

2021_2중간 능력·김성곤13 내신필수자료 1



TEACHER

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NAME

■ 능률 (김성곤) 3학년 Lesson 5 Environmental Innovations ■

<관계부사>

개념정리

- 관계부사 = 접속사 + 부사
- 관계부사절은 [명 / 형 / 부]절이고 [완전/ 불완전]한 절

유형1 관계부사의 종류

선행사		관계부사	전치사+관.대
시간	the time, the day...		in/at/on + which
장소	the place, the city...		in/at/on + which
이유	the reason		___ which
방법	the way		___ which

유형2 생략 가능한 관계부사 (★☆☆)

- 선행사가 일반적으로 시간, 장소, 이유를 나타낼 때:
선행사와 관계부사 _____는 생략 가능
- 예외: 선행사 _____와 관계부사 _____는 함께 사용X

ex. This is the place where we met first.
(의미가 같은 표현 7가지)

ex. This is the way how I solved the quiz. (X)
(알맞게 고쳐 쓴 표현 7가지)

유형3 관계부사 vs. 관계대명사 (★☆☆)

- 명사: 문장 필수요소 [O / X] → 빠지면 [완전/불완전]
- 부사: 문장 필수요소 [O / X] → 빠지면 [완전 /불완전]

ex. Paris is the city [which / where] I have lived.
Paris is the city [which / where] I have visited.

기출유형

5) 다음 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

- ① This is the house where he lives.
- ② This is the house in that he lives.
- ③ This is the house in which he lives.
- ④ This is the house which he lives in.
- ⑤ This is the house and he lives in the house.

6) 다음 중 어법상 옳은 문장은?

- ① Seoul is the city when I grew up.
- ② This is the house in where she lives.
- ③ I went to a park where you talked about.
- ④ Do you remember the day when first met?
- ⑤ I won't forget the day on when we went to the amusement park.

7) 다음 중 어법상 올바른 문장은?

- ① Is this the town where you were born in?
- ② Ella loved the restaurant which she had dinner last Sunday.
- ③ This is the room where Michael Jackson stayed during his world tour.
- ④ This is the city which I can see lots of world's most famous hotels.
- ⑤ Ella loved the piano where her grandfather used when he was young.

8) 다음 중 어법상 바른 문장의 개수는?

- The library where I can borrow books is far away from my house.
- This is the restaurant with which I first met him.
- This is the room where I found my cat in.
- A flower shop is a place where you can buy flowers.
- Andong is a place in that you can see many traditional houses.

① 1개 ② 2개 ③ 3개 ④ 4개 ⑤ 5개

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[Reading] - two cases of protecting the environment in innovative ways
(창의적 방법으로 환경 보호에 앞장서는 두 가지 사례 소개)

[1] Join Hands, Save the Earth

[2] (★☆☆) **It / That** is important **of / for** us **[to find / finding]** ways **to protect** the environment. ① ②

= _____ ways to protect the environment ____ important for us.

→ 의미상 주어에 for + 목적격을 쓰는 경우:

ex.

의미상 주어에 of + 목적격을 쓰는 경우:

ex.

→ to부정사의 용법: ① / ②

[3] Some people **have found** creative ways **to save** the earth.

→ 현재완료의 용법:

→ to부정사의 용법:

[4] One example is **an** underwater museum in Cancun, Mexico.

[5] Let's meet Dr. Rosa Allison, (_____) an art professor, and **[listen / listening]** to her explanation about the special museum.

[6] (★☆☆) Cancun is a city **which / where** 4.8 million tourists **[travel / traveling]** **every year**.

→ which vs. where?

<Tip> 선행사를 문장 끝으로 보내서 문장이 완성되면 _____, _____가 필요하면 _____!

= Cancun is a city _____ 4.8 million tourists travel every year.

[7] **One of the most popular [activity / activities]** **to do** there **[is / are]** **looking** at the area's beautiful sea life underwater.

→ to부정사의 용법:

→ looking [동명사 / 현재분사]?

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[8] , tourist activities are [serious / seriously] [damaging / damaged] parts of the sea near Cancun.

[9] **To prevent** this, artists did [interesting something / something interesting].

→ to부정사의 용법:

→ this가 의미하는 것?

= Artists did this.

Artists did this.

[10] (★☆☆) They thought **if** they [attract / attracted] tourists to a different part of the sea, the [dying / died] areas [can / could] have time **to get** better.

→ they가 지칭하는 것?

