

이름	<b>한영1 1주차 복습시험</b>	점수	
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The human skeletal system is made up of 206 bones, as well as ligaments, which hold the bones together, and tendons, which connect the bones to muscles. For babies, though, the number is different. A newborn baby's skeleton has about 300 bones, but many of them fuse together into larger ones as the baby grows, ultimately leaving 206. The skeleton's main jobs are structural. It provides support to the body so that we can stand up straight, and it protects the vital organs. For example, the skull protects the brain and the rib cage protects the lungs and the heart. Of course, the skeleton is important for getting around, but when you want to move, your brain does not actually tell your bones to do so; it [\_\_\_\_\_]. The muscles then contract and move the bones. The sizes and shapes of bones also affect mobility. For instance, the hands and feet contain small bones that allow for precise maneuvering of objects and adjustments to various types of terrain respectively.

1. 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?
  - ① sends signals to your hair to grow
  - ② makes your bones grow longer
  - ③ communicates with your skin to sweat
  - ④ instructs your muscles to act
  - ⑤ tells your teeth to chew food
  
2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
  - ① The human skeletal system consists only of bones.
  - ② Newborn babies have fewer bones than adults.
  - ③ The primary function of the skeleton is to provide movement.
  - ④ The brain directly controls the movement of bones.
  - ⑤ The size and shape of bones play a role in mobility and precise maneuvering.

Another very important job that the skeleton does, and which you might not expect, is produce blood. Inside long bones, such as the thigh bone, there is spongy tissue called marrow that is responsible for making blood cells. Every second, red bone marrow produces an incredible 2.6 million red blood cells. There is also yellow bone marrow, which stores fat and can turn into red bone marrow when red blood cell production needs to be increased. The skeletal system does a lot more than most people think. And because it performs so many essential jobs, it is something that we certainly could not live without.

3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
  - ① The skeleton is only responsible for providing structure to the body.
  - ② Red bone marrow is responsible for storing fat.
  - ③ Yellow bone marrow can only store fat and has no other functions.
  - ④ The skeletal system is not essential for human survival.
  - ⑤ The production of blood cells is an unexpected function of the skeleton.

If you imagine a crime scene, the image of yellow police tape keeping people out of a certain area probably comes to mind. One reason police isolate the crime scene like this is that they want everything to be left exactly as it was when the crime occurred. This allows investigators to study the scene and gather clues about what happened. The methods and techniques that are then used to analyze these clues and solve the crime are called [\_\_\_\_\_]. The most well-known practitioner of forensic science is probably the great fictional detective Sherlock Holmes, who was created by the writer and physician Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in the late 19th century. Holmes closely studies a crime scene to look for the smallest clues. Like puzzle pieces, these can be put together to form a picture of the events of the crime. For example, Holmes analyzes fingerprints, shoe impressions, and handwriting, leaving no stone unturned. He even uses ballistics to match fired bullets with a suspected murder weapon. All of these techniques were new when Conan Doyle was writing, but they would later become standard in police investigations.

4. Which of the following is most appropriate in the blank?
- ① criminal psychology
  - ② forensic science
  - ③ law enforcement
  - ④ criminal investigation
  - ⑤ crime scene photography
5. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the role of forensic science in crime investigations?
- ① Forensic science is only used in high-profile cases.
  - ② Forensic science is a recent development in crime investigation.
  - ③ Forensic science involves analyzing various types of clues at a crime scene.
  - ④ Forensic science is only effective when used by fictional characters like Sherlock Holmes.
  - ⑤ Forensic science is limited to the analysis of fingerprints and shoe impressions.

In 1910, the world's first criminal laboratory was created by Dr. Edmond Locard in Lyon, France, after he convinced the Lyon Police Department to give him two attic rooms and two assistants. Locard became known as the "Sherlock Holmes of France." In addition, he formulated the basic principle of forensic science: "Every contact leaves a trace." This later became known as Locard's exchange principle. Over time, scientific discovery has enabled the development of better methods of analysis. The most significant recent advancement in forensic science has been the introduction of DNA testing. This method was pioneered by the British geneticist Alec Jeffreys in 1984. He realized that, because each person has a unique genetic code, DNA could be used like a genetic fingerprint to identify individuals. This realization has made it easier for investigators to link the "traces" left at a crime scene to the true culprit.

6. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- ① Dr. Edmond Locard was the first person to introduce DNA testing in forensic science.
  - ② The Lyon Police Department was initially against the idea of a criminal laboratory.
  - ③ The principle "Every contact leaves a trace" was first formulated by a British geneticist.
  - ④ The concept of using DNA as a genetic fingerprint was introduced by Dr. Edmond Locard.
  - ⑤ The introduction of DNA testing has facilitated criminal investigations by making it easier to identify individuals.

(뒷면에 계속)

The Colosseum is one of the most symbolic architectural works of the ancient world. It still stands in Rome and is one of the city's most popular tourist attractions. Its construction began in the year 70 AD under the emperor Vespasian and was completed ten years later during the reign of his son Titus. It featured tiered seating and could hold an estimated 50,000 to 80,000 spectators. But in spite of the Colosseum's beautiful and impressive architecture, it has a dark past. The Colosseum was ancient Rome's largest arena for animal fights and gladiator battles. The animal fights featured creatures brought from all corners of the Roman Empire, including lions, elephants, and crocodiles. The most popular fights, though, were [\_\_\_\_\_]. These men were usually prisoners of war, slaves, or criminals, and they had no choice but to fight to the death for the entertainment of the cheering crowds. All of this took place on the Colosseum's sand-covered wooden floor.

7. Which of the following is most appropriate in the blank?
- ① those between Roman soldiers for training purposes
  - ② those between gladiators
  - ③ those between the emperor and his guards
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8. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- ① The Colosseum was built in a day.
  - ② The Colosseum was used as a peaceful gathering place for the citizens of Rome.
  - ③ The Colosseum was a symbol of the wealth and power of the Roman Empire.
  - ④ The animals used in the fights at the Colosseum were all native to Rome.
  - ⑤ The gladiators who fought in the Colosseum were all volunteers.

Underneath, there was an elaborate network of tunnels called the hypogeum, which had eighty shafts through which gladiators could enter the arena or animal cages could be raised. Other tunnels connected the hypogeum to animal stables and the gladiators' barracks, and there was even a tunnel that allowed the emperor to enter the Colosseum without having to pass through crowds of people. One of the most interesting features of the Colosseum remains a bit of a historical mystery. Ancient writers noted that the Colosseum was also used for [\_\_\_\_\_]. However, historians are in the dark about how the building could have been sealed to keep the water in. Finally, in the year 404, gladiator fighting was outlawed. However, animals continued to be slaughtered there as entertainment for another hundred years. Today, almost two thousand years after the Colosseum was constructed, this incredible structure remains a marvel of ancient architecture with a blood-stained past.

9. Which of the following is most appropriate in the blank?
- ① fights between gladiators
  - ② theatrical performances
  - ③ simulated naval battles
  - ④ public speeches by the emperor
  - ⑤ fights between animals
10. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the Colosseum and its historical use?
- ① The hypogeum was a simple underground space with no direct access to the arena.
  - ② The Colosseum was used for a variety of purposes, including gladiator fights and simulated naval battles.
  - ③ The emperor was required to pass through crowds to enter the Colosseum.
  - ④ The Colosseum was only used for gladiator fights until it was outlawed in 404.
  - ⑤ The Colosseum is a relatively recent architectural structure with a peaceful history.

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## 1주차 복습시험지 정답

The human skeletal system is made up of 206 bones, as well as ligaments, which hold the bones together, and tendons, which connect the bones to muscles. For babies, though, the number is different. A newborn baby's skeleton has about 300 bones, but many of them fuse together into larger ones as the baby grows, ultimately leaving 206. The skeleton's main jobs are structural. It provides support to the body so that we can stand up straight, and it protects the vital organs. For example, the skull protects the brain and the rib cage protects the lungs and the heart. Of course, the skeleton is important for getting around, but when you want to move, your brain does not actually tell your bones to do so; it [\_\_\_\_\_]. The muscles then contract and move the bones. The sizes and shapes of bones also affect mobility. For instance, the hands and feet contain small bones that allow for precise maneuvering of objects and adjustments to various types of terrain respectively.

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