

고등학교 일반영어 독해와 작문 (김진완) 구문해설 [Stage 1~ Unit 7]

Stage 1-01.

Another Perspective

p.14

❶ We usually look at things from the narrow perspective we are used to. We believe, without really thinking, that we have the right perspective. ❸ This very common phenomenon was explained by the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, in the book *When We Were Young* compiled by John Burningham. ❹ In an English class in Ghana, Africa, he learned an important lesson about how people really see the world. He also learned about how people could see the world in new ways.

A professor put a large sheet of white paper on the wall. The paper had a little black dot in the right-hand corner. When the professor asked, "Boys, what do you see?" they all shouted without thinking, "A black dot!" He stepped back and said, "So, no one saw the white sheet of paper. You only saw the black dot." The professor added, "This is awful. People never see the broader picture."

People indeed see things only one way. If you want to see the broader picture, you have to change how you see the world. ❺ Do not be afraid to take another perspective, perhaps a broader one.

❶ We usually look at things from the narrow **perspective we are used to**.

→ perspective와 we 사이에 전치사 to의 목적어에 해당하는 목적격 관계대명사 that[which]이 생략되었다. 'be used to+(동)명사'는 '~에 익숙하다'라는 의미이다. '~하곤 했다'라는 의미인 자동사 used to와 구별한다.

❸ This very common phenomenon was explained by the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, in the book *When We Were Young* **compiled** by John Burningham.

→ compiled 앞에 주격 관계대명사+be동사인 that[which] was가 생략되었다.

❹ In an English class in Ghana, Africa, he learned an important lesson about **how people really see the world**.

→ 간접의문문 how people really see the world는 '사람들이 정말로 세상을 어떻게 보는지'라는 의미의 명사절로 전치사의 목적어로 쓰였다.

❺ Do not be afraid to take another perspective, perhaps a broader **one**.

→ one은 perspective의 반복을 피하기 위한 부정대명사이며, 복수형의 반복을 피할 때에는 ones를 쓴다.

Stage 1-02.

Everybody Hiccups

p.16

There are many factors that can cause a person to have hiccups. ❷ Eating or drinking too quickly gives some people hiccups. Sometimes spicy food, very hot food, or very cold food causes hiccups. Any quick intake of breath — sneezing, laughing, or coughing — can lead to hiccups, too. Sometimes, there is not any easily identifiable reason. ❸ Medically speaking, hiccups are caused by a sudden, uncontrollable tightening of the diaphragm.

There are many different ways to stop hiccups. Almost everyone knows at least one way to treat hiccups. ❹ Common cures for hiccups include gulping a glass of water or taking small sips. As another way for curing hiccups, some people recommend taking short, fast breaths or breathing into a paper bag, but this can cause dizziness. Scaring someone is still another possible way for hiccup relief.

Most cases of hiccups go away in a few minutes, but they can sometimes last for days or weeks. ❺ While hiccups are generally not dangerous, long-lasting ones can be related to some serious health conditions and may require medical attention. When all folk remedies fail, doctors can administer drugs that will help your diaphragm begin functioning normally again.

* diaphragm 횡격막

❷ Eating or drinking too quickly gives some people hiccups.

→ 동명사구 Eating or drinking too quickly가 주어이고 단수 취급한다.

❸ Medically speaking, hiccups are caused by a sudden, uncontrollable tightening of the diaphragm.

→ Medically speaking은 독립 분사 구문의 형태로 주절의 내용에 대한 화자의 태도 및 입장을 나타낸다.

❹ Common cures for hiccups include gulping a glass of water or taking small sips.

→ include는 동명사를 목적어를 취하는 동사이고 동명사구 gulping a glass of water와 taking small sips가 include의 목적어이다.

❺ While hiccups are generally not dangerous, long-lasting ones can be related to some serious health conditions and may require medical attention.

→ while은 두 문장을 연결하는 접속사로 '반면에'라는 의미이다. 부정대명사 ones는 hiccups를 대신한다.

Stage 1-03.

Chimps at School

p.18

How do animals learn? ❷ Some wild animals appear to transmit skills and knowledge from generation to generation not through genes, but through education. Chimpanzees, for example, educate their young for 5 to 15 years. According to chimpanzee researchers, a chimpanzee mother never forces her young to learn something. She takes her baby with her if she thinks he needs to learn something. ❸ Then she just lets him observe.

Take the example of cracking hard nuts with a rock. Cracking nuts with a tool is a useful skill in the jungle, but it is hard to do well. The mother never teaches which rock is best for the base and which rock is best for the hammer. Instead, she always takes her offspring with her and just lets the young chimp eat the delicious nuts she has cracked. ❹ As this becomes routine, the young chimp imitates the behavior of the mother in order to eat nuts by himself. ❺ It takes 2 to 3 years for him to master the technique. The chimp's desire to grow up and be independent seems to be the driving force in learning the nut-cracking skill as well as other important survival skills.

❷ Some wild animals appear to transmit skills and knowledge from generation to generation **not** through genes, **but** through education.

→ not A but B는 'A가 아니라 B'라는 의미이다.

❸ Then she just **lets him observe**.

→ 「let + 목적어 + 목적격 보어」구문은 목적어가 '~하게 하다'라는 의미이다. 사역동사 let는 목적격 보어로 동사원형을 취한다.

❹ As **this** becomes routine, the young chimp imitates the behavior of the mother **in order to** eat nuts **by himself**.

→ this는 앞 문장 전체를 가리킨다. 「in order to + 동사원형」은 '~하기 위해'라는 의미이다. by oneself는 '혼자서'라는 의미로 alone과 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.

❺ **It takes 2 to 3 years for him to master the technique.**

→ 「it + takes + 시간 + for 목적격 + to부정사」는 '목적어가 ~하는 데 ... 동안의 시간이 걸린다'라는 뜻으로 to부정사 이하가 진주어이고 it은 가주어이다

Stage 1-04.

SODIS to the Rescue

p.20

Imagine that you are desperately thirsty. ❷ If the only water you had were dirty and full of dangerous bacteria, what would you do? Sadly, this is a question that over a billion people in the world have to ask themselves daily. In India alone, over 200 million people live without clean water. Of course, there are ways to make water safe for drinking, but they are often expensive.

Now there is an affordable way to get clean water through solar water disinfection (SODIS, for short). ❶ The SODIS method is based on scientists' discovery that ultraviolet light from the sun kills bacteria. The good news is that the method is very simple and effective. First, a PET bottle is cleaned with soap. Then, the bottle is filled with dirty water and placed in full sunlight for at least 6 hours. The water should be disinfected. To make sure, place the PET bottle on top of a newspaper headline. If the letters of the headline are readable from the neck at the top, the water is ready. ❸ The treated water should be drunk directly from the bottle or poured into a cup immediately before use. ❹ In this way, you can prevent the treated water from becoming dirty again.

❷ If the only water you had were dirty and full of dangerous bacteria, what would you do?

→ 가정법 과거는 현재 사실과 반대되는 가정을 할 때 쓰이며, '만약 ~한다면, ...할 텐데'라고 해석한다. 'If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형(be동사는 were), 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + 동사원형'의 형태이다.

❶ The SODIS method is based on scientists' discovery that ultraviolet light from the sun kills bacteria.

→ that절이 명사 discovery와 의미상 동격을 이룬다. 동격의 that으로 쓰일 때는 '...라고 하는 ~'라고 해석한다. 주로 fact, news, idea 등의 명사 뒤에 동격의 that절이 온다.

❸ The treated water should be drunk directly from the bottle or poured into a cup immediately before use.

→ The treated water가 주어이고 조동사가 있는 수동태 구문으로 drunk와 poured가 등위접속사 or로 연결된 병렬 구조이다.

❹ In this way, you can prevent the treated water from becoming dirty again.

→ 'prevent + 목적어 + from + -ing'구문으로 '목적어가 ~하지 못하게 하다'라는 뜻이며 from 다음에는 동명사가 온다.

Stage 1-05

The Real Movie Capital: Bollywood

p. 22

Most people think that the capital of the movie world is Hollywood. However, the real movie capital is Mumbai, India. ❸ Mumbai used to be known as Bombay, so the film industry there is called “Bollywood.” ❹ Bollywood makes twice as many movies as Hollywood—more than 800 a year.

The movies from Bollywood are very different from Hollywood movies. For one thing, Bollywood movies are much longer than most Hollywood movies. In fact, most Bollywood movies are more than 3 hours long, and contain singing, dancing, action, adventure, mystery, and romance.

Another big difference between Bollywood and Hollywood movies is the way the movies are made. Filming of a Bollywood movie may begin even before the script is finished. ❷ The director and writers often make up the story as the film is being made.

❶ Bollywood actors are very popular, and some are in such high demand that they work on several movies at the same time. They may even shoot scenes for several films on the same day, using the same costumes and scenery. Most Bollywood movies follow the same basic story. So, it is often possible to shoot scenes for different movies at the same time.

❷ Mumbai **used to** be known as Bombay, so the film industry there is called “Bollywood.”

→ used to는 과거의 상태나 습관을 나타내는 조동사로 ‘~하곤 했다’라는 의미이다.

❸ **Bollywood makes twice as** many movies **as Hollywood** - more than 800 a year.

→ 「A+동사+배수사+as~as+B」의 형태로 ‘A는 B의 ~배의 ...이다’라는 의미이다. 이때 목적어는 as와 as 사이에 오는 것에 주의 한다.

e.g. Bollywood makes movie twice as many as Hollywood. (×)

❷ The director and writers often make up the story as the film is **being made**.

→ 「be+being+p.p.」의 수동태 현재 진행 시제로 ‘촬영이 진행되고 있다’라고 해석한다.

❶ Bollywood actors are very popular, and some are in **such** high demand **that** they work on several movies at the same time.

