

Unit 1 Hello, There!

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

Vocabulary Master

A 다음 표의 단어를 읽고 쓰시오.

interaction	상호작용	throughout	종종	usual	보통
function	기능	respectively	각각	go over	검토하다
aware of	알고 있다	draw attention	주의를 끌다	be related to	연관하다
existence	존재	translate	번역하다	means	의미
unique	독특한	recognize	인식하다	count on	의지하다
by nature	본성적으로	even	아니withstanding	communication	의사소통
relevant	관련된	serve as	대신하다	play a role	역할을 하다
reflect	반영하다	relationship	관계	formation	형성
pay respect to	존경하다	casual	일과	livestock	가축
refer to	참조하다	origin	출처	share	공유하다
status	지위	die of	사망하다	transportation	교통

B 다음 문장을 읽고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 쓰시오.

① Many kids die of hunger in Africa every year.

② She did her best to pay people's attention.

③ Students can refer to an online dictionary when they find unfamiliar words.

④ We need to make respect to people from different cultures.

C 다음 문장을 읽고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 쓰시오.

① The livestock on the farm suddenly died diseases overnight.

② These days computers share a lot of areas in our society.

③ She is very outgoing by nature.

④ Even my old dog recognized good friend when I was young.

⑤ I was not fully aware of the danger.

| **단원 설정의 취지** | 세계 여러 나라의 인사말과 그 안에 담긴 문화에 관한 글을 읽고 문화와 언어가 밀접한 영향을 주고받는다라는 사실을 생각해 본다.

| **단원 목표** | **소재** 언어, 문화, 인사말

- 의사소통 기능**
- 다른 사람 소개하기
I'd like you to meet my brother, David.
 - 표현 요청하기
How do you say hello in Maori?

- 언어 형식**
- conversation / translate / interaction / reflect
 - The word was used to draw people's attention.
 - Do you actually know what the greeting "hello" means?

| **단원 지도 계획** |

차시	교과서	주요 학습 내용
1	Listen pp.10-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 다른 사람 소개하기 • 표현 요청하기
2	Talk pp.12-13	
3	In the Spotlight pp.14-15	나라별 인사법 알아보기
4-7	Before You Read p.16	나라별 인사말에 담긴 의미에 관한 글 읽기
	Read pp.17-25	
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8	Write pp.28-29	친구를 소개하는 글 쓰기
9	Language Focus pp.30-31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 접두사 con-, trans-, inter-, re- • to부정사 용법 • 간접의문문
10	Teen Links pp.32-33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture: 영어와 우리말의 어순 차이 • Think Outside the Box: 여러 문화권의 인사 이해하기
	Wrap Up pp.34-35	단원 내용 마무리하기

- | **교사용 자료 수록 CD** |
- 수업 지도안: 연간 수업 지도안 / 단원별 수업 지도안
 - 평가 은행: 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 this unit, we'll learn about greetings from around the world, and how they reflect different cultures. Today, we're going to talk about how to introduce friends to each other and how to ask about expressions.

A Get Ready

제시된 그림을 보고, 각 상황에 해당하는 표현을 고르게 한다.

Look at the pictures in A. What do you think the people are doing? Now, read the expressions in the box and choose the ones that belong in picture 1 or 2.

B Listen and Choose

1 대화를 듣고, 인호가 할 행동으로 알맞은 그림을 고르게 한다.

Listen to the dialog and choose the picture that shows what the boy has to do.

2 대화를 듣고, 주어진 문장이 대화의 내용과 일치하는지 그렇지 않은지 고르게 한다.

Listen and choose T if the statement is true, and F if it is false.

Words and Expressions

- pleasure 기쁨
- pleased 기쁜
- hold hands 손을 잡다
- borrow 빌리다
- mechanical pencil 샤프펜슬
- highlighter 형광펜

Listen

A Get Ready

Choose the appropriate expressions for each picture.



a, c, e, f



b, d

- Ⓐ Mr. Brown, I want you to meet my mother.
- Ⓑ Mr. Brown, what is this in English?
- Ⓒ It's a pleasure to meet you.
- Ⓓ How do you say this in English?
- Ⓔ I'm very pleased to meet you.
- Ⓕ Mom, this is my English teacher, Mr. Brown.

B Listen and Choose

1. Listen and choose what Inho should do.



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

- (1) ☒ F The boy wants to borrow a mechanical pencil.
- (2) ☒ T The girl is looking for her highlighter.

10 Section 1 Oral Communication

Scripts

B 1 W1 Inho, I want you to meet my aunt. She's visiting from India.
M Nice to meet you. I'm Inho.
W2 *Namaste*.
W1 She doesn't speak English. She only speaks Hindi.
M Oh! What should I do?
W1 You should hold your hands together and say, "Namaste."

2 M Jane, can I borrow your sharp?
W Sharp? What's that?
M The thing next to the pencil case.
W You mean the mechanical pencil? Here.
M Oh, you call it a mechanical pencil? Then, what do you call this pen in English?
W It's called a highlighter.

C Listen for Ideas

1. Listen. What is the dialog mainly about?

- Ⓐ how the Maori live
Ⓑ how to greet in Maori
Ⓒ how the Maori propose marriage

2. Listen again and answer the questions.

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

- (1) T ☒ Maaka and Jina have known each other for some time.
(2) ☒ F Kevin and Maaka both come from New Zealand.
(3) ☒ F Jina learned how to say hello in Maori.

2) What is the correct word for each blank?

The Maori hold hands together and touch
noses twice when greeting.

You can take notes!

FUN TIME



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C W Kevin! How have you been?

M1 Jina! You came back to camp! Come here. I want you to meet Maaka, a friend of mine from my home country.

W Nice to meet you, Maaka. So you're from New Zealand, too?

M2 Yeah. In fact, I'm a Maori, one of the original New Zealanders.

W Oh, how cool! Do you have your own language?

M2 Yeah. It's called Maori.

W How do you say hello in Maori?

M2 We say, "Kia ora." I'll show you how we greet each other. Give me your hands.

(pause)

W Oh, my goodness! You hold hands and touch noses twice?

M2 Yeah. Just like that.

M1 Jina, just be careful you don't touch his nose three times.

W Why?

M1 Because then you'll be asking him to marry you!

C Listen for Ideas

1 대화를 듣고, 대화의 중심 내용을 고르게 한다.

Listen to the dialog and try to find out what it is mainly about.

2 대화를 다시 한 번 듣고, 세부 내용에 관한 아래 질문에 답하게 한다.

Now, listen to the dialog again. This time, you're going to listen for details.

1) 주어진 문장이 대화의 내용과 일치하는지 그렇지 않은지 고르게 한다.

Choose T if the statement is true, and F if it is false. Is number 1 true or false based on the dialog? What about number 2? And number 3?

2) 마오리족의 인사법을 파악한 후, 주어진 문장을 완성하게 한다.

Find out how the Maori greet each other and complete the sentence in the box.

FUN TIME

만화를 읽고 배운 표현을 확인하게 한다.

Read the comic strip. Check the expressions you've learned.

Words and Expressions

- How have you been? 어떻게 지냈어?
- original 원래의
- cool 멋진, 끝내 주는
- My goodness! (놀람을 나타내며) 어머니!

Practice More Listening Master > P 225

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

A Try It Out

1 제시된 세 사람의 정보를 파악하고, 자신의 친구에 대한 정보를 쓰게 한다.

Hello, everyone! Today, we'll learn how to introduce our friends in English. Here are three friends and their information. Among these three friends, which two would you like to introduce to each other? Fill out the cards with your friends' information.

2 대화를 읽고, 셋씩 짝지어 주어진 대화를 연습하게 한다.

Now, let's move on to the role-play. Make a group of three. In this activity, you're going to practice introducing someone to another person. You're going to use the information in 1. Use the sample dialog and role-play with your group members.

Words and Expressions

- relationship 관계
- club 동아리
- get along well 잘 지낸다


More Expressions 다른 사람 소개하기

- Jean, this is Inho.
- I'd like you to meet Lisa.
- I'd like to introduce Jake (to you).


Talk

A Try It Out


1. Who would you like to introduce to each other? Fill out the cards.



Name: Min
Relationship: a friend from art club
Note: has a good sense of style



Name: Tom
Relationship: my classmate
Note: speaks Korean well



Name: Kate
Relationship: my friend from middle school
Note: is a good soccer player

Name _____

Relationship _____

Note _____

Name _____

Relationship _____

Note _____

2. Role-play the dialog with your classmates using the information above.

Sample

- A** Tom, I'd like you to meet Kate, my friend from middle school. Kate, this is Tom, my classmate.
- B** Nice to meet you, Kate.
- C** Hi, Tom. Glad to meet you, too.
- A** Tom speaks Korean well, and Kate is a good soccer player. I hope you two can get along well.

