Day 13. Insertion (1)

1. Question Type

1) 지문에 표시된 네 곳의 ■ 중, 주어진 문장을 적절한 위치에 삽입
2) 지문 당 1문제

2. Typical Question

Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the sentence.

[삽입 문장]

Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

3. Learning Strategies

Strategy 1: **문장 내 힌트 잡기**

1) 글의 전개 방식
   일반적 내용 – 이유 / 근거 / 구체적 사례
2) 접속사
   역접 – however, on the other hand …
   인과 – as a result, therefore, thus …
   첨가 – in addition, furthermore …
3) 대명사 – is, such, they, this / there …
4) 관사 – a / an, the

Strategy 2: **삽입 후, 앞뒤 흐름을 확인**

Strategy 3: **단락 흐름 파악**

4. 빈출 오답 유형

이런 건 오답이다.

- 바로 앞 문장과의 연결성과 고려하여 삽입문의 위치를 고려하는 경우

5. Practice

PRACTICE 02

Passage 3

Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage. **The Aztec people could have a higher crop yield by utilizing these methods.** Where would the sentence best fit?	**Food Production in the Aztec Empire** What has now become Mexico was once occupied by the Aztec Empire, one of the most civilized cultures that existed in what is today's Central America. [■A] The pre-conquest Aztec society had some of the worst conducive conditions for agriculture: a harsh climate and barren soil. [■B] These predicaments, however, were effectively dealt with through the remarkable farming and irrigation systems the Aztec people developed. [■C] Of the various crops grown by the Aztecs, their staple crop was maize cultivated in the highland terraces and valley farms across the entire empire. [■D] Grinding tools were an essential for Aztec women to pulverize maize for fixing coarse meal such as tortillas. Other assorted crops that the Aztecs relied upon were avocados, beans, squashes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes and chilies.

Passage 5

Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage. **However, it later turned out that an enormous factor in their success was the diseases brought by the Europeans and their African slaves.** Where would the sentence best fit?	**The Conquest of Mexico** Up until the 16th century, the tale of the conquest of Mexico was told in terms of the military prowess of Spain. [■A] It was thought that the better equipped soldiers and advanced tactics alone accounted for the Spaniards' dominance of the region. [■B] The indigenous populations were strangers to these new diseases, which led to catastrophic epidemics. [■C] This caused a decrease in the total number of members in the population able to defend their villages, giving the more advanced Spanish military little challenge in their invasion. [■D] Another factor was that the local ecology underwent drastic changes as new foreign organisms replaced local plants and animals. It is believed that though disease played a major role in the success of the European campaigns, it was this ecological change that allowed for the consolidation of military successes and the enduring pattern of conquest that took over so many people and so much land.

Passage 6

Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage. **Africa, with its hot, arid climate, is one such place where the cost of irrigating the land and transporting fertilizer is too high.** Where would the sentence best fit?	**Farming Methods** To this day, many counties utilize a number of methods to increase the food production or improve the farming conditions, including mechanical techniques and synthetic chemicals. However, there are places in the world in which using irrigation and fertilizer is not reasonable. [■A] Instead, locally adapted farming techniques in these regions have shown some very positive results in increasing productivity. [■B] African farmers began to see increases in productivity by simultaneously planting wheat together with leguminous trees. [■C] The tree begins to grow slowly, sheltering the wheat and giving it enough time to mature and be harvested. [■D] Afterwards, the tree shoots up several feet. The leaves eventually fall to the ground, fertilizing it and providing the ground with much needed organic material. The trees are later cut down and the lumber is used as fuel. Through this techniqueAfrican farmers will continue to see annually increasing productivity in crop output as the land they cultivate becomes more nutrient rich.

Passage 8

Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage. **Water is one of the major elements that cause dramatic changes in such areas.** Where would the sentence best fit?	**Erosion Agents in the Desert** In the adverse climate and barren soil of the desert, there are still agents for the geologic change. [■A] It openly changes the desert by erosion in river valleys and lakes, but more importantly, it secretly affects the environment during the tremendous temperature changes between day and night. [■B] The dew or mist that settles on rocks during the night is absorbed by the minerals and salts in the stone. [■C] When the day approaches it is evaporated into the air, and this small hydrologic cycle repeats. [■D] As the rocks absorb the water, they slightly expand, and during the day they shrink again, causing small but important damage to them. Although this may seem insignificant, these subtle changes gradually lead to dramatic changes in the appearance of rocks gradually over a long period of time. Cracks or scars on these relics of ancient time demonstrate this type of erosion, and in some extreme cases, it can even burst large boulders.

