

아래의 문제들은 모두 올해 EBS 지문에 기반한 변형들임.

이미 EBS를 변형 학습을 했는데도 불구하고 문제를 틀린다면, 변형 학습이 제대로 되지 않았거나, 고난도 변형 시에 정답으로 갈 내공이 약하다는 생각을 하는 것이 옳을 것임.

EBS 원문제를 모두 맞았다고 변형도 맞을 것이라는 착각, 변형 인강을 들었기에 답을 맞출 수 있을 것이라는 과도한 자만심을 버리라는 차원에서 보여주고자 함.

일부는 선택지의 표현과 어휘력의 한계를 느낄 수도 있고,

수강한 인강에서 전혀 듣도 보도 못한 부분이 답으로 다뤄졌을 수도 있지만,

이유가 뭐건 간에 틀린다면 그건 고난도 문제를 만나면 고난을 겪게될 것이라는 점을, 수능 이후가 아니라 미리 느끼고 마음을 다시 먹고 제대로 하라는 차원에서 보여주고자 함.

일부 제목이나 요약문을 제외하고는 EBS 본문에 근거해서 답을 확인 하면 될 것임.

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

독해연습 2-11 변형. AB 빈칸 – 핵심 포인트 놓친 사례.

Most important among behavioral differences between bees and wasps is that bees are pollen eaters. Wasps, in contrast, are meat eaters. While both visit flowers for nectar (the "energy drink" of the insect world), bees also visit flowers in order to collect pollen for their young. *On the contrary*, wasps pursue other insects and drag them back to the nest for their offspring to devour. This one dietary difference has \_\_\_\_\_. To aid in the gathering of pollen, bees are usually hairy (pollen sticks to hair), and many species look like cotton candy with wings. Searching around in flowers is messy business, and a few minutes rummaging among floral parts leaves a bee coated in hundreds of tiny grains of pollen. Using her many legs, the bee grooms herself, wiping all the pollen to the back of her body, where she stuffs it into the spaces between special stiff hairs on the legs or belly. Quite the opposite of the furry bee, wasps look like Olympic swimmers, with no hair, skinny-waisted, and with long thin legs.

- ① resulted from physical differences
- ② determined their ways in rearing offsprings
- ③ allowed them to coexist without conflict for foods
- ④ erased the difference in their behavior
- ⑤ resulted in very different bearings

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?

독해연습 2-12. 연결어 변형

Fingerprint analysis is a fundamentally subjective process; when identifying distorted prints, examiners must choose which features to highlight, and even highly trained experts can be swayed by outside information. Yet the subjective nature of this process is rarely highlighted during court cases and is badly understood by most jurors. Christophe Champod, a professor at the University of Lausanne in Switzerland, thinks the language of certainty that examiners are forced to use hides the element of subjective judgment from the court. He proposes that fingerprint evidence be \_\_\_\_\_ and that examiners should be free to talk about possible matches. In a criminal case, for example, an examiner could testify that there was a 95 percent chance of a match if the defender left the mark but a one-in-a-billion chance of a match if someone else left it. "Once certainty is quantified," says Champod, "it becomes clear."

- ① given with outside information                      ② presented in probabilistic terms
- ③ testified by the subjective examiner              ④ accepted by most jurors
- ⑤ hidden from the defender

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 적절한 것은?

← 독해연습 1강 4번 빈칸 변형

Creative writers can strengthen their work with allusions without explaining them. The trick is not to annoy readers with the unexplained: Either it does not matter or the allusion contains its own explanation. For example, we could safely write, without explaining who W. C. Fields was: "Like W. C. Fields, she hated children and animals." Most readers will know about Fields, but those who don't will know that whoever he was, he hated children and animals. Obviously, the world is richer for those who can pick apart layers of meaning. The unexplained allusion is sort of a subterranean communication between writer and reader — a salute to a world of shared information. The reader who recognizes an allusion is twice blessed, but the reader who doesn't recognize will still understand it if it is carefully presented.

