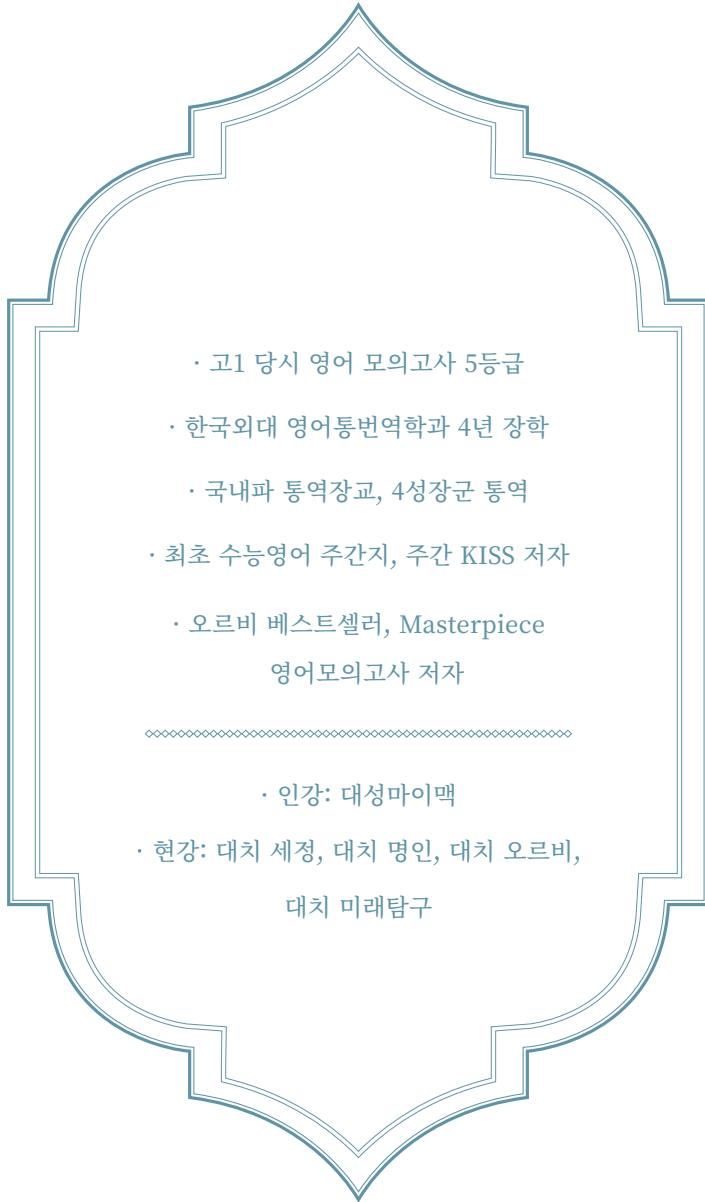


# Shean.T



- 고1 당시 영어 모의고사 5등급
- 한국외대 영어통번역학과 4년 장학
- 국내파 통역장교, 4성장군 통역
- 최초 수능영어 주간지, 주간 KISS 저자
- 오르비 베스트셀러, Masterpiece  
영어모의고사 저자



- 인강: 대성마이맥
- 현강: 대치 세정, 대치 명인, 대치 오르비,  
대치 미래탐구



- 제작 도움: Mi Youn
- 검토: Hyun Jin, Hyoung, Jae Hwi, Tae Eun, Tae Yoon
- 디자인/편집: Chae Hyeon, Seong Gyun, Yu Min, Jeong Eun

Table of Contents

# 01

## 인트로

미리 알아야 할 기본 사항 P. 7

# 02 본 편

## 문제편

S1. 동사 VS 준동사 P. 23

S2. 수일치 P. 31

S3. 관계사 P. 37

A4. 대명사/대동사 P. 47

A5. 능수 P. 55

A6. 형부 P. 61

A7. 병렬 P. 67

B8. Et Cetera P. 71

# 03 실전편

## 평가원

평가원 P. 77  
2006~2013학년도 평가원

빠른 정답 P. 103

# 04 실전편

## 교육청

교육청 P. 105  
주간KISS 어법 문제 모음

빠른 정답 P. 117

수능영어의 노력이라는 가치를 믿기에, 이를 가르칩니다.

꼭 1등급이 나와 수시, 정시에서 큰 우위를 가지길 바라며

Shear.T

### 최근 수능 어법 정답 및 오답 선지

2024.6	동사준동사 (v or ving)	대명사 (수일치)	to V	관계사 which	능수
2023	재귀대명사	접속사 that	능수	형부(부사)	동사준동사 (v or ving)
2022	관계사/접속사 (what vs. that)	동사준동사 (v or ving)	대동사	병렬(수일치)	형용사 후치수식
2021	관계사 (what vs. whether)	능수	대명사 (수일치)	형부(부사)	수일치(does)
2020	동사준동사 (v or ving)	관계사 which	수일치	재귀대명사	접속사(as)
2019	대동사	관계사 that	or 병렬(능수)	대명사 (that, those)	전치사+Ving
2018	관계사 (what vs. whether)	수일치	능수	대명사(재귀)	Stop to V or Ving
2017	수일치 (the+형용사)	관계사 what	or 병렬	능수	those ing
2016	동사준동사 (v or ving)	접속사 that	능수	대명사 (수일치)	형부(부사)
2015	동사준동사 (v or ving)	관계사 where	형부(형용사)	능수	수일치(has)
2014B	동사준동사 (v or ving)	관계사 that	to V	형부(부사)	능수
2013	동사준동사 (v or p.p.)	관계사 whatever		능수	
	관계사 (which vs. where)	수일치(is)	other vs. another	동사 vs. 준동사	형부(형용사)
2012	동사준동사 (v or ving)	관계사 (what vs. where)		비교급 수식(even)	
	수일치	대명사 (수일치)	to V	동사준동사 (v or ving)	조동사 do
2011	동사준동사 (v or ving)	동사준동사 (v or ving)	관계사 which	to V(진주어)	대명사 (수일치)
	so vs. such	동사준동사 (v or ving)		능수	

Key Direction

01

자주 답이 되는 어법 사항은 있다. 따라서 ‘어떤 어법 사항인지’ 파악하는 게 가장 먼저다.

02

애매하고 지엽적인 거 고르면 idiot. ‘중요하고 확실한 것’이 답이다(키그램 S급 다수, A급 가끔). 평가원은 여러분이 중요한 어법을 확실하게 썼으면 한다.

03

핵심은 전명구(전치사+명사)로 대표되는 ‘수식어구’를 어떻게 제거하고 문장 성분의 ‘골자’만 남기냐 하는 것이다.

04

해석으로 ‘십중팔구’ 판별할 수 있도록 해놓는 추세. 해석만 ‘정확히’ 잘해도 어느 정도 맞힐 수 있다. 하지만 ‘십중일이’는 분명히 있다.