→ to부정사의 용법:

[11] They made an underwater museum away from the places which / where sea life was dying.

= They made an underwater museum away from the places sea life was dying.

[12] It's about 14 meters [above / below] the surface and [contain / contains / containing] 500 statues.

= It's about 14 meters ~ the surface, 500 statues.

[13] (★☆☆) The statues [made / are made] from materials that / where [support / supports] sea life.

= The statues are made from materials supports sea life.

[14] They provide [additional / additionally] places of / for plants and animals **to** [live in / live on].

→ they가 지칭하는 것?

→ to부정사에 전치사가 붙는 이유:

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[15] Over time, many types of sea life will grow on the statues, [which / that / where] will make the artwork [unique / uniquely].

= ~ many types of sea life will grow on the statues, _____ will make the artwork unique.

[16] The artists want people [see / to see / seeing] a variety of sea life on the statues.

→ to부정사를 목적격보어로 받는 5형식 동사:

[17] (★☆☆) If people [realize / will realize] _____, they will understand _____.

→ 배열1. [life / is / rich / how / sea] / 배열2. [it / save / is / important / to / the sea / how]

→ they가 가리키는 것?

→ 의문사 how가 포함된 간접의문문의 특징:

[18] In Singapore, people are [using / used] [architect / architecture] to protect the environment on land.

→ to부정사의 용법:

[19] Let's hear [what / that] Rajesh Khan, an architect, [say / says / saying] about eco-friendly buildings.

= How about _____ Rajaesh Khan, _____ an architect, _____ about eco-friendly buildings?

[20] Singapore is hot [through / throughout] the year.

[21] Most buildings need air conditioning, [which / that] [use / uses / using] a lot of energy and [contribute / contributes / contributing] to climate change.

= Most building need air conditioning, _____ lots of energy and _____ global _____.

[22] That's [because / why] architects in Singapore [has / have] [began / begun] to design eco-friendly buildings [that / where] [use / uses / using] [more / less] air conditioning but _____ still cool inside.

= That's _____ architects in Singapore _____ eco-friendly buildings _____ air conditioning but _____ still cool inside.

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[23] , many buildings in Singapore **[is / are]** **designed [to have / having]** an open structure

= ~ many buildings in Singapore are designed _____ have an open structure.

[24] (★☆☆) This structure makes **[it / that]** [possible / possibly] **of / for** outside air **to move** throughout a building.

→ this structure가 가리키는 것?

→ 가목적어 it 구문: 5형식 동사 _____ + _____ + _____ + _____/_____

예외: make it a rule to 부정사/that절:

[25] This natural air flow is **how / the way / the way how** these buildings stay cool.

= This natural air flow is _____ these buildings stay cool.

This natural air flow is _____ these buildings stay cool.

This natural air flow is _____ these buildings stay cool.

This natural air flow is _____ these buildings stay cool.

This natural air flow is the way _____ these buildings stay cool _____.

[26] **[In addition, / In addition to]** **[make / making]** open structures, architects add large gardens.

→ 근거:

[27] This greenery provides shade and **[protect / protects / protecting]** parts of the building from direct sunlight, **[which / that]** **[keep / keeps / keeping]** the building cooler.

= This greenery provides shade, _____ parts of the building from direct sunlight, _____ the building cooler.

[28] (★☆☆) Eco-friendly buildings **like** **[this / these]** **not only** **[help / helps]** protect the environment, **but also** **[provide / provides]** people **[for / with]** a good quality of life.

→ provide + 사람 + with + 사물
provide + 사물 + to/for + 사람

= Not only _____ eco-friendly buildings like these _____ protect the environment, but also _____ ~

[29] Those are the goals of this new style of architecture.

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[30] [**Hopeful / Hopefully**], architects will **keep [to come / coming]** up with new eco-friendly ideas.

→ come up vs. come up with:

[31] **Every [field / fields] [has / have]** different ways **of [protect / protecting]** the environment.

[32] With more innovation, humans and nature **[will be able to / will can] live** together **in harmony** far into the future.

= _____ more innovation, humans and nature will ~
More innovation will _____ humans and nature _____ together ~

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[Dialog] - 5과: 의견 표현 / 희망, 기대 표현

<의견 표현>

B: ***I think*** we're using too many plastic bags.

G: ***I agree.*** It's not good for the environment.

How can we reduce our use of plastic bags?

B: ***In my opinion,*** we should bring reusable bags when we go shopping.

