

Unit 3 Creativity Works Wonders

교과서 pp. 62-89



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

Vocabulary Master

A. 다음 단어를 읽고 뜻을 고르세요.

amusement	놀음	amusement	놀음
amusement	놀음	amusement	놀음
amusement	놀음	amusement	놀음
amusement	놀음	amusement	놀음
amusement	놀음	amusement	놀음
amusement	놀음	amusement	놀음
amusement	놀음	amusement	놀음
amusement	놀음	amusement	놀음
amusement	놀음	amusement	놀음
amusement	놀음	amusement	놀음

B. 다음 단어를 읽고 뜻을 고르세요.

- The first section of the museum is the most interesting.
- The children found it very interesting to see the fish on the table.
- The museum is a place where you can see many different things.

C. 다음 단어를 읽고 뜻을 고르세요.

amusement, amusement, amusement, amusement

D. 다음 단어를 읽고 뜻을 고르세요.

amusement, amusement, amusement, amusement

| 단원 설정의 취지 | 창의적으로 문제를 해결한 사례를 다룬 글을 읽고, 어려움을 발전의 기회로 여기고 창의적으로 문제를 해결하는 방법을 생각해 본다.

| 단원 목표 | 소재 창의력, 문제 해결

의사소통 기능

- 이유 묻고 답하기
A **Why** does she look tired today?
B **Because** she stayed up late last night.
- 궁금증 표현하기
I'm curious about what the message is.
- 감탄하기
What a cool idea!

언어 형식

- track competition / concrete wall / world record
- Creative ideas can help at a time **when** there appears to be no hope.
- Poor eyesight makes **it** difficult to read **at night**.

| 단원 지도 계획 |

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9	Language Focus pp. 84-85	• 복합 명사 • 관계부사 • 가목적어와 진목적어
10	Teen Links pp. 86-87	• Culture: 재미있는 광고 • Think Outside the Box: 종이 가방에 들어갈 문구 생각해보기
	Wrap Up pp. 88-89	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. Today, we'll start a new unit. First, let's read the title of this unit and look at the pictures. What are those people in the pictures doing? Right, they are thinking creatively. In Unit 3, we'll learn how to develop creativity.

A Get Ready

제시된 질문을 읽고, 적절한 답을 고르게 한다.

Read the questions and match them with the appropriate responses from the box.

B Listen and Choose

1 대화를 듣고, 주어진 문장이 대화의 내용과 일치하면 T를, 일치하지 않으면 F를 고르게 한다.

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

2 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 무엇에 대해 이야기하는지 고르게 한다.

Listen to the dialog and choose the picture that the speakers are talking about.

3 대화를 듣고, Jake에 대한 설명으로 알맞은 것을 고르게 한다.

Listen to the dialog and choose the correct sentence about Jake.

Scripts

- B 1** W Mike, what is one plus one?
 M That's easy! A five-year-old could tell you the answer. Why do you ask?
 W Because I want you to think more creatively.
 M What do you mean?
 W One plus one doesn't always make two. One drop of water plus another makes just one bigger drop.

Listen

A Get Ready

Match each question with the correct response.

What a delicious salad!
How did you make it? **(1)**

Why are you reading that book? **(2)**

Why does she look tired today? **(3)**

- (a)** Because I'm curious about Einstein.
(b) Well, she stayed up late last night.
(c) I used a very special dressing.

B Listen and Choose

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

- (1) ☒ F Mike thought that the question was easy to answer.
 (2) ☒ F The girl wants Mike to look at things differently.

2. Listen and choose what the speakers are talking about.



3. Listen and choose the correct statement about Jake.

- (a)** He invented a special butter stick.
☒ He will send a text message to Sally.

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- M Hmm, I've never thought about it like that before!
 2 M Susan, what do you think of this invention?
 W Oh, it's small and cute. What is it for?
 M Well, some books are so thick that they're hard to hold open when you read them. This will help you hold a book open with one hand.
 W That's cool! I'm curious about how people can be so creative.
 3 W Jake, what are you doing to your bread with that glue stick?
 M Hey, Sally. This looks like a regular

glue stick, doesn't it? Actually, this is a butter stick.

W A butter stick? So, you don't need a knife to spread butter on your bread? What a cool idea!

M That's right. Besides, you can easily carry your butter anywhere you like.

W Where did you get it? I want one.

M I bought it on the Internet. I'll text you the website address.

C M Look, Jessica. Here is an article about the ten greatest inventions of all time.



W Oh, let me see, Sean. Cellphones,

C Listen for Ideas

1. Listen. What is the dialog mainly about?

- ☒ a useful inventions
- ☐ b future technology
- ☐ c favorite electronic goods

2. Listen again. Draw lines to complete Jessica's and Sean's ideas.

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1)  | • Digital cameras let us • | • do many different things. |
| (2)  | • Cellphones let us | • capture exciting images. |
| | • Computers let us | • communicate easily. |

You can take notes!

D Listen and Summarize

1. Listen. Which TWO works of art are the speakers talking about?



2. Listen again. Complete the summary by writing one word in each blank.

The speakers are at an art exhibition. They talk about two works of art. One work of art shows the need to care for the environment while the other displays the moment of an explosion.

C Listen for Ideas

1 대화를 듣고, 무엇에 관한 대화인지 고르게 한다.

Listen to the dialog and choose what the speakers are mainly talking about.

2 대화를 다시 듣고, Jessica와 Sean의 아이디어를 완성하게 한다.

Now, listen to the dialog again. Draw lines to complete Jessica's and Sean's ideas.

D Listen and Summarize

1 대화를 듣고, 대화에서 언급된 예술 작품 두 가지를 고르게 한다.

Listen to the dialog and choose the two works of art the speakers are talking about.

2 대화를 다시 듣고, 주어진 요약문을 완성하게 한다.

Listen again. Fill in the blanks to complete the summary of the dialog.

items on the beach. He's showing the need to take care of the environment.

W Oh, that's why all of the materials are made of plastic.

M That's right. Hey, look at this one hanging from the ceiling.

W What an interesting design! If you stand back a little, it looks like an explosion. I wonder what the artist is trying to say.

M I guess the artist is trying to show the moment of an explosion.

W It looks like it. The light in the center and the shadows on the walls really create a dramatic effect.

M You're right. I had no idea that installation art was so unique and interesting.

W Me, neither. I'm glad I came to this exhibition.

Practice More Listening Master > P 253

computers, digital cameras ... um, this list looks interesting.

M Which invention do you think is the most useful?

W Well, they're all useful, but I think computers are the most useful.

M What makes you say that?

W Because you can do almost anything with your computer. What do you think?

M I guess cellphones are the most useful invention.

W Why?

M Because I can talk to my friends anytime, anywhere on my

cellphone.

W I agree, but sometimes my cellphone bothers me.

M Why do you say that?

W Well, I can't focus on studying because of my cellphone.

D W These works of art are so creative. Look at this one.

M How amazing! The plastic items on the floor look like they've fallen right out of the picture.

W I'm curious about what the message is.

M Oh, it says here in the brochure that the artist found the plastic

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

A Try It Out

1 사진과 함께 제시된 발명품을 보고, 각각의 용도를 찾아 보게 한다.

Look at the pictures. Every item is very familiar and useful to us. Think about when you use them, and match them with their uses from the box. Then, you can think of other inventions that you often use.

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

Now, let's practice the dialog with the role-play activity. Read the dialog first and practice it with your partner using the information in 1.

Talk

A Try It Out

1. Match the inventions with their uses.



Reasons

- Ⓐ change channels and control the volume from far away
- Ⓑ take pictures and check them instantly
- Ⓒ access lots of information quickly
- Ⓓ open and close something without using buttons
- Ⓔ protect ourselves from rain
- ① _____
Your own

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

Sample

- A What do you think is the most useful invention?
 B Hmm, I'd say the remote control.
 A Why do you say that?
 B It allows us to change channels and control the volume from far away.

66 Section 1 Oral Communication

Words and Expressions

- far away 멀리
- instantly 즉시
- access 접속하다
- protect 보호하다

More Expressions 이유 묻고 답하기

- A What makes you say that this movie is interesting?
 B I think the actors are good at acting.
- A Is there any particular reason many students like that teacher?
 B She is very kind.

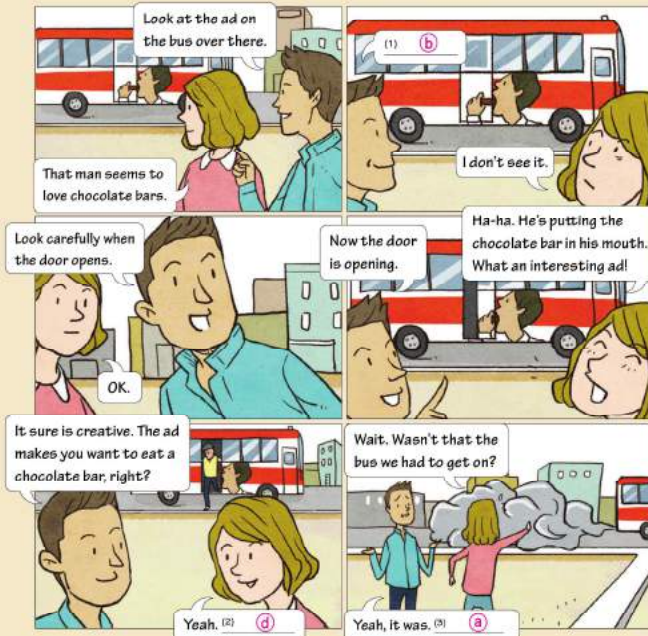
Answers A

1 Sample smartphone
 make a phone call and easily search for information wherever we are

2 Sample A What do you think is the most useful invention?
 B Hmm, I'd say the smartphone.
 A Why do you say that?
 B It allows us to make a phone call and easily search for information wherever we are.

B Act It Out

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



- Ⓐ Now we have to wait for the next one.
 Ⓑ There's something interesting about this ad.
 Ⓒ I don't know what kind of ad that is.
 Ⓓ I'm curious about how the company came up with that idea.

