Day 11. Rhetorical Purpose (1)

1. Question Type

1) 저자의 특정 정보 의도, 단락의 목적
2) 지문 당 1-2 문제 출제

2. Typical Question

Why does the author mention _____ in the passage?
The author discusses (mentions…states….) _____ in the passage in order to
What is the main purpose of paragraph _____?
What is the purpose of paragraph ____ in the overall discussion?

3. Learning Strategies

Strategy 1: **지문에서 문제의 Key word의 위치 파악 & 단서를 잡아라.**
- 접속사, 전치사, 부사
1) such as, including, like…..
2) however, in contrast, in addition, moreover, even, for example….

Strategy 2: **주제를 파악하라.**
main purpose / function…

Strategy 3: **보기를 선택하라.**
기능 제시 (저자 의도) + 세부 정보 제시

Rhetorical Purpose 유형 문제에서 주로 나오는 저자의 의도

설명/ 묘사: To illustrate, explain, discuss, describe, clarify
강조: To emphasize, highlight, reinforce
논쟁/반박: To argue, disagree, contradict, refute, criticize, weaken
예시: To give an example, illustrate, exemplify
비교/대조: To compare, distinguish, differentiate, categorize, classify
입증: To demonstrate, prove, support, show, give a reason for

4. 빈출 오답 유형

이런 건 오답이다.

- 지문의 논리적 흐름과 일치하지 않는 보기
- 문제와 관련 없는 보기
- 틀린 진술의 보기

5. Practice

PRACTICE 02

Passage 2

Why does the author state, In such cases, elements from the animal's natural habitat are the models for its camouflage? A) To explain that animals use their surroundings to hide from predators B) To show that animals behave like some other animals in their environment C) To suggest that animals' appearances resemble their environments, or at least some items commonly found in that environment D) To suggest that animals cover themselves with items from their environment to blend in with the surrounding vegetation	**Animal Camouflage** In nature, animals use many different techniques to ensure their survival and the survival of their species. One of the most common survival adaptations is natural camouflage, which many animals use to hide from predators. Camouflage develops differently according to the animals' environment, physiology, and behavior. The simplest camouflage technique is for the animal to blend in with its surroundings. In such cases, elements from the animal's natural habitat are the models for its camouflage. For example, a frog's skin is a similar color and texture to the leaves in its environment. In terms of physiology and behavior, the lifestyle and physical features of an animal also determine what types of camouflage are possible. An animal with fur will develop a different sort of camouflage from an animal with scales. Some animals also change their fur coloring from season to season.

Passage 3

Why does the author mention small teeth as well as long bony tail in the passage? A) To explain why Archaeopteryx are intriguing to scientists B) To give an example of what information lead scientists to wonder if Archaeopteryx could be a dinosaur C) To confirm the fact Archaeopteryx was a bird D) To show the way Archaeopteryx hunted its prey	**Archaeopteryx** Archaeopteryx is the oldest-known animal fossil that is generally accepted as a bird because Archaeopteryx feathers were very similar in structure and design to modern-day bird plumage. In fact, the first known fossils of Archaeopteryx discovered clearly show traces of the feathers that the animal had. Other scientists, however, believe Archaeopteryx was closer to a dinosaur because it had many dinosaur characteristics that birds lack. Unlike modern birds, Archaeopteryx had small teeth as well as a long bony tail, features which Archaeopteryx shared with other dinosaurs of the time. Its three fingers bore claws and moved independently, unlike the fused fingers of living birds. Also, skeletal structures related to flight seem to be incompletely developed, which suggests that Archaeopteryx may not have been able to sustain flight for great distances. These structures, therefore, cannot be said to have evolved for the purpose of flight, because they were already present in dinosaurs before either birds or flight evolved.

