



◆ Part 1. 모의고사형 변형

변형 1. 주제

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ever since the early Enlightenment, preservation and conservation have been closely related. Taken as near synonyms, their meaning is to maintain an object or system insofar as possible in its present state, to protect it from change, usually for contemplation, research, display, and perhaps for use.

Conservationists who distinguish their activities from preservation emphasize conservation's restorative aspects — restoring a historical musical instrument, for example, or a painting, or a dinosaur, or an ecosystem.

Conservationists acknowledge change but try to manage it in order to prolong a desired state. Preservationists (who may nonetheless call themselves conservationists) think of themselves more as protectors.

They sometimes criticize conservationists for setting an additional priority on yield or harvest or use, rather than interfering as minimally as possible in order to preserve the original object or system, as they would do.

Preservationists would, for example, prefer to keep a historical musical instrument "as found" in a deteriorated state, for study, rather than to restore or repair it for display or use.

- ① the importance of maintaining objects in their original deteriorated state
- ② differences between conservation and preservation in managing change
- ③ why conservationists prioritize yield and harvest over protection
- ④ the role of the Enlightenment in developing modern restoration techniques
- ⑤ how restorative aspects of conservation damage historical artifacts

변형 2. 빈칸 추론 (원문 빈칸 문제)

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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Conservationists who distinguish their activities from preservation emphasize conservation's restorative aspects — restoring a historical musical instrument, for example, or a painting, or a dinosaur, or an ecosystem.

Conservationists acknowledge change but try to manage it in order to prolong a(n) _____ state.

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the original object or system, as they would do.

Preservationists would, for example, prefer to keep a historical musical instrument “as found” in a deteriorated state, for study, rather than to restore or repair it for display or use.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| ① desired | ② unstable |
| ③ isolated | ④ natural |
| ⑤ delicate | |

변형 3. 글의 순서 배열

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ever since the early Enlightenment, preservation and conservation have been closely related. Taken as near synonyms, their meaning is to maintain an object or system insofar as possible in its present state, to protect it from change.

- (A) Preservationists (who may nonetheless call themselves conservationists) think of themselves more as protectors. They sometimes criticize conservationists for setting an additional priority on yield or harvest or use, rather than interfering as minimally as possible in order to preserve the original object or system.
- (B) Conservationists who distinguish their activities from preservation emphasize conservation’s restorative aspects — restoring a historical musical instrument, for example, or a painting, or a dinosaur, or an ecosystem.
Conservationists acknowledge change but try to manage it in order to prolong a desired state.
- (C) Preservationists would, for example, prefer to keep a historical musical instrument “as found” in a deteriorated state, for study, rather than to restore or repair it for display or use.

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

변형 4. 문장 삽입

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This reflects their belief that the historical value of an object lies in its untouched condition, not in its restored or repaired appearance.

Ever since the early Enlightenment, preservation and conservation have been closely related. ①
Taken as near synonyms, their meaning is to maintain an object or system in its present state, to protect it from change, usually for contemplation, research, and display.
Conservationists emphasize conservation’s restorative aspects — restoring a historical musical instrument, or a painting, or a dinosaur, or an ecosystem. ②
Conservationists acknowledge change but try to manage it in order to prolong a desired state.
Preservationists think of themselves more as protectors. ③
They sometimes criticize conservationists for setting an additional priority on yield or harvest or use, rather than interfering as minimally as possible to preserve the original object. ④
Preservationists would, for example, prefer to keep a historical musical instrument “as found” in a deteriorated state, for study, rather than to restore or repair it for

display or use.

⑤



① ①

② ②

③ ③

④ ④

⑤ ⑤

변형 5. 어법·어휘 선택

다음 글의 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법·어휘상 알맞은 것으로 짝지어진 것은?

Ever since the early Enlightenment, preservation and conservation have been closely related.

Conservationists who distinguish their activities from preservation

(A) [emphasize / emphasizes] conservation's restorative aspects.

Conservationists acknowledge change but try to manage it

(B) [in order to / in order for] prolong a desired state.

