
나의 3번째 영어 쌤

MILY.T

We all can do it!

2020 수능특강 수능특강 밀리쌤의 강의노트

2020 수능특강 영어 주제·소재편

(18강-22강)



O.R.O

본 자료는 **밀리쌤 강의 연습/복습용** 수능특강 학습 자료입니다.
밀리쌤의 강의는 아래 순서로 진행됩니다.

오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 O.R.O 강의 진행 ORIENTATION




1. PREVIEW :

- ① 문제풀이 : 유형별 문제 푸는 SKILL을 학습합니다.
- ② 어휘/주제/스키밍 : 구문 독해 전에 글의 전반을 PREVIEW합니다.

2. **구문독해** : 정확한 독해와 어법 분석으로 철저하게 구문독해 방법을 학습합니다.

3. **글의 LOGIC** : 문제 출제 가능성있는 내용(어법, 어휘, 순서, 삽입, 빈칸 등)을 밀리쌤의 해설 강의로 변형문제에 대비합니다.

본 강의 자료로 연습을 하고, 강의 청취후 복습까지 하면,
오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 수능특강을 하실 수 있습니다. ☺

나의 2년 영어쌤. **밀리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



사진작가 Dorothea Lange



Dorothea Lange에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2020년 수능특강 18강 1번

Dorothea Lange's oeuvre constitutes one of the most moving and committed contributions to the social documentary photography in the 20th century. After studying at Columbia University in New York, she started out as an independent portrait photographer in San Francisco. Shocked by the number of homeless people in search of work during the Great Depression, she decided to take pictures of people in the street to draw attention to their plight. In 1935, she joined the Farm Security Administration (FSA) and reported on living conditions in the rural areas of the USA. In a direct manner, she documented the bitter poverty of migrant workers and their families. One of the most famous photographs of the FSA project is Migrant Mother, the portrait of a Californian migrant worker with her three children. This highly concentrated image has made Dorothea Lange an icon of socially committed photography.

*oeuvre (한 작가·화가 등의) 모든 작품 **plight 곤경, 궁지

- ① 20세기 사회 기록사진에 크게 기여하는 작품들을 남겼다.
- ② San Francisco에서 인물 사진작가로서 일을 시작했다.
- ③ 대공황 중에 일을 찾는 노숙자들의 수에 충격을 받았다.
- ④ FSA에 들어가서 미국 도시 지역의 빈곤한 생활상에 대해 보도했다.
- ⑤ Migrant Mother로 인해 사회적으로 뚜렷한 의식을 가진 사진 분야의 아이콘이 되었다.

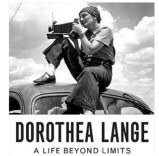


사진 : (Linda Gordon, October, 2010, Norton & Company)

어휘

사진작가 Dorothea Lange

Dorothea Lange's oeuvre constitutes one of the most moving and committed contributions to the social documentary photography in the 20th century. After studying at Columbia University in New York, she started out as an independent portrait photographer in San Francisco. Shocked by the number of homeless people in search of work during the Great Depression, she decided to take pictures of people in the street to draw attention to their plight. In 1935, she joined the Farm Security Administration (FSA) and reported on living conditions in the rural areas of the USA. In a direct manner, she documented the bitter poverty of migrant workers and their families. One of the most famous photographs of the FSA project is Migrant Mother, the portrait of a Californian migrant worker with her three children. This highly concentrated image has made Dorothea Lange an icon of socially committed photography.

*(한 작가·화가 등의) 모든 작품

헌신적인, 뚜렷한 사회의식을 가진

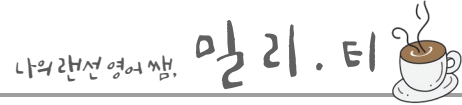
자영하는, 독립적인 인물사진, 초상화

대공황

**곤경, 궁지

기록하다 지독한, 혹독한 이주하는, 이주자

응집된, 집중된



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

① Dorothea Lange's ^{(한 작가·화가등의) 모든 작품} oeuvre constitutes one of the most moving and committed contributions (to the social documentary photography in the 20th century.)
~으로 여겨지다, ~을 구성하다
헌신적인, 뚜렷한, 사회의식을 가진 [committing / committed]

Dorothea Lange의 모든 작품은 20세기의 사회 기록사진에 가장 감동적이고 헌신적인 공헌을 한 것들 중의 하나로 여겨진다.

② After studying (at Columbia University/in New York), she started out (as an independent portrait photographer/in San Francisco.)
자영하는, 독립적인 인물사진, 초상화

그녀는 뉴욕의 컬럼비아 대학교에서 공부한 이후, 샌프란시스코에서 자영하는 인물 사진작가로 활동하기 시작했다.

③ ^{분사구문} Shocked (by the number of homeless people) (in search of work) (during the Great Depression), she decided to take pictures (of people in the street) to draw attention (to their plight.)
대공황 부사적(목적) >> 주절 곤경, 궁지

대공황 중에 일자리를 찾는 노동자의 수에 충격을 받고서, 그녀는 거리의 사람들의 곤경에 대한 관심을 끌기 위해 그들의 사진을 찍기로 결심했다.

④ In 1935, she joined the Farm Security Administration (FSA) and reported (on living conditions) (in the rural areas) (of the USA.)
반 urban

1935년에, 그녀는 Farm Security Administration (FSA)에 들어가 미국 농촌 지역의 생활 여건을 보도했다.

⑤ In a direct manner, she documented the bitter poverty (of migrant workers and their families.)
기록하다 지독한, 혹독한 이주하는, 이주자

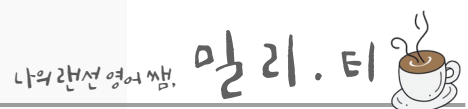
직접적으로 그녀는 이주 노동자들과 그들 가족의 지독한 빈곤을 기록했다.

⑥ One (of the most famous photographs) (of the FSA project) is Migrant Mother, the portrait (of a Californian migrant worker) (with her three children.)
[is / are]

FSA 프로젝트에서 가장 유명한 사진 중 하나는 세명의 자녀를 둔 한 캘리포니아 이주 노동자의 인물 사진인 Migrant Mother이다.

⑦ This highly concentrated image has made Dorothea Lange an icon (of socially committed photography.)
응집된, 집중된

이 고도로 응집된 (사진의) 이미지는 Dorothea Lange를 사회적으로 뚜렷한 의식을 가진 사진 분야의 아이콘으로 만들었다.





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

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

사진작가 Dorothea Lange

Dorothea Lange's oeuvre constitutes one of the most moving and committed contributions to the social documentary photography in the 20th century.

(A) After studying at Columbia University in New York, she started out as an independent portrait photographer in San Francisco.

Shocked by the number of homeless people in search of work during the Great Depression, she decided to take pictures of people in the street to draw attention to their plight.

(B) In 1935, she joined the Farm Security Administration (FSA) and reported on living conditions in the rural areas of the USA.

In a direct manner, she documented the bitter poverty of migrant workers and their families.

(C) One of the most famous photographs of the FSA project is Migrant Mother, the portrait of a Californian migrant worker with her three children.

This highly concentrated image has made Dorothea Lange an icon of socially committed photography.



순서 주의-!!



다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

2020년 수능특강 18강 2번

나의 랜선 영어 쌤 MILLY.T



1초) 출제의도 예상

- 1. 본동사 유무
- 2. Ving의 쓰임 ① 현·분 Ving / 과·분 Vpp
② 동명사 Ving / toV

2초) 단서 포착

While ① practicing the martial art wing-chun, Joe Hyams was accidentally hit by a workout partner.

3초) 정답포착

종속절 + 본동사 없음 → 분사구문

종속절 <<

His teacher, Jim Lau, noticed and spoke to him about his anger, saying that unleashing anger against another person ② inspires anger in return from the other person.

2~3초) 정답 포착 → 단수

1초) 출제의도 포착 → 수일치

The following weekend, Mr. Hyams went to New York, arriving early in the morning and ③ hope to get some rest before a business meeting.



→ hoping

3-4초) 정답 포착

분사구문과의 병렬

1초) 출제의도 포착 → 병렬

Unfortunately, his hotel room was not ready and would not be ready for another four hours, so he demanded to see the manager, then ④ angrily confronted her.

1초) 출제의도 포착

→ [형용사 / 부사]

2~3초) 단서 포착

→ 3V수식

I intended to do ⑤ what I could for you, but when you came on so strong I forgot my good intentions and decided not to go out of my way to help you."

O(N)

do

1초) 출제의도 포착 → 앞문장 & 뒷문장 모두 불완전

어휘

Joe Hyams가 얻은 분노에 대한 교훈

While practicing the martial art wing-chun, Joe Hyams was accidentally hit by a workout partner. This made him angry. His teacher, Jim Lau, noticed and spoke to him about his anger, saying that unleashing anger against another person inspires anger in return from the other person. The following weekend, Mr. Hyams went to New York, arriving early in the morning and hoping to get some rest before a business meeting. Unfortunately, his hotel room was not ready and would not be ready for another four hours, so he demanded to see the manager, then angrily confronted her. Later, after having calmed down, he apologized, and the manager said, "You really took me by surprise. I intended to do what I could for you, but when you came on so strong I forgot my good intentions and decided not to go out of my way to help you."

무술

우연히

(감정을)폭발시키다

(감정등을)불러일으키다, 고취시키다

강압적으로 행동하다

일부러 (굳이) ~하다

나의 랜선 영어 쌤.



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

1 [during / while]
 While practicing the martial art wing-chun, Joe Hyams was accidentally hit (by a workout partner).
he was 무술
우연히

무술 영춘권을 연습하던 도중, Joe Hyams는 연습 파트너에게 우연히 맞았다.

2 This made him angry.
[angry / angrily]

이것은 그를 화나게 했다.

3 His teacher, Jim Lau, noticed and spoke (to him / about his anger), saying that unleashing anger (against another person) inspires anger (in return from the other person).
분사구문 [ON] (감정들)폭발시키다 (감정들을)불러일으키다, 고취시키다
= and he said (반작용으로, 보답으로, 대신에)

그의 스승인 Jim Lau는 그의 분노를 알아채고 그것에 대해 이야기하면서 다른 사람을 향해 폭발한 분노는 반작용으로 그(다른) 사람의 분노를 불러일으킨다고 말했다.

4 The following weekend, Mr. Hyams went to New York, arriving early in the morning and hoping to get some rest (before a business meeting).
분사구문
주절 << >> 종속절
= , and he arrived ~ and hoped ~

그 다음 주말, Mr. Hyams는 뉴욕에 갔는데, 아침 일찍 도착하여 업무 회의 전에 휴식을 취하기를 바랐다.

5 Unfortunately, his hotel room was not ready and would not be ready (for another four hours), so he demanded to see the manager, then angrily confronted her.

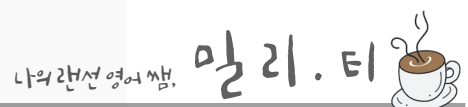
다행히도 그의 호텔 객실은 준비가 되어 있지 않았고 이후 4시간 동안 준비가 되지 않을 것이었기에, 그는 매니저를 보고자했고 분노에 차서 그녀를 대면했다.

6 Later, after having calmed down, he apologized, and the manager said, "You really took me by surprise."
= after he had calmed down, [calming / having calming]
take someone by surprise : ~를 깜짝 놀라게 하다

나중에, 진정된 후, 그는 사과했고, 매니저는 "손님께서는 저를 정말 놀라게 했습니다."

7 I intended to do what I could (for you), but (when you came on so strong) I forgot my good intentions and decided not to go out of my way to help you."
do
[that / what]
강압적으로 행동하다
일부러 (굳이) ~하다 [help / helping]

저는 손님께 할 수 있는 일을 하고자 했지만, 손님께서 강압적으로 행동했을 때, 저는 저의 좋은 의도를 잃어버리게 되었고 굳이 손님을 돕지는 않기로 결심하게 되었습니다." 라고 말했다.





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

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

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Later, after having calmed down, he apologized, and the manager said, "You really took me by surprise.

I intended to do what I could for you, but when you [redacted] I forgot my good intentions and decided not to [redacted] help you."

