Day 6. Sentence Simplification (2)

PRACTICE 02

Passage 7

1. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A) An organization on climate change believes that the increase in global temperature was caused by greenhouse gas emissions from industries in the late 20th century.
B) Global temperature has increased since the mid-20th century because of increased greenhouse gas emissions from human activities, according to one organization.
C) A study by an organization suggests that global warming started when the industrial revolution produced a lot of factories and machines that replaced human beings.
D) An organization has provided solid evidence that the increase in average global temperature didn't happen until the mid-20th century due to the population explosion.

2. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A) There are people who suspect global warming because of the evidence provided by the world's eminent scientists.
B) World-class scientists have already collected enough evidence to prove that the phenomenon called global warming exists.
C) People don't trust even world famous scientists because they didn't provide much evidence of their theories.
D) Some people still have doubts about global warming even with a lot of supporting evidence and opinions.

Global Warming

Global warming is the increase in the average temperature of the Earth's near-surface air and oceans over recent decades and its projected continuation. Global average air temperatures near the Earth's surface have risen 0.74 ± 0.18 °C over the past century. 1 The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has concluded that "most of the observed increase in globally averaged temperatures since the mid-20th century is very likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations via the greenhouse effect." Natural phenomena such as solar variation combined with volcanoes probably had a small warming effect from pre-industrial times until 1950, but have had a small cooling effect since 1950. These basic conclusions have been endorsed by at least 30 scientific societies and academies of science. 2 Interestingly, despite the ample evidence collected to support global warming trends, as well as the support of these findings by the world's top scientists, there are still those who dismiss the idea of the phenomenon. However, these naysayers tend to be members of special interest groups who stand to lose money if measures are taken to curtail global warming.

Passage 9

1. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 2? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A) Only women were allowed to build these shelters, which were difficult to construct under desert climatic conditions.

B) The desert environment and constant traveling of the tribe required that the women stay behind to build the shelters.

C) The women of the tribe traveled widely to gather materials in the desert in order to construct shelters.

D) Built by female tribe members, these dwellings were suited to the dry desert conditions and the tribes' frequent movements.

2. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 3? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A) The tribes didn't practice any sort of rituals until they settled down and built multiple sided dwellings of desert brush and wood.

B) Using natural materials, such as brush and wood, the tribes settled down and built shelters for performing rituals.

C) The shelters were used as homes after the tribes settled down, but these multiple-sided structures of wood and brush at first were mostly for conducting rituals.

D) Rituals were not performed by the tribes unless ready materials like wood and brush were available for building their many-sided structures.

Indian Dwellings

Of all of the tribes of Native Americans that peopled the American Southwest, the Apache, Navajo, and Pueblo are three of the best known. All three tribes have things in common such as their skills at desert survival, basket and pottery production, and a regular diet of corn, beans and squash, supplemented by meat acquired through hunting expeditions. Another common trait shared by these tribes is that they were able to create dwellings suitable for life in a hot, dry climate.

The Apache were a fierce, nomadic tribe which ranged over a wide area of the United States and Mexico. They were primarily hunter-gatherers, though they did practice limited farming. Their main type of dwelling was called a wickiup.

1 These shelters were built by the women of the tribe and were perfectly suited to the arid environment and constant traveling undertaken by the tribes. Wickiups were constructed of a simple wooden frame covered with brush, a type of foliage common in deserts. With such easily accessible materials, wickups were abandoned and built anew when the tribes created a new camp.

The Navajo, close relatives of the Apache, were originally a nomadic tribe as well. They followed the buffalo, using dogs to pull their belongings on travois, a triangle-shaped frame used to carry heavy loads. Eventually, the Navajo followed the Pueblo example and settled down to become farmers. As nomads, they lived in simple, collapsible tents, but after becoming farmers, they built hogans. **2** These multiple-sided, wood-framed, brush-covered dwellings, built entirely of readily available desert materials, were originally built for ritualistic purposes, but they came to be used as homes once the Navajo became more sedentary.

Perhaps the most famous of these three peoples are the Pueblo, a term that applies to a collection of smaller tribes, including the Zuni and the Hopi. The Pueblo were established southwestern farmers who traded their harvests with other tribes such as the Navajo and Apache. As the Pueblo were full-time farmers, they needed permanent dwellings. Using bricks made of mud, the Pueblo built homes into the sides of canyons and atop mesas, flat-topped hills with steep walls common to the Southwest. The fact that Pueblo structures remain is a testament to their sturdiness.

