Day 7. Detailed Information (1)

1. Question Type

1) Fact Information

지문의 내용과 일치하는 것을 선택하는 문제 유형

2) Negative Fact

지문의 내용과 일치하지 않거나 지문에서 언급되지 않은 것을 선택하는 문제 유형

3) 지문당 3~5문제 정도 출제

2. Typical Question

1) **Fact Information**

According to the passage, which of the following is true of [redacted]?
In paragraph [redacted], the author states that [redacted].
According to paragraph [redacted], why/where/when/how [redacted]?
What does the author mention about [redacted]?

2) **Negative Fact**

All of the fowling are mentioned in paragraph [redacted] EXCEPT
According to the passage, which of following is NOT true of [redacted]?

3. Learning Strategies

Strategy 1 순서대로 풀어라

문제에서 찾아야 할 핵심 정보로 제시된 것이 무엇인지 파악
↓
Key Word를 파악하고 신속히 지문을 훑어 읽기(Skimming)
↓
지문에서 Key Word와 관련된 내용을 찾아 자세히 읽기(Scanning)

Strategy 2 질문의 형태와 답의 근거를 파악하라

(1) 원인/ 결과:

질문 형태: Why, the reason, because/ due to…, the result, the effect

답 근거: 이유, 원인 - Because, due to, since, result from, derive from, in order to
결과 - Contribute to, lead to, result in

(2) 방법

질문 형태: How, what method, by…., through…..

답 근거: by~ ing, through~ ing..

Strategy 3: 지문의 내용이 **그대로 paraphrased**됨을 주의

4. 빈출 오답 유형

이렇게 하면 오답이다.

FACT INFORMATION	NEGATIVE FACT
· 동의어 잘 못 사용 · 언급 없는 진술 · 틀린 진술 · 문제와 연관 없는 진술	· 문제와 관련된 지문에 언급된 진술 · 문제와 관련된 맞는 진술

5. Practice

PRACTICE 01

지문을 빠른 속도로 Scanning하면서, 아래 주어진 육하원칙의 질문에 간단히 답하라.

(1) **How many American colonies** signed the Declaration of Independence?

(2) **Which country** did the colonies declare themselves independent from?

(3) **On what date** do Americans celebrate Independence Day?

On July 4th, 1776, the thirteen American colonies signed the Declaration of Independence and proclaimed their independence from England. This document also lists their justifications for doing so. After the War of Independence, Great Britain finally recognized America's sovereignty on September 3rd, 1783 with the Treaty of Paris. Since then, America has always celebrated its Independence Day on July 4th.

PRACTICE 02

Passage 1

According to the passage, reptiles exploit a forked tongue because A) they perceive the odor to trace the chemical	**The Tongues of Snakes** A forked tongue, a tongue which splits into two distinct parts at the tongue tip, is a common feature of various species of reptiles such as lizards and snakes. Reptiles smell using the tip of their

stimuli B) they touch the prey surface to catch it C) they spray the venom to kill the prey by flicking the tongue D) they threaten predators like humans	tongue, and a forked tongue allows them to sense the direction from which a smell is coming. Scientists believe that forked tongues might have evolved in these reptiles for various purposes. The main advantage to having a forked tongue is that more surface area is available for chemicals to contact, increasing the potential for sensing a smell. The tongue is flicked out of the mouth regularly to sample the chemical environment. This form of chemical sampling enables animals to sense non-volatile chemicals, which cannot be detected by simply using the olfactory system. This increased ability to sense chemicals allows these creatures to identify prey, recognize kinship, choose mates and locate shelter.

Passage 3

According to the passage, what factor made the laborers become upset with government authorities? A) Authorities did not come up with a counter plan about public hygiene, and the disease swiftly spread all over the county. B) Governments forbade patients from working, and workers suffered from the hardships of life. C) Governments suppressed the Inflation of wages caused by the overall decrease of labor supply. D) Because of the epidemic, governments prohibited trade with the European mainland.	**The Black Death** The Black Death, a bubonic plague that swept through Europe from 1347 to 1350, stemmed from China or central Asia and was spread by the merchants along the Silk Road. It is generally believed that the Black Plague was brought to England by people who had been infected on the European mainland. The streets were filthy as all sorts of animals and humans lived side by side, and had abundant parasites, so this communicable disease would have spread easily in such conditions. It is estimated that this pandemic killed between a third and more than half of the British population. The most immediate consequence people experienced after the Black Death struck the prosperous nation was that the decrease in population caused a shortage of labor, which led to a subsequent rise in wages. However, the landowning classes and government tried to curb this development through legislation and punitive measures, leading to deep resentment among the lower classes. Hence, of all the aftereffects of the plague, including religious and social upheavals, the Peasants' Revolt in 1381 had most severe effects on the society.

