The Official Cambridge Guide to IELTS

Reading

학습목표

- **Practice 4 - Passage 3 (p220 - 223)**

- Matching Information
- Multiple Selections
- Summary Completion

Questions 27-32

Reading Passage 3 has six paragraphs, A-F.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-F, in boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

Matching Information

1. 찾아야 하는 정보의 종류를 먼저 이해한다.

Matching Information

1. 찾아야 하는 정보의 종류를 먼저 이해한다.
2. 스캔을 통해 필요한 정보를 찾거나, paraphrase를 염두에 두고 키워드를 스캔 해서 정보를 찾는다.

Matching Information

1. 찾아야 하는 정보의 종류를 먼저 이해한다.
2. 스캔을 통해 필요한 정보를 찾거나, paraphrase를 염두에 두고 키워드를 스캔 해서 정보를 찾는다.
3. 나머지 정보도 일치하는지 확인한다.

Matching Information

1. 찾아야 하는 정보의 종류를 먼저 이해한다.
2. 스캔을 통해 필요한 정보를 찾거나, paraphrase를 염두에 두고 키워드를 스캔 해서 정보를 찾는다.
3. 나머지 정보도 일치하는지 확인한다.
4. 순서대로 나오지 않음을 인지한다.

Matching Information

1. 찾아야 하는 정보의 종류를 먼저 이해한다.
2. 스캔을 통해 필요한 정보를 찾거나, paraphrase를 염두에 두고 키워드를 스캔 해서 정보를 찾는다.
3. 나머지 정보도 일치하는지 확인한다.
4. 순서대로 나오지 않음을 인지한다.
5. NB가 있는가 확인한다.

27 the claim that the *Odyssey and Iliad* were not poems in their original form.

28 a theory involving the reinterpretation of the term 'author'

29 references to the fact that little is known about Homer's life

30 a comparison between the construction of Homer's poems and another art form

31 examples of the kinds of people employed to recall language

32 doubts regarding Homer's apparently inappropriate descriptions

Paragraph E

… They were, rather, a loose collection of songs transmitted by generations of Greek bards… Parry had discovered what Wood and Wolf had missed: the evidence that the poems had been transmitted orally was right there in the text itself. All those stylistic quirks, including the formulaic and recurring plot elements and the bizarrely repetitive epithets -"clever Odysseus" and "gray-eyed Athena" - that had always perplexed readers were actually like thumbprints left by a potter: material evidence of how the poems had been crafted. They were mnemonic* aids that helped the bard(s) fit the meter and pattern of the line, and remember the essence of the poems.

Glossary

mnemonic: a sentence or short poem used for helping someone to remember something

27 the claim that the *Odyssey and Iliad* were not poems in their original form. E

28 a theory involving the reinterpretation of the term 'author'

29 references to the fact that little is known about Homer's life

30 a comparison between the construction of Homer's poems and another art form

31 examples of the kinds of people employed to recall language

32 doubts regarding Homer's apparently inappropriate descriptions

Paragraph D

Jean-Jacques Rousseau was one of the first modern critics to suggest that Homer might not have been an author in the contemporary sense of a single person who sat down and wrote a story and then published it for others to read. In his 1781 Essay on the Origin of Languages, the Swiss philosopher suggested that the *Odyssey and Iliad* might have been "written only in men's memories. Somewhat later they were laboriously collected in writing" - though that was about as far as his enquiry into the matter went.

27 the claim that the *Odyssey and Iliad* were not poems in their original form E

28 a theory involving the reinterpretation of the term 'author‘ D

29 references to the fact that little is known about Homer's life

30 a comparison between the construction of Homer's poems and another art form

31 examples of the kinds of people employed to recall language

32 doubts regarding Homer's apparently inappropriate descriptions

Paragraph C

At the heart of the unease about these earliest works of literature were two fundamental questions: first, how could Greek literature have been born ex nihilo* with two masterpieces? Surely a few less perfect stories must have come before, and yet these two were among the first on record. And second, who exactly was their author? Or was it authors? There were no historical records of Homer, and no trustworthy biography of the man exists beyond a few self-referential hints embedded in the texts themselves.

