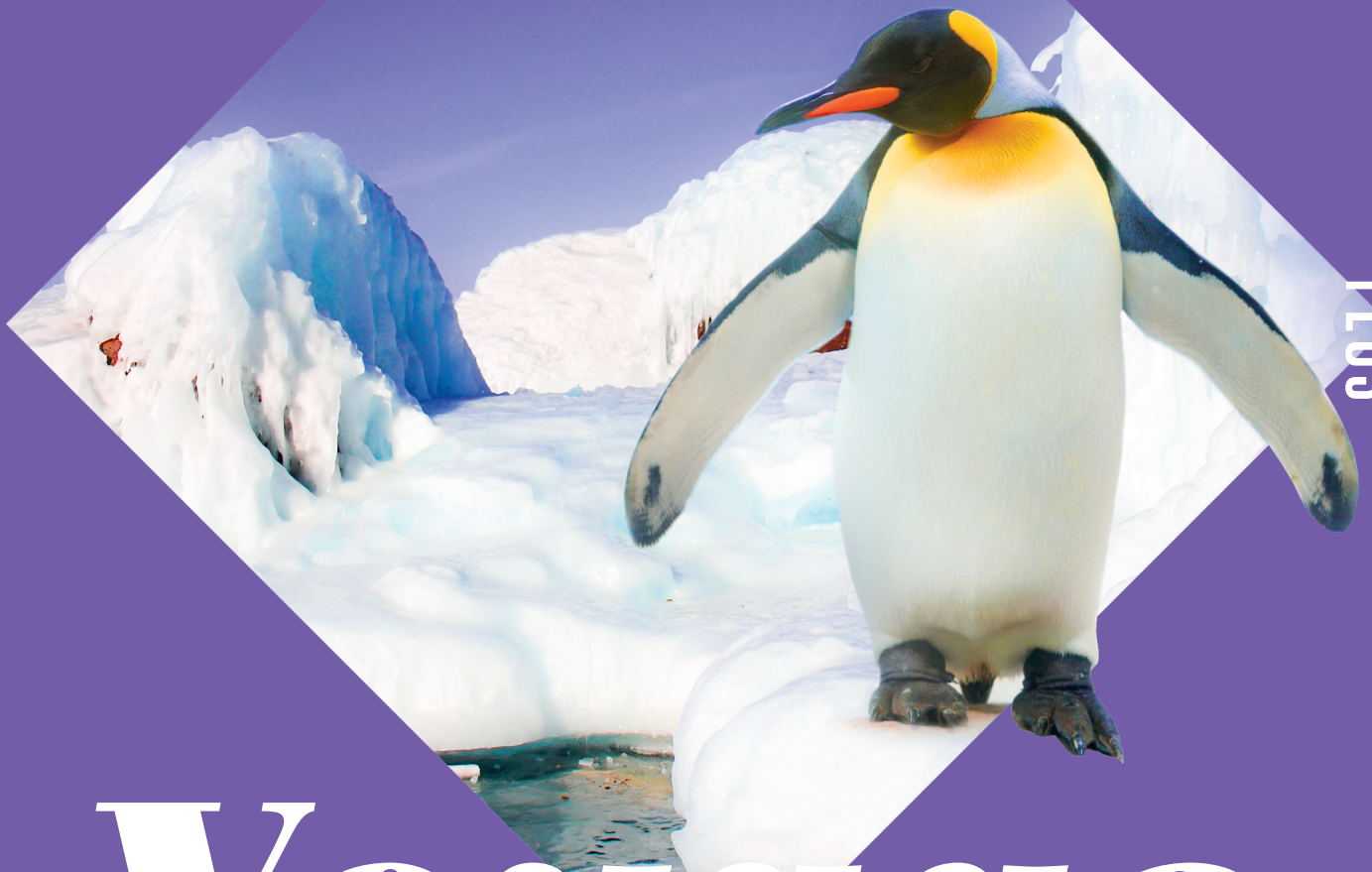


Reading



PLUS

Voyage

3

WORKBOOK

Lake Baikal, the Blue Eye of Siberia

Vocabulary Practice

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

exile	famed	reroute	crescent	sustain
vast	sediment	volume	shoreline	fresh water
1. famous or notable	famed			아주 유명한
2. water that is not salty	fresh water			담수, 민물
3. to keep up or maintain	sustain			유지하다, 계속 살아가게 하다
4. very large in size or amount	vast			거대(광대)한
5. material at the bottom of the water	sediment			침전물
6. the amount of space that a liquid fills	volume			용량, 용적
7. the land along the edge of a body of water	shoreline			물가, 해안가
8. someone who is forced to leave their country	exile			망명자, 추방인
9. to change the direction or movement of something; to redirect	reroute			~의 길을 변경하다
10. a curved shape that is wide in the middle with two pointed ends	crescent			초승달 모양

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

- This filter removes 99.9 percent of the sediment from your water.
- The Sahara is a vast desert located in the northern part of Africa.
- There is not enough oxygen to sustain life at very high altitudes.
- The moon is shaped like a crescent before and after the new moon.
- Napoleon was forced to spend his final years as a political exile on Saint Helena Island.

