

2021

수능특강 영어독해연습 11강  
**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.

11강 수록 지문들

번호	주제
1 ★★★★★	목표에만 집중하는 것의 위험성
2 ★★★★★	어류 업계에서 나타난 생태학적 비극
3 ★★★★★	실시간 데이터의 침범
4 ★★★★★★	통계적 유의미성
8 ★	거짓말을 할 때 숨기는 것을 선택하는 이유
9 ★★	범죄 현장의 통제
10 ★	조작된 기억
11 ★★★	소음과 수행 능력 사이의 관계

As you might guess, we challenge the notion that giving up (an indisputable psychological discomfort, by the way) is so awful.

To many people, having a goal is synonymous with commitment, and commitment to a goal — in turn — is nearly synonymous with success. Legendary boxer Muhammad Ali once remarked, “I hated every minute of training but I said, ‘Don’ t quit. Suffer now and live the rest of your life as a champion.’ ” ( ① ) And there you have it — the clear sentiment that doubling down on goals is more likely to lead to success. ( ② ) Quitting, on the other hand, is reserved for the morally and physically weak. ( ③ ) Blind devotion to goals has led to, among other things, “gold fever,” most often associated with the California Gold Rush, when miners expended enormous physical, emotional, and financial capital in their fruitless pursuit of riches. ( ④ ) In fact, researcher Eva Pomerantz of the University of Illinois argues that heavy investment in a goal can erode a person’ s psychological quality of life by creating a spike in their anxiety. ( ⑤ ) This is especially true when people push themselves by focusing on the potential negative impact of not achieving their goals.

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- (B) In fact, researcher Eva Pomerantz of the University of Illinois argues that heavy investment in a goal can erode a person’ s psychological quality of life by creating a spike in their anxiety. This is especially true when people push themselves by focusing on the potential negative impact of not achieving their goals.
- (C) Legendary boxer Muhammad Ali once remarked, “I hated every minute of training but I said, ‘Don’ t quit. Suffer now and live the rest of your life as a champion.’ ” And there you have it — the clear sentiment that doubling down on goals is more likely to lead to success. Quitting, on the other hand, is reserved for the morally and physically weak.

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

영독 11강 1번 지문 ★★★★★  
목표에만 집중하는 것의 위험성

[글의 구조] 복습 필수

목표를 가지는 것 = 헌신 = 성공

[예시] 무하마드 알리의 말 인용

명백한 감정 ‘목표를 향해 노력하면 성공한다’

[역접] 우리는 그러한 말에 이익을 제기함

[예시] gold fever 사건

[인용] 목표에 과도한 투자 = 정신적으로 부정적 영향

[단어]

in turn 결국

remark 말하다

sentiment 감정

double down 열심히 하다

capital 자원

spike 급등, 급증

★ 밑줄 짝! (빈칸 가능)

**challenge the notion that giving up is so awful**  
**heavy investment in a goal**

◆ 문삽 문제 다시 보는 게 좋겠다. 진짜 좋겠다.

문 제작  
변형집

Our insatiable appetite for seafood, coupled with the brutal ①**efficiency** of our industrial fishing technologies, has wreaked havoc. But above all, it has been a combination of government weakness, industrial greed and a scientific community lacking the courage to sound the alarm that has resulted in one of the greatest ecological tragedies of our time. Decision-makers have routinely ignored the ②**warning** signs. The reason is that they have been frightened of upsetting the ‘fishing lobby’. As a result, they have set hopelessly ③**unrealistic** quotas, and have gone out of their way to appease industrial fishing companies. For example, in November 2008, the inappropriately named International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) set a catch quota for bluefin tuna that is nearly 50 percent ④**higher** than its own scientists advise. Citing concern for jobs, livelihoods and consumer interest, politicians have brought fish stocks to the brink of collapse, and by their failure, they ⑤**satisfied** the very people in whose interests they claim to be acting.

