

Unit 1_ Sustainable Architecture

A

1. a 2. b 3. a

B

1. multistory 2. evergreen trees 3. insulation 4. eliminate 5. internal

C

1. 그것의 기본 전제는 에너지 사용을 줄이는 집을 만드는 것이다.
2. 이 창문은 사이에 공기가 있는 두 장의 유리로 되어 있다.
3. 건축가들이 쓰는 한 가지 방법은 실내 난방과 냉방이 덜 필요한 집을 만드는 것이다.

D

1. Architects make big windows that face the sun in order to soak up the sun's rays.
2. It protects the environment and lets people spend less on electricity.
3. In summer, the leaves of the trees stop sunlight from getting through and keep homes from getting hot.
4. Heating and cooling houses uses lots of electricity, which is bad for the environment.

E

1. architects 2. less 3. heating 4. facing 5. warmer 6. escape 7. insulation
8. Evergreen 9. block 10. reach

Unit 2_ Shipping Container Homes

A

1. b 2. d 3. b

B

1. withstand 2. freighter 3. abandoned 4. schooling 5. ecofriendly

C

1. 그것들의 유일한 진짜 약점은 강철로 만들어져서 녹슬 수 있다는 것이다.
2. 일부 도시 지역에서는 지주들이 사람들이 집을 놓을 수 있도록 아주 작은 대지를 빌려준다.
3. 몇몇 건축가는 다수의 컨테이너를 독특한 모양으로 배열해서 창의적인 디자인을 만들었다.

D

1. Freighters transport items in shipping containers across water.
2. Lots of young people cannot get high-paying positions after they graduate.
3. Shipping container homes are small, which makes them perfect places to live in.
4. That is much less than the large sums of money houses in cities sell for.

E

1. cities 2. transport 3. tough 4. transforming 5. cheaper 6. single 7. ideal
8. space 9. environment 10. recycling

Unit 3_ Ancient Burial Methods

A

1. a 2. b 3. d

B

1. hominid 2. rite 3. cemetery 4. mummy 5. underworld

C

1. 선사 시대부터 사람들은 사람이 죽으면 묻었다.
2. 그들의 시체는 이집트 사막의 건조한 기후 덕분에 잘 보존되었다.
3. 결국 많은 문화에서는 저승을 고인의 영혼이 가는 곳이라고 생각했다.

D

1. The dead were often buried together with items from the lives during ancient times.
2. Romans in the republic years burned bodies and put the ashes inside containers.
3. Some guess they put the deceased in graves so that they could easily reach the afterlife.
4. Over time, burying the dead became important in the religions of people around the world.

E

1. burying 2. prehistoric 3. afterlife 4. remains 5. dated 6. mummies 7. burned
8. ashes 9. due 10. influence

Unit 4_ Dragons in Eastern and Western Mythology

A

1. a 2. c 3. b

B

1. serpent 2. treasure 3. kidnapped 4. mythology 5. fearsome

C

1. 용은 다양한 재주를 부릴 수 있는 마법의 동물이다.
2. 동양의 용과는 달리 그것들은 불을 내뿜을 수 있어서 물이 많은 장소를 피하는데, 그곳은 그들을 죽게 할 수 있다.
3. 『성 조지와 용』은 공주를 납치한 용을 죽이는 것에 대한 이야기이다.

D

1. The bodies of Chinese dragons resemble those of various animals.
2. People in the West did not pray to dragons but were scared of them.
3. In the East, people think dragons are important creatures in myth and bring good fortune.
4. Dragons appear in legends from the East and the West, but they are different in each place.

