

Level 8

# READER'S BANK



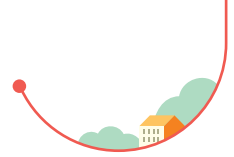
## Plant the Seeds of Love for English!

저는 독해집의 사명이 흥미로운 지문을 통해서 독해력을 향상시키는 것이라고 생각합니다. 그리고 독해력 향상 못지않게 중요한 것이 바로 독자들의 가슴에 영어에 대한 사랑의 씨앗을 심어주는 것이라고 굳게 믿고 있습니다. 이런 이유로 저희 영어연구소에서는 독자들에게 영어에 대한 흥미와 호기심을 불어넣을 수 있는 지문을 찾기 위해 많은 노력을 했습니다.

저희들이 심은 사랑의 씨앗들이 독자들의 가슴에서 무럭무럭 자라나서 아름다운 영어 사랑의 꽃을 피우면 얼마나 좋을까요! 먼 훗날 독자들로부터 리더스뱅크 덕분에 영어를 좋아하게 되었다는 말을 들을 수 있다면 저희들은 무한히 기쁠 것입니다.

이 책을 만들기 위해 지난 2년간 애쓰신 분들이 많습니다. 흥미와 감동을 주는 글감을 만드느라 함께 노력한 저희 영어연구소 개발자들, 완성도 높은 지문을 위해 수많은 시간 동안 저와 머리를 맞대고 작업한 Quinn(집에 상주하는 원어민 작가), 지속적으로 교정과 편집을 해주신 Richard Pak(숙명여대 교수), 채영인 님(재미 교포 편집장) 등 모두에게 깊은 감사를 드리며, 지난 30년간 지속적으로 이 책의 클래스룸 테스트에서 마지막 교정까지 열정적으로 도와주신 김인수 선생님께도 고맙다는 말씀 전하고 싶습니다.

리더스뱅크 저자  
이 장 돌 올림



# About Reader's Bank

지난 35년 동안 대한민국 1,400만 명이 넘는 학생들이 Reader's Bank 시리즈로 영어 독해를 공부하였습니다. '영어 독해서의 바이블' Reader's Bank는 학생들의 영어 학습을 효율적으로 이끌 수 있도록 끊임없이 양질의 콘텐츠를 개발할 것입니다.

## 1 10단계 맞춤형 독해 시스템!

Reader's Bank는 초등 수준에서 중·고등 수준까지의 다양한 독자층을 대상으로 만든 독해 시리즈입니다. Level 1~Level 10 중에서 자신의 실력에 맞는 책을 골라 차근차근 체계적으로 단계를 밟아 올라가면 자신도 모르는 사이에 점차적으로 독해 실력이 크게 향상될 것입니다.

## 2 흥미도 높은 지문과 양질의 문제!

Reader's Bank 시리즈는 오랜 준비 기간에 걸쳐, 유익하고 흥미로운 지문들을 엄선하여 수록하였습니다. 지문에 딸린 문제들은 기본적으로 수능 경향에 초점을 맞추었지만 내신에 많이 등장하는 문항들도 적절한 비중으로 포함시켜서, 장기적인 목표인 수능과 단기적인 목표인 내신을 모두 대비할 수 있도록 균형 있게 다루었습니다.

## 3 문법, 어휘 및 쓰기 실력을 키워주는 다양한 연습 문제와 QR 코드

독해 지문에 나온 어휘와 문법은 Review Test와 Workbook을 통해 복습할 수 있으며, 지문을 원어민의 음성으로 읽어주는 MP3 파일은 QR 코드 스캔 한 번으로 들을 수 있습니다.

# How to Study

## 흥미로운 영어 지문

- 지식과 상식을 풍부하게 만드는 알찬 영어 지문으로 구성
- 설문을 통해 학생과 선생님이 관심 있는 주제로 선정
- 다수의 원어민과 오랜 경험을 가진 선생님들의 현장 검토 실시
- 난이도 별 표시 / 어휘 수  
난이도: ★★★ 상 / ★★☆ 중 / ★☆☆ 하  
어휘 수: 지문을 구성하는 단어의 개수
- QR 코드  
스마트폰으로 스캔하여 생생한 원어민 음성으로 녹음한 지문 MP3 청취

## Grammar Link

- 지문에서 사용한 핵심 문법을 예문으로 간결하게 정리
- 교과서 핵심 문법으로 쉽고 빠르게 학교 시험 대비

20

Body

★★★ / 176 words



Your brain has its own special way of getting you to sleep. As the day gets darker, your eyes send a signal to your brain, which begins to produce a hormone called melatonin. The melatonin makes you sleepy, and soon it's bedtime. Then, as a new day dawns and your eyes see light again, your brain stops making melatonin. Your body wakes up, and it's time to start the day.

Our natural supply of melatonin plays a big part in regulating our internal clock, which affects our sleeping and waking cycles. Darkness stimulates its natural release while light suppresses it. In addition to regulating our sleep cycle, melatonin affects our immune system. If we suffer from loss of sleep due to melatonin shortage, it will weaken our immune system, so we get sick easily.

How can we make more melatonin in our body? Turn off every light and electronic devices while sleeping so that your body won't misread it as sunlight. The less light there is in the surroundings, the more melatonin your body produces.



## Grammar Link

1형 | get + 목적어 + to부정사: ~가 ...하도록 시키다

I got him to wash my car. 나는 그에게 내 차를 세차하도록 시켰다.

= I had him wash my car.

My mom got me to finish the homework. 엄마는 내가 숙제를 끝마치도록 시켰다.

= My mom had me finish the homework.

「have + 목적어 + 동사원형」으로 바꿔 쓸 수 있어요.

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## English Only

30 Psychology

In the baby talk, The Sleep and the Dreamer, magic happens every night. In the morning, the dreamer calls together for others. We have the power in the brain to stop an awake to be awake in the morning. But when morning comes, he finds beautiful parts of them already finished. As you may know from the story, when a complete the scene.

Sleep can be compared to that magic in the baby talk. You may think that your brain works when you are sleeping. But your unconscious brain works all night long. And...

Your unconscious brain parts together all parts of your thoughts. Then, it joins them together into one idea. The way your brain can come up with good ideas the next morning is actually the result of an unconscious thought process that goes on throughout the night. The unconscious brain works better in sleep because it is free from your conscious thoughts.

Therefore, if you have been trying to solve a problem all day without being successful, try to work with your unconscious at night. Surely, the unconscious part of your brain will come up with a good idea for the solution.

According to the passage, which set of words best fits the brackets (A) and (B)?

While sleeping your brain works all night to \_\_\_\_\_ all pieces of thoughts and produce \_\_\_\_\_ ideas.

(A) ... (B) ... (C) ... (D) ...

Which word best fits the blank of the passage?

① that will try to figure out unconscious brain works. ② how to tell me why the problem and you had. ③ how to tell me how I could finish the problem. ④ how to tell me how I could finish the problem.

⑤ how to tell me how I could finish the problem. ⑥ how to tell me how I could finish the problem.

⑦ how to tell me how I could finish the problem. ⑧ how to tell me how I could finish the problem.

⑨ how to tell me how I could finish the problem. ⑩ how to tell me how I could finish the problem.

영어 문제와 단어 영영 풀이

## Review Test

30 Review Test

30. Which word best fits the blank of the passage?

① how to tell me how I could finish the problem. ② how to tell me how I could finish the problem. ③ how to tell me how I could finish the problem. ④ how to tell me how I could finish the problem.

31. Which word best fits the blank of the passage?

① how to tell me how I could finish the problem. ② how to tell me how I could finish the problem. ③ how to tell me how I could finish the problem. ④ how to tell me how I could finish the problem.

Unit 마무리 어휘·문법 문제

## Word Hunter

30 Word Hunter

1. Find the words in the puzzle box.

2. Write the words in the box.

3. Write the words in the box.

4. Write the words in the box.

5. Write the words in the box.

6. Write the words in the box.

7. Write the words in the box.

8. Write the words in the box.

9. Write the words in the box.

10. Write the words in the box.

흥미로운 단어 퍼즐

## Laugh & Think

30 Laugh & Think

Tweeter's Tan

1. What is the cartoon about?

2. Why is Tweeter so angry?

3. How does Tweeter feel about the situation?

4. What lesson can we learn from the cartoon?

위트가 넘치는 만화

- 1 이 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① How the Body Makes Melatonin
  - ② How to Produce More Melatonin
  - ③ The Long-term Effects of Melatonin
  - ④ The Body's Sleeping and Waking Cycles
  - ⑤ The Importance of Melatonin to Our Health

- 2 멜라토닌에 대한 설명 중, 이 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?
- ① 뇌에서 만들어지는 호르몬이다.
  - ② 잠이 오게 하는 호르몬이다.
  - ③ 날이 밝아질 때 생성되기 시작한다.
  - ④ 수면과 기상 패턴에 영향을 준다.
  - ⑤ 부족한 경우, 면역 체계가 저하될 수 있다.

**① (서술형)**  
3 일상생활에서 멜라토닌의 분비를 촉진하기 위한 방법으로 제안한 것을 본문에서 찾아 7단어로 쓰시오.

**⑥**  
4 다음 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.  
She got the porter to carry her bag.  
= She \_\_\_\_\_ her bag.

**Did You Know?**

**멜라토닌(melatonin)**

빛의 주기를 파악하여 밤낮의 생체 리듬(biorhythm)을 조절하는 일종의 생체시계(biological clock) 역할을 하는 호르몬이다. 황기산 빛을 만드는 세로토닌(serotonin)과는 반대로 밤을 줄이려 하여야 나타내는 호르몬이 바로 멜라토닌이다. 우리를 밤에 잠을 깨 해주므로 멜라토닌을 '밤의 호르몬'이라고 부르기도 한다. 한편, 멜라토닌은 우리의 건강에도 영향을 미친다. 세포 활동의 결과로 우리 몸에 쌓여 활동에 산소가 생기면, 이것은 조직 손상과 염증, 노화의 원인이 된다. 멜라토닌은 이 유해 산소를 제거하는 기능을 한다. 또한, 밤 동안에 피로해 지거나 미운듯 세포 조직을 보수해주고 밀세포를 죽이는 역할도 한다.

**Words**

- signal 신호
- sleepy 졸린, 잠이 오는
- dawn 밝아오다; 새벽
- supply 공급; 공급하다
- play a part in-ing ~하는 데 역할 함을 하다
- regulate 규제하다; 통제하다
- internal 체내; 내부의 (→ external 외부의)
- stimulate 자극하다
- release 발매; 분사하다; 배출하다
- suppress 억제하다; 억누르다
- immune system 면역 체계
- cf. immune 면역의, 면역성이 있는
- suffer from ~로 고통 받다; 시달리다
- loss 손실; 잃음; 감소
- cf. lose 잃다; 감소하다
- shortage 부족
- weaken 약화시키다 (→ strengthen 강화하다)
- electronic device 전자 기기; 전자 제품
- misread 오해하다

핵심을 지르는 **다양한 문제**

- 지문 이해에 꼭 필요한 다양한 유형의 문제들로 구성
- 서술형 내신 문제 **(서술형)**  
주관식, 도식화, 서술형 등 다양한 유형의 문제로 내신 대비
- 어휘 문제 **(W)**  
중요 어휘에 관한 문제
- 문법 문제 **(G)**  
Grammar Link에서 익힌 문법을 문제를 통해 확인

- **Did You Know?**  
지문 내용과 함께 알아두면 좋은 흥미진진한 배경지식
- **Words**  
지문 속 주요 단어와 표현 정리

책 속의 책

정답과 해설

Unit 07 정답과 해설

1 이 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

2 멜라토닌에 대한 설명 중, 이 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

3 일상생활에서 멜라토닌의 분비를 촉진하기 위한 방법으로 제안한 것을 본문에서 찾아 7단어로 쓰시오.

4 다음 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

Workbook

Unit 07 Word Practice

1. 1. sleep 2. wake up 3. get up 4. go to bed 5. fall asleep 6. get dressed 7. brush my teeth 8. take a shower 9. get ready 10. leave for school 11. arrive at school 12. start my class 13. finish my class 14. go home 15. eat lunch 16. take a break 17. go to the gym 18. play sports 19. watch TV 20. relax

2. 1. My husband asked for a mobile library. 2. We was often asked to help when he had broken vehicles on the passenger side. 3. They gave exactly fifty and both men had broken vehicles on the passenger side. 4. One day, the vehicle was broken. 5. We took the first van to a nearby gas station and sold to the attendant. 6. We took the van, the husband returned the car to the attendant. 7. Again he was asked to help "let it up." 8. The attendant asked for the van and told him the husband. 9. "How did you know for sure it was?" he asked.

단어장

Unit 07 단어장

1. melatonin: 호르몬, 멜라토닌

2. serotonin: 세로토닌

3. melatonin: 호르몬, 멜라토닌

4. melatonin: 호르몬, 멜라토닌

5. melatonin: 호르몬, 멜라토닌

6. melatonin: 호르몬, 멜라토닌

7. melatonin: 호르몬, 멜라토닌

8. melatonin: 호르몬, 멜라토닌

9. melatonin: 호르몬, 멜라토닌

10. melatonin: 호르몬, 멜라토닌

# Contents



## UNIT 01

	<b>Grammar Link</b>	
01   쌍둥이 차가 불러온 오해	서술적으로만 쓰이는 형용사	12
02   거짓말 탐지 방법	접속사와 함께 쓰는 분사구문	14
03   유전자를 편집할 수 있다고?	so that + 주어 + 동사	16
<hr/>		
Review Test		18

## UNIT 02

	<b>Grammar Link</b>	
04   1년을 쉬면 미래가 보인다!	advise(encourage, allow) A to B	20
05   유전자 변형 식품, 이대로 괜찮을까?	주의해야 할 수동태	22
06   전설로 내려오는 허풍 이야기	<b>English Only</b>	24
<hr/>		
Review Test		26
Word Hunter / Laugh & Think		27

## UNIT 03

	<b>Grammar Link</b>	
07   후광 효과	전치사 + 관계대명사	30
08   제 공간을 침범하지 마세요!	which + 명사 + to부정사	32
09   사라지는 성 차별 어휘	동명사의 수동태	34
<hr/>		
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## UNIT 04

	Grammar Link	
10   건강의 비결은 적게 먹기?!	later와 latter의 차이	38
11   소송의 천국, 미국	가정법 과거	40
12   아시아와 유럽을 통합시킨 칭기즈칸	English Only	42
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14   사랑의 두 호르몬: 도파민과 옥시토신	help +동사원형	50
15   찰스 다윈 이야기	부정도치 구문	52
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## UNIT 06

	Grammar Link	
16   신체 언어를 해석할 때 저지르는 실수들	Just as ~, ...	56
17   경영의 신, 마쓰시타	being이 생략된 분사구문	58
18   직설적으로 말하지 않는 미국인들	English Only	60
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## UNIT 07

19   실패의 두려움에 갇힌 물고기	과거의 습관을 나타내는 would	66
20   잠을 부르는 호르몬, 멜라토닌	get + 목적어 + to부정사	68
21   세상을 바꾸는 나노 기술	(of) + 명사	70
Review Test		72

### Grammar Link

## UNIT 08

22   아랍인들에게 데드라인은 금물!	have(get) + 사물 + p.p.	74
23   링컨과 늑은 말 이야기	If it were not for + 명사 ~	76
24   슈퍼 박테리아의 등장	English Only	78
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### Grammar Link

## UNIT 09

25   간호사의 치밀함을 테스트한 의사	과거완료	84
26   암환자를 찾아내는 개와 고양이	가주어 it, 진주어 that절	86
27   승리를 위한 위험한 시도, 혈액 도핑	관계대명사의 계속적 용법	88
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### Grammar Link





## UNIT 10

28   소중한 똥?! <b>Grammar Link</b>	5형식 동사 consider	92
29   상대의 마음을 여는 마법의 한마디	삽입절을 동반하는 관계대명사	94
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32   비판 없이 설득하라!	It is not that A but that B	104
33   행운과 불행은 동전의 양면	should have p.p.	106
.....		
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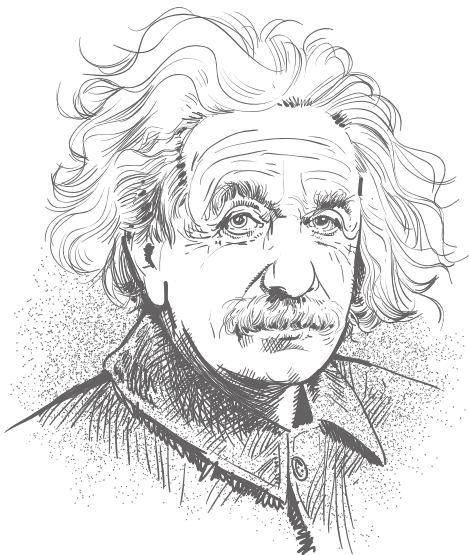
## UNIT 12

34   지혜롭게 화내는 법 <b>Grammar Link</b>	감정(인식)의 형용사 + that절	110
35   문화별로 일하는 방식이 다르다!	현재완료 수동태	112
36   사라지는 꿀벌들	<b>English Only</b>	114
.....		
Review Test		116
Word Hunter / Laugh & Think		117

“Try not to become a man of success,  
but rather to become a man of value.”

성공한 사람이 되려고 하지 말고, 가치 있는 사람이 되도록 노력하라.

– Albert Einstein (알버트 아인슈타인)



UNIT



**01** | 쌍둥이 차가 불러온 오해

**02** | 거짓말 탐지 방법

**03** | 유전자를 편집할 수 있다고?



# 01

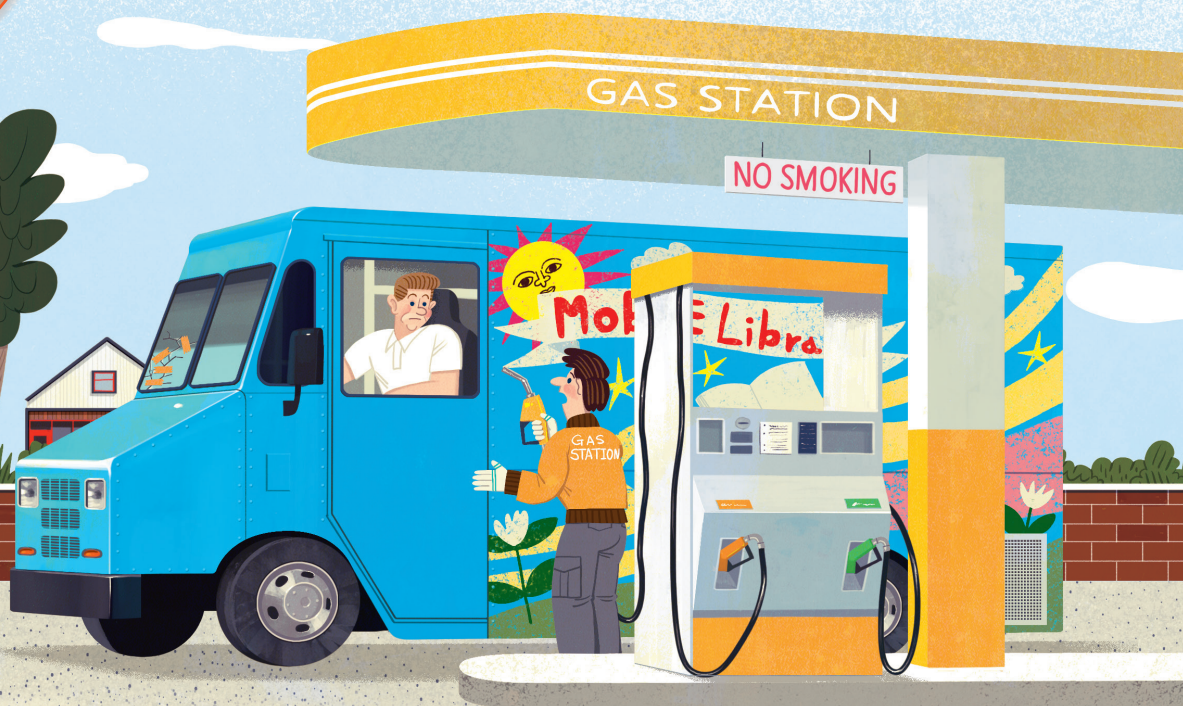
## Humor

☆☆☆ / 105 words



My husband used to work for a mobile library. He was often asked to take care of the two identical blue delivery vans. They were exactly alike and both even had broken mirrors on the passenger side.

One day, the vehicles were low on fuel. He drove the first van to a nearby gas station and said to the attendant, “fill it up.” Five minutes later, my husband returned with the second one. Again he gave the attendant a cheery, “fill it up.” The attendant first looked at the van and then at my husband. “How far did you travel for five minutes?” he asked.



### Grammar Link

3행 | 서술적으로만 쓰이는 형용사: alike, alive, alone, asleep 등

The twins are exactly **alike**. (○) They are **alike** twins. (×)  
그 쌍둥이들은 정말 똑같다.

I found three people **alive**. (○) I found three **alive** people. (×)  
나는 세 명이 살아있다는 걸 알게 되었다.

Nobody is at home. I am **alone**.

형용사는 명사를 앞에서 꾸며주는 '제한적 역할'과 주어나 목적어의 보어로 쓰이는 '서술적 역할'을 모두 하지만, 주로 α-로 시작하는 형용사들은 서술적으로만 쓰여요.

**1** 이 글의 밑줄 친 How far did you travel for five minutes?가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 5분 만에 돌아올 거라고 예상하고 있었다.
- ② 5분 후면 목적지에 도착할 수 있을 것이다.
- ③ 5분 동안 어떻게 연료를 다 썼는지 모르겠다.
- ④ 연료를 가득 주입하는 데 5분이면 충분하다.
- ⑤ 5분 정도 더 가면 또 다른 주유소가 있다.

**2** 이 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 남편은 이동식 도서관에서 근무했다.
- ② 남편은 비슷하게 생긴 두 대의 밴을 관리했다.
- ③ 두 대의 밴은 모두 조수석 쪽의 거울이 깨져 있었다.
- ④ 주유소 직원은 두 대의 밴이 같은 차라고 생각했다.
- ⑤ 두 대의 밴은 낡아서 연료를 많이 소비했다.



