

EBS 2020 수능특강 영어
변형 1서술형 변형문제,
변형 2 종합 변형문제
변형 3 사용설명서 변형문제

I 유형편

3강 요지·주장 파악

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

War is inconceivable without some image, or concept, of the enemy. (A)전쟁에 의미와 정당성을 부여하는 것은 바로 적의 존재이다. 'War follows from feelings of hatred', wrote Carl Schmitt. 'War has its own strategic, tactical, and other rules and points of view, but they all presuppose that the political decision has already been made as to who the enemy is'. The concept of the enemy is fundamental to the moral assessment of war: 'The basic aim of a nation at war in establishing an image of the enemy is to distinguish as sharply as possible the act of killing from the act of murder'. However, we need to be cautious about thinking of war and the image of the enemy that informs it in an abstract and uniform way. Rather, ㉠**both** must be seen for the cultural and contingent phenomena that they are.

1) 위 글의 밑줄 친 (A)의 우리말을 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하시오.

- <조건>
1. It is~that 강조구문을 사용할 것
 2. give, to를 포함할 것
 3. 필요시 어형을 변형 할 것
 4. 총 14단어로 쓸 것

1) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠가 가리키는 것을 찾아 쓰시오.

㉠ : _____

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Three-year-olds don't have to deal with the same rules and realities adults do. Because of ㉠**that**, children tend to be more imaginative and creative with their ideas. They see possibilities where the rest of us see rules, boundaries, or impossibilities. That's why they're famous for writing on walls — you see a perfectly painted living room that shouldn't be touched: they see a blank canvas. Even if it's just for 30 minutes, seeing life from the angle of a semi-careless child can give you a new perspective on how you spend your time and deal with household problems or work challenges. For that reason alone, it's valuable to imagine yourself ㉡(act) as you would if you were just a child: free-spirited, boundless, uncontrollably creative, and unafraid to try new things.

2) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠가 가리키는 것을 찾아 우리말로 쓰시오.

3) 위 글의 괄호 ㉡에 주어진 단어를 알맞은 형태로 바꿔 쓰시오.

㉡ : _____

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Most linguists and local community members agree that education and literacy in the local language are necessary to maintain vitality, or to revitalize a language threatened with endangerment. Some local communities reject this notion, wanting to preserve their oral traditions and to rely solely on them. There is, however, a cost to this decision, as it limits the domains in which the language can be used. Regardless, 대부분은 읽고 쓸 수 있는 능력을 현지에 필수적인 것으로 간주한다. Yet more than half of all languages have no written form, and so a writing system needs to be developed for them in order to use them in education and literacy programs. Basic pedagogical and reference materials are needed, including textbooks, dictionaries and usable descriptive grammars. Such materials are readily available for languages of wider communication, but not for the majority of local languages. In addition, reading material is needed for literacy as well.

4) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠가 가리키는 것을 우리말로 쓰시오.

5) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉡가 가리키는 것을 찾아 쓰시오.(3단어)

6) 위 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 주어진 단어를 활용해서 어법적으로 바르게 영작하시오.

[think of, essential]

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

There is a misconception that older people belong to a special tribe, all with the same problems, opinions and attitudes. Yet older people are just as different from each other as are members of younger generational groups. How can it be otherwise in view of the wide range of different experiences everyone has as their life progresses from childhood to old age? There are differences formed by family backgrounds, education, careers and relationships. ㉠All these help shape a person's character and outlook on life. This does not confer superior virtues on the elderly. They may have wisdom, good humour and tolerance, but are just as likely to be cantankerous, boring and narrow-minded. Like everyone else, the old are a mixed bunch, but each is an individual with their own particular interests and personality.

7) 위 글 밑줄 친 ㉠All these가 가리키는 것을 모두 찾아 쓰시오.

8) 위 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 찾아 쓰시오. (단, 필요시 어형 변형 가능)

- Like younger people, older people are just (A) _____ from each other and also have their own particular interests and (B)_____.

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

While we usually think negatively of deviance, it actually can prove ㉠(function) in a society. Any hostility toward deviants promotes behavioral conformity with social expectations. It strengthens group identity by separating the nonconforming from the well-behaved members centering on an agreement on the norms. We may be familiar with the phrase “the exception makes the rule.” Deviance shows us the boundary, or line, that must not be crossed, highlighting not only the importance of the norm but its relative permissible zone for behavior. For example, if there is a rule that “food is not permitted in the classroom:’ a person with the candy bar or bag of chips might not be admonished by the teacher; yet a person arriving to class with a fast-food meal experiences rebuke and ejection. Others in the class now know where the line is drawn and can adjust their patterns of behavior accordingly.

9) 위 글의 괄호 ㉠에 주어진 단어를 어법상 올바른 형태로 바꿔 쓰시오.

10) 위 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 찾아 쓰시오. (단, 필요시 어형 변형 가능)

- Deviance has not only (A)_____ sides but also positive sides, which can adjust (B) _____ zone of behavior.

