

Reading



EXPERT

Voyage 1

WORKBOOK

Bob Dylan, Songwriter and Nobel Laureate

Vocabulary Practice

A Write each word or phrase next to its correct definition. Then write its meaning in your language.

trendy	anthem	prolific	onward	incorporate
award	epitomize	academic	release	singer-songwriter
statement	civil rights	counterculture	renowned	fall out of public view

1. to give someone a prize	award	수여하다
2. a person who teaches at a university	academic	교수
3. producing a large number of works, etc.	prolific	다작하는
4. popular or fashionable at the moment	trendy	최신 유행의
5. to be the perfect example of something	epitomize	전형적으로 보여 주다, 완벽한 보기이다
6. something that you write or say officially	statement	성명, 진술
7. to make something available to the public	release	발매하다, 발표하다
8. a song that is identified with a group of people	anthem	(단체 등에 중요한 의미가 있는) 노래; 성가
9. beginning at a time and continuing afterward	onward	앞으로, 이후로
10. to include something as a part of something else	incorporate	(일부로) 포함하다
11. to stop being popular or well known among most people	fall out of public view	대중의 시야에서 사라지다
12. a person who writes the words to songs and performs them	singer-songwriter	가수 겸 작곡(작사)가
13. a culture that is different from what is accepted by most of society	counterculture	반문화, 반체제
14. known and respected by many people for some quality or achievement	renowned	유명한, 명성 있는
15. the rights that everyone has in a society whatever each person's race, gender, or religion	civil rights	인권

Writing Practice

B Circle the correct words or phrases and translate the sentences into your language.

- He suffered a motorcycle accident and largely fell (from / out of) public view.
➤ 그는 오토바이 사고를 당해 대중의 시야에서 대체로 사라졌다.
- By 1962, Dylan became renowned (as / for) a serious singer and songwriter.
➤ 1962년에 딜런은 의식 있는 가수이자 작사가 겸 작곡가로 유명해졌다.
- Dylan began incorporating electric instruments (into / with) his music, changing his style to folk-rock.
➤ 딜런은 전기 악기를 자신의 음악에 포함시켜 스타일을 포크로크로 바꾸었다.
- After many years of requests by academics, Dylan was (rewarded / awarded) the 2016 Nobel Prize in Literature.
➤ 교수들의 수년간의 요청 끝에 딜런은 2016 노벨 문학상을 수상했다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

Since 1988, Dylan (A) has been on his “Never Ending Tour,” (B) that has included approximately 100 shows each year all over the world. With more than 2,500 performances during the tour, Dylan became one of the most _____ performers ever. He has released 46 albums and written more than 500 songs, (C) both for himself and for other musicians. Dylan is also a visual artist. He painted the covers for two of his albums and (D) published six books of his paintings and drawings.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
a. powerful ✓ b. prolific c. arrogant d. serious
- Which one is NOT grammatically correct in the passage?
a. (A) ✓ b. (B) → which c. (C) d. (D)

The Advanced Civilization of the Maya

Vocabulary Practice

A Write each word next to its correct definition. Then write its meaning in your language.

sole	plot	slash	abandon	apex
flourish	interact	population	stability	longevity
alternate	monarchy	irrigation	absolute	density

1. only or single	sole	유일한, 단 하나의
2. not limited; total or complete	absolute	절대적인
3. to make a long, deep cut	slash	깊이 베다
4. to grow or develop well	flourish	번창하다, 융성하다
5. to stop using or doing something	abandon	버리다
6. to work or act together; to cooperate	interact	상호 작용을 하다
7. the fact of living or lasting a long time	longevity	장수; 오래 지속됨
8. the system of having a king or queen	monarchy	군주제
9. to use or do something in repeated turns	alternate	교대로 (번갈아) 하다
10. the highest point of something; a pinnacle	apex	절정, 극치; 정점
11. the state of being not likely to move or change	stability	안정, 안정성
12. a small area of land used for a specific purpose	plot	(특정 용도의) 작은 땅
13. all the people living in a particular place, area, or country	population	인구
14. the degree to which an area is filled with people or things	density	밀도
15. the practice of supplying land with water so that crops or plants will grow	irrigation	관개

Writing Practice

B Circle the correct words or phrases and translate the sentences into your language.

- However, few (sample / samples) of their writing still exist.
➤ 그러나 그들의 문자 표본 중 아직까지 존재하는 것은 많지 않다.
- The monarchy was passed down (for / from) generation to generation.
➤ 군주제는 대대로 세습되었다.
- The remaining 90 percent of the population consisted of commoners, (who / whom) did all the labor.
➤ 인구의 나머지 90퍼센트는 평민들로 구성되었는데, 그들은 모든 노동을 도맡았다.
- It was sometimes possible for commoners (becoming / to become) influential members of Mayan society.
➤ 때로는 평민들이 마야 사회의 영향력 있는 구성원이 되는 것이 가능했다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

The early Maya used a system of slash-and-burn agriculture. Simply put, large areas of the rainforest were burned, (A) resulting in land that could be used for a season. Afterward, it would have to (B) be abandoned. _____, as their cities grew, more advanced methods were needed to support the expanding population. Large tracts of land were established for the sole purpose of farming. Farmers would then alternate between the plots (C) to ensure that one area was not overused. At the same time, irrigation technology was developed, and this allowed farmers (D) increase the production of the fields.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
a. Furthermore b. After a while c. Instead ✓ d. However
- Which one is NOT grammatically correct in the passage?
a. (A) b. (B) c. (C) ✓ d. (D) → to increase

