

제 3 교시

영어 영역

성명

수험 번호

2013년 03월A 서울시

40. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In Hawaiian, aloha means both “hello” and “good-bye.” Are you ready to say aloha to an old Hawaiian shirt and aloha to a festive new pillow? Now let’s begin making a new pillow out of your old shirt.

- (A) Now turn the shirt right side out. Begin stuffing it through the neck hole. Making sure you fill the arms, keep going until the entire pillow is full up to the neck opening.
- (B) Press the neck down flat, so the opening is closed. Flip the collar up and sew straight across so the hole is closed. Flip the collar back down again, and now you’ve got a cool pillow!
- (C) Button the shirt and iron it. Turn it wrong side out, and sew the armholes closed and the bottom of the shirt closed.
- ① (A) - (C) - (B)                      ② (B) - (A) - (C)  
 ③ (B) - (C) - (A)                      ④ (C) - (A) - (B)  
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

2013년 03월B 서울시

38. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Wise leaders don’t just encourage followers to reveal bad news. They dig for evidence that clashes with their presumptions.

- (A) They also believed he was strongly pro-union and resisted providing information that could help supervisors run the plant during a strike. These assumptions were dashed when a foreman asked the mechanic why he wasn’t writing things down.
- (B) His answer was simple: He felt he had lousy penmanship and was ashamed to have his writing on display. Snare concludes, “Walk around, look, ask questions. Asking questions is the best source of information, yet it is the least used.”
- (C) Veteran project manager Paul Snare tells how, in a big diaper plant in Michigan, supervisors believed their best mechanic wasn’t documenting his work because he wanted to maintain an information edge over coworkers.
- ① (A) - (C) - (B)                      ② (B) - (A) - (C)  
 ③ (B) - (C) - (A)                      ④ (C) - (A) - (B)  
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

2013년 04월A 경기도

40. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is not that difficult to make an ant farm. You need a large glass jar, a soda can, a sponge, some dirt, ants, fabric, and black paper. Place the soda can in the center of the jar as a first step.

- (A) You can slide the paper off to observe the ants. It may take a while before you see tunnels. Don’t forget to feed the ants some crumbs every few days!
- (B) Fill the space between the can and the jar with lightly packed dirt, and put a piece of moist sponge on top of the can. Keep the sponge moist by pouring a little water on it from time to time.
- (C) Then, put the ants on the dirt. Cover the top of the jar with fabric and secure it tightly with a rubber band so the ants can’t escape. Wrap the black paper around the jar and tape them together.
- ① (A) - (B) - (C)                      ② (B) - (A) - (C)  
 ③ (B) - (C) - (A)                      ④ (C) - (A) - (B)  
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

2013년 04월B 경기도

38. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

One of the most famous highway illusions, “motion parallax,” puzzled psychologists long before the car was invented. This phenomenon can be easily glimpsed when you look out the side window of a moving car.

- (A) Obviously, we cannot make them move, no matter how fast we may drive. What is happening is that as we fixate on an object in that landscape, our eyes, to maintain their fixation, must move in a direction opposite to the way we are going.
- (B) The foreground moves past very quickly, while trees and other objects farther out seem to move by more slowly, and things far in the distance, like mountains, seem to move in the same direction as us.
- (C) Wherever we fixate in that view, the things we see before the point of fixation are moving quickly across our retina opposite to the direction we are moving in, while things past the point are moving slowly across our retina in the same direction as we are traveling.
- \* retina: 망막
- ① (A) - (C) - (B)                      ② (B) - (A) - (C)  
 ③ (B) - (C) - (A)                      ④ (C) - (A) - (B)  
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

2013년 07월A 인천시

40. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

You can make soap at home following this simple method. All you need is soap base, essential oils, and a soap-making mold. First cut the soap base into small chunks.

- (A) After that, pour the soap into the mold and allow it to completely harden. Now you have your own special soap!
- (B) Next, put them in a heat-resistant glass bowl. Put this bowl in the microwave and heat it for 45 seconds.
- (C) And then, carefully stir the soap until all the chunks are completely gone. Then, add the essential oils. You can add herbs if you want.

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

2013년 07월B 인천시

38. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In 1985, Garold Stasser and William Titus conducted a study that “challenged the idea that group decisions are more informed than individual decisions.”

- (A) When all team members possessed the same information, the group decision exceeded the quality of individual choices. However, the scholars then created a scenario in which each member possessed unique information that his or her colleagues did not have.
- (B) To arrive at the optimal decision, individuals needed to share their privately held information. The results showed that “groups were more likely to endorse an inferior option after discussion than were their individual members before discussion.” The scholars surmised that the groups must have had difficulties surfacing all privately held information.
- (C) They created four-person groups and asked them to make a decision. The scholars compared the team decision quality with the choices made by individuals given the same information.

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

2013년 10월A 서울시

40. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

People with low self-esteem often see themselves as inadequate or feel like victims.

- (A) If that is true of you, then you can combat those feelings by serving others. Making a difference—even a small one—in the lives of other people lifts one’s self-esteem.
- (B) In addition to that, adding value to others makes them value you more. It creates a cycle of positive feeling from one person to another.
- (C) They focus excessively on themselves. They can become self-protective and selfish because they feel that they have to be to survive.

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

2013년 10월B 서울시

38. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

If you are intrigued by the emotional effect of movies through sensory input, try an experiment that researchers have performed in a more precise fashion.

- (A) Afterwards watch it one more time with the sound turned on. Compare how this film sequence impacts you differently with and without music. Most likely you will find the difference in emotional impact amazing.
- (B) If one of these scenes has minimal or no dialog but intense music, stop and rewind the tape to the beginning of the sequence, take a ten-minute break, and watch it again, this time with no sound.
- (C) Rent a movie that has affected you emotionally in the past. It might have made you feel joyful, open-hearted, inspired, scared, or sad. As you watch the movie, notice which scenes affect you strongly.

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

2014년 03월 서울시

30. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

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.
- (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)

2014년 04월 경기도

39. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Surely since we all have the same visual equipment, we all see something as basic as color in the same way? Wrong. It turns out that color vision isn't a black-and-white issue. It's not nearly that simple.

- (A) However, the number of differently labeled segments we use varies. Some languages only distinguish between two basic colors, black and white. Others add green, yellow, blue, and brown.
- (B) Language has a significant effect on how we "see" colors — more precisely, on how we divide up and label different parts of the visible spectrum. Our eyes register roughly the same range of light between the aptly named infrared and ultraviolet.
- (C) This sort of different color categorization is nicely illustrated by the word "grue." Psychologists use it to describe languages that make no distinction between green and blue.

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

2014년 07월 인천시

36.

Competition can be extremely healthy. It drives us to improve, to reach and stretch. Without it, we would never know how far we could push ourselves. In the business world, it makes our economy prosper.

- (A) The difference is this: Competition is healthy when you compete against yourself, or when it challenges you to reach and stretch and become your best. Competition becomes dark when you tie your self-worth into winning or when you use it as a way to place yourself above another.
- (B) Later, Luke confronts the evil Darth Vader and learns about the "dark side" of the force. As Darth puts it, "You don't know the power of the dark side." So it is with competition. There is a sunny side and a dark side, and both are powerful.
- (C) But there is another side to competition that isn't so nice. In the movie Star Wars, Luke Skywalker learns about the positive energy shield called "the force," which gives life to all things.

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

37.

Understanding networks can lead to innovative, non-obvious strategies. Randomly immunizing a population to prevent the spread of infection typically requires that 80 to 100 percent of the population be immunized.

- (A) This strategy allows us to exploit a property of networks even if we cannot see the whole structure. Acquaintances have more links and are more central to the network than are the randomly chosen people who named them.
- (B) To prevent measles epidemics, for example, 95 percent of the population must be immunized. A more efficient alternative is to target the hubs of the network, namely, those people at the center of the network or those with the most contacts.
- (C) However, it is often not possible to discern network ties in advance in a population when trying to figure out how best to immunize it. A creative alternative is to immunize the acquaintances of randomly selected individuals. [3점]

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

2014년 10월 서울시

37.

Years ago, when I was working with dogs in Europe, I witnessed an intelligence test given by some of the foremost trainers and behaviorists in the field.