05

키그램 강의/교재는 수능 어법을 맞히는 데 불필요한 어법 사항을 가르치는 것을 지양하지만, 기본적인 문법 사항은 알아야 한다. 문장의 형식, 자/타동사 구분, 전치사/접속사 구분, 관계대명사/관계부사 구분 등이 있겠다. 이러한 사항은 매끄럽고 정확한 ‘해석’에도 도움이 되니 잘 숙지하도록 하자.

Reference

01

S급은 평가원, 특히 수능에서 ‘높은’ 확률로 정답이 되는 최중요 어법 사항.

02

A급은 평가원, 특히 수능에서 ‘중간’ 확률로 정답이 되고 오답 선지로는 자주 등장하는 중요 어법 사항.

03

B급은 평가원, 특히 수능에서 ‘낮은’ 확률로 정답이 되고 오답 선지로도 가끔 등장하는 기타 어법 사항.

04

해설 페이지의 형광펜 문장은 그 당시 어법 문제 지문의 정답 선지. 가장 중요한 어법 사항이라는 얘기겠지!

05

①~⑤ 어법 문제의 경우, 지문에서 틀린 선지가 1개밖에 없게 된다. 학습 효과를 극대화하기 위하여 기존 평가원 문제에서 ‘문제가 없던’ 밑줄 선지도 ‘문제가 있는’ 선지로 다수 수정 하여 문제를 풀 수 있도록 하였다. 학생들이 문제를 풀고 맞고 틀리면서 어법을 더 효과적으로 학습할 수 있게 하였다.

***NOTE***



**Heads up!**

미리 알아야 할 기본 사항

명사(S)

형태

해석

<b>Ving</b>	<b>V하는 것은</b>
Ex.) Knowing is not enough; we must apply. Willing is not enough; we must do. -Johann Wolfgang von Goethe-	Ex.) 아는 것은 충분하지 않다; 우리는 적용해야만 한다. 의지를 갖는 것은 충분하지 않다; 우리는 해야만 한다.
<b>To V</b>	<b>V하는 것은</b>
Ex.) To know is one thing; to teach is another.	Ex.) 아는 것과 가르치는 것은 별개다.
<b>That S V</b>	<b>S가 V하는 것은</b>
(that절이 주어 자리에 올 수 있다는 것은 어법 문제에서도 왕왕 선지로 나오니 꼭 기억! That 뒤가 완전하고, 이 That절은 단수 취급한다. 완전 불완전의 의미는 선티 어법 강의인 키그램에서 들도록 하자.)	
Ex.) That you are beautiful and wise is true!	Ex.) 여러분이 아름답고 현명하다는 것은 사실이다.
<b>Which (O) S V</b>	<b>어떤 것을(O를) S가 V하는지는</b>
Ex.) Which color you like shows your character.	Ex.) 어떤 색을 좋아하는 지가 여러분의 성격을 보여준다.
<b>When S V(when to V)</b>	<b>언제 S가 V하는지가(S가 V하는 때가)</b>
Ex.) When you decide to change your life is the moment you are reborn.	Ex.) 여러분이 삶을 바꾸기로 결정하는 때가 여러분이 다시 태어나는 순간이다.
<b>Where S V(when to V)</b>	<b>어디서 S가 V하는지는(S가 V하는 곳은)</b>
Ex.) Where you live is less important than how you live.	Ex.) 여러분이 어디서 사는지는 여러분이 어떻게 사는지보다 덜 중요하다.
<b>What (O) (S) V(what to V)</b>	<b>(S가) V하는 것은</b>
Ex.) What really matters is invisible.	Ex.) 정말로 중요한 것은 보이지 않는다.
	<b>무슨 O를 S가 V하는지는</b>
Ex.) What food you eat is important.	Ex.) 네가 무슨 음식을 먹는지는 중요하다.
<b>How S V(how to V)</b>	<b>어떻게 S가 V하는지가(S가 V하는 방법이)</b>
Ex.) How you live is more important than what you become.	Ex.) 어떻게 사는지가 무엇이 되는지보다 중요하다.
<b>How 형/부 S V (How S V와 해석 구분 중요!)</b>	<b>얼마나 S가 V하는지가</b>
Ex.) How beautifully you live is more important than what you become.	Ex.) 얼마나 아름답게 사는지가 무엇이 되는지보다 중요하다.
<b>Why S V</b>	<b>왜 S가 V하는지는(S가 V하는 이유는)</b>
Ex.) Why we ought to be thankful for everything in life is clear if you see how short a life is.	Ex.) 왜 우리가 삶의 모든 것에 감사해야만 하는지는 명확하다 / 삶이 얼마나 짧은지를 본다면.
<b>Whether S V</b>	<b>S가 V인지 아닌지는</b>
Ex.) Whether he will continue to be successful in the future is no doubt.	Ex.) 그가 미래에 계속 성공할 것인지 아닌지는 의심할 여지가 없다.



## 명사(O/C)

## 형태

## 해석

<b>That S V</b>	S가 V하는 것을(것이다)
Ex.) I learned that we can do anything, but we can't do everything... at least not at the same time. -Dan Millman-	Ex.) 나는 알게 되었다 / 우리는 어떤 일이든 할 수 있지만, 모든 일을 할 수는 없다는 것을... / 적어도 동시에는.
<b>To V</b>	V하는 것을(것이다)
Ex.) I plan to go to college next year.	Ex.) 나는 내년에 대학을 가는 것을 계획하고 있다.
<b>Ving</b>	V하는 것을(것이다)
Ex.) Perseverance is failing 19 times and succeeding the 20th. -Julie Andrews-	Ex.) 인내란 19번째 실패하고 20번째 성공하는 것이다.
<b>Which (O) S V</b>	어떤 것을(O를) S가 V하는지를(이다)
Ex.) Once I know which I should take on first, I look at all the available resources and options and deal with it as quickly as possible.	Ex.) 일단 내가 어느 것을 첫번째로 취할지를 알면, / 나는 모든 가능한 수단과 선택지를 보고 이를 최대한 빨리 처리한다.
<b>When S V(when to V)</b>	언제 S가 V하는지를(때이다)
Ex.) Good luck is when opportunity meets preparation, while bad luck is when lack of preparation meets reality. -Eliyahu Goldratt-	Ex.) 행운은 기회가 준비를 만났을 때이다, / 반면 불행은 준비 부족이 현실을 만났을 때이다.
<b>Where S V(when to V)</b>	어디서 S가 V하는지를 (S가 V하는 곳을, ~곳이다.)
Ex.) I know where I'm going and I know the truth, and I don't have to be what you want me to be. I'm free to be what I want. - Muhammad Ali -	Ex.) 나는 내가 어딜 가고 있는지를 안다 / 그리고 나는 진실을 알고 있다, / 그러니 나는 다른 사람이 원하는 사람이 될 필요가 없다. / 나는 내가 원하는 사람이 될 자유가 있다.
<b>What (O) (S) V(what to V)</b>	(S)가 V하는 것을(것이다)
Ex.) Life is 10% what happens to you and 90% how you react to it. - Charles R. Swindoll -	Ex.) 인생은 10% 여러분에게 발생하는 것이고 / 90% 여러분이 이에 반응하는 방식이다.
	무슨 O를 S가 V하는지를
Ex.) I want to know what music you listen to.	Ex.) 나는 네가 무슨 음악을 듣는지를 알고 싶다.
<b>How S V(how to V)</b>	어떻게 S가 V하는지를 (~하는 방법을, ~방법이다)
Ex.) Always keep your smile. That's how I explain my long life. - Jeanne Calment -	Ex.) 항상 미소를 유지하라. 그것이 내가 내 장수를 설명하는 방식이다.
<b>How 형/부 S V</b>	얼마나 S가 V하는지를(~하는지이다)
Ex.) Only those who will risk going too far can possibly find out how far one can go. - T. S. Eliot -	Ex.) 아주 멀리 갈 위험을 무릅쓸 사람들만이 / 아마도 자신이 얼마나 멀리갈 수 있는지를 알아낼 수 있다.
<b>Why S V</b>	왜 ~하는지를(~하는 이유를, ~이유이다)
Ex.) All of these prove why we need to laugh more and why humor is important in our daily life.	Ex.) 이 모든 것은 입증한다 / 왜 우리가 더 웃어야 하고 왜 유머가 우리의 일상에서 중요한지를.
<b>Whether(if) S V</b>	~인지 아닌지를(~인지 아닌지이다)
Ex.) I want to know whether you have a firm determination to pursue your dream.	Ex.) 나는 알고 싶다 / 여러분이 꿈을 좇을 확고한 결심을 갖고 있는지 아닌지를.

