.

문제 3

Psychologist John Cottman has shown [**that / which**] couples in successful long-term relationships experience a five-to-one ratio between positive and negative events.

문제 4

I wish my team [**would get / had got**] better score in the last english contest.

문제 5

When I think of the kindest people I know, all of [**them / whom**] are in the habit of dishing out compliments.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고
개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

접속사 vs 전치사

1회 2회 3회

접속사 vs 전치사

1회 2회 3회

관계대명사 vs 접속사

1회 2회 3회

가정법

1회 2회 3회

대명사 vs 관계대명사

문제 6

The mass of people also point out that it is time the police [**getting** / **got**] tough with the parents of youngsters who break the law.

문제 7

That fact is directly associated with the question of [**what** / **why**] we study science.

문제 8

Hope, [**which** / **that**] seems like the thinnest little thread, is an incredibly strong power leading us from the most terrible problems into a bright new world.

문제 9

[**Were** / **Had**] it not been for general Lafayette's cooperation and French aid, the colonies could hardly have beaten the British.

문제 10

A policeman, who was on the beach, said that if Clauss [**haven't** / **hadn't**] reacted so quickly and decisively, there would have been two drowned bodies instead of one.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

It is time (that)+주어+과거동사

1회 2회 3회

what vs why

1회 2회 3회

관계대명사 that의 특징

1회 2회 3회

가정법의 if생략

1회 2회 3회

가정법 과거 vs 과거완료

문제 11

You talk as if you [are / were] my mother. Stop talking like that.

문제 12

After he heard the sound, he did not turn and he strode on as if he [heard / had heard] nothing.

문제 13

I would live a better life in the garden now, if I [decided to / had decided to] stay with my former master.

문제 14

There is little doubt [if / that] early people passed family beliefs from one generation to another by telling stories.

문제 15

That is [when / which] the Sumerians in Mesopotamia began keeping records, using symbols on clay tablets.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

as if 가정법

1회 2회 3회

as if 가정법

1회 2회 3회

혼합가정법

1회 2회 3회

접속사 that

1회 2회 3회

관계대명사 vs 관계부사

문제 16

They took three rooms [**where** / **for which**] they paid 1 million won a month.

문제 17

There was some truth in [**which** / **what**] she said.

문제 18

I wanted to see [**if** / **that**] all the staff had arrived.

문제 19

That is the place [**where** / **which**] I have desired to visit.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

전치사+관계대명사

1회 2회 3회

관계대명사 what

1회 2회 3회

접속사 if

1회 2회 3회

관계대명사 vs 관계부사

1. 보일 듯 말 듯 19금 문제

문제 1

After going to see the accommodations, he came up to the purser's desk and inquired [**if / that**] he could leave his valuables in the ship's safe.

문제 2

The earliest map is thought to have been made in 7000 B.C in an ancient city that was in [**what / which**] is now present-day Turkey.

문제 3

I pull out my laptop, [**which / on which**] I have lots of pictures and videos of my kids.

문제 4

Then find something special about each day [**that / for which**] you can be thankful.

문제 5

By increasing the frequency of an ad, advertisers increase the likelihood [**which / that**] members of the target market will be exposed to it.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

접속사 *if*

1회 2회 3회

전치사+관계대명사 *what*

1회 2회 3회

전치사+관계대명사

1회 2회 3회

전치사+관계대명사

1회 2회 3회

동격 *that*

문제 6

She was involved in a serious accident [**and / which**] was critically injured.

문제 7

He judged by the sound [**which / that**] the fall was a mere slip and could not have hurt Meredith.

문제 8

You have to finish your homework today, [**however / whatever**] much you don't feel like doing it.

문제 9

Don't be frustrated, [**how / however**] frightening the obstacles lying in your way are.

문제 10

The invention would be useless because the new law covers any kind of horns, no matter [**how / what**] it sounds like.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

접속사 vs 관계대명사

1회 2회 3회

명사절을 이끄는 that

1회 2회 3회

복합관계대명사, 복합관계부사

1회 2회 3회

의문사, 복합관계부사

1회 2회 3회

no matter how vs no matter what

문제 11

Besides [**it works / working**] better, your brain may also work longer if you exercise.

문제 12

About two third of Earth is covered with water, some of [**what / which**] is frozen.

문제 13

Unfortunately, rain forests are disappearing. As part of a class project, the students [**who / whose**] teacher is James Smith bought two acres of rain forest in Brazil.

문제 14

The skillful mechanic has been replaced by a teenager in a uniform [**who / which**] doesn't know anything about cars and couldn't care less.

문제 15

Had the trees resisted hurricane-force winds, they would not [**be / have been**] in the state they are today.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

접속사와 전치사의 구별

1회 2회 3회

some of 관계대명사

1회 2회 3회

관계대명사 소유격

1회 2회 3회

선행사

1회 2회 3회

혼합가정법

문제 16

All Charley's family who recently spent a week on a coral island wished they [**have / had**] stayed there longer.

문제 17

The movie was very funny. I wish you [**came / had come**] to see it.

문제 18

Little did he know [**what / that**] he was fueling his daughter with a passion that would continue for a lifetime.

문제 19

My favorite is the library in [**that / which**] I can read good books there.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

wish 가정법 과거완료

1회 2회 3회

wish 가정법 과거완료

1회 2회 3회

관계대명사 what과 접속사 that

1회 2회 3회

전치사+접속사+that

1. 보일 듯 말 듯 19금 문제

문제 1

This lack of time to study English makes it more difficult [**get / to get**] a good score.

문제 2

[**Do / Doing**] the right thing means thinking about everybody else, using the emotional brain to mirror the emotions of strangers.

문제 3

They take a blood sample from a patient, and they isolate the white blood cells and mix [**it / them**] with a radioactive element, indium-III.

