영어 기말 두 장 정리

Lesson 7 · Lesson 8 · 교과서 118~153 · 11/11(수) 2교시 · **빨강** = 프린트 빈칸·고르기 정답 · **파랑** = 단어 · ( ) 속 어법 이유는 덧붙인 설명

Lesson 7 Technology in Our Lives

단어 프린트 1쪽

rent 빌리다 · **develop** 발전시키다, 성장하다 · **upload** ~을 전송하다, 업로드하다 · **method** 방법, 방식 · **purchase** 구매, 구매품 · **recommend** 추천하다, 권하다 · **trace** 흔적, 자취 · **analyze** 분석하다 · **predict** 예측하다 · **amount** 양, 액수 · **communication** 통신, 의사소통 · **flu** 독감, 유행성 감기 · **influence** 영향을 주다 · **avoid** 피하다 · **spread** 확산, 전파 · **symptom** 증상, 징후 · **database** 데이터베이스 · **improve** 향상하다, 향상시키다 · **include** 포함하다 · **performance** 경기력, 성과 · **focus on** ~에 주력하다 · **carry out** ~을 수행하다 · **identify** 확인하다, 알아보다 · **industry** 산업, 공업 · **play a role** 역할을 하다 · **be likely to** ~할 것 같다 · **generate** 생성하다, 만들어 내다 · **process** 처리하다 · **data analysis** 데이터 분석 · **prediction** 예측 · **exclude** 제외하다 · **deteriorate** 악화시키다 · **transmit** 전송하다, 전달하다 · **investigate** 조사하다, 연구하다 · **observe** 관찰하다 · **measure** 측정하다 · **artificial intelligence** 인공지능 · **collect** 수집하다 · **have access to** ~에 접근할 수 있다 · **figure out** ~을 알아내다, 해결하다

본문 단어 **complex** 복잡한 / 단지 · **mainly** 주로 · **leave a trace** 흔적을 남기다 · **draw** 끌어내다 · **heavy traffic** 교통 체증 · **professional** 전문적인 / 전문가 · **prevention** 예방 · **further** 그 이상의 / 더욱이

영영풀이 2쪽 A·B

draw ① to make a picture of something or someone with a pencil or pen (그리다) ② to have a particular idea after you have studied something or thought about it (결과를 끌어내다)

performance ① the action of entertaining other people by dancing, singing, acting, or playing music (공연) ② the action or process of accomplishing a task or function (성과)

rent to pay someone for the use of something · **recommend** to suggest something to someone · **purchase** the action of buying something; a thing that has been bought · **analyze** to examine something carefully · **predict** to say that something is going to happen · **influence** to change or affect something · **avoid** to stay away from someone or something · **flu** an illness that is like a bad cold but can be very serious · **symptom** something that shows you may have a particular illness · **develop** to grow and change into something bigger, better, or more important

표현 넣기 2쪽 C

By carefully **observing** the animals 관찰함으로써 · can be **transmitted** through close contact 전염될 수 있다 · the situation is likely to **deteriorate** over time 악화될 · The study **excluded** participants 제외했다 · **generate** realistic images 생성하다 · The police are **investigating** whether ~ 조사하고 있다 · **figure out** why the results differ 알아내다 · students **have access to** information 접근할 수 있다

본문 ① Living with Big Data 3~4쪽

흐름 온라인 서점의 추천 → 빅데이터란 → 양이 늘어나는 까닭 → 분석이 필요함 → 우리 삶에 주는 영향

Have you ever **visited** an online bookstore and **been surprised** by the books ~? 방문해서 놀란 적이 있는가 (현재완료, 놀란 → 수동)

how did the bookstore know **what you liked**? 당신이 무엇을 좋아하는지 (의문사+주어+동사)

This is all possible **because of** big data. (뒤가 명사, because ✕)

Big data is data sets that are very big and **complex**. 매우 크고 복잡한 데이터의 집합

As information and communication technology develops, the amount of data ~ is getting **much greater** than before. 발달함에 따라, 훨씬 더 많아지고 있다

almost everything that we do online **leaves a trace** 흔적을 남긴다 — 주된 이유

the photos you upload on your blog and the **record**s of your **purchase**s ~ are all part of big data 블로그에 올린 사진들, 구매 기록들

