

2021

수능특강 영어독해연습 8강  
**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!

## 어떤 학생이?

수능특강 영어독해연습을 풀었지만 내가 확실히 알고 있는지 알고 싶은 학생  
 수능특강 영어독해연습에 있는 지문의 변형 포인트를 확실하게 보고 싶은 학생  
 실제 변형문제로 확실한 연습을 해보고 싶은 학생  
 변형 문제를 빠르게 풀어보고 싶은 학생

## 수룩한 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

영독 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)  
 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)  
 -> 가솔린의 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.)

8강 수록 지문들

번호	주제
1 ★	탱고의 특성
2 ★	육상 교통시설의 도입으로 인한 문제점
3 ★★★★★	바이오제약 산업의 변화
4 ★★★★★★	심리학에서의 적절한 지식 적용
5, 6 ★★★	자연으로부터의 단절 상태에서 자연으로의 회귀 소망
7 ★	시행착오를 통한 배움
8 ★	나비 표본과 실제 나비의 차이
9 ★★	양육을 제한하는 요인들
10 ★	대공황 시대의 절망적 상황
11, 12 ★★★★★	지능 검사는 무엇을 말하는가?

결과 **는** 활기다. 인생은 과정의 연속이다.  
 행복한 인생을 위해서는 과정이 행복해야 한다.

From its very beginnings, tango showed \_\_\_\_\_: first it was simply music played on piano in houses of dubious reputation. Later it was joined by the guitar, the flute and the violin as it started to be accepted in the more prestigious ballrooms. The great change in tango was brought about by the arrival of the 'bandoneon' squeeze box from Germany, an instrument which was to become emblematic of tango and played by great musicians such as Astor Piazzolla. Tango is such a wide-ranging rhythm that it can only be compared with jazz, insofar as its richness and ability to adapt to changing times are concerned. But because tango is danced and most forms of popular music are not, it invariably ended up in the concert halls instead of on the streets. In Buenos Aires, you can breathe tango at every corner, and there are countless tango shows, many including dinner, first-class orchestras, musicals and also 'milonga' dances where you are taught the ABCs of this passionate rhythm.

\*squeeze box 아코디언 \*\*emblematic of ~의 상징이 되는

- ① its various nationality
- ② its changeable profile
- ③ its everlasting essence
- ④ its controversial features
- ⑤ its traditions taking priority

영독 8강 1번 지문 ★

탱고의 특성

[글의 구조]

탱고의 가변적인 특징

- 1) 피아노, 그저그런 홀에서 연주
- 2) 기타, 플루트, 바이올린 도입
- 3) 반도니언 악기 도입

넓은 범위의 리듬

보통 같이 춤추는 경우가 많으므로 콘서트장에서 많이 봄

[단어]

bring about 불러일으키다 (=cause)

[구문]

Tango is [such a wide-ranging rhythm that it can only be compared with jazz], (insofar as its richness and ability to adapt to changing times are concerned.)

탱고는 [너무 리듬의 범위가 넓어서 재즈밖에 비교될 대상이 없다] (그 풍부함과 가변성에 관련된 한)

=> 겁나 리듬 범위가 넓다.

insofar as : ~하는 한(as much as)

insofar as ~ is/are concerned : ~에 관련된 한  
=~과 관련해서

◆ 내용이 일관성이 약간 떨어짐.

그냥 지금 보고 치우자. 나온다면 무관문장 정도.

생수물 제작  
영어 변형집

Losses are not limited to reduced worker productivity and trauma affecting a victim's private life.

Land transportation systems have become a crucial component of modernity. ( ① ) By speeding up communications and the transport of goods and people, they have generated a revolution in contemporary economic and social relations. ( ② ) However, incorporating new technology has not come about without cost: environmental contamination, urban stress and deteriorating air quality are directly linked to modern land transport systems. ( ③ ) Above all, transportation is increasingly associated with the rise in road accidents and premature deaths, as well as physical and psychological handicaps. ( ④ ) Equally significant are the rising costs in health services and the added burden on public finances. ( ⑤ )

영독 8강 2번 지문 ★

육상 교통시설의 도입으로 인한 문제점

[글의 구조]

육상 교통 -> 중요 (혁명적)

[역접] 하지만 비용 또한 따름

- 1) 도로의 사고, 이른 죽음, 장애
- 2) 건강 비용과 공공 재정의 부담

[단어]

come about 생기다.

[구문]

Equally significant **are** the rising costs in health services and the added burden on public finances.

