

Workbook

지문별 어휘 문제 및
전 문장 해석하기

Level

8



Word Practice

• 정답 p.70

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

1 accept _____

2 ivory _____

3 truly _____

4 harmony _____

5 message _____

6 create _____

7 respect _____

8 symbol _____

9 difference _____

10 race _____

11 powerful _____

12 apart _____

13 focus on _____

14 refer to _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

1 인종 _____

2 만들다, 세우다 _____

3 흑단 (검은색 건반) _____

4 상징 _____

5 강력한 _____

6 (피아노의) 건반 _____

7 메시지 _____

8 조화 _____

9 단순한 _____

10 ~ 대신에 _____

11 진정으로 _____

12 받아들이다 _____

13 차이 _____

14 나란히 있다 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.70

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①In today's world, people often focus on differences — different languages, skin colors,

or ideas. ^②But **what if** we **looked** for ways to live together instead of apart? ^③*Ebony and*

Ivory by Paul McCartney and Stevie Wonder is a song with a strong message about peace

and harmony. ^④The words ebony and ivory refer to the black and Music white keys on

a piano. ^⑤These keys are different in color, but they sit side by side and make beautiful

music together. ^⑥The song asks, "Why can't people do the same?" ^⑦The piano becomes

a symbol of how people of different races can live and work together. ^⑧Just like the keys

need one another to play a full song, people need one another to build a better world.

^⑨The message is simple but powerful: ^⑩We should respect and accept our differences.

^⑪When we do, we can create something truly beautiful — just like music.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.70

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 artwork _____
- 2 erase _____
- 3 gently _____
- 4 land art _____
- 5 empty _____
- 6 touches _____
- 7 footprint _____

- 8 dirt _____
- 9 fill _____
- 10 image _____
- 11 stretch _____
- 12 rest _____
- 13 directly _____
- 14 spiral _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 흐르다 _____
- 2 더하다 _____
- 3 나머지; 쉬다 _____
- 4 지속되다 _____
- 5 강력한 _____
- 6 공간 _____
- 7 오르다, 올라가다 _____

- 8 (그림 그리는) 천, 캔버스 _____
- 9 뺏다, 뺏어 있다 _____
- 10 손으로 만든 _____
- 11 지우다 _____
- 12 예술작품 _____
- 13 야외의 _____
- 14 ~에 들어서다 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.71

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①When people think of art, they usually imagine paintings on canvas. ^②But there's

another kind called land art. ^③Instead of using canvas, land artists create directly in

nature with rocks, grass, dirt, and water. ^④They gently change the land's image by adding

small touches. ^⑤Then they let nature do the rest — ^⑥for example, by letting water fill

empty spaces or grass grow there.

^⑦A famous example of land art is *Spiral Jetty in Utah*, created by artist Robert Smithson.

^⑧This huge spiral of dark stones stretches into the Great Salt Lake, **looking like a snake**

resting in the water. ^⑨In rainy seasons, rising lake water covers the spiral, so people

can't see it. ^⑩But in dry seasons, the water drops, and visitors can walk along the spiral.

^⑩Land art is special because it isn't made to last forever. ^⑫Like footprints in sand, wind

and rain slowly change or erase it. ^⑬But this is part of what makes it beautiful. ^⑭You don't

need tickets to enjoy land art. ^⑮Just step into nature, feel the ground under your feet, and

listen to the wind. ^⑯Nature becomes your gallery.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.71

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

1 gene-editing _____

2 serious _____

3 appearance _____

4 widespread _____

5 experiment _____

6 purpose _____

7 inherited _____

8 concern _____

9 twin _____

10 ability _____

11 physical _____

12 develop _____

13 ethical _____

14 raise _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

1 ~의 여유가 있다 _____

2 충격을 주다 _____

3 외모 _____

4 유전의 _____

5 목적 _____

6 약화시키다 _____

7 윤리적인 _____

8 (문제를) 제기하다 _____

9 능력 _____

10 신체의 _____

11 도구 _____

12 비판적인 _____

13 지능 _____

14 ~을 통제하다 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.72

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①A documentary movie shocked the world. ^②*Make People Better* is a 2022 film about a

Chinese scientist who did something no one **had done** before. ^③He used a gene-editing

tool to change the genes of twin baby girls before they were born. ^④He said he wanted

to protect the babies from HIV, a disease that weakens the body's ability to fight illness.

^⑤But he did the experiment in secret and broke important scientific rules. ^⑥When the

news came out, scientists around the world were shocked.

^⑦Gene-editing was first developed to prevent inherited diseases. ^⑧If it is used only for

that purpose, it may not cause many problems. ^⑨However, some parents might want

more control. ^⑩They may choose their baby's appearance or physical abilities. ^⑪Others

might even try to change their child's intelligence. ^⑫This raises serious ethical concerns.

^⑬What if only rich people can afford it? ^⑭Is it right for parents to have so much control over

their children? ^⑮These are some important questions to consider before gene-editing

becomes widespread.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.72

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 expert _____
- 2 reflected _____
- 3 success _____
- 4 proud _____
- 5 defeat _____
- 6 tan _____
- 7 shadow _____

- 8 behavior _____
- 9 victory _____
- 10 glory _____
- 11 actually _____
- 12 shut down _____
- 13 link A to B _____
- 14 belong to _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 자부심 _____
- 2 급히 서두르다 _____
- 3 성공 _____
- 4 빛, 영광 _____
- 5 멈추다, 중단하다 _____
- 6 (햇볕에) 탐, 그을음 _____
- 7 연구하다 _____

- 8 승리 _____
- 9 전문가 _____
- 10 그 후에 _____
- 11 행동 _____
- 12 패배 _____
- 13 A를 B와 연결하다 _____
- 14 ~하는 경향이 있다 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.72

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①People tend to link themselves to someone's success to feel proud. ^②This behavior is

called "basking in reflected glory." ^③It means feeling good when **a group you belong to**

succeeds even if you didn't actually do anything.

^④One weekend, a college football team played a big game. ^⑤Afterward, researchers

studied how the college students talked about the result. ^⑥When the team won, 32% of

students said "we won." ^⑦But after a loss, only 18% said "we lost." ^⑧Students wanted to

share in the win but not the loss. ^⑨Researchers also looked at what students wore on

the following Monday. ^⑩After a win, 64% wore school colors or clothes with the school's

name. ^⑪After a loss, only 44% did. ^⑫Pride is easier to wear when your team wins.

^⑬As expert Robert Cialdini put it, we avoid the shadow of defeat and enjoy the glow of

victory. ^⑭Even if it's not our own success, standing close to it can still give us a tan.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.73

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 affect _____
- 2 digest _____
- 3 coexist _____
- 4 flock _____
- 5 mild _____
- 6 ally _____
- 7 bacteria _____

- 8 deadly _____
- 9 antibiotic _____
- 10 harm _____
- 11 medicine _____
- 12 survive _____
- 13 adjust to _____
- 14 get used to _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 공존하다 _____
- 2 약 _____
- 3 발견 _____
- 4 과용하다 _____
- 5 이기다 _____
- 6 항생제 _____
- 7 직면하다 _____

- 8 동맹, 친구 _____
- 9 치명적인 _____
- 10 슈퍼박테리아 _____
- 11 향상시키다 _____
- 12 소화하다 _____
- 13 A를 B로 간주하다 _____
- 14 수명 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.73

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

¹Antibiotics were first discovered in 1928. ²Since then, they have greatly improved our

lives. ³Children no longer die from common illnesses. ⁴People’s life spans have become

much longer than before. ⁵But now, we face an unexpected problem. ⁶People overuse

antibiotics. ⁷Because of this, some bacteria slowly adjust to antibiotics. ⁸At first, only

a few bacteria survive the medicine. ⁹Over time, these survivors grow stronger and

stronger. ¹⁰They get used to the antibiotics and stop **being harmed by** them. ¹¹These strong

bacteria are called “superbugs.” ¹²Superbugs cannot be killed, even by strong medicine.

