

Review Units 10-12 [Part 1]

Vocabulary for Comprehension

Read the following selection in which some of the words you have studied in Units 7-9 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.

One problem with building an economic system that depends on a nonrenewable natural resource such as oil is that the natural resource will eventually run out. As the oil fields of Alaska's North Slope are slowly drained, less and less oil flows through the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. This fact is important because revenue from taxes levied on oil companies make up about 90 percent of Alaska's budget. In other words, oil industry money largely supports public schools, courts, hospitals, and infrastructure.

Compounding Alaska's oil decline, hydraulic fracturing, or "fracking," in the lower 48 states has greatly increased the nation's overall oil supply, helping spur a dramatic drop in oil prices. So not only is less oil moving through Alaska's famous pipeline, but the price of oil is under pressure. When the price of oil drops, the state faces serious budget deficits.

One possible solution, of course, is to find new oil deposits. The most promising area lies offshore, beneath the Arctic Ocean, which geologists have long suspected of harboring substantial deposits of oil and natural gas. The challenges of drilling in Arctic waters are **daunting**, or, according to many critics, **insuperable**. Temperatures are extreme, pushing ships, drilling rigs, and people to the limits of their capabilities. Even during the short summer months, **placid** seas can quickly give way to fierce storms, massive waves, and grinding ice floes.

Despite these challenges—and without **conclusive** evidence of oil deposits—the federal government opened large tracts of the ocean to drilling.

The move divided the community of Barrow, the town nearest to any offshore drilling operation. More than three-quarters of Barrow's residents are Inupiat, people who still raise their families on a traditional diet of whale, caribou, and seal. Whaling, in particular, is crucial to the Inupiat, both as a source of food and as a touchstone of cultural identity. For thousands of years, Inupiat men have headed out to sea each spring in a flotilla of umiak, or seal-skin boats, to hunt bowhead whales. The bowhead is **endemic** to this **august** region, migrating among the Bering, Chukchi, and Beaufort Seas. Any oil spill in these waters would be **lamentable**, opponents argue, devastating the bowhead population—and the people who depend on it.

Perhaps surprisingly, a leading **exponent** of offshore oil development is one of Barrow's whaling captains. The benefits of a strong oil industry, he argues, are **tangible**. The Inupiat of Barrow enjoy better schools, healthcare service, and infrastructure because of oil revenue, and many Inupiat are employed, directly or indirectly, by the oil industry. Others in the community, however, take a very different position. For them, the dangers posed by offshore drilling are not worth the risk. Promised oil revenue is a **negligible** blip in the timeline of the Inupiat, whose oral history goes back to woolly mammoth hunts. For now, the argument may be **hypothetical**. After years of mishaps and disappointing results—and a \$7 billion bill—the only company exploring for oil in Barrow's icy seas has **abjured** its drilling rights.

1. The main purpose of the passage is to
 - A) describe benefits and risks of Alaska's oil industry.
 - B) explain why some Inupiat support oil development.
 - C) summarize the key points of Alaskan history.
 - D) inform the reader about Alaska's oil industry.
2. According to the first paragraph, Alaska faces budget deficits when
 - A) environmental regulations curtail production.
 - B) hydraulic fracturing increases oil prices.
 - C) a nonrenewable natural resource runs out.
 - D) oil production declines and oil prices fall.
3. As it is used in line 42, "conclusive" most nearly means
 - A) scientific.
 - B) final.
 - C) more likely than not.
 - D) serving to settle an issue.
4. As it is used in line 60, "endemic" most nearly means
 - A) migratory.
 - B) enormous.
 - C) native to a particular region.
 - D) prevalent in a field.
5. According to the passage, why are some Inupiat opposed to offshore oil production?
 - A) Few Inupiat would work on drilling rigs.
 - B) An oil spill would endanger the whales on which they depend.
 - C) They are a whaling community, not an oil community.
 - D) They still have a traditional diet.
6. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
 - A) Lines 48–52
 - B) Lines 52–55
 - C) Lines 55–59
 - D) Lines 62–66
7. As it is used in line 71, "tangible" most nearly means
 - A) taken for granted.
 - B) moderate.
 - C) real.
 - D) capable of being touched.
8. What point does the author make by mentioning the Inupiat's oral history in the last paragraph?
 - A) The Inupiat have lived in the region a very long time.
 - B) The Inupiat used to hunt woolly mammoths.
 - C) There is no written history of the Inupiat.
 - D) The Inupiat are master storytellers.

