

8. 변형문제 풀이



1. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[수능특강 2강 5번]

The universal appeal of sports, together with its inherent link to health and well-being, ① makes it the ideal transmitter of messages about the environment. We are already accustomed to ② hearing messages about national pride and fair play through sport. Sport, and in particular the sporting event industry, now represents the front line for sustainable development campaigns. Environmental sustainability is not only making sporting events more ③ marketable, but it is attracting the kind of corporate sponsors who are keen to use public approval to enhance corporate reputation. The environmental 'virus' is made more ④ infectiously when sporting heroes are used to transmit the 'disease' — a notable example ⑤ being Planet Ark, an Australian not-for-profit environmental group, set up by retired Wimbledon tennis champion Pat Cash.

2. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[수능특강 3강 1번]

Paying attention to one thing necessarily comes at the expense of another. Letting your eyes ① get too taken in by all of the scientific equipment in the laboratory ② prevent you from noticing anything of significance about the man in that same room. We cannot allocate our attention to multiple things at once and expect it to function at the same level as it would ③ were we to focus on just one activity. Two tasks cannot possibly be in the attentional focus at the same time. One will ④ inevitably end up being the focus, and the other - or others - more like irrelevant noise, something to ⑤ be filtered out. Or worse still, none will have the focus and all will be, although slightly clearer, noise, but degrees of noise all the same.

3. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[수능특강 3강 11번]

Stabilizing our climate would help resolve ① that many scientists consider to be the gravest environmental danger humankind has ever faced. Each of us ② has a part to play in shifting our culture toward a way of life that respects the natural world. The choices we make and the way we live can play roles in turning the tide. By eating in a way that is ③ suitable both for our own health and for the health of the biosphere, we can help our society to face and to overcome the enormous environmental challenges of our times. The more people move toward plant-based food choices, ④ the greater the possibility that our species will not only survive but will thrive. A cultural shift toward a plant-based diet would be a step toward environmental sanity. It would be an act of love for all generations yet ⑤ to come.

*biosphere 생물권 **sanity 건전성

4. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[수능특강 11강 9번]

One lesson I learned early on is ① what no one is good at everything. If you become unhappy because someone in a room or in your class or in your group of friends is smarter than you, better looking than you, or ② has cooler clothes than you, you are bound to be unhappy all of your life because ③ inevitably someone will be smarter, richer, etc. Each of us has some exceptional talent - some of us are good at one thing and not another, some excel at kindness to others, some at sports, some at math, some at selling, and some at managing others. Develop your best talents and do not dwell on ④ what you are not good at. And do not become distracted by people who try to make you feel inferior just because you cannot do ⑤ precisely what they can do. Eleanor Roosevelt put it well, "No one can make you feel inferior without your consent." So don't consent to it.

5. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[수능특강 23강 4번]

Dramatic changes and controversial developments are transforming the ways ① in which sport is experienced and understood. Many of the old ideas about sport ② embracing 'noble' and 'educational' values, offering disadvantaged peoples 'a way out,' bringing nations closer together, or creating healthy bodies ③ seem increasingly to lack credibility. In particular, there are widespread concerns ④ that economic and political forces are becoming too influential and are distorting the role and place of sport in societies across the world. Further, there ⑤ is anxious and often confused debates about the impact of new technologies and cultures of consumption on the integrity of sport. In short, as we move through the twenty-first century, sport faces the most serious and important challenges since its emergence in its modern form in the nineteenth century.

6. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[수능특강 24강 3번]

Taking photographs is enjoyable and challenging in all sorts of ways. It's a powerful means of storing memories, showing situations or expressing views which does not insist that you ① be good at words. But don't fall into the trap of thinking you must have the latest, expensive camera to get the most telling shots. What photography demands of you are skills of a different sort that ② is independent of the technology used to capture the picture. Of these, the most important is the ability to observe — ③ sharpen up your 'seeing' of surroundings, people and simple everyday objects in the world around you. Avoid ④ taking these things for granted just because they are familiar. Develop your awareness of the way lighting and viewpoint can transform appearances, and ⑤ be quick thinking enough to sum up a fast-changing situation by selecting the right moment to shoot. Become skilled in these areas and you will be a good photographer.

7. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[수능특강 Test2 15번]

Conflicts between friends differ in many ways from conflicts with peers, because friends like one another and share a more intimate relationship than ① do peers. ② Because of their shared goals and the greater amount of time they spend with one another, friends engage in more conflict than peers. At the same time, they deal with conflict more ③ constructive than do peers. Compared to non-friends, friends show more extended negotiation, compromise, conciliation, constructive communication, and explanation. On the other hand, non-friends show higher rates of submission, separation, and third-party intervention. Thus, the strategies ④ that children use to resolve their differences vary depending on the extent ⑤ to which they like their opponent.

