

# Reading Spark

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LANGSTAR Publishing

## Author's Hope

*Reading Spark* contains passages about many remarkable things that have happened or are happening in the world. We are confident that Reading Spark will provide enjoyable reading experiences for the readers, and hope that they will be able to “get sucked into the story.” By doing so, the readers will be able to expand their knowledge of the world and improve their reading ability without even noticing that they are studying.

## Special Thanks

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# How to Use Reading Spark

*Reading Spark* is a 6-level series of reading comprehension books. This series is designed for EFL learners to expand their general knowledge and improve their reading ability through highly interesting passages. It is targeted at learners of varying proficiency ranging from junior high to high school. Special efforts were made to adjust the difficulty so that the gap between each level is almost equal.

## Level and Grade

Level	Grade (Junior High to High School)	Passage Length
Reading Spark 1	late 7th ~ early 8th	200 ~ 240 words
Reading Spark 2	mid 8th ~ early 9th	240 ~ 260 words
Reading Spark 3	mid 9th ~ late 9th	240 ~ 280 words
Reading Spark 4	early 10th ~ mid 10th	260 ~ 300 words
Reading Spark 5	late 10th ~ early 11th	280 ~ 320 words
Reading Spark 6	mid 11th ~ late 11th	300 ~ 340 words


## How long does it take to finish the book?

Each volume in the series contains 24 readings, and each reading is expected to take 30 minutes to finish. Therefore, each book can be completed in two months if you teach three thirty-minute sessions per week. You will have to adjust the course duration if you have more or fewer sessions than three a week.

### 선생님들께

Teacher's Book은 학생들과 같은 Student Book에 교사들이 수업을 준비하기 위해 참고로 할 수 있는 내용들이 파란 글자로 추가된 책입니다. 지문에 대한 자세한 주석과 정답 풀이, 그리고 지문에 대한 배경지식이 풍부하게 들어 있어 교재 연구에 큰 도움이 될 것입니다. 그 외 추가 테스트 자료인 Review Test가 Unit 별로 제공되며, 다양한 온라인 자료도 제공됩니다. 교사용 자료에 대한 자세한 안내는 본 권 뒤에 별책으로 딸린 Teacher's Guide의 첫 페이지를 참고하시기 바랍니다.

# Reading Spark Series Overview



## 16 Plants Eat Insects?

**WORDS**

Match the words with their correct meanings.

1. soil	•	a. difficult to stand on because of being smooth, wet, icy, etc.
2. slippery	•	b. the top part of the earth where plants grow
3. trap (n)	•	c. responding to very small changes
4. sensitive	•	d. something that is used for catching animals
5. escape	•	e. close something
6. easily	•	f. get away from a place or dangerous situation
7. climb	•	g. very probably; very likely
8. shut	•	h. move or go up something

Plants Eat Insects? | 69

## 1 Pre-reading

### Picture

The picture will help the readers prepare for the lesson and think about the topic. It can also be used as a motivator by sparking the readers' curiosity and imagination.

### Words & Expressions


New vocabulary is presented to get the readers ready for the passage. The readers are asked to match the words with their definitions.

## Reading 16

TRACK 16 | WORDS 220


In science class, we learn that plants need certain things to grow. They need water, sunlight, and food. Most plants get their food from the soil. But some plants get their food another way. They eat insects!

One special insect-eating plant is the pitcher plant. Pitcher plants look just like water pitchers, and they even have water inside them. Insects like these plants because of their bright colors and sweet smell. When an insect climbs or flies onto a pitcher plant, \_\_\_\_\_ Can you guess why? The inside wall of the plant is very slippery, so the insect easily falls into the water and dies.



Another famous insect-eating plant is the Venus Flytrap. This plant has white flowers in the spring. When insects come to see the flowers, they find a big surprise. The plant's leaves are a trap! There are short, strong hairs along the edges of each leaf. As soon as an insect touches one or two of these sensitive hairs, the two sides of the leaf shut quickly. The insect tries to escape from the plant, but it cannot get out of the closed leaf. So it dies in the trap.

When these plants catch insects, how do they eat them? Most insect-eating plants have a strong juice. It breaks down the insect's body. So the insects make a good meal for these special plants.



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Venus Flytrap

## 2 During Reading

### Passage

Each passage deals with a different topic so that the readers do not lose their curiosity. We made sure each passage is followed by another with a completely different topic.

Further, easy passages are alternated with challenging passages. If the first passage is easy, the next passage is likely to be moderately difficult, and the third likely to be highly challenging.

1. The passage is mainly about insect-eating plants' \_\_\_\_\_.

a. environment                      b. colors  
c. leaves                                d. hunting

2. What is the best phrase for the blank?

a. it is in real trouble  
b. it finds beautiful flowers  
c. it can get sweet honey  
d. it can enjoy a nice rest

3. Complete the answer by using appropriate words from the passage.

Q How does the Venus Flytrap catch insects?  
A It \_\_\_\_\_ when an insect touches hairs along the edges.

4. What do most insect-eating plants do when they catch an insect?

a. They use a strong juice to break down its body.  
b. They wait for the insect to die slowly.  
c. They let it build a nest in their leaves.  
d. They help it feed on their honey.

**STORY MAP**

What are the characteristics of each plant? Write the letters in the correct boxes.

Pitcher Plants	Venus Flytraps
(1) _____	(2) _____

a. Have bright colors and a sweet smell.      b. Have sensitive hairs inside.  
c. Have sides that shut quickly.              d. Have slippery walls.  
e. Have water inside them.

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**Self Review**

**VOCABULARY**

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

escaped traps	soil slippery	climbing sensitive	shut
------------------	------------------	-----------------------	------

- They set \_\_\_\_\_ to catch the unwanted animals.
- Very few plants grow well in poor \_\_\_\_\_.
- A man \_\_\_\_\_ from prison last night.
- Watch your step! The ice is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Bats have very \_\_\_\_\_ ears.
- Children were \_\_\_\_\_ trees in the yard.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ the door loudly and left.

**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.

Listen and answer the following questions.

- What is the name of a plant that gets its food by eating insects?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How does the pitcher plant catch insects?  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 3 Post-reading

### Comprehension Questions

Various types of test-oriented comprehension questions are given to help the readers develop comprehension skills.

### Story Map

Story Map supports the development of reading skills such as cause & effect, problem & solution, and compare & contrast.



### MP3 & Word Book

This CD includes all recordings of reading passages and Parrot Talks recorded by native speakers. Another attachment is a detachable and portable Word Book. Students can also download the native speaker's recordings in MP3 files for free from our homepage [www.visang.com](http://www.visang.com).

### Self Review - Vocabulary

This section is intended to review the same vocabulary that was defined in "Words & Expressions." The readers are asked to answer the questions without teachers' help because the sentences give full context for easy understanding.


### Self Review - Parrot Talk

In this section, the students will listen to a passage-based dialog. In this dialog, one speaker responds by repeating what the other person says, just like a parrot. Listening to the words and structures repeated in this way will help the readers internalize the expressions. Parrot Talk will provide the readers with a fun and easy way to review the unit in an integrated way.



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The logo consists of two overlapping orange diamonds. The left diamond is partially behind the right one. The text "Reading Spark" is written in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font across the center of the diamonds.

**Reading  
Spark**



01  
READING

# A Pocket Pet: The Sugar Glider

▲ pocket pet: 호주머니 속에 쏙 들어갈 만큼 자그마한 사이즈의 애완동물

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                      |   |   |   |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| 1. stomach           | • | • | a. things that you do to make something safe and healthy      |
| 2. pouch             | • | • | b. the front part of your body below the chest                |
| 3. care ( <i>n</i> ) | • | • | c. a pocket of skin on the stomach                            |
| 4. attention         | • | • | d. the act of carefully watching and thinking about something |
| 5. glide             | • | • | e. become   |
| 6. make              | • | • | f. fly without moving wings or using engines                  |
| 7. lonely            | • | • | g. moving a lot or doing a lot of things                      |
| 8. active            | • | • | h. sad and unhappy because no one is with you                 |



Are you looking for a pet that is cute, friendly and fun? Then how about getting a sugar glider? Some people say it is the perfect “pocket pet.” This tiny animal will sit on your shoulder, ride in your hair, or sleep in your shirt pocket. So you can carry it with you everywhere.

5 Sugar gliders come from Indonesia and Australia. Their backs are gray, with a black line from the head to tail. Their stomachs are white. And they have a pouch for their babies, like kangaroos. They are called sugar gliders because they love sweet food and they love to glide through the air. How do they glide? [They have a special piece of skin between their front and back legs. When they  
▶Q2 단서  
10 open their legs, this skin becomes like the wings of an airplane.] It lets them glide, or fly, from tree to tree.

Do sugar gliders make good pets? The answer is yes and no. When a sugar glider becomes your friend, it will always come back to you and love you. [But sugar gliders need a lot of care and attention. You must spend hours playing  
▶Q4 단서  
15 with your pet. If you don't play with it, it will become lonely and sad. It might even die.] [Sugar gliders are active at night,] so you may have a hard time taking care of it.  
▶Q3 단서

**\* 슈가글라이더 키우기**

슈가글라이더는 사람의 손안에 쏙 들어가는 크기의 아주 귀여운 동물이 대 최근 우리나라에서도 슈가글라이더에 관한 관심이 높아지면서 분양받아 키우는 사람들이 많아졌다. 슈가글라이더는 먹이사슬의 최하층 동물로, 매우 작고 예민한 동물이다. 만약 슈가글라이더를 입양하고자 한다면, 가족의 동의를 구해야한다. 밤에 시끄럽다거나, 과일만 먹는다면, 고양이나 강아지의 먹이로 여겨져 잡아먹히거나 다칠 수도 있기 때문이다. 또한, 외로움을 많이 느끼므로 장기간 한 마리만 키우는 것은 바람직하지 못하다.





1. Which is NOT mentioned about sugar gliders?

- a. what they look like
- ✓ b. how they grow up
- c. where they come from
- d. what they like to eat

슈가글라이더의 모습, 사는 곳, 먹이 등은 나오지만 어떻게 성장하는지에 관한 내용은 언급되지 않았다.

2. Fill in the blank using a word from the passage.

Q How do sugar gliders glide?

A The skin between their legs works like the wings of an airplane.

They have a special ~ (9행)과 그 다음 문장으로 보아 다리 사이의 피부를 이용해서 활주한다는 것을 알 수 있다.

3. Which is NOT true about sugar gliders?

- a. They love people around them. 12행
- b. They are fond of sweet things. be fond of: ~을 좋아하다 8행
- ✓ c. They usually play during the day. → 16행
- d. They carry their babies in their pouch. 6행

Sugar gliders are active at night ~ (16행)에서 sugar glider는 야행성임을 알 수 있다.

4. Who has a wrong idea about taking care of his or her sugar glider?

Harry: I spend hours with it every day.  
 Daniel: I look after it well when it gets sick.  
 Nathan: I play with it once a week.  
 Lucy: I carry it in my pocket during the day.

- a. Harry
- b. Daniel
- ✓ c. Nathan
- d. Lucy

But sugar gliders need a lot of care and attention. (13행) 이후의 내용으로 보아 슈가글라이더는 많은 배려와 주의가 필요하므로 일주일에 한 번 놀아 주는 것은 좋은 방식이라고 할 수 없다.

본문해석

포켓펫, 슈가글라이더

귀엽고 친근하고 재미있는 애완동물을 찾고 있나요? 그렇다면 슈가글라이더를 가져보는 것이 어떠세요? 어떤 이들은 슈가글라이더가 완벽한 '포켓펫'이라고 말해요. 이 조그마한 동물은 당신 어깨에 앉거나 머리카락을 타거나, 혹은 당신의 셔츠 주머니에서 잠이 들기도 할 거예요. 그래서 당신은 어디든 그것을 데리고 다닐 수 있어요.

슈가글라이더는 인도네시아와 호주 태생이에요. 그들의 등은 회색이고 머리부터 꼬리까지 검은 선이 있어요. 배는 하얀색이에요. 그리고 캥거루처럼 새끼를 위한 주머니가 있어요. 그들은 단 음식을 좋아하고 공중에서 활주하는 것을 좋아하기 때문에 슈가글라이더라 불립니다. 그들이 어떻게 활주하나요? 그들은 앞다리와 뒷다리 사이에 특수한 피부 부위가 있어요. 그들이 다리를 뻗으면 이 피부는 비행기의 날개처럼 됩니다. 그것이 슈가글라이더가 나무와 나무 사이를 활주하도록, 즉 날아다니도록 해주죠.

슈가글라이더가 좋은 애완동물이 되어 줄까요? 대답은 그렇기도 하고 아니기도 합니다. 슈가글라이더가 당신의 친구가 되면, 항상 당신에게 돌아오고 당신을 사랑해 줄 거예요. 하지만 슈가글라이더는 많은 관심과 주의를 필요로 해요. 당신은 당신의 애완동물과 놀면서 많은 시간을 보내야 해요. 같이 놀아 주지 않으면, 슈가글라이더는 외롭고 슬퍼질 거예요. 심지어 죽을 수도 있어요. 슈가글라이더는 밤에 활동적이어서 당신은 그것을 돌보느라 힘든 시간을 보낼 수도 있어요.

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

stomach	attention	active	make
lonely	care	glides	

1. Don't lie on your back. You should lie on your stomach.
2. Sugar gliders make good pets for children.
3. Do you feel lonely when no one is around?
4. The country has a great health care system.
5. I am active at night. I do many things.
6. If a bird glides, it flies without moving its wings.
7. He didn't pay attention to the teacher.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Where is the girl's sugar glider from?

It's from Indonesia.

2. Why does the girl say that the sugar glider is not a good pet?

It stays awake all night and glides around her room. And if she doesn't play with it, it gets lonely and sick.



# 02

READING

## Churchill and Fleming

### | WORDS |

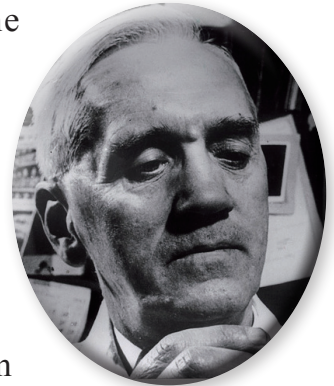
Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |             |   |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|---|
| 1. slip     | • | • | a. die by being underwater too long and unable to breathe   |
| 2. drown    | • | • | b. slide by accident and fall                               |
| 3. last (v) | • | • | c. one of the two organs in your body that you breathe with |
| 4. cough    | • | • | d. force air out of your throat with a sudden noise         |
| 5. serious  | • | • | e. continue to happen or exist for a certain time           |
| 6. lung     | • | • | f. extremely bad or dangerous                               |
| 7. disease  | • | • | g. get to know or find about something for the first time   |
| 8. discover | • | • | h. a sickness; a serious health problem                     |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- **pull someone/something out:** take someone or something out of somewhere ~에서 빼내다, 구출하다  
He pulled the city boy out.
- **be about to:** likely to happen soon 막 ~하려던 참이다  
He couldn't swim and was about to drown.

Around 1885, a boy from London went to the country. He found a beautiful lake there. He liked to play by the lake. One day, while he was playing by the lake, he slipped and fell into the water. “Help, help!”  
 5 He couldn’t swim and was about to drown. A country boy saw him and jumped into the water. He pulled the city boy out. “You saved my life! Thank you. I’m Winston.” “You’re welcome. I’m Alex. Be careful next time.”



Alex Fleming

Ten years later, Winston and Alex were happy when they met again. The  
 10 young men talked about the old days. They also talked about the future. [Alex said, “I have a dream of becoming a doctor, but medical school is too expensive for me.” Winston wanted to help Alex, so he talked to his father.] “Alex saved my life. Please help him go to medical school.” Winston’s father was happy to help. A few years later, (a) Alex’s dream came true.

15 In 1940, England was at war with Germany. That year, England had a new leader. His name was Winston Churchill. He was a strong leader, but the war lasted a long time, and it made him very tired. One day, he started to cough. At first, doctors thought he had a cold, but his cough did not stop. Many days passed, and he was still coughing. [Oh, no! Mr. Churchill had pneumonia, a  
 20 serious lung disease.]

The doctors did everything to help Mr. Churchill, but nothing worked.  
 “What can we do? Let’s try a new medicine called penicillin. It is our only  
 hope.” A few days later, Mr. Churchill became well. Penicillin saved his  
 life. Guess who discovered penicillin. It was Dr. Alex  
 Fleming, the country boy.

**\* penicillin(페니실린)이 발견된 유래**

플레밍이 어느 날 증기를 일으키는 균에 대한 연구를 하던 중, 이 균을 기르는 그릇 안에 푸른곰팡이가 생긴 것을 발견했다. 푸른 곰팡이가 우연히 바람에 의해 날아와 플레밍의 연구 접시에 떨어진 것이었다. 자세히 살펴본 결과, 푸른 곰팡이의 주변에만 병균이 번식하지 않았다. 즉, 곰팡이의 어떤 성분이 병균이 증식하는 것을 억제하는 기능을 했다고 판단한 플레밍은 이 성분만을 추출하고자 했다. 플레밍은 이 신 물질을 ‘페니실린’이라고 이름 지었고 이후 다른 과학자들에 의해서 대량 생산되는 방법이 마련되면서 페니실린은 대표적인 항생 물질로서 병원균에 의해서 유발되는 다양한 질병에 쓰이는 인간 삶에 없어서는 안 될 항생제로 지금까지도 널리 쓰이고 있다.



Winston Churchill



1. What is the main idea of the passage?
- a. Friendship is one mind in two bodies.
  - ✓ b. Friends show their love in times of trouble.
  - c. Love comes from friendship.
  - d. Friendships are the sunshine of life.

위기에 닥칠 때마다 서로에게 큰 힘이 된 Fleming과 Churchill의 우정을 보여주는 글이다.

2. What does the underlined (a) Alex's dream came true mean?

- a. Alex made a rich friend.
- b. Alex met Winston again.
- ✓ c. Alex went to medical school.
- d. Alex made a lot of money.

11행 I have a dream of becoming a doctor, but medical school is too expensive for me.로 보아 Alex의 꿈은 의대에 가는 것이고 이 꿈이 실현된 것임을 알 수 있다.

3. What happened to Winston Churchill during the war?

- ✓ a. He got very sick.
- b. He got hurt.
- c. He decided not to fight.
- d. He lost the war.

19행 Oh, no! Mr. Churchill had pneumonia, a serious lung disease.로 보아 정답은 a이다.

4. In the last paragraph, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Winston did not get better
- ✓ b. penicillin worked on Winston
- c. Alex went to the war to help Winston
- d. Winston was not interested in the war

churchill이 페니실린이라는 신약을 투여 받은 후 회복된 것을 알 수 있다.

본문해석

Churchill과 Fleming

1885년경, 런던에서 온 한 소년이 시골로 갔다. 그는 그곳에서 아름다운 호수를 발견했다. 그는 호숫가에서 놀기를 좋아했다. 어느 날, 호숫가에서 놀고 있던 그는 미끄러지면서 물에 빠지고 말았다. "도와주세요, 도와주세요!" 그는 수영을 할 수 없었고 거의 물에 빠져 죽기 일보직전이었다. 한 시골 소년이 그를 발견하고는 물로 뛰어들었다. 그는 도시에서 온 소년을 잡아 당겼다. "네가 내 목숨을 구했어! 고마워. 난 Winston이라고 해." "천만에. 난 Alex야. 다음부터는 조심해."

10년 후, Winston과 Alex가 재회했을 때 그들은 매우 기뻐했다. 두 젊은이들은 옛 시절에 대해 얘기했다. 또한 미래에 대해서도 얘기를 나누었다. Alex가 말하길, "나는 의사가 되고 싶은 꿈이 있지만, 의과대학은 내게 너무 비싸." Winston은 Alex를 돕고 싶어 아버지에게 말했다. "Alex가 제 목숨을 구해줬어요. 그가 의과대학에 갈 수 있도록 도와주세요." Winston의 아버지는 도움을 줄 수 있어 행복해하였다. 몇 년이 흐른 후, Alex의 꿈이 이루어졌다.

1940년 영국은 독일과 전쟁 중이었다. 그 해에, 영국에는 새로운 지도자가 있었다. 그의 이름은 Winston Churchill이었다. 그는 아주 강한 지도자였지만, 오랜 기간 동안 지속된 전쟁이 그를 너무 지치게 만들었다. 어느 날, 그가 기침을 하기 시작했다. 처음에는 의사가 감기라고 했지만 기침이 멈추질 않았다. 몇 일이 지나도 계속 기침을 했다. 이럴 수가! Churchill이 아주 심각한 명인 폐렴에 걸렸던 것이다.

의사는 Churchill을 도와주기 위해 모든 것을 했지만, 소용이 없었다. "내가 무엇을 할 수 있을까? 신약인 페니실린을 시도 해봐야지. 이것이 우리의 유일한 희망이야." 며칠 후, Churchill은 건강해졌다. 페니실린이 그의 생명을 구했다. 페니실린을 발견한 사람은 누구일까? 바로, 시골 소년이었던 Alex Fleming 박사였다.

# Self Review

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

last	cough	lung	disease
slip	drowning	serious	

1. Keep off the pond. You may slip and fall into it.
2. I still have a cough, but my fever's gone.
3. The lifeguard tried to save the little boy from drowning.
4. My cellphone batteries last about 10 hours and are rechargeable.
5. Those who have lung disease should not smoke.
6. I didn't know that water pollution is so serious.
7. More than 90% of lung cancer is related to smoking.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. How was Fleming able to go to medical school?