  **지칭하는 대상, 단답형 빈칸**



당뇨병 원인의 첫 단서

2020년 수능특강 18강 3번



다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

강조용법

It was only in 1919 when Dr. Oscar Minkowski and Dr. Joseph Merring got the first clue to the cause of diabetes. While trying to find out the possible causes of diabetes they came to a conclusion that the pancreas plays some role in causing diabetes. To confirm their finding they decided to remove the pancreas of a dog to study the after-effects on the dog. After removing the pancreas of the dog they noticed that the dog was urinating excessively. When Dr. Minkowski noticed a bunch of flies gathered on the urine he suspected the dog was diabetic and to confirm his suspicion he tested the dog's urine for sugar. It confirmed his suspicion of the dog being diabetic as he found sugar in its urine. This finding finally linked diabetes to the pancreas.

*pancreas 췌장 **urinate 소변을 보다

- ① Preventing and Treating Dog Diabetes
- ② How Does Diabetes Affect the Digestive System?
- ③ A Discovery Leading to the Pancreatic Origin of Diabetes
- ④ Diabetes Education: Why It's So Crucial to Diabetes Care
- ⑤ Diabetes Complications: How Uncontrolled Diabetes Affects Your Body

합병증

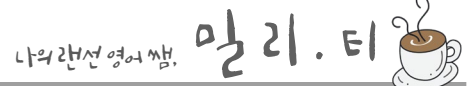


사진 : <영양>, EBS 동영상 (2012. 4. 20.)

어휘

당뇨병 원인의 첫 단서

It was only in 1919 when Dr. Oscar Minkowski and Dr. Joseph Merring got the first clue to the cause of diabetes. While trying to find out the possible causes of diabetes they came to a conclusion that the pancreas plays some role in causing diabetes. To confirm their finding they decided to remove the pancreas of a dog to study the after-effects on the dog. After removing the pancreas of the dog they noticed that the dog was urinating excessively. When Dr. Minkowski noticed a bunch of flies gathered on the urine he suspected the dog was diabetic and to confirm his suspicion he tested the dog's urine for sugar. It confirmed his suspicion of the dog being diabetic as he found sugar in its urine. This finding finally linked diabetes to the pancreas.



구문독해

강조구문

① It was only in 1919 when Dr. Oscar Minkowski and Dr. Joseph Merring got the first clue to the cause of diabetes.)

= that
단서, 실마리 당뇨병

Oscar Minkowski 박사와 Joseph Merring 박사가 당뇨병의 원인에 대한 첫 단서를 얻은 것은 불과 1919년이 었다.

② While trying to find out the possible causes of diabetes they came to a conclusion [that the pancreas plays some role (in causing diabetes.)]

(they were)
등·접 췌장 play a role in~ : ~에서 역할을 하다

당뇨병의 가능한 원인을 알아 내려고 노력하는 동안, 그들은 췌장이 당뇨병을 유발 하는데 어떤 역할을 한다는 결론에 이르렀다.

③ To confirm their finding they decided to remove the pancreas of a dog to study the after-effects (on the dog.)

부사적(목적) 결과, 판결 부사적(결과) 여파, 후유증

자신들의 연구 결과를 확인하기 위해 그들은 개의 췌장을 제거하여 그 개에게 미치는 여파를 연구하기로 했다.

④ After removing the pancreas of the dog they noticed that the dog was urinating excessively.]

소변을 보다 과도하게 명·접

개의 췌장을 제거한 후에 그들은 개가 과도하게 소변을 본다는 것을 알아차렸다.

⑤ When Dr. Minkowski noticed a bunch of flies gathered on the urine he suspected the dog was diabetic and to confirm his suspicion he tested the dog's urine (for sugar.)

[gathering / gathered] ~라고 생각하다, 의심하다 때, 다수 부사적(목적) [confirmed / to confirm] 목적 하라 생각 당뇨병의 느낌, 생각, 의심

Minkowski 박사가 그 소변 위에 파리 떼가 모인 것을 발견했을 때, 그는 개가 당뇨병에 걸린 것이 아닌가 하고 생각했고, 자신의 느낌을 확인하기위해 개의 소변에서 당을 검사했다.

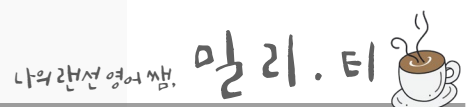
⑥ It confirmed his suspicion (of the dog being diabetic) as he found sugar (in its urine.)

being의 의미상의 주어

그가 개의 소변에서 당을 발견했기 때문에 그것이 그 개가 당뇨병에 걸렸다는 그의 느낌을 확인해 주었다.

⑦ This finding finally linked diabetes (to the pancreas.)

이 연구 결과는 마침내 당뇨병을 췌장에 관련지었다.





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

어법포인트

당뇨병 원인의 첫 단서

It was only in 1919 **when** Dr. Oscar Minkowski and Dr. Joseph Merring got the first clue to the cause of diabetes.
= that

While trying to find out the possible causes of diabetes they came to a conclusion **that** the pancreas plays some role in causing diabetes.
[during / while]
[that / which]

To confirm their finding they decided to remove the pancreas of a dog to study the after-effects on the dog.
부사적(목적)


After **removing** the pancreas of the dog they noticed **that** the dog was urinating **excessively**.
[remove / removing] [that / what]
[excessive / excessively]

When Dr. Minkowski noticed a bunch of flies **gathered** on the urine he suspected the dog was diabetic and **to confirm** his suspicion he tested the dog's urine for sugar.
[gathering / gathered]
[confirmed / to confirm]

It confirmed his suspicion of the dog **being** diabetic as he found sugar in its urine. This finding finally linked diabetes to the pancreas.
[is / being]



GRAMMAR 복습~

나의 2년 영어쌤. **밀리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

젊은 궁수와 노대가 사이의 일화

2020년 수능특강 18강 4번



After winning many contests, a boastful champion archer challenged an old master who was renowned for ① his skills. The young man flawlessly hit a distant bull's eye, and then split that arrow with his second shot. "There," he said to the old man, "see if ② you can match that!" The master motioned the young archer to follow ③ him up a mountain. When they reached a deep chasm spanned by a rather flimsy and shaky log, the old master stepped onto the middle of the dangerous bridge, picked a far away target, drew ④ his bow, and fired a clean, direct hit. "Now, you," he said, as he stepped back onto the safe ground. The young man was frozen with fear. "You have much skill with your bow," the master said, "but you have little skill with the mind that releases the shot."

*span 걸지다, 걸리다 **flimsy 엉성하게 만든



사진 : PIXABAY

어휘

젊은 궁수와 노대가 사이의 일화

After winning many contests, a boastful champion archer challenged an old master who was renowned for his skills. The young man flawlessly hit a distant bull's eye, and then split that arrow with his second shot. "There," he said to the old man, "see if you can match that!" The master motioned the young archer to follow him up a mountain. When they reached a deep chasm spanned by a rather flimsy and shaky log, the old master stepped onto the middle of the dangerous bridge, picked a far away target, drew his bow, and fired a clean, direct hit. "Now, you," he said, as he stepped back onto the safe ground. The young man was frozen with fear. "You have much skill with your bow," the master said, "but you have little skill with the mind that releases the shot."

우쭐한, 뽐내는 궁수
유명한 완벽하게
쪼개다 움직임을 해보이다
깊은골(골짜기) *걸치다, 걸리다 **놓아준다, 날려보내다
놓아준다, 날려보내다

나의 랜선 영어 쌤. 밀리.티

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

1 After winning many contests, a **boastful** champion **S**archer challenged an old master (who was **renowned** for his skills.)
 우쭐한, 뽐내는 / 공수
 유명한

여러 대회에서 우승한 후에, 우쭐한 우승자 공수는 그의 (활 쏘는) 솜씨로 유명한 노대가에게 도전했다.

2 The young man **flawlessly** hit a distant bull's eye, and then **split** that arrow (with his second shot.)
 완벽하게 / 과녁의 한복판 / 쪼개다

그 젊은이는 멀리 떨어진 과녁의 한복판을 완벽하게 맞힌 다음, 두 번째 활을 쏘아서 그 화살을 쪼갰다.

3 "There," he said to the old man, "see **if** you can **match** that!"
 [that / if] / 필적하다

그는 그 노인에게 "자, 당신이 저것에 필적할 수 있는지를 확인해 보시죠!" 라고 말했다.

4 The master **motioned** the young archer **to follow** him up a mountain.
 몸짓을 해보이다 (for)

그 대가는 그 젊은 공수에게 산위로 자신을 따라오라고 움직임을 했다.

5 When they reached a deep chasm (spanned by a **rather** flimsy and shaky log,) the old master stepped (onto the middle of the dangerous bridge,) **picked** a far away target, drew his bow, and **fired** a clean, direct hit.
 깊은골(골짜기) 걸쳐다, 걸리다 / 영성하게 만든 / 주절

그들이 꽤 영성하고 흔들거리는 통나무가 걸쳐 있는 깊은 골에 도착했을 때, 그 노대가는 그 위험한 다리의 한복판으로 나아가서, 멀리 떨어진 과녁을 고르고, 자신의 활시위를 당긴 다음, 명중타를 날렸다.

6 "Now, you," he said, as he stepped back (onto the safe ground.)

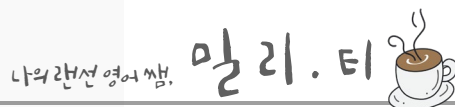
"이제, 자네 차레네." 라고, 안전한 지면으로 물러 나오며 그는 말했다.

7 The young man was frozen (with fear.)

그 젊은이는 두려움으로 얼어붙었다.

8 "You have **much** skill (with your bow)," the master said, "but you have **little** skill (with the mind that releases the shot.)"
 [many / much] / 놓아주다, 날려보내다 / [few / little / a little]

"자네는 상당한 활 솜씨를 가지고 있지만, 활을 쏘는 마음에 있어서는 거의 솜씨가 없는 것이네." 라고 그 대가는 말했다.





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

어법포인트

젊은 궁수와 노대가 사이의 일화

After winning many contests, a boastful champion archer challenged an old master who **was renowned** for his skills.

[renowned / was renowned]

The young man **flawlessly** hit a distant bull's eye, and then split that arrow with his second shot.

[flawless / flawlessly]

"There," he said to the old man, "see **if** you can match that!"

[that / if]

The master motioned the young archer **to follow** him up a mountain.

[following / to follow]

When they reached a deep chasm **spanned** by a rather flimsy and shaky log, the old master stepped onto the middle of the dangerous bridge, picked a far away target,

[spanning / spanned]

drew his bow, and **fired** a clean, direct hit.

[fire / fired]

"Now, you," he said, as he stepped back onto the safe ground.

The young man was frozen with fear.

"You have much skill with your bow," the master said, "but you have **little** skill with the mind **that** releases the shot."

[few / little / a little]

[that / what]



GRAMMAR 복습~



다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

집단을 결속시키는 전통

2020년 수능특강 19강 1번



Nothing addresses our need to fit in with others as profoundly as traditions. Traditions satisfy our deep emotional needs for belonging and create bonds not easily swayed. Developed over time in a country, community, or family, traditions are the foundation of a culture. While a ritual is time alone with the soul, traditions are the bonding glue of a group. When we participate in a tradition, we are not acting alone but in harmony with others in a common cause, belief, or event. The traditional singing of the “Star-Spangled Banner” at the opening of a sporting event bonds the crowd with a common sense of pride and unites them together for the game. For more than a hundred years, the passing of the Olympic torch throughout countries has set aside religious differences and race, and opened up nations’ borders for a common tradition: the Olympics. Caught up in the security of a mutual custom, traditions have their own codes of ethics that transcend differences and unite a people, if only for a moment.

- ① sense of isolation common to modern life
- ② power of traditions in uniting people as one
- ③ positive effects of music on athletic performance
- ④ differences between religious rituals and traditions
- ⑤ complex interaction between tradition and modernity

*the Star-Spangled Banner 미국 국가(國歌) **transcend 초월하다, 뛰어넘다



사진 : PIXABAY

어휘

집단을 결속시키는 전통



Nothing addresses our need to fit in with others as profoundly as traditions. Traditions satisfy our deep emotional needs for belonging and create bonds not easily swayed. Developed over time in a country, community, or family, traditions are the foundation of a culture. While a ritual is time alone with the soul, traditions are the bonding glue of a group. When we participate in a tradition, we are not acting alone but in harmony with others in a common cause, belief, or event. The traditional singing of the “Star-Spangled Banner” at the opening of a sporting event bonds the crowd with a common sense of pride and unites them together for the game. For more than a hundred years, the passing of the Olympic torch throughout countries has set aside religious differences and race, and opened up nations’ borders for a common tradition: the Olympics. Caught up in the security of a mutual custom, traditions have their own codes of ethics that transcend differences and unite a people, if only for a moment.

