Day 8. Detailed Information (2)

PRACTICE 01

다음 지문을 읽고 그 지문에 근거하여 문제로 제시된 문장들이 참이면 T, 거짓이면 F로 표시하라.

(1) _____ Ice is one of the causes of erosion.

(2) _____ Weathering is the same as erosion.

(3) _____ Deforestation is an example of human activity that causes erosion.

(4) _____ Gravity is instrumental in preventing erosion.

Erosion is the displacement of soil and rocks by the forces of wind, water, and ice, along with the interaction of gravity and human activity. Although similar, weathering is to be distinguished from erosion in that it involves the decomposition of rocks. Erosion is caused by natural processes, but in many instances, it is helped along by increased human activity. This includes deforestation, overgrazing and road construction. In order to counteract the amount of erosion, humans have begun reforestation.

PRACTICE 02

Passage 2

According to the passage, what does the author mention about Mars? A) The atmosphere of Mars was once thinner than it is today. B) The river systems of Mars were once more extensive than Earth's. C) There was precipitation on parts of Mars. D) There are remains of organisms that resemble bacteria.	**Water on the Mars** Clear evidence suggests that liquid water once existed in great quantity on the surface of Mars, including photos taken by several probes propose that the planet may have once had water. The Viking orbiters and the Mars Global Surveyor relayed images back to Earth of surface features including channels and canyons that looked to have been formed by flowing water. Especially, runoff channels show the clear signs of flowing features. The channels, which can be found in the southern areas, appear to have formed broad systems – some of which extend many hundreds of kilometers in length – of interconnecting, twisting channels that seem to merge into larger, wider channels. These channels closely resemble the Earth's river systems, and geologists believe that they are remnants of long-gone rivers that once carried Mars' rainfall from the mountains down into the valleys. The flowing marks on the ground show that the atmosphere was thicker, the surface warmer, and there was an abundance of water.

Passage 6

Based on the passage, which of the following is NOT true about Merce Cunningham?

A) He implemented ideas from science and philosophy in developing his creations.

B) He encouraged his dancers to be spontaneous and expressive.

C) He often worked from what musicians and artists would present him, matching the outcome of their creations.

D) He regularly sought assistance from artists in creating scenery and musicians to enhance a performance's storyline.

Merce Cunningham

One of the most innovative and imaginative choreographers of the 20th century, Merce Cunningham abandoned not only conventional music forms but also commonplace patterns of development such as cause and effect and climax. He taught dancers the basic skills of dancing, but left it up to them to improvise and express themselves in whatever way they saw fit. Cunningham was not interested in telling a story or exploring psychological relationships in art, rather the subject of his dance was the dance itself. Inspired by Albert Einstein's saying, "There are no fixed points in space," Cunningham developed a creative method he termed "Chance Operations." This method was also influenced by Dadaism, which inspired Cunningham to create a number of dance phrases and use atypical items like dice, cards, or coins to decide on order, number of repetitions, direction, and spatial relations. He would also often invite musicians to create scores and artists to create visual environments. Cunningham would then create movements to match the results. These collaborations made it possible for Cunningham to create choreography that could never be achieved through traditional methods.

Passage 12

1. According to paragraph 2, how can birds keep warmer by huddling together in a communal roost?

A) By huddling together, more of the body surface of each bird is exposed to cold air.

B) The birds with thicker feathers huddle towards the outside of the roost.

C) Reducing the amount of exposure to the cold reduces the loss of body heat.

D) Through roosting together, the heat from the birds can warm up the shelter.

2. According to paragraph 3, a communal roost can benefit foragers by

A) operating as a shelter where hungry birds can find nourishment.

B) functioning as a place where birds can directly and indirectly interact.

C) serving as an information center where solitary birds can be fed.

Communal Roosting

When people think of social animals, humans and their primate cousins usually come to mind. Certain insects such as ants and bees are also common examples of social creatures. However, social activity is not limited to particular mammals or insects. Some birds also exhibit social behavior, especially when resting. Though some birds live very independent lives, there are other birds that exhibit communal roosting behavior, or roosting as a group.

Normally, birds that forage for food as a group roost together as well. Just as foraging for sustenance provides benefits for the group, so does communal roosting. The reasons why some birds roost communally are not always clear to see, but some of them are very noticeable and logical. During frigid winters, roosting is especially beneficial. Pigeons, sparrows, and bluebirds are only a few species that huddle together for warmth in the winter. By squeezing in together, the birds reduce their own amount of body surface that is exposed to the freezing cold. In fact, just two birds huddling close can save up to a third of their body heat.

Another benefit believed to result from roosting is that the

D) acting as a place where birds can fulfill their basic survival needs.

3. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 4 EXCEPT

A) that birds in flocks have a greater chance of being noticed by predators

B) that a predator has more of a chance to be seen when approaching a flock

C) that a predator can't take to the air due to the confusion of the flock

D) that flocks sometimes unite against attackers for defense

4. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT one of the benefits of communal roosting?

A) Birds can work together to scare away another creature looking to harm them.

B) Birds can reduce the amount of body heat lost on cold winter nights.

C) Birds can prevent the spread of avian diseases by not roosting with other flocks.

D) Birds can distinguish the best foraging areas through the observations of roost-mates.

communal roost may act as a type of communication center where birds share information, either directly or indirectly. Groups of birds from the roost forage together during the day and when they return to the roost in the evening, each group can determine who is well-fed and who isn't. As a result, the well-fed birds can avoid the areas where the hungry birds foraged for the day. Through these observations, groups that didn't find as much to eat that day can follow the well-fed groups the next day back to where an abundance of food is available. This information can be invaluable for foragers, unlike solitary birds of prey that receive nourishment from a single kill made on their daily hunt.

