

Whitney Worksheet

Non-Fiction 2-7

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Unit 121 ~ Unit 140



Non-Fiction 2

Soil
(Lesson 121)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 일부, 부분, 분배하다 _____
2. 구성물 _____
3. 영양이 되는, 영양제 _____
4. 표면, 수면, 겉 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

portion

surface

component

nutrient

1. The centre _____ of the bridge collapsed.
2. The main _____ of egg shell is calcium carbonate.
3. The _____ value of snacks is generally low.
4. The _____ of the moon is pitted with craters.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. Geo는 땅을 의미하며 지질학은 토양의 고체 부분을 연구하는 것이다.

Geo means □□□□□, and geology □□ the study □□ the solid □□□□□□□□ of the □□□□□.

2. 지질학을 연구하는 사람은 지질학자로 불린다.

Someone □□□ studies □□□□□□□□ is □□□□□□ a □□□□□□□□□□.

3. 지질학은 토양 또는 흙의 연구를 포함한다.

□□□□□□□□ includes □□□□□□□□□□ soil □□ dirt.

4. 토양은 우리가 매일 걸어 다니는 지각의 부분이다.

Soil is □□□ portion of □□□ earth that □□ walk on □□□□□ day.

5. 식물들은 흙에서 자란다. 토양은 3가지 요소로 구성되어 있다.

Plants □□□□ in □□□□. Soil □□ made □□ three □□□□□□□□□□.

6. 토양은, 매우 작은 조각들로 닳아진 많은 암석과 미네랄, 그리고 죽거나 살아있는 물질들, 대부분 식물과 몇몇 동물들을 포함한다.

□□□□ includes □□□□□, many □□□□□ have □□□□ worn □□□□ very □□□□□ pieces, □□□□□□□□□ and □□□□□ and □□□□□□□□ material, □□□□□□□ plants □□□ some □□□□□□□□.

7. 토양이 처음 형성됐을 때, 토양이 형성된 암석이 매우 중요하다.

When soil □□ first formed, □□□ rock that □□ comes from □□ very important.

8. 토양이 오래될수록, 원래 암석은 덜 중요해진다.

The □□□□□ the □□□□□ gets, □□□ less □□□□□□□□□□ the □□□□□□□□□□ rock □□.

9. 몇몇 토양은 식물들의 삶에 매우 좋다.

□□□□ soil □□ very □□□□ for □□□□□ life.

10. 그것은 식물들이 필요로 하는 많은 영양분을 가지고 있다.

It has □□□□ nutrients that □□□□□□ need.

11. 하지만 몇몇 지역은 매우 척박한 토양을 가지고 있다.

Some □□□□□, though, □□□□ very □□□□ soil.

12. 사막은 매우 척박한 토양을 가진 곳이다.

□□□ desert □□ one □□□□□ with □□□□ poor □□□□.

13. 식물들이 이러한 모래 토양에서 자라기는 매우 어렵다.

It is □□□□ difficult for □□□□□□ to grow □□ this sandy □□□□.

14. 최고의 토양은 첫 극소량의 지구 표면 위에 있다.

The □□□□ soil □□ on □□□ first □□□ feet □□ the □□□□□'□ surface.

15. 그것은 흩어진 토양 보다 훨씬 좋은데, 식물들이 건강을 유지할 수 있도록 많은 살아 있는 것들을 가지고 있기 때문이다.

□□ is □□□□□□ than □□□ dirt □□□□□ it □□□□□□□□ it □□□ many □□□□□□□□ things □□ it □□□□□□ keep □□ healthy □□□ plants.

16. 토양은 흩어진 토양보다 더 어두운 색이다.

Soil is □ darker color □□□□□ dirt.

17. 그 어두운 색은 토양에서 살다가 죽은 식물들에서 온 것이다.

The □□□□ color □□□□□ from □□□ plants □□□□□ are □□□□□ in □□□ soil □□□ also □□□ plants □□□□□ are □□□□□ in □□□ soil.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

Geo means earth, and geology is the study of the solid portions of the earth.

Someone who studies geology is called a geologist.

Geology includes studying soil or dirt.

Soil is the portion of the earth that we walk on every day.

Plants grow in soil. Soil is made of three components.

Soil includes rocks, many which have been worn into very small pieces, minerals and dead and living material, mostly plants and some animals.

When soil is first formed, the rock that it comes from is very important.

The older the soil gets, the less important the original rock is.

Some soil is very good for plant life.

It has many nutrients that plants need.

Some areas, though, have very poor soil.

The desert is one place with very poor soil.

It is very difficult for plants to grow in this sandy soil.

The best soil is on the first few feet of the earth's surface.

It is better than the dirt below it because it has many living things in it which keep it healthy for plants.

Soil is a darker color than dirt.

The dark color comes from the plants that are alive in the soil and also the plants that are dead in the soil.

1. Geo means _____.

- ① Rock
- ② Soil
- ③ Dirt
- ④ Earth

2. Which is NOT a part of soil?

- ① Rocks
- ② Minerals
- ③ Living material
- ④ Desert

3. The dark color of soil comes from _____.

- ① rocks
- ② plants
- ③ dirt
- ④ weather



Non-Fiction 2

Landforms
(Lesson 122)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 유일한, 독특한, 특별한 _____
2. 어디나, 어디든지 _____
3. 대륙 _____
4. 부식, 침식 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

continent

unique

erosion

everywhere

1. Soil _____ is becoming a serious problem.
2. Man is _____ among animals for having developed the power of speech.
3. His dog goes _____ with him.
4. Asia is the largest _____ in the world.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어를 쓰세요.

1. 지각은 당신이 가는 모든 곳 마다 다르고 독특하다.

The earth □□ different and □□□□□□ everywhere you □□.

2. 산과 바다, 골짜기와 대륙이 있다.

There □□□ mountains □□□ seas, □□□□□□□ and □□□□□□□□□□.

3. 이러한 모든 자연적인 지각의 형성을 지형이라 부른다.

□□□ of □□□□□ natural □□□□□□□□□□ on □□□ earth □□□ landforms.

4. 지형은 작을 수도 매우 클 수도 있다.

Landforms can □□ small or □□□□ large.

5. 지질학자들이 지형을 연구할 때, 그들은 4가지 특징을 본다: 구조, 형성과정, 경사, 배수로

When □□□□□□□□□ study □□□□□□□□□, they □□□□ at □□□□ characteristics:
□□□□□□□□□, process, □□□□□ and □□□□□□□□□.

6. 지형의 구조는 우리에게 그것이 무엇으로부터 만들어졌는지 말해준다.

□□□ structure □□ a □□□□□□□□□ tells □□ what □□ is □□□□ from.

7. 그것은 어떤 형태의 암석인가? 그것은 어떻게 만들어졌나? 그것이 어떻게 함께 놓이게 되었나?

What type □□ rock is □□? How was □□ made? How □□ it put □□□□□□□□□?

8. 그 조각들이 서로의 꼭대기 층에 함께 있는지 아니면 그것들이 측면으로부터 함께 압력을 받는지?

Do □□□ pieces □□□□ together □□ layers □□ top □□ each □□□□□ or □□□□ they
□□□□□□□ together □□□□ the □□□□□?

9. 과정은 우리에게 어떤 외부요인들이 지형을 형성하도록 영향을 끼쳤는지를 말해준다.

□□□□ process □□□□□ us □□□□ outside □□□□□□□ and □□□□□□□ affect □□□ landform.

10. 물이 그것을 변화시키고 있나? 압력이 그것을 변화시키고 있나?

Is water □□□□□□□□ it? Is □□□□□□□□ changing it?

11. 어떤 다른 힘이 지형을 변화시키고 있나?

What □□□□□ forces □□□□ changing □□□□ landform?

12. 지형의 경사는 얼마나 그것이 경사가 급하게 놓여 있는 가이다.

□□□ slope □□ a □□□□□□□□ is □□□ steep □□ rises.

13. 산의 지세처럼 가파른가, 아니면 걷기에 편안한 작은 언덕처럼 완만한가?

Is it □□□□□ like the □□□□ of a □□□□□□□□ or is □□ gentle like □ small hill □□□□ is easy
□□ walk over?

14. 지형의 경사는 지형이 미래에 어떻게 변화할지에 영향을 끼칠 것이며, 그것이 왜 과학자들이 그것을 연구하는 지의 이유이다.

The □□□□□ of □ landform □□□□ affect □□□ the □□□□□□□□ changes □□ the □□□□□□, and □□□□ is □□□□ scientists □□□□□ it.

15. 물은 지형에 큰 영향을 끼칠 수 있어서 배수로는 어떻게 물이 지형에 영향을 끼치는지 만을 다룬다.

□□□□□ can □□□□ a □□□□ impact □□ a □□□□□□□□, so □□□□□□□□ only □□□□□□ with □□□ water □□□□□□□□ the □□□□□□□□.

16. 침식은 몇몇 지역에서 큰 문제이다.

Erosion is □ big problem □□ some areas.

17. 침식은 물이 지형을 따라 흐르며 지형의 많은 부분을 가져감으로써 일어난다.

Erosion □□□□□□□□ when □□□□□ runs □□□□ a □□□□□□□□ and □□□□□ large □□□□□□□□ of □□□ landform □□□□.

18. 침식은 지형에 빠르고 치명적인 영향을 끼칠 수 있다.

□□□□□□□□ can □□□□□ quick □□□□ severe □□□□□□□□ on □ landform.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

The earth is different and unique everywhere you go.

There are mountains and seas, valleys and continents.

All of these natural formations on the earth are landforms.

Landforms can be small or very large.

When geologists study landforms, they look at four characteristics: structure, process, slope and drainage.

The structure of a landform tells us what it is made from.

What type of rock is it? How was it made? How is it put together?

Do the pieces come together in layers on top of each other or were they pressed together from the sides?

This process tells us what outside factors and forces affect the landform.

Is water changing it? Is pressure changing it?

What other forces are changing the landform?

The slope of a landform is how steep it rises.

Is it steep like the face of a mountain or is it gentle like a small hill that is easy to walk over?

The slope of a landform will affect how the landform changes in the future, and that is why scientists study it.

Water can have a big impact on a landform, so drainage only deals with how water affects the landform.

Erosion is a big problem in some areas.

Erosion happens when water runs over a landform and takes large portions of the landform away.

Erosion can have quick and severe affects on a landform.

1. Which is NOT something scientists use to describe a landform?

- ① Structure
- ② Process
- ③ Drainage
- ④ Pressure

2. The type of rock a landform is made from is its _____.

- ① structure
- ② mineral
- ③ drainage
- ④ slope

3. Erosion comes from _____.

- ① heat
- ② pressure
- ③ water
- ④ wind



Non-Fiction 2

Religion and Spirituality
(Lesson 123)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 종교 _____
2. 학회, 협회, 시설, 제도 _____
3. 참여하다 _____
4. 종교적인 의식 _____
5. 완수한 일, 달성; 완수 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

institution

ritual

achievement

participate

religion

1. She is unwilling to _____.
2. He was promoted in recognition of his _____.
3. She used to find a refuge in _____.
4. Families are the most important _____ in our society.
5. The _____ of the party conference is acted out in the same way every year.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 많은 사람들이 종교와 영성을 같다고 여기는 반면에, 사실상 둘 사이에는 큰 차이가 있다.

While many □□□□□□ consider religion □□□ spirituality the □□□□ thing, there □□□ actually large □□□□□□□□□□ between the □□□.

2. 종교는 종교적인 단체에서 정의되고 받아들여지는 제도적인 믿음 체계를 다룬다.

Religion □□□□□ with □□ institutional □□□□□□ system □□□□□□ and □□□□□□□□ by □ given □□□□□□□□□ group.

3. 세상에 있는 종교는 유대교, 기독교 그리고 이슬람교와 다른 것들을 포함한다.

□□□□□□□□□ of □□□ world □□□□□□□ Judaism, □□□□□□□□□□□□, and □□□□□□ among □□□□□□.

4. 이런 각각의 종교적인 체제에는 정의된 신학과 단언된 믿음이 있다.

In each □□ these religious □□□□□□□, there is □ defined theology □□□ set of □□□□□□□□ beliefs.

5. 만약에 누군가가 하나 이상의 교리의 믿음을 거절한다면 그 사람들은 그 종교를 믿기를 거절한다고 간주된다.

If □□□□□□□ rejects □□□ or □□□□ of □□□ doctrinal □□□□□□□, they □□□ considered □□ have □□□□□□□□ the □□□□□□□□.

6. 신학과 믿음에 더불어 각 종교가 추종자들에게 추천하는 특정한 의식이 있다.

□□ addition □□ the □□□□□□□□ or □□□□□□□, there □□□ certain □□□□□□□ that □□□□ religion □□□□□□□□□□ to □□□□ followers.

7. 이러한 의식에는 결혼과 고해성사뿐만 아니라 그룹회의와 그 회의에 전통적 요소까지 포함될 지도 모른다.

These rituals □□□ include sacraments □□□□ marriage and □□□□□□□□□□ as well □□ group meetings □□□ the traditional □□□□□□□□ of those □□□□□□□□.

