

Reading



EXPERT

Voyage 2

WORKBOOK

Virtual Reality vs. Augmented Reality

Vocabulary Practice

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

virtual	coin	overlay	overlap	mounted
prime	gear	immersive	interact	remotely
pioneer	field	augment	manipulate	interchangeably

1. typical; main	prime	전형적인; 가장 적합한
2. from a distance	remotely	원격으로
3. existing on computers	virtual	가상의
4. to control something skillfully	manipulate	(능숙하게) 다루다, 조작하다
5. installed or attached to something	mounted	~에 고정시킨(붙인)
6. to create a new term or expression	coin	(새로운 낱말·어구를) 만들다
7. to cover one thing with something else	overlay	덮어씌우다, 입히다
8. to have some similarities or things in common	overlap	겹치다
9. in a way that can be switched or changed easily	interchangeably	교환해서, 서로 바꿔서
10. equipment or accessories for a specific purpose	gear	장치
11. be the first to do, invent, or use something	pioneer	개척하다
12. to make something greater by adding to it; to increase	augment	늘리다, 증가시키다
13. making the audience feel completely involved in something	immersive	몰입(형)의
14. to act with someone or something else, each affecting the other's next action	interact	상호 작용하다, 서로 영향을 끼치다
15. an academic or professional area of interest, such as a doctor in the medical field	field	분야

Writing Practice

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

- These technologies are changing the way people interact (to / with) digital content.
➤ 이러한 기술들은 사람들이 디지털 콘텐츠와 상호작용하는 방식을 바꾸고 있다.
- Although VR and AR technologies (overlay / overlap) in some ways, there are several key differences between them.
➤ VR과 AR 기술은 몇 가지 점에서 겹치는 부분이 있지만, 이 둘 사이에는 주요 차이점이 여럿 있다.
- A prime example of the (application / applicant) of AR technology in our daily lives is the smartphone game *Pokémon GO*.
➤ AR 기술을 일상 생활에 적용한 전형적인 사례는 스마트폰 게임인 '포켓몬 GO'이다.
- (While / If) VR technology creates a separate world, AR combines computer graphics and digital images with real environments.
➤ VR 기술이 별개의 세계를 만들어 내는 반면, AR은 컴퓨터 그래픽과 디지털 이미지를 현실 환경에 결합한다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

Both VR and AR rely on computer graphics and visual displays, but they utilize those technologies in opposite ways. (A) As the name implies, virtual reality uses computer graphics to create a simulation of real life or imaginary environments. To accomplish this, VR is usually (B) experiencing through a head-mounted display and motion-sensing controls. This method of display (C) provides a more immersive experience and makes users feel as if they are interacting with the environment (D) firsthand. Today, VR is used for _____ purposes, such as gaming and 3D movies. It is also used to provide training for real-life environments, such as flight simulators for pilots.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
a. medical b. research ✓ c. entertainment d. academic
- Which one is NOT grammatically correct in the passage?
a. (A) ✓ b. (B) → experienced c. (C) d. (D)

Eye Makeup in Ancient Civilizations

Vocabulary Practice

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

covet	curse	afflict	vessel	prominent
gaze at	bestow	glance	uncover	hieroglyphic
element	drastic	ward off	compound	anthropologist

1. an object used as a container	vessel	용기, 그릇
2. a scientist who studies humans	anthropologist	인류학자
3. to give someone something	bestow	주다
4. highly noticeable; well-known	prominent	눈에 잘 띄는, 두드러진
5. extreme and sudden in effect or action	drastic	극단적인
6. to look at for a long time out of curiosity	gaze at	응시하다
7. a specific part of a situation or activity	element	요소
8. the act of looking at something for a moment	glance	흘깃 봄
9. to affect someone badly and to make that person suffer	afflict	괴롭히다
10. a writing system that uses pictures instead of words	hieroglyphic	상형문자
11. to want something that you do not own very much	covet	탐내다, 갈망하다
12. magical words that are thought to cause harm or bad luck	curse	저주
13. to prevent something negative from happening or occurring; to defend against	ward off	~을 피하다(막다)
14. to find or discover something that was hidden for a long time	uncover	알아내다, 발견하다
15. a substance made up of many different ingredients or materials	compound	화합물, 혼합물

Writing Practice

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

- Roman women used mascara to make their eyelashes more (promising / prominent).
▶ 로마 여성들은 속눈썹을 더욱 돋보이게 하기 위해 마스카라를 사용했다.
- Its chemicals could shield eyes (from / for) the harsh sunlight of the Egyptian desert.
▶ 그것의 화학 물질은 이집트 사막의 강렬한 햇빛으로부터 눈을 보호할 수 있었다.
- An extreme defense against the evil eye was mothers (spit / spitting) in a stranger's face.
▶ 사시에 맞서는 극단적인 방어는 어머니가 낯선 사람의 얼굴에 침을 뱉는 것이었다.
- Over time, makeup was worn to enhance beauty by drawing attention (to / at) certain facial features.
▶ 시간이 흐르면서 얼굴의 특정한 특징에 관심을 끌어 아름다움을 한층 더 높이기 위해 화장을 하게 되었다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

In ancient Greece, men and women from higher social classes would wear eye shadow for decorative purposes. They would apply ground charcoal mixed with olive oil and different colored herbs as eye shadow. _____ the Greeks did not wear eye shadow for protection, they still believed that exaggerated eye shapes could ward off evil. For instance, archaeologists have uncovered sixth-century black-figured drinking vessels decorated with eyes. **They** believe the drawings were meant to prevent evil spirits from entering the drinker's body, protecting the drinker from consuming poison.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
a. When b. Since c. If ✓ d. Although
- What does the word **They** refer to?
✓ a. archaeologists b. vessels c. the Greeks d. eye shapes

