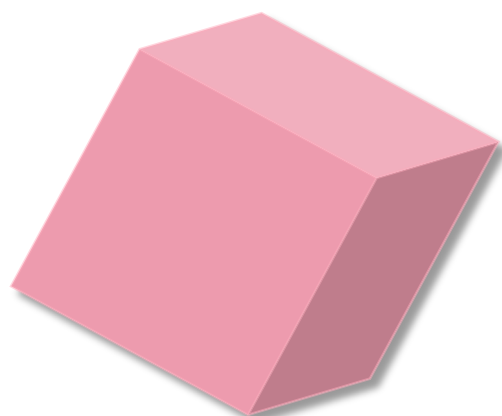
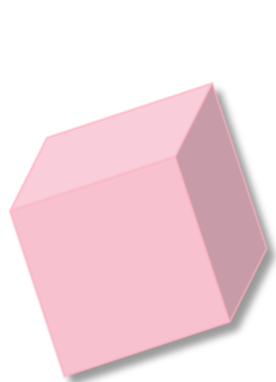


# ENGLISH GRAMMAR

주간지 NO.1

PART 2



THAT VS WHAT

문제편



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서울권 연합 사교육 동아리

PREMIUM PRIVATE LESSON

Instagram ID: @ppl\_premium



# 학 습 T I P

문법 문제에서 **선지별 개념 및 오답 정리**는 핵심이다.

문제를 풀 당시에 **긴가민가하는 선지**는  
**별표 표시**를 하고 오답을 정리하자.

객관식 문법 1문제에는 큰 개념 5가지, 대립쌍까지  
합하면 거의 10개에 달하는 문법 개념들을 담고 있다.

맞은 문제라도 **해설을 꼼꼼히** 읽어보며  
모르는 개념이 없었는지 살펴보고 정리하자.

오늘 너가 가웃거리며 맞고 그냥 넘어간 문제는,  
시험에서 너의 발목을 잡을 것이다.

**서울권 연합 사교육 동아리**

**PREMIUM PRIVATE LESSON**

**Instagram ID: @ppl\_premium**



## 02. 교육청/사관학교 기출문제

1. [2017 10월 #28] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

People seeking legal advice should be assured, when discussing their rights or obligations with a lawyer, ①which the latter will not disclose to third parties the information provided. Only if this duty of confidentiality is respected ②will people feel free to consult lawyers and provide the information required for the lawyer to prepare the client's defense. Regardless of the type of information ③disclosed, clients must be certain that it will not be used against them in a court of law, by the authorities or by any other party. It is generally considered to be a condition of the good functioning of the legal system and, thus, in the general interest. Legal professional privilege is ④much more than an ordinary rule of evidence, limited in its application to the facts of a particular case. It is a fundamental condition on which the administration of justice as a whole ⑤rests.

2. [2020 4월 #29] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Mental representation is the mental imagery of things that are not actually present to the senses. In general, mental representations can help us learn. Some of the best evidence for this ①comes from the field of musical performance. Several researchers have examined ②what differentiates the best musicians from lesser ones, and one of the major differences lies in the quality of the mental representations the best ones create. When ③practicing a new piece, advanced musicians have a very detailed mental representation of the music they use to guide their practice and, ultimately, their performance of a piece. In particular, they use their mental representations to provide their own feedback so that they know how ④closely they are to getting the piece right and what they need to do differently to improve. The beginners and intermediate students may have crude representations of the music ⑤that allow them to tell, for instance, when they hit a wrong note, but they must rely on feedback from their teachers to identify the more subtle mistakes and weaknesses.

## 02. 교육청/사관학교 기출문제

3. [2021 7월 #29] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The idea that people ① selectively expose themselves to news content has been around for a long time, but it is even more important today with the fragmentation of audiences and the proliferation of choices. Selective exposure is a psychological concept that says people seek out information that conforms to their existing belief systems and ② avoid information that challenges those beliefs. In the past when there were few sources of news, people could either expose themselves to mainstream news—where they would likely see beliefs ③ expressed counter to their own—or they could avoid news altogether. Now with so many types of news constantly available to a full range of niche audiences, people can easily find a source of news ④ that consistently confirms their own personal set of beliefs. This leads to the possibility of creating many different small groups of people with each strongly ⑤ believes they are correct and everyone else is wrong about how the world works.