Passage 4

In the passage, all of the following are mentioned as the causes of desertification in the southwestern U.S. EXCEPT A) extraction of too much nutrients by overcultivation B) excessive livestock grazing C) logging large quantities of lumbers	**Desertification in the Southwest of the United States** The Southwest of the United States has long been a hot and arid land because of the climatic changes. However, this expanse has recently been rapidly devastated by desertification, which is the expansion of desert like conditions into areas where they did not previously exist. Of all the causes that expedite the phenomenon in this area, the primary one is population growth and the problems it causes. First, the excessive number of livestock which ranchers graze there

D) migration in search of fertile soil	consume much of the vegetation cover, and trample the soil at a fast pace. As a result of this, the smashed soil is easily eroded by rain or wind. The loose soil is blown completely away, leaving a stony surface, and eventually making the area more barren and arid. Another reason is intensive firewood gathering. The lack of trees in the Southwest means there are no roots to help keep topsoil in place. In conjunction with over cultivation, which strips fertile soil of effective nutrients, the wind and the elements sweep away the best soil, making the land infertile and more susceptible to desertification.

Passage 5

According to the passage, all of the following are mentioned as causes of greater crop yield EXECPT A) Livestock ranching B) Equipment for cultivation C) Civilized lifestyle D) Enhanced agricultural expertise	**Farming Techniques in Medieval Europe** As the population of medieval Europe gradually increased, innovative farming technique helped yield greater amounts of food. There were several methods that contributed to increasing the agricultural output. Blacksmiths forged plows and spades that helped improve productivity by preparing the soil for planting. In addition, livestock farming produced cattle and horses of higher quality, which were used by farmers to till the land. As draft animals were able to pull heavy wooden and iron plows, the use of animals in farming led to easier breaking up of the fertile ground. This innovation enabled the farmers to till even marginal, rocky land for sowing and raising crops. Moreover, the introduction of a crop rotation system ensured that the soil in a given patch of arable land was not depleted of its nutrients, enabling long-term farming in one area. All these factors contributed to agricultural progress, allowing a more stable lifestyle to be adopted and leading to the growth of urban centers and to more civilized lives.

Answers

[Practice 01]

1. (1) 13 (2) England (3) July 4th

1. **(1) 몇 개의 미국 식민지들이 독립 선언에 서명하였는가?** 열세 개 **(2) 식민지들은 어디로부터의 독립을 선언하였는가?** 영국 **(3) 미국인들이 독립 기념일을 축하한 날짜는?** 7월 4일	1. (1) How many American colonies signed the Declaration of Independence? 13 (2) Which country did the colonies declare themselves independent from? England (3) On what date do Americans celebrate Independence Day? July 4th

1776년 7월 4일, 13개 미국 식민지는 독립 선언에 서명하고 영국으로부터의 독립을 선언하였다. 이 문서는 또한 독립선언에 대한 정당성에 관해서도 기록하고 있다. 독립 전쟁 이후 1783년 9월 3일 파리 조약에서 영국은 마침내 미국의 주권을 인정하였다. 그 이후, 미국은 매년 7월 4일을 독립 기념일로 기념하고 있다.	On July 4th, 1776, the thirteen American colonies signed the Declaration of Independence and proclaimed their independence from England. This document also lists their justifications for doing so. After the War of Independence, Great Britain finally recognized America's sovereignty on September 3rd, 1783 with the Treaty of Paris. Since then, America has always celebrated its Independence Day on July 4th

어휘
colony [kɑːləni]식민지 | **sovereignty** [sɑːvrənti] 통치권 | **proclaim** [prə|kleɪm] 선언하다, 공포하다 | **archive** [ɑːrkaɪv] 문서 보관소

[Practice 02]

Passage 1 A)

