

Reading

A roller coaster with yellow tracks and red supports is shown against a blue sky with white clouds. The roller coaster is a loop-the-loop type, with the track curving upwards and then downwards. The supports are red and white. The sky is a clear blue with some white clouds.

PLUS

Voyage 1

WORKBOOK

Vocabulary Practice

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

quality	innocent	alter	be suited to	maintain
attitude	temptation	relive	keep in touch with	degenerate
1. to keep doing something			maintain	유지하다
2. one's feelings toward something			attitude	태도
3. to modify or change something			alter	바꾸다
4. a high level of value or excellence			quality	진가, 우수성
5. to become worse in state or condition			degenerate	악화되다; 퇴화하다
6. to continue to talk or communicate with			keep in touch with	~와 연결을 유지하다
7. a strong feeling of wanting to do something			temptation	유혹
8. to be appropriate for someone or something			be suited to	~에 적합하다
9. not having experience with bad things in life; pure			innocent	순진한; 천진난만한
10. to remember and experience again in your imagination			relive	(상상 속에서) 다시 체험하다

B Use the words or phrases from A to complete the sentences. Change the forms if necessary.

- The demonstration soon degenerated into a riot.
- Games like Twister are suited to children and teenagers, not adults.
- It's been hard to keep in touch with my old friends after moving to a new town.
- If you want to maintain good grades, you need to keep your good study habits.
- People on diets often have a hard time avoiding the temptation of eating their favorite junk foods.

Writing Practice

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

- Kidults seek the things that keep them (at touch / in touch) with today's teenagers.
 ➤ 키덜트는 그들이 오늘날의 십대와 연결을 유지하게 하는 것을 추구한다.
- They still do activities (what / that) they did as teenagers such as skateboarding.
 ➤ 그들은 스케이트보드 타기와 같은 십대에 자신들이 했던 활동을 여전히 한다.
- They wear clothing that (is / are) more suited to a fourteen-year-old than a thirty-four-year-old.
 ➤ 그들은 34살보다 14살에 더 적합한 옷을 입는다.
- They play group activities such as the floor game Twister (instead of / because of) having conversations.
 ➤ 그들은 대화를 하는 것 대신에 바닥 게임인 트위스터와 같은 단체 활동을 한다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

Why do some adults become kidults? As adults, people have more responsibilities, so life seems to be less fun. **a** And adults are more aware that the human body degenerates and people get old. **b** They do this to forget the stress that comes with being an adult. **c**

The Irish writer Oscar Wilde said, "Youth is wasted on the young." He meant that those who are young do not appreciate its qualities. **d** Kidults appreciate the _____ of being young, carefree, and full of energy. But they will never be young again.

- Which is the best place for the sentence?

There is a strong temptation for adults to relive a more innocent phase of their lives.

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

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- a. stress ✓ b. attractions c. activities d. responsibilities

Cosplay: Make Believe for Adults

Vocabulary Practice

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

show off combination	dull struggle	dedicated convention	assume costume	dress up replicate
1. not exciting; boring	dull	따분한, 지루한		
2. to wear special clothing	dress up	변장을 하다		
3. to be doing something with difficulty	struggle	힘겹게 나아가다		
4. the result of joining or mixing two or more things	combination	조합		
5. to cause something to look or act a certain way	assume	가장하다, ~인 체하다		
6. to cause something to be seen by many people	show off	~을 자랑하다		
7. to make or do something again exactly; to recreate	replicate	모사(복제)하다		
8. having strong enthusiasm for a group, cause, activity, etc.	dedicated	전념하는, 헌신적인		
9. a large meeting for people to talk about their shared interests	convention	집회, 대회		
10. clothes worn by someone to make them look like another person	costume	의상; 변장		

B Use the words or phrases from A to complete the sentences. Change the forms if necessary.

- Roberta fell asleep during the movie since it was so dull.
- The thief assumed the identity of a security guard to break into the office.
- Peanut butter and mayonnaise sound like a strange combination, but it is tasty.
- A dedicated worker is more likely to be successful than someone who is not.
- Computers today make it easy to replicate famous works of art from the past.

Writing Practice

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

- Assuming another identity (is / are) not just for children.
▶ 또 다른 신분을 가장하는 것은 단지 아이들만을 위한 것은 아니다.
- Millions of adults today also enjoy (to play / playing) dress-up.
▶ 오늘날 수백만 명의 어른들도 변장하는 것을 즐긴다.
- Many young adults in America have difficulty (to find / finding) good jobs.
▶ 미국의 많은 젊은이들은 좋은 직업을 구하는 데 어려움을 겪는다.
- Dedicated cosplayers will spend months (to make / making) their costumes themselves.
▶ 코스프레에 전념하는 사람들은 자신들이 입을 의상을 직접 만드는 데 수개월이 걸릴 것이다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

The term cosplay originally (A) comes from Japanese. It is a combination of the English words “costume” and “play.” (a) Cosplay is the most popular (B) with young adults. (b) These include characters from sci-fi movies, American comic books, and Japanese anime. (c) They (C) show off their costumes at fan conventions. (d) Most of them (D) held in Japan and the United States. England, the Philippines, and many other countries have large cosplay communities as well.

