Unit 7 Money Matters

교과서 pp.176-201

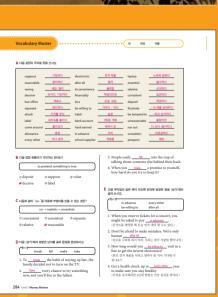


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• 이 단원에 나오는 단어는 Vocabulary Master 에서 미리 확인하고 학습을 시작할 수 있습니다.



│ <mark>단원 설정의 취지</mark> │ 현명한 소비에 관한 글을 읽고 바람직한 경제관과 지혜로운 용돈 관리에 대해 생각해 본다.

│ 단원 목표│ **소재** 경제, 소비 습관

의사소통 기능 • 선호하는 것에 대해 묻고 답하기

A Which shirt do you prefer?
B I prefer the one with stripes.

• 허가 여부 묻고 답하기

A $\$ Is it all right if I get next month's allowance in advance?

B Let me think about it.

언어 형식 • take a chance / make a decision

• You are about to fall into another trap of labeling your money.

• If you were like most people, you would answer "no."

단원 지도 계획

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교사용 자료 수록 CD

- 수업 지도안: 연간 수업 지도안 / 단원별 수업 지도안
 - 평가 은행: 단원별 형성 평가 / 총괄 평가 4회
 - 파일 창고: 단원별 한글 파일 / 단원별 MP3 파일 / 말하기 Worksheet MP3 파일
 - Worksheet: 단원별 듣기, 말하기, 읽기, 쓰기, 어휘, 문법

Section 2 Written Communication
Section 3 Summing Up

인사하고 단원에서 학습할 내용을 소개한다

Here comes the last unit. In Unit 7, we'll learn about how to make financial decisions and manage an allowance wisely. Today, we'll listen to three dialogs. Try to focus on the new expressions that are used to ask for preference and permission.

A Get Ready

제시된 질문에 알맞은 응답을 고르게 한다.

Go through each question and choose the matching response.

B Listen and Choose

1 대화를 듣고, 여자가 원하는 물건의 그림을 고르게 한다.

Listen to the dialog and choose the picture that the girl wants.

2 대화를 듣고, 내용과 일치하도록 알맞은 단어를 고르게 한다.

Listen and choose the word that best completes each sentence according to the dialog.

Words and Expressions

- allowance 용돈
- run out 다 떨어지다, 없어지다
- convenient 편리한
- dot 점(박이 무늬)
- in advance 미리

Listen

A Get Ready

Read each question and choose the appropriate response from the box.



I. Is it all right if I check my schedule first? (a)



2. Which do you prefer, weekly allowance or monthly allowance?



3. Do you prefer online shopping to offline shopping? d

4. I left my cellphone at home. Can I use yours? **b**



- Sure, check and let me know.
 - ® Sorry, but my battery has run out.
- © I prefer getting it once a week.
- @ Yes, it's more convenient.

B Listen and Choose

1. Listen and choose what the girl wants.





② 2. Listen and choose the correct words.

- (1) Jina has (saved / spent) all of her allowance.
- (2) Jina's dad (accepts / refuses) her request.

178 Section 1 Oral Communication

Scripts

- **B 1** M I'm buying a pair of running shoes online and it says I can get two pairs of socks for free.
 - W Sounds like a good deal.
 - M Yeah. I can give you a pair if you want.
 - W Sure, why not?
 - M Which ones do you prefer? The ones with stripes or dots?
 - W The ones with stripes. Thanks!

- **2** W Dad, can I talk to you about something?
 - M Sure, Jina. What is it?
 - W Is it all right if I get next month's allowance in advance?
 - M I gave you this month's allowance last week. Have you spent it all?
 - W Yeah. Actually I had to buy birthday presents for three of my friends.
 - M All right, then. But there'll be no allowance next month.

C Listen for Ideas

1. Listen. Which TWO scarves is the woman going to buy?



② 2. Listen again and answer the questions.

1) How much does the woman have to pay?

4\$36

®\$38

@\$40

2) Is each statement true (T) or false (F)?

- (1) T

 The woman already has a membership card.
- (2) T

 The woman has to write down her cellphone number.
- (3) **F** The woman can get information about new products.

FUN TIME



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You can take notes!

- C M Hello. How can I help you?
 - W I'd like to buy a scarf.
 - M We have a variety of scarves here. Which do you prefer?
 - W I prefer plain scarves without patterns.
 - M OK. Then, how about this gray one? It goes well with your coat.
 - W I like it. Hmm, I like that black one, too.
 - M Well, if you buy two, you get a 5% discount.
 - W All right, then I'll take both. How much are they?
 - M They're 20 dollars each. With a membership card, you get an extra 5% off. That's 10% off the regular price.
 - W I don't have a membership. Is it all right if I join today?
 - M Sure. Please fill out this form.
 - W OK. But do I have to write down my cellphone number?
 - M You don't have to, but if you do, you can get information about new products.
 - W Oh, I'll write that down.

C Listen for Ideas

1 긴 대화를 듣고. 여자가 사려고 하는 스카프를 두 개 고르게 한다.

Listen to the dialog and choose the two scarves that the woman is going to buy.

2 대화를 다시 한 번 듣고. 세부 내용에 관한 아래 질 문에 답하게 한다.

Listen again and this time, focus on specific information for the following questions.

1) 여자가 내야 할 돈이 얼마인지 고르게 한다.

Choose the final price that the woman has to pay.

2) 주어진 문장이 대화의 내용과 일치하는지 그렇 지 않은지 고르게 한다.

Based on what you've just heard, decide whether each statement is true or false.

FUN TIME

만화를 읽고 자신이 접한 비슷한 상황이 있었는지 생 각해보게 한다.

Read the comic strip. Has anything similar ever happened to you?

Words and Expressions

- scarf 스카프, 목도리
- a variety of 다양한 종류의
- plain 무늬 없는
- go well with …과 잘 어울리다
- get a discount 할인을 받다
- membership card 회원 카드
- extra 추가의
- regular price 정규 가격, 정상가
- join 가입하다
- fill out (서식을) 작성하다, 채우다

Practice More Listening Master > P 285

Section 2 Written Communication
Section 3 Summing Up

A Try It Out

1 구매 성향에 관한 설문지에 답하게 한다.

How do you prefer to shop? Here is a brief survey asking about shopping preferences. Think about each question and check the ones that apply to you.

2 1의 설문지에 응답한 내용으로 밑줄 친 부분을 바 꿔가며 짝과 함께 대화를 연습하게 한다.

Read the sample dialog below and replace the underlined parts with your answers from the survey in 1.

Talk

A Try It Out

1. How do you prefer to shop?

Preferences	Reasons
online shopping offline shopping	shop anytime and anywhere take products home right away compare prices more easily at home check if products are in good condition
shopping alone shopping with friends	□ chat and have fun while shopping □ take as much time as I want □ shop when it is convenient for me □ get help when I can't decide what to buy □ ☐ ☐ Your own

2. Practice the dialog with your partner using the information above.

Sample

- $\textbf{A} \ \ \textbf{Which do you prefer,} \ \underline{\textbf{online shopping}} \ \textbf{or} \ \underline{\textbf{offline shopping}} ?$
- B I prefer offline shopping to online shopping.
- A Why is that?
- B I can take products home right away. What about you?
- A I prefer online shopping because I can compare prices more easily at home.

180 Section 1 Oral Communication

Words and Expressions

- in good condition 상태가 좋은, 양호한
- convenient 편리한

More Expressions 선호하는 것에 대해 묻고 답하기

- A Do you like dogs better/more than cats?
- B I think cats are better than/preferable to dogs.
- A Do you prefer fish to/or meat?
- B Well, I'd prefer meat to fish if possible. But it depends how you cook it.

Answers A

- 1 Sample (1) offline shopping, get an instant help from the staff members
 - (2) shopping alone, try on an unusual thing that I wouldn't with a friend
- **2** Sample A Which do you prefer, shopping alone or shopping with friends?
 - **B** I prefer shopping alone to shopping with friends.
 - A Why is that?
 - B I can shop when it is convenient for me. What about you?
 - A I prefer <u>shopping with friends</u> because I can <u>get help when I can't</u> decide what do buy.