→ 「such ~ that ...」구문은 ‘너무 ~ 해서 ...하다’라는 뜻으로 such가 high demand를 꾸민다. 이때 such와 that 사이에는 형용사+명사가 온다.

Stage 1-06.

How About a Bowl of *Patjuk*?

p.24

❶ On the winter solstice, when there are the shortest hours of day and the longest hours of night, Koreans eat *patjuk*, a red bean porridge. This bowl of porridge was believed to scare away ghosts.

Winter solstice is called *dongji* in Korean. It is said to be the day when the negative becomes stronger than the positive. This makes the perfect environment for ghosts and evil spirits. Thus, to create a sense of balance, the positive has to be introduced.

❷ *Patjuk* was considered a simple solution because the red color of the beans symbolizes the sun, fire, blood, strength, and life — a burst of the positive. *Patjuk* was spilled over front gates and in front of the guardian tree at the village entrance. ❸ Bowls of *patjuk* were also put out in various places around the house to serve the spirits. ❹ Over the years, *dongji* has become a day to forget old grievances and start anew. It is also a day to chase away bad spirits and embrace all the good fortune to come in the new year.

❶ On the winter solstice, **when** there are the shortest hours of day and the longest hours of night, Koreans eat *patjuk*, a red bean porridge.

→ 시간을 나타내는 관계부사 **when**이 계속적 용법으로 쓰였고 선행사 the winter solstice를 보충 설명하고 있다.

❷ *Patjuk* was considered a simple solution **because** the red color of the beans symbolizes the sun, fire, blood, strength, and life — a burst of the positive.

→ **because**는 이유를 나타내는 접속사로 뒤에 주어와 동사가 온다.

❸ Bowls of *patjuk* were also put out in various places around the house **to serve the spirits**.

→ **to serve** 이하는 목적을 나타내는 to부정사구로 '영령을 섬기기 위해'라고 해석한다.

❹ Over the years, *dongji* has become a day **to forget** old grievances **and start** anew.

→ **to forget** ~과 **start anew**는 a day를 수식하는 to부정사구로 접속사 **and**로 연결된 병렬 구조이다. 이때 **and** 뒤에서 **to**는 자주 생략된다.

Stage 1-07.

Dangerous Comforts

p. 26

In many ways, lead is a perfect element. ❷ It is one of the metals that humans first found and used. Its melting point is relatively low, so it is easy to extract lead from ores. ❸ Also, it is soft enough to be shaped by hand.

It is easy to see how people have used lead for centuries. Ancient Romans, for instance, used lead for various purposes. In fact, practically all everyday items were made out of lead. Lead was the most popular material for making water pipes because it does not rust. ❹ The Romans used white powder made from lead in their cosmetics. ❺ In addition, rich Romans made paint using lead and painted their walls red. ❻ Little did they know that these daily comforts posed a serious threat to their health.

Lead is, as a matter of fact, very toxic. Lead is absorbed into the human body through air, water, soil, food, and consumer products. The bad news is that it can cause lead poisoning. Some of the symptoms include abdominal pain, headache, irritability, and in severe cases seizures and death.

❷ It is **one of the metals that humans first found and used**.

→ that 이하는 one of the metals를 선행사로 하는 관계대명사절이며, that을 which로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.

❸ Also, it is soft **enough to** be shaped by hand .

→ 형용사 soft를 한정하는 enough to는 ‘ ~하기 충분한’이라는 뜻이다.

❹ The Romans used white powder **made** from lead in their cosmetics.

→ made 앞에 주격 관계대명사+be동사인 which was가 생략되어 있다.

❺ In addition, rich Romans **made** paint **using** lead **and painted** their walls red.

→ using은 paint를 수식하는 현재분사이며, made와 painted는 등위 접속사 and로 연결된 병렬 구조이다.

❻ **Little did they know** that these daily comforts posed a serious threat to their health.

→ little, no, never 등 부정어가 문두에 오면 주어와 동사가 도치된다. 이때, 현재·과거의 일반 동사가 문장에 있는 경우「부정어+do[does, did]+주어+일반 동사」의 어순이 된다.

Stage 2-Unit 1. Q How Do You Control Your Anger?

What Makes You So Angry?

p.33

One day, Hercules saw an object the size of an apple on the street. He yelled, “How dare you block my way?” and kicked it angrily. ❸ Suddenly, the object became as big as a watermelon. “What in the world?” said Hercules, and began to hit it with his metal club. ❹ Then, the object became so big that it blocked the entire street. ❺ Athena, who had been watching this, came down next to the object and played music. Surprisingly, the object became as small as an apple again. ❻ Athena told Hercules, who was completely shocked by all of this, “That object is like the anger inside you. ❼ The more you provoke it, the bigger it becomes.”

❸ Suddenly, the object became **as big as** a watermelon.

→ 원급 비교구문으로 「as + 형용사 + as」는 ‘~ 만큼 ...하다’라는 뜻이다.

❹ Then, the object became **so** big **that** it blocked the entire street.

→ 「so ~ that ...」구문으로, ‘너무 ~해서 ... 하다’의 의미이다.

❺ **Athena, who had been watching this**, came down next to the object and played music.

→ 주격 관계대명사 who가 이끄는 관계사절이 선행사(Athena)를 보충 설명하고 있다. 선행사가 고유명사일 경우에는 관계대명사의 계속적 용법으로 쓰고, 이때 선행사 뒤 또는 관계사절 앞뒤에 콤마(,)를 쓴다.

❻ Athena told **Hercules, who was completely shocked by all of this**, “That object is like the anger inside you.

→ 주격 관계대명사 who가 이끄는 관계사절이 선행사 (Hercules)를 보충 설명하는 계속적용법으로 쓰였다.

❼ **The more** you provoke it, **the bigger** it becomes.

→ 「the + 비교급, the + 비교급」은 ‘~하면 할수록 그만큼 더 ...하다’라는 의미이다

p.34

Are you famous for your short temper? ❷ Do you find yourself getting into frequent arguments and fights? Anger is a normal and healthy emotion. ❹ When you have been mistreated, it is perfectly normal to feel angry. It only becomes a problem when anger explodes all the time or easily gets out of control. Explosive anger can have serious consequences for your relationships, your health, and your state of mind.

❷ Do you **find yourself getting** into frequent arguments and fights?

→ 「find + 목적어 + 목적격 보어」로 ‘목적어가 ~하는 것을 알다’로 해석한다. 이때, find의 목적격 보어로 현재분사 (getting)가 왔고 원형부정사를 보어로 취하지 않는다.

❹ When you **have been mistreated, it is perfectly normal to feel angry.**

→ 「have + been + p.p.」형태의 현재완료 수동태 문장이다. it은 가주어이고 to feel angry가 진주어이다

p.35

If you have a hot temper, you may feel like there is little you can do to control it.

② In fact, controlling your anger is easier than you might think. ③ With some effective anger management technique, you can learn how to express your feelings in healthier ways and keep your temper from getting out of control. ④ When you are able to control yourself and act appropriately, you will not only feel better about yourself but also keep your relationships strong.

② In fact, **controlling your anger is easier than** you might think.

→ 동명사구 controlling your anger가 문장의 주어이다. 「형용사/부사의 비교급+than」은 ‘~보다 더 ...한’의 의미이다.

③ With some effective anger management technique you can learn **how to express** your feelings in healthier ways **and keep** your temper from getting out of control.

→ 「의문사+to부정사」구문으로 목적어로 쓰인 to부정사의 명사적 용법이다. 「how to+동사원형」은 ‘~하는 방법’이라는 뜻이다. express와 keep은 how to에 이어지는 동사원형으로 접속사 and로 연결된 병렬 구조이다.

④ When you are able to control yourself and act appropriately, you will **not only** feel better about yourself **but also** keep your relationships strong.

→ 「not only A but also B」구문으로 ‘A뿐 아니라 B도 역시’로 해석하며 유사한 표현으로 ‘B as well as A’가 있다

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Anger Management Tips

First of all, you have to be aware of the warning signs. Sometimes you may feel that you just explode in anger. The truth is that there are physical signs before this happens. Your heart beats faster to pump more oxygen and sugar into your bloodstream. Your breathing becomes more rapid, your blood pressure rises, and your muscles become tense. ⑥ The angrier you get, the more your body gets tense. ⑦ You should become aware of your own personal signs that you are about to lose your temper. When you do, you will be able to take steps to manage your anger before it gets out of control.

⑧ Secondly, it is important to identify the negative thoughts that make you angry. ⑩ You may think that external things — for instance, the rude or inconsiderate actions of other people — are what causes your anger. However, your anger is more likely to be caused by how you interpret the situation rather than external factors. For example, you may think that people NEVER consider your needs, and that they ALWAYS disrespect you. Also, you may think that when something goes wrong, it is always someone else's fault.

⑥ The **angrier** you get, **the more** your body gets tense.

→ 「the + 비교급, the + 비교급」구문으로 ‘~하면 할수록 더 ...하다’로 해석한다.

⑦ You should become aware of **your own personal signs that you are about to lose your temper**.

→ that이 이끄는 절이 your own personal signs를 수식한다. 「be about to + 동사원형」은 ‘막 ~을 하려고 하다’라는 의미로 가까운 미래의 사실을 나타낸다.

⑧ Secondly, **it** is important **to identify the negative thoughts that make you angry**.

→ it은 가주어, to부정사 이하가 진주어이다. that 이하는 선행사 the negative thoughts를 수식하는 관계대명사 절이다.

⑩ You may think that external things — for instance, the rude or inconsiderate actions of other people — are **what** causes your anger.

→ what은 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사로 ‘~하는 것’이라고 해석한다.

p.37

❶ Finally, when you start getting upset over something, take a moment to really think about the situation. Ask yourself the following questions:

- How important is it when you look at the big picture?
- Is it really worth getting angry about?
- Does my response match the situation?

