

## PART 02

# 글의 순서 (실전)

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*Think Different!*



part  
02

글의 순서 (실전)



적용예제 1 글의 "논리적 흐름"

01 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>1)</sup>

Habits create the foundation for mastery. In chess, it is only after the basic movements of the pieces have become automatic that a player can focus on the next level of the game. Each chunk of information that is memorized opens up the mental space for more effortful thinking.

- (A) You fall into mindless repetition. It becomes easier to let mistakes slide. When you can do it "good enough" automatically, you stop thinking about how to do it better.
- (B) However, the benefits of habits come at a cost. At first, each repetition develops fluency, speed, and skill. But then, as a habit becomes automatic, you become less sensitive to feedback.
- (C) This is true for anything you attempt. When you know the simple movements so well that you can perform them without thinking, you are free to pay attention to more advanced details. In this way, habits are the backbone of any pursuit of excellence.

- ① (A) - (C) - (B)      ② (B) - (A) - (C)      ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
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02 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>2)</sup>

If you drive down a busy street, you will find many competing businesses, often right next to one another. For example, in most places a consumer in search of a quick meal has many choices, and more fast-food restaurants appear all the time.

- (A) Yes, costs rise, but consumers also gain information to help make purchasing decisions. Consumers also benefit from added variety, and we all get a product that's pretty close to our vision of a perfect good - and no other market structure delivers that outcome.

(B) However, this misconception doesn't account for why firms advertise. In markets where competitors sell slightly differentiated products, advertising enables firms to inform their customers about new products and services.

(C) These competing firms advertise heavily. The temptation is to see advertising as driving up the price of a product without any benefit to the consumer.

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

### 03 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>3)</sup>

Mark Granovetter examined the extent to which information about jobs flowed through weak versus strong ties among a group of people.

(A) This means that they might have information that is most relevant to us, but it also means that it is information to which we may already be exposed. In contrast, our weaker relationships are often with people who are more distant both geographically and demographically.

(B) Their information is more novel. Even though we talk to these people less frequently, we have so many weak ties that they end up being a sizable source of information, especially of information to which we don't otherwise have access.

(C) He found that only a sixth of jobs that came via the network were from strong ties, with the rest coming via medium or weak ties; and with more than a quarter coming via weak ties. Strong ties can be more homophilistic. Our closest friends are often those who are most like us.

\*demographically: 인구통계학적으로 \*\*homophilistic: 동족 친화적인

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

04 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.4)

The right to be forgotten is a right distinct from but related to a right to privacy. The right to privacy is, among other things, the right for information traditionally regarded as protected or personal not to be revealed.

- (A) One motivation for such a right is to allow individuals to move on with their lives and not be defined by a specific event or period in their lives. For example, it has long been recognized in some countries, such as the UK and France, that even past criminal convictions should eventually be "spent" and not continue to affect a person's life.
- (B) The right to be forgotten, in contrast, can be applied to information that has been in the public domain. The right to be forgotten broadly includes the right of an individual not to be forever defined by information from a specific point in time.
- (C) Despite the reason for supporting the right to be forgotten, the right to be forgotten can sometimes come into conflict with other rights. For example, formal exceptions are sometimes made for security or public health reasons.

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

05 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.5)

The size of a species is not accidental. It's a fine-tuned interaction between a species and the world it inhabits. Over large periods of time, size fluctuations have often signalled significant changes in the environment.

- (A) But we are beginning to see changes in this trend. Scientists have discovered that many animals are shrinking. Around the world, species in every category have been found to be getting smaller, and one major cause appears to be the heat.
- (B) Generally speaking, over the last five hundred million years, the trend has been towards animals getting larger. It's particularly notable in marine animals, whose average body size has increased 150-fold in this time.

(C) Animals living in the Italian Alps, for example, have seen temperatures rise by three to four degrees Celsius since the 1980s. To avoid overheating, chamois goats now spend more of their days resting rather than searching for food, and as a result, in just a few decades, the new generations of chamois are 25 percent smaller.

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

## 06 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.6)

A carbon sink is a natural feature that absorbs or stores more carbon than it releases.