The Continuing Problem of Slavery

Vocabulary Practice

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

lax	will	persist	assemble	clamp down on
enslave	outlaw	bonded	grassroots	labor-intensive
sanction	quarrying	trafficking	predominant	enforcement

1. most noticeable; prime	predominant	두드러진; 널리 퍼진
2. desire or agreement	will	의지
3. to gather people	assemble	모으다, 집합시키다
4. to make someone a slave	enslave	노예로 만들다
5. to continue to exist	persist	계속되다, 지속되다
6. not strict or careful about rules	lax	느슨한
7. needing a lot of work or workers	labor-intensive	노동 집약적인
8. to officially permit or approve	sanction	허가(승인)하다
9. to make something against the law; to prohibit	outlaw	불법화하다, 금하다
10. obligated by a debt to serve without wages	bonded	담보가 있는; 저당 잡힌
11. the act of buying and selling something illegally	trafficking	밀매, 밀거래
12. the act of making sure that people follow rules or laws	enforcement	시행, 집행
13. the business or activity of digging stones out of the ground	quarrying	채석(업)
14. to take action to stop an activity or the people doing an activity	clamp down on	~을 엄하게 단속하다
15. the lowest level of organization, usually involving common people	grassroots	민초, 보통 사람들

Writing Practice

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

1. There is hope for the millions of people (enslaved / enslaving) around the world.

➤ 전 세계 수백만 명에 이르는 노예들에게 희망은 있다.

2. Slavery (sustains / persists) in these countries due to the lax enforcement of anti-slavery laws.

➤ 이 나라들에서는 노예제도 폐지법의 느슨한 시행 때문에 노예제도가 계속된다.

3. The number of slaves globally (is / are) estimated to be between 21 and 46 million people.

➤ 전 세계 노예 수는 2,100~4,600만 명으로 추산된다.

4. You can donate your time and money to these organizations to (vanish / banish) slavery from our world once and for all.

➤ 여러분은 우리가 사는 세상에서 노예제도를 완전히 추방하기 위해 이들 단체에 시간과 돈을 기부할 수 있다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

Just as slavery exists in many places, there are many reasons that people are enslaved. Perhaps the most widespread type of slavery is forced labor. This is when people are (A) forcing to do work, often with no payment, (B) against their will under the threat of some form of punishment. **a** It most frequently occurs in labor-intensive and under-regulated industries, including agriculture and fishing; domestic work; construction, mining, quarrying, and brick kilns; and manufacturing. **b** Perhaps the oldest form of slavery is bonded labor. **c** Even though the value of their labor often (C) exceeds the amount of their debt, bonded laborers work for little or no pay. **d** In many cases, the debts are passed (D) onto the following generations, meaning that the children of bonded laborers must become bonded laborers themselves.

1. Which is the best place for the sentence?

This is when people are asked to work to repay a debt.

a. **a** b. **b** ✓ c. **c** d. **d**

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

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

Urbanization and Its Results

Vocabulary Practice

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

array	influx	undertaking	untold	real estate
resident	foremost	transformation	accompany	accommodate
well-off	tenement	demographic	enterprise	out of the market

1. land or buildings	real estate	부동산
2. a massive change	transformation	변화, 변신
3. main or most important	foremost	주요한, 가장 중요한
4. too many to count; uncountable	untold	셀 수 없는, 막대한
5. a person living in a place	resident	거주자
6. related to population patterns	demographic	인구의; 인구 통계학의
7. having plenty of money; wealthy	well-off	유복한, 부유한
8. a business or similar organization	enterprise	기업, 회사
9. a large group or variety of things	array	집합체; 다수
10. to provide room for someone to stay	accommodate	공간을 제공하다, 수용하다
11. an important or challenging job or task	undertaking	(중요하고 힘든) 일
12. the arrival of a large number of people or things	influx	유입; 밀어닥침
13. a large building divided into apartments for the urban poor	tenement	공동(다세대) 주택
14. to happen or appear at the same time as something	accompany	동반되다, 수반하다
15. to make a price too high for certain groups of people to afford	price someone out of the market	~에게 너무 높은 가격을 매겨 시장에서 배척당하다

Writing Practice

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

- No realistic road construction plan could meet the demand (of / **for**) transportation.
어떤 현실적인 도로 건설 계획도 운송 수요를 충족시킬 수 없었다.
- Untold thousands of new businesses started, bringing (in / **about**) an economic boom.
몇 천이라고 셀 수도 없을 만큼 수많은 신규 사업체가 생겨나면서 경제 호황을 가져왔다.
- Decisions (**made** / making) in the City have had a great effect on the global economy.
시티에서 이루어진 결정들은 세계 경제에 큰 영향을 끼쳤다.
- There was massive construction of housing to (accompany / **accommodate**) the newcomers.
새로운 이주자들을 수용하기 위해 대규모의 주택 건설이 있었다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

The new urban growth created a city sharply divided by _____. The number of wealthy people grew from the fabulous profits of the new businesses and land rents. **a** The middle class also expanded because the economy needed technical specialists, managers, lawyers, and other professionals. **b** Businesses required a great deal of new office and storage space. **c** These developments made it impossible for the city's poor and working class majority to live in the central areas, so most residents had to move out of the city center into areas informally designated for the less well-off. **d**

1. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- ✓ a. social class b. race c. jobs d. education

2. Which is the best place for the sentence?

These factors caused rents to rise dramatically, and many houses in central London were worth millions of dollars in today's prices.