B Act It Out

1. Complete the comic strip with the sentences from the box.



- @ But it's all gone.
- **®** Which color do you prefer?
- © She prefers black to brown.
- @ Is it all right if I pay you back next week?
- 2. Listen and check your answers. Then role-play the dialog with your classmates.
 - 3. What kind of gift do you usually give to your friends for their birthdays? Talk about it with your partner.

Sample I usually give a cellphone case or a planner to my friends.

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Mini Test

Number the sentences to complete the dialog.

- 1 Are you looking for anything in particular?
- Perfect!
- I prefer brown. I think she'll like that color, too.
- I'm looking for a pair of gloves for my mom.
- Which color do you prefer?
- All right. This black pair and this brown pair are our best sellers. They're both \$35.99.

B Act It Out

1 만화를 읽고, 알맞은 말을 골라 대화를 완성하게 하다.

Read through the comic strip about a boy buying a present for his mom. As you read, fill in the blanks in the speech bubbles with the sentences from the box.

2 대화를 듣고, 답을 확인하게 한 뒤 짝과 역할극을 하게 한다.

Listen to the dialog and check your answers. Then role-play the dialog with your partner. Switch roles.

3 친구들 생일 때 주로 어떤 선물을 주는지 짝과 이 야기해보게 한다.

What makes a good gift for your friends on their birthdays? Talk about it with your classmates.

Words and Expressions

• all gone 모두 사라진, 모두 팔린

More Expressions

- 1. 판매원의 주의 끌기
- Excuse me. Do you work here?
- Sorry to bother you, but I have a question.
- 2. 허가 여부 묻고 답하기
- A Do you mind if I pay you with coins?
- B I don't mind (at all). / (I'm afraid) that's not possible.
- · A I wonder if I could still get a refund for this pants.
 - B Sorry. You're not allowed/supposed to return used items.

Answer 4-6-2-5-3

Section 2 Written Communication Section 3 Summing Up

A Tune In

1 라디오 방송을 듣고, 주어진 표를 완성하게 한다.

You're about to listen to a radio show called Tell Me About It. Listen for the specific information and fill in the blanks to complete the table.

2 답을 확인한 후 짝과 들은 내용에 대해 이야기해보 게 한다.

Check your answers and then, share your opinions about the main idea with your partner.

3 자신이 고민 해결사 Dr. Teen이라고 상상하고 Chris에게 조언을 해보게 한다.

If you were Dr. Teen, what advice would you give? Use expressions such as "If I were you, I would ~," "You should/ ought to~," or "Why don't you ~?"

Words and Expressions

- tune in (to) …을 시청하다, 듣다
- bother 괴롭히다, 귀찮게 하다
- on the air 방송 중인
- end up V+-ing 결국 ···하게 되다

More Expressions 의견 보충 설명하기

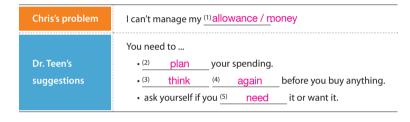
- What I meant was that ...
- What I'm saying is ...
- Let me put it another way.
- Let me rephrase what I just said.

In the Spotlight

A Tune In



1. Listen to the radio show and complete the table. Then talk about the main idea with your partner.



2. Pretend you are Dr. Teen and give your suggestions to Chris.





182 Section 1 Oral Communication

Script A 1

- W Welcome, everyone! This is Dr. Teen and thank you for tuning into Tell Me About It on KBIT FM. Call us and tell us what's bothering you today. Let's take our first caller. Hello, you're on the air.
- M Hi, Dr. Teen. I'm Christophoros.
- W Um, is it all right if I call you Chris?
- M Sure.
- W What is bothering you today, Chris?
- M Well, I got my allowance a few days ago, but I ended up spending it all.
- W Oh, that's pretty bad. Does this happen often?
- Yeah, I don't know how to manage my money. M
- W What do you usually spend your allowance on?
- Um, I spend it on computer games ... and some other things. I'm not so sure.
- W Then, do you think you really needed all of those things?
- M Well, not really, I guess.

Oral Communication

B Voice Out

1. How do you manage your allowance?

		Allowance
— ©) (1) I get my allowance	□ once a week□ every other week□ once a month
	(2) When I spend my money, I tend to	spend it on what I want at that moment plan out what I need to buy
	(3) When I get my allowance, I usually	spend it all as soon as I get it spend most of it and save what is left save part of it first and spend the rest
	(4) When I want to buy something expensive, I often	□ borrow money□ ask my parents to buy it for me□ save up for it

2. Tell your classmates how you manage your allowance.



I get my allowance every other week. When I get my allowance, I tend to spend it on what I want at that moment. So, I usually spend it all as soon as I get it. When I want to buy something expensive, I often borrow money from my sister.

I think I need to save at least part of my allowance.

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- W I think you should make a plan first and think again before you spend your allowance. It's a good idea to ask yourself, "Do I really need this thing or just want it?"
- M OK. I'll try that next time.
- W Good luck with your next allowance.

Answer A 2

Sample Here's a trick that I use when I have difficulty managing my money. I deposit my monthly allowance in my bank account on the very day I get it. Every time I need something, I pay a visit to the bank. It helps me to think twice before spending my money.

Translation B 2

나는 2주에 한 번 용돈을 받아. 용돈을 받으면 그 순간 내가 사고 싶은 것에 돈을 써버리곤 해. 그래서 대체로 용돈을 받자마자 다 써버리곤 하지. 뭔가 비싼 것을 사야 할 때는 종종 누나한 테 돈을 빌리기도 해. 조금씩이라도 용돈을 저축해야 할 필요가 있는 거 같아.

B Voice Out

1 용돈 관리에 관한 질문에 답하게 한다.

Are you good at managing your money? Here are some questions asking your spending habits. Think about each question and check the ones that apply to you.

2 1에서 작성한 자신의 용돈 관리 방식에 대해 반 친 구들과 이야기해보게 한다.

Now, talk with your classmates about how you usually spend your allowance.

Words and Expressions

- every other 하나 걸러
- at that moment 바로 그 때에
- save up (돈을) 모으다

More Expressions 대략의 수치 표현하기

- approximately / about 약 One dollar is approximately eleven hundred won.
- nearly 거의
- Women blink nearly twice as much as men.
- a large number of 많은 I delete a large number of spam mails from my email account every day.



Practice More Listening Master > P 285

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

읽기 전 활동

1 글의 제목과 사진을 보고 글의 내용을 추측하게 한다.

Today we're going to do reading activities. Look at the title and pictures and guess what the passage is about.

2 글을 빨리 읽으면서 자신이 추측한 내용과 비교하 게 한다.

Read the passage quickly. Is it similar to what you guessed?

Before You Read

A Think and Check

자신의 용돈 사용처를 알아보고 체크한 후, 돈을 가 장 많이 쓰는 항목 두 개를 고르게 한다.

Check all the items that you spend your money on and decide which two items you spend the most on.

B Share Opinions

학생 네 명 중 누가 현명한 소비자인지 고른 후, 친구 들과 의견을 나누게 한다.

Read each sentence and choose a smart shopper among four students. Share your opinions with your classmates.

Words and Expressions

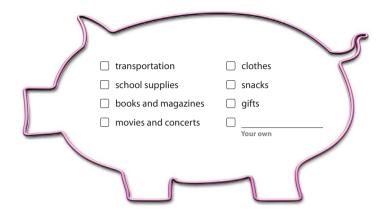
- school supplies 학용품
- frequently 자주, 빈번하게
- compare 비교하다
- go on sale 할인 판매를 하다

Read

Before You Read

A Think and Check

Check what your allowance covers and find out which TWO items cost the most.



B Share Opinions

Who do you think is a smart shopper? Share your opinions.



184 Section 2 Written Communication

Translation B

케이트: 나는 내가 자주 사용할 물건만 사.

토니: 나는 보통 가격을 비교해.

샘: 나는 가장 있기 있는 물건을 사는 게 좋아.

에밀리: 나는 내가 사려는 제품이 할인판매 될 때까지 기다려.

About the Text

- •글의 종류 설명문
- 글의 구조 돈에 대한 다섯 가지 가상의 문제 상황을 제시하고, '소비'와 '저축'을 하면서 자칫 빠져 들 수 있는 유혹과 함정에 대해 각 상황을 예로 들어 설명하고 있다.
- 요약 먼저 상황 A와 B를 통해 원래 가격 대비 '할인 폭' 때문에 돈을 더 쓰는 상황에 대해 설명하고, 상황 C와 D를 통해 돈에 각기 다른 가치를 부여하는 잘못된 습성에 대해 경고한다. 마지막으로, 상황 E를 통해 예상치 못하게 생긴 돈에 갖가지 이름을 붙이면 서 돈을 낭비하는 습관을 지적하며, 현명한 돈 씀씀이를 위해 우리가 갖춰야 할 자세를 제안한다.