Finally, as the saying goes, "There is safety in numbers." Initially, there can be added dangers from roosting and flocking together because the large groups draw the attention of predators. However, more birds mean more eyes being on the alert for danger. In addition, if or when a predator does attack, the abrupt noise and flight of the flock taking to the air can help confuse the predator to the point where it cannot focus on an individual victim. Furthermore, some species of communal birds will even work together to attack and drive away a predator, especially when there are nests full of eggs or young hatchlings.

TEST PRACTICE

TEST 2

1. The word harness in the passage is closest in meaning to

A) intensify

B) combine

C) utilize

D) preserve

2. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true of the Sumerians?

A) They had one leader to whom the people

The Ancient Sumerian and Egyptian Civilizations

The invention of irrigation systems in ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia led to the development of powerful civilizations that would last for thousands of years. Both of These civilizations were able to prosper because of their ability to harness resources provided by nearby rivers. The heart of Egypt was nestled in the Nile Valley, whereas the area between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, in what is now part of modern-day Iraq, is the region where the first civilizations of Mesopotamia developed. Mesopotamia, which comes from a Greek term meaning "between rivers", is an appropriate name, since the two great rivers directly led to the rise of civilization in the region.

Both the ancient Egyptians and the Sumerians were extremely successful in utilizing the bounty provided by rivers. Through the development of complicated irrigation systems, they drained marshes, dug canals and cut through riverbanks to redirect water

gave allegiance.

B) They suffered attacks from outside and problematic weather conditions.

C) They created the first known civilization.

D) They often attacked other tribes.

3. The word They in the passage refers to

A) worshippers

B) Mesopotamians

C) rulers

D) descendents

4. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is NOT true of ziggurat?

A) They had stepped sides.

B) They were solely for religious purposes.

C) They were located in every major town.

D) The steps were thought to enable a priest to get closer to a god.

to crops planted in lower lying areas further from the rivers. The amount of cooperation necessary to sustain such systems directly led to the need for and growth of government and law. While Egypt was able to unite under a single pharaoh in a relatively isolated bountiful region between large deserts, the Sumerians had difficulty unifying the city states in the extensive area. Mesopotamia was much more susceptible to invasions from outsiders, and they constantly battled natural obstacles ranging from droughts to floods, extremes in temperature, and violent storms.

The basic raw materials primarily utilized to construct homes and farm structures in both areas have changed little since the first tribes settled down to build communities. These materials included mud brick and mud plaster, both made from the clay found naturally in river soil. Clay was also was used in the production of pottery, sculpture, and writing tablets. Once properly mixed and sufficiently dried, the clay products were remarkably sturdy, and many have survived into the modern day. Since both areas are surrounded by desert, wood was scarce and so hardly employed, except for doors and window shutters. Stone, primarily limestone, was available in Egypt but was rare throughout most of the Mesopotamian region. Metals such as gold, silver and copper, shells, and precious stones were also used in ornamental arts.

Both the Egyptian and the Sumerian governments were directly linked to religious life and beliefs. The typical Mesopotamian religious and commercial structure was the ziggurat, a stepped tower, in contrast to the well-known, smooth-sided Egyptian style pyramid. However, all major towns, whether Sumerian or Egyptian, took pride in the construction of their temples. For example, the White Temple, one of the larger ziggurats, stood about forty feet (12 meters) on a high platform. The purpose of the steps of a ziggurat was to put the priest or king in closer proximity to a particular god, or in reverse, to provide a platform for the deity to use in order to descend to meet the worshipers. Contrary to the ancient Egyptians, the Mesopotamians did not believe that their rulers were actual gods, but rather descendents of gods or mediators between the gods and common people. They took on lofty titles such as “king of the universe”, or more modest titles such as “shepherd” in recognition of their role as the keeper of the people. Individual Sumerian gods were associated with specific towns and represented natural forces such as the sky, water, and wind. While they were worshipped at

5. 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) In contrast, the Egyptian records show less information about death and the afterlife. B) On the other hand, many Egyptian records in existence today are about death and the afterlife. C) The minority of surviving records from the Egyptian civilization are about death and the afterlife. D) Surviving Egyptian records talk more about preparations for the afterlife than about death itself.	the ziggurats, they were also honored at smaller shrines found in the homes of individual families. Another major difference between the Sumerians and the ancient Egyptians in terms of religion was the attention given to life after death. While Egyptian death rituals carefully prepared important individuals for their next life, the Sumerians gave little thought to the matter. Therefore, the majority of surviving Sumerian writing found on clay tablets deals with everyday activities such as business, city administration, law, politics, birth and death records, and economics. This is in contrast to what has been found of Egyptian records, in which the process of preparing for the afterlife and what was believed to happen after death makes up a large amount of surviving records. In addition, the Egyptian pyramids were built to house the dead, while the Mesopotamian ziggurats were used as a location in which to communicate with the gods throughout daily life.

Paragraph Summary

- ✓ Paragraph 1 **Introduction of two civilizations**
- ✓ Paragraph 2 **Using Rivers**
- ✓ Paragraph 3 **Constructions of buildings**
- ✓ Paragraph 4 **Governments related to their religions**
- ✓ Paragraph 5 **Afterlife related to their religions**

6. **Directions**: Complete the table by matching the phrases below. Select the appropriate phrase from the answer choices and match them to the developmental stage to which they relate. **TWO** of the answer choices will **NOT** be used. ***This question is worth 3 points.***

umerians	Egyptians
• • •	• •

Answer Choices

A) Many of them worked as shepherds.