Wild and Wonderful Alaska

Vocabulary Practice

A Write each word or phrase next to its correct definition. Then write its meaning in your language.

chaos	unparalleled	frigid	visible	urban
blend	coupled with	teem with	unspoiled	devoid of
glacier	geographic	territory	indigenous	get away from

1. very cold	frigid	몹시 추운
2. able to be seen	visible	보이는
3. combined with; together with	coupled with	~와 결합된, ~과 결합하여
4. a mixture of two or more things	blend	혼합, 조합
5. not developed; remaining natural	unspoiled	훼손되지 않은 아름다움을 지닌
6. relating to cities or other developed areas	urban	도시의
7. to escape something that causes problems	get away from	~에서 벗어나다
8. to be filled with many people or animals	teem with	~이 풍부하다
9. living or existing naturally or originally in an area	indigenous	토착의
10. having no equal; being better than anything else	unparalleled	비할 데 없는
11. an area of land, usually one controlled by a country	territory	지역, 영토
12. not having something expected; completely lacking	devoid of	~이 없는
13. relating to the natural landscape or features of a place	geographic	지리상의, 지리적인
14. a state where events are confused and out of control	chaos	혼돈, 혼란
15. a very large area of ice that slowly moves across land	glacier	빙하

Writing Practice

B Circle the correct words and translate the sentences into your language.

- A lot of people think of the U.S. state of Alaska (as / for) a frigid place devoid of life.
▶ 많은 사람들이 미국의 알래스카 주를 생물체가 없는 혹한의 장소라고 여긴다.
- Alaska is a diverse place (teemed / teeming) with life of all types and varieties.
▶ 알래스카 주는 온갖 다양한 종류의 생물체가 풍부한 다양한 장소이다.
- ((While) / When) the state's population may not be large, the history of the area is considerable.
▶ (알래스카) 주의 인구는 많지 않을지도 모르지만 그 지역의 역사는 방대하다.
- Despite its tremendous geographic size, Alaska is one of the (less / least) populated territories in the United States.
▶ 지리적으로 어마어마한 크기임에도 불구하고 알래스카 주는 미국에서 인구가 가장 적은 지역 중 한 곳이다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

Alaska's natural beauty may be _____. The state is home to more than 3,000 rivers and an incredible three million lakes. Among the 20 tallest mountains in the United States, 17 of **them** are in Alaska, including the tallest mountain in the U.S., Mt. Denali. There are also more than 10,000 glaciers in the state, all of which have unique colorations and appearances. Some of the most famous ones include Matanuska and Columbia. Finally, the Aurora Borealis, also called the Northern Lights, is visible in many parts of the state from September through April since there is very little sunlight during that time of year.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
a. sustainable b. complicated c. endangered ✓ d. unparalleled
- What does the word **them** refer to?
a. 3,000 rivers b. three million lakes
✓ c. the 20 tallest mountains d. the United States

Lack of Water: A Global Problem

Vocabulary Practice

A Write each word or phrase next to its correct definition. Then write its meaning in your language.

jug	fetch	halt	integrate	Sub-Saharan
source	supply	culprit	attainable	impoverished
faucet	do without	commoditize	privatize	susceptible

1. very poor	impoverished	빈곤한
2. to make someone or something stop	halt	중단시키다, 멈추다
3. able to be accomplished or achieved	attainable	이룰 수 있는, 달성할 수 있는
4. to go to a place and to bring back something	fetch	(가서) 가지고 오다
5. something that provides what is needed	source	원천; 수원
6. an amount of something that is available for use	supply	공급, 비축(량)
7. the reason for a particular problem or difficulty	culprit	(문제의) 원인
8. to combine or mix two or more things together	integrate	통합시키다
9. a large container with a handle for pouring liquids	jug	(주둥이와 손잡이가 있는) 단지
10. likely to be affected, changed, or harmed by something	susceptible	~에 걸리기(감염되기) 쉬운
11. to live without something usually considered necessary	do without	~없이 견디다(지내다)
12. to make something become a product that is sold by businesses	commoditize	상품화하다
13. to make something change from public to private ownership	privatize	민영화하다
14. relating to the area of Africa that lies south of the Sahara Desert	Sub-Saharan	사하라 사막 이남의
15. a device that controls the amount of water coming out of a water line	faucet	수도꼭지

Writing Practice

B Circle the correct words and translate the sentences into your language.

- The good news is that several (intentions / solutions) for the scarcity problem exist.
➤ 좋은 소식은 (물) 부족 문제를 위한 몇 가지 해결책이 존재한다는 것이다.
- Although the water crisis is a serious problem, it is not without (affordable / attainable) solutions.
➤ 물 위기는 심각한 문제이지만 달성 가능한 해결책이 없는 것은 아니다.
- (Once / Since) they get their water, they must carry home jugs weighing up to 30 kilograms.
➤ 일단 물을 구하면 그들은 무게가 30킬로그램까지 나가는 단지를 집으로 들고 와야 한다.
- Not having clean water (make / makes) people far more susceptible to diseases and illnesses.
➤ 깨끗한 물을 공급 받지 못하면 사람들은 질병에 훨씬 더 잘 걸리게 된다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

The water shortage has many _____. Climate change, overuse, and pollution are all serious causes. **a** Water is increasingly becoming commoditized as private corporations purchase water supplies and resources with the intention of selling it at a profit. **b** Because clean water is not always free, millions of the world's impoverished people must do without it. **c** For instance, people in Papua New Guinea, Madagascar, and other developing nations spend up to half of their incomes to obtain safe drinking water. **d** This happens because they lack access to public water supplies and must rely on privatized water sources.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
a. disadvantages ✓ b. culprits c. effects d. consequences

- Which is the best place for the sentence?

