

Review Units 1-3 [Part 1]

Vocabulary for Comprehension

Read the following selection in which some of the words you have studied in Units 1-3 appear in boldface type. Then choose the best answer to each question based on what is stated or implied in the passage. You may refer to the passage as often as necessary.

Questions 1–8 are based on the following passage.

Thomas Paine was 37 when he arrived in Philadelphia in November 1774 and became co-editor of a magazine. His writing was the **quintessence** of plain English, without the flourishes and urbane Latin words that made political writing so difficult to understand.

Paine's best-selling *Common Sense* appeared in January 1776, a fifty-page argument for declaring independence from Britain. He published it anonymously, and in just a few months, half a million copies sold.

In *Common Sense*, Paine lays out a **meticulous** case of "simple facts, plain arguments, and common sense." Paine sees no **amicable** resolution to the conflict with Britain. He argues that the **belligerent** King George III has, by the shots fired at Lexington and Concord, shown himself unwilling to compromise or to **redress** wrongs done to the Colonists. "Every quiet method for peace has been ineffectual," he writes, and he adds that it is absurd to think that a small island can rule a whole continent.

Paine argues that the thirteen colonies are not a British nation, for the colonists come from nations all over Europe. Nor are the colonists being protected by Britain; they are being made to fight Britain's wars. Were it not for Britain, he writes, "we should be at peace with France and Spain." He also muses, "Our plan is commerce, and that, attended to, will secure us the peace and friendship of all Europe; because it is in the interest of all Europe to have America a free port.

Her trade will always be a protection, and her barrenness of gold and silver secure her from invaders."

Finally, if Britain seeks to govern under the **guise** of a "parent country," she should feel ashamed for treating the colonies as an adversary. These reasons, Paine deduces, are the **impetus** for the colonists to declare their independence.

Colonists everywhere **scrutinized** *Common Sense*, read it aloud in taverns, and hotly debated Paine's argument. Loyalists (those loyal to the king) opposed Paine's views, believing it was morally wrong to sever ties with Britain and that only the British Parliament could legally make changes. The Loyalists condemned the Patriots for acts of violence, and fearing that punitive mob rule might put their lives in **jeopardy**, many left for Canada as soon as independence was declared.

In December 1776, Paine began writing a series of sixteen pamphlets called "The American Crisis." The Crisis Number 1 begins with these memorable lines:

"These are the times that try men's souls: The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny . . . is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly; it is dearness only that gives everything its value."

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A) inform the reader of Paine's important role during the pre-Revolutionary period.
- B) provide biographical details about Paine.
- C) give details about how the Revolutionary War began.
- D) inform the reader about the Battles of Lexington and Concord.

2. The author quotes from two of Paine's works to

- A) refute Paine's argument for independence from Britain.
- B) give a sample of Paine's writing and writing style.
- C) reveal Paine's personality.
- D) provide biographical information.

3. As it is used in line 17, "meticulous" most nearly means

- A) carefully constructed.
- B) exceedingly clean.
- C) exactly measured.
- D) entirely believable.

4. As it is used in line 21, "belligerent" most nearly means

- A) stubborn.
- B) royal.
- C) combative.
- D) peaceful.

5. According to Paine, why is America safe from invaders?

- A) Britain is defending it.
- B) America has free ports.
- C) America has a strong navy.

D) America has no gold or silver.

6. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 30–33 ("Paine argues . . . Europe")
- B) Lines 33–38 ("Nor are . . . Spain")
- C) Lines 38–43 ("Our plan . . . port")
- D) Lines 43–44 ("Her trade . . . protection")

7. As it is used in line 53, "scrutinized" most nearly means

- A) read.
- B) discussed.
- C) examined.
- D) agreed with.

8. Paine's "sunshine patriot" in line 74 is a metaphor for colonists who

- A) live in the South.
- B) are patriotic all the time.
- C) serve their country in good times and bad times.
- D) are patriotic only in good times.

Review Units 1-3 [Part 2]

Vocabulary for Comprehension

Read the following selection in which some of the words you have studied in Units 1-3 appear in boldface type. Then choose the best answer to each question based on what is stated or implied in the passage. You may refer to the passage as often as necessary.

Questions 1–8 are based on the following passage.