E) Their civilization developed between two rivers.

B) They believed that their ruler was an actual god.

C) They often suffered invasions.

D) Their rulers acted as a middleman between gods and people.

F) They exported raw materials.

G) Their religion was heavily focused on the afterlife.

Answers

[Practice 01] True/False 1. (1) T (2) F (3) T (4) F

1. **(1) 참 얼음은 침식 작용의 원인 중 하나이다.** **(2) 거짓 풍화는 침식과 똑같다.** **(3) 참 산림 벌채는 침식을 초래하는 인류 활동의 한 예다.** **(4) 거짓 중력은 침식을 예방하는 데 도움이 된다.** 침식은 중력과 인간 활동의 상호 작용과 바람, 물, 얼음 등의 물리적인 힘에 의해 토양이나 암석이 변위되는 것이다. 침식과 유사하기는 하지만, 풍화는 암석의 부패를 수반한다는 점에서 침식과 구별된다. 침식은 자연적인 변화에 의해 야기되지만 많은 경우 인간의 활동에 의해 촉진된다. 산림 벌채, 지나친 방목, 그리고 도로 건설 등이 이러한 인간의 활동에 포함된다. 침식 작용을 줄이기 위해 인류는 산에 다시 나무를 심기 시작하였다.	**1.** **(1) T Ice is one of the causes of erosion.** **(2) F Weathering is the same as erosion.** **(3) T Deforestation is an example of human activity that causes erosion.** **(4) F Gravity is instrumental in preventing erosion.** Erosion is the displacement of soil and rocks by the forces of wind, water, and ice, along with the interaction of gravity and human activity. Although similar, weathering is to be distinguished from erosion in that it involves the decomposition of rocks. Erosion is caused by natural processes, but in many instances, it is helped along by increased human activity. This includes deforestation, overgrazing and road construction. In order to counteract the amount of erosion, humans have begun reforestation.

어휘
erosion [iróuʒən] 침식 | **overgraze** [oʊvərˈgreɪz] 지나치게 많이 방목하다 | **weathering** [weðərɪŋ] 풍화

[Practice 02]
Passage 2 (C)

화성의 물 명백한 증거들이 한때 화성에 상당량의 물이 존재했었다고 제시하며, 그중에는 무인 우주 탐사선에 의해 찍힌 사진들도 포함된다. 보여준다. Viking 궤도 선회 우주선과 Mars Global 무인 탐사 인공위성이 흐르는 물에 의해 형성된 것으로 보이는 해협과 협곡 같은 표면의 모습들을 찍은 사진을 지구로 전송한다. 특히, 강우에 의한 해협은 남쪽 지대에서 발견되며 방대한 시스템을 형성하는 것으로 보인다. 이들 중 몇몇은 길이가 수백 킬로미터에 달하는 것도 있고 서로 교차하고 얽혀 연합하여 더 커다랗고 넓은 해협을 만들어간다. 이러한 해협들은 지구의 강 시스템과 비슷해서 지질학자들은 해협들을 산으로부터 강 유역으로 빗물을 운반해 주었던 오래 전에 없어진 강의 흔적으로 여긴다. 지면 위에 물이 흐른 흔적들은 대기의 밀도가 더 높고, 표면은 온도가 더 높았으며 풍부한 물이 있었음을 보여준다.	**Water on the Mars** Clear evidence suggests that liquid water once existed in great quantity on the surface of Mars, including photos taken by several probes. The Viking orbiters and the Mars Global Surveyor relayed images back to Earth of surface features including channels and canyons that looked to have been formed by flowing water. Especially, runoff channels show the clear signs of flowing features. The channels, which can be found in the southern areas, appear to have formed broad systems – some of which extend many hundreds of kilometers in length – of interconnecting, twisting channels that seem to merge into larger, wider channels. These channels closely resemble the Earth's river systems, and geologists believe that they are remnants of long-gone rivers that once carried Mars' rainfall from the mountains down into the valleys. The flowing marks on the ground show that the

지문에 따르면, 글쓴이는 화성에 대해 무엇이라고 언급하는가? A) 화성의 대기는 한때 오늘날보다 희박했다. B) 화성의 강 시스템은 지구의 것보다 더 방대했다. C) 화성에 물이 있는 지역들이 있었다. D) 박테리아와 비슷한 생물체의 잔여물이 있다.	atmosphere was thicker, the surface warmer, and there was an abundance of water. **According to the passage, what does the author mention about Mars?** A) The atmosphere of Mars was once thinner than it is today. B) The river systems of Mars were once more extensive than Earth's. C) There was precipitation on parts of Mars. D) There are remains of organisms that resemble bacteria.