Churchill asked his dad to help Fleming pay for his schooling.

2. How was Churchill able to get well from his disease?

He took penicillin.



# 03

READING

## The Sweetest Place on Earth

▲ 위 사진은 미국 펜실베이니아 주 허쉬타운에 있는 놀이동산 'Hershey's Chocolate World'의 간판이다.

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                   |   |   |  |
|-------------------|---|---|--|
| 1. recipe         | • | • | a. a building where people and machines make things              |
| 2. secret (a)     | • | • | b. known by only a few people                                    |
| 3. factory        | • | • | c. a list of things to do when you make food                     |
| 4. taste (n)      | • | • | d. the flavor that you can sense when you eat or drink something |
| 5. soon           | • | • | e. a person who is traveling                                     |
| 6. amusement park | • | • | f. an act of washing your whole body                             |
| 7. bath           | • | • | g. a large park which has a lot of things that you can enjoy     |
| 8. tourist        | • | • | h. in a short time   |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- **give away:** give something to someone without asking for any money 거저 주다, 기부하다  
He gave away millions of dollars to help poor people.

# Reading 03

TRACK 03 | WORDS 226



5

Everyone has heard of the famous Hershey milk chocolate. But have you heard of the town of Hershey? It was built by a man named Milton Hershey. Here's the story.

Milton Hershey was born on September 13, 1857 in a small town in Pennsylvania. As a child, he worked on his father's farm and went to a small school. After the fifth grade, he left school and began working in a candy shop. 구체적인 날짜 앞에는 전치사 on을 쓴다. 이 경우 날짜는 서수로 읽는다. ▶Q1 단서 [In 1900, Hershey found a secret recipe for making milk chocolate. He built a chocolate factory and started to sell milk chocolate bars. Americans loved the taste of Hershey milk chocolate! Soon Hershey became very rich.]

However, he did not spend his money for himself. ▶Q3 단서 [Instead, he built a town for his factory workers.] The town was named Hershey, but everybody called it Chocolate Town. Mr. Hershey gave the streets fun names like Chocolate Avenue. He built schools, amusement parks and shops. He also built an orphanage. Although he had no children of his own, he loved children. Over the years, he gave away millions of dollars to help poor people. give away: 거저 주다, 기부하다

Today, three million tourists visit Hershey, Pennsylvania every year. They eat delicious chocolate, visit the chocolate factory, and even enjoy chocolate baths! In this town you can smell fresh chocolate everywhere. Chocolate Town really is the sweetest place on Earth!





1. Milton Hershey became rich because he \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. built Hershey Town
- b. had a part-time job at a candy shop
- c. worked hard on his father's farm
- ✓ d. knew how to make milk chocolate

In 1900, Hershey found a secret recipe for making milk chocolate.(7행)과 그 다음에 이어지는 내용으로 보아 밀크 초콜릿을 만든 것이 부자가 된 계기였음을 알 수 있다.

2. Which is the best phrase for the blank?

- ✓ a. spend his money for himself
- b. care about other people
- c. enjoy the work he chose
- d. succeed in his business

3단락에서 보면 벌어들인 돈을 자신을 위해서가 아니라 자신의 공장 일꾼들을 위한 초콜릿 타운을 짓는 데 사용하였음을 알 수 있다.

3. According to the passage, which is NOT true about Chocolate Town?

- ✓ a. It was built for orphans. → 11행
- b. It became a famous tour site. 17행
- c. Its real name is Hershey. 12행
- d. People can take chocolate baths there. 18행

Instead, he built a town for his factory workers.(11행)에서 공장 일꾼들을 위해 초콜릿 타운을 세웠으므로 고아들을 위해 지었다는 내용은 맞지 않는다.

**본문해석**

**지구 상에서 가장 달콤한 곳**

모두가 그 유명한 허쉬(Hershey) 밀크 초콜릿에 대해 들어본 적이 있다. 하지만 Hershey라는 마을에 대해 들어본 적이 있는가? 그곳은 Milton Hershey라는 사람에 의해 지어졌다. 여기 그 이야기가 있다.

Milton Hershey는 1857년 9월 13일에 펜실베이니아의 작은 마을에서 태어났다. 어렸을 때, 그는 아버지의 농장에서 일하면서 작은 학교에 다녔다. 5학년을 마친 후, 그는 학교를 그만두고 사탕가게에서 일하기 시작했다. 1900년에 Hershey는 밀크 초콜릿을 만드는 비밀 조리법을 발견했다. 그는 초콜릿 공장을 세우고 밀크 초콜릿 바를 판매하기 시작했다. 미국인들은 Hershey 밀크 초콜릿의 맛을 아주 좋아했다! 곧 Hershey는 큰 부자가 되었다.

하지만 그는 그의 돈을 자신을 위해 쓰지 않았다. 그 대신, 그는 자신의 공장 노동자들을 위한 마을을 건설했다. 그 마을은 Hershey라고 이름 붙여졌지만, 모두가 초콜릿 타운(Chocolate Town)이라 불렀다. Hershey 씨는 거리에 '초콜릿 대로(Chocolate Avenue)'같은 재미있는 이름을 붙였다. 그는 학교, 놀이공원, 가게들을 세웠다. 또한 고아원도 지었다. 비록 그는 진자식이 없었지만, 아이들을 사랑했다. 수년에 걸쳐, 그는 가난한 사람들을 돕기 위해 수백만 달러를 내놓았다.

오늘날 3백만 명의 방문객이 해마다 펜실베이니아의 Hershey를 방문한다. 그들은 맛있는 초콜릿을 먹고 초콜릿 공장을 방문하고, 심지어 초콜릿 목욕을 즐기기도 한다! 이 마을 어느 곳에서도 신선한 초콜릿 냄새를 맡을 수 있다. 초콜릿 타운은 정말 지구상에서 가장 달콤한 곳이다!

# Self Review

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

taste  
secret

factories  
bath

soon  
amusement park

1. The car company has seven factories abroad.
2. He got dirty playing outside. He is taking a(n) bath now.
3. Amy is on the way. She will be here soon.
4. They decided to go to a(n) amusement park and have some fun.
5. The food smelled good, but I didn't like the taste.
6. This is a(n) secret place. Nobody knows where we are.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why was this town called Chocolate Town?

The town was built by a man (Milton Hershey) who owned a chocolate company.

2. What does the boy like the most about this town?

He likes to smell fresh chocolate all the time.



# 04 A Badly Built House

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                      |   |   |   |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| 1. carpenter         | • | • | a. a choice that you make after thinking            |
| 2. decision          | • | • | b. a job that you do for a long time                |
| 3. favor             | • | • | c. a person whose job is to make things out of wood |
| 4. career            | • | • | d. a kind act that you do for someone               |
| 5. quit              | • | • | e. feeling surprised and upset                      |
| 6. shocked           | • | • | f. stop doing something                             |
| 7. carefully         | • | • | g. the remaining part of something                  |
| 8. rest ( <i>n</i> ) | • | • | h. with a lot of attention and care                 |

# Reading 04

TRACK 04 | WORDS 198

A carpenter was old and tired, <sup>▶ Q1 단서</sup> [so he decided to quit his job.] He was not rich, but he thought he was too old to keep building houses. He wanted to live a quiet life with his wife and family. So, the carpenter went to his boss and told him about (a) his decision.

5 The boss was very sorry to lose this good worker. **A** As a special favor, he asked the carpenter to build just one more house. **B** The carpenter said yes, and quickly began to work. **C** <sup>▶ Q2 단서</sup> [But this time he did not work hard.] **D** <sup>▶ Q3 단서</sup> The carpenter was building his last house, but it was the worst house he ever built. What a sad way to end his career!

10 When the carpenter finally finished the house, his boss came to look at it. Then he gave the key of the house to the carpenter. “This is your house,” he said. “It is my gift to you.”

[The carpenter was shocked! <sup>▶ Q4 단서</sup> He didn't know he was building the house for himself.] <sup>▶ Q3 단서</sup> Now he would live in a poorly built home for the rest of his life. <sup>▶ Q3 단서</sup> <sup>영망으로</sup>

자신을 위해





1. What does the underlined (a) his decision refer to? Answer in Korean.

(목수) 일을 그만두는 것/일을 그만두고 가족과 조용한 삶을 사는 것

~ so he decided to quit his job.(1행)에서 '그의 결정'은 일을 그만 두는 것임을 알 수 있다.

2. Where would the following sentence best fit?

He did not do his job carefully, either.

- a. **A**                      b. **B**                      c. **C**                      ✓ d. **D**

not ~ either는 '~ 역시 아니다'의 뜻으로 부정문에 대한 동의를 나타낸다. 따라서 앞 문장에도 부정문이 와야 하기에 **D**가 답이다.

3. The carpenter didn't know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. his boss hated his last house  
 ✓ b. he was building his own house  
 c. the boss would live in the house  
 d. he could not find another job

He didn't know he was building the house for himself.(13행)로 보아 자신의 집을 짓고 있는 줄 몰랐음을 알 수 있다.

4. We can guess that the carpenter probably felt \_\_\_\_\_ in the end.

- a. proud                      b. lonely                      c. pleased                      ✓ d. regretful

The carpenter was shocked!(13행)에서부터 마지막 문장까지의 내용으로 보아 목수는 후회할 것임을 추측할 수 있다.

**본문해석**

**영망으로 지어진 집**

한 목수가 늙고 지쳐서 일을 그만두기로 결심했다. 그는 부자는 아니었지만 자신이 집을 계속 짓기에는 너무 늙었다고 생각했다. 그는 아내와 가족과 더불어 조용한 삶을 살고 싶었다. 그래서 그 목수는 사장에게 가서 자신의 결심에 대해 말했다.

사장은 이 훌륭한 일꾼을 잃게 되어서 무척 아쉬웠다. 특별한 요청으로, 그는 목수에게 집을 하나만 더 지어달라고 부탁했다. 목수는 알겠다고 하고 제빨리 일에 착수했다. 하지만 이번에는 열심히 일하지 않았다. 그는 신중히 일하지도 않았다. 목수는 마지막 집을 짓고 있었지만, 그것은 이제껏 지었던 중 최악의 집이었다. 그의 경력을 마무리하기엔 얼마나 애석한 방법인가!

목수가 마침내 그 집을 완성했을 때, 사장이 그것을 살펴보러 왔다. 그리고 나서 그 집의 열쇠를 목수에게 주었다. 그는 "이것은 자네 집이네. 자네에게 주는 내 선물이야."라고 말했다.

목수는 충격을 받았다! 그는 자신을 위해 그 집을 짓고 있다는 것을 몰랐었다. 이제 그는 자신의 남은 인생을 영망으로 지어진 집에서 살게 될 것이었다.

**STORY MAP**

Connect the facts to the carpenter's feelings.

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| (1) The carpenter had to build just one more house.            | • | a. The carpenter must have been shocked.           |
| (2) The carpenter was old and tired.                           | • | b. The carpenter would probably not want to work.  |
| (3) The carpenter was given the key to the poorly built house. | • | c. The carpenter must have wanted to stop working. |
-

# Self Review

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

quit	rest	shocked	carefully
favor	decision	carpenter	

1. Dad, I want you to quit smoking.
2. Drive carefully. A child is coming.
3. I need some help. May I ask you a favor?
4. Nobody can change my decision.
5. The carpenter made my desk and chair.
6. I was shocked by the accident.
7. I wanted to spend the rest of the day at home.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.

Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why did the carpenter decide to quit his job?

Because he was old and tired

2. What did the boss ask the carpenter to do?

The boss asked him to build one more house.



# 05 Expressions of Love

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |               |   |   |   |
|---------------|---|---|---|
| 1. slap       | • | • | a. a word or phrase                                   |
| 2. expression | • | • | b. take something that belongs to someone else        |
| 3. steal      | • | • | c. hit with the front of your open hand               |
| 4. servant    | • | • | d. someone who steals something                       |
| 5. thorn      | • | • | e. someone who works at another person's home         |
| 6. thief      | • | • | f. a sharp point that grows on a plant such as a rose |

People often say, “Love is the same in any language.” Well, maybe the feelings of love are the same everywhere. But the way people say “I love you.” is not always the same.

not+always: (부분부정) 항상 ~한 것은 아니다

For example, a young man from Africa fell in love with a girl from the U.S. [He wanted to marry her.] **A** Instead of saying yes and kissing the boy, she slapped him! **B** In his country, this expression means, “Please marry me, and we will live together forever.” **C** But the girl didn’t understand this expression, and she got angry. **D** When the young man explained what it meant, she was surprised. She said, “I’m so sorry for slapping you. Yes, I’ll marry you.”

▶ Q1 답서 So he said, “Please milk a cow with me forever.”

marry는 ‘~와 결혼하다’의 뜻으로, 전치사 with를 함께 쓰지 않는 데 주의한다.

▶ Q2 답서

get+형용사: ~하게 되다. ~해지다

<간접의문문> 의문사+주어+동사

People from different countries have their own special ways to say “I love you.” [In Australia, a young man might say, “You are a thief. You stole my heart.” A Chinese man might say, “I want to be your servant.” If the young man is from Lithuania, he might say, “You are the only rose for me. Please stick me with your thorns.” And a man in the U.S. might say, “Please grow old with me.”]

▶ Q3 답서

[liθuːɪniə]

v. 찌르다

들어 가다

Yes, love may feel the same to people around the world. But the expressions of love are very different from country to country.





1. Where would the following sentence best fit?

So he said, "Please milk a cow with me forever."

→ v. 젖을 짜다

- ✓ a. **A**                      b. **B**                      c. **C**                      d. **D**

so는 앞 문장과 원인-결과로 연결되므로 결혼하고 싶었다는 것이 원인, 주어진 문장이 결과가 된다. 참고로, 'milk a cow'라는 표현은 속어로 '상대방을 (성적으로) 흥분시키다'라는 뜻이 내포되어 있다.

2. In paragraph 2, the girl slapped the African man because \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. he lied to her  
b. he was unkind to her  
✓ c. she misunderstood him  
d. she didn't want to marry him

But the girl didn't understand this expression, and she got angry.(7행)로 보아 여자가 남자의 말을 오해해서 남자를 때렸음을 알 수 있다.

3. What is the best expression for the blank?

- a. I'm sorry  
✓ b. I love you  
c. Thank you  
d. Believe me

이어지는 내용에서 각 나라마다 사랑을 고백하는 방식이 다른 것을 예로 들고 있으므로 I love you라고 사랑을 고백하는 방식이 다양하다는 내용이 적절하다.

4. Which is probably NOT the same meaning?

- a. You stole my heart. = I think only about you.  
b. I want to be your servant. = I will do as you tell me.  
✓ c. Please stick me with your thorns. = I hope you will understand me.  
d. Please grow old with me. = I want to spend my life with you.

Please stick me with your thorns.는 '당신과 함께라면 고통도 감수하겠다'는 사랑의 고백이므로, 이해해달라는 표현과는 거리가 멀다.

**본문해석**

**사랑의 표현**

사람들은 종종 "사랑은 어떤 언어로나 똑같다."라고 말한다. 글쎄, 아마도 사랑의 감정은 어디에서나 똑같은 것이다. 하지만 사람들이 "당신을 사랑합니다."라고 고백하는 방식이 늘 똑같은 것은 아니다.

예를 들어, 아프리카의 한 청년이 미국 아가씨와 사랑에 빠졌다. 그는 그녀와 결혼하고 싶었다. 그래서 그는 "나와 함께 영원토록 소젖을 짜줘요."라고 말했다. 그러겠노라고 말하고 남자에게 키스하는 대신, 그녀는 그를 찔러 때렸다! 그의 나라에서는 이 표현이 "나랑 결혼해줘요. 그러면 우리는 영원히 함께 살게 될 거예요."라는 뜻이다. 하지만 여자는 이 표현을 이해하지 못했고, 화가 난 것이다. 청년이 그것이 무슨 뜻이었는지 설명하자 그녀는 놀랐다. 그녀는 "때려서 정말 미안해요. 그래요, 당신과 결혼하겠어요."라고 말했다.

각기 다른 나라의 사람들은 "당신을 사랑합니다."라고 고백하는 그들만의 특별한 방식이 있다. 호주에서는 한 청년이 "당신은 도둑입니다. 내 마음을 훔쳐갔어요."라고 말할지도 모른다. 중국 남자는 "나는 당신의 하인이 되고 싶어요."라고 말할 수도 있다. 리투아니아에서 온 젊은이라면 "당신은 나의 유일한 장미입니다. 당신의 가시로 나를 찔러주세요."라고 말할 수도 있다. 그리고 미국 남성은 "나와 함께 늙어갑시다."라고 말할지도 모른다.

그렇다. 사랑은 전 세계 사람들에게 똑같이 느껴질 수 있다. 하지만 사랑의 표현은 나라마다 매우 다르다.

# Self Review

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

expression

slapped

stole

servant

thief

thorns

1. Be careful when you pick roses. They have lots of thorns.
2. The servant did all the housework such as cleaning and cooking.
3. Someone stole money from my purse.
4. Sarah got very angry and slapped his face.
5. The expression "he passed away" means "he died."
6. The thief entered the house through the back door.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What is the meaning of the saying "Please milk a cow with me forever."?

It means "Will you marry me?"

2. How does a Lithuanian man ask a woman to marry him?

He might say, "You are the only rose for me. Please stick me with your thorns."



# 06 McDonald's

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |               |   |   |   |
|---------------|---|---|---|
| 1. successful | • | • | a. not complicated                                |
| 2. simple     | • | • | b. ask someone for something and pay for it later |
| 3. order (v)  | • | • | c. have the same opinion                          |
| 4. agree      | • | • | d. having the result you wanted                   |
| 5. serve      | • | • | e. fast   |
| 6. quickly    | • | • | f. give food or drink to someone in a restaurant  |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **in return:** as a way of thanks 보답으로, 대가로  
In return, Mr. Kroc promised to pay the brothers some money.

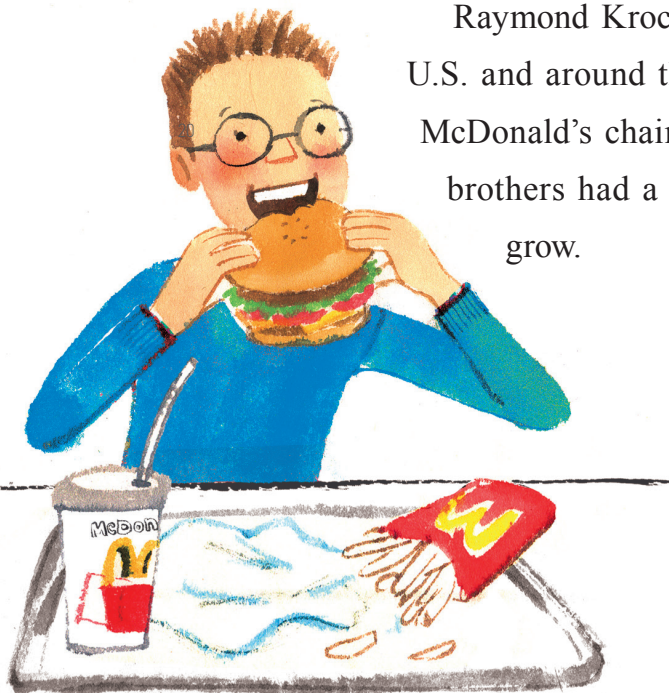
## Who opened the first fast-food restaurant?

In 1940, Dick and Mac McDonald opened a restaurant in California. The two brothers worked hard and served many kinds of food. But their business was not successful. <sup>(McDonald) 생략</sup> Soon they had to close the restaurant. However, they didn't <sup>= Before long</sup> give up. The brothers decided to open a new restaurant. They called it "McDonald's Hamburger Restaurant." This time, the brothers served only hamburgers, French fries, and milkshakes. The food was very simple and the service was fast. Many people liked this new fast-food restaurant.

## How did McDonald's become the largest restaurant chain in the world?

10 One day, a smart salesman named Raymond Kroc sold eight milkshake machines to the brothers. <sup>Q1 단서</sup> He wondered, "Why does <sup>such+(a/an)+형용사+명사</sup> such a small restaurant need so many machines?" When he visited their restaurant for the first time, he understood. <sup>Q2 단서</sup> Many people were standing in line to order their food. <sup>stand in line: 줄을 서다</sup> The brothers used the milkshake machines to serve them quickly. Raymond Kroc liked (a) the brothers' idea, and he wanted to open more McDonald's restaurants. He <sup>15</sup> talked to the brothers, and they agreed. In return, Mr. Kroc promised to pay the brothers some money if the business became successful.

Raymond Kroc opened many McDonald's restaurants in the U.S. and around the world. Today there are more than 30,000 McDonald's chain restaurants in over 100 countries. The two brothers had a great idea. Raymond Kroc helped their idea grow.





1. At first, Raymond Kroc was surprised because \_\_\_\_\_.

- ✓ a. a small restaurant bought many machines
- b. the brothers stopped their business
- c. the brothers started a new business
- d. the brothers' service was very poor

He wondered, "Why does such a small restaurant need so many machines?"(11행)에서 작은 식당에 많은 기계가 필요한 것에 대해 의아해 하고 있음이 드러난다.

