토플 적중 90 READING DAY 17.

Pre-Study

1. 점수 쑥쑥 동의어

1. embellish	
2. dissipated	
3. erratic	
4. extant	
5. hamper	
6. impediment	

unpredictable	obstacle
impede	dispersed
decorate	in existence

2. 한 눈 쑥쑥 지문 정리

Act 6-1 The Development of Islamic Bookmaking

P1 Bookmaking flourish 원인 : official language & paper tech, 상류층 지원
P2 BM의 종교관련 기원 : Quran 기록의 문제와 Arabic alphabet 발명
P3 paper의 도입(중국)과 제작과정 → Quran제작 & later 다른 종류 책
P4 다른 종류의 서적 제작 : Quran만큼 장식적 → 무역 → 다른 나라로 확장
P5 paper보급의 혁신 : Parchment에 비한 장점들 (크기 제한 X / 흡수 잘해, 수정 X)
→여러 나라로 확산

Lecture Actual Test 06-1 The Development of Islamic Bookmaking

학습목표

- ◆ **지문을 미리 풀어보고, 정답 / 오답의 정확한 단서를 파악한다.**
- ◆ **특히, 오답률이 높은 문제를 철저히 분석한다. (5, 6, 8)**

1. Actual Test 06-1 The Development of Islamic Bookmaking

P1. Bookmaking flourished in the Middle East between the 9th and 15th centuries. Islamic books from this period were finely hand-crafted with luxurious materials and had detailed and artistically wrought covers and interior illustrations. This flowering of literary artistry was the result of two major events in the Muslim world. The first was the development of an official language with a codified alphabet and an accepted writing style. The second was the importation of paper-making technology, which allowed books to be produced on a vaster scale.

P1. These books were one of the main venues for artistic expression in the Arab world, and they employed not only calligraphers and painters, but also leather and paper makers and professional binders. This bookmaking industry was financially supported by princes and caliphs and lasted until printing presses were imported.

1. Based on paragraph 1, it can be inferred that
   (A) bookmaking flourished because of the varieties of writing styles
   (B) printing presses were probably imported around the 15th century
   (C) there were no other channels for artistic expression in the Arab world
   (D) the upper class did not support bookmaking

P2. Islamic bookmaking extends back to the beginning of the religion it supports. According to the teachings of Islam, the Quran was imparted to the Prophet Muhammad by the archangel Gabriel between 610 and 632 CE, and he in turn translated the word of Allah into his own native Arabic. At first, his followers memorized his words ~~~. In order to faithfully repeat his words, his assistants began writing down the Quran ~~. These were eventually collected together, but a problem **emerged**: there was no unified Arabic alphabet. [**This** was resolved during the rule of caliph Abdal-Malik, who made Arabic the official language of his empire and codified it into a single alphabet.]

2. The word **emerged** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
   (A) appeared
   (B) began
   (C) receded
   (D) activated

3. The word **This** in paragraph 2 refers to
   (A) Quran
   (B) material
   (C) problem
   (D) alphabet

P2. At first, his followers memorized his words and verbally relayed them to others, but this method of spreading the word was inconvenient, and worse yet, unreliable. In order to faithfully repeat his words, his assistants began writing down the Quran ~~. These were eventually collected together, but a problem emerged: 4-D there was no unified Arabic alphabet. This was resolved during the rule of caliph Abdal-Malik, who made Arabic the official language of his empire and codified it into a single alphabet. This was eventually developed into calligraphy by Ibn Muqla in the 9th century, which was perfected by the 11th century calligrapher Ibn al-Bawwab.

4. According to paragraph 2, what was one problem of spreading the Quran?
   (A) Verbally spreading the word was slow.
   (B) Most of the recorded Quran were illegible.
   (C) Calligraphy was not perfected until the 11th century.
   (D) There was no unified Arabic alphabet.

P3. Their method of paper production involved three main steps. First, pulp was **extracted** from various plant types by boiling them down in water. Next, a fine mesh screen was used to catch these fibers and form a thin layer of pulp.

5. The word **extracted** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
   (A) converged
   (B) purified
   (C) accumulated
   (D) removed

P3. Finally, these screens were carefully dried to make flexible sheets of paper. Despite the labor intensive process, this method actually produced writing material much more quickly and inexpensively than the prior method of **curing** goat hides.

6. The word **curing** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
(A) mending
(B) securing
(C) processing
(D) healing

P4. The first books produced in this way were religious texts, but later history, scientific treatises, poetry, and romantic literature were also written down and transformed into books. Many of these secular texts were just as richly decorated as the Ouran, and many people were employed in their manufacture. They often featured leather covers ~~. For the Ourans, this usually involved a fairly consistent pattern ~~~. Of course, the degree of decoration varied, with ~~~. These books became valuable trade goods, and often could be found far from where they were produced.