Passage 8

The author says However in the passage in order to A) weaken the researchers' idea that continental drift was wrong B) demonstrate why Wegener's continental drift was not an accepted theory C) show the way the ancient land was connected in the past D) highlight the process by which people and large animals migrated to other landmasses	**Continental Drift** Alfred Wegener hypothesized that the continents were slowly moving around on the surface of the Earth, a process which is called continental drift. His idea that the Earth's plates were once joined as one large landmass, called Pangaea, which split into the continents in various directions was a renowned hypothesis. He put forth identical fossil remains of plants and animals found on opposing continental sea shores as evidence that the continents were at one time linked together. However, in the mainstream scientific world, too many established voices argued against Wegener. Some researchers opposed everything related to continental drift because they believed it was a geophysical impossibility. Specifically, one of dissenters stated that though the animal fossils that Wegener cited as evidence were indeed similar, they were not the same. He accused Wegener of lumping together fossil samples from too many different time periods. Another reason is that the most popularly held belief at the time was that the existence of similar fossils in different parts of the world was due to the existence of ancient thin land bridges that eventually sank and disappeared into the ocean's crust.

Passage 11

In the passage, why does the author mention the dissolved organic material ? A) To identify the reason why icebergs are white (B) To point out the reason green icebergs capsize (C) To clarify why some icebergs have a green hue (D) To suggest how the glacier making process works	**Icebergs** Ice exists on the Earth's continents and surface water in various forms. The continental glaciers, or ice sheets that blanket much of Antarctica and Greenland, are the most notable examples. An ice sheet is any large mass of ice formed by the recrystallization of snow or other kinds of solid precipitation. Because of the pressure of the ice from above and the heat from the earth below melting the ice, glaciers flow like very slow rivers. A large piece of ice that has broken off a glacier or an ice shelf and is floating freely in open water is called an iceberg. Of all the characteristics of icebergs, their most fascinating feature is their various colors, which depend on the conditions of the ice. When the glacial ice is compressed and the tiny air pockets between the individual ice crystals are forced out to create denser ice, this dense ice reflects mainly blue light. When ice appears white, it is an indication that there are many air bubbles still in the ice. A green iceberg forms when a two-layer block of ice which contains large concentrations of organic matter in the bottom layer from seawater breaks away from a glacier and turns over, exposing the bottom sea ice to view. The dissolved organic material absorbs enough blue wavelengths from solar light to make the ice appear green.

Answers

[Practice 02]

Passage 2 C) Passage 3 B) Passage 8 B) Passage 11 C)

Passage 2

동물의 위장술

자연에서, 동물들은 그들과 그들 종족의 생존을 지키기 위해서 수많은 다양한 기술들을 사용한다. 생존을 위한 가장 흔한 적응방식 중 하나는 자연 위장술로, 많은 동물들이 포식동물로부터 몸을 숨기기 위해 사용한다. 위장술은 동물들의 환경, 생리학, 습성에 따라 다양하게 발달한다. 가장 단순한 위장술은 동물이 주변 환경에 섞이는 것이다. 이 경우, 동물들은 위장술의 대상으로 그들의 자연 서식지의 요소들을 사용한다. 예를 들면, 개구리의 표피는 그들이 서식하고 있는 주변 환경의 잎들과 비슷한 색과 질감을 가지고 있다. 생리학과 행동의 관점에서, 동물의 생활방식과 외적인 특징 또한 위장술의 어떠한 종류가 가능한지를 결정 짓는다. 털을 가진 동물은 비늘을 가진 동물들과는 다른 종류의 위장술을 발달시킬 것이다. 또 어떤 동물들은 털갈이를 통해 계절마다 그들의 털 색깔을 바꾸기도 한다.

글쓴이가 이 경우, 동물들은 위장술의 대상으로 그들의 자연 서식지의 요소들을 사용한다.라고 언급하는 이유는 무엇인가?

