# 6월 모의평가, 2012 수능을 예측하는

# 티치미 생생 LIVE 특강

외국어영역

# 김찬휘의 EBS 수능외국어 변형독해 제 1 회



#### 2011 수능 독해 33문제 중 EBS 독해지문 출제 수

6월 모의평가	9월 모의평가	11월 수능		
14	16	18		

#### 2012 수능연계 EBS 교재

- 1. 〈수능특강〉외국어영역
- 2. 〈FM 라디오〉 고교 영어듣기(I)
- 3. 〈수능특강-인터넷수능〉 영어독해연습 I
- 4. 〈수능특강-인터넷수능〉 영어독해연습Ⅱ
- 5. 〈수능특강-고득점〉외국어영역 330제
- 6. 〈수능완성〉 외국어영역

#### EBS 변형 독해 5부작 시리즈

- 1. EBS 교재와 출전이 같은 지문을 사용한다. → 저작권 돌파
- 2. EBS 교재와 문제유형을 100% 바꾼다. → 적중!

(작년 EBS 300제 주제 → 빈칸완성 적중)

3. 난이도 높은, 출제 유력 지문만을 추린다. → Compact

#### 5월 무료특강의 지위

= 수능특강의 정예 압축판

# 1. 어떤 교재를 공부할 것인가?

#### [도표] 독해지문이 출제된 EBS 교재 출처 분석

6월 모의평가		9월 모의평가		11월 수능		
수능특강	3	수능특강	4	수능특강	2	
영어독해연습1	4			영어독해연습1	1	
영어독해연습2	4	영어독해연습2	3	영어독해연습2	1	
영어어휘특강	2	영어어휘특강	1	영어어휘특강	1	
영문법특강	1			영문법특강	1	
		300제	5	300제	4	
		어법어휘150제	2	어법어휘150제	2	
		10주완성 1 10주완		10주완성	2	
				Final	4	

- 1. 영어독해연습1 / 영어독해연습2
- 2. 300제. 10주완성. Final -> 330제. 수능완성
- 3. 수능특강

# 2. 어떤 유형의 문제를 변형하는가?

#### [도표] EBS 교재에 있던 문제 유형 분석

6월 모의평가		9월 모의평가		11월 수능		2011 합계	
제목	1	제목	1	제목	1	제목	3
주제	1			주제	2	주제	3
요지	1	요지	2	문단요약	1	주장/요지	4
빈칸	1	빈칸	4	빈칸	6	빈칸	11
어법	4	어법	2	어법	2	어법	8
어휘	2	어휘	2	어휘	4	어휘	8
빈칸(연결사)	1	빈칸(연결사)	1			빈칸(연결사)	2
		무관한 문장	2			무관한 문장	2
문장넣기	1					문장넣기	1
글의순서	1					글의순서	1
<b>도</b> 표	1	<b>도</b> 표	1	<b>도</b> 표	1	<b>도</b> 표	3
		지시대명사	1	장문	1	기타	2

# 3. 어떤 유형의 문제를 덜 주목해도 좋은가?

- 1) 글의 목적 짧다. 쉽다. 실용문
- 2) 분위기와 심경 지문의 특성
- 3) 내용일치(불일치) 설명문이 많다
- 4) 장문독해 일화는 버려라

# 4. 어떤 유형의 문제로 바꾸었는가?

#### [도표] EBS 지문을 가지고 출제한 유형

6월 모의평가		9월 모의평가		11월 수능		2011 합계	
제목	2	제목	1	제목	1	제목	4/6
		주제	2	주제	2	주제	4/6
요지	1			주장+요지	1+2	주장/요지	4/9
빈칸	3	빈칸	2	빈칸	3	빈칸	8/18
어법	2	어법	2	어법	2	어법	6/6
어휘	2	어휘	2	어휘	2	어휘	6/6
		빈칸(연결사)	1	빈칸(연결사)	1	빈칸(연결사)	2/3
무관한문장	1	무관한 문장	1	무관한문장	1	무관한 문장	3/3
		글의순서	1			글의순서	1/3
도표	1	도표	1	도표	1	도표	3/3
		지시대명사	1			지시대명사	1/3
내용일치	2	내용일치	2	내용일치	2	내용일치	6/6

#### 5. 기타 EBS 학습 원칙

- 1) 6월 모평, 9월 모평에 출제되면 버린다.
- 2) 지문 암기가 아니라 정확한 해석을!
- 3) 난이도 높은 지문 : 인문학적 이해까지!
- 4) EBS 연계는 70%. 나머지 30%는?
- 5) 만점자를 1%면 1등급 cut 96.

