

Unit 1_ How Movies Affect Culture

A

1. b 2. a 3. d

B

1. exploded 2. terrorizes 3. disco music 4. arguably 5. revenues

C

1. 게다가 쇼핑객들이 물건을 구매하는 것도 영화에 의해 영향을 받을 수 있다.
2. 어떤 사람들은 자신들이 영화에서 봤던 지나친 폭력을 모방하는 것으로 알려져 있다.
3. 시청자들이 영화에서 이 제품들을 보면 그것을 살 것이라고 바라는 것이므로 이것들은 본질적으로 상업 광고이다.

D

1. Movies cannot only make lots of money but can also affect the culture.
2. It had a negative effect on businesses that made money from people visiting beaches.
3. As for music, the 1977 movie *Saturday Night Fever* somewhat helped make disco music more popular.
4. Possibly the most successful product placement in film was in *E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial*.

E

1. form 2. affect 3. clothing 4. influenced 5. popularity 6. placement 7. appeared
8. negatively 9. scenes 10. imitate

Unit 2_ Painting Techniques of the Renaissance

A

1. a 2. d 3. b

B

1. scale 2. precision 3. depict 4. reintroduced 5. frescoes

C

1. 그들은 자신의 그림에 생명을 불어넣기 위해 그림자와 빛의 사용을 강조했다.
2. 르네상스는 유럽에서 약 1400년부터 1600년까지 지속된 시기였다.
3. 르네상스는 인본주의 시대여서 예술품이 항상 종교적인 주제에 초점을 맞춘 것은 아니었다.

D

1. The artwork of the Middle Ages was usually flat and lacked depth.
2. Artists used perspective to make their paintings have height, width, and depth.
3. Thanks to the knowledge that was reintroduced, how artists painted underwent great changes.
4. A characteristic of that time was that people began to once again learn lost knowledge from ancient Greece and Rome.

E

1. relearning 2. spiritual 3. religious 4. dimensional 5. relearned 6. mythology 7. depicted
8. techniques 9. Perspective 10. precision

Unit 3_ Bipolar Disorder

A

1. c 2. d 3. b

B

1. resort to 2. imbalance 3. cure 4. breakthrough 5. mood swings

C

1. 그들은 또한 성취감을 얻기 위해 자신들이 즐기는 활동을 계획할 것을 권장 받는다.
2. 돌파구가 만들어지기 전까지 수백만 명의 사람들이 매년 이 문제로 고통을 받을 것이다.
3. 조울증이 있는 사람은 매우 행복한 기분에서부터 매우 슬픈 정도까지 느끼게 하는 기분의 두드러진 변화를 겪는다.

D

1. Doctors advise patients to lower their stress levels.
2. Just in the United States, approximately six million people suffer from it annually.
3. Many patients think the medicine healed them, so they cease taking it.
4. Some common symptoms are thinking and speaking fast, instantly changing one's mind, and being unable to focus.

E

1. mental 2. mood 3. symptoms 4. quickly 5. minds 6. imbalance 7. treat
8. medication 9. reappear 10. taking

Unit 4_ Marketing Psychology

A

1. d 2. b 3. a

B

1. flocking 2. ploy 3. cash register 4. impulsively 5. edge

C

1. 더 많은 사람들이 제품을 구매할수록 그 제품은 인기가 올라간다.
2. 마케팅은 소비자들이 상품이나 서비스를 구매하도록 설득하는 기술을 가리킨다.
3. 그것들은 흔히 특가 상품을 놓칠까 봐 두려움에 사람들이 상품으로 몰려들게 하는 것을 낳는다.

D

1. One crucial fact psychologists know is that consumers often act rashly.
2. By employing marketing psychology, businesses want to gain an advantage over others.
3. But these days, some are using advanced methods thanks to marketing psychology.
4. The message is that if these people are pleased, then others will also be satisfied by using the products.

