

본문 1

내용정리

지구 환경이 기후변화와 플라스틱 오염 등으로 위기에 처해 있음을 설명해요. 하지만 자연이 이미 해결책의 단서를 제공하고 있으며, 이를 통해 환경 문제를 극복할 수 있다는 가능성을 보여줘요.

Our environment is in trouble. With the planet becoming warmer, **sea levels are rising** and natural disasters such as forest fires and floods are increasing. More and more waste is also being produced. Plastic, in particular, is causing problems with soil and water pollution. It is clear that humans are a major contributor to the destruction of nature. Will we be able to protect the environment from **mountains of plastic**? Can we **stop climate change from reaching dangerous levels**? Achieving these goals seems difficult. **Nature, however, may have provided us with solutions** to these problems. Here are three areas where changes are already happening.

요약노트

- ✓ 지구 환경이 심각한 위기에 놓여 있음
- 기후 온난화로 해수면 상승, 산불 홍수 같은 자연재해 증가
- ✓ 쓰레기 문제도 심각
- 특히 플라스틱은 토양과 물 오염의 주요 원인
- ✓ 인간 활동이 자연 파괴의 주범
- ✓ “플라스틱 문제와 기후 변화, 막을 수 있을까?”라는 큰 질문 제기
- ✓ 해결은 쉽지 않지만, 자연이 이미 해답의 실마리를 제공하고 있음
- ✓ 실제로 변화를 위한 세 가지 새로운 시도가 이미 진행 중

지구가 플라스틱과 기후 위기로 흔들리지만, 해답은 자연 속에서 이미 싹트고 있다.

문맥어휘

our environment is in trouble

단순 해석: 우리의 환경이 곤경에 처해 있다

문맥상 의미 해석:

지구가 심각한 위기에 빠져 있다는 경고예요. 단순한 문제가 아니라 모두가 긴급히 대응해야 한다는 의미를 담고 있어요.

sea levels are rising

단순 해석: 해수면이 높아지고 있다

문맥상 의미 해석:

빙하가 녹아 바닷물이 점점 차오르고, 결국 인간의 생활 터전이 위협받고 있다는 뜻이에요.

mountains of plastic

단순 해석: 산더미 같은 플라스틱

문맥상 의미 해석:

끝없이 쌓여가며 처리되지 않는 플라스틱 쓰레기의 심각성을 강조하는 비유예요.

stop climate change from reaching dangerous levels

단순 해석: 기후변화가 위험한 수준에 도달하는 것을 막다

문맥상 의미 해석:

기후 위기를 지금보다 더 심각해지지 않게 예방하려는 인류의 도전 과제를 의미해요.

nature may have provided us with solutions

단순 해석: 자연이 우리에게 해결책을 제공했을지도 모른다

문맥상 의미 해석:

환경 문제의 답이 인간의 기술만이 아니라, 이미 자연 속에 존재할 수 있다는 희망적인 메시지를 담고 있어요.

본문 1

내용정리

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요약노트

문맥어휘

our environment is in trouble

sea levels are rising

mountains of plastic

stop climate change from reaching dangerous levels

nature may have provided us with solutions

본문 2

내용정리

About fifty percent of plastic is produced for **single-use products**. That means the items are used just once and then discarded. Do you ever stop to think about where these plastic items go after you throw them away? Recycling can help reduce the amount of plastic in our landfills. However, **less than ten percent of the world's plastic waste has been recycled** so far. Often, plastic waste is moved to places where it is just dumped or burned. Furthermore, **between 8 and 14 million metric tons of plastic end up in the ocean** every year. This puts many marine species in danger. With this in mind, scientists are turning to mealworms. Mealworms are the larvae of a certain species of beetle. Special bacteria live inside them. These bacteria can break down plastic. This means that **mealworms can actually feed on plastic**. Scientists are now looking for ways to **cultivate the bacteria outside of mealworms**. They also want to speed up the process by which the bacteria break down plastic. This may help us keep our landfills plastic-free.