(A) 동물들이 포식자로부터 숨기 위해 주변환경을 사용하는 것을 설명하기 위해서
(B) 동물들은 자신의 주변에 있는 동물들과 행동을 비슷하게 한다는 것을 보여주기 위해서
(C) 동물의 외형이 그들의 주변이나 주변에서 흔하게 발견되는 물건들과 비슷하다는 것을 제시하기 위해서
(D) 동물들은 주변에 있는 식물들과 섞이기 위해서 주변환경에서 얻은 것으로 자기 자신을 덮는다는 점을 제시하기 위해서

Animal Camouflage

In nature, animals use many different techniques to ensure their survival and the survival of their species. One of the most common survival adaptations is natural camouflage, which many animals use to hide from predators. Camouflage develops differently according to the animals' environment, physiology, and behavior. The simplest camouflage technique is for the animal to blend in with its surroundings. In such cases, elements from the animal's natural habitat are the models for its camouflage. For example, a frog's skin is a similar color and texture to the leaves in its environment. In terms of physiology and behavior, the lifestyle and physical features of an animal also determine what types of camouflage are possible. An animal with fur will develop a different sort of camouflage from an animal with scales. Some animals also change their fur coloring from season to season through molting.

Why does the author state, In such cases, elements from the animal's natural habitat are the models for its camouflage?

(A) To explain that animals use their surroundings to hide from predators
(B) To show that animals behave like some other animals in their environment
(C) To suggest that animals' appearances resemble their environments, or at least some items commonly found in that environment
(D) To suggest that animals cover themselves with items from their environment to blend in with the surrounding vegetation

ensure [ɪn|ʃʊr] 보장하다 camouflage [kæməflɑ:ʒ] 위장 physiology [fɪzi|ɑ:lədʒi] 생리학 fur [f3:(r)] 털 scale [skeɪl] 비늘 molt [móult] 털을 갈다

Passage 3

시조새

시조새는 일반적으로 새라고 여겨지는 가장 오래된 동물 화석이다. 그 이유는 시조새의 깃털이 오늘날의 새의 깃털의 구조와 형태 면에서 매우 흡사하기 때문이다. 사실상, 발견된 최초로 알려진 시조새 화석은 그 동물이 가졌던 깃털의 흔적을 확실히 보여준다. 그러나 다른 과학자들은 새가 가지고 있지 않은 많은 공룡 특징을 가지고 있기 때문에 시조새는 공룡에 더 가까웠다고 믿는다. 오늘날의 새들과는 달리 시조새는 작은 이와 긴 꼬리 뼈를 가지고 있고, 이 특징은 그 당시의 다른 공룡들과 공통적으로 가지고 있는 특징이라고 할 수 있다. 현재 사용되는 새들의 합쳐진 앞발과는 달리 그것들의 세 개의 발가락은 발톱을 가지고 있었고, 개별적으로 움직였다. 역시, 비행과 연관 있는 골격 구조는 불완전하게 발달한 듯 보이고, 이것이 시조새가 아주 먼 거리를 비행하지는 못했을 것이라는 것을 입증해준다. 그래서 새나 비행이 진화하기 이전에 공룡에서 그러한 것들이 나타났기 때문에 이러한 구조들은 비행의 목적을 위해 진화된 것이 아닐 수도 있다.

Archaeopteryx

Archaeopteryx is the oldest-known animal fossil that is generally accepted as a bird because Archaeopteryx feathers were very similar in structure and design to modern-day bird plumage. In fact, the first known fossils of Archaeopteryx discovered clearly show traces of the feathers that the animal had. Other scientists, however, believe Archaeopteryx was closer to a dinosaur because it had many dinosaur characteristics that birds lack. Unlike modern birds, Archaeopteryx had small teeth as well as a long bony tail, features which Archaeopteryx shared with other dinosaurs of the time. Its three fingers bore claws and moved independently, unlike the fused fingers of living birds. Also, skeletal structures related to flight seem to be incompletely developed, which suggests that Archaeopteryx may not have been able to sustain flight for great distances. These structures, therefore, cannot be said to have evolved for the purpose of flight, because they were already present in dinosaurs before either birds or flight evolved.

글쓴이가 지문에서 작은 이와 긴 꼬리뼈를 언급하는 이유는 무엇인가?