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

You can save yourself a lot of time and energy if, over the next few years, you give ㉠**serious consideration** to what is most important to you and what you want to do with your life. Avoid the myth, however, that you are supposed to come up with some ambitious, detailed life plan and then follow ㉡**it** until the end of the rainbow. Things happen that are unexpected and unforeseen. Events in the world will alter the landscape. Opportunities will come your way that you never would have considered before. Friendships and networking will open up other possibilities. Your priorities and values will evolve as you gain new experiences and are exposed to other options. Anything you plan now will likely shift as you learn new things, develop new skills, and grow in new directions. In fact, it is imperative that you remain open to these changes.

11) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠가 가리키는 것을 찾아 우리말로 쓰시오.

12) 위 글의 ㉡가 가리키는 것을 찾아 쓰시오.
(4단어)

13) 위 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 찾아 쓰시오.

- As things happen that are unexpected and unforeseen in the future, it is imperative that you remain open to other possibilities and (A) _____ changes.

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

If you have a new job, and you are going to resign from your current job, may I make a common sense suggestion? Unless there is a very special circumstance, I strongly suggest you not resign from your current job with only the verbal agreement or an informal email telling you that you have the future job. I get chills up my spine when people do ㉠**this** or even consider ㉡**it**. There is still that chance something unforeseen could happen between the verbal offer and actuality. You should announce your intention to resign from the job only when you have in your possession a written and signed offer or employment contract, on company letterhead, with an accompanying start date for your new job. For me, this is as much an issue of common sense as suggesting you should look both ways before crossing a street.

14) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠와 ㉡가 공통으로 가리키는 것을 찾아 우리말로 쓰시오.

15) 위 글의 내용을 아래와 같이 요약할 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 위 글에서 찾아 쓰시오.(단, 필요시 어형 변형 가능)

Because there is still that chance something could happen ㉢_____. You should not resign from your current job without a ㉣_____ offer written and signed on company letterhead or employment contract.

-

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Whether you're a wrestler planning to win a league title next season, or a student with an entrepreneurial spirit who wants to start your own business and build a successful career, you need to plan the right steps. And don't get caught up in thinking that ㉠any success you experience as a student has no bearing on, or relationship to, future success in the "real" world. You are in the "real" world—your world. Success now breeds success later, even if the fields or venues change. Don't discount what you might consider "small" successes. Michael Jordan's first step to basketball success was making his high school team after being cut earlier. Your successes — however great or small — in academics, social clubs, fine arts, or sports can pave the way to future success. What's important at the moment is not how much you achieve, but how much you learn about the process of achieving. Because once you learn the process, you can apply it in the field or area of your choice, where you want to use the gifts you have.

16) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠를 다음과 같이 바꿔 쓸 때 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 쓰시오.

any success you experience as a student has nothing _____, or relationship to, future success in the "real" world.

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Whenever our urge is to fight a specific biological change, we should ask the following triplet of questions. Will our efforts have made much difference a few hundred years hence? If not, this means we are fighting a battle we will inevitably lose. Next, will our great-grandchildren's great-grandchildren be that bothered if the state of the world has been altered, 그들이 정확하게 오늘날의 세상이 어떤지 알지 못할 것을 고려하면? If the answer to this second question is no, this means we are fighting battles we do not need to win. If change is inevitable, which it is, we should then ask a third question: how can we maximize the benefits that our descendants derive from the natural world? In other words, how can we promote changes that might be favourable to the future human condition, as well as avoid the losses of species that might be important in unknown ways in future?

17) 위 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 주어진 단어를 활용하여 어법적으로 바르게 영작하시오.

[know, how, it]

given that _____

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Whenever our urge is to fight a specific biological change, we should ask the following **(A)triplet of questions**. Will our efforts have made much difference a few hundred years hence? If not, this means we are fighting a battle we will inevitably lose. Next, will our great-grandchildren's great-grandchildren be that bothered if the state of the world has been altered, given that they will not know exactly how it is today? If the answer to this second question is no, this means we are fighting battles we do not need to win. If change is inevitable, **①which** it is, we should then ask a third question: how can we maximize the benefits that our descendants derive from the natural world? In other words, how can we promote changes that might be favourable to the future human condition, as well as avoid the losses of species that might be important in unknown ways in future?

18) 위 글의 밑줄 친 (A)가 가리키는 것 3가지를 우리말로 쓰시오.

Q1.

Q2.

Q3.

19) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ①가 가리키는 것을 찾아 쓰시오.

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

War is inconceivable without some image, or concept, of the enemy. It is the presence of the enemy that gives meaning and **(A)[justice / justification]** to war. 'War follows from feelings of hatred', wrote Carl Schmitt. 'War has its own strategic, tactical, and other rules and points of view, but they all presuppose **(가)[that / what]** the political decision has already been made as to who the enemy is'. (D)_____, the concept of the enemy is fundamental to the **(B)[moral / mortal]** assessment of war: 'The basic aim of a nation at war in establishing an image of the enemy is to distinguish as sharply as possible the act of killing from the act of murder'. (E)_____, we need to be cautious about thinking of war and the image of the enemy **(나)[that / what]** informs **②it** in an **(C)[obstacle / abstract]** and uniform way. Rather, both must be seen for the cultural and contingent phenomena that they are.

