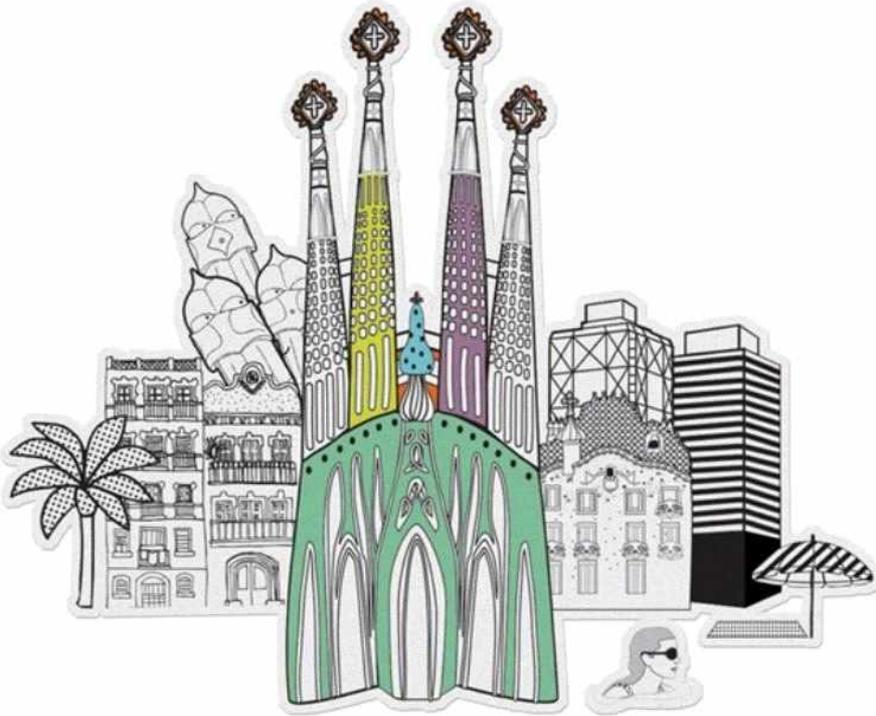


2021_2중간 동아대이병민13 내신필수자료 2



TEACHER

박진아

SCHOOL

대왕중 / 서일중

NAME

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[Grammar] - so that / A enough to B

<so that>

개념정리

- to부정사:
- 접속사:

유형1 so that의 의미

- so that + ___ + ___:
- V자리에 _____ 등 사용
- so that절의 S = _____ 을 나타내는 to부정사의 _____

유형2 다양한 목적 표현 (★☆☆)

- so that + ___ + ___
- = in _____ + _____
- = _____ + 동.원
- = _____ + _____
- = in order that + _____ + _____
- = _____ + 명사

유형3 다른 so that 주의

- so that:
- so ~ that:
- , so (that):

기출유형

- 다음 중 나머지 넷과 의미가 다른 하나는?
 - She called her friends so as to invite them to the dance party.
 - She called her friends in order to invite them to the dance party.
 - She called her friends so that she could invite them to the dance party.
 - She called her friends so she could invite them to the dance party.
 - She called her friends to invite them to the dance party.
- 다음 짝지어진 두 문장의 의미가 다른 것은?
 - I went on a diet to lose weight.
= I went on a diet in order that I could lose weight.
 - I'm writing down her number not to forget it.
= I'm writing down her number so that I can't forget it.
 - I went to the bookstore to buy magazines.
= I went to the bookstore for magazines.
 - I jog every day to stay healthy.
= I jog every day so that I can stay healthy.
 - We studied hard in order that we couldn't fail the exam.
= We studied so hard that we couldn't fail the exam.
- 다음 중 어법상 옳은 것은?
 - Jake stayed up all night for two days so that he can get good grades.
 - Mike woke up early in order that he couldn't be late for the meeting again.
 - Please speak louder in order to everyone can hear you.
 - I'm going to visit Incheon so that meet my friends.
 - I went to bed early so that could catch the first train.

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<A enough to B>

개념정리

- too A to B:
- A enough to B:

유형1 to부정사 구문 → so ~ that 절 (★☆☆)

- too A to B =
- A enough to B =

ex. 그는 똑똑해서 그 퀴즈를 풀 수 있다.

→ He is _____ the quiz.

He is _____ the quiz.