But the primary issue is poor water management.

- ✓ a. **a** b. **b** c. **c** d. **d**

Loss Leader Pricing Strategy

Vocabulary Practice

A Write each word or phrase next to its correct definition. Then write its meaning in your language.

lure	employ	pricing	analyst	profit margin
retailer	establish	viable	potential	counterintuitive
perception	quantity	stockpile	maximize	complementary

1. the number or amount of something	quantity	양, 수량
2. a person who studies something in detail	analyst	분석가
3. capable of being used or done; practical	viable	실행 가능한, 실용적인
4. to get and keep something for future use	stockpile	(대량으로) 비축하다
5. capable of developing into something; possible	potential	잠재적인, 가능성이 있는
6. completing something else or making it useful	complementary	보완적인
7. the way you think about and understand something	perception	인식; 지각
8. to use for a particular purpose or to do something	employ	이용하다, 쓰다
9. to make something become well known and common	establish	확고히 하다, 자리잡게 하다
10. the act of deciding how much something costs	pricing	가격 책정
11. to make something become the most or highest possible	maximize	극대화하다
12. different from what you would expect; seeming to be illogical	counterintuitive	직관에 어긋나는
13. a person or company that sells products directly to the public	retailer	소매업자
14. to persuade someone to do something by offering a reward	lure	유인하다
15. the difference in the cost of producing a product and how much it is sold for	profit margin	이윤; 이윤 폭

Writing Practice

B Circle the correct words and translate the sentences into your language.

- While it may (seem / seems) counterintuitive, it can be beneficial in certain situations.
➤ 그것은 반직관적으로 보일지도 모르지만 어떤 상황에서는 유용할 수도 있다.
- They will sell an item at a cost (low / lower) than the total cost of manufacturing each unit of a product.
➤ 그들은 제품 한 개를 생산하는 총 비용보다 더 낮은 가격에 제품을 판매할 것이다.
- Rather than (minimizing / maximizing) their profits on a product, retailers will choose to lose money on each item sold.
➤ 소매업자가 제품에 대한 수익을 극대화하기보다는 판매되는 각 제품에 대해 손해를 선택하는 것이다.
- Stores hope that the customers will purchase other, more (viable / profitable) items along with the loss leader product.
➤ 상점들은 고객이 미끼 상품과 함께 수익이 더 많이 남는 다른 제품을 구매하기를 바란다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

While below-cost selling can help a company sell a lot of its products quickly, it is not a viable strategy in the long term. **a** For one, there is always a risk of loss. Consumers may only buy the loss leader product and not more profitable products. _____, companies might make no profit or might even lose money. **b** Another potential problem is stockpiling, where consumers purchase huge quantities of the loss leader product and store them for later use. **c** There is also the issue of price perception, which can occur when a product is sold below cost for too long of a time. **d** This can lead consumers to think that a product should have a low price all the time.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
a. Furthermore b. Surprisingly ✓ c. Consequently d. On the contrary
- Which is the best place for the sentence?

The best way to avoid this is to limit the amount of each item that customers may buy.

a. **a** b. **b** ✓ c. **c** d. **d**

The Development of the Rococo Movement

Vocabulary Practice

A Write each word or phrase next to its correct definition. Then write its meaning in your language.

motif	bust	elaborate	set apart	reference
stark	outing	asymmetric	immensely	anti-monarchist
profound	tension	composition	extravagance	subject matter

1. rich in detail	elaborate	정교한
2. showing a deep understanding	profound	깊은, 심오한
3. extreme and very obvious	stark	극명한
4. a person who is against kings as rulers	anti-monarchist	군주 정치 반대자
5. the state of being fancy or luxurious	extravagance	화려함
6. large in degree or amount; extremely	immensely	대단히, 아주
7. the focus of an artwork, book, movie, etc.	subject matter	(책·그림 등의) 소재
8. having two parts or sides that are not the same	asymmetric	비대칭의
9. the upper part of the human figure in a sculpture	bust	흉상, 반신상
10. a pattern or shape that is repeated in a design	motif	디자인, 무늬
11. a brief trip that people usually take for fun	outing	소풍, 야유회
12. the act of looking at something for information	reference	참고, 참조
13. to have a quality that makes something different or better than others	set apart	~을 돋보이게(다르게) 만들다
14. the parts or elements that make up something such as a painting	composition	구성
15. a feeling of nervousness or excitement caused by a book, movie, etc.	tension	긴장감

Writing Practice

B Circle the correct words or phrases and translate the sentences into your language.

