2021

수능특강 영어독해연습 7강

### 변형포인트 정리

생수물 제작

# 생수물 제작 영어 변형집

#### 당부의 말

지문의 별표는 '난이도'와 '변형 적합성'을 종합적으로 평가한 것입니다. 기본적으로 난이도와 글의 흐름 등을 기준으로, 쉬운 지문이라도 어려운 변형이 가능하면 별표를 추가했습니다. 물론 저자가 미처 보지 못한 변형 포인트가 있을 수도 있습니다. (모든 변형 문제집에 적용되는 어쩔 수 없는 부분입니다ㅠㅠ) 그러니 별표 지문 위주로 봐 주시되, 모든 지문을 다 보는 것이 제일 좋겠지요:)

### 이거 보는 법

- 1. 수능특강 영어독해연습을 풀고 보는 것이 좋습니다.
- 2. 변형 포인트를 알려주고 이 포인트에 맞춰서 변형한 문제를 보여주겠다는 방식보다는, 먼저 일단 문제에 부딪혀 보는 게 더 좋습니다. 그리고 옆의 설명과 함께 더욱 많은 생각을 해 보세요.
- 3. 지문의 '논리 구조'를 알아가는 게 중요합니다. 여기서 역접이란 것이 중요하지, 'Instead'가 아닌 'But'이 쓰였다는 것이 중요한 게 아닙니다!
- 4. 외워서 풀지 맙시다. 지문의 논리 구조를 명확하게 이해하고, 왜 이 문제가 나왔는지 생각헤보세요.

### 어떤 학생이?

수능특강 영어독해연습을 풀었지만 내가 확실히 알고 있는지 알고 싶은 학생수능특강 영어독해연습에 있는 지문의 변형 포인트를 확실하게 보고 싶은 학생변형 문제를 빠르게 풀어보고 싶은 학생

### 수록한 거

수능특강 영어독해연습의 해당 강에 있는 모든 지문 & 모든 지문의 변형문제 지문의 주제, 개관과 변형 포인트, 어려운 지문은 특히 더 신경써서 체크

### 뭐가 있나요?

#### [순서]

When the cost of gasoline is high enough, the extra initial cost of a more fuel-efficient vehicle — or one that does not use gasoline at all — can seem less expensive, even if one does not quite believe the car will "pay for itself" through its fuel savings.

- (A) It brings to mind economist John Maynard Keynes' description of stock-market investing: a beauty contest in which the winner is not any of the contestants, but the judge whose scores come closest to the average scores of the judges collectively.
- (B) However, if enough people were to buy those vehicles — in sufficient numbers to reduce the demand for gasoline — the cost of gasoline would come down.
- (C) Then again, so would the cost of the vehicles, thanks to economies of scale. There is a push and pull of cost and relative savings that is difficult for consumers to predict, as it is affected so greatly by their collective actions.

변형문제

변형 포인트

영동 7강 4번 지문 ★★★★★ 시장에서 개인의 행동과 참여가 집단적 결과에 미치는 영향 별표(난도) / 주제

본문 추가 정리

- 1) 사람의 행동이나 참여 = 중요하다(relevant) 왜? 화폐 가치가 연관되어 있음 (dollar value associated - 빈칸!)
- 2) 이 화폐 가치는 심지어 복잡해
- 사람의 행동 -> 그 물건의 화폐 가치 복잡하게 변함

#### (예시)

- 가솔린 비싸 -> 다들 가솔린 안 쓰는 친환경 차 쓰겠지
  왜? 상대적으로 친환경 차를 사면 절약이 될 테니까.
- 4) 가솔린을 점점 안 쓰겠지(사람의 행동)
  - -> 가솔린이 값이 떨어지겠지(화폐 가치의 변화)
- ◆ Then again, so would the cost of the vehicles, thanks to economies of scale. 문장삽입! 이 문장이 나오려면, 앞에 '가격의 변화'에 대한 진술이 무조건 한 번 나와야 하므로, 명확하게 문장의 위치를 정할 수 있다.
- ◆ there is a dollar value associated with these actions 여기도 빈칸 가능하다.

