토플 적중 90 READING DAY 05.

Pre-Study

1. 점수 쑥쑥 동의어

conventional	
crude	
disseminate	
exert	
offset	
stipulate	

[보기]

counterbalance	primitive
customary	apply
disperse	require

2. 한 눈 쑥쑥 지문 정리

Act 2-1 The Fall of Mayan Civilization

P1. 마야 멸망의 원인에 대한 이론 : 다양한 원인들이 상호 관련
P2. Classical Period (마야 전성기) : 정치, 경제의 급격한 성장
→ 내부적 위협 요인
P3. 마야의 higher rainfall로 인해 환경에 미친 영향
: 지나친 경작, 삼림파괴 등 환경에 지나친 부담 (overtaxing)
P4. Rainfall lessen → pressure to Mayan society (계층 갈등 등)
P5. Prolonged drought → farming에 영향 → system collapsed

Lecture Actual Test 02-1 The Fall of Mayan Civilization

학습목표

- **Actual Test 02-1 First Civilizations을 미리 풀어보고, 왜? 정답 / 오답인지 정확히 파악한다.**
- **특히, 오답률이 높은 문제를 철저히 분석한다. (1,3, 5, 10, 11, 14번)**

1. Actual Test 02-1 The Fall of Mayan Civilization

1. The word monumental in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
   (A) ancient
   (B) grand
   (C) famous
   (D) mortal
2. Based on paragraph 1, what can be inferred about the Mayan civilization?
   (A) Nobody truly knows how the Mayan civilization collapsed.
   (B) The golden age of Mayan civilization began with the ending of the Classical Period.
   (C) Most of the Mayan population lived in cities.
   (D) The Mayan civilization eventually recovered from the Spanish conquest.

P1. The Mayan civilization that once covered much of modern day Guatemala and Southern Mexico was inarguably one of the greatest civilizations ever to exist in Pre-Columbian America. Their settlements date back to around 2,000 BCE, **and some existed until the Spanish conquest of the region.** They are known for their monumental step-pyramids, stonemasonry, understanding of astronomy and mathematics, and a fully developed hieroglyphic writing system. **Their civilization reached its peak during what is called its Classical Period**, extending from 250 CE to around 900 CE, when their cities reached their highest state of development.

P1. **However**, their flourishing society suffered a catastrophic collapse at this time from which they never fully recovered. **Many theories have been suggested to explain such a sudden decline,** including natural disasters, war, and plague. **While these may have contributed to the overall decline, the root cause appears to have been an interconnected series** of events involving agriculture, conflict, and climate change.

P2. The outlying kingdoms served as the primary centers for trade, and they brought in goods from throughout Mesoamerica. [While relationships with their neighbors were not always peaceful, and warfare did indeed occur, **they** were generally friendly.] The greatest danger to the Maya, although they were probably oblivious to the fact, came from within.

3. The word **they** in paragraph 2 refers to
   (A) the Maya
   (B) outlying kingdoms
   (C) neighbors
   (D) relationships

4. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT true of the Classical Period?
   (A) It was a period of constant warfare with their neighbors.
   (B) It was a period during which the number of aristocrats grew.
   (C) It was a period of flourishing trade.
   (D) It was a period during which many buildings were constructed.

5. 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 increased rainfall quickly diminished the minerals and nutrients in the soil, so it was hard for them to shorten their fallow cycles.
   (B) The farmers resisted the temptation to shorten fallow cycles because the increased rainfall fostered growth on the farms where minerals and nutrients were replenished.
   (C) The farmers probably wanted to shorten rest periods because the increased rainfall replenished their farms and made it easier to grow crops.
   (D) The farmers began to use shorter rest periods for their farms because the soil was washed away by water coming from the surrounding countryside.

P3. The Maya used permanent farms and raised terraces for cultivation, and their usual method of crop rotation involved fallow cycles, leaving the land uncultivated in order to allow it to recover. [However, the increased rainfall would have meant that the minerals and nutrients in the soil of their farms would be replenished more quickly by the mountain runoff, and the temptation to shorten fallow cycles must have been nearly irresistible in a climate that fostered such growth.]

핵심 정보 1. rainfall ↑: soil mineral 채워져 (by runoff)
2. shorten cycle 하고 싶어 (성장 촉진 기후에서)

6. The word **depleting** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
(A) destroying
(B) relocating
(C) reducing
(D) extending

7. According to paragraph 3, what is one possible cause for the increase in population?
(A) Significantly higher rainfall
(B) Shorter fallow cycle
(C) Reduced expanses of rainforest
(D) Increased food production

P4. As their civilization continued to expand throughout the 8th and 9th centuries, the **advantageous** rainfall began to lessen. As this trend continued, pressures began to grow within Mayan society. The large urban centers with their aristocratic populations were a huge drain on agriculture, so as the output decreased, they had to compensate by importing food. This transferred the burden out onto the surrounding communities, which increased competition and conflict between cities and regions.

8. The word **advantageous** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
(A) hopeful
(B) fortunate
(C) increased
(D) approaching

9. What is the main purpose of paragraph 4?
(A) To demonstrate the negative effects of reckless expansion
(B) To discuss the effects of rainfall on competition between large urban centers
(C) To explain what began the downfall of the Mayan civilization
(D) To highlight the social divide between peasants and aristocrats

10. According to paragraph 4, what was the likely result of importing food?

(A) It increased the number of aristocrats.

(B) The farmers began to revolt against the traders.

(C) It caused conflicts amongst those in large urban centers.

(D) The social divide between the upper class and lower class widened.

11. The word **exacerbated** in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to

(A) evoked

(B) placated

(C) aggravated

(D) controlled

evoke: (생각,기억 등을) 떠올리다, 환기시키다

arouse, produce, induce, cause

12. According to paragraph 5, why was the drought especially devastating for the Mayan civilization?

(A) It was a symptom of a global shift in climate.

(B) Deforestation worsened the drought.

(C) The Maya fought for water.

(D) It was a result of unchecked expansion.

13. Where would the sentence best fit?

→ **Therefore, when the drought reduced rainfall by 25 to 40%, their agricultural system became completely unsustainable.**

P5. Then around 1,000 CE, the already faltering civilization was struck by a true disaster: a prolonged drought struck the southern regions. [A■] The drought was a symptom of a global shift in climate that seriously affected other areas in the world, but for the Mayan civilization it was devastating. [B■] Their practice of clearing forest exacerbated the problem in two ways. The land that had been cleared was poor for farming, and the lack of trees disrupted the normal evaporation cycle. [C■] Internal warfare escalated as supplies dwindled, and eventually their whole system collapsed. [D■] The Mayan civilization was ultimately a victim of its own unchecked expansion.

14.

While there are many theories that attempt to explain the fall of Mayan civilization, there seems to have been several interlinked factors that led to the sudden decline of one of the greatest civilizations ever to exist in Pre-Columbian America.

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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) The Maya reached the peak of their civilization by the 9th century CE.
(B) The widening gap and deepening conflict between the aristocrats worsened the economic situation.
(C) With less rainfall, the farms were not able to produce enough food, resulting in food shortages that applied critical pressure to Mayan society.
(D) The drought was the final straw for the weakened Mayan society, completely collapsing their already dysfunctional agricultural system.
(E) The prolonged drought forced the Maya to import food from surrounding communities.
(F) Relying heavily on increased rainfall, the Maya overtaxed the natural resources of the land.

Tip!
문제유형 : 동의어
1. 사전적 의미, 문맥
2. 공부 방법: 영영사전 / 동의어 사전