유형2 주의할 사항

- _____, _____, to부정사의 _____

ex. 이 스프는 너무 뜨거워서 내가 먹을 수 없었다.

→ This soup was _____.

→ This soup was _____.

유형3 so ~ that vs. so that

- so that은 _____의 의미 (해석: _____)

ex. She studied so hard that she could enter SNU.

= She studied _____.

She studied hard so that she could enter SNU.

= She studied hard _____.

기출유형

- 4) 다음 중 주어진 문장과 가장 가까운 뜻을 나타내는 것은?

[보기] These shoes are big enough for me to wear.

- ① These shoes are big, but I can't wear them.
- ② These shoes are big, so I can't wear them.
- ③ I can wear these shoes, so they are very big.
- ④ I can wear these shoes because they are very big.
- ⑤ These shoes are very big, for I can't wear them.

- 5) 어법상 옳지 않은 것을 고르시오. (2개)

- ① It was too hot to wear winter boots.
- ② We are too hungry to study any more.
- ③ He runs too fast for me to catch him.
- ④ These pants are so long that I can't wear.
- ⑤ This coffee is so hot that we can't drink it.

- 6) 다음 짝지어진 문장의 의미가 같지 않은 것을 모두 고르시오.

- ① I'm strong enough to carry it.
→ I'm so strong that I can carry it.
- ② She was kind enough to help with my homework.
→ She was kind so that she helped with my homework.
- ③ The shirt is cheap enough for her to buy.
→ The shirt is so cheap that she can buy.
- ④ His voice is good enough to become a voice actor.
→ His voice is so good that he can become a voice actor.
- ⑤ Tarantula spiders are dangerous enough to kill humans.
→ Tarantula spiders are so dangerous that they can kill humans.

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[Reading] - three beautiful buildings of the city imitating nature

(자연의 모습에서 아이디어와 영감을 얻은 예술가들의 아름다운 건축물)

[1] Nature Meets City

[2] **Have** you **heard** of the expression, “Art imitates nature”?

→ 현재완료의 용법:

[3] Many artists get their ideas and **inspirations** from the world around **them**.

→ them이 가리키는 것?

[4] This is **because / why** the natural world is a beautiful place.

[5] The **shapes** in nature **is / are** very **pleasing / pleased** to the eye.

→ 근거:

[6] , look at the egg on the left. **Isn't / Doesn't** it beautiful?

[7] (☆☆) It is round and **deliberate / delicate**, yet **strong enough / enough strong to protect** **its** contents.

→ 연약한: **d** _____ = **f** _____

= ~ yet _____ its contents.

→ to부정사의 용법:

[8] Can you imagine **a building [that / where] [looks / looks like]** an egg?

= Can you imagine a building _____ **r** _____ an egg?

[9] (▶▶) **[So / Such]** a building actually **[exist / exists]** in London.

→ so vs. such:

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[18] (▶▷) But in the next example from Australia, this is not so obvious.

= ~ this is not so **c** _____ = ~ this is not so **e** _____
 ~ this is _____ = ~ this is _____

[19] Jørn Utzon, the architect / architecture of the Sydney Opera House, took / taking a shape from nature and **added** his imagination.

= Jørn Utzon, _____ the architect of the Sydney Opera House, took a shape from nature ~

[20] What can you guess inspired him / Can you guess what inspired him?

→ 사유(생각)동사:
 사유(생각)동사의 간접의문문: _____ + 도입부 + _____ ~?
 예외:

[21] Many people think what / that it is the waves in the ocean or a sailing boat.

→ it이 가리키는 것:

[22] But interesting / interestingly, the _____ came from an orange.

[23] Look at the roof close / closely. Can you see the peels of an orange?

[24] When orange lights are shining / shone on the building, you can see the peels clearer / more clearly.

→ 근거:

[25] (▶▷) How / What about Korea? Have you ever been / gone to Dongdaemun Design Plaza in Seoul?

→ 현재완료의 용법:

[26] Many people think what / that the building looks / looks like a giant spaceship.

= _____ is thought _____ the building _____ a giant spaceship.
 _____ is thought _____ a giant spaceship.

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[27](★☆☆) But the architect, Zaha Hadid, **[took / taking]** the curved lines from nature **so that** city people **[can / could]** enjoy **them**.