\*allusion 암시, 인유(引喻) \*subterranean 숨은, 비밀의

- ① Explicit explanation for clear understanding
- ② Allusion – unexplained annoyance to readers
- ③ Reading between the lines through implicit expression
- ④ Allusion – cause of illusion in reading
- ⑤ Insinuating communication – that's all Greek to readers

본문 내용과 달리 제목 표현이 어려워서 깨지는 경우가 있음.

2. 다음 글의 빈칸에 적절한 것은?

← 독해연습 3강 4번 빈칸 변형

There are many creative domains that require individuals to insert as little of themselves as possible into the work. In translating a novel or poem into a different language, the translator is unavoidably creative; this is reflected by the fact that the translator receives attribution, and his or her name is published in the work next to that of the original author. But the ideal translator is one who most faithfully retains the creative spirit of the original, thereby keeping his or her own contribution to the translation as minimal as possible. Dubbing a foreign movie into one's own language requires that the translator develop a version of the original line that can most easily be spoken in the time that the foreign actor's mouth is moving, and it also requires the voice-over actors to match their delivery to the moving image. Although these are unquestionably creative activities, they're activities in which \_\_\_\_\_ to the work.

- ① author's own intent would be contradictory
- ② individual misinterpretation could be attributable
- ③ individual inspiration and originality would be adverse
- ④ translators' prior advice could be a guideline
- ⑤ adaptation for movie can be applied

고급 어휘 모르면 1등급은 아웃 생각 하시길...

위 어휘 표현에 수능(한계선상의 것은 있지만)범위를 벗어나는 것은 없음!

3. 다음 글의 빈칸 A-B에 적절한 것은?

← 독해연습 3강 8번 빈칸 변형

Generalizations are similar to stereotypes. In the stereotype there exists one small kernel of truth, but that truth does not tell the whole tale. Relying on that one little truth to reach a conclusion distorts the whole truth. In writing, relying on sweeping generalizations alone is likely to undermine your credibility. Oddly enough, in fact, generalizations are a necessary starting point for stating an overview of your basic message. For example: *There are indications that business is improving*. The challenge for this statement will be to add supporting facts consisting of numerical data, such as recent sales figures, surveys of consumer buying trends, and factual proof of additional or resurgent interest in your company's products or services (possibly including professional opinions from sales representatives and buyers to support sales or production data). So although generalizations can serve as \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_ of thought, they can never serve as \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ ones as well without hard, supporting evidence.

\*kernel 알맹이 \*resurgent 되살아나는, 다시 유행하는

- ① total distortion – exclusive
- ② sheer credibility - stereotypical
- ③ initial foundations – conclusive
- ④ final judgment – supportive
- ⑤ undeniable conclusion – deniable

4. 다음 글의 빈칸에 적절한 것은? ← 독해연습 4강 2번 빈칸 변형

Groups underestimate the time it will take for projects to be completed — a bias that Sanna et al. (2005) refer to as the *group planning fallacy*. Noteworthy examples of this fallacy include the Sydney Opera House (10 years late), Boston's Central Artery/Tunnel project (8 years late), and Boeing's 787 Dreamliner, which was 2 years late. Sanna and colleagues' research indicates that \_\_\_\_\_ influences the group planning fallacy. In one study, students had to estimate when they would complete a semester-long group project. The researchers varied how far away the deadline seemed with a clever (and subtle) manipulation: Students were informed that "you still have 12 weeks remaining" or that "you only have 12 weeks remaining." The group planning fallacy was reduced in the latter condition. Groups in the little-time-remaining condition were more accurate in their estimates of when they would complete the project.

\*et al. (이름 뒤에 써서) 등, 외 \* fallacy 오류

- ① underestimation of compressed time value
- ② conceptual ignorance of the period of week
- ③ temporal framing
- ④ insufficient information on the deadline
- ⑤ inaccurate notification of the deadline

고급 어휘 모르면 1등급은 아웃 생각 하시길...

위 어휘 표현에 수능(한계선상의 것은 있지만)범위를 벗어나는 것은 없음!