4. [2018 사관학교 #10] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

For years, psychology turned its attention to the study of negative emotions or negative affect, including depression, sadness, anger, stress and anxiety. Not surprisingly, psychologists found them ① interesting because they may often lead to, or signal the presence of, psychological disorders. However, positive emotions are no less fascinating, if only because of many common-sense misconceptions that ② exist about positive affect. We tend to think, for example, that positive affect typically, by its very nature, distorts or disrupts orderly, effective thinking, that positive emotions are somehow “simple” or ③ what, because these emotions are short-lived, they cannot have a long-term impact. Research has shown the above not to be the case, but it took it a while ④ to get there. It is only relatively recently that psychologists realized that positive emotions can be seen as valuable in their own right and ⑤ started studying them.

## 02. 교육청/사관학교 기출문제

5. [2019 사관학교 #18] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Given the dominance in Western cultures of naturalistic views of the body, the concept of the body in culture is ① potentially a difficult one to grasp. The bodies of accident victims, transplant patients and others ② undergoing cosmetic surgery are literally and physically reconstructed every day by surgeons. Such commonplace practices make ③ it relatively easy to think of the body as a machine. Like machines, bodies have components that can, up to a point, be taken apart and reassembled. The workings of the body can in similar fashion to other machine-like objects ④ be examined and malfunctions diagnosed and remedied. Mary Shelley's monster, literally constructed by Dr. Frankenstein, is the classical working out of the body-as-machine idea. So familiar are these ways of thinking about the body ⑤ which to some of us the ideas of the social construction of the body and of the body i culture may seem to be nonsense.

6. [2019 사관학교 #20] 다음 글의 (A), (B) (C) 에서 어법상 적절한 것을 고르시오.

If you want something to happen in your life, you need to focus on it. Without focusing, and believing in what you want to achieve, you cannot accomplish the task at hand. This law of focus reminds you not to give up, no matter how (A) (exhausted / exhausting) the task may seem. By continuing to believe in it and focusing on it, you clearly stand a better chance of achieving the desired results. Through the law of energy and attraction, you will attract into your life (B) (that / what) you give energy to and focus on. A magnifying glass used to focus the sun's energy can start a fire. You can manifest what you want through your focused energy of thought and belief. You will continue to be faced with challenges, struggles and mishaps as other laws, such as the law of ups and downs, (C) (are / is) working in the background. You give power and life to whatever you focus on. You bring magic into what you want as you increase its vibration through your focus.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	exhausted	that	are
②	exhausted	what	is
③	exhausting	what	are
④	exhausting	what	is
⑤	exhausting	that	are

## 02. 교육청/사관학교 기출문제

7. [2020 사관학교 #18] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

For women in leadership positions, ① what often works best is a calm, confident expression, warm yet businesslike. Perhaps the best example of this would be current German chancellor Angela Merkel. Her smiles are even less frequent than the average male politician, but when they occur they are especially meaningful. They never seem ② fake. She listens to others with looks of complete absorption, her face remarkably still. She has a way of getting others to do most of the talking while always ③ seeming to be in control of the course of the conversation. She does not need to interrupt to assert herself. When she wants to attack someone, it is with looks of boredom, iciness, or contempt, never with blustering words. When Russian president Vladimir Putin tried to intimidate her by bringing his pet dog into a meeting, ④ know Merkel had once been bitten and had a fear of dogs, she visibly tensed, then quickly composed herself and looked him calmly in the eye. She put ⑤ herself in the one-up position in relation to Putin by not making anything of his ploy. He seemed rather childish and petty in comparison. Her style does not include all of the alpha male body posturing. It is quieter and yet extremely powerful in its own way.

8. [2021 사관학교 #18] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

What culture does is take ① what is available in the physical and human environment and interpret it socially and fill it with socially shared meaning and feeling. The world of human beings is a culturally interpreted social world. In this perspective we are somewhat ② like and somewhat unlike the rest of humankind. We are like others, naturally, insofar as all peoples (as far as we know) mate, reproduce, live in some variation of a cave (house), get around (transportation), and the like. We differ from others culturally insofar as different groups of people assign different meanings and values to being a father or mother, a man or a woman, to ③ have children, and to types of housing, modes of transportation, and so on. A child may be viewed as an economic asset or an economic liability. All houses are not constructed ④ equally; there are high-class and low-class houses. Transportation for an Eskimo is not the same as transportation for a typical U.S. suburbanite, and a twenty-year-old, "pre-used" car does not mean the same thing as the latest-model luxury automobile. Culture is all about the distinctive, shared meanings and feelings ⑤ characteristic of a given group at a certain time and place.