2. What does the underlined (a) the brothers' idea refer to?

- a. ordering food in line
- ✓ b. serving food quickly
- c. selling milkshakes at a restaurant
- d. working with their family members

The brothers used the milkshake machines to serve them quickly.(13행)에서 형제의 아이디어는 음식을 빨리 제공하는 것임을 알 수 있다.

3. Which is NOT mentioned as a key to McDonald's success?

- a. fast service 6행
- b. a simple menu 6행
- ✓ c. delicious food
- d. chain restaurants 18행

빠른 서비스, 단순한 메뉴, 체인점 등의 성공요인은 언급되어 있지만 맛있는 음식에 관한 언급은 없다.

4. Read the sentences and put them in order.

- a. Kroc sold eight milkshake machines to the McDonald brothers.
- b. McDonald's chain became successful in many countries.
- c. Kroc suggested the fast-food restaurant chain to the brothers.
- d. The McDonald brothers opened a new type of restaurant.

\_\_\_\_\_ d \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ c \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_

McDonald 형제가 먼저 새로운 형태의 식당을 열었고, Kroc이 그곳을 방문하여 식당의 체인을 제안하였으며 그 체인이 성공을 거두었다는 전개이다.

본문해석

맥도날드

누가 최초의 패스트푸드 레스토랑을 열었을까?

1940년에 Dick과 Mac McDonald는 캘리포니아에서 레스토랑을 열었다. 두 형제는 열심히 일했고 여러 종류의 음식을 제공했다. 그러나 그들의 사업은 성공적이지 못했다. 곧 그들은 레스토랑을 닫아야 했다. 하지만 그들은 포기하지 않았다. 형제는 새로운 레스토랑을 열기로 결심했다. 그들은 그것을 "맥도날드 햄버거 레스토랑"이라고 이름 지었다. 이번에 형제는 오직 햄버거와 감자튀김, 밀크셰이크만 제공했다. 음식은 아주 간단했고 서비스는 빨랐다. 많은 사람들이 이 새로운 패스트푸드 레스토랑을 좋아했다.

어떻게 맥도날드는 세계에서 가장 큰 레스토랑 체인이 되었을까?

어느 날, Raymond Kroc이라는 한 젊은 외판원이 형제에게 여덟 대의 밀크셰이크 기계를 팔았다. 그는 "왜 이런 작은 식당에 그렇게 많은 기계가 필요하지?"라고 의아했다. 그가 처음으로 그들의 식당을 방문했을 때, 그는 납득했다. 많은 사람들이 음식을 주문하기 위해 줄을 서 있었다. 형제들은 그들에게 빠르게 응대하기 위해서 그 밀크셰이크 기계를 사용했다. Raymond Kroc은 형제의 생각이 마음에 들었고, 더 많은 맥도날드 레스토랑을 열고 싶어했다. 그는 형제에게 상의했고, 그들도 동의했다. 그 대가로, Kroc 씨는 사업이 성공하면 얼마간의 돈을 형제에게 지불하겠다고 약속했다.

Raymond Kroc은 미국을 비롯한 전 세계에 많은 맥도날드 레스토랑을 열었다. 오늘날 100개국 이상에 3만 개 이상의 맥도날드 체인이 있다. 두 형제는 멋진 아이디어를 가지고 있었다. Raymond Kroc은 그들의 아이디어가 발전하도록 도왔다.

# Self Review

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

served  
agreed

quickly  
order

simple  
successful

1. We all agreed with his plan. It was a good idea.
2. He became popular very quickly.
3. Find the right career, and you will be successful.
4. We don't have enough time. Let's have a(n) simple meal.
5. The waiter asked, "Are you ready to order, sir?"
6. The restaurant served excellent Italian food.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. When was the first McDonald's built?

It was built in 1940.

2. What did McDonald's serve when the owners reopened the restaurant?

The restaurant served only hamburgers, French fries, and milkshakes.



# 07 The Octopus : A Truly Great Survivor

READING

survivor: 생존자, 살아남는 자

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meaning.

- |             |   |   |                                       |
|-------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. shape    | • | • | a. someone who continues to live      |
| 2. enemy    | • | • | b. very large                         |
| 3. survivor | • | • | c. the form or outline of something   |
| 4. giant    | • | • | d. someone who harms or hates another |
| 5. tightly  | • | • | e. fail to keep something             |
| 6. escape   | • | • | f. closely and strongly               |
| 7. bite (v) | • | • | g. get away from a place              |
| 8. lose     | • | • | h. cut into something with teeth      |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

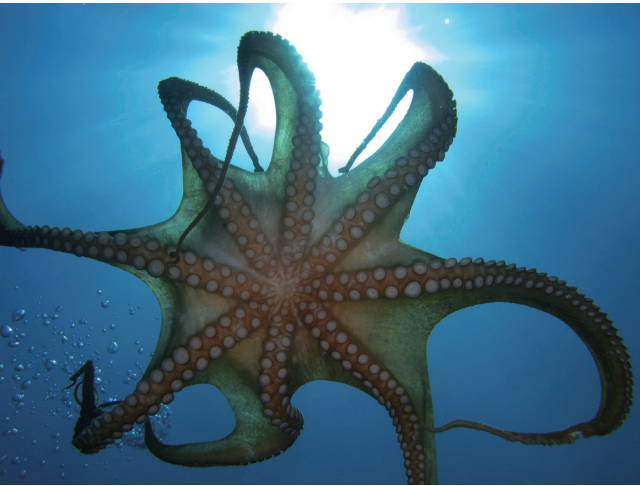
- **hold onto:** have your hands or arms tightly around something 매달리다, 달라붙다

An octopus can use its eight arms to hold onto its enemies tightly.

The octopus is a very strange underwater animal. It has a giant head, big eyes, and eight arms. When an octopus swims through the water, it changes the color and shape of its body. Sharks and other fish like to eat it, but an octopus has many ways to escape from its enemies.

5 For one thing, an octopus can hide itself well. When it feels danger, the octopus usually changes the color of its skin. So its body looks like the ocean rocks and sand. But when an enemy gets too close, the octopus shoots black ink into the water. Then its enemies cannot see it. Its enemies cannot smell it either, because the ink has a very strong smell.

10 That's not all! An octopus is an excellent fighter, too. It can use its eight arms to hold onto its enemies tightly, and it can bite them with its many small, strong teeth. Also, the body of an octopus is very soft, so it can go into small places. Its enemies cannot follow it.



What does an octopus do if it is caught? [Then the octopus can simply lose one of its arms and swim away. Soon a new arm will grow back!] Among the many different kinds of underwater animals, the octopus is truly one of the best survivors.

### 본문해석

#### 문어: 진정 위대한 생존자

문어는 아주 특이한 바닷속 동물이다. 그것은 거대한 머리와 큰 눈, 그리고 여덟 개의 팔을 가지고 있다. 문어는 물을 가로질러 헤엄칠 때 자신의 몸의 색과 모양을 바꾼다. 상어와 다른 물고기들은 문어를 먹기 좋아하지만, 문어는 적에게서 도망칠 많은 방법들을 갖고 있다.

우선, 문어는 자신을 잘 숨길 수 있다. 위험을 느낄 때, 문어는 보통 자신의 피부 색을 바꾼다. 그러면 문어의 몸은 바다의 바위와 모래처럼 보인다. 하지만 적이 너무 가까이 올 때는, 문어는 먹물을 물에다 쓴다. 그러면 적들은 문어를 볼 수 없다. 문어의 적들은 문어의 냄새도 맡을 수 없는데, 먹물이 아주 강력한 냄새를 풍기기 때문이다.

그게 다가 아니다! 문어는 훌륭한 싸움꾼이기도 하다. 그것은 여덟 개의 팔을 이용해 적들에게 꼭 달라붙을 수도 있고, 많은 작고 강한 이빨로 적들을 물어뜯을 수도 있다. 또한 문어의 몸은 아주 유연해서, 좁은 장소에도 들어갈 수 있다. 적들은 문어를 쫓아갈 수 없다.

문어는 잡히게 되면 어떻게 할까? 그러면 문어는 그냥 팔 하나를 떼어버리고 헤엄쳐 달아난다. 곧 새로운 팔이 다시 자라날 것이다! 수많은 다양한 종류의 바닷속 동물들 중에서, 문어는 진정한 최고의 생존자 중 하나이다.



1. What is the passage mainly about?

- a. how an octopus feels danger
- b. how an octopus shoots black ink
- c. how an octopus changes its skin color
- ✓ d. how an octopus deals with its enemies

문어가 적을 만났을 때 대처하는 방식들을 구체적으로 설명한 글이다.

2. Which is NOT mentioned as a way an octopus hides from enemies?

- a. It sprays black ink at them. 7행
- b. It changes its skin color. 6행
- ✓ c. It pretends to be dead.
- d. It swims into small holes. 13행

잉크를 뿌린다거나, 피부색을 바꾼다거나, 좁은 곳에 들어간다는 내용은 나오지만, 죽은 척한다는 내용은 없다.

3. When an octopus loses one of its arms, it \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. cannot swim very fast
- b. may die before long
- c. is easily caught by an enemy
- ✓ d. can grow a new one

Soon a new arm will grow back!(17행)으로 보아 새로운 팔이 자라난다는 것을 알 수 있다.

## STORY MAP

Octopuses have developed many different skills to survive in the wild. Fill in the blanks.

Ways to Survive in the Wild	
Hiding	- Octopuses change their skin (1) <u>color</u> to hide.
Shooting	- Octopuses shoot (2) <u>ink</u> at enemies to make them unable to see or (3) <u>smell</u> .
Fighting	- Octopuses hold onto their enemies with eight (4) <u>arms</u> . - Octopuses (5) <u>bite</u> their enemies with their strong teeth.

ink                      bite                      smell                      color                      arms

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

giant	escape	tightly	bite
losing	shape	enemies	

1. We need a doctor. He is losing blood.
2. The man tried to escape from the jail.
3. The woman is holding the door tightly.
4. The shape of the table is square.
5. They used to be friends, but now they are each other's enemies.
6. The giant panda looks like a bear.
7. The baby likes to bite things with his new teeth.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.

Listen and answer the following questions.

1. When do octopuses change their color?

They change color when they feel they are in danger.

2. Why do octopuses spray black ink at their enemies when they are in danger?

The ink has a very strong smell, so their enemies can't see or smell them.



# 08 Father's Gift

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |             |   |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|---|
| 1. throw    | • | • | a. go by                                      |
| 2. pass     | • | • | b. understand; become aware of                |
| 3. realize  | • | • | c. a ceremony for burying a dead person       |
| 4. funeral  | • | • | d. send something away from your hand quickly |
| 5. drop     | • | • | e. finish school                              |
| 6. graduate | • | • | f. fall down                                  |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- **be proud of:** feel pride; be happy because of something you have done 자랑스럽게 여기다  
I am very proud of you.
- **pass away:** die 죽다  
His father had passed away.

# Reading 08

TRACK 08 | WORDS 262

A young man was going to graduate soon from college. For his graduation gift, he wanted a beautiful sports car. He knew his rich father could buy one easily, so he told his father what he wanted.

graduate from 명사: ~를 졸업하다

= a beautiful sports car

(one은 앞서 나온 'a/an+명사'를 받는다.)

On the morning of his graduation, his father called him into his room. His father said to him, "I am very proud of you. I love you very much." Then he gave him a gift box. The young man opened the box, but he found only a beautiful Bible, with his name written on it. He got angry, and thought to himself, 'My father is so rich, but he only gave me a Bible!' He threw away the Bible and ran out of the house.

with+목적어+p.p.: ~한 상태로, ~한 채

▶ Q1 단서

Many years passed. The young man was successful in his business. He had a happy life. But he never went back to see his father. One day he realized that his father was very old. He decided to go to see him sometime. The very next week, however, he received the sad news that his father had passed away. When he arrived at his father's house, he suddenly felt sorry for staying away from his father so long.

▶ Q2 단서

(강조)바로 그

stay away from 명사: ~을 멀리하다, ~로부터 떨어져 있다

After the funeral, he found an old Bible in his father's room. It was the same Bible that he threw away long ago. With tears, he opened the Bible and began to turn the pages. As he did, a car key dropped from the back of the Bible. It was the key to the sports car he had wanted so much.

책장을 넘기다

= turned the pages of the Bible

the key to 명사: ~의 열쇠. ex. the key to the door



1. The young man was \_\_\_\_\_ when he opened the gift box.
- ✓ a. upset                      b. worried                      c. happy                      d. thankful

He got angry, and ~(7행)에서 청년은 선물 상자를 열었을 때 화가 나서 성경을 집어던지고 집을 나갔다는 내용이 나온다.

2. The young man grew up, and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. worked for his father's business
- ✓ b. became successful without his father's help
- c. visited his father from time to time =sometimes(때때로)
- d. came to ask his father for money

The young man was successful in his business. He had a happy life. But he never went back to see his father.(10행)로 보아 젊은이가 아버지 도움 없이 성공했음을 알 수 있다.

3. Complete the sentence by using appropriate words from the passage.

**Q** When did the son realize that he misunderstood his father?

**A** He realized it when he found the car key in the (old) Bible / old Bible and a car key / sports car key (in the old bible).

마지막 단락에서 아버지가 성경책에 자동차 열쇠를 넣어주셨다는 것을 아버지가 돌아가신 뒤에 발견한 것으로 보아 젊은이가 과거에 아버지를 오해했음을 알 수 있다.

**본문해석**

**아버지의 선물**

한 청년이 곧 대학 졸업을 앞두고 있었다. 졸업 선물로 그는 멋진 스포츠카를 원했다. 그는 자신의 부유한 아버지가 쉽게 그것을 사줄 수 있으리라는 것을 알았기에, 아버지에게 자신이 원하는 것을 말했다.

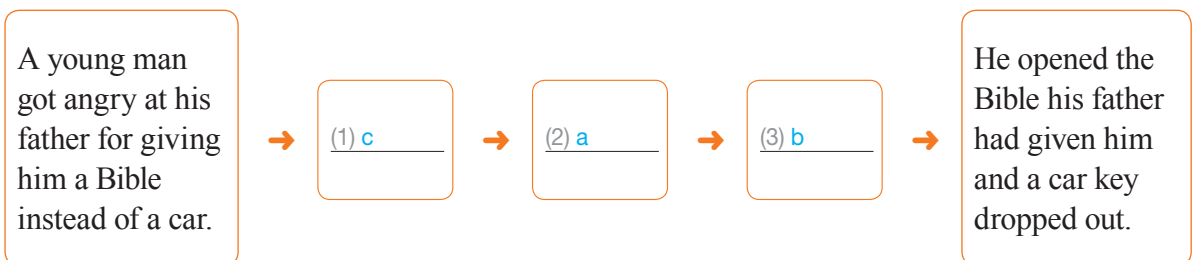
졸업식 날 아침, 아버지는 그를 자신의 방으로 불렀다. 아버지는 그에게 “네가 아주 자랑스럽구나. 나는 너를 무척 사랑한다.”라고 말했다. 그런 뒤에 그에게 선물 상자를 건네주었다. 청년은 그 상자를 열었지만, 자신의 이름이 쓰여진 멋진 성경책 한 권만을 발견했다. 그는 화가 나서 속으로 ‘우리 아버지는 그렇게 부자인데 나에게서는 고작 성경책을 주시다니!’라고 생각했다. 그는 성경책을 내던지고 집을 뛰쳐나갔다.

오랜 세월이 흘렀다. 청년은 자신의 사업에서 성공했다. 그는 행복한 삶을 살았다. 하지만 그는 한 번도 아버지를 보러 돌아가지 않았다. 어느 날, 그는 문득 아버지가 매우 늙었다는 것을 깨달았다. 그는 조만간 아버지를 보러 가기로 결심했다. 하지만 바로 그 다음 주에, 그는 아버지가 돌아가셨다는 슬픈 소식을 들었다. 아버지 집에 도착했을 때, 그는 아버지에게서 그렇게 오래 떨어져 지냈다는 데 대해 갑작스레 죄송스러움을 느꼈다.

장례식 후에 그는 아버지의 방에서 오래된 성경을 발견했다. 그것은 그가 오래 전에 내던졌던 바로 그 성경이었다. 눈물을 흘리며, 그는 성경을 펼쳐 책장을 넘기기 시작했다. 그러던 중에 자동차 열쇠 하나가 성경의 뒷부분에서 떨어졌다. 그것은 그가 그렇게도 원했던 스포츠카의 열쇠였다.

**STORY MAP**

It took long for the man to find out what his father's gift was. Write the letters to show time order.



- a. Many years later, the man heard the sad news that his father had died.
- b. After the funeral, he went to his father's room and found the Bible.
- c. The young man ran away from home and didn't see his father for years.



# Self Review

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

throw

dropped

proud

funeral

graduate

passed

1. Don't throw away trash here.
2. Three years have passed since he died.
3. The comic book dropped from her hand.
4. I will graduate from the school this year.
5. My grandfather died last week, and I went to his funeral.
6. You did a good job! I'm so proud of you.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What did the young man want for a graduation gift?

He wanted a car.

2. At the end, where did he find a car key?

He found the old Bible, and a car key was in it.



# 09

READING

## The Hungry Ghosts Festival

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |               |   |   |  |
|---------------|---|---|--|
| 1. dead       | • | • | a. no longer alive                                       |
| 2. prepare    | • | • | b. the spirit of a dead person                           |
| 3. ghost      | • | • | c. make something ready                                  |
| 4. marriage   | • | • | d. hold someone underwater until they die                |
| 5. unfriendly | • | • | e. not kind  |
| 6. drown      | • | • | f. a wedding in which two people become husband and wife |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **take place**: happen; be held 일어나다, 발생하다

The festival takes place on the 15th night of the seventh lunar month.





Many countries around the world have a special day or festival for the dead. For example, the United States has Halloween, and Mexico has the Day of the Dead. But do you know that China has a festival for the dead, too? It's called the Hungry Ghosts Festival.

5 The Chinese believe that dead people visit our world once a year. The Hungry Ghosts Festival takes place on the 15th night of the seventh lunar month. During the festival, families remember their dead family members. They prepare food for the “hungry ghosts.” **A** And they hold special concerts and shows to make the ghosts happy. **B** They also give the ghosts money and gifts,   
 10 such as televisions, cars and even houses! **C** They are made of paper and burned for the ghosts. **D**

The month of the Hungry Ghosts Festival is not a lucky time for marriage, business or travel in China. In addition, Chinese parents watch their children closely during the month of the festival. They don't let their children stay out   
 15 late at night, because there might be some unfriendly ghosts around. Also, parents don't let their children go swimming during the festival. They are afraid that an unfriendly ghost may drown their children in the water!

1. What is the passage mainly about?
- a. how to serve the hungry ghosts
  - b. the Chinese idea of the next world
  - c. an international ghosts festival in China
  - ✓ d. a Chinese festival for the dead

중국의 걸신축제를 설명하는 글이다.

2. Where would the following sentence best fit?

Of course, these gifts are not real.

- a. **A**                      b. **B**                      ✓ c. **C**                      d. **D**

these gifts는 ~ money and gifts, such as televisions, cars and even houses(9행)를 가리키므로 **C**에 오는 것이 적절하다.

3. Who is giving wrong information about the Hungry Ghosts Festival?

Ben : Families cook meals for their dead members.                      7행  
 Julie : People celebrate it with special shows.                              8행  
 Dana : Everyone visits their hometown.                                      9행  
 Paul : People burn paper houses and cars for the dead.                      10행

- a. Ben                      b. Julie                      ✓ c. Dana                      d. Paul

걸신축제에 대한 내용이 나오는 2, 3단락에 나오지만, 고향을 방문한다는 내용은 본문에 나오지 않는다.

**본문해석**

**걸신축제**

세계의 많은 나라에 죽은 자들을 위한 특별한 날, 또는 축제가 있다. 예를 들어 미국에는 '할로윈(Halloween)'이 있고 멕시코에는 '죽은 자의 날(The Day of the Dead)'이 있다. 그런데, 중국에도 죽은 자들을 위한 축제가 있다는 것을 아는가? 그것은 '걸신축제'라 불린다.

중국인들은 죽은 사람들이 일 년에 한 번 이승을 찾아온다고 믿는다. 걸신축제는 음력 7월 15일 밤에 열린다. 축제가 진행되는 동안 가족들은 그들의 죽은 식구들을 추억한다. 그들은 '걸신들'을 위한 음식을 마련한다. 그리고 귀신들을 기쁘게 하기 위해 특별한 음악회와 쇼를 연다. 그들은 또한 귀신들에게 돈은 물론 텔레비전, 자동차, 심지어는 집과 같은 선물도 바친다. 물론 이 선물들은 진짜가 아니다. 그것들은 종이로 만든 것으로 귀신들을 위해 불태워진다.

중국에서 걸신축제의 달은 결혼이나 사업, 여행을 하기에 운이 좋은 때가 아니다. 게다가 중국인 부모들은 축제가 진행되는 한 달 동안 아이들을 주의 깊게 지킨다. 못된 귀신들이 돌아다닐지도 모르기 때문에, 그들은 아이들이 밤늦게 돌아다니지 못하게 한다. 또한 축제기간 동안 부모들은 아이들이 수영을 하러 가지 못하게 한다. 그들은 못된 유령이 그들의 아이들을 물에 빠뜨릴까 두려워한다!

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

dead	ghosts	prepares	place
drowned	marriage	unfriendly	

1. He does not know if she is dead or alive.
2. Do you believe in ghosts? I think I can see them.
3. She is always unfriendly to Angela. She doesn't like her.
4. They are in love, and are talking about marriage.
5. My mom gets up early and prepares breakfast.
6. Sadly, Jane was drowned in the river.
7. Where did the festival take place?



