

본문 1

내용정리

한국의 전통 난방 방식인 온돌을 소개하며, 왜 현대 아파트와 주택에서도 여전히 쓰이고 있는지 묻는 글이에요. 다른 난방 방식과 비교해 온돌이 가진 특징과 장점을 알려주려는 게 핵심이에요.

You may have experienced the feeling of standing on a **heated floor** after coming in from a cold winter's day. Your body warms up from your feet. However, in some buildings like schools and hospitals, you might experience cold feet and warm air at the same time. This is because your home and school probably use **different heating systems**. While many school or office buildings use a heating method that warms the air directly, most Korean homes use **underfloor heating** based on the **traditional ondol system**. Why do Koreans still use ondol system in modern apartments and houses? What are the characteristics of ondol and what benefits does it offer?

요약노트

- ✓ 겨울에 차가운 날씨 속 집에 들어와 뜨거운 바닥에 서면 발부터 몸이 따뜻해짐
- ✓ 하지만 학교·병원에서는 발은 시럽고 공기는 따뜻할 수 있음
- ✓ 이유: 건물마다 다른 난방 방식 사용
- ✓ 학교·사무실: 공기를 직접 데우는 난방 방식
- ✓ 한국 가정: 전통 '온돌'에 기반한 바닥 난방 방식 사용
- ✓ 왜 현대 아파트에서도 여전히 온돌을 쓰는가?
온돌의 특징과 장점은 무엇인가?

온돌은 발밑에서부터 따뜻하게 해주는
한국만의 특별한 난방 방식이다.

문맥어휘

heated floor

단순 해석: 데워진 바닥

문맥상 의미 해석: 바닥에서부터 몸을 따뜻하게 하는 직접적인 체감 난방의 경험을 나타내요.

different heating systems

단순 해석: 다른 난방 시스템

문맥상 의미 해석: 집과 학교의 차이처럼, 공간의 용도와 문화에 따른 난방 방식의 차이를 보여줘요.

underfloor heating

단순 해석: 바닥 아래 난방

문맥상 의미 해석: 공기를 덥히는 방식이 아닌, 사람 중심의 생활 맞춤형 난방을 뜻해요.

traditional ondol system

단순 해석: 전통 온돌 방식

문맥상 의미 해석: 난방 기술을 넘어, 한국인의 주거 문화와 정체성을 보여주는 핵심 개념이에요.

본문 1

내용정리

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요약노트

문맥어휘

heated floor

different heating systems

underfloor heating

traditional ondol system

본문 2

내용정리

It is difficult to determine the exact origin of ondol, but **early forms have been discovered** in residential sites from the Gojoseon period (2333 B.C.E. to 108 B.C.E.). Ondol has probably been **used continuously since then**, mainly in the colder northern regions. It is widely believed that **winters became much colder in the 17th century**. This led to ondol becoming much more popular nationwide. Thanks to the **efficiency of ondol**, Korea's ancestors could go through the winters without worrying too much about the cold. Spending time in cozy ondol rooms not only warmed their bodies but also **comforted their minds**.

요약노트

문맥어휘

early forms have been discovered

used continuously since then

winters became much colder in the 17th century

efficiency of ondol

comforted their minds

본문 3

내용정리

The essential components of ondol are the agungi, gorae, and gudeuljang. Firstly, the **agungi is an outdoor fireplace** where the fire is lit. This fire is the primary source of the heat that eventually warms the room. The **gorae is a system of specifically designed passages** beneath the floor. Once the fire is lit in the agungi, the hot air travels through the gorae, which ensures that the heat is evenly distributed beneath the floor surface. Above these passages is the **gudeuljang, a slab of stone**. As the hot air from the agungi moves through the gorae, it transfers the heat to these stone slabs. One of the distinct properties of the stone used in gudeuljang is the ability to **resist rapid heat transfer**, which allows the gudeuljang to release the heat slowly into the room. Thanks to this unique design and the properties of the stone, the ondol system ensures that **rooms remain comfortably warm for extended periods.**

요약노트

문맥어휘

agungi is an outdoor fireplace

gorae is a system of specifically designed passages

gudeuljang, a slab of stone

resist rapid heat transfer

rooms remain comfortably warm for extended periods

본문 4

내용정리

The unique strengths of ondol really stand out when it is compared to Western-style heating. Traditional Western-style heating involves lighting a fire indoors and emitting smoke through a chimney. With this method, **smoke can pollute the air inside the room** and the heat can escape easily. With ondol's underfloor heating, on the other hand, **heat naturally goes upward from the heated floor**, and the entire room can be warmed efficiently. In addition, since the fireplace is located outside and the smoke never enters the room, it is **easier to maintain a pleasant indoor environment**. It's not just Koreans who praise ondol. Horace Allen, an American doctor who visited Joseon in the late 19th century, wrote about the efficient ondol system in his book. According to Allen, ondol not only kept the room comfortably warm but also allowed people to **use the fire for more than one purpose**. He mentioned families warming the house and cooking rice at the same time, for example.