요약노트

문맥어휘

single-use products

less than ten percent of the world's plastic waste has been recycled

between 8 and 14 million metric tons of plastic end up in the ocean

mealworms can actually feed on plastic

cultivate the bacteria outside of mealworms

본문 3

내용정리

Mining and other industries are causing soil pollution across the globe. Although **polluted soil can be dug up and transported to a landfill**, this process is expensive. Moreover, it only moves the problem to another area and does not really solve it. Fortunately, there is an **eco-friendly and cost-effective way** to restore polluted soil — planting willow trees. These amazing trees have **extensive and well-developed root systems**. As a result, they naturally extract a wide range of harmful materials from the soil. They can also **grow quickly, even in soil with a high acidity level or a lot of heavy metals** in it. Research on the effectiveness of using willow trees for this purpose is in development. Scientists have found that **some species of willow trees are able to absorb harmful materials better than others**. Therefore, this promising area should be further explored to find out which trees are the most effective. In time, we may be able to clean up our land with willow trees.

요약노트

문맥어휘

polluted soil can be dug up and transported to a landfill

eco-friendly and cost-effective way

extensive and well-developed root systems

grow quickly even in soil with high acidity or heavy metals

some species of willow trees are able to absorb harmful materials better than others

본문 4

내용정리

Statistics show that about thirty to forty percent of people in the world drink coffee each day. The coffee-making process, however, generates **used coffee grounds**, which are normally sent to landfills. There, they can **create a harmful greenhouse gas**. Unfortunately, there's no way to stop everyone in the world from drinking coffee. However, we can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by **turning used coffee grounds into biofuel**. Biofuel is a natural fuel that is made from plant or animal sources. Researchers have found that they can **grow algae on old coffee grounds** without adding any other nutrients. If these algae are exposed to twenty hours of light and four hours of darkness each day, they eventually produce high-quality biofuel. The biofuel is **renewable and sustainable**, and it creates only a small amount of emissions. These are just a few solutions we can find in nature. There could be many more possible solutions to the problems we currently face. It seems that Mother Nature has given us one more chance. In return, we need to look for more ways to keep the environment healthy and clean. If we do, the future of our planet may be bright after all.

요약노트

문맥어휘

used coffee grounds

create a harmful greenhouse gas

turning used coffee grounds into biofuel

grow algae on old coffee grounds

renewable and sustainable

Culture Note 1

내용정리

The city of Curitiba has a **unique program**. People can get one kilogram of fresh fruit and vegetables **in exchange for** four kilograms of recyclable items. This program **encourages people to recycle**. The city government **buys produce from local farms**, so this program **helps small farmers as well**.

요약노트

문맥어휘

unique program

in exchange for

encourages people to recycle

buys produce from local farms

helps small farmers as well

Culture Note 2

내용정리

Every day, around 250,000 people travel through Stockholm Central Station. Every time these visitors move, they produce body heat. The heat exchangers in the station harvest this body heat. After that, the body heat is then used to warm water in a tank. The heated water is pumped to the heating system. This process warms the station itself and another building in the area.

요약노트

문맥어휘

around 250,000 people travel through

produce body heat

heat exchangers harvest this body heat

used to warm water in a tank

the heated water is pumped to the heating system

Culture Note 3

내용정리

In 2019, Chattanooga Metropolitan Airport in Tennessee became the first airport in the USA powered by 100 percent solar energy. More than 9,000 solar panels are installed on unused land near the airport. This solar farm produces enough energy to meet the power needs of the airport.

요약노트

문맥어휘

the first airport in the USA powered by 100 percent solar energy

more than 9,000 solar panels

installed on unused land

meet the power needs of the airport

어휘 시크릿노트

필수 어휘 1

1. discard (동사)

버리다, 폐기하다

"That means the items are used just once and then **discarded**."

(그것은 물건들이 한 번 사용된 후 버려진다는 뜻이다.)

버리다 - She **discarded** the old magazines.

(그녀는 오래된 잡지들을 버렸다.)

포기하다 - He **discarded** his original plan.

(그는 원래 계획을 포기했다.)

유의어: throw away, dispose of, abandon, reject

반의어: keep, retain, preserve, save

혼동어: discord (불화), record (기록하다)

관련 표현:

discard pile: 버린 것들의 더미

Put the broken toys in the **discard** pile.

discard one's beliefs: 신념을 버리다

Many people **discard** their old beliefs as they grow older.

1. 아래 제시문에서 "**discard**"와 동일한 의미로 사용된 문장을 고르시오.¹⁾

"That means the items are used just once and then **discarded**."

- ① The company decided to abandon the failing project.
- ② The family kept all their old photographs safely.
- ③ The students recorded their observations carefully.