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

3. Have you ever seen an interesting ad? Talk about it with your partner.

Sample I saw an ad with a man who is on the verge of falling into a waterfall, but he doesn't know. The ad was about headphones which block out noises from the outside. As the man was wearing the headphones, he couldn't hear the noise of the waterfall.

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Mini Test

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

1. 그 광고는 내가 초콜릿 바를 먹고 싶도록 만들어. (make, want to, ad, chocolate bar)
 ⇒ _____
2. 나는 그 회사가 그런 아이디어를 어떻게 생각해 냈는지 궁금해. (how, that idea, the company, curious about, come up with)
 ⇒ _____
3. 정말 흥미로운 광고구네! (what, interesting)
 ⇒ _____

Answers

- 1 The ad makes me want to eat a chocolate bar.
 2 I'm curious about how the company came up with that idea.
 3 What an interesting ad!

B Act It Out

1 만화를 읽고, 상자에서 알맞은 말을 골라 대화를 완성하게 한다.

Take a look at the comic strip about a creative advertisement. 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. Now, role-play the dialog with your partner.

3 흥미롭다고 생각했던 광고에 대해 짝과 이야기해 보게 한다.

Can you think of any interesting advertisement you've seen? Talk about it with your partner.

Answer B 3

Sample I've seen an ad with a man holding trophies in his hands. But his picture is made of blocks, and he is stepping on a block showing a doping test tube. And the ad says, "One mistake can blow it all."

Words and Expressions

- ad 광고 (advertisement의 줄임말)
- creative 창조적인, 창의적인
- curious 궁금한
- come up with 생각을 떠올리다

More Expressions 궁금증 표현하기

- I'm curious about why he telephoned me.
- I wonder if the rumor is true.

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

A Tune In

1 강의를 듣고, 빈칸을 채워 주어진 메모를 완성하게 한다.

Now, we are going to listen to a lecture about thinking creatively. As you listen, try to complete the notes by filling in the blanks, and think about the main idea of the lecture.

2 답을 확인한 후 짝과 강의 주제에 대해 이야기해 보게 한다.

Check your answers and then talk about the main idea of the lecture with your partner.

3 창의력을 향상시킬 수 있는 방법에 대해 생각해 보고 짝과 이야기해 보게 한다.

Do you think you are creative? And how do you think you can develop your creativity? Talk about ways to develop creativity with your partner.

Answer A 2

Sample I usually create stories after listening to a music or looking at a painting. Sometimes I make a story with a small stuff around me.

Words and Expressions

- perspective 관점
- multiple 다양한
- hopefully 바라건대
- optimistic 낙관적인
- on a regular basis 규칙적으로

In the Spotlight

A Tune In



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

Tips for Thinking Creatively

- If you take ⁽¹⁾ **different / multiple** perspectives, you may find the ⁽²⁾ **solution**.
- Don't be afraid of making ⁽³⁾ **mistakes** that can help you think differently.
- Be ⁽⁴⁾ **optimistic** and keep looking for better ⁽⁵⁾ **ideas**.

2. Think about how you can develop your creativity and talk about it with your partner.

I think I can develop creativity by traveling to different places and seeing the world.

I guess I can think more creatively by reading extensively and sharing ideas with friends.

Script A 1

M Hello. I'm James Anderson from Creativity Consulting. We all know creativity is important for solving problems, big or small. But how can we be more creative? Today I'm going to give you a few tips. First, try to look at things from different perspectives. If you take multiple points of view, you have a better chance of finding the solution you've been looking for. Second, don't be afraid of making mistakes. They offer you the chance to think differently and hopefully more creatively. Third, be optimistic! If you stay positive and keep looking, you'll be able to come up with better ideas. Try out these tips on a regular basis and you'll soon find yourself thinking more creatively.

B Voice Out

1. Think about creative solutions to the problems given below.

Problem
Is there a good way to stop losing ballpoint pens?

Solution
Strap your ballpoint pen to your fingers.
Your own

Problem
Tell me how to stay awake, PLEASE!

Solution
Rub some peppermint oil beneath your eyes whenever you get sleepy.
Your own

Problem
How can I tell a girl that I like her?

Solution
Make your own video clip, post it online, and text her the website address!
Your own

2. Interview your classmates about creative solutions.

What is your biggest problem in class?
I'm curious.

I'd say losing ballpoint pens.

I see. Have you come up with any solution to your problem?

Sure. I strap my pen to my fingers when I'm not using it.

How creative!

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Translation B 1

볼펜을 잃어버리지 않을 좋은 방법이 있을까?
→ 볼펜을 네 손가락에 끈으로 묶어봐.
제발 깨어있을 수 있는 방법을 말해줘.
→ 졸릴 때마다 페퍼민트 오일을 눈 밑에 발라봐.
그녀를 좋아한다고 어떻게 말하지?
→ 직접 동영상을 만들어서 온라인에 게시하고 그 웹 사이트 주소를 그녀에게 문자로 알려줘.

Answer B 2 Sample

A What is your biggest problem in class? I'm curious.
B Many of my classmates throw trash everywhere. I hate it.
A I see. Have you come up with a solution to your problem?
B Sure. I installed a basketball basket just over the trash bin so that they throw trash through the basket into the trash bin like when they play basketball.
A How creative!

B Voice Out

1 사진 속 인물들이 고민하는 문제를 창의적으로 해결할 수 있는 방법을 생각해 보게 한다.

Here are some of the problems and creative solutions about them. Read those ideas and think of your own creative solutions to the problems.

2 문제를 창의적으로 해결할 수 있는 방법에 대해 반 친구들과 인터뷰해 보게 한다.

Interview your classmates about the problems they are having and their creative solutions to those problems.

Words and Expressions

- strap 끈으로 묶다
- rub 문지르다
- beneath 아래에
- post 게시하다

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

읽기 전 활동

1 글의 제목과 사진을 보고 글의 내용을 추측하게 한다.

Look at the title and pictures on textbook pages 71 to 79. Can you guess what the passage is about? What do you think the title means? Guess what the title tries to say.

2 글을 빨리 읽으면서 자신이 추측한 내용과 비교하게 한다.

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

Before You Read

A Take the Survey

설문에 답하면서 자신이 얼마나 창의적인 사람인지 생각해 보게 한다.

Before we read the main passage, let's take a survey to see how creative you are. Answer the questions and count how many points you got. The result shows how creative you are. Now compare the result with your partner.

B Make Predictions

제시된 두 개의 사진과 관련이 있는 단어들을 상자에서 찾아보고 자신의 생각을 이야기해 보게 한다.

Look at the two pictures and make predictions about which words in the box you will see in each story. Why do you think so? Compare your answers with your partner's.

Words and Expressions

- keep an eye out for ...을 지켜보다
- intuition 직관
- insight 통찰력

Read

Before You Read

A Take the Survey

How creative are you? Answer the questions and find out about yourself.

1. Are you a risk taker?
2. Do you look for opportunities to improve things?
3. Do you challenge accepted ideas?
4. Do you keep an eye out for new trends and products?
5. Do you adapt easily to new situations?
6. Do you trust your guesses, intuitions, and insights?
7. Are you more interested in the future than in the past?

Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
3	2	1	0
3	2	1	0
3	2	1	0
3	2	1	0
3	2	1	0
3	2	1	0
3	2	1	0

About You

0-9

You will be safe, but you may get left behind.

10-15

You are up-to-date but unlikely to be the trend-setter in your group.

16-21

You are open-minded and like to keep up with the latest trends and innovations.

B Make Predictions

You are about to read two stories about solving problems creatively. Which words in the box do you think will appear in each story?

The Fosbury Flop: A High Jump Technique



Asahiyama Zoo: Animals in Action



track habitat miracle flight physics
skepticism excursion creative tunnel

70 Section 2 Written Communication

About the Text

- 글의 종류 설명문
- 글의 구조 어려움에 직면한 미국의 높이뛰기 선수와 일본의 한 동물원이 문제를 창의적으로 해결한 두 가지 사례를 소개한 글이다.
- 요약 인류의 역사는 난관을 극복하면서 발전해 왔으며 문제를 해결하는 창의력이 발전의 원동력이 되어왔다는 내용으로 시작된다. 높이뛰기 선수로 뛰어난 실력을 보여주지 못했던 Dick Fosbury가 배면뛰기 기술을 생각해 세기신기록을 세우며 높이뛰기의 역사를 새로 쓴 이야기와, 폐쇄 위기에 처해있던 Asahiyama 동물원이 새로운 방식으로 동물을 접할 수 있도록 변화를 시도하면서 기적을 이루어 낸 이야기를 소개한다. 새로운 시각으로 문제를 바라보는 창의력이 난관을 극복하고, 더 나아가 획기적인 발전을 이루는 힘이 되어왔음을 보여주는 글이다.



From a Different Angle

Problems of all kinds have plagued the human race since the beginning of time. Fortunately, many of them have been solved over time, and thus our well-being has been improved little by little. Who has solved all these problems, and more importantly, how have they done it? Put simply, creative ideas have been the major driving force behind the progress humans have made. They usually come from people who want to bring about change for the better and at the same time dare to look at things from a different angle. The following episodes illustrate how problems can be solved and progress made through creativity.

While You Read

1. Which contributes to human achievement?
2. When are you most creative in your daily life?

^{L1} plague [pleɪɡ] ^{L2} driving force 원동력 ^{L3} progress [ˈprɒɡres] ^{L4} bring about (어떤 결과를) 가져오다 ^{L5} illustrate [ɪˈlʌstreɪt]

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Section 2 Written Communication

Translation

다른 시각에서

태초부터 온갖 종류의 문제들이 인류를 괴롭혀왔다. 다행히 시간이 지나면서 많은 문제들이 해결되었고, 따라서 우리의 삶의 질은 조금씩 향상되어 왔다. 누가 이 모든 문제들을 해결했을까? 그리고 더 중요하게는, 그들은 어떻게 문제를 해결했을까? 간단히 말하면, 인류가 이루어 온 발전 뒤에는 창의적인 생각들이 중요한 원동력이 되어 왔다. 그런 생각들은 대개 더 나은 것을 위해 변화를 일으키고자 하고, 동시에 과감히 다른 시각에서 사물을 바라보려는 사람들로부터 나온다. 다음 이야기들은 창의력을 통해 어떻게 문제가 해결되고 발전이 이루어지는지를 보여준다.