1) 위 글의 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------------|--------|----------|
| ① justice | moral | obstacle |
| ② justice | mortal | abstract |
| ③ justification | moral | obstacle |
| ④ justification | mortal | abstract |
| ⑤ justification | moral | abstract |

2) 위 글의 빈칸 (가)와 (나)에 어법상 가장 적절한 것은?

(가) : _____

(나) : _____

3) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠가 가리키는 것을 찾아 쓰시오.

㉠ : _____ (1단어)

4) 위 글의 빈칸 (D), (E)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | (D) | (E) |
|----------------|-------------|
| ① In fact | For example |
| ② In fact | Therefore |
| ③ Nevertheless | However |
| ④ Also | However |
| ⑤ Also | For example |

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Three-year-olds don't have to deal with the same rules and realities adults do. **(가)[Because of / Because]** that, children tend to be more imaginative and creative with their ideas. They see possibilities **(A)[which / where]** **(D)[a rest / the rest]** of us see rules, boundaries, or impossibilities. That's **(B)[why / because]** they're famous for writing on walls — you see a perfectly painted living room that shouldn't be touched: they see a blank canvas. **(나)[Despite / Though]** it's just for 30 minutes, seeing life from the angle of a semi-careless child can give you a new **(E)[perspective / prospective]** on how you spend your time and deal with household problems or work challenges. For that reason alone, it's valuable to imagine yourself acting as you would **(C)[if / that]** you were just a child: free-spirited, boundless, uncontrollably creative, and unafraid to try new things.

ㄱ) 위 글의 밑줄 친 (D)와 (E)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(D) : _____

(E) : _____

ㄴ) 위 글의 빈칸 (가)와 (나)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(가) : _____

(나) : _____

ㄷ) 위 글의 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|---------|------|
| ① | which | why | if |
| ② | which | because | that |
| ③ | where | why | that |
| ④ | where | because | if |
| ⑤ | where | why | if |

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Most linguists and local community members agree that education and literacy in the local language **(A)[is / are]** necessary to maintain vitality, or to revitalize a language threatened with endangerment. Some local communities reject this notion, wanting to preserve their oral traditions and to rely solely on them. There is, however, a cost to this decision, as it limits the domains in which the language can be used. Regardless, most regard literacy as essential for local languages. Yet more than half of all languages **(B)[have / has]** no written form, (D) _____, a writing system needs to be developed for them in order to use them in education and literacy programs. Basic pedagogical and reference materials are needed, including textbooks, dictionaries and usable descriptive grammars. Such materials are readily available for languages of wider communication, but not for the majority of local languages. (E) _____, reading material **(C)[needs / is needed]** for literacy as well.

8) 위 글의 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|------|-----------|
| ① | is | have | is needed |
| ② | is | has | needs |
| ③ | are | have | needs |
| ④ | are | has | is needed |
| ⑤ | are | have | is needed |

9) 위 글의 빈칸 (D), (E)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | (D) | (E) |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| ① | therefore | Otherwise |
| ② | therefore | In addition |
| ③ | For example | In addition |
| ④ | For example | However |
| ⑤ | Nonetheless | However |

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

There is a misconception **(A)[that / what]** older people belong to a special tribe, all with the same problems, opinions and attitudes. (D) _____, older people are just as different from each other as are members of younger generational groups. How can it be otherwise in view of the wide range of different experiences everyone **(B)[have / has]** as their life progresses from childhood to old age? There are differences formed by family backgrounds, education, careers and relationships. All these help shape a person's character and outlook on life. This does not confer superior virtues on the elderly. They may have wisdom, good humour and tolerance, (E) _____, they may be cantankerous, boring and narrow-minded. Like everyone else, the old **(C)[is / are]** a mixed bunch, but each is an individual with their own particular interests and personality.

10) 위 글의 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|------|-----|
| ① | that | have | are |
| ② | what | have | is |
| ③ | that | has | is |
| ④ | what | has | are |
| ⑤ | that | has | are |

11) 위 글의 빈칸 (D), (E)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | (D) | (E) |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| ① | In fact | moreover |
| ② | In fact | in addition |
| ③ | However | in addition |
| ④ | However | on the other hand |
| ⑤ | For instance | on the other hand |

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

While we usually think negatively of deviance, ①it actually can prove functional in a society. Any hostility toward deviants promotes behavioral (가)[confirmation / conformity] with social expectations. It strengthens group identity by separating the ㉠(nonconform) from the ㉢ (well-behave) members centering on an agreement on the ㉡norms. We may be familiar with the phrase “the exception makes the rule.” Deviance shows us the boundary, or line, (A)[that / what] must not be crossed, highlighting not only the importance of the norm but ㉣its (나)[relative / relational] permissible zone for behavior. For example, if there is a ㉤rule (B)[that / which] “food is not permitted in the classroom:’ a person with the candy bar or bag of chips might not be admonished by the teacher; yet a person arriving to class with a fast-food meal experiences rebuke and ejection. Others in the class now know where the ㉥line (C)[draws / is drawn] and can adjust their patterns of behavior accordingly.

12) 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 가리키는 대상이 다른 것은?