- (A) I, on the other hand, concluded the poodle was the smartest of all the dogs tested. When confronted with this obstacle, he analyzed the situation and chose the easiest way of achieving the goal of getting to the other side of the wall—he simply walked around it!
- (B) The test involved having various breeds of dog negotiate a high wall in order to get to the other side. Dog after dog jumped over the wall. Finally, it was the standard poodle's turn. The poodle stood there for a moment, as if to size up the obstacle in front of him.
- (C) Then he casually walked around the wall and joined his fellow competitors on the other side of it. These so-called experts concluded that the poodle had failed the test—he hadn't possessed the intelligence to jump over it.

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

38.

Evidence of using food to heal dates back thousands of years. Ayurveda, the traditional healing art of India, is a perfect example.

- (A) It often shows up as a spice in Asian cuisine. Aside from its unique flavor, turmeric may also prove a helpful treatment for people with arthritis, Alzheimer's disease, and some forms of cancer.
- (B) This healing art borrows many of its ideas from Hinduism, incorporating multiple therapies that include herbs, massage, and meditation. Ayurvedic practitioners may even go so far as to try a new food to heal. One medicinal food from Ayurveda may be familiar to you: turmeric.
- (C) Although the research evidence isn't yet conclusive, it certainly is highly recommended for these conditions. My own experience of using turmeric as an anti-inflammatory has been extraordinarily positive.

\* anti-inflammatory: 소염제

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

2015년 03월 서울시

36.

Sir Edward C. Burne-Jones was a prominent nineteenth-century English artist. One day he was invited to dinner at the home of his daughter.

- (A) The next morning, he arrived at his daughter's home with paints and palette. He went to the wall where the little girl had been forced to stand, and there he painted pictures—a kitten chasing its tail, lambs in a field, and goldfish swimming.
- (B) As a special treat, his young granddaughter was allowed to come to the table; she misbehaved, and her mother made her stand in the corner with her face to the wall. Sir Edward, a well-trained grandfather, did not interfere with his grandchild's training.
- (C) He decorated the wall on both sides of that corner with paintings for his granddaughter's delight. If she had to stand in the corner again, at least she would have something to look at.

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

37.

Mass customization is a strategy that allows manufacturers or retailers to provide individualized products to consumers. Today's apparel supplier must look for new ways to offer customers top-quality goods at highly competitive prices.

- (A) The customer then receives the finished product in a very short time. This technological strategy is used today by some fashion firms. This type of customization is often limited, however, to a small number of customers.
- (B) Based on the exact image, body scanning software then defines and captures all the measurements necessary for actually producing the garment or shoe. This data is forwarded online to the manufacturer, whose production technologies ensure an exact fit.
- (C) Consumers desire products that can be personalized through fit preferences, color selection, fabric choices, or design characteristics. A solution to the fit preference is a body or foot scanner that takes a customer's measurements digitally, creating what is referred to as digital twin. [3점]

\* apparel: 의류

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

2015년 04월 경기도

37.

As science moved toward experimentation to prove its theories, tools of measurement became vital.

- (A) People in the Middle Ages tried to measure the minutes and hours of the day with a mechanical clock that used gears, wheels, and weights, but these clocks were unreliable. Galileo discovered that a pendulum always takes the same amount of time to swing whether the swing is narrow or wide.
- (B) The measurement of time was probably the most important of all, but in Galileo's time, scientists had not yet invented a dependable timepiece. Ancient humans could measure years, months, and days with the movements of Earth, the Moon, and the Sun.
- (C) Sixteen years after Galileo's death, the Dutch scientist Christiaan Huygens attached a pendulum to the gears of a mechanical clock, and the grandfather clock was born. Humans finally knew what time it was, and science had a new important tool.

\* pendulum: (시계의) 추

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

38.

Permission marketing is a term coined by Seth Godin, meaning that the customer has given his or her consent to receive marketing messages from an organization.

- (A) It is no coincidence that they are commonly referred to in the negative terms 'junk mail' and 'spam,' because they are unwelcome. All too often the final result is a frustrated customer with no intention of buying and a marketer who has wasted his budget — 'lose-lose.'
- (B) As such, the customer is more receptive to the organization because the messages are anticipated, personal, and relevant. The opposite of permission marketing is interruption marketing, which Godin claims, can lead to a 'lose-lose' situation.
- (C) Interruption marketing occurs when the customer receives unrequested direct marketing messages, such as direct mail, telephone calls, e-mails, and text messages. Godin argues that these things often end up wasting the customer's time and therefore lead to frustration. [3점]

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

2015년 07월 인천시

36.

In experientialism, the body is seen as playing a decisive role in producing the kind of mind we have. The mind is based on the body. In other words, the kind of body humans have influences the kind of mind they have. As a result, thought is taken to be embodied.

- (A) A tree is tall relative to our average human size. In this way, categories of mind are defined by the body's interaction with the environment. We call such features of conceptual categories "interactional properties."
- (B) As an example, take the conceptual category of TREE. How can the body play any role in our understanding what a tree is? For one thing, we understand a tree as being upright.
- (C) This comes from how we experience our own bodies; namely, that we experience ourselves as being erect. For another, we see a tree as tall. The aspect of tallness only makes sense with respect to our standard evaluation of the body's relative height. [3점]

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

37.

Using emotional language is a way to get your audience not only to understand your argument but also to feel it.

- (A) Probably folks might like the idea of that, but they won't necessarily bother to leave the house to go vote for it. People don't care about traffic unless they are stuck in it and missing their children's soccer practice.
- (B) A few years ago I was involved in a campaign for a bill to fund an extra lane for a local freeway. The county wanted to run promotional ads for the bill promising to "improve our roads" and "reduce commute time."
- (C) A better approach was to run ads asking, "Wouldn't it be nice to get to your child's practice on time for once?" or, "Wouldn't you like to get home early enough to have dinner with your family every night?" That helped voters picture exactly how the expanded freeway would improve their lives.

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

2015년 10월 서울시

36.

Although every forensic case is different, each case goes through many of the same phases. Each phase requires its own procedures and expertise. Throughout each phase, the chain of evidence must remain intact.

- (A) Although changes may be made, this synthesis is the formal interpretation of the data and provides the most logical explanation or reconstruction of the events and the identification of the remains.
- (B) Next, laboratory analysis and research on the remains and evidence proceed. At some point, all of the data from the different labs and investigators comes together and is synthesized into the case report.
- (C) The first phase is usually the discovery of the case. More likely than not, discovery is made by accident. The second phase is recovery of the remains and evidence. This and future phases require professional help.

\* forensic: 과학 수사의

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

37.

In each life, there are many important pieces that make up the whole. They can be thought of like pie slices.

- (A) For example, if there is difficulty with work, the family, finances, and mental health will likely be impacted in a negative manner. Conversely, if an individual has employment that is fulfilling and rewarding, this will positively impact other pieces of the self.
- (B) Each slice represents an important part of the self. There will be universal slices in each person's pie, and there will also be slices unique to that specific individual's personality.
- (C) Some fairly universal slices may include health/well-being, home, family, work, finances, and relationships. Unique slices of the self can include hobbies, spirituality, and education. Each slice of the self impacts the others.

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

2016년 03월 서울시

35.

Gold is a relatively soft metal, so much so that rings are very rarely made from pure gold metal because they get scratched quickly.

- (A) The answer is that they sit inside the gold crystal structure, taking the place of a gold atom, and it is this atom substitution inside the crystal lattice of the gold that makes it stronger.
- (B) But if you alloy gold, by adding a small percentage of other metals such as silver or copper, you not only change the color of the gold—silver making the gold whiter, and copper making the gold redder—you make the gold harder, much harder.
- (C) This changing of the properties of metals by very small additions of other ingredients is what makes the study of metals so fascinating. In the case of gold alloys, you might wonder where the silver atoms go.

\* crystal lattice: 결정격자    \*\* alloy: 합금(하다)

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

36.

A female lawyer working for a prestigious New York law firm once accompanied the male CEO of a major client to Latin America to negotiate a complex deal.