**3** 다음 영영 풀이에 해당하는 단어를 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.

a machine such as a car, bus or truck with an engine to carry people from place to place



**4** 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분 중 쓰임이 어색한 것은?

- ① I want to be alone today.
- ② Luckily, his mom is still alive.
- ③ Kelly and Jimmy are alike friends.

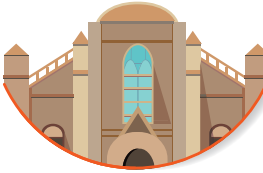
**Words**

- used to** ~하곤 했다
- mobile library** 이동식 도서관  
*cf.* mobile 움직임이 자유로운, 이동식의, 기동성 있는
- take care of** 관리하다; 돌보다
- identical** 동일한, 똑같은
- delivery van** 배달용 밴  
*cf.* delivery 배달  
van 밴, 승합차
- alike** 비슷한, 서로 닮은; 똑같이
- passenger side** 조수석 쪽  
*cf.* passenger 승객
- vehicle** 차량, 탈 것, 운송 수단
- low on fuel** 연료가 부족한
- nearby** 인근의, 가까운 곳의
- gas station** 주유소
- attendant** 종업원
- fill up** (연료를) 가득 채우다
- cheery** 명랑한, 쾌활한

# 02

## Psychology

★★☆ / 169 words



Women are superior to men in reading nonverbal messages. When it comes to strangers, however, they are no better than men in detecting truths and lies. Why would this be so? It might be because women are less suspicious than men and are more inclined to believe that the strangers are telling them the truth.

Let's try to explain how this works. Women are better than men in decoding the information someone wants to convey. During deception, however, liars try to hide their true feelings and thoughts. So when trying to detect a lie, observers should examine not only what someone wants to convey, but also what they might want to conceal. Perhaps, when women try to detect lies in strangers, they concentrate more on what that person is trying to \_\_\_\_\_, which may result in errors.

Women, however, appear to maintain their advantage over men in reading body language when they attempt to detect truths and lies by people they know, such as their romantic partners or friends.



15

### Grammar Link

9행 | 접속사와 함께 쓰는 분사구문

**When trying** to detect a lie, observers should examine what  
(= When they try to detect a lie)  
someone wants to convey.

**Though feeling** very tired, we went on a picnic.  
(= Though we felt very tired)

분사구문에서 접속사의 의미를 강조할 때는 접속사를 생략하지 않고 남겨둡니다.

- 1 이 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① kinds of errors in detecting lies
  - ② ways to interpret nonverbal messages
  - ③ women's better skill at lying than men
  - ④ women's ways of distinguishing truths and lies
  - ⑤ women's strengths and weaknesses in detecting lies

- 2 거짓말을 감지할 때 나타나는 여자들의 성향에 관한 이 글의 내용과 일치하면 T, 일치하지 않으면 F를 쓰시오.
- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ 남자들보다 신체 언어를 더 잘 파악한다.
  - (2) \_\_\_\_\_ 낯선 사람들의 거짓말을 잘 간파하지 못한다.
  - (3) \_\_\_\_\_ 낯선 사람들에 대해서 의심을 많이 하는 경향이 있다.

**서술형**

- 3 이 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 것을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.

**G**

- 4 다음 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

When you cross the street, you should be careful.  
 = \_\_\_\_\_ the street, you should be careful.

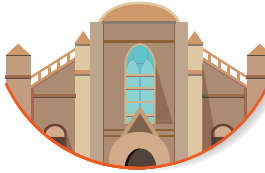
**Words**

- be superior to** ~보다 더 뛰어나다 (↔ be inferior to)
- nonverbal** 비언어적인(↔ verbal)
- when it comes to ~** ~에 관련한
- no better than** ~보다 나을 게 없는
- detect** 감지하다, 알아내다
- suspicious** 의심스러운, 수상쩍은
- be inclined to** ~하는 경향이 있다
- decode** (정보나 암호를) 해독하다
- convey** (생각, 감정 등을) 전달하다
- deception** 속임(수)
- cf. deceive* 속이다, 기만하다
- observer** 관찰자
- cf. observe* 관찰하다
- examine** 조사하다; 검사하다
- not only ~ but also ...** ~뿐만 아니라 ...도
- conceal** 감추다, 숨기다
- concentrate on** ~에 집중하다
- result in** ~하는 결과를 낳다 (↔ result from)
- error** 오류, 실수
- appear to** ~하게 보인다, ~인 것 같다 (= seem to)
- maintain** 유지하다
- attempt** 시도하다
- 문 1. interpret** 해석하다
- distinguish** 구별하다

# 03

## Technology

★★★ / 206 words



The 1997 movie *Gattaca* is about a society where “gene editing” is common. Through gene editing, you can choose the characteristics that a person will have before they are born. In *Gattaca*, the people with edited genes are beautiful, strong and smart.

(A) In fact, gene editing was originally designed to eliminate diseases that are passed down in families. It won't be a big problem if we limit the scope of gene editing to this purpose. However, people want to have more control. Some parents wish to choose their babies' looks, physical traits and level of intelligence. In that case, gene editing raises complicated questions.

(B) What if more people choose to have white babies, and therefore make racism worse? What if only rich people can afford this technology? Is it okay for parents to have that much control over their children? These are some of the problems we need to consider before gene editing becomes more widespread.

(C) Now *Gattaca* could become a reality. In November 2018, China announced the birth of twins who are the world's first gene-edited babies. The scientist He Jiankui edited their genes by cutting their DNA with special scissors. He did this so that the babies would not have HIV like their father.

\* **HIV**(Human Immunodeficiency Virus) 에이즈 바이러스

### Grammar Link

21행 | **so that + 주어 + 동사**: ~하기 위하여, ~할 수 있도록

Please turn off the light **so (that)** I can sleep. 내가 잠잘 수 있게 불을 좀 꺼 주세요.

cf. He turned off the light, **so** I could sleep. ▶ 접속사 so: 그래서  
그가 불을 꺼 주었고, 그래서 나는 잘 수 있었다.

보통 조동사 (can, could, may ...)와 함께 쓰며, that은 생략할 수 있어요



1 이 글의 (A), (B), (C)를 글의 흐름에 맞게 순서대로 배열한 것은?

- ① (A) - (C) - (B)                      ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A)                      ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

2 이 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① various ways of gene editing
- ② the side effects of gene editing
- ③ curing genetic diseases with gene editing
- ④ movies that show the reality of gene editing
- ⑤ the characteristics of people with edited genes

3 gene editing에 관한 이 글의 내용과 일치하면 T, 일치하지 않으면 F를 쓰시오.

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ 가족력으로 전해지는 선천적인 질병을 없애는 것을 목적으로 시작되었다.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ 아이의 외모나 지능, 인종까지 선택할 수 있는 문제점이 있다.
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ 중국에서 부모가 가지지 못한 우월한 DNA를 가진 쌍둥이가 태어났다.

G

4 밑줄 친 부분에 유의하여, 다음 문장을 우리말로 해석하십시오.

- (1) I was excited, so I couldn't get to sleep.
- (2) Please talk louder so that we can hear you better.

Words

- gene editing 유전자 편집
- cf. gene 유전자
- edit 편집하다
- common 흔한
- characteristic 특징
- originally 원래, 본래
- eliminate 제거하다
- disease 질병
- pass down ~로 전수하다, 물려주다
- limit A to B A를 B로 제한하다
- cf. limit 제한(한정)하다; 한계(점)
- scope 범위
- control 통제; 지배
- cf. have control (over) ~에 대한 통제력을 갖다
- looks 외모
- physical trait 신체적 특징
- intelligence 지능
- raise (문제를) 제기하다
- complicated 복잡한
- what if ~? 만약 ~라면 어떻게 될까?
- racism 인종차별주의
- afford ~을 살 형편이 되다
- widespread 광범위한, 널리 퍼진
- announce 공표하다, 발표하다
- 문 2. side effects 부작용
- cure 치료하다

# Review Test

정답과 해설 p.06

[1-2] 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 고르시오.

1 The use of credit cards will \_\_\_\_\_ the need for carrying cash.

- ① raise                      ② decode                      ③ maintain                      ④ eliminate

2 A gesture is a form of \_\_\_\_\_ communication which includes body movements.

- ① mobile                      ② cheery                      ③ academic                      ④ nonverbal

[3-4] 다음 영영 풀이에 해당하는 단어를 고르시오.

3 exactly the same, or very similar

- ① common                      ② identical                      ③ widespread                      ④ suspicious

4 the act of hiding the truth, especially to get an advantage

- ① scope                      ② racism                      ③ deception                      ④ characteristic

5 우리말 풀이가 틀린 것은?

- ① take care of the van: 밴을 관리하다    ② be superior to others: 다른 사람들보다 못하다  
③ fill up: (연료를) 가득 채우다            ④ can afford the car: 그 차를 살 형편이 되다

6 다음 중 빈칸에 들어갈 수 없는 말은?

Roy and Jimmy are \_\_\_\_\_ friends.

- ① good                      ② old                      ③ alike                      ④ close

7 다음 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

After I graduated from college, I made my dream come true as an artist.

= \_\_\_\_\_ from college, I made my dream come true as an artist.

8 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하십시오.

우리가 이야기를 할 수 있게 더 가까이 앉으세요.

(a little closer / we can / so that / please sit / have a talk)

# UNIT

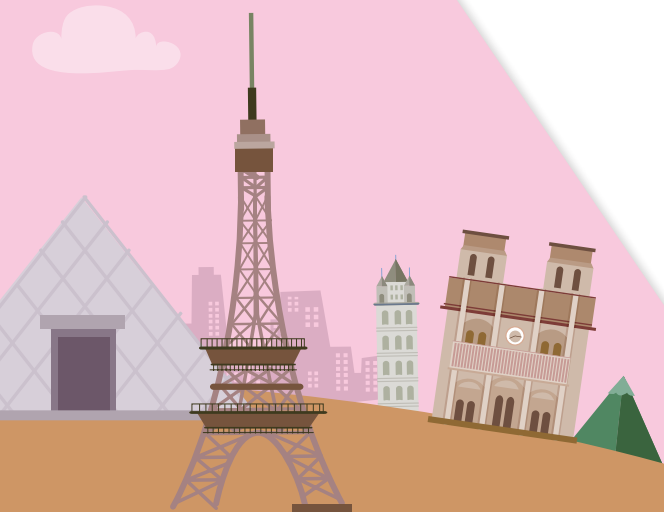
# 02

**04** | 1년을 쉬면 미래가 보인다!

**05** | 유전자 변형 식품, 이대로 괜찮을까?

English Only

**06** | 전설로 내려오는 허풍 이야기



# 04

## Education

☆☆☆ / 142 words



After graduating from high school, some students find themselves not quite ready for college. In some cases, they still want to experience many things before going to college. So instead of starting their freshman year right after graduation, they \_\_\_\_\_ . It's called a "gap year." Some students use that time to do internships or volunteer in another country.

Some of the best-known universities are advising students to take a gap year before starting their college lives. In fact, Harvard encourages all of its new students to consider a year off before college life. Princeton also allows students to spend a year performing public service or traveling abroad before beginning their freshman year. They believe it actually makes students more focused and ready for their challenging academic lives. Also, better-prepared students are more successful in their college lives.



### Grammar Link

7/9/10행 | advise[encourage, allow] A to B: A에게 B하는 것을 충고(장려,허락)하다

Some universities are **advising** students **to take** a gap year.  
More and more people are **encouraging** children **to read** more.  
Our CEO will **allow** the employees **to take** a two-week break.

advise, encourage, allow 등은 목적어 다음에 to부정사를 보여로 써요.

- 1 이 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① take a break for one year
  - ② make a plan for their future
  - ③ delay graduation for one year
  - ④ study their majors for one year in advance
  - ⑤ seek advice from the colleges they apply to

- 2 이 글에서 gap year 기간 동안 학생들이 하는 활동으로 언급되지 않은 것은?
- ① 여행하기
  - ② 인턴사원으로 일하기
  - ③ 다른 나라에서 자원 봉사하기
  - ④ 공공 서비스 기관에서 일하기
  - ⑤ 졸업한 선배들과 적성에 맞는 전공 찾기

**서술형**

3 여러 대학에서 gap year 기간을 가지도록 추천하는 2가지 이유를 우리말로 쓰시오.

**G**

4 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하시오.

선생님은 우리가 우리의 문제들에 대해 토론하는 것을 장려했다.

---

(our problems / encouraged / to / our teacher / discuss / us)

**Words**

- freshman year** 1학년  
cf. freshman 신입생
- do an internship** 인턴 사원으로 일하다
- volunteer** 자원 봉사를 하다; 자원 봉사자
- best-known** 가장 잘 알려진
- off** (일, 근무 등을) 쉬어, 비번으로  
cf. take a day(year) off 하루(1년) 휴가를 얻다
- perform public service** 공공 서비스를 수행하다
- focused** 집중한
- challenging** 힘든, 도전적인
- academic life** 학업 생활
- better-prepared** 보다 잘 준비된 (well-prepared의 비교급)
- 문 1. **delay** 연기하다  
**in advance** 미리, 사전에

# 05

## Food

★★☆ / 194 words



In 1982, Monsanto, the world's largest seed company, succeeded in modifying a plant cell genetically for the first time in history. The plant cell contains many (A) **desirable / undesirable** qualities like faster growth or greater resistance to pests. (Ⓐ) Today, companies like DuPont and Syngenta have joined Monsanto in becoming the main suppliers of GM crops such as corn, soy and \*canola. In fact, most of GM crops on the market come from these companies. (Ⓑ) Allergies have skyrocketed, especially in children. More and more babies are born with defects, and we have seen increases in different types of cancers. (Ⓒ) These are believed to be just a few of the potential (B) **benefits / hazards** of GM foods. (Ⓓ) People all over the world started to protest against these seed companies. (Ⓔ) Groups such as Greenpeace and the Organic Consumers Association demand labeling on GM foods so that people know what they are eating.

However, the seed companies turned a deaf ear to these protests. They fear that consumers will reject foods with GM labels. Some people feel that this proves these seed companies have something to (C) **conceal / reveal**.



\* **canola** [kən'ɒlə] 카놀라(유채꽃의 일종)

### Grammar Link

10행 | 주의해야 할 수동태: that 절이 목적어인 문장의 수동태

- They believe **that** the rumor is false. 그들은 그 소문이 거짓이라고 믿는다.
- = **That** the rumor is false is believed by them.
- = It is believed **that** the rumor is false (by them).
- = The rumor is believed to be false.

believe, say, think와 같은 동사의 목적절이 수동태로 될 경우, It is believed[said, thought] that ~ 이나 be believed[said, thought] to와 같은 형식을 취해요.

1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 짝지어진 것은?

- |   | (A)         | (B)      | (C)     |
|---|-------------|----------|---------|
| ① | desirable   | benefits | conceal |
| ② | desirable   | hazards  | reveal  |
| ③ | desirable   | hazards  | conceal |
| ④ | undesirable | benefits | conceal |
| ⑤ | undesirable | hazards  | reveal  |

2 이 글의 흐름으로 보아, 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Since people began to eat GM foods, however, a lot of health problems have increased.

- ① a                      ② b                      ③ c                      ④ d                      ⑤ e

3 이 글에서 언급된 종자 회사들에 대한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Monsanto는 세계 최초로 식물 세포의 유전자 변형에 성공한 회사이다.
- ② 시중에서 판매되는 대부분의 유전자 변형 농산물을 생산한다.
- ③ 유전자 변형 식품에 대한 문제점을 인정한다.
- ④ Greenpeace와 같은 환경 운동 단체로부터 비난을 받는다.
- ⑤ 소비자들이 유전자 변형 식품이라고 표기된 음식을 거부할까 두려워한다.

**G**

4 다음 문장을 수동태로 바꾸시오.

They believe that the man has two sons.

= It \_\_\_\_\_ the man has two sons.

= The man \_\_\_\_\_ two sons.

### Did You Know?

#### 몬산토(Monsanto)

세계 종자 시장의 27%를 차지하는 세계 최대의 종자 회사로, 1901년에 존 프란시스 퀸니(John Francis Queeny)가 설립하였다. 화학기업으로 시작하여, 널리 알려진 감미료인 사카린, 살충제 DDT 등을 개발했다. 1960년대에는 생명공학 분야로 사업을 확대했고, 1982년에는 세계 최초로 식물 유전자 조작에 성공했다. 현재 전 세계 유전자 변형 종자(GMO) 특허의 90% 이상을 보유하고 있다. 국내에 수입되는 대부분의 콩, 밀가루, 옥수수 등은 유전자 조작 식품이고, 그 중의 상당수가 몬산토의 생산품일 가능성이 크다.

### Words

- succeed in -ing** ~하는 것을 성공하다
- modify** 변경하다, 수정하다
- plant cell** 식물 세포
- genetically** 유전적으로  
cf. genetic 유전의
- desirable** 바람직한
- resistance** 저항(력), 내성
- pest** 해충, 유해 동물
- supplier** 공급(업)체  
cf. supply 공급하다
- GM** 유전자 변형된 (=genetically modified)
- soy** 콩; 간장
- skyrocket** (물가 등이) 급등하다
- defect** 장애, 결점; 결함
- potential** 잠재적인
- hazard** 위험(요소)
- protest** 항의하다, 이의를 제기하다; 항의
- consumer** 소비자
- label** ~에 라벨을 붙이다; 꼬리표, 라벨
- turn a deaf ear to** ~에 귀를 기울이지 않다
- reject** 거부하다, 거절하다
- conceal** 감추다, 숨기다
- reveal** (비밀 등을) 드러내다, 폭로하다

## Culture

★★☆ / 204 words



Paul Bunyan was an American folktale hero. He was a logger who cut down trees at an amazing speed. One tale describes him in an interesting way: As a newborn baby, Paul Bunyan yelled so loudly that he scared all the fish out of the river! And he sure had an incredible appetite. His parents had to milk two dozen cows each morning just to keep his milk bottles full!

This kind of folktale is called a “tall tale,” and it is a uniquely American form of story. The main characteristic of tall tales is \_\_\_\_\_. The heroes of tall tales solve problems in funny ways that are hard to believe. As a result, the events in them are often humorous and unexpected. Many tall tales are based on real American heroes while others are just fictional stories. Tall tale tellers combined information about what was really happening at the time with wild fantasy.

Tall tales were first told by the early American settlers. In those days, people didn’t have TV or even many books, so storytelling was their entertainment. After a hard day of working, people would gather around the fire and share unbelievable tales as a way to relax and enjoy themselves.





**1 Which one best fits in the blank?**

- ① irony
- ② repetition
- ③ comparison
- ④ imagination
- ⑤ exaggeration

**2 Which is NOT a correct example of a tall tale?**

- ① It was so hot that the hens laid boiled eggs.
- ② The weather was so cold that their voices froze.
- ③ I was so mad that steam was coming out of my ears.
- ④ The chocolate smelled so good that our mouths started watering.
- ⑤ The axe was so big that it could cut down a whole forest in one shot.

**3 Write T if the statement is true, or F if it is false.**

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Most tall tales are about real American heroes.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ People would enjoy telling tall tales during a break at work.

**Words**

<b>folktale</b>	민간설화 (cf. folk 민간의, 민속의) / an old traditional story
<b>logger</b>	벌목꾼 (cf. log 통나무; 벌목하다) / a person who cuts down trees for wood
<b>scare ~ out of ...</b>	깜짝 놀라게 해서 ~을 ...에서 나오게 하다 / surprise someone so they get out of a certain place
<b>incredible</b>	믿을 수 없는 / impossible or very difficult to believe
<b>appetite</b>	식욕 / the feeling that you want to eat food
<b>milk</b>	(소 등의) 젖을 짜다; 우유 / get milk from an animal
<b>tall tale</b>	믿기 어려운 이야기 / a story that is hard to believe
<b>uniquely</b>	독특하게 / in a way that is unusual or special in some way
<b>fictional</b>	허구적인; 소설의 / imaginary
<b>wild</b>	열도당토않는, 터무니없는; 야생의 / extreme and not controlled
<b>fantasy</b>	공상, 몽상 / a pleasant situation that you enjoy thinking about but isn't likely to happen
<b>settler</b>	정착민 / a person who arrives from another country, in a new place in order to live there
<b>entertainment</b>	오락, 유희; 현대, 접대 / shows, films, television or other performances or activities that entertain people
<b>1. repetition</b>	반복 / the act of doing or saying something again
<b>exaggeration</b>	과장 / making something seem larger, better or worse than it is

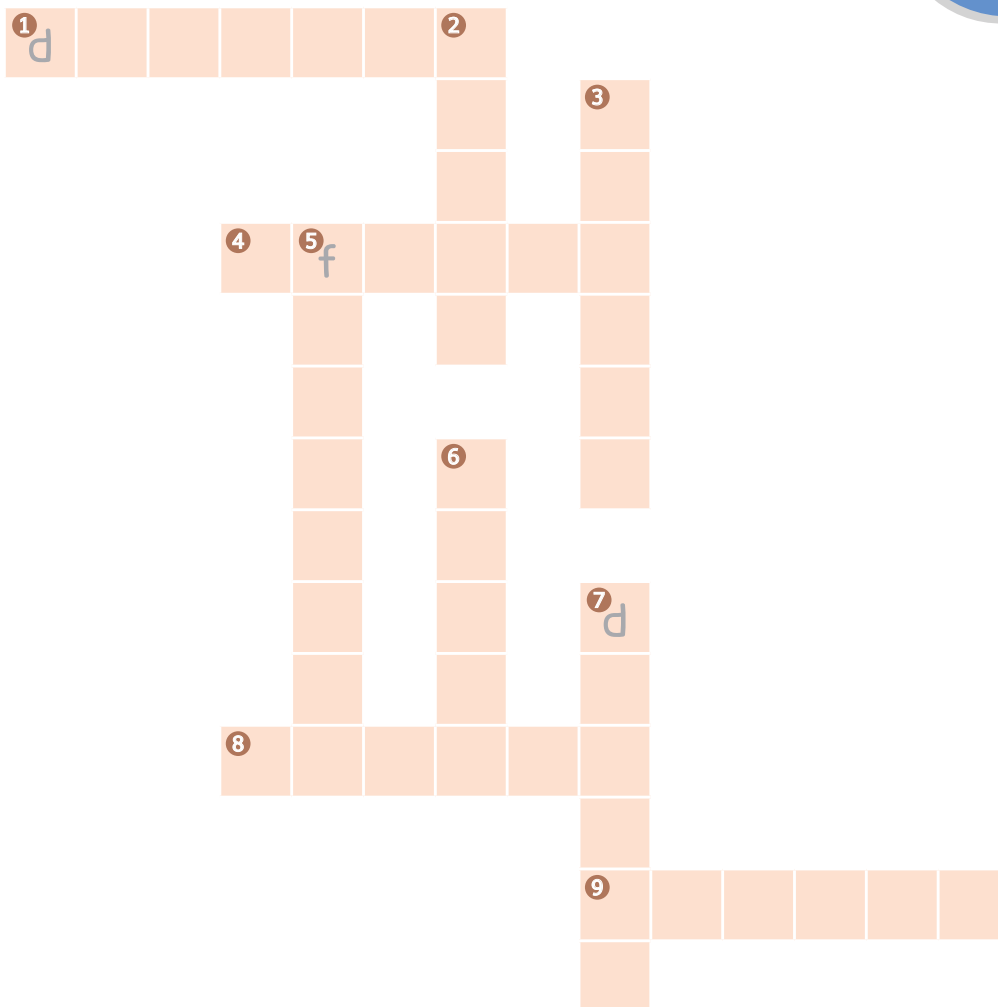




# Word Hunter



주어진 영영 풀이나 우리말에 해당하는 단어로 퍼즐을 완성하십시오.