¹³When humans make new antibiotics, superbugs soon adjust again and stop **being**

affected. ¹⁴They change faster than scientists can create new drugs. ¹⁵Even mild diseases

caused by superbugs could become deadly.

¹⁶So, how can we solve this growing problem? ¹⁷Instead of always trying to kill bacteria,

we should learn to coexist with them. ¹⁸Almost 90 percent of the bacteria in our bodies are

helpful. ¹⁹Only 10 percent are harmful. ²⁰Good bacteria help us digest food and protect us

from bad germs. ²¹Perhaps it is time to start seeing them as allies, not as enemies.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.73

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 feature _____
- 2 purely _____
- 3 appetite _____
- 4 incredible _____
- 5 folk _____
- 6 logger _____
- 7 entertainment _____

- 8 settler _____
- 9 wild _____
- 10 milk _____
- 11 tall tale _____
- 12 dozen _____
- 13 exaggeration _____
- 14 scare A out of B _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 식욕 _____
- 2 믿을 수 없는 _____
- 3 젓을 짜다 _____
- 4 황당한, 믿기 어려운 _____
- 5 오락 _____
- 6 정착민 _____
- 7 민간 설화 주인공 _____

- 8 12개, 다스 _____
- 9 허구의 _____
- 10 특징 _____
- 11 나무꾼 _____
- 12 과장 _____
- 13 전적으로, 완전히 _____
- 14 민간 설화 주인공 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.74

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①Paul Bunyan was an American folk hero. ^②He was a logger who cut down trees at an

incredible speed. ^③One amusing tale says that as a newborn baby, he yelled so loudly that

he scared all the fish out of a river. ^④Additionally, he had an unbelievable appetite. ^⑤His

parents had to milk two dozen cows each morning just to fill his bottles!

^⑥This kind of folktale is called a “tall tale,” a uniquely American form of storytelling.

^⑦The main feature of tall tales is exaggeration. ^⑧Their heroes solve problems in funny,

almost unbelievable ways, **making the stories humorous and unexpected.** ^⑨Some tall

tales are based on real American heroes while others are purely fictional. ^⑩Storytellers

mixed real events with wild imagination.

^⑪Tall tales were first told by early American settlers. ^⑫Back then, people had no TV and

few books, so storytelling was their main entertainment. ^⑬After a hard day’s work, they

would gather around a fire and share unbelievable tales to relax and have fun.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.74

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

1 apologize _____

2 frustrated _____

3 simply _____

4 praise _____

5 psychologist _____

6 accuse _____

7 insulted _____

8 part _____

9 solution _____

10 attacked _____

11 logical _____

12 offend _____

13 reflect on _____

14 by oneself _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

1 반응 _____

2 기분 상하게 하다 _____

3 좌절감 _____

4 묘사하다 _____

5 심리학자 _____

6 비판하다 _____

7 해결책 _____

8 역할, 부분 _____

9 단지, 그저 _____

10 멈추다, 닫히다 _____

11 짜증난 _____

12 사과하다 _____

13 칭찬하다 _____

14 논리적 사고 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.75

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①Your classmate promised to help you with a group project but didn't do their part.

^②You try to talk to them, but they keep avoiding you. ^③So you feel upset and annoyed.

^④What should you do in this case?

^⑤You could shout at them, "Why didn't you do anything for our project?" ^⑥but such a reaction may offend them and make them feel insulted. ^⑦When someone feels hurt,

their logical thinking shuts down, and they stop listening. ^⑧A better solution is to tell your classmate how you feel instead of criticizing them. ^⑨Explain why you're upset in a calm

and polite way. ^⑩For example, you could say, "I'm **frustrated that you didn't help** with the project as you promised. ^⑪I feel like I had to do everything by myself." ^⑫You are trying to

express your emotions without hurting the listener's feelings. ^⑬Psychologists call this an "I-message." ^⑭An I-message doesn't accuse the listener. ^⑮It simply describes how you feel.

^⑯This way, you can solve the problem without hurting their feelings. ^⑰When people don't feel attacked, they are more likely to reflect on their actions. ^⑱They may even realize their

mistake, apologize, and try to do better next time.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.75

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 profession _____
- 2 traditional _____
- 3 neutral _____
- 4 suggest _____
- 5 male _____
- 6 gender _____
- 7 chairman _____

- 8 ungrammatical _____
- 9 ending _____
- 10 bias _____
- 11 pronoun _____
- 12 singular _____
- 13 point of view _____
- 14 refer to _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 전통적인 _____
- 2 중립적인 _____
- 3 직업 _____
- 4 편향, 편견 _____
- 5 용어 _____
- 6 암시하다 _____
- 7 비판하다 _____

- 8 성차별적인 _____
- 9 포괄적인 _____
- 10 단수의 _____
- 11 남성의 _____
- 12 성별 _____
- 13 ~을 가리키다 _____
- 14 ~에 적용되다 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.75

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①In the past, the English language often used male terms to refer to all people. ^②For

example, professions like *salesman*, *policeman*, and *chairman* used the ending “-man”

even when referring to women. ^③This was unfair to women. ^④It is known as sexist

language. ^⑤It suggests that one group is more important than the other. ^⑥Today, people

use neutral terms to avoid being criticized for this bias. ^⑦They use words like *salesperson*,

firefighter, and *chairperson* instead. ^⑧This change helps make language fairer and more

inclusive. ^⑨The same idea applies to pronouns like *everyone*, *someone*, and *somebody*.

^⑩For example, people used to say, “*Everyone* must bring his own book.” ^⑪Now, they say,

“*Everyone* must bring *their* own book.” ^⑫This is called the “singular they” because “they”

refers to a single person. ^⑬Some may **see this as ungrammatical** from a traditional point

of view. ^⑭However, it is now a common way to avoid gender bias in language.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.76

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 memorable _____
- 2 character _____
- 3 impatient _____
- 4 relate _____
- 5 trait _____
- 6 likable _____
- 7 insecure _____

- 8 rough _____
- 9 edge _____
- 10 emotionally _____
- 11 rejection _____
- 12 human side _____
- 13 overcome _____
- 14 care about _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 지루한, 따분한 _____
- 2 참을성 없는 _____
- 3 극복하다 _____
- 4 불안정한, 자신이 없는 _____
- 5 기억에 남는 _____
- 6 (이야기의) 줄거리 _____
- 7 지지하다 _____

- 8 거절 _____
- 9 호감 가는 _____
- 10 심술궂은 _____
- 11 연결하다 _____
- 12 결점 _____
- 13 진짜 자아 _____
- 14 ~할 가능성이 더 높다 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.76

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①As a writer, it's your job to create a memorable and unique character that readers will
_____ care about. ^②But how do you do that? ^③Think from the reader's view. ^④Would you enjoy
_____ a story where the main character is perfect? ^⑤Someone who stays calm, always knows
_____ what to do, and never makes mistakes? ^⑥That would feel dull, right? ^⑦A character doesn't
_____ need to be mean, but they should have some rough edges — like being insecure, shy, or
_____ impatient. ^⑧These traits show their human side and help readers connect emotionally.

^⑨When a character seems too perfect, **it** becomes harder **for readers to care or relate**.

^⑩Many new writers avoid giving their characters weaknesses. ^⑪They think it makes
_____ them less likable. ^⑫But often, those weaknesses are what make a character feel real.

^⑬If readers know a character had a childhood full of rejection or had to hide their true self,
_____ they're more likely to see themselves in it and support them. ^⑭Their efforts to overcome
_____ those flaws are what make them unforgettable, ^⑮and that's what keeps readers turning
_____ the pages.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.76

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 caterpillar _____
- 2 deceiver _____
- 3 feast on _____
- 4 rely on _____
- 5 tiny _____
- 6 ordinary _____
- 7 flower head _____

- 8 lay _____
- 9 in disguise _____
- 10 leave A behind _____
- 11 play a trick on _____
- 12 release _____
- 13 transform into _____
- 14 wildflower _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 속이다 _____
- 2 부화하다 _____
- 3 야생화 _____
- 4 ~에게 속임수를 쓰다 _____
- 5 속이는 자 _____
- 6 애벌레 _____
- 7 양부모 _____

- 8 부드럽게 _____
- 9 (알을) 낳다 _____
- 10 맞먹다, 대등하다 _____
- 11 평범한 _____
- 12 ~에 의존하다 _____
- 13 아주 작은 _____
- 14 보물 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.77

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①Some animals play tricks on others to get what they want, but none can match the

large blue, a clever European butterfly. ^②Its surprising life begins when the mother lays

tiny white eggs on wildflowers. ^③Soon, baby caterpillars hatch and feast on flower heads.