변형 문제의 유형은 빈칸, 어휘, 순서/문삽이 대부분이며, 요약문이 간혹 가다 있습니다! (\*문법은 거의 모든 지문에서 다루어질 수 있기에, 내용적인 측면을 위주로 문제를 만들었습니다.)

#### 7강 수록 지문들

번호	주제	
1 ★★	개혁가들의 그릇된 믿음	
2 ★★	비공유지의 비극과 관련된 유전자 특허	
3 ★★	잔디밭을 깎는 이유	
4 ****	시장에서 개인의 참여가 집단적 결과에 미치는 영향	
5, 6 ***	신화 비교 연구와 그 효용성	
7 🛨	적절한 시간에서의 개인적 감사의 중요성	
8 🛨	국제화 교육의 도입	
9 <del>***</del>	사람들이 수상 생태계에 끼치는 악영향	
10 ★★★	많은 정보량에 따른 비판적 생각의 중요성 대두	
11, 12 ★	발명에 따른 예측 불가능한 결과	

내 마음이 호수이면 작은 돌멩이에도 반응하겠지만, 내 마음이 바다이면 아무리 돌멩이가 던져져도 끄떡없을 것이다.

Whether they allow some contemporary not squeezed the technology to be in, reformers fundamentally believe that they can bring back "what once worked." That belief has tragic ramifications for our students today. It is tragic because so much of what we do currently teach, and what so many want to preserve, is now unimportant because the context for education has changed so radically. In the current environment, every field and job — from factory work to retail to healthcare to hospitality to garbage collection is in the process of being transformed dramatically, and often unrecognizably, by technology and other forces. And while most reformers recognize that society is going through dramatic changes (even though few truly "get" their extent, speed, and implications), they too often and paradoxically — do not

\*ramification 파급 효과

- 1) disregard the value of education
- 2 listen to the teachers who are now in real job
- 3 understand the point that traditions may be successful
- 4 undervalue the meaning of transformation and changes
- $\ensuremath{\mbox{\Large \sc 5}}$  see the need for education to change fundamentally to cope with them

영독 7강 1번 지문 ★★ 개혁가들의 그릇된 믿음

[글의 구조]

개혁가들 : 원래 되던거 또 적용해도 되겠지

-> 결괘 비극적인 파급 효과

예전 거가 이제 안 중요해서, 맥락이 너무 빠르게 바뀜

재진술 개혁가들이 위 사실을 알고 있는데도/

바꿀 필요성을 못 느낌

[단어]

hospitality 1. 친근하게 행동함, 친근함 2. 서비스업

★ 밑줄 쫙!

"what once worked", unimportant, transformed, dramatic changes 중요!

the context for education has changed so radically. that they can bring back "what once worked" 빈칸가능

Heller and Eisenberg claimed that gene patenting may cause a problem of the "tragedy of the anti-commons" for biomedical research, because a gene patent can be ① broad enough to cover any commercial use of the gene and the gene product. When people hold a resource in common, they tend to overuse it because they 2lack any incentive to conserve the resource. This overuse is generally referred to as a "tragedy of the 3commons". and privatization is often used to solve this problem. However, when a scarce resource is overprivatized the result can be a "tragedy of the anti-commons," which will result in the under-use of a resource because too many people are **4 excluded** from using the resource. Under-use in human gene patents was said to be 5 rare, because the high licensing fee limits any further research, especially when most diseases are polygenic, meaning that multiple genes are involved in the manifestation of a disease and several pieces of genetic material are needed to develop a product.