13) 위 글의 (가)와 (나)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(가) : _____

(나) : _____

14) 위 글 괄호 ㉠와 ㉢에 주어진 단어를 각각 알맞은 형태로 바꿔 쓰시오.

㉠ : _____ ㉢ : _____

15) 위 글의 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|-------|----------|
| ① | that | that | draws |
| ② | what | that | is drawn |
| ③ | that | which | is drawn |
| ④ | what | which | draws |
| ⑤ | that | that | is drawn |

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

You can save yourself a lot of time and energy if, over the next few years, you give serious consideration to what is most important to you and what you want to do with your life. Avoid the myth, (D)_____, (A)[that / which] you are supposed to come up with some ambitious, detailed life plan and then follow it until the end of the rainbow. Things happen that are ㉓(unexpect) and ㉔(unforesee). Events in the world will alter the landscape. Opportunities will come your way (B)[that / what] you never would have considered before. Friendships and networking will open up other possibilities. Your priorities and values will evolve as you gain new experiences and (C)[expose / are exposed] to other options. Anything you plan now will likely shift as you learn new things, develop new skills, and grow in new directions. (E)_____, it is imperative that you remain open to these changes.

16) 위 글의 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|------|-------------|
| ① | that | that | expose |
| ② | which | that | are exposed |
| ③ | that | what | are exposed |
| ④ | which | what | expose |
| ⑤ | that | that | are exposed |

17) 위 글 괄호 ㉓와 ㉔에 주어진 단어를 각각 알맞은 형태로 바꿔 쓰시오.

㉓ : _____ ㉔ : _____

18) 위 글의 빈칸 (D), (E)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | (D) | (E) |
|---|-------------|----------|
| ① | however | In fact |
| ② | for example | In fact |
| ③ | otherwise | Moreover |
| ④ | for example | Moreover |
| ⑤ | however | Thus |

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

If you have a new job, and you are going to resign from your current job, may I make a common sense suggestion? Unless there is a very special circumstance, I strongly suggest you not resign from your current job with only the verbal agreement or an (가)[formal / informal] email telling you (A)[**that / what**] you have the future job. I get chills up my spine when people do ㉠**this** or even consider ㉡**it**. There is still that chance something unforeseen could (B)[**happen / be happened**] between the verbal offer and actuality. You should announce your (나)[intention / intent] to resign from the job only when you have in your possession a written and signed offer or employment contract, on company letterhead, with an accompanying start date for your new job. For me, this is as much an issue of common sense as suggesting you should look both ways before (C)[**crossing / crossed**] a street.

19) 위 글의 (가)와 (나)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(가) : _____

(나) : _____

20) 위 글의 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|-------------|----------|
| ① that | happen | crossing |
| ② what | happen | crossing |
| ③ that | be happened | crossed |
| ④ what | be happened | crossed |
| ⑤ that | happen | crossed |

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Whether you're a wrestler ㉠(plan) to win a league title next season, or a student with an entrepreneurial spirit who wants to start your own business and build a successful career, you need to plan the right steps. And don't get caught up in thinking (A)[**that / what**] any success you experience as a student has no bearing on, or relationship to, future success in the "real" world. You are in the "real" world—your world. Success now breeds success later, even if the fields or venues change. Don't discount (B)[**that / what**] you might consider "small" successes. (D)_____, Michael Jordan's first step to basketball success was making his high school team after being cut earlier. Your successes — however great or small — in academics, social clubs, fine arts, or sports can pave the way to future success. (E)_____, what's important at the moment is not how much you achieve, but how much you learn about the process of achieving. Because once you learn the process, you can apply it in the field or area of your choice, (C)[**which / where**] you want to use the gifts you have.

21) 위 글의 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|------|-------|
| ① that | that | where |
| ② what | that | which |
| ③ that | what | where |
| ④ what | what | where |
| ⑤ that | what | which |

22) 위 글 괄호 ㉠에 주어진 단어를 알맞은 형태로 바꿔 쓰시오.

㉠ : _____

23) 위 글의 빈칸 (D), (E)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | (D) | | (E) |
|------------------|-----|---------|-----|
| ① In other words | | However | |
| ② For instance | | However | |
| ③ For instance | | Thus | |
| ④ Besides | | Thus | |
| ⑤ Besides | | Luckily | |

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Whenever our urge is to fight a specific biological change, we should ask the following triplet of questions. Will our efforts have made much difference a few hundred years hence? If not, this means we are fighting a battle we will ①(inevitable) lose. Next, will our great-grandchildren's great-grandchildren be that bothered if the state of the world has **(A)[altered / been altered]**, given that they will not know exactly how it is today? If the answer to this second question is no, this means we are fighting battles we do not need to win. If change is inevitable, which it is, we should then ask a third question: how can we maximize the benefits **(B)[which / what]** our (가)[ascendants / descendants] derive from the natural world? (D)_____, how can we promote changes that might be favourable to the future human condition, as well as avoid the losses of species **(C)[that / what]** might be important in unknown ways in future?

24) 위 글 괄호 ①에 주어진 단어를 알맞은 형태로 바꿔 쓰시오.