- (A) Carbon sinks have been able to absorb about half of this excess CO<sub>2</sub>, and the world's oceans have done the major part of that job. They absorb about one-fourth of humans' industrial carbon emissions, doing half the work of all Earth's carbon sinks combined.
- (B) Its mass of plants and other organic material absorb and store tons of carbon. However, the planet's major carbon sink is its oceans. Since the Industrial Revolution began in the eighteenth century, CO<sub>2</sub> released during industrial processes has greatly increased the proportion of carbon in the atmosphere.
- (C) The value of carbon sinks is that they can help create equilibrium in the atmosphere by removing excess CO<sub>2</sub>. One example of a carbon sink is a large forest.

\*equilibrium: 평형 상태

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

07 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.7)

The evolution in the West from the late seventeenth century onwards of the idea of the aesthetic in music produced musical forms which were specifically intended to be listened to by a knowledgeable public and performed only by experts and masters.

- (A) To this extent, it can be claimed that most cultures, if not all of them, have both communal music-making where everyone participates and where the notion of musical talent is irrelevant, and special ritual and ceremonial music where only the specially talented and trained perform, and where the rest listen and participate as observers.
- (B) In addition to such events, there was also communal music-making, especially at festivals such as the Winter Solstice, Harvest time, Spring time, and other secular celebrations where everyone participated. Music in the Christian church is similarly organised with communally sung hymns, anthems, and other liturgical items sung by the specially trained choir.
- (C) That is, specially trained musicians performed and the audience was expected to contemplate the musical aesthetic as they listened. It is from this tradition that the instrumental and vocal forms of modern western music have evolved.

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

08 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.8)

Land is always a scarce resource in urban development; high building density, by providing more built-up space on individual sites, can maximize the utilization of the scarce urban land.

- (A) However, some people argue that the opposite is also true. In order to achieve high building density, massive high-rise buildings are inevitable, and these massive structures, crammed into small sites, can conversely result in very little open space and a congested cityscape.
- (B) High building density, therefore, helps to reduce the pressure to develop open spaces and releases more land for communal facilities and services to improve the quality of urban living.

(C) This may happen when high-density development is carried out without planning. Therefore, in order to avoid the negative impacts of high density, thorough planning and appropriate density control are essential.

\*cram: 밀어 넣다

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

### 09 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.9)

Film speaks in a language of the senses. Its flowing and sparkling stream of images, its compelling pace and natural rhythms, and its pictorial style are all part of this nonverbal language.

- (A) As important as the quality of the image may be, however, it must not be considered so important that the purpose of the film as an artistic, unified whole is ignored. A film's photographic effects should not be created for their own sake as independent, beautiful, or powerful images.
- (B) In the final analysis, they must be justified psychologically and dramatically, as well as aesthetically, as important means to an end, not as ends in themselves. Creating beautiful images for the sake of creating beautiful images violates a film's aesthetic unity and may actually work against the film.
- (C) So it follows naturally that the aesthetic quality and dramatic power of the image are extremely important to the overall quality of a film. Although the nature and quality of the story, editing, musical score, sound effects, dialogue, and acting can do much to enhance a film's power, even these important elements cannot save a film whose images are mediocre or poorly edited.

\*mediocre: 썩 좋지 않은

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



10 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>10)</sup>

It raises much less reactance to tell people what to do than to tell them what not to do. Therefore, advocating action should lead to higher compliance than prohibiting action.

- (A) This is a prescription that is rife with danger, failing to provide an implementation rule and raising reactance. Much better is to say, "To help make sure that other people provide answers as useful as yours have been, when people ask you about this study, please tell them that you and another person answered some questions about each other."
  - (B) For example, researchers have a choice of how to debrief research participants in an experiment involving some deception or omission of information. Often researchers attempt to commit the participant to silence, saying "Please don't tell other potential participants that feedback from the other person was false."
  - (C) Similarly, I once saw a delightful and unusual example of this principle at work in an art gallery. A fragile acrylic sculpture had a sign at the base saying, "Please touch with your eyes." The command was clear, yet created much less reactance in me than "Don't touch!" would have.
- \*reactance: 저항 \*\*rife: 가득한 \*\*\*debrief: 비밀[기밀] 준수 의무를 지우다[부여하다]

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

11 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>11)</sup>

Today, historic ideas about integrating nature and urban/suburban space find expression in various interpretations of sustainable urban planning.

