

나의 랜선 영어 쌤

MILY.T

We all can do it!

19강

인물·일화·기담

2020 수능특강 영어 주제·소재편

(19강 3-4번)

LET'S BEGIN ! ☺

O.R.O

3번



PREVIEW

음식 소비와 사회적 계층과 관련된 생활양식 간의 연관성

2020년 수능특강 19강 3번



다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The links between food consumption and lifestyles defined in relation to social hierarchies developed in various ways in centuries later than the sixteenth-century. The motif of quality became clearer. Consumers now took for granted that the domain of social privilege expressed itself in the right - or duty - to obtain food products of ever higher quality. However, there were still **correspondences** between **typologies of foods and beverages** and the **typologies of the consumers** themselves. (A) **예시**, in **eighteenth-century Europe**, **coffee** was considered the dominant **bourgeois drink**, whereas **chocolate** was **aristocratic**. What was defined here was a clearly ideological antithesis: **the former** **awoke and stimulated** the mind to work and to be productive; whereas the latter was a drink for the inactive and lazy. In the following century, (B), **coffee** had already become a popular beverage in France, as had tea in Holland and England.

(A)	(B)	
① In addition that is	
② In addition however	
③ Instead therefore	
④ For example therefore	
⑤ For example however	

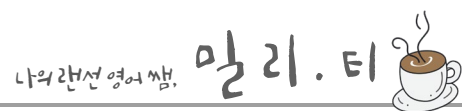
*typology 유형 분류 체계 **aristocratic 귀족의 ***antithesis 대립

사진 : PIXABAY

어휘 SKIMMING

음식 소비와 사회적 계층과 관련된 생활양식 간의 연관성

The **links between food consumption and lifestyles** defined in relation to social hierarchies developed in various ways in centuries later than the sixteenth-century. The **계층, 계급** motif of **quality** became clearer. Consumers now **took for granted** that the **domain of social privilege** expressed itself in the right - or duty - to obtain food products of ever higher quality. However, there were still **correspondences** between typologies of foods and beverages and the **typologies of the consumers** themselves. For Example, in eighteenth-century Europe, **coffee** was considered the **dominant bourgeois** drink, whereas chocolate was **aristocratic**. What was defined here was a clearly **ideological antithesis**: the former **awoke and stimulated** the mind to work and to be productive; whereas the latter was a drink for the inactive and lazy. In the following century, however, coffee had already become a **popular beverage in France**, as had tea in Holland and England.



구문독해

① The links (between food consumption and lifestyles) **defined** in relation to social hierarchies) **developed** (in various ways) (in centuries) later than the sixteenth-century.)

음식 소비와 사회적 계층과 관련하여 정의된 생활양식 사이의 연관성은 16세기 이후에 다양한 방식으로 발전했다.

② The **motif** (of quality) **became** clearer.

'품질'에 대한 동기가 더 명확해졌다.

③ Consumers now took for granted **that** the domain (of social privilege) expressed **itself** in the right - or duty - (to obtain food products) of ever higher quality.)

소비자들은 이제 사회적 특권의 영역이 그 어느 때보다 더 높은 품질의 식품을 구하는 권리 또는 의무로 표현되는 것을 당연하게 받아들였다.

④ However, there were still **correspondences** (between typologies of foods and beverages and the typologies of the consumers themselves.)

그러나 음식과 음료의 유형 분류 체계와 소비자 자체의 유형 분류 체계 간에는 여전히 관련성이 있었다.

⑤ For example (in eighteenth-century Europe,) coffee **was** considered the dominant bourgeois drink, whereas chocolate **was** aristocratic.

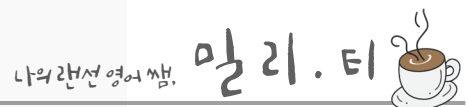
예를 들어 18세기 유럽에서 커피는 지배적인 중산층의 음료로 여겨진 반면에 초콜릿은 귀족적이었다.

⑥ [What was defined here] was a clearly ideological antithesis: the former awoke and stimulated the mind to work and to be productive; whereas the latter was a drink (for the inactive and lazy.)

여기서 정의된 것은 명백한 이념적 대립이었다. 전자는 정신을 각성시키고 자극하여, 일하고 생산적이 되게 했으며, 반면에 후자는 움직이지 않고 게으른 사람들을 위한 음료였다.

⑦ (In the following century,) however, coffee had already become a popular beverage (in France,) as had tea (in Holland and England)

하지만 그 다음 세기에는, 프랑스에서 커피가 이미, 네덜란드와 영국에서 차가 그랬듯이, 인기 있는 음료가 되어 있었다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

글의 LOGIC

음식 소비와 사회적 계층과 관련된 생활양식 간의 연관성

The links between food consumption and lifestyles defined in relation to social **hierarchies** developed in various ways in centuries later than the sixteenth-century.

(A) The motif of quality became clearer.

Consumers now took for granted that the domain of social **privilege** expressed itself in the right - or duty - to obtain food products of ever higher quality.

(B) However, there were still correspondences between typologies of foods and beverages and the typologies of the consumers themselves.

For example, in eighteenth-century Europe, coffee was considered the **dominant** bourgeois drink, whereas chocolate was aristocratic.

