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| [문장간의 논리적 관계를 연결사] | |
| ❶ 역접의 표현 | : But, However, Yet, Nevertheless, Still, Even so, Though, Although, no longer A but B ★ conventional ~ (전통적인~), common, general, Some people think~, Most people think ~ 등의 보편적인 생각, 통념등도 역접의 표현으로 이후에 새로운 생각, 개념등이 나오며 문맥이 바뀐다. ★ In fact : 사실은 : In fact의 경우 우리가 생각해야 할 부분이 많다. 보통 앞부분이 주장, 그 이후 in fact가 나오면서 역접의 문장이 성립되는 경우가 많다. |
| ❷ 예시의 표현 | : For example, For instance, ★ consider, imagine |
| ❸ 인과의 표현 | : So, therefore, Thus, Consequently, Hence, As a result, Accordingly |
| [기타 순서배열 답 고르기 Tip] | |
| Before, after, during + 사건 | : 문제를 풀면서 어떤 사건 동안, 이후, 이전이 나올 경우 해당 사건을 기준으로 순서를 잡아준다. |
| ★ 글의구조 | : 보통 A,B, AB모두 언급하면서 결론 / AB언급, A설명, B설명 으로 마무리되는 구조가 일반적이다. 글을 읽으면서 상반되는 두가지 소재를 발견한다면 위의 구조를 떠올려보자. |
| Same, different, difference + better 등의 기타 비교급 | : 두 가지 대상이 나와야 할 수 있는 표현들이다. 해당 표현들이 나올 경우 두 가지 대상이 언급되었는지 확인해야한다. + 추가로 better 등의 비교급의 표현의 경우 어떤 기준을 갖고 better 라고 말하는지 이유를 얘기해야 한다. |
| 질문 - 답 | 빈칸추론/주제 ; 질문(문제제기, 갈등상황) - 답(해결책, 주제) 가 된다. 순서배열/문삽 : 질문이 나오면 무조건 답이 나와야한다. 이를 통해 순서를 정한다. 질문의 경우 간단하게 ?/의문문 표현이 나올 때도 있지만, 어렵게 나온다면 ,question, wonder, ask 등의 표현으로 의문을 표현한다. 즉 해석을 통해 의문이 있는지 없는지 확인하는 것 또한 매우 중요하다. |

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [2014-3 서울]

Gabe Gabrielson has a nine-year-old son named Colin. Like many nine-year-olds, Colin frequently finds himself in disagreement with parental policies. G, C , 반항아

(A) **After** a few debates that left both of them feeling frustrated, Gabe decided to change strategy, and announced, "Okay, Colin, we'll try it your way for three days. But if you're late for school any of those days, then we go back to the old system."

(B) For example, he protested Gabe's policy that he get fully dressed before coming down to breakfast. Gabe didn't particularly care what Colin wore at the breakfast table, but he worried that if Colin didn't dress first, he'd wind up late for school. "But I'm more comfortable in my pajamas!" Colin argued.

(C) Colin, amazed by the change in response, aced the trial run. He wore his pajamas and stayed punctual. As a result, the new practice stuck, and both sides are happier with the outcome.

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

80. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [2020-10 서울]

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)

81. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [2020-10 서울]

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.

[3점]

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

[2014년] 학력평가 모의고사

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [2014-3 서울]

Gabe Gabrielson has a nine-year-old son named Colin. Like many nine-year-olds, Colin frequently finds himself in disagreement with parental policies.

(A) After a few debates that left both of them feeling frustrated, Gabe decided to change strategy, and announced, "Okay, Colin, we'll try it your way for three days. But if you're late for school any of those days, then we go back to the old system."

(B) For example, he protested Gabe's policy that he get fully dressed before coming down to breakfast. Gabe didn't particularly care what Colin wore at the breakfast table, but he worried that if Colin didn't dress first, he'd wind up late for school. "But I'm more comfortable in my pajamas!" Colin argued.

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

[SOL] [A]의 After a few debates that left both of them feeling frustrated를 보고 두 사람이 좌절할만한 debates가 앞에 나온다는 것을 잡는다. [C]의 뒷부분은 happier가 나오는 것을 보고 (A)와 절대 연결될 수 없다는 것을 활용하여 소거법으로 보기를 지울 수도 있다. [C]의 처음에 the change가 나오므로 [C]가 상자 다음에 올 수 없다.

[어휘] in disagreement with ~와 의견이 달라 / debate 토론 / strategy 전략 / protest 항의하다 / particularly 특별히 / wind up (~이라는) 처지가 되다 / ace 완벽하게 하다 / trial run 시범 운행 / punctual 시간을 지키는 / outcome 결과

[정답] ②