토플 적중 90 READING DAY 02.

Pre-Study

1. 점수 쑥쑥 동의어

phenomenal	
sequence	
contentious	
harness	
conspicuous	
analogous	

progression	disputed
obvious	utilize
extraordinary	comparable

2. 한 눈 쑥쑥 지문 정리

Act 1-1 First Civilizations

P1. 수렵생활 → 농경 생활 : Civilization 의 등장과 그 특징
(class system, public building, writing language)
P2. First civilization = Mesopotamia (Cradle of Civilization) & 증거들
P3. Meso. 한 개가 first 문명이 아닌, 여러 개의 'cradles of civilization'
- 근거: convergent evolution
- civilization은 전 세계에서 independently 발생
P4. 농사로 인한 영향 – surplus of food / specialized occupations
P5. Leader의 존재와 역할 → social classes → law & religion
P6. Public building : ancient culture가 전 세계에서 독립적으로 발생함을 보여주는 증거

Lecture Actual Test 01-1 First Civilizations

학습목표

- **Actual Test 01-1 First Civilizations을 미리 풀어보고, 왜? 정답 / 오답인지 정확히 파악한다.**
- **특히, 오답률이 높은 문제를 철저히 분석한다. (2, 5, 9, 10, 14번)**

1. Reading 문제 유형

For hundreds of thousands of years, humans lived a nomadic lifestyle as hunter-gatherers, constantly moving from one location to another in pursuit of game. Then, around 10,000 years ago, humans in various parts of the world began to become more **sedentary** and started to establish cities. The innovation that allowed them to do so was the development of agriculture. Instead of simply gathering seeds from wild plants whenever available, people began to purposefully alter the soil in order to control the growth of those same plants. Soon after, they also began to domesticate animals for labor and food instead of merely hunting them. At which point it becomes possible to label these primitive societies as civilizations is debatable, but the defining characteristics that most agree upon for this are the development of class systems, 3-D public buildings, and written language.

1. The word **sedentary** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
   (A) settled
   (B) dormant
   (C) cooperative
   (D) congruous

2. 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 some may debate about what can be labeled the first civilization, most agree that the development of a class system, public buildings, and written language define civilizations.
   (B) We can begin to call primitive societies civilizations when the defining characteristics of civilizations - class systems, public buildings, and written language - are present.

(C) When it becomes possible to label primitive societies as civilizations is debatable because it is hard to agree upon when class systems, public buildings, and written language were developed.

(D) While many count the development of class systems, public buildings, and written language to be core features of civilization, few agree on when we can begin to label primitive societies as civilizations.

3. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 1 as factors that led to beginning of civilizations EXCEPT

(A) development of agriculture

(B) gathering seeds from wild plants

(C) construction of public buildings

(D) domestication of animals for labor

4. The word **ample** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

(A) profound

(B) conclusive

(C) sufficient

(D) crucial

P2. [Like many other ancient languages, Sumerian began as a pictographic language with symbols that directly represented ideas. From a peak of around 1,000 such characters, **it** was gradually reduced to around 400 by the late Bronze Age as the symbols became more simplified and abstract.] Eventually, they became syllabic, meaning that they directly represented speech instead of ideas.

5. The word **it** in paragraph 2 refers to

(A) peak

(B) Sumerian

(C) Bronze Age

(D) language

6. Based on paragraph 2, it can be inferred that

(A) there were enough archeological finds to warrant Western historians' naming Mesopotamia the Cradle of Civilization

(B) the transition of the Sumerian language from a pictographic to a syllabic system happened over a short period of time

(C) like Sumerian, many other ancient languages had around 1,000 characters that used symbols to directly represent speech

(D) the Sumerian and Akkadian civilizations influenced and helped each other to develop class systems, organized religion, and written language.