5. 밑줄 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

← 수특 독해연습 4강 7번 빈칸 변형

In 1832, after his death in a duel at the age of 20, the French mathematician Galois was found ①to have left a body of mathematical writings that were examined and pronounced to be valueless despite the fact that he had frantically worked on them almost to his final moments. The mathematical propositions were novel, certainly, but were judged to have no basis in mathematical knowledge and to lead nowhere. Only after the passage of several years ②during which mathematics advanced enough for the relevance and effectiveness of Galois's work to become apparent their creativity ③was recognized. Other creative scientists such as Galileo have also suffered extreme social disapproval because they introduced ④what was in effect a new paradigm ⑤whose relevance and effectiveness were beyond the ability of a particular age to appreciate. In Galileo's case this was the now commonplace idea that the earth revolves around the sun.

\*duel 결투 \* proposition 명제

위 문법은 고난도 변형에 해당한다. 위 문법을 맞는 학생이 수능에서 문법을 틀릴 가능성은 거의 없다. 본문 자체의 배열을 변형한 문법 출제로, 수능 변형에서 이정도까지는 다루지 않는다. 다만 OKZ 학생들의 훈련을 위한 것일뿐.

6. 다음 빈칸에 적절한 것은?

← 수특 독해연습 2강 1번 빈칸 변형

A scientist's first step in solving a natural mystery is to propose a reasonable explanation based on what is known so far. This proposal, called a hypothesis, is a single assertion or statement that must then be tested through observation and experimentation. From the time of Aristotle, philosophers believed that food spoiled as a result of the spontaneous generation of life — for example, mold out of drying bread. French chemist Louis Pasteur (1822-1895) hypothesized that microorganisms were not spontaneously generated but were carried through the air. To test his hypothesis he sealed an uncontaminated nutrient broth in glass, completely protecting it from the mold spores and dust particles in the air; no mold grew, effectively disproving spontaneous generation. Although others had argued against spontaneous generation before Pasteur, it was Pasteur's \_\_\_\_\_ that finally convinced the scientific community.

\*nutrient broth (세균 등을 배양하기 위한) 영양액 \*spore 홀씨, 포자

- ① confirmation of spontaneous generation through hypothesis
- ② disapproval of Aristotle's statement without factual verification
- ③ thorough testing of hypothesis through experimentation
- ④ blind acceptance of hypotheses from eminent philosophers
- ⑤ observance of prior philosophers' observations

21. 글의 제목으로 적절한 것은?

← 수특 영어 6강 8번 낱말 유형 변형

Injuries sometimes occur when people do not take adequate precautions with everyday activities. Although some such injuries occur because of pure carelessness or misfortune, others happen because the person did not want others to perceive him or her as too careful. For example, many people seem to avoid wearing seat belts in automobiles, helmets on bicycles and motorcycles, and life preservers in boats because such devices convey an impression of excessive cautiousness. In addition, many people seem reluctant to wear protective gear (e.g., safety goggles, gloves, and helmets) when operating power tools or dangerous machinery because they will be viewed as nervous or extremely careful. This concern emerges at a young age; anecdotally, children as young as 6 or 7 years old are sometimes reluctant to wear knee pads and helmets when rollerskating because of what other children will think of them.

\*anecdotally 개인적 경험담에 따르면

- ① Put example before preach
- ② Vehicles : enemies to children's safety
- ③ Misfortune breeds sympathy
- ④ Better safe than sorry
- ⑤ Rather save face than security

어려울 거 없는데 선택지 의미를 제대로 파악하지 못하면 오답으로 이어질 수 있다.

28. 어법에 맞는 것들은?

← 수특 영어 24강 3번 요지 유형 변형

It is obvious that the voices of not only singers but all humans are unique. All a person has to do is speak one word and their unique is recognized by (A)whoever / whomever knows them well. The fact that no two singers sound alike, unless deliberately imitating one another, demonstrates the accuracy of this claim. That is to say, human voices are as different from one another as musical instruments (B)are / do. Since we cannot invent different worthy musical instruments at will, we can compensate for it by using the voices of different people with pleasing voices, (C)some of which / many of them become exceptional indeed. This, coupled with the warmth in human voice (compared to the artificial sounds produced by musical instruments) enables singers to be the best instruments yet.

