

LINGUAFORUM

TOEFL® iBT



Scripts & Answer Key

PART A

Independent Speaking Tasks

Language Practice I



Pronunciation P.14

- A**
- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 2 face | 3 phase | 4 pace |
| 5 base | 6 those | 7 doze |
| 8 thorough | 9 sorrow | 10 low |
| 11 row | 12 fly | 13 fry |
| 14 light | 15 right | 16 judge |
| 17 treasure | 18 invasion | 19 hall |
| 20 whole | | |
- B**
- | | | |
|----------|------------|----------|
| 2 worked | 3 collect | 4 bowl |
| 5 best | 6 past | 7 bridge |
| 8 cut | 9 thinking | 10 paint |
- C**
- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 2 contemporary | 3 homework | 4 discourage |
| 5 graduation | 6 absurd | 7 admirable |
| 8 academic | 9 anniversary | 10 baggage |
| 11 circuit | 12 colleague | 13 expert |
| 14 produce | 15 rebuild | 16 survival |
| 17 natural | 18 employment | 19 commit |
| 20 physician | | |
- D**
- 2 Push the record button on top to record messages.
 - 3 Early 19th century paintings are displayed on the fourth floor.
 - 4 I need to have my wisdom teeth extracted.
 - 5 The object of this game is to hit as many balls as you can in the given time.
- E**
- 2 Experts say that one-seventh of the world's population suffers from extreme hunger.
 - 3 The Amazon rainforest is being destroyed even at this moment.
 - 4 Humans are the only creatures that can feel others' pain as their own.
 - 5 Jennifer does not like the food in the cafeteria, so she packs her own lunch.

Word Choice P.18

- A**
- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2 respectful | 3 handful | 4 intelligible |
| 5 considerable | 6 successive | 7 currency |
| 8 objection | 9 confidential | 10 lonely |

- B**
- | | | |
|------------|-------------------|-------|
| 2 mood | 3 O | 4 O |
| 5 includes | 6 O | 7 age |
| 8 heart | 9 O | 10 O |
| 11 costs | 12 an appointment | 13 O |
| 14 climate | 15 risks | |

- C**
- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 b advice | c advises | d intelligent | e alone |
| f politics | g handful | h reminds | i age |

지문 해석

김슨 씨는 내가 좋아하는 친구 중 한 사람이다. 그는 사려 깊은 사람이다. 나는 학업이나 여자 친구와의 관계에서 곤란한 점이 있을 때마다 그를 찾아가서 조언을 얻는다. 그는 언제나 나를 반기고 내 문제들에 대해 내게 충고한다. 그는 또한 매우 지적이다. 그는 혼자 있으면서 정치학 책들을 읽는 것을 즐긴다. 그는 정치학에 풍부한 지식을 가지고 있어, 내 과제를 도와준다. 그러나 그는 친구가 조금 밖에 없고, 나는 그들 중 한 명이다. 그는 현재 60이 넘었는데, 그는 내 나이 열 살 때 돌아가신 우리 할아버지를 상기시킨다.

- 2 **a** weather **b** hardly **c** cautioned **d** danger
e casualties **f** sensible **g** scene **h** damaged

지문 해석

어제 한 건의 큰 교통사고가 있었다. 날씨는 비가 내리고 구름이 끼어, 버스 운전사는 전면 유리창을 통해 거의 볼 수가 없었다. 아침에 일기 예보에서 운전사들에 경고했지만 그는 대수롭게 여기지 않았다. 게다가 브리틀 로드는 버스나 트럭 같은 큰 차량을 운전하는 운전사들에게는 위험했다. 그 버스 운전사는 반대편에서 오던 차와 충돌했다. 그 사고로 많은 사상자들이 났다. 주변을 지나가던 한 분별 있는 운전사가 즉시 911에 전화를 했고, 곧 경찰과 구급차들이 그 장소로 왔다. 그 버스는 심하게 손상되었으나 운전사는 생존했고 근처 병원으로 옮겨졌다.

Grammar P.22

- A**
- The airport announced the delay in departure ^{to} the passengers.
 - O
 - The customers often complain ^{about} the meal provided during the flight.
 - He is supposed to marry ^{with} her, but is dating another girl now.
 - After graduating ^{from} medical school, he changed his mind and became a singer.
 - He sent ^{to} me a letter of apology for his wrongdoings.
 - O
 - Rachel attends high school and participates ⁱⁿ various extracurricular activities.
 - O

- B**
- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 2 to study | 3 fixed | 4 cut |
| 5 trim | 6 to finish | 7 renovated |
| 8 earn | | |

- C**
- Yes. I leave Korea next week.
 - Attending law school would be very beneficial for me.
 - I have already sent him an email.
 - I had the plumber fix it.

D

2 (a)

5 (b)

3 (c)

6 (a)

4 (a)

E

2 as much as watching plays

3 as many people as possible

4 three times as much as

5 The more friendly you are

6 the more knowledge and experience they have

CHAPTER

01**Personal Preference** (개인적 선호)**Expressions for the Task Try it Out** P.31, 33

- 1 I think the countryside offers the best environment for children to grow up in.
- 2 I like to try exciting activities like rafting or sky diving to relieve stress.
- 3 It seems to me that all cities should preserve their beautiful old buildings.
- 4 In my opinion, homework is an important part of learning.
- 5 One of my favorite possessions is an old black jacket my uncle gave me.
- 6 One of the most enjoyable jobs I can think of is being a photographer.
- 7 The person who helps and supports me the most is my grandfather.
- 8 When it comes to the mass media, television is one of the leading influences on people's behavior.
- 9 One of the reasons I go to a museum for relaxation is that museums are usually located in attractive suburban areas.
- 10 This is because we consider celebrities to be commodities.
- 11 There are several reasons why watching television is the worst thing for young children to do.
- 12 All things considered, dance is a major element of most culture.
- 13 Another reason is that progress often leads to environmental damage.
- 14 Moreover(Furthermore), wearing a school uniform may help maintain desirable behavior among students.
- 15 Some museums have displays of human remains, such as mummies.
- 16 In particular, Europe is the most popular destination for backpackers.

Build up Your Response P.34**| Practice 1 |**

Outlining

Topic	Mother
Reason 1	Good manners
Details	- table manners e.g. speaking w/ mouth full - being polite to others

Reason 2	Making decisions
Details	- make decision slowly - to be careful

Response

Topic	The person who influenced me the most is my mother.
Reason 1	I think the most important thing she taught me was good manners.
Details	To start with, she showed me good table manners. I never speak with my mouth full or leave the table before others. She has taught me to be polite to others using good manners as well.
Reason 2	Another thing she taught me about was making decisions.
Details	I always make important decisions cautiously. She says a decision can change my whole life. I always try to be careful when I have to decide on a certain thing.

| Practice 2 |

Outlining

Topic	Library
Reason 1	Quiet place
Details	- relaxing - easy to concentrate
Reason 2	Good to study
Details	- many resources e.g. books, Internet, etc. - get information

Response

Topic	My favorite spot on campus is the library.
Reason 1	Firstly, I think it is the quietest place I can go.
Details	It is relaxing. It helps me rest between classes and lectures. When I do assignments in the library, it is easy to concentrate on my work. This is because of its peaceful atmosphere.
Reason 2	Secondly, the library is the best place to study.
Details	I can borrow books, search the Internet, or read newspapers. Also, the library staff can help me find information that I need for assignments and exams.

| Practice 3 |

Outlining

Topic	Martial arts
Reason 1	Confidence
Details	- protect myself
Reason 2	Fitness & health
Details	- kicking and punching practice
	- exercise every day
	e.g. pushups & running

Response

Topic	When it comes to after-school activities, my favorite is martial arts.
Reason 1	One reason is that it gives me confidence in myself.
Details	In martial arts, you use your arms and legs to fight. I know I am strong enough to protect myself and other people.
Reason 2	Another reason I like martial arts is that it makes me fit.
Details	Practicing kicking and punching makes my body flexible. Also, my teacher makes us exercise a lot. We have to do push-ups and go running every day, so I stay healthy and feel good.

Say it Right P.37

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| A
1 make
4 make
7 do
10 make
13 make
16 do
19 make | 2 do
5 make
8 make
11 make
14 do
17 make
20 make | 3 do
6 make
9 do
12 do
15 do
18 do |
| B
1 do the report
4 make an excuse
7 do a favor | 2 do harm
5 make an offer
8 make a suggestion | 3 make an attempt
6 do business |
| C
1 O, X
4 O, X
7 O, X
10 X, O | 2 X, O
5 X, O
8 O, X | 3 X, O
6 O, X
9 O, X |

iBT Practice P.39**| Question 1 |**

Sample Response

My ideal job is to be a veterinarian. The main reason for this is that I love animals. I would like to know how to help sick animals get better. When my cat was sick, I took her to a vet. The vet was very kind, and I was impressed with his skillful manner. He made me want to be a vet. Also, as a vet I would have to use science. Science is my favorite subject, especially biology. I enjoy studying science, and I always get good grades. I think being a vet would be a fulfilling and fun job for me.

| Question 2 |

Sample Response

It seems to me that dramatic movies are the most interesting. One of the reasons for this is that they are realistic. The characters in dramatic films are believable, and I can relate to how they are feeling. Seeing how other people solve problems makes me think about how I can solve my own problems. Another reason is that they are entertaining. Dramatic films often have interesting topics that are new to me, so I can find out about interesting things when I watch dramatic movies.

CHAPTER 02 Paired Choice (양자 택일)**Expressions for the Task Try it Out P.45, 47**

- 1 I usually prefer to eat at restaurants instead of cooking at home.
- 2 I enjoy working part-time a lot more than just studying all the time.
- 3 Shopping with friends is more fun than shopping alone.
- 4 I would rather read comic books than play computer games.
- 5 I think taking regular breaks is better than studying for hours on end.
- 6 I prefer participating in after-school activities to going home immediately.
- 7 I think it is better to read a book at home to relax than to go to public places such as theaters or shopping malls.
- 8 The way I see it, e-mail is much more convenient than traditional mail.
- 9 Similarly (Likewise), eating at home allows me to save time as well as money.
- 10 All programs are evaluated in a similar way as much as possible.
- 11 In comparison with group tours, I find traveling alone more interesting.
- 12 Driving a car is convenient, but it is always hard to find parking.
- 13 Old shoes are more comfortable than new ones, even though they don't look as good.
- 14 Despite the expensive coffee, I like to chat with friends in cafés.
- 15 Traveling to foreign countries can be very exciting. On the other hand, it can be risky sometimes.
- 16 Living in a dorm is economical for students. On the contrary, disadvantages of dorm life include noise and a lack of privacy.

Build up Your Response P.48

| Practice 1 |

Outlining

Choice	Teacher
Reason 1	Learn effectively
Details	- teacher's considerable knowledge - learn in an organized way
Reason 2	Enhance learning skills
Details	- in a group - share thoughts

Response

Choice I find it better to learn from a teacher than to learn by myself.

Reason 1 My first reason for this is that I can be guided by lesson plans, which help me learn effectively.

Details A teacher's considerable knowledge provides me with learning resources that help me learn in an organized way.

Reason 2 Secondly, I believe learning with a group of students and a teacher enhances my learning skills.

Details In a group, I am able to actively engage with people and share my thoughts with them.

| Practice 2 |

Outlining

Choice	Parents
Reason 1	Personality
Details	- raise from birth → understand well
Reason 2	Emotional & moral development
Details	- learn way of life - overcome difficulties

Response

Choice In my personal opinion, parents influence children more than teachers do.

Reason 1 My first reason for this is that parents affect their children's personality.

Details	Parents raise their children from birth. Therefore, they understand their children's personalities well. This will play an important role in shaping the children's character.
Reason 2	Secondly, I believe parents influence the emotional and moral development of their children.
Details	Other than just being educated by teachers, children can learn the ways of life from their parents. This will later help children overcome difficult situations.

| Practice 3 |

Outlining

Choice	Internet
Reason 1	More convenient
Details	- available any time & anywhere - can be updated
Reason 2	Trade opinions
Details	- share my thoughts - post comments e.g. online forums

Response

Choice	I would rather use the Internet than read newspapers to get news.
Reason 1	My first reason for this is that the Internet is an easier, faster, and more convenient way to get news.
Details	Internet access is available anytime and anywhere there are computers. Without having to carry a newspaper, I can quickly and easily be updated on the news.
Reason 2	Secondly, I can trade opinions about the news with other people.
Details	Through online forums, I can share my thoughts about the news with other people by posting my comments on the Internet. In contrast, such discussions are impossible with newspapers.

Say it Right P.51

A

1 after

2 off

3 over

4 a big project

5 a student loan

6 my words

7 up

- B**
- | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|
| 1 take | 2 have | 3 break |
| 4 take | 5 take | 6 have |
| 7 break | 8 have | 9 take |
| 10 have | | |

- C**
- 2 cut my hair → have my hair cut
 - 3 sells → serves
 - 4 people are possible → it is possible for people
 - 5 solve → get rid of / relieve
 - 6 eat → take
 - 7 All of my family members → All the members of my family / My family
 - 8 check their eyes → have their eyes checked
 - 9 was used to → used to
 - 10 decided his mind → made up his mind
 - 11 have a plan → plan / am planning
 - 12 easily → simply
 - 13 lack of → lack
 - 14 one's privacy → a private matter
 - 15 Most of living creature → Most living creatures

/BT Practice P.53

| Question 1 |

Sample Response

I prefer traveling with companions rather than traveling alone. One of my reasons for this is that I want to have someone to share my memories with. For example, spending quality time talking, eating, and taking photos with my friends is the most important factor to me when I travel. This way, I can also develop a life-long friendship with my travel companions. Secondly, it is possible to save money when traveling with companions. I will be able to save on travel expenses like hotels, fares, and meals, because I can split them with my companions.

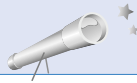
| Question 2 |

Sample Response

The way I see it, computers have made life more difficult and complicated. It is because first, your life can be hampered by computers. You can be constantly interrupted by emails and instant messages. This creates distractions, and it takes a long time to get back to the task you were originally working on. Secondly, computers always require a full understanding of a new technology. Technological devices are supposed to make life simpler, but instead, they end up making it complicated because you have to learn so many new things.

Progressive Test I

P.54



| Question 1 |

Sample Response

India is a place I have never been to, but I would like to visit. This is because first, in India, it is possible to experience both the ancient and the modern at the same time. In Old Delhi, there are mosques and monuments that portray India's Muslim history. In New Delhi, on the other hand, I can see many beautiful modern houses and buildings. Secondly, India offers a great variety of foods, characterized by rich spices. Moreover, Indian food differs in each region, so I could enjoy many different dishes in one country.

| Question 2 |

Sample Response

I think that television can provide students with helpful information. Firstly, there are a lot of good documentaries on cable channels. Watching documentaries helps me improve my general knowledge so I can have better conversations with my teachers and classmates at school. Another reason for this is that I can find out what is happening in the world by watching the news. I think it is good to know about news and current events so I understand the things that might affect my life. Moreover, the news helps me understand classes such as sociology and political science.

PART B

Integrated Speaking Tasks (1)

Language Practice II



Paraphrasing P.58

- A**
- 2 Any students with late library materials should return them right away.
 - 3 My professor recommended I speak to some people who experienced the war.
 - 4 My roommate was not happy to hear that there would be men working on our floor.
 - 5 Frequent absences will lower your participation grade.
 - 6 The students taking the course objected to submitting another report.
 - 7 Student ID cards should be kept secure at all times.
 - 8 More details regarding drama club tryouts appear in the school newspaper.
 - 9 Today, we'll talk about why Shakespeare is thought to be a genius.
 - 10 India's Taj Mahal was built by Emperor Jahan in memory of his wife after she died.
- B**
- 2 Good time management skills are necessary for students who wish to take part in extracurricular activities.
 - 3 Any student budget can be accommodated with campus meal plans available in several different price ranges.
 - 4 The main computer lab will be closed for two weeks in order to upgrade facilities and install new computers.
 - 5 Serious social problems are being caused by the rapid urbanization of developing countries.
 - 6 The advances being made in modern science raise many ethical questions.
 - 7 Getting regular exercise at the campus fitness center is suggested for all students.
 - 8 One full letter grade per day will be deducted from any assignments handed in late.
 - 9 Talented employees are the best way for companies to succeed in today's competitive business world.
 - 10 Human activity further threatens the lives of species that are already endangered.
- C**
- 1 Terrorism is a threat that affects people all over the world.
Every country in the world is affected by terrorism.
 - 2 Many industries place great importance on finding alternative energy sources.
Alternative forms of energy are being explored by many different industries.
Industries searching for new forms of energy have made it a great priority.
 - 3 The registrar's office asks all students to submit emergency contact information.
Emergency contact information for each student must be given to the registrar's office.
The registrar's office requires emergency contact information for each student.
 - 4 Supermarkets are starting to carry more genetically modified foods.
Something more commonly seen in supermarkets these days is genetically modified food.
Genetically modified foods are frequently found in supermarkets nowadays.

Note-taking P.62

- A**
- 2 anc. Egy. statues = 1 stone block
 - 3 ocean bot. animals w/o eyes b/c too dark to see
 - 4 fruit flies mult. v. quickly ∴ good for research
 - 5 Rom. Emp. Hadrian built Had's Wall keep invaders out of Brit.
 - 6 Black Death ← rodents; start Asia, then Europe
 - 7 diff. cultures = sim. superstitions
 - 8 Yoga v. pop. now, but started thou. yrs ago - India
 - 9 1st Olymp. – 1 sport; now – many sports
 - 10 Mt. Everest – tallest mtn. & v. difficult to climb

B 1**독해지문 해석**

통신용 비둘기들은 메시지를 한 곳에서 다른 곳으로 전달하도록 훈련된 새들이다. 이러한 종류의 비둘기들은 먼 거리에서조차 항상 자신의 둥지로 돌아간다. 통신용 비둘기들은 12세기 이후 이용되어 왔는데, 온갖 종류의 다양한 메시지를 전달해 왔다. 그들은 2차 세계대전에 양쪽 진영에서 아주 잘 사용되었고, 한 비둘기는 그 용맹함에 메달을 받기도 했는데 이는 몇몇 임무 중에 총을 맞았기 때문이었다. 통신용 비둘기 사용의 또 다른 유명한 예는 한 장소에서 다른 장소로 소식을 전하는 것이었다. 사실, 세계 최대의 신문사들 중 한 곳은 통신용 비둘기들을 사용하면서 시작했다.

Homing pigeons: carry msgs.

- always ret. to nest
- since 12th c. – del. all kinds of msgs.
- WWII – both sides used; 1 pige. got bravery med.
- 1 of world's big. news agencies start. w/ hom. pigeons

2

독해지문 해석

이누이트족(그린란드의 에스키모; 캐나다에서 부르는 에스키모족의 공식 호칭)은 미국과 캐나다의 최북부 지역에 살고 있는 토착 민족이다. 그린란드와 시베리아 또한 이누이트족과 많은 유사점을 공유하는 토착 민족들의 본거지이다. 그들이 사는 혹독한 북극의 환경은 이누이트족 특유의 생활양식을 형성해 왔다. 그들은 비교적 동떨어진 지역에서 생활하여, 역사적으로 그들 자신과 땅 이외엔 아무것도 의지할 것이 없었다. 사냥과 낚시가 이누이트 식생활의 대부분은 제공하며, 전통 음식에는 바다코끼리, 순록 그리고 고래가 포함되었다. 이러한 동물들의 뼈와 가죽은 옷감, 보금자리, 배(보트), 그리고 이누이트족이 필요로 하는 그 외의 것들을 만드는 데 쓰였다.

Inuit: indig. peop. in north CAN, US, SIB, G-LAND

- harsh cond. → dist. lifestyle
- hunt/eat: walrus, caribou, whale
- bones/hides: clothes, shelter, other items

C

1

Listening Script

M: This is outrageous! Have you heard about the new bag-checking policy in the library?
 W: No, but I have a feeling you're gonna tell me about it.
 M: Well, every time we leave the library, our bags have to go through an x-ray machine. It's to prevent theft.
 W: Hmm ... that's a good idea. Books "disappear" all the time. I think the university lost something like two thousand dollars worth of books last year.
 M: Yeah, but I'm not the one stealing them. Why should I be treated like a thief?
 W: Because that's the kind of world we live in ... people just aren't as trustworthy as they should be.
 M: OK, OK, but it's a violation of my privacy, you know? Anyone looking at the x-ray monitor will see what's in my bag.
 W: What are you carrying in there that's so top-secret, anyway?

Script 해석

M: 이걸 너무한다구! 너 도서관의 새로운 가방 검사 규정에 대해 들었니?
 W: 아니, 하지만 네가 그것에 대해 말해 줄 것 같은데.
 M: 글썄, 우리가 매번 도서관을 나갈 때마다 우리 가방들이 방사선 기계를 통과해야만 한다는 거야. 도난을 방지하기 위해서 말이야.
 W: 음 그거 좋은 생각이다. 책들이 매번 "사라진다구." 내 생각엔 대학이 지난 해 2000달러어치 쯤 되는 책들을 분실한 것 같아.
 M: 그래, 하지만 나는 그것들을 훔친 사람이 아니라구. 왜 내가 절도범과 같이 취급되어야 하냐고?
 W: 왜냐하면 그제 우리가 살고 있는 세상이니까... 사람들은 그만큼 믿을 만 하지가 못하대구.
 M: 좋아, 좋아구, 하지만 내 사생활 침해잖아, 안 그래? 방사선 모니터를 보는 누군가가 내 가방 속에 든 것을 볼 거라구.
 W: 근데, 그 안에 뭘 가지고 다니길래, 그게 그렇게 극비 사항이니?

Library checking stu. bags w/ x-ray mach.