Writing Practice

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

- It was not discovered (until / in) 1643 despite being 25 million years old.
➤ 그것은 2,500만 년이나 되었음에도 불구하고 1643년까지 발견되지 않았다.
- An oil pipeline had to be rerouted away from Baikal (in spite of / because of) fears of possible oil spills.
➤ 송유관은 기름 유출 가능성에 대한 공포 때문에 바이칼 호수에서 멀리 떨어진 곳으로 경로를 변경해야 했다.
- One Siberian feature that is considered to be a natural wonder of the world (is / are) Lake Baikal.
➤ 시베리아에서 세계의 자연 경관으로 간주되는 특징 하나가 바이칼 호수이다.
- (Situating / Situated) in the largest country in the world, Russia, the region of Siberia is vast.
➤ 세계에서 가장 큰 나라인 러시아에 위치한 시베리아 지역은 광대하다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

Lake Baikal is 31,500 square kilometers, (A) making it the seventh largest lake in the world by area. _____, it is the largest lake in the world by volume. The reason is it is the deepest lake in the world, extending down more than 1,600 meters at its maximum point of depth. It contains 20% of the world's fresh water that is not (B) frozen. Beneath its water is another 7 kilometers of sediment. This 600-kilometer-long crescent-shaped lake (C) sustains over 1,000 species of plants and animals that can (D) found nowhere else on the planet. The lake's largest island is 72 kilometers long, and over 300 streams and rivers flow into Baikal. It is a wonder of nature.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
a. Otherwise ✓ b. Even so c. Thus d. On the other hand
- Which one is NOT grammatically correct in the passage?
a. (A) b. (B) c. (C) ✓ d. (D)

The Harbor of Rio De Janeiro

Vocabulary Practice

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

colony	settler	resemble	harbor	intervention
debase	recognition	hunchback	overlook	urbanization
1. to look like something else		resemble		달다, 비슷하다
2. special attention given to an event		recognition		인정, 표창
3. a person with an unusually curved spine		hunchback		곰사등이, 곱추
4. the act of becoming involved in an event		intervention		개입
5. to have a view looking down at something		overlook		내려다보다
6. to make something worse or lower in quality		debase		저하시키다, 떨어뜨리다
7. the first people who move to and live on a piece of land		settler		정착민
8. the process of an area becoming more developed like a city		urbanization		도시화
9. an area controlled by a country that is usually far away from it		colony		식민지
10. a part of water that is next to land and is safe enough for ships to enter		harbor		항구

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

- A police intervention was needed to break up the fight.
- As she got older, my grandmother started to look like a hunchback.
- Sally won a medal in recognition for her community service work.
- The Philippines was a colony of the United States for many years.
- Rural areas go through the process of urbanization before turning into cities.

Writing Practice

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

- Has it (enhanced / been enhanced) or debased by human intervention in nature?
 ► 인간이 자연에 개입함으로써 그것의 가치는 높아졌을까, 떨어졌을까?
- Human intervention has already done (too much / too many) damage to this natural wonder.
 ► 인간의 개입이 이 자연 경관을 이미 너무나 많이 훼손했다.
- Some estimate that 70 percent of Rio's sewage is dumped (direct / directly) into Guanabara Bay.
 ► 일부 사람들은 라우의 하수 중 70%가 구아나바라 만에 직접 버려지는 것으로 추산하고 있다.
- Natives had called the harbor Guanabara, (that / which) means "the arm of the sea."
 ► 원주민들은 그 항구를 구아나바라라고 불렀는데, 그것은 '바다의 팔'을 의미한다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

In 1555, the French established a colony (A) on one of the islands in the harbor. **a** Just a year later, they were kicked out (B) by Portuguese settlers. **b** It remained the capital of Brazil (C) until 1960 when the capital was changed to Brasilia. **c** Today, Rio de Janeiro is world famous (D) of its beautiful beaches and mountain cable cars. **d** The "hunchback" now carries a passenger: the statue of Christ the Redeemer. This 38-meter tall statue overlooks the harbor and is a symbol of Rio.

- Which is the best place for the sentence?

They established the city of Rio de Janeiro.

- 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.

	sanitation	uproot	disaster	flee	permanent
	humanitarian	assist	persecution	relief	asylum seeker
1. long lasting; forever				permanent	영구적인
2. to help someone to do something		assist			돕다
3. a huge event that causes a lot of damage			disaster		재해
4. to escape an area usually because of danger				flee	달아나다, 도망가다
5. to leave a place where you have lived for a long time		uproot			오래 살던 곳에서 떠나다
6. relating to work that helps people improve their lives	humanitarian				인도주의의
7. aid or assistance given to people in difficult situations				relief	구제, 구호
8. the process of providing cleaning services such as collecting garbage	sanitation				위생 시설
9. the act of treating people cruelly because of their beliefs			persecution		박해, 학대
10. a person seeking refugee status who hasn't get it yet				asylum seeker	망명 신청자

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

- You should always try to flee a dangerous situation if possible.
- Cities in ancient Rome provided sanitation services such as trash removal.
- The Red Cross is one of the largest humanitarian organizations in the world.
- Thousands of citizens were uprooted from their homes following the flood.
- The government provided food, water, and other relief items after the storm.

Writing Practice

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

- We can have (regular / regularly) access to food and water.
 ▶ 우리는 음식과 물을 정기적으로 이용할 수 있다.
- (Due to / In spite of) natural disasters, these people have been uprooted from their homelands.
 ▶ 자연재해 때문에 이 사람들은 그들의 조국에서 떠나게 되었다.
- The United Nations Relief and Works Agency offers longer-term services (to / for) refugees.
 ▶ 국제연합 난민 구제 사업국은 보다 장기적인 서비스를 난민들에게 제공한다.
- The UN defines a refugee as someone who escapes to another country due to events that (disturbs / disturb) public order.
 ▶ UN은 공공질서를 어지럽히는 사건들 때문에 외국으로 탈출하는 사람을 난민으로 규정한다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

The UN estimates that over 43 million people today are displaced. Around 15 million of these people are refugees. Another one million of them are asylum seekers. Asylum seekers differ from other types of refugees because they do not hold official refugee status yet. Among all refugees, the UN estimates that between 6 and 12 million are stateless. These people are not official citizens of any nation. _____, they have nowhere to turn for help.

