

1) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

Dear Mr. Jones, I am James Arkady, PR Director of KHJ Corporation.

(A) Please send us your logo design proposal once you are done with it. Thank you. Best regards, James Arkady

(B) We request you to create a logo that best suits our company's core vision, 'To inspire humanity'. I hope the new logo will convey our brand message and capture the values of KHJ.

(C) We are planning to redesign our brand identity and launch a new logo to celebrate our 10th anniversary.

19

2) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

One day, Cindy happened to sit next to a famous artist in a café, and she was thrilled to see him in person.

(A) She said, with her eyes wide-open, "What? It took you like two minutes to draw that". No, he said. "It took me over sixty years to draw this". Being at a loss, she stood still rooted to the ground.

(B) He was drawing on a used napkin over coffee. She was looking on in awe. After a few moments, the man finished his coffee and was about to throw away the napkin as he left. Cindy stopped him.

(C) Can I have that napkin you drew on?, she asked. Sure, he replied, "Twenty thousand dollars".

20

3) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

Sometimes, you feel the need to avoid something that will lead to success out of discomfort.

(A) Therefore, overcoming your instinct to avoid uncomfortable things at first is essential. Try doing new things outside of your comfort zone.

(B) Change is always uncomfortable, but it is key to doing things differently in order to find that magical formula for success.

(C) Maybe you are avoiding extra work because you are tired. You are actively shutting out success because you want to avoid being uncomfortable.

21

4) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

We have a tendency to interpret events selectively.

(A) This quote highlights the phenomenon of selective perception. If we want to use a hammer, then the world around us may begin to look as though it is full of nails!

(B) If we want things to be "this way" or "that way" we can most certainly select, stack, or arrange evidence in a way that supports such a viewpoint. Selective perception is based on what seems to us to stand out.

(C) However, what seems to us to be standing out may very well be related to our goals, interests, expectations, past experiences, or current demands of the situation - "with a hammer in hand, everything looks like a nail".

22

5) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

Rather than attempting to punish students with a low grade or mark in the hope it will encourage them to give greater effort in the future, teachers can better motivate students by considering their work as incomplete and then requiring additional effort.

(A) And with appropriate support, they believe students will continue to work until their performance is satisfactory.

(B) Teachers at Beachwood Middle School in Beachwood, Ohio, record students' grades as A, B, C, or I {Incomplete}. Students who receive an I grade are required to do additional work in order to bring their performance up to an acceptable level.

(C) This policy is based on the belief that students perform at a failure level or submit failing work in large part because teachers accept it. The Beachwood teachers reason that if they no longer accept substandard work, students will not submit it.

23

6) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

Curiosity makes us much more likely to view a tough problem as an interesting challenge to take on.

(A) In general, curiosity motivates us to view stressful situations as challenges rather than threats, to talk about difficulties more openly, and to try new approaches to solving problems.

(B) In fact, curiosity is associated with a less defensive reaction to stress and, as a result, less aggression when we respond to irritation.

(C) A stressful meeting with our boss becomes an opportunity to learn. A nervous first date becomes an exciting night out with a new person. A colander becomes a hat.

24

7) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

When people think about the development of cities, rarely do they consider the critical role of vertical transportation.

(A) For example, elevators in the Jeddah Tower in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, under construction, will reach a height record of 660m.

(B) Antony Wood, a Professor of Architecture at the Illinois Institute of Technology, explains that advances in elevators over the past 20 years are probably the greatest advances we have seen in tall buildings.

(C) In fact, each day, more than 7 billion elevator journeys are taken in tall buildings all over the world. Efficient vertical transportation can expand our ability to build taller and taller skyscrapers.

26

8) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

Lithops are plants that are often called 'living stones' on account of their unique rock-like appearance.

(A) The plants have no true stem and much of the plant is underground. Their appearance has the effect of conserving moisture.

(B) They are native to the deserts of South Africa but commonly sold in garden centers and nurseries. Lithops grow well in compacted, sandy soil with little water and extreme hot temperatures.

(C) Lithops are small plants, rarely getting more than an inch above the soil surface and usually with only two leaves. The thick leaves resemble the cleft in an animal's foot or just a pair of grayish brown stones gathered together.

29

9) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

There have been occasions in which you have observed a smile and you could sense it was not genuine.

(A) A genuine smile will impact on the muscles and wrinkles around the eyes and less noticeably, the skin between the eyebrow and upper eyelid is lowered slightly with true enjoyment. The genuine smile can impact on the entire face.

(B) The most obvious way of identifying a genuine smile from an insincere one is that a fake smile primarily only affects the lower half of the face, mainly with the mouth alone.

(C) The eyes don't really get involved. Take the opportunity to look in the mirror and manufacture a smile using the lower half your face only. When you do this, judge how happy your face really looks — is it genuine?.

30

10) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

Detailed study over the past two or three decades is showing that the complex forms of natural systems are essential to their functioning.

(A) The attempt to straighten rivers and give them regular cross-sections is perhaps the most disastrous example of this form-and-function relationship. The natural river has a very irregular form: it curves a lot, spills across floodplains, and leaks into wetlands, giving it an ever-changing and incredibly complex shoreline.