27 the claim that the *Odyssey and Iliad* were not poems in their original form E

28 a theory involving the reinterpretation of the term 'author‘ D

29 references to the fact that little is known about Homer's life C

30 a comparison between the construction of Homer's poems and another art form

31 examples of the kinds of people employed to recall language

32 doubts regarding Homer's apparently inappropriate descriptions

Paragraph E

… They were, rather, a loose collection of songs transmitted by generations of Greek bards*, and only redacted* in their present form at some later date. In 1920, an eighteen-year-old scholar named Milman Parry took up the question of Homeric authorship as his Master's thesis at the University of California, Berkeley. He suggested that the reason Homer's epics seemed unlike other literature was because they were unlike other literature. Parry had discovered what Wood and Wolf had missed: the evidence that the poems had been transmitted orally was right there in the text itself. …

27 the claim that the *Odyssey and Iliad* were not poems in their original form E

28 a theory involving the reinterpretation of the term 'author‘ D

29 references to the fact that little is known about Homer's life C

30 a comparison between the construction of Homer's poems and another art form E

31 examples of the kinds of people employed to recall language

32 doubts regarding Homer's apparently inappropriate descriptions

Paragraph A

…In India, an entire class of priests was charged with memorizing the Vedas with perfect fidelity. In pre-Islamic Arabia, people known as Rawis were often attached to poets as official memorizers. The Buddha's teachings were passed down in an unbroken chain of oral tradition for four centuries until they were committed to writing in Sri Lanka in the first century B.C.

27 the claim that the *Odyssey and Iliad* were not poems in their original form E

28 a theory involving the reinterpretation of the term 'author‘ D

29 references to the fact that little is known about Homer's life C

30 a comparison between the construction of Homer's poems and another art form E

31 examples of the kinds of people employed to recall language A

32 doubts regarding Homer's apparently inappropriate descriptions

Paragraph B

…The earliest modern critics sensed that they were somehow qualitatively different from everything that came after - even a little strange. For one thing, both poems were oddly repetitive in the way they referred to characters. Odysseus was always "clever Odysseus': Dawn was always "rosy-fingered': Why would someone write that? Sometimes the epithets seemed completely off-key. Why call the murderer of Agamemnon "blameless Aegisthos"? Why refer to "swift-footed Achilles" even when he was sitting down? Or to "laughing Aphrodite" even when she was in tears? In terms of both structure and theme, the *Odyssey* and *Iliad were also oddly formulaic, to the point of predictability. …*

27 the claim that the *Odyssey and Iliad* were not poems in their original form E

28 a theory involving the reinterpretation of the term 'author‘ D

29 references to the fact that little is known about Homer's life C

30 a comparison between the construction of Homer's poems and another art form E

31 examples of the kinds of people employed to recall language A

32 doubts regarding Homer's apparently inappropriate descriptions B

Questions 33 and 34

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Write the correct letters in boxes 33 and 34 on your answer sheet.

Multiple Selections

1. 문제에서 핵심이 되는 단어를 통해 위치를 유추한다.

Multiple Selections

1. 문제에서 핵심이 되는 단어를 통해 위치를 유추한다.
2. 주어진 보기 문장에 해당하는 부분을 찾아 paraphrasing 을 고려하여 비교한다.

Multiple Selections

1. 문제에서 핵심이 되는 단어를 통해 위치를 유추한다.
2. 주어진 보기 문장에 해당하는 부분을 찾아 paraphrasing 을 고려하여 비교한다.
3. 본문의 순서가 바뀔 수 있음을 유의한다.

Which TWO of these points are made by the writer of the text about the Odyssey and the Iliad?

A They are sometimes historically inaccurate.

B It is uncertain which century they were written in.

C Their content is very similar.

D Later writers referred to them as ideal examples of writing.

E There are stylistic differences between them.

