Day 12. Rhetorical Purpose (2)

PRACTICE 02

Passage 12

Why does the author discuss Chicago in the passage? A) To demonstrate the reason why ports cities developed in the early United States B) To argue that early cities in the United States had a sanitation problem C) To exemplify the cities that suffered because of unsystematic city planning D) To stress the importance of the city planner	**Urbanization in America** Urbanization in America was provoked by the country's rapid industrialization, which attracted many immigrants to work in America's mines and factories. However, in the late 19th and early 20th century, systematic urban planning in the United States had not yet been utilized. Builders arbitrarily constructed urban areas, so people tended to live together in haphazard cities marked by overcrowding and little differentiation between business and residential areas. Moreover, roads and buildings were created as the need arose, with a number of negative effects both for the cities themselves and for the people who inhabited them. For example, the lack of proper planning in New York City led to severe health problems for its rapidly growing population. The problem stemmed from the fact that no one had planned for the massive immigration that took place in New York City and most buildings were simply constructed when an individual or business had a personal reason to do so. Therefore, the city had developed in such a way that there was no proper place to dispose of the massive amounts of waste people generated. This created the ideal location for the spread of infectious diseases such as malaria, and cholera, so in the early decades of 20th century, thousands of people died. Furthermore, in Chicago, since much of the city consisted of densely packed wooden structures, the conflagration known as Great Fire of Chicago entirely destroyed more than three square miles of the city. Almost 100,000 people were left homeless, and about 300 lost their lives. At that time, the individual builders did not recognize the dangers in constructing many wooden buildings so close together.

Passage 14

1. In paragraph 1, the author mentions orchestras in the Roman Empire in the passage in order to A) demonstrate the influence of the Roman Empire on music B) provide an example of obstacles faced by musical development C) express a major era of orchestral development D) assert the importance of music in the western world	**Orchestras** The history of the modern orchestra that we are familiar with today goes all the way back to ancient Egypt. The first orchestras were made up of small groups of musicians that gathered for festivals, holidays or funerals. During the time of the Roman Empire the government suppressed non-governmental musicians and informal ensembles were banned, but they reappeared after the Empire fell. It wasn't until the eleventh century that families of instruments started to appear with differences in tones and octaves.

2. In paragraph 3, the author mentions from the oboe to the clarinet in the passage in order to A) indicate that orchestral instruments are wind instruments B) provide examples of instruments that are still in use today C) provide examples of orchestral instruments applied by Wagner D) give examples of the only instruments that could play Wagner's complex pieces **3.** What's the function of paragraph 4 as it relates to the rest of the passage? A) It shows the results of the evolution outlined in the preceding paragraphs. B) It describes and questions the evolution of music throughout the ages. C) It highlights how orchestras go about making their performances better. D) It indicates why orchestras are considered to be so important these days.	True modern orchestras started in the late sixteenth century when composers started writing music for instrumental groups, though the instruments used then are not the ones seen today. The seventeenth century showed a rise in stringed instruments such as violins, cellos and violas, and they evolved into the heart of the modern orchestra. At this time, innovations occurred in instrument construction, music composition, and performance techniques. The next major development in orchestras came about due to Richard Wagner's need for music to accompany his musical dramas in the eighteenth century. His stage work called for unprecedented complexity and range of instrumentation, and most of these instruments, from the oboe to the clarinet, are still used today. In addition, he devised a larger role for the conductor in the direction of the musicians. Wagner's musical theories took a fresh look at the importance of tempo, dynamics, the bowing of stringed instruments, and the role of principles in the orchestra. These innovations brought about a revolution in orchestral composition, which set the orchestral performance style for the following eighty years. Orchestras today hold central positions of importance in most large cities and in cultural life. Modern orchestras have reached the point to where they can make use of a wide choice of instrumentation, and improvements are made as the opportunity comes along. By examining how orchestras evolved, we can gain a valuable insight into the development of music over the ages.

TEST PRACTICE

TEST 2

	The Inca Empire The Inca Empire existed from the 13th to the 16th century in the highlands of Peru. Prior to the arrival of Europeans on the South American continent, it had been the largest state to exist among the many civilizations that had previously appeared in North and South America. Geographically, the Inca Empire covered a vast amount of territory, existing in parts of what is now Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, and, of course, Peru. The capital, in Cuzco, merged the numerous independent and multi-ethnic societies under one rule using methods ranging from peaceful annexation to forceful control.