## 02. 교육청/사관학교 기출문제

9. [2020 사관학교 #19] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Rules and incentives are an inevitable and necessary part of our social and political life—the banking crisis would have been far less serious ① had Depression-era regulations not been removed and had existing regulations been enforced. For all the importance of rules and incentives, however, a debate that focuses only on the proper mix of these two mechanisms ② leave out an important ingredient. The kind of work that most practitioners want to do, and ③ that those they serve also want them to do, demands practical wisdom. Rules and incentives may improve the behavior of those who don't care, though they won't make ④ them wiser. But in focusing on the people who don't care—the targets of our rules and incentives—we miss those who do care. We miss those who want to do the right things but ⑤ lack the practical wisdom to do them well. Rules and incentives won't teach these people the moral skill and will they need. Even worse, rules can kill skill and incentives can kill will.



### 03. 평가원 지문 자체제작 변형문제

1. [2021 9월 #31 변형] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When examining the archaeological record of human culture, one has to consider that it is vastly incomplete. Many aspects of human culture have ① what archeologists describe as low archaeological visibility, meaning they are difficult to identify archaeologically. Archeologists tend to focus on tangible (or material) aspects of culture: things ② that can be handled and photographed, such as tools food, and structures. Reconstructing intangible aspects of culture is more difficult, requiring that one draw more inferences from the ③ tangible. It is relatively easy, for example for archeologists to identify and draw inferences about technology and diet from stone tools and food remains. Using the same kinds of physical remains to draw inferences about social systems and what people were thinking about ④ is more difficult. Archeologists do it, but there are necessarily more inferences involved in getting from physical remains recognized as trash to ⑤ make interpretations about belief systems.

2. [2022 9월 #20 변형] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

We live in a time ① when everyone seems to be looking for quick and sure solutions. Computer companies have even begun to advertise ways ② in which computers can replace parents. They are too late — television has already done ③ that. Seriously, however, in every branch of education, including moral education, we make a mistake when we suppose ④ what a particular batch of content or a particular teaching method or a particular configuration of students and space will accomplish our ends. The answer is both harder and simpler. We, parents and teachers, have to live with our children, talk to them, listen to them, enjoy their company, and show them by what we do and how we talk that it is possible ⑤ to live appreciatively or, at least, nonviolently with most other people.

### 03. 평가원 지문 자체제작 변형문제

3. [2022 수능 #20 변형] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

One of the most common mistakes made by organizations when they first consider experimenting with social media is ① that they focus too much on social media tools and platforms and not enough on their business objectives. The reality of success in the social web for businesses is that creating a social media program ② begins not with insight into the latest social media tools and channels but with a thorough understanding of the organization's own goals and objectives. A social media program is not merely the fulfillment of a vague need to manage a "presence" on popular social networks because "everyone else is doing ③ it." "Being in social media" serves no purpose in and of ④ itself. In order to serve any purpose at all, a social media presence must either solve a problem for the organization and its customers or ⑤ to result in an improvement of some sort (preferably a measurable one). In all things, purpose drives success. The world of social media is no different.

4. [2022 9월 #21 변형] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Flicking the collaboration light switch ① is something that leaders are uniquely positioned to do, because several obstacles stand in the way of people voluntarily working alone. For one thing, the fear of ② being left out of the loop can keep them glued to their enterprise social media. Individuals don't want to be — or appear to be — isolated. For another, knowing ③ that their teammates are doing provides a sense of comfort and security, because people can adjust their own behavior to be in harmony with the group. It's risky to go off on their own to try something new that will probably not be successful right from the start. But even though it feels ④ reassuring for individuals to be hyperconnected, it's better for the organization if they periodically go off and think for ⑤ themselves and generate diverse — if not quite mature — ideas. Thus, it becomes the leader's job to create conditions that are good for the whole by enforcing intermittent interaction even when people wouldn't choose it for themselves, without making it seem like a punishment.