E

1. creatures 2. mythologies 3. serpents 4. parts 5. gigantic 6. breathe 7. considered
8. feared 9. evil 10. knights

Unit 5_ Singing Sand

A

1. d 2. d 3. c

B

1. tumbling 2. collide 3. accumulated 4. phenomenon 5. avalanche

C

1. 그들은 이곳들에 있는 모래 언덕에서 나오는 크고, 낮은 우르릉거리는 소리를 들었다.
2. 일부 모래 언덕은 하루에 여러 번 소리를 내는 반면 다른 곳에서는 소리를 덜 자주 낸다.
3. 과학자들은 모래가 모래 언덕에서 내려올 때 각각의 알갱이가 서로 충돌한다고 추측한다.

D

1. The wind should not be blowing, and there must be hot sand with no moisture.
2. Around the world, singing sand only happens in about thirty-five places.
3. Research showed that the Moroccan sands were almost the same size.
4. Marco Polo, an Italian adventurer from the 1200s, thought evil spirits were causing it.

E

1. rumbling 2. research 3. recently 4. still 5. falls 6. dune 7. pitches
8. speculate 9. grains 10. collides

Unit 6_ Volcanic Eruptions

A

1. a 2. b 3. c

B

1. destructive 2. spewing 3. inhabited 4. observe 5. eruption

C

1. 지질학자들은 분화의 몇 가지 유형을 알아냈다.
2. 그럼에도 스트롬볼리식 분화는 사람들이 거주하는 지역 근처에서 일어날 경우 위험할 수 있다.
3. 화산이 이런 식으로 분화하는 이유는 그 안에 있는 마그마에 커다란 기포들이 있기 때문이다.

D

1. Lava fountains can shoot lava over 300 meters in the air.
2. He saw Mount Vesuvius erupt and destroy the city Pompeii in 79 A.D.
3. The most violent and visible eruptions are Hawaiian, Strombolian, and Plinian ones.
4. Some volcanoes can expel lava hundreds of meters high, but they do not erupt constantly.

E

1. eruptions 2. lava 3. continually 4. streams 5. fluid 6. flows 7. shoot
8. explosive 9. noticed 10. pyroclastic

Unit 7_ Cottage Industries

A

1. a 2. c 3. b

B

1. necessities 2. inefficient 3. mass-produce 4. specializes in 5. textiles

C

1. 오늘날 전 세계적으로 다수의 상품이 공장에서 대량 생산된다.
2. 물건이 사람들의 집에서 만들어졌기 때문에 가내 수공업이라는 이름이 만들어진 것이다.
3. 사람들이 전 세계적으로 구매자들에게 팔 수 있게 하는 인터넷 덕분에 가내 수공업이 다시 한 번 번창할 가능성이 있다.

D

1. Because each item was made by one person, making goods took a long time.
2. Starting businesses was inexpensive because they were not large.
3. The Industrial Revolution began in England in the 1700s and moved to other nations later.
4. Bakers and caterers in the food preparation industry are examples of cottage industries.

E

1. mass-produce 2. manufacturing 3. worked 4. bricks 5. quality 6. varied 7. little
8. compete 9. disappeared 10. thrive

Unit 8_ The Economic Cycle

A

1. d 2. b 3. b

B

1. investment 2. salary 3. booming 4. bankruptcy 5. unemployment

C

1. 경제학자들은 경기가 겪는 몇 단계를 알아냈다.
2. 금리 또한 올라서 대출을 신청하는 사람들이 줄어든다.
3. 경기 순환의 4단계는 다양한 기간 동안 지속된다.

D

1. People feel good about the economy, so it gets better.
2. Although the economy is getting bigger, it is not increasing in size quickly.
3. This is a time when an economy shrinks for six or more months.
4. Low interest rates help people take out loans and put money into the stock market.

E

1. stages 2. recession 3. grows 4. confident 5. slowdown 6. confidence 7. lose
8. hired 9. profits 10. invest

Unit 9_ Modern Surveillance Societies

A

1. a 2. d 3. a

B

1. repeal 2. satellite 3. monitor 4. privacy 5. violating

C

1. 도시의 어떤 곳에서든 카메라에 잡히지 않고 걷는 것이 어렵다.
2. 그래서 많은 집단과 개인들은 감시하는 정부들에 맞서 싸워오고 있다.
3. 현재 영국과 중국에는 세계에서 가장 포괄적으로 대중을 감시하는 사회들이 있다.