\*insatiable 만족할 줄 모르는 \*\*wreak havoc 많은 문제를 초래하다 \*\*\*appease 요구를 들어주다

영독 11강 2번 지문 ★★★★★

어류 업계에서 나타난 생태학적 비극

[글의 구조]

지금 생태학적 비극이 일어남

- 1) 결정권자 → 로비업계가 두려워서 절망적일 정도로 높은 어획량을 책정함
- 2) 정치인 → 여러 다른 이유를 대면서 붕괴 직전까지 어류업계를 끌고 가고, 자신이 대변한다고 말하는 사람들을 위협

[단어]

go out of one's way 가야 할 길을 가지 않다

the brink of ~의 직전까지

[구문] 문법 문제 출제 가능성 ↑

it has been a combination of government weakness, industrial greed and a scientific community lacking the courage to sound the alarm that has resulted in one of the greatest ecological tragedies of our time

it ~ that 구조인데, 앞에 강조하는 부분이 겁~~~~나 길다. 이럴 때 that에 밑줄치고 이거 맞게? 하고 물어보는 거 엄청 많이 봤다. 꼭 형광펜 해놓고 틀리지 말기!

the very people in whose interests they claim to be acting

(그들(시민들)의 이익에 따라) 행동하고 있다고 그들(정치인들)이 말하는 바로 그 사람들(시민들) 으로 해석된다. 졸라 어렵다. 이 부분도 노트해놓고 보자.

[첨언]

(the **inappropriately** named) International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna

왜 the **inappropriately**를 썼을까? (the **inappropriately** named)가 뒤의 말을 수식하고 있는데, 뒤의 말이 ‘참치 보존 위원회’라고 되어 있네. 사실은 참치를 보존하고 있지 않은데 참치 보존 위원회라고 말했으니, (잘못 이름붙여진)으로 이 말을 수식하고 있는 거야. **inappropriately** 대신에 **appropriately** 쓰면 문맥이 이상하므로 꼭 체크하도록!

어휘 문맥 찾기로 나올 수 있음!!

★ 밑줄 짝!

resulted in one of the greatest ecological tragedies of our time

◆ 나올 수 있는 추가 어휘문제

첫줄 brutal 두 번째줄 tragedy

마지막 위의 줄 **inappropriately** 마지막줄 collapse

But the influence of 'real time' data now extends well beyond matters of security.

We live in times when speed of reaction often takes precedence over slower and more cautious assessments. ( ① ) As we become more attuned to 'real time' events and media, we inevitably end up placing more trust in sensation and emotion than in evidence. ( ② ) Knowledge becomes more valued for its speed and impact than for its cold objectivity, and emotive falsehood often travels faster than fact. ( ③ ) In situations of physical danger, where time is of the essence, rapid reaction makes sense. ( ④ ) News, financial markets, friendships and work engage us in a constant flow of information, making it harder to stand back and construct a more reliable portrait of any of them. ( ⑤ ) The threat lurking in this is that otherwise peaceful situations can come to feel dangerous, until eventually they really are.

\*lurk 잠재하다, 숨어 있다

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\*lurk 잠재하다, 숨어 있다

영독 11강 3번 지문 ★★★★★  
실시간 데이터의 침범

[글의 구조]

요즘 → 속도>신중

실시간 이벤트 → 감정, 느낌>증거

[역접] 물론 실시간이 중요할 때도 있음

[역접] 그런데 그런 중요한 때(안전)를 넘어서 실시간 데이터가 영향력을 발휘하고 있음

뉴스, 주식시장 등에서 믿음만한 이해를 하기 어려워짐

[첨언★]

The threat lurking in this is that otherwise peaceful situations can come to feel dangerous, until eventually they really **[are/do]**.

이게 무슨 말이야? 처음 읽으면 멘붕 오는 문장...ㅠ

평화로운 상황도 실시간 데이터 때문에 위험하게 느껴질 수 있고, 그거 때문에 결국은 그 평화로운 상황이 위험하게 된다는 말임.

실제로, 사례 중에서 SNS로 가짜 테러 위협이 퍼졌는데, 그걸 보고 위험하게 느낀 사람들이 탈출하려 하다 사람들이 깔려 죽었다. 이런 상황을 말하는 거지.

★ 밑줄 째!

speed of reaction often takes precedence over slower and more cautious assessments

attuned to 'real time' events and media

placing more trust in sensation and emotion than in evidence

◆ 흐름 좋은 지문. 문삽 꼭 봐두기!