문제 4

Acquiring competitive information was very hard. What's more, the ways for [**analysis / analyzing**] it didn't exist at all.

문제 5

[**High / Highly**] stressed people seem to like the evening hours to exercise because of the relieving effects of exercise.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고
개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

가목적어 it - to 부정사

1회 2회 3회

동사 vs 동명사

1회 2회 3회

대명사의 수락 격

1회 2회 3회

명사 vs 동명사

1회 2회 3회

-ly가 붙어서 의미가 바뀌는 부사

문제 6

Cars have many thousands of parts. It, therefore, takes at least two or three years to start, develop and produce [**one / it**]

문제 7

[**How / However**] irrelevant to your imagination contemporary art Exhibitions might sometimes seem, it is worth visiting them.

문제 8

Although the preservatives have been declared [**legal / legally**] by government standards, many are suspected of being harmful to people who consume them.

문제 9

It is not just to amaze our friends with our own profound thinking or confuse them with [**unexpected / unexpectedly**] questions.

문제 10

It takes [**many / much**] effort to accurately distinguish between facts and opinion.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

it vs one

1회 2회 3회

명사격 vs 부사격

1회 2회 3회

declared + 형용사

1회 2회 3회

형용사 vs 부사

1회 2회 3회

가산 vs 불가산 명사

문제 11

The baby learns how to lift one foot in front of [**the other / another**] in order to walk forward.

문제 12

The air feels fresher, the flowers smell sweeter, food tastes more delicious, and the stars shine more [**brilliant / brilliantly**] in the night sky.

문제 13

The arms and legs of wheelchair just like [**that / those**] of the people whom they serve, cannot be strong enough to last for 80 years.

문제 14

Calvin and John dressed alike in great musician's clothes, and jokingly compared [**them / themselves**] to the Michael Jackson.

문제 15

All pet shops selling [**alive / live**] creatures are inspected by the health department.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

부정대명사 *the other vs another*

1회 2회 3회

원전자동사부사

1회 2회 3회

대명사 수와 격

1회 2회 3회

대명사 vs 재귀대명사

1회 2회 3회

형용사의 두 가지 용법

문제 16

The thing that I should do now is [**a few / a little**] gardening while I'm making food.

문제 17

She asked the questions as [**polite / politely**] as possible.

문제 18

Your problems and challenges suddenly seem [**insignificant / insignificantly**].

문제 19

You need to make things [**concrete / concretely**].

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

가산 명사의 조건

1회 2회 3회

as ~ as

1회 2회 3회

불완료진동사+형용사

1회 2회 3회

make + O + OC.

1. 보일 듯 말 듯 19금 문제

문제 1

When a lecturer presents a succession of new concepts, students' faces begin to show signs of anguish and frustration; some write furiously in their notebooks, while [**other / others**] give up writing in complete discouragement.

문제 2

My computer had got out of order, so I want to buy a new [**it / one**].

문제 3

After a brief moment of surprise, in order to preserve the myth of their guest's perfection and keep [**him / himself**] from any embarrassment, all the villagers at the banquet began to fling tofu into each other's laps.

문제 4

Answering this question in a new, unexpected way is one of the creative acts. [**It / They**] will improve your chances of succeeding next time.

문제 5

Recently, a severe disease hit some Asian nations hard, causing several hundred deaths. In spite of [**its / their**] close location to these countries, however, Korea has remained free of the deadly disease.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

some, others

1회 2회 3회

부정대명사 one

1회 2회 3회

대명사/재귀대명사

1회 2회 3회

절이나 구를 받는 대명사 it

1회 2회 3회

대명사의 수일치

문제 6

Jane is dedicated to helping women educate [**themselves / them**] about the problems they have during pregnancy and childbirth.

문제 7

When you teach anyone something new, you have to make [**it / them**] clear from the start that the goal is something we'd all like to achieve.

문제 8

But we are largely [**ignorant / ignorantly**] that there is such a thing.

문제 9

The jobs that [**most / almost**] companies are doing with information today would have been impossible several years ago.

문제 10

However, this process removes the important plant cover that holds soil particles in place, making soil [**defenseless / defenselessly**] to wind and water erosion.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

재귀대명사

1회 2회 3회

진목적어 to 부정사, 가목적어 it

1회 2회 3회

형용사 보어

1회 2회 3회

most vs almost

1회 2회 3회

make + O + OC.

문제 11

Our service is guaranteed to improve the quality of your [**living / alive**] environment.

문제 12

Calvin told Amy that he would take care of [**her / herself**].

문제 13

[**Active / Actively**] practicing gratitude on a regular basis will keep you in touch with the very best of your possibilities.

문제 14

If advertising is on television, the more [**frequent / frequently**] a commercial is run, the more people it will reach.

문제 15

They may well think that their views are “wrong” as [**strong / strongly**] as you believe yours are.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

서송형용사

1회 2회 3회

재귀대명사

1회 2회 3회

동명사 수식

1회 2회 3회

the 비교급, the 비교급

1회 2회 3회

as 형/부 as

문제 16

Being on time is considered [**important / importantly**].

문제 17

This elephant may look a little strange, but it does show that medieval artists, at least in the thirteenth century, were very well aware of [**as / such**] things as proportions, and that, if they ignored them so often, they did so not out of ignorance but simply because they did not think they were important.

문제 18

The gizzard does just [**as a great / as great a**] job of grinding food as teeth do.

문제 19

The things we long to do — earn the money, become successful in our work, fall in love — are not goals most people shares. Nor are the means to accomplish these things [**obscure / obscurely**].

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

수동태에서의 주격보어

1회 2회 3회

such A as B

1회 2회 3회

as + 형용사 + a(n) + 명사

1회 2회 3회

주격보어의 품사

아홉번째날 일치, 특수구문-1

1. 보일 듯 말 듯 19금 문제

문제 1

In reality, the main reason for these minor but unpleasant illnesses [**are / is**] that we are exhausted.