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

Why Businesses Offer Free Samples

Vocabulary Practice

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

boost	logic	associate	top dollar	hand out
freebie	compel	awareness	reciprocate	presumably
obliged	initially	hold on to	generosity	complimentary

1. given for free	complimentary	무료의, 공짜의
2. from the start; at first	initially	처음에
3. probably or apparently	presumably	아마, 추측컨대
4. to increase; to enhance	boost	신장시키다
5. a very high price	top dollar	최고 한도액
6. to continue believing something	hold on to	고수하다, 계속 보유하다
7. something given away at no cost	freebie	무료로 주는 것
8. the state of knowing about something	awareness	의식, 인식
9. feeling that you must do something	obliged	강요된
10. to give out or distribute something	hand out	나누어 주다, 배포하다
11. the act of treating someone well; kindness	generosity	너그러움, 관대
12. to think of one thing along with something else	associate	연상하다, 관련지어 생각하다
13. the correct or proper way to think about something	logic	논리, 타당성
14. to cause people to do something; to motivate them	compel	~하게 만들다
15. to do something for someone who has done something for you	reciprocate	회답하다, 응답하다

Writing Practice

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

- Companies that give (away/ in) freebies will actually have higher sales.
➤ 무료 제품을 나누어 주는 회사들은 실제로 매출이 더 늘어나게 된다.
- Free samples are effective since they compel people (buying /to buy) more.
➤ 무료 샘플은 사람들이 더 많이 구매하게끔 만들기 때문에 효과적이다.
- People are willing to pay a high price for a product later (if/ even though) they get it free initially.
➤ 사람들이 어떤 제품을 처음에 무료로 받게 되면 나중에 그 제품에 대해 기꺼이 비싼 값을 지불한다.
- Whenever people receive something free, they feel (obliging /obliged) to reciprocate the generosity of this act.
➤ 사람들은 무언가를 공짜로 받을 때마다 이러한 행위의 너그러움에 화답해야만 할 것 같은 의무감을 느낀다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

The final benefit of freebies is the increase in word-of-mouth marketing. Due to the rise of social media, companies have realized the power of having customers spread the word about their products online. People sometimes use social networking sites to share their experiences using certain products with their friends, thereby increasing _____ of those brands. Companies have found that the most effective way of getting customers to talk about their products with their friends is to give **them** away. For instance, one article in the *Journal of Marketing* found that those who got a product for free were 20 percent more likely to talk about it, and those who got a freebie tied to the product talked about it 15 percent more often.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
a. association ✓ b. awareness c. purchase d. quality
- What does the word **them** refer to?
a. customers b. friends c. companies ✓ d. products

The Chinese Terracotta Warriors

Vocabulary Practice

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

iris	pupil	edifice	hollow	adhesive
lifelike	armor	generic	stylize	mausoleum
fashion	torso	replicate	abundance	stand guard

1. a large building or structure	edifice	대건축물
2. looking similar to a living creature	lifelike	실물과 똑같은
3. to make something using one's hands	fashion	(손으로) 만들다(빚다)
4. the colored, round part of the eye	iris	(안구의) 홍채
5. relating to a whole group of things; common	generic	일반적인, 특색이 없는
6. empty on the inside; having only an outside	hollow	속이 빈
7. the black, round area in the center of the eye	pupil	눈동자
8. to stand in a position to watch and protect someone or something	stand guard	보초 서다, 감시하다
9. being sticky and able to hold other things together	adhesive	점착성의, 끈끈한
10. to remake or reproduce something with great accuracy	replicate	모사하다, 복제하다
11. a building in which the bodies of dead people are buried	mausoleum	(웅장한) 무덤, 묘
12. a piece of clothing made from metal to protect against attacks	armor	갑옷
13. the main part of the human body without the head, arms, or legs	torso	몸통
14. the state of being larger or more than needed in size, amount, etc.	abundance	풍부
15. to make something look like a pattern or type rather than appear natural	stylize	양식화하다, 일정한 양식에 일치시키다

Writing Practice

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

- It is the soldiers (that / what) continue to awe visitors who come to see them.
➤ 그들은 보러 오는 관광객들에게 계속해서 경외심을 갖게 하는 것은 바로 병사들이다.
- Each soldier was given actual weapons made of bronze, which (was / were) quite advanced for the period.
➤ 각 병사에게는 청동으로 만들어진 실제 무기가 주어졌는데, 이 무기들은 그 당시로서는 상당히 진보한 것이었다.
- The heat had to be carefully controlled (since / although) higher temperatures would have caused the clay to become uneven.
➤ 고온에서는 흙이 고르지 않은 상태가 되기 때문에 온도는 신중하게 조절되어야 했다.
- Despite understanding the (possess / processes), researchers are still unable to replicate these stunning figures.
➤ 그 과정을 이해하고 있음에도 불구하고 연구원들은 여전히 이 놀라운 형상들을 복제하지 못하고 있다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

The construction of the warriors mostly took place in northern China near the site of the tomb. The area had an abundance of clay and loess, which is extremely flexible and adhesive and is ideal for the creation of statues.

- Once partially dry, strips of clay were (A) wound upward to create a hollow body with the exterior smoothed out using flat paddles. Then, various tools were used to create the appearance of armor on the flattened surface.
- Work on the figures proceeded in a series of stages. The feet were fashioned first on a square base with the legs (B) added afterward.
- Next, the heads and hands were pasted on the torso. While each head was generic, it underwent a complicated procedure to make (C) it unique. Each of the 8,000 warriors (D) have a different face.