- (A) But Landscape Urbanists find that these designs do not prioritize the natural environment and often involve diverting streams and disrupting natural wetlands. Still others, such as those advocating for "just sustainabilities" or "complete streets," find that both approaches are overly idealistic and neither pays enough attention to the realities of social dynamics and systemic inequality.

(B) However, critics claim that Landscape Urbanists prioritize aesthetic and ecological concerns over human needs. In contrast, New Urbanism is an approach that was popularized in the 1980s and promotes walkable streets, compact design, and mixed-use developments.

(C) However, the role of social justice in these approaches remains highly controversial. For example, Landscape Urbanism is a relatively recent planning approach that advocates for native habitat designs that include diverse species and landscapes that require very low resource use.

\*compact: 고밀도, 촘촘한 \*\*divert: 우회시키다, 방향을 바꾸게 하다

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

## 12 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>12)</sup>

The generally close connection between health and what animals want exists because wanting to obtain the right things and wanting to avoid the wrong ones are major ways in which animals keep themselves healthy.

(A) They can take pre-emptive action so that the worst never happens. They start to want things that will be necessary for their health and survival not for now but for some time in the future.

(B) Animals have evolved many different ways of maintaining their health and then regaining it again once it has been damaged, such as an ability to heal wounds when they are injured and an amazingly complex immune system for warding off infection.

(C) Animals are equally good, however, at dealing with injury and disease before they even happen. They have evolved a complex set of mechanisms for anticipating and avoiding danger altogether.

\*pre-emptive: 선제의 \*\*ward off: 막다

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

13 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.13)

Some epistemic feelings let us know that we know. These include the feeling of knowing, the feeling of certainty, and the feeling of correctness.

- (A) Other epistemic feelings alert our attention to what we do not yet know. Curiosity, awe, and wonder fall into this category. As with the feelings of knowing, we can ask whether feelings of not-yet-knowing are necessarily right. It does seem that if you wonder at something, there is something that prompted you to wonder.
- (B) This feeling alerts you to the fact that your current body of knowledge – the schemas, heuristics, and other information you use – did not prepare you for the thing you wonder at. As such, wonder is a useful emotion, because it points to gaps in what you thought you knew.
- (C) For example, you feel sure that "1666" is the answer to the question, "When did the Great Fire of London occur?" Feeling that you know, even that you are sure, is not unfailing. We can be mistaken in those feelings.
- \*epistemic: 인식론적 \*\*heuristics: 휴리스틱 (특정 상황에서 사람들이 신속하게 사용하는 어림짐작의 기술)

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

**적용예제 2** 중첩되는 내용의 파악 (기본)**01** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>14)</sup>

Notation was more than a practical method for preserving an expanding repertoire of music.

- (A) Written notes freeze the music rather than allowing it to develop in the hands of individuals, and it discourages improvisation. Partly because of notation, modern classical performance lacks the depth of nuance that is part of aural tradition. Before notation arrived, in all history music was largely carried on as an aural tradition.
- (B) It changed the nature of the art itself. To write something down means that people far away in space and time can re-create it. At the same time, there are downsides.
- (C) Most world music is still basically aural, including sophisticated musical traditions such as Indian and Balinese. Most jazz musicians can read music but often don't bother, and their art is much involved with improvisation. Many modern pop musicians, one example being Paul McCartney, can't read music at all.

\*improvisation: 즉흥 연주 \*\*aural: 청각의

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

**02** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>15)</sup>

One benefit of reasons and arguments is that they can foster humility. If two people disagree without arguing, all they do is yell at each other. No progress is made.

- (A) That is one way to achieve humility - on one side at least. Another possibility is that neither argument is refuted. Both have a degree of reason on their side. Even if neither person involved is convinced by the other's argument, both can still come to appreciate the opposing view.