① : _____

25) 위 글의 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------------|-----|-------|------|
| ① altered | | which | what |
| ② altered | | what | that |
| ③ been altered | | which | what |
| ④ been altered | | what | that |
| ⑤ been altered | | which | that |

26) 위 글의 밑줄 친 (가)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(가) : _____

27) 위 글의 빈칸 (D)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① In addition
- ② For example
- ③ On the other hand
- ④ In other words
- ⑤ However

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Three-year-olds don't have to deal with the same rules and realities adults do. That's (A)[because / why] children tend to be more imaginative and creative with their ideas. They see possibilities (B)[where / which] the rest of us see boundaries, or impossibilities. That's why they're famous for writing on walls. ① _____ you see a perfectly painted living room that shouldn't be touched, they see a blank canvas. (C)[If / Even if] it's just for 30 minutes, seeing life from the angle of a semi-careless child can give you a new perspective on how you spend your time and deal with household problems or work challenges. For that reason alone, it's valuable to imagine yourself acting as you would if you were just a child: free-spirited, boundless, uncontrollably creative, and unafraid to try new things.

1) 위 글의 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------|-------|---------|-----|
| ① why | where | If | |
| ② why | which | If | |
| ③ why | where | Even if | |
| ④ because | which | Even if | |
| ⑤ because | where | Even if | |

2) 위 글의 빈칸 ①에 들어갈 접속사로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------|
| ① that | ② since | ③ what |
| ④ because | ⑤ while | |

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Most linguists and local community members agree that education and literacy in the local language are necessary to maintain vitality, or (A)[revitalizing / to revitalize] a language threatened with endangerment. Some local communities reject this notion, wanting to preserve their oral traditions and to rely solely on them. There is, however, a cost to this decision, as it limits the domains (B)[which / where] the language can be used in. Regardless, most regard literacy as essential for local languages. Yet more than half of all languages have no written form, and so a writing system needs (C)[to develop / to be developed] for ② them in order to use them in education and literacy programs. Basic pedagogical and reference materials are needed, including textbooks, dictionaries and usable descriptive grammars. Such materials are readily available for languages of wider communication, but not for the majority of local languages. Moreover, reading material is needed for literacy as well.

3) 밑줄 친 ②가 가리키는 것을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.

4) 위 글의 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-----|
| ① revitalizing | where | to develop | |
| ② revitalizing | which | to be developed | |
| ③ to revitalize | which | to develop | |
| ④ to revitalize | where | to be developed | |
| ⑤ to revitalize | which | to be developed | |

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

There is a misconception (A)[which / that] older people belong to a special tribe, all with the same problems, opinions and attitudes. Yet older people are just as different from each other as (B)[is / are] members of younger generational groups. How can it be otherwise in view of the wide range of different experiences everyone has as their life progresses from childhood to old age? There are differences (C)[forming / formed] by family backgrounds, education, careers and relationships. All these help shape a person's character and outlook on life. This does not confer superior virtues on the elderly. They may have wisdom, good humour and tolerance, but are just as likely to be cantankerous, boring and narrow-minded. Like everyone else, the old are a mixed bunch, but each is an individual with their own particular interests and personality.

5) 위 글의 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|-----|---------|
| ① | which | is | forming |
| ② | which | are | formed |
| ③ | that | is | formed |
| ④ | that | are | forming |
| ⑤ | that | are | formed |

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

While we usually think negatively of deviance, it actually can prove functional in a society. Any hostility toward deviants promotes behavioral conformity with social expectations. It strengthens group identity by separating the nonconforming from the well-behaved members centering on an agreement on the norms. We may be familiar with the phrase “the exception makes the rule.” Deviance shows us the boundary, or line, that must not be crossed, ㉠(highlight) not only the importance of the norm but its relative permissible zone for behavior. For example, if there is a rule that “food is not permitted in the classroom:’ a person with the candy bar or bag of chips might not be admonished by the teacher; yet a person arriving to class with a fast-food meal experiences rebuke and ejection. Others in the class now know where the line is drawn and can adjust their patterns of behavior accordingly.

6) 위 글의 괄호 ㉠에 주어진 단어를 어법상 올바른 형태로 바꿔 쓰시오.

7) 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 일탈은 사실 사회에서 기능을 하기도 한다.
- ② 일탈에 대한 반감은 사회의 기대에 맞추는 행동상의 순응을 촉진한다.
- ③ 일탈은 규범의 중요성뿐만 아니라 절대적 행동 범위 또한 강조한다.
- ④ 일탈은 넘어서는 안 되는 경계를 보여준다.
- ⑤ 일탈이 행동의 허용범위를 설정하여 규범을 따르게 한다.

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

You can save yourself a lot of time and energy if, over the next few years, you give serious consideration to what is most important to you and what you want to do with your life.

(A) Also, events in the world will alter the landscape. Opportunities will come your way ㉞ _____ you never would have considered before. Friendships and networking will open up other possibilities.

(B) Your priorities and values will evolve as you gain new experiences and are exposed to other options. Anything you plan now will likely shift as you learn new things, develop new skills, and grow in new directions. In fact, it is imperative that you remain open to these changes.