They sometimes criticize conservationists for setting an additional priority on yield,

rather than interfering as (C) [minimally / maximally] as possible to preserve the original.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	emphasize	in order to	minimally
②	emphasize	in order for	minimally
③	emphasizes	in order to	minimally
④	emphasize	in order to	maximally
⑤	emphasizes	in order for	maximally

변형 6. 요약문 완성

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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Conservationists manage change to achieve a (A) _____ state, while preservationists prefer (B) _____ intervention to keep the original object unchanged.



	(A)	(B)
①	desired	minimal
②	desired	maximal
③	deteriorated	minimal
④	deteriorated	maximal
⑤	natural	minimal

◆ Part 2. 내신형 변형

변형 7. 어법 오류 찾기

다음 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

Ever since the early Enlightenment, preservation and conservation have been closely related. ①Taken as near synonyms, their meaning is to maintain an object or system in its present state. Conservationists who distinguish their activities from preservation ②emphasizes conservation's restorative aspects. Conservationists acknowledge change but try to manage it ③to prolong a desired state. They sometimes criticize conservationists for setting an additional priority on yield, rather than ④interfering as minimally as possible. Preservationists would prefer ⑤to restore or repair the instrument for display or use.

① ①

② ②

③ ③

④ ④

⑤ ⑤

변형 8. 어휘 오류 찾기

다음 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Conservationists who distinguish their activities from preservation emphasize conservation's ①restorative aspects. Conservationists acknowledge change but try to manage it in order to ②prolong a desired state. They sometimes criticize conservationists for setting an additional priority on yield or harvest or use, rather than ③interfering as ④maximally as possible to preserve the original object. Preservationists prefer to keep a historical instrument in a ⑤deteriorated state for study.

① ①

② ②

③ ③

④ ④

⑤ ⑤

변형 9. 내용 일치·불일치

다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Ever since the early Enlightenment, preservation and conservation have been closely related. Taken as near synonyms, their meaning is to maintain an object or system insofar as possible in its present state, to protect it from change, usually for contemplation, research, display, and perhaps for use. Conservationists who distinguish their activities from preservation emphasize conservation's restorative aspects — restoring a historical musical instrument, for example, or a painting,



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- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>① 보전과 보존은 계몽주의 초기부터 밀접하게 연관되어 왔다.</p> <p>③ 보존론자들은 자신들을 보호자에 더 가까운 존재로 여긴다.</p> <p>⑤ 보존론자들은 원본 대상을 보존하기 위해 개입을 최소화하려 한다.</p> | <p>② 보전론자들은 복원적 측면을 강조하며 변화를 관리하려 한다.</p> <p>④ 보전론자들은 연구를 위해 손상된 상태 그대로 유지하는 것을 선호한다.</p> |
|--|---|

변형 10. 우리말 해석

다음 밑줄 친 문장을 우리말로 해석하시오.

Conservationists who distinguish their activities from preservation emphasize conservation's restorative aspects — restoring a historical musical instrument, for example, or a painting. Conservationists acknowledge change but try to manage it in order to prolong a desired state.

▶ They sometimes criticize conservationists for setting an additional priority on yield or harvest or use, rather than interfering as minimally as possible in order to preserve the original object or system, as they would do.

▶ 해석:

변형 11. 밑줄 어구 의미 서술

다음 글의 밑줄 친 'prolong a desired state'가 이 글에서 의미하는 바를 우리말로 서술하시오.

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Preservationists would, for example, prefer to keep a historical musical instrument

"as found" in a deteriorated state, for study, rather than to restore or repair it for display or use.



▶ 의미:

◆ Part 3. 내신 심화형 변형

변형 12. 어법 심화 — 오류 수정 + 이유 서술

다음 문장에서 어법상 틀린 부분을 찾아 바르게 고치고, 그 이유를 우리말로 서술하시오.

Conservationists who distinguish their activities from preservation emphasizes conservation's restorative aspects.

① 틀린 부분:

② 바르게 고친 형태:

③ 이유:

변형 13. 조건부 영작 [기본]

다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 조건에 맞게 영작하시오.

【우리말】보존론자들은 변화를 인정하되 바라는 상태를 연장하기 위해 그것을 관리하려 한다.