- ① whoever - are - some of which
- ② whomever - do - many of them
- ③ whoever - do - some of which
- ④ whomever - are - many of them
- ⑤ whoever - do - many of them

쉬운 EBS 유형을 중상급 수준 문법으로 변형 했는데... 이거 틀리면 고난도 문법 출제시에 오답 가능성 높다. 2~3등급을 구분하는 수준의 문법이다. .

29. 빈칸에 적절한 것은?

← 수특 영어 2강 4번 주제 유형 변형

Many people lack a clear image of their bodies and do not take very good care of themselves. You'd think people would have a fairly accurate picture of their own bodies. After all, who is more familiar with our bodies than ourselves? Each day, we spend an enormous amount of time receiving messages from our bodies, bathing and grooming ourselves. But we have blind spots as well, so that our body image \_\_\_\_\_. A major reason is that our bodies are constantly changing, and there is a time delay in bringing our body images up to date. Each of us tends to hold on to more or less outdated body images, such as the aging man who has difficulty recognizing the wrinkles in his face, his thinning hair, or his sagging waistline.

\*sag 축 처지다

- ① can be permanently altered through plastic surgery
- ② becomes unquestionably vivid with the passage of time
- ③ only approximates rather than coincides with reality
- ④ occasionally concurs with the picture reflected on the mirror
- ⑤ can be clearly identified only under bright illumination

EBS 원문제는 주제 유형으로 쉬운데, 선택지를 고난도 부분에 맞춰 변형했다. 여전히 쉽다면 안정권 2등급 이상의 실력은 된다.

30. 빈칸에 적절한 것은?

← 수특 영어 3강 6번 주장 유형 변형

In an organizational culture that creates a climate for success, it is useful to recognize teams of workers for their accomplishments, and this *can* be done in a group setting. Usually, group accomplishment worthy of recognition can be documented for public review. Because individual responsibility is spread out over the group, there is minimal risk of individual embarrassment or later peer harassment. However, it is important to realize that group achievement is rarely the result of equal input from all team members. Some take the lead and work harder, while others do less and count on the group effort to make them look good. Thus, it is important to deliver personal and private recognition to those individuals who \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① cut fine figures at the sacrifice of teamwork
- ② go beyond the call of duty for their team
- ③ pursue minimal risk of injury irrespective of victory
- ④ are compromising team-spirit for their bebefits
- ⑤ are embarrassed by peer harassment

EBS 원문제는 주장 유형으로 개 쉬운데, 선택지를 고난도 표현 부분에 맞춰 변형했다. 관용 표현이나 특별한 표현에 능하지 못하는 것 또한 1~2등급을 가르는 중요 부분이라는 사실. 여전히 쉽다면 안정권 2등급 이상의 실력은 된다. goes extra miles ... 무슨 뜻?

33. 빈칸 A-B에 적절한 것은?

← 수특 영어 15강 4번 문삽 유형 변형

Recorded music and radio suffered through a love-hate relationship. On the one hand, they competed against one another for the entertainment time and dollar of the American public. Early radio broadcasts were most likely to be live performances. This, however, was an expensive pursuit and, as the availability and quality of recorded music improved, recorded music became more widespread. This occasionally led to legal \_\_\_\_\_. Record companies objected to radio stations playing their discs on the air, which they clearly labeled "not licensed for radio broadcast." On the other hand, it was free publicity for their new songs, so the protests were often faint, as negotiations between the record companies and radio stations regarding the payment of rights fees would ultimately show. The industry would learn to see radio as a strong \_\_\_\_\_, eventually going so far as to pay radio stations to play their music.

- |                   |              |                 |              |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| ① repute          | - implement  | ② disputes      | - complement |
| ③ repute          | - supplement | ④ confrontation | - substitute |
| ⑤ reconciliations | - antagonist |                 |              |

EBS 원문제 문삽과는 전혀 무관한 A-B 빈칸으로의 변화이고, 어휘 수준 또한 2등급 이상의 내공을 파악하기 위해서 혼동 가능한 것을 일부 섞었으며, 각각의 어휘의 미묘한 차이의 구별을 요하는 것도 있다. 1~2등급을 가르는 방법은 선택지의 어휘 몇 개만으로도 가능하다는 사실을 보여주고자 한 것임.