뱀의 혀 "갈라진 혀"는 혀끝이 두 부분으로 나뉘어져 있는 혀로, 도마뱀이나 뱀과 같은 여러 파충류의 흔한 특징이다. 파충류는 그들의 혀끝을 사용하여 냄새를 맡고 갈라진 혀는 그들이 냄새가 오는 방향을 감지할 수 있게 한다. 과학자들은 갈라진 혀가 여러 다양한 목적을 위해 이러한 파충류들에서 진화했다고 여긴다. 갈라진 혀를 갖는 것의 주된 이점은 더 많은 표면적이 화학물질과 접촉하게 만들어 주고, 냄새를 감지하는 잠재력을 증가시킨다는 것이다. 혀는 입 밖으로 규칙적으로 움직이면서 화학적 환경을 조사한다. 이러한 형태의 화학적 샘플링은 동물들이 비 휘발성 화학물질을 감지할 수 있게 하는데, 이 화학물질은 단순한 후각체계로는 감지되지 않는다. 화학물질을 감지하는 이러한 증가된 능력은 먹잇감을 알아내고, 동질 류임을 감지하고, 짝을 선택하고, 집을 찾는 것을 가능하게 한다. **지문에 따르면, 파충류는 갈라진 혀를 사용한다. 그 이유는** A) 그들이 화학 자극을 찾아내기 위해 냄새를 인지한다. B) 그들은 먹잇감을 잡기 위해 건드린다. C) 혀를 날름거리므로 먹잇감을 죽이기 위한 독을 퍼뜨린다. D) 인간 같은 포획자를 위협한다	**The Tongues of Snakes** A forked tongue, a tongue which splits into two distinct parts at the tip, is a common feature of various species of reptiles such as lizards and snakes. Reptiles smell using the tip of their tongue, and a forked tongue allows them to sense the direction from which a smell is coming. Scientists believe that forked tongues might have evolved in these reptiles for various purposes. The main advantage to having a forked tongue is that more surface area is available for chemicals to contact, increasing the potential for sensing a smell. The tongue is flicked out of the mouth regularly to sample the chemical environment. This form of chemical sampling enables animals to sense non-volatile chemicals, which cannot be detected by simply using the olfactory system. This increased ability to sense chemicals allows these creatures to identify prey, recognize kinship, choose mates and locate shelter. **According to the passage, reptiles exploit a forked tongue because** A) they perceive the odor to trace chemical stimuli. B) they touch the body of their prey to catch it. C) they spray venom to kill their prey by flicking the tongue. D) they threaten predators like humans.

어휘
reptile[reptaɪl] 파충류 | **flick** [flɪk] 혀를 날름거리다 | **olfactory** [ɑːl|fæktəri] 후각의 | **lizard** [lɪzərd] 도마뱀
volatile [vɑːlətl] 휘발성의 | **kinship** [kɪnʃɪp] 친족, 동류의식

Passage 3 C)

흑사병 1347년부터 1350년까지 유럽전역을 휩쓸었던 임파선종 전염병 흑사병은 중국과 중앙 아시아에서 시작하여 실크로드를 따라 상인에 의해 확산되었다. 흑사병은 유럽 본토에서 감염된 사람들에 의해 영국으로 들어왔을 것이라고 널리 믿어진다. 거리에는 모든 종류의 동물과 사람이 함께 살았고 많은 기생충이 있었기 때문에 거리가 더러워서, 이 전염병은 그런 상황에서 더 빠르게 확산되었다. 전염병은 영국 인구의 1/3에서 절반 가량을 죽음으로 몰아넣었다고 추산된다. 흑사병이 이 번영하던 나라를	**The Black Death** The Black Death, a bubonic plague that swept through Europe from 1347 to 1350, stemmed from China or central Asia and was spread by the merchants along the Silk Road. It is generally believed that the Black Plague was brought to England by people who had been infected on the European mainland. The streets were filthy as all sorts of animals and humans lived side by side, and had abundant parasites, so this communicable disease would have spread easily in such conditions. It is estimated that this