8. 반면에 영성은 개인적인 헌신과 추구가거나 더 높은 힘과 내부의 연결이다.

Spirituality, □□ the □□□□□ hand, □□ a □□□□□□□□ devotion □□□ pursuit □□ inner □□□□□□□□□□ with □ higher □□□□□.

9. 영성인 사람은 존재와 구원 그리고 그러한 영역의 개인적인 성취감에 의문을 가지는 것에 흥미가 있다.

□□□□□□ who □□□ spiritual □□□ interested □□ questions □□ existence □□□ salvation □□□ their □□□ personal □□□□□□□□□□□□ in □□□□□ areas.

10. 영성인 사람들은 자신들이 믿는 종교의 의식에 참석하거나 참석하지 않을 수 도 있다.

Spiritual people □□□ or may □□□ participate in □□□ rituals of □ given religion,

11. 그러나 그들은 더 진보된 영성의 상태에 도달하기 위해 반드시 개인적으로 쫓을 것이다.

but □□□□ will □□□□ to □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ pursue □ more □□□□□□□□□□ spiritual □□□□□ of □□□□□.

12. 때때로 이것은 기도하기, 성서 읽기 그리고 후자는 필요조건은 아니지만 종교에 참석하는 것이 포함되어 있다.

□□□□□□□□□□, this □□□□ include □□□□□□□ and □□□□□□□ of □□□□□ Scriptures, □□□ many □□□□□ will □□□□ include □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ in □ religion □□□□□□ the □□□□□□□ is □□□□ required.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

While many people consider religion and spirituality the same thing, there are actually large differences between the two.

Religion deals with an institutional belief system defined and accepted by a given religious group.

Religions of the world include Judaism, Christianity, and Islam among others.

In each of these religious systems, there is a defined theology and set of affirmed beliefs.

If someone rejects one or more of the doctrinal beliefs, they are considered to have rejected the religion.

In addition to the theology or beliefs, there are certain rituals that each religion recommends to its followers.

These rituals may include sacraments like marriage and confession as well as group meetings and the traditional elements of those meetings.

Spirituality, on the other hand, is a personal devotion and pursuit or inner connection with a higher power.

People who are spiritual are interested in questions of existence and salvation and their own personal achievements in those areas.

Spiritual people may or may not participate in the rituals of a given religion, but they will seek to individually pursue a more advanced spiritual state of being.

Oftentimes, this will include prayer and reading of Holy Scriptures, and many times will also include participation in a religion though the latter is not required.

1. Religion is primarily concerned with _____.

- ① personal fulfillment
- ② an institutional belief system
- ③ rules
- ④ confession

2. Spirituality is _____.

- ① a group pursuit
- ② an individual pursuit
- ③ a set of rituals
- ④ completing a set of sacraments

3. Which of the following is NOT a spiritual pursuit?

- ① Prayer
- ② Reading of holy scriptures
- ③ Connecting with a higher power
- ④ Attending a weekly meeting



Non-Fiction 2

Superstition
(Lesson 124)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 미신; 미신적 습관 _____
2. 분별이 없는; 도리를 모르는 _____
3. 전통 _____
4. 웃기는, 우스꽝스러운, 터무니없는, 바보 같은 _____
5. 옛날의, 고대의, 먼 옛날의 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

ridiculous

irrational

superstition

tradition

ancient

1. I look _____ in this hat.
2. There is a widespread _____ in a rural life.
3. It is _____ to believe in magic.
4. This is a _____ from age to age.
5. The _____ Greeks founded colonies in Sicily.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 미신은 이성이나 지식에 기반을 둔 것이 아니라 감정과 전통에 의한 믿음이다.

A superstition ☐ a belief ☐☐☐☐☐ not on ☐☐☐☐☐ or knowledge ☐☐☐ on emotion ☐☐ tradition.

2. 미신은 종종 행운을 가져오는 것이나 불행을 피하는 것과 관련이 있다.

Superstitions □□□□□ have □□ do □□□□ bringing □□□□□ good □□□□ or □□□□□□□□
bad □□□□.

3. 미신은 우산을 집에서 펼치면 불행이 오기 때문에 피지 말라는 것이나 어떤 특정한 옷을 입으면 행운을 준다고 생각하는 것이다.

□ superstition □□□ be □□□□ you □□□□□□ not □□□□ an □□□□□□□□ in □□□ house
□□ you □□□□ get □□□□ luck □□ that □□□□□□□□ a □□□□□□□□ piece □□ clothing
□□□ bring □□□ good □□□□□.

4. 미신을 믿지 않은 사람들은 믿는 사람들을 비이성적이거나 우습다고 종종 생각한다.

People who ☐ not believe ☐ a given often consider ☐ irrational or ☐.

5. 많은 사람들은 신앙의 반대를 미신으로 생각하고, 신을 믿지 않는 무신론자들은 모든 종교적 믿음을 미신으로 여기기도 한다.

Many consider religious to superstitions, atheists (who not in) may all beliefs be .

6. 다신론으로 알려진 많은 신을 믿는 그리스와 로마인들은 신이 언제든지 어떤 이유로든지 사람에게 보
상하거나 벌할 수 있다고 믿었다.

□□ ancient □□□□□, Greeks □□□ Romans □□□ believed □□ many □□□□, also □□□□□ as □□□□□□□□□□□, believed □□□ gods □□□□□ reward □□ punish □ person □□ any □□□□ for □□□ reason.

7. 이러한 믿음 때문에 신들을 두려워하는 사람들이 있었다.

There were □□□□ that, because □□ this belief, □□□□□ cower in □□□□ of the □□□□.

8. 로마인들은 이런 믿음을 미신이라고 간주했다.

□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□.

9. 반면에 가톨릭 교회는 미신을 믿는 것은 죄를 짓는 것이나 신의 뜻에 저항하는 것이라고 믿었다.

□□□ Catholic □□□□□□, on □□□ other □□□□, believes □□□□ superstition □□ sinful □□
going □□□□□□□ God's □□□□.

10. 미신은 신에 대한 그리고 신이 사람들의 인생을 통제하는 것에 대한 신념과 믿음의 결핍을 보여주는
때문이다.

This is □□□□□□□ superstitions show □□□'□ lack of □□□□□ and trust □□ God and □□□
control over □□□'□ life.

11. 몇몇의 사람들에게 미신은 초자연적인 것에 대한 심각한 범죄라고 생각한다.

To □□□□, superstition □□□ be □ serious □□□□□□□ against □ supernatural □□□□□.

12. 다른 사람들에게 미신은 그저 행운을 바라며 믿는 어리석은 전통이다.

□□ others □□□□□□□□□□□□ is □ silly □□□□□□□□□□ that □□□ follows □□ hopes □□
having □□□□ luck.

13. 어느 쪽이던지 미신에 너무 집착을 하면 삶에 부정적인 영향을 미치기 마련이다.

Either way, □□□□□□□ too consumed □□□□ superstition is □□□□ to have □□□□□□□□
effects on □□□'□ life.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

A superstition is a belief based not on reason or knowledge but on emotion or tradition.

Superstitions often have to do with bringing about good luck or avoiding bad luck.

A superstition may be that you should not open an umbrella in the house or you will get bad luck or that wearing a certain piece of clothing may bring you good luck.

People who do not believe in a given superstition often consider them irrational or ridiculous.

Many people consider opposing religious beliefs to be superstitions, and atheists (people who do not believe in God) may consider all religious beliefs to be superstitions.

In ancient times, Greeks and Romans who believed in many gods, also known as polytheism, believed the gods could reward or punish a person at any time for any reason.

There were some that, because of this belief, would cower in fear of the gods.

The Romans considered this superstition.

The Catholic Church, on the other hand, believes that superstition is sinful or going against God's will.

This is because superstitions show one's lack of faith and trust in God and his control over one's life.

To some, superstition may be a serious offence against a supernatural being.

To others superstition is a silly tradition that one follows in hopes of having good luck.

Either way, getting too consumed with superstition is sure to have negative effects on one's life.

1. A person who does not believe in God is _____.

- ① a tradition
- ② an atheist
- ③ a religionist
- ④ an emotionist

2. Belief in many gods is _____.

- ① Atheism
- ② Religion
- ③ Polytheism
- ④ Rejection

3. Someone who cowers is probably _____.

- ① Happy
- ② Spiritual
- ③ Lucky
- ④ Afraid



Non-Fiction 2

Icons
(Lesson 125)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1. 종교의 | _____ | 1. essence | _____ |
| 2. 우아한, 운치가 있는 | _____ | 2. significant | _____ |
| 3. 조각, 조각품 | _____ | 3. worship | _____ |
| 4. 결부, 결합, 연결 | _____ | | |
| 5. 의향, 의도, 목적, 계획 | _____ | | |

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

connection	sculpture	religious	essence
worship	artistic	significant	intention

- The Hawaiians are very _____ people.
- There was no _____ between the two phenomena.
- _____ expressions have increased and diversified.
- If someone is here with the _____ of doing something illegal, we'll know who they are.
- Your work has shown a _____ improvement.
- A woman is painting a _____.
- People go to church to _____ God.
- Keep the principles of the _____ in mind.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어를 쓰세요.

1. 아이콘이라는 단어는 고대 그리스에서부터 온 이미지라는 말에서 온 단어다.

The word □□□□ comes from □□□ ancient Greek □□□ the word "□□□□□".

2. 그 시절에 아이콘 이라는 것이 신이나 다른 종교적인 형체의 이미지여야만 했었다는 것은 놀라운 사실이 아니다.

It □□ not □□□□□□□□□□ to □□□□, then, □□□□ an □□□□ is □□□□□□□□ to □□ an □□□□□ of □□□ or □□□□□□□□ religious □□□□□□.

3. 아이콘은 처음에 정통 기독교인들과 로마 가톨릭교가 사용했다.

□□□□□ are □□□□□ primarily □□ Orthodox □□□□□□□□□□□□ and □□□□□ Catholicism.

4. 그것들은 예수나 성인 또는 다른 종교적인 형체에 대한 예술적 묘사였다.

They are □□ artistic representation □□ Jesus or □ saint or □□□□ other religious □□□□□□.

5. 아이콘은 조각상이나 금속 공예품, 모자이크 그리고 프레스코화 와 같은 많은 형체들을 포함할 수 있다, 그러나 가장 흔한 아이콘은 그림작품이다.

An □□□□ can □□□□□ many □□□□□ including □□□□□□□□□□, metal □□□□, mosaic □□ fresco, □□□ by □□□ the □□□□ common □□□□□ are □□□□□□□□□□.

6. 많은 그림 작품들은 금속 원예학과 까다로운 세부 양식으로 화려하게 장식되었다.

□□□□ of □□□□□ paintings □□□ ornate □□□□ gold □□□□□□□ and □□□□□□□□ detail.

7. 사람들은 다양한 이유로 아이콘을 사용한다.

People use □□□□□ for many □□□□□□□□□□ reasons.

8. 몇몇에게 아이콘은 영감을 주고 아이콘은 이런 사람들에게 영적인 존재와 개인적으로 연결 시켜줌으로써 도움이 된다.

Some icons inspire people, and icons aid people in making personal connections with heavenly beings.

9. 다른 사람들에게 아이콘은 더 위대하고 그 자체로 숭배의 대상이다.

Others, icon more and itself object worship.

10. 몇몇 사람들은 아이콘보다 먼저 집에 성지를 세울 것이다.

Some people set up shrine before icon in homes.

11. 몇몇의 사람들은 아이콘이 그들의 의도와 꽤 반대되는 효과를 가질 것으로 생각한다.

Some icons have effect the of intention.

12. 이런 사람들은 아이콘을 만드는 사람이 신 자체에서의 본질을 잡으려고 하기 때문에 아이콘은 신에게 나쁘거나 공격적이라고 말할 것이다.

Some people say icons actually or toward because person the is to the of divine in icon.

13. 이러한 사람들은 기독교 세입자를 공격하는 가장 기본인 행동인 아이콘을 선호는 사람들을 아이돌을 숭배하는 것이라고 말할 것이다.

These people say the favoring the is worshiping idol, an of one the basic of Christianity.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

The word icon comes from the ancient Greek for the word "image".

It is not surprising to know, then, that an icon is supposed to be an image of God or another religious figure.

Icons are used primarily in Orthodox Christianity and Roman Catholicism.

They are an artistic representation of Jesus or a saint or some other religious figure.

An icon can take many forms including sculpture, metal work, mosaic or fresco, but by far the most common icons are paintings.

Many of these paintings are ornate with gold leafing and exacting detail.

People use icons for many different reasons.

Some find icons inspiring, and the icons may aid these people in making a personal connection with a heavenly being.

For others, the icon is more significant and is itself an object of worship.

Some people will set up a shrine before an icon in their homes.

Some consider icons to have an effect quite the opposite of their intention.

These people would say that icons are actually sinful or offensive toward God because the person making the icon is seeking to capture the essence of the divine being in the icon itself.

These people would say the person favoring the icon is worshiping an idol, an offence of one of the basic tenants of Christianity.