영독 7강 2번 지문 ★★★ 비공유지의 비극과 관련된 유전자 특허

[글의 구조]

유전자 특허 -> 비공유지의 비극

- 1) 공유지의 비극
- 2) 비공유지의 비극
- -> 유전자 특허 사용 = 비공유지, 사용이 줄어듦

[단어]

conserve 보존하다

★ 밑줄 쫙!

gene patent can be **broad Under-use** in human gene patents

◆ 순서로도 괜찮은 지문이다. 글의 구조가 유기적이다. This overuse라는 문장 표지가 있는 부분 주목해서 보자.

The thing about maintaining a lawn is that the very action of cutting encourages grasses to multiply. Trees, for example, do very **Opoorly** if you repeatedly and regularly cut them down just above the ground. In fact, many plants cannot cope with being regularly felled. The bit of a plant that does the growing is called a meristem, and in plants such as tulips, begonias and carnations, the meristems are at the 2)tips of the growing shoots. If you cut these plants off at the ground, you chop off the meristem, and they have to start the process of producing a shoot all over again. This regrowth can only happen at 3 considerable energy cost to the plant. If you keep doing this, eventually the plant will give up the ghost and die. On the other hand, grasses keep their meristems 4 tucked away at the base of the plant. If you chop off the leaves of a grass plant it merrily continues to grow from the bottom, **5concerned** by the decapitation it receives. Grasses have evolved this system in response to being repeatedly eaten by herbivores. By regularly mowing a lawn, the only plants that can survive are grasses.

\*decapitation 목 베기 \*\*give up the ghost 멈추다 \*\*\*meristem 분열조직 영독 7강 3번 지문 ★★★ 잔디밭을 깎는 이유

[글의 구조]

잔디밭을 깎으면(the very action of cutting) 잔디 번식↑

- 1) 일반 나무들 분열 조직이 tip(끝)에 있음 분열 조직 계속 깎으면 죽는다
- 2) 잔디 분열 조직 base(아래)에 숨겨짐(tucked away) 분열 조직이 안 깎여서 계속 자람
- => 잔디밭을 깎으면 잔디만 자란다

[단어]

fell (나무 등을) 넘어뜨리다.

ightarrow be felled ightarrow에 의해 넘어지다. tuck away 숨기다 shoot 싹 merrily 기쁘게

[구문] - 문법 문제 내기 좋다! being felled(수동, 과거분사), that does(수일치 및 동사) the growing, tucked(keep의 목적격보어, 수동형태로) away concerned (과거분사) have evolved (능동, have been evolved 불가) 맨 끝 문장 are(수일치)

The effect of one's actions on collective consequences, and one's participation in those consequences regardless of one's actions, is relevant because there is a dollar value associated with these actions. Furthermore, that dollar value can be complicated. When the cost of gasoline is high enough, the extra initial cost of a more fuel-efficient vehicle — or one that does not use gasoline at all — can seem less expensive, even if one does not quite believe the car will "pay for itself" through its fuel savings. However, if enough people were to buy those vehicles - in sufficient numbers to reduce the demand for gasoline — the cost of gasoline would come down. Then again, so would the cost of the vehicles, thanks to economies of scale. There is a that is difficult for consumers to predict, as it is affected so greatly by their collective actions. It brings to mind economist John Maynard Keynes' description stock-market investing: a beauty contest in which the winner is not any of the contestants, but the judge whose scores come closest to the average scores of the judges collectively. \*economies of scale 규모의 경제(생산량의 증 가에 따라 평균 비용이 줄어드는 현상)

- ① misconception of supply and demand
- 2 notion that the value of goods is variable
- 3 push and pull of cost and relative savings
- 4 cost-effective alternatives and its features
- $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{G}}$  collective actions between gasoline producer and vehicle producer

When the cost of gasoline is high enough, the extra initial cost of a more fuel-efficient vehicle — or one that does not use gasoline at all — can seem less expensive, even if one does not quite believe the car will "pay for itself" through its fuel savings.