If you have decided that the situation is worth getting angry about, the key is to express your feelings in a healthy way. ❷ When expressed respectfully, anger can be a tremendous source of energy and inspiration for change.

❶ Finally, when you **start getting** upset over something, take a moment to really think about the situation.

→ start는 동명사와 to부정사 둘 다를 목적으로 쓸 수 있는 동사이고, 의미상으로 큰 차이는 없다. 이 문장에서는 동명사(-ing)가 쓰였다.

❷ **When expressed respectfully**, anger can be a tremendous source of energy and inspiration for change.

→ 주절의 주어와 부사절의 주어가 같을 때 부사절의「주어+be동사」는 생략되는 경우가 많다. When 뒤에 it is 가 생략되었고, 이때 it은 anger를 의미한다.

마지막으로, 당신이 어떤 일에 화가 날 경우, 잠시 시간을 갖고 그 상황에 대해 생각해 보라. 스스로에게 다음과 같은 질문을 해 보아라.

- 이 상황이 전체적으로 봤을 때 얼마나 중요한가?
- 정말 화를 낼만한 가치가 있는가?
- 나의 반응이 상황과 어울리는가?

만약 당신이 그 상황이 화를 낼만한 가치가 있다고 판단했다면, 중요한 것은 건강하게 자신의 감정을 표현하는 것이다. 화가 정중하게 표현됐을 때, 그것은 엄청난 에너지의 원천이자 변화를 만들 수 있는 자극이 될 수 있다.

p.39

Food for Thought

❶ Have you ever gotten into an argument over something silly? Big fights often happen over something small, like being ten minutes late. Yet there is usually a bigger issue behind it. ❷ If you find your anger rapidly rising, ask yourself, “What am I really angry about?” ❸ Identifying the real problem will help you understand your feelings better.

❹ Also, you should avoid bringing up what happened in the past into the current argument. You may do this when you become very emotional in the middle of an argument. ❺ However, this does not help solve the situation, but actually makes it worse. ❻ Rather than looking to the past and assigning blame, focus on what you can do in the present to figure out a solution.

Expressing your anger in a healthy way can become easier if you follow this advice. You should also try to figure out your own ways to control and express your anger better. ⓫ So remember: Do not let your anger get out of control. Tame it and use it to your advantage!

① **Have you ever gotten** into an argument over **something silly**?

→ 「Have+주어+(ever)+p.p. ~?」형태의 현재 완료 의문문으로 ‘~한 적이 있는가?’라는 뜻으로 경험을 나타낸다. 부정대명사 something은 형용사가 뒤에서 수식한다.

④ If you **find your anger** rapidly **rising**, ask yourself, “What am I really angry about?”

→ find의 목적어는 your anger이고 rising 은 목적격 보어이다. 의미상 주어가 your anger이므로 능동의 의미를 나타내기 위해 현재분사를 사용했다.

⑤ **Identifying the real problem** will **help** you **understand** your feelings better.

→ 동명사구 Identifying the real problem이 주어이다. 동사 help는 목적격 보어로 동사원형 또는 to부정사가 온다.

⑥ Also, you should **avoid bringing** up **what** happened in the past into the current argument.

→ avoid는 동명사를 목적어로 취한다. what은 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사로 관계대명사 절에서 주어 역할을 한다.

⑧ However, this does **not** help solve the situation, **but** actually makes it worse.

→ 「not A but B」구문으로 ‘A가 아니라 B’라는 의미이다.

⑨ Rather than looking to the past and assigning blame, focus on **what you can do in the present to figure out a solution**.

→ what ~ present는 명사절로서 focus on의 목적어이다. to figure 이하는 ‘해결책을 찾기 위해’라는 의미로 목적을 나타내는 부사적용법의 to부정사구이다.

⑫ So remember: Do not **let your anger get** out of control.

→ 「let+목적어+동사원형」구문으로 ‘목적어가 ~하게 하다’라는 의미이다. 사역동사 let는 목적격 보어로 동사원형을 취하는 것에 유의한다.

Stage 2-Unit 2. Q Have You Ever Thought About Your Mom's Dream?

Please Look After Mom

p.57

① *Please Look After Mom* centers on the life of So-nyo, a hardworking, uncomplaining woman who goes missing in a bustling Seoul subway station. After the woman's disappearance, her grown children and her husband are filled with guilt and regret having taken her for granted and reflect on her life and role in their lives. ③ Having achieved professional success through their mom's dedication, her children understand for the first time the hardships she endured. Her irresponsible and harshly critical husband, meanwhile, finally acknowledges the depth of her love and the seriousness of her sacrifices for him.

- ❶ Please Look After Mom centers on the life of **So-nyo, a hardworking, uncomplaining woman who goes missing in a bustling Seoul subway station.**

→ So-nyo와 a hardworking, ~이하는 동격이다.

- ❸ **Having achieved professional success through their mom's dedication,** her children understand for the first time the hardships she endured.

→ 종속절의 접속사와 주어(Though they)를 생략하고 동사를 분사 형태로 바꾼 분사구문이다. 이때, 종속절의 동사가 주절의 시제보다 앞의 시제를 나타내므로 완료분사 구문「having + p.p.」가 쓰였다

p.58

One of So-nyo's daughters wrote the letter below to her older sister after her mother's disappearance.

Dear Sister,

❷ When I went to Mom's soon after coming back from America, she gave me a young persimmon tree that was as tall as my knees. I went there to get the things I had left there. Mom was lying in the storage area next to the shed. ❸ When I shook her, she managed to open her eyes, as if she were waking up, looked at me, and smiled. She said, "You're here, my baby daughter!" Mom told me she was fine. ❹ I could see that she had lost consciousness, but she insisted that she was fine. Mom kept all my stuff there when I went to America. She said that she almost used the portable gas range but then didn't. ❺ "Why not?" I asked, and she said, "I wanted to give everything back to you the way you had left it."

- ② When I went to Mom's soon after coming back from America, she gave me **a young persimmon tree that was as tall as my knees.**
 → 주격 관계대명사 that이 이끄는 절이 선행사 a young persimmon tree를 수식한다. 「as + 형용사/부사의 원급 + as」구문은 ‘~ 만큼 ...한’이라고 해석한다.
- ⑤ When I shook her, she managed to open her eyes, **as if she were waking up**, looked at me, and smiled.
 → as if 가정법 과거 구문으로 ‘마치 ~인 것처럼’이라는 의미이다.
- ③ I could see that she **had lost** consciousness, but she insisted that she was fine.
 → 엄마가 의식을 잃은 것은 이야기의 시점보다 더 과거의 일이므로 과거완료(had+p.p.) 시제가 쓰였다.
- ⑪ “Why not?” I asked, and **she said, “I wanted to give everything back to you the way you had left it.”**
 → 직접 화법의 문장을 간접 화법 문장으로 전환하면 she said (that) she had wanted to give everything back to me the way I had left it이 된다.

p.59

① When I finished loading all the things onto the truck, Mom came over with the persimmon tree from behind the house, where she kept all the jars. The roots of the tree were wrapped in dirt and plastic. She had bought it for the yard at our new place. It was so small that I wondered when it would start bearing fruit. Honestly, I didn't want to take it home. Who would take care of the tree? Mom said, “You'll find persimmons on this tree very soon; even seventy years go by quickly.”

I brought the little tree to Seoul on the truck, although I didn't know if it would survive, and buried the roots in the ground, as deep as Mom had marked on the tree. ⑨ Later, when Mom came to Seoul, she said I had planted it too close to the wall, and that I should move it to another spot in the yard, which Mom pointed to. ⑩ Afterward, she asked me often if I had moved it.

- ❶ When I **finished loading** all the things onto the truck, Mom came over with the persimmon tree from **behind** the house, **where she kept all the jars**.
- finish는 stop, enjoy, mind, give up, avoid 등과 함께 동명사를 목적으로 취하는 동사이다. 관계부사 where가 이끄는 절이 장소를 나타내는 선행사 behind the house를 보충 설명하고 있다.
- ❷ Later, when Mom came to Seoul, she said I **had planted** it too close to the wall, and that I should move it to **another spot in the yard, which Mom pointed to**.
- 엄마가 서울에 왔을 때보다 더 과거의 일이므로 과거완료 시제(had+p.p.)가 쓰였다. 관계대명사 which가 이끄는 절이 선행사 another spot in the yard를 추가적으로 설명하는 계속적 용법으로 쓰였다.
- ❸ Afterward, she asked me often **if I had moved it**.
- 간접 화법의 문장으로, if 대신 의문문을 사용하여 직접 화법으로 전환하면 Afterward, she said to me often, "Have you moved it?"으로 나타낼 수 있다.

p.60

❶ Not until yesterday, with the baby on my back, did I take a cab to So-orung and buy powdered chicken droppings for fertilizer, dig a hole on the spot Mom had pointed out, and move the persimmon tree. I was surprised. When I had first brought the tree, I doubted it could even grow, but when I dug it up to move it, its roots had already become strong. I was impressed with its determination to survive in the cold earth. ❷ Did Mom mean to give me the tree so that I could watch its branches multiply and its trunk thicken? Was it to tell me that if I wanted to see fruit I had to take care of it? For the first time, I felt attached to that tree. My doubts that it could ever bear fruit disappeared.

❶ **Not until** yesterday, with the baby on my back, **did I take** a cab to Soorung and **buy** powdered chicken droppings for fertilizer, **dig** a hole on the spot Mom had pointed out, **and move** the persimmon tree.

→ 「not ~ until ...」구문은 ‘~해서야 비로소 ...하는’이라는 의미로, 부정어가 문두에 오면 주어와 동사는 도치된다. 이때 일반동사의 과거형이 있는 문장은 「did+주어+동사의 원형」의 어순이 된다. take, buy, dig, move는 did에 이어 콤마와 and로 연결된 병렬구조이다.

