

고3 마지막 총정리자료(글의순서) <http://likasuni.com>

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Tucson is a city in the desert. Its population has grown rapidly over the last twenty years, putting stress on one vital resource: water.

(A) A quick review of water use indicated landscaping consumed too much water, accounting for over half the total water used by the city. The new policies encouraged residents to tear out trees and bushes and replace them with rocks, sand, and other nonliving landscape.

(B) For the last decade a strong water conservation ethic has developed, and city leaders took some extraordinary steps to encourage conservation when they created landscaping policies.

(C) This helped reinforce the so-called xeriscape philosophy (landscaping that uses little water). The policies were expressed as landscape ordinances. Additional encouragement included recommendations via public service announcements and consumer publications.
*xeriscape 내건성 조경 **ordinance 조례, 법령

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

2. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

By the time you start your literature review, you will probably have decided upon the main theme for your investigation, and also upon the key research objectives.

(A) However, if you have selected a fairly uncommon subject on which little has been written, then it may be difficult to find sufficient material to review. You may have to consider including a discussion of material which only exists on the periphery of the subject chosen.

(B) If that is the case, it should not be difficult to find writing and research to review. In fact, the main difficulty may be in selecting what you want to include, and what you wish to exclude.

(C) To some extent, therefore, the essential task has been predetermined. You may have selected a research topic or theme around which a great deal of research has been previously conducted.

**literature review 문헌 조사 **periphery 주변

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

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3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Someone hands you a piece of paper bearing a fine grid — as in a school exercise book. The person tells you that he is thinking of just one of the small squares.

(A) If the answer is 'no' then the box must be in B — there is nowhere else it could be. So you now forget about A and proceed to divide B in half, lettering each half as before.

(B) He wants you to locate that square by asking questions which will only get a 'yes' or 'no' answer. So you divide the sheet in half with a line and call one half A and the other half B. You ask: 'Is the desired box in A?'

(C) Again you ask the question. In the end you must come to the chosen box. The point about this simple strategy is that at every moment the desired box must lie in A or not-A (which is B). There is nowhere else. Nor can the box lie in both A and B.

*grid 격자무늬

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

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Obviously, when two forms of speech are so different that it is completely impossible to establish communication, as is the case with English and Chinese, for example, they are regarded as different languages by everyone.

(A) On the other hand, many Americans from the Midwest do not understand Londoners, and vice versa, but they are supposed to be using the same English language. This is why it is necessary to rely on the speakers themselves in dubious cases.

(B) But here, there are many exceptions. For example, Swedes and Norwegians usually understand each other without difficulty, but Swedish and Norwegian are regarded as different languages.

(C) Further, people who understand each other are usually regarded as speaking the same language, and those who speak the same language are supposed to understand each other.

*vice versa 역(逆)도 같음 **dubious 분명치 않은

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

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5. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Imagine that you are out walking with a friend and you find two lottery tickets. You decide to take one ticket each. Your friend kindly says that you can decide which of the two tickets you want to keep.

(A) So it doesn't matter which ticket you choose because they both have the same chance of winning. However, many people would choose the second ticket over the first. Why is this?

(B) One ticket has the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. The other ticket has the numbers 5, 18, 19, 31, 35, 45. Which ticket would you choose to keep? Statistically, both tickets have an equal probability of winning.

(C) One suggestion is that we view the second ticket to be more representative of a winning lottery ticket. That is, you ignore the fact that they both have an equal chance and instead make the decision based on how similar you think it is to a winning ticket.

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

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

To a large degree our fears are projections of our own minds. Let's say, for example, you're sitting on a park bench on a warm spring day reading a book.

(A) Suddenly, for no reason at all, you're afraid of this poor guy who's just trying to enjoy the day the same way you were until he got there. This is what happens with most panic attacks.

(B) If you were afraid of riding in an elevator, you'd begin to anticipate what might happen once you got into the elevator . I'm going to be trapped in there for hours, and no one's going to get me out — and on and on until you're paralyzed by a fear that is entirely a creation of your own imagination.

(C) You're relaxed and content until someone sits down next to you and distracts you. At that point you might begin to wonder who he is, why he's chosen to sit there, whether he has some hidden motive.

*paralyze 마비시키다, 무력하게 만들다

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

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7. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

My good friends Dr. Paul Odland and his wife Barb travel frequently to South America, where he provides free medical treatment for disabled children of poor families.

(A) The pace increased so fast Barb could not keep up with the back-and-forth interpretation until — suddenly — all three parties realized that Paul had gone above the vendor's last stated price, and the vendor had gone below Paul's last offer. After a moment of embarrassment, they compromised, laughed, and settled the deal.

(B) One day, while buying souvenirs in a local marketplace, Paul spotted a carving that he liked and wanted to purchase. The non-English speaking vendor was asking 500 pesos for the carving.

(C) With Barb acting as interpreter, Paul offered 300 and the vendor proposed 450. The bargaining in the noisy market became spirited, even intense, with Paul stepping up his price slightly and the seller retreating slowly.

*retreat 물러나다

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

8. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Typically children talk about (or should I say, complain about) chores as something to get done so they can do something else.

(A) If my husband wanted me to add some bit of work to my schedule and announced, "Honey, I have a new chore for you!" I'm sure my response would not be enthusiastic. I'm not sure I would do my best work on something that was introduced as a chore.

(B) In looking at the definition of the word chore, I found that it can mean "an unpleasant task." Certainly all of us can relate to unpleasant tasks that are a part of our work routine.

(C) They are not all unpleasant, though. I believe that the word chore is a poor one to use when describing the work we must do. Chore has a negative implied meaning and does not encourage cheerful, willing compliance.

*compliance 순응, 승낙

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