Day 19. Actual Test I

Passage 1

1. The word striking the passage is closest in meaning to

A) remarkable
B) puzzling
C) subsequent
D) significant

2. Based on the information in paragraph 1, what can be inferred about planet classification?

A) No more research needs to be done to further categorize the planets in our solar system.
B) The density of a planet plays an important role in its classification.
C) Our solar system can be split into more than 8 groups.
D) Planet classification enabled us to explain how solar systems begin.

3. The word immense in the passage is closest in meaning to

A) actual
B) various
C) different
D) enormous

4. The word retain in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

A) produce
B) reflect
C) keep
D) increase

5. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 2 EXCEPT

A) Earth is the largest terrestrial planet
B) the atmospheres of terrestrial planets shield them from collisions with other celestial objects
C) terrestrial planets have smaller orbits than the other planets
D) an atmosphere holds the Sun's heat

Two Types of Planets

All of the planets in our solar system, including the Earth, are enormous enough to arrange on nearly the same flat plane, with their roughly oval orbits around the Sun. Considering that there are only eight planets in the solar system, it is striking how much diversity exists among them. Yet, over the past two centuries, as more and more has been discovered about our neighbors, it has gradually become clear that the planets can be grouped into two broad categories: the terrestrial planets, small worlds that contain high-density, rocky material; and the Jovian planets, low-density giants composed mostly of gases like hydrogen and helium. Beyond being a convenient classification of the planets, these categories have proven very revealing in helping us understand how our solar system came to be.

Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars are terrestrial planets. The term 'terrestrial' comes from the Latin word *terra*, the Roman name for the Earth. Thus, the term is meant to indicate that all of these planets are similar to Earth in important characteristics, and indeed, they do have several features in common. First of all, they are all similar in size and, more importantly, are significantly smaller than the Jovian planets. The smallest of the Jovian planets, Neptune, is over fifty times larger than the largest of the terrestrial planets, Earth. Also, the terrestrial planets all orbit close to the Sun, relative to the other planets. The distances between the orbits of the planets increase the further out from the Sun they are. Consequently, the orbits of the four terrestrial planets are grouped close to the Sun, while the outer four planets have immense distances between their orbits. Being closer to the Sun, the terrestrial planets are warmed by its heat energy. In addition, the terrestrial planets all have an atmosphere, which helps to retain the Sun's heat; this accounts for the much higher average temperatures of the terrestrial planets as compared to their more distant cousins. However, the most significant distinguishing feature of the terrestrial planets is their dense composition. Hence, their surfaces, composed primarily of silicate rocks, have recorded their violent histories, accounting for the dramatic landscapes of these planets, which are marked by comet impact craters, canyons, mountains, and volcanoes.

Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are called Jovian planets. The term is derived from the name of the Roman god, Jove, also called Jupiter, and hence designates their similarity to the planet Jupiter. The four Jovian planets are

6. Why does the author mention Neptune in paragraph 2?

A) To demonstrate a difference in composition between terrestrial and Jovian planets
B) To provide evidence that Jovian planets are better located than terrestrial planets
C) To illustrate how terrestrial planets are small compared to Jovian planets
D) To explain why terrestrial planets are closer to the Sun than Jovian planets

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

A) Craters, canyons, mountains and volcanoes account for the dramatic landscape of the terrestrial planets with rocky surfaces.
B) Because they have had violent histories, these planets have craters.
C) Therefore, their surfaces, covered with craters, canyons, mountains and volcanoes are mostly silicate rock.
D) Terrestrial planets, due to their rocky, silicate surfaces, show signs of historic trauma evidenced by various geographical features.

8. The word they in paragraph 3 refers to

A) Jovian planets
B) surfaces
C) Terrestrial planets
D) orbits

9. According to paragraph 3, what is distinctive about Jovian planets in comparison to terrestrial planets?

A) They formed before the terrestrial planets.
B) They consist primarily of gases.
C) Their atmospheres are made primarily of hydrogen.
D) Their cores are relatively solid.

