Day 20. Actual Test II

Passage 1

1. According to paragraph 1, which of the following can be inferred about volcanoes?

A) The concerns about volcanic disasters have been gradually mounting.
B) Volcanoes form new geographic features by removing human habitation.
C) Volcanoes often destroy as they create new features.
D) Research on volcanoes is aimed at improving people's quality of life.

2. According to paragraph 2, why does the author mention Mount Vesuvius in paragraph 2??

A) To provide an example of a disastrous eruption
B) To enhance the image of devastation
C) To exemplify how ancient people predicted volcanic activity
D) To support the idea that volcanoes must be studied

3. The word impending in the passage is closest in meaning to

A) accumulating
B) omnipresent
C) irritating
D) imminent

4. The word simultaneous in the passage is closest in meaning to

A) dramatic
B) scary
C) concurrent
D) proceeding

5. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true of the Mount St. Helen's eruption?

A) It was easy for scientists to predict exactly when it erupted.
B) Many people were saved, but there were still some casualties.
C) The eruption resulted in Washington state being overwhelmed with toxic gases.
D) Previous to the eruption, scientists thought the volcano was dormant.

6. The word detonate in the passage is closest in meaning to

A) explode
B) increase
C) disappear
D) deplete

Volcanic Activity Prediction

Volcanic activity has formed over 80 percent of Earth's surface, creating dramatic and beautiful landscapes. However, volcanoes have also instilled panic in civilizations for millennia. [■A] As a result, both researchers and common people have sought out ways to reliably predict their outbursts. [■B] Throughout the history of the civilized world, numerous methods of prediction have been suggested. [■C] Some were based on real science, while others were founded on speculation. Regardless, these ideas have all aimed to help civilization by saving lives and protecting resources. [■D] While Volcanologists continue to debate the means to forecast volcanic activity, there is no exact solution for predicting when a volcano will erupt nor at what magnitude the eruption will occur.

Because there have been numerous, devastating disasters from volcanic eruptions, the principal goal for predicting when a volcano will erupt is to save lives. One of the most famous, the eruption of the Italian volcano Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD, buried the towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii, killing thousands. In order to avoid another such catastrophe, great measures have been introduced to warn people of an impending blow. In Washington state in 1980, there were timely warnings of the coming eruption of Mount St. Helens. Although an estimated 20,000 lives were saved, 57 people still died. In 1991, a USGS Swat team managed to evacuate over 60,000 people from the Phillippines' Mount Pinatubo area. Even though 300 people lost their lives to the simultaneous eruption and the landing of the devastating Typhoon Yunya, the evacuation in the days preceding the blow unquestionably saved tens of thousands of lives. This would not have been possible had scientists not been able to successfully monitor the conditions of these volcanoes.

Even though it is imprecise, volcanologists, scientists who study volcanoes, can predict when a volcano is going to detonate. The key to forecasting an eruption lies in the knowledge of a volcano's eruptive history, in the ability to install appropriate monitoring equipment on the suspect volcano, and in the resources to continuously record and appropriately interpret data originating from that equipment. Even so, predicting when a volcano will erupt or what its magnitude will be still remains, at times, hit or miss. An example of this can be seen in the eruption of Congo's Mount Nyiragongo in 2002. A local expert, who had been watching the volcano for years, informed

7. The word employed in the passage is closest in meaning to

A) created
B) applied
C) accepted
D) stressed

8. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is necessary in predicting volcanoes?

A) Having a local expert's opinion
B) Having resources to monitor and understand the data garnered
C) Studying the history of the area surrounding the volcano
D) Monitoring earthquakes near suspicious volcanoes

9. According to paragraph 3, why did the modern methods of analysis fail in predicting Mount Nyiragongo's 2002 eruption?

A) There was not enough electricity to run the necessary equipment.
B) No one believed the local expert.
C) The United Nations survey team made an incorrect judgment.
D) The explosion was too sudden to predict.

10. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A) The time and magnitude of an eruption are roughly measured to avoid severe damage from a blow.
B) Despite their credence faith in their method for estimating forecasting an eruption, scientists still need to develop a way to foretell the intensity of it.
C) Some people agree with the idea of creating a reliable system to accurately measure the intensity of an eruption.
D) While there are some remarkable achievements in predicting the location of an eruption, the damage caused is still hard to understand.

11. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a key to anticipating an eruption?

A) The mix of gases coming from a volcano
B) Mapping the sounds originating from a volcano
C) Changes in the shape of a volcano
D) Geologic activity occurring underneath a volcano

12. Why does the author ask, When will the next blast occur ?

A) To highlight that there is still no absolute way of foreseeing volcanic eruptions

authorities of increased activity, and a United Nations survey team was dispatched to gather and analyze the data at hand. Although there was sufficient data to prove that an eruption was on its way, the team declared the surrounding towns safe. However, when the eruption occurred, the blast struck neighboring areas, killing 45 people, destroying 15 percent of the town of Goma, and leaving 150,000 people homeless. Indeed, Nyiragongo proved to be the most catastrophic flowing lava eruption in modern history, even with modern methods of analysis employed.

Modern science has developed a variety of ways to study volcanic activity, but there are only a few basic approaches that consistently forecast an impending eruption. First, scientists can measure fluctuations in the shape of a volcano, which is made possible by state-of-the-art 3D mapping techniques. Additionally, experts can create complex seismic maps of an area and measure underground activity that causes earthquakes and leads to an eruption. Lastly, scientists can measure changes in both the volcanic-gas composition and magnetic field of a volcano. Generally, the composition of pre-eruption gases differs from that of the gases that rise from a volcano when it is in a dormant state. Using these systems, many scientists feel confident in their ability to roughly estimate when an eruption will occur, but these same people admit that there is a need to create an enduring real-time system to forecast an impending blast's intensity. The inability to do this has left a lot of people in dangerous and sometimes fatal situations.

When will the next blast occur? No one knows exactly. One volcano might give warning years ahead of time like Mount St. Helens. Another might just erupt with little or no notice, as did Mount Vesuvius. While scientists continue to work toward finding a more conclusive way to predict the behavior of volcanoes, we must wait and hope disaster is avoided.

B) To suggest that another blast can soon ravage human civilization C) To propose that scientists have to deal with the volcanic eruptions without preparation D) To indicate that all methods of analysis are beyond comparison **13.** Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage. **Some were based on real science, yet others were founded on speculation.** Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage. To select a different location, click on a different square.	

Paragraph Summary

- ✓ Paragraph 1. need of prediction
- ✓ Paragraph 2. primary goal: to protect lives.
- ✓ Paragraph 3. prediction / but at times miss
- ✓ Paragraph 4. approaches to predict
- ✓ Paragraph 5. still, problems

14. 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 the important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not represented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. ***This question is worth 2 points.***

The capability to predict the strength and timing of a volcanic eruption is something that volcanologists have pursued for thousands of years.

• • •

Answer choices

A) Though still imprecise, scientists can have a general idea when a volcano will explode with the right equipment.	D) Scientists must install equipment on volcanoes to get the data necessary for accurate volcanic activity prediction.
B) Volcanic magma travels from the Earth's inner core to the Earth's surface, where it is expelled from active volcanoes.	E) Scientists still haven't found a method that can consistently foresee potentially devastating volcanic eruptions.
C) The primary reason scientists have strived to calculate volcanic eruptions is to avoid catastrophic events that take human lives.	F) Some volcanoes warn of an approaching eruption years before they actually occur.