2. 다음 중 "**discard**"의 반의어로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁾

- ① dispose ② retain ③ abandon

1) 정답: ① (회사는 실패한 프로젝트를 포기하기로 결정했다.)
 제시문 해석: "그것은 물건들이 한 번 사용된 후 버려진다는 뜻이다."
 문맥 설명: 두 문장 모두 더 이상 필요하지 않은 것을 버리거나 포기하는 의미를 담고 있다.
 2) 정답: ② (retain: 보유하다)

어휘 CHECK

[1-10]

1. 다음 제시문에서 밑줄 친 어휘와 다른 의미로 사용된 문장을 하나 고르시오.

제시문: "That means the items are used just once and then **discarded**."

- ① The company decided to abandon the old business model.
- ② She threw away all the broken furniture yesterday.
- ③ The museum carefully preserved all ancient artifacts.
- ④ They disposed of the hazardous waste materials safely.
- ⑤ He rejected the unreasonable proposal immediately.

2. 다음 제시문에서 밑줄 친 어휘와 다른 의미로 사용된 문장을 하나 고르시오.

제시문: "These amazing trees have **extensive** and well-developed root systems."

- ① The earthquake caused widespread damage across the region.
- ② The university offers a comprehensive graduate program.
- ③ She has vast experience in international business management.
- ④ The research covered a broad range of scientific topics.
- ⑤ The company has a limited budget for marketing this year.

3. 다음 제시문에서 밑줄 친 어휘와 다른 의미로 사용된 문장을 하나 고르시오.

제시문: "Therefore, this **promising** area should be further explored."

- ① The young pianist showed great potential in her performance.
- ② The economic outlook appears quite discouraging this quarter.
- ③ The new treatment offers hope for cancer patients.
- ④ Early results from the experiment look very encouraging.
- ⑤ The startup company has a bright future ahead.

4. 다음 제시문에서 밑줄 친 어휘와 다른 의미로 사용된 문장을 하나 고르시오.

제시문: "Find out which trees are the most **effective**."

- ① The new software proved to be highly productive for our team.
- ② This exercise routine is very powerful for building muscle.
- ③ The marketing campaign was remarkably efficient in reaching customers.
- ④ Her teaching methods are extremely successful with students.
- ⑤ The old heating system was completely useless last winter.

어법 시크릿노트

필수 어법 1

1. With + 명사 + 분사구문

With + 명사 + 분사구문은 부대상황을 나타내는 독립분사구문으로, 주절의 상황과 함께 일어나는 동시상황이나 원인, 조건 등을 표현한다. 분사는 명사와의 관계에 따라 현재분사(능동)와 과거분사(수동)로 구분되며, 명사가 분사의 의미상 주어 역할을 한다.

"With the planet becoming warmer, sea levels are rising and natural disasters such as forest fires and floods are increasing."

With the planet becoming = 지구가 더워지면서
(지구 온난화와 함께 해수면이 상승하고 자연재해가 증가한다)

With my homework finished, I went to bed early.
(숙제를 끝내고 나서 일찍 잠자리에 들었다)

With the children playing outside, the house was very quiet.
(아이들이 밖에서 놀고 있는 동안 집은 매우 조용했다)

_____ the economy recovering slowly, many businesses are still struggling to survive. ⁹⁾

- ① As ② With ③ During

The teacher entered the classroom with all students _____ quietly at their desks. ¹⁰⁾

- ① sit ② sitting ③ sat

필수 어법 2

2. 부분표현 of 명사의 수일치

주어가 "부분표현 + of + 명사" 구조일 때, 동사는 of 뒤의 명사에 수일치하는 것이 원칙이다.

"About fifty percent of plastic is produced for single-use products."

fifty percent of plastic = 플라스틱의 50퍼센트
(plastic이 불가산명사이므로 단수동사)
(플라스틱의 약 50퍼센트가 일회용 제품을 위해 생산된다)

부분표현의 수일치 규칙:

half of, some of, most of, all of, percent of 등도 동일한 규칙 적용

예외: one of + 복수명사 + 단수동사

Thirty percent of the students are absent today.
(학생들의 30퍼센트가 오늘 결석했다)

Half of the water was contaminated.
(물의 절반이 오염되었다)

About sixty percent of the population _____ in urban areas nowadays. ¹¹⁾

- ① live ② lives ③ living

Half of the books on the shelf _____ written by Korean authors. ¹²⁾

- ① is ② are ③ was

9) ②해설: With + 명사 + 현재분사 구문으로, "경제가 천천히 회복되면서"라는 부대상황을 나타냄.

10) ②해설: with + 명사 + 현재분사 구조에서, students가 sit의 주체이므로 능동의 현재분사 sitting을 사용.

