

수능특강light 16~20강  
변형문제 - 2단계: 어법양자택일  
정답지



올바른선생님연합 쌤리선생님

## 수능특강light 16~20강 변형문제 - 2단계: 어법양자택유형(샐리선생님)

### 16 문단 요약

#### Gateway

Many years ago, psychologists [performed / have performed] an experiment [which / in which] they put a number of people in a room, alone except for a ring toss set. It was one of those children's [toy / toys] with a short wooden post [holding / held] upright on the floor and a bunch of round rings. The subjects were left alone to amuse [them / themselves] as best they could. As [expecting / expected], with time to kill, they began trying to toss the rings around the post. What the psychologists discovered [was / were] that most of the people moved far enough away from the post so that tossing the rings around it [was / were] challenging but not so difficult as to be totally [frustrated / frustrating]. In other words, they deliberately positioned [them / themselves] between frustration on the one hand and boredom on the other. The process of alternately [producing and relieving / produced and relieved] tension was [that / what] made the activity stimulating.

정답 : performed, in which, toys, held, themselves, expected, was, was, frustrating, themselves, producing and relieving, what

### Exercises 01

To be sure, humans evolved under conditions different from modern life, and early humans [do / did] often get their food directly from the natural environment. But the modern world probably reflects the special aspects of the human psyche better [than / as] the circumstances of prehistoric life. Humans are [heavy / heavily] interdependent and are quite good at [developing / to develop] cultural systems that allow people [benefiting / to benefit] from each other's work. As people learned to make culture work [effective / effectively], it was no longer necessary for everyone to be able to hunt, fish, and [grow / growing] food. Instead, you can become good at one very narrowly [specialized / specializing] task, such as repairing computers or selling compact discs or [care / caring] for broken legs, and your work at this task [give / gives] you money [which / with which] you can buy many different things you need and want.

정답 : did, than, heavily, developing, to benefit, effectively, grow, specialized, caring, gives, with which

02

When **[listened / listening]** to provide support, **[this / it]** is important to avoid judgmental responses. Although Western culture emphasizes evaluation, we don't always need **[to judging / to judge]** others or what they feel, think, and do. When we judge **[that / what]** another says, we move away from that person and his or her feelings. **[To restrain / Restraining]** evaluative tendencies, ask whether you really need to pass judgment in the present moment. Only if someone asks for our judgment **[we should / should we]** offer it when we are listening to support. Even if our opinion **[seeks / is sought]**, we should express it in a way **[in which / that]** doesn't offend others. Sometimes people excuse judgmental comments by **[said / saying]**, "I mean this as constructive criticism." Too often, however, the judgments are not constructive and harsher than **[needs / needed]**. Good relational listening includes responses that **[support / supports]** others.

정답 : listening, it, to judge, what, To restrain, should we, is sought, that, saying, needed, support

03

A society **[based / basing]** on consumerism boosts profits by preaching the doctrine of impatience. "Don't wait; act now! Don't wait until you can afford it; **[buy / buying]** it now with a credit card! Why prepare for your future by **[work / working]** hard for many years when you can enjoy **[you / yourself]** NOW?" Patience is out of the window and instant gratification is **[banging / banged]** on our door. When we abandon patience, however, we abandon self-discipline. A world without **[either / neither]** is a world without Mozart, Thomas Edison, or Muhammad Ali. It is also a world without Olympic gold medal winners, astronauts, professors, pharmacists, auto mechanics and countless other members of industry, trade, and the arts. Can you think of **[something / anything]** worthwhile that can **[achieve / be achieved]** without giving up immediate gratification for long-term gain?

정답 : based, buy, working, yourself, banging, either, anything, be achieved

04

Cultural miscommunication can **[occur / be occurred]** between speakers of the same language with differing cultural backgrounds. A British boss asked a new, young American employee if he would like to have an early lunch at 11 A.M. each **[day / days]**. The employee answered as **[agreeable / agreeably]** as he could, "Yeah, that would be great!" The boss, **[heard / hearing]** the word yeah instead of the word yes, **[assumed / assuming]** that the employee was rude and **[ill-mannered / ill-mannering]**. The boss responded rudely and **[cold / coldly]**, "With that kind of attitude, you might as well forget about lunch!" The employee was hurt and **[confusing / confused]**. What had gone wrong? In the process of the employee's **[encoded / encoding]** agreement (the intended meaning) into yeah (a word symbol) and then the boss's **[decoded / decoding]** of that same symbol, the boss received a message entirely different from the message the employee **[meant / had meant]** to send.