1. Why does the author mention a knife blade in paragraph 2? A) To demonstrate the quality of Inca steel B) To show the precise craftwork of the Inca C) To illustrate a common Inca carving technique D) To explain how Inca builders were able to build such large structures **2.** The word swiftly in the passage is closest in meaning to A) closely B) finally C) collectively D) quickly **3.** The word its in the passage refers to A) Roman Empire B) travel network C) territory D) system	The Inca are famous for their architectural and engineering skills, both of which were derived not so much from technological advances, but from massive amounts of labor. Without the use of mortar, the Inca were able to produce massive structures with precisely cut stones. In fact, it has been said that one could not fit a knife blade in the joints of these carefully carved stones, which were fitted together by repeatedly lowering a rock on another and carving away any excess stone until there was no space between them. Despite its impressiveness, the Inca reputation for stonework is somewhat misleading. In fact, the construction techniques the Inca are known for were saved only for their most renowned structures, which were generally government buildings. Other structures were certainly not given the same amount of careful development, and so didn't have the same longevity; it is an exception to find smaller structures developed for housing common Inca. In addition to their ability to create imposing buildings, even by modern standards, the Inca were able to produce a large network of well-maintained roads. This was made possible by their philosophy of pouring huge amounts of labor into development efforts. As a result, they were able to create 14,000 miles of roads, permitting a relatively rapid flow of people, goods and information, even without the use of the wheel. Indeed, all goods and materials were transported by hand. Utilizing this network, the Inca had runners, known as chasqui, who swiftly transmitted information and royal goods throughout the empire for the Inca elite. For their heavy loads, the Inca used their most prized animal, the llama, an animal similar to a camel in both its looks and its enduring strength. Perhaps most significant, however, this comprehensive transportation network facilitated the movements of the Inca army, adding to the spread of Inca culture and power to even more distant regions. Although the Inca Empire certainly had no contact with the earlier Roman Empire, it had a few similarities that enabled it to generate huge amounts of power and influence over vast areas. First of all, the highly developed Inca travel network, the first of its kind in the Americas, encompassed large amounts of territory, much like the Roman system. In addition, the Inca Empire was organized in a similar manner to the Roman Empire, with a king and advisors to provide council. Because this group could conduct an organized consolidation of Inca power,

4. 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) The Inca attempted to increase their resources by forcefully assimilating other cultures into theirs. B) To preserve precious resources, the Inca would use local chiefs to raise money for them. C) The Inca employed traditional methods for integration with other cultures because they valued natural resources. D) The Inca strived to employ means other than force to integrate other tribes to their society because they valued resources. **5.** Based on the information in paragraph 5, what can be inferred about the Inca Army? A) Its prime role was in finding resources for the stone architecture. B) Wise methods of integrating new tribes allowed it to be kept small and efficient. C) It was modeled after the Roman army. D) It was kept small and used for labor in building Inca architecture.	the Inca were able to flourish with the efficient allocation of their resources. One more notable similarity between these empires can be seen in the use of their armies. Both empires thought it necessary to use the smallest possible force in any battle. This not only motivated soldiers to fight and overcome their enemies, but it also kept military expenses to a minimum. As they placed a high value on both natural and human resources, the Inca undertook methods other than conquest to integrate other cultures into theirs. One method was to remove the local chief from his people and take him to the Inca capital in Cuzco. There, he and his family would be bathed in riches and informed of Inca ways. He would then be returned to his people along with numerous gifts for everyone. This, without a doubt, was an extremely effective way to integrate more cultures into the enormous Inca Empire, and it saved them from having to fund the large armies necessary to control others by force. This efficient means of integration assisted the Inca in putting their energy into producing the monumental stone architecture we can still see today.

Paragraph Summary

- ✓ Paragraph 1 **Introduction of Inca Empire - Location**
- ✓ Paragraph 2 **Architectural and engineering skills**
- ✓ Paragraph 3 **Road System**
- ✓ Paragraph 4 **Similarities with Roman-Network/organization/army**
- ✓ Paragraph 5 **Methods of integration**

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.***

The Inca Empire was a massive civilization that incorporated much of the South American continents.

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Answer Choices

A) The Incan Empire had impressive architectural structures.

B) The Inca Empire contained frequent upheavals between many multiethnic groups.

C) The Inca mainly reserved their architectural skills for government structures.