❷ Did Mom mean to give me the tree **so that I could watch** its branches **multiply** and its trunk **thicken**?

→ so that은 목적의 부사절을 이끄는 접속사로 ‘~하기 위해서’라는 의미이며 that 절에 조동사 can, may, will 등이 쓰인다. in order that과 바꿔 쓸 수 있다. 지각동사 watch는 목적격 보어로 동사원형 또는 분사가 온다.

p.61

❶ Do you remember asking me a while ago to tell you something about Mom that only I knew? I told you I didn't know Mom. All I knew was that Mom was missing. It is the same now. ❷ I especially don't know where her strength came from. Think about it. Mom did things that one person couldn't do by herself. ❸ Since she went missing, I have often thought: Was I a good daughter? Could I do the kind of things for my kids she did for me?

❶ Do you **remember asking** me a while ago to tell you something about Mom that only I knew?

→ 「remember + 동명사(-ing)」는 「(과거에) ~한 것을 기억하다」라는 의미로 과거의 일을 나타낸다.

cf. 「remember + to 부정사」는 「(앞으로) ~ 할 것을 기억하다」라는 의미로 미래의 일을 나타낸다.

❷ I especially don't know **where her strength came from**.

→ where her strength came from은 간접의문문으로 「의문사 + 주어 + 동사」어순으로 쓰이며, know의 목적어 역할을 한다.

❸ **Since** she went missing, I **have** often **thought**: Was I a good daughter?

→ 어떤 일이 과거부터 현재까지 계속될 때 현재완료 시제로 나타내며 보통 for, since와 함께 쓰인다.

p.62

I know one thing. ❷ I can't do it like she did, even if I wanted to. I love my kids, but I can't give them my entire life like Mom did. I have so many dreams of my own! Mom didn't have the opportunity to pursue her dreams and, all by herself, faced everything — poverty and sadness. ❸ She couldn't do anything about her very bad luck other than suffer through it. Why did I never think about Mom's dreams?

Why did this thought never occur to me when she was with us? ❹ Even though I am her daughter, I had no idea, how alone she must have felt? ❺ How unfair is it that all she did was sacrifice everything for us, and she wasn't understood by anyone?

Do you think we will be able to be with Mom again, even if it is just for one day?

⑫ Do you think I will be given the time to understand Mom and hear her stories? ⑬ If I am given even a few hours, I am going to tell Mom that I appreciate all the things she did, and that I love her. I miss Mom.

Please don't give up on Mom. Please find Mom.

② I can't do it **like** she did, even if I wanted to.

→ like는 전치사와 접속사 둘 다 쓰일 수 있다. 전치사 뒤에는 명사(구)가 오며, 접속사 뒤에는「주어+동사」가 온다.

⑥ She couldn't do anything about her very bad luck **other than** suffer through it.

→ other than은 ‘~ 이외의’라는 뜻을 지닌 부정 대명사 other의 관용구이다.
e.g. I don't have other choices than being honest with Mom.

⑨ Even though I am her daughter, I had no idea, **how alone she must have felt?**

→「must have + p.p.」는 ‘~이었음이 틀림없다’라는 의미로 과거 사실에 대한 강한 추측을 나타낸다. how alone she must have felt는 의문문 “How alone must she have felt?”가 간접의문문으로 쓰인 문장이며,「의문사+형용사+주어+동사」의 어순이다.

⑩ How unfair is **it that all she did was sacrifice everything for us, and she wasn't understood by anyone?**

→ it이 주어이고 that절 이하가 진주어이다. that절에서 all she did가 주어, was는 동사, (to) sacrifice가 보어이며 to가 생략되었다. to부정사가 be동사의 보어일 때 구어에서는 주부가 되는 부분에 do가 있으면 to를 생략할 수 있다. wasn't understood by ~는 ‘~에 의해 이해받지 못했다’는 의미로「be동사의 과거형+p.p.」형태인 과거 시제 수동태가 쓰였다.

⑫ Do you think I **will be given** the **time to understand** Mom and hear her stories?

→ ‘엄마를 이해할 시간이 주어질 것이다’라는 수동의 의미이므로「조동사will+be동사+p.p.」가 쓰였다. time, opportunity, chance, plan, way 등의 명사 뒤에 to부정사가 올 경우 ‘~할’로 해석하며, 이때 부정사는 형용사적 용법으로 간주된다.

⑬ If I am given even a few hours, I am going to tell Mom that I appreciate **all the things she did**, and that I love her.

→ all the things와 she 사이에는 목적격 관계대명사 that 또는 which가 생략되었다.

Stage 2-Unit 3. Q How Did You Overcome Difficulties?

The Fastest Man on No Legs

p.81

Oscar Pistorius is a sprint runner from South Africa. ② Called “the Blade Runner” and also known as “the fastest man on no legs,” he has impressed people with his hopes and achievements. *High Teens* met with the athlete to learn more about his life.

High Teens Hello, Mr. Pistorius. Thank you for taking the time to meet with us.

Oscar No problem. Please call me Oscar.

High Teens OK. First, can you briefly tell us about yourself, Oscar?

Oscar Well, I was born in 1986 in South Africa. Unfortunately, I was born with a problem in both legs. ⑫ When I was 11 months old, I had to have both legs cut off below the knee. ⑬ Despite my physical disability, I've loved playing sports since childhood, and as you know, I'm now a runner.

⑫ **Called** "the Blade Runner" and also **known** as "the fastest man on no legs," he has impressed people with his hopes and achievements.

→ 「접속사+주어+동사」의 부사절에서 「접속사+주어」가 생략된 분사구문이다. 수동태 분사구문 「being+과거분사」에서 being이 문두에 올 때는 보통 생략한다.

⑬ I had to **have both legs cut off** below the knee.

→ 「have+목적어+목적격 보어」구문이다. '∼ 당하다'라는 의미의 목적격 보어로 과거분사가 쓰였다.

⑬ **Despite** my physical disability, I've **loved** playing sports **since** childhood, and as you know, I'm now a runner.

→ '∼에도 불구하고'라는 뜻의 전치사 despite 뒤에 명사구가 왔다. 어린 시절부터 지금까지 운동을 좋아한다는 의미를 전달하기 위해 현재완료 「have+p.p.」가 쓰였다.

p.83

High Teens Wow, that's awesome. What sports did you like to play as a kid?

Oscar All kinds. I really liked rugby. But I suffered a serious knee injury during a rugby game.

High Teens ⑥ I didn't know you played rugby. ⑦ When did you start running, then?

Oscar I started running in January 2004. I really love it. I'm very happy when I run.

High Teens ⑪ Do you feel uncomfortable when you run?

Oscar Never. ⑬ I've used my artificial limbs since I was 17 months old. They aren't different from normal legs. They just belong to me. ⑮ My parents convinced me that I could do whatever I dreamed of doing. Nothing can stop me. That's my motto in life.

High Teens Do you do any special type of training?

Oscar Not really. ⑳ I go through training like any other athlete such as keeping my muscles strong and working on running speed.

⑥ I didn't **know you** played rugby.

→ you 앞에 접속사 that이 생략되었다. 접속사 that이 이끄는 절이 목적어 역할을 한다.

⑦ When did you **start running** then?

→ start는 동명사와 to부정사 둘 다 목적어로 쓸 수 있다.

⑪ Do you **feel uncomfortable** when you run?

→ 감각을 나타내는 동사 taste, look, smell, sound, feel 등의 동사 뒤에는 주격보어로 형용사가 온다.

⑬ I've **used** my artificial limbs **since** I was 17 months old.

→ 생후 17개월부터 계속 의족을 사용해 왔다는 의미로 현재완료「have+p.p.」가 쓰였다. 이처럼 '계속'의 의미를 나타낼 때는 for, since, how long 등과 함께 자주 쓰인다.

⑮ My parents convinced me that I could do **whatever I dreamed of doing**.

→ 복합 관계대명사 whatever가 이끄는 명사절이 do의 목적어 역할을 한다. 이때 whatever는 anything that의 의미로 '~ 하는 것은 그 무엇이이라도'라고 해석한다.

㉔ I go through training like any other athlete such as **keeping** my muscles strong **and working** on running speed.

→ keeping ~ 이하는 목적어 역할을 하는 동명사구로 keeping ~과 working ~은 접속사 and로 연결된 병렬 구조이다.

p.84

High Teens You've become a symbol for overcoming difficulties. How did you do it?

Oscar ③ My family always taught me that there was nothing that I couldn't achieve if I tried hard. I was always encouraged to do everything everyone else did.

⑤ I've lived my life, believing that I can overcome any difficulty. Plus, I just keep trying to do better.

High Teens What keeps you motivated?

Oscar I don't have legs, but I have a winning spirit. ⑨ I mean, I try to win

whenever I do something. ⑩ I think the desire to keep improving myself and be the best has been a great source of energy for me.

High Teens How did you feel when you took part in the 2011 International Association of Athletics Federations World Championships in Daegu?

Oscar ⑫ I was really thrilled because I'd dreamed of competing in major championships for a very long time. ⑬ Stepping out onto the track for the first time in Daegu was a very special moment. ⑭ I was pleased that I reached the semi-finals in the 400 meter race and helped the relay team break the South African national record.

③ My family always taught me that there was **nothing that I couldn't achieve if I tried hard**.

→ 목적격 관계대명사 that이 이끄는 절이 선행사 nothing을 수식한다. 선행사가 all, little, anything, nothing일 때 which 보다 that이 많이 쓰인다.

⑤ I've lived my life, **believing that I can overcome any difficulty**.

→ believing ~ difficulty는 부대상황을 나타내는 분사구문으로 and believed~로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.