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

Terrorism, the New World War

Vocabulary Practice

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

justify	instill	absent	alienated	respectively
hijack	warrant	detain	ideological	fragmented
fulfill	altruism	initiate	indiscriminate	self-righteous

1. not present; not existing	absent	없는, 부재한
2. to start or begin a process	initiate	시작하다
3. to give reasons to explain something	justify	정당화하다
4. broken into many pieces or groups	fragmented	분열된
5. to take control of or steal a moving vehicle	hijack	(비행기 등을) 납치하다
6. to do something required or necessary	fulfill	달성하다; 이행하다
7. to gradually cause someone to have a feeling or attitude	instill	서서히 주입시키다
8. in the same order as the people or things mentioned	respectively	각각
9. to keep someone in a place, usually for questioning by the police	detain	구금하다, 억류하다
10. a desire to help others without the hope of personal benefit	altruism	이타주의
11. relating to a set of beliefs or ideas based on political attitude	ideological	이념적인
12. affecting or harming many people without care or consideration	indiscriminate	무차별적인
13. a document given by a court to give the police power to do something	warrant	영장
14. referring to a person who feels he or she does not belong in a society	alienated	소외된; 소외감을 느끼는
15. having a strong belief that your opinions are right and others are wrong	self-righteous	독선적인

Writing Practice

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

- Terrorists often attack visible targets that symbolize (that / what) they oppose.
 ➤ 테러리스트들은 종종 그들이 반대하는 것을 상징하는 가시적인 목표물을 공격한다.
- Another 9,700 and 7,600 such incidents occurred in Pakistan and Afghanistan (respectively / respectably).
 ➤ 파키스탄과 아프가니스탄에서는 또 다른 9,700건과 7,600건의 그러한 사건들이 각각 발생했다.
- Having a sense of self-righteous sacrifice (allow / allows) them to justify the violence they commit.
 ➤ 독선적인 희생 의식을 갖는 것은 그들이 자신들이 저지르는 폭력을 정당화하는 것을 허용한다.
- Terrorism is the use of indiscriminate violence by non-government groups to instill fear (to / into) the public to fulfill political goals.
 ➤ 테러는 비정부 집단들이 정치적인 목표를 실현하기 위해 대중에게 공포를 주입시키고자 무차별적인 폭력을 사용하는 것이다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

The United States and other nations have (A) initiated a “war on terror” in response to these threats. Also referred to as counter-terrorism measures, anti-terrorism laws have given hundreds of government organizations the means to collect information and to (B) detained suspected terrorists without having warrants. The number of terrorist attacks has somewhat decreased since the initiation of the war on terror. _____, critics contend that most terrorist groups are too fragmented and attacks too unpredictable (C) to defend against fully. Because of this, many feel that anti-terrorism laws have simply given the government too much power to (D) spy on ordinary citizens.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
 ✓ a. Nevertheless b. Thus c. In addition d. In the end
- Which one is NOT grammatically correct in the passage?
 a. (A) ✓ b. (B) – detain c. (C) d. (D)

What IQ and EQ Tests Actually Determine

Vocabulary Practice

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

spawn	allot	invalid	assume	methodology
skew	render	constitute	quotient	administer
consensus	bias	rationale	hypothetical	prevalence

1. reasons for something	rationale	이유, 근거
2. not real but imaginary	hypothetical	가상적인, 가상의
3. to create another similar thing	spawn	(어떤 결과·상황을) 낳다
4. to manage or organize something; to execute	administer	실시하다
5. to make something favor one group or result	skew	편향하다
6. not correct or proper due to a flaw or error	invalid	근거 없는, 무효한
7. the state of being widely accepted or popular	prevalence	널리 퍼짐, 보급
8. to make up something; to comprise something	constitute	~을 구성하다
9. to give out something for others to use or have	allot	할당하다, 배당하다
10. the degree of a characteristic in someone or something	quotient	지수
11. to believe something to be true without direct proof	assume	(사실일 것으로) 추정하다
12. to cause something to be in a particular condition or state	render	(어떤 상태가 되게) 만들다
13. an idea that all the people in a group agree with; agreement	consensus	의견 일치, 합의
14. the process or method by which something such as a test is done	methodology	방법론
15. the tendency to believe that certain groups are better than others and should be treated differently	bias	편견

Writing Practice

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

- Points are (allotting / allotted) to how emotionally appropriate the given response is.
 > 응답이 정서적으로 얼마나 적절한지에 점수가 배점된다.
- (Despite / Due to) the prevalence of these tests, many psychologists still debate the rationale behind IQ and EQ testing.
 > 이 검사들이 널리 사용되고 있음에도 불구하고, 많은 심리학자들은 IQ 검사와 EQ 검사를 뒷받침하는 근거에 대해 여전히 논쟁을 벌이고 있다.
- Intelligence testing is based on the belief (that / when) a person's intelligence can be calculated.
 > 지능 검사는 인간의 지능이 계산될 수 있다는 믿음에 근거하고 있다.
- (Opponents / Proponents) of IQ testing argue that the results are accurate predictors of a person's academic ability.
 > IQ 검사의 지지자들은 결과가 개인의 학업 능력을 정확하게 예측할 수 있는 변수라고 주장한다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

Critics of these tests argue that both tests have serious flaws that render **them** useless. Considering that there is no consensus as to what constitutes intelligence, they claim all the tests are invalid. **a** They also point to the fact that people's scores on the same subjects vary from test to test. **b** Opponents also cite the biases in the tests as IQ test scores are skewed to favor those from specific social and cultural backgrounds. **c** As a result, some researchers propose adding classes to improve students' EQ. **d** EQ tests can be "faked good," a term used to describe how test takers lie to raise their scores.