1. Icon comes from the word for _____.

- ① Christ
- ② God
- ③ Image
- ④ Saint

2. Icons can be _____.

- ① paintings
- ② sculptures
- ③ mosaics
- ④ all of the above

3. Some people consider icons _____.

- ① sinful
- ② inspiring
- ③ a representation
- ④ all of the above



Non-Fiction 2

The Bible
(Lesson 126)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 나누다, 쪼개다, 분할하다 _____
2. 역사(상)의, 역사에 관한; 사학의 _____
3. 구성하다, 작곡하다 _____
4. 신학, 종교, 심리학 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

historical

composed

divide

theology

1. These new books on _____ might interest you.
2. The association is _____ of 250 members.
3. The old school in the center of town is a _____ landmark.
4. The money was equally _____d among her four children.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 성경은 역대 가장 중요한 종교의 책이라고 여겨진다.

The Bible □□ considered one □□ the most □□□□□□□□ religious books □□ all time.

2. 기독교인들은 성경은 신이 직접 사람들에게 글을 쓰라고 해서 만들어진 책의 수집품이라고 믿는다.

Christians □□□□□□ that □□□ Bible □□ a □□□□□□□□□□ of □□□□□□□□ given □□ men □□□□ God □□□□□□□□ through □□□ hands □□ the □□□□□□ who □□□□□□ them.

3. 성경은 66개의 책과 신약성서와 구약성서 두 개의 부분으로 나누어져 있다.

□□□ Bible □□ divided □□□□ sixty-six □□□□□ and □□□ parts, □□□ Old □□□□□□□□□ and □□□ New □□□□□□□□□.

4. 유대인들로부터 율법이라고도 알려진 구약성서는 3개의 부분으로 나누어져 있다.

The Old □□□□□□□□□, also known □□ the Torah □□ Jews, is □□□□□□□□ into three □□□□□.

5. 구약성서의 첫 번째 부분은 역사 책들이다.

The □□□□□ part □□ the □□□ Testament □□ the □□□□□□□□□□ books.

6. 이 책들은 이슬람과 유대인들의 역사에 대해 말한다.

□□□□□ books □□□□□ of □□□ story □□ Israel □□□ the □□□□□□□□ of □□□ Jewish □□□□□□.

7. 역사의 책에 이은 다음 책은 시의 책들이다.

After the □□□□□□□□□□ books come □□□ books of □□□□□□.

8. 이것은 찬송가 속담 그리고 다른 것들을 포함한다.

These □□□□□□ the □□□□ of □□□□□□ (songs) □□□ Proverbs □□□ others.

9. 시의 책들에 이은 다음 책은 예언 책들이다.

□□□□□ the □□□□□□□□□□ books □□□□ the □□□□□ of □□□□□□□□□.

10. 이 책을 쓴 사람들의 이름을 딴 이 책들은 신이 이슬람 사람들에게 예언한 말들을 담은 책이다.

These books, □□□□ named after □□□ person who □□□□□ it, are □□□ words God's
□□□□□□□□□ spoke to □□□ people of □□□□□□.

11. 신약성서도 또한 3개의 부분으로 나뉘어져 있다.

The □□□ Testament □□ also □□□□□□□□ into □□□□□ sections.

12. 첫 번째 부분은 복음과 행위로 구성되어 있다.

□□□ first □□□□□□□□ is □□□□□□□□□ of □□□ gospels (□□□ stories □□ Jesus'
□□□□) and □□□□ (the □□□□□ of □□□ early □□□□□□□).

13. 그 다음으로 나오는 것은 편지들이다.

□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□.

14. 독실한 사람들이 사람들과 교회에 게 종종 기독교 학설에 대한 설명으로 쓰여진 편지들이다.

These □□□ letters □□□□□□□□ by □□□□□ men □□ people □□□ churches □□ the
□□□ often □□□□□□□□□□ Christian □□□□□□□□.

15. 신약성서에 쓰여진 마지막 책은 혁명서와 고금의 세계의 종말을 시험하는 예언서이다.

□□□ last □□□□ in □□□ New □□□□□□□□□□ is □□□ book □□ Revelation, □
prophetic □□□□ which □□□□□□□□□ the □□□ of □□□ world □□□ of □□□ time.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

The Bible is considered one of the most important religious books of all time.

Christians believe that the Bible is a collection of writings given to men from God himself through the hands of the people who wrote them.

The Bible is divided into sixty-six books and two parts, the Old Testament and the New Testament.

The Old Testament, also known as the Torah by Jews, is divided into three parts.

The first part of the Old Testament is the historical books.

These books tell of the story of Israel and the history of the Jewish people.

After the historical books come the books of poetry.

These include the Book of Psalms (songs) and Proverbs and others.

After the poetical books come the books of prophesy.

These books, each named after the person who wrote it, are the words God's prophets spoke to the people of Israel.

The New Testament is also divided into three sections.

The first section is composed of the gospels (the stories of Jesus' life) and Acts (the story of the early church).

After that come the letters.

These are letters written by godly men to people and churches of the day often explaining Christian theology.

The last book in the New Testament is the book of Revelation, a prophetic book which examines the end of the world and of all time.

1. The Bible has how many books?

- ① Six
- ② Sixteen
- ③ Sixty
- ④ Sixty-six

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the sections of the Old Testament?

- ① The letters
- ② The historical books
- ③ The poetical books
- ④ The prophetic books

3. The stories of Jesus' life are called _____.

- ① Prophecy
- ② Acts
- ③ Gospels
- ④ Revelation



Non-Fiction 2

Divine Grace
(Lesson 127)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 종교 _____
2. 분리하다, 나뉘다 _____
3. 대조, 차이; 대조하다, 대비하다 _____
4. 비슷한, 유사한 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

separate

contrast

religion

similar

1. His ideas are a _____ to mine.
2. His book is full of _____ recipes.
3. Police tried to _____ the two men who were fighting.
4. She used to find a refuge in _____.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 신의 은총이나 신공의 개념은 세계의 많은 종교에 존재하고 있는 것이다.

The concept □□ divine grace, □□ God's grace, □□ something present □□ many religions □□ the world.

2. 그러나 은총이 무엇인가에 대해 이해하는 것은 종교마다 매우 다양하다.

The □□□□□□□□□□□□ of □□□□ grace □□, though, □□□□□□ from □□□□□□□□ to □□□□□□□□.

3. 기독교에서 은총은 받을만한 자격이 없는 사람에게 주는 신의 호의나 선량함이다.

□□ Christianity, □□□□□ is □□□□'□ favor □□ goodness □□ an □□□□□□□□□□ person.

4. 이 믿음에 따르면 모든 사람들은 신과 자신으로부터 소원해지거나 분리한 사람들이고 이런 갈라놓음을 고칠 수 없는 것이다.

According to □□□□ belief, all □□□□□□ have estranged □□ separated themselves □□□□ God and □□□□ unable to □□□□□□ this separation.

5. 비록 예수의 죽음과 인간의 힘으로 고쳐질 수 없는 분리지만 신은 인류에게 은총을 주기로 선택했다.

God □□□□□□□□ to □□□□□ grace □□ humankind □□□□□□ the □□□□□□ of □□□□□□ and □□□□□□ that □□□□□□□□□□□□, the □□□□□□□□□□□□ that □□□□□□□□ be □□□□□□ by □□□□'□ hand.

6. 인류는 신의 사랑이나 호의를 얻기 위해 한 것이 아무 것도 없다.

□□□□□□□□□□ has □□□□□ nothing □□ earn □□□□'□ love □□ favor.

7. 신은 그것은 인류가 한 짓 때문이 아니라 오직 그의 사랑이기 때문에 그는 자신의 사랑을 막힘 없이 나눠준다, 그것이 바로 은총이다.

God gives _____ of himself _____ because it _____ only due _____ his love _____ nothing that _____ has done, _____ is grace.

8. 반면에 힌두교에서는 은총은 반드시 얻어져야만 되는 것이다.

In Hindu , on other , grace something must earned.

9. 은총은 정신적 깨달음이거나 계몽의 열쇠이고 신으로부터 얻는 것이 아니라 자신의 노력으로 얻어야만 하는 것이다.

□□□□ is □□□ key □□ spiritual □□□□□□□□□□ or □□□□□□□□□□□□, and □□□ not □□□□□ by □□□ but □□□□ be □□□□□□□□ on □□□'□ own.

10. 그러므로 은총은 신으로부터 받는 것이 아니기 때문에 열심히 노력 해야만 한다.

A person therefore work attain grace it will be given God.

11. 은총이라는 단어에 대한 대조적인 사용은 비록 다른 종교들이 비슷한 믿음을 갖고 있는 것처럼 보여도,

These □□□□□□□□□□ uses □□ the □□□□ grace □□□□ that □□□□□□ different
□□□□□□□□□□ may □□□□ to □□□□ similar □□□□□□□□,

12. 그러한 믿음들과 그런 단어들 뒤에 숨어있는 깊은 뜻들을 이해하지 않으면 절대 진실로 그 종교를 이해할 수 없다는 것이다.

□□□□ a □□□□□□ looks □□□□ into □□□□□ beliefs □□□ understands □□□ meaning □□□□□□ the □□□□□, one □□□□□ never □□□□□ understand □□□□ religion.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

The concept of divine grace, or God's grace, is something present in many religions in the world.

The understanding of what grace is, though, varies from religion to religion.

In Christianity, grace is God's favor or goodness on an undeserving person.

According to this belief, all people have estranged or separated themselves from God and are unable to repair this separation.

God chooses to give grace to humankind through the death of Jesus and repair that separation, the separation that cannot be fixed by man's hand.

Humankind has done nothing to earn God's love or favor.

God gives freely of himself and because it is only due to his love and nothing that humankind has done, it is grace.

In the Hindu religion, on the other hand, grace is something which must be earned.

Grace is the key to spiritual realization or enlightenment, and was not given by God but must be attained on one's own.

A person must therefore work to attain grace as it will not be given by God.

These contrasting uses of the word grace show that though different religions may seem to have similar beliefs, until a person looks deep into those beliefs and understands the meaning behind the words, one will never truly understand that religion.

1. The concept of divine grace is _____.

- ① only present in Christianity
- ② only present in Hinduism
- ③ present in many religions
- ④ not present in any religion

2. The Christian understanding of grace is that _____.

- ① Man can earn it
- ② Only God can give it
- ③ It separates God from people
- ④ It is fixed by mankind

3. The Hindu understanding of grace is _____.

- ① Man can earn it
- ② Only God can give it
- ③ It separates God from people
- ④ It is fixed by mankind



Non-Fiction 2

Karma
(Lesson 128)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 알맞은, 적합한; 개작된, 적응(조정)하다 _____
2. 결과 _____
3. 일관된, 모순이 없는 _____
4. 복수, 앙갚음, 보복 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

adapted

consequence

consistent

revenge

1. He is not _____ in his action.
2. We _____ quickly to life in Paris.
3. I missed the bus this morning and as a _____ was late for work.
4. The victim finally had her _____ on the criminal.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어를 쓰세요.

1. 카르마는 불교가 후손인 슈라마나 종교로부터 온 믿음이다.

Karma is □ belief that □□□□ from the □□□□□□□ religions of □□□□ Buddhism is □ descendent.

2. 카르마 전통의 이해는 한 사람의 카르마에 단순한 원인과 결과에 기여한다.

A □□□□□□□□□□ understanding □□ karma □□□□□□□□□ a □□□□□□'□ karma □□ simple □□□□□ and □□□□□□.

3. 카르마는 사람이 만드는 선택의 자연적인 연장이고 대안의 선택을 결정함으로써 카르마는 변경할 수 있다.

□□□□□ is □□□ natural □□□□□□□□□ of □□□ choices □ person □□□□□ and □□ is □□□□□□□□ to □□□□□□ one's □□□□□ by □□□□□□ an □□□□□□□□□ decision.

4. 오늘날 서양 문화에서 카르마에 대한 믿음은 상당히 인기 있게 되었다.

The belief □□ karma has □□□□□□ fairly popular □□ some western □□□□□□□□ today.

5. 그러나 카르마에 대한 이해는 전통적인 것과 같지 않다.

The □□□□□□□□□□□□ of □□□□□, though, □□ not □□□□□□□□□□ with □□□ traditional □□□□□□□□□□□□□.

6. 몇몇 서부 문화에서 사람들은 카르마란 개인의 선택과 행동에 의한 보답의 체계라고 생각한다.

□□ some □□□□□□□ cultures, □□□ people □□□□□□□□ that □□□□□ is □ system □□ repayment □□□ one's □□□□□□□□ and □□□□□□□□.

7. 누군가 다른 사람들에게 피해를 주기로 선택하거나 마음을 아프게 하는 선택들을 하면 사람들은 카르마나 상환의 세력이 그 사람에게 또한 작용할 것이라고 믿었다.

When one □□□□□□ to harm □□□□□□ or make □□□□□□ decisions, people □□□□□□ that karma, □□ the force □□ repayment, will □□□□ retribution on □□□□ person.

8. 개인의 선택에 의한 자연의 결과에 따르기 보다는 카르마는 그 자체가 신과 같아서 상대방에게 상처받는 행동들을 한 사람들을 찾아 복수를 할것이다.