- What does they refer to in the passage?
 - refugees
 - 15 million people
 - displaced people
 - ✓ d. asylum seekers
- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
 - Nevertheless
 - Furthermore
 - ✓ c. As a result
 - d. On the other hand

Vocabulary Practice

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

minimum wage	loan	hover	vocational	arise
unemployment rate	welder	stable	compound	labor

1. reliable and unchanging	<u>stable</u>	<u>안정적인</u>
2. to begin to happen; to occur	<u>arise</u>	<u>발생하다</u>
3. a person who works joining metal	<u>welder</u>	<u>용접공</u>
4. to stay near or hang around something	<u>hover</u>	<u>맴돌다</u>
5. money that people borrow and repay later	<u>loan</u>	<u>대출(금)</u>
6. relating to working, usually with the hands	<u>labor</u>	<u>노동의</u>
7. to add to something bad or to make it worse	<u>compound</u>	<u>악화시키다</u>
8. relating to skills, training, etc. needed for a particular job	<u>vocational</u>	<u>직업과 관련된; 직업 교육의</u>
9. the number of people in a place who do not have a job	<u>unemployment rate</u>	<u>실업률</u>
10. the lowest amount of money companies must pay their workers	<u>minimum wage</u>	<u>최저 임금</u>

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

- Allen's leg injury was compounded by his back problems.
- Many problems in life arise when you are not being careful enough.
- Most people take out a large loan to help them pay for their house.
- Lawmakers decided to raise the minimum wage from \$7.25 to \$9.50 an hour.
- The daytime temperature is expected to hover around 35 degrees for the next few days.

Writing Practice

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

- Not everybody needs to get a college degree to (succeed / success) in life.
 ▶ 인생에서 성공하기 위해 모든 사람이 대학 학위를 받을 필요는 없다.
- The unemployment rate (among / above) young adults hovers at 15 percent or more.
 ▶ 젊은이들의 실업률은 15% 이상을 맴돌고 있다.
- Germany's youth unemployment rate is only half (that / those) of similarly wealthy nations.
 ▶ 독일의 청년 실업률은 비슷한 수준의 부자 나라들의 절반밖에 안 된다.
- Millions of people with college degrees have a hard time (to find / finding) suitable jobs.
 ▶ 대학 학위를 소지한 수백만 명이 적합한 일자리를 구하는 데 어려움을 겪고 있다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

Many stable, good-paying jobs require college degrees. Yet, when too many young people graduate from college, problems can arise. **a** Studies estimate that only 25 percent of jobs today (A) require college degrees. **b** This results in millions of young people working in low-salary jobs (B) that often do not require college degrees or even high school diplomas. **c** Compounding this issue (C) is the fact that many students graduate from college with large amounts of debt. **d** College graduates in America leave school with an average debt of \$30,000. Students struggle to pay back their loans while (D) worked in jobs barely paying above the minimum wage.

1. Which is the best place for the sentence?

However, in the United States, more than 35 percent of people under the age of 30 are college graduates.

- 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)

Andy Warhol, Inventor of Pop Art

Vocabulary Practice

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

	attend disorder	in depth churn out	devote commercial	prolific coal miner	industrial mass-produced
1. in a detailed way; thoroughly		in depth		깊이, 심도 있게	
2. concerned with making a profit		commercial		상업적인	
3. made in large numbers, usually in a factory		mass-produced		대량 생산의	
4. to create a product quickly in large numbers		churn out		대량으로 만들어내다	
5. to regularly go to a place like a school or church		attend		다니다	
6. a person who removes coal from under the ground		coal miner		광부	
7. to use something for a single or special purpose		devote		바치다, 충당하다	
8. a condition of the body or the mind that is not healthy		disorder		장애, 병	
9. describing something related to factories, construction, etc.		industrial		산업의	
10. describing someone who has produced many novels, artworks, etc.		prolific		다작하는	

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

- Due to his physical disorder, Frank can't play most sports.
- Roslyn decided to devote her life to helping children from poor families.
- Isaac Asimov was a(n) prolific writer, having completed more than 500 books.
- Sorry, I can't talk now. I have to attend an important meeting in five minutes.
- The article explains the problem of global warming in depth with many examples.

Writing Practice

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

- He spent many days in bed (listened / listening) to the radio.
➤ 그는 많은 날들을 침대에 누워 라디오를 들으며 보냈다.
- Warhol was famous for (not wishing / wishing not) to explain his art in depth.
➤ 워홀은 자신의 예술 작품을 심도 있게 설명하기를 바라지 않는 것으로 유명했다.
- The Andy Warhol Museum is the largest museum in the United States (devoted / devoting) to a single artist.
➤ 앤디 워홀 박물관은 단일 예술가에게 헌정된 미국 최대의 박물관이다.
- Warhol remained a prolific artist until his death in 1987, (producing / having produced) over 1,500 works throughout his life.
➤ 워홀은 1987년에 죽을 때까지 다작을 한 예술가로, 생전에 1,500점이 넘는 작품을 만들어 냈다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

Warhol took commonly used consumer items, such as Coca-Cola bottles and cans of soup, and created mass-produced images of them. **a** He was reselling images of things that (A) was for sale in supermarkets everywhere, (B) presenting these products as they are. **b** For instance, he called his prints of soup cans *Campbell's Soup Cans* and his prints of cola bottles *Green Coca-Cola Bottles*. **c** His art studio (C) was called the Factory, (D) which was where he constantly churned out his works in the same way that factories produce their products. **d**

- Which is the best place for the sentence?

