Day 17. Categorization (1)

1. Question Type

1) category에 맞게 내용 분류
2) 9개 or 7개의 answer choices 등장 (3 / 4점)
3) 지문당 1문제 (요약 VS 분류)

2. Typical Question

Directions: Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the categories 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	Category 1
A) B) C) D) E) F)	• • • **Category 2** • •

점수 배점

1) 3점짜리 문제

주어지는 보기 개수	선택해야 하는 보기 개수	맞힌 정답 수	받는 점수
총 7개	5개	5개	3점
		4개	2점
		3개	1점
		0-2개	0점

2) 4점짜리 문제

주어지는 보기 개수	선택해야 하는 보기 개수	맞힌 정답 수	받는 점수
총 9개	7개	7개	4점
		6개	3점
		5개	2점
		4개	1점
		0-3개	0점

3. Learning Strategies

Strategy 1: Schematic tables을 보고 범주파악
purpose and principal
무엇을 분류 또는 비교/대조하는 지, 어떤 것이 논쟁을 포인트인지 확인
지문의 목적과 어떤 것에 기준을 두고 분류, 비교/대조 또는 논쟁하는 지를 파악.
차이점에 포인트를 둬라!

Strategy 2: 지문을 읽으며 제시된 각 항목& 관련핵심/세부사항을 NOTE
1. scanning을 통하여 지문을 빨리 훑어 읽으며, 해당 범주의 내용 note
2. 반대되는 내용을 언급하고 있는 접속사들을 유의해서 읽는다.
ex) on the contrary, on the other hand, rather, however

Strategy 3: 선택지와 자신의 note를 비교하며 답안을 완성
- 정답지가 Paraphrasing 주의

4. 빈출 오답 유형

이런 건 오답이다.

- 지문에 언급되기는 했으나, Category와 무관한 보기
- 지문에 언급되지 않았거나, 지문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 보기
- Category 양쪽에 해당되는 내용으로, 어느 한쪽에 포함시킬 수 없는 보기

5. Practice

PRACTICE 01

3.