- books disappear – prevent theft
- W: peop. not trustworthy
- man angry – he doesn't steal; violation of priv.

2

Listening Script

W: Oh, they've got to be kidding.
 M: What are you talking about?
 W: The administration has decided everyone has to have at least two math credits before they graduate.
 M: So, what's so bad about that?
 W: Nothing, if you're good at math or have an interest in it. I'm neither good at it nor interested in it. There are other classes I'd rather take.
 M: I can see your point, but you can't deny that math is pretty important.
 W: Absolutely it is. That's why I bought the most expensive calculator I could find in the school bookstore.

M: Well, I think it's a good idea. The administration just wants to make sure we have the skills we'll need out there in the world. If this is the only way they can get people to take math, I guess that's what they have to do.

Script 해석

W: 오, 이걸 정말 말도 안돼.

M: 그게 무슨 말이야?

W: 행정처에서 모든 사람이 졸업하기 이전에 수학 과목에서 최소 2학점을 취득해야 한다고 결정했어.

M: 그래서, 그게 뭐 그리 나쁘다는 건데?

W: 네가 수학을 잘하거나 거기에 관심이 있다면 아무것도 나쁠 게 없지. 난 잘하지도 못하고 흥미도 없다구. 차라리 다른 수업들을 듣겠어.

M: 네 뜻이 뭔지는 알겠는데 넌 수학이 꽤 중요하다는 걸 반박할 수는 없어.

W: 물론 그렇지. 그게 바로 내가 학교 서점에서 구할 수 있는 가장 비싼 계산기를 산 이유인걸.

M: 글썄, 난 그게 좋은 아이디어인 거 같아. 행정처에선 우리들이 바깥 세상에서 필요하게 될 능력들을 반드시 갖추도록 하는 걸 원해. 이게 그들이 사람들이 수학을 듣게 할 수 있는 유일한 방법이라면, 난 그게 그들이 해야 하는 일이라고 생각해.

Admin. says everyone needs 2 math creds to grad.

- woman doesn't like math – rather take oth. class

- M: math imp.

- admin has to make sure stu. have nec. skills

D

1

Listening Script

OK, so today we're going to talk about the nervous system. The nervous system is essentially your body's control center. It's made up of your organs, tissues, and cells, and regulates the body's response mechanisms. Part of the nervous system, uh, your automatic nervous system, controls all your organs and activities like breathing. So, your automatic nervous system generally decides how your body is going to handle any given situation. Uh ... so, imagine you're walking along, and you unexpectedly come across a hideous and scary monster. Your heart speeds up and your blood pressure increases – your nervous system is preparing your body to either fight the monster or run as fast as you can in the other direction. This response, known as "fight or flight," is one of the functions of the nervous system. It prepares your body to respond in either one way or another.

Script 해석

자, 그럼 오늘 우리는 신경계에 대해 이야기해 보도록 하겠습니다. 신경계는 본질적으로 여러분 신체의 통제 센터죠. 그곳은 여러분의 기관들과 조직들 그리고 세포들로 구성되어 있으며 신체의 반응 기제들을 통제합니다. 신경계의 일부는, 어, 여러분의 자율 신경계로, 여러분의 모든 신체 기관들과 호흡과 같은 활동들을 관장합니다. 따라서, 여러분의 자율 신경계는 일반적으로 주어진 상황을 신체가 어떻게 처리하느냐를 결정합니다. 어 그렇다면, 여러분들이 걷고 있다가 우연히 끔찍하고 무서운 괴물과 마주친다고 상상해 보십시오. 여러분의 심장은 빨라지고 혈압은 상승하게 됩니다. 이는 여러분의 신경계가 여러분의 신체를 그 괴물에 맞서 싸우거나 또는 반대 방향으로 있는 힘껏 빠르게 달릴 것에 준비하고 있는 것입니다. 이러한 반응은 "싸우거나 도망치거나"로 알려져 있는데, 신경계의 기능 중 하나입니다. 그것은 여러분의 신체가 둘 중 한 가지 방식으로 반응하는 것을 준비시킵니다.

Nervous system = body's control cent. → organs, tissues, cells
 - reg. body's response mechs.
 - cont. organs, breathing, how body reacts
 Scary monster – nerv. sys. prepares body to react – fight or flight

2

Listening Script

All scorpions have toxic venom. A pretty common characteristic of scorpion venom is that it causes paralysis in mere minutes. It's pretty powerful stuff. Scorpions mainly use their venom to paralyze or kill their prey, but of course they won't think twice about using it against predators. Luckily for us, scorpion venom is designed to be most effective on the insects and spiders that make up a scorpion's diet. A human stung by a scorpion will usually be fine – you know, he'll feel a bit of pain or swelling, but nothing more serious than that. There is one species of scorpion whose venom is fatal to humans, but again, most of you have nothing to worry about. Unless you're allergic to scorpion venom, or are already weak from illness, the venom's not strong enough to have a deadly affect on you. Scorpions generally will not attack people unless they feel threatened themselves.

Script 해석

모든 전갈은 치명적인 독을 가지고 있습니다. 전갈 독의 한 가지 아주 흔한 특징은 몇 분 이내에 마비를 일으킨다는 것입니다. 이는 꽤 강력한 물질입니다. 전갈들은 주로 자신들의 독을 먹이를 마비시키거나 죽이기 위해 사용하지만 당연히 천적들을 향해서도 사용할 것입니다. 우리에게도 다행으로 전갈의 독은 전갈의 주요 먹이가 되는 곤충들과 거미들에게 가장 효과가 있도록 되어 있죠. 전갈에 물린 사람은 대체로 괜찮을 것입니다. 약간의 통증이 있고 부어 오르지만 그보다 심한 것은 더 없을 것입니다. 전갈 중의 한 종은 인간에게도 치명적인 독을 가졌는데 역시 여러분들 대부분은 걱정할 필요가 없습니다. 여러분이 전갈의 독에 알레르기가 있는 것이 아니라면, 혹은 질병으로 이미 쇠약해져 있는 게 아니라면 그 독은 여러분들에게 치명적인 영향을 끼칠 만큼 강력하지 않습니다. 전갈들은 일반적으로 자신들이 위협을 느끼지 않는다면 사람을 공격하지는 않을 것입니다.

Scorpions → tox. ven.
 - use ven. to paralyze prey
 - ven ok for humans – unless allergic or weak
 - scorp. not attack unless feel threat

Grammar P.66

- A** 1 M: Good morning, Kay! Do you know a good place where we can talk?
 W: Uh ... let me see ... the library is kind of full today. Ah, we can sit and have ø lunch in the cafeteria.
 M: Sounds good! Let's go.
 W: Now, what's on your mind?
 M: Um ... I heard our school has an exchange student program ...
 W: So, you wanna apply for the program, huh?
 M: Exactly! But I need a TOEFL score.
 W: So what?

M: You are the only one who can help me. You know, my English is very bad...

W: All right! I'll be your English tutor.

M: Are you sure? Thank you! You're a lifesaver!

해석

M: 안녕, 케이! 우리가 얘기할 만한 적당한 장소를 알고 있니?

W: 어... 어디 보자... 오늘 도서관은 꽤 찬 거 같고, 아, 교내 식당에 앉아서 점심을 먹으면 되겠다.

M: 그거 좋겠다! 가자.

W: 그래, 무슨 일이 있니?

M: 음 난 우리 학교에 교환 학생 프로그램이 있다고 들었어.

W: 그래서, 너 그 프로그램에 지원하고 싶은 거지, 그래?

M: 맞아! 그런데 난 토플 점수가 필요해.

W: 그래서 뭐?

M: 네가 날 도와줄 수 있는 유일한 사람이야. 너도 알잖아, 내 영어가 형편없다는 거...

W: 알았어! 내가 네 개인 영어 교사가 돼 줄게.

M: 정말이니? 고맙다! 넌 구세주야.

2 I listened to a lecture on ø psychology. In the lecture, the professor described a psychology experiment. In the experiment, the first three subjects gave the wrong answer. After that, the other 6 subjects chose the same wrong answer as well. Although they had the chance to choose the right answer, they were influenced by the first subjects. We can infer an interesting fact from this situation: that people tend to conform to the group. That is the concept of groupthink.

해석

나는 심리학에 대한 강의를 하다 들었다. 그 강의에서는 교수님은 한 심리학 실험에 대해 설명하셨다. 실험에서 첫 3명의 피실험자들은 잘못된 답을 제시했다. 그 후, 다른 6명의 피실험자들도 역시 똑같은 오답을 제시했다. 비록 그들은 정답을 선택할 수가 있었지만 첫 피실험자들에 의해 영향을 받았다. 우리는 이 실험에서 흥미로운 사실을 유추할 수 있다: 사람들은 집단에 따르는 경향이 있다는 것이다. 그것은 바로 '집단사고'라는 개념이다.

B 1 When I was in high school, my father died of the cancer. He had been suffering from tremendous pain and was in hospital for a long time. My mother and I went to a church every weekend, and prayed for his recovery. However, my father passed away, and my family had a hard time for the while. After graduating from my high school, I decided to study the medicine in college. I went to medical school and became the doctor. Now, I treat many cancer patients every day, and I am recognized for my ability in that field. If I had been a doctor 20 years ago, I could have treated my father's disease.

해석

내가 고등학교 시절에, 우리 아버지는 암으로 돌아가셨다. 그는 엄청난 통증에 고통스러워했고 오랜 동안 병원에 입원해 계셨다. 어머니와 나는 매주 교회에 가서 그의 회복을 위해 신께 기도 드렸다. 하지만 나의 아버지께서는 돌아가셨고, 우리 가족은 한동안 힘든 시기를 겪었다. 고등학교를 졸업한 후, 나는 대학에서 의학을 공부하기로 결심했다. 나는 의대를 진학해서 의사가 되었다. 현재, 나는 매일 암환자들을 치료하고, 그 분야에서 내 실력을 인정받고 있다. 내가 20년 전에 의사였다면, 내 아버지의 병을 치료할 수 있었을 텐데.

C

2 have	3 interferes	4 have
5 have	6 is	7 knows

- 8 lives 9 has known 10 are
11 is 12 had been

- D**
- 2 A number of people ~~was~~ ^{were} watching the police patrol the beach.
 - 3 I know that neither he nor I ~~are~~ ^{am} responsible for the traffic accident.
 - 4 Neither ~~sides~~ ^{side} of the road has railings to protect people from falling into the river.
 - 5 Not only he, but also others ~~has~~ ^{have} explored new worlds and discovered many wonderful things.
 - 6 I was in the lab alone, it was getting darker and darker, and suddenly I ~~had~~ ^{heard} a shriek.
 - 7 Every morning he goes jogging in the park and ~~will prepare~~ ^{prepares} himself to start the day.
 - 8 When I ~~would~~ ^{will} graduate from college, I will go abroad and get a master's degree in linguistics.
 - 9 Jason couldn't understand that every moving object ~~had~~ ^{has} energy and velocity.
 - 10 When I got to the airport, he ~~has gone~~ ^{had gone} to Sydney, so I couldn't see him off.
- E**
- 2 My parents always said that practice makes perfect.
 - 3 When Kate finished work and left the office, her boss had gone for a drink with his friends.
 - 4 I think that the new tax law would be revised in response to the tax payers' request.
 - 5 Students will learn that the French Revolution took place in 1789 and changed France from a monarchy to a republic.
 - 6 I had difficulty communicating with Kelly because she had a poor sense of hearing.

CHAPTER 03 Fit and Explain (상황 분석)

Sample P.74

독해지문 해석

알립니다

다음 주부터 모든 음식과 음료들이 교내 식당으로 제한됩니다. 학생들은 교내의 다른 어떤 장소에서도 먹거나 마실 수 없게 됩니다. 유감스럽게도 많은 학생들이 학교 안과 주변에 설치된 휴지통을 이용하지 않고 교내에 쓰레기를 버립니다. 교내에 음식물 쓰레기가 있으면 보기도 안 좋을 뿐더러 위생상으로도 좋지 않습니다. 이러한 쓰레기들은 해충을 끌어들이고 다른 불편한 환경을 조성합니다. 이 방침을 위반하여 적발된 학생은 처벌될 것입니다.

Listening Script

M: Hi, Maria. Did you hear about the new food policy?
W: The one that says we can only eat in the cafeteria? Yeah, it's a bad idea.
M: Really? But it's true that there's a lot of garbage everywhere.
W: Sure, but just because some people can't be bothered to throw their trash out properly, do we all have to suffer?
M: Suffer? That's a bit much, wouldn't you say? No one's gonna suffer.
W: Well, maybe not, but it's inconvenient. I don't always have time to go to the cafeteria. What if I want a snack between classes? I can't run to the cafeteria, eat something and then get to my next class on time. It's impossible.
M: Yeah, I guess that would be difficult.
W: No, not difficult. Impossible. Also, the cafeteria's always so crowded and noisy. Sometimes I do homework or study while I'm eating. I usually just sit by my locker because it's quiet. I

won't be able to do that anymore.

M: I see what you mean. The cafeteria is pretty crazy at lunch time.

Script 해석

M: 안녕, 마리아. 너 새로운 음식물 방침에 대해 들었니?

W: 교내 식당에서만 먹을 수 있다는 거 말이니? 응, 그건 부당한 생각이야.

M: 정말? 하지만 여기저기에 쓰레기가 많은 건 사실이잖아.

W: 물론이야, 하지만 자기 쓰레기를 제대로 처리하지 못하는 몇몇 사람들 때문에 모두가 고통 받아야 하니?

M: 고통 받는다고? 그건 너무 심하다, 그렇지 않니? 아무도 고통 받을 사람은 없어.

W: 그래, 그렇지 않을 수도 있지, 하지만 불편하잖아. 내가 교내 식당에 갈 시간이 항상 있는 게 아니라구. 쉬는 시간에 간식을 먹고 싶다면 어찌지? 교내 식당까지 달려가서 원가를 먹고 난 후, 다음 수업에 제시간에 도착할 수는 없어. 그건 불가능해.

M: 그래, 그건 힘들 것 같다.

W: 아냐, 힘들 것 같은 게 아니라 불가능해. 또, 교내 식당은 늘 붐비고 시끄럽다구. 난 때때로 먹으면서 과제를 하거나 공부를 한단 말이야. 주로 그냥 내 사물함 옆에 있는데, 거긴 조용해. 이제 더 이상 그렇게 할 수 없을 거야.

M: 네 말이 무슨 뜻인지 알겠다. 점심 시간에 학교 식당은 정말 끔찍하지.

Expressions for the Task Try it Out P.77, 79

- 1 The male student agrees with the school's decision to relocate the campus bookstore.
- 2 The man strongly believes that it would be best to build new dormitories on campus, along with more parking lots.
- 3 The female student thinks that the school's plan to start a new shuttle bus service is reasonable.
- 4 The man argues that the library should employ more people instead of closing earlier.
- 5 The man disagrees with the university's decision to cut student loans for international students.
- 6 The man is against the shorter period for borrowing library books.
- 7 The female student has a different opinion from the male student's when it comes to voting for student council members.
- 8 The woman thinks it is not a good idea to let students keep pets in their dorm rooms.
- 9 According to the announcement, students will get new student numbers before the end of the first term.
- 10 According to the athletics department, students will need a doctor's certificate before they can try out for sports teams.
- 11 The university has announced that students and faculty members can no longer smoke in campus buildings.
- 12 The university has decided to save money by turning off air conditioners for one day a week.
- 13 The man points out that students will have a hard time finding extra money to pay for the new textbooks.
- 14 The man mentions that having pets can help students feel better about being away from home.
- 15 The woman states that it is a good idea to give students jobs in the university cafeteria.
- 16 The man's opinion is that it is better to rent an apartment off campus than to live in a dorm.

Build up Your Response P.80

| Practice 1 |

독해지문 해석

알립니다

학생들이 학교에 지나치게 결석하는 것을 방지하기 위해, 다음 주부터는 결석에 대한 새로운 규정이 시행될 것입니다. 지난 몇 달간 학생들의 결석일수가 계속적으로 증가해 왔습니다. 이러한 현상이 심각한 문제가 되는 것을 사전에 방지하기 위해, 학교에 하루 이상 결석한 학생들은 결석 사유를 설명하는 의사의 소견서를 제출해야만 합니다. 질병과 관련되지 않은 다른 이유로 결석해야 하는 학생들은 학장에게 미리 서면으로 청원서를 제출해야 합니다. 학장과 다른 직원들이 그 청원서가 받아 들여질 것인지의 여부를 결정할 것입니다.

Reading Note

Topic	New absence policy
Point	To prevent Ss' absence increasing - show Dr.'s note - non-medical reasons → submit request to principal

Listening Script

W: How about that announcement saying we have to get a doctor's note or the principal's permission if we're gonna be absent?
M: They've got to be kidding. There's no way that's gonna work.
W: You don't think?
M: Well, first of all, who goes to the doctor when they're sick? I mean, unless you're really, truly ill, you just stay home and rest until you feel better, right?
W: Yeah, that's what I do.
M: Same here. Besides, my doctor charges twenty bucks for a note. That's kind of expensive, don't you think?
W: Yeah. I doubt my parents would pay twenty bucks for a note that says I'm not feeling well.
M: And having to get the principal's permission to miss school for non-medical reasons is ridiculous. It's none of anyone's business why I'm missing school.
W: Yeah. It's kind of an invasion of privacy, isn't it?
M: Exactly. Whenever I miss school my parents know about it. So if it's OK with them, it doesn't matter what the school thinks.

Script 해석

W: 결석하려면 의사의 소견서를 받거나 학장의 허가를 얻어야 한다는 공고에 대해 어떻게 생각하니?
M: 정말 말도 안 되는 소리야. 그건 절대 시행될 수 없어.
W: 그렇게 생각해?
M: 응, 무엇보다도, 아플 때 누가 의사한테 가겠어? 내 말은, 네가 정말, 진짜로 많이 아프지 않다면, 그냥 집에서 관찮아질 때까지 쉴 거야, 그렇지?
W: 그래, 난 그렇게 해.
M: 나도 그래. 게다가, 내가 가는 의사는 소견서 한 장에 20달러나 청구한다구. 그건 좀 비싸, 그렇게 생각하지 않니?
W: 그래. 난 우리 부모님이 내가 아프다는 걸 설명하는 소견서 한 장에 20달러나 내 주실지 의문이야.
M: 그리고 질병과 관련 없는 사유로 학교를 결석하기 위해 학장의 허락을 받아야 한다는 건 정말 비상식적이지. 내

가 학교에 왜 빠지건 남이 상관할 바 아니잖아.

W: 그래, 일종의 사생활 침해다, 그렇지 않아?

M: 맞아. 내가 학교에 결석할 땐 언제나 우리 부모님께서 거기에 대해 알고 계셔. 그러니까 부모님이 괜찮다고 하시면 학교가 어떻게 생각하든 상관없는 거라구.

Listening Note

Opinion	Disagree
Reason 1	Usually don't see a doctor when sick Dr's note – expensive
Reason 2	Miss school – parents know - not school's business why absent

Response

Opinion	According to the announcement, the school wants to reduce the number of student absences by making it more difficult for students to miss school. The man disagrees with the policy requiring students to get a doctor's note or get permission to be absent.
Reason 1	He says that he never goes to the doctor when he's sick, and that doctor's notes are too expensive.
Reason 2	He also says that it's none of the school's business if he has to be absent for non-medical reasons. He thinks if his parents say it's okay, he doesn't need the school's permission.

| Practice 2 |

독해지문 해석

독자의 편지

저는 요즘 학교 식당에서 제공되고 있는 음식에 대한 불만 사항을 말씀 드리기 위해 이 편지를 씁니다. 학생들에게 몸에 좋은, 신선한 음식을 제공하는 대신, 학교 식당은 가장 몸에 좋지 않다고 생각할 수 있는 음식을 제공하고 있습니다. 모든 것이 기름지게 조리되고, 지방과 당분이 가득하며, 기름에 튀겨집니다. 심지어 샐러드조차도 고열량 드레싱으로 뒤덮여 있습니다. 오늘날 매우 많은 어린이들이 과체중인 것을 고려하여, 저는 학교가 바람직한 식습관을 장려해야 한다고 생각합니다. 대부분의 학생들이 최소 하루 한끼는 학교 식당에서 먹는 만큼, 건강한 식사로 만들어 보는 것이 어떨까요? 학생들은 더 많은 에너지를 얻고 학업에서도 더 나은 성취를 거둘 것입니다.

Reading Note

Topic	Complain about unhealthy food in caf.
Point	Overweight kids → unhealthy food - need to encourage healthy eating habits

Listening Script

W: Wow. What a crank.

M: Who's a crank?

W: Whoever sent this letter to the paper complaining about the junk food in the cafeteria.

M: No way. I totally agree with him. Pretty much everything on the cafeteria menu is deep-fried or full of sugar.

W: So? That's what people want to eat. I mean, you have to admit fries and soda taste better than broccoli and water.

M: That's so not true. Healthy food doesn't have to be boring. There are lots of delicious ways to cook vegetables. Plus, they could still serve chicken and stuff. They could just prepare it differently.

W: Whatever. I think I'll stick to pizza and cola. Besides, it's not like we have a choice. Since we can't leave the school grounds at lunch, we have to eat whatever the cafeteria serves.

M: That's even more reason to change the menu. Since the school is pretty much choosing our food for us, doesn't it make sense for them to choose nutritious foods? I mean, do you really think teachers want to deal with kids who are all loaded up with sugar?

Script 해석

W: 와우, 이렇게 까다로운 사람이 있다니.

M: 누가 까다로워?

W: 신문에 학교 식당의 정크푸드에 대해 불평하는 이런 편지를 쓰는 사람 말이야.