## Across

- 1 an illness that affects people or animals
- 4 have enough money to be able to pay for something
- 8 요구나 제의 따위를 받아들이지 않고 물리치다
- 9 명량한, 쾌활한

## Down

- 2 잘하지 못하여 그릇된 점이나 조심하지 않아 그르치는 행위
- 3 change something, especially in order to improve it
- 5 an old traditional story
- 6 범위
- 7 notice something

Answers 1 disease 2 error 3 modify 4 afford 5 folktale 6 scope 7 detect 8 reject 9 cheery

Laugh  
&  
Think



## Two Friends



해석

[두 친구] 놀고 싶어? / 아니, 괜찮아. 나는 엄지 손가락이 없어.

# UNIT 03

**07** | 후광 효과

**08** | 제 공간을 침범하지 마세요!

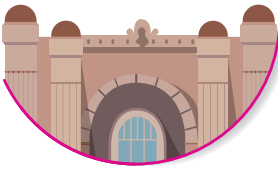
**09** | 사라지는 성 차별 어휘



# 07

## Psychology

★★☆ / 163 words



A <sup>\*</sup>halo is a circle of light that appears around the sun or moon. It results from ice particles reflecting light in the atmosphere. The halo affects the overall appearance of the sun or moon in a big way. The term “halo effect” is used in psychology to describe a cognitive error in which one’s first impression of a person can affect one’s overall impression of that person.

\_\_\_\_\_, if you are impressed by someone’s attractive appearance, you’ll assume that all of their other aspects are outstanding. This is especially true in job interviews. “He’s so charming, so he’ll be a good salesman.” “She speaks so well, so she’ll make a great supervisor.”

The opposite may also be true. Poor first impressions may cost you a potential job offer. This is called the “devil effect.” A job applicant may be rejected because he or she gives a bad first impression by making little mistakes, such as stammering or having an inappropriate hairstyle.

<sup>\*</sup> halo[héilou] (해·달의) 무리, 후광



### Grammar Link

#### 5행 | 전치사 + 관계대명사

That’s the house. + I grew up in the house.

→ That’s the house **in which** I grew up.

The boy is her brother. I talked to him.

→ The boy **to whom** I talked is her brother.

→ The boy **whom** I talked **to** is her brother.

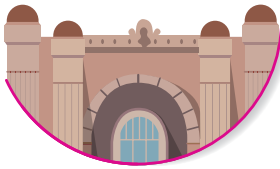
관계대명사가 전치사의 목적어인 경우, 전치사는 관계대명사 앞이나 관계대명사절의 끝에 올 수 있어요.



# 08

## Custom

★★☆ / 155 words



It's interesting that people have a strong need to maintain adequate distance from other people. In other words, they need a certain amount of "personal space." This need is a natural part of many cultures, and people can feel threatened or even become hostile if their personal space is invaded. ( Ⓐ )

Personal distance is determined culturally, so it varies widely from country to country. For instance, Americans waiting in line at a cash machine won't stand too close to the person ahead of them. ( Ⓑ ) Instead, they maintain a culturally acceptable distance of around one meter. ( Ⓒ ) They also avoid looking at the transaction taking place ahead of them. ( Ⓓ ) However, a Russian might assume that the American is undecided about which line to get in. The Russian will stand next to the person doing the transaction at a distance of just a few inches. ( Ⓔ )



### Grammar Link

12행 | which + 명사 + to부정사: 어떤 ~을 ...할지

I have no idea **which book to buy**. 나는 어떤 책을 사야 할지 모르겠다.

cf. I have no idea **what to buy**. 나는 무엇을 사야 할지 모르겠다. ▶ 의문대명사 what

Tim doesn't know **which way to go**.

Tim은 어떤 길로 갈지 알지 못한다.

which는 의문형용사로, 뒤에 명사가 와서 구체적으로 어떤 것을 가리키는지를 알려줘요.



1 이 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Communication Among Cultures
- ② Cultural Differences in Personal Space
- ③ What Is an Appropriate Personal Distance?
- ④ The General Rules of Keeping Personal Space
- ⑤ How Individual Personalities Affect Personal Space

2 이 글의 흐름으로 보아, 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

They fear that they might be thought too nosy or, worse, a potential thief.

- ① a
- ② b
- ③ c
- ④ d
- ⑤ e

3 이 글의 내용과 일치하면 T, 일치하지 않으면 F를 쓰시오.

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ 필요한 개인 공간의 크기는 상대방과의 관계에 따라 다르다.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ 줄을 설 때 미국인들은 적절히 거리를 두지만, 러시아인들은 바싹 다가선다.



4 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 단어를 바르게 배열하시오.

그는 가족 여행을 위해 어떤 차를 대여해야 할지 결정할 수가 없다.

He can't decide \_\_\_\_\_ for his family trip.  
(rent / car / to / which)

Did You Know?

대화의 거리

미국의 인류학자인 에드워드 T. 홀 (Edward T. Hall) 박사에 의하면 문화권마다 대화하기 편한 거리 (interaction distance)가 있다고 한다. 미국인들은 50cm 정도 떨어져 대화하는 것을 좋아하지만, 아랍인들은 상대와의 거리가 20~30cm 정도 일 때 가장 편안함을 느낀다고 한다.

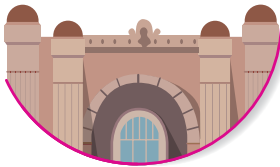
Words

- maintain** 유지하다; 주장하다
- adequate** 적절한, 충분한 (↔ inadequate 불충분한)
- threatened** 위협당한, 위협에 직면한 cf. threat 위협 threaten 위협하다, 협박하다
- hostile** 적대적인
- invade** 침해하다; 침략하다
- vary** 서로 다르다, 다양하다
- widely** 크게, 현저하게, 매우
- ahead of** ~앞에서
- acceptable** 수용 가능한, 허용할 수 있는
- transaction** 거래
- take place** 발생하다, 일어나다
- assume** 추정하다, 가정하다
- undecided** 결정하지 않은, 미결의
- get in** 들어가다, 끼어들다
- 문 2. **nosy** 참견하기 좋아하는, 꼬치꼬치 캐묻는
- potential** 가능성이 있는; 가능성, 잠재력

# 09

## Language

★★☆ / 179 words



In the past, the English language was not fair to women because men always represented both sexes. As we see in the names of professions that end in ‘-man’ such as *salesman*, *chairman*, *fireman*, we used only male suffixes to represent both sexes. This is what we call sexist language. It is a language which suggests that one sex is superior to the other.

Today people use \_\_\_\_\_ expressions in order to avoid being criticized for sexism. We use *salesperson* instead of *salesman*, *chairperson* instead of *chairman*, *firefighter* instead of *fireman*, and so on. The same method is applied to pronouns like *everyone*, *someone*, *somebody*, etc., too.

For example, we used to refer to it as *he*, *his*, *him* as you see in “*Everyone* must bring *his* own wine to the party.” But now we say, “*Everyone* must bring *their* own wine to the party.” This is called “singular they” because “they” refers to a single person. This may look ungrammatical from a traditional point of view, but this is the way we use to avoid sexism today.



### Grammar Link

8행 | 동명사의 수동태: being + 과거분사

I hate **being misunderstood**. 나는 오해 받는 것이 싫다.

I **am ashamed of having been punished**. ▶ 완료형 동명사 (=I am ashamed that I was punished.)

나는 처벌받았던 것이 부끄럽다.

문장의 동사보다 한 시제 앞선 시제를 나타낼 때는 「having been pp.」의 형태인 ‘완료형 동명사’를 사용해요.



# Review Test

[1-2] 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 고르시오.

1 The man shouted, "It's not \_\_\_\_\_ that she's allowed to go and I'm not!"

- ① fair                      ② overall                      ③ single                      ④ potential

2 The \_\_\_\_\_ 'less' means 'without,' and changes a noun into an adjective.

- ① pronoun                      ② suffix                      ③ particle                      ④ atmosphere

3 영영 풀이가 틀린 것은?

- ① stammer: have difficulty in saying some words  
② hostile: angry towards someone and ready to argue with them  
③ applicant: someone who decides the winner of a competition  
④ transaction: the action or process of buying or selling something

4 빈칸에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

- Tooth decay can result \_\_\_\_\_ poor care of your teeth.
- The stars on this page refer \_\_\_\_\_ problems for advanced learners.

- ① with - to                      ② from - with                      ③ to - from                      ④ from - to

[5-6] 다음 문장의 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

5 This book is worth (to be / being) made into a movie.

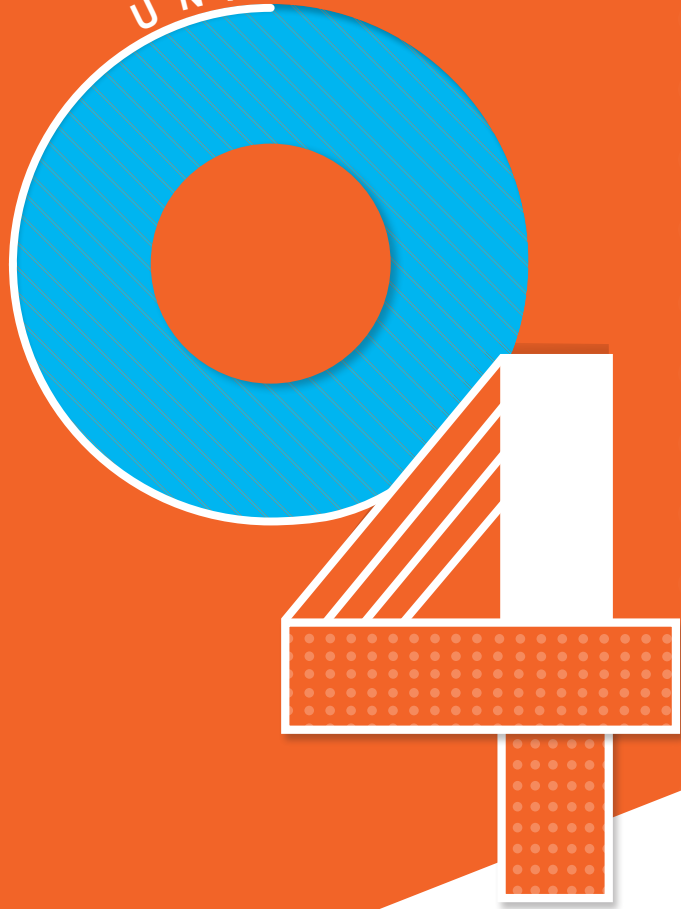
6 I don't know which courses (to take / taking) next semester.

7 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하십시오.

너는 Jason과 이야기를 나누고 있는 남자를 아니?

Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
(is talking / the man / Jason / with whom)

UNIT



**10** | 건강의 비결은 적게 먹기?!

**11** | 소송의 천국, 미국

English Only

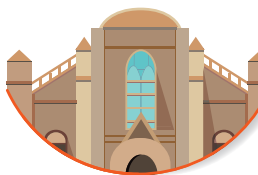
**12** | 아시아와 유럽을 통합시킨 칭기즈칸



# 10

## Health

☆☆☆ / 102 words



Recent research has shown that if mice have a calorie-restricted diet, they remain immature longer, and this causes them to live longer. One group of mice was given normal meals for two days<sup>3</sup> and a reduced calorie diet on the third day. Another group was given a diet of 60 percent of normal calories every day. The life span of the latter group increased between 20 and 40 percent. The<sup>6</sup> latter group remained content, active and underweight when the group that had been given normal diets died. Some scientists believe that the result of this research is also applicable to human<sup>9</sup> beings.



### Grammar Link

#### 6행 | later와 latter의 차이

late(후에, 늦은) — later (더 늦은, 나중에) – latest (최근의)  
 — latter (후자의) – last (마지막의)

Can I pay the money **later**? 내가 나중에 돈을 내도 될까?

Apples and oranges are both good, but I really love the **latter**.

사과와 오렌지는 둘 다 좋지만, 나는 후자(오렌지)를 정말 좋아한다.

'시간의 경과로 인한 상황을 나타낼 때는 later - latest를 사용하고, '열거한 것들의 순서'를 나타낼 때는 latter - last를 사용해요.

1 이 글을 다음과 같이 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

If the result of the experiments on mice can apply to human beings, we can \_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_ our life span by eating \_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_.

- |          |                        |
|----------|------------------------|
| (A)      | (B)                    |
| ① extend | ..... less             |
| ② extend | ..... nutritious foods |
| ③ extend | ..... heavily          |
| ④ reduce | ..... less             |
| ⑤ reduce | ..... nutritious foods |

2 이 글에 나온 실험 내용과 일치하면 T, 일치하지 않으면 F를 쓰시오.

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ 정상적인 칼로리 섭취를 한 쥐들은 매일 동일한 양의 칼로리 섭취를 하였다.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ 칼로리 섭취를 적게 한 쥐들은 일반 식단에서 40% 줄어든 칼로리를 섭취했다.

W

3 다음 문장의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 수 있는 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.

- She seems to be very \_\_\_\_\_ with her present life.
- Some movies based on famous novels help viewers understand the books' \_\_\_\_\_s better.

G

4 다음 문장의 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

- (1) He arrived ten minutes (later / latter) than we did.
- (2) Dogs and cats are both popular types of pets. However, the (later / latter) requires less exercise.

### Words

**calorie-restricted diet** 칼로리를 제한해서 구성한 식단  
*cf.* restrict 제한하다  
*cf.* diet 식단

**immature** 다 자라지 못한; 미성숙한 (← mature)

**normal** 정상적인

**reduce** 줄이다

**life span** 수명

**content** 만족하는; 내용(물)

**active** 활동적인

**underweight** 저체중의

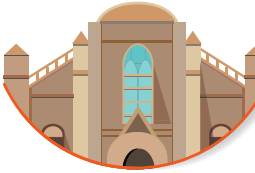
**applicable** 적용할 수 있는  
*cf.* apply 적용하다

문 1. extend 연장하다

# 11

## Culture

★★☆ / 149 words



When it comes to suing, no one can compete against Americans. You probably don't know the name Stella Liebeck. She was a woman who spilled McDonald's coffee on her lap and got big 3 bucks by suing them for serving hot coffee. This is just one of the many ridiculous lawsuits in America. For example, if someone is killed when his car flips over going around a curve at 90 miles an 6 hour, his family might sue the car manufacturer. If someone hits a telephone pole, he could sue the telephone company.

Maybe I should give it a try, too. I worked at CBS for 35 9 years—look at the condition I'm in! My hair is grey, my face is wrinkled, I have no more creativity and my back hurts. I didn't get this way anyplace else. I'll bet if I sued them, I could quit 12 working and retire.



### Grammar Link

#### 12행 | 가정법 과거: 만약 ~라면, ...일 텐데

If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형 ~, 주어 + would/should/could/might + 동사원형 ...

**If she were alive, she would be here today.**  
(= As she is not alive, she is not here today.)

cf. 가정법 과거완료: If + 주어 + 동사의 과거완료형 ~, 주어 + would/should/could/might + have p.p. ...

**If I had known her phone number, I would have called her.**  
(= As I didn't know her phone number, I didn't call her.)

가정법 과거는 현재 사실에 반대되는 일을, 가정법 과거 완료는 과거에 이미 있었던 일에 대한 상상이나 가정을 나타낼 때 사용해요.



- 1 이 글을 쓴 필자의 어조로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① annoyed and bitter                      ② threatening and frightening
  - ③ humorous and critical                  ④ sad and regretful
  - ⑤ calm and neutral

- 2 이 글에 묘사된 미국인의 태도를 바르게 서술한 것은?
- ① 사고 발생시 즉각적인 대응조치가 소홀하다.
  - ② 사고를 낸 경우, 잘못을 즉시 인정한다.
  - ③ 사고가 나면 누구의 잘못인지 철저히 규명한다.
  - ④ 본인이 사고를 내고도 공동 책임으로 돌리려 한다.
  - ⑤ 자신의 잘못으로 인한 피해도 남의 탓으로 돌린다.

**서술형**

3 이 글의 밑줄 친 get this way가 의미하는 내용을 우리말로 쓰시오.

**G**

4 다음 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

As I don't have enough time, I can't help you.  
 = \_\_\_\_\_ enough time, I \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ you.

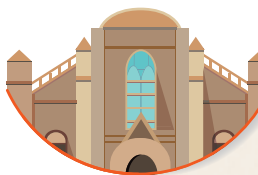
**Words**

- when it comes to ~에 관한 한
- sue 고소하다, 소송을 제기하다
- compete against ~와 경쟁하다
- spill 쏟아, 흘리다
- lap 무릎 (의자에 앉았을 때 수평을 이루는 무릎)
- buck (미 구어) 1달러; 돈
- ridiculous 우스운, 터무니없는
- lawsuit 소송, 고소
- flip over 뒤집히다
- manufacturer 제조업자
- cf. manufacture 제조하다, 생산하다
- telephone pole 전신주
- give it a try 시도하다, 한번 해 보다
- wrinkled 주름살이 진
- creativity 창의성
- bet (비격식) 틀림없다, 장담하다
- retire 은퇴하다
- 문 1. bitter 신랄한, 쓰라린
- critical 비판적인
- neutral 감정을 드러내지 않는; 중립적인

## 12

## People

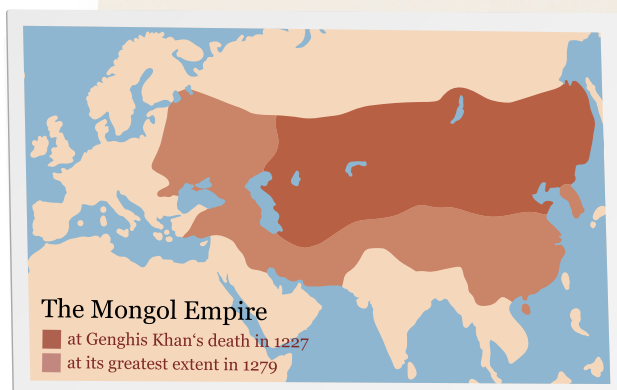
★★★ / 222 words



Long ago, Asia and Europe existed separately. There was no meaningful trade between them. There was no exchange of culture or knowledge either. This situation continued up to the beginning of the 13th century. Then, one man suddenly changed it. His name was Genghis Khan. Born in 1162 as the son of a tribal chief, Genghis Khan later came to power by uniting all of the Mongolian tribes. However, he had a greater ambition: to rule the world. Mongolia was poor in natural resources, so he had to go beyond his country to obtain goods. Genghis Khan decided to go out to conquer other countries one by one.

Genghis Khan was doubtless the greatest conqueror in human history. By the time of his death in 1227, he ruled most of the countries in Asia and some of the countries in Europe. As the largest land empire in world history, it stretched from Asia through the Middle East to Europe.

Historians say the Mongol Empire was highly significant in world history. It was credited for \_\_\_\_\_ for the first time in history. Trade was encouraged, and a great deal of knowledge of art and science was exchanged between Europe and Asia. In this way, Genghis Khan helped integrate our modern world in a very meaningful way.



**1 Which one best fits in the blank?**

- ① expanding his empire around the world
- ② creating unique cultures in Asia and Europe
- ③ building a cultural bridge between Asia and Europe
- ④ ruling most of the countries in Asia and Europe
- ⑤ strengthening his authority as a global leader

**2 Which is NOT true about Genghis Khan?**

- ① He unified all of the Mongolian tribes.
- ② He invaded other countries to obtain goods for Mongolia.
- ③ He created the largest land empire throughout world history.
- ④ His achievements were overlooked by historians.
- ⑤ He encouraged trade between Asia and Europe.



**3 Find a word from the passage that fits in the blank. Change the form if necessary.**

We honor her for playing an important role in our success.  
 = We \_\_\_\_\_ our success to her.

**Words**

chief	추장, 족장, 최고위자 / the leader of a group of people who have the same customs, beliefs and language
unite	통합하다 / join people, groups or countries together
ambition	야망 / something that you very much want to do, usually something that is difficult to achieve
rule	지배하다, 통치하다 / officially control or govern a country or area
conquer	정복하다 (n. conquest) / gain control of a country by fighting
doubtless	의심할 여지없이 / certainly, without doubt
empire	왕국, 제국 / a group of countries that are all controlled by one ruler or government
stretch	(특정 지역에 걸쳐) 뻗어 있다 / continue for a particular distance
significant	중대한 / very important
credit	(행위, 공적이) ~로 인한 것임을 인정하다 / believe that someone has achieved something because of a particular thing
a great deal of	다량의 / a lot of
integrate	통합시키다 / combine one thing with another
① expand	확장하다 / make something larger in size and fill more space
authority	권위 / the power to influence other people
2. overlook	간과하다 / fail to recognize success

# Review Test

정답과 해설 p.23

[1-2] 다음 영영 풀이에 해당하는 단어를 고르시오.