Answers

- 1 creative ideas / creativity
- 2 **Sample** I am most creative when I plan what to do for fun on the weekends. / I am most creative when I draw cartoons.

Structures

- L2** Fortunately, many of them **have been solved** over time, and thus our well-being **have been improved** little by little.: 현재완료와 수동태가 함께 사용되어 현재완료수동태인 'have+been+p.p.'의 형태가 쓰였으며, them은 앞 문장의 problems를 가리킨다.
- L6** ~ behind the **progress** humans have made.: 전치사 behind의 목적어는 the progress이며, humans have made 앞에 목적격 관계대명사가 생략되어 선행사인 the progress를 수식한다.
- L7** ~ people **who want to** bring about change for the better and at the same time **dare to** look at things from a different angle.: 주격 관계대명사 who가 이끄는 관계대명사절이 선행사 people을 수식하며, 관계대명사절의 동사 want와 dare가 등위접속사 and로 연결되어 병렬구조를 이룬다. 'dare to+동사원형'은 '감히 ...하다'라는 뜻이다.
- L9** ~ **illustrate how** problems can be solved and progress made through creativity.: 동사 illustrate의 목적어는 how가 이끄는 간접의문문이며, problems can be solved와 progress (can be) made가 의문사 how와 연결되어 있다.

Words and Expressions

- L1** plague 괴롭히다
L5 put simply 간단히 말하면
L6 driving force 원동력, 추진력
L6 progress 진보, 발전
L7 bring about 초래하다, 유발하다
L9 illustrate 보여주다

Section 1 Oral Communication

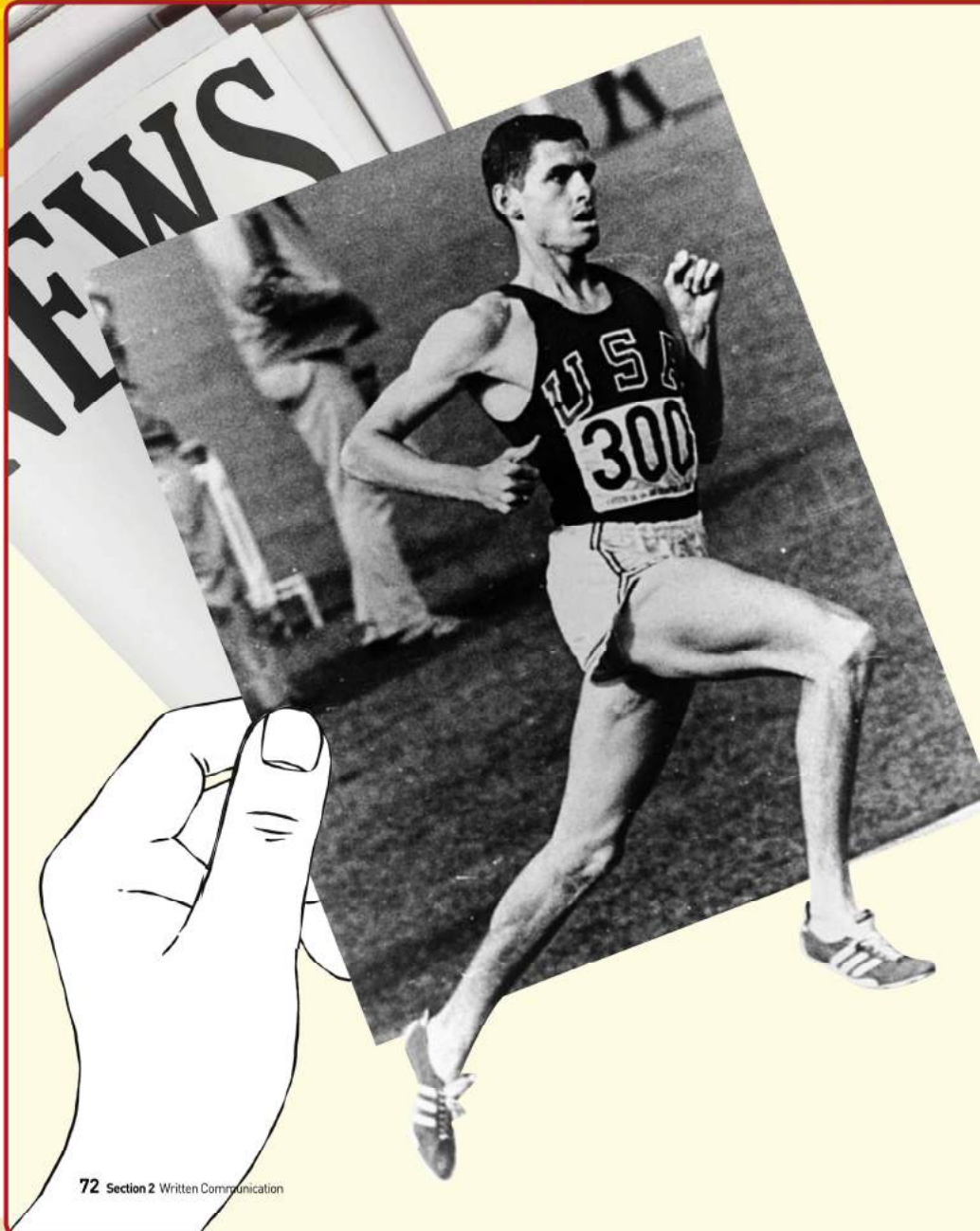
Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

Translation

배면뛰기: 높이뛰기 기술

높이뛰기는 세 단계로 구성된다. 즉, 도움닫기, 발 구르기, 그리고 공중동작이다. 도움닫기를 하는 동안 선수는 힘찬 점프를 하는 데 필요한 힘을 얻기 위해 빠른 속도로 바를 향해 달려간다. 발 구르기를 하기 위해 선수는 땅을 밀면서 바로 위쪽으로 뛰어서 중력을 이겨내야만 한다. 땅에 가해지는 힘이 셀수록 선수를 들어 올리는 힘도 더 세진다. 마지막 단계에서 선수는 바를 쳐서 떨어뜨리지 않고 넘기 위해 공중 동작을 조절해야만 한다.



72 Section 2 Written Communication

Words and Expressions

- L11 Fosbury flop 배면뛰기
- L11 flop 떨어지기
- L13 consist of ...로 구성되다
- L14 phase 단계
- L14 approach 도움닫기
- L14 take-off 도약, 발구르기
- L14 flight 공중동작
- L19 gravity 중력
- L25 clear 달지 않고 뛰어넘다
- L26 knock off ...을 쳐서 떨어뜨리다

Structures

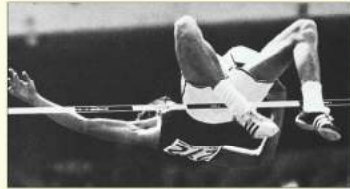
- L16 ~ **to pick up** the necessary force for a strong jump.: to 부정사의 부사적 용법으로 '...하기 위해서'라는 목적을 나타낸다.
- L18 ~ the athlete must overcome gravity **by jumping** directly upward ~.: 'by+ing'은 '...함으로써'라는 뜻으로, 방법이나 수단을 나타낸다. 여기서는 '바로 위쪽으로 뛰어서'라고 해석한다.
- L20 ~ while **pushing** against the ground.: 분사구문으로 주절의 주어인 the athlete를 생략하고 동사 push를 현재분사인 pushing으로 바꾼 구조이다.
- L21 **The greater** the force applied to the ground, **the greater** the force that lifts the athlete.: 'the+비교급, the+비교급' 구문으로 '...할수록 더욱 ~하다'라는 뜻이다.
- L24 ~ the athlete has to manage the flight **so that** he or she clears the bar without knocking it off.: 'so that+주어+동사'의 형태는 목적을 나타내어 '...하기 위해서'로 해석하며, '매우 ...해서 ~하다'라는 뜻의 'so+형용사/부사+that+주어+동사'와 구분해서 알아둔다.

The Fosbury Flop: A High Jump Technique

A high jump consists of three phases: approach, take-off, and flight.

During approach, the athlete runs toward the bar at a high speed to pick up the necessary force for a strong jump. For take-off, the athlete must overcome gravity by jumping directly upward while pushing against the ground. The greater the force applied to the ground, the greater the force that lifts the athlete. During the last phase, the athlete has to manage the flight so that he or she clears the bar without knocking it off.

Dick Fosbury, a native of Portland, Oregon, was fascinated with the sport when he was young. He wanted to be a successful high jumper. He could jump higher than other kids his age because he was much taller. When he got older, however, he was not anything special from a coach's perspective. In his second year of high school, he failed



to jump the qualifying height for many high school track competitions. He found it difficult to coordinate all the motions involved in the traditional technique. Fosbury was frustrated, but he did not give up.

While You Read

- How does the high jumper fight gravity?
- What did Fosbury's coach think of him as an athlete?
- What kind of people do you think make good high jumpers?

^{L10} flop [flɒp] ^{L13} consist of ...로 구성되다 ^{L14} phase [feɪz]
^{L15} take-off 도약 ^{L16} gravity [ɡrævəti] ^{L17} clear [kliə]
^{L18} knock off ...를 쳐서 떨어뜨리다 ^{L19} fascinate [fə'sɪneɪt]
^{L20} perspective [pə'spektɪv] ^{L21} qualify [kwɒlɪfaɪ]
^{L22} track competition 육상 경기 ^{L23} coordinate [kəʊ'ɔːdɪneɪt]
^{L24} frustrate [frʌ'streɪt]

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Translation

오리건 주의 포틀랜드 출신인 Dick Fosbury는 어렸을 때 높이뛰기에 마음을 빼앗겼다. 그는 성공한 높이뛰기 선수가 되고 싶었다. 그는 또래의 다른 아이들보다 키가 훨씬 더 컸기 때문에 더 높이 뛸 수 있었다. 그렇지만 나이가 좀 더 들자, 코치의 관점에서 그는 특별한 것이 아무것도 없었다. 고등학교 2학년 때, 그는 많은 고교 육상 경기에 참여할 자격이 되는 높이를 뛰는 데 실패했다. 그는 전통적인 기술과 관련된 모든 동작을 조정하는 일이 어렵다는 것을 깨달았다. Fosbury는 좌절했지만 포기하지 않았다.

