Day 9. Inference (1)

1. Question Type

1) 지문의 내용을 기반으로 함축적인 사실을 추론
2) 지문당 1-2문제 출제

2. Typical Question

According to paragraph _____, what can be **inferred** about _____ ?
The author of the passage **implies** that _____.
Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the **author's opinion** about _____?
likely, probable, can be concluded….

3. Learning Strategies

Strategy 1: 근거를 찾아라

Strategy 2: 단서 분석하라

1) 시간 표현 (before/ after, previous, early/now..)
2) 비교 표현
3) 부정어 표현 (unlike, on the contrary, however…)
4) 일반화 (주제와 연관)

Strategy 3: 객관적 판단하라

4. 빈출 오답 유형

이렇게 하면 오답이다.

- 지문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 보기
- 내용이 지나치게 일반화/ 확대해석
- 언급 없는 내용
- 지문에 나온 단어나 내용을 단순 반복

5. Practice

PRACTICE 01

Q4.

In 900 AD, Islamic books containing calligraphy and decorative drawings became the primary method through which artists conveyed their artistic expression. There were two developments which rendered the production of books feasible at that time. One of the strides in that direction was the advent of paper. Before then, they used parchment, which is the skin of animals such as sheep and goats prepared for use as writing material. Unlike parchment, paper was neither expensive nor difficult to produce, and it could be done on a large scale. Another contribution was the invention of a simpler form of writing known as rounded script. This alphabet effectively replaced angular script, which was

difficult and required great expertise to write due to the characters' uneven heights and the irregularities in its writing patterns

Based on the reading, what can be inferred that

A) Prior to 900 AD, Islamic people could not purchase parchment
B) In 900 AD, Islamic people exclusively exploited angular scripts
C) In 900 AD, it was not easy to produce parchment
D) Prior to 900 AD, historians strived to develop a simple method of writing

PRACTICE 02

Passage 3

According to the passage, which of the following can be inferred about animal species? A) There are always two subspecies under one species. B) The scientific classification of gorilla species has never changed. C) The standards scientists use to classify animal species can change over time. D) Primatologists have recently finalized the classification of gorilla species.	**Gorilla** Primatologists continue to study the relationships between various gorilla populations in order to determine just how many species there are. Until recently, it was mostly agreed that there are three gorilla species: the Mountain Gorilla, the Western Lowland Gorilla, and the Eastern Lowland Gorilla. However, the present agreement is that there are only two species of gorilla and that each of these has two subspecies. The first of these two species is the Western Gorilla, with its two subspecies, the Western Lowland Gorilla and the Cross River Gorilla. The second of these two species is the Eastern Gorilla, with its two subspecies, the Mountain Gorilla and the Eastern Lowland Gorilla. Another subspecies, sometimes called the Bwindi Gorilla, has been proposed as an additional third subspecies for the Eastern Gorilla, though this proposal has not been entirely accepted among primatologists.

Passage 4

What can be inferred about the first farmers according to the passage? A) They had knowledge about the way to choose proper soil for planting seeds. B) They were able to preserve all of their seeds in the ground. C) It is most likely that the first people discovered farming practices by chance. D) It is definitively known when the first farmers started to preserve seeds.	**First Civilization** No one has been able to accurately determine when or where small groups of nomadic hunter-gatherers first embarked on creating civilization. Despite the absence of solid evidence, there is a general belief that civilization began approximately 10,000 years ago, when people may have inadvertently planted seeds in the ground as a way of preserving them. It would have surprised the initial farmers to see a sapling break through the surface of the soil where they had previously buried seeds. This was the initial momentum for the development of farming methods, and it eventually made it possible to produce enough food to support a large scale population in a small area. This fact can easily be

	seen in historical records, which clearly show that farming and the first large scale civilizations developed more or less contemporaneously.