E

1. advertisements 2. sophisticated 3. edge 4. impulsively 5. bandwagon 6. purchase
7. Reciprocity 8. giving 9. sales 10. urgency

Unit 5_ Influenza

A

1. a 2. d 3. b

B

1. effectiveness 2. originated 3. pandemic 4. mortality rate 5. virus

C

1. A, B, C형 독감 바이러스라고 불리는 3개의 바이러스가 계절 독감의 원인이다.
2. 예를 들어 돼지 독감은 사람, 돼지, 새의 독감 바이러스의 조합이다.
3. 총 16개의 H단백질과 9개의 N단백질이 있는데, 그것들이 결합하여 수많은 바이러스 조합을 만들 수 있다.

D

1. Influenza, also known as the flu, is a common sickness people come down with.
2. Experts are afraid it might one day cause a global pandemic that kills huge numbers of people.
3. The kind of flu most people get is the seasonal flu since it only happens at specific times.
4. The names come from certain proteins that get attached to the flu viruses and then form new types of the flu.

E

1. illness 2. seasonal 3. hospitalizes 4. thousands 5. annually 6. pandemics 7. dangerous
8. subtypes 9. Swine 10. avian

Unit 6_ Nanotechnology and Medical Science

A

1. b 2. d 3. a

B

1. surgery 2. bloodstream 3. heal 4. infancy 5. cells

C

1. 나노 기술은 아주 작은 단위에서 물질을 제어하는 것을 포함한다.
2. 하지만 과학자들과 기술자들은 나노 로봇을 개발하기 위해 서로 협력하고 있다.
3. 예를 들어 몇몇 과학자들은 카메라와 약 모두를 운반할 수 있는 나노 로봇을 만들고 싶어 한다.

D

1. They think it will contribute to a wide variety of different industries.
2. After detecting cancer cells, the doctors will instruct the nanorobots to inject medicine there.
3. Most modern cancer treatments use methods attacking healthy and unhealthy cells.
4. Soon, they will probably be used to cure cancer and other sicknesses and to make operations easy and pain free.

E

1. matter 2. nanorobots 3. textile 4. medicine 5. bloodstream 6. inject 7. cancer
8. surgery 9. painless 10. scientists

Unit 7_ The Extinction of Prehistoric Megafauna

A

1. d 2. c 3. a

B

1. defenses 2. population explosion 3. outcompete 4. overhunting 5. theory

C

1. 선사 시대에는 수많은 거대 동물이 있었다.
2. 인간은 이 다리를 건너서 북미와 남미 모두에 정착했다.
3. 생존을 위한 경쟁에서 일부 종은 성공할 만큼 충분히 강하지 못했다.

D

1. Nobody knows precisely what made these animals die out.
2. Some megafauna had already died when humans made it to North America though.
3. Humans killing too many animals were likely a major reason these animals went extinct in North America.
4. It is highly likely that a combination of all three theories made the woolly mammoth and other large animals disappear.

E

1. prehistoric 2. extinct 3. vanished 4. Overhunting 5. bridge 6. killed 7. ended
8. population 9. outcompeted 10. theories

Unit 8_ Animal Hunting Methods

A

1. b 2. c 3. a

B

1. pursuing 2. paralyze 3. packs 4. consumed 5. ambush

C

1. 수많은 곤충과 파충류는 사냥할 때 독을 사용한다.
2. 단체 공격은 사자와 늑대 같은 사회적인 동물에 의해 사용되는 효과적인 방법이다.
3. 매복 사냥하는 동물들은 동물이 자신들이 있는 위치에 접근하기를 숨어서 기다릴 장소를 찾아야 한다.

D

1. Then, after it loses power, the orcas bite and kill their objective.
2. When predators try to kill prey, they use several means of attack.
3. Even though their methods do not always work, predators are still able to eat enough to live.
4. Cheetahs, the swiftest land animals, use this method but do not always succeed since their prey can run fast, too.