Passage 9

Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage. **Fruits, herbs, ornamental flowers, and vegetables were usually mixed together in the same planting bed.** Where would the sentence best fit?	**Colonial Gardens** Since garden plantings and designs have varied considerably depending on the time period, wealth and their purpose, the house garden in the colonial period in the United States is not readily defined. However, because of the overwhelmingly strong British influence in colonial America, the "colonial garden" generally refers to the most common type of garden found in the 13 British colonies. Colonial gardens tended to be small and close to the house. [■A] A straight walkway generally extended on a line from the entrance of the house through the center of the garden. [■B] The paths in the gardens were generally made of flat, hard materials such as brick, gravel, or stone. [■C] Plantings in colonial gardens were generally not separated by botanical species. [■D] Such plants were often grown closer to the house, while vegetables that needed space to grow (such as corn or pumpkins) would often be grown further away from the house.

Answers

[Practice 02]

Passage 3 C) Passage 5 B) Passage 6 B) Passage 8 A) Passage 9 D)

Passage 3

아즈텍 제국의 식품 생산

지금의 멕시코 지역은 한때 오늘날 중앙 아메리카에 존재했던 가장 융성한 문화권 중 하나인 아즈텍 제국에 점령당했었다. [■Ⓐ] 정복 이전의 아즈텍 사회는 거친 기후와 메마른 토양같이 농업에 가장 불리한 환경을 지니고 있었다. [■Ⓑ] 그러나 이러한 곤경들은 아즈텍 사람들이 발전시킨 놀라울 만한 농사와 관개 체제를 통해서 빠르게 처리되었다. [■Ⓒ] 아즈텍인들은 이 방법을 활용함으로써 더 많은 수확량을 얻을 수 있었다. 아즈텍인들에 의해 길러진 많은 곡물들 중에서도, 특히 옥수수는 아즈텍에서 주요 작물이었고, 온 제국에 걸쳐 산악지대의 테라스나 골짜기의 농장에서 경작되었다. [■ⓓ] 연삭 공구는 아즈텍 여성들이 토르티야 같은 굵은 가루를 준비하기 위해 옥수수를 빻는 데 필수적이다. 아즈텍인들이 의지했던 다른 여러 가지의 곡물은 어디든 뿌리기만 하면 자라나는 아보카도, 콩, 호박, 고구마, 토마토와 칠리였다.

Food Production in the Aztec Empire

What has now become Mexico was once occupied by the Aztec Empire, one of the most civilized cultures that existed in what is today's Central America. [■ⓐ] The pre-conquest Aztec society had some of the worst conducive conditions for agriculture: a harsh climate and barren soil. [■ⓑ] These predicaments, however, were effectively dealt with through the remarkable farming and irrigation systems the Aztec people developed. [■ⓒ] The Aztec people could have a higher crop yield by utilizing these methods. Of the various crops grown by the Aztecs, their staple crop was maize cultivated in the highland terraces and valley farms across the entire empire. [■ⓓ] Grinding tools were an essential for Aztec women to pulverize maize for fixing coarse meal such as tortillas. Other assorted crops that the Aztecs relied upon were avocados, beans, squashes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes and chilies.

지문에 다음 문장이 들어갈 수 있는 곳을 나타내는 네 개의 [■]를 보시오.

아즈텍인들은 이 방법을 활용함으로써 더 많은 수확량을 얻을 수 있었다.

주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳은?

Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

The Aztec people could have a higher crop yield by utilizing these methods.

Where would the sentence best fit?

occupy [|ɑ:kjupaɪ] 차지하다, 사용하다	civilized [|sɪvəlaɪzd] 문명의, 개화의
along with ~에 덧붙여, ~에 따라	conquest [|kɑ:ŋkwest] 정복
conducive [kən|du:sɪv] ~에 좋은	predicament [prɪ|dɪkəmənt] 곤경, 궁지
irrigation [ɪrɪgeɪt] 관개	staple [|steɪpl] 주요 산물, 기본 식료품
cultivate [|kʌltɪveɪt] 경작하다, 일구다	terrace [|terəs] 테라스
grind [graɪnd] 갈다, 빻다	coarse [kɔ:rs] 거친, 굵은
pulverize [pʌlvəraɪz] 가루로 만들다	assorted [ə|sɔ:rtəd] 여러 가지의, 갖가지의