Review Units 10-12 [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

The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement signals a potential end to the **inveterate animosity** surrounding water rights in this arid region of southern Oregon and northern California. Since the early twentieth century, farmers, Native American tribes, commercial fishermen, and environmentalists have disputed the allocation of the river's water. The more water used to irrigate farms, the less water there is to support the river's salmon runs. Klamath, Yurok, and Karuk people have depended on the fish for millennia.

The roots of the Restoration Agreement can be traced to a severe drought that began in 2001. To protect endangered fish, federal officials reduced water flows to farms, but the next year the officials reversed course. Bowing to political pressure—and showing **callous** disregard for the effects of their actions—water managers diverted flows from the drought-stricken river to irrigation canals. More than 70,000 salmon perished.

Recognizing that such an environmental catastrophe served no one's interest, the various factions began negotiating. Their final agreement focuses on the "decommissioning" of four obsolete dams. Once the dams are removed, salmon will be able to reach much more of their historic spawning grounds. The **integrity** of some riverside ecosystems will be restored. In exchange, farmers will get a share of the Klamath's upstream water. A **respite** from this bitter conflict is at hand.

Passage 2

Proponents of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement **misconstrue** the position of farmers and ranchers who oppose the deal. These hardworking men and women are not **contentious**. They will not block reasonable measures to protect salmon stocks in the Klamath watershed. But they do insist that their long-established legal rights to Klamath River water be respected so that future droughts do not result in their economic ruin.

Remember the aftermath of the 2001 drought. In a misguided attempt to protect a fishery that had been declining for decades, government officials curtailed water flow to farms and ranches. Families who had been working the land for more than a century watched as their crops withered and cattle died. According to some estimates, the region's agricultural losses totaled as much as \$47 million.

The proposed agreement makes an array of **indulgent** promises to various "stakeholders." Many of these environmental groups have little history in the area and are simply trying to wring concessions for their constituencies. Long before any environmental organization had heard of the Klamath River, local ranchers and farmers were using its waters to turn arid scrubland into fertile farmland and ranchland. Instead of addressing the concerns of these agricultural families, the agreement is a **pretext** for dismantling dams, a cherished goal of environmentalists. The targeted dams may not be critical for water storage, but they provide the region with affordable electricity. If implemented, this misguided "agreement" will fail to quell the Klamath's water conflicts.

1. As it is used in line 3, “inveterate” most nearly means

- A) unreasonable
- B) unending
- C) long-standing
- D) habitual

2. The author of Passage 1 believes the proposed agreement may

- A) not have much of an effect on the conflict.
- B) ease the antagonism surrounding water rights.
- C) solve the environmental problems of the Klamath River.
- D) bring the various factions to the negotiating table.

3. As it is used in line 38, “integrity” most nearly means

- A) unimpaired condition
- B) free-flowing
- C) honesty
- D) value

4. Which of the following does the author of Passage 2 consider a primary problem with the proposed agreement?

- A) It targets dams critical to water storage.
- B) It adds to the Klamath water conflicts.
- C) It allows local farmers and ranchers to use scrubland.
- D) It makes concessions to groups that have little history in the area.

5. As it is used in line 69, “indulgent” most nearly means

- A) unnecessary
- B) beyond the pale
- C) yielding to the wishes of others
- D) exaggerated for better effect

6. The author of Passage 1 believes the most significant result of the 2001 drought was the salmon die-off. The author of Passage 2 focuses on the

- A) environmental groups’ lack of roots in the region.
- B) misrepresentations of farmers’ positions.
- C) federal decision to reduce water allocation to farms.
- D) farmers’ losses due to the water constraints.

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

- A) Lines 47–49 (“These . . . contentious”)
- B) Lines 57–61 (“In a . . . ranches”)
- C) Lines 65–67 (“According . . . \$47 million”)
- D) Lines 70–74 (“Many . . . constituencies”)

8. Which statement describes the relationship between Passage 1 and Passage 2?

- A) Passage 1 is positive about the agreement; Passage 2 is negative.
- B) Passage 1 has an idealistic tone; Passage 2 has a realistic tone.
- C) Passage 1 focuses on the long term; Passage 2 addresses the short term.
- D) Passage 1 is impartial; Passage 2 is personal.

< Answer Key(AI 추정)>

Part1: ADDCB/DCA

Part2: CBADC/DCA