

주어는 문장 형성의 출발점이 된다. 따라서 주어 를 제대로 파악해야 정확한 해석을 할 수 있다. 이러한 주어에는 명사나 대명사만 있는 것이 아니다. 경우에 따라 다양한 형태와 길이를 가진 주어를 빠르고 바르게 찾아낼 수 있어야 성공적인 독해를 할 수 있다.

01

문장의 머리를 찾아라



해석기법

01 to부정사와 동명사로 시작되면 주어인지 의심하라

명사구 중 가장 흔히 사용되는 것이 to부정사구와 동명사구이다. 문장이 to부정사나 동명사로 시작되면 그것이 주어인가 아닐까 생각해 보라. 주어인지 확인하는 요령은 다음과 같다.

- 1 동사 앞에서 일단 끊어 준다.
- 2 끊어 놓은 앞부분이 하나의 의미 단위(sense group)가 되는지 확인한다.
- 3 하나의 의미 단위로서 '...하는 것은'으로 해석되면 이 to부정사구나 동명사구는 주어로 쓰인 것이다.

A To bake her a chocolate cake / was my plan for her birthday.
S V

B Ignoring your mother's advice on the problem / would be a huge mistake.
S V

C To download illegal movie files online / has a negative effect on the movie market.
S V

 빠비
플러스

명사구와 비슷한 형태가 문두에 나오는 경우 주어를 헷갈리지 않도록 유의해야 한다. 아래 두 문장을 위의 문장들과 비교해 보자.

1 To have good relationships, you should be open-minded.
목적을 나타내는 to부정사구 S V

2 Disappointing his family, David decided to major in music instead of medicine.
부대상황을 나타내는 분사구문 S V

 구문
훈련

- 다음 각 문장의 주어를 찾아 밑줄을 그어 보자.

- 1 Being on time will help you make a good first impression.
- 2 To be a good friend is to offer true understanding at all times.
- 3 To treat people unfairly because you don't like them is wrong.
- 4 Making a good first impression is very important in business.
- 5 Building a meaningful and successful East-West relationship will be possible only with a proper understanding of Asia and Asians. 수능기출

1

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

George Orwell's novel *1984* is set in a future world ruled by a cruel government that seeks to control its citizens. It monitors their every action with video cameras, ① which are present even within 3 private homes. But when it comes to ② controlling, the government possesses a tool even more effective than its system of cameras — an official language called Newspeak. Newspeak is a government- 6 created way of speaking, the only language ③ whose vocabulary continually gets smaller. In this language, words used to express thoughts against the government ④ is eliminated. **To challenge the 9 government's authority** is impossible because the government has removed words such as "freedom" and changed the meaning of other similar words. Without the necessary words, these ideas 12 gradually disappear from people's minds. This, of course, allows the government ⑤ to control them with ease.

set (소설 등의) 배경을 설정하다
 rule 통치하다, 지배하다
 seek 추구하다; *...하려고 하다
 monitor 감시[관리]하다
 private 개인의, 사적인
 possess 소유[보유]하다
 official 공식적인, 공인된
 vocabulary 어휘
 continually 계속해서, 끊임없이
 eliminate 제거[삭제]하다
 challenge 도전하다; *의의를 제기하다
 authority 권한; *권위
 with ease 손쉽게, 용이하게

2

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When unexpectedly asked a question, you'll sometimes find yourself unable to provide an answer. However, **admitting this** should not be viewed as a kind of failure. _____ (A) _____, **answering honestly** 3 should be looked at as a positive thing, as it can strengthen your credibility. People who pretend to always have the answer tend to be closed off to new ideas and the suggestions of others. What's 6 more, **doing so** can also cause a lot of stress, since no one can know everything. _____ (B) _____, **admitting your ignorance** makes a good impression and helps build cooperative relationships. Rather 9 than hesitating and struggling to make up an answer, it's better to look the questioner straight in the eye and explain that you need more information. This will make you appear confident and 12 straightforward in the eyes of others.

unexpectedly 뜻밖에도, 갑자기
 view A as B A를 B로 여기다
 strengthen 강화하다
 credibility 신뢰성
 pretend ...인 척하다
 close off ...을 차단[고립]시키다
 ignorance 무지, 무식
 cooperative 협력[협조]적인
 struggle 투쟁하다; *애쓰다
 make up (이야기를) 만들어 내다
 questioner 질문자
 confident 자신감 있는
 straightforward *솔직한;
 간단한, 쉬운

- | | | | |
|---|----------|-------|-------------------|
| | (A) | | (B) |
| ① | Instead | ..... | Furthermore |
| ② | Instead | ..... | On the other hand |
| ③ | Likewise | ..... | Furthermore |
| ④ | Moreover | ..... | On the other hand |
| ⑤ | Moreover | ..... | For example |

해석기법

02 명사절과 문장 전체의 주어와 동사를 구별하자

접속사(that, whether), 의문사, 관계대명사 what 등이 이끄는 명사절은 문장의 주어 역할을 할 수 있다. 이와 같이 명사절이 문장의 주어로 쓰인 경우, 명사절을 이끄는 접속사, 의문사, 관계대명사 **what** 바로 뒤에 이어지는 주어와 동사는 명사절에 속하며, 문장 전체의 동사는 그 다음에 나온다. 문장 전체의 동사 앞에서 끊어 주면 문장의 구조를 쉽게 파악할 수 있을 것이다.

- A That he did his best to pass the university entrance exam / is not in doubt.
S V
- B Whether the criminal who escaped from jail committed another crime / is not known yet.
S V
- C How much money was raised at the fund-raising campaign / will soon be announced.
S V
- D What I really want to do with my life / is to travel around the world.
S V



- 다음 각 문장의 주어를 찾아 밑줄을 그어 보자.
- 1 Whether it was an accident or an intentional fire is not yet known.
 - 2 That the earth must be flat seemed obvious until the 15th century.
 - 3 What dreams people have depends on who they are and how old they are.
 - 4 All I ask in return is that you take good enough care of yourself so that someday you can do the same thing for someone else. 수능기출
 - 5 How successful we are at forming good relationships and how valued we feel by other people make a big difference in how good we feel about ourselves.

3

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The presence of lightning may be a clue to help forecasters understand when a hurricane is approaching its peak intensity. Although satellite and radar technology are generally able to predict the path of a storm with some accuracy, **how much and when a storm will intensify** is harder to forecast. But according to a new study, we can predict it to some degree because there is a link between lightning and _____. The study found that lightning peaks approximately 30 hours before maximum winds occur. **Whether this information will help improve hurricane forecasts** is still unknown. However, it may be helpful when making the decision to evacuate people from towns and cities in a storm's path.

presence 존재
 clue 실마리, 단서
 forecaster (일기) 예보관
 peak 최고의; 정점에 도달하다
 intensity 강렬함; *세기, 강도 (v. intensify 강해지다)
 satellite (인공)위성
 predict 예언하다, 예보하다
 path 작은 길; *경로, 진로
 accuracy 정확(성)
 approximately 대략
 evacuate 대피시키다
 [문제]
 formation *형성; 형태

- ① storm paths
- ② radar images
- ③ wind speeds
- ④ rainfall amounts
- ⑤ cloud formation

4

다음 글에서 전체의 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Researchers have found that kids who are given healthy options at snack time consume fewer calories, while feeling just as full as other children. ① According to a study, **whether kids ate a snack of vegetables or a snack of potato chips** didn't make any difference to satiety. ② The children who ate the vegetable snacks, however, had a significantly lower calorie intake. ③ On average, they consumed approximately 70 percent fewer calories than the kids who ate potato chips. ④ Potato chips that are baked generally have fewer calories than those that are fried in oil. ⑤ The results of this study suggest that by making smart snacking choices, children can avoid becoming overweight or obese.

healthy 건강한; *건강에 좋은
 option 선택
 consume 소비하다; *먹다
 satiety 포만(감)
 significantly 상당히
 intake 섭취(량)
 bake 굽다
 fry 튀기다
 overweight 과체중의
 obese 비만의, 뚱뚱한

해석기법

03 문장이 주어로 시작하지 않을 수도 있다

문장이 항상 주어로 시작하는 것은 아니다. 실제 독해에서는 문장 앞부분에 부사구나 부사절이 놓여 주어가 문장의 중간이나 뒷부분에 위치하는 경우를 종종 접하게 된다. 이런 경우에는 부사구나 부사절을 괄호로 묶은 뒤 주어와 동사를 찾아 밑줄을 그어 보면 문장의 의미를 훨씬 더 명확하게 이해할 수 있을 것이다.