- (A) It was the local practice, the colleague suggested, for lawyers to negotiate only with other lawyers, not with the businesspeople. Had the woman lawyer insisted on participating, she would have spoiled the deal and destroyed her credibility.
- (B) Before voicing her objections, however, she called a colleague back in New York, who told her that he, too, had been excluded from preliminary talks during his last negotiation in that country. The Latin American executive was just looking for a diplomatic way to get her out of the picture *as a lawyer*, not as a woman.
- (C) Soon after they arrived, the head of the prospective Latin American partner suggested that he and the CEO go off together to discuss business—while his wife and the lawyer go shopping. The lawyer was outraged, assuming this to be an example of Latin American gender bias.

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

2016년 04월 경기도

35.

Who could deny that the human body is a miracle? Imagine: each of us is safely housed within a bundle of blood, bone, and guts nurturing a little glow of life while suspended in a sea of constant change and danger.

- (A) In other words, traditional housing approaches were specific to the culture, climate, and environment. Consider the igloo, a building using the thermal mass of ice to enclose heat and resist snow, or the ancient Egyptians' ventilation domes that produced interior cooling amid burning desert heat.
- (B) Housing, likewise, originally developed slowly within particular human cultures and in response to specific climates and environments. Each culture around the world crafted a unique style of housing from the fabric of their surroundings.
- (C) The miracle becomes even more amazing when you consider the long, slow, evolutionary process of give and take that produced the human body. Our bodies developed with nature, within it, as part of it, over time.

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

36.

Adolescence is a stage of development in which teens have superb cognitive abilities and high rates of learning and memory because they are still riding on the heightened synaptic plasticity of childhood.

- (A) This means a little bit of stimulation to a teenage brain whose synapses are firing all over the place leads to wanting more stimulation that can, in certain situations, result in a kind of overlearning. The more commonly known name for this overlearning is addiction.
- (B) These abilities give them a distinct advantage over adults, but because they are so primed to learn, they are also extremely vulnerable to learning the wrong things. How does this happen?
- (C) It is all because the brain wants rewards and anything that is learned, good or bad, that stimulates the production of dopamine is interpreted by the brain as a reward.

\* synaptic plasticity: 시냅스 가소성 \*\* primed: 준비가 되어 있는

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

2016년 07월 인천시

35.

Broad, open-ended questions show your interest in the other person's situation. They often start with "Tell me," "how," "who," "what," or "why."

- (A) Our computer salesperson might have a client who says, "I need more control over our order system." He then builds on that response by asking a question using the most important words in the answer — *control* and *order system*.
- (B) They are much more powerful than closed questions that require a simple answer such as "yes" or "no" or a specific piece of information. After the broad question opens the conversation and begins to build rapport, the artful questioner builds on the responses and increases his understanding of the information being transferred.
- (C) For instance, he might ask, "What aspects of your order system would you like to have more control over?" or "Could you tell me more about your order system?" When the client responds, he builds his next question around the response to that question, and so on.

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

36.

Cultures of honor tend to take root in highlands and other marginally fertile areas.

- (A) So he has to be aggressive: he has to make it clear, through his words and deeds, that he is not weak. He has to be willing to fight in response to even the slightest challenge to his reputation — and that's what a "culture of honor" means.
- (B) If you live on some rocky mountainside, you can't farm. You probably raise goats or sheep, and the kind of culture that grows up around being a herdsman is very different from the culture that grows up around growing crops. The survival of a farmer relies on the cooperation of others in the community.
- (C) But a herdsman is off by himself. Farmers also don't have to worry that their livelihood will be stolen in the night, because crops can't easily be stolen. But a herdsman does have to worry. He's under constant threat of ruin through the loss of his animals.

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

2016년 08월 대구시

35

Judging the gap between two trees, a monkey relies on their memory of past jumps to calculate the next one. Is there a landing spot on the other side? Is it within jumping distance?

- (A) Long-range future orientation is also common, such as during a drought when the leader of an elephant herd remembers a drinking hole miles away that no one else knows about. The herd sets out on a long trek, taking days to reach precious water.
- (B) These life-and-death take-off and landing decisions take a great deal of experience to make and show how the past and the future intertwine in a species' behavior. The past provides the required practice, and the future is where the next move will take place.
- (C) While the leader operates on the basis of knowledge, the rest of the herd operates on the basis of trust. Whether it is a matter of seconds or days, animal behavior is not only goal- but also future-oriented.

\* intertwine: 뒤섞히다

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

36.

The superstitions of baseball players are legendary, as much a part of their peculiar subculture as rosin bags and chewing tobacco. They fear the jinx, wear lucky socks, and place faith in the power of "rally caps".

- (A) In our scientifically advanced society, this behavior seems paradoxical. Our understanding of the natural world tells us that these signs and gestures cannot possibly affect the events at which they are directed, yet superstition is extremely common.
- (B) But superstitions are not unique to athletes; many people—most of us, in fact—hold beliefs that are irrational. For example, it is widely thought that the position of the stars at the time and place of one's birth helps determine one's health, personality, and future destiny.
- (C) Although evidence does not support the validity of astrology, millions of people throughout the world believe in it. Furthermore, many people engage in simple acts, such as knocking on wood or crossing fingers, that they hope will prevent bad fortune and bring on good.

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

2016년 10월 서울시

36.

One of the most notable examples of the collaboration of film director and composer was that of Eisenstein and Prokofiev in the making of *Alexander Nevsky* (1938).

- (A) At other times, a reverse procedure would be followed. Music would be written after a sequence had been shot and edited, to conform to a rough of the final picture "cut." The aim was to relate music and picture through an identical fluidity of aural and visual structure.
- (B) Following these talks, the composer would sometimes rough out and record musical passages for a scene or sequence. The director would then film these sections and try editing them in accordance with the musical construction.
- (C) In the book *Film Sense*, Eisenstein describes how closely composer and director worked to achieve a structural harmony between picture and sound. First there were lengthy discussions about the intention and construction of each film section.

\* rough: 초안, 개략

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

37.

There was once a king who was unhappy at being overweight, so he called the wisest man in the kingdom to help him to get into shape.

- (A) Of course the mirror was not magic. The king's weight loss was directly attributable to two months of early morning jogging. Would the king have taken the advice if he had been told to do that?
- (B) The wise man told him that there was a magic mirror in the king's woods and, if one looked into it, one would become as thin as one wanted. The only problem was that this mirror could only be found in the woods early in the morning at sunrise and then only for a few minutes did its magic work.
- (C) The king then proceeded to get up just before dawn every morning and run around the woods searching for this mirror. After a couple of months the wise man placed a mirror in the woods for the king to find one morning and miraculously he had lost all the weight he had wanted.

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

2017년 03월 서울시

36.

Government goods and services are, by and large, distributed to groups of individuals through the use of nonmarket rationing.

- (A) The provision of national defense services is one strong example of a good that is freely available to all and not rationed by prices. In other cases, criteria such as income, age, residence, or the payment of certain taxes or charges are used to determine eligibility to receive benefits.
- (B) This means that government goods and services are not made available to persons according to their willingness to pay and their use is not rationed by prices. In some cases, the services are available to all, with no direct charge and no eligibility requirements.
- (C) For example, to receive Social Security pensions in the United States, individuals must be of a certain age, have worked for a certain period of time (about 10 years) while covered by Social Security, and must have paid their share of Social Security taxes during that time.

[3점]

\* rationing: 배분 \*\* eligibility: 자격

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

37.

Why do meteorologists measure temperature in the shade, rather than in the Sun? Aren't people more interested in the temperature in the Sun? Why don't they report it?

- (A) So a thermometer in the Sun does not measure the air temperature. On the other hand, the temperature of the air in the shade is usually the same as that in the Sun. So if you really want to know the temperature of the sunlit air, measure it in the shade.
- (B) However, if you put a thermometer in direct sunlight, the red-colored alcohol absorbs more sunlight than does the transparent air. That makes the thermometer hotter than the air. Of course, heat will flow from the thermometer into the air, but if the Sun keeps shining on the thermometer, the thermometer will always be hotter.
- (C) It turns out that there is a good reason. Thermometers are supposed to measure air temperature. When you place them in a room, they eventually reach the same temperature as the air.

\* meteorologist: 기상학자

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

2017년 04월 경기도

35.

Imagine that you just played "Happy Birthday" on a tuba. Next, you play it on a high-pitched violin. None of the tuba's sounds are duplicated by the violin.