= But the architect, _____ Zaha Hadid, took the curved lines from nature _____ them.

= ~ took the curved lines from nature _____ city people _____ them.

~ took the curved lines from nature _____ city people _____ them.

~ took the curved lines from nature _____ city people _____ them.

→ them이 가리키는 것:

[28]**Thanks [for / to]** its special design, it has become a popular tourist attraction in Seoul.

= [] [] + 명사 = [] [] + 명사 = [] [] + 명사

= [] [] [] + 명사

= _____ its special design, it has become a popular tourist attraction in Seoul.

Its special design has _____ it _____ a popular tourist attraction in Seoul.

Its special design has _____ it _____ a popular tourist attraction in Seoul.

[29]**As** you can see, many buildings **try [to capture / capturing]** the beauty of nature in their design.

→ as의 쓰임: 접)
 전)
 부)

[30]**They** are **[perfect / perfectly]** examples of “Nature meets city.”

→ They가 가리키는 것:

[31](★☆☆) **If you [are / were] an architect**, what **[will / would]** you **choose** from nature?

→ if가정법 과거:
직설법으로:

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[Dialog] - 6과: 감사하기 / 금지하기

<감사하기>

A: How was the book?

B: It was great. **Thank you for [lending / lent]** me the book.

A: **You're welcome. It was my pleasure.**

point 감사와 그 이유

Thank + A + _____ + _____
for(전) + _____

point 다양한 감사 표현

Thank you for + _____

Thanks for + _____

I really _____ + _____

I'm very _____ to you for ~

I'm very _____ to you for ~

I can't thank you enough.

I don't know how to thank you.

point 감사에 답하기 (천만에요) (★☆☆)

You're _____

(It's) my _____

Don't _____ it.

_____ at all.

No _____

I'm glad I could help.

It was really nothing.

It was no trouble at all.

<금지하기>

A: Excuse me. **You're not allowed [to feed / feeding]** the birds here.

B: I'm sorry. I didn't know that.

A: Please check the sign over there.

B: Okay. Thank you.

point 5형식 allow의 수동태 (★☆☆)

S + allow + O + OC **[to부정사 / -ing]**
수동태로 →

point 다양한 금지 표현

You're _____ + 동.원

_____ + 동.원

You _____ + 동.원

You'd _____ + 동.원

You ought _____ to + 동.원

You _____ + 동.원 (강한 금지)

You're not supposed to + 동.원

I'm afraid you may not (=can't) + 동.원

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[Self-Studies]

<교과서 문장 학습1 : so that, 가정법 질문에 답하기>

* 다음 우리말의 ‘목적’의 의미에 맞도록 다양한 형태로 영작하시오. (괄호 속 단어는 변형 가능)

7) 그는 모든 사람이 들을 수 있도록 큰 소리로 말했다. (speak, loud, everyone, hear)

→ (in order to)

→ (so that)

8) Emily는 일찍 일어날 수 있도록 일찍 잠자리에 들었다. (get up)

→ (to)

→ (in order that)

9) Yumi는 잠을 잘 잘 수 있도록 따뜻한 우유를 마신다.

→ (so as to)

→ (so that)

10) Yumi는 케이크를 구울 수 있도록 베이킹 수업을 듣는다. (take)

→ (to)

→ (in order that)

11) Yumi는 건강을 유지할 수 있도록 매일 아침 수영을 한다. (stay)

→ (in order to)

→ (so that)

12) Yumi는 시험을 통과할 수 있도록 열심히 공부한다. (exam)

→ (so as to)

→ (in order that)

■ 동아 (이병민) 3학년 Lesson 6 Make the World Beautiful ■

13) Tom은 그의 친구들과 여행할 수 있도록 돈을 저축했다. (travel)

→ (to)

→ (so that)

14) Jihun은 가난한 사람들에게 기부할 수 있도록 돈을 저축했다. (donate, the poor)

→ (in order to)

→ (in order that)

15) Ann은 새 자전거를 살 수 있도록 돈을 저축했다. (bicycle)

→ (so as to)

→ (so that)

16) 내가 항상 신선한 공기와 햇빛을 얻을 수 있도록 지붕이 열려. (open, get, sunshine, all the time)

→ (to)

→ (in order that)

17) 우리는 신선한 음식을 먹을 수 있도록 거기에서 채소를 기른다. (some vegetables, have)

→ (in order to)

→ (so that)

18) 나는 버스를 잡아 탈 수 있도록 일찍 집을 떠났다. (home, catch)

→ (so as to)

→ (so that)

■ 동아 (이병민) 3학년 Lesson 6 Make the World Beautiful ■

* If you were an architect, what would you choose from nature?