Answers

Passage 1

1. C **2.** A **3.** D **4.** C **5.** B **6.** A **7.** B **8.** B **9.** C **10.** B
11. B **12.** A **13.** C **14.** A, C, E

Passage 1

화산 활동 예측	Volcanic Activity Prediction
지구 표면의 80% 이상을 형성해 온 화산 활동은 극적이고도 아름다운 풍경들을 만들어냈다. 하지만 화산은 또한 수천 년 동안 문명의 파괴라는 공포심 또한 주입시켜 왔다. **[A■]** 그래서 학자들과 일반인 모두 화산 폭발을 신뢰성 높게 예측할 수 있는 방법을 강구해 왔다. **[B■]** 문명 세계의 역사를 통틀어 화산 폭발 예측과 관련한 수십 가지 이론이 제안되었다. **[C■] 일부는 실제 과학에 근거한 것들이었고, 다른 것들은 추측에 기반을 둔 것들이었다.** 어찌되었든 이런 아이디어들은 모두 생명을 구하고 자원을 보호함으로써 문명에 도움을 주려는 목적을 지니고 있다. **[D■]** 화산 연구 단체의 과학자들 사이에서 논의가 계속되고 있기는 하지만, 언제 화산이 폭발할지, 어떤 규모로 폭발이 일어날지를 예측할 수 있는 이렇다 할 해결책은 없다.	Volcanic activity has formed over 80 percent of Earth's surface, creating dramatic and beautiful landscapes. However, volcanoes have also instilled panic in civilizations for millennia. **[A■]** As a result, both researchers and common people have sought out ways to reliably predict their outbursts. **[B■]** Throughout the history of the civilized world, numerous methods of prediction have been suggested. **[C■] Some were based on real science, while others were founded on speculation.** Regardless, these ideas have all aimed to help civilization by saving lives and protecting resources. **[D■]** While Volcanologists continue to debate the means to forecast volcanic activity, there is no exact solution for predicting when a volcano will erupt nor at what magnitude the eruption will occur.
화산 폭발로 인한 엄청난 재난들이 무수하게 발생했으므로 화산 폭발의 시기를 예측하는 주된 목적은 인명을 구하기 위한 것이다. 가장 유명한 것 중 하나인 AD 79년에 일어난 이탈리아 베수비어스 산의 화산 폭발은 헤르쿨라네움과 폼페이라는 마을을 매몰시켜 수천 명의 생명을 앗아갔다. 그래서 그렇게 비극적인 일이 다시는 발생하지 않도록, 사람들에게 임박한 폭발을 경고하기 위한 여러 가지 방법들이 도입되어 왔다. 1980년 워싱턴 주에서는 세인트 헬렌 산의 폭발이 임박해 있다는 경고가 적절하게 이루어졌다. 2만 명으로 추정되는 인원이 목숨을 구했지만 57명의 사망자가 속출했다. 1991년에는 USGS 특별기동대가 필리핀의 피나투보산에 투입되어 6만 명 이상을 대피시켰다. 동시에 일어났던 폭발과 파괴적인 태풍 Yunya로 인해 300명의 사람들이 목숨을 잃었지만, 폭발에 앞서 며칠간 이루어진 대피 작업 덕분에 수만 명이 생명을 부지할 수 있었음은 의심할 나위가 없다. 과학자들이 이들 화산의 상태를 성공적으로 관찰하지 못했다면 이것은 불가능했을 것이다.	Because there have been numerous, devastating disasters from volcanic eruptions, the principal goal for predicting when a volcano will erupt is to save lives. One of the most famous, the eruption of the Italian volcano Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD, buried the towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii, killing thousands. In order to avoid another such catastrophe, great measures have been introduced to warn people of an impending blow. In Washington state in 1980, there were timely warnings of the coming eruption of Mount St. Helens. Although an estimated 20,000 lives were saved, 57 people still died. In 1991, a USGS Swat team managed to evacuate over 60,000 people from the Phillippines' Mount Pinatubo area. Even though 300 people lost their lives to the simultaneous eruption and the landing of the devastating Typhoon Yunya, the evacuation in the days preceding the blow unquestionably saved tens of thousands of lives. This would not have been possible had scientists not been able to successfully monitor the conditions of these volcanoes.
정확하지는 않더라도, 화산을 연구하는 과학자인 화산학자들은 언제 화산이 폭발할 것인지 예측할 수 있다. 폭발 예측의 열쇠는 화산의 폭발 기록에 대한 지식, 폭발이 의심되는 화산에 적절한 모니터링 장비를 설치하는 능력, 그 장비로부터 나오는 데이터를 지속적으로 기록하고 충분히 해석하기 위한 자원에 달려 있다. 그렇더라도, 화산이 언제 폭발할 것이고 그 규모가 어떠할지에 대한 예측에는 여전히 이따금씩은 운이 개입될 것이다. 2002년 콩고 Nyiragongo 산의 폭발에서 이런 예를 찾아볼 수 있다. 여	Even though it is imprecise, volcanologists, scientists who study volcanoes, can predict when a volcano is going to detonate. The key to forecasting an eruption lies in the knowledge of a volcano's eruptive history, in the ability to install appropriate monitoring equipment on the suspect volcano, and in the resources to continuously record and appropriately interpret data originating from that equipment. Even so, predicting when

