키그램 특강 추가 자료

GRAMMER

문제편

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

Two donkey drivers (A) ┌hated / who hated┐ each other were walking on a road when the donkey of one lay down under its burden. His companion saw it, and at first he passed it. But then he reflected: Is it not written in *The Book of Morality*, "If you see your enemy's donkey (B) ┌to lay / lying┐ down under its burden, you should help?" So he returned, lent a hand, and helped his enemy in loading and unloading. He began talking to his enemy: "Release a bit here, pull up over there, and unload over here." Thus peace came about between them, so that the driver of the overloaded donkey said, "Did I not suppose that he hated me? But look (C) ┌how / however┐ compassionate he has been." By and by, the two entered an inn, ate and drank together, and became fast friends.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	hated	…… to lay	…… how
②	hated	…… lying	…… however
③	who hated	…… to lay	…… however
④	who hated	…… lying	…… how
⑤	who hated	…… lying	…… however

NOTE

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Inventors often have to persist at their tinkering for a long time in the absence of public demand, because early models perform too ① <u>poorly</u> to be useful. That makes it difficult for an inventor ② <u>to foresee</u> whether his or her awful prototype might eventually find a use and thus warrant more time and expense to develop it. Each year, the United States issues about 70,000 patents, only ③ <u>a few</u> of which ultimately reach the stage of commercial production. For each great invention that ultimately found a use, there are countless others that did not. Even inventions that meet the need ④ <u>which</u> they were initially designed may later prove more valuable at meeting unforeseen needs. While James Watt designed his steam engine to pump water from mines, it soon was supplying power to cotton mills, then (with much greater profit) ⑤ <u>propelling</u> locomotives and boats.

* tinker: 수선하다, 땜질하다

NOTE

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

It seemed that all of the previous magnificence of the Byzantine Empire (A) | has / had | disappeared until Emperor Justinian took the throne. Under his rule, the Byzantine Empire improved in several ways. Justinian helped his people by recovering the lands that had once been part of the Roman Empire, many of (B) | which / them | had fallen into the hands of invaders from the north. Justinian was tired of paying off the invaders in order to keep them at bay. He decided it was time to recover the lands. With the help of General Belisarius, the areas in Northern Africa were quickly (C) | taking / taken | back in 533. In 536, Justinian sent Belisarius to fight in Italy. Though outnumbered in battle, the general was victorious.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	has	which	taking
②	has	them	taking
③	had	which	taken
④	had	them	taken
⑤	had	which	taking

NOTE

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Psychologists studying infant attachment have observed the way one-year-olds react to ① being taken care of by unfamiliar adults, to their parents' leaving, and to their reunions. They have found that babies who feel secure may be upset when their parents return, but they allow ② themselves to be comforted, molding to their parents' bodies as they are held and ③ talked to. But babies who feel insecure about their parents' emotional availability ④ responds to reunions differently, usually in one of two ways: One is a dismissing or avoiding style, where the child ignores her parents when they return and acts as if she is just fine. When her parents try to comfort her, she may push them away from the body instead of molding to them. The other style is anxious, where the baby clings to the parents upon the parents' return and seems ⑤ difficult to comfort.

* mold: 포옹하다, 몸을 밀착하다

NOTE