Answers A

1 **Sample** **Name** Suji
Relationship a friend in my neighborhood
Note is good at dancing

2 **Sample** **I, Min, Suji**
I Min, I'd like you to meet Suji, my friend in my neighborhood.
Suji, this is Min, my friend from art club.
Suji Nice to meet you, Min.
Min Hi, Suji. Glad to meet you, too.
I Min has a good sense of style, and Suji is good at dancing. I hope you two can get along well.

B Act It Out

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



- Ⓐ Actually, I've just started learning.
 Ⓑ I have no idea. It's hard to remember.
 Ⓒ This is David, who I told you about the other day.
 Ⓓ How do you say, "Let's be friends," in Korean?

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

3. Talk about useful Korean expressions that visitors from other countries might need to know.

Sample I think the expression *meonjeohaseyo* is useful for visitors from abroad.
Meonjeohaseyo means "after you."

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Mini Test

Number the sentences to complete the dialog.

- 1 Hi, Sora. This is David, who I told you about the other day.
☐ Well, let me know if you ever have any questions.
☐ Nice to meet you, Sora.
☐ Actually, I've just started learning.
☐ Nice to meet you, too. I heard that you're interested in learning Korean.
☐ How do you say, "Let's be friends," in Korean?
☐ Oh, that's easy. It's *chinguhaja*.
☐ Actually, I have one right now.
☐ OK. *Chinguhaja*, Sora!

Answers 5-2-4-3-7-8-6-9

B Act It Out

1 만화를 읽고, 알맞은 말을 골라 대화를 완성하게 한다.

Take a look at the comic strip about friends being introduced to each other. Fill in the blanks in the speech bubbles with the sentences from the box.

2 대화를 듣고, 답을 확인하게 한 뒤 셋씩 짝지어 역할극을 하게 한다.

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

3 한국을 방문하는 다른 나라 사람들이 알아야 할 한국어 표현에는 무엇이 있는지 짝과 이야기해보게 한다.

Can you think of Korean expressions that might be helpful for visitors from other countries in Korea? Talk about them with your classmates.

Answer B 3

Sample I think the expression *gomawoyo* is useful for foreign visitors. *Gomawoyo* means "Thanks."

Words and Expressions

- the other day 며칠 전에, 지난번에
- be interested in ...에 흥미가 있다
- actually 사실은
- let me know if ~ ...인지 아닌지 제게 알려주세요
- right now 바로 당장

More Expressions 표현 요청하기

- What is this in English?
- Do you say tangerine (or orange)?
- I don't know how to say it.
- How would you say this in English?

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

A Tune In

- 1 라디오 방송을 듣고, 빈칸을 채워 메모를 완성하게 한다.

We'll listen to a radio show. It looks at what people usually talk about when they meet. Try to find the missing information and fill in the blanks with the right words and expressions.

- 2 답을 확인한 후 짝과 들은 내용에 대해 이야기해보게 한다.

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

- 3 외국인을 처음 만났을 때 어떤 주제로 대화를 나누는 것이 좋은지 짝과 이야기해보게 한다.

Now, think about what you'd talk about when you meet someone from another country, and talk about it with your partner. You can use the sample topics if you need help.

Answer A 2

Sample If I met a person from another country, I'd like to talk about the traditional foods and popular sports in their country.

Words and Expressions

- communication 의사소통
- casual 일상적인
- effective 효과적인
- conclusion 결론, 마무리
- remark 언급, 말

More Expressions 말 시작하기

- That would be ~ ...일 것 같다
- I might say ~ ...라고 말할 것 같다
- As we can see ~ ...을 볼 수 있듯이

In the Spotlight

A Tune In



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

What to Talk About After Greetings		
Countries	Topics of casual conversation	Reasons
the U.K.	(1) <u>weather</u>	It (2) <u>changes</u> all the time.
China	(3) <u>food</u>	It is an important part of life.
• Conclusion: Learning about different (4) <u>cultures</u> is important for effective (5) <u>communication</u>		

2. What would you talk about if you met someone from another country for the first time?

Sample topics

weather interests and hobbies
TV shows news events

Hello, I'm Hongmin.
How do you like today's weather?



14 Section 1 Oral Communication

Script A 1

- W1 Today we're talking about communication. We have two guests here. First, Li Ae-Chan from China.
- W2 *Ni hao!* How are you?
- W1 Next, we have Robert Green from the U.K.
- M Hello. How do you do?
- W1 Welcome to you both. Today's question is this: After you greet someone, what do you talk about next?
- M In the U.K., a popular topic is the weather. I might say, "It's a fine day."
- W1 Any special reasons?
- M In the U.K., the weather changes all the time. So, it has become a common topic to start a conversation.
- W1 That's very interesting. How about in China?
- W2 Food is a common topic. It is considered to be one of the most important parts of life in China.

B Voice Out

1. How do people greet each other in different parts of the world?

Indonesia
Selamat!
safe
good day
place your hands in a praying position at your chest and bow slightly

France
Bonjour!
kiss each other lightly on the cheek

Tibet
Tashi delek!
blessings
stick out your tongue

Korea
Your own
Sample Korea, Annyeonghaseyo!, bow slightly, Are you safe?

2. Make a presentation about greetings in different parts of the world.

I'd like to talk about how people in France exchange greetings. They say, "Bonjour" when they meet. The expression *bonjour* means "good day." They usually kiss each other lightly on the cheek when they say hello.

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M Then, "Have you had lunch?" can be a good way to start a conversation, right?

W2 Exactly.

W1 As we can see, learning about other cultures is important to communicate effectively.

Translation B 2

저는 프랑스 사람들이 어떻게 인사하는지 이야기하고 싶습니다. 프랑스 사람들은 만날 때 '봉쥬르'라고 말합니다. '봉쥬르'라는 표현은 '좋은 날'이라는 뜻입니다. 프랑스 사람들은 인사를 하면서 보통 서로의 볼에 가볍게 키스를 합니다.

Answer B 2

Sample I'd like to talk about how people in Arabic countries exchange greetings. They say, "Marhaba" when they meet. The expression *Marhaba* means just "hello." They usually shake hands when they first meet.

B Voice Out

1 인도네시아, 프랑스, 티베트 사람들의 인사말과 의미를 알아보고 한국의 대표적인 인사말과 그 의미를 써보게 한다.

Look at the pictures and the greetings and find out how people in different cultures greet each other. Then write a Korean greeting and its meaning.

2 1번 활동의 정보를 이용해 각 나라의 인사말을 소개하는 발표를 하게 한다.

Now, use the information in 1 and make a presentation about how people greet each other in different parts of the world. You can use the sample script in the speech bubble.

Words and Expressions

- pray 기도하다
- bow (허리를 굽혀) 절하다
- lightly 가볍게
- cheek 볼
- stick out 내밀다
- exchange greetings 인사를 주고받다

Listening Master

Fill in the blanks as you listen.

1 Listen for ideas

W Kevin! How have you been?
M: Great! You came back to camp! Come here. I want you to meet Maaka, a friend of mine from my home in New Zealand.
W Nice to meet you, Maaka. So you're from New Zealand, too?
M: Yeah. In fact, I'm a Maori, one of the people from New Zealand.
W Oh, how cool! Do you have your own language?
M: Yeah. It's called Maori.
W How do you say "hello" in Maori?
M: We say, "Kia ora." I'll show you how we greet each other. Give me your hands.
(pause)
W Oh, my goodness! You hold hands and touch noses twice!
M: Yeah, just like that.
M: Maaka, just be careful you don't touch his nose three times.
W Why?
M: Because then you'll be asking him to marry you!

2 Listen for details

W: Today we're talking about communication. We have two guests here. First, Li Ae-Chan from China.
W: Hi! How are you?
W: Next, we have Robert Green from the U.K.
M: Hello. How do you do?
W: Welcome to you both. Today's question is this: After you greet someone, what do you talk about next?
M: In the U.K., a common topic is the weather. I might say, "It's a fine day."
W: Any special reasons?
M: In the U.K., the weather changes all the time. So, it has become a common topic to start a conversation.
W: That's very interesting. How about in China?
W: Food is a common topic. It is one of the most important parts of life in China.
M: Then, "Have you had lunch?" can be a good way to start a conversation, right?
W: Exactly.
W: As we can see, learning about other cultures is important to communicate effectively.