King John I of England (r. 1199–1216) was reckless, needy, and unpopular. His country was impoverished by costly crusades, and he imposed taxes to pay for unpopular, opulent, and unsuccessful wars with France. When many of his barons objected to his foreign “sojourns” and refused him military support, he harassed them with belligerent demands for “scutage”—payments in lieu of military service. When they refused, civil war broke out. On June 15, 1215, a tired and unkempt King John was forced to accept peace terms dictated by his rebel barons.

By June 19, those terms had been revised, and the document John signed at Runnymede, west of London, would be known as the Magna Carta (Great Charter). Most of the document’s 63 clauses protected the barons from unjust taxation, but some of them would have a profound influence on English law and on the Constitution of the United States. The words of the Magna Carta may sound familiar to Americans even if they have never read it.

By stating that the monarch could only levy taxes with his subjects’ consent, the Magna Carta ruled that no king was above the law. Clause 39 states “no free man shall be . . . imprisoned or dispossessed except by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.”

Three hundred years after the Magna Carta was signed, Clause 39 was invoked in another struggle against tyranny. In 1628, the English Parliament issued the Petition of Right

to protect English citizens against the illegal powers of arrest and imprisonment adopted by Charles I (r. 1625–1649), who was nostalgic for the days when kings were extolled and ruled without parliaments. One of Parliament’s leaders, Sir Edward Coke, asserted his insistence that the King could only rule by consent, proclaiming that the “Magna Carta . . . will have no sovereign.”

Coke’s benevolent spirit illuminates the seventeenth-century charter for the American colonies. It guaranteed subjects “all the rights and immunities of free and natural subjects—among them immunity of citizens under the Habeas Corpus Act (1679) to being held without charge, a right established in the Magna Carta: “To no one will we sell, and to no one will we deny or delay right or justice.”

King George III of Britain (r. 1760–1820) was reckless, needy, and unpopular, too. After the demise of George II, he inherited a country impoverished by the Seven Years’ War (1756–63), and his parliament sought to pay for keeping British troops in America by taxing the colonists. The Stamp Act (1765) was levied without the colonists’ consent. Their resistance was inspired by their knowledge of Coke and the Magna Carta.

When in 1774 the dour Sir Thomas Gage was appointed military governor of Massachusetts in the wake of the Boston Tea Party— itself a protest against unjust taxation— his suspension of Habeas Corpus and use of military courts were interpreted as further

violations of the Magna Carta and the principles of Sir Edward Coke.

Gage's authority ended in 1775, and Paul Revere engraved a new seal for Massachusetts. It depicted a militiaman carrying a sword in one hand and the Magna Carta in the other. The seal's Latin motto means "By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty." The revolutionary symbolism is clear, and the significance of the rights ensured by the Magna Carta was clear to Americans as they fought for liberty. Many of the rights that the colonists should have enjoyed under the Magna Carta were included in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

1. In line 9, the word "sojourns" is used

- A) ironically.
- B) literally.
- C) angrily.
- D) imprecisely.

2. As it is used in line 10, "harassed" most nearly means

- A) asked.
- B) pestered.
- C) threatened.
- D) humiliated.

3. Which choice best summarizes the second paragraph (lines 18–30)?

- A) Most of the 63 clauses were irrelevant to the American Constitution.
- B) The Magna Carta would have more impact in America than in England.
- C) The Magna Carta protected citizens' rights in Britain and the colonies.
- D) Some of the 63 clauses had a lasting influence in Britain, and later in America.

4. As it is used in line 47, "nostalgic" most nearly means

- A) pining.
- B) optimistic.
- C) desperate.
- D) envious.

5. As it is used in line 68, "demise" most nearly means

- A) death.
- B) reign.
- C) deposition.
- D) abdication.

6. The colonists objected to the Stamp Act

- A) because they could not afford to pay it.
- B) because they rejected Gage's authority.
- C) because it was unjust.
- D) because it was illegal.

7. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 31–34 ("By stating . . . the law")
- B) Lines 49–54 ("One . . . sovereign")
- C) Lines 55–65 ("Coke's . . . justice")
- D) Lines 66–74 ("King . . . colonists")

8. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A) show how laws contained in the Magna Carta inspired the colonists' struggle for liberty against tyranny.
- B) use parallels in history to demonstrate the point that different periods offer important similarities.
- C) demonstrate that if Britain had obeyed its own laws, the revolution could have been avoided.
- D) indicate the major part that Sir Edward Coke played in keeping the Magna Carta relevant in changing times.

< Answer Key(AI 추정)>

Part1: ABACD/DCD

Part2: ABDAA/CDA