- Which is the best place for the sentence?

Cosplayers dress up as many types of characters.

- a. (a) ✓ b. (b) c. (c) d. (d)

- Which one is NOT grammatically correct in the passage?

- a. (A) b. (B) c. (C) ✓ d. (D)

Vocabulary Practice

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

artificial	foe	mimic	linguist	intelligence
calculate	pose	concern	application	human race
1. anxiety or worry		concern		걱정, 우려
2. to imitate or copy		mimic		흉내 내다
3. a way that something can be used		application		적용, 응용
4. made by human beings; not natural		artificial		인공의
5. the ability to learn or solve problems		intelligence		지능
6. all the people in the world; human beings		human race		인류
7. to be or make a possible problem or danger		pose		(문제 등을) 제기하다
8. a person who studies language and grammar		linguist		언어학자
9. someone who does not want to help you; an enemy		foe		적
10. to solve a problem using logic or math; to figure out		calculate		계산하다; 추정하다

B Use the words or phrases from A to complete the sentences. Change the forms if necessary.

1. You should ask if she is a friend or foe.
2. A toothbrush is made to clean your teeth, but it has other applications as well.
3. Susan’s greatest concern was whether she would get an A on her math test.
4. Young animals will mimic the behavior of their parents to learn how to hunt.
5. Linguists believe that Korean and Japanese originated from the same language.

Writing Practice

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

1. AI is simply the intelligence (shown/ showing) by machines or software.
인공지능은 그저 기계나 소프트웨어에 의해 보여지는 지능이다.
2. Most people believe that AI can be used to (make/ making) human lives better.
대부분의 사람들은 인공지능이 인간의 삶을 더 좋게 만들기 위해 사용될 수 있다고 믿는다.
3. They are trying to make AI that is better at (learn /learning) from its mistakes.
그들은 자신의 실수로부터 배우는 것을 더 잘하는 인공지능을 만들려고 노력하고 있다.
4. Scientists are using AI systems to help them (solve/ solved) major problems that are beyond human calculating abilities.
과학자들은 인간의 계산 능력 밖에 있는 주요 문제를 그들이 해결하도록 도와주는 인공지능 시스템을 사용하고 있다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

Although AI can be a powerful tool to improve our lives, many are worried that it may become too intelligent. a Physicist Stephen Hawking has said that a super-intelligent AI could destroy the human race. b Yet others argue that AI can only do what it is programmed to do. c AI is designed to help humanity, it will not pose a danger to us. d

1. Which is the best place for the sentence?
Microsoft Technology Advisor Bill Gates has expressed similar concerns.
a. a ✓ b. b c. c d. d
2. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
a. Although b. Since c. Unless ✓ d. As long as

Vocabulary Practice

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

scarce	pea	estimate	nutrient	alternative
essential	starch	appealing	shortage	substantial
1. not enough of; insufficient			scarce	부족한
2. necessary; very important			essential	필수적인; 매우 중요한
3. able to replace another thing			alternative	대체의
4. fairly large in amount; considerable			substantial	상당한
5. a small, round vegetable that is usually green	pea			완두콩
6. a substance that living things need to survive			nutrient	영양소
7. a substance found in bread, rice, and potatoes			starch	탄수화물
8. easily getting one's attention or interest; attractive			appealing	매력적인
9. a situation in which there is not enough of something			shortage	부족
10. a guess about the size or amount of something using current information			estimate	추정(치)

B Use the words from A to complete the sentences. Change the forms if necessary.

- Oxygen is essential for human beings; we can't survive without it.
- If you want people to buy your product, you have to make it appealing.
- The fundraiser collected a(n) substantial amount of money for the flood victims.
- One estimate by the UN states that the world population will reach 10 billion in 2050.
- My brother had trouble studying in a traditional school, so he goes to a(n) alternative school.

Writing Practice

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

- Producing enough food for everyone is (increasing / increasingly) difficult.
 모든 사람들을 위한 충분한 음식을 생산하는 것은 점점 더 어려워진다.
- Some foods of the future will (be made / make) to replace current dishes.
 미래의 일부 음식들은 현재 음식을 대체하기 위해서 만들어질 것이다.
- (Because / Although) meat and dairy products are delicious, their production creates substantial amounts of air pollution.
 육류와 유제품이 맛있긴 하지만, 그것의 생산은 상당한 양의 대기 오염을 일으킨다.
- Thanks to these foods of the future, everybody will have food (that / who) is healthier and better for the environment.
 이런 미래 음식 덕분에, 모든 사람이 더욱 건강하고 환경에 더 나은 음식을 먹게 될 것이다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

Another food of the future will be meals that give us more nutrients than current food does. Eating pancakes made out of crickets might not sound appealing. _____, crickets are high in protein and essential amino acids. **a** This means that cricket pancakes are healthier than typical flour ones. **b** By some estimates, meat will be scarce within 20 years. **c** A food that sounds like it comes from science fiction is soylent. **d** Made of various types of flour, proteins, and starches, soylent is a drinkable meal replacement. It contains all the vitamins and minerals that a person needs to stay healthy.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
 a. For example b. In addition ☒ c. However d. As a result
- Which sentence is NOT needed in the passage?
 a. **a** ☒ b. **b** c. **c** d. **d**