강타한 후 사람들이 경험한 즉각적 결과는 인구 감소로 인해 노동력이 부족해졌다는 것이었으며, 이것은 임금 상승을 초래했다. 그러나 자신들의 이익을 위해 지주계급이나 정부는 법이나 처벌 조치를 통해 이러한 상황을 규제하려고 노력했으며 이로 인해 하층 계급 사이에 분노가 깊어지는 결과가 초래되었다. 그래서 종교적 사회적 폭동들을 포함하여 전염병의 모든 여파들 중에 1381년의 "농민 봉기"가 이 사회에서 가장 심각한 영향을 끼쳤다. **지문에 따르면, 노동자들이 정부 당국에 대해 분개하게끔 만든 요인은 무엇인가?** A) 정부가 공중 위생에 대한 대책을 마련하지 않아 빠른 속도로 병이 퍼지게 되었다. B) 정부가 환자들을 일하지 못하게 했고, 일꾼들은 생활고에 시달렸다. **C) 정부가 줄어든 노동력 공급으로 인한 임금 상승을 억제했다.** D) 전염병 때문에, 정부가 유럽 본토와의 교역을 금지시켰다.	pandemic killed between a third and more than half of the British population. The most immediate consequence people experienced after the Black Death struck the prosperous nation was that the decrease in population caused a shortage of labor, which led to a subsequent rise in wages. However, the landowning classes and government tried to curb this development through legislation and punitive measures, leading to deep resentment among the lower classes. Hence, of all the aftereffects of the plague, including religious and social upheavals, the Peasants' Revolt in 1381 had the most severe effects on the society. **According to the passage, what factor made the laborers become upset with government authorities?** A) Authorities did not come up with a counter plan about public hygiene, and the disease swiftly spread all over the county. B) Governments forbade patients from working, and workers suffered from the hardships of life. **C) Governments suppressed the inflation of wages caused by the overall decrease of labor supply.** D) Because of the epidemic, governments prohibited trade with the European mainland.

어휘
plague [pleɪg] 전염병 | **sweep** [swiːp] 급속히 퍼지다 | **filthy** [fɪlθi] 더러운 | **communicable** [kə|mjuːnɪkəbl] 전염성의
strike [straɪk] 덮치다 발생하다 | **curb** [kɜːrb] 억제하다 | **resentment** [rɪ|zentmənt] 분개, 억울함
stem [stém] ~에서 기원하다, 시작하다 | **infect** [ɪn|fekt] 감염시키다 | **parasite** [pærəsaɪt] 기생충
pandemic [pæn|demɪk] 전세계의 유행병 | **wage** [weɪdʒ] 임금 | **punitive** [pjuːnətɪv] 처벌을 위한, 가혹한
upheaval [ʌp|hiːvl] 격변, 대변동

Passage 4 D)

미국 서부의 사막화 미국의 남서지역은 기후 변화 때문에 오랜 기간 동안 덥고 건조한 지역이었다. 그러나 이 넓은 지역은 최근 사막화에 의해 급속히 황폐화되었으며, 이는 사막과 유사한 조건들이 이전에는 존재하지 않았던 지역으로 확산되는 현상이다. 이 지역의 이 현상을 가속화시키는 모든 원인들 중에, 가장 주된 요인은 인구 증가와 그것이 낳는 문제들이다. 우선, 목장주인들이 그곳에 방목시킨 엄청난 수의 가축들이 초목 커버의 많은 양을 먹었고, 빠른 속도로 흙을 밟아 뭉갠다. 이 결과로, 밟힌 흙은 쉽게 바람이나 비에 부식된다. 푸석푸석한 흙은 완전히 날라가고, 돌 같은 표면만 남아서 궁극적으로 이 지역이 더 척박하고 건조해진다. 또 다른 이유는 과도한 장작 모으기이다. 남서 지역의 나무 부족은 그 지역에 흙을 유기적으로 잡아 주는 뿌리가 없음을 의미한다. 비옥한 토양에서 효과적인 영양소를 빼앗는 과다한 경작과 더불어, 바람과 그러한 요소들은 가장 양질의 토양을 쓸어가며, 이 지역을 더 척박하고 사막화에 더 취약한 형태로 만든다. **지문에서, 미국 남서부 지역의 사막화의 원인으로 언급되지 않은 것은**	**Desertification in the Southwest of the United States** The Southwest of the United States has long been a hot and arid land because of climatic changes. However, this expanse has recently been rapidly devastated by desertification, which is the expansion of desertlike conditions into areas where they did not previously exist. Of all the causes that expedite the phenomenon in this area, the primary one is population growth and the problems it causes. First, the excessive number of livestock which ranchers graze there consume much of the vegetation cover and trample the soil at a fast pace. As a result of this, the smashed soil is easily eroded by rain or wind. The loose soil is blown completely away, leaving a stony surface, and eventually making the area more barren and arid. Another reason is intensive firewood gathering. The lack of trees in the Southwest means there are no roots to help keep topsoil in place. In conjunction with the over cultivation, which strips fertile soil of effective nutrients, the wind and the elements sweep away the best soil, making the land infertile and more susceptible to desertification.