7. According to paragraph 3, it is more accurate to say there are many cradles of civilization because

(A) many civilizations formed independently all over the globe

(B) the civilizations were related and influenced each other

(C) it is an example of ideas spreading through immigration

(D) the civilizations in Mesopotamia were not the first to form

8번 Negative Fact 유형 단서

P3 Like any species, 8-D humans evolve, and civilization is an example of what is called convergent evolution. Many species have developed similar characteristics as they adapted to their environments despite being totally unrelated. 8-C One prominent example of this is the ability to fly. Insects, birds, and bats are all capable of true flight, and 8-A many mammals and reptiles can glide. However, 8-B it would be ludicrous to assert that they were related species or learned to do so from each other. Likewise, civilization appears to be an adaptation for human survival that took place independently all over the globe.

8. Which of the following is NOT an example of convergent evolution mentioned in paragraph 3?

(A) Ability to glide

(B) Learning skills from related species

(C) Ability to fly

(D) Forming civilizations

9. In paragraph 4, what does the author mention about agriculture?
   (A) The surplus of vegetables and meats prompted farmers to live close to one another.
   (B) Raising crops resulted in farmers heavily investing their time and labor in hunting and gathering.
   (C) Advancement of agricultural technology created specialized occupations.
   (D) Unlike vegetables and meats, grain could be stored for a long time.

10. Why does the author mention bands of hunter-gatherers in paragraph 5?
   (A) To introduce an early example of leadership in primitive societies
   (B) To compare the roles of leaders in clans with those of cities
   (C) To illustrate what the desirable qualities of a leader are
   (D) To point out the universal need for leadership in any given society

11. The word **exemplary** in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to
   (A) ethical
   (B) model
   (C) convincing
   (D) consequential

12. What is the main purpose of paragraph 6?
   (A) To reiterate the importance of archeology in researching past civilizations
   (B) To prove why agriculture, class systems, and written language are considered as necessities in civilizations
   (C) To explain why scientists consider
   (D) To provide support for the argument that the development of the first civilizations is evidence of convergent evolution

13. Where would the sentence best fit?

→ One of the chief benefits of raising crops, and grains in particular, is that they allow people to have a surplus of food.

P4. [A■] As people mastered agriculture, they also developed an interest in remaining in one location. [B■] Agriculture demands huge investments of time and labor, which means that the farmers need to live nearby. [C■] Vegetables and meats must be carefully processed in order to last more than a few days, but grain can be stored almost indefinitely under the proper conditions. [D■] With a surplus of food properly stored, people were able to have food year-round without constantly hunting or gathering. This also led to the necessity for the division of labor. The farmers raised crops, potters and weavers made storage containers, builders made homes, and many other specialized occupations were created as technology advanced.

14. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage.

Around 10,000 years ago, humans began transitioning from living as nomads to settling down to build cities, and they developed class systems, public buildings, and written language, which mark the beginning of civilizations.

● ● ●

P2 first meso 문명 등장 (cradle of civil. 호칭 과 그에 대한 증거)
P3 but meso : firstX many cradle 이 정확 (why?conver.이론 :전 세계에서 독립적 발생
P4 농경과 정착으로 인한 영향 → 풍부한 음식 → 직업분화
P5 hunter사회 leader→ civiliz. leader 역할 변화→law & religion
P6 public build 유적→first civil의 독립적 발달

(A) Mastery of agriculture meant people harvested a surplus of grain, resulting in the division of labor, wherein people performed specific tasks for the community.

(B) Law and religion, necessitated by the establishment of class systems, enforced what was socially acceptable through reward and punishment.

(C) While many refer to Mesopotamia as the Cradle of Civilization, there are many cradles across the world born independent of each other.

(D) Megalithic structures like pyramids have been found all across the world, pointing to the validity of convergent evolution.

(E) The characters of the Sumerian language gradually evolved to directly represent speech instead of representing ideas.

(F) The expansion of society created the need for a leader and a ruling class, and law and religion in place to maintain this structure.

Tip!

1. 지문에서 반드시 읽어야 할 부분

   첫 단락 : 후반부 **(지문 전체 주제)**

   각 단락 : 첫 1~2문장 (주제)

   마지막 1~2문장 **(주제 / 다음 단락과의 연결고리)**

2. 각 지문의 **첫 3 문제 : 5분**
3. 각 단락의 주제 정리 (머리 or **Note-Taking)**