Day 15. Prose Summary (1)

1. Question Type

1) 해당 지문을 요약 완성
2) 6개의 보기 중 지문의 핵심 내용 3개
3) 지문당 1문제 (요약 VS 분류)

2. Typical Question

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.***

Elderly travelers over sixty years old have various reasons for choosing cruises rather than other types of tours.

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(A)
(B)
(C)
(D)
(E)
(F)

점수 배점

정답 개수	배점
3	2
2	1
1-0	0

3. Learning Strategies

Strategy 1: **제시된 도입 문장 (introductory sentence)에서 단서를 잡아라.**

Strategy 2: **지문 전체를 훑어 읽으며 중심내용을 memo하라 (단락별 TOPIC SENTENCE)**

Strategy 3: **선택지에서 답을 찾아라**

Correct Choices	· Key words의 반복 · 지문 중심 내용과 일치 (Paraphrasing 주의)
Wrong Choices	· 언급 없는 내용 · 틀린 내용 · 세부적 내용/예시

4. 빈출 오답 유형

이런 건 오답이다.

- 지문에 언급되지 않았거나, 내용과 반대되는 보기
- 지문에 언급되었으나, 도입 문장과는 무관한 보기
- 지문에 등장한 단어의 뜻, 고유 명사, 구체적 수치 등 주변적인 내용과 관련된 보기

5. Practice

PRACTICE 01

2. (A) Working conditions in the early British textile factories were brutal. (B) Children, men, and women regularly worked 68-hour workweeks. (C) Factories were often poorly ventilated and became very hot in the summer. (D) Worker health and safety regulations were non-existent, and those who suffered debilitating injuries from work were simply dismissed without any compensation.

5. (A) Bird bills are modified in various ways to help birds obtain and handle food. (B) Nectar-feeders, like hummingbirds, have long thin bills, which they insert into flower blossoms, and tubular or brush–like tongues that are specially designed for drawing up nectar. (C) Meat-eating birds, including owls, eagles, and shrikes, have strong, hooked bills that they can use to rip flesh. (D) A lot of fish-eating birds, such as merganser ducks, have tooth-like ridges on their bills for helping to hold on to their slippery prey. (E) The thick bills and strong jaw muscles of different finches and sparrows are perfect for crushing seeds, their food of choice.

PRACTICE 02

Passage 2

Fossil Dating

Nineteenth-century geologists could only create a relative geologic timescale when dating fossils. A relative dating technique measures geologic time by observing the various rock strata, or layers. When fossils are put in order, from those found near the surface to those found embedded in deeper rock layers, there is a general order to the findings. The upper layers are from more recent periods in time, while the deeper layers predate them. Furthermore, fossils get more complex as time passes, presenting the developmental steps of various species over time. Therefore, upon discovering fossils embedded in rock strata, geologists can determine the relative ages of their findings by comparing them to the layers surrounding them.

However, since there was no completely accurate way to date rocks, these dating techniques could only use fossil content to determine which layers were older or younger. Therefore, these techniques put rocks only in their chronological order without indicating the actual date when an event took place.

Since such relative dating techniques are likely to result in erroneous estimates of fossil dates, absolute dating methods like radiometric dating techniques were developed in the late 1940s. Radiometric dating, which involves analyzing series of isotopes of elements such as uranium and lead, works by identifying the relative proportions of any two compounds. These elements all have very long lives, lasting from 1 to 50 million years, and they allow scientists to approximate the age of a fossil that can't be dated using relative dating techniques. Both absolute and relative dating techniques are used today, supplementing each other for higher accuracy.

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.***

Fossil dating has traditionally been done by making relative estimations, and in modern times, it has been supplemented by chemical analyses.

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Answer Choices

A) Rock strata are layers of rock that contain fossils from the earliest periods of the Earth, and they can be analyzed for their content.

B) The earliest techniques for fossil dating were based on comparisons between fossils and rock layers.

C) Fossils show that organisms evolve and become more complex over time, providing support for evolutionary theory.

D) By analyzing naturally-occurring elements, nineteenth-century scientists devised an absolute way of determining the age of a fossil.

E) The first attempts at creating geologic timescales could only place events in chronological order but not give specific event dates.

F) Absolute methods for dating fossils were developed, and now they are used in conjunction with relative dating.

Passage 3

Landscape Architecture

When people think of architecture, they rarely envision plants, parks, and gardens, but an architectural specialty known as landscape gardening or landscape architecture has little to do with building construction. Rather, landscape architects arrange both natural and cultivated land elements, including hills, valleys, rivers, ponds, trees, grass, and flowers.