Answers

- The athlete jumps directly upward while pushing against the ground.
- The coach thought that he was not anything special.
- Sample** People who are slim, tall, and in good shape would be great high jumpers. / People who are slim but have strong, long legs would be good high jumpers.

Words and Expressions

- ^{L28} be fascinated with ...에 마음을 사로잡히다
^{L35} perspective 관점
^{L37} qualify 자격을 부여하다
^{L38} track competition 육상 경기
^{L39} coordinate 조정하다
^{L41} frustrate 좌절시키다

- ^{L27} Dick Fosbury, a native of Portland, Oregon, was fascinated with the sport ~.: a native of Portland, Oregon은 Dick Fosbury와 동격으로, 주어인 Dick Fosbury를 부연설명하고 있다.
^{L32} ~ because he was **much** taller.: 비교급 taller를 강조하기 위해 '훨씬 더'의 의미로 much가 사용되었다. much 대신 still, even, far, a lot 등을 사용할 수 있다.
^{L34} he was not **anything special** ~.: 형용사 special이 부정대명사인 anything을 수식한다. anything처럼 -thing, -body, -one 등으로 끝나는 부정대명사는 형용사가 뒤에서 수식한다.
^{L38} He found it difficult to **coordinate** all the motions **involved** in the traditional technique.: 동사 found의 목적어 it은 가목적어로, 진목적어인 to coordinate 이하를 대신한다. 과거분사인 involved 이하가 앞에 쓰인 명사 motions를 수식한다.

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

Translation

열여섯 살 때 Fosbury는 생각했다. “내가 바를 뛰어넘는 한 어떻게 넘는지는 중요하지 않아. 게다가 거친 표면의 매트가 부드러운 표면의 매트로 바뀌었으니 내가 착지에 대해 걱정할 필요도 없지.” 고등학교의 마지막 해에 Fosbury는 자신만의 스타일을 실험해보고 있었다. 그는 바 위를 뒤로 뛰어넘어서 머리가 먼저 넘어가고, 바 위로 몸을 구부리며 등으로 착지하기 시작했다. 그는 자신의 새로운 스타일이 더 효과적이라는 것을 알게 되었다. 사실 그가 조정하기에는 여기에 포함된 동작들이 더 쉬웠다. 그렇지만 코치를 포함한 다른 사람들은 그의 새로운 스타일을 좋아하지 않았다. 한 신문사는 심지어 ‘세계에서 가장 게으른 높이뛰기 선수’라는 설명과 함께 Fosbury가 그의 기술을 선보이는 사진을 실기도 했다.

At 16, Fosbury thought, “It doesn’t matter how I cross the bar as long as I go over it. Besides, I don’t have to worry about landing because soft-surface mats have replaced the old hard-surface ones.” By the last year of high school, Fosbury was experimenting with his own style. He began to jump backward over the bar, head-first, curving his body over the bar and landing on his back. He found his new style more effective. In fact, the motions involved were easier for him to coordinate. Others, including his coach, however, did not like his new style. One newspaper even ran a photograph of Fosbury performing his technique with the caption, “World’s Laziest High Jumper.”

Despite the widespread disbelief, Fosbury kept successfully refining his style. When he arrived in Mexico City where the 1968 Summer Olympics were to take place, his technique was greeted with skepticism by both coaches and competitors. The audience was, however, captivated by its novelty. Fosbury changed the



sport forever. He jumped 2.24 meters to break the world record and win an Olympic gold medal. History was made, and the new style was called “the Fosbury Flop.” Today, almost all high jumpers use the style Dick Fosbury invented.

74 Section 2 Written Communication

Words and Expressions

- L47 surface 표면
- L47 replace 대체하다
- L50 experiment 실험하다
- L54 effective 효과적인
- L60 caption (사진에 붙인) 설명

Structures

- L43 It doesn’t matter **how** I cross the bar **as long as** I go over it.: it은 가주어, 의문사 how가 이끄는 간접의문문이 진주어이다. 「as long as+주어+동사」구문은 ‘~하는 한’이라고 해석한다.
- L47 ~ because soft-surface mats have replaced the old hard-surface **ones**.: ones는 바로 앞의 mats를 대신해서 사용한 부정대명사이다. 앞에서 언급된 특정한 명사를 대신할 때에는 it이나 them 등의 대명사를 사용하지만, 그 대상이 불특정한 경우 one이나 ones로 대신한다.
- L52 ~ **curving** his body over the bar and **landing** on his back.: 접속사와 주어가 생략된 분사구문으로 curving과 landing이 병렬구조로 연결되어 있다.
- L53 He **found** his new style more effective.: 「주어+동사+목적어(his new style)+목적격 보어(more effective)」형태의 5형식 문장으로 목적격 보어가 목적어를 설명하고 있다.
- L55 the motions involved were easier **for him** to coordinate.: to coordinate의 의미상 주어는 for 뒤에 나온 him(Fosbury)이다.
- L62 **Despite** the widespread disbelief, Fosbury **kept** successfully **refining** his style.: 전치사 despite는 ‘...에도 불구하고’라는 뜻으로 뒤에 명사(구)를 수반하며, in spite of와 같은 의미이다. 「keep+-ing」는 ‘계속해서 ...하다’라는 뜻이다.



Translation

널리 퍼진 불신에도 불구하고 Fosbury는 계속해서 성공적으로 자신의 스타일을 개선해 나갔다. 그가 1968년 하계올림픽이 열리는 멕시코시티에 도착했을 때, 그의 기술은 코치진들과 경쟁자들 모두에게 회의적으로 받아들여졌다. 그렇지만 관중은 기술의 참신함에 사로잡혔다. Fosbury는 그 운동을 영원히 바꾸어 놓았다. 그는 2.24미터를 뛰어넘으며 세계 기록을 깼고 올림픽 금메달을 획득했다. 역사가 만들어진 것이다. 그리고 그 새로운 스타일은 'Fosbury Flop(배면뛰기)'이라고 불렸다. 오늘날 거의 모든 높이뛰기 선수들이 Dick Fosbury가 고안한 방식을 쓴다.

While You Read

1. What does "ones" in line 48 refer to?
2. How did the spectators at the 1968 Olympics react to Fosbury's jump?
3. How do you think Fosbury encouraged himself?

replace [rɪˈpleɪs] **caption** [ˈkæpʃən] **disbelief** [ˌdɪsbɪˈliːf] **refine** [rɪˈfaɪn] **take place** 개최되다 **greet** [ɡriːt]
skepticism [ˈskeptɪsɪzəm] **captivate** [ˈkæptəveɪt] **novelty** [ˈnɒvəlti]

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Answers

- 1 It refers to the mats.
- 2 They were captivated by the novelty of his style.
- 3 **Sample** He probably had a good motto to live by and always kept it in mind. / He probably kept in mind "I will fly like a bird and jump over the highest bar in the world."

Words and Expressions

- L62** widespread 널리 퍼진
L62 disbelief 불신감
L63 refine 개선하다
L66 take place 개최되다
L67 greet (특정한) 반응을 보이다, 받아들이다
L67 skepticism 회의, 회의론
L68 competitor 경쟁자
L69 captivate 마음을 사로잡다
L70 novelty 새로움, 참신함

L64 When he arrived in Mexico City where the 1968 Summer Olympics were to take place ~: 장소를 나타내는 관계부사 where가 두 문장을 연결하고 있으며 선행사는 Mexico City이다. were to take place는 '열리기로 되어있다'라는 의미이다.

L66 ~ his technique was greeted with skepticism by both coaches and competitors.: with skepticism은 '회의적으로'라고 해석한다. 「with+추상명사」는 부사처럼 쓰여 '...하게'로 해석하며 with patience(참을성 있게), with care(조심스럽게), with kindness(친절하게)와 같이 사용된다. both A and B는 'A와 B 모두'라는 뜻이다.

L71 He jumped 2.24 meters to break the world record and win an Olympic gold medal.: to부정사가 결과를 나타내며, '그가 2.24미터를 뛰어넘어, 그 결과 세계기록을 깨고 금메달을 땀다'라는 의미이다.

Translation

아사히야마 동물원: 활동 중인 동물들

여러 세대에 걸쳐 동물원은 가족 여행에서 가장 선호되는 목적지였다. 동물원은 거의 일 년 내내 사람들로 북적였다. 어린 아이들은 도처에서 온 온갖 동물들을 보는 것을 정말 좋아했다. 그러나 오늘날 전 세계의 많은 동물원들이 감소하는 관람객 수로 어려움을 겪고 있다. 관람객들은 다양한 이유로 발길을 멈췄고, 몇몇 소규모 동물원들은 문을 닫을 위기에 처해 있다. 시간이 지나면서, 어떤 동물원들은 사라지지만, 어떤 동물원들은 살아남아 창의적인 아이디어 덕분에 번영을 누리기도 한다. 아사히야마 동물원은 희망이 없어 보일 때 창의적인 아이디어가 어떻게 상황을 바꿀 수 있는지를 보여준다.

아사히야마 동물원은 일본에서 가장 북쪽에 있는 동물원이다. 그 동물원은 인구가 약 36만 명으로 홋카이도에서 두 번째로 큰 도시인 아사히카와에 1967년에 만들어졌다. 동물원 역사의 초기에 그 동물원은 도시 자체가 성장함에 따라 관람객 수도 점점 증가했다. 그러고 나서 1994년에 몇몇 동물들이 심각한 질병으로 죽었고, 동물원은 거의 시즌 내내 문을 닫아야만 했다. 관람객 수는 상당히 줄었고, 시에서는 영구적으로 동물원을 폐쇄할 것을 심각하게 고려했다.

