Day 5. Sentence Simplification (1)

1. Question Type

1) 음영 처리된 문장의 핵심 정보를 가장 잘 간추려 요약한 문장을 네 개의 선택지 중에서 선택
2) 지문당 1 문제 정도 출제

2. Typical Questions

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

3. Learning Strategies

Strategy 1 문장의 핵심 정보 파악

① 문장 구조 파악
② 핵심정보를 구별해 낸다

- 리스트 (not only ... but also, both, as well as, while, whereas)
- 양보/ 대조 (but, although, while, whereas, before / after)
- 원인/ 결과 (due to, because of, result in /contribute to, result from)

Strategy 2 핵심(SVOC)만 잡고 수식부는 과감히 버려라
- 동격, 예시 (such as, like....)
- 관계 대명사절, 분사구

Strategy 3 오답 먼저 지워가라
- 핵심 정보가 누락된 보기
- 핵심 정보가 변질된 보기
- 지문에서 언급되지 않은 정보가 첨가된 보기

4. Practice

PRACTICE 01

Q1
The source gases do not destroy ozone in their original form, but once in the stratosphere, they are chemically degraded and change into ozone-depleting gases such as chlorine and chlorine monoxide.

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) In the stratosphere, the source gases change chemical states and become chlorine and chlorine monoxide
B) The ozone layer is damaged by chemicals formed when source gases undergo chemical changes after entering the stratosphere.

Q2

A significant decrease in the ozone layer, mainly found in the lower portion of the stratosphere, first appeared over Antarctica because atmospheric conditions there increase the effectiveness of reactive halogen gases containing chlorine and bromine that destroy ozone.

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) Antarctica was first found to be depleted of ozone because the air contains harmful elements such as chlorine and bromine.
B) The decrease of ozone over Antarctica is caused by air conditions that expedite the gases that harm the ozone.

Q7

In the late fifteenth century, after movable-type printing was introduced by Gutenberg, a German printer and publisher in Europe, an unprecedented number of people became literate and educated themselves by reading printed books, which in turn led to the people developing interests in various aspects of life.

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) People became able to read a wide range of books and learn new things, which they were not allowed to do in the past.
B) The low cost of paper made it possible to make more books for the people to read and to teach themselves new information.
C) Before the introduction of printing people lived simpler lives as they had no need to learn things about life.
D) Printing enabled people to gain new knowledge, fulfill their curiosity, and become better informed than they had been in the past.

Q8

While it was possible for people to employ the novel invention, which was much more effective than the previous mode of utilizing animals to take out water, the steam engine had a the drawback in that it required large quantities of coal to operate the machine.

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) The use of coal in pumping out water with a steam engine made it less efficient than using horses.
B) Steam engines were counterproductive because their use resulted in the waste of the resource they were being used to obtain.
C) Pumping out of water with a steam engine was an improvement over using animals, but on the downside, a great deal of coal was indispensible to operate the machine.
D) In some cases, steam engines were more efficient than the machines that needed animals, because they were more powerful.

Q11

Of all the theories about the model that describes the early development of the universe, the most popular one among researchers that is supported by a broad range of observable phenomena, such as the abundance of light elements, and the cosmic microwave background, is the Big Bang theory, which proposes that all matter in the universe was once one super planet entity that then exploded, and the resultant debris went on to become what we see today.

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

A) Many scientists accepted a theory that suggests the universe started out as a large entity that exploded to form smaller planets.
B) Some scientists claim that the universe started out as one entity that exploded, and the debris became the galaxies we know today.
C) Most scientists support the Big Bang theory, which says that the universe was formed by the debris from the explosion of a large entity.
D) All scientists now support the Big Bang theory that claims the universe was created in a big explosion.

PRACTICE 02

Passage 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) Because many Africans haven't been able to read and write, their traditions and family histories have been transmitted verbally.
B) The African oral tradition has been considered essential in recording cultural traditions and family history in African nations.
C) The history of African families has generally been recorded by tales of family members and their experiences.
D) The African educational system has never been doubted for its ability to instruct all of its students on how to read and write.

African Culture

Africa's literary tradition, both oral and written, extends back into history for centuries. During most of Africa's history, there has existed a trend of widespread illiteracy, so the African oral tradition has always been more important in terms of the continuation of cultural tradition and knowledge of family history. In fact, it was not until the 20th century that many of the African sub-cultures began the task of putting their stories, histories, myths, and folktales in writing.

