

Chapter

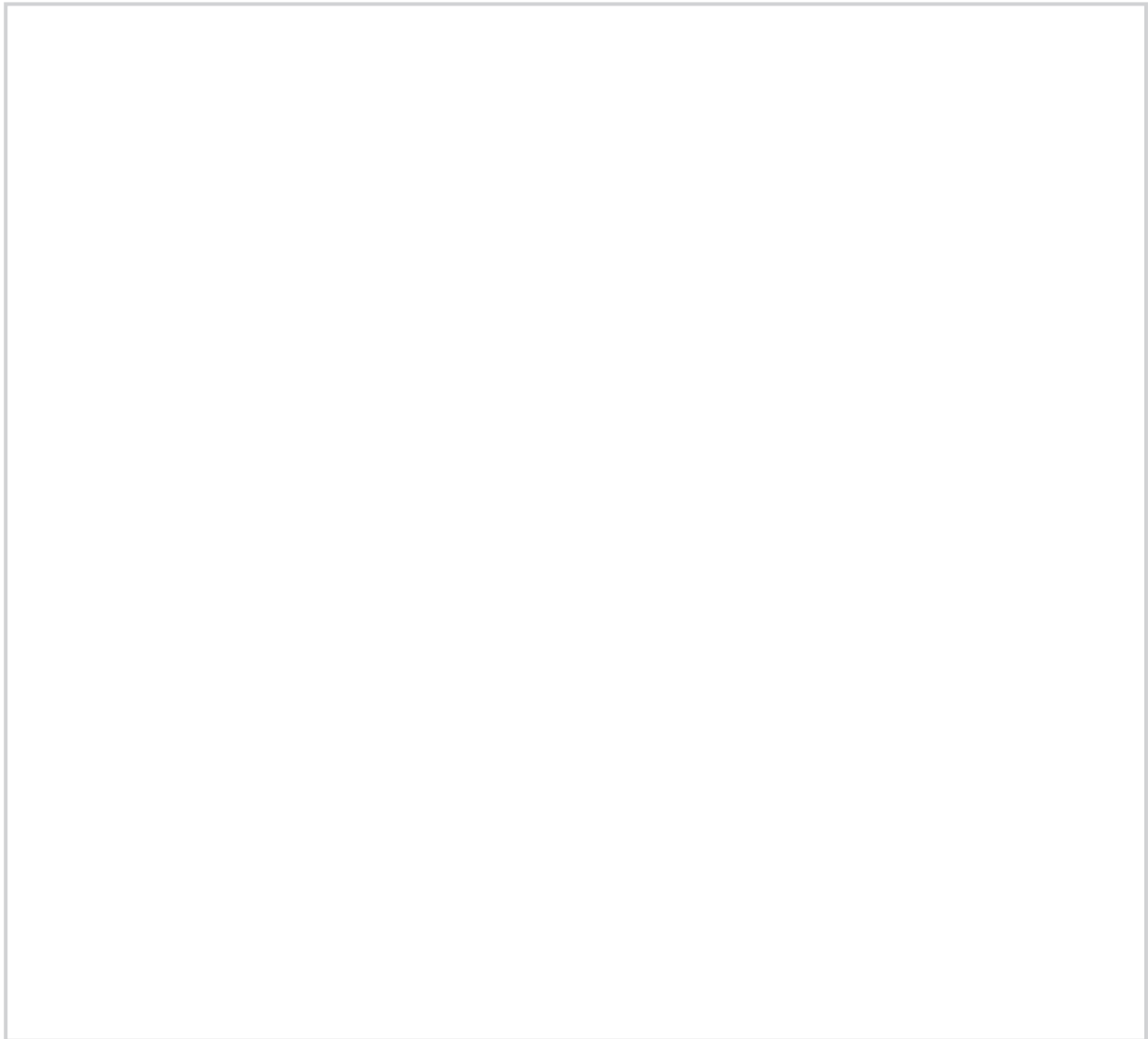
# 06

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## 순서, 삽입

최근 들어 순서, 삽입 유형의 문제는  
학생들이 가장 어려워하는 유형 중에 하나가 되었다.

문장간의 연결 관계를 물어보는 순서,  
삽입 유형은 확실한 문제풀이 원칙을 익혀  
적용하는 연습을 해야한다.



## CASE 1. 주어진 단락과 연결되는 문장을 찾는 경우

## 46 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

[2020년 4월 경기도]

Because humans are now the most abundant mammal on the planet, it is somewhat hard to imagine us ever going extinct.

- (A) Many branches broke off from each other and developed branches of their own, instead. There were at least three or four different species of hominids living simultaneously for most of the past five million years. Of all these branches, only one survived until today: ours.
- (B) However, that is exactly what almost happened — many times, in fact. From the fossil record and from DNA analysis, we can tell that our ancestors nearly went extinct, and their population shrunk to very small numbers countless times.
- (C) In addition, there are many lineages of hominids that did go extinct. Since the split between our ancestors and those of the chimps, our lineage has not been a single line of gradual change. Evolution never works that way.

\*hominid: 진화 인류의 모체가 된 사람이나 동물 \*\*lineage: 혈통

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

## Vocabulary

- abundant 풍부한, 많은
- simultaneously 동시에, 일제히
- fossil 화석
- ancestor 선조, 조상
- extinct 꺼진, 멸종한
- chimp 침팬지

## CASE 2. 주어진 단락과 연결되는 문장을 찾지 못하는 경우

## 47 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

[2020년 7월 인천]

The reason why any sugar molecule — whether in cocoa bean or pan or anywhere else — turns brown when heated is to do with the presence of carbon.