M: 천만에. 난 전적으로 그 사람의 의견에 동의해. 학교 식당 메뉴에 있는 거의 모든 것들이 튀겨지거나 설탕이 가득 들었다구.

W: 그래서? 그게 사람들이 먹고 싶어하는 거야. 내 말은, 튀긴 음식과 소다 음료가 브로콜리와 물보다 더 맛있다는 걸 네가 인정해야 한다는 거지.

M: 그건 정말 아냐. 몸에 좋은 음식이 꼭 맛이 없진 않아. 채소를 맛있게 요리할 수 있는 방법도 많다구. 게다가, 닭고기 같은 것은 계속해서 제공할 수 있을 거야. 그걸 다른 방식으로 조리하기만 하면 돼.

W: 어떻게 하든. 난 피자와 콜라에 계속 집착할 것 같은데. 게다가 우리에게 선택권이 있는 것 같지 않아. 우리가 점심 시간에 교내를 벗어날 수 없기 때문에, 우리는 학교 식당에서 제공되는 것이 무엇이든 간에 먹어야 한다구.

M: 그게 더더욱 메뉴를 바꾸어야 할 이유라구. 대부분 우리가 먹을 음식은 학교가 결정하기 때문에, 학교가 영양가 있는 음식들을 선택해야 한다는 게 말이 통하지 않니? 즉, 교사들이 온통 설탕으로 축적되어 있는 아이들을 다루고 싶어하겠냐는 거야.

Listening Note

Opinion	Agree
Reason 1	Healthy food's taste - can be delicious
Reason 2	Ss - no choice for lunch - serve nutritious food - cook in healthy ways

Response

Opinion	The man agrees with the letter to the editor which says the school should not serve junk food in the cafeteria.
Reason 1	He says that healthy food doesn't have to taste boring, and that vegetables can be prepared in delicious ways.
Reason 2	He also mentions that since the students can't leave the school grounds, they have to eat the food in the cafeteria. Since they have no choice, the school should serve them nutritious food. He also says that the cafeteria can still serve chicken and other foods kids like. These foods can be prepared in healthy ways.

| Practice 3 |

독해지문 해석

컴퓨터 실습실에서 알립니다

컴퓨터 바이러스 문제로 인해, 학생들은 더 이상 학교 컴퓨터를 이용해 자신의 이메일 계정에 접속할 수 없게 됩니다. 최근, 이메일 첨부문서 방식으로 학생들에게 보내진 바이러스에 의해 여러 대의 학교 컴퓨터가 감염되었습니다. 유감스럽게도 우리 기술공들이 이 컴퓨터들을 수리할 수가 없었습니다. 새로운 바이러스 퇴치 소프트웨어가 설치 완료되었으나 그것이 모든 바이러스들을 다 방지할 수는 없습니다. 다음 주부터 학생들은 학교 컴퓨터로부터 어떤 이메일 사이트에도 접근할 수 없게 됩니다. 우리는 이 점이 불편하다는 것을 인식하고 있지만 컴퓨터를 교체하는 것은 비용이 매우 많이 듭니다. 학교는 계속해서 새로운 컴퓨터를 구입할 여력이 되지 않습니다.

Reading Note

Topic	No access to email in computer lab
Point	Virus infection - replacing comp. → expensv.

Listening Script

W: I can't believe they're cutting off our email access.

M: Well, they don't have any choice. Viruses are a problem, and new computers are expensive.

W: Yeah, but I don't have a computer at home. How am I supposed to email people?

M: Go to an Internet café. Or, the public library has free Internet access.

W: But that's so inconvenient. I mean, I spend most of my time at school.

M: I know, but the school is always short of money. If they can't afford to replace the infected computers, we'll just have to do without.

W: Well, maybe the school needs to get better anti-virus protection.

M: I'm sure the school has the best anti-virus program out there. But even the best program can't detect every virus.

W: What are you talking about?

M: People create new viruses all the time. Millions of computers are infected before the anti-

virus program is updated to protect against the new virus. So even if the school has the best program, new viruses are still a problem.

Script 해석

- W: 우리의 이메일 접속을 차단한다니 믿을 수가 없어.
 M: 글썄, 학교도 선택의 여지가 없잖아. 바이러스는 정말 문제인데다가 새 컴퓨터는 비싸.
 W: 그래, 하지만 난 집에 컴퓨터가 없어. 어떻게 사람들에게 이메일을 보내야 하지?
 M: 인터넷 카페에 가 봐. 아니면 공공도서관에서 무료 인터넷 접속을 할 수 있어.
 W: 하지만 너무 불편하잖아. 난 학교에서 대부분의 시간을 보낸단 말이야.
 M: 알아, 하지만 학교는 언제나 돈이 부족한 걸. 학교가 감염된 컴퓨터들을 교체할 여유가 없다면 우리는 그런대로 견뎌야 할 수 밖에.
 W: 그렇다면, 학교는 더 나은 바이러스 방지책을 구해야 할 필요가 있을 거야.
 M: 확실히 학교는 최상의 바이러스 퇴치 프로그램을 가지고 있어. 하지만 최상의 프로그램도 모든 바이러스를 다 잡아내진 못해.
 W: 그게 무슨 소리야?
 M: 사람들은 항상 새로운 바이러스들을 만들어 내. 수백만 대의 컴퓨터는 바이러스 퇴치프로그램이 그 새로운 바이러스들을 방지하도록 업그레이드 되기도 전에 감염돼 버리곤 하지. 그래서 학교가 최상의 프로그램을 가지고 있다 하더라도, 새로운 바이러스는 여전히 문제가 된다고.

Listening Note

- Opinion Agree
 Reason 1 Hard to replace infected com.
 → study w/o com
 Reason 2 Updated anti-virus program
 - new viruses are created first

Response

- Opinion The man agrees with the computer lab's policy of not allowing students to access their email accounts using school computers.
 Reason 1 He says that since the school doesn't have a lot of money, it might not be able to buy more computers. If the school can't replace infected computers, the students will have to do without.
 Reason 2 He also says that even the best anti-virus programs cannot protect computers against every virus. He says that new viruses are created all the time, and it takes a while for anti-virus programs to be updated. Computers can get infected before the anti-virus program is updated.

Say it Right P.86

A

- 1 of
 4 of
 7 in
 10 in

- 2 for
 5 of
 8 of

- 3 from
 6 for
 9 to

B

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 surprised at | 2 fond of | 3 similar to |
| 4 satisfied with 또는 pleased with | 5 worried about | 6 sensitive to |
| 7 inferior to | | |

C

- 2 It is reported that our country will be short of oil before long.
- 3 It is well known that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen.
- 4 It is believed that education is important to the future of a nation.
- 5 It is said that photographs don't lie.
- 6 It is a fact that cell phones have become a necessity of life.
- 7 It is evident that the driver feels guilty about the accident.
- 8 It is surprising that Ellen felt jealous of her friend's success.
- 9 It is no wonder that Jason got fired from his job.
- 10 It is good news that the rainy season will be over soon.

iBT Practice P.88**독해지문 해석****독자의 편지**

저는 교내 식당의 일회용 식음료 용기들에 부과되는 새로운 환경세에 대해 불만을 말씀드리기 위해 편지를 씁니다. 모든 테이크 아웃 음식과 일회용 포장으로 제공되는 음식에는 추가 요금이 붙어 왔습니다. 교내 식당의 문구는 이 돈이 환경 단체들에 기부될 거라고 합니다. 교내 식당 음식은 또 다른 세금이 부과되지 않고도 이미 비쌉니다. 학생들은 점심 시간 동안 학교 구역을 떠날 수 없기에, 우리는 이러한 높은 가격을 지불할 수 밖에 없습니다. 이는 전적으로 부당합니다. 아침과 점심식사에 대해 매일 추가되는 20센트가 시간이 흐르면서 진짜 큰 돈이 되어 버립니다.

Listening Script

M: Did you see this letter about the cafeteria's new tax? This guy is really ticked off.
 W: He needs to rethink his opinion. I think it's a great idea.
 M: You want to pay more for your lunch?
 W: Not really. But think about all the garbage created by food packaging. It must be millions of tons a year.
 M: Uh-huh? And your point is?
 W: My point is someone has to pay to get rid of it. All that trash doesn't disappear into thin air, you know.
 M: I thought the city paid for disposal and recycling.
 W: For part of it, but waste disposal is expensive. Also, if people have to pay extra for take-out, maybe they'll eat in the cafeteria, using real plates and forks and stuff. That'll cut down on garbage.
 M: I never thought of it that way. All those paper plates and plastic forks ...
 W: I think it's great the cafeteria is taking responsibility for all the garbage it creates. I doubt people will mind paying an extra twenty cents for their food.

Script 해석

M: 너 학교 식당의 새로운 세금에 관한 이 편지 봤니? 이 사람 정말 화났어.
 W: 그는 자신의 생각을 재고해야 해. 난 그걸 참 좋은 아이디어라 생각하는데.
 M: 넌 네 점심식사로 돈을 더 내고 싶니?
 W: 그렇지 않아. 하지만 음식물 포장으로 생기는 모든 폐기물들을 생각해 봐. 틀림없이 일 년에 수백만 톤은 될 거야.
 M: 그래? 그럼 네 요점은 뭔데?

- W: 내 요점은 누군가는 그걸 처리하기 위해 돈을 내야 한다는 거야. 그 모든 쓰레기가 감쪽같이 사라지진 않는다는 걸 알잖아.
- M: 시에서 처리와 재활용에 드는 비용을 지불했다고 생각했는데.
- W: 일부분은 그렇지만 폐기물 처리는 비용이 많이 들어. 그리고 테이크아웃에 대한 추가요금을 지불해야만 한다면, 사람들은 아마 식당 안에서 일회용이 아닌 진짜 접시와 포크 같은 걸 사용해서 먹으려 하겠지. 그렇게 되면 쓰레기가 줄어든 거야.
- M: 그런 쪽으로 생각지 못했어. 이 모든 종이 접시와 플라스틱 포크들이...
- W: 난 교내 식당 측이 자신들이 발생시키는 모든 쓰레기에 대해서 책임을 지려한다는 것이 훌륭하다고 생각해. 사람들이 자신들의 음식에 추가로 20센트를 지불하는 것에 신경이나 쓸 지 의문이야

Sample Response

The woman disagrees with the opinion expressed in the letter. She strongly believes that the cafeteria's environmental tax is a good idea. She says that the money is needed to properly dispose of all the garbage created by the food wrappers and packaging. She points out that waste disposal costs a lot. She also says that if people have to pay more for take-out food, probably they'll just eat in the cafeteria instead. That way, they won't need paper plates and plastic forks. She believes the tax will help reduce the garbage created by the cafeteria.

CHAPTER 04 General / Specific (개념 이해)

Sample P.92

독해지문 해석

급여 외 혜택

급여 외 혜택이란 회사가 직원에게 월급 이외에 주는 혜택이다. 급여 외 혜택의 일반적인 예는 직원들이 회사차를 사용하도록 허락하는 것이다. 직원에게 급여 외 혜택을 주는 것은 직원들의 성과에 대해 회사가 보상을 할 수 있도록 해주고 직원이 더 열심히 일하도록 격려하게 된다.

Listening Script

Today, we are going to talk about one company that has found an interesting way to keep its employees happy. The company has started a number of programs to improve the lifestyles of its employees.

Uh, for example, the company built a health club in the basement of its office. Membership in the health club is free for all employees, and it is open 24 hours a day. This is actually pretty clever, because when employees come into the office early in the morning to use the exercise machines, they usually start work earlier as well. So the health club not only keeps the employees happy, but also encourages them to work harder.

Uh, the company also bought a house by the ocean. Each employee is allowed to use the beach house one week each year. This is great for the employees because usually, renting a beach house for a vacation is pretty expensive. It is also good for the company because since each employee uses the beach house during a different week, it ensures that not all of the employees take their vacation at the same time.

Script 해석

오늘, 직원들을 행복하게 하기 위해 흥미로운 방법을 발견해 낸 한 회사에 대해 이야기를 하겠습니다. 이 회사는 직원의 생활을 개선하기 위한 다양한 프로그램들을 시작했습니다.

어, 예를 들어, 회사는 사무실 지하에 헬스 클럽을 만들었습니다. 모든 직원이 무료로 헬스 클럽을 사용할 수 있고 24시간 개방을 합니다. 이는 실제로 매우 지혜로운데 왜냐하면 직원들 운동 기계를 이용하기 위해 아침 일찍 회사에 나오게 될 때, 일도 일찍 시작하게 되기 때문입니다. 그래서 헬스 클럽은 직원을 행복하게 해줄 뿐 아니라 더 열심히 일하도록 격려합니다.

회사는 또한 해변에 별장 한 채를 구입하였습니다. 모든 직원이 매년 일주일 동안 그 해변 별장을 이용할 수 있습니다. 휴가 기간에 해변 별장을 임대하는 것이 매우 비싸기 때문에 직원에게는 무척 좋은 일입니다. 또한 모든 직원이 서로 다른 주간에 휴가를 가기 때문에 전체 직원 이 한꺼번에 휴가를 쓰지 않아도 되어서 회사에게도 유익합니다.

Expressions for the Task Try it Out P.95, 97

- 1 According to the lecture, many works of fiction reflect actual conditions in society at the time they were written.
- 2 The professor describes the ways in which people respond to sudden changes in their lives.
- 3 The professor talks about the invention of recorded music as a series of events.
- 4 The professor's main point is that happiness depends on one's point of view.
- 5 As discussed by the professor, slavery was one reason for the Civil War.
- 6 The lecture is mainly about the rising levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
- 7 The main topic of the lecture is the role of women in hunter-gatherer societies.
- 8 What the lecture talks about is the need to look at social problems in relation to the cultures in which they occur.
- 9 The professor gives an example of animal travel by mentioning gray whales.
- 10 Another example of a natural energy source is the gas that comes from volcanoes.
- 11 The professor mentions Paris Hilton to illustrate how a famous person's life can be documented.
- 12 The professor talks about the bear as an example of an animal that eats vegetables as well as meat.
- 13 The first example of animals adapting to the desert discussed by the professor is a lizard.
- 14 The second example the professor presents is the development of modern transportation.
- 15 One example is ethanol made from plants. The other is biodiesel which can be made from vegetable oils.

Build up Your Response P.98

| Practice 1 |

독해지문 해석

언어 학습

언어는 인간 의사 소통의 기본이다. 사람들은 인간이 언어를 배울 수 있는 천성적인 능력을 가지고 태어난다고 믿는다. 어릴 때부터 아이들은 말로 의사소통 하려고 애를 쓴다. 언어학자들은 아이들 안에 내재된 언어를 발달시키는 능력이 주위의 사람들이 하는 말을 들음으로써 활성화된다고 믿는다. 다른 사람들이 말하는 것을 듣는 것은 필수적이다. 만약 아이가 아주 어릴 때부터 언어에 의해 둘러싸여 있지 않았다면 어떤 언어든 효과적인 의사 소통을 위해 결코 배우지 못하게 된다.

Reading Note

- Topic Children's inborn ability to learn lang.
- Points - listening necessary: must be surrounded by lang.
- w/o language at an early age
→ hard to learn lang.

Listening Script

In order to learn a language, children have to be exposed to it. Children must hear people speaking the language, so they can build up their own vocabulary. They learn words by listening to what their parents say, but they don't just repeat those words in the same order all the time. Imitation is important, but it's not the only factor involved in language learning. Children begin to understand how to use words and grammar to make sentences and say things they haven't heard before. This happens naturally, without anyone teaching them specific word combinations or grammar rules.

The ages between two and six are the most important in language development. After the age of twelve, a child's brain structure has changed so much that learning a language becomes more difficult. Um, linguists have studied people who had no human contact when they were children. At first, these people could not talk at all and had a lot of difficulty learning even simple words. Their speech development was slow, and they could not understand or use basic grammatical structures.

Script 해석

언어를 배우기 위해서 아이들은 언어에 노출이 되어야만 합니다. 아이들이 자신이 아는 단어를 늘리기 위해서는 그 언어를 말하는 사람들의 말을 들어야만 합니다. 아이들은 부모님이 말하는 것을 들음으로써 단어를 배우지만 항상 같은 순서로 단어를 반복하는 것이 아닙니다. 모방은 중요하지만 언어 학습의 유일한 요소는 아닙니다. 아이들은 문장을 만들기 위해서 단어와 문법을 어떻게 사용해야 하는지 이해하기 시작하며 들어 본 적이 없는 것들을 말하기 시작합니다. 이는 아무도 특정한 단어 조합이나 문법 규칙을 가르쳐 주지 않았음에도 자연스럽게 일어납니다.

2세에서 6세 사이가 언어 발달에 있어 가장 중요한 시기입니다. 12세가 넘어가면 아이의 뇌 구조는 큰 변화가 일어나고 언어 학습이 더욱 어려워집니다. 음, 언어학자들은 아이였을 때 어떤 인간적인 접촉도 없었던 사람들을 연구했습니다. 처음에 이 사람들은 말을 전혀 하지 못했고 가장 단순한 단어를 배우는 데에도 큰 어려움을 겪었습니다. 그들의 언어 발달은 느렸고 기본적인 문법 구조를 이해하지도 사용하지도 못했습니다.

Listening Note

- Topic Have to be exposed to lang.
- Example 1 Imitation < understand how to use
- vocab. + grammar naturally
- Example 2 Age 2-6 important for lang. develop
e.g. no human contact

Response

Topic	According to the professor, young children must be surrounded by speech at a young age in order to learn language properly.
Example 1	The professor gives an example of language development by talking about how children imitate the words their parents use. However, he also says that children learn words and grammar naturally without being taught. This relates to the idea in the reading that humans have a natural ability to learn language.
Example 2	The professor also mentions the importance of learning language between 2 and 6 years of age. Scientists studied children who had not been surrounded by language when they were babies. They found it difficult to learn language. This is a good example of why it is necessary for children to be exposed to language at a young age.

| Practice 2 |

독해지문 해석

대륙 이동

지표는 하나로 된 고체 덩어리가 아니다. 그것은 지각 표층이라고 불리는 여러 개의 조각들로 이루어져 있다. 이 표층들은 지구의 융해된 중심 핵 위로 떠다니며 끊임없이 움직인다. 이 표층들의 움직임을 대륙 이동이라고 부른다. 대륙 이동은 극도로 느리다; 지표는 일 년에 몇 센티미터만 움직일 뿐이다. 그러나 시간이 흐르면 대륙 이동의 효과는 지구 대륙의 형태와 위치에 큰 영향을 미칠 수 있다.

Reading Note

Topic	Earth's surface = many separate pieces
Points	- tectonic plates – always moving - plate movement – continental drift

Listening Script

Have you ever noticed that some of the world's continents seem to fit together like a puzzle? Particularly, the eastern coast of South America and the western coast of Africa seem to fit together. This is not a coincidence. South America and Africa were once part of the same land mass. Actually, all the continents were once part of a supercontinent called Pangaea. The way that South America and Africa fit together is not the only piece of evidence proving that Pangaea once existed. Uh, maybe you have noticed that many plants and animals on different continents are surprisingly similar to each other. This would only be possible if the earth once had one solid land mass. Pangaea existed from around 300 to 200 million years ago, when it began to break up and form the separate continents we know today. Pangaea was not the only supercontinent in the earth's history. Over the 4.5 billion years the earth has existed, several supercontinents have formed and broken up.

Script 해석

세계의 어떤 대륙들은 마치 퍼즐처럼 꼭 맞는다는 사실을 알고 계십니까? 특히, 남미의 동부 해안과 아프리카의 서부 해안은 꼭 맞는 것처럼 보입니다. 이것은 우연이 아닙니다. 남미와 아프리카는 원래 같은 대륙의 부분이었습니다. 실제로, 모든 대륙은 판게아라고 부르는 초대륙의 부분들이었습니다. 남미와 아프리카가 꼭 맞는다는 사실만이 판게아가 존재했다는 것을 입증할 유일한 증거는 아닙니다. 어쩌면 서로 다른 대륙의 많은 동식물이 놀랍게도 유사하다는 사실을 아실지도 모르겠습니다. 이는 지구가 예전에 하나의 대륙이었어야만 가능한 일입니다. 판게아는 3억에서 2억년 전에 존재했었는데 그때 갈라지기 시작해서 우리가 지금 알고 있는 분리된 대륙을 형성했습니다. 판게아는 지구 역사의 유일한 초대륙이 아닙니다. 45억 년 동안 지구에는 여러 개의 초대륙이 형성되고 갈라져 왔습니다.

Listening Note

- Topic **Pangaea – ancient supercontinent**
: all continents joined
- Example 1 **Continents fit together**
- Africa & S. America
- Example 2 **Similar plants & animals on different continents**

Response

- Topic According to the professor, millions of years ago all of the world's land fit together like a puzzle, forming a supercontinent called Pangaea.
- Example 1 As evidence of this, the professor mentions the way that the coasts of South America and Africa seem to fit together.
- Example 2 Another example the professor uses is that many similar species can be found in different parts of the world, which would not be possible if the continents had always been separate. The professor says that Pangaea formed almost 300 million years ago and broke up 200 million years ago. This directly relates to the concept of continental drift, in which the continents slowly move as they float on the earth's surface.

| Practice 3 |

독해지문 해석

잠재 비용

기업이 소비자를 유혹하는 방법은 바로 '잠재 비용'의 사용이다. 기업은 원래 가격보다 훨씬 더 낮은 가격으로 제품을 광고할지 모른다. 이는 기업이 광고된 제품 가격에 부가 서비스이지만 꼭 필요한 서비스를 포함시키지 않기 때문이다. 게다가 광고된 가격은 대부분의 사람들이 원하는 특징이나 옵션을 포함하지 않을 수도 있다. 이런 부가적인, '잠재 비용'이 계산될 때 상품의 진짜 가격은 광고된 가격보다 훨씬 높아진다.

