

Contents

Chapter 1	제목 알아내기 Subject Matter 1. Overview 2. Subject Matter 100題	7 7 7
Chapter 2	주제찾기 Main Idea 1. Overview 2. Main Idea 100題	7 7 7
Chapter 3	세부사항 Supporting Details 1. Overview 2. Supporting Details 100題	7 7 7
Chapter 4	결론 Conclusions 1. Overview 2. Conclusions 100題	7 7 7
Chapter 5	의미전달방안 Clarifying Devices 1. Overview 2. Clarifying Devices 100題	7 7 7
Chapter 6	문맥속의 어휘 Vocabulary in Context 1. Overview 2. Vocabulary in Context 100題	7 7 7
Chapter 7	해답	7

사 전지식이란 말을 들어본 적이 있습니까? 사전지식이란 어떤 사물이나 일에 대해 미리 알고 있는 여러 가지 것들을 가르키는 말입니다. 우리가 무슨 일을 하거나, 어떤 사물을 관찰할 때 사전 지식은 대단히 중요한 역할을 합니다. 여러분은 박물관에 가본 적이 있을 것입니다. 그렇다면 여러분에게는 평범하게 보이던 유물들이 어떤 사람들에게는 왜 그렇게 흥미있게 느껴지는지 궁금하게 여긴 적이 있습니까? 그것은 그 사람들이 유물들에 관한 여러 사실들을 미리 알고 있기 때문입니다. 박물관에는 여러 유물들에 대한 설명서가 있습니다. 어떤 사람들은 그 설명서를 훑어 보지만 하고 지나치지만, 어떤 사람들은 설명서 내용을 주의 깊게 읽어봅니다. 그들은 그 설명서를 통해서 자신들이 보고 있는 유물이 역사적으로 어떤 중요성을 가지고 있는지 알게 되고, 또한 직접 보고 이해함으로써 더욱 많은 것을 배우게 됩니다.

글을 읽는 것도 마찬가지입니다. 만약 사전 지식을 가지고 있다면, 여러분은 아주 흥미롭게 글을 읽어 나갈 수 있게 됩니다. 영어 독해에 있어 사전 지식은 제목, 주제, 세부항목, 결론, 의미전달방안, 어휘의 여섯 요소로 구성되어 있습니다. 이 여섯 개의 구성 성분을 잘 이해하게 되면, 여러분은 영어로 쓰여진 여러 글의 의미를 상대적으로 명확히 이해할 수 있게 되고 글을 읽는 즐거움도 한층 커질 것입니다.

사전 지식의 여섯 가지 요소들을 자세히 공부하는 것 외에, SINGLE SKILLS를 보면서 여러분이 반드시 명심해야 할 것이 있습니다. 바로 '집중' 하는 것입니다. 이마를 찡그리거나, 입술을 꼭 다물거나, 근육을 팽팽히 긴장시키거나, 숨을 죽이는 어떠한 것도 여러분이 독해하면서 집중하는데는 전혀 도움이 되지 않습니다. 집중하자! 집중하

자!고 스스로에게 다짐하는 것도 역시 전혀 도움이 되지 않습니다. 왜냐하면 그렇게 되면 여러분은 읽고 있는 글 내용에 집중하기보다는 집중하자는 생각 자체에 온갖 신경을 다 쓰고 있기 때문입니다.

William James는 '집중'이 무엇인가를 다음과 같이 설명했습니다.

집중한다는 것은 회전하는 물체의 동작을 멈추기 위하여 순간적으로 그 꼭대기를 확 잡는다거나 캄캄한 어두움을 느끼기 위하여 재빨리 등을 꺼버리는 것과 같다.

William James는 윗글을 통하여 '집중'에 대해 정의하고 묘사하였지만 집중을 어떻게 해야 될 것인가에 대한 방법은 제시하지 못하였습니다. 그러나 우리는 그 방법을 가지고 있습니다. 그 해결의 열쇠는 바로 예측력 (Anticipation Technique)입니다. 어떤 글이 어떻게 전개되어 갈 것인가를 예측하는 것은 복잡하지도, 어렵지도 않습니다. 사전 지식을 구성하고 있는 여섯 요소를 충분히 이해하고 숙지한다면, 여러분은 오히려 읽고 있는 문장 뒤에 어떤 내용이 연결될 것인지 쉽게 알 수 있게 되고, 글 내용에는 자연스럽게 집중할 수 있게 됩니다.