(C) Avoid the myth, however, ㉞ _____ you are supposed to come up with some ambitious, detailed life plan and then follow it until the end of the rainbow. Things happen that are unexpected and unforeseen.

8) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉞와 ㉞에 공통으로 들어갈 접속사를 쓰시오.

9) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

If you have a new job, and you are going to resign from your current job, may I make a common sense suggestion? If there isn't a very special circumstance, I strongly suggest you not (A)[design / resign] from your current job with only the verbal agreement or an (B)[formal / informal] email telling you that you have the future job. I get chills up my spine when people do this or even consider it. There is still that chance something unforeseen could happen between the verbal offer and actuality. You should announce your intention to resign from the job only when you have in your possession a written and signed offer or employment (C)[contract / contact], on company letterhead, with an accompanying start date for your new job. For me, this is as much an issue of common sense as suggesting you should look both ways before crossing a street.

10) 위 글 (A), (B), (C)에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|----------|----------|
| ① | design | formal | contact |
| ② | design | informal | contract |
| ③ | resign | formal | contract |
| ④ | resign | informal | contact |
| ⑤ | resign | informal | contract |

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Whether you're a wrestler who is planning to win a league title next season, or a student with an entrepreneurial spirit ㉠[which / who] wants to start your own business and build a (A)[successive / successful] career, you need to plan the right steps. And don't get caught up in thinking that any success you experience as a student has no bearing on, or relationship to, future success in the "real" world. You are in the "real" world—your world. Success now breeds success (B)[later / latest], even if the fields or venues change. Don't discount what you might consider "small" successes. For instance, Michael Jordan's first step to basketball success was making his high school team after being cut earlier. Your successes — however great or small — in academics, social clubs, fine arts, or sports can pave the way to future success. What's important at the moment is (C)[not / not only] how much you achieve, but how much you learn about the process of achieving. Because once you learn the process, you can apply it in the field or area of your choice, where you want to use the gifts you have.

11) 위 글 (A), (B), (C)에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------------|--------|----------|
| ① successive | later | not |
| ② successive | latest | not only |
| ③ successful | latest | not |
| ④ successful | later | not only |
| ⑤ successful | later | not |

12) 위 글의 ㉠에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
[which / who]

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Whenever our (A)[urge / urgent] is to fight a specific biological change, we should ask the following triplet of questions. Will our efforts have made much difference a few hundred years hence? If not, this means we are fighting a battle we will inevitably lose. Next, will our great-grandchildren's great-grandchildren be that bothered if the state of the world has been altered, given that they will not know exactly how it is today? If the answer to this second question is no, this means we are fighting battles we do not need to win. If change is (B)[inevitable / inevitably], which it is, we should then ask a third question: how can we maximize the benefits that our descendants (C)[drive / derive] from the natural world? In other words, how can we promote changes ㉡ _____ might be favourable to the future human condition, as well as avoid the losses of species ㉢ _____ might be important in unknown ways in future?

13) 위 글 (A), (B), (C)에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------|------------|--------|
| ① urge | inevitable | drive |
| ② urge | inevitable | derive |
| ③ urge | inevitably | derive |
| ④ urgent | inevitably | drive |
| ⑤ urgent | inevitable | derive |

14) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉡와 ㉢에 공통으로 들어갈 접속사를 쓰시오.

- Answer Sheet -

1)

[정답] : It is the presence of the enemy that gives meaning and justification to war.

[해설] : It is~ that 강조 구문을 이용하여 주어를 강조하고, 주어 presence가 단수 이므로 gives로 변형하여 쓴다. 또한 전치사 to를 사용하여 3형식 문장의 형태로 쓴다.

1)

[정답] : war and the image of the enemy

[해설] : 앞 문장에서 both에 해당하는 것을 찾을 수 있다.

2)

[정답] : 어른들이 다루는 것과 똑같은 규칙들과 현실을 다를 필요가 없는 것.

[해설] : 앞 문장의 내용을 대명사를 이용하여 나타내고 있다.

3)

[정답] : acting

[해설] : imagine은 동명사를 목적으로 취하는 것이 자연스럽다.

4)

[정답] : 현지어로 하는 교육과 그 언어를 읽고 쓸 수 있는 능력이 언어에 새로운 활력을 주는데 필수적이라는 것.

[해설] : 앞 문장 전체를 받고 있다.

5)

[정답] : their oral traditions

[해설] : 자신들의 구어적 전통을 지키고 오직 그것에만 의존하기를 원한다.

6)

[정답] : most think of literacy as essential for local languages.

[해설] : think of A as B 'A를 B로 간주하다[여기다]' 구문을 활용하여 영작한다.

7)

[정답] : family backgrounds, education, careers and relationships

[해설] : 앞 문장의 '가족 배경, 교육, 직업 및 인간관계'를

찾아 써야 하므로 영어로 답해야한다.

8)

[정답] : (A) different / (B) personalities

[해설] : 젊은 사람들처럼, 고령자들도 서로 다르고, 자신만의 특별한 관심사와 성격을 가지고 있다. (수일치에 유의하여 영작한다)

9)

[정답] : 무엇이 자신에게 가장 중요한지와 인생을 어떻게 할지

[해설] : 진지한 고민에 대한 내용이 뒤에 이어 나온다.