문제 2

Rarely [**a computer is / is a computer**] more sensitive and accurate than a human in managing the same geographical or environmental factors.

문제 3

Students need to spend more time [**to practice / practicing**] the language in the real world rather than studying in the library.

문제 4

American adults were less sensitive to bad notes in the unfamiliar Javanese musical system than [**to untuned / untuned**] notes in their native Western scale.

문제 5

The researchers found that the children in the orphanage were physically, socially, and emotionally disabled compared with the other children, which [**was / were**] a difference that expanded steadily as the children grew older.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

수식을 받는 주어의 수일치

1회 2회 3회

부정어 도치

1회 2회 3회

상관접속사에 의한 병렬

1회 2회 3회

비교 병렬

1회 2회 3회

주격 관계대명사의 수일치

문제 6

It may be cheaper to film in real places [**as / than**] to build imitation scenery.

문제 7

Many social scientists hold that the removal of the barriers between child information and adult information [**have / has**] pushed children into the adult world too early.

문제 8

Only when we understand that the irrational forces impelling us toward war and ecological disaster are a far greater threat [**will the world be / the world will be**] mature enough for survival.

문제 9

Enclosed [**are / is**] the materials that you mentioned the other day.

문제 10

Movies were first seen as an exceptionally potent kind of illusionist theater, the rectangle of the screen corresponding to the proscenium of a stage, [**on which / which**] appear actors.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

비교 병렬

1회 2회 3회

수식을 받는 주어의 수일치

1회 2회 3회

only 도치

1회 2회 3회

도치구문의 수일치

1회 2회 3회

관계대명사와 도치

문제 11

Still others think that achieving satisfaction and contentment by working at a job they really like [**is / are**] the prime measure of success.

문제 12

Not until we were caught up in a riptide ourselves [**could I / I could**] comprehend how deadly a day at the beach could be.

문제 13

How salmon return to the correct shoreline region for spawning [**is / are**] not completely understood.

문제 14

To decide what you want is often more difficult than [**to get / getting**] what you want.

문제 15

You know how important competitive edges are in choosing suitable markets and [**define / defining**] services.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

동명사의 수일치

1회 2회 3회

부정어 도치

1회 2회 3회

명사절 주어의 수일치

1회 2회 3회

비교 병렬

1회 2회 3회

등위접속사에 의한 병렬

문제 16

Shooting dishes outdoors [**has / have**] its own problems.

문제 17

This gives the community the chance not only to hold a common interest but also [**comes / to come**] together on game day.

문제 18

Researchers asked 32 people to watch a brief computer animation of white bars drifting over a grey and black background, and [**say / said**] which way they were moving.

문제 19

The knowledge of economists who study stock prices, interest rates, and market dynamics, and so on often [**become / becomes**] obsolete in a few days or even a few hours.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

동명사의 수일치

1회 2회 3회

상관접속사에 의한 병렬

1회 2회 3회

등위접속사에 의한 병렬

1회 2회 3회

수식을 받는 주어의 수일치

1. 보일 듯 말 듯 19금 문제

문제 1

About three-fourths of the chalk used in the United States [go / goes] into trash bags.

문제 2

There is no, [if ever / if any], hope of his recovery.

문제 3

This is one of the boats which [belong / belongs] to my father.

문제 4

As a reviewer, you analyze the book for how it tells a story and [evaluate / evaluates] the quality of writing and organization.

문제 5

The Stellar is one of those cars that [have / has] been discontinued by the manufacturers.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고
개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

분수의 수일치

1회 2회 3회

삼입구

1회 2회 3회

주격 관계대명사의 수일치

1회 2회 3회

등위접속사에 의한 병렬

1회 2회 3회

주격 관계대명사의 수일치

문제 6

Tory Higgins and his colleagues had university students read a personality description of someone and then [**summarize / summarized**] it for someone else who was believed either to like or to dislike this person.

문제 7

In the mid-eighteenth century, the rich of London [**was / were**] deeply impressed by the parks in other nations and suggested establishing a park.

문제 8

Song-eun is the only one of the tourists who [**have / has**] survived the train accident.

문제 9

It is the fusion of these many talents that [**create / creates**] beautiful ballet.

문제 10

The number of Euripides' plays that have remained alive is larger than [**that / those**] of Aeschylus' and Sophocles' together, partly because of the unplanned preservation of a manuscript that was likely part of a unbroken collection of his works.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

등위접속사에 의한 병렬

1회 2회 3회

the+형용사의 수일치

1회 2회 3회

주격 관계대명사의 수일치

1회 2회 3회

It ~ that 강조구문의 수일치

1회 2회 3회

대명사의 수일치

문제 11

Wearing shoes tends to make feet more susceptible to injury than [**to go** / **going**] barefoot.

문제 12

However, after they finish their resume, they realize that viewing experiences through the lens of failure [**forces** / **force**] them to come to terms with the mistakes they have made along the way.

문제 13

It seems quite ironic that starving animals that eat barely enough to survive [**is** / **are**] the ones who live the longest.

문제 14

Flowers are often presented as gifts on birthdays and anniversaries and [**give** / **given**] to moms and dads on Parents' Day by children.

문제 15

Among the most urgent problems [**is** / **are**] the education of their children.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

비교병렬

1회 2회 3회

동명사의 수일치

1회 2회 3회

수식을 받는 주어의 수일치

1회 2회 3회

등위접속사에 의한 병렬

1회 2회 3회

도치구문의 수일치

문제 16

There is a deep cavern on the island, containing the bones and arms of the Indians, who, it is supposed, [**was / were**] buried there.

문제 17

Riding a bike to school or work and taking the stairs instead of the elevator are as natural as [**brush / brushing**] your teeth after meals when you live a cleaner, greener life!