35. 빈칸에 연결어는?

← 수특 영어 2강 5번 주제 유형 변형

Oil and gas resources are not likely to be impacted by climate change because they result from a process that takes millions of years and are geologically trapped. \_\_\_\_\_, climate change may not only force the shutting down of oil- and gas-producing areas, but increase the feasibility of exploration in areas of the Arctic through the reduction in ice cover. Thus, while climate change may not impact these resources, oil and gas reserves and known or contingent resources could be affected by new climate conditions, since climate change may affect access to these resources. In Siberia, \_\_\_\_\_, the actual exploration challenge is the time required to access, produce, and deliver oil under extreme environmental conditions, where temperatures in January range from -20°C to -35°C. Warming may ease extreme environmental conditions, expanding the production frontier.

\*feasibility (실행)가능성 \*contingent resources 발견 잠재 자원

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| ① What's amore      | - On the opposite |
| ② Contrastingly     | - As a result     |
| ③ Similarly         | - Nevertheless    |
| ④ On the other hand | - For instance    |
| ⑤ Furthermore       | - However         |

EBS 원문제는 주제 유형으로 쉬운 것이었고, 연결어 문제도 그다지 어려운 것은 아니다. 이런 쉬운 변형까지 틀린다면 사실상 3등급이 최고 등급이다.



37. 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳은?

← 수특 영어 TEST 2회 2번 주제 유형 변형

Courage doesn't imply being free of fear or uncertainty.

The very nature of real change demands that you break behavior patterns or habits that – while they may be harmful to your health and well-being – feel safe, are known, and provide a sense of stability. ① Though we may claim to welcome new possibilities, meaningful change means leaving one's safety zone. ② Courage is thus required for change, because sometimes your personal truth may be counter to that of a peer group or accepted convention or your own image of yourself. ③ Rather, it means acting constructively in the presence of fear. ④ Courage comes in living your own authentic life and coming in contact with your own gifts and talents, passions, calling, meaning, purpose, and life dreams. ⑤ Being yourself may mean standing up for something unpopular or moving forward with action that is unfamiliar and challenging.

EBS 원문제는 주제 유형으로 개 쉬운데, 중난도 유형의 문삽으로 출제 했다. 주어진 문장에서 특별한 단서(지시어, 연결어, 대명사...)들이 주어지지 않아서, 논리적 흐름으로만 잡아야 한다. 변형 강의란 이런 문제에 대한 변형 가능성까지 언급을 해주고, 답을 찾는 단서를 제공해 줘야 한다는 점이다.

38. 글이 이어진 순서는?

← 수특 영어 20강 4번 빈칸 유형 변형

The analogy bellow allows us to recognize that moral progress is possible. Before the invention of the microscope, people had no tools for seeing microscopic creatures and, consequently, made inaccurate judgments regarding the causes of disease.

[A] Similarly, in the moral realm, when people don't have the tools needed for perceiving the rightness or wrongness of something, they make judgments that are less accurate than they would be if they had such tools.

[B] We can see then, for instance, how the limited perspective of some people in 19th-century America led them to conclude that racism was acceptable and how our wider perspective these days enables us to recognize how horribly mistaken that earlier judgment was.

[C] With the invention of microscope, however, scientists were able to perceive entities they'd previously been unable to and, as a result, were able to make improved judgments — many of which we still accept today.

\* analogy 비유, 은유

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

40. 글의 요약문을 완성하면?

← 수특 영어 TEST 1-16번 빈칸 변형

Most animal species are very mobile, and if their habitat becomes less suitable for survival, they can simply move to a new region. However, if the changes are far-reaching, it may not be within the organism's capacity to move beyond the stressed habitat and death or extinction is likely. These major extinction events are likely to have been global disasters resulting in major change in the climates; therefore, escape would have been impossible. Plants, however, have always had to tolerate the inconvenience of not being able to move: therefore they have evolved to be adaptable to survive local disasters. These survival mechanisms appear to have been so effective that even after global disasters plants appear to have bounced back very rapidly.