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What is the purpose of celebrating the Hungry Ghosts Festival?

It is to remember people's dead family members

2. Why is this ceremony called the Hungry Ghosts Festival?

People make the ghosts happy by preparing special food for them.





# 10 How to Get Along with Your Teachers

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                      |   |   |  |
|----------------------|---|---|--|
| 1. scary             | • | • | a. more than usual   |
| 2. extra             | • | • | b. making someone feel afraid; frightening                         |
| 3. interest          | • | • | c. very; particularly  |
| 4. whole             | • | • | d. full; including every part                                      |
| 5. especially        | • | • | e. the feeling that you want to know about something               |
| 6. note ( <i>n</i> ) | • | • | f. a short letter  |
| 7. subject           | • | • | g. something that you study at a school, such as science and music |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **on time:** at the correct time; neither early nor late 시간에 맞추어, 정각에  
Teachers like students who are on time for class.

For many students, teachers are scary. They don't believe their teachers are real people. Yet teachers eat pizza and watch movies, just like you do. <sup>크려다</sup> [So there's no reason to be afraid of them!] <sup>= teachers</sup> If you try, you can <sup>▶ Q2 단서</sup> get along well with your teachers. Here's how.

5 Teachers like students who are on time for class. They notice when you do your homework well. Also they are glad when you listen in class. But there is much more you can do to get along well with your teachers. For example, you <sup>much는 비교급 앞에서 '훨씬'이란 강조의 뜻으로 far, even, a lot 등과 같이 사용된다.</sup> can show interest in class. Most teachers really love their subjects. That is why they chose to teach (a) them. <sup>That is why ~: 그게 ~한 이유이다, 바로 그래서 ~하다</sup> You will get along better with your teachers if you <sup>= the subjects</sup> show interest in the subjects. Maybe it's not easy for you to talk with your <sup>it(가주어)+동사+for 목적어(의미상의 주어)+to부정사(진주어)</sup> teachers in front of the whole class. Then you should try meeting with them <sup>try -ing: (시험 삼아) ~을 해보다</sup> after class. You can talk about your problems and get extra help.

Sometimes you can send a special thank-you note to your teachers. A small gift with a message is especially nice. You can make colorful bookmarks <sup>15</sup> yourself, or pick some flowers from your garden. Any small gift is a wonderful thing for a teacher.



1. What is the passage mainly about?
- a. how to get good grades at school
  - b. how to show your interest in class
  - c. how to be a popular student among teachers
  - ✓ d. how to build good relationships with teachers

학생이 교사와 좋은 관계를 쌓을 수 있는 구체적인 방법을 제시한 글이다.

2. According to paragraph 1, students \_\_\_\_\_.

- ✓ a. don't have to be afraid of their teachers
- b. are different from teachers in many ways
- c. like teachers who are friendly to them
- d. should spend time with their teachers

So there's no reason to be afraid of them!(2행)으로 보아 교사들을 두려워할 필요가 없음을 알 수 있다.

3. What does the underlined (a) them refer to? Answer using two words from the passage.

their subjects / the subjects

앞 문장의 내용과 연결시켜 보면, teach의 목적어 them이 의미하는 것은 their subjects 혹은 the subjects이다.

4. What is NOT mentioned as a way to get along with teachers?

- a. Don't be late for class. 5행
- b. Pay attention to them in class. 6행
- c. Show that you like their subjects. 9행
- ✓ d. Help them to get ready for a lesson.

수업에 늦지 말라는 것과 해당 수업에 집중하라는 것, 과목에 관심을 보이라는 것은 본문에 나와 있지만 수업 준비를 도우라는 내용은 없다.

#### 본문해석

##### 선생님과 사이좋게 지내는 법

많은 학생들에게, 선생님은 무서운 존재입니다. 학생들은 선생님들이 살아 있는 인간이라고 생각하지 않지요. 하지만 선생님들도 여러분처럼 피자를 먹고 영화를 봅니다. 그러니까 그분들을 두려워할 이유가 전혀 없습니다! 여러분이 노력하면 선생님들과 잘 지낼 수 있습니다. 여기 그 방법이 있습니다.

선생님들은 수업에 제때 들어오는 학생들을 좋아합니다. 그분들은 여러분이 숙제를 제대로 해올 때 알아보지요. 또한 여러분이 수업을 잘 들을 때 기뻐합니다. 그러나 선생님과 과 잘 지내기 위해 여러분이 할 수 있는 일들은 훨씬 더 많이 있습니다. 예를 들어 수업 시간에 흥미를 보일 수 있습니다. 대부분의 선생님들은 자신의 과목을 정말 좋아합니다. 그것이 바로 그들이 그 과목을 가르치기로 선택한 이유지요. 여러분이 그 과목에 관심을 보이면 선생님들과 더 잘 지낼 수 있을 거예요. 어쨌든 여러분은 전체 학우들 앞에서 선생님 과 얘기를 나누는 일이 쉽지 않을 것입니다. 그렇다면 방과 후에 선생님들과 만나보세요. 여러분의 문제에 대해 이야기하고 별도의 도움을 받을 수 있습니다.

때때로 여러분은 선생님들께 특별한 감사 편지를 보낼 수도 있습니다. 메시지가 담긴 작은 선물이라면 특히 좋겠지요. 직접 알록달록한 책갈피를 만들거나 정원에서 꽃을 조금 따올 수도 있어요. 그 어떤 작은 선물이라도 선생님께는 멋진 선물이 될 것입니다.

# Self Review

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

subject  
scary

especially  
whole

interest  
note

1. It was a really scary movie. You may not want to see it.
2. Science is my favorite subject in school.
3. I gave a speech in front of the whole class.
4. I liked him at first, but soon lost interest. He is so boring!
5. If your teacher helps you a lot, send him a thank-you note.
6. I can't see well, especially at night.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why does the boy call Mrs. Kim a scary teacher?

Because Mrs. Kim doesn't seem to like him

2. How can the boy get along with his teacher better?

He can get along with her by talking more in class.





# 11

READING

## Achilles' Weakness

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |            |   |   |  |
|------------|---|---|--|
| 1. heel    | • | • | a. a member of an army   |
| 2. dip     | • | • | b. feeling or showing no fear; not afraid                          |
| 3. soldier | • | • | c. the back part of the foot below the ankle                       |
| 4. brave   | • | • | d. put something into water and take it out again                  |
| 5. hero    | • | • | e. cause physical pain to yourself or someone else                 |
| 6. hurt    | • | • | f. away from danger or harm  |
| 7. safe    | • | • | g. a man who does something brave or good                          |
| 8. arrow   | • | • | h. a stick with a sharp point at one end, which is shot from a bow |

#### \* 아킬레스건

아킬레스건은 발 뒤꿈치에 있는 힘줄로써, 달리기나 걸을 때에 필요한 근육이 모여있는 곳으로 우리들의 체중을 최종적으로 받쳐주는 한 부분이다. 비유적으로 아킬레스건의 경우 "치명적 약점"이라는 우리말 순화어로 다듬은 바 있다. 그래서 치명적인 약점을 말할 때에도 "아킬레스건"이라는 표현을 쓰기도 한다



# Reading 11

TRACK 11 | WORDS 229

Long ago in Greece, a mother had a very lovely baby. She named him Achilles. <sup>▶Q1 단서</sup> [The mother wanted to make her baby strong and safe from danger, so she decided to take him to the River Styx.] <sup>▶하단 주석 참조</sup> The River Styx was a magic river. Once the water touched someone's body, nothing could hurt it. When she got <sup>=As soon as</sup> there, she held her son by the heel and dipped him into the water. The water covered the baby's body, but there was one place that didn't get wet. It was Achilles' heel. 사람 이름과 같은 고유명사가 -s로 끝날 경우 대부분 소유격은 어퍼스트로피(') 뒤에 s를 붙인다. ex. Thomas's home 단. 이 경우처럼 단어의 발음이 [-iz] [-əz]로 끝나는 경우는 발음의 편의상 잘 붙지 않는다.

As time passed, Achilles grew up and became a handsome soldier. **A** <sup>▶Q2 단서</sup> He was strong and brave, and he won many wars. **B** He was a great hero in the Trojan War, and all the Greek people loved him. **C** Nothing could hurt Achilles, because the water from the River Styx kept him safe. **D** <sup>▶Q4 단서</sup> One day an enemy soldier shot an arrow at Achilles. <sup>But these happy times did not last.</sup> [The arrow hit him in the heel and killed him. (목적격 관계대명사 that 생략) hit+사람+전치사+신체부위: ~의 ...를 때리다, 치다] The heel was the only part of his body <sup>▶Q5 단서</sup> the magic water had not touched.

Today people still talk about Achilles' heel. Everybody has one! An Achilles' heel is <sup>a person's weak point</sup> [If you fight with someone, try to find his or her Achilles' heel. Then you can be sure to win!] <sup>▶Q5 단서</sup> be sure to 동사원형: 반드시 ~하다

### \* River Styx(스틱스 강)

그리스 신화에 나오는 저승을 일곱 바퀴 돌아 흐르는 강으로, 올림푸스 신들의 모든 맹세는 스틱스 강을 두고 이루어졌으며, 이 맹세를 지키지 않는 신은 1년 동안 식음은 물론, 숨도 못 쉬게 되고 9년 동안 다른 신들과의 교제도 금지되었다.



1. Why did Achilles' mother take her baby to the River Styx?

- a. to wash his wounds
- b. to teach him how to fight
- c. to save his life
- ✓ d. to make him strong

The mother wanted to make her baby strong and safe from danger, so she decided to take him to the River Styx.(2행)로 보아 아들을 불사신으로 만들어 주기 위해 강으로 데려갔음을 알 수 있다.

2. When Achilles grew up, he \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. lost the Trojan War
- b. could do magic
- ✓ c. became a war hero
- d. was good at shooting arrows

He was strong and brave, and won many wars. He was a great hero in the Trojan War.(8행)에서 전쟁영웅이 되었음을 알 수 있다.

3. Where would the following sentence best fit?

But these happy times did not last.

- a. **A**
- b. **B**
- c. **C**
- ✓ d. **D**

these happy times가 가리키는 것은 아킬레스가 위대한 영웅으로 그리스인들의 사랑을 받았다는 내용인데, did not last로 보아 뒤에 이와 반대되는 내용이 나오는 [D]에 놓이는 것이 적절하다.

4. Complete the answer by using appropriate words from the passage.

**Q** Why did the arrow kill Achilles?

**A** Because his mother \_\_\_\_\_ did not dip his heel into the River Styx \_\_\_\_\_.

The arrow hit him in the heel ~ the only part of his body the magic water had not touched.(12행)로 보아 발 뒤꿈치는 마법의 강에 담겨지지 않았기 때문에 죽었음을 알 수 있다.

5. What is the best expression for the blank \_\_\_\_\_?

- ✓ a. a person's weak point
- b. a person's secret
- c. the only safe place
- d. the back part of the foot

상대방의 아킬레스건을 찾으려 반드시 이길 수 있다(15행)는 뒷문장의 내용으로 보아, 아킬레스건은 '누군가의 약점'을 가리키는 용어임을 알 수 있다.

**본문해석**

**아킬레스의 약점**

먼 옛날 그리스의 한 어머니에게 아주 사랑스러운 아기가 있었다. 그녀는 아기를 아킬레스라고 이름 지었다. 어머니는 아기가 위험으로부터 강하고 안전하기를 바랐기에, 아기를 Styx강에 데려가기로 결심했다. Styx강은 마법의 강이었다. 그 물이 누군가의 몸에 한번 닿으면, 어떤 것도 그 몸을 다치게 할 수 없었다. 그곳에 도착해서, 그녀는 아들의 발 뒤꿈치를 잡고 물 속에 아들을 담갔다. 물이 아기의 몸을 뒤덮었지만, 젖지 않은 곳이 한 군데 있었다. 바로 아킬레스의 뒤꿈치였다.

세월이 흘러 아킬레스는 자라나 잘생긴 군인이 되었다. 그는 강하고 용감했으며 많은 전쟁에서 승리했다. 그는 트로이 전쟁의 위대한 영웅이었으며, 모든 그리스인들이 그를 사랑했다. Styx강의 물이 그를 안전하게 지켜주었기 때문에 그 무엇도 아킬레스를 해할 수 없었다. 하지만 이렇게 행복한 시절도 계속되지는 않았다. 어느 날 한 적군이 아킬레스에게 화살을 쏘았다. 그 화살은 그의 뒤꿈치에 맞았고, 그의 목숨을 앗아갔다. 뒤꿈치는 그의 몸에서 유일하게 마법의 물이 닿지 않았던 부분이었다.

오늘날에도 사람들은 여전히 아킬레스건(Achilles' heel)에 대해 이야기한다. 누구나 하나씩은 가지고 있다! 아킬레스건은 어떤 사람의 약점이다. 당신이 누군가와 싸울 때면 그 사람의 아킬레스건을 찾아보라. 그러면 당신은 반드시 이길 수 있다!

# Self Review

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

brave  
soldiers

dipped  
hurt

hero  
safe

1. My grandfather was a war hero. He won many wars.
2. Two of the soldiers were wounded in the war.
3. Was anyone hurt in the fire?
4. She is not afraid of anything. She is very brave.
5. She dipped her hand in the water.
6. Is this water safe to drink?



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What did Achilles' mother do to make him strong?

She dipped him in a magical river.

2. Why did Achilles die when he was shot in the heel with an arrow?

His heel was the weakest part of his body since the magic water had not touched it.





# 12 Rat-Man

READING

## | WORDS |

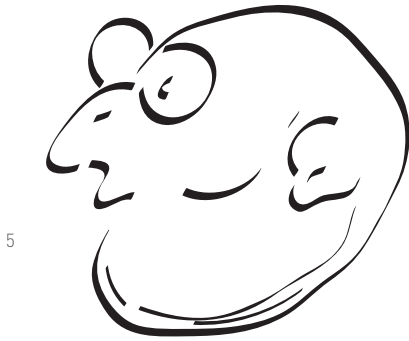
Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                       |   |   |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| 1. study ( <i>n</i> ) | • | • | a. the work of learning more about something      |
| 2. drawing            | • | • | b. earlier in time                                |
| 3. previous           | • | • | c. a picture that you draw with a pencil or a pen |
| 4. happen             | • | • | d. think that something will happen               |
| 5. expect             | • | • | e. take place; occur                              |
| 6. divide             | • | • | f. cause a change in                              |
| 7. affect             | • | • | g. separate into two or more parts                |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **in other words:** that is to say; expressed in a different way 다시 말해서, 즉

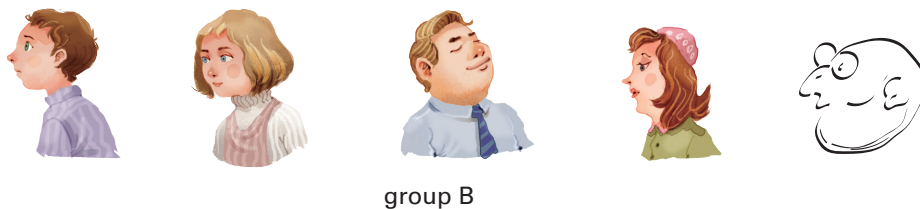
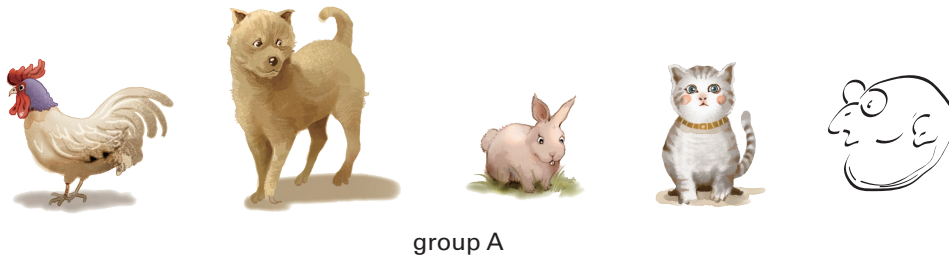
In other words, their previous experience affected what they saw next.



Look at the picture. What do you see? Some people might see a rat and others might see a man. That is why the picture is called the “rat-man.” Why do people see different things in the same picture? Two scientists named Bugelski and Alampay did a study to answer this question.

First, the scientists divided a bunch of 명사: 한 무리의 ~  
divide A into B: A를 B로 나누다 a bunch of people into two groups. They showed the first group drawings of different animals. They showed the second group drawings of human faces. Then they showed  
10 both groups the picture of the “rat-man.” They asked everyone what they saw. Their answers were very interesting. The first group said they saw (A).  
The second group said that they saw (B).

Why did this happen? The reason is simple. [When one group saw drawings of animals, they expected to see another animal. So they saw a rat.  
▶ Q1 & Q2 단서  
15 When the other group saw drawings of human faces, they expected to see another one. So they saw an old man’s face.] In other words, their previous experience = human face affected what they saw next.





1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- ✓ a. If you expect to see something, you see it.
- b. One picture is better than ten thousand words.
- c. If you see, you believe.
- d. People easily forget unclear pictures.

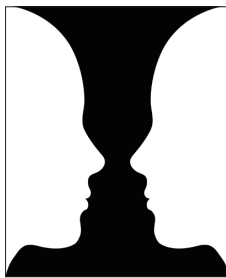
마지막 문단에 글의 요지가 나오는데, 이전 경험에 미루어 앞으로 볼 것을 예상하면 예상했던 바로 그것을 보게 된다는 것이 이 글의 요지이다.

2. Fill in the blanks (A) and (B) with words from the passage.

The first group said that they saw a (A) rat, and the second group said that they saw an (B) old man / old man's face

마지막 문단의 내용으로 보아 동물을 본 경험은 쥐를, 사람을 본 경험은 사람을 보는 데 영향을 미쳤다는 것이 연구결과임을 알 수 있다.

3. According to the passage, after looking at drawings of cups, what will you probably see in the following picture?



- a. two men
- ✓ b. a black vase
- c. two bottles of water
- d. the shadow of a man

본문 내용을 바탕으로 짐작해보면, 일련의 컵 그림들을 보고 난 후에 위 그림을 보았을 때는 이전에 본 그림들의 영향으로 꽃병을 보게 될 것임을 알 수 있다.

본문해석

쥐-인간

그림을 보세요. 무엇이 보입니까? 어떤 이들은 쥐를 보기도 하고 어떤 이들은 사람을 보기도 합니다. 그것이 바로 이 그림이 '쥐-인간'이라 불리는 이유입니다. 왜 사람들은 같은 그림에서 서로 다른 것들을 보는 것일까요? Bugelski와 Alampay라는 두 명의 과학자가 이 질문에 대답하기 위해 연구를 했습니다.

먼저, 그 과학자들은 한 무리의 사람들을 두 그룹으로 나누었습니다. 그들은 첫 번째 그룹에게 다양한 동물들의 그림을 보여주었습니다. 두 번째 그룹에게는 사람들의 얼굴 그림을 보여주었습니다. 그런 다음에 그들은 양쪽 그룹에게 모두 '쥐-인간' 그림을 보여주었습니다. 그들은 모두에게 무엇을 보았는지 물었습니다. 사람들의 대답은 무척 흥미로웠습니다. 첫 번째 그룹은 '쥐'를 보았다고 말했습니다. 두 번째 그룹은 '나이 많은 사람'을 보았다고 말했습니다.

왜 이런 일이 일어났을까요? 이유는 간단합니다. 한 그룹이 동물들의 그림을 보았을 때, 그들은 또 다른 동물을 보게 될 것이라고 예상했습니다. 그래서 그들은 쥐를 본 것입니다. 다른 그룹은 사람들의 얼굴 그림을 보았을 때, 또 다른 사람의 얼굴을 볼 것이라고 예상했습니다. 그래서 그들은 한 노인의 얼굴을 보았던 것입니다. 다시 말해서, 그들의 이전 경험이 그들이 다음에 무엇을 보는가에 영향을 미친 것입니다.

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

previous  
expect

affects  
drawing

study  
divides

1. Don't expect too much. You might be disappointed.
2. The river divides the town into two parts.
3. This car is more expensive than the previous one.
4. This picture is a drawing of a woman.
5. Smoking affects health.
6. The result of the study was interesting.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following question.

- o Why do people see a rat in the rat-man picture after looking at animals?

Because what we see first affects what we see later



# 13 The School Bully

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                       |   |   |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| 1. bully ( <i>n</i> ) | • | • | a. not speaking or giving no information      |
| 2. mean ( <i>a</i> )  | • | • | b. cruel; unkind                              |
| 3. silent             | • | • | c. someone who hurts smaller or weaker people |
| 4. scare              | • | • | d. stop someone from coming or passing        |
| 5. respond            | • | • | e. laugh at someone; make jokes about someone |
| 6. block ( <i>v</i> ) | • | • | f. make someone afraid; frighten              |
| 7. tease              | • | • | g. act after seeing or hearing something      |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- **make fun of:** laugh at; tease 놀리다, 비웃다

When teachers can't see, he always makes fun of me.

- **deal with:** do something in order to solve a problem 대처하다

It's not the best way to deal with mean people.

