

2021

수능특강 영어독해연습 10강  
**변형포인트 정리**

생수물 제작

# 생수물 제작 영어 변형집

## 당부의 말

지문의 별표는 '난이도'와 '변형 적합성'을 종합적으로 평가한 것입니다. 기본적으로 난이도와 글의 흐름 등을 기준으로, 쉬운 지문이라도 어려운 변형이 가능하면 별표를 추가했습니다. 물론 저자가 미처 보지 못한 변형 포인트가 있을 수도 있습니다. (모든 변형 문제집에 적용되는 어쩔 수 없는 부분입니다ㅠㅠ) 그러니 별표 지문 위주로 봐 주시되, 모든 지문을 다 보는 것이 제일 좋겠지요:)

## 이거 보는 법

1. 수능특강 영어독해연습을 풀고 보는 것이 좋습니다.
2. 변형 포인트를 알려주고 이 포인트에 맞춰서 변형한 문제를 보여주겠다는 방식보다는, 먼저 일단 문제에 부딪혀 보는 게 더 좋습니다. 그리고 옆의 설명과 함께 더욱 많은 생각을 해 보세요.
3. 지문의 '논리 구조'를 알아가는 게 중요합니다. 여기서 역접이란 것이 중요하지, 'Instead'가 아닌 'But'이 쓰였다는 것이 중요한 게 아닙니다!

## 어떤 학생이?

- 수능특강 영어독해연습을 풀었지만 내가 확실히 알고 있는지 알고 싶은 학생
- 수능특강 영어독해연습에 있는 지문의 변형 포인트를 확실하게 보고 싶은 학생
- 실제 변형문제로 확실한 연습을 해보고 싶은 학생
- 변형 문제를 빠르게 풀어보고 싶은 학생

## 수룩한 거

- 수능특강 영어독해연습의 해당 강에 있는 모든 지문 & 모든 지문의 변형문제
- 지문의 주제, 개관과 변형 포인트, 어려운 지문은 특히 더 신경써서 체크

## 뭐가 있나요?

[순서]  
When the cost of gasoline is high enough, the extra initial cost of a more fuel-efficient vehicle — or one that does not use gasoline at all — can seem less expensive, even if one does not quite believe the car will “pay for itself” through its fuel savings.  
(A) It brings to mind economist John Maynard Keynes’ description of stock-market investing: a beauty contest in which the winner is not any of the contestants, but the judge whose scores come closest to the average scores of the judges collectively.  
(B) However, if enough people were to buy those vehicles — in sufficient numbers to reduce the demand for gasoline — the cost of gasoline would come down.  
(C) Then again, so would the cost of the vehicles, thanks to economies of scale. There is a push and pull of cost and relative savings that is difficult for consumers to predict, as it is affected so greatly by their collective actions.

변형문제

변형 포인트

영독 7강 4번 지문 ★★★★★  
시장에서 개인의 행동과 참여가 집단적 결과에 미치는 영향

별표(난도) / 주제  
본문 추가 정리

- 1) 사람의 행동이나 참여 = 중요하다(relevant)  
왜? 화폐 가치가 연관되어 있음  
(dollar value associated - 빈칸!)
- 2) 이 화폐 가치는 심지어 복잡해  
■ 사람의 행동 -> 그 물건의 화폐 가치 복잡하게 변함  
  
(예시)  
3) 가솔린 비싸 -> 다들 가솔린 안 쓰는 친환경 차 쓰겠지  
왜? 상대적으로 친환경 차를 사면 절약이 될 테니까.  
4) 가솔린을 점점 안 쓰겠지(사람의 행동)  
-> 가솔린이 값이 떨어지겠지(화폐 가치의 변화)

- ◆ Then again, so would the cost of the vehicles, thanks to economies of scale. 문장삽입! 이 문장이 나오려면, 앞에 '가격의 변화'에 대한 진술이 무조건 한 번 나와야 하므로, 명확하게 문장의 위치를 정할 수 있다.
- ◆ there is a dollar value associated with these actions  
여기도 빈칸 가능하다.