Passage 4

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) Those experiencing the most difficult situations often desired to give up their homes in search of better ways of life in other rural regions or in cities.
B) The poorest people usually lived through hard times by takng the state-provided jobs such as working within the city as hired laborers or in isolated rural areas.
C) When those living in comfort faced economic difficulties, they often abandoned their city lives in the capital and went to rural areas in search of better opportunities to earn money
D) Government officials tempted people to leave their livelihoods behind to work as hired laborers near the capital or as farmers in more rural areas to earn a better living

Japan

In the 8th century, Japanese authorities collected land taxes from farmers that were equivalent to about three or four percent of their crop yield. This was not a heavy burden in itself, but cultivators also owed other obligations and services to the government. As part of their duties, they were required provide one man per household equipped at their own expense as a conscript to the military, and provide labor for public projects on 60 days each year. In periods of hardship, they were eligible to receive seed rice from the authorities, but they were required to repay the government with 30 to 50 percent interest at harvest time. The poorest in fact, particularly those in the provinces closest to the capital that were subjected to stricter official supervision, were tempted during times of hardship to abandon their holdings and seek alternative livelihoods either as farmers in remote regions or as hired laborers in the capital.

Answers

[Practice 01]

1. B) 2. B) 7. D) 8. C) 11. C)

1. 원천 가스들은 원래 상태에서는 오존을 파괴하지 않지만, 성층권에서 그것들은 화학적으로 분해되면서 염소나 일산화염소와 같이 오존을 고갈시키는 형태의 가스로 변한다. **다음의 문장 중에서 지문에 음영 표시된 문장의 핵심 정보를 가장 잘 표현하고 있는 것은? 오답은 문장의 의미가 크게 왜곡되거나 핵심 정보가 누락되어 있다.** A) 성층권에서 그 원천이 되는 가스들은 화학적 상태를 변화시키고 염소나 일산화염소가 된다. **B) 원천 가스들이 성층권에 진입한 후 화학적 변화를 겪으면서 형성된 화학 물질에 의해 오존층은 손상을 입는다.**	**1.** The source gases do not destroy ozone in their original form, but once in the stratosphere, they are chemically degraded and change into ozone-depleting gases such as chlorine and chlorine monoxide. **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) In the stratosphere, the source gases change chemical states and become chlorine and chlorine monoxide **B) The ozone layer is damaged by chemicals formed when source gases undergo chemical changes after entering the stratosphere.**

어휘
source [sɔ:rs] 근원, 원천 | **deplete** [dɪˈpli:t] 대폭 감소시키다 | **chlorine monoxide** 염소 일산화물
degrade [dɪˈgreɪd] (화학적으로) 분해되다 | **deplete** [dɪˈpli:t] 대폭 감소시키다

2. 주로 성층권의 낮은 부분에서 찾을 수 있는 오존층의 현저한 감소는 남극에서 처음으로 나타났는데, 이는 그곳의 대기 상태가 오존을 파괴시키는 염소와 브롬이 포함된 반응하는 할로겐 가스의 영향력을 증가시켰기 때문이다. **다음의 문장 중에서 지문에 음영 표시된 문장의 핵심 정보를 가장 잘 표현하고 있는 것은? 오답은 문장의 의미가 크게 왜곡되거나 핵심 정보가 누락되어 있다.** A) 남극은 오존이 고갈된 첫 번째 지역으로 알려졌는데, 이는 공기가 염소나 브롬 같은 해로운 원소를 포함하고 있었기 때문이다. **B) 남극 오존의 감소는 오존을 파괴하는 가스 생산을 촉진시키는 대기 상태로 인해 일어났다.**	**2.** A significant decrease in the ozone layer, mainly found in the lower portion of the stratosphere, first appeared over Antarctica because atmospheric conditions there increase the effectiveness of reactive halogen gases containing chlorine and bromine that destroy ozone. **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) Antarctica was first found to be depleted of ozone because the air contains harmful elements such as chlorine and bromine. **B) The decrease of ozone over Antarctica is caused by air conditions that expedite the production of the gases that harm the ozone.**

어휘
significant [sɪgˈnɪfɪkənt] 상당한 | **Antarctica** [æntɑ́:rktikə] 남극대륙 | **halogen gas** 할로겐 기체 | **bromine** [ˈbroʊmi:n] 브롬
stratosphere [ˈstrætəsfɪr] 성층권 | **reactive** [riˈæktɪv] 반응하는 | **chlorine** [ˈklɔ:ri:n] 염소