TEST PRACTICE

TEST 1

1. The word chaotic in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

A) certain
B) dangerous
C) variable
D) striking

2. The word method in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

A) scope
B) mode
C) control
D) scheme

3. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence from paragraph 2? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A) Experienced meteorologists do not use computer-generated models.

B)A variety of experiences help meteorologists understand past weather conditions.

C) The best meteorologists use computers to predict changes and shifts in weather conditions.

D) Experienced meteorologists can be as accurate as computers in making weather predictions.

Weather Forecasting

Weather forecasting is the science in which atmospheric activities and conditions are predicted. In the past, forecasters watched nature for signs of the weather circumstances to come: from migrating flocks of birds to the rise and fall of rivers. While the observation of cycles in nature still plays a part in predicting day-to-day weather conditions, meteorologists these days mainly employ computational methods. These methods are based on mathematical estimation, which in turn is based on compilations of past and present data collected around the world. Modern meteorology takes this data into account, particularly temperature, humidity and wind patterns, to determine future changes in weather patterns. However, because weather and atmospheric conditions are chaotic and tend to change without warning, the accuracy of modern forecasting is questionable.

Modern forecast methods are fairly accurate when it comes to short-range predictions, but the longer the forecast, the more chances there are that the forecasts are going to be incorrect. The current method of mathematically calculating weather conditions confines accurate predictions to about five days in advance due to the chaotic nature of weather. Meteorologists combine the results of computational data collection methods with the actual atmospheric conditions occurring in the present. Current information concerning the temperature, dew point, and winds at various levels is gathered throughout the day all around the world to provide clues that are compared to computer models based on past conditions to come up with probable weather patterns. However, though the science and methodology of meteorological methods have improved, there are still large gaps in the understanding of atmospheric and weather-related activity. As a result, an experienced meteorologist who has seen a great variety of weather conditions and is knowledgeable about the changes and shifts that they are likely to make stands nearly as good of a chance at accurately predicting future weather conditions as a computer-generated model does.

4. The word readily in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to A) rigidly B) easily C) strikingly D) remotely **5.** The word they in paragraph 3 refers to A) data B) time, effort and money C) regions D) key locations	Geography poses as another obstacle to weather forecasting. Predicting upcoming weather conditions is simply easier in different parts of the world. Some regions of the globe provide challenges in amassing data. For instance, the airspace above high altitude mountain ranges is a difficult place to collect data due to the fact that there are no observation areas established on the highest peaks located in hard-to-reach areas. This lack of data calls for the need to make a lot of educated guesses based on the conditions surrounding such regions. Other areas lack constant observation and data collection due to the constant lack of changes in weather conditions. For example, in the middle of a large desert, there are seldom drastic changes in weather patterns, which means that weather trends in the area are readily predicted. The time, effort, and money involved in outfitting these remote regions with computerized meteorological equipment, as well as the manpower required to maintain the equipment, are not justified. On the whole, the data for weather forecasting are not global and they are only amassed from certain key locations around the world. This brings us to another quandary in precisely forecasting the weather since subtle factors can lead to large variations of change when calculated computationally. As the science of meteorology has made strides, meteorologists have come to realize that the slightest changes in temperature, wind direction, humidity, or any other of the atmospheric factors can totally transform weather conditions in any number of ways. For instance, a sudden wind shift due to a change in barometric pressure at different degrees can alter a forecast in an instant. Thus, when data is fed into a computerized weather model prediction program, the meteorologist must try to take into account these possible variations. With nature, however, the climate variations are continuous and extremely unpredictable. This makes the final results for a forecast, even a short-term prediction, possibly incorrect. The infinite variation of factors that influence weather and atmospheric conditions makes it impossible for meteorology to ever become a truly accurate science.

Paragraph Summary

- ✓ Paragraph 1 **날씨 예보의 어려움**
- ✓ Paragraph 2 **날씨 예보 제한 점 1; 장기간 예측의 정확도 감소**
- ✓ Paragraph 3 **날씨 예보 제한 점 2; 지형적 문제**
- ✓ Paragraph 4 **날씨 예보 제한 점 3; 예측 불가한 미묘한 변화**

6. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. ***This question is worth 2 points.***

There are several factors which make weather forecasting challenging.

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Answer Choices

A) Forecasting methods have changed very little over the years.

B) Small changes in the atmosphere can cause significant changes in weather and computer-generated predictions.

C) Accurate weather predictions can only be made for the near future since weather changes rapidly.