문제 18

Each employee [**is / are**] allowed up to three days of sick leave per month for any illness.

문제 19

Nowhere [**was / were**] any sign or suggestion of life except the barking of a distant dog.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

삼입어구의 수일치

1회 2회 3회

비교병렬

1회 2회 3회

Each의 수일치

1회 2회 3회

도치구문의 수일치

1. (A), (B), (C) 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라, 짝지은 것을 고르시오. (2005년 20번)

(A) Situating / Situated at an elevation of 1,350m, the city of Kathmandu, which looks out on the sparkling Himalayas, enjoys a warm climate year-round that makes (B) living / to live here pleasant. Kathmandu sits almost in the middle of a basin, forming a square about 5km north-south and 5km east-west. It was the site of the ancient kingdom of Nepal. It is now the capital of Nepal and, as such, the center of (C) its / it's government, economy, and culture.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----------|-------|---------|-------|------|
| ① | Situated | ----- | living | ----- | its |
| ② | Situated | ----- | to live | ----- | its |
| ③ | Situated | ----- | living | ----- | it's |
| ④ | Situating | ----- | to live | ----- | it's |
| ⑤ | Situating | ----- | living | ----- | it's |

2. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (2005년 22번)

Falling in love is ① alike being wrapped in a magical cloud. The air feels fresher, the flowers smell sweeter, food tastes more delicious, and the stars shine more ② brilliantly in the night sky. You feel light and happy ③ as though you are sailing through life. Your problems and challenges suddenly seem ④ insignificant. Your body feels alive, and you jump out of bed each morning ⑤ with a smile on your face. You are in a state of supreme delight.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

현재분사 / 과거분사

5형식목적어 동명사 / 부정사

it 축약어 / 소유격

1회 2회 3회

alike / like

형용사 / 부사

as though

형용사 / 부사

with

3. (A), (B), (C) 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? (2006년 20번)

On most subway trains, the doors open automatically at each station. But when you are on the Metro, the subway in Paris, things are different. I watched a man on the Metro (A) try / tried to get off the train and fail. When the train came to his station, he got up and stood patiently in front of the door, waiting for it (B) opened / to open. It never opened. The train simply started up again and went on to the next station. In the Metro, you have to open the doors yourself by pushing a button, depressing a lever or (C) slide / sliding them.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|------|---------|------|---------|
| ① | try | ---- | opened | ---- | sliding |
| ② | try | ---- | opened | ---- | slide |
| ③ | try | ---- | to open | ---- | sliding |
| ④ | tried | ---- | to open | ---- | slide |
| ⑤ | tried | ---- | opened | ---- | sliding |

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (2006년 21번)

I wonder how many people give up just when success is almost within reach. They endure day after day, and just when they're about ① to make it, decide they can't take any more. The difference between success and failure is not ② that great. Successful people have simply learned the value of staying in the game until it ③ is won. Those who never make it ④ are the ones who quit too soon. When things are darkest, successful people refuse to give up because they know they're almost there. Things often seem at ⑤ its worst just before they get better. The mountain is steepest at the summit, but that's no reason to turn back.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

지각동사의 목적보어
원형부정사 / 과거분사

분사 / 부정사

comma와 병렬구조

1회 2회 3회

be about to

강조부사 that

수동태

주어와 동사의 수일치

대명사의 수일치

1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? (2007년 22번)

I was five years old when my father introduced me to motor sports. Dad thought (A) it / which was a normal family outing to go to a car racing event. It was his way of spending some quality time with his wife and kids. (B) Few / Little did he know that he was fueling his son with a passion that would last for a lifetime. I still remember the awesome feeling I had on that day in May when my little feet (C) carried / were carried me up the stairs into the grandstands at the car racing stadium.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|------|--------|------|--------------|
| ① | it | ---- | Little | ---- | carried |
| ② | it | ---- | Few | ---- | were carried |
| ③ | it | ---- | Little | ---- | were carried |
| ④ | which | ---- | Few | ---- | carried |
| ⑤ | which | ---- | Little | ---- | were carried |

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (2007년 23번)

To be a mathematician you don't need an expensive laboratory. The typical equipment of a mathematician ① is a blackboard and chalk. It is better to do mathematics on a blackboard ② than on a piece of paper because chalk is easier to erase, and mathematical research is often filled with mistakes. One more thing you need to do is to join a club ③ devotes to mathematics. Not many mathematicians can work alone; they need to talk about what they are doing. If you want to be a mathematician, you had better ④ expose your new ideas to the criticism of others. It is so easy to include hidden assumptions ⑤ that you do not see but that are obvious to others.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

관계대명사 / 대명사

부정 few / little

능동태 / 수동태

1회 2회 3회

주어동사의 수일치

비교급 than

동사 / 분사

had better 동사원형

관계사 that

3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? (2008년 6월 21번)

Philosophy is, simply put, a way of thinking. More accurately, however, it is a set of mental tools. And that fact is directly related to the question of (A) what / why we study philosophy. It's not just to amaze our friends with our own profound thinking, or confuse them with (B) unexpected / unexpectedly questions, although some college students may value that possibility the most in taking philosophy courses. We study philosophy (C) because / because of the mental skills it helps us develop.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------|------|--------------|------|------------|
| ① | what | ---- | unexpected | ---- | because |
| ② | why | ---- | unexpected | ---- | because of |
| ③ | why | ---- | unexpected | ---- | because |
| ④ | why | ---- | unexpectedly | ---- | because |
| ⑤ | what | ---- | unexpectedly | ---- | because of |

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (2008년 6월 22번)

College life is busy. There are too many demands on your schedule. Activities, friends, and pastimes may cause some difficulties in your ① performing the real job at hand. When you are feeling ② overwhelmed by presentations, paper deadlines, or tests, you will probably spend all your time studying ③ to deal with these pressures. However, this lack of time for relaxation makes it more difficult ④ get the most out of your studies. Promise ⑤ yourself that no matter how much work you have, you will always relax during one full evening. You will work better if you take time off for relaxation.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

명사절을 이끄는 의문사

형용사 / 부사

접속사 / 전치사

1회 2회 3회

동명사

과거분사

10부정사

진목적어

제기대명사

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (2009년 22번)

You may think that moving a short distance is so easy that you can do it in no time with ① little effort. You may decide to use your own car because you think that you don't need the services of a moving company. Well, you might be wrong. You are under the false impression that you do not have as many items to pack as you really ② do. You find out ③ too late that your car cannot carry as much as you thought it could. So, it takes you far more trips to your new home than you thought it would. There is also the possibility of ④ damage your stuff, some of it valuable. All these things ⑤ considered, it might be better to ask for the services of a moving company.

2. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? (2010년 6월 21번)

It is hard for street trees to survive with only foot-square holes in the pavement. The average life of a street tree surrounded by concrete and asphalt (A) is / are seven to fifteen years. Many factors underground determine if a street tree will make it. If the soil is so dense that the roots cannot get in, it will surely die. If they can get in, there is a better chance of getting the water and nutrients (B) needing / needed to survive. Another question is whether adequate water supplies are getting into the growing area. Some of the water comes from underground sources and some from rain, and it is hard to measure (C) where / what the tree is getting it. Of course, if the roots get into the sewers, they can get everything they need.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----|------|---------|------|-------|
| ① | is | ---- | needing | ---- | where |
| ② | is | ---- | needing | ---- | what |
| ③ | is | ---- | needed | ---- | where |
| ④ | are | ---- | needing | ---- | where |
| ⑤ | are | ---- | needed | ---- | what |

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

부정어 little

대동사

부사 too

명사 / 동명사

분사

1회 2회 3회

주어와 동사의 수일치

현재분사 / 과거분사

관계부사 / 관계대명사

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (2010년 6월 20번)

Mr. Brown wanted his students to learn math in the context of real life. He felt it was not enough for them just to work out problems from a book. To show his students how math could really help ① them, he held several contests during the year. The contests allowed his students ② to have fun while they practiced math and raised money. Once he filled a fishbowl with marbles, asked the students to guess how many marbles there were, and ③ awarded a free lunch to the winner. Another time they entered a contest to guess how many soda cans the back of a pickup truck ④ was held. To win, they had to practice their skills at estimating, multiplying, dividing, and measuring. They used ⑤ most of the prize money for an end-of-the-year field trip.

4. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? (2010년 9월 21번)

No matter what we are shopping for, it is not primarily a brand we are choosing, but a culture, or rather the people associated with that culture. (A) **Whatever / Whether** you wear torn jeans or like to recite poetry, by doing so you make a statement of belonging to a group of people. Who we believe we are (B) **is / are** a result of the choices we make about who we want to be like, and we subsequently demonstrate this desired likeness to others in various and often subtle ways. Artificial as this process is, this is what becomes our 'identity,' and identity (C) **grounded / grounding** on all the superficial differences we distinguish between ourselves and others. This, after all, is what we are shopping for: self-identity, knowledge of who we are.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------|------|-----|------|-----------|
| ① | Whatever | ---- | is | ---- | grounded |
| ② | Whatever | ---- | are | ---- | grounding |
| ③ | Whether | ---- | is | ---- | grounded |
| ④ | Whether | ---- | are | ---- | grounding |
| ⑤ | Whether | ---- | are | ---- | grounded |

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

대명사의 수일치와 격

allow A to B

병렬구조

능동태 / 수동태

most

1회 2회 3회

복합관계대명사 / 접속사

주어와 동사의 수일치

현재분사 / 과거분사

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (2010년 9월 22번)

Almost every day I play a game with myself ① that I call 'time machine.' I made it up in response to my erroneous belief that what I was all worked up about was really important. ② To play 'time machine' all you have to do is to imagine that whatever circumstance you are dealing with is not happening right now but a year from now. It might be an argument with your spouse, a mistake, or a lost opportunity, but it is highly ③ likely that a year from now you are not going to care. It will be one more irrelevant detail in you life. While this simple game will not solve ④ every your problems, it can give you an enormous amount of needed perspective. I find myself laughing at things that I used to ⑤ take far too seriously.

2. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? (2010년 21번)

While awaiting the birth of a new baby, North American parents typically furnish a room as the infant's sleeping quarters. For decades, child-rearing advice from experts has (A) **encouraged / been encouraged** the nighttime separation of baby from parent. For example, a study recommends that babies be moved into their own room by three months of age. "By six months a child (B) **who / whom** regularly sleeps in her parents' room is likely to become dependent on this arrangement," reports the study. Yet parent-infant 'co-sleeping' is the norm for approximately 90 percent of the world's population. Cultures as (C) **diverse / diversely** as the Japanese, the Guatemalan Maya, and the Inuit of Northwestern Canada practice it.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----------------|------|------|------|-----------|
| ① | encouraged | ---- | who | ---- | diverse |
| ② | encouraged | ---- | whom | ---- | diversely |
| ③ | encouraged | ---- | who | ---- | diversely |
| ④ | been encouraged | ---- | who | ---- | diverse |
| ⑤ | been encouraged | ---- | whom | ---- | diverse |

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

관계대명사

부정사

likely

every

used to 동사원형

1회 2회 3회

능동태 / 수동태

주격관계사 / 목적격관계사

as ~ as구문

3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?
(2011년 6월 21번)