Various forms of landscape architecture have existed since 3000 B.C.E. or even earlier. The ancient Egyptians planted gardens inside courtyards and walled enclosures, and over time they gradually became formal gardens designed to emphasize such features as artificial ponds and orchards. Other important civilizations, including the Babylonians, Assyrians, Persians, and Greeks, planned and constructed formal gardens with the help of landscape planners.

In Europe, landscape architecture began to emerge as a true art form during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. As kings and nobles built large palaces for themselves and their families, they often employed professional architects to design immense formal gardens. During this period, many of the gardens were symmetrical and organized. Shrubbery and ornamental trees were carefully trimmed and planted in straight rows, and flowerbeds, ponds, and sculptures all fit into regimented plans. Formal gardens became even more elaborate and complex during the seventeenth century.

During the twentieth century, landscape architecture underwent additional changes. Prominent architects in the first half of the century believed that structures should blend in with their surroundings. During the second half of the century, the focus of landscape architecture shifted primarily to large-scale public projects and away from private gardens. Many landscape architects now work with city, state, or national governments to design green areas inside cities. In the United States, the growth of urban areas has given landscape architects new opportunities to practice their art, as they shape the environments in which growing numbers of people live, work, and relax.

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.***

Landscape architecture is a long running tradition of manipulating the natural and cultivated elements off human environments.

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Answer Choices

A) Landscape architecture reached its peak as an art form in Europe.

B) Modern landscape architecture is done on a very grand scale.

C) From the fifteenth through seventeenth centuries, the European nobility fostered more sophisticated landscape architecture.

D) Contemporary landscape architects provide city dwellers with beautiful buildings in which to live, work, and relax.

E) Most ancient civilizations applied landscape architecture to create courtyard gardens.

F) Egyptian formal gardens featured elements such as ponds and trees.

Answers

[Practice 01]

2. (A)　　5. (A)

2. **A) 초기 영국 섬유 공장들의 작업 환경은 잔혹했다.** B) 어린이, 성인 남성과 여성은 보통 주당 68시간씩 일했다. C) 공장들은 일반적으로 통풍이 잘 안 되었으며, 여름에는 매우 더웠다. D) 노동자들의 건강과 안전에 대한 규정은 전혀 없었으며, 일을 하다 허약해진 사람들은 아무런 보상 없이 바로 해고되었다.	**2.** **A) Working conditions in the early British textile factories were brutal.** B) Children, men, and women regularly worked 68-hour workweeks. C) Factories were often poorly ventilated and became very hot in the summer. D) Worker health and safety regulations were non-existent, and those who suffered debilitating injuries from work were simply dismissed without any compensation.
어휘 **textile** [tekstaɪl] 직물, 옷감 | **ventilate** [ventɪleɪt] 환기하다 | **debilitate** [bɪlɪteɪt] 심신을 악화시키다 | **dismiss** [dɪsˈmɪs] 묵살하다, 일축하다	

5. **A) 새 부리는 새들이 음식을 구하고 다루는 것을 용이하게 하는 여러 방법들로 변화되었다.** B) 벌새와 같은 꿀을 먹는 새들은 길고 얇은 부리를 가지고 있어서, 꽃 송이에 집어 넣을 수 있게 해 주었고, 관 모양이나 브러시같이 생긴 혀들이 꿀을 끌어 올리는 데 특별히 만들어졌다. C) 부엉이, 독수리, 때까치와 같이 고기를 먹는 새들은 강하고 갈고리 같은 부리를 가지고 있어서 살점을 찢는데 사용할 수 있다. D) 비오리와 같이 물고기를 먹는 새들은 미끄러운 음식을 붙잡을 수 있도록 부리 끝에 이 같은 돌기를 가지고 있다. E) 되새와 참새같이 씨앗을 부숴 먹는 새들에게는 강한 턱 근육과 두꺼운 부리가 발달되어 있다.	**5.** **A) Bird bills are modified in various ways to help birds obtain and handle food.** B) Nectar-feeders, like hummingbirds, have long thin bills, which they insert into flower blossoms, and tubular or brush–like tongues that are specially designed for drawing up nectar. C) Meat-eating birds, including owls, eagles, and shrikes, have strong, hooked bills that they can use to rip flesh. D) A lot of fish-eating birds, such as merganser ducks, have tooth-like ridges on their bills for helping to hold on to their slippery prey. (E) The thick bills and strong jaw muscles of different finches and sparrows are perfect for crushing seeds, their food of choice.
어휘 **modify** [ˈmɑːdɪfa] 수정하다, 변경하다 | **necrar-feeder** 과즙을 먹고 사는 동물 | **tubular** [ˈtuːbjələ(r)] 관 모양의 | **hummingbird** [ˈhʌmɪŋbɜːrd] 벌새 | **shrike** [ʃraɪk] 때까치 | **merganser** [məːrgǽnsər] 비오리 | **ridge** [rɪdʒ] 이랑 | **finch** [fɪntʃ] 되새류 | **sparrow** [spǽroʊ] 참새	