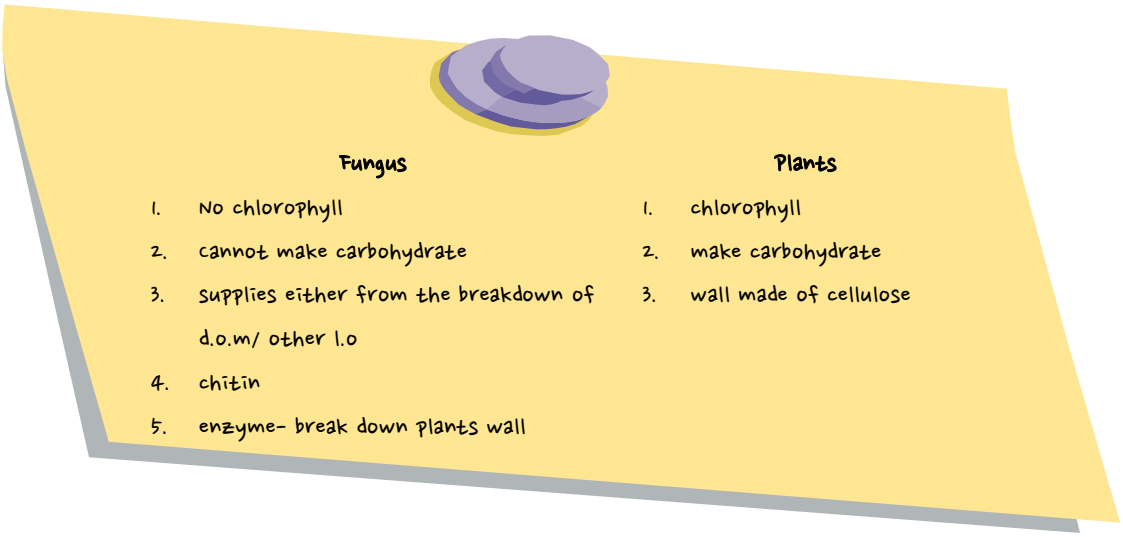
Fungi vs. Plants

Living things are organized for study into large, basic groups called kingdoms. Fungi were listed in the Plant Kingdom for many years. Then scientists learned that fungi show a closer relation to animals, but are unique and separate life forms. Now, fungi are placed in their own Kingdom. The principal reason for this is that none of them possess chlorophyll, and unlike plants, they cannot synthesize their own carbohydrates. They obtain their supplies either from the breakdown of dead organic matter or from other living organisms. Furthermore, the walls of fungal cells are not made of cellulose, as those of plants are, but of another complex sugar-like polymer called chitin, the material from which the hard outer skeletons of shrimps, spiders, and insects are made. The difference between the chemical composition of the cell walls of fungi and those of plants is of enormous importance because it enables the tips of the growing hyphae, the threadlike cells of the fungus, to secrete enzymes that break down the walls of plant cells without having any effect on those of the fungus itself.

Direction; Complete the table by matching the phrases below. Select the appropriate phrases 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	Fungus
A) They have no chlorophyll. B) They synthesize their own carbohydrates. C) They acquire carbohydrates from other organic matter, both living and dead. D) Their cell walls contain the same kind of material as shrimp and insect shells. E) They cannot synthesize carbohydrates. F) Chlorophyll is necessary for their survival. G) They possess hyphae which secrete enzymes that have no effect on plant cells.	• • • **Plants** • •



PRACTICE 02

Passage 1

Right and Left Brain Hemispheres

The human brain, while being one organ, is divided into two halves, or hemispheres. Each hemisphere has different functions and processes information in different ways. Depending on the task being performed, one hemisphere or the other is more dominant.

The left hemisphere focuses on details. It is better at logical and analytical thought. When performing structured tasks that involve following various steps or when concentration on a particular part of our environment is required, the left side of the brain is used. The left side of the brain, one specialty of which is symbolic thought, enables people to decode language to find the literal or superficial meaning. However, the detail-oriented left hemisphere is not good at spatial

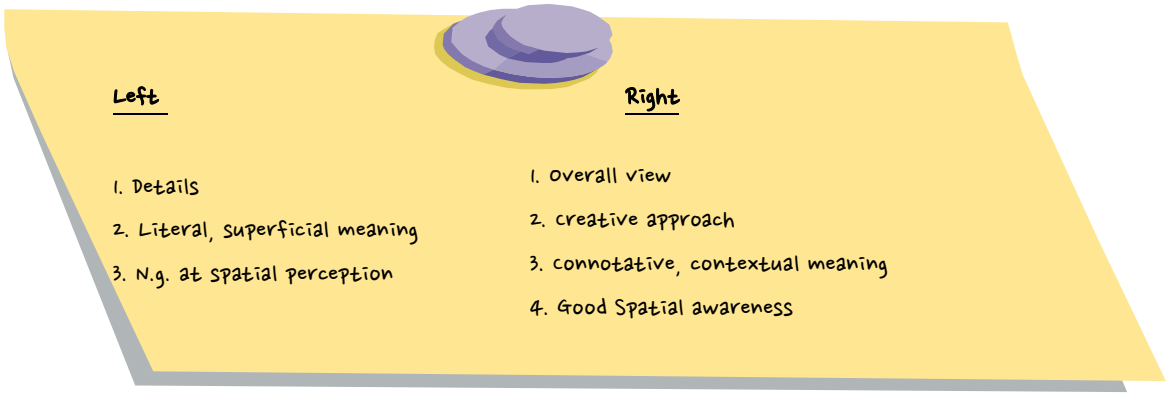
perception, that is, the ability to discern the relationship between objects in view. That requires less attention to detail.

In contrast, the right hemisphere processes information on a more general level. It is the part of the brain that provides an overall view of places, things, and situations. Since the right hemisphere is the center of human imagination, people rely on this hemisphere when performing open-ended tasks requiring a creative approach. When processing language, it is the right hemisphere that enables people to understand humor, emotion, and metaphors, thereby providing connotative or contextual meanings. Furthermore, the right hemisphere is the source of our spatial awareness, enabling us to analyze our environment three dimensionally and judge distances.

