The Official Cambridge Guide to IELTS

Reading

학습목표

- **Practice 8 - Passage 1 (p306 - 308)**

- Sentence Completion
- True/False/Not Given

Questions 1-8

Complete the sentences below.

Choose ***ONE WORD ONLY*** *from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 1-8 *on your answer sheet.*

Questions 1-8

The Phoenicians' trading activities

The Phoenicians' skill at **1**……. helped them to trade.
In an ancient story, a **2**……. from Phoenicia, who lived in Egypt, owned 50 ships.
A king of Israel built a **3**……. using supplies from Phoenicia.
Phoenicia supplied Solomon with skilled **4**……. .
The main material that Phoenicia sent to Israel was **5**……. .
The kings of Phoenicia and Israel formed a business **6** ……. in order to carry out trade.
Phoenicians carved **7**……. , as well as cedar.
The Phoenicians also earned a **8**……. for shipping goods.

Sentence Completion

1. 키워드 선택을 통해 해당 부분을 스캔 해서 찾는다.
2. 빈칸의 앞뒤 단어의 paraphrase된 형태에 유의하여 답을 찾는다.
3. 문장의 능,수동, 빈칸 앞, 뒤의 전치사에 주의하여 답을 찾는다.
4. 정답 선택 시 빈칸 앞, 뒤에 겹치는 단어가 없는가 주의한다.
5. 철자, -s, es에 주의하며, 주어진 단어 수에 맞도록 명사부터 관사로 거꾸로 끊어간다.

Questions 1-8

The Phoenicians' skill at 1 _____ helped them to trade.

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Paragraph 1

The Phoenicians inhabited the region of modem Lebanon and Syria from about 3000 BC. They became the greatest traders of the pre-classical world, and were the first people to establish a large colonial network. Both of these activities were based on seafaring, an ability the Phoenicians developed from the example of their maritime predecessors, the Minoans of Crete.

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Questions 1-8

The Phoenicians' skill at 1 seafaring helped them to trade.

Questions 1-8

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Paragraph 2

An Egyptian narrative of about 1080 BC, the *Story of Wen-Amen,* provides an insight into the scale of their trading activity. One of the characters is Wereket-El, a Phoenician merchant living at Tanis in Egypt's Nile delta. As many as 50 ships carry out his business, plying back and forth between the Nile and the Phoenician port of Sidon.

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Questions 1-8

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Questions 1-8

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A king of Israel built a 3 _____ using supplies from Phoenicia.

Paragraph 3

The most prosperous period for Phoenicia was the 10th century BC, when the surrounding region was stable. Hiram, the king of the Phoenician city of Tyre, was an ally and business partner of Solomon, King of Israel. For Solomon's temple in Jerusalem, Hiram provided craftsmen with particular skills that were needed for this major construction project. He also supplied materials - particularly timber, including cedar from the forests of Lebanon. And the two kings went into trade in partnership. They sent out Phoenician vessels on long expeditions (of up to three years for the return trip) to bring back gold, sandalwood, ivory, monkeys and peacocks from Ophir. This is an unidentified place, probably on the east coast of Africa or the west coast of India.

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Questions 1-8

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Questions 1-8

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Questions 1-8

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Questions 1-8

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Questions 1-8

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Questions 1-8

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… For Solomon's temple in Jerusalem, Hiram provided craftsmen with particular skills that were needed for this major construction project. He also supplied materials - particularly timber, including cedar from the forests of Lebanon. And the two kings went into trade in partnership. They sent out Phoenician vessels on long expeditions (of up to three years for the return trip) to bring back gold, sandalwood, ivory, monkeys and peacocks from Ophir. This is an unidentified place, probably on the east coast of Africa or the west coast of India.

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Questions 1-8

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Questions 1-8

Phoenicians carved 7_____ , as well as cedar.

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Paragraph 4

Phoenicia was famous for its luxury goods. The cedar wood was not only exported as top-quality timber for architecture and shipbuilding. It was also carved by the Phoenicians, and the same skill was adapted to even more precious work in ivory. The rare and expensive dye for cloth, Tyrian purple, complemented another famous local product, fine linen. The metalworkers of the region, particularly those working in gold, were famous. Tyre and Sidon were also known for their glass.