7. 15세기 후반, 가동 활자가 독일 인쇄업자이자 출판업자인 Gutenberg에 의해 유럽에 도입된 이후에, 전례 없는 수의 많은 사람들이 인쇄된 책을 읽음으로써 글을 읽고 쓸 수 있게 되고, 자신들을 교육했고, 그 결과 자신들의 다양한 삶의 측면에 관	**7.** In the late fifteenth century, after movable-type printing was introduced by Gutenberg, a German printer and publisher in Europe, an unprecedented number of people became literate and educated themselves by reading printed books, which in

심을 갖게 되었다.

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

A) 사람들은 다양한 범위의 책들을 읽고 새로운 것들을 배울 수 있었으며, 이는 과거에는 허용 받지 못했던 일이었다.
B) 종이의 저렴한 가격은 더 많은 책이 만들어 지는 것을 가능케 했고, 이는 사람들이 읽고 새로운 것을 그들 스스로에게 가르칠 수 있게 했다.
C) 인쇄술이 소개 되기 전에, 사람들은 삶에 대해 배울 필요가 없었기 때문에 더 단순한 삶을 살았다.
D) 인쇄술은 사람들이 새로운 지식을 습득하는 것을 가능케 했고, 호기심을 채워 주었으며, 과거보다 그들이 더 많이 알게 해 주었다.

turn led to the people developing interests in various aspects of life.

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A) People became able to read a wide range of books and learn new things, which they were not allowed to do in the past.
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C) Before the introduction of printing, people lived simpler lives as they had no need to learn things about life.
D) Printing enabled people to gain new knowledge, fulfill their curiosity, and become better informed than they had been in the past.

어휘
printing [prínting] 인쇄(술) | **literate** [ˈlɪtərət] 글을 읽고 쓸 줄 아는 | **aspect** [ˈæspekt] 측면, 양상
unprecedented [ʌnˈpresɪdentɪd] 전례 없는 | **in turn** 결국, 차례차례

8. 사람들은 기존에 사용했던 동물들을 이용해 물을 빼내는 방법보다 훨씬 더 효율적이었던, 새로운 발명품인 스팀엔진을 사용하긴 했지만, 스팀엔진은 그 기계를 작동시키기 위해 많은 양의 석탄이 필요하다는 결점도 있었다.

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

A) 석탄을 사용해서 스팀엔진으로 물을 빼내는 것이 말을 이용했던 것보다 덜 효율적이었다.
B) 스팀엔진을 사용하는 것은 역효과를 내었는데, 이는 수확하기 위해 사용되던 자원을 낭비하기 때문이었다.
C) 스팀엔진을 사용해 물을 빼내는 것은 동물들을 사용했을 때보다는 개선된 것이지만, 기계를 작동하기 위해 석탄이 필수적이었다는 부정적인 면이 있다.
D) 몇몇의 경우에는, 스팀엔진이 동물들을 필요로 했던 기계보다 더 효율적이었는데, 이는 그것이 더 강력했기 때문이다.

8. While it was possible for people to employ the novel invention, which was much more effective than the previous mode of utilizing animals to take out water, the steam engine had a drawback that it required large quantities of coal to operate the machine.

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) The use of coal in pumping out water with a steam engine made it less efficient than using horses.
B) Steam engines were counterproductive because their use resulted in the waste of the resource they were being used to obtain.
C) Pumping out of water with a steam engine was an improvement over using animals, but on the downside, a great deal of coal was indispensible to operate the machine.
D) In some cases, steam engines were more efficient than the machines that needed animals, because they were more powerful.