- Some scholars do not take the Rococo movement (serious / seriously).
 일부 학자들은 로코코 미술 운동을 심각하게 받아들이지 않는다.
- This was a stark contrast (to / of) the passionate Baroque style that decorated the king's palace.
 이것은 왕의 궁전을 장식했던 정열적인 바로크 양식과는 극명하게 대조를 이루었다.
- Artists frequently used “s” curves with naturalistic (motifs / motives) from shells and plants.
 예술가들은 조개 껍질과 식물에서 가져온 자연적 패턴과 함께 's'자 곡선을 자주 사용했다.
- Many art historians feel that (having / to have) a significant impact on culture, art has to be more profound, like Baroque.
 많은 예술사가들은 예술이 문화에 중요한 영향을 끼치기 위해서는 바로크 양식처럼 더 심오해야 한다고 생각한다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

The Baroque period started around 1600 in Rome, Italy, and developed in response to the Renaissance. Baroque gets its name from the Portuguese word *barroco*, meaning “pearl.” It is characterized by the use of elaborate techniques or thematic extravagance. As Baroque grew in popularity, another art movement, which became known as Rococo, arose. There is no argument about how important Baroque was for Western art. _____, art historians are split over Rococo's influence on Western culture. Some believe that the style was merely a brief reaction to Baroque while others argue that **it** has had a much deeper impact.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
 ✓ a. However b. Moreover c. For example d. Instead
- What does the word **it** refer to?
 a. Baroque ✓ b. Rococo c. reaction d. Western culture

Understanding Behavior Through the MBTI

Vocabulary Practice

A Write each word or phrase next to its correct definition. Then write its meaning in your language.

conscious	gender	fashion	complex	preconceived
archetype	standardize	random	depiction	take into account
interaction	association	psychiatrist	temperament	compassionate

1. the state of being male or female	gender	성, 성별
2. a doctor who studies mental illnesses	psychiatrist	정신과 의사
3. a manner or way of doing something	fashion	방법, 방식
4. aware of what is happening around you	conscious	의식하는, 자각하는
5. chosen or done by chance or without plan	random	무작위의
6. a perfect or typical example of something	archetype	전형, 원형
7. showing sympathy and concern for others	compassionate	인정 많은
8. formed too early, without enough knowledge or thought	preconceived	사전에 형성된, 선입견의
9. to consider something, usually when making a decision	take into account	고려하다
10. to change things so they are similar and follow the same rules	standardize	표준화하다
11. the usual attitude, mood, or behavior of a person; personality	temperament	기질
12. a feeling or a memory that is connected to something or someone	association	연상; 연관
13. an emotional problem that causes people to think or worry too much	complex	(정신분석) 콤플렉스
14. the act of describing or showing something in words or a picture	depiction	묘사, 서술
15. the way two or more things come together and affect each other	interaction	상호작용

Writing Practice

B Circle the correct words and translate the sentences into your language.

- (Since / While) the number of archetypes is unlimited, there are a number of common ones.
원형의 수는 무한하지만, 공통으로 존재하는 원형들이 많이 있다.
- There are some researchers who (feels / feel) that classifying people in this way is not appropriate.
이런 방식으로 사람들을 분류하는 것이 적절하지 않다고 생각하는 몇몇 연구원들이 있다.
- To understand people's behavior, scientists have to take (into / for) account dreams and other nonscientific knowledge.
사람들의 행동을 이해하기 위해서 과학자들은 꿈과 다른 비과학적 지식을 고려해야 한다.
- The Great Mother is an idealized maternal figure, who is caring, compassionate, and (dependable / dependent).
위대한 어머니는 어머니의 이상적인 모습으로, 남을 잘 보살피고 인정이 많고 의지할 수 있는 사람이다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

One way that Jung believed that the unconscious affected people is through complexes. A complex develops from events in childhood. **a** Jung proposed that a complex is the source of behavior that is unusual or difficult to explain. **b** The two main types of complexes are the male and female. **c** For instance, a woman who is constantly exposed to negative depictions of men as a child will carry these feelings with her into adulthood. **d** Even if her adult idea of the male is positive, through her actions, she will show her discomfort with men. _____, Jung also described complexes that are related to people's ages and social classes.

1. Which is the best place for the sentence?

These are the preconceived ideas of gender.

- a. **a** b. **b** ✓ c. **c** d. **d**

2. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- a. Therefore ✓ b. In addition c. On the contrary d. For example

The Problem of Ultrafine Particles

Vocabulary Practice

A Write each word or phrase next to its correct definition. Then write its meaning in your language.

impair	curtail	exhaust	in place	bloodstream
legislation	tissue	disrupt	filtration	densely populated
regulatory	fit across	consensus	particle	in the meantime

1. to reduce or limit something	curtail	줄이다; 축소시키다
2. a very small piece of something	particle	(아주 작은) 입자
3. a law or set of laws set up by a government	legislation	제정법, 법규
4. in the state of being used or ready to work	in place	준비가 되어 있는
5. having many people living in a small area	densely populated	인구가 밀집한
6. a widespread agreement about something	consensus	합의, 의견 일치
7. the mixture of gases that comes out of an engine	exhaust	배기가스
8. to harm something or to make something weaker	impair	손상시키다
9. related to official rules for a business, activity, etc.	regulatory	규제하는; 조정하는
10. to cause something not to continue in its normal way	disrupt	지장을 주다, 방해하다
11. the material in a plant or animal that makes up its body	tissue	조직
12. to go from one side of something to the other side	fit across	들어가다, 맞다
13. the flow of blood moving from the heart through the body	bloodstream	혈류
14. during the time before a specified time or before something ends	in the meantime	그동안에
15. the process of removing something unwanted from the air, water, etc.	filtration	여과

Writing Practice

B Circle the correct words and translate the sentences into your language.