Passage 5

According to the passage, what can be inferred about the other animal species? A) They make individuals participate in group work. B) They do not need to babysit their young. C) They typically flee and hide when approached by predators. D) They are not usually known to show altruistic social behavior.	**Meerkat** Meerkats are small mammalian creatures that inhabit southwestern Angola and South Africa in groups which number from 20 to 50. Recently, scientists have become aware that meerkats display complex social behavior. For example, research has revealed that meerkats have a fairly strict social hierarchy and that the creatures often compete for power within the group. In addition, contrary to many other animals, meerkats display many altruistic behaviors within their colonies. For example, one or more meerkats stand sentry while others are foraging or playing to warn them of approaching danger. When a predator is spotted, the meerkat performing as sentry gives a warning bark, and other members of the group will run and hide in one of their burrow's many tunnels. Meerkats also babysit the young in the group. Meerkat babysitters protect the young from threats, often endangering their own lives.

Answers

[Practice 01] 4. C)

4. 서기 900년경에 등장한 서예와 장식 그림을 포함하는 이슬람 책들은 예술가들이 그들의 예술적 표현을 전달하는 주요 수단이 되었다. 이러한 책들의 생산이 가능케 된 이유는 두 가지의 발달 덕분이다. 이런 방향의 진전 중 하나는 종이의 등장이었다. 그전에 사람들은 양피지를 사용했는데, 이것은 필기 재료로 사용할 준비가 된 양이나 염소 같은 동물의 가죽이었다. 양피지와 달리, 종이는 생산이 비싸지도 어렵지도 않았으며, 대규모로 만들어질 수도 있었다. 또 다른 공헌은 rounded script로 알려진 좀 더 간단한 쓰기 형태의 발명이었다. 이 알파벳은 효율적으로 angular scripts (각이 있는 scripts)를 대체했는데, 이것은 쓰기 패턴에서 문자의 고르지 못한 높이와 불규칙성으로 인해 쓰기도 어렵고 고도의 전문성이 요구되었다. **지문의 내용을 바탕으로, 이슬람 인들의 쓰기에 대해 유추할 수 있는 것은 무엇인가?** A) 서기 900년경 이전에, 이슬람 인들은 양피지를 구입할 수 없	**4.** In 900 AD, Islamic books containing calligraphy and decorative drawings became the primary method through which artists conveyed their artistic expression. There were two developments which rendered the production of books feasible at that time. One of the strides in that direction was the advent of paper. Before then, they used parchment, which is the skin of animals such as sheep and goats prepared for use as writing material. Unlike parchment, paper was neither expensive nor difficult to produce, and it could be done on a large scale. Another contribution was the invention of a simpler form of writing known as rounded script. This alphabet effectively replaced angular script, which was difficult and required great expertise to write due to the characters' uneven heights and the irregularities in its writing patterns. **Based on the information in the passage, what can be inferred about Muslim writing?** A) Prior to 900 AD, Islamic people could not purchase

었다 B) 서기 900년경 이슬람 인들은 독점적으로 각이 있는 scripts를 이용하였다 C) 서기 900년경에는 양피지를 생산하는 것이 쉽지 않았다. D) 서기 900년경 이전에, 역사가들은 단순한 집필 방법을 개발하기 위해 분투하였다	parchment. B) In 900 AD, Islamic people exclusively exploited angular script. C) In 900 AD, it was not easy to produce parchment. D) Prior to 900 AD, historians strived to develop a simple method of writing.

어휘
calligraphy [kə|lɪgrəfi] 서예 | **render** [|rendə(r)] (어떤 상태가 되게) 하다 | **feasible** [|fiːzəbl] 실현 가능한 | **stride** [straɪd] 진전
advent [|ædvent] 도래, 출현 | **contradiction** [|kɑːntrə|dɪkʃn] 모순, 반박 | **angular** [|æŋgjələ(r)] 각이 진, 모난
expertise [|eksp3:r|tiːz] 전문 기술

[Practice 02]

Passage 3 C)