D) Mountainous areas are particularly hard to forecast due to the constant condition changes.

E) Experienced meteorologists can make fairly accurate predictions based on their experience.

F) Location has a strong effect on the collection of data.

Answers

[Practice 02]
Passage 7 1. B) 2. D)

지구 온난화	Global Warming
지구 온난화는 최근 수십 년에 걸쳐 일어났고 계속 일어날 것이라고 예측되는 지표면 근처의 대기와 대양의 평균 온도의 상승을 말한다. 지표면 근처의 평균 대기 온도는 지난 세기에 0.74 ± 0.18 ℃ 상승했다. **1** 기후 변화 정부간 위원회는 "20세기 중반 이래 관측된 세계 평균 기온 상승의 대부분이 인간이 발생시킨 온실 가스의 농도 증가 즉, 온실 효과로 인한 것일 가능성이 높다"고 결론을 지었다. 태양의 변화 같은 자연 현상이 화산과 함께 산업화 이전 시대부터 1950년까지 미미한 온난화 효과를 가져왔을지 모르지만, 1950년부터는 소소한 냉각 효과를 가져오고 있다. 이런 기초적 결론은 최소 30여 개의 과학협회와 과학원으로부터 승인을 받았다. **2** 흥미롭게도 연구 결과에 대한 세계 일류 과학자들의 지지와 지구 온난화 동향을 뒷받침하는 풍부한 수집 증거에도 불구하고 여전히 이 현상에 대한 견해를 일축하는 사람들이 있다. 그러나 이런 반대자들은 지구 온난화를	Global warming is the increase in the average temperature of the Earth's near-surface air and oceans over recent decades and its projected continuation. Global average air temperatures near the Earth's surface have risen 0.74 ± 0.18 ℃ over the past century. **1** The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has concluded that "most of the observed increase in globally averaged temperatures since the mid-20th century is very likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations via the greenhouse effect." Natural phenomena such as solar variation combined with volcanoes probably had a small warming effect from pre-industrial times until 1950, but have had a small cooling effect since 1950. These basic conclusions have been endorsed by at least 30 scientific societies and academies of science.

축소하기 위한 조치를 취하는 경우 돈을 잃게 되는 특정 이익 집단에 속해있는 경우가 많다	**2** Interestingly, despite the ample evidence collected to support global warming trends, as well as the support of these findings by the world's top scientists, there are still those who dismiss the idea of the phenomenon. However, these naysayers tend to be members of special interest groups who stand to lose money if measures are taken to curtail global warming.
1. 다음 문장 중 지문의 음영 표시된 문장의 핵심 정보를 가장 잘 표현한 것은? 오답은 문장의 의미가 크게 왜곡되거나 핵심 정보가 누락되어 있다. A) 한 기후 변화 단체는 20세기 말에 산업에서 배출된 온실가스가 전세계 온도 증가를 야기한다고 믿는다. B) 한 단체에 따르면 인간 활동으로 인해 늘어나는 온실가스 배출량이 20세기 중반부터 전세계 온도를 증가시키고 있다. C) 한 단체가 실시한 연구는 전세계 온도가 많은 공장과 기계가 생산되어 사람을 대체하게 된 산업혁명 때부터 시작되었다고 시사한다. D) 한 단체는 20세기 중반의 인구증가 전까지 평균적 세계온도 증가는 일어나지 않았었다는 확실한 증거를 제공했다.	**1. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.** A) An organization on climate change believes that the increase in global temperature was caused by greenhouse gas emissions from industries in the late 20th century. **B) Global temperature has increased since the mid-20th century because of increased greenhouse gas emissions from human activities, according to one organization.** C) A study by an organization suggests that global warming started when the industrial revolution produced a lot of factories and machines that replaced human beings. D) An organization has provided solid evidence that the increase in average global temperature didn't happen until the mid-20th century due to the population explosion.
2. 다음 문장 중 지문의 음영 표시된 문장의 핵심 정보를 가장 잘 표현한 것은? 오답은 문장의 의미가 크게 왜곡되거나 핵심 정보가 누락되어 있다. A) 세계적으로 저명한 과학자들에 의해 제공된 증거 때문에 지구 온난화를 의심하는 사람들이 있다. B) 세계적인 과학자들은 지구 온난화라고 불리는 현상이 존재한다는 것을 증명할 충분한 증거들을 이미 수집하고 있다. C) 사람들은 심지어 세계적으로 유명한 과학자들도 믿지 않는데, 그 이유는 과학자들이 자신들의 이론에 대한 충분한 증거를 제공하지 못하기 때문이다. **D) 몇몇 사람들은 많은 뒷받침하는 증거들과 의견들에도 지구 온난화에 대한 의심을 여전히 가지고 있다.**	**2. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.** A) There are people who suspect global warming because of the evidence provided by the world's eminent scientists. B) World-class scientists have already collected enough evidence to prove that the phenomenon called global warming exists. C) People don't trust even world famous scientists because they didn't provide much evidence of their theories. **D) Some people still have doubts about global warming even with a lot of supporting evidence and opinions.**