D) The Inca society bore many similarities to that of the Roman Empire.

E) The Inca extended their power over a large area via numerous means.

F) The Inca built over 14,000 miles of roads, allowing the easy movement of goods and peoples.

Answers

[Practice 02]

Passage 12 C)

Passage 14 1. B) 2. C) 3. A)

Test 2

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

Passage 12

미국의 도시화

미국에서 도시화는 미국의 급속한 산업화에 의해서 촉진되었이며, 이는 많은 이주민들이 미국의 광산과 공장에서 일하도록 이끌었다. 그러나 19세기 후반과 20세기 초반에는 미국 내에 체계적인 도시계획이 아직 이루어지지 않았다. 도시 계획자들은 도시 지역을 임의로 건설해서, 사람들은 과밀 거주와 상업과 거주지의 구별이 거의 없는 특징이 보이는 무계획적인 도시에 살았다. 게다가 길과 건물들은 필요로 할 때마다 생겨났고 도시 자체뿐 아니라 그곳에 거주하는 사람들에게도 부정적 결과가 나타났다. 예를 들어, 뉴욕시의 적절한 계획이 없어서 빠른 인구 성장에 따른 심각한 건강문제를 초래했다. 그 문제는 뉴욕에서 일어난 대규모 이주에 관한 계획을 세운 사람이 없었다는 것과, 대부분의 건물들은 단순히 개인 또는 기업체가 개인적인 용도로 지었다는 데서 유래하였다. 따라서 이 도시는 사람들이 발생시키는 엄청난 양의 폐기물을 처리할 하수처리시설이 없었다. 이는 말라리아와 콜레라와 같은 전염병의 확산에 이상적인 장소를 만들어냈으며, 20세기 초반 수천 명이 사망하였다. 게다가 시카고에서는, 도시의 많은 부분이 빽빽하게 밀집된 목재 건축물로 이루어져 있어서, 시카고 대화재로 알려져 있는 대화재가 3평방 마일 이상을 초토화하였다. 거의 10만 명의 사람이 집을 잃었고, 300명 가량이 목숨을 잃었다. 그 당시에 건축가 개인은 목재건물들을 그렇게 가깝게 건축하는 것에 대한 위험성을 인지하지 못했다.

글쓴이가 지문에서 시카고를 논하는 이유는 무엇인가?

(A) 왜 항구도시들이 초기 미국에서 발전했는지에 대한 이유를 밝히기 위해서
(B) 미국에 초기도시들이 위생상 문제가 있다는 것을 논쟁하기 위해서
(C) 체계적이지 않은 도시 계획 때문에 고난을 겪었던 도시들의 사례를 보여주기 위해서
(D) 도시 계획자들의 중요성을 강조하기 위해서

Urbanization in America

Urbanization in America was provoked by the country's rapid industrialization, which attracted many immigrants to work in America's mines and factories. However, in the late 19th and early 20th century, systematic urban planning in the United States had not yet been utilized. Builders arbitrarily constructed urban areas, so people tended to live together in haphazard cities marked by overcrowding and little differentiation between business and residential areas. Moreover, roads and buildings were created as the need arose, with a number of negative effects both for the cities themselves and for the people who inhabited them. For example, the lack of proper planning in New York City led to severe health problems for its rapidly growing population. The problem stemmed from the fact that no one had planned for the massive immigration that took place in New York City and most buildings were simply constructed when an individual or business had a personal reason to do so. Therefore, the city had developed in such a way that there was no proper place to dispose of the massive amounts of waste people generated. This created the ideal location for the spread of infectious diseases such as malaria, and cholera, so in the early decades of 20th century, thousands of people died. Furthermore, in Chicago, since much of the city consisted of densely packed wooden structures, the conflagration known as Great Fire of Chicago entirely destroyed more than three square miles of the city. Almost 100,000 people were left homeless, and about 300 lost their lives. At that time, the individual builders did not recognize the dangers in constructing many wooden buildings so close together.

Why does the author discuss Chicago in the passage?