Are You Moneywise?



Suppose you were in the following situations.

Situation A

You go to an electronics store to buy a laptop which sells for \$2,000. At the store, you discover that the same laptop is on sale for \$1,980 (1% off the original price) at another store an hour away by bus. Would you go to the other store to buy it at the lower price?



Now you go to the same electronics store to buy a cellphone which sells for \$100. At the store, you discover that you can buy the same cellphone for \$80 (20% off) at another store an hour-long bus ride away. Would you go to the other store to get the lower price?



While You Read

1. How much can you save in each situation?



2. What would you do in each situation?

suppose [səpóuz] L3 electronics [ilèktrá:niks] L3 laptop [lépta:p]

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Structures

- L1 Suppose you were~: imagine, pretend, suppose와 같은 동사는 if절 없이도 가정법 구문을 만들 수 있다.
 - e.g. Suppose we went to Egypt next summer. How hot would it be? (내년 여름에 이집 트에 간다고 생각해봐. 얼마나 더울까?)
 - (Let's) Imagine that we were living in a perfect world. (우리가 완벽한 세상에 살고 있다고 가정해보자.)
 - Pretend that you won a million dollar jackpot. What would you do first? (여러분 이 백만 달러 상금을 받았다고 가정해봅시다. 가장 먼저 무엇을 하시겠습니까?)
- L3 ~ a laptop which sells for \$2,000.: sell은 타동사와 자동사로 모두 사용된다. 여기서는 자동사 로 사용되어 '팔리다(be bought)'라는 수동의 뜻이 있다.
 - e.g. A new magazine for women wouldn't sell well because it's expensive. (자동사)
 - The store sells TVs, MP3s, and other electronic goods. (타동사)
- L6 an hour (away) by bus는 an hour-long bus ride (away)와 같은 뜻이다.

Translation

당신은 돈에 밝은 사람입니까?

당신이 다음 상황에 놓여 있다고 생각해보 십시오.

상황 A

Section 2 Written Communication

2.000달러에 팔리는 노트북을 사려고 당신 은 전자 제품 가게에 갔습니다. 그곳에서 버스 를 타고 한 시간 정도 떨어진 다른 가게에 가면. 그 노트북과 같은 제품이 세일 중이라 1.980 달러(원래 가격에서 1% 할인된 가격)에 판매 된다는 것을 알게 되었습니다. 좀 더 낮은 가 격으로 제품을 사기 위해 다른 가게로 가시겠 습니까?

상황 B

이번에는 100달러짜리 휴대전화를 사러 같 은 전자 제품 가게에 갔습니다. 거기서 버스를 타고 한 시간 정도 떨어진 다른 가게에 가면 같 은 상품을 80달러(20% 할인)에 살 수 있다는 것을 알게 되었습니다. 좀 더 저렴한 가격으로 제품을 사기 위해 다른 가게로 가시겠습니까?

Answers

- 1 I can save \$20 in each situation.
- 2 Sample I would take the bus to save money in both situations.

Words and Expressions

- moneywise 돈에 밝은, 경제에 밝은
- L1 suppose 가정하다, 생각하다
- L3 electronics 전자 제품
- L3 laptop 노트북 컴퓨터
- L3 sell for ···(가격)에 팔리다

Section 2 Written Communication

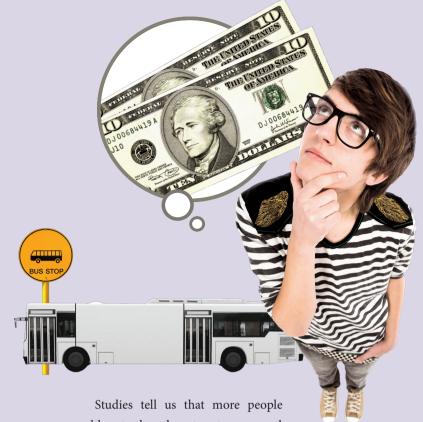
Section 3 Summing Up

Translation

연구에 의하면 노트북 보다는 휴대전화 살 돈을 아끼러 다른 가게로 갈 사람들이 더 많을 거라고 합니다. 대부분의 사람은 노트북 가격의 1%를 아끼려고 버스로 장시간 이동하는 것은 지나치다고 생각합니다. 반면에 이 사람들은 휴대전화 가격의 20%를 아끼려고 한 시간동안 버스를 타는 것은 합리적이라고 주장할 것입니다. 결국에는 이 두 상황은 모두 똑같은 선택을 제시하고 있습니다 - 20달러를 절약하려고 버스를 한 시간동안 타고 가시겠습니까?두 상황 모두 20달러를 아끼되 불편함을 조금감수하는 상황입니다.

Words and Expressions

- L17 unreasonable 지나친, 불합리한
- L18 arque 주장하다
- L19 reasonable 타당한, 합리적인
- L19 after all 어쨌든, 결국에는
- L20 essential 본질적인
- L21 saving 절약, 저축
- L22 inconvenience 불편



would go to the other store to save on the cellphone than they would to save on the laptop. Most people think that a long bus ride to save 1% on a laptop is unreasonable. On the other hand, the same people would argue that an hour on a bus to save 20% on a cellphone is reasonable. After all, both situations offer you the same essential choice: Would you take an hour-long bus ride to save \$20? Both situations involve a saving of \$20 and the cost of some inconvenience.

L¹⁷ unreasonable [ʌnrizənəbl] L¹⁷ reasonable [rizənəbl] L¹⁰ after all 결국 ^{L20} essential [isénøl] ^{L21} saving [séiviŋ]

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Structures

- L14 Studies tell us that ~.: 타동사 tell은 '알려주다, 나타내다'로 해석한다.
 - e.g. The smile on his face told her everything.
- L14 ~ more people would go to the other store to save on the cellphone than they would to save on the laptop.: 「비교급 A than B」 구문으로 more people 뒤에 오는 would go to the other store to save on the cellphone과 they would save to save on the laptop이 서로 비교된다. 뒤에 나오는 they would (go to the other store) to save on the laptop에서 괄호 안의 말이 생략되었다. 또한 조동사 would는 추측, 가능성, 의견 등을 나타내며 will보다는 덜확실한 상황을 표현한다.
 - e.g. A The door bell is ringing.
 - B I'm not expecting anyone. Who would that be?
 - That will be a delivery man, I expect.
- L17 On the other hand, the same people would argue ~.: on the other hand는 '반면'이란 뜻으로, 어떤 일의 양면성을 표현할 때 사용한다.
 - e.g. I might go out tonight, but on the other hand I could stay in.

Many of us have the bad habit of valuing money in relative terms. As shown in Situations A and B, we are deceived by the phrase "the original price." A saving of \$20 seems to have more value next to the original price of \$100 (20%) than \$2,000 (1%). That is why a discount of \$20 has a greater impact when the price of the item that you buy is lower. Unfortunately, most shoppers fall into the trap of looking at "the original price" and buy things

without much thinking. If you were a financially responsible person, you would probably make consistent decisions: either taking or not taking the trip to the other store in both cases.



Translation

우리 중 상당수는 상대적인 용어로 돈의 가치를 따지는 나쁜 습관이 있습니다. 상황 A와 B가 보여주듯이, 우리는 '원래 가격'이라는 말에 속아 넘어갑니다. 절약한 20달러는 2,000 달러(1% 할인가)보다는 100달러(20% 할인가)라는 원래 가격 옆에 있을 때 훨씬 더 큰 가치가 있는 것처럼 보입니다. 이 때문에 당신이할인 받은 돈 20달러는 구매한 물품의 가격이더 낮을수록 더 강력한 영향을 미칩니다. 그러나 불행히도 대부분의 구매자들은 '원래 가격'을 보는 함정에 빠지곤 하며 별 생각 없이 물건을 삽니다. 여러분이 경제적으로 책임감 있는사람이라면 위의 두 상황에서 일관된 결정을내릴 것입니다. 두 상황 모두에서 다른 가게로이동하거나 또는 이동하지 않거나 말입니다.