러 해 동안 그 화산을 주시해 오던 현지의 한 전문가는 폭발이 임박했음을 당국에 알렸고, 관련 데이터를 수집 및 분석하기 위한 UN 조사팀이 파견되었다. 곧 폭발이 있을 것임을 입증하는 데이터들이 충분했음에도 조사팀은 주변 마을이 안전하다고 발표했다. 그러나 폭발이 일어났을 때 그 폭발이 인근 마을들을 강타해 45명이 죽었으며 Goma 마을의 15%가 파괴되었는가 하면 15만 명이 이재민 신세가 되었다. 결국, 현대적인 분석 방법이 도입되었음에도 불구하고, Nyiragongo는 현대 역사에서 가장 참혹한 유동 용암 분화였던 것으로 증명되었다.

현대 과학은 화산 활동을 예측하는 무수한 방법들을 개발해왔지만 폭발이 다가왔는지 일관적으로 예보하기 위한 기본적인 접근법은 몇 가지로에 불과하다. 첫째, 과학자들은 화산이 곧 폭발할 것인지 알아내기 위해 화산의 모양 변화를 측정할 수 있는데, 이는 첨단 3D 매핑 기술로 가능하다. 또한 전문가들은 종합 지진도를 작성할 수 있고 지진과 폭발을 일으키는 땅 속 활동을 측정할 수도 있다. 마지막으로 과학자들은 화산 가스의 구성이나 화산의 자기장 변화를 측정할 수 있다. 일반적으로 폭발 전 가스의 구성은 휴식기의 화산에서 나오는 가스와 다르다. 이런 시스템들을 이용해 많은 과학자들은 언제 폭발이 일어날지를 대강 예측할 수 있다고 자부하지만, 이와 동시에 폭발의 강도를 예측할 수 있는 영구적인 실시간 시스템을 개발할 필요성이 있다는 점을 인정한다. 그러지 못했기에 그동안 많은 사람들이 위험하고 때로는 치명적이기까지 한 상황에 노출되어 왔다.

다음 폭발은 언제 일어날까? 정확하게 아는 사람은 아무도 없다. 어떤 화산은 세인트 헬렌 화산처럼 수년 전부터 미리 경고를 보낼 수도 있다. 또는 베수비어스 산처럼 전혀 조짐이 없다가 갑자기 폭발할 수도 있다. 과학자들이 화산의 움직임을 예측할 수 있는, 좀 더 결정적인 방법을 찾기 위해 계속 노력하는 동안, 우리는 재난이 일어나지 않기를 희망하며 인내하는 수밖에 없다.

1. 단락 1에 따르면, 다음 중 화산에 대해 유추할 수 있는 것은 무엇인가?

A) 화산의 참사에 대한 우려들이 점점 증가하고 있다.

B) 화산들은 인간의 거주지를 파괴하며 새로운 지형들을 만들어 간다.

C) 화산은 새로운 지형을 형성하면서 때로 파괴하기도 한다.