## 수식

### 형태

### 해석

<p><b>N + 전명구(전치사+명사)</b></p> <p>Ex.1: The steadiness of the students from Korea stands out. Ex.2: The clear sky of autumn in Seoul is gorgeous!</p>	<p>전치사에 따라, 유연하게 조사/어미를 붙여 해석</p> <p>Ex.1: 한국에서 온 학생들의 꾸준함이 눈에 띈다. Ex.2: 서울의 맑은 가을 하늘은 멋지다!</p>
<p><b>N + 형용사구(형용사+전치사)</b></p> <p>Ex.: I generated a profit <b>close</b> to 10 million dollars.</p>	<p>형용사에 따라 'ㄴ'을 붙여 해석</p> <p>Ex.: 나는 천만 달러에 가까운 수익을 창출했다.</p>
<p><b>N + Ving(p.p.)</b></p> <p>Ex.: I met a guy <b>living</b> close to me.</p>	<p>-하는(되는)</p> <p>Ex.: 나는 나와 가까이 살고 있는 한 남성을 만났다.</p>
<p><b>N + To V</b></p> <p>Ex.: I haven't got anybody <b>to play with</b>!</p>	<p>-하는(할)</p> <p>Ex.: 나는 같이 놀 사람이 아무도 없어요!</p>
<p><b>N + That (S) V</b></p> <p>Ex.: The guide book <b>that</b> I bought yesterday is very insightful.</p>	<p>(S가) V하는</p> <p>Ex.: 내가 어제 산 가이드북은 통찰력이 아주 가득하다.</p>
<p><b>N + Which (S) V</b></p> <p>Ex.: Kiss the hand <b>which</b> you can't bite.</p>	<p>(S가) V하는</p> <p>Ex.: 당신이 깨물 수 없는 손에는 입을 맞추라.</p>
<p><b>N + Who V</b></p> <p>Ex.: The students <b>who</b> are most successful are usually the ones <b>who</b> come to all the classes.</p>	<p>V하는</p> <p>Ex.: 가장 성공적인 학생들은 보통 모든 수업에 오는 학생들이다.</p>
<p><b>N + Whose S V</b></p> <p>Ex.: I found a cat <b>whose</b> ears were badly damaged.</p>	<p>(N의) S가 V하는</p> <p>Ex.: 나는 (고양이의) 귀가 심하게 상처입은 고양이를 발견했다.</p>
<p><b>N + When S V</b></p> <p>(the time, the date와 같이 주로 시간을 나타내는 명사 뒤에 쓰인다.)</p> <p>Ex.: I remember the time <b>when</b> we were good.</p>	<p>S가 V하는</p> <p>Ex.: 나는 우리가 좋았던 시간을 기억한다.</p>
<p><b>N + Where S V</b></p> <p>(the place, the space와 같이 주로 장소를 나타내는 명사 뒤에 쓰인다. 허나 꼭 물리적 장소가 아닌, 필자가 '추상적 개념 공간'이라고 생각하는 명사 뒤에도(a case, a situation 등..) 많이 쓰인다.)</p> <p>Ex.: This is the place <b>where</b> we first met. Ex.: I will show you some cases <b>where</b> a legal mind is applied.</p>	<p>S가 V하는</p> <p>Ex.: 이곳이 우리가 처음으로 만난 곳이다. Ex.: 여러분에게 법의식이 적용되는 케이스들을 보여드리겠습니다.</p>
<p><b>The reason + Why S V</b></p> <p>Ex.: We should find the reason <b>why</b> customers keep complaining about our products.</p>	<p>S가 V하는</p> <p>Ex.: 우리는 고객들이 계속해서 우리의 제품에 대해 불평하는 이유를 찾아야 한다.</p>

## 자동사

- 01 Agree: 동의하다
- 02 Appear: 등장하다, 나타나다
- 03 Arrive(+ at): ~에 도착하다
- 04 Become: ~가 되다
- 05 Belong(+ to): ~에 속하다
- 06 Collapse: 붕괴되다
- 07 Consist(+ of): ~로 구성되다
- 08 Depend(+ on): ~에 달려있다
- 09 Die: 죽다(kill: ~을 죽이다)
- 10 Disappear: 사라지다
- 11 Emerge: 등장하다
- 12 Exist: 존재하다
- 13 Explode: 폭발하다
- 14 Fade: 희미해지다
- 15 Fall: 떨어지다
- 16 Float: 떠다니다
- 17 Go: 가다, ~로 변하다  
(go bald: 머머리가 되다...)
- 18 Grow: 자라다, ~되어가다  
(grow old: 늙어가다...)
- 19 Happen: 발생하다
- 20 Kneel: 무릎 꿇다
- 21 Last (endure): 지속되다
- 22 Lean: 기울다
- 23 Leap: 뛰어오르다
- 24 Lie: 있다(눕다), 거짓말하다
- 25 Limp: 절뚝거리다
- 26 Listen(+ to): ~을 듣다
- 27 Live: 살다
- 28 Look: 보(이)다(see: ~을 보다)
- 29 March: 행진하다
- 30 Mourn: 애도하다
- 31 Occur: 발생하다
- 32 Pause: 잠시 멈추다
- 33 Peep: 훔쳐보다
- 34 Pounce: 덤비다
- 35 Pray: 기도하다
- 36 Recline: 비스듬히 기대다
- 37 Relax: 진정하다
- 38 Relent: 누그러지다
- 39 Remain: ~인 채로 남아있다
- 40 Respond(+ to): ~에 반응하다
- 41 Result: 결과로 발생하다
- 42 Revolt: 반란을 일으키다
- 43 Rise: 일어나다, 올라가다
- 44 Roll: 구르다
- 45 Rush: 서두르다
- 46 Sail: 항해하다
- 47 Scream: 비명을 지르다
- 48 Seem: ~처럼 보이다
- 49 Shout: 외치다
- 50 Sigh: 한숨쉬다
- 51 Sit: 앉다(Seat: ~을 앉히다)
- 52 Sleep: 자다
- 53 Slide: 미끄러지다
- 54 Smell: ~냄새가 나다
- 55 Smile: 미소 짓다
- 56 Snarl: 으르렁거리다
- 57 Sneeze: 재채기하다
- 58 Spin: 회전하다
- 59 Sprint: 전력 질주하다
- 60 Squeak: 깹하는 소리를 내다
- 61 Stagger: 비틀거리다
- 62 Stay: (~인 채로) 머무르다
- 63 Vanish: 사라지다
- 64 Vomit: 토하다, 게우다
- 65 Wade: 헤치며 걷다
- 66 Wait(+ for): ~을 기다리다  
(await: ~을 기다리다)
- 67 Wander: 배회하다
- 68 Whirl: 빙글빙글 돌다
- 69 Wiggle: 꿈틀꿈틀거리다
- 70 Yell(+ at): ~에 소리치다