도치. SVC -> CVS로 도치되었다. are은 뒤의 주어와 수일치해야 되는거 노트하고 넘어가자.

생수물 제작  
영어 변형집

The Westernized “developed” economies are, by a very large margin, the largest markets for prescription medicines. It is, therefore, inevitable that any coverage of the biopharmaceutical industry will assume that its research and development activities are directed almost exclusively at these ①**affluent** nations. The problem for millions of people in the developing world is that treatments for tropical diseases such as malaria are not ②**economical** to develop and that medicines for “Western” diseases are too expensive. This situation is now changing because of economic, political and social factors, including the ③**rise** of “venture philanthropy” and new pricing models. Perhaps most significantly, rapidly growing economies (China, India and Brazil, for example) are sustaining a large number of people with Western lifestyles and the diseases to ④**match**. This may be one reason for an increased willingness on the part of multinational pharmaceutical companies to invest heavily in research and development in these countries and to offer ⑤**burdensome** pricing models for drugs that treat infectious diseases such as malaria.

\*pharmaceutical 제약의, 약학의

\*\*philanthropy 자선사업 \*\*\*affluent 부유한

영독 8강 3번 지문 ★★★★★

바이오제약 사업의 변화

[글의 구조]

**원래(과거)** 선진국에 맞는 약만을 만듦(그게 돈이 되거든)  
개도국 사람들은 그래서 그게 문제였어

**변화(현재)** 원래 개발도상국이었던 나라들의 경제발전  
-> 점점 선진국형 병이 늘어나기 시작  
기업들이 개발도상국에 투자 늘리기 시작

◆ 지문의 논리적 구조도 좋고, 문장도 적당히 어려움.

글의 흐름/구조 꼭 다시 복습하는 걸 추천!

(원래 순서 문제이므로 문삽으로도 충분히 가능!)

생수물 제작  
영어 변형집

The relevance of generalized knowledge that is applicable to particular individual phenomena is especially important in the applied areas of psychology — where the layperson’s and scientist’s perspectives cross paths. Successful application of the basic knowledge of psychology in particular concrete situations — be those situations examples of individual or group psychotherapy, of consultation in a business firm, or of dealing with a troubled adolescent — can be consistent only if \_\_\_\_\_ . Certainly it is possible to achieve occasional practical success on the basis of inadequate scientific knowledge — as with the many people who believe in, and try to confirm, predictions made on the basis of horoscopes. Such occasional success, however, would be based on the particular combination of circumstances in the case of a concrete application, and need not follow from any adequate scientific understanding of the phenomenon.

\*layperson 비전문가 \*\*horoscope 별점

- ① further discussions and discourses verify it to be true
- ② many people agrees that the very application is reliable
- ③ the prior applications are explained by the same common knowledge
- ④ the basic scientific basis of these applications is adequate to the reality
- ⑤ the general knowledge used in application is able to be understood by public

영독 8강 4번 지문 ★★★★★  
심리학에서의 적절한 지식 적용

[단어]

relevance 적절성  
layperson 비전문가  
concrete 구체적인  
as with ~에서처럼, ~에 있어서처럼

[글의 구조]-----

1) The relevance(적절성) of generalized knowledge(사례에 적용된 지식) (that is applicable to particular individual phenomena) is especially important.

2) Successful application of the basic knowledge of psychology in particular concrete situations(지식을 사례에 적용한 게 성공적) can be ★consistent only if the basic scientific basis of these applications is adequate to the reality.(지식이 과학적으로 적절하면)

1), 2)에서 지식을 적용하는 것(application of the knowledge)에 대해서 이야기하고 있네. 그런데 그게 계속해서 성공적이려면 -> 과학적 기반이 적절해야 함.

일반적 지식의 구체적인 적용이 중요한데, 그게 계속 성공적이려면 과학적 기반을 바탕으로 적절하게 적용해야 함.

3) Certainly it is possible to achieve occasional(지식을 사례에 적용한 게 때때로 맞을 수도 있어) practical success on the basis of inadequate scientific knowledge(지식이 과학적으로 적절하지 않아도).

4) Such occasional success, however, would be based on the particular combination of circumstances in the case of a concrete application(개별적인 적용에 한해서), and need not follow(반드시 성공하는 것도 아니라) from any adequate scientific understanding of the phenomenon.

과학적으로 적절하지 않은 지식을 적용해도 성공적인 적용이 될 수 있어! 그런데 그건 그거 하나만이고, 꼭 그런 것도 아니야.