Rather □□□□ being □□□ natural □□□□□□□□□□ of □□□'□ choices, □□□□□ becomes □□□□□□ like □ god □□ itself □□□□□ will □□□□ revenge □□ a □□□□□□ for □□□□□ hurtful □□□□□□□.

9. 마찬가지로 같은 사람들이 친절함과 사랑을 다른 사람들에게 수여하면서 좋은 선택들을 하면 이와 같은 작용을 하는 카르마는 긍정적인 보상과 이익을 줄 것이라고 믿었다.

□□□□□□□□, these □□□□ people □□□□□□□□ that □□□ those □□□ make □□□□ decisions □□□□□□□□□ kindness □□□ love □□ others, □□□□ same □□□□□ of □□□□□ will □□□□ positive □□□□□□□ and □□□□□□□ to □□□□ person.

10. 이런 경우에 카르마는 공정과 보상 아니면 처벌에 존재하는 문화의 가치에 맞추어지려고 각색된 종교적인 믿음 의 예시가 된다.

In this □□□□, karma becomes □□ example of □ traditional religious □□□□□□ that has □□□□□ adapted to □□□ the existing □□□□□□□□ value of □□□□□□□□ and reward □□ punishment.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

Karma is a belief that stems from the shramana religions of which Buddhism is a descendent.

A traditional understanding of karma attributes a person's karma to simple cause and effect.

Karma is the natural extension of the choices a person makes and it is possible to change one's karma by making an alternate decision.

The belief in karma has become fairly popular in some western cultures today.

The understanding of karma, though, is not consistent with the traditional understanding.

In some western cultures, the people believe that karma is a system of repayment for one's choices and actions.

When one chooses to harm others or make hurtful decisions, people believe that karma, or the force of repayment, will make retribution on that person.

Rather than being the natural consequences of one's choices, karma becomes almost like a god in itself which will seek revenge on a person for their hurtful actions.

Likewise, these same people believe that for those who make good decisions bestowing kindness and love on others, this same force of karma will give positive rewards and benefit to that person.

In this case, karma becomes an example of a traditional religious belief that has been adapted to fit the existing cultural value of fairness and reward or punishment.

1. Traditional karma is a belief in _____.

- ① a system of cause and effect
- ② a god of punishment
- ③ peace for all humanity
- ④ punishment for bad decisions

2. The understanding of karma in some western societies today _____.

- ① is just like the traditional view
- ② is not consistent with traditional view
- ③ makes karma a part of the government
- ④ says karma should punish everyone

3. People who believe in a modern version of karma _____.

- ① probably try to punish other people
- ② try not to talk to other people
- ③ probably try to be nice to others
- ④ probably don't care how they treat other people



Non-Fiction 2

Religious Pluralism
(Lesson 129)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 관용, 참음, 인내 _____
2. 분쟁, 갈등 _____
3. 인정하다; 시인하다 _____
4. 강조하다 _____
5. 양상, 관점 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

aspect

conflict

tolerance

emphasize

acknowledge

1. Ethnic _____ is tearing the region apart.
2. I have no _____ for people who steal.
3. Parents _____ that children should be independent.
4. He did not _____ having been defeated.
5. I find this _____ of my job particularly congenial.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 종교의 다원성은 종종 종교의 관용과 혼동된다. 그러나 이 둘은 꽤 다르다.

Religious pluralism □□ often confused □□□□ religious tolerance, □□□ the two □□□ quite different.

2. 종교의 관용에서 사람은 자신에 대한 신념에 완벽한 믿음이 있다.

In □□□□□□□□ tolerance, □ person □□□ full □□□□□□ in □□□ or □□□ own □□□□□.

3. 그들이 일을 시키는 소작인과 실제로 가지고 있는 가치는 타협 없이 받아들여 진다.

□□□ tenants □□□□ practice □□□ the □□□□□□ they □□□□ as □□□□ are □□□□□□□□ without □□□□□□□□□□.

4. 종교상의 관용을 행하는 사람은 다른 종교들은 자신들이 갖고 있는 믿음과는 상반된다는 것을 알고 있다.

A person □□□□□□□□□□ religious tolerance □□□□□ that people □□ other religions □□□ hold beliefs □□□□□□□□ to their □□□,

5. 그러나 자신의 종교와는 동의하지 않을 수 있더라도 그 사람을 받아들인다.

but □□□□□□□□ that □□□□□□□□ even □□□□□□□ they □□□ disagree □□□□□□ their □□□□□□□□.

6. 첫 번째 사람은 두 번째 사람에게 그것이 비록 첫 번째 사람과는 상반되는 것일지라도 자신의 신념을 선택하라고 허용할 것이다.

□□□ first □□□□□□□ will □□□□□ the □□□□□□□ to □□□□□□□ his □□□ beliefs □□□ hold □□□□□ as □□□□□ even □□ they □□□□□ contrary □□ those □□ the □□□□□ person.

7. 그들은 동의할 수 없더라도 다른 사람의 신념을 관용할 수 있다.

They can □□□□□□□□ another's beliefs □□□□ if they □□□□□□□□ agree with □□□□.

8. 반면에 종교의 다원성을 실행하는 사람들은 자신과는 다른 신념을 믿는 사람들에게 인정하는 것 이상의 다른 것을 할 것이다.

Someone □□□□□□□□□□ religious □□□□□□□□□□, on □□□□ other □□□□, will □□ more □□□□ acknowledge □□□□ another □□□□□□□□ holds □□□□□□□□ different □□□□ his □□□□.

9. 종교 다원주의자는 또한 그 사람의 믿음을 진심이라고 인정하고 받아들일 것이다.

□□□□ religious □□□□□□□□□□ will □□□□ acknowledge □□□□ accept □□□□ beliefs □□ the □□□□□□ person □□ true.

10. 다원주의자들은 종교에 진실한 사람은 없다.

For pluralists, □□□□□□ is no □□□□ truth in □□□□□□□□□□.

11. 많은 체계들은 많은 신념들을 가지고 있고 모두 다 진실이다.

Many □□□□□□□□□□ have □□□□□□ beliefs □□□□ all □□□□ them □□□□ true.

12. 다원주의자의 종교적 신념들이 서로 다른 신념을 가진 사람들이 직접적인 싸움이 된다면 어려움이 있을 것이다.

□□□□□□□□ should □□□□ difficulty □□□□ a □□□□□□□□□□'□ religious □□□□□□□□ come □□□□ direct □□□□□□□□□□ with □□□□ religious □□□□□□□□□□ of □□□□□□□□□□.

13. 그러나 이런 경우에 다원주의자들은 이 둘의 종교적 믿음 체계의 비슷한 점을 강조하고 서로 싸우는 종교의 다른 관점들을 무시할 것이다.

In this □□□□□□, though, the □□□□□□□□□□ will simply □□□□□□□□□□ the similarities □□□□ the two □□□□□□□□□□ belief systems □□□□ ignore the □□□□□□□□□□ of the □□□□□□□□□□ that conflict □□□□□□□□ each other.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

Religious pluralism is often confused with religious tolerance, but the two are quite different.

In religious tolerance, a person has full belief in his or her own faith.

The tenants they practice and the values they hold as true are accepted without compromise.

A person practicing religious tolerance knows that people of other religions may hold beliefs contrary to their own, but accepts that person even though they may disagree about their religion.

The first person will allow the second to choose his own beliefs and hold them as true even if they are contrary to those of the first person.

They can tolerate another's beliefs even if they cannot agree with them.

Someone practicing religious pluralism, on the other hand, will do more than acknowledge that another person holds beliefs different from his own.

The religious pluralist will also acknowledge and accept the beliefs of the other person as true.

For pluralists, there is no one truth in religion.

Many systems have many beliefs and all of them are true.

There should be difficulty when a pluralist's religious beliefs come in direct conflict with the religious beliefs of another.

In this case, though, the pluralist will simply emphasize the similarities in the two religious belief systems and ignore the aspects of the religions that conflict with each other.

1. Religious pluralism _____.

- ① is the same as religious tolerance
- ② is a part of religious tolerance
- ③ is different from religious tolerance
- ④ has no tolerance for religion

2. Someone practicing religious tolerance believes _____.

- ① another person has the right to his own beliefs
- ② that other religious beliefs are equally true
- ③ that all religions are part of one greater religion
- ④ all of the above

3. Someone practicing religious pluralism believes _____.

- ① another person has the right to his own beliefs
- ② that other religious beliefs are equally true
- ③ that all religions are part of one greater religion
- ④ all of the above



Non-Fiction 2

Syncretism
(Lesson 130)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 더 좋아함, 선택, 더 좋아하는 물건, 특혜, 차등 _____
2. 포옹하다, 껴안다 _____
3. 요소, 원소 _____
4. 고립된, 외딴 _____
5. 결합시키다 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

element

embrace

preference

combine

isolated

1. Couples in the house began to dance and _____.
2. He was _____ to prevent infection.
3. There is an _____ of truth in his story.
4. Many women wish to _____ a career and family.
5. People seem to have a _____ for light comedies and fantasy films.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 당신은 혹시 샐러드 바에서 식사를 한 적이 있나요?

Have you □□□□ eaten at □ salad bar?

2. 당신은 기본으로 양상추를 선택하고 당신이 좋아하는 토핑을 추가할 것입니다.

You □□□□□□ your □□□□□□□□ as □ base □□□ then □□□ all □□□ different □□□□□□□□ you □□□□.

3. 후추나 오이를 추가하는 반면에 다른 사람은 당근이나 샐러리를 추가 할 수 있습니다.

□□□ might □□□ peppers □□□ cucumbers □□□□□ another □□□□□□ may □□□ carrots □□□ celery.

4. 완성이 되면, 당신의 독특한 입맛과 선호에 맞는 완벽한 샐러드가 있을 것입니다.

When you □□□ done, you □□□□ a salad □□□□ is perfect □□□ your unique □□□□□□ and preferences.

5. 이 샐러드 바의 접근은 제설 혼합주의의 종교적 관행과 비슷합니다.

This □□□□□ bar □□□□□□□□□ is □□□□□□□□ to □□□ religious □□□□□□□□□ of □□□□□□□□□□.

6. 종교적 싱크레티즘은 개인의 선호와 신념에 따라 만들어진 종교적 재단이다.

□□□□□□□□□ syncretism □□□□□□□□□□ in □ religion □□□□□□ made □□ a □□□□□□□□ preferences □□□ beliefs.

7. 종교적 싱크레티즘을 실천하는 사람은 하나의 믿음 체계로 시선을 돌려 그것의 가치만을 고수하지 않는다.

A person □□□ practices religious □□□□□□□□□□ does not □□□□ to one □□□□□□□ system and □□□□ to its □□□□□□□.

8. 이 사람은 매우 많고 다양한 종교적 믿음 체계를 가지고 이 사람이 이미 갖고 있는 믿음을 지해주거나 용기를 북돋아 주는 일부의 양을 단순히 선택할 수 있다.

This person may choose to accept very different religious systems or simply accept portions of each which or combine the that person holds.

9. 예를 들어서, 사람은 불교에 대한 태도로 단순함과 물질만능주의를 반대하는 것을 받아 들일 수 있고 동시에 애니미즘, 즉 동물들, 자연과 모든 자연적으로 발생하는 요소들은 영혼을 가지고 있다는 것에 대한 믿음을 주장할 수 도 있다.

For example, a person may embrace both simplicity and anti-materialism of Buddhism and at the same time accept belief in animism, animals, and naturally occurring elements as a part of it.

10. 동시에 이 사람은 유대인의 전통 유월절을 실천할 수 도 있다.

This person, at the same time, may practice both Jewish tradition and the Passover.

11. 각각의 이러한 종교 체계들은 분리되고 서로 간에 모순되어 있다.

Each of these religious systems is separate and inconsistent with one another,

12. 그러나 종교적 싱크레티즘의 실행은 이러한 각각의 종교에 있는 고립된 가치들과 믿음을 기꺼이 선택하고 오직 그 사람만의 종교적 믿음 체계를 만들기 위해 그것들을 결합 할 것이다.

Through the practice of syncretism, a person may select isolated beliefs and practices from various religions and combine them to create a unique belief system to a person.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

Have you ever eaten at a salad bar?

You choose your lettuce as a base and then add all the different toppings you like.

You might add peppers and cucumbers while another person may add carrots and celery.

When you are done, you have a salad that is perfect for your unique tastes and preferences.

This salad bar approach is similar to the religious practice of syncretism.

Religious syncretism culminates in a religion tailor made to a person's preferences and beliefs.

A person who practices religious syncretism does not look to one belief system and hold to its values.

This person may look to several very different religious belief systems and simply select portions of each one which support or encourage the beliefs that this person already holds.

For example, a person may embrace the simplicity and anti-materialism attitude of Buddhism and at the same time profess belief in animism, that animals, nature and all naturally occurring elements have a soul.

This person, at the same time, may practice the Jewish tradition of the Passover.

Each of these religious systems are separate and inconsistent with one another,

but the practice of religious syncretism is happy to select these isolated values and beliefs from each of the religions and combine them to make a religious belief system unique only to that person.

