

# ‘올바른 변형문제’

【인터넷수능 틀리기 쉬운 유형편② 변형문제 2강】



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2-1. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 순서는?1)

Why do we find it so difficult to slow down? We may, in part, be the inheritors of a work ethic which encourages us to believe that time must be used 'productively' and 'efficiently.' We feel we should be getting things done, ticking them off a list.

(A) But it could be that many of us are driven by fear. We are so afraid of having longer, emptier hours that we fill them with distractions. We strive to stay occupied. How often do we sit quietly on the sofa for half an hour without switching on the television, picking up a magazine or making a phone call, and instead just thinking?

(B) Within minutes we find ourselves channel-surfing and multitasking. What exactly are we afraid of? On some level we fear boredom.

(C) A deeper explanation is that we are afraid that an extended pause would give us the time to realize that our lives are not as meaningful and fulfilled as we would like them to be. The time for contemplation has become an object of fear, a demon.

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

2-2. 다음 글의 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?(원문변형)2)

A cardiologist is not the one always to do what he or she knows. This is precisely why that CCU on-call room is so illuminating. Cardiologists see with their own eyes and hold in their very hands the diseased body parts that come from eating poorly. Putting aside the CCU interns' and residents' youthful sense of invulnerability, a junk-food-eating cardiologist seems like a medical contradiction. ① Such a person is a living example of the cognitive disconnect between intention and consumption. ② We consume the dietary weapons of mass destruction even when all our training and experience tell us not to. ③ A survey of almost 300,000 U.S. physicians conducted in 2012 revealed that 34 percent of cardiologists report being overweight, with 4 percent actually obese. ④ Furthermore, Studies show that 66percent of U.S. adults were overweight or obese in 2011 and 2012. ⑤ Forces beyond knowledge and free will are clearly at play when we eat.



### 2-3. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?3)

In colonial America, newspapers were a driving force behind anti-British long before the first shots of the War of Independence in 1775. By the 1760s, there were over 45 newspapers. The press had come a long way from the small, regulated colonial press of the first decades of the century. In mid-century, more and more papers in the American colonies joined in protest against British taxes on newspapers, tea, glass, and paper. The papers resented the fact that the colonies, which lacked representation in the British Parliament, had to pay taxes to finance Britain's wars and expanding debt. Serious unrest arose in 1773, when Britain allowed the East India Company to market tea directly to the colonies, with a price advantage over local merchants. The Boston Tea Party was planned in the house of Benjamin Edes, editor of the *Boston Gazette*. Britain's retaliatory Coercive Acts of 1774, called the "Intolerable Acts" by colonialists, only increased resentment.

- ① 1760년대 즈음 45개가 넘는 신문이 있었다.
- ② 18세기 중반 아메리카 식민지 주들은 신문들은 신문, 차, 유리, 그리고 종이에 대한 영국의 세금에 반대하는 항의에 참여했다.
- ③ 신문들은 영국 의회에 대표권이 없는 식민지 주들이 세금을 내야하는 사실에 분개했다.
- ④ 보스턴 차 사건은 'Boston Gazette'의 편집자인 Benjamin Edes이 계획했다.
- ⑤ 식민지 개척자들에게서 '참을 수 없는 법'이라고 불린 1774년의 영국의 보복적인 강제 법은 단지 적의만 키웠다.

### 2-4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 것은?4)

The friends we have in our online social networks differ from offline connections in some ways: such friendships tend to be cumulative (people tend to add connections online and not cut them), and the nature of the interaction is strongly influenced by the medium (briefer bursts of activity rather than more sustained conversations, for example). In online networks, moreover, we not only manage our direct relationship to all these people; we  than we would in the offline world. Every breakup between our friends is reported with a little red broken heart next to a friend's name; in online networks of high school and college students, the average news feed probably contains dozens of souls in need of consolation. Suddenly, we are much more aware of the everyday lives of people we might have forgotten or lost touch with in our face-to-face social networks.