(B) A \$50 billion plan to "let the river loose" in Louisiana recognizes that the controlled Mississippi is washing away twenty-four square miles of that state annually.

(C) This allows the river to accommodate variations in water level and speed. Pushing the river into tidy geometry destroys functional capacity and results in disasters like the Mississippi floods of 1927 and 1993 and, more recently, the unnatural disaster of Hurricane Katrina.

31

11) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

In a culture where there is a belief that you can have anything you truly want, there is no problem in choosing.

(A) The reason they have trouble making choices is they believe that what they may want is not related to what they are supposed to do. The weight of outside considerations is greater than their desires. When this is an issue in a group, we discuss what makes for good decisions.

(B) Many cultures, however, do not maintain this belief. In fact, many people do not believe that life is about getting what you want. Life is about doing what you are supposed to do.

(C) If a person can be unburdened from their cares and duties and, just for a moment, consider what appeals to them, they get the chance to sort out what is important to them. Then they can consider and negotiate with their external pressures.

32

12) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

Research has confirmed that athletes are less likely to participate in unacceptable behavior than are non-athletes.

(A) However, when athletes resist the temptation to win in a dishonest way, they can develop positive character traits that last a lifetime. Character is a learned behavior, and a sense of fair play develops only if coaches plan to teach those lessons systematically.

(B) Some athletes may want to win so much that they lie, cheat, and break team rules. They may develop undesirable character traits that can enhance their ability to win in the short term.

(C) However, moral reasoning and good sporting behavior seem to decline as athletes progress to higher competitive levels, in part because of the increased emphasis on winning. Thus winning can be a double-edged sword in teaching character development.

33

13) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

Due to technological innovations, music can now be experienced by more people, for more of the time than ever before.

(A) People start filtering out and organizing their digital libraries like they used to do with their physical music collections. However, there is the difference that the choice lies in their own hands.

(B) Mass availability has given individuals unheard-of control over their own sound-environment. However, it has also confronted them with the simultaneous availability of countless genres of music, in which they have to orient themselves.

(C) Without being restricted to the limited collection of music-distributors, nor being guided by the local radio program as a 'preselector' of the latest hits, the individual actively has to choose and determine his or her musical preferences. The search for the right song is thus associated with considerable effort.

34

14) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

It is common to assume that creativity concerns primarily the relation between actor{creator} and artifact{creation}.

(A) It is the view we include and blend into our own activity, including creative activity. This outside perspective is essential for creativity because it gives new meaning and value to the creative act and its product.

(B) This means that, in order to be an audience to your own creation, a history of interaction with others is needed. We exist in a social world that constantly confronts us with the "view of the other".

(C) However, from a sociocultural standpoint, the creative act is never "complete" in the absence of a second position—that of an audience. While the actor or creator him/herself is the first audience of the artifact being produced, this kind of distantiation can only be achieved by internalizing the perspective of others on one's work.

35

15) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

Health and the spread of disease are very closely linked to how we live and how our cities operate.

(A) The nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries saw destructive outbreaks of cholera, typhoid, and influenza in European cities. Doctors such as Jon Snow, from England, and Rudolf Virchow, of Germany, saw the connection between poor living conditions, overcrowding, sanitation, and disease. A recognition of this connection led to the replanning and rebuilding of cities to stop the spread of epidemics.

(B) The good news is that cities are incredibly resilient. Many cities have experienced epidemics in the past and have not only survived, but advanced.

(C) In the mid-nineteenth century, London's pioneering sewer system, which still serves it today, was built as a result of understanding the importance of clean water in stopping the spread of cholera.

36

16) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

Starting from birth, babies are immediately attracted to faces.

(A) These changes help the organisms to survive, making them alert to enemies. By being able to recognize faces from afar or in the dark, humans were able to know someone was coming and protect themselves from possible danger.

(B) Scientists were able to show this by having babies look at two simple images, one that looks more like a face than the other. By measuring where the babies looked, scientists found that the babies looked at the face-like image more than they looked at the non-face image.

(C) Even though babies have poor eyesight, they prefer to look at faces. But why?. One reason babies might like faces is because of something called evolution. Evolution involves changes to the structures of an organism{such as the brain} that occur over many generations.

37

17) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

People spend much of their time interacting with media, but that does not mean that people have the critical skills to analyze and understand it.

(A) Governments and tech platforms certainly have a role to play in blocking misinformation. However, every individual needs to take responsibility for combating this threat by becoming more information literate.

(B) Research from New York University found that people over 65 shared seven times as much misinformation as their younger counterparts. All of this raises a question: What's the solution to the misinformation problem?.

(C) One well-known study from Stanford University in 2016 demonstrated that youth are easily fooled by misinformation, especially when it comes through social media channels. This weakness is not found only in youth, however.

38

18) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

Sound and light travel in waves.