1

very silly or unreasonable

- ① active                      ② normal                      ③ doubtless                      ④ ridiculous

2

stop working, usually because you have reached a certain age

- ① sue                      ② unite                      ③ retire                      ④ credit

[3-5] 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 고르시오.

3

Ellen won the \_\_\_\_\_ against her former company.

- ① creativity                      ② lawsuit                      ③ ambition                      ④ manufacturer

4

He forgave his son's \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.

- ① underweight                      ② wrinkled                      ③ immature                      ④ modern

5

He was one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ musicians of the 18th century.

- ① significant                      ② separate                      ③ restricted                      ④ applicable

[6-7] 다음 문장의 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

6

Mr. Baker suggested two solutions, and the (later / latter) seems much better.

7

If I (speak / spoke) Chinese, I could help you translate this letter.

8

다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하십시오.

그가 건강하다면, 우리와 함께 등산을 갈 수 있을 텐데.

\_\_\_\_\_ with us.  
(he / were healthy / mountain climbing / he / could go / if)



# Word Hunter



주어진 알파벳으로 단어를 완성하여 빈칸을 채우시오.

1 l p i s l

I s\_\_\_\_\_ed coffee all over my desk.

2 b i a o m t n i

His a\_\_\_\_\_was to become a successful businessman.

3 m o n r a l

It's n\_\_\_\_\_to be nervous before an interview.

4 n m i i t n a a

Eating nutritious foods is essential to m\_\_\_\_\_your health.

5 o t n t s d g u a i n

Bill has a powerful voice and o\_\_\_\_\_singing ability.

6 y a r v

People's reactions to the new policy can v\_\_\_\_\_widely.

7 r e t m

My brother is suffering from short-t\_\_\_\_\_memory loss.

8 c f a f e t

The disease can a\_\_\_\_\_many different organs of the body.

9 t e l f r e c

These mirrors r\_\_\_\_\_multiple images of you.

10 e n c q o r u

The Persian armies decided to c\_\_\_\_\_the tribes one by one.

Answers 1 spill 2 ambition 3 normal 4 maintain 5 outstanding 6 vary 7 term 8 affect 9 reflect 10 conquer

# Laugh & Think



## A Big Favor

I'm gonna be late for the deadline. Can you deliver the toys on the list?



해석

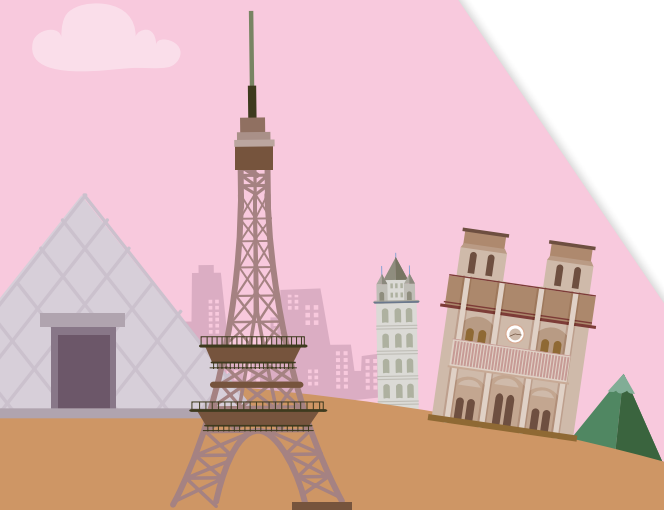
[어려운 부탁] 마감 시간에 늦을 것 같네요. 목록에 있는 장난감을 배달해 줄 수 있어요?

# UNIT 9

**13** | 능력보다 노력이 중요해!

**14** | 사랑의 두 호르몬: 도파민과 옥시토신

**15** | 찰스 다윈 이야기







1 이 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Praise Can Sometimes Be Dangerous
- ② Praise Builds Self-esteem in Children
- ③ The Right Time to Evaluate Your Children
- ④ Are We Spoiling Our Kids with Too Much Praise?
- ⑤ Praise Your Children for Their Effort, Not Their Ability

2 이 글의 내용으로 보아, 다음 중 아이들에게 하지 말아야 할 칭찬은?

- ① Good job! Can you show me how you made it?
- ② Your good grades are the result of hard work.
- ③ You tried really hard to finish this project.
- ④ You got an A on the test because you're smart!
- ⑤ I'm very impressed with how you solved this problem.

서술형

3 이 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.

G

4 다음 문장의 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

- (1) The effects of climate change on food production (is / are) showing up throughout the world.
- (2) The boy singing on the stage now (is / are) from Italy.

Words

- psychologist 심리학자
- evaluation 평가
- cf. evaluate 평가하다
- comment 언급, 말; 논평
- be aimed at ~을 목표로 하다
- ability 능력
- effort 노력
- similar 비슷한
- effect 영향; 결과
- cf. have effects on ~ ~에 영향을 미치다
- attribute A to B A를 B의 탓으로 돌리다
- failure 실패
- cf. fail 실패하다
- tend to ~하는 경향이 있다
- face 직면하다
- bottom line 핵심, 요점
- effectiveness 유효(성), 효과
- cf. effective 효과적인
- praise 칭찬
- have to do with ~와 관련이 있다
- control 통제하다; 통제(력)
- 문 1. self-esteem 자부심, 자긍심
- spoil 망치다

# 14

## Love

★★☆ / 178 words



When we fall in love, we become “blind.” We are unable to see the bad side of our partner and only see their good side. What could be the reason for this? It’s all due to the “love hormone,”<sup>3</sup> \*dopamine. Our brains produce dopamine when we fall in love. This hormone makes us blind to everything negative about the person we love. (㉠) As time goes by, the level of dopamine<sup>6</sup> continues to go down. About 900 days after we fall in love, our brains release less and less dopamine for that particular person. (㉡) Although dopamine production drastically slows down,<sup>9</sup> another love hormone,\*oxytocin, takes over to make up for the absence of dopamine. (㉢)

Oxytocin is also a kind of love hormone, but it’s different from<sup>12</sup> dopamine. (㉣) While dopamine is present in the early stages of romance to create attraction, oxytocin helps increase emotional bonds between people after they fall in love. (㉤) Thus, oxytocin<sup>15</sup> strengthens a couple’s relationship.

The feeling of family is developed and maintained with the aid of oxytocin.

\*dopamine [dɒpəˈmiːn] 도파민  
\*oxytocin [ɒksɪˈtɒsɪn] 옥시토신



### Grammar Link

14행 | help + 동사원형: ~하는 데 도움이 되다

Oxytocin **helps increase** emotional bonds between people.

옥시토신은 사람들 사이의 정서적 유대감을 높이는 데 도움이 된다.

These sunglasses **help (to) protect** people from the sun.

「help + to부정사」로도 쓸 수 있어요.

1 이 글에서 언급된 두 가지 호르몬과 관련 있는 것을 [보기] 에서 고르시오.

- 보기
- Ⓐ deepen romantic feelings                      Ⓑ build relationships
  - Ⓒ security, trust                                      Ⓓ first attraction

(1) dopamine: \_\_\_\_\_ (2) oxytocin: \_\_\_\_\_

2 이 글의 흐름으로 보아, 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But the blindness does not last very long.

- ① Ⓐ                      ② Ⓑ                      ③ Ⓒ                      ④ Ⓓ                      ⑤ Ⓔ

3 다음 두 사람의 뇌에서 분비될 것으로 예상되는 호르몬이 dopamine이면 D, oxytocin이면 O를 쓰시오.

(1) 수인: It has been three years since I met my boyfriend. Our romantic feelings have been replaced by faith for each other. \_\_\_\_\_

(2) 현우: My girlfriend is perfect in every aspect. I cannot understand why some people find faults with her. \_\_\_\_\_

㉠

4 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하시오.

새로운 정책이 경제를 향상시키는 데 도움이 될 것이다.

(help / the economy / will / improve / the new policy)

### Did You Know?

도파민(dopamine)과 옥시토신(oxytocin)

도파민은 기분을 좋게 만드는 신경전달 호르몬으로, 행복, 흥미, 보상, 동기 부여, 기억 등과 관련되어 있다. 도파민 분비가 잘 되면 의욕과 흥미가 생기고, 성취감을 잘 느끼게 되지만, 부족할 경우에는 신경계 질환인 파킨슨병이나 우울증 증상이 나타날 위험이 있다. 도파민이 인간에게 쾌락과 흥분을 주는 반면, 옥시토신은 따뜻한 기분과 애착의 증진, 그리고 신뢰의 향상을 가져다 준다. 옥시토신은 부모가 자녀를 양육할 때 필요한 호르몬으로, 아이를 낳고 기르는 과정을 행복으로 느낄 수 있게 도와주고 아이들은 부모의 사랑을 느끼며 자랄 수 있게 해 준다.

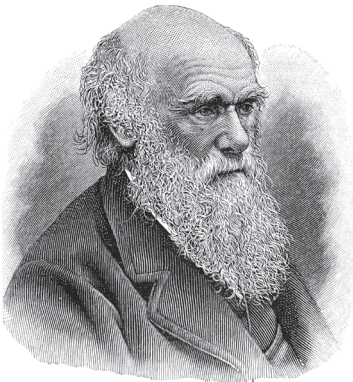
### Words

- fall in love** 사랑에 빠지다
- blind** 눈이 먼  
*cf.* blindness 눈이 멀
- due to** ~ 때문이다
- hormone** 호르몬
- negative** 부정적인 (↔ positive)
- level** 농도; 단계; 높이
- release** 방출하다
- drastically** 급격하게
- take over** 인계 받다; 대체하다
- make up** 보상하다, 보충하다
- absence** 부재 *cf.* absent 결석한, 없는
- present** 존재하는, 있는; 선물; 현재의
- attraction** 끌림; 매력
- emotional bond** 정서적 유대감  
*cf.* emotional 정서의, 감정의  
bond 유대, 끈
- with the aid of** ~의 도움으로
- 문 3. **faith** 신뢰
- in every aspect** 모든 면에서

# 15

## People

★★☆ / 226 words



▲ Charles Darwin (1809~1882)

Charles was a reserved boy. He didn't hang out with other children. He was not interested in his studies. The only things that interested him were plants and animals. So he spent most of his childhood alone in the field.

Charles went to <sup>\*</sup>theology school to become a church minister. But he didn't like his classes. He was still only interested in biology. At theology school, however, Charles met a teacher who changed his life. This teacher was Professor Handlers, who taught <sup>\*</sup>botany. Handlers recognized Charles' \_\_\_\_\_, and helped him pursue what he really loved.

One day, a letter came to Charles from the navy. The letter suggested that he join the navy's research team as a naturalist on a trip to a remote land. Later, Charles found out that Handlers had recommended him.

The research team boarded a ship named the *Beagle* and started a long journey to the West Indies. During his five years there, Charles observed countless plants and animals of many different varieties. While observing them, he started to develop the idea that all creatures evolve little by little depending on their environment. Back then, nobody paid attention to him. Why? Little did they know that his idea would change the world. For he was Charles Darwin, and he wrote *The Origin of Species* based on this journey.

<sup>\*</sup>theology [θi'ɒlədʒi] 신학    <sup>\*</sup>botany 식물학

### Grammar Link

#### 21행 | 부정 도치 구문

They *little* knew that his idea would change the world.

→ **Little did they know** that his idea would change the world.

그들은 그의 생각이 세상을 바꿀 것이라고 거의 알지 못했다.

부정어인 never, little, seldom, hardly 등이 문장 앞으로 나오면 주어와 동사가 도치되어 '부정어+(조동사)+주어+동사'의 순서로 써요.

1 이 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① broad life experience
- ② indifference to his studies
- ③ enthusiasm for plants and animals
- ④ knowledge about many things
- ⑤ wish to become a minister

2 Charles에 대한 이 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 그는 어린 시절 아이들과 잘 어울리지 않았다.
- ② 그는 교회 목사가 되기 위해 신학교에 입학했다.
- ③ 신학교 선생님이 해군 연구팀에 그를 추천했다.
- ④ 그 당시에는 오직 극소수의 사람들만이 그의 연구에 주목했다.
- ⑤ 「종의 기원」의 바탕이 되는 이론을 발전시켰다.

W

3 다음 영영 풀이에 해당하는 단어를 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.

gradually change and develop over a period of time

G

4 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 단어를 바르게 배열하시오.

그녀는 날이 추워지고 있다고는 거의 생각지도 않았다.

\_\_\_\_\_ that it was getting cold.  
(think / did / little / she)

Words

**reserved** 내성적인, 말을 잘 털어놓지 않는

**hang out with** ~와 어울리다

**be interested in** ~에 관심이 있다  
*Cf.* interest ~의 관심을 끌다; 관심, 흥미

**minister** 목사

**biology** 생물학

**recognize** 알아보다, 인정하다

**pursue** 추구하다, 밀고 나가다

**navy** 해군

**naturalist** 동식물학자

**remote** 외진, 외딴

**recommend** 추천하다

**board** (배, 비행기 등에) 탑승하다; 게시판

**journey** 여행

**observe** 관찰하다

**countless** 무수한, 셀 수 없이 많은

**variety** 다양성

**creature** 생명체, 생물

**evolve** 진화하다

**little by little** 조금씩

**depending on** ~에 따라

**pay attention to** ~에 주의를 기울이다, 관심을 두다

**based on** ~을 바탕으로 한

문 1. **indifference** 무관심  
**enthusiasm** 열정

# Review Test

정답과 해설 p.29

1 짝지어진 두 단어의 관계가 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① attract – attraction
- ② emotion – emotional
- ③ absence – absent
- ④ effectiveness – effective

[2-4] 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 [보기]에서 골라 쓰시오.

보기

have to do with	make up	take over
-----------------	---------	-----------

2 Are you trying to have him \_\_\_\_\_ your business?

3 I'll work overtime to \_\_\_\_\_ for the lost time.

4 What does global warming \_\_\_\_\_ food supply?

5 우리말 풀이가 틀린 것은?

- ① bottom line: 요점, 핵심
- ② little by little: 조금씩
- ③ a reserved person: 내성적인 사람
- ④ go down drastically : 서서히 하락하다

6 영영 풀이가 틀린 것은?

- ① remote: far away in distance or space
- ② psychologist: a person who studies physics
- ③ minister: a religious leader in some Christian churches
- ④ praise: what you say about someone when they do something very well

[7-8] 다음 문장의 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

7 The problems mentioned in this article (is / are) related to the environment.

8 The manager helped me (check / checking) in at the hotel.

9 다음 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸을 채워 문장을 완성하십시오.

He never attended the meetings.

= Never \_\_\_\_\_.

# UNIT

# 9

**16** | 신체 언어를 해석할 때 저지르는 실수들

**17** | 경영의 신, 마쓰시타

English Only

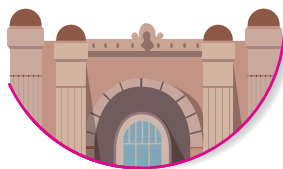
**18** | 직설적으로 말하지 않는 미국인들



# 16

## Communication

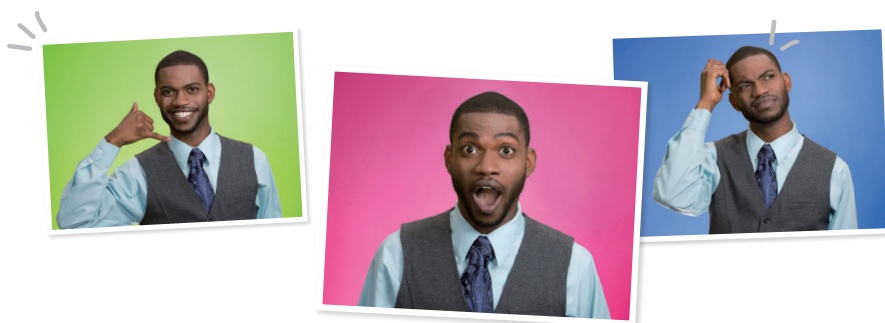
★★☆ / 149 words



A common mistake we make when interpreting body language is to \_\_\_\_\_. It is because the meaning of a particular gesture can vary depending on other gestures that occur at the same time. For example, scratching the head can mean confusion, uncertainty, forgetfulness or lying.

Ⓐ In order to determine which of these meanings is the right one, you have to refer to other gestures that are shown simultaneously.

Body language is somewhat like spoken or written language. Ⓑ Each gesture is like a single word which can vary in meaning according to the surrounding words. Ⓒ In order to understand body language exactly, we should think about gestures in the same way we think about the words in sentences. Ⓓ We communicate mainly through our body language. Ⓔ Just as we cannot fully understand the meaning of a word without a context, we cannot understand a gesture without others connected to it.



### Grammar Link

13행 | **Just as ~, ... : ~인 것과 꼭 마찬가지로 ...하다**

**Just as** she works hard, her colleagues devote themselves to their work.  
그녀가 열심히 일하는 것과 꼭 마찬가지로, 그녀의 동료들도 그들의 일에 몰두한다.

**Just as** he likes puppies, his sister likes kittens.  
(=**Just as** he likes puppies, **so** his sister likes kittens.)

Just as ~,  
so ...라고  
쓰기도 해요.



- 1 이 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① ignore cultural differences
  - ② consider too many things at a time
  - ③ forget the intention behind the gesture
  - ④ pay attention to the context of the gesture
  - ⑤ focus on a single gesture separate from others

- 2 이 글의 ㉠~㉥ 중, 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?
- ① ㉠                      ② ㉡                      ③ ㉢                      ④ ㉣                      ⑤ ㉥

**서술형**

- 3 이 글의 내용과 일치하도록 다음 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

Just as the meaning of a word can vary according to the \_\_\_\_\_, the meaning of a gesture can depend on other gestures that are made at the \_\_\_\_\_ time.

- 4 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하시오.
- 프랑스인들이 그들의 포도주를 사랑하는 것과 꼭 마찬가지로, 독일인들은 그들의 맥주를 사랑한다.

\_\_\_\_\_

(their beer / the French / Germans / love their wine / just as / love)

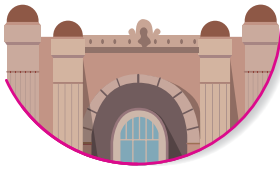
**Words**

- common 흔한
- interpret 해석하다; 통역하다
- vary (상황에 따라) 달라지다
- depending on ~에 따라
- occur 발생하다, 일어나다
- at the same time 동시에
- scratch 긁다, 긁적이다
- confusion 혼란
- uncertainty 불확실성  
(↔ certainty)
- forgetfulness 망각; 건망증
- determine 결정하다
- refer to 참고하다
- simultaneously 동시에
- somewhat 어느 정도, 약간, 다소
- single 하나의
- surrounding 주변의, 주위의
- in the same way 같은 방식으로
- fully 완전히
- context 맥락, 전후 사정
- connected to ~와 연결된
- 문 1. at a time 한 번에
- intention 의도
- separate from ~와 분리된, 떨어진

# 17

## People

★★☆ / 182 words



Konosuke Matsushita was the founder of the world famous Panasonic Corporation. His success was even more impressive because he worked his way up from the bottom. When he was a boy, his father's business went bankrupt, and he was forced to quit school and work in a bicycle shop. He had a rough childhood, but that didn't stop him from pursuing his dream.

One day, a reporter asked the president, "What's the secret of your success?" Matsushita said, "I received three blessings in disguise: poverty, physical weakness and no schooling." Puzzled by this answer, the reporter asked again, "How on earth did those three shortcomings help you?"

Matsushita explained, "Being poor, I had to work hard to earn a living, and this gave me many valuable experiences. Born physically weak, I made myself stronger through exercise, which helped me stay fit even until 90." "I see," said the reporter, "but how could no schooling be a blessing?" "I never even finished elementary school, so I tried to learn from everyone in the world. I owe them a large part of my wisdom."



▲ Konosuke Matsushita (1894~1989)

### Grammar Link

9/13행 | being이 생략된 분사구문

As **he was** puzzled by this answer, the reporter asked again.

→ (Being) Puzzled by this answer, the reporter asked again.

Since **he was** born in America, he is fluent in English. ▶ 부사절 시제가 한 단계 앞선 시제일 때

→ (Having been) Born in America, he is fluent in English.

부사절을 분사구문으로 고칠 때 being이나 having been은 생략할 수 있어요.

1 이 글에 나온 Matsushita의 성공 비결로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① turning weaknesses into opportunities
- ② building good human relationships
- ③ never giving up his schooling
- ④ being physically fit and strong
- ⑤ focusing on his strengths

2 Matsushita에 대한 이 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 불우한 어린 시절을 보냈다.
- ② 어렸을 때 자전거 가게에서 일했다.
- ③ 가난했기 때문에 열심히 일해야 했다.
- ④ 90세까지도 건강을 유지했다.
- ⑤ 초등학교까지 다녔다.



3 다음 문장의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 수 있는 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ you an apology.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ my success to the hard work of my employees.
- I don't \_\_\_\_\_ any money to anyone.



4 다음 문장을 분사구문으로 고칠 때, 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

As she was left alone in the dark, she was frightened.

→ \_\_\_\_\_ alone in the dark, she was frightened.

→ \_\_\_\_\_ alone in the dark, she was frightened.

Did You Know?

마쓰시타 고노스케

세계적 회사인 Panasonic(파나소닉)의 설립자로, 1918년 마쓰시타 전기 제작소 설립을 시작으로 1973년 은퇴하기까지 일본의 전기 산업 발전에 공헌해 '경영의 신(神)'으로 불린다. 1930년대 일본은 심각한 불경기로 많은 회사들이 직원들을 해고했지만, 마쓰시타는 인원감축을 하지 않고 주 5일제를 실시하는 등 직원들의 복지에도 항상 신경을 썼다. 뿐만 아니라, 잠재 고객의 편의까지도 고려한 것으로 알려져 있는데, 실제로 오사카에서 엑스포가 열렸을 때 무더운 여름 전시관을 보러 온 관람객들에게 회사 광고지를 접어 종이모자를 제공했다. 이러한 그의 작은 친절이 회사 선전에 많은 기여를 했다고 평가 받고 있다.