어휘

intergovernmental [|ɪntər|gʌvərn|mentl] 정부간의 | **endorse** [ɪn|dɔ:rs] 지지하다 | **trend** [trend] 동향, 추세
naysayer [néisèiər] 반대론자 | **anthropogenic** [ænθrəpədʒénik] 인류 발생론의 | **ample** [|æmpl] 충분한
dismiss [dɪs|mɪs] 묵살하다, 떨쳐 버리다 | **curtail** [kə:rtéil] 축소시키다

Passage 9 1. D) 2. C)

인디언의 거주생활 미국 남서부에 거주했던 모든 미국 원주민 부족 가운데, 아파치 족, 나바호 족, 푸에블로 족이 가장 유명한 세 부족이다. 이 세 부족은 공통적인 특징들을 갖고 있는데 예를 들면, 사막에서 살아남는 기술 및 바구니와 도자기 제작 기술, 사냥을 통해 얻은 고기와 함께 옥수수, 콩, 호박을 먹는 일상 식습관들이 있다. 이 부	**Indian Dwellings** Of all of the tribes of Native Americans that peopled the American Southwest, the Apache, Navajo, and Pueblo are three of the best known. All three tribes have things in common such as their skills at desert survival, basket and pottery production, and a regular diet of corn, beans and squash, supplemented by

족들에 의해 공유되는 또 다른 공통적인 특징은 뜨겁고 건조한 기후 속에서 살아가기에 적합한 거주지를 만들 수 있었다는 것이다.

아파치 족은 거친 유목민으로서 미국과 멕시코의 방대한 지역에 걸쳐 거주했다. 그들은 본래 수렵 채집 민들이었지만 농사도 조금씩 지었다. 그들 거주지의 주형태는 위키업(wickiup)이라고 불렸다. **1** 이 거처는 부족의 여자들이 지었으며 건조한 환경과 계속 이주하는 이 부족에게 아주 적합했다. 위키업은 사막에서 흔히 볼 수 있는 잎 형태인 솔로 덮인 간단한 나무판으로 지어졌다. 쉽게 구할 수 있는 재료들로 만들기 때문에, 부족들이 새로운 캠프를 세울 때면 위키업은 버려지고, 새로 지어졌다.

아파치 족의 가까운 친척인 나바호 족 역시 원래 유목민이었다. 그들은 무거운 짐을 운반하던 삼각형 모양의 틀인 트러브아(travois)에 물건을 싣고, 이 운반 용구를 끄는 데 개를 이용하면서 들소들을 따라다녔다. 사실, 나바호 족은 푸에블로 족을 본보기로 삼아 농경 민족이 되기 위해 정착했다. 그들은 유목민처럼 간단한 조립식 텐트에 살았었지만 농경 민족이 된 후에는 호간(Hogan)을 지었다. **2** 여러 면으로 이뤄지고 솔로 덮인 나무 판으로 지어졌으며, 사막에서 쉽게 구할 수 있는 재료로 지어진 이 집은 본래 제사를 지려는 목적으로 지어진 것이었으나 나바호 족이 점차 정착 생활을 하면서 주거용 집으로 사용되었다.

아마도 이들 중 가장 유명한 부족은 주니와 호피를 포함한 작은 부족들의 모임을 일컫는 푸에블로 족일 것이다. 푸에블로족은 나바호 족, 아파치 족과 같은 다른 부족들과 수확한 것을 교역했던 남서쪽의 농경 민족들에 의해 형성되었다. 푸에블로 족은 농사만 짓는 농경 민족이었기 때문에 영구적으로 살 집이 필요했다. 푸에블로 족은 진흙으로 만든 벽돌을 사용하면서 남서쪽에 꼭대기가 평평하고 주위가 벼랑인 메사의 경사면에 집을 지었다. 푸에블로 족의 건축물이 아직 남아 있는 것은 견고하다는 증거이다.