10. The word ways in the passage is closest in meaning to

A) manners
B) ranges
C) clues
D) origins

the true giants in our solar system, dwarfing the terrestrial planets. Also, with orbits that take them so far away from the Sun's warmth, they are the most frigid of all the planets, with the outermost planets reaching as low as -200 degrees Celsius. Another conspicuous feature of the Jovian planets is their surfaces. Despite their seemingly solid appearance, these planets are composed primarily of gases; therefore, unlike the rocky terrestrial planets, they do not have a well-defined surface. [■A] Instead, their atmospheres, which are mostly hydrogen and helium, become more and more dense closer to the core, blending into a liquid interior under very intense pressures. [■B] Also prominent are the spectacular systems of rings and moons that encircle all four of these gaseous giants. [■C] In marked contrast to the terrestrial planets, which have, at most, two moons, Jupiter has 63 moons. [■D] When one considers the dramatic differences between them, it is clear that terrestrial planets have radically different characteristics from Jovian planets.

The phenomenal differences between the Jovian and terrestrial planets are explained by the different ways they formed at the birth of our solar system. The current theory holds that the solar system was originally a huge rotating cloud known as a solar nebula. This cloud was made up primarily of gases like helium and hydrogen, along with much smaller amounts of denser material. As this cloud spun, it gradually flattened to become a disk with a denser area at the center. Our solar system was formed out of this cloud as the gases condensed and coalesced. Gases condense in conditions of low temperature and low pressure. However, the conditions near the center of the nebula were too intense for this to happen, so the planets that formed there were composed mostly of compounds with high melting points, such as silicates and metals, and thus were smaller since these compounds were less plentiful. These became the terrestrial planets. Farther out in the nebula, where conditions were more favorable, the gases could condense and be drawn together by gravity to form the Jovian planets. This explains the differences in composition, size, and density between the two kinds of planets in our solar system.

11. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true about our solar system? A) It was created by compacting gases. B) Gases compact then condense before they coalesce. C) Gases contract when temperatures and pressures fall. D) Gravity played a role only in the formation of the Jovian planets. **12.** The word coalesced in the passage is closest in meaning to A) combined B) arranged C) disseminated D) expanded **13.** Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage. **Thus, there is no precise distinction between the exterior atmosphere and the interior surface.** Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage. To select a different location, click on a different square	

14. Directions: Complete the table by matching the phrases below. Select the appropriate phrase from the answer choices and match them to the style of art to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. ***This question is worth 3 points.***

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text.**

Answer Choices	Terrestrial Planets
A) In terms of size, they dwarf the other category of planets. B) They are compact compared to the other category of planets. C) They warm up by shuffling closer to the Sun's heat energy. D) Planets in this group are comparable in size to one another. E) They have a rocky exterior. F) They are characterized as having many moons. G) There is an inadequate supply of gas on these planets.	• • • **Jovian Planets** • •

Answers

Passage 1

1. A **2.** B **3.** D **4.** C **5.** B **6.** C **7.** D **8.** A **9.** B **10.** A
11. C **12.** A **13.** B **14. Terrestrial Planets:** B, D, E **/ Jovian Planets:** A, F