D

1. They have laws that allow the collection of all kinds of data.
2. They are angry because they did not vote to legalize these activities.
3. Nowadays, in some nations, people are watched closely.
4. Users get disconnected from the Internet if they visit some webpages.

E

1. observing 2. satellites 3. traced 4. comprehensive 5. everywhere 6. access 7. laws
8. legal 9. against 10. repealed

Unit 10_ Deep-Sea Vehicles

A

1. d 2. c 3. d

B

1. arguably 2. sonar 3. free-fall 4. detach 5. manned

C

1. 조종사는 다시 떠오르고 싶을 때 추를 떼어낸다.
2. 그것들은 무려 7일 동안 바다 밑에 머무르며 전 세계의 지역들을 탐사했다.
3. 수면 훨씬 아래의 엄청난 깊이와 극심한 압력으로 인해 심해를 탐사하는 것은 어렵다.

D

1. These machines are capable of running alone without humans.
2. The five oceans on the Earth cover more than two-thirds of the entire planet.
3. Some say the *Deepsea Challenger* is the best-known manned deep-sea vehicle.
4. A pilot above the water controls them with a very long cable attached to the vessels.

E

1. Earth's 2. depth 3. bottom 4. manned 5. reached 6. biological 7. remotely
8. underwater 9. autonomous 10. reveal

Unit 11_ Bird Feathers

A

1. c 2. d 3. a

B

1. bends 2. vital 3. function 4. fluffy 5. specialized

C

- 깃털은 피부에서 자라기 때문에 털과 비슷하다.
- 새 깃털 중에서 가장 중요한 것 중 하나는 큰 깃털[체외형깃]이라고 불린다.
- 모든 새가 뺏뺏한 깃털이 있는 것은 아니지만, 그 깃털은 그것이 있는 새의 눈과 입 주변에 있다.

D

- Birds have other kinds of feathers, but those four are the most vital.
- The feathers are different in shape, size, and color and have various purposes, too.
- They have to be light and strong so that birds can fly, so they often bend in flight but do not usually break.
- People have gathered these feathers for hundreds of years to make soft pillows and mattresses.

E

1. evolved 2. Contour 3. flight 4. bend 5. physical 6. Down 7. fluffy
8. found 9. insulate 10. stings

Unit 12_ Walking Fish

A

1. b 2. c 3. a

B

1. possess 2. depart 3. gills 4. extensive 5. transition

C

- 많은 생물학자들은 지구상의 생명체가 바다에서 기원했다고 생각한다.
- 마찬가지로 그것은 가뭄이 들어 그것이 사는 연못이나 호수가 메마른 시기에 이동한다.
- 일부 폐어 종은 콧구멍이 있는 반면 다른 것들은 입을 통해 공기를 깊게 들이마시면서 호흡을 한다.

D

- Land animals need lungs to breathe air, but fish have gills to extract oxygen from the water.
- The snakehead has lungs and sometimes migrates on land at various times.
- Biologists think they can understand how animals evolved after leaving the water in the past.
- If there is not enough oxygen in the water it lives in, it will move across land to find a better place to live.

E

1. evidence 2. creatures 3. lungs 4. survive 5. fins 6. migrate 7. conditions
8. crawls 9. seventy-five 10. land

Unit 13_ Yellow Journalism and Muckraking

A

1. b 2. a 3. d

B

1. profession 2. corruption 3. headline 4. reform 5. go undercover

C

1. 문자 언어는 그 당시에 라디오나 텔레비전이 없었기 때문에 특히 중요했다.
2. 그들은 추문 폭로를 통해 사회를 개혁하기 위해서 진실을 찾으려 노력하고 있었다.
3. 그 이야기들은 흔히 범죄와 추문에 관한 것이었지만 거기에는 보통 진실이 거의 없었다.