- ① feel the necessity of having more balanced opinions about people
- ② also monitor all of their relationships with one another to a much greater degree
- ③ need more moderators who step in and put a stop to bullying
- ④ may cause negative consequences unnecessary and inappropriate from an educational point
- ⑤ are learnt to bring good ethics and ethical behavior to SNS use



2-5. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 순서는?(원문변형)<sup>5)</sup>

One way to boost one's status through intelligence-indicating products is to rent the intelligence of others. Typically this has involved hiring craftsmen of very rare, very high intelligence to create custom works of exquisite complexity and novelty.

(A) There was apparently a runaway competition in the complexity of girih- design, such that by the fifteenth century AD, Muslim master builders were constructing almost perfect quasicrystalline Penrose tiling patterns.

(B) These patterns were so complex and required such intelligence to design that they were not rediscovered in European mathematics until the 1970s by Roger Penrose. Complicated, inventive, custom products bring status to the purchaser, because the bell curve of intelligence guarantees that in any given culture, the genius required to design such products is rare, is in great demand, and hence is very expensive.

(C) For example, medieval Muslim rulers, priests, and traders competed for status partly by commissioning architecture with very complex abstract ornamentation, especially girih (geometric star-and-polygon) patterns.

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

2-6. 다음 글의 주제로 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

Consumers' satisfaction evaluations tend to be tied to specific consumption situations — we may be satisfied (or not) with the offering as we are using it at the current time. Even if we are satisfied now, however, we may not be satisfied the next time we use it. Thus, satisfaction differs from an attitude, which is relatively enduring and less dependent on the specific situation. In addition, research shows that feelings tend to have more influence on satisfaction judgments early on, but this influence decreases over time. Conversely, thoughts have more influence on satisfaction judgments as time goes on. Note that a post-decision evaluation can differ from a pre-decision evaluation in that after using the product, a consumer may judge different attributes than he or she did before. For example, after trying frozen microwave pizza, you might decide that you like the taste less than you thought you would.

- ① requirements for objective customer evaluation
- ② the fragile nature of customer satisfaction
- ③ situational valuation of consumer satisfaction
- ④ how to produce selling strategy to attract customs
- ⑤ necessity of building customer's loyalty



2-7. 다음 문맥에 맞는 낱말의 쓰임이 적절한 것?7)

Lilian Bauer was extremely talented and driven, but she took giving so far that it was (A) compromising / retrieve her reputation and her productivity. “She never said no to anything,” explained one consulting colleague. “She was so generous and giving with her time that she fell into the trap of being more of a pushover. It really delayed her promotion to partner.” In a performance review, Bauer was told that she needed to be more (B) selfish / altruistic : she lacked the assertive edge that was expected of a consulting partner. She spent too much time developing those around her, and she was so committed to helping clients that she bent over backward to meet their requests. It was known that Bauer “wasn’t as (C) flexible / forceful in pushing clients as people felt she needed to be, in those key moments where clients needed to hear a harsh message, or clients had been pushing an agenda in the wrong direction.” For Bauer, being a giver became a career-limiting move.

- |   | (A)          | ..... | (B)        | ..... | (C)      |
|---|--------------|-------|------------|-------|----------|
| ① | compromising | ..... | selfish    | ..... | flexible |
| ② | compromising | ..... | altruistic | ..... | flexible |
| ③ | compromising | ..... | selfish    | ..... | forceful |
| ④ | retrieve     | ..... | altruistic | ..... | forceful |
| ⑤ | retrieve     | ..... | altruistic | ..... | forceful |

2-8. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용은?8)

Of all the arguments that can persuade us that beasts do not have thought, the chief, in my view, is as follows. Granted that in a single species some are more perfect than others, no differently than among men — as can be seen in horses and dogs, some of whom learn much more quickly than others what they are taught.

(A) Granted also that they all easily communicate to us by voice or other bodily movements their natural impulses, like anger, fear, hunger, and the like.

(B) For speech is the only certain sign of thought concealed in the body, and all men make use of it, but not any brute. Therefore, this can be taken to be the true *differentia* between man and brutes.

(C) Nevertheless, it has never been observed that any brute beast arrived at such perfection that it could use true speech, that is, that it indicated by words or signs something that can be attributed to thought alone, and not to a natural impulse.

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



- 
- 1) ①
  - 2) ④
  - 3) ④
  - 4) ②
  - 5) ⑤
  - 6) ③
  - 7) ③
  - 8) ②