(A) 시조새가 과학자들의 흥미를 끄는 이유를 밝히기 위해서
(B) 과학자들이 시조새가 공룡이었는지 의심하게끔 만든 정보들의 사례를 제시하기 위해
(C) 시조새가 새라는 사실을 확증하기 위해서
(D) 시조새가 사냥감을 사냥하는 방법을 보여주기 위해서

Why does the author mention small teeth as well as a long bony tail in the passage?

(A) To explain why archaeopteryx are intriguing to scientists
(B) To give an example of what information lead scientists to wonder if Archaeopteryx could be a dinosaur
(C) To confirm the fact archaeopteryx was a bird
(D) To show the way archaeopteryx hunted its prey

archaeopteryx [|ɑ:rki|ɑ:pterɪks] 시조새 plumage [plu:mɪdʒ] 깃털 bony [boʊni] 뼈의, 뼈를 가지고 있는
bore [beə(r)] bear (갖다, 지니다) 의 과거 claw [klɔ:] 발톱

Passage 8

대륙 이동설

Alfred Wegener 는 지구의 표면에서 대륙들이 천천히 이동한다는 가설을 세웠고, 이 과정은 대륙 이동설이라고 불린다. 지구의 판들은 팡게아라고 불려지는 거대한 대륙 덩어리로 한때 붙어 있었지만 여러 다른 방향으로 대륙들이 쪼개졌다는 그의 개념은 유명한 가설이었다. 그는 대륙이 한때는 하나로 연결되어 있었다는 증거로, 서로 마주하고 있는 대륙에서 발견된 동식물의 동일한 화석 유해를 내세웠다. 그러나 과학의 주류 영역에서는, 많은 확고한 발언들이 Wegener 에 반대하였다. 어떤 연구원들은 그것이 지리적으로 불가능하다고 여겼기기 때문에 대륙이동설과 관련된 모든 것들을 반대했다. 구체적으로 반대론자들 중에 한 명은 Wegener 가 증거

Continental Drift

Alfred Wegener hypothesized that the continents were slowly moving around on the surface of the Earth, a process which is called continental drift. His idea that the Earth's plates were once joined as one large landmass, called Pangaea, which split into the continents in various directions was a renowned hypothesis. He put forth identical fossil remains of plants and animals found on opposing continental sea shores as evidence that the continents were at one time linked together. However, in the mainstream scientific world, too many established voices argued against Wegener. Some researchers opposed everything related to continental drift because they believed it was a geophysical impossibility.

로 제시했던 동물화석들이 실제로 비슷하지만, 똑같지는 않다고 진술했다. 그는 Wegener 가 지나치게 상이한 시간대의 화석 표본을 수집했다고 비난했다. 또 다른 이유는 동일한 화석들이 세계 여러 곳에 존재하는 것은 나중에 침강하여 해양 지각 안으로 사라지게 된 대륙을 연결하던 고대의 육로가 있었기 때문이라는 믿음이 당시 널리 퍼져 있었던 탓이다.

Specifically, one of dissenters stated that though the animal fossils that Wegener cited as evidence were indeed similar, they were not the same. He accused Wegener of lumping together fossil samples from too many different time periods. Another reason is that the most popularly held belief at the time was that the existence of similar fossils in different parts of the world was due to the existence of ancient thin land bridges that eventually sank and disappeared into the ocean's crust.

글쓴이가 지문에서 그러나라고 말하는 것은

(A) 대륙이동설이 잘못되었다는 연구원들의 의견을 반박하기 위해서
(B) Wegener의 대륙이동설이 잘못된 이론이라는 것을 보여주기 위해서
(C) 과거에 고대 육지를 연결했던 방법을 보여주기 위해서
(D) 사람들과 동물들이 다른 육지로 이동하는 과정을 보여주기 위해서

The author says however in the passage in order to

(A) weaken the researchers' idea that continental drift was wrong
(B) demonstrate why Wegener's continental drift was not an accepted theory
(C) show the way the ancient land was connected in the past
(D) highlight the process by which people and large animals migrated other landmasses

hypothesize [haɪ|pɑːθəsaɪz] 가설을 세우다 drift [drɪft] 이동하다, 움직이다 split [splɪt] 분열되다 dissenter [dɪ|sentə(r)] 반대자