**초월하다, 뛰어넘다

나의 러브선 영어쌤. 말리.티

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

① Nothing addresses our need (to fit in with others) as profoundly as traditions.

~와 어울리다 [profound / profoundly]
심오하게, 깊이

전통만큼 깊이 다른 사람들과 어울리려는 우리의 욕구를 다루는 것은 없다.

② Traditions satisfy our deep emotional needs (for belonging) and create bonds not easily swayed.

귀속(의식) 결속(력), 유대 (which are) 흔들리다, 흔들다

전통은 귀속에 대한 우리의 깊은 정서적 욕구를 충족시키고, 쉽게 흔들리지 않는 결속력을 만들어 낸다.

③ Developed (over time / in a country, community, or family) traditions are the foundation (of a culture).

분사구문 (Being) 주절

전통은 시간이 흐르면서 국가, 지역 사회 혹은 가족 내에서 발전해서 한 문화의 토대가 된다.

④ While a ritual is time alone / with the soul, traditions are the bonding glue (of a group).

의식 (being) 접착제

의식은 영혼과 보내는 혼자만의 시간이지만, 전통은 한 집단을 묶어 주는 접착제이다.

⑤ When we participate in a tradition, we are not acting alone but in harmony with others (in a common cause, belief, or event).

(acting) not A but B : A가 아니라 B 목적, 대의

전통에 참여할 때, 우리는 단독으로가 아니라 공동의 목적, 신념 혹은 행사속에서 다른 사람들과 조화를 이루어 행동한다.

⑥ The traditional singing (of the "Star-Spangled Banner" / at the opening of a sporting event) bonds the crowd (with a common sense of pride) and unites them together (for the game).

미국 국가

스포츠 행사의 개막식에서 전통적으로 '미국 국가'를 부르는 것은 공동의 자부심으로 군중을 결속시키고, 경기를 위해 그들을 하나로 통합한다.

⑦ For more than a hundred years, the passing (of the Olympic torch / throughout countries) has set aside religious differences and race, and opened up nations' borders (for a common tradition): the Olympics.

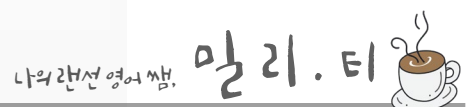
성화 ~을 제쳐두다, 무시하게 하다 국경

100년이 넘는 세월동안 여러 나라 전역에서의 올림픽 대회 성화의 봉송은 종교적 차이와 인종을 무시하게 했고, 공동의 전통인 올림픽 대회를 위해 국가들의 국경을 개방했다.

⑧ Caught up in the security of a mutual custom, traditions have their own codes of ethics (that transcend differences and unite a people, if only for a moment).

분사구문 주절 에 휘말리다, 연관되다 안전, 안도감 공동의, 상호간의 관습(cf. customs-세관, 관세) 윤리규범 초월하다, 뛰어넘다 = even if (it is) only for a moment

전통은 공동의 관습이 주는 안도감과 깊이 연관되어, 단지 잠깐이지만 차이를 초월하여 하나의 국민을 결속하는 그 나름대로의 윤리 규범을 가지고 있다.





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

글의 LOGIC

집단을 결속시키는 전통

Nothing addresses our need to fit in with others as profoundly as traditions. Traditions satisfy our deep emotional needs for belonging and create bonds not easily swayed. Developed over time in a country, community, or family, traditions are the foundation of a culture. While a ritual is time alone with the soul, traditions are the bonding glue of a group. When we participate in a tradition, we are not acting alone but [redacted]. The traditional singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" at the opening of a sporting event bonds the crowd with a common sense of pride and unites them together for the game. For more than a hundred years, the passing of the Olympic torch throughout countries has set aside religious differences and race, and opened up nations' borders for a common tradition: the Olympics.

>> [redacted], traditions have their own codes of ethics that transcend differences and unite a people, if only for a moment.

 빈칸, 삽입문장 주의-!!



PREVIEW

논증의 한 방법으로서의 귀추법

2020년 수능특강 19강 2번



주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

귀추법은? 주어진 현상에 대해 최선의 설명을 선택하는 추론의 과정

Abduction is a process of reasoning used to decide which explanation of given phenomena we should select, and so, naturally, it is also called 'argument to the best explanation'.

*abduction 귀추법(최선의 설명을 찾아가는 추론)

(A) Unsettling as **it** seems, some philosophers have even argued that for any possible body of evidence there will always be a variety of explanations consistent with it. This is just the claim that Duhem and Quine have advanced.

(B) Often we are presented with certain experiences and are called upon to offer some sort of explanation for them. But the problem we frequently face is that a given body of data may not determine or force us to accept only one explanation. 데이터가 너무 많아 한가지만 선택하기 어려움

(C) Whether or not **their claim** is true, however, in cases where we do face a set of alternative explanations, our task as good reasoners must be to decide which one of those explanations best fits the evidence. That's where abduction comes in. → 마무리



Ⓐ (A)-(C)-(B)

Ⓑ (B)-(A)-(C)

Ⓒ (B)-(C)-(A)

Ⓓ (C)-(A)-(B)

Ⓔ (C)-(B)-(A)

어휘

논증의 한 방법으로서의 귀추법

Abduction is a process of reasoning used to decide which explanation of given phenomena we should select, and so, naturally, it is also called 'argument to the best explanation'. Often we are presented with certain experiences and are called upon to offer some sort of explanation for them. But the problem we frequently face is that a given body of data may not determine or force us to accept only one explanation.

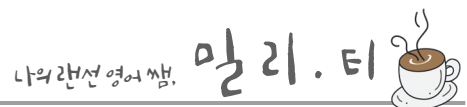
Unsettling as it seems, some philosophers have even argued that for any possible body of evidence there will always be a variety of explanations consistent with it. This is just the claim that Duhem and Quine have advanced. Whether or not their claim is true, however, in cases where we do face a set of alternative explanations, our task as good reasoners must be to decide which one of those explanations best fits the evidence. That's where abduction comes in.

*귀추법(최선의 설명을 찾아가는 추론), 유과 추론하다
현상(phenomenon의 복수형) 논증
요구하다 = call on
결심하게 하다

불안한 마음이 들게하는 증거 ~와 일치하는

제기하다 대안의

증거 ~와 일치하는



구문독해

cf. be used to ~ing: ~하는데 익숙해지다

“간접의문문”

1 Abduction is a process of reasoning (used to decide which explanation (of given phenomena) we should select) and so, naturally, it is also called ‘argument (to the best explanation)’.

귀추법(최선의 설명을 찾아가는 추론) 추론하다 (which is) [decide / deciding] 현상(phenomenon)의 복수형

논증

귀추법은 주어진 현상에 대해 어떤 설명을 선택해야 할 것인지 결정하는데 사용되는 추론의 과정이고 그래서 당연히 그 것은 ‘최선의 설명을 향해 가는 논증’이라고도 불린다.

2 Often we are presented with certain experiences and are called upon to offer some sort of explanation for them.

present 사람 with 사물 요구하다 = certain experiences

종종 우리는 특정한 경험을 제시받고 그것들을 위한 어떤 설명을 제안하도록 요구받는다.

3 But the problem (we frequently face) is that a given body of data may not determine or force us to accept only one explanation.

목적관 하라 생각 결심하게하다 명.접

그러나 우리가 자주 직면하는 문제는 주어진 많은 양의 데이터가 우리가 한 가지 설명만을 받아들일도록 결심하게 만들거나 혹은 강제하지 않을 수 있다는 것이다.

양보접속사 as

~~관사~~
명사(형용사, 부사) + as + S + V
A child as he is, he is wise

[unsettlingly / Unsettling / Unsettled]

4 Unsettling as it seems, some philosophers have even argued that (for any possible body of evidence) there will always be a variety of explanations (consistent with it.)

불안한 마음이 들게하는 증거 -와 일치하는 = any possible body of evidence

불안한 마음이 들 수도 있겠지만 몇몇 철학자들은 ‘어떤 가능한’ 많은 양의 증거에 대해서도 그것과 일치하는 다양한 설명이 ‘항상’ 있기 마련이라고 주장해 오기까지 했다.

5 This is just the claim (that Duhem and Quine have advanced).

목적관 제기하다

이것이 바로 Duhem과 Quine 이 제기한 주장이다.

6 Whether or not their claim is true, however, in cases (where we do face a set of alternative explanations, our task (as good reasoners) must be to decide which one of those explanations best fits the evidence.

대안의 명사적 주절 “간접의문문” 의

그러나 그들의 주장이 사실이든 아니든 우리가 일련의 대안적인 설명에 정말 직면하는 경우, 훌륭한 추론자로서의 우리의 과업은 그런 설명 중 어느 것이 그 증거에 ‘가장 잘’ 맞는 지를 결정하는 것이어야 한다.

7 That’s [where abduction comes in.]

바로 그런 경우에 귀추법이 사용된다.

나의 라선 영어 쌤.





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

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

논증의 한 방법으로서의 귀추법

Abduction is a process of reasoning _____
_____, and so, naturally, it is also called 'argument to the best explanation'.

Often we are presented with certain experiences and are called upon to offer some sort of explanation for them.

» But the problem we frequently face is that _____
_____.

» Unsettling as it seems, some philosophers have even argued that for any possible body of evidence there will always be a variety of explanations consistent with it. This is just the claim that Duhem and Quine have advanced.

» Whether or not their claim is true, however, in cases where we do face a set of alternative explanations, our task as good reasoners _____
_____.

That's where abduction comes in.



빈칸, 삽입문장 주의-!!



음식 소비와 사회적 계층과 관련된 생활양식 간의 연관성

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 19강 3번



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	*typology 유형 분류 체계 **aristocratic 귀족의 ***antithesis 대립
② In addition however	
③ Instead therefore	
④ For example therefore	
⑤ For example however	


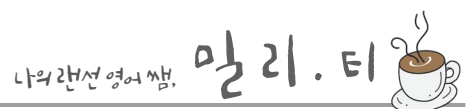


사진 : PIXABAY

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.

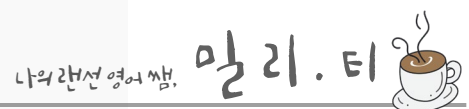
예를 들어 18세기 유럽에서 커피는 지배적인 중산층의 음료로 여겨진 반면에 초콜릿은 귀족적이었다.

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-!!

나의 2년 영어 공부, **말리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



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

이집트 달력의 탄생

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.

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.

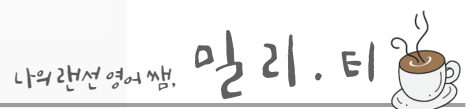
태양이 뜨는 것만큼 규칙적이고 삶에 필수적이었던 나일강의 물이 불어나는 것은 나일 역년의 특징을 이루었다.

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.





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



글의 LOGIC

이집트 달력의 탄생

The rhythm of the Nile was the rhythm of Egyptian life.

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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..



삽입, 일치 · 불일치주의-!!



대체 에너지원으로서 원자력과 수력 전기의 한계

2020년 수능특강 20강 1번



다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

There are some renewable energy technologies that are only controversially considered alternative, and they include nuclear power and hydropower. Both nuclear power and hydropower are emission-free, and so alleviate the most common negative consequence of fossil-fuel-based energy production, air pollution. However, they suffer from other environmental problems that make them unattractive to some advocates of alternative energy solutions. Nuclear power produces highly radioactive wastes that must be stored and safely disposed of for long periods of time, and hydroelectric power traditionally comes from large dams that block free-flowing rivers and disturb natural riverine ecosystems. Newer forms of smaller, run-of-river hydroelectric plants avoid the negative consequences of large dams and reservoirs, but their potential physical implementation is limited and so they will never serve as the predominant solution to worldwide energy needs. Nuclear power and hydropower therefore, as with most alternative energy sources, _____.