It was there that he made pop art.

- 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.

genre	hook	catchy	aim at	synthesizer
tempo	verse	oriented	corporate	top the charts
1. likeable and memorable		catchy		기억하기 쉬운
2. concerned with or focused on		oriented		지향적인
3. to be at the highest position in a list		top the charts		인기 순위표에서 1위를 하다
4. related to companies rather than individuals		corporate		기업[회사]의
5. a specific section or part of a song, poem, etc.		verse		(노래의) 절
6. to focus on a specific person, group, thing, etc.		aim at		~을 겨냥하다
7. a certain style or type of music, movie, book, etc.		genre		장르
8. the speed of a song in terms of beats per minute		tempo		박자
9. a machine that uses computers to imitate instruments		synthesizer		전자 음향 합성 장치
10. the part of a song, story, etc. that gets a person's attention		hook		관심을 끄는 요소

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

- This song is so catchy. I can't stop singing it!
- One of my favorite genres of music is rock and roll.
- A lot of today's music is made with synthesizers in music studios.
- This movie is aimed at young adults, but older adults like it, too.
- An effective way to start your essay is with an interesting hook.

Writing Practice

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

- They have had a major influence (by / on) the development of modern popular music.
▶ 그들은 현대의 대중음악의 발달에 중요한 영향을 미쳤다.
- Pop music is defined as any music that is distinct (from / for) classical, jazz, and rock music.
▶ 대중음악은 클래식, 재즈, 록 음악과 구별되는 모든 음악으로 정의된다.
- These genres were originally influenced by Western pop groups (such as / because of) The Beatles and the Beach Boys.
▶ 이 장르들은 원래 비틀즈, 비치 보이스와 같은 서양 팝 그룹의 영향을 받았다.
- Some criticize pop music for being a corporate genre of music, not (one / ones) resulting from artistic feelings.
▶ 일부는 대중음악이 예술적 감각에서 나온 것이 아닌 기업의 음악 장르가 되어가고 있다고 비난한다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

Since the 1960s, pop music has been aimed at teenagers and young adults.

- a** Most pop songs are professionally produced and medium in tempo and in length, usually around two-and-a-half to four minutes long. **b** The main instruments are human voices and synthesizers. Pop songs have good rhythms and simple structures. **c** This genre of music usually has a faster tempo than general pop music and is more dance-oriented as a result. Most songs feature a catchy hook followed by verses and a chorus with lyrics that deal with love and relationships. **d** Using such a structure, pop music aims to appeal to as many people as possible.

- Which sentence is NOT needed in the passage?
a. **a** b. **b** ✓ c. **c** d. **d**
- What is the passage mainly about?
a. the origins of modern pop music b. regional varieties of pop songs
✓ c. the common characteristics of pop music d. the reason why pop music is popular

Staple Foods Around the World

Vocabulary Practice

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

protein comprise	staple temperate	via dominant	edible cultivate	considerable macronutrient
1. safe for eating			edible	먹을 수 있는
2. by means of; through			via	~을 통하여
3. to make up something			comprise	차지하다, 구성하다
4. fairly large in size or amount			considerable	상당한, 많은
5. to grow or raise crops for food			cultivate	재배하다
6. taking up the largest part; primary			dominant	주요한
7. an important nutrient necessary for good health			macronutrient	다량 영양소
8. an important nutrient that comes from meat and beans			protein	단백질
9. used to describe a climate that is not too hot or too cold			temperate	온화한
10. an important food that makes up a large portion of our diets			staple	주식

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

- Soft drinks are comprised almost entirely of water.
- The United States is dominant in the global entertainment industry.
- If you want to know if a food is edible, you should check the appearance, smell before tasting it.
- Today's farmers can cultivate huge amounts of food thanks to tractors and other technology.
- My math homework took a(n) considerable amount of time to complete. Now, I have to go to bed.

Writing Practice

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

- Over 50,000 edible plant species are known to (exist/ existing).
 ▶ 5만 종이 넘는 식용 식물들이 존재하는 것으로 알려져 있다.
- Your diet contains (considerable/ considerate) amounts of rice, wheat, or corn.
 ▶ 당신의 식사에는 상당한 양의 쌀, 밀 또는 옥수수가 포함되어 있다.
- Staple foods contain three or more macronutrients considered (essential/ essentially) for health.
 ▶ 주식은 건강에 필수적인 것으로 간주되는 세 가지 이상의 다량 영양소를 함유하고 있다.
- These foods are referred to as staples (although / because) they are a dominant portion of many people's diets.
 ▶ 이러한 음식들은 많은 사람들의 식사에서 중요한 부분을 차지하기 때문에 주식이라고 불린다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

The most produced crop in the world is maize, otherwise known as corn. (A) First grown in Central America over 10,000 years ago, maize is the most widely grown crop in the United States today. China, Brazil, and Mexico also produce large amounts of it. Rice is the main staple in Asia but is (B) widely eaten throughout the world. In fact, it is the main staple food for over half the world's population. Scientists believe it was first cultivated in either Australia or China and was introduced to the West (C) via trade. Rice grows best in warm, wet regions, such as those around the Ganges River and the Mekong River. The third main staple food is wheat, thought (D) to have come from the Fertile Crescent located south of Turkey from Egypt to Iraq. Wheat thrives in areas with temperate climates and is mainly grown in China, India, the United States, and Russia.