## 4형식 동사

- 01 Give(~에게 ~을 주다)
- 02 Make(~에게 ~을 만들어주다)
- 03 Bring(~에게 ~을 가져오다)
- 04 Find(~에게 ~을 찾아주다)
- 05 Ask(~에게 ~을 물어보다)
- 06 Teach(~에게 ~을 가르치다)
- 07 Get(~에게 ~을 가져다주다)
- 08 Buy(~에게 ~을 사주다)
- 09 Tell(~에게 ~을 말해주다)
- 10 Lend(~에게 ~을 빌려주다)
- 11 Offer(~에게 ~을 제공하다)
- 12 Pass(~에게 ~을 전해주다)
- 13 Sell(~에게 ~을 팔다)
- 14 Show(~에게 ~을 보여주다)
- 15 Leave(~에게 ~을 남기다)
- 16 Wish(~에게 ~을 바라다)
- 17 Write(~에게 ~을 쓰다)
- 18 Present(~에게 ~을 제시하다)
- 19 Cost(~에게 ~비용이 들다)
- 20 Save(~에게 ~을 절약해주다)

전치사

of	~의	(preposition)
	Ex.: Students of Shean.T	
with	~에, ~로(수단), ~와, ~있는(존재)	(preposition)
	Ex.: I'm confronted with the enemy. - I write the KISS Guide Book with my laptop. - I've got a dinner date with IU.	
at	~에(서)	(preposition)
	Ex.: Shean.T is at his office.	
from	~로부터	(preposition)
	Ex.: I like people from Korea.	
into	~로	(preposition)
	Ex.: Shean.T leads his students into success.	
during	~동안	(preposition)
	Ex.: Shean.T gets enthusiastic during the lecture.	
including	~을 포함하여	(preposition)
	Ex.: Shean.T likes his students including you.	
until	~까지	(preposition, conjunction) * 해당 전치사가 다른 품사로도 자주 쓰일 경우 기재
	Ex.: You should finish the KISS Guide Book until summer. (전치사) - You cannot go home until you memorize these. (접속사)	
against	~에 반대하여, ~에 기대어	(preposition)
	Ex.: - I'm against racism. - I'm standing against the wall.	
among	~중에서	(preposition)
	Ex.: Morale(사기) among students is high.	
throughout	~에 걸쳐서	(preposition)
	Ex.: The KISS Guide Book is a bestseller throughout the world.	
despite	~에도 불구하고	(preposition)
	Ex.: Despite all these discouragements, she refused to give up.	

전치사

toward(s)	~을 향해	(preposition)
	Ex.: Each of you guys is striving towards a dream.	
upon	~바로 위에, ~하자마자	(preposition)
	Ex.: Upon entering the cafe, Shean.T ordered an americano.	
concerning	~에 관하여(=regarding)	(preposition)
	Ex.: He asked several questions concerning the future of the company.	
to	~에, ~로	(preposition)
	Ex.: I went to Harvard. / I will give it to you. / I'm on my way to success.	
in	~에서	(preposition, adverb)
	Ex.: In his lecture, Shean.T emphasized the importance of vocabulary.	
for	~을 위해(목적), ~해서(이유)	(preposition, conjunction)
	Ex.: I bought this for you.      * 중요: for은 접속사로 because이다!!	
	- Thank you for coming here. - We decided to follow Shean.T, for he would bring us the best results. (접속사)	
on	~(위)에	(preposition, adverb, adjective)
	Ex.: All eyes were on him.	
by	~로써(수단)	(preposition, adverb)
	Ex.: You can become a master of reading by studying the KISS Logic.	
about	~에 대해, 약, 여기저기(around)	(preposition, adverb, adjective)
	Ex.: I want to know about you.	
	- It costs about \$10. - I often walk about with my dog. (부사)	
like	~와 같은, 좋아하다, ~처럼	(preposition, verb, conjunction)
	Ex.: I like people like you.	
through	~을 통해서, 쪽~ 내내, 끝난	(preposition, adverb, adjective)
	Ex.: I can't hear you through the wall.	
	- I just read the book all the way through. (부사) (나는 방금 이 책을 쪽 다 읽었다.)	

전치사

<p><b>over</b></p>	<p>~을 넘어서, ~에 대해서, 끝난</p> <p>Ex.: Over the mountain, take me across the sky.                  - It's not over until it's over. (형용사)                  - The controversy over the criminal was intense.                  (그 범죄자에 대한 논쟁은 강렬했다.)</p>	<p>(preposition, adjective, adverb)</p>
<p><b>before</b></p>	<p>~전에, ~앞에</p> <p>Ex.: They knelt before the throne.                  (그들은 왕좌 앞에 무릎을 꿇었다.)                  - Think before you speak. (접속사)</p>	<p>(preposition, adverb, conjunction)</p>
<p><b>between</b></p>	<p>~사이에</p> <p>Ex.: Life is a Choice between Birth and Death.</p>	<p>(preposition, adverb)</p>
<p><b>after</b></p>	<p>~후에</p> <p>Ex.: Shut the door after you.</p>	<p>(preposition, adjective, adverb, conjunction)</p>
<p><b>since</b></p>	<p>~후로, 그 후로, ~ 때문에</p> <p>Ex.: KISS has been a popular brand since 2016.                  - I haven't seen her since then.                  - Since I had no idea, I had to ask someone. (접속사)</p>	<p>(preposition, adverb, conjunction)</p>
<p><b>without</b></p>	<p>~없이</p> <p>Ex.: I can't live without you.                  - That's the food I can't live without.</p>	<p>(preposition, adverb)</p>
<p><b>under</b></p>	<p>~아래에, ~(영향) 하에</p> <p>Ex.: The floor felt hard under his feet.                  - The country is now under the martial law.                  (그 국가는 현재 계엄령 하에 있다.)</p>	<p>(preposition, adverb, adjective)</p>
<p><b>within</b></p>	<p>~내에</p> <p>Ex.: Keep your child within your boundaries.</p>	<p>(preposition, adverb)</p>
<p><b>along</b></p>	<p>~을 따라서</p> <p>Ex.: He was walking along the coast.</p>	<p>(preposition, adverb)</p>
<p><b>following</b></p>	<p>~후에, 다음과 같은</p> <p>Ex.: He was discharged from the army following his injury.                  (그는 부상 후 군대에서 제대했다.)</p>	<p>(preposition, adjective)</p>