7. According to paragraph 4, what was the result of a flourishing bookmaking industry?
(A) Books became trade goods in other parts of the world.
(B) There was a growth in the number of literature writers.
(C) Secular texts became more popular than the Quran.
(D) Lower quality materials were used to keep up with demand.

P4. Of course, the degree of decoration varied, with books that were made for important patrons or public use being the richest, whereas those for personal use were often less **ostentatious**.

8. The word **ostentatious** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
(A) extravagant
(B) expensive
(C) decorated
(D) obnoxious

9. What is the main purpose of paragraph 4?
(A) To show how Arabic books became valuable trade goods
(B) To depict the differences between religious and non-religious texts
(C) To introduce the significance of the Quran in the Arab world
(D) To describe how bookmaking flourished beyond producing the Quran

P5. As paper spread through the Arab world, it revolutionized more than just bookmaking. Parchments were limited in size by the animals killed to make the original leather, but paper was limited only by the size of the screen it was dried upon. This meant that huge, incredibly detailed maps could be produced, and blueprints could be made large enough to clearly show building elements.

P5. In addition, the limitations of paper also made it popular for some purposes. Because the paper was so thin and absorbent, ink marks on it were nearly impossible to change, unlike parchment which allowed for corrections, or even worse, fraudulent alterations. For this reason, it quickly became the chief material used for official documents in Baghdad. Paper and its various uses rapidly spread throughout the Muslim world, stretching across northern Africa, and even into Spain, where it was first introduced to Europeans.

10. According to paragraph 5, which of the following is NOT an advantage of using paper over parchment?

(A) It could be produced in almost any size.
(B) It made it possible for detailed maps to be produced.
(C) It allowed corrections to be easily made.
(D) It absorbed ink well.

P6. Because the paper was so thin and absorbent, ink marks on it were nearly impossible to change, unlike parchment which allowed for corrections, or even worse, fraudulent alterations.

핵심정보: 1. paper: thin & absorb →ink 수정 X
2. BUT parch. 수정 and 사기 가능

11. 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) While parchment allowed for the correction of ink marks, fraudulent alterations on paper were impossible to change because it was so thin and absorbent.
(B) Paper's resistance to ink allowed for criminal alterations, while corrections on parchment were nearly impossible.
(C) While alterations could be made on parchment, the thin nature of paper made it impossible for corrections to be made.
(D) Because it was thin and absorbent, parchment allowed for corrections, sometimes even fraudulent alterations.

12. Based on paragraph 5, what can be inferred about paper?

(A) Paper was introduced to Europe before the 9th century.
(B) Using parchment limited the sizes of books and documents.

(C) The concept of drawing up blueprints was nonexistent until the widespread production of paper.
(D) The Chinese were unwilling to reveal the secrets of manufacturing paper to the Europeans.

13. Where would the sentence best fit?
→ Paper was originally developed much earlier, but before this time the technology had not spread westward.

P3. [■A] What contributed most to the expansion of books throughout the Muslim world was an innovation from China that was introduced in the 9th century: paper. [■B] Muslim forces that captured Chinese prisoners in Samarkand who knew how to make paper allowed this to happen. [■C] Their method of paper production involved three main steps. [■D] First, pulp was extracted from various plant types by boiling them down in water. Next, a fine mesh screen was used to catch these fibers and form a thin layer of pulp. Finally, these screens were carefully dried to make flexible sheets of paper. ~~~~~~.

14. **Development of a unified alphabet and the introduction of paper-making technology allowed the bookmaking industry to flourish in the Middle East.**

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P2 BM의 종교관련 기원 : Quran 기록의 문제와 Arabic alphabet 발명
P3 paper의 도입(중국)과 제작과정 → Quran제작 & later 다른 종류 책
P4 다른 종류의 서적 제작:
Quran만큼 장식적→무역→다른 나라로 확장
P5 paper보급의 혁신:
Parch.에 비한 장점들 →여러 나라로 확산

(A) Arabic calligraphy wasn't perfected until the 11th century, crippling the caliph's effort at spreading the language.
(B) Widespread production of paper in the Middle East allowed non-religious literature to be made into books, and the use of paper quickly spread to other continents.
(C) With a unified alphabet, the teachings of Muhammad could be written down, which was more convenient and reliable than the previous oral means.
(D) Paper had many advantages over animal hides, and it quickly became the preferred writing material for books, blueprints, and official documents.

(E) The books were richly decorated with gold, with some books being more ostentatious than others.

(F) While paper was invented much earlier, it wasn't until the 9th century that the technology spread westward.

Tip!

Reading 의 고수 비법 1

1. Scanning
   (1) 각 단락의 첫 2-3문장 / 마지막 1-2문장
   (2) 글의 흐름상 중요한 문장
      - however, nevertheless
      - Therefore
   (3) 단서 문장

2. Skimming