Words

**founder** 설립자 *cf.* found 설립하다 (-founded-founded)

**corporation** 기업, 회사

**work one's way up** 노력하여 서서히 이루다

**from the bottom** 밑바닥부터

**go bankrupt** 파산하다

**be forced to** ~하도록 강요 받다

**rough** 힘든; 거친

**stop A from -ing** A가 ~하지 못하게 막다

**a blessing in disguise** 뜻밖의 좋은 결과 (불행처럼 보이는 행운)

*cf.* blessing 축복

disguise 변장

**physical** 신체의, 육체의

**poverty** 가난, 빈곤

**schooling** 학교 교육, 정식 교육

**puzzle** 어리둥절하게 만들다; 퍼즐

**on earth** 도대체

**shortcoming** 결점, 단점

**earn a living** 생계를 꾸리다, 생활비를 벌다

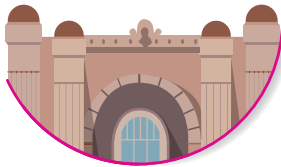
**stay fit** 건강을 유지하다

*cf.* fit 건강한; 적합하다

**owe** 빚지다, 신세 지다; ~덕분이다

## Language

★★☆ / 149 words



Americans usually say “restroom” for “toilet.” They also use “plain” instead of “ugly.” Why? They do it to soften or hide an unpleasant truth or to avoid hurting someone’s feelings. This style of speech is called \*euphemism.

Euphemisms are used in various situations. In schools, teachers refer to less intelligent students as “intellectually challenged” or as “having special learning needs.” At funerals, people don’t want to upset the family or friends of the person who died. So they say that the person “passed away” rather than “died.” At the hospital, doctors use expressions such as “private parts” or “down there” for sex organs. At a party, a person who has had too much alcohol might be described as “tired and emotional” rather than “drunk.”

While these euphemisms might seem silly, they can be useful in protecting people’s feelings. Without them, our culture would be more honest but much rougher!

\*euphemism [ju:fə'mizəm] 완곡어법



**1 What is the passage mainly about?**

- ① the danger of telling unpleasant truths
- ② languages that use euphemisms very often
- ③ why euphemisms are used less these days
- ④ how and where euphemisms are used
- ⑤ euphemisms that are common in various cultures

**2 Write T if the statement is true, or F if it is false.**

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Americans use euphemisms to avoid hurting people's feelings.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Euphemisms are used mainly when referring to something good.

**3 Which is NOT a good example of a euphemism?**

- ① disabled → physically challenged
- ② fire someone → let someone go
- ③ criticize → find fault with
- ④ unemployed → between jobs
- ⑤ death → resting in peace

**Words**

plain	수수한, 평범한; 분명한 / simple, not very attractive
unpleasant	불쾌한 / not enjoyable or annoying
refer to ~ as...	~를 ...라고 부르다 / call something or someone by a particular name
intellectually	지적으로 / in a smart manner
challenged	도전 받는 / unable to do particular things without difficulty
funeral	장례식 / a ceremony held after a person's death
upset	속상하게 하다; 속상한 / make someone feel sad, worried or angry
pass away	돌아가시다, 세상을 떠나다 / die
private	은밀한 / only for one person and not for everyone
sex organ	생식기 (cf. organ 장기, 인체 기관) / parts of the body involved in producing babies
문 3. fire	해고하다 / make someone leave their job
criticize	비평하다, 비판하다 / say what you think is wrong or bad about something

# Review Test

정답과 해설 p.34

[1-2] 다음 영영 풀이에 해당하는 단어를 고르시오.

1 a ceremony for someone who has just died

- ① blessing      ② disguise      ③ corporation      ④ funeral

2 owned by one person or group and not for everyone

- ① upset      ② private      ③ single      ④ common

[3-4] 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 고르시오.

3 What do you think the word means in this \_\_\_\_\_?

- ① uncertainty      ② wisdom      ③ context      ④ forgetfulness

4 I \_\_\_\_\_ Tom \$20 and need to give it back to him by tomorrow.

- ① owe      ② vary      ③ occur      ④ refer

5 빈칸에 공통으로 들어가기에 알맞은 것은?

• I need two more words to complete the \_\_\_\_\_.  
• There are things that still \_\_\_\_\_ me about this new computer system.

- ① organ      ② puzzle      ③ bankrupt      ④ problem

[6-7] 주어진 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

6 As it is written in old English, this book is hard to read.  
= \_\_\_\_\_ in old English, this book is hard to read.

7 After they were washed several times, the dishes are clean now.  
= \_\_\_\_\_ several times, the dishes are clean now.

8 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하시오.

미국인들이 추수감사절을 기념하듯, 우리는 추석을 기념한다.

(Americans / we celebrate / celebrate / just as / Thanksgiving / Chuseok)



# Word Hunter



주어진 뜻에 맞게 단어를 완성한 후, 각 번호에 해당하는 알파벳으로 문장을 완성하시오.

## Words

1 **icpyhals** 신체의, 육체의

2                      10

2 **rdabo** (배, 비행기에) 탑승하다

5                                      21

3 **chrsact** 굼다, 굼적이다

20    14

4 **emthsaow** 어느 정도, 다소, 약간

18    13

5 **sgieln** 하나의

11    3

6 **malsiir** 비슷한

12    16

7 **nfcosoinu** 혼란

6    8

8 **eouiry** 여행

4    17

9 **tipretnre** 해석하다, 통역하다

1    15

10 **laresee** 방출하다

7    19    9

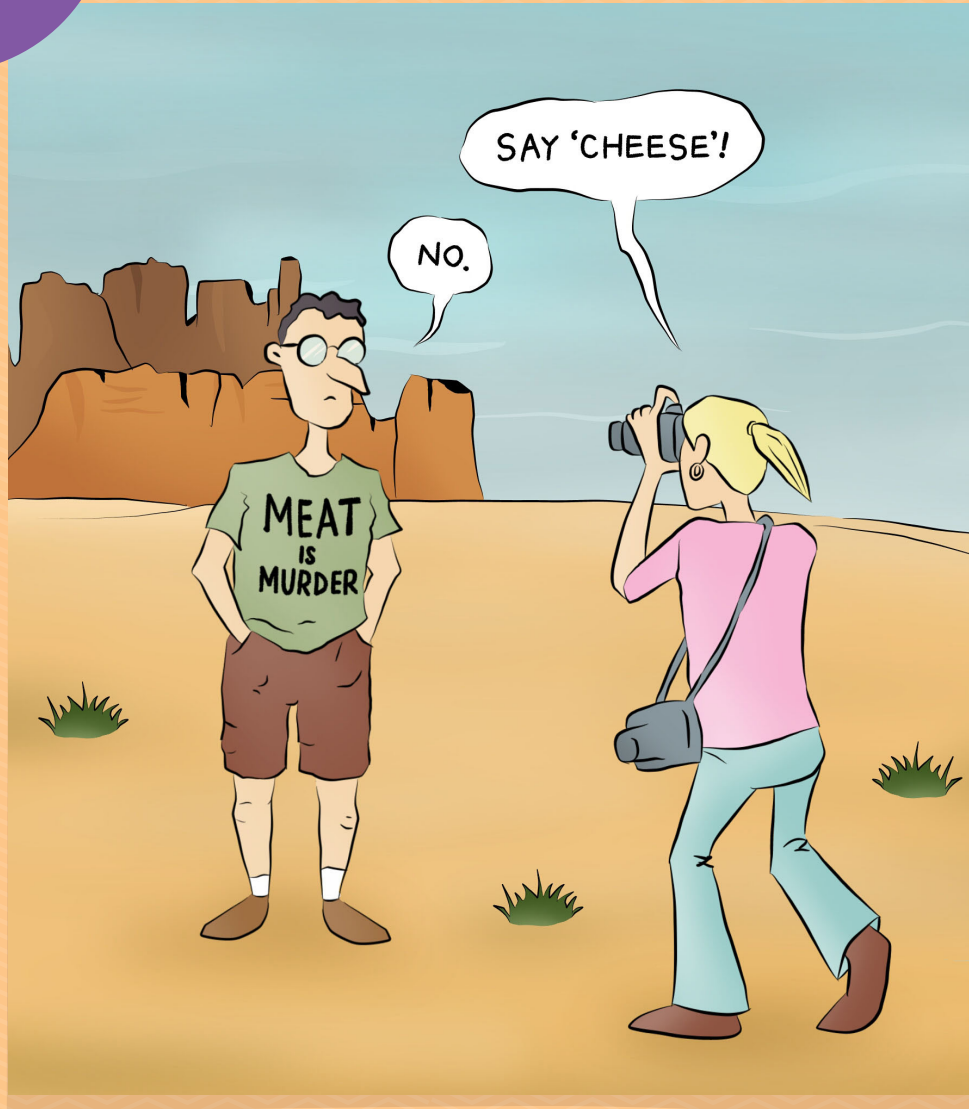
## Sentence

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10    11    12    13    14    15    16    17    18    19    20    21

Answers 1 physical 2 board 3 scratch 4 somewhat 5 single 6 similar 7 confusion 8 journey 9 interpret 10 release Sentence The journey is the reward.

Laugh  
&  
Think

# Smile for the Camera



해석

[카메라를 향한 미소] '치즈'라고 말해! / 싫어. / 고기는 살인이다





**19** | 실패의 두려움에 갇힌 물고기

**20** | 잠을 부르는 호르몬, 멜라토닌

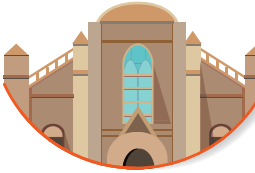
**21** | 세상을 바꾸는 나노 기술



# 19

## Lesson

☆☆☆ / 147 words



Some time ago, scientists carried out a simple experiment on a \*barracuda, a large predatory fish well known for its fierce behavior. They put a barracuda into a big aquarium with some small fish 3 called \*mackerel. As they expected, the hungry barracuda attacked the mackerel. But the scientists had placed a glass panel between them to see what would happen to them. Not noticing there was a 6 glass panel, the barracuda still tried to attack the mackerel in vain again and again. After bumping his nose repeatedly, the barracuda finally quit trying. Then, the barrier was removed, but the 9 barracuda would swim only to the point where the barrier had been and stop. He thought \_\_\_\_\_!

Just like the barracuda, most of us stop ourselves from trying 12 just because we experience failures. We have been conditioned not to try anymore for fear of failure.

\* **barracuda** 창꼬치 (이빨이 날카롭고 공격적인 열대어의 일종) \* **mackerel** 고등어 종류의 물고기



▲ Barracuda

### Grammar Link

10행 | **would + 동사원형**: ~하곤 했다 (과거의 반복된 습관)

Every time we were bored, we would play games.  
지루할 때마다 우리는 게임을 하곤 했다.

cf. 권유, 의뢰를 나타내는 would

**Would** you like to have a cup of tea? 차 한잔 드시겠어요?

**Would** you help me with my homework? 제 숙제를 도와주시겠어요?

주로 행동의 원인 뒤에 would를 사용하는 경향이 있어요.

**1** 이 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① he was weak
- ② he could jump
- ③ it was removed
- ④ it was still there
- ⑤ it was a glass panel

**2** 이 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 좋은 기회를 놓치지 마라.
- ② 한번 정한 목표를 자주 바꾸면 성공할 수 없다.
- ③ 실행 가능한 계획을 세워야만 성공이 가능하다.
- ④ 실패를 겪어도 두려워하지 말고 다시 시도해야 한다.
- ⑤ 실패할 때마다 얻은 교훈은 미래의 성공에 발판이 된다.

**3** 이 글의 내용과 일치하면 T, 일치하지 않으면 F를 쓰시오.

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ 유리 칸막이는 실험 전에 미리 설치되었다.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ 유리 칸막이가 설치된 것을 알게 된 후, 창꼬치는 공격을 멈췄다.
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ 창꼬치는 과거에 실패한 경험을 잘 기억하지 못했다.

**G**

**4** 밑줄 친 would에 유의하여, 다음 문장을 우리말로 해석하시오.

- (1) Jason would go fishing in the river when he was young.
- (2) Would you buy some bread on your way home?

**Did You Know?**

**바라쿠다(barracuda)**

동남아시아에서 흔히 관찰되는 바라쿠다는 날카로운 이빨과 위턱보다 길게 튀어 나온 아래턱 때문에 더욱 공격적으로 보인다. 수천 마리가 넘는 거대한 무리를 이루고 다니는 바라쿠다는 바닷속에서 천천히 움직이다가 먹잇감이 보이면 시속 40~50km의 엄청난 속력으로 먹이를 낚아챈다. 또한, 주로 카리브 연안에서 발견되는 그레이트 바라쿠다(Great Barracuda)는 180cm까지 자라며, '바다의 늑대'라고 불린다.

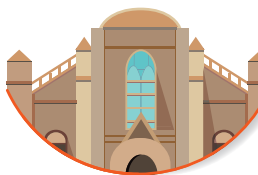
**Words**

**carry out** 실시하다, 수행하다  
**predatory** 포식성의, 약탈하는  
**fierce** 사나운, 험악한  
**aquarium** 수족관  
**place** 설치하다, 놓다; 장소  
**panel** 패널(넓은 직사각형의 합판), 벽판  
**in vain** 헛되이  
**bump** 부딪치다, 충돌하다  
**quit** 그만두다  
**barrier** 장애물; 장벽  
**failure** 실패  
**condition** 길들이다, 훈련시키다; 상태, 조건

# 20

## Body

★★☆ / 176 words



Your brain has its own special way of getting you to sleep. As the day gets darker, your eyes send a signal to your brain, which begins to produce a hormone called melatonin. The melatonin makes you sleepy, and soon it's bedtime. Then, as a new day dawns and your eyes see light again, your brain stops making melatonin. Your body wakes up, and it's time to start the day.

Our natural supply of melatonin plays a big part in regulating our internal clock, which affects our sleeping and waking cycles. Darkness stimulates its natural release while light suppresses it. In addition to regulating our sleep cycle, melatonin affects our immune system. If we suffer from loss of sleep due to melatonin shortage, it will weaken our immune system, so we get sick easily.

How can we make more melatonin in our body? Turn off every light and electronic device while sleeping so that your body won't misread it as sunlight. The less light there is in the surroundings, the more melatonin your body produces.



### Grammar Link

1행 | **get + 목적어 + to부정사**: ~가 ...하도록 시키다

I **got him to wash** my car. 나는 그에게 내 차를 세차하도록 시켰다.  
= I **had him wash** my car.

My mom **got me to finish** the homework. 엄마는 내가 숙제를 끝마치도록 시켰다.  
= My mom **had me finish** the homework.

「have + 목적어 + 동사원형」으로 바꿔 쓸 수 있어요.

1 이 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How the Body Makes Melatonin
- ② How to Produce More Melatonin
- ③ The Long-term Effects of Melatonin
- ④ The Body's Sleeping and Waking Cycles
- ⑤ The Importance of Melatonin to Our Health

2 멜라토닌에 대한 설명 중, 이 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 뇌에서 만들어지는 호르몬이다.
- ② 잠이 오게 하는 호르몬이다.
- ③ 날이 밝아질 때 생성되기 시작한다.
- ④ 수면과 기상 패턴에 영향을 준다.
- ⑤ 부족할 경우, 면역 체계가 저하될 수 있다.

서술형

3 일상생활에서 멜라토닌의 분비를 촉진하기 위한 방법으로 제안한 것을 본문에서 찾아 7단어로 쓰시오.

G

4 다음 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

She got the porter to carry her bag.

= She \_\_\_\_\_ her bag.

Did You Know?

멜라토닌(melatonin)

빛의 주기를 파악하여 밤낮의 생체 리듬(biorhythm)을 조절하는 일종의 생체시계(biological clock) 역할을 하는 호르몬이다. 활기찬 낮을 만드는 세로토닌(serotonin)과는 반대로 암흑이 찾아와야만 나타나는 호르몬이 바로 멜라토닌이다. 우리를 밤에 잠들게 해주므로 멜라토닌을 '밤의 호르몬'이라고 부르기도 한다. 한편, 멜라토닌은 우리의 건강에도 영향을 미친다. 세포 활동의 결과로 우리 몸에 활성(유해) 산소가 생기면, 이것은 조직 손상과 염증, 노화의 원인이 된다. 멜라토닌은 이 유해 산소를 제거하는 기능을 한다. 또한, 낮 동안에 피곤해 지거나 파손된 세포 조직을 보수해주고 암세포를 죽이는 역할도 한다.

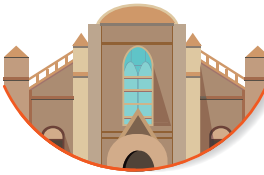
Words

- signal 신호
- sleepy 졸리는, 잠이 오는
- dawn 밝아오다; 새벽
- supply 공급; 공급하다
- play a part in -ing ~하는 데 역할을 하다
- regulate 규제하다, 통제하다
- internal 체내의, 내부의 (↔ external 외부의)
- stimulate 자극하다
- release 분비, 배출; 분비하다, 배출하다
- suppress 억제하다, 억누르다
- immune system 면역 체계
- cf. immune 면역의, 면역성이 있는
- suffer from ~로 고통 받다, 시달리다
- loss 손실, 잃음, 감소
- cf. lose 잃다, 감소하다
- shortage 부족
- weaken 약화시키다 (↔ strengthen 강화하다)
- electronic device 전자 기기, 전자 제품
- misread 오해하다

# 21

## Technology

★★☆ / 193 words



Have you ever thought about a television screen the size and thickness of a piece of paper, which you could carry around in your pocket? This may sound like a (A) **reality / fantasy**, but it is coming true thanks to nanotechnology. Nanotechnology is the science of extremely small things. “Nano” comes from the Greek word *nanos*, which means “dwarf” or an extremely tiny person. Nanotechnology uses the “nanometer” unit, which is a billionth of a meter. This new technology is expected to make our lives more convenient in many ways.

One area where nanotechnology is expected to have a great impact is (B) **medical / chemical** science. For example, you could swallow a tiny machine in a capsule or inject it into your bloodstream with a needle. The machine, called a nano-robot, stays in the body and gathers information about certain body parts, such as levels of toxins and other substances. If it detects a disease, it will take action to cure it in real time. This nano-robot would almost be like a (C) **surgeon / mechanic** living in your body. Because of nanotechnology’s amazing potential, thousands of scientists around the world are working on it now.



### Grammar Link

1행 | (of) + 명사: 명사가 크기, 색깔, 나이 등을 나타낼 때, of는 보통 생략한다.

a television screen **(of) the size and thickness** of a piece of paper

종이 한 장 크기와 두께의 텔레비전 화면

a woman **(of) my age** 내 나이의 여성

It is **(of) no use**. 그것은 쓸모가 없다.

of와 함께 뒤의 명사가 형용사(구) 역할을 해요.

1 이 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① why nanotechnology is important
- ② bad and good effects of nanotechnology
- ③ ways to use nanotechnology in medicine
- ④ how nanotechnology has been used in our lives
- ⑤ the meaning of nanotechnology and its applications

2 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 짝지어진 것은?

- |   | (A)     | (B)      | (C)      |
|---|---------|----------|----------|
| ① | reality | medical  | surgeon  |
| ② | reality | chemical | mechanic |
| ③ | fantasy | medical  | mechanic |
| ④ | fantasy | chemical | surgeon  |
| ⑤ | fantasy | medical  | surgeon  |

3 나노 기술에 대한 이 글의 내용과 일치하면 T, 일치하지 않으면 F를 쓰시오.

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ 호주머니에 들어갈 만큼 소형화된 텔레비전 개발을 가능하게 한다.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ 10억 분의 1미터 크기의 단위를 이용하는 과학이다.
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ 인체에 투입된 나노 로봇은 조직 내의 독소를 진단하는 기능은 하지만 치료는 하지 못할 것이다.

G

4 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 단어를 활용하여 빈칸을 채우시오.

내가 네 나이였을 때, 나는 전 세계를 여행하고 싶었다. (age)

When I was \_\_\_\_\_, I wanted to travel all around the world.

Did You Know?

나노 기술 (Nanotechnology)

원자나 박테리아처럼 눈에 보이지 않는 1나노미터(10억분의 1미터) 크기의 분자 수준에서 재료를 합성, 조립, 제어하는 초정밀 기술이다. 1991년 일본의 이치마 박사가 우연히 흑연 전극에 붙은 물질을 연구하다 꿈의 신소재라 불리는 '탄소나노튜브(Carbon Nanotube)'를 발견한 이래로 비약적으로 발전해 현재는 인체를 연구하는 의학 분야에서 나아가 환경, 에너지, 우주 산업에 이르기까지 다양한 분야에서 연구되고 있다.

Words

- thickness** 두께, 굵기
- cf.* thick 두꺼운
- carry around** 휴대하다, 들고 다니다
- fantasy** 공상, 환상; 공상 소설
- nanotechnology** 나노 기술
- extremely** 매우, 극도로
- Greek** 그리스의; 그리스인; 그리스어
- dwarf** 난쟁이
- tiny** 아주 작은
- nanometer** 나노미터 (10억 분의 1미터)
- unit** 단위
- billionth** 10억 분의 1, 10억 번째의
- have an impact** 영향을 끼치다
- swallow** 삼키다
- inject** 주입하다
- bloodstream** (인체의) 혈류
- needle** 주사; 바늘
- gather** 모으다
- toxin** 독소, 독성물질
- detect** 발견하다
- cure** 치료하다; 치료
- in real time** 실시간으로
- surgeon** 외과 의사
- mechanic** 정비사
- potential** 잠재력, 가능성
- work on** (해결·개선하기 위해) ~에 애쓰다
- 문 1. **application** 적용





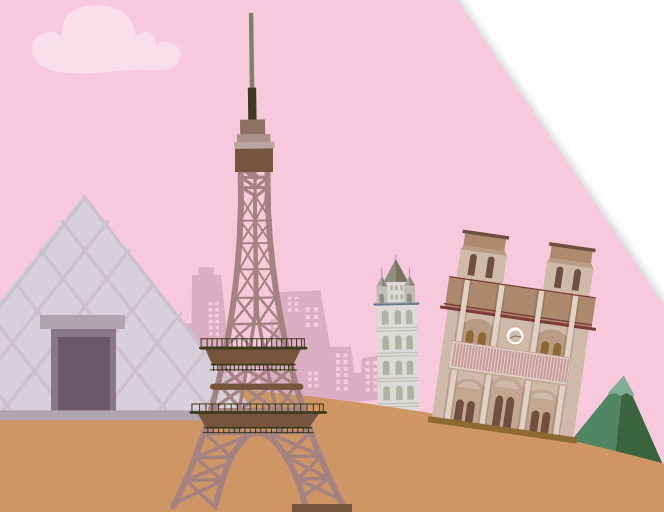


**22** | 아랍인들에게 데드라인은 금물!

**23** | 링컨과 늙은 말 이야기

English Only

**24** | 슈퍼 박테리아의 등장



# 22

## Culture

☆☆☆ / 123 words



In the United States, people usually set a time limit on a task when it is urgent. But in the Middle East, the American runs into a cultural trap the minute he mentions time. Saying something 3 like: “Mr. Habib, you will have to make up your mind in a hurry because my board meets next week and I have to have an answer by then,” is taken as indicating the American is overly demanding 6 and is exerting undue pressure. “I am going to Baghdad tomorrow morning, so you must have my car fixed by tonight,” is a sure way to get the mechanic to stop work, because \_\_\_\_\_ 9 in this part of the world is to be rude, pushy and demanding.