E

1. Ambush 2. approach 3. Social 4. attacks 5. stalk 6. Cheetahs 7. reptiles
8. poison 9. injected 10. paralyzed

Unit 9_ Underground Bodies of Water

A

1. c 2. c 3. a

B

1. erode 2. eventually 3. acres 4. crust 5. body

C

1. 많은 강들은 물고기와 식물로 가득한 그것 자체의 생태계가 있다.
2. 이 강들은 완전히 지하에 있거나 일부 지역에서 표면으로 나올 수도 있다.
3. 이 바다에는 지구의 모든 바다를 합한 것의 3배가 넘는 물이 있을 수 있다.

D

1. Water may break down limestone and then flow through the paths it makes.
2. Scientists have found an enormous ocean deep underneath the ground.
3. They form when surface water gets into the ground and, over time, flows into a cave.
4. There are probably many more underground bodies of water, but people do not know about them.

E

1. bodies 2. beneath 3. underground 4. form 5. season 6. manmade 7. channels
8. rise 9. enormous 10. combined

Unit 10_ Deserts and Their Features

A

1. b 2. d 3. b

B

1. precipitation 2. landforms 3. continent 4. gravel 5. soil

C

1. 일부에는 모래가 있지만 다른 곳에는 표면에 자갈과 바위가 있다.
2. 많은 비나 눈이 오는 곳[사막]은 없지만, 그곳은 기온, 토양과 식물이 다르다.
3. 사막의 4가지 주요 유형에는 아열대, 반건조, 해안 사막과 극지 사막이 있고, 각각은 뚜렷한 특징이 있다.

D

1. They have very salty soil, so plants in them have very large root systems.
2. They can change temperatures up to forty-five degrees Celsius when day turns to night.
3. Deserts are very common ecosystems since they comprise about twenty percent of the planet's land surface.
4. These places are covered with snow all year, but they are deserts since they get low amounts of annual precipitation.

E

1. annual 2. Subtropical 3. sandy 4. Semiarid 5. cacti 6. Coastal 7. shores
8. salty 9. Polar 10. covered

Unit 11_ The Great Wall of China

A

1. d 2. c 3. c

B

1. fortified 2. stable 3. stretches 4. erect 5. starvation

C

1. 적들에게 맞서기 위해서 부족들은 장벽을 세우기 시작했다.
2. 때로는 백만 명 정도의 군사들이 적으로부터 중국의 북쪽 국경을 지켰다.
3. 백만 명에 이르는 사람들이 사고, 탈진, 질병, 굶주림과 동물의 습격 때문에 장벽을 짓는 동안 죽었을지도 모른다.

D

1. Beside the wall were buildings for soldiers and stables for horses.
2. The first emperor of China demanded that a strong wall be built.
3. The Great Wall was first mostly made of earth, straw, and tree branches, but stones were used later.
4. Still, large parts of it exist, so many people go sightseeing there, and it is still the longest manmade structure in the world.

E

1. building 2. seventh 3. emperor 4. worked 5. average 6. straw 7. died
8. structures 9. exist 10. disrepair

Unit 12_ Gutenberg's Printing Press

A

1. d 2. a 3. b

B

1. literacy rate 2. print run 3. ambitious 4. Dip 5. acquired

C

1. 인쇄 기술은 유럽 전역에 빠르게 퍼졌다.
2. 하지만 구텐베르크가 사용한 금속 조각은 그가 훨씬 더 빨리 페이지들을 인쇄하게 했다.
3. 고대 이집트, 중국, 인도와 같은 문화의 사람들은 모두 문자를 개발했고 그것은 나중에 전 세계에 퍼졌다.

D

1. He started inventing a machine that utilized movable type.
2. By 1455, the first printing of his Gutenberg Bible was completed.
3. This greatly lowered book prices, letting people in the middle class buy them.
4. The printing press allowed the knowledge of the age to move from place to place fast.

E

1. few 2. write 3. copied 4. printing 5. metal 6. spread 7. learned
8. ideas 9. ages 10. Revolution

Unit 13_ Plant Diseases

A

1. c 2. a 3. a

B

1. strain 2. staple 3. bark 4. devastating 5. dormant

C

1. 식물병은 세균, 바이러스와 곰팡이 같은 병원체에 의해 생길 수 있다.
2. 식물병은 식물의 정상적인 생명에 지장을 주는 어떤 이상이다.
3. 병의 종류에 따라 식물의 다양한 부분이 공격을 받을 수 있다.