\* intermittent: 간헐적인

### 03. 평가원 지문 자체제작 변형문제

5. [2022 수능 #36 변형] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

According to the market response model, it is increasing prices ①what drive providers to search for new sources, innovators to substitute, consumers to conserve, and alternatives to emerge. Taxing certain goods or services, and so increasing prices, should result in either decreased use of these resources or creative innovation of new sources or options. The money ② raised through the tax can be used directly by the government either to supply services or to search for alternatives. Many examples of such "green taxes" exist. ③ Facing landfill costs, labor expenses, and related costs in the provision of garbage disposal, for example, some cities have required households ④ to dispose of all waste in special trash bags, purchased by consumers themselves, and often costing a dollar or more each. The results have been greatly increased recycling and more careful attention by consumers to packaging and waste. By internalizing the costs of trash to consumers, there ⑤ has been an observed decrease in the flow of garbage from households.

6. [2022 9월 #22 변형] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Historically, the professions and society have engaged in a negotiating process intended to define the terms of their relationship. At the heart of this process ①is the tension between the professions' pursuit of autonomy and the public's demand for accountability. Society's granting of power and privilege to the professions is premised on their willingness and ability to contribute to social well-being and to conduct their affairs in a manner ②consistent with broader social values. It has long been recognized ③what the expertise and privileged position of professionals confer authority and power that could readily be used to advance their own interests at the expense of ④those they serve. As Edmund Burke observed two centuries ago, "Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites." Autonomy has never been a one-way street and is never ⑤ granted absolutely and irreversibly.

\*autonomy: 자율성 \*\* privilege: 특권 \*\*\* premise: 전제로 말하다

### 03. 평가원 지문 자체제작 변형문제

7. [2022 수능 #34 변형] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Precision and determinacy are a necessary requirement for all meaningful scientific debate, and progress in the sciences ①are, to a large extent, the ongoing process of achieving ever greater precision. But historical representation puts a premium on a proliferation of representations, hence not on the refinement of one representation but on the production of an ever more ②varied set of representations. Historical insight is not a matter of a continuous "narrowing down" of previous options, not of an approximation of the truth, but, on the contrary, is an "explosion" of possible points of view. ③It therefore aims at the unmasking of previous illusions of determinacy and precision by the production of new and alternative representations, rather than at achieving truth by a careful analysis of ④what was right and wrong in those previous representations. And from this perspective, the development of historical insight may indeed ⑤be regarded by the outsider as a process of creating ever more confusion, a continuous questioning of certainty and precision seemingly achieved already, rather than, as in the sciences, an ever greater approximation to the truth.

\* proliferation: 증식

8. [2022 수능 #33 변형] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Elinor Ostrom found that there are several factors critical to ①bringing about stable institutional solutions to the problem of the commons. She pointed out, for instance, that the actors affected by the rules for the use and care of resources must have the right to participate in decisions to change the rules. For that reason, the people who monitor and control the behavior of users should also be users and/or ②have been given a mandate by all users. This is a significant insight, as it shows that prospects are poor for a centrally directed solution to the problem of the commons ③coming from a state power in comparison with a local solution for which users assume personal responsibility. Ostrom also emphasizes the importance of democratic decision processes and ④which all users must be given access to local forums for solving problems and conflicts among themselves. Political institutions at central, regional, and local levels must allow users ⑤to devise their own regulations and independently ensure observance.

\* commons: 공유지 \*\* mandate: 위임

### [빠른 정답]

[학력평가/사관학교 기출]

1. ①
2. ④
3. ⑤
4. ③
5. ⑤
6. ⑤
7. ④
8. ③
9. ②

[평가원 자체제작 변형문제]

1. ⑤
2. ④
3. ⑤
4. ③
5. ①
6. ③
7. ①
8. ④

[학력평가/사관학교 기출]

1. ① which → that

[해설] 동사의 목적어절을 이끄는 **명사절 접속사 that** (앞에 선행사 X, 뒷문장 완전)

- [오답] ② 부정어 도치: 조동사의 도치  
 ③ 명사수식 과거분사: 능동 VS 수동  
 ④ 비교급 수식 자리: 부사 VS 형용사  
 ⑤ 주어동사 수일치: 단수 VS 복수

2. ④ closely → close

[해설] how 로 인해 they are 뒤 주격보어가 도치된 형태이므로 주격보어자리 형용사

- [오답] ① 주어동사 수일치: 단수 vs 복수  
 ② 동사의 목적어절을 이끄는 주어 역할의 **의문사 what** (앞에 선행사 X, 뒷문장 불완전)  
 ③ 분사구문의 현재분사: 능동 VS 수동  
 ⑤ 주격관계대명사 that (선행사 O, 뒷문장 불완전)