정답 : occur, day, agreeably, hearing, assumed, ill-mannered, coldly, confused, encoding, decoding, had meant

17 장문 독해: 1지문 2문항 Gateway

When someone asks us, "How does that work?" or "Why does that happen?" we tend **[answering / to answer]** the question directly if we know the answer. After all, it is efficient. **[Other / Another]** person asks a question; we provide the answer to the question. It is usually a win-win. The problem with this is **[what / that]** the direct approach can have an unintended consequence: the loss of confidence. Although the question **[wanting / wanted]** for an explanation, what the asker received **[was / were]** a statement of fact. Why does oil float on top of water in a glass? **[Relative / Relatively]** density. What causes climate change? Increased CO2 in the atmosphere. Why does the ocean have tides? The moon. Giving direct, accurate, and factual answers may seem **[solving / to solve]** the problem from the perspective of the answerer. But in reality, it can shut the asker down. A statement of fact with no other context **[put / puts]** the burden on the asker to take the next step. If the asker isn't familiar with relative density or CO2, he or she is likely to move on rather **[to / than]** ask a follow-up question or probe for **[relating / related]** ideas. Any hope of becoming a customer of that idea is **[losing / lost]**. This is a failure in the form of a lost opportunity. Although direct answers are often needed and **[well-placed / well-placing]**, they do not work universally. A skilled explainer learns to see the intent behind the question and **[formulate / formulating]** an answer **[what / that]** focuses on understanding instead of efficiency.

정답 : to answer, Another, that, wanted, was, Relative, to solve, puts, than, related, lost, well-placed, formulate, that

Exercises 01~02

I recall **[to learn / learning]** about a situation in which an eleven-year-old **[permitted / was permitted]** to choose what time she wanted to go to bed. She **[always earned / had always earned]** high grades in school, so her parents thought it would be fine **[giving / to give]** her this choice. However, she began to go to bed later and later. Then she became too tired **[to concentrate / concentrating]** her studies, got sick, and **[missing / missed]** school. Her grades began to go down. The privilege of choosing her bedtime was then **[taking / taken]** away. She soon **[realized / was realized]** she needed to go to bed earlier. Once her grades **[improved / were improved]**, her parents gave her back this choice. What an excellent way to teach children **[to make / making]** wise choices! This child learned that making choices **[was / were]** a privilege she needed to earn.

In **[other / another]** situation, a client of mine complained about her constant frustration with her young daughter's resistance to **[do / doing]** household chores. After speaking with me, she realized she **[didn't give / hadn't given]** her a choice. I suggested **[to offer / offering]** her a choice of three kitchen chores. When her daughter got to **[making / make]** her own choice, she became far more cooperative. She actually enjoyed **[to do / doing]** the chores she selected.

정답 : learning, was permitted, had always earned, to give, to concentrate, missed, taken, realized, improved, to make, was, another, doing, hadn't given, offering, make, doing

03~04

We **[real / really]** have to understand the person we want to love. If our love is only a will to **[possess / be possessed]**, it is not love. If we only think of **[us / ourselves]**, if we know only our own needs and **[to ignore / ignore]** the needs of the other person, we cannot love. We must look **[deep / deeply]** in order to see and **[understand / understanding]** the needs, aspirations, and suffering of the person we love. This is the ground of real love. You cannot resist loving **[other / another]** person when you really understand him or her. From time to time, sit close to **[it / the one]** you love, hold his or her hand, and say, "Darling, do I understand you enough? Am I making you **[suffering / suffer]**? Please tell me so that I can learn to love you **[proper / properly]**. I don't want to make you **[suffering / suffer]**, and if I do so **[because / because of]** my ignorance, please tell me so that I can love you better, so that you can be happy." If you say this in a voice **[what / that]** communicates your **[real / really]** openness to understand, the other **[person / people]** may cry. That is a good sign, because it means the door of understanding **[is / are]** opening and everything will be possible again.