### Grammar Link

8행 | have[get] + 사물 + p.p.: (사물)이 ~하게 시키다(당하다)

Did you have your computer fixed? 너는 네 컴퓨터를 고쳤니?

I want to get my coat cleaned. 나는 내 코트를 세탁하고 싶어.

내가 아닌 제 3자에 의해 행해지는 일을 나타내요.

1 이 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① giving a clue
- ② giving a deadline
- ③ planning a schedule
- ④ talking about the future
- ⑤ disclosing private matters

2 이 글의 내용과 일치하면 T, 일치하지 않으면 F를 쓰시오.

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ 미국인들은 급한 일이 생기면 업무 마감 시간을 둔다.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ 중동인들은 급한 지시가 내려지면 어쩔 수 없이 따른다.

W

3 다음 문장의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 수 있는 말을 본문에서 찾아 문맥에 맞게 쓰시오.

- May I \_\_\_\_\_ this as praise?
- I was joking, but he \_\_\_\_\_ me seriously.

G

4 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하십시오.

나는 내일 내 집에 페인트 칠을 할 것이다.

\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.  
 (my house / have / painted / I will)

Words

- set a time limit 시간 제한을 두다
- task 업무, 일, 과제
- urgent 긴급한
- run into (곤경 등에) 처하다, 빠지다
- trap 덫, 함정
- board 이사회, 위원회; 게시판
- take A as B A를 B로 여기다(간주하다)
- indicate 나타내다, 가리키다
- overly 너무, 지나치게
- demanding 무리한 요구를 하는  
cf. demand 요구; 요구하다
- exert (권력·영향력을) 가하다(행사하다)
- undue 지나친, 과도한
- mechanic 정비사
- pushy 지나치게 밀어붙이는
- 문 1. deadline 기한, 마감 시간
- disclose 밝히다, 폭로하다

# 23

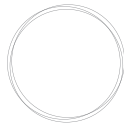
## People

★★☆ / 122 words



Lincoln had in his Cabinet one stubborn member who was against every move proposed, and automatically (A) disputed / approved every statement the President made. Lincoln, however, always (B) agreed / refused to listen when advisers begged him to get rid of the man who was against all of their plans and proposals. Lincoln believed that the man was really a help, not an (C) obstacle / advantage. In explanation, Lincoln told a story about a farmer he once met who was trying to plow with a *\*feeble* old horse. Lincoln noticed a big horsefly biting the *\*flank* of the animal and was about to brush it off when the farmer cried, “Don’t you bother that fly, Abe! If it weren’t for that fly, this old horse wouldn’t move an inch!”

*\*feeble* 아주 약한 *\*flank* (동물의) 옆구리



▲ Abraham Lincoln (1809~1865)

### Grammar Link

11행 | **If it were not for + 명사, 주어 + would [could/might] + 동사원형 ...**: ~가 없다면 ...할 것이다

**If it were not for** your help, I **would** fail. ▶ = Without your help, ~  
네 도움 없이는, 나는 실패할 것이다.

**If it were not for** oxygen, all living things **would** die out. ▶ = Without oxygen, ~  
산소가 없다면, 모든 생물은 죽어 없어질 것이다.

1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 짝지어진 것은?

- |   |          |       |         |       |           |
|---|----------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|
|   | (A)      |       | (B)     |       | (C)       |
| ① | disputed | ..... | agreed  | ..... | obstacle  |
| ② | disputed | ..... | refused | ..... | advantage |
| ③ | approved | ..... | refused | ..... | obstacle  |
| ④ | approved | ..... | agreed  | ..... | advantage |
| ⑤ | disputed | ..... | refused | ..... | obstacle  |

2 이 글의 old horse와 horsefly가 비유하는 것으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

- |   |                  |       |                 |
|---|------------------|-------|-----------------|
|   | <u>old horse</u> |       | <u>horsefly</u> |
| ① | Cabinet          | ..... | Lincoln         |
| ② | farmer           | ..... | Lincoln         |
| ③ | Lincoln          | ..... | farmer          |
| ④ | Cabinet          | ..... | stubborn member |
| ⑤ | farmer           | ..... | stubborn member |

3 이 글의 내용으로 미루어 보아 링컨이 중요하게 생각하는 가치는?

- ① 균형적인 사고
- ② 발전을 위한 화합
- ③ 진취적인 도전 정신
- ④ 비판적인 의견의 수용
- ⑤ 상황 대처에 필요한 융통성

G

4 다음 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

Without William, we would not be able to solve that problem.  
 = If \_\_\_\_\_ William,  
 we would not be able to solve that problem.

Did You Know?

Abraham Lincoln

미국의 제16대 대통령(1861~1865)으로, 노예제도에 반대한 링컨은 남북전쟁에서 북군을 지도하여 점진적인 노예 해방을 이루었다. 1864년, 대통령에 재선되었으나 이듬해 암살당하였다. 1863년 게티즈버그에서 한 연설 중 '국민을 위한 국민에 의한 국민의 정부(Government of the people, by the people, for the people)'이라는 유명한 말을 남겼다.

Words

- cabinet (정부의) 내각, 각료
- stubborn 고집 센, 완고한
- against ~에 반대하는  
(→ for ~에 찬성하는)
- propose a move (회의에서) 안건을 제안하다(상정하다)
- dispute 반박하다, 이의를 제기하다
- approve 승인하다, 찬성하다
- statement 발표, 진술
- beg 간청하다
- proposal 제안
- obstacle 장애(물), 방해
- explanation 설명
- plow 갈다, 경작하다
- horsefly 말파리, 쇠등에
- brush off 털어내다
- bother 귀찮게 굴다
- move an inch 꼼짝하다, 조금 움직이다
- cf. inch 조금; 인치 (2.54cm)

## Medicine

★★★ / 181 words



Since antibiotics were discovered in 1928, they have improved our lives; children no longer die from common illnesses, and most people live into old age. 3

However, an antibiotics crisis is coming. Because humans are overusing antibiotics, some bacteria have developed resistance to them. These drug-resistant bacteria have evolved into “super 6 bacteria” which cannot be killed even by the strongest antibiotics. If humans develop stronger antibiotics, these super bacteria simply develop even stronger resistance. The problem is that 9 bacteria are much speedier at developing resistance to new antibiotics than humans are at developing new antibiotics. As a result, humans are bound to lose the war against bacteria in the 12 end. Without effective antibiotics, even mild diseases caused by these super bacteria could lead to death.

Rather than trying to defeat bacteria, a better strategy would be 15 to try to find a way to coexist with them. After all, 90 percent of the bacteria living in human bodies are helpful, and only 10 percent are harmful. Perhaps we should stop fighting a deadly war against 18 bacteria and turn them into our friends instead.



**1** What is the best title for the passage?

- ① Drugs Aren't Always the Answer
- ② Super Bacteria Can Live Anywhere
- ③ The Hopeless War Against Bacteria
- ④ How Bacteria Become Super Bacteria
- ⑤ The Misuse and Overuse of Antibiotics

**2** According to the passage, what makes bacteria so frightening?

- ① causing new diseases
- ② speeding up the aging process
- ③ controlling the immune system
- ④ creating public health problems
- ⑤ developing immunity against antibiotics too fast

**3** Which proverb best represents the third paragraph?

- ① Birds of a feather flock together.
- ② If you can't beat them, join them.
- ③ Don't bite the hand that feeds you.
- ④ When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
- ⑤ You can't teach an old dog new tricks.

**Words**

<b>antibiotic</b>	항생제 / a drug that is used to kill bacteria and to cure infections
<b>develop</b>	(병·문제를) 서서히 키우다 / begin to have something such as a disease or a problem
<b>resistance</b>	저항력 (cf. drug-resistant 약물에 내성이 있는) / the ability not to be affected or harmed by a disease or a drug
<b>evolve</b>	진화하다 / develop gradually, especially from a simple to a more complicated form
<b>be bound to</b>	틀림없이 ~할 것이다 / be certain to happen or to do
<b>mild</b>	(심하거나 강하지 않고) 가벼운 / not serious or severe
<b>defeat</b>	물리치다 / win a victory over someone in a war, competition, game, etc.
<b>strategy</b>	전략 / a plan or method to achieve something
<b>coexist</b>	공존하다 / live at the same time or in the same place
<b>deadly</b>	치명적인 / likely to cause death

# Review Test

정답과 해설 p.46

## 1 빈칸에 알맞은 단어는?

Steve is too \_\_\_\_\_. He never changes his opinions.

- ① mild                      ② deadly                      ③ stubborn                      ④ outstanding

## 2 다음 밑줄 친 단어와 바꾸어 쓸 수 있는 것은?

We defeated last year's champions by three goals.

- ① beat                      ② competed                      ③ bothered                      ④ mentioned

## [3-4] 다음 영영 풀이에 해당하는 단어를 고르시오.

### 3

a set of plans to achieve something

- ① task                      ② trap                      ③ obstacle                      ④ strategy

### 4

requiring others to work hard or meet high standards

- ① undue                      ② rude                      ③ urgent                      ④ demanding

## 5 우리말 풀이가 틀린 것은?

- ① exert one's influence: 영향력을 행사하다  
② be against the proposal: 제안에 찬성하다  
③ dispute one's statement: ~의 진술에 반박하다  
④ develop resistance to an antibiotic: 항생제에 내성이 생기다

## 6 빈칸에 공통으로 들어가기에 알맞은 것은?

• James put the notice up on the \_\_\_\_\_ so that everyone could see it.  
• I heard that Mr. Smith is a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ of your company.

- ① move                      ② term                      ③ board                      ④ label

## [7-8] 다음 문장의 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

7 Did you have your mobile phone (repair / repaired)?

8 If it were not for water and air, all living things (will / would) die.

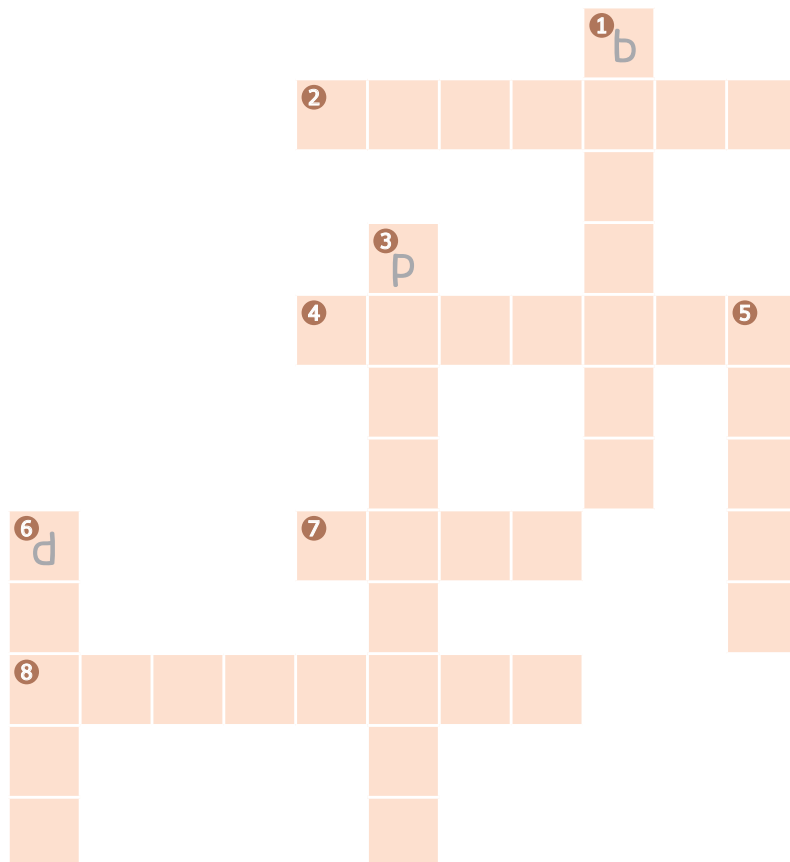




# Word Hunter



주어진 영영 풀이나 우리말에 해당하는 단어로 퍼즐을 완성하시오.



### Across

- ② 사실이 아니거나 실체가 아닌 상태 또는 상황
- ④ live at the same time or in the same place
- ⑦ an individual thing that is part of something larger
- ⑧ a glass or plastic container that fish and other water animals are kept in

### Down

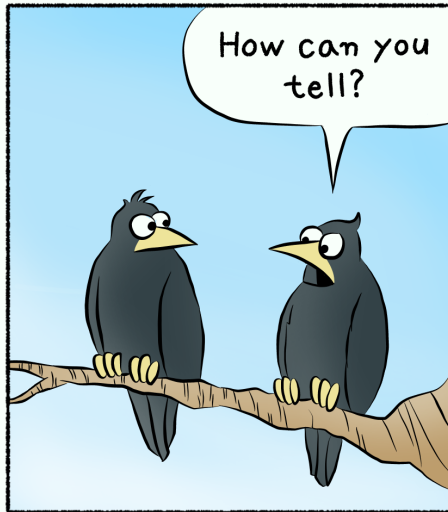
- ① something that separates one thing from another
- ③ the possibility to develop or achieve something in the future
- ⑤ a poisonous substance that causes disease
- ⑥ 동화 속에 등장하는 아주 작고 나이든 사람처럼 보이는 상상의 생명체

Answers ① barrier ② fantasy ③ potential ④ coexist ⑤ toxin ⑥ dwarf ⑦ unit ⑧ aquarium

# Laugh & Think



## Human or Not?



해석

[사람인가 아닌가?] 저건 사람인가? 아니, 걱정하지 마. 저건 허수아비야.  
어떻게 알 수 있어? 그는 그의 전화기를 보고 있지 않잖아. / 세상에!

# UNIT 9

**25** | 간호사의 치밀함을 테스트한 의사

**26** | 암환자를 찾아내는 개와 고양이

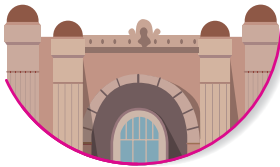
**27** | 승리를 위한 위험한 시도, 혈액 도핑



# 25

## Humor

★★☆ / 108 words



A young nurse was assisting a surgeon for the first time. As he was completing the operation, she told him he had used 12 sponges, but she could account for only 11. The doctor bluntly 3 replied that he had removed them all from inside the patient.

The nurse insisted that one was missing, but the doctor declared he would proceed with sewing up the <sup>\*</sup>incision. The nurse, her 6 eyes showing anger, said, “You can’t do that! Think of the patient!” The doctor smiled and, lifting his foot, showed the twelfth sponge, which he had deliberately dropped on the floor. 9  
You’ll do fine!” he said. He had been \_\_\_\_\_ her.

\* **incision** (외과 수술 중의) 절개, 벤 자국



### Grammar Link

2/4행 | 과거완료(had p.p.)

I told my sister that I had eaten all the cookies. ▶ told 이전에 일어남  
나는 내 누나에게 내가 그 쿠키를 다 먹어버렸다고 말했다.

He went back to the place where he had lost his cell phone. ▶ went back 이전에 일어남  
그는 그의 핸드폰을 잃어버렸던 곳으로 돌아갔다.

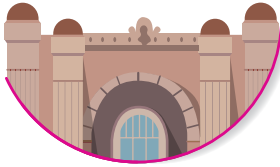
과거 이전에 일어난  
동작이나 상태를  
나태내요.



# 26

## Animal

★★☆ / 175 words



Dogs are well known for their great sense of smell. A study conducted in the U.S. has revealed that dogs may be able to use their sense of smell to detect cancer. Five trained dogs smelled 3 breath samples of cancer patients and healthy people. It turned out that the dogs could accurately detect the cancer patients.

Cats also have a great sense of smell. There's a therapy cat named 6 Oscar living in a nursing center in the U.S where many patients suffer from cancer. It turns out that Oscar can tell if someone is going to pass away. When a doctor happens to see Oscar sleeping 9 next to someone, they call the family members to give them an opportunity to bid the last farewell to him or her.

How are dogs and cats able to detect cancer? This is because they 12 can smell the chemicals emitted by dying cells inside the cancer patients. Dogs and cats have long been our beloved companions. But now they are not just pets; they serve as \_\_\_\_\_, 15 too.



### Grammar Link

4/8행 | 가주어 it, 진주어 that절 구문

It turned out that the dogs could accurately detect the cancer patients.

가주어 진주어

개들이 암환자들을 정확하게 찾아낼 수 있다는 것이 밝혀졌다.

It's not true that he's going to marry her. 그가 그녀와 결혼할 거라는 것은 사실이 아니다.

1 이 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① crime detectives
- ② medical doctors
- ③ athletic coaches
- ④ safety inspectors
- ⑤ medical researchers

2 이 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 개의 후각으로 암을 발견하는 실험이 실시되었다.
- ② 실험에 투입된 개들은 별도의 훈련이 필요하지 않았다.
- ③ 탐지견은 사람의 입 냄새를 통해 암환자를 가려냈다.
- ④ Oscar는 요양 센터에서 살고 있는 치료 고양이이다.
- ⑤ Oscar는 죽음이 임박한 환자를 찾아낼 수 있다.

서술형

3 이 글을 한 문장으로 요약할 때, 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.

Dogs and cats can \_\_\_\_\_ cancer from the \_\_\_\_\_ produced by cancer patients' dying cells.

G

4 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하시오.

그 소문은 거짓임이 밝혀졌다.

(turned out / were false / it / the rumors / that)

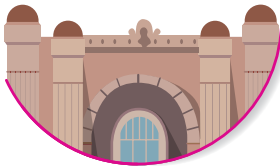
Words

- smell 냄새; 후각; 냄새를 맡다
- conduct 시행하다, 실시하다
- reveal 드러내다; 밝히다
- detect 찾아내다, 발견하다
- cf. detective 형사, 수사관
- breath 호흡, 입김, 숨
- turn out 밝혀지다, 나타나다
- therapy 치료
- nursing 요양, 간호
- tell 알다, 판단하다
- pass away 사망하다
- bid farewell to ~에게 작별을 고하다
- emit 내뿜다, 방출하다
- cell 세포
- beloved (대단히) 사랑하는, 소중한
- companion 동반자; 친구, 벗
- serve as ~의 역할을 하다
- 문 1. inspector 조사관, 감독관

# 27

## Sports

★★☆ / 205 words



On the last day of the 2002 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City, three athletes were deprived of their medals for blood doping, which is a technique that athletes use to increase their stamina by (A) injecting / rejecting themselves with extra blood.

Blood carries oxygen throughout the body, so more blood in the body means that more oxygen can reach the muscles. As a result, athletes can push themselves harder and longer and thereby gain a(n) (B) advantage / disadvantage over their competitors. The blood may come from the same individual or from someone else. (Ⓐ) When blood comes from the same individual, about a liter of blood is taken out several weeks before a competition. (Ⓑ) That gives the athlete time to make new blood. (Ⓒ) The removed blood is frozen to reduce damage to red blood cells. (Ⓓ) Later, right before the competition, the frozen blood is thawed and returned to the body to improve performance.

(Ⓔ) In addition to violating the ethics of medicine and sports, blood doping can make a person's blood (C) thinner / thicker, so the heart has to work harder to pump it through the body. This might cause a heart attack or damage the kidneys. This is why blood doping is banned by the International Olympic Committee.



### Grammar Link

#### 2행 | 관계대명사의 계속적 용법

He said he was rich, which was a lie. ▶ it = he was rich  
(= and it was a lie)

그는 자신이 부자라고 말했는데, 그것은 거짓이었다.

She bought me a comic book, which is very fun to read. ▶ it = a comic book  
(= and it is very fun to read)

그녀가 내게 만화책을 사줬는데, 그것은 읽기에 아주 재미있다.

앞 문장의 일부나 전체를 받아 「접속사+대명사」로 해석해요.



1 이 글의 흐름으로 보아, 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But there's no such thing as a free lunch.

- ① a                      ② b                      ③ c                      ④ d                      ⑤ e

2 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 짝지어진 것은?

- |   |           |       |              |       |         |
|---|-----------|-------|--------------|-------|---------|
|   | (A)       |       | (B)          |       | (C)     |
| ① | injecting | ..... | advantage    | ..... | thinner |
| ② | injecting | ..... | disadvantage | ..... | thicker |
| ③ | injecting | ..... | advantage    | ..... | thicker |
| ④ | rejecting | ..... | disadvantage | ..... | thicker |
| ⑤ | rejecting | ..... | advantage    | ..... | thinner |

**서술형**

3 이 글에서 언급한 혈액 도핑으로 인해 발생할 수 있는 건강상의 문제점을 우리말로 두 가지 쓰시오.

**G**

4 다음 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

The German woman spoke Korean very well, and it surprised me.  
 = The German woman spoke Korean very well, \_\_\_\_\_ surprised me.

**Did You Know?**

doping의 어원

doping은 아프리카 원주민들이 종교 의식에 사용하는 음료인 dop에서 온 단어이다. 이것은 포도껍질을 발효시켜 만든 알코올 음료인데 원주민들이 달리기 경주에서 신체 성능을 향상시키기 위하여 자극제로 사용했은 것으로 알려져 있다. 이제는 그 의미가 확대되어 운동선수가 자신의 신체적 능력을 극대화시키기 위하여 약물을 복용하는 행위(동사 dope, 동명사 doping)를 의미하게 되었다.