1. Religious syncretism stresses _____.

- ① belief in one religious system
- ② making others believe what you believe
- ③ selecting portions from different religions to suit your beliefs
- ④ that all religions cannot be true

2. Animism means _____.

- ① only animals have souls
- ② only plants have souls
- ③ man made elements have souls
- ④ any natural elements have souls

3. Someone practicing religious syncretism _____.

- ① would probably not argue with someone that disagrees with him
- ② would accept that some people disagree with him
- ③ would want to know what other people believe
- ④ all of the above



Non-Fiction 2

Salvation
(Lesson 131)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 영원한, 영구한 _____
2. 합병 _____
3. 불완전, 불충분 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

imperfection

absorption

eternal

1. Vitamin D is necessary to aid the _____ of calcium from food.
2. I believe that our love is _____.
3. The _____ of language makes some ideas hard to express.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어를 쓰세요.

1. 구원의 종교적인 교리는 구원론이라고 한다.

The religious □□□□□ of salvation □□ called soteriology.

2. 구원은 다양한 처벌로부터 그들을 구제하기 위해 인류가 신을 필요로 한다는 믿음이다.

Salvation □□ a □□□□□□ that □□□□□□□ needs □□□ to □□□□ him □□□□
various □□□□□□□□□□.

3. 누군가는 그나 그녀가 영원한 삶이나 사후세계를 받을 때 죽음으로부터 구원 될 수 있다.

□□□ can □□ saved □□□□ death □□□□ he □□ she □□□□□□□□ eternal □□□□
or □□□□ after □□□□□.

4. 누군가는 또한 천국으로 들어가게 됨으로써 보통 지옥이라 여겨지는 처벌로부터 구원받을 수 있다.

One can □□□□ receive salvation □□□□ punishment, commonly □□□□□□□□□□ Hell,
by □□□□□□□□□□ into Heaven.

5. 어떤 사람은 악을 행하는 자연적 성향을 그의 캐릭터를 신이 교화함으로써 구원 될 수 있다.

A □□□□□□ can □□ saved □□□□ a □□□□□□□□ inclination □□ do □□□□ by
□□□'□ reforming □□ his □□□□□□□□□□.

6. 기독교에서, 인류는 신의 반대편에 그를 놓도록 결정 내리는 것을 보여준다.

□□ Christianity, □□□□□□□□□□ is □□□□□□ to □□□□□ made □□□□□□□□□□ that
□□□□ put □□□ in □□□□□□□□□□□□ to □□□.

7. 신으로부터 분리된 이러한 이해는 최악이다.

This understanding □□ separation from □□□ is called □□□.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

The religious study of salvation is called soteriology.

Salvation is a belief that mankind needs God to save him from various punishments.

One can be saved from death when he or she receives eternal life or life after death.

One can also receive salvation from punishment, commonly considered Hell, by reception into Heaven.

A person can be saved from a natural inclination to do evil by God's reforming of his character.

In Christianity, humankind is shown to have made decisions that have put him in opposition to God.

This understanding of separation from God is called sin.

Because of sin, mankind is doomed to death and suffering.

Through salvation, man is able to be reunited to a relationship with God despite his imperfection and sin.

Different religions believe that one attains salvation in different ways.

Some religions believe that through meditation or good behavior or gaining wisdom or spiritual knowledge one can achieve salvation.

Other religions believe that salvation comes from a loss of individuality and self and a full connection and absorption in a greater consciousness or force.

Still others believe that humankind does not possess within himself the ability to save himself and therefore must depend on the love and grace given by God.

1. Soteriology is _____.

- ① the study of sin
- ② the study of religion
- ③ the study of God
- ④ the study of salvation

2. The opposite of Hell is _____.

- ① Salvation
- ② Heaven
- ③ Soteriology
- ④ Loss of individuality

3. Different religions may believe a person can attain salvation through _____.

- ① good behavior
- ② spiritual wisdom
- ③ god's love
- ④ all of the above



Non-Fiction 2

The Passover
(Lesson 132)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 축하하다

1. convince

2. 기적의, 놀라운, 불가사의

2. instruct

3. 통솔력, 지도력, 리더십

4. 남용, 오용; 학대하다

5. 노예의 신세, 노예의 몸, 노예 제도

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

convince

miraculous

slavery

abuse

instruct

leadership

celebrate

1. They insisted we were _____ed from abroad.

2. She _____d my birthday.

3. She _____d her position as principal by giving jobs to her friends.

4. She's made a _____ recovery.

5. _____ is the antithesis of freedom.

6. You'll need to _____ them of your enthusiasm for the job.

7. _____ is also vital to managing a business.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 유대교의 가장 중요한 종교적 전통 중의 하나는 유월절 축제이다.

One of _____ most important _____ traditions in _____ is the _____ of the _____.

2. 이 식사와 행사는 모세의 지도로 이집트에서 노예로 있던 것으로부터 유대민족이 기적적인 탈출을 한 것을 기념한다.

This _____ and _____ commemorates _____ miraculous _____ of _____ Jewish _____ from _____ in _____ under _____ leadership _____ Moses.

3. 그 때, 유대인들은 이집트의 노예였다.

_____ that _____, the _____ people _____ become _____ in _____ nation _____ Egypt.

4. 그들은 학대당했고 자유와 그들의 억압에서 해방되기를 희망했다.

They were _____ and abused _____ desired freedom _____ release from _____ oppression.

5. 신은 모세가 그들을 노예제도로부터 이끌어냈다고 말했다.

God _____ Moses _____ lead _____ Jewish _____ out _____ their _____.

6. 모세는 왕가에서 이집트의 왕자로 자랐으나 그가 이집트 왕실근위대를 살해한 후에 그의 부유한 삶을 떠났다.

_____ had _____ raised _____ an _____ prince _____ the _____ of _____ king _____ left _____ wealthy _____ after _____ murdered _____ Egyptian _____.

7. 몇 년 후 그는 평범한 사람이며 유대인으로 돌아왔다.

Many years _____ he returned _____ Egypt as _____ common man _____ as a _____.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

One of the most important religious traditions in Judaism is the celebration of the Passover.

This meal and event commemorates the miraculous escape of the Jewish nation from slavery in Egypt under the leadership of Moses.

At that time, the Jewish people had become slaves in the nation of Egypt.

They were mistreated and abused and desired freedom and release from their oppression.

God called Moses to lead the Jewish people out of their slavery.

Moses had been raised as an Egyptian prince in the house of the king but left his wealthy life after he murdered an Egyptian guard.

Many years later he returned to Egypt as a common man and as a Jew.

God used Moses to talk to the pharaoh to try and convince him to release the Jewish people.

When the pharaoh refused, God brought a series of ten plagues, or uncontrolled diseases, on Egypt to convince the pharaoh to release the Jewish people.

The last plague was called the death of the first born.

God instructed the Jewish people to put the blood of a lamb over the doors to their homes so that when the spirit of death came, it would pass over their houses and not bring death there.

The Jewish people obeyed, and that night the spirit of death came to all the Egyptian households and killed the first born child.

This was so tragic and brought so much sorrow on the Egyptians that they finally released the Jews.

Today Jewish people everywhere still celebrate the Passover to remember how God freed them from slavery to the Egyptians.

1. What people group celebrates the Passover?

- ① Egyptians
- ② Jews
- ③ Moses
- ④ Plagues

2. What passed over the homes of the Jewish people?

- ① Moses
- ② The Egyptian guard
- ③ The spirit of death
- ④ Fire

3. What did the Jewish people want from the Egyptians?

- ① A better king
- ② More food
- ③ Freedom
- ④ More vacation time



Non-Fiction 2

King Tut
(Lesson 133)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 통치 기간 _____
2. 제국 _____
3. 상속인, 법정 상속인, 후계자, 계승자 _____
4. 유물, 유품, 유적 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

reign

heir

empire

relic

1. The king had dominion over his _____.
2. The _____s have been preserved in good condition.
3. Her _____ spanned more than 50 years.
4. He was recognized as to be the lawful _____.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 'King Tut'으로도 알려진 투탕카멘 왕은 아마도 이집트 역사상 가장 잘 알려진 왕이다.

King Tutankhamen, □□□□ known as □□□□ Tut, is □□□□□□□□ the most □□□□ known king □□ Egyptian history.

2. 그는 젊은 왕으로, 단지 9살 무렵에 이집트 제국을 지배하게 되었다.

He □□□ a □□□□□ king, □□□□ around □□□□ years □□□ when □□ took □□□□□ of □□□ Egyptian □□□□□□.

3. 그 무렵 그는 자신의 이름을 바꾸었고 자신의 국민들을 통제하는 것이 가능해졌다.

□□ that □□□□ he □□□□□□□ his □□□□, possibly □□ win □□□□ his □□□□□□.

4. 그의 원래 이름은 아탄의 살아있는 형상을 뜻하는 투탕카텐이었다.

His original □□□□ was Tutankhaten □□□□□ means living □□□□□ of Atan.

5. 그는 사람들이 선호하는 신인 아문의 살아 있는 형상을 뜻하는 투탕카멘으로 자신의 이름을 바꾸었다.

He □□□□□□□ his □□□□ to □□□□□□□□□□ which □□□□□ living □□□□□ of □□□□, the □□□□□□□ god □□ his □□□□□□.

6. 그는 단지 (기원 전 1333년부터 1323년까지) 10년간 통치한 후 후계자 없이 죽었다.

□□ only □□□□□□□ ten □□□□□ (1333 □□ to 1323 BC) □□□ died □□□□ no □□□□□.

7. 그는 2명의 아이들, 딸이 있었지만 그들은 아직 엄마 뱃속에 있거나 이미 죽었다.

He did □□□□ two children, □□□□□□□□□□, but they □□□□ both still □□□□ or born □□□□□□□ dead.

8. 투탕카멘 왕 그 자신은 역설적이다.

King □□□ in □□□□□□□ is □ paradox.

9. 그는 그의 삶 동안 의미 있는 왕으로 여겨지지 않았다.

□□ was □□□ regarded □□ a □□□□□□□□□□ king □□□□□ his □□□□□□□.

10. 그는 지배자로서 의미 있는 결정을 하기에 너무 어렸고 너무 짧은 시간 동안 통치했기에 국민들에게 거의 영향을 끼치지 못하였다.

He was □□□ young to □□□□ significant decisions □□ ruler and □□□□□□□ such a □□□□□ time he □□□ little impact □□ his people.

11. 비록 죽어서야 그는 역사 속 가장 중요한 파라오가 되었다.

In □□□□□, though, □□ has □□□□□□ the □□□□ important □□□□□□□ in □□□□□□□.

12. 그의 명성은 1920년대에 그의 무덤이 발견되면서 생겼다.

□□□ significance □□□□ in □□□ discovery □□ his □□□□ in □□□ 1920's.

13. 국민들에게 잊혀졌던 것처럼 보였던 그의 무덤은 하나도 바뀐 것 없이 거의 손대지 않은 그대로 발견되었다.

His tomb, □□□□□ seems to □□□□ been forgotten □□ his people, □□□ discovered nearly □□□□□□, that is □□□□□□□ having been □□□□□□□.

14. 그의 무덤에서 많은 의미 있는 금붙이들이 발견되었으며 이 유물들로부터 이집트 역사에 관한 많은 것들이 밝혀지게 되었다.

There □□□□ many □□□□□□□□ gold □□□□□ found □□ his □□□□, and □□□□ has □□□□ learned □□□□□ Egyptian □□□□□□□ from □□□□□ relics.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

King Tutankhamen, also known as King Tut, is probably the most well known king in Egyptian history. He was a young king, only around nine years old when he took reign of the Egyptian empire. At that time he changed his name, possibly to win over his people. His original name was Tutankhaten which means living image of Atan. He changed his name to Tutankhamen which means living image of Amun, the favored god of his people. He only reigned ten years (1333 BC to 1323 BC) and died with no heirs. He did have two children, daughters, but they were both still born or born already dead. King Tut in himself is a paradox. He was not regarded as a significant king during his lifetime. He was too young to make significant decisions as ruler and reigned such a short time he had little impact on his people. In death, though, he has become the most important pharaoh in history. His significance came in the discovery of his tomb in the 1920's. His tomb, which seems to have been forgotten by his people, was discovered nearly intact, that is without having been changed. There were many valuable gold items found in his tomb, and much has been learned about Egyptian history from these relics.

1. Why did King Tut change his name?

- ① To be known as Atan.
- ② To be known as Amun.
- ③ To be favored by his people.
- ④ To be a living image.

2. King Tut _____.

- ① was the greatest ruler in Egypt
- ② made important decisions when he was king
- ③ was not wealthy
- ④ became more famous after his death

3. King Tut's tomb was discovered _____.

- ① nearly unaltered
- ② by accident
- ③ after it was robbed
- ④ to be unimportant



Non-Fiction 2

Vincent van Gogh
(Lesson 134)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 기부, 기여, 출자; 기증품, 기부금 _____
2. 중요한, 소중한 _____
3. 영향력이 있는, 세력 있는, 유력한 _____
4. 일생, 생애, 평생 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

influential

significant

lifetime

contribution

1. Your work has shown a _____ improvement.
2. This is the happiest moment in his _____.
3. All _____s will be gratefully received.
4. She is one of the most _____ figures in local politics.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어를 쓰세요.