- Outdoor sources of UFPs include vehicular and industrial (exhaust / exhaustion).
▶ 초미세먼지의 실외 배출원은 차량 및 산업체 배기가스를 포함한다.
- UFPs pose the greatest risk to people in (dense / densely) populated areas.
▶ 초미세먼지는 인구 밀집 지역의 사람들에게 가장 큰 위험을 제기한다.
- There is still no (disagreement / consensus) on how to deal with ultrafine particles.
▶ 초미세먼지에 어떻게 대처할지에 관한 합의가 아직 이루어지지 않고 있다.
- Technologies and legislation are already in place to help (curtail / curtailed) the problem of fine particles.
▶ 미세먼지 문제를 줄이는 데 도움을 주기 위한 기술과 법규는 이미 마련되어 있다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

Their small size makes ultrafine particles (A) more dangerous to our health than larger particles. **a** The reason is (B) that they are so small (C) what they can pass through our lung tissue and enter our bloodstream. **b** Studies have shown that just five minutes of exposure to UFPs can increase the heart rate, and one hour of exposure can impair heart function. Long-term exposure can disrupt the body's anti-inflammatory systems. **c** This can lead to serious health problems, (D) including heart and lung disease, and, in extreme cases, death. **d**

1. Which is the best place for the sentence?

From there, the particles enter the blood cells, where they can travel to other parts of the body, including the brain.

- a. **a** ✓ b. **b** c. **c** d. **d**

2. Which one is NOT grammatically correct in the passage?

- a. (A) b. (B) ✓ c. (C) → that d. (D)

The Making of the Great Pyramid

Vocabulary Practice

A Write each word next to its correct definition. Then write its meaning in your language.

log	carve	dismiss	substance	shape
harden	sheer	transport	unsurpassed	manpower
limestone	structure	gigantic	archaeologist	construct

1. to become firm and strong	harden	굳다, 경화되다
2. a particular kind of material	substance	물질
3. extremely large; enormous	gigantic	거대한
4. a light gray rock used as a building material	limestone	석회암
5. to no longer consider something to be true	dismiss	일축하다
6. to build something, usually something large	construct	건설하다
7. the number of people who are able to work	manpower	인력
8. to make something turn into a particular form	shape	~ 모양으로 만들다
9. better than anything else; excellent; incomparable	unsurpassed	타의 추종을 불허하는
10. something that is built out of parts that are put together	structure	건축물, 구조물
11. someone who studies objects or people from the past	archaeologist	고고학자
12. to move something from one place to another; to carry	transport	수송하다
13. used to emphasize the size or degree of something	sheer	순전한
14. a long, heavy piece of wood made from a cut down tree	log	통나무
15. to make something by cutting into it, especially wood or stone	carve	깎아서 만들다, 조각하다

Writing Practice

B Circle the correct words or phrases and translate the sentences into your language.

- In Egypt, the Nile River floods annually, (made / making) farming impossible.
➤ 이집트에서는 매년 나일강이 범람하여 농사를 불가능하게 만든다.
- By placing the blocks on logs, it would have (took / taken) about ten days to move each one.
➤ 그 덩어리들을 통나무에 올려서 한 개씩 옮기는 데 약 열흘이 걸렸을 것이다.
- The most popular theory is that the pharaoh forced the people (to work / for working) during the rainy season.
➤ 가장 널리 받아들여지고 있는 학설은 우기 동안 왕이 백성들에게 강제 노역을 시켰다는 것이다.
- His claim that the Egyptians used giant machines to lift the stones into place (has / have) been dismissed.
➤ 이집트인들이 돌을 들어 올려 제자리에 놓기 위해 거대한 기계를 사용했다는 그의 주장은 묵살되었다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

A new theory is that the upper part of the Great Pyramid was built with a kind of concrete. **a** The quarries from which the limestone was mined also contain kaolinite, which is a white mineral that turns into a clay-like substance when mixed with water and other minerals. **b** Researchers believe that it would have been much easier for the Egyptians to transport it, other minerals, and water to the construction site and to mix them all there. **c** Some recent tests of the blocks at the Great Pyramid confirm that it is possible that **they** were made with kaolinite. **d** If further tests prove this theory to be true, then perhaps ancient Egyptian society was much different than previously thought.

- Which is the best place for the sentence?

The clay could be easily shaped into bricks and, once dry, would harden into stone.

a. **a** b. **b** ✓ c. **c** d. **d**
- What does the word **they** refer to?
a. minerals ✓ b. blocks c. Egyptians d. tests

Illicit Hackers vs. Ethical Hackers

Vocabulary Practice

A Write each word or phrase next to its correct definition. Then write its meaning in your language.

legitimate	engage in	flood	crash	be versed in
malicious	penetrate	crack	loophole	wreak havoc
overload	vandalize	ethic	vulnerability	associate with

1. a susceptibility or weakness	vulnerability	취약성
2. to stop operating suddenly	crash	(컴퓨터 등이) 갑자기 기능을 멈추다
3. to cause a lot of damage or destruction	wreak havoc	막대한 손해(피해)를 입히다
4. to perform or participate in an activity	engage in	~에 관여(참여)하다
5. to think of one thing as related to another	associate with	~을 ...와 연관짓다
6. reasonable, accepted, or proper; allowed by law	legitimate	정당한; 합법적인
7. to enter or break into something by using force	penetrate	침투(침입)하다
8. having or showing a desire to harm or upset others	malicious	악의적인
9. a system of moral belief that controls one's behavior	ethic	도덕, 윤리
10. to put too much demand on an electrical system, causing it to crash	overload	과부하가 걸리게 하다
11. to open something illegally without having a password, key, etc.	crack	(암호를) 풀다, (금고를) 부수다
12. to understand or know a lot about something based on experience	be versed in	~에 조예가 깊다
13. to damage or destroy something, especially public property, on purpose	vandalize	(공공 시설 등을) 고의적으로 파괴하다
14. to cause something to take in or receive a large amount of something at once	flood	넘쳐나게 하다, 범람시키다
15. an error in the way a law, system, etc. is made so that people can legally avoid following it	loophole	구멍, 허점

Writing Practice

B Circle the correct words and translate the sentences into your language.