## 전치사

<b>across</b>	~에 걸쳐서 Ex.: Do you hear me, I'm talking to you across the water across the deep blue ocean...(Lucky from Jason Mraz)	(preposition, adverb)
<b>behind</b>	~뒤에 Ex.: All you do is to talk behind my back. (네가 하는 건 다 내 뒷담화 하는 거야.)	(preposition, adverb, adjective)
<b>beyond</b>	~을 넘어서 Ex.: The result was something beyond imagination.	(preposition, adverb)
<b>plus</b>	~에 더해서 Ex.: We have to pack study materials plus a lunchbox in the bag.	(preposition, adverb)
<b>except</b>	~을 제외하고 Ex.: We work everyday except Sunday. - People here are nice, except they're too energetic. (접속사)	(preposition, conjunction)
<b>but</b>	하지만, ~을 제외하고 Ex.: I love nobody but you. (전치사)	(conjunction, preposition, adverb)
<b>up</b>	위로 Ex.: You need some time to look up the sky.	(adverb, preposition, adjective)
<b>out of</b>	~(밖)에서, ~가 없는 Ex.: I'm asking out of curiosity. (호기심에서 물어보는거야.) - We're running out of time. (시간이 부족해지고 있어.)	(preposition)
<b>around</b>	~주위에, 대략 Ex.: Look around you.	(adverb, preposition)
<b>down</b>	~아래에, 아래로 Ex.: I'm running down the hill.	(adverb, preposition, adjective)
<b>off</b>	떨어져서 Ex.: This matter is off the table. - It's off topic. (주제에서 벗어난거야.) - I'm off today. (형용사)(난 오늘 휴무야.)	(adverb, preposition, adjective)
<b>above</b>	~위에 Ex.: I can't keep my head above water.	(adverb, preposition, adjective)
<b>near</b>	근처에 Ex. We camped near the river for the night.	(adverb, preposition, adjective)

Source: <https://www.talkenglish.com/vocabulary/top-50-prepositions.aspx>



## 접속사

## Although(though)

Ex.: Although it is small, the kitchen is well-designed.

## 비록 ~일지라도, ~이긴 하지만

Ex.: 작기는 했지만, 부엌은 잘 디자인되었다.

## As

Ex.1: She sat silently as the others took a sack each and then sang their way to the field.

Ex.2: As they become musically skilled through experiences in song and instrumental music, young children can also grow cultural knowledge and sensitivity.

Ex.3: Just as different models of automobiles each have an engine, drive train, four wheels, doors, and seats, we differ mainly in terms of our outside contours and a few internal tweaks.

## ~하면서(~때문에), ~하듯이

Ex.1: 그녀는 조용히 앉아있었다 / 다른 사람들은 각 자루를 들고 노래를 부르며 밭으로 향하면서(향하는 와중에).

Ex.2: 그들이 음악적으로 능숙해지면서 / 노래와 음악 연주 경험을 통해, / 어린 아이들은 또한 문화적 지식과 민감성을 키울 수 있다.

Ex.3: 각기 다른 자동차 모델이 엔진, 구동력, 4개의 바퀴, 문, 좌석을 가지고 있듯이, / 우리는 주로 다르다 / 우리의 외부 윤곽과 소수의 내부 조정사항에 있어서.

## As if(as though)

Ex.: I felt as if my heart had stopped.

## 마치 ~인 것처럼

Ex.: 나는 내 심장이 멎는 것처럼 느껴졌다.

## As long as

Ex.: As long as you have your health, nothing else matters.

## ~하는 한

Ex.: 당신이 건강을 가지고 있는 한, 다른 어떤 것도 중요치 않다.

## (As) much as

Ex.: Much as I would like to play, I really must go home and study.

## ~이지만

Ex.: 더 놀고 싶긴 하지만, 나는 정말 집에 가서 공부해야 한다.

## As soon as

Ex.: I got into the habit of turning on YouTube as soon as I get home.

## ~하자마자

Ex.: 나는 집에 오자마자 유튜브를 켜는 습관이 들었다.

## By the time

Ex.: By the time I arrived, the meeting was over.

## ~할 즈음에

Ex.: 내가 도착할 즈음에, 그 모임은 끝나 있었다.

## Even if(even though)

Ex.1: I will get there, even if I have to walk.

Ex.2: He is the best teacher, even though he has the least experience.

## 만약 ~일지라도, ~하더라도

Ex.1: 걷는 한이 있더라도 그곳에 도달할 것이다.

Ex.2: 그는 가장 적은 경험을 가지고 있지만 최고의 선생님이다.

## In case

Ex.: I will stay around in case you need me.

## ~하는 경우에(대비해)

Ex.: 네가 나를 필요로 하는 경우에 (대비해) 내가 주변에 머물러 있을게.

접속사

Lest

~하지 않도록

Ex.: Don't go too far lest you get behind.

Ex.: 너무 멀리 가지마라 / 뒤처지지 않도록.

Once

일단 ~하면

Ex.: Remember that you won't be able to cancel the contract once you've signed.

Ex.: 일단 서명하면 계약을 취소하지 못할 것이라는 걸 기억해라.

Only if

~해야만

Ex.: We can fight this crisis only if we unite.

Ex.: 우리는 뭉쳐야만 이 위기와 싸울 수 있다.

Provided, given (that)

~을 보면, ~을 고려하면

Ex.1: I can believe anything, provided that it is very incredible.

Ex.1: 나는 어느 것이든 믿을 수 있다, 그것이 믿을 수 없을만큼 매우 놀랍다는 걸 고려하면.

Ex.2: Given that he speaks perfect English, he must have stayed in America.

Ex.2: 그가 완벽한 영어를 말한다는 걸 보면(고려하면), 그는 미국에 살았음이 틀림없다.

Since

because, after

Ex.1: I will tell you the secret of English, since you've chosen me as your teacher.

Ex.1: 내가 너에게 영어의 비밀을 말해줄게, 네가 나를 영어쌤으로 택했으니까.

Ex.2: It's been a long time since they left.