**Words**

- be deprived of** ~을 빼앗기다
- blood doping** (운동선수들의) 혈액 도핑
- stamina** 체력, 스테미나
- inject A with B** A에 B를 주입하다  
cf. injection 주사
- reach** 도달하다, 이르다
- push oneself** 스스로 채찍질하다
- thereby** 그 때문에, 그에 따라
- competitor** 경쟁자, 경쟁 상대; (시험) 참가자  
cf. competition 대회, 시험; 경쟁
- freeze** 냉동하다, 냉동 보관하다 (-froze-frozen)
- damage** 손상, 피해; 손상을 주다
- red blood cell** 적혈구  
cf. white blood cell 백혈구
- thaw** 해동하다, 녹이다
- performance** 경기력; 실적, 성과
- violate** 위반하다, 어기다
- ethic** 윤리, 도덕  
cf. ethical 도덕적인
- thick** (액체가) 진한, 걸쭉한
- kidney** 신장, 콩팥
- ban** 금지하다

# Review Test

정답과 해설 p.52

1 짝지어진 두 단어의 관계가 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① allow – ban
- ② hide – reveal
- ③ freeze – thaw
- ④ deprive – rob

2 영영 풀이에 해당하는 단어는?

someone that you spend a lot of time with

- ① competitor
- ② surgeon
- ③ detective
- ④ companion

3 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분을 우리말로 잘못 옮긴 것은?

- ① violate criminal law: 어기다
- ② emit greenhouse gases: 흡수하다
- ③ declare independence: 선언하다
- ④ turn out to be wrong: 밝혀지다, 나타나다

4 밑줄 친 부분의 의미가 나머지와 다른 하나는?

- ① The treatment succeeded and the patient recovered rapidly.
- ② Please wait outside while the physician examines the patient.
- ③ The patient was allowed to leave the hospital after eight days.
- ④ Helen was patient, waiting for the boy to finish his explanation.

5 빈칸에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

- Could you sew \_\_\_\_\_ the hole in my trousers?
- We still have to account \_\_\_\_\_ about 150 missing people.

- ① in – with
- ② up – for
- ③ with – on
- ④ at – in

[6-7] 다음 문장의 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

6 They played loud music, (that / which) made our conversation impossible.

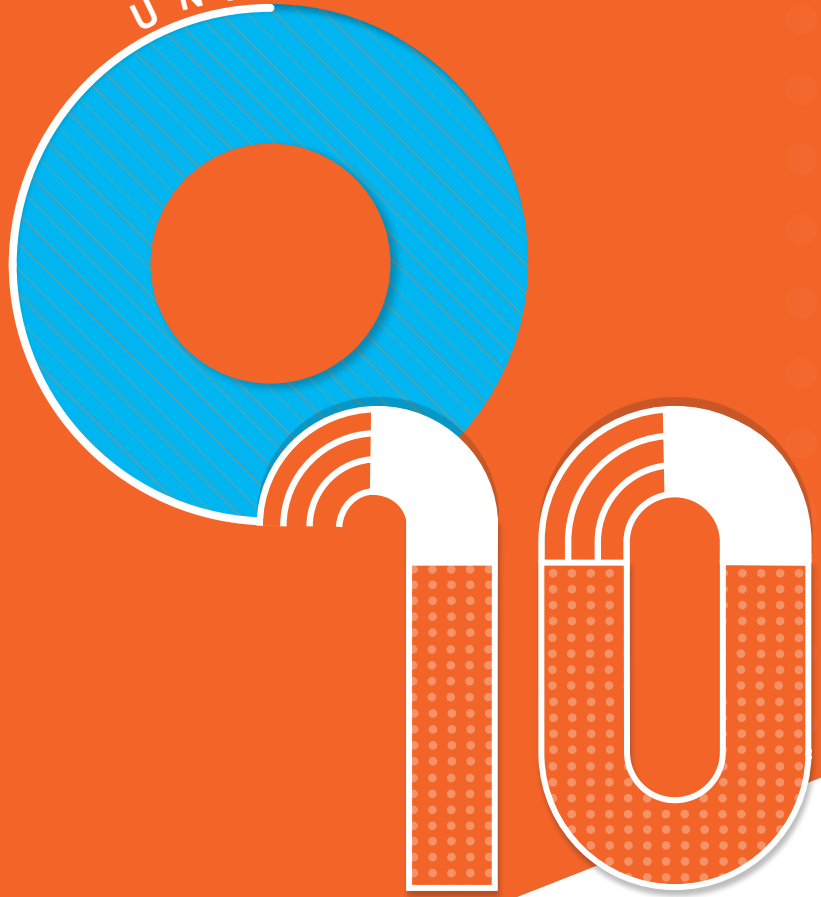
7 Amy couldn't see the blackboard well because she (left / had left) her glasses at home.

8 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하시오.

내 가까운 친구가 나를 속였음이 밝혀졌다.

(turned out / my close friend / it / had deceived me / that)

UNIT



**28** | 소중한 똥?!

**29** | 상대의 마음을 여는 마법의 한마디

English Only

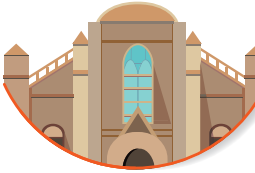
**30** | 자고 나면 떠오르는 아이디어



# 28

## Ecology

★★☆ / 157 words



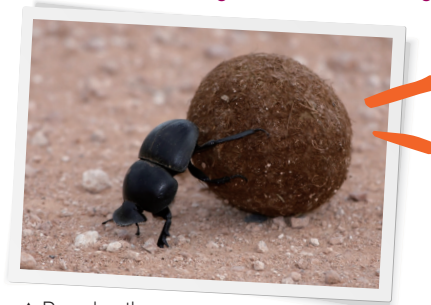
A lot of animals rely on poop to survive.\* Dung beetles eat the undigested plant matter in elephant poop and even (A) lie / lay their eggs in it. Chickens peck at their poop to get extra vitamins. 3  
Wild rabbits eat their poop to get more nutrients into their diets.

Recently, humans have also started to pay attention to poop. The Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology (UNIST) in 6  
South Korea has come up with ways to make renewable energy sources out of human waste.

One way is a waterless toilet system, which (B) disposes / 9  
composes of poop without using water. The system converts human waste into a dry material that doesn't smell. Then microbes break down the material to make carbon dioxide and 12  
methane. The carbon dioxide is used to grow\* algae for biofuel while the methane is used to produce heating fuel.

You might consider poop (C) disgusting / disgusted, but 15  
remember that \_\_\_\_\_.

\*dung beetle 쇠똥구리 \*algae 조류, 해조(광합성을 하며 독립 영양 생활을 하는 원생 생물)



▲ Dung beetle

### Grammar Link

15행 | consider + 목적어 + (to be) + 목적격 보어 (5형식): ~을 ...라고 여기다[생각하다]

We considered her (to be) responsible for the accident.  
목적어                      목적격 보어

우리는 그녀가 그 사고에 대한 책임이 있다고 생각했다.

They all considered him (to be) a hero.

그들은 모두 그를 영웅으로 여겼다.

목적격 보어로  
명사 또는 형용사가  
올 수 있어요.

1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 짝지어진 것은?

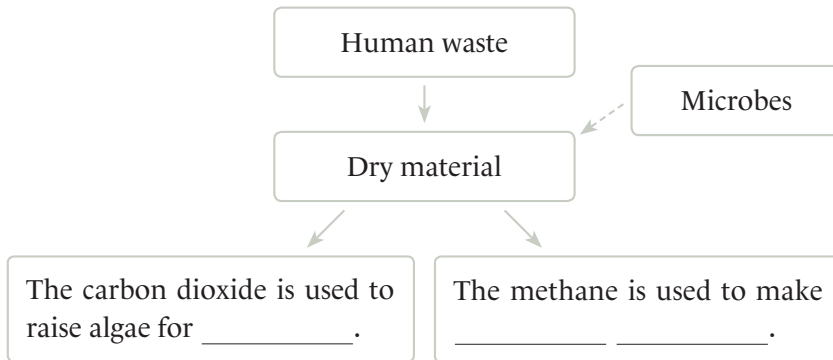
- |   |     |       |          |       |            |
|---|-----|-------|----------|-------|------------|
|   | (A) |       | (B)      |       | (B)        |
| ① | lie | ..... | disposes | ..... | disgusting |
| ② | lay | ..... | disposes | ..... | disgusted  |
| ③ | lay | ..... | disposes | ..... | disgusting |
| ④ | lay | ..... | composes | ..... | disgusted  |
| ⑤ | lie | ..... | composes | ..... | disgusting |

2 이 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① some animal poop is not that dirty
- ② it provides lots of nutrition for animals
- ③ you need to use poop in spite of the smell
- ④ animals need more nutrition than people do
- ⑤ it serves useful purposes for both animals and people

**서술형**

3 다음은 인분을 활용하는 과정이다. 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.



**G**

4 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 단어를 이용해 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

그 부모들은 Stevens 씨를 훌륭한 선생님이로 여겼다. (consider, excellent)  
 The parents \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Stevens a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Did You Know?**

배설물을 의미하는 다양한 단어

흔히 일상 생활에서 엄마가 어린 아이에게 쓰는 단어로는 poo(poop) (똥), pee(오줌)가 있으며, 구어적으로는 number one, number two가 각각 오줌, 똥을 나타내기 위해 쓰는 완곡한 표현이다. 또한 '소변[대변]이 마렵다'를 "Nature calls me."라고 돌려 표현하기도 한다. 의학적 용어로는 excretion(배설물), urination(배뇨) 등의 단어가 쓰인다. 한편, 동물의 배설물은 dung, droppings 등이 쓰이는데, 전자는 큰 동물의 배설물, 후자는 새나 작은 동물의 배설물을 가리킨다.

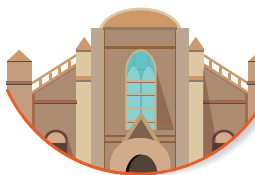
**Words**

- rely on 기대하다, 의존하다
- poop 똥 (= poo)
- undigested 소화되지 않은
- lie 눅다; 거짓말하다; 거짓말
- lay eggs 알을 낳다 (-laid-laid)
- peck at ~을 주둥이로 쪼아 먹다
- nutrient 영양소, 영양분  
cf. nutrition 영양
- renewable 재생 가능한
- waste 배설물; 쓰레기; 낭비하다
- dispose of ~을 처리하다(없애다)
- compose 구성하다
- convert A into B A를 B로 바꾸다
- microbe 미생물
- carbon dioxide 이산화탄소
- methane 메탄, 메탄가스
- biofuel 생물(화석) 연료
- heating fuel 난방용 기름, 난방유
- disgusting 역겨운, 혐오스러운  
cf. disgusted 혐오감을 느끼는
- 문 2. serve a purpose 목적에 부합하다 (목적을 충족시키다)

# 29

## Lesson

★★★ / 191 words



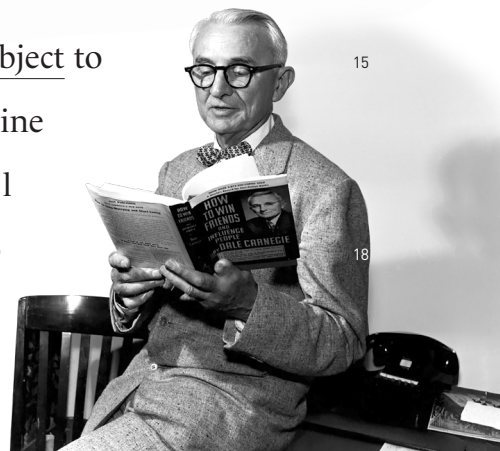
Dale Carnegie was an American writer. He conducted a lot of research on human relationships. Later, he compiled the data he got from his research and wrote his famous book *How to Win Friends and Influence People*. In this book, Carnegie teaches people how to **Ⓐ** express their opinions.

Socrates said repeatedly to his followers in Athens, “The only thing I know is that I know nothing.” Well, I can’t hope to be any smarter than Socrates, so I never tell people they are wrong. And I have found out that it usually **Ⓑ** works.

Even if a person makes a statement that you think is wrong, it is better to begin with: “Well, now, look. I thought otherwise, but I may be wrong. If I am wrong, I want to be put **Ⓒ** right. Let’s examine the facts.” There’s magic, positive magic, in such phrases as: “I may be wrong. I frequently am. Let’s examine the facts.”

As Carnegie said, nobody will ever **Ⓓ** object to your saying, “I may be wrong. Let’s examine the facts.” That will **Ⓔ** continue all argument and inspire your opponent to be as open and broad-minded as you are.

Dale Carnegie (1888~1955) ▶



15

18

### Grammar Link

#### 10행 | 삽입절(주어 + 동사)을 동반하는 관계대명사절

This is the novel that he thinks is very interesting. ▶ 삽입절: he thinks  
관계대명사절

이것은 그가 매우 흥미롭다고 생각하는 소설이다.

She is the woman who we expect will be the winner. ▶ 삽입절: we expect  
관계대명사절

그녀는 우리가 우승자가 될 거라고 예상하는 여성이다.

삽입절에는 think, believe, expect 등의 동사가 사용돼요.

**1** Carnegie의 조언에 따르면, 상대방과 의견을 나눌 때 어떻게 하는 것이 좋은가?

- ① If you are wrong, admit it quickly.
- ② Tell them not to repeat the same mistake.
- ③ Point out their mistake and kindly correct it.
- ④ Begin with saying that you may be incorrect.
- ⑤ Show that you are interested in their opinion.

**2** 이 글의 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① ㉠                      ② ㉡                      ③ ㉢                      ④ ㉣                      ⑤ ㉥

**3** 이 글의 밑줄 친 **positive magic**이 의미하는 것은?

- ① 상대방이 합리적으로 반응하게 하는 것
- ② 상대방이 스스로를 되돌아 보게 하는 것
- ③ 상대방이 자신의 실수를 인정하게 하는 것
- ④ 상대방이 수용적이고 관대한 태도를 보이는 것
- ⑤ 상대방이 객관적인 사실에 근거하여 주장하는 것

**G**

**4** 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하시오.

이것은 사람들이 귀신이 들렸다고 믿는 집이다.

(people believe / the house / is haunted / that / this is)

**Did You Know?**

「카네기 인간관계론」

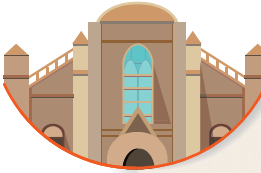
1936년에 첫 출간된 「How to Win Friends and Influence People」은 전 세계적으로 현재까지 1,500만부가 팔린 베스트셀러로, Dale Carnegie의 자기계발서 중 대표작이다. 우리나라에서도 「카네기 인간관계론」이라는 제목으로 번역되어 현재 까지도 많은 사랑을 받고 있다.

**Words**

- conduct** (연구, 실험 등을) 하다, 시행하다
- compile** (자료를) 편집하다
- win** (우정, 사랑 등을) 얻다, 획득하다
- influence** ~에게 영향을 미치다; 영향
- Socrates** 소크라테스
- repeatedly** 되풀이하여, 여러 차례
- follower** 추종자, 신봉자  
cf. follow ~의 뒤를 따라다
- Athens** 아테네
- make a statement** 진술을 하다  
cf. statement 진술
- otherwise** 다르게, 달리
- put right** ~을 바로잡다
- such A as B** B와 같은 A  
cf. such as ~와 같은
- phrase** 어구
- object to** ~에 반대하다  
cf. object 반대하다; 목적; 물건
- argument** 논쟁
- inspire** 격려하다, 고무하다
- opponent** 상대, 적; 경쟁자
- broad-minded** 관대한, 마음이 넓은

## Psychology

★★☆ / 198 words



In the fairy tale, *The Elves and the Shoemaker*, magic happens every night. In the evening, the shoemaker cuts leather for shoes. He leaves the pieces on the bench, so they are ready to be sewn in the morning. But when morning comes, he finds beautiful pairs of shoes already finished. As you may know from the story, elves completed the shoes.

Sleep can be compared to that magic in the fairy tale. You may think that your brain rests while you are sleeping. But your unconscious brain works all night long like an elf.

Your unconscious brain puts together all pieces of your thoughts. Then, it joins them together into new ideas. This way, your brain can come up with good ideas the next morning. It is actually the result of an unconscious thought process that goes on throughout the night. The unconscious brain works better in sleep because it is free from your conscious thoughts.

Therefore, if you have been trying to solve a problem all day without having any success, try to wait until you can “sleep on it.” Surely, the unconscious part of your brain will come to your aid just like the elves.





**1** According to the passage, which set of words best fits in the blanks (A) and (B)?

While sleeping, your brain works all night to  (A)  all pieces of thoughts and produce  (B) .

- |                               |                           |                         |                        |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (A)                           | (B)                       | (A)                     | (B)                    |
| ① separate …… new problems    | ② combine …… old feelings | ③ separate …… new ideas | ④ combine …… new ideas |
| ⑤ process …… new expectations |                           |                         |                        |

**2** Which idea best follows the advice of the passage?

- ① Ted: I will try to forget old memories to save new ones.
- ② Ann: I will set aside the problem and go to bed.
- ③ Kate: I will work hard until I find the key to my problem.
- ④ David: I will stay up all night until I solve the problem.
- ⑤ Robert: I will memorize important data only during the daytime.



**3** Fill in the blanks to make the two sentences have the same meaning. Change the form if necessary.

We finally found a solution to our problem.

= We finally \_\_\_\_\_ a solution to our problem.

**Words**

fairy tale	동화 (cf. fairy 요정) / a traditional children's story in which magic things happen
elf	요정, 엘프 (복수형 elves) / a small imaginary person with magic powers
leather	가죽 / animal skin which is used for making shoes, clothes, bags, furniture, etc.
sew	꿴매다, 바느질하다 (-sewed-sewn) / make or repair clothes by using a needle and thread
rest	쉬다 / spend a period of time relaxing or sleeping after doing something tiring
unconscious	무의식의 / without being aware of something around you
come up with	~을 생각해 내다 / think of something such as an idea or a plan
go on	계속하다, 일어나다 / continue happening
sleep on it	하룻밤 자면서 생각해 보다 / think more about something overnight and make a decision about it later
come to one's aid	~을 도우러 오다 / help someone or something that needs help
① 문 1. combine	결합시키다, 합치다 / put things together
expectation	예상, 전망 / a belief that something will happen
2. set aside	~을 한쪽으로 치워 놓다 / decide not to consider a particular thing until you need it

# Review Test

## 1 빈칸에 공통으로 들어가기에 알맞은 것은?

- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the game is to improve children's math skills.
- Many local residents \_\_\_\_\_ to the building of the new airport.

- ① influence      ② waste      ③ object      ④ rest

## 2 영영 풀이에 해당하는 단어는?

someone who disagrees with an idea and wants to try to stop or change it

- ① elf      ② follower      ③ opponent      ④ manufacturer

## 3 밑줄 친 부분의 우리말 풀이가 틀린 것은?

- ① They release carbon dioxide. 이산화탄소  
② Let's go on with it tomorrow. 계속하다  
③ Thomas is a broad-minded person. 속이 좁은  
④ He asked me to make a statement. 진술하다

## 4 빈칸에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

- Helen came up \_\_\_\_\_ a new idea for increasing sales.
- Please don't forget to dispose \_\_\_\_\_ this wrapper carefully.
- They are planning to convert this hotel \_\_\_\_\_ a nursing home.

- ① with - of - into      ② to - with - to      ③ for - for - with      ④ of - for - over

## [5-6] 다음 문장의 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

5 People at the meeting considered (the man rude / rude the man).

6 He is the candidate (people believe that / that people believe) will be the president.

## [7-8] 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하시오.

7 나는 Tony를 진정한 친구라 여긴다.

(consider / a true friend / Tony / I / to be)

8 너는 선생님이 유용하다고 말씀하셨던 책을 찾았니?

(that / did you / is useful / find the book / the teacher said)



# Word Hunter



주어진 알파벳으로 단어를 완성하여 빈칸을 채우시오.

1 l f e a l w r e

Maria raised her hand in f\_\_\_\_\_.

2 e b d l v e o

He lost his b\_\_\_\_\_ wife last year.

3 n s u i u o s o c n c

She was u\_\_\_\_\_ but still breathing when the ambulance arrived.

4 e t l r e h a

This black jacket is made of l\_\_\_\_\_.

5 s i d g s g t u n i

The boxes of fish smelt absolutely d\_\_\_\_\_.

6 e n o r p i t o a

A very experienced heart surgeon will perform the o\_\_\_\_\_.

7 r p e a h s

Shakespeare's plays are full of well-known p\_\_\_\_\_s.

8 d n t c u o c

Is it really necessary to c\_\_\_\_\_ experiments on animals?

9 p e i s n r i

Stewart did his best to i\_\_\_\_\_ his team to greater efforts.