10)

[정답] : (A) negative / (B) permissible

[해설] : 일탈은 부정적인 면들 뿐만 아니라 긍정적인 면들도 있는데, 그 (긍정적인 면)것이 허용해 줄 수 있는 행동 범위를 조정할 수 있다.

11)

[정답] : 무엇이 자신에게 가장 중요한지와 인생을 어떻게 할지

[해설] : 진지한 고민에 대한 내용이 뒤에 이어 나온다.

12)

[정답] : ambitious, detailed life plan

[해설] : 야심차고 세부적인 삶의 계획

13)

[정답] : (A) changes

[해설] : 미래에는 예기치 못한 뜻밖의 상황이 발생할 수 있으므로, 여러분은 다른 가능성과 변화에 열린 자세를 가져야 한다.

14)

[정답] : 여러분(사람들)이 구두 합의나 그 미래의 직장을 구했음을 알려주는 비공식적인 이메일만을 가지고 현재의 직장에서 사직하는 것

[해설] : you not resign from your current job with only the verbal agreement or an informal email telling you that you have the future job.

15)

[정답] : ㉠ : unexpectedly ㉡ : formal

[해설] : 예기치 않은 것이 발생할 그 가능성이 여전히 있기 때문에, 여러분은 회사 이름이 인쇄된 편지지 위에 글로 쓰이고 서명된 제안이나 혹은 고용 계약서 없이는 현재의 직장에서 사직하지 말아야 한다.

16)

[정답] : to do with

[해설] : '~와 관계가 없다'를 나타내는 have no bearing on 을 have nothing to do with로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.

17)

[정답] : (given that) they will not know exactly how it is today

[해설] : 그들(증손주의 증손주)이 오늘날의 세상이 어떤지 알지 못할 (것을 고려하면),

18)

[정답] : 1. 우리의 노력이 수백 년 후에 많은 변화를 가져올까?

2. 세계의 상태가 달라졌더라도 그들이 그렇게 신경을 쓸까?

3. 자연계에서 우리의 후손이 이끌어 낼 이득을 우리가 어떻게 극대화할 수 있는가?

[해설] : 1. Will our efforts have made much difference a few hundred years hence?

2. Will our great-grandchildren's great-grandchildren be that bothered if the state of the world has been altered?

3. How can we maximize the benefits that our descendants derive from the natural world?

19)

[정답] : change is inevitable

[해설] : 관계대명사 which는 앞문장을 받고 있다.

1)

[정답] : ⑤

[해설] : (A) justification(정당화) , (B) moral(도덕적인), (C) abstract(추상적인)

justice은 정의, mortal은 불멸의, obstacle은 장애물

2)

[정답] : (가) : that / (나) : that

[해설] : (가)는 종속접속사 that이 목적어자리에 쓰인 것이다. (나)는 관계대명사 that

3)

[정답] : war

[해설] : '전쟁에 영향을 미치는 적의 이미지'의 구문으로 it이 지칭하는 것은 바로 앞의 war이다.

4)

[정답] : ④

[해설] : (D)는 추가적인 내용으로 Also, (E)는 상반되는 내용이 따라오므로 However.

5)

[정답] : (가) : Because of / (나) : Though

[해설] : (가)는 뒤에 명사가 있으므로 전치사를 써야하고, (나)는 뒤에 절이 오므로 접속사를 써야한다.

6)

[정답] : ⑤

[해설] : (A)는 장소를 나타내는 where, (B)는 결과를 나타내는 why, (C)는 가정법 if

7)

[정답] : (D) : the rest / (E) : perspective

[해설] : (D)는 '나머지' , (E)는 '관점'이어야 한다.

8)

[정답] : ⑤

[해설] : (A)는 주어가 복수이므로 are, (B)는 주어가 복수이므로 have, (C)는 '필요로 되어 진다'는 의미이므로 수동태인 is needed 이다.

9)

[정답] : ②

[해설] : (D)는 앞의 내용을 정리하는 연결어 '따라서'의 의미가 되어야 한다. (E)는 앞의 내용에 추가적인 정보를 주는 연결어 '게다가'의 의미가 되어야 한다.

10)

[정답] : ⑤

[해설] : (A)는 앞의 misconception과 동격절을 이끄는 접속사 that, (B)는 everyone이 단수이므로 has, (C)의 주어인 the old는 old people과 같으므로 복수형인 are 이다.

11)

[정답] : ④

[해설] : (D)는 앞의 내용과 상반되는 내용이므로 However, (E)는 앞의 내용과 대조되는 내용으로 on the other hand.

12)

[정답] : ①

[해설] : ①이 가리키는 것은 deviance, ‘일탈’이고, ②, ③, ④, ⑤가 가리키는 것은 규범, 규칙, 선을 가리킨다.