- (A) Then again, so would the cost of the vehicles, thanks to economies of scale. There is a push and pull of cost and relative savings that is difficult for consumers to predict, as it is affected so greatly by their collective actions.
- (B) However, if enough people were to buy those vehicles in sufficient numbers to reduce the demand for gasoline the cost of gasoline would come down.
- (C) It brings to mind economist John Maynard Keynes' description of stock-market investing: a beauty contest in which the winner is not any of the contestants, but the judge whose scores come closest to the average scores of the judges collectively.
  - ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
  - (C)-(A)-(B) (C)-(B)-(A)

영독 7강 4번 지문 ★★★★ 시장에서 개인의 행동과 참여가 집단적 결과에 미치는 영향

졸라 어렵다.

한 문장씩 보자.

- 1) 사람의 행동이나 참여 = 중요하다(relevant, 왜? 화폐 가치가 연관되어 있음 (dollar value associated - **빈칸!**)
- 2) 이 화폐 가치는 심지어 복잡해
- 사람의 행동 -> 그 물건의 화폐 가치 복잡하게 변함

(예시)

- 3) 가솔린 비싸 -> 다들 가솔린 안 쓰는 친환경 차 쓰겠지 왜? 상대적으로 친환경 차를 사면 절약이 될 테니까.
- 4) 가솔린을 점점 안 쓰겠지(사람의 행동) -> 가솔린이 값이 떨어지겠지(화폐 가치의 변화)
- 5) 친환경 차 사겠지(사람의 행동) -> 친환경 차 값이 떨어지겠지(화폐 가치의 변화)
- 가솔린과 친환경 차의 예시
- ★ 6) 그러니까, 가격과 상대적 절약(여기서는 친환경 차를 사는 것이겠지?) 사이에 자꾸 변화가 있어. 그건 집단적 행 동의 영향이야.

(push and pull of cost and relative savings)

(affected so greatly by their collective actions)

7) 비유 : 케인스

좋은 걸 고르는 사람이 아니라

(미인이 아니라)

사람들의 행동을 예측해서 고르는 사람이 이기는 게임 (점수가 다른 사람과 근접한 시험관이 이기는 미인대회)

- ◆ Then again, so would the cost of the vehicles, thanks to economies of scale. 문장삽입! 이 문장이 나오려면, 앞에 '가격의 변화'에 대한 진술이 무조건 한 번 나와야 하므로, 명확하게 문장의 위치를 정할 수 있다. However 부분 또한 문장삽입 가능하다.
- ◆ there is a dollar value associated with these actions it is affected so greatly by their collective actions 여기도 빈칸 가능하다.
- ◆ relevant, less expensive, sufficient, come down, so would, collective, closest 어휘 가능! 한번씩 밑줄만 긋자.
- ◆ 글의 흐름 복습해 놓자. 순서도 충분히 가능하다.

Moreover, we can use comparative work to test theories about our own culture, by noting where our own dogs have not barked.

The metaphor of barking dogs has been used by historians of religions to describe various comparison, but like all good myths, it bears retelling in each new context and can always be used in new ways. Dogs bark at difference — someone different from those with whom the dog was familiar. ① We cannot hear the sound of one hand clapping; we cannot hear sameness. 2 But through the comparative method we can see the blinkers that each culture constructs for its retellings of myths. 3 Comparison makes it possible for us literally to cross-examine cultures, by using a myth from one culture to reveal to us what is not in a telling from another culture, to find out the things not "dreamt of in your philosophy" (as Hamlet said to Horatio). 4 Comparison defamiliarizies what we take for granted. ⑤ We can only see the inflection of a particular telling when we see other variants. \*sage 현자 \*\*blinkers 옆을 보지 못하게 하 는 눈가리개 \*\*\*inflection 굴절

The metaphor of barking dogs has been used by historians of religions to describe various uses of comparison, but like all good myths, it bears retelling in each new context and can always be used in new ways. Dogs bark at difference — someone different from those with whom the dog was familiar. We cannot hear the sound of one hand clapping; we cannot hear sameness. But through the comparative method we can see the blinkers that each culture constructs for its retellings of myths. Comparison makes it possible for us literally to cross-examine cultures, by using a myth from one culture, to

\_\_\_\_\_. Comparison defamiliarizies what we take for granted. We can only see the inflection of a particular telling when we see other variants.