Ⓐ To demonstrate the reason why ports cities developed in the early United States
Ⓑ To argue that early cities in the United States had a sanitation problem
Ⓒ To exemplify the cities that suffered because of unsystematic city planning
Ⓓ To stress the importance of the city's planner

utilize [|juːtəlaɪz] 활용하다 haphazard [hæp|hæzərd] 무계획적인 severe [sɪ|vɪr] 심각한 massive [|mæsɪv] 거대한 malaria [mə|leriə] 말라리아 cholera [|kɑːlərə] 콜레라 densely [densli] 빽빽히 conflagration [|kɑːnflə|greɪʃn] 대화재

Passage 14

오케스트라

오늘날 우리에게 친숙한 현대 오케스트라의 역사는 고대 이

Orchestras

The history of the modern orchestra that we are familiar

집트 시대에까지 거슬러 올라간다. 최초의 오케스트라는 축제나 경축일, 장례식을 위해 모이는 소규모의 음악가 그룹들로 구성되었다. 로마 제국 시대에는 정부가 비정부 음악가들을 억압했고 비공식적 합주가 금지되었지만 이들은 제국이 멸망한 이후 다시 등장했다. 다른 음색과 옥타브를 가진 같은 그룹의 악기들이 나타나기 시작한 것은 11세기 이후의 일이었다.

비록 당시 사용된 악기들이 오늘날 볼 수 있는 악기들과는 다르지만, 진정한 의미의 현대 오케스트라는 작곡가들이 악기 그룹을 위한 음악을 작곡하기 시작한 16세기 후반에 시작되었다. 17세기에는 바이올린, 첼로, 비올라와 같은 현악기 시대가 막을 열었고, 이들은 현대 오케스트라의 중심으로 진화해 왔다. 이 시점에서 악기 구성 및 작곡, 연주 기술 부문에 있어 혁신이 일어났다.

오케스트라에서 그다음으로 주요한 발전은 18세기에 리하르트 바그너가 자신의 음악극 반주에 쓸 음악을 필요로 함으로 인해 일어났다. 그의 무대 작업에는 전례 없는 복잡성과 폭넓은 기악 편성이 요구되었고, 오보에에서 클라리넷에 이르기까지 이들 대부분 악기들은 지금까지도 사용되고 있다. 더욱이 그는 음악가들을 지휘하는 지휘자들에게 있어 더 비중 있는 역할을 고안해내었다. 바그너의 음악 이론은 오케스트라에서의 박자의 중요성과 강약법, 현악기의 활 켜기 및 원칙의 역할의 중요성을 새로운 시각으로 조명했다. 이러한 혁신들은 오케스트라 작곡에 혁명을 불러일으켰고 이는 이후 80년간의 오케스트라연주 형식을 정립시켰다.

오늘날 오케스트라는 대부분의 주요 도시들과 문화생활에서 그 중요성의 중심부를 차지하고 있다. 현대 오케스트라는 광범위한 선택 폭의 기악 편성을 사용하는 수준에까지 이르렀으며, 기회가 닿는 대로 발전이 이루어지고 있다. 오케스트라가 어떻게 진보했는지를 고찰함으로써 우리는 시대에 걸친 음악의 발전에 대한 가치 있는 통찰을 할 수 있다.

1. 단락 1에서, 글쓴이가 로마 제국의 오케스트라를 언급하는 것은

(A) 음악에 로마왕국의 영향력을 보여주기 위해서이다
(B) 음악 발달에 의해 직면한 문제점의 사례를 보여주기 위해서이다
(C) 오케스트라 발달의 주요한 시기를 보여주기 위해서이다
(D) 서양에서 음악의 중요성을 주장하기 위해서이다

with today goes all the way back to ancient Egypt. The first orchestras were made up of small groups of musicians that gathered for festivals, holidays or funerals. During the time of the Roman Empire the government suppressed non-governmental musicians and informal ensembles were banned, but they reappeared after the Empire fell. It wasn't until the eleventh century that families of instruments started to appear with differences in tones and octaves.

True modern orchestras started in the late sixteenth century when composers started writing music for instrumental groups, though the instruments used then are not the ones seen today. The seventeenth century showed a rise in stringed instruments such as violins, cellos and violas, and they evolved into the heart of the modern orchestra. At this time, innovations occurred in instrument construction, music composition, and performance techniques.

The next major development in orchestras came about due to Richard Wagner's need for music to accompany his musical dramas in the eighteenth century. His stage work called for unprecedented complexity and range of instrumentation, and most of these instruments, from the oboe to the clarinet, are still used today. In addition, he devised a larger role for the conductor in the direction of the musicians. Wagner's musical theories took a fresh look at the importance of tempo, dynamics, the bowing of stringed instruments, and the role of principles in the orchestra. These innovations brought about a revolution in orchestral composition, which set the orchestral performance style for the following eighty years.