^④But these caterpillars are not ordinary; ^⑤they are clever deceivers! ^⑥When ready, they

drop to the ground and wait for a way to reach a new home. ^⑦Nearby, red ants are busy

carrying food. ^⑧The caterpillars change their shape and release a smell just like that of a

baby ant. ^⑨**Foiled**, the ants gently carry them into their nest. ^⑩Inside, the caterpillars live

like kings and queens. ^⑪The ants feed and protect them, not knowing they are caring for

butterflies in disguise. ^⑫After some time, the caterpillars transform into butterflies and

fly away, leaving their foster parents behind. ^⑬Poor ants! ^⑭They are left standing there like

people waking from a dream, only to find their treasure gone.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.77

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 adjust _____
- 2 be used to -ing _____
- 3 depend on _____
- 4 determine _____
- 5 invade _____
- 6 meet one's expectations _____
- 7 pandemic _____

- 8 public place _____
- 9 regardless of _____
- 10 self-order kiosk _____
- 11 situation _____
- 12 threat _____
- 13 relationship _____
- 14 wait in line _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 불편한 _____
- 2 위협 _____
- 3 공간 _____
- 4 환경, 장소, 배경 _____
- 5 화면 _____
- 6 관계 _____
- 7 사생활 _____

- 8 개인의, 개인적인 _____
- 9 섞임, 혼합 _____
- 10 흔적 _____
- 11 침해하다, 침범하다 _____
- 12 결정하다 _____
- 13 ~에 달려 있다 _____
- 14 조절하다 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.77

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①People have always wanted some space between themselves and others. ^②**To put it differently**, they need “personal space.” ^③People can feel uncomfortable if that space is invaded. ^④How much space is needed depends on culture. ^⑤In the U.S., people usually stand about one meter away while waiting in line at a coffee shop. ^⑥Many shops now use self-order kiosks, and standing too close can feel like a threat to both personal and digital privacy. ^⑦People avoid looking at the screen or getting too close.

^⑧**In contrast**, people in Russia are used to standing closer in public places. ^⑨They may stand just a few inches behind a person at a kiosk. ^⑩If someone stands too far back, it may seem like they’re not ready. ^⑪However, this difference changed during the COVID-19 pandemic. ^⑫At that time, people everywhere avoided standing too close to others regardless of their culture. ^⑬After the pandemic ended, people returned to normal life.

^⑭However, the experience left a small mark on how people determine personal space.

^⑮Now, people tend to adjust their distance differently depending on the situation. ^⑯For example, people may stand close at concerts but far apart in libraries. ^⑰Personal space is now a mix of culture, habit, and setting.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.78

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 be compared to _____
- 2 come to one's aid _____
- 3 come up with _____
- 4 complete _____
- 5 fairy tale _____
- 6 free from _____
- 7 go on _____

- 8 process _____
- 9 put aside _____
- 10 put together _____
- 11 sew _____
- 12 thought _____
- 13 throughout _____
- 14 unconscious _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 ~을 떠올리다, 생각해내다 _____
- 2 (마법의) 요정 _____
- 3 동화 _____
- 4 ~에서 자유로운 _____
- 5 가족 _____
- 6 과정 _____
- 7 (문제를) 제쳐 두다, 잠시 잊다 _____

- 8 쉬다 _____
- 9 바느질하다 _____
- 10 ~에 대해 자면서 생각하다 _____
- 11 생각 _____
- 12 ~에 비유되다 _____
- 13 ~ 동안 내내 _____
- 14 무의식적인 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.78

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①In the fairy tale *The Elves and the Shoemaker*, magic happens every night. ^②In the

evening, the shoemaker cuts leather for shoes. ^③He leaves the pieces on the bench, so

they are ready to be sewn in the morning. ^④But when morning comes, he **finds beautiful**

pairs of shoes already finished. ^⑤As you may know from the story, elves completed the

shoes. ^⑥Sleep can be compared to the elf that works behind the scenes. ^⑦You may think

that your brain rests while you are sleeping. ^⑧But your unconscious brain works all night

long like an elf. ^⑨It puts together all the pieces of your thoughts and joins them into new

ideas. ^⑩This way, your brain can come up with good ideas the next morning. ^⑪It is actually

the result of an unconscious thought process that goes on throughout the night. ^⑫The

unconscious brain works better in sleep because it is free from your conscious thoughts.

^⑬Therefore, if you have been trying to solve a problem all day without having any success,

try to wait until you can “sleep on it.” ^⑭Surely, the unconscious part of your brain will come

to your aid just like the elves.

Word Practice

● 정답 p.79

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

1 appear _____

2 directly _____

3 euphemism _____

4 funeral _____

5 indirect _____

6 let go _____

7 pass away _____

8 plain _____

9 refer to A as B _____

10 respect _____

11 rude _____

12 support _____

13 toilet _____

14 ugly _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

1 나타나다 _____

2 분야 _____

3 위로하다 _____

4 추가의 _____

5 해고하다 _____

6 (성격, 말투가) 거친 _____

7 상처 주는 _____

8 공손한 _____

9 무례한 _____

10 바보 같은 _____

11 변기통, 화장실 _____

12 간접적인 _____

13 똑똑한, 지적인 _____

14 평범한, 수수한 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.79

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①Americans often choose soft words to avoid saying something that sounds too

strong or rude. ^②For example, instead of saying “toilet,” they say “restroom.” ^③Instead of

calling something “ugly,” they might say it is “plain.” ^④This way of speaking uses polite

or indirect expressions to replace unpleasant words. ^⑤These kinds of expressions are

called euphemisms. ^⑥They appear in many areas of life. ^⑦In schools, teachers refer to

less intelligent students as “students needing extra support” or “students with special

learning needs.” ^⑧In offices, companies may say a worker was “let go” instead of “fired.”

^⑨At funerals, people often say someone “passed away” instead of “died” to comfort the

family. ^⑩Some people think these expressions are too careful or even silly. ^⑪But they help

us speak kindly and show respect. ^⑫**Without them**, people **might speak** more directly, but

their words **could sound** too harsh or hurtful.

Word Practice

● 정답 p.79

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

1 ability _____

2 affect _____

3 effort _____

4 evaluate _____

5 failure _____

6 focus on _____

7 give up _____

8 improve _____

9 on the other hand _____

10 similar _____

11 social psychologist _____

12 type _____

13 control _____

14 naturally _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

1 반면에 _____

2 유형 _____

3 효과가 있다 _____

4 심리학자 _____

5 기술, 능력 _____

6 연습하다 _____

7 향상시키다 _____

8 포기하다 _____

9 실패 _____

10 평가하다 _____

11 노력 _____

12 통제하다 _____

13 영향을 주다 _____

14 능력 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.80

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①Social psychologist Carol Dweck says there are two types of evaluations. ^②One type

looks at a person’s abilities. ^③For example, a teacher might say to a student, “You are very

smart.” ^④The other type focuses on how much effort someone makes. ^⑤For example,

a parent might say, “You tried really hard.”

^⑥These two kinds of evaluations may seem similar, but they affect children in different

ways. ^⑦When children are evaluated for effort, they usually think failure happens because

they didn’t try hard enough. ^⑧This makes them want to try again. ^⑨They practice more,

improve their skills, and try to do better next time. ^⑩On the other hand, when children are

evaluated for being smart, they may think they failed because they are not naturally good.

^⑪They believe they can’t change the result. ^⑫This often makes them give up more quickly.