A [Based on past experiences], Joe decided it would be unwise to argue with his boss.
S V

B [Although it looks real], this diamond necklace is a knock-off that costs only \$50.
S V

C [Now that we are living in the digital age], smart learning through mobile devices is becoming more common.
S V



- 다음 각 문장의 주어와 동사에 각각 밑줄을 긋고, S와 V로 표시해 보자.

1 Much to our dismay, there was a large spider in the sink.

2 There were, I'm sorry to say, no seats available at the baseball game.

3 After the child's disappearance, his mother's fear for his life kept her awake all night.

4 Contrary to what Mr. Smith may believe, the role of computers in music and the performing arts has been considerable. 수능기출

5 Throughout the continent, the voices of Asia are saying goodbye to Western control, politically, culturally, and economically. 수능기출

6 In 1968, when a U.S. inventor introduced a battery-powered watch at the World Watch Congress, every Swiss watchmaker rejected it because it went against tradition.

5

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A popular saying claims that once we grow up, we must set aside childish things. Yet modern adults enjoy downloading cell phone ringtones, playing video games, and visiting amusement parks just as much as kids do. Today's grown-ups are showing a commitment to keeping in touch with their playful side. **Whether it's purchasing youth-oriented products or spending much of their time playing games**, these adults are refusing to suppress their childish nature. **Despite the many responsibilities they face in their lives**, these grown-ups are allowing themselves to enjoy things that adults of earlier generations would have considered appropriate only for children.

set aside 제쳐 놓다, 무시하다
childish *어린애 같은; 유치한
ringtone (전화의) 호출음, 벨소리
commitment 전념, 헌신
playful 놀기 좋아하는
suppress 억압하다; *억누르다
appropriate 적당한, 적절한
[문제]
commonality 공통점
get the most out of ...을 최대한으로 활용하다

- ① Tips for Remaining Youthful
- ② Enjoying Adult Life like a Child
- ③ Adulthood: A Time of Responsibilities
- ④ Commonalities between Adults and Kids
- ⑤ Getting the Most out of New Technologies

6

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The hundred-year-old ritual of Made Snana is celebrated every year in the Indian state of Karnataka. **At the 4,000-year-old temple of Kukke Subramanya**, lower caste members called Dalits roll around in the leftover food of upper caste members called Brahmans. The Dalits do this in the belief ① that it will cure their diseases and make their troubles go away. They think the Brahmans are representatives of Lord Subramanya and that their spit is ② that of the lord himself. Now, there is debate over ③ whether or not the ritual should continue. There are some officials who insist that it ④ is banned. They attempted to prohibit it, ⑤ only to fail in the face of opposition from the Dalits themselves. **If these officials want to try again**, they will first have to convince the Dalits that the ritual is unscientific and unsanitary.

ritual 의식, 의례
celebrate 축하하다; *거행하다
caste (힌두교 사회의) 카스트 [계급]
roll around 데굴데굴 구르다
leftover 나머지의, 남은
go away (떠나)가다; *없어지다
representative 대표자, 대리인
spit *침; (침을) 뱉다
prohibit 금지하다
in the face of ...에 직면하여
opposition 반대
unscientific 비과학적인
unsanitary 비위생적인

빠빠 check up

A

네모 안에서 어법상 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

- (1) Whether we have goals decide / decides our success in life.
- (2) Knowing the origin of words help / helps you remember them.
- (3) Who will be the next congressmen is / are becoming a big issue.
- (4) Recognizing how often you experience these symptoms is / are vital for effective treatment.
- (5) Because of the rising cost of living, more families is / are discovering that both husband and wife must work.

B

다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분이 맞으면 O, 틀리면 X로 표시하고 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

- (1) Paying taxes are every citizen's obligation.
- (2) All I did during the weekends were sleep all day long.
- (3) Whether she will win the best actress award are not known.
- (4) There have been several nuclear bomb tests carried out by North Korea.
- (5) That house prices keep decreasing seems to be affecting the whole economy.

C

다음 문장을 가주어 it을 사용한 문장으로 고쳐 쓰시오.

- (1) To wear seat belts is required by law.
→ _____
- (2) To yawn without covering one's mouth is considered impolite.
→ _____
- (3) Whether there are Korean victims of this typhoon will soon be known.
→ _____
- (4) That a number of students answered they had experienced bullying is shocking.
→ _____

동사는 주어와 함께 문장의 기본이 됨과 동시에 문장 전체의 틀을 결정한다. 따라서 동사를 빠르고 바르게 파악할 수 있는 능력을 키우는 것은 빠른 독해에 있어 기초공사와도 같다.

02

동사는 문장의 틀을 결정한다

two

해석기법

05 동사의 의미를 통해 뒤따라올 내용을 예측한다

영어의 문장은 사용되는 동사에 따라 크게 다섯 가지 문형으로 나눌 수 있는데, 이들 중 주어와 동사로 이루어지는 1문형을 제외한 다른 문형들은 동사 뒤에 다른 문장 성분을 필요로 한다. 다음 예문들을 살펴 보도록 하자.

① My brother became _____. ② They gave _____. 이 문장들은 밑줄 친 부분이 채워지지 않으면 의미가 성립되지 않는다. ①에는 무엇이 되었는지에 대한 내용(a doctor, a policeman 등)이, ②에는 누구에게(me, him 등), 무엇을(a book, money 등) 주었는지의 내용이 보충되어야 한다. 이처럼 동사에 따라 문장의 구성 요소가 결정되므로 동사의 의미를 파악하여 뒤에 올 내용을 예측해 보자.

• 2문형('S + V + SC_J')의 주요 동사: be, remain, get, grow, appear, look, feel, become 등

A The donor remains anonymous.

B We must be aware of how serious the problem is.

• 4문형('S + V + O₁ + O₂')의 주요 동사: give, teach, show, tell, offer, buy, make, get 등

C The course taught me the basics of international trade.

D I regret to tell you that flight 494 to Tokyo has been delayed until tomorrow morning.

• 5문형('S + V + O + OC_J')의 주요 동사: call, make, find, keep, leave, believe, consider 등

E Some of the villagers found a strange man lying on the shore.

F Please keep your fingers crossed for me when I go to the job interview.



• 밑줄 친 부분에서 각 문장 성분을 표시해 보자.