1. 다음 문장 중 단락 2의 음영 표시된 문장의 핵심 정보를 가장 잘 표현한 것은? 오답은 문장의 의미가 크게 왜곡되거나 핵심 정보가 누락되어 있다.

A) 오직 여성들만 사막 기후 환경에서 건설하기 힘든 이러한 주거지들을 짓도록 허락되었다.
B) 사막환경과 부족의 끊임없는 이동은 여성들이 뒤에 남아 주거지들을 짓는 것을 필요로 하였다.
C) 부족의 여성들은 사막에서 재료들을 모아 주거지를 건설하기 위해 넓은 지역을 돌아다녔다.
D) 여성 부족원들에 의해 지어진 이러한 주거지들은 건조한 사막환경과 부족들의 잦은 이동에 적합했다.

meat acquired through hunting expeditions. Another common trait shared by these tribes is that they were able to create dwellings suitable for life in a hot, dry climate.

The Apache were a fierce, nomadic tribe which ranged over a wide area of the United States and Mexico. They were primarily hunter-gatherers, though they did practice limited farming. Their main type of dwelling was called a wickiup. **1** These shelters were built by the women of the tribe and were perfectly suited to the arid environment and constant traveling undertaken by the tribes. Wickiups were constructed of a simple wooden frame covered with brush, a type of foliage common in deserts. With such easily accessible materials, wickiups were abandoned and built anew when the tribes created a new camp.

The Navajo, close relatives of the Apache, were originally a nomadic tribe as well. They followed the buffalo, using dogs to pull their belongings on travois, a triangle-shaped frame used to carry heavy loads. Eventually, the Navajo followed the Pueblo example and settled down to become farmers. As nomads, they lived in simple, collapsible tents, but after becoming farmers, they built hogans. **2** These multiple-sided, wood-framed, brush-covered dwellings, built entirely of readily available desert materials, were originally built for ritualistic purposes, but they came to be used as homes once the Navajo became more sedentary.

Perhaps the most famous of these three peoples are the Pueblo, a term that applies to a collection of smaller tribes, including the Zuni and the Hopi. The Pueblo were established southwestern farmers who traded their harvests with other tribes such as the Navajo and Apache. As the Pueblo were full-time farmers, they needed permanent dwellings. Using bricks made of mud, the Pueblo built homes into the sides of canyons and atop mesas, flat-topped hills with steep walls common to the Southwest. The fact that Pueblo structures remain is a testament to their sturdiness.

1. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 2? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A) Only women were allowed to build these shelters, which were difficult to construct under desert climatic conditions.
B) The desert environment and constant traveling of the tribe required that the women stay behind to build the shelters.
C) The women of the tribe traveled widely to gather materials in the desert in order to construct shelters.
D) Built by female tribe members, these dwellings were suited to the dry desert conditions and the tribes' frequent movements.

2. 다음 문장 중 단락 3의 음영 표시된 문장의 핵심 정보를 가장 잘 표현한 것은? 오답은 문장의 의미가 크게 왜곡되거나 핵심 정보가 누락되어 있다.	**2. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 3? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.**
A) 부족들은 그들이 정착하고 desert brush와 나무로 만들어진 많은 면을 가진 주거지를 짓기 전까지는 어떤 종류의 의식도 행하지 않았다. B) 부족들은 솔이나 나무 같은 자연적 재료들을 사용해서 정착하고 의식을 행할 수 있는 주거지들을 지었다. C) 주거지는 부족들이 정착한 후에는 집으로 사용되었지만, 솔과 나무로 만들어진 많은 면을 가진 건축물은 처음에는 주로 의식을 행하는 데 쓰였다. D) 의식은 부족들이 많은 면을 가진 건축물을 지을 수 있을 만큼의 나무와 솔 같은 재료가 준비되지 않는 한 행해지지 않았다.	A) The tribes didn't practice any sort of rituals until they settled down and built multiple sided dwellings of desert brush and wood. B) Using natural materials, such as brush and wood, the tribes settled down and built shelters for performing rituals. C) The shelters were used as homes after the tribes settled down, but these multiple-sided structures of wood and brush at first were mostly for conducting rituals. D) Rituals were not performed by the tribes unless ready materials like wood and brush were available for building their many-sided structures.