Passage 1

행성의 두 종류	Two Types of Planets
지구를 포함하여, 태양계의 모든 행성들은 태양 주변에 타원형의 궤도를 형성하며, 거의 같은 평면에 정열하고 있을 만큼 크기가 크다. 태양계 안의 행성이 겨우 여덟 개뿐이라는 사실을 고려할 때 그들 사이에 얼마나 큰 다양성이 존재하는가를 생각해 보면 상당히 놀랍다. 그러나 지난 두 세기에 걸쳐 이웃 행성들에 관해 점점 더 많은 사실들이 밝혀지면서, 행성들을 크게 두 범주로 분류할 수 있음이 서서히 명확해졌다. 그것은 고밀도의 암석 물질로 구성된 지구형 행성과 수소 및 헬륨과 같이 대부분이 기체로 이루어진 저밀도의 목성형 행성이다. 이러한 범주는 행성 분류의 편리한 기준이기도 하지만 우리 태양계가 어떻게 탄생하게 되었는가를 이해하는 데도 많은 힌트를 제공해 주었다.	All of the planets in our solar system, including the Earth, are enormous enough to arrange on nearly the same flat plane, with their roughly oval orbits around the Sun. Considering that there are only eight planets in the solar system, it is striking how much diversity exists among them. Yet, over the past two centuries, as more and more has been discovered about our neighbors, it has gradually become clear that the planets can be grouped into two broad categories: the terrestrial planets, small worlds that contain high-density, rocky material; and the Jovian planets, low-density giants composed mostly of gases like hydrogen and helium. Beyond being a convenient classification of the planets, these categories have proven very revealing in helping us understand how our solar system came to be.
수성, 금성, 지구, 화성은 지구형 행성이다. '지구형'이라는 용어는 로마인들이 지구를 지칭할 때 사용한 라틴 어 terra에서 유래된 것이다. 따라서 이 용어는 이 행성들이 모두 중요한 측면에서 지구와 유사하며 실제로도 몇 가지 특징들을 공유한다는 사실을 함축한다. 첫째, 이 행성들은 크기가 모두 비슷하고, 더욱 중요한 것은 목성형 행성들보다 훨씬 작다는 것이다. 목성형 행성 중 가장 작은 해왕성은 지구형 행성 중 가장 큰 지구보다 5배 이상 크다. 또한 지구형 행성은 모두 다른 행성들에 비해 태양에 가깝게 공전한다. 행성 궤도 사이의 거리는 태양에서 멀수록 증가한다. 결과적으로 네 개의 지구형 행성의 궤도는 태양 가까이에 몰려 있는 반면, 네 개의 외행성은 궤도 사이의 거리가 광대하다. 지구형 행성은 태양에 가깝기 때문에 열 에너지에 의해 덥혀져 있다. 또한 모든 지구형 행성에는 태양열을 보유하는 데 도움이 되는 대기가 있는데, 이는 지구형 행성들의 평균 기온이 외행성들에 비해 훨씬 높은 이유를 설명해 준다. 그러나 지구형 행성의 가장 현저한 특징은 그 조밀한 구성에 있다. 따라서 주로 규산 덩어리로 이루어져 있는 그 표면들은 험난한 역사를 기록하면서, 혜성 충돌로 인한 분화구, 협곡, 산맥, 화산 등으로 특징 지어지는 이들 행성의 변화무쌍한 풍경을 고스란히 보여준다.	Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars are terrestrial planets. The term 'terrestrial' comes from the Latin word *terra*, the Roman name for the Earth. Thus, the term is meant to indicate that all of these planets are similar to Earth in important characteristics, and indeed, they do have several features in common. First of all, they are all similar in size and, more importantly, are significantly smaller than the Jovian planets. The smallest of the Jovian planets, Neptune, is over fifty times larger than the largest of the terrestrial planets, Earth. Also, the terrestrial planets all orbit close to the Sun, relative to the other planets. The distances between the orbits of the planets increase the further out from the Sun they are. Consequently, the orbits of the four terrestrial planets are grouped close to the Sun, while the outer four planets have immense distances between their orbits. Being closer to the Sun, the terrestrial planets are warmed by its heat energy. In addition, the terrestrial planets all have an atmosphere, which helps to retain the Sun's heat; this accounts for the much higher average temperatures of the terrestrial planets as compared to their more distant cousins. However, the most significant distinguishing feature of the terrestrial planets is their dense composition. Hence, Their surfaces, composed primarily of silicate rocks, have recorded their violent histories, accounting for the dramatic landscapes of these planets, which are marked by comet impact craters, canyons, mountains, and volcanoes.