정답 : really, possess, ourselves, ignore, deeply, understand, another, the one, suffer, properly, suffer, because of, that, real, person, is

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18 장문 독해: 1지문 3문항

Gateway

Jim Nelson, a junior at Manti High School, was an outstanding athlete. He had just made the school basketball team, one of the **[better / best]** in the state. But on October 23, 1996, most of his athletic future **[was / were]** suddenly taken away from him. Jim was riding his bicycle at night **[visiting / to visit]** his friend. The road was very steep in some places. **[That / It]** was very dark and difficult **[to see / to be seen]**. As he came around a sloping curve on his bicycle, Jim hit a car **[parked / parking]** on the side of the road. He ended up in the hospital. Besides bad cuts on his head, he broke his right arm and **[was / were]** in a cast for two months. Jim's doctor gave **[him / to him]** a series of tests. The doctor concluded that he **[suffered / had suffered]** nerve damage and that he might never regain the full use of his right arm. **[Because / Because of]** his injury, Jim wasn't able to play on the basketball team during the rest of that year, but the coach **[does / did]** make him equipment manager so that he could come and practice. All summer long in 1997, each and every **[night / nights]**, he practiced making **[left-handing / left-handed]** baskets. When the next season arrived, Jim was ready to **[try / trying]** out for the team—and he made it again! Jim never became a starter, but he **[always was / was always]** the first substitute to go in the game. Jim got a chance to play in the last 30 seconds of the championship game **[where / when]** a starting player sprained his ankle. With 10 seconds **[left / leaving]**, Jim balanced the ball in his left hand and took the shot. The crowd was **[death / deathly]** quiet until—swish! He made the three-point-shot left-handed! Jim

won not only the game **[but also / as well as]** the hearts of his teammates for **[proving / proved]** that with determination, no obstacle is too great.

정답 : best, was, to visit, It, to see, parked, was, him, had suffered, Because of, did, night, left-handed, try, was always, when, left, deathly, but also, proving

Exercises 01~03

On August 2, 1928, 17-year-old Ronald Reagan **[called / calling]** to swimmers at Lowell Park in Dixon, Illinois, to come out of the water. The sun was **[setting / set]**, and his duties as a lifeguard **[was / were]** coming to an end for the day when he suddenly heard the sound of **[splashed / splashing]** water. He ran to the edge of the Rock River and **[peered / to peer]** out across the black water. In the twilight, he saw a shape **[to splash / splashing]** in the water. A swimmer had failed to **[listen / listening]** to Reagan's call and was struggling against the strong current.

Without a moment's hesitation, Reagan ran into the water. Because the swift current could **[quick / quickly]** carry him downstream, Reagan knew he could not swim **[straight / straightly]** toward the **[drowning / drowned]** man. He swam in a curve upriver, allowing the current to **[carry / be carried]** him to the swimmer. Reagan knew time was **[run / running]** out. The man **[already slipped / had already slipped]** below the surface once before Reagan got to him.

The man panicked. He grabbed onto Reagan and began to **[pull / pulling]** him under. The two men struggled **[to stay / staying]** afloat. Thinking quickly, Reagan had to punch the man into unconsciousness to make him stop **[squirming / to squirm]**. He then wrapped his arm around the limp swimmer and began **[swimming / to swimming]** back against the current. It took all of Reagan's strength **[making / to make]** it back to shore.

Reagan pulled the man out of the water. His boss, Mr. Graybill, was waiting for him at the water's edge and **[resuscitated / resuscitating]** the unconscious swimmer. The swimmer's

narrow escape from death **[bringing / brought]**  
Reagan's number of rescues up to twenty-five.

정답 : called, setting, were, splashing, peered, splashing, listen, quickly, straight, drowning, carry, running, had already slipped, pull, to stay, squirming, swimming, to make, resuscitated, brought

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Exercises 04~06

Sean and Tony were good colleagues before Sean **[named / was named]** chair of the board and chief executive officer of a company. As a board member, Tony **[voted / had voted]** enthusiastically for Sean's appointment because in addition to **[like / liking]** him, he thought Sean had the intelligence and background for the job. But once they began **[working / to working]** together, things started to fall apart.

**[Although / Despite]** very talented, Sean was not fully **[preparing / prepared]** to work with board members like Tony, **[who / that]** had their own ideas about how things should be done. In addition, Sean rarely took the time **[to invite / inviting]** others to join in his decision-making process. As a result, **[despite / though]** the many excellent decisions he made for the company, he displeased members of his board because he made almost all decisions by **[himself / itself]**.

At one point, Sean ordered Tony to stop **[conferring / to confer]** with an employee representative privately, **[which / that]** was not an unreasonable request. But the public manner **[which / in which]** he told Tony made him **[feel / to feel]** as though Sean was trying to control him. He reacted with anger and outrage, **[blasted / blasting]** Sean during a board meeting. Tony's anger was a hurtful blow to Sean, so his response in defense **[was / were]** also anger.