【조건】1. Conservationists acknowledge로 시작할 것

2. 'in order to prolong'을 반드시 사용할 것

3. desired를 포함하고 15단어 내외로 작성할 것

▶ 영작:

변형 14. 조건부 영작 [고난도]

다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 조건에 맞게 영작하시오.

【우리말】보존론자들은 예를 들어 역사적 악기를 전시나 사용을 위해 복원하기보다 연구를 위해 손상된 상태의 '발견된 그대로' 유지하는 쪽을 선호할 것이다.

【조건】1. Preservationists would prefer to로 시작할 것

2. 'as found'와 deteriorated를 반드시 포함할 것

3. 'rather than to restore'를 사용하여 대조를 나타낼 것

▶ 영작:

변형 15. 문장 전환 (구문 변형)

다음 문장을 주어진 조건에 따라 전환하시오.

【원문】Preservationists prefer to keep a historical musical instrument as found.

【조건】'would rather + 동사원형 ~ than + 동사원형' 구조를 사용하여

'Preservationists would rather _____ it as found than restore it.' 형태로 쓰시오.

▶ 전환:

다음 글의 밑줄 친 단어의 의미와 가장 거리가 먼 것은?

① extend ② lengthen
③ sustain ④ shorten
⑤ perpetuate

다음 글의 내용을 70자 내외의 우리말로 요약하시오.

▶ 요약:

② differences between conservation and preservation in managing change

▷ [31번 — 보전(변화 관리) vs 보존(개입 최소화) 차이]

핵심: 'Conservationists acknowledge change but try to manage it'
vs 'interfering as minimally as possible'

① 손상 상태 원형 유지 중요성: 보존론자의 접근법만 설명 (전체 아님)

③ 수확·이용 우선 이유: 보전론자의 비판받는 측면 (전체 주제 아님)

④ 계몽주의가 복원 기법 발전에 기여: 지문에서 배경 언급만

⑤ 보전의 복원 측면이 유물을 손상시킴: 지문 방향과 반대



변형 2. 빈칸 추론 (원문 빈칸 문제) 정답: ①

- ① desired (바라는)
 ▷ [31번] 원래 모의고사 정답
 'Conservationists acknowledge change but try to manage it in order to prolong a(n) _____ state'
 = 보전론자들은 변화를 복원으로 관리 → 그 목표 상태 = 바라던(desired) 상태
- ② unstable: 반대 (안정적 상태를 원함)
 ③ isolated: 무관 (고립 상태 논의 없음)
 ④ natural: 지엽 (자연 상태가 아닌 바라는 상태)
 ⑤ delicate: 무관 (지문에 등장하지 않는 소재)

변형 3. 글의 순서 배열 정답: ③

- ③ (B) → (A) → (C)
 ▷ [31번] 도입(보전·보존 동의어로 현 상태 유지) → (B) 보전론자: 복원 강조·변화 관리
 → (A) 보존론자: 보호자 자처·보전론자 비판 → (C) 보존론자 구체 예시(악기 원형 유지)
 연결: 도입→(B): 동의어 구분 후 보전론 특징 제시 / (B)→(A): 보전론 이후 보존론 대조
 (A)→(C): 'They criticize' 이후 구체 예시(악기 선호 방식)
 역방향: (C)→(A)→(B) 시 예시가 보존론 소개 전에 오면 논리 단절

변형 4. 문장 삽입 정답: ⑤

- ⑤번 위치 ▷ 텍스트 마지막 (⑤ 다음 = ⑤번 위치)
 [31번] 삽입 문장: 대상의 역사적 가치는 손상되지 않은 원형 상태에 있다는 보존론자의 신념
 → 'as found' 손상 상태 유지를 선호한다는 문장 직후, 보존론자의 근본 신념을 부연 설명
 = '역사적 가치는 복원이 아닌 원형 상태에 있다'는 신념이 비판 태도의 근거 → ⑤번(마지막) 위치가 자연스러움
 ①~④: 신념 서술이 비판 내용보다 앞에 오면 근거 없이 결론이 먼저 나와 논리 역전

