토플 적중 90 READING DAY 14.

Pre-Study

1. 점수 쑥쑥 동의어

1. manifest	
2. mechanism	
3. now and then	
4. palatial	
5. pertinent	
6. precarious	

magnificent	relevant
insecure	method
indicate	occasionally

2. 한 눈 쑥쑥 지문 정리

Act 5-1 Fire Management

P1 숲을 보호하기 위한 의도적인 wildfire : 생태 순환 도와

P2 숲의 생존에 중요한 wildfire

: dead p. 태워 / young sapling 성장 발판 / 작은 불→큰 불 예방 (YS)

P3 YS의 생태보존을 위한 노력 : fire suppression.정책 → disaster 환경 마련

P4 Yellow Stone : mall fires merge in conflagration → 엄청난 피해

→ 화재관리 정책의 허술함 & 필요성

P5 fire 가 숲 생태계에 미치는 영향 연구 → prescribed fire 중요성 인식

P6 current policy: 화재로 인한 위험 줄이면서 간섭 최소화

Lecture Actual Test 05-1 Fire Management

학습목표

- ◆ **지문을 미리 풀어보고, 정답 / 오답의 정확한 단서를 파악한다.**
- ◆ **특히, 오답률이 높은 문제를 철저히 분석한다. (6, 13, 14)**

1. Actual Test 05-1 Fire Management

P1. Many people consider wildfires to be only a force of rampant destruction that devastates forests and consumes everything in their path. However, this is only partially true, as they actually play an important role in the life cycle of forests. Under normal circumstances, a wildfire will burn the dead plant matter that accumulates on the forest floor, and leave the adult trees largely intact. In doing so, ~~~~~, this is not part of the natural cycle. In fact, the severity of many wildfires and the massive destruction they cause is usually a direct result of human activity, much of which was undertaken with the goal of protecting the forests.

1. The author begins the passage by
   (A) comparing two types of forest fires
   (B) giving an example of threatening wildfires
   (C) refuting the common notion about wildfires
   (D) emphasizing the importance of fire prevention

P2. Without human intervention, wildfires play a vital role in the survival of forests. Although the damage they cause may seem severe, and it may take the forest an **extensive** period to recover, they actually ensure the forest's survival. Over time, the trees in the forest drop branches, leaves and needles, which accumulate on the forest floor. This material takes about half a century to break down enough for other plants to utilize it, but if it burns it can be used much faster.

P2. This vegetable matter also piles up faster than it can decompose, often creating a thick layer that prevents new saplings from taking root in the soil and replacing the older trees. Not only that, but if periodic minor fires are prevented, this ever-thickening layer will only serve to intensify the magnitude of the inevitable blaze that will occur. A prime example of this situation is the fires that ravaged Yellowstone National Park in 1988.

2. The word **extensive** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
   (A) harsh
   (B) uncertain
   (C) long
   (D) extreme

3. In paragraph 2, the author implies that
   (A) wildfires hinder the decomposition process of dead leaves
   (B) wildfires help save forests by burning the layer of dead branches and leaves
   (C) wildfires may develop into a conflagration unless preventative measures are taken
   (D) wildfires destroy old trees, allowing young ones to grow

P3. Since its establishment as the first national park in 1872, efforts have been made to maintain the park and its many geological and natural wonders for future generations. Initially, this meant protecting its wildlife from poaching, the ground from miners, and its forests from logging. [There was considerable opposition from nearby communities that wished to exploit the park's resources, but as its staff gradually increased, and its importance as a tourist attraction grew, **this** diminished.]

4. The word **this** in paragraph 3 refers to
   (A) the park
   (B) opposition
   (C) staff
   (D) importance

P3. By 1940, the chief danger to the park was believed to be fire, so legislation was passed to make fire suppression a top priority. Therefore, the National Park Service extinguished any fires that started as quickly as possible. This policy allowed dead vegetation and thick undergrowth to accumulate for nearly 50 years, and set the stage for disaster.

P4. In the summer of 1988, severe drought and strong, gusting winds made conditions in the park critical. Park officials admitted that they had knowledge of a number of small fires, but they had assumed that they would be put out naturally. As they looked on, those smaller fires merged into one of the largest conflagrations in the park's history.

5. According to paragraphs 3 and 4, what does the author point out as the underlying cause of the fire at Yellowstone National Park?
   (A) The natural geological wonders of the park
   (B) The opposition against wildlife protection
   (C) The location of the park as a tourist attraction

(D) The fire suppression policy of the park

P4. In the summer of 1988, 7-A severe drought and strong, gusting winds made conditions in the park critical. Park officials admitted that they had knowledge of a number of small fires, but they had assumed that they would be put out naturally. As they looked on, 7-B those smaller fires merged into one of the largest conflagrations in the park's history. After raging for several months, the fire destroyed approximately 800,000 acres within the park boundaries, and more outside.

