



10-R. 다음 글을 읽고 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 문장을 찾아봅시다.

The two pie charts above show the number of natural disasters and the amount of damage by region in 2014. The number of natural disasters in Asia was the largest of all five regions and accounted for 36 percent, which was more than twice the percentage of Europe. Americas had the second largest number of natural disasters, taking up 23 percent. The number of natural disasters in Oceania was the smallest and less than a third of that in Africa. The amount of damage in Asia was the largest and more than the combined amount of Americas and Europe. Africa had the least amount of damage even though it ranked third in the number of natural disasters.

A. Vocabulary

1. 모르는 단어 밑줄 긋고 문맥상 추론해서 써보기
2. 원래 알고 있던 의미와 다르게 쓰인 단어 찾기

3. 글의 흐름상 같은 의미가 반복되는 단어 찾기

B. 정답근거

1. Keyword 및 주제문 찾기
2. 글의 순서 연결 고리 찾기

C. Question

1. 이 지문에서 내용 이해가 안 되는 부분
2. 분석이 잘 안 되는 부분



10-G. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The tables above show the top ten origin countries and the number of international students enrolled in U.S. colleges and universities in two school years, 1979-1980 and 2016-2017. ①The total number of international students in 2016-2017 was over three times larger than the total number of international students in 1979-1980. ②Iran, Taiwan, and Nigeria were the top three origin countries of international students in 1979-1980, among which only Taiwan was included in the list of the top ten origin countries in 2016-2017. ③The number of students from India was over twenty times larger in 2016-2017 than in 1979-1980, and India ranked higher than China in 2016-2017. ④South Korea, which was not included among the top ten origin countries in 1979-1980, ranked third in 2016-2017. ⑤Although the number of students from Japan was larger in 2016-2017 than in 1979-1980, Japan ranked lower in 2016-2017 than in 1979-1980.

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10-1. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The above graph shows the percentages of public, private, and charter schools that earned A's in the school ratings made by the Indiana Department of Education from 2005 to 2013. ① Among the three types of schools, private schools always showed the highest percentage of A-rated schools every year since 2005. ② However, the percentage of A-rated private schools began to decline significantly after it hit its peak in 2011. ③ The percentage of A-rated public schools stayed just under thirty percent before 2008, but it began to increase in 2007 and exceeded fifty percent in 2013. ④ Compared to the percentage of A-rated public schools, the percentage of A-rated charter schools showed generally the opposite tendency. ⑤ It started at around 48 percent in 2005, but it showed an overall downward trend to about twenty percent in 2013.

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10-2. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

For humans, reaching the age of 100 is a rare milestone. For some animals, however, it's hardly uncommon. All the eight animals listed in the chart above live well past 100 years. ① Of the animals with the longest life spans, an ocean quahog that lives to be 400 years old has by far the longest life span. ② Actually, an ocean quahog has twice the life span of a red sea urchin, which has the fourth longest life span. ③ A bowhead whale, the second longest-living creature, lives to be 211 years old, which is six years longer than a roughey rockfish's life span. ④ Although it lives over 200 years old, the famous Galapagos tortoise ranks only as the fifth longest-living creature. ⑤ The life span of a lake sturgeon is the same as that of a Aldabra giant tortoise, and their life span is five years shorter than that of a shortraker rockfish.

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10-3. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The bar graph above compares the percentages of the amount of sugar present in some foods. ① Both ketchup and peanut butter contain less than 10 percent of sugar, while the other foods in the graph contain more than 10 percent of sugar in each of them. ② The food which has the highest percentage of sugar content is chocolate bar, and its sugar content is higher than that of chocolate cake by 2.9 percentage points. ③ Ice cream has more sugar content than soda does by 7.5 percentage points. ④ The percentage of sugar content present in crackers is 11.8 percent, which is higher than that of ketchup by 3 percentage points. ⑤ The difference of sugar content between a chocolate bar and ketchup is 24.4 percentage points.

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10-4. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The graph above shows the percentage of online shoppers in selected European countries who purchased goods from a foreign retailer in 2018. ① Of the selected countries, Ireland had the highest percentage of overseas online shoppers, with 84 percent of Irish people shopping abroad online. ② Austria had the second highest percentage of overseas online shoppers, which was 3 percentage points below that of Ireland. ③ The percentage of Spanish overseas online shoppers was 20 percentage points lower than that of Austria, but it was more than 10 percentage points higher than that of Sweden and Italy. ④ Among the French, four out of ten shopped across their own borders, and this rate was slightly higher than that of the United Kingdom. ⑤ Germany had the lowest percentage of overseas online shoppers among the selected countries, with less than a third of the total population shopping abroad online.

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