There is an old Japanese legend about a man renowned for his flawless manners visiting a remote village. Wanting to honor as well as observe him, the villagers prepared a banquet. As they sat to eat, all eyes were on their noble guest. Everyone looked at (A) **what / how** the man held his chopsticks, so that they could imitate him. But then, by an unfortunate accident, as the mannered man raised a slippery slice of tofu to his lips, he (B) **placed / was placed** the tiniest bit of excess pressure on his chopsticks, propelling his tofu through the air and onto his neighbor's lap. After a brief moment of surprise, in order to preserve the myth of their guest's perfection and keep (C) **him / himself** from any embarrassment, all the villagers at the banquet began to fling tofu into each other's laps.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------|------|------------|------|---------|
| ① | what | ---- | placed | ---- | him |
| ② | what | ---- | was placed | ---- | himself |
| ③ | how | ---- | placed | ---- | him |
| ④ | how | ---- | placed | ---- | himself |
| ⑤ | how | ---- | was placed | ---- | himself |

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (2011년 9월 20번)

The phrase, 'jack-of-all-trades' is a ① shortened version of 'jack of all trades and master of none.' It refers to those who ② claim to be proficient at countless tasks, but cannot perform a single one of them well. The phrase was first used in England at the start of the Industrial Revolution. A large number of efficiency experts set up shop in London, ③ advertising themselves as knowledgeable about every type of new manufacturing process, trade, and business. For a substantial fee, they would impart their knowledge to their clients. But it soon became ④ evident that their knowledge was limited and of no practical value. Doubtful industrialists started calling these self-appointed experts 'jacks of all trades and masters of none.' These experts are still with us, and as a result so ⑤ does the phrase.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

의문대명사 what / 의문부사 how

능동태 / 수동태

대명사 / 재귀대명사

1회 2회 3회

과거분사

동사

분사구문

행용사 / 부사

대동사 do

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (2008년 9월 22번)

The bodies of flowing ice we call glaciers ① are the most spectacular of natural features. They result from densely packed snow. Unlike a stream, a glacier cannot be seen ② move. Accurate measurements, however, show that it is flowing. Erosion of bedrock by glaciers and deposits of the eroded materials are characteristic and ③ easily recognizable. Their distribution enables us to infer that in the recent past glaciers have been far more extensive ④ than they are today. At the same time, this evidence has ⑤ raised the problem of the cause of the 'ice ages.'

* erode: 침식하다

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (2008년 22번)

In general, one's memories of any period necessarily weaken ① as one moves away from it. One is constantly learning new facts, and old ones have to drop out to ② make way for them. At twenty, I could have written the history of my school days with an accuracy which would be quite impossible now. But it can also happen that one's memories grow ③ much sharper even after a long passage of time. This is ④ because one is looking at the past with fresh eyes and can isolate and, as it were, notice facts which previously existed undifferentiated among a mass of others. There are things ⑤ what in a sense I remembered, but which did not strike me as strange or interesting until quite recently.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

주어와 동사의 수일치

지각동사의 수동태

형용사 / 부사

비교급 than

rise / raise

1회 2회 3회

접속사 as

동사 make

비교급 강조

because / why

관계대명사 what

3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?
(2012년 6월)

When induced to give spoken or written witness to something they doubt, people will often feel bad about their deceit. Nevertheless, they begin to believe (A) what / that they are saying. When there is no compelling external explanation for one's words, saying becomes believing. Tory Higgins and his colleagues had university students read a personality description of someone and then (B) summarize / summarized it for someone else who was believed either to like or to dislike this person. The students wrote a more positive description when the recipient liked the person. Having said positive things, they also then liked the person more themselves. (C) Asked / Asking to recall what they had read, they remembered the description as being more positive than it was. In short, it seems that we are prone to adjust our messages to our listeners, and, having done so, to believe the altered message.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------|------|------------|------|--------|
| ① | what | ---- | summarize | ---- | Asked |
| ② | what | ---- | summarize | ---- | Asking |
| ③ | what | ---- | summarized | ---- | Asked |
| ④ | that | ---- | summarized | ---- | Asking |
| ⑤ | that | ---- | summarized | ---- | Asked |

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (2012년 6월 21번)

We want to stop watching so much TV, but demonstrably, we also want to watch lots of TV. So what we really want, it seems, ① is to stop wanting. We ② are trapped deep in a paradox: deciding on the best course of action, then doing something else. The way around this is ③ to see that habits are responses to needs. This sounds ④ obvious, but countless efforts at habit change ignore its implications. If you eat badly, you might resolve to start eating well. However, if you are eating burgers and ice-cream to feel comforted, relaxed and happy, ⑤ try to replace them with broccoli and carrot juice is like dealing with a leaky bathroom tap by repainting the kitchen. What is required is not a better diet, but an alternative way to feel comforted and relaxed.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고
개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

관계사 *what / that*

병렬구조

현재분사 / 과거분사

1회 2회 3회

주어와 동사의 수일치

수동태

보어 부정사

보어 형용사

동명사 주어

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (2009년 6월 22번)

Gas stations are a good example of an impersonal attitude. At many stations, attendants have even stopped ① pumping gas. Motorists pull up to a gas station where an attendant is ② enclosed in a glass booth with a tray for taking money. The driver must get out of the car, pump the gas, and ③ walk over to the booth to pay. And customers with engine trouble or a non-functioning heater are ④ usually out of luck. Why? Many gas stations have gotten rid of on-duty mechanics. The skillful mechanic has been replaced by a teenager in a uniform ⑤ which doesn't know anything about cars and couldn't care less.