목성, 토성, 천왕성, 해왕성을 목성형(Jovian) 행성이라고 한다. 이 용어는 Jupiter 라고도 하는 로마신 Jove의 이름에서 유래된 것으로, 이들 행성과 목성 사이의 유사성을 나타내고 있다. 네 개의 목성형 행성은 태양계의 거대 행성들로, 지구형 행성들은 이에 비하면 아주 작은 편이다. 또한 태양의 온기로부터 너무 멀리 떨어져 있는 궤도로 인해 가장 바깥 쪽 행성의 온도가 섭씨 영하 200도까지 내려가는 등 그것들은 행성치고 기온이 매우 낮다. 목성형 행성의 또 한 가지 뚜렷한 특징은 그 표면이다. 겉으로 보기에는 단단해 보이지만 이들 행성은 대부분 기체로 이루어져 있어 바위투성이인 지구형 행성들과 달리 표면의 윤곽이 뚜렷하지 않다. **[■A]** 오히려 대부분이 수소와 헬륨인 그 대기는 중앙으로 갈수록 더 조밀해져, 매우 높은 압력 하에서 액체 상태인 내부와 뒤섞여 있다. **[■B] 따라서, 외부 대기와 내부 표면 사이에 명확한 차이점이 없다.** 또한 이 기체 상태인 네 개의 거대 행성들을 둘러싼 화려한 고리와 위성도 특징적이다. **[■C]** 기껏해야 두 개의 위성을 가지고 있는 지구형 행성과 눈에 띄게 대조적으로 목성은 63개의 위성을 가지고 있다. **[■D]** 이들 사이의 극적인 차이점을 고려할 때 지구형 행성들은 목성형 행성들과 극단적으로 다른 특징을 가지고 있음이 분명하다.

목성형 행성과 지구형 행성의 두드러진 차이점은 태양계 탄생 시 형성된 방식의 차이점으로 설명된다. 현재의 이론은 태양계가 원래 태양 성운이라는 거대한 회전 구름이었다는 입장을 취하고 있다. 이 구름은 주로 헬륨 및 수소와 같은 기체, 그리고 그보다 훨씬 적은 양의 고밀도 물질들로 이루어져 있었다. 이 구름은 회전하면서 서서히 고밀도 부위가 중심에 모인 원반 형태를 갖추게 되었다. 우리 태양계는 기체가 응축 및 응결되면서 이 구름으로부터 형성되었다. 기체는 저온, 저압 상태에서 응축한다. 그러나 성운 중심 근처의 조건이 이것이 일어나기에는 지나치게 혹독하므로 그곳에서 형성된 행성들은 대부분 규소와 금속처럼 녹는점이 높은 혼합물들로 이루어졌고 이 혼합물들의 양이 많지 않았기 때문에 상대적으로 크기가 작았다. 이것이 지구형 행성이 되었다. 성운에서 멀리 떨어진 곳에는 조건이 이보다 유리해서 기체들이 응축될 수 있었고 중력에 의해 한곳에 모여 목성형 행성들을 형성할 수 있었다. 이것은 태양계에 존재하는 두 부류의 행성들이 구성 요소, 크기, 밀도 면에서 왜 차이를 보이는지 설명해 준다.

1. 지문의 단어 striking(놀라운) 과 의미상 가장 가까운 것은?