생수물 제작  
영어 변형집

The relevance of generalized knowledge that is applicable to particular individual phenomena is especially important in the applied areas of psychology — where the layperson's and scientist's perspectives cross paths. \*layperson 비전문가

- (A) Certainly it is possible to achieve occasional practical success on the basis of inadequate scientific knowledge — as with the many people who believe in, and try to confirm, predictions made on the basis of horoscopes.
- (B) Such occasional success, however, would be based on the particular combination of circumstances in the case of a concrete application. Also, it need not follow from any adequate scientific understanding of the phenomenon.
- (C) In other words, Successful application of the basic knowledge of psychology in particular concrete situations — be those situations examples of individual or group psychotherapy, of consultation in a business firm, or of dealing with a troubled adolescent — can be consistent only if the basic scientific basis of these applications is adequate to the reality. \*\*horoscope 별점

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

The ①**relevance** of generalized knowledge that is applicable to particular individual phenomena is especially important in the applied areas of psychology — where the layperson's and scientist's perspectives cross paths. Successful application of the basic knowledge of psychology in particular concrete situations — be those situations examples of individual or group psychotherapy, of consultation in a business firm, or of dealing with a troubled adolescent — can be ②**consistent** only if the basic scientific basis of these applications is adequate to the reality. Certainly it is possible to achieve ③**stable** practical success on the basis of inadequate scientific knowledge — as with the many people who believe in, and try to confirm, predictions made on the basis of horoscopes. Such success, however, would be based on the particular combination of circumstances in the case of a ④**concrete** application. Also, it need not follow from any ⑤**adequate** scientific understanding of the phenomenon.

\*layperson 비전문가    \*\*horoscope 별점

[글의 구조]

일반화된 지식의 타당성 중요

이 지식이 과학적으로 맞아야 항상 성공

역접 과학적으로 틀려도 때때로 성공할수도

다시 역접 그건 특정 상황이고, 꼭 그런 것도 아님

[구문]

-(하이픈) 있는 부분!

— be those situations examples of individual or group psychotherapy, of consultation in a business firm, or of dealing with a troubled adolescent —

-> whether those situations are examples of~  
에서 whether ~ are가 be가 된 것.

◆ 글이 원체 어렵기 때문에 중요한 부분만 물어도 충분히 고난도 변형 문제가 될 수 있다.

정말 열심히 보고 또 보는 것을 추천한다!

◆ particular combination of circumstances in the case of a concrete application  
부분도 빈칸 가능하다.



The World Health Organization predicts that depression and mental ill-health will be the greatest source of ill-health worldwide by 2020. Yet green places are good places — from the small patches in cities to the wide open wildernesses, and there are many ways to engage in green exercise, from gardening to forest schools to country walks. All these are good for health, but for many adults are no more than temporary remedial measures, as we dash back to the rat race. Maybe it is too late for some of us. We have forgotten, and will never reconnect enough. The real challenge is to get to today’s young children, connect them with nature and its mysteries early, and prevent \_\_\_\_\_ that will dog us to our graves.

\*rat race 극심한 생존경쟁 \*\*dog (오랫동안) 괴롭히다

- ① the connection with green places
- ② excessive greenhouse gas emission
- ③ the extinction of ecological literacy
- ④ unknown contaminations inside the cities
- ⑤ the remedial resources from being overwhelmed

All these are good for health, but for many adults are no more than temporary remedial measures, as we dash back to the rat race. Maybe it is too late for some of us.

Is it any surprise to learn that mental ill-health is on the increase just as environments and biodiversity come under serious threat, just as we seem to stop going there? ( ① ) The World Health Organization predicts that depression and mental ill-health will be the greatest source of ill-health worldwide by 2020. ( ② ) Yet green places are good places — from the small patches in cities to the wide open wildernesses, and there are many ways to engage in green exercise, from gardening to forest schools to country walks. ( ③ ) We have forgotten, and will never reconnect enough. ( ④ ) The real challenge is to get to today’s young children, connect them with nature and its mysteries early, and prevent the extinction of ecological literacy that will dog us to our graves. ( ⑤ )

영독 8강 5,6번 지문 ★★★  
자연으로부터의 단절 상태에서  
자연으로의 회귀 소망

[글의 구조]  
자연으로부터의 단절

[문제점] 1) 비활동성

2) 자연과의 접촉↓ 정신상태 안좋아지고 있음

[역접] 자연은 좋은 곳이고, 도심 속에서도 닿을 수 있음.

