토플 적중 90 READING DAY 20.

Final Test

학습목표

- **지문을 미리 풀어보고, 정답 / 오답의 정확한 단서를 파악한다.**
- **특히, 오답률이 높은 문제를 철저히 분석한다.**
  7-1: (1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14)
  7-2: (1, 11, 12, 14)
  7-3: (2, 14)

1. Act 07-1 Uneven Distribution of Gliding Animals

P1. Many species of animals around the world have developed gliding as a way to cover long distances, and this mode of transportation is typically used to avoid predation. It also provides a means to conserve the valuable energy that they would expend descending from one tree, crossing the forest floor, and climbing another when searching for **scattered** food sources.
P1. These organisms have provided intensely interesting subjects of study for scientists since gliding often requires extreme body modification. Biologists have also observed that the rainforests of Southeast Asia seem to have an unusually large concentration of such creatures in a surprising variety of animal classes. A number of theories have been suggested to explain why such proliferation exists in this particular region, and many of them focus on the particular flora of their environment.

1. The word **scattered** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
   (A) evenly distributed
   (B) seasonally available
   (C) widely separated
   (D) hardly visible

2. According to paragraph 1, why have many species living in forests developed gliding?
   (A) It is an energy-efficient way of climbing down the tree.
   (B) It makes them less vulnerable to predation.
   (C) It allows for extreme body modification.
   (D) It means they can travel long distances that were not possible before.

P2. The first theory focuses upon the extreme height of the dipterocarp trees and how this is conducive to gliding, so it is called the tall tree theory. As animals glide, ~~~. However, observed animal behavior does not generally support this theory. Many gliders do not take off from the canopy of the trees they are in; rather, 4-B many initiate their trips from closer to the middle of the trunk. Not only that, 4-C but the gliders are not confined to these extremely tall forests and may be found in the relatively shorter canopy of the northern rainforests, on plantations, and even in urban areas. So, tall trees are not necessarily a requirement of gliding animals.

4. According to paragraph 2, what evidence highlights the problems with the tall tree theory? Click on two answers.

(A) Gliding animals lose altitude swiftly as they descend.
(B) Gliding animals begin their descent from the middle of the trunk.
(C) More gliding species live in forests that have a relatively short canopy.
(D) The gliding animals are found in other environments.

P3. Another theory called the broken forest hypothesis speculates that Asian forests lack vegetation connecting them to one another because 6-B the dipterocarp trees are so much taller than the other trees in the canopy, which made gliding the most viable option. In the Central and South American rainforests, woody vines called Iianas grow in profusion, 6-C creating a dense network of vines throughout the forest that animals exploit.

P3. However, botanists working in various parts of the world have concluded that vine proliferation is more dependent upon other conditions like climate, soil, elevation, and slope than the height of the trees. Indeed, many sections of Southeast Asian rainforests have dense liana growth, just as many parts of the Amazon possess very little. The many mammalian species that dwell in the canopy but do not glide or spend much time on the ground also detract from this theory.

6. Based on paragraph 3, what can be inferred about forests which have dense liana growth?
(A) Lack of sunlight in the forest floor limits the number of predators in the forest.
(B) The tree canopies of these forests are more uneven in height.
(C) Animals utilize the vines to travel between trees.
(D) Climatic conditions concentrate them in Central and South America.

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proliferation is more dependent upon other conditions like climate, soil, elevation, and slope than the height of the trees. Indeed, 7-B many sections of Southeast Asian rainforests have dense liana growth, 7-D just as many parts of the Amazon possess very little. The many mammalian species that dwell in the canopy 7-C but do not glide or spend much time on the ground also detract from this theory.

7. According to paragraph 3, what is one problem with the broken forest hypothesis?
   (A) The height difference between the tall dipterocarp trees and the other shorter trees makes gliding between trees more difficult, not easier.
   (B) According to botanists, Southeast Asian rainforests have the most dense liana growth in the world.
   (C) There are other animal species in the Southeast Asian rainforests that have not developed gliding abilities.
   (D) Contrary to popular belief, woody vines do not grow profusely in the Amazon rainforest.