- (B) Both still think that they are right. In contrast, if both sides give arguments that articulate reasons for their positions, then new possibilities open up. One of the arguments gets refuted - that is, it is shown to fail. In that case, the person who depended on the refuted argument learns that he needs to change his view.
- (C) They also realize that, even if they have some truth, they do not have the whole truth. They can gain humility when they recognize and appreciate the reasons against their own view.

\*humility: 겸손 \*\*articulate: 분명히 말하다

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

### 03 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>16)</sup>

Because a main goal of science is to discover lawful relationships, science assumes that what is being investigated is lawful. For example, the chemist assumes that chemical reactions are lawful, and the physicist assumes that the physical world is lawful.

- (A) The determinist, then, assumes that everything that occurs is a function of a finite number of causes and that, if these causes were known, an event could be predicted with complete accuracy. However, knowing all causes of an event is not necessary; the determinist simply assumes that they exist and that as more causes are known, predictions become more accurate.
- (B) The assumption that what is being studied can be understood in terms of causal laws is called determinism. Richard Taylor defined determinism as the philosophical doctrine that "states that for everything that ever happens there are conditions such that, given them, nothing else could happen."
- (C) For example, almost everyone would agree that the weather is a function of a finite number of variables such as sunspots, high-altitude jet streams, and barometric pressure; yet weather forecasts are always probabilistic because many of these variables change constantly, and others are simply unknown.

\*altitude: 고도(高度) \*\*barometric: 기압의

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

## 04 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.17)

Distinct from the timing of interaction is the way in which time is compressed on television. Specifically, the pauses and delays that characterize everyday life are removed through editing, and new accents are added - namely, a laugh track.

- (A) It is the statement that is in bold print or the boxed insert in newspaper and magazine articles. As such, compression techniques accentuate another important temporal dimension of television - rhythm and tempo.
- (B) More important, television performers, or people who depend on television, such as politicians, are evaluated by viewers (voters) on their ability to meet time compression requirements, such as the one sentence graphic statement or metaphor to capture the moment.
- (C) The familiar result is a compressed event in which action flows with rapid ease, compacting hours or even days into minutes, and minutes into seconds. Audiences are spared the waiting common to everyday life. Although this use of time may appear unnatural in the abstract, the television audience has come to expect it, and critics demand it.

\*accentuate: 강조하다

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

05 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>18)</sup>

When dealing with investments, different people have different risk profiles. If risk is a continuum from high risk to low risk, a retired investor will generally take less risk than a young investor just entering the market.

- (A) No, younger investors tend to take more risk with their investments because they have a longer time horizon on when they expect to actually need their money. For the vast majority of people, the reason they invest is so they can enjoy retirement.
- (B) Why is this? Why are younger investors generally willing to take more risks than older investors? It is not because younger people don't care or tend to make hazardous decisions, although that may be true to some extent.
- (C) This means that younger people are not expecting to sell their investments for twenty or thirty years. With this kind of time horizon, they can afford to shoot for the higher risk, higher return investments. For them, the prospect of losing money is not that bad. If they lose, they still have time to make it up.

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

06 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>19)</sup>

A fascinating species of water flea exhibits a kind of flexibility that evolutionary biologists call adaptive plasticity.

- (A) That's a clever trick, because producing spines and a helmet is costly, in terms of energy, and conserving energy is essential for an organism's ability to survive and reproduce. The water flea only expends the energy needed to produce spines and a helmet when it needs to.
- (B) If the baby water flea is developing into an adult in water that includes the chemical signatures of creatures that prey on water fleas, it develops a helmet and spines to defend itself against predators. If the water around it doesn't include the chemical signatures of predators, the water flea doesn't develop these protective devices.

(C) So it may well be that this plasticity is an adaptation: a trait that came to exist in a species because it contributed to reproductive fitness. There are many cases, across many species, of adaptive plasticity. Plasticity is conducive to fitness if there is sufficient variation in the environment.

\*spine: 가시 돌기 \*\*conducive: 도움되는

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

## 07 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.20)

Development of the human body from a single cell provides many examples of the structural richness that is possible when the repeated production of random variation is combined with nonrandom selection.