We can infer from the passage above that in terms of survival, while mobility is a means of \_\_\_\_\_, immobility ends up in \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① avoidance - persistent adaptation
- ② resilience - unavoidable fatality
- ③ adaptation - total extinction
- ④ assimilation - dissimulation
- ⑤ blessing - sheer disaster

41. 다음 글의 빈칸 A-B에 적절한 것은? 11-11. AB빈칸

Regarding morality as an informal public system that applies to all rational persons explains many of the features of morality that almost everyone agrees upon. Normal adults are regarded as knowing what morality requires, prohibits, encourages, and allows, and this explains why ignorance of morality is not normally allowed as an \_\_\_\_\_. It also explains why it is not considered irrational for any person to adopt morality as a guide, even as the ultimate guide, for her own conduct. The account of morality as a public system that applies to all rational persons also explains why morality is regarded as inseparable. No one can simply decide to \_\_\_\_\_ it; others will continue to judge a person morally regardless of her claim that she is above or outside of it.

- ① criticism - evade
- ② accusation - attend to
- ③ humiliation - embrace
- ④ excuse - withdraw from
- ⑤ innocence - appreciate

아래의 것들은 어휘의 뜻을 몰라서 틀렸을 것임.

3. 수특영어 11-2 빈칸.

다음 단어의 뜻은 무엇인가?

Be very careful when writing material based upon someone else's work, since copyright law prohibits you from copying someone else's work without their permission. If you bring a property to a studio or a producer and it's based on a book, play, or someone's life story, our advice is to tell them. It complicates matters, but it's much better to take care of rights issues up front. If you can't deliver clean rights to your work, you'll risk undermining yourself and the people you're trying to do business with. More than one production has been killed by a studio's legal department because the writer of the adaptation didn't secure the necessary rights. Once a project is ready for production, it can become very difficult and expensive to clear these problems up.

각색이라는 의미를 몰라서 틀렸을 것

4. 수특영어 11-9. 빈칸.

다음 밑줄 부분을 우리말로 해석하시오.

Traditionally, law schools have tended to keep their distance from other schools at a university — they usually have their own buildings. The law library is separate from other university libraries and contains little other than legal literature, a situation that promotes informational distance between law and other bodies of knowledge. The segregation of students has been nearly total. Undergraduate programs in law are rare. Law courses are peopled nearly exclusively by law students, who in turn take nothing outside of law school. In my own institution at least, law courses are listed in a separate timetable, and the law school even follows a different academic calendar from the rest of the university. Little wonder that lawyers, immersed for three years in this separate world, go forth with the belief that the law is a domain unto itself.

unto itself 의 의미를 몰라서 틀렸을 것

by oneself 혼자서, 외롭게

for oneself 스스로, 남의 도움 없이

besides oneself 제정신 아닌, 너무 기쁜, 너무 열받은

between/among oneself ~끼리만, 남에겐 비밀로 ~

in spite of oneself 자신도 모름[, 은연중에, 무의식적으로

to oneself 자신에게(만), 자신만 사용하는, **독점적인** – 위 **unto itself**

in itself 그 자체로서, 본질적으로

of itself 저절로, 자동적으로

31. 다음 빈칸에 적절한 것은?

- 작년 수능 출제 문제 : 출제 오류 문제임

When two cultures come into contact, they do not **exchange** every cultural item. If that were the case, there would be no cultural differences in the world today. Instead, only a small number of cultural elements ever spread from one culture to another. Which cultural item is accepted **depends largely on the item's use and compatibility with already existing cultural traits**. For example, it is not likely that men's hair dyes designed to "get out the gray" will spread into parts of rural Africa where a person's status is elevated with advancing years. Even when a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is consistent with a society's needs, there is still no guarantee that it will be accepted. For example, most people in the United States using US customary units (e.g., inch, foot, yard, mile, etc.) have resisted adopting the metric system even though making such a change would enable US citizens to interface with the rest of the world more efficiently. [3점]

- ① categorization                      ② innovation                      ③ investigation  
④ observation                      ⑤ specification

작년 수능 31번 문제로 출제 포인트 오류이고 답으로 적절하지 않다. 다만 원문의 내용이었다는 점과, 다른 것들이 좀 더 부적절하다는 이유 말고는 답이 될 수 없는 출제 오류이다.