영독 11강 3번 지문 ★★★★★  
실시간 데이터의 침범

Quite often, a party seeking to show statistical significance combines data from different sources to create larger numbers, and hence greater significance for a given disparity. Conversely, a party seeking to avoid finding significance disaggregates data insofar as possible. \*disaggregate 구성요소로 분해하다

- (A) The reason for the reversal was that women applied in greater numbers to departments with lower acceptance rates than to the departments to which men predominantly applied. The departments were therefore variables that confounded the association between sex and admission.
- (B) A well-known study showed that at the University of California at Berkeley female applicants for graduate admissions were accepted at a lower rate than male applicants. When the figures were broken down by department, however, it appeared that in most departments the women's acceptance rate was higher than the men's.
- (C) In a discrimination suit brought by female faculty members of a medical school, plaintiffs aggregated faculty data over several years, while the school based its statistics on separate departments and separate years. The argument for disaggregation is that pooled data may be quite misleading.
- \*\*plaintiff (민사 소송의) 원고
- ① (A)-(C)-(B)    ② (B)-(A)-(C)    ③ (B)-(C)-(A)  
 ④ (C)-(A)-(B)    ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

영독 11강 4번 지문 ★★★★★

통계적 유의미성

별점 여섯 개다. [난이도+변형가능성+변형했을 때 난이도] 몽땅 다 어렵다. 진짜 진짜 진짜 진짜 중요하게 보자.

[글의 구조] 복습 필수

통계적 유의미성 찾고 싶어! → 데이터 합침  
 안 찾고 싶어! → 데이터 분리

예시 법정에서 원고와 피고의 데이터 해석 차이

반박 데이터 합쳐도 통계적 유의미성 없을 수도

예시 합격을 다 합쳐보니까 여성>남성이었음  
 그런데 분리해보니까 남성>여성이었음

[단어]

confound 혼란하게 하다

★ 밑줄 짝!

pooled data may be quite misleading

confounded the association between sex and admission

◆ Conversely, the reversal과 같은 재미있는 표지들이 있어서 순서나 문삽 내기 딱 좋다. 진짜 좋다. 진짜로. 진짜.

◆ Conversely, a party seeking to avoid finding significance disaggregates data insofar as possible. 를 제시문에 붙여도 되고, 밑의 보기에 넣어도 된다. conversely를 보기에 넣은 거로도 연습해보면 좋겠다. 이번 문제는 사례 분석이 트렌드라 사례 분석 쪽으로 하다 보니 conversely가 앞에 가서 붙었다.

생수물 제작  
영어 변형집

When romantic partners lie to each other they do so relatively often by concealing information. There are several reasons as to why liars prefer concealments. First of all, they are difficult to detect.

- (A) Another problem with telling an outright lie or exaggerating is that liars need to remember the details they provided in case the topic of the lie comes up on subsequent occasions. However, they don't need to remember anything if they don't provide information (concealment).
- (B) When telling an outright lie or when exaggerating, a liar should invent a story that sounds plausible, whereas nothing needs to be invented when concealing information.
- (C) Once information is provided, lie detectors can verify the accuracy of this information by searching for further evidence that supports or contradicts it. In the case of concealments, however, no information is given. Moreover, concealing information is relatively easy.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B)    ② (B)-(A)-(C)    ③ (B)-(C)-(A)  
 ④ (C)-(A)-(B)    ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

영독 11강 8번 지문 ★

거짓말을 할 때, 숨기는 것을 선택하는 이유

[글의 구조]

거짓말을 할 때 숨기는 것을 선택하는 이유가 있다.

- 1) 상대가 알아채기 어렵다
- 2) 꾸며내는 것보다 숨기는 것이 쉽다
  - 상대가 체크를 못한다
  - 다음 번에 기억 안 해도 된다

★ 밑줄 짝!  
by concealing information

◆ 흐름 체크하고 넘어가자.

생수물 제작  
영어 변형집



Control of the crime scene is obviously important. This can be done by \_\_\_\_\_.

The establishment of a cordon at a major crime scene, marking it with incident tape and protecting it with police officers, is the common practice. The same principles apply if the examination is that of a person (a suspect, victim, or witness), recovered vehicle, or any other item. The recording of the names of those who enter and leave the defined scene (or come into contact with it) and at what time maintains the integrity of the scene management process. The scene or investigation also extends to persons removed from the scene and those who may be potentially connected with it. The availability of trained crime scene investigators to examine such scenes may not always be adequate. It is a long-established principle that all areas such as scene, victim, vehicle, and suspect should be dealt with by separate scene investigators. But at some stage, most often in the laboratory, items will be examined and compared by the same scientist, where systems are also required to ensure that there is no contamination.