끝으로 이 책이 나오기까지 아낌없는 도움을 주신 많은 분 들에게 감사 드립니다. 최고 자문위원으로서 편집에 있어 가장 중요한 역할을 하였고, 많은 글을 제공하였을 뿐만 아니라 이 책의 글을 고르고 다듬는데 결정적인 역할을 하신 소설가 Robert Strauss씨, 여러 글을 기고해 주시고, 충고와 조언을 아끼지 않은 극작가 Ross James Quirie Owens씨에게 먼저 감사를 표하고 그외 일일이 열거할 수 없지만 끝까지 많은 도움을 주신 모든 분들께 무한한 감사를 드립니다.

1985

Walter Pauk (Ph.D)

Chapter

1

제목 알아내기 Subject Matter

1. Overview
2. Subject Matter 100題

Overview

제목이란 어떤 글이 무엇에 관한 것인가를 간략히 나타낸 것이라 할 수 있습니다. 다시 말하면 토픽 (Topic)입니다. 본 장에서 여러분은 여러 다양한 글을 통하여 제목 찾는 연습을 하게 될 것입니다. 독해를 하면서 처음 몇 줄을 읽을 때 스스로에게 물어 보십시오. '이 글은 무엇에 관한 것인가.' 그러면 여러분은 제목을 찾는데 보다 더 집중할 수 있을 것입니다.

>> 다음 글의 주제를 알아보십시오.

The people of ancient Egypt made mummies because they believed that the dead lived on in the next world. They wanted to preserved the bodies of the dead. It took seventy days to prepare the body. First the brains and organs were removed. The stomach was filled with linen pads. Then the body was placed in what we call soda ash until it dried out. It was then wrapped in many layers of linen strips and placed in a coffin. Some mummies have been preserved for thousands of years.

'윗글은 무엇에 관한 것인가?' 주의 깊게 읽어보았다면, 여러분은 윗 글이 미이라 (mummy)에 관한 것임을 알 수 있을 겁니다. 모든 세부항목들은 미이라에 관하여 설명하고 있습니다. 세부 항목들을 통하여 우리는 어떻게, 왜 미이라가 만들어졌고, 얼마 동안이나 썩지않고 보존되는지 알게됩니다. 이제 다시 예문 하나를 더 살펴봅시다. 주의 깊게 문장들을 읽어 보세요. 무엇에 관한 글인지를 스스로에게 물어보세요. 그런 후 주어진 세 단어중에서 정답을 골라 보세요. 그 다음 제목 알아내기 문제를 풀어보세요. 이러한 과정은 여러분이 앞으로 이런 유형이 문제를 푸는데 많은 도움이 될 것입니다.

In A. D. 79, the city of Pompeii, in Italy, was a resort for rich Romans. The city had been built next to a dead volcano-Mount Vesuvius. But the volcano was not really dead. It was just sleeping. One day it erupted. It threw hot ash and stone on

the city and filled the air with poisonous gas. Pompeii was destroyed, buried under many feet of cinder and ash. Today scientists have uncovered the ruins of Pompeii. They have found the remains of 2,000 people, the shapes of their bodies preserved like shells by hardened ash. They have also restored many of the temples and palaces. Tourists can now walk through the ancient street of this once great, but doomed, _____.

