
IELTS Reading 직독직해란?

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IELTS Reading 어휘유추란?

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IELTS Reading 개념독해 1

Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and America's third President, was a man of wide-ranging interests and many talents. He was a statesman, a politician, an architect, a philosopher, and an inventor.

IELTS Reading 개념독해 1

But he also possessed some jarring contradictions. In the Declaration of Independence, for example, he wrote, "... all men are created equal," **but** he himself was a slave owner. He wrote that God had endowed men with the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," yet he was a skeptic, **who** questioned the existence of God.

IELTS Reading 개념독해 1

Jefferson **campaigned** for frugality in government **but** paid \$15 million, a huge sum at the time, for the Louisiana Purchase.

His critics accused him of squandering the money on a worthless expanse of wilderness. **But** it turned out to be a wise investment that more than doubled the area of the United States.

IELTS Reading 개념독해 2

Abraham Lincoln

Few American Presidents are remembered more for their humility and depth of human feeling than Abraham Lincoln. His sympathy for the suffering of others may be traced to his own personal tragedies.

IELTS Reading 개념독해 2

In 1818, when he was only a boy, his mother died of milk sickness. Without a woman to keep the household functioning, Lincoln and his family lived in virtual squalor.

As President, Lincoln, endured other personal hardships. His wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, suffered from severe emotional problems. Though she was known to be a gracious hostess, her servants feared her many unexpected tantrums. She was also prone to angry quarrels with the wives of the members of Lincoln's Cabinet.

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The worst misfortune Lincoln had to bear, however, was the death of his 11-year-old son, Willie, in 1862. Perhaps it was Lincoln's own sufferings that deepened his sympathy for others in distress.

IELTS Reading 개념독해 3

William Randolph Hearst

In the 1890's Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst were the two great kings of mass-circulation newspapers. Unlike Pulitzer, Hearst came from an affluent family.

In 1887 he took over the San Francisco Examiner from his father, and in 1895 he bought a nearly bankrupt New York newspaper, the Morning Journal.

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Using a combination of photographs, attention-getting headlines, brightly colored comic strips, militaristic editorials, and sensational stories, Hearst quickly raised the Journal's circulation to an incredible 1.5 million copies a day.

At first Hearst's newspapers attacked the huge monopolies then controlling much of American industry, and championed the rights of workers.

IELTS Reading 개념독해 3

Hearst, himself, ran for public office, serving two terms in Congress. But he failed to win the presidential nomination in 1904.

Frustrated and embittered by subsequent political failures, he withdrew to San Simeon on the coast of California, where he had built an enormous private castle for himself.

IELTS Reading 문제풀이

1

Legend has it that it was Lei Tzu, wife of the Yellow Emperor, ruler of China in about **3000 BC**.....

1 It just so happened that while she was sipping some tea, one of the cocoons that she had collected landed in the hot tea and started to unravel into a fine thread. Lei Tzu found that she could wind this thread around her fingers. Subsequently, she persuaded her husband to allow her to rear silkworms on a grove of mulberry trees. **2 She also devised a special reel to draw the fibres from the cocoon into a single thread** so that they would be strong enough to be woven into fabric.

- Around 3000 BC, according to legend:
 - silkworm cocoon fell into emperor's wife's **1**
 - emperor's wife invented a **2** to pull out silk fibres
-

IELTS Reading 문제풀이

2

Originally, silkworm farming was **3 solely restricted to women**, and it was they who were responsible for the growing, harvesting and weaving. Silk quickly grew into a symbol of status, and originally, **4 only royalty were entitled to have clothes made of silk**. The rules were gradually relaxed over the years until finally during the Qing Dynasty (1644—1911 AD), even peasants, the lowest caste, were also entitled to wear silk.

- Only **3** were allowed to produce silk
 - Only **4** were allowed to wear silk
-

IELTS Reading 문제풀이

2

Sometime during the Han Dynasty (206 BC-220 AD), silk was so prized that **5 it was also used as a unit of currency.** Government officials were paid their salary in silk, and farmers paid their taxes in grain and silk. Silk was also used as diplomatic gifts by the emperor. Fishing lines, bowstrings, musical instruments and paper were all made using silk. **6 The earliest indication of silk paper being used was discovered in the tomb of a noble** who is estimated to have died around 168 AD.

- Silk used as a form of **5**
 - e.g. farmers' taxes consisted partly of silk
- Silk used for many purposes
 - e.g. evidence found of **6** made from silk around 168 AD

IELTS Reading 문제풀이

3

Demand for this exotic fabric eventually created the lucrative trade route now known as the Silk Road, taking silk westward and bringing **7 gold, silver and wool** to the East. **10 It was named the Silk Road after its most precious commodity**, which was considered to be worth more than gold.

Silk reaches rest of world

- Merchants use Silk Road to take silk westward and bring back
7 and precious metals

4
the Byzantine Empire, which ruled over the Mediterranean region of southern Europe, North Africa and the Middle East during the period 330—1453 AD. According to another legend, **8 monks working for the Byzantine emperor Justinian smuggle silkworm eggs to Constantinople (Istanbul in modern-day Turkey) in 550 AD**

- 550 AD: **8** hide silkworm eggs in canes and take them to Constantinople
- Silk production spreads across Middle East and Europe
- 20th century: **9** and other manmade fibres cause decline in silk production

IELTS Reading 문제풀이

5

The nineteenth century and industrialisation saw the downfall of the European silk industry. Cheaper Japanese silk, trade in which was greatly facilitated by the opening of the Suez Canal, was one of the many factors driving the trend. **9 Then in the twentieth century, new manmade fibres, such as nylon,**

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IELTS Reading 문제풀이

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10 Gold was the most valuable material transported along the Silk Road.

11 Most tradesmen only went along certain sections of the Silk Road.

12 The Byzantines spread the practice of silk production across the West.

13 Silk yarn makes up the majority of silk currently exported from China.

IELTS Reading 문제풀이

3

The Silk Road stretched over 6,000 kilometres from Eastern China to the Mediterranean Sea, following the Great Wall of China, climbing the Pamir mountain range, crossing modern-day Afghanistan and going on to the Middle East, with a major trading market in Damascus. From there, the merchandise was shipped across the Mediterranean Sea. **11 Few merchants travelled the entire route; goods were handled mostly by a series of middlemen.**

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IELTS Reading 문제풀이

4

Then in the seventh century, **12 the Arabs conquered Persia, capturing their magnificent silks in the process. Silk production thus spread through Africa, Sicily and Spain as the Arabs swept, through these lands.**

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IELTS Reading 문제풀이

5

However, in more recent decades, China has gradually recaptured its position as the world's biggest producer and exporter of **raw silk and silk yarn**. **13 Today, around 125,000 metric tons of silk are produced in the world, and almost two thirds of that production takes place in China.**

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