(A) If you try the same experiment with two heavy stones, exactly the same thing occurs, but you get a different sound due to the density and surface of the stones, and as they have likely displaced more air, a louder sound. And so, a physical disturbance in the atmosphere around us will produce a sound.

(B) An analogy often given for sound is that of throwing a small stone onto the surface of a still pond. Waves radiate outwards from the point of impact, just as sound waves radiate from the sound source. This is due to a disturbance in the air around us. If you bang two sticks together, you will get a sound.

(C) As the sticks approach each other, the air immediately in front of them is compressed and energy builds up. When the point of impact occurs, this energy is released as sound waves.

39

19) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

Food chain means the transfer of food energy from the source in plants through a series of organisms with the repeated process of eating and being eaten.

(A) In a grassland, grass is eaten by rabbits while rabbits in turn are eaten by foxes. This is an example of a simple food chain. This food chain implies the sequence in which food energy is transferred from producer to consumer or higher trophic level.

(B) The shorter the food chain or the nearer the organism is to the beginning of the chain, the greater the available energy intake is.

(C) It has been observed that at each level of transfer, a large proportion, 80-90 percent, of the potential energy is lost as heat. Hence the number of steps or links in a sequence is restricted, usually to four or five.

40

20) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

A woman named Rhonda who attended the University of California at Berkeley had a problem.

(A) To her great satisfaction, one roll reappeared in a few hours, and another the next day. In the other note-free bathroom, however, there was no toilet paper until the following weekend, when the cleaning people returned.

(B) It was a classic tragedy-of-the-commons situation: Because some people took more toilet paper than their fair share, the public resource was destroyed for everyone else. After reading a research paper about behavior change, Rhonda put a note in one of the bathrooms asking people not to remove the toilet paper, as it was a shared item.

(C) She was living near campus with several other people — none of whom knew one another. When the cleaning people came each weekend, they left several rolls of toilet paper in each of the two bathrooms. However, by Monday all the toilet paper would be gone.

41

21) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

If you were afraid of standing on balconies, you would start on some lower floors and slowly work your way up to higher ones.

(A) People around you aren't robots that you can endlessly experiment with for your own purposes. This is not to say that facing your fears is pointless when socializing. The principles of gradual exposure are still very useful. The process of applying them is just messier, and knowing that before you start is helpful.

(B) It's also harder to design a tidy way to gradually face many social fears. The social situations you need to expose yourself to may not be available when you want them, or they may not go well enough for you to sense that things are under control. The progression from one step to the next may not be clear, creating unavoidable large increases in difficulty from one to the next.

(C) It would be easy to face a fear of standing on high balconies in a way that's totally controlled. Socializing is trickier. People aren't like inanimate features of a building that you just have to be around to get used to. You have to interact with them, and their responses can be unpredictable. Your feelings toward them are more complex too. Most people's self-esteem isn't going to be affected that much if they don't like balconies, but your confidence can suffer if you can't socialize effectively.

43

22) 다음 문장 다음으로 이어질 알맞은 글의 순서는?

When I was 17, I discovered a wonderful thing.

(A) About half way through I looked out to see the entire audience of teachers, students, and parents stand up — and walk out. Left alone on the stage, I thought to myself, 'Well, I guess I need to be sure to do only two things with my life: keep thinking for myself, and not get killed'. He handed the speech back to me, and smiled. You seem to have done both, I said.

(B) My father and I were sitting on the floor of his study. We were organizing his old papers. Across the carpet I saw a fat paper clip. Its rust dusted the cover sheet of a report of some kind. I picked it up. I started to read. Then I started to cry. It was a speech he had written in 1920, in Tennessee. Then only 17 himself and graduating from high school, he had called for equality for African Americans. I marvelled, proud of him, and wondered how,

in 1920, so young, so white, and in the deep South, where the law still separated black from white, he had had the courage to deliver it.

(C) I asked him about it. Daddy, I said, handing him the pages, "this speech — how did you ever get permission to give it?. And weren't you scared?" Well, honey, he said, "I didn't ask for permission. I just asked myself, 'What is the most important challenge facing my generation?' I knew immediately. Then I asked myself, 'And if I weren't afraid, what would I say about it in this speech?'" I wrote it. And I delivered it.



-
- 1) (C)-(B)-(A)
 - 2) (B)-(C)-(A)
 - 3) (C)-(A)-(B)
 - 4) (B)-(C)-(A)
 - 5) (B)-(C)-(A)
 - 6) (C)-(A)-(B)
 - 7) (C)-(B)-(A)
 - 8) (B)-(C)-(A)
 - 9) (B)-(C)-(A)
 - 10) (A)-(C)-(B)
 - 11) (B)-(A)-(C)
 - 12) (C)-(B)-(A)
 - 13) (B)-(A)-(C)
 - 14) (C)-(B)-(A)
 - 15) (B)-(A)-(C)
 - 16) (B)-(C)-(A)
 - 17) (C)-(B)-(A)
 - 18) (B)-(C)-(A)
 - 19) (A)-(C)-(B)
 - 20) (C)-(B)-(A)
 - 21) (C)-(B)-(A)
 - 22) (B)-(C)-(A)