⑨ I mean, I try to win **whenever** I do something.

→ 복합 관계부사 whenever로 at any time when의 의미로 '~할 때면 언제든지'라고 해석한다.

⑩ I think the desire **to keep improving myself and be the best** has been a great source of energy for me.

→ to keep ~과 be ~는 the desire를 수식하는 to부정사구로 접속사 and로 연결된 병렬 구조이다. 이때, and 뒤에서 to는 자주 생략된다.

⑫ I **was** really **thrilled** because I'd **dreamed** of competing in major championships for a very long time.

→ 화자가 감정을 느낀 것이므로 수동태인「be 동사+p.p.」가 쓰였다. had dreamed는 주절의 시제보다 더 과거의 일을 나타내므로 과거완료「had+p.p.」가 쓰였다.

⑬ **Stepping out onto the track for the first time in Daegu was** a very special moment.

→ 동명사구 Stepping ~ Daegu가 주어로 쓰였으며, 동명사(구)는 단수 취급한다.

⑭ I was **pleased that** I reached the semi-finals in the 400 meter race and **helped** the relay team **break** the South African national record.

→ pleased와 같이 감정을 나타내는 형용사 다음에 이어지는 that 절은 그 감정의 원인이 되는 사실을 나타낸다. 동사 help는 목적격 보어로 동사원형 또는 to부정사를 취한다.

p.87

High Teens ① But there are still some people who think that you shouldn't be competing with other athletes. They argue that the artificial legs give you an unfair advantage. What's your opinion?

Oscar ④ I've seen some ill-informed comments online. ⑤ However, some of the world's leading scientists in this field have proven that I have no advantage when competing against other athletes. Actually, I don't really pay attention to such comments. I just try to do my best.

High Teens Finally, do you have any advice for our teen readers?

Oscar My advice is this: ⑩ Always believe in yourself and never let anyone tell you that you can't do something. ⑪ I always say to myself, "You're not disabled by the disabilities you have; you're abled by the abilities you have." It's great to live your life always believing in yourself.

High Teens Thank you so much for this interview.

Oscar My pleasure.

① But there are still **some people who think that you shouldn't be competing with other athletes.**

→ 주격 관계대명사 who가 이끄는 절이 선행사 some people을 수식하고 있다. that은 명사절을 이끄는 접속사로 '~라는 것'의 의미이며, that절은 동사 think의 목적어이다.

④ I've **seen** some ill-informed comments online.

→ 「have + p.p.」형태의 현재완료 시제로, 이 문장에서는 '본 적이 있다'는 뜻의 경험을 나타낸다.

⑤ However, **some of the world's leading scientists in this field have proven** that I **have** no advantage when competing against other athletes.

→ some ~ scientists in this field가 문장의 주어로 복수이다. 과학자들이 계속해서 입증해 왔다는 의미를 전달하기 위해 현재완료 「have+p.p.」가 쓰였다. that절의 내용은 과학적으로 입증된 사실이므로 현재 시제가 사용되었다.

⑩ Always believe in yourself and never **let anyone tell** you that you can't do something.

→ 「let+목적어+목적격 보어」구문으로 '목적어가 ~하게 하다'라는 의미이다. 사역동사 let는 목적격 보어로 동사 원형을 취한다.

⑪ I always say to myself, "You're not disabled by the **disabilities you** have you're abled by the **abilities you** have."

→ disabilities와 you 사이, abilities와 you 사이에는 목적격 관계대명사 which 또는 that이 생략되었다

Stage 2-Unit 4. Q How Many Uses Does Sound Have?

Sounds Great, Doesn't It?

p.105

What does audio technology mean to you? If you only think of devices for recording or playing music, think again. ② In fact, audio technology provides a wide range of applications that use sound in innovative ways. ③ Here are some creative applications based on the science and technology of sound.

- ② In fact, audio technology provides a wide range of applications **that** use sound in innovative ways.
 → 주격 관계대명사 **that**이 이끄는 관계사절이 선행사(applications)를 보충 설명하고 있고, **that**은 **which**와 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
- ③ Here are some creative applications **based** on the science and technology of sound.
 → 명사 뒤에 오는 현재분사나 과거분사는 관계대명사를 써서 나타낼 수 있다. 이 문장에서 **based**는 **which[that]** are **based**로 나타낼 수 있다.
 e.g. • Anyone **touching** this plant should wash their hands.
 (= Anyone **who touches** this plant should wash their hands.)
 • Who is the man **dancing** with Kelly?
 (= Who is the man **that[who] is dancing** with Kelly?)

p.106

An Invisible Fence

Some dog owners build a fence to keep their pet in the yard. ② However, if the gate is left open, it just takes one moment for a dog to be out in the streets. Audio technology offers a great solution to this problem. A special wire can be buried around the yard to create an invisible fence. There is a special dog collar that sends out a high-pitched sound when the dog gets too close to the wire. Humans cannot hear the sound, but dogs hate it. ⑦ The dog quickly learns that it has to stay in the yard to keep away from the annoying sound.

② However, if the gate is left open, **it just takes one moment for a dog to be out in the streets.**

→ 「it takes+시간+for 목적어+to부정사」구문은 '목적어가 ~하는 데 ...시간이 걸리다'라는 뜻이며, to부정사 이하가 진주어이고 it은 가주어이다.

⑦ The dog quickly learns **that it has to stay in the yard to keep away from the annoying sound.**

→ 접속사 that이하는 learns의 목적어 역할을 하는 명사절이다. to부정사는 '~하기 위해'라는 의미의 목적을 나타내는 부사적 용법으로 쓰였다.

p.107

A Silence Maker

You are reading a book in the park. ② Then you hear a girl behind your bench humming a tune from a commercial. You cannot concentrate because of the humming and desperately need some peace and quiet. Thanks to a special machine, you can get rid of offending noise without offending anyone. ⑤ The machine analyzes the waves of an incoming sound and creates a set of outgoing waves that have the same frequency. The two

sets of waves cancel each other out. ⑦ This way, you can block out just one noise while leaving everything else audible. Simply turn on the machine, point it at the offender, and you can create silence!

- ② Then you **hear a girl behind your bench humming** a tune from a commercial.
 → 「지각동사+목적어+목적격 보어」의 5형식 문장이다. 소녀가 멜로디를 흥얼거리는 능동의 의미이므로 현재분사 형태인 humming이 쓰였다.
- ⑤ The machine **analyzes** the waves of an incoming sound **and creates** a set of outgoing waves that have the same frequency.
 → The machine이 주어이고, 동사 analyzes와 creates는 등위접속사 and로 연결된 병렬 구조이다.
- ⑦ This way, you can block out just one noise **while** leaving everything else audible.
 → while, when 등이 이끄는 부사절의 주어가 주절의 주어와 같을 때는 「주어+be동사」가 생략 될 수 있다. 이 문장에서는 while 다음에 you are가 생략되었다.

p.109

A Loud Weapon

② Can we use sound as a weapon? Imagine that a police officer cannot catch a suspect because he is a fast runner. ③ The officer does not want to shoot him with her gun, but she cannot let him get away. ④ Now she can use a gun that has no bullets but produces a sound which can numb the suspect for a few seconds. This special device produces a sound with a maximum of 151 decibels. ⑤ The sound is painful enough to deafen a person temporarily. ⑦ Unlike regular sound waves that travel in all directions,

those from this device can be aimed like a laser beam. The painful sound can be made to reach the targeted person. ⑨ The sound can be sent as far as 500 meters, making the device a powerful weapon.

② Can we use sound **as** a weapon?

→ 전치사 as는 '~로서'라는 의미로 사용되었다.

③ The officer does not want to shoot him with her gun, but she cannot **let him get away**.

→ 사역동사+목적어+목적격 보어 구문으로 let은 목적격 보어로 동사원형을 취한다.

④ Now she can use **a gun that has no bullets but produces a sound which can numb the suspect for a few seconds**.

→ 주격 관계대명사 that이 이끄는 절이 선행사(a gun)을 수식한다. 또한 which는 that절 안에서 선행사(a sound)를 수식하는 주격 관계대명사이다.

⑥ The sound is **painful enough to** deafen a person temporarily.

→ '형용사(부사)+enough to ~'구문은 '~하기에 충분히 ...한'이라는 의미이다.

⑦ **Unlike** regular sound waves that travel in all directions, **those** from this device can be aimed like a laser beam.

→ unlike는 '~와 달리'라는 뜻의 전치사이다. 대명사 those는 명사의 반복을 피하기 위해 명사 대신 쓸 수 있고, 이 문장에서는 sound waves 대신 쓰였다.

⑨ The sound can be sent as far as 500 meters, **making the device a powerful weapon**.

→ making 이하는 현재분사 구문으로 주절에 대한 부연 설명을 하며, and it makes로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.

p.110

An Infrasonic Detector

Natural disasters have always caused devastating results. In many cases, people have been almost defenseless against them. A new way to predict natural disaster is by using an infrasonic detector. ④ It is an instrument that can detect the very low frequency sounds that come from earthquakes or volcanic eruptions in their initial stages. ⑤ While these sounds are too low for the human ear, a sensitive infrasonic detector can pick them up and help the authorities issue a warning in time. A large number of infrasonic detectors have been set up around the world to help save lives.