Direction; Complete the table by matching the phrases below. Select the appropriate phrases 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	Left
A) helps us notice details in our environment B) enables us to judge distances. C) enables us to dream. D) enables us to solve problems creatively E) enables us to put things in context F) enables us to structure problems that need to be solved G) enables us to understand language literally	• • • **Right** • •



Passage 3

Nocturnal versus Diurnal

There are two basic sleep cycles in the animal kingdom-diurnal and nocturnal. Animals which are active during the day and sleep at night are diurnal. Those which are active at night and sleep during the day are nocturnal.

Nocturnal animals usually have highly developed senses of hearing and smell to compensate for the absence of light. Some have specially adapted eyesight. This usually involves the animals having enlarged pupils, the black part of the eye, or sometimes even larger-than-usual eyes. It is the pupils that allow light to enter the eyes, so by having larger pupils, nocturnal animals' eyes allow more light to enter the eye, enabling the animals to see more clearly at night. Some nocturnal animals, like bats, have special adaptations to help them find their way around in the dark. Bats, for instance, are almost blind, but many bats use a type of natural "sonar." They emit a high-pitched sound and listen to the echoes of that sound to find nearby objects or prey.

Diurnal animals, on the other hand, are active during the daylight hours. Their senses are equally balanced. Their eyes generally have small pupils to prevent too much light from entering the eye. On the other hand, many have larger irises, allowing them to see in color. Once the Sun sets, diurnal animals have difficulty moving around as they cannot see well in low light. Animals are not the only diurnal species; some flowering plants, like Namaqualand daisies, only open their flowers in daylight, closing them again when it is cloudy or dark. However, with the advent of electric lighting, many diurnal animals, including pets and city dwelling birds, are remaining active long into the night.

Direction; Complete the table by matching the phrases below. Select the appropriate phrases 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	Nocturnal
A) These animals are often blind. B) These flowering plants only open their flowers in daylight. C) These animals have stronger senses of smell and hearing. D) These animals have small pupils to allow as much light as possible to enter their eyes. E) Some of these animals have large eyes to facilitate better sight. F) Electric light has lengthened the active period of these animals. G) These animals sleep during the day.	• • •
	Diurnal
	• •

Noctural

1. Developed hearing and smelling
2. Enlarged pupil
3. Larger eyes
4. Natural Sona

Diurnal

1. Active at daytime
2. Larger irises
3. Small pupil
4. Diurnal plants
5. Longer active time

Answers

[Practice 01]

3. Fungus: A, D, E / Plants: B, F

균류계와 식물계

생명체는 연구를 위해 계(界)라는 광범위하고 기본적인 그룹으로 체계화된다. 곰팡이는 오랫동안 식물계로 분류되었다. 그러다가 과학자들은 곰팡이가 식물보다 동물과 더 밀접한 관련성이 있지만, 독특한 별도의 생명체라는 사실을 알게 되었다. 이제 곰팡이는 균류계로 자체 분류되고 있다. 그 주된 이유는 엽록소가 있는 곰팡이란 존재하지 않고, 곰팡이는 자체적으로 탄수화물을 합성할 수 없어 죽은 유기물 찌꺼기나 다른 생명체로부터 양분을 얻기 때문이다.

게다가, 곰팡이의 세포벽은 식물과 같은 섬유소로 구성된 것이 아니라, 새우, 거미, 곤충의 딱딱한 외골격을 이루고 있는 재질인 키틴질이라는 당 복합물로 이루어져 있다. 곰팡이의 세포벽과 식물 세포벽의 화학적 구성의 차이점은 매우 중요한데, 이는 곰팡이의 실처럼 생긴 세포인 자라는 균사 끝에서 곰팡이 자체에는 영향을 미치지 않고 식물의 세포벽을 분해하는 효소를 분비하게 할 수 있기 때문이다.

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 3점이다.***

Fungus
• A) 엽록소가 없다.
• D) 세포벽이 새우나 곤충의 껍질과 같은 재질을 포함하고 있다.
• E) 탄수화물을 합성할 수 없다.
Plants
• B) 자체적으로 탄수화물을 합성한다.
• F) 생존을 위해 엽록소가 필수적이다.