# Reading 13

TRACK 13 | WORDS 212

Dear Ms. Advice,

Jack and I are in the same class. [When teachers can't see, he always makes fun of me.] And then everyone laughs at me. It really hurts my feelings. But now Jack is bullying me outside the classroom, too. He calls me on my cell phone and says mean things. He even visits my blog and writes bad things about me. Because of him, I don't even want to go to school. What should I do to stop him? I'm scared of the big bully.

▶ Q1 단서

v. bully: 괴롭히다, 못살게 굴다

because of 명사 cf. because 주어+동사

(학생으로써 공부하러) 학교에 가다

cf. go to the school: (학생으로써가 아니라 다른 목적으로) 학교에 가다

be scared of: ~을 두려워하다

n. bully: 불량배, 골목대장

From Ted in Trouble

곤경에 빠진, 어려움에 처한



Dear Ted in Trouble,

I'm glad you wrote to me, because the same thing happened to me once. I can imagine how you feel. I know this bully scares you, but you must take action. First of all, if he calls again, do not answer. And block him on your website. He won't be able to write mean things on it again. If you don't respond to his actions, he may stop bullying you. Next, you can talk to your parents and teachers about the problem. Don't just keep silent. It's not the best way to deal with mean people. Always remember that you are a brave person. Bullies can't tease brave people. Have a strong mind!

겁주다, 겁먹게 하다

take action: 조치를 취하다

= your website

stop+ing: ~하는 것을 멈춘다, 그만두다. cf. stop+to부정사: ~하려고 멈춘다

From Ms. Advice



1. Ted feels bad because \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. Jack doesn't answer his call
- ✓ b. Jack always teases him
- c. he has no friends at school
- d. Jack doesn't want to see him again

When teachers can't see, he always makes fun of me.(2행)로 보아 Jack에게 늘 놀림을 당하고 있는 상황을 알 수 있다.

2. What is Ms. Advice's letter mainly about?

- ✓ a. how to deal with a bully
- b. how to make a new friend
- c. how to talk with friends well
- d. how to be successful in class

괴롭힘을 당하고 있다는 고민을 토로하는 Ted에게 그에 대처하는 법을 설명하고 있다.

3. Which is NOT mentioned as advice for Ted?

- a. Deal with your problems bravely. 16행
- b. Don't answer the bully's phone call. 12행
- c. Ask your parents and teachers for help. 14행
- ✓ d. Be with your friends wherever you go.

a, b, c의 충고는 본문에 언급되어 있지만 어디를 가든지 친구와 같이 다니라는 내용은 나와 있지 않다.

#### 본문해석

##### 학교 불량배

Advice 선생님께,

Jack과 저는 같은 반이에요. 선생님들이 보지 못하실 때, 개는 항상 저를 놀려요. 그러면 모든 애들이 저를 비웃어요. 그건 정말 제 마음에 상처를 줘요. 그런데 이제는 Jack이 저를 교실 밖에서까지 괴롭혀요. 개는 제 핸드폰으로 전화해서 못된 말들을 해요. 심지어 제 블로그에 들어서 저에 대한 안 좋은 얘기를 적어놓기도 해요. Jack 때문에 전 학교도 가기 싫을 정도예요. Jack을 막으려면 어떻게 해야 할까요? 전 그 덩치 큰 불량배가 무서워요. 어려움에 처한 Ted로부터

어려움에 처한 Ted에게,

한때 나에게도 똑같은 일이 있었기 때문에, 네가 나에게 편지를 써줘서 기쁘구나. 나는 네가 어떤 기분일지 상상할 수 있단다. 나도 그 불량배가 너를 겁먹게 한다는 것을 알지만, 너는 조치를 취해야만 해. 우선 그 애가 또 전화를 걸어요면, 받지 말도록 해. 그리고 네 웹사이트에서 그 애를 차단하렴. 걔 거기다 다시는 나쁜 얘기를 쓸 수 없을 거야. 네가 그 애의 행동에 반응하지 않으면, 걔 널 괴롭히는 일을 그만둘지도 몰라. 그 다음엔, 넌 이 문제에 대해 부모님과 선생님들에게 얘기해볼 수도 있을 거야. 그냥 조용히 있어서는 안 돼. 그건 못된 사람들에게 대처하는 최선의 방법이 아니란다. 항상 네 자신이 용감한 사람이라는 것을 기억하렴. 불량배는 용감한 사람을 괴롭힐 수 없단다. 마음을 굳게 먹으렴! Advice 선생님으로부터

# Self Review

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

mean  
scared

respond  
teased

bullies  
deal with

1. The loud alarm noise scared the baby.
2. The bullies always try to hurt weaker boys.
3. He made a joke about me, but I didn't respond.
4. Why are you being so mean to me?
5. Jack teased me all the time because I was smaller than him.
6. He taught me how to deal with a difficult child.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why does Ted feel sad?

Jack teases him.

2. How does Jack tease Ted?

He calls Ted and says mean things. He visits Ted's blog and writes bad things about him.



# 14 Why Did They Build the Pyramids?

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |             |   |   |  |
|-------------|---|---|--|
| 1. mummy    | • | • | a. very large  |
| 2. huge     | • | • | b. a stone building where a dead body is kept                |
| 3. tomb     | • | • | c. up to the time of   |
| 4. until    | • | • | d. a dead body that is wrapped in cloth                      |
| 5. mystery  | • | • | e. very; really  |
| 6. prepare  | • | • | f. try to catch fish   |
| 7. fish (v) | • | • | g. make something ready                                      |
| 8. quite    | • | • | h. something that people do not understand or cannot explain |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- **come to mind**: suddenly remember or think of something (생각이) 마음 속에 떠오르다

What comes to mind when you think of Egypt?

### \* 신비한 피라미드

피라미드의 불가사의한 점 중, 가장 큰 의문점은 도대체 그렇게 많은 거석을 어떻게 쌓아 올렸냐는 것이다. 이미 알려진대로 피라미드는 2백30여만 개의 돌덩이로 만들어 졌다. 하나의 무게는 10t이 넘는다. 고고학자들은 비탈길을 이용해서 운반했다고 하지만 그렇게 하려면 경사가 완만해야 하기 때문에 운반로의 높이는 최소한 147m가 되어야 하고 길이는 1.4km가 넘어야 했다. 그런데 비탈길이 그 정도이면 돌 운반은 커녕 자체 무게를 견디지 못해 붕괴해 버린다는 것이다. 비탈길이 흙이나 벽돌이 아니라 피라미드와 같은 석회암이라면 가능하지만 그럴 경우 비탈길에 들어가는 암석의 양이 피라미드 보다 3배정도 필요하게 된다. 그러나 오늘날 피라미드 주변에서는 전혀 그런 암석을 찾아볼수 없다. 더욱 불가사의한 것은 그저럼 엄청난 규모임에도 건축학적 정밀도가 매우 뛰어나다는 것이다. 피라미드의 네변의 길이는 모두 230.25~230.45m 범위 안에 있고 최대 오차는 20cm에 불과하다. 또 네변이 아주 정확하게 동서남북을 가리키고 있다.



# Reading 14

TRACK 14 | WORDS 257

What comes to mind when you think of Egypt? Pyramids, of course! Most of the pyramids in the world can be found in Egypt. Then, why did the Egyptians build the pyramids? Here is the answer.

Early Egyptians believed that people are like the sun. The sun sets today and rises the next day. In the same way, [they believed that a person dies and is born again after death.]

[The kings of Egypt were called pharaohs and they were like gods to the people. When a pharaoh died, the Egyptians prepared his body as a mummy. They did this because they believed the pharaoh would need his body in the Next World.] [They also took huge stones and built a pyramid for the dead pharaoh. Then they put the mummy inside the pyramid and closed it. So the pyramid was really a big tomb.]

There were many rooms inside the pyramid for the pharaoh's things. The pharaoh's clothes and gold were kept in those rooms. There was even a room for the pharaoh's cat! The walls of the pyramid were painted with beautiful pictures of the pharaoh's life. For example, some pictures showed him fishing, and others showed him enjoying a delicious meal.

The largest and most famous pyramid in Egypt is the Great Pyramid. It was built near the Nile River for Pharaoh Khufu. The Great Pyramid is over 140 meters high and took 20 years to build. [Until today, nobody is quite sure how the Egyptians built pyramids. It is still a big mystery.]





1. Which is NOT true about a pharaoh?

- a. He was a king of Egypt. 7행
- b. He was respected by his people. 7행
- c. His dead body was made into a mummy. 8행
- ✓ d. He was a god from the Next World.

2문단에 파라오에 대한 설명이 나오는데, 파라오가 내세(Next World)에서 온 신이라는 언급은 없다.

2. Complete the answer by using appropriate words from the passage.

Q What did early Egyptians believe happens after a person dies?

A They believed \_\_\_\_\_ (that) a person is born again \_\_\_\_\_.

~ that a person dies and is born again after death.(5행)로 보아 사람이 죽은 후 다시 태어난다고 믿었음을 알 수 있다.

3. According to the passage, a pyramid was \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the pharaoh's palace
- b. a large Egyptian house
- ✓ c. the pharaoh's tomb
- d. an old Egyptian museum

So the pyramid was really a big tomb.(11행)로 보아 무덤으로 쓰였음을 알 수 있다.

4. Which is NOT true about a pyramid?

- a. It has the things the pharaoh used in his life. 13행
- b. Pictures on the walls show how the pharaoh lived. 15행
- c. The largest one is near the Nile River. 19행
- ✓ d. Today people know just how it was built.

Until today, nobody is quite sure how the Egyptians built pyramids. It is still a big mystery.(23행)로 보아 피라미드가 어떻게 지어졌는지는 아직도 알 수 없음을 추측할 수 있다.

본문해석

왜 피라미드를 세웠을까요?

이집트를 생각하면 무엇이 떠오르나요? 당연히 피라미드죠! 세계 대부분의 피라미드들은 이집트에서 찾아볼 수 있어요. 그렇다면 왜 이집트인들은 피라미드를 세웠을까요? 여기 그 답이 있습니다.

초기 이집트인들은 사람이 태양과 같다고 믿었어요. 태양은 오늘 지고 나면 다음날에 떠오르죠. 같은 식으로, 그들은 사람이 죽고 나면 죽은 후에 다시 태어난다고 믿었습니다. 이집트의 왕들은 파라오라 불렸고 백성들에게는 신과도 같았습니다. 파라오가 죽으면 이집트인들은 그의 몸을 미라로 만들었어요. 그들이 이렇게 한 것은 파라오가 내세에서 몸을 필요로 할 것이라고 믿었기 때문입니다. 그들은 또한 거대한 돌들을 가져다가 죽은 파라오를 위한 피라미드를 세웠습니다. 그런 다음 피라미드 안에 미라를 넣고 피라미드를 봉쇄했습니다. 그러니까 피라미드는 사실상 하나의 거대한 무덤이었던 거죠.

피라미드의 내부에는 파라오의 물건들을 위한 많은 방이 있었습니다. 그러한 방들에 파라오의 옷과 금이 보관되었죠. 심지어 파라오의 고양이를 위한 방도 있었어요! 피라미드의 벽면에는 파라오의 생애에 관한 아름다운 그림들이 그려져 있습니다. 예를 들어 어떤 그림들은 그가 낚시하는 것을 보여주었고 또 다른 그림들은 그가 맛있는 음식을 즐기는 것을 보여주었습니다.

이집트에서 가장 크고 가장 유명한 피라미드는 대피라미드(the Great Pyramid)입니다. 그것은 파라오 쿠푸(Khufu)를 위해 나일강 근처에 세워졌습니다. 대피라미드는 높이가 140미터 이상으로, 세우는데에만 20년이 걸렸어요. 오늘날까지, 어느 누구도 이집트인들이 어떻게 피라미드들을 세웠는지 확실히 모릅니다. 그것은 아직도 커다란 수수께끼입니다.

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

fish

quite

tomb

mystery

huge

prepare

1. His death still remains a mystery.
2. I have to prepare many things for the party.
3. She plays tennis quite well.
4. Dad really loves to fish in the lake.
5. This is the tomb of an unknown soldier who died in the war.
6. This room is huge! It is big enough for ten people.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why did the Egyptians wrap the bodies carefully when the pharaohs died?

They believed that the pharaohs would need their bodies in the next world.

2. What did the ancient people put in the tombs with the pharaohs?

They put clothes, gold, and the pharaohs' pet cats.



# 15 A Letter from India

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |             |   |   |  |
|-------------|---|---|--|
| 1. follow   | • | • | a. think of something in your mind             |
| 2. tear (v) | • | • | b. pull something apart                        |
| 3. imagine  | • | • | c. accept advice                               |
| 4. explain  | • | • | d. make something clear and easy to understand |
| 5. mix      | • | • | e. not clean                                   |
| 6. plate    | • | • | f. a flat, round dish                          |
| 7. dirty    | • | • | g. at a certain time in the future             |
| 8. sometime | • | • | h. put two or more things together             |

Dear Mandy,

Hey, how's everything in New York? I'm in New Delhi now. I am having a great time here in India. The people are so nice and the food is great. You have to come here sometime. You'll love it, too.

5 Yesterday, I learned something surprising. I went to a restaurant with my new friend, Abu, and we ate some chicken curry with rice. When I looked around, I saw everyone eating with their hands, instead of a knife and fork! Abu explained why the people in India use their hands to eat. [Indians usually tear off pieces of bread. And they use the pieces to mix their rice and curry. It's hard to do this with a knife and fork, or even with chopsticks.] Also, Indians use banana leaves as plates for their food. So a knife and fork could break the leaf.

Abu also told me to use only my right hand when eating. It's because people in India use their left hand in the bathroom. So they believe that the left hand is dirty. [I followed Abu's advice and tried to tear the bread with my right hand only.] It was so difficult! Can you imagine eating with only one hand?

Tomorrow, I am going to visit the famous India Gate. I will write to you again with more interesting news and pictures of India.

Your friend,  
*Paul*



**본문해석**

**인도에서 온 편지**

Mandy에게,

이봐, New York은 어때? 나는 지금 New Delhi에 있어. 여기 인도에서 즐겁게 지내고 있어. 사람들이 아주 친절하고 음식은 맛있어. 너도 언젠가 여기 와봐야 해. 너도 좋아할 거야.

어제는 내가 놀라운 일을 알게 됐어. 새로 사귄 친구 Abu랑 같이 식당에 가서 밥을 곁들인 치킨카레를 먹었어. 주위를 둘러보았을 때, 모두들 칼과 포크 대신 손으로 먹고 있는 것을 봤어! Abu는 인도 사람들이 음식을 먹는 데 왜 손을 사용하는지 설명해줬어. 인도인들은 보통 빵을 뜯어서 조각을 내. 그러곤 밥과 카레를 섞는 데 그 빵 조각을 이용하지. 칼과 포크, 혹은 젓가락으로는 이렇게 하기 어렵거든. 또, 인도인들은 바나나 잎을 음식을 담은 접시로 이용해, 그러니까 칼과 포크는 잎을 찢어버릴 수도 있거든.

Abu는 또 나한테 먹을 때는 오른손만 사용하라고 하더라. 그건 인도 사람들이 화장실에서 왼손을 사용하기 때문이야. 그래서 그들은 왼손이 더럽다고 생각해. 난 Abu의 충고를 따라서 오른손으로만 빵을 뜯어보고 애썼어. 엄청 어렵더라! 넌 한 손으로만 먹는 걸 상상할 수 있겠나?

내일은 그 유명한 인디아 게이트(India Gate)를 방문할 거야. 인도에 대한 더 재미있는 소식이란 사진을 가지고 또 편지 쓸게. 너의 친구 Paul로부터



1. What is the letter mainly about?

- a. eating out in India
- b. famous Indian foods
- ✓ c. table manners in India
- d. delicious Indian dishes

인도의 식당에서 겪었던 필자의 경험을 중심으로 인도의 식사예절을 설명하는 글이다.

2. Following Abu's advice, Paul \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. washed his hands before meals
- ✓ b. used his right hand at table
- c. tore the bread with both hands
- d. cut the banana leaves with a knife

I followed Abu's advice and tried to tear the bread with my right hand only.(14행)에 나오듯이 Paul은 Abu의 충고를 따라서 인도에서 식사할 때 오른 손만을 사용했다.

3. Who is giving wrong information about people in India?

Christine: They use their hands instead of knives and forks.	7행
Neil: They think their left hands are not clean.	13행
Whitney: They mix curry and rice with chopsticks.	
Jonathan: They serve their food on banana leaves.	10행

- a. Christine
- b. Neil
- ✓ c. Whitney
- d. Jonathan

Indians usually tear off pieces of bread. ~ or even with chopsticks.(8행)까지의 내용으로 보아 인도인들은 카레를 밥과 함께 먹을 때 젓가락을 사용하지 않는다는 것을 알 수 있다.

STORY MAP

The following shows the different food cultures of Indians and Westerners. Write the letters in the correct boxes.

Indians	Westerners
(1) a, d _____	(2) b, c _____

- a. use banana leaves as plates
- b. use knives and forks
- c. use hard, round plates
- d. use only their right hands when eating

# Self Review

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

imagine

sometime

explain

tear

mix

dirty

1. Please stop by my house sometime.
2. You should wash your dirty socks. They smell bad!
3. She wanted to tear up the letter so that nobody could read it.
4. It is difficult to understand. Let me explain it to you.
5. Why don't we just mix our rice with this soup?
6. Can you imagine our world without the sun?



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following question.

- o Why do people use their right hand when they eat?

Because they use their left hand in the bathroom



# 16 Plants Eat Insects?

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                      |   |   |  |
|----------------------|---|---|--|
| 1. soil              | • | • | a. difficult to stand on because of being smooth, wet, icy, etc. |
| 2. slippery          | • | • | b. the top part of the earth where plants grow                   |
| 3. trap ( <i>n</i> ) | • | • | c. responding to very small changes                              |
| 4. sensitive         | • | • | d. something that is used for catching animals                   |
| 5. escape            | • | • | e. close something   |
| 6. easily            | • | • | f. get away from a place or dangerous situation                  |
| 7. climb             | • | • | g. very probably; very likely                                    |
| 8. shut              | • | • | h. move or go up something                                       |

# Reading 16

TRACK 16 | WORDS 235

## 본문해석

### 식물이 곤충을 먹는대가요?

과학 시간에 우리는 식물들이 성장을 위해 특정한 것들을 필요로 한다고 배웁니다. 이들은 물, 햇빛, 그리고 양분을 필요로 합니다. 대부분의 식물은 땅에서 양분을 얻습니다. 하지만 어떤 식물은 다른 방식으로 양분을 얻지요. 그들은 곤충을 잡아먹습니다!

한 독특한 식충 식물로 벌레잡이퐁퐁(pitcher plant)이 있습니다. 벌레잡이퐁퐁은 마치 물병처럼 생겼고, 심지어 그 안에 물도 들어 있습니다. 곤충들은 밝은 색과 달콤한 향기 때문에 이 식물을 좋아합니다. 한 곤충이 벌레잡이퐁퐁에 기어오르거나 날아들면, 그것은 큰 곤경에 처하게 됩니다. 그 이유를 짐작할 수 있겠습니까? 그 식물의 안쪽 벽이 몹시 미끄러워서 그 곤충은 쉽게 물속에 빠져서 죽게 되는 것입니다.

또 다른 유명한 식충 식물로 파리지옥(Venus Flytrap)이 있습니다. 이 식물은 봄에 흰 꽃을 피웁니다. 곤충들은 그 꽃을 보러 왔다가 깜짝 놀랄만한 일을 발견합니다. 그 식물의 잎들이 빛이라는 집니다! 각 잎의 가장자리를 따라서 짧고 강한 털들이 나 있습니다. 곤충이 이 민감한 털을 한두 가닥이라도 건드리는 즉시, 잎의 양쪽이 재빨리 닫힙니다. 곤충은 이 식물로부터 탈출하려 노력하지만 닫힌 잎에서 빠져나오지 못합니다. 그래서 그것은 빛에 갇혀 죽고 맙니다.

이러한 식물들은 곤충을 잡으면, 어떻게 그것을 먹을까요? 대부분의 식충 식물들은 독한 분비액을 갖고 있습니다. 그것이 곤충의 몸을 분해합니다. 그러면 곤충은 이 별난 식물들을 위한 맛있는 한 끼 식사가 됩니다.

In science class, we learn that plants need certain things to grow. They need water, sunlight, and food. Most plants get their food from the soil. But some plants get their food another way. They eat insects!

One special insect-eating plant is the pitcher plant. Pitcher plants look just like water pitchers, and they even have water inside them. Insects like these plants because of their bright colors and sweet smell. When an insect climbs or flies onto a pitcher plant, it is in real trouble. Can you guess why? The inside wall of the plant is very slippery, so the insect easily falls into the water and dies.

Another famous insect-eating plant is the Venus Flytrap. This plant has white flowers in the spring. When insects come to see the flowers, they find a big surprise. The plant's leaves are a trap! There are short, strong hairs along the edges of each leaf. [As soon as an insect touches one or two of these sensitive hairs, the two sides of the leaf shut quickly.] The insect tries to escape from the plant, but it cannot get out of the closed leaf. So it dies in the trap.

When these plants catch insects, how do they eat them? [Most insect-eating plants have a strong juice. It breaks down the insect's body.] So the insects make a good meal for these special plants.



pitcher plant (벌레잡이퐁퐁)



Venus Flytrap (파리지옥)



1. The passage is mainly about insect-eating plants' \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. environment
- b. colors
- c. leaves
- ✓ d. hunting

두 종류의 식충식물을 소개하면서, 그 식물들의 곤충 사냥법에 대해 설명하고 있다.

