



STEP 1. 주어진 문장에 역접의 연결사가 있는지 확인하라!

53 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

[2020년 4월 경기]

In today's food chain, customer feedback can, however, be used by the processor or retailer to develop product standards which can then be passed back to the producer as a future production requirement.

In a market situation, the two-way exchange of information is important to both customer and producer. ( ① ) The simplest pathway — direct selling to a customer — is the most useful for a producer for obtaining feedback concerning a product and production method. ( ② ) This pathway is not available to producers supplying today's food chains which typically pass through several intermediates (buyers, processors, wholesalers, retailers) before reaching the customer. ( ③ ) Moreover, because there are relatively few processors and retailers, each handling a high volume of goods, the provision of feedback from customers to individual producers on their particular goods is impractical. ( ④ ) Thus, information exchange on this pathway can become a one-way flow from customer to retailer/processor to producer rather than the two-way exchange observed via direct selling. ( ⑤ ) This change diminishes the role of producers in the food chain, undermining their autonomy and limiting opportunities for innovation and experimentation with new products or approaches.

\*autonomy: 자율성

#### Vocabulary

- retailer 소매상인
- pathway 통로, 경로
- obtain 획득하다
- supply 공급하다
- intermediate 중간의, 조정하다
- wholesaler 도매상
- provision 준비
- flow 흐르다
- diminish 줄이다, 감소시키다
- undermine 서서히 해치다

STEP 2. 문맥의 단절지점을 찾아라!

54 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

[2020년 3월 서울]

Historians and sociologists of science have recently corrected this claim by showing how senses other than seeing, including listening, have been significant in the development of knowledge, notable in the laboratory.

If there is any field that is associated with seeing rather than with hearing, it is science. Scholars who emphasize the visual bias in Western culture even point to science as their favorite example. ( ① ) Because doing research seems impossible without using images, graphs, and diagrams, science is — in their view — a visual endeavor par excellence. ( ② ) They stress that scientific work involves more than visual observation. ( ③ ) The introduction of measurement devices that merely seem to require the reading of results and thus seeing has not ruled out the deployment of the scientists' other senses. ( ④ ) On the contrary, scientific work in experimental settings often calls for bodily skills, one of which is listening. ( ⑤ ) The world of science itself, however, still considers listening a less objective entrance into knowledge production than seeing.

\*deployment: 사용

Vocabulary

- sociologist 사회학자
- correct 바로잡다
- claim 주장
- significant 중요한
- notable 두드러진
- laboratory 실험실
- bias 편향, 편견
- endeavor 노력
- par excellence 최상의
- stress 강조하다
- measurement 측정
- rule out ~을 배제하다
- experimental 실험의
- bodily 신체의
- objective 객관적인

## STEP 3. 주어진 문장에서 단서를 잡아라!

## 55 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

[2020년 4월 경기]

The bacterium will swim in a straight line as long as the chemicals it senses seem better now than those it sensed a moment ago.

A bacterium is so small that its sensors alone can give it no indication of the direction that a good or bad chemical is coming from. ( ① ) To overcome this problem, the bacterium uses time to help it deal with space. ( ② ) The bacterium is not interested in how much of a chemical is present at any given moment, but rather in whether that concentration is increasing or decreasing. ( ③ ) After all, if the bacterium swam in a straight line simply because the concentration of a desirable chemical was high, it might travel away from chemical nirvana, not toward it, depending on the direction it's pointing. ( ④ ) The bacterium solves this problem in an ingenious manner: as it senses its world, one mechanism registers what conditions are like right now, and another records how things were a few moments ago. ( ⑤ ) If not, it's preferable to change course.

\*nirvana: 극락

## Vocabulary

- bacterium 박테리아의 단수형
- indication 표시
- ingenious 정교한, 독창적인

<문장삽입 PRACTICE>

56 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

[2020년 3월 서울]

This contrasts with the arrival of the power loom, which replaced hand-loom weavers performing existing tasks and therefore prompted opposition as weavers found their incomes threatened.

Attitudes toward technological progress are shaped by how people's incomes are affected by it. Economists think about progress in terms of enabling and replacing technologies. ( ① ) The telescope, whose invention allowed astronomers to gaze at the moons of Jupiter, did not displace laborers in large numbers — instead, it enabled us to perform new and previously unimaginable tasks. ( ② ) Thus, it stands to reason that when technologies take the form of capital that replaces workers, they are more likely to be resisted. ( ③ ) The spread of every technology is a decision, and if some people stand to lose their jobs as a consequence, adoption will not be frictionless. ( ④ ) Progress is not inevitable and for some it is not even desirable. ( ⑤ ) Though it is often taken as a given, there is no fundamental reason why technological ingenuity should always be allowed to thrive.