Vocabulary Practice

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

pay off purchase	retailer founder	appeal persuade	boost strategy	psychological sit on the shelf
1. to buy something with money			purchase	구입하다
2. to be successful in the long run			pay off	성공하다, 성과를 올리다
3. a plan or method for reaching a goal			strategy	전략
4. to increase or enhance something			boost	신장시키다, 북돋우다
5. relating to the mind and how people think			psychological	심리적인
6. a person who creates a business, school, etc.			founder	설립자
7. to describe a product that does not sell quickly			sit on the shelf	팔리지 않다
8. a person or business that sells products to customers			retailer	소매업자, 소매상
9. the quality that makes someone or something attractive			appeal	매력
10. to make someone agree with or do something; to convince			persuade	설득하다

B Use the words or phrases from A to complete the sentences. Change the forms if necessary.

- The best strategy for losing weight is to exercise regularly.
- Studying may seem like it's a waste of time now, but it will pay off someday.
- This product has been sitting on the shelf for years. I don't think anyone will ever buy it.
- Retailers must choose a price point that will create a lot of sales and profits.
- I tried to persuade Gina to eat at the Italian restaurant, but she wouldn't change her mind.

Writing Practice

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

- The prices of all items (end/ ends) with a nine, such as \$0.49 or \$99.99.
 ➤ 모든 상품의 가격은 49센트나 99달러 99센트처럼 9로 끝난다.
- The founder of the store realized that items (price / priced) at \$0.98 sat on the shelves for a long time.
 ➤ 가게 창업자는 98센트로 값이 매겨진 상품들이 오랫동안 팔리지 않음을 깨달았다.
- This is why he established the 99 Cents Only Stores, (where/ what) every product sold for \$0.99.
 ➤ 이것이 그가 '99센트 온리 스토어'를 설립한 이유이며, 그 가게에서는 모든 상품이 99센트에 팔렸다.
- Putting a lower number first (make / makes) a price more tempting than putting a higher one.
 ➤ 낮은 숫자를 처음에 두는 것이 높은 숫자를 (처음에) 두는 것보다 가격을 더 매력적으로 만든다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

Online retailers also use the 99-cent price point. **a** When the former CEO of Apple, Steve Jobs, (A) established the iTunes music store in 2003, there was no way to legally (B) downloading music online. **b** For iTunes to succeed, Jobs needed to select a price point that would persuade users (C) to purchase music rather than download it illegally. **c** The price he chose was \$0.99. **d** Currently, over 25 billion songs (D) have been downloaded from iTunes.

1. Which is the best place for the sentence?

His strategy paid off, and iTunes became the first successful paid music download service.

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

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

- a. (A) ✓ b. (B) c. (C) d. (D)

Vocabulary Practice

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

	fake minor	actively imaginary	have roots in take advantage of	sensationalist pseudoscience	circulation eye-catching
1. from the imagination; not real		imaginary			상상의, 가상의인
2. pleasing to look at; appealing		eye-catching			눈길을 끄는
3. not very important or serious	minor				사소한, 별로 중요하지 않은
4. getting people's attention; shocking		sensationalist			선정주의적인
5. meant to look real but not actually real; made-up	fake				가짜의, 거짓된
6. to use something in a beneficial or an unfair way		take advantage of			~을 이용하다
7. to come from a place or source; to originate from		have roots in			~을 기반으로 하다
8. in a way characterized by constant work or action		actively			활발하게, 적극적으로
9. information presented to be scientific but not proven true		pseudoscience			사이비 과학
10. the usual number of newspapers or magazines sold over a specific period of time		circulation			판매 부수

B Use the words or phrases from A to complete the sentences. Change the forms if necessary.

1. This car has a(n) eye-catching design. It is really nice to look at.
2. Without evidence, your idea can only be considered pseudoscience.
3. Jenny will encourage students to actively participate in the festival.
4. Many young children have a(n) imaginary friend that only they can see.
5. Because of news websites, newspaper circulation has fallen in recent years.

Writing Practice

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

1. We must be aware (to / of) clickbait and be careful not to be taken advantage of.
우리는 뉴시글 광고를 알아차려야만 하고 이용당하지 않도록 조심해야 한다.
2. You might be (surprised / surprising) how many advertisements you are exposed to each day.
당신은 매일 얼마나 많은 광고에 자신이 노출되는지에 놀랄지도 모른다.
3. In this competitive environment, many companies struggle (to attract / attracting) customers.
이런 경쟁적인 환경에서 많은 기업들이 고객을 끌어들이려고 애를 쓴다.
4. (Since / While) some marketers have developed new and creative forms of advertising, others are relying on a less honest approach.
일부 마케팅 담당자들은 새롭고 창의적인 광고 형태를 개발해온 반면, 다른 사람들은 덜 정직한 접근 방법에 의존하고 있다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