13)

[정답] : (가) : conformity, (나) : relative

[해설] : (가)는 ‘순응’의 의미를 가진 conformity, (나)는 ‘상대적’의 의미를 가진 relative

14)

[정답] : ㉠ : nonconforming / ㉡ : well-behaved

[해설] : ‘규범을 따르지 않는’의 nonconforming, ‘행실이 좋은’의 well-behaved

15)

[정답] : ⑤

[해설] : (A)는 관계대명사 that, (B)는 동격의 that, (C)는 수동태로 is drawn

16)

[정답] : ⑤

[해설] : (A)는 동격의 that, (B)는 관계대명사 that, (C)는 수동태의 형태로 are exposed

17)

[정답] : ㉠ : unexpected / ㉡ : unforeseen

[해설] : ‘예기치 못한, 예상치 못한’의 의미가 병렬로 이루어져야 하므로 둘 다 과거분사형을 쓴다.

18)

[정답] : ①

[해설] : (D)는 앞의 내용과 반대의 연결어 however, (E)는 ‘사실’의 의미로 In fact

19)

[정답] : (가) : informal / (나) : intention

[해설] : ‘비공식적’의 의미로 informal, ‘의향, 의도’의 의미로 intention, intent는 ‘몰두하는, 강한 관심을 보이는’의

의미.

20)

[정답] : ①

[해설] : (A)는 목적절을 이끄는 종속 접속사 that, (B)의 happen은 자동사로 수동형으로 쓸 수 없다. (C)는 능동형으로 crossing을 써야 한다.

21)

[정답] : ③

[해설] : (A)는 thinking에 대한 목적절을 이끄는 종속 접속사 that, (B)는 관계대명사 what, (C)는 관계부사 where.

22)

[정답] : planning

[해설] : 앞에 ‘who is’가 생략된 형태로 앞에 있는 a wrestler를 수식하는 현재분사형으로 써야 한다.

23)

[정답] : ③

[해설] : 앞의 내용에 대한 예시로 마이클 조던의 사례가 나왔으므로 (D)에는 For example, 앞의 내용을 한마디로 정리하는 문장이므로 (E)에는 ‘따라서’의 의미로 Thus.

24)

[정답] : inevitably

[해설] : 동사 lose를 수식하므로 부사의 형태로 써야 한다.

25)

[정답] : ⑤

[해설] : (A)는 수동의 의미로 has been altered가 되어야 한다. (B)는 관계대명사 which, (C)는 관계대명사 that.

26)

[정답] : descendants

[해설] : descendant 는 ‘후손’, ascendant는 ‘조상, 선조’

27)

[정답] : ④

[해설] : ‘즉, 다시 말해’를 의미하는 In other words.

1)

[정답] : ③

[해설] : (A): 앞의 내용이 원인, 뒤의 내용이 결과를 나타내므로 That's why (B): where 선행사가 생략된 관계부사 where (C) Even if '비록~일지라도'

2)

[정답] : ⑤

[해설] : 아이들과 어른이 벽을 바라보는 시각이 대조되는 것을 나타내므로, 접속사 while '~한편, ~반면'

3)

[정답] : more than half of all languages

[해설] : 문자 형태를 가지고 있지 않은 모든 언어의 절반 이상을 이용하기 위해 문자 체계가 개발될 필요가 있다.

4)

[정답] : ⑤

[해설] : (A): to maintain이랑 병렬로 연결/ (B): 전치사 in이 문장의 끝에 있으므로 which/ (C): '개발되다'의 의미로 수동태 사용.

5)

[정답] : ⑤

[해설] : (A): a misconception이랑 동격절을 이끄는 종속 접속사 that/ (B): members와 수일치로 복수형, 도치/ (C): differences를 수식하는 과거분사

6)

[정답] : highlighting

[해설] : 동시상황을 나타내는 분사구문으로 현재분사형으로 써야한다.

7)

[정답] : ③

[해설] : 절대적인 행동 범위가 아닌, 상대적 행동 범위를 강조한다.

8)

[정답] : that

[해설] : ㉠는 앞의 my myth와 동격을 이루는 종속절을 이끄는 접속사 that, ㉡는 opportunities를 수식하는 관계대명사절을 이끄는 that.

9)

[정답] : ④

[해설] : 삶의 계획으로 시간과 에너지를 절약할 수 있다

는 내용 뒤에, 상반되는 내용의 (C) / 계속적으로 상황이 변화하고 새로운 경험이 생길 수 있다는 내용으로 (A) / 새로운 방향으로 성장함에 따라 계획도 바뀔 수 있으므로 열린 자세를 가져야 한다는 결론으로 (B)

10)

[정답] : ⑤

[해설] : (A): design은 '고안하다'/ (B): formal은 '공식적인' (C): contact는 '접촉, 연락'

11)

[정답] : ⑤

[해설] : (A): successive는 '연속적인'/ (B): latest는 '최근의' (C)는 not A but B 구문이 적용되어야 한다.

12)

[정답] : who

[해설] : 관계대명사 who로 앞에 있는 a student를 수식한다.

13)

[정답] : ⑤

[해설] : (A): urgent는 '긴급한'/ (B): 보어 자리이므로 형용사 inevitable이 쓰여야 한다. (C) : drive '운전하다, 몰아가다'

14)

[정답] : that

[해설] : ㉠는 앞의 changes를 수식하는 관계대명사 that, ㉡는 species를 수식하는 관계대명사 that.