A) 놀랄 만한
B) 혼란스럽게 하는
C) 다음의
D) 중요한

Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are called Jovian planets. The term is derived from the name of the Roman god, Jove, also called Jupiter, and hence designates their similarity to the planet Jupiter. The four Jovian planets are the true giants in our solar system, dwarfing the terrestrial planets. Also, with orbits that take them so far away from the Sun's warmth, they are the most frigid of all the planets, with the outermost planets reaching as low as -200 degrees Celsius. Another conspicuous feature of the Jovian planets is their surfaces. Despite their seemingly solid appearance, these planets are composed primarily of gases; therefore, unlike the rocky terrestrial planets, they do not have a well-defined surface. **[■A]** Instead, their atmospheres, which are mostly hydrogen and helium, become more and more dense closer to the core, blending into a liquid interior under very intense pressures. **[■B] Thus, there is no precise distinction between the exterior atmosphere and the interior surface.** Also prominent are the spectacular systems of rings and moons that encircle all four of these gaseous giants. **[■C]** In marked contrast to the terrestrial planets, which have, at most two moons, Jupiter has 63 moons. **[■D]** When one considers the dramatic differences between them, it is clear that terrestrial planets have radically different characteristics from Jovian planets.

The phenomenal differences between the Jovian and terrestrial planets are explained by the different ways they formed at the birth of our solar system. The current theory holds that the solar system was originally a huge rotating cloud known as a solar nebula. This cloud was made up primarily of gases like helium and hydrogen, along with much smaller amounts of denser material. As this cloud spun, it gradually flattened to become a disk with a denser area at the center. Our solar system was formed out of this cloud as the gases condensed and coalesced. Gases condense in conditions of low temperature and low pressure. However, the conditions near the center of the nebula were too intense for this to happen, so the planets that formed there were composed mostly of compounds with high melting points, such as silicates and metals, and thus were smaller since these compounds were less plentiful. These became the terrestrial planets. Farther out in the nebula, where conditions were more favorable, the gases could condense and be drawn together by gravity to form the Jovian planets. This explains the differences in composition, size, and density between the two kinds of planets in our solar system.

1. The word striking the passage is closest in meaning to

A) remarkable
B) puzzling
C) subsequent
D) significant

2. 단락 1에 따르면, 행성 분류에 대해 유추할 수 있는 것은 무엇인가? A) 태양계에 행성들을 더 분류하기 위해 더 많은 조사가 행해질 필요가 없다. B) 행성의 밀도와 물질은 그것을 분류하는 데 중요한 역할을 한다. C) 우리 태양계는 여덟 개 이상의 집단으로 분류될 수 있다. D) 행성 분류는 어떻게 다른 천체가 만들어졌는지를 설명하는 데 도움이 된다.	**2. Based on the information in paragraph 1, what can be inferred about planet classification?** A) No more research needs to be done to further categorize the planets in our solar system. B) The density and matter of a planet plays an important role in its classification. C) Our solar system can be split into more than 8 groups. D) Planet classification enabled us to explain how other celestial objects begin.
3. 지문의 단어 immense(광대한)와 의미상 가장 가까운 것은? A) 실제의 B) 다양한 C) 다른 D) 거대한	**3. The word immense in the passage is closest in meaning to** A) actual B) various C) different D) enormous
4. 단락 2의 단어 retain(보유하다)과 의미상 가장 가까운 것은? A) 생산해 내다 B) 반영하다 C) 보유하다 D) 증가하다	**4. The word retain in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to** A) produce B) reflect C) keep D) increase
5. 다음 중 단락 2에서 언급되지 않은 내용은? A) 지구는 가장 크기가 큰 지구형 행성이다 B) 지구형 행성들의 대기는 다른 천체들과의 충돌의 영향을 막아 준다 C) 지구형 행성은 다른 행성에 비해 작은 궤도를 가지고 있다 D) 이 행성들은 태양열을 보유하고 있다	**5. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 2 EXCEPT** A) Earth is the largest terrestrial planet B) the atmospheres of terrestrial planets shield them from collisions with other celestial objects C) terrestrial planets have smaller orbits than the other planets D) an atmosphere of terrestrial planets holds the Sun's heat
6. 단락 2에서 글쓴이가 해왕성을 언급한 이유는 무엇인가? A) 지구형 행성과 목성형 행성의 구성 성분의 차이를 보여주기 위해서 B) 목성형 행성은 지구형 행성보다 더 잘 발견된다는 증거를 보여주기 위해서 C) 지구형 행성이 목성형 행성에 비해 얼마나 작은지를 강조하기 위해서 D) 지구형 행성이 목성형 행성에 비해 태양에 더 가깝게 위치하는 이유를 설명하기 위해서	**6. Why does the author mention Neptune in paragraph 2?** A) To demonstrate a difference in composition between terrestrial and Jovian planets B) To provide evidence that Jovian planets are better located than terrestrial planets C) To illustrate how terrestrial planets are small compared to Jovian planets D) To explain why terrestrial planets are closer to the Sun than Jovian planets