1 Getting too little sleep at night can make you sick and depressed.

2 The girl who used to live next door to me became a famous human rights lawyer.

3 Last year, your contributions helped more than 3,000 students achieve their dream of a higher education.

4 It is our parents who have given us our sense of right and wrong, our understanding of love, and our knowledge of who we are. 수능기출

1

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Have you ever been to a store that sells clocks? If so, you've probably noticed that the shopkeepers set all the clocks to 10:10 ① prior to displaying them. This may **seem strange**, but there's a good reason 3 for it. It's all about marketing. The companies that make clocks tend to place their names ② below the number 12. Therefore, if the clock's hands are placed at 10:10, a customer's eyes will be drawn ③ upward 6 directly to the brand name! There are other reasons as well. For one thing, when a clock is set at 10:10, the two hands ④ resemble a 9 smile. This **makes customers feel happy**, which can lead to more sales. Also, keeping the clock set at 10:10 ensures that both hands are ⑤ invisible to customers. If they were moved to 12 o'clock, for 12 example, one would be covering the other.

prior to ...에 앞서
display 전시[진열]하다
hand 손; *시곱바늘
upward 위쪽을 향한; *위쪽으로
resemble 닮다, 비슷하다
lead to ...로 이어지다
ensure 확실하게 하다, 보장하다
invisible 보이지 않는
cover 덮다; *가리다

2

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Blinking is not something we control. It is a spontaneous action that **keeps our eyes healthy** by ensuring they are wet and clean. Now, new research suggests it is also involved in the way our brains 3 function. In a study, both the brain activity and blinking patterns of test subjects were monitored while they watched movie clips. The results showed that immediately after blinking, the part of a 6 person's brain associated with paying attention briefly shuts down. This means that blinking **gives the brain a short break**, freeing it from its tasks and **allowing it to idle**. Scientists believe this 9 shows that the brain needs to take occasional "naps," during which it temporarily _____ the incoming flow of information and makes small adjustments to its functions. 12

blink 눈을 깜박이다
spontaneous 저절로 일어나는, 무의식적인
subject 주제; *연구[실험] 대상
associated with ...와 관련된
pay attention 집중하다
briefly 간단히; *잠시
shut down 문을 닫다; *멈추다
idle 게으른; *빈둥거리다
occasional 가끔의
temporarily 일시적으로
incoming 들어오는
adjustment *조정, 수정; 적응
[문제]
redirect ...의 방향을 바꾸다; 다시 보내다

- ① blocks
- ② changes
- ③ redirects
- ④ improves
- ⑤ increases

해석기법

06 복잡한 수동태는 하나의 숙어처럼 생각하라

수동태가 완료형이나 진행형과 함께 쓰이면 동사의 형태가 복잡해진다. 이 같은 완료형·진행형의 수동태는 하나의 숙어처럼 생각하고 해석하자.

- 완료형 수동태 「have[had] been + p.p.」: ‘...되었다’, ‘...된 적이 있다’, ‘...되어 왔다’

A An old man reported to the police that his car had been stolen.

‘도난당했다’

B Alternative medicine has been used in East Asian countries for centuries.

‘사용되어 왔다’

- 진행형 수동태 「be being + p.p.」: ‘...되고 있다’, ‘...당하고 있다’

C The book is being read by people all over the world.

‘읽히고 있다’

D Most scenes of the drama are being filmed in Seoul to attract foreign tourists.

‘촬영되고 있다’



- 밑줄 친 부분에 유의하여 다음 각 문장을 우리말로 해석해 보자.

1 My little cousin has been spoiled by his parents since the day he was born.

2 People have been fascinated by the mysteries of the night sky for thousands of years.

3 Sadly, many traditional houses in my neighborhood are being knocked down these days.

4 Honey has been used since ancient times because it was the only way early humans could get sugar.

5 In the case of human beings, the general shape and size of our body remains relatively constant while the cells within it are continually being replaced. 수능기출

3

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

There once was a family ① that dreamed of traveling to America. They saved their money until they had enough to buy tickets on a luxury ship. But a week before they ② were to leave, their son 3 was bitten by a dog. A doctor came to their house and informed them that the entire family **had been ordered** to remain under quarantine for fourteen days. ③ Realizing their dream **had been** 6 **ruined**, the family members complained about how unlucky they were. While they **were being kept** in isolation, the news arrived that the ship, named the *Titanic*, ④ had sunk into the ocean. The 9 family realized they were alive only because the son ⑤ had bitten by a dog.

luxury 사치스러운, 호화로운
bite 물다 (bite-bit-bitten)
inform 알리다, 통지하다
entire 전체의
isolation 격리, 분리
sink 가라앉다, 침몰하다
(sink-sank-sunk)

*quarantine: 격리

4

video pill에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Doctors have a new tool for examining the inside of a patient's body: the video pill. It **is being used** to identify traditionally tricky 3 conditions, such as stomach disorders. No larger than the average vitamin tablet, the video pill contains a light, lens, antenna, and transmitter. Patients swallow it as if it were a normal pill. While the pill **is being pushed** through the digestive system, it records 6 and transmits what it sees to a doctor, who can then make an assessment about the patient's condition. It later exits the body naturally without the patient even knowing. The video pill **is being** 9 **recognized** as one of the most significant advances in medicine in recent years.

examine 검사[진찰]하다
pill 알약
identify 확인하다
tricky 교활한: *(하기·다루기) 힘든[까다로운]
condition 상태; 질환
disorder 무질서; *장애, 병
tablet 판, 현판; *정제, 알약
transmitter 전달자; *송신기 (v. transmit 전송하다)
swallow (음식 등을) 삼키다
digestive system 소화기 계통
assessment 평가; *판단
significant 중요한: 의미 있는; 커다란
advance 진전, 발전

- ① 인체 내부를 검사하기 위한 도구이다.
- ② 일반 비타민제와 비슷한 크기이다.
- ③ 일반 알약처럼 삼키도록 되어 있다.
- ④ 촬영한 화면을 의사에게 전송한다.
- ⑤ 체내에서 자연스럽게 소멸한다.

해석기법

07 「조동사+have+p.p.」의 의미를 익혀 두자

「조동사+have+p.p.」는 지나간 일에 대한 추측, 가능성, 후회 등을 나타내는 데 자주 사용되는 표현이다. 먼저 각 조동사의 의미를 확실하게 익히고, 「조동사+have+p.p.」의 쓰임을 서로 비교해 가면서 기억하면 훨씬 효과적일 것이다.

- 「should have + p.p.」 ‘...했어야 했는데 (하지 않았다)’
- 「could have + p.p.」 ‘...할 수 있었는데 (하지 못했다)’
- 「may[might] have + p.p.」 ‘...했을지도 모른다’
- 「must have + p.p.」 ‘...했음에 틀림없다’
- 「cannot have + p.p.」 ‘...했을 리 없다’
- 「would have + p.p.」 ‘...했을 것이다’

- A We **should have completed** this project by last Friday.
- B She **could have** at least **asked** me to come to her birthday party.
- C The news says professional hackers **may have accessed** the personal information of more than 10,000 computer users this year.
- D Using force **would have triggered** a huge clash between the strikers and the company.

다음과 같이 조동사를 포함하는 관용 표현도 함께 암기하자.

- 「would like to-v」 ‘...하고 싶다’
- 「would rather ... than ~」 ‘~하느니 차라리 ...하겠다’
- 「may[might] well ...」 ‘...하는 것이 당연하다’, ‘아마 ...일 것이다’
- 「may[might] as well ...」 ‘...하는 편이 낫다’
- 「cannot help v-ing」 ‘...하지 않을 수 없다’
- 「cannot ... too ~」 ‘아무리 ~하게 ...해도 지나치지 않다’

- 1 There are many customs in our country that you may well think strange.
- 2 You might as well return home if you don't have a good reason for staying.