Passage 5

멕시코의 정복

16세기까지 멕시코의 정복의 이야기는 스페인의 군대 기량의 측면에서 거론되었었다. [■Ⓐ] 더 잘 무장된 병사와 더 나은 전술만이 스페인인들이 해당 지역을 지배한 이유로 여겨졌었다. [■Ⓑ] 그러나 그들의 성공에 막대한 요소가 있다는 것이 나중에 밝혀졌는데, 이는 유럽인들과 그들의 아프리카계 노예들이 들여온 질병이었다. 토착 주민들은 새로운 질병에 익숙하지 않은 사람들로, 그 병은 파국적인 확산을 일으켰다. [■Ⓒ] 이것은 마을을 방어할 수 있는 사람들의 숫자를 감소시켰고, 선진화된 스페인 군대는 침략에 거의 힘을 들이지 않아도 되었다. [■Ⓓ] 다른 요인은 새로운 외래종이 지역의 동식물을 대체하게 되면서 지역 생태계가 급격한 변화를 겪었다는 것이었다. 유럽 인들의 군사 작전의 성공에 병이 주요한 역할을 하기는 했으나, 군대의 승리를 강화하고, 그 수많은 사람과 땅을 차지한 정복의 지속적 양식을 가능케 했던 것은 이러한 생태계의 변화였던 것으로 여겨진다.

지문에 다음 문장이 들어갈 수 있는 곳을 나타내는 네 개의 [■]를 보시오.

그러나, 그들의 성공에 막대한 요소가 있다는 것이 나중에 밝혀졌는데, 이는 유럽인들과 그들의 아프리카 노예들이 들여온 질병이었다.

주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳은?

The Conquest of Mexico

Up until the 16th century, the tale of the conquest of Mexico was told in terms of the military prowess of Spain. [■ⓐ] It was thought that the better equipped soldiers and advanced tactics alone accounted for the Spaniards' dominance of the region. [■ⓑ] However, it later turned out that an enormous factor in their success was the diseases brought by the Europeans and their African slaves. The indigenous populations were strangers to these new diseases, which led to catastrophic epidemics. [■ⓒ] This caused a decrease in the total number of members in the population able to defend their villages, giving the more advanced Spanish military little challenge in their invasion. [■ⓓ] Another factor was that the local ecology underwent drastic changes as new foreign organisms replaced local plants and animals. It is believed that though disease played a major role in the success of the European campaigns, it was this ecological change that allowed for the consolidation of military successes and the enduring pattern of conquest that took over so many people and so much land.

Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

However, it later turned out that an enormous factor in their success was the diseases brought by the Europeans and their African slaves.

Where would the sentence best fit?

prowess [|praʊəs] 기량	equip [ɪ|kwɪp] 장비를 갖추다
tactic [tæktɪk] 전략, 전술	Spaniard [spǽnjərd] 스페인 사람
indigenous [ɪn|dɪdʒənəs] 토착의, 원산의	catastrophic [kæ̀təstrɑ́fik(əl)] 대재앙의
epidemic [|epɪ|demɪk] 유행병	undergo [|ʌndər|goʊ] 겪다, 경험하다
campaign [kæm|peɪn] 캠페인, 운동, 군사 작전	ecological [|i:kə|lɑ:dʒɪkl] 생태계의
consolidation [kənsɑ̀lədéiʃən] 합병, 통합, 강화	

Passage 6

농법

지금까지도, 많은 국가들은 식량 생산량을 늘리고 기계 기술이나 합성 화학 물질을 포함한 농장의 환경을 향상시키기 위하여 많은 방법들을 사용한다. 그러나 세계에는 관개 시설이나 비료 이용이 비합리적인 장소도 있다. [■Ⓐ] 대신에 국지적으로 이 지역에서 적용된 기술들이 생산성을 증가시키는 데 매우 긍정적인 결과들을 보여주었다. [■Ⓑ] 기후가 건조하고 뜨거운 아프리카는 땅을 관개하고 비료를 운송하는 비용이 지나치게 높은 그러한 장소이다. 아프리카 농부들은 밀과 콩과의 나무들을 동시에 심음으로써 생산성이 증가되는 것을 목격하기 시작했다. [■Ⓒ] 나무들은 천천히 자라기 시작하면서 밀을 보호했으며, 그것이 다 자라고 수확될 때까지 충분한 시간을 주었다. [■Ⓓ] 이후에 나무들은 수 피트에 다를 정도로 급격히 자랐다. 잎은 땅에 떨어지고 결국 그것은 땅에 필요한 유기농 재료를 제공함으로써 땅을 비옥하게 만들었다. 나무들은 나중에 잘리고, 목재는 연료로 쓰인다. 이러한 기술을 통해 아프리카의 농부들은 그들이 경작하는 땅이 더 비옥해질수록 곡물 생산에 있어 매년 증가하는 생산성을 계속해서 보게 될 것이다.