Board meetings thereafter became occasions for shouting matches between the two of them, with the other board members **[looking / looked]** on in disappointment and disapproval. Before long, Sean **[advised / was advised]** to resign and forced **[leaving / to leave]** his position in the company, and Tony resigned in

disgrace soon after. This was a sad ending to **[what / who]** could have been a wonderful working relationship.

정답 : was named, had voted, liking, working, Although, prepared, who, to invite, despite, himself, conferring, which, in which, feel, blasting, was, looking, was advised, to leave, what



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19 인물 및 일화

Gateway

[Born / Bearing] in Budapest to a family of bankers, von Neumann was [undeniable / undeniably] bright. At age eight, he had mastered calculus. At age twelve, he was reading works [aiming / aimed] at professional mathematicians. But he also loved to invent mechanical toys and [became / to become] a child expert on Byzantine history. When it was time [going / to go] off to university, he agreed [studying / to study] chemical engineering as a compromise with his father, [who / that] feared that his son couldn't make a living as a mathematician. Von Neumann kept his bargain by [enroll / enrolling] at the University of Budapest and promptly leaving for Berlin, [which / where] he spent his time doing mathematics, and [returning / returned] to Budapest at the end of every semester to take examinations. He published his second mathematics paper, [which / in which] he gave the modern definition of ordinal numbers, at age nineteen. By age twenty-five he had published ten major papers; by age thirty, [near / nearly] three dozen.

정답 : Born, undeniably, aimed, became, to go, to study, who, enrolling, where, returning, in which, nearly

Exercises 01

I have a friend who [lives / living] alone and has gone into [considerable / considerably] debt in order to afford a large four-bedroom home. Before he bought the home, I got in his face and challenged him about [wanting / wanted] such a big place, but he replied [what / that] he needed the extra bedrooms [because / because of] he needed somewhere to put his furniture. He freely admitted that he [rare / rarely] used the furniture, so I asked why he didn't sell some of [it / them] and get a smaller home, thus saving a great deal of money. He replied that he [spent / had spent] a fortune for the furniture, and if he sold it now he couldn't recover [something / anything] like what it was worth. The sad reality is that now he is [having / had] to work sixty hours a week in order to make his payments.

정답 : lives, considerable, wanting, that, because, rarely, it, had spent, anything, having

02

Some people said Habitat for Humanity wouldn't work, but it **[does / did]** and it continues to, even though most of the volunteers have **[little / few]** or no experience in construction. Cash and materials are **[donating / donated]** by individuals, churches, corporations, and many other kinds of organizations. People from all walks of life give **[free / freely]** of their time and skills. At first there **[was / were]** legitimate questions about **[whether / whose]** houses built in this fashion would be sufficiently strong. These were **[answering / answered]**, at least in part, in 1989 when hurricane Hugo hit South Carolina with violent force. The hurricane left nearly one hundred thousand people homeless and **[was / were]** the most damaging hurricane in U.S. history to that date. Yet every single one of the hundreds of Habitat **[home / homes]** in the state **[survived / surviving]** the storm.

정답 : did, little, donated, freely, were, whether, answered, was, homes, survived

03

In 1925, when the newspaper magnate William Randolph Hearst **[moving / moved]** into his California castle, San Simeon, he wanted the best in modern technology. Back then it was awkward and **[time-consuming / time-consumed]** to tune radio receivers to the various stations, so Hearst had several radios **[installed / installing]** in the basement of San Simeon, each **[tuned / tuning]** to a different station. The speaker wires ran to Hearst's private suite on the third floor, **[which / where]** they were routed into a fifteenth-century oak cabinet. At the push of a button, Hearst could listen to the station of his choice. Such ease of selection **[was / were]** a marvel in his day. Today it's a standard feature on every **[car radio / car radios]**.

정답 : moved, time-consuming, installed, tuned, where, was, car radio

04

Boris Ignatovich [**achieved / was achieved**] his first success with a photographic essay on rural subjects. In the late 1920s, he had close contacts with Alexander Rodchenko, [**whom / with whom**] he founded the photography section of the October Group in 1930. The friendly relationship with Rodchenko [**influenced / influenced on**] Ignatovich's photographic style. He enjoyed taking pictures from [**extreme / extremely**] low or high camera positions, and [**discovered / discovers**] a new way of looking at everyday life. A sightseeing flight over Leningrad presented him with new possibilities for [**unconventional / unconventionally**] perspectives. He created bird's-eye views such as Smokestacks and Factories of a Leningrad Industrial Complex, [**which / in which**] architecture is rendered as an abstract-constructivist composition. After the Second World War he devoted [**him / himself**] especially to landscape and portrait photography, and the possibilities of colour photography.