10강 수록 지문들

번호	주제
1 ★★★★★ 6문	글쓰기의 위험성; 부당한 방식으로 독자에게 편견
2 ★★★	게임과 현실의 차이에 대한 의문
3 ★★	감정적 메시지에 대처하는 방법
4 ★	대학 학위의 중요성
8 ★	글쓰기에 대한 미신
9 ★★	음악과 언어의 공통점과 차이점
10 ★★	설명의 판단에 있어서 대안 고려의 중요성
11 ★★	생산성 증가에 따른 임금 격차 상승

One of the great risks of writing is that even the simplest of choices regarding wording or punctuation can sometimes prejudice your audience against you in ways that may seem unfair. For example, look again at the old grammar rule forbidding the splitting of infinitives. After decades of telling students to never split an infinitive (something just done in this sentence), most composition experts now concede that a split infinitive is not a grammar crime. Suppose you have written a position paper trying to convince your city council of the need to hire security personnel for the library, and half of the council members — the people you wish to convince — remember their eighth-grade grammar teacher’s warning about splitting infinitives. How will they respond when you tell them, in your introduction, that librarians are compelled “to always accompany” visitors to the rare book room because of the threat of vandalism? How much of their attention have you suddenly lost because of \_\_\_\_\_? It is possible, in other words, to write correctly and still offend your readers’ notions of your language competence.

\*infinitive 부정사    \*\*concede 인정하다  
\*\*\*vandalism (공공 기물의) 파손

- ① their disinterest of mandatory grammar obedience
- ② their automatic recollection of what is now a nonrule
- ③ their intentional reluctance toward somebody’s request
- ④ prejudices made from the topic of your position paper
- ⑤ their laziness on studying the change of grammar rule

영독 10강 1번 지문 ★★★★★ 6월 모의고사  
글쓰기의 위험성; 부당한 방식으로 독자에게 편견

[글의 구조]

**주제문** 글쓰기의 위험성은 작은 문법 선택도 어이없어 보이는 방식으로 독자에게 편견을 줄 수 있다는 것이다.

**예시** 부정사 분리 → 독자의 관심이 일순간에 사라짐

**다시 주제문** 올바르게 적어도 독자를 자극할 수 있음

[단어]

composition 작문

concede 인정하다

★ 밑줄 짝!

**prejudice your audience against you in ways that may seem unfair**

**their automatic recollection of what is now a nonrule**

**offend your readers’ notions of your language competence**

◆ 흐름 정도만 체크하고 넘어가자. 물론 위의 중요 어구들은 꼭 밑줄치고 다시 보자.

영독 10강 1번 지문 ★★★★★ 6월 모의고사  
글쓰기의 위험성; 부당한 방식으로 독자에게 편견

영어 변형집

While we dislike failing in our regular endeavors, games are an entirely different thing, a ①**safe** space in which failure is okay, neither painful nor the least unpleasant. The phrase “It’s just a game” suggests that this would be the case. And we do often take what happens in a game to have a ②**different** meaning from what is outside a game. To prevent other people from achieving their goals is usually hostile behavior that may end friendships, but we regularly prevent other players from achieving their goals when playing ③**friendly** games. Games, in this view, are something different from the regular world, a frame in which failure is not the least ④**entertaining**. Yet this is clearly not the whole truth: we are often upset when we fail, we put in considerable effort to avoid failure while playing a game, and we will even show anger toward those who foiled our clever in-game plans. In other words, we often argue that in-game failure is something harmless and neutral, but we repeatedly ⑤**fail** to act accordingly.

\*foil 저지하다

영독 10강 2번 지문 ★★★  
게임과 현실의 차이에 대한 의문

[글의 구조]

현실에서는 노력을 해서 실패하는 것을 싫어함  
게임은 전혀 다른 상황

- 실패가 용인되며, 패배가 불편하고 기분 나쁘지도 않음
- 친근한 게임에서도 다른 사람을 방해하는 경우 많음
- 게임에서의 실패는 전혀 고통스럽지 않음

[역접] 하지만 이건 사실이 아님

게임에서 실패하면 짜증남/게임은 보통 진심으로 함  
결론 게임의 실패는 괜찮다고 하지만, 그렇게 하는 사람 별로 없음

[단어]

not the least~ 전혀 ~가 아닌

distressing 고통스러운

★ 밑줄 짝!

a safe space in which failure is okay, neither painful nor the least unpleasant

**in-game failure is something harmless and neutral, but we repeatedly fail to act accordingly**

생수물 제작  
영어 변형집

Emotions can easily intrude upon the most simple messages. Some people can send us letters and e-mail messages that are clearly hostile or nasty and ①**tempt** us to respond in kind. At times maybe we should. How would you feel if you received this message? Whose job do you think you can do better? Mine or yours? Most likely you'd feel like socking the person who sent it. There are certainly people who can push us over the ②**edge** of civilized decorum. The question is how to respond to them. In this case, perhaps it's best not to respond at all. The writer is clearly upset and resentful, perhaps even ③**insecure** about something you may have said or suggested. If you receive an ④**settling** message such as this, do not respond immediately. No matter how justified or outraged you feel, your emotions will get the better of your ability to express your thoughts and, ironically enough, you may end up appearing the ⑤**aggressor**.