^⑬This shows that evaluations work better when they focus on effort — something children

can control — **rather than** ability, which they cannot.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.80

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

1 accidentally _____

2 account _____

3 cannibal _____

4 capture _____

5 complete _____

6 entire _____

7 imprison _____

8 injury _____

9 misfire _____

10 optimistic _____

11 release _____

12 unharmed _____

13 whole _____

14 accompany _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

1 동행하다 _____

2 조연자, 고문 _____

3 사과 _____

4 잡다, 포획하다 _____

5 완전한 _____

6 결함 _____

7 감옥 _____

8 (있어야 할 것이) 없다, 빠져 있다 _____

9 알아차리다 _____

10 ~에게 빚지다 _____

11 (총을) 쏘다 _____

12 비극 _____

13 온전한 _____

14 부상 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.80

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

¹Once upon a time, there lived a king who had a very unusual advisor. ²No matter what
_____ happened, the advisor always said, “This is a good thing.” ³One day, the king went hunting.

⁴He misfired and accidentally shot his left thumb. ⁵The advisor looked at the injury and
_____ said, “Your Majesty, this is a good thing!” ⁶The king was shocked that his advisor said such
_____ nonsense about his tragedy. ⁷The king immediately had him imprisoned.

⁸Years later, the king went on another hunting trip and got lost in the forest. ⁹He was
_____ soon captured by cannibals, who planned to cook him. ¹⁰However, one of them noticed
_____ that the king was missing a finger. ¹¹“We can’t eat a man with a flaw,” he said. ¹²“He is not
_____ whole.” ¹³Thus, they released the king unharmed.

¹⁴When he returned to the palace, the king visited his old advisor. ¹⁵“I owe you an
_____ apology,” the king said. ¹⁶After hearing the entire account from the king, the advisor
_____ smiled and said, ¹⁷“It’s lucky that you imprisoned me after all. ¹⁸**Had I not been in jail, I**

would have accompanied you on your trip. ¹⁹And my body is complete.”

Word Practice

• 정답 p.81

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 be content with _____
- 2 burial _____
- 3 claim _____
- 4 collapse _____
- 5 content _____
- 6 downfall _____
- 7 eager to _____

- 8 offer _____
- 9 exhaustion _____
- 10 plot _____
- 11 rush back _____
- 12 set _____
- 13 deal _____
- 14 extreme _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 작가 _____
- 2 묻다 _____
- 3 쓰러지다 _____
- 4 차지하다, 소유권을 갖다 _____
- 5 거래 _____
- 6 욕망, 갈망 _____
- 7 극단적인, 지극히 심한 _____

- 8 욕심 많은, 탐욕스러운 _____
- 9 사전에 _____
- 10 ~에 만족하다 _____
- 11 소유하다 _____
- 12 해 질 녘, 일몰 _____
- 13 몹시 ~하고 싶어 하는 _____
- 14 사전에 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.81

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①Leo Tolstoy, a well-known Russian author, wrote a short story titled *How Much Land Does a Man Need?* ^②The main character, Pahom, is a greedy farmer who believes that owning more land will bring him true happiness. ^③At first, Pahom is content with a small plot of land. ^④But over time, his desire grows. ^⑤**No matter how much he possesses,** it never seems to be enough. ^⑥One day, he meets a group of people who offer him an unusual deal. ^⑦They say, "You may have all the land you can walk around in a single day, but you must return to your starting point before sunset." ^⑧Pahom agrees. ^⑨He walks for hours, eager to claim more land. ^⑩As the sun begins to set, he realizes he has gone too far. ^⑪He rushes back, but collapses from extreme exhaustion and dies just before he reaches the starting point.

^⑫In the end, he is buried in a small grave. ^⑬People say, "A man only needs as much land as it takes to bury him."

Word Practice

• 정답 p.81

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 bonding _____
- 2 closeness _____
- 3 enter the game _____
- 4 fade _____
- 5 healing _____
- 6 imperfection _____
- 7 large amounts of _____

- 8 make up for _____
- 9 presence _____
- 10 overlook _____
- 11 put out _____
- 12 release _____
- 13 take over _____
- 14 tend to _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 감정적으로 _____
- 2 사랑에 빠지다 _____
- 3 결점, 결함 _____
- 4 호르몬 _____
- 5 못 보고 넘어가다, 간과하다 _____
- 6 시기, 단계 _____
- 7 긍정적인 _____

- 8 분비하다, 방출하다 _____
- 9 불꽃 _____
- 10 ~을 보충하다, 보상하다 _____
- 11 신뢰 _____
- 12 친밀함 _____
- 13 치유 _____
- 14 유대감을 형성하는 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.82

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①When we fall in love, we often become “blind” to our partner’s flaws. ^②We tend to

notice only the positive things about them. ^③This happens because of a hormone called

dopamine, often **referred to as** the “love hormone.” ^④When we fall in love, our brains

release large amounts of dopamine. ^⑤As a result, we focus on the person’s good qualities

and overlook their imperfections.

^⑥However, this phase doesn’t last forever. ^⑦Over time, dopamine levels begin to drop —

typically about 900 days after we fall in love. ^⑧Is that the end of love? ^⑨Not quite. ^⑩That’s

when the next player enters the game. ^⑪As dopamine fades, another love hormone,

oxytocin, takes over to make up for the absence of dopamine. ^⑫Known as the “bonding

hormone,” oxytocin plays an important role in helping people feel emotionally close, build

trust, and stay connected over time. ^⑬It creates a sense of comfort and closeness, like

being with family.

^⑭Dopamine and oxytocin do different things, but both are love hormones. ^⑮One starts

with the spark, and the other keeps the fire burning.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.82

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 board _____
- 2 botany _____
- 3 encourage _____
- 4 enthusiasm _____
- 5 evolve _____
- 6 fascinate _____
- 7 gradually _____

- 8 in response to _____
- 9 inspire _____
- 10 naturalist _____
- 11 observe _____
- 12 recommend _____
- 13 theology _____
- 14 the West Indies _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 식물학 _____
- 2 발전시키다 _____
- 3 격려하다 _____
- 4 환경 _____
- 5 진화하다 _____
- 6 영감을 주다 _____
- 7 목사 _____

- 8 관찰하다 _____
- 9 탑승하다 _____
- 10 추천하다 _____
- 11 신학 _____
- 12 열정 _____
- 13 해군 _____
- 14 열의, 열정 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.82

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①Charles was a quiet boy. ^②He didn't enjoy playing with other children and wasn't interested in school. ^③The only things that fascinated him were plants and animals. ^④He spent most of his childhood alone, observing nature. ^⑤Following his father's advice, he went to theology school to become a church minister, but the classes didn't interest him. ^⑥His true passion was botany. ^⑦Luckily, at school, he met Professor Henslow, who saw Charles's enthusiasm and encouraged him to follow it.

^⑧One day, Charles received a letter from the navy. ^⑨They invited him to join a research team as a naturalist on a long trip. ^⑩He later **learned** that Professor Henslow **had recommended** him. ^⑪The team boarded a ship named the *Beagle* and began a five-year journey to the West Indies. ^⑫During that voyage, Charles observed many plants and animals. ^⑬While recording what he saw, he began to develop the idea that all living things gradually evolve in response to their environment.

^⑭At the time, no one paid much attention to him. ^⑮But his thoughts would go on to change science forever. ^⑯That boy was Charles Darwin. ^⑰His journey inspired *The Origin of Species*, a book that changed the world.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.83

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 experiment _____
- 2 behavior _____
- 3 repeatedly _____
- 4 aquarium _____
- 5 notice _____
- 6 invisible _____
- 7 predatory _____

- 8 remove _____
- 9 overcome _____
- 10 thereafter _____
- 11 barrier _____
- 12 violent _____
- 13 bump _____
- 14 carry out _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 제거하다 _____
- 2 장벽 _____
- 3 반복해서 _____
- 4 부딪치다 _____
- 5 헛되이, 성과가 없이 _____
- 6 포식성의 _____
- 7 실험 _____

- 8 두려움, 공포 _____
- 9 그만두다, 포기하다 _____
- 10 난폭한 _____
- 11 행동 _____
- 12 알아차리다 _____
- 13 유리판 _____
- 14 ~임에도 불구하고 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.83

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①Some time ago, scientists carried out a simple experiment on a barracuda, a large
_____ predatory fish well known for its violent behavior. ^②They put a barracuda into a big
_____ aquarium with some small fish called mackerel.

