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다음 문장들을 밑줄 친 "비교[공통점]" 장치에 유의하면서 해석하시오

1. The brothers resemble each other in taste.
2. His old coat had been mended so many times that it was beginning to resemble a patchwork quilt.
3. Ecosystems mature, just as people do, from infants to adults.
4. Today it's common knowledge that no two sets of fingerprints are exactly alike, and because of this, fingerprinting is by far the most widely used system of positive identification.
5. It has [shows] many similarities with the bird flue.
6. The pollsters said their survey, taken between last Friday and Sunday, reflected similar results during the Vietnam War.
7. He found Korean culture similar to Finnish culture.
8. A professor of immunology at Scripps Research Institute in California says that 98 percent of mouse genes are identical to human genes.
9. Moving about in an unfamiliar environment, at home or abroad, is often not unlike a voyage into the unknown, the uncharted.
10. The twins were so alike that we couldn't distinguish one from the other.
11. Soccer is like a religion for Bob.

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다음 문장들을 밑줄 친 "대조[차이점]" 장치에 유의하면서 해석하시오

1. This drug kills germs but is harmless to people.
2. Even for a very successful movie, the number of people who actually go and see that movie is tiny in comparison to the electorate as a whole.
3. The elder brother does not like studying; on the other hand the younger brother is very fond of reading.
4. Mountaineering is a pleasant sport, but on the other hand it is attended with danger.
5. While the system is designed to require little attention, it does require semiannual maintenance.
6. Instead of simply punishing them, the system encourages offenders to modify their behavior.
7. As you become a teenager, however, you may sometimes begin to question adults' ideas, instead of blindly accepting their ideas as you did when you were a small child.
8. Nothing seemed to be amiss, and yet she intuitively sensed that something was wrong.
9. Unlike carbon monoxide, which has no odor, hydrogen sulfide emits a powerful stench.
10. She used to be painfully shy, but now she's started to blossom out.

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다음 문장들을 밑줄 친 "원인과 결과" 장치에 유의하면서 해석하시오

1. But it snowed heavily, and consequently, all the planes were grounded.
2. It is a difficult job and they should be paid accordingly.

3. The fish are very sensitive to chemicals and therefore make good test subjects for experiments.
4. The committee had been improperly constituted, and therefore had no legal power.
5. Many people supported Hitler because he offered prospects for a better life, not because they were extreme nationalists.
6. When we open up greater space in the office, air circulation immediately increases. That thus will create a healthier and more enjoyable atmosphere for employees.
7. He gave heed to our advice, hence came his success.
8. These problems are the result of years of bad management.
9. She suffered severe brain damage as a result of the traffic accident.
10. The government's failure to act on this matter led ultimately to its ruin
11. Even before we spend our money, making, advertising, and packing what we buy can cost a lot in pure water, air, and soil. In short, our shopping habits can have considerable effects on the environment.

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문제유형

1. 발표의 주제를 묻는다

What is the purpose of the talk → What is the purpose of the talk?

2. 발표를 듣는 대상(청중)을 묻는다

What kind of audience is the speaker addressing? → What kind of audience is the speaker addressing?

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문제유형

3. 세부내용: 이름, 숫자 등 단면적인 것을 묻는다.

What is the name of X? → What is the name of X?