[point] 다양한 의견 표현

In my opinion, S + V

= I think/believe (that) S + V

= In my view, S + V

= From my point of view, S + V

= It seems to me that S + V

= As far as I'm concerned, S + V

<희망, 기대 표현>

B: Our club ***is holding*** a photo contest ***next week***.

G: What kinds of photos will be in it?

B: The theme is pollution around the world. We are holding this contest ***to raise*** students' awareness of environmental problems.

G: That sounds nice. ***I can't wait to [see / seeing] it!***

[point] 다양한 기대 표현

look forward to _____

= can't wait to + _____

= can't wait for + _____

= hope(=expect) to + _____

= be (really) excited to + _____

= I'm counting the days till ~

= I'm dying to + 동.원

= I'm **e** _____ to + 동.원

= I'm **l** _____ to + 동.원

[point] 전치사 to (★☆☆)

look forward to + _____

to부정사가 아님에 주의!!

cf. be used to -ing:

object to -ing:

contribute to -ing:

What do you say to -ing:

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[Self-Studies]

<교과서 문장 학습1 : to부정사의 의미상 주어, before you read>

* 다음 우리말의 의미와 조건에 맞도록 의미상 주어를 사용하여 영작하시오. (괄호 속 단어는 변형 가능)

9) 내가 이곳에서 나가는 것은 불가능해! (get, here)

→

10) 네가 물을 피하는 것이 중요해. (avoid)

→

11) 네가 자신감을 가지고 영어를 말하는 것이 중요하다. (speak, confidence)

→

12) 그가 내일까지 숙제를 끝내는 것은 불가능하다. (by)

→

13) 내가 오늘 아침 일찍 일어나는 것은 쉽지 않았다.

→

14) 우리가 그 역사적인 장소들을 방문하는 것은 어려웠다. (difficult, that, site)

→

15) Jihun이는 롤러코스터를 타는 것이 재미있다. (fun, ride)

→

16) Jia는 롤러코스터를 타는 것이 신난다.

→

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17) Leo는 아침 일찍 운동하는 것이 쉽지 않다. (work)

→

18) Juho는 수학을 공부하는 것이 어렵다. (difficult)

→

19) Junho는 야구 경기를 보는 것이 지루하다. (watch, games)

→

* 다음 우리말의 의미에 맞도록 영작하시오. (괄호 속 단어는 변형 가능)

20) 소금을 너무 많이 먹는 것은 많은 건강 문제들의 원인이 될 수 있다. (eat, too, contribute)

→

21) 나무 조각 하나가 물 표면 위에 떠 있었다. (float)

→

22) 세종대왕 동상은 광화문 광장에 위치해 있다. (locate)

→ _____ Gwanghwamun Square.

23) 나무로부터의 그늘은 동물들이 직사광선을 피하는 데 도움을 준다. (shade, avoid, direct)

→

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<교과서 문장 학습2 : 관계부사>

* 다음 우리말의 의미와 조건에 맞도록 관계부사를 사용하여 영작하고 전치사+관계대명사로도 쓰시오.

24) 우리는 안전할 수 있는 장소를 찾아야 해! (should, find, safe)

→

25) 그게 바로 내가 도시에서 사는 것을 좋아하지 않는 이유야.

→

26) 우리 엄마는 우리 언니가 운전하는 방식을 좋아하지 않는다.

→

27) 그것이 내가 다큐멘터리를 좋아하는 이유이다. (documentaries)

→

28) 우리 가족은 우리 부모님이 처음 만났던 바닷가에 갔다. (beach)

→

29) 나는 반 선거에서 당선되었던 날을 잊을 수 없다. (class election)

→

30) 내 방은 내가 휴식을 취할 수 있는 장소이다. (relax)

→

31) 학교 점심시간은 Junho가 그의 친구들과 축구를 할 수 있는 시간이다. (lunch break at school)

→

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32) 나는 내가 시험 중에 아무것도 기억하지 못한 이유를 모르겠다. (during the exam)

→

33) 나는 여전히 우리 반이 운동회에서 1등을 했던 날을 기억한다. (get first place, Sports Day)

→

34) 나는 신선한 공기를 마실 수 있는 곳에 가고 싶어. (breathe)

→

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<본문 학습>

[본문 내용 정리]

35)

In Cancun

- _____ are seriously _____ parts of the sea near Cancun.

An _____ museum

- The artists want to give the dying areas time to _____ by attracting _____ to a _____ part of the sea.
- The statues provide _____ places for _____ life to live on.