1. 빈센트 반 고흐는 1853년부터 1890년까지 살았던 매우 유명한 화가이다.

Vincent van □□□□ was a □□□□□□ artist who □□□□□ between 1853 □□□ 1890.

2. 그는 열망으로 고통 받고 우울과 싸웠던 복잡한 남자였다.

He □□□ a □□□□□□□□□□□□ man □□□ suffered □□□□ anxiety □□□ struggled □□□□ depression.

3. 그는 늦게 미술을 시작했다. 그는 20대가 되어서야 그림을 시작했다.

□□ discovered □□□ late □□ his □□□□; he □□□□'□ start □□□□□□□□ until □□ was □□ his □□□□□□□□.

4. 그는 살아 있는 동안 900개의 그림을 완성하였고 1100개의 스케치를 완성했다.

During his □□□□□□□□, he completed □□□□□□ 900 paintings □□□ 1100 sketches □□□ drawings.

5. 그의 작품 중 잘 알려진 것들은 그의 삶의 마지막 2년 동안에 만들어졌다.

The □□□□□□ for □□□□□ he □□ best □□□□□ were □□□□□□ produced □□□□□□ the □□□□ two □□□□□ of □□□ life.

6. 그는 권총 자살로 37세에 죽었다.

□□ died □□ 37 □□□□ complications □□ a □□□ wound □□ gave □□□□□□□.

7. 반 고흐의 작품은 혁명적인 방식으로 색을 사용해서 독특하다.

Van Gogh's □□□□ was unique □□□□□□□ he used □□□□□ in radical □□□.

8. 대부분 미술가들이 그들 앞의 현실감을 나타내기 위하여 색을 사용한 반면 반 고흐는 그 주위의 색과는 완전히 다르게 색을 칠했다.

Whereas □□□□ artists □□□□ colors □□ represent □□□ reality □□ front □□ them, □□□ Gogh □□□□□□□□ with □□□□□□□□ greatly □□□□□□□□□□ than □□□ colors □□□□□□ him.

9. 반 고흐는 감상자들의 어떤 기분이나 감정을 자극할 수 있는 그가 알고 있는 색들을 선택하였다.

□□□ Gogh □□□□□ colors □□ knew □□□□□ evoke □ certain □□□□ or □□□□□□□□ in □□□ observers.

10. 이것의 뛰어남은 오래 지나서야 인정되었다.

The significance □□ this was □□□ realized until □□□□ later.

11. 미술가로서 그는 사는 동안에는 잘 인정받지 못했다.

As □□ artist, □□ was □□□ very □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ during □□□ lifetime.

12. 하지만 그의 작품은 뛰어나며 미래 미술에 영향을 끼쳤다.

□□□ work □□ significant, □□□□□□□□, because □□ its □□□□□□□□ on □□□□□□□□ art.

13. 사람들은 이제 그를 역사상 가장 최고의 또 가장 영향력 있는 미술가로 여긴다.

People now □□□□□□ him as □□□ of the □□□□ and most □□□□□□□□□□□□ artists in □□□□□□□□.

14. 그의 작품은 현대 미술의 미래에 지대한 공헌을 했다.

His □□□□ made □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ contributions □□ the □□□□□□□□ of □□□□□□□□ art.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

Vincent van Gogh was a famous artist who lived between 1853 and 1890.
He was a complicated man who suffered from anxiety and struggled with depression.
He discovered art late in his life; he didn't start painting until he was in his twenties.
During his lifetime, he completed around 900 paintings and 1100 sketches and drawings.
The pieces for which he is best known were mostly produced during the last two years of his life.
He died at 37 from complications of a gun wound he gave himself.
Van Gogh's work was unique because he used color in radical way.
Whereas most artists used colors to represent the reality in front of them, van Gogh painted with colors greatly different than the colors around him.
Van Gogh chose colors he knew would evoke a certain mood or feeling in his observers.
The significance of this was not realized until much later.
As an artist, he was not very appreciated during his lifetime.
His work is significant, though, because of its impact on future art.
People now regard him as one of the best and most influential artists in history.
His work made significant contributions to the future of modern art.

1. What were Van Gogh's personality traits?

- ① He suffered from anxiety and struggled with depression.
- ② He discovered art late in his life.
- ③ He was a complicated man.
- ④ He completed around 900 paintings and 1100 sketches and drawings.

2. Van Gogh used colors to express a certain mood or feeling in people that _____.

- ① disrespected his art work
- ② condemned his art work
- ③ appreciated his art work
- ④ overlook his art work

3. His work laid the foundations for _____.

- ① the renaissance
- ② modern art
- ③ color art
- ④ art during his lifetime



Non-Fiction 2

Nelson Mandela
(Lesson 135)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. 정치가, 출세주의자 | _____ | 1. racial | _____ |
| 2. 폐지하다, 철폐하다 | _____ | | |
| 3. 민족색(성); 민족적 배경 | _____ | | |
| 4. 자원, 재원 | _____ | | |
| 5. 이용할 수 있는 | _____ | | |

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

ethnicity

available

politician

racial

abolish

resource

- Do people often confuse your _____?
- There is much _____ discrimination in the world.
- Water is mans most important natural _____.
- There is growing recognition that we should _____ segregation.
- I'm _____ any time you think you need me.
- A _____ needs the common touch.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 넬슨 만델라는 아프리카 역사상 가장 영향력 있는 정치가 중의 한 명이다.

Nelson Mandela □□ one of □□□ most impactful □□□□□□□□□□ in African
□□□□□□□□.

2. 그는 1918년 남 아프리카에서 태어났고 조국의 인종차별정책을 폐지시키기 위하여 일했다.

He □□□ born □□ South □□□□□□ in 1918 and □□□□□□ to □□□□□□□ apartheid
□□□□□□□□□ in □□□ country.

3. 남아프리카의 인종차별 지배에서, 백인이 아닌 사람들은 차별을 받거나 백인으로부터 분리되었다.

□□ the □□□□□□□□□ rule □□ South □□□□□□, people □□□ were □□□ white □□
ethnicity □□□□ segregated □□ separated □□□□ those □□□ were.

4. 사람들은 4개의 인종 그룹으로 분리되었다.

The people □□□□ divided into □□□□ ethnic groupings.

5. 그들은 서로 다른 지역에 거주하도록 강요 받았으며 다른 학교에 진학하였다.

They □□□□ forced □□ live □□ different □□□□□□□ of □□□ country □□□ attend
□□□□□□□□□ schools.

6. 또한 병원과 공원과 같은 자원들도 인종 별로 다르게 이용 가능했다.

□□□□, resources □□□□ hospitals □□□ parks □□□□ not □□□□□□□ available □□
people □□ the □□□□□□□□□ racial □□□□□□□□□□.

7. 만델라는 남아프리카에서 인종차별을 찬성하는 국민당이 선출된 1948년 정치적으로 활발하게 활동하게 되었다.

Mandela became □□□□□□□□□□ active in 1948 after South □□□□□□ elected the
□□□□□□□□ Party which □□□□□□□□□□ apartheid.

8. 그는 변호사로서 합법적으로 조금 혹은 거의 수임료를 받지 않고 흑인들을 대표하는 일을 하기 시작했다.

He _____ his _____ as a lawyer _____ representing _____ for _____ or _____ charge.

9. 비록 그는 비폭력적 목적으로 정치적인 활동을 시작했지만,

□□□□□□□ he □□□□□ his □□□□□□□□ activity □□□□ nonviolent
□□□□□□□□□□,

10. 만델라는 후에 인종차별정책에 반대하는 폭력적인 집단의 지도자가 되었다.

Mandela later _____ the leader _____ a violent _____ working against _____.

11. 이 집단은 인종차별정책주의자 정권과 연관된 중요한 장소를 폭파했다.

This [] [] [] [] bombed [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] places [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] with [] [] []
apartheid [] [] [] [] [].

12. 그는 1962년 체포되었고, 파괴 행위와 반역죄와 유사한 범죄로 27년간 감옥에서 복역하였다.

□□ was □□□□□□□ in 1962 and □□□□ the □□□□ twenty-seven □□□□ in □□□□□□ for □□□□□□□ and □□□□□□ similar □□ treason.

13. 만델라는 마침내 1990년 석방되었고 인종차별주의자와의 정치적 싸움을 계속했다.

Mandela was [] released from [] in 1990 [] continued his
[] fight against [].

14. 그는 마침내 1994년 남아프리카의 대통령으로 선출되었다.

He _____ eventually _____ as _____ of _____ Africa _____ 1994.

15. 그는 1999년 6월까지 대통령직을 계속했다.

□□ held □□□ presidency □□□□□ June □□ 1999.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

Nelson Mandela is one of the most impactful politicians in African history.

He was born in South Africa in 1918 and worked to abolish apartheid practices in his country.

In the apartheid rule of South Africa, people who were not white in ethnicity were segregated or separated from those who were.

The people were divided into four ethnic groupings.

They were forced to live in different regions of the country and attend different schools.

Also, resources like hospitals and parks were not equally available to people of the different racial categories.

Mandela became politically active in 1948 after South Africa elected the National Party which encouraged apartheid.

He began his work as a lawyer legally representing blacks for little or no charge.

Although he began his political activity with nonviolent intentions,

Mandela later became the leader of a violent group working against apartheid.

This group bombed significant places associated with the apartheid regime.

He was arrested in 1962 and spent the next twenty-seven years in prison for sabotage and crimes similar to treason.

Mandela was finally released from prison in 1990 and continued his political fight against apartheid.

He was eventually elected as president of South Africa in 1994.

He held the presidency until June of 1999.

1. Mandela's first attempts against apartheid were _____.

- ① non-violent
- ② violent
- ③ successful
- ④ expensive

2. What does apartheid mean?

- ① Different ethnic groups.
- ② People divided.
- ③ A country of racial segregation.
- ④ Not white.

3. How did Mandela become president after being arrested and going to prison?

- ① He was greatly admired by the people of South Africa in his political fight against apartheid.
- ② His political fight against apartheid was abolished.
- ③ He was greatly admired by the white people of South Africa.
- ④ He waged violent protest against apartheid.



Non-Fiction 2

Socrates
(Lesson 136)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. 철학자, 철인, 현인; 달관자 | _____ | 1. reject | _____ |
| 2. 같은 시대의, 현대의 | _____ | | |
| 3. 실수가 없는; 정확한 | _____ | | |
| 4. 도덕, 도의; 도덕성, 윤리성 | _____ | | |
| 5. 가설, 가정 | _____ | | |

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

accurate	contemporary	reject	philosopher
hypothesis	morality		

1. People these days don't have a clear sense of _____.
2. John Locke was an English _____.
3. His statement is simply a _____.
4. Our company decided to _____ his offer.
5. Mozart was a _____ of Haydn.
6. I hope that the news reports are _____.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어를 쓰세요.

1. 소크라테스는 기원전 469년부터 399년까지 살았던 그리스 철학자이다.

Socrates was □ Greek philosopher □□□ lived from 469 BC to 399 BC.

2. 소크라테스에 관하여 알려진 대부분은 그의 제자 플라토와 크세노폰의 글에서 나온 것이다.

Most □□ what □□ known □□□□□ Socrates □□□□□ from □□□ writings □□ his
□□□□□□□□□□ Plato □□□ Xenophon.

3. 하지만 그의 제자와 동시대의 사람들은 그의 인생의 자전적인 이야기가 아니라 그 대신 철학
적인 주제만을 기록했기 때문에 소크라테스의 인생에 대하여 아는 것은 어렵다.

□□□□□ is □□□□□□□□□□, though, □□ learning □□□□□ Socrates' □□□□
because □□□ followers □□□ contemporaries □□□ not □□□□□ biographical
□□□□□ of □□□ life □□□ wrote □□□□□□□ philosophical □□□□□.

4. 소크라테스에 대한 정보는 그러므로 다른 목적으로 이런 부분들을 취한다.

The information □□□□□ Socrates must □□□□□□□□□□ be taken □□□□ these pieces
□□□□□ have other □□□□□□□□□□.

5. 그리고 그에 관한 정보는 역사적으로 반드시 정확한 것은 아니다.

The □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ about □□□, then, □□ not □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ accurate
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□.

6. 하지만 소크라테스의 신념은 그 당시 아테네의 동료 철학자들에게 이상한 것으로 취급 당한
것으로 보여진다.

□□ seems, □□□□□□□, that □□□□□□□□□□' beliefs □□□ him □□ odds □□□□ his
□□□□□□□ philosophers □□ Athens □□ that □□□□□.

7. 소크라테스가 철학과 교육에 공헌한 가장 큰 업적은 현재 우리가 소위 소크라테스식 문답법이라 부르는 주제로 접근하는 그의 방식이다.

Socrates made □□□ greatest contribution □□ philosophy and □□□□□□□□ with his □□□ of approaching □ subject, what □□ now call □□□ Socratic Method.

8. 이 방법을 통하여 탐구자는 일련의 질문을 가지고 문제에 접근한다.

Through □□□□ method, □□ inquirer □□□□□□□□□□ a □□□□□□□□ with □ series □□ questions.

