핵심 문법 포인트 ① 준동사 · 수동태 · 시제

예문은 모두 새로 쓴 문장입니다. 밑줄 부분을 가리고 다시 써 보세요.

1. 분사구문

Looking at the old photo, Mina remembered her first science fair.

Using a simple ruler, the boy measured every desk in the room.

함정: 분사의 주어 = 문장의 주어. 능동이면 -ing, 당하는 쪽이면 p.p. (Surprised by the news, ...)

2. 전치사 to + 동명사

The doctor devoted her weekends to teaching village children.

Small habits contribute to building a healthy class.

devote/dedicate A to -ing, contribute to -ing, commitment to -ing: 여기의 to 뒤에 동사원형을 쓰면 틀립니다.

3. 수동태의 여러 모양

The old bridge is still being repaired. (진행)

He hates being called a child. (동명사) / No one likes to be ignored. (to부정사)

주어가 동작을 '하는지, 받는지'를 먼저 판단하세요.

4. 과거완료

By the time she turned ten, she had read every book on the shelf.

과거의 어느 시점보다 먼저 일어난 일. 'By + 과거 시점'이 신호입니다.

5. 가정법 과거완료 (2025 기말 논술형에서 출제)

If she had left earlier, she could have caught the first bus.

If it had been possible for him to join us, he would have enjoyed the trip.

If + had p.p., 주어 + would/could/might have p.p. · 가주어 it, 의미상 주어 for ~, 진주어 to V

6. 목적어 + 목적격보어

The coach asked me to check the score. / The rule encourages students to speak.

They let him join the team. / People named the park Sunny Hill.

ask·encourage·allow + O + to V / let·make·have + O + 동사원형 / name·call + O + 명사

7. 외워야 할 구문

She had no choice but to walk home.

He spent two hours fixing the radio.

Yuna was the first student to solve the puzzle.

have no choice but to + V / spend + 시간 + -ing / the first(only) + 명사 + to V

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8. It was not until A that B (2026 중간 논술형: not A until B)

It was not until last year that I learned to swim.

= I did not learn to swim until last year. = Not until last year did I learn to swim.

'A가 되어서야 비로소 B'. Not until이 맨 앞이면 뒤 문장이 도치됩니다.

9. though / despite

Though the task was hard, we finished it. (+ 주어 + 동사)

Despite the heavy rain, the game went on. / Despite being tired, he smiled. (+ 명사·동명사)

뜻은 같아도 뒤에 오는 모양이 다릅니다.

10. so that + 주어 + can/could

I moved my seat so that the girl behind me could see the board.

목적: '~할 수 있도록'. so ~ that(너무 ~해서)과 구별하세요.

11. 계속적 용법 (관계대명사 · 관계부사)

We visited the tower, which was built in 1900.

I want a classroom, where everyone can ask questions.

콤마 뒤에는 that을 쓰지 않습니다. which + 불완전한 절 / where + 완전한 절

12. 관계대명사의 생략 · 후치 수식

The books (that) I borrowed were useful.

The robot, first shown in May, answers questions. / the only seat available to us

목적격 관계대명사는 생략 가능. 명사 뒤의 p.p.를 본동사로 착각하지 마세요.

13. 긴 주어의 수 일치

Choosing kind words shows respect.

One part of good manners, known as careful listening, helps us understand others.

One of the students is waiting outside.

동명사 주어 → 단수. 삽입구와 전치사구를 괄호로 묶고 진짜 주어를 찾으세요.

14. 동명사 병렬 · prioritize A over B

This app is useful for saving notes, sharing ideas, and planning trips.

We should prioritize safety over speed. / Instead of complaining, try asking.

A, B, and C의 모양을 맞추세요. 전치사 뒤는 동명사입니다.