- ① solve some problems but not others
- ② are highly effective, only if put to use
- ③ cause extremely low carbon emissions
- ④ are the answer to growing energy demands
- ⑤ require a substantial investment to begin with

*alleviate 경감하다, 완화하다 **run-of-river (저수지 없이) 흐르는 물을 이용하는



사진 : PIXABAY

어휘

대체 에너지원으로서 원자력과 수력 전기의 한계

There are some renewable energy technologies that are only controversially considered alternative, and they include nuclear power and hydropower. Both nuclear power and hydropower are emission-free, and so alleviate the most common negative consequence of fossil-fuel-based energy production, air pollution. However, they suffer from other environmental problems that make them unattractive to some advocates of alternative energy solutions. Nuclear power produces highly radioactive wastes that must be stored and safely disposed of for long periods of time, and hydroelectric power traditionally comes from large dams that block free-flowing rivers and disturb natural riverine ecosystems. Newer forms of smaller, run-of-river hydroelectric plants avoid the negative consequences of large dams and reservoirs, but their potential physical implementation is limited and so they will never serve as the predominant solution to worldwide energy needs. Nuclear power and hydropower therefore, as with most alternative energy sources, solve some problems but not others.

나의 2번선 영어쌤. **밀리.티**

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

1 There are some renewable energy technologies (that are only controversially) considered alternative, and they include nuclear power and hydropower.

논란을 일으키면서

수력(전기)

대안으로 간주되는 것만 해도 논란의 여지가 있는 재생 가능 에너지 기술이 몇 가지 있는데, 그것들은 원자력과 수력 전기를 포함한다.

2 Both nuclear power and hydropower are emission-free, and so alleviate the most common negative consequence (of fossil-fuel-based energy production) = air pollution.

배기가스가 없는

경감하다, 완화하다

원자력과 수력 전기는 둘 다 배기가스가 없기 때문에, 화석 연료 기반의 에너지 생산의 가장 일반적인 부정적 결과인 대기 오염을 경감한다.

3 However, they suffer from other environmental problems (that make them unattractive) to some advocates of alternative energy solutions.

[them / themselves]

[unattractive / unattractively]

옹호자

그러나 그것들은 대체 에너지 해결책의 일부 옹호자들에게 그것들을 매력적이지 않게 하는 다른 환경 문제에 시달리고 있다.

4 Nuclear power produces highly radioactive wastes (that must be stored and safely disposed of for long periods of time) and hydroelectric power traditionally comes from large dams (that block free-flowing rivers and disturb natural riverine ecosystems).

방사능의

처리하다

[dispose / disposed]

강의, 강변의

원자력은 장기간 저장되어 안전하게 처리되어야 하는 고방사능 폐기물을 만들어 내고, 수력 전기는 전통적으로 자유롭게 흐르는 강을 막고 강의 자연 생태계를 어지럽히는 대규모 댐에서 생산된다.

5 Newer forms (of smaller, run-of-river hydroelectric plants) avoid the negative consequences (of large dams and reservoirs) but their potential physical implementation is limited and so they will never serve (as the predominant solution) to worldwide energy needs.

(저수지 없이) 흐르는 물을 이용하는

저수지

운동, 이행, 실행

주된, 지배적인

더 소규모이면서 (저수지 없이) 흐르는 물을 이용하는 보다 최신 형태의 수력 발전소는 대규모 댐과 저수지의 부정적인 결과를 피하기는 하지만, 그것들의 잠재적인 실제 운동이 제한되어서, 결코 전 세계의 에너지 수요에 대한 주된 해결책의 역할을 할 수는 없을 것이다.

6 Nuclear power and hydropower therefore, (as with most alternative energy sources) solve some problems (but not others).

~와 마찬가지로

= other problems

따라서 원자력과 수력 전기는 대부분의 대체 에너지원과 마찬가지로 몇 가지 문제는 해결하지만 다른 몇 가지 문제는 해결하지 못한다.



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

글의 LOGIC

대체 에너지원으로서 원자력과 수력 전기의 한계

There are some renewable energy technologies that are only **controversially** considered alternative, and they include nuclear power and hydropower.

Both nuclear power and hydropower are emission-free, and so **alleviate** the most common negative consequence of fossil-fuel-based energy production, air pollution.

▶▶ However, they suffer from other environmental problems that make them **unattractive** to some advocates of alternative energy solutions.

Nuclear power produces highly radioactive wastes that must be stored and safely disposed of for long periods of time, and hydroelectric power traditionally comes from large dams that block free-flowing rivers and **disturb** natural riverine ecosystems.

▶▶ Newer forms of smaller, run-of-river hydroelectric plants **avoid** the negative consequences of large dams and reservoirs, but their potential physical implementation is limited and so they will never serve as the **predominant** solution to worldwide energy needs.

Nuclear power and hydropower therefore, as with most alternative energy sources, solve some problems but not others.

☺ 어휘, 연결어구, 삽입 주의-!!



다른 용도에 맞게 고친 옷의 가치

2020년 수능특강 20강 2번



다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Repurposed clothing tells an even more complex tale than that of **secondhand garments**. **Until recently**, clothes that were extensively altered from their original form were frequently overlooked in museum collections, as it was believed that **their alterations rendered them inauthentic**. ① Today, **however**, **analyses** of such objects by scholars like Alexandra Palmer, fashion curator at The Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, as well as the **embrace of repurposing techniques** by high-end fashion labels, **have imbued altered objects with newfound significance**. ② Such clothing is now used to **provide insight** on the high value placed on textiles in the past, as well as to how that value has diminished over time. ③ In the past, **secondhand or recycled** cloth goods were typically utilized for **markedly different reasons**, such as thrift, economic necessity and appreciation for wellmade materials. ④ **Examining** remade garments also **highlights a resourcefulness and skill that is all but lost in the contemporary fashion industry**. ⑤ In many ways, these garments acted as early models of **sustainability**.

*imbue ~ with ... ~에게 을 불어넣다

사진 : PIXABAY



어휘

다른 용도에 맞게 고친 옷의 가치

Repurposed clothing tells an even more complex tale than that of **secondhand** garments. **Until recently**, clothes that were extensively **altered** from their original form were frequently **overlooked** in museum collections, as it was believed that their alterations **rendered** them **inauthentic**. Today, **however**, **analyses** of such objects by scholars like Alexandra Palmer, fashion curator at The Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, as well as the **embrace** of repurposing techniques by high-end fashion labels, have **imbued** altered objects with newfound **significance**. Such clothing is now used to **provide insight** on the high value placed on textiles in the past, as well as to how that value has **diminished** over time. **Examining** remade garments also **highlights** a **resourcefulness** and skill that is **all but** lost in the **contemporary** fashion industry. In many ways, these garments acted as early models of **sustainability**.

다른 목적(용도에 맞게 만들다)

중고의

garments. Until recently, clothes that were extensively altered from their original form were frequently overlooked in museum collections, as it was believed that their alterations rendered them inauthentic. Today, however, analyses of such objects by scholars like Alexandra Palmer, fashion curator at The Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, as well as the embrace of repurposing techniques by high-end fashion labels, have imbued altered objects with newfound significance. Such clothing is now used to provide insight on the high value placed on textiles in the past, as well as to how that value has diminished over time. Examining remade garments also highlights a resourcefulness and skill that is all but lost in the contemporary fashion industry. In many ways, these garments acted as early models of sustainability.

옷 변형하다
간과하다

되게하다, (~한 상태로)만들다 정통(진짜)이 아닌

수용, 용인

*imbue A with B : A에게 B를 불어넣다 의미, 중요성

통찰력

감소하다

강조하다

재치가 풍부함 거의 현대의

지속가능성

나의 랜선 영어 쌤. 밀리.티

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

cloth : 옷감(불가산, 단수), 천조각·겜레(a cloth, cloths)
 clothes : 옷(항상 복수)
 clothing : 의류, 특정용도의 의복(불가산, 단수)

1 Repurposed clothing tells an even more complex tale than that of secondhand garments.
 [that / those]

다른 목적(용도)에 맞게 만들다
 중고의 옷
 = much, still, even, a lot, far(by far), very

다른 용도에 맞게 고친 옷은 중고 옷의 이야기보다 훨씬 더 복잡한 이야기를 들려준다.

2 Until recently, clothes that were extensively altered from their original form were frequently overlooked in museum collections, as it was believed that their alterations rendered them inauthentic.
 [them / themselves]

변형하다
 간과하다
 정통(진짜)이 아닌
 = people believed that ~ 되게하다, (~한 상태로)만들다

최근까지, 원래 형태에서 크게 변형된 옷들은 박물관 소장품에서 자주 간과되었는데, 왜냐하면 그것들의 변형으로 인해 그것들이 정통이 아니게 되었다고 여겨졌기 때문이다.

3 Today, however, analyses of such objects by scholars like Alexandra Palmer, fashion curator at The Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, as well as the embrace of repurposing techniques by high-end fashion labels have imbued altered objects with newfound significance.
 [them / themselves]

수용, 흡수
 [repurposing / repurposed]
 imbue A with B : A에게 B를 불어넣다
 의미, 중요성

그러나, 오늘날, 고급 패션 브랜드들이 다른 용도에 맞게 고치는 기술을 수용하고 있는 것뿐만 아니라 토론토 왕립 온타리오 박물관의 패션 큐레이터인 Alexandra Palmer와 같은 학자들이 이러한 물건들을 분석한 것은 변형된 물건에 새로 발견된 의미를 불어넣었다.

본문사 자리

수일치	✓
시제	✓
능동/수동	□

4 Such clothing is now used to provide insight on the high value placed on textiles in the past, as well as to how that value has diminished over time.
 [provide / providing]
 통찰력
 [O(N)]
 이에 더하여, 게다가
 전치사
 “간접의문문”
 감소하다 / 시간이 지남에 따라

과거에는 절약, 경제적 필요성 그리고 잘 만들어진 직물에 대한 감탄과 같은 현저히 다른 이유로 중고나 재활용된 직물 제품이 일반적으로 사용되었다.

5 Examining remade garments also highlights a resourcefulness and skill (that is all but lost in the contemporary fashion industry.)
 강조하다 / 재치가 풍부함
 거의 / 현대의

다시 만들어진 의복에 대한 고찰은 또한 현대 패션 업계에서는 거의 사라진 풍부한 재치와 솜씨를 강조한다.

6 In many ways, these garments acted as early models of sustainability.
 지속가능성

여러 가지 면에서, 이 옷들은 지속 가능성의 초기 모델의 역할을 했다.





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



글의 LOGIC

다른 용도에 맞게 고친 옷의 가치

Repurposed clothing tells an even more complex tale than that of secondhand garments.

Until recently, clothes that were extensively altered from their original form were frequently overlooked in museum collections, as it was believed that their alterations rendered them inauthentic.

▶▶ Today, however, analyses of such objects by scholars like Alexandra Palmer, fashion curator at The Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, as well as the embrace of repurposing techniques by high-end fashion labels, [redacted]

▶▶ Such clothing is now used to provide insight on the high value placed on textiles in the past, as well as to how that value has diminished over time.

Examining remade garments also highlights a resourcefulness and skill that is all but lost in the contemporary fashion industry.

In many ways, these garments acted as early models of [redacted]



빈칸, 삽입문장 주의-!!





PREVIEW

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 18강 3번

나의 랜선 영어 쌤 MILY.T



For example, in the slums of Manila, Philippines, people live in tiny shacks (A) [made / make] from sheets of metal.

본V · 준V(pp) 본V

1초) Simplification 2초) 출제의도 포착

답 : 준V(pp) 또는 ① 본V유무 → 절골기 + 본V 유무찾기
② 능동 / 수동 → 목적어(유무) 찾기

2초) 단서 포착
본V찾기 (O)

But one day, Illac Diaz, who is part of an organization called My Shelter Foundation, (B) [looked / looking] at an empty pop bottle and had an idea.

본V · 준V(pp) 준V(ing)

1초) Simplification 답 : 본V

Suddenly, light poured down into places (C) [which / where] people had never had light before.