Paragraph B

The most famous of the Western tradition's oral works, and the first to have been systematically studied, were Homer's *Odyssey and Iliad.* These two poems - possibly the first to have been written down in the Greek alphabet - had long been held up as literary archetypes. However, even as they were celebrated as the models to which all literature should aspire, Homer's masterworks had also long been the source of scholarly unease. The earliest modern critics sensed that they were somehow qualitatively different from everything that came after - even a little strange. ...

A They are sometimes historically inaccurate.
B It is uncertain which century they were written in.
C Their content is very similar.
D Later writers referred to them as ideal examples of writing.
E There are stylistic differences between them.

Paragraph B

The most famous of the Western tradition's oral works, and the first to have been systematically studied, were Homer's *Odyssey and Iliad.* These two poems - possibly the first to have been written down in the Greek alphabet - had long been held up as literary archetypes. However, even as they were celebrated as the models to which all literature should aspire, Homer's masterworks had also long been the source of scholarly unease. The earliest modern critics sensed that they were somehow qualitatively different from everything that came after - even a little strange. ...

A They are sometimes historically inaccurate.
B It is uncertain which century they were written in.
C Their content is very similar.
D Later writers referred to them as ideal examples of writing.
E There are stylistic differences between them.

Paragraph B

… Sometimes the epithets seemed completely off-key. Why call the murderer of Agamemnon "blameless Aegisthos"? Why refer to "swift-footed Achilles" even when he was sitting down? Or to "laughing Aphrodite" even when she was in tears? In terms of both structure and theme, the *Odyssey* and *Iliad were also oddly formulaic, to the point of predictability. The same narrative units gathering* armies, heroic shields, challenges between rivals - pop up again and again, only with different characters and different

A They are sometimes historically inaccurate.
B It is uncertain which century they were written in.
C Their content is very similar.
D Later writers referred to them as ideal examples of writing.
E There are stylistic differences between them.

Paragraph B

… Sometimes the epithets seemed completely off-key. Why call the murderer of Agamemnon "blameless Aegisthos"? Why refer to "swift-footed Achilles" even when he was sitting down? Or to "laughing Aphrodite" even when she was in tears? In terms of both structure and theme, the *Odyssey* and *Iliad were also oddly formulaic, to the point of predictability. The same narrative units gathering* armies, heroic shields, challenges between rivals - pop up again and again, only with different characters and different

A They are sometimes historically inaccurate.
B It is uncertain which century they were written in.
C Their content is very similar.
D Later writers referred to them as ideal examples of writing.
E There are stylistic differences between them.

Which TWO of these points are made by the writer of the text about the Odyssey and the Iliad?

A They are sometimes historically inaccurate.

B It is uncertain which century they were written in.

C Their content is very similar.

D Later writers referred to them as ideal examples of writing.

E There are stylistic differences between them.

Questions 35 and 36

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Write the correct letters in boxes 35 and 36 on your answer sheet.

Which TWO of the following theories does the writer of the text refer to?

A Homer wrote his work during a period of captivity.

B Neither the *Odyssey nor the Iliad* were *written by Homer.*

C Homer created the *Odyssey and Iliad without writing them down.*

D Homer may have suffered from a failing memory in later life.

E The oral and written versions of Homer's work may not be identical.

Paragraph C

... And second, who exactly was their author? Or was it authors? There were no historical records of Homer, and no trustworthy biography of the man exists beyond a few self-referential hints embedded in the texts themselves.

A Homer wrote his work during a period of captivity.
B Neither the *Odyssey nor the Iliad were written by Homer.*
C Homer created the *Odyssey and Iliad without writing them down.*
D Homer may have suffered from a failing memory in later life.
E The oral and written versions of Homer's work may not be identical.

Paragraph C

... And second, who exactly was their author? Or was it authors? There were no historical records of Homer, and no trustworthy biography of the man exists beyond a few self-referential hints embedded in the texts themselves.

A Homer wrote his work during a period of captivity.
B Neither the *Odyssey nor the Iliad were written by Homer.*
C Homer created the *Odyssey and Iliad without writing them down.*
D Homer may have suffered from a failing memory in later life.
E The oral and written versions of Homer's work may not be identical.