In Singapore

- Most buildings need air conditioning, which uses a lot of _____ and contributes to _____.

Eco-friendly buildings

- Thanks to an _____ structure, _____ air moves throughout a building, so the building can be kept _____.
- Large gardens provide _____ and protect parts of the building from direct _____, which keeps the building _____.

[어휘오류 찾기]

36) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 어색한 것을 두 개 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

*It is important for us to find ways to **protect** the environment. Some people have found creative ways to **endanger** the earth. One example is an underwater museum in Cancun, Mexico. Let's meet Dr. Rosa Allison, an art professor, and listen to her **explanation** about the special museum.*

Cancun is a city where 4.8 million **tourists** travel every year. One of the most popular activities to do there is looking at the area's beautiful sea life **underwater**. However, tourist activities are seriously **repairing** parts of the sea near Cancun.

Dr. Rosa Allison
Art professor

(1) _____ → _____

(2) _____ → _____

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37) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 어색한 것을 세 개 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

To prevent this, artists did something interesting. They thought if they attracted tourists to a different part of the sea, the dying areas could have time to get worse. They made an underwater museum away from the places where sea life was reviving. It's about 14 meters below the surface and contains 500 statues.

The statues are made from materials that support sea life. They provide additional places for plants and animals to live on. Over time, many types of sea life will grow on the statues, which will make the artwork unique. The artists want people to see a variety of sea life on the statues. If people realize how poor sea life is, they will understand how important it is to save the sea.

(1) _____ → _____

(2) _____ → _____

(3) _____ → _____

38) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 어색한 것을 두 개 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

In Singapore, people are using architecture to protect the environment on land. Let's hear what Rajesh Khan, an architect, says about eco-friendly buildings.

Singapore is hot throughout the year. Most buildings need air conditioning, which uses a lot of energy and contributes to climate change. That's why architects in Singapore have begun to design eco-friendly buildings that use less air conditioning but are still hot inside. For example, many buildings in Singapore are designed to have an open structure. This structure makes it impossible for outside air to move throughout a building. This natural air flow is how these buildings stay cool.

Rajesh Khan
Architect

(1) _____ → _____

(2) _____ → _____

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39) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 어색한 것을 세 개 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

In addition to making open structures, architects add large gardens. This greenery provides shade and protects parts of the building from indirect sunlight, which keeps the building hotter.

Eco-friendly buildings like these not only help protect the environment, but also provide people with a good quality of life. Those are the goals of this new style of architecture. Hopefully, architects will keep coming up with new eco-friendly ideas.

Every field has different ways of protecting the environment. With more innovation, humans and nature will be able to live separately in harmony far into the future.

(1) _____ → _____

(2) _____ → _____

(3) _____ → _____

[내용일치 T/F]

40) Finding how to protect the environment is important.

41) There are some people who came up with creative ideas to save our planet.

42) The writer introduces an underwater museum in Cancun as an example of what harms the environment.

43) Cancun is a country many people travel every year in.

44) Looking at Cancun's beautiful sea life underwater is not allowed.

45) Tourist activities are polluting parts of the land in Cancun.

46) Artists in Cancun wanted to attract tourists to the damaged sea areas.

47) Artists thought the dying areas could have time to recover from the pollution if tourists visited a different part of the sea.

48) The underwater museum was built in the place where tourists can stay away from the damaged areas.

49) The museum is about 14 meters under the surface of the sea.

50) The museum has less than five hundred statues.

51) The statues are made from materials that harm sea life.

52) Sea life can live on the statues.

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- 53) As time goes by, fewer and fewer plants and animals will grow on the statues.
- 54) Over time, many types of sea life on the statues will make the artwork disappear.
- 55) Tourists want to see many different kinds of sea life on the statues.
- 56) Artists think a variety of sea creatures on the statues can make people understand the importance of saving the sea.
- 57) People in Singapore find the ways of protecting the earth in architecture.
- 58) In Singapore, air conditioning is needed in most buildings due to the heat.
- 59) Using air conditioning is one of the ways to save a lot of energy.
- 60) Air conditioning is one of the causes of climate change.
- 61) Architects in Singapore don't have any interest in protecting the environment at all.
- 62) Eco-friendly buildings are hot inside because they use less air conditioning.
- 63) Buildings designed to have an open structure use natural air to keep buildings cool.
- 64) Architects started to design more large gardens near buildings for the environment.
- 65) Large gardens that are added to buildings make shade.
- 66) Thanks to the greenery added to buildings, buildings are partially protected from direct sunlight.
- 67) Eco-friendly buildings in Singapore have nothing to do with a good quality of life.
- 68) The writer hopes that architects will continue to think of new ideas to protect the environment.