2-3초) 종속절 완전 → 답 : 관·부(where)

1초) 출제의도 포착
종속절의 [불완전 / 완전]

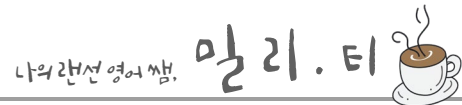
어휘

탄산음료 병을 이용한 에너지 절약 아이디어

Kids and adults around the world are coming up with creative ways to use less fuel.
~을 고안하다, 생각해내다

For example, in the slums of Manila, Philippines, people live in tiny shacks made from sheets of metal. Until recently, the shacks were completely dark inside.
빈민가 *판자집(같은 건물)

Anyone who was too old or sick to go outside had to spend every day in darkness.
But one day, Illac Diaz, who is part of an organization called My Shelter Foundation, looked at an empty pop bottle and had an idea. Soon, all around the slum, people were cutting small bottlesized holes into the roofs, inserting a pop bottle (with a few teaspoons of bleach inside to keep dangerous molds from growing) and gluing the bottle into the roof. Suddenly, light poured down into places where people had never had light before.
표백제 곰팡이 (접착제)로 붙이다



구문독해

1 Kids and adults (around the world) are coming up with creative ways to use less fuel.
~을 고안하다, 생각해내다

전 세계의 아이들과 어른들은 연료를 적게 사용하는 창조적인 방법을 고안하고 있다.

2 For example, (in the slums of Manila, Philippines), people live in tiny shacks (made from sheets of metal).
빈민가
판잣집(같은 건물) which are

예를 들어 필리핀 마닐라 빈민가에서는 사람들이 금속판으로 만든 작은 판잣집에서 산다.

3 Until recently, the shacks were completely dark (inside).

최근까지는 판잣집 내부가 완전히 어두웠다.

4 Anyone (who was too old or sick to go outside) had to spend every day (in darkness).
= whoever

너무 높고 병들어 밖에 나갈 수 없는 사람은 누구라도 매일 어둠 속에서 보내야 했다.

5 But one day, Ilac Diaz, (who is part of an organization / called My Shelter Foundation), looked at an empty pop bottle and had an idea.
[calling / called]

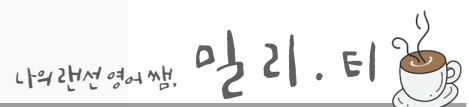
그러나 어느날 My Shelter Foundation이라는 단체의 일원인 Ilac Diaz는 비어있는 탄산음료 병을 보고 아이디어를 얻었다.

6 Soon, all around the slum, people were cutting small bottlesized holes (into the roofs), inserting a pop bottle (with a few teaspoons of bleach inside / to keep dangerous molds from growing) and gluing the bottle (into the roof).
부사적(목적)
표백제
곰팡이
(접착제로)붙이다

곧 빈민가의 전역에서, 사람들은 지붕에 작은 병 크기의 구멍을 내고, 탄산음료 병(위험한 곰팡이가 자라는 것을 막기 위해 안에 몇 티스푼의 표백제를 넣은)을 끼워 넣고 그 병을 지붕에 접착제로 붙이고 있었다.

7 Suddenly, light poured down into places (where people had never had light before).
★과거완료시제주의
[which / where]

갑자기 빛이 사람들이 이전에 결코 빛을 보지 못했던 곳으로 쏟아져 들어왔다.





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

어법포인트

탄산음료 병을 이용한 에너지 절약 아이디어

Kids and adults around the world are coming up with creative ways **to use** less fuel.
형용사적 용법
For example, in the slums of Manila, Philippines, people live in tiny **shacks made**
= which are made
from sheets of metal.

Until recently, the shacks were completely dark inside.

Anyone who was too old or sick **to go** outside had to spend every day in darkness.
= whoever too~toV 용법

But one day, Illac Diaz, who is part of an organization **called** My Shelter Foundation,
= which is called
looked at an empty pop bottle and had an idea.

Soon, all around the slum, people were cutting small bottlesized holes into the roofs,
inserting a pop bottle (with a few teaspoons of bleach inside **to keep** dangerous
부사적(목적)
molds **from growing**) and gluing the bottle into the roof.
[growing / from growing]

Suddenly, light poured down into places **where** people **had never had** light before.
= in which 시제주의



PREVIEW

소비자의 에너지 사용에서의 반발 효과
2020년 수능특강 20강 4번



다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Within the arena of household consumption, research predominantly focuses on direct rebound effects among consumers particularly for energy appliances in the home and fuel efficiency in vehicles. For example, often large energy savings are predicted when consumers replace traditional incandescent light bulbs with more efficient compact fluorescent bulbs. However, these savings rarely reach their predicted targets as research indicates that many consumers, recognising that the light costs less to operate, appear less thorough about switching it off, resulting in more hours of use, i.e. higher energy consumption. Similarly, studies have indicated that energy savings from efficiency improvements, for example, a more efficient space heating unit or increased levels of insulation, are often then spent on increased heating standards. Here, the consumer may gain by operating a warmer home for the same or lower cost than they had previously.

- ① importance of reducing energy consumption
- ② continuous efforts to promote sustainable lifestyles
- ③ construction guidelines for energy-efficient buildings
- ④ government policies to reduce energy consumption at home
- ⑤ consumer behaviours that cancel out energy-efficient technology

*incandescent light bulb 백열전구 **fluorescent bulb 형광등

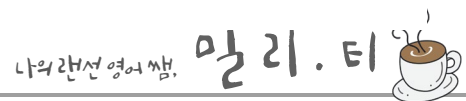


사진 : PIXABAY

어휘

소비자의 에너지 사용에서의 반발 효과

Within the arena of household consumption, research predominantly focuses on direct rebound effects among consumers particularly for energy appliances in the home and fuel efficiency in vehicles. For example, often large energy savings are predicted when consumers replace traditional incandescent light bulbs with more efficient compact fluorescent bulbs. However, these savings rarely reach their predicted targets as research indicates that many consumers, recognising that the light costs less to operate, appear less thorough about switching it off, resulting in more hours of use, i.e. higher energy consumption. Similarly, studies have indicated that energy savings from efficiency improvements, for example, a more efficient space heating unit or increased levels of insulation, are often then spent on increased heating standards. Here, the consumer may gain by operating a warmer home for the same or lower cost than they had previously.



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

① (Within the arena / of household consumption,) research predominantly focuses on direct rebound effects (among consumers) (particularly for energy appliances / in the home and fuel efficiency / in vehicles.)

가계 소비 영역 내에서 연구는 특히 가정의 에너지 가전 제품과 차량의 연료 효율성에 대한 소비자의 직접적인 '반발 효과'에 주로 초점을 맞추고 있다.

② For example, often large energy savings are predicted when consumers replace traditional incandescent light bulbs (with more efficient compact fluorescent bulbs)

예를 들어, 소비자들이 전통적인 백열전구를 보다 효율적인 소형 형광등으로 교체할 때 흔히 많은 에너지가 절감될 것으로 예상된다.

③ However, these savings rarely reach their predicted targets as research indicates that many consumers, (recognising that the light costs less / to operate) appear less thorough (about switching it off) resulting in more hours of use, i.e. higher energy consumption.

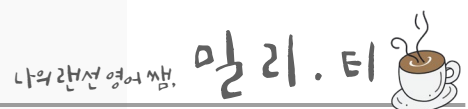
그러나 연구가 보여주듯이, 많은 소비자들이 전등을 작동하는 데 비용이 덜 든다는 것을 인식하여 전등을 끄는 것을 덜 철저히 하는 것처럼 보이고, 이는 더 오랜 시간의 사용, 즉 더 많은 에너지 소비라는 결과로 이어지기 때문에, 이러한 절감은 예상 목표에 도달하는 경우가 드물다.

④ Similarly, studies have indicated that energy savings (from efficiency improvements) (for example, a more efficient space heating unit or increased levels of insulation,) are often then spent (on increased heating standards.)

마찬가지로, 연구 결과에 따르면, 예를 들어, 더 효율적인 공간 난방 장치 또는 향상된 단열 수준과 같은 효율성 향상을 통해 얻은 에너지 절감(량)은 그 다음에는 흔히 높아진 난방 기준에 맞춰 사용된다.

⑤ Here, the consumer may gain (by operating a warmer home / for the same or lower cost than they had previously.)

여기서 소비자는 동일하거나 더 낮은 비용으로 이전보다 더 따뜻한 집을 가동함으로써 이득을 얻을 수 있다.





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

글의 LOGIC

소비자의 에너지 사용에서의 반발 효과

Within the arena of household consumption, research predominantly focuses on direct **rebound** effects among consumers particularly for energy appliances in the home and fuel efficiency in vehicles.

For example, often large energy savings are predicted when consumers replace traditional incandescent light bulbs with more efficient compact fluorescent bulbs.

However, these savings **rarely** reach their predicted targets as research indicates that many consumers, recognising that the light costs less to operate, appear **less** thorough about switching it off, resulting in more hours of use, i.e. higher energy consumption.

Similarly, studies have indicated that energy savings from efficiency improvements, for example, a more efficient space heating unit or increased levels of insulation, are often then spent on **increased** heating standards.

Here, the consumer may gain by operating a warmer home for the same or **lower** cost than they had previously.



연결어구, 어휘주의-!!



orchid bees에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

As pretty as the orchids they pollinate, orchid bees come in a brightly colored array of brilliant and metallic blues, greens, and purples. These bees are not social like honeybees - they are typically solitary in nesting, with no division of labor and little communal activity. The males leave the nest shortly after birth and never return, spending their lives collecting flower fragrances that they store in special grooves on their hind legs and that may be released to attract females. Females construct nests from mud, resins, and other materials and gather both nectar and pollen from a variety of plants. The two hundred species of orchid bees are native to Central and South America and play an important role in the pollination of many orchids. Only a single species can be found in the United States. This bee, Euglossa vidrissimia, is a recent arrival from either Mexico or Central America and was likely introduced to the United States accidentally.

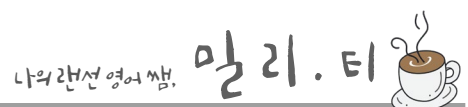
*orchid 난초 **groove 홈 ***resin 수지, 송진

- ① 청색, 초록색, 그리고 자주색 빛을 몸에 띤다.
- ② 단독으로 벌집을 만들어 동료와 분업하지 않는다.
- ③ 수컷은 머리의 홈에 향을 모으며 일생을 보낸다.
- ④ 암컷은 벌집을 만들어 식물의 꿀과 꽃가루를 모은다.
- ⑤ 미국에서 발견되는 한 종은 최근에 들어온 외래종이다.



사진 : PIXABAY

As pretty as the orchids they pollinate, orchid bees come in a brightly colored array of brilliant and metallic blues, greens, and purples. These bees are not social like honeybees - they are typically solitary in nesting, with no division of labor and little communal activity. The males leave the nest shortly after birth and never return, spending their lives collecting flower fragrances that they store in special grooves on their hind legs and that may be released to attract females. Females construct nests from mud, resins, and other materials and gather both nectar and pollen from a variety of plants. The two hundred species of orchid bees are native to Central and South America and play an important role in the pollination of many orchids. Only a single species can be found in the United States. This bee, Euglossa vidrissimia, is a recent arrival from either Mexico or Central America and was likely introduced to the United States accidentally.



구문독해

분사구문

1 As pretty as the orchids they pollinate, orchid bees come (in a brightly colored array of brilliant and metallic blues, greens, and purples.)

난초 (난초) 관상력 (가루받이(수분)하다) (Being) 배열 (아주 밝은) 금속성의

난초벌은 자신들이가루받이를해주는 난초만큼 예쁘는데, 아주 밝은 금속성의 청색, 초록색, 그리고 자주색이 선명한 색깔로 배열된 형태를 띤다.

2 These bees are not social (like honeybees) - they are typically solitary (in nesting) (with no division of labor and little communal activity.)

혼자하는, 홀로있는 분할, 분배 [little / a little] 공동의

이 벌들은 꿀벌처럼 사회적이지 않다. - 그들은 분업이 없고 공동체 활동이 거의 없으며 보통 홀로 벌집을 짓는다.

3 The males leave the nest (shortly after birth) and never return, spending their lives collecting flower fragrances (that they store in special grooves on their hind legs and (that may be released to attract females.)

분사구문 spend 시간/돈 (in) Ving : V하는데 시간/돈을 쓰다 향, 향기 목관 부사적(목적) 후 뒤의 발산하다

수컷은 태어나자마자 벌집을 떠나 돌아오지 않으며, 꽃의 향을 모으며 일생을 보내는데, 그 향을 뒷다리의 특별한 홈에 저장하고 그 향은 암컷을 유혹하기 위해 방출되기도 한다.