\*intrude upon ~에 침범하다   \*\*sock 세게 치다  
\*\*\*decorum 예의, 점잖음

영독 10강 3번 지문 ★★  
감정적 메시지에 대처하는 방법

[글의 구조]

**문제 상황** 감정이 담긴 메시지를 받을 수 있음  
한 대 치고 싶기도 하고, 그대로 받아치고 싶기도 함

**해결책** 응답하지 않는 것이 제일 좋음  
응답하게 되면 당신의 감정이 무조건 생각을 이기고, 마치 공격자처럼 여겨질 수 있음

[단어]

insecure 불안한

unsettling 동요시키는 (settling 안정시키는)

get the better of ~ ~를 이기다

★ 밑줄 짝!

do not respond immediately

get the better of your ability to express your thoughts

◆ 위의 밑줄 빈칸 가능! 봐두기.

생수물 제작  
영어 변형집

Within my family, obtaining a university degree was never presented as a choice. I was exceptionally lucky because my parents always cultivated in my sister and me deep admiration for academic and professional achievement. As I grew up, my parents would repeat again and again that education was \_\_\_\_\_ . They convinced us that knowledge was the one thing in life nobody could take away from you. Money, properties, even loved ones could disappear. But not knowledge. This thinking had acquired greater meaning in our new context as recent immigrants facing significant scarcity. In these circumstances, the promise of a better life depended on my parents' ability to exercise their professions in the United States and on the education my sister and I could obtain. There seemed to be no American Dream without a college degree.

- ① a choice that not always has to be made
- ② one way for us to learn about new culture
- ③ a gamble that might be helpful in the future
- ④ an investment that would always yield returns
- ⑤ an endless path that has to be persisted until death

영독 10강 4번 지문 ★  
대학 학위의 중요성

[글의 구조]

대학 학위 → 필수

고등교육에 대한 열망, 교육의 중요성 강조, 절대 다른 사람이 빼앗아 갈 수 없음, 엄청난 의미, 인생의 가망을 결정  
[재진술] 학위 없이는 성공도 없음

[단어]

promise of~ ~의 가망

★ 밑줄 짝!

obtaining a university degree was never presented as a choice

a college degree (단문 추론 가능)

◆ 지금 읽어보고 끝내면 된다.

생수물 제작  
영어 변형집

Avoid the myth that writing is easier at the last minute. It's a popular, but dangerous myth.

- (A) Instead, put it aside for an hour, or — even better — overnight. Then, carefully review what you've written. Always read what you've written out loud. Reading out loud will reveal errors and omissions that you didn't notice the previous day. Reading out loud helps you locate run-on sentences, awkward phrases, and unnecessary ideas.
- (B) Last-minute deadlines are more likely to create stress that can paralyze your thinking and ability to write. You may feel “energized” by the stress, but the stress also undermines your ability to make logical connections and correct choices while writing.
- (C) Inevitably, last-minute writing results in embarrassing mistakes, omissions, and a lack of clarity. Finish a day ahead of time, and review your work the next day. Never post, publish, or submit a project immediately after you finish writing.

\*run-on sentence 무종지문(2개 이상의 문장이나 독립된 절을 접속사 없이 연결한 것)

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

영독 10강 8번 지문 ★  
글쓰기에 대한 미신

[글의 구조]

마지막 순간에 글이 잘 써진다는 미신을 버리자.

**분연** 마지막 순간의 스트레스는 너의 글쓰기 능력을 마비시킨다 + 부끄러운 실수를 하게 한다

**해결책** 며칠 전에 마무리를 해놓고, 큰 소리로 읽자.

[단어]

paralyze 마비시키다

put aside 따로 빼두다

omission 생략

locate 발견하다, 찾다

★ 밑줄 짝!

Avoid the myth that writing is easier at the last minute  
제일 중요한 주제문이다.

◆ 흐름 체크하고 넘어가자.

◆ Instead, put it aside for an hour, or — even better — overnight. → 문삽 가능하다.

생수물 제작  
영어 변형집



Composers compose music. They write down a series of dots and lines on a page; then performers come along with their instruments and voices, look at the dots and lines on the page, and make sounds from them. It's all very mysterious. Or is it?

