

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

1. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Therefore, a family can reduce its carbon footprint by eating less processed foods whenever possible.

After being picked, an apple requires only the energy it takes to get from farm to market. (①)

When an apple goes into a jar of applesauce before reaching the market, however, much more energy is necessary. (②) This energy includes the fuel to transport the apples to a factory and the electricity to run the machines that cook the apples, puree them, and pack the sauce into jars. (③)

Creating the jars that hold the applesauce also requires energy. (④) And, of course, the jars must eventually be transported to the supermarket. (⑤)

If you have a choice between an apple and applesauce, choose the apple.

*puree (과일 등을 으깨어) 걸쭉하게 만들다

2. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

When calm conditions return, the small waves rebuild the berm at the expense of the bar.

There are two major beach forms created by waves: berms and bars. (①) Berms are flat, above-water features that make up the familiar part of a beach. (②) Bars are underwater ridges of sand that parallel the shoreline and are seldom seen except at unusually low tides. (③) On most beaches there is a constant exchange of sand between these two features, the direction of the transport depending on the character of the waves. (④) When the waves are large and follow close upon each other as they do under storm conditions, the berm is worn down and the bar builds up. (⑤) For this reason the above-water part of a beach is generally much narrower in the stormy winter months than in the summer.

*berm (파도에 쓸려 해변을 따라 몰려 있는) 모래턱 **bar 해변 아래 모래 언덕

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3. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Military spending was still high, but the resources of the empire allowed for significant public expenditures on other things.

The geographic importance of the Roman Empire was that it created an environment under which trade could thrive. Areas of conflict were on the borders of the empire. (①) Away from those areas of conflict, the empire was secure and well regulated. (②) Tax revenues paid for the development of extensive road systems and ports that facilitated trade, helping to create more wealth. (③) More wealth meant more money to spend on consumer goods, including wine. (④) Moreover, wine was subject to taxation, and thus important to the health of the Roman economy. (⑤) As a consequence, we see in the Romans some of the first governmental efforts to control and regulate crops, precursors of modern-day agricultural regulation.

*precursor 전조

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On the other hand, it was free publicity for their new songs, so the protests were often faint, as negotiations between the record companies and radio stations regarding the payment of rights fees would ultimately show.

Recorded music and radio suffered through a love-hate relationship. On the one hand, they competed against one another for the entertainment time and dollar of the American public. (①) Early radio broadcasts were most likely to be live performances. (②) This, however, was an expensive pursuit and, as the availability and quality of recorded music improved, recorded music became more widespread. (③) This occasionally led to legal disputes. (④) Record companies objected to radio stations playing their discs on the air, which they clearly labeled "not licensed for radio broadcast." (⑤) The industry would learn to see radio as a strong complement, eventually going so far as to pay radio stations to play their music.

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5. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

In Thailand, people greet each other by placing the palms of their hands together in front of their bodies and slightly bowing their heads.

Norms make our interactions with others reasonably predictable. Americans expect that when they extend a hand to another person, that person will grasp it and a brief handshake will follow. They would be shocked if they held out their hand and the other person grabbed it and spit on it or wouldn't let go. (①) In contrast, people in some societies commonly embrace or kiss each other's cheek as a form of greeting, even when involved in a formal business relationship. (②) A hearty handshake in those societies may be interpreted as an insult. (③) This greeting is governed by strict norms. (④) Slight differences in the placement of one's hands reflect the social position of the other person — the higher the hands, the higher the position of the person being greeted. (⑤) Norms like these make it easier to "live with others" in a relatively harmonious way.

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Then, in cottage industry and later in factory industry, employers returned to women.

Although paid work has always been segregated by gender, over time some tasks have switched back and forth between the sexes. (①) Consider the production of cloth. (②) Textiles were produced in women's workshops during the Middle Ages; these workshops were disappearing by the thirteenth century, although in some parts of Europe women continued to weave silk. (③) By the sixteenth century, men had begun to take over the production of cloth. (④) Women spun thread and wove cloth for the families, but through their guilds, men gained control of commercial weaving. (⑤) By the 1840s, factory needlework and cottage industry — usually involving textiles — were among the most common kinds of employment for English women.
*segregate 구분하다 **guild 동업조합

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7. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The problem is perhaps not only a problem in our educational system, but it may also be that because people are oblivious to the Sun's position and path in the sky, it has ceased to have meaning in their lives.

You might think that most people know why it's cold in the winter and warm in the summer, but you'd be surprised. (①) In 1987, filmmakers interviewed a group of twenty-three graduating Harvard seniors and professors. (②) Twenty-one of the twenty-three gave the wrong answer. (③) Most offered up the explanation that the Earth is closer to the Sun in the summer (it is a little closer in January). (④) The producers of the film suggested that these misconceptions point to significant flaws in the way science is taught. (⑤) If it is presented as a separate fact, there is no reason to link the passage of the Sun to the seasons.

*oblivious 알아차리지 못하는

8. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This fact largely explains the rapid rise in the consumption of sugar.

During the 16th and 17th centuries, from a rare and high-priced luxury item sugar became an ordinary consumer product. (①) In Europe before the 16th century, for example, a kilogram of sugar cost the equivalent of 30 to 40 days' wages paid to an urban manual laborer. (②) During the first half of the 18th century in England, on the other hand, the same amount of sugar cost less than one day's wages – wages that had not greatly increased in the interval. (③) In commercial countries, and especially in the cities of commercial countries, consumption had reached considerable levels by the beginning of the 18th century. (④) Thus in 1730 the average European consumed less than half a kilogram of sugar a year, while the average Englishman went through nearly 5 kilograms a year. (⑤) But the average citizen of one of the commercial cities would probably have consumed some 10 to 15 kilograms a year, that is, enough to cover 7-9% of his annual caloric needs.