어휘
probe [prəʊb] 무인 우주 탐사선 | **twist** [twɪst] 구불구불하다 | **channel** [tʃænl] 해협 | **runoff** 땅 위를 흐르는 빗물
merge [mɜ:rdʒ] 합병하다

Passage 6 D)

Merce Cunningham 20세기에 가장 혁신적이고 창의적인 안무가들 중 하나인 Merce Cunningham은 통상적인 음악 형식뿐만 아니라 원인과 결과, 클라이막스 등 일반적인 전개 패턴까지도 포기했다. 그는 무용수들에게 무용의 기본적인 스킬을 가르치되, 그들이 각자 적합하다고 생각하는 방식대로 즉석에서 연기하고 표현하게 했다. 그는 이야기를 전달하거나 무용의 심리학적 관계를 탐색하는 데는 관심이 없었고, Cunningham의 관점에서 무용의 주제는 무용 그 자체였다. Cunningham의 무용 전개 방법은 "공간에는 정해진 지점이 없다"고 주장한 알버트 아인슈타인으로부터 영감을 받은 것이었다. 이 원칙을 바탕으로 Cunningham은 '찬스 오퍼레이션(Chance Operations)'이라는 창의적인 방법을 개발했다. 이 방법은 선(禪)과 다다이즘의 영향을 받은 것이기도 한데, Cunningham은 여기서 영감을 얻어 다양한 춤의 흐름 (phrase: 무용에서 작은 동작들이 모여 하나의 흐름을 만들어 낸 것을 일컫는 단위)를 만들고 주사위, 카드, 동전 등의 특이한 물건들을 이용해 순서, 반복 회수, 방향, 공간적 관계를 결정하기도 했다. 그는 종종 뮤지션들을 초청해 작곡을 하게 하고 아티스트들을 불러 시각적 환경을 만들게 한 다음, 그 결과에 어울리는 동작을 창작하곤 했다. 이러한 협력을 통해 Cunningham은 전통적인 방법을 통해서는 절대로 얻을 수 없는 안무를 창조할 수 있었다. **지문에 따르면, 다음 중 Cunningham에 대한 내용으로 사실이 아닌 것은?** A) 그는 그의 창의를 발휘하는 데 있어서 과학과 철학적인 아이디어를 활용 했다. B) 그는 무용수들이 자발적이고 표현력 있기를 권장했다. C) 그는 음악가와 예술가들이 그를 표현하게 한 것으로 일했고, 그들의 창조적 결과물과 연결 시켰다. D) 그는 종종 공연의 이야기를 더 강화시키기 위해 음악가와 함께 장면을 만드는 데 있어서 예술가들의 도움을 요청했다.	**Merce Cunningham** One of the most innovative and imaginative choreographers of the 20th century, Merce Cunningham abandoned not only conventional music forms but also commonplace patterns of development such as cause and effect and climax. He taught dancers the basic skills of dancing, but left it up to them to improvise and express themselves in whatever way they saw fit. Cunningham was not interested in telling a story or exploring psychological relationships in art, rather the subject of his dance was the dance itself. Inspired by Albert Einstein's saying, "There are no fixed points in space," Cunningham developed a creative method he termed "Chance Operations." This method was also influenced by Dadaism, which inspired Cunningham to create a number of dance phrases and use atypical items like dice, cards, or coins to decide on order, number of repetitions, direction, and spatial relations. He would also often invite musicians to create scores and artists to create visual environments. Cunningham would then create movements to match the results. These collaborations made it possible for Cunningham to create choreography that could never be achieved through traditional methods. **Based on the passage, which of the following is NOT true about Merce Cunningham?** A) He implemented ideas from science and philosophy in developing his creations. B) He encouraged his dancers to be spontaneous and expressive. C) He often worked from what musicians and artists would present him, matching the outcome of their creations. D) He regularly sought assistance from artists in creating scenery and musicians to enhance a performance's storyline.

어휘
choreographer [kɔ́:riágrəfər] 안무가 | **atypical** [eɪ|tɪpɪkl] 이례적인 | **collaboration** [kə|læbə|reɪʃn] 공동 작업
improvise [mprəvaɪz] 즉흥적으로 하다 | **repetition** [repə|tɪʃn] 되풀이되는

Passage 12 **1.** C) **2.** B) **3.** C) **4.** C)