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Questions 1-8

Phoenicians carved 7 ivory, as well as cedar.

Questions 1-8

The Phoenicians also earned a 8_____ for shipping goods.

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Paragraph 5

These were the main products which the Phoenicians exported. In addition, as traders and middlemen, they took a commission on a much greater range of precious goods that they transported from elsewhere.

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Questions 1-8

The Phoenicians also earned a 8 commission for shipping goods.

Questions 9-13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 9-13 *on your answer sheet, write*

TRUE *if the statement agrees with the information*

FALSE *if the statement contradicts the information*

NOT GIVEN *if there is no information on this*

Questions 9-13

9 Problems with Assyria led to the establishment of a number of Phoenician colonies.

10 Carthage was an enemy town which the Phoenicians won in battle.

11 Phoenicians reached the Atlantic ocean.

12 Parts of Phoenicia were conquered by a series of empires.

13 The Phoenicians welcomed Roman control of the area.

True/False/Not Given Questions

1. 문장 안에서 키워드가 되는 단어를 찾고 본문을 스캔하는데 사용한다.
2. Paraphrase가 될 만한 단어, 구를 예측하며 답을 찾는다.
3. True/False에 영향을 미칠 결정적 정보를 확인한다.
4. 결정적 정보를 Passage 에서 찾을 수 있나 없나에 따라 False인지 Not Given인지를 확인한다.

Questions 9-13

9 Problems with Assyria led to the establishment of a number of Phoenician colonies.

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Paragraph 7

The trading and seafaring skills of the Phoenicians resulted in a network of colonies, spreading westwards through the Mediterranean. The first was probably Citium, in Cypms, established in the 9th century BC. But the main expansion came from the 8th century BC onwards, when pressure from Assyria to the east disrupted the patterns of trade on the Phoenician coast.

Paragraph 7

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Questions 9-13

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True

Questions 9-13

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Paragraph 9

Carthage was the largest of the towns founded by the Phoenicians on the north African coast, and it rapidly assumed a leading position among the neighbouring colonies. The traditional date of its founding is 814 BC, but archaeological evidence suggests that it was probably settled a little over a century later.

Paragraph 9

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Questions 9-13

10 Carthage was an enemy town which the Phoenicians won in battle.

False

Questions 9-13

11 Phoenicians reached the Atlantic ocean.

Paragraph 10

The subsequent spread and growth of Phoenician colonies in the western Mediterranean, and even out to the Atlantic coasts of Africa and Spain, was as much the achievement of Carthage as of the original Phoenician trading cities such as Tyre and Sidon. But no doubt links were maintained with the homeland, and new colonists continued to travel west.

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Questions 9-13

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True

Questions 9-13

12 Parts of Phoenicia were conquered by a series of empires.

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Paragraph 11

From the 8th century BC, many of the coastal cities of Phoenicia came under the control of a succession of imperial powers, each of them defeated and replaced in the region by the next: first the Assyrians, then the Babylonians, Persians and Macedonian Greeks.

Paragraph 11

From the 8th century BC, many of the coastal cities of Phoenicia came under the control of a succession of imperial powers, each of them defeated and replaced in the region by the next: first the Assyrians, then the Babylonians, Persians and Macedonian Greeks.

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Questions 9-13

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True

Questions 9-13

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Paragraph 13

In 64 BC, the area of Phoenicia became part of the Roman province of Syria. The Phoenicians as an identifiable people then faded from history, merging into the populations of modem Lebanon and northern Syria.

Questions 9-13

13 The Phoenicians welcomed Roman control of the area.

Did they welcome Roman’s control?

Questions 9-13

13 The Phoenicians welcomed Roman control of the area.

Did they welcome Roman’s control?

How did feel about Roman’s control?

Questions 9-13

13 The Phoenicians welcomed Roman control of the area.

Not Given

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