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읽기 전 활동

1 글의 제목과 사진을 보고 글의 내용을 추측하게 한다.

Today we're going to do reading activities. Can you guess what the title of the passage is? Look at the title and pictures of the passage and guess what it 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 Look and Think

다양한 인사법이 나타내는 사진을 보고 주어진 질문에 답하게 한다.

Before we read the main passage, let's answer a few questions about how people greet each other. Look at the pictures and try to answer the questions.

1 어떤 인사법이 가장 재미있는지 그 이유를 묻는다.

Which greeting do you think is most interesting? Why do you think so?

2 사람들이 인사를 하는 이유를 묻는다.

In your opinions, why do you think people greet each other?

B Guess and Match

각 나라(미국, 독일, 이탈리아, 몽골, 남아프리카공화국)와 그 나라의 인사말을 연결해보게 한다.

How do people greet each other in different countries? Look at the countries that are highlighted on the map. Try to match the greetings in the box with their countries.

Read

Before You Read

A Look and Think

Look at the pictures and think about the questions.



1. Which greeting do you find most interesting? Why?

2. Why do you think people exchange greetings?

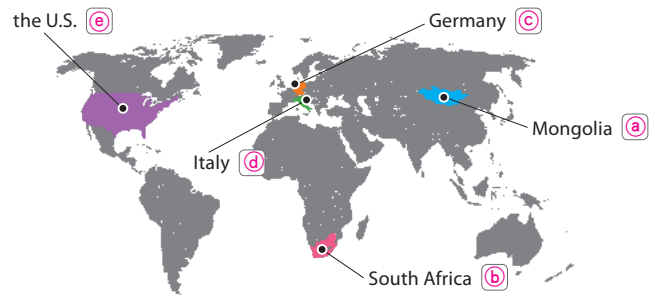
Sample I think people greet each other to show affection or respect when they meet someone.

Sample I find (c) most interesting.

I wonder what it would feel like to look so directly at people when greeting them.

B Guess and Match

How do people greet each other in different countries? Match each greeting with the correct country.



(a) Sain baina uu? (b) Sawubona. (c) Hallo. (d) Ciao. (e) Hello.

About the Text

• 글의 종류 설명문

• 글의 구조 나라별 인사를 소개하고, 그 의미와 인사에 담긴 역사·문화 배경에 대해 설명하고 있다.

• 요약 인사는 우리가 일상생활에서 흔히 주고받는 말이다. 하지만 이토록 간단한 인사의 기원을 파헤쳐보면 각 나라의 문화·역사·생활양식이 고스란히 녹아있다는 점을 알 수 있다. 영어, 줄루어, 이탈리아어, 한국어, 몽골어 인사와 그 뒤에 숨어있는 뜻을 이야기한 후, 이 글은 문화가 언어에 영향을 끼친다는 결론으로 끝을 맺고 있다.

Greetings:

Language and Culture

Most human interaction starts with a basic greeting. A main function of greetings is to make someone aware of another person's existence. This comes from the fact that human beings are social by nature, and thus have an almost inherent need to communicate with each other.

Greetings are, however, not simply words and phrases. They also reflect culture and history. For example, one culture's most common greeting may pay respect to an ancient god or king, while another culture's may refer to social status. Let's take a look at greetings found in different languages.



While You Read

- Fill in the blank with a word from the passage above.
Greetings help people be aware of the _____ of another person.
- Why are greetings more than simple words and phrases?

^{L1} interaction [ɪntərækʃən] ^{L2} function [fʌŋkʃən] ^{L3} aware of ...을 아는 ^{L4} existence [ɪgzɪstəns]
^{L5} by nature 선천적으로 ^{L6} inherent [ɪnhɪrənt] ^{L7} reflect [rɪflɛkt] ^{L8} pay respect to ...에게
 경의를 표하다 ^{L9} refer to ...을 나타내다 ^{L10} status [stetəs]

Unit 1 Hello, There! 17

Translation

인사말: 언어와 문화

사람들의 상호 작용은 대부분 간단한 인사에서 시작한다. 인사의 주요 기능은 다른 사람이 또 다른 사람의 존재를 알아차리게 하는 데 있다. 이는 인간이 선천적으로 사회적인 동물이며, 따라서 서로 의사소통하고자 하는 욕구를 거의 타고 났다는 사실에서 비롯된다.

그러나 이러한 인사는 그저 단순한 단어나 어구가 아니다. 인사는 문화와 역사를 반영한다. 예를 들어, 어떤 문화에서는 고대 신이나 왕에게 경의를 표하는 것이 가장 널리 쓰이는 인사가 될 수도 있고, 또 다른 문화에서는 그런 인사가 사회적 지위를 나타내는 것일 수도 있다. 다른 언어의 인사말을 살펴보자.

Answers

- existence
- They reflect culture and history.

Structures

- L1** A main function of greetings is **to make someone aware of** another person's existence. 에서 to make ~ existence는 문장에서 보어 역할을 하고 있다. 「make+목적어+aware of ~」에서 'aware of ~'는 목적어의 보어 역할을 하며 '목적어가 ...을 인지하게 하다'라고 해석한다.
- L3** This comes from **the fact that** human beings are social by nature, ~에서 the fact는 that 이하 문장을 나타내며 '...라는 사실'로 해석한다. 이때, that은 동격의 역할을 한다.
- L8** ~ god or king, **while** another culture's ~에서 while은 '반면에'라는 뜻의 접속사이다.
- L9** another **culture's**에서 culture's 뒤에는 most common greeting이라는 말이 생략되어 있다. 문두에 쓰인 most common greeting이 반복되는 것을 피하기 위해 소유격 대명사인 culture's를 썼으며, '다른 문화의 가장 흔한 인사'라고 해석한다.
- L9** Let's take a look at **greetings found** in different languages.에서 found 앞에는 「주격 관계대명사 which+be동사 are」가 생략되어 있다. 따라서 관계대명사절 which are found in different languages가 앞의 greetings를 꾸며주는 구조이다.

Words and Expressions

- L1** interaction 상호작용
L2 function 기능
L2 aware of ...을 아는
L3 existence 존재
L4 by nature 선천적으로
L4 inherent 타고난
L7 reflect 반영하다
L8 pay respect to ...에게 경의를 표하다
L9 refer to ...을 나타내다
L9 status 지위
L9 take a look at ...을 살펴보다

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

Translation

일상회화 중 세상에서 가장 유명한 인사 가운데 하나는 'hello'다. 이는 영어권 나라를 통틀어 사용된다. 또한, 다른 언어에도 'hello'와 매우 비슷한 인사가 몇몇 있다. 예를 들어, 독일 사람들은 'hallo([할로])'라고 말하는데, 이 둘의 차이를 구별하기는 쉽지 않다. 하지만 'hello'라는 인사가 무엇을 뜻하는지, 또는 어디에서 유래했는지 실제로 알고 있는가? 어떤 사람들은 그 단어가 'halâ, holâ'([할라 홀라])라는 독일어의 오래된 표현에서 비롯되었다고 하는데, 이 말은 사람들의 관심을 끌기 위해 사용되었다. 다른 사람들은 'hello'를 'holâ'([올라])라는 프랑스어와 연관 짓는데, 이 말은 대략 "어이!"라는 뜻이다.

Answers

- 1 They are German "halâ, holâ" and French "holâ."
- 2 **Sample**
Hi. / What's up? / Hey! / Good morning.

Words and Expressions

L12 throughout ...에 걸쳐

L13 in addition 게다가, 또한

L15 tell the difference (차이를) 구별하다

L19 draw attention 관심을 끌다

L20 roughly 대략



While You Read

1. What are the two possible origins of "hello"?
2. Give other examples of English greetings that you know.

L12 throughout [θru:ðaʊt] L19 draw attention 관심을 끌다



18 Section 2 Written Communication

Structures

L11 ~ one of the most well-known greetings in the world is "hello."에서 주어가 one이므로 be 동사의 단수 형태인 is가 온다.

L13 ~ are so similar to "hello" — for example, Germans often say "hallo"(/halo/) — that it is difficult to tell ~.에서 'so similar that ~'은 「so+형용사+that ~」 구조로, '매우 비슷해서 ...이다'라고 해석한다.