Reading Note

- Topic **Advertise product at lower cost**
- Points
 - necessary service – cost not included
 - features/options – not included

Listening Script

When many people buy a car, they spend far more than they originally planned on spending. This is because most people decide what car they will buy based on the advertised price of the car. This price, however, is not what they actually end up paying for the car. There are a number of fees that are not included in the sticker price of the car. Uh, for example, you have to pay a transportation fee. That's the fee to bring the car from the factory to the car dealership. Since you can't go buy a car at the factory, this is not an optional expense. You have to pay it, but the transportation fee isn't included in the sticker price of the car. Another reason that cars are actually more expensive than their sticker price is that the sticker price doesn't include options. Things like a radio and air conditioning are considered optional features on a car, and you have to pay more for them. But everyone wants a radio and air conditioning in their car, so they end up paying more than they planned on for their car.

Script 해석

많은 사람들이 자동차를 구입할 때 원래 계획했던 것보다 더 많은 돈을 씁니다. 이는 대부분의 사람들이 자동차의 광고된 가격에 기준해서 차를 사기로 결정하기 때문입니다. 그러나 실제로 그 가격에 자동차를 사게 되지 않습니다. 자동차 가격표에 포함되지 않은 많은 요금들이 있습니다. 어, 예를 들어 당신은 운반 요금을 지불해야 하는데 이는 공장으로부터 대리점까지 차를 운반하는 비용입니다. 당신이 공장에 가서 자동차를 구매할 수 있는 것은 아니므로 이는 추가 선택 비용이 아닙니다. 당신은 그것을 지불해야 하지만, 운반 요금은 자동차 가격표에 포함되어 있지 않습니다. 자동차가 실제로는 가격표보다 더 비싼 또 다른 이유는 가격표 가격은 옵션을 포함하지 않은 가격이기 때문입니다. 라디오나 에어컨 등은 자동차의 옵션으로 생각되기 때문에 이에 상당하는 돈을 더 지불해야 합니다. 그러나 누구나 다 차에 라디오와 에어컨을 원하기 때문에 결국 자동차 구입에 원래 계획 했던 것보다 더 많은 돈을 쓰게 됩니다.

Listening Note

Topic	Buying a car – have to spend more money
Example 1	Transportation fee - bring car from factory to car dealership
Example 2	Options e.g. radio, air conditioning

Response

Topic	The professor explains why buying a car is often more expensive than people expect. According to the professor, the sticker price of a car does not include all the charges for the car.
Example 1	The professor mentions transportation fees to illustrate hidden costs. People have to pay a fee for the car to be brought from the factory to the car dealership. The fee has to be paid, and it is not included in the price.
Example 2	Another example of hidden costs is optional extras such as a radio and air conditioning that are not included in the advertised price. People want these things, so they pay more money for them. These are both good examples of hidden costs, which are discussed in the reading. Basically, the advertised price of a car is not its true price because of the hidden costs involved.

Say it Right P.104

A

- 1 for
- 4 of

- 2 about
- 5 in

- 3 about
- 6 for

B

- 1 crazy about
- 4 different from
- 7 independent of

- 2 wrong with
- 5 tired of

- 3 aware of
- 6 disappointed with

C

- 2 Never be afraid of failure, because everyone makes mistakes.
- 3 *Who Moved My Cheese?*, which is written in the style of a parable, is one of my favorite books.
- 4 The professor's comments on my paper were somewhat harsh, but I guess she is right.
- 5 You should not give up your dream, although it's very hard to reach.
- 6 The teacher placed a lot of importance on honesty while he was talking to the students.
- 7 Robbie moved to a house near his girlfriend's so that he can spend more time with her.
- 8 I'd like to take the day off tomorrow if it is possible.
- 9 Everyone was surprised when Robert showed up.
- 10 Ronald will leave for Chicago next month after he graduates from university.

iBT Practice P.106

독해지문 해석

비언어 의사 소통에서의 문화적 차이

심리학자들은 인간 의사 소통의 60%까지가 비언어적이라고 평가하였다. 이는 정보가 얼굴 표정, 억양, 몸짓 등을 통해 다른 사람에게 전달된다는 것을 의미한다. 비언어 의사 소통은 사람들 사이의 사회적 상호 작용에서 중요한 부분이다. 비언어 의사소통은 대개는 학습된 행동이다. 심리학자들은 어떤 비언어 의사소통은 전세계적인 반면 대부분은 특정 문화적이라고 결론을 내렸다. 서로 다른 문화는 특정한 비언어적 행동에 다른 의미를 부여한다.

Listening Script

When people travel, they expect problems because they don't know the language of the country they are traveling to. So instead, most people try to communicate through gestures when they travel. This, however, can also cause problems because a person's gestures may send a different message than the message he actually wants to send. Well, here's a good example: Americans make a circle with their thumb and index finger to indicate that everything is OK. In Europe, this same gesture is somewhat offensive, and in South America, it is considered very insulting. So an American who wanted to tell a South American waiter that his food was good would actually be insulting the waiter.

Uh, making eye contact can also cause problems when people travel. Western cultures encourage eye contact. Westerners consider it to be a sign of honesty and interest. In Asian cultures, direct eye contact may be interpreted as a sign of disrespect or aggression.

Script 해석

사람들이 여행할 때 그들은 여행하려고 하는 나라의 언어를 모르기 때문에 어려움을 겪을 것이라고 예상합니다. 그래서 그 대신 대부분의 사람은 여행할 때 제스처로 의사 소통을 하려고 합니다. 그러나 이는 한 사람의 제스처가 전달하려고 하는 의미가 아닌 다른 의미를 전달할 수 있기 때문에 역시 문제를 일으킬 수 있습니다. 미국인은 모든 것이 괜찮다고 표현하기 위해서 엄지 손가락과 둘째 손가락으로 원을 만듭니다. 유럽에서 같은 제스처는 일종의 무례한 의미를 가지고 있고 남미에서 이 제스처는 매우 모욕을 주는 표현입니다. 그래서 남미 웨이터에게 음식이 맛있

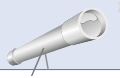
었다고 말하고 싶었던 한 미국인이 실제로는 그 웨이터를 모욕한 셈이 되었습니다.

여행을 할 때 눈을 마주치는 것 역시 문제를 일으킬 수 있습니다. 서양 문화는 눈맞춤을 장려합니다. 서양인은 그것을 정직과 관심의 표시라고 여깁니다. 아시아 문화에서 직접적인 눈맞춤은 불손과 분노의 표시로 해석될 수 있습니다.

Sample Response

The lecture is mainly about how body language can have different meaning in other cultures. According to the professor, many people get into trouble when they travel overseas because they use gestures to communicate. The first example of a gesture discussed by the professor is that Westerners make a circle with their thumb and forefinger to mean "OK." In Europe and South America, it is an insulting and rude gesture. The second example the professor presents is the use of eye contact, which shows honesty in Western cultures but shows aggression and disrespect in Asia. These are two strong examples that demonstrate that while some non-verbal communication is universal, it is often culturally specific.

Progressive Test II P.108



| Question 1 |

독해지문 해석

학교장 공고

이제부터 학생들은 학교 시간 중에 어떤 개인용 전자 기기도 사용할 수 없게 됩니다. 이는 핸드폰과 휴대용 뮤직플레이어, 그리고 소형 게임기들을 포함합니다. 교실 내 또는 복도에서의 이러한 기기들의 사용은 바람직하지 않으며, 불필요한 소동을 일으킵니다. 이러한 기기들은 어떤 것이라도 학교 시간 중에는 전원을 꺼서 학생용 사물함에 남겨 두어야 합니다. 학생들은 그것들을 책가방이나 주머니에 휴대하고 다녀서는 안됩니다. 학교 시간 중에 사용되는 개인용 전자 기기는 어떤 것이라도 압수될 것이며, 일과가 끝날 때에 반환될 것입니다.

Listening Script

W: So, I guess you won't be able to listen to your MP3 player between classes anymore.

M: I know. This new policy is so unfair.

W: I don't think so. The principal makes a pretty good point. All these cell phones and music players are kind of distracting.

M: Yeah, but if we're not in class, why does it matter? I like listening to music between classes to, you know, relax.

W: Yeah, but lots of people play with their phones and MP3 players during class time.

M: I don't. Besides, I don't think it's safe to leave expensive electronics in a locker.

W: Of course it is. You have a lock, right? Does anyone else know the combination?

M: No, I'm the only one who knows it.

W: Well then? What are you worried about? It'll be safe.

M: I just don't want to leave it in there. Who knows? Someone could figure out the combination and steal my player.

Script 해석

W: 그럼, 넌 공강 시간에 더 이상 네 MP3 플레이어 들을 수 없게 되겠네.

M: 알아. 이 새로운 방침은 정말 부당해.

- W: 난 그렇게 생각하지 않아. 학장은 매우 적절한 지적을 하고 있어. 모든 핸드폰과 뮤직플레이어들은 좀 방해가 된다고.
- M: 맞아, 하지만 우리가 수업 중이 아니라면, 그게 왜 문제가 되지? 너도 알잖아, 나 공강 시간에 편하게 음악 듣기 좋아하는 거.
- W: 그래, 하지만 많은 사람들은 수업 중에도 자신들의 핸드폰과 MP3플레이어를 만지막거리곤 하잖아.
- M: 난 안 그래. 게다가 난 비싼 전자기기들을 사물함 안에 두는 건 안전하지 못하다고 생각해.
- W: 물론 안전해. 너 자물쇠 있잖아, 그렇지? 다른 누가 그 숫자 배합을 알겠니?
- M: 모르지, 내가 그걸 아는 유일한 사람인걸.
- W: 그렇다면? 네가 걱정하는 게 뭔데? 그건 안전할 텐데.
- M: 난 그저 그걸 거기 두고 싶지 않아. 누가 알아? 누군가가 그 배합을 알아내서 내 플레이어를 훔쳐갈지.

Sample Response

The man does not approve of the school's plan to make students leave their personal electronic devices in their lockers during school hours. According to the announcement, these items distract students from learning. The man says listening to his music player helps him relax. He says he never listens to it during class time, only between classes. The man also thinks that a locker is not a safe place to leave electronics. He is worried that someone might get into his locker and steal his music player if he leaves it there during class.

| Question 2 |

독해지문 해석

동물에서 세포 복제

복제는 복제품을 생산하기 위해서 동물로부터 세포를 채취해 사용하는 과정이다. 우선 과학자들은 동물로부터 세포 하나를 꺼낸다. 그들은 세포가 특정 발달 단계에 도달하도록 한다. 그리고 나서 이 세포를 암컷 안에 넣어서 자라게 한다. 새끼가 태어나면 세포를 채취한 원래 동물과 정확하게 똑같다.

Listening Script

Today, we're going to talk about how scientific advances help people and animals. One interesting example is of an animal called a gaur. The gaur is a wild ox from India. It is an endangered species. Scientists wanted to see if they could use cells from a dead gaur to create a new gaur. They put the cells into a cow's body so they could grow. Soon, a baby gaur was born. Because of this success, scientists believe that this method could be used to save endangered animals from extinction. This same technique can be used to benefit humans, too. Imagine a little boy who develops a serious bone disease. The tissue in his bones needs to be replaced, or he will die. However, the replacement tissue has to be the same as his own. His parents decide to remove cells from their son. Using these cells, the doctors can then actually grow new bone tissue for the boy in the laboratory. After they have grown enough healthy tissue, they will replace the sick tissue in the boy's body with the new tissue. In the future, it may even be possible to grow entirely new organs in the laboratory using just a few cells from a person.

Script 해석

오늘 우리는 과학 발전이 어떻게 인간과 동물을 돕는지에 대해서 이야기하겠습니다. 흥미로운 예는 구아라고 불리는 동물입니다. 구아는 인도산 야생 소입니다. 멸종에 처한 종이죠. 과학자들은 죽은 구아에서 채취한 세포를 사용해서 새 구아를 만들 수 있는지 알고 싶었습니다. 그들은 세포들은 소의 몸에 넣었고 세포들은 자랐습니다. 곧, 새끼 구아가 태어났습니다. 이 성공 때문에 과학자들은 이 방법이 멸종위기에 처한 동물들을 멸종으로부터 구할 수 있다

고 믿습니다. 같은 기술이 인간에게도 이롭게 사용될 수 있습니다. 심각한 뼈 질환을 가지고 있는 작은 아이를 생각해 보십시오. 아이의 뼈 조직이 교체 되지 않으면 아이는 죽게 됩니다. 그러나 조직 교체는 본인 것과 동일한 것이어야만 합니다. 그의 부모는 아들에게서 세포를 채취하기로 결정합니다. 이 세포를 사용해서 의사들은 실험실에서 이 아이를 위한 새로운 뼈 조직을 만들어냅니다. 충분히 건강한 조직으로 자라고 난 뒤 의사들은 아이 몸 속의 병든 조직을 새로운 조직으로 교체합니다. 미래에는 사람에게서 채취한 세포를 사용해서 완전한 새 장기를 만드는 일이 가능할 수도 있습니다.

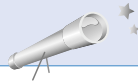
Sample Response

What the lecturer talks about is the way that scientific advances help animals and humans. According to the professor, scientists copied the cells of a gaur, a kind of Indian ox, and placed them into a cow to grow. Eventually these cells grew into a gaur. This is basically an example of cloning, and according to the professor, it can be used to save species from extinction. In another example of cloning discussed by the professor, doctors use the cells from a sick boy and copy them in the laboratory to grow healthy bone tissues for the boy. Both of these examples illustrate how cloning can be helpful for people and animals.

PART C

Integrated Speaking Tasks (2)

Language Practice III



Summary P.112

- A** 1 Students can use the school gymnasium for official purposes only. If students need to use the gymnasium for other purposes, they should obtain permission from the teacher who requires them to use it.

지문 해석

최근 쉬는 시간에 많은 학생들이 체육관에 드나드는 것이 목격되었습니다. 학교 체육관 시설은 체육 수업이나 방과 후 스포츠 활동과 같은 공식적인 용도로만 사용할 수 있다는 사실을 유의하십시오. 수업 시간 이외의 시간에 춤 연습이나 체육 연습과 같은 특별한 목적으로 체육관을 사용 해야 하는 학생이 있다면 연습을 시킨 선생님께서 입장 허가서를 반드시 받아야 합니다. 허가서가 없는 학생은 체육관에 출입할 수 없습니다.

- 2 Although I agree with the idea of having a casual clothes day in school, I disagree with the principal's restrictions on the kinds of clothes we can wear. For example, the rule that girls can only wear skirts that are knee-length is unreasonable.

지문 해석

일주일에 한 번씩 '사복'을 입게 하는 것은 좋은 제안이라고 생각합니다. 때로 교복 대신 우리가 평소에 입는 옷들을 입을 수 있게 된다면 멋진 것입니다. 그러나 우리가 입을 수 있는 옷의 종류에 대한 교장 선생님의 규칙에는 동의하지 않습니다. 가령, 교장 선생님은 여학생들이 무릎 길이의 치마만 입어야 한다고 하셨습니다. 이는 정당하지 않습니다. 요즘 무릎 길이의 치마는 없습니다. 학생들은 이 규칙을 따라서는 안 됩니다.

- 3 Coping strategies are the strategies one adopts to deal with extremely bad news. People who use coping strategies mostly delay accepting bad news completely. This gives them more time to deal with the news.

지문 해석

사람들은 가까운 친구의 죽음이나 사업의 중요한 실패와 같은 극도의 안 좋은 소식을 듣게 될 때 이런 소식에 대처하는데 사용할 수 있는 몇 가지의 심리적 전략을 가지고 있다. 이런 전략은 대처 전략이라고 불린다. 대처 전략은 매우 다양할 수 있지만 대부분 전략의 가장 중요한 특징은 안 좋은 소식을 완전히 수용하는 것을 연기해서 그것에 대처할 시간을 버는 것이다.

B 1

Listening Script

W: Hi, Nathan. Can I ask you something?

M: Sure. What's up?

W: You know I ride my bike to school each day, right?

M: Yeah, I know that.

W: Well, I just bought a new bike and it was pretty expensive. Anyway, a lot of bikes have been stolen on campus lately, so I'm kind of worried about bringing my bike to school now.

M: Yeah, I'd heard that there was a problem with bike theft on campus. Why don't you buy a lock for your bike? They aren't very expensive, and then you wouldn't have to worry about someone stealing your bike.

W: Yeah, that would help, but sometimes your bike can be stolen even if you have a bike lock.

M: Well, I think your only other choice would be to stop riding your bike to school and take the bus instead. It would be a lot more inconvenient, but you wouldn't have to worry about your bike.

Script 해석

W: 안녕 나단. 뭐 좀 물어봐도 돼?

M: 물론이지. 무슨 일이야?

W: 내가 매일 자전거 타고 등교하는 거 알고 있니?

M: 응, 알고 있어.

W: 음, 얼마 전에 새 자전거를 샀거든, 무척 비싼 건데. 어쨌든 요즘에 교내에서 자전거가 많이 도난 당하잖아. 그래서 이제 학교에 자전거를 가지고 오는 게 좀 걱정이 돼.

M: 응, 나도 학교 내 자전거 도난 문제에 대해서 들었어. 자전거 자물쇠를 하나 구입 하는 게 어때? 많이비싸지는 않을 거야, 누군가 자전거를 훔쳐갈 것에 대해서 걱정하지 않아도 되고 말이야.

W: 응, 도움이 되겠다. 그렇지만 자물쇠를 걸어 놓아도 훔쳐가는 사람이 있잖아.

M: 음, 네가 선택할 수 있는 방법은 자전거를 타고 등교하지 말고 대신 버스를 타고 와. 훨씬 불편하겠지만 자전거에 대해서 걱정할 필요는 없잖아.

ride bike to school

- new bike — expensive
- a lot of bike theft on campus

Sol. 1) buy bike lock

- don't have to worry about bike
- bike can be stolen even if locked

Sol. 2) stop riding bike to school and take bus

Summary

The woman is worried that her new bike might be stolen if she rides it to school. The man advises the woman to get a bike lock to prevent theft, but she says the bike can be stolen even if she places a lock on it. The man suggests that she stop riding her bike to school then, and take the bus instead.

2

Listening Script

M: Hi, Amy. What are you reading?

W: It's an article from the school newspaper. This student wants the school to give us more time between classes.

M: I know. I read that article already. I think it's a pretty good idea. What about you?

W: Hmmm. I'm not so sure it's a good idea. I mean, if they give us more time between classes, we're going to have to stay in school longer. Think about it. If we get 5 extra minutes between each class, and we have 6 classes each day, that means we would have to stay in school half an hour longer each day. I don't want to do that. Do you?

M: Uh, no, I guess not. But the student has a point; the hallways are way too crowded, and it's too hard to get to class on time.

W: I agree. I just don't think the student's idea is a very good solution. I think we should have a school meeting and talk about the problem. That way we would get a lot of suggestions on how to fix it, and we could pick the best solution.

Script 해석

M: 안녕, 에이미. 뭐 읽고 있어?

W: 학교 신문 기사인데. 이 학생은 학교가 쉬는 시간을 좀 더 늘려주기를 원해.

M: 알아. 나도 그 기사 읽었어. 난 무척 좋은 생각인 것 같아. 넌 어떻게 생각해?

W: 흠, 난 좋은 생각인지 잘 모르겠어. 내 말은 만약 쉬는 시간이 더 길어지면 학교에 있는 시간도 길어질 거야. 생각해봐. 만약 모든 쉬는 시간이 5분씩 늘어나게 되면 하루에 6과목이 있으니 그렇게 되면 매일 30분씩 더 있어야 해. 난 그러고 싶지 않아. 너는?

M: 어, 나도 그렇게 되는 건 원하지 않아. 그렇지만 이 학생의 말은 맞아. 복도가 너무 복잡해서 제 시간에 교실에 도착하기가 너무 힘들어.

W: 나도 동의해. 단지 이 학생의 생각이 최선의 해결책은 아니라고 생각해. 회의를 열어 이 문제를 토의해야 할 것 같아. 그렇게 하면 문제를 해결 할 여러 방법들을 얻을 수 있을 것이고 그 중 최선의 것을 선택하면 돼.

Student's suggestion: giving more time b/w classes

M: good idea

W: not sure — have to stay in school 30 min. longer

M: hallways are too crowded; late for class

W: not a good solution

- a school meeting is needed

Summary

The students talk about a student's suggestion for expanding the time between classes. The man thinks it is a good idea, but the woman says students would have to stay in school 30 minutes longer every day. She agrees that the hallways are very crowded between classes, but she doesn't think the student's suggestion will solve the problem.

3

Listening Script

W: Mark, can you stay behind for a minute? I need to talk to you.

M: Sure, Mrs. Lewis.

W: So, I know that you were out of school all last week because you had the flu. Are you feeling better?

M: Yeah, I'm feeling better now. I guess I have a lot of make-up work to do, huh?

W: Yes, you do. That's what I wanted to talk to you about. The biggest thing you missed was the class trip to the science center. As you know, all the students have to write a report about that trip. So one option for you is to visit the science center this weekend and then write the report.

M: Oh, this weekend is going to be kind of a busy weekend for me. Is that my only option?

W: Well, no. If you really don't have time this weekend, you can do the experiments yourself and then write the report. But it will be a lot easier to do the experiments if you visit the science center.

Script 해석

W: 마크, 잠시 남아줄래? 이야기 할 것이 있는데.

M: 예, 루이스 선생님.

W: 그래, 감기에 걸려서 지난 주에 수업에 나오지 못했다고 알고 있는데. 좀 괜찮아졌니?

M: 예, 이제는 괜찮아요. 제가 보충해야 할 것이 많은 것 같은데요?