- (A) The German word *Gestalt* means form, pattern, or whole. Gestalt psychologists studied thinking, learning, and perception in whole units, not by analyzing experiences into parts. Their slogan was, "The whole is greater than the sum of its parts."
- (B) Yet, we notice something interesting: The melody is still recognizable — as long as the *relationship* between notes remains the same. Now, what would happen if you played the notes of "Happy Birthday" in the correct order, but at a rate of one per hour? What would we have? Nothing!
- (C) The separate notes would no longer be a melody. Perceptually, the melody is somehow more than the individual notes that define it. It was observations like these that launched the Gestalt school of thought.

\* tuba: 튜바(금관 악기의 일종)

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

36.

The Earth is a somewhat irregular clock. Some years the length of the day is found to vary by as much as one part in 10 million, or three seconds in a year of 31.5 million seconds.

- (A) During the winter in the northern hemisphere, water evaporates from the ocean and accumulates as ice and snow on the high mountains. This movement of water from the oceans to the mountaintops is similar to the skater's extending her arms.
- (B) In addition, there are also seasonal changes of a few milliseconds per year. In the winter the Earth slows down, and in the summer it speeds up. Think of the Earth as a spinning skater.
- (C) So the Earth slows down in winter; by the summer the snow melts and runs back to the seas, and the Earth speeds up again. This effect is not compensated by the opposite effect in the southern hemisphere because most of the land mass is north of the equator. [3점]

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

2017년 07월 인천시

36.

It is possible to measure how far away from us each galaxy is. How? How, for that matter, do we know how far away anything in the universe is? For nearby stars the best method uses something called 'parallax'.

- (A) All you need to know is how far apart your eyes are, and you can calculate the distance from eyes to finger by the size of the hops. That is the parallax method of estimating distances.
- (B) Hold your finger up in front of your face and look at it with your left eye closed. Now open your left eye and close your right. Keep switching eyes, and you'll notice that the apparent position of your finger hops from side to side.
- (C) That is because of the difference between the viewpoints of your two eyes. Move your finger nearer, and the hops will become greater. Move your finger farther away and the hops become smaller.

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

37.

A set of problems in social science centers on the limitations and design of social science research. It is not really possible to conduct some forms of controlled experiments on human beings.

- (A) But in real-world observations, we cannot control many factors; this makes it difficult to pinpoint what it is that causes the behavior that we are studying. Moreover, even where some experimentation is permitted, human beings frequently modify their behavior simply because they know they are being observed in a social science experiment.
- (B) For example, we cannot deliberately subject people to poverty and deprivation in order to make the necessary observations about causes of violence. In a laboratory, we can control all or most of the factors that go into the experimental situation.
- (C) This phenomenon, known as the *Hawthorne effect*, makes it difficult to determine whether the observed behavior is a product of the stimulus being introduced or merely a product of the experimental situation itself.

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

2017년 08월 대구시

35.

The fashionable term now is "Big Data." IBM estimates that we are generating 2.5 quintillion bytes of data each day, more than 90 percent of which was created in the last two years.

\* quintillion: 백만의 세제곱

- (A) Data-driven predictions can succeed—and they can fail. It is when we deny our role in the process that the odds of failure rise. Before we demand more of our data, we need to demand more of ourselves.
- (B) This rapid growth in information is sometimes seen as a cure-all, as computers were in the 1970s. Some experts say that the overwhelming volume of data would remove the need for theory, and even the scientific method.
- (C) But this view is incorrect. The numbers have no way of speaking for themselves. We fill them with meaning. We may interpret them in self-serving ways that are detached from their objective reality.

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

36.

It is important to note that few scientists currently believe that either side of the brain deals exclusively with a particular kind of information. In fact, the following case illustrates how adaptable the brain can be.

- (A) Twenty-six years later, Bruce had an IQ of 126—better than 9 out of 10 people. He swam, rode his bike, and got an A in a statistics course. Because his speech was normal, the right hemisphere must have taken over many of the functions formerly conducted mainly by the left hemisphere.
- (B) Obviously, this does not always happen as a result of operations of this type, especially after puberty. But it does suggest that, although the right and left hemispheres seem to specialize in processing certain types of information, they are by no means limited to processing only one.
- (C) Bruce Lipstadt had the left hemisphere of his brain removed when he was 5 years old. Few doctors had hope for the development of his verbal ability, and most thought the operation would paralyze part of his body.

\* puberty: 사춘기

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

2017년 10월 서울시

36.

The evolution in the West from the late seventeenth century onwards of the idea of the aesthetic in music produced musical forms which were specifically intended to be listened to by a knowledgeable public and performed only by experts and masters.

- (A) To this extent, it can be claimed that most cultures, if not all of them, have both communal music-making where everyone participates and where the notion of musical talent is irrelevant, and special ritual and ceremonial music where only the specially talented and trained perform, and where the rest listen and participate as observers.
- (B) In addition to such events, there was also communal music-making, especially at festivals such as the Winter Solstice, Harvest time, Spring time, and other secular celebrations where everyone participated. Music in the Christian church is similarly organised with communally sung hymns, anthems, and other liturgical items sung by the specially trained choir.
- (C) That is, specially trained musicians performed and the audience was expected to contemplate the musical aesthetic as they listened. It is from this tradition that the instrumental and vocal forms of modern western music have evolved. [3점]

\* secular: 세속적인 \*\* liturgical: 예배용의

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

37.

The force of gravity is always attractive. It is a force pulling together any two things that have mass. Any amount of mass will cause the attraction, but the more mass the stronger the force.

- (A) That's because objects always have a positive amount of mass. There is no such thing as negative mass. It's not like electric charge that comes in both positive and negative values.
- (B) That's why a brick is heavier than a balloon, heavier and harder to hold or move in opposition to the force of gravity. The force also depends on the distance between the objects: the greater the distance the weaker the force.
- (C) The attraction gets weaker and weaker as the objects get further apart, but it never disappears altogether. The force never goes to zero. And it never pushes things away.

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

2018년 03월 서울시

36.

Land is always a scarce resource in urban development; high building density, by providing more built-up space on individual sites, can maximize the utilization of the scarce urban land.

- (A) However, some people argue that the opposite is also true. In order to achieve high building density, massive high-rise buildings are inevitable, and these massive structures, crammed into small sites, can conversely result in very little open space and a congested cityscape.
- (B) High building density, therefore, helps to reduce the pressure to develop open spaces and releases more land for communal facilities and services to improve the quality of urban living.
- (C) This may happen when high-density development is carried out without planning. Therefore, in order to avoid the negative impacts of high density, thorough planning and appropriate density control are essential.

\* cram: 밀어 넣다

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

37.

Music is a specialized branch of learning, at least as it applies to the musician. While we might expect that members of society who take part in singing only as members of a larger group may learn their music through imitation, musicianship, seen as a special skill, usually requires more directed learning.

- (A) Behaviors which are successful have persisted in the form of customs, while those which are unsuccessful have suffered extinction. This accumulation of adaptive habits is passed on to the child; he does not simply learn through imitation how to get along in the world; rather, he is enculturated.
- (B) It may be added that in any society an individual learns only a small portion of his cultural habits by free trial-and-error, for in this way he would learn only those habits which were most rewarding to him and to him alone.
- (C) Such indiscriminate and selfish learning cannot be allowed by society; the individual must learn behavior which is specified in the culture as being correct or best. Such behavior is, of course, the result of the learning process as carried on by previous generations. [3점]

\* enculturate: 문화에 적응시키다 \*\* indiscriminate: 마구잡이의

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

2018년 04월 경기도

36.

If a carpenter only has a hammer and nails, then he will think about nailing things to whatever he is doing. If all he has is a saw, then he will think about ways of cutting pieces off of what he is doing.

- (A) As a result, it can cause us to use the wrong tool. We tend to consider using only the tools we have easily available, the tools we have actually learned how to use, and how we can use them to get our work done.
- (B) This was a great strategy back in the Paleolithic days, when we had limited tools. It helped us to figure out how to take a stick or a rock (the only tool we might have) and knock fruit out of a tree so we didn't starve.
- (C) Today, however, we have multiple tools at our disposal. Some of them are good and some are not so good. However, this way of thinking is still hard-wired in our brain.

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

37.

When commercial refrigeration became a possibility in the late nineteenth century, it offered great advantages, both to consumers and to industry.