^③As they expected, the hungry barracuda attacked the mackerel. ^④But the scientists
_____ placed a glass panel between them to see what would happen to them.

^⑤**Not noticing** there was a glass panel, the barracuda tried to attack the mackerel in
_____ vain again and again. ^⑥After bumping its nose repeatedly, the barracuda finally quit trying.

^⑦Then, the barrier was removed. ^⑧Interestingly, thereafter, the barracuda would swim
_____ only to where the barrier had been and stop. ^⑨It believed that the glass panel was still
_____ there!

^⑩Just like the barracuda, many people stop trying after experiencing failure. ^⑪This fear
_____ limits our growth even though failure is often a step toward success.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.83

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

1 conceal _____

2 organization _____

3 potential _____

4 GM _____

5 yield _____

6 genetically _____

7 desirable _____

8 pest _____

9 doubt _____

10 consumer _____

11 resistance _____

12 defect _____

13 modify _____

14 demand _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

1 바람직한 _____

2 라벨을 붙이다 _____

3 알레르기 _____

4 소비자 _____

5 수정하다 _____

6 무시하다 _____

7 단체, 조직 _____

8 숨기다 _____

9 해충 _____

10 항의하다 _____

11 암 _____

12 의심 _____

13 결함, 결점 _____

14 특성 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.84

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①In 1982, Monsanto, the world's largest seed company, succeeded in modifying a plant
cell genetically for the first time in history. ^②The plant cell contained many desirable
qualities. ^③These included faster growth, higher yields, and greater resistance to pests.

^④Over time, **major companies like Dupont and Syngenta have joined** Monsanto. ^⑤In fact,
most of the GM crops on the market come from these companies.

^⑥Since people began eating GM foods, many health problems seem to have increased.

^⑦Allergies, even in children, have become much more common. ^⑧We have also seen
an increase in different types of cancer. ^⑨What's worse, more babies are being born
with defects. ^⑩These are believed to be just a few of the potential dangers of GM foods.

^⑪People around the world have protested against these seed companies. ^⑫**Organizations
such as Greenpeace and the Organic Consumers Association are demanding** labels on
GM foods. ^⑬However, the companies have mostly ignored public concerns. ^⑭They may fear
that consumers will avoid foods with GM labels. ^⑮This has increased consumer distrust
in the safety of GM foods. ^⑯Some people feel that this proves these seed companies have
something to conceal.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.84

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 virtual _____
- 2 emergency _____
- 3 heal _____
- 4 organ _____
- 5 field _____
- 6 operation _____
- 7 system _____

- 8 track _____
- 9 surgeon _____
- 10 improve _____
- 11 simulation _____
- 12 data _____
- 13 real-time _____
- 14 link A and B _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 수술 _____
- 2 개선하다 _____
- 3 가장 중요한 _____
- 4 반영하다 _____
- 5 실시간의 _____
- 6 추적하다 _____
- 7 가상의 _____

- 8 반응하다 _____
- 9 디지털 트윈 _____
- 10 치료하다 _____
- 11 (문제점을) 발견하다 _____
- 12 외과 의사 _____
- 13 비상 상황 _____
- 14 건강관리 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.84

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①A digital twin is a virtual model of something real — a machine, a building, or even

a city. ^②It's like a smart mirror that shows not just what's outside but also what's

happening inside. ^③By linking real and digital systems, it gives real-time data and lets

us test ideas through simulations. ^④This tool helps people spot problems early and find

safer, smarter ways to improve things. ^⑤That's why digital twins are becoming key tools in

many important fields. ^⑥Singapore is a great example. ^⑦The city's full digital twin tracks

traffic, pollution, and weather. ^⑧It helps city officials design better roads, respond faster

to emergencies, and monitor safety in real time. ^⑨Cities aren't the only ones; ^⑩healthcare

also uses digital twins to improve care. ^⑪Doctors use organ twins in virtual simulations,

allowing surgeons to practice before real operations. ^⑫This helps prevent mistakes and

protect patients. ^⑬A digital twin acts like a mirror that **we think** reflects the world in

smarter ways and shows us how to build, heal, and imagine a better future.

Word Practice

● 정답 p.85

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

1 advertisement _____

2 expert _____

3 plain _____

4 confidence _____

5 emotion _____

6 care for _____

7 adventure _____

8 leave out _____

9 airline _____

10 lawn _____

11 desire _____

12 flight _____

13 make a purchase _____

14 appeal to _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

1 항공사 _____

2 자신감 _____

3 전문가 _____

4 욕구 _____

5 잔디밭 _____

6 모험 _____

7 스테이크 _____

8 광고 _____

9 석쇠에 구운 요리 _____

10 감정 _____

11 경험하다 _____

12 ~을 빼다, 생략하다 _____

13 ~을 돌보다 _____

14 ~와 연결되다, 공감하다 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.85

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①Charles B. Mills was really good at making ads that people liked. ^②His famous grass seed ad, “Feed it,” told people to care for their lawns like they would care for a baby. ^③He knew people wanted nice lawns, not just seeds. ^④He said, “I want to talk about your lawn, not just about my seed.”

^⑤Good ads talk about what people **want**, not just **what** businesses are selling. ^⑥For example, airlines sell adventure, not just flights. ^⑦Clothing stores sell confidence, not just clothes. ^⑧An American sales expert, Elmer Wheeler said it best: ^⑨“Sell the sizzle, not the steak.” ^⑩People make purchases because they imagine the sound and taste of food, not just because of facts. ^⑪Take Burger King as an example. ^⑫Saying its burgers were 100% beef was true, but it wasn’t exciting. ^⑬Changing it to “Bite into one, and taste the grill!” made people hungry. ^⑭The best ads do not give just facts but also **what** connect with people and speak to their feelings. ^⑮Ads that focus on emotion create desire and make people want to buy.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.85

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 frequently _____
- 2 broad-minded _____
- 3 phrase _____
- 4 influence _____
- 5 otherwise _____
- 6 follower _____
- 7 compile _____

- 8 opponent _____
- 9 conduct _____
- 10 argument _____
- 11 positive _____
- 12 repeatedly _____
- 13 object to _____
- 14 put right _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 (자료를) 편집하다 _____
- 2 긍정적인 _____
- 3 논쟁 _____
- 4 (사랑·우정을) 얻다 _____
- 5 ~에 반대하다 _____
- 6 아테네 _____
- 7 자주 _____

- 8 ~할 마음이 생기게 하다 _____
- 9 다르게, 달리 _____
- 10 (연구·실험 등을) 시행하다 _____
- 11 ~을 바로잡다 _____
- 12 ~에게 영향을 주다 _____
- 13 상대, 적 _____
- 14 진술하다 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.86

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①Dale Carnegie, an American writer, conducted a lot of research on human relationships.

^②He compiled the data he got from his research and wrote his famous book *How to Win Friends and Influence People*. ^③In this book, Carnegie teaches people how to express their opinions.

^④Socrates said repeatedly to his followers in Athens, “The only thing I know is that I know nothing.” ^⑤Well, I can’t hope to be any smarter than Socrates, so I never tell people they are wrong. ^⑥And I have found out that it usually works.

^⑦Even if a person makes a statement that you think is wrong, it is better to begin with:

^⑧“Well, now, look. ^⑨I thought otherwise, but I may be wrong. ^⑩If I am wrong, I want to be put right. ^⑪Let’s examine the facts.” ^⑫There’s magic, positive magic, in such phrases as:

^⑬“I may be wrong. ^⑭I frequently am. ^⑮Let’s examine the facts.”