D

1. Over time, plants have evolved to be able to resist various diseases.
2. Plants have developed defenses, and humans have devised ways to battle them, too.
3. This took place in the 1840s when a blight wiped out the Irish potato crop, which caused great problems there.
4. The second stage occurs when the pathogen is dormant in the plant for a while as it gets bigger or reproduces.

E

1. diseases 2. abnormalities 3. harmless 4. severe 5. stages 6. enters 7. dormant
8. roots 9. resist 10. strains

Unit 14_ Hybrid Plants

A

1. c 2. d 3. a

B

1. countless 2. tissue 3. trait 4. robust 5. crossbreed

C

1. 새로운 식물을 만들어내기 위해 같은 종에 속한 두 가지 종류의 식물을 이종 교배하는 것이 가능하다.
2. 농부들은 그 식물들에게서 난 씨앗을 모아서 이듬해에 심었다.
3. 하지만 사람들은 19세기 후반이 되어서야 비로소 유전학을 이해하기 시작했다.

D

1. The corn people everywhere eat originates from a plant first found in Mexico.
2. This is accomplished by taking a branch of a plant and connecting it to another plant that is growing.
3. Early farmers saw that some of their crops were bigger, stronger, brighter, and more robust than others.
4. People came to learn about his work, which gave them information on how to make hybrid plants.

E

1. species 2. crossbred 3. done 4. farm 5. genetics 6. hybrids 7. pollen
8. transferring 9. graft 10. diversity

Unit 15_ Water and Wind Currents

A

1. a 2. b 3. d

B

1. parallel 2. interaction 3. horizontally 4. salinity 5. ripple

C

1. 지구의 자전은 대기 상층부에 순환하는 바람의 넓은 지역을 만든다.
2. 자전은 대부분의 해류가 일직선으로 움직이는 것보다 곡선을 그리게 한다.
3. 흐름[기류와 해류]은 다양한 힘의 상호 작용으로 인해 생기는 공기와 물의 움직이는 덩어리이다.

D

1. Wind currents are affected by temperature, density, and the spinning of the Earth.
2. Other ocean currents exist far below the surface.
3. The oceans have the most water currents, but they exist in other bodies of water, too.
4. When lots of heated air comes into contact with freezing air high in the atmosphere, this makes a strong stream of moving air.

E

1. masses 2. oceans 3. beneath 4. horizontally 5. rotation 6. curve 7. affected
8. density 9. pressure 10. atmosphere

Unit 16_ Gravity in the Solar System

A

1. c 2. d 3. a

B

1. exerts 2. tides 3. noticeable 4. maintains 5. mass

C

1. 목성은 거대해서 그것의 중력은 지구 중력의 약 2.5배 정도이다.
2. 달도 중력이 있지만 그것의 중력은 대략 지구 중력의 6분의 1과 같다.
3. 작은 물체도 중력이 있지만 그것이 다른 물체에 가하는 당기는 힘은 매우 적어서 측정할 수 없다.

D

1. Gravity operates the same way, so calculating and understanding its effects are simple.
2. Gravity is an unseen force of attraction that makes all objects exert a pull toward one another.
3. Their gravity pulls at large bodies of water and makes the water rise and fall by their shores.
4. The majority of the planets in the solar system have moons, and their planets' gravity keeps them in their orbits.

E

1. attraction 2. pull 3. effects 4. orbit 5. tides 6. maintained 7. differs
8. strength 9. density 10. Earth's

Further Writing Practice

Unit 1 How Movies Affect Culture

[예시 답안 1]

I know about the *Mona Lisa*. It is a famous painting made by Leonardo da Vinci in the 1500s. The work has featured in countless books, movies, plays, ads, and other creative works. People have written stories about it, and numerous attempts to imitate it have been made.