어휘
employ [ɪmˈplɔɪ] (기술, 방법) 쓰다 | **mode** [moʊd] 방식 | **drawback** [ˈdrɔːbæk] 결점, 문제점
operate [ˈɑːpəreɪt] 작동되다, 가동하다 | **novel** [ˈnɑːvl] 참신한 | **take out** 제거하다, 빼다 |**coal** [koʊl] 석탄

11. 우주의 초기 발달 과정을 설명하는 모델에 대한 모든 이론들 중에서, 연구원들 사이에서 풍부한 빛 원소나 우주의 초단파

11. Of all the theories that describe the early development of the universe, the most popular one among researchers that is

같은 넓은 범위의 목격된 현상들로 뒷받침되는 가장 대중적인 것은 빅뱅이론이다. 이 이론은 우주의 모든 물질은 한때 하나의 거대한 독립체였고, 폭발하고 남은 잔재들이 우리가 오늘날 보는 것들이 되었다고 주장한다.	supported by a broad range of observable phenomena, such as the abundance of light elements, and the cosmic microwave background, is the Big Bang theory, which proposes that all matter in the universe was once one super entity that then exploded, and the resultant debris went on to become what we see today.
다음 문장 중 지문의 음영 표시된 문장의 핵심 정보를 가장 잘 표현한 것은? 오답은 문장의 의미가 크게 왜곡되거나 핵심 정보가 누락되어 있다.	**Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.**
A) 많은 과학자들은 우주가 하나의 큰 독립체로 시작해 나중에 폭발하여 작은 행성들을 생성했다고 하는 이론을 받아들인다. B) 몇몇의 과학자들은 우주는 폭발한 하나의 독립체로 시작되었으며 그 잔재들이 오늘날 우리가 아는 은하계가 되었다고 주장한다. **C) 대부분의 과학자들은 빅뱅 이론을 지지하며, 이것은 우주가 거대한 독립체의 폭발에서 나온 잔재들로 구성되었다는 내용이다.** D) 오늘날 모든 과학자들은 우주가 큰 폭발로 인해 생겼다고 주장하는 빅뱅이론을 지지한다.	A) Many scientists accept a theory that suggests the universe started out as a large entity that exploded to form smaller planets. B) Some scientists claim that the universe started out as one entity that exploded, and the debris became the galaxies we know today. **C) Most scientists support the Big Bang theory, which says that the universe was formed by the debris from the explosion of a large entity.** D) All scientists now support the Big Bang theory that claims the universe was created in a big explosion.

어휘
universe [ˈjuːnɪvɜːrs] 우주, 은하계 | **element** [ˈelɪmənt] 원소, 성분 | **microwave** [ˈmaɪkrəweɪv] 극초단파 | **matter** [ˈmætə(r)] 물질
debris [dəˈbriː] 잔해, 쓰레기 | **phenomenon** [fəˈnɑːmɪnən] 현상 | **cosmic** [ˈkɑːzmɪk] 우주의, 장대한 | **propose** [prəˈpoʊz] 제안하다
resultant [rɪˈzʌltənt] 그 결과로 생긴

[Practice 02]
Passage 1 A)

아프리카 문화 말로 전해지는 문학과 글로 쓰인 문학을 통틀어, 아프리카 문학의 전통은 몇 세기 전 역사로 확장된다. 아프리카 역사전반에 걸쳐 문맹은 널리 퍼진 추세였고, 이로 인해 문화적 전통이나 족보에 대한 지식을 이어나가는 데 구비문학은 항상 더 중요하게 생각되었다. 사실, 아프리카의 하위문화들은 20세기가 되어서야 이야기나 역사, 신화, 그리고 민화를 글로 기록하기 시작했다.	**African Culture** Africa's literary tradition, both oral and written, extends back into history for centuries. During most of Africa's history, there has existed a trend of widespread illiteracy, so the African oral tradition has always been more important in terms of the continuation of cultural tradition and knowledge of family history. In fact, it was not until the 20th century that many of the African sub-cultures began the task of putting their stories, histories, myths, and folktales in writing.
다음 문장 중 지문의 음영 표시된 문장의 핵심 정보를 가장 잘 표현한 것은? 오답은 문장의 의미가 크게 왜곡되거나 핵심 정보가 누락되어 있다.	Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out important information.
A) 많은 아프리카인들이 읽고 쓰지 못했기 때문에, 그들의 전통이나 가족사는 말로 전해져 왔다. B) 아프리카의 구술 전통은 아프리카 나라들에서는 문화적 전통이나 가족사를 기록하는 데 중요하게 여겨졌다. C) 아프리카 가족의 역사는 일반적으로 가족구성원의 말이나	**A) Because many Africans haven't been able to read and write, their traditions and family histories have been transmitted verbally.** B) The African oral tradition has been considered essential in recording cultural traditions and family history in African nations. C) The history of African families has generally been recorded by tales of family members and their experiences.