C) 살아 있거나 죽은 유기물로부터 탄수화물을 획득한다.
G) 식물 세포에 영향을 미치지 않는 효소를 분비하는 균사를 가지고 있다.

Fungi VS Plants

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Furthermore, the walls of fungal cells are not made of cellulose, as those of plants are, but of another complex sugar-like polymer called chitin, the material from which the hard outer skeletons of shrimps, spiders, and insects are made. The difference between the chemical composition of the cell walls of fungi and those of plants is of enormous importance because it enables the tips of the growing hyphae, the threadlike cells of the fungus, to secrete enzymes that break down the walls of plant cells without having any effect on those of the fungus itself.

Directions: Complete the table by matching the sentences below. Select the appropriate sentences from the answer choices on the left and match them to the categories to which they refer on the right. Two of the answer choices will NOT be used. ***This question is worth 3 points.***

Fungus
• A) They have no chlorophyll.
• D) Their cell walls contain the same kind of material as shrimp and insect shells.
• E) They cannot synthesize carbohydrates.
Plants
• B) They synthesize their own carbohydrates.
• F) Chlorophyll is necessary for their survival.

C) They acquire carbohydrates from other organic matter, both living and dead.
G) They possess hyphae which secrete enzymes that have no effect on plant cells.

어휘

kingdom [ˈkɪŋdəm] ...계 | **principal** [ˈprɪnsəpl] 주요한, 주된 | **chlorophyll** [ˈklɔːrəfɪl] 엽록소 | **synthesize** [ˈsɪnθəsaɪz] 합성하다
cellulose [ˈseljuloʊs] 섬유소 | **polymer** [ˈpɑːlɪmə(r)] 중합체, 고분자 | **enormous** [ɪˈnɔːrməs] 막대한, 거대한 | **enzyme** [ˈenzaɪm] 효소

[Practice 02]

Passage 1 Left: B, D, E / Right: A, G

좌반구와 우반구

인간의 두뇌는 한 기관이지만 두 개의 반쪽, 즉 반구로 나누어져 있다. 각각의 반구는 다른 기능이 있고, 각기 다른 방법으로 정보를 처리한다. 실행되는 일에 따라, 한쪽 혹은 다른 한쪽의 반구가 더 지배적이다.

왼쪽 반구는 지엽적인 것들에 집중한다. 그것은 논리적이고 분석적인 사고를 더 잘 처리한다. 다양한 여러 단계를 거쳐야 하는 조직적인 업무를 수행하거나 우리 환경의 특정한 부분에 집중해야만 할 때는 두뇌의 왼쪽 부분이 사용된다. 상징적 사고를 장점으로 가지고 있는 두뇌 왼쪽 부분은 사람들이 글자 그대로, 혹은 표면상의 의미를 파악하도록 언어를 해독할 수 있게 해준다. 하지만, 세부 지향의 왼쪽 반구는 보이는 물체들 사이의 관계를 식별하는 능력인 공간 인지에는 적절하지 못하다. 그것은 세부적인 집중을 덜 필요로 하기 때문이다.

반대로, 오른쪽 반구는 정보를 더 총체적인 단계로 처리한다. 그것은 장소, 사물, 상황에 대한 총체적인 관점을 제공해 주는 두뇌의 부분이다. 오른쪽 반구는 인간 상상력의 중심부이기 때문에, 사람들은 창조적인 접근을 요구하는 제한이 없는 업무들을 실행할 때에 이 반구에 의존한다. 언어를 처리할 때, 사람들이 유머나 감정, 함축적이거나 문맥상의 의미를 제공하는 은유를 이해하도록 하는 것이 바로 이 오른쪽 반구이다. 더욱이, 오른쪽 반구는 우리들이 공간을 삼차원으로 분석하고 거리를 판단하는 것을 가능하게 해 주는, 공간 지각의 원천이다.

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 3점이다.