[Practice 02]

Passage 2 B, E, F

화석 연대 측정	Fossil Dating
19세기 지질학자들은 화석의 연대를 측정할 때 상대적인 지질 연대만을 알아낼 수 있었다. 상대적인 지질 연대 측정법은 다양한 암석의 층을 관찰하여 지질학적 시간을 측정한다. 화석이 표면 가까이에서 발견된 것에서 암석의 더 깊은 층에 있는 순으로 놓이게 될 때, 발견된 화석들에는 일반적인 순서가 정해져 있다. 위쪽의 층은 최근에 생긴 것인 반면, 더 깊은 층들은 그것들보다 이전에 생긴 것들이다. 게	Nineteenth-century geologists could only create a relative geologic timescale when dating fossils. A relative dating technique measures geologic time by observing the various rock strata, or layers. When fossils are put in order, from those found near the surface to those found embedded in deeper rock layers, there is a general order to the findings. The upper layers are from more recent periods in time,

다가 화석은 시간에 따른 다양한 종의 발달 단계를 보여주면서 시간이 흐를수록 더 복잡해진다. 그러므로, 암석층에 박힌 화석을 발견할 때, 지질학자들은 그 층을 둘러싸고 있는 층들을 비교하면서 그에 상응하는 화석의 연대를 결정할 수 있다.	while the deeper layers predate them. Furthermore, fossils get more complex as time passes, presenting the developmental steps of various species over time. Therefore, upon discovering fossils embedded in rock strata, geologists can determine the relative ages of their findings by comparing them to the layers surrounding them.
그러나 암석의 연대를 측정할 수 있는 완벽하게 정확한 방법은 없기 때문에, 이 연대 측정법은 어떤 층이 더 오래 되고 덜 오래되었는지를 결정하기 위해 단지 화석 내용물만을 사용할 수밖에 없다. 그러므로, 이 방법은 어떤 사건이 일어난 실제 날짜를 보여 주지 못한 채 암석을 연대순으로만 분류할 수 있다.	However, since there was no completely accurate way to date rocks, these dating techniques could only use fossil content to determine which layers were older or younger. Therefore, these techniques put rocks only in their chronological order without indicating the actual date when an event took place.
이러한 상대적인 연대 측정법이 화석의 연대 측정에 실수를 초래하는 경향이 있기 때문에, 방사성 연대 측정법과 같은 절대 연대 측정법이 1940년 말에 개발되었다. 우라늄과 납과 같은 연속된 동위 원소를 분석하는 방사성 연대 측정법은 두 결합물의 상대적인 구성비를 알아내는 방식으로 측정한다. 이 원소들은 백만 년에서 5천만 년까지 오랜 기간 동안 남아 있으며 과학자들로 하여금 상대적인 연대 측정법을 사용해서는 연대를 측정할 수 없는 화석의 연대를 가늠할 수 있게 해 준다. 절대적인 연대 측정법과 상대적인 연대 측정법 모두 화석 연대 측정에 있어 보다 높은 정확도를 위해 서로를 보완하며 오늘날 사용되고 있다.	Since such relative dating techniques are likely to result in erroneous estimates of fossil dates, absolute dating methods like radiometric dating techniques were developed in the late 1940s. Radiometric dating, which involves analyzing series of isotopes of elements such as uranium and lead, works by identifying the relative proportions of any two compounds. These elements all have very long lives, lasting from 1 to 50 million years, and they allow scientists to approximate the age of a fossil that can't be dated using relative dating techniques. Both absolute and relative dating techniques are used today, supplementing each other for higher accuracy.
지문을 간략하게 요약한 글의 첫 문장이 아래에 제시되어 있다. 지문의 가장 중요한 내용을 표현하는 3개의 선택지를 골라 요약문을 완성하시오. 일부 문장들은 지문에 제시되지 않았거나 지문의 지엽적인 내용을 표현하기 때문에 요약문에 포함되지 않는다. *이 문제의 배점은 2점이다.*	**Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that best express 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.***
화석 연대법은 전통적으로는 상대적인 추정에 의해서 이루어졌다면, 현대에는 화학적 분석을 통해 보완되었다.	**Fossil dating has traditionally been done by making relative estimations, and in modern times, it has been supplemented by chemical analyses.**
• **B) 화석 연대 측정법을 위한 가장 초기의 기술은 화석과 암석의 층들 사이의 비교에 바탕을 두고 있었다.** • **E) 지질학적 시간을 알아내려는 초기의 시도로는 연대기적인 순서를 알아낼 수 있었으나, 구체적 시기는 알 수 없었다.** • **F) 화석의 연대를 추정하는 절대 측정법이 도입되었고, 지금은 상대 연대법과 함께 사용이 된다.**	• **B) The earliest techniques for fossil dating were based on comparisons between fossils and rock layers.** • **E) The first attempts at creating geologic timescales could only place events in chronological order but not give specific event dates.** • **F) Absolute methods for dating fossils were developed, and now they are used in conjunction with relative dating.**