하지만 어른들은 모두 일하러 자연에 오래 못 있음

그래도 아이들이라도 자연에 오래 있게 하자.

[단어]

incidence 발생률(=occurrence)

wilderness 황무지

dog 괴롭히다 (=afflict, plague)

◆ 빈칸 문제 매우★ 좋다. 순서도 괜찮으니 한번쯤 보자.

[빠낸 부분 - 자연으로부터의 단절로 인한 문제점]

One feature of progress and separation from nature is the growing incidence of physical inactivity. Hunter-gatherers and farmers expend energy to catch and grow their food; the rest of us rely on cars and are gradually losing the ability to walk. Physical inactivity (and junk food) is killing us, and our kids. It also reduces the chance of accidental or designed connection with nature. We know that the natural environment positively affects our mental states.

영독 8강 5,6번 지문 ★★★

영어 변형집

At the heart of learning is good, old-fashioned trial and error. In many areas of learning, including baseball, writing, and math, we tinker our way toward understanding and competence. Once we have the glimmerings of an idea about how to proceed, we give it a go, observe the effects and the success, adjust our action, and have another go. We can rarely \_\_\_\_\_ . Watch an engineer sketching a bridge, an athlete adjusting her run-up, a teacher or an executive polishing their PowerPoint presentations, a child learning to dive, a cook tinkering with a recipe, and you will see the power of this kind of rehearsing, practicing, and drafting. Sometimes we know what we want to achieve, and our experiments are refined as we approach the goal. And sometimes we are just playing with material (as artists do), ideas (scientists), or bodily movements (choreographers) to see what happens.

\*tinker 조금씩 개선하다    \*\*glimmering 어렴풋이 나타남  
\*\*\*choreographer 안무가

- ① win the race slowly and steadily
- ② overcome weaknesses and change it into our potential
- ③ observe the result of the process without anything in our hands
- ④ take step by step in every phase so that we can achieve the goal
- ⑤ figure everything out in advance so well that our first attempt is a surefire success

영독 8강 7번 지문 ★  
시행착오를 통한 배움

[글의 구조]

배움의 중심 = 시행착오 (trial and error)

- 1) 조금씩 개선
- 2) 개선, 조정
- 3) 바로 확실한 길 찾는 거 거의 없음
- 4) 엔지니어, 선생님 등 예시
- 5) 계속 노력하면서 더 좋아짐(refined, 한 단어 빈칸 가능)

[단어]

surefire 확실한

[구문]

At the heart of learning **is** good, old-fashioned trial and error.

또 도치다. 노트하고 넘어가자.

◆ 계속 같은 말 하고 있다. 무관문장 가능하다.

생수물 제작  
영어 변형집

Living butterflies hold their wings in positions that differ from those of mounted museum specimens.

(A) In addition, relatively fresh individuals often have distinctive sheens that are useful for identification; these sheens are lost upon aging and after death, as are some markings on the butterfly's body and especially its eye color.

(B) A less often noted difference is that when landed with their wings closed, living skippers fold under the trailing edge of their hindwings, hiding about one-fifth of the wings. Thus, the shape of the hindwings, especially the length versus the width, may appear very different in the field than on museum specimens.

(C) For example, an obvious difference is that live grass-skippers spread their hindwings flat but open their forewings only partially, appearing very different from completely flat-spread museum specimens.

\*specimen 표본    \*\*sheen 윤기

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

영독 8강 8번 지문 ★  
 나비 표본과 실제 나비의 차이

[글의 구조]

- 1) 나비 날개의 위치가 다름  
 [예시] 스키퍼의 뒷날개 약간 접힘  
 또 착륙할 때 뒷날개 접음
- 2) 광택이 없어짐

◆ 글의 구조가 탄탄해서 순서로 가능하다.

생수물 제작  
 영어 변형집

In terms of parenting, limited funds may restrict parents' ability, for example, to pay for the best private schools or to satisfy their children's demands for the latest gaming console. Yet constraints need not be ① **exclusively** of a financial nature. For many parents, the most significant ② **constraints** are time and capabilities. Some parents need to work long hours, cutting down the time they can spend with their children. In some instances, time constraints can be ③ **extreme**: some parents migrate without their families in pursuit of work, enduring separation from their children for years. Limits to parents' knowledge and abilities are equally important. Some parents may have the time and resources to care for their children, but ④ **fail** to provide them with an appropriate diet because they are unaware of the nutritional properties of different types of food. Others ⑤ **overestimate** the importance of education as a means of getting on in society and do not put effort into motivating their children to do well in school.