바로 확인 (괄호에서 고르기)

1. She dedicated her life to (help / helping) others. 2. (Despite / Though) the noise, he kept reading.

3. The park, (that / which) opened in May, is popular. 4. If you had asked, I (would help / would have helped) you.

5. Learning new words (take / takes) time.

답: 1 helping · 2 Despite · 3 which · 4 would have helped · 5 takes

마인드맵 · 공통영어2 3과 ① Katherine Johnson

Katherine Johnson
숫자 너머를 본 '인간 컴퓨터' · 연대기 구성: **재능 → 장벽 → 도전 → 인정 → 유산**

① 어린 시절 (1918~)
West Virginia · 흑인 가정 · **math prodigy**
무엇이든 세는 아이 · algebra, geometry를 갈망

② 첫 장벽: 학교
segregated education
→ 가족 이사 → 고교 졸업(1932) → 15세 대학 입학 → 수학 과정 모두 이수

③ 멘토와의 대화
격려: 연구 수학자의 자질
현실: 일자리는 불확실
그러나 **스스로 길을 낼 힘**

④ 졸업과 첫 직업 (1935)
18세 최우등 졸업
당시 **유일한 선택지** = 흑인 공립학교 교사

⑤ NASA (1953~)
"Black computers": 손으로 복잡한 계산
기여는 크지만 인종·성별의 이중 차별
(분리된 사무 공간, 'girl' 호칭)

⑥ 전환점: 질문 하나
문제: 중요한 회의에서 배제
행동: **금지하는 법이 있는지 묻다**
결과: 참석 → 차별적 관습이 끝남
1960 연구 보고서 저자로 인정

⑦ 신뢰 (1962)
전자 컴퓨터의 작은 오류
John Glenn: **사람의 손 계산**으로 재확인 요청

⑧ 성과
하루 반의 검산 → 미국인 첫 지구 궤도 비행
Apollo 11 · 화성 계획 계산 참여

⑨ 은퇴와 유산
1986 은퇴 → 흑인 소녀의 STEM 교육
2015 자유 훈장 · 2017 헌정 건물
2020 별세, 유산은 남음

흐름을 잡는 핵심어

축	핵심어	시험에서 볼 것
장벽	segregated, obstacle, discrimination, barrier, discriminatory	같은 뜻의 말 바꿔 쓰기
태도	strength, courage, overcome, pay off	심경 변화 · 인물 특성
능력	prodigy, outstanding, remarkable, accuracy, trust	'컴퓨터'가 가리키는 대상
평가	contribution, pioneering, legacy, in her honor	제목 · 주제 · 일치

빈 종이에 복원하기

연도 1932 · 1935 · 1953 · 1960 · 1962 · 1986 만 써 놓고, 각 해에 무슨 일이 있었고 **왜 중요한지** 말해 보세요.

마인드맵 · 공통영어2 3과 ② Inclusive Language

Inclusive Language
구조: **주제 → 예시 1 → 예시 2 → 결론(주제 반복)**

▼

① 주제
언어는 태도와 행동을 만든다 → 포용적 언어의 역할: **acknowledging diversity · sensitivity to differences · equal opportunities**
효과: 편견(bias)을 깨고 포용적 환경 만들기

▼

② 예시 1: 성 중립 표현 (For example)
mailman / mailwoman → **mail carrier**
의미: 성별과 상관없이 능력을 인정
작은 변화 = 더 큰 다짐(commitment)

③ 예시 2: 사람 우선 언어 (Another aspect)
person-first: 특성보다 사람이 먼저
colored people → people of color
blind person → person with blindness
효과: 정체성·존엄 강조, 사람을 특성 하나로 축소하지 않기

▼

④ 결론 (In summary)
공정하고 따뜻한 사회 · 누구나 **배제될 두려움 없이** 자기 모습 그대로 살기

두 글을 잇는 연결 고리

차별의 말과 관행
Katherine: 'girl' 호칭, 회의 배제
포용 언어: 편견이 담긴 표현

바꾸는 방법
Katherine: 당연한 관습에 **질문하기**
포용 언어: 쓰는 **말을 바꾸기**

공통 주제
성별·인종이 아니라 **사람과 능력**을 보아야 한다

연결어로 구조 잡기

연결어	하는 일	문제에서
For example	앞의 일반 진술을 구체화	삽입 · 연결어
Another aspect	두 번째 예시 시작	순서 · 삽입(앞에 첫 번째가 있어야 함)
Instead of / Similarly	바꿔 쓰기 / 같은 방향 추가	연결어 · 어법
In summary	주제 다시 말하기	연결어 · 요약문

스스로 설명해 보기

- '사람 우선 언어'를 우리말 예시를 들어 친구에게 설명해 보기
- 두 글의 공통 주제를 영어 한 문장(10단어 안팎)으로 써 보기

갈매고1 영어 · 3과 유사문제 (선다 9 + 논술 4)

( )반 ( )번 이름 _____

1. 밑줄 친 opened a door with a single question이 뜻하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

At NASA's space research division, Katherine Johnson did work that the whole team depended on, yet the key meetings included only white staff. When she wanted to join, she was told that women usually stayed outside. Instead of giving up, she asked whether any rule actually kept her out. Her coworkers could not point to one. That day, she opened a door with a single question.