Orchestras today hold central positions of importance in most large cities and in cultural life. Modern orchestras have reached the point to where they can make use of a wide choice of instrumentation, and improvements are made as the opportunity comes along. By examining how orchestras evolved, we can gain a valuable insight into the development of music over the ages.

1. In paragraph 1, the author mentions orchestras in the Roman Empire in the passage in order to

(A) demonstrate the influence of the Roman Empire on music
(B) provide an example of obstacles faced by musical development
(C) express a major era of orchestral development
(D) assert the importance of music in the western world

2. 단락 3에서, 글쓴이가 오보에에서 클라리넷에 이르기까지를 언급하는 것은

(A) 오케스트라 악기가 관악기임을 보여주기 위해서이다
(B) 오늘날까지도 사용되는 악기의 예들을 보여주기 위해서이다
(C) 바그너에 의해서 적용된 오케스트라 악기의 예를 보여주기 위해서이다
(D) 바그너의 복잡한 악보를 연주하는 유일한 악기들의 사례를 보여주기 위해서이다

2. In paragraph 3, the author mentions from the oboe to the clarinet in the passage in order to

(A) indicate that orchestral instruments are wind instruments
(B) provide examples of instruments that are still in use today
(C) provide examples of orchestral instruments applied by Wagner
(D) give examples of the only instruments that could play Wagner's complex pieces

3. 다른 단락들과의 관계에 비추어, 단락 4는 어떤 역할을 하고 있는가?

A. 이전 단락에서 약술되었던 진화의 결과를 보여준다.
B. 오랜 시대에 걸친 음악의 발달에 대해 설명하고 질문을 던진다.
C. 오케스트라가 연주를 더 잘해내기 위해 어떻게 했는지를 강조한다.
D. 오늘날 오케스트라가 그토록 중요하게 여겨지는 이유를 밝힌다.

3. What's the function of paragraph 4 as it relates to the rest of the passage?

(A) It shows the results of the evolution outlined in the preceding paragraphs.
(B) It describes and questions the evolution of music throughout the ages.
(C) It highlights how orchestras go about making their performances better.
(D) It indicates why orchestras are considered to be so important these days.

suppressed [sə|presd] 억압하다 ensemble [ɑ:n|sɑ:mbl] 합주, 앙상블 tone [toʊn] 음색 octave [|ɑ:ktɪv] 옥타브 stringed [stríŋd] 현이 있는 composition [|kɑ:mpə|zɪʃn] 작곡 unprecedented [ʌn|presɪdentɪd] 전례 없는 conductor [kən|dʌktə(r)] 지휘자 bowing [bóuiŋ] 활 켜기, 보잉 instrumentation[|ɪnstrəmen|teɪʃn] 기악 편성

[Test 2]

잉카 제국	The Inca Empire
잉카 제국은 13세기부터 16세기까지 페루의 고지대에 존재했다. 유럽인들이 남미 대륙에 도착하기 전, 잉카 제국은 북남미를 통틀어 앞서 존재했던 여러 문명들 가운데 가장 규모가 큰 국가였다. 지리적으로 잉카 제국은 현재의 에콰도르, 볼리비아, 칠레, 아르헨티나, 그리고 물론 페루에 이르는 방대한 영토를 망라했다. 쿠스코에 위치한 수도는 평화적인 합병에서부터 강제적인 통제에 이르기까지 다양한 방법을 이용해 여러 독립적인 다민족 사회들을 하나의 통치 체계 안으로 통합했다.	The Inca Empire existed from the 13th to the 16th century in the highlands of Peru. Prior to the arrival of Europeans on the South American continent, it had been the largest state to exist among the many civilizations that had previously appeared in North and South America. Geographically, the Inca Empire covered a vast amount of territory, existing in parts of what is now Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, and, of course, Peru. The capital, in Cuzco, merged the numerous independent and multi-ethnic societies under one rule using methods ranging from peaceful annexation to forceful control.
잉카인들은 건축과 토목 기술로 유명한데, 두 가지 모두 기술적인 진보로부터가 아니라 대규모의 노동으로부터 도출된 것이다. 잉카인들은 회반죽을 사용하지 않고 정확하게 자른 돌들로 거대한 구조물을 만들 수 있었다. 실제로, 그 돌들은 너무나 세밀하게 조각되어서, 그 틈에 칼날 하나도 집어넣을 수 없을 정도였으며, 바위를 다른 바위 위에 반복적으로 내	The Inca are famous for their architectural and engineering skills, both of which were derived not so much from technological advances, but from massive amounts of labor. Without the use of mortar, the Inca were able to produce massive structures with precisely cut stones. In fact, it has been said that one could not fit a knife blade in the joints of these carefully carved stones, which were fitted together by repeatedly lowering a rock