그들의 경험으로 기록되었다. D) 아프리카의 교육체계는 모든 학생들이 어떻게 글을 읽고 쓰는지에 대해 교육하는 능력을 의심받지 않았다.	D) The African educational system has never been doubted for its ability to instruct all of its students on how to read and write.

어휘
literary [ˈlɪtəreri] 문학의, 문학적인 | **written** [rítn] 글로 표현된 | **sub-culture** 소문화, 하위문화 | oral [ɔ́:rəl] 구두의, 입의
continuation [kəntinjuéiʃən] 연속, 지속

Passage 4 A)

일본	Japan
8세기에 일본 당국은 농부들에게서 그들의 곡물수확량의 3~4%에 상응하는 토지세를 거뒀다. 그 자체로는 그다지 큰 부담이 아니었지만 경작자들은 정부에게 다른 의무와 봉사를 해야만 했다. 의무의 일환으로, 그들은 한 가계당 한 명의 남자를 자비로 장비를 갖추어 징집병으로서 군대에 제공할 것을 요구받았고, 매년 60일 동안 공공사업에 노동력을 제공해야 했다. 어려움이 닥쳤을 때, 그들은 당국으로부터 벼를 받을 수 있었지만, 수확기에 30~50%의 이자를 더해 정부에 갚아야 했다. 사실 가장 가난한 자들, 특히 수도에서 인접한 지역에 살면서 엄격한 공무의 감독하에 있었던 사람들은, 어려운 시기에는 자신의 재산을 포기하고 먼 지역의 농부 또는 수도의 고용노동자로 대안적인 생계수단을 추구하려는 유혹을 느꼈다.	In the 8th century, Japanese authorities collected land taxes from farmers that were equivalent to about three or four percent of their crop yield. This was not a heavy burden in itself, but cultivators also owed other obligations and services to the government. As part of their duties, they were required provide one man per household equipped at their own expense as a conscript to the military, and provide labor for public projects on 60 days each year. In periods of hardship, they were eligible to receive seed rice from the authorities, but they were required to repay the government with 30 to 50 percent interest at harvest time. The poorest in fact, particularly those in the provinces closest to the capital that were subjected to stricter official supervision, were tempted during times of hardship to abandon their holdings and seek alternative livelihoods either as farmers in remote regions or as hired laborers in the capital.
다음 문장 중 지문의 음영 표시된 문장의 핵심 정보를 가장 잘 표현한 것은? 오답은 문장의 의미가 크게 왜곡되거나 핵심 정보가 누락되어 있다.	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) 가장 어려운 상황을 겪고 있던 자들은 자기 가정을 포기하고 시골 지역이나 도시에서 더 나은 삶을 찾고자 했다. B) 가장 가난한 사람들은 주(州)에서 공급하는 일, 이를테면 고용노동자로 도시 안이나 고립된 시골 지역에서 일을 함으로써 주로 어려운 시기를 견뎠다 C) 편하게 살던 사람들이 경제적 어려움과 조우했을 때, 그들은 때때로 도시 생활을 포기하고 더 많은 돈을 벌 수 있는 기회들을 찾아 시골로 떠났다. D) 정부 관리들은 사람들이 더 나은 생계를 위해 자신의 터전을 떠나 도시 주변에서 고용노동자로 일하거나 시골에서 농부를 하도록 부추겼다.	**A) Those experiencing the most difficult situations often desired to give up their homes in search of better ways of life in other rural regions or in cities.** B) The poorest people usually lived through hard times by taking the state-provided jobs, such as working within the city as hired laborers or in isolated rural areas. C) When those living in comfort faced economic difficulties, they often abandoned their city lives in the capital and went to rural areas in search of better opportunities to earn money. D) Government officials tempted people to leave their livelihoods behind to work as hired laborers near the capital or as farmers in more rural areas to earn a better living.

어휘
authority [əˈθɔ:rəti] 지휘권, 권한, 권위자 | **yield** [ji:ld] 수확량 | **at one's own expense** 사비로 | **eligible** [ˈelɪdʒəbl] ~을 가지고 있는
tempt [tempt] 유혹하다, 유도하다 | **equivalent** [ɪˈkwɪvələnt] 동등한 | **owe** [oʊ] 빚지고 있다
conscript [kənˈskrɪpt] 징집하다, 징집병 | **province** [ˈprɑ:vɪns] (행정 단위) 주, 지방