- Many people associate hacking (with/ for) crime.
 많은 사람들이 해킹을 범죄와 연관 짓는다.
- This prevents legitimate users from (access /accessing) the network.
 이는 정당한 사용자가 네트워크에 접속하지 못하게 한다.
- White hats are computer security experts (hiring /hired) by companies and government organizations.
 하이트 해커는 회사와 정부 기관에 의해 고용된 컴퓨터 보안 전문가이다.
- Both types of hackers use the same (strategies /techniques) to break into computer systems and networks.
 두 유형의 해커 모두 컴퓨터 시스템과 네트워크에 침투하기 위해 동일한 기술을 사용한다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

Where black hat and white hat hackers differ is in their ethics. Black hats always engage in hacking for personal benefit or pleasure. **a** They may try to expose vulnerabilities in a new program and explain these weaknesses to other hackers. **b** Other times, they steal other people's personal information for their monetary value, such as by hacking into a bank or shopping website to get people's credit card information or personal identities. **c** With this knowledge, the organizations can discover their security loopholes and improve their defenses. **d** Black hats often sell this information on the black market or to criminal organizations. They might also violate computer security systems for _____ reasons. For instance, they may cause a website that they do not like to crash.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
 a. monetary b. social ✓ c. malicious d. safety
- Which sentence is NOT needed in the passage?
 a. **a** b. **b** ✓ c. **c** d. **d**

The Science Behind Clouds

Vocabulary Practice

A Write each word or phrase next to its correct definition. Then write its meaning in your language.

dense	crystal	expand	puffy	reflective
mass	suspend	evaporate	droplet	condensation
elevation	intersperse	wavelength	refraction	indicative of
1. soft, light, and fluffy			puffy	둥게둥게 피어 오름
2. the height of a place			elevation	고도, 해발
3. to increase in size			expand	팽창하다
4. a small amount of liquid			droplet	작은 물방울
5. to change from a liquid to a gas			evaporate	증발하다
6. having many parts or materials close together			dense	질은: 밀도가 높은
7. to put something in various places among something else; to scatter			intersperse	(사이에) 흩뜨리다, 산재시키다
8. a large amount of a substance with no clear shape			mass	덩어리; 집합체
9. showing or suggesting that something else will happen			indicative of	~을 나타내는
10. the process of a gas cooling and becoming a liquid			condensation	응결
11. a small, solid piece of a substance that has many sides			crystal	결정체
12. to stop something from falling due to some kind of support			suspend	(공기나 물 속에) 떠 있게 하다
13. describing a material that can cause light or sound to move away			reflective	반사하는
14. the distance from one point of energy to the next point as it travels			wavelength	파장
15. the process of making light change direction by going through water, air, etc. at an angle			refraction	(빛의) 굴절

Writing Practice

B Circle the correct words or phrases and translate the sentences into your language.

- When air rises from ground level, it (expands / extends) and cools.
 > 공기가 지표면에서 상승하면 팽창하여 차가워진다.
- There are 10 main types of clouds (classifying / classified) into three main categories.
 > 구름은 크게 세 부류로 분류되는 10가지 종류가 있다.
- Clouds are large collections of tiny water droplets (small enough / enough small) to be suspended in the air.
 > 구름은 공기 중에 떠 있을 정도로 충분히 작은 아주 작은 물방울이 대량으로 모여 있는 집합체이다.
- Each cloud looks unique, but they all form in the same way: through the (condense / condensation) of water.
 > 각각의 구름은 독특한 모양을 하고 있지만 모두 같은 방식, 즉 수증기의 응결을 통해 생성된다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

On sunny days, clouds generally appear white (A) due to refraction caused by the reflective quality of the condensed water vapor. When the weather is sunny, all the wavelengths of the sun's light are reflected, (B) creating a white appearance. On days when a thick layer of clouds goes across the entire sky, most sunlight is (C) block by the cloud cover. Since much of the light does not make it through the clouds, the clouds have a darker, gray appearance. (D) Having more layers of clouds can make them appear even _____.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
 ✓ a. darker b. thicker c. brighter d. bigger
- Which one is NOT grammatically correct in the passage?
 a. (A) b. (B) ✓ c. (C) → blocked d. (D)

Technology on Modern Weather Forecasting

Vocabulary Practice

A Write each word or phrase next to its correct definition. Then write its meaning in your language.

lore	aloft	simulated	in time	equation
launch	basis	be subject to	room	give way to
numerical	convert	trace back to	synoptic	educated guess

1. in the air	aloft	하늘 높이
2. relating to numbers	numerical	수익, 숫자로 나타낸
3. after a while; eventually	in time	이윽고, 시간이 흘러
4. to find the origin of something	trace back to	~으로 거슬러 올라가다
5. to be affected by something	be subject to	~을 받기 쉽다
6. made to look like something; not real	simulated	모의의, 가장된
7. to be replaced by something more advanced	give way to	~로 바뀐다, 대체되다
8. to change something from one form to another	convert	전환시키다
9. the act of shooting something into the air or space	launch	발사
10. a guess based on some knowledge or information	educated guess	경험에서 우러난 추측, 지식을 갖고 하는 추측
11. a mathematical statement showing two expressions are equal	equation	방정식; 등식
12. traditional knowledge and stories about a particular subject	lore	구전 지식
13. the chance or possibility that something can happen or exist	room	여지
14. something that allows other things to develop; a foundation	basis	기반, 기초
15. displaying data on weather conditions over a wide area at a given time	synoptic	기상의

Writing Practice

B Circle the correct words and translate the sentences into your language.