^⑯As Carnegie said, nobody will ever object to your saying, “I may be wrong. ^⑰Let’s examine the facts.” ^⑱That will stop all argument and inspire your opponent to be as open and broad-minded as you **are**.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.86

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 trader _____
- 2 symbol _____
- 3 region _____
- 4 vowel _____
- 5 ancient _____
- 6 script _____
- 7 Phoenician _____

- 8 set _____
- 9 travel _____
- 10 consonant _____
- 11 mostly _____
- 12 skilled _____
- 13 writing system _____
- 14 Mediterranean Sea _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 상징 _____
- 2 고대의 _____
- 3 대부분은, 주로 _____
- 4 모음 _____
- 5 숙련된 _____
- 6 문자 _____
- 7 지중해 _____

- 8 자음 _____
- 9 이동하다; 여행하다 _____
- 10 상인 _____
- 11 지역 _____
- 12 페니키아 사람의 _____
- 13 ~ 자신의 용도로 _____
- 14 시간과 장소를 넘어 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.87

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①It may surprise you, but the alphabet didn't begin in England or even in Greece. ^②It

began over 3,000 years ago with **the Phoenicians, skilled traders near the Mediterranean**

Sea. ^③The Phoenicians were an ancient people who lived in a region that is now mostly

modern day Lebanon as well as Syria and Israel. ^④To help with business, they created

one of the first writing systems based on sounds, not symbols or pictures. ^⑤Their system

had only consonants and was called the Phoenician script. ^⑥Later, the Greeks used this

idea and added something new: vowels. ^⑦They made reading and writing easier. ^⑧They

also changed the letter names. ^⑨For example, "aleph." became "alpha (A)," and "beth"

became "beta (B)." ^⑩That's actually where the word "alphabet" comes from. ^⑪It's a mix of

"alpha" and "beta"! ^⑫Later on, the Romans took the Greek letters and changed them for

their own use. ^⑬They made the Latin alphabet, which is still used in English and many

other languages today. ^⑭This simple set of letters has traveled across time and place —

connecting people, ideas, and languages for thousands of years.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.87

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 benefit from _____
- 2 nutrient _____
- 3 leftover _____
- 4 biofuel _____
- 5 poop _____
- 6 bit _____
- 7 waste _____

- 8 sustainable _____
- 9 microbe _____
- 10 carbon dioxide _____
- 11 peck at _____
- 12 eco-friendly _____
- 13 absorb _____
- 14 dismiss A as B _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 친환경적인 _____
- 2 지속 가능한 _____
- 3 미생물 _____
- 4 영양소 _____
- 5 남은 _____
- 6 흡수하다 _____
- 7 이산화탄소 _____

- 8 배설물, 쓰레기 _____
- 9 제거하다 _____
- 10 난방하다 _____
- 11 메탄 _____
- 12 A를 B로 분해하다 _____
- 13 ~로부터 이익을 얻다 _____
- 14 가치를 지니다 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.87

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①Poop may seem dirty or unpleasant, but it is actually useful in many ways. ^②Both
_____ animals and people can benefit from it. ^③In nature, some animals rely on poop to survive.

^④Dung beetles eat the plant bits that elephants don't digest. ^⑤They also lay their eggs
_____ inside the poop. ^⑥Some birds peck at their own waste to get more nutrients. ^⑦Wild rabbits
_____ eat their poop to absorb leftover nutrients. ^⑧For these animals, poop is not just waste;

^⑨it helps them live. ^⑩Humans are also finding new ways to use waste. ^⑪Scientists are
_____ studying how to turn poop into sustainable energy. ^⑫One idea is a waterless toilet system.

^⑬It dries the waste and removes the smell. ^⑭Then tiny microbes break it down into carbon
_____ dioxide and methane. ^⑮The carbon dioxide helps grow algae for biofuel, and the methane
_____ can be used to heat homes. ^⑯**Although often dismissed** as waste, poop holds surprising
_____ value in both nature and science.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.88

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 internal _____
- 2 regulate _____
- 3 electronics _____
- 4 stimulate _____
- 5 dawn _____
- 6 surroundings _____
- 7 release _____

- 8 in addition to _____
- 9 weaken _____
- 10 immune system _____
- 11 shortage _____
- 12 suppress _____
- 13 due to _____
- 14 loss of sleep _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 부족 _____
- 2 억제하다 _____
- 3 (몸속) 내부의 _____
- 4 전자기기 _____
- 5 자연스러운 _____
- 6 자극하다 _____
- 7 조절하다 _____

- 8 면역 체계 _____
- 9 공급 _____
- 10 (하늘이) 밝아지다, 동이 트다 _____
- 11 신호 _____
- 12 ~때문에 _____
- 13 ~로 고통 받다 _____
- 14 A를 B로 오해하다 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.88

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①Your brain has its own special way of getting you to sleep. ^②As the day gets darker, your
_____ eyes send a signal to your brain, **which** begins to produce a hormone called melatonin.

^③The melatonin makes you sleepy, and soon it's bedtime. ^④Then, as a new day dawns,
_____ and your eyes see light again, your brain stops making melatonin. ^⑤Your body wakes up,
_____ and it's time to start the day.

^⑥Our natural supply of melatonin plays a big part in regulating our internal clock,
_____ **which** affects our sleeping and waking cycles. ^⑦Darkness stimulates its natural release
_____ while light suppresses it. ^⑧In addition to regulating our sleep cycle, melatonin affects
_____ our immune system. ^⑨If we suffer from loss of sleep due to a melatonin shortage, it
_____ will weaken our immune system, so we will get sick easily. ^⑩How can we make more
_____ melatonin in our bodies? ^⑪Turn off all lights and electronics while sleeping so that your
_____ body won't misread them as sunlight. ^⑫The less light there is in your surroundings, the
_____ more melatonin your body produces.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.88

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

1 yearly _____

2 invest _____

3 individual _____

4 predict _____

5 stock _____

6 patient _____

7 tech _____

8 manage _____

9 represent _____

10 own _____

11 short-term _____

12 bear fruit _____

13 combine _____

14 balance the loss _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

1 개별의 _____

2 예측하다 _____

3 결합하다 _____

4 단기적인 _____

5 수익률 _____

6 주식 _____

7 ~을 낮추다 _____

8 매년의 _____

9 거래자 _____

10 기술 _____

11 수행하다, 실시하다 _____

12 투자자 _____

13 대표하다 _____

14 상당한 양의 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.89

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①Owning stocks is like having a few trees in a big forest. ^②After you buy them, you must
_____ be patient until they bear fruit. ^③Some people try to make quick money by buying and
_____ selling stocks every day. ^④However, studies show that 80% of these short-term traders
_____ lose most of their money in the first year. ^⑤Smart investors, however, choose strong
_____ companies and keep their stocks for many years.

^⑥A great choice for beginners who want to invest for a long time is an ETF. ^⑦Unlike
_____ individual stocks, which represent just one company, ETFs combine many stocks from
_____ hundreds of companies. ^⑧This mix helps lower risk. ^⑨**It's unlikely that** every company in
_____ the ETF will perform badly at the same time. ^⑩Even in a bad market, some may still do
_____ well and help balance the losses. ^⑪Good examples of ETFs are QQQ, which includes 100
_____ big tech companies like Apple and Amazon, ^⑫and the S&P 500, which covers the top 500
_____ companies in the U.S. ^⑬Both have had average yearly returns of 10 to 16%. ^⑭Investing
_____ early could help you grow a nice amount of money by the time you finish college!

