### 내용정리

동물과 여행을 사랑하는 고등학생 지우가 케냐 자원봉사 캠 프에 참여하게 된 계기를 소개해요.

→ 어릴 때부터 자연 다큐멘터리를 좋아한 지우가 여름방학을 의미 있게 보내기 위해 케냐에서의 특별한 경험을 선택하게 된 출발점이에요.

My name is Jiwoo, and I'm a first grader at Hankook High School. Two things I truly love are animals and travel. I used to watch nature documentaries as a child and have always been fascinated by different animals around the world. So, when I saw a poster about a volunteer camp in Kenya, I knew this was what I wanted to do during my summer break.

### 요약노트

- ✓ 지우는 동물과 여행을 좋아함
- ✔ 어릴 때부터 세계 동물 다큐멘터리에 관심 많음
- ✔ 여름방학에 케냐 봉사 캠프 포스터를 보고 참가 결심

동물과 여행을 좋아하는 지우가 케냐 봉사 캠프 에 참가하게 됐다.

### 문맥어휘

### I truly love animals and travel

단순 해석: 나는 동물과 여행을 정말 좋아한다 문맥상 의미 해석:

지우가 자원봉사 캠프를 선택하게 된 가장 큰 이유, 즉 동기와 열정을 직접적으로 보여줘요.

### volunteer camp in Kenya

단순 해석: 케냐 자원봉사 캠프

문맥상 의미 해석:

단순한 여행이 아니라, 봉사활동을 통해 의미 있는 시간을 보내려는 특별한 활동을 뜻해요.

### I knew this was what I wanted to do

단순 해석: 이게 내가 하고 싶은 일이라는 걸 알았다 문맥상 의미 해석:

자신의 흥미와 가치관에 맞는 일라는 확신과 설렘을 표 현하는 문장이에요.

### 본문 2

### 내용정리

지우가 케냐 나이로비 공항에 도착해 현지 분위기와 사람들을 처음으로 만나는 장면이에요.

ightarrow 캠프 시작 전, 새로운 문화와 친구들과의 첫 만남에서 느낀 설 렘과 기대감이 드러나요.

When I arrived at the airport in Nairobi, Kenya's capital, I got my first taste of Kenya—busy, exciting, and warm. When I went outside, I was greeted by the camp supervisor, Henry. Other volunteers from different countries also arrived at similar times, and we started making new friends right away. We got into a large van and drove around the crowded city. Although English is widely spoken in Kenya, the people here also use Swahili. The first Swahili word we learned was jambo, which means "hello."

### 요약노트

- ✔ 나이로비 공항 도착
- → 활기차고 따뜻한 분위기 느낌
- ✔ 감독관 헨리와 다양한 나라의 봉사자들과 인사
- ✔ 시내 투어하며 스와힐리어 'Jambo(안녕)' 배움

나이로비에서 새로운 친구들과 만나고 '잠보'라는 인사를 배웠다.

### 문맥어휘

### started making new friends right away

단순 해석: 바로 새로운 친구들을 사귀기 시작했다 문맥상 의미 해석:

낯선 환경에서도 열린 마음으로 소통하며 적응해 가는 모습을 보여줘요.

### The first Swahili word we learned was 'iambo'

단순 해석: 우리가 배운 첫 번째 스와힐리어는 'jambo' 였다

문맥상 의미 해석:

언어를 통해 현지 문화를 배우고 소통하려는 노력을 상 징적으로 표현해요.

### 내용정리

My name is Jiwoo, and I'm a first grader at Hankook High School. Two things I truly love are animals and travel. I used to watch nature documentaries as a child and have always been fascinated by different animals around the world. So, when I saw a poster about a volunteer camp in Kenya, I knew this was what I wanted to do during my summer break.

### 요약노트

### 문맥어휘

I truly love animals and travel

volunteer camp in Kenya

I knew this was what I wanted to do

### 본문 2

### 내용정리

When I arrived at the airport in Nairobi, Kenya's capital, I got my first taste of Kenya—busy, exciting, and warm. When I went outside, I was greeted by the camp supervisor, Henry. Other volunteers from different countries also arrived at similar times, and we started making new friends right away. We got into a large van and drove around the crowded city. Although English is widely spoken in Kenya, the people here also use Swahili. The first Swahili word we learned was jambo, which means "hello."

### 요약노트

### 문맥어휘

started making new friends right away

The first Swahili word we learned was 'jambo'

내용정리

Henry took all of us to the Nairobi National Museum, where I became fascinated by the diverse cultural and natural heritage of Kenya. Going from hall to hall, I learned about Kenya's many natural resources and animals, different communities and languages, and even important artists. One of the most impressive displays was the statue of Ahmed, an elephant with massive tusks. It symbolizes the movement against illegal hunting in Kenya. Then we headed to the Kigio Wildlife Conservancy where we would begin our volunteer work. There, several impalas were waiting to welcome us. The camp house was made from stone and olive wood. After an amazing day, I fell asleep the minute my head hit the pillow.