Simply collecting data, however, is not enough. Big data has to **be analyzed**, and this **is done** by big data experts. (수동태)

Using various methods, experts analyze big data and **draw** meaningful results from it. (분사구문, Used ✕)

These results can be used to make decisions or to predict the future. 의사 결정, 미래 예측

It helps companies understand their customers' needs better ~ / helps people avoid heavy traffic. Its uses are endless. 소비자들의 요구, 교통 체증, 그것의 쓰임

T/F 추천 책은 항상 전에 산 책이다 **F** · 빅데이터 덕분에 관심에 맞는 책을 추천 **T** · 데이터 양이 과거보다 적다 **F** · 온라인에서 하는 거의 모든 것이 흔적을 남긴다 **T** · 사진·구매 기록은 빅데이터의 일부 **T** · 많이 모으기만 하면 결정에 충분 **F** · 전문가가 분석해 의미 있는 결과 도출 **T** · 교통 체증을 피하게 돕는다 **T** · 쓰임이 온라인 쇼핑·교통에 한정 **F**

서술 What is big data? → It is **data sets** that are very big and complex. · Why is the amount of data greater? → Because **information and communication technology** is developing.

Why is simply collecting not enough? → Because the data has to be **analyzed** to draw **meaningful results** from it.

본문 ② 빅데이터의 예 5~6쪽

Disease Forecast 질병 예측 health **professional**s can now forecast a disease just **as** weather experts forecast the weather 날씨를 예측하는 것과 같이 · This is possible **thanks to** big data.

독감의 계절 → 독감 약을 더 구입, flu **symptom**s를 더 검색 → If this kind of data **is analyzed wisely**, the spread of the flu **can be predicted**. 현명하게 분석된다면 독감의 확산을 예측

Improving Performance in Sports 경기력 향상 big data is improving the performance of players, **making** sports more exciting (분사구문)

Germany's national soccer team built a database by **collecting** and **analyzing** a **huge** amount of data on players.

the data **included** information about **how much** each player ran and **how long** he had the ball 얼마나 많이 달렸고 얼마나 오래 공을 가졌는지 → 경기력 향상, 2014년 월드컵 우승

Crime Prevention 범죄 예방 police can now **predict** crime before it happens · **Through** the analysis of big data about the type, time and place of crime, police can make a map of crime hot spots. 다발 지역

This map **identifies** when and where crime is **most likely to** happen. 가장 발생할 것 같은지

Police can prevent **further** crime by focusing on the areas and the times **that** this map predicts. (선행사가 있음, what ✕)

앞날 Nobody knows **for sure**, but experts agree that big data will **play** a more and more important role in our lives.

T/F 건강 전문가가 날씨 전문가와 비슷하게 질병 예측 **T** · 구매·검색 분석이 독감 확산 정보를 준다 **T** · 데이터베이스에 선수의 이동 거리와 골 수가 있었다 **F** (달린 양과 공을 가진 시간) · 범죄 지도로 추가 범죄 예방 **T** · 빅데이터가 점점 더 중요해진다 **T**

문법 ① 분사구문 6~8쪽

쓰임 「접속사+주어+동사」의 **부사절**을 「동사원형+-ing」의 **분사**로 시작하는 **분사구**로 쓴 것. **접속사**와 반복되는 **주어**를 생략해 간결하게 전달.

만드는 법 ① 부사절의 **접속사** 생략 ② 주절의 주어와 같을 때 **주어** 생략 ③ 시제가 같을 때 동사를 **V-ing**으로

While he walked his dog in the park, → **Walking his dog in the park**, he ran into an old friend.

The train left Seoul at 8:00, and arrived in Sejong at 10:30. → ~, **arriving** in Sejong at 10:30.

Because she did not live with her family, → **Not living with her family**, she missed them a lot.

뜻 6가지 시간(when, as, before, after) In summer, eating food, you have to be very careful. · **이유**(because, as, since) Living in a remote island, he has few visitors. · **동시 동작**(while, as) Watching television, Jane fell asleep. · **연속 동작**(and) She walked to the garden, watering the trees. · **양보**(though, although, even though) Being sick in bed, I did my homework. · **조건**(if) Reading his book, you will understand him.