Answers

- 1 (1) discount (2) original
- 2 Sample A store had a going-out-of-business sale last year. I ended up spending all of my monthly allowance buying pens that I could use for the year. / Last summer I bought a winter jacket on a clearance sale of 80% off. But I never got to wear it because it was out of fashion.

Structures

[fainénʃəli] L31 consistent [kənsístənt]

- L23 ~ the bad habit of **valuing** money in relative terms. valuing은 동명사로 동사처럼 목적어를 취하지만 명사 역할을 하여 전치사 of의 목적어로 쓰였다.
- L24 As shown in Situations A and B, ~: 「as+show의 과거분사」는 as it is shown을 줄인 말로 '(~에서) 보여주듯이'로 해석한다.
- L25 ~ to have more value next to **the original price of \$100 (20%)** than **\$2,000 (1%)**.: 「비교급 A than B」 구문으로 next to the original price of \$100와 next to \$2,000이 서로 비교된다. 이때, than 뒤의 next to는 생략되었다.
- L28 ~ most shoppers fall into the trap of **looking** at "the original price" and buy things without much **thinking**.: 동명사 looking과 thinking은 각각 전치사 of와 without의 목적어 역할을 한다.
- L30 **If you were** a financially ~ probably make consistent decisions: 「If+주어+동사의 과거형, 주어+조동사 would+동사원형」의 형태인 가정법 과거 문장이다.
- L31 ~ either **taking** or **not taking** the trip to the other store.: taking은 the trip to the other store를 목적어로 이끄는 동명사이다.

Words and Expressions

- L23 value (가치 등을) 평가하다
- L23 relative 상대적인
- L24 term 용어

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- L24 deceive 속이다
- L27 impact (강한) 영향
- L29 fall into the trap of …의 함정에 빠지다
- L30 financially 경제적으로, 재정상
- L31 consistent 일관된

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

Translation

이제 또 다른 상황을 살펴보도록 합시다.

상황 C

당신이 20달러 지폐 한 장과 20달러짜리 공 연 표 한 장을 지갑에 넣고 공연장으로 가고 있 다고 합시다. 공연장에 도착해서야 표를 잃어 버린 것을 알게 됐습니다. 공연 표를 새로 구매 하시겠습니까?

상황 D

이번에는 20달러 지폐 한 장과 20달러 표 한 장 대신 20달러 지폐 두 장이 지갑에 들어 있다 고 합시다. 매표소에 도착했을 때 오는 길에 20 달러 지폐 한 장을 잃어버렸다는 것을 알게 됐 습니다. 공연 표를 새로 구매하시겠습니까?

Now consider another pair of situations.

Situation C

You are on your way to a concert with a \$20 bill and a \$20 ticket in your wallet. But when you arrive at the concert, you realize that you've lost your ticket. Do you buy a new one?

Situation D

Now imagine that instead of a \$20 bill and a \$20 ticket, you have two \$20 bills in your wallet. You arrive at the box office, but this time you've lost one of the bills on the way. Do you buy a concert ticket?

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Words and Expressions

- L35 on one's way to …로 가는 길인
- L37 realize 깨닫다
- L42 box office 매표소

Structures

- L35 You are on your way to a concert ~: be on one's/the way는 '…로 가는 중이다'라는 의미
- L36 But when you arrive at the concert, you realize that you've lost your ticket.: you've lost 는 현재완료 시제로, '과거에 잃어버린 결과 지금 표가 없다'는 의미이다.

Mini Test

다음 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 단어를 쓰시오.

- ___ for the dinner came to 50,000 won. • There are seven kinds of Euros _____s: 1£500, 1£200, 1£100, 1£50, 1£20, 1£10, and 1£5.
- 2. More couples are having less children fearing high ______ of raising kids.
 - How much does this bed _____?

Answers 1 bill 2 cost

If you were like most people, you would probably answer "no" to the first question and "yes" to the second. Once again, both cases involve a loss of \$20 and the prospect of spending another \$20 to be entertained. For most people, the first situation is understood as a total entertainment cost of \$40 — two actual tickets, each costing \$20. This seems like too much, even for a good concert. On the other hand, the loss of \$20 in cash and the \$20 cost of the ticket are somehow considered separate. More people would be willing to spend the remaining \$20 on the ticket.

The example illustrates one of the most common and costly money mistakes: valuing some dollars less than others. Too often we forget that all dollars are created equal. Every dollar has the same value attached to it. An important step toward smarter spending is breaking the habit of valuing money differently.

While You Read •

- 1. Choose the word that has the same meaning as "illustrates" in line 53.(a) shows (b) draws (c) compares
- 2. What is recommended as a smarter way to spend money?
- 3. What would you do in Situation C?

LES box office 매표소 LES loss [Loss] LES prospect [práspèkt] LES separate [séparat] LES be willing to 기꺼이 …하다 LES illustrate [slastrèit] LES attach [auéts] LES break the habit of -ing …하는 술관을 고치다

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Structures

- L44 ~ you would probably answer "no" to the first question and "yes" to the second.: "no" to the first question과 "yes" to the second는 접속사 and로 연결된 병렬 관계이다. 또한 "yes" to the second 뒤에는 question이 생략되어, 앞에 나오는 question과의 중복을 피했다.
- L47 For most people, the first situation **is understood** as a total entertainment cost ~.: is understood는 「be+과거분사」형태의 수동태로 '이해되다'로 해석한다.
- L50 ~ cost of the ticket **are** somehow **considered separate**.: are considered는 수동태 현재로, '…라고 여겨지다'로 해석하며, 누가 그 행동을 하는지 분명하지 않을 때 수동태 문장을 사용한다. 또한 동사 consider는 'consider A as B(A를 B로 여기다)' 또는 'consider A to+V(A를 …하다고 여기다)'의 형태로 쓰이나. as와 to는 종종 생략된다.
- L55 ~ **all dollars** are created equal. **Every dollar** has the same value attached to it.: all 뒤에 는 복수 명사, every 뒤에는 단수 명사가 온다.
- L56 An important step toward smarter **spending** is **breaking** the habit of valuing money differently.: spending은 형용사 smarter의 수식을 받는 명사이다. breaking은 동명사로 breaking ~ money differently이 주격 보어 역할을 한다.

Translation

여러분이 대부분의 사람과 같다면, 아마도 첫 번째 질문에는 "아니오" 그리고 두 번째 질문에는 "네"라고 답할 것입니다. 또다시 이 두 상황은 모두 즐거움을 위해 20달러의 손실을 감수하고 20달러를 추가로 지출할 것인지를 묻습니다. 사람들은 대부분 첫 번째 상황이 즐거움을 위해 총 40달러 — 실질적으로 20달러 짜리 표 두 장 — 를 쓰는 상황이라고 생각합니다. 이 비용은 아무리 훌륭한 공연일지라도 과해 보입니다. 반면에, 현금으로 20달러 손실을본 것과 20달러의 티켓 값은 어찌 되었든 별개로 여겨집니다. 남은 20달러로 표를 사려고 할사람이 더 많을 것입니다.

위의 예시는 가장 흔히 일어나는 값비싼 실수 가운데 하나를 잘 보여줍니다. 바로 어떤 돈의 가치보다 작게 여기는 것입니다. 너무나도 자주 우리는 달러가 모두 평등하게 만들어졌다는 것을 잊곤 합니다. 모든 달러는 동등한 가치가 부과돼 있습니다. 보다현명한 소비를 향한 중요한 첫걸음은 돈의 가치를 다르게 매기는 습관에서 벗어나는 것입니다.

Answers

- 1 (a)
- 2 You should try to break the habit of valuing money differently.
- **3** Sample I would give up going to the concert and go back home. / If I were with my friend, then maybe I would still buy the ticket and enjoy the concert.

Words and Expressions

- L46 loss 손실, 손해
- L46 prospect 예상, 예측
- L47 entertain 즐겁게 해 주다
- L51 somehow 왠지, 어째서인지
- L51 separate 별개의, 분리된
- L53 illustrate …의 예를 보여주다, 예증하다
- L53 costly 값비싼
- L56 attach 가치, 의미 등을 두다



Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

Translation

이제 마지막 상황입니다.

상황 E

예상치 못하게 20달러를 용돈으로 받았거 나, 거리에서 20달러를 주웠거나 아니면 친 구에게 빌려준 20달러를 돌려받았다고 생각 해 봅시다. 당신이라면 이것으로 무엇을 하시 겠습니까?