고릴라 영장류 동물학자들은 얼마나 많은 종이 존재하는지를 규명하기 위해 다양한 고릴라 개체군 사이의 관계를 지속적으로 연구하고 있다. 최근까지 주로 마운틴 고릴라, 웨스턴 로랜드 고릴라, 이스턴 로랜드 고릴라의 세 종이 있다는 데 의견이 일치했다. 그러나 현재 합의된 바로는 두 종의 고릴라만이 존재하며 각각의 종에 두 개씩의 아종이 있다고 한다. 두 종 중에 첫 번째는 웨스턴 로랜드 고릴라와 크로스 강 고릴라라는 두 개의 아종을 가진 웨스턴 고릴라이다. 두 번째 종은 마운틴 고릴라와 이스턴 로랜드 고릴라라는 두 개의 아종을 가진 이스턴 고릴라이다. 때때로 브윈디 고릴라라고 불리는 또 다른 아종이 이스턴 고릴라의 세 번째 추가 아종으로 제안되기도 했는데, 이 제안은 영장류 학자들 사이에서 완전히 수용되지는 않았다.	**Gorilla** Primatologists continue to study the relationships between various gorilla populations in order to determine just how many species there are. Until recently, it was mostly agreed that there are three gorilla species: the Mountain Gorilla, the Western Lowland Gorilla, and the Eastern Lowland Gorilla. However, the present agreement is that there are only two species of gorilla and that each of these has two subspecies. The first of these two species is the Western Gorilla, with its two subspecies, the Western Lowland Gorilla and the Cross River Gorilla. The second of these two species is the Eastern Gorilla, with its two subspecies, the Mountain Gorilla and the Eastern Lowland Gorilla. Another subspecies, sometimes called the Bwindi Gorilla, has been proposed as an additional third subspecies for the Eastern Gorilla, though this proposal has not been entirely accepted among primatologists.
지문에 따르면, 다음 중 동물 종에 대해 유추할 수 있는 것은 무엇인가? A) 한 가지 종에는 항상 두 가지 아종이 있다. B) 영장류 학자들의 고릴라 종에 대한 과학적 분류는 결코 바뀐 적이 없다. C) 과학자들이 동물 종을 분류하기 위해 이용하는 기준은 시간이 지나면서 바뀔 수 있다. D) 영장류 학자들은 최근에 고릴라 종의 분류를 완성했다.	**According to the passage, which of the following can be inferred about animal species?** A) There are always two subspecies under one species. B) The scientific classification of gorilla species has never changed. C) The standards scientists use to classify animal species can change over time. D) Primatologists have recently finalized the classification of gorilla species.

어휘
primatologist [pràimətɑ́lədʒist] 영장류 동물학자 | **subspecies** [sʌ́bspìːsiːz] 아종, 변종 | **proposal** [prə|poʊzl] 제안, 제의

Passage 4 C)

초기 문명 아무도 언제, 어디서 방랑하는 수렵 채집인들이 처음으로 문명 창조를 시작하였는지를 정확하게 확정 짓지 못했다. 명백한 증거는 없지만, 일반적으로 문명은 대략 일만 년 전 시작이 되었고, 그때 사람들이 씨앗을 보존하기 위한 방법으로 우연히 땅에 씨앗을 심었던 것으로 여겨진다. 그들이 전에 씨앗을 심었던 땅 표면을 뚫고 나오는 어린 묘목을 보고 농부들은 놀랐다. 이것이 농사법 발달의 최초의 중요한 시점으로서 작은 지역에 많은 사람들을	**First Civilization** No one has been able to accurately determine when or where small groups of nomadic hunter-gatherers first embarked on creating civilization. Despite the absence of solid evidence, there is a general belief that civilization began approximately 10,000 years ago, when people may have inadvertently planted seeds in the ground as a way of preserving them. It would have surprised the initial farmers to see a sapling break through the surface of the soil where they had previously buried seeds. This was the

살게 할 만큼 충분한 음식 생산이 가능했다. 이런 사실은 역사적인 기록에서 쉽게 볼 수 있고, 이것은 농사와 최초의 대규모 문명이 다소 동시에 발생했다는 것을 보여준다. **지문에 따르면, 최초의 농부들에 대해 유추할 수 있는 것은 무엇인가?** A) 그들은 씨앗을 심기 위해 땅을 선택하는 방법에 대한 지식이 있었다. B) 흙 속에 씨앗 모두를 저장 할 수 있었다. C) 최초의 농부들은 우연히 농사짓는 법을 발견했을 가능성이 높다. D) 최초의 농부들이 씨앗을 보존하기 시작한 시점이 언제였는지 확실히 알 수 있다.	initial momentum for the development of farming methods, and it eventually made it possible to produce enough food to support a large scale population in a small area. This fact can easily be seen in historical records, which clearly show that farming and the first large scale civilizations developed more or less contemporaneously. **What can be inferred about the first farmers according to the passage?** A) They had knowledge about the way to choose proper soil for planting seeds. B) They were able to preserve all of their seeds in the ground. C) It is most likely that the first people discovered farming practices by chance. D) It is definitively known when the first farmers started to preserve seeds.

