

Unit 2 Working with Language

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

Vocabulary Master

단어

A 다음 표의 단어를 공부하십시오.

labor	노력	economical	경제적	anxiety	불안
originate	유래하다	financially	재정적으로	pose	제출하다, 제기하다
intend	의도하다	disadvantaged	불리한 위치에 있는	burden	부담
offensive	공격적인	blunt	직설적인	interchangeably	교대로
disturbing	불안시키는	convey	전달하다	bucket	물통
replace	대체하다	disruptive	방해하는	thoughtful	생각많은
bring up	양육하다, 기르다	emerge	등장하다	figure out	헤아리다
upset	기쁘지 않게 하다	offense	불쾌감	subtle	묘한
superstition	신신	minority	소수 집단	problematic	문제적
evolve	진화하다	severe	심각한	counterpart	대응물
abundant	이루어질 수 있다	enforcement	강제	enforcement	강제
unemployed	실업하다	coin	생각하다, 생각	vertically	수직으로

B 다음 표의 단어를 공부하십시오.

- The fast sea abounds **with** a variety of fishes.
- The term superstition refers **to** a false belief.
- When the foreigner brought **about** a taboo topic, silence filled the room.
- Many academic words in English originated **from** Latin and Greek.

C 다음 표의 단어를 공부하십시오.

1. The word **burden** is an additional burden to English learners.

2. Farmers can **pose** a threat to innocent people.

3. Global warming **poses** a serious problem for the environment.

4. The model **posed** for the painting.

5. Terrorists have **posed** a danger to the society.

6. Too many rainy days might **pose** a problem to the farmers.

D 다음 표의 단어를 공부하십시오.

1. **serious** convey subtle

2. **serious** being very serious

3. **serious** to carry from one place to another

4. **serious** so slight that it is difficult to perceive

E 다음 표의 단어를 공부하십시오.

1. Old words often **pose** or their meanings change.

2. How would we be able to **pose** without electricity?

3. Nobody could **pose** what had happened to the car.

4. The car was **posed** in a way that it was not really a car.

5. The car was **posed** in a way that it was not really a car.

6. The car was **posed** in a way that it was not really a car.

| 단원 설정의 취지 | 듣는 사람을 배려하여 모나지 않고 부드러운 말을 쓰는 표현법인 '완곡어법'과 그 표현에 관한 글을 읽고, 올바른 표현법과 효과적인 영어 학습 방법에 대해 생각해 본다.

| 단원 목표 | **소재** 의사소통, 영어 표현, 영어 학습

의사소통 기능

- 충고 구하기
A Can you tell me how I can improve my English skills?
B Try to chat with fluent English speakers regularly.
- 강조하기
It's important to be confident when speaking English.
- 표현 제안하기
To be more polite, **you can say** "visually challenged."

언어 형식

- **unfortunate / disadvantaged / indirect / impolite**
- People can hide **disturbing** ideas behind euphemisms.
- **People** with a physical handicap **are** referred to as "differently abled."

| 단원 지도 계획 |

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10	Teen Links pp. 58-59	• Culture: 의사소통에 관해 위인들이 남긴 말 알아보기 • Think Outside the Box: 문장 완성하기
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| 교사용 자료 수록 CD |

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

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

인사하고 단원에서 학습할 내용을 소개한다.

Hello, everyone. In unit 2, we'll talk about ways to express some ideas politely and to study English effectively. Today, we're going to learn how to ask for someone's advice, suggest an expression, and emphasize something.

A Get Ready

제시된 문장을 읽고, '충고 구하기'에는 A, '표현 제안하기'에는 S, '강조하기'에는 E를 쓰게 한다.

Read the sentences and find out which communicative function each sentence has. Then, mark A for the sentences asking for advice, S for the sentences suggesting an expression, and E for the sentences emphasizing something.

B Listen and Choose

1 대화를 듣고, Adams 선생님의 제안을 고르게 한다.

Listen to the dialog and choose what Mr. Adams suggests.

2 대화를 듣고, Shelly가 장차 되고 싶은 직업을 표현한 그림을 고르게 한다.

Listen to the dialog and choose what Shelly wants to become when she grows up.

3 대화를 듣고, 알맞은 단어를 골라 Simpson 선생님의 조언을 완성하게 한다.

Listen to the dialog and complete Ms. Simpson's advice.

Words and Expressions

- be done with ...을 다 하다, 처리하다
- take a look at ...을 한번 보다
- visually challenged 시각 장애가 있는
- imaginative 상상력이 풍부한
- context 문맥, 상황

Listen

A Get Ready

How do you ask for advice (A), suggest an expression (S), or emphasize something (E)? Write A, S, or E.

1. Can you give me some advice? A

2. It's important to be imaginative. E

3. Your attitude is the most essential part. E

4. What should I do? A

5. To be more polite, you can say "visually challenged." S



B Listen and Choose

1. Listen and choose Mr. Adams' suggestion.

ⓐ Add more images.

ⓑ Use another expression.

2. Listen and choose what Shelly wants to be.



3. Listen and choose the word that best completes Ms. Simpson's advice.

Try to use (lists / context) to better remember new words.

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Scripts

B 1 W I'm almost done with my poster. Can you take a look at it, Mr. Adams?

M Sure. It looks pretty good, except for the word "blind."

W Is there something wrong with saying that word?

M Well, to be more polite, you can say "visually challenged."

W I see. I didn't know the right expression. Thank you for letting me know.

2 M What do you want to be in the future, Shelly?

W I want to be a science fiction writer.

M That's interesting. What kind of skills do you need to become a science fiction writer?

W Well, I need good writing skills, of course. But it's also important to be imaginative.

3 W You look unhappy. What's wrong, Michael?

M I'm trying to learn all the new words on this list, but I keep forgetting them. Can you give me some advice, Ms. Simpson?

W Don't try to memorize words from a list. You have to see how new words are used in context. It'll help you remember them better.

M I'll try that. Thank you, Ms. Simpson.

C Listen for Ideas

1. Listen. Where is the dialog most likely taking place?

- Ⓐ in a hospital
Ⓑ in a restaurant
Ⓒ on the subway

2. Listen again and choose T (true) or F (false).

- (1) T ☒ Jane wants to sit in one of the reserved seats.
(2) T ☒ Minsu offered his seat to a physically challenged person.
(3) ☒ F Minsu learned a new expression from Jane.



Section 1 Oral Communication

D Listen and Summarize

1. Listen. What is the dialog mainly about?

- Ⓐ learning the Korean language
Ⓑ joining a K-pop fan club
Ⓒ difficulties of finding e-pals

2. Listen again. Complete the summary of David's advice with the words from the box.

David thinks that motivation to learn and communication with people will help the girl learn Korean effectively.

community	motivation	English
planning	Korean	communication

You can take notes!

C Listen for Ideas

1 대화를 듣고, 대화의 장소를 고르게 한다.

Listen to the dialog and choose the place where this conversation possibly takes place.

2 대화를 다시 듣고, 주어진 문장이 대화의 내용과 일치하는지(T) 일치하지 않는지(F) 고르게 한다.

Listen to the dialog again for the details. For each statement, choose T if it is true, and F if it is false.

D Listen and Summarize

1 대화를 듣고, 대화의 중심 내용을 고르게 한다.

Listen to the dialog and choose the main idea of the talk between the two persons.

2 대화를 다시 듣고, 알맞은 단어를 골라 David의 조언을 요약하는 글을 완성하게 한다.

Listen to the dialog again to complete the summary of David's advice by filling in the blanks.

Words and Expressions

- reserved 남겨둔, 예약된
- the physically challenged 신체 장애자
- the handicapped 장애인
- term 용어
- considerate 사려 깊은, 이해심 많은
- sign up 등록하다

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- C M It's really crowded in here, Jane.
W Yeah, It usually gets pretty crowded at this time of the day.
M Look. There are some empty seats over here.
W Don't sit there, Minsu.
M Why not?
W Look at the sign. Those seats are reserved for the physically challenged.
M "Physically challenged"? You mean the handicapped, right?
W Yeah, but we can say "physically challenged" to be more polite.
M Oh, I see. I didn't know there was a polite term.
W It's just better to be more considerate.

- M You're right. We only have three more stops to go anyway, so we'll just stand.
D W Guess what, David? I signed up for a Korean class.
M Good for you! It seems like Korean is becoming more and more popular as a foreign language.
W Well, I know you're pretty good at learning foreign languages. Could you give me some advice?
M Well, keep yourself motivated about learning Korean.
W I know that is important. But how?
M You can listen to K-pop. The lyrics are fairly easy to understand.

- W Oh, I never thought of using K-pop to learn Korean. Anything else I should do?
M It's important to meet people and communicate with them.
W You mean I should go to Korea and learn the language there?
M Not exactly. You can join online K-pop communities, or you can find Korean e-pals and practice Korean with them.
W Hmm, those sound like fun ways to learn Korean. Thanks for the advice.

Practice More Listening Master > P 243

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

A Try It Out

1 제시된 문장의 의미를 완곡하게 표현하는 문장을 상자에서 골라 그 기호를 쓰게 한다.

In every culture, there are some expressions which need to be said indirectly to sound polite. Match the sentences from (1) to (4) with the appropriate expressions in the box.

2 1의 정보를 이용하여 밑줄 친 부분을 바꿔가며 짝과 함께 주어진 대화를 연습하게 한다.

Now, let's move on to the role-play. Read the sample dialog and practice with your partner. Use the information above for the underlined parts.

Talk

A Try It Out

1. How would you say these indirectly?



- (1) I have to use the toilet. a
- (2) My brother gets low scores in school. c
- (3) My brother is unemployed. b
- (4) My best friend's grandpa died. d

I'd say, ...