리 눌러서 그 사이에 공간이 없어질 때까지 모난 돌을 깎아 내었다는 말이 전해지고 있다. 인상적이긴 하지만 석조물에 대한 잉카의 명성에는 약간 오해의 소지가 있다. 사실, 잉카의 잘 알려진 엄격한 건축 기술은 대개 공공 기관의 건물로 사용되었던 유명한 구조물들에 국한되었기 때문이다. 다른 구조물들은 그 정도로 세심하게 작업되지 않았으며 따라서 수명도 그렇게 길지 않았다. 일반적인 잉카인들이 생활했던 건축물들이 이보다 작았다는 점을 생각해 본다면 그것은 예외적인 경우이다.	on another and carving away any excess stone until there was no space between them. Despite its impressiveness, the Inca reputation for stonework is somewhat misleading. In fact, the construction techniques the Inca are known for were saved only for their most renowned structures, which were generally government buildings. Other structures were certainly not given the same amount of careful development, and so didn't have the same longevity; it is an exception to find smaller structures developed for housing common Inca.
현대적인 기준에서조차 인상적인 건물을 만들 수 있었던 것 외에도, 잉카인들은 거대한 도로망을 확충하고, 유지할 수 있었다. 물론 이것도 개발 작업에 엄청난 양의 노동력을 투여해야 한다는 그들의 철학 때문에 가능한 일이었다. 그 결과, 그들은 14,000마일의 도로를 건설할 수 있었고, 바퀴를 사용하지 않고도 사람들, 물자, 정보의 흐름이 상대적으로 빠르게 이루어졌다. 더구나, 모든 물건과 재료는 손으로 운반되었다. 잉카인들은 차스끼(Chasqui)라는 파발꾼들을 두었는데, 이들은 잉카의 상류층을 위해 제국 전체에 걸쳐 정보와 왕족의 물건들을 신속히 전달하던 사람들이었다. 그리고 무거운 물건의 경우, 잉카인들은 가장 귀하게 여기던 동물인 라마를 이용했는데, 라마는 그 모습과 지구력 모두 낙타와 닮은 동물이다. 그러나 아마도 가장 주목할 만한 일은 이 복잡한 운송망으로 인해 잉카 군대의 이동이 쉬워졌고, 잉카 문화와 세력이 보다 먼 지역에까지 전파될 수 있었다는 점일 것이다.	In addition to their ability to create imposing buildings, even by modern standards, the Inca were able to produce a large network of well-maintained roads. This was made possible by their philosophy of pouring huge amounts of labor into development efforts. As a result, they were able to create 14,000 miles of roads, permitting a relatively rapid flow of people, goods and information, even without the use of the wheel. Indeed, all goods and materials were transported by hand. Utilizing this network, the Inca had runners, known as chasqui, who swiftly transmitted information and royal goods throughout the empire for the Inca elite. For their heavy loads, the Inca used their most prized animal, the llama, an animal similar to a camel in both its looks and its endurance. However, perhaps most significantly, this comprehensive transportation network facilitated the movements of the Inca army, adding to the spread of Inca culture and power to even more distant regions.
잉카 제국은 앞서 로마 제국과 접촉을 한 일이 없음에도 불구하고 몇 가지 공통점을 가지고 있어서 방대한 영역에 걸쳐 엄청난 세력과 영향력을 떨칠 수 있었다. 첫째, 고도로 발달된 잉카의 운송망은 아메리카 대륙에서 그것의 종류로서는 최초였고, 마치 로마의 시스템처럼 넓은 영토를 망라했다. 또한 잉카 제국은 한 명의 왕과 자문을 제공하는 조언자들이 있었다는 점에서 로마 제국과 유사한 방식으로 조직되어 있었다. 이 그룹이 잉카의 권력을 체계적으로 통합시킬 수 있었기에 잉카인들은 자원의 효율적인 할당을 통해 융성할 수 있었다. 이 두 제국 사이에서 또 한 가지 눈에 띄는 유사점은 군대의 운용에서 찾아볼 수 있다. 두 제국은 어떤 전쟁에서든 가급적 최소한의 군사력을 사용해야 한다고 생각했다. 이는 병사들이 싸움터에 나가 적을 이기도록 의욕을 고취시켰을 뿐만 아니라 군비를 최소한으로 유지시켜 주었다.	Although the Inca Empire certainly had no contact with the earlier Roman Empire, it had a few similarities that enabled it to generate huge amounts of power and influence over vast areas. First of all, the highly developed Inca travel network, the first of its kind in the Americas, encompassed large amounts of territory, much like the Roman system. In addition, the Inca Empire was organized in a similar manner to the Roman Empire, with a king and advisors to provide council. Because this group could conduct an organized consolidation of Inca power, the Inca were able to flourish with the efficient allocation of their resources. One more notable similarity between these empires can be seen in the use of their armies. Both empires thought it necessary to use the smallest possible force in any battle. This not only motivated soldiers to fight and overcome their enemies, but it also kept military expenses to a minimum.
잉카인들은 자원의 효율적인 할당에 높은 가치를 두었기에, 다른 문화를 자신들의 문화로 통합하기 위해 정복보다는 다른 방법들을 취했다. 한 가지 방법은 민족들에게서 지역 추장을 면직시키고 잉카의 수도 쿠스코에 데려오는 것이었다.	As they placed a high value on both natural and human resources, the Inca undertook methods other than conquest to integrate other cultures into theirs. One method was to remove the local chief from his people and take him to the Inca capital in Cuzco. There, he and his family would be bathed in riches and informed of Inca ways. He would then be returned to his people along with numerous gifts for everyone. This, without a doubt, was