1997년에 동물원의 관리책임자와 사육사들은 사람들이 단지 작은 새장 속 새들이나 콘크리트 벽에 갇힌 동물들을 보러 동물원에 오지는 않을 거라는 사실을 깨달았다.

Words and Expressions

L81 destination 목적지

L82 excursion 여행

L82 bustle 붐비다, 북적거리다

L93 thrive 번창하다

L104 witness 나타내다

L110 significantly 상당히

L115 confine 가두다

Asahiyama Zoo: Animals in Action

For generations, zoos were a favorite destination for family excursions. Zoos bustled with people almost every day of the year. Young children loved to gaze at all the animals from near and far. Today, however, many zoos around the world suffer from declining visitor numbers. Visitors have stopped coming for a variety of reasons, and it is putting some smaller zoos in danger of closure. Over time, some zoos disappear, but others survive and even thrive thanks to their creative ideas. Asahiyama Zoo shows how creative ideas can turn things around at a time when there appears to be no hope.

Asahiyama Zoo is the northernmost zoo in Japan. It was established in 1967 in Asahikawa, the second largest city in Hokkaido with a population of about 360,000. In the early years of its history, the zoo witnessed a growing number of



visitors as the city itself grew. Then, in 1994, some animals died of a serious disease, and the zoo had to be closed for almost an entire season. The number of visitors went down significantly, and the city seriously considered closing the zoo forever.

In 1997, the chief manager of the zoo and the zookeepers realized people would not come just to see birds in small cages and animals confined within concrete walls. People wanted

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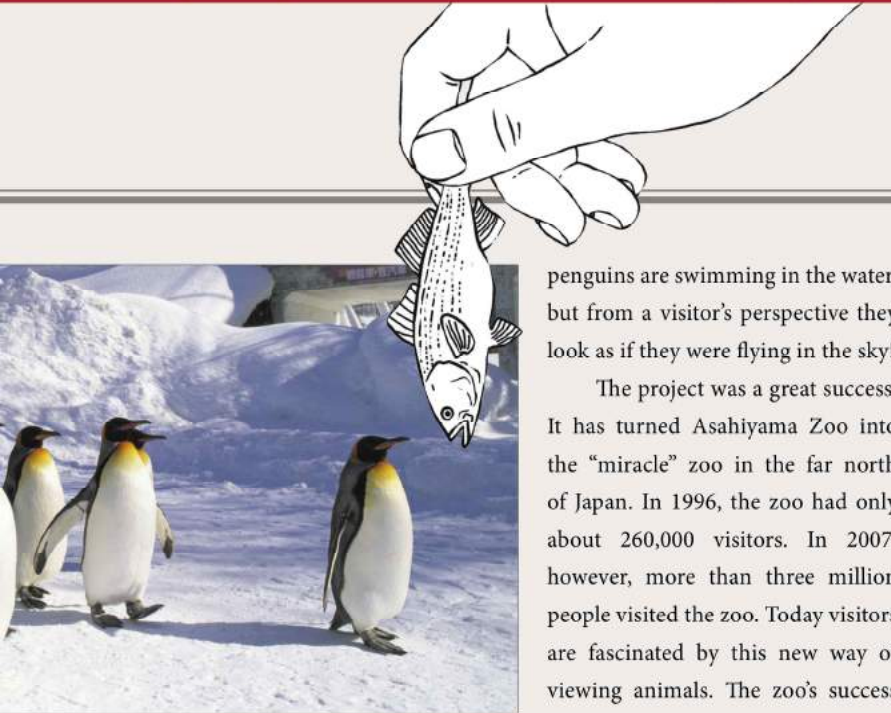
Structures

L90 it is **putting** some smaller zoos **in danger of** closure.: it은 앞부분에서 언급된 '관람객들이 다양한 이유로 동물원에 오지 않는 것'을 가리킨다. 「put+A+in danger of ~」는 'A를 ...의 위기에 처하게 하다'라는 뜻이다.

L94 Asahiyama Zoo shows **how** creative ideas can turn things around at a time **when** there appears to be no hope.: 동사 show의 목적어로 how가 이끄는 간접의문문이 쓰였다. 관계부사 when이 이끄는 형용사절이 선행사 a time을 수식한다.

L99 It was established in 1967 in **Asahikawa, the second largest city in Hokkaido** with a population of about 360,000.: Asahikawa와 the second largest city in Hokkaido는 동격 관계이다. 전치사 with는 '...을 가진, ...이 있는'이라는 의미이다.

L114 people would not come just **to see** birds in small cages and animals **confined** within concrete walls.: to see는 목적을 나타내는 to부정사이며, see의 목적어 birds와 animals가 병렬구조로 연결되어 있다. 과거분사 confined가 앞에 나온 명사 animals를 수식한다.



penguins are swimming in the water, but from a visitor's perspective they look as if they were flying in the sky!

The project was a great success. It has turned Asahiyama Zoo into the "miracle" zoo in the far north of Japan. In 1996, the zoo had only about 260,000 visitors. In 2007, however, more than three million people visited the zoo. Today visitors are fascinated by this new way of viewing animals. The zoo's success has greatly influenced other zoos and theme parks in Japan and abroad.

something extra. So, they decided to start a project to construct unique interactive viewing facilities where the animal habitats and behaviors could be seen up close. The most exciting part of the renovations was the new penguin aquarium. Now visitors can see penguins waddle by and walk together along the outdoor path. They can walk through a glass tunnel, looking up at the penguins sliding through the water. The

While You Read

1. Why was the zoo closed temporarily in 1994?
2. What was the major feature of the renovation project?
3. What do you like best about Asahiyama Zoo?

L190 destination [dɪstɪˈneɪʃən]	L192 excursion [ɪkskɜːʃən]
L191 bustle [bʌsl]	L193 gaze [geɪz]
L194 thanks to ... 덕분에	L195 thrive [θraɪv]
L196 witness [wɪtnɪs]	L197 establish [ɪstəˈblɪʃ]
L198 significantly [sɪɡnɪfɪkəntli]	L199 go down 감소하다
L200 construct [kənˈstrʌkt]	L201 confine [kənˈfaɪn]
L202 habitat [ˈhæbɪtæt]	L203 interactive [ɪntərˈæktɪv]
L204 waddle [ˈwɒdl]	L205 renovation [rɪˈnəʊveɪʃən]

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Translation

사람들은 그 밖의 것을 원했다. 그래서 그들은 동물들의 서식지와 행동을 가까이에서 볼 수 있는 독특한 쌍방향 관람 시설을 건립하는 프로젝트를 시작하기로 했다. 그 혁신의 가장 흥미로운 부분은 새로운 펭귄 수족관이었다. 이제 관람객들은 야외의 길을 따라 펭귄들이 뒤뚱뒤뚱 걷는 것을 볼 수 있고, 함께 걸을 수도 있다. 그들은 펭귄들이 물속을 미끄러져 헤엄치는 것을 올려다보면서 유리 터널을 통과해 걸을 수 있다. 펭귄들은 물속을 헤엄치고 있지만 관람객들의 시각에서 보면 그들은 마치 하늘을 나는 것처럼 보인다.

그 프로젝트는 대단히 성공적이었다. 그것은 아사히야마 동물원을 일본의 북쪽 끝에 있는 '기적의' 동물원으로 변화시켰다. 1996년 동물원에는 26만 명 가량의 관람객 밖에 없었다. 그러나 2007년에는 300만 명이 넘는 사람들이 동물원을 방문했다. 오늘날 관람객들은 동물을 보는 이런 새로운 방식에 매료된다. 그 동물원의 성공은 일본과 해외의 다른 동물원과 테마 파크에 크게 영향을 미쳤다.

Answers

- 1 It was closed temporarily because some animals died of a serious disease.
- 2 Unique interactive viewing facilities were the major feature of the renovation project.
- 3 **Sample** I like walking with the penguins best. / I like looking up at the penguins sliding through the water.

Structures

- L119 ~ facilities **where** the animal habitats and behaviors could be seen up close.: 관계부사 where가 이끄는 절이 선행사인 facilities를 수식하고 있다. 관계부사절의 주어인 the animal habitats and behaviors가 '보이는' 대상이므로 수동태가 사용되었다.
- L123 Now visitors can **see** penguins **waddle** by and walk together ~: see는 지각동사이며 목적격 보어로 동사원형이나 분사가 온다. 동사 see와 walk는 모두 조동사 can에 연결된다.
- L126 They can walk through a glass tunnel, **looking up** at the penguins sliding through the water.: looking up ~은 동시동작을 나타내는 분사구문으로 '...을 보면서'라고 해석한다.
- L130 ~ they look **as if** they **were** flying in the sky!: 'as if+가정법 과거' 형태는 '마치 ...처럼'이라는 뜻으로, 주절의 동사(look)와 같은 때를 나타낸다.
- L133 It has **turned** Asahiyama Zoo **into** the "miracle" zoo in the far north of Japan.: turn A into B는 'A를 B로 바꾸다'라는 뜻이다.

Words and Expressions

- L118 construct 건설하다
L119 interactive 상호적인
L119 facility 시설
L120 habitat 서식지
L122 renovation 혁신, 수리
L124 waddle 뒤뚱뒤뚱 걸다

A Get the Main Ideas

1 본문을 다시 한 번 빠르게 읽고, 중요 내용을 정리하게 한다.

Read the main passage again quickly and think about how people solved their problems and how they influenced others. As you read, try to summarize it in your own words.

2 본문의 내용을 요약하는 표를 완성하게 한다.

This is a concept map of the main passage. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate expressions from the box.

B Critical Thinking

주어진 질문에 대해 짝과 토론하게 한다.

There are two questions related to creativity. Give your opinions about those questions and have a discussion with your partner.

Answers B

1 **Sample** I think it can be cultivated. Anyone can be creative if they try to look at things from different perspectives.

2 **Sample** I think creativity is most valued in music because music composers have to come up with melodies that have never existed before to impress their listeners.

After You Read

A Get the Main Ideas

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

Creativity helps people solve problems and ⁽¹⁾ make progress.

The Fosbury Flop

Episode 1

Problem: "I can't ⁽²⁾ jump high enough."