어휘

people [ˈpiːpl] ~에 살다, 거주하다 | **squash** [skwɑːʃ] 호박 | **expedition** [ˌekspəˈdɪʃn] 탐험, 원정 | **nomadic** [noʊˈmædɪk] 유목의, 방랑의 | **undertake** [ˌʌndərˈteɪk] 착수하다 | **travois** [trəˈvɔɪ] (북미 평원 지방 인디언의) 두 개의 장대를 틀에 붙들어 매어 개·말이 끌게 하는 운반 용구 | **pottery** [ˈpɑːtəri] 도자기 | **supplement** [ˈsʌplɪment] 보충하다 | **fierce** [fɪrs] 사나운, 험악한 | **range over** 다루다, 아우르다 | **foliage** [ˈfoʊlɪɪdʒ] 나뭇잎 | **sedentary** [ˈsednteri] 주로 앉아서 하는 | **testament** [ˈtestəmənt] 증거

Test 1

1. C) **2.** B) **3.** D) **4.** B) **5.** A) **6.** B), C), F)

일기 예보 일기 예보는 대기의 움직임과 상태를 예측하는 과학이다. 과거에 일기를 예보하던 사람들은 앞으로 나타날 기상 상태의 징조를 철새의 이동이나 조수의 간만 등 자연 속에서 찾았다. 자연의 주기 관찰은 일상적인 일기 상태의 예측에서 여전히 사용되고 있는 방법이지만 오늘날의 기상학자들은 컴퓨터를 활용한다. 이 방법은 수학적 계산을 바탕으로 하며, 이는 다시 전세계에 걸쳐 수집된 과거와 현재의 모음집에 기반한다. 현대의 기상학은 온도, 습도, 풍향 등의 데이터를 고려해 앞으로 있을 기상 패턴의 변화를 판단한다. 그러나 기상과 대기 상태는 무질서하고 예고 없이 변화하는 경향이 있기 때문에, 예보는 여전히 의문의 여지가 있는 과학이다.	**Weather Forecasting** Weather forecasting is the science in which atmospheric activities and conditions are predicted. In the past, forecasters watched nature for signs of the weather circumstances to come: from migrating flocks of birds to the rise and fall of rivers. While the observation of cycles in nature still plays a part in predicting day-to-day weather conditions, meteorologists these days mainly employ computational methods. These methods are based on mathematical estimation, which in turn is based on compilations of past and present data collected around the world. Modern meteorology takes this data into account, particularly temperature, humidity and wind patterns, to determine future changes in weather patterns. However, because weather and atmospheric conditions are chaotic and tend to change without warning, the accuracy of modern forecasting is questionable.
현대의 예보 방법은 단기적인 예측에 있어서는 상당히 정확한 편이지만 예측 기간이 길어질수록 부정확해질 가능성이 높다. 날씨는 본질적으로 무질서하기 때문에 기상 상태를 수학적으로 계산하는 현재의 방식으로는 약 5일 이내의 날씨에 대해서만 정확한 예측이 가능하다. 기상학자들은 컴퓨터 데이터 수집 방법으로 얻은 결과와 현재 일어나고 있는 실제 대기 상태를 결합시킨다. 다양한 고도에서의 온도, 이슬점, 바람과 관련된 현재의 데이터를 하루 동안 전세계에 걸쳐 수집하고 그 단서를 과거의 상태를 바탕으로 한 컴퓨터 모델과 비교함으로써 가능성 있는 기상 패턴을 얻는 것이다. 그러나 기상학이라는 학문과 방법론이 발전해 왔다 하더라도 대기와 날씨의 움직임에 대한	Modern forecast methods are fairly accurate when it comes to short-range predictions, but the longer the forecast, the more chances there are that the forecasts are going to be incorrect. The current method of mathematically calculating weather conditions confines accurate predictions to about five days in advance due to the chaotic nature of weather. Meteorologists combine the results of computational data collection methods with the actual atmospheric conditions occurring in the present. Current information concerning the temperature, dew point, and winds at various levels is gathered throughout the day all around the world to provide clues that are compared to computer