Words and Expressions

- L60 extra 추가의
- L61 get back 되찾다



Here is the last situation for you.

Situation E

Suppose you received twenty dollars as extra allowance, found a twenty-dollar bill on the street, or got back twenty dollars your friend had borrowed. What would you do with



Structures

- L58 Here is **the last situation** for you.: the last situation이 단수이므로 be동사 is가 쓰인다. Here 또는 There로 시작하는 구문은 뒤에 오는 명사에 따라 동사의 수가 결정된다.
- **L60 Suppose** you **received** ~ **found** a twenty-dollar bill on the street, or **got back** twenty dollars your friend had borrowed.: 동사 suppose로 시작하는 가정법 과거 구문으로, received, found, got back으로 시작하는 세 가지 상황을 가정한다.

Mini Test

[1-2] 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 주어진 단어를 이용해 어법에 맞게 쓰시오.

- 1. I'm going to the concert if I ______ a ticket. (can get)
- _____one thing in the world, what would you change? 2. Suppose you ____ (can change)

Answers 1 can get 2 could change

Doesn't it just make you smile thinking about this situation? Are you tempted to spend the money right away? Then think again! You are just about to fall into another trap of labeling your money. People tend to spend more freely and without care when they label money as "unexpected."

Next time you get some unexpected money, do not spend it right away. Deposit the money into a bank account instead. Tell yourself that you can do whatever you want with that cash, but only after two weeks. Most likely, by the time the due date comes around, you will view this money as "hard-earned" savings not to be wasted. This will surely help you think more carefully and lead you to smarter spending. It is important that you learn to view all money equally.



- 1. What are readers encouraged to do with "unexpected money"?
- $\label{eq:continuous} \textbf{2. Underline the sentence that expresses the main idea of the passage.}$
- 3. Give an example of unexpected money from your own life.
- L65 be tempted to …하고 싶어지다 L68 label [léibal] L74 deposit [dipázzit] L75 bank account (예금) 계좌 L78 come around 돌아오다
- L79 hard-earned [hàrdərnd]

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Structures

- L64 ~you smile thinking about this situation?: thinking about this situation은 분사구 문으로, 「접속사+주어+동사」(as you think about the situation)로 되어있는 부사절을 분사 (thinking)가 이끄는 부사구로 표현했다. '그 상황을 생각해 볼 때'라고 해석한다.
- L72 **Next time** you get some unexpected money ~ right away.: Next time은 문장 앞에 쓰여 시간 부사절을 이끄는 접속사 역할을 하며, '다음 번에 …'할 때는'으로 해석한다.
- L75 Tell yourself that you can do **whatever** you want with that cash ~.: 복합 관계대명사 whatever는 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사로, anything that과 같은 뜻이며 '…'하는 것은 그 무 엇이라도'로 해석한다.
- L80 **This** will surely ~ to smarter spending.: This는 L74의 Deposit the money ~ but only after two weeks를 가리킨다.

Translation

생각만 해도 웃음이 나지 않습니까? 돈을 바로 써버리고 싶으신가요? 그렇다면 다시 한번 생각해보십시오. 당신은 돈에 이름을 붙이는 또 다른 함정에 막 빠지려 합니다. 사람들이 돈에 '예기치 못한'이란 이름을 붙이게 되면 더 자유롭고 부주의하게 써버리는 경향이 있습니다.

다음번에 예기치 못한 돈이 생기면 바로 써 버리지 마세요. 대신 계좌에 돈을 넣어두세 요. 2주 후에는 그 돈으로 뭐든지 해도 좋다 고 자신에게 말해두세요. 그 기한이 돌아올 때쯤이면 대부분 이 돈을 낭비해서는 안 될 '힘들여 번' 돈으로 여기게 될 것입니다. 이러 한 행동은 분명히 당신이 더 신중하게 생각하 도록, 보다 현명한 소비를 하도록 도와줄 것입 니다. 모든 돈을 평등하게 보는 법을 배우는 것 이 중요합니다.

Answers

- **1** They are encouraged to deposit it into a bank account.
- **2** It is important that you learn to view all money equally.
- 3 Sample When I visited my grandparents', I got ten thousand won from my grandmother unexpectedly. / I've received a "cash back" reward of 5% of the amount that I bought in a department store.

Words and Expressions

- L65 be tempted to …하고 싶어지다, …하라고 유혹받다
- L67 be about to 막 …하려고 하다
- L68 label 라벨(상표, 표)을 붙이다
- L71 unexpected 예상치 않은
- L74 deposit 넣다, 보관하다
- L75 bank account 은행 계좌
- L78 due date (정해놓은) 만기일
- L78 come around 돌아오다
- L79 hard-earned 힘들여 번, 애써서 번

Section 1 Oral Communication Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

A Get the Main Ideas

1 본문을 다시 한 번 빠르게 읽고, 중심 내용을 정리 하게 한다.

Read the text again quickly, organizing the main idea.

2 본문 내용을 요약하는 표를 완성하게 한다.

Go through the map and complete each blank with the appropriate word.

B Get the Facts Right

제시된 문장을 읽고. 본문의 내용과 일치하도록 알맞 은 단어를 선택하게 한다.

For the following three sentences, read carefully and choose the appropriate word that completes each sentence based on the text.

C Think and Talk

돈이 자신에게 어떤 의미인지 생각해보고, 짝과 이야 기해보게 한다.

Money could mean power or just a piece of metal or paper. What does money mean to you? Think about it and try to come up with examples, then share your thoughts with your partner.

Answer C

Sample To me, money is a key to new opportunities. With money, I can do many of the things that I usually don't get much chance to do.

After You Read

A Get the Main Ideas

Fill in each blank with a word to complete the concept map.



Read each statement and choose the correct word.

- 1. Situations A and B A saving of \$20 seems to have (higher) lower) value next to a \$100 price tag than next to a \$2,000 price tag. 2. Situations C and D People who lost a (ticket / bil) are more likely to spend extra money on a ticket than those who lost a (ticket/bill). 3. Situation E The money labeled "unexpected" tends to be spent more (with / without) care.
- (♂) € C Think and Talk

What does money mean to you? Talk with your partner. Sample Money is like a car to me. It makes life convenient. Without it, life would not To me, money is be easy.

192 Section 2 Written Communication

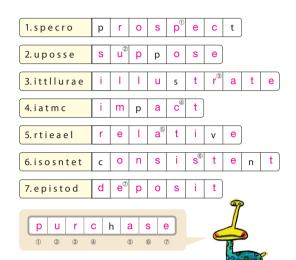
Teacher's Notes 돈에 관한 명언

- "Make no expense but to do good to others or yourself." Benjamin Franklin 타인이나 자신에게 유익한 일 외에는 돈을 쓰지 마라. - 벤자민 프랭클린 (1785-1788, 미국 정치가 · 외교관·저술가)
- "Money is not required to buy one necessity of the soul." Henry David Thoreau 영혼에 꼭 필요한 것은 돈으로는 살 수 없다. - 헨리 데이비드 소로 (1817-1862, 미국 작가 · 사상가)
- "I'd like to live like a poor man with lots of money." Pablo Picasso 돈은 많되, 가난하게 살고 싶다. - 파블로 피카소 (1881-1973, 스페인 화가)
- "To learn the value of money, it is not necessary to know the nice things it can get for you, you have to have experienced the trouble of getting it." - Philippe Hériat 돈의 가치를 알려면 좋은 물건을 사는 대신 돈을 버는 고통을 경험해보아야 한다. - 필립 에리아 (1898-1971, 프랑스 작가)

Check Your Words

A Find the Secret Word

Read the definitions and unscramble the words. Then copy the letters in the numbered blanks to get the secret word.



Definitions

- 1. an expectation that something will happen
- 2. to think that something is probably true
- 3. to show or give an example
- 4. sudden and powerful effect
- 5. in comparison with something else
- 6. always behaving in the same
- 7. to put money into a bank account

B Read and Choose

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Shirts are on sale at a	price this week. Let's hurry before they are sold o		
Ø reasonable	(b) relative	© valuable	
2. The station apologize	d for any cause	ed by the late arrival of the subway.	
@ benefit	inconvenience	© reason	
3. The store	_ customers by selling vege	tables that had gone bad.	
@ separated	(b) labeled	⊘ deceived	

Unit 7 Money Matters 193

Mini Test

1. 다음 밑줄 친 말과 비슷한 의미를 갖는 것은?