- What does those refer to in the passage?
 a. scientists ✓ b. regions c. climates d. amounts
- 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.

roam	specify	forage	regulate	susceptible
humane	livestock	ensure	requirement	slaughterhouse
1. morally correct; ethical		humane		인도적인
2. to search an area for food		forage		먹이를 찾다
3. to make sure; to guarantee		ensure		~을 확실하게 하다
4. something that is needed; obligation		requirement		필요조건, 요건
5. a place where animals are killed for food		slaughterhouse		도축장, 도살장
6. to control an activity usually through laws		regulate		규제하다
7. to walk around an area with no particular purpose		roam		배회하다, 돌아다니다
8. easily affected or injured by something; vulnerable		susceptible		감염되기 쉬운
9. to outline or establish a set of rules for doing something		specify		(구체적으로) 명시하다
10. animals that are raised for food, such as cows and chickens		livestock		가축

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

- The survivors had to forage for food in the jungle to survive.
- The judges specified the rules of the events for all the competitors.
- The most humane way to end an animal's suffering is killing it quickly.
- In the past, most people raised some livestock for food at their homes.
- Young children and senior citizens are more susceptible to diseases than other people.

Writing Practice

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

- People are becoming more conscious (with / of) eating healthy.
 ▶ 사람들은 건강하게 먹는 것에 관해 점점 더 의식을 하고 있다.
- The result is meat and dairy products that are both (health / healthier) and tastier.
 ▶ 그 결과는 더욱 건강하면서 더 맛있는 고기와 유제품이다.
- Conventionally raised livestock spend their entire lives (trapped / trapping) in tiny cages.
 ▶ 전통적인 방식으로 사육되는 가축은 비좁은 우리에 갇혀 평생을 보낸다.
- It refers to a farming system where the animals are allowed (spending / to spend) some time outdoors during the daytime to roam.
 ▶ 그것은 동물들이 낮 시간 동안 자유롭게 돌아다닐 수 있도록 일정 시간을 야외에서 보내도록 허용하는 축산 시스템을 가리킨다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

However, critics point out that the term free range, especially in the United States, is vague. **a** Also, because free-range animals do not receive antibiotics, they are more susceptible to diseases. **b** Often when a free-range animal becomes sick or infected, it is killed rather than being given medication. _____, many free-range animals are killed in the same slaughterhouses that factory-farmed livestock is killed in. **c** This calls into question whether free-range farming is really more humane. **d**

1. Which is the best place for the sentence?

There is no requirement specifying how often or how long the animals must stay outdoors to be labeled as free range.

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

2. Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- a. Otherwise b. Thus ✓ c. Furthermore d. Yet

Vocabulary Practice

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

drag	accuracy	substantial	cemetery	inaccessibility
debris	landmass	meticulously	gravitational	decommissioned
1. any large area of land	landmass	광대한 토지; 대륙		
2. with great care or detail	meticulously	꼼꼼하게		
3. to pull something with difficulty	drag	(힘들어) 끌다		
4. a place where the dead are buried	cemetery	묘지		
5. the state of being correct or proper	accuracy	정확(도)		
6. the state of not being able to reach	inaccessibility	접근하기 어려움		
7. large in amount or value; considerable	substantial	상당한		
8. small pieces that have separated from a larger object	debris	잔해		
9. describing a ship that is no longer being officially used	decommissioned	퇴역한, 사용을 중지한		
10. relating to gravity, which is the force that causes things to fall toward Earth	gravitational	중력의		

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

- Europe and Asia make up the largest landmass in the world.
- After the car accident, there was a lot of debris on the street.
- Make sure to double-check your information to increase its accuracy.
- Despite its inaccessibility, lots of people eat at this restaurant each day.
- People can jump higher on the moon because it has less gravitational pull.

Writing Practice

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

- Russia was the first (crashing / to crash) a spacecraft there in 1971.
 ➤ 러시아는 1971년에 그곳에 우주선을 최초로 추락시킨 나라였다.
- Since that time, hundreds of rocket boosters have (crashed / been crashed) at the site.
 ➤ 그때 이후로 수백 개의 로켓 부스터들이 그 장소에 추락되었다.
- The craft are dragged closer and closer to the surface (because of / without) Earth's gravity.
 ➤ 우주선은 지구의 중력 때문에 표면에 점점 더 가까이 끌어내려진다.
- This spot was chosen (for / by) the obvious reason that there is almost no chance of debris crashing into populated areas.
 ➤ 이 장소는 잔해가 사람이 거주하는 지역과 충돌할 가능성이 거의 없다는 명백한 이유 때문에 선택되었다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

Crashing MIR into the Spaceship Cemetery was a substantial challenge for scientists. Yet, a (A) very greater challenge lies ahead: the future decommissioning of the International Space Station (ISS). Almost four times (B) larger than MIR, the ISS is over 100 meters long and weighs more than 500 tons. It will come crashing down (C) into the Pacific Ocean after it is decommissioned in 2028. Scientists will need to make extensive calculations (D) to ensure that all the debris lands in the water.

- What does it refer to in the passage?
 a. the debris b. MIR ✓ c. the ISS d. the Spaceship Cemetery
- Which one is NOT grammatically correct in the passage?
 ✓ a. (A) b. (B) c. (C) d. (D)

Ancient Chinese and Egyptian Astronomy

Vocabulary Practice

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

catalog	superstitious	precede	align	constellation
revere	sophisticated	observatory	burial	infrared light
1. to come before something		precede	~에 앞서다, 선행하다	
2. to be in a line with something		align	나란히 만들다, 일직선으로 하다	
3. to respect and admire greatly		revere	숭배하다, 존경하다	
4. to record information in a list		catalog	~의 목록을 만들다	
5. the act of putting a dead body into a grave		burial	매장	
6. a place where astronomers observe the sky		observatory	관측소, 천문대	
7. rays of light that cannot be seen by the eye		infrared light	적외선	
8. advanced and including many details or parts		sophisticated	세련된, 정교한	
9. a group of stars that appears to form an image		constellation	별자리	
10. relating to a system of belief based on luck or chance		superstitious	미신을 믿는	

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

- Most people have a ceremony prior to a burial.
- You are superstitious if you knock on wood for good luck.
- One of the most famous constellations is the Big Dipper.
- Some animals can see infrared light, even though humans cannot see it.
- One of the pictures is not aligned with the others. Please straighten it.

