KNS			**Review Test**		점수

3	출제범위		**고급 독해**		학 교		학 년 반	
	담 당 자	*BST*	일 자	2020년 3월 11일 (수)	이 름			

 CHECK UP

1-2. 다음 지문을 읽고 질문에 답할 것. (p11 27번)

Recent evidence suggests that the common ancestor of Neanderthals and modern people, living about 400,000 years ago, may have already been using pretty sophisticated language. If language is based on genes and is the key to cultural evolution, and Neanderthals had language, then why did the Neanderthal toolkit show so little cultural change? Moreover, genes would undoubtedly have changed during the human revolution after 200,000 years ago, but more in response to new habits than as causes of them . At an earlier date, cooking selected mutations for smaller guts and mouths, rather than vice versa. At a later date, milk drinking selected for mutations for retaining lactose digestion into adulthood in people of western European and East African descent. **The cultural horse comes before the genetic cart.** The appeal to a genetic change driving evolution gets gene-culture co-evolution backwards: it is a top-down explanation for a bottom-up process.

1. them 가리키는 내용이 무엇인지 본문에서 찾아 영어로 쓸 것.

new habits

2. 밑줄 친 문장이 의미하는 바가 무엇인지 구체적으로 한글로 작성.

3-5. 지문을 읽고 질문에 답할 것. (p11 47번)

What should writers do when they're teased by intriguing but elusive ideas, by hints of thoughts that seem too vague to be expressed in words? Edgar Allan Poe's advice is simple: They should pick up their pens (or, he might add today, power up their laptops). Poe dismisses the argument that **(that, beyond, they're, of, any, ideas, subtle, words., deep, the, so, compass, are, or)**. Today's advocates of freewriting would probably agree with Poe on this point. Sometimes, the best way to resolve a dilemma ─ whether it's a writing dilemma or a thinking dilemma ─ is simply to start writing.

3. 위 지문을 읽고 작가의 딜레마가 무엇인지 적고, Poe 가 제시한 조언이 무엇인지 적을 것

작문의 딜레마	그에 대한 조언

4. 문맥에 맞도록 다음의 단어를 배열하여 문장으로 완성할 것.

(that, beyond, they're, of, any, ideas, subtle, words., deep, the, so, compass, are, or)

5. 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 단어를 본문에서 찾아 쓸 것.

difficult to describe, find, achieve, or remember:

•The answers to these questions remain as elusive as ever.

• Success, however, remained elusive for her.

6-8. 다음 문장에서 어법상 바른 것을 고르고 이유를 밝힐 것.

6. We know that the journalism program at our college was a source of [many / much] of these firsts for you.

정답	근거

7. We've done everything we can [contain / to contain] costs without compromising quality.

정답	근거

8. You'll get a great feeling [known / knowing] you're helping support the formation of future leaders in the profession.

정답	근거

9. 지문을 읽고 질문에 답할 것. (p14 : 27번)

Cost estimates follow from time estimates simply by multiplying the hours required by the required labor rates. Beware of coordination problems where multiple crafts are involved. For example, one major company has a policy that requires the following personnel in order to remove an electric motor: a tinsmith to remove the cover, an electrician to disconnect the electrical supply, a millwright to unbolt the mounts, and one or more laborers to remove the motor from its mount. That situation is fraught with inefficiency and high labor costs, since all four trades must be scheduled together, with at least three people watching while the fourth is at work.

9. 위 글을 읽고 비용 견적이 어떻게 도출되는지 한글로 기술할 것

10. 다음 지문 다음에 이어질 글의 순서를 적어 볼 것.

Studying history is not about memorizing what we have been told — it requires us to investigate the past. Like a detective, we start with the easy, known pieces of information.

(A) You have to go further to ask questions such as, "Why was he cruel?" and "What were the results of his rule?" Hence, studying history trains us not to accept everything we read or hear as the truth. Instead, it trains us to use our critical thinking skills to get the full picture of the past.

(B) For example, if someone told you that Chinese Emperor Qin Shihuang was a cruel ruler, would you simply accept this as the truth? Or, would you ask questions about the statement and look for information or evidence to support it?

(C) We then shuffle the pieces around to see how they fit together. Once all the pieces fit, we have the full picture. As we put the pieces together, we challenge ourselves to think of other ways to describe what we know.

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