P4. A third explanation, called the food desert theory, purports that it is other aspects of dipterocarps that are providing such tremendous impetus for gliding adaptation. The majority of the gliding species are herbivores that ~~ or carnivores ~~~. Unfortunately for the mammals that prefer to feed upon leaves, 9-D the trees in the dipterocarp family often have poisonous leaves. In a habitat where 95 percent of the tall trees and over 50 percent of the total canopy foliage are dipterocarp trees, so much of their surroundings are inedible that they may as well be living in a desert. Gliding ~~~. Unfortunately, this degree of control comes at a price as colugos are not very skilled climbers.

P5. The herbivores that prefer to consume fruit encounter another problem entirely. The fruit that the trees produce contains much less toxin in comparison to the leaves, so it is actually edible. However, dipterocarps have very unusual reproductive cycles that recur every 2 to 7 years, and most of them bloom en masse. This makes fruit scarce most of the time, which also has a serious effect on the carnivorous gliders as these reptiles ~~~. So, they must also travel extensively to locate their prey, and they are quite adept at gliding. Lizards in the genus Draco have greatly elongated ribs ~~~. Some have even been observed to gain altitude while traveling from tree to tree.

P5. However, dipterocarps have very unusual reproductive cycles that recur every 2 to 7 years, and most of them bloom en masse. [This makes fruit scarce most of the time, / which also has a serious effect on the carnivorous gliders / as these reptiles that eat insects and small vertebrates suffer / since their prey feeds upon the fruit directly or indirectly as a vital part of their food chain.]

핵심정보: 1. this (긴 번식 cycle) → fruit scarce
2. 안 좋아 on carni. (reptile)
bc. their prey feed on fruit

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) The lack of fruit means the reptiles that rely on them suffer, causing a serious effect on the carnivorous gliders.
(B) Scarcity of fruit means that the insects and small vertebrates that feed upon them as a vital part of their diet suffer, causing a serious effect on the food chain.
(C) The lack of fruit has a serious effect on the food chain because the carnivorous gliders compete with reptiles that eat insects and small vertebrates for food.
(D) When fruit is scarce, it affects the gliding carnivores which feed on herbivores that feed upon the fruit.

13. Where would the sentence best fit?

→ **Therefore, the taller the tree that they leap from, the longer the distance they could cover.**

P2 The first theory focuses upon the extreme height of the dipterocarp trees and how this is conducive to gliding, so it is called the tall tree theory. [■A] As animals glide, they are engaged in a kind of controlled fall, so they lose altitude fairly rapidly as they move forward. [■B] However, observed animal behavior does not generally support this theory. [■C] Many gliders do not take off from the canopy of the trees they are in; rather, many initiate their trips from closer to the middle of the trunk. [■D] Not only that, but the gliders are not confined to these extremely tall forests and may be found in the relatively shorter canopy of the northern rainforests, on plantations, and even in urban areas. So, tall trees are not necessarily a requirement of gliding animals.

14. **Many theories have been put forth to explain why such proliferation of gliding animals exists in Southeast Asian rainforests.**

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P2 tall tree theo.:taller, longer BUT 나무 중간에서 하강 & 키 큰 나무 없는 지역
P3 broken forest theo.:
Asia dipter. 다른 나무와 키 차이 → 연결 vine X → gliding BUT 문제점 2개
P4 food desert : herb.
dipter leave 대부분 poiso
P5 fruit 부족 →herb.먹고사는 carni 먹이 찾아 먼 곳 이동 (gliding)

(A) Botanists have discovered that 95 percent of the tall trees in Southeast Asian forests have poisonous leaves.
(B) Most gliding animals in the forest have gone through extreme body modifications, sometimes sacrificing the ability to climb.
(C) The extreme height of dipterocarp trees has led to the development of many gliding species.
(D) The Amazon rainforest possesses very dense liana growth, and scientists say this explains the lack of gliding animals there.
(E) Dipterocarp trees create a desert-like environment that made it necessary for animals to develop gliding abilities to travel widely to find food.
(F) The canopy structure and the lack of woody vines in the Southeast Asian forests are the main factors behind the concentration of gliding animals in the region.