- \*blinkers 옆을 못 보게 하는 눈가리개 \*\*inflection 굴절
- ① give rise to unique cultures
- 2 anaylze the core, not the shell
- 3 value the myths that think outside of the box
- 4 find out the things not dreamt of in your philosophy
- ⑤ compare valid differences more profoundly and precisely

영독 7강 5,6번 지문 ★★★★ 신화 비교 연구와 그 효용성

#### 단어

bear -ing : 가능케 하다 retell : 개작해서 다시 말하다

inflection : 굴절

variants : 변이(aka 다른점)

◆ But through the comparative method we can see the blinkers that each culture constructs for its retellings of myths.

로 문장삽입도 괜찮다.(근데 옆에가 더 어려워서 옆에로 변 형했다) [글의 구조] 참조.

#### [글의 구조]

짖는 개의 비유 설명 + 셜록 홈즈 이야기 짖는 개 - '다름'에 짖음,

'같음'은 알 수 없음

! 역접 : 알 수 없음 -> 비교를 통해 알 수 있음

#### 여러 문화의 신화 비교 - 다른 것을 알 수 있게 함

1) **다른 나라의 문화**를 비교 대조할 수 있고, 다른 곳에서 는 상상도 할 수 없었던 문화를 알 수 있음

중요 파트 not dreamt of in your philosophy

2) 우리 자신의 문화 또한 비교 대조 가능

중요 파트 comparison -> defamiliarize

(비교를 통한 낯설게 하기

see the variants -> see the inflection (다른 문화를 보면서 (내 문화의) 굴절 알기

#### [빼낸 부분 - 셜록 홈즈의 이야기]

Sherlock Holmes once solved a mystery, the case of Silver Blaze, a racehorse, by using a vital clue of omission. When Inspector Gregory asked Holmes whether he had noted any point to which he would draw the inspector's attention, Holmes replied, "To the curious incident of the dog in the night-time." "The dog did nothing in the night-time," objected the puzzled inspector, the essential straight man for the Socratic sage. "That was the curious incident," remarked Sherlock Holmes. The fact that the dog did not bark when someone entered the house at night was evidence, in this case evidence that the criminal was someone familiar to the dog.

cf. 위의 to는 앞의 to which에 걸리는 to이다.

Most employees want to do a good job, make a difference, and be valued for their efforts. Regardless of the situation, the company must take time to determine what employees need. Employee performance is often tied more to personal factors like being appreciated for doing a good job than to money. Recognizing accomplishments in a timely manner by a simple, sincere "Thank You" can go a long way in improving performance. The level of motivation in part will be determined by the \_\_\_\_\_ between the occurrence and awarding the

between the occurrence and awarding the recognition. The closer the recognition to the occurrence, the greater will be the motivation, creating a positive environment that fosters improved performance. Really listening to what employees are saying lets employees feel they are contributing, giving them a sense of worth.

- ① time lapse
- 2 legal observation
- 3 opinion exchange
- 4 behavior modification
- 5 communication happened

영독 7강 7번 지문 ★ 적절한 시간에서의 개인적 감사의 중요성

personal factors like being appreciated, time lapse만 줄 치고 넘어가자.

#### [글의 구조]

회사는 사원이 원해야 되는 것을 알아야 함.