D

1. By the end of the 1800s, there was lots of competition between newspapers.
2. Due to their actions, American society underwent some positive changes.
3. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, people read newspapers and magazines to learn about the news.
4. The headlines and stories convinced Americans to make the U.S. government go to war against Spain.

E

1. news 2. featured 3. truth 4. supported 5. against 6. scandals 7. corruption
8. reform 9. published 10. undercover

Unit 14_ Citizen Journalism

A

1. a 2. d 3. c

B

1. mass media 2. hits 3. disaster 4. publication 5. biased

C

1. 시민 기자들은 흔히 맨 처음으로 뉴스 속보를 보도한다.
2. 대부분의 블로그는 구독자가 적지만, 다른 것들은 하루에 수천 건의 조회 수를 기록한다.
3. 하지만 요즘 시민 기자들은 인터넷에 자신들의 기사를 실을 수 있다.

D

1. They do not believe reporters because so many of them are prejudiced.
2. Because of modern technology, anyone can participate in citizen journalism.
3. Before the Internet, print was the only way mass media was consumed.
4. A news story on a blog can be read millions of times if a popular webpage links it.

E

1. done 2. professionals 3. publish 4. upload 5. full time 6. breaking 7. distrust
8. criticize 9. low 10. quality

Unit 15_ Water in the Solar System

A

1. b 2. a 3. d

B

1. solar system 2. telescope 3. abundance 4. satellite 5. estimate

C

1. 물은 8개의 주요 행성들 중 지구와 화성 모두의 표면에 존재한다.
2. 천문학자들은 또한 물이 거대 가스 행성[가스상 거대 행성]의 내부에 존재한다고 생각한다.
3. 목성의 또 다른 위성인 가니메데에는 그것의 표면 아래에 훨씬 더 큰 액체 상태의 바다가 있다.

D

1. Plenty of asteroids have water in its frozen form.
2. Telescopes that can see very far have gathered most of the data.
3. The majority of the ice on Mars is at the big ice caps at its two poles.
4. There is not only lots of water on the Earth, but it also exists on planets, moons, and asteroids in the solar system.

E

1. solar system 2. forms 3. surface 4. poles 5. Jupiter's 6. oceans 7. asteroids
8. rings 9. satellites 10. sources

Unit 16_ Galaxies and Their Formation

A

1. b 2. d 3. a

B

1. massive 2. universe 3. rotate 4. elliptical 5. comprise

C

1. 나선 은하는 중심 주위를 나선형으로 움직이는 긴 팔이 몇 개 있다.
2. 은하계들은 우주 형성 이후에 만들어지기 시작했다.
3. 과거에 사람들은 우주에 있는 모든 별들이 단 하나의 무리 안에 위치해 있다고 믿었다.

D

1. Gravity made the clouds collapse and form disks moving in circles.
2. They might be formed when two galaxies hit each other.
3. A galaxy has a countless number of stars and objects going around them.
4. One small point contained all the matter in the universe, and then it began getting bigger quickly.

E

1. huge 2. billions 3. primary 4. Spiral 5. circular 6. irregular 7. universe
8. gathered 9. rotating 10. formed

Further Writing Practice

Unit 1 Sustainable Architecture

[예시 답안 1]

One building that uses sustainable architecture is Shanghai Tower. The building in Shanghai, China, has a unique shape that lets it reduce wind resistance. It also uses renewable energy and has landscaping that makes it cooler. These and other features reduce the amount of energy it uses by 21%.

[예시 답안 2]

One building that uses sustainable architecture is the Bahrain World Trade Center. The building in Bahrain has fifty floors and two towers. It has three sky bridges connecting the towers, and each has a wind turbine attached to it. Combined, they create around 15% of the electricity used in the building.