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Answer Keys [정답]

- 1) ③ (careless는 사람의 태도, 성격을 나타내므로 의미상 주어를 of + 목적격으로 사용)
- 2) ①, ④ (① → rude of her / ④ → natural for him)
- 3) ①, ⑤ (①은 날씨, ⑤는 시간을 나타내는 비인칭주어, 나머지는 가주어)
- 4) for / to
- 5) ② (전치사 + 목적격 관계대명사에서 that은 사용 불가)
- 6) ④ (① where / ② in which 또는 where / ③ which (뒤에 전치사가 있기 때문에) / ⑤ when 또는 on which)
- 7) ③ (① in 생략 또는 where을 which로 / ② where / ④ in which 또는 where / ⑤ 목관대 which)
- 8) ② 2개 (두 번째: with which → at/in which / 세 번째: where → which 또는 in 생략 / 마지막: in that → in which)
- 9) It is impossible for me to get out of here!
- 10) It is important for you to avoid water.
- 11) It is important for you to speak English with confidence.
- 12) It is impossible for him to finish the homework by tomorrow.
- 13) It was not easy for me to wake up early this morning.
- 14) It was difficult for us to visit those historic sites.
- 15) It is fun for Jihun to ride a roller coaster.
- 16) It is exciting for Jia to ride a roller coaster.
- 17) It is not easy for Leo to work out early in the morning.
- 18) It is difficult for Juho to study math.
- 19) It is boring for Junho to watch baseball games.
- 20) Eating too much salt can contribute to many health problems.
- 21) A piece of wood was floating on the surface of the water.
- 22) A statue of King Sejong is located in Gwanghwamun Square.

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- 23) The shade from trees helps animals avoid direct sunlight.
- 24) We should find a place where we can be safe! (a place나 where 중 하나 생략 가능)
We should find a place in which we can be safe!
- 25) That is the reason why I don't like living in the city. (the reason이나 why 중 하나 생략 가능)
That is the reason for which I don't like living in the city.
- 26) My mom doesn't like how my sister drives. / My mom doesn't like the way my sister drives.
My mom doesn't like the way in which my sister drives.
- 27) That's the reason why I like documentaries. (the reason이나 why 중 하나 생략 가능)
That's the reason for which I like documentaries.
- 28) My family went to the beach where my parents first met.
My family went to the beach at which my parents first met.
- 29) I can't forget the day when I won the class election.
I can't forget the day on which I won the class election.
- 30) My room is a place where I can relax. (a place나 where 중 하나 생략 가능)
My room is a place in which I can relax.
- 31) Lunch break at school is the time when Junho can play soccer with his friends.
Lunch break at school is the time at which Junho can play soccer with his friends.
(the time이나 when 중 하나 생략 가능)
- 32) I don't know the reason why I didn't remember anything during the exam.
I don't know the reason for which I didn't remember anything during the exam.
(the reason이나 why 중 하나 생략 가능)
- 33) I still remember the day when my class got first place on Sports Day.
I still remember the day on which my class got first place on Sports Day.
- 34) I want to go to a place where I can breathe fresh air.
I want to go to a place in which I can breathe fresh air.

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35)

In Cancun

- Tourist activities are seriously damaged parts of the sea near Cancun.

An underwater museum

- The artists want to give the dying areas time to get better by attracting tourists to a different part of the sea.
- The statues provide additional places for sea life to live on.

In Singapore

- Most buildings need air conditioning, which uses a lot of energy and contributes to climate change.

Eco-friendly buildings

- Thanks to an open structure, outside air moves throughout a building, so the building can be kept cool.
- Large gardens provide shade and protect parts of the building from direct sunlight, which keeps the building cooler.

36) (1) endanger → save (2) repairing → damaging

37) (1) worse → better (2) reviving → dying (3) poor → rich

38) (1) hot → cool (2) impossible → possible

39) (1) indirect → direct (2) hotter → cooler (3) separately → together

40) T

41) T

42) F

43) T

44) F

45) T

46) F

47) T

48) T

49) T

50) F

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- 51) F
- 52) T
- 53) F
- 54) F
- 55) F
- 56) T
- 57) T
- 58) T
- 59) F
- 60) T
- 61) F
- 62) F
- 63) T
- 64) F
- 65) T
- 66) T
- 67) F
- 68) T