정답 : achieved, with whom, influenced, extremely, discovered, unconventional, in which, himself

20 인문과학

Gateway

Most of the words we use and the meanings we think about [**is / are**] a combination of simpler ideas. Consider a chair. Before you can have an idea of a chair, you need to understand that there [**exist / exists**] in the world certain functional objects. Some of these objects [**support / supports**] human activity, in this case, sitting. Some of them are [**specializing / specialized**] for sitting at certain high places, like bar stools. If you learned about a culture in which a certain type of chair [**used / was used**] only for the purpose of sitting while [**waited / waiting**] for a bus, you might think this is odd but would have no difficulty [**understanding / to understand**] it. The combination of the concepts chair and waiting for bus allows you [**to create / creating**] the new complex concept chair [**used / using**] while waiting for bus. But the basic concept of chair is [**building / built**] out of the simpler ideas that we take for [**granted / granting**]: object, furniture, sitting.

정답 : are, exist, support, specialized, was used, waiting, understanding, to create, used, built, granted

Exercises 01

What philosophy requires **[is / are]** a willingness to develop a critical attitude in one's thinking. Philosophers have a nose for nonsense. They also have a nose for **[that / what]** is true, good, and beautiful. Being critical does not mean always **[being / is]** negative about everything. Imagine someone **[to start / starting]** off as a believer wanting to know more about the faith. **[Taken / Taking]** a critical attitude towards the existence and nature of God, however, **[do / does]** not mean that the person must end up **[to be / being]** a nonbeliever. It means that, if she is **[to remain / to be remained]** a believer, she must become a knowledgeable believer, someone who more **[thorough / thoroughly]** understands why God must exist and why it's proper **[to assign / assigning]** certain attributes to God.

정답 : is, what, being, starting, Taking, does, being, remain, thoroughly, to assign

02

Pepper has **[appreciated / been appreciated]** since time immemorial in its native territory, but it was the Romans who **[made / makes]** it an international commodity. Romans loved pepper. **[It / They]** even peppered their desserts. Their attachment to it kept the price **[high / highly]** and gave it a lasting value. Spice traders from the distant East couldn't **[believe / be believed]** their luck. "They arrive with gold and **[depart / departed]** with pepper," one Tamil trader remarked in delight When the Goths **[threatened / was threatened]** to sack Rome in 408, the Romans bought them off with a tribute that **[included / including]** three thousand pounds of pepper. For his wedding meal in 1468, Duke Karl of Bourgogne ordered 380 pounds of black pepper—far more than even the largest wedding party could **[eat / be eaten]** - and displayed it **[conspicuous / conspicuously]** so that people could see how extremely **[wealth / wealthy]** he was.

정답 : been appreciated, made, They, high, believe, depart, threatened, included, eat, conspicuously, wealthy

03

There's an old saying that philosophy doesn't bake **[some / any]** bread, which is supposed **[to be indicated / to indicate]** its uselessness. However, let's not miss the forest **[because / because of]** the trees. Philosophy may not actually put food on the table, but it does do something else **[which / that]** is even more important. Philosophy decides **[who / which]** owns the bakery. It decides **[who / that]** gets to eat the bread, and under **[where / what]** circumstances some people get to eat more bread than others. Behind every political and economic system there **[is / are]** a philosophy, and we can be sure **[what / that]** somebody is paying attention to it.

정답 : any, to indicate, because of, that, who, who, what, is, that

04

The **[another / other]** day, while I was in Singapore, I hailed a taxi. I wanted to go to a research institute **[locating / located]** on the campus of Nanyang Technological University (NTU). The taxi stopped. I got in and said, "Nanyang Technological University, please." The taxi driver, an old man who **[was clearly / had clearly been]** doing this job for many years, replied, "I do not know **[where it is / where is it]**." His answer **[surprising / surprised]** me. The university is old and well **[establishing / established]**; surely he **[took / had taken]** passengers there before. I started **[explaining / to explaining]** that it was at the end of the expressway towards Jurong. All of a sudden, his face **[lit / lights]** up and he said with a large smile, "Ah! You mean NTU!" That day, I learned **[what / that]** an acronym is sometimes better **[known / knowing]** than the original term **[which / from which]** it is derived.

정답 : other, located, had clearly been, where it is, surprised, established, had taken, explaining, lit, that, known, from which