비비
플러스

구문
훈련

- 밑줄 친 부분에 유의하여 다음 각 문장을 우리말로 해석해 보자.
- 1 I should have checked the return policy before buying it.
 - 2 Peter would have won the tennis match if he had served better.
 - 3 The teacher could have failed you, but he decided to give you a second chance.
 - 4 The first contact lenses must have been pretty uncomfortable — they were made of glass and covered the entire front of the eye.

5

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

These days, radar and cameras are set up along all the highways and major streets, so arguing against a speeding ticket is nearly impossible. One day my uncle drove by a camera and noticed it (A) flash / to flash. He thought to himself, “I **can’t have been going** faster than the speed limit.” So he turned around and went by the camera again. But the camera flashed again! “That **couldn’t have been flashing** at me,” my uncle thought. “I wasn’t going (B) enough fast / fast enough!” So he turned around another time, going even slower, and again the camera flashed. A couple of weeks later he received three tickets in the mail for not wearing a seat belt. I guess my uncle (C) should / shouldn’t have been so curious!

radar (자동차의) 속도 측정 장치
 set up ...을 세우다; *설치하다
 argue 논쟁하다; *억지 부리다
 speeding ticket 속도위반 딱지
 flash 번쩍 비추다, 번쩍이다
 curious 호기심이 많은

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------|-------|-------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | flash | ..... | enough fast | ..... | should |
| ② | flash | ..... | enough fast | ..... | shouldn't |
| ③ | flash | ..... | fast enough | ..... | shouldn't |
| ④ | to flash | ..... | enough fast | ..... | should |
| ⑤ | to flash | ..... | fast enough | ..... | shouldn't |

6

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Our biorhythms cause us ① to be active during the day and sleepy at night, but for Ben Mezerich, those biorhythms are reversed. Instead of letting his reversed rhythms keep him down, however, he’s found a way ② to embrace them. He became a fiction writer, a job that lets him set his own hours and ③ work when he’s most productive, from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. every night. His success has led to offers of daytime jobs, ④ which he turned down because he **would have had to get up** early in the morning. Mezerich’s only regret is that he didn’t begin this lifestyle earlier. “I ⑤ must have recognized long ago that nighttime is the time for me,” he says.

biorhythm 생체 리듬
 reversed 거꾸로 된
 down 기운 없는, 의기소침한
 embrace 포옹하다; *기회를 포착하다, 이용하다
 productive 생산적인, 생산력을 가진
 offer *제안; 제안하다
 turn down 거절하다
 regret *후회; 후회하다

해석기법

08 동사와 함께 쓰이는 전치사를 알아 두자

동사와 전치사가 결합하면 각각의 뜻이 합쳐져 다양한 의미를 만들어 낸다. 동사와 전치사의 결합 형태와 그 의미를 기억해 두자.

- A People often **associate** the color green **with** spring.
 B The solar panel **converts** light **into** renewable energy.
 C The company **accused** him **of** embezzling one million dollars of its funds.

동사와 전치사가 결합된 표현들은 전치사의 의미를 알고 있으면 이해하기 쉽다.

of ▶ ① 소속

- 「remind A of B」 'A에게 B를 생각나게 하다' • 「inform A of B」 'A에게 B를 알리다'
- 「accuse A of B」 'A를 B로 고발하다'

② 소속된 것으로부터의 분리

- 「deprive[rob] A of B」 'A에게서 B를 빼앗다' • 「relieve A of B」 'A에서 B를 덜다'

with ▶ 재료나 내용물

- 「provide A with B」 'A에게 B를 공급하다' • 「replace A with B」 'A를 B로 교체하다'

for ▶ 교환의 대상

- 「change A for B」 'A를 B로 교환하다' • 「take A for B」 'A를 B라고 생각하다'
- 「mistake A for B」 'A를 B로 오해[오인]하다'

from ▶ 분리

- 「distinguish A from B」 'A를 B와 구별하다'
- 「keep[stop, prevent] A from B」 'A가 B하는 것을 막다'

to ▶ 도달점

- 「owe A to B」 'A를 B의 덕택으로 돌리다'
- 「attribute A to B」 'A를 B의 결과[탓, 덕분]라고 생각하다'

뽀뽀
플러스



- 밑줄 친 부분에 유의하여 다음 각 문장을 우리말로 해석해 보자.

- 1 The accident deprived him of his sight.
- 2 I sometimes mistake her for her twin sister.
- 3 The machine relieved farmers of much of the burden of the harvest.
- 4 It's important to learn how to distinguish a common cold from the flu.
- 5 Poetry provides us with what is missing in our own lives — the experience of imaginative pleasure. 수능기출

7

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Off the coast of Argentina, whales are being attacked by local gulls. Gulls land on their backs and tear through whales' skin to feed on their fat. This kind of behavior has been observed for decades, but the number of attacks has been increasing steadily. The gulls focus their attacks on mother whales and their offspring, causing injuries and affecting the behavior of the whales. The whales are forced to spend a lot of energy diving deep underwater to escape the gull attacks, and it seems to **prevent them from creating** a layer of fat that is important for their long migration. Some researchers **attribute the attacks to an increasing gull population**, and studies are underway to find a solution to this problem.

whale 고래; 고래잡이에 종사하다
 gull 갈매기
 tear 찢다, 찢다
 offspring 자식, (동물의) 새끼
 injury *상처, 부상; 손상
 layer 층
 migration 이주, 이동 (v. migrate 이동하다)
 underway 진행 중인
 [문제]
 put an end to ...을 끝내다, (약속 따위를) 폐지하다
 odd 이상한, 기묘한
 partnership 공동, 협력

- ① why some whales eat gulls
- ② a harmful effect of gulls' behavior
- ③ the strange migrating behavior of whales
- ④ efforts to put an end to the whaling industry
- ⑤ an odd partnership between whales and gulls

8

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Shakespeare is widely considered the greatest writer in the English language. The study of Shakespeare and his works has traditionally been the centerpiece of courses in English literature. _____ (A) _____, times are changing. At Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., professors have removed Shakespeare from their list of required authors for English majors. _____ (B) _____, they **replaced him with more non-traditional topics**, such as the poetry of music and heroes in science fiction, which really attract students' interest. According to one study carried out recently, two-thirds of the nation's top 70 universities no longer require English students to study Shakespeare.

centerpiece *가장 중요한 작품 [항목]; 중심물
 course 강의, 강좌, 과목
 required (학과목이) 필수
 major 전공 학생[과목]
 non-traditional 비전통적인
 science fiction 공상 과학 소설
 carry out ...을 수행하다

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|-------------------|
| ① Moreover | Similarly |
| ② Moreover | Instead |
| ③ However | Instead |
| ④ However | Similarly |
| ⑤ Nevertheless | For example |

빠바 check up

A

네모 안에서 어법상 올바른 것을 고르시오.

- (1) You're late! You must / should have gotten up earlier.
- (2) Ambergris has used / has been used to make high-priced perfume.
- (3) The company cannot help close / closing its less profitable stores.
- (4) Technologies are getting very complicated / complicatedly these days.
- (5) The police failed to find any clues. The thief must / should have worn gloves in order not to leave any fingerprints.

B

다음 문장의 괄호 안에 주어진 동사를 알맞은 형태로 고쳐 쓰시오.

- (1) The children who asked for help are (be) rescued by village people.
- (2) The flight to Las Vegas has been (postpone) due to the heavy snowfall.
- (3) An incredible amount of crops have (be) destroyed by a plague of locusts.
- (4) Strong dissatisfaction is being (express) by China on the territorial issue with Japan.