Word Practice

• 정답 p.89

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 all along _____
- 2 assume _____
- 3 benefit _____
- 4 crime scene _____
- 5 detective _____
- 6 be involved _____
- 7 plot _____

- 8 reveal _____
- 9 revenge _____
- 10 series _____
- 11 turn out _____
- 12 villain _____
- 13 lead ~ down one path _____
- 14 red herring _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 단서 _____
- 2 탐정 _____
- 3 살인자 _____
- 4 (소설, 영화 등) 추리물 _____
- 5 정당, 파티 _____
- 6 줄거리 _____
- 7 드러내다 _____

- 8 ~으로 드러나다 _____
- 9 줄곧, 내내 _____
- 10 범죄 현장 _____
- 11 관련되다 _____
- 12 추정하다 _____
- 13 혜택 _____
- 14 악당 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.89

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①In mysteries and detective stories, writers often use red herrings to keep readers
_____ guessing. ^②For example, a red herring appears in the first Sherlock Holmes story, *A Study*
_____ *in Scarlet*. ^③In this story, the murderer writes the word “Rache” (“revenge” in German) at
_____ the crime scene. ^④This leads the police — and the reader — to assume that a German was
_____ involved, but it’s just a way to hide the real clue.

^⑤Another famous series that often uses red herrings is the *Harry Potter series*. ^⑥In *The*
_____ *Prisoner of Azkaban*, the plot first centers around Sirius Black. ^⑦He has escaped from
_____ Azkaban and is believed to be coming to kill Harry. ^⑧Everything about him, even his name,
_____ makes him seem like a villain. ^⑨It turns out, though, that Sirius is not trying to harm Harry
_____ at all. ^⑩He is actually trying to protect Harry from Peter Pettigrew. ^⑪Peter has been hiding
_____ right in front of everyone all along. ^⑫The story leads readers down one path **only to reveal**
_____ the truth somewhere else.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.90

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 appearance _____
- 2 bumpy _____
- 3 consumer _____
- 4 drop _____
- 5 in response to _____
- 6 inglorious _____
- 7 issue _____

- 8 judge _____
- 9 just the way it is _____
- 10 odd-shaped _____
- 11 quality _____
- 12 reflect _____
- 13 sustainability _____
- 14 throw away _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 울퉁불퉁한 _____
- 2 소비자 _____
- 3 할인(가) _____
- 4 맛, 풍미 _____
- 5 수확 _____
- 6 영광스럽지 않은 _____
- 7 상품, 물건 _____

- 8 판단하다 _____
- 9 중요하다 _____
- 10 의미 있는 _____
- 11 지구; 행성 _____
- 12 낭비; 쓰레기 _____
- 13 반영하다 _____
- 14 품질 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.90

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①We often judge things — even food — by how they look. ^②If a pear is bumpy or a carrot has two legs, we think something’s wrong. ^③But they all taste the same! ^④We sometimes forget that appearance doesn’t always reflect quality in food or in anything else. ^⑤In response to this issue, Intermarché, a French supermarket, launched a campaign called “Inglorious Fruits and Vegetables.” ^⑥**It is said that farmers throw away** around 30% of fruits and vegetables just because they don’t look “perfect.” ^⑦To reduce this waste, Intermarché sold these odd-shaped items at a 30% discount. ^⑧They were still fresh and full of flavor. ^⑨The result? ^⑩Shoppers spent less, farmers sold more of their harvest, and food waste dropped—a meaningful step toward sustainability. ^⑪It was a win-win-win for consumers, producers, and the planet. ^⑫Nature doesn’t make every fruit look the same, and that’s perfectly fine. ^⑬What matters is what’s on the inside. ^⑭So the next time you see a “not-so-pretty” fruit, give it a chance. ^⑮You might discover it’s perfectly delicious just the way it is.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.90

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 chief _____
- 2 connect A and B _____
- 3 trade _____
- 4 connector _____
- 5 conquer _____
- 6 Mongolian _____
- 7 play a big role in _____

- 8 resource _____
- 9 take control of _____
- 10 tribe _____
- 11 under one's leadership _____
- 12 unite _____
- 13 by the time _____
- 14 bring A together _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 세기(100년) _____
- 2 정복하다 _____
- 3 제국 _____
- 4 지식 _____
- 5 자원 _____
- 6 무역 _____
- 7 부족 _____

- 8 A를 하나로 모으다 _____
- 9 통합시키다 _____
- 10 ~하곤 했다, 했었다 _____
- 11 우두머리, 최고 지도자 _____
- 12 A와 B를 연결하다 _____
- 13 몽골의 _____
- 14 ~을 장악하다 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.91

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①Asia and Europe used to be very different places with little trade or sharing of cultures.

^②This changed in the 13th century because of one important person: Genghis Khan.

^③Genghis Khan was born in 1162 as the son of a Mongolian chief. ^④He **brought** all the

Mongol tribes **together under his leadership**. ^⑤But he wanted more than that. ^⑥He

dreamed of creating a huge empire and getting resources for his people. ^⑦So, he started

to conquer many countries. ^⑧He led his army into many battles and took control of

large areas. ^⑨By the time he died in 1227, he had built the biggest land empire ever.

^⑩It stretched across Asia, through the Middle East, and into Europe.

^⑪Historians say the Mongol Empire was very important in history. ^⑫It helped connect

Asia and Europe for the first time. ^⑬Trade grew, and a lot of knowledge about art and

science was shared between the two places. ^⑭In this way, Genghis Khan played a big role

in joining Asia and Europe for the first time.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.91

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 applicant _____
- 2 halo effect _____
- 3 impression _____
- 4 lead to _____
- 5 nervous _____
- 6 opposite _____
- 7 particle _____

- 8 reflect _____
- 9 reliable _____
- 10 show up _____
- 11 wrongly _____
- 12 messy _____
- 13 horn effect _____
- 14 clearly _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 또렷하게 _____
- 2 유사한, 비슷한 _____
- 3 믿을 수 있는 _____
- 4 반사하다 _____
- 5 심리학 _____
- 6 반대 _____
- 7 지저분한 _____

- 8 매니저 _____
- 9 면접 _____
- 10 악마 _____
- 11 인상 _____
- 12 심지어 ~일지라도 _____
- 13 자신감 있는 _____
- 14 지원자 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.92

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①A halo is a circle of light that appears around the sun or moon. ^②It happens when ice
particles in the air reflect light. ^③This ring of light affects how we see the sun or moon.

^④In psychology, there's a similar idea called the halo effect. ^⑤It means we often judge
people based on our first impression. ^⑥If someone looks nice or confident, we **might**
think they are also smart, kind, or good at their job even if we don't know them well.

^⑦This often happens during part-time job interviews. ^⑧For example, if an applicant shows
up with a bright smile and speaks clearly, the manager **might think**, "She **must be** great
with customers." ^⑨Even if she has no work experience, she **might** still **get** the job. ^⑩But
the opposite can also happen. ^⑪This is called the horn effect (or the "devil effect"). ^⑫If
someone looks nervous or has messy hair, the manager might wrongly believe, "He's not
reliable." ^⑬Just one small thing can lead to a bad impression, and they might not get the
job.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.92

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

1 advantage _____

2 ban _____

3 blood doping _____

4 competition _____

5 cost _____

6 engage in _____

7 force _____

8 gain _____

9 glitter _____

10 inject _____

11 kidney _____

12 perform _____

13 red blood cell _____

14 thaw _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

1 운동선수 _____

2 금지하다 _____

3 손상 _____

4 냉동하다 _____

5 이득 _____

6 심장마비 _____

7 불법적인 _____

8 국제적인 _____

9 주요한 _____

10 방법 _____

11 적혈구 _____

12 체력, 지구력 _____

13 근육 _____

14 해동하다, 녹이다 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.92

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①In 2024, a 10,000-meter runner from Kenya was banned for six years for engaging in

blood doping. ^②Blood doping is a method through which athletes **get extra blood injected**

into their bodies to improve their stamina. ^③Blood carries oxygen through the body, so

more blood means more oxygen reaches the muscles. ^④This lets athletes perform harder

and longer, giving them an unfair advantage. ^⑤The blood can come from the same person

or someone else.

^⑥When the blood comes from the same person, about a liter is taken out for a few

weeks before a competition. ^⑦The athlete's body has time to make more blood. ^⑧The

removed blood is frozen to protect the red blood cells. ^⑨Later, just before the event, the

frozen blood is thawed and put back into the body to improve performance.

^⑩But there is no such thing as a free lunch. ^⑪Blood doping breaks the rules of medicine

and sports. ^⑫It also makes the blood thicker, which forces the heart to work harder.