- Which sentence is NOT needed in the passage?
 a. **a** b. **b** ✓ c. **c** d. **d**
- What does the word **them** refer to?
 a. critics ✓ b. tests c. flaws d. scores

The Different Forms of Satire

Vocabulary Practice

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

skit	folly	literary	peculiar	gender equality
wit	dispute	hypocrisy	distinguish	inconsequential
mock	sarcasm	contemporary	institution	hold someone up to ridicule

1. strange or unusual	peculiar	이상한, 기이한
2. relating to literature	literary	문학의
3. foolish or illogical behavior	folly	어리석음; 어리석은 행동
4. a short comedic performance	skit	(무엇을 모방하여 조롱하는) 촌극
5. an argument or disagreement	dispute	분쟁; 논쟁
6. happening in recent times; modern	contemporary	현대의
7. not very important or significant	inconsequential	중요하지 않은, 하찮은
8. to show how one thing is different from another	distinguish	구별 짓다
9. the intelligent use of language for humorous effect	wit	기지, 재치
10. to criticize someone in a humorous but mean way	mock	조롱하다, 놀리다
11. the idea that men and women should be treated equally	gender equality	양성 평등
12. to make fun of someone or something to point out their flaws	hold someone up to ridicule	~을 조롱거리로 삼다
13. behavior that does not match with what someone claims to believe	hypocrisy	위선
14. the use of words that are the opposite of what you mean to insult someone	sarcasm	빈정댐, 비꼼
15. a custom or practice that has existed for a long time	institution	제도

Writing Practice

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

- Many (literate / literary) examples of satire exist throughout the ages.
 ➤ 문학 작품에 나타난 많은 풍자의 예는 여러 시대에 걸쳐 존재한다.
- The Ig Nobel Prizes are awards (given / giving) to recognize unusual scientific achievements.
 ➤ 이그 노벨상은 기발한 과학적 업적을 인정하기 위해 주어지는 상이다.
- Its aim is to hold powerful persons and institutions (into / up to) ridicule.
 ➤ 그것의 목적은 권력을 가진 사람과 제도를 조롱하는 것이다.
- Their stated purpose is to “honor achievements that make people (laugh / laughing).”
 ➤ 그 명시된 목적은 ‘사람들을 웃게 만든 만드는 업적들을 기리기’ 위한 것이다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

A more contemporary example of satire is *Gulliver's Travels* (A) by Irish author Jonathan Swift, which offered a satirical view of English society at that time. In the book, there are two political parties in the story (B) distinguished by the size of their boot heels. This _____ difference between them was Swift's way of satirizing the minor disputes between the two rival political parties of his time. Another famous work of satire is Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. (C) Written in 1884, just two decades after the American Civil War, the novel mocks the institution of slavery. One of the main characters in the story (D) are Miss Watson, who owns a slave, Jim, even though she considers herself a “good Christian woman” with strong values. Twain uses satire to show the hypocrisy of her owning a slave even though she is a Christian.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
 ✓ a. inconsequential b. significant c. major d. amazing
- Which one is NOT grammatically correct in the passage?
 a. (A) b. (B) c. (C) ✓ d. (D) → is

Natural Factors Influencing Development

Vocabulary Practice

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

merit	afford	tropical	conversely	squalor
exploit	temperate	hinder	appreciable	coincidence
reserve	maritime	renewable	landlocked	at a disadvantage

1. considerable or substantial	appreciable	주목할 만한, 상당한
2. unable to compete equally	at a disadvantage	불리한 입장에 있는
3. on the other hand; oppositely	conversely	정반대로, 역으로
4. relating to the ocean and ships	maritime	바다의
5. able to be used over and over	renewable	재생 가능한
6. not too hot or too cold; moderate	temperate	(기후·지역 등이) 온화한
7. very bad or unpleasant conditions	squalor	불결한(누추한) 상태
8. surrounded by land with no coast	landlocked	육지에 둘러싸인
9. to treat unfairly or take advantage of	exploit	착취하다; 활용하다, 개발하다
10. something that occurs by accident or chance	coincidence	우연의 일치
11. a supply of something not needed immediately	reserve	비축, 비축물
12. to provide someone with something; to offer	afford	주다, 제공하다
13. the characteristic of being good, useful, or beneficial; worth	merit	장점, 가치
14. describing areas with warm climates near the equator	tropical	열대 지방의, 열대의
15. to slow down the process of development of something	hinder	저해하다, ~을 못하게 하다

Writing Practice

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

- Natural factors have an even greater effect (on/ for) the economies of these nations.
 자연적인 요인들이 이 나라들의 경제에 훨씬 더 큰 영향을 미친다.
- In addition to geography, a country's location also plays a major role (in/ on) its development.
 지리 조건에 덧붙여 나라의 위치 또한 발전에 중요한 역할을 한다.
- Countries that lack (comparable / appreciable) natural resources are at a major economic disadvantage.
 막대한 천연자원이 없는 나라들은 경제적으로 크게 불리한 조건에 있다.
- They have developed the infrastructure necessary to (extract/ extracting) and distribute their vast oil reserves to become wealthy.
 그들은 막대한 양의 석유를 추출하고 유통시키는 데 필요한 인프라를 개발하여 부유해졌다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

Perhaps the most critical factor in a nation's development (A) is its geography. It is not a coincidence that many of the world's poorest nations are located in tropical regions near the equator, (B) where the weather is hot, the land less fertile, and water scarce. Thus, companies do not invest in these countries because they would spend too much money (C) at electricity and other resources to make significant profit. _____, countries located in more temperate regions, such as the United States and many European countries, have had a naturally easier time developing. These places have huge tracts of fertile land, moderate temperatures, and a good amount of rainfall. (D) Due to these factors, companies are more likely to open businesses in such nations since they would have to invest far less time and energy to flourish.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
 a. Therefore ☒ b. Conversely c. Otherwise d. Furthermore
- Which one is NOT grammatically correct in the passage?
 a. (A) b. (B) ☒ c. (C) → on d. (D)

Vocabulary Practice

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

suit	perch	marsh	striking	formation
dwell	wingspan	mortality	opportunistic	electrocution
keen	encroach	settlement	reintroduce	bird of prey