L14 ~ it is difficult to tell the difference between them.에서 it은 가주어이며 to tell the difference between them은 진주어이다.

L15 But do you actually know what the greeting "hello" means, or where it comes from?은 「do you know+의문사+주어+동사 ~?」 구조로, know의 목적어는 의문사 what과 where를 포함하는 의문절 두 개다. 이때, 의문절은 「의문사+주어+동사」의 어순으로 쓰고 주어와 동사의 수를 일치시킨다. 주어가 the greeting "hello"로 단수이므로 동사에 means, 주어가 it이므로 comes가 온다.

L18 ~, which는 관계대명사의 계속적 용법으로, an old form of German "halâ, holâ"를 가리킨다.

L20 ~, which는 관계대명사의 계속적 용법으로, the French word "holâ"를 가리킨다.

Simple greetings in some languages have interesting meanings. Take Zulu, for example. Zulu, a language with more than ten million speakers, is spoken mostly in South Africa. One common Zulu greeting is “sawubona” (/saubona/), to which the listener replies “ngikhona” (/ngikhona/). In English, they mean “I see you,” and “I am here,” respectively. The Zulu people seem to be saying, “Until you recognize me, I don’t exist. You bring me into existence by recognizing me.” A Zulu folk saying makes the meaning of the greetings clearer: “Umuntu ngumuntu ngabantu” (/oo-MOO-ntoo ngoo-MOO-ntoo ngah-BAH-ntoo/), which means “A person is a person because of other people.” As a casual daily conversation opener, “sawubona” and “ngikhona” may be as simple as “Hello. How are you?” and “Fine, thank you,” but the words actually have much deeper and more interesting meanings.



While You Read

1. Where is Zulu spoken?
2. What are the meanings of “sawubona” and “ngikhona” in Zulu?

L26 respectively [rispɛktɪvli] L27 recognize [rɛkəɡnaɪz] L28 exist [ɪɡzɪst] L28 folk [fouk] L31 casual [kæʒʊəl]

Translation

다른 언어에도 재미있는 뜻이 있는 간단한 인사가 있다. 줄루어를 예로 들어보자. 천만 명 이상이 사용하는 줄루어는 주로 남아프리카 공화국에서 사용된다. 자주 쓰이는 줄루어 인사는 ‘sawubona([사우보나])’이며, 듣는 사람은 이에 ‘ngikhona([응기코나])’라고 대답한다. 이 인사는 영어로 각각 ‘나는 당신을 봅니다’와 ‘나는 여기 있습니다’라는 뜻이다. 줄루 사람들은 “당신이 나를 인식하기 전까지 나는 존재하지 않는다. 당신이 나를 인식함으로써 나를 존재하게 한다.”라고 말하는 것 같다. 줄루어 속담인 ‘Umuntu ngumuntu ngabantu([우문투 응구문투 응가반투])’는 이 인사말의 의미를 더 명확히 해주는데, 이는 “사람은 다른 사람들 때문에 사람이다.”라는 뜻이다. 일상적인 대화를 시작할 때 쓰는 표현으로써, ‘sawubona’와 ‘ngikhona’는 “안녕, 어떻게 지내?”라는 말과 “잘 지내, 고마워.”처럼 단순할 지도 모른다. 그러나 그 말의 실제 의미는 그보다 더 깊고 흥미롭다.

Answers

- 1 It is spoken mostly in South Africa.
- 2 They mean “I see you,” and “I am here.”

Unit 1 Hello, There! 21

Structures

- L22 Zulu, a language ~ speakers, is **spoken** mostly in South Africa. 에서 is spoken은 수동태로 ‘사용된다, 통용된다’로 해석한다.
- L23 One common Zulu greeting is “sawubona” (/saubona/), **to which** the listener replies ~ 에서 관계대명사 which는 바로 앞의 명사 “sawubona”를 수식하며 전치사 to의 목적어 역할을 하고, 앞 문장에서 계속 이어서 해석한다.
- L30 ~, **which** means “A person is a person because of other people.”에서 which는 관계대명사의 계속적 용법으로, 바로 앞에 있는 “Umuntu ngumuntu ngabantu”를 가리킨다.
- L32 ~ may be **as simple as** “Hello. How are you?” ~에서 「as+형용사+as+비교하는 대상」은 동등비교로 ‘(비교하는 대상) 같이 (형용사)한’으로 해석하며, “안녕, 어떻게 지내?”라는 말처럼 단순한 것으로 해석한다.
- L34 ~ have **much deeper** and more interesting meanings.에서 much는 비교급 deeper를 강조하는 부사로 ‘훨씬 더’라는 뜻이다.

Words and Expressions

- L26 respectively 각자, 각각
- L27 recognize 알아차리다, 인식하다
- L27 exist 존재하다
- L28 folk 사람들
- L31 casual 평소의, 일상적인

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

Translation

이탈리아어 인사인 'ciao'([차오])에도 독특한 역사가 있다. 'Ciao'에도 다른 많은 언어의 인사처럼 '안녕'과 '잘 가' 둘 다의 뜻이 있다. 이 단어는 베네치아 방언의 어구인 'sciào vostro'([스차오 보스트로])에서 왔다. 이 말의 문자 그대로의 의미는 "나는 당신의 노예입니다."이다. 물론 '차오'라고 인사한 사람이 듣는 이의 노예가 실제로 된다는 사실을 의미하지는 않는다. 이 말은 그저 선의의 행동이다. 이 단어를 좀 더 현대적으로 해석하면 이런 말이 된다. 바로 "제 도움이 필요하면 알려줘요." 또는 "저를 믿어도 돼요."이다.

Did you know?

베네치아 방언은 이탈리아어의 자매 언어로, 이탈리아 북동부 지역에서 널리 쓰인다.



The Italian greeting "ciao" (/chao/) also has a unique story. "Ciao," just like greetings in many other languages, serves as both "hello" and "goodbye." The word comes from the Venetian phrase "sciào vostro" (/schao vostro/), which means "I am your slave." Of course, this does not mean that a person who says "ciao" will actually become the slave of the listener. It is actually just an act of good will. A more modern translation of the word might be something like this: "Let me know if you ever need my help," or "You can count on me."

L36 unique [juːnɪk] L37 serve as ...의 역할을 하다 L44 count on ...에게 의지하다



Did you know?

Venetian, a sister language of Italian, is widely spoken in the northeastern region of Italy.

Ciao!

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Words and Expressions

- L36 unique 독특한
- L37 serve as ...의 역할을 하다
- L41 slave 노예
- L42 will 마음, 의도
- L42 translation 해석
- L44 count on ...에게 의지하다
- northeastern 북동쪽의
- region 지역, 지방

Structures

- L37 "Ciao," just like greetings in many other languages, serves as ~에서 just like greetings in many other languages는 앞에 나온 "Ciao"와 같은 말, 즉 동격이다. 동격을 쓸 때에는 앞뒤로 콤마를 찍어준다.
- L39 ~, which means "I am your slave."는 바로 앞의 "sciào vostro"를 가리키며, which는 계속적 용법으로 쓰인 관계대명사이다.
- L40 Of course, this does not mean that a person who says ~에서 동사 mean의 목적어는 that 절 이하이다. who는 주격 관계대명사로, who절은 바로 앞의 a person을 수식한다.
- L43 Let me know if you ever need my help에서 know의 목적어 역할을 하고 있는 if절은 의문사가 없는 간접의문문이다. 간접의문문을 만들 때 의문사가 없는 경우에는, if나 whether를 의문사 자리에 넣어 위의 if you ever need my help 같이 「if/whether+주어+동사」 어순으로 만든다.

45 “안녕하세요”(/annyeonghaseyo/) is the most common modern-day greeting in Korea. It can be translated as “Are you safe?” or “Are you all right?” Its origin is not clear, but many say it is related to old customs. A long time ago, before modern medicine was developed, people often died of sudden diseases. So, people asked about
50 the other person’s well-being when they met. Put simply, today’s language reflects the culture of past generations.



While You Read

1. Underline the modern translation of “sciao vostro” in line 39.
2. Find the sentence that best sums up the paragraph on page 23.
3. Koreans often use the greeting “식사하셨어요?” How do you think this greeting relates to Korean culture?