- (A) Further roasting will turn some of the sugar into pure carbon (double bonds all round), which creates a burnt flavor and a dark-brown color. Complete roasting results in charcoal: all of the sugar has become carbon, which is black.
- (B) On the whole, it is the carbon-rich molecules that are larger, so these get left behind, and within these there is a structure called a carbon-carbon double bond. This chemical structure absorbs light. In small amounts it gives the caramelizing sugar a yellow-brown color.
- (C) Sugars are carbohydrates, which is to say that they are made of carbon (“carbo-”), hydrogen (“hydr-”), and oxygen (“-ate”) atoms. When heated, these long molecules disintegrate into smaller units, some of which are so small that they evaporate (which accounts for the lovely smell).

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

## Vocabulary

- molecule 분자
- presence 존재, 현존
- carbon 탄소
- absorb 흡수하다
- carbohydrate 탄수화물
- atom 원자
- hydrogen 수소
- oxygen 산소
- disintegrate 분해시키다
- evaporate 증발하다

## 순서배열 PRACTICE

48 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

[2020년 3월 서울]

Many people cannot understand *what* there is about birds to become obsessed about. What are bird-watchers actually doing out there in the woods, swamps, and fields?

- (A) And because birders are human, these birding memories — like most human memories — improve over time. The colors of the plumages become richer, the songs sweeter, and those elusive field marks more vivid and distinct in retrospect.
- (B) The key to comprehending the passion of birding is to realize that bird-watching is really a hunt. But unlike hunting, the trophies you accumulate are in your mind.
- (C) Of course, your mind is a great place to populate with them because you carry them around with you wherever you go. You don't leave them to gather dust on a wall or up in the attic. Your birding experiences become part of your life, part of who you are.

\*plumage: 깃털 \*\*in retrospect: 돌이켜

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

## Vocabulary

- obsessed about ~에 사로잡힌
- swamp 늪, 습지
- elusive (기억에) 흐릿한, 뚜렷하지 않은
- field mark 눈에 띄는 외견상 특징
- vivid 선명한
- distinct 뚜렷한
- comprehend 이해하다
- passion 열정
- trophy 전리품, 트로피
- accumulate 모으다, 축적하다
- populate 가득 채우다
- attic 다락

## 49 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

[2020년 3월 서울]

Distinct from the timing of interaction is the way in which time is compressed on television. Specifically, the pauses and delays that characterize everyday life are removed through editing, and new accents are added — namely, a laugh track.

- (A) It is the statement that is in bold print or the boxed insert in newspaper and magazine articles. As such, compression techniques accentuate another important temporal dimension of television — rhythm and tempo.
- (B) More important, television performers, or people who depend on television, such as politicians, are evaluated by viewers (voters) on their ability to meet time compression requirements, such as the one sentence graphic statement or metaphor to capture the moment.
- (C) The familiar result is a compressed event in which action flows with rapid ease, compacting hours or even days into minutes, and minutes into seconds. Audiences are spared the waiting common to everyday life. Although this use of time may appear unnatural in the abstract, the television audience has come to expect it, and critics demand it.

\*accentuate: 강조하다

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

## Vocabulary

- distinct from ~과 다른
- compress 압축하다
- specifically 구체적으로 말하자면
- pause 짧은 멈춤
- characterize 특징 짓다
- accent 특색, 특성
- namely 즉, 다시 말해
- bold 굵은 활자체의
- boxed 네모 표시된
- temporal 시간의
- dimension 특성
- performer 연기자
- graphic 생생하게 표현된 metaphor 비유적 표현
- rapid 빠른, 신속한
- in the abstract 일반적인 의미로는
- critic 비평가
- demand 요구하다

## 50 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

[2020년 4월 경기도]

We are sure that some plants such as wheat or barley were perfect for the needs of the first farmers and among the first to be chosen for domestication. Along with those grains, however, farmers selected their toughest weeds without noticing they were there.

- (A) Having arrived in regions with colder winters or poorer soils, rye proved its strength by producing more and better crops than the wheat and barley it had attached itself to, and in a short time it replaced them. Rye had become a domesticated plant.
- (B) That would not have been an easy task, and as a result, rye became one of the main weeds. When wheat and barley cultivation was expanded, rye went along for the ride, also expanding its own distribution area.
- (C) That is where the history of rye begins, in the unenviable role of weeds. Since the ancestors of rye were very similar to wheat and barley, to eliminate them, the ancient populations of the Fertile Crescent would have had to carefully search their seeds for invaders.

\*rye: 호밀

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

## Vocabulary

- domestication 가정화
- weed 잡초
- wheat 밀
- barely 간신히
- attach 붙이다
- replace 되돌리다, 대체하다
- cultivation 경작, 재배
- expand 퍼다, 확장하다
- distribution 분배
- unenviable 부럽지 않은
- eliminate 제거하다
- invader 침입자

## 51 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

[2020년 10월 서울시]

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)

## Vocabulary

- compel 강제하다
- nonverbal 비언어적인
- for a person's sake -를 위하여
- aesthetic 미적인
- dialogue 대화, 문답
- enhance 향상하다



## 52 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

[2020년 10월 서울시]

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.

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

## Vocabulary

- time horizon 시계(時界)
- investment 투자
- continuum 연속(체)
- hazardous 위험한, 모험적인
- prospect 전망