주의 4가지
① 부정은 분사 앞에 **not / never** — **Not having** musical talent, I got a C in music.
② 부사절 시제가 주절보다 앞설 때 **Having p.p.** — After she had found the purse, → **Having found the purse**, she brought it to the police.
③ 주어가 다르면 부사절의 주어를 남긴다 — As it rains heavily, → **It raining heavily**, I cannot exercise outside.
④ 수동형(being / having been + p.p.)의 being / having been은 생략 **가능** — (Being) Left alone at home, you might feel lonely. · 진행형(being + -ing)으로는 쓰지 않는다 — being drinking ✕ → drinking

바르지 못한 것 (6쪽) (1) Lying on the grass, the stars sparkled above Tom. ✕ → Lying on the grass, **Tom saw the stars sparkling above him**. · (2) Having not removed ~ ✕ → **Not having removed** the sticker, ~ · (3) Amanda sang songs, cooking for her friends. ○ · (4) After he taking off his coat, ~ ✕ → After **taking off** his coat, ~ · (5) The boys danced up and down, being so excited. ○

배운 내용 확인 (8쪽)

1 As I had not met him before, → **Not having met him before**, I felt a bit awkward.

2 If you turn right, → **Turning right**, you'll find the restaurant on your left.

3 Graduated from college, I could make my dream come true. ✕

4 As soon as they reached the river, → **Reaching the river**, they pitched camp for the night.

5 Having no money, I bought an expensive new iPhone. ○ (양보) · 6 Being feeling tired, he sat on the bench. ✕ → **Feeling** tired · 7 Being surprised, he dropped the cup. ○

8 Being fine, we went on a picnic. ✕ → **It being** fine

9 Calling his friend names, Ms. Han scolded the boy. ✕ → **The boy calling** his friend names call ~ names 욕하다

10 Not wanting to draw attention to himself, he began to move back into the crowd. ○

문법 ② 접속사 as · 다양한 접속사 4·9쪽

as의 뜻
① **~할 때, ~하면서** (두 일이 동시에) As I opened the door, I heard someone calling my name.
② **~때문에, ~이므로** (이유) As the store was closed, we went somewhere else.
③ **~듯이, ~처럼** (앞에서 말한 내용, 일반적인 사실) As I mentioned earlier, safety should come first.
④ **~함에 따라** (함께 변화) As the temperature rises, the ice begins to melt.
~대로 Leave everything just as you found it. · **전치사** ~처럼: dressed as a banana · ~로서: both as a poet and as a novelist

뜻 구별 As I walked home, I listened to my favorite music. ① · As she was cooking dinner, her brother set the table. ① · As I explained earlier, this problem is not easy to solve. ③ · As you can see, teamwork is important. ③ · As it was getting dark, we decided to go home. ② · As he was sick, he stayed home from school. ② · As the weather gets warmer, more people spend time outdoors. ④ · As technology develops, the way we communicate changes. ④

시간·순서 when, while, before, after, until · **이유** because, since, as · **양보·대조 although, even though, while**

조건 ① if ~라면 — If it rains tomorrow, we will stay home.
② unless **~하지 않는 한 (= if ~ not)** — We can't go outside unless the rain stops. · Unless you hurry, you will miss the bus. = **If you don't hurry, you will miss the bus.**
③ as long as **~하는 한** — You can stay here as long as you are quiet. · You can borrow my book as long as you return it tomorrow.

접속사 고르기 1 David didn't want to make a decision immediately. He decided to wait **until** he had enough information to compare the two options. · 2 Emma didn't know which book to buy. She decided to read a few pages first **before** she made her final choice. · 3 they should turn back **unless** the weather conditions became safer · 4 use their phones during the activity **as long as** they use them only for research

