토플 적중 90 READING DAY 11.

Pre-Study

1. 점수 쑥쑥 동의어

1. absurd	
2. adequate	
3. annihilate	
4. bustling	
5. brittle	
6. challenge	

[보기]

ridiculous suitable question	completely remove easily broken lively

2. 한 눈 쑥쑥 지문 정리

Act 4-1 The Decline of the Indus Civilization

P1 Indus civil.= Harapan 발전 1800 BCE 몰락

: 이유? aryan침략 X natural causes

P2 Earthquake & disease Indian Plate E.quake flooding disease

P3 ecology change : rain ↑ pp ↑ BUT rain ↓ famine pp leave valley

P4 PP : irrigation 부족 drought 타격

& land use (deforestation & overgrazing) erosion ↑ bad soil

P5 정확한 원인 알 수 없어 (기록부족) : 어쨌든 PP 정부에 등돌려 abandoned

Lecture Actual Test 04-1 The Decline of the Indus Civilization

학습목표

- ◆ 지문을 미리 풀어보고, 정답 / 오답의 정확한 단서를 파악한다.
- ◆ 특히, 오답률이 높은 문제를 철저히 분석한다. (7, 12, 13번)

1. Actual Test 04-1 The Decline of the Indus Civilization

P1. Around 7,000 BCE, human settlements began appearing in the Indus River Valley, and by 3,300 BCE these had merged into the Indus Valley Civilization. Often referred to as the Harappan Civilization due to the first excavation site at Harappa, this culture is widely considered as one of the most sophisticated societies of its day, particularly in southern Asia. They had fully adopted agriculture, ~~~~. mastered copper smelting, and even had plumbing in their rigidly laid out cities. However, by 1,800 BCE it had begun to falter, and within a century had disappeared almost completely. The reasons behind this sudden decline remain **elusive**, but many theories have been proposed. One of the first suggested that the Aryan civilization may have conquered the Indus, but a lack of evidence has led this theory of a violent end to be largely discounted. Instead, most accepted theories involve much more natural causes.

1. The word **elusive** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
   (A) mysterious
   (B) unconscious
   (C) unquestioned
   (D) preliminary

P2. One such theory proposes that an earthquake and disease may have conspired to wipe out the population. The entire region of southern Asia is very seismically active due to the Indian Plate's continual movement north. Earthquakes often strike the area, and land upheaval could have formed a dam on the Indus River. Silt samples and carbon dating have confirmed that some archaeological sites were sometimes up to 7 meters underwater. This level of flooding would have made life difficult enough on its own, but it also provided the perfect environment for an even worse threat.

2. According to paragraph 2, which of the following may have contributed to the flooding of the Indus River?

(A) A thick layer of silt
(B) A tectonic plate's movement
(C) A shallow river bank
(D) A disease transmitted by mosquitoes

P2. Silt samples and carbon dating have confirmed that some archaeological sites were sometimes up to 7 meters underwater. [This level of flooding would have made life difficult enough on its own, but it also provided the perfect environment for an even worse threat.]

핵심정보 1. flood → difficult life
2. → provide worse threat

3. 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) Frequent flooding ruined the environment, which threatened the survival of the Indus people.
(B) Controlling floods was the most important issue since agriculture was the dominant industry at that time.
(C) As the environmental conditions worsened, flood levels rose year by year, destroying the balance of nature.
(D) Intense flooding was not just a disaster on its own since it allowed another serious problem to arise.

P2. [This level of flooding would have made life difficult enough on its own, but it also provided the perfect environment for an even worse threat.] Standing water is the favorite home of mosquitoes, and in this region they carry malaria. Today there is still no cure for this disease, and thousands of years ago it was a death sentence. These combined disasters could have wiped out the whole civilization together, but there appear to have been other environmental factors plaguing their society.

P3. Drastic ecological change may have also played a role in the elimination of the Indus Valley Civilization. Scientists have gathered evidence of a dramatic increase in plant life that points toward an equally great increase in average rainfall. The people of the Indus Valley Civilization heavily depended on agriculture for their subsistence, and extra water most likely led to a population explosion. Indeed, some estimates place the population at up to 5 million people at its peak. Unfortunately for them, the increase in rainfall was suddenly followed by an equally massive decrease just a few decades later.

4. According to paragraph 3, the increase in precipitation resulted in
(A) population growth
(B) diseases and famine
(C) changes in farming methods
(D) natural catastrophes

5. The word suddenly in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
(A) absolutely
(B) spontaneously
(C) abruptly
(D) coincidentally

P3. (생략) 6-A Scientists have gathered evidence of a dramatic increase in plant life that points toward an equally great increase in average rainfall. The people of the Indus Valley Civilization 6-B heavily depended on agriculture for their subsistence, and extra water most likely led to a population explosion. Indeed, ~~.
Unfortunately for them, the increase in rainfall was suddenly followed by an equally massive decrease just a few decades later. ~~~~~~~~,
6- C Those who did not starve would have been forced to leave the valley in search of better land, and many more of them would have died during the journey. This could easily explain the rapid collapse of their society.