# 지시대명사 → 요지

1. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Hume had a house in Edinburgh. He rented it to his friend James Boswell, who in turn sublet it to subtenant. The subtenant decided that the house needed some repairs and a paint job. He hired a contractor to do the work. The painter did the work and sent the bill to Hume. Hume refused to pay on the grounds that he hadn't consented. He hadn't hired the painter. The case went to court. The contractor said it's true Hume didn't agree, but the house needed a painting, and I gave it a very good one. Hume thought this was a bad argument. The only argument this painter makes is that the work was necessary to be done. But this is no good answer, because by the same rule, this painter may go through every house in Edinburgh and do what he thinks proper to be done without the landlord's consent, and give the same reason that the work was necessary and that house was the better for it. So Hume didn't like the theory that there could be obligation to repay a benefit without consent. But the defense failed and he had to pay. (Justice: What's the Right Thing to Do?, Micheal Sandel)

- ① 의무는 동의에 기초한다.
- ② 의무는 수익에 기초한다.
- ③ 복잡한 계약관계는 부당한 의무를 낳는다.
- ④ 동의는 수익을 낳는다.
- ⑤ 수익은 동의를 낳는다.

# 글의 목적 → 빈칸완성

2. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① terrorists can be stopped by strong military forces
- 2 terrorists are cultivating hate and chaos
- 3 terrorists are seeking to destroy America
- 4 terrorists are not allowed to spread AIDS
- ⑤ terrorists are given no safe harbor in Africa

# 어법 → 빈칸완성

3. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Humor columnist Erma Bombeck observed, "It takes a lot of courage to show your dreams to someone else." It takes confidence to talk about a dream and even more to pursue it. And sometimes confidence separates the people who dream and pursue those dreams from those who don't. In her research at the University of Wisconsin, Karen Greno–Malsch discovered that self–confidence is vital to success. In a study of children, she found that lower self–worth translated into 37 percent less willingness to negotiate and use of 11 percent fewer negotiation strategies with others. She also discovered that the greater a child's self–worth, the greater the willingness to incur the risks of prolonged negotiation and the greater the adaptability. In other words, the more confidence you have in yourself, the less likely you are to \_\_\_\_\_\_. (Put Your Dream to the Test, John C. Maxwell)

- ① succeed in persuading someone
- ② give up trying to get what you want
- 3 be willing to pay the price for your dream
- 4 depend on factors within your control
- ⑤ separate what you dream and what others say

# 어법 → 주제

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Sometimes people are deliberately vague in their communications, hoping to make a point through vague and veiled wording. This way, they cannot be accused of having deliberately suggested wrongdoing. Ethics author Nan DeMars, writing in *You Want Me To Do What?*, suggest this for ambiguous situation: Restate your understanding of what you're being asked to do, to make certain that you heard what you think you heard. If the implication (or even the expressed request) borders on the illegal or immoral, ask the person who made the request to put it in writing and to sign the written request. If he or she refuses to do so, make a note of the incident and keep it on file. It it's truly an egregious request, request a meeting with a higher authority. (The business ethics activity book, Marlene Caroselli)

\* egregious: very bad

- ① 모호하고 불분명한 의사소통의 문제점
- ② 비행 폭로를 효과적으로 막는 법
- ③ 모호한 요청을 정확히 이해하는 법
- ④ 모호하게 표현된 불순한 요청에 대처하는 법
- ⑤ 모호한 요청을 체계적으로 정리하는 법

# 빈칸완성(연결어) → 문장넣기

5. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But in the light of our selfish gene concept we must expect that individual *will* cheat, *will* tell lies about how hungry they are.

Many baby bird are fed in the nest by their parents. They all gape and scream, and the parent drops worm or other morsel in the open mouth of one of them. ① The loudness with which each baby screams is, ideally, proportional to how hungry he is. ② Therefore, if the parent always gives the food to the loudest screamer, they should all tend to get their fair share, since when one has had enough he will not scream so loudly. ③ At least that is what would happen in the best of all possible worlds, if individuals did not cheat. ④ This will escalate, apparently rather pointlessly because it might seem that if they are all lying by screaming too loudly, this level of loudness will become the norm. ⑤ However, it cannot de-escalate, because any individual who takes the first step in decreasing the loudness of his scream will be penalized by being fed less, and is more likely to starve. (The selfish gene, Richard Dawkins)

# 빈칸완성 → 주제

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Traveling across the United States, it's easy to see why Americans are often thought of as stupid. At the San Diego Zoo, right near the primate habitats, there's a display featuring half a dozen life-size gorillas made out of bronze. Posted nearby is a sign reading CAUTION: GORILLA STATUES MAY BE HOT. Everywhere you turn, the obvious is being stated. CANNON MAY BE LOUD. MOVING SIDEWALK ABOUT TO END. To people who don't run around suing one another, such signs suggest a crippling lack of intelligence. Place bronze statues beneath the southern California sun, and of course they're going to get hot. Cannons are supposed to be loud, that's their claim to fame, and – like it or not – the moving sidewalk is bound to end sooner or later. It's hard trying to explain a country whose motto has become You can't claim I didn't warn you. What can you say about the family who is suing the railroad after their drunk son was killed walking on the tracks? (Me Talk Pretty One Day, David Sedaris)

- ① 성가신 안내 표지판
- ② 안전사고 예방의 필요성
- ③ 고소 과잉 사회의 자화상
- ④ 명확한 표지판 문구의 필요성
- ⑤ 일상의 논리적 오류