@ "I have to **powder my nose**."

@ "My brother is **between jobs** at the moment."

@ "My brother is **not working to his full potential**."

@ "My best friend's grandpa **passed away**."



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

Sample

A Well, I have to powder my nose.

B Powder your nose? What does that mean?

A It means "use the toilet." To be more polite, you can say "powder my nose."

B Oh, I didn't know that expression.

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Words and Expressions

- indirectly 간접적으로
- unemployed 실직한, 일자리가 없는
- powder 분을 바르다
- between jobs 실직 상태인
- potential 잠재력, 소질
- pass away 돌아가시다, 작고하다

More Expressions 충고 구하기

- Do you think I should get my car washed?
- Can I get your advice on my camping trip?
- What would you do if you were in my shoes?
- What do you suggest that I do to sound polite?

Answer A

2 Sample

A Well, my brother is between jobs at the moment.

B Between jobs? What does that mean?

A It means "unemployed." To be more polite, you can say "between jobs."

B Oh, I didn't know that expression.

B Act It Out

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



- ㉠ there are quite a few
- ㉡ you may be afraid of making mistakes
- ㉢ there are some topics you shouldn't talk about
- ㉣ it's important to keep eye contact

2. Listen and check your answers. Then role-play the dialog with your partner.

3. Think of additional advice and talk about it with your classmates.

Sample Don't try to speak too fast.

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Mini Test

[1-3] Read the Korean translation and make a sentence using the given expressions.

1. 네가 얘기해서는 안 되는 주제가 몇 가지 있어. (there are, shouldn't, topics)

⇒ _____

2. 금기시되는 주제를 피하는 것 또한 중요해. (important, avoid, taboo topic)

⇒ _____

3. 나이와 종교는 종종 금기시되는 주제로 여겨져. (age, religion, consider)

⇒ _____

Answers

- 1 There are some topics you shouldn't talk about.
- 2 It's also important to avoid taboo topics.
- 3 Age and religion are often considered taboo topics.

B Act It Out

1 만화를 읽고, 상자에서 알맞은 말을 골라 대화를 완성하게 한다.

Read through the comic strip about the ways to communicate better with friends from abroad. Fill in the blanks in the speech bubbles with the most appropriate 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 영어 사용 국가에서 온 외국인과의 잘 소통할 수 있는 방법에 대해서 짝과 이야기를 해보게 한다.

Talk with your partner about ways to communicate better with people from English-speaking countries.

Answer B 3

Sample It helps to use the gestures which are commonly used in English-speaking countries.

Words and Expressions

- taboo 금기, 터부
- marital status 혼인 여부
- quite a few 상당수 (= not a few)
- keep eye contact 눈을 맞추다

More Expressions 강조하기

- It is important to remember that every culture has certain topics that shouldn't be talked about.
- I want to stress two major points.
- Don't forget that there are several ways of expressing the same idea.
- It needs to be emphasized that being considerate and polite is a key to good communication.

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

A Tune In

1 강연을 듣고, 빈칸을 채워 주어진 메모를 완성하게 한다.

You're about to listen to a talk on tips for speaking English better. Listen for the specific information and fill in the blanks to complete the notes.

2 답을 확인한 후 짝과 들은 내용에 대해 이야기해 보게 한다.

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

3 강연 내용 중 가장 유용하다고 생각되는 조언에 대해 짝과 이야기해 보게 한다.

Which tip do you think will be the most useful? Talk with your partner about the tip that might help you most.

Answer A 2

Sample For me, the most useful advice is to be confident. If you have confidence in yourself, you'll worry less about making mistakes.

Words and Expressions

- improve 향상시키다, 개선하다
- fluently 유창하게
- focus on ...에 집중하다
- nothing but 단지, 오직 (= only)
- accurate 정확한
- confident 자신감 있는
- make fun of ...을 놀리다
- keep ~ in mind ...을 명심하다
- in time 머지않아, 곧

In the Spotlight

A Tune In



1. Listen to the talk and complete the notes. Then talk about the main ideas with your partner.

Tips for Speaking English Better

- Chat with ⁽¹⁾ **fluent** English speakers ⁽²⁾ **regularly**.
- Try to focus on the ⁽³⁾ **message**, not accuracy.
- Don't speak too ⁽⁴⁾ **fast**. Try to speak ⁽⁵⁾ **clearly**.
- Be ⁽⁶⁾ **confident** about yourself.

2. Choose the tip you think is the most useful and talk about it with your partner.



I think it's important not to speak too fast. If you speak too fast, you'll make more mistakes. Then, the other person may have trouble understanding you.

42 Section 1 Oral Communication

Script A 1

M Do you want to improve your English speaking skills? Here are some useful tips for those of you who really want to speak English better. First, it's important to practice speaking English with people who speak English fluently. Also, you have to do it regularly. Second, you should try to focus on the message. Communication is nothing but making yourself understood and understanding the other person's message. Don't worry too much about being accurate all the time. Remember, don't try to speak too fast. If you do, the other person will find it hard to understand you. Take your time and speak clearly. Finally, it's important to be confident. Confidence is perhaps the most important element when it comes to speaking another language. Nobody will make fun of you, so be confident when you communicate. Keep these tips in mind and practice them. In time, you'll find yourself speaking English much better than before.

B Voice Out

1. Examine the tips for writing and offer advice to each student.

Tips for Writing in English Better

- Ⓐ Brainstorm ideas before writing.
- Ⓑ Organize ideas logically.
- Ⓒ Use simple language.
- Ⓓ Learn more words and grammar.
- Ⓔ Practice writing regularly.

① _____
Your own

(1) People say my writing is hard to follow. They complain it's badly structured.

66
Advice ☐

Sample If I were you, I'd brainstorm ideas first and then organize them logically before writing.

(2) I'm afraid of making mistakes when writing. So, I don't write as much as I should.

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Advice ☐

Sample In my opinion, you should learn more words and grammar.

Useful Expressions

- If I were you, I'd
- In my opinion, you should
- Well, I think it's a good idea to

2. What problem do you have when writing? Talk about it and get advice from your partner.

My problem _____.

B Voice Out

1 영어 글쓰기에 어려움을 겪고 있는 각 학생에게 어울리는 조언을 상자에서 고르게 한다.

The students in the picture are having trouble writing in English. Can you help them write better? Choose an appropriate tip for each student from the box.

2 영어로 글을 쓸 때 어려운 점에 대해 짝과 이야기하고 조언을 구하게 한다.

What difficulty have you experienced in writing in English? Talk about it with your partner and get some advice.

Words and Expressions

- brainstorm 자유롭게 생각을 내놓다
- organize 정리하다, 조직하다
- badly 형편없이, 서투르게
- structure 조직화하다, 구조화하다

Translation B 1

- Ⓐ 쓰기 전에 생각을 자유롭게 내놓아라.
- Ⓑ 생각을 논리적으로 써라.
- Ⓒ 단순한 말을 써라.
- Ⓓ 단어와 문법을 더 많이 익혀라.
- Ⓔ 글 쓰기를 정기적으로 연습해라.

Answers B

1 **Sample** Find good examples of writing and study them closely.

2 **Sample** A My problem is I don't know how to develop my ideas into a full paragraph.

B First, present your main idea in the first sentence. Next, add details and examples which show that your idea is correct. Describe how they support your main idea.

읽기 전 활동

1 글의 제목과 사진을 보고 글의 내용을 추측하게 한다.

Look at the title and pictures and guess what the passage is about.

2 글을 빨리 읽으면서 자신이 추측한 내용과 비교하게 한다.

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

Before You Read

A Match and Share

1 동일한 의미를 갖는 표현끼리 서로 연결하게 한다.

Here are two columns of expressions. Match the expressions with the same meaning.

2 사람들이 왼쪽보다 오른쪽에 있는 표현을 선호하는 이유를 이야기해 보게 한다.

Why do you think people prefer to use the expressions on the right? Talk about it with your partner.

B Look and Think

그림에 나타난 상황을 보고, 전달하고자 하는 메시지를 더 공손하게 표현하는 방법을 생각해 보게 한다.

Here are some situations in which you want to convey a message. Think about ways to express the message more politely.

Words and Expressions

- homeless 집 없는
- fire someone ...를 해고하다
- let someone go ...를 해고하다
- character line 주름
- full-bodied 풍만한
- arrogant 거만한, 건방진

Read

Before You Read

A Match and Share

Match two expressions that have the same meaning. Then talk with your partner about why people use the expressions on the right.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. homeless | → | ㉠ between jobs |
| 2. fire someone | → | ㉡ let someone go |
| 3. fat | → | ㉢ character line |
| 4. unemployed | → | ㉣ @ living on the streets |
| 5. wrinkle | → | ㉤ @ full-bodied |

Sample I think people use the expressions on the right to be more polite.

B Look and Think

How would you give the same message, but in a nicer way?



He is lazy.

>> **Sample** He is not working to his full potential.



She is loud and arrogant.

>> **Sample** She has strong opinions about everything.

About the Text

• 글의 종류 설명문

• 글의 구조 도입부에서 완곡어법의 기원과 정의를 설명한 후, 본문에서 완곡어법을 사용하는 이유, 완곡어법의 기능, 예시, 외국어 학습자가 완곡어법을 배우기 어려운 이유 등에 대해 기술한다. 끝으로 완곡어법의 의미를 되새기며 글을 맺는다.