1. to live in a place	dwell	~에 살다
2. acute; very developed	keen	예리한
3. capturing one's attention	striking	눈에 띄는, 두드러진
4. taking advantages of opportunities	opportunistic	좋은 기회를 노리는, 기회주의적인
5. to be appropriate or suitable for	suit	~에 적합하게 하다
6. something that is made or formed	formation	형성물
7. the death of a person or animal	mortality	사망; 사망자 수
8. a bird that hunts small animals for food	bird of prey	맹금
9. a place where people have come to live	settlement	정착지
10. the total length of a bird's wings when fully open	wingspan	날개 폭(길이)
11. to bring back to a previous state or place; to restore	reintroduce	다시 들여오다; 재도입하다
12. an area of wet land that is soft and has a lot of grass	marsh	습지
13. to move into an area gradually that is outside normal limits	encroach	침입하다, 잠식하다
14. to sit on something high above ground; a place where a bird sits	perch	앉아 있다; 켄대
15. the state of being shocked or killed by a large amount of electricity	electrocution	감전사

Writing Practice

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

- Due to its formidable size, the eagle-owl sits (atop / top) the food chain.
▶ 어마어마한 크기 때문에 수리부엉이는 먹이사슬 맨 꼭대기에 위치하고 있다.
- This bird has orange eyes and sharp claws, but it stands (for / out) due to its sheer size.
▶ 이 새는 주황색 눈과 날카로운 발톱을 가지고 있지만, 순전히 그 크기 때문에 눈에 띈다.
- Some eagle-owls have (seen / been seen) capturing adult roe deer weighing up to 17 kilograms.
▶ 몇몇 수리부엉이가 몸무게가 최대 17킬로그램에 이르는 성체 노루를 잡는 것이 포착되었다.
- The eagle-owl can detect even the slightest sounds, enabling it (catch / to catch) its prey effectively.
▶ 수리부엉이는 가장 작은 소리조차 감지할 수 있는데, 이것은 먹이를 효과적으로 잡는 것을 가능하게 한다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

a As human settlements encroach upon eagle-owl territories in Western Europe, the mortality rate of these majestic creatures (A) have increased, (B) with many of them dying from electrocution or flying into electrical towers. **b** Perhaps the most prominent example of this occurred from the 1970s to the 1990s in Belgium and Luxembourg, (C) where 1,000 of the birds were reintroduced into nature. **c** Studies have shown that this program was successful (D) as the birds were able to breed at rates similar to wild eagle-owls. **d**

1. Which is the best place for the sentence?

Therefore, governments and other organizations have been reintroducing the bird since the 1970s.

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

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

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

The Works of Louis Pasteur

Vocabulary Practice

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

vat	eradicate	microbe	instrumental	deleterious
lethal	validation	spoilage	plummet	serendipitous
consistently	immunity	sterilize	seize upon	attribute to

1. damaging or harmful	deleterious	해로운, 유해한
2. able to cause death; deadly	lethal	치명적인
3. always the same; steadily	consistently	일관되게, 지속적으로
4. to decrease very rapidly or noticeably	plummet	떨어지다, 급락하다
5. a large container used for holding liquids	vat	(액체를 담는) 통
6. proof that something is true or correct	validation	확인, 입증
7. to remove or destroy something completely	eradicate	박멸하다; 뿌리뽑다
8. the process or result of rotting or decaying	spoilage	부패, 손상
9. to take advantage of something quickly	seize upon	~을 이용하다; 포착하다
10. very important in causing something to happen	instrumental	중요한
11. to say that something is the result of something else	attribute to	~의 덕분으로 보다, (원인을) ~에 돌리다
12. lucky in finding something beneficial by accident or chance	serendipitous	우연히 발견하는
13. the power to keep yourself from being infected by a disease	immunity	면역력
14. to clean something by removing all the germs or bacteria	sterilize	살균하다, 소독하다
15. a tiny living organism that can only be seen with a microscope	microbe	미생물

Writing Practice

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

- To keep this (from / for) happening, he boiled a vat of grape juice to 55 degrees Celsius.
➤ 이러한 일이 발생하지 않도록 하기 위해 그는 포도주스 한 통을 섭씨 55도로 끓였다.
- The process of fermentation converts the sugar from the grapes (into / with) alcohol.
➤ 발효 과정은 포도의 당분을 알코올로 변환시킨다.
- Louis Pasteur has long (considered / (been considered)) a giant in the development of modern science.
➤ 루이 파스퇴르는 오랫동안 현대 과학의 발전에 있어서 거물로 여겨져 왔다.
- His first work was with winemakers who had difficulty (occasionally / (consistently)) producing quality alcohol.
➤ 그의 첫 번째 연구는 양질의 포도주를 지속적으로 생산하는 데 어려움을 겪고 있던 포도주 양조업자들과 함께 이루어졌다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

His greatest discovery was serendipitous. Upon (A) leaving a plate of bacteria out too long, he killed it. (a) Deciding (B) to not waste it, he tried injecting healthy chickens with the germs. (b) Not only did the chickens not become ill, but they also gained immunity to the disease. (c) The use of vaccines was not new as the English physician Edward Jenner (C) had previously discovered a vaccination to prevent smallpox. (d) This enabled scientists to protect people from a number of dangerous and potentially life-threatening pathogens. In time, a number of them would be nearly completely (D) eradicated.

1. Which is the best place for the sentence?

Pasteur's work was so monumental because he was able to create vaccines artificially.