- ④ It is an instrument **that can detect the very low frequency sounds that come from earthquakes or volcanic eruptions in their initial stages.**
- It은 an infrasound detector를 받는 대명사이고, that can ~ 이하는 an instrument를 수식하는 주격 관계대명사절이다.
- ⑤ **While** these sounds are too low for the human ear, a sensitive infrasound detector can **pick them up** and help the authorities issue a warning in time.
- 부사절을 이끄는 종속접속사 while은 ‘~이지만’이라는 의미이다. 「동사+부사」로 이루어진 동사구는 목적어가 대명사이면 「동사+대명사+부사」의 어순으로 쓰인다.

p.111

A Sound Spot

Just as spotlights are used in a theater, a sound spot can create a circle of sound in a specific area. ③ In other words, people in the sound spot can hear the sound sent to them, but those outside the sound spot cannot hear it. Sound spot technology can be very useful for restaurants, stores, and other businesses. ⑤ Restaurants, for example, can create several sound spot areas, each of which contains different music. ⑥ Someday, it may be possible to use sound spot technology in the classroom so that you can chat with your best friend in the back without disturbing the rest of the class.

In what other ways can sound be used? The sky is the limit when it comes to the possible applications of audio technology. ❶❷ We can anticipate more useful ones in the future.

- ⑤ In other words, people in the sound spot can hear the sound sent to them, but **those** outside the sound spot cannot hear it.
 → 대명사 **those**는 명사의 반복을 피하기 위해 **people** 대신 쓰였다.
- ⑥ Restaurants, for example, can create **several** sound spot areas, each of **which** contains different music.
 → **several**은 ‘몇몇의’라는 의미로 뒤에 항상 복수 명사가 온다. 관계대명사 **which**는 선행사 (several sound spot areas)를 가리킨다.
- ⑥ Someday, it may be possible to use sound spot technology in the classroom **so that you can chat** with your best friend in the back without disturbing the rest of the class.
 → ‘so that+주어+can[could]+동사원형’구문으로 ‘주어가 ~할 수 있도록’이라는 뜻이다.
- ❶❷ We can anticipate more useful **ones** in the future.
 → 부정대명사 **ones**은 앞에 나온 명사 **applications**를 대신하며, 불특정한 것을 가리킨다.

Stage 2-Unit 5. Q Is Being Different Better or Worse?

Choosing to Be Different

p.129

❶ In the north of Iran, Ishmael and his family walk their goats through the desert to a remote summer home in the mountains, sacrificing comfort and risking danger. In Vancouver, Canada, a teenage boy reads from a history book at home and talks with his father about it. He has not gone to school in over a year. In the heart of Sydney, Australia, Paul and his family enjoy a healthy and balanced diet but never go shopping for

groceries. They drive cars and use appliances but never go to a gas station or pay a utility bill. ⑦ Finally, a group of retired people in Texas live a happy life in a gated community far from where they used to work and live. They enjoy quality time on their own in their golden years.

These people come from different cultures around the world. They behave the way they do for various reasons. There is one thing, however, that these people have in common: They have chosen lifestyles that distinguish them from others.

- ❶ In the north of Iran, Ishmael and his family walk their goats through the desert to a remote summer home in the mountains, **sacrificing comfort and risking danger**.
 → sacrificing comfort와 risking danger은 동시동작을 나타내는 분사구문으로 as they sacrifice comfort and risk danger로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
- ⑦ Finally, a group of retired people in Texas live a happy life in a gated community far from **where** they **used to work** and live.
 → 관계부사 where 앞에 선행사 the place가 생략되었다. 「used to + 동사원형」구문은 ‘예전에 ~이었다’라는 의미로 과거의 계속적인 상태를 나타낸다.

p.131

Modern Nomads

② Around the globe, there are groups of people who know about modern life but quietly resist it. Bakhtiari nomads of Iran are one such group. ③ About a third of them have chosen not to go to cities or get jobs other than goat-herding. ④ During the last century, Iran's leader, the Shah, made the Bakhtiari give up their tradition. After the Shah was forced out of power, however, the Bakhtiari went back to their traditional nomadic lifestyle. ⑦ Every spring they pack up their animal-hair tents and everything else they own.

③ They leave the desert on foot, traveling more than 300 kilometers to their summer home high in the majestic Zagros Mountains. ⑨ In the fall, they pack everything up again and return to the desert in Khuzestan Province to spend the winter.

② Around the globe, there are **groups of people who know about modern life but quietly resist it.**

→ 유도 부사 there가 문두로 나오면서 주어(groups of people)와 동사(are)의 어순이 바뀌었다.

주격 관계대명사 who가 이끄는 절이 선행사 groups of people을 수식하고 있고, know와 resist는 접속사 but로 연결된 병렬 구조이다.

③ About a third of them have chosen **not to go** to cities or get jobs other than goat-herding.

→ to부정사의 부정은「not + to부정사」이다.

④ During the last century, Iran's leader, the Shah, **made** the Bakhtiari **give up** their tradition.

→ 사역동사 made의 목적격 보어로 동사원형(give up)이 왔다.

⑦ Every spring they pack up their animal-hair tents and **everything else they own.**

→ everything else와 they 사이에는 목적격 관계대명사 which 또는 that이 생략되었다.

⑧ They leave the desert on foot, **traveling more than 300 kilometers to their summer home high in the majestic Zagros Mountains.**

→ traveling 이하는 동시동작을 나타내는 분사구문으로 and travel로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.

⑨ In the fall, they **pack everything up** again and return to the desert in Khuzestan Province **to spend** the winter.

→ to spend는 '보내기 위해'라는 의미로 목적을 나타내는 to부정사의 부사적 용법이다. pack up은「동사+부사」로 이루어진 동사구로, 목적어가 명사일 때는「동사+목적어+부사」혹은「동사+부사+목적어」의 순서로 쓸 수 있다.

p.133

Learning out of School

Many people in different parts of the world do not send their kids to school.

③ Instead, they choose home-schooling because they are attracted to the lifestyle it allows.

④ By participating in community life, home-schooled children feel comfortable with diverse people, and they can build friendships with them more easily. At family baseball games, kids of all ages — siblings, friends, and newcomers — play with each other and with

adults. ⑦ With home-schooling, family members have more time to talk and listen; more time to spend in libraries, museums, and concert halls; more time to hike, ride bikes, read, or think. ⑨ Just a decade ago, not many families considered home-based education a serious option for their children, but the tide has turned.

- ④ Instead, they choose home-schooling because they **are attracted to the lifestyle it** allows.
 → the lifestyle과 it사이에는 목적격 관계대명사 that 또는 which가 생략되었다. be attracted to는 ‘~에 끌리다’라는 의미이다.
- ④ **By participating** in community life, home-schooled children **feel comfortable** with diverse people, and they can build friendships with them **more easily**.
 → 「by + -ing」는 ‘~함으로써’로 해석한다. feel은 감각동사로 look, smell과 같이 보어 자리에 형용사가 온다. 부사의 비교급 more easily는 동사 build를 수식한다.
- ⑦ With home-schooling, family members have **more time to talk and listen**; more time to spend in libraries, museums, and concert halls; more time to hike, ride bikes, read, or think.
 → to talk and listen은 명사구(more time)를 수식하는 to부정사의 형용사적 용법으로 쓰였다.
- ⑨ Just a decade ago, not many families **considered home-based education a serious option** for their children, but the tide has turned.
 → 「consider + 목적어 + 목적격 보어」구문으로 목적격 보어 자리에는 형용사, 명사 또는 구가 올 수 있다. 이때, 목적격 보어 앞에 to be가 생략된 것으로 ‘~을 ...라고 생각하다’라는 의미이다.

p.134

A Small Farm in the Backyard

② Another group includes those in big cities like Los Angeles who are concerned about the environment. They believe that the future of the planet depends on the creation of new ways of living. These people belong to the urban homesteaders movement. Urban homesteaders live in the middle of large cities. However, they stay away from

supermarkets, malls, and gas stations. They grow fruit and vegetables. They raise animals in their small urban backyards. They use wind and solar power to produce their own electricity. They make their own fuel to power their cars and trucks. The urban homesteaders even collect rainwater for washing. ⑨ If there are any essentials that they cannot make or grow, they get them by trading with other homesteaders. ⑩ Urban homesteaders are not skeptical of all modern conveniences. Rather, they promote ways to enjoy life in the 21st century without harming the environment.

② Another group includes **those in big cities like Los Angeles who** are concerned about the environment.

→ those who는 ‘~하는 사람들’이라는 뜻으로 이 문장에서는 those와 who 사이에 전치사구가 삽입되었다.

⑨ If there are **any essentials that they cannot make or grow**, they get **them** by trading with other homesteaders.

→ 목적격 관계대명사 that이 이끄는 절이 선행사 any essentials를 수식하며, 주절의 them은 essentials를 가리킨다.

⑩ Urban homesteaders are **not** skeptical of **all** modern conveniences.

→ not ~ all은 부분 부정으로 ‘모든 것이 ~ 것은 아니다’라는 뜻이다.

⑪ Rather, they promote ways to enjoy life in the 21st century **without harming** the environment.

→ 전치사 without은 목적어로 (동)명사를 취한다.

p.135

A Disneyland for Senior Citizens

The final group is small but growing at a fast rate. ② It is made up of people 55 or older who live in retirement communities in southern U. S. states like Texas and Florida. In these communities, residents live a worry-free life every day of the year. Everything is perfect: The climate is nice, the streets are safe and clean, facilities are specially designed for elderly residents, and there is peace and quiet. ⑥ What the residents

like most about the retirement communities is that they can look after one another and do many things together. Children can visit, but only for a few days a year. ③ Free from the stress of working long hours and the burden of raising a family, these retirees choose to live their golden years in happy isolation. They are in their own child-free “Disneyland.”

② It is made up of **people 55 or older who live in retirement communities in southern U. S. states like Texas and Florida.**

→ who 이하는 선행사 people 55 or older를 수식하는 주격 관계대명사절이다.

⑥ **What** the residents like most about the retirement communities **is** that they can look after **one another** and do many things together. Children can visit, but only for a few days a year.

→ what은 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사로 ‘~하는 것’으로 해석하며 the thing which로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다. 이때 what이 이끄는 명사절은 단수 취급한다. one another는 부정대명사 one을 포함한 관용 표현으로 ‘서로’라는 의미이다.