• 요약

'Euphemism'은 그리스 어에서 유래하여 '좋게(eu)' '말하다(pheme)'를 뜻하며, 우리말로 '완곡어법'이라고 한다. 완곡어법은 대체하고자 하는 표현을 덜 무례하고 더 부드럽게 나타내는 방식이다. 완곡어법으로 사람들은 불쾌하거나 불편한 생각을 감춘다. 또 사람들은 죽음, 불쾌한 신체적 기능이나 상황을 종종 완곡어법을 사용하여 말한다. 때로는 소수 그룹이나 불운한 개개인을 존중하기 위해 완곡어법이 새롭게 만들어지기도 한다. 한편 영어의 완곡어법은 외국어 학습자에게는 부담감이 되기도 한다. 그럼에도 불구하고 완곡어법은 계속 발전하면서 상황을 적절하고 유쾌하게 표현하도록 도와준다.



Translation

유쾌하게 표현하는 방법

어떤 문화에서든 직접적으로 말하기 어려운 주제들이 있다. 사람들은 종종 이러한 주제에 대해 완곡어법을 사용하여 이야기한다. 완곡어법이란 말은 그리스 어에서 유래한다. *eu*는 ' 좋게', 그리고 *pheme*은 '말하다'를 의미한다. 완곡어법은 대체하고자 하는 단어나 구에 비해 덜 무례하고, 덜 혼란스러우며 덜 당황스럽도록 의도된 표현이다.

In every culture, there are topics that are hard to talk about directly. People often speak about these topics using euphemisms. The term *euphemism* originates from Greek: *eu* means "well," and *pheme* means "speak." Euphemisms are expressions intended to be less offensive, disturbing, or embarrassing than the words or phrases they replace.

While You Read

1. Circle the word that can be defined as "talking about something indirectly."
2. Where does the term "euphemism" come from?

^{L3} euphemism [jūfəˈmɪzəm] ^{L3} originate [ˌɒrɪdʒəˈneɪt] ^{L5} intend [ɪntend] ^{L5} offensive [əfensɪv] ^{L5} disturbing [dɪstəˈbɜːrɪŋ]
^{L6} replace [rɪˈpleɪs]

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Answers

- 1 euphemism
- 2 It comes from Greek.

Structures

- L1** ~, there are **topics that** are hard **to talk about** directly.: topics를 주격 관계대명사 that으로 시작하는 형용사절이 꾸며주고 있는 문장구조이다. to 부정사 to talk about directly는 형용사 hard를 수식하는 부사적 용법으로 쓰였다.
- L3** The term *euphemism* originates from Greek: the term과 euphemism은 동격 관계이다. A originate from B는 'B에서 A가 유래하다'라고 해석한다.
- L4** Euphemisms are expressions intended to be **less** offensive, disturbing, or embarrassing **than** the words or phrases they replace.: less ~ than A는 비교구문으로 'A(= the words or phrases they replace)에 비해 덜 ...하다'라는 의미이다. 과거분사구 intended 이하가 명사 expressions를 뒤에서 수식하며, 또한 목적격 관계대명사가 생략된 형용사절 they replace가 the words or phrases를 수식한다.

Words and Expressions

- ^{L3} euphemism 완곡어법, 완곡어구
^{L3} originate from ...에서 유래하다
^{L5} intend 의도하다
^{L5} offensive 무례한, 불쾌감을 주는
^{L5} disturbing 혼란을 주는, 불쾌한
^{L5} embarrassing 당황스러운, 난처한
^{L6} replace ...을 대신하다

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

Translation

사람들이 완곡어법을 사용하는 이유 중 하나는 그 표현 뒤에 불쾌하거나 불안감을 주는 생각을 감출 수 있기 때문이다. 따라서, 사람들은 어떤 생각을 직접적으로 환기시켜 사람들을 속상하게 하지 않아도 된다. 또한, 완곡어법은 부분적으로 미신에 근거하기도 한다. 어떤 사람들은 말에 불행을 가져오는 힘이 있다고 믿는다. 예를 들어, 그들은 '죽음'이라는 단어를 말하면 죽음을 불러온다고 생각한다. 그래서 그들은 금기시되는 단어 사용을 피하고 대신 완곡어법을 사용한다.

무엇이 사람들로 하여금 더 간접적으로 말하도록 하는지와 상관없이, 완곡어법은 모든 언어에서 중요한 역할을 한다. 영어에는 죽음을 묘사하는 완곡 어구가 매우 많다. 예를 들어, 사람들 대부분은 늙고 아픈 애완동물을 폐사하려고 준비했다는 말을 쉽게 하기가 매우 어렵다. 그래서, 그들은 "우리 애완동물을 안락사시켰다." 또는 "우리 애완동물을 잠들게 했다."라고 말함으로써 그 고통을 약화시킨다. 이와 비슷하게 "삼촌이 지난주에 사망했다."라고 말하는 대신 사람들 대부분은 "삼촌이 지난주에 돌아가셨다."라고 말할 것이다.

We had our dog put down.



46 Section 2 Written Communication

One reason why people use euphemisms is that they can hide unpleasant or disturbing ideas behind them. So, people don't have to bring up the ideas directly and upset people. Also, euphemisms are partly based on superstition. Some people believe that words have the power to bring bad fortune. They think, for example, that saying the word "death" invites death. Thus, they avoid using taboo words and employ euphemisms, instead.

No matter what causes people to talk more indirectly, euphemisms play an important role in every language. The English language abounds in euphemisms that describe death. Most people, for example, would find it very difficult to say in plain English that they had arranged for their sick old dog to be killed. Thus, they soften the pain by saying, "We had our dog put down," or "We had our dog put to sleep." Similarly, instead of saying, "My uncle died last week," most people would say, "My uncle passed away last week."

Our dog died.



^{L9} bring up (화제를) 꺼낸다 ^{L9} upset [ʌpset] ^{L10} superstition [ˌsʊpəˈstɪʃən]
^{L13} taboo [ˈtæbʊː] ^{L17} abound in ...이 아주 많다

Words and Expressions

- ^{L9} bring up ...을 (화제로) 내놓다
- ^{L9} upset 기분을 상하게 하다
- ^{L10} superstition 미신
- ^{L12} invite (좋지 않은 일을) 불러들이다
- ^{L13} avoid 피하다, 발생하지 않도록 막다
- ^{L13} taboo 터부, 금기(사항)
- ^{L13} employ 사용하다
- ^{L17} abound in ...이 아주 많다
- ^{L19} plain 쉬운, 평이한
- ^{L20} arrange 계획을 세우다, 준비하다
- ^{L21} soften 부드럽게 하다, 완화하다
- ^{L22} put down (동물)을 안락사시키다

Structures

- L7 One reason why people use euphemisms is that they can hide unpleasant or disturbing ideas behind them.:** 동사 is의 주어는 one reason으로 주어와 동사의 수를 일치시키기 위해 3인칭 단수 현재형을 사용했다. 관계부사 why가 형용사절을 이끌며 선행사 one reason을 수식한다. 또한 that이 이끄는 명사절이 주격 보어 역할을 하고 있다. 현재분사 disturbing은 형용사 unpleasant와 나란히 쓰여 명사 ideas를 수식한다.
- L12 Thus, they avoid using taboo words ~:** 동사 avoid는 동명사를 목적으로 취한다. 동명사를 목적으로 취하는 동사로는 enjoy, give up, mind, consider 등이 있다.
e.g. Would you **mind opening** the door? (문을 열어 주시겠어요?)
- L14 No matter what causes people to talk more indirectly ~:** no matter what은 '비록 무엇이 ...일지라도'라는 양보의 뜻을 가진 부사절을 이끌며, 복합관계사 whatever로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
- L18 ~ would find it very difficult to say in plain English ~:** 동사 find의 목적어는 to say in plain English로 목적어가 길어져서 가목적어 it을 앞에 두고 진목적어는 뒤로 보냈다. 이때 가목적어 it은 해석하지 않는다.

I'm financially embarrassed.

You're poor.

In English, unpleasant bodily functions and situations are also often spoken about using euphemisms. A polite visitor to your home wouldn't say, "Can I use the toilet?" Instead, he or she may say, "Can I use the bathroom?" or "Where can I wash my hands?" If a man is unemployed, he is said to be "between jobs at the moment." If your boss is lying, he is being "economical with the truth." If your aunt is poor, she is "financially embarrassed" or simply "disadvantaged."

While You Read

- What is the first paragraph on page 46 mainly about?
 Ⓐ definition of euphemisms Ⓑ purposes of using euphemisms Ⓒ examples of euphemisms
- Underline the expressions that were replaced by euphemisms.
- Which occupations would use lots of euphemisms?

^{L30} unemployed [ʌnɪmˈplɔɪd] ^{L31} economical [ɪˌkɒnəˈmɪkəl] ^{L32} financially [faɪnænˈʃiəli] ^{L33} disadvantaged [dɪsədˈvæntɪdʒd]

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Structures

- L26** ~, unpleasant bodily functions and situations are also often **spoken** about using euphemisms: 수동태 문장으로, 능동형으로 바꾸면 People also often speak about unpleasant bodily functions and situations using euphemisms.이다.
- L27** A polite visitor to your home **wouldn't** say, ~: 조동사 would는 추측, 가능성, 의견 등을 나타내며 will보다 덜 확실한 상황을 표현한다.
- L28** ~, he or she **may** say, ~: 조동사 may는 불확실한 추측이나 가능성을 나타낸다.
- L30** ~, he is **said to be** "between jobs at the moment.": 수동태 문장으로, 능동형은 People say he is "between jobs at the moment."이다.
- L31** If your boss is **lying**, he is **being** "economical with the truth.": If절과 주절이 모두 현재진행형으로 되어 있다. 동사 lie의 현재분사는 lying이고, be동사의 현재진행형은 be being이라는 것에 주의한다.