C

주어진 우리말과 일치하도록 빈칸을 채우시오.

- (1) 그의 말투는 나에게 그의 아버지를 생각나게 한다.
The way he speaks reminds me _____ his father.
- (2) 어젯밤, 우리 아버지는 나를 도둑으로 오인하고 나를 거의 때릴 뻔했다.
Last night, my father mistook me _____ a thief and almost hit me.
- (3) 우리는 고객들에게 합리적인 가격으로 최고의 상품을 제공하기 위해 노력한다.
We try to provide our customers _____ the best products at reasonable prices.
- (4) 의사들은 피부 질환의 증가를 환경적인 요인 때문이라고 생각한다.
Doctors attribute the increase in skin conditions _____ environmental factors.
- (5) 때때로 온라인 게임에 중독된 사람들은 현실과 가상 현실을 구별하지 못한다.
Sometimes people addicted to online games cannot distinguish reality _____ virtual reality.

동사에 따라 동사의 대상이 되는 말, 즉 목적어가 없으면 의미가 완성되지 않는 경우가 있다. 목적어도 주어와 마찬가지로 그 형태나 위치가 다양하므로, 이를 빠르게 찾아 그 의미를 정확하게 파악할 수 있어야 한다.

03

형태와 위치가 다양한 목적어를 정복하라

Three

해석기법

09 목적어로 절이 쓰인 경우에 유의하라

목적어로 명사절이 쓰이는 경우는 자주 접하게 되므로 어렵게 느껴지지 않을 것이다. 그러나 다음과 같이 해석이 까다로운 경우들도 있으므로 이에 유의한다.

- 두 개 이상의 절이 목적어로 쓰인 경우

A The president of the car company thinks that the company will grow this year and that the quality of their cars is improving.

- 목적어절 안에 또 다른 절이 있는 경우

B Research found that people [who live near bus stations] are at higher risk of suffering from respiratory diseases.

- 접속사가 생략된 경우

C He said (that) he would give his son a present every other day; he never realized (that) this would spoil the child.

- if[whether]가 이끄는 절이 목적어로 쓰인 경우: '…인지 아닌지'로 해석

D Do you happen to know if there are any ATMs around here?

E I'm not sure whether I should go abroad to obtain a doctorate degree.



- 밑줄 친 부분에서 목적어절을 찾아 []로 묶어 보자.

- 1 Many people wonder if there might be life forms inhabiting other galaxies.
- 2 Some people say that friends who offer helpful advice and support are really rare.
- 3 As I turned the corner off the tree-lined street, I realized the whole house was shining with light. 수능기출
- 4 Actors are fortunate because they can choose whether they will appear in a tragedy or in a comedy.

1

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

You may have been told **that sitting too close to the TV is bad for your eyes**. However, (A) similar / contrary to popular belief, sitting close to the TV will do nothing to hurt your eyesight. So where did this belief come from? In the 1960s, there was a time when doing this would actually hurt your vision. However, this was only true if you had a General Electric TV. Back in 1967, GE's color TVs were (B) absorbing / emitting too many x-rays due to a "factory error." The amount of radiation given off by these (C) flawless / defective TVs was higher than what was considered acceptable. So, health officials began telling TV owners **that if they had these GE TVs, then they shouldn't sit too close to them**. Soon the TVs were recalled and the problem was fixed, making the issue go away. But the belief stuck around, even though it's no longer true.

absorb 흡수하다
emit 내다, 내뿜다
radiation 방사선
give off (냄새·열·빛 등을) 내다 [발하다]
flawless 흠 없는, 완벽한
defective 결함이 있는
acceptable 용인되는; *허용할 수 있는
official 공무원, 관리; *관계자
recall 기억해 내다, 상기하다; *(물건을) 회수하다
stick around 가지 않고 머무르다

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|
| ① | similar | absorbing | flawless |
| ② | similar | emitting | defective |
| ③ | contrary | absorbing | flawless |
| ④ | contrary | emitting | flawless |
| ⑤ | contrary | emitting | defective |

2

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A new term has been coined that shows a lot about how the working world has changed. It's called "weisure time." You might not be familiar with the term, but you'll probably recognize the lifestyle. Some people check to see **if a hotel has high-speed Internet** when planning a vacation, for example, just in case an emergency arises. Or when they head off on a family trip, they might bring their cell phone and laptop with them so that they can check emails and take important calls. In short, the border between work and personal time has become _____ these days. Instead of working nine to five, modern professionals feel the need to keep in touch with the office at all times.

term *용어; 학기; 기간
coin (화폐를) 주조하다; *(신조어 등을) 만들어 내다
emergency 비상사태
arise 일어나다, 발생하다
border *경계; 가장자리
professional 직업의, 전문적인; *전문직 종사자
[문제]
concrete 구체적인
variable 변하기 쉬운
beneficial 유익한, 이로운
ambiguous 모호한, 분명하지 않은

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| ① official | ② concrete |
| ③ variable | ④ beneficial |
| ⑤ ambiguous | |

해석기법

10 같은 what절 목적어라도 의미가 다르다

의문사가 이끄는 절이 목적어로 쓰일 때 대부분은 의미 파악에 별 어려움이 없지만, 의문사 what이 이끄는 절은 관계사 what절과 구별해야 하기 때문에 주의가 필요하다. 관계사 what절은 ‘…하는 것’으로 해석되는 반면, 의문사 what절은 ‘무엇을[무엇이] …할지’로 해석된다. 이때, 의문사절의 어순은 「의문사 + 주어 + 동사」가 되어야 한다.

A If you want to succeed in business, you have to be willing to give up what you enjoy.

관계사절

B Do you know what the unemployment rate of college graduates was in 2012?

의문사절

의문사절은 「의문사 + to-v」의 형태로 간단하게 축약해서 쓰는 경우가 많다. 이런 구문은 숙어처럼 암기해 두자.

- 「how to-v」 ‘어떻게 …할지’, ‘…하는 방법’
- 「when to-v」 ‘언제 …할지’
- 「what to-v」 ‘무엇을 …할지’
- 「where to-v」 ‘어디서[로] …할지’

빡빡
플러스

1 Please tell me when to get off the bus.

‘언제 하차할지’

2 The old woman started learning how to write Korean in her 60s.

‘쓰는 법’

구문
훈련

- 밑줄 친 부분에 유의하여 다음 각 문장을 우리말로 해석해 보자.