[예시 답안 3]

One building that uses sustainable architecture is Bank of America Tower. The building in New York City in the USA uses recycled construction materials. It also harvests rainwater by catching it and has windows going from the floor to ceiling to insulate the building better.

Unit 2 Shipping Container Homes

[예시 답안 1]

Some people live in cave houses. In Cappadocia in Turkey, there are rock formations that have produced numerous caves. People build houses in the caves. The thick walls keep people warm during cold winters and cool during hot summers.

[예시 답안 2]

Some people live in igloos. In Canada and Greenland, the large amounts of snow and ice are used as building materials for some people. People use blocks of snow to create igloos. A short tunnel at the entrance reduces the effects of the wind and prevents heat from being lost.

[예시 답안 3]

Some people live in yurts. In Mongolia, there are homes that people can pick up and take with them wherever they go. People build houses like a large tent with a wooden frame and thick fabric covering it. It is usually big and round and can be quite comfortable to live in.

Unit 3 Ancient Burial Methods

[예시 답안 1]

In modern times, some people use cryonics. In this case, a body is frozen after death. This is done because the person believes that medicine in the future may improve enough to attempt to bring dead people back to life.

[예시 답안 2]

In modern times, some people use space burial. In this case, the body of a dead person is burned, and then part of the person's remains is shot into space. This is done because the person has a connection to outer space such as studying it or wanting to visit it someday.

[예시 답안 3]

In modern times, some people use plastination. In this case, a body is preserved by replacing the water and fat in it with plastic. This is done because the person wants to donate his or her body to medical science to be displayed for educational purposes.

Unit 4 Dragons in Eastern and Western Mythology

[예시 답안 1]

One dragon I know about is Dragon. This dragon appears in the *Shrek* movies. It is ruby colored and protects a castle with Princess Fiona in it. She becomes married to Donkey and appears in several *Shrek* movies.

[예시 답안 2]

One dragon I know about is Toothless. This dragon appears in the movie *How to Train Your Dragon*. It is injured by the Viking teenager Hiccup. Toothless teaches Hiccup about dragons, and together with others, they help defeat the terrible dragon Red Death.

[예시 답안 3]

One dragon I know about is Nidhogg. This dragon appears in Norse mythology. It chews at one of the three roots of Yggdrasil, the world tree. The tree is important for connecting the nine worlds in Norse mythology.

Unit 5 Singing Sand

[예시 답안 1]

An interesting feature found in some deserts is an oasis. It is a place in a desert where fresh water from underground comes to the surface. One of its characteristics is that when an oasis appears, a small pond or pool may form. This allows trees and other plants to grow, and many animals visit it to drink water.

[예시 답안 2]

An interesting feature found in some deserts is a sand dune. It is a small hill that is made of sand. One of its characteristics is that when the wind blows, it may create a sand dune. Sand dunes are constantly changing shapes, and they may appear or disappear according to how the wind blows.

[예시 답안 3]

An interesting feature found in some deserts is an arroyo. It is dry stream or creek bed that may go through a desert. One of its characteristics is that when it rains, an arroyo may quickly fill with fast-moving water and start a flood.

Unit 6 Volcanic Eruptions

[예시 답안 1]

One volcano that erupted in the past was Krakatoa. It is a volcano in Indonesia that erupted in August 1883. The eruption was so powerful that it destroyed most of the volcano and could be heard thousands of kilometers away. It caused tsunamis that killed more than 36,000 people.

[예시 답안 2]

One volcano that erupted in the past was Toba. It is a supervolcano in Indonesia that erupted around 75,000 years ago. The eruption caused the global climate to change and almost made humans go extinct. As a result of the Toba eruption, only around 3,000 to 10,000 humans remained for a while.

[예시 답안 3]

One volcano that erupted in the past was El Chichon. It is a volcano in Mexico that erupted in 1982. The eruption created pyroclastic flows that destroyed nine villages around the volcano. It killed around 2,000 people and destroyed a large amount of the land around it.