- Even so, it is still difficult (to/ for) make long-range weather forecasts.
▶ _____ 그럼에도 불구하고 장기 예보를 하는 것은 여전히 어렵다.
- Computers have had a great impact (to /on) the field of weather modeling.
▶ _____ 컴퓨터는 기후 모델링 분야에 큰 영향을 미쳤다.
- Gathering information about current weather conditions (is/ are) only somewhat useful.
▶ _____ 현재의 기상 조건에 관한 정보를 수집하는 것은 어느 정도만 유용하다.
- Forecasters must accurately measure current weather conditions to produce (reliable/ responsible) weather forecasts.
▶ _____ 예보관들은 신뢰할 수 있는 일기예보를 만들어 내기 위해서 현재의 기상 조건을 정확히 측정해야 한다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

- (1) However, weather forecasting still required people (A) to interpret the data. And predictions were simply educated guesses that were still subject to human error.
- (2) In time, this gave way to (B) the use of synoptic maps. These images showed the patterns of wind, pressure, temperature, and rain or snow for a large area of land. Later, large balloons with special equipment (C) were sent aloft to collect more information.
- (3) Technology eventually became a part of weather-forecasting efforts. The modern science of meteorology (D) can be trace back to the invention of the telegraph. This technology allowed distant stations to quickly exchange local observations.

- Which one is the correct order for the passage?
a. (1) – (3) – (2) b. (2) – (3) – (1) ✓ c. (3) – (2) – (1) d. (3) – (1) – (2)
- Which one is NOT grammatically correct in the passage?
a. (A) b. (B) c. (C) ✓ d. (D) → can be traced

The Fats That We Eat

Vocabulary Practice

A Write each word or phrase next to its correct definition. Then write its meaning in your language.

guts	dietary	texture	nutrient	linked to
flavor	mandate	saturated	shelf life	absorption
lean	poultry	molecule	cardiovascular	room temperature

1. low in fat	lean	지방이 적은, 살코기의
2. the way foods and drinks taste	flavor	맛, 풍미
3. the internal organs of an animal	guts	(동물의) 내장
4. relating to the foods someone eats	dietary	식사의, 식이 요법의
5. connected to or associated with	linked to	~와 연관된
6. completely filled with a substance	saturated	포화된
7. relating to the heart and blood system	cardiovascular	심혈관의
8. to demand or require something officially	mandate	명령하다, 지시하다
9. a substance that living creatures need to grow	nutrient	영양소, 영양분
10. meat that comes from chickens, ducks, and geese	poultry	(닭·오리 등) 가금류
11. the normal temperature that is not too hot or too cold	room temperature	상온
12. the feeling created by a food or drink in your mouth	texture	(음식이 입 안에서 느껴지는) 질감
13. the process of taking in something in a natural way	absorption	흡수
14. the length of time that a product stays fresh and can be sold	shelf life	(식품 등의) 유통기한
15. the smallest amount of a substance that has the characteristics of it	molecule	분자

Writing Practice

B Circle the correct words and translate the sentences into your language.

1. This complete saturation makes saturated fat chemically (stable/ staple).
➤ 이처럼 완전한 포화 상태는 포화지방을 화학적으로 안정되게 만든다.
2. Health experts generally advise (for /against) consuming too much saturated fat.
➤ 건강 전문가들은 대체로 너무 많은 포화지방을 먹지 말라고 조언한다.
3. Our bodies need dietary fat to help with the absorption of (diet /nutrients).
➤ 우리 신체는 영양분의 흡수를 돕기 위해 식이지방을 필요로 한다.
4. Make sure to (incorporate/ incorporating) as many sources of unsaturated fat as possible into your diet.
➤ 가능한 많은 불포화지방 공급원을 식사에 포함시키도록 하라.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

Most experts agree that trans fat is the worst for your body and that you should eat as little of it as possible. a Trans fat can naturally occur in the guts of some animals, but most trans fat is created artificially. b Food manufacturers add hydrogen to unsaturated oils to make them solid, and the fat is then used to make foods such as stick margarine, coffee creamer, fried foods, and some baked goods like cakes. c Nevertheless, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) declared in 2015 that companies will be mandated to remove all trans fat from their products. d This could prevent up to 20,000 heart attacks and 7,000 deaths in the United States each year.

1. Which is the best place for the sentence?
They do this to improve the texture, shelf life, and flavor of their foods.
a. a b. b ✓ c. c d. d
2. What does the word them refer to?
✓ a. unsaturated oils b. foods
c. some animals d. food manufacturers

Do We Have Enough Minerals to Survive?

