

Review Units 13-15 [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.

The practice of **photographing** people when they are unaware that they are being **observed** is known as “candid photography.” Photographers who **specialize** in candid photography take pride in their ability to “capture the moment.” Capturing the moment may take many forms, but all of them depend on the subject’s lack of conscious **participation in the creation of the photograph**.

A lot of news photography is candid. Posed photography is **disparaged**. Authenticity and spontaneity are highly **lauded** and **zealously** sought after. People in the news are believed by the press to be much more true to their emotions when they believe they are in private than when they realize their privacy has been violated by a press photographer. It is certainly true that they are more **uninhibited** in their expressions when they believe they are not being watched. They are, however, probably also being perfectly true to their emotions when they catch sight of the hidden cameraman and express their **antipathy**—there is no doubting the authenticity of people’s hostility when they discover that they are being spied upon.

How can a photographer who conceals his very presence from his subjects be referred to as a “candid photographer”? A photographer who violates the **privacy** of his subjects and shows what he finds to the public **militates** against candor and the ethics of his art. “Candor” is a virtue. A candid person is honest, open, and frank, and maintains high ethical standards in his or her dealings with others.

Many photographers are conscious of the **morally questionable** nature of some of their activities. They have a “code of ethics” to help them through moments of moral **duress**. They are advised to treat their subjects with “respect and dignity,” and to intrude on private moments of grief “only when the public has an overriding and justifiable need to see.” The booklet does not stipulate how photographers can show respect and dignity to their subjects, or why they should respect the public’s “need to see” the results of their intrusions.

The law supports the candid photographer. People in public places may photograph whatever they like, without permission or consent. Public places include streets, sidewalks, plazas, parks, and beaches. People may be unaware that shopping malls and many places of worship are open to the public, and so are public places. There is not necessarily **compassion** or privacy in public places even if they are host to private moments. Only in specific places must personal space be respected.

Ethical behavior, however, is not always best defined within the confines of the law. Ethics and the law are not identical. To **elucidate** the essential difference: the law states what citizens are prohibited from doing and what they are permitted to do. The law sets the minimum standards of behavior required to maintain civil order, but it is the mission of ethics to set the standards of **decorum** to which we should aspire.

1. Which choice best summarizes the passage?

- A) The privacy of the public is protected by codes of ethics, but not by the law.
- B) Photographers are immune to public complaints on the grounds of ethics.
- C) A photographer who invades people's privacy breaks no laws but violates ethical standards.
- D) It is sometimes necessary to break the law in order to best serve the public interest.

2. In line 4, the author's use of the term "candid photography" is meant to be

- A) amusing.
- B) informative.
- C) admiring.
- D) sarcastic.

3. As it is used in line 15, "lauded" most nearly means

- A) skilled.
- B) valued.
- C) praised.
- D) paid.

4. The author quotes from the news photographers' code of ethics in order to

- A) demonstrate that candid photographs can reflect the highest ethical standards.
- B) warn the public that they have no right or reason to expect privacy.
- C) indicate the frivolousness of its attitude to problems of professional ethics.
- D) show that news photographers are aware that their work presents ethical problems.

5. As it is used in line 70, "compassion" most nearly means

- A) impertinence.
- B) sympathy.
- C) individuality.
- D) candidness.

6. As it is used in line 78, "elucidate" most nearly means

- A) eliminate.
- B) underline.
- C) clarify.
- D) endorse.

7. It can reasonably be inferred from the last paragraph that

- A) people who want to avoid news photographers should go somewhere private.
- B) the law includes special provisions for those who require privacy in public places.
- C) ethical codes hold citizens to higher standards of behavior than the law.
- D) the law does not demand that people behave ethically in public places.

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

- A) Lines 75–77 ("Ethical . . . law")
- B) Lines 77–78 ("Ethics . . . identical")
- C) Lines 78–82 ("To elucidate . . . do")
- D) Lines 82–87 ("The law . . . aspire")

Review Units 13-15 [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.

A quantum leap is a sudden, permanent, and **undisputed** change. Throughout history quantum leaps have been brought about by an invention that expands the scope and range of human action, understanding, and **aspiration**.