Creative idea: jumping ⁽³⁾ backward

Progress: • helped break the ⁽⁴⁾ world record in 1968

• became the ⁽⁵⁾ standard way for most high jumpers to jump

Asahiya Zoo

Episode 2

Problem: "We are losing ⁽⁶⁾ visitors."

Creative idea: new ⁽⁷⁾ viewing facilities

Progress: • allowed visitors to enjoy ⁽⁸⁾ interactive exhibits

• brought in far more visitors than before

standard visitors interactive exhibits make progress
jump high world record viewing facilities backward

B Critical Thinking

Discuss these questions with your partner.

1. Is creativity born or cultivated?
2. In which field do you think is creativity most valued? Why?

☐ music ☐ cooking ☐ science ☐ sports ☐ film ☐ business

idea

Teacher's Notes 아사히야마 동물원

일본의 최북단에 위치한 아사히야마 동물원은 다른 대도시들에 비해 접근성이 상당히 떨어지고, 규모에 있어서도 일본 최대 동물원인 도쿄의 우에노 동물원과 비교해 보류 동물수가 4분의 1밖에 되지 않지만 일본 최고의 동물원으로 인정받으며 최대 관람객 수를 보유하고 있다. 15년간 적자에 시달렸던 아사히야마 동물원은 관람객들이 동물원을 관람하는 패러다임을 바꾸어 이러한 기적을 만들어냈다. 기존 동물원이 그저 동물을 구경하는 차원에서 끝난 것에 비해, 아사히야마 동물원은 '동물의 행동 전시, 능력 전시'라는 개념을 도입하여 동물들의 야생적 본능을 최대한 이끌어내어 동물들이 행복하게 살 수 있는 동물원을 만들고자 했다. 아사히야마에서 가장 인기 있는 곳은 펭귄관인데, 이는 물속을 빠르게 헤엄치며 먹이를 찾는 펭귄이 햇빛이 비추는 육지의 생활도 병행한다는 습성에 맞게 설계한 것으로 관람객에게는 하늘을 나는 펭귄을 보는 것 같은 환상을 불러일으킨다. 바다표범관에서는 원형 물기둥을 통해 바다표범을 360도에서 관람할 수 있다. 또한, 침팬지들이 거주하는 숲 한가운데에는 투명 원통관을 설치해 관람객들이 마치 밀림 속에서 침팬지와 함께 하고 있는 듯한 느낌을 받을 수 있다. 또한 침팬지와 직접 줄다리를 할 수 있도록 줄을 늘어뜨려 나무에 매달려 이동하는 침팬지의 악력이 얼마나 강한지 체험할 수 있도록 했다.

Check Your Words

A Find the Secret Word

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

1. fcoenl c^① o n f i n e

2. yiagtv g r^② a v i t y^⑩

3. tleub b u s t^⑤ l e^③

4. azge g a^④ z e

5. iteapvat c a p t i^⑥ v a t e

6. hiert t h r i v^⑦ e

7. taeoicdr c o o r d i^⑧ n a t e

c r e a t i v i t y^⑨



Definitions

1. to keep people or animals locked somewhere
2. the force which makes things fall to the ground
3. to move busily and lively
4. to look at something closely
5. to attract someone's attention with charm, beauty, or excellence
6. to prosper or grow vigorously
7. to make a variety of different things work effectively as a whole

B Read and Choose

Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

perspective excursion significantly waddle renovation

1. The students will have their annual excursion to the city zoo next week.
2. The young artists began to look at things from a fresh perspective.
3. The museum is too old, so will be closed for renovation.
4. My tennis skills have improved significantly since I met my coach.

Unit 3 Creativity Works Wonders 81

Mini Test

[1-3] Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Tom won first prize in a story-writing contest, which proves his abilities are not _____ to math and science.
 (a) confined (b) qualified (c) refined (d) cleared
2. Scientists are studying how humans _____ their joints and limbs to develop robots that move in a more human-like way.
 (a) establish (b) coordinate (c) frustrate (d) bustle
3. Dim light and humidity create conditions that mushrooms _____ in.
 (a) illustrate (b) thrive (c) gaze (d) waddle

Answers 1 (a) 2 (b) 3 (b)

A Find the Secret Word

오른쪽 상자에 제시된 영영풀이를 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 글자를 순서대로 쓴 후, 이를 이용하여 비밀 단어를 알아보도록 한다.

Read the definitions in the box on the right and rearrange the scrambled words. Then figure out the secret word by writing the letters in the numbered blanks.

B Read and Choose

상자에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 제시된 문장을 완성해 한다.

Choose the word from the box that best fits each sentence.

Words and Expressions

- force 힘
- charm 매력
- prosper 번성하다
- vigorously 힘차게, 격렬하게

Reading Master

• 다음 글의 빈칸에 괄호 안에 제시된 단어를 적절히 사용하여 글의 내용을 완성하십시오.

From a Different Angle

Professors of all fields have recognized the human eye since the beginning of time. Unfortunately, many of them have been trained over time, and thus our well-being has been affected little by little. Who has solved all these problems, and more importantly, how have they done it? The simple answer here lies in the nature of creativity. Creativity is the ability to think outside the box. They usually come from people who want to bring about change for the better and at the same time improve the way things are done. (There are so many things to think about.) The following examples illustrate how problems can be solved and progress made through creativity.

The Fishery Flyer: A High Jump Technique

A high jumper consists of three stages: approach, take-off, and flight. During approach, the athlete runs toward the bar at a high speed to gain the necessary force for a strong jump. For take-off, the athlete must control the body by jumping directly upward while pushing against the ground. Finally, the athlete clears the bar.

Dick Fosbury, a native of Portland, Oregon, was frustrated with the sport when he was young. He wanted to be a successful high jumper. He could jump higher than other kids in his age because he was talented. When he began to study, he was not impressed with a coach's perspective. In his second year of high school, he decided to jump the unusual way.

As he approached the bar, he took a deep breath and jumped over the bar. He was amazed to see his body over the bar and landing on his back. He found his new style more effective. In fact, the technique involved less than the traditional technique. Others, including his coach, however, did not like his new style. One newspaper even ran a photograph of Fosbury performing his technique with the caption, "World's Loudest High Jumper."

Despite the widespread disbelief, Fosbury kept successfully refining his style. When he

Practice More Reading Master > PP 254-255

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

Starter Study the Model

1 '광고문 쓰기'가 목표임을 설명하고, 예시 문단을 읽어보게 한다.

We're going to do some writing activities. The main objective of this writing section is to learn how to write an advertisement for a new invention. Read the sample passage and find out what is included to advertise the belt.

2 예시 문단을 다시 한 번 읽고, 개요를 작성하게 한다.

Now, read the passage again and complete the outline.

Step 1 Prepare to Write

누군가를 위해 딱 맞는 선물이 될 발명품을 설계한다고 생각해보고, 주어진 질문에 답하게 한다.

Now, think about an invention that would be the perfect gift for someone you know. First, answer the following questions.

Write

Starter Study the Model How to write an advertisement

Read the advertisement for a new invention and complete the outline.

Sample

The Smart Belt for You

Are you looking for a gift for someone who needs to watch their weight? The Smart Belt is the perfect gift! It looks like a normal belt, but it shows the size of the person's waist. This new invention has two special features. First, if the user's waist size goes over a certain limit, the belt sends out a warning by making a noise that only the person wearing the belt can hear. Another feature is music. When the user exercises, the belt plays music to help motivate him or her. These features encourage the person while exercising. Losing weight is made easy with the Smart Belt! Just wear the belt and press the buttons.



Outline

- > Name of the invention: The Smart Belt
- > Target users: anyone who needs to watch their weight
- > Appearance: looks like a normal belt but shows the size of the person's waist
- > Special features: (1) send out a warning when the user's waist size goes over the limit
(2) play music to help with exercise
- > Advantages: encourage the user while exercising and help him or her lose weight more easily
- > How to use it: wear the belt and press the buttons

Step 1 Prepare to Write

Design an invention that would be the perfect gift for someone you know, and answer the questions.

1. What is the name of your invention?  Sample Health Watcher
2. Who is the invention mainly for?
 It is for someone who Sample has an irregular lifestyle.

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Words and Expressions

- feature 특징
- motivate 동기를 부여하다
- encourage 용기를 북돋우다

Translation

Starter Study the Model

당신을 위한 스마트 벨트

체중을 주의할 필요가 있는 사람에게 줄 선물을 찾고 있나요? 스마트 벨트가 완벽한 선물입니다! 이것은 일반적인 벨트처럼 보이지만 그 사람의 허리 치수를 보여줍니다. 이 새로운 발명품은 두 가지 특별한 특징이 있습니다. 첫 번째로, 만약 사용자의 허리 치수가 특정한 한계를 넘어서게 되면 그 벨트는 그것을 찬 사람만이 들을 수 있는 소리를 내어서 경고 신호를 보냅니다. 또 다른 특징은 음악입니다. 사용자가 운동을 할 때, 그 벨트에서 음악이 나와 사용자에게 동기를 부여하도록 돕습니다. 이런 특징들은 운동을 하는 동안 그 사람의 용기를 북돋웁니다. 스마트 벨트가 있다면 체중을 줄이는 것이 쉬워집니다! 벨트를 차고 버튼을 누르기만 하면 됩니다.



3. What does the invention look like?

Sample ▶ It looks like a small wrist band but it tracks the wearer's sleeping, eating, and exercise habits

4. What special features does the invention have?

Sample ▶ Feature (1) vibrate when the user is dozing or doesn't move for a long time

▶ Feature (2) waterproof so that the user can swim or take a shower wearing it

5. What are the advantages of your invention?

Sample ▶ help the person have healthy lifestyle habits

6. How do people use your invention?

Sample ▶ just wear it on your wrist and it sends the data to your smartphone

Step 2 Write Your Story

Based on the information in Step 1, draw a picture of your invention and complete the story about it.

Are you looking for a gift for someone who _____ ? _____ is the perfect gift! It _____. This new invention has two special features. First, _____. Another feature is _____. These features help _____. Just _____.

Put your drawing here.