Translation

영어에서는 불편한 신체적 기능이나 상황을 종종 완곡어법을 사용하여 말한다. 당신의 집을 방문한 예의 바른 방문객이라면 "변소를 사용할 수 있을까요?"라고 말하지 않을 것이다. 대신에 그 사람은 "화장실을 좀 사용할 수 있을까요?"라든지 "어디서 손을 씻을 수 있을까요?"라고 말할 것이다. 만약에 어떤 사람이 실직 상태라면, 그는 '현재 직장을 옮기고 있다' 이야기된다. 만약 당신의 상사가 거짓말을 한다면 그는 '진실에 인색한' 것이다. 만약 여러분의 고모가 가난하다면, 고모는 '금전적으로 불안한' 상태이거나 단순히 '혜택을 받지 못한' 것이다.

Answers

- Ⓑ
- be killed / died / the toilet / unemployed / lying / poor
- Sample lawyer, teacher, etc.

Words and Expressions

- L26** bodily function 신체적 기능
L30 unemployed 실업 상태의
L30 at the moment 지금, 현재
L31 economical with the truth 진실을 다 말하지 않는
L32 financially 금전상, 재정적으로
L32 embarrassed 찔찔매는, 불안한
L33 disadvantaged 혜택 받지 못한, 불리한

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

Translation

학교 또한 완곡어법으로 가득하다. 선생님들은 너무 솔직하거나 직설적으로 말해서 학생들이나 학부모를 불쾌하게 만들고 싶어 하지 않는다. 그래서, 그들은 보통 메시지를 전달하기 위해 보다 부드러운 어휘를 선택한다. 이와 같은 이유로 학교 성적표는 종종 '그는 자신의 잠재력을 최대한으로 발휘하지 않는다'(그는 게으르다), '그녀는 수업 중에 집중을 잘하지 못 한다'(그녀는 수업을 방해한다), 그리고 '그는 모든 일에 강한 의견이 있고 자신의 의견을 드러내는 데 두려움이 없다'(그는 시끄럽고 거만하다)와 같은 완곡어법을 담고 있다.

He's **NOT** working to his full potential.

He's lazy.



48 Section 2 Written Communication



Words and Expressions

- L35 offend 기분을 상하게 하다
- L35 blunt 무딘, 무례할 정도로 솔직한
- L36 convey 전달하다
- L37 school report 성적표
- L39 disruptive 방해가 되는, 지장을 주는
- L40 voice (의견이나 감정을) 말하다
- L41 arrogant 오만한, 건방진

Structures

- L34 Schools are full of euphemisms, too.: be full of는 '...으로 가득 차다'라는 의미로서, 유사한 표현으로는 be filled with 또는 abound in이 있다.
- L35 ~ by being too blunt or direct.: 동명사구 being too blunt or direct는 전치사 by의 목적어 역할을 한다. 여기서 by는 '...함으로써'라는 의미로, 방법을 나타내고 있다.
- L36 So, they usually choose softer words to convey their message.: to 부정사 to convey their message는 목적을 나타내는 부사적 용법으로 사용되었다.
- L36 For this reason ~: this reason은 34-36번째 줄에 나온 내용(Teachers do not want to offend students or parents ~. So, they usually choose softer words to convey their message.)을 가리킨다.



I'm visually challenged.

Translation

최근에 만들어진 완곡어법은 다양한 소수자 집단이나 불운한 개인에게 모욕감을 주지 않기 위해 쓰인다. 심각한 학습 장애가 있는 사람들은 '지적으로 장애가 있는' 것으로 불리고, 신체적 장애가 있는 사람들은 '다른 능력을 지닌' 것으로 묘사된다. 맹인들은 '시각적으로 어려움이 있는' 것으로 묘사되고, 한편 귀가 먹은 사람들은 때로 '시각 중심적인' 것으로 표현된다. 이러한 단어들과 표현들은 모두 소수자 집단에 모욕감을 주지 않으려고 사용된다. 이러한 섬세함은 종종 '정치적 정당성'이라고 불린다.

Some of the recently-coined euphemisms are used to avoid giving offense to various minority groups or unfortunate individuals. People who have severe learning difficulties are called "intellectually challenged," and those with a physical handicap are referred to as "differently abled." Blind people are described as "visually challenged," while deaf people are sometimes referred to as "visually oriented." All these words and expressions are used to avoid offending minority groups. This sensitivity is often called "political correctness."

While You Read

1. What is the main idea of the paragraph on page 48?
_____ often use euphemisms not to _____ students and parents.
2. Why are the politically correct expressions used?
3. Which euphemism do you think is the most confusing?

^{L36} blunt [blʌnt] ^{L38} convey [kənveɪ] ^{L39} disruptive [dɪs'rʌptɪv] ^{L41} arrogant [æ'rəɡənt] ^{L43} offense [ə'fens] ^{L43} minority [maɪnɔ'rəti]
^{L44} severe [sə'vɪə] ^{L44} refer to ...을 나타내다 ^{L45} oriented [ɔ'riəntɪd] ^{L45} sensitivity [sɛnsə'tɪvəti]

Unit 2 Working with Language 49

Answers

- 1 Teachers, offend
- 2 They are used to avoid giving offense to minority groups or unfortunate individuals.
- 3 **Sample** "Visually oriented" is the most confusing expression for me. / For me, "differently abled" is the most confusing.

Structures

- L42** Some of the **recently-coined** euphemisms ~: recently-coined는 동사 coin의 과거 분사에 부사 recently를 붙여 만든 단어로, '최근에 만들어진'이라고 해석하며 형용사처럼 euphemisms를 수식하고 있다.
- L44** **People** who have severe learning difficulties **are called** "intellectually challenged," ~: 수동태의 문장으로 능동 문장은 People call people who have severe learning difficulties "intellectually challenged."이다.
- L45** ~ **those** with a physical handicap **are referred to as** "differently abled." ~: refer to A as B는 'A를 B라고 부르다'라는 뜻으로, A 자리의 those with a physical handicap이 주어가 되어 수동태로 쓰인 문장이다.

Words and Expressions

- L42** coin (새로운 어구, 낱말을) 만들다
L43 give offense to ...을 성나게 하다, 모욕감을 주다
L43 minority group 소수 집단
L44 severe 심각한, 중한
L45 challenged 장애가 있는
L45 handicap 장애
L46 refer to A as B A를 B라고 부르다
L48 oriented ...을 지향하는
L49 sensitivity 세심함, 민감함
L50 political correctness 정치적 정당성 (편견 없이 말하기)

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

Translation

유쾌하지 않은 주제에 대해 말할 필요가 있을 때 완곡어법이 원어민 영어 화자들에게 유용하다는 것은 분명하다. 그러나 완곡어법은 영어를 외국어로 배우는 사람들에게는 또 다른 부담을 준다. 첫 번째로 학습자들은 어떤 표현이 서로 다른 상황에서 적절한지 배워야 한다. 예를 들면, “kick the bucket”와 “pass away”는 둘 다 ‘죽다’라는 말과 같은 뜻이다. 원어민 화자들은 이 둘을 서로 바꿔가며 사용할까? 아니다, 그렇지 않다. 사려 깊은 사람이라면 사랑하는 이를 떠나보낸 가정을 방문하여 “늙은 charlie가 꿀꺽 죽어서 유감입니다”라고 말하지 않을 것이다. 이러한 실수를 막기 위해 영어 학습자들은 언어 사용에서 미묘한 차이를 이해해야 한다.



It is clear that euphemisms can be useful for native speakers of English when they need to talk about unpleasant topics. However, euphemisms pose an additional burden to people who are learning English as a foreign language. First, learners have to learn which expressions are appropriate in different situations. For instance, the expressions “kick the bucket” and “pass away” both have the same meaning as the word “die.” Do native speakers of English use both interchangeably? No, they don’t. A thoughtful person wouldn’t visit a family after a loved one had passed away and say, “Sorry to hear old Charlie kicked the bucket.” In order to avoid making such mistakes, learners of English have to figure out the subtle differences in usage.

^{L53} pose [pəʊz] ^{L53} burden [ˈbɜːdn] ^{L56} bucket [ˈbʌkɪt] ^{L58} interchangeably [ˌɪntərˈtʃeɪndʒəbəlɪ] ^{L59} thoughtful [ˈθɔːtfl] ^{L62} figure out 이해하다 ^{L62} subtle [ˈsʌtl]

50 Section 2 Written Communication

Words and Expressions

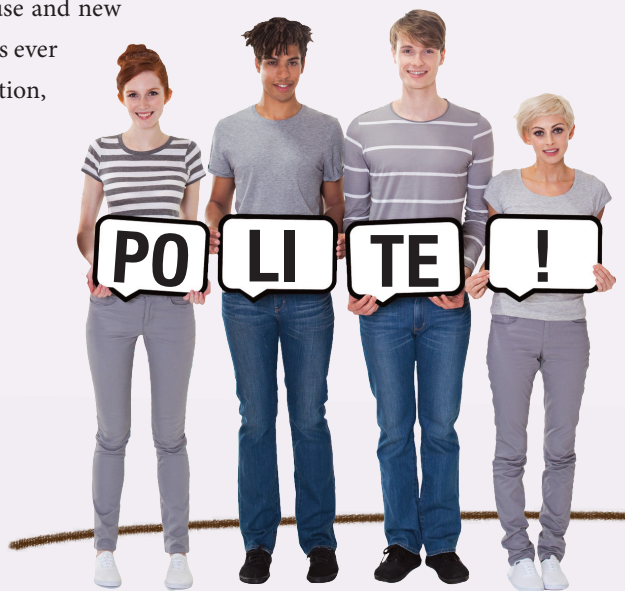
- ^{L53} pose 초래하다, 제기하다
- ^{L53} burden 부담, 걱정거리
- ^{L56} bucket 양동이
- ^{L58} interchangeably 서로 대체할 수 있게
- ^{L59} thoughtful 사려 깊은
- ^{L62} figure out 깨달다, 이해하다
- ^{L62} subtle 미묘한, 세심한

Structures

- ^{L51} It is clear **that** euphemisms can be useful for native speakers of English ~.: It is ~ that 구문으로 it은 가주어, that 이하가 문장의 진주어이다.
- ^{L54} First, learners have to learn **which expressions are appropriate in different situations**.: which 이하는 간접의문문(「의문사+주어+동사」)으로, 동사 learn의 목적으로 쓰인다.
- ^{L59} A thoughtful person **wouldn’t visit** a family after a loved one **had passed away** and **say**, ~: 주절의 동사(wouldn’t visit ~ and say)보다 먼저 일어난 일이므로 대과거(「had+p.p.」)로 나타내어 had passed를 썼다.
- ^{L61} In order to avoid making **such mistakes**, ~: such mistakes란 바로 앞에 언급된 ‘상황에 부적절한 표현을 사용하는 것’을 의미한다.