6. Which of the following is mentioned as a long term effect of ecological change on the Indus civilization in paragraph 3?
(A) The increase in rainfall made crops and plants flourish, thus improving the quality of people's life.
(B) The changes to the ecological environment made the Indus people more dependent upon agriculture.
(C) Due to food shortages that followed the population growth, people left in search of more livable places.
(D) Deadly insect attacks swept through the entire area and nearly devastated the civilization.

P4. While both of these scenarios sound plausible, it is also possible that the people contributed to their own disappearance.

7. The word plausible in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
(A) impeccable
(B) impossible
(C) convincing
(D) logical

P4. While both of these scenarios sound plausible, it is also possible that the people contributed to their own disappearance. Although the Indus Valley Civilization is often viewed as an advanced society, they never managed to develop a reliable irrigation system. They would have had the spring floods for planting, but their farms would have been almost solely dependent upon monsoon rainfall for the rest of the growing season. When the drought came, they would have had no way to combat it. **Moreover**, their land use may have further exacerbated the problem. As their population grew, they quickly deforested increasing amounts of land for farmland and building materials. Combined with their livestock overgrazing the remaining vegetation, this would have increased erosion, making the soil both dry and barren.

8. The word **Moreover** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
(A) Specifically
(B) Possibly
(C) Nonetheless
(D) In addition

9. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 4 as factors which deteriorated the situation EXCEPT
(A) the lack of an irrigation system
(B) deforestation
(C) overgrazing of livestock
(D) weathering

10. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 4 about the Indus society?
(A) Not only natural factors, but human activity also affected its decline.
(B) People prepared for unexpected disasters in their daily life.
(C) Most people engaged in livestock rearing rather than farming.
(D) Due to the poor soil conditions, people had little choice but to abandon their city.

P5. In the end, it is unlikely that any one factor led to the end of the once mighty Indus Valley Civilization, and we may never know what finally pushed them past the point of no return. Although the Harappan people had a fully developed writing system and left behind many clay tablets covered in writing, it remains undeciphered, so any firsthand accounts that may exist remain unreadable.

11. Why does the author mention a fully developed writing system and clay tablets in paragraph 5?
(A) To suggest that the Indus civilization was the most advanced for its time
(B) To show that we have few clues as to how and why the Indus civilization fell
(C) To compare the sophistication of the writing system with contemporary ones
(D) To question whether the tablets include valuable information about the Indus civilization

P5. Whatever the combination may have been, eventually the people would have turned on their government and each other. The larger cities would have felt the effects first because of their heavy reliance on the smaller villages in the countryside for their resources, and those smaller villages would also have succumbed soon after. As their once fertile home turned into a desert, they would have had no choice but to leave. The people who reached better environments would most likely have assimilated into other societies. It is unlikely that they truly disappeared physically, but their culture was lost, and their cities have remained abandoned.

12. All of the following are mentioned in the passage as plausible causes of the fall of the Indus Civilization EXCEPT
(A) flooding
(B) earthquakes
(C) political upheaval
(D) foreign enemies

13. Where would the sentence best fit?

→ This natural obstruction would have caused serious flooding throughout the valley.

P2. One such theory proposes that an earthquake and disease may have conspired to wipe out the population. The entire region of southern Asia is very seismically active due to the Indian Plate's continual movement north. [■A] Earthquakes often strike the area, and land upheaval could have formed a dam on the Indus River. [■B] Silt samples and carbon dating have confirmed that some archaeological sites were sometimes up to 7 meters underwater. [■C] This level of flooding would have made life difficult enough on its own, but it also provided the perfect environment for an even worse threat. [■D] Standing water is the favorite home of mosquitoes, and in this region they carry malaria. Today there is still no cure for this disease, and thousands of

years ago it was a death sentence.

14.

There are many theories that account for why the Indus civilization disappeared.

● ● ●

P3 ecology change: rain ↑ → pp ↑ BUT rain ↓
P4 pp: irrig 부족 & land use → erosion ↑ → soil bad
P5 정확한 원인 알수없어 (기록부족)

(A) The Indus Valley had conditions necessary for civilization to emerge and develop around 7,000 BCE.
(B) Convincing evidence that shows an invasion by outside forces ended the civilization was found.
(C) Natural disasters such as recurring flooding and diseases deprived the Indus people of their livelihood.
(D) Ancient people were especially vulnerable to endemic diseases, which had no cure at all.
(E) The Indus people were obliged to leave to avoid starvation, which accelerated the collapse of the civilization.
(F) Multiple causes such as environmental change, depletion of resources, and political turmoil brought an end to the civilization.

Tip!

문제 보는 순서

: 마지막 문제 먼저 확인: Prose Summary or Category Chart
(지문 오른쪽 위 'NEXT' 버튼 이용)
1. 동의어
2. Insertion 문제의 출제 단락 / 대략적인 내용 확인
해당 단락 문제 풀기 전 insertion 문제 먼저 해결
왜? (1) 내용 이해 도움 (같은 단락 다른 문제의 좀 더 정확한 해결)
(2) 시간 절약