- a. (a) b. (b) c. (c) ✓ d. (d)

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

- a. (A) ✓ b. (B) → not to c. (C) d. (D)

The Difficulty of Predicting Earthquakes

Vocabulary Practice

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

shift	install	elusive	impending	geological
crust	seismic	abnormal	diagnostic	magnitude
tremor	odds	prohibitively	precursor	landslide

1. unusual or bizarre	abnormal	비정상적인
2. too much; excessively	prohibitively	엄청나게, 엄두를 못낼 만큼
3. about to happen soon	impending	임박한, 곧 닥칠
4. a change or alteration	shift	변화, 이동
5. of or relating to an earthquake	seismic	지진의
6. difficult to find or discover	elusive	찾기 힘든, 달성하기 힘든
7. related to identifying a problem	diagnostic	진단의, 진단에 도움이 되는
8. the moving or shaking of the ground	tremor	진동, 떨림
9. relating to the study of the Earth	geological	지질학의
10. the outer or topmost layer of the Earth	crust	지각
11. the chances or likelihood of something happening	odds	가능성
12. an event that shows another event is going to happen	precursor	전조, 조짐
13. a measurement of the power or intensity of an earthquake	magnitude	(지진의) 진도
14. to put something such as machine somewhere for it to be used	install	설치하다
15. a large mass of rocks and soil that suddenly moves down a mountain	landslide	산사태

Writing Practice

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

- The water in ponds and wells will bubble prior (of / to) earthquakes.
 ▶ 연못과 우물에서는 지진에 앞서 거품이 끓어오른다.
- There are some systems put in place to help people stay safer when an earthquake (do / does) strike.
 ▶ 지진이 실제로 강타할 때 사람들이 더욱 안전하게 지낼 수 있도록 준비된 몇 가지 시스템이 있다.
- This uncertainty in short-term forecasting makes it nearly impossible (generating / to generate) accurate predictions.
 ▶ 이러한 단기 예측의 불확실성은 정확한 예보를 내는 것을 거의 불가능하게 만든다.
- Making more accurate predictions would require scientists to (install / instill) measurement devices several kilometers below ground.
 ▶ 보다 정확한 예측을 하려면 과학자들은 땅 속 몇 킬로미터 아래에 측정 장치를 설치해야 할 것이다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

The forecasting of earthquakes remains a prominent area of interest in geological research. (A) By using information collected from global seismic monitoring networks, geological field work, and historical records, seismologists are able to make reasonably accurate forecasts for upcoming years and decades about earthquakes. a, they still lack methods to forecast earthquakes a few days or months (B) in advance accurately. b, earthquake models show that the likelihood of Southern California (C) having an earthquake of a 7.5 magnitude or greater in the next 30 years is 38 percent. However, the same models state that the odds of such a quake happening within a week (D) is only 0.02 percent.

1. Which is the best pair for the blanks?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| <u>a</u> | <u>b</u> | <u>a</u> | <u>b</u> |
| a. However ----- | Therefore | b. Therefore ----- | For instance |
| ✓ c. However ----- | For instance | d. For example ----- | However |

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

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

Writing Styles Around the World

Vocabulary Practice

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

spiral layout linear	thesis linguist choppy	markedly premise peripherally	digression formalize composition	concession subordination hone in on
1. to make something official			formalize	공식화하다
2. a short piece of writing			composition	작문, 짧은 에세이
3. noticeably or obviously			markedly	두드러지게, 현저하게
4. the organization of something			layout	레이아웃, 배치
5. to focus more on over time			hone in on	~에 초점을 맞추다, 관심을 집중하다
6. not flowing smoothly; disconnected			choppy	(문체 등이) 똑똑 끊어지는, 일관성이 없는
7. an admission of a mistake or flaw			concession	양보; 양보문
8. not as the main or important part of something			peripherally	지엽적으로
9. going from one thing to another in a direct way			linear	직선적인
10. the sentence in an essay that expresses the main idea			thesis	논제; 논지
11. a person who studies languages and how they are used			linguist	언어학자
12. a part of a sentence that acts as a noun, adjective, or adverb			subordination	종속절
13. a basic theory or idea about what something is or how it works			premise	전제
14. the act of talking about something that is unrelated to the main point			digression	지엽으로 흐름, 여담
15. a continuous curved line that goes around a central point			spiral	나선(형)

Writing Practice

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

- The essay is grouped around a main thesis, (that / which) is generally stated near the start.
➤ 글은 주요 논제 주변으로 모이는데, 이 논제는 대개 글의 첫머리에 언급된다.
- It is important (of / for) the teacher not to assume that one writing style is superior to another.
➤ 교사가 어떤 한 문체가 다른 것보다 우수하다고 간주하지 않는 것이 중요하다.
- It can be seen (what / that) even within related languages, there exists significant diversity.
➤ 동족 언어들 내에서조차 상당한 다양성이 존재함을 알 수 있다.
- English writing focuses on the use of discrete paragraphs with each (containing / contained) a single idea.
➤ 영어 글쓰기는 각 문단이 하나의 주제를 포함하는 별개의 문단을 사용하는 것에 초점을 맞춘다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

Not surprisingly, East Asian writing is markedly different from that of English. Most notably, (A) rather than being linear, it is a spiral that eventually (B) hones in on the topic. Asian essays often begin with more general information that is only peripherally related to the main idea. As the composition develops, the writer continually tightens the focus (C) until reaching the main idea. In addition, Asian writers frequently include _____ that raise possible weaknesses in their own arguments. These are not viewed (D) of flaws as they would be in Western-style writing. Instead, they are seen as a reflection of the writer exploring the work in depth.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
a. flaws ✓ b. concessions c. rules d. digressions
- Which one is NOT grammatically correct in the passage?
a. (A) b. (B) c. (C) ✓ d. (D) → as

3D Printed Organs

Vocabulary Practice

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

fuse	kidney	implant	arrange	in its infancy
rectify	speculate	emulate	develop	transplant
tissue	recreate	run into	cell culture	replacement