Clickbait advertising has its roots in yellow journalism. (A) Starting in 1895, two New York newspapers began running increasingly sensationalist headlines about the Spanish-American War. Often, they (B) were written in yellow ink. The purpose of these stories was to make readers (C) curiously enough to _____. This boosted circulation. Eventually, other newspapers began using similar strategies. They wrote stories about minor or even imaginary events with huge headlines. These stories (D) would contain little research or true information. A lot of them included fake interviews and pseudoscience.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
 - write stories
 - buy the papers
 - click the links
 - find out the rest of the stories
- Which one is NOT grammatically correct in the passage?
 - (A)
 - (B)
 - (C)
 - (D)

Vocabulary Practice

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

notable	star	iconic	retire	protagonist
beloved	model	villain	legacy	highly regarded
1. loved by many people			beloved	인기 많은
2. very famous and admired			iconic	상징적인, 매우 유명한
3. worthy of attention; remarkable			notable	유명한, 주목할만한
4. the first of a kind copied by others			model	모델, 본보기
5. considered high in quality; praised			highly regarded	높이 평가되는
6. the main character in a movie, book, etc.			protagonist	주인공
7. to feature as the most important performer			star	주연을 맡기다
8. something from the past that still matters today			legacy	유산
9. a character in a movie, book, etc. that does bad things			villain	악당
10. to quit your job forever, usually because of old age			retire	은퇴(퇴직)하다

B Use the words or phrases from A to complete the sentences. Change the forms if necessary.

- My dad will retire from his job when he turns 65.
- This phone's most notable feature is the screen on its back.
- The king left behind a(n) legacy of helping the poor after his death.
- He loves the movie especially because of the strong female protagonist.
- The Apple Macintosh served as a(n) model that later computers followed.

Writing Practice

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

- They had very different approaches ((to) / of) filmmaking.
➤ 그들은 매우 다른 영화 제작 방식을 가지고 있었다.
- Its success enabled Miyazaki (found / (to found)) his own company, Studio Ghibli.
➤ 그 영화의 성공은 미야자키가 자신의 회사인 지브리 스튜디오를 설립할 수 있게 했다.
- ((Although) / Unless) Miyazaki retired in 2013, he said that he will begin making movies once again.
➤ 비록 미야자키는 2013년에 은퇴했지만, 그는 다시 한 번 영화 제작을 시작할 것이라고 말했다.
- (Due to / (In spite of)) their differences, Disney's and Miyazaki's movies are essential viewing for all animation lovers.
➤ 두 사람의 차이점에도 불구하고 디즈니와 미야자키의 영화들은 모든 애니메이션 애호가들이 반드시 관람해야 할 영화이다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

Walt Disney and his older brother Roy (A) founded Walt Disney Animation Studios in 1923.

- (1) *Snow White* became a model for later Disney films. It featured detailed animation, brave heroes, and scary villains. Disney directed many other (B) highly regarding films until his death in 1966.
- (2) Five years later, they released the short film *Steamboat Willie*. It was notable for (C) being the first cartoon with synchronized sound. It also starred a new cartoon mouse, Mickey.
- (3) In 1937, Disney released the first full-length animated color film, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*. It was (D) the most successful film that year.

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

Vocabulary Practice

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

top note	border overseas	clichéd sweep	export surpass	generate blockbuster
1. in other countries; abroad	overseas	해외에서		
2. to create or produce something	generate	발생시키다, 만들어내다		
3. to go beyond an amount; to exceed	surpass	뛰어넘다, 능가하다		
4. the line that separates two countries	border	국경		
5. to move across an area quickly or easily	sweep	휩쓸다		
6. an item sent to another country for sale	export	수출품		
7. to notice or pay attention to something	note	주의(주목)하다		
8. based on frequently repeated phrases	clichéd	상투적인 문구가 많은, 진부한		
9. a very popular movie made with a big budget	blockbuster	블록버스터, 대형 영화		
10. to be at the highest part or position of something	top	1위를 하다		

B Use the words from A to complete the sentences. Change the forms if necessary.

- That sounds like an old clichéd story, but it's a historical fact.
- Most summer blockbusters feature famous actors and lots of special effects.
- Only a few movies have generated more than one billion dollars in ticket sales.
- The border between the United States and Mexico is separated by a tall fence.
- South Korea sends many exports to other countries, including cars, phones, and ships.

Writing Practice

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

- One of the most popular movies ever (was / were) the fantasy film *Avatar*.
➤ 가장 인기를 끈 영화들 중 하나는 판타지 영화인 <아바타>였다.
- (In / Since) the late 1990s, American films have made most of their profits overseas.
➤ 1990년대 후반 이후로 미국 영화들은 수익의 대부분을 해외에서 만들어 냈다.
- They say the dramas could have a destructive influence (on / at) Chinese culture.
➤ 그들은 그 드라마가 중국 문화에 파괴적인 영향을 미칠 수도 있다고 말한다.
- Some critics have noted that many recent American films (made / are made) to appeal more to foreign audiences.
➤ 일부 비평가들은 최근의 많은 미국 영화들이 외국 관객들에게 더 흥미를 유발하기 위해 만들어지고 있다는 사실에 주목했다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

But internationally popular media is not just from the United States. **a** The Korean wave, *hallyu*, has swept Asia for years. Now, *hallyu* is entering the West. **b** The Korean drama *My Love from the Star* was downloaded over 2.4 billion times in China alone. **c** Korean music also has global appeal. **d** _____, Psy's song *Gangnam Style* became the first video to surpass two billion views on YouTube.