volcano city country

This passage is mainly about

- (a) Mount Vesuvius.
- (b) the ancient Romans.
- (c) the city of Pompeii

집중해서 읽어 보았나요? 그랬다면 여러분은 _____ 친 곳에 들어갈 단어가 city라는 것을 쉽게 알았을 겁니다. 제목 알아내기 문제의 정답은 (c)입니다. 바로 첫 문장에서 폼페이에 대해서 말하고 있지요? 다른 문장들은 폼페이에 관련된 것들을 서술하고 있습니다. 어디에 지어졌고, 어떻게 파괴되었고, 발굴되었을 때 과학자들이 무엇을 발견했는가 등에 관한 내용입니다. 비스비우스 산은 폼페이가 파괴된 원인으로 언급 되어졌으므로 (a)는 정답이 아닙니다. (b)도 정답이 아닙니다. 본문에서 보면 고대 로마인들이 폼페이를 종종 휴양지로 이용했다는 내용이 나오는데 이것은 전혀 정답과 거리가 멀기 때문입니다. (d)도 답이 될 수 없는데 그것은 본문 내용이 화산에 관한 것이 아니기 때문입니다.

본 장에서 정답을 찾을 때 오직 세부 사항만을 열거해 놓은 보기들을 유의하세요. 그리고 반드시 기억하세요! 글의 내용을 이해하는 가장 좋은 방법은 정신집중입니다

01

A woman in a velvet gown, plumed hat, and shiny boots rode a black horse into town. She had six-shooters strapped to her waist. Who was she? Why, she was Belle Star, Queen of the Bandits. She once led a band of cattle rustlers and horse thieves in Oklahoma. And what a bandit queen she was! “I regard myself as a woman who has seen much of life,” she once said. Belle Star, who was born in 1848 and died in 1889, knew Jesse James. In fact she once hid him from a posse. She fell in love with a man who rode with James as he robbed banks. Over the years, Belle had a number of boy-friends, husbands, children, and brushes with the law. She even got caught once and spent time in jail. But no one who saw her would ever have guessed from her appearance that she was a _____.

bandit Westerner seamstress

This passage focuses on a

- (a) female bandit.
- (b) former jailbird.
- (c) lady sheriff.
- (d) flashy dresser.

02

Most beetles die if they fall over on their backs. Beetles have hard shells called armor. The hard shells protect the bugs. But if they fall onto their backs, they can't right themselves because the stiff shells do not bend. The click beetle, though, has a special design that helps it to right itself. If the beetle is touched, it will fall on its back. This makes an enemy think that the bug is dead, and it will leave to find other food. Once the click beetle's enemy is gone, the bug rights itself. It bends its head forward to hook a spine into a notch on its stomach. When the spine is released it makes a clicking sound, and the bug is flung into the _____.

enemy shell air

This passage is about

- (a) armor.
- (b) click beetles.
- (c) beetle enemies
- (d) the shells of bugs.

03 Many people who own parrots try to teach them to speak. Most of the birds learn to say a few words. But one parrot has won awards for all the words it can say. Prudle is a male African gray parrot. He can say more than any other parrot. Prudle can say over one thousand words. He was found in 1958 in Uganda. Prudle was taken from a nest in a tree that was about to be chopped down. He was sent to England, and Mrs. Logue of London owns him. She worked with Prudle for seven years to teach him to speak. In 1965, she entered him in a “best talking parrot” contest. Prudle won. He also won every year for the next eleven _____.

years days hours

This passage is about

- (a) Prudle, a talking parrot
- (b) Birds found in Uganda.
- (c) Feeding parrots.
- (d) Contests for parrots.

04 Giotto(JAW-toh) was a late-thirteenth-century painter. Much of his work was done for the Pope. But it was said that it wasn't Giotto's paintings that brought him to the Pope's attention. The Pope was looking for artists. He wanted them to paint frescoes (wall paintings done on moist plaster). He wished to hire artists from all over Italy. The Pope sent his messenger to get a sample of each artist's work. The man arrived at Giotto's house and asked for a sample of his work. Giotto thought for a moment. Then he picked up his brush and painted. He drew a perfect circle. The man was shocked, but he took the work to the Pope. The circle was so perfect that the Pope decided Giotto was the right person for the _____.

job circle paper

This passage explains how

- (a) Giotto was hired by the Pope.
- (b) artists are hired.
- (c) frescoes are made.
- (d) Giotto painted.