9. 질문과 질문을 통하여, 이 탐구자는 결국 그 또는 그녀가 찾는 답에 다다른다.

□□□□□□□ question □□□□□ question, □□□□ inquirer □□□□□□□□□□ comes □□ the □□□□□□ he □□ she □□ seeking.

10. 이 방법은 탐구자의 깊은 심원한 신념을 발굴하는 것 뿐만 아니라 그 주제에 관한 그 또는 그녀의 현존하는 지식도 발굴한다.

This method □□□□□ unearth the □□□□□□□□□'□ deep rooted □□□□□□□□ as well □□ his or □□□ existing knowledge □□□□□ the subject.

11. 소크라테스는 이 방법을 도덕성과 선의 문제를 시험하는 데에 사용했다.

Socrates □□□□ this □□□□□□□□ to □□□□□□□□ questions □□ morality □□□ good.

12. 오늘날, 이런 접근방식은 과학적인 방법을 통한 과학적인 연구에 적용된다.

□□□□□, this □□□□□□□□□□ is □□□□□□□□□□ to □□□□□□□□□□□□ research □□□□□□□□□□ the □□□□□□□□□□□□□ method.

13. 이 방식으로 연구자는 가설을 놓고 그 가설을 확정 짓거나 뒤집기 위하여 시험과 실험을 한다.

In this □□□□□, the researcher □□□□□ a hypothesis □□□□ then performs □□□□□□□□ or experiments □□ either confirm □□ reject that □□□□□□□□□□□□□.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

Socrates was a Greek philosopher who lived from 469 BC to 399 BC.

Most of what is known about Socrates comes from the writings of his followers Plato and Xenophon.

There is difficulty, though, in learning about Socrates' life because his followers and contemporaries did not write biographical tales of his life but wrote instead philosophical texts.

The information about Socrates must therefore be taken from these pieces that have other purposes.

The information about him, then, is not necessarily accurate historically.

It seems, though, that Socrates' beliefs put him at odds with his fellow philosophers in Athens at that time.

Socrates made his greatest contribution to philosophy and education with his way of approaching a subject, what we now call the Socratic Method.

Through this method, an inquirer approaches a problem with a series of questions.

Through question after question, this inquirer eventually comes to the answer he or she is seeking.

This method helps unearth the inquirer's deep rooted beliefs as well as his or her existing knowledge about the subject.

Socrates used this method to examine questions of morality and good.

Today, this approach is applied to scientific research through the scientific method.

In this model, the researcher poses a hypothesis and then performs tests or experiments to either confirm or reject that hypothesis.

1. Most of our information about Socrates comes from _____.

- ① historical texts from historians
- ② philosophical writings from his disciples
- ③ philosophical writings from historians
- ④ his own writings

2. What does the Socratic Method mean?

- ① Giving a lecture on a subject
- ② Reading other people's writings on a subject
- ③ Asking a series of questions about a subject
- ④ Doing a historical study on a subject

3. A method like the Socratic Method is used today in _____.

- ① historical documents
- ② mathematical equations
- ③ language learning
- ④ scientific research



Non-Fiction 2

Napoleon Bonaparte
(Lesson 137)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 황제, 제왕 _____
2. 권한, 권위 _____
3. 침략하다, 침입하다, 쳐들어가다 _____
4. (왕위 또는 권리를) 포기하다 _____
5. 왕좌, 옥좌 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

throne

authority

emperor

invade

abdicate

1. I don't want to _____ your privacy.
2. Queen Elizabeth succeeded to the _____ in 1952.
3. The police had the _____ to conduct a search.
4. Fighters fought here please the _____ and the citizens of Rome.
5. I heard he _____ his right to a share in the profits.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 나폴레옹 보나파르트는 프랑스 혁명 후반부의 지도자였다.

Napoleon Bonaparte was a leader of the latter part of the French Revolution.

2. 이탈리아에서 태어났으나 그는 1840년부터 1815년까지 프랑스의 황제였으며 나폴레옹 전쟁으로 가장 많이 알려졌다.

Though Italian, was of from 1804 to 1815 and most for Napoleonic .

3. 그는 작은 남자였다. 그리고 많은 사람들은 이것이 정치적인 위대함을 향한 그의 동기 중 한 부분이라고 믿는다.

□□ was □ small □□□, and □□□□ believe □□□□ was □□□□ of □□□ drive □□□ political □□□□□□□□.

4. 그는 전 유럽에 혁명 사상 전파의 목표를 가지고 살아 있는 동안 유럽의 모든 정치적인 권력에 대항하여 싸웠다.

He fought _____ against all _____ European political _____ of his _____ with the _____ of spreading _____ ideals throughout _____.

5. 그는 많은 친구와 친척들을 그가 패배시켜 프랑스 예속 주로 확장시킨 나라들을 통치하도록 임명했다.

He _____ many _____ his _____ and _____ to _____ the _____ that _____ defeated _____ established _____ as _____ client _____.

6. 이 예속 주들은 프랑스의 주보다 지위가 낮았고 프랑스 권력에 응해야만 했다.

□□□□ client □□□□□ were □□□□□ in □□□□□□ than □□□ state □□ France □□□
would □□□□□□ to □□□□□□ authority.

7. 비록 나폴레옹은 그 시기까지는 성공적이었지만, 그의 놀라운 패배는 1815년 워털루 전쟁이었다.
Though Napoleon □□□ been successful □□ until that □□□□□, his great □□□□□□ was at
□□□ battle of □□□□□□□□ in 1815.

8. 이 전투에서, 나폴레옹의 군대는 영국과 프로이센 연합군에 의하여 패했다.
In □□□□ battle, □□□□□□□□'□ army □□□ defeated □□ a □□□□□□□□ army □□
English □□□ Prussian □□□□□□.

9. 3일간의 워털루 전투로 끝이 난 워털루 종군은 1815년 6월 16일 프랑스가 영국을 공격하면서 시작됐다.
□□□ Waterloo □□□□□□□□, a □□□□□ day □□□□□□ ending □□□□ the □□□□□□
of □□□□□□□□, began □□□□ the □□□□□□ army □□□□□□□□ the
□□□□□□□□ army □□ June 16, 1815 □□ what □□ present □□□ Belgium.

10. 나폴레옹은 프로이센이 그에 대항하여 군대를 연합하기 전에 그들을 패배시키고자 이 군대를 공격했다.
Napoleon attacked □□□□ army in □□□□□ of defeating □□□□ before the □□□□□□□□□
could join □□□□□□ against him.

11. 프로이센이 도착했을 때 그들은 영국 군이 다른 곳에서 공격하는 동안 다른 곳에서 나폴레옹 군을 공격했다.
When □□□ Prussians □□□□□□□□, they □□□□□□□□□ Napoleon's □□□□ from □□□ side
□□□□□ the □□□□□□□□ army □□□□□□□□ from □□□□□□□□.

12. 모든 나폴레옹 군이 뿔뿔이 흩어지고, 영국과 프로이센 군이 프랑스에 침입했다.
□□□ of □□□□□□□□□'□ army □□□□□□□□□□, and □□□ English □□□ Prussian □□□□
invaded □□□□□□□□.

13. 이 때문에 프랑스 지배자 루이 18세는 프랑스 왕으로 복귀했고, 나폴레옹은 퇴위했다. 아니 그의 왕좌를 포기했다.
Because of □□□□, the French □□□□□ Louis XVIII □□□ reinstated over □□□□□□ and
Napoleon □□□□□□□□□□, or gave □□, his throne.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

Napoleon Bonaparte was a leader in the latter part of the French Revolution.

Though born Italian, he was emperor of France from 1804 to 1815 and is most known for the Napoleonic Wars.

He was a small man, and many believe this was part of his drive for political greatness.

He fought wars against all the European political powers of his time with the goal of spreading revolutionary ideals throughout Europe.

He appointed many of his friends and relatives to rule the countries that he defeated and established them as French client states.

These client states were lower in status than the state of France and would answer to French authority.

Though Napoleon had been successful up until that point, his great defeat was at the battle of Waterloo in 1815.

In this battle, Napoleon's army was defeated by a combined army of English and Prussian armies.

The Waterloo Campaign, a three day battle ending with the Battle of Waterloo, began with the French army attacking the English army on June 16, 1815 in what is present day Belgium.

Napoleon attacked this army in hopes of defeating them before the Prussians could join forces against him.

When the Prussians arrived, they attacked Napoleon's army from one side while the English army attacked from another.

All of Napoleon's army scattered, and the English and Prussian army invaded France.

Because of this, the French ruler Louis XVIII was reinstated over France and Napoleon abdicated, or gave up, his throne.

1. Napoleon was born _____ but was the emperor of _____.

- ① French, Italy
- ② Italian, France
- ③ France, Italian
- ④ Italy, French

2. Napoleon was defeated at the Battle of _____.

- ① Prussia
- ② Paris
- ③ Waterloo campaign
- ④ Waterloo

3. What does abdicate mean?

- ① To lose a battle.
- ② To give up a kingship.
- ③ To rule France.
- ④ To give up a war.



Non-Fiction 2

Marie Curie
(Lesson 138)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 개척자, 선구자 _____
2. 화학 _____
3. 평판이 좋은, 존경할 만한, 훌륭한 _____
4. 요소, 원소 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

pioneer

chemistry

reputable

element

1. _____ Web sites include a date for each article they post.
2. There is an _____ of truth in his story.
3. Picasso was a _____ of cubism.
4. His major area of study is _____.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 큐리부인으로 알려진 마리 큐리는 화학과 물리학 분야의 첫 번째 여성이자 선구자였다.

Marie Curie, □□□□ known as □□□□□□ Curie, was □ woman of □□□□□□ and a □□□□□□ in the □□□□□□ of chemistry □□□ physics.

2. 마리 큐리는 1867년 폴란드에서 태어났다.

Marie □□□□□ was □□□□ in □□□□□□ in 1867.

3. 그녀의 부모님은 모두 명성 있는 교사였고, 아마도 그녀 또한 학문에 직업을 가지는 것 또한 놀랍지 않았다.

□□□ parents □□□□ both □□□□□□□□□ teachers, □□□ perhaps □□ it □□ surprise □□□□ she □□□□ had □ career □□ academia.

4. 하지만 그녀가 성취한 것은 이루기 쉽지 않았다.

Her achievements □□□□ not easy □□ attain,

5. 그녀의 외가와 친가 모두 한 때 부유했지만 폴란드에서 일어난 반란을 지지하면서 모든 재산을 잃었다.

Both □□□ mother's □□□□□□ and □□□ father's □□□□□□, at □□□ point □□□□□□□, lost □□□□□ fortunes □□□□□□□□□□ national □□□□□□□□□ in □□□□□□.

6. 이 것 때문에 그녀는 학교로 보내줄 가족의 재산을 잃게 되었다.

□□□□□□□ of □□□□, Curie □□□ not □□□□ a □□□□□□□ fortune □□ send □□□ to □□□□□□.

7. 이 문제를 해결하기 위하여 그녀는 그녀의 언니에게 동의해서 서로가 서로를 도왔다.

To solve □□□□ problem, she □□□□ an agreement □□□□ her older □□□□□□ to help □□□□ both.

8. 큐리는 그녀의 언니가 의학 공부를 하는 동안 재정적으로 지원하는 것에 동의했는데 만일 그녀의 언니도 2년 후에 똑같이 한다는 조건이었다.

Curie □□□□□□ to □□□□□□□□□□ support □□□ sister □□□□□□ her □□□□□□ studies □□ her □□□□□□ would □□ the □□□□ for □□□ two □□□□□□ later.

9. 자매는 이 전반적인 계획을 따랐고, 마리는 부유한 집안의 아이를 돌보는 가정교사로 일했다.

□□□ sisters □□□□□□□□ this □□□□□□□□ plan, □□□ Marie □□□□□□ as □□ governess □□□□□□ care □□ children □□ wealthier □□□□□□□□.

10. 1891년 몇몇 로맨스 혼란상황을 마치고 그녀는 소르본 대학에 다니기 시작했고, 물리학, 화학, 그리고 수학을 연구했다.

In 1891 □□□□□ some romantic □□□□□□□□□□□□□□, she began □□□□□□□□□ the Sorbonne □□□□□ she studies □□□□□□□□, chemistry and □□□□□□□□□□□□.

11. 마리 큐리는 성공적인 물리학자가 되었고 방사능 분야에 엄청나게 큰 진전을 가져왔다.

Marie □□□□□□ became □□ successful □□□□□□□□□□ and □□□□ great □□□□□□□□ in □□□ field □□ radioactivity.

12. 그녀는 파리대학교의 첫 번째 여성 교사였고, 물리학과 화학분야에서 2번의 노벨상을 받은 첫 번째 사람이었다.

□□□ was □□□ first □□□□□□□□ professor □□ the □□□□□□□□□□ of □□□□□ and □□□ first □□□□□□□□ to □□□□□□□□□ two □□□□□ prizes, □□ physics □□□ chemistry.

13. 그녀는 폴로늄과 라듐 원소를 발견했고, 방사능 이론을 창조했다.