1 If you want to be a good speaker, then learn how to listen well.

2 Every student and office worker knows how important it is to back up their data.

3 Few people are able to remember what they did before the age of about three or four.

4 First, imagine what you would like to be, and then do what you have to do to reach your goal.

5 When you attempt to do something and fail, you have to ask yourself why you have failed to do what you intended. 수능기출

3

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

Everyone knows that gold is valuable, but few people understand (A) how / what its price is set. For investors, however, it is essential to understand **what can influence rising gold prices**. As with most investments, the price of gold depends on supply and demand. But the gold market is unique — nearly all of the gold ever (B) mining / mined still exists. Therefore, during times of depression, gold prices rise as people lose faith in money and view gold as an asset that can always (C) use / be used to purchase necessities. Another common factor influencing gold prices both inside and outside of the country is the real estate market. When real estate values drop, the demand for gold is generally expected to increase.

investor 투자자
essential 필수적인
investment 투자
mine 채굴하다
depression 우울; *불경기
faith 믿음, 신뢰
asset 자산, 재산
necessity (pl.) 필수품
real estate 부동산

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|--------|---------|
| ① | how | mining | use |
| ② | how | mining | be used |
| ③ | how | mined | be used |
| ④ | what | mined | use |
| ⑤ | what | mined | be used |

4

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many parents wonder **how to get their kids to eat vegetables**. A recent study by Cornell University provides hope for them. In the study, the researchers added carrots with names related to superheroes to the lunchroom menus of five schools. The results were surprising. Most of the students ate the carrots named “X-ray Vision Carrots,” while only about 30% of the students ate them when they had no name. _____ (A) _____, when a school served “Silly Dilly Green Beans” and “Power Punch Broccoli” for a month, the number of students choosing them jumped 99%. This suggests that students eat more vegetables when they are named in this way. Of course it’s not a perfect solution, given that many children still won’t eat broccoli or green beans. _____ (B) _____, it’s undeniable that this is a simple and effective way to increase the amount of vegetables children eat.

lunchroom 구내식당
green bean 가지 콩
jump 뛰다; *급증[급등]하다
solution 해결책
undeniable 부인할 수 없는, 명백한

- | | (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
|---|-----------|---------|----------|-------------|
| ① | Therefore | However | Likewise | As a result |
| ② | Likewise | However | Instead | Otherwise |
| ③ | Likewise | However | Instead | Otherwise |
| ④ | Therefore | However | Likewise | As a result |
| ⑤ | Therefore | However | Likewise | As a result |

해석기법

11

목적어로 it이 오면 뒤에 진목적어가 있는지 살펴보라

「S+V+O+OC」의 문형에서 목적어로 to부정사구, 동명사구, 명사절 등이 오면, 가목적어 it을 목적어 자리에 두고 원래 목적어는 뒤로 보내는 경우가 많다. 문장을 읽다가 가리키는 대상이 없는 it이 목적어로 나오면 문장 뒤쪽에 진목적어가 있는지를 확인해 보자. 이때, 해석은 진목적어를 가목적어 it의 자리에 넣어서 하는 것이 자연스럽다.

A Many people consider it impolite to point at a person.

가목적어 진목적어

B I found it funny seeing a dog in a uniform play for a rugby team.

가목적어 진목적어

C Customers find it convenient that the online shopping mall offers a delivery service.

가목적어 진목적어



- 밑줄 친 부분에서 진목적어를 찾아 []로 묶어 보자.

1 Those who have a phobia of flying find it impossible to relax on an airplane.

2 Koreans consider it rude to call people by only their first name unless invited to do so.

3 While traveling abroad, you might find it helpful to learn some key phrases in the local language.

4 The one factor that made it possible for humans to settle in permanent communities was agriculture.

5 As soon as people fall asleep, the levels of the hormones that stimulate their nervous system begin to fall. As a result, blood vessels relax, which makes it easier for blood to flow.

5

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

While the canals around the Boca Ciega Bay are a tempting place to swim in the hot Florida weather, people must not underestimate the threat posed by sharks. It is not at all uncommon for sharks to venture from the ocean into the canals. Last month, a 19-year-old woman was bitten by a shark while swimming near her home. Two weeks earlier, a man was bitten on the shoulder while swimming near a fishing spot. Local experts believe that sharks are swimming into the canals, getting trapped and searching for food. Those experts consider **it** extremely unwise **for people to continue to swim so near to where these incidents occurred.**

canal 운하
tempting 유혹하는; *매력적인
underestimate 과소평가하다
pose (위험·문제 등을) 제기하다
venture (위험을 무릅쓰고) 가다
trap (위험한 장소에) 가두다
unwise 현명하지 못한
incident 일어난 일, 사건

- ① 사고 다발 지역에 구조대를 배치해야 한다.
- ② 상어 출몰 지역에서는 수영을 삼가야 한다.
- ③ 상어가 운하 안으로 들어오지 못하도록 막아야 한다.
- ④ 먹잇감이 부족한 상어들을 위한 근본적인 대책이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 플로리다 주(州)는 바다 수영을 즐기기엔 좋은 환경을 갖추고 있다.

6

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When danger threatens dolphins, they literally take to the air in rapid leaps ten feet high. This action is so different from the dolphins' normal method of travel — swimming just beneath the surface — that scientists have long wondered why they do it. Two biologists have discovered the answer: at high speeds, _____ . They calculated the energy that dolphins need to leap and swim. They also measured water friction and found that dolphins waste energy by making waves when they swim close to the surface. The faster they swim, the more energy they waste. Above ten knots, dolphins find **it** more economical **to propel themselves through the air in leaps.**

literally 문자[말] 그대로
leap 도약; 도약하다
biologist 생물학자
calculate 계산하다
measure 측정하다
friction 마찰
economical 경제적인
propel ...을 나아가게 하다
[문제]
strengthen 강화하다

- ① leaping saves energy
- ② leaping strengthens muscles
- ③ swimming frightens attackers
- ④ leaping releases stored energy
- ⑤ swimming reduces water friction

*knot: 노트(배의 속도를 나타내는 단위)

해석기법

12 길이가 길거나 제 위치를 벗어난 목적어에 주의하라

목적어에 수식어가 여러 개 붙어서 길이가 길어지면 어디까지가 목적어인지를 파악하기가 쉽지 않다. 또한 목적어가 동사 바로 뒤에 오지 않고 강조를 위해 문장 맨 앞에 놓이거나, 동사와 목적어 사이에 다른 어구나 절이 삽입되어 의미 파악에 어려움을 주기도 한다. 이와 같이 목적어의 형태와 위치가 보통과 다른 경우들을 다양한 예문을 통해 집중적으로 훈련해 두자.

A You can't imagine what you are going to learn about yourself through this

three-week course.

B What effect this trend will have on the future of the species, scientists have yet to

uncover.

C The writer ruined, [whether she intended to or not], the plot of the play.



- 각 문장의 목적어를 찾아 밑줄을 그어 보자.

- 1 You must write in your cover letter what kind of career you're interested in.
- 2 The little money that he had, he spent on rice, inexpensive vegetables, and spices.
- 3 What the world of our grandchildren will be like 50 years from now, we don't know.
- 4 Thomas Davenport will now describe for us how the information explosion affects business.
- 5 The student president explained to her fellow students how she intended to improve the school.

7

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

What if your book knew where you were looking? A German research team has developed new eye-tracking software for e-readers. While you read, this software shines an infrared light into your eyes. It uses the reflected pattern to analyze your reading habits, including how quickly you read, where you pause and which parts you read twice. This information can then be used by the software to enhance your reading experience. For example, if the software senses you lingering over a difficult word, it could automatically provide a definition. It could also help with pronunciation, offer foreign translation, or even provide sound effects for sentences as you read them. **Whatever new reading experiences this technology promises**, we'll surely benefit from.

eye-tracking 안구[시선] 추적
 e-reader 전자책 단말기
 shine 빛나다; *비추다
 infrared light 적외선
 reflect *반사하다; 반영하다
 enhance 높이다[향상시키다]
 sense 느끼다; *감지하다
 linger (시선·생각이) 오래 머물다
 automatically 자동적으로
 definition 정의, 의미
 pronunciation 발음
 sound effect 음향 효과
 [문제]
 interactive 상호적인, 상호 작용을 하는
 monitor 감시[관리]하다

- ① Will New Technology Replace E-books?
- ② E-books: Are They Ruining Your Eyesight?
- ③ Choosing the E-reader That's Best for You
- ④ Making Reading an Interactive Experience
- ⑤ New Software to Monitor Your Internet Activity