2. Act 07-2 Railroad Development in the United States

P1 steam railwa 등장과 대륙을 가로지르는 철도의 발달 (Transcontinental)
P2 대륙횡단 철도 건설 history → 1869년 완공
P3 철도 건설의 effect on economy: 생산물의 빠른 이송 & Midwest 농사발달
P4 West지역 발전 도와 → 영토 확장
P5 병력으로 중요한 역할
P6 railroad company 확장과 규제
P7 rail company 몰락과 현재 상황 (주로 화물 운송)

P1. The earliest railways were short, **dedicated** routes that were used to connect things like quarries to rivers, and they were pulled by horses.

1. The word **dedicated** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
(A) reserved
(B) staunch
(C) resolute
(D) purposeful

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) Distrust led owners of remaining railroad companies to gain control of tracks left without management.
(B) Distrust of railroad companies arose when railroad company owners sold tracks that were left without management.
(C) This resulted in distrust of railroad companies which grew stronger after other company owners teamed up to buy the abandoned tracks.
(D) Distrust grew as other railroad company owners fought to gain control over railroad tracks that were left without management.

P7. By the middle of 1894, one quarter of the railroad companies had failed, and as they collapsed, they took a series of banks with them. [This led to a distrust of the railroad companies that only intensified when the remaining owners joined forces to gain control of the railroad tracks left without management.]

핵심정보: 1. this (회사도산) → distrust

2. 강해짐 when 남은 owner joined to control 방치 track

12. All of the following are mentioned in the passage as effects of the completion of the Transcontinental Railway EXCEPT
(A) the expansion of farms in the Midwest
(B) the Union's victory during the American Civil War
(C) the rapid growth of railroad companies
(D) the establishment of new settlements in the West

14. **The Transcontinental Railway, which was completed in 1869, greatly impacted the United States, which already had the most tracks in the world by the mid 19th century.**

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P2 대륙횡단 철도 건설 history → 1869년 완공
P3 철도 건설의 effect on economy: 생산물의 빠른 이송 & Midwest 농사발달
P4 West 지역 발전 도와 →영토 확장
P5 병력으로 중요한 역할
P6 railroad company 확장과 규제
P7 rail company 몰락과 현재 상황 (주로 화물 운송)

(A) Despite the government's efforts to regulate the monopoly, railroad company owners retained their dominance until it was broken by the automobile.
(B) Prior to railway construction, farmers could not attempt mass production because produce had to be consumed locally, with any surplus being sold to neighbors.
(C) Not only did increased accessibility encourage settlers to rush into the West, but the railway system also proved to be of strategic military value.
(D) The construction of the railway began in 1862, and it eventually spanned across the continent, connecting the cities in New England to Promontory Summit.
(E) The railway system allowed farmers to increase crop production as products could be transported to other areas rapidly.
(F) During the American Civil War, General Sherman focused on destroying railway tracks to prevent troops from being transported to the frontlines.

3. Act 07-3 Geographic Speciation

P1 speciation의 정의 (종 분화)
P2 유전적 변화가 반복되는 PATTERN의 예시 : allopatric speciation (physical barrier에 의해서 physical separation 이 일어남)
P3 physical barrier (geologic isolation)으로 인한 speciation
P4 geologic isolation에 속하는 2종류의 speciation:
(1) 두 그룹의 수에 따라 (peripatric)
(2) physical barrier가 아닌 distance에 의해 (parapatric)
P5 geologic speciation을 볼 수있는 장소:
Galapagos & Hawaiian island (Galapagos의 finch새)

2. The word inevitably in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
(A) deliberately
(B) accidentally
(C) consequently
(D) spontaneously

14. **Speciation is the evolutionary process that occurs when a group of organisms is geographically isolated from the original population.**

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P3 physical barrier으로 인한 speciation
P4 geologic isolation에 속하는 2종류의 speciation:
(1) 두 그룹의 수 (peri)
(2) distance (para)
P5 geologic speciation을 볼 수 있는 장소:
Galapagos & Hawaiian island (Galapagos의 finch새)

(A) Mutation, genetic drift, and natural selection take place in combination, thus causing species to evolve.
(B) The advent of new species is the result not of genetic alteration, but of a physical separation.
(C) The definition of a species includes organisms which can mate and produce viable offspring.
(D) It is not easy to observe how a new species emerges since there are various forms of speciation.
(E) Physical barriers separate a species into two or more groups, and speciation gradually progresses afterward.
(F) The Galapagos finches, which were provided with an ideal environment for evolution, are a great example of speciation.