L46 translate [trænzleɪt] L47 origin [ˈɒrɪdʒɪn] L47 be related to ...과 관련이 있다
L49 die of ...으로 죽다

Translation

‘안녕하세요’는 한국에서 가장 흔한 현대의 인사말이다. 이 말은 “당신은 무사한가요?” 또는 “당신 괜찮으세요?”로 직역될 수 있다. 기원이 확실하진 않으나, 옛날의 관습과 관련이 있다고 말하는 사람들이 많다. 오래전 현대 의학이 발전되기 전에 사람들이 급작스러운 병으로 죽는 경우가 종종 있었다. 따라서 사람들은 서로 만나면 상대방의 안부를 물었다. 더 간단히 이야기하자면, 오늘날의 언어는 지난날의 문화를 반영한다.

Answers

- 1 “Let me know if you ever need my help” or “You can count on me.”
- 2 Put simply, today’s language reflects the culture of past generations.
- 3 **Sample** I think it relates to a time when Koreans didn’t have enough food to eat.



Unit 1 Hello, There! 23

Structures

- L45 “안녕하세요”(/annyeonghaseyo/) is **the most common** modern-day greeting in Korea. 여기서 the most common은 최상급을 나타내는 표현으로 ‘가장 흔한’이라는 뜻이다. 이때, common은 2음절 형용사로 비교급과 최상급을 각각 commoner, commonest로 쓸 수 있지만, more common과 most common이 더 자주 쓰인다.
- L46 It **can be translated** as ~.에서 can be translated는 조동사를 포함하는 수동태로 「조동사+be+p.p.」의 어순으로 나타낸다.
cf. 조동사가 있는 수동태의 부정문은 조동사 뒤에 not을 붙여 「조동사+not+be+p.p.」의 어순으로 나타낸다.
- L48 A long time ago, before modern medicine **was developed**, ~.에서 was developed는 수동태의 과거 시제로, 주어(modern medicine)가 단수이므로 be동사 was가 쓰였다. 부정문은 be동사 뒤에 not을 붙여 「be동사+not+p.p.」의 어순으로 나타낸다.
- L49 ~ people **often died** of sudden diseases.에서 빈도부사 often은 일반동사 앞, be동사와 조동사 뒤에 위치한다.

Words and Expressions

- L45 modern-day 현대의, 현재의
L46 translate 해석하다
L47 origin 기원
L47 be related to ...과 관련이 있다
L48 custom 관습
L49 die of ...로 죽다
L51 generation 세대

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

Translation

몽골에서 'sain baina uu'([센 베노])'는 다른 사람에게 인사하는 흔한 방식이다. 문자 그대로의 의미는 “당신의 가축은 잘 있죠, 그렇지 않나요?”이다. 몽골에서 가축은 과거에도 그리고 현재에도 식량원이자 농업 및 운송 수단이다. 다시 말해, 가축은 정말 중요한 동물이다. 이는 언어가 문화를 어떻게 반영하는지 보여주는 또 다른 예시로, 가축의 안부를 묻는 것이 일상적인 인사가 될 만큼 가축은 매우 중요했다.



In Mongolia, “sain baina uu” (/sen be no/) is a common way to greet another person. Its literal meaning is “Your livestock are doing well, aren’t they?” In Mongolia, farm animals were and still are both a source of food and a means of farming and transportation. In other words, they are very important animals.

This example also shows how language reflects culture — as livestock were so important, asking about the livestock’s well-being was common enough to become a daily greeting.

L53 literal [lɪtərəl] L53 livestock [ˈlɪvɪstɒk] L55 source [sɔːrs] L56 means [miːnz]
L56 transportation [ˌtrænspɔːtɪˈeɪʃən]



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Words and Expressions

- L53 literal 문자 그대로의
- L53 livestock 가축
- L55 source 근원
- L55 means 수단
- L56 transportation 교통수단

Structures

L53 Its literal meaning is “Your **livestock** are doing well, aren’t they?”에서 Its는 대명사 it의 소유격 형태이다. 또한 명사 livestock은 복수로 취급하는 집합명사이므로, Your livestock 뒤에 be 동사의 복수형인 are가 온다.

L54 ~ farm animals **were** and still **are** both a **source of food** and a **means of farming and transportation**.에서 be동사 were와 are는 가운데 and로 이어진 병렬구조이기 때문에, 두 동사의 주어는 farm animals이다. both a source ~ transportation은 both A and B 구조로, a source of food와 a means of farming and transportation도 and로 이어져 병렬 관계에 있다.

L57 ~ **as** livestock were so important, asking about the livestock’s well-being was **common enough** to become a daily greeting.에서 as는 ‘... 때문에’라는 뜻의 접속사로 쓰이고 있다. 이 문장에서 asking about the livestock’s well-being은 주어이며 그 뒤에 나오는 was가 동사이다. enough는 형용사 common을 뒤에서 수식하고 있다.



Translation

다양한 언어의 인사가 그 언어를 사용하는 사람들의 문화를 반영한다는 것은 분명하다. 좀 더 조사를 해서 역사와 문화가 다른 간단한 인사말의 형성에 어떤 역할을 해왔는지 알아보는 것은 어떨까? 인사말에는 여러분의 생각보다 더 많은 것이 있다는 사실에 놀랄지도 모른다!

It is clear by now that greetings in different languages reflect the culture of the people who use them. Why don't you do a bit of research and see how history and culture have played a role in the formation of other simple greetings? You may be surprised — there

65 may be more to a greeting than you think!

While You Read

• Why have livestock been so important in Mongolia?

L62 a bit of 조금의 L63 play a role 한몫을 하다 L64 formation [fɔːrmeɪʃən]

Answer

• Livestock have been so important because they are both a source of food and a means of farming and transportation.

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Structures

- L61** It is clear by now that greetings ~ the culture of the people **who** use them.에서 who는 앞의 the people을 설명하는 주격 관계대명사로 '그것을 사용하는 사람들'로 해석한다.
- L62** Why don't you do a bit of ~?에서 「Why don't you+동사원형 ~?」은 '...하는 것이 어때?'라는 뜻의 제안을 나타내는 표현으로, 「Why not+동사원형 ~?」도 이와 유사한 표현이다.
- L63** ~ culture **have played** a role in the formation ~에서 have played는 현재 완료 시제로, 과거의 행동이 현재에 영향을 미치거나 과거부터 현재까지 지속하는 상황을 나타낼 때 쓴다.
- L64** You may be surprised ~는 조동사를 포함하는 수동태로 「조동사+be+p.p.」의 어순으로 나타낸다.

Words and Expressions

- L62 a bit of 조금의
- L63 play a role 한몫을 하다
- L64 formation 형성

A Get the Main Ideas

1 본문을 다시 한 번 빠르게 읽고, 주요 내용을 정리하게 한다.

Read the text again quickly, organizing the main idea.

2 본문의 내용을 요약하는 표를 완성하게 한다.

The table in A has a summary of the main passage. Fill in the blanks with the expressions from the box.

B Get the Facts Right

제시된 문장을 읽고, 주어진 문장이 본문의 내용과 일치하는지 그렇지 않은지 고르게 한다.

Read each statement. Choose T if the statement is true and F if it is false.

C Critical Thinking

'mouse'와 'bug'의 뜻이 어떻게 변했는지 생각해보고, 언어가 변하는 이유에 대해 이야기해보게 한다.

Read the two meanings of "mouse" and "bug." As you can see, these words have developed new meanings over time. Why do you think language changes? Share your thoughts with your partner.

More Information 언어 변화의 예

virus (바이러스)

Regular meaning:

살아 있는 세포에 기생하고 병원체가 되기도 하는 생물

New meaning:

컴퓨터를 비정상적으로 작동하게 만드는 프로그램

After You Read

A Get the Main Ideas

Fill in each blank with an expression from the box to complete the table.

..... Greetings reflect ⁽¹⁾ culture and history.

Greetings	Meanings	Functions
English, " ⁽²⁾ <u>Hello</u> !"	"Hey, there!"	to get people's attention
Zulu, "Sawubona," and "Ngikhona."	"I see you," and "I am here."	to bring the listener into ⁽³⁾ <u>existence</u>
Italian, "Ciao."	"I am your slave."	to express ⁽⁴⁾ <u>good will</u>
Korean, "Annyeonghaseyo?"	"Are you ⁽⁵⁾ <u>all right</u> ?"	to ask about the person's well-being
Mongolian, "Sain baina uu?"	"Your livestock are doing well, aren't they?"	to ask about the well-being of ⁽⁶⁾ <u>farm animals</u>

farm animals culture all right existence good will Hello

B Get the Facts Right

Read each statement and choose T (true) or F (false).