⑧ **Free from the stress of working long hours and the burden of raising a family**, these retirees choose to live their golden years in happy isolation.

→ Free from ~ a family는 접속사와 주어를 생략한 분사구문 Being free from ~에서 Being이 생략된 것이다. 이때, 분사구문이「Being+과거분사/명사/형용사」의 형태일 때 Being은 생략이 가능하다. they는 these retirees를 가리킨다.

Stage 2-Unit 6. Q Have You Ever Heard of Land Art?

Land Art in Small Frames: Earth Art Photo Exhibition

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Dates: September 1—7, 2013

Venue: COEX, Seoul

- ③ Do not miss a rare opportunity to explore outstanding land art in small frames!
- ④ A collection of photographs will delight you with fantastic images and let you wonder what possibly motivated the artists to create art not on a canvas but on land. The exhibition lasts for one week only, so mark your calendar!

- ③ Do not miss a rare **opportunity to explore** outstanding land art in small frames!
- to부정사는 명사 opportunity를 수식하는 형용사적 용법으로 쓰였으며, ‘~할’이라고 해석한다.
- ④ A collection of photographs **will delight** you with fantastic images **and let** you **wonder** what possibly motivated the artists to create art **not** on a canvas **but** on land.
- delight와 let은 will에 연결된 동사원형으로 등위 접속사 and로 연결된 병렬 구조이다. 사역동사 let은 목적격 보어로 동사원형을 취한다. 마지막으로 'not A but B'구문은 'A가 아니라 B'라는 뜻이다.

p.154

What Is Land Art?

- ② The name “land art” is commonly used to identify a specific form of art. Most importantly, land art involves using physical landscapes to create art. This means that art is not confined to the museum but is kept outdoors. ④ Thus, people are forced to view land art in a natural context where Mother Nature rules. ⑤ It is also noteworthy that land

art is designed to evolve, change, and eventually decay. ❹ Some land art lasts only for a few hours or days, whereas other land art is exposed to all the natural forces so that it transforms itself over time. ❺ In land art, only rarely does a work of art take on a fixed, permanent form. The special exhibition presents the photographs that capture some beautiful examples of land art.

- ❷ The name “land art” **is** commonly **used to** identify a specific form of art.
 → 「be used to + 동사원형」은 ‘~하는데 사용되다’는 뜻이다. cf. 「be used to + (동)명사」는 ‘~하는데 익숙하다’라는 의미이다.
- ❸ Thus, people are forced to view land art in **a natural context where Mother Nature rules**.
 → 관계부사 where가 이끄는 관계사절이 장소를 나타내는 선행사 a natural context를 부연 설명하고 있다.
- ❹ It is also **noteworthy that** land art is designed to evolve, change, and eventually decay.
 → 「It ~that」강조 구문으로, noteworthy를 강조하고 있다.
- ❺ Some land art lasts only for a few hours or days, whereas other land art is exposed to all the natural forces **so that** it transforms itself over time.
 → so that은 ‘~해서 ...하다’는 의미로 결과의 부사절을 이끄는 접속사이다.
- ❻ In land art, only **rarely does a work of art take** on a fixed, permanent form.
 → 부정어 rarely가 문두에 오면서 주어와 동사가 도치되었다. 이때, 현재·과거의 일반 동사의 경우, 「부정어+do[does, did]+주어+동사원형」의 어순이 된다.

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Major Works on Display

Spiral Jetty

Location: Utah, U. S.

This is Robert Smithson’s best known work of art, and probably the most famous piece of all land art. To create *Spiral Jetty* (1970) on the shore of the Great Salt Lake in

Utah, Smithson arranged 457 meters of rock, earth, salt, and red algae into a counter-clockwise spiral. He moved about 6,650 tons of rock and earth from the shore into the water. The jetty was completely under water for some time. ❸ However, after years of drought, water levels went down, and the jetty became visible again in 2004, over three decades after its creation. ❶❷ The jetty transforms itself every year because salt layers from the Great Salt Lake are formed around the spiral. ❶❶ Every year, tens of thousands of art lovers travel to view the work of art. In several decades, however, the great work may completely lose its shape and colors.

❸ However, after years of drought, water levels went down, and the jetty **became visible** again in 2004, ~.

→ become은 2형식 동사로「주어+동사+주격 보어」형태로 쓰이며 주격 보어로 형용사가 온다.

❶❷ The jetty transforms **itself** every year **because** salt layers from the Great Salt Lake are formed around the spiral.

→ 동사나 전치사의 목적어가 주어와 일치할 때목적어를 재귀대명사로 쓴다. 이 문장에서는 주어 The jetty가 동사 transform의 목적어이므로 itself가 쓰였다. because 다음에는 절이 온다. cf. because of 다음에는 명사(구)가 온다.

❶❶ Every year, **tens of thousands of** art lovers travel **to view** the work of art.

→ thousands of는‘수천의’라는 뜻이고, tens of는‘수십의’라는 뜻이다. 그러므로 tens of thousands of 는 ‘수만의’라는 뜻이 된다. to view는 ‘~보기 위하여’라는 의미로 목적을 나타내는 to부정사의 부사적 용법이다.

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Bunjil Geoglyph

Location: You Yangs National Park, Australia

Is this an ancient temple? Is this bird a sign of aliens? Neither. ❸ It is a work of art called *Bunjil Geoglyph* created by contemporary Australian sculptor, Andrew Rogers. ❹ A geoglyph is an image made either by clearing away rocks and soil or by arranging stones or earth within a landscape. Literally, *geo* and *glyph* mean land and writing, respectively.

Rogers has created geoglyphs around the world. ⑦ His most famous geoglyph is located in the You Yangs National Park, which is 55 kilometers southwest of Melbourne, Australia. Rogers constructed the geoglyph to recognize the indigenous people of the area, the Wautharong Aborigines. The geoglyph depicts Bunjil, a mythical creature, cherished by the local aborigines. The creature has a wing span of 100 meters, and about 1,500 tons of rock was used to construct it. Construction was completed in March of 2006.

③ It is a work of art **called Bunjil Geoglyph created** by contemporary Australian sculptor, Andrew Rogers.

→ called와 created 앞에는 각각 주격 관계대명사+be동사인 which is가 생략되어 있다.

따라서 관계대명사절 which is called가 a work of art를, which is created가 Bunjil Geoglyph를 각각 꾸며주는 구조이다.

④ A geoglyph is an image made **either by clearing** away rocks and soil **or by arranging** stones or earth within a landscape.

→ 「either A or B」는 'A 또는 B'라는 뜻이며, A, B에는 문법상 대등한 것이 온다. clearing ~과 arranging ~은 by의 목적어인 동명사구이다.

⑦ His most famous geoglyph is located in **the You Yangs National Park, which** is 55 kilometers southwest of Melbourne, Australia.

→ 관계대명사 which의 계속적 용법으로 선행사 the You Yangs National Park에 관한 설명을 덧붙이고 있다. and it으로 바꿀 수 있다.

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Wrapped Coast

Location: Little Bay, Australia

Something wrapped reminds us of presents. ③ It makes us wonder what is inside. Christo Vladimirov Javacheff and Jeanne-Claude Denat de Guillebon, a Bulgarian couple, worked together to produce a work of art by wrapping. ⑤ This installation by the couple

depicts a wrapped-up coast, which spans about 90,000 square meters. ⑥ It was huge and very dramatic, immediately grabbing viewers' attention. The coast, not far from Sydney, Australia, remained wrapped for ten weeks in 1969.

Then all the fabric and ropes were removed and recycled, and the site was returned to its original condition. ①⑩ Many land artists rely mostly on wealthy patrons and private foundations to fund their often costly projects. However, the Bulgarian couple accepted no sponsor contracts. All the materials were recycled, and the funds for their project were raised by selling their own works of art such as collages and drawings.

③ It makes us wonder **what is inside**.

→ 의문사가 있는 간접의문문으로 어순은「의문사+주어+동사」인데, 이 문장에서는 의문사가 주어이다.

⑤ This installation by the couple depicts **a wrapped-up coast, which** spans about 90,000 square meters.

→ 관계대명사 which의 계속적 용법으로, 선행사 a wrapped-up coast에 대해 추가적으로 설명하고 있다.

⑥ It was huge and very dramatic, immediately **grabbing viewers' attention**.

→ grabbing viewers' attention은 분사구문으로 앞의 절 전체를 수식하는 부사구 역할을 하고 있으며, '~ and it immediately grabbed viewers' attention.'으로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.

①⑩ Many land artists rely mostly on wealthy patrons and private foundations **to fund** their often costly projects.

→ to fund는 '자금을 충당하기 위해서'라는 의미로 to부정사의 부사적 용법으로 쓰였다.

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The Roden Crater Project

Location: Arizona, U. S.

Some works of land art are not in front of your eyes. ③ They have to be viewed from the sky. *Roden Crater Project* is one such work of art. Roden Crater is an extinct volcanic cone in Arizona. ⑤ The crater stands more than 1,600 meters above sea level and can be seen even from the Grand Canyon and Painted Desert. The crater is roughly

400,000 years old and about 200 meters deep. ⑦ The red and black cone is being turned into a monumental work of art by the artist James Turrell. ⑧ After buying the crater and the pasture land around it in the early 1970s, Turrell designed a system of rooms, connecting passageways, and lookout points. ⑩ Nobody knows for sure when the project will be finished, but Turrell hopes visitors can experience the beauty of his land art during his lifetime.

Most land art is usually removed after a period of time. Like childhood and life itself, land art is valued because we know that it will not last forever. ⑭ It is through photographs that such art is given a much longer life.

③ They **have to be viewed** from the sky.

→ have to be viewed는「조동사+be+p.p.」의 어순으로 조동사를 포함하는 수동태이다.