3. ⑤ believes → believing

[해설] 동사 자리가 아니므로 준동사 believing으로 고쳐야 한다. (with+목적어+분사구문)

- [오답] ① 동사 수식: 형용사 vs 부사  
 ② 병렬 구조 (seek out과 병렬)  
 ③ 명사수식 과거분사: 능동 vs 수동  
 ④ **주격관계대명사 that** (선행사 O, 뒷문장 불완전)

4. ③ what → that

[해설] tend to think의 목적어절을 이끌어주는 **명사절 접속사 that** (앞에 선행사 X, 뒷문장 완전)

TIP. 앞에 병렬구조, 뒤에 삽입절 주의 필요!

- [오답] ① 목적격보어 자리 현재분사: 능동 vs 수동  
 ② 자동사의 태 (수동태 불가능 동사 exist)  
 ④ it+takes+주어+시간표현+to부정사 표현 (주어가~하는 데 시간이 걸리다)  
 ⑤ 병렬구조 (realized와 병렬)

5. ⑤ which → that

[해설] **So~ 형/부 ~ that 구문**이 문두로 나와서 도치를 일으킨 구조

- [오답] ① 형용사 수식: 형용사 VS 부사  
 ② 명사수식 현재분사: 능동 VS 수동  
 ③ 가목적어 it  
 ④ 수동태 be p.p.: 능동 VS 수동

[학력평가/사관학교 기출]

6. ⑤ (A): exhausting, (B): that, (C) are

[해설] (A): how 형/부 S+V 구문, 주격보어자리 분사: 능동 VS 수동

(B): **관계대명사 what** (선행사 X, 뒷문장 불완전)

TIP1. 앞에 전명구 into your life에서 life를 선행사로 헛갈리면 안됨!

TIP2. 뒷문장의 불완전성을 따질 때 전치사 뒤 목적어 없을 때 주의

(C): 주어동사 수일치: 단수 VS 복수 (삼입구 주의)

7. ④ know → knowing

[해설] When이 이끄는 절에 동사 tried와 주절에 동사 tensed, composed, looked가 있으므로 분사구문

Knowing의 형태로 고쳐야 한다.

[오답] ① : **관계대명사 what** (선행사 X, 뒷문장 불완전)

TIP. 앞에 전명구 속 명사를 선행사로 착각하지 않도록 주의!

② : 2형식 주격보어자리: 형용사 VS 부사

③ : 분사구문의 현재분사: 능동 VS 수동

⑤ : 재귀대명사 (주어와 목적어가 같을 때 사용하는 재귀적 용법)

8. ③ have → having

[해설] 앞에 to being과 병렬이므로 having으로 고쳐야 한다.

[오답] ① : **관계대명사 what** (선행사 X, 뒷문장 불완전)

TIP. 주어절을 이끄는 “What culture does”, to take에서 to가 생략된 구조

② : 2형식 주격보어자리: 형용사 VS 부사

④ : 동사 수식: 형용사 VS 부사

⑤ : 명사 수식: 형용사 vs 부사 (형용사로 사용된 characteristic 의미 주의)

9. ② leave → leaves

[해설] 문장의 주어가 a debate이므로 동사를 수일치시켜 leaves로 고쳐야한다.

TIP. 주어 뒤 수식어구 that절을 묶어주자

[오답] ① : 가정법 과거완료 도치구문 (원래 If 주어 had p.p~) TIP. 수능어법에 가정법은 등장하지 않는다.

③ : **목적격 관계대명사 that** (선행사 O, 뒷문장 불완전)

TIP1. and 앞에 병렬구조를 파악해야 선행사인 kind (of work) 찾을 수 있다.

TIP2. that 뒤 문장의 완전성을 따지기 까다로운 문장이다. To 부정사 뒤에 의미상 목적어가 부족한 형태이다.

④ : 대명사 VS 재귀대명사

TIP. 주어의 they는 rules and incentives, 목적어인 them은 those who don't care을 지칭해 서로 다른 대상을 가리키기 때문에 themselves를 쓰지 않도록 주의해야 한다.