4 Females construct nests (from mud, resins, and other materials) and gather both nectar and pollen (from a variety of plants.)

수지, 송진 꿀 꽃가루

암컷들은 진 흙, 수지, 그리고 다른 재료들로 벌집을 만들어 다양한 식물로부터 꿀과 꽃가루를 모은다.

5 The two hundred species (of orchid bees) are native (to Central and South America) and play an important role (in the pollination of many orchids.)

species >> 단복동형 토종의, 토박이의

200 종의 난초벌은 중앙아메리카와 남아메리카 토종벌이며 많은 난초의 수분에 중요한 역할을 한다.

6 Only a single species can be found (in the United States.)

한 종류만 미국에서 발견될 수 있다.

7 This bee, (Euglossa vidrissimia), is a recent arrival (from either Mexico or Central America) and was (likely) introduced (to the United States accidentally.)

이벌, 즉 Euglossa vidrissimia는 멕시코 혹은 중앙아메리카로부터 최근에 들어온 것인데, 아마도 우연히 미국으로 들어왔을 것이다.





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



글의 LOGIC

난초벌

As pretty as the orchids they pollinate, orchid bees come in a brightly colored array of brilliant and metallic blues, greens, and purples.

These bees are not social like honeybees - they are typically [REDACTED] in nesting, with no division of labor and little communal activity.

The males leave the nest shortly after birth and never return, spending their lives collecting flower fragrances that they store in special grooves on their hind legs and that may be released to attract females.

Females construct nests from mud, resins, and other materials and gather both nectar and pollen from a variety of plants.

The two hundred species of orchid bees are native to Central and South America and play an important role in the pollination of many orchids.

▶▶ Only a single species can be found in the United States.

This bee, *Euglossa viduata*, is a recent arrival from either Mexico or Central America and was likely introduced to the United States accidentally.



빈칸, 삽입 주의-!!



액체의 분자 특성

2020년 수능특강 21강 2번



주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

A liquid is like a gas in that its molecules move around or 'flow' (that's why both are called 'fluids', while solids aren't). But the molecules in a liquid are much closer to each other than the molecules in a gas.

- ① 액체와 기체의 공통점 : 유동적
- ② 액체와 기체의 차이점 : 액체 속의 분자가 더 가까이 있음

(A) That's because the molecules of a liquid stay close to each other. But, unlike those of a solid, they do slide around over each other, which is why a liquid behaves as a fluid.

(B) A liquid also fills every nook and cranny, but only up to a certain level. A given amount of liquid, unlike the same amount of gas, keeps a fixed volume, and gravity pulls it downwards, so it fills only as much as it needs of the tank, from the bottom upwards.

(C) If you put a gas into a sealed tank, it fills every nook and cranny of the tank up to the top. The volume of gas rapidly expands to fill the whole tank.

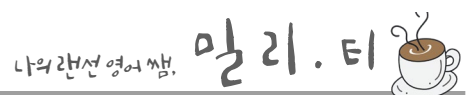
**every nook and cranny (어떤 장소의) 구석구석*

- (A)-(C)-(B)
- (B)-(A)-(C)
- (B)-(C)-(A)
- (C)-(A)-(B)
- (C)-(B)-(A)

어휘

액체의 분자 특성

A liquid is like a gas in that its molecules move around or 'flow' (that's why both are called 'fluids', while solids aren't). But the molecules in a liquid are much closer to each other than the molecules in a gas. If you put a gas into a sealed tank, it fills every nook and cranny of the tank up to the top. The volume of gas rapidly expands to fill the whole tank. A liquid also fills every nook and cranny, but only up to a certain level. A given amount of liquid, unlike the same amount of gas, keeps a fixed volume, and gravity pulls it downwards, so it fills only as much as it needs of the tank, from the bottom upwards. That's because the molecules of a liquid stay close to each other. But, unlike those of a solid, they do slide around over each other, which is why a liquid behaves as a fluid.



구문독해

① A liquid is like a gas in that its molecules move around or 'flow' (that's why both are called 'fluids', while solids aren't).
 [called / are called] 유체, 유동체 = aren't called fluids
 in that: 접속사 → 뒷문장 완벽! because와 의미 유사함.
 ~라는 점에서 분자
 the reason

액체는 그것의 분자가 움직여 돌아다니는, 즉 '흐른다'는 점에서 기체와 같다(그러한 이유로 두 가지[액체와 기체]가 모두 '유체'라고 불리는 반면, 고체는 그렇지 않다).

② But the molecules (in a liquid) are much closer (to each other) than the molecules (in a gas)

하지만 액체 속의 분자들은 기체 속의 분자들보다 서로 훨씬 더 가까이 있다.

③ If you put a gas (into a sealed tank), it fills every nook and cranny of the tank (up to the top).
 밀봉하다 (어떤 장소의)구석구석

만약 밀봉된 탱크에 기체를 넣으면, 그것은 탱크의 구석구석을 채워 꼭대기까지 가득 찬다.

④ The volume of gas rapidly expands to fill the whole tank.
 팽창하다 부사적(결과)

기체의 부피는 급속히 팽창해서 탱크 전체를 채운다.

⑤ A liquid also fills every nook and cranny, but (only up to a certain level).

액체도 또한 구석구석을 채우지만, 일정한 수준까지만 채운다.

⑥ A given amount of liquid, (unlike the same amount of gas), keeps a fixed volume, and gravity pulls it downwards, so it fills only as much as it needs (of the tank, from the bottom/upwards).
 [much / many]
 일정한, 고정된 (부) 아래쪽으로 (부) 위쪽으로

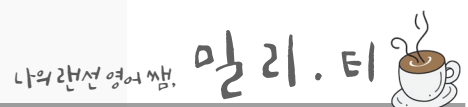
같은 양의 기체와 달리, 주어진 양의 액체는 일정한 부피를 유지하고, 중력은 그것을 아래로 끌어당겨서, 그것은 바닥에서부터 위쪽으로 그것이 필요로 하는 만큼만 탱크를 채운다.

⑦ That's because the molecules of a liquid stay close (to each other).
 [close / closely]
 that(this,it) is why + 결과(A) : 그러한 이유로 A이다
 that(this,it) is because + 이유-원인(B) : 그것은 B때문이다.

그것은 액체의 분자가 서로 밀접해 있기 때문이다.

⑧ But, (unlike those of a solid), they do slide around (over each other), which is why a liquid behaves (as a fluid).
 [that / those]
 = the molecules
 [that / which]
 강조do

하지만, 고체의 분자와는 달리, 그것들은 서로의 위로 정말 미끄러지듯 이리저리 움직이는데, 그러한 이유로 액체가 유체로서 작용한다.





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



글의 LOGIC

액체의 분자 특성

A liquid is like a gas in that its molecules move around or 'flow' (that's why both are called 'fluids', while solids aren't).

But the molecules in a liquid are much closer to each other than the molecules in a gas.

» If you put a gas into a sealed tank, it fills every nook and cranny of the tank up to the top.

The volume of gas rapidly expands to fill the whole tank.

A liquid also fills every nook and cranny, but only up to a certain level.

A given amount of liquid, unlike the same amount of gas, keeps a fixed volume, and gravity pulls it downwards, so it fills only as much as it needs of the tank, from the bottom upwards.

That's because the molecules of a liquid stay close to each other.

» But, unlike those of a solid, they do slide around over each other, which is why a liquid behaves as a fluid.



삼입문장 주의-!!

나의 랜선 영어 쌤.



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



PREVIEW



주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

플로지스톤

2020년 수능특강 21강 3번



This idea lasted for about a hundred years before it was debunked by diligent scientific attacks.

형식을 갖춘 과학

Before formalized science, some very smart people believed in some really weird things. (①) At about the same time Johann Sebastian Bach was composing symphonies, many scientists asserted that "phlogiston" resided within everything you could burn, and once you set it on fire, the phlogiston escaped into the air. (②) If you had some burning wood in a pot and placed a lid over it, the flame would go out because the air could hold only so much phlogiston before it was saturated. (③) Left in the open, a piece of wood eventually turned to ash and was, as they put it, fully dephlogisticated. (④) Eventually, scientists realized there was no such thing as phlogiston, and the real magic element was oxygen. (⑤) Flames consumed oxygen, and lids starved flames.

*debunk (생각·믿음 등이) 틀렸음을 밝히다 **phlogiston 플로지스톤(산소를 발견하기 전까지 가연물 속에 존재한다고 믿어졌던 것) ***saturate 포화시키다



어휘

플로지스톤

Before formalized science, some very smart people believed in some really weird things. At about the same time Johann Sebastian Bach was composing symphonies, many scientists asserted that "phlogiston" resided within everything you could burn, and once you set it on fire, the phlogiston escaped into the air. If you had some burning wood in a pot and placed a lid over it, the flame would go out because the air could hold only so much phlogiston before it was saturated. Left in the open, a piece of wood eventually turned to ash and was, as they put it, fully dephlogisticated. This idea lasted for about a hundred years before it was debunked by diligent scientific attacks. Eventually, scientists realized there was no such thing as phlogiston, and the real magic element was oxygen. Flames consumed oxygen, and lids starved flames.

형식을 갖추다

이상한

작곡하다 교향곡

주장하다

***플로지스톤 존재하다 (산소를 발견하기 전까지 가연물 속에 존재한다고 믿어졌던 것)

빠져나가다

뚜껑

(불이)꺼지다

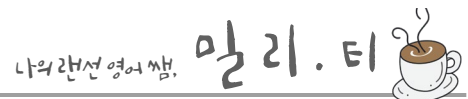
*포화시키다

말하다

플로지스톤을 빼앗다

**생각·믿음 등이 틀렸음을 밝히다

굶어죽게 하다



구문독해

1 Before formalized science, some very smart people believed in some really weird things.

과학이 제대로 형식을 갖추기 전에, 아주 영리한 일부 사람들은 정말로 이상한 것을 믿었다.

2 (At about the same time) Johann Sebastian Bach was composing symphonies, many scientists asserted that "phlogiston" resided (within everything you could burn, and once you set it on fire, the phlogiston escaped (into the air).

Johann Sebastian Bach가 교향곡을 작곡하고 있던 시기와 거의 같은 시기에, 많은 과학자들은 태울 수 있는 모든 것 안에 '플로지스톤'이 존재하고, 일단 그것에 불을 붙이면, 플로지스톤은 공기 중으로 빠져나간다고 주장했다.

가정법시제 주의

3 If you had some burning wood (in a pot) and placed a lid (over it), the flame would go out because the air could hold only so much phlogiston before it was saturated.

화마리안에 타고 있는 나무를 약간 두고 그것 위에 뚜껑을 덮으면, 불꽃은 꺼질 것인데, 왜냐하면 공기는 (플로지스톤으로) 포화되기 전에 단지 한정된 양의 플로지스톤만 담을 수 있을 것이기 때문이다.

분사구문

4 Left in the open, a piece of wood eventually turned to ash and was, as they put it, fully dephlogisticated.

뚜껑이 없는 곳에 놓여 있는 나무 조각은 결국 재로 바뀌고, 그들이 말하듯이 플로지스톤을 완전히 잃게 된다.

5 This idea lasted (for about a hundred years) before it was debunked (by diligent scientific attacks).

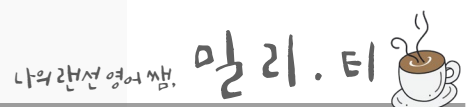
이 생각은 부단한 과학적 공격에 의해 그것이 틀렸음이 밝혀지기 전까지 약 백년 동안 지속되었다.

6 Eventually, scientists realized there was no such thing (as phlogiston), and the real magic element was oxygen.

결국, 과학자들은 플로지스톤과 같은 것은 없고 진짜 마법의 요소는 산소라는 것을 깨달았다.

7 Flames consumed oxygen, and lids starved flames.

불꽃은 산소를 소비했고, 뚜껑은 불꽃을 굶어 죽게 했다.





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

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

플로지스톤

Before formalized science, some very smart people believed in some really weird things.

(A) At about the same time Johann Sebastian Bach was composing symphonies, many scientists asserted that "phlogiston" resided within everything you could burn, and once you set it on fire, the phlogiston escaped into the air.

(B) If you had some burning wood in a pot and placed a lid over it, the flame would go out because the air could hold only so much phlogiston before it was saturated.