D) 화산에 대한 조사들은 삶의 질을 향상시키는 데 목적이 있다.

a volcano will erupt or what its magnitude will be still remains, at times, hit or miss. An example of this can be seen in the eruption of Congo's Mount Nyiragongo in 2002. A local expert, who had been watching the volcano for years, informed authorities of increased activity, and a United Nations survey team was dispatched to gather and analyze the data at hand. Although there was sufficient data to prove that an eruption was on its way, the team declared the surrounding towns safe. However, when the eruption occurred, the blast struck neighboring areas, killing 45 people, destroying 15 percent of the town of Goma, and leaving 150,000 people homeless. Indeed, Nyiragongo proved to be the most catastrophic flowing lava eruption in modern history, even with modern methods of analysis employed.

Modern science has developed a variety of ways to study volcanic activity, but there are only a few basic approaches that consistently forecast an impending eruption. First, scientists can measure fluctuations in the shape of a volcano, which is made possible by state-of-the-art 3D mapping techniques. Additionally, experts can create complex seismic maps of an area and measure underground activity that causes earthquakes and leads to an eruption. Lastly, scientists can measure changes in both the volcanic-gas composition and magnetic field of a volcano. Generally, the composition of pre-eruption gases differs from that of the gases that rise from a volcano when it is in a dormant state. Using these systems, many scientists feel confident in their ability to roughly estimate when an eruption will occur, but these same people admit that there is a need to create an enduring real-time system to forecast an impending blast's intensity. The inability to do this has left a lot of people in dangerous and sometimes fatal situations.

When will the next blast occur? No one knows exactly. One volcano might give warning years ahead of time like Mount St. Helens. Another might just erupt with little or no notice, as did Mount Vesuvius. While scientists continue to work toward finding a more conclusive way to predict the behavior of volcanoes, we must wait and hope disaster is avoided.

1. According to paragraph 1, which of the following can be inferred about volcanoes?

A) The concerns about volcanic disasters have been gradually mounting.

B) Volcanoes form new geographic features by removing human habitation.

2. 단락 2에 따르면, 글쓴이가 베수비어스 산을 언급한 이유는 무엇인가?

A) 파괴적 분출의 사례를 보여주기 위해서
B) 파괴의 영상을 묘사하기 위해
C) 어떻게 사람들이 화산 활동을 예측하는지에 대한 사례를 보여주기 위해
D) 화산들이 조사되어야만 한다는 의견을 지지하기 위해

3. 지문의 단어 impeding (임박한)과 의미상 가장 가까운 것은?

A) 쌓이는
B) 어느 곳에나 존재하는
C) 자극하는
D) 임박한

4. 지문의 단어 simultaneous (동시의)와 의미상 가장 가까운 것은?

A) 극적인
B) 무서운
C) 동시에 발생하는
D) 진행하는, 나아가는

5. 단락 2에 따르면, 다음 중 헬렌 산의 폭발에 대한 내용으로 사실인 것은?

A) 과학자들에게 언제 분출하는 것을 정확하게 예측하는 것은 쉬웠다.
B) 많은 사람들이 구출되었지만 약간의 사상자가 있었다.
C) 폭발은 워싱턴 주에서 발생했고 독소의 가스로 뒤덮였다.
D) 폭발 이전에, 과학자들은 그 화산을 휴화산이라 생각했다.

6. 지문의 단어 detonate(폭발하다)와 의미상 가장 가까운 단어는

A) 폭발하다
B) 증가하다
C) 사라지다
D) 감소하다

7. 지문의 단어 employed (이용하다)와 의미상 가장 가까운 단

C) Volcanoes often destroy as they create new features.
D) Research on volcanoes is aimed at improving people's quality of life.

2. Why does the author mention Mount Vesuvius in paragraph2?

A) To provide an example of a disastrous eruption
B) To illustrate the image of devastation
C) To exemplify how ancient people predicted volcanic activity
D) To support the idea that volcanoes must be studied

3. The word impending in the passage is closest in meaning to

A) accumulating
B) omnipresent
C) irritating
D) imminent

4. The word simultaneous in the passage is closest in meaning to

A) dramatic
B) scary
C) concurrent
D) proceeding

5. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true of the Mount St. Helen's eruption?