- (A) And at some level, they were right, as anyone who has ever compared a tomato at room temperature with one from the fridge can confirm: one is sweetly fragrant and juicy; the other is metallic and dull. Every new technology includes both gain and loss.
- (B) Yet there was a widespread terror of this new technology, from both buyers and sellers. Consumers were suspicious of food that had been kept in cold storage. Market traders, too, did not know how to think of this new chill. In the 1890s, some sellers in Paris felt that refrigeration would spoil their produce.
- (C) Fridges were especially useful for storing perishable substances such as milk, which had previously been the cause of thousands of deaths every year in the big cities of the world. Refrigeration benefited traders too, creating a longer window of opportunity in which they could sell their food.

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

2013년 03월A 서울시

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

Instead, it indicates that a very specific question served as a negative stimulus and really bothered the person.

I look for lip compression or disappearing lips during interviews or when someone is making a declarative statement. ( ① ) This is such a reliable cue that it will show up precisely at the moment a difficult question is asked. ( ② ) If you see it, that doesn't necessarily mean the person is lying. ( ③ ) For example, if I ask someone, "Are you hiding something from me?" and he compresses his lips as I ask the question, he is hiding something. ( ④ ) This is especially accurate if it is the only time he has concealed or compressed his lips during our discussion. ( ⑤ ) It is a signal that I need to push further in questioning this person.

2013년 03월B 서울시

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

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2013년 04월A 경기도

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

Regrettably, this is not the case — not even for the fastest sprinters in the world.

For most athletes, maximum speed is reached between 40–60m. Once this is achieved, the challenge is to hold this speed for as long as possible. ( ① ) Young athletes may run with the belief that they will run faster and faster until they reach the finishing line. ( ② ) After 60m, all sprinters start to slow down. ( ③ ) At both maximum speed and decelerating speed, the challenge for the runner is to maintain their technique as long as possible. ( ④ ) Vigorous arm actions, powerful extensions of the rear leg, and applying sprinting forces through the ball of the foot will all help to hold the speed as long as possible. ( ⑤ ) Some people observe that great sprinters start to pull away from other runners toward the finishing line — this is because these athletes are not slowing down as fast as their opponents.

2013년 04월B 경기도

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

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2013년 07월A 인천시

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

Often, however, someone has an inherent or acquired trait that is foreign to his or her parents and must therefore acquire identity from a peer group, which is called a horizontal identity.

Because of the transmission of identity from one generation to the next, most children share at least some traits with their parents. These are vertical identities. ( ① ) Attributes and values are passed down from parents to child across the generations not only through strands of DNA, but also through shared cultural norms. ( ② ) Language, for example, is usually vertical, since most people who speak Greek raise their children to speak Greek, too. ( ③ ) Such identities may reflect recessive genes, or values and preferences that a child does not share with his ancestors. ( ④ ) Criminal behavior is often horizontal; most criminals are not raised by gangsters and must invent their own deceptive character. ( ⑤ ) So are conditions such as autism and intellectual disability.

\* autism: 자폐증

2013년 07월B 인천시

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

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2013년 10월A 서울시

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

Instead, look for watermelons that are symmetrical, are heavy for their size, and have a creamy yellow spot on the bottom.

When faced with a bunch of watermelons, all promising delicious juiciness inside, how do you know which one to pick? ( ① ) It is suggested that you skip the tapping and instead check the bottom of the watermelon. ( ② ) Tapping a watermelon like a bongo might work for some people, but it's too subjective. ( ③ ) And there's no agreement on whether a watermelon is supposed to sound "solid" or "tight" or even make a b-flat sound. ( ④ ) This is where the watermelon sat on the ground while it soaked up the sun at the farm. ( ⑤ ) If this spot is white or greenish, your watermelon may have been picked too soon and might not be as ripe as it should be.

2013년 10월B 서울시

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

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2014년 03월 서울시

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

They have not, however, always been considered places of beauty.

Forests have always had a role in human society. ( ① ) They have been a source of building timber and firewood, of wild game and foods like mushrooms. ( ② ) During the Middle Ages, especially in parts of Northern Europe, they developed a reputation for being places of darkness and fear, the home of evil spirits and wild beasts. ( ③ ) In Germany you might have been attacked by werewolves or a semi-human Wild Man, a kind of ogre covered with coarse hair who ate children. ( ④ ) Anglo-Saxon folk tales, such as the eighth-century *Beowulf*, frequently set the action in scary forests, a legacy inherited by the stories of Tolkien, in which friendly hobbits are extremely frightened at the thought of having to pass through the haunted Fangorn Forest. ( ⑤ ) Out of this medieval vision comes our word 'savage', derived from *silva*, meaning a wood.

2014년 04월 경기도

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

Leaders, on the other hand, don't care very much for organizational structure or the official blessing of whatever factory they work for.

If leadership is the ability to create change your organization believes in, and the market demands change, then the market demands leaders, not managers. ( ① ) Managers manage by using the authority the factory gives them, and you listen to your manager to avoid losing your job. ( ② ) A manager can't make change because that's not his job; his job is to complete tasks assigned to him by someone else in the factory. ( ③ ) They use passion and ideas to lead people, as opposed to using threats and bureaucracy to manage them. ( ④ ) Leaders must become aware of how the organization works, because this awareness allows them to change it. ( ⑤ ) Leadership doesn't always start at the top, but it always manages to affect the folks at the top.

2014년 07월 인천시

38.

All participants were equally accurate, but the older group responded more slowly.

Older adults often take longer to make a decision than young adults do. But that does not mean they are any less sharp. ( ① ) According to research at Ohio State University, the slower response time of older adults has more to do with prizing accuracy over speed. ( ② ) In the study, published recently in the *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, college-age students and adults aged 60 to 90 performed timed tests of word recognition and recall. ( ③ ) When the researchers encouraged them to work faster, however, they were able to match the youngsters' speed without significantly sacrificing accuracy. ( ④ ) "In many simple tasks, the elderly take longer mainly because they decide to require more evidence to make their decision," says co-author Roger Ratcliff. ( ⑤ ) When an older mind faces a task that requires speed, he says, a conscious effort to work faster can often do the trick.

39.

On the other hand, many of the germs that live in or on the bodies of all animals, including humans, are not simply parasitic, but contribute important protective, stimulant or nutritional effects.

Whatever the benefit to a virus of a long-lived host, there is no guarantee that hosts have mechanisms for increasing longevity that the virus could exploit. Nor need host longevity be an advantage. ( ① ) The interests of the virus depend on its life-cycle strategy, and some viruses are only released on the death of the host. ( ② ) In fact, many parasites actually force their host to attack other potential hosts or to be killed or eaten so that the parasites are passed on. ( ③ ) In some ways, this can be seen as a form of life extension because removing the germs could have drastic, possibly fatal effects on the host. ( ④ ) Extreme examples include endosymbiont root fungi in orchids, or mitochondria in our cells. ( ⑤ ) Without them, orchids and humans would not survive. [3점]

\* parasitic: 기생하는 \*\*endosymbiont: 다른 생물의 체내에 공생하는

2014년 10월 서울시

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

Traits, on the other hand, are more stable characteristics that endure across time.

Psychologists make the distinction between dispositions, or traits, and states, or momentary feelings. ( ① ) Think of some moments of happiness or despair you have experienced, such as when you won a prize or got an exciting job offer, or when somebody died. ( ② ) These experiences are states of happiness or sadness; they reflect the transient highs and lows of everyday life. ( ③ ) These are the emotional styles or ways of thinking that remain fairly steadfast across our lives. ( ④ ) Mary has “Mary-like” characteristics that remain fairly stable, just as Dave stays “Dave-like” under all circumstances. ( ⑤ ) Cheerful, happy babies tend to become adventurous, outgoing children who tend to become extroverted, sociable adults.

\* transient: 일시적인

2015년 03월 서울시

38.

For example, if you say “I’m going to the bank to deposit some money,” I don’t expect you to go to the river bank.

Often, a word is used with more than one meaning. Indeed, a brief look at a dictionary will show you that the majority of words are used with more than one meaning. ( ① ) If such words were said to be ambiguous, then the vast majority of words would be ambiguous. ( ② ) However, linguists and philosophers usually call a word “ambiguous” only when there is some uncertainty about which meaning is being used in the particular instance. ( ③ ) A word isn’t ambiguous by itself but is used ambiguously: it is ambiguous when one cannot tell from the context what sense is being used. ( ④ ) However, in most cases one can tell from the context what sense is being used. ( ⑤ ) The word “bank” has these two senses (and more), but it is not thereby ambiguous: the two senses are so unrelated that no one is likely to confuse them.