① asked her coworkers to take notes of the meeting for her
② learned how to use a new machine in the meeting room
③ ended an unfair custom by questioning its basis
④ made a new rule that shortened all the meetings
⑤ moved to another division to avoid conflict

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① Growing up in a small town, Katherine Johnson loved numbers. Her family moved so that she ② could continue her studies. Years later, she joined a research center, ③ where she checked flight calculations by hand. Her work was careful and fast. Though she ④ faced unfair treatment, she kept asking questions. After retiring, she devoted much of her time to ⑤ encourage young students to study math.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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

In the early days of space flight, electronic computers were new and not yet fully ① reliable. A single small error in a flight path could put an astronaut in ② danger. For this reason, people valued workers who could ③ verify the machine's results by hand. Their slow method was sometimes considered ④ less trustworthy than the machine, so an astronaut might ask for a human check before flying. Behind many famous flights was this kind of ⑤ careful work.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

4. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것만을 <보기>에서 있는 대로 고른 것은?

Katherine Johnson was born in West Virginia in 1918. Because schooling for black children in her hometown was limited, her family found a way for her to attend high school elsewhere. She finished college at eighteen and first worked as a teacher. In 1953 she began doing calculations at an aeronautics research center. In 1962 she checked the numbers for John Glenn's orbital flight. She retired in 1986, and in 2015 she received the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

<보기>
ⓐ Her family helped her go on to high school.
ⓑ Her first job after college was at a research center.
ⓒ She began calculation work at a research center in 1953.
ⓓ She checked figures for an orbital flight.
ⓔ She received the medal before she retired.

① ⓐ, ⓒ ② ⓐ, ⓓ ③ ⓑ, ⓔ ④ ⓐ, ⓒ, ⓓ
⑤ ⓑ, ⓓ, ⓔ

5. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

What we call people affects how we think and act. For this reason, writers who care about inclusion look carefully at job titles. Take the worker who brings letters to our door. “Mailman” can suggest that this is work for men, while “mail carrier” leaves room for anyone. The change may look tiny, but it carries a wider promise to respect each person’s ability, whatever the gender.

① The words used for people can influence our behavior.
② “Mail carrier” does not point to one gender.
③ “Mailman” may suggest that the job belongs to men.
④ The new title shows respect for people’s abilities.
⑤ The writer believes the change is too small to matter.

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some expressions put a condition in front and the human being behind it. “Blind person” is one example. “Person with blindness” turns the order around: we meet a person first, and blindness becomes just one thing about that person. The same idea explains why “people of color” is chosen over “colored people.” In both cases, the speaker tries to _____.

① remove every description from a sentence
② use the shortest expression possible
③ treat a difference as a problem to be solved
④ avoid reducing a person to a single feature
⑤ choose words that sound formal and difficult

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

Using words that welcome everyone (A) **[is / are]** a meaningful habit. Person-first language, known for its respectful order, encourages us (B) **[to think / thinking]** of the individual before any feature. It helps build a society (C) **[which / where]** no one has to hide who they are.

(A) — (B) — (C) 순서
① is — to think — which
② is — to think — where
③ is — thinking — where
④ are — to think — where
⑤ are — thinking — which

8. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

However, even an excellent record could not open every door.

Katherine’s family moved far from home so that she could attend high school. (①) She soon went on to a college for black students. (②) There she took every mathematics class on offer and finished at eighteen with the highest honors. (③) For a young black woman at that time, teaching was almost the only job within reach. (④) So she started out in a classroom at a public school. (⑤) Many years passed before NASA gave her a chance to work with numbers.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

9. 다음 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Early in 1962, NASA was able to work out John Glenn's flight path with an electronic computer. (A)_____, the machine had made a number of small mistakes, and Glenn was not sure he could rely on it. He wanted Katherine Johnson to go over its numbers by hand. She spent a day and a half on them until she was certain they were right. (B)_____, Glenn flew and became the first American to circle the Earth.