A) 암석층들은 지구의 가장 초기 시기부터의 화석을 가지고 있는 바위층이고, 그들의 내용물을 분석할 수 있다. C) 화석은 생물체가 진화하고 더 복잡해진다는 것을 알았고 진화적 이론에 도움이 된다. D) 자연적으로 발생적 원소들을 분석함으로써, 19세기 과학자들은 화석이 나이를 추정할 수 있는 절대 방식을 고안해 냈다.	A) Rock strata are layers of rock that contain fossils from the earliest periods of the Earth, and they can be analyzed for their content. C) Fossils show that organisms evolve and become more complex over time, providing support for evolutionary theory. D) By analyzing naturally-occurring elements, nineteenth-century scientists devised an absolute way of determining the age of a fossil.

어휘
geologist [dʒi|ɑːlədʒɪst] 지질학자 | **relative** [|relətɪv] 상대적인 | **strata** 층(stratum [|streɪtəm]의 복수형)
embed [ɪm|bed] 속에 묻히다 | **predate** [priːdéit] 앞서다 | **chronological** [|krɑːnə|lɑːdʒɪkl] 연대순의
erroneous [ɪ|roʊniəs] 실수의 | **radiometric** [|reɪdioʊ|metrɪk] 방사 분석의 | **isotope** [|aɪsətoʊp] 동위 원소
compound [|kɑːmpaʊnd] 결합물

Passage 3 B, C, E

조경	Landscape Architecture
건축에 대해 생각할 때, 사람들은 좀처럼 식물, 공원, 정원들을 상상하지 않지만, 조원 혹은 조경이라고 알려진 건축 분야는 건물을 짓는 것과는 전혀 상관이 없다. 그보다, 조경은 언덕과 계곡, 강, 연못, 나무, 풀, 그리고 꽃을 포함하는 자연 요소와 재배될 수 있는 요소를 정리하고 배열하는 것을 가리킨다.	When people think of architecture, they rarely envision plants, parks, and gardens, but an architectural specialty known as landscape gardening or landscape architecture has little to do with building construction. Rather, landscape architects arrange both natural and cultivated land elements, including hills, valleys, rivers, ponds, trees, grass, and flowers.
다양한 형태의 조경은 기원전 3천 년, 혹은 그 이전부터 존재해 왔다. 고대 이집트인들은 안뜰과 담으로 둘러싸인 공간에 정원을 가꾸었고, 시간이 흐를수록 그러한 정원들이 점차 인공 연못이나 과수원 같은 특징을 강조해 설계된, 격식을 갖춘 정원이 되었다. 바빌로니아, 아시리아, 페르시안, 그리고 그리스를 포함하는 다른 주요 문명 사회들도 조경 설계자들의 도움으로 이러한 격식을 갖춘 정원을 설계하고 만들었다.	Various forms of landscape architecture have existed since 3000 B.C.E. or even earlier. The ancient Egyptians planted gardens inside courtyards and walled enclosures, and over time they gradually became formal gardens designed to emphasize such features as artificial ponds and orchards. Other important civilizations, including the Babylonians, Assyrians, Persians, and Greeks, planned and constructed formal gardens with the help of landscape planners.
15~16세기 동안, 조경은 유럽에서 진정한 예술로 떠오르기 시작했다. 왕과 귀족들이 그들과 가족들을 위해 거대한 궁전을 지을 때, 그들은 종종 격식을 갖춘 거대한 정원을 설계하기 위해 건축 전문가들을 고용하였다. 이 시기에는, 수많은 정원들은 대칭적이고 잘 정돈되어 있었다. 관목 숲과 관상 나무들은 세심하게 손질되어 일렬로 바르게 심어졌으며, 화단, 연못, 그리고 조각들은 모두 엄격하게 조직화된 양식에 꼭 들어맞았다. 17세기 동안 격식을 갖춘 정원들은 더욱 정교하고 복잡해졌다.	In Europe, landscape architecture began to emerge as a true art form during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. As kings and nobles built large palaces for themselves and their families, they often employed professional architects to design immense formal gardens. During this period, many of the gardens were symmetrical and organized. Shrubbery and ornamental trees were carefully trimmed and planted in straight rows, and flowerbeds, ponds, and sculptures all fit into regimented plans. Formal gardens became even more elaborate and complex during the seventeenth century.
조경은 20세기 또 다른 변화를 겪었다. 처음 반세기에 유명한 건축가들은 구조가 주위 환경과 조화를 이루어야 한다고 믿었다. 이후 반세기 동안에는 조경의 초점이 개인의 정원이 아닌, 대규모의 공공사업으로 바뀌었다. 현재	During the twentieth century, landscape architecture underwent additional changes. Prominent architects in the first half of the century believed that structures should blend in with their surroundings. During the second half of