*conciliation 조정, 회유 **submission 복종

8. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[수능특강 Test2 16번]

The importance of good nutrition for human health has long been known, but few studies have considered the impact of nutrition on the brain. However, the results of several recent studies demonstrate ① how important nutrition is for both how the brain develops and how it functions. For example, it is now known that the brain grows ② rapidly between the 10th and 18th weeks of pregnancy; therefore, the food ③ that a pregnant woman eats during this period is extremely important for the developing fetus. Babies born to mothers who maintained poor diets during pregnancy ④ is at a higher risk for mental or behavioral problems. The brain also undergoes a period of rapid growth during the first two years of life. So it is essential ⑤ that children receive adequate nutrition during this period.

*fetus 태아

9. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[인터넷수능1 11강 4번]

In ASL(American Sign Language), the sign for "me" is a point to one's chest; the sign for "you" is a point to one's partner. What could be more ① transparent? One would expect that using "you" and "me" in ASL would be as foolproof as knowing how to point, which all babies, deaf and hearing, ② do before their first birthday. But for the deaf children Laura Ann Petitto studied, pointing is not pointing. The children used the sign of pointing to their conversational partners to mean "me" at exactly the age ③ which hearing children use the spoken sound you to mean "me." The children were ④ treating the gesture as a pure linguistic symbol; the fact that it pointed somewhere did not register as being relevant. This attitude is appropriate in learning sign languages; in ASL, the pointing handshape ⑤ is like a meaningless consonant or vowel, found as a component of many other signs, like "candy" and "ugly."

*foolproof 아주 간단한

10. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[인터넷수능2 2강 8번]

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 - ① as can be seen in horses and dogs, some of whom learn much more quickly than others ② that they are taught. 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. Nevertheless, it has never been observed that any brute beast arrived at ③ such perfection that it could use true speech, that is, ④ that it indicated by words or signs something that can be attributed to thought alone, and not to a natural impulse. 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 ⑤ taken to be the true differentia between man and brutes.

*brute 이성이 없는; 동물[짐승]

11. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[인터넷수능2 6강 3번]

No matter how good an argument is, the truth of the conclusion cannot be established if any of the argument's premises ① are false. The acceptability of premises rests on whether they represent knowledge commonly believed to be true. For example, it is known that penguins live ② close to the South Pole, whereas polar bears are found at the North Pole. Therefore, the premise ***Because polar bears hunt penguins ...*** is not acceptable because it contradicts two pieces of common knowledge. Another important factor is the variability of the data ③ underlying the premise. Suppose you had three blonde female friends and each of them ended up marrying blonde men. How confident would you be in the generalization "Blonde women tend to marry blonde men?" Even though three out of three instances confirm your conclusion, this is a very small sample. Results vary, and there may be many alternate explanations of your data. You may be ④ amazed by the coincidence and you may see the pathway of inductive reasoning that ⑤ allows you to arrive at this conclusion. However, the variability of the data suggests that the conclusion is wrong.

*premise 전제, 가정 **inductive reasoning 귀납적 추론

12. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[인터넷수능2 9강 3번]

Apart from the personal fate of the men, women and children who became slaves, the results of slavery were to ① be seen not only in the way of life of very rich Romans; they also influenced directly the lives of the ordinary people. Thousands of Romans who might have earned a living by making shoes, clothes, furniture, jewelry, and all the thousand and one things ② used by the well-to-do Romans had fewer opportunities to do so because these things ③ were made within the households of the rich by their slaves. And, what was worse, honest toil by free men was despised because it meant doing ④ what a slave should do. Lower forms of human life were held cheaply. It is not difficult to see how this state of affairs upset the business and industrial life of Ancient Rome and blocked its development and progress. Because of slavery there was not the mass demand for everyday goods that ⑤ are a feature of our times.

* toil 노역

13. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[인터넷수능2 14강 11번]

Often a casualty of war, food can also be a weapon of war. The provision or withholding of food is ① viewed as a legitimate tactic of war, stemming from the traditional use of blockade or siege tactics during conflict. Food can be withheld by preventing it from being grown and harvested, ② destroying it after harvest, preventing its transportation, or by ③ purposefully contaminating it or otherwise rendering it unfit for human consumption. However, since the adoption of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, sometimes informally ④ referred to as the "rules of war," international humanitarian law has moved toward prohibiting deliberate starvation of civilian populations. Alternatively, exhortations by governments at war to avoid food wastage as a means of contributing to the war effort ⑤ was commonplace by the mid-20th century.

*casualty 피해자, 사상자 **blockade 봉쇄, 차단 ***exhortation 간곡한 권고, 장려

14. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[인터넷수능2 15강 5번]

Enjoyable experiences are usually described as having a cluster of related subjective dimensions. Aside from the balance of challenges and skills, enjoyable experiences provide clarity of goals: knowing what must ① be done from one moment to the next. Another dimension is immediacy of feedback: A person always knows ② how well he or she is doing. For instance, if a young boy enjoys fixing a bicycle, it is likely that he will say that he knows exactly ③ that he has to do — the chain must be tightened just so — and that he can test as he goes along whether the chain is working as it should. He is also likely to feel ④ that, although the task is difficult, he can succeed at it. In any activity with these characteristics, the boy will likely become absorbed and temporarily forget anything ⑤ irrelevant to his task. Problems with school, friends, and family will disappear for a while. He will lose his self-consciousness, or the "me" aspect of the self. Time will seem to pass quickly.

15. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[수능완성 유형편 3강 2번]

One of the chief causes of stress for many is what's involved these days in raising kids. The onslaught of media and advertisements from all sides ① are creating in parents a perception ② that they need to give their children more stuff than the children actually need or want. In suburban or rich communities, the amount of activities and money invested in children ③ is unbelievable. And a lot of it is unnecessary. Children need love, roots, and wings. They don't need to ④ be booked up twenty-four/seven with "play dates," various lessons, and an endless string of lavish birthday parties hosted by parents trying to outdo one another in themes, gifts or entertainment. The more stuff you involve your children in, the more running around you have to do, and the more ⑤ stressed and tired the child gets (not to mention you!). In the end you have less time to spend with your children.

*onslaught: 맹공격, 맹습 **lavish: 호화로운, 풍성한

16. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[수능완성 유형편 6강 2번]

When they achieve adulthood, adolescents who had significant problems with the law ① are able to desist from crime if they can establish meaningful social ties that provide informal social control. Of these, none is more important than a successful marriage. People who cannot sustain secure marital relations are less likely to desist from crime. People who can find a spouse who ② supports them despite knowing about their past misdeeds ③ being the ones most likely to steer away from the path of crime. Marriage both transforms people and reduces their opportunity to commit crimes. It helps cut off a person's past, provides new relationships, creates new levels of supervision, and helps the former offender develop structured routines ④ focused on family life. Happy marriages are life sustaining, and marital quality can even improve over time. Spending time in marital and family activities also reduces exposure to deviant peers, ⑤ which in turn reduces the opportunity to become involved in criminal activities.

*desist from: ~을 그만두다 **marital: 결혼의

17. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[수능완성 실전편 1회 21번]

We always need to ask ourselves, and reflect very carefully about, ① what we want and why we want it. Knowledge appears to be a good thing, but too much knowledge, or perhaps pursuing that knowledge with too much determination, may very well make our lives pretty ② miserable. One reason for this is that pursuing knowledge beyond certain limits might be nothing but a fool's errand. We are somehow assuming ③ what we can know everything, that our minds are powerful enough. But why should we assume that? We are ourselves a work of nature, and if nature is powerful enough to create something ④ that is capable of understanding all its workings, then it must also be powerful enough to conceal things from us. There is no guarantee, and in fact it is very unlikely, ⑤ that we are actually capable of understanding more than a tiny fraction of the universe.

*fool's errand 헛수고, 헛고생

18. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[수능완성 실전편 2회 32번]

Mark Twain observed, "We are all ignorant, but about different things." One mistake technical professionals make when writing for non-technical readers ① is assuming their readers are as knowledgeable as they are about the subject. This is a fatal assumption that will only result in confusion and frustration for your reader. Also, a great deal of your time will be spent ② generating additional messages to the reader trying to explain what should have been clear the first time. Just because it's clear to you ③ do not make it clear to your reader. If you are an engineer or accountant writing to others in your field, then perhaps there will be less need to explain all aspects of your message. If you're writing to the senior vice president of marketing, ④ who is not familiar with software applications, then you will need to "walk" that reader through your message. Remember that when it comes to technical knowledge, writers and readers are ⑤ hardly equal.

19. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [수능완성 실전편 3회 33번]

Maybe you find yourself ① asking, "What if I am diagnosed with cancer?" A realistic and studied response to the question might ② take into account that, for certain types of cancer, the cure rate is 80 percent, and for other types it's 100 percent. A realistic response might also ③ be recognized that great strides are being made in research into treating the disease, so that, in fact, this diagnosis is not ④ nearly as catastrophic as it might have been even a few years ago. In order words, the more comprehensive, realistic answer turns out to be manageable, ⑤ while the indefinite "nonanswer" is so scary as to be debilitating. You can ask the questions, but you must be willing to answer them, as well. If you play the "what if?" game, play it all the way to the answer.

*debilitating: 쇠약하게 하는

20. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [수능완성 실전편 4회 37번]

Flattery involves excessive compliments or praise ① designed to make someone feel good about him- or herself. Flattery does not have to be insincere. In fact, effective flattery should be targeted at important attributes ② which people feel uncertain about their abilities or performance. For example, if a friend expresses anxiety about his performance on an important and recently delivered speech, and earnest comment such as, "I appreciate ③ that you spoke slowly and clearly," is likely to gain favor for the ingratiation. Similarly, when a salesperson flatters a potential customer regarding an important but uncertain attribute, the customer is likely to respond ④ favorably. For example, a consumer may have reservations about his weight and ⑤ expresses those concerns while trying on business suits. A clever salesperson may flatter the customer by remarking that he is "in better shape than most men his age."

*flattery: 아첨 **ingratiator: 환심을 사려는 사람

▣ 변형문제 정답

1. ④ infectious
2. ② prevents
3. ① what
4. ① that
5. ⑤ are
6. ② are
7. ③ constructively
8. ④ are
9. ③ in which
10. ② what
11. ① is
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13. ⑤ were
14. ③ what
15. ① are
16. ③ are
17. ③ that
18. ③ does
19. ③ recognize
20. ② where