오른쪽 반구
• B) 거리를 판단할 수 있게 한다
• D) 문제를 창조적으로 해결하게 한다
•E) 문맥을 확실히 할 수 있게끔 한다

왼쪽 반구
•A) 주변의 세부사항을 감지하게 한다
•G) 언어를 문자 그대로 이해하게 한다

C) 꿈을 꾸게 한다
F) 해결할 필요가 있는 문제를 구조화할 수 있게 한다

Right and Left Brain Hemispheres

The human brain, while being one organ, is divided into two halves, or hemispheres. Each hemisphere has different functions and processes information in different ways. Depending on the task being performed, one hemisphere or the other is more dominant.

The left hemisphere focuses on details. It is better at logical and analytical thought. When performing structured tasks that involve following various steps or when concentration on a particular part of our environment is required, the left side of the brain is used. The left side of the brain, one specialty of which is symbolic thought, enables people to decode language to find the literal or superficial meaning. However, the detail-oriented left hemisphere is not good at spatial perception, that is, the ability to discern the relationship between objects in view. That requires less attention to detail.

In contrast, the right hemisphere processes information on a more general level. It is the part of the brain that provides an overall view of places, things, and situations. Since the right hemisphere is the center of human imagination, people rely on this hemisphere when performing open-ended tasks requiring a creative approach. When processing language, it is the right hemisphere that enables people to understand humor, emotion, and metaphors, thereby providing connotative or contextual meanings. Furthermore, the right hemisphere is the source of our spatial awareness, enabling us to analyze our environment three dimensionally and judge distances.

Directions: Complete the table by matching the sentences below. Select the appropriate sentences from the answer choices on the left and match them to the categories to which they refer on the right. Two of the answer choices will NOT be used. ***This question is worth 3 points.***

Right
•B) enables us to judge distances
•D) enables us to solve problems creatively
•E) enables us to put things in context

Left
•A) helps us notice details in our environment
•G) enables us to understand language literally

C) enables us to dream
F) enables us to structure problems that need to be solved

어휘
hemisphere [ˈhemɪsfɪr] 반구 | **dominant** [ˈdɑːmɪnənt] 지배적인 | **logical** [ˈlɑːdʒɪkl] 논리적인 | **analytical** [ˌænəˈlɪtɪkl] 분석적인
concentration [ˌkɑːnsnˈtreɪʃn] 집중 | **decode** [ˌdiːˈkoʊd] 해독하다, 번역하다 | **superficial** [ˌsuːpərˈfɪʃl] 표면상의
spatial [ˈspeɪʃl] 공간의 | **discern** [dɪˈsɜːrn] 인지하다, 구별하다 | **connotative** [kánətèitiv] 암시적인, 내포하는
contextual [kənˈtekstʃuəl] 전후 관계상의, 문맥상의 | **metaphorical** [mètəfɔ́:rik(əl)] 은유적인

Passage 3 Nocturnal: C, E, G / Diurnal: B, F

야행성과 주행성

동물계에는 주행성과 야행성, 이 두 가지 유형의 수면 주기가 있다. 낮에 활동을 하고 밤에 수면을 취하는 동물은 주행성이고, 밤에 활동을 하고 낮에 수면을 취하는 동물은 야행성이다.

일반적으로 야행성 동물들은 빛이 없어도 이를 보완하기 위해 고도로 발달된 청각과 후각을 가지고 있다. 몇몇은 특별히 적응된 시각을 가지고 있다. 이는 보통 동물들이 눈의 검정 부분인 동공이 확장되거나, 때때로 보통의 눈보다 더 큰 눈을 갖게 되는 것을 말한다. 빛이 눈으로 들어가도록 하는 것은 동공이기 때문에, 더 큰 동공을 가짐으로써 야행성 동물들의 눈에 더 많은 빛이 들어가도록 하여 밤에 더욱 분명하게 볼 수 있도록 한다. 박쥐와 같은 몇몇 야행성 동물들은 어둠 속에서도 그들의 길을 찾을 수 있도록 도와주는, 특별한 적응 구조를 가지고 있다. 예를 들어, 박쥐들은 눈이 거의 보이지 않지만, 많은 박쥐들은 타고난 '전파 탐지법'을 사용한다. 그들은 가까운 거리의 물체 혹은 먹이를 찾기 위해 높은 음조의 소리를 내어 그 소리의 반향을 듣는다.