Lesson 8 The Joseon Dynasty Through Paintings

단어 프린트 1쪽

dynasty 시대, 왕조 · **carp** 잉어 · **bamboo** 대나무 · **lotus flower** 연꽃 · **object** 물건, 물체 · **symbol** 상징, 기호 · **loyalty** 충실, 충성 · **appear** 나타나다, 출현하다 · **folk painting** 민화 · **represent** 나타내다, 상징하다 · **disappointed** 실망한 · **frozen** 얼어붙은 · **ill** 아픈, 병든 · **respect** 존경, 경의 · **once upon a time** 옛날 옛날에 · **symbolic** 상징적인 · **symbolize** 상징하다 · **bend** 굽다, 구부러지다 · **bloom** 꽃을 피우다, 꽃이 피다 · **for this reason** 이런 이유 때문에 · **despite** ~에도 불구하고 (= in spite of) · **justice** 정의, 공정 · **thus** 그러므로, 따라서 · **attitude** 태도, 자세 · **behavior** 행동 · **remind A of B** A에게 B를 상기시키다 · **in particular** 특히, 특별히 · **heritage** 유산, 문화유산 · **identity** 정체성 · **diversity** 다양성 · **belief** 믿음, 신념 · **symbolism** 상징성 · **transmit** 전승하다, 전달하다 · **undergo change** 변화를 겪다 · **pass down** 물려주다, 전승하다 · **a glimpse into** ~을 엿볼 수 있는 기회 · **shed light on** ~을 밝히다, 이해하는 데 도움을 주다 · **consist of** ~로 구성되다 · **be associated with** ~와 관련되다 · **blend with** ~와 어우러지다

본문 단어 **character** 한자, 문자, 특징, 성격, 인물 · **object** 물체, 대상, 목적, 반대하다 · **represent** 대표하다 · **decoration** 장식 · **as follows** 다음과 같이 · **case** 경우, 사례 · **still** 그럼에도 · **will** 의지

영영풀이 2쪽 A·B

object ① a thing that you can see and touch (물체) ② an aim or a purpose (목적)

will ① used to talk about what is going to happen in the future, especially things that you are certain about or things that are planned (~할 것이다) ② the mental power used to control and direct your thoughts and actions, or a determination to do something, despite any difficulties or opposition (의지)

frozen made into, covered with, or surrounded by ice · **carp** a large fish that lives in lakes and rivers · **represent** to show or mean something · **bamboo** a giant woody grass that grows mainly in the tropics · **loyalty** a feeling of support for someone or something · **symbol** a sign, picture, object etc. that represents something else · **appear** to begin to be seen; come into existence or use · **bend** to shape or force something straight into a curve or angle · **bloom** to produce flowers

표현 넣기 2쪽 C

an important way to **pass down** cultural values 물려주다 · Traditions can **undergo** significant **change**s over time 변화를 겪다 · have been **transmit**ted from generation to generation 전승되다 · provides **a glimpse into** the daily lives of ancient people 엿볼 기회 · The discovery **sheds light on** the origins of the ancient culture 밝히다 · The festival **consists of** music, dance, and traditional games 구성되다 · The color white **is** often **associated with** purity 관련되다 · **blend**s beautifully **with** the surrounding landscape 어우러지다

문자도 여덟 글자 3쪽

글자	뜻	가치 · 상징물
효 孝	**부모**를 **공경**하고 **잘 모심** (**효도**)	respect for parents **carp 잉어**
제 悌	**형제자매** 사이에 서로 **사랑**하고 **존중**함 (**우애**)	brotherly love **swallow 제비**
충 忠	**나라**와 **임금**에게 충성을 다함 (**충성**)	loyalty **bamboo 대나무**
신 信	**약속**을 지키고 다른 사람에게 **믿음**을 줌 (**신의**)	trust and faithfulness **wild goose 기러기**
예 禮	**예절**을 지키고 다른 사람을 존중함 (**예의**)	courtesy and propriety **geomungo 거문고**
의 義	**옳고 바른 일**을 따름 (**의로움**)	justice and righteousness **lotus flower 연꽃**
염 廉	욕심을 부리지 않고 **깨끗**하고 **정직**하게 행동함 (**청렴**)	integrity and honesty **plum blossom 매화**
치 恥	잘못을 **부끄러워하고** 옳지 않은 일을 하지 않음 (**부끄러움**)	knowing what is shameful **moon 달**