거기서 추장과 추장의 가족들은 원없이 부를 누리고 잉카 방식에 대한 교육을 받았다. 그러고 나서 모든 사람들을 위한 여러 가지 선물과 함께 추장을 자기 백성들에게 돌려보냈다. 이 방법은 말할 것도 없이 보다 많은 문화를 거대한 잉카 제국에 통합시키는 데 매우 효과적이었고, 이로 인해 잉카인들은 다른 군대를 무력으로 제압하기 위한 대규모의 군대를 육성할 필요가 없게 되었다. 이처럼 효율적인 통합 방법은 잉카로 하여금 우리가 오늘날까지 볼 수 있는 기념비적인 석조 건물을 만드는 데 힘을 쏟아 붓도록 해 주었다.

1. 단락 2에서, 글쓴이가 칼날을 언급하는 이유는 무엇인가?
(A) 잉카의 강철의 품질을 보여주기 위해서
(B) 잉카 건물의 정확성을 보여주기 위해서
(C) 보통의 잉카의 조각 기술을 보여주기 위해
(D) 어떻게 잉카의 건축가들이 그런 큰 구조물들을 건축할 수 있었는지를 보여주기 위해서

2. 지문의 swiftly (신속히)과 의미상 가장 가까운 것은?
(A) 가깝게
(B) 결국에는
(C) 집합적으로
(D) 빠르게

3. its (그것의)가 가리키는 것은?

(A) 로마 왕국
(B) 운송망
(C) 땅
(D) 시스템

4. 다음의 문장 중에서 지문의 음영 처리된 문장의 핵심 정보가 가장 잘 표현하고 있는 것은 어느 것인가? 오답은 의미를 현저하게 바꾸거나, 중요한 정보를 빠뜨리고 있다.
(A) 잉카는 강력하게 다른 문화를 그들의 문화에 융합 시킴으로써 그들의 자원을 증가시키려는 시도를 했다.
(B) 소중한 자원을 보호하기 위해, 잉카는 그들을 위한 돈을 모으기 위해 그 지역 대표자들을 이용했다.
(C) 잉카 인들은 자연 자원을 소중히 여겼으므로, 잉카는 다른 문화들과의 통합을 위한 전통적 방식들을 이용했다.
(D) 잉카 인들은 자연 자원을 소중히 여겼으므로, 다른 집단을 그들의 사회로 통합시키기 위해 무력 외의 다른 수단들을 사용하려고 노력했다.

an extremely effective way to integrate more cultures into the enormous Inca Empire, and it saved them from having to fund the large armies necessary to control others by force. This efficient means of integration assisted the Inca in putting their energy into producing the monumental stone architecture we can still see today.