Euphemisms are also problematic for English learners because they often contain more difficult words than their more direct counterparts. Learners of English, for instance, have to memorize that an old person can be referred to as “a senior citizen,” while a police officer can be described as “a law-enforcement officer.” They also have to learn to use euphemisms like “vertically challenged” when they can get by with “short.”

Despite the burden that euphemisms pose on learners of English, it is clear that euphemisms are tools which allow us to talk about all kinds of things in appropriate and polite ways. As old euphemisms fall out of use and new ones come into use, English is ever evolving to handle every situation, pleasant or unpleasant.



While You Read

- How would you say “kicked the bucket” in line 56 more politely?
- What are some examples of “more direct counterparts” on page 51? Circle them.
- Which euphemisms do you think you will use in the future?

L63 problematic [prɒˈbləmətɪk] L65 counterpart [kaʊntəˈpɑːrt] L67 enforcement [ɪnfɔːsmənt] L68 vertically [vɜːrtɪkəli]
L69 get by 그럭저럭 살아가다 L73 fall out of use 폐지되다 L75 evolve [ɪˈvɒl]

Unit 2 Working with Language 51

Translation

완곡어법은 또한 보다 직설적인 표현에 비해 종종 더 어려운 단어를 포함하고 있어서 영어 학습자들에게는 문제가 된다. 예를 들어, 영어 학습자들은 나이 든 사람이 ‘노령자’로 불릴 수 있고, 경찰이 ‘법 집행관’으로 묘사될 수 있다는 것을 암기해야 한다. 그들은 또한 ‘키가 작은’이라는 표현만으로 그럭저럭 지낼 수 있지만 ‘수직 상에 장애가 있는’과 같은 완곡어법을 사용하도록 배워야 한다.

완곡어법이 영어 학습자들에게 주는 부담에도 불구하고 완곡어법은 우리에게 온갖 종류의 일에 관해 적절하고 예의 바르게 이야기할 수 있도록 해주는 도구라는 점은 명백하다. 낡은 완곡어법이 사라지고 새로운 것들이 사용되면서 영어는 유쾌하든 유쾌하지 않든 모든 상황을 다룰 수 있도록 계속 발전하고 있다.

Answers

- I would say “passed away.”
- an old person, a police officer, short
- Sample** I think I will be using euphemisms that refer to physical handicaps. / I might use euphemisms to talk about my ethnicity.

Structures

L64 because they often contain more difficult words than their more direct counterparts.: 접속사 because가 비교구문을 이끌고 있다. 비교가 되는 두 대상은 they와 their more direct counterparts이다. they는 euphemisms이고 their more direct counterparts란 완곡어법이 대체하고 있는 원래의 직설적인 표현을 의미한다.

L66 ~ memorize that an old person can be referred to as “a senior citizen,” while a police officer can be described as “a law-enforcement officer.”: that이 이끄는 명사절이 동사 memorize의 목적어로 쓰이고 있다. while로 연결된 두 개의 절은 모두 조동사 can이 포함된 수동태 인데, 원래의 동사구 refer to A as B나 describe A as B는 ‘A를 B라고 말하다’라는 뜻이다.

L70 Despite the burden that ~, it is clear that euphemisms are tools which allow us to talk about all kinds of things ~: despite는 ‘...에도 불구하고’라는 뜻의 양보를 나타내는 전치사로, 뒤에 명사(구)가 온다. burden 뒤의 that은 burden을 꾸며주는 목적격 관계대명사이고, it is clear that의 that은 진주어를 이끄는 접속사이다. tools 뒤의 which는 주격 관계대명사이다.

L72 As old euphemisms fall out of use and new ones come into use, ~: as는 ‘...하면서, ...함에 따라’라는 뜻으로 쓰인 접속사이다. 접속사 as는 시간, 이유, 양태, 양보, 비례 등을 나타낸다.

Words and Expressions

- L63 problematic 문제가 있는
L65 counterpart 대응물
L66 senior citizen 노령자, 특히 65세 이상의 노인
L67 enforcement (법의) 시행, 집행
L68 vertically 수직으로, 세로의
L69 get by with ...으로 그럭저럭 지내다
L73 fall out of use 폐지되다
L74 come into use 쓰이게 되다
L75 evolve (점진적으로) 발달하다

A Get the Main Ideas

1 본문을 다시 한 번 빠르게 읽고, 주요 내용을 정리하게 한다.

Read the text again quickly, organizing the main ideas of the text.

2 본문의 내용을 요약하는 표를 완성하게 한다.

Examine the concept map of the main passage closely. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate words from the box.

B Get the Facts Right

제시된 문장을 읽고, 본문에서 언급된 것을 고르게 한다.

Read the following statements and choose the ones that are mentioned in the text.

C Think and Talk

우리말에서 완곡어법의 예를 생각해본 후 짝과 함께 이야기해 보게 한다.

Think about Korean euphemisms and come up with a few examples. How are they similar or different from the English ones?

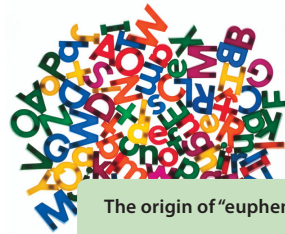
Answer C

Sample 노인 - 어르신, 변소 - 화장실

After You Read

A Get the Main Ideas

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



The origin of "euphemism":

eu (well) + pheme (speak)

from Greek

Why use euphemisms?

- to hide ⁽¹⁾ **unpleasant** ideas
(e.g.) poor - ⁽²⁾ **financially** embarrassed
- to ⁽³⁾ **avoid** taboo words like "death"

Recently-coined euphemisms:

- not to offend ⁽⁴⁾ **minorities**
(e.g.) blind - ⁽⁵⁾ **visually** challenged

What makes euphemisms hard to learn?

- ⁽⁶⁾ **subtle** differences in usage
- ⁽⁷⁾ **difficult** words

financially avoid difficult unpleasant minorities visually subtle

B Get the Facts Right

Choose the ideas that are mentioned by the writer.

- ☐ Personality has to do with how often people use euphemisms.
- ☒ Euphemisms are intended to sound less direct or blunt to listeners.
- ☒ Old euphemisms disappear and new ones appear.

☺ C Think and Talk

Do you know any Korean euphemisms? Talk about them with your partner.

Sample 죽다 - 돌아가시다

Teacher's Notes 영어의 완곡어법

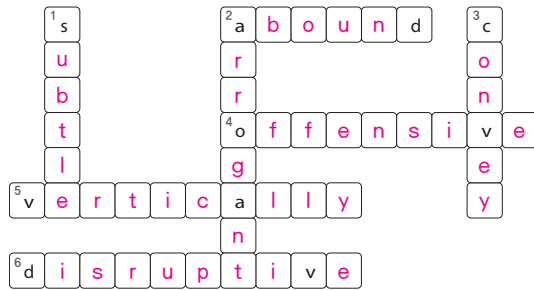
완곡어법이란 듣는 사람의 감정을 상하게 하거나 충격 또는 혼란을 주는 것을 피하기 위해 직접적인 표현 대신에 정중하고 부드러운 말을 쓰는 표현법이다. 문화적으로 금기시하는 표현을 애둘러서 말하는 경우도 여기에 해당된다.

일반 표현	완곡어법	우리말 뜻
used	pre-owned	사용된, 중고의
fire	let someone go	해고하다
sue	take legal action	소송하다
a picky eater	specific about what one eats	식성이 까다로운 사람
jail	correctional facility	감옥
toilet paper	bathroom tissue	화장지
someone's zipper is down	someone's fly is undone	지퍼가 내려갔다
failed, unsatisfactory	partially proficient	(시험에서) 떨어진

Check Your Words

A Solve the Puzzle

Complete the puzzle using the clues in the box.



| Down |

1. Can you tell the subtle difference between the two paintings?
2. Jimmy always thinks he is the best; he is so arrogant.
3. Proverbs often convey messages concisely and clearly.

| Across |

2. The bushes abound in insects and small animals.
4. Make sure that you don't use offensive language in public.
5. Draw a line that goes horizontally and another that goes vertically.
6. The boy was punished for his disruptive behavior in the classroom.

B Read and Match

Write the word that best matches each definition.

enforcement counterpart pose evolve blunt

1. evolve : to develop gradually
2. pose : to cause something to somebody, especially a problem or difficulty
3. enforcement : the act of making people obey a law
4. counterpart : a thing that has the same purpose or status as another one

Unit 2 Working with Language 53

Mini Test

[1-3] 다음 [보기]에서 적절한 표현을 골라 문장을 완성하십시오.

[보기]

enforcement counterpart pose evolve

1. The government decided to increase the number of police officers on patrol to support the _____ of the new traffic law.
2. As human beings began to _____, the size of the brain also increased.
3. The seventh grade in the U.S. is the _____ of our first grade in middle school.
4. An ability to _____ the right question is the key to finding the solution.