05

Lead pencils aren't made with lead. The black writing material in pencils is graphite. Graphite is a type of carbon. It is one of the softest minerals on earth. Natural graphite is a smooth, black solid that is greasy to the touch. Graphite can also be made from coke by heating the coke in an electric furnace. Most of the graphite used today is made this way. Manufacturers of pencils mix graphite with clay to make it hard. The more clay that is added, the harder the graphite. Pencils are numbered according to hardness. Softer pencils have lower numbers. Number 1 and number 2 pencils are the softest. Number 3 pencil is quite hard. Graphite was named by a German geologist. The name comes from a Greek word that means to write. That's a good name for the substance in a _____.

pen pencil paper

This passage is about

- (a) graphite, the "lead" in pencils.
- (b) different kinds of lead.
- (c) why people use pencils.
- (d) soft minerals in the earth.

06

The mallow weed greets the sun every morning. It looks toward the sun as soon as the sun rises. Its leaves and stems bend toward the sun's light. The mallow weed follows the sun from east to west every day. At the end of the day it is facing west. But at the first rays of sunlight the next morning, the mallow turns back to face the _____.

east moon west

The subject of this passage is the

- (a) sun.
- (b) mallow weed.
- (c) marshmallow.
- (d) sunflower.

07 Rainbows don't appear only when the sun shines. Moonlight can also make a rainbow. It's called a moonbow. It appears sometimes after a night time shower. The moon has to be bright and low in the sky. Otherwise, the moonbow will be too faint to see. So moonbows are uncommon. But some moonbows aren't caused by rainstorms. Moonlight shining through the mist from a waterfall can also make a late-night.

moonbow moonbeam sunbeam

This passage is about

- (a) rainstorms.
- (b) moonbeams.
- (c) moonbows.
- (d) moonlight.

08 To cool down in hot weather, people drink a lot. But what's the best thirst quencher? Well, a group of experts put together a list of good things to drink to stay cool. Plain water was first on the list. It is the best thirst quencher. Club soda was number two. It's just plain carbonated water, with no added sugar. Soda water quenches thirst, but its fizzy bubbles make it hard for the body to absorb. Iced tea came in third, and coffee was fourth. Both of these have caffeine. (ka-FEEN) in them. Caffeine makes people lose water faster. So although tea and coffee have water to quench thirst, the caffeine keeps them from being good thirst quenchers. Diet colas were the experts' fifth choice. They have both carbonation and lots of caffeine. So they aren't as good at quenching _____.

bubbles heat thirst

This passage is about

- (a) drinks that are good thirst quenchers.
- (b) drinks that make people thirsty.
- (c) the world's most expensive drinks.
- (d) Why people get thirsty in hot weather.

09

Potato chips are thin, crispy fried potatoes. They were invented by a restaurant cook. He was trying to please a customer. A man came to the restaurant and ordered fried potatoes. When he got his fries, he sent them back. He wanted thinner slices. So the chef cut the potatoes paper-thin and fried them in hot oil. That time the man didn't send them back. He ate all the chips and asked for more. That was the first batch of potato _____.

fries chips foods

This passage is about

- (a) restaurant customers.
- (b) the invention of the potato chip.
- (c) how potatoes are grown.
- (d) why people like potato chips.

10

Is that a kangaroo hopping by? Or is it a rat? Perhaps it is a kangaroo rat. This rodent

looks like a combination of both animals. There is also a small marsupial called a rat kangaroo. Sound confusing? How can you tell which is which? Both are about a foot long and hop on long hind legs. Both have a ratlike head and a long tail. The kangaroo rat has white fur on its underside. The rat kangaroo is brown all over. Kangaroo rats don't drink water. But rat kangaroos do need to drink. The biggest difference of all is that the rat kangaroo has a pouch. All kangaroos have pouches. But you don't have to look that closely to tell them apart. Just look on a map. Kangaroo rats live only in North America. Like all kangaroos, rat kangaroos live in _____.

India cartoons Australia

The subject of this passage is

- (a) the difference between kangaroo rats and rat kangaroos.
- (b) different kinds of kangaroos.
- (c) how to spot a rodent.
- (d) natural enemies of rats and kangaroos.