Ex.2: 그들이 떠난 후로 오랜 시간이 되었다.

Unless

~하지 않으면

Ex.: I sleep with the window open unless it's really cold.

Ex.: 나는 아주 춥지 않으면 창문을 열고 잔다.

Whenever, wherever, whatever(whichever), however

(언제, 어디서, 무엇을, 얼마나) ~ 하든지(하더라도)

\* No matter when(where, what, how) S V와 같다.

Ex.1: Whenever you call your mom, keep it polite.

Ex.1: 엄마에게 전화할 때는 언제나(언제 전화를 하더라도), 공손하게 해라.

Ex.2: Wherever you live, you have the right to privacy.

Ex.2: 어디에 살든지, 당신은 개인 생활 권리가 있다.

Ex.3: Whatever you do, don't care about what others say. Focus on your inner voice.

Ex.3: 무엇을 하든지, 다른 사람이 말하는 건 신경 쓰지 마라. 내면의 목소리에 집중하라.

Ex.4: However hard your life is, don't give up. Your prime time is yet to come.

Ex.4: 얼마나(아무리) 인생이 힘들지라도, 포기하지 마라. 너의 전성기는 아직 오지 않았다.

While

~반면에, ~하면서

Ex.1: While it is important for students to use and interact with materials in science class, the learning comes from the sense-making of students' "hands-on" experiences.

Ex.1: 학생들이 과학 수업에서 수업 자료들을 사용하고 상호작용하는 것이 중요'하지만', / 학습은 학생들의 "직접적인" 경험을 이해하는 것에서 온다.

Ex.2: I was studying while listening to music.

Ex.2: 나는 음악을 들으면서 공부하고 있었다.

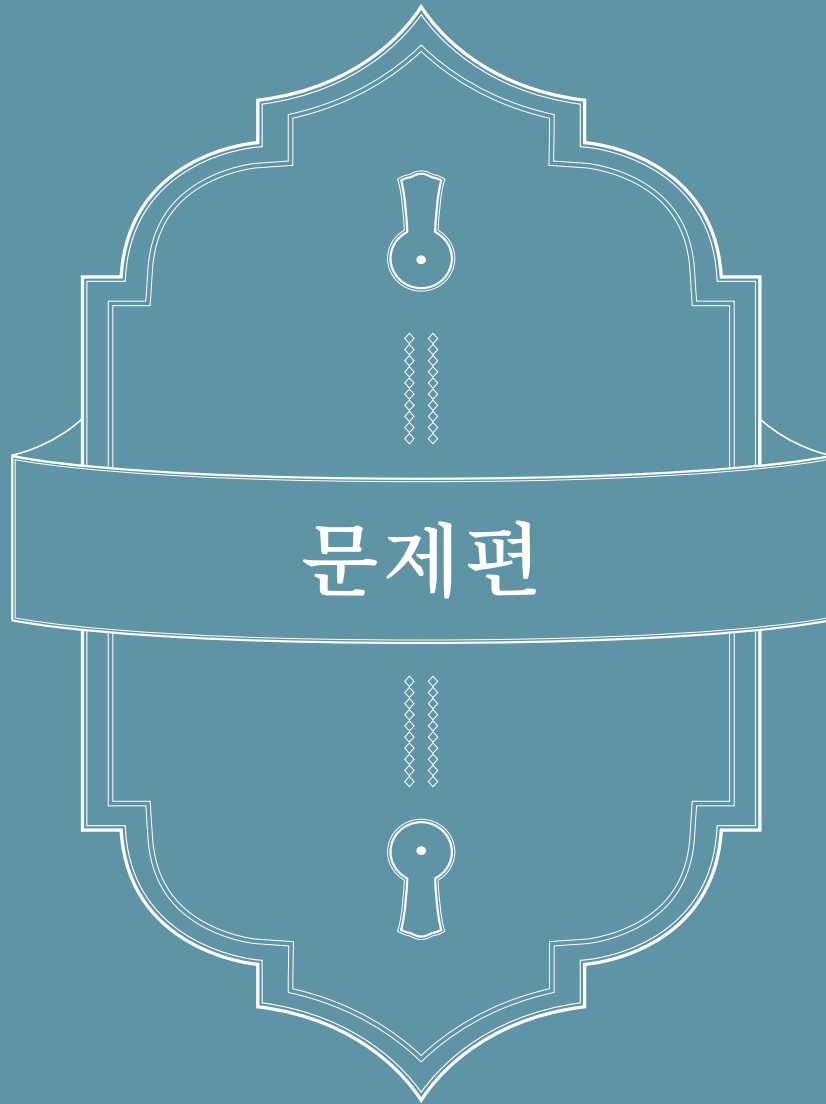
***NOTE***

*If you don't design your own life plan,  
chances are you'll fall into someone else's plan.  
And guess what they have planned for you?  
Not much.*