39.

Reading has also always had a social dimension, however, as it does in our early lives: our first acts of reading are performed with parents and teachers standing by and guiding us.

When we read, we are alone. Reading calls us to our sole self, and away from the world of distractions; but it also furnishes us with far-reaching connections to other people. ( ① ) The peaceful calm of a desert island is not a bad image to have in your head as you prepare to read. ( ② ) No earthly storms can reach you here; you are safe. ( ③ ) The desert island image reinforces the idea that reading is a fundamentally solitary experience. ( ④ ) These mentors left their stamp on how we approach a text; they gave us the tools we use to get closer to the words on the page. ( ⑤ ) There is, of course, another social connection in reading: we always converse, by implication, with the book’s author.

2015년 04월 경기도

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

One explanation for this is that the first words in each list created a first impression that respondents used to interpret the remaining adjectives.

There is evidence that when we form impressions of others, we pay more attention to our first impressions. This tendency is called the ‘primacy effect.’ The primacy effect was documented in a famous study conducted by social psychologist Solomon Asch. ( ① ) Individuals were asked to evaluate two people based on two lists of adjectives. ( ② ) The list for the first person had the following adjectives: *intelligent, industrious, impulsive, critical, stubborn, and envious*. ( ③ ) The list for the other person had the same adjectives, but in reverse order. ( ④ ) Although the content was identical, respondents gave the first person a more positive evaluation than the second. ( ⑤ ) In a similar manner, the first impressions we form about someone often affect our impression of subsequent perceptions of that person.

2015년 07월 인천시

38.

Looking at nature is another activity that gives our directed attention a chance to recover.

“We have two kinds of attention,” says Andrea Faber Taylor, an environmental psychologist at the University of Illinois. The first is the “directed attention” we call on for tasks that require focus, like driving or doing our taxes. ( ① ) Directed attention tends to be tiring, however, and fatigue affects our ability to make good decisions and control destructive impulses. ( ② ) The best way to restore directed attention is to give it a rest by shifting to the second type, “involuntary attention,” which we display when we meditate. ( ③ ) For example, Roger Ulrich at Texas A&M University found that people who commuted along scenic roads recovered more quickly from stressful driving conditions than those who saw billboards, buildings, and parking lots. ( ④ ) Ulrich also looked at patients recovering from surgery. ( ⑤ ) The patients who could see trees from their hospital beds needed fewer painkillers and had shorter hospital stays than those who looked out on brick walls.

39.

Courbet broke with this tradition and provided art history with its first public scandal with the painting “Burial at Ornans.”

Parallel to new trends in the natural sciences and humanities, the realists focused on fact and perception, thus rejecting art that was based only on imaginary worlds. ( ① ) However, they never sought to simply imitate reality since that would have been easier with photography, which had just recently been invented. ( ② ) Instead, painters like Gustave Courbet, Adolf von Menzel, Jean-François Millet, and Honoré Daumier wanted to illustrate social conditions within their art. ( ③ ) In particular, artists chose motifs taken from industrial and rural worlds of life and labor. ( ④ ) Previously, these subjects had been handled at most in small, anecdotal genre paintings. ( ⑤ ) It portrayed an ordinary funeral and the rural mourners on a monumental scale, challenging the accepted norms of the art establishment at that time.

2015년 10월 서울시

38.

In contrast, when we tell a truthful story, we include 20% to 30% more detail.

Lie detector tests base judgments of honesty on blood pressure, pulse, respiration, and vocal pitch, which the test assumes differ when people lie and when they tell the truth. However, lie detector tests have not proven particularly reliable. ( ① ) Now law enforcement has a new tool for detecting deception: the detail in stories told by people being questioned. ( ② ) New research indicates that when people lie, they develop a tight, bare-bones script and stick with it. ( ③ ) They do not include details and comments on context because that just adds to what they have to remember. ( ④ ) That is, people who are giving honest accounts tend to recall details about context — what was happening at the time of the event, who was present — that are not related to the main story. ( ⑤ ) The researchers explain that “if you’re telling the truth, this mental reinstatement of contexts triggers more and more external details.”

\* mental reinstatement: 경험을 머릿속에 되살려 보기

39.

Some of the same essential oil properties that serve plants in nature also provide health benefits to humans.

The essential oil, it has been said, is the heart and soul of a plant. ( ① ) It gives a plant its scent and may also drive away insects, attract bees and wasps for fertilization of the plant’s flowers, and protect the plant against decay, bacteria, and mold. ( ② ) Food manufacturers, for example, sometimes include essential oils in their products as a way of preventing bacterial growth. ( ③ ) The oils are purer and more healthful than chemical antibacterial agents, such as chlorine. ( ④ ) Many skincare products also make use of antibacterial essential oils. ( ⑤ ) In nature, these oils protect plants against bacteria, and they do the same for us when rubbed on the skin.

2016년 03월 서울시

37.

People who struggle in retirement are those who still have a “get rich quick” mentality.

The most successful retirees are those who look at retirement as a long endeavor that can last 20 or 30 years or longer. ( ① ) They don't throw all of their years of preparation away by investing in the next “hot stock” or investment idea. ( ② ) They're very careful with their finances; they know they have to make sure that their money will last for the rest of their lives. ( ③ ) They stay conservative and focused on a finish line that is years and years away. ( ④ ) Even though they no longer have the comfort of a paycheck coming in, they still put their retirement nest egg at risk by chasing every hot tip that they get. ( ⑤ ) In other words, they are looking for short cuts to bring them financial stability and peace of mind.

\* nest egg: 노후 자금

38.

However, during the same period, there has been no comparable worldwide advance in ethical behavior.

Over the past century, society has witnessed extraordinary advances in medicine, science, and technology. ( ① ) These advances came about because an individual, or many individuals, used the full resources of his or her intellectual imagination to solve problems that had previously been thought to be unsolvable. ( ② ) That is, in part, because human beings rarely use the full resources of their intellect to solve moral problems. ( ③ ) Exercising moral imagination means using our intelligence to devise creative and innovative ways to help others. ( ④ ) Concerning charity, for example, it means not only providing immediate assistance to the impoverished, but also helping the poor in ways that will enable them to support themselves and no longer need help. ( ⑤ ) Therefore, in any situation in which help is required, we should use our intelligence to discover the most effective and loving way to help those in need. [3점]

\* impoverished: 빈곤한

2016년 04월 경기도

37.

But if you poured a small bucket of water into the line first, the empty space was quickly eliminated, enabling the water to flow with less effort.

Undoing a negative tie begins with giving up something of value rather than asking for a “fair trade.” If you give and then ask for something right away in return, you don't establish a relationship; you carry out a transaction. ( ① ) When done correctly, reciprocity is like getting the pump ready. ( ② ) In the old days, pumps required lots of effort to produce any water. ( ③ ) You had to repeatedly work a lever to eliminate a vacuum in the line before water could flow. ( ④ ) Reciprocity with a rival works in much the same way. ( ⑤ ) Reflect carefully on what you should give and, ideally, choose something that requires little effort from the other party to reciprocate.

38.

In a different paradigm, human health and ecological survival would be paramount, and industrial activities that undermine these goals would be prohibited outright.

Unfortunately many organizations and political leaders working to improve environmental and social conditions operate unquestioningly from within the paradigm. ( ① ) However, to paraphrase Einstein, problems cannot be solved from within the same paradigm in which they were created. ( ② ) A good example is the cap and trade approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. ( ③ ) In this scenario, private companies are permitted to sell their “right” to pollute to other companies, which can then pollute more, in the belief that the free hand of the market will find the most efficient opportunities for greenhouse gas reductions. ( ④ ) But viewing pollution as a “right” and relying on the market to solve environmental problems reinforces the very paradigm that got us into this mess. ( ⑤ ) The right to clean air and a healthy climate would win over the right to pollute. [3점]

\* cap and trade: 배출권 거래제

2016년 07월 인천시

37.