- Which is the best place for the sentence?

One of the most famous exports has been South Korean soap operas.

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

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- ✓ a. For example b. Moreover c. Nevertheless d. Instead

Vocabulary Practice

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

slip	likelihood	win	gambling	fate
vary	millennium	revenue	silverware	status

1. destiny; luck	fate	운명
2. a period of one thousand years	millennium	천년
3. to be different; to change	vary	서로 다르다
4. to get a prize in a contest, game, etc.	win	얻다, 따다
5. the chance of something occurring	likelihood	가능성
6. a piece of paper with information on it	slip	(작은 종이) 조각, 쪽지
7. forks, spoons, and knives made of silver	silverware	은식기류
8. the official position of a person or thing according to the law	status	(법적) 신분, 자격
9. the activity of betting money on a specific outcome or result happening	gambling	도박
10. money that a government or organization receives; income	revenue	수익, 수입

B Use the words from A to complete the sentences. Change the forms if necessary.

- These documents have no legal status in Britain.
- Cooking times may vary slightly, depending on your oven.
- You can't control your fate, so just accept what happens to you.
- People like to play gambling because it can be a fast way to make money.
- The company's revenue was higher this year thanks to the release of its new phone.

Writing Practice

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

- The Netherlands state lottery has (held / been held) since the 17th century.
네덜란드 국영 복권은 17세기 이래로 추첨되어 왔다.
- The revenue from these lotteries (used / was used) to help the poor and to build city walls.
이러한 복권에서 벌어들인 수익은 가난한 사람들을 돕고 성벽을 쌓는 데 쓰였다.
- The money (raised / raising) by lotteries today is used mainly to pay for construction projects.
오늘날 복권으로 거둬들인 돈은 주로 건설 사업 자금에 쓰인다.
- For more than two (millennium / millennia), people have played the lottery with the hopes of winning a fortune.
2천년이 넘게 사람들은 부를 얻으리라는 희망을 가지고 복권을 해왔다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

The Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar (A) is believed to have been the first to sell lottery tickets in Europe. He sold them to guests at his dinner parties. The money (B) generated from the ticket sales was used for repairs in the city of Rome. _____ cash prizes, winners received items ranging from silverware (C) to clothing. In China, lottery slips (D) have found which date back to around 200 BCE during the Han Dynasty. The Chinese government used them as a means of paying for the construction of the Great Wall of China.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
a. In spite of ✓ b. Instead of c. Because of d. Without
- Which one is NOT grammatically correct in the passage?
a. (A) b. (B) c. (C) ✓ d. (D)

Vocabulary Practice

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

dip	thrill	loop	forerunner	circuit
lock	degree	feature	astonishingly	adrenaline
1. a low point; a drop			dip	급강하, 낙하
2. an early model or type			forerunner	선구자, 전신
3. a course or path around something			circuit	순환로
4. the unit to measure the size of an angle			degree	각도
5. to hold something to a surface; to attach			lock	고정되다
6. to have or include something as a main part			feature	특징으로 삼다
7. something that causes great excitement or enjoyment			thrill	흥분, 전율
8. in a way that causes a feeling of great surprise or wonder			astonishingly	놀랍게도
9. a curved shape formed when something bends around itself			loop	고리
10. a substance released in the body when a person feels a strong emotion			adrenaline	아드레날린

B Use the words from A to complete the sentences. Change the forms if necessary.

- The corners of the square are all 90 degrees.
- Jeanne's new earrings are two large gold loops.
- One circuit on this racecourse is 2.8 kilometers long.
- The typewriter was a(n) forerunner to today's computer.
- Skydiving is dangerous, but it gives me a great adrenaline rush.

Writing Practice

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

- The forerunners of today's roller coasters (were called) ice slides.
 ➤ 오늘날 롤러코스터의 초창기 모델은 얼음 미끄럼틀이라고 불렸다.
- Just seeing a roller coaster makes many children (yell) to yell) in excitement.
 ➤ 단지 롤러코스터를 보는 것만으로 많은 아이들이 흥분하여 소리를 지르게 한다.
- They sped down a fifty-degree drop along a wooden surface (covered / covering) with thick ice.
 ➤ 그들은 두꺼운 얼음으로 덮인 나무 표면을 따라 50도 경사를 빠르게 내려갔다.
- (Although / As long as) thrill seekers want a greater adrenaline rush, roller coasters will undoubtedly become longer and faster in the future.
 ➤ 흥분을 추구하는 사람들이 더 많은 아드레날린이 분출되기를 원하는 한, 롤러코스터는 미래에 틀림없이 더 길고 빨라질 것이다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

By the 19th century, the first true roller coasters existed in France. These were made possible (A) thanks to the development of cars that locked onto a track. **a** It was shaped like a heart and was the first roller coaster (B) that completed a circuit. **b** Paris also hosted the first looping coaster. **c** The coaster (C) is built in 1846 in the popular Frascati Gardens in Paris. **d** It (D) featured a 13-meter drop and a 4-meter metal circle.