W: 그래, 그렇단다. 그것 때문에 너와 이야기 하고 싶었던 거야. 네가 하지 못한 것 중에 제일 큰 것은 과학 센터 참관을 하지 못한 것이야. 너도 알다시피 모든 학생이 그 참관에 대해서 보고서를 써야 한단다. 네가 선택할 수 있는 것은 이번 주말에 과학 센터를 참관하고 보고서를 쓰는 거야.

M: 오, 이번 주말은 좀 바쁠 것 같은데요. 다른 방법은 없나요?

W: 음, 없어. 이번 주말에 정말 시간이 나지 않으면 혼자서 실험을 하고 보고서를 써도 된다. 그렇지만 과학 센터를 참관하고 나면 그 실험을 아주 쉽게 할 수 있어.

Student absent last week; make-up work for class trip

Opt. 1) visit science center + write report

Opt. 2) do experi. himself + write report — easier to do exp. if visit center

Summary

The professor tells the student two ways he can make up for the class trip he missed. One option is to visit the science center and write the report. The other option is to do the experiments himself and write the report, but the teacher says it will be easier to do the experiments if he visits the center.

C**1****Listening Script**

Today, we are going to talk about one of the most important works of ancient Greek literature: *The Iliad*. *The Iliad* tells the story of the war between the Greeks and the Trojans. Now, um, there has been a lot of debate about whether *The Iliad* is a true story or not. Some historians believe that there really was a war between the Greeks and a city called Troy. Other historians think that the story is just a myth. Either way, it can teach us a great deal about ancient Greek history. By examining the Greek heroes in *The Iliad*, we can learn what qualities the Greeks valued and what qualities they did not.

For example, the hero of the story, Achilles, is brave and strong, but he is also very stubborn. This is also true of another hero in the story, Agamemnon. Most of the bad things that happen to the Greeks in *The Iliad* happen because of the stubbornness of these two men. So we can guess that the Greeks felt that stubbornness was a very bad quality to have.

Script 해석

오늘 우리는 고대 그리스 문학의 가장 중요한 작품 중 하나인 「일리아드」에 대하여 이야기 할 것입니다. 「일리아드」는 그리스인과 트로이인 사이의 전쟁 이야기를 말해줍니다. 「일리아드」가 실제 이야기인지 아닌지에 대한 많은 논쟁이 있습니다. 어떤 역사가들은 그리스인과 트로이라고 불리는 도시 사이에 진짜 전쟁이 있었다고 믿습니다. 다른 역사가들은 이 이야기가 신화일 뿐이라고 생각합니다. 어느 쪽이든, 「일리아드」에 나온 그리스 영웅들을 연구함으로써 우리는 그리스인들이 가치 있게 여겼던 성품과 가치 없다고 여긴 것들을 배울 수 있습니다.

예를 들어, 이 이야기의 주인공인 아킬레스는 용감하고 강하지만 고집이 셉니다. 이 이야기의 또 다른 주인공인 아가멤논도 마찬가지입니다. 「일리아드」 작품 속의 그리스에게 일어난 대부분의 안 좋은 일은 이 두 사람의 고집 때문입니다. 그래서 우리는 그리스인은 고집을 나쁜 성품으로 생각했다고 추측할 수 있습니다.

The Iliad teaches a lot about ancient Greek history

- learn qualities Greeks considered good & bad
e.g. Achilles: brave, strong, but stubborn

Agamemnon: the same

- bad things happen
∴ stubbornness: bad qual. for Greeks

Summary

The Iliad teaches us a lot about ancient Greek history. The heroes in it show what qualities the Greeks valued and what qualities they didn't. For example, stubbornness is a quality Achilles and Agamemnon shared, and *The Iliad* shows how it causes bad things to happen. It means that the Greeks considered stubbornness a bad quality to have.

2

Listening Script

When small businesses grow, they often need help to do so. A small business may not have the money or the skills it needs to grow on its own. In this situation, there are a number of ways that a small business can get the help it needs.

Many small businesses seek direct investment when they want to expand their business. In direct investment, a person or a group of people provide the small business with the money that it needs to expand its operations. In return, these investors receive a portion of the company's profits. The investors generally do not help in the actual work of the business; they only provide money. The good thing about direct investment is that investors usually do not wish to be heavily involved in the decision making process of the company.

Script 해석

소기업이 성장을 하려면 종종 도움이 필요하다. 소기업은 성장하는 데 필요한 자금이나 기술이 없을 수 있다. 이런 상황에서 소기업이 필요한 도움을 얻을 수 있는 몇 가지 방법이 있다.

많은 소기업은 사업을 확장하려고 할 때 직접 투자를 찾는다. 직접 투자에서 한 개인이나 사람의 무리는 소기업이 확장하는 데 필요한 돈을 제공한다. 그 대가로, 투자자들은 회사 이익의 일부를 받게 된다. 투자자들은 회사의 실제 업무를 돕지 않는다. 그들은 자금만 제공할 뿐이다. 직접 투자의 좋은 점은 회사의 의사 결정 과정에 투자자들이 깊게 연루되기를 원하지 않는다는 것이다.

Direct investment: needed for small busi. to grow

- investor(s): provide money + get portion of profits
- investors don't help in actual work; only money
- good thing: investors not involved in decision making

Summary

Direct investment is a way for a small business to expand its size. In direct investment, an individual or a group of investors provide a company with money that is necessary for the expansion. In return, they receive a portion of profits the company makes. The investors generally do not get involved in the decision making process of the company.

3

Listening Script

When the first European explorers came to South America, there was an Indian population of about 10 million people living there. Over the next fifty years, 95% of them died.

One of the factors that led to this huge drop in the Indian population was that the Europeans had much better weapons than the South American natives. The Europeans had guns and metal armor. The natives, on the other hand, had weapons made of stone and no armor at all. Therefore, the natives were easily defeated in their battles against the Europeans. In fact, Cortés, one of the first Spanish explorers, defeated an Aztec army of 40,000 warriors with only 300 men.

Script 해석

최초의 유럽 탐험가들이 남미에 도착했을 때 그곳에는 약 천 만 명의 원주민들이 살고 있었습니다. 그로부터 50 년 내에 그 둘 중 95%가 죽었습니다.

원주민 인구를 엄청나게 감소시킨 요인 중 하나는 유럽인들이 원주민들보다 훨씬 더 나은 무기를 가지고 있었다는 것이었습니다. 유럽인들은 총과 철제 갑옷을 가지고 있었습니다. 그 반면 원주민은 돌로 만든 무기를 가지고 있었으며 갑옷은 가지고 있지도 않았습니다. 그래서 원주민은 유럽인에 대항한 전투에서 쉽게 패배했습니다. 사실, 최초의 스페인 탐험가인 코르테즈는 300명의 병력으로 4만 명이 되는 아즈텍 부대를 물리쳤습니다.

Eur. explorers came to SA; 10 mil. Indians living; 95% died
one factor: Eur. had better weapons than Indians
- Eur.: guns, metal armor
- natives: stone, no armor
e.g. Cortés (Span. expl.) defeated 40,000 natives w/ 300 men

Summary

One of the factors in the huge drop of the Indian population in South America was that the Europeans were better equipped than the natives. While the Europeans had guns and metal armor, the natives had weapons made of stone and no armor. As a result, the Europeans could achieve an easy victory over the natives.

Phrasal Verb P.116

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| A | 2 Dropping out | 3 grow up | 4 stick with |
| | 5 settle down | 6 check out | 7 figure out |
| | 8 put up with | | |
| B | 2 showing | 3 look | 4 runs |
| | 5 take | 6 closed/shut | 7 stand |
| | 8 ask | | |
| C | 1 (1) b (2) a | 2 (1) c (2) a (3) b | 3 (1) b (2) a |
| | 4 (1) a (2) b | 5 (1) b (2) a | |

Grammar P.120

A

- 2 I don't mind ~~for you~~ walking around the office when you have nothing to do.
- 3 It's very nice of you ^{your} offering such a favor to me. _{to offer}
- 4 ~~His~~ complaining about the food is an example of his selfish attitude.
- 5 I want you to quit ^{bothering} to bother other people about that matter.
- 6 ~~Drinking not~~ coffee is much better for some people with diabetes. _{Not drinking}
- 7 After I finished ^{reporting} to report to the police, I hung up the phone.
- 8 To ^{be} being honest is to never tell a lie to others.
- 9 Think once more before you make a purchase, to avoid ^{buying} buy unnecessary things.
- 10 Professors expect their students not ^{to cheat} cheating on the exam.

B

- 2 To get up early in the morning
- 3 to pay attention to the lecture in class
- 4 Cooperating with others
- 5 Sitting in one spot and not moving for ten minutes
- 6 to give up smoking and drinking
- 7 He refused to discuss the matter with me
- 8 People dislike waiting in line

C

- 2 I had difficulty doing the assignment . The assignment was given to us as an alternative to the final exam.
 ↳ I had difficulty doing the assignment which was given to us as an alternative to the final exam.
- 3 The girl doesn't agree with the school policy . The policy allows all students to apply for the internship program.
 ↳ The girl doesn't agree with the school policy that allows all students to apply for the internship program.
- 4 The executive retired from the company . He had worked for the company over 30 years.
 ↳ The executive retired from the company for which he had worked for over 30 years.

D

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 2 which / that | 3 whose | 4 which / that |
| 5 which / that / 생략 | 6 which / that | 7 whose |
| 8 for which | 9 which / that / 생략 | 10 which / that / 생략 |

E

- 1 My favorite cuisine is Japanese, and there are a few reasons for that. First, the ingredients ~~who~~ are used in Japanese food are mostly fresh and natural. Some foreign dishes use many exotic spices that add flavors, but Japanese dishes do not. Also, they cook the ingredients in ways ^{which/ that} of which are favorable to good health. They usually steam or boil the ingredients only for a short time to keep the taste ^{that} each ingredient has. They often eat food raw. Sushi is one of the raw foods ^{that} I like to eat. It is not only delicious but also nutritious. It provides high-quality protein and unsaturated fat, but is low in calories. Thus, it is the best food ^{that} I can recommend to you.



Sample P.127

Listening Script

W(librarian): Hi, can I help you?

M(student): Well, I kind of lost a book.

W: What do you mean, "kind of"? Did you lose it or didn't you?

M: Yeah. I did. Is that OK?

W: Of course it's not OK. Books are expensive, you know.

M: I guess so. The book is *The Ancient World through Modern Eyes*.

W: That particular book is very expensive. You're going to have to pay for it, I'm sorry to say.

M: Really? But I don't have any money.

W: Believe it or not, the library is not the school's top financial priority. If a student loses a book, he pays for it. Can your parents loan you the money?

M: I can't tell them. They'd be really angry.

W: Look, it's going to cost us at least a hundred dollars to replace this book. You better talk to your parents.

M: No, please. You don't understand — they'll kill me.

W: Well, there is another option ...

M: What? I'll do anything.

W: You could work at the library until you earn enough money to replace the book.

Script 해석

W(사서): 안녕, 내가 좀 도와줄까?

M(학생): 저어, 저 책을 한 권 분실한 것 같아요.

W: 분실한 것 같다는 게 무슨 뜻이지? 분실했니, 아니니?

M: 네, 분실했어요. 그래도 괜찮은가요?

W: 당연히 괜찮지 않아. 책들은 너도 알다시피 비싸단다.

M: 그럴 것 같아요. 그 책은 『현대인의 시각에서 본 고대 세계』인데요.

W: 그 특수한 책은 매우 비싸단다. 너도 알고 있듯, 네가 그것을 보상해야 할 거다.

M: 정말이요? 하지만 전 돈이 하나도 없는걸요.

W: 믿지 않겠지만, 도서관은 학교 재정상의 우선 순위가 아니란다. 학생이 책을 분실하면 그 사람이 그것에 대해 보상을 해야 해. 부모님이 네게 그 돈을 빌려줄 수 있으시지?

M: 부모님께 말씀 드릴 수 없어요. 매우 화내실 거란 말이에요.

W: 애야, 이 책을 대체하려면 우린 최소한 100달러의 비용이 들게 된단다. 네가 부모님께 말씀 드리는 편이 좋겠다.

M: 안돼요, 제발. 이해를 못하시나 봐요. 부모님이 절 죽일 거라고요.

W: 그렇다면, 또 한 가지 선택이 있어.

M: 뭔데요? 무엇이든 하겠어요.

W: 네가 그 책을 대체할 충분한 돈을 벌 때까지 도서관에서 일할 수도 있어.

Expressions for the Task Try it Out P.129, 131

- 1 The woman's problem is that she does not have enough time to do what she wants to do.
- 2 The woman has a problem with the school's new regulations about parking on campus.

- 3 The man is having a hard time because he is still weak after a recent illness.
- 4 The woman tells the man to think about dropping one of his courses.
- 5 The man complains about the university's new Internet policy.
- 6 The trouble that the woman talks about is that her laptop was stolen with all her assignments on it.
- 7 The problem they discuss is the loud noise from the construction of a new building.
- 8 The man is in trouble because he did not hand his assignment in on time.
- 9 The woman suggests that he talk to his professor about choosing an easier topic for his paper.
- 10 The man says that she should see if she can buy cheap used books for her literature class.
- 11 The first solution that the man suggests is using the city library to find the books she needs.
- 12 Personally, I think he should consider applying to several different universities instead of only one.
- 13 In my opinion, applying for a new student card is the best option.
- 14 If I were in that situation, I would get advice from a lawyer before deciding what to do.
- 15 Between the two solutions, I'd rather choose the first one the man mentioned than the second.
- 16 I prefer the woman's first suggestion because it is sensible and practical.

Build Up Your Response P.132

| Practice 1 |

Listening Script

W: Mr. Wilson. Can I talk to you for a minute?

M: Sure, Lisa. What's going on?

W: Well, I'm in charge of planning the year-end party for the drama club, and I don't know where to hold it. I need a place that is large enough for about 30 people, and I need it for the last Saturday in December, but every restaurant I've called is already booked solid for that night.

M: Yeah, it's hard to reserve a place during the holiday season. Hmmm, let's see, uh, how about a hotel? Sometimes hotels have meeting centers. Maybe you could reserve a meeting center and ask the hotel to prepare some food for you. It might cost more than reserving a restaurant, but it would probably be easier to get a reservation.

W: Yeah, I hadn't thought of that.

M: Or if you want to save money, maybe you could have your party in the school auditorium. If you talked to the principal, I'm sure he would give you permission. The only thing is that you and the other members would have to prepare your own food, and you would have to clean up after the party.

Script 해석

W: 윌슨 선생님, 잠시 얘기 좀 할 수 있을까요?

M: 물론이지, 리사. 무슨 일이니?

W: 저어, 제가 연극반의 송년회 계획을 맡고 있는데요, 어디서 열어야 할지 모르겠어요. 30명 정도가 들어갈 만한 장소가 필요해요, 그리고 12월 마지막 토요일에 그 장소가 필요한데, 제가 전화한 모든 식당마다 이미 그날 저녁에 예약이 다 되었대요.

M: 그래, 그 휴일 시즌에 장소를 예약하기는 힘들지. 음... 어디 보자, 아, 호텔은 어떠니? 호텔에도 이따금 미팅 센터들이 있곤 하지. 아마 미팅 센터를 하나 예약하고 그 호텔에 너희들을 위한 음식도 준비해 주는지 물어보면 될 거야. 그게 식당을 예약하는 것보다 비용이 더 많이 들겠지만 아마 예약하기는 더 쉬울 것 같은데.

W: 네, 그건 생각지도 못했네요.

W: 아니면, 돈을 절약하기 원한다면 학교 강당에서 파티를 할 수도 있을 거야. 학장님께 말씀 드리면 확실히 허락해 주실 거야. 단 한가지, 너와 다른 회원들이 스스로를 위한 음식을 준비해야 하고 파티가 끝나면 깨끗이 치워야 할 거야

Listening Note

Problem	Finding party venue for drama club
Solution 1	Hotel meeting center - ask to prepare food - cost ↑, easier to book
Solution 2	School theater - save money - prepare food & clean up
Opinion	School theater - Ss don't have much money - fun preparing sth.

Response

Problem	The woman's problem is that she doesn't know where to have the party for her club.
Solutions	The teacher suggests that she should either reserve a meeting center at a hotel or ask the principal if she can have the party in the school theater.
Opinion	I think she should ask the principal to let her have the party in the theater. Renting a hotel sounds like it would be really expensive and she's just a student. Her club probably doesn't have a lot of money to spend. Plus, if they have it in the theater, they can bring their own food. I think parties are more fun when everyone has something to prepare for the party.

| Practice 2 |

Listening Script

W: Jake, I wanted to talk to you about last week's math test. You know that your test scores are worth eighty percent of your final grade, right?

M: Sure, Ms. Bennet. You explained that to us. Uh, was there a problem with my test?

W: Well, it looks like you've misunderstood all the formulas we've studied in this unit. You didn't get a single question right.

M: Really? I've been having some trouble lately, but I studied pretty hard for this test. I wasn't expecting to do great, but I thought I did okay.

W: You've been doing pretty well so far, and I don't want this test to ruin your final grade. Why don't you come in after school today for a make-up test?

M: I don't know if I'd do any better the second time. I get really stressed when I see all those numbers and formulas. It's like my brain shuts down and I can't think.

W: In that case, why don't you write a report for me? Write about the formulas we studied last week.

M: That might be easier than redoing the test. But it would take longer, and I'm really busy this week. Can I think about it and let you know later today?

Script 해석

W: 제이크, 지난주 수학 시험에 대해서 이야기하고 싶구나. 시험 성적이 이번 학기 성적의 80%를 차지한다는 사실을 알고 있어, 그렇지?

M: 물론이죠 베넷 선생님. 선생님께서 설명해 주셨잖아요. 어, 그런데 제 시험에 무슨 문제라도 있나요?

W: 음, 이번 과에서 배운 공식을 잘못 이해 한 것으로 보이는데. 한 문제도 맞추질 못했더구나.

M: 정말요? 최근에 공부가 좀 어렵긴 했지만, 이번 시험을 위해서 공부를 정말 열심히 했어요. 되게 잘 할 것이라고 기대하진 않았지만 보통은 했다고 생각했는데.

W: 지금까지는 잘 해왔어 그리고 이번 시험 때문에 네 학기 성적을 망치게 하고 싶지 않 구나. 오늘 방과 후에 다시 와서 보충 시험을 보는 것이 어때니?

M: 다시 한번 보면 더 잘할 수 있을지 모르겠어요. 숫자랑 공식을 보면 정말 앞이 깜깜하거든요. 마치 머리가 작동을 멈추고 생각을 못하게 되는 것 같아요.

W: 그렇다면, 보고서를 하나 제출할래? 지난 주에 배운 공식에 대해서 작성하면 되.

M: 시험을 다시 보는 것 보다는 더 쉽겠어요. 그런데 시간이 좀 걸릴 것 같아요, 그리고 이번 주에는 정말 바빠거든요. 제가 생각 해보고 오늘 내로 다시 말씀 드려도 될까요?

Listening Note

Problem	Wrong answers on math test
Solution 1	Taking make-up test
	- might be stressful
	- might not do better
Solution 2	Writing report
	- busy week
Opinion	Writing report
	- might not do better
	- more time to work
	- can research

→ better grade

Response

Problem	The problem is that the student got all the questions wrong on his math test.
Solutions	The teacher suggests that he should either come in after school and take the test again or write a report about the math formulas they studied.
Opinion	I think he should write the report. As the student says, he probably won't do any better if he takes the test again. If he writes the report, he will have more time to work. In addition, he can do some research on the Internet or in the library to help him, so I think he would have a better chance of improving his grade if he did the report.

| Practice 3 |

Listening Script

W: Hey, Larry. Can I ask you a question? I need some advice.

M: Sure. What is it, Sue?

W: You know that Chris sits right behind me in science class, right?

M: Yeah. I know that.

W: Well, every time we have a test in science he cheats. He looks over my shoulder and just copies my answers. I told him to stop, but he just does it anyway. It really makes me angry. What do you think I should do?

M: Well, if it really makes you angry, I guess you could tell your science teacher about it. If you told your teacher, Chris would get in trouble for cheating, and I'm sure he wouldn't continue to cheat after he got in trouble.

W: Yeah, I thought of that, but I don't really like to tell on people.

M: I guess you could also just ask the teacher to change your seat. You don't really have to tell the teacher why you want to change your seat. Just tell him that you want to be closer to the blackboard or something like that.

Script 해석

W: 안녕, 래리. 질문 하나 해도 될까? 충고가 좀 필요한데.

M: 물론이지. 무슨 일이야, 수?

W: 과학 시간에 크리스가 내 옆에 앉는 거 알고 있지, 그렇지?

M: 응, 알고 있어.

W: 음, 과학 시간에 시험을 볼 때마다 그 애가 컨닝을 해. 내 어깨 너머로 내 답을 베껴 써. 하지 말라고 말했는데 그래도 해. 정말 화가나. 내가 어떻게 해야 할까?

M: 음, 정말 화가 나면 그 일에 대해서 과학 선생님께 말씀을 드려봐. 선생님한테 말씀을 드리면 크리스는 컨닝 한 일로 곤란해 질 것이고 그렇게 되면 컨닝을 계속하지 않을 거야.

W: 응, 그렇게 해볼까 생각해 봤는데, 다른 사람들에게 말하고 싶지는 않아.

M: 그럼 선생님께 네 자리를 바꿔 달라고 부탁 드려볼 수 있지. 왜 자리를 바꾸고 싶은지 말씀 드리지 않아도 되고, 칠판에 더 가까운 자리에 앉고 싶다는 식으로 말씀 드릴 수 있잖아.