집단 서식	Communal Roosting
사람들이 사회적인 동물을 생각할 때, 인간과 인간의 사촌인 영장류들이 항상 떠오른다. 개미와 벌과 같은 곤충들 역시 사회적인 생명체의 일반적인 예이다. 그러나 사회적인 활동은 특정 포유류나 곤충에 국한된 것이 아니다. 어떤 새들 역시, 특히 쉴 때에, 사회적인 행동을 보여준다. 비록 어떤 새들은 매우 독립적인 생활을 하지만, 단체로 모여 지내는 집단 서식 행동을 보여주거나 무리를 지어 서식하는 새들이 있다.	When people think of social animals, humans and their primate cousins usually come to mind. Certain insects such as ants and bees are also common examples of social creatures. However, social activity is not limited to particular mammals or insects. Some birds also exhibit social behavior, especially when resting. Though some birds live very independent lives, there are other birds that exhibit communal roosting behavior, or roosting as a group.
보통, 무리를 지어 먹거리를 찾는 새들도 거의 함께 서식한다. 함께 먹잇감을 찾는 것이 그 집단에게 이득을 가져다 주듯, 집단 서식 또한 이점이 있다. 어떤 새들이 집단적으로 서식하는 이유는 항상 분명히 드러나지는 않지만, 그 이유들 중 몇 개는 매우 알아차리기 쉬우며 이치에 맞는다. 아주 추운 겨울에, 집단 서식은 특히 이점이 있다. 비둘기, 참새, 그리고 푸른 울새들은 겨울에 보온을 위해서 함께 웅크려 지내는 몇몇 종들이다. 새들은 함께 꼭 붙어 있으면서 추운 날씨에 노출되는 자신의 몸 표면적을 줄인다. 실제로 두 마리만 가까이 웅크려도 그들 체열의 1/3까지 절약할 수가 있다.	Normally, birds that forage for food as a group roost together as well. Just as foraging for sustenance provides benefits for the group, so does communal roosting. The reasons why some birds roost communally are not always clear to see, but some of them are very noticeable and logical. During frigid winters, roosting is especially beneficial. Pigeons, sparrows, and bluebirds are only a few species that huddle together for warmth in the winter. By squeezing in together, the birds reduce their own amount of body surface that is exposed to the freezing cold. In fact, just two birds huddling close can save up to a third of their body heat.
집단 서식의 또 다른 이점은 새들이 정보를 직접 혹은 간접적으로 나누는 의사 교환 센터의 형태로 기능을 할 수 있다는 점이다. 보금자리에서 무리를 지은 새들은 낮에 함께 먹이를 찾으며, 저녁에 다시 보금자리로 돌아왔을 때 각 그룹은 누가 잘 먹었고 못 먹었는지를 판단할 수 있다. 결과적으로, 잘 먹은 새들은 배고픈 새들이 그날 먹잇감을 찾으러 간 장소를 피할 수 있다. 이러한 관찰들을 통해, 그날 먹을 거리를 충분히 찾지 못한 그룹은 먹이를 잘 섭취한 그룹을 따라 다음날 풍부한 먹잇감이 있는 곳으로 갈 수 있다. 매일의 사냥에서 하나의 먹잇감으로만 영양분을 섭취하는 혼자 지내는 새와는 달리 이 정보는 먹이를 찾는 새들에게 매우 소중한 정보가 될 수 있다.	Another benefit believed to result from roosting is that the communal roost may act as a type of communication center where birds share information, either directly or indirectly. Groups of birds from the roost forage together during the day and when they return to the roost in the evening, each group can determine who is well-fed and who isn't. As a result, the well-fed birds can avoid the areas where the hungry birds foraged for the day. Through these observations, groups that didn't find as much to eat that day can follow the well-fed groups the next day back to where an abundance of food is available. This information can be invaluable for foragers, unlike solitary birds of prey that receive nourishment from a single kill made on their daily hunt.
결국, 옛말처럼 '뭉치면 산다.'처음에는 큰 집단이 약탈자로부터 주의를 끌기 때문에 집단으로 함께 떼를 짓는 것이 위험을 높일 수 있다. 그러나 새가 더 많다는 것은 위험 경고를 감지하는 눈이 더 많다는 것을 의미한다. 게다가, 약탈자가 공격해 왔을 때 그 갑작스런 소음과 떼 지은 비상은 약탈자로 하여금 그들이 어떤 개체에 초점을 두어야 할지 헷갈리게 할 수 있다. 더구나, 집단 서식하는 새들 중 어떤 종들은, 특히 둥지가 알이나 갓 부화한 새끼들로 가득 차 있을 때, 심지어 약탈자를 쫓기 위해 함께 공격하기도 한다.	Finally, as the saying goes, "There is safety in numbers." Initially, there can be added dangers from roosting and flocking together because the large groups draw the attention of predators. However, more birds mean more eyes being on the alert for danger. In addition, if or when a predator does attack, the abrupt noise and flight of the flock taking to the air can help confuse the predator to the point where it cannot focus on an individual victim. Furthermore, some species of communal birds will even work together to attack and drive away a predator, especially when there are nests full of eggs or young hatchlings.

1. 단락 2에 따르면, 새들은 어떻게 집단 서식에서 함께 모임으로 해서 따뜻함을 유지하는가?

A) 함께 모임으로 해서, 각각의 새들의 더 많은 몸의 표면이 추위에 노출된다.
B) 더 두꺼운 깃털을 가지고 있는 새들은 집단의 바깥쪽을 향해 모인다.
C) 추위에 노출된 부분을 줄이는 것이 열 손실을 감소시킨다.
D) 함께 모임으로 해서, 새들로부터의 열이 서식지를 따뜻하게 해 준다.

2. 단락 3에 따르면, 집단 서식은 먹이를 구하는 새들에게 이점이 있다.

A) 배고픈 새들이 음식을 찾을 수 있는 장소의 역할을 함으로써
B) 새들이 직,간접적으로 교류할 수 있는 장소의 역할을 함으로써
C) 혼자 사는 새들이 먹을 수 있는 정보 교류의 장소로 역할을 함으로써
D) 새들이 생존에 필요한 기본적 요구들을 충족시킬 수 있는 장소로 역할을 함으로써

3. 다음 중 단락 4에서 언급되지 않은 것은

A) 무리에 있는 새들은 포획자에 의해 발견될 확률이 더 높다.
B) 포획자는 집단에 접근할 때 발견될 확률이 더 높다.
C) 포획자는 집단의 혼란으로 인해 비행할 수 없다.
D) 집단은 수비하기 위해 공격자에 맞서 하나로 연합한다.

4. 지문에 따르면, 다음 중 집단 서식의 장점에 관한 내용으로 사실이 아닌 것은?

A) 새들은 그들에게 해를 가하는 다른 동물들을 겁주어 쫓으려고 함께 움직인다.
B) 새들은 추운 겨울밤에 몸이 열 손실을 줄일 수 있다.
C) 새들은 다른 집단과 함께하지 않음으로 써 조류 바이러스가 퍼지는 것을 막을 수 있다.
D) 새들은 집단 서식의 동료들을 관찰함으로써 가장 좋은 취식지를 구별해낼 수 있다.