Self-Check List

- ☐ Is there an interesting title?
- ☐ Are the features described clearly?
- ☐ Are the vocabulary and grammar correct?

Step 3 Share Your Story

Present your invention to the class. Listen to the other presentations and vote for the most creative invention.

Step 2 Write Your Story

Step 1의 질문에 답한 내용을 바탕으로 발명품을 그린 후 광고문을 완성하게 한다.

Now that you've answered the questions in Step 1, you can complete a paragraph introducing your invention. You can attach your own drawing.

Self-Check List

자신이 쓴 글을 주어진 항목에 따라 확인해 보게 한다.

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

- ☐ 흥미를 끌 만한 제목인가?
- ☐ 특징을 명확하게 설명하는가?
- ☐ 어휘와 어법이 올바른가?

Step 3 Share Your Story

반 친구들에게 자신의 발명품을 발표하고 가장 창의적인 발명품을 뽑아 보게 한다.

Present your invention to the class. Listen to the other presentations and vote for the most creative one.

Answers

Step 2 Write Your Story

Sample

The Health Watcher

Are you looking for a gift for someone who has an irregular lifestyle? The Health Watcher is the perfect gift! It looks like a small wrist band but it tracks the wearer's sleeping, eating, and exercise habits. This new invention has two special features. First, it vibrates when the user is dozing or doesn't move for a long time. Another feature is that it is waterproof so that the user can swim or take a shower wearing it. These features help the person have healthy lifestyle habits. Just wear it on your wrist and it sends the data to your smartphone.

Step 3 Share Your Story

Sample I think Minsu's invention is the most useful and creative. I especially like the idea that the device sends the information to the smartphone.

Translation

건강 관찰자

불규칙한 생활 습관을 가진 사람을 위한 선물 을 찾고 있나요? '건강 관찰자'가 완벽한 선물입니다. 이것은 작은 손목 밴드처럼 보이지만 착용 하는 사람의 수면, 식사, 그리고 운동 습관을 추적해 줍니다. 이 새로운 발명품은 두 가지 특별한 특징이 있습니다. 우선 사용자가 졸거나 오랫동안 움직이지 않으면 진동이 울립니다. 또 다른 특징은 사용자가 그것을 착용한 채로 수영이나 샤워를 할 수 있도록 방수 처리가 되어 있다는 것입니다. 이런 특징들은 그 사람이 건강한 생활 습관을 갖도록 돕습니다. 손목에 착용하기만 하면 그것이 스마트폰으로 정보를 전송합니다.

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

A Word-Building Skills

1 명사와 명사가 합쳐져서 하나의 의미 단위로 사용되는 복합명사구에 대해 알아보게 한다.

You know a lot of nouns already. You can put two or more nouns together to refer to a different object. We call this a compound noun.

2 주어진 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 표현을 써 보게 한다.

Complete the sentences with the appropriate expressions from the box above.

B Expressions in Context

1 밑줄 친 부분에 유의하면서 만화를 읽게 한다.

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

2 빈칸에 만화의 밑줄 친 표현 중 알맞은 것을 넣어 문장을 완성하게 한다.

Complete the sentences with the underlined expressions above. You can change the form if necessary.



A Word-Building Skills

theme	+	park	=	theme park
soft-surface mat		family excursion		glass tunnel
world record		concrete wall		track competition
gold medal		penguin aquarium		

Practice Fill in each blank with an expression from the box above.

- (1) The athlete has been training hard to set a new world record.
- (2) The cup did not break because it fell on a soft-surface mat.
- (2) The 100-meter race is the most popular track competition in the Olympics.
- (4) I still remember my family excursion to the theme park on the coast.

B Expressions in Context



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

- (1) The project was completed in time thanks to some creative ideas.
- (2) The government must do its best to bring about justice for all citizens.
- (3) Prices aren't expected to go down as demand is on the increase.

84 Section 3 Summing Up

Words and Expressions

- coast 해안
- go down 감소하다
- bring about (어떤 결과를) 가져오다
- thanks to ... 덕분에
- get over 극복하다
- in time 제때에
- justice 정의
- demand 수요
- on the increase 점점 증가하는

Translation

theme (주제, 테마)	+	park (공원, 파크)	=	theme park (테마 파크)
soft-surface mat (표면이 부드러운 매트)		family excursion (가족 여행)		glass tunnel (유리 터널)
world record (세계 기록)		concrete wall (콘크리트 벽)		track competition (육상 경기)
gold medal (금메달)		penguin aquarium (펭귄 수족관)		



C Language in Use

1

- We have facilities **where** the animal habitats can be seen up close.
He arrived in Mexico City **where** the Olympics were to take place.
- Creative ideas can help at a time **when** there appears to be no hope.
We live in an era **when** things are changing very fast.

Practice Complete each sentence with a choice from the box.

- (1) People often get creative ideas at moments **(c)**.
 (2) The scientist will build a lab **(a)**.
 (3) The first modern Olympic Games took place in the 19th century **(b)**.
 (4) Last month, I visited the house **(d)**.

- Ⓐ where he can do experiments Ⓒ when there was no TV
 Ⓑ when they are least expected Ⓓ where Vincent van Gogh was born

2

- Poor eyesight makes it difficult **to read at night**.
Poor eyesight makes to read at night difficult. (x)
- He found **it** more effective **to jump backward**.
He found to jump backward more effective. (x)



Practice Correct the mistakes and complete the sentences.

- (1) People find to come up with creative ideas difficult.
 >> People find it **difficult to come up with creative ideas**.
 (2) What makes to solve the problem hard?
 >> What makes it **hard to solve the problem**?
 (3) The boy found to study in the morning more effective.
 >> The boy found it **more effective to study in the morning**.

Unit 3 Creativity Works Wonders 85

Teacher's Notes 관계부사

관계부사는 두 문장을 이어주는 접속사의 역할과 관계사절 내의 부사(구) 역할을 동시에 한다. 관계부사에는 when, where, why가 있고, 선행사에 따라 관계부사가 결정된다.

선행사	관계부사
때	when [= in[at, on] which]
장소	where [= in[at, on] which]
이유	why [= for which]

e.g. I became a member of a rock band. My music teacher had played in the rock band.

- I became a member of a rock band **which** my music teacher had played in.
- I became a member of a rock band **in which** my music teacher had played.
- I became a member of a rock band **where** my music teacher had played.

(나는 음악 선생님이 연주하셨던 록밴드의 멤버가 되었다.)

C Language in Use

1 1의 문장을 읽으면서 굵은 글씨로 표시된 단어들을 살펴본 뒤, 그 의미를 생각하게 한다.

Read the sentences in 1 and focus on the words in bold. What do the words mean in the sentences?

Translation C 1

- 우리는 동물 서식지를 가까이에서 볼 수 있는 시설을 가지고 있다.
그는 올림픽이 열리는 멕시코시티에 도착했다.
- 창의적인 아이디어는 어떤 희망도 없어 보일 때 도움을 줄 수 있다.
우리는 빠르게 변화하는 시대에 살고 있다.

2 관계부사의 쓰임과 의미에 대해 간단히 설명한다.

An adverb which introduces a relative clause is called a relative adverb. Examples are *when*, *where*, and *why*. They refer to time, place, and reason, respectively. They are used in the same way as "preposition + which".

3 제시된 문장을 읽고, 상자에서 표현을 골라 문장을 완성하게 한다.

Complete each sentence with the appropriate clause from the box.

Words and Expressions

- facility 시설
- habitat 서식지
- take place 개최되다
- era 시대
- lab 실험실

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Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

4 2의 문장을 읽으면서 굵은 글씨로 표시된 표현들을 살펴본 뒤, 형태와 의미의 공통점을 생각해본다.

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? And what are the differences?

5 가목적어와 진목적어에 대해 간단히 설명한다.

Often an infinitive phrase is used with *it* as the object of a verb when the verb has an object and an object complement. In this sentence, *it* refers to the infinitive phrase at the end of the sentence.

6 제시된 문장을 읽고, 진목적어를 가목적어로 만드는 연습을 해 보게 한다.

Read and correct the sentences.

Words and Expressions

- eyesight 시력
- effective 효과적인

Grammar Master

주어	목적어
1. I found the book very interesting. (I found the book interesting.) 2. She found the movie very boring. (She found the movie boring.) 3. He found the job very difficult. (He found the job difficult.) 4. They found the trip very fun. (They found the trip fun.)	1. I found the book very interesting. (I found the book interesting.) 2. She found the movie very boring. (She found the movie boring.) 3. He found the job very difficult. (He found the job difficult.) 4. They found the trip very fun. (They found the trip fun.)

- (1-3) 주어와 목적어 사이에 목적어와 수식어(형용사 또는 부사)가 들어갈 수 있다.
- I want to visit the city. → I want to visit the city that is very beautiful.
 - She could see the reason. → She could see the reason that was very clear.
 - He found the movie very boring. → He found the movie very boring that was very long.

- (4-7) 주어와 목적어 사이에 목적어와 수식어(형용사 또는 부사)가 들어갈 수 있다.
- I found the book very interesting. (I found the book interesting.)
→ I found the book very interesting that was very long.
 - She found the movie very boring. (She found the movie boring.)
→ She found the movie very boring that was very long.
 - He found the job very difficult. (He found the job difficult.)
→ He found the job very difficult that was very long.
 - They found the trip very fun. (They found the trip fun.)
→ They found the trip very fun that was very long.

C Language in Use

1

- We have facilities **where** the animal habitats can be seen up close.
He arrived in Mexico City **where** the Olympics were to take place.
- Creative ideas can help at a time **when** there appears to be no hope.
We live in an era **when** things are changing very fast.

Practice Complete each sentence with a choice from the box.

- (1) People often get creative ideas at moments **(c)**.
- (2) The scientist will build a lab **(a)**.
- (3) The first modern Olympic Games took place in the 19th century **(b)**.
- (4) Last month, I visited the house **(d)**.

- (a)** where he can do experiments **(b)** when there was no TV
(c) when they are least expected **(d)** where Vincent van Gogh was born

2

- Poor eyesight makes it difficult **to read at night**.
Poor eyesight makes to read at night difficult. (x)
- He found it more effective **to jump backward**.
He found to jump backward more effective. (x)



Practice Correct the mistakes and complete the sentences.