7. 다음 문장 중 지문의 음영 표시된 문장의 핵심 정보를 가장 잘 표현한 것은? 오답은 문장의 의미가 크게 왜곡되거나 핵심 정보가 누락되어 있다. A) 분화구, 협곡, 화산은 바위로 된 표면을 가지고 있는 지구형 행성의 극적인 풍경을 설명해 준다. B) 격렬한 역사를 가지고 있어서, 이 행성들은 분화구를 가지고 있다. C) 그래서 분화구, 협곡, 산, 화산으로 뒤덮인 그들의 표면은 대부분 규소암이다. D) 표면이 바위와 규소로 되어 있어, 지구형 행성들은 여러 가지 지형적 특징들로 증명되는 역사적 충격의 흔적들을 보여준다.	**7. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning or leave out essential information.** A) Craters, canyons, mountains and volcanoes account for the dramatic landscape of the terrestrial planets with rocky surfaces. B) Because they have had violent histories, these planets have craters. C) Therefore, their surfaces, covered with craters, canyons, mountains and volcanoes are mostly silicate rock. D) Terrestrial planets, due to their rocky, silicate surfaces, show signs of historic trauma evidenced by various geographical features.
8. 단락 3에서, they(그것들)가 가리키는 것은 A) 목성형 행성들 B) 표면들 C) 지구형 행성들 D) 궤도들	**8. The word they in paragraph 3 refers to** A) Jovian planets B) surfaces C) Terrestrial planets D) orbits
9. 단락 3에 따르면, 목성형 행성들은 지구형 행성들과 어떤 점에서 다른가? A) 목성형 행성들은 지구형 행성들이 발달하기 전에 형성되었다. B) 그들은 주로 가스로 이루어져 있다. C) 대기는 주로 수소로 이루어져 있다. D) 핵은 상대적으로 단단하다.	**9. According to paragraph 3, what is distinctive about Jovian planets in comparison to terrestrial planets?** A) They were formed before the development of terrestrial planets. B) They consist primarily of gases. C) Their atmospheres are made primarily of hydrogen. D) Their cores are relatively solid.
10. 지문의 단어 ways(방식)과 의미상 가장 가까운 것은? A) 방법 B) 범위 C) 실마리 D) 기원	**10. The word ways in the passage is closest in meaning to** A) manners B) ranges C) clues D) origins
11. 단락 4에 따르면, 다음 중 우리 태양계에 대한 내용으로 사실인 것은? A) 가스가 압축되면서 만들어졌다. B) 융합되기 전에 가스가 압축되어 응축되었다. C) 온도와 기압이 떨어질 때 가스는 압축한다. D) 중력은 목성형 행성들이 형성하는 데 유일하게 작용한 요소이다.	**11. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true about our solar system?** A) It was created by compacting gases. B) Gases compact then condense before they coalesce. C) Gases contract when temperatures and pressures fall. D) Gravity played a role only in the formation of the Jovian planets.

12. 지문의 단어 coalesced(융합하다)와 의미상 가장 가까운 것은?

A) 결합하다
B) 정렬하다
C) 퍼뜨리다
D) 팽창하다

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

따라서, 외부 대기와 내부 표면 사이에 명확한 차이점이 없다.

주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳은?

문장을 지문 안에 넣으려면 [■] 하나를 클릭하시오. 다른 위치를 선택하려면 다른 네모를 선택하시오.