\*loom: 직조기 \*\*ingenuity: 창의성

Vocabulary

- contrast 대조적이다
- replace 대체하다
- weaver 직조공
- existing 기존(의)
- task 작업
- prompt 유발하다
- opposition 저항, 반대
- income 수입
- attitude 태도
- progress 발전
- economist 경제학자
- telescope 망원경
- astronomer 천문학자
- gaze 바라보다, 응시하다
- moon 위성, 달
- Jupiter 목성
- displace 쫓아내다, 해직하다
- laborer 노동자
- previously 이전에
- unimaginable 상상할 수 없는
- capital 자본
- adoption 채택
- frictionless 마찰이 없는
- inevitable 불가피한
- desirable 바람직한
- thrive 잘 자라다, 성공하다

57 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

[2020년 7월 인천]

That is because when you recall a real memory, you begin to reexperience some of the emotion from that event.

There are several broad differences in the way that liars and truth tellers discuss events. One difference is that liars say less overall than truth tellers. If you are telling the truth, the details of what happened are obvious. ( ① ) If you are lying, it is not easy to conjure up lots of details. ( ② ) Interestingly, truth tellers talk less about their emotions than liars do. ( ③ ) As a result, that emotion feels obvious to you (and would be obvious to anyone watching you). ( ④ ) If you are lying, though, you don't really experience that emotion, so you describe it instead. ( ⑤ ) Truth tellers also talk about themselves more than liars, because people telling the truth are more focused on their own memories than liars are (who are also thinking about how their story is being perceived by others).

\*conjure up: 떠올리다

#### Vocabulary

- reexperience 재체험
- overall 전체적으로 (보면)
- obvious 명백한
- perceive 인식하다

58 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

[3점]

[2020년 4월 경기]

But new weapons like the atlatl (a spearthrower) and the bow effectively stored muscle-generated energy, which meant that hunters could kill big game without big biceps and robust skeletons.

Geographic expansion (which placed us in new environments) and cultural innovation both changed the selective pressures humans experienced. The payoff of many traits changed, and so did optimal life strategy. ( ① ) For example, when humans hunted big game 100,000 years ago, they relied on closein attacks with thrusting spears. ( ② ) Such attacks were highly dangerous and physically demanding, so in those days, hunters had to be heavily muscled and have thick bones. ( ③ ) That kind of body had its disadvantages — if nothing else, it required more food — but on the whole, it was the best solution in that situation. ( ④ ) Once that happened, lightly built people, who were better runners and did not need as much food, became competitively superior. ( ⑤ ) A heavy build was yesterday’s solution: expensive, but no longer necessary.

\*biceps: 이두박근(二頭膊筋)

Vocabulary

- spearthrower 창던지기
- robust 튼튼한
- payoff 보상
- optimal 최선의
- thrust 밀어내다, 찌르다
- competitively 경쟁적으로

59 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

[3점]

[2020년 10월 서울시]

These constraints may be helpful to facilitate agreement, as they put pressure on parties to come to agreement.

Any negotiation is bounded in terms of time allocated to it, and time constraints are especially important when it comes to constitutional negotiations. ( ① ) Constitutions are typically, though not always, adopted in moments of high political drama, perhaps even violent crisis. ( ② ) Often there are upstream constraints that limit the amount of time available to drafters — deadlines that are exogenously fixed and cannot be evaded. ( ③ ) But they also bound the negotiation and prevent the parties from spelling out a complete set of arrangements, and so the constitutional bargain will of necessity be incomplete. ( ④ ) Negotiators may focus only on the largest, most salient issues, leaving more minor ones unresolved. ( ⑤ ) Time pressures contribute to the introduction of structural mistakes in the constitutional text, seeding pitfalls for the immediate post-constitution-making period.

\*exogenously: 외적인 요인으로 \*\*salient: 두드러진

#### Vocabulary

- upstream constraint 외적인 제약
- negotiation 협상
- allocate 할당하다, 배분하다
- constitution 구성, 헌법
- evade 피하다
- bargain 매매, 거래
- pitfall 함정, 유혹