I believe education is very important to everyone to be a part of society.

a relative

b essential

© reasonable

2. 다음 |보기|와 같은 관계가 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 쓰시오.

	=	~ 1 = -
보기		
	$relative \! \leftrightarrow \! absolute$	
(1) convenience	\leftrightarrow	-
(2) consistent	\leftrightarrow	
(3) reasonable	\leftrightarrow	

Answers 1 (a) unreasonable 2 (1) inconvenience (2) inconsistent (3) unreasonable

A Find the Secret Word

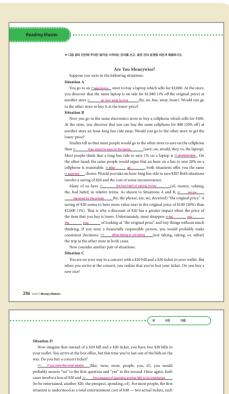
각 번호의 주어진 단어의 정의를 보고 글자의 순서 를 정렬하여 단어를 맞추게 한다. 번호가 있는 칸의 글자를 맨 아래쪽 칸에 적어 암호가 무엇인지 알아 내게 한다.

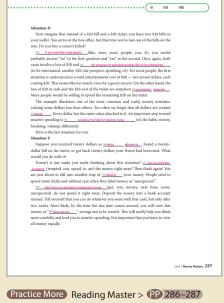
Unscramble the letters of each word using the definitions as a key. Then copy the letters in the numbered blanks to get the secret word.

B Read and Choose

주어진 문장을 읽고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 고르게 한다.

Read each sentence and choose the word that best completes the sentence.





Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

Starter Study the Model

1 '만 원을 의미 있게 쓰기 위한 계획 짜기'가 글 쓰기 목표임을 알려준다.

Today, we're going to write a plan for spending 10,000 won meaningfully.

2 예시 문단을 읽고, 아래의 표에 개요를 작성하게 하다.

Let's read the sample paragraph first. Any questions about the content? Now, complete the outline.

Step 1 Prepare to Write

어떻게 하면 만 원을 의미 있게 쓸 수 있는지 생각해 보고 질문에 답하게 한다.

What are some ways to spend ten thousand won meaningfully? Answer the following questions to help you organize your thoughts.

Words and Expressions

- direct (길 등을) 안내하다
- discounted 할인된
- treat 특별 선물, 대접
- donate 기부하다
- organization 단체, 기구, 기관
- less developed country 저개발국

Write

Starter Study the Model How to write spending plans

Read the passage and complete the outline.

Sample

How to Spend 10,000 Won Wisely

If I had 10,000 won, I would do three things with the money. First, I would spend 4,000 won to buy a few cans of coffee. I want to thank those who direct traffic to keep my way to school safe. Then I would use 5,000 won to buy a movie ticket at a discounted price for the early morning show. It would be a special treat for me. Next, I would donate the rest of the money to an organization that helps poor people in other countries. It could pay for clean drinking water for children in less developed countries. To sum up, 10,000 won can be enough to make many people happy.

Outline

Three Things I Would Do		
What to do	Amount	Reasons
To buy a few cans of coffee	4,000 won	To thank those who direct traffic to keep my way to school safe
To buy a movie ticket	5,000 won	To give myself a special treat
To donate for poor people	1,000 won	To pay for clean drinking water for children in less developed countries

Step 1 Prepare to Write

Think about how to spend 10,000 won wisely and answer the questions.

1. What is the first thing you would like to do?

Sample (1) What to do: To buy tomato seeds

with 3,000

won

(2) Reason: To grow fresh tomatoes by myself

194 Section 2 Written Communication

Translation

Starter Study the Model

만 원을 지혜롭게 쓰는 법

나에게 만 원이 있다면, 그 돈으로 세 가지 일을 할 것이다. 먼저, 4천 원으로 커피 몇 캔을 살 것이다. 나의 등굣길을 안전하게 지켜주시는 분들에게 고마움을 전하고 싶다. 그 리고 5천 원은 조조할인 영화 표를 사는 데 쓸 것이다. 이것은 나를 위한 특별한 선물이 다. 다음은 나머지 돈을 다른 나라의 가난한 사람들을 돕는 기관에 기부할 것이다. 이 돈 은 저개발국의 아이들이 마실 깨끗한 물을 사는 데 쓰일 것이다. 요약하자면, 여러 사람 을 행복하게 하기에 만 원이면 충분하다.

2. What is the second thing you would like to a Sample (1) What to do: To buy a big flowerpot (2) Reason: To plant the tomato seeds				
3. What is the third thing you would like to do Sample (1) What to do: To buy a watering pot (2) Reason: To water the tomatoes so they	with 2,000 won			
Step 2 Write Your Story Based on the information in Step 1, complete	your own spending plan.			
How to Spend 10,00	0 Won Wisely			
would spend won to I want to	If I had 10,000 won, I would do three things with the money. First, I would spend won to I want to Then I would use won to			
	Next, I would spend the rest of the money to			
To sum up, 10,000 won can be enough to _	·			
Self-Check List Does the money add up to 10,000 won? Does your writing include creative ideas? Is your description clear and easy to understand? Exchange your writing with your partner and give your opinions.				
I think you need a clearer reason.	Very clever! Your idea seems unrealistic.			

Step 2 Write Your Story

Step 1 질문에 답한 내용을 바탕으로 어떻게 만 원을 쓸지와 그 이유에 대한 글을 쓰게 한다.

Now that you've answered to the questions in Step 1, write a short paragraph describing what three things you would spend on and your reasons.

Self-Check List

자신이 쓴 글을 주어진 항목에 따라 확인해보게 한다.

Use the Self-Check List to make sure you did everything correctly.

- □ 지출한 돈이 모두 합쳐 만 원이 되는가?
- □ 작성한 글에 창의적인 생각이 포함돼 있는가?
- □ 지출 계획에 대한 묘사가 명확하고 이해하기 쉬운가?

Step 3 Share Your Story

짝과 Step 2에서 쓴 글을 바꾸어 읽고, 내용에 관해 이야기해보게 한다.

Exchange your writing with your partner. Read each paragraph and then discuss ways of making it better.

Answers

Step 2 Write Your Story

Sample

How to Spend 10,000 Won Wisely

If I had 10,000 won, I would do three things with the money. First, I would spend 3,000 won to buy tomato seeds. I want to grow fresh tomatoes by myself. Then I would use 5,000 won to buy a big flowerpot to plant the tomato seeds. Next, I would spent the rest of the money to buy a watering pot. It would be helpful to water the tomatoes so they would grow well. To sum up, 10,000 won can be enough to enrich myself and experience the delight of taking care of life as they grow.

Step 3 Share Your Story

Sample I think your plan is the best way to use 10,000 won because you can thank other people, help them, and make yourself happy at the same time.

Translation

만 원을 지혜롭게 쓰는 법

나에게 만 원이 있다면, 그 돈으로 세 가지 일을 할 것이다. 먼저, 3천원으로 토마토 씨앗을 살 것이다. 신선한 토마토를 직접 키워보고 싶다. 그리고 5천원은 토마토 씨앗을 심을 커다란 화분을 사는 데 쓸 것이다. 다음, 나머지 돈으로는 물뿌리개를 살 것이다. 토마토가 잘 자라도록 물을 주는데 도움이 될 것이다. 요약하자면, 내 마음을 풍요롭게 하고 생명체가 자라도록 가꾸는 즐거움을 경험하기에 만 원이면 충분하다.

Section 1 **Oral Communication**Section 2 **Written Communication**

Section 3 Summing Up

A Word-Building Skills

1 동사 'make', 'take'와 함께 자주 사용되는 명사 를 살펴보고, 각각 동사구의 의미를 생각해보게 한다.

Look at these two groups of verb phrases. 'Make' and 'take' are two examples of the most frequently used verbs in English. They often collocate, that is, appear with a group of nouns as their objects. Study each verb phrase and its meaning.

2 주어진 문장을 읽고, 빈칸에 알맞은 동사구를 상자에서 찾아 쓰게 한다.

Read the sentences and fill the blanks with the appropriate phrases from the box above.

B Expressions in Context

1 밑줄 친 표현에 유의하면서 만화를 읽게 한다.

Read the comic strip paying attention to the underlined expressions.

2 빈칸에 만화의 밑줄 친 표현을 넣어 문장을 완성하게 한다.