1. at the beginning stages	in its infancy	초기에
2. to grow together or join	fuse	융합하다, 결합하다
3. to try to be like something	emulate	모방하다
4. to put something in a particular position	arrange	배열하다, 배치하다
5. to make something again; to reproduce	recreate	다시 만들다; 재현하다
6. to start to have something such as a disease	develop	(병이) 생기다
7. the material that makes up a living creature	tissue	조직
8. something added to the body through surgery	implant	신체에 이식된 조직; 임플란트
9. to experience something such as difficulties	run into	(곤경 등을) 만나다, 겪다
10. something that takes the place of another thing	replacement	대체(물)
11. to make a wrong situation become right; to correct	rectify	바로잡다, 고치다
12. a group of cells growing in an artificial environment	cell culture	세포 배양
13. to think about something and to make guesses about it	speculate	추측하다
14. the organ that removes waste products to clean the blood	kidney	신장
15. an operation in which an internal organ of someone is replaced with one from another person	transplant	(생체 조직 등의) 이식

Writing Practice

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

1. Those who do receive a replacement organ in time might (run out /run into) problems with their bodies rejecting the organ.
대체할 장기를 제때 받은 사람들도 인체가 장기에 거부 반응을 일으켜 문제가 생길 수도 있다.
2. Creating more complex internal organs (has/ have) proven too difficult with current technology.
보다 복잡한 내부 장기를 만들어 내는 일은 현재의 기술로는 너무 어려운 것으로 드러났다.
3. Scientists have begun (research /researching) methods of applying 3D technology to print organs for transplant.
과학자들은 3D 기술을 이식용 장기를 인쇄하는 데 적용하는 방법을 연구하기 시작했다.
4. One researcher successfully printed and (transplanted/ transformed) living bone tissue into artificial jaws.
한 연구원은 살아 있는 뼈 조직을 인쇄하여 인공 턱에 이식하는 데 성공했다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

Most 3D organ printing technology is based on existing 3D printing techniques with some key _____. Instead of using plastic compounds as in other types of 3D printing, researchers use water-based gels (A) containing live cells as ink in 3D printers to layer them in a specific pattern. Over time, the gels break down, and the natural cells expand, (B) growing into full organs. This happens since cells will naturally fuse together (C) when placed in the appropriate pattern and grow into tissue and organs that the body can use. For instance, if you arrange enough ear cells in roughly the correct shape, they will eventually grow into an ear. By allowing nutrients and oxygen (D) for flow through these organs, they can be integrated into the bodies of humans and animals.

1. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
✓ a. differences b. variations c. similarities d. movements
2. Which one is NOT grammatically correct in the passage?
a. (A) b. (B) c. (C) ✓ d. (D) → to

Ocean Zones and Their Characteristics

Vocabulary Practice

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

term	locate	virtually	volume	camouflage
vent	detritus	coastal	penetrate	remainder
pocket	diversity	ecosystem	hospitable	illumination

1. to find where something is	locate	(위치 등을) 찾아낸다, 발견하다
2. nearly, almost, or practically	virtually	사실상, 거의
3. to go through or into something	penetrate	투과하다, 뚫고 들어가다
4. the rest or what is left over from something	remainder	나머지
5. the amount of space something takes up	volume	용량, 용적
6. to give something a particular name or meaning	term	(특정한 이름으로) 칭하다, 부르다
7. a small area in which something different is located	pocket	(주변과는 이질적인) 작은 지역, 고립 지대
8. pieces that are left when something breaks, falls apart, etc.	detritus	유기물 쓰레기(찌꺼기)
9. all the living things that reside in a particular environment	ecosystem	생태계
10. referring to areas on the edge of a land near the ocean	coastal	해안의, 연안의
11. the state of having many different types or kinds of something	diversity	다양성
12. an opening through which air, steam, water, etc. can escape	vent	구멍, 통풍구
13. light that shines into a place, from something, etc.	illumination	(불)빛, 조명
14. to hide something by making it hard to see or by making it look like things around it	camouflage	위장하다
15. having an environment that makes it easy for plants and animals to live in	hospitable	(환경 등이) ~에 좋은, 쾌적한

Writing Practice

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

- This ecosystem is still unique and home to a wide (variation / variety) of species.
 ➤ 이 생태계는 여전히 독특하고 광범위한 종(種)의 서식처이다.
- Because of the wealth of food, over 90 percent of all open ocean life (live / lives) in this layer.
 ➤ 풍부한 먹이 때문에 모든 외양 생물의 90% 이상이 이 층에 살고 있다.
- The warm waters and low pressure enable a wide range of life (of surviving / to survive).
 ➤ 따뜻한 바닷물과 낮은 수압은 다양한 생물이 생존하는 것을 가능하게 한다.
- As only minimal light reaches this layer, organisms living there have made several remarkable (adaptations / adoptions).
 ➤ 아주 적은 양의 햇빛만이 이 층에 도달하기 때문에 그곳에 사는 생물들은 여러 주목할 만한 적응을 해왔다.

More Reading Comprehension

C Read the passage and answer the questions.

In the deepest region of the open ocean, the aphotic zone, there are extremely high pressure, near-freezing temperatures, and virtually no light. **a** However, improved technology has enabled scientists to dive deep below the open ocean's surface. **b** (A) They have found some species that are able to survive by eating the detritus that comes from the upper regions. (B) They have also discovered underground vents, which are cracks in the ocean floor that emit high-temperature water and are rich in chemicals. **c** Some bacteria are able to use (C) their hydrogen sulphide in a process that is similar to photosynthesis. Those bacteria can then serve as the basis of an underwater food chain. **d** As a result, (D) scientists have located a few pockets of deep-underwater life that display a startling amount of biodiversity.

1. Which is the best place for the sentence?

Since these conditions are so harsh, scientists long believed that few species could survive there.

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

2. Which one refers to something different from the rest?

- a. (A) b. (B) ✓ c. (C) d. (D)