11) ②해설: "About sixty percent of the population"에서 population이 단수 집합명사이므로 단수동사 lives를 사용.

12) ②해설: "Half of the books"에서 books가 복수명사이므로 복수동사 are를 사용.

어법 CHECK

[1-5] 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

1. With her presentation _____, Sarah finally relaxed and enjoyed the party.
① completing ② completed ③ complete
2. Most of the information _____ outdated and needs to be updated.
① is ② are ③ were
3. The process _____ the company manufactures its products is highly automated.
① by which ② in that ③ by that
4. The news was so _____ that everyone in the office stopped working to listen.
① shocking ② shocked ③ shock
5. Forty percent of the students _____ absent due to the flu outbreak.
① was ② is ③ were

[6-10] 다음 문장에서 어법상 틀린 부분을 골라 바르게 고치시오.

6. With the concert finishing late, we missed the last train home.
_____ → _____
7. About thirty percent of the food are wasted in restaurants every day.
_____ → _____
8. This is the tool with that we can measure temperature accurately.
_____ → _____
9. The children were very exciting about their upcoming field trip.
_____ → _____
10. With all the lights turning off, the building looked completely empty.
_____ → _____

[11-15] 다음 중 어법상 옳지 않은 문장을 고르시오.

11.

- ① With the rain having stopped, we decided to go for a walk.
- ② The project in which we invested so much time was successful.
- ③ Some of the water were polluted by chemicals.
- ④ The movie was entertaining and kept us engaged.
- ⑤ With his homework completed, Tom went to play basketball.

12.

- ① Half of the apples are rotten and need to be thrown away.
- ② With the temperature rising, ice cream sales have increased.
- ③ This is the reason for which he left the company early.
- ④ The students felt boring during the long lecture.
- ⑤ Sixty percent of the population lives in cities.

13.

- ① The tool by which we fixed the machine was very useful.
- ② With all documents prepared carefully, the meeting began.
- ③ Most of the rice were imported from other countries.
- ④ The audience was amazed by the performer's skills.
- ⑤ With her eyes closed, she tried to meditate peacefully.

14.

- ① Some of the students are planning to study abroad.
- ② The method through which data is processed is efficient.
- ③ With the game ended, the fans started leaving the stadium.
- ④ The children were excited about Christmas morning.
- ⑤ Twenty percent of the budget are allocated for research.

15.

- ① With winter approaching, animals prepare for hibernation.
- ② The house in which we lived was very old.
- ③ All of the information is available on the website.
- ④ The lecture was interested and informative.
- ⑤ With the door locked, nobody could enter the room.

정답

1) 어휘 CHECK 정답

1. 정답: ③ (박물관은 모든 고대 유물들을 조심스럽게 보존했다.)

제시문 해석: "그것은 물건들이 한 번 사용된 후 버려진다는 뜻이다."

문맥 설명: 제시문의 'discarded'는 '버리다'의 의미이지만, 정답 선지의 'preserved'는 '보존하다'라는 반대 의미이다.

오답 선지 단어:

- ① abandoned: 포기했다 (동의어)
- ② threw away: 버렸다 (동의어)
- ④ disposed of: 폐기했다 (동의어)
- ⑤ rejected: 거부했다 (동의어)

2. 정답: ⑤ (회사는 올해 마케팅을 위한 제한된 예산을 가지고 있다.)

제시문 해석: "이 놀라운 나무들은 광범위하고 잘 발달된 뿌리 시스템을 가지고 있다."

문맥 설명: 제시문의 'extensive'는 '광범위한'의 의미이지만, 정답 선지의 'limited'는 '제한된'이라는 반대 의미이다.

오답 선지 단어:

- ① widespread: 광범위한 (동의어)
- ② comprehensive: 포괄적인 (동의어)
- ③ vast: 방대한 (동의어)
- ④ broad: 넓은 (동의어)

3. 정답: ② (경제 전망이 이번 분기에 상당히 실망스러워 보인다.)

제시문 해석: "따라서 이 유망한 분야는 더 탐구되어야 한다."

문맥 설명: 제시문의 'promising'은 '유망한'의 의미이지만, 정답 선지의 'discouraging'은 '실망스러운'이라는 반대 의미이다.

오답 선지 단어:

- ① potential: 가능성 있는 (동의어)
- ③ hope: 희망 (동의어)
- ④ encouraging: 고무적인 (동의어)
- ⑤ bright: 밝은 (동의어)

4. 정답: ⑤ (오래된 난방 시스템은 지난겨울에 완전히 쓸모없었다.)