어휘
embark on [ɪm\|bɑːrk ɔːn] ~에 착수하다, 시작하다 | **nomadic** [noumǽdik] 유목의, 방랑의
inadvertently [\|ɪnəd\|vɜːrtəntli] 무심코, 우연히 | **momentum** [mou\|mentəm] (일 진행의) 가속도
contemporaneous [kən\|tempə\|reɪniəs] 동시에 발생하는

Passage 5 D)

미어캣 미어캣은 남서 앙골라 지역과 남아프리카 지역에 20~50마리에 달하는 집단으로 서식하는 작은 포유류이다. 최근 과학자들은 미어캣이 복잡한 사회적 행동을 보인다는 것을 알게 되었다. 예를 들어 조사를 통해 미어캣 집단들은 꽤 엄격한 사회계층을 가지고 있고, 집단 내에 권력을 얻기 위해 경쟁하기도 한다는 사실이 드러났다. 게다가, 다른 동물들과는 반대로 미어캣은 집단 내에서 많은 이타적 행위들을 보인다. 예를 들면, 다른 미어캣들이 음식을 모으거나 놀고 있는 동안 그들에게 다가오는 위험을 알리기 위해 한 마리 이상의 미어캣이 보초를 서고 있다. 포획자가 목격되었을 때, 보초를 서고 있던 미어캣은 경고를 하고 집단의 다른 멤버들은 도망가서 구멍으로 숨는다. 미어캣은 역시 집안 내에 어린 새끼들을 돌보기도 한다. 아이를 돌보는 미어캣은 위협으로 어린 새끼들을 보호하고 때때로는 자신의 목숨까지도 위험에 빠뜨리기까지 한다. **지문에 따르면, 다른 동물 종에 대해 유추할 수 있는 것은 무엇인가?** A) 그들은 개체가 그룹 일을 하게 만든다. B) 그들은 새끼들을 돌볼 필요가 없다. C) 그들은 적이 다가올 때 도망가서 숨는다 D) 그들은 대개 이타적 사회 행위들을 보이지 않는다.	**Meerkat** Meerkats are small mammalian creatures that inhabit southwestern Angola and South Africa in groups which number from 20 to 50. Recently, scientists have become aware that meerkats display complex social behavior. For example, research has revealed that meerkats have a fairly strict social hierarchy and that the creatures often compete for power within the group. In addition, contrary to many other animals, meerkats display many altruistic behaviors within their colonies. For example, one or more meerkats stand sentry while others are foraging or playing to warn them of approaching danger. When a predator is spotted, the meerkat performing as sentry gives a warning bark, and other members of the group will run and hide in one of their burrow's many tunnels. Meerkats also babysit the young in the group. Meerkat babysitters protect the young from threats, often endangering their own lives. **According to the passage, what can be inferred about other animal species?** A) They make individuals participate in group work. B) They do not need to babysit their young. C) They typically flee and hide when approached by predators. D) They are not usually known to show altruistic social behavior.

어휘
mammalian [məméiliən] 포유류의 | **number** [\|nʌmbə(r)] (합한 수가) 총 ~이 되다 | **hierarchy** [\|haɪərɑːrki] 계층
compete [kəm\|piːt] 경쟁하다 | **altruistic** [æ̀ltruːístik] 이타적인 | **forage** [\|fɔːrɪdʒ] 먹이를 찾다 | **spot** [spɑːt] 발견하다, 찾다
bark [bark] 짖음 | **babysit** [\|beɪbisɪt] 아이를 돌보다 | **endanger** [ɪn\|deɪndʒə(r)] 위험에 빠뜨리다