이해에는 여전히 큰 격차가 존재한다. 그 결과, 다양한 기상 상태를 보아 왔고, 그러한 기상 상태가 가져올 변화와 추이에 대해 잘 알고 있는 경험 많은 기상학자라면 컴퓨터 생성 모형 못지 않게 미래의 기상 상태를 정확히 예측할 수도 있다.	models based on past conditions to come up with probable weather patterns. However, though the science and methodology of meteorological methods have improved, there are still large gaps in the understanding of atmospheric and weather-related activity. As a result, an experienced meteorologist who has seen a great variety of weather conditions and is knowledgeable about the changes and shifts that they are likely to make stands nearly as good of a chance at accurately predicting future weather conditions as a computer-generated model does.
지형은 일기 예보에 있어 또 하나의 장애물이 된다. 지역에 따라 다른 곳에 비해 앞으로의 기상 상태를 예측하기가 쉬운 경우가 있다. 지구의 일부 지역에서는 데이터 수집에 어려움이 따르기도 한다. 예를 들어, 고도가 높은 산맥 위의 공기층은 데이터를 수집하기 어려운 장소인데, 이는 접근하기 힘든 지역에 위치한 최정상에 설치된 관측 구역이 없기 때문이다. 이러한 데이터 부족은 주변 지역의 상태를 바탕으로 한 합리적인 추측을 많이 요하게 된다. 기상 상태에 지속적인 변화가 없어서 꾸준한 관측과 데이터 수집이 불가능한 지역도 있다. 예를 들어, 광활한 사막 한 가운데서는 기상 패턴에 극적인 변화가 거의 일어나지 않는데, 이는 그 지역의 기상 동향을 쉽게 예측할 수 있다는 뜻이다. 이런 오지에 컴퓨터 기상 장비뿐만 아니라 그 장비를 유지하는 데 필요한 인력을 갖추고자 시간, 노력, 돈을 들인다는 건 합당치 못하다. 결국 일기 예보 데이터는 포괄적이지 않으며 그것들은 전세계의 몇몇 핵심적인 위치로부터만 수집된다.	Geography poses as another obstacle to weather forecasting. Predicting upcoming weather conditions is simply easier in different parts of the world. Some regions of the globe provide challenges in amassing data. For instance, the airspace above high altitude mountain ranges is a difficult place to collect data due to the fact that there are no observation areas established on the highest peaks located in hard-to-reach areas. This lack of data calls for the need to make a lot of educated guesses based on the conditions surrounding such regions. Other areas lack constant observation and data collection due to the constant lack of changes in weather conditions. For example, in the middle of a large desert, there are seldom drastic changes in weather patterns, which means that weather trends in the area are readily predicted. The time, effort, and money involved in outfitting these remote regions with computerized meteorological equipment, as well as the manpower required to maintain the equipment, are not justified. On the whole, the data for weather forecasting are not global and they are only amassed from certain key locations around the world.
이로 인해 날씨를 정확하게 예측하는 데 또 하나의 어려운 요인이 발생하는데, 미묘한 요인들이 컴퓨터상으로 계산될 때 커다란 편차를 가져올 수 있기 때문이다. 기상학이 발전하면서 기상학자들은 온도, 풍향, 습도 및 기타 대기 요인들이 일으키는 작은 변화가 여러 가지 방법으로 기상 상태를 완전히 변화시킬 수 있다는 사실을 깨닫게 되었다. 따라서 컴퓨터화된 날씨 모형 예측 프로그램에 데이터를 입력할 때 기상학자들은 이러한 편차의 가능성을 고려해야만 한다. 그러나 자연에서의 편차란 끝이 없고 너무 예측할 수가 없으므로 단기적인 예측이라도 예측에 사용되는 최종 결과가 부정확할 수 있다. 날씨와 대기 상태에 영향을 주는 무수한 편차 요인들 때문에 기상학은 여전히 정밀한 과학이 되지 못하고 있다.	This brings us to another quandary in precisely forecasting the weather since subtle factors can lead to large variations of change when calculated computationally. As the science of meteorology has made strides, meteorologists have come to realize that the slightest changes in temperature, wind direction, humidity, or any other of the atmospheric factors can totally transform weather conditions in any number of ways. For instance, a sudden wind shift due to a change in barometric pressure at different degrees can alter a forecast in an instant. Thus, when data is fed into a computerized weather model prediction program, the meteorologist must try to take into account these possible variations. With nature, however, the climate variations are continuous and extremely unpredictable. This makes the final results for a forecast, even a short-term prediction, possibly incorrect. The infinite variation of factors that influence weather and atmospheric conditions makes it impossible for meteorology to ever become a truly accurate science.
1. 단락 1의 단어 chaotic(무질서하다)과 의미상 가장 가까운 것은 A) 확실한, 틀림 없는	**1. The word chaotic in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to**

B) 위험한
C) 가변적인
D) 두드러진

2. 단락 2의 단어 method(방법)와 의미상 가장 가까운 것은

A) 범위
B) 방법
C) 통제
D) 계획

3. 다음 문장 중 지문의 음영 표시된 문장의 핵심 정보를 가장 잘 표현한 것은? 오답은 문장의 의미가 크게 왜곡되거나 핵심 정보가 누락되어 있다.