Farming Methods

To this day, many counties utilize a number of methods to increase food production or improve farming conditions, including mechanical techniques and synthetic chemicals. However, there are other places in the world in which using irrigation and fertilizer is not reasonable. [■ⓐ] Instead locally adapted farming techniques in these regions have shown some very positive results in increasing productivity. [■ⓑ] Africa, with its hot, arid climate, is one such place where the cost of irrigating the land and transporting fertilizer is too high. African farmers began to see increases in productivity by simultaneously planting wheat together with leguminous trees. [■ⓒ] The tree begins to grow slowly, sheltering the wheat and giving it enough time to mature and be harvested. [■ⓓ] Afterwards, the tree shoots up several feet. The leaves eventually fall to the ground, fertilizing it and providing the ground with much needed organic material. The trees are later cut down and the lumber is used as fuel. Through this technique, African farmers will continue to see annually increasing productivity in crop output as the land they cultivate becomes more nutrient-rich.

지문에 다음 문장이 들어갈 수 있는 곳을 나타내는 네 개의 [■]를 보시오.

기후가 건조하고 뜨거운 아프리카는 땅을 관개하고 비료를 운송하는 비용이 지나치게 높은 그러한 장소이다.

주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳은?

Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Africa, with its hot, arid climate, is one such place where the cost of irrigating the land and transporting fertilizer is too high.

Where would the sentence best fit?

synthetic [sɪn|θetɪk] 합성의, 인조의	reasonable [|ri:znəbl] (가격이) 적정한, 너무 비싸지 않은
productivity [|prɑ:dʌk|tɪvəti] 생산성	simultaneously [sàiməltéiniəsli,sì-] 동시에
leguminous [lɪ|gju:mɪnəs] 콩과의	shoot up 급속히 자라다
lumber(= timber) [|lʌmbə(r)] 재목, 목재	output [|aʊtpʊt] 생산량, 산출량
cultivate [|kʌltɪveɪt] 경작하다, 일구다	

Passage 8

사막의 침식 물질

사막의 불리한 기후와 척박한 토양에도 지질학적 변화를 가져오는 몇 가지 물질이 여전히 있다. [■Ⓐ] 물은 그러한 지역에 극적인 변화를 야기하는 주된 요소들 중 하나이다. 그것은 강 골짜기나 호수 침식으로 사막을 공공연히 변화시키는데, 더 중요한 것은 낮과 밤 사이에 큰 기온차가 발생하는 동안 그것이 사막 환경에 보이지 않게 영향을 준다는 것이다. [■Ⓑ] 밤 동안 바위 위에 생긴 이슬이나 안개는 돌의 미네랄과 소금기에 의해 흡수된다. [■Ⓒ] 낮이 가까워지면 그것은 공기 중으로 증발되고 이러한 물의 소규모 순환은 반복된다. [■ⓓ] 바위가 물을 흡수함에 따라 바위는 약간 확장했다가 낮 동안에는 다시 축소되며, 이는 작지만 바위에는 상당한 손상을 입힌다. 비록 이것이 대수롭지 않게 보이겠지만, 이러한 미묘한 변화는 긴 시간에 걸쳐 꾸준히 바위에 생김새에 극적인 변화를 가져온다. 고대의 이러한 유적에 있는 틈이나 상처는 이러한 유형의 침식을 보여주며, 극심한 경우에는 이 효과가 큰 바위를 깨기도 한다.

※ 침식의 동인이란 침식의 발생을 불러오는 것을 가리킨다. 침식의 동인들로는 바람, 물, 얼음과 중력이 있다.

지문에 다음 문장이 들어갈 수 있는 곳을 나타내는 네 개의 [■]를 보시오.

물은 그러한 지역에 극적인 변화를 야기하는 주된 요소들 중 하나이다.

주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳은?

Erosion Agents in the Desert

In the adverse climate and barren soil of the desert, there are still agents for geologic change. [■ⓐ] Water is one of the major elements that cause dramatic changes in such areas. It openly changes the desert by erosion in river valleys and lakes, but more importantly, it secretly affects the environment during the tremendous temperature changes between day and night. [■ⓑ] The dew or mist that settles on rocks during the night is absorbed by the minerals and salts in the stone. [■ⓒ] When the day approaches it is evaporated into the air, and this small hydrologic cycle repeats. [■ⓓ] As the rocks absorb the water, they slightly expand, and during the day they shrink again, causing small but important damage to them. Although this may seem insignificant, these subtle changes gradually lead to dramatic changes in the appearance of rocks over a long period of time. Cracks or scars on these relics of ancient time demonstrate this type of erosion, and in some extreme cases, it can even burst large boulders.