상징물 설명 **carp** appears in an old story about a son who wanted to help his sick mother · **swallow** returns to the same place each year and is often seen with its family · **bamboo** stays green in every season and does not easily bend in strong wind · **wild goose** is known for staying with its partner and returning to the same place · **geomungo** beautiful sounds are created when the strings are played in harmony · **lotus flower** grows in muddy water but still blooms beautifully · **plum blossom** blooms even in the cold winter when many other flowers cannot · **moon** shines quietly in the night; an old story about recognizing one's own wrongdoing

본문 ① Munjado, a Window into the Joseon Dynasty 4~5쪽

Do you see the **Chinese character**, hyo (孝)? · a **carp**, a geomungo, and a **fan** 잉어, 거문고, 부채

This kind of painting is called Munjado, and it is a type of **folk painting** that was popular in the late Joseon dynasty. 조선 시대 후기에 인기 있었던 민화의 한 종류

there is usually a Chinese character with some animals or **object**s

One of eight Chinese characters **appear**s in Munjado. (주어가 One → 단수 동사)

hyo, je, chung, sin, ye, ui, yeom, chi — they **represent** the values that were important to people of the Joseon dynasty.

The animals or objects are **not just decoration**s. They often are **symbolic**. 단순히 장식이 아니다

carp in the paintings of hyo **symbolize respect** for **parents** because of an old story 부모님에 대한 공경

잉어 이야기 The story goes **as follows**. Once upon a time, 한 남자가 나이 든 어머니와 살았다 → 어느 겨울 어머니가 병들어(became ill) 아무것도 먹지 못함

"It **would be** wonderful if I **could eat** fresh fish." 먹을 수 있다면 정말 좋겠구나 (가정법 과거)

The man went out to the river, but it was completely **frozen**. (freezing ✕)

It was impossible **for** him **to** catch any fish. (의미상 주어)

The man was so disappointed that he **cried out** to the sky. 몹시 낙담해서 하늘에 대고 외쳤다 (so ~ that)

T/F에서 F 잉어는 조선 시대에 흔한 음식이라서 그림에 들어갔다 **F** (옛이야기 때문)

서술 What is Munjado and when was it popular? → It is a type of **folk painting** which was popular during the **late Joseon dynasty**.

The eight characters? → **Hyo, je, chung, sin, ye, ui, yeom**, and **chi**. · What can they tell us about Joseon society? → the values that were **important to people during the Joseon dynasty**

Carp and hyo? → The carp symbolizes **respect for parents**, which is the meaning represented by **hyo**.

본문 ② 대나무·연꽃, 문자도의 의미 6~7쪽

Then the ice **melted**, and three carp **suddenly came out of** the water. · The man went back home and **cooked** the fish **for** his mother. Then his mother got well.

There are other examples of **symbolic objects** — bamboo in the paintings of chung (忠) and lotus flowers in the paintings of ui (義).

대나무 Bamboo does not **bend**. It stays green in **all kind**s of **weather**. **For these reason**s, bamboo came to **symbolize loyalty** to the king. 왕에 대한 충성심

연꽃 **In the case of** lotus flowers, they grow in muddy ponds but **still** bloom beautifully. They thus became a symbol of a person's **will** to **fight for justice despite** difficulties. 어려움에도 불구하고 정의를 위해 싸우는 의지

Munjado was **much more than** a painting. · It **reminded** them **of** important values that **greatly influenced** their behaviors and attitudes.

In particular, for children, Munjado was a study tool. 학습 도구 · **Through** it, children could learn the **importance** of **harmony** in family and society.

T/F에서 F 대나무는 늘 푸르러서 義와 관련된다 **F** (→ 忠) · 연꽃은 어려움을 피하려는 의지를 상징한다 **F**

서술 Why bamboo? → Because it does **not bend** and **stays green in all kinds of weather**. · Why lotus flowers? → Because they grow **in muddy ponds** but **still bloom beautifully**.

What values? → It reminded them of **important values that influenced their behaviors and attitudes**.

How did it influence children? → It helped them learn the importance of **harmony in family and society**.