» Left in the open, a piece of wood eventually turned to ash and was, as they put it, fully dephlogisticated.

(C) This idea lasted for about a hundred years before it was debunked by diligent scientific attacks.

» Eventually, scientists realized there was no such thing as phlogiston, and the real magic element was oxygen.

Flames consumed oxygen, and lids starved flames.

☺  **순서, 삽입문장 주의-!!**

나의 2년 영어쌤. **말리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

올빼미의 눈

2020년 수능특강 21강 4번



다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Over the millennia, **owls evolved tubular eyes**, which face forward and are immovable, and are the reason owls developed the ability to turn their heads 270 degrees. Owl eyes have **more black-and-white detecting rods** than color cones, allowing them to **see in the dark**. Their **large round yellow eyes**, with dark pupils wide enough to let in small amounts of light in darkness, are one of the first things we notice about them. **In the human world**, **large eyes** with wide pupils **hold a certain attraction** both for the viewer and the viewed. Studies show that a person's pupils dilate in the presence of someone they are attracted to. Advertisers dilate the eyes of models in photographs to make their products more attractive by default. Nature, it seems, has prepared **us biologically to be attracted to owls** by _____.

방법 · 이유 · 조건

- ① giving them such **big eyes**
- ② making their eyes more **colorful**
- ③ demonstrating their **genetic** excellence
- ④ enabling them to **overcome tough competition**
- ⑤ **adapting their ordinary appearance** to our desires

*rod 망막 내의 간상체 **cone 추상체(눈의 망막 중심부에 있는 감광 세포) ***dilate 커지다, 키우다



사진 : PIXABAY

어휘

올빼미의 눈

Over the millennia, owls evolved tubular eyes, which face forward and are immovable, and are the reason owls developed the ability to turn their heads 270 degrees. Owl eyes have more black-and-white detecting rods than color cones, allowing them to see in the dark. Their large round yellow eyes, with dark pupils wide enough to let in small amounts of light in darkness, are one of the first things we notice about them. In the human world, large eyes with wide pupils hold a certain attraction both for the viewer and the viewed. Studies show that a person's pupils dilate in the presence of someone they are attracted to. Advertisers dilate the eyes of models in photographs to make their products more attractive by default. Nature, it seems, has prepared us biologically to be attracted to owls by giving them such big eyes.

천년(millennium)의 복수형

관모양의

움직일 수 없는

감지하다

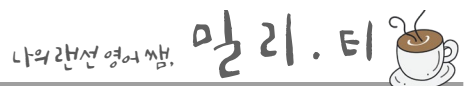
*망막 내의 간상체

**추상체(눈의 망막 중심부에 있는 감광 세포)

동공, 눈동자

***커지다, 키우다

자연스럽게



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

① (Over the millennia,) owls evolved tubular eyes, which face (forward) and are immovable, and are the reason owls developed the ability to turn their heads (270 degrees.)

수천 년 동안 올빼미는 관 모양의 눈을 진화시켰는데, 그 눈은 정면을 향해 움직일 수가 없고, (그 관 모양의 눈은) 올빼미가 머리를 270도 돌리는 능력을 발달시킨 이유이다.

② Owl eyes have more black-and-white detecting rods than color cones, allowing them to see in the dark.

올빼미의 눈에는 색상을 구분하는 추상체보다 흑백을 구분하는 간상체가 더 많기 때문에, 올빼미들은 어둠속에서 볼 수 있다.

③ Their large round yellow eyes, (with dark pupils wide enough to let in small amounts of light in darkness,) are one of the first things we notice about them.

어둠 속에서 적은 양의 빛을 받아들이기엔 충분히 넓은 검은 동공이 있는, 크고 둥글며 노란 올빼미의 눈은 우리가 올빼미들에 대해 가장 먼저 인지하는 것 중의 하나이다.

④ In the human world, large eyes (with wide pupils) hold a certain attraction (both for the viewer and the viewed.)

인간 세계에서, 넓은 동공을 지닌 큰 눈은 보는 사람과 보는 대상이 되는 사람 둘 다에게 어느 정도 매력을 지닌다.

⑤ Studies show that a person's pupils dilate (in the presence of someone) they are attracted to.

연구에 따르면 사람의 눈동자는 끌리는 사람이 있을 때 커진다.

⑥ Advertisers dilate the eyes of models (in photographs) to make their products more attractive (by default.)

광고주는 자신의 제품을 자연스럽게 더 매력적으로 만들기 위해 사진 속 모델의 눈을 키운다.

⑦ Nature, (it seems,) has prepared us (biologically) to be attracted (to owls) (by giving them such big eyes.)

자연은 그것들[올빼미]에게 그렇게 큰 눈을 제공함으로써 우리가 생물학적으로 올빼미에게 끌리게 만들어 놓은 것 같다.



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

글의 LOGIC

올빼미의 눈

Over the millennia, owls evolved tubular eyes, which face forward and are immovable, and are the reason owls developed the ability to turn their heads 270 degrees.

(A) Owl eyes have more black-and-white detecting rods than color cones, allowing them to see in the dark.

Their large round yellow eyes, with dark pupils wide enough to let in small amounts of light in darkness, are one of the first things we notice about them.

(B) In the human world, large eyes with wide pupils hold a certain attraction both for the viewer and the viewed.

Studies show that a person's pupils dilate in the presence of someone they are attracted to.

(C) Advertisers dilate the eyes of models in photographs to make their products more attractive by default.

Nature, it seems, has prepared us biologically to be ^Aattracted to owls by giving them such ^Bbig eyes.



순서, 문맥요약 주의-!!



(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 22강 1번

나의 랜선 영어 쌤 MILLY.T



1초) 출제의도 포착

종속절 [불완전 / 완전]

2초) 단서 포착

(A) [**Whatever / Whenever**] **possible**, try to bring gear that has multiple uses.

답 : Whenever

it is

1초) 출제의도 포착

[가산명사 / 불가산명사]

A military poncho, thick-ply garbage bags, and parachute lines are (B) [**a few / a little**] other examples of multi-use items.

2초) 단서 포착

답 : a few

1초) 출제의도 포착

[분동사 / 준동사]

★주의★ 절 끊기!!!

1) 주절 → 1문 1동!

2) 종속절 → 분사구문 주의!

When bringing gear that operates on batteries, (C) [**make / making**] sure to protect it from cold, soaking moisture, salt corrosion, and sand by~.

종속절 << >> 주절

답 : make

어휘

황무지 여행 시 휴대할 장비의 유형 및 관리 방법

When traveling into the wilderness, the type of gear you carry can either help or hinder your efforts. Specific gear will depend on many factors, which include the environment, weight, and cost. Whenever possible, try to bring gear that has multiple uses. A durable space blanket is a good example: It can be used as an added layer of clothing, a signal (orange side in winter; silver side in summer), a water collection device, and shelter. A military poncho, thick-ply garbage bags, and parachute lines are a few other examples of multi-use items. When bringing gear that operates on batteries, make sure to protect it from cold, soaking moisture, salt corrosion, and sand by wrapping it with a good insulating material and placing it in a waterproof bag.

황무지

장비

방해하다

특정한

많은, 다양한

내구성있는 비상담요

엄폐물

*두께가 두꺼운 쓰레기봉투

낙하산

스며들다

**부식

절연하다

방수

나의 랜선 영어 쌤.



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

① (When) **traveling** into the wilderness, the type of gear (you carry) can either help or hinder your efforts.

분사구문
황무지
장비
목·관생략
방해하다

황무지 안으로 들어갈 때, 여러분이 지니고 다니는 장비의 유형은 여러분의 노력을 돕거나 방해할 수 있다.

② Specific gear will depend on many factors, which include the environment, weight, and cost.

특정한
[which / that]
[include / includes]

특정한 장비는 여러 가지 요소로 좌우될 터인데, 거기에는 환경, 중량 및 비용이 포함된다.

③ (Whenever possible,) try to bring gear that has multiple uses.

[to bring / bringing]
[possible / possibly]
많은, 다양한

가능한 경우마다 다용도 장비를 가져가도록 애를 쓰도록 하라.

④ A durable space blanket is a good example: It can be used as an added layer of clothing, a signal (orange side in winter; silver side in summer), a water collection device, and shelter.

내구성있는 - - 비상담요
엄폐물

내구성 있는 비상 담요(경량 플라스틱으로 만들어진 얇은 알루미늄 코팅 시트)가 좋은 예인데, 그것은 한 겹 더 입을 옷, 신호기(겨울에는 오렌지색 면, 여름에는 은색 면), 물을 모으는 장치 그리고 엄폐물로 사용될 수 있다.

④ A military poncho, thick-ply garbage bags, and parachute lines are a few other examples (of multi-use items).

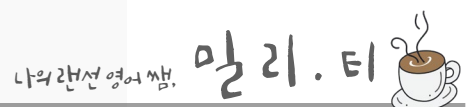
두께가 두꺼운 쓰레기봉투 낙하산
[few / a few / a little]

군용 판초, 두께가 두꺼운 쓰레기봉투, 낙하산 줄은 여러 가지 용도로 쓰이는 물건들의 황무지 안으로 들어갈 때, 여러분이 지니고 다니는 장비의 유형은 여러분의 노력을 돕거나 방해할 수 있다.

⑤ (When) bringing gear (that operates/on batteries) make sure to protect it (from cold, soaking moisture, salt corrosion, and sand) (by wrapping it with a good insulating material and placing it in a waterproof bag.)

분사구문 명령문
스며들다 부식
절연하다
[insulating / insulated]
방수

배터리로 작동하는 장비를 가지고 갈 때에는, 그것을 좋은 절연재로 싸서 방수 가방에 넣어 추위, 스며드는 습기, 소금기에 의한 부식, 모래로부터 반드시 보호하라.





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

글의 LOGIC

황무지 여행 시 휴대할 장비의 유형 및 관리 방법

When traveling into the wilderness, the type of gear you carry can either help or hinder your efforts.

Specific gear will depend on many factors, which include the environment, weight, and cost.

Whenever possible, _____

A durable space blanket is a good example: It can be used as an added layer of clothing, a signal (orange side in winter; silver side in summer), a water collection device, and shelter.

A military poncho, thick-ply garbage bags, and parachute lines are a few other examples of multi-use items.

When bringing gear that operates on batteries, make sure to protect it from cold, soaking moisture, salt corrosion, and sand by wrapping it with a good insulating material and placing it in a waterproof bag.



빈칸 주의-!!



다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

자연 자원을 이용한 레저 시설

2020년 수능특강 22강 2번



The French government utilised skiing as a part of its strategies for regional development in the post-Second World War economic reconstruction. ① Purpose-built ski resorts, or 'ski factories' as some tourism and recreation researchers labelled them because of their emphasis on the mass accommodation of skiers and construction from glass, concrete and steel, were built in the late 1950s to aid regional development. ② The combination of demand from a growing mass leisure class and regional development opportunities has driven similar transformations in many of the world's mountain landscapes for the purpose of recreation and tourism. This development demonstrates how previously unused nature may become a resource offering economic opportunities. ③ The main pressure for excessive construction development in mountains is investment plans for the expansion of ski resorts. This process emphasises that nature only becomes a resource when a human value is placed upon it, typically through the market, thus acquiring an instrumental value that previously did not exist.



사진 : PIXABAY

어휘

자연 자원을 이용한 레저 시설

The French government utilised skiing as a part of its strategies for regional development in the post-Second World War economic reconstruction. Purpose-built ski resorts, or 'ski factories' as some tourism and recreation researchers labelled them because of their emphasis on the mass accommodation of skiers and construction from glass, concrete and steel, were built in the late 1950s to aid regional development. The combination of demand from a growing mass leisure class and regional development opportunities has driven similar transformations in many of the world's mountain landscapes for the purpose of recreation and tourism. This development demonstrates how previously unused nature may become a resource offering economic opportunities. This process emphasises that nature only becomes a resource when a human value is placed upon it, typically through the market, thus acquiring an instrumental value that previously did not exist.

나의 2월 22일 영어 쌤. 밀리. 티

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

1 The French government utilised skiing (as a part of its strategies/for regional development) (in the post-Second World War economic reconstruction.)

사용하다, 활용하다 = make use of

the + 서수 + 명사 = 명사 + 명사 + 기수
The Second War = World War II

재건, 복원

프랑스 정부는 스키를 제2차 세계 대전 이후 경제 재건에서 지역개발을 위한 전략의 일환으로 사용했다.