전체 내용은 **문화교류**가 이뤄지는 상황에 대한 것인데, 잘 이뤄지지 않는 이유 쪽에 대한 설명이다. 문화의 혁신 : 퇴보에 관한 글이 아니라는 것이다. 위 답에 근거하면 '미터법은 혁신적인 것이고 미국식 도량형은 후진적인 것이라는 의미가 되고, 따라서 다른 문화권에서 미국식 도량형을 받아들이는 것은 innovation과 반대인 deterioration, degeneration, degradation... 등이 되는 모순이 생긴다. 위 글에서의 답으로 적절한 것은 innovation이 아니라 (cultural) exchange, adaptation, acceptance, unification, integration, interface...등 본문의 어휘의 변화형인 어떤 것이나, 심지어는 introduction, intake...까지 '수용, 교환, 도입... 동일 의미의 어떤 것도 가능하지만, introduction은 적절한 출제 대상이 전혀 될 수 없는 부분이라는 것이다.

단지, "다른 것이 더 이상하기에 덜 이상한 것, 혹은 원문에 그렇게 쓰였기에" 답이라고 하는 것은 잘못된 것이라는 점이다.

참고로 위에서 가장 좋았던 출제 포인트는 **depends largely on the item's use and compatibility with already existing cultural traits**. 부분이 빈칸 해당 부분이고, 나머지는 어휘적 가치 부분을 이루는 것들이 존재한다. 이 경우마저도 innovation은 다른 어떤 어휘로도 대체 가능한 정도로, 어휘적 가치로서도 그 분명한 근거가 없는 부분이었다는 점이다.

## 출제 오류란 이런 것이다!

올 해 독해연습 2-11. AB 빈칸 – 가치 없는 부분 및 핵심 포인트 놓친 출제 사례. 중요한 곳은 다른 곳  
Most important among behavioral differences between bees and wasps is that bees are pollen **eaters**. Wasps, in contrast, are meat **eaters**. While both visit flowers for nectar (the "energy drink" of the insect world), bees also visit flowers in order to collect pollen for their young. On the contrary, wasps pursue other insects and drag them back to the nest for their offspring to devour. This one (A) **dietary** difference has **resulted in very different bearings**. To aid in the gathering of pollen, bees are usually **hairy** (pollen sticks to hair), and many species look like **cotton candy** with wings. Searching around in flowers is messy business, and a few minutes rummaging among floral parts leaves a bee coated in hundreds of tiny grains of pollen. Using her many legs, the bee grooms herself, wiping all the pollen to the back of her body, where she stuffs it into the spaces between special stiff **hairs** on the legs or belly. Quite the opposite of the (B) **furry** bee, wasps look like **Olympic swimmers**, with **no hair**, **skinny-waisted**, and with long **thin** legs. \* wasp 말벌 \*\* rummage 살살이 뒤지다

위 지문에서 유일한 빈칸 출제 포인트는 **resulted in very different bearings** 부분 하나 뿐이고, 이걸 출제할 경우에는 bearings 라는 의미가 어려워서 2등급 중반 학생들까지 모두 착살이 난다.

위의 (A) dietary 의 단서는 eater, devour (nectar, pollen) 등의 쉬운 단서들이 이미 제시돼 있고, (B) furry 의 단서들도 hairy, cotton, hairs가 이미 단서로 제공된 것으로... 위 단어들은 상호 대체가 가능한 것들이기에 빈칸 가치가 없다는 것이다.

더 심각한 문제는 이 글의 주인공이 꿀벌이 아니라 말벌이 공동 주연이고, 둘의 차이에 대한 언급인만큼, (B)의 furry는 **cotton candy** 같은 꿀벌에 해당하는 것이고, 이에 대비되는 말벌의 모양인 **Olympic swimmers** 및 no hair, skinny-waisted, and with long thin legs 의 어떤 부분도 동일한 부분을 이룬다는 것이다. 한마디로 출제 포인트 자체도 모르는 ㅁ식한 출제이고, 이런 출제가 학생들의 문제를 바라보는 관점을 망친다는 점에서 심각하다 할 수 있다.