14. 지시사항: 다음 문장들을 알맞게 넣어 다음 표를 완성하라. 선택지 중에서 적절한 문장들을 골라 관계 있는 개념과 연결하라. 선택지 두 개는 정답이 될 수 없다. ***이 문제의 배점은 3 점이다.***

선택한 보기를 빈칸에 드래그하시오. 선택한 보기를 제거하려면, 보기를 클릭하시오. 지문을 재검토하려면, **View Text** 를 클릭하시오.

지구형 행성
(B) 행성의 다른 부류들에 비해 조밀하다.
(D) 이 그룹에 속한 행성들은 서로 크기가 비슷하다.
(E) 표면이 바위이다.
목성형 행성
(A) 크기 면에 있어서, 그들은 행성의 다른 종류들을 작아 보이게 한다.
(F) 많은 위성들을 가진 것으로 특징지어진다.

(C) 태양 에너지에 더 가깝게 다가가면서 열을 받는다
(G) 가스의 공급이 부족하다.

12. The word coalesced in the passage is closest in meaning to

A) combined
B) arranged
C) disseminated
D) expanded

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

Thus, there is no precise distinction between the exterior atmosphere and the interior surface.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage. To select a different location, click on a different square.

14. Directions: Complete the table by matching the phrases below. Select the appropriate phrase from the answer choices and match them to the style of art to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. ***This question is worth 3 points.***

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on **View Text.**

Terrestrial Planets
(B) They are compact compared to the other category of planets.
(D) Planets in this group are comparable in size to one another.
(E) They have a rocky exterior.
Jovian Planets
(A) In terms of size, they dwarf the other category of planets.
(F) They are characterized as having many moons.

(C) They warm up by shuffling closer to the Sun's heat energy.
(G) There is an inadequate supply of gas on these planets.

어휘

planet [plænɪt] 행성 I **solar system** 태양계 I **terrestrial** [tə|restriəl] 지구의 I **density** [densəti] 밀도
Jovian [dʒóuviən]목성의 I **helium** [hi:liəm] 헬륨 I **classification** [klæsɪfɪ|keɪʃn] 분류
revealing [rɪ|vi:lɪŋ] 흥미로운 사실을 보여주는 I **Mercury** [mɜ:rkjəri]수성 I **Venus** [vi:nəs] 금성 I **Mars** [mɑ:rz] 화성 I
indicate [|ɪndɪkeɪt] 암시하다 I **Neptune** [neptju:n] 해왕성 I **orbit** [ɔ:rbɪt] 궤도, 궤도를 돌다

immense [ɪ|mens] 광대한 I **retain** [rɪ|teɪn] 보유하다 I **primarily** [praɪ|merəli] 주로 I **silicate** [sɪlɪkeɪt] 규산
crater [kreɪtə(r)]분화구 I **canyon** [kænjən] 협곡 I **Jupiter** [|dʒu:pɪtə(r)] 목성 I **Saturn** [sæt3:rn] 토성
Uranus [[|jʊrənəs] 천왕성 I **designate** [dezɪgneɪt] 명시하다 I **outermost** [aʊtərmoʊst] 가장 바깥의
conspicuous [kən|spɪkjuəs] 눈에 띄는 I **seemingly** [si:mɪŋli] 겉으로 보기에는 I **prominent** [prɑ:mɪnənt] 두드러진
spectacular [spek|tækjələ(r)] 화려한 I **encircle** [ɪn|s3:rkl] 에워싸다 I **phenomenal** [fə|nɑ:mɪnl] 비범한
nebula [nebjələ]성운 I **spin** [spɪn] 돌다 I **flatten** [flætn] 평평해지다 I **disk** [dɪsk] 원반
condense [kən|dens] 압축[응축]하다 I **coalesce** [|koʊə|les] 응결하다 I **melting point** 융점 I **gravity** [grævəti] 중력