Writing Practice

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

- Astronomers (revered / were revered), playing a priestly role in Egyptian society.
▶ 천문학자들은 이집트 사회에서 사제 같은 역할을 하며 존경을 받았다.
- Modern telescopes send an object's light to a computer, which then (forms / form) an image of the planet.
▶ 현대의 망원경은 물체의 빛을 컴퓨터에 보내면 컴퓨터가 행성의 영상을 만들어 낸다.
- This was observed as occurring at the time of year (when / where) the sun appears to be farthest north.
▶ 이것은 태양이 1년 중 가장 먼 북쪽에 있는 것처럼 보일 때 일어나는 것으로 관찰되었다.
- Astronomers were expected to predict the approximate date (which / on which) the Nile River would flood.
▶ 천문학자들은 나일 강이 범람하는 대략적인 날짜를 예측하도록 요구되었다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

Ancient Chinese astronomers were superstitious. **a** They believed the appearance of a dragon constellation preceded the rainy season. **b** They worked (A) to map and catalog every observable star. The *Chinese Classic of History* recorded a solar eclipse in 2137 BCE. Later, the Chinese constructed large observatories. **c** From these, many astronomical (B) phenomenon were recorded. In 613 BCE, Halley's Comet was seen, and in 532 BCE, an exploding star, (C) called a nova, was recorded. **d** Other events such as sunspots and meteor showers also (D) attracted the attention of Chinese astronomers.

1. Which is the best place for the sentence?

However, they carefully noted what they saw in the sky.

- 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)

Advertising in the Internet Age

Vocabulary Practice

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

jingle budget	block reach	potential widespread	embed crucially	integrate banner ad
1. very much; extremely			crucially	결정적으로, 중대하게
2. possible or likely to be			potential	잠재적인
3. to get someone's attention			reach	(사람의 마음 등을) 움직이다
4. to combine from multiple parts into one			integrate	통합하다
5. to insert something into another, larger thing			embed	끼워 넣다
6. to stop or prevent something from happening			block	막다, 차단하다
7. a short, catchy song that is used in an advertisement			jingle	광고 음악, 시엠송
8. an advertisement that appears at the top of a webpage			banner ad	배너 광고
9. the amount of money expected to be needed to do something			budget	예산
10. happening over a wide area or among many people			widespread	널리 퍼진, 일반적인

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

- You will need to integrate information from the textbook into your essay.
- Police were placed outside the office to block the protestors from entering.
- The storm is not affecting us now, but it could become a potential problem later.
- A good way to reach young people is by talking about subjects that interest them.
- Our department's budget has been reduced this year, so we will have to fire some staff.

Writing Practice

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

- The Internet allows users (controlling / to control) the content they see.
▶ 인터넷은 사용자로 하여금 그들이 보는 콘텐츠의 제어를 가능하게 한다.
- Along with (seen / seeing) posts from your friends, you will often see advertisements.
▶ 당신 친구들이 게시한 글을 보는 것과 함께 당신은 종종 광고를 보게 된다.
- Many marketing firms are creating ways to integrate it (into / from) a website's content.
▶ 많은 마케팅 회사들은 그것을 웹사이트의 콘텐츠에 통합시키는 방안을 개발하고 있다.
- This number is far too low for companies and websites (for making / to make) much profit on their advertising.
▶ 이 수치는 회사들과 웹사이트들이 광고에서 많은 수익을 올리기에 너무나도 낮다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

Currently, over 80 percent of advertising budgets are used for traditional media advertising. **a** This includes ads for radio, newspapers, magazines, and television. **b** Companies spend over \$100 billion globally each year on Internet advertising, and this figure continues to rise. **c** In the early days of the Internet, most ads were in the form of pop ups and banner ads. **d** Today, browsers usually block pop ups automatically, and most users ignore banner ads. One research group found that these ads had a click-through rate of just 0.06 percent.

- Which is the best place for the sentence?

Even so, Internet advertising is crucially important for most companies.

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

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

- ✓ a. ignore b. check c. prefer d. develop

Vocabulary Practice

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

relevant	packet	disable	make for	drawback
violation	contend	customize	preference	opt out of
1. related to the topic			relevant	관련 있는, 적절한
2. a problem or disadvantage			drawback	결점, 문제점
3. to choose not to do something			opt out of	거부하다
4. the act of breaking a rule or right			violation	침해, 위반
5. what a person usually likes better			preference	선호하는 것
6. computer information in small amounts			packet	(데이터 전송 단위) 패킷
7. to allow or cause something to happen			make for	도움이 되다, ~을 가능하게 하다
8. to argue or believe something to be true			contend	주장하다
9. to change something to how you want it to be			customize	사용자의 취향에 맞추다
10. to stop something from working; to deactivate			disable	기능을 억제하다

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

- To disable the alarm, you need to enter the PIN first.
- Driving too fast is a violation that is punishable with a ticket.
- To opt out of receiving these emails, just click the box below.
- You can customize your T-shirt so that it says whatever you want.
- Jessica contended that her mom gave her too much housework to do.