8

빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The term “spoiler” refers to information that gives away important details about a piece of fiction, particularly its ending. The word was created by online groups that discussed films and literature. Sometimes a member would reveal a key part of the story, thus “spoiling” the enjoyment for others who hadn’t yet finished the book or watched the movie. Nowadays, the posting of spoilers is best avoided. _____ (A) _____, it’s occasionally impossible to describe something without revealing important details. In this case, you should place the warning “SPOILER!” in the title or carefully hide the spoiler itself so it can’t be easily viewed. Some people **omit, accidentally or on purpose, these warnings**, and _____ (B) _____, others have their experience of reading a book or watching a movie ruined.

give away 폭로하다, 누설하다
 literature 문학
 reveal 드러내다, 폭로하다
 spoil 망치다
 post 게시하다
 occasionally 때때로, 가끔
 omit *빠뜨리다; 생략하다
 accidentally 우연히
 on purpose 고의로

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① In addition | ② However | ③ In addition | ④ For example |
| ② as a result | ③ nevertheless | ④ nevertheless | ⑤ However |
| ③ nevertheless | ④ in other words | | |

빠빠 check up

정답 및 해설 p.14

A

네모 안에서 어법상 올바른 것을 고르시오.

- (1) I wrote to Kay and told her that / what had happened.
- (2) She asked me that / whether I liked sugar in my coffee.
- (3) I found that / it very exciting to swim in the river at night.
- (4) A warm climate year-round makes it pleasant live / to live here.
- (5) As I've never met the man, I can't tell you that / what he looks like.
- (6) He told me that / what he had been a waiter before he became a taxi driver.

B

괄호 안의 동사를 이용하여 우리말과 일치하도록 문장을 완성하십시오.

- (1) 나는 새 컴퓨터를 어디에 두어야 할지를 결정하지 못하겠다.
I can't decide _____ my new computer. (put)
- (2) 나는 한 할머니께 현금 자동 입출금기에서 돈을 인출하는 법을 가르쳐 드렸다.
I taught an old woman _____ money from an ATM. (withdraw)
- (3) 나의 미국인 친구는 한국에 머무르는 동안에 젓가락질 하는 법을 배웠다.
My American friend learned _____ chopsticks while staying in Korea. (use)
- (4) 모든 비행기 승무원들은 비상시에 무엇을 해야 할지를 알아야 한다.
All flight attendants should be aware of _____ in case of an emergency. (do)
- (5) 만약 내가 버스 운전기사에게 언제 내릴지를 물어보지 않았다면, 내가 내릴 정류장을 지나쳤을 것이다.
If I hadn't asked the bus driver _____, I would have missed my stop. (get off)

C

다음 문장의 괄호 안에 제시된 단어들을 바르게 배열하십시오.

- (1) Critics try to figure out (the writer, what, intends).
- (2) Your father asked me (would, when, come, you, home).
- (3) The technician finally found out (the problem, was, what).
- (4) Waking up from a coma, he couldn't remember (he, had, done, what).
- (5) I am wondering (the price, if, all meals and accommodation, includes).

보어는 의미가 불완전한 동사를 보충하여
그 의미를 완성하는 역할을 한다. 보어에는
명사, 형용사, 동명사, 부정사, 분사, 전치사구,
명사절 등 다양한 형태가 있다.
동사에 따라 달라지는 보어의 형태와 그 의미를
확실히 파악하도록 하자.

04

보어는 불완전함을 보충한다

FOUR

해석기법

13 be동사 다음의 명사구·명사절은 주격보어이다

be동사 다음에 동명사구나 to부정사구, 명사절이 오면 주격보어로 쓰여 ‘...는 ~이다’로 해석된다. 그러므로 수식어가 붙어 길어진 문장이라 해도 **be**동사를 중심으로 앞뒤를 나눠 구조를 파악하면 이해하기 쉽다. 명사절이 보어진 경우에는 명사절을 이끄는 다양한 접속사(that, if, whether), 의문사, 관계대명사 what 등의 쓰임에 익숙해지도록 하자.

- A My most precious childhood memory is camping out under the countless stars.
SC (동명사구)
- B The sole purpose of this performance is to raise money for charity.
SC (to부정사구)
- C The question is whether the player's injury will be fully healed before the season starts.
SC (명사절)



- 다음 각 문장에서 주격보어에 밑줄을 그어 보자.
- 1 What he liked most was going to the movies. 수능기출
 - 2 The woman's job at the department store is selling cosmetics.
 - 3 The best way to make a good first impression is to smile when you meet someone.
 - 4 One easy way to reduce global warming is to turn off the lights when leaving a room.
 - 5 One problem with tape recordings is that they can be changed and distorted by repeated use.
 - 6 The temperature of the body becomes lower during sleep, and that is why a person who is sleeping must be covered.

1

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Television programs aimed at very young children are generally thought to be effective in teaching early language skills. A study was done to test the ability of children from the ages of 15 to 24 months to learn new words from either a television program or an adult speaker. The results were **not what parents might have hoped**. Children younger than 22 months could not identify an object when taught the new word by a television program, but they did so easily when taught by an adult. These results have serious implications, indicating that children must interact with adult speakers, not just television shows.

aim 목표하다; *(...을) 대상으로 하다[겨냥하다]
 identify *식별하다; 동일시하다
 object 물건, 물체; *대상
 serious 진지한; *중요한
 implication 영향; *함축, 암시
 indicate 가리키다; *나타내다
 interact *소통하다; 상호 작용하다

- ① 유아기의 지나친 TV 시청은 학습 능력의 저하를 불러일으킨다.
- ② 부모들은 유아용 TV 프로그램의 선택권이 다양해지기를 원한다.
- ③ TV에 나오는 언어들 이 아이들의 평생 언어 습관에 영향을 미친다.
- ④ 유아들은 성인들과의 상호 소통을 통해 언어를 보다 쉽게 습득한다.
- ⑤ 아이들은 대개 생후 20개월부터 사물에 대한 인식 능력이 발달한다.

2

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of life's great disappointments is **being unable to attend the wedding of a close friend or loved one**. It's a fact of life, however, that long distances or personal obligations will sometimes prohibit us from attending such an event. But when it comes to your wedding, there's something you can do to assure that all the important people in your life get to observe your big moment. We now offer a service which will broadcast your wedding live, as it takes place, on the Internet. So even if they can't be at your wedding, everyone you invite will be assured of the joy of watching you exchanging vows with your spouse.

disappointment 실망
 obligation 의무, 책임
 prohibit 금지하다; *...하지 못하게 하다
 assure 보장하다; 확실하게 하다
 observe ...을 보다[목적하다]
 offer 제공하다
 broadcast 방송하다
 vow 맹세, 서약
 spouse 배우자

- ① 지인을 결혼식에 초대하려고
- ② 이색적인 결혼식을 소개하려고
- ③ 결혼식 참석 여부를 확인하려고
- ④ 중요한 모임 불참을 사과하려고
- ⑤ 결혼식 생중계 서비스를 광고하려고

해석기법

14 목적어와 목적격보어를 의미 단위로 구분해 보자

5형식 문장에서 목적어나 목적격보어가 한두 단어로 이루어져 있다면 해석에 별 어려움이 없을 것이다. 그러나 실제로는 어디까지가 목적어이고 어디까지가 보어인지 구분이 안 되는 경우가 많다. 이때는 동사의 의미를 통해 이어질 내용을 짐작해 본 후, 의미 단위를 구분하여 해석해 보자.