^⑬This can lead to a heart attack or kidney damage. ^⑭Because of these risks, blood doping

is banned in all major international sports competitions.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.93

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 active volcano _____
- 2 break apart _____
- 3 far apart _____
- 4 faraway _____
- 5 fit together _____
- 6 form _____
- 7 horseshoe shape _____

- 8 include _____
- 9 sink _____
- 10 strike _____
- 11 supercontinent _____
- 12 trigger _____
- 13 volcanic arc _____
- 14 South Pacific _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 지역, 대 _____
- 2 강타하다 _____
- 3 멀리 떨어져 _____
- 4 골짜기 _____
- 5 유발하다, 촉발시키다 _____
- 6 표면 _____
- 7 뺨다 _____

- 8 남태평양 _____
- 9 가라앉다 _____
- 10 판 (지구 표면의 거대한 땅 조각) _____
- 11 포함하다 _____
- 12 형성되다 _____
- 13 ~ 아래에 _____
- 14 활화산 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.93

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①On April 19, 2024, a strong earthquake hit Myanmar. ^②It caused a lot of damage, and
many people got hurt. ^③Just two days later, powerful earthquakes struck Indonesia
and Tonga in the South Pacific. ^④Even though these places are far apart, they might
be connected. ^⑤How can this happen? ^⑥They are all part of the “Ring of Fire,” which is
the most active earthquake zone in the world. ^⑦The Ring of Fire stretches about 40,000
kilometers around the Pacific Ocean in a horseshoe shape. ^⑧It includes countries like
Japan, Peru, and the United States. ^⑨Around 75% of the world’s active volcanoes and 90%
of its earthquakes happen there. ^⑩The Ring of Fire began forming about 250 million years
ago, **when** the supercontinent Pangaea started to break apart. ^⑪As the Pacific Plate sank
beneath other plates, it created deep ocean valleys and volcanic arcs. ^⑫The countries
along the Ring of Fire are connected by moving tectonic plates, large pieces of rock
beneath the Earth’s surface that fit together like a puzzle. ^⑬When an earthquake hits one
place, it can push the plates and cause earthquakes in faraway areas. ^⑭This shows how
an earthquake in one area can trigger other earthquakes along the same volcanic zone.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.93

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

- 1 be scheduled to _____
- 2 by a wide margin _____
- 3 frustration _____
- 4 get caught in _____
- 5 replay _____
- 6 if only _____
- 7 limousine _____

- 8 miss _____
- 9 outcome _____
- 10 particular _____
- 11 present A with B _____
- 12 respondent _____
- 13 sting _____
- 14 flight _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

- 1 지연하다 _____
- 2 항공편, 항공기 _____
- 3 좌절감 _____
- 4 ~하기만 했더라면 _____
- 5 결과 _____
- 6 특정한 _____
- 7 반복해서 떠올리다 _____

- 8 응답자 _____
- 9 상황, 시나리오 _____
- 10 (마음을) 괴롭히다, 쓰리게 하다 _____
- 11 교통 체증 _____
- 12 이동하다; 여행하다 _____
- 13 큰 차이로 _____
- 14 ~할 예정이다 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.94

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①Mr. A and Mr. B were scheduled to leave the airport on different flights at the same
time. ^②They traveled from town in the same limousine, got caught in a traffic jam, and
arrived at the airport thirty minutes after their scheduled departure time. ^③Mr. A is told
that his flight left on time. ^④Mr. B is told that his flight was delayed and left just five
minutes ago. ^⑤Who is more upset? ^⑥When presented with this scenario, 96 percent of
respondents believed Mr. B would be more upset than Mr. A. ^⑦And it's easy to understand
why. ^⑧You can almost feel Mr. B's frustration: ^⑨"If only we had taken Main Street instead
of Elm Street." ^⑩"If only the driver hadn't stopped so long at that particular station." ^⑪So
many small changes **could have made** the outcome different.

^⑫When you miss your goal by a wide margin, it's hard to imagine that a few differences
would have changed the result. ^⑬But when you miss by just a little, it stings. ^⑭The closer
we are to success, the more our minds replay the "what ifs."

Word Practice

• 정답 p.94

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

1 celebrate _____

2 flatten _____

3 folk dance _____

4 gathering _____

5 improvise _____

6 on the spot _____

7 practical _____

8 press down _____

9 rhythmic _____

10 step _____

11 togetherness _____

12 traditional _____

13 unity _____

14 Middle East _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

1 단결, 단합 _____

2 전통적인 _____

3 상징 _____

4 지지 _____

5 힘 _____

6 발을 움직이다, 디디다 _____

7 공연하다 _____

8 움직임 _____

9 중동 _____

10 모임 _____

11 평평하게 만들다 _____

12 특히 _____

13 공동체 _____

14 기념하다 _____

Sentence Practice

• 정답 p.95

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

¹Dabke is a traditional folk dance from the Middle East and is especially popular in

Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Palestine. ²It's not just a dance; ³it's a symbol of community,

strength, and shared history. ⁴Long ago, Dabke began as a practical activity. ⁵People

would stomp their feet to press down mud, stone, or even snow while building houses.

⁶Neighbors worked together, stepping in rhythm to flatten the ground. ⁷Over time, these

rhythmic footsteps turned into a dance.

⁸Dabke is usually performed in a line or circle **with dancers holding** hands or shoulders.

⁹The steps are strong and powerful with loud stomps and quick movements. ¹⁰One thing

that makes Dabke special is how dancers often improvise as they go. ¹¹The lead dancer

can create new moves on the spot while the others follow the rhythm. ¹²Today, Dabke

is performed at weddings, festivals, and family gatherings. ¹³It's a way to celebrate joy,

remember tradition, and show unity. ¹⁴The sound of feet hitting the ground still carries the

meaning of support and togetherness — just like in the old days.

Word Practice

• 정답 p.94

A 다음 영어 단어나 표현의 우리말 뜻을 쓰시오.

1 code _____

2 consultant _____

3 contactless _____

4 data science _____

5 flexible _____

6 gig work _____

7 noticeable _____

8 position _____

9 professional _____

10 regular _____

11 remote _____

12 replace _____

13 shift _____

14 short-term _____

B 다음 우리말에 해당하는 영어 단어나 표현을 쓰시오.

1 차량, 탈 것 _____

2 일어나다, 발생하다 _____

3 변화 _____

4 대체하다 _____

5 원격의 _____

6 규칙적인, 일정한 _____

7 전문 직업인 _____

8 일자리 _____

9 눈에 잘 띄는 _____

10 주요한 _____

11 유연한, 융통성 있는 _____

12 비대면의 _____

13 조언자, 상담자 _____

14 코딩하다, (컴퓨터에게) 명령어를 쓰다 _____

Sentence Practice

● 정답 p.95

C 다음을 /로 끊어 읽기를 표시하고, 빨간색으로 된 부분에 유의하여 해석해 봅시다.

^①A major shift is taking place in the job market. ^②Many full-time jobs are being replaced by part-time or short-term positions. ^③This change became more noticeable after COVID-19, when remote work and contactless services became common. ^④Apps and digital platforms also made **it** easier **to find flexible short-term jobs**, often called gig work. ^⑤This kind of work is part of the gig economy. ^⑥The word “gig” came from jazz musicians in the 1920s. ^⑦They were hired to play one concert, called a gig. ^⑧When the music ended, the job was done. ^⑨Today’s gig jobs include driving, delivering, designing, coding, and even teaching, mostly through online platforms. ^⑩Uber is a well-known example. ^⑪Drivers use an app to find riders and earn money with their own vehicles. ^⑫Amazon Flex lets people deliver packages by their own car or bike or on foot. ^⑬Gig jobs offer flexibility and freedom. ^⑭Professionals like designers, programmers, doctors, teachers, and consultants also join the gig economy. ^⑮Today, many types of work, from delivery to data science, are becoming more flexible. ^⑯Whatever your skills are, the gig economy may have a place for you.

MEMO

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MEMO

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MEMO

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