2. What is the best phrase for the blank?

- ✓ a. it is in real trouble
- b. it finds beautiful flowers
- c. it can get sweet honey
- d. it can enjoy a nice rest

이어서 나오는 The inside wall of the plant is very slippery, so the insect easily falls into the water and dies.(9행)라는 구체적인 부연 설명에서 곤충이 큰 곤경에 처하게 될 것임을 짐작할 수 있다.

3. Complete the answer by using appropriate words from the passage.

Q How does the Venus Flytrap catch insects?

A It shuts[closes] the two sides of its leaf when an insect touches hairs along the edges.

As soon as an insect touches one or two of these sensitive hairs, the two sides of the leaf shut quickly.(15행)에서 앞의 양쪽을 닫아 곤충을 잡는다는 것을 알 수 있다.

4. What do most insect-eating plants do when they catch an insect?

- ✓ a. They use a strong juice to break down its body.
- b. They wait for the insect to die slowly.
- c. They let it build a nest in their leaves.
- d. They help it feed on their honey.

마지막 문단(18행)에서 대부분의 식충식물이 곤충의 몸을 분해시킬 강한 분비액을 사용한다는 내용이 나온다.

## STORY MAP

What are the characteristics of each plant? Write the letters in the correct boxes.

Pitcher Plants	Venus Flytraps
(1) a, d, e	(2) b, c

- a. Have bright colors and a sweet smell.
- c. Have sides that shut quickly.
- e. Have water inside them.

- b. Have sensitive hairs inside.
- d. Have slippery walls.

# Self Review

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

escaped	soil	climbing	shut
traps	slippery	sensitive	

1. They set traps to catch the unwanted animals.
2. Very few plants grow well in poor soil.
3. A man escaped from prison last night.
4. Watch your step! The ice is slippery.
5. Bats have very sensitive ears.
6. Children were climbing trees in the yard.
7. He shut the door loudly and left.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



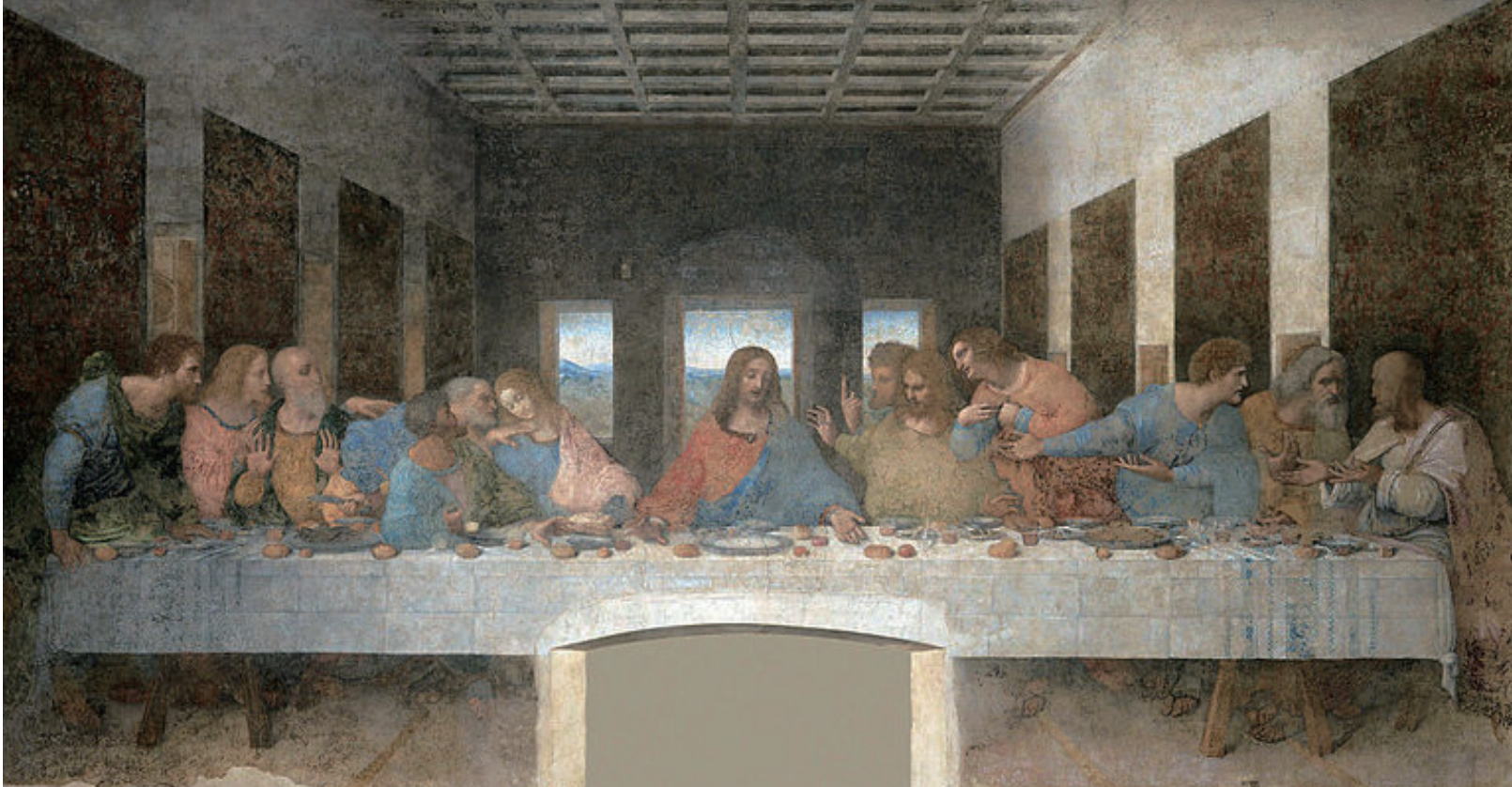
Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What is the name of a plant that gets its food by eating insects?

This is called a pitcher plant.

2. How does the pitcher plant catch insects?

The inside wall of the plant is slippery, so the insect easily falls into the water and dies.



# 17 Leonardo da Vinci

READING

▲ 위의 사진은 이탈리아 화가인 Leonardo da Vinci가 1495-1497년에 걸쳐 완성한 '최후의 만찬(The Last Supper)'이다.

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meaning.

- |                |   |   |  |
|----------------|---|---|--|
| 1. describe    | • | • | a. being unhappy                               |
| 2. express     | • | • | b. say what someone or something looks like    |
| 3. sadness     | • | • | c. show what you think or feel about something |
| 4. unfinished  | • | • | d. feeling that you want to sleep or rest      |
| 5. respect (n) | • | • | e. having a good opinion about someone         |
| 6. tired       | • | • | f. not completed                               |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- **come up with:** think of an idea or an answer ~을 내놓다, 제시하다
- **be lost in thought:** think deeply about something 생각에 잠기다

He was lost in thought, but he couldn't come up with a good idea.

### \* Leonardo da Vinci(레오나르도 다빈치)의 '최후의 만찬'

'최후의 만찬'의 화면 구도는 대단히 수학적인 구조로 이루어져 있다. 3개의 창문, 4개의 무리를 이룬 12제자 등은 그리스도교의 삼위일체, 네 복음서, 그리고 새 예루살렘의 열두 문 등을 각각 상징하는 것이라는 해석도 있다. 화면 한 가운데 위치한 예수의 몸은 삼각형을 이루고 있다. 정확한 원근법으로 작품이 짜여져 있지만 감상자의 입장에 그 원근법을 정확하게 볼 수 있는 자리가 없도록 되어 있는데, 이것은 이 그림이 일상의 차원이 아니라 이상적 차원에서 존재하는 것으로 기획되었음을 의미한다. 기존의 전통적 방식을 뛰어넘는 레오나르도 다 빈치의 독창성, 그리고 예리하면서도 정확한 형식미, 숭고한 주제를 다루는 뛰어난 방식 등 이 작품은 르네상스 전성기의 가장 뛰어난 성과로 평가된다. 1980년 유네스코가 이 작품이 소장된 산타마리아 델레 그라치에 성당과 함께 세계문화유산으로 지정하였다.

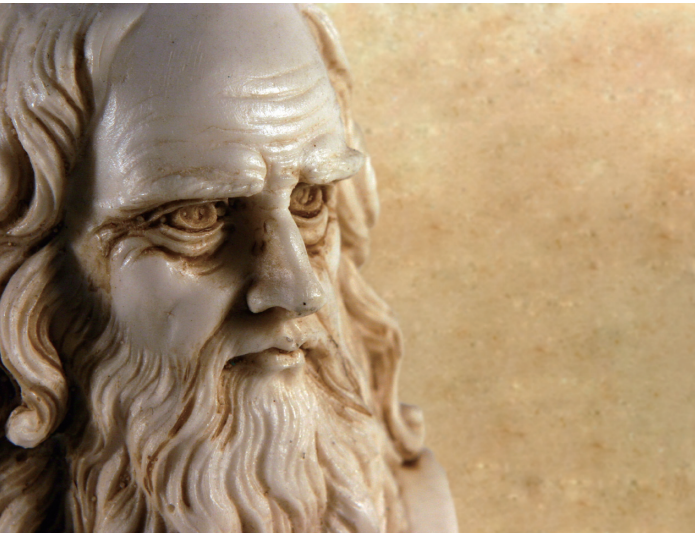
# Reading 17

TRACK 17 | WORDS 231

Leonardo da Vinci was painting a picture for an Italian church. The picture was *The Last Supper*. He painted a large table. He painted the apostles, Jesus' followers. "Now, I am almost finished. I only have to finish Jesus' face."

The great artist sat in front of the picture and thought, "How can I describe Jesus' love and goodness? How can I express his sadness and pain?" He was lost in thought, but he could not come up with a good idea. [The painter did nothing for many days. He only stared at his unfinished painting.]

The People who worked in the church got angry and told him to hurry. [Still, Leonardo had no idea. He had true love and respect for Jesus. A kind or handsome face was not good enough. The face of Jesus should be perfect.]



Months passed. Years went by. For four years, Leonardo only thought about his painting. He became more and more tired. At last, he gave up. "I cannot finish painting Jesus. I cannot describe the goodness and love in his perfect face."

Today, we can see Jesus' face in the picture *The Last Supper*. Who painted the face of Jesus? [No one knows, but it is probably not as beautiful as Leonardo had hoped.]



1. What is the best title for the passage?

- a. A Great Picture in an Italian Church
- b. Who Painted Jesus' Face?
- c. A Painter Who Loved Churches
- ✓ d. The Great Picture Leonardo Could not Finish

레오나르도가 결국 완성할 수 없었던 *The Last Supper*(최후의 만찬)에 대한 글이다.

2. Why was Leonardo NOT able to finish the picture?

- a. He had to paint a kind and handsome face.
- ✓ b. Jesus' face had to be perfect.
- c. He was tired of painting.
- d. People made him tired.

레오나르도는 예수의 얼굴에 사랑과 자애, 슬픔과 고통 등 여러 가지 요소가 담긴 완벽한 얼굴이어야 한다고 생각했으므로 예수의 얼굴을 그릴 수가 없었다.

3. The People who worked in the church thought that Leonardo was \_\_\_\_\_ .

- ✓ a. lazy                      b. careful                      c. diligent                      d. sick

The painter did nothing for many days. He only stared at ~ (6행)에서 레오나르도는 그림을 바라보는 것 외에는 아무 것도 하지 않고 있었으므로 그의 고뇌에 대해서 알 수 없었던 주위 사람들은 그가 게으르다고 판단했을 것이다.

4. How did Leonardo feel when he tried to paint Jesus' face?

- a. He felt excited.
- b. He felt very happy.
- c. He felt very proud.
- ✓ d. He felt hopeless.

오랜 기간 동안 완벽한 예수의 얼굴을 표현할 방법을 찾던 레오나르도는 절망감을 느꼈을 것이다.

5. According to the last paragraph, what does the writer think of the picture *The Last Supper*?

- a. The painting is excellent.
- ✓ b. It may not have been perfect in Leonardo's eyes.
- c. Leonardo may have been pleased with it.
- d. Leonardo was not a great painter.

No one knows, but it is probably not as beautiful as Leonardo had hoped. (19행)을 통해 레오나르도의 눈에는 현재의 그림이 완벽해 보이지 않을 것이라고 추론할 수 있다.

본문해석

Leonardo da Vinci(레오나르도 다 빈치)

Leonardo da Vinci(레오나르도 다 빈치)는 이탈리아의 한 교회에서 그림을 그리고 있었다. 그 그림은 *The Last Supper*(최후의 만찬)이었다. 그는 커다란 탁자를 그렸다. 그는 예수의 사도들, 즉 제자들을 그렸다. "이제, 거의 끝나가는군. 예수의 얼굴만 완성하면 돼."

그 위대한 예술가는 그림 앞에 앉아서 생각했다. "어떻게 예수의 사랑과 자애를 표현할 수 있을까? 어떻게 자신의 슬픔과 고통을 보여줄 수 있을까?" 그는 생각하고 또 생각했지만 좋은 수가 생각나지 않았다. 화가는 여러 날 동안 아무것도 하지 않았다. 그는 그저 미완성된 그림을 쳐다보고만 있었다.

교회에서 일하는 사람들은 화가 나서 그에게 서두르라고 말했다. 아직도 Leonardo는 방법이 없었다. 그는 예수의 대한 진정한 애정과 존경심을 가지고 있었다. 친절하거나 잘 생긴 얼굴만으로는 충분히 좋지 않았다. 예수의 얼굴은 완벽해야 했다.

여러 달이 지났고 여러 해가 흘렀다. 4년 동안 Leonardo는 그저 그의 그림에 대해 생각만 했다. 그는 점점 더 지쳐갔다. 마침내 그는 포기했다. "난 예수님을 그리는 것을 완성할 수가 없어. 그분의 완벽한 얼굴 속에 있는 자애로움과 사랑을 표현할 수가 없어."

오늘날 우리는 '최후의 만찬'이란 그림 속에서 예수의 얼굴을 볼 수 있다. 누가 그 예수의 얼굴을 그린 것인가? 아무도 모른다. 하지만 그것은 아마도 Leonardo가 기대했던 것만큼 아름답지는 않을 것이다.

# Self Review

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

unfinished  
respect

sadness  
describe

expressed  
tired

1. She walked a long distance and she feels really tired.
2. I respect Mrs. Kim as my leader.
3. I felt a deep sadness after my mother died.
4. What happened that night? Can you describe it in detail?
5. He expressed interest when I talked about the book.
6. I don't mind if you go first. I have some unfinished work to do.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Who is Leonardo da Vinci?

He is the great artist who painted *The Last Supper*.

2. Why couldn't Leonardo finish painting Jesus' face?

Leonardo didn't know how to show the goodness and love of his God's face.



# 18 Native American Indians

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                        |   |   |  |
|------------------------|---|---|--|
| 1. native ( <i>a</i> ) | • | • | a. state of not having enough food to eat              |
| 2. army                | • | • | b. destroy or damage something with fire               |
| 3. burn                | • | • | c. a large group of soldiers                           |
| 4. hunger              | • | • | d. born and living in some place                       |
| 5. disease             | • | • | e. feel hurt or upset; have a bad time                 |
| 6. suffer              | • | • | f. an illness that makes people sick                   |
| 7. government          | • | • | g. something valuable, such as gold, silver, or jewels |
| 8. treasure            | • | • | h. the group of people who control a country           |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- look for: try to find something ~을 찾다  
The Europeans were not looking for friends.



# Reading 18

TRACK 18 | WORDS 269

When white Europeans first landed in America, there were many Native American Indians living there. land: 상륙하다, 착륙하다 The Native Indians were kind and friendly. But the Europeans were not looking for friends. They only wanted gold. The white men asked the Native Indians to give them their gold. “We don’t have any gold,”  
 5 the Native Indians answered. The white people did not believe them. They thought the Native Indians were hiding a great treasure of gold. 금으로 된 엄청난 보물 [So they killed them with their guns.] ▶Q2 단서

Hundreds of years later, the Native American Indians were still suffering because of white people. In the early 1800s, many Native American Indians  
 10 lived in the southeast part of the United States. One group of them was the Cherokee Indians. One day, the U.S. government decided to take their land away from them and give it to white people. take 사물 away from 사람: ~에게서 ...을 빼앗다, 가져가다 And instead, the government prepared a place in Oklahoma for the Indians. It was called “Indian Territory.” 관할 구역, 영토 [The Cherokee Indians didn’t want to go there. They thought it was not the right thing  
 15 to do. They didn’t understand why they had to leave their native land. Some of the Indians were ready to fight against the government.] 고국, 고향 땅 [However, the U.S. army burned their homes and made them leave. Oklahoma

was very far away, and the Indians had to travel on foot. It was winter and there was very little food. Many of them died from the cold, hunger and disease.] 이 사건을 일컬어 역사적으로 'Trail of Tears (눈물의 길)'라 하며, 백인들에 의한 원주민들의 강제 이주를 뜻한다.

The Indian Territory does not exist anymore, but 지금의 오클라호마(Oklahoma) 동부 지방에 1830년부터 1906년까지 특설된 원주민 특별 보호구는, 1907년에 폐지되었다. many Native American Indians are still living there.

Even today, they cry when they think of the sufferings of their people.



### \* 인디언 보호구역(Indian Reservation)

1492년 Christopher Columbus가 미 대륙에 처음 와서 그곳을 동인도 쪽으로 여기고 원주민을 '인디언'이라고 명명했다. 이후 백인들의 서부 출에 따라 인디언들은 Indian Reservation(인디언 보호구역)으로 쫓겨났는데, 현재까지 미국 전역에 걸쳐 310개소에 202종족의 인디언들이 150만 명 정도가 남아 살고 있으며, 보호구역 면적은 한반도 면적보다 조금 넓다. 보호구역 시설 내에서는 학교나 기타 모든 생활이 무료지만, 직업 알선 등이나 다른 개선이나 발달을 위한 혜택은 제공하지 않는다. 나이든 계층은 마약, 알코올 중독, 사냥 등을 소일거리로 지내고 있다. 규모가 큰 보호구역은 관광수입으로 연명하는 곳도 있으나, 전통 유지나 보호를 위한 대책은 정부 차원에서는 제공되고 있지 않다.



1. What is the passage mainly about?

- ✓ a. the sad history of Native American Indians
- b. the long history of the Indian Territory
- c. the first Europeans in America
- d. Europeans' fight over gold

아메리카 원주민들이 이주해 온 백인들에게 땅을 빼앗기고 보호구역으로 쫓겨나게 된 슬픈 역사를 설명한 글이다.

2. According to the passage, which is true about the first Europeans in America?

- a. They got along well with the Native Indians.
- b. They stole and hid gold from the Native Indians.
- c. They were killed by the Native Indians.
- ✓ d. They were very cruel to the Native Indians.

So they killed them with their guns.(6행)로 보아 원주민 인디언들에게 잔인했음을 알 수 있다.

3. When the Cherokee Indians heard about the Indian Territory, they \_\_\_\_\_.

- ✓ a. did not agree to the plan
- b. decided to run away from Oklahoma
- c. gave their land to white people
- d. wanted to go there as soon as possible

The Cherokee Indians didn't want to go there. ~(13행)로 보아 보호구역에 관한 계획에 동의하지 않았음을 알 수 있다.

4. Because of the U.S. government's action, the Native American Indians \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. stopped moving
- ✓ b. began a painful journey
- c. joined the U.S. army
- d. stayed in their hometown

Oklahoma was very far away, and the Indians had to travel on foot.(17행)과 이어지는 문장에서 고통스런 여행을 했음을 알 수 있다.

본문해석

아메리카 원주민 인디언

백인 유럽인들이 처음 미국에 상륙했을 때, 그곳에는 많은 아메리카 원주민 인디언들이 살고 있었다. 원주민 인디언들은 친절하고 우호적이었다. 하지만 유럽인들은 친구를 찾던 것이 아니었다. 그들은 오직 금만을 원했다. 백인들은 원주민 인디언들에게 금을 내놓으라고 요구했다. "우리엔겐 금이 없어요."라고 원주민 인디언들이 대답했다. 백인들은 그들을 믿지 않았다. 그들은 원주민 인디언들이 금으로 된 엄청난 보물을 숨기고 있다고 생각했다. 그래서 그들은 총으로 원주민들을 죽였다.

수백 년이 지난 후에도, 아메리카 원주민 인디언들은 여전히 백인들 때문에 고통 받고 있었다. 1800년대 초, 많은 아메리카 원주민 인디언들이 미국 남동쪽에 살았다. 그들 중 한 무리가 Cherokee 인디언이었다. 어느 날 미국 정부는 그들로부터 땅을 빼앗아 백인들에게 주기로 결정했다. 그리고 그 대신에, 정부는 Oklahoma에 인디언들을 위한 부지를 마련했다. 그곳은 '인디언 보호구역(Indian Territory)'이라 불렸다. Cherokee 인디언들은 거기로 가고 싶지 않았다. 그들은 그렇게 하는 것은 옳은 일이 아니라고 생각했다. 그들은 왜 자신들의 고향 땅을 떠나야 하는지 이해할 수가 없었다. 어떤 인디언들은 정부에 대항하여 싸울 준비가 되어 있었다. 하지만 미국 군대는 그들의 집을 불태우고 그들을 떠나게 만들었다. Oklahoma는 아주 멀리 떨어져 있었고 인디언들은 걸어서 이동해야 했다. 겨울이었고 식량도 거의 없었다. 많은 사람들이 추위와 배고픔, 질병으로 죽었다.