- (A) Those in the right place that make the right connections are stimulated, and those that don't are eliminated. This process is much like sculpting. A natural consequence of the strategy is great variability from individual to individual at the cell and molecular levels, even though large-scale structures are quite similar.
- (B) The survivors serve to produce new cells that undergo further rounds of selection. Except in the immune system, cells and extensions of cells are not genetically selected during development, but rather, are positionally selected.
- (C) All phases of body development from embryo to adult exhibit random activities at the cellular level, and body formation depends on the new possibilities generated by these activities coupled with selection of those outcomes that satisfy previously built-in criteria. Always new structure is based on old structure, and at every stage selection favors some cells and eliminates others.

\*molecular: 분자의 \*\*embryo: 배아

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



08 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>21)</sup>

Where scientific research is concerned, explanatory tales are expected to adhere closely to experimental data and to illuminate the regular and predictable features of experience.

- (A) When we neglect the creative contributions of such scientific imagination and treat models and interpretive explanations as straightforward facts - even worse, as facts including all of reality - we can blind ourselves to the limitations of a given model and fail to note its potential for misunderstanding a situation to which it ill applies.
  - (B) They construct frameworks for systematically chosen data in order to provide a consistent and meaningful explanation of what is observed. Such constructions lead us to imagine specific kinds of subject matter in particular sorts of relations, and the story-lines they inspire will prove more effective for analyzing some features of experience over others.
  - (C) However, this paradigm sometimes conceals the fact that theories are deeply loaded with creative elements that shape the construction of research projects and the interpretations of evidence. Scientific explanations do not just relate a chronology of facts.
- \*adhere: 충실하다 \*\*illuminate: 밝히다 \*\*\*chronology: 연대기

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

09 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>22)</sup>

Darwin saw blushing as uniquely human, representing an involuntary physical reaction caused by embarrassment and self-consciousness in a social environment.

- (A) Maybe our brief loss of face benefits the long-term cohesion of the group. Interestingly, if someone blushes after making a social mistake, they are viewed in a more favourable light than those who don't blush.
- (B) If we feel awkward, embarrassed or ashamed when we are alone, we don't blush; it seems to be caused by our concern about what others are thinking of us. Studies have

confirmed that simply being told you are blushing brings it on. We feel as though others can see through our skin and into our mind.

- (C) However, while we sometimes want to disappear when we involuntarily go bright red, psychologists argue that blushing actually serves a positive social purpose. When we blush, it's a signal to others that we recognize that a social norm has been broken; it is an apology for a faux pas.

\*faux pas: 실수

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

### 10 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>23)</sup>

The desire to see and interact with animals, shaped as it is by popular culture, can be a motivating factor for travel, but negative perceptions of certain animals can perform an entirely opposite role in discouraging people from visiting some destinations.

- (A) For example, there are a variety of t-shirt and tea towel designs which celebrate the dangerous animals that can be encountered in Australia. This is a whimsical reconfiguration of the perceived threat that these animals pose to some tourists considering travel to this country.
- (B) The harmful effects of animals on tourism experiences has been the subject of analysis in a small number of studies, but deaths or injuries caused by animals to tourists are tiny in comparison to other causes such as drowning and vehicular accidents.
- (C) Nevertheless, the possibility that they might encounter a dangerous animal such as shark or snake or catch a disease such as malaria is sufficient to stop at least some tourists from visiting destinations where such threats exist. Sometimes this fear is turned into a marketing opportunity.

\*whimsical: 기발한 \*\*reconfiguration: 재구성

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

11 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>24)</sup>

It can be difficult to decide the place of fine art, such as oil paintings, water-colours, sketches or sculptures, in an archival institution.