요약노트

문맥어휘

smoke can pollute the air inside the room

heat can escape easily

heat naturally goes upward from the heated floor

easier to maintain a pleasant indoor environment

use the fire for more than one purpose

본문 5

내용정리

Underfloor heating in the style of ondol has become increasingly popular in other parts of the world. Frank Lloyd Wright, one of the most influential American architects, **developed a heating system based on ondol** using hot water pipes for his own projects. His Jacob's House is **considered the first example of applying underfloor heating to Western-style buildings**. **Describing ondol as "ideal heat,"** he has had a great influence on the promotion of underfloor heating. More recently, there has been an increase in cases where underfloor heating systems are being adopted, such as in the German parliament building and the Copenhagen Opera House. Ondol has comforted Koreans with its lasting warmth for thousands of years and continues to give warmth and comfort to them today. Though boilers and hot water pipes have taken the place of the agungi and gorae, **the basic principles of ondol haven't changed**. The warmth of ondol, now being shared with people beyond Korea, is **set to last for generations to come**.

요약노트

문맥어휘

developed a heating system based on ondol

considered the first example of applying underfloor heating to Western-style buildings

describing ondol as "ideal heat"

the basic principles of ondol haven't changed

set to last for generations to come

Read More

내용정리

Have you ever thought about what kind of gift you should give to your friends of other countries when they are going home after their trip to Korea? To help them remember their time in Korea, it should be something that shows Korea's unique beauty. How about giving them items with "dancheong" patterns? DANCHEONG is a traditional style of painting that is mostly used on the posts, walls, and ceilings of traditional buildings. It is one of the elements that make hanoks so unique. Dancheong uses five main colors — blue, white, red, black, and yellow. It not only makes the buildings look beautiful but also keeps the wood safe from the weather. It shows the intelligence of Korea's ancestors and is a great example of Korean beauty. First up is a cup decorated with charming images of a hanok roof on a white background with red, yellow, blue, black, and green colors. Drinking from this cup will **transport your friends back to Korea** through sight, smell, and taste. It will remind them of the beauty and warmth of Korea. Another fantastic option is a scarf decorated with vivid dancheong colors. That scarf will not only **add a touch of style to your friends' clothes** but also serve as a gorgeous piece of art. Your friends might want to hang it on the wall to display. For a practical yet sentimental touch, consider a wooden coaster painted with dancheong designs. It not only protects tables but also **serves as a reminder of Korea**. Pair it with a traditional Korean tea set for the perfect gift combination. It will be your friends' cup of tea! Last but not least, there's a foldable fan that reveals a colorful Korean dancheong pattern when opened. The cool breeze and beautiful patterns will remind your friends of the bright summer days spent admiring beautiful hanok. The fan can also serve as a great indoor decoration piece.

요약노트

문맥어휘

transport your friends back to Korea

add a touch of style to your friends' clothes

serve as a reminder of Korea

문법 정리

필수 어법 1

1. 접속사 vs 전치사

접속사는 절(주어+동사)을 연결하고, 전치사는 명사(구)를 연결한다.

"This is because your home and school probably use different heating systems."

because = 접속사 (뒤에 완전한 절이 옴)

(집과 학교가 다른 난방 시스템을 사용하기 때문이다)

주요 접속사 vs 전치사 구분:

because (접속사) : ~ 때문에

because of (전치사): ~기때문에

while (접속사): ~하는 동안 (절), ~인 반면 (절)

during (전치사): ~하는 동안 (명사구)

although (접속사): ~이지만 (절)

despite (전치사) : ~이지만 (명사구)

[예문]

I stayed home because it was raining.

(비가 와서 집에 있었다)

I stayed home because of the rain.

(비 때문에 집에 있었다)

I couldn't attend the meeting ____ I was sick yesterday. ¹⁾

① because of ② because ③ during

____ she studied hard, she failed the exam.²⁾

① Despite ② Because ③ Although

1) ②

해설: 뒤에 완전한 절(I was sick yesterday)이 오므로 접속사 because가 적절하다. because of는 전치사로 뒤에 명사(구)가 와야 한다.

2) ③

해설: '~이지만'의 의미로 양보를 나타내는 접속사 although가 적절하다. despite는 전치사이고, because는 이유를 나타낸다.

필수 어법 2

2. that절의 수동태

가주어 it과 진주어 that절 구조에서 that절이 수동태로 사용되는 형태이다.

"It is widely believed that winters became much colder in the 17th century."

It is believed that = 사람들은 ~라고 믿어진다

(17세기에 겨울이 훨씬 추워졌다고 널리 믿어진다)

주요 표현들:

It is believed that: ~라고 믿어진다

It is known that: ~라고 알려져 있다

It is said that: ~라고 말해진다

It is thought that: ~라고 생각된다

It is reported that: ~라고 보고된다

[예문]

It is known that exercise is good for health.

(운동이 건강에 좋다고 알려져 있다)

It is said that he is very talented.

(그가 매우 재능이 있다고 말해진다)

It is widely ____ that reading books improves vocabulary. ³⁾

① known ② know ③ knowing

It is widely ____ that regular exercise improves brain function. ⁴⁾

① believing ② believed ③ believe

3) ①

해설: It is widely known that 구조에서 과거분사 known이 적절하다. '~라고 널리 알려져 있다'는 의미이다.

4) ②

해설: It is widely believed that 구조에서 과거분사 believed가 적절하다. '~라고 널리 믿어진다'는 수동의 의미이다.