1. Which is the best place for the sentence?

One of the earliest modern roller coasters was the Aerial Walk in Paris.

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

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

- a. (A) b. (B) ✓ c. (C) d. (D)

Vocabulary Practice

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

act	embryo	extinct	incubate	conservation
captive	recovery	breeding pair	endangered	be prized for
1. kept in a zoo or research center			captive	포획된, 사로잡힌
2. a law made by a group of lawmakers			act	법령
3. an animal that has not been born yet			embryo	배아
4. when all animals in a species are dead			extinct	멸종된
5. to be highly valued because of something			be prized for	~으로 귀하게 여겨지다
6. the act of protecting the natural environment			conservation	(자연 등의) 보호
7. the act of returning to a normal place or state			recovery	회복
8. to keep eggs warm to help them develop into a bird			incubate	(새가 알을) 품다
9. describing an animal that might soon not exist			endangered	멸종 위기에 처해 있는
10. a male and female animal that can have a baby			breeding pair	함께 새끼를 기르는 한 쌍(의 동물)

B Use the words or phrases from A to complete the sentences. Change the forms if necessary.

- Just like animals, human beings begin life as embryos.
- Following her surgery, Helen made an amazing recovery.
- There are only about two breeding pairs of each species in the area.
- One of the most famous animals to go extinct is the dodo bird.
- Environmental conservation is crucial for helping endangered species survive.

Writing Practice

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

- Many countries are taking steps to protect animals (to / from) becoming extinct.
 많은 나라들이 멸종 위험으로부터 동물들을 보호하기 위한 조치를 취하고 있다.
- Many animal species are endangered (because / because of) human activities.
 많은 종의 동물들이 인간의 활동 때문에 멸종 위기에 처해 있다.
- Created in 1973, the act made it (illegal / illegally) to use dangerous pesticides such as DDT.
 1973년에 제정된 이 법은 DDT와 같은 위험한 살충제의 사용을 불법으로 만들었다.
- The ban on DDT along with captive breeding helped the bald eagle (surviving / to survive).
 포획 사육과 함께 DDT에 대한 금지는 흰머리독수리가 살아남는 것을 도왔다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

One animal saved by the ESA is not the friendliest creature. Nevertheless, it is important to ecosystems. **a** It is the American alligator. **b** Native to the Southeastern United States, the alligator was prized for its leather, which was used to make shoes and handbags. **c** By the 1960s, it was nearly extinct. **d** It made an amazing _____ and was removed from the list of threatened animal populations in 1987. Today, millions of alligators live in the wild.

- Which is the best place for the sentence?

To save the alligator, the ESA banned alligator hunting.

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

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- a. creature b. habitat ✓ c. recovery d. reservation

Why Flowers Don't Smell Sweet

Vocabulary Practice

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

ray emit	ozone impact	unaltered biodiversity	molecule pollination	break down be in jeopardy
1. original or unchanged	unaltered	변하지 않은		
2. a powerful or major effect	impact	(강한) 영향		
3. to produce or give off something	emit	내뿜다, 방출하다		
4. a colorless gas that is a form of oxygen	ozone	오존		
5. the smallest possible amount of something	molecule	분자		
6. to be at risk of a serious problem happening	be in jeopardy	위험에 빠지다		
7. to separate something into simpler substances	break down	~을 분해하다		
8. a line of light produced by the sun, a light bulb, etc.	ray	광선		
9. the act of spreading pollen from one plant to another	pollination	수분 (작용)		
10. the existence of many kinds of plants or animals in an environment	biodiversity	생물의 다양성		

B Use the words or phrases from A to complete the sentences. Change the forms if necessary.

- A single ray of sunshine came through the storm clouds.
- Our bodies are mostly made of hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon molecules.
- Eating too much fast food can have a huge impact on your overall health.
- Factories and automobiles emit carbon dioxide and other harmful chemicals.
- The ozone layer helps keep the planet cool by blocking most of the sun's light.

Writing Practice

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

- We all know that air pollution makes it hard (breathing / to breathe).
 ➤ 대기오염이 숨을 쉬기 힘들게 한다는 것을 우리 모두 알고 있다.
- Ozone blocks the powerful rays of the sun (to reach / from reaching) the surface.
 ➤ 오존은 강력한 태양 광선이 지표면에 이르는 것을 막아 준다.
- When there was no ozone, the amount of scent molecules in the air (was / were) normal.
 ➤ 오존이 전혀 없었을 때 대기 중 향기 분자의 양은 정상이었다.
- Ozone breaks down the molecules that (emitted / are emitted) by flowers to create their scent.
 ➤ 오존은 꽃이 향기를 만들어 내기 위해 발산하는 분자들을 분해한다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

