'올바른 변형문제'

【인터넷수능 틀리기 쉬운 유형편② 변형문제 3강】

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3-1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

The word *amateur* is a complex one. By one meaning, it indicates limited skill and amateurishness, as opposed to professionalism. Yet its older meaning comes (via French) from the Latin word *love* (*l'amour*). Thus the word can mean doing something for the love of it, as a pastime perhaps, but with dedication. Amateurs engage in activities they are passionate about. Amateurs today — whether computer programmers contributing to open source projects or the grassroots volunteers contributing to political campaigns — are predominantly well educated and very informed, and they have professional skills. The "amateur" virtuosi have proven themselves capable or exceptional in their professional fields and now wish to apply their skills to causes they care about in new fields. Indeed, the capabilities of professionals and amateurs can overlap significantly.

① Tactic For Amateur to Overstride Professional
② Ambiguous Boundary Between Amateur and Professional
③ The Hidden Meaning of Amateur: The Knowledgeable Experts
④ The Golden Spur Of Amateur: Innovation Independence
⑤ The Amateur Strategist: Intuitive Grasp and Devoted Passion

3-2. 다음 글의 주제로 적절한 것은?2)

If authority is represented by a series of symbols, opposition to that authority is symbolically represented by an inversion of those symbols. In the 1960s in the United States, all men in authority had short hair. Young men created a symbol of opposition when they allowed their hair to grow long. If authorities have short hair, then long hair is a symbol of opposition to that authority. However, today, wearing one's hair long is acceptable. Long hair is no longer considered a symbol of opposition to society, but dyeing one's hair fuchsia, blue, or orange is. During the seventeenth century, the Cavaliers of Charles I of England wore their hair long, while those who opposed them, the Puritans led by Oliver Cromwell, wore short hair. The Puritans' hairstyle became the focal symbol of their opposition, and so they were called Roundheads (as depicted in a cartoon of the period).

① limitations of discipline for regulation on hair
② effective expression in a future aspect of society
③ altering the hair styles along the U.S. history
④ ways of showing a symbol of authority and prestige
⑤ expression mode of opposition to authority

3-3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

As customers get more awareness about a business firm, they learn themselves to behave in an efficient manner. They don't waste time requesting services that the company does not provide. The familiarity with the company's products makes them less dependent on its employees for information and advice. In most industries, the cost benefits of loyalty spiral directly from the way the long-term customers and the long-term employees interact and learn from one another. The repeat customers tend to be pleased with the value they receive, and their satisfaction is a source of pride and energy for employees. The motivated employees stay with the company longer and get to know their customers better, which leads to better service, builds greater customer satisfaction, and further improves the relationship and the company's results. This human factor, _____, is a powerful element in customer relationship.

① the personal loyalty
② with customer reception system
③ the company bylaws
④ the amicable manner
⑤ the driving personality

3-4. 다음 주어진 글 다음의 순서로 적절한 것은?4)

> If animals are given a choice between two novel stimuli, one of which is more complex, they will choose the more complex stimulus. Humans also show a preference for complexity.

(A) This tendency to select a slightly more complex puzzle indicates that human exploratory behavior is highly systematic. Humans, it appears, do not explore their environment randomly.

(B) Robert Earl had children work on block-design puzzles of moderate complexity and then gave them the opportunity to select a new block-design puzzle.

(C) The children could choose either more complex or simpler designs. Most children selected a design that was somewhat more complex than the design they had just been working on. They did not, for the most part, select either a design that was simpler or a design that was much more complex.

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

3-5. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 적절한 곳은?[5]

In this way, girls are torn between their past childhood selves and their emerging adult selves.

In studying symbolic consumption, it is critical to take into account the dynamic nature of the self-concept. Girls adjust their props and costumes to mirror the characters they want to display. ① For instance, a teenager who once enjoyed shopping at Justice, a fashion retailer catering to young girls, may now view the store as immature and childish as she takes on a more mature identity. ② The store itself does not change, but her evaluation of the store changes to reflect her emerging identity. ③ Their mobile uploads reflect this state of liminality. ④ For example, many of the informants posted mobile photos of old photographs taken during childhood, thus incorporating their past selves into their emerging identities. ⑤ Mobile upload albums reveal an oscillation between a childlike identity and a more mature, adult identity.

3-6. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?[6]

One of the techniques for getting behind the conscious veil people like to keep in front of themselves, particularly where you suspect that they are putting on a show for your benefit, is to switch the focus of the conversation from them to "other people." On the basis that what people see in others reflects their own perspective, asking consumers what they think other people's motives are can be enlightening. Customers who are unwilling to reveal their own confusion with a product display will often be happy to point out that "other people" would find it confusing. One word of warning though: it's important to distinguish those responses that are the result of you having asked the respondent to represent the views of others from when they voluntarily do so. The latter can be a form of social politeness, for example when they think something is hopeless but they try to soften the blow by suggesting that someone else (who isn't present) would think it was terrific.

① 사람들 마다 사고방식과 표현방식이 다르고 그것을 밝히는 것은 쉽지가 않다.
② 사회적 상호 작용을 조정하기 위해서는 사회적 예의가 필요하다.
③ 사람들은 자신의 생각을 드러내고 싶지 않을 때 타인의 관점을 언급하며 표현한다.
④ 사람들은 다른 사람들의 관점을 참고한 뒤 자신의 정체성에 관한 세부적인 것을 밝힌다.
⑤ 옳다고 생각하는 것은 다른 사람들에게 물어봄으로서 바로잡을 수 있다.

3-7. 밑줄 친 어법 중 틀린 것은?[7)]

The timing of positive versus negative behavior seems to influence attraction. Several studies have identified ① <u>what</u> has been called the loss-gain effect. This effect reflects what happens to ② <u>attraction</u> when a person's behavior moves from positive to negative or from negative to positive. For example, if someone seems very nice to you early in the interaction, but then begins to act like a fool, would you be more attracted ③ <u>to that</u> person than if the person was a fool from the start? Studies suggest that you would not. In fact, people are more attracted to individuals who are consistently negative than to people who initially behave positively and then ④ <u>switched</u> to negative behavior. People who start out being nice get our hopes up, so the letdown we experience when we discover that they are not nice makes it worse than if they ⑤ <u>had acted</u> badly from the start.

4-8. 빈칸에 들어갈 어휘로 적절한 것은?[8)]

I'm hesitant to use the words *healthy* and *unhealthy* because these terms can be confusing. They are not necessarily polar opposites, despite the common (A) ⏐ perception / inception ⏐ of these designations. What's "healthy" for one person may not be for someone else. Moreover, these terms tend to morph into absolute labels on habits, foods, and drinks. Just as the words *good* and *bad* get thrown around like unconditional and categorical descriptors, the use of *healthy* and *unhealthy* (B) ⏐ lacks / forms ⏐ context in most cases. The context boils down to what your metric for "health" is. Most people, For example, would say that a doughnut is not "healthy" (or "good"), but it's not fair to say a doughnut is "unhealthy" (or "bad") from a purely technical standpoint. If your metric for health entails the occasional indulgence in high-fat, sugary treats, then certainly a doughnut could be deemed "healthy." But if your metric for health avoids all foods made with saturated fats and refined sugar, then the doughnut probably won't (C) ⏐ fall short / live up ⏐ to your standards for what's considered healthy.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	perception	······	lacks	······	fall short
②	perception	······	lacks	······	live up
③	inception	······	lacks	······	fall short
④	inception	······	forms	······	live up
⑤	inception	······	forms	······	fall short

1) ②
2) ⑤
3) ①
4) ④
5) ③
6) ③
7) ④
8) ②