- (1) People find to come up with creative ideas difficult.
→ People find it **difficult to come up with creative ideas**.
- (2) What makes to solve the problem hard?
→ What makes it **hard to solve the problem**?
- (3) The boy found to study in the morning more effective.
→ The boy found it **more effective to study in the morning**.

Translation C 2

- 약한 시력은 밤에 독서하는 것을 어렵게 만든다.
- 그는 뒤쪽으로 뛰어넘는 것이 더 효과적이라는 사실을 알게 되었다.

Teacher's Notes 가목적어 it

「주어+동사+목적어+목적격 보어」 형태의 5형식 문장에서 to부정사가 목적어 자리에 사용되었을 경우, 목적어 자리가 길어지므로 목적어를 대신하여 가목적어 *it*을 사용하고 to부정사를 뒤로 보낸다. to부정사 외에 목적어가 that절이나 -ing인 구조에서도 가목적어 *it*을 사용하기도 한다.

- They found it safe **to wear a helmet** when riding a bicycle.
(그들은 자전거를 탈 때 헬멧을 쓰는 것이 안전하다는 사실을 알았다.)
- She made it a rule **to make a what-to-buy list** before she went to the market.
(그녀는 시장에 가기 전에 살 목록을 만드는 것을 규칙으로 삼았다.)



Teen Links

Culture: Interesting Advertisements

Examine the ads below and match the photos with their captions. Which ad do you think is the most creative?



- Ⓐ This toothpaste formula builds strong teeth.
- Ⓑ It's so strong and shows no mercy!
- Ⓒ For some, it's Mt. Everest.
- Ⓓ Face Detect helps you find even hidden faces.
- Ⓔ You don't have to risk your life because of slower internet access.

Think Outside the Box

1. Look at the paper bags designed by a non-profit organization. What does the slogan mean?



2. Make your own slogan on the bag. Then present it to the class.



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Culture: Interesting Advertisements

주어진 광고를 보고, 사진과 상자 속 문구를 연결해 보게 한 후, 가장 창의적이라고 생각하는 것을 고르게 한다.

Look at the ads and match each photo with its caption from the box. Then think about which ad is the most creative.

Translation

- Ⓐ 이 치약의 화학 구조는 튼튼한 치아를 만들어 줍니다.
- Ⓑ 그것은 매우 강하고 어떤 자비심도 보여주지 않습니다!
- Ⓒ 누군가에게 그것은 에베레스트 산입니다.
- Ⓓ Face Detect는 숨겨진 얼굴까지 찾도록 도와줍니다.
- Ⓔ 느린 인터넷 접속 때문에 당신의 목숨을 위험에 처하게 할 필요는 없습니다.

Words and Expressions

- toothpaste 치약
- formula 공식, 화학식, 제조법
- mercy 자비심

Answers

Sample • I think ad #4 is the most creative. Linking stairs to Mr. Everest is impressive.

Think Outside the Box

1 종이 가방의 디자인을 보고, 그 가방의 문구가 무엇을 의미하는지 생각해 보게 한다.

Look at the paper bags and think about what the slogan means.

Answer

Sample It means we should help protect endangered animals.

2 가방에 들어갈 문구를 직접 만들어 본 후, 발표하게 한다.

Make your own slogan and present it to the class.

Answer

Sample Hold My Hands, Be My Friend

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

A Listen and Talk

1 대화를 듣고, 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르게 한다.

Listen to the dialog and choose which is not true.

2 담화를 듣고, 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르게 한다.

Listen to the talk and choose which is true.

3 상황을 듣고, 제시된 어구를 활용하여 친구에게 사과하는 말을 약 1분간 하게 한다.

Imagine that you miss your best friend's birthday and apologize to her. Listen carefully and talk for about one minute starting with the given expression.

Words and Expressions

- article 기사
- modern 현대의
- light bulb 백열 전구
- connect 연결하다
- addicted 중독된
- intelligence 지능



A Listen and Talk

1. Listen. Which is NOT true according to the dialog?

- Ⓐ Martha and Karl are talking about useful inventions.
- Ⓑ Martha thinks the light bulb is a very useful invention.
- Ⓒ Karl says the Internet makes the world more connected.
- Ⓓ Martha thinks the Internet only harms teens.

2. Listen. Which is true according to the talk?

- Ⓐ Intelligence can be a learned behavior.
- Ⓑ Creativity is closely associated with intelligence.
- Ⓓ Anyone can be creative regardless of intelligence.
- Ⓒ People are usually born creative.

Sample Listen. I'm terribly sorry I forgot your birthday. I marked it on my calendar, but I've been busy with schoolwork this past week. I'm sorry. It's all my fault. How could I ever forget my best friend's birthday? Let me make it up to you, OK? Why don't we go to the amusement park this weekend? Everything is on me. How about that?

3. Listen carefully and think about what you would say to apologize. Talk for about one minute.

Why does your best friend look sad? You are curious for a minute, and soon you realize that you missed her birthday yesterday. She gave you a wonderful present for your last birthday. What would you say to your friend to make up for your mistake?

Listen. I'm terribly sorry ...

88 Section 3 Summing Up

Scripts A

1 M Look, Martha. Here's an article about the top five modern inventions.

W Let me see, Karl. The light bulb, the automobile, the Internet ... this list looks interesting.

M Which invention do you think is the most useful?

W Well, they're all useful, but I'd say the light bulb because we can do lots of things at night thanks to the light bulb. What do you think?

M I'd say the Internet is the most useful invention.

W Why?

M Because it connects the whole world. I mean, it has really turned the world into a global village.

W I guess you're right. But the Internet is a serious problem for

some teens.

M Why do you say that?

W Well, many teens are addicted to the Internet. They simply can't live without it.

2 W You may be curious to know how people can be so creative. Remember people aren't born creative. You may be a genius but not creative. Or, you may have average intelligence but be amazingly creative. You could say that creativity is a learned behavior. It's a matter of how you approach things or how you look at things in different ways. Think of creativity as a muscle. The more you use it, the stronger it gets. To increase your creativity, you simply need to act like a creative person.

B Read and Write

1. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Asahiyama Zoo, which opened in 1967, is one of the most popular zoos in Japan. The zoo in Asahikawa, Hokkaido, draws more and more visitors from Japan and abroad for its unique viewing facilities, exhibitions, and programs. (①) One of its major attractions is a tunnel made of see-through walls and ceilings. The tunnel offers a 360-degree view of penguins as they swim through the water. (②) Another attraction is a vertical glass pipe that allows visitors to have a close-up look at seals swimming underwater. The story behind the zoo's success is another reason why the zoo has been widely covered by the media. (③) As a matter of fact, due to a disease which spread among the animals in 1994, the zoo lost a lot of visitors and was in danger of being closed down. (④) Their efforts paid off, as Asahiyama Zoo is once again one of the 'must-see' attractions for visitors to Hokkaido.

(1) Where is the best place for the sentence in the box?

The management was determined to keep the zoo open and came up with innovative ideas for the unique viewing facilities.

- Ⓐ ① Ⓑ ② Ⓒ ③ ☒ Ⓓ ④

(2) Which is true about Asahiyama Zoo?

- Ⓐ It was closed down for a year in 1967.
☒ Ⓑ It has a unique penguin viewing facility.
 Ⓒ It has suffered huge losses in recent years.
 Ⓓ It is staffed by innovative landscape artists.

2. Imagine that it is the year 2070, and that you have a robot that helps you every day. What is the robot able to do for you? Write about 60~80 words.

My robot, whose name is _____, is my best friend. _____ does _____ because _____.

The best thing about my robot is _____

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Translation B 1

1967년에 문을 연 아사히야마 동물원은 일본에서 가장 인기 있는 동물원 중 하나이다. 홋카이도의 아사히카와에 있는 그 동물원은 독특한 관람 시설과 전시, 그리고 프로그램으로 일본과 해외에서 점점 더 많은 방문객을 끌어 모은다. 그곳의 중요한 볼거리 중 하나는 속이 들여다보이는 벽과 천장으로 만들어진 터널이다. 그 터널은 펭귄이 물속을 헤엄칠 때 360도 각도로 볼 수 있도록 해 준다. 또 다른 볼거리는 물개들이 물속에서 헤엄치는 것을 관람객들이 가까이에서 볼 수 있도록 해 주는 수직 유리관이다. 동물원 성공의 뒷이야기는 그 동물원이 매체를 통해 널리 보도되는 또 다른 이유이다. 사실 1994년에 동물들 사이에 퍼져 나간 질병 때문에 동물원은 많은 관람객을 잃고 문을 닫을 위기에 처했다. 경영진은 동물원 문을 계속 열기로 결정하고 독특한 관람 시설을 위한 혁신적인 생각을 떠올렸다. 그들의 노력이 성과를 거두었고, 아사히야마 동물원은 다시 한 번 홋카이도의 방문객들이 꼭 봐야 하는 명소들 중 하나가 됐다.

B Read and Write

1 제시된 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하게 한다.

Read the passage about Asahiyama Zoo and answer the questions.

(1) 제시된 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르게 한다.

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

(2) 아사히야마 동물원에 대한 설명으로 옳은 것을 고르게 한다.

Choose the sentence which is true about Asahiyama Zoo.

2 2070년에 매일 자신을 도와주는 로봇이 있다고 가정하고, 로봇에 대한 글을 완성하게 한다.

Now, write a one-paragraph essay of 60~80 words about a robot that helps you every day.

Answer B 2

Sample My robot, whose name is Joe, is my best friend. Joe does all the housework because I live alone and I am in a wheelchair. He goes online and does the grocery shopping. When the groceries are delivered, Joe cooks my favorite meal. He also takes me out for a walk every afternoon. At night, Joe tells me interesting stories until I fall asleep. The best thing about my robot is that he never complains.

Words and Expressions

- exhibition 전시
- vertical 수직의
- pay off 성과를 올리다

Practice More Speaking Master > P. 257

Practice More Writing Master > P. 258