※ An agent of erosion is something that could lead to erosion's occurrence. The agents of erosion are wind, water, ice and gravity.

Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Water is one of the major elements that cause dramatic changes in such areas.

Where would the sentence best fit?

agent [|eɪdʒənt] 중요한 역할을 하는 것, 물질	adverse [ædv3:rs] 부정적인, 불리한
openly [|oʊpənli] 터놓고, 드러내 놓고	erosion [iróuʒən] 침식, 부식
secretly [sí:krətli] 몰래, 숨어서	dew [dju:] 이슬
hydrologic cycle [hàidrəlɑ́dʒik(əl) saɪkl] 물 순환	slightly [sláitli] 약간, 조금
insignificant [ìnsignífikənt] 대수롭지 않은, 사소한	subtle [sʌtl] 미묘한
gradually [grǽdʒuəli] 서서히	crack [kræk] 균열, 금
relic [relɪk] 유물	burst b3:rst] 파열하다, 터트리다
boulder [|boʊldə(r)] 바위	

Passage 9

식민지 정원

정원의 식목과 설계는 시대, 부 그리고 그것들의 용도에 따라 상당히 달라졌기 때문에, 미국이 영국의 지배를 받던 초기 식민지 기간의 하우스 가든을 쉽게 정의할 수는 없다. 그러나 식민지 시대 미국에 미쳤던 영국의 막대한 영향으로 인해, "식민지 정원"이란 일반적으로 13개의 영국 식민지에서 가장 널리 찾아볼 수 있었던 형태의 정원을 일컫는다. 식민지 정원은 크기가 작고 집과 가까운 경향이 있다. [■Ⓐ] 곧은 인도는 일반적으로 집의 입구로부터 정원 중앙을 가로질러 일렬로 이어진다. [■Ⓑ] 정원 안의 길은 대체로 평평하고 단단한 벽돌, 자갈 그리고 돌로 이루어져 있었다. [■Ⓒ] 식민지 정원의 식목은 일반적으로는 식물의 종류에 따라 나뉘지는 않았다. [■Ⓓ] 과일, 허브, 장식용 꽃, 그리고 채소는 대개 섞여서 같은 화단에 심어졌다. 그러한 식물들은 집 가까이에서 길러졌지만, 반면에 자랄 공간이 필요한 채소(옥수수나 호박처럼)는 종종 멀리 떨어져서 길러지곤 했다.

지문에 다음 문장이 들어갈 수 있는 곳을 나타내는 네 개의 [■]를 보시오.

과일, 허브, 장식용 꽃, 그리고 채소는 대개 섞여서 같은 화단에 심어졌다.

주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳은?

Colonial Gardens

Since garden plantings and designs have varied considerably depending on the time period, wealth and their purpose, the house garden in the colonial period in the United States is not readily defined. However, because of the overwhelmingly strong British influence in colonial America, the "colonial garden" generally refers to the most common type of garden found in the 13 British colonies. Colonial gardens tended to be small and close to the house. [■ⓐ] A straight walkway generally extended on a line from the entrance of the house through the center of the garden. [■ⓑ] The paths in the gardens were generally made of flat, hard materials such as brick, gravel, or stone. [■ⓒ] Plantings in colonial gardens were generally not separated by botanical species. [■ⓓ] Fruits, herbs, ornamental flowers, and vegetables were usually mixed together in the same planting bed. Such plants were often grown closer to the house, while vegetables that needed space to grow (such as corn or pumpkins) would often be grown further away from the house.

Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Fruits, herbs, ornamental flowers, and vegetables were usually mixed together in the same planting bed.

Where would the sentence best fit?

planting [|plæntɪŋ] (나무)심기	considerably [kən|sɪdərəbli] 많이, 상당히
overwhelmingly [òuvərhwélmiŋli] 압도적으로	refer to ~을 나타내다, 관련이 있다
on a line 일렬로	path [pæθ] 길
brick [brɪk] 벽돌	gravel [grǽvəl] 자갈
botanical [bə|tænɪkl] 식물(학)의	ornamental [ɔ̀:rnəméntl] 장식용의
bed [bed] 화단, 모판	