- 1) 이때 사원의 성적은 개인적 부분에 더 연관이 많음
  - -> 감사하는 거 = 성적 향상
- 2) 칭찬은 시간적으로 가까울수록 더 좋음
- 3) 사원이 진정으로 원하는 것을 알면 사원들에게 기여하는 느낌을 줄 수 있음

#### [단어]

go a long way = 돕다(help) sincere 진심어린 timely 적당한

Internationalization is a critical issue in higher education today. Many colleges and universities are transforming their curriculum by integrating international perspectives and providing professional development to faculty and staff so that they can effectively participate in today's increasingly global environment. A major reason for internationalization in higher education is that college graduates are expected to become global citizens to be able to successfully communicate in a diverse workplace. Students who take courses with international content are believed to be better equipped to effectively communicate in global contexts. Therefore, employers are looking for candidates who not only have appropriate degrees for the job but also

Furthermore, many colleges and universities are admitting more and more international students, and this makes it necessary to train fellow students as well as faculty and staff about intercultural awareness and multiculturalism.

- ① cooperative abilities that strengthen others
- 2 overt intelligence and well-known reputation
- 3 intercultural experiences and impartial viewpoint
- 4 foreign language skills and intercultural competence
- ⑤ heart full of sincerity and compassion for everybody

영독 7강 8번 지문 ★ 국제화 교육의 도입

[글의 구조]

대학에서 국제화 교육 도입 ↑ 이유 1) 직장에서 소통이 편하라고 : 고용주도 소통 잘하는 사람 찾음 이유 2) 많은 다국적 사람들이 입학

국제화 교육을 하는 이유는? communicate가 한 세 번 나온다. communicate에 줄 치고 넘어가자.

Therefore~ 문장삽입 할 수도 있겠다.

Even people who do not live near the ocean can have an impact on marine communities and ecosystems. Burning of fossil fuels, for instance, increases the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, leading to climate change such as global warming, rising sea levels, and increased acidity of the ocean. Another way in which inland populations can affect the marine environment is by (1)eliminating nutrients to the ocean. Nitrogen is a major nutrient that supports the growth of algae in aquatic ecosystems. When nitrogen-containing chemicals from terrestrial sources reach the ocean they 2support an enormous increase in the growth of algae. When the algae die, the decomposition of their remains 3 robs the water of oxygen. Marine organisms that can swim away, such as fishes, migrate to better water while those that cannot, such as clams and worms, die from **(4)lack** of oxygen. The decomposition of their bodies removes more oxygen from the water, making a bad situation even worse. The result of this **5**excessive decomposition is an area of ocean water that is oxygen depleted. Because so little marine life can survive in such an area, it is referred to as a dead zone.

\*algae (해)조류 \*\*terrestrial 육지의, 육생의

영독 7강 9번 지문 ★★★ 사람들이 수상 생태계에 끼치는 악영향

흐름과 증가/감소가 엄청 유기적이고 좋다.

#### [글의 구조]

<사람들이 수상 생태계에 끼치는 영향>

- 1) 온실가스 증가 (이거 내용이 지문에 딱 한 줄...)
- 2) 질소를 바다에 풂 (나머지 다 이 얘기)
- -> 조류 급성장
- -> 조류 급사
- -> 산소 없어짐
- -> 다른 애들도 죽음
- -> 산소 더 없어짐
- -> '죽음의 해역'이 됨

The use of critical thinking has been identified as particularly important in the digital age as relatively (1) quick access to a wide range of information means that the user needs the ability to critically evaluate the validity and relative value of information accessed. In the past, the library, a book, or an expert (e.g., a teacher) were the student's source of knowledge, and the value or validity was Qunlikely to be questioned. When the Internet was originally introduced to school-based learning programmes, a number of educators were 3 reluctant to use it as a teaching resource as the information may not contain correct facts. This view reflected the limited information available at the time through the Internet, the lack of social media where large numbers of people and experts were developing knowledge, and a positivist orientation to schooling (purpose is to learn truths). The 4 scarcity of information at the touch of a digital technology means that learners need to be able to critically evaluate its relevance, validity and significance. This type of critical thinking **5expands** the scientific orientation of critical thinking using reasoning to evaluate credibility. \*positivist orientation 실증주의적 지향

[문삽]

The abundance of information at the touch of a digital technology means that learners need to be able to critically evaluate its relevance, validity and significance.