- ☒ T ☐ F The German greeting "halâ, holâ" was used to pay respect to a king.
- ☒ T ☐ F Zulu is spoken mainly in North African countries.
- ☐ T ☒ F The Italian greeting "ciao" serves as both "hello" and "goodbye."

C Critical Thinking

Why does language change? Discuss how and why these words have developed new meanings.

Words	Regular meanings	New meanings
mouse	an animal	a computer device
bug	an insect	a mistake in a computer program

Sample The language reflects the society where it is spoken. Therefore, as the society develops, the language changes, too.

Mini Test

Choose the correct expressions in (A) and (B).

In speech, one of the most well-known greetings in the world is "hello." It is used throughout the English-speaking world. (A) (In addition / In other words), some greetings in other languages are so similar to "hello" — (B) (by the way / for example), Germans often say "hallo" (/halo/) — that it is difficult to tell the difference between them.

Answers (A) In addition (B) for example

Complete the puzzle using the clues in the boxes.



1. The British usually start a casual conversation by talking about weather.
3. She couldn't recognize her son because he was wearing a mask.
4. Try to understand more than just the literal meaning of the word.

Across

2. They are looking for someone who can translate English into Zulu.
5. The subway is the most popular means of transportation in the city.
6. The origin of the Italian greeting "ciao" is the Venetian phrase "scià vostro."
7. Chris and Jake can speak Korean and French, respectively.



Read the definitions and fill in each blank with a word from the box.

reflect status livestock inherent existence

1. **existence**: the state of being or the fact that something is present as a real thing
2. **status**: the social or professional position of a person
3. **reflect**: to show or express something
4. **livestock**: animals that are kept on farms

1. 다음 중 주어진 문장의 밑줄 친 단어와 의미가 같은 것은?

Bicycles are considered an eco-friendly means of transportation.

- (a) The red light means that you must stop.
 (b) Smoke signals were means of communication once.
 (c) The phrase "Break a leg" means "good luck."

2. 다음 중 주어진 문장의 밑줄 친 단어와 바꾸어 쓸 수 있는 것은?

I was aware of my mistake, but there was no way to fix it.

- Ⓐ made Ⓑ took Ⓒ knew

Answers 1 (b) 2 (c)

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

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

주어진 영영 풀이를 읽고, 알맞은 어휘를 상자에서 찾아 빈칸에 써보게 한다.

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

Reading Master

Greetings: Language and Culture

Most human interaction starts with a basic greeting. A main function of greetings is
(1) to make someone aware of (make, someone, to, aware of) another person's
existence. This comes from the fact that human beings are social (2) by nature,
and thus have an almost inherent need to communicate with each other.

Greetings are (1) language, not simply words and phrases. They also reflect culture and history. For example, one culture's most common greeting may (2) pay respect to an ancient god or king, while another culture's may (3) refer to social status. Let's take a look at greetings found in different languages.

In speech, one of the most well-known greetings in the world is "hello." It is used throughout the English-speaking world. In addition, some greetings in other languages are so similar to "hello" – for example, Germans often say "hallo" (/halo/) – that it is difficult to tell (difficult, tell, to, is, it) the difference between them. But do you actually know what the greeting "hello" means (means, the greeting "hello", what)? Well, the word "hello" is a contraction of the greeting word, "holla", which was used to draw people's attention. Others connect it to the French word "hola" (/ola/), which roughly means "Hey, there!"

Simple greetings in some languages have interesting [etymologies](#). Take Zulu, for example. Zulu, a language with more than ten million speakers, is spoken mostly in South Africa. One common Zulu greeting is “awubona” ([awu-bu-na](#) to [attach the Internet prefix](#) the listener, which, to replace) “ngikhotha” (ngi-khotha). In English, they mean “I see you,” and “I am here.” [etymologies](#). The Zulu people seem to be saying “Until you recognize me, I don’t exist. You [bring me into existence](#) (into me, the existence, bring) by recognizing me.” A Zulu folk saying makes the meaning of the greetings clearer: “Umntu ngumntu ngawubona” (oo-mntu ngoo-mntu ngoo-mntu ngoo-ba-ah-into), which means “my person is a person because other people [bring me into existence](#) (as a casual daily conversational phrase, “awubona” to “ngikhotha” is [not the same as](#))” (simple, as, may as) “Hello. How are you?” and “Fine, thank you” but the words actually have much deeper and more interesting meanings.

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발	번호	이름
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The Italian greeting "ciao" (/tʃao/) also has a unique story. "Ciao," just as greetings in many other languages, serves as both "hello" and "goodbye." The word scia from the Venetian phrase "sciao vostro" (/ʃao vostro/), which means "I am your slave." Of course, this does not mean that a person who says "ciao" will actually become the slave of the listener. It is actually just an act of good will. A more modern translation of the word might be something like this: "Let me know if you ever need

"안녕하세요" (annyeonghaseyo) is the most common modern-day greeting in Korea. It can be translated as "Are you safe?" or "Are you all right?" Its origin is not clear, but many say it is related to old customs. A long time ago, before modern medicine was developed, people often died of sudden diseases. So, people asked about the other person's well-being when they met. Put simply, today's language reflects the culture of past generations.

In Mongolia, "sain baina uu" (/sen be no/) is a common way to greet (a, greet, to, common, way) another person. Its literal meaning is "Your livestock are doing well, aren't they?" In Mongolia, farm animals were and still are both a source of food and a means of farming and transportation. In other words, they are very important animals. This example also shows how language reflects culture — as livestock were so important, asking about the livestock's well-being was common enough to become (become, enough, common, to) a daily greeting.

It is clear by now that greetings in different languages reflect the culture of the people who use them. Why don't you do a bit of research and see how history and culture have played (played, how, history and culture, have, a role) in the formation of other simple greetings? You may be surprised — there may be more to a greeting than you think!

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Starter Study the Model

- 1 '가장 친한 친구를 소개하는 글 쓰기'가 수업 목표임을 숙지하게 한다.

Today you're going to write about your best friend. The main objective of this writing task is to introduce your best friend to other people.

- 2 예시 문단을 읽고, 개요를 작성하게 한다.

Now, you can see the outline of the writing sample. Read the passage again and fill in the blanks with the most appropriate words or phrases to complete the outline.

Step 1 Prepare to Write

자신과 가장 친한 친구에 대해 생각해보게 한 뒤, 질문에 답하여 글을 쓸 때 필요한 정보를 모으게 한다.

Now, introduce your best friend. First, answer the following questions about your best friend.

Words and Expressions

- share 공유하다
- attend 참가하다
- competition 경연 대회

Write**Starter Study the Model**  How to introduce a person

Read the passage and complete the outline.

Sample**Meet My Best Friend, Mira**

I would like to introduce my best friend, Mira. It has been four years since we first met in a music club in middle school. We became close friends because we share common interests. She enjoys singing and playing the guitar. I like singing and dancing, so we have a lot of fun together. I will never forget the day we attended a competition for a TV program as a team.

Outline

- > Name: Mira
- > When and where I met her: four years ago in a music club in middle school
- > How we became close friends: We share common interests.
- (1) She enjoys singing and playing the guitar.
- (2) I like singing and dancing.
- > Favorite memory with her: the day we attended a competition for a TV program as a team

Step 1 Prepare to Write

Think about your best friend and answer the questions.

1. What is his or her name?

» Sample His name is Yunho Choi.

2. When and where did you first meet him or her?

» Sample I met him four years ago at a soccer club.

Translation**Starter Study the Model****제 가장 친한 친구인 미라를 만나세요**

저는 제 가장 친한 친구인 미라를 소개하고 싶습니다. 저희가 중학교 음악 동아리에서 처음 만난 지 4년이 되었네요. 저희는 취미가 비슷해서 가장 친한 친구가 되었습니다. 미라는 노래와 기타 연주를 좋아합니다. 저는 노래와 춤을 좋아하기 때문에, 함께 지내면 즐겁습니다. 저는 우리가 한 팀을 이루어 TV 프로그램의 경연 대회에 출연했던 날을 절대 잊지 못할 것입니다.

3. How did you become close friends?

(1) **Sample** I sometimes help him with math homework.

(2) **Sample** He helps me play soccer better.

4. What is your favorite memory with him or her?

» **Sample** the day we attended a soccer match as a team

Step 2 Write Your Story

Based on the information in Step 1, write your own story.

Meet My Best Friend, _____

I would like to introduce my best friend, _____.