11 People have two basic types of joints in their bodies. These are joints that can move and joints that can't. There are three types of movable joints. They are called hinge joints, pivot joints, and ball-and-socket joints. These hold the mobile parts of the body, such as the arms and the legs, together. Fixed joints are usually farther inside the body. They hold the ribs together. They also keep the skull in one piece. They are very hard to break. Movable joints are easier to _____.

damage keep grow

This passage is about

- (a) movable and fixed joints.
- (b) different types of bones.
- (c) how the body works.
- (d) how to break joints.

12 How do flies walk on walls and ceilings? It seems as though they must have suction cups for feet. Well, they don't. But flies' feet are well suited to walking on flat surfaces. All flies have tiny claws on the ends of their legs. A fly has six legs, and each leg has one claw. With their claws, flies can grab onto any surface that has a little roughness to it. The claws help them keep their grip. Houseflies have even more help with wall-walking. In addition to claws, they have hairy pads on their feet. These are called pulvili (pul-VILL-ee). The pulvilli are covered with a sticky liquid. It helps flies to walk on smooth surfaces such as windows. Perhaps suction cups would also help. But if you've ever watched a fly climb a window pane, you know pulvilli work just _____.

fine terribly better

This passage explains how flies

- (a) walk on walls, ceilings and windows.
- (b) find food
- (c) escape from their enemies.
- (d) make a special glue for their feet.

13 Mountains have not always been where they are now. They were formed by the movement of the ground. There are four ways in which a mountain can be made. The first is by a volcano. Molten rock pushes up through a weak spot in the earth. It then hardens. Many islands are the tops of volcanic mountains. A second way mountains are formed is by the earth folding. Areas of land are pushed together, causing mountains to rise. Flat-topped mountains form when huge blocks of earth rise or sink. These are called plateaus. The fourth way mountains are formed is by pressure from beneath the surface. Gas collects and pushes earth up to form smooth mounds. These are called dome _____.

mountains valleys volcanoes

This passage explains how mountains

- (a) explode.
- (b) erode.
- (c) form.
- (d) disappear

14 Western kingbirds like to eat bees. But bees aren't easy to catch. They fly fast, and they react quickly to danger. The simplest way to catch a bee is to trap it. That's what the western kingbird does. It has a bright red spot on top of its head. The spot looks like a blooming flower. Bees fly straight to the bird's head, looking for pollen. But what they find is a trap. As soon as the bee gets close enough, the kingbird snaps it up to _____.

fly eat miss

This passage is about

- (a) birds that look like flowers.
- (b) how to look like a flower.
- (c) how the kingbird traps bees.
- (d) Why bees like flowers.

15 Guatemalan cow trees are a kind of mulberry tree. They have milky sap that people collect to use for food. There are many kinds of mulberry plants. Some grow fruits such as the mulberry or the fig. Others are poisonous. The upas tree, in Java, is a mulberry that has poison sap. Its sap was once used to poison arrows. But the cow tree's sap is sweet and healthful. It is white, like milk. It even tastes a little like cow's milk. So *cow tree* is a good name for this kind of mulberry _____.

poison flower tree

This passage is mostly about

- (a) a mulberry tree called the cow tree.
- (b) poisonous trees in Java.
- (c) fruit trees around the world.
- (d) forests in Guatemala.

16 Sloths are almost always upside down. They live and walk upside down. Sloths live in Brazilian jungles. They hang from tree branches. They eat leaves, buds and young twigs. And they move very slowly. Sloths don't walk around much. They stay in one place. They are so quiet that moss grows in their hair. A sloth can move about one-third of a mile per hour. Scientists think that sloths are slow movers because they have low body temperatures. They have found that sloths speed up 50 percent when their body heat is raised five or six degrees Fahrenheit. But most sloths stay quiet. It helps them blend in with the trees so that they can't be seen and caught by other _____.

animals birds scientists

This passage is mostly about

- (a) slow-moving sloths.
- (b) speedy jungle animals.
- (c) animal body temperatures.
- (d) tree life in Brazil.