These clouds are very short-lived, though, and they usually disappear within minutes after they are formed as their water droplets mix with drier air and evaporate.

Clouds are formed when moist air is carried upward by warm air currents rising from the earth's surface during the day. ( ① ) When this air reaches high altitudes where the temperature and air pressure are lower than at the earth's surface, the moisture comes out of the rising air and forms the water droplets we see as clouds. ( ② ) Thus, during the daytime, clouds are continually being formed and then evaporated. ( ③ ) At night, when the surface of the earth cools, the cloud-producing process cuts off. ( ④ ) The existing clouds continue to evaporate, but they are not replaced by new ones. ( ⑤ ) The result: cloudless skies in the morning.

38.

Furness was told one family's *fei* had been lost at sea many years earlier while being transported from a nearby island during a storm.

If you're frustrated by the market and you're looking for a currency that can stand the test of time, look no further. In the Caroline Islands in the South Pacific, there's an island named Yap (or Uap). ( ① ) In 1903 an American anthropologist named Henry Furness III visited the islanders and found they had an unusual system of currency. ( ② ) It consisted of carved stone wheels called *fei*, ranging in diameter from a foot to 12 feet. ( ③ ) Because the stones were heavy, the islanders didn't normally carry their money around with them. ( ④ ) After a transaction the *fei* might remain on a previous owner's land, but it was understood who owned what. ( ⑤ ) But that stone was still used as currency, even though it was unseen and irretrievable beneath hundreds of feet of water.

2016년 08월 대구시

37

Consequently, it is almost always necessary to undertake some sort of study of the literature of a subject before entering the planning stage.

There are some very successful scientists who claim that they make no attempt, before starting a problem, to find out what has previously been done. ( ① ) They argue that too great a familiarity with the methods used by others destroys their freshness of approach. ( ② ) There is, indeed, something to be said for this argument. ( ③ ) However, usually those who put it forward are better acquainted with their subjects than they admit. ( ④ ) Furthermore, the risk of making ridiculous mistakes, already described by others, is so great that few are willing to take this course. ( ⑤ ) It should not be carried too far, or it will go on forever and serve as a complete bar to action, but it should be adequate.

38.

To establish that a person is healthy does not entail just some objective inspection and measurement; it also presupposes an evaluation of the general state of the person.

Contemporary philosophy of health has been quite focused on the problem of determining the nature of the concepts of health and disease from a biological and medical point of view. ( ① ) Some theorists claim that these concepts are value-free and descriptive. ( ② ) Moreover, according to this thought, a disease in a human can be detected through ordinary inspection and the use of scientifically validated procedures without invoking any normative evaluations of the person's body or mind. ( ③ ) To say that a person has a certain disease or that he or she is unhealthy is thus, given this interpretation, to objectively describe that person. ( ④ ) Other philosophers, however, claim that the concept of health, together with other medical concepts, is essentially value-laden. ( ⑤ ) Thus, moral values and social norms are integrated into the understanding of health. [3점]

2016년 10월 서울시

38.

It isn't, however, such a hit with police officers and district attorneys, who have criticized the series for presenting a highly misleading image of how crimes are solved.

Since its debut in 2000, an American drama centered around crime scene investigation has become very popular. ( ① ) In 2002, it was the most watched show on American television, and by 2009 the worldwide audience was estimated to be more than 73 million. ( ② ) Their fears have been echoed by Monica Robbers, a criminologist, who found evidence that jurors have increasingly unrealistic expectations of forensic evidence. ( ③ ) Bernard Knight, formerly one of Britain's chief pathologists, agrees. ( ④ ) Jurors today, he observes, expect clearer proof than forensic science is capable of delivering. ( ⑤ ) And he attributes this trend directly to the influence of television crime dramas.

\* forensic: 과학 수사의

\*\* pathologist: 병리학자

39.

Positive rights reflect the vital interests that human beings have in receiving certain benefits.

Rights, and in particular human rights, can be divided into two broad categories: negative rights and positive rights. Negative rights reflect the vital interests that human beings have in being free from outside interference. ( ① ) The rights guaranteed in the Bill of Rights—freedom of speech, assembly, religion, and so on—fall within this category, as do the rights to freedom from injury and to privacy. ( ② ) Correlating with these are duties that we all have not to interfere with others' pursuit of these interests and activities. ( ③ ) They are rights to have others provide us with certain goods, services, or opportunities. ( ④ ) Today, positive rights often are taken to include the rights to education, medical care, equal job opportunity, comparable pay, and so on. ( ⑤ ) Correlating with these are positive duties for appropriate parties to assist individuals in their pursuit of these interests.

\* Bill of Rights: 권리 장전

2017년 03월 서울시

38.

Twenty-five years ago, *The Road Less Traveled*, by psychiatrist M. Scott Peck, was just another psychology/relationship book lying unnoticed on bookstore shelves.

The movie industry is obviously affected by personal recommendations. Even though well over a billion dollars is spent every year on promoting new movies, people talking to people is what really counts. ( ① ) According to Marvin Antonowsky, head of marketing for Universal Pictures, "Word of mouth is like wildfire." ( ② ) This point is well illustrated by the number of low-budget movies that have succeeded with little or no advertising—and by the number of big-budget flops. ( ③ ) Like the movies, book publishing is another industry where lots of money is traditionally spent on advertising but can't begin to compete with the power of friends telling friends about their discoveries. ( ④ ) Then a few people read it, told their friends, and started a chain reaction that is still going on. ( ⑤ ) Today, there are well over two million copies in print.

\* flop: 실패작

39.

An object smaller than the distance between waves is a poor receiver for those waves.

Infrasound has the special characteristic of traveling well in the ground or water; in fact, the waves of an earthquake can be thought of as a form of infrasound. ( ① ) Because sound travels much faster in ground than in air, ground-borne vibrations, if perceived, can serve as an early warning system, arriving well before airborne sound from the same source arrives. ( ② ) Infrasound dissipates less rapidly in air, making it ideal for long-distance communication. ( ③ ) Perception of infrasound, however, presents some specific problems. ( ④ ) Thus, infrasonic receivers need to be large and tend to be found on the large animals able to generate infrasound. ( ⑤ ) This is probably the reason that infrasonic communication is used by only a few animals, and the best understood infrasonic communication system is the African elephants'.

\* infrasound: 초저주파음 \*\* dissipate: 소멸하다

2017년 04월 경기도

37.

We are now at a point where this type of data analysis can no longer be done manually, because people who can do such analysis are rare.

Almost all of science is fitting models to data. Scientists — such as Galileo, Newton, and Mendel — designed experiments, made observations, and collected data. ( ① ) They then tried to extract knowledge by devising theories, that is, building models to explain the data they observed. ( ② ) They then used these theories to make predictions and if they didn't work, they collected more data and revised the theories. ( ③ ) This process of data collection and theory/model building continued until they got models that had enough explanation power. ( ④ ) Furthermore, the amount of data is huge and manual analysis is not possible. ( ⑤ ) There is thus a growing interest in computer programs that can analyze data and extract information automatically from them — in other words, learn.

38.

As a result, the first group, thanks to their cooperative tendencies, can take over.

Cooperative tendencies cannot evolve (biologically) unless they present a competitive advantage on the cooperators. Imagine, for example, two groups of herders, one cooperative and one not. ( ① ) The cooperative herders limit the sizes of their individual herds, and thus preserve their commons, which allows them to maintain a sustainable food supply. ( ② ) The members of the uncooperative group follow the logic of self-interest, adding more and more animals to their respective herds. ( ③ ) Consequently, they use up their commons, leaving themselves with very little food. ( ④ ) They can wait for the uncooperative herders to starve, or, if they are more enterprising, they can wage an unequal war of the well fed against the hungry. ( ⑤ ) Once the cooperative group has taken over, they can raise even more animals, feed more children, and thus increase the proportion of cooperators in the next generation.

\* common: 공유지

2017년 07월 인천시

38.

But equally evidently a late-acting lethal will be more stable in the gene pool than an early-acting lethal.