10 t b h r a e

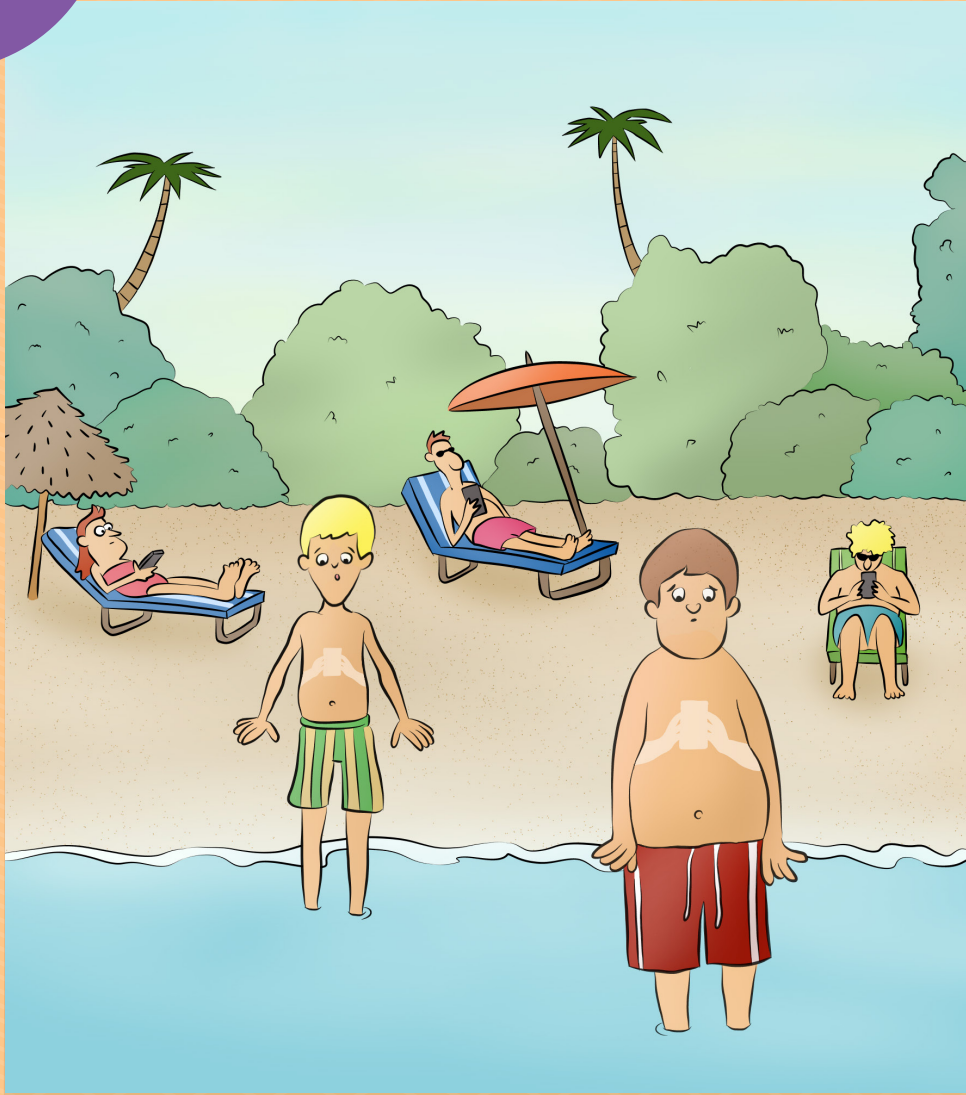
Shaun took a deep b\_\_\_\_\_ and dived in.

Answers 1 farewell 2 beloved 3 unconscious 4 leather 5 disgusting 6 operation 7 phrase 8 conduct 9 inspire 10 breath

Laugh  
&  
Think



# Tweeter's Tan

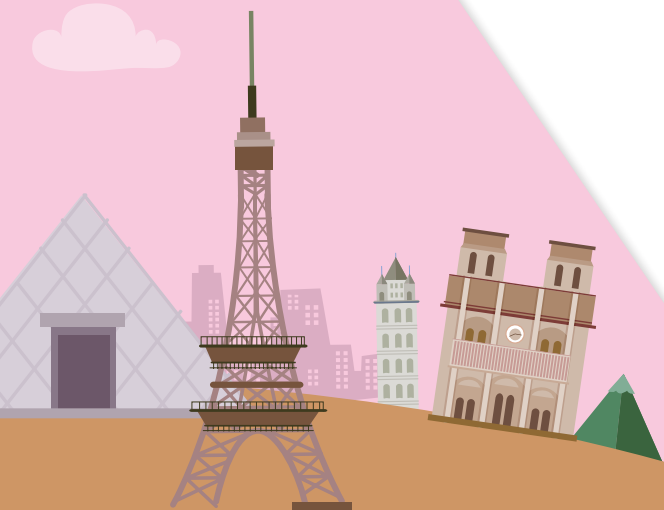


# UNIT

**31** | 난 은행 강도가 아니에요!

**32** | 비판 없이 설득하라!

**33** | 행운과 불행은 동전의 양면



# 31

## Humor

☆☆☆ / 105 words



③ My friend had been promoted and transferred to another branch of the Calgary Bank where ④ she worked. She decided to organize a Christmas party and invited all of ⑤ her new coworkers. 3

⑥ She told everyone about the party and asked those who would come alone to raise one hand and those who would bring someone with them to raise two. While this was going on, 6 suddenly the police showed up. Everyone was surprised and wondered what happened. It turned out that a pedestrian walking by had seen the bank staff with their hands above their heads. 9 Thinking a \_\_\_\_\_ was in progress, ⑦ she had dialed 9-1-1.



### Grammar Link

4/5행 | those: 사람들

It is good news for those who think that math is boring and difficult.

그것은 수학이 지루하고 어렵다고 생각하는 사람들에게 희소식이다.

Everything you say and do has an effect on those around you.

네가 말하고 행하는 모든 것은 네 주변의 사람들에게 영향을 미친다.

those who는 '~하는 사람들'이라는 뜻이에요.



# 32

## Psychology

★★☆ / 121 words



We find ourselves changing our beliefs without any resistance or heavy emotion. But if we are told we are wrong, we resent the accusation and stubbornly hold on to ① them. 3

Some of our beliefs have been formed in very (A) thoughtful / thoughtless ways, but then we are filled with passion for ② them when someone tries to find fault with them. It is obviously 6  
not that the ideas themselves are (B) worthless / invaluable to us but that our self-esteem is threatened.

So how do we convince people to side with us without hurting 9  
their pride? The answer is not to (C) accuse / accept them even if we know their logic is faulty. Gently offer them possible alternatives, and they may even change their minds all on their 12  
own!



### Grammar Link

6행 | **It is not that A but that B:** 그것은 A 때문이 아니라 B 때문이다

It is **not that** I wanted to **but that** I was forced to.

= It is **not because** I wanted to **but because** I was forced to.

그것은 내가 원해서가 아니라 강요 때문이었다.

He loves her. It is **not that** she is beautiful **but that** she is smart.

= He loves her. It is **not because** she is beautiful **but because** she is smart.

그는 그녀를 사랑한다. 그것은 그녀가 아름다워서가 아니라 그녀가 똑똑하기 때문이다.

「It is not because A but because B」로도 바꿔 쓸 수 있어요.



1 이 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 상대의 잘못을 비판할 때는 칭찬도 함께 해야 한다.
- ② 상대를 설득하려면 자존심을 건드리지 말아야 한다.
- ③ 자신의 신념에 대해 지나친 애착을 가져서는 안 된다.
- ④ 상대를 비판하기 전에 자신의 실수를 먼저 말해야 한다.
- ⑤ 논리적인 근거에 따라 자신의 주장을 펼치는 것이 좋다.

2 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 짝지어진 것은?

- |   | (A)         |       | (B)        |       | (C)    |
|---|-------------|-------|------------|-------|--------|
| ① | thoughtful  | ..... | worthless  | ..... | accuse |
| ② | thoughtless | ..... | worthless  | ..... | accept |
| ③ | thoughtless | ..... | invaluable | ..... | accuse |
| ④ | thoughtless | ..... | invaluable | ..... | accept |
| ⑤ | thoughtful  | ..... | invaluable | ..... | accuse |

서술형

3 이 글에서 밑줄 친 ㉠, ㉡의 them이 공통으로 가리키는 것을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.

G

4 다음 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하여 대화를 완성하십시오.

A Why did you book such an early flight to Canada?

B It is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(but that / was really cheap / not that / the ticket / I wanted to)

Words

- resistance** 저항, 반감
- resent** 분개하다, 불쾌하게 생각하다
- accusation** 비난
- cf.* accuse 비난하다
- stubbornly** 완강히, 완고하게
- hold on to** ~을 고수하다, 지키다  
(= stick to)
- form** 만들다, 형성하다; 모양, 형태
- thoughtless** 경솔한, 생각이 없는
- passion** 열정, 깊은 애정
- find fault with** ~를 흠잡다, 불평하다
- obviously** 분명히, 명백히
- worthless** 가치 없는, 무의미한
- invaluable** 매우 귀중한
- cf.* valuable 가치 있는, 귀중한  
(→ valueless 가치 없는)
- self-esteem** 자부심, 자존감
- threatened** 위협당한, 협박당한
- convince** (근거를 대어) 확신시키다, 납득시키다
- side with** ~을 편들다, ~을 지지하다
- logic** 논리
- faulty** 잘못된 *cf.* fault 잘못, 결점
- gently** 부드럽게, 살며시
- alternative** 대안, 선택 가능한 것
- on one's own** 스스로, 혼자 힘으로

# 33

## Lesson

★★☆ / 233 words



Once upon a time there lived a king who had a very odd advisor. The advisor always said, “This is a good thing,” no matter what happened. One day, they went hunting. While hunting, the king misfired and accidentally shot his left thumb. The advisor looked at the king’s hand and said, “Your Highness, this is a good thing!” The king was shocked that this was all his advisor could say after such a tragedy. The king immediately had him imprisoned.

Many years later, the king was on a hunting trip and got lost in the forest. Unfortunately, some cannibals captured him. They put him near the fire to cook him. At that moment, one cannibal noticed that one of the king’s fingers was missing. The cannibal cried, “He doesn’t have a finger. His body is not complete. We cannot eat a disabled man.” So the cannibals released him.

Upon returning from the hunting trip, the king visited his jailed advisor. “I owe you an apology,” the king said, “I should not have imprisoned you all these years.” After hearing the whole story from the king, the advisor smiled and said, “It’s a good thing that you imprisoned me after all.” “What do you mean?” the king asked. The advisor replied, “If I had not been in jail, then I would have been with you on your trip. And my body is complete.”

\*cannibal 식인종

### Grammar Link

15행 | should have p.p.: ~했어야 했는데

You **should have listened** to her advice. 너는 그녀의 조언을 들었어야 했다.

cf. must have p.p.: ~했음이 틀림없다 (과거 사실에 대한 강한 추측)

cannot have p.p.: ~했을 리가 없다 (과거 사실에 대한 강한 부정적 추측)

may[might] have p.p.: ~했을지도 모른다 (과거 사실에 대한 약한 추측)

과거 사실에 대한 후회나 유감의 뜻을 나타내요.

**1** 이 글의 교훈으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Sometimes bad luck may bring good luck.
- ② You must accept the consequences of your actions.
- ③ If something happens once, it is likely to happen again.
- ④ Don't make a problem look more difficult than it actually is.
- ⑤ You should not worry about something before it actually happens.

**2** 이 글의 조언자(advisor)를 가장 잘 묘사한 것은?

- ① very kind to the king
- ② eager to insult the king
- ③ very happy with the king
- ④ very optimistic about everything
- ⑤ always afraid that bad things would happen

**3** 이 글의 밑줄 친 And my body is complete.이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The cannibals would have killed you.
- ② The cannibals would have eaten me.
- ③ My advice would have been of no use.
- ④ I would have caused more trouble for you.
- ⑤ Something unexpected would have happened to you.

**G**

**4** 다음 문장의 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

- (1) You failed again! You (should / might) have studied harder.
- (2) The ground is wet. It (should / must) have rained last night.

**Words**

- odd 이상한, 특이한
- advisor 조언자, 고문
- misfire (총이) 불발이 되다
- shoot (총을) 쏘다 (-shot-shot)
- Your Highness 전하
- tragedy 비극, 불행
- immediately 즉시
- imprison 가두다, 투옥하다  
(= jail)
- get lost 길을 잃다
- capture ~을 붙잡다; 포착, 체포
- missing 없어진, 실종된
- disabled 장애의, 장애를 가진
- release 풀어 주다
- jail ~을 투옥하다; 감옥, 교도소
- owe 빚지다
- apology 사과
- cf. apologize 사과하다
- reply 대답하다
- 문 1. consequence 결과
- 2. insult 모욕하다
- optimistic 낙관적인
- 3. of no use 쓸모 없는



UNIT

# 92

**34** | 지혜롭게 화내는 법

**35** | 문화별로 일하는 방식이 다르다!

English Only

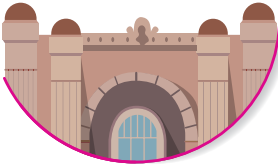
**36** | 사라지는 꿀벌들



# 34

## Psychology

☆☆☆ / 207 words



Your friend borrowed a book from you and forgot to return it. You call him to ask for it back, but he doesn't answer your phone calls. So you feel upset and annoyed. What should you do in this case? 3

You could burst out at him, "How many times do I have to ask you to return my book?" but such a reaction may offend him and make him feel insulted. A better solution is to tell your friend 6 how you feel instead of criticizing him. Explain the reason you are offended in a calm and polite way. For example, you could say, "I'm upset that you still haven't returned my book even though I 9 asked you twice. I badly need it, so can you give it back soon?" You are trying to express your emotions without hurting the listener's feelings. 12

Psychologists call this an "I-message." An I-message does not accuse the listener. Instead, it just describes how you feel. So the next time you have a problem with a friend, try using an I-message. 15 This way, you can solve the problem without hurting their feelings. When a listener's feelings are hurt, their logical thinking freezes. As a result, they won't be able to listen to you.



### Grammar Link

9행 | 감정(인식)의 형용사 + that + 주어 + 동사 ~

We are **surprised** that she passed the test. ▶ 감정의 형용사  
우리는 그녀가 그 시험에 통과해서 놀랐다.

I am **aware** that he will be late. ▶ 인식의 형용사  
나는 그가 늦을 것이라는 것을 알고 있다.

that 이하의  
내용이 형용사를  
보충 설명해주요.

- 1 이 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① how to avoid misunderstanding
  - ② showing how you feel without saying a word
  - ③ the importance of reacting in a reasonable way
  - ④ the necessity of thinking logically and rationally
  - ⑤ how to deal with a person who makes you angry

- 2 다음 중 이 글에서 설명한 I-message에 해당하는 것은?
- ① Your laziness is ruining our project.
  - ② I cannot stand your rudeness any longer.
  - ③ How dare you insult me in front of everyone?
  - ④ You must be stupid not to understand this yet.
  - ⑤ I am very sad because you refused my request.

- 3 **W** 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.
- His rude remarks made me angry.  
 = His rude remarks \_\_\_\_\_ me.

- 4 **G** 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하십시오.
- 나는 내 남편이 승진하게 돼서 정말 기뻐다.

(that / I was / got promoted / so happy / my husband)

### Did You Know?

#### I-message

'나 전달법'은 미국의 심리학자 토머스 고든(Thomas Gordon)이 창안한 의사소통 기술이다. 문장의 주어를 '나'로 하고, 상대방을 공격하거나 감정을 상하게 하지 않으면서 내 마음과 감정을 이야기하는 대화 방법으로, 상대방의 행동을 비난하거나 부정하는 '너 전달법(You-message)'과 반대되는 개념이다.

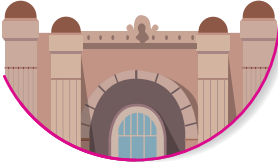
### Words

- ask for A back** A를 돌려달라고 요청(요구)하다
- burst out** 버럭 소리를 지르다
- reaction** 반응
- offend** 기분을 상하게 하다  
*cf.* offended 기분이 상한
- insult** 모욕하다
- calm** 차분한, 침착한
- badly** 매우, 몹시
- hurt** (감정을) 상하게 하다; 상처 입은
- accuse** 비난하다
- describe** 말하다, 서술하다
- logical** 논리적인  
*cf.* logically 논리적으로
- freeze** (생각 등이) 굳어지다
- ruin** 망치다
- rationally** 이성적으로
- How dare you ~?** 어떻게 감히 ~하는가?

# 35

## Culture

★★☆ / 187 words



Depending on their culture, people have different approaches to working, and they also view their worlds differently.

People near the Mediterranean Sea often work on several jobs at the same time. ( Ⓐ ) They frequently switch from one project to another. ( Ⓑ ) Also, they are very forgiving to someone who is late for a meeting.

( Ⓒ ) People in these cultures tend to focus on one task until it is completed, without committing themselves to other tasks that pop up while doing the first task. ( Ⓓ ) They also carefully plan and carry out schedules according to strict “deadlines.” ( Ⓔ ) In these cultures, it is very disrespectful to be late for a meeting.

Because of these cultural differences, misunderstandings often occur, and some international businesses even lose millions of dollars. These differences can destroy business partnerships and ruin business deals.

We cannot say which culture is better because it is just the way people have been brought up to view the world and work. Therefore, we should try to learn to appreciate the differences and utilize the best of what a culture has to offer.



### Grammar Link

17행 | 현재완료 수동태(have[has] been p.p.)

I have written some children's books.

→ Some children's books have been written by me. 몇 권의 아동 도서들은 나에게 의해 집필되어 왔다.

The teachers have been helped by the volunteers. 교사들은 자원봉사자들에게 의해 도움을 받아 왔다.



1 이 글의 흐름으로 보아, 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This is a striking contrast with people in North America.

- ① a                      ② b                      ③ c                      ④ d                      ⑤ e

2 이 글의 내용이나 주장과 일치하면 T, 일치하지 않으면 F를 쓰시오.

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ People near the Mediterranean are tolerant of people who come late.  
 (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Cultural differences sometimes cause the loss of millions of dollars.  
 (3) \_\_\_\_\_ People in different cultures should make efforts to narrow cultural gaps.

Ⓜ

3 다음 문장의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 수 있는 말을 본문에서 찾아 문맥에 맞게 쓰시오.

- The hero \_\_\_\_\_ suicide at the end of the novel.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ himself to this project, so he can't work on other things now.

Ⓜ

4 다음 문장을 수동태로 바꾸시오.

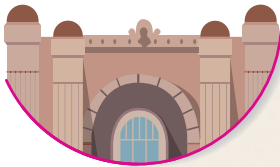
The government has protected many endangered animals.  
 = Many endangered animals \_\_\_\_\_  
 by the government.

**Words**

- view 보다; 견해, 관점
- the Mediterranean (Sea) 지중해
- switch 바꾸다
- forgiving 관대한, 너그러운
- task 업무, 일 (= job, work)
- commit oneself to ~에 전념하다
- pop up 갑자기 생기다
- carry out 실행하다, 이행하다
- strict 엄격한, 철저한
- disrespectful 실례한, 무례 되는
- occur 발생하다, 생기다
- cf. occurrence 발생, 출현
- ruin 망치다 (= destroy)
- deal 거래; 다루다, 대처하다
- bring up ~를 기르다(양육하다)
- appreciate 인정하다
- utilize 활용하다, 이용하다
- 문 1. striking 눈에 띄는, 현저한
- contrast 대조
- 2. be tolerant of ~에 관대하다, ~을 용인하다
- 4. endangered 멸종 위기의

## Environment

★★☆ / 181 words



Millions of honeybees are disappearing each year! It is happening not only in the United States, but in Europe and Asia as well. Without bees’\*pollination, plants cannot bear fruit or seeds. 3  
So this is a very serious problem for the future of our planet.

Some scientists think the answer to this mystery may be found in the use of genetically modified (GM) crops. GM plants contain 6 genes of poisonous traits, which are inserted into them to drive away the harmful insects that attack the plants. But this poison also kills the helpful honeybees. GM crops are believed to damage 9 the bees’ digestive system and weaken their immunity against viruses, thus leading them to death.

Albert Einstein was once quoted saying, “If the bee disappeared 12 from the surface of the globe, man would only have four years of life left. No more bees, no more pollination, no more plants, no more animals, no more man.” Surprisingly, recent studies have 15 shown that this prophecy could soon \_\_\_\_\_. Are we really going to see doomsday? Is there no way to avoid it?

\* **pollination** (식물의) 수분 (작용)



**서술형**

1 What does the underlined this mystery mean? Write in Korean.

2 Which is true about GM crops?

- ① They attract helpful insects.
- ② They neutralize poison.
- ③ They help honeybees survive.
- ④ They can contain deadly viruses.
- ⑤ They may kill honeybees.

3 Which one best fits in the blank?

- ① come true
- ② be popular
- ③ prove false
- ④ be forgotten
- ⑤ last for some time

**W**

4 Find the word from the passage that fits in both blanks.

- Every nation has its own cultural \_\_\_\_\_.
- Pride seems to be one of our family \_\_\_\_\_.

**Words**

bear	(열매를) 맺다 / produce flowers or fruit
seed	씨, 종자 / the small hard part produced by a plant, from which a new plant can grow
genetically modified	유전자 조작의 / having had its genetic structure changed artificially, so that it will produce more fruit or not be affected by disease
trait	특징, 특성 / a particular characteristic, quality or tendency that someone or something has
insert into	~에 삽입하다, 주입하다 / put one thing into another
immunity	면역력 / the body's ability not to be affected by infection and disease
quote	인용하다 / say or write words that someone else has said or written
prophecy	예언 / a statement about a future event made by someone
doomsday	최후의 심판일, 종말 / the last day of the world when Christians believe that everyone will be judged by God
문 2. neutralize	~을 중화하다. (효력을) 무력화시키다 (cf. neutral 중성의) / stop something from being harmful
deadly	치명적인 / likely to cause death

# Review Test

정답과 해설 p.71

1 짝지어진 두 단어의 관계가 나머지와 다른 하나는?

- ① task – work
- ② ruin – create
- ③ badly – very
- ④ offend – hurt

[2-4] 다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 **보기**에서 골라 쓰시오.

보기

switched	describe	quote
----------	----------	-------

- 2 Steve used to \_\_\_\_\_ a short passage from the Bible.
- 3 She worked as a librarian before she \_\_\_\_\_ to a reporter.
- 4 The police asked her to \_\_\_\_\_ the man that she had witnessed.

5 우리말 풀이가 틀린 것은?

- ① feel insulted: 모욕당한 기분을 느끼다
- ② accuse others: 다른 사람들을 칭찬하다
- ③ strict about driving: 운전에 대해 엄격한
- ④ logical thinking freezes: 논리적 생각이 마비되다

[6-7] 다음 문장의 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

- 6 Erica is (surprising / surprised) that her brother won the lottery.
- 7 I (have never bitten / have never been bitten) by a dog.

[8-9] 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하십시오.

- 8 Jason은 그 문제에 있어서는 자신이 최고의 전문가라고 자신한다.

\_\_\_\_\_ (he is / is confident / on that matter / Jason / that / the best expert)

- 9 그 문제는 이미 그에 의해서 해결되었다.

\_\_\_\_\_ (has already been / by him / the problem / solved)



Laugh  
&  
Think

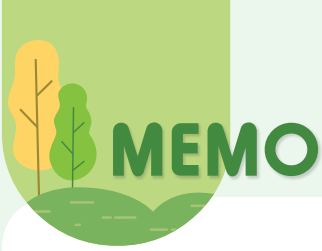


## Fear



해석

[두려움] 무인자동차



A series of horizontal dashed lines for writing, spanning the width of the page.