The use of critical thinking has been identified as particularly important in the digital age as relatively quick access to a wide range of information means that the user needs the ability to critically evaluate the validity and relative value of information accessed. ( ① ) In the past, the library, a book, or an expert (e.g., a teacher) were the student's source of knowledge, and the value or validity was unlikely to be questioned. (2) When the Internet was originally introduced to school-based learning programmes, a number of educators were reluctant to use it as a teaching resource as the information may not contain correct facts. ( 3 ) This view reflected the limited information available at the time through the Internet, the lack of social media where large numbers of people and experts were developing knowledge, and a positivist orientation to schooling (purpose is to learn truths). (4) This type of critical thinking expands the scientific orientation of critical thinking using reasoning to evaluate credibility. ( ⑤ )

\*positivist orientation 실증주의적 지향

영독 7강 10번 지문 ★★★ 많은 정보량에 따른 비판적 생각의 중요성 대두

솔직히 어려운 내용의 지문은 아니다. 좀 신기한 것이, 두 부분으로 나눠져 있기는 한데, (인터넷 발달 적게/많이) 글이 넘어가는 표지(however 등)가 없다. 그래서 눈 똑바로 뜨고 읽어야 한다..! 일단 // 표시 해두자.

[글의 구조]

비판적 생각이 중요해짐
 (왜? 많은 양의 정보에 빠른 접근)

[과거]

[혀재]

- 2) 인터넷 별로... 정확하지도 않아
- 3) 선생님들도 인터넷 추천X
- 4) 인터넷이 정보가 별로 없었고, 전문가도 별로 없었고 학교 수업에 대한 지향이 컸지
- 5) 정보가 너무 많아! 이걸 비판적으로 평가해야됨
- 6) 비판적 사고 중요해짐.

포인트 use of critical thinking scientific orientation of critical thinking

Johannes Gutenberg, inventor of the printing press and movable metal type, was a devout Catholic who would have been horrified to know that his invention enabled the Bible to be widely printed and so helped stimulate the Protestant Reformation. Thomas Edison apparently believed that the phonograph would be mainly used for recording people's last wills and testaments and would undoubtedly be amazed by today's tapes, CDs, and MP3 players, all of which are descended from his invention for recording sound. And who, until recently, would have thought that chlorofluorocarbons, which have been used for decades as refrigerants, would be eating away the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere? Given enough experiences of this kind, one gets the idea that every new technology has not only known and expected benefits and costs but also

① enviornmental resultes that may be harmful

- 2 unknown and unforeseen benefits and costs
- 3 further inventions that others have predicted
- 4 neutral effects that have neither benefits nor costs
- ⑤ real-time emerging effects that has to be controlled

[첫부분] Predicting how inventions and technological innovations will be used and how they will ultimately affect society is often very difficult. The history of technology is full of stories of inventors and innovators who had no idea of how their inventions and innovations would ultimately be used or the far-reaching effects that they would have on society.

[뒷부분] New technologies sometimes even produce consequences exactly the opposite of what they were intended to produce, what the author Edward Tenner calls "revenge effects." Powerful new technologies alter the social context in which they arise; they change the structure of our interests and values; they change the ways in which we think and work, and they may even change the nature of the communities in which we live.

\*devout 독실한 \*\*last will and testament 유언장

\*\*\*chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) 프레온 가스

영독 7강 11,12번 지문 ★ 발명에 따른 예측 불가능한 결과

[글의 구조]

1문단 : 발명의 결과는 예측 불가능하다.

예시) 나열식 (구텐베르크, 에디슨, 프레온 가스)

2문단: 같은 말 반복(발명의 결과는~)

인 지문이다.

