토플 적중 90 READING DAY 09.

Pre-Study

1. 점수 쑥쑥 동의어

embed	
enigma	
ephemeral	
feat	
impart	
inflate	

[보기]

provide	mystery
temporary	enlarge
implant	achievement

2. 한 눈 쑥쑥 지문 정리

Act 3-2 Water in the Desert

P1. 오늘날과 달리 물이 많았던 사막환경
P2. Sahara에 대한 조사 : 과거 - bedrock 흘렀던 river → 건조 → sand
P3. plate tectonics → climate change : ex) Antarctica & Sahara
P4. water이 계속적인 사막의 변화에 미치는 영향
: temp. change에 의한 변화 – moisture deposit on stone & evaporate
P5. Water의 영향 :sun에 의한 급격한 건조 → 사막의 모래 혹은 모양 형성

Lecture Actual Test 03-2 Water in the Desert

학습목표

- ◆ **지문을 미리 풀어보고, 정답 / 오답의 정확한 단서를 파악한다.**
- ◆ **특히, 오답률이 높은 문제를 철저히 분석한다.**
  (6, 7, 8, 11번)

1. Actual Test 03-2 Water in the Desert

1. The word **adorned** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

(A) aligned

(B) Illustrated 1. clarify, demonstrate, exhibit, explain
2. to provide with drawing, picture for explanation or adornment

(C) Burgeoned prosper, bloom, grow, increase

(D) composed

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) The environment, which was under water in the past, has gone through drastic changes.

(B) Various scientific findings show that unlike its current state, the environment used to be one of the driest places.

(C) Evidence shows that the environment will be blessed with far more water than what it currently contains and will become very different.

(D) Evidence shows that the environment possessed more water in the past than it does today.

P1. In addition, many species have specially adapted to the harsh conditions, and others like crocodiles linger on in the remnants of rivers and lakes that form oases. [All of this evidence points to an environment that was very different from what prevails today, an environment that was blessed with far more water than what it currently possesses.]

핵심 정보 1. evidence → today와 달랐던 환경
2. 현재보다 far more water 환경

3. What can be inferred about the Sahara Desert in paragraph 1 ?

(A) It thrived with animal life in the past.

(B) It has only recently become the Earth's largest desert.

(C) It was the home to many artists who drew cave paintings.

(D) It is home to many different species of crocodiles.

P2. During a 1981 mission of the space shuttle Columbia, scientists used a radar array on board to scan the eastern Sahara, and they revealed a very different terrain beneath the dunes. They found that bedrock underlies the sand, and that ancient rivers had carved valleys through it. These features appear to have been created during the Tertiary period around 35 million years ago. [As they dried up about 2.5 million years ago, **they** began to fill with sand.]

4. The word **they** in paragraph 2 refers to

(A) valleys

(B) dunes

(C) rivers

(D) scientists

5. Based on paragraph 2, what can be inferred from the data collected on the Sahara Desert?

(A) It is one of the oldest deserts in the world.

(B) It was formed during the Tertiary period.

(C) It has bodies of seawater trapped in its bedrock.

(D) It might have a different ecosystem 5,000 years from now.

6. The word **relentlessly** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

(A) conventionally

(B) interminably

(C) gradually

(D) eventually

1. 끝없이 계속되는 continuous, persistent

2. 가차없는 cruel, merciless, harsh

7. According to paragraph 3, what do Antarctica and the Sahara have in common?

(A) Both were habitats for dinosaurs.

(B) Both have shifted to different continents.

(C) Both have extreme climates.

(D) Both used to be deserts.

8. The word **conducive** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

(A) ambiguous

(B) helpful

(C) susceptible

(D) adjacent

9. What is the main purpose of paragraph 3?

(A) To compare and contrast Antarctica and the Sahara

(B) To provide an explanation for the climate changes

(C) To suggest how dinosaurs became extinct

(D) To introduce a new theory regarding plate tectonics

10. The word **changes** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

(A) fluctuations

(B) exceptions

(C) thresholds (한계: limit)

(D) predictions

11. All of the following are mentioned in paragraphs 4 and 5 as effects of water on the desert EXCEPT

(A) shattering boulders

(B) forming shallow lakes

(C) creating sand

(D) sustaining plant life

12. According to paragraph 5, what is a feature characteristic of a desert?

(A) Stones damaged by daily water cycle

(B) Powerful solar energy

(C) Oceans of sand

(D) Lack of precipitation

13. Where would the sentence best fit?

→ As this cycle repeats daily, the stones expand and contract, damaging them on a microscopic level.

P4. Just as water manages to sustain life in the desert, it is also the major force behind continued changes there. In the rare event of actual rain, there is nothing to resist its power, and it rapidly carves new channels and forms great, shallow lakes. However, it usually affects the environment in a much more subtle way caused by the dramatic temperature changes between night and day. [■A] During the night and early morning, fog from the ocean and dew deposit their moisture on stones in the desert. [■B] This water is absorbed directly into the rocks, but the heat of day evaporates it once again. [■C] The results are not readily observable, but given enough time, it has a dramatic effect, causing the outer layers of the rocks to flake off. [■D] Sometimes, however, the process occurs more rapidly.

14.

Areas that are deserts today were once lush land inhabited by animals and even people.

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P1. 오늘날과 달리 물이 많았던 사막환경

P2. Sahara에 대한 조사:bedrock 흘렀던 river → sand

P3. plate tect.→climate change :ex)Antarct.Saha

P4. water의 영향 :lake or temp. change에 의한 변화

P5. Water의 영향:sun에 의한 급격한 건조

(A) For example, an Egyptian petroleum company penetrated sand sheets to determine the presence of freshwater aquifers beneath the sand dunes.

(B) Over the years, advanced technology has allowed evidence of the ancient landscape beneath the desert dunes to be unearthed.

(C) Scientists have discovered that the region which is currently the Sahara Desert undergoes cyclic climatic changes every 10,000 years.

(D) Changes in the Earth's plates have caused drastic climatic changes around the world, as is evident in Antarctica and the Sahara Desert.

(E) Water, which is crucial for sustaining life in the desert, still plays a significant role in creating and reshaping the terrain there.

(F) The phenomenon in which rocks in the desert appear to move on their own is explained by the shattering of boulders damaged by the daily water cycle.

Tip!

사실 정보 / Inference 유형 주의 사항

1. 문제의 내용과 보기를 연결해서 생각

   특히! 보기의 지시어는 문제에서 찾는다

2. 시간 전후 / 인과 / 위치 (위, 아래) / 수량 표현 주의

3. 보기에 나오면 오답 가능성이 큰 단어들

   (1) only

   (2) never/always, no/all, impossible ....

   (3) 최상급