1. According to paragraph 2, how can birds keep warmer by huddling together in a communal roost?

A) By huddling together, more of the body surface of each bird is exposed to cold air.
B) The birds with thicker feathers huddle towards the outside of the roost.
C) Reducing the amount of exposure to the cold reduces the loss of body heat.
D) Through roosting together, the heat from the birds can warm up the shelter.

2. According to paragraph 3, a communal roost can benefit foragers by

A) operating as a shelter where hungry birds can find nourishment.
B) functioning as a place where birds can directly and indirectly interact.
C) serving as an information center where solitary birds can be fed.
D) acting as a place where birds can fulfill their basic survival needs.

3. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 4 EXCEPT

A) that birds in flocks have a greater chance of being noticed by predators
B) that a predator has more of a chance to be seen when approaching a flock
C) that a predator can't take to the air due to the confusion of the flock
D) that flocks sometimes unite against attackers for defense

4. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT one of the benefits of communal roosting?

A) Birds can work together to scare away another creature looking to harm them.
B) Birds can reduce the amount of body heat lost on cold winter nights.
C) Birds can prevent the spread of avian diseases by not roosting with other flocks.
D) Birds can distinguish the best foraging areas through the observations of roost-mates.

어휘

enormous [ɪ|nɔːrməs] 막대한, 거대한 | **communal roosting** [kɑːmjuːnl ruːstɪŋ] 집단 서식 | **sustenance** [|sʌstənəns] 음식물, 먹잇감
huddle [hʌdl] 떼지어 모이다 | **solitary** [|sɑːləteri] 군거하지 않는, 혼자인 | in times of ~하는 동안, ~할 때
drive [draɪv] 만들다, 몰아가다 | **forage for** [fɔːrɪdʒ] 식량을 찾아 다니다 | **frigid** [frɪdʒɪd] 몹시 추운
invaluable [ɪn|væljuəbl] 매우 귀중한 | **abrupt** [ə|brʌpt] 갑작스런 | **hatchling** [hætʃlɪŋ] 갓 부화된 새

[Test 2] **1.** C) **2.** B) **3.** C) **4.** B) **5.** B) **6.** Sumerians: C), D) E) / Egyptians: B), G)

Test 2

고대 수메르와 이집트 문명 고대 이집트와 메소포타미아에서 이루어진 관계 시스템의 발명은 수천 년 동안 지속된 강력한 문명의 발전으로 이어졌다. 이 두 문명 모두 가까운 강에서 제공되는 자원을 이용하는 능력 덕분에 번영할 수 있었다. 이집트의 중심은 나일 계곡에 자리 잡았던 반면, 현재 이라크의 일부인 티그리스와 유프라테스 강 사이의 지역은 메소포타미아 문명이 처음 발달했던 지역이다. 두 개의 큰 강이 이 지역의 문명 발달과 직접적으로 관련되었으므로 그리스어로 '강 사이'라는 뜻을 지닌 메소포타미아는 아주 적절한 이름이라 할 수 있겠다. 고대 이집트인들과 메소포타미아의 최초 정착민들이었던 수메르인들은 강이 제공하는 혜택을 활용하는 데 매우 능수능란했다. 복잡한 관개 시스템의 개발을 통해 그들은 습지대에서 물을 빼고 운하를 팠으며 강둑을 터 강에서 멀리 떨어진 낮은 지역에 심은 작물들에까지 물을 대었다. 그런 시스템의 유지에는 대규모의 협력이 필수적이었고 이것은 곧 정부와 법의 필요성과 성장을 가져왔다. 넓은 사막 사이사이에 비옥한 지역이 상대적으로 격리되어 있는 형태의 이집트가 한 파라오 밑에서 잘 뭉칠 수 있었던 반면, 수메르인들은 방대한 지역에 있는 도시국가들을 통합하는 데 있어 어려움을 겪었다. 메소포타미아는 외부의 침략에 훨씬 취약했고, 가뭄에서부터 홍수, 극한 기온, 험한 폭풍우까지 자연적인 장애물과 끊임 없이 싸워야 했다. 두 지역에서 집을 짓고 농장을 만들기 위해 사용된 기본적인 재료는 최초의 부족들이 정착해 공동체를 형성했을 때 이후로 거의 변함이 없었다. 이러한 재료로는 진흙 벽돌과 진흙 반죽이 있었는데, 두 가지 모두 강흙에서 자연적으로 발견되는 점토로 만들어진 것이었다. 뿐만 아니라 점토는 도자기, 조각, 서판을 만드는 데도 사용되었다. 적절히 반죽을 하고 충분한 건조과정을 거친 점토 제품들은 놀랄 만큼 단단했으며 현재까지도 여러 점이 남아 있다. 사막에 둘러싸여 있었기 때문에 나무는 귀해서 문이나 덧창문용 이외에는 거의 사용되지 않았다. 이집트에서는 석회암을 비롯한 돌들을 구할 수 있었지만 메소포타미아 전역에서는 돌이 아주 귀했다. 금, 은, 구리, 조개 껍데기, 귀금속과 같은 금속들은 장식품에 사용되기도 했다. 이집트와 수메르 정부는 종교 생활 및 신앙과 직접적으로 관련되어 있었다. 전형적인 메소포타미아 종교 및 상업시설의 구조는 그 유명한 이집트 스타일의 피라미드와 달리 지구라트, 즉 계단이 달린 성탑 형태였다. 그러나 수메르든 이집트든, 큰 마을들은 신전의 건축에 자부심을 가졌다. 예를 들어 규모가 큰 지구라트 중 하나인 백색 신전은 높은 토대 위로 그 높이가 약 40피트(12미터)에 달했다. 지구라트에 딸린 계단의 목적은 사제나 왕을 특정 신에게 좀 더 가까이 두기 위한 것이거나, 반대로 신이 숭배자들을 만나기 위해 내려올 때 사용할 수 있는	**The Ancient Sumerian and Egyptian Civilizations** The invention of irrigation systems in ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia led to the development of powerful civilizations that would last for thousands of years. Both of These civilizations were able to prosper because of their ability to harness resources provided by nearby rivers. The heart of Egypt was nestled in the Nile Valley, whereas the area between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, in what is now part of modern-day Iraq, is the region where the first civilizations of Mesopotamia developed. Mesopotamia, which comes from a Greek term meaning "between rivers", is an appropriate name, since the two great rivers directly led to the rise of civilization in the region. Both the ancient Egyptians and the Sumerians were extremely successful in utilizing the bounty provided by rivers. Through the development of complicated irrigation systems, they drained marshes, dug canals and cut through riverbanks to redirect water to crops planted in lower lying areas further from the rivers. The amount of cooperation necessary to sustain such systems directly led to the need for and growth of government and law. While Egypt was able to unite under a single pharaoh in a relatively isolated bountiful region between large deserts, the Sumerians had difficulty unifying the city states in the extensive area. Mesopotamia was much more susceptible to invasions from outsiders, and they constantly battled natural obstacles ranging from droughts to floods, extremes in temperature, and violent storms. The basic raw materials primarily utilized to construct homes and farm structures in both areas have changed little since the first tribes settled down to build communities. These materials included mud brick and mud plaster, both made from the clay found naturally in river soil. Clay was also was used in the production of pottery, sculpture, and writing tablets. Once properly mixed and sufficiently dried, the clay products were remarkably sturdy, and many have survived into the modern day. Since both areas are surrounded by desert, wood was scarce and so hardly employed, except for doors and window shutters. Stone, primarily limestone, was available in Egypt but was rare throughout most of the Mesopotamian region. Metals such as gold, silver and copper, shells, and precious stones were also used in ornamental arts. Both the Egyptian and the Sumerian governments were directly linked to religious life and beliefs. The typical Mesopotamian religious and commercial structure was the ziggurat, a stepped tower, in contrast to the well-known, smooth-sided Egyptian style pyramid. However, all major towns, whether Sumerian or Egyptian, took pride in the construction of their temples. For example, the White Temple, one of the larger ziggurats, stood about forty feet (12 meters) on a high platform. The purpose of the steps of a ziggurat was to put the priest or