제시문 해석: "어떤 나무들이 가장 효과적인지 알아내라."

문맥 설명: 제시문의 'effective'는 '효과적인'의 의미이지만, 정답 선지의 'useless'는 '쓸모없는'이라는 반대 의미이다.

오답 선지 단어:

- ① productive: 생산적인 (동의어)
- ② powerful: 강력한 (동의어)
- ③ efficient: 효율적인 (동의어)
- ④ successful: 성공적인 (동의어)

5. 정답: ⑤ (이것은 물체들이 잠깐 사용되고 나중에 조심스럽게 보존된다는 것을 보여준다.)

제시문 해석: "그것은 물건들이 한 번 사용된 후 버려진다는 뜻이다."

문맥 설명: 제시문과 다른 선지들은 모두 '버리다'의 의미를 담고 있지만, 정답 선지의 'preserved carefully'는 '조심스럽게 보존하다'라는 반대 의미이다.

오답 선지 단어:

- ① discarded: 버려진다 (적절함)
- ② thrown away: 버려진다 (적절함)
- ③ abandoned: 버려진다 (적절함)
- ④ disposed of: 폐기된다 (적절함)

6. 정답: ③ (이 놀라운 나무들은 제한적이고 제대로 발달되지 않은 뿌리 구조를 가지고 있다.)

제시문 해석: "이 놀라운 나무들은 광범위하고 잘 발달된 뿌리 시스템을 가지고 있다."

문맥 설명: 제시문과 다른 선지들은 모두 '광범위한, 잘 발달된'의 의미를 담고 있지만, 정답 선지의 'limited and poorly developed'는 '제한적이고 제대로 발달되지 않은'이라는 반대 의미이다.

오답 선지 단어:

- ① extensive and well-developed: 광범위하고 잘 발달된 (적절함)
- ② widespread and highly developed: 광범위하고 고도로 발달된 (적절함)
- ④ comprehensive and advanced: 포괄적이고 진보된 (적절함)
- ⑤ broad and sophisticated: 넓고 정교한 (적절함)

7. 정답: ④ (따라서 이 실망스러운 영역은 더 조사되어야 한다.)

제시문 해석: "따라서 이 유망한 분야는 더 탐구되어야 한다."

문맥 설명: 제시문과 다른 선지들은 모두 '유망한, 희망적인'의 의미를 담고 있지만, 정답 선지의 'discouraging'은 '실망스러운'이라는 반대 의미이다.

오답 선지 단어:

- ① promising: 유망한 (적절함)
- ② hopeful: 희망적인 (적절함)
- ③ encouraging: 고무적인 (적절함)
- ⑤ bright: 밝은 (적절함)

2) 어법 CHECK 정답

1. ②해설: presentation이 "완성된" 상태이므로 수동의 과거분사 completed를 사용
2. ①해설: "Most of the information"에서 information이 불가산명사이므로 단수동사 is를 사용
3. ①해설: "by which the company manufactures"는 "그것에 의해 회사가 제조하는"이라는 의미
4. ①해설: 뉴스가 "충격을 주는" 것이므로 현재분사 shocking을 사용
5. ③해설: "Forty percent of the students"에서 students가 복수명사이므로 복수동사 were를 사용
6. finishing → finished
해설: 콘서트가 "끝난" 상태이므로 과거분사 finished를 사용
7. are → is
해설: "thirty percent of the food"에서 food가 불가산명사이므로 단수동사 is를 사용
8. that → which
해설: 전치사 다음에는 that이 올 수 없고, which를 사용
9. exciting → excited
해설: 아이들이 "흥분을 느끼는" 것이므로 과거분사 excited를 사용
10. turning → turned
해설: 불빛이 "꺼진" 상태이므로 과거분사 turned를 사용
11. ③해설: "Some of the water"에서 water가 불가산명사이므로 단수동사 was를 사용.
12. ④해설: 학생들이 "지루함을 느끼는" 것이므로 과거분사 bored를 사용
13. ③해설: "Most of the rice"에서 rice가 불가산명사이므로 단수동사 was를 사용
14. ⑤해설: "Twenty percent of the budget"에서 budget이 단수명사이므로 단수동사 is를 사용
15. ④해설: 강의를 "흥미를 주는" 것이므로 현재분사 interesting을 사용