반대로, 주행성의 동물들은 낮에 활동을 한다. 그들의 감각은 균등하게 균형 잡혀 있다. 그들의 눈은 눈에 너무 많은 빛이 들어오는 것을 막기 위해 일반적으로 작은 동공을 가지고 있다. 반대로, 많은 주행성 동물들은 색을 구별하도록 큰 홍채를 가지고 있다. 일단 해가 지면, 희미한 빛에서 잘 볼 수 없기 때문에 주행성 동물들은 움직이는 데 어려움을 겪는다. 동물들만 주행성인 것은 아니다. 나마콸란드 데이지(Namaqualand daisies)와 같은 꽃을 피우는 몇몇 식물들은 낮에만 피고, 밤이 되거나 구름이 아주 많이 끼면 꽃이 오므라든다. 전기 불빛의 출현으로, 애완 동물이나 도시에서 서식하는 새를 포함하는 많은 주행성 동물들이 밤에도 오랫동안 활동을 할 수 있게 되었다.

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 3점이다.

야행성 동물
•C) 이 동물들은 후각과 시각이 뛰어나다.
•E) 이들 중 몇몇 동물들은 더 좋은 시야를 확보하기 위해 눈의 크기가 크다.
•G) 이러한 동물들은 낮 동안에 잠을 잔다.
주행성 동물

Nocturnal versus Diurnal

There are two basic sleep cycles in the animal kingdom-diurnal and nocturnal. Animals which are active during the day and sleep at night are diurnal. Those which are active at night and sleep during the day are nocturnal.

Nocturnal animals usually have highly developed senses of hearing and smell to compensate for the absence of light. Some have specially adapted eyesight. This usually involves the animals having enlarged pupils, the black part of the eye, or sometimes even larger-than-usual eyes. It is the pupils that allow light to enter the eyes, so by having larger pupils, nocturnal animals' eyes allow more light to enter the eye, enabling the animals to see more clearly at night. Some nocturnal animals, like bats, have special adaptations to help them find their way around in the dark. Bats, for instance, are almost blind, but many bats use a type of natural "sonar." They emit a high-pitched sound and listen to the echoes of that sound to find nearby objects or prey.

Diurnal animals, on the other hand, are active during the daylight hours. Their senses are equally balanced. Their eyes generally have small pupils to prevent too much light from entering the eye. On the other hand, many have larger irises, allowing them to see in color. Once the Sun sets, diurnal animals have difficulty moving around as they cannot see well in low light. Animals are not the only diurnal species; some flowering plants, like Namaqualand daisies, only open their flowers in daylight, closing them again when it is cloudy or dark. However, with the advent of electric lighting, many diurnal animals, including pets and city dwelling birds, are remaining active long into the night.

Directions: Complete the table by matching the sentences below. Select the appropriate sentences from the answer choices on the left and match them to the categories to which they refer on the right. Two of the answer choices will NOT be used. ***This question is worth 3 points.***

Nocturnal
•C) These animals have stronger senses of smell and hearing.
•E) Some of these animals have large eyes to facilitate better sight.
•G) These animals sleep during the day.

•B) 이렇게 개화하는 식물들은 오직 낮 동안에만 꽃을 피운다. •F) 전깃불이 이러한 동물의 활동 시간을 연장시킨다. A) 이 동물들은 종종 눈이 보이지 않는다. D) 이러한 동물들은 작은 동공을 가지고 있어서 가능한 많은 빛이 눈 안으로 들어가게 한다.	**Diurnal** •B) These flowering plants only open their flowers in daylight. •F) Electric light has lengthened the active period of these animals. A) These animals are often blind. D) These animals have small pupils to allow as much light as possible to enter their eyes.

어휘

diurnal [daɪ|3:rnl] 주행성의 | **nocturnal** [nɑ:k|t3:rnl] 야행성의 | **highly** [|haɪli] 매우, 아주 | **compensate** [|kɑ:mpenseɪt] 보완하다
enlarge [ɪn|lɑ:rdʒ] 증대시키다, 확대시키다 | **sonar** [|soʊnɑ:(r)] 전파 탐지법 | **emit** [i|mɪt] 발하다, 내뿜다 | **iris** [|aɪrɪs] 홍채