- (A) The best archival decisions about art do not focus on territoriality (this object belongs in my institution even though I do not have the resources to care for it) or on questions of monetary value or prestige (this object raises the cultural standing of my institution). The best decisions focus on what evidential value exists and what is best for the item.
- (B) But art can also carry aesthetic value, which elevates the job of evaluation into another realm. Aesthetic value and the notion of artistic beauty are important considerations, but they are not what motivates archival preservation in the first instance.
- (C) Art can serve as documentary evidence, especially when the items were produced before photography became common. Sketches of soldiers on a battlefield, paintings of English country villages or portraits of Dutch townspeople can provide the only visual evidence of a long-ago place, person or time.
- \*archival: 기록(보관소)의 \*\*prestige: 명성, 위신 \*\*\*realm: 영역

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

12 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>25)</sup>

Both ancient farmers and foragers suffered seasonal food shortages. During these periods children and adults alike would go to bed hungry some days and everyone would lose fat and muscle.

- (A) Typically, in complex ecosystems when weather one year proves unsuitable for one set of plant species, it almost inevitably suits others. But in farming societies when harvests fail as a result of, for example, a sustained drought, then catastrophe emerges.
- (B) This is firstly because foragers tended to live well within the natural limits imposed by their environments, and secondly because where farmers typically relied on one or two staple crops, foragers in even the harshest environments relied on dozens of different food sources and so were usually able to adjust their diets to align with an ecosystem's own dynamic responses to changing conditions.

(C) But over longer periods of time farming societies were far more likely to suffer severe, existentially threatening famines than foragers. Foraging may be much less productive and generate far lower energy yields than farming but it is also much less risky.

\*forager: 수렵 채집인 \*\*catastrophe: 참사 \*\*\*staple: 주요한

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

### 13 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>26)</sup>

In the course of acquiring a language, children are exposed to only a finite set of utterances. Yet they come to use and understand an infinite set of sentences.

- (A) Yet, they all arrive at pretty much the same grammar. The input that children get is haphazard in the sense that caretakers do not talk to their children to illustrate a particular point of grammar. Yet, all children develop systematic knowledge of a language.
- (B) Thus, despite the severe limitations and variation in the input children receive, and also in their personal circumstances, they all develop a rich and uniform system of linguistic knowledge. The knowledge attained goes beyond the input in various ways.
- (C) This has been referred to as the creative aspect of language use. This 'creativity' does not refer to the ability to write poetry or novels but rather the ability to produce and understand an unlimited set of new sentences never spoken or heard previously. The precise linguistic input children receive differs from child to child; no two children are exposed to exactly the same set of utterances.

\*haphazard: 무작위적인, 되는 대로

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

14 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>27)</sup>

A universal indicator of sleep is the loss of external awareness. You are no longer conscious of all that surrounds you, at least not explicitly. In actual fact, your ears are still 'hearing'; your eyes, though closed, are still capable of 'seeing.'

- (A) Should they be granted its permission to pass, they are sent to the cortex at the top of your brain, where they are consciously perceived. By locking its gates shut, the thalamus imposes a sensory blackout in the brain, preventing onward travel of those signals to the cortex.
  - (B) As a result, you are no longer consciously aware of the information broadcasts being transmitted from your outer sense organs. At this moment, your brain has lost waking contact with the outside world. Said another way, you are now asleep.
  - (C) All these signals still flood into the center of your brain while you sleep, but they are blocked by a perceptual barricade set up in a structure called the thalamus. The thalamus decides which sensory signals are allowed through its gate, and which are not.
- \*cortex: 대뇌피질 \*\*thalamus: 시상(視床)

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

15 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>28)</sup>

The potential for market enforcement is greater when contracting parties have developed reputational capital that can be devalued when contracts are violated.

- (A) Similarly, a landowner can undermaintain fences, ditches, and irrigation systems. Accurate assessments of farmer and landowner behavior will be made over time, and those farmers and landowners who attempt to gain at each other's expense will find that others may refuse to deal with them in the future.

(B) Over time landowners indirectly monitor farmers by observing the reported output, the general quality of the soil, and any unusual or extreme behavior. Farmer and landowner reputations act as a bond. In any growing season a farmer can reduce effort, overuse soil, or underreport the crop.

(C) Farmers and landowners develop reputations for honesty, fairness, producing high yields, and consistently demonstrating that they are good at what they do. In small, close-knit farming communities, reputations are well known.

\*ditch 개천 \*\*irrigation 물을 댐

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