19) 나는 그것들이 평화로워 보이기 때문에 구름을 선택할 거야.

→

20) 나는 그것들이 나를 미소 짓게 하기 때문에 꽃들을 선택할 거야.

→

21) 나는 그것이 튼튼해 보이기 때문에 벌집을 선택할 거야. (honeycomb)

→

22) 나는 그것이 다채롭기 때문에 무지개를 선택할 거야.

→

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<교과서 문장 학습2 : enough to , 동사 → 명사 파생어>

* 다음 우리말의 의미에 맞도록 to부정사구와 so~that 접속사절을 이용하여 영작하시오. (괄호 속 단어는 변형 가능)

23) Eric은 어려운 수학 문제들을 풀 만큼 충분히 똑똑하다. (difficult, problem)

→ (구)

→ (절)

24) 그 소년은 선반 꼭대기에 닿을 만큼 충분히 키가 크지 않다. (reach, top shelf / too: 반의어 사용)

→ (구)

→ (절)

→ (too)

25) 이 가방은 10권의 책을 담을 만큼 충분히 크다. (big, carry)

→ (구)

→ (절)

26) 그는 그 무거운 상자를 들어 올릴 만큼 충분히 힘이 세다. (left)

→ (구)

→ (절)

27) 그녀는 차를 운전할 만큼 충분히 나이가 많지 않다. (too: 반의어 사용)

→ (구)

→ (절)

→ (too)

■ 동아 (이병민) 3학년 Lesson 6 Make the World Beautiful ■

28) 그 쥐는 그 구멍을 통과할 만큼 충분히 작다. (go through)

→ (구)

→ (절)

29) Hosu는 놀이 기구를 탈 만큼 충분히 키가 크다. (get on, ride)

→ (구)

→ (절)

30) Sumi는 유령의 집에 들어갈 만큼 충분히 용감하지 않다. (brave, into, the Ghost House / 반의어: scare 사용)

→ (구)

→ (절)

→ (too)

31) Minho의 영어는 외국인과 이야기를 나눌 만큼 충분히 좋다. (talk, foreigner)

→ (구)

→ (절)

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

32) 그 가게는 많은 흥미로운 제품들이 많아서, 많은 사람들을 끌어 모은다. (store, item, attract)

→

33) 그 유명한 식당들은 많은 사람들을 끌어 모은다.

→

■ 동아 (이병민) 3학년 Lesson 6 Make the World Beautiful ■

34) 남산은 서울에서 인기있는 관광 명소이다. (popular)

→ Namsan

35) 나는 물이 없는 세상을 상상할 수 없다.

→

36) 그녀는 그 이야기를 쓰기 위해 그녀의 상상력을 발휘했다. (use)

→

37) 유령들은 오직 너의 상상 속에서만 존재한다. (exist)

→

38) 그 원숭이들이 내 몸 동작을 흉내낸다. (imitate, move)

→

39) 그 예술가는 자연에서 그의 영감을 얻었다. (get, inspire)

→

40) 너는 “나는 몸치야.” 라는 표현을 아니? (express, two left feet)

→

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<본문 학습>

[건축물 정보 완성하기]

41)

The _____ Familia

- Location: _____
- Architect: _____
- Its beautiful tall _____ look like _____.
- The architect brought the _____ of nature _____.

The Sydney _____ House

- Location: _____
- Architect: _____
- The architect was inspired by an _____.

Dongdaemun _____ (DDP)

- Location: _____
- Architect: _____
- The architect took the _____ from nature.
- It is a popular _____ in _____.

[어휘오류 찾기]

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

Have you heard of the **expression**, "Art **imitates** nature"? Many artists get their ideas and inspirations from the world around them. This is because the natural world is a beautiful place. The shapes in nature are very **pleasing** to the eye. For example, look at the egg on the left. Isn't it beautiful? It is **sharp** and delicate, yet strong enough to **protect** its contents. Can you imagine a building that looks like an egg? Such a building actually exists in London.