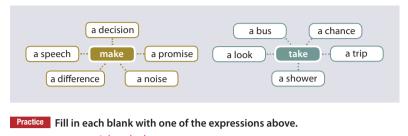
Now, complete each sentence using one of the underlined expressions.

Words and Expressions

- not necessarily 반드시(꼭) …한 것은 아닌
- invite 초대하다



A Word-Building Skills



- (1) Can I <u>take a look</u> at the photos you took in Europe?

 (2) A small change in your spending habits can <u>make a difference</u> in your money management.
- (3) He is planning to _____ to Jeju island with his family.

B Expressions in Context



Practice Fill in the blanks with the underlined expressions above.

- (1) To ______break the habit of _____ getting up late, try to go to bed before ten.

 (2) Teenagers are often ______ tempted to ______ play computer games because they are fun.

 (3) Don't _____ fall into the trap of ______ buying the most expensive products. They are not necessarily the best ones.

 (4) You should invite her; she is your boss, ______ after all _____.
- 196 Section 3 Summing Up

Translation

A make a speech 연설하다 make a decision 결정하다 make a promise 약속하다 make a noise 시끄럽게 하다 make a difference 영향이 있다

take a look 살펴보다 take a bus 버스를 타다 take a chance 한번 해보다 take a shower 샤워하다 take a trip 여행을 가다



C Language in Use

1

- You are about to fall into another trap of labeling your money.
- An important step toward smarter spending is breaking the habit of valuing money differently.
- People usually don't like taking a long bus ride to save a little money.

Practice Complete the poem using the words in the box. Change the form if necessary.



2

- If you were a financially responsible person, you would make consistent decisions.
- If you were like most people, you would answer "no."

Practice Complete your wish list. Be creative!

Sample (1) If I were very rich, I would buy a yacht and sail around the world with my best friend

Sample (2) If I had a three-month-long vacation, I would travel across Korea on foot

Sample (3) If I met my favorite singer, I would ask him to sing for me at my next birthday party

Sample (4) If I were the principal of my school, I would get rid of all exams and have a K-pop concert every Friday

Unit 7 Money Matters 197

Teacher's Notes 동명사

동명사(「동사원형+-ing」)는 동사의 의미를 지닌 명사로, 문장에서 주어, 보어, 목적어, 전치사의 목적어 등으로 쓰인다. 앞에 not, never를 붙여 부정형을 만들며, 동명사 주어는 단수 취급한다.

- **Keeping** up the pace is very important when you run a marathon. (주어) 마라톤을 할 때 페이스를 유지하는 것은 매우 중요하다.
- The only thing Sarah enjoys these days is **watching** TV at home. (보어) 사라가 요즘 즐기는 거라곤 집에서 텔레비전을 보는 것이다.
- I regret **not waking** up earlier this morning. (목적어) 나는 오늘 아침에 일찍 일어나지 않은 게 후회돼.
- Jack is afraid of **swimming** in the sea. (전치사의 목적어) 잭은 바다에서 수영하는 것을 무서워 한다.

C Language in Use

 1 ■의 문장을 읽으면서 굵은 글씨로 표시된 표현들 을 살펴본 뒤, 형태와 의미의 공통점을 생각해보게 한다.

Read the sentences in **11** and focus on the expressions in bold. What do the expressions have in common in terms of forms and meanings?

Translation C 1

- 당신은 돈에 이름을 붙이는 또 다른 함정에 막 빠지려 한다.
- 보다 현명한 소비를 향한 중요한 첫걸음은 돈의 가치를 다르게 매기는 습관에서 벗어나는 것이다.
- 사람들은 보통 적은 금액을 아끼기 위해 버스를 오래 타고 싶어하지 않는다.
- 2 동명사의 용법을 간단히 설명한다.

Adding '-ing' to a verb forms a gerund and it functions as a subject or an object in a sentence just like a noun.

3 제시된 시를 읽고 문맥상 알맞은 단어를 변형하여 쓰게 한다.

Now, read a poem on a summer day, then fill in the blanks using the given words.

Words and Expressions

- relax 느긋이 쉬다
- heat 열기, 더위

Practice More Grammar Master > P 288

Section 1 Oral Communication
Section 2 Written Communication
Section 3 Summing Up

C Language in Use

1 2의 주어진 문장을 읽으면서 굵은 글씨로 표시된 표현들을 살펴본 뒤, 형태와 의미의 공통점을 생각 하게 한다.

Read the sentences in 2 and focus on the expressions in bold. What do the expressions have in common in terms of forms and meanings?

2 가정법 과거에 대해 설명한다.

The examples express hypothetical situations contrary to reality using the form "if + subject + past tense[were], subject + would / could / should / might + verb."

3 창의성을 발휘하여 주어진 문장을 완성하게 한다.

Now, imagine each hypothetical situation and complete the given sentences as creatively as you can.



C Language in Use

1

- You are about to fall into another trap of labeling your money.
- An important step toward smarter spending is breaking the habit of valuing money differently.
- People usually don't like taking a long bus ride to save a little money.

Practice Complete the poem using the words in the box. Change the form if necessary.



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Sample (3) If I met my favorite singer, I would ask him to sing for me at my next birthday party

Sample (4) If I were the principal of my school, I would get rid of all exams and have a K-pop concert every Friday

Unit 7 Money Matters 197

Translation C 2

- 만약 당신이 경제적으로 책임감 있는 사람이라면 아마도 일관된 결정을 내렸을 것입니다.
- 당신이 만약 대부분의 사람과 같다면 아마도 '아니오'라고 답했을 것입니다.

Teacher's Notes 가정법 과거

가정법 과거는 현재의 사실이나 예상과 반대되는 상황, 일어날 일이 거의 없는 미래 상황을 나타낸다. 「if+주어+동사의 과거형[were], 주어+조동사의 과거형+동사원형」의 형태로, '만약 ···하면, ~할 텐데'라는 뜻이다.

cf. 조건문에도 if절이 쓰이지만 특정 조건만 맞으면 실현 가능한 일을 표현할 때 쓴다.

• 가정법 과거: **If** I **had** time, **I would drop** by and say hello.

시간이 있었더라면 들러서 인사를 할 텐데.

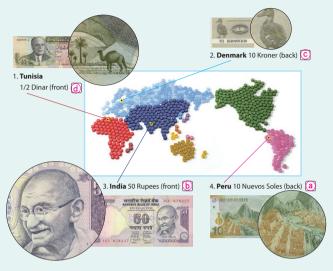
(= I don't have time today so I will not drop by and say hello.)

- 조건문: If I have time, I'll drop by and say hello. 시간이 있으면 들러서 인사를 할 거야.
 - (= Maybe I'll have time, so maybe I'll drop by and say hello.)

Teen Links



Each country's bills represent their culture, customs, and history. Match the bills with what they represent.



ⓐ The bill shows the Inca site of Machu Picchu, which lies on top of the Andes.

- ® The bill shows the country's political leader who led its independence movement
- © The animal living in the country has the world's finest feathers.
- @ Many farmers in the country have used camels for plowing their fields



use plastic bottles and cans for currency so that my classmates could buy things and reuse waste at the same time.

Sample I would like to



A Funny Joke

Teacher Write an essay on what you would do if you had a million dollars.

Student I've finished. Here it is, Ms. Jones.
Teacher John! You've done nothing, why?

Student If I had a million dollars, that's exactly what I would do

Think Outside the Box

Before bills and coins were made, a variety of things had been used as means of payment. What would you use if you were to make new money in your class?



Unit 7 Money Matters 199

Culture: Money Around the World

네 나라의 지폐를 보고 아래에서 각 지폐에 대한 설명을 고른 후, 그에 얽힌 문화, 관습, 또는 역사에 대해 알아보게 한다.

Read the descriptions of culture, customs, or history for the money around the world, then write a matching letter next to the name of the currency.

Translation

198 Section 3 Summing Up

- ⓐ 이 지폐는 안데스 산맥 정상에 위치한 잉카 유적지 마추픽추를 나타낸다.
- ⓑ 이 지폐는 독립운동을 이끌었던 이 나라의 지도자를 나타낸다.
- ⓒ 이 나라에 사는 이 동물은 세계 최고의 깃털을 자랑한다.
- ⓓ 이 나라의 많은 농부들은 밭을 가는 데 낙타를 이용해 왔다.
- ◎ 인터넷을 검색하여 다른 나라의 화폐에 대해서 알아보세요.
 http://numerousmoney.com 사이트도 참조할 수 있습니다.