Vocabulary Practice

A Write each word next to its correct definition. Then write its meaning in your language.

drill	finite	vast	reservoir	offshore
extract	inorganic	profitable	scarcity	deposit
availability	insufficient	reprocess	unanimous	industrialization

1. having a limit or end	finite	한정된, 유한한
2. agreed by all people	unanimous	만장일치의
3. making money or income	profitable	수익성이 있는
4. in the sea, not far from the coast	offshore	앞바다의, 연안의
5. the state of being in a shortage	scarcity	부족, 결핍
6. very large in size, amount, or extent	vast	어마어마한, 거대한
7. the state of being easy to get or use	availability	이용 가능성; 유효성
8. an extra amount or supply of something	reservoir	저장소; 비축
9. not being or consisting of living material	inorganic	무기물의
10. to make a hole in something using a machine	drill	구멍을 뚫다; 시추하다
11. the process of creating factories and other industries	industrialization	산업화
12. not having enough of what is needed; not enough	insufficient	불충분한
13. a layer of a substance that has formed under the ground	deposit	매장층
14. to treat a material that has been used so it can be used again	reprocess	재가공하다, 재생하다
15. to remove or take out something by using a machine or chemicals	extract	추출하다

Writing Practice

B Circle the correct words and translate the sentences into your language.

1. Concerns about the (sufficiency / scarcity) of minerals are not unanimous.

➤ 광물 부족 우려에 관해서는 의견이 같지 않다.

2. People have been (mining / mined) minerals since the beginning of history.

➤ 사람들은 유사 이래 광물을 채굴해 오고 있다.

3. Metals such as iron and aluminum can be (reprocessing / reprocessed).

➤ 철과 알루미늄 같은 금속은 재생될 수 있다.

4. Since minerals are (finite / infinite) resources, their availability may soon become insufficient for our needs.

➤ 광물은 한정된 자원이기 때문에 머지 않아 그것의 이용 가능성이 우리의 필요에 충분하지 않을 수도 있다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

The tremendous rise in demand for minerals is primarily due to the industrialization of the Western world, a time known as the Industrial Revolution. **a**At that time, minerals became necessary for the building of machines and for the goods they produced. **b**While this has benefited many companies, it has worried a number of scientists. **c**The demand for minerals led to the rise of companies that could find and extract the minerals from underground deposits. At first, the rate of extraction was fairly low _____ mining was very expensive. **d**However, advances in technology and cheaper transportation enabled minerals to be mined at a much greater rate.

1. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

✓ a. since b. when c. although d. unless

2. Which sentence is NOT needed in the passage?

a. **a** ✓ b. **b** c. **c** d. **d**

The Uses of Mimicry by Certain Animals

Vocabulary Practice

A Write each word or phrase next to its correct definition. Then write its meaning in your language.

trait	suit	blend in	marking	unappealing
evolution	mimicry	proximity	resemblance	adaptation
adequate	deceive	announce	purposefully	trial and error

1. unattractive	unappealing	매력 없는
2. a characteristic	trait	특성
3. to make known in a definite way	announce	알리다
4. to be appropriate for; to match	suit	어울리다, 적합하다
5. enough for the situation or purpose	adequate	적절한, 충분한
6. to look like other things around you	blend in	조화를 이루다, (주위 환경에) 섞여 들다
7. the state of looking like another thing	resemblance	닮음, 비슷함
8. the state of being close or near; vicinity	proximity	가까움, 근접
9. the act of copying someone or something else	mimicry	흉내; 의태
10. the process of adjusting to the environment	adaptation	적응
11. a gradual process of change and development	evolution	진화
12. a pattern or group of colors on an animal's body	marking	반점, 무늬
13. in a way that has a clear aim or reason for doing; intentionally	purposefully	의도적으로, 고의로
14. to make someone believe something that is not true; to trick	deceive	속이다
15. the process of trying different ways to solve a problem until one is successful	trial and error	시행착오

Writing Practice

B Circle the correct words and translate the sentences into your language.

1. Birds and other insect-eating creatures (purposeful / purposefully) avoid it.
새와 다른 식충 동물은 의도적으로 그것을 피한다.
2. Species mimic other creatures, usually in an attempt to (deceive / deceiving) a predator.
종은 대개 포식자를 속이려는 시도에서 다른 생물의 흉내를 낸다.
3. Evolution favors those organisms which have adaptations (what / that) best suit the environment.
진화는 환경에 가장 잘 맞게 적응하는 생물을 선호한다.
4. The honeybee has a powerful stinger that injures any animal that (consumes / accumulates) it.
꿀벌은 그것을 잡아먹는 어떠한 동물에게도 상처를 입히는 강력한 침을 가지고 있다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

In contrast, Mullerian mimicry involves two or more species living in close proximity that both have sufficient defense mechanisms and similar appearances. **a** As both mimics can defend themselves, looking similar would not seem to be necessary. **b** Predators are not born with the knowledge of which species are poisonous. **c** They only learn so through trial and error. This means that a certain number of individuals among each prey population are sacrificed to protect the entire group. **d** However, if a certain trait, such as red coloration, clearly announces that the species is dangerous, then predators more easily know to avoid species with that trait. For example, the viceroy and monarch butterflies both have an unpleasant taste. Their similar orange and black coloration greatly _____ the chances of either being consumed by predators.

1. Which is the best place for the sentence?

Yet there is a significant evolutionary advantage in doing so.

- a. **a** ✓ b. **b** c. **c** d. **d**

2. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- a. changes b. increases c. gives ✓ d. reduces