

유형 7 요약문 완성하기

기출 적용

*끊어 읽기 한 표시를 따라 문장 구조에 유의하여 해석을 써보세요.

In one study, / researchers asked / pairs of strangers / to sit down / in a room / and chat.

In half of the rooms, / a cell phone was placed / on a nearby table; / in the other half, /

no phone was present.

After the conversations had ended, / the researchers asked / the participants /

what they thought of each other.

They learned that / when a cell phone was present / in the room, / the participants reported /

a lower-quality of relationship / than when one wasn't present.

The pairs / who talked / in the rooms with cell phones / thought / their partners showed less empathy.

Think of all the times / you've sat down / to have lunch with a friend / and set your phone /

on the table.

You might have felt good / about yourself / because you didn't pick it up / to check your messages.

However, / your unchecked messages / were still hurting / your connection / with the person /

sitting across from you.

유형 7 TEST

1번

*굵게 읽기 한 표시를 따라 문장 구조에 유의하여 해석을 써보세요.

White noise is generated / when all of the different tones / people can hear / are combined together.

We hear it / as an unspecific noise / that does not resemble a sound / made by natural objects.

Research has shown that / it is useful / in helping / people / pay attention to tasks /

they need to complete.

If someone is studying / in a quiet place / like the library, / it's easy / for them / to become distracted /

by sounds.

The person can lose their concentration / if a group / sitting nearby / begins a conversation /

or if someone begins / tapping a pencil / on a desk.

However, / if they're listening to white noise, / these sounds / won't be noticeable.

This is because / it has the ability / to mask other noises.

They will just add / to the other sounds / of the white noise.

White noise can / therefore / prevent interruptions / and help people stay alert.

2번

*끝어 읽기 한 표시를 따라 문장 구조에 유의하여 해석을 써보세요.

Scientists conducted a study / to see / if they could improve / the function of old brains.

For the experiment, / they tested two groups of people / that represented different age categories.

One group included participants / who were 20 to 29 years old / and the other / consisted of people /

aged 60 to 76.

In the experiment, / two photos were shown / quickly, / one after the other.

The participants were then asked / to remember / and point out / the differences / between these images.

Scientists delivered / a series of electric charges / to the brains of individuals /

during some of the exercises.

Without these charges, / the older people did not perform / as well as the younger group / in general.

But / when they were given / electric stimulation, / their brain activity was boosted.

They remembered / more of the differences / between images / and completed the tasks /

just as well as the younger individuals.

3번

*罙어 읽기 한 표시를 따라 문장 구조에 유의하여 해석을 써보세요.

Before the creation of a time standard, / towns and cities / across the United States /

all had / different official times.

The time was determined / by the sun, / so noon was always / when the sun was /

in the middle of the sky.

Therefore, / neighboring cities operated / on times / that were only different by a few minutes.

These small differences / were a huge problem / for railroads / since the time would change /

so often / with travel.

By 1883, / the railroad companies / had to consider / 56 standards of time /

when they made their timetables.

To fix this complex system, / the railroads created / the four time zones /

that the continental United States still uses / today.

The system worked so well / that other countries were inspired / by it /

and organized their time / in similar ways.