————— *Jim Rohn* —————

*This is the key to solving your grammar problems.*

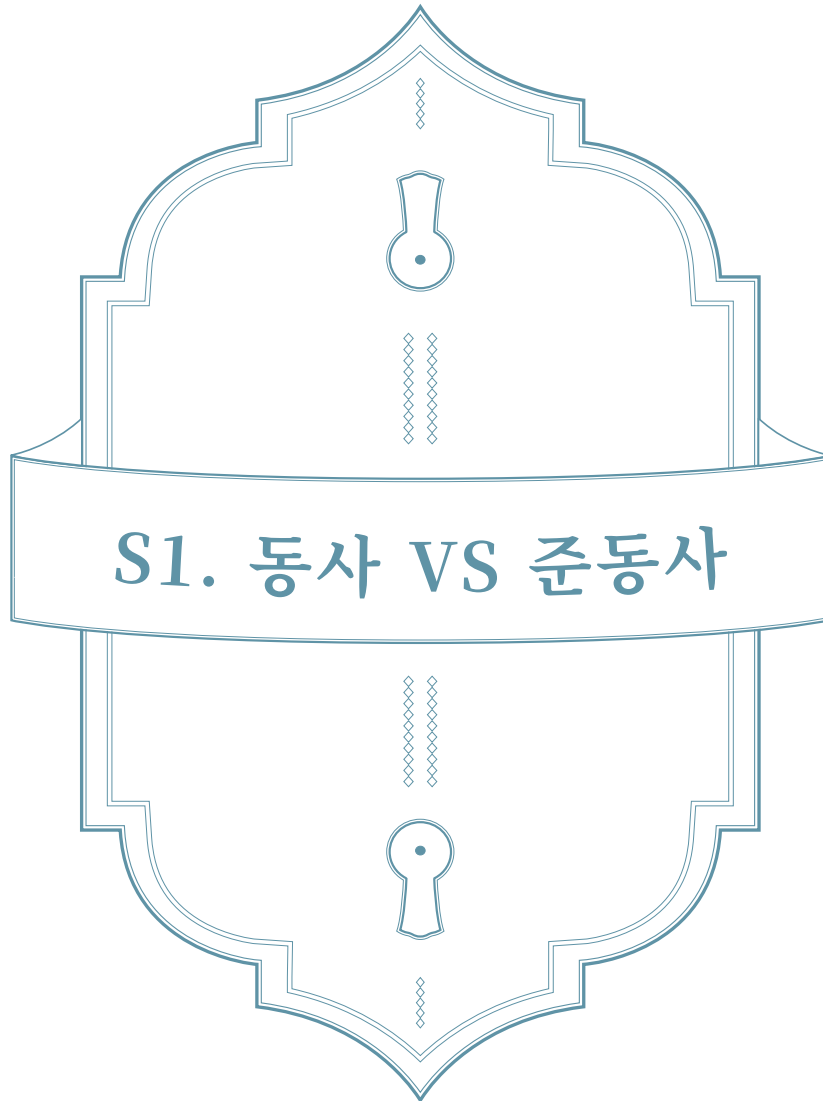
*Keep It Short and Simple*



*Keep It Slow but Steady*

***NOTE***

*Keep It Short and Simple*



*Keep It Slow but Steady*

## S1. 동사 VS 준동사(라고 쓰고 ing라고 읽는다)

01. Presumably four million seals could not **compete with commercial** fishermen for the same **species** without the fact (B) is known. ◆14B.9◆

02. The **combustion** of oxygen that keeps us alive and active ② sending out by-products called oxygen free radicals. ◆14B.수능◆

\* oxygen free radical: 활성 산소

03. A **measurement** system is **objective** to the extent that two **observers** (A) evaluate same performance arrive at the same (or very similar) measurements. ◆15.9◆

04. Furthermore, a general lack of knowledge and **insufficient** care being taken when fish pens were **initially constructed** ③ meaning that **pollution** from **excess feed** and fish waste created huge **barren** underwater deserts. ◆15.수능◆

## vocabulary

presumably: 아마 / compete with A (for B): (B를 위해) A와 경쟁하다 / commercial: 상업의 / species: 종 / combustion: 연소, 불이 탐 / oxygen: 산소 / send out: ~을 내다, 발하다 / by-product: 부산물 / measurement: 측정, 측정치 / objective(a): 객관적인 / observer: 관찰자 / evaluate: 평가하다, 감정하다 / insufficient: 불충분한 / initially: 처음에 / construct: 건설하다 / pollution: 오염 / excess(a): 초과한 / feed(n): 먹이 / barren: 척박한



05. To make the choice to express a feeling by **carving** a specific form from a rock, without the use of high technology or colors, ③ restricting the artist significantly. ◆16.6◆

06. **Adolescents** have been quick to **immerse** themselves in technology with most ① use the Internet to communicate. ◆16.9◆

07. But the Chinese saw the world as **consisting of** continuously **interacting substances**, so their **attempts** to understand it ④ causing them to be **oriented** toward the **complexities** of the entire “field,” that is, the context or environment **as a whole**. ◆16.수능◆

08. During its first half century, games were not played at night, which meant that baseball games, like the **traditional** work day, (C) ending when the sun set. ◆17.9◆

### vocabulary

carve: 조각하다 / restrict: 제한하다 / adolescent: 청소년 / immerse: ~에 몰두시키다 / consist of: ~로 구성되다 / interact: 상호작용하다 / substance: 물질 / attempt(n): 시도 / orient: ~을 지향하게 하다 / complexity: 복잡성 / as a whole: 전체로서 / traditional: 전통적인

09. This **overstated**, often **fictionalized** version of nature is no more real — and yet no less real — to them than the everyday nature right outside their doors, ② waits to be **discovered** in a child’s way, at a child’s **pace**. ◆18.9◆

10. Many people offer an equal **split** to the partner, ⑤ leave both individuals happy and **willing to** trust each other in the future. ◆19.6◆

11. A special harmony ④ emerges that we missed before. ◆20.6◆

12. But knowing and not telling does not give him that feeling of “**superiority** that, so to say, latently **contained** in the secret, fully ④ actualizing itself only at the moment of **disclosure**.” ◆20.9◆

\* latently: 숨어 있어, 잠재하여

### vocabulary

overstate: 과장하다 / fictionalize: 소설화하다 / discover: 발견하다 / pace: 속도 / split(n): 분할, 몫 / willing to V: 기꺼이 ~하는 / emerge: 등장하다, 나타나다 / superiority: 우월감 / contain: ~을 포함하다 / actualize: 실현하다 / disclosure: 폭로

13. When considered in this light, the visual **preoccupation** of early humans with the nonhuman creatures ④ **inhabited** their world becomes **profoundly** meaningful. ◆20.수능◆

14. With this form of **agency** comes the belief that individual successes ② **depending primarily** on one's own abilities and actions, and thus, whether by influencing the environment or trying to accept one's circumstances, the use of control ultimately **centers on** the individual. ◆21.6◆

15. One obvious **drawback** is the danger involved; knowing that it exists ④ **doing nothing** to reduce it. ◆21.수능◆

16. A cell is "born" as a twin when its mother cell divides, ① **produces** two daughter cells. ◆22.수능◆

17. The processes ② **governing** them differ in **complexity** and speed. ◆23.6◆

### vocabulary

preoccupation: 몰두, 집착 / inhabit: ~에 살다, 거주하다 / profoundly: 깊이, 극심하게 / agency: 작용, 주체 / primarily: 주로 / center on: ~에 초점을 두다 /  
drawback: 결점 / govern: 지배하다, 통치하다 / complexity: 복잡성

18. Divide an ecosystem into parts by creating **barriers**, and the **sum** of the **productivity** of the parts will typically be found to be lower than the productivity of the whole, other things ④ being equal. ◆23.6◆

19. ② Learn how to choose from **alternatives** and make a decision requires not only good personal values, but also knowledge **competence** in the business area of concern. ◆23.9◆

20. Fashion can also **strengthen agency** in various ways, ⑤ opening up space for action. ◆23.수능◆

21. The courage the Lion wants, the intelligence the Scarecrow **longs for**, and the emotions the Tin Man dreams of ③ being **attributes** they already **possess**. ◆24.6◆

### vocabulary

barrier: 장벽 / sum: 총합, 합계 / productivity: 생산성 / alternative: 대안(의) / competence: 능숙함, 능력 / strengthen: 강화하다 / agency: 대리점, 힘 / long for: 열망하다 / attribute: ~의 결과로 보다, 자질[속성] / possess: 소유하다

*Keep It Short and Simple*



*Keep It Slow but Steady*

## 출처 2006.6.22

1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In a survey published earlier this year, seven out of ten parents said they would never let their children (A) play / to play with toy guns. Yet the average seventh grader spends at least four hours a week playing video games, and about half of those games have violent themes. Clearly, parents make a distinction between violence on a screen and violence (B) acts / acted out with plastic guns. However, psychologists point to decades of research and more than a thousand studies that (C) demonstrating / demonstrate a link between media violence and real aggression.

