

Review Units 4-6 [Part 1]

Vocabulary for Comprehension

Read the following selection in which some of the words you have studied in Units 4-6 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.

Education has long been a tool to make society more equitable: it is the only way to ensure that all students have the access to knowledge that will make them successful in life. But what is success? Is it simply the **attainment** of the highest personal goals? Is success ensuring that all people reach the **pinnacle** of their careers? Or is success achieved when an educated member is a good citizen, **altruistic** in all encounters? It is a complicated question, but educational sociologists and philosophers provide a way to consider the role of education in individual and societal success.

Émile Durkheim, a French educational sociologist, was **affiliated** with the functionalist view of education. Functionalism asserts that the role of education is to guarantee that students grow to become citizens and workers who help society thrive. The modern model of public school education is based on this functionalist view. A competing view to the functionalist view is the conflict theory. The conflict theory argues that education promotes social inequality through tracking and standardized testing. The conflict theory stresses that because some schools suffer from a **dearth** of funding and have vast **discrepancies** in their learning conditions, education only serves to reinforce social inequality and **suppress** lower socioeconomic groups.

Even though they differ, both functionalism and conflict theory operate under the belief that education prepares students for a workforce, regardless of the skill level that

each student achieves. Within these frameworks, how can teachers educate students to participate in a democratic society? Educational philosophers have debated this conundrum for decades, and they have created a theory called democratic education. Democratic education is founded on educational philosophy from pioneering educators like John Dewey, Paulo Freire, and Margaret Mead. These educators asserted the importance of educating students in the values, practices, and beliefs of democratic societies and human rights. Democratic education takes a variety of forms, but many programs empower students to choose from a **finite** set of experiences designed to enhance their learning. These democratic education programs are often **comprised** of classroom time, individual projects, and out-of-school activities that go beyond the traditional curriculum. Thus, the goal of democratic education is to help students move beyond the standard idea of education and become active in their learning. Proponents of democratic education argue that it shapes students beyond the textbook curriculum, transforming them into engaged, informed citizens of the world.

Just as there is no clear-cut definition of success, there is no straightforward answer for what the role of education should be for all students. Unfortunately, there is no **panacea** that will make all students come alive in the classroom, ready to engage with the world beyond them. Many democratic education teachers would **assent** that democratic education should play a role in educating any student for success in life, regardless of what the definition of success may be.

1. What is the purpose of the first paragraph?

- A) To describe how educational philosophers viewed success
- B) To define success
- C) To explain the difference between individual and societal success
- D) To explore ideas about success

2. As it is used in line 12, “altruistic” most nearly means

- A) wise
- B) intelligent
- C) friendly
- D) unselfish

3. According to functionalists, the purpose of education is to prepare children to

- A) help society thrive.
- B) take standardized tests.
- C) become workers.
- D) become citizens

4. As it is used in line 63, “finite” most nearly means

- A) unexpected.
- B) limited.
- C) hurried.
- D) determined.

5. The main purpose of the third paragraph is

- A) to describe ways that democratic education can function in school.
- B) to explore one specific model of democratic education in detail.
- C) to compare democratic education to functionalism and conflict theory.
- D) to introduce democratic education as a way to educate good citizens.

6. As it is used in line 67, “comprised” most nearly means

- A) connected to.
- B) made up of.
- C) compared with.
- D) confused by.

7. According to the passage, the mission of democratic education is to help students

- A) rethink education and be active citizens.
- B) explore out-of-school activities.
- C) investigate the work of John Dewey, Paulo Freire, and Margaret Mead.
- D) choose from a finite set of experiences.

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

A) Lines 52–56 (“Democratic . . . Mead”)

B) Lines 60–65 (“Democratic . . . learning”)

C) Lines 65–70 (“These . . . curriculum”)

D) Lines 77–81 (“Thus . . . learning”)

Review Units 4-6 [Part 2]

Vocabulary for Comprehension

Read the following selection in which some of the words you have studied in Units 4-6 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.