Writing Practice

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

- Customized ads (do come / does come) with some drawbacks.
 ➤ 맞춤형 광고에는 몇 가지 단점이 따른다.
- Internet companies contend that customized ads (make up / make for) a better browsing experience.
 ➤ 인터넷 회사들은 맞춤형 광고가 더 나은 검색 경험에 도움이 된다고 주장한다.
- Cookies are text files that can only (read / be read) by the websites that send them to your computer.
 ➤ 쿠키는 그것을 당신의 컴퓨터로 전송하는 웹사이트들만 읽을 수 있는 텍스트 파일이다.
- Internet companies claim they do not share their users' personal information (to / with) advertising companies.
 ➤ 인터넷 회사들은 사용자의 개인 정보를 광고 회사들과 공유하지 않는다고 주장한다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

Many websites display customized advertisements based on many factors. These include the websites you have visited, the key words you have searched for, and your location. **a** Using this information, Internet companies are able to show ads that are more relevant to each user. **b** For those concerned about privacy, there are some solutions. **c** For example, suppose someone often visits cooking websites and watches instructional cooking videos online. **d** This person will likely see ads for cooking products. _____, businesses, ranging from international corporations to locally owned shops, can earn more money.

- Which sentence is NOT needed in the passage?
 a. **a** ✓ b. **b** c. **c** d. **d**
- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
 a. On the contrary b. Nevertheless c. At once ✓ d. At the same time

Vocabulary Practice

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

beak	rump	stimulus	predator	opponent
outclass	feathery	attribute	formidable	breastbone
1. the chest bone		breastbone		가슴뼈
2. like feathers; very light		feathery		솜털 같은; 가벼운
3. to be superior to others		outclass		압도하다, 훨씬 능가하다
4. the rear part of an animal's body		rump		엉덩이
5. quite a lot in size, power, or amount		formidable		엄청난, 어마어마한
6. a feature or characteristic of something		attribute		속성, 특징
7. an animal that kills other animals for food		predator		포식자
8. the hard pointed part covering a bird's mouth		beak		부리
9. something that causes a change or reaction		stimulus		자극(제)
10. someone who you compete against in a competition		opponent		적수, 상대

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

- Sylvia's loud laugh is her most distinctive attribute.
- Black bears are a major predator of white-tailed deer.
- Anthony outclassed all the other competitors by finishing first in the race.
- Babies will move their eyes towards a(n) stimulus such as their mother's voice.
- Climbing to the top of this mountain has been a more formidable challenge than I expected.

Writing Practice

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

- (No/ Not) other bird can run as fast as an ostrich.
▶ 어떤 다른 새도 타조만큼 빨리 달릴 수 없다.
- Ostriches are equipped with the biggest eyeballs (in /of) any bird.
▶ 타조는 새 가운데 가장 큰 눈알을 가지고 있다.
- Without this stimulus, these birds gradually lost their ability to (fly/ flying).
▶ 이러한 자극이 없어서 이 새들은 점차 비행 능력을 잃어버렸다.
- (Because / Although) ostriches are superior to other birds in many ways, they will never be able to take to the skies.
▶ 비록 타조가 여러 가지 면에서 다른 새들보다 우월하지만 결코 하늘에 달을 수는 없을 것이다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

Even so, ostriches cannot fly because of their physical attributes. Flying birds have a keel, which is the bone that is attached to the muscles that move a bird's wings, but ostriches lack one. Birds that can fly also have a rounded breastbone while the ostrich's breastbone is flat. _____, the wings of an ostrich are short and incapable of flight. Like other flightless birds, ostriches also tend to have more feathers than those that can fly.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
✓ a. Furthermore b. Nevertheless c. Thus d. For instance
- What does those refer to in the passage?
a. feathers b. ostriches ✓ c. birds d. wings

Vocabulary Practice

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

fin	grip	tendency	submerge	intimidating
adept	durable	undertake	synthetically	misconception
1. strong and long lasting	<u>durable</u>	<u>오래가는, 튼튼한</u>		
2. frightening or threatening	<u>intimidating</u>	<u>위협적인, 겁을 주는</u>		
3. the usual way of doing something	<u>tendency</u>	<u>경향</u>		
4. a mistaken belief about something	<u>misconception</u>	<u>오해</u>		
5. to go below the surface of water	<u>submerge</u>	<u>잠수하다</u>		
6. artificially; by using manmade means	<u>synthetically</u>	<u>합성적으로</u>		
7. the act of holding something very tightly	<u>grip</u>	<u>움켜잡</u>		
8. to begin doing a long or difficult activity	<u>undertake</u>	<u>착수하다, 맡다</u>		
9. good at doing something quite difficult	<u>adept</u>	<u>능숙한</u>		
10. a thin, triangular part on a fish, which helps it to swim	<u>fin</u>	<u>지느러미</u>		

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

- Road surfaces need to last many years, so they must be durable.
- One misconception about Americans is that they always eat junk food.
- Scientists are working to grow meat synthetically to replace meat raised on farms.
- Although moving to a new school can be intimidating, it can also be a lot of fun.
- I took a good grip of my father's hand as I walked down the aisle of the church.