### 요약노트

### 문맥어휘

I became fascinated by the diverse cultural and natural heritage of Kenya

Ahmed, an elephant with massive tusks

impalas were waiting to welcome us

내용정리

In the morning, volunteers were told what they were going to do. I was assigned to "the giraffe survey" group. At the conservancy, there were 26 giraffes. All of them had names and could be identified by the spots on their bodies. Like the human fingerprint, the pattern of spots on a giraffe is unique. Our group's job was to find the giraffes and identify them using cameras and binoculars. Then we had to record their locations and activities. We often needed to take pictures of both sides of the animal for identification. It wasn't easy. This required us to go around the giraffe to the other side before it ran away. Later, back at the camp, we had to compare our photos of the giraffes with the ones in the identification book. We not only successfully identified most of the giraffes but also discovered **new baby giraffes** that were not in the book yet!

### 요약노트

### 문맥어휘

the giraffe survey group

identified by the spots on their bodies

Like the human fingerprint

compare our photos with the ones in the identification book

discovered new baby giraffes

### 내용정리

My assignment for today was to search for illegall animal traps on the conservancy. Hunters illegally set up wire traps and wait for animals to get caught. To stop this from happening, my group drove out to the field with some experienced trap spotters. There, we spread out and looked for traps. We found a lot of wire traps on the ground. Some traps were hidden in the bushes and others were attached to fences. Every time we found a trap, we were saving the life of an animal. It was one of the most rewarding moments during my time in Kenya.

### 요약노트

### 문맥어휘

### illegal animal traps

### spread out and looked for traps

### attached to fences

every time we found a trap, we were saving the life of an animal

### 보문 6 내용정리

Today's camp dinner was chapati, which is one of the most popular Kenyan dishes. It's made with flour dough and fried in oil, so it's crispy on the outside but moist inside. It was served with fried vegetables and beans, and everything was so delicious! All the volunteers loved it, regardless of where they were from. After eating more than enough, we went outside and looked at the brilliant stars. Because Kenya is located on the equator, the stars in the night sky were foreign and new to me. Watching the stars while listening to the sounds of wild animals in the distance was such an unreal experience.

## 요약노트

# 문맥어휘 regardless of where they were from unreal experience

### 본문 7

### 내용정리

Tomorrow, some of us are planning to visit baby elephants in the elephant orphanage in Nairobi. These baby elephants have lost their mothers to hunters looking for ivory. So far, I have learned so much through this volunteer work. I have traveled to a new part of the world and made a small but positive impact on the lives of the animals here. My stay here has been filled with unique experiences and surprises. I wonder what other wonderful things are waiting for me in my remaining days in Kenya!

## 요약노트

### 문맥어휘

made a small but positive impact

filled with unique experiences and surprises

### 문법 정리

### 필수 어법 1

### 1. 감정분사의 능동과 수동

감정을 나타내는 분사는 능동형(-ing)과 수동형(-ed)으로 구분되며, 감정을 느끼는 주체에 따라 형태가 결정된다. 능동형(-ing)은 '~을 느끼게 하는', 수동형(-ed)은 '~을 느끼는'의 의미로 사용된다.

"I used to watch nature documentaries as a child and have always been fascinated by different animals around the world."

fascinated = 매료된, 관심을 갖게 된 (감정을 받는 주체이므로 과거분사 형태 사용)

감정분사의 구분:

능동형(-ing): 감정을 일으키는 대상 (exciting, interesting, surprising)

수동형(-ed): 감정을 느끼는 주체 (excited, interested, surprised)

### [예문]

The documentary was fascinating to watch. (그 다큐멘터리는 보기에 흥미로웠다)

I was fascinated by the beautiful scenery. (나는 아름다운 풍경에 매료되었다)

The students were \_\_\_\_\_ by the teacher's explanation of quantum physics. 1)

① confusing ② confused ③ confuse

The movie was so \_\_\_\_\_ that many people fell asleep during the show. 2)

① bored ② boring ③ bore

### 1) ②

### 필수 어법 2

### 2. 접속사 vs 전치사

Although는 접속사로 뒤에 주어+동사의 절이 오며, Despite는 전치사로 뒤에 명사구가 온다.

"Although English is widely spoken in Kenya, the people here also use Swahili."

Although + 주어 + 동사 = ~임에도 불구하고 (접속사이므로 완전한 절이 뒤따름)

접속사와 전치사의 구분:

접속사:

Although, Though, Even though + 주어 + 동사

전치사:

Despite, In spite of + 명사/동명사

### [예문]

Although it was raining, we went hiking. (비가 오고 있었음에도 불구하고 우리는 하이킹을 갔다)

Despite the rain, we went hiking. (비에도 불구하고 우리는 하이킹을 갔다)

\_\_\_\_ the heavy traffic, we arrived at the concert on time.  $^{3)}$ 

① Although ② Despite ③ Because

\_\_\_\_\_ she studied hard for the exam, she couldn't get a good grade. <sup>4)</sup>

① Despite ② In spite of ③ Although

해설: 학생들이 혼란을 '느끼는' 주체이므로 수동형 과거분사 confused 사용 2) ②

해설: 영화가 지루함을 '일으키는' 대상이므로 능동형 현재분사 boring 사용

<sup>3)</sup> ②

해설: Despite는 전치사로 뒤에 명사구 'the heavy traffic'이 옴

<sup>4)</sup> ③

해설: Although는 접속사로 뒤에 주어+동사 구조가 옴