

제 1 부

PASSAGES &  
QUESTIONS

# Passage 01

It took a blind man to lead the way in devising a system that permits the blind to read. Louis Braille, a normal, healthy, French child at birth, became sightless when he was only three. At ten, he was placed in a home for the blind, a ward of society. But young Louis had great talent. He became a skilled musician. Soon he was appointed a church organist in Paris.

When he was twenty-five, he became a teacher of the blind. To help his students with their studies, he laboriously developed a crude alphabet of raised indentations on stiff paper so that his young flock could study both written and musical works. This, perfected, became the Braille system.

## Words & Phrases

- a blind man 맹인
- lead ~을 앞장서다
- devise 발명하다
- normal 정상적인
- sightless 눈먼(=blind)
- at ten = at the age of ten 열 살 때에
- ward 보호
- skilled 노련한
- appoint ~을 임명하다(=assign, elect)
- laboriously 힘들게
- crude 미완성의, 투박한
- raised 튀어나온, 볼록한
- indentation 톱니꼴 모양, 새김 눈
- stiff 딱딱한(=hard)
- flock 떼, 무리(이 글에서는 학생들을 지칭)
- perfect ~을 보완/개선한다

## Six-Way Questions

### Main Idea

1. 다음 중 윗글의 주제가 될 수 있는 것은?

- ① Blind people can be quite talented and even become church organists.
- ② Louis Braille was a blind man.
- ③ It was a blind person that developed a reading method for blind people.
- ④ Blind people can read.
- ⑤ Braille became sightless at the age of three.

Subject Matter

2. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적합한 것은?

- ① The Braille Alphabet
- ② Blind People
- ③ Louis Braille
- ④ The Method Permitting the Blind to See
- ⑤ A Skilled Musician, Braille

Supporting Details

3. You wouldn't expect that \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Louis learned to read before he was blind.
- ② Mr. Braille wanted to help the blind to read.
- ③ Braille was one of the most difficult alphabets to read.
- ④ every blind person can read Braille.
- ⑤ the development of the Braille system enabled young blind students to study both written and musical works.

Conclusion

4. 윗글의 내용으로 미루어 짐작할 수 있는 것은?

- ① 모든 맹인들은 브레일식 점자법을 반드시 읽는다.
- ② 브레일 점자법보다는 손짓으로 하는 언어가 장님들에게는 더 유용하다.
- ③ 대다수 학생들은 브레일 씨가 브레일 점자 알파벳을 개발했다는 것을 알고 있었다.
- ④ 루이스 브레일이 온전한 시력을 갖고 있었더라면 점자법을 개발하지 않았을지도 모른다.
- ⑤ 브레일은 점자 악보를 만들기 위해 점자법을 개발했다.

Clarifying Devices

5. 윗글의 전개방식은?

- ① 비교와 대조
- ② 부정적 주장
- ③ 자서전적 관찰
- ④ 개인적 사례 연구
- ⑤ 표본적인 인간 묘사

Vocabulary in Context

6. 본문 중 flock과 같은 의미의 것은?

- ① a group of sheep
- ② a number of blind students
- ③ a number of wards of the society
- ④ several blind musicians
- ⑤ some church organists

It may seem surprising, but the fact is that the fire engine goes back to the time of Christ. Caesar Augustus(63 B.C.~14 A.D.) formed the first fire department in Rome. Seven hundred firemen lived in firehouses throughout the city. They used a wheeled machine which squirted water on fires. This “water squirt” was a huge syringe. The bulb may have been as long as a man’s body, and it was squeezed by means of a giant screw turned by a fireman. Such squirts—and even hand syringes three feet long—were in use when the Great Fire swept London in 1666. The hand squirts were held by two firemen while a third worked the plunger—much as you push the plunger in a garden spray gun today. It took the London fire—and great fires in other growing cities—to awaken people to the need for better equipment.

### Words & Phrases

- the fact is that ... 사실은 ~이다    • fire engine 소방차    • go back to 거슬러 올라가다
- fire department 소방서    • wheeled 바퀴 달린    • squirt 솟구쳐 나오다, 물총, 분출    • syringe 주입기, 분무기
- bulb 구상부(球狀部), 둥근 모양의 것(이 지문에서는 소방호스)    • squeeze ~을 압착하다, 짜다    • by means of ~에 의해
- screw 나사    • hand syringe 손 분무기    • plunger 막대/펌프의 피스톤    • it takes A to + ㉠ A가 ~하게 하다

## Six-Way Questions

### Main Idea

1. 다음 중 윗글의 주제로 가장 적합한 것은?

- ① The water squirt was a good spray.
- ② Water pumps are ancient fire fighting tools.
- ③ The Great Fire must have killed a lot of people.
- ④ The water squirt was an unsuccessful fire hose.
- ⑤ Fires will never be prevented no matter what measures are taken.

Subject Matter

2. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적합한 것은?

- ① Fire Engines
- ② The Great Fire
- ③ Water Squirt
- ④ Types of Fires
- ⑤ Firemen

Supporting Details

3. 다음 중 본문의 내용과 다른 것은?

- ① 소방 호스는 로마에서만 사용되었다.
- ② 소방차는 그리스도 시대에도 있었다.
- ③ 시저가 최초로 로마에 소방서를 만들었다.
- ④ 소방 호스는 거대한 분무기이다.
- ⑤ 수동 소방 호스는 세 사람의 소방수에 의해 사용된다.

Conclusion

4. From this passage the reader could conclude that in 63 B.C. ~14 A.D., \_\_\_\_\_

- ① a controlled method of fire fighting was necessary.
- ② people wanted to prevent forest fires.
- ③ Augustus was a very smart man.
- ④ Caesar Augustus invented the first fire truck.
- ⑤ many lives were saved from fire.

Clarifying Devices

5. 윗글에서 글쓴이가 나타내고 있는 전개방식은?

- ① 비교
- ② 놀라운 사실들
- ③ 개인의견
- ④ 일반상식
- ⑤ 부정적 주장

Vocabulary in Context

6. 윗글에서 설명된 분무기의 형태는?

- ① water pail
- ② unique type of vacuum
- ③ special type of hose
- ④ tube with a piston that can draw or eject liquids
- ⑤ fire engine