(1) _____ → _____

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

Nature has **inspired** many architects around the world. This is the Sagrada Familia in Spain. It is one of the most **famous** churches in the world. Look at the beautiful tall **columnns** inside the church. They look like trees, don't they? The famous architect, Antoni Gaudi, used the **shape** of trees in the Sagrada Familia. That's how he brought the beauty of nature **outdoors**.

(1) _____ → _____

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

In the first two examples, we can easily see what **inspired** the architect. But in the next example from Australia, this is not so **vague**. Jørn Utzon, the architect of the Sydney Opera House, took a shape from nature and **added** his imagination. Can you guess what inspired him? Many people think that it is the waves in the ocean or a sailing boat. But interestingly, the inspiration **came from** an orange. Look at the roof closely. Can you see the peels of an orange? When orange lights are shone on the building, you can see the peels more **clearly**.

(1) _____ → _____

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

What about Korea? Have you ever been to Dongdaemun Design Plaza in Seoul? Many people think that the building **sounds like** a giant spaceship. But the architect, Zaha Hadid, took the **curved** lines from nature so that city people could enjoy them. Thanks to its special design, it has become a **popular** tourist attraction in Seoul.

As you can see, many buildings try to **capture** the beauty of **city** in their design. They are perfect examples of "Nature meets city." If you were an **architect**, what would you choose from nature?

(1) _____ → _____

(2) _____ → _____

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[내용일치 T/F]

- 46) [T / F] Every artist gets their ideas and inspirations from their everyday lives.
- 47) [T / F] Because the natural world is a beautiful place, many artists can get their ideas and inspirations from nature.
- 48) [T / F] An egg is delicate, so there is no building inspired by it.
- 49) [T / F] An egg is so strong that it can protect its contents.
- 50) [T / F] London has an architecture that seems to be an egg.
- 51) [T / F] Nature is not related to architects around the world.
- 52) [T / F] There is the Sagrada Familia in England.
- 53) [T / F] The Sagrada Familia is one of the most famous statues in the world.
- 54) [T / F] There are beautiful tall columns inside the Sagrada Familia.
- 55) [T / F] The columns inside the Sagrada Familia look like the ocean.
- 56) [T / F] Antoni Gaudi is an architect of the Sagrada Familia.
- 57) [T / F] Antoni Gaudi isn't a well-known architect.
- 58) [T / F] By using the shape of trees, Antoni Gaudi brought the beauty of nature indoors.
- 59) [T / F] We can quickly recognize what inspired the architect of the Sydney Opera House.
- 60) [T / F] Jørn Utzon is the person that designed the Sydney Opera House.
- 61) [T / F] Jørn Utzon took a shape from nature to design the Sydney Opera House.
- 62) [T / F] Jørn Utzon didn't use his imagination at all when designing the Sydney Opera House.
- 63) [T / F] Some people think Jørn Utzon got the inspiration from a sailing boat.
- 64) [T / F] Jørn Utzon expressed the waves in the ocean in the Sydney Opera House.

■ 동아 (이병민) 3학년 Lesson 6 Make the World Beautiful ■

- 65) [T / F] The peels of an orange can be checked more plainly when orange lights are shone on the Sydney Opera House.
- 66) [T / F] Dongdaemun Design Plaza is an example of an architecture that was inspired by nature.
- 67) [T / F] A lot of people think the color of Dongdaemun Design Plaza is similar to that of a giant spaceship.
- 68) [T / F] The architect that designed Dongdaemun Design Plaza is Zaha Hadid.
- 69) [T / F] The architect of Dongdaemun Design Plaza got inspiration from the straight lines from nature.
- 70) [T / F] The enormous size of Dongdaemun Design Plaza is attracting many tourists.
- 71) [T / F] We can find the beauty of nature in many buildings.