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (2009년 9월 21번)

Chocolate can last in a cool, dry place for up to a year. When the temperature in your cupboard ① averages above 75 degrees Fahrenheit, chocolate may quickly develop thin white layers ② caused by the separation of cocoa butter. You can still eat this chocolate, even though it should not be used for decorations, ③ as it tends to break easily. Though chocolate may ④ be kept in the refrigerator or freezer, it will take on the smells of other foods in time, so taste before using. Also, ⑤ making sure to bring chocolate to room temperature before eating, as frozen bits of chocolate always strike me as rather hard and tasteless.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

부정사 / 동명사

수동태

병렬구조

빈도부사

관계사

1회 2회 3회

주어와 동사의 수일치

관계대명사 생략

as 접속사

수동태

동사의 활용

3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?
(2012년 9월 20번)

You have to pay close attention to someone's normal pattern in order to notice a deviation from it when he or she lies. Sometimes the variation is as (A) **subtle / subtly** as a pause. Other times it is obvious and abrupt. I recently saw a news interview with an acquaintance (B) **who / whom** I was certain was going to lie about a few particularly sensitive issues, and lie she did. During most of her interview she was calm and direct, but when she started lying, her manner changed dramatically: she threw her head back, laughed in 'disbelief,' and shook her head back and forth. It is true that the questions (C) **dealt / dealing** with very personal issues, but I have found that in general, no matter how touchy the question, if a person is telling the truth his or her manner will not change significantly or abruptly.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|--------|------|------|------|---------|
| ① | subtle | ---- | who | ---- | dealt |
| ② | subtle | ---- | who | ---- | dealing |
| ③ | subtle | ---- | whom | ---- | dealt |
| ④ | subtly | ---- | who | ---- | dealt |
| ⑤ | subtly | ---- | whom | ---- | dealing |

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (2012년 9월 21번)

Fieldwork is the hallmark of cultural anthropology. It is the way we explore and learn about the vast ① detailed intricacy of human culture and individual behavior. And it is, importantly, the way ② in which most cultural anthropologists earn and maintain their professional standing. Some of the early personal accounts of anthropologists in the field make fieldwork ③ sound exciting, adventuresome, certainly exotic, sometimes easy. Malinowski, the classic anthropological fieldworker, describes the early stages of fieldwork as 'strange, sometimes unpleasant, sometimes intensely interesting adventure which soon ④ adopts quite a natural course.' He goes on to describe his daily routine of strolling through the village ⑤ observed the intimate details of family life, and as he tells it, such observations seem possible and accessible.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

형용사 / 부사

관계대명사의 주격 / 목적격

1회 2회 3회

과거분사 / 현재분사

전치사 + 관계대명사

사역동사 make

주어라 동사의 수일치

현재분사 / 과거분사

1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?
(2012년 20번)

On January 10, 1992, a ship (A) traveled / traveling through rough seas lost 12 cargo containers, one of which held 28,800 floating bath toys. Brightly colored ducks, frogs, and turtles were set adrift in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. After seven months, the first toys made landfall on beaches near Sitka, Alaska, 3,540 kilometers from (B) what / where they were lost. Other toys floated north and west along the Alaskan coast and across the Bering Sea. Some toy animals stayed at sea (C) even / very longer. They floated completely along the North Pacific currents, ending up back in Sitka.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----------|------|-------|------|------|
| ① | traveled | ---- | what | ---- | even |
| ② | traveled | ---- | what | ---- | very |
| ③ | traveling | ---- | what | ---- | even |
| ④ | traveling | ---- | where | ---- | even |
| ⑤ | traveling | ---- | where | ---- | very |

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (2012년 21번)

Researchers studied two mobile phone companies trying to solve a technological problem. One company developed what it called a ‘technology shelf,’ created by a small group of engineers, on which ① was placed possible technical solutions that other teams might use in the future. It also created an open-ended conversation among ② its engineers in which salespeople and designers were often included. The boundaries among business units were deliberately ambiguous because more than technical information was needed ③ to get a feeling for the problem. However, the other company proceeded with more seeming clarity and discipline, ④ dividing the problem into its parts. Different departments protected their territory. Individuals and teams, competing with each other, stopped sharing information. The two companies did eventually ⑤ solve the technological problem, but the latter company had more difficulty than the former.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

현재분사 / 과거분사

관계대명사 / 관계부사

비교급 강조 / 원급 강조

1회 2회 3회

도치 구문에서의 동사의 수일치

대명사

to 부정사의 부사적 용법

분사구문의 능동 / 수동

동사의 강조

3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?
(2013년 6월 20번)

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.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------|------|------|------|-------|
| ① | it | ---- | was | ---- | who |
| ② | it | ---- | were | ---- | where |
| ③ | that | ---- | was | ---- | who |
| ④ | that | ---- | were | ---- | who |
| ⑤ | that | ---- | were | ---- | where |

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (2013년 6월 21번)

If you've ever gone snorkeling, you may ① have 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 ② almost instantly to the movements of its neighbors in the school or flock. ③ Any 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 ④ coming toward them, they are ready to react more quickly than they would without such advance notice. ⑤ That appears to us as simultaneous is actually a kind of "follow your neighbor" behavior moving faster than the eye can see.

* maneuver: 움직임

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

대명사 *it*과 *that*

관계대명사절의 동사의 수일치

관계대명사 / 관계부사

1회 2회 3회

조동사 + *have* + *pp*

부사 *almost*

형용사 *any*

현재분사의 명사 수식

관계대명사 *what* / *that*

1. 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? (2013년 20번)

In many countries, amongst younger people, the habit of reading newspapers has been on the decline and some of the dollars previously (A) spent / were spent on newspaper advertising have migrated to the Internet. Of course some of this decline in newspaper reading has been due to the fact that we are doing more of our newspaper reading online. We can read the news of the day, or the latest on business, entertainment or (B) however / whatever news on the websites of the New York Times, the Guardian or almost any other major newspaper in the world. Increasingly, we can access these stories wirelessly by mobile devices as well as our computers. Advertising dollars have simply been (C) followed / following the migration trail across to these new technologies.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------------|------|----------|------|-----------|
| ① | spent | ---- | however | ---- | followed |
| ② | spent | ---- | whatever | ---- | following |
| ③ | were spent | ---- | however | ---- | following |
| ④ | were spent | ---- | whatever | ---- | followed |
| ⑤ | were spent | ---- | whatever | ---- | following |

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (2013년 21번)

We take it for granted that film directors are in the game of recycling. Adapting novels ① is one of the most respectable of movie projects, while a book that calls itself the novelization of a film is considered barbarous. Being a hybrid art as well as a late one, film has always been in a dialogue with ② other narrative genres. Movies were first seen as an exceptionally potent kind of illusionist theatre, the rectangle of the screen corresponding to the proscenium of a stage, ③ which appear actors. Starting in the early silent period, plays were regularly “turned into” films. But ④ filming plays did not encourage the evolution of what truly was distinctive about a movie: the intervention of the camera — its mobility of vision. As a source of plot, character, and dialogue, the novel seemed more ⑤ suitable. Many early successes of cinema were adaptations of popular novels.