인디언 보호구역은 더 이상 존재하지 않지만, 많은 아메리카 원주민 인디언들이 아직도 그 곳에 살고 있다. 오늘날까지도 그들은 종족의 고통을 생각할 때면 눈물을 흘린다.

# Self Review

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

native	disease	burned	army
suffering	looking for	treasure	

1. We never saw our native land again.
2. The house was burned in the fire.
3. Thousands of people are suffering from hunger every day.
4. Scientists say dirty hands spread disease.
5. I'm looking for a new job.
6. My brother joined the army when he was eighteen.
7. A tourist found hidden treasure in Egypt.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.

Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What is Cherokee Day?

Cherokee Day is the Cherokee National Holiday that celebrates the end of the Trail of Tears.

2. Why were the Native Americans kicked off of their land?

The U.S. government wanted to give their land to white people.



# 19 Two Friends in the Snow

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |              |   |   |  |
|--------------|---|---|--|
| 1. lie (v)   | • | • | a. put the back of your body on the floor, on a bed, etc.                |
| 2. waste (v) | • | • | b. the space between two places or things                                |
| 3. alone     | • | • | c. without anyone; by oneself  |
| 4. distance  | • | • | d. use money, time, energy, etc. in a bad, useless way                   |
| 5. step (n)  | • | • | e. become hard because of cold   |
| 6. freeze    | • | • | f. the act of picking up one's foot and putting it down in order to walk |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- **after a while**: a little later; in a little time 잠시 후에, 얼마 후에  
After a while, they heard a strange sound.
- **be covered with**: have something all over the place ~으로 뒤덮여 있다  
Soon he was covered with sweat!



# Reading 19

TRACK 19 | WORDS 221

It was a cold winter day. Two friends, Tom and Peter, were hiking in the Rocky Mountains. The sky was dark, and snow was falling hard. The boys tried to find a town, but they soon got lost.

비인칭 주어 it

try to 동사원형: ~하려고 애쓰다  
cf. try -ing: 시험 삼아 ~해보다

After a while, they heard a strange sound. Where was it coming from?

get lost: 길을 잃다

5 They looked over the side of the mountain and saw a person lying on the ground. The man was hurt and covered with snow. Tom wanted to help the man.

산기슭

see(지각동사)+목적어+목적보어(현재분사)

["Let's take him with us," he said.] But Peter did not like (a) the idea. "If we waste

▶ Q1 단서

time trying to help him, we will all die," Peter said. "I feel sorry for him, but we should go." Tom looked at the man's sad eyes. "I can't leave this man here to

10 die," he thought. So Tom stayed with the man, while Peter went on alone. Tom put the man on his (b) back and began to walk. The work was hard and Tom started to feel warm. Soon he was covered with sweat! Because of Tom, the man felt warm, too.

At last, Tom saw the lights of a village in the distance. But before he could take another step, he fell over something on the road. Surprisingly, it was Peter's body! He had frozen to death in the cold snow.

= Finally, 마침내

저 멀리, 멀리서

fall over: ~에 걸려 넘어지다

\* freeze to death: 얼어 죽다  
\* starve to death: 굶어 죽다





1. What does the underlined (a) the idea refer to?

- ✓ a. carrying the man
- b. walking alone
- c. leaving the man
- d. going with Tom

조난당한 남자를 데리고 간다는 생각을 좋아하지 않았다는 뜻으로, 이어지는 문장에서 내용을 확인할 수 있다.

2. Which is the closest in meaning to the underlined (b) back?

- a. Don't look back.
- b. Put the knife back, please.
- c. We sat at the back of the bus.
- ✓ d. He was hurt in the back during the war.

'back'이 '등'의 의미로 쓰인 경우이다. a에서는 '뒤쪽으로' b에서는 '도로, 다시' c에서는 '뒤쪽'이라는 뜻으로 쓰였다.

3. Tom could stay alive thanks to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the weather
- b. the villagers
- c. his friend Peter
- ✓ d. the man's warmth

Peter가 추위로 얼어 죽어 있는 것으로 보아, Tom은 등에 업은 남자의 온기 때문에 살았음을 추측할 수 있다.

4. The passage teaches us that \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. we should not lose a chance 기회는 늘 찾아 오는 것이 아니다
- b. love is greater than friendship 사랑은 우정보다 위대하다
- c. friendship is tested when we are in danger 진정한 우정은 어려울 때 서로 돕는 것이다
- ✓ d. helping others is helping yourself 남을 돕는 것은 스스로를 돕는 일이다

Tom이 남을 돕는 착한 마음을 가졌기 때문에 살아났다는 내용이므로 다른 사람을 돕는 것이 스스로를 돕는 일이라는 교훈이 적절하다.

**본문해석**  
눈 속의 두 친구

어느 추운 겨울날이었다. 친구인 Tom과 Peter는 로키 산맥에서 등산을 하고 있었다. 하늘은 어두웠고 눈이 심하게 내리고 있었다. 소년들은 마을을 찾으려고 했지만, 이내 길을 잃고 말았다.

얼마 후 그들은 이상한 소리를 들었다. 어디서 나는 소리였을까? 그들은 산기슭을 훑어보다 한 사람이 땅바닥에 누워 있는 것을 보았다. 그 남자는 상처를 입은 채 눈으로 덮여 있었다. Tom은 그 남자를 돕고자 했다. "저 남자를 데리고 가자."라고 그가 말했다. 하지만 Peter는 그 생각을 달가워하지 않았다. "우리가 저 남자를 도우려 애쓰면서 시간을 낭비하면 우리 모두가 죽을 거야."라고 Peter가 말했다. "나도 그가 안쓰럽긴 하지만 우린 가야 해." Tom은 그 남자의 슬픈 눈을 보았다. '난 이 사람을 여기서 죽게 내버려둘 수 없어.'라고 그는 생각했다. 그래서 Peter는 혼자 가버린 반면, Tom은 그 남자와 함께 남았다. Tom은 그 남자를 등에 업고 걷기 시작했다. 그 일은 하기 힘들었기에 Tom은 온기를 느끼기 시작했다. 곧 그는 맘으로 뒤통백이 되었다! Tom 때문에, 그 남자도 역시 온기를 느꼈다.

마침내 Tom은 저 멀리 한 마을의 불빛을 보았다. 그런데 그가 한 발짝을 더 떼기 전에, 그는 길에 있는 무언가에 걸려 넘어졌다. 놀랍게도 그것은 Peter의 시신이었다! 그는 추운 눈 속에서 얼어 죽었던 것이다.

**STORY MAP**

Different actions often lead to different results. Fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

Different Actions, Different Results			
Tom	He helped the man lying on the ground hurt.	He put the man on his back.	Both Tom and the man felt (1) <u>warm</u> and (2) <u>survived</u> .
Peter	He (3) <u>ignored</u> the hurt man lying on the ground.	He went (4) <u>alone</u> .	He (5) <u>froze</u> to death.

ignored      warm      froze      alone      survived

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

alone

distance

freezes

wasting

step

lie

1. The baby took his first step and fell.
2. She lives alone on a small farm.
3. Don't lie in the sun for too long.
4. You're just wasting my time.
5. What is the distance between the Earth and the Sun?
6. Water freezes into ice.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What did the two hikers find in the mountains?

They found one man lying in the snow.

2. How did the man that carried the half-dead man on his back stay alive?

The hiker walked with the man on his back, so both of them got warm.



# 20 READING The Moving Stones

▲ 위 사진은 미국 캘리포니아 주 Death Valley에 있는 움직이는 바위이다.

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                      |   |   |   |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| 1. desert            | • | • | a. an area of low land between hills or mountains                           |
| 2. weigh             | • | • | b. have a weight of   |
| 3. valley            | • | • | c. a very dry land that is usually covered with sand and is very hot        |
| 4. storm             | • | • | d. a cut, hole or other small sign of damage                                |
| 5. mark ( <i>n</i> ) | • | • | e. find the answer to something   |
| 6. solve             | • | • | f. very bad weather when there is a lot of rain or snow, strong winds, etc. |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- **be famous for:** be well known for ~으로 유명하다

It is famous for its moving rocks.



# Reading 20

TRACK 20 | WORDS 237

## 본문해석

### 움직이는 돌

바위들이 스스로 움직이는 것이 가능할까? 물론 아니다! 하지만 캘리포니아의 죽음의 계곡(Death Valley)에 있는 바위들에겐 뭔가 이상한 일이 일어난다. 죽음의 계곡은 거대한 사막으로, 그곳의 움직이는 바위로 유명하다. 대부분의 바위들은 작지만 어떤 것들은 300kg이 넘는 무게가 나간다. 매년 그 바위들은 이동을 하고, 땅에 긴 자국을 남긴다. 때때로 그것들은 100미터 혹은 200미터를 움직이기도 한다. 하지만 아무도 바위가 이동하는 것을 본 적이 없었다.

수년 동안, 과학자들은 죽음의 계곡의 움직이는 바위들에 대한 미스터리를 풀어보려고 노력했다. 그들은 바위에 표시를 했다. 그들은 움직이는 바위들에 대한 지도도 만들었다. 마침내, 그들은 해답을 찾았다. 바람이 바위를 움직이게 한 것이다! 하지만 어떻게 이것이 가능할까? 낮에는 죽음의 계곡이 지구 상에서 가장 뜨거운 곳들 중 하나이다. 하지만 밤에는 매우 추워지고 때로는 심한 폭풍이 닥친다. 비가 내리고, 몸 땅 위의 물은 아주 얇은 얼음으로 변한다. 그러면 강한 바람은 바위들을 땅에서 움직일 수 있게 한다. 왜 아무도 바위들이 움직이는 것을 보지 못했던 걸까? 그것은 바위들이 밤에만 움직이기 때문이다. 아침에는 태양이 떠오르고 땅을 마르게 한다.

대자연은 움직이는 바위들과 같은 많은 미스터리를 간직하고 있다. 과학자들 덕분에 이 미스터리는 마침내 풀렸다. 그것은 다행스러운 일이기도 하다. 왜냐고? 몇몇 사람들이 외계인들이 바위를 움직이는 거라고 믿으려던 참이었으니까!

Is it possible for rocks to move by themselves? Of course not! But something strange happens with the rocks in Death Valley, California. Death Valley is a large desert, and it is famous for its moving rocks. Most of the rocks are small, but some of them weigh more than 300kg. Every year, the rocks move and leave long marks on the ground. Sometimes they move 100 or 200 meters! However, nobody has ever seen the rocks moving.

by oneself: 자기 혼자서, 혼자 힘으로

무게가 ~이다

남기다

For many years, scientists tried to solve the mystery of Death Valley's moving rocks. They put marks on the rocks. They made maps of the moving rocks, too. At last, they found the answer. The wind makes the rocks move! But how is this possible? [In the daytime, Death Valley is one of the hottest places on earth. But it becomes very cold at night, and sometimes there are bad storms.]

[Rain falls, and soon the water on the ground changes to very thin ice. Then strong winds can move the rocks along the ground.] Why has no one seen the rocks moving? It's because they only move at night. [In the morning, the sun comes up and dries the ground.]

Mother Nature has many mysteries like the moving rocks. Thanks to the scientists, this mystery was finally solved. It's a good thing, too. Why? Because some people started to believe that aliens were moving the rocks!

→ 움직이는 돌에 대한 미스터리가 풀리지 않았다면, 외계인의 행위라고 하는 주장이 설득력을 갖게 되었을 것이라는 뜻.





1. What is this passage mainly about?

- ✓ a. the secret of Death Valley's moving rocks
- b. Mother Nature's amazing mysteries
- c. the changing weather in Death Valley
- d. different kinds of rocks in Death Valley

Death Valley의 움직이는 바위들에 대한 과학적인 분석을 통해 바위가 움직이는 원인에 대해 설명한 글이다.

2. How is the weather in Death Valley?

- ✓ a. It changes a lot by day and by night. 밤낮으로, 끊임없이
- b. It is very hot all day and all night.
- c. It rains a lot throughout the year.
- d. It is always very warm and windy.

In the daytime, Death Valley is one of the hottest places on earth. But it becomes very cold at night.(15행)로 보아 날씨 변화가 심하다는 것을 알 수 있다.

3. Write the answer by using appropriate words from the passage.

Q What makes the rocks move?

A (Strong) Winds and (very thin) ice on the ground make the rocks move.

Rain falls, and soon the water on the ground changes to very thin ice.(17행)와 다음 문장에서 강한 바람과 얼어버린 땅이 바위를 움직인다는 것을 알 수 있다.

4. What is the best phrase for the blank?

- a. few people live there
- b. they move so quickly
- c. they move just a little
- ✓ d. they only move at night

바위들이 움직이는 것을 아무도 보지 못한 이유는 In the morning, the sun comes up ~(19행)에서 아침에는 해가 떠올라 땅을 마르게 한다는 내용으로 보아 밤에만 움직이기 때문임을 추측할 수 있다.

**STORY MAP**

How was the mystery of the moving rocks solved? Fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

Mysteries of Moving Rocks	
Mystery	- Rocks (1) <u>move</u> by themselves
Answers	- At (2) <u>night</u> , the water on the ground turns to (3) <u>ice</u> . - Strong (4) <u>winds</u> move the rocks to other places. - Rainfalls and bad (5) <u>storms</u> .

night      winds      ice      move      storms

# Self Review

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

storm  
desert

solve  
weigh

famous  
mark

1. The place is famous for its natural beauty.
2. Many people died when they tried to cross the desert.
3. I weigh more than my sister. I am heavier than her.
4. The sky got dark and it looked like a(n) storm was coming.
5. There is a scratch mark on the table.
6. The police have been trying to solve the mystery for years.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. When do the rocks move?

They only move at night.

2. How do the rocks move?

They move because of the strong wind and icy ground.



# 21

READING

## Dangerous Internet Dating

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                      |   |   |   |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| 1. perfect           | • | • | a. in truth; in reality                                   |
| 2. actually          | • | • | b. the online world of computer networks and the Internet |
| 3. cyberspace        | • | • | c. exactly what is needed; ideal                          |
| 4. rule ( <i>n</i> ) | • | • | d. a piece of advice about the best way to do something   |
| 5. public            | • | • | e. keep something secret                                  |
| 6. hide              | • | • | f. so; thus   |
| 7. therefore         | • | • | g. open to all people; used by everyone                   |

# Reading 21

TRACK 21 | WORDS 225

Sarah, a 14-year-old girl, <sup>→ come to 동사원형: ~하게 되다</sup> came to know a boy through the Internet. He said <sup>'수사-단위명사-형용사'가 서로 하이픈(-)으로 연결되어 하나의 형용사로써 명사를 수식한다. (X) 14-years-old</sup> he was 16 years old. And he looked handsome in his picture. They talked to each other every day by instant messenger. Sarah thought the boy was perfect, and told him everything about herself. After a few weeks, Sarah decided to meet   
5 him in real life. <sup>▶ Q2 단서</sup> [But when she saw him, she was shocked. The “perfect boy” was actually a 35-year-old man!]

Today many teenagers make new friends on the Internet. However, in cyberspace, people can easily hide their real thoughts. So, they often lie about themselves on the Internet. Some people even use the Internet to do bad things.   
10 Therefore, if you talk to strangers online and then meet them in real life, be careful! It can be very dangerous. Some teenagers get hurt, lost, or even killed <sup>get lost: 행방불명되다</sup> after they go out to see their “online friends.”

To stay safe when you use the Internet, you need to remember a few things. <sup>need to 동사원형: ~할 필요가 있다. ~해야 한다 (have to나 should보다 다소 약한 표현)</sup> [First, never give your name, address, or phone number to strangers   
15 online. Second, if you decide to see your online friends in real life, let your parents know first. And then, meet in a public place. During the meeting, have your family or friends around.] Remember these rules, and the Internet will be a safe and fun place for you.   
<sup>\* 명령문. and 주어+동사: ~해라, 그러면 ...</sup>  
<sup>\* 명령문. or 주어+동사: ~해라, 그렇지 않으면 ...</sup>





1. The passage is mainly about safe ways \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. to use an instant messenger
- ✓ b. to make friends on the Internet
- c. to introduce yourself on the Internet
- d. to share online information with others

인터넷에서 사귄 친구를 직접 만나는 것이 위험할 수 있기 때문에, 그에 대한 안전한 대책과 방법을 알려주는 글이다.

2. According to paragraph 1, Sarah's online friend \_\_\_\_\_.

- ✓ a. was not honest with her
- b. didn't believe her
- c. was a perfect boy
- d. was very handsome

But when she saw him, she was shocked. The "perfect boy" was actually a 35-year-old man!(5행)으로 보아 Sarah의 온라인 친구가 거짓말을 했음이 드러난다.

3. Which is NOT mentioned as advice for meeting on-line friends?

- a. Tell your parents about the appointment. 15행
- b. Don't give your personal information. 14행
- ✓ c. Don't meet in the evening or at night.
- d. Meet in a public place with your family around. 16행

마지막 문단에서 And then, meet in a public place. During the meeting, have your family or friends around.(16행)에 만나는 장소와 동반할 사람에 관한 충고는 있지만, 만날 시각에 관한 충고는 없다.

**본문해석**

**위험한 인터넷 데이트**

14살 소녀인 Sarah는 인터넷을 통해 한 남자아이를 만났다. 그는 자신이 16살이라고 했다. 그리고 그는 사진에서 잘생겨 보였다. 그들은 매일 인스턴트 메신저로 서로 대화를 나누었다. Sarah는 그 남자아이가 완벽하다고 생각했고 그에게 자신에 대한 모든 것을 얘기했다. 몇 주 후, Sarah는 그를 실제로 만나보기로 결심했다. 하지만 그를 보았을 때, 그녀는 충격을 받았다. 그 '완벽한 남자아이'는 실제로는 35세의 남성이었다!

오늘날 많은 심대들이 인터넷 상에서 새 친구를 사귄다. 하지만 사이버공간에서는 사람들이 자신들의 본심을 쉽게 감출 수 있다. 그래서 그들은 종종 인터넷상에서 스스로에 관해 거짓 말을 한다. 어떤 사람들은 심지어 나쁜 짓을 하기 위해 인터넷을 이용하기도 한다. 그러므로 온라인상에서 낯선 이들과 이야기를 나누고 그들을 실제로 만나게 된다면, 조심해야 한다! 그것은 아주 위험할 수 있다. 어떤 심대들은 '온라인 친구들'을 만나러 나간 후에, 다치거나 행방불명이 되거나, 혹은 심지어 살해되기도 한다.

안전하게 인터넷을 사용하기 위해서, 여러분은 몇 가지를 기억해둘 필요가 있다. 첫째, 절대 온라인상에서 여러분의 이름, 주소, 또는 전화번호를 낯선 사람에게 알려주지 말아라. 둘째, 온라인 친구를 실제로 만나보기로 결정했다면, 먼저 부모님께 알리도록 하라. 그런 다음에, 공공 장소에서 만나라. 만나는 동안에는 가족이나 친구를 주위에 두도록 하라. 이러한 규칙들을 기억하라. 그러면 인터넷은 여러분에게 안전하고 재미있는 공간이 될 것이다.

**STORY MAP**

What is the main topic of each paragraph? Fill in the blanks.

The Main Topic of Each Paragraph	
Paragraph 1	Sarah found out that her online friend was a (1) <b>liar</b> .
Paragraph 2	In cyberspace, people can easily (2) <b>hide</b> their real thoughts.
Paragraph 3	You should not give your personal (3) <b>information</b> .

information	liar	hide
-------------	------	------

# Self Review

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

actually	perfect	rule	therefore
public	cyberspace	hide	

1. The weather was perfect for a picnic.
2. Anyone can borrow books from the public library.
3. I didn't think I'd like the movie, but it was actually quite fun.
4. People send emails through cyberspace.
5. He tells me everything. He doesn't hide anything from me.
6. The first rule is to be confident and to smile at your interviewer.
7. He never helps others and, therefore, has few friends.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following question.

- o What is some advice that Clara gives Sandy for meeting online friends?

Not to give her name, address, or phone number. Meet an online friend in a public place.



# 22 Staying Healthy with Vitamin C

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |              |   |   |  |
|--------------|---|---|--|
| 1. sailor    | • | • | a. more than two but not very many                                     |
| 2. several   | • | • | b. the red liquid that flows in your body                              |
| 3. blood     | • | • | c. a person who works on a ship  |
| 4. vegetable | • | • | d. stop existing   |
| 5. human     | • | • | e. a person  |
| 6. disappear | • | • | f. a plant that is eaten as food, such as a cabbage, a carrot and peas |

# Reading 22

TRACK 22 | WORDS 219

## 본문해석

### 비타민 C로 건강 유지하기

1600년대에, 영국 선원들은 그들의 배에 승선하는 것을 두려워했다. 바다에서 몇 주를 지낸 후에, 많은 이들이 이상한 질병을 얻었다. 그 병은 선원들의 피부를 황색과 갈색으로 변하게 했다. 코와 입에서 피가 나고 치아가 빠지기도 했다. 그 질병은 '괴혈병'이라 불렀고, 그것은 선원 수천 명의 목숨을 앗아갔다. 아무도 그 질병을 어떻게 막아야 할지 몰랐다. 그러던 때, 몇몇 선원들이 신선한 과일과 채소를 먹지 않았을 때에만 괴혈병이 발생한다는 것을 알아차렸다. 과일과 채소를 조금씩 먹자마자 그들의 건강은 곧 회복되었다. 머지 않아 전세계 사람들이 그 선원들의 이야기를 들었다.