Passage 1

From behind the controls of a plane's cockpit to behind a car's steering wheel, the Global Positioning System, better known as GPS, has improved our lives. Businesses use GPS to track drivers and shipments—thus increasing profitability. From a safety perspective, many people who are not **facile** with maps or directions rely on GPS for navigation and would get lost without it. With a **deft** swipe of a finger before **embarking** on a drive, locations appear on the screen of the device and a tracker directs the car turn by turn until it reaches its destination. Consequently, GPS tracking has made driving safer by reducing distractions—drivers no longer need to look at maps.

GPS can be used to locate missing phones and missing pets. Phone number tracking and reverse tracking services can allow people to locate cell phones that have been lost or stolen; this same technology allows owners to find pets wearing a special GPS collar. GPS is also advantageous in an emergency; before GPS, emergency responders triangulated cell phone towers to estimate someone's location. Since the advent of GPS technology, GPS-enabled devices can provide an accurate location within several meters. When rescue personnel are dispatched, they can **converge** on the location and handle the emergency.

As GPS technology has evolved, it has benefited users by increasing efficiency for

businesses, making transportation safer, and helping in search and rescue. GPS will continue to be integral to modern life.

Passage 2

Although GPS provides many benefits, there are drawbacks that come along with the convenience of this technology. Because GPS uses satellite technology to pinpoint the exact location of cellular devices, many argue that it is an invasion of privacy. This issue has even gone to the U.S. Supreme Court. In *United States vs. Jones*, the U.S. Supreme Court heard a case about whether law enforcement agencies can legally use GPS tracking devices to monitor suspects' families. Though the Supreme Court ruled in this case that using GPS was unconstitutional, this may not be the ruling in future cases.

Cell phone service providers have access to consumers' locations at all times, even at **inopportune** times; thus, service providers are becoming increasingly **omniscient** in the modern era. Although consumers may not **accede** to this information being collected, purchasing GPS-enabled cell phones and automobiles is equivalent to granting permission for this information to be made public. Information about where people live and shop is attractive to businesses and marketers, and cell phone service providers can sell this information to help companies decide who is in their target demographic and how to advertise to them.

No one is immune from this invasion of privacy. Even consumers who are **scrupulous**

about disabling GPS on their phones can still be located by emergency service providers and cell phone service providers. Consumers would be **remiss** to ignore the drawbacks of GPS technology, despite its many conveniences.

1. As it is used in line 11, “deft” most nearly means

- A) elaborate.
- B) unnecessary.
- C) skillful.
- D) awkward.

2. As it is used in line 36, “converge” most nearly means

- A) to move toward one point.
- B) to take an indirect path.
- C) to dispatch several vehicles.
- D) to take separate routes.

3. The main purpose of Passage 1 is to

- A) describe how GPS is generally useful for navigation purposes.
- B) explain how GPS technology makes life safer and more efficient.
- C) argue that GPS is a useful tool for pilots and businesses.
- D) prove that GPS helps rescue personnel in case of emergencies.

4. As it is used in line 86, “remiss” most nearly means

- A) traditional.
- B) clever.
- C) careless.
- D) economical.

5. The authors of Passage 1 and Passage 2 would most likely agree that

- A) GPS technology has been beneficial in several ways.
- B) more people need to use GPS devices.
- C) people are careless with their GPS-enabled devices.
- D) people rely too heavily on GPS.

6. Which statement best describes the relationship between the passages?

- A) Passage 1 compares GPS devices, and Passage 2 contrasts them.
- B) Passage 1 describes GPS’s benefits, and Passage 2 shows GPS’s negatives.
- C) Passage 1 presents problems with GPS, and Passage 2 offers solutions.
- D) Passage 1 has facts about GPS, and Passage 2 has opinions about GPS.

7. In Passage 1, the author explores several different ways that GPS can be used. In Passage 2, the author mainly focuses on

- A) U.S. Supreme Court cases involving GPS technology.
- B) cell phone service providers accessing consumers' locations.
- C) GPS technology infringing on privacy.
- D) companies using GPS to target their advertising.

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

- A) Lines 47–51 (“Because . . . privacy”)
- B) Lines 51–57 (“This issue . . . families”)
- C) Lines 64–66 (“service . . . era”)
- D) Lines 72–74 (“Information . . . marketers”)

< Answer Key(AI 추정)>

Part1: DDABA/BAD

Part2: CABCA/BCA