영독 8강 9번 지문 ★★  
양육을 제한하는 요인들

[글의 구조]

양육의 제한점

- 1) 돈 limited funds
- 2) 시간과 능력 time and capabilities
- 3) 지식 knowledge and abilities

◆ 위에 [글의 구조]에 적힌 부분 빈칸 가능.  
어휘만 체크하고 넘어갑시다!

생수물 제작  
영어 변형집

From today's perspective, it is difficult to imagine the depth of the Great Depression, and \_\_\_\_\_ it created among people from all walks of life and social conditions. Complete industries disappeared, the ranks of the unemployed swelled to unthinkable levels, families lost their life savings and had no one to turn to. Homes and farms were repossessed by the thousands. Soup kitchens could not serve enough meals to those going hungry, banks collapsed in rapid succession, and children stopped going to school. Complete families thought about emigrating, only to find out that the Depression was a worldwide phenomenon and that relatives who had stayed behind in the old world were suffering as much as they were. Not only that: uncles and cousins who had gone to faraway places, such as Argentina or Australia, were in even worse conditions. There were no jobs, no relief, and nowhere to go.

\*repossess 압류하다

- ① the opportunity for progression
- ② dispute over political responsibility
- ③ the desperation and deprivation
- ④ numerous scientific solution
- ⑤ serious society alternation

영독 8강 10번 지문 ★  
대공황 시대의 절망적 상황

- [글의 구조]  
대공황 시대의 절망적 상황
- 1) 사업이 삭제됨
  - 2) 저금 없어짐
  - 3) 집과 농장 압류
  - 4) 연속적인 은행 파산
  - 5) 외국은 더 그랬음

생수물 제작  
영어 변형집

Intelligence is a \_\_\_\_\_ construct. One of Alfred Binet's seminal contributions to the assessment of intelligence was to introduce the idea that we can best index intelligence, especially during childhood when rapid cognitive development occurs, as the individual's performance in comparison to a reference group (e.g., all six-year-old children). It is almost universally accepted that one can only quantify an individual's intelligence by referring to the reference group. The principal advantage to this approach is that an individual's intelligence is indexed in a way that it has the same meaning, even though norming groups may change from one decade to the next (e.g., in terms of the core knowledge and skills that are within the capabilities of the larger reference group). The IQ score tells us the individual's standing with respect to other members of the norming sample.

\*seminal 중대한, 영향력이 큰 \*\*render (상태로) 만들다

- ① unnoticeable                      ② normative
- ③ extrovert                            ④ explicit
- ⑤ absolute

The principal disadvantage to this approach is that it renders comparisons across norming groups somewhat problematic.

Intelligence is a 'relative' or normative construct. ( ① ) One of Alfred Binet's seminal contributions to the assessment of intelligence was to introduce the idea that we can best index intelligence, especially during childhood when rapid cognitive development occurs, as the individual's performance in comparison to a reference group (e.g., all six-year-old children). ( ② ) It is almost universally accepted that one can only quantify an individual's intelligence by referring to the reference or norming group. ( ③ ) The principal advantage to this approach is that an individual's intelligence is indexed in a way that it has the same meaning, even though norming groups may change from one decade to the next (e.g., in terms of the core knowledge and skills that are within the capabilities of the larger reference group). ( ④ ) For example, it is arguably nonsensical to say that a large sample of today's 18-year-olds is more or less 'intelligent' than a large sample of 18-year-olds in 1930. ( ⑤ ) The average 18-year-old today has very different knowledge and skills from the 18-year-old in 1930, in areas of math, science, arts and literature, and so on.

영독 8강 11,12번 지문 ★★★★★  
지능 검사는 무엇을 말하는가?

[글의 구조]-----  
지능 검사 -> 대조군과의 비교를 통해서

장점(principal advantage) : 같은 의미  
단점(principal disadvantage) : 대조군 사이의 비교 불가  
(같은 평가 기준X)  
따라서 오직 상대적인 위치만 말해 주는 것이다.

**추가설명**

예를 들어, 1990년도의 지능검사와 2020년도의 지능검사를 보자. 그렇다면, 여기서 측정하는 '지능'은 결국 상대적인 위치라고 했으므로...