A) 과도한 경작으로 인한 많은 영양소 뽑아냄 B) 과도한 가축 방목 C) 많은 양의 벌목 D) 비옥한 토양을 찾아 이동	**In the passage, all of the following are mentioned as the causes of the desertification in the southwestern U.S. EXCEPT** A) extraction of too much nutrients by over cultivation B) excessive livestock grazing C) logging large quantities of lumber D) migration in search of fertile soil

어휘
arid [ærɪd] 매우 건조한 | **expedite** [ekspədaɪt] 촉진시키다 | **graze** [greɪz] 소, 양이 풀을 뜯다 | **smash** [smæʃ] 박살내다
susceptible [sə|septəbl] 민감한, 취약한 | **overcultivation** [oʊvə(r)kʌltɪ|veɪʃn] 과도한 경작 | **devastate** [devəsteɪt] 완전히 파괴하다
rancher [rænt∫ər] 목장 주인 | **trample** [træmpl] 짓밟다. 밟아 뭉개다 | **futile** [fju:tl] 헛된, 소용없는
in conjunction with [ɪn kən|dʒʌŋkʃn wɪθ] ~와 함께 | **strip** [strɪp] 을 빼앗다. 박탈하다

Passage 5 C)

중세 유럽의 농법 중세 유럽의 인구가 증가할수록, 혁신적 농업 기술이 더 많은 양의 식량 산출을 도왔다. 농업 산출량을 증가시키는 데 기여한 몇 가지 방법들이 있다. 대장장이는 쟁기와 호미를 만들어 토양이 개간되도록 준비시킴으로써 생산성을 향상시켰다. 게다가, 목축이 더 좋은 질의 소와 말을 산출하게 했고, 그 가축들은 농부들이 땅을 경작하도록 도왔다. 역용 동물들은 무거운 나무 쟁기와 철 쟁기를 끌 수 있었기 때문에, 농업에 있어서 동물들을 사용하는 것이 비옥한 토양을 갈아엎는 것을 용이하게 했다. 이러한 혁신은 농부들이 씨 뿌리고 곡식을 기르기 위해 주변부의 바위 같은 지역까지 경작할 수 있게 하였다. 게다가 곡식 돌려짓기(윤작)의 도입은 농사 짓는 땅의 토양이 영양분이 고갈되지 않으며 오랜 기간 그 지역에서 농사를 지을 수 있는 것을 확실히 했다. 모든 요인들은 더 안정된 생활양식을 가능케 하고 도시의 성장과 더 문명화된 삶을 가져오며, 농업 발전에 기여하였다.	**Farming Techniques in Medieval Europe** As the population of medieval Europe gradually increased, innovative farming techniques helped yield greater amounts of food. There were several methods that contributed to increasing the agricultural output. Blacksmiths forged plows and spades that helped improve productivity by preparing the soil for planting. In addition, livestock farming produced cattle and horses of higher quality, which were used by farmers to till the land. As draft animals were able to pull heavy wooden and iron plows, the use of animals in farming led to easier breaking up of the fertile ground. This innovation enabled the farmers to till even marginal, rocky land for sowing and raising crops. Moreover, the introduction of a crop rotation system ensured that the soil in a given patch of arable land was not depleted of its nutrients, enabling long-term farming in one area. All these factors contributed to agricultural progress, allowing a more stable lifestyle to be adopted and leading to the growth of urban centers and to more civilized lives.
지문에 따르면, 더 많은 양의 곡식 수확을 얻게 했던 요인으로 언급되지 않은 것은 A) 목축업 B) 경작을 위한 도구들 C) 발달된 생활 방식 D) 진보된 농업 기술력	**According to the passage, all of the following are mentioned as causes of greater crop yield EXECPT** A) Livestock ranching B) Equipment for cultivation C) Civilized lifestyle D) Enhanced agricultural expertise

어휘
spade [speɪd] 삽 | **stock** farming [stɑ:k fɑ:rmɪŋ] 목축업 | **possess** [pə|zes] 소유하다 | **plow** [plaʊ] 쟁기 | **patch** [pæt∫] 작은 땅
deplete [dɪ|pli:t] 감소시키다 | **forge** [fɔ:rdʒ] (금속을) 만들다 | **till** [tɪl] 논,밭을 갈다 | **draft animal** [dræft ænɪml] 짐수레 끄는 동물
ensure [ɪn|ʃʊr] 보장하다 | **arable** [ærəbl] 곡식을 경작하는