Listening Note

Problem	Stressed because of her classmate
Solution 1	Tell teacher about cheating - S behind her – get in trouble
Solution 2	Ask teacher to change seat - don't have to say anything about cheating
Opinion	Tell teacher about cheating - helpful for cheating student → realize cheating is wrong → stop cheating

Response

Problem	The woman's problem is that the student who sits behind her looks at her paper when they take tests.
Solutions	The man suggests that she should either tell her teacher or just ask the teacher to move her seat.
Opinion	I think she should tell the teacher about the cheating. If she moves her seat, then the student will just look at someone else's paper, so it will still be a problem. Plus, telling the teacher would be helpful to the cheating student in the long run. It would make him realize that cheating is really wrong, and he would stop doing it.

Say it Right P.135

A

- | | | |
|------|-----|-----|
| 1 d | 2 a | 3 c |
| 4 e | 5 b | 6 g |
| 7 f | 8 h | 9 j |
| 10 i | | |

B

- | | | |
|------------|---------|-------------|
| 1 small | 2 weak | 3 easy |
| 4 straight | 5 stiff | 6 heavy |
| 7 big | 8 top | 9 unanimous |
| 10 revised | | |

C

- 1 sensible enough to recognize
- 2 so rich that she can afford
- 3 such a great film
- 4 too heavy for us to get
- 5 so strict that we don't
- 6 such a fast runner
- 7 all the seven black
- 8 the three tall handsome British
- 9 a comfortable old brown leather
- 10 two soft gray round wool

iBT Practice P.137

Listening Script

M: Did you understand any of that?

W: What, algebra class?

M: Yeah. I have no idea what Mr. Mitchner's talking about half the time.

W: Well, things are starting to get a bit complex. I can see how you might be confused.

M: No, I'm not just confused. I'm totally lost. Like, I don't get it at all.

W: It's gonna keep getting harder, so you better get on top of it soon. Why don't you get a peer tutor? The school can set you up with a senior who's already aced junior algebra.

M: I don't know. I've had one of those student tutors before. He didn't seem to know much more than I did.

W: Maybe you'll get a better one this time. Or, you could come in early and get help from Mr. Mitchner. I know he usually comes in before homeroom to help students out.

M: I just show up and he'll help me?

W: Yeah. Last semester I was having some trouble with algebra, so I used to come in early a couple of times a week. It really helped.

M: That might work, but I'm not too wild about the idea of coming in early.

Script 해석

M: 너 뭣 좀 이해했니?

W: 뭐? 대수 수업?

M: 응, 난 미치너 선생님이 설명하시는 게 무슨 말인지 거의 항상 모르겠어.

W: 음, 상황이 좀 복잡해지기 시작하네. 네가 어떻게 혼란스러운지 알겠다.

M: 아니, 그냥 혼란스러운 게 아냐. 나 정말 모르겠어. 전혀 이해가 안 간다구.

W: 계속해서 점점 어려워질 거야, 그러니까 넌 빨리 그걸 정복해 버리는 게 좋아. 또래 교사를 구하는 건 어때? 학교에선 네게 이미 고2 대수학에서 A학점을 받은 적 있는 3학년 선배를 배치해 줄 수도 있어.

M: 모르겠어. 전에 그런 학생 교사들 중 한 명이 있었는데, 그는 나보다 그다지 많이 아는 것 같진 않았어.

W: 아마 이번에는 더 나은 사람을 구할지도 몰라. 아니면, 좀 일찍 가서 미치너 선생님께 도움을 구해볼 수도 있을 걸. 선생님은 보통 휴롬 시간 이전에 들어오셔서 학생들을 도와주신다고 알고 있어.

M: 내가 그냥 가기만 하면 날 도와주실까?

W: 그럼. 지난 학기에 내가 대수학에 좀 어려운 점이 있어서 일주일에 두 번은 일찍 들어가곤 했었거든. 정말 도움이 됐어.

W: 그러면 될 것 같은데 난 수업에 일찍 들어간다는 생각에 그다지 익숙지 않아서 말이야.

Sample Response

The man's problem is that he doesn't understand algebra, and the class is becoming more difficult. The first solution the woman suggests is to get a peer tutor assigned by the school. Her second suggestion is for the man to come in early to get help from his teacher. If I were in that situation, I would come in early and have the teacher help me. The teacher knows more about algebra than a student tutor does. He would also be more concerned about whether or not I understood what I was doing.

CHAPTER 06 Summary (요약)



Sample P.141

Listening Script

OK, today we're going to continue to talk about how plants protect themselves from animals. One of the most important parts that a plant must protect is its leaves. As you know, the leaves of a plant produce the energy that the plant needs to live. If a plant's leaves are destroyed, it will eventually die. Therefore, nearly every plant has developed some method of protecting its

leaves from animals.

Oak trees provide one example of how a plant can protect its leaves from animals. Well, the branches of these trees only start about halfway up the tree. Since most oak trees are 40 feet or more, this means that its leaves are at least twenty feet off the ground. Obviously, that's too high for most animals to reach. So the oak tree protects its leaves by simply putting them out of reach of most animals.

Uh, azaleas use a different method of protecting their leaves. Azaleas are small bushes that grow in the eastern and western parts of the United States. They produce beautiful flowers, and so many people put them in their garden or keep them as house plants. Azaleas, however, are highly poisonous to animals. The leaves of the azalea plant contain a toxin which can kill animals if they eat enough of the leaves. Animals in the wild have learned that these plants are poisonous and avoid their leaves.

Script 해석

네, 오늘 계속 해서 식물이 어떻게 동물로부터 스스로를 보호하는 이야기를 해보겠습니다. 식물이 보호 해야 하는 가장 중요한 부분 중 하나는 잎입니다. 여러분도 알다시피, 식물의 잎은 식물이 살아가는 데 필요한 에너지를 생산합니다. 만약 식물의 잎이 파괴되면, 결국 죽게 됩니다. 그러므로 거의 모든 식물은 동물로부터 잎을 보호할 수 있는 방법을 개발해 왔습니다.

떡갈나무는 식물이 어떻게 동물로부터 잎을 보호하는지에 대한 한 예를 보여줍니다. 이 나무의 가지는 나무의 중간부터 시작 됩니다. 대부분의 떡갈나무가 40피트 이상이기 때문에 이는 잎이 적어도 지면으로부터 20피트 위에 위치한다는 의미가 됩니다. 명백하게 이는 동물이 닿을 수 없는 높은 높이입니다. 이렇게 떡갈나무는 동물이 닿지 못하게 함으로써 잎을 보호합니다.

진달래는 잎을 보호하기 위해 다른 방법을 사용합니다. 진달래는 미국의 동부와 서부 지역에서 자라는 작은 덩굴입니다. 이들은 아름다운 꽃을 피우기 때문에 많은 사람들이 진달래는 정원에 심고 분재 화초로 기릅니다. 그러나 진달래는 동물에게 아주 유독한 식물입니다. 진달래의 잎은 많이 섭취 했을 경우 동물을 죽일 수 있을 정도로 강한 독성을 포함하고 있습니다. 야생이 동물들도 이 식물이 독성이 있다는 것을 알고 그 잎을 먹지 않습니다.

Expressions for the Task Try it Out P.143, 145

- 1 In the lecture, two different ways to think about choosing a career are discussed.
- 2 The topic of the lecture is the injuries that can result from sports such as football.
- 3 The lecture explains the history of string instruments and their use in orchestras.
- 4 According to the lecture, fossil fuels are defined as one of the primary causes of global warming.
- 5 The professor gives a lecture about a basic test of reading and writing ability.
- 6 The professor defines cave paintings as being a prime example of two-dimensional artwork.
- 7 The lecture shows how inventors come up with ideas for new inventions.
- 8 Two examples of rainforest animals that live on the ground are given in the lecture.
- 9 The professor gives two examples of animals that are active at night.
- 10 The professor describes herbal medicine by giving two examples of plants that were used by African doctors.
- 11 One of the two main reasons why she is writing a book is that she is interested in people.
- 12 The other main point is that these plastics can take millions of years to decompose.
- 13 In conclusion, the lecture states that small businesses have been forced to close due to large shopping centers.
- 14 To sum up the lecture, the professor talks about how animals use sound to find their way in the dark.

| Practice 1 |

Listening Script

Well, we usually think of volcanoes as being dangerous and destructive, so you might be surprised to learn that volcanoes help make life on earth possible in many ways. To explain why this is true, I'm going to talk to you about two kinds of volcanic activity: uh, normal land volcanoes and a kind of underwater volcanic activity called a deep sea vent.

When a volcano erupts on land, it blows huge amounts of ash and dust into the air. Most of that ash comes from deep within the earth and is high in minerals and other nutrients. When that ash finally settles back on the ground, it acts as a natural fertilizer and makes the soil better for plants. In fact, some of the most productive farm areas in the world are places with high volcanic activity.

Um, volcanic activity deep under the sea also helps make life on earth possible. Deep at the bottom of the oceans, there are cracks in the earth's crust called vents. Lava and gases pour out of these cracks. Like the ash emitted from a volcano, the lava and gas that come out of these vents are high in minerals. These minerals feed a number of sea creatures, which are in turn eaten by larger sea creatures. Thus, these deep sea vents are an important part of the ocean food chain.

Script 해석

우리는 대개 화산을 위험하고 파괴적인 것으로 생각합니다. 그렇기 때문에 화산이 지구 생명을 가능하도록 돕는 여러 방법에 대해서 알게 되면 놀랄지도 모릅니다. 왜 이것이 사실인지 설명하기 위해서 두 종류의 화산 활동에 대해서 이야기 하겠습니다. 그것은 일반적인 육지 화산과 심해구라 불리는 해저 화산 활동입니다.

육지에서 화산이 폭발할 때 거대한 양의 재와 분진이 대기 중에 방출됩니다. 대부분의 재는 지구 깊은 곳에서 나온 것이라서 미네랄과 다른 영양소가 많이 있습니다. 이 재가 땅에 내려 앉으면 천연 비료 역할을 해서 식물이 더 잘 자랄 수 있는 토양을 만듭니다. 사실 세계적으로 생산성이 높은 농장 지대는 활발한 화산 활동이 있는 지역입니다.

심해의 화산 활동도 지구의 생명을 가능하게 하도록 돕습니다. 바다 깊은 바닥의 지각에는 분기공이라 부르는 틈이 있습니다. 용암과 가스가 이 틈을 통해 뿜어져 나옵니다. 화산을 통해 방출되는 재와 마찬가지로, 이 분기공에서 나오는 용암과 가스도 미네랄이 많이 함유되어 있습니다. 이 미네랄은 많은 수의 바다 생명체를 먹여 살리고 이들은 더 큰 바다 생명체의 먹이가 됩니다. 이렇게 심해구들도 바다 먹이 사슬에 중요한 위치를 차지 합니다.

Listening Note

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Topic | Volcanoes → life on earth possible |
| Example 1 | Volca. on land
- ash & dust: have minerals & nutrients
→ help plants grow |
| Example 2 | Volca. under sea
- lava & gases ← vent: high in minerals
- feed sea creatures
- import. for ocean food chain |

Response

- Topic** In the lecture, the professor explains how volcanic activity can be helpful to life.
- Example 1** The first example the professor gives is a volcano on land. According to the professor, volcano eruptions blow lots of dust and ash into the air. This ash has many minerals and nutrients, so when it settles, it helps plants grow.
- Example 2** Deep sea vents produce a kind of underwater volcanic activity. The lava and gas that come out of these vents are also high in minerals. Some sea animals eat these minerals, and then those sea animals are eaten by other animals. According to the professor, deep sea vents are an important part of the food chain in the ocean.

| Practice 2 |

Listening Script

One challenge for any company is to keep its production costs as low as possible. If it costs too much to make a product, the company will not be able to make much of a profit when it sells the product. Therefore, companies have developed a number of methods of reducing their production costs.

One method of reducing production costs is to outsource some or all of the design work for a product. In outsourcing, a company contracts with another company to do part of its work. The advantage is that outsourcing is sometimes cheaper than having the company's own employees do the work. Uh, for example, let's say an American computer company is producing a new computer. It may contract with an outsourcing company in India to design some of the parts of the computer. Since salaries are much lower in India than in the United States, the outsourcing company can do the design work more cheaply than the American company can.

Another method of reducing production costs is, uh, to open overseas factories. For example, many clothing companies operate factories in Southern Asia. This is different from outsourcing because the people who work in the factories work for the clothing company, not an outsourcing company. But since the factory is in Southern Asia instead of the US, the company can pay lower salaries to its workers.

Script 해석

어떤 기업에도 존재하는 하나의 과제는 바로 생산가격을 가능한 한 낮추는 것입니다. 만약 제품 생산 가격이 너무 높으면 제품을 팔 때 많은 이익을 얻지 못하게 됩니다. 그래서 기업들은 생산 가격을 낮출 여러 가지 방법을 개발해왔습니다.

생산 가격을 낮추는 한 가지 방법은 제품 디자인 설계의 일부 혹은 전부를 외주 제작하는 것입니다. 외주 제작에서 기업은 다른 기업이 작업의 일부를 하도록 계약을 맺습니다. 외주 제작의 장점은 그 기업의 직원이 작업을 하는 것보다 때로 더 저렴하다는 점입니다. 예를 들어, 미국 컴퓨터 회사가 새 컴퓨터를 제작한다고 해봅시다. 이 회사는 인도의 회사가 컴퓨터의 일부분을 디자인 하도록 외주 제작을 계약할 수 있습니다. 인도의 급여는 미국 보다 더 낮으므로 외주제작 회사는 미국 회사보다 더 싼 가격에 디자인 작업을 할 수 있습니다.

생산 가격을 낮추는 또 다른 방법은 해외 공장을 여는 것입니다. 예를 들어, 많은 의류 회사가 남 아시아에 공장을 운영하고 있습니다. 공장에서 일하는 사람이 그 의류 회사를 위해서 일하는 것이지 외주 제작 회사에서 일하는

것이 아니라는 점에서 외주 제작과는 다릅니다. 그러나 공장이 미국이 아닌 남 아시아에 있기 때문에 회사는 근로자에게 낮은 급여를 지급할 수 있습니다.

Listening Note

Topic	Ways to reduce production costs
Example 1	Outsourcing ... design work - contract to do part of work e.g. American co. → outsourcing co. in India ∴ cheaper salaries → design work cheaply
Example 2	Overseas factories e.g. clothing co. in S. Asia - pay lower salaries

Response

Topic	According to the professor, companies can do a number of things to reduce their production costs.
Example 1	One thing the professor mentions is outsourcing work. He uses the example of an American company that hires an Indian company to design some of the parts for its computer. Since salaries are much lower in India than in the US, the Indian company can do the work for less money.
Example 2	The professor also says that companies can lower their costs by opening factories overseas. This is different than outsourcing because the factory workers are employees of the US company. But since the factory is in another country, the company can pay the workers less money.

| Practice 3 |

Listening Script

Generally, nocturnal predators, uh, animals that hunt at night, have very good eyesight. But when it is completely dark, even very good eyesight is not good enough. As a result, most of these animals have developed other senses to help them catch their prey in the dark.

One example of this would be owls. Owls have an extremely well-developed sense of hearing. Owls can hear the movement of even the smallest animals from, um ... hundreds of yards away. More importantly, owls can tell exactly what direction a sound is coming from. Their ears are not at the same height on their heads. An owl's right ear is higher and is better for hearing sounds from above. Its left ear is lower and hears sounds from below. Owls can tell exactly when a sound reaches each ear. When the sound reaches the owl's two ears at exactly the same time, the owl knows the animal is directly in front of it.

Cats have also developed senses to help them hunt in the dark. A cat's whiskers have an excellent sense of touch. In fact, a cat can feel the softest breeze that blows across its whiskers. Cats use this excellent sense of touch to help them move about in the dark and hunt more effectively. If a cat's whiskers are damaged, it will have trouble moving around and

hunting. The cat might not be able to catch or kill the animal it is hunting.

Script 해석

일반적으로, 야행성 포식동물들은, 어... 밤에 사냥하는 동물들로, 시력이 매우 좋습니다. 그러나 완전히 깜깜할 때에는 아주 좋은 시력으로도 충분하지 않습니다. 그 결과, 대부분의 이러한 동물들은 어둠 속에서도 먹잇감을 잡는데 도움이 되는 다른 감각들을 발달시켜 왔습니다.

이것의 한 예가 올빼미입니다. 올빼미는 극도로 잘 발달된 청각을 지니고 있습니다. 올빼미는 심지어 음... 수백 야드 떨어진 곳에서 나는 가장 작은 동물의 움직임도 들을 수 있습니다. 더욱 중요한 것은, 올빼미는 소리가 정확히 어느 방향에서 나고 있는지를 알 수 있다는 것입니다. 그 귀들은 머리 위의 같은 위치에 있는 것이 아닙니다. 올빼미의 오른쪽 귀는 더 높아서 위에서 나는 소리들을 듣는 데 더 좋습니다. 그의 왼쪽 귀는 낮아서 아래에서 나는 소리들을 듣습니다. 올빼미는 정확히 언제 소리가 각 귀에 닿는지를 알 수 있습니다. 그 소리가 올빼미의 귀들에 정확히 동시에 닿았다면, 올빼미는 그 동물이 바로 정면에 있다는 것을 압니다.

고양이들 역시 밤에 사냥하는 데 도움을 주는 감각들을 발달시켜 왔습니다. 고양이의 수염은 뛰어난 촉각을 가지고 있습니다. 사실, 고양이는 그 수염들 쪽으로 부는 가장 가벼운 바람도 느낄 수가 있습니다. 고양이는 어둠 속에서도 돌아다니고 더욱 효과적으로 사냥하는 데 도움이 되는 이 뛰어난 촉각을 사용합니다. 만약 고양이의 수염이 손상된다면 돌아다니고 사냥을 하는 데 어려움이 생길 것입니다. 그 고양이는 사냥하려는 동물을 잡거나 죽일 수 없을지도 모릅니다.

Listening Note

Topic	Nocturnal predators
Example 1	Owls
	- good hearing
	- sense direction by sound
Example 2	Cats
	- excellent touch sense: whiskers
	- move & hunt effectively

Response

Topic	The professor gives two examples of animals that have developed senses other than sight to help them hunt at night.
Example 1	The first example he gives is owls. They have excellent hearing, and can hear an animal that is very far away. They can also tell where the animal is by listening to its movements.
Example 2	The second example the professor gives is cats. Cats use their whiskers to help them hunt at night. A cat's whiskers are very sensitive and can feel even a soft wind. To sum up, some animals have developed their other senses to help them hunt at night.

Say it Right P.149

A

1 h
4 g

2 a
5 c

3 e
6 k

7 b
10 f

8 d
11 l

9 j
12 i

B

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 absolute poverty | 2 successful candidate | 3 raw materials |
| 4 martial status | 5 ecological balance | 6 Cultural exchange |
| 7 public transportation | 8 juvenile crime | 9 herbal medicine |
| 10 financial aid | | |

C

- 2 the final exam would start
- 3 their baby looks like
- 4 dangerous the criminal was
- 5 the greenhouse effect causes
- 6 we could delay the deadline
- 7 when the convention starts
- 8 whom she had waited for
- 9 who had broken into his lab
- 10 what kind of mobile phone they have, why they purchased it

iBT Practice P.151

Listening Script

Well, as you may know, life was extremely difficult for the first colonists who came from England to America. In fact, many of the early colonists died. So, if life in America was so difficult, why did the colonists leave England?

Well, uh, one reason was lack of religious freedom in England. You see, most of the early colonists were Puritans. The, uh, the Puritans were members of a very strict form of Christianity, and they were not members of the official Church of England. The Church of England and the English government saw the Puritans as, uh, dangerous troublemakers, and often put them in jail for their religious beliefs. By leaving England and traveling to the colonies in America, the Puritans were able to escape this cruel treatment and practice their religion freely. In total, over 20,000 people left England for this reason.

Another reason that people were willing to travel to America was, uh, that the population of England was beginning to grow rapidly. On a small island nation such as England, there simply wasn't enough land for everyone. Therefore, there was very little opportunity for many people in England. Many people believed that the chance for a better life in the New World outweighed the problems they would face there. Life in America may have been difficult, but at least there was plenty of land for everyone.

Script 해석

자, 여러분들도 아시다시피, 영국에서 미국으로 건너 온 최초의 식민지 개척자들에게 삶은 극도로 힘들었습니다. 사실, 초기 개척자들 중 많은 수가 죽었습니다. 그렇다면, 미국에서의 삶이 그토록 힘들었다면 왜 개척자들은 영국을 떠났을까요?

에... 어, 한 가지 이유는 영국에는 종교적 자유가 없었기 때문이었습니다. 대부분의 초기 개척자들이 청교도였다는 것을 여러분들도 알고 있죠. 예, 그 청교도들은 아주 엄격한 형태의 기독교 신자들이었고, 그들은 영국 국교회의 신도들이 아니었습니다. 영국 교회와 영국 정부는 청교도들을, 어, 위험한 분쟁을 야기시키는 자들로 보았고 종종 그들의 종교적 신념을 이유로 감옥에 넣기도 했습니다. 영국을 떠나 미국의 식민지들로 감으로써 청교도들은 이 잔

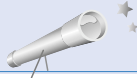
혹한 처우로부터 벗어나 자신들의 종교를 자유롭게 실천할 수 있었습니다. 전체 2만 명이 넘는 사람들이 이러한 이유로 영국을 떠났습니다.

사람들이 미국으로 가고자 하는 또 다른 이유는 영국의 인구가 급속히 증가하기 시작했기 때문입니다. 영국과 같은 작은 섬나라에서는 모든 사람들을 위한 토지가 전적으로 부족했습니다. 따라서 영국의 많은 사람들에게는 기회가 거의 없었습니다. 많은 사람들은 새로운 세계에 있는 더 나은 삶을 위한 기회 가치가 그곳에서 그들이 직면할 문제들보다 더 크다고 믿었습니다. 미국에서의 삶은 고단했지만 최소한 모든 사람을 위한 땅은 풍족했습니다.