Unit 7 Cottage Industries

[예시 답안 1]

One product people make is candles. It is made by some people who create handmade candles at home businesses. They make molds for their candles. Then, they pour wax into the molds and let the wax cool. They often sell their items online.

[예시 답안 2]

One product people make is furniture. It is made by carpenters who can make all kinds of wood furniture, including chairs, tables, and beds. They create designs for the furniture they want to make. They select the wood, cut it, and then put the pieces together. They often sell their items to local customers.

[예시 답안 3]

One product people make is baked goods. It is made by bakers who create many different baked goods, including cakes, cupcakes, bread, and cookies. They purchase ingredients, follow recipes, and bake various items. They often sell their items at bake sales.

Unit 8 The Economic Cycle

[예시 답안 1]

A period when the economy expanded very much was the Roaring Twenties. It happened in the United States during the 1920s. The reason it happened is that World War I had ended, so the economy began expanding. The prices of goods were low, so many people were able to buy them. That made the economy improve for many years.

[예시 답안 2]

A period when the economy expanded very much was the Spanish Miracle. It happened in Spain from around 1959 to 1974. The reason it happened is that Spain began to industrialize in many parts. Thanks to a variety of industries, including automobile manufacturing and textiles, the economy of Spain became the world's ninth biggest economy.

[예시 답안 3]

A period when the economy expanded very much was the Age of Mercantilism. It happened in England in the 1700s. The reason it happened is that the English engaged in trade from its colonies, especially those in North America. All of the trade went through England, which improved the economy greatly.

Unit 9 Modern Surveillance Societies

[예시 답안 1]

One way governments engage in mass surveillance is with spy satellites. First, a rocket lifts a spy satellite into space, so it begins to orbit the Earth. After that, the satellite uses cameras that use advanced technology. The cameras can observe very small objects clearly even from hundreds or thousands of kilometers away.

[예시 답안 2]

One way governments engage in mass surveillance is with CCTV. First, governments install a closed-circuit television (CCTV) into a place where they can observe people. After that, they monitor the camera to look for activity that is illegal or possibly dangerous to others.

[예시 답안 3]

One way governments engage in mass surveillance is with biometric surveillance. First, a person's fingerprints, DNA, or facial characteristics are recorded. After that, governments can analyze the data taken from the person and match it to a place where a crime took place. That can help determine if the person committed a crime.

Unit 10 Deep-Sea Vehicles

[예시 답안 1]

I know about the Caterpillar DN6. It was specially designed to travel to the South Pole in Antarctica. It survived temperatures as low as -51 degrees Celsius. It kept its crew warm, and it hauled a large amount of supplies.

[예시 답안 2]

I know about Turanor. It is the largest solar-powered boat in the world. Its solar panels provide energy for two electric motors that let it travel up to 19km/hr. In 2012, Turanor became the first vehicle that used solar power to travel around the world.

[예시 답안 3]

I know about Unity. It is a spacecraft owned by Virgin Galactic. It sent two men into outer space in 2018. In the future, Unity will carry tourists into outer space. It will let them experience zero gravity and allow them to see the Earth from outer space.

Unit 11 Bird Feathers

[예시 답안 1]

One bird with interesting feathers is the peacock. The bird has very long tail feathers that can grow up to around 1.8 meters long. The colorful feathers have beautiful eyes on them. The peacock uses its tail feathers to attract females of the species.

[예시 답안 2]

One bird with interesting feathers is the macaw. The bird is a kind of parrot that has colorful feathers. Its feathers can be bright red, yellow, or blue, and many of these birds are multicolored, which makes them stand out.

[예시 답안 3]

One bird with interesting feathers is the owl. The bird is able to fly very quietly thanks to its contour feathers. Its contour feathers are shaped like the teeth of a comb. This reduces the noise while the owl is in flight, so it can hunt prey silently.