Paragraph D

Jean-Jacques Rousseau was one of the first modern critics to suggest that Homer might not have been an author in the contemporary sense of a single person who sat down and wrote a story and then published it for others to read. In his 1781 Essay on the Origin of Languages, the Swiss philosopher suggested that the *Odyssey and Iliad might have* been "written only in men's memories. Somewhat later they were laboriously collected in writing" - though that was about as far as his

A Homer wrote his work during a period of captivity.
B Neither the *Odyssey nor the Iliad were written by Homer.*
C Homer created the *Odyssey and Iliad without writing them down.*
D Homer may have suffered from a failing memory in later life.
E The oral and written versions of Homer's work may not be identical.

Paragraph E

In 1795, the German philologist Friedrich August Wolf argued for the first time that not only were Homer's works not written down by Homer, but they weren't even by Homer. ... He suggested that the reason Homer's epics seemed unlike other literature was because they were unlike other literature. Parry had discovered what Wood and Wolf had missed: the evidence that the poems had been transmitted orally was right there in the text itself.

A Homer wrote his work during a period of captivity.
B Neither the *Odyssey nor the Iliad were written by Homer.*
C Homer created the *Odyssey and Iliad without writing them down.*
D Homer may have suffered from a failing memory in later life.
E The oral and written versions of Homer's work may not be identical.

Paragraph E

In 1795, the German philologist Friedrich August Wolf argued for the first time that not only were Homer's works not written down by Homer, but they weren't even by Homer. ... He suggested that the reason Homer's epics seemed unlike other literature was because they were unlike other literature. Parry had discovered what Wood and Wolf had missed: the evidence that the poems had been transmitted orally was right there in the text itself.

A Homer wrote his work during a period of captivity.
B Neither the *Odyssey nor the Iliad were written by Homer.*
C Homer created the *Odyssey and Iliad without writing them down.*
D Homer may have suffered from a failing memory in later life.
E The oral and written versions of Homer's work may not be identical.

Which TWO of the following theories does the writer of the text refer to?

A Homer wrote his work during a period of captivity.

B Neither the *Odyssey nor the Iliad were written by Homer.*

C Homer created the *Odyssey and Iliad* without writing them down.

D Homer may have suffered from a failing memory in later life.

E The oral and written versions of Homer's work may not be identical.

Questions 37-40

Complete the summary below.

Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.

Summary Completion

1. 키워드 선택을 통해 해당 부분을 스캔 해서 찾는다.

Summary Completion

1. 키워드 선택을 통해 해당 부분을 스캔 해서 찾는다.
2. Scanning과 Skimming을 동시에 사용하여, paraphrase와 locating을 염두에 두며 답을 찾는다.

Summary Completion

1. 키워드 선택을 통해 해당 부분을 스캔 해서 찾는다.
2. Scanning과 Skimming을 동시에 사용하여, paraphrase와 locating을 염두에 두며 답을 찾는다.
3. 빈칸의 앞 뒤의 전치사에 유의하면서 문법에 맞게 단어를 선정한다.

Summary Completion

1. 키워드 선택을 통해 해당 부분을 스캔 해서 찾는다.
2. Scanning과 Skimming을 동시에 사용하여, paraphrase와 locating을 염두에 두며 답을 찾는다.
3. 빈칸의 앞 뒤의 전치사에 유의하면서 문법에 맞게 단어를 선정한다.
4. 순서가 바뀔 수 있음을 염두에 둔다.

The importance of the spoken word and how words are remembered

Spoken poetry was once the means by which each 37_____ of a particular culture or community could pass on its knowledge. Indeed, it has been suggested that it was the duty of a 38_____ to know poetry so they would be informed about subjects such as politics and history.

Psychologists now know that when people are trying to remember information, they may find it difficult to remember words that express 39_____ ideas. It is easier to remember words which sound similar or go together with 40 _____.