A) It was easy for scientists to predict exactly when it erupted.
B) Many people were saved, but there were still some casualties.
C) The eruption resulted in Washington state being overwhelmed with toxic gases.
D) Previous to the eruption, scientists thought the volcano was dormant.

6. The word detonate in the passage is closest in meaning to

어는

A) 만들다
B) 쓰다, 적용하다
C) 받아들이다
D) 강조하다

8. 단락 3에 따르면, 다음 중 화산을 예측하는 데 있어서 필요한 것은 무엇인가?

A) 지역 전문가의 의견
B) 관찰하고 충분히 해석하기 위한 자원

C) 화산 주변 지역의 역사적 연구
D) 예상되는 화산들 주변에 지진을 관찰

9. 단락 3에 따르면, 현대 분석 방법이 2002년 Nyiragongo의 화산 폭발 예측에 실패한 이유는 무엇인가?

A) 장비를 운영하는 데 필요한 전기가 충분하지 않았다.

B) 아무도 이 지역의 전문가를 믿지 않았다.
C) UN 조사팀이 잘못된 판단을 내렸다.

D) 폭발이 너무 갑작스러워서 예측하지 못했다.

10. 다음 문장 중 지문의 음영 표시된 문장의 핵심 정보를 가장 잘 표현한 것은? 오답은 문장의 의미가 크게 왜곡되거나 핵심 정보가 누락되어 있다.

A) 폭발의 시간과 세기는 대략 예측해서 폭발의 심한 피해는 피할 수 있었다.
B) 그들은 폭발을 예측하는 방법을 꽤 신뢰하지만, 과학자들은 아직도 폭발의 강도를 예측하는 방법은 발달시킬 필요가 있다.
C) 어떤 사람들은 폭발의 강도를 정확하게 측량하는 신뢰할 만한 시스템을 만들자는 의견에 동의한다.
D) 폭발 장소를 예측하는 데 있어서 눈에 띄는 성과가 있기는 하지만, 피해를 아직까지 알 수는 없다.

11. 단락 4에 따르면, 다음 중 폭발을 예측하는 중요한 요소로 언급되지 않은 것은 무엇인가?

A) 화산에서 나오는 가스
B) 화산 주변에서 나는 소리를 도표화하는 것

A) explode
B) increase
C) disappear
D) deplete

7. The word employed in the passage is closest in meaning to

A) created
B) applied
C) accepted
D) stressed

8. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is necessary in predicting volcanoes?

A) Having a local expert's opinion
B) Having resources to monitor and understand the data garnered
C) Studying the history of the area surrounding the volcano
D) Monitoring earthquakes near suspicious volcanoes

9. According to paragraph 3, why did the modern methods of analysis fail in predicting Mount Nyiragongo's 2002 eruption?

A) There was not enough electricity to run the necessary equipment.
B) No one believed the local expert.
C) The United Nations survey team made an incorrect judgment.
D) The explosion was too sudden to predict.

10. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A) The time and magnitude of an eruption are roughly measured to avoid severe damage from a blow.
B) Despite their credence faith in their method for estimating forecasting an eruption, scientists still need to develop a way to foretell the intensity of it.
C) Some people agree with the idea of creating a reliable system to accurately measure the intensity of an eruption.
D) While there are some remarkable achievements in predicting the location of an eruption, the damage caused is still hard to understand.

C) 화산의 모양의 변형
D) 화산 밑에서 일어나는 지형적 활동

12. 글쓴이가 다음 폭발은 언제 일어날 것인가? 라고 질문을 던지는 이유는 무엇인가?

A) 화산을 정확하게 예측할 수 있는 절대적인 방법이 없음을 강조하기 위해서
B) 또 다른 폭발이 조만간 인간 문명을 파괴할 것임을 암시하기 위해서
C) 과학자들이 준비 없이 화산 폭발 문제를 다루어야 한다는 것을 보여주기 위해서
D). 모든 분석 방법들은 비교가 불가능하다는 것을 보여주기 위해서

13. 지문에 다음 문장이 들어갈 수 있는 곳을 나타내는 네 개의 [■]를 보시오.