우리는 이제 왜 우리가 많은 과일과 야채를 먹을 필요가 있는지를 이해한다. 그것들에는 비타민 C가 들어 있고, 이것은 몸이 질병과 싸우는 일을 돕는다. 하지만 그것은 우리의 몸에서 짧은 시간 머물다가 사라지므로, 우리는 매일 더 많은 비타민 C를 필요로 한다. 여러분은 아마도 "왜 우리 몸은 비타민 C를 직접 만들어내지 못하나요?"라고 물을지도 모른다. 사실 대부분의 동물들은 체내에서 비타민 C를 만들어내지만, 인간과 원숭이는 그렇지 못하다.

비타민 C를 섭취하는 최선의 방법은 과일과 야채를 매일 먹는 것이다. 오렌지, 레몬, 딸기는 가장 많은 양의 비타민 C를 함유하고 있다. 감자, 양배추, 브로콜리와 같은 채소 역시 많은 비타민 C를 함유하고 있다.

In the 1600s, British sailors were afraid to go on their ships. After several weeks at sea, many of them got a strange disease. <sup>▶Q1 단서</sup> [The disease made the sailors' skin turn yellow and brown. <sub>= Because of the disease, the sailors' skin turned yellow and brown.</sub> Blood came out of their nose and mouth, and their teeth fell out, too. The disease was called scurvy,] and it killed thousands of sailors. <sup>▶Q2 단서</sup> [A] Then, some sailors noticed that <sup>괴혈병</sup> [scurvy only happened when they didn't eat fresh fruits or vegetables.] [B] Their health returned as soon as they ate some. [C] Soon people all over the world heard the sailors' story. [D]

We now understand why we need to eat a lot of fruits and vegetables. They have vitamin C, and this vitamin helps the body fight diseases. <sup>a lot of [lots of] + 불가산/가산 명사: 많은 ~</sup> [But it only stays in our bodies a short time and then disappears,] <sup>help + 목적어 + 목적격보어(동사원형/to부정사)</sup> so we need more vitamin C every day. You might ask, "Why don't our bodies just make vitamin C for us?" In fact, most animals make vitamin C inside their bodies, but humans and monkeys cannot do this.

<sup>= make vitamin C inside their bodies</sup> The best way to get vitamin C is to eat fruits and vegetables every day. <sup>to부정사의 형용사적 용법</sup> Oranges, lemons, and strawberries have the most vitamin C. <sup>to부정사의 명사적 용법</sup> Vegetables like potatoes, cabbages, and broccoli have <sup>가장 많은 (much의 최상급)</sup> lots of vitamin C, too.





1. Which is NOT a sign of scurvy?

- a. teeth falling out 4행
- ✓ b. bad eyesight
- c. nose and mouth bleeding 3행
- d. skin color changing 3행

치아가 빠지고, 출혈이 있고, 피부색이 변한다는 내용은 나오지만 시력이 나빠진다는 내용은 없다.

2. Why did the sailors get sick? Complete the answer by using appropriate words from the passage.

The sailors got sick because they didn't get vitamin C / they didn't eat fruits and vegetables.

~ scurvy only happened when they didn't eat fresh fruits or vegetables.(5행)와 이어지는 문장에서 비타민 C 섭취가 충분하지 않아 병에 걸렸음을 알 수 있다.

3. Where would the following sentence best fit?

No one knew how to stop the disease.

- ✓ a. **A**
- b. **B**
- c. **C**
- d. **D**

바로 이어지는 내용에서 몇몇 선원들이 이유를 알게 되었다는 내용이 나오므로 아무도 몰랐다는 내용의 주어진 문장은 [A]에 오는 것이 적절하다.

4. Which is NOT true about vitamin C?

- a. It helps the body fight diseases. 9행
- b. Some animals can't make it by themselves. 12행
- c. Vegetables and fruits have a lot of it. 8행
- ✓ d. It remains in the body for a long time. → 9행

But it only stays in our bodies a short time and then disappears, so we need more vitamin C every day.(9행)로 보아 체내에 잠시만 머문다는 것을 알 수 있다.

## STORY MAP

Eating vitamin C solves many problems. Fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

Problem	Solution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If people don't eat enough vitamin C, they can (1) <u>die</u> just like English sailors did.</li> <li>- Vitamin C only stays in our bodies for a short (2) <u>period</u>.</li> <li>- Our (3) (3) <u>bodies</u> do not make vitamin C.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is plenty of vitamin C in fruits and vegetables, so (4) <u>eat</u> lots of them.</li> </ul>

eat                      period                      die                      bodies

# Self Review

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

vegetable  
several

sailor  
disappearing

blood  
humans

1. He worked as a sailor on a ship named "Hope."
2. We arrived at the airport several hours ago.
3. The disease affected both humans and animals.
4. The man lost a lot of blood in the car accident.
5. My mom grows carrots in our vegetable garden.
6. Some animals are disappearing from the earth.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why do we need to take vitamin C?

We need vitamin C in our bodies to fight diseases.

2. What happens if we do not take vitamin C?

Our skin will turn yellow and brown, and blood will come out of our nose and mouth. Our teeth will fall out, too.



# 23 The Amazing Chameleon

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |               |   |   |  |
|---------------|---|---|--|
| 1. hunter     | • | • | a. the foods eaten or prepared for eating                |
| 2. meal       | • | • | b. the way something or someone moves                    |
| 3. direction  | • | • | c. an animal that hunts other animals for food           |
| 4. shoot      | • | • | d. become aware of someone or something                  |
| 5. quick      | • | • | e. very good and interesting; wonderful; surprising      |
| 6. amazing    | • | • | f. moving or doing something fast                        |
| 7. notice (v) | • | • | g. make something move quickly in a particular direction |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- o be good at: be able to do something very well ~을 잘한다, ~에 능하다

A chameleon is very good at catching insects.



# Reading 23

TRACK 23 | WORDS 198

## 본문해석

### 놀라운 카멜레온

세상에는 많은 종류의 도마뱀이 있다. 가장 놀라운 도마뱀 중 하나가 카멜레온이다. 카멜레온이 어째서 그렇게 놀랍나고? 카멜레온의 몸은 최고의 사냥꾼이 필요로 하는 모든 것을 갖추고 있다.

우선 카멜레온은 피부 색을 변화시킬 수 있다. 그것은 초록색 잎에 앉으면 초록색으로 변한다. 그리고 빨간색 잎에 앉으면 빨간색으로 변한다. 카멜레온은 색을 바꾸는 데 3초만 있으면 되므로 다른 동물들이 그것을 알아채기는 매우 힘들다. 또 다른 놀라운 점은 기다란 혀이다. 얼마나 길까? 카멜레온의 혀는 몸 전체보다도 더 길다. 게다가 카멜레온은 우리 눈이 볼 수 있는 것보다 더 빨리 혀를 내밀 수 있다. 마지막으로 카멜레온의 눈은 아주 놀랍다. 각각의 눈이 따로 움직여서 카멜레온은 동시에 두 방향을 볼 수 있다.

이러한 놀라운 점들 때문에, 카멜레온은 곤충을 잡는 일에 아주 능숙하다. 그것은 조용히 나무에 앉아서 곤충이 지나가기를 기다린다. 곤충이 가까이 오면, 그것을 잡기 위해 카멜레온은 빠르고 긴 혀를 이용한다. 그 곤충은 무슨 일이 일어났는지 알아차리기도 전에, 카멜레온의 식사가 된다.

There are many kinds of lizards in the world. One of the most amazing lizards is the chameleon. Why is a chameleon so amazing? Its body has everything that a best hunter needs.

선행사가 everything, the only, 서수 등일 경우에 관계대명사는 주로 that을 쓴다.

First of all, a chameleon can change the color of its skin. It turns green when it sits on a green leaf. And it turns red when it sits on a red leaf. A chameleon only needs three seconds to change color, so it is very hard for other animals to notice it. Another amazing thing is its long tongue. How long is it? A chameleon's tongue is longer than its whole body. Besides, a chameleon can shoot out its tongue faster than our eyes can see. Finally, a chameleon's eyes are very amazing. Each eye moves by itself, so a chameleon can see in two directions at the same time.

녹색으로 변하다

▶ Q3 단서

= It takes only three seconds for a chameleon to change color

가주어

진주어 = a chameleon

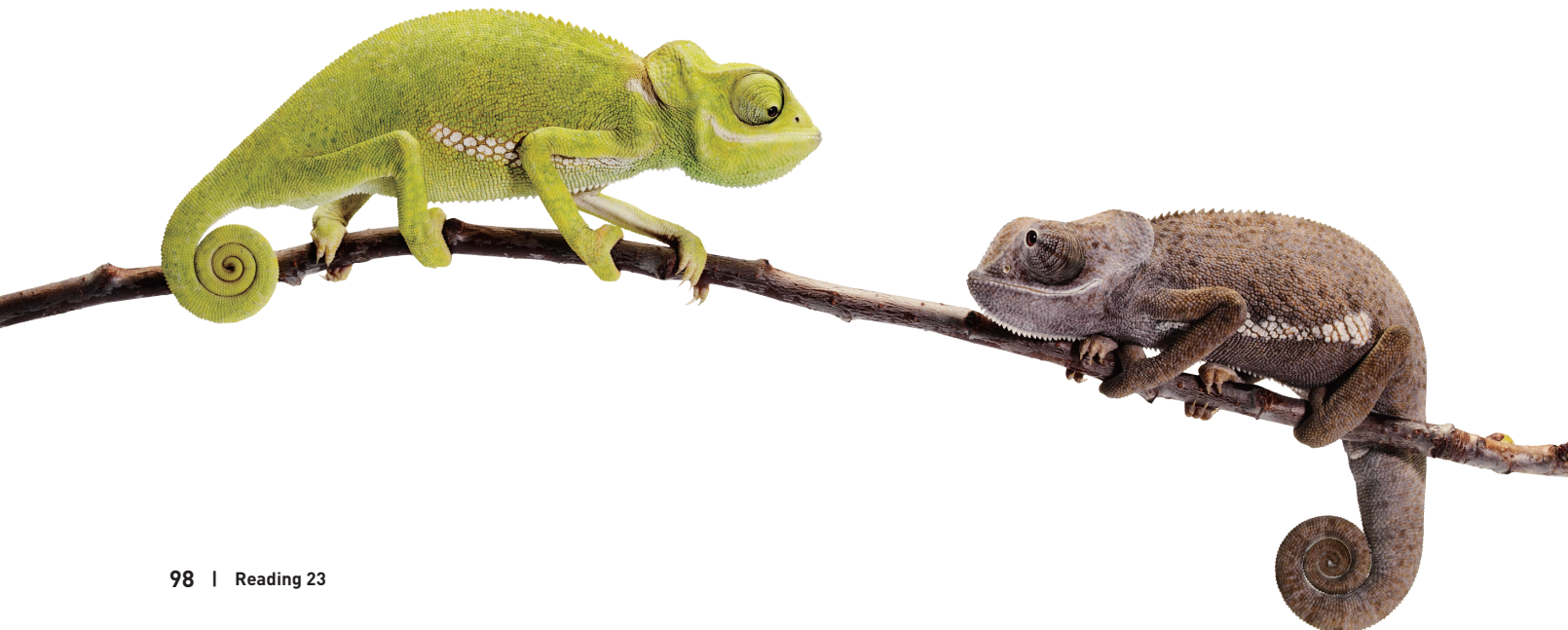
~를 불쑥 내밀다

by oneself: 따로, 각각

한번에, 동시에

Because of these amazing things, a chameleon is very good at catching insects. It sits on a tree quietly and waits for an insect to come by. When an insect comes near, the chameleon uses its quick, long tongue to catch it. Before the insect knows what has happened, it becomes the chameleon's meal.

▶ Q4 단서





1. What is the best title for the passage?

- ✓ a. Chameleon, the Perfect Insect-Catcher
- b. The Chameleon's Beautiful Body
- c. The World's Fastest Tongue
- d. The Chameleon's Amazing Eyes

곤충을 잡는데 매우 편리하도록 발달된 카멜레온의 신체구조와 그 사용기술을 설명하고 있다.

2. According to paragraph 2, which is NOT mentioned about chameleons?

- a. their color-changing skin 4행
- ✓ b. their hiding places
- c. their separately moving eyes 10행
- d. their fast-moving tongue 8행

카멜레온의 몸의 색깔 변화, 눈, 혀에 대한 내용은 나오지만 숨는 장소에 대해서는 언급되어 있지 않다.

3. Other animals do not notice chameleons easily because \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. they try to look dead
- b. they run away in a few seconds
- c. they like to hide under leaves
- ✓ d. they change their color so quickly

A chameleon only needs three seconds to change color, so it is very hard for other animals to notice it.(5행)에서 매우 짧은 시간 내에 피부 색깔을 바꾸기 때문에 다른 동물들이 알아채기 힘들다는 내용이 나온다.

4. When a chameleon hunts for food, it \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. runs very fast
- b. quickly moves its head
- ✓ c. shoots out its tongue
- d. opens its mouth widely

~, the chameleon uses its quick, long tongue to catch it.(13행)에서 긴 혀를 내밀어 먹이를 잡아먹는다는 것을 알 수 있다.

## STORY MAP

What are the characteristics of a chameleon? Fill in the blanks.

The Characteristics of a Chameleon As an Amazing Hunter	
skin	changes skin (1) <u>color</u>
tongue	has a long tongue that (2) <u>quickly</u> shoots out of its mouth
(3) <u>eyes</u>	see two directions at once

eyes                  color                  quickly

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

amazing	notice	direction	shoots
meal	quick	good at	

1. Michael Jackson was a(n) amazing dancer.
2. Our teacher always walks with short, quick steps.
3. I didn't notice anyone following me.
4. The frog shoots out its tongue at a fly.
5. Which direction did he go in?
6. Daniel ate his meal in silence.
7. Alex is very good at drawing.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.

Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why does the chameleon change color?

It changes color so that other animals can't notice it easily.

2. How does the chameleon catch its food?

The chameleon shoots out its tongue.



# 24 The Happiest Country in the World

READING

▲ 위 사진은 프랑스의 Cahos(가오) 지방을 방문해 장을 보고 있는 덴마크의 Margrethe II 여왕 (2008년 8월)이다.

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |              |   |   |
|--------------|---|---|
| 1. weather   | • | a. the action of teaching and learning, usually at school           |
| 2. neighbor  | • | b. in addition; and   |
| 3. tax       | • | c. someone who lives next to you or near you                        |
| 4. education | • | d. money that you must pay to the government                        |
| 5. plus      | • | e. money that is earned from work, business, etc.                   |
| 6. income    | • | f. the temperature and other conditions such as sun, rain, and wind |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- **thanks to:** with the help of someone or something ~때문에, 덕분에  
Thanks to the wonderful system, Danish people can make the best choices.
- **for free:** without paying money 공짜로, 무료로  
If they become sick, the hospital always takes care of them for free.



Which country is the happiest in the world? Is it a warm, beautiful island, like Fiji? Or is it a big and powerful country, like America? No! The answer is Denmark. Maybe you'll think it's strange. Denmark is not the richest or the most powerful country in the world. Its weather is cold and often rainy.

5 Then, what makes Denmark so special?

= why is Denmark so special?

First of all, people in Denmark don't have to worry about their basic living.

[They know that they'll always have food to eat, and a place to live. Everyone gets free education. If they become sick, the hospital always takes care of them for free. ▶Q2 단서 Plus, the country pays money for many kinds of social activities. = look after So

10 anyone in Denmark can enjoy their hobbies with their friends and neighbors. = In addition

Of course, all of this is possible because Danish people pay very high taxes. Denmark is famous for the highest taxes in the world. Its people have to spend almost 70% of their income on taxes. But they don't mind, because their country gives them almost everything they need. ▶Q3 단서

(목적격 관계대명사 that 생략)

Thanks to the country's wonderful system, Danish people can make the best choices for themselves. They don't choose their jobs because of money. They do what they really love, and this makes them happy. = the thing which: 관계대명사 what은 선행사를 포함하며 '~하는 것'으로 해석된다. ▶Q4 단서 And more importantly, people in Denmark understand the key to happiness: Do your best, but don't try to win everything. They are not very sad even when the result isn't the best. a/the key to 명사: ~의 열쇠, 비결

15



**\* In the world,**

- 가장 행복한 나라  
1. Denmark 2. Switzerland 3. Austria
- 가장 부유한 나라  
1. Liechtenstein 2. Qatar  
3. Luxembourg
- 가장 가난한 나라  
1. Zimbabwe 2. Congo 3. Burundi
- 생활비가 가장 많이 드는 나라  
1. Japan 2. South Korea 3. Russia

**본문해석**

**세계에서 가장 행복한 나라**

세계에서 가장 행복한 나라는 어디일까? 피지(Fiji)같은 따뜻하고 아름다운 섬나라일까? 아니면 미국처럼 크고 강대한 나라일까? 아니다! 정답은 덴마크이다. 아마 여러분은 답이 이상하다고 생각할지도 모른다. 덴마크는 세상에서 가장 부유한 나라도, 가장 강대한 나라도 아니다. 그곳의 날씨는 춥고 자주 비가 내린다. 그렇다면 무엇이 덴마크를 그렇게 특별하게 만드는 걸까?

우선 덴마크 사람들은 자신들의 기초 생활에 대해 걱정할 필요가 없다. 그들은 자신들에게 항상 먹을 음식과 살 곳이 있으리라는 것을 알고 있다. 모두가 무상 교육을 받는다. 만약 그들이 병이 들면, 병원은 언제나 무료로 그들을 돌봐준다. 게다가 국가에서 많은 종류의 사회 활동을 위해 돈을 지불한다. 그래서 덴마크에서는 누구든지 친구들과 이웃들과 함께 취미를 즐길 수 있다.

물론, 이 모든 일은 덴마크 사람들이 아주 높은 세금을 내기 때문에 가능하다. 덴마크는 세계에서 가장 높은 세금으로 유명하다. 국민들은 자신들의 수입에서 70% 가까이를 세금으로 내야 한다. 하지만 그들은 국가에서 그들이 필요로 하는 거의 모든 것을 제공해주기 때문에 개의치 않는다.

국가의 훌륭한 시스템 덕분에 덴마크 사람들은 자신을 위한 최선의 선택을 할 수 있다. 그들은 돈 때문에 직업을 선택하지 않는다. 그들은 자신이 정말 좋아하는 일을 하고, 이것이 그들을 행복하게 만든다. 그리고 보다 중요한 점은, 덴마크 사람들은 행복의 비결을 알고 있다는 것이다: 바로 최선을 다하되 모든 것을 얻으려 들지는 말라는 것을. 그들은 결과가 최고가 아닐지라도 크게 슬퍼하지 않는다.



1. What is the best title for the passage?

- ✓ a. What Makes the Danish So Happy?
- b. How Did Denmark Become So Powerful?
- c. What Is So Special About Education in Denmark?
- d. How Do the Danish Feel About Their Country?

덴마크인들을 세계에서 가장 행복하다고 느끼게 만드는 요인이 무엇인지에 대해 분석한 글이다.

2. What is the best phrase for the blank?

- a. their taxes
- ✓ b. their basic living
- c. their safety
- d. other people

뒤이어서 먹을 것과 살 곳, 무상교육, 의료혜택 등 구체적인 예가 나오는 것으로 보아, 기초 생활을 걱정할 필요가 없다는 내용임을 알 수 있다.

3. Complete the answer by using appropriate words from the passage.

**Q** Why don't the Danish care about paying high taxes?

**A** Because their country gives them almost everything they need / taxes pay for almost everything the Danish need.

But they don't mind, because their country gives them almost everything they need.(13행)에서 나라에서 필요한 모든 것을 제공해주므로 세금에 대해 개의치 않는다는 내용이 나온다.

4. According to paragraph 4, which best describes the attitude of the people in Denmark?

- a. Get ready for your future job!
- b. Choose a job that you can do very well!
- c. Use some of your money for the poor people!
- ✓ d. Do your best, but don't care about the result!

They are not very sad even when the result isn't the best.(23행)에서 알 수 있듯이 덴마크인들은 투자한 노력에 비해 결과에 대한 기대 수준이 낮은 것이 특징이다.

## STORY MAP

What makes the Danish so happy? Fill in the blanks.

The System that Makes the Danish So Happy	
High taxes	- Paying almost (1) <u>70%</u> of their income on taxes
No worries about basic living	- Food and houses guaranteed - Free (2) <u>education</u> - Free access to (3) <u>hospitals</u> when they are sick
Wider choices of jobs	- Choosing their jobs not because of (4) <u>money</u> - Choosing jobs that they really (5) <u>love</u> and make them (6) <u>happy</u>

education      hospitals      70%      happy      love      money

# Self Review

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

education  
weather

income  
plus

neighbors  
taxes

1. What's the weather like today? Should I wear a jacket?
2. She is smart. Plus, she is kind.
3. I'm sure she had a college education.
4. We invited our friends and neighbors to the party.
5. The government decided to cut taxes.
6. His income is very high. He must pay more taxes.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why is Denmark called the happiest country in the world?

People in Denmark do not have to worry about their basic living, they get a free education, and the hospital takes care of people for free.

2. What percentage of their incomes do people in Denmark spend on taxes?

They spend almost 70 percent of their income on taxes.