Paragraph A

Until the last tick of history's clock, cultural transmission meant oral transmission and poetry, passed from mouth to ear, was the principal medium of moving information across space and from one generation to the next. … In India, an entire class of priests was charged with memorizing the Vedas with perfect fidelity. In pre-Islamic Arabia, people known as Rawis were often attached to poets as official memorizers. The Buddha's teachings were passed down in an unbroken chain of oral

Spoken poetry was once the means by which each 37_____ of a particular culture or community could pass on its knowledge.

Paragraph A

Cultural transmission meant oral transmission and poetry, passed from mouth to ear, was the principal medium of moving information across space and from one generation to the next.

문화전달은 구전을 의미했고, 입에서 귀로 전달되는 시가 정보를 공간과 한 세대에서 다른 세대로 전달시키는 주요 매개였습니다.

Spoken poetry was once the means by which each 37_____ of a particular culture or community could pass on its knowledge.

읊어진 시는 한 때 한 문화나 공동체의 ____이 그것의 지식을 전달할 수 있는 수단이었습니다.

The importance of the spoken word and how words are remembered

Spoken poetry was once the means by which each 37 generation of a particular culture or community could pass on its knowledge. Indeed, it has been suggested that it was the duty of a 38_____ to know poetry so they would be informed about subjects such as politics and history.

Psychologists now know that when people are trying to remember information, they may find it difficult to remember words that express 39_____ ideas. It is easier to remember words which sound similar or go together with 40 _____.

Paragraph A

…Oral poetry was not simply a way of telling lovely or important stories, or of flexing the imagination. It was, argues the classicist Eric Havelock, a "massive repository of useful knowledge, a sort of encyclopedia of ethics, politics, history and technology which the effective citizen was required to learn as the core of his educational equipment". …

Indeed, it has been suggested that it was the duty of a 38_____ to know poetry so they would be informed about subjects such as politics and history.

The importance of the spoken word and how words are remembered

Spoken poetry was once the means by which each 37 generation of a particular culture or community could pass on its knowledge. Indeed, it has been suggested that it was the duty of a 38 citizen to know poetry so they would be informed about subjects such as politics and history.

Psychologists now know that when people are trying to remember information, they may find it difficult to remember words that express 39_____ ideas. It is easier to remember words which sound similar or go together with 40 _____.

Paragraph F

… The principles that the oral bards discovered as they sharpened their stories through telling and retelling were the same mnemonic principles that psychologists rediscovered when they began conducting their first scientific experiments on memory around the turn of the twentieth century. Words that rhyme are much more memorable than words that don't, and concrete nouns are easier to remember than abstract ones. …

Glossary

mnemonic: a sentence or short poem used for helping someone to remember something

Paragraph F

… The principles that the oral bards discovered as they sharpened their stories through telling and retelling were the same mnemonic principles that psychologists rediscovered when they began conducting their first scientific experiments on memory around the turn of the twentieth century. Words that rhyme are much more memorable than words that don't, and concrete nouns are easier to remember than abstract ones.

…

Psychologists now know that when people are trying to remember information, they may find it difficult to remember words that express 39_____ ideas.

The importance of the spoken word and how words are remembered

Spoken poetry was once the means by which each 37 generation of a particular culture or community could pass on its knowledge. Indeed, it has been suggested that it was the duty of a 38 citizen to know poetry so they would be informed about subjects such as politics and history.

Psychologists now know that when people are trying to remember information, they may find it difficult to remember words that express 39 abstract ideas. It is easier to remember words which sound similar or go together with 40 _____.

Paragraph F

… Finding patterns and structure in information is how our brains extract meaning from the world, and putting words to music and rhyme is a way of adding extra levels of pattern and structure to language.

Glossary

mnemonic: a sentence or short

It is easier to remember words which sound similar or go together with 40 _____.

The importance of the spoken word and how words are remembered

Spoken poetry was once the means by which each 37 generation of a particular culture or community could pass on its knowledge. Indeed, it has been suggested that it was the duty of a 38 citizen to know poetry so they would be informed about subjects such as politics and history.

Psychologists now know that when people are trying to remember information, they may find it difficult to remember words that express 39 abstract ideas. It is easier to remember words which sound similar or go together with 40 music.

The Official Cambridge Guide to IELTS

Reading