A) 경험이 많은 기상학자들은 컴퓨터 생성 모형을 사용하지 않는다.
B) 다양한 경험들은 기상학자들이 과거 기상 상태를 이해하는 데 도움을 준다.
C) 가장 훌륭한 기상학자들은 컴퓨터를 기상 상태의 변화를 예측하는 데 사용한다.
D) 경험이 많은 기상학자들은 컴퓨터같이 정확한 기상 예측을 할 수 있다.

4. 단락 3의 단어 readily(쉽게) 와 의미상 가장 가까운 것은

A) 엄격하게
B) 쉽게, 용이하게
C) 눈에 띄게
D) 멀리

5. 지문의 단어 they(그것들)가 가리키는 것은

A) 자료들
B) 시간, 노력, 돈
C) 지역들
D) 중요한 지역들

6. 다음은 주어진 지문의 내용을 요약하는 글의 첫 문장이다. 글의 주요 사항을 표현하는 세 개의 문장을 골라서 요약문을 완성하라. 지문에 없는 내용이거나 중요하지 않은 정보를 담고 있는 문장은 답이 될 수 없다. **이 문제의 배점은 2점이다.**

기상 예측을 어렵게 만드는 여러 요인들이 있다.

- B) 대기의 작은 변화는 기상 예측과 컴퓨터 생성 예측에 상당한 변화를 야기할 수 있다.
- C) 정확한 기상 예측은 기상이 빠르게 변하기 때문에 오직 가까운 미래만 가능하다.
- F) 위치는 데이터 수집에 중요한 영향이 있다.

A) certain
B) dangerous
C) variable
D) striking

2. The word method in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

A) scope
B) mode
C) control
D) scheme

3. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence from paragraph 2? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A) Experienced meteorologists do not use computer-generated models.
B) A variety of experiences help meteorologists understand past weather conditions.
C) The best meteorologists use computers to predict changes and shifts in weather conditions.
D) Experienced meteorologists can be as accurate as computers in making weather predictions.

4. The word readily in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

A) rigidly
B) easily
C) strikingly
D) remotely

5. The word they in paragraph 3 refers to

A) data
B) time, effort and money
C) regions
D) key locations

6. Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage, Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

There are several factors which make weather forecasting challenging.

- B) Small changes in the atmosphere can cause significant changes in weather and computer-generated predictions.
- C) Accurate weather predictions can only be made for

A) 예측 방법들은 수년간 아주조금밖에 변하지 않았다.
D) 산악 지역은 조건의 끊임없는 변화 때문에 특히 예측하기가 힘들다.
E) 경험이 많은 기상학자들은 그들의 경험을 바탕으로 꽤 정확한 예측을 할 수 있다.

the near future since weather changes rapidly.

- **F) Location has a strong effect on the collection of data.**

A) Forecasting methods have changed very little over the years.
D) Mountainous areas are particularly hard to forecast due to the constant condition changes.
E) Experienced meteorologists can make fairly accurate predictions based on their experience.

어휘

weather forecasting 일기 예보 | **significantly** [sɪg|nɪfɪkəntli] 상당히 | **meteorologist** [|miːtiə|rɑːlədʒɪst] 기상학자
compilation [kəm|plaɪəns] 편찬, 모음 | **chaotic** [keɪ|ɑːtɪk] 무질서한 | **combine** [kəm|baɪn] 결합하다
shift [ʃɪft] 변화, 추이 | **upcoming** [|ʌpkʌmɪŋ] 다가오는 | **drastic** [|dræstɪk] 급격한 | **subtle** [|sʌtl] 미묘한
evolve [i|vɑːlv] 진보하다 | **atmospheric** [|ætməs|ferɪk] 대기의 | **migrate** [|maɪgreɪt] 이동하다
calculation [|kælkju|leɪʃn] 계산 | **humidity** [hjuː|mɪdəti] 습도 | **accurate** [|ækjərət] 정확한 | **dew point** 이슬점
obstacle [|ɑːbstəkl] 장애물 | **altitude** [|æltɪtuːd] 고도 | **outfit** [|aʊtfɪt] 장비 등을 준비하다 | **variation** [|veri|eɪʃn] 변수
transform [træns|fɔːrm] 변형하다