[예시 답안 2]

I know about *Romeo and Juliet*. It is a well-known drama written by William Shakespeare in the 1500s. The work has influenced young people in love all around the world. Some people have imitated the lives and deaths of Romeo and Juliet.

[예시 답안 3]

I know about *Harry Potter*. It is a bestselling young-adult fiction novel written by J.K. Rowling in the 1990s. The work inspired millions of children around the world to start reading books. Many of them read the seven books in the *Harry Potter* series and then started reading other books in the same genre.

Unit 2 Painting Techniques of the Renaissance

[예시 답안 1]

One famous Renaissance artist is Michelangelo. His masterpiece is the sculpture *David*. He is the greatest sculptor in history. He used a highly personal style that many artists tried to imitate. His paintings and sculptures have influenced many other artists.

[예시 답안 2]

One famous Renaissance artist is Botticelli. His masterpiece is the painting *The Birth of Venus*. He was a humanist painter and often painted religious and mythological scenes. He tried to capture beauty in the works he created.

[예시 답안 3]

One famous Renaissance artist is Raphael. His masterpiece is the painting *The School of Athens*. He painted various scenes from history. He was also able to show emotion in his works, which helped bring them to life.

Unit 3 Bipolar Disorder

[예시 답안 1]

One common mental illness is depression. People with this illness feel sad almost all the time. Sufferers may also be uninterested in various activities, feel guilty, have trouble falling asleep, and be unable to concentrate very much.

[예시 답안 2]

One common mental illness is schizophrenia. People with this illness may see, hear, smell, or feel things nobody else does. Sufferers may also have delusions, which are ideas that seem strange to others and are easy to prove wrong but make sense to sufferers.

[예시 답안 3]

One common mental illness is phobia. People with this illness have an excessive fear of something. Sufferers may experience anxiety when they are exposed to whatever they are afraid of. Others may faint or sweat excessively. Common fears are of small places, the dark, and snakes.

Unit 4 Marketing Psychology

[예시 답안 1]

One marketing method is sales. This method involves reducing the prices of various items for a certain amount of time. This can attract new shoppers to the store. Those individuals might buy other products not on sale, and they might become regular shoppers at the store.

[예시 답안 2]

One marketing method is special members clubs. This method involves letting certain shoppers become members of a club that provides benefits. This can give shoppers access to goods and services before nonmembers can buy them. Members can also get invited to various events and may get benefits such as reduced prices.

[예시 답안 3]

One marketing method is free samples. This method involves giving away a product to shoppers for free. This can let shoppers try out a good before purchasing it. This is common at supermarkets and other food stores. Shoppers can taste the item and then determine if they want to buy it or not.

Unit 5 Influenza

[예시 답안 1]

One common illness is a cold. People with a cold may have a runny or stuffy nose. They may also have a sore throat, cough a lot, and sneeze. People with a cold may be sick for up to two weeks.

[예시 답안 2]

One common illness is a stomachache. People with a stomachache experience discomfort in the area around their stomach. They may have sharp pain at times, and they may feel like they have to throw up, too.

[예시 답안 3]

One common illness is a headache. People with a headache have some type of pain in their head. They may have sharp or dull pain that could last for several hours. Some people cannot concentrate or do routine activities when the pain is very great.

Unit 6 Nanotechnology and Medical Science

[예시 답안 1]

Manufacturing is one industry that nanotechnology may influence in the future. Nanotechnology could replace traditional manufacturing methods. It will be able to create anything, which will lower the prices of items. This will make manufactured items cheap and plentiful.

[예시 답안 2]

Cosmetic surgery is one industry that nanotechnology may influence in the future. Nanotechnology could let people change their physical appearances. It will let people change the shapes of their body parts without having to undergo any operations.

[예시 답안 3]

Textiles are one industry that nanotechnology may influence in the future. Nanotechnology could let clothes instantly change their appearance. It will let a person wearing a T-shirt suddenly change it into an button-down shirt. People will be able to make any kinds of clothes they want with nanotechnology.