Unit 12 Walking Fish

[예시 답안 1]

One unique animal is the okapi. This animal looks like a combination of a zebra and a giraffe. It has black and white stripes on its legs and rear that make it look like a zebra. It has a long neck like a giraffe and is also related to the giraffe.

[예시 답안 2]

One unique animal is the liger. This animal is the result of a lion and a tiger breeding together. It may have a mane like a lion and stripes like a tiger. It is also bigger than either a lion or a tiger.

[예시 답안 3]

One unique animal is the blue dragon. This animal looks like a tiny version of a dragon. It lives in the Pacific and Indian oceans. Its blue color helps it blend in with the water. It can deliver a painful sting to people who handle it.

Unit 13 Yellow Journalism and Muckraking

[예시 답안 1]

I know about Benjamin Franklin. This American Founding Father ran a newspaper called the Pennsylvania Gazette in the 1730s. He wrote and printed essays that were known for their humor and satire.

[예시 답안 2]

I know about Charles Dickens. This English novelist worked as a reporter and editor for several newspapers and magazines. He wrote stories on law and politics, and many of his novels were originally printed in weekly or monthly publications.

[예시 답안 3]

I know about Ernest Hemingway. This American novelist began his writing career as a reporter for the Kansas City Star. He later worked in Canada for the Toronto Star and then worked as a foreign correspondent for the newspaper in France.

Unit 14 Citizen Journalists

[예시 답안 1]

One news event was the 2005 London bombings. What happened was that bombs exploded in London, England. Then, citizen journalists took pictures and videos of the places. Many news broadcasters used the pictures and videos for their reports.

[예시 답안 2]

One news event was the 2009 Hudson River plane crash. What happened was that a plane crashed in the Hudson River in New York City. Then, one passenger on a ferry took a photograph of the plane with its passengers getting off it and posted it on Twitter. It became one of the most viewed pictures of the year.

[예시 답안 3]

One news event was the 2004 Boxing Day tsunami. What happened was that an earthquake in Southeast Asia created tsunamis that killed hundreds of thousands of people in several countries. Then, citizen journalists recorded images of the tsunamis striking shore. They also provided the only pictures and videos of the aftermath of the tsunami for a couple of days.

Unit 15 Water in the Solar System

[예시 답안 1]

One place that may have water is Enceladus. Astronomers believe this moon of Saturn has a warm, wet, salty ocean. They believe that there are geysers on Enceladus that spew water into outer space. Astronomers think the tidal effects of Saturn give it a liquid ocean.

[예시 답안 2]

One place that may have water is the moon. Astronomers think there is ice at the moon's southern pole. They believe that there is also water deep inside the moon. If all of the moon's interior water were liquid, it would form an ocean about one meter deep on the moon's entire surface.

[예시 답안 3]

One place that may have water is Halley's Comet. Astronomers know there is ice on this comet that returns to Earth around every seventy-five years. They believe that as Halley's Comet nears the sun, the sun's heat melts some of the ice, which is then expelled in the form of water vapor.

Unit 16 Galaxies and Their Formation

[예시 답안 1]

I know about the Andromeda Galaxy. This is a spiral galaxy and is the closest galaxy to the Milky Way. It is possible to see the galaxy without using a telescope on a clear, dark night. It is 2.5 million light years away from the Earth.

[예시 답안 2]

I know about Bode's Galaxy. This is a grand spiral galaxy that is found in the constellation called the Big Dipper, or Ursa Major. It is around 90,000 light years across. It is considered one of the most beautiful galaxies in the night sky.

[예시 답안 3]

I know about the Porpoise Galaxy. This is a combination of two galaxies. One is a spiral galaxy while the other is an elliptical galaxy. It has a unique shape that makes it look like a porpoise. Other people call it the Penguin Galaxy because it looks like a penguin sitting on an egg.