1. Why does the author mention the knife blade in paragraph 2?

(A) To demonstrate the quality of Inca steel
(B) To show the precise craftwork of the Inca
(C) To illustrate a common Inca carving technique
(D) To explain how Inca builders were able to build such large structures

2. The word swiftly in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) closely
(B) finally
(C) collectively
(D) quickly

3. The word its in the passage refers to

(A) Roman Empire
(B) travel network
(C) territory
(D) system

4. 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) The Inca attempted to increase their resources by forcefully assimilating other cultures into theirs.
(B) To preserve precious resources, the Inca would use local chiefs to raise money for them.
(C) The Inca employed traditional methods for integration with other cultures because they valued natural resources.
(D) The Inca strived to employ means other than force to integrate other tribes to their society because they valued resources.

5. 단락 5의 내용을 바탕으로, 잉카의 군대에 대해 유추 할 수 있는 것은 무엇인가?

(A) 군대의 주된 목적은 석조 건물을 위한 재료들을 찾는 것이었다.
(B) 새로운 부족을 통합시키는 현명한 방식 덕분에 작은 규모와 효율성을 유지할 수 있었다.
(C) 로마의 군대를 모델로 삼았다.
(D) 군대의 크기는 작았고 잉카의 건축물을 축조하는 노동에 이용되었다.

6. 지시사항: 지문을 간략하게 요약한 글의 첫 문장이 아래에 제시되어 있다. 지문의 가장 중요한 내용을 표현하는 세 개의 선택지를 골라 요약문을 완성하시오. 일부 문장들은 지문에 제시되지 않았거나 지문의 지엽적인 내용을 표현하기 때문에 요약문에 포함되지 않는다. 이 문제의 배점은 2점이다.

잉카 제국은 남미 대륙의 많은 영역을 통합했던 거대한 문명이었다.

(A) 잉카 왕국에는 인상적인 건축물들이 있었다.
(D) 잉카의 사회는 로마와 유사점들이 많았다.
(E) 잉카 문명은 여러 수단을 통해 넓은 지역에서 그들의 세력을 확장할 수 있었다.

(B) 잉카 왕국에는 여러 다인종 집단들 사이에 빈번한 폭동이 있었다.
(C) 잉카는 주로 정부 건물을 위한 건축 기술을 보유하고 있었다.
(F) 잉카는 14,000마일 이상의 길을 만들었고, 이것이 재화와 사람들의 이동을 용이하게 했다.

5. Based on the information in paragraph 5, what can be inferred about the Inca Army?

(A) Its prime role was in finding resources for the stone architecture.
(B) Wise methods of integrating new tribes allowed it to be kept small and efficient.
(C) It was modeled after the Roman army.
(D) It was kept small and used for labor in building Inca architecture.

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***

The Inca Empire was a massive civilization that incorporated much of the South American continent.

Ⓐ The Incan Empire had impressive architectural structures.
Ⓓ The Inca society bore many similarities to that of the Roman Empire
Ⓔ The Inca extended their power over a large area via numerous means.

Ⓑ The Inca Empire contained frequent upheavals between many multiethnic groups.
Ⓒ The Inca mainly reserved their architectural skills for government structures.
Ⓕ The Inca built over 14,000 miles of roads, allowing the easy movement of goods and peoples.

ethnic [|eθnɪk] 민족의 annexation [ànikséiʃən] 통합 derive [diráiv] ~에서 나오다, 비롯되다 mortar [|mɔ:rtə(r)] 회반죽 impressiveness [ɪm|presɪvnɪs] 장엄함 reputation [|repju|teɪʃn] 명성 longevity [lɑ:n|dʒevəti] 수명 imposing [ɪm|poʊzɪŋ] 인상적인 pour [pɔ:(r)] 들이붓다 prized [praɪzd] 소중한 comprehensive [|kɑ:mprɪ|hensɪv] 포괄적인 encompass [encompass] 망라하다 council [|kaʊnsl] 자문 위원회 conduct [kən|dʌkt] (특정 활동을) 하다 consolidation [kənsɑ̀lədéiʃən] 통합 allocation [|ælə|keɪʃn] 할당 expense [ɪk|spens] 비용 undertake [|ʌndər|teɪk] 착수하다 integrate [|ɪntɪgreɪt] 통합하다 bathe [beɪð] 씻다, 수영하다