Passage 11

빙산

얼음은 지구의 땅과 물에서 여러 가지 형태로 존재한다. 남극과 그린란드를 덮고 있는 대륙 빙하가 제일 눈에 띄는 사례이다. 대륙 빙하는 눈이나 하늘에서 내려오는 단단한 형태들의 재결정화에 의해서 형성된 커다란 얼음 덩어리이다. 위에서의 압력과 지구 자체의 열기로 인해서 빙하의 밑바닥이 녹기 시작하고, 빙하는 매우 느린 강처럼 움직인다. 빙하나 빙붕에서 분리되어 자유롭게 해양을 움직이는 커다란 얼음덩어리는 빙산이라고 한다. 빙산의 여러 특징 중에서 가장 흥미로운 특징은 얼음의 상황에 달라지는 얼음의 다양한 색깔이다. 빙하가 압력을 받고 각각의 얼음 결정체 사이에 작은 공기 포켓이 압력을 받아 더 밀도 높은 얼음이 될 때, 이 밀도 높은 얼음은 주로 파란 색을 띠게 된다. 얼음이 흰색으로 보이는 경우는 많은 공기 방울이 아직 얼음에 있다는 것을 보여준다. 바닥에 유기물질을 다량 포함하고 있는 두 층의 얼음덩어리가 빙하로부터 떨어져 나와 뒤집힐 때 바닥의 바다 얼음이 보이게 되면서, 녹색 빙하는 형성된다. 용해된 유기물질은 태양광선에서 파란 파장을 흡수하며 얼음을 초록으로 보이게 만든다.

Icebergs

Ice exists on the Earth's continents and surface water in various forms. The continental glaciers, or ice sheets that blanket much of Antarctica and Greenland, are the most notable examples. An ice sheet is any large mass of ice formed by the recrystallization of snow or other kinds of solid precipitation. Because of the pressure of the ice from above and the heat from the earth below melting the ice, glaciers flow like very slow rivers. A large piece of ice that has broken off a glacier or an ice shelf and is floating freely in open water is called an iceberg. Of all the characteristics of icebergs, their most fascinating feature is their various colors, which depend on the conditions of the ice. When the glacial ice is compressed and the tiny air pockets between the individual ice crystals are forced out to create denser ice, this dense ice reflects mainly blue light. When ice appears white, it is an indication that there are many air bubbles still in the ice. A green iceberg forms when a two-layer block of ice which contains large concentrations of organic matter in the bottom layer from seawater breaks away from a glacier and turns over, exposing the bottom sea ice to view. The dissolved organic material absorbs enough blue wavelengths from solar light to make the ice appear green.

지문에서, 글쓴이가 용해된 유기물질을 언급하는 이유는 무

In the passage, why does the author mention dissolved

것인가?

(A) 빙산이 흰색으로 보이는 이유를 밝히기 위해서
(B) 녹색 빙하가 뒤집히는 이유를 밝히기 위해서
(C) 왜 빙산이 녹색으로 보이는지를 설명하기 위해서
(D) 빙하의 형성 과정을 설명하기 위해서

organic material?

(A) To identify the reason why icebergs are white
(B) To point out the reason green icebergs capsize
(C) To clarify why some icebergs have a green hue
(D) To suggest how the glacier making process works

notable [noʊtəbl] 주목할 만한 ice sheet 대륙빙하 precipitation [prɪ|sɪpɪ|teɪʃn] 강수, 강수량 glacier [gleɪʃər] 빙하 iceberg [aɪsb3:rg] 빙산 fascinating [fæsɪneɪtɪŋ] 매력적인 compress [kəm|pres] 압축하다 dense [dens] 빽빽한, 밀집된 indication [ɪndɪ|keɪʃn] 암시, 조짐 concentration [kɑ:nsn|treɪʃn] 농도, 밀집