(A) —— (B) 순서

① However —— As a result
② However —— For example
③ Therefore —— In contrast
④ Similarly —— As a result
⑤ For example —— Instead

[논술형 1]. 우리말과 일치하도록 <조건>에 맞게 영작하시오. (5점)

우리말: 1953년이 되어서야 비로소 Katherine은 자신의 수학 실력을 쓸 기회를 얻었다.
<조건> ① It ~ that 강조 구문으로 not until을 쓸 것
② 아래 단어를 모두 한 번씩 사용할 것 (필요하면 동사 형태 변형, 단어 추가 불가)
it, was, not, until, 1953, that, Katherine, get, a, chance, to, use, her, math, skills

[논술형 2]. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중 어법상 <u>틀린</u> 것 3개를 찾아 기호를 쓰고 바르게 고치시오. (5점)

Language that includes people (a) <u>matter</u> in daily life. Saying "mail carrier" helps us (b) <u>imagine</u> anyone in that job. (c) <u>Despite</u> the change seems small, it sends a strong message. People feel respected in a society (d) <u>where</u> they are not reduced to one feature. We should all commit ourselves to (e) <u>use</u> words with care.

기호	고친 말

[논술형 3]. 우리말과 일치하도록 <조건>에 맞게 영작하시오. (5점)

우리말: Glenn이 Katherine에게 그 숫자를 확인해 달라고 부탁하지 않았더라면, 그는 안심하지 못했을 것이다.
<조건> ① 가정법 과거완료, If로 시작할 것 ② 총 16단어
③ <보기> Glenn, ask, Katherine, check, the numbers, feel, safe, would 를 모두 사용 (동사는 형태 변형, 필요한 단어 추가)

[논술형 4]. 다음 글의 요약문을 완성하시오. (5점)

The words we choose can welcome people or shut them out. Saying "mail carrier" rather than "mailman" shows that anyone can do the job. Saying "a person with blindness" places the person before the condition. Small choices like these promote a society in which no one has to worry about being left out.

글에 있는 단어를 골라 (A)는 '증진하다'라는 뜻의 단어를 3인칭 단수 현재형으로, (B)는 글에 쓰인 그대로 쓸 것. 각 한 단어.
Inclusive language (A)_____ fairness by putting the person (B)_____ any single characteristic.

3과 정답과 짧은 해설

번호	정답	해설
1	③	규칙이 있는지 물어 근거 없는 배제 관습을 끝냄
2	⑤	devote A to -ing: encourage → encouraging
3	④	기계가 못 미더워 사람에게 확인받는 흐름 → less → more
4	④	ⓐⓒⓓ 일치. ⓑ 첫 직업은 교사, ⓔ 은퇴(1986) 후 수상(2015)
5	⑤	작지만 모든 사람의 능력을 존중한다는 더 넓은 약속이라고 함 → '중요하지 않다'는 반대
6	④	사람이 먼저, 특성은 그 사람의 한 가지일 뿐
7	②	동명사 주어 → is / encourage O to V / 완전한 절 → where
8	③	최우등 졸업(좋은 성적) 뒤, 교사 말고는 길이 거의 없었다는 문장 앞
9	①	컴퓨터의 오류(앞과 반대: However) → 확인 뒤의 결과(As a result)

논술형 모범 답안

번호	모범 답안	점검할 것
1	It was not until 1953 that Katherine got a chance to use her math skills.	not until 위치 · got(과거) · that 뒤는 평서문 어순
2	(a) matter → matters (c) Despite → Though (Although) (e) use → using	(a) 주어 Language(단수) (c) 뒤에 주어+동사 (e) commit oneself to -ing · (b) help + O + 동사원형, (d) where는 맞음
3	If Glenn had not asked Katherine to check the numbers, he would not have felt safe.	had not asked / would not have felt
4	(A) promotes (B) before	(A) promote → promotes

모의고사 지문 자료도 필요하시면
카톡에서 **갈매 리드앤톡** 채널을 검색해 "학교·학년"을 남겨 주세요