* proscenium : 앞무대

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

분사 / 동사

복합관계형용사 / 복합관계부사

현재완료진행 / 현재완료수동

1회 2회 3회

동사의 수일치

부정대명사

관계대명사 / 관계부사

동명사구가 문장의 주어

형용사 / 부사

3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?
(2013년 9월 20번)

Remember what it was like to report on a daily deadline for the first time? Or to interview a city official for the first time? Or to begin to maneuver a desktop publishing program? We know that the journalism program at our college was a source of (A) **many / much** of these firsts for you. We're still providing these important first experiences to budding young writers and editors. And we're hoping you'll be willing to help these students make it through the program. As you know, the costs of providing first-rate education just keep going up. We've done everything we can (B) **contain / to contain** costs without compromising quality. One of those things is to set up a scholarship fund for students with special financial needs. We hope you would consider contributing generously to our fund. We'll get a great feeling (C) **known / knowing** you're helping support the formation of future leaders in the profession.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------|------|------------|------|---------|
| ① | many | ---- | contain | ---- | known |
| ② | many | ---- | contain | ---- | knowing |
| ③ | many | ---- | to contain | ---- | knowing |
| ④ | much | ---- | contain | ---- | knowing |
| ⑤ | much | ---- | to contain | ---- | known |

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은? (2013년 9월 21번)

Today, the world of innovation is far different from what it was a century ago. The days of the solitary inventor working on his own are gone. To oversimplify, basic ideas bubble out of universities and laboratories ① in which a group of researchers work together: both major breakthroughs, like understanding the genetic structure of life, and smaller ② ones, such as advances in mathematics or basic chemistry. Traditionally, intellectual property has played little role in ③ promoting basic science. Academia believes in “pen architecture,” meaning ④ that the knowledge that research produces should be made public to encourage innovation. The great scientists are driven by an inner quest to understand the nature of the universe; the extrinsic reward that matters most to them ⑤ are the recognition of their peers.

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

가산 / 불가산

본등사 / 준등사

과거분사 / 현재분사

1회 2회 3회

관계대명사

부정대명사

전치사 + Ving

접속사

주어와 동사의 수일치

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (2014년 6월 B형 27번)

Given that music appears to enhance physical and mental skills, are there circumstances where music is ① damaging to performance? One domain ② which this is of considerable significance is music's potentially damaging effects on the ability to drive safely. Evidence suggests an association between loud, fast music and reckless driving, but how might music's ability to influence driving in this way ③ be explained? One possibility is that drivers adjust to temporal regularities in music, and ④ that their speed is influenced accordingly. In other words, just as faster music causes people to eat faster, ⑤ so it causes people to drive at faster speeds, as they engage mentally and physically with ongoing repeated structures in the music.

2. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? (2014년 9월 B형 27번)

It had long been something of a mystery where, and on what, the northern fur seals of the eastern Pacific feed during the winter, (A) **when / which** they spend off the coast of North America from California to Alaska. There is no evidence that they are feeding to any great extent on sardines, mackerel, or other commercially important fishes. Presumably four million seals could not compete with commercial fishermen for the same species without the fact (B) **being / is** known. But there is some evidence on the diet of the fur seals, and it is highly significant. Their stomachs have yielded the bones of a species of fish that has never been seen alive. Indeed, not even its remains (C) **has / have** been found anywhere except in the stomachs of seals. Ichthyologists say that this 'seal fish' belongs to a group that typically inhabits very deep water, off the edge of the continental shelf.

* ichthyologist: 어류학자

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|------|-------|------|------|
| ① | when | ---- | is | ---- | have |
| ② | when | ---- | being | ---- | have |
| ③ | which | ---- | being | ---- | have |
| ④ | which | ---- | being | ---- | has |
| ⑤ | which | ---- | is | ---- | has |

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

보어

관계대명사 / 관계부사

능동 / 수동

병렬

속어

1회 2회 3회

관계대명사 / 관계부사

전치사 + 명사구

수일치

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (2014년 B형 27번)

Oxygen is what it is all about. Ironically, the stuff that gives us life eventually kills it. The ultimate life force lies in tiny cellular factories of energy, called mitochondria, ① that burn nearly all the oxygen we breathe in. But breathing has a price. The combustion of oxygen that keeps us alive and active ② sending out by-products called oxygen free radicals. They have Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde characteristics. On the one hand, they help guarantee our survival. For example, when the body mobilizes ③ to fight off infectious agents, it generates a burst of free radicals to destroy the invaders very efficiently. On the other hand, free radicals move ④ uncontrollably through the body, attacking cells, rusting their proteins, piercing their membranes and corrupting their genetic code until the cells become dysfunctional and sometimes give up and die. These fierce radicals, ⑤ built into life as both protectors and avengers, are potent agents of aging.

* oxygen free radical: 활성 산소

** membrane: (해부학) 얇은 막

+ 각 회차 틀린 문제에 ✓하고, 개념 메모하기 +

1회 2회 3회

관계대명사

동사 / 분사

to 부정사의 용법

형용사 / 부사

현재 / 과거분사