\*cordon (경찰이 진입을 통제하는) 저지선

- ① laboratory experiment that requires precise calculating
- ② establishing the boundary of the scene and protecting it
- ③ usage of collective knowledge from skilled investigators
- ④ protection of witnesses that may become important
- ⑤ interviewing every person who had been the scene

영독 11강 9번 지문 ★★  
범죄 현장의 통제

[글의 구조]

범죄 현장의 통제 중요. → 경계를 세우는 것으로부터 실현

- 1) 저지선 만들기 (현장+관련 증거물)
- 2) 출입 장부 작성
- 3) 각 분야 별도의 조사관

★ 밑줄 짝!

Control of the crime scene is obviously important.

establishing the boundary of the scene (be it a location, item, or person) and protecting it

◆ 흐름은 좋으나, 원래 문삽이었던 문제라 변형이 힘들다.

◆ 문법 포인트 체크(변형가능!)

셋째줄 marking 현재분사

넷째줄 apply 능동

다섯째줄 maintains 수일치

마지막 윗줄 that

마지막줄 where

생수물 제작  
영어 변형집

In a study, 77 undergraduate students were interviewed.

- (A) The interviewer gave further details about the events supposedly given by the parents. Unknown to the interviewees, the events were invented by the researchers and had never happened to the participants according to their parents.
- (B) During these interviews, they were presented with various events (e.g., falling on their head, getting a painful wound, or being sent to a hospital emergency room). They were told that, according to their parents, these events had occurred in their childhood.
- (C) Guided imagery instructions were given to the participants to help them generate images for the false event (e.g., “Visualize what it might have been like and the memory will probably come back to you”). Results indicated that 26% of students “recovered” a complete memory for the false event, and another 30% recalled aspects of the false experience.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B)    ② (B)-(A)-(C)    ③ (B)-(C)-(A)  
 ④ (C)-(A)-(B)    ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

영독 11강 10번 지문 ★  
조작된 기억

[글의 구조]

실험 과정의 설명이 끝이다.

기억에 대한 설명 → 일어나지 않았는데 일어났었던 기억이

라고 전달받음 → 많은 사람들이 실제 있던 기억으로 착각

◆ 흐름이 있는 지문이다. Unknown to the interviewees~ 문장 문삽 정도 봐두자.

이 문제는 변형문제 만들 건덕지가 없다...ㅠ

생수물 제작  
영어 변형집

Noise is often thought to affect performance, as anyone who has tried to concentrate in a noisy environment can attest. High intensity noise clearly is related to a generalized stress response. However, the effects of noise on performance are far from clear-cut.

- (A) This enhancement effect probably occurs because the noise acts as a stressor, raising the person's arousal level and therefore overcoming the boredom associated with the task. Unfortunately, most of the evidence on task performance under noisy conditions comes from laboratory experiments.
- (B) Based on the research conducted so far, we cannot assess whether the findings of lab research on noise will generalize to less controlled conditions in real work settings.
- (C) In general, task performance is only impaired at very high noise intensities. Performance deficits are particularly obvious for difficult or demanding tasks. Simple or routine tasks, on the other hand, are typically not affected by noise, and sometimes noise increases performance on simple tasks.

\*attest 입증하다

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

영독 11강 11번 지문 ★★★  
소음과 수행 능력 사이의 관계

[글의 구조]  
소음과 수행 능력의 관계는 모호하다.(far from clear-cut)  
높은 강도의 소음은 분명히 스트레스를 불러일으킴  
또, 어려운 수행을 하면 수행 능력이 떨어짐  
[역접] 쉬운 수행은 영향 X거나 수행을 향상시킴  
[투연] 이는 지루함을 줄여주기 때문임  
하지만 이는 실험실 환경이고, 실제로는 어떨지 모름

★ 밑줄 짝!  
effects of noise on performance are far from clear-cut.

◆ 모~~~든 문장을 뽑아내도 멋진 문삽 문제가 만들어진다.  
모든 문장의 유기적인 관계를 앞뒤 문장과 엮어서 여러 번 생각하고 복습해볼 것!

[문삽 가능!!!]  
Performance deficits are particularly obvious for difficult or demanding tasks.  
Simple or routine tasks, on the other hand,~  
This enhancement~

생수물 제작  
영어 변형집

변형문제 정답

지문	정답	지문	정답
1-1)	㉓	4	㉕
1-2)	㉔	8	㉕
2	㉕	9	㉒
3-1)	㉔	10	㉒
3-2)	㉕	11	㉔

생수물 제작  
영어 변형집