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Answer Keys [정답]

- 1) ④ (④번은 결과, 나머지는 목적)
- 2) ⑤ (so hard that → hard so that)
- 3) ② (① can → could / ③ in order to → in order that / ④ meet → I can meet / ⑤ could → I could)
- 4) ④
- 5) ③, ④ (③ to catch him → to catch / ④ wear → wear them)
- 6) ②, ③ (② kind so that → so kind that / ③ so ~ that절은 완전한 절: ~ she can buy it)
- 7) (in order to) He spoke loudly in order for everyone to hear him.
(so that) He spoke loudly so that everyone could hear him.
- 8) (to) Emily went to bed early to get up early.
(in order that) Emily went to bed early in order that she could get up early.
- 9) (so as to) Yumi drinks warm milk so as to sleep well.
(so that) Yumi drinks warm milk so that she can sleep well.
- 10) (to) Yumi takes baking classes to bake a cake.
(in order that) Yumi takes baking classes in order that she can bake a cake.
- 11) (in order to) Yumi swims every morning in order to stay healthy.
(so that) Yumi swims every morning so that she can stay healthy.
- 12) (so as to) Yumi studies hard so as to pass the exam.
(in order that) Yumi studies hard in order that she can pass the exam.
- 13) (to) Tom saved money to travel with his friends.
(so that) Tom saved money so that he could travel with his friends.
- 14) (in order to) Jihun saved money in order to donate it to the poor.
(in order that) Jihun saved money in order that he could donate it to the poor.
- 15) (so as to) Ann saved money so as to buy a new bicycle.
(so that) Ann saved money so that she could buy a new bicycle.
- 16) (to) The roof opens for me to get fresh air and sunshine all the time.
(in order that) The roof opens in order that I can get fresh air and sunshine all the time.

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- 17) (in order to) We grow some vegetables in order to have fresh food.
(so that) We grow some vegetables so that we can have fresh food.
- 18) (so as to) I left home early so as to catch the bus.
(so that) I left home early so that I could catch the bus.
- 19) I would choose clouds because they look peaceful.
- 20) I would choose flowers because they make me smile.
- 21) I would choose a honeycomb because it looks strong.
- 22) I would choose a rainbow because it is colorful.
- 23) (ㄱ) Eric is smart enough to solve difficult math problems.
(절) Eric is so smart that he can solve difficult math problems.
- 24) (ㄱ) The boy is not tall enough to reach the top shelf.
(절) The boy is not so tall that he can't reach the top shelf.
(too) The boy is too short to reach the top shelf.
- 25) (ㄱ) This bag is big enough to carry ten books.
(절) This bag is so big that it can carry ten books.
- 26) (ㄱ) He is strong enough to lift the heavy box.
(절) He is so strong that he can lift the heavy box.
- 27) (ㄱ) She is not old enough to drive a car.
(절) She is not so old that she can't drive a car.
(too) She is too young to drive a car.
- 28) (ㄱ) The mouse is small enough to go through the hole.
(절) The mouse is so small that it can go through the hole.
- 29) (ㄱ) Hosu is tall enough to get on the ride.
(절) Hosu is so tall that he can get on the ride.
- 30) (ㄱ) Sumi is not brave enough to go into the Ghost House.
(절) Sumi is not so brave that she can't go into the Ghost House.
(too) Sumi is too scared to go into the Ghost House.
- 31) (ㄱ) Minho's English is good enough (for him) to talk with a foreigner.
(절) Minho's English is so good that he can talk with a foreigner.
- 32) The store has many interesting items, so it attracts many people.

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- 33) The famous restaurants attract many people.
- 34) Namsan is a popular tourist attraction in Seoul.
- 35) I can't imagine a world without water.
- 36) She used her imagination to write the story.
- 37) Ghosts exist only in your imagination.
- 38) the monkeys imitate my body movements.
- 39) The artist got his inspiration from nature.
- 40) Do you know the expression, "I have two left feet?"
→ idiom: two left feet (서투름, 어색함, 몸치)
- 41)

The **Sagrada** Familia

- Location: **Spain**
- Architect: **Antoni Gaudi**
- Its beautiful tall **columns** look like **trees**.
- The architect brought the **beauty** of nature **indoors**.

The Sydney **Opera** House

- Location: **Australia**
- Architect: **Jørn Utzon**
- The architect was inspired by an **orange**

Dongdaemun **Design Plaza** (DDP)

- Location: **Korea**
- Architect: **Zaha Hadid**
- The architect took the **curved lines** from nature.
- It is a popular **tourist attraction** in **Seoul**.

- 42) (1) sharp → round
- 43) (1) outdoors → indoors
- 44) (1) vague → obvious
- 45) (1) sounds like → looks like (2) city → nature
- 46) F
- 47) T
- 48) F

동아 (이병민) 3학년 Lesson 6 Make the World Beautiful

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