Sample Response

In the lecture, the professor gives two examples of why the colonists chose to leave England even though life was hard in America. One of the two main points made by the professor is that some Puritans left England because they did not have religious freedom. The Church of England thought Puritans were troublemakers and sometimes put them in jail. The Puritans left England so they could practice their religion. The other main point is that there was not much land available in England, so there was not much opportunity. America, however, had a lot of land. In conclusion, the Puritans had the chance for a better life in America.

Progressive Test III P.152



| Question 1 |

Listening Script

M: Hey, Ms. Sampson, do you have a second?

W: Sure, Jim. What's up?

M: It's about that presentation you assigned us. I can't present it in front of the class.

W: Why not?

M: Well, public speaking – it's just not something I can do. I get really nervous and forget what I'm supposed to say.

W: Jim, I understand how you feel. I know it's not easy to get up in front of a bunch of people, but public speaking is a fact of life. You're going to have to get used to doing it.

M: I know that, but if I mess up, everyone's going to laugh at me.

W: I doubt anyone would laugh at you. After all, they all have to present too. They'll understand what you're going through.

M: Ms. Sampson, I just can't do it.

W: How about if I let you go last? That way, you have time to relax and see how everyone does. You'll notice that they're just as nervous as you are.

M: I don't know if that would help much.

W: Or, you could just present in front of me, but I'll automatically mark you down a full letter grade.

Script 해석

M: 저기요, 샘슨 선생님, 잠시 시간 좀 있으세요?

W: 물론이지, 짐. 무슨 일이니?

M: 선생님께서 내 주신 그 발표 과제에 관한 건데요. 전 반 친구들 앞에서 발표를 못하겠어요.

W: 왜 못 하지?

M: 저어, 연설은 제가 정말 못하는 거라고요. 너무 긴장해서 말할 것을 잊어버려요.
W: 짐, 난 네가 느끼는 기분을 이해해. 많은 사람들 앞에 서는 게 쉬운 일은 아니란 걸 알지만 연설은 삶의 한 현
실이야. 그걸 하는 것에 넌 익숙해져야 할 거다.
M: 그건 알아요, 하지만 제가 망치면 모두가 절 비웃을 거예요.
W: 아무도 널 보고 비웃지는 않을 거야. 결국, 그 애들도 모두 발표를 해야만 하는걸. 그들은 네가 겪고 있는 걸 이
해할 거야.
M: 샘슨 선생님, 저 정말 못하겠어요.
W: 내가 널 마지막에 하게 하면 어떨까? 그렇게 하면 넌 긴장을 풀 시간을 가지고 모두가 어떻게 하는지 보는 거
지. 다른 사람들도 너처럼 똑같이 긴장하고 있다는 걸 알게 될 거야.
M: 그게 많이 도움이 될지 모르겠어요.
W: 아니면, 넌 그냥 내가 보는 앞에서 발표해도 좋아, 하지만 난 자동적으로 너에게 마이너스 등급으로 성적을 줄
거야.

Sample Response

The student's problem is that he doesn't want to speak in front of his whole class. The teacher suggests that he could go last and see how his classmates do their presentations. This will give him a chance to relax and see that everyone else is just as nervous as he is. The teacher's second suggestion is that he can present only to her, but he will lose a full letter grade. In my opinion, the student should do his presentation last. That way, he can watch his classmates and won't be as nervous. Also, he won't lose any marks.

| Question 2 |

Listening Script

Today, many parents homeschool their children instead of sending them to regular schools. Homeschooling means that a child stays home and is taught by his parents. There are a few reasons why some parents think homeschooling is a better way for their kids to learn.

One advantage of homeschooling is that children get more individual attention than they do in a classroom. A regular classroom might have thirty students, so the teacher can't give every student individual attention. However, with homeschooling there are at most a few students. The parent can work individually with each child. For example, if a child is having trouble with math, more time can be spent on learning math. The parent can create lessons suited to the child's learning style. The child can go at his own pace and work on something until he fully understands it.

Another reason for homeschooling is that it offers a more supportive learning environment. No one will make fun of kids if they make a mistake or don't know the right answer. Children who are homeschooled don't have to worry about competition or pressure from their classmates. They don't have to feel worried or nervous about how well they're doing. Homeschooled kids don't have to show off for the teacher or for other students. This gives homeschooled kids more confidence in themselves and helps them learn better.

Script 해석

오늘날, 많은 부모들은 자녀들을 정규 학교에 보내지 않고 가정에서 가르칩니다. 홈스쿨링은 아이가 가정에서 그 부모들에 의해 교육 받는 걸 의미합니다. 왜 몇몇 부모들이 홈스쿨링을 자신의 아이들이 학습하는 데 더 좋은 방법 이라고 생각하는지에 대한 몇 가지 이유가 있습니다.

홈스쿨링의 한 가지 장점은 아이들이 교실에 있는 것보다 더 많은 개별적 주목을 받는다는 것입니다. 정규 교실 에는 30명의 학생들이 있을지도 모르며, 따라서 교사는 모든 학생에게 개별적인 주의를 기울일 수는 없습니다. 하

지만 홈스쿨링에는 많아야 단 몇 명의 학생들만 있습니다. 부모는 모든 아이와 개별적으로 공부할 수 있습니다. 예를 들어, 만약 한 아이가 수학에 어려움이 있으면, 더 많은 시간을 수학 공부에 쏟을 수 있습니다. 부모는 그 아이의 학습 유형에 꼭 맞춘 수업들을 만들어 낼 수 있습니다. 그 아이는 자기만의 속도로 공부해 나갈 수 있고 무언가에 대해 그것을 완전히 이해할 때까지 공부할 수 있습니다.

홈스쿨링의 또 다른 이유는 그것이 더욱 지지적인 학습 환경이라는 것입니다. 아무도 아이들이 실수를 하거나 정답을 모른다고 해서 그들을 놀리지 않을 것입니다. 홈스쿨링을 받는 아이들은 반 친구들로부터의 경쟁이나 압력에 대해 걱정할 필요가 없습니다. 그들은 자신들이 얼마나 잘하고 있냐에 대해 걱정하거나 초조해할 필요가 없습니다. 홈스쿨링을 받는 아이들은 교사나 다른 학생들을 의식해 자신을 과시할 필요가 없습니다. 이는 홈스쿨링을 받는 아이들에게 자신에 대한 더 많은 확신을 주고, 더 잘 배울 수 있도록 도와줍니다.

Sample Response

Two examples of the advantages of homeschooling are given in the lecture. The first example is that homeschooled children get individual attention. Parents who homeschool can give each child a lot of attention. They can make special lessons to help their child learn effectively. The second example is that homeschooling provides a supportive learning environment. The child doesn't have to worry about making mistakes. If he does make a mistake, no one will make fun of him. Also, the child doesn't have to worry about competition with others. In conclusion, the professor believes homeschooling has several advantages.

Actual Test I

| 1 of 6 |

Sample Response

The most interesting place I have ever visited was New York City. There are two main reasons for this. First, I was able to learn about American culture. I ate American food, I went to a baseball game, and I spoke English. Doing the things that American people do showed me how they live and allowed me to understand them better. Second, New York City has many tourist attractions. I saw the Statue of Liberty, Central Park, the Empire State Building, and so on. I had always seen those places in movies and I was happy to be able to visit them myself.

| 2 of 6 |

Sample Response

I think that community service should not be a part of the curriculum in schools. It is because first, when it is mandated in schools, students will not feel the human connection in doing things they don't want to. Helping those in need should be done voluntarily, so that students will feel the pride and joy of helping others. Secondly, students will do it just for the sake of obtaining credits. Granting credit for forced community service will only cheapen the meaning of helping others.

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독해지문 해석

학교 컴퓨터 사용에 관한 새 정책

최근, 학교는 컴퓨터실이 너무 혼란스럽고 오래 기다려야 한다는 것에 관한 불만을 접수 했습니다. 컴퓨터실의 목적은 컴퓨터나 인터넷을 사용해서 숙제를 해야 하는 학생에게 편리한 장소를 제공하기 위한 것입니다. 오늘부터 학교 컴퓨터는 학습을 위한 사용만으로 제한될 것입니다. 이메일을 주고 받거나, 온라인 채팅을 하거나, 게임을 하는 것은 금지됩니다. 새로운 규칙이 준수되는지 확인하기 위하여 컴퓨터실을 순찰할 것입니다.

Listening Script

M: Hi, Ella. Did you hear about the new policy about using school computers?

W: Yeah. I think it's really unfair. How am I supposed to send emails? I don't have a computer at home.

M: Well, that's part of the problem. The people who don't have computers at home need to use the ones at school. But sometimes it's hard to find one that's free, because they're all being used by people playing games or looking at websites that have nothing to do with school.

W: I think you're exaggerating. Sure, people use the computers for fun stuff, but that doesn't mean they aren't also working on school stuff.

M: Maybe, but I've had to come in early every day this week because that's the only time I can get a computer. I think the policy is fair. People can go to an Internet café if they want to play games or send emails. The computers in school should be available for people who need to get work done.

Script 해석

M: 안녕, 엘라. 학교 컴퓨터 사용에 대한 새 정책 들었니?

W: 응, 정말 불공평하다고 생각해. 난 어떻게 이메일을 보내란 말이야. 집에 컴퓨터가 없는데.

M: 음, 그건 좀 문제구나. 집에 컴퓨터가 없는 학생들은 학교의 컴퓨터를 사용해야 하지. 그런데 게임을 하거나 별 것도 아닌 웹사이트를 보는 학생들이 다 차지하고 있어서 빈 컴·퓨터를 찾기 어려울 때가 있기는 해.

W: 네가 과장하고 있다고 생각해. 물론, 학생들이 오락거리를 위해서 컴퓨터를 사용하기도 하지만 그렇다고 해서 학교 공부와 관련된 것을 하지 않는 것은 아니야.

M: 어쩌면 그럴 수도 있지, 그렇지만 난 이번 주 내내 아침 일찍 학교에 왔어. 그 시간이 유일하게 컴퓨터를 사용할 수 있는 시간이라서. 난 그 정책이 공평하다고 생각해. 학생들은 게임을 하거나 이메일을 보내고 싶으면 피씨방을 갈 수 있잖아. 학교내의 컴퓨터는 공부를 해야 하는 학생들이 사용할 수 있도록 해야 해.

Sample Response

The man seems to support the school's policy of not allowing students to use the computers in the computer lab to send emails or chat online. He says that sometimes he can't get a computer because too many students are using them for enjoyment instead of for work. He says that he's had to come into school early just to be able to use a computer. According to the man, the computers at school should be reserved for study, and students should go to an Internet café if they want to play games.

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독해지문 해석

플라시보 효과

위약은 약품처럼 보이는 알약이나 액체이지만 실제적인 의학 가치는 없다. 위약은 대개 과학자들이 새 약품을 실험할 때 사용된다. 환자들은 두 그룹으로 나누어진다. 첫 번째 그룹에게는 새 약이 주어진다. 두 번째 그룹에게는 위약이 주어진다. 위약은 진짜 약과 동일하게 생겼지만 어떤 약품도 들어있지 않다. 종종 위약을 섭취하는 사람이 상태의 호전을 볼 수 있다. 이것을 플라시보 효과라고 한다.

Listening Script

The mind is pretty powerful, and has a lot of influence over the state of our physical bodies. Researchers have done a lot of studies on, um, how thinking affects pain or sickness. In one study, people with colds were given medicine. One group received tablets containing real medicine. The other group received similar tablets that were full of harmless powder. The people in the second group didn't know their medicine was fake. Soon people in both groups reported feeling better. Scientists believe this is because when people take medicine, they expect to get better. This expectation helps their bodies heal.

Another study was done with people who suffered from arm pain. Half the people were given fake pills. The other half received fake acupuncture. So everyone in the study was treated with fake medicine, and guess what? Many of them said their pain had improved significantly. Once again, people's expectation of getting better actually helped them to get better.

Script 해석

마음의 힘은 정말 강력하며 신체 상태에 많은 영향을 미칩니다. 연구가들은 사고가 아픔이나 질병에 어떻게 영향을 미치는지에 대한 많은 연구를 했습니다. 한 연구에서 감기에 걸린 사람들이 약을 받았습니다. 한 그룹은 진짜 약이 들어있는 알약을 받았습니다. 다른 한 그룹은 무해한 가루가 들어있는 비슷하게 생긴 알약을 받았습니다. 두 번

째 그룹에 속한 사람들은 자신들의 약이 가짜라는 것을 몰랐습니다. 곧 두 그룹의 사람들은 모두 상태가 나아졌다고 보고했습니다. 화학자들은 이는 사람들이 약을 섭취할 때 나올 것이라고 기대하기 때문이라고 믿었습니다. 이런 기대가 몸이 치유되도록 돕습니다.

팔이 아픈 사람들을 대상으로 한 다른 연구가 있습니다. 이 중 절반의 사람들은 가짜 약을 받았습니다. 다른 절반은 가짜 침술을 받았습니다. 이렇게 이 연구에 참여한 모든 사람들은 모두 가짜 의술을 받았습니다. 어떤 일이 일어났을까요? 많은 사람들이 아픈 것이 눈에 띄게 좋아졌다고 했습니다. 다시 말해 나올 것이라는 사람들의 기대는 실제로 그들이 낮도록 도왔습니다.

Sample Response

According to the professor, our minds have a lot of influence over our bodies. The professor explains how in one study some people with colds were given real medicine while others were given fake medicine, which they believed was real. According to the professor, the people who took the fake medicine also got better, because that is what they expected to happen. In another study, people with arm pain were given fake medicine and fake acupuncture. Again, most of the patients got better. These are examples of the placebo effect, in which fake medicines that appear to be real are just as effective as real medicine.

| 5 of 6 |

Listening Script

M: Hey, Mary, have you heard about this school essay contest? It sounds like a lot of work.

W: Yeah, someone mentioned it earlier. But what's the big deal? It's optional, isn't it?

M: For seniors, it isn't. You guys have to submit something. And it has to be a new essay, so you can't just hand in something you wrote last semester.

W: You're kidding. I'm really busy these days. When am I supposed to find the time to write an essay?

M: Well, since the school is insisting you write this essay, maybe you could ask your teachers to let you work on it during class. That way, you won't have to write it in your free time.

W: That's one possibility.

M: Or, you could just submit something you've already written. You know, change a few details or make it a bit longer. The contest people won't know it's not a new essay. That would make your life a lot easier.

W: Hmm. I guess I'll think it over a bit. Thanks for the suggestions, though.

Script 해석

M: 안녕 메리, 교내 수필 경연대회에 대해서 들어있어? 정말 큰 일인 것 같아.

W: 그래, 누군가 얘기해주었어. 그런데 뭐가 큰 일이라는 거야? 선택이잖아, 그렇지 않니?

M: 4학년은 아니야. 4학년은 무엇이든 제출해야 해. 그리고 반드시 새로 쓴 수필이어야 하기 때문에 지난 학기에 쓴 것을 내서는 안 되는 거지.

W: 농담이지. 요즘 정말 바쁜단 말이야. 수필 쓸 시간이 어디 있다는 거야?

M: 음, 학교에서 쓰라고 하는 수필이니깐 선생님께 부탁해서 수업시간에 쓸 시간을 달라고 해봐. 그렇게 하면 여가 시간에 쓸 필요가 없잖아.

W: 그것도 한 방법이다.

M: 아니면, 이미 썼던 걸 제출할 수도 있어. 알잖아, 약간 바꾸거나 조금 더 늘리는 것 말이야. 경연대회 심사위원들은 새로운 수필이 아니라는 걸 모를 거야. 그렇게 되면 좀 쉬워지겠지.

W: 흠. 조금 더 생각해봐야겠다. 어쨌든 충고해줘서 고마워.

Sample Response

The woman's problem is that all students have to participate in an essay writing contest, but she doesn't have time to write the essay. The man suggests that she could ask her teachers to let her work on the essay during class, or that she could use an essay that she has already written. I think she should ask her teachers to let her work on the essay in class. She's required to participate, so they should give her the time to write the essay. Plus, using an old essay seems a lot like cheating, and if she gets caught, she might get in trouble.

| 6 of 6 |

Listening Script

Well, direct marketing is becoming an increasingly popular sales technique. It's when a company tries to sell something by communicating directly with customers. This is done in a couple of different ways, but the most common are phoning people at home or emailing them.

A lot of companies that offer services don't have actual stores customers can visit. So what these companies do is, uh, sell their services over the phone. This is called telemarketing. Long-distance telephone companies, banks, and credit card companies use telemarketing a lot. A salesperson will call a potential customer and explain the various services his company offers. The salesperson will try to get the customer to switch over to his company. The salesperson and the customer never see each other during this interaction, and the customer never has to leave his house.

Um, another way companies use direct marketing is through the Internet. Millions of customers can be reached through the Internet. Companies advertise on websites they think potential customers will visit. Interested customers can click on the advertisement, go to the company's website, and buy products or services. Once the company has the customers' name and address, it can send them advertisements or catalogs through email or regular mail. Other companies email advertisements to millions of email addresses, hoping to make sales that way.

Script 해석

직접 판매는 계속해서 인기 있는 판매 기술이 되고 있다. 이것은 회사가 고객과 직접 대화 함으로써 무엇인가를 팔려고 하는 것이다. 이 것은 몇 가지의 다양한 방식으로 이루어지는데, 가장 일반적인 것은 집에 있는 사람들에게 전화하거나 이메일을 보내는 것이다.

서비스를 제공하는 많은 회사들은 고객이 방문할 수 있는 실제 상점을 가지고 있지 않는다. 그렇기 때문에 이 회사들이 하는 것은 전화로 자신들의 서비스를 판매하는 것이다. 이것을 전화 판매라고 한다. 장거리 전화 회사, 은행, 신용카드 회사는 전화 판매를 많이 이용한다. 판매자는 잠재 고객에게 전화를 걸어 회사가 제공하는 다양한 서비스를 설명한다. 판매자는 고객을 자신의 회사로 데려오기 위해 노력할 것이다. 대화하는 동안 판매자와 고객은 서로를 결코 보지 않고, 고객은 집을 떠나지 않는다.

음, 직접 판매를 사용하는 다른 방법은 인터넷을 통한 것이다. 인터넷을 통해 수 백 만 명의 고객과 연락할 수 있다. 회사는 잠재 고객이 방문할 것이라고 생각하는 웹사이트에 광고를 한다. 흥미가 생긴 고객은 광고를 클릭하고, 회사의 웹사이트를 방문해서 상품이나 서비스를 구매할 수 있다. 회사가 고객의 이름과 주소를 알게 되면 그들은 이메일이나 일반 우편을 이용해 고객에게 광고지와 카탈로그를 보낼 수 있다. 다른 회사들은 그런 식으로 판매할 수 있기를 기대하면서 수백만 개의 이메일 계정에 광고를 보낸다.

Sample Response

In direct marketing, companies directly contact potential customers in order to make sales.

One example of this given in the lecture is telemarketing. In telemarketing, the marketing agents for the company call people at home and try to get them to buy the company's product. According to the professor, companies like banks and telephone companies often use this kind of marketing. Another example of direct marketing is Internet marketing. Companies advertise on the Internet because they can reach many customers. Once they get the customers' name and address, they can send them catalogs and emails to try to sell them even more stuff.

Actual Test II

| 1 of 6 |

Sample Response

The person I always go to for advice is my roommate. That is because she is a person who knows me better than anyone else. We are the same age and we study together. Because we spend lots of time together, she knows me very well. Furthermore, she is a very sensible person. She is always calm and thoughtful. When I ask for advice, she always understands what I need. For example, when I asked for help in math, she advised me to change my study habits. She is a really helpful friend.

| 2 of 6 |

Sample Response

I prefer not to know what's going to happen in a movie before I see it. If I already know what is going to happen in a movie, then I can't get emotionally involved in it. There's no surprise or suspense. What keeps me interested in a movie is waiting to see what is going to happen next, and obviously, I would lose that element of surprise if I already knew what was going to happen in the movie. Even with my favorite films, I never enjoy them as much when I watch them a second time as I did when I watched them for the first time and didn't know what was going to happen.

| 3 of 6 |

독해지문 해석

독자의 편지

학교는 캠퍼스 북쪽 공터를 학생 주차 공간으로 바꾼다는 계획을 막 발표했습니다. 저는 이 토지가 학생들을 위한 공원으로 더 좋게 쓰일 수 있다고 생각합니다. 우리 캠퍼스 전체가 건물과 도로로 덮여 있고, 우리가 즐길 수 있는 녹지 공간은 거의 없습니다. 우리가 수업 전후에 신선한 공기를 마시러 갈 곳은 어디에도 없습니다. 덧붙여, 우리 학교는 환경에 관심을 가진다고 주장하지만 초지를 포장하여 더 많은 사람들이 학교에 차를 타고 오게 하는 것은 제게 전혀 친환경적으로 보이지 않습니다.

Listening Script

M: Hey Marie, did you see the letter to the editor about the new parking lot?

W: Yeah. I have to say, I agree with it.

M: Do you? I'm surprised.
 W: Why? Because I drive a car to school?
 M: Yep. I thought you'd be happy about more parking.
 W: More parking would be great, but it's true that there's no green space on campus. We can't eat our lunch outside or even just hang out, because there's nowhere to sit.
 M: That's a good point, but we'd only be able to do that for a few weeks out of the year anyway. We're on vacation all summer, and spring and fall don't last very long.
 W: Yeah, but the letter also points out that a park would be more environmentally friendly. The school is always going on about how concerned it is about the environment, and then they want to go and build a parking lot? That's just going to encourage more students to drive cars to school.