- (A) On the other hand, a musical sentence, or phrase, can sound happy, sad, thoughtful, nostalgic and eager — all at the same time! Words would get exhausted if they tried to express as many meanings as that.
- (B) After all, these words you're reading are just another series of dots and lines; you know what they mean, so you can look at them and make sounds (and sense) from them. So maybe music is really just another language, with its own meaning; but there IS something more magical about music than about any other language.
- (C) The range of sounds is far, far huger than that of any spoken language; and because they aren't tied to any specific meaning, the sounds can express much more. There's no musical sound meaning 'sausage' or 'dirty laundry', for instance.

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

영독 10강 9번 지문 ★★  
 음악과 언어의 공통점과 차이점

[글의 구조]

음악 → 언어처럼 이해를 통해 소통할 수 있는 대상

역접 더 마법적인 것이 있음

특정 의미에 매여있지 않기에 여러 의미를 전달 가능

★ 밑줄 짝!

there IS something more magical about music than about any other language.

◆ 흐름은 진짜 좋으나, 원래 문삽이었던 문제라 변형이 힘들다. 변형 가능성이 적어서 별 짝을까 하다가 그냥 뒀다.

생수물 제작  
 영어 변형집

In judging that a particular explanation is the best one, you need to compare it with other ①possible explanations. The ②more alternatives you are able to imagine, the better your judgement is likely to be. In science, a chemist working with the same data as their colleagues may ③reject an 'obvious' explanation of the phenomena because they have the intellectual ability to imagine a range of different explanations and the judgement to be able to choose between them. Similarly, when you make a moral judgement about someone's behaviour, not only do you need to look at what they actually did, but you also need to ④imagine what they could have done. If someone does something bad, your judgement is likely to be ⑤generous if you think there were better choices available to them.

영독 10강 10번 지문 ★★  
설명의 판단에 있어서 대안 고려의 중요성

[글의 구조]

특정 설명이 가장 좋은 것이었나에 대한 판단  
→ 대안의 고려가 필요함

[예시 1] 화학자는 다른 대안을 근거로 [명백한 설명]을 **거부**

**(왜 거부인지 설명할 수 있어야 됨!)**할 수 있음

[예시 2] 도덕적 판단에 대해 그 사람의 대안들을 고려해서 판단할 수 있음

★ 밑줄 짝!

compare it with other possible explanations

imagine a range of different explanations

to be harsher if you think there were better choices available to them

◆ 화학자의 예시가 한 줄인데 이해하기 어렵다. 여러 번 보고 생각해보자. 이 예시 때문에 별을 하나 추가했다.

◆ 매우 쉬운 순서로 나올 수 있다. 예시 2 앞에 **similarly** 라는 단어가 있으므로 쉽게 예시 2가 예시 1 뒤에 와야 한다는 것을 알 수 있을 것이다.

생수물 제작  
영어 변형집

Solving the productivity problem is a double-edged sword. As soon as the business sector raises productivity and salaries start to rise in absolute terms, wage disparities between poorly trained and highly trained workers are likely to become more pronounced. While the rising tide of higher salaries will lift more people above the poverty line, \_\_\_\_\_ . As companies strive to become more productive as well as more innovative in differentiating their products from their competitors, they will increasingly either spin off low paying, low-value jobs to Third World countries or eliminate them altogether through automation. The remaining high-value, high-paying jobs are thus likely to require an increasingly well-educated labor force. In an economy dominated by innovation and mass customization, the highly skilled and the highly trained are likely to prosper.

\*spin off ~을 분리하다

- ① the expenditure by the lower class in marketplace will also be lifted
- ② getting jobs will be much harder as employers will hire less people
- ③ productivity will be lost, with much money expended from the employers
- ④ amount of products will increase, resulting in extreme inflation of the society
- ⑤ the income differences among different sectors of society are likely to grow

영독 10강 11번 지문 ★★  
생산성 증가에 따른 임금 격차 상승

[글의 구조]

생산성 향상 → 양날의 검

효과 1) 임금 인상

효과 2) 임금 격차 상승

[분연] 저임금 노동자들의 실직, 고등 교육을 받은 인재가 필요함, 고임금 노동자들의 번창

★ 밑줄 짝!

wage disparities (between poorly trained and highly trained workers) are likely to become more pronounced.

◆ 문법 포인트

1) 위의 are

2) either ~ or에서 or 뒤의 eliminate 동사원형!

재수물 제작  
영어 변형집

변형문제 정답

지문	정답	지문	정답
1	㉔	8	㉓
2	㉔	9	㉓
3	㉔	10	㉕
4	㉔	11	㉕

생수물 제작  
영어 변형집