연단을 제공하기 위함이었다. 고대 이집트인과 달리, 메소포타미아인들은 통치자가 진짜 신이 아니라 신의 자손이라고 믿었다. 그들은 백성들을 다스리는 자신의 역할을 가리켜 '우주의 왕' 또는 '위대한 왕' 같은 고상한 호칭을 쓰기도 했고, '목자' 같은 좀 더 겸손한 호칭을 택하기도 했다. 각 수메르 신들은 구체적인 마을과 결부되었고 하늘, 태양, 땅, 물, 바람 같은 자연의 힘을 대표했다. 사람들은 지구라트에서 신들을 숭배하기도 했지만 각 가정에 마련된 작은 사당에서 예배를 드리기도 했다.

수메르와 고대 이집트 종교에서 발견되는 또 하나의 큰 차이점은 죽음 뒤의 삶에 대한 관심이었다. 이집트의 장례 절차에서는 중요 인물들의 다음 생을 위해 세심한 준비가 이루어졌지만, 수메르인들은 이 문제에 대해 그리 깊이 생각하지 않았다. 따라서 현재까지 남아 있는 점토판에서 발견되는 수메르인들의 글 대부분은 일과 장사, 도시 행정, 법, 정치, 출생 및 사망 신고, 경제 등의 일상적인 활동에 대해 다루고 있다. 이는 사후 세계를 준비하는 절차와 죽음 뒤에 일어난다고 믿었던 일들이 남아 있는 기록의 상당 부분을 차지했던 이집트의 경우와 대조적이다. 또한 이집트의 피라미드는 죽은 사람이 생활할 수 있도록 만들어졌던 반면, 메소포타미아의 지구라트는 일상 생활 속에서 신들과의 소통을 위한 장소로 활용되었다.

1. 지문의 단어 harness (이용하다)와 의미상 가장 가까운 것은

A) 강화하다
B) 결합하다
C) 사용하다
D) 보존하다

2. 단락 2에 따르면, 다음 중 수메르인에 대한 내용으로 사실인 것은?

A) 그들은 모두가 지지하는 한 명의 리더가 있었다.
B) 그들은 공격에 힘들었고, 골치 아픈 기상 조건에 시달렸다.
C) 그들은 최초의 문명을 만들었다.
D) 그들은 다른 종족들을 공격했다.

3. 지문의 단어 they(그들)가 가리키는 것은

A) 숭배자
B) 메소포타미아인
C) 지배자
D) 후손

4. 단락 4에 따르면, 다음 중 ziggurat에 대한 내용으로 사실이 아닌 것은?

A) 계단식 측면이 있다.
B) 오직 종교적 목적을 위해 있다.

king in closer proximity to a particular god, or in reverse, to provide a platform for the deity to use in order to descend to meet the worshipers. Contrary to the ancient Egyptians, the Mesopotamians did not believe that their rulers were actual gods, but rather descendents of gods or mediators between the gods and common people. They took on lofty titles such as "king of the universe", or more modest titles such as "shepherd" in recognition of their role as the keeper of the people. Individual Sumerian gods were associated with specific towns and represented natural forces such as the sky, water, and wind. While they were worshipped at the ziggurats, they were also honored at smaller shrines found in the homes of individual families.