- |   | (A)     | (B)   | (C)           |
|---|---------|-------|---------------|
| ① | play    | acts  | demonstrating |
| ② | play    | acts  | demonstrate   |
| ③ | play    | acted | demonstrate   |
| ④ | to play | acts  | demonstrating |
| ⑤ | to play | acted | demonstrate   |

## NOTE

## 출처 2006.9.22

2. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

I have accepted a new position at a publishing company. This decision was not an easy one, and ① involved much consideration. My last day of work will be the 31st of July, ② which should allow me plenty of time to turn over the position to my replacement. Please feel free to contact me at any time if you have ③ any questions regarding my decision. I hope that the transition ④ to go smoothly. My experience with your company has been very ⑤ rewarding. I wish you and the organization continued success.

## NOTE

## 출처 2006.수능.20

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

On most subway trains, the doors open automatically at each station. But when you are on Métro, the subway in Paris, things are different. I watched a man on the Métro (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 Métro, 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 |

## NOTE

## 출처 2006.수능.21

4. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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.

## NOTE

## 출처 2007.6.21

5. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

We tend to believe that our taste in music is a great way of (A) expressing / expressive our individuality, but sociologists at Columbia University claim that we only like the music we listen to because we know others enjoy it. Using a specially developed website, (B) which / they offered more than 14,000 people the opportunity to download free music. They discovered that people who were given popularity rankings were more likely to select (C) that / what the website claimed were favorite choices.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① expressing ..... which ..... that  
 ② expressing ..... they ..... that  
 ③ expressing ..... they ..... what  
 ④ expressive ..... they ..... that  
 ⑤ expressive ..... which ..... what

## NOTE

## 출처 2007.6.22

6. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When a concert violinist ① was asked the secret of her success, she replied, “Planned neglect.” Then she explained, “When I was in school, there were many things that ② were demanded my time and energy. When I went to my room after breakfast, I made my bed, straightened the room, ③ dusted the floor, and did whatever else came to my attention. Then I hurried to violin practice. I ④ found I wasn’t progressing as I thought I should, so I reversed things. Until my practice period was completed, I deliberately ⑤ neglected everything else. That program of planned neglect, I believe, accounts for my success.”

## NOTE



## 출처 2007.9.21

7. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our basic nature is to act, and not to be acted upon. Not only does this enable us to choose our response to particular circumstances, but this encourages us to (A) create / creating circumstances. Taking the initiative means recognizing our responsibility to make things happen. Over the years, I (B) am / have frequently counseled people who wanted better jobs to show more initiative. The response is usually agreement. Most people can see (C) what / how powerfully such an approach would affect their opportunities for employment or advancement.

- |   | (A)      | (B)        | (C)        |
|---|----------|------------|------------|
| ① | create   | ..... have | ..... what |
| ② | create   | ..... am   | ..... how  |
| ③ | create   | ..... have | ..... how  |
| ④ | creating | ..... am   | ..... what |
| ⑤ | creating | ..... have | ..... what |

## NOTE

## 출처 2007.9.22

8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

We have ① long known about IQ and rational intelligence. And, in part ② because of recent advances in neuroscience and psychology, we have begun to appreciate the importance of emotional intelligence. But we are largely ③ ignorant of that there is such a thing ④ as visual intelligence. Vision is normally so swift and sure, so dependable and informative, and apparently so effortless that we take it for ⑤ granted.

\* neuroscience: 신경과학

## NOTE

## 출처 2007.수능.22

9. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 |

## NOTE

## 출처 2007.수능.23

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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.

## NOTE

*Keep It Short and Simple*



*Keep It Slow but Steady*

## 출처 2015.4.28

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

Leonardo da Vinci was one of the most learned and well-rounded persons ever to live. The entire universe from the wing of a dragonfly to the birth of the earth (A) was / were the playground of his curious intelligence. But did Leonardo have some mystical or innate gift of insight and invention, or was his brilliance learned and earned? Certainly he had an unusual mind and an uncanny ability to see (B) that / what others didn't see. But the six thousand pages of detailed notes and drawings present clear evidence of a diligent, curious student — a perpetual learner in laborious pursuit of wisdom who was constantly exploring, questioning, and testing. Expanding your mind is vital to being creative. Therefore, (C) invest / investing regularly in learning opportunities is one of the greatest gifts you can give yourself.

(A)            (B)            (C)

- ① was ..... what ..... investing  
 ② was ..... that ..... invest  
 ③ was ..... what ..... invest  
 ④ were ..... what ..... invest  
 ⑤ were ..... that ..... investing

## NOTE

## 출처 2015.10.20

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

In professional sports these days, it is not unusual ① to hear players and coaches talking about process. They talk about focusing on the process and following the process. Rarely ② do they talk about scoring a goal, a touchdown, a home run, a point, or achieving a good shot. It's all about process. So, what do they mean by this? What they mean by focusing on the process is that they focus on the actions they need to ③ be taken in order to achieve their desired result. They don't focus on the result itself. The reasoning here is ④ that if you follow the steps required, then the result will look after itself. This is one of the big differences between professional and amateur sportspeople. Amateurs often focus on the result and forget about ⑤ doing all the things that would almost automatically lead to the result.

## NOTE

## 출처 2016.3.28

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

Water has no calories, but it takes up a space in your stomach, which creates a feeling of fullness. Recently, a study found (A) that / what people who drank two glasses of water before meals got full sooner, ate fewer calories, and lost more weight. You can put the same strategy to work by choosing foods that have a higher water content over those with less water. For example, the only difference between grapes and raisins (B) is / are that grapes have about 6 times as much water in them. That water makes a big difference in how much they fill you up. You'll feel much more satisfied after eating 100 calories' worth of grapes than you would after eating 100 calories' worth of raisins. Salad vegetables like lettuce, cucumbers, and tomatoes also have a very high water content, as (C) are / do broth-based soups.

\* broth: 묽은 수프

- |        | (A)       | (B)       | (C) |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----|
| ① that | ..... is  | ..... are |     |
| ② that | ..... is  | ..... do  |     |
| ③ that | ..... are | ..... do  |     |
| ④ what | ..... is  | ..... are |     |
| ⑤ what | ..... are | ..... do  |     |

## NOTE

## 출처 2016.4.28

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

We all want to believe that our brains sort through information in the most rational way ① possible. On the contrary, countless studies show that there are many weaknesses of human reasoning. Common weaknesses in reasoning ② exist across people of all ages and educational backgrounds. For example, confirmation bias is ubiquitous. People pay attention to information that supports their viewpoints, while ③ ignoring evidence to the contrary. Confirmation bias is not the same as being stubborn, and is not constrained to issues ④ about which people have strong opinions. Instead, it acts at a subconscious level to control the way we gather and filter information. Most of us are not aware of these types of flaws in our reasoning processes, but professionals who work to convince us of certain viewpoints ⑤ to study the research on human decision making to determine how to exploit our weaknesses to make us more susceptible to their messages.

\* ubiquitous: 아주 흔한

## NOTE