토플 적중 90 READING DAY 06.

Pre-Study

1. 점수 쑥쑥 동의어

configuration	
advent	
consensus	
deliberate	
imposing	
impetus	

[보기]

stimulus	agreement
arrival	intentional
arrangement	impressive

2. 한 눈 쑥쑥 지문 정리

Act 2-2 Continental Drift

P1. 대륙 이동설의 기초 : 대륙간 해안선, 생물 표본의 유사성에 주목

P2. Hooker : 대륙간 화석표본의 유사성 → land bridge로 연결되었던 supercontinent
P3. Seuss : solidify Hooker, glossopteris fossil → supercontinent → named Gondwana
P4. Wegener : continental drift → mechanism에 대한 증거 X
(다른 과학자 무시) BUT Toit support Wegener
P5. 기술의 발달로 continental drift 이론 사실 증명

Lecture Actual Test 02-2 Continental Drift

학습목표

- ◆ **지문을 미리 풀어보고, 정답 / 오답의 정확한 단서를 파악한다.**
- ◆ **특히, 오답률이 높은 문제를 철저히 분석한다.**
  (13, 14번)

1. Actual Test 02-2 Continental Drift

1. The word Initially in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

(A) For a while
(B) Essentially
(C) At first
(D) Basically

2. Why does the author mention Francis Bacon in paragraph 1 ?

(A) To suggest that Bacon was a gifted cartographer
(B) To show where the idea of one great landmass may have come from
(C) To point out that Bacon was not qualified to speak on such matters
(D) To question whether maps were good enough to make such an observation

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

(A) As the scientists collected specimens they encountered on different landmasses, they were surprised by their diversity.
(B) When scientists compared specimens of organisms they collected, they were amazed at both the diversity and similarity of specimens from different land masses.
(C) When the scientists compared specimens of organisms they collected from different landmasses, they were surprised to see they were similar to those from the ocean.
(D) While the scientists collected specimens of organisms, they were no longer surprised to see the similarities between specimens from different landmasses.

P1. As the scientists collected specimens of organisms they encountered, they marveled at the diversity of life, but when they compared the specimens from different landmasses, they were surprised to see how similar some of them were.

핵심 정보

1. scientist collect sample → 다양성에 놀라
2. But compare sample (from 다른 대륙)
→similar에 놀라

4. The word **foundation** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
(A) substance
(B) basis
(C) agreement
(D) reference

5. The word **ones** in paragraph 2 refers to
(A) Books
(B) Plants
(C) Voyages
(D) Landmasses

6. According to paragraph 2, Hooker's ideas were different from Darwin's in that
(A) he proposed the possibility that the Earth's crust could move
(B) he had definitive proof that the southern continents had been connected into one
(C) the standard by which he classified the plants from South America was strict
(D) he argued that land bridges had enabled similar plants to spread to different areas

7. According to paragraph 3, why did Seuss name the hypothetical supercontinent after Gondwana?
(A) Because Gondwana is an area where the Earth had clearly cooled and contracted
(B) Because Gondwana represented a legendary supercontinent in central India
(C) Because he believed that the region was located in the center of the supercontinent
(D) Because geologic features and fossils in Gondwana gave him clues for the supercontinent

8. According to paragraph 3, all of the following are true about Eduard Seuss EXCEPT

(A) His theory solidified the concept which Hooker had suggested about continents

(B) He found evidence in the form of glossopteris fossils to support his idea

(C) He was the first to come up with the concept of a supercontinent

(D) The concept on which his theory was based was proven to be wrong

P3. 8-A This concept was further solidified by Austrian geologist Eduard Seuss. Through his studies, he became convinced~~ .

8-B He was led to this conclusion by examples of glossopteris fossils that had been found in all of those locations. He developed the theory ~~~. (중간생략) However, 8-D his theories were based upon the concept that the Earth is cooling and contracting, creating mountain ranges and relocating oceans; 8-D a theory that was later disproven.

9. According to paragraph 4, why was Wegener's theory disregarded by other scientists?

(A) It could not provide a clear explanation of what caused continental drift.

(B) It was against the dominant scientific paradigm of the time.

(C) It was thought to be theoretically impossible despite all the evidence he had collected.

(D) It was supported by pieces of evidence that were inconsistent with one another.

P5. The mechanism behind continental drift was discovered in the latter half of the 20th century. The development of sonar allowed for much more accurate mapping of the seafloor. Instead, it is a zone of seafloor spreading, where new crust wells up from within the Earth.

10. The word **spreading** in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to

1. to become stretched out or extended
2. to distribute (e.g.) to spread out the papers on the table

(A) extension

(B) dispersal : to separate and move apart in different directions without order or regularity

(C) separation

(D) accelerant

11. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 5 EXCEPT

(A) the way sonar helped the process of mapping

(B) the role of satellite mapping in researching the Earth's surface

(C) the mineral composition of the crust

(D) the mechanism behind plate tectonics

12. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 5?

(A) Only a few scientists in the past had the foresight to predict the future.

(B) It sometimes requires time for an innovative idea to be widely accepted.

(C) Some evidence has recently been discovered to refute the concept of tectonic plates.

(D) With advances in technology, it became possible to support the continental drift theory.

13. Where would the sentence best fit?

→ This revealed that the Mid Atlantic Ridge was not simply a mountain range extending the length of the ocean.

P5. [A■]The mechanism behind continental drift was discovered in the latter half of the 20th century. The development of sonar allowed for much more accurate mapping of the seafloor. [B■] Instead, it is a zone of seafloor spreading, where new crust wells up from within the Earth. [C■] In addition, many trenches were revealed to be areas where crust is plunging back down into the Earth. [D■] Satellite mapping has allowed scientists to confirm that the Earth's surface is not a single solid crust, but rather a complex arrangement of crust plates that float on the mantle below and are constantly moving. This process is called plate tectonics, ~~.

14. **Although it is widely accepted as fact today, the theory of continental drift faced strong opposition throughout its development.**

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P1 Maya멸망 원인 이론 :여러 원인이 interconnect (agri, war, climate)
P2 Maya 전성시대 특징들 큰 번성 but 내부 위험 요소
P3 Maya의 높은 강수량 →환경 에 부담
P4 강수감소 → Maya사회에 pressure : 계층갈등
P5 가뭄:삼림황폐 → 가뭄악화 → system 무너져

(A) It was early European travelers who figured out the connection between the fossils they had found and the supercontinent Gondwana.
(B) When the supercontinent hypothesis was first propounded, it was dismissed by most contemporary scientists due to lack of detailed evidence.
(C) Charles Darwin was one of the scientists who presumed that different continents had once formed one large landmass.
(D) The research and discovery of Wegener and Toit contributed to verifying the theory of continental drift.
(E) The development of science and technology helped reveal the mechanism behind continental drift.
(F) Currents and winds dispersed the seeds and spores of plants, causing similar plant specimens to be found all over the world.

Tip!
정답을 고를 수 없다면, 오답을 제거하자!
특히, 쓸모 있는 유형 :
1. Negative Fact, Sentence Simplification, Summary
2. Fact, Inference