Writing Practice

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

- They have discovered that sharks have (astonished / astonishing) senses.
▶ 그들은 상어에게 놀라운 감각이 있다는 것을 발견했다.
- Sharks are responsible (for / of) the deaths of an average of six humans each year.
▶ 상어는 매년 평균 6명의 목숨을 앗아간다(죽음에 책임이 있다).
- People think of a shark (as / like) a blue triangular fin cutting through the ocean surface.
▶ 사람들은 상어를 해수면을 가르는 푸른 삼각형 지느러미라고 생각한다.
- The 400-million-year-old animal is (high / highly) adept at detecting the nearness of other fish.
▶ 4억 년 동안 존재해 온 이 동물은 다른 물고기가 가까이 다가오는 것을 감지하는 능력이 매우 뛰어나다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

_____ their image as a scary predator, thousands of sharks are hunted and killed each year for products that can (A) be produced from their skins. Sharkskin is (B) covered with tiny teeth-like objects called denticles. In Japan and Germany, sharkskin was used to make sword handles because its nonslip surface provided a good grip. Sharkskin was also used (C) as sandpaper to smooth out rough surfaces and is used as a leather to make durable shoes. Sharks are also hunted for their liver oil, (D) that is rich in vitamin A, even though a method has been devised synthetically to produce it.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?
a. Due to b. In addition to c. Regardless of ☒ d. Contrary to
- 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.

	revival approve	step in delegate	overrun recognizable	proclaim reinvigorate	aristocrat countryman
1. easy to know; noticeable			recognizable		알아볼 수 있는
2. to defeat quickly and easily			overrun		물리치다, 패배시키다
3. to say or state something officially			proclaim		공표하다, 선언하다
4. a person from the same country as you			countryman		동포, 같은 나라 사람
5. to think that something is good or acceptable			approve		찬성하다
6. to give energy and power back to something			reinvigorate		새로운 활기를 불어넣다
7. a person born into a rich, upper-class family			aristocrat		귀족
8. a representative for a country or business at an event			delegate		대표(자)
9. the act of bringing something back to a previous condition			revival		부활
10. to become involved in a difficult situation to provide help			step in		돕고 나서다, 개입하다

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

- His army was able to overrun the armies from most other countries.
- I was surprised to meet a fellow countryman on the other side of the world.
- The city is trying to reinvigorate downtown by encouraging new businesses to open.
- In Europe, aristocrats were the second highest members of society below royalty.
- Harry tried to let his son solve the problem by himself, but he had to step in to help out.

Writing Practice

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

- As an adult, he thought that the world needed to stop (fighting / to fight) wars.
 ▶ 성인이 되었을 때 그는 세계가 전쟁을 중단해야 할 필요가 있다고 생각했다.
- Competitors had little financial support (from / for) their national governments.
 ▶ 참가자들은 자국 정부로부터 재정적인 지원을 거의 받지 못했다.
- France suffered defeat and occupation (although / when) German soldiers invaded.
 ▶ 프랑스는 독일군이 침공했을 때 패배하여 점령을 당했다.
- This was the same route run by a Greek soldier, (which / who) was delivering news of a Greek victory.
 ▶ 이것은 그리스 군인이 달렸던 경로와 똑같았는데, 그는 그리스의 승전보를 전하고 있었다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

In 1894, Coubertin's campaign for a revived Olympics (A) was approved by 79 delegates from nine countries. **a** It was the French aristocrat and educator's dream (B) to hold the event in its ancient home of Athens. **b** The first modern Olympics almost got moved to Budapest, Hungary, until a Greek businessman (C) called George Averoff stepped in and contributed a million drachmas. **c** With this money, the ancient Panathenaic Stadium, originally built in 330 BCE, could be reconstructed. **d** It was there on April 6, 1896 (D) which King George I of Greece declared, "I hereby proclaim the opening of the First International Olympic Games at Athens."

- Which is the best place for the sentence?

There were, however, funding problems.

- 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)

Calendar Systems of the World

Vocabulary Practice

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

	lunar solar	adopt calculate	in line with straightforward	leap year modification	exception auspicious
1. relating to the sun	solar				태양의
2. relating to the moon	lunar				달의
3. a change or adjustment		modification			수정, 변경
4. to begin using something		adopt			채택하다
5. simple to understand; direct		straightforward			간단한
6. in the same position as something else		in line with			~와 일치하여
7. a year that has an extra day or extra month		leap year			윤년
8. to find out a number, answer, etc. by using mathematics		calculate			계산하다, 산출하다
9. indicating or suggesting that future success is likely		auspicious			길조의
10. something that is different from normal or expected		exception			예외

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

- After 2016, the next leap year is 2020.
- Could you explain this concept to me in a(n) straightforward manner?
- He decided to adopt a more traditional approach to the problem.
- I want to make a small modification to our travel schedule so we leave later.
- One of the most auspicious occasions in people's lives is graduating from college.

Writing Practice

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

- One of the oldest known calendars (is / are) the Mayan calendar.
 ➤ 알려진 가장 오래된 달력 중 하나는 마야력이다.
- In East Asia, the Chinese lunar calendar remains (influential / influentially).
 ➤ 동아시아에서는 중국의 음력이 여전히 영향력을 떨치고 있다.
- It is used to choose auspicious days to have weddings, move home, or (starting / start) a business.
 ➤ 그것은 결혼, 이사, 또는 창업을 위한 길일을 고르는 데 사용된다.
- (When / While) no longer the official calendar, the Chinese calendar is still used in China to celebrate traditional holidays.
 ➤ 중국력은 더 이상 공식적인 달력은 아니지만 전통적인 휴일을 축하하기 위해 여전히 중국에서 사용되고 있다.

More Reading Comprehension

D Read the passage and answer the questions.

The most (A) widely used calendar in the world today is the Gregorian calendar. It was introduced in the 16th century (B) by Pope Gregory XIII as a modification to the Julian calendar. Each year in the Gregorian calendar is divided into 12 months of 365 days. The exception is the leap year, which (C) have 366 days and occurs every four years. _____ is added to keep the date of the calendar more (D) in line with the movement of the sun. In the late 19th century, most countries adopted it for international business purposes.

- Which is the most appropriate for the blank?

a. This extra month	b. The first day
c. The additional year	✓ d. This extra day
- Which one is NOT grammatically correct in the passage?

a. (A)	b. (B)	✓ c. (C)	d. (D)
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