Answers 1 enforcement 2 evolve 3 counterpart 4 pose

A Solve the Puzzle

상자 안에 제시된 문장을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 어휘를 이용해 가로세로 퍼즐을 완성하게 한다.

Read the sentences in the box and complete the puzzle with the words in the blanks.

B Read and Match

주어진 영영 뜻풀이를 읽고, 알맞은 어휘를 상자에서 찾아 빈칸에 써 보게 한다.

Read the definitions and fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box.

Words and Expressions

- proverb 속담
- concisely 간결하게
- horizontally 수평으로
- gradually 단계적으로

Reading Master

다음 글의 빈칸에 주어진 단어를 사용하여 단락을 쓰고, 글로 빈칸 표현을 자연스럽게 채워주세요.

Pleasant Ways to Say Something

In every culture, there are topics that are hard to talk about directly. People often speak about these topics using euphemisms. The term euphemism is euphemism. It means "well," and phone means "speak." Euphemisms are expressions intended to be less offensive, disturbing, or embarrassing than the words or phrases they replace.

One reason why people use euphemisms is that they can hide unpleasant or disturbing ideas behind them. So, people don't have to say the ideas directly and upset people. Also, euphemisms are partly based on the English language. It is the euphemisms that describe death. Most people, for example, would find it very difficult to say in plain English that they had arranged for their sick old dog to be killed. Thus, they soften the pain by saying, "We had our dog pass away." or "We had our dog go to sleep." Similarly, instead of saying, "My uncle died last week," most people would say, "My uncle passed away last week."

In English, unpleasant to be and situations are also often spoken about using euphemisms. A polite visitor to your home wouldn't say, "Can I use the toilet?" Instead, he or she may say, "Can I use the bathroom?" or "Where can I wash my hands?" If a man is unemployed, he is said to be "between jobs at the moment." If your boss is lying, he is being "a little misleading with the truth." If your aunt is poor, she is "a little disadvantaged," or simply "disadvantaged."

Schools are full of euphemisms, too. Teachers do not want to "punish" students or parents by being too blunt or direct. So, they usually choose softer words to convey their message. For this reason, school reports often contain euphemisms such as "He is not working to his full potential," (he is lazy), "She is unable to concentrate in class" (she is disruptive), and "He has strong opinions about everything and is not afraid to voice them" (he is loud and arrogant).

Some of the recently-coined euphemisms are used to avoid giving offense to various minority groups or unfortunate individuals. People who have severe learning

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Practice More Reading Master > PP 244-245

Starter Study the Model

- 1 '영어 공부 계획 쓰기'가 목표임을 알려주고, 예시 문단을 읽어 보게 한다.

Today you're going to write about study plans. The main objective is to locate the area of English that you find most difficult and come up with plans to overcome the difficulty. Read the sample study plans first.

- 2 예시 문단을 읽고, 개요를 작성하게 한다.

Now, read the passage again and complete the outline with the appropriate words or phrases.

Step 1 Prepare to Write

영어의 네 가지 기능 중에서 가장 어려운 기능에 대해 생각해 보게 한 후, 질문에 답하게 한다.

Think about the English skill that you find most difficult. Then, answer the following questions.

Words and Expressions

- vocabulary-building 어휘를 개발하는, 어휘 실력을 쌓는
- strategy 전략
- accurately 정확하게

Write**Starter Study the Model** How to write about study plans

Read the passage and complete the outline.

Sample**Plans to Read Better**

I understand that reading in English is a useful skill because it helps me to get valuable information more quickly, but it is difficult. I believe that two components are essential to reading: a rich vocabulary and an ability to analyze complex sentences quickly and accurately. To develop a rich vocabulary, I plan to master useful vocabulary-building strategies that will help me learn new words effectively. To analyze sentences quickly and accurately, I am going to study grammar regularly and practice analyzing complex sentences. I hope I will be a better reader soon.

Outline

- > Difficult area of English: reading
- > The reason why it is useful: to get valuable information more quickly
- > Essential components: (1) a rich vocabulary
(2) an ability to analyze complex sentences quickly and accurately
- > Plans: (1) master useful vocabulary-building strategies for learning new words
(2) study grammar regularly and practice analyzing complex sentences

Step 1 Prepare to Write

Think about an English skill you have difficulty with and answer the questions.

1. Which English skill (listening, speaking, reading, or writing) do you find most useful?

> **Sample Listening** _____

2. In what way is the skill useful for you?

> **Sample It helps me to make sense of what I hear.** _____

Translation**Starter Study the Model****읽기를 더 잘하기 위한 계획**

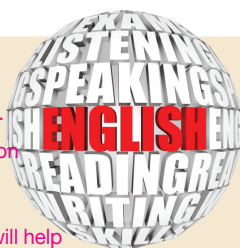
나는 영어 읽기가 귀중한 정보를 더 빨리 얻을 수 있도록 도와주기 때문에 유용한 기능이라는 것을 이해하고 있지만, 그것은 어렵다. 나는 읽기에 있어서 풍부한 어휘력과 복잡한 문장을 빠르고 정확하게 분석하는 능력, 이 두 가지 요소가 필수적이라고 생각한다. 풍부한 어휘력을 개발하기 위해서, 나는 새로운 단어를 배우는 데 효과적인 어휘력 개발 전략을 터득할 계획이다. 문장을 빠르고 정확하게 분석하기 위해서 나는 문법을 규칙적으로 공부하고 복잡한 문장을 분석하는 연습을 할 계획이다. 내가 곧 좀 더 훌륭한 독자가 되기를 희망한다.

3. What are two essential components of the skill?

- ▶ (1) Sample an ability to recognize the words I hear.
- ▶ (2) Sample an ability to listen for specific information.

4. How are you going to improve each component?

- ▶ (1) Sample I plan to learn listening strategies that will help me break down the sounds into meaningful units.
- ▶ (2) Sample I am going to practice listening for keywords and clues.



Step 2 Write Your Story

Based on the information in Step 1, write your plans to improve your English skill.

Plans to _____ Better

I understand that _____ in English is a useful skill because it helps me to _____, but it is difficult. I believe that two components are essential to _____:

_____ and _____.

To _____, I plan to _____.

To _____, I am going to _____.

I hope _____.

Self-Check List

- ☐ Are your ideas clearly expressed?
- ☐ Did you include two components and plans?
- ☐ Are the vocabulary and grammar correct?

Step 3 Share Your Story

Share and talk about your writing with your classmates.

Step 2 Write Your Story

Step 1의 질문에 답한 내용을 바탕으로 영어 공부 계획을 쓰게 한다.

Now that you've answered the questions in Step 1, write a paragraph about your plans for studying English.

Self-Check List

자신이 쓴 글을 주어진 항목에 따라 확인해 보게 한다.

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

- ☐ 생각이 명확하게 표현되었는가?
- ☐ 공부에 필요한 두 가지 요소와 계획을 포함하고 있는가?
- ☐ 어휘와 문법이 올바른가?

Step 3 Share Your Story

Step 2에서 쓴 글을 짝과 바꾸어 읽고, 각자 글의 내용에 관해 이야기해 보도록 한다.

Read your partner's writing and give your opinion on it.

Answers

Step 2 Write Your Story

Sample

Plans to Listen Better

I understand that listening in English is a useful skill because it helps me to make sense of what I hear, but it is difficult. I believe that two components are essential to listening: an ability to recognize the words I hear and an ability to listen for specific information. To recognize the words I hear, I plan to learn listening strategies that will help me break down the sounds into meaningful units. To listen for specific information, I am going to practice to listen for keywords and clues. I hope I can make sense of what I hear in English better soon.

Step 3 Share Your Story

Sample I have the similar difficulties in English listening. I think your plans are great and very effective for improving listening skills.

Translation

듣기를 더 잘하기 위한 계획

나는 영어 듣기가 들은 내용의 의미를 이해할 수 있도록 도와주기 때문에 유용한 언어 기능이 라는 것을 이해하고 있지만, 그것은 어렵다. 듣기에 있어서 들은 단어를 인식하는 능력과 세부적인 정보를 식별하여 듣는 능력, 이 두 가지 요소가 필수적이라고 생각한다. 들은 단어를 인식하기 위해서 나는 들은 것을 의미 단위로 나눌 수 있도록 도와줄 듣기 전략을 익힐 계획이다. 세부적인 정보를 식별하여 듣기 위해서 나는 핵심 단어와 힌트에 집중하여 듣기 연습을 할 계획이다. 내가 곧 영어로 들은 내용을 더 잘 이해할 수 있기를 희망한다.



Language Focus

A Word-Building Skills

un-	fortunate	unfortunate
dis-	advantaged	disadvantaged
in-	direct	indirect
im-	polite	impolite

A Word-Building Skills

1 형용사에 부정의 의미가 있는 접두사 un-, dis-, in-, im-을 붙여 만든 반의어의 뜻을 파악하게 한다.

In this unit, we came across various adjectives. Let's review antonyms that are made by adding un-, dis-, in-, im- to these adjectives and figure out their meanings.

2 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 위의 상자에서 찾아 쓰게 한다.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate words from the box above to complete the sentence. You can change the form if necessary.

B Expressions in Context

1 밑줄 친 표현에 유의하면서 만화를 읽게 한다.

Read the comic strips, paying attention to the underlined expressions.

2 주어진 문장에 동의하면 AGREE, 동의하지 않으면 DISAGREE에 표시한 후 친구들과 의견을 나누게 한다.

Now, read the statements below the comic strips. Check either AGREE or DISAGREE and share your opinions with your partners.

Practice Fill in each blank with a word from the box above.