It has been _____ since we first met _____.

We became close friends because _____.

_____.

so we have a lot of fun together. I will never forget the day _____.

_____.

Your friend's
photo

Self-Check List

- ☐ Does your writing include enough information about your best friend?
- ☐ Does your writing show why you are good friends?
- ☐ Are the vocabulary and grammar correct?

Step 3 Share Your Story

Share your writing with your partner and give comments.

Is your best friend
similar to you?

What do you like most
about your best friend?

Step 2 Write Your Story

Step 1 질문에 답한 내용을 바탕으로 글을 쓰게 한다.

Now, you have all the information you need for the writing task. Write a paragraph introducing your best friend based on the information in Step 1. You can attach a picture or your own drawing of your best friend.

Self-Check List

자신이 쓴 글을 주어진 항목에 따라 확인해보게 한다.

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

- ☐ 친한 친구에 대한 정보를 충분히 담고 있는가?
- ☐ 왜 좋은 친구인지 이유를 잘 나타내고 있는가?
- ☐ 어휘와 문법이 올바른가?

Step 3 Share Your Story

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

Read your partner's writing and give comments. Then talk about the best friends.

Words and Expressions

- make up for ...에 대해 보상하다, 만회하다
- weak point 약점
- attend 참석하다

Answers

Step 2 Write Your Story

Sample

Meet My Best Friend, Yunho

I'd like to introduce my best friend, Yunho. It has been four years since we first met at a soccer club. We became close friends because we make up for each other's weak points. Yunho is not good at math, and I can't play soccer well. So, I sometimes help him with math homework and he helps me play soccer better. I will never forget the day we attended a soccer match as a team.

Step 3 Share Your Story

Sample I think your best friend is different from you, but I can see you make up for each other's weak points.

Translation

제 가장 친한 친구인 윤호를 만나세요

저는 제 가장 친한 친구인 윤호를 소개하고 싶습니다. 저희가 축구 동아리에서 처음 만난 지 4년이 되었네요. 저희는 서로의 약점을 보완해주기 때문에 친한 친구가 되었습니다. 윤호는 수학을 잘 못하고, 저는 축구를 잘 못합니다. 그래서 나는 때로 윤호의 수학 숙제를 도와주고 윤호는 제가 축구를 더 잘 하도록 도와줍니다. 저는 저희가 한 팀으로 축구 경기를 했던 날을 절대 잊지 못할 것입니다.



Language Focus

A Word-Building Skills

A Word-Building Skills

1 접두사 con-, trans-, inter-, re-의 뜻을 파악하고 그 기능을 알게 한다.

We'll learn about the meanings of the prefixes "con-," "trans-," "inter-," and "re-." Let's read the words in the table and figure out their meanings. The prefix "con-" means "together" and "trans-" means "across." The prefix "inter-" means "between" and "re-" means "again."

2 주어진 영영 뜻풀이를 읽고, 알맞은 어휘를 빈칸에 써보게 한다.

Match the definitions with the correct words from the table.

B Expressions in Context

1 밑줄 친 표현에 유의하면서 만화를 읽게 한다.

Read the comic strip paying attention to the underlined expressions.

2 각 표현을 넣어 아래 문장을 완성하게 한다.

Now, complete each sentence with the underlined expressions above.

Word Parts	Meanings	Examples
con-	together	conversation, conduct, congress
trans-	across	translate, transportation, transfer
inter-	between	interaction, international, interrupt
re-	again	reflect, review, recover

Practice Read the definitions and fill in each blank with a word from the box above.

- (1) review: to go over something again
- (2) transfer: to move someone or something from one place to another
- (3) interrupt: to stop someone from speaking or doing something
- (4) conversation: an act of two or more people talking together

B Expressions in Context



Practice Fill in the blanks with the underlined expressions above. Change the form if necessary.

- (1) He played a role in his team's victory yesterday.
- (2) I'll never be late again. You can count on me.
- (3) He drew attention when he wore his bright pink suit.
- (4) He is a man of few words, by nature, so he won't give a long speech.

Words and Expressions

- go over 검토하다
- stop someone from v-ing 누군가 ...하는 것을 막다

Translation

음절	뜻	예시
con-	함께	conversation (대화), conduct (지휘하다), congress (회의)
trans-	...를 건너서	translate (번역하다), transportation (교통수단), transfer (갈아타다)
inter-	...사이에	interaction (상호작용), international (국제적인), interrupt (방해하다)
re-	다시	reflect (반영하다), review (재검토하다), recover (회복되다)



C Language in Use

1

- The word was used **to draw** people's attention.
- In Mongolia, "sain baina uu" is a common way **to greet** another person.
- A main function of greetings is **to make** someone aware of another person's existence.

Practice Choose the correct ones to complete the passage.

Animals give out information and show their feelings in different ways. Bees dance to tell other bees where to find food. Dolphins make sounds (1) (talk / **to talk**) to each other. (2) (Hold / **to hold**) each other's trunk means the elephants are friends to each other. Monkeys use their faces as a tool (3) (show / **to show**) their feelings. The ways animals (4) (**communicate** / to communicate) are truly amazing.

2

- Do you actually know **what the greeting "hello" means**, or **where it comes from**?
- This example also shows **how language reflects culture**.

Practice Put the words in order to complete the sentences.

- (1) John, saw, what
 >> I wonder what John saw.
- (2) he, it, did, why
 >> Do you know why he did it?
- (3) if, will, or be sunny, it, rain
 >> I don't know if it will rain or be sunny.
- (4) is, responsible for, he, whether, the accident
 >> May I ask whether he is responsible for the accident?

Unit 1 Hello, There! 31

Teacher's Notes to부정사

to부정사(「to+동사원형」)는 명사, 형용사, 부사의 역할을 한다.

- 명사 역할: To ride a bicycle is one of my hobbies.
(자전거를 타는 것은 내 취미 가운데 하나이다.)
- 형용사 역할: I need one more person to lift this box.
(이 상자를 들어줄 사람이 한 명 더 필요해.)
- 부사 역할: You should read a lot of books to get new ideas.
(새로운 아이디어를 얻으려면 책을 많이 읽어야 해.)

C Language in Use

1 1에 주어진 문장을 읽으면서 굵은 글씨로 표시된 표현들을 살펴본 뒤, 형태와 의미의 공통점을 생각해 본다.

Read the sentences in 1 and focus on the expressions in bold. What do the expressions have in common in terms of the forms and meanings?

Translation C 1

- 그 말은 사람들의 관심을 끌기 위해 사용되었다.
- 몽골에서 'sain baina uu'는 다른 사람에게 인사하는 흔한 방식이다.
- 인사의 주요 기능은 한 사람이 다른 사람의 존재를 알아차리게 하는 데 있다.

2 to부정사의 용법을 간단히 설명한다.

「to+V」 can serve as a subject, an object, or a complement in a sentence. Also, it can mean "in order to."

3 제시된 글을 읽으며 문맥상 알맞은 단어를 고르게 한다.

Now, read the passage and choose the most appropriate word for each blank.

Words and Expressions

- give out ...을 내보내다, 발산하다
- trunk (코끼리의) 코

Practice More Grammar Master > P 228

Section 3 Summing Up



Teen Links

Culture: Differences Between Korean and English

Some expressions in English and Korean consist of the same elements, but in different orders. What are the English expressions for these Korean phrases?



1 좌우: **right and left**



밤낮: **day and night**



2 동서남북: **north, south, east, and west**



3 신사숙녀 여러분: **ladies and gentlemen**



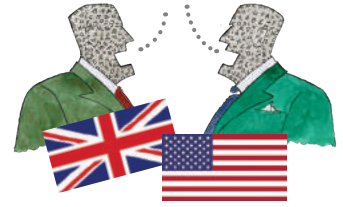
4 음식주: **food, clothing and shelter**

Search online and find other expressions.

Fast Fact



English is an official language in many countries, although interestingly not in the U.K. and the U.S., where it is the first language but does not have legal status!



Think Outside the Box

What would they say to themselves? Make a guess.



Culture: Differences Between Korean and English

여러 가지 표현을 통해 한글과 영어의 차이점을 생각해 보고, 빈칸에 들어갈 영어 표현을 생각해 써보게 한다.

The biggest difference between Korean and English is that the words are in a different order. Take a look at the given expressions in Korean and try to figure out how you could express them in English.