예네는 다 같은 말이니 표시만 해 놓자. 다 빈칸 가능하다. [1문단] how inventions and technological innovations will be used and how they will ultimately affect society [2문단] <u>unknown and unforeseen benefits and costs</u> [2문단] the opposite of what they were intended to produce

### 구조만 빠르게 모아보기!

	개혁가들 : 원래 되던거 또 적용해도 되겠지	
1번	-> 결과 비극적인 파급 효과	
	예전 거가 이제 안 중요해서, 맥락이 너무 빠	
	르게 바뀜	
	재진술 개혁가들이 위 사실을 알고 있는데도/	
	바꿀 필요성을 못 느낌	
2번	유전자 특허 -> 비공유지의 비극	
	1) 공유지의 비극	
*	2) 비공유지의 비극	
	-> 유전자 특허 사용 = 비공유지, 사용이 줄어듦	
3번 ★	잔디밭을 깎으면(the very action of cutting) 잔	
	디 번식↑	
	1) 일반 나무들 - 분열 조직이 tip(끝)에 있음	
	분열 조직 계속 깎으면 죽는다	
	2) 잔디 - 분열 조직 base(아래)에 숨겨짐(tucked	
	away)	
	분열 조직이 안 깎여서 계속 자람	
	=> 잔디밭을 깎으면 잔디만 자란다	
	사람의 행동 -> 그 물건의 화폐 가치 복잡하게	
	변함	
4번	(예시) 가솔린과 친환경 차의 예시	
*	★ 가격과 상대적 절약 사이에 자꾸 변화 :	
	집단적 행동의 영향.	
	+ 비유 : 케인스	
	짖는 개의 비유 설명 + 셜록 홈즈 이야기	
	짗는 개 - '다름'에 짗음,	
	'같음'은 알 수 없음	
5,6	! 역접 : 알 수 없음 -> 비교를 통해 알 수 있음	
번	여러 문화의 신화 비교 - 다른 것을 알 수 있게	
*	1) <b>다른 나라의 문화</b> 를 비교 대조할 수 있고, 다	
	른 곳에서는 상상도 할 수 없었던 문화를 알 수	
	있음	
	2) <b>우리 자신의 문화</b> 또한 비교 대조 가능	

7번	회사 -> 어떤 액션을 취해야 됨	
	<사원이 원하는 게 뭘까?>	
	1) 이때 사원의 성적은 개인적 부분에 더 연관이	
	마음	
	-> 감사하는 거 = 성적 향상	
	2) 칭찬은 시간적으로 가까울수록 더 좋음	
8번	대학에서 국제화 교육 도입 ↑	
	이유 1) 직장에서 소통이 편하라고	
	: 고용주도 소통 잘하는 사람 찾음	
	이유 2) 많은 다국적 사람들이 입학	
	<사람들이 수상 생태계에 끼치는 영향>	
	1) 온실가스 증가	
	2) 질소를 바다에 풀어놓음	
9번	-> 조류 급성장 -> 조류 급사	
*	-> 소뉴 급시   -> 산소 없어짐	
	기선도 따위함  -> 다른 애들도 죽음	
	기  기  기  기  기  기  기  기  기  기  기  기  기	
	-> '죽음의 해역'이 됨	
	1) 비판적 생각이 중요해짐	
	(왜? 많은 양의 정보에 빠른 접근)	
	[과거]	
10	2) 인터넷 별로 정확하지도 않아	
	3) 선생님들도 인터넷 추천X	
번	4) 인터넷이 정보가 별로 없었고, 전문가도 별로	
<b>*</b>	없었고 학교 수업에 대한 지향이 컸지	
	[현재]	
	5) 정보가 너무 많아! 이걸 비판적으로 평가	
	6) 비판적 사고 중요해짐.	
11,	1문단 : 발명의 결과는 예측 불가능하다.	
12	나열식 (구텐베르크, 에디슨, 프레온 가스)	
번	2문단 : 같은 말 반복 (발명의 결과는~)	

### 변형문제 정답

지문	1번	2번
1	(5)	
2	(5)	
3	(5)	
4	3	2
5, 6	4	4
7	1	
8	4	
9	1	
10	4	4
11, 12	4	