- (1) It is fortunate that nobody was injured in the accident.
- (2) They were late because they took an indirect route.
- (3) To be more polite, people often employ euphemisms.
- (4) Minority groups have the right to complain that they are often disadvantaged in society.

B Expressions in Context



Practice Check AGREE or DISAGREE, and share your opinions with your partner.

AGREE DISAGREE

- (1) ☐ ☐ It is easy to **figure out** what pets want.
- (2) ☐ ☐ It is OK to **refer to** a friend by his or her nickname.
- (3) ☐ ☐ Paper books will **fall out of use** in ten years.
- (4) ☐ ☐ Teenagers can **get by** without cellphones.

56 Section 3 Summing Up

Words and Expressions

- injure 부상을 입히다
- route 길, 경로
- water closet 화장실
- nickname 별명

Translation

A

un-	운 좋은	불운한
dis-	혜택받은	혜택 받지 못한
in-	직접적인	간접적인
im-	친절한	무례한

B



C Language in Use

1

- People can hide **disturbing** ideas behind euphemisms.
- Try not to use **confusing** language when you talk with a foreigner.
- Some **recently-coined** euphemisms are used to avoid offending minorities.

Practice Complete each sentence with an expression from the box below.

- (1) The tourist was unable to understand _____ **(b)** given by a passer-by.
 (2) The teacher explained the principle again to _____ **(c)** in her class.
 (3) People in the meeting room were annoyed by _____ **(d)** from upstairs.
 (4) The scientist carefully removed _____ **(a)** from the nest.

a the disturbed baby bird

b the confusing directions

c the confused students

d the disturbing noise

2

- **People** with a physical handicap are referred to as "differently abled."
- **One reason** why people use euphemisms is that they can hide unpleasant ideas behind them.
- **Some of the euphemisms** are used to avoid giving offense to minority groups or unfortunate individuals.

**Practice** Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

- (1) Some of the money donated by the kids (~~is~~ / are) going to be sent to charity.
 (2) Some of the problems pointed out by the analyst (is / are) pretty serious.
 (3) A lot of scientists (has / have) warned against the dangers of global warming.
 (4) A lot of the damage from the earthquake (~~has~~ / have) been repaired.

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Teacher's Notes 형용사 역할을 하는 분사

분사에는 현재분사와 과거분사가 있다. 현재분사는 「동사+-ing」 형태로 진행형을 만들고 과거분사는 대체로 「동사+-ed」 형태로 완료형과 수동태를 만든다. 그런데 이와 같은 동사의 특성 외에도 분사는 명사의 앞이나 뒤에 위치해 명사를 수식하는 형용사 역할을 하기도 한다. 현재분사는 능동·진행의 의미를, 과거분사는 수동·완료의 의미를 지닌다. 또한 명사의 뒤에 오는 것은 대체로 분사가 구를 이끄는 경우이다.

- (1) 명사를 앞에서 수식하는 경우

hard-working soldiers 열심히 일하는 군인

a broken window 깨진 유리창

a born athlete 타고난 운동 선수

- (2) 명사를 뒤에서 수식하는 경우

the baby sleeping peacefully 평화롭게 자고 있는 아기

the books lying on the table 탁자에 놓인 책들

the English spoken in Singapore 싱가포르에서 사용되는 영어

the wooden boxes made in Thailand 태국에서 만들어진 나무 상자들

C Language in Use

1 1의 문장을 읽으면서 굵은 글씨로 표시된 표현들을 살펴본 뒤, 각 표현들의 의미와 문법적 기능을 생각해 보게 한다.

Read the sentences in 1 and focus on the expressions in bold. What does each expression mean? And what function do you think they have in common?

Translation C 1

- 사람들은 불안감을 주는 생각을 완곡어법 뒤에 숨길 수 있다.
- 외국인과 이야기할 때에는 혼란스러운 말을 사용하지 않도록 해라.
- 최근에 만들어진 일부 완곡어법은 소수집단에 게 모욕감을 주지 않기 위해서 사용된다.

2 현재분사와 과거분사를 이용한 형용사적 표현에 대해 설명한다.

There is more than one way of modifying noun phrases. Present and past participles are one example. They come before or after the noun phrases and modify them just like adjectives.

3 제시된 문장을 읽고, 상자에서 알맞은 말을 골라 문장을 완성하게 한다.

Choose the appropriate phrases in the box to complete the sentences.

Words and Expressions

- passer-by 행인
- upstairs 위층
- direction 방향

Practice More Grammar Master > P 246

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

4 2에 주어진 문장을 읽으면서, 굵은 글씨로 표시된 표현들을 살펴본 뒤, 형태와 의미의 공통점을 생각하게 한다.

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

5 주어의 인칭과 수에 따라 동사의 수를 일치시키는 규칙에 대해 간단히 설명한다.

In English sentences, the subject and verb have to agree in number. In other words, a singular subject takes a singular verb, while a plural subject takes a plural verb.

6 제시된 문장을 읽고, 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 골라 문장을 완성하게 한다.

Choose the appropriate form of the verb in each set of parentheses.

Words and Expressions

- donate 기부하다
- charity 자선단체
- analyst 분석가

Grammar Master

주어와 동사의 일치	주어와 동사의 일치
주어와 동사의 일치: 주어와 동사의 수와 인칭이 일치해야 합니다. (Subject-verb agreement)	주어와 동사의 일치: 주어와 동사의 수와 인칭이 일치해야 합니다. (Subject-verb agreement)
1. The boss <u>is</u> (was) with the sales record praised the employees.	1. The boss <u>is</u> (was) with the sales record praised the employees.
2. The English <u>speaks</u> (speak) in Singapore is much different from American or British English.	2. The English <u>speaks</u> (speak) in Singapore is much different from American or British English.
3. The seriously <u>ill</u> (sick) man in that hospital room has no family in this country.	3. The seriously <u>ill</u> (sick) man in that hospital room has no family in this country.
4. The unidentified <u>one</u> (two) objects are known as UFOs.	4. The unidentified <u>one</u> (two) objects are known as UFOs.
5. Kim Yuna is a <u>teen</u> (young) athlete who has won a number of world competitions.	5. Kim Yuna is a <u>teen</u> (young) athlete who has won a number of world competitions.

[1-5] 다음 문장 중의 주어진 단어를 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

- The boss is (was) with the sales record praised the employees.
- The English speaks (speak) in Singapore is much different from American or British English.
- The seriously ill (sick) man in that hospital room has no family in this country.
- The unidentified one (two) objects are known as UFOs.
- Kim Yuna is a teen (young) athlete who has won a number of world competitions.

[6-10] 다음 문장 중의 주어진 단어를 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

- Every piece of the cheesecake was (were) gone shortly.
- Neither my brothers nor my sister are (is) going to the festival.
- Either of us are (is) capable of doing the job.
- A euphemism as well as other English words go (goes) through many changes.
- Ten dollars are (is) a reasonable price for a concert ticket.

C Language in Use

1

- People can hide **disturbing** ideas behind euphemisms.
- Try not to use **confusing** language when you talk with a foreigner.
- Some **recently-coined** euphemisms are used to avoid offending minorities.

Practice Complete each sentence with an expression from the box below.

- (1) The tourist was unable to understand _____ given by a passer-by.
- (2) The teacher explained the principle again to _____ in her class.
- (3) People in the meeting room were annoyed by _____ from upstairs.
- (4) The scientist carefully removed _____ from the nest.

Ⓐ the disturbed baby bird

Ⓒ the confusing directions

Ⓓ the confused students

Ⓔ the disturbing noise

2

- People with a physical handicap are referred to as "differently abled."
- One reason why people use euphemisms is that they can hide unpleasant ideas behind them.
- Some of the euphemisms are used to avoid giving offense to minority groups or unfortunate individuals.



Practice Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

- (1) Some of the money donated by the kids (is / are) going to be sent to charity.
- (2) Some of the problems pointed out by the analyst (is / are) pretty serious.
- (3) A lot of scientists (has / have) warned against the dangers of global warming.
- (4) A lot of the damage from the earthquake (has / have) been repaired.

Translation C 2

- 신체적 장애가 있는 사람들은 '다른 능력을 가진' 사람들이라고 불린다.
- 사람들이 완곡어법을 사용하는 이유 중 하나는 그 뒤에 유쾌하지 않은 생각을 숨길 수 있기 때문이다.
- 완곡어법 중 일부는 소수자 집단이나 불행한 개인들에게 모욕감을 주는 것을 피하기 위해서 사용된다.

Teacher's Notes 주어와 동사의 수 일치

주어의 인칭과 수에 따라 동사를 일치시키는 현상을 수의 일치라고 한다. 특히 주어의 수식어구가 길어져서 동사와 거리가 멀어지는 경우, 주어를 잘 확인하고 동사를 적절히 일치시키는 것이 중요하다.

e.g. The people who came to the concert were moved by the music.

(콘서트에 온 사람들은 음악에 감동받았다.)

The number of volunteers we need for the exhibition is twenty.

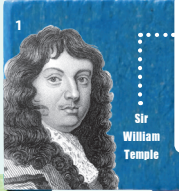
(전시회에 필요한 자원 봉사자 수는 20명이다.)



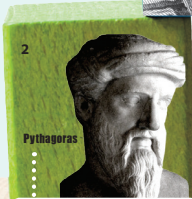
Teen Links

Culture: Great Minds, Great Quotes

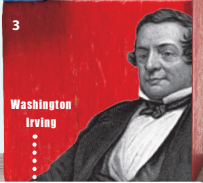
What did these great minds say about communication? Complete each quote with a word from the box.



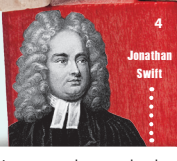
The first ingredient in conversation is truth, the next good sense, the third good humor, and the fourth wit.