2 Purpose-built ski resorts, or 'ski factories' (as some tourism and recreation researchers labelled them/ because of their emphasis/ on the mass accommodation of skiers and construction from glass, concrete and steel) were built (in the late 1950s) to aid regional development.

= ski resorts
숙박시설, 숙소

부사적(목적)

특정한 목적에 맞게 만들어진 스키장들, 다시 말해 그것들이 스키 타는 사람들의 대규모 숙박 시설과 유리, 콘크리트, 강철을 재료로 하는 건설 공사에 주안점을 두었기 때문에 일부 관광 및 여가 연구자들이 이름 붙인 '스키 공장들'이 1950년대 후반에 지역 개발을 돕기 위해서 지어졌다.

4 The combination (of demand/ and regional development opportunities) has driven similar transformations (in many of the world's mountain landscapes) (for the purpose/ of recreation and tourism.)

결합

변화, 변신

늘어나는 대중 여가 계층의 수요와 지역 개발 기회들과의 결합이 휴양과 관광을 위해 세계의 많은 산림경관에 유사한 변화를 가져왔다.

5 This development demonstrates how previously unused nature may become a resource (offering economic opportunities.)

간접의문문

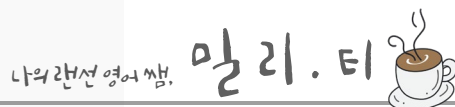
이런 개발은 이전에는 사용되지 않았던 자연이 어떻게 경제적인 기회를 제공하는 자원이 될 수 있는지를 보여준다.

6 This process emphasises that nature only becomes a resource (when a human value is placed upon it, typically through the market) thus acquiring an instrumental value (that previously did not exist.)

분사구문

도구적 가치

이 과정은, 자연은 보통 시장을 통해 인간의 가치가 그 위에 놓일때야 자원이 되어 이전에는 존재하지 않았던 도구적 가치를 얻는다는 것을 강조한다.





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

글의 LOGIC

자연 자원을 이용한 레저 시설

The French government utilised skiing as a part of its strategies for regional development in the post-Second World War economic reconstruction.

(A) Purpose-built ski resorts, or 'ski factories' as some tourism and recreation researchers labelled them because of their emphasis on the mass accommodation of skiers and construction from glass, concrete and steel, were built in the late 1950s to aid regional development.

(B) The combination of demand from a growing mass leisure class and regional development opportunities has driven similar transformations in many of the world's mountain landscapes for the purpose of recreation and tourism.

(C) This development demonstrates how previously unused nature may become a resource offering economic opportunities.

This process emphasises that nature only becomes a resource when a human value is placed upon it, typically through the market, thus acquiring an that previously did not exist.



순서, 빈칸, 어휘 주의-!!





글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

↔ But if we look at ^Aparticipation, football is popular ^Bonly through high school and only with boys.


^AParticipating in sports is quite different from ^Bwatching sports. Yet in sport studies, these two activities are often lumped together statistically and anecdotally. (①) Combining them only adds to the confusion of the value of each, leads to suspect conclusions, and interferes with the assessment of the overall influence of sport. (②) For example, many people would rate tackle football as the most popular sport in the United States. (③) ^BBased on spectator interest, this is a reasonable conclusion. (④) Beyond age 18, tackle football is not a reasonable option due to the number of players required, lack of equipment, and risk of injury. (⑤) Thus it is more accurate to say that football is the most popular spectator sport in the United States but rates far down the list in participation.

*suspect 의심스러운 **tackle football 미식축구

어휘

스포츠 참여와 관람

Participating in sports is quite different from watching sports. Yet in sport studies, these two activities are often lumped together statistically and anecdotally. Combining them only adds to the confusion of the value of each, leads to suspect conclusions, and interferes with the assessment of the overall influence of sport. For example, many people would rate tackle football as the most popular sport in the United States. Based on spectator interest, this is a reasonable conclusion. But if we look at participation, football is popular only through high school and only with boys. Beyond age 18, tackle football is not a reasonable option due to the number of players required, lack of equipment, and risk of injury. Thus it is more accurate to say that football is the most popular spectator sport in the United States but rates far down the list in participation.

나의 2차선 영어 쌤. **밀리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

'S=동명사' → 'V=단수'

1 Participating in sports is quite different (from watching sports.)
 *participate in = take part in = join = attend

스포츠에 참여하는 것은 스포츠를 보는 것과 아주 다르다.

2 Yet (in sport studies), these two activities are often lumped together (statistically and anecdotally.)
 ~을 함께 묶다
 통계적으로 별 근거없이, 이야기거리로

그러나 스포츠 연구에서 이 두 가지 활동은 통계적으로, 그리고 별 근거 없이 함께 묶이는 경우가 흔하다.

3 Combining them only adds to the confusion (of the value of each), leads to suspect conclusions, and interferes with the assessment (of the overall influence of sport).
 ~을 증가시키다 혼란
 의심스러운 ~을 방해하다
 평가 전반적인

그것들을 결합하는 것은 각각의 가치에 대한 혼란을 증가시키고 의심스러운 결론을 야기하며 스포츠의 전반적인 영향에 대한 평가를 방해할 뿐이다.

4 For example, many people would rate tackle football (as the most popular sport in the United States.)
 평가하다 미식축구

예를 들어, 많은 사람들이 미식축구를 미국에서 가장 인기 있는 스포츠로 평가할 것이다.

분사구문

5 Based on spectator interest, this is a reasonable conclusion.
 관중 단수 → 흥미, 이자
 복수 → 이익, 이해관계

관중의 관심을 근거로, 이것은 합리적인 결론이다.

6 But if we look at participation, football is popular (only through high school and only with boys.)

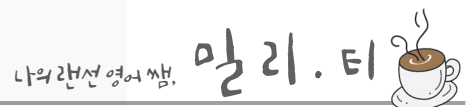
그러나 참여를 살펴보면, 미식축구는 고등학교 기간에만, 그리고 남학생들에게만 인기가 있다.

7 (Beyond age 18), tackle football is not a reasonable option (due to the number of players required, lack of equipment, and risk of injury.)
 전치사

18세 이후에, 미식축구는 필요한 선수의 수, 장비 부족, 그리고 부상 위험 때문에 합리적인 선택이 아닙니다.

8 Thus it is more accurate to say [that football is the most popular spectator sport (in the United States but rates far down the list (in participation.)]

따라서 미식축구는 미국에서 가장 인기 있는 관중 스포츠이지만 참여 순위표에서는 한참 낮게 평가된다고 말하는 것이 더 정확하다.





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

글의 LOGIC

스포츠 참여와 관람

Participating in sports is quite **different** from watching sports.

Yet in sport studies, these two activities are often lumped together statistically and anecdotally.

(A) >> Combining them only adds to the confusion of the value of each, leads to suspect conclusions, and **interferes** with the assessment of the overall influence of sport.

For example, many people would rate tackle football as the most popular sport in the United States.

(B) >> Based on spectator interest, this is a **reasonable** conclusion.

But if we look at **participation**, football is popular only through high school and only with boys.

(C) Beyond age 18, tackle football is not a **reasonable** option due to the number of players required, lack of equipment, and risk of injury.

>> Thus it is more **accurate** to say that football is the most popular spectator sport in the United States but rates far down the list in **participation**.

 **순서, 삽입, 어휘 주의-!!**



다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The 2008 winners of the annual awards for sustainable tourism all demonstrate that best practice in tourism is far-reaching, and extends beyond what was once understood to constitute tourism - mainly just planes, hotels, and beaches. As an example, the winner of the poverty reduction award was an initiative in which both local farmers and tourists benefit. The hoteliers in this award-winning nation have traditionally imported much of their food while ignoring local farmers whose produce was going to waste. Now, 1,000 farmers, most of whom are women, have been helped to supply local hotels. At the same time, the country's travel foundation, one of the funding organizations, and the initiative have launched their own farmyard - to demonstrate best practice and to become a tourist attraction on its own merits. Taking tourists to the farmyard, for example, is one way in which they can see how their contribution to sustainability is working.

- ① Tourism Outreach to Local Communities
최근적인(본사)활동
- ② Obstacles to Sustainable Travel and Tourism
- ③ The Role of the Hotel Industry in Sustainable Tourism
- ④ Challenges in Determining Tourism's Impact on Local Farmers
- ⑤ Who Benefits More from Tourism, Host or Tourist-Sending Countries?

*hotelier 호텔경영자



사진 : PIXABAY

The 2008 winners of the annual awards for sustainable tourism all demonstrate that best practice in tourism is far-reaching, and extends beyond what was once understood to constitute tourism - mainly just planes, hotels, and beaches. As an example, the winner of the poverty reduction award was an initiative in which both local farmers and tourists benefit. The hoteliers in this award-winning nation have traditionally imported much of their food while ignoring local farmers whose produce was going to waste. Now, 1,000 farmers, most of whom are women, have been helped to supply local hotels. At the same time, the country's travel foundation, one of the funding organizations, and the initiative have launched their own farmyard - to demonstrate best practice and to become a tourist attraction on its own merits. Taking tourists to the farmyard, for example, is one way in which they can see how their contribution to sustainability is working.

구문독해

① The 2008 winners (of the annual awards for sustainable tourism) all demonstrate that best practice in tourism is far-reaching, and extends beyond what was once understood to constitute tourism - mainly just planes, hotels, and beaches.

지속 가능한 관광 사업을 위한 연례 시상식의 2008년 수상자들은 모두 관광 사업에서의 모범 사례가 광범위하며, 주로 해변과 같이 한때 관광 사업을 구성하는 것으로 이해되었던 것 이상으로 확장되고 있음을 보여준다.

② As an example, the winner (of the poverty reduction award) was an initiative (in which both local farmers and tourists benefit.)

한 예로서, 빈곤 감축상의 수상자는 현지 농부와 관광객 둘 다 이익을 얻는 한 활동 계획이었다.

③ The hoteliers (in this award-winning nation) have traditionally imported much of their food while ignoring local farmers (whose produce was going to waste.)

이 상을 받은 국가의 호텔경영자들은 전통적으로 식자재의 대부분을 수입해 오면서 현지 농부들은 신경 쓰지 않아 그들의 농산물이 쓸모가 없어지고 있었다.

④ Now, 1,000 farmers, (most of whom are women,) have been helped to supply local hotels.

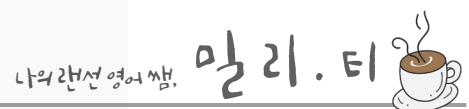
이제, 대부분이 여성인 1,000명의 농부들이 도움을 받아 현지 호텔에 납품해 오고 있다.

③ The hoteliers (in this award-winning nation) have traditionally imported much of their food while ignoring local farmers (whose produce was going to waste.)

동시에, 자금 지원 단체 중 하나인, 그 나라의 여행 재단과 그 활동 계획은 모범 사례를 증명하고 자체 장점에 의거하여 관광 명소가 되기 위해 그들의 농장을 시작했다.

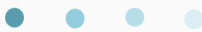
④ Now, 1,000 farmers, (most of whom are women,) have been helped to supply local hotels.

예를 들어, 관광객을 그 농장에 데리고 가는 것은 그들[관광객]이 지속 가능성에 대한 자신들의 기여가 어떻게 작동하는지를 볼 수 있는 한 가지 방법이다.





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



글의 LOGIC

지속 가능한 관광 사업

The 2008 winners of the annual awards for sustainable tourism all demonstrate that best practice in tourism is far-reaching, and extends **beyond** what was once understood to constitute tourism - mainly just planes, hotels, and beaches.

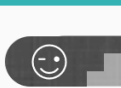
As an example, the winner of the poverty reduction award was _____

The hoteliers in this award-winning nation have traditionally **imported** much of their food while ignoring local farmers whose produce was going to waste.

▶▶ Now, 1,000 farmers, most of whom are women, have been helped to **supply** local hotels.


At the same time, the country's travel foundation, one of the funding organizations, and the initiative have **launched** their own farmyard - to demonstrate best practice and to become a tourist attraction on its own merits.

Taking tourists to the farmyard, for example, is one way in which they can see _____



어휘, 빈칸, 삽입주의-!!

We all
can do
it!

나의 랜선 영어 쌤. **말리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

지치지 말고 힘내기!