변형 5. 어법·어휘 선택 정답: ①

- (A) emphasize ▷ 주어 'Conservationists who distinguish ~'에서 핵심 주어 Conservationists(복수)
 관계사절로 인해 주어-동사 사이 삽입절이 있어도 주어는 복수 → emphasize(복수 동사)
 emphasizes(단수)는 복수 주어와 수 불일치
- (B) in order to ▷ in order to + 동사원형: 목적 부사절 표현
 in order for + 명사 + to-V: 의미상 주어 구조 (뒤에 동사원형 단독 불가)
- (C) minimally ▷ 원문: 'interfering as minimally as possible' = 개입을 가능한 한 최소화
 maximally(최대대로): 반대 개념 — 보존론자의 핵심 원칙(개입 최소화)과 완전 반대 ×

변형 6. 요약문 완성 정답: ①

- (A) desired (바라는) ▷ 'prolong a desired state' = 바라는 상태 연장
 deteriorated(손상된): 보존론자의 접근(손상 유지) → 보전론자와 반대
- (B) minimal (최소한의) ▷ 'interfering as minimally as possible' = 개입 최소화
 maximal(최대한의): 반대
- 【요약문 해석】 보전론자들은 변화를 관리해 바라는 상태를 달성하고,
 보존론자들은 원본을 그대로 두기 위해 최소한의 개입을 선호한다.

변형 7. 어법 오류 찾기 정답: ②

- ② emphasizes → emphasize



▷ [31번] 'Conservationists who distinguish ~ emphasize(s) conservation's restorative aspects'

핵심 주어: Conservationists(복수 명사)

관계사절 'who distinguish their activities from preservation'은 삽입절로 주어를 수식하지만,

주절 동사는 핵심 주어 Conservationists(복수)와 일치해야 함 → emphasize(복수)

emphasizes(단수 3인칭)는 복수 주어와 수 불일치 ×

① Taken: 수동 분사구문 'Taken as near synonyms' ✓

③ to prolong: in order to + 동사원형 ✓

④ interfering: rather than + V-ing ✓

⑤ to restore: prefer A rather than to-V 병렬 ✓

변형 8. 어휘 오류 찾기 정답: ④

④ maximally ✗ → minimally로 교체

▷ [31번] 원문: 'interfering as minimally as possible in order to preserve the original'

= 개입을 가능한 한 '최소화(minimally)'하여 원형 보존 → 보존론자의 핵심 접근법

maximally(최대로)로 바꾸면 '최대한 개입' = 보존론자의 개입 최소화 원칙과 완전 반대

① restorative: 보존론자의 복원적 측면 강조 ✓

② prolong: 바라는 상태를 연장하려는 보존론자 ✓

③ interfering: rather than + 동명사 구조 ✓

⑤ deteriorated: 손상된 상태 그대로 유지 = 보존론자 접근 ✓

변형 9. 내용 일치·불일치 정답: ④

④ 일치하지 않음 — 보존론자와 보존론자의 선호 방식 혼동

▷ [31번] '연구를 위해 손상된 상태 그대로 유지'는 보존론자의 접근법

원문: 'Preservationists would prefer to keep ~ in a deteriorated state, for study'

선택지 ④는 '보존론자들이 손상 상태 유지를 선호한다'로 주체 오류

① 보존·보존의 계몽주의 연관성 ✓ (have been closely related since the early Enlightenment)

② 보존론자: 복원 강조·변화 관리 ✓ (emphasize restorative aspects / acknowledge change)

③ 보존론자: 보호자로 자처 ✓ (think of themselves more as protectors)

⑤ 보존론자: 개입 최소화 ✓ (interfering as minimally as possible)

변형 10. 우리말 해석 정답: [모범 답안]

그들은 보존론자들이 자신들처럼 원본 대상이나 체계를 보존하기 위해 가능한 한 개입을 최소화하기보다는 산출량·수확·이용에 추가적인 우선순위를 둔다는 이유로 때때로 비판한다.