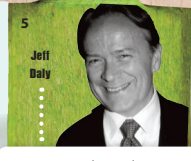
Be silent, or say something better than silence.



The tongue is the only instrument that gets sharper with use.



Proper words in proper places make the true definition of a style.



Two monologs do not make a dialog.

dialog wit
silence style tongue



Fast Fact



The most used letter in the English language is "E," and the least used is "Q."

"Four" is the only number whose letters equal its amount.

Out of all the eight letter words in the English language, only one has only one vowel in it: "strength."

Think Outside the Box

Write a word in each blank and complete the sentence. A letter can be used more than once, but make sure all the letters of the English alphabet are used in the sentence.



The quick brown fox / dog jumps over the lazy dog / fox.

Culture: Great Minds, Great Quotes

의사소통에 대해 위인들은 어떤 말을 남겼는지 살펴보고, 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 상자에서 골라보게 한다.

Who are those people in the pictures? Do you recognize their names and their achievements? Read the quotations about communication and complete each sentence with an appropriate word from the box.

Translation

- 1 대화의 첫 번째 재료는 진실이고, 그 다음은 훌륭한 감각이며, 세 번째는 유머이고, 네 번째는 재치이다.
- 2 조용히 하라, 아니면 침묵보다 더 나은 말을 하든지.
- 3 혀는 사용할수록 더 날카로워지는 유일한 도구이다.
- 4 적절한 장소에서 적절한 말을 하는 것이 바로 스타일의 진정한 정의이다.
- 5 두 개의 독백이 대화를 만들지는 못한다.

Teacher's Notes

- 1 Sir William Temple (1628~1699) 영국의 정치인이자 수필가
- 2 Pythagoras (BC 582?~BC 497?) 그리스의 수학자이자 철학자
- 3 Washington Irving (1783~1859) 미국의 소설가 겸 수필가. 'Rip Van Winkle' 이야기로 유명하다.
- 4 Jonathan Swift (1667~1745) 아일랜드 출신의 성직자이자 수필가.

'걸리버 여행기'를 통해 인간사회를 풍자하였다.

5 Jeff Daly 미국 뉴욕 메트로폴리탄 미술관 관장을 역임한 디자이너

Fast Fact

Translation

- 영어에서 가장 많이 사용되는 글자는 'E'이고, 가장 적게 사용되는 글자는 'Q'이다.
- 'Four'는 글자 수가 그것이 나타내는 값과 동일한 유일한 숫자이다.
- 여덟 글자로 이루어진 영어 단어 중에서 'strength'만이 유일하게 모음이 하나 밖에 없다.

Think Outside the Box

문장을 읽은 후 영어의 모든 알파벳이 한 번 이상 사용되도록 단어 두 개를 만들어 빈칸에 쓰도록 한다.

Here is a sentence with two blanks. Try to come up with two words so that the blanks are appropriately filled and all the letters of the English alphabet are used in the sentence.

Translation

재빠른 갈색 여우 (또는 개) 는 게으른 개 (또는 여우) 위로 뛰어 넘는다.

A Listen and Talk

- 1 대화를 듣고, David이 한국어 수업을 신청한 이유를 고르게 한다.

Listen to the dialog and find out why David signed up for a Korean class.

- 2 대화를 듣고, Jones 선생님이 소라에게 포스터의 단어 일부를 바꾸도록 조언한 이유를 고르게 한다.

Listen and choose the statement that shows why Mr. Jones advised Sora to change some expressions on her poster.

- 3 새로운 영어 선생님이 언어 학습에 관해 질문을 하는 상황을 이해하도록 한다. 주어진 네 가지 질문에 한두 문장으로 답하게 한다.

Here are four questions about your language learning. Try to respond to each question in one or two full sentences.

Words and Expressions

- sign up for ...을 신청하다
- matter 문제가 되다
- be done 완성하다, 다 끝나다



A Listen and Talk

1. Listen. Why did David sign up for a Korean class?

- Ⓐ to improve his Korean reading skills
- Ⓑ to meet friends from other countries
- Ⓒ to improve his Korean pronunciation
- Ⓓ to learn how to sing Korean songs

2. Listen. Why does Mr. Jones tell Sora to change some words on her poster?

- Ⓐ to use more difficult expressions
- Ⓑ to match the pictures on the poster
- Ⓒ to be polite and not offend anyone
- Ⓓ to make the poster more interesting

3. Suppose your new English teacher asks you four questions about your language learning. Answer each question in one or two full sentences.

Question (1) | Which English skill (listening, speaking, reading, or writing) is most difficult for you?

Sample I'd say writing is the most difficult skill for me.

Question (2) | What makes the skill difficult?

Sample I have a lot of ideas to express, but I can't put them into words.

Question (3) | How have you tried to overcome your difficulty?

Sample I've tried to memorize useful expressions. Also, I've been using my bilingual dictionary a lot when I write.

Question (4) | How do you think I can help you in class?

Sample I hope I'll have more opportunities to write and get feedback on my composition.

Scripts A

- 1 W Hey, David. Did you sign up for that Korean conversation class you were talking about?

M Yeah, I signed up for it this morning.

W That's great.

M Hey, Sujin. Could you tell me how I can improve my Korean pronunciation?

W Well, you would have to practice a lot, of course, but I don't think pronunciation is that important.

M What do you mean?

W If people can understand you, your pronunciation doesn't really matter.

M I know, but my pronunciation is so horrible that people can't understand me. That's why I'm taking this conversation class.

W Oh, I see.

M I've even tried singing along with Korean songs and practicing my pronunciation with CDs.

W It's good to practice, but it's important to interact with people and communicate with them.

M Yeah, you're right. I hope this class will help me.

- 2 M Are you finished with your poster, Sora?

W I'm almost done, Mr. Jones. Actually, could you take a look at it, please?

M Sure. Um, it looks great, except for some words like "blind" and "deaf."

W Is there something wrong with using those words?

M Well, to be more polite, you can say "visually challenged" and "visually oriented."

B Read and Write

1. Read the passage and answer the questions.

A euphemism is an expression that is meant to replace a word that people might find offensive, disturbing, or rude. A euphemism is designed to "soften" language, and it is commonly used in both formal and informal situations. English, like many other languages, has a large number of euphemisms related to unpleasant ideas or topics. For example, one such topic is death. The habit of using euphemisms to replace the word "death" probably originated from the superstition that just using the word "death" actually invited death. As a result, people who have died are often said to have "passed away" rather than "died." Naturally, as the language evolved, euphemisms for death have become more _____. For instance, expressions for death include: "passed on" and "gone to better place." The wide range of euphemisms reflects people's efforts to sound more polite and considerate of others' feelings when speaking about delicate topics.

(1) Which word best fits the blank?

- ☒ varied ☐ superstitious ☐ practical ☐ offensive

(2) Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- ☐ definition of the term "euphemism" ☐ one possible reason for using euphemisms
☐ the diversity of euphemisms for death ☒ the number of misleading euphemisms

2. Write a one-paragraph essay about a foreign language you would like to learn.

Make sure that you include the information from the box.

- the language you want to learn
- why you want to learn it
- two ways to learn the language

One foreign language I want to learn is French. I would like to learn the language because I am planning to study cooking in France. To learn the language, first, I will watch many French movies, and this will help me understand French better. Also, I would like to make e-pals and exchange e-mails. I think I will learn a lot of French in affordable ways.

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- W "Visually challenged" and "visually oriented"?
 M That's right. Those are euphemisms for blind and deaf.
 W Why use more difficult expressions?
 M It's important to use expressions that will not offend anyone.
 W I see. I'll try to remember those expressions.
 M OK. Now, you can add a photo here to complete your work.
 W Thank you for your help, Mr. Jones.

Words and Expressions

- soften 부드럽게 하다
- pass on 세상을 떠나다, 죽다
- delicate 세심한 주의가 필요한, 다루기 어려운

B Read and Write

1 제시된 글을 읽고, 질문에 답하게 한다.

Read the passage and answer the questions.

(1) 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 고르게 한다.

Choose the most appropriate word for the blank.

(2) 글에서 언급되지 않은 내용을 고르게 한다.

Choose the statement which is not mentioned in the passage.

2 배우고 싶은 외국어에 관해 주어진 정보를 포함하는 글을 쓰게 한다.

Write a short paragraph about a foreign language that you would like to learn including the information in the box.

Translation B 1

완곡어법이란 사람들이 불쾌하고 충격적이며 무례하다고 느낄만한 단어를 대체하기 위한 표현방법이다. 완곡어법은 언어를 '순화'하기 위해 고안되었고 격식을 갖추거나, 격식을 갖추지 않은 상황 모두에서 흔히 사용된다. 영어에는 다른 많은 언어들처럼, 불편한 생각이나 화제와 관련된 완곡어법이 상당히 많다. 예를 들면 그러한 화제 중 하나가 죽음이다. '죽음'이란 단어를 대체하기 위해 완곡어법을 사용하는 관습은 아마도 '죽음'이란 단어를 사용하는 것 그 자체가 죽음을 불러올 거라는 미신에서 기인했을 것이다. 결과적으로, 사망한 사람들은 종종 '죽었다'라기보다는 '돌아가셨다'라고 일컬어졌다. 자연스럽게, 언어가 발달하면서 죽음에 대한 완곡어법도 더욱 다양해졌다. 예를 들어 죽음에 대한 표현으로는 '세상을 떠나다' 또는 '좋은 곳으로 가시다'가 있다. 다양한 완곡어법은 사람들이 민감한 화제를 이야기할 때 다른 사람들의 감정에 대해 더욱 정중하고 사려 깊은 것처럼 들리려는 노력을 반영한다.

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