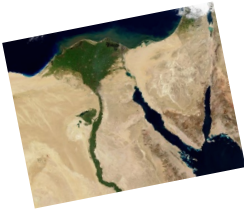
(C) What was defined here was a clearly **ideological** antithesis: the former awoke and stimulated the mind to work and to be productive; whereas the latter was a drink for the inactive and lazy.


In the following century, however, coffee had already become a **popular** beverage in France, as had tea in Holland and England.

 어휘, 순서, 삽입주의-!!

O.R.O

4번



나의 랜선 영어 쌤. **밀리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

PREVIEW

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

이집트 달력의 탄생

2020년 수능특강 19강 4번



The rhythm of the Nile was the rhythm of Egyptian life. The annual rising of its waters set the calendar of sowing and reaping with its three seasons: inundation, growth, and harvest. The flooding of the Nile from the end of June till late October brought down rich silt, in which crops were planted and grew from late October to late February, to be harvested from late February till the end of June. The rising of the Nile, as regular and as essential to life as the rising of the sun, marked the Nile year. The primitive Egyptian calendar, naturally enough, was a "nilometer" - a simple vertical scale on which the flood level was yearly marked. Even a few years' reckoning of the Nile year showed that it did not keep in step with the phases of the moon. But very early the Egyptians found that twelve months of thirty days each could provide a useful calendar of the seasons if another five days were added at the end, to make a year of 365 days. This was the "civil" year, or the "Nile year," that the Egyptians began to use as early as 4241 B.C.

- ① Timeliness: The Key Factor in Agriculture
- ② The Nile: The Mother of the Egyptian Calendar
- ③ Differences Between Solar and Lunar Calendars
- ④ How Egyptians Prepared for the Flooding of the Nile
- ⑤ Examples of Calendars Based on the Phases of the Moon

*inundation 범람 **silt 토사

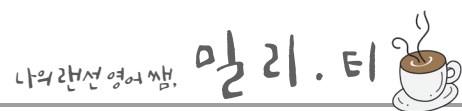


사진 : PIXABAY

어휘

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구문독해

- 1 The rhythm (of the Nile) was the rhythm (of Egyptian life).
- 2 The annual rising (of its waters) set the calendar (of sowing and reaping/with its three seasons) inundation, growth, and harvest. 파종하다 수확하다 범람 수확(추수)기
- 3 The flooding (of the Nile/ from the end of June/ till late October) brought down rich silt, in which crops were planted and grew (from late October/ to late February, to be harvested (from late February/ till the end of June.) 비옥한 토사 부사적(결과) [to harvest / to be harvested]
- 4 The rising of the Nile, (as regular and as essential to life as the rising of the sun), marked the Nile year. 특징을 이루다, 표시하다
- 5 The primitive Egyptian calendar, (naturally enough) was a "nilometer" - a simple vertical scale (on which the flood level was yearly marked). 초기의, 원시의 수위계 자, 눈금, 척도 [which / on which]
- 6 Even a few years' reckoning (of the Nile year) showed that it did not keep in step (with the phases of the moon). 계산성 ~와 맞다 (달의)위상, 단계
- 7 But very early/ the Egyptians found [that twelve months (of thirty days/each) could provide a useful calendar (of the seasons) if another five days were added (at the end) to make a year of 365 days.] 부사적(결과)
- 8 This was the "civil" year, or the "Nile year," that the Egyptians began to use (as early as 4241 B.C.) 보통의, 일상적으로 사용되는 that = which

나일강의 리듬은 이집트인 삶의 리듬이었다.

그것의 강을 이 매년 불어나는 것으로 인해 범람, 재배, 그리고 추수라는 그것의 계절기에 따라 파종과 수확의 일정이 결정되었다.

6월 말부터 10월 하순까지의 나일강의 범람은 비옥한 토사를 유입시켰는데, 그 토사에 10월 하순부터 2월 하순까지 농작물이 심겨져 자랐고, 2월 하순부터 6월 말까지 수확되었다.

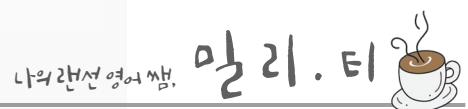
태양이 뜨는 것만큼 규칙적이고 삶에 필수적이었던 나일강의 물이 불어나는 것은 나일 역년의 특징을 이루었다.

당연히 그 초기 이집트 달력은 범람의 수위가 매년 표시된 단순한 수직 모양의 잣대였던 '나일강의 수위계' 였다.

나일 역년을 몇 년만 계산해 보더라도 그것이 달의 위상과 맞지 않는다는 것이 드러났다.

그러나 아주 일찍이 이집트인들은 각각 30일로 된 12개월이, 끝에 또 5일이 더해져서 365일로 된 1년을 만들면 유용한 절기력을 제공할 수 있다는 것을 알아냈다.

이것이 이집트인들이 일찍이 기원전 4241년에 사용하기 시작한 '보통' 역년, 즉 '나일 역년'이었다.





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삽입, 일치 · 불일치주의-!!

We all
can do
it!

나의 랜선 영어 쌤. **말리.티** 

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지치지 말고 힘내기!