Any gene exerts its maximum effect on bodies at some particular stage of life, and lethals and semilethals are not exceptions. ( ① ) Most genes exert their influence during foetal life, others during childhood, others during young adulthood, others in middle age, and yet others in old age. ( ② ) Obviously lethal genes will tend to be removed from the gene pool. ( ③ ) A gene that is lethal in an older body may still be successful in the gene pool, provided its lethal effect does not show itself until after the body has had time to do at least some reproducing. ( ④ ) For instance, a gene that made old bodies develop cancer could be passed on to numerous offspring because the individuals would reproduce before they got cancer. ( ⑤ ) On the other hand, a gene that made young adult bodies develop cancer would not be passed on to very many offspring, and a gene that made young children develop fatal cancer would not be passed on to any offspring at all. [3점]

\* lethal: 치사 유전자 \*\* foetal: 태아의

39.

At the opposite end of the spectrum are those who want to assign an exact figure to everything.

Attitudes to measuring in the kitchen tend to be polarized. On the one hand, there are creative spirits who claim that they never weigh or measure anything. ( ① ) If you ask for a recipe from such a person, you will be told airily, "Oh, I never look at a cookbook"; if they do consult recipes, they happily play fast and loose with quantities. ( ② ) Every meal they cook is pure invention, pure instinct: cooking is an art and cannot be reduced to numbers. ( ③ ) They view recipes as strict formulas, not to be changed. ( ④ ) If a recipe calls for 325 ml double cream and a carton contains only 300 ml, then such people will anxiously buy a second carton to make up the shortfall. ( ⑤ ) People in this group are more likely to think that what they are doing is scientific, the idea being that the more we can measure and pin cooking down, the more like science it will be.

2017년 08월 대구시

37.

Instead, most of our stress today comes from mental processes: from worrying about things.

In his insightful book *Why Zebras Don't Get Ulcers*, the neuroscientist Robert Sapolsky explains that our stress-response system evolved to react to brief stresses. ( ① ) That worked well when humans were out on the savanna running from predators, but modern humans rarely have to contend with lion attacks. ( ② ) Our nervous system isn't designed to handle that kind of stress. ( ③ ) We activate a physiological system that has evolved for responding to intense physical emergencies, but we turn it on for months, worrying about debts, relationships, and promotions. ( ④ ) Over the past fifty years, scientists have discovered that this phenomenon is not merely inefficient but also highly destructive. ( ⑤ ) Overloading the nervous system, especially in infancy and childhood, produces all kinds of serious and long-lasting negative effects—physical, psychological, and neurological.

38.

Masters, too, were often happy to rid their homes of disobedient and unreliable adolescents.

Apprenticeship experienced a steep, and apparently permanent, decline as a result of industrialization. ( ① ) Insofar as it functioned as an economic exchange, its transformation into a wage relationship had several benefits. ( ② ) Wages greatly enhanced the freedom of the young, permitting them to limit their hours of work, bring an end to tiring household chores, escape the master's household and round-the-clock surveillance, and change employers freely. ( ③ ) Wages also permitted poorer families to keep their older children at home by pooling incomes. ( ④ ) Moreover, wage relations allowed them to hire and fire young workers as the need arose. ( ⑤ ) However, since employment relations implied no training, employers had no obligation to instruct the young beyond what was required to perform the work at hand.

\* apprenticeship: 도제(徒弟) \*\* pool: (공동 자금·정보 등을) 모으다

2017년 10월 서울시

38.

Should two ideas directly contradict one another, "resistance occurs" and "concepts become forces when they resist one another."

According to Johann Herbart, a German philosopher, ideas form as information from the senses combines. The term he used for ideas—*Vorsfellung*—encompasses thoughts, mental images, and even emotional states. These make up the entire content of the mind, and Herbart saw them not as static but dynamic elements, able to move and interact with one another. ( ① ) Ideas, he said, can attract and combine with other ideas or feelings, or repulse them, rather like magnets. ( ② ) Similar ideas, such as a color and tone, attract each other and combine to form a more complex idea. ( ③ ) However, if two ideas are unlike, they may continue to exist without association. ( ④ ) This causes them to weaken over time, so that they eventually sink below the "threshold of consciousness." ( ⑤ ) They repel one another with an energy that propels one of them beyond consciousness, into a place that Herbart referred to as "a state of tendency"; and we now know as "the unconscious." [3점]

\* repulse: 물리치다

39.

In order to lighten the weight of the logs to be shifted, some inventive soul cut two cross sections out of a log and put a pole through the middle of both, making a wheel and axle.

The wheel has been around five thousand years, more or less, so archaeologists tell us. ( ① ) Someone of our forefathers early on noticed that a round log was easier to roll than to carry. ( ② ) The next step was to figure out that heavy objects could be moved by rolling them on three logs, keeping two logs under the load and shifting the log that rolled out the back up to the front. ( ③ ) The next step was to fit a platform on the axle in such a way that the axle stayed in one place and the wheels turned round and round. ( ④ ) This ancient inventor had thus invented the wagon that five thousand years later became a modern car. ( ⑤ ) The wheel business began, speculatively, in Mesopotamia and from there spread to the rest of the Old World—Europe, Africa, and Asia.

\* axle: (바퀴의) 굴대, 차축

2018년 03월 서울시

38.

They even ignored a dying gaslight industry’s warning to its few remaining customers that electric light projected a toxic ray that would turn their skin green and increase their death rate.

Recovering from a series of early failures, Edison regained his reputation as a great inventor, and electric wiring in the home gained wide acceptance. ( ① ) It wasn’t that people necessarily became less fearful of electricity, but rather, as they became more familiar with it, they began to believe that the risks could be managed with some safety precautions. ( ② ) People began to accept the trade-off of the risk of accidental death from electricity for better and cheaper lighting and work-saving electrical appliances. ( ③ ) They simultaneously experienced a lower risk of candle and gaslight fires. ( ④ ) This made-up claim was seen by the public as the scare tactic that it was, and they were unmoved. ( ⑤ ) Gas lighting in homes soon disappeared, and the death rate from house fires decreased accordingly.

39.

And yet for many potential subjects, cooperating with journalists is still a bargain worth striking.

In today’s digital environment, appearing in the mainstream news is still an important way citizens can communicate with a broader community about events and issues. ( ① ) Journalists can provide credibility, status, and a guaranteed large audience that many citizens do not feel they can get any other way. ( ② ) However, to access those benefits, subjects must yield control to journalists over how their stories are told to the public. ( ③ ) That is a big risk, since news stories have a great deal of credibility with their audiences: whether subjects themselves feel the news coverage is accurate or not, they will have to deal with the consequences of many people believing it. ( ④ ) If news coverage portrays them as socially deviant or otherwise morally unfit, the resulting stigma can be profound and enduring. ( ⑤ ) The benefits of addressing, or simply displaying oneself to, a large news audience can be so great that many subjects conclude they are worth the risks of being misrepresented. [3점]

\* subject: 취재 대상 \*\* deviant: 일탈한 \*\*\* stigma: 오명

2018년 04월 경기도

38.

But again, not every city has taken advantage of these opportunities.

Urbanization has been taking place since the Neolithic Revolution, when agriculture enabled food surpluses to create a division of labor in settlements. ( ① ) The unlocking of human ingenuity to work on technology, trade, and urban culture has created ever-expanding opportunities in cities. ( ② ) However, while some cities took advantage of these new opportunities, many remained little more than rural trading posts. ( ③ ) Urban opportunities accelerated with the Industrial Revolution and more recently with the globalization of the economy. ( ④ ) Some cities, such as Liverpool, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, have struggled to adapt to the new opportunities and have relied for too long on outmoded methods of industrial production. ( ⑤ ) Yet other cities, such as Manchester and New York, have made the transition and are thriving.

39.

The Maasai, however, are a small minority, and their communally held lands have often been taken by outsiders.

Since the 1970s, more and more Maasai have given up the traditional life of mobile herding and now dwell in permanent huts. ( ① ) This trend was started by government policies that encouraged subdivision of commonly held lands. ( ② ) In the 1960s, conventional conservation wisdom held that the Maasai’s roaming herds were overstocked, degrading the range and Amboseli’s fever-tree woodlands. ( ③ ) Settled, commercial ranching, it was thought, would be far more efficient. ( ④ ) The Maasai rejected the idea at first—they knew they could not survive dry seasons without moving their herds to follow the availability of water and fresh grass. ( ⑤ ) As East Africa’s human population grows, Maasai people are subdividing their lands and settling down, for fear of otherwise losing everything. [3점]