The invention of the **wheel** is impossible to date precisely because it arrived in different places at different times. The Pyramid of Cheops in Giza, Egypt, constructed around 2500 BCE, is a stupendous feat of engineering, and it was achieved without the wheel. Evidence indicates that the stones were mostly quarried and **cut** to shape at sites within 100 miles of Giza, and transported on platforms riding over rollers. Evidence of the introduction of the wheel appears in Egyptian art 900 years later in the form of swift horse-drawn chariots (which were to revolutionize both personal mobility and the **bellicose** Egyptians' art of war). The wheel was an incomparable **asset**. It allowed for the creation of large goods-carts that traveled in long-distance caravans, which helped to **alleviate** Egypt's ancient solitude, and created mercantile wealth.

In 1439 a German blacksmith called Johannes Gutenberg created the first **printing press** to use moveable type—letters that could be rapidly shifted around, removed, and replaced to make new pages. Before Gutenberg books were written by hand on parchment, which made them expensive to make and slow to reproduce. Literacy was very much an elite **accomplishment**, and words were spoken, not written; heard, not read. The printing press made it easy to record and share knowledge as it produced books quickly

and cheaply, and for the first time in history, books became universally available and affordable. People were **receptive** to the change. Populations became more literate and the spoken word found its way onto the page as books came to be published in every language. Many people had Gutenberg books in their homes. The literature and philosophy of Classical Greece and Rome became part of every European nation's culture. Gutenberg created a quantum leap in the power of words to determine the course of history. The revival of Classical values was the **ultimatum** that prepared Europe for the Renaissance.

Most people concur that the **Internet** has created a transformation so comprehensive and so rapid in the way we communicate that in order to even **acclimate** to it in a useful way, we must be prepared to **renounce** our ideas about the nature of communication itself. Early Internet pioneers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology imagined a world in which all information would be available to everybody all the time—for free. The prospect **appalls** some, but others take to it with **alacrity**. The value of information is unstable and the meaning of freedom is hard to explicate in this era of rapid technological change. The Internet is expanding so fast that it is impossible to control, predict, or even understand what it is capable of. It is certainly a quantum leap, but it is too early to say where it will land.

1. In the second paragraph, the author claims that the invention of the wheel

- A) was a stupendous feat of engineering that made the pyramid possible.
- B) reduced the necessity of a vast labor force to build the pyramid.
- C) improved transportation, which impacted war, trade, and wealth.
- D) allowed for the transport of huge stones over 100 miles.

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

- A) Lines 8–11 (“The invention . . . times”)
- B) Lines 11–15 (“The Pyramid . . . wheel”)
- C) Lines 15–19 (“Evidence . . . rollers”)
- D) Lines 19–31 (“Evidence . . . wealth”)

3. As it is used in line 50, “receptive” most nearly means

- A) prepared for.
- B) open.
- C) alarmed by.
- D) hostile.

4. Which choice best summarizes the third paragraph (lines 32–65)?

- A) Gutenberg’s invention of the printing press was not immediately accepted.
- B) Gutenberg’s invention of the printing press changed how people understood language and books.
- C) Gutenberg invented the printing press for many reasons.
- D) The elite classes guarded knowledge from the common people.

5. It can be reasonably inferred from the third paragraph (lines 32–65) that

- A) books would not have been possible without Gutenberg’s press.
- B) movable type was more important than the press itself.
- C) literacy would have spread through all levels of society with or without Gutenberg’s press.
- D) the availability of affordable books contributed to the coming of the Renaissance.

6. As it is used in line 70, “acclimate” most nearly means

- A) adjust.
- B) listen.
- C) react.
- D) object.

7. As it is used in line 80, “alacrity” most nearly means

- A) astonishment.
- B) sensible caution.
- C) resentment.
- D) spirited readiness.

8. The tone of the last paragraph may best be described as

- A) uncertain about the importance of the Internet.
- B) optimistic about the future of the Internet.
- C) confident about the importance of the Internet.
- D) pessimistic about the future of the Internet.

< Answer Key(AI 추정)>

Part1: CDCDB/CCD

Part2: CDBBD/ADC