Another major difference between the Sumerians and the ancient Egyptians in terms of religion was the attention given to life after death. While Egyptian death rituals carefully prepared important individuals for their next life, the Sumerians gave little thought to the matter. Therefore, the majority of surviving Sumerian writing found on clay tablets deals with everyday activities such as business, city administration, law, politics, birth and death records, and economics. This is in contrast to what has been found of Egyptian records, in which the process of preparing for the afterlife and what was believed to happen after death makes up a large amount of surviving records. In addition, the Egyptian pyramids were built to house the dead, while the Mesopotamian ziggurats were used as a location in which to communicate with the gods throughout daily life.

1. The word harness in the passage is closest in meaning to

A) intensify
B) combine
C) utilize
D) preserve

2. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true of the Sumerians?

A) They had one leader to whom the people gave allegiance.
B) They suffered attacks from outside and problematic weather conditions.
C) They created the first known civilization.
D) They often attacked other tribes.

3. The word they in the passage refers to

A) worshippers
B) Mesopotamians
C) rulers
D) descendents

4. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is NOT true of ziggurat?

A) They had stepped sides.
B) They were solely for religious purposes.

C) 모든 주요한 도시에 위치한다.
D) 계단들은 성직자가 신에게 더 가까이 갈 수 있게 해준다.

5. 다음의 문장 중에서 지문의 음영 처리된 문장의 핵심 정보가 가장 잘 표현하고 있는 것은?
오답은 의미를 현저하게 바꾸거나, 중요한 정보를 빠뜨리고 있다.

A) 반대로 이집트의 기록은 죽음과 사후 삶에 대한 정보의 양이 더 적다.
B) 반대로, 오늘날 존재하는 많은 이집트의 기록들은 죽음과 사후 삶에 관한 것이다.
C) 이집트 문명에서 나온 남아 있는 기록들의 대부분은 죽음과 사후 삶에 대한 것들이다.
D) 남아 있는 이집트의 기록들 죽음 자체보다는 사후 삶을 위한 준비에 대해 더 많이 말해 준다.

6. 다음 문장들을 알맞게 넣어 다음 표를 완성하라. 왼편에 있는 선택지 중에서 적절한 문장들을 골라 오른편에 있는 관련 카테고리에 넣어라. 선택지 두 개는 정답이 될 수 없다. 이 문제의 배점은 3점이다.

수메르 인들
C) 종종 침략으로 고통 받았다.
D) 자신들의 지배자를 신과 사람의 중개인으로 여겼다.
E) 문명은 두 강 사이에서 발달했다.

이집트 인들
B) 자신들의 지배자가 진짜 신이라고 믿었다.
G) 종교는 사후에 관심을 두었다.

A) 많은 사람들은 양치기 일을 하였다.
F) 원자재를 수출했다.

C) They were located in every major town.
D) The steps were thought to enable a priest to get closer to a god.

5. 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) In contrast, the Egyptian records show less information about death and the afterlife.
B) On the other hand, many Egyptian records in existence today are about death and the afterlife.
C) The minority of surviving records from the Egyptian civilization are about death and the afterlife.
D) Surviving Egyptian records talk more about preparations for the afterlife than about death itself.

6. 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.***

Sumerians
C) They often suffered invasions.
D) Their rulers acted as a middleman between gods and people.
E) Their civilization developed between two rivers.

Egyptians
B) They believed that their ruler was an authentic god.
G) Their religion was heavily focused on the afterlife.

A) Many of them worked as shepherds.
F) They exported raw materials.

어휘
irrigation [ìrəgéiʃən] 관개 | **prosper** [prɑ:spə(r)] 번영하다 | **nestle** [nesl] 정착하다 | **dig** [dɪg] 파다
redirect [ri:də|rekt;] 방향을 바꾸다 | **isolated** [|aɪsəleɪtɪd] 격리된 | **unify** [ju:nɪfaɪ] 통합하다 | **invasion** [ɪn|veɪʒn] 침입
drought [draʊt] 가뭄 | **plaster** [plæstə(r)] 회반죽 | **pottery** [pɑ:təri] 도자기 | **scarce** [skers] 희박한 | **rare** [rer] 희귀한 |
decorative [dekəreɪtɪv] 장식적인 | **descend** [dɪ|send] 하강하다 | **be associated with** ~과 연관되다 | **afterlife** [æftərlaɪf] 내세
civilization [sɪvələ|zeɪʃn] 문명 | **harness** [hɑ:rnɪs] 이용하다 | **drain** [dreɪn] 배출시키다 | **riverbank** [rɪvərbæŋk] 강둑
cooperation [koʊ|ɑ:pə|reɪʃn] 협력 | **bountiful** [baʊntɪfl] 풍부한 | **susceptible** [sə|septəbl] 취약한 | **obstacle** [ɑ:bstəkl] 장애물
brick [brɪk] 벽돌 | **clay** [kleɪ] 점토 | **sturdy** [st3:rdi] 튼튼한 | **primarily** [praɪ|merəli] 주로 | **precious** [preʃəs] 소중한
proximity [prɑ:k|sɪməti] 근접 | **lofty** [|lɔ:fti] 아주 높은, 우뚝한 | **shrine** [ʃraɪn] 사당 | **intermediator** [ìntərmí:dièitərv] 중개자