Unit 7 The Extinction of Prehistoric Megafauna

[예시 답안 1]

One animal that went extinct in the past is the passenger pigeon. This bird used to live in North America in great numbers. The reason it died out is that people ate it as a cheap food, so billions of them were killed by hunters. The last passenger pigeon died in a zoo in 1914.

[예시 답안 2]

One animal that went extinct in the past is Steller's sea cow. This aquatic mammal lived in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean. The reason it died out is that people were able to hunt this slow-moving and enormous animal easily. It was discovered in 1741 and went extinct within thirty years.

[예시 답안 3]

One animal that went extinct in the past is the Tyrannosaurus rex. This enormous dinosaur lived on the land more than 65 million years ago. The reason it died out is that a huge asteroid hit the Earth. This caused a mass-extinction event that killed large amounts of life on the planet, including Tyrannosaurus rex.

Unit 8 Animal Hunting Methods

[예시 답안 1]

One animal that hunts others is the frog. It is an ambush hunter. It hunts for prey from both the land and the water. This animal waits for prey such as an insect to come by. Then, it uses its long tongue to grab the prey and then eats it.

[예시 답안 2]

One animal that hunts others is the lion. It hunts in packs and usually hunts at night. This animal moves stealthily toward its prey. When it is between ten and thirty meters of its prey, the lion and the other members of the pack will attack and try to catch it together.

[예시 답안 3]

One animal that hunts others is the great white shark. It hunts fish, seals, and other sea creatures by itself. This animal often swims up toward the surface to attack its prey, such as a seal. It grabs the seal, leaps out of the water, and bites down on it, killing the seal.

Unit 9 Underground Bodies of Water

[예시 답안 1]

One underground body of water is the Lost Sea. It is an underground lake found in the Craighead Caverns in the United States. It is one of the world's largest underground lakes and has a surface more than 240 meters long. Nobody is sure exactly how large it is because it has not been fully explored.

[예시 답안 2]

One underground body of water is the Mojave River. It is a river that flows mostly underground in the Mojave Desert in the United States. It flows above the ground in some places. However, most of the river flows under the surface from its source in the mountains to its end in a lake.

[예시 답안 3]

One underground body of water is the Hamza River. It is an enormous aquifer found in South America. It flows more than 6,000 kilometers and is located around 4,000 meters deep. It flows beneath the Amazon Rainforest and flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

Unit 10 Deserts and Their Features

[예시 답안 1]

One well-known desert is the Atacama Desert. It is a coastal desert located on the Pacific coast of Chile. One feature is that its soil is similar to that of the planet Mars. Another is that the desert is so dry that most high mountains there have no glaciers.

[예시 답안 2]

One well-known desert is the Painted Desert. It is a desert near the Grand Canyon in the United States. One feature is that it undergoes extreme temperature changes. It can be from -30°C to more than 40°C . Another is that the landforms are colorful. They are shades of red, lavender, and other colors.

[예시 답안 3]

One well-known desert is the Gobi Desert. It is a cold desert located in both Mongolia and China. One feature is that many fossils of extinct animals, including dinosaurs, have been found there. Another is that its desertification is responsible for some of the yellow dust that is a problem in Korea.

Unit 11 The Great Wall of China

[예시 답안 1]

One of the most impressive structures I know is Stonehenge. This impressive structure is located near Salisbury, England. It is a circle of enormous stones weighing several tons each. Nobody knows who made it between 3100 and 2480 B.C. It may have been made to be a calendar or an observatory.

[예시 답안 2]

One of the most impressive structures I know is the Pyramid of Giza. This impressive structure is located near Cairo, Egypt. It is a huge pyramid built by the Pharaoh Khufu between the years 2580 and 2560 B.C. It was made to be Khufu's tomb and was supposed to hold the treasures he would take to the afterlife.