⑤ The crater stands more than 1,600 meters above sea level and **can be seen** even from ~.

→ can be seen은「조동사+be+p.p.」형태로 조동사를 포함하는 수동태이다.

⑦ The red and black cone **is being turned** into a monumental work of art by the artist James Turrell.

→ 현재도 진행되고 있음을 나타내기 위해「be동사+being+p.p.」형태의 현재 진행 수동태가 쓰였다.

⑧ **After buying the crater and the pasture land around it in the early 1970s**, Turrell designed a system of rooms, ~.

→ After buying ~ 1970s는 분사구문으로, After he bought ~ 1970s로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다. 주절의 주어와 부사절의 주어가 같을 때, 대명사 주어는 생략 가능하다.

⑩ Nobody knows for sure **when the project will be finished**, ~.

→ knows의 목적어는 의문사 when으로 시작하는 간접의문문이다. 간접의문문은 평서문 안에 포함된 의문문이며,「의문사+주어+동사」의 형태이다.

⑭ **It is** through photographs **that** such art is given a much longer life.

→「It ~ that」강조 구문으로 전치사구 through photographs가 강조되었다.

Stage 2-Unit 7. Q Can You Save the Earth by Buying?

Green Shoppers to the Rescue

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① Have you ever thought about the environment when you shop? ① We can help make the earth greener by shopping wisely, but we can also damage the earth by shopping carelessly. Which kind of shopper are you?

❶ **Have you ever thought** about the environment when you shop?

→ 「Have+주어+(ever)+p.p. ~?」의 형태의 현재완료 의문문으로 ‘~한 적이 있는가?’라는 뜻으로 경험을 나타낸다.

❶ We can **help make** the earth **greener** by shopping wisely, but we can also damage the earth **by shopping** carelessly.

→ 동사 help는 목적격 보어로 동사원형 또는 to부정사를 취한다. 사역동사 make의 목적격 보어로 형용사(greener)가 왔다. 「by+-ing」는 ‘~함으로써’라는 뜻이다.

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Sojin, A Green Shopper

Meet Sojin! ❶ She is a seventeen-year-old high school student who lives in Incheon, Korea. She loves Korean idol stars, *tteokbokki*, and comic books. ❷ She looks like an ordinary high school girl. ❸ However, there is something extraordinary about the way she does her shopping: She is a very picky consumer.

- ❶ She is a **seventeen-year-old** highschool student **who** lives in Incheon, Korea.
 → seventeen-year-old는 명사 high school student를 수식하는 형용사 역할을 하므로 year 다음에 -s를 붙이지 않고 하이픈(hyphen)으로 연결했다. 주격 관계대명사 who가 이끄는 절이 선행사 a seventeen-year-old high school student를 부연 설명하고 있다.
- ❷ She **looks like** an ordinary high school girl.
 → look like는 ‘~처럼 보인다’는 뜻으로 전치사 like 다음에는 명사(구)가 온다.
- ❸ However, there is **something extraordinary** about the way ~.
 → -thing으로 끝나는 대명사는 형용사가 뒤에서 수식한다.

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Kiwi Clothing Shop

❷ Sojin does not mind the long bus rides to Kiwi Clothing Shop to purchase T-shirts. ❸ She has chosen to shop there because the store carries T-shirts made of organic cotton. ❹ She appreciates the fact that the clothes at this shop are all made of organic materials. She knows organic materials are produced the hard way — without using chemical fertilizers and pesticides. ❺ Although such eco-friendly materials and clothes are a

bit more expensive, they are worth the investment for the earth.

- ② Sojin does not mind the long bus rides to Kiwi Clothing Shop **to purchase** T-shirts.
 → to purchase는 ‘사기 위해’라는 의미로 목적을 나타내는 to부정사의 부사적 용법이다.
- ③ She has chosen to shop there because the store carries T-shirts **made** of organic cotton.
 → made 앞에 which are, 즉 주격 관계대명사+be동사가 생략되어 있다.
- ④ She appreciates **the fact that** the clothes at this shop are all made of organic materials.
 → that은 the fact와 동격을 이루는 명사절을 이끄는 접속사로 the fact에 대한 구체적인 내용을 설명하고 있으며, ‘~이라고 하는 사실’이라고 해석한다.
- ⑥ **Although** such eco-friendly materials and clothes are a bit more expensive, they are worth the investment for the earth.
 → although는 ‘비록 ~임에도 불구하고’라는 의미의 양보를 나타내는 접속사이다. even if, even though, though 등과 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.

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Happy Foot Shoe Store

This store carries a lot of shoes that look no different from other brand-name shoes. But there is something special about the shoes at this store. Happy Foot Shoe Store only carries shoes that are PVC-free. ④ That is the reason why this is Sojin's favorite store, and she knows that she is doing the right thing when she buys her shoes here.

Uncle Kim' Supermarket

She often goes to Uncle Kim's Supermarket near her house to buy her snacks. One day she reads an article that says her favorite potato chips cause too much CO2 emissions.

⑨ After finding this out, she develops the habit of checking the carbon footprint of snacks before she purchases them.

④ That is **the reason why** this is Sojin's favorite store, and she knows **that** she is doing the right thing ~.

→ 이유를 나타내는 관계부사 why가 이끄는 절이 선행사 the reason을 수식하고 있으며, 이때 the reason은 생략이 가능하다. that이하는 동사 knows의 목적어로 쓰인 명사절이다.

⑨ After **finding this out**, she develops the habit of checking the carbon footprint of snacks ~.

→ 구동사에서 목적어가 대명사일 때는「동사+목적어+부사」의 어순이 된다.

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Carrotmob Organized Green Shoppers!

② While many shops ask, "Paper or plastic?" when bagging your groceries, there are stores that insist on using cloth bags. If you come across such a store, you probably want to reward the eco-friendly store and its owner somehow. Perhaps you may think there is not much you can do. ⑤ But actually there is a lot you can do in collaboration with a

large number of other consumers. ⑥ Shoppers can get organized and carry out a “boycott,” the act of purposely shopping somewhere to bring about change.

② While many shops ask, “Paper or plastic?” when begging your groceries, there are stores that insist on using cloth bags.

→ while은 양보의 부사절을 이끄는 접속사로 ‘~하는 반면’이라는 의미이다. while이 이끄는 절의 주어와 주절의 주어가 같을 때 부사절의「주어+be동사」는 생략되는 경우가 많다.

when 뒤에 they are가 생략되었고 이때 they는 many shops를 의미한다.

⑤ But actually there is a lot you can do in collaboration with a large number of other consumers.

→ a lot과 you 사이에는 목적격 관계대명사 which 또는 that이 생략되었다.

⑥ Shoppers can get organized and carry out a “boycott,” the act of purposely shopping somewhere to bring about change.

→ get organized와 carry out은 접속사 and로 연결된 병렬 구조이다. boycott과 the act 이하는 콤마(,)로 이어진 동격이다.

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Carrotmob is a good example of boycotting. The term is a combination of “carrot” (an incentive) and “mob” (a group of people). ② It is one effective way to persuade businesses to go greener by promising them a large number of new customers. ④ Traditionally, people who wanted to influence stores would boycott, or threaten not to shop there. In contrast, in a carrotmob campaign, consumers promise to support a particular business by spending their money. In return, the business promises to make a responsible

change. The concept behind carrotmob is simple: ⑦ Rather than to punish environmentally irresponsible stores, it is much more effective to reward responsible stores.

② It is **one effective way to persuade** businesses to go greener by promising them **a large number of** new customers.

→ to부정사는 명사구 one effective way를 수식하는 형용사적 용법으로 쓰였다. a large number of는 ‘다수의, 많은’이라는 뜻으로 뒤에는 복수 명사가 온다.

④ Traditionally, people who wanted to influence stores **would** boycott, or threaten **not to shop** there.

→ would는 ‘~하곤 했다’는 의미로 과거의 불규칙적인 습관을 나타내는 조동사이다. to부정사의 부정은 to 앞에 not이나 never를 쓴다.

⑦ Rather than to punish environmentally irresponsible stores, it is **much** more effective to reward responsible stores.

→ much는 비교급을 강조하여 ‘훨씬’이라는 의미를 나타낸다. 이 외에도 비교급을 강조하는 부사로는 even, still, far, a lot, a little, rather 등이 있다.

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The first carrotmob event took place in March 2008. It was organized by Brent Schulkin. ② He told 23 store owners in San Francisco that he would bring many new shoppers to the one that promised to spend the highest portion of the profit in a greener way. On March 29, Schulkin’s carrotmob showed up and spent more than \$9,200 at the selected convenience store in just a couple of hours. It was about four times the amount of

sales on an average day. The store then put 22 % of the money into energy-efficient lights, as promised.

⑧ Since then, thanks to a videoclip showing how a carrotmob campaign can work, the idea has spread around the world. ⑨ Now more and more people want to be part of a carrotmob, hoping to make the earth greener.

② He told 23 store owners in San Francisco that he would bring many new shoppers to the one that promised to spend the highest portion of the profit ~.

→ 첫 번째 that은 told의 직접목적어로 명사절을 이끄는 접속사이고, 두 번째 that은 선행사 the one을 수식하는 절을 이끄는 주격 관계대명사이다. the one은 23곳의 상점주인 중에 서 불특정한 한 명을 지칭한다.

⑧ Since then, thanks to a videoclip showing how a carrotmob campaign can work, ~.

→ showing은 a videoclip을 수식하는 분사 형용사이다. how ~ work는「의문사+주어+동사」의 간접의문문이다.

⑨ Now more and more people want to be part of a carrotmob, hoping to make the earth greener.

→ hoping 이하는 접속사와 주어인 and they가 생략되고, 현재분사 hoping이 이끄는 분사구 문이다.