She discovered □□□ elements polonium □□□ radium, and □□□ created the □□□□□□ of radioactivity.

14. 마리 큐리처럼 과학사에 이 같은 지대한 공헌을 한 남성 혹은 여성은 거의 없다.

There □□□ few □□□ or □□□□□□ who □□□□□ made □□□□□ significant □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ to □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ history □□ Marie □□□□□□.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

Marie Curie, also known as Madame Curie, was a woman of firsts and a pioneer in the fields of chemistry and physics. Marie Curie was born in Poland in 1867.

Her parents were both reputable teachers, and perhaps it is no surprise that she also had a career in academia.

Her achievements were not easy to attain,

Both her mother's family and her father's family, at one point wealthy, lost their fortunes supporting national uprisings in Poland.

Because of this, Curie did not have a family fortune to send her to school.

To solve this problem, she made an agreement with her older sister to help them both.

Curie agreed to financially support her sister during her medical studies if her sister would do the same for her two years later.

The sisters followed this general plan, and Marie worked as a governess taking care of children in wealthier families.

In 1891 after some romantic complications, she began attending the Sorbonne where she studies physics, chemistry and mathematics.

Marie Curie became a successful physicist and made great strides in the field of radioactivity.

She was the first female professor at the University of Paris and the first person to receive two Nobel prizes, in physics and chemistry.

She discovered the elements polonium and radium, and she created the theory of radioactivity.

There are few men or women who have made such significant contributions to scientific history as Marie Curie.

1. Marie Curie's parents were _____.

- ① physicists
- ② mathematicians
- ③ chemists
- ④ educators

2. How did Curie help her sister?

- ① Curie helped her sister find a husband.
- ② Curie helped her sister get into school.
- ③ Curie helped her sister pay for school.
- ④ Curie helped her sister become famous.

3. Curie was the first person to be awarded _____.

- ① two Nobel prizes
- ② as a professor
- ③ the theory of radioactivity
- ④ at the University of Paris



Non-Fiction 2

Abraham Lincoln
(Lesson 139)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 노예의 신세, 노예의 몸, 노예 제도 _____
2. 암살하다 _____
3. 영향력이 있는, 세력 있는, 유력한 _____
4. 셀 수 없는, 무수한 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

slavery

countless

assassinate

influential

1. _____ is the antithesis of freedom.
2. She is one of the most _____ figures in local politics.
3. There is a _____ number of stars in the sky.
4. They plotted to _____ the president.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 어느 날 갑자기 미국에서 가장 중요한 정치 지도자 중의 한 명이 된 아브라함 링컨은 1809년 켄터키의 가난한 가정에서 태어났다.

Abraham Lincoln, □□□ day to □□□□□□ one of □□□ most significant □□□□□□□□ leaders in □□□ United States, □□□ born to □ poor family □□ Kentucky in 1809.

2. 비록 그의 아버지는 부를 이루고 성공하기는 했지만 곧 그것을 다시 잃었다. 링컨은 개척자의 힘들고 거친 생활을 좋아하지 않았다.

Though □□□ father □□□□□□□□ wealth □□□ success □□□ then □□□□ it □□□□□, Lincoln □□□ not □□□□ the □□□□ and □□□□□□□□ life □□ the □□□□□□□.

3. 그는 사냥과 낚시를 좋아하지 않았고, 그의 가족과 이웃들에게 게으름뱅이로 여겨졌다.

□□ did □□□ like □□□□□□□□ and □□□□□□□□ and □□□ considered □□□□ by □□□ family □□□ neighbors.

4. 사실 링컨은 학구적이었다.

In reality, □□□□□□□□ was an □□□□□□□□.

5. 그는 정규교육을 많이 받지 않았지만 책을 읽는 것을 좋아했고 스스로 공부했다.

He □□□□□ have □□□□□ formal □□□□□□□□□□□□□□, but □□ did □□□□□ to □□□□□ and □□ educated □□□□□□□□.

6. 그는 변호사가 될 만큼 충분히 교육에서 성공적이었고, 미국 하원의원의 일원이 되었으며 마침내 1860년 미국의 대통령이 되었다.

□□ was □□□□□□□□□□ enough □□ his □□□□□□□□□□ to □□□□□□□ a □□□□□□□, a □□□□□□□ of □□□□ U.S. □□□□□□ of □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ and □□□□□□□□ president □□ the □□□□□□□ States □□ 1860.

7. 링컨은 미국에서 노예제도를 종결시킨 운동으로 많이 알려져 있다.

Lincoln is □□□□ known for □□□ movement to □□□ slavery in □□□ United States.

8. 이러한 인간 권리와 불일치는 링컨이 국가를 인도한 남북 전쟁의 시초의 최고의 중요성이었다.

This □□□□□□□□□□ over □□□□□ rights □□□ of □□□□□□□□ importance
□□ the □□□□□□□□□ of □□□ United □□□□□□ Civil □□□ through □□□□□
Lincoln □□□□□□□□□□ the □□□□□□.

9. 모든 사람은 동등하게 태어났다는 그의 유명한 게티즈버그 연설은 미국의 학생들에 의해 수도 없이 암기 되어 왔다.

□□□ famous □□□□□□□□□□ Address □□□ been □□□□□□□□□ by
□□□□□□□□□ American □□□□□□ children □□□ states □□□□ all □□□ are
□□□□□□□ equal.

10. 그것은 미국 역사상 가장 중요한 연설 중의 하나이다.

It is □□□ of the □□□□ important speeches □□ American history.

11. 링컨은 1865년 4월 15일 암살당했는데 그는 살해당한 첫 번째 미국 대통령이다.

Lincoln □□□ assassinated □□ April 15, 1865, □□□ first □□□□□□□□□ president □□ be
□□□□□□.

12. 역사가들은 그를 미국 역사상 가장 영향력 있고 중요한 대통령 중의 한 명으로 여긴다.

□□□□□□□□□□ regard □□□ as □□□ of □□□ most □□□□□□□□□□□□ and
□□□□□□□□□□ presidents □□ American □□□□□□□.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

Abraham Lincoln, one day to become one of the most significant political leaders in the United States, was born to a poor family in Kentucky in 1809.

Though his father attained wealth and success and then lost it again, Lincoln did not like the hard and physical life of the pioneer.

He did not like hunting and fishing and was considered lazy by his family and neighbors.

In reality, Lincoln was an academic.

He didn't have much formal instruction, but he did love to read and he educated himself.

He was successful enough in his education to become a lawyer, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives and finally president of the United States in 1860.

Lincoln is most known for his movement to end slavery in the United States.

This disagreement over human rights was of foremost importance in the beginning of the United States Civil War through which Lincoln shepherded the nation.

His famous Gettysburg Address has been memorized by countless American school children and states that all men are created equal.

It is one of the most important speeches in American history.

Lincoln was assassinated on April 15, 1865, the first American president to be killed.

Historians regard him as one of the most influential and important presidents in American history.

1. As a young person, Lincoln liked _____.

- ① hunting and fishing
- ② fishing and cooking
- ③ reading and educating himself
- ④ to be lazy

2. Lincoln was NOT _____.

- ① a doctor
- ② a member of the House of Representatives
- ③ President of the United States
- ④ killed while president

3. Assassinated means _____.

- ① to be killed
- ② to be elected
- ③ to be voted out
- ④ to be educated



Non-Fiction 2

Leo Tolstoy
(Lesson 140)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 존경(존중)하다, 중하게 여기다 _____
2. 영감, 고취, 고무, 감화 _____
3. 논평, 주석, 설명 _____
4. 존경심을 갖다; 감탄하다 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

commentary

inspiration

esteem

admire

1. Artistic _____ comes in spasms.
2. I _____ how well she speaks English.
3. The _____ on sports games is much better on this channel.
4. I _____ real ability more than academic titles.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. Lyev Nikolayevich 톨스토이로도 알려진 레오 톨스토이는 19세기 러시아의 소설가였다.

Leo Tolstoy, □□□□ known as □□□□ Nikolayevich Tolstoy, □□□ a novelist □□ nineteenth century □□□□□□.

2. 그의 작품 전쟁과 평화, 안나 카레니나 때문에, 그는 세계에서 가장 위대한 작가 중의 한 명으로 여겨진다.

Because □□ his □□□□□ War □□□ Peace □□□ Anna □□□□□□□□ he □□ considered □□ many □□ be □□□ of □□□ world's □□□□□□□□ authors.

3. 그의 초기 작품들은 러시아인들의 일상 생활의 허구적인 이야기였다.

□□□ primary □□□□□ are □□□□□□□□□□ tales □□ everyday □□□□□□□ life.

4. 많은 예술가와는 다르게 톨스토이는 또래들에게 추앙 받았고, 많은 사람이 자신의 가장 뛰어난 작품을 톨스토이의 덕분으로 여겼다.

Unlike many □□□□□□□, Tolstoy was □□□□□□□□ by his □□□□□, and many □□□□□□□□□□ the greatest □□□□□□□ of their □□□□ to Tolstoy.

5. 그는 그 자신의 삶에서 소설의 많은 부분의 영감을 받았다.

He □□□□ the □□□□□□□□□□□□ for □□□□ of □□□ novels □□□□ his □□□ life.

6. '소년이여, 야망을 가져라'라고 불리는 그의 첫 번째 소설은 부유한 귀족 가문에서의 그의 경험을 기초로 했다.

□□□ first □□□□□, called □□□□□□□□□□, Boyhood □□□ Youth □□□ based □□ his □□□□□□□□□□ in □ wealthy □□□□□□□□□□□□ family.

7. 이 작품의 주인공은 깨달음을 얻는다.

The main □□□□□□□□□□ in this □□□□ comes to □□ understanding.

8. 그는 자기 자신, 가족과 그들을 위하여 일하는 소작인들과의 엄청난 차이를 깨달았다.

He □□□□□□□ the □□□□□ difference □□□□□□ himself □□□ his □□□□□□
and □□□ peasants □□□□□□□ for □□□□.

9. 톨스토이의 가장 유명한 작품은 '전쟁과 평화'이다.

□□□□□□□'□ most □□□□□□ book □□ War □□□ Peace.

10. 이 장편 소설은 580명의 등장인물이 나온다.

This lengthy □□□□□ has over 580 characters.

11. 그것은 전무후무한 가장 위대한 소설 중의 하나로 여겨진다.

It □□ considered □□□ of □□□ greatest □□□□□□ of □□□ time.

12. 하지만 톨스토이는 동의하지 않는다.

□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□.

13. 그는 '전쟁과 평화'뿐만 아니라 그의 다른 소설들도 사회적 비평, 정치적이고 철학적인 이상의
작업이라 여겼다.

He considered □□□ and Peace, □□ well as □□□ other novels, □□□□□□ commentaries
and □□□□□ of political □□□ philosophical ideals.

14. 작품에서 그의 의도는 단순한 재미보다 더 큰 것이었다.

His □□□□□□□ in □□□□□□□ was □□□□□□□ than □□□□□ entertainment.

15. 톨스토이는 사는 동안 매우 존경 받았고 오늘날도 존경 받고 있다.

□□□□□□□ was □□□□□ admired □□□□□□□ his □□□□□□□□□ and
□□□□□□□□□□ to □□ admired □□□□□.

16. 그의 작품들은 사회적 비평이든지 소설이든지 세계에 큰 영향력을 미치며 지금부터도 계속해
서 영향을 미칠 것이다.

His writings, □□□□□□□ social commentary □□ novels, have □□□ a great □□□□□□□ on
the □□□□□ and will □□□□□□□□□□ to do □□ for many □□□□□□□ yet to □□□□□.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

Leo Tolstoy, also known as Lyev Nikolayevich Tolstoy, was a novelist in nineteenth century Russia. Because of his works War and Peace and Anna Karenina he is considered by many to be one of the world's greatest authors.

His primary works are fictional tales of everyday Russian life.

Unlike many artists, Tolstoy was esteemed by his peers, and many attributed the greatest writing of their time to Tolstoy.

He took the inspiration for many of his novels from his own life.

His first novel, called Childhood, Boyhood and Youth was based on his experiences in a wealthy aristocratic family. The main character in this work comes to an understanding.

He realizes the great difference between himself and his family and the peasants working for them.

Tolstoy's most famous book is War and Peace.

This lengthy novel has over 580 characters.

It is considered one of the greatest novels of all time.

Tolstoy would disagree, however.

He considered War and Peace, as well as his other novels, social commentaries and works of political and philosophical ideals.

His purpose in writing was bigger than mere entertainment.

Tolstoy was well admired during his lifetime and continues to be admired today.

His writings, whether social commentary or novels, have had a great impact on the world and will continue to do so for many years yet to come.

1. Tolstoy's contemporaries thought his writing was _____.

- ① menial
- ② insignificant
- ③ distinguished
- ④ radical

2. Where did Tolstoy get his inspiration from?

- ① From his own wealthy aristocratic life.
- ② From his wealthy aristocratic family members.
- ③ From his esteemed peers.
- ④ From his novels.

3. Tolstoy was NOT the author of _____.

- ① War and Peace
- ② Anna Karenina
- ③ Childhood, Boyhood and Youth
- ④ The Brothers Karamazov