[예시 답안 3]

One of the most impressive structures I know is the moai. This is a stone statue that is found on Easter Island in the Pacific Ocean. It stands between 2.5 and ten meters high. There are more than 1,000 moai and they were made by Polynesians around 1,000 years ago. They were made to honor the Polynesians' ancestors.

Unit 12 Gutenberg's Printing Press

[예시 답안 1]

One invention that changed the world is the light bulb. It changed people's living patterns. People no longer had to wake up when the sun rose and go to bed when the sun set. In addition, large power plants were built to bring electricity into people's homes, so it enabled people to get electric appliances in their homes.

[예시 답안 2]

One invention that changed the world is the telephone. It changed how people communicated. People no longer had to communicate face to face or by writing letters. In addition, people could instantly communicate with others from hundreds or thousands of kilometers away. This let news spread very quickly.

[예시 답안 3]

One invention that changed the world is the television. It changed how people were entertained. People no longer had to go out to be entertained. In addition, people could stay at their homes and watch TV shows and news programs. This enabled millions of people in a single country to have access to the same form of entertainment.

Unit 13 Plant Diseases

[예시 답안 1]

I know about smallpox. It is a highly infectious disease that killed hundreds of thousands of people a year until a vaccine for it was discovered. People with it developed a rash on their bodies. People were very contagious at that time.

[예시 답안 2]

I know about the bubonic plague. It is a very dangerous disease that spreads through fleas. During the Middle Ages, it killed up to half of Europe's population. People with it may have a fever, chills, and headaches. Parts of their bodies may become swollen, and places on their bodies may turn black.

[예시 답안 3]

I know about Ebola. It is a highly contagious disease caused by a virus. Most people get it in places in Africa. People with it may have a fever and fatigue. Later, they may start bleeding from various body parts, including their eyes, ear, nose, and internal organs.

Unit 14 Hybrid Plants

[예시 답안 1]

One hybrid animal I know is the zonkey. It is a combination of a zebra and a donkey. It has black and white stripes like a zebra on its legs. However, it has a head and ears like a donkey. It is an animal that cannot create any offspring of its own

[예시 답안 2]

One hybrid animal I know is the geep. It is a combination of goat and a sheep. It has wool like a sheep on some parts of its body. It has hair like a goat on other parts of its body. It is an artificial creation that is made in a lab.

[예시 답안 3]

One hybrid animal I know is the coywolf. It is a combination of a coyote and a wolf. It is larger in size than a coyote but smaller than a wolf. Since coyotes and wolves are closely related, they are born in the wild when a coyote and a wolf mate with each other.

Unit 15 Water and Wind Currents

[예시 답안 1]

One force I know is plate tectonics. There are seven major plates and many minor ones that makeup the outer part of the Earth, which is the crust and part of the mantle. The way it affects the Earth is that these plates slowly move in different directions. Over time, they can change the way that the surface of the Earth looks.

[예시 답안 2]

One force I know is an earthquake. There are times when the movement of a plate or multiple plates can cause the earth to begin to shake. The way it affects the Earth is that an earthquake can cause cracks to appear in the land. It can change the paths of rivers and streams as well.

[예시 답안 3]

One force I know is a glacier. There are places on the Earth where snow remains all year long. The snow gets pressed down over time to form a glacier. The way it affects the Earth is that a glacier can move forward or backward. In doing so, it can erode the surface of the land. It can destroy mountains and form lakes.

Unit 16 Gravity in the Solar System

[예시 답안 1]

One planet I know about is Saturn. It is the second-largest planet in the solar system and is a gas giant. It has an extensive ring system surrounding it. In addition, it has at least eighty-two moons orbiting it.

[예시 답안 2]

One planet I know about is Jupiter. It is the largest object in the solar system after the sun and is a gas giant. It has a huge storm called the Great Red Spot on its surface. It has at least seventy-nine moons orbiting it.

[예시 답안 3]

One planet I know about is Mercury. It is the smallest planet in the solar system and is a rocky planet. It is the closest planet to the sun and takes only eighty-eight days to complete one orbit. However, it rotates slowly, so a day on Mercury lasts for fifty-eight Earth days.