Fast Fact

영어에 관한 재미있는 사실을 읽고, 영어가 세계 공용어로서 어떤 역할을 하고 있는지 생각해보게 한다.

Did you know this fact about English in the U.K. and the U.S.? What do you think about English as an official language?

Translation

영어는 많은 나라에서 공용어인데, 재미있게도 영국과 미국에서는 공용어가 아니다. 모국어이지만 법적으로 정해진 것은 아니다.

Think Outside the Box

그림을 보고 각 인물이 상대방의 인사나 행동을 어떻게 받아들이는지 추측해보게 한다.

Now, let's do some creative activities. Examine the picture and try to guess what each person is saying to themselves.

Answers

Sample

- 1 What do I do now?
- 2 He seems a bit unfriendly.
- 3 Whoa! Personal space invasion!

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

A Listen and Talk

- 1 대화를 듣고, 소년이 배우고 싶은 프랑스어 인사가 무엇인지 고르게 한다.

Listen to the dialog and find out what French greeting the boy wants to learn.

- 2 대화를 듣고, 몽골어 인사의 뜻이 무엇인지 고르게 한다.

Listen and find out what the Mongolian greeting means.

- 3 문제를 읽고, 학교에서 새로 사귄 친구에게 아래 네 가지 질문을 하는 상황을 이해하도록 한다. 주어진 네 가지 질문에 한두 문장으로 답하게 한다.

Imagine that you just meet someone new and that person asks you some questions to get to know you better. How would you answer questions 1 to 4?

Words and Expressions

- e-pal 이메일 친구
- surprise 놀라게 하다

Scripts A

- 1 M How's your French class going, Sujin?
W Pretty well. I really love the class.
M That's great. Hey, how do you say, "Nice to meet you," in French?
W You say, "Enchanté." Why do you ask?
M Well, my e-pal from France is visiting me next week, and I wanted to surprise her by using French.
W Oh, I see.
M I'll introduce you to her when she comes.
W That's great. I can't wait to meet her.

- 2 M Hey, Nerka. What's up?
W1 Hi, Mark. I'm looking for a birthday present for my mom.
M Oh, is that your sister?
W1 No, she's my cousin. Here, I want you to meet my cousin, Arslan. She's from Mongolia.
M Hi, great to meet you.
W2 Sain baina uu?
W1 She doesn't speak English.
M Oh! What should I do?
W1 You can say, "Sain baina uu?" It means "Are you well?" in Mongolian. It's how they say hello.
M That's an interesting greeting.



A Listen and Talk

1. Listen. What French greeting does the boy want to learn?

- Ⓐ See you later.
- Ⓑ Nice to meet you.
- Ⓒ How's it going?
- Ⓓ Have a nice day!

2. Listen. What does the Mongolian greeting mean?

- Ⓐ Are you well?
- Ⓑ I see you.
- Ⓒ Good luck to you.
- Ⓓ How do you do?

3. Suppose you have a new friend in school. The student asks four questions to learn more about you. Answer each question in one or two sentences.

Question (1) | What do you usually do in your free time?

Sample I usually listen to music and read comic books in my free time.

Question (2) | What are you interested in most?

Sample I'm most interested in drawing comics.

Question (3) | Why are you interested in it?

Sample I feel really great when people enjoy my comics on my blog.

Question (4) | What do you want to be in the future?

Sample I want to be a comic artist.



When you arrive in India, the first word you will hear is “Namaste.” This is the typical Indian greeting, and it comes from the Sanskrit language. It literally means, “I bow to you.” It can be broken up into two Sanskrit words — *namas* (to bow) and *te* (to you). Used both formally and informally, the greeting can be used with anyone regardless of age, gender, or race. So, you can say “Namaste” to your friends, family, and strangers. The greeting also has a spiritual significance. By saying “Namaste,” you are acknowledging someone with the same beliefs as you.

- Ⓐ *Namaste* comes from the Sanskrit language.
- Ⓑ The literal meaning of *Namaste* is "I bow to you."
- Ⓒ *Namaste* is usually used in formal situations.
- Ⓓ The word *Namaste* has a spiritual meaning.



- the name of the teacher
- the subject he or she teaches
- two reasons why you like him or her

My favorite teacher is Mr./Ms. Lee Jinwoo , and he/she teaches English .

There are two reasons why I like him/her. First, he is hardworking.

He comes to school an hour before class starts and takes time to check

our English journals. _____ Second,

he is warm-hearted. He not only gives feedback on our English skills but

also advises on our school life. He cares for us in many different ways.

Section 3 Summing Up

1 제시된 글을 읽고, 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르게 한다.

Read the passage and choose the statement that is not correct.

2 학교에서 가장 좋아하는 선생님이 누군지 생각해 한 뒤, 문단의 빈칸을 채워 선생님을 묘사하는 글을 쓰도록 한다.

Now, write a paragraph about your favorite teacher. Make sure that you include all the information from the box.

- literally 문자 그대로
- broken up into ...로 나뉘어 지다
- regardless of ...에 상관없이
- spiritual 영적인
- significance 의미
- acknowledge 알은 척 하다, 안다고 표시하다

Speaking Master

姓名 _____ 学号 _____

Listen to a story that describes a problem and think about how to solve it. Listen carefully and talk about your ideas for one minute.

Last week a new student, Pedro, arrived in your class. He is from Spain and just spent an entire year of your school as an exchange student. However, you see that he is having trouble learning the language and culture. He has no friends yet and seems unhappy. What advice would you give him? How can you help him?

To try to help Pedro, I'd _____

Remember to try to help Pedro. Use the instructions below to help. You speak slowly in Spanish, but I'd rather try my best in English. Perhaps he also understood English in Spain. There I'd speak like he did when he was at school so he could get to know each other and he could meet my friends. Also, I'd take him to traditional Spanish markets and tourist attractions in our town. That might help him understand Spanish culture better.

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인도에 도착한 순간 여러분이 가장 먼저 들을 말은 ‘나마스테’일 것이다. ‘나마스테’는 인도의 일반적인 인사말이고, 산스크리트어에서 유래했다. 그것은 문자 그대로 “나는 당신에게 절을 합니다.”라는 뜻이다. 이 말은 산스크리트어 단어 두 개로 분리될 수 있는데, ‘나마스(절하다)’와 ‘테(너에게)’이다. 이 말은 나이, 성별, 인종에 상관없이 공식적, 비공식적으로 모두 사용된다. 따라서 친구나 가족 그리고 낯선 사람에게도 ‘나마스테’라고 말할 수 있다. 이 인사에는 영적인 의미도 있다. ‘나마스테’라고 말을 할 때, 여러분과 같은 믿음을 가진 누군가를 안다고 표시하는 것이다.

- (a) '나마스테'는 산스크리트어에서 유래했다.
 (b) '나마스테'를 직역한 뜻은 '나는 당신에게 절을 한다'이다.
 (c) '나마스테'는 대개 공식적인 상황에서 쓰인다.
 (d) '나마스테'에는 영적인 의미가 있다.

Writing Master	
<p>Consider the advantages and disadvantages of high school students studying abroad to learn a foreign language and culture. Decide which school you support. Then write a composition essay that includes the following: an introduction, the two listed ideas, one original idea, and a conclusion. Write around 120 words.</p>	
ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
<p>Introduction Korean high school students should study abroad for three reasons.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Helpful for young language learners 2. Learn foreign culture 3. Make foreign friends 	<p>Introduction Although study abroad sounds interesting, it may not be good for Korean high school students.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not enough time to be effective 2. Too much money 3. Homesickness
<p>Conclusion For these reasons, I think studying abroad can be very beneficial.</p>	<p>Conclusion As a result, I think studying abroad is not important.</p>
<p>Sample Paragraphs: "I think Korean high school students should study abroad for three reasons. First, study abroad is helpful for young language learners because they will learn a new environment. This new environment may attract students to learn challenging grammar and vocabulary faster. Second, students can learn the advanced language skills from the native speakers. Third, students can make foreign friends, which will be an unforgettable experience. For these reasons, I think studying abroad can be very beneficial."</p> <p>Disadvantages: "Although study abroad sounds interesting, it may not be good for Korean high school students. First, study abroad is often an expensive in their own way. For example, if students go abroad to learn a new language, they may not be able to use the language. Second, students cannot study as much as they want to study. Third, it is a long holiday for students' parents, who are already working very hard. Studying in our own environment is more comfortable, so the idea that foreign study, and culture of study, is a bad idea. I think studying abroad means disadvantages."</p>	

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