This might be a small difference, but it can have a huge impact (A) on the ecosystem. Bumblebees are (B) most attracted to strong, unaltered flower scents. As ozone levels increase, bees will find it increasingly difficult (C) to locating flowers. If they cannot find any flowers, it will reduce levels of pollination. This could lead to _____. Around 80 percent of crops raised by humans require pollination from bees. If bees cannot pollinate, then our food supply could (D) be in jeopardy.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

a. a decrease in ozone levels	✓ b. a decrease in biodiversity
c. an increase in pollination	d. an increase in air pollution
- Which one is NOT grammatically correct in the passage?

a. (A)	b. (B)	✓ c. (C)	d. (D)
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A City on Two Continents: Istanbul

Vocabulary Practice

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

strait	conquer	skyscraper	attraction	geography
settler	build up	captivating	residential	architecture
1. a very tall building		skyscraper		고층 건물
2. the way a land is shaped		geography		지리(지형)
3. to develop; to make something grow		build up		~을 개발하다
4. to defeat an enemy and control their land		conquer		정복하다
5. the specific design and style of a building		architecture		건축; 건축 양식
6. a place of interest that people often visit		attraction		명소
7. having many homes; not a business area		residential		주택지의
8. interesting in a way that gets your attention		captivating		매혹적인
9. a person who moves to a new land to live there		settler		정착민
10. a narrow waterway that connects two large bodies of water		strait		해협

B Use the words or phrases from A to complete the sentences. Change the forms if necessary.

- The city's geography is very mountainous.
- I can't stop reading this book. It's so captivating.
- This building has won awards for its unique architecture.
- Living downtown can be fun, but residential areas are quieter and less stressful.
- Spanish explorers conquered many parts of South America during the 16th century.

Writing Practice

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

- Istanbul is one of the most visited (city / cities) in the world.
▶ 이stanbul은 세계에서 가장 많은 사람들이 찾는 도시 중 하나이다.
- Most of them are in the European section, (made / making) it the city's primary tourist center.
▶ 그것들의 대부분은 유럽 지역에 있어서 그곳을 시의 주된 관광 중심지로 만들었다.
- (Crossed / Crossing) the Bosphorus Strait will take you to the Asian half of Istanbul.
▶ 보스포루스 해협을 건너면 이스탄불의 반쪽인 아시아 지역으로 갈 수 있다.
- Istanbul is the only city in the world (located / locating) on two continents, Europe and Asia.
▶ 이stanbul은 세계에서 유일하게 유럽과 아시아라는 두 대륙에 위치한 도시이다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

The Greeks were the first known settlers of Istanbul.

- Later, the Romans conquered the Greeks. They built up the European side of the city and changed the name (A) to Constantinople.
- In 1453, the Ottomans defeated the Romans and (B) establish the Istanbul as the home of the Ottoman Empire. (C) Under their rule, the city became an important center in Islam.
- They came in 660 BCE, (D) developing the Asian portion of the city. They called it Byzantium.

- Which one is the correct order for the passage?
a. (1)–(3)–(2) b. (2)–(1)–(3) 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)

Antarctica: A Land Without a Nation

Vocabulary Practice

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

inhabit	arid	neglect	forbid	astronomer
meteorite	treaty	preserve	disposal	bone-chilling
1. very dry			arid	매우 건조한
2. very cold			bone-chilling	매우 추운
3. to live in a place			inhabit	거주하다
4. a scientist who studies the stars			astronomer	천문학자
5. getting rid of waste; dumping			disposal	처리, 처분
6. to not allow something; to ban			forbid	금하다
7. to not give any attention to something			neglect	방치하다
8. a piece of rock from outer space that has landed on Earth			meteorite	운석
9. to protect something for future use; to conserve			preserve	지키다, 보호하다
10. an agreement between nations on how to solve a problem or issue			treaty	조약

B Use the words from A to complete the sentences. Change the forms if necessary.

- If you neglect your pet, you can be sent to jail.
- Global warming is causing more climates to become arid.
- The disposal of waste is allowed only between 6 and 10 p.m.
- The two countries signed a(n) treaty to end the war between them.
- Taking pictures in the gallery is forbidden, so please put away your cameras.

Writing Practice

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

- Antarctica is the best place (to / for) astronomers to find meteorites.
▶ 남극 대륙은 천문학자들이 운석을 발견할 수 있는 최적의 장소이다.
- (Because of / In addition to) the lack of rainfall, Antarctica is classified as a desert.
▶ 강우량이 부족하기 때문에 남극 대륙은 사막으로 분류되어 있다.
- The coldest temperature on Earth, a bone-chilling -89°C, (recorded / was recorded) there in 1983.
▶ 지구에서 뼈가 시릴 정도로 가장 추웠던 기온인 섭씨 영하 89도가 1983년에 그곳에서 기록되었다.
- The reason is the land is covered with ice and snow, so the dark meteorites stand (out / for) clearly.
▶ 그 이유는 땅이 얼음과 눈으로 덮여 있어 검은색 운석이 눈에 잘 띄기 때문이다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

(A) In addition to its unique climate, Antarctica has a unique governmental status. **a** The continent does not (B) belong any country although some nations have made (C) claims to the land. **b** This is due to the Antarctic Treaty System. It (D) was created by twelve countries in 1959. **c** Currently, 53 nations have signed the treaty. **d** At the same time, it promotes scientific research there.