【채점 기준】

1. 'They sometimes criticize conservationists' → '그들은 보존론자들을 때때로 비판한다' (2점)

2. 'for setting an additional priority on yield or harvest or use' → '산출량·수확·이용에 추가 우선순위' (2점)

3. 'rather than interfering as minimally as possible' → '가능한 한 개입을 최소화하기보다' (2점)

4. 'as they would do' → '자신들이 그렇게 하는 것처럼' (2점)

변형 11. 밑줄 어구 의미 서술 정답: [모범 답안]

보존론자들이 복원이나 관리를 통해 달성하고자 하는 목표 상태, 즉 이상적이거나 바람직하다고 여기는 상태를 가능한 한 오래 지속시킨다는 의미

【채점 기준】

1. '복원·관리를 통해 달성하려는 목표' 맥락 포함 (3점)



2. '바라는/이상적인 상태' 구체 의미 포함 (2점)
3. '연장/지속시킨다' 행위 포함 (1점)
4. 단순 번역이 아닌 맥락 설명 (1점)

변형 12. 어법 심화 — 오류 수정 + 이유 서술 정답: [모범 답안]

- ① 틀린 부분: emphasizes
 - ② 바르게 고친 형태: emphasize
 - ③ 이유: 주절의 핵심 주어 'Conservationists'는 복수 명사이다.
'who distinguish their activities from preservation'은 주어를 수식하는 관계사절로,
주절 동사는 핵심 주어 Conservationists(복수)에 일치하여 emphasize를 써야 한다.
emphasizes는 3인칭 단수 동사로 복수 주어와 수 불일치이다.
- 【채점 기준】 틀린 부분(1점) + 고친 형태(1점) + 이유(핵심 주어 복수/수일치)(2점)

변형 13. 조건부 영작 [기본] 정답: [모범 답안]

Conservationists acknowledge change but try to manage it in order to prolong a desired state.

【채점 기준】

1. Conservationists acknowledge change로 시작 (1점)
2. but try to manage it 포함 (2점)
3. in order to prolong 포함 (2점)
4. desired 포함 (2점)
5. 전체 자연스러운 문장 (1점)

변형 14. 조건부 영작 [고난도] 정답: [모범 답안]

Preservationists would prefer to keep a historical musical instrument "as found" in a deteriorated state, for study, rather than to restore or repair it for display or use.

【채점 기준】

1. Preservationists would prefer to로 시작 (1점)
2. keep ~ as found 포함 (2점)
3. deteriorated 포함 (2점)
4. rather than to restore 대조 구조 (2점)
5. 전체 자연스러운 문장 (1점)

변형 15. 문장 전환 정답: [모범 답안]

Preservationists would rather keep it as found than restore it.

【채점 기준】

1. would rather ~ than 구조 완성 (3점)
2. keep 동사원형 사용 (2점)
3. as found 포함 (2점)
4. 전체 자연스러운 문장 (1점)

변형 16. 어휘 심화 — 유의어·반의어 정답: ④

- ④ shorten (단축시키다, 줄이다) — 반의어
- ▷ prolong = 연장하다, 지속시키다
[속성보카 어원] pro-(앞으로) + long(길게) → '앞으로 더 길게 → 연장하다'



유의어: extend(연장하다), lengthen(늘이다), sustain(지속시키다), perpetuate(영속시키다)
반의어: shorten(단축시키다), curtail(줄이다) — 의미상 가장 거리 먼 것은 shorten

변형 17. 지문 내용 요약 서술 정답: [모범 답안]

보전론자들은 변화를 인정하고 복원을 통해 바라는 상태를 연장하려 하지만,
보존론자들은 개입을 최소화하고 원본을 손상된 상태 그대로 유지하는 것을 선호한다.

【채점 기준】

1. '보전론자: 변화 인정·복원·desired 상태 연장' 핵심 (2점)
2. '보존론자: 개입 최소화·원형 보존' 대조 (3점)
3. '두 접근법 차이' 명확히 구분 (2점)
4. 70자 내외 준수 (± 10 자 허용) (1점)

본 자료는 속성보카에서 연구·제작한 고품질 변형문제입니다. 더 많은 자료와 보카강의는

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