일부는 실제 과학에 근거한 것들이었고, 다른 것들은 추측에 기반을 둔 것들이었다.

주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳은?

문장을 지문 안에 넣으려면 [■] 하나를 클릭하시오. 다른 위치를 선택하려면 다른 네모를 선택하시오.

14. 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 2 점이다.***

선택한 보기를 빈칸에 드래그하시오. 선택한 보기를 제거하려면, 보기를 클릭하시오. 지문을 재검토하려면, **View Text** 를 클릭하시오.

화산의 폭발에 대한 강도와 시기를 예측하는 능력은 화산연구자들이 수천 년간 추구했던 것이다.

- A) 여전히 정확하지 않기는 하지만, 과학자들은 적절한 도구를 가지고 언제 화산이 폭발할지를 생각해낼 수 있다.
- C) 과학자들이 화산 폭발에 대해 계산하려고 추정하려고 노

11. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a key to anticipating an eruption?

A) The mix of gases coming from a volcano
B) Mapping the sounds heard originating from a volcano
C) Changes in the shape of a volcano
D) Geologic activity occurring underneath a volcano

12. Why does the author ask When will the next blast occur?

A) To highlight that there is still no absolute way of foreseeing volcanic eruptions
B) To suggest that another blast can soon ravage human civilization
C) To propose that scientists have to deal with volcanic eruptions without preparation
D) To indicate that all methods of analysis are beyond comparison

13. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Some were based on real science, yet others were founded on speculation.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage. To select a different location, click on a different square.

14. 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 the important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not represented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. ***This question is worth 2 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.**

The capability to predict the strength and timing of a

력해 온 주된 이유는 인간의 생명을 앗아가는 재앙의 사고를 피하기 위해서이다. • E) 과학자들은 잠재적으로 일어날 수도 있는 파괴적인 화산 폭발을 일관적으로 예측할 수 있는 방법을 아직도 찾지 못했다. (B) 화산의 마그마는 지구의 내부 핵으로부터 지표면으로 이동하며, 그곳에서 활화산에 의해 분출된다. (D) 과학자들은 정확한 화산 예측을 위해 필요한 데이터를 얻기 위해 화산에 장비를 설치해야만 한다. (F) 어떤 화산들은 그것들이 실질적으로 폭발하기 전 몇 년 전에 예고하기도 한다.	volcanic eruption is something that volcanologists have pursued for thousands of years. • A) Though still imprecise, scientists can have a general idea when a volcano will explode with the right equipment. • C) The primary reason scientists have strived to calculate volcanic eruptions is to avoid catastrophic events that take human lives. • E) Scientists still haven't found a method that can consistently foresee potentially devastating volcanic eruptions. (B) Volcanic magma travels from the Earth's inner core to the Earth's surface, where it is expelled from active volcanoes. (D) Scientists must install equipment on volcanoes to get the data necessary for accurate volcanic activity prediction. (F) Some volcanoes warn of an approaching eruption years before they actually occur.

어휘

volcanic 화산의 | **dramatic** 극적인 | **instill** 주입하다 | **reliably** 믿을 만하게 | **outburst** 폭발 | **debate** 논쟁하다
forecast 예측하다 **erupt** 폭발하다 | **magnitude** 강도 | **devastating** 파괴적인 | **disaster** 재앙 | **catastrophe** 대참사
impeding 임박하는 | **blow** 폭발 **evacuate** 대피시키다 | **simultaneous** 동시적인 | **unquestionably** 의심의 여지도 없게
albeit 비록 ~에도 불구하고 | **vaguely** 희미하게 | **detonate** 폭발하다 | **install** 설치하다 | **hit or miss** 성패가 운에 달린
dispatch 파견하다 | **sufficient** 충분한 | **declare** 발표하다 | **blast** 충격 | **employ** 사용하다 | **fluctuation** 변화 | **seismic** 지진의
magnetic field 자기장 | **roughly** 대략 | **estimate** 추정하다 **intensity** 강도 | **fatal** 치명적인