⑤ : 병렬구조(앞에 want와 병렬)

### [평가원 자체제작 변형문제]

1. ⑤ make → making

[해설] 전치사 to 뒤 동명사 ( from A to B 구조 파악)

[오답] ① 뒷문장에서 목적어 역할을 하는 **관계대명사 what** (선행사 X, 뒷문장 불완전)

TIP. describe A as B 구조에서 목적어 A가 빠져서 불완전하다

② **주격관계대명사 that** (선행사 O, 뒷문장 불완전)

③ 'The + 형용사' 용법 중 추상명사로 해석

④ 주어동사 수일치(동명사 주어): 단수 VS 복수

2. ④ what → that

[해설] suppose의 목적어절을 이끌어주는 **명사절 접속사 that**(선행사 X, 뒷문장 완전)

[오답] ① 앞에 선행사를 꾸며주는 형용사절을 이끄는 관계부사 when

② 뒤에 완전한 문장을 받아주는 전치사 + 관계대명사: which VS 전치사 + which

③ 지시대명사 that(replacing parents 지칭): 단수 VS 복수

⑤ to 부정사의 명사적 용법(가주어~진주어 구문)

3. ⑤ to result in → result in

[해설] either A or B 병렬구조 파악(solve와 병렬)

[오답] ① 주격보어를 이끌어주는 **명사절 접속사 that** (선행사 X, 뒷문장 완전)

② 주어동사 수일치(동명사 주어): 단수 VS 복수

③ 지시대명사 it(social media 지칭): 단수 VS 복수

④ 재귀대명사 관용적 표현 (in itself: 자연히, 저절로 / of itself: 그것 자체로)

4. ③ that → what

[해설] 절의 목적어 역할을 하는 **관계대명사 what**(선행사 X, 뒷문장 불완전)

TIP. knowing의 의미상의 목적어를 끌어주는 명사절 접속사 that과 착각하지 않도록 주의한다

[오답] ① 주어동사 수일치(동명사 주어): 단수 VS 복수

② 전치사의 목적어 자리 동명사 수동형 (being p.p) : 능동(Ving) VS 수동(being p.p)

③ 주격보어 자리 현재분사: 능동 VS 수동

④ 재귀대명사 관용적 표현 (think for oneself: 혼자서 생각하다)



[평가원 자체제작 변형문제]

5. ① what → that

[해설] **it~that 강조구문**에서 주어가 강조된 구문

- [오답] ② 명사수식 과거분사: 능동 VS 수동  
 ③ 분사구문의 현재분사: 능동 VS 수동  
 ④ 5형식 일반동사 목적격보어 자리 to 부정사  
 ⑤ 주어동사 수일치(도치구문): 단수 VS 복수

6. ③ what → that

[해설] 진주어 역할을 하는 절을 이끄는 **명사절 접속사 that**(선행사 X, 뒷문장 완전)

- [오답] ① 주어동사 수일치(도치구문): 단수 VS 복수  
 TIP. 주어 뒤 수식하는 전명구 주의  
 ② 명사수식: 형용사 VS 부사  
 TIP. 2단어 이상일 경우 후치수식  
 ④ 지시대명사 수일치: 단수 VS 복수  
 TIP. those가 앞에 나온 특정 사람을 지칭하지 않고 ~한 사람들로 해석하는 케이스  
 ⑤ 수동태 be p.p.: 능동 VS 수동

7. ① are → is

[해설] 주어 뒤 수식하는 전명구 주의, 주어 progress에 수일치

- [오답] ② 명사수식 과거분사: 능동 VS 수동  
 ③ 지시대명사 수일치(historical insight 지칭): 단수 VS 복수  
 ④ 절에서 주어 역할을 하는 **의문사 what**(선행사 X, 뒷문장 불완전)  
 ⑤ 수동태 be p.p.: 능동 VS 수동

8. ④ which → that

[해설] emphasizes의 목적어절을 이끄는 **명사절 접속사 that**(선행사 X, 뒷문장 완전)

TIP. 앞에 and가 목적어 importance와 that절을 병렬시킨다는 점 파악.

- [오답] ① 전치사 to + 동명사  
 ② 현재완료 수동태 have been p.p: 능동 VS 수동  
 ③ 명사수식 현재분사: 능동 VS 수동  
 ⑤ 5형식 일반동사 목적격보어 자리 to 부정사