A Funny Joke

백만 달러가 있으면 무엇을 할 것인지 묻는 질문에 재치있게 답하는 내용의 짧은 대화를 읽게 한다.

What would you do first if you had a million dollars? Here is a clever answer by a kid.

Translation

교사: 만약 여러분에게 백만 달러가 생긴다면 무엇을 할 건지 글로 한번 써보세요.

존: 다 했어요. 여기 있습니다. 존스 선생님.

교사: 존! 아무 것도 안 썼잖아. 왜 그랬니?

존: 만약 저에게 백만 달러가 생긴다면 바로 이렇게 할 건데요.

Think Outside the Box

화폐와 동전이 만들어지기 전 지불 수단으로 사용된 다양한 물건들을 살펴보고, 학급의 새로운 화폐를 만든다면 무엇을 사용할 지 생각해보 게 한다.

Translation

담뱃잎: 17세기에 미국 버지니아, 메릴랜드, 그리고 노스캐롤라이 나 주는 담뱃잎을 화폐로 사용했다.

고등 껍질: 기원전 1200년부터 고등 껍질은 아프리카와 동남아시 아에서 화폐로 통용됐다.

소: 소는 최초이자 가장 오래된 화폐로, 기원전 9000년부터 사용되었다.

첫잎: 첫잎은 9세기부터 중국, 티벳, 다른 아시아 지역 국가에서 토막으로 제조되어 화폐로 사용되었다.

철 못: 고대 그리스 국가인 스파르타에서는 철 못이 화폐로 사용되었다.

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

A Listen and Talk

1 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 가격을 고르게 한다.

Listen to the dialog and choose the price that the woman has to pay.

2 대화를 듣고, 질문에 답하게 한다.

Listen and answer the following questions.

(1) 제이가 에밀리에게 부탁하는 것이 무엇인지 고르게 한다.

Choose what Jay wants Emily to do for him.

(2) 대화와 일치하지 않는 문장을 고르게 한다.

Of the four statements, choose the one that is not correct according to the talk.

3 한 달 용돈을 사용하는 표를 완성하게 하고, 용돈 사용 방식과 소비 습관에 대해 영어로 말하게 한 다. 말풍선에 제시된 표현을 참고하도록 한다.

Fill in the table and describe how you've spent your money and how you would like to improve your spending habits.



A Listen and Talk

1. Listen. How much does the woman have to pay?

② 2. Listen and answer the questions.

- (1) What does Jay want Emily to do?
 - take a survey
 - (a) help him write a report
 - @ interview Ms. Lee
 - @ turn in his homework
- (2) Which statement is NOT correct?
 - (a) Jay is writing a report about shopping.
 - (b) Emily is going to see Ms. Lee to turn in her homework.
 - **Ø** Jay and Emily will meet in the classroom before they have lunch.
 - @ Emily is going to finish the survey before she meets Jay later.

Sample I get 100,000 won each month for my allowance. I spend most of my allowance on transportation, snacks, and entertainment. Actually, I spend nearly half of the money on snacks. Only about 8,000 won is spent on books, and I don't save anything. Perhaps I should cut down on snacks or entertainment and start saving some money.

(a) < 3. How do you spend your monthly allowance? Complete the table. Describe how you spend your money and how you can improve your spending habits.

Categories	Won (₩)
Transportation	30,000
Snacks	40,000
Books	8,000
Entertainment	15,000
Savings	0
Other	7,000
Total	100,000

I get ... won each month for my allowance. I spend most of my allowance on ... Perhaps I should ...

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Scripts

- 1 M Hi, can I help you with anything?
 - W I'd like to buy a cap.
 - M Our cap section is over here. Which kind do you prefer?
 - W I prefer black ones with colorful designs.
 - M OK. Then, how about this black one with the yellow star in the middle?
 - W I like it. Hmm, I like that one with the pink letters, too.
 - M Well, if you buy two, you get a 10% discount.
 - W All right. How much are they?
 - M They're 15 dollars each.
 - W Great. I'll take them both.

- 2 M Hey, Emily. Do you have a minute?
 - W Sure, Jay. What is it?
 - M I'm writing a report for my social studies class and I need to do a survey.
 - W What is the survey about?
 - M It's about preferences for shopping.
 - W Sounds interesting. What do I need to do?
 - M Just answer some simple questions. Here, let me give you the survey.
 - W OK. But I need to see Ms. Lee first. I was on my way to her office to turn in my homework.
 - M OK. Is it all right if I meet you in the classroom after lunch?
 - W Sounds fine to me. I'll finish the survey by then and give it to you.
 - M Thank you so much. See you!

B Read and Write

1. Read the passage and answer the questions.

If you want to save money, you have to be smart with your money. As we all know, it is easier said than done, but here are a few tips. First of all, it is a good idea to shop around before you buy something. (①) Secondly, think about whether you really need something or just want it. (②) Take some time to think about it, and you will make a wiser spending decision. Finally, when you unexpectedly get some money, you might want to spend it right away because you think it is "free money." (③) ____, instead. Put it in the bank or a money box. (④) You never know when you might need it in the future.

- (1) Which one best fits the blank?
 - a buying a gift for a friend
- saving the money
- © using the money for a good cause
- @ purchasing the things you need most
- (2) Where is the best place for the sentence in the box?

You ma	ay find a cheape	r price online or a	at another store.
6 1	b 2	© 3	@ 4

2. Do you think teenagers should help around the house to earn their allowance? Write your opinion, including the two reasons in the box and adding one of your own. Write around 100 words.

AGREE	DISAGREE
(1) a great way to learn the value of	(1) family responsibility not to be linked
money	with money
(2) a chance to be more responsible (3) Sample learn how to manage their money better	(2) need to concentrate on studies (3) Sample no need to care about how much allowance they get

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Answers B 2

Sample (AGREE) I think teenagers should help around the house to earn their allowance. There are three good reasons why I think so. First, physical work is a great way to learn the value of money. Teens should realize that money doesn't come easy, but is earned from hard work. Also, it is a good chance to be more responsible at an early age by doing their share of housework. Most importantly, teens will be able to learn how to manage their money better. In order to be financially independent at an early age, teens should learn how to make ends meet.

Sample (DISAGREE) I think teenagers should not help around the house to earn their allowance. There are three good reasons why I think so. First, it is not a good idea to link family responsibility with money. Doing household chores is part of family responsibility that has to be shared among family members. Also, teens should concentrate on their studies rather than money. They shouldn't be made to do housework for extra money at the expense of valuable time. What is important for teens is to learn how to manage money, not how much allowance they get every month.

B Read and Write

1 제시된 글을 읽고, 질문에 답하게 한다.

Read the passage about tips for saving money and answer the questions.

- (1) 글의 흐름상 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 고르게 한다. Choose the phrase that best completes the blank in the passage.
- (2) 제시된 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르게 한다.

Find the appropriate place in the passage for the given sentence.

2 10대가 용돈을 벌기 위해 집안일을 도와야 하는지 생각해보게 하고, 이유 하나를 더 보태어 100단어 이내의 글을 완성하게 한다.

What do you think of teenagers helping around the house to earn their allowance? Choose your position and write a paragraph of around 100 words that includes all three of your reasons.

Translation B 1

돈을 저축하고 싶으면 돈 문제에 있어서 똑 똑해야 합니다. 행동보다 말이 쉬운 것은 모두 가 다 아는 사실이지만 몇 가지 조언을 드리겠 습니다. 먼저 뭔가 실제로 사기 전에 여기저기 돌아다니며 쇼핑하는 건 좋은 생각입니다. (온 라인상에서나 다른 가게에서 더 싼 가격을 발 견할지도 모릅니다.) 두 번째로는 정말 뭔가 가 필요한 것인지 아니면 그저 원하는 것인지 생각해봐야 합니다. 시간을 들여 좀 생각해보 면 보다 현명하게 지출을 결정할 수 있을 것입 니다. 마지막으로 예기치 못하게 돈이 들어오 면 공돈이라는 생각이 들어 바로 써버리고 싶 을 것입니다. 그 대신 그 돈을 저축하는 것을 생각해보십시오. 은행이나 돈 보관 통에 넣어 두십시오. 미래에 언제 그 돈이 필요할지 모르 는 법이니까요.

Practice More Speaking Master > P 289 Practice More Writing Master > P 290