Importance in Joseon society? → It was more than **art**; it also helped people **remember** important values and **taught** children about **harmony**. (remember는 추론)

요약문 ~ animals or objects that have (A) **symbolic** meanings. Carp represented respect for parents, while bamboo and lotus flowers represented (B) **loyalty** and the pursuit of (C) **justice**, respectively. ~ influenced people's behaviors and (D) **attitudes**. Munjado also had an (E) **educational** function ~. pursuit 추구 · respectively 각각

문법 ① to부정사의 의미상 주어 8쪽

for + 명사 + to V 의미상 주어는 대부분 「**for + 명사**」, to부정사 바로 앞. 대명사면 **목적격**. 문장의 주어와 같으면 쓰지 않는다.

It is important **for everybody** to come to the meeting on time. · It is useless **for us** to go there now.

of + 명사 + to V **nice, kind, careful, polite, smart, wise, foolish** 등 사람의 성격·성향 형용사 뒤는 「**of + 목적격**」.

It was nice **of** you to help those children. · It was stupid **of** me to think they would agree. · It was careless **of** her to leave the door open.

연습 not easy **for** me to understand English grammar · impossible **for** those students to run a marathon · very kind **of** you to come with me · It's impossible **for me to finish** this book in a month. · It was polite **of him to hold** the door for people. · Will it be difficult **for her to accept** the truth? · It was **easy for them to learn** how to skate. · It was **careless of her to make** mistakes on the test. · It's **important for Mr. Woods to exercise** every day.

바꿔 쓰기 You were wise to ask permission first. → It was wise **of you** to ask permission first. · It was rude **of him** to interrupt people when they were talking. · It was foolish **of her** to go out in the rain without a coat.

문법 ② 가정법 과거 9~11쪽

현재 상황과 반대의 상황이나 **현실적으로 일어날 것 같지 않은 일**을 가정. '**~라면 …할 텐데**'

> **형태** If + 주어 + **과거동사**, 주어 + **would / could / should / might** + 동사원형
> if절의 be동사는 주어에 상관없이 주로 **were** · **현재형 문장**(직설법)으로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다 · 형태는 past, 뜻은 **present**

If I **knew** his phone number, I **could call** him. · If Suji **paid** more attention in class, she **would get** better grades. · If I **were** a princess, I would marry a prince. · If Mozart **were** alive, we could go to his concert.

직설법으로 If I had enough money, I could buy the ring. = As I **don't have** enough money, I **can't buy** the ring. = I don't have enough money, so I can't buy the ring.

조건 if (가능성 있음) 동사를 **현재시제**로 — If we miss the last train, we'll have to walk home. · If you find it, can you call me?

가정법 과거 (가능성 없음) If we missed the last train, we would have to walk home. · If you found a wallet on the sidewalk, what would you do with it?

연습 1·2 If she **knew** the answer, she would raise her hand. · If she **were** alive today, she **would** be over 100 years old. · If he **were** taller, he **could** play basketball better. · If I **played** soccer better, I **could** join the school's soccer team.

연습 3 If I **were** a millionaire, I **would travel** around the world. · If it **snowed** today, I **could go** skiing. · If I **had** a dog, I **would walk** him every day.

연습 4 틀린 곳 If she studied harder, she ~~will~~ → **would** pass the test. · If they ~~listen~~ → **listened** carefully, they could hear the bird. · What ~~will~~ → **would** you do if you saw a UFO?

연습 5 가정법으로 There are many cars, so the city is polluted. → If there **were not** many cars, the city **would not be** polluted. · As Tim eats too many sweets, he has bad teeth. → If Tim **didn't eat** too many sweets, he **wouldn't have** bad teeth. · She doesn't practice the violin more often, so she can't play in the school orchestra. → If she **practiced** the violin more often, she **could play** in the school orchestra.

연습 6 If it **were not raining**, I **could play** soccer. · If she **lived** here, I **would go** to meet her every day. · If it **were** Sunday, I **would sleep** all day.

더 알아보기 (11쪽) I'd call him if I **knew** his number. 번호를 모름 → 상상 · A 차를 팔 생각이 없음 → If I **sold** my car, I **wouldn't get** much money for it. · Sarah를 자주 봄 → If I **see** Sarah, **I'll tell** her to call you. · B I'd be very scared if **somebody pointed** a gun at me. · **I would be** amazed if they did. · If **he asked** me, I wouldn't lend him mine. · C If it **were not raining**, I **could go on a picnic**. · If we **knew his phone number**, we **could call him**.