Script 해석

M: 아, 마리, 너 새 주차장에 대해 편집자에게 보낸 편지 봤니?
 W: 응, 난 거기에 동의한다고 말해야 해.
 M: 네가? 놀랐는걸.
 W: 왜? 내가 학교에 차를 운전해서 다니기 때문에?
 M: 그래. 난 네가 주차장이 더 생기는 것에 기뻐할 거라 생각했어.
 W: 더 넓은 주차 공간도 좋겠지만 캠퍼스에 녹지 공간이 없는 건 사실이야. 우린 앉을 곳이 없어서 야외에서 점심을 먹을 수도 없고 심지어 나가서 걸을 수도 없잖아.
 M: 그건 좋은 지적이야, 하지만 우린 어차피 연중 몇 주만 고작 그렇게 할 수 있는걸. 여름 내내 방학이고, 봄과 가을은 그렇게 오래가지 않잖아.
 W: 그래, 하지만 그 편지는 또 공원이 더욱 환경친화적일 거라는 지적도 하고 있어. 학교 측은 항상 자신들이 환경에 얼마나 신경 쓰는지에 대해 떠들어 대잖아. 그런데 그러고는 가서 주차장을 짓겠다고? 그건 바로 더 많은 학생들이 학교에 차를 운전해서 오도록 조장하는 게 된단구.

Sample Response

The woman agrees with the letter saying that the school should turn the field into a park instead of a parking lot. She thinks it would be nice for students to have a place to sit outside to eat lunch or hang out with their friends. She says the school has no green space where students can spend time outside. The woman also points out that the school claims to be concerned about the environment, and that putting up a parking lot would encourage more people to drive. She says a park would be better for the environment than a parking lot.

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독해지문 해석

사회적 네트워크에서의 인간 관계

사회적 네트워크란 한 그룹 안의 어떤 사람과도 관계를 가진 사람들의 그룹이다. 이 그룹의 모든 구성원은 서로를 알고 정기적으로 의사 소통을 한다. 이 구조는 가족이나 친구이기 때문에 서로 연관이 되어있고 가까운데 살며 혹은 함께 일을 한다. 인간 관계는 다양한 이유로 발달했고 다양한 수요를 만족 시킨다. 사회적 네트워크는 오락, 지지, 그리고 정체성을 제공한다. 사회 네트워크는 몇 명으로 이루어질 수도 혹은 백 명이 넘는 구성원을 가지고 있을 수도 있다.

Listening Script

I'm sure you'll all agree that people are pretty social. We enjoy the company of others. We spend lots of time with family, friends, classmates, and co-workers. We build relationships for

different reasons and in different ways. For example, um, a lot of you probably have your own homepage on the Internet. This is a great way to meet people that you have stuff in common with. Your friends look at your homepage, and their friends look at it. Soon, you're all looking at each other's pages and chatting online. Probably you'll also chat with strangers you meet through your page. This interaction fulfills the same social needs as regular face-to-face communication.

But this kind of online interaction isn't only for fun. Lots of people use it for professional reasons. For example, let's say there are a bunch of engineers all over the world trying to solve the same design problem. Normally, the only time they would see each other would be at conferences a couple of times a year. Distance makes getting together inconvenient and expensive. That means sharing information and exchanging ideas is difficult. But thanks to the Internet, these engineers now have unlimited access to each other's ideas and information. They can work together and solve the problem efficiently. The fact that they're all in different places and have maybe never met doesn't really matter.

Script 해석

사람들이 꽤 사회적이라는 사실에 여러분 모두 동의하실 것이라고 확신합니다. 우리는 다른 사람과의 동행을 즐겨워합니다. 우리는 가족, 친구, 학급 친구, 동료들과 함께 많은 시간을 보냅니다. 우리는 다양한 이유로 인해 다양한 방식으로 관계를 맺습니다. 예를 들어, 여러분 중에 많은 분은 인터넷에 자신의 홈페이지가 있을 것입니다. 이는 공통의 관심사를 가진 사람을 만나는 멋진 방법입니다. 당신의 친구는 당신의 홈페이지를 보고 그들의 친구들도 그것을 봅니다. 곧 당신은 서로의 홈페이지를 보고 온라인 채팅을 합니다. 아마도 홈페이지에서 만난 낯선 사람과 채팅을 할 수도 있습니다. 이런 상호 작용은 얼굴을 맞대고 하는 의사 소통과 동일한 사회적 필요를 채워 줄 것입니다.

그러나 이런 온라인상의 상호 작용은 단순한 즐거움을 위한 것만은 아닙니다. 많은 사람들이 직업적인 이유로 인해 사용합니다. 예를 들어, 전 세계적으로 동일한 설계 문제를 해결하기 위해 노력하는 수 많은 엔지니어들이 있다고 해봅시다. 일반적으로 그들이 서로 만나는 것은 일년에 한 두 번 열리는 정기회의에서 일 것입니다. 거리는 만남을 불편하고 비싸게 만들었습니다. 이는 정보를 나누고 아이디어를 교환하는 것이 어렵다는 뜻입니다. 그러나 인터넷 덕분에 이 엔지니어들은 서로의 생각과 정보에 무제한적으로 접근할 수 있게 되었습니다. 그들은 함께 작업하고 효율적으로 문제를 해결합니다. 그들이 다른 장소에 있다는 사실과 실제로 한번도 만나 본적이 없다는 사실은 중요하지 않습니다.

Sample Response

The professor talks about the way people use the Internet to communicate and build online relationships for a number of reasons. The professor describes how people use the Internet to connect with their friends. He mentions that personal Internet homepages can be a good way to meet other people. Chatting with people on the Internet fills the social need humans have to talk to others. Another example is the way some people use the Internet for business purposes. People who are working to solve the same problem can exchange information with each other easily. Basically, the uses of the Internet that the professor describes are examples of social networking. According to the reading, people build group relationships to serve different purposes, and groups can vary greatly in size.

Listening Script

W: Hey, Brent. You look upset. What's up?

M: You know Frank in our chemistry class?

W: Yeah. He's your lab partner, right?
 M: Well, he's supposed to be my partner, but guess who does all the work?
 W: I'm guessing it's not Frank.
 M: He never does a thing. He just sits there and doodles in his notebook, and then when Ms. Walsh comes around, he tries to look all busy.
 W: So, just tell Ms. Walsh Frank's slacking off and you're doing all the work. I bet she'll straighten him out.
 M: I thought of that, but you know, we're not little kids anymore. I can't just tattletale on him.
 W: I don't see why not ... I mean, if it's causing you so much stress, you have to do something.
 M: I definitely have to do something.
 W: OK, if you don't want to tell Ms. Walsh, just talk to Frank directly. Tell him you're sick of doing all the work and he better start doing his share.
 M: I'm not good at confrontations ... I hate situations like that.
 W: Well, you have to do something. You can't just let Frank coast while you do all the work.

Script 해석

W: 저기, 브렌트. 너 화가 나 보이는데. 무슨 일이야?
 M: 너 우리 화학 수업의 프랭크 알지?
 W: 응, 그 애가 네 실습실 파트너잖아, 맞지?
 M: 글썄, 그가 내 파트너이기로 돼 있지, 하지만 누가 그 모든 일을 하겠어?
 W: 프랭크는 아닌 것 같네.
 M: 그 앤 정말 아무것도 안 해. 그냥 거기 앉아서 자기 노트에 낙서나 하다가, 월시 선생님이 근처에 오시면 엄청 바쁜 것처럼 보이려 한다구.
 W: 그럼, 월시 선생님께 프랭크가 손을 놓고 있고 네가 모든 걸 다 한다고 말씀 드려. 장담하건대 선생님께서 그 앨 해결해 주실 거야.
 M: 나도 그렇게 생각하지만 있지, 우리는 더 이상 어린애들이 아니라구. 절대 그 앨 고자질 할 순 없어.
 W: 왜 안 되는지 모르겠다... 내 말은, 그게 너에게 지나치게 스트레스를 주고 있다면 너도 뭔가 해야 한다는 거야.
 M: 분명 뭔가 해야지.
 W: 좋아, 네가 월시 선생님께 말하기 원치 않으면, 그냥 바로 프랭크에게 말해 버려. 네가 그 모든 일을 하는 데 진력이 났으니, 자기 몫을 하기 시작하는 게 좋을 거라고 말이야.
 M: 난 직접 맞서는 데에 능하지 않아... 그런 상황이 정말 싫다구.
 W: 응, 무엇이든 해야 해. 네가 일을 다 할 동안 프랭크는 게으름 피우게 내버려 둘 순 없잖아.

Sample Response

The man's problem is that his chemistry partner doesn't do any work, so he has to do everything. The first solution the woman suggests is that the man tell the teacher about his lazy lab partner. The second solution she suggests is that the man speak with his partner himself. I prefer the woman's second suggestion, because it's better to deal with things directly. If the teacher gets involved, the man's partner might get angry. This would make the situation even more unpleasant. However, if the man speaks to his partner directly, the partner might be more cooperative.

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Listening Script

Musical improvisation is when musicians make up music while they're playing. They're

creating new music at the exact same moment they're playing it. This is a great way for musicians to show off their skill. It's kind of like having a conversation where you don't know what you're going to say before you start talking.

One musical style that uses a lot of improvisation is jazz. In a jazz band, one musician will play a melody. The melody is the main tune in a piece of music. It's like the skeleton of a song. One or more other musicians will improvise along to the melody. They will just play whatever they think sounds good at the moment. This means that every time they play a song, it sounds different. How the musician plays depends on how he feels. The song might sound happy, or it might sound sad. There are no rules to improvisation in jazz music. Musicians can do whatever they like.

Another style of music that depends on improvisation is the traditional Indian music called raga. A raga is a basic melody that musicians improvise to. Raga improvisation depends not only on the musician, but also on factors such as time of day or season. Unlike jazz, however, there are certain rules to raga improvisation. Musicians must play certain combinations of notes. Some notes must be emphasized more than others. A good raga player can improvise for up to an hour.

Script 해석

즉흥 연주는 음악가가 연주하는 도중 곡을 만들어 내는 것입니다. 그들은 자신들이 그것을 연주하는 것과 동시에 새로운 음악을 창조해 냅니다. 이는 음악가에게 있어서 자신의 기술을 자랑할 수 있는 좋은 방법입니다. 그것은 당신이 말을 시작하기 전에는 자신이 무엇을 말할 것인지 모르는 대화를 하는 것과 같습니다.

많은 즉흥 연주가 이루어지는 한 가지 음악 유형은 재즈입니다. 재즈 밴드에서는 한 음악가가 하나의 멜로디를 연주하게 됩니다. 그 멜로디는 한 곡에서 주된 선율이 됩니다. 그것은 한 곡의 골격과도 같습니다. 한 명 이상의 다른 음악가들이 그 곡조에 따라서 즉석 연주를 하게 됩니다. 그들은 그 순간에 어울린다고 생각하는 것은 무엇이든 바로 연주할 것입니다. 이는 그들이 한 곡을 연주할 때마다 매번 다르게 들린다는 것을 의미합니다. 음악가가 어떻게 연주하느냐는 그가 어떻게 느끼느냐에 달려있습니다. 그 곡은 기쁘게 들릴 수도 있고 슬프게 들릴 수도 있습니다. 재즈 음악에서는 즉흥 연주에 대한 어떤 규칙도 없습니다. 음악가들은 자신이 좋아하는 것은 무엇이든 연주할 수 있습니다.

즉흥 연주에 의존하는 또 한 가지 음악 유형은 '라가'라고 불리는 전통 인디안 음악입니다. '라가'는 음악가들이 그에 맞추어 즉흥적으로 연주하는 기본 멜로디입니다. '라가'의 즉흥 연주는 그 음악가뿐 아니라 시간과 계절 같은 요소에 따라서도 결정됩니다. 그러나 재즈와는 달리 라가의 즉흥 연주에는 특정한 규칙들이 존재합니다. 음악가들은 특정한 음들의 조합을 연주해야만 합니다. 몇몇 음들을 다른 것들보다 더욱 강조되어야 합니다. 한 명의 훌륭한 라가 연주자는 최대 한 시간까지도 즉흥적으로 연주할 수 있습니다.

Sample Response

In the lecture, two different styles of musical improvisation are discussed. The first example of musical improvisation is jazz. According to the professor, one musician plays a melody while other musicians improvise to it. There are no rules, so they play whatever they think sounds good. Because they are making the music up as they go, each time they play a song it sounds different. The second example the professor gives is Indian raga music. Raga music is a simple melody using musical improvisation. Unlike with jazz, musicians must follow certain rules during improvisation. For example, they have to play and emphasize certain notes.

Workbook

PART I More Practice for Collocations & Expressions

Practice 1. Education P.172

- A**
- 2 When it comes to an elective course, I would take "An Introduction to Psychology".
 - 3 It seems to me that homeschooling can reduce peer pressure from other students.
 - 4 One of the best ways to relieve stress is by participating in extracurricular activities.
 - 5 One of the reasons I think so is that it can cause learning difficulties in their teens.
 - 6 This is because the tuition fees for college education are extremely high.

- school uniform: 교복
- peer pressure: 또래 압력(같은 또래의 아이들이 하는 것을 똑같이 따라 해야 한다는 압박감)
- elective course: 선택 과목(반드시 들어야 하는 필수 과목 이외의 과목)
- learning difficulties: 학습 장애(학습을 저해하는 정신적인 문제)
- tuition fee: 수업료, 등록금
- extracurricular activities: 과외 활동(정규 수업 외의 활동)
- early education: 조기 교육
- college education: 대학 교육

Practice 2. Business & Careers P.173

- A**
- 2 The way I see it, most people usually consider if it is a well-paid job or not.
 - 3 One is that they cannot have a day off. The other is that they have to work overtime.
 - 4 I prefer having the job interview on a working day rather than on Saturday.
 - 5 Another reason is that many people don't have job satisfaction in their current positions.
 - 6 I think it is better to have a part-time job on weekends than to work overtime.

- job interview: 면접
- regular job: 정규직
- day off: 일일 휴가
- job satisfaction: 직업 만족감
- working day: 근무일(주말 및 공휴일과 대비되는 개념)
- part-time job: 시간제 일자리, 아르바이트
- temporary worker: 비정규직 근무자
- work overtime: 야근하다, 초과 근무를 하다
- well-paid job: 보수가 좋은 일자리
- sick leave: 병가

Practice 3. Health & Medicine P.174

- A**
- 2 One is to have a healthy lifestyle. The other is to have a medical checkup on a regular basis.
 - 3 People in an emergency can get over-the-counter medicine at drugstores even though they do not have a prescription.

- 4 The doctor pointed out that he had a chronic disease, and his eating habits were unhealthy.
- 5 When it comes to health care, you can benefit from traveler's health insurance.
- 6 I think using alternative medicine is better than going to the hospital.

- health insurance: 의료 보험
- health care: 의료 보호
- alternative medicine: 대체 의학
- critical condition: 심각한 상태
- over-the-counter: 처방전 없이 살 수 있는
- doctor's note: 진단서
- chronic disease: 만성적 질환
- medical checkup: 건강 검진
- life expectancy: 평균 수명
- healthy lifestyle: 건강한 생활 양식
- eating habit: 식습관
- dental/doctor's appointment: 치과/병원 예약

Practice 4. Language & Culture P.175

- A**
- 2 It is because in America, there are many ethnic groups with various cultures.
 - 3 I think it is better to concentrate on learning one's mother tongue in early childhood.
 - 4 In spite of a high literacy rate, there are still some people who cannot read and write.
 - 5 For instance, we can see the great cultural heritage of France, such as the Palace of Versailles.
 - 6 I think we should try to understand culture gaps among countries. Moreover, we should encourage cultural relativism.

- cultural heritage: 문화 유산
- official language: 공식 언어
- ethnic group: 인종 집단
- cultural relativism: 문화 상대주의(다른 문화의 고유성을 존중하는 것)
- lingua franca: 공통어, 공용어, 링구아 프랑카(공통 언어가 없는 집단이 서로 의사를 전달하기 위해 쓰는 보조언어)
- literacy rate:識字率(읽고 쓸 줄 아는 인구의 비율)
- language barrier: 언어 장벽
- mother tongue: 모국어
- culture gap: 문화적 차이

Practice 5. Social Issues P.176

- A**
- 2 I feel soaring crime rate in large cities is a big problem.
 - 3 According to social studies, it means that people with higher social status should help other people.
 - 4 It seems to me that economic recession and free trade are the most controversial issues.
 - 5 In particular, I think sexual discrimination in work places is extremely serious.
 - 6 For example, racial discrimination against illegal immigrants exists in society.

- social status: 사회적 지위
- economic recession: 경기 침체
- noblesse oblige: 노블레스 오블리주(높은 사회적 지위를 가진 사람들이 갖는 도덕적 의무)
- free trade: 자유 무역(정부가 수입에 제한을 두지 않거나 수출에 개입하지 않는 정책)
- crime rate: 범죄율

- ❑ capital punishment: 최고형, 사형
- ❑ current affairs: 현안
- ❑ necessary evil: 필요악(없는 것이 바람직하나 조직 따위의 운영이나 사회생활상 부득이 필요한 것으로 여겨지는 일)
- ❑ illegal immigrant: 불법 이민자
- ❑ sexual/racial discrimination: 성/인종 차별

Practice 6. The Environment P.177

- A**
- 2 In my opinion, it mainly causes global warming and climate change .
 - 3 In particular, it threatens the habitats of endangered species living in forests .
 - 4 All things considered, we should use alternative energies such as solar power .
 - 5 For instance, it results in acid rain and the destruction of the ozone layer .
 - 6 Personally, I suggest all factories properly dispose of the hazardous wastes they produce .

- ❑ global warming: 지구 온난화
- ❑ ozone layer: 오존층
- ❑ acid rain: 산성비
- ❑ hazardous wastes: 유해 폐기물
- ❑ climate change: 기후 변화
- ❑ endangered species: 멸종 위기에 처한 종
- ❑ fossil fuel: 화석 연료
- ❑ alternative energy: 대체 에너지
- ❑ greenhouse effect: 온실 효과
- ❑ soil erosion: 토양 침식
- ❑ environmentally friendly: 환경 친화적인
- ❑ solar power: 태양력

PART II More Practice for Grammar

Practice 1. Phrasal Verbs vs. Prepositional Verbs -어떻게 다른가요? P.178

- A**
- 2 구
 - 3 전
 - 4 구
 - 5 전
 - 6 전
 - 7 구
 - 8 구
- B**
- 2 put off
 - 3 pick up
 - 4 stand for
 - 5 accounts for
 - 6 looks after
 - 7 took after
 - 8 brought up

- 9 look for
- 10 bring about
- 11 go through
- 12 get over

Practice 2. 현재 완료 vs. 과거 완료 -시제 차이가 궁금해요... P.180

- A**
- 2 had left
 - 3 have kept
 - 4 had gone
 - 5 have visited
 - 6 had already gone
 - 7 has gone
 - 8 has studied

- B**
- 2 I had finished packing my suitcase before Mary told me to pack my things .
 - 3 They had announced the delay of the flight before we arrived at the airport .
 - 4 Ben's car had been broken into before he had a car accident on the road .
 - 5 We had had some tea and cookies before we had a big dinner with our guests .
 - 6 She had bought a new cell phone before her husband bought a new cell phone .
 - 7 When we arrived at the port in a terrible hurry, the ship had already left for the island .
 - 8 By the time the movie finished, the last bus had left the station .

Practice 3. 현재 분사 vs. 과거 분사 -동사가 형용사가 된다면?... P.182

- A**
- 2 interesting
 - 3 educated
 - 4 printed
 - 5 disappointing
 - 6 boring
 - 7 excited
 - 8 pleased
 - 9 surprising
 - 10 satisfied

- B**
- 2 The police suspect the man sleeping at the corner of the street committed the crime.
 - 3 I wanted to take the physics course taught by Professor Kim from Korea .
 - 4 The application forms handed in by hundreds of students will be screened soon.
 - 5 The English programs were devised for people working in an office environment .
 - 6 We should not have a prejudice against people infected with HIV .
 - 7 In society, there exist many minority groups isolated and discriminated against by the majority .
 - 8 Can we say that people living in the city are happier than people living in the country ?

Practice 4. 동명사 vs. to 부정사 -비슷하게 보이지만 의미가 확~ 다른 구문... P.184

- A**
- 2 a

- 3 a, b
- 4 a
- 5 a
- 6 b
- 7 a, b

- B**
- 2 He tried to remember having a conversation with her in his dream last night.
 - 3 My sister regretted going to the city and living there away from her parents.
 - 4 I need to prepare for the second exam in case I fail the first exam.
 - 5 When I stopped getting up late and tried getting up early, my condition got better.
 - 6 We tried to remember to do something good for the poor and the elderly.

Practice 5. 전치사와 연결어구 (Transitional Words) -유용하게 쓰여요!... P.186

- A**
- 2 In order to prevent colds, we should drink enough water and eat lots of fruit.
 - 3 From my point of view, it is completely unreasonable that we can't use any electronic devices in school.
 - 4 In spite of their ability to survive in unfavorable situations, they are in danger of extinction.
 - 5 In an effort to preserve forests, the government decided to regulate the exploitation of natural resources.
 - 6 In accordance with the increasing number of immigrants, lots of social problems are becoming issues.
 - 7 In comparison with the professor's explanation, the reading passage focused more on the lives of individual American families.
 - 8 In addition to the lectures by several experts, the course provides students with a real opportunity to get experience in certain fields.

- B**
- 1 ㉠ In the same way
 - 3 ㉡ In general
 - 4 ㉢ On the other hand / On the contrary
 - 5 ㉣ In short