- A He found the woman in the red dress just stunning.
o oC
- B Personal trainers will help each member of our fitness club improve their health.
o oC
- C Huge downpours of rain make thousands of people in the country homeless each year.
o oC



전치사구가 보어로 쓰이는 경우도 있으므로, 전치사구가 목적어 뒤에 올 때 성급하게 단순 수식어로 판단하지 않도록 주의하자.

- 1 They will later find themselves in great trouble.
o oC
- 2 She considered it out of the question to punish her son.
o oC



- 밑줄 친 부분에서 목적격보어를 찾아 []로 묶어 보자.

 - 1 The hurricane left many people wondering what to do next.
 - 2 All in all, the sea songs made their stay aboard less difficult. 수능기출 응용
 - 3 If you do not practice what you know, you will soon find your knowledge of no use.
 - 4 Too little oil makes the popcorn dry and burnt, and too much oil makes it greasy.
 - 5 A cat's claws are hooked in a direction that makes climbing up a tree an easy task.

3

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

An American biotechnology company recently conducted a study to find ways to control superbugs that are found in U.S. hospitals. During the course of their research, they realized they had discovered a method of sterilizing food. By concentrating high-powered microwaves on bread, they were able to kill all forms of fungus before it began to grow. This **made the bread last up to two months without being spoiled**. The company said that bread that is exposed to microwaves for just 10 seconds can be safely eaten 60 days later, without any change to its taste. This discovery is expected to help reduce the large amount of food waste Americans currently produce. Also, it may lower the number of deaths from food poisoning, which is often caused by food that has gone bad.

biotechnology 생명 공학
sterilize 살균[소독]하다
concentrate 모으다, 집중시키다
high-powered 강력한; *고출력의
microwave 전자레인지; *마이크로파, 극초단파
form *형태; 종류
fungus 균류, 곰팡이류
last 지속하다; 상하지 않다
lower 낮추다; *줄이다
food poisoning 식중독
go bad (음식이) 상하다

- ① Microwaves as a Cure for Illnesses
- ② Hospital Food: Healthier and Tastier
- ③ Dangerous Superbugs Found in Bread
- ④ Can a Fungus Be Used to Sterilize Food?
- ⑤ New Technology That Makes Bread Last Longer

4

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

From 1860 to 1916, the British Army required every soldier to have a moustache. Soldiers who shaved their moustaches could be disciplined and even put in prison.

- (A) This unusual requirement began while Britain had a worldwide empire. Since many people **considered moustaches a symbol of strength and manliness**, wearing them was popular.
- (B) Although many British soldiers in countries such as Afghanistan still wear beards because they often signal authority in Islamic areas, moustaches are now optional for all British soldiers around the world.
- (C) However, everything changed due to the trench warfare of World War I. Because moustaches could prevent gas masks from sealing well, soldiers started ignoring the rule and it was eventually dropped in 1916.

moustache 콧수염
shave 면도하다
discipline 단련하다; *징계하다
empire 제국
manliness 남자다움, 용감함
beard (턱)수염
signal ...을 신호로 알리다;
*...을 나타내다
trench (전장의) 참호
warfare 전투
gas mask 방독면
seal 봉(인)하다, 밀봉[밀폐]하다

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

해석기법

15 목적격보어로 부정사가 오는 동사를 정리해 두자

동사에 따라 목적격보어의 형태가 달라지므로, 이것들을 알아 두면 문장을 이해하는 데 도움이 될 것이다. 올바른 목적격보어의 형태를 묻는 것은 어법성 판단 유형의 빈출 문제이기도 하다. 부정사를 목적격보어로 취하는 동사 중 실제 문장에서 사용 빈도가 높은 것들을 정리해 두자.

• 원형부정사를 목적격보어로 취하는 주요 동사

- have, let, make: ‘…가 ~하게 하다[시키다, 만들다]’
- see, watch, hear, smell, taste, feel: ‘…가 ~하는 것을 보다[듣다, 냄새 맡다, 맛보다, 느끼다]’

A They **saw** a strange looking insect **crawl** on the ceiling and **let** it **fly away** through the window.

• to부정사를 목적격보어로 취하는 주요 동사

- want, wish, like: ‘…가 ~하기를 바라다’
- tell, order, ask: ‘…에게 ~하라고 말하다[명하다, 요청하다]’
- allow, persuade, encourage: ‘…가 ~하도록 허락하다[설득하다, 장려하다]’

B Queen Victoria **encouraged** her people **to read** books.

C The company **asked** people who want an early retirement **to hand in** the required documents.



- 밑줄 친 부분에서 목적격보어를 찾아 []로 묶어 보자.

- 1 His parents persuaded him not to go backpacking alone.
- 2 I asked her to fix my laptop if she had time during the weekend.
- 3 The hospital director let the student volunteers play with the sick children.
- 4 Through the window, George watched them pass under the street light and cross the street.
- 5 Just as we may dream of being an actor on a stage, travel allows us to experience a different world. 수능기출

해석기법

16 보어로 쓰인 분사를 바르게 파악하자

분사가 보어로 쓰인 문장은 해석하기가 까다롭다. 분사는 단순 수식어로 쓰였는지 보어로 쓰였는지 구분하기가 쉽지 않을뿐더러 동사와 형용사의 의미를 복합적으로 가지고 있기 때문이다. 현재분사는 능동이나 진행의 의미를 가지며 ‘...하는’, ‘...하고 있는’으로 해석되고, 과거분사는 수동이나 완료의 의미를 가지며 ‘...된’, ‘...한’으로 해석된다.

A I felt my legs trembling as I climbed up the hill.

B He saw a small child drowning in the pool and called 911.

C I was shocked when I saw pieces of glass sprayed all over the room.

D They had the furniture delivered to their new apartment a few weeks ago.



- 다음 각 문장에서 보어로 쓰인 분사에 모두 밑줄을 그어 보자.

- 1 He stopped when he heard his name called, but there was no one in sight.
- 2 Now that Kate has a Spanish e-pal, she is becoming interested in learning Spanish.
- 3 They found the games more interesting when they learned all the rules and strategies.
- 4 My grandfather, not knowing much about computers, gets easily frustrated when using them.
- 5 The people you communicate with will feel much more relaxed around you when they feel heard and listened to. 수능기출

빠빠 check up

A

네모 안에서 어법상 올바른 것을 고르시오.

- (1) The air we breathe in and out keeps our hearts beating / beaten.
- (2) He saw a small child step / to step out into the street in front of a car.
- (3) The woman had her lawyer prepare / to prepare all the documents for the lawsuit.
- (4) That accident caused my friend to spend / spending the rest of his life in a wheelchair. 수능기출
- (5) Many hospitals offer patients a chance to get their minds engaging / engaged in caring for plants. 수능기출
- (6) The curator's explanation made the intricate works of art understandable / understandably.
- (7) When you are talking with someone, you should allow the other person finish / to finish speaking before you take your turn. 수능기출

B

다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분을 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

- (1) The drop in exchange rates made the situation badly.
- (2) The passenger asked the bus driver open the back door.
- (3) Noise issues can cause neighbors argue with one another.
- (4) One of the most depressing things is go to the movies alone.
- (5) He felt his legs trembled when he walked into the haunted house.
- (6) One problem of sleep disorder is whether it causes difficulty in concentrating.

C

다음 문장의 괄호 안에 제시된 단어들을 바르게 배열하시오.

- (1) My dream in life is (a more peaceful, to make, the world, place).
- (2) The best way to avoid arguments is (other, listen to, to, perspectives, people's).
- (3) One reason for declining birth rates is (that, a lot of, money, raising children, costs).
- (4) The question is (the athlete, used, whether, at the competition, the prohibited drugs).