수치가 동일하게 1%이면 100명 중 1% 안에 들었다는 의미는 똑같은 거지.

그런데, 그러면 1%인 두 사람의 지식 수준이 완벽하게 같을까? → 그건 아닐 거라는 말이야. 왜냐하면 평가하는 기준이 다르거든.

오늘날의 지능검사는 리더십이나, 협동력 등을 추가해서 평가할 수 있겠고, 과거에는 다른 부분을 또 집어넣어서 평가했을 거니까, 결국 두 사람의 성취 기준은 다를 테니, 이를 비교할 수 없다는 거지.

☆☆ 즉, 상대적 위치를 통한 지능 검사의 좋은 점은 의미의 동일성이고, 안 좋은 점은 시대가 변하면서 성취 기준의 변동으로 인한 비교 불가를 말하고 있는 지문이야. ☆☆

**포인트**

tells us the individual's standing with respect to other members of the norming sample.

**[단어]**

- normative : 규범과 관련된, 표준적인, 기준에 따른
- construct : 구성 개념
- index : 수치화하다(=quantify)
- administer : '~에게, ~를) 가하다'라는 의미야. 관리하다, 투여하다, 실시하다 등으로 쓰여.
- refer to~ : ~을 참조하여(여기서는 in comparison과 비슷한 뜻으로 쓰임)
- arguably 거의(이거 이번 수특에 많이 나온다)
- nonsensical 엉터리

● normative construct : '기준을 가지는 구성 개념'

Intelligence is a ‘relative’ or normative construct. One of Alfred Binet’s seminal contributions to the assessment of intelligence was to introduce the idea that we can best index intelligence, especially during childhood when rapid cognitive development occurs, as the individual’s performance in comparison to a reference group (e.g., all six-year-old children). The principal disadvantage to this approach is that it \_\_\_\_\_. For example, it is arguably nonsensical to say that a large sample of today’s 18-year-olds is more or less ‘intelligent’ than a large sample of 18-year-olds in 1930. The average 18-year-old today has very different knowledge and skills from the 18-year-old in 1930, in areas of math, science, arts and literature, and so on. An intelligence test designed for 18-year-olds in 1930 would be expected to yield very different performance norms if administered today, yet an IQ score for 18-year-olds in 1930 on a then-current test has the same normative meaning as an IQ score for an 18-year-old today on a current test.

\*seminal 중대한, 영향력이 큰

Intelligence is a ‘relative’ or normative construct. One of Alfred Binet’s seminal contributions to the assessment of intelligence was to introduce the idea that we can best index intelligence, especially during childhood when rapid cognitive development occurs, as the individual’s performance in comparison to a reference group (e.g., all six-year-old children). It is almost universally accepted that one can only quantify an individual’s intelligence by referring to the reference or norming group. The principal advantage to this approach is that an individual’s intelligence is indexed in a way that it has the same meaning, even though norming groups may change from one decade to the next (e.g., in terms of the core knowledge and skills that are within the capabilities of the larger reference group). The principal disadvantage to this approach is that it renders comparisons across norming groups somewhat problematic. For example, it is arguably nonsensical to say that a large sample of today’s 18-year-olds is more or less ‘intelligent’ than a large sample of 18-year-olds in 1930. The average 18-year-old today has very different knowledge and skills from the 18-year-old in 1930, in areas of math, science, arts and literature, and so on. The IQ score only tells us the individual’s standing with respect to other members of the norming sample.

\*seminal 중대한, 영향력이 큰 \*\*render (상태로) 만들다

[빈칸]

- ① requires reflecting the value of the test in regard to the consequences of earlier days
- ② inevitably has to contrast the test result with the past results to yield proper analysis
- ③ blocks the possibility of guessing the average status of the reference group
- ④ can frequently cause overvaluing one normative trait for no reason
- ⑤ renders comparisons across norming groups somewhat problematic

[요약문]

An intelligence test designed for 18-year-olds in 1930 would be expected to yield very different \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ if administered today, yet an IQ score for 18-year-olds in 1930 on a then-current test has the same \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ as an IQ score for an 18-year-old today on a current test.

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| ① performance norms   | normative meaning |
| ② performance norms   | education norms   |
| ③ performance norms   | knowledge volume  |
| ④ relative standpoint | normative meaning |
| ⑤ relative standpoint | knowledge volume  |

(요약문 문장 출처 : 본문)

생수물 제작  
영어 변형집



변형문제 정답

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

생수물 제작  
영어 변형집