수많은 조경 건축가들은 도시 내의 녹지 공간 설계를 위해 시, 주, 정부에서 일하고 있다. 미국에서는 성장하는 도시에서 계속 늘어나는 인구가 거주하고, 일하고, 휴식할 수 있는 환경을 만듦으로써, 조경 건축가들은 그들의 예술을 실습할 새로운 기회를 얻게 되었다.

the century, the focus of landscape architecture shifted primarily to large-scale public projects and away from private gardens. Many landscape architects now work with city, state, or national governments to design green areas inside cities. In the United States, the growth of urban areas has given landscape architects new opportunities to practice their art, as they shape the environments in which growing numbers of people live, work, and relax.

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.***

Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that best express 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.***

조경술은 자연적인 요소와 인위적 요소들을 다루는 오랜 지속된 전통이다.

Landscape architecture is a long running tradition of manipulating the natural and cultivated elements off human environments.

- **B) 현대 조경은 대규모로 행해진다.**
- **C) 15세기에서 17세기 사이에 유럽 귀족들이 더욱 정교한 조경술의 발전을 도모했다.**
- **E) 고대 문명에서는 정원을 만드는 데 조경술이 사용되었다.**

A) 조경술은 예술의 경지에 이르렀다.
D) 현대 조경술은 도시 거주민에게 거주하고, 근무하고, 휴식을 취할 수 있는 아름다운 건물을 제공한다.
F) 이집트의 정원의 형태는 나무와 연못이 특징이었다.

- **B) Modern landscape architecture is done on a very grand scale.**
- **C) From the fifteenth through seventeenth centuries, the European nobility fostered more sophisticated landscape architecture.**
- **E) Most ancient civilizations applied landscape architecture to create courtyard gardens.**

A) Landscape architecture reached its peak as an art form in Europe.
D) Contemporary landscape architects provide city dwellers with beautiful buildings in which to live, work, and relax.
F) Egyptian formal gardens featured elements such as ponds and trees.

어휘

landscape architecture 조경 | **envision** [ɪn|vɪʒn] 상상하다 | **courtyard** [|kɔ:rtjɑ:rd] 안뜰
enclosure [ɪn|kloʊʒə(r)] (갇힌) 공간 | **orchard** [|ɔ:rtʃərd] 과수원 | **civilization** [|sɪvələ|zeɪʃn] 문명
emerge [i|m3:rdʒ] 나타나다 | **noble** [|noʊbl] 귀족 | **immense** [ɪ|mens] 거대한 | **symmetrical** [sɪ|metrɪkl] 대칭적인
shrubbery [|ʃrʌbəri] 관목 | **ornamental** [|ɔ:rnə|mentl] 장식용의, 관상의 | **trim** [trɪm] 손질하다
regiment [|redʒɪmənt] 엄격히 조직화하다 | **elaborate** [ɪ|læbərət] 정교한 | **prominent** [|prɑ:mɪnənt] 저명한
blend [blend] 섞다, 혼합하다