P4. 7-C Around 13,000 firefighters and military personnel were called upon to put out the blaze, and the effort cost the government 120 million dollars. Despite such efforts, they were unsuccessful, 7-D and the fire was ultimately defeated by precipitation that came in the fall and winter. This fire served as a wakeup call to fire control authorities, revealing how **inadequate** their current fire control policies were and how serious the need was for new techniques for protecting natural environments and managing forests.

6. The word **inadequate** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
(A) intense
(B) erroneous
(C) lacking
(D) conspicuous

7. According to paragraph 4, all of the following are true about the fire at Yellowstone National Park EXCEPT
(A) the weather conditions aggravated the situation
(B) the fire started from a small fire at one spot
(C) the efforts to extinguish the fire cost a great deal
(D) natural phenomena helped to put out the fire

P5. Following the fires, a great deal of research was carried out to determine the exact role of fires in forest ecology and how they should be managed. Fires control growth in the understory of the forest, dispose of shed vegetation, and make way for new growth. In fact, some pinecones will not open to release their seeds unless exposed to fire. These conclusions led many people to provide more support for prescribed fire, which is also referred to as controlled burning. These fires are used in farming and grassland management to reduce the risk of wildfires. Some even **condemned** park officials for not having used controlled burns, saying that they could have prevented the firestorm in 1988.

8. According to paragraph 5, the purpose of using prescribed fire is
   (A) to lower levels of wildfire damage
   (B) to learn how to control large-scale fires
   (C) to burn useless farms and grassland
   (D) to estimate the damage caused by wildfires more accurately

9. The word **condemned** in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to
   (A) presumed
   (B) insisted
   (C) attributed
   (D) blamed

P5. Following the fires, a great deal of research was carried out to determine the exact role of fires in forest ecology and how they should be managed. 10-A Fires control growth in the understory of the forest, dispose of shed vegetation, and make way for new growth. In fact, some pinecones will not open to release their seeds unless exposed to fire.
P5. 10-B These conclusions led many people to provide more support for prescribed fire, which is also referred to as controlled burning. These fires are used in farming and grassland management 10-C to reduce the **risk** of wildfires. Some even condemned park officials for not having used controlled burns, ~~~~. However, many scientists contend that in order for fires to be beneficial to forests, they would have to reach sizes that are uncontrollable.

10. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 5 EXCEPT
   (A) the roles of fire in forest ecology
   (B) the change in people's view of fire
   (C) the purpose of using controlled burning
   (D) research conducted to find out the cause of wildfires
   (E)
11. The word **risk** in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to
   (A) damage
   (B) danger
   (C) mission
   (D) security

P6. [There have been around 300 natural fires since the late 1970s that officials have allowed to burn with little or no effort to control them, and the areas where they struck have since flourished.]

핵심정보: 1. (late 1970) 300 natural fire: officials 끄려는 노력x

2. →fire 발생한 곳 flourish

12. 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) Since the late 1970s, officials have let around 300 natural fires burn out, which resulted in improvement in those areas.

(B) Since the late 1970s, around 300 natural fires have struck flourishing areas, but officials could hardly control them.

(C) Since the late 1970s, officials have set around 300 fires in order to make the areas flourish.

(D) Since the late 1970s, around 300 natural fires which officials failed to control burned some thriving areas.

13. Where would the sentence best fit?

→ **Fires that are caused by humans are still quickly suppressed though.**

P6. [■A] The current policy is to let fires that begin naturally burn and monitor them closely. [■B] Fire management only intervenes when the parameters of weather, size, and potential danger to wildlife and nearby human communities are exceeded. [■C] To protect park structures and nearby communities, underbrush and other fuel sources are manually removed within 400 feet of any structure. [■D] They are also removed from risk areas as designated by the Hazard Fuels Reduction Plan. There have been around 300 natural fires since the late 1970s that officials have allowed to burn with little or no effort to control them, and the areas where they struck have since flourished.

14. **Wildfires can be beneficial to forests and the ecosystem when controlled properly.**

● ● ●

P2 숲의 생존에 중요한 wildfire: dead p. 태워, 작은 불→큰 불 예방 (YS)
P3 YS의 생태보존을 위한 노력 : fire suppr.정책→disaster
P4 엄청난 피해의 YS fire
→ 화재관리정책의 허술함& 필요성
P5 prescri.fire중요성인식
P6 current policy:화재로 인한 위험 줄이면서 간섭 최소화

(A) Occasional wildfires remove dead branches and leaves, thus stimulating the decay process and allowing new plants to flourish
(B) In order to prevent devastating fires, immediate and thorough fire suppression is required.
(C) Through a number of research projects, misuse of prescribed fire was found to be the cause of the fire at Yellowstone National Park.
(D) Causing extreme loss of life and property, the fire at the Yellowstone National Park showed how important it was to prevent wildfires beforehand.
(E) The conflagration in Yellowstone National Park provided an opportunity to change the pre-existing fire control policy.
(F) The fire control policy of Yellowstone National Park provided an environment where a disastrous fire could break out.

Tip!
지시어
➔ 반드시, 모든 지시어는 정체를 밝히자!
(1) it, they / some, others
(2) 특히, this
(3) 관계사 (which, that 등)