- Which is the best place for the sentence?

The treaty forbids military and mining activities and the disposal of nuclear waste in Antarctica.

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

- Which one is NOT grammatically correct in the passage?

- a. (A) ✓ b. (B) c. (C) d. (D)

The Development of Modernist Art

Vocabulary Practice

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

rural	bizarre	alien	landscape	subconscious
decay	underway	twisted	interpretation	have a resemblance to

1. bent out of shape	twisted	뒤틀린
2. strange or unusual	bizarre	기이한, 이상한
3. happening currently	underway	진행 중인
4. relating to the countryside	rural	시골의
5. the process of natural destruction	decay	부패
6. to look similar to something else	have a resemblance to	~을 닮다
7. very different from what you are used to	alien	이질적인
8. an area of land with a certain appearance	landscape	풍경
9. related to the part of the mind that a person is not aware of	subconscious	잠재의식의
10. a person's unique understanding of an event, image, etc.	interpretation	해석

B Use the words or phrases from A to complete the sentences. Change the forms if necessary.

- His interpretation of the events did not match the facts.
- That movie was so bizarre. I've never seen anything like it!
- After many delays, construction on the new subway line is finally underway.
- Some people might prefer life in a(n) rural area, but I would rather live in a big city.
- Although the accident left both cars badly twisted, fortunately, no one was injured.

Writing Practice

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

- A new style of art was (being / been) created.
 새로운 방식의 미술이 창조되고 있었다.
- Because of these developments, art also began (change / to change).
 이러한 발전 때문에 미술 또한 변하기 시작했다.
- Modernism was different from earlier art movements in (the number of / a number of) ways.
 모더니즘은 그 이전의 미술 운동들과는 여러 면에서 달랐다.
- This allowed modernist artists (to create / creating) artwork that expressed their interpretations of the world.
 이는 모더니즘 화가들이 자신들의 방식으로 해석한 세상을 표현한 작품들을 창조할 수 있게 했다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

Another factor that helped create modernism was the psychologist Sigmund Freud. **a** His 1899 book *The Interpretation of Dreams* popularized the idea of the subconscious mind. **b** Many artists started to rely on dreams and symbols to inspire their artwork. **c** They created bizarre worlds that had little resemblance to _____. **d** His 1931 painting *The Persistence of Memory* shows melting clocks in an alien landscape. Dali also uses ants throughout the painting as symbols of decay.

- Which is the best place for the sentence?

The works of Salvador Dali are prime examples of such art.

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

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- a. dreams ✓ b. reality c. their mind d. painting techniques

Vocabulary Practice

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

present engraver	conventional distinguish oneself	appreciate ready-made	urinal exhibit	curator brushstroke
1. a mark made by a paintbrush	brushstroke	붓놀림		
2. to show something in a formal way	present	보여 주다		
3. usual or old-fashioned; traditional	conventional	전통적인		
4. already prepared; created before	ready-made	이미 만들어져 있는, 기성품의		
5. a toilet for men in a public restroom	urinal	(남자용) 소변기		
6. to understand the importance of; to value	appreciate	진가를 알아보다		
7. to do something so well that people notice you	distinguish oneself	두드러지게 하다		
8. a person who organizes art shows or exhibitions	curator	전시 책임자, 큐레이터		
9. to show something so other people can see it; to display	exhibit	전시하다		
10. a person who cuts designs or letters into metal, wood, etc.	engraver	판화가		

B Use the words or phrases from A to complete the sentences. Change the forms if necessary.

- We had a(n) engraver write our names on our wedding rings.
- The curator explained the meanings of all the works in the gallery.
- Paintings by Keith Haring will be exhibited for the rest of the month.
- My car has a(n) conventional gasoline engine, but her car has an electric engine.
- If you want to get a good job, you need to distinguish yourself from other applicants.

Writing Practice

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

- Everyday objects simply needed to (present / be presented) in a creative manner.
 ➤ 일상적인 사물은 그저 창의적인 방식으로 표현될 필요가 있었다.
- By his 20s, Duchamp began to experiment by (use / using) objects in his art.
 ➤ 이십대에, 뒤샹은 자신의 예술에 사물을 사용하는 실험을 하기 시작했다.
- The work (exhibited / was exhibited) in a museum in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 ➤ 그 작품은 펜실베이니아 주 필라델피아의 한 미술관에 전시되었다.
- At a young age, Duchamp was showing that he was interested in (being / been) modern.
 ➤ 어린 나이에 뒤샹은 자신이 현대적인 것에 관심이 있다는 것을 보여 주고 있었다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

In 1917, Duchamp (A) was preparing for a major exhibition in New York.

- When the curators opened it, they found a toilet. Duchamp was going to exhibit a urinal. The curators debated (B) whether to showing the piece.
- Duchamp chose to show an unusual work to shock his audience. His piece, *Fountain*, was carefully (C) packed and transported to the exhibition.
- In the end, they rejected the work because they thought it was inappropriate (D) to include in the exhibition.

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

