

Learning Guide

WORKBOOK 7 어색한 곳 찾아 고쳐 쓰기: 어법상 어색한 부분을 찾아 고쳐 쓰며 지문을 연습하는 단계입니다.

18번

WORKBOOK 7 어색한 곳 찾기

**WORKBOOK** 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것을 세 개 찾아 알맞게 고쳐 쓰세요.<sup>1)</sup>

Dear Mr. Kelly,

My name is Mark Smith, and I am the manager of Lomos Tours. I express our sincere appreciation for your continued trust and loyalty. Next year, as part of a new promotional campaign, Lomos Tours will be airing an advertisement. We plan to include the experiences of some our most valued clients. Since you traveled with us last summer, I would like to kindly ask if you would be willing to share a little words about your experience. Your feedback would be invaluable in help us promote our services. A member of our team will be in touch with you shortly. Thank you in advance for your contributions.

Warm regards,

Mark Smith

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After finishing my shopping, I walked out of the grocery store and headed to the spot where I'd parked my car. But it wasn't there. I wasn't the kind of person to forget which I'd parked. I knew I was in the right place—so where was my car? I looked around, but nothing made sense. Not known what to do, I called my husband at home and said, "My car is missing! I can't find my car." I heard him laughing on the other end of the line. "Your car is here outside the house! You took mine today, remember?" I turned around—and there it was. I couldn't help but to laugh at myself. With a sigh of relief, I walked over to the car. Everything was fine after all.

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One of the most important aspect of sustaining long-term relationships is communication. It's easy to connect with someone and then let the relationship to get stuck due to a lack of follow-up. To keep the connection alive, make a conscious effort to stay in touch. This doesn't mean constantly reaching out with requests or updates but rather maintaining a friendly and consistent line of communication. A simple message to check in or share something of value can go a long way in reinforcing your relationship. For example, if you come across an article or resource that you think might interest a connection, share it with them, even if you haven't spoken in a while. This shows that you're thinking of them and invest in maintaining the relationship.

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Currently, urban regeneration projects in degraded areas have promoted as improving the wellbeing of residents and solving environmental injustice problems. However, such environmental improvements in ethnic communities and/or low-income households can create an urban green space paradox. The creation of new, high-quality green spaces can increase attractiveness, making these neighbourhood more desirably. By contrast, the cost of housing can rise, and residents may not be able to afford the rent. This results in the exclusion or displacement of the poor neighbourhood's residents, whose were intended to benefit from the ecosystem services provided by the new green space. In turn, the residents may only be able to afford to live in a similar degraded neighbourhood to the one they left, with low access to green infrastructure.

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An increasing awareness of our effect on the ocean is slowly seeping into the public agenda, dragging behind it a conversation what is decades overdue. But this conversation faces a massive obstacle. It's almost impossible to discuss what to do about changing something if you don't initially know how it works. If a doctor tells a patient that they have a problem with their kidneys, the patient probably already has at least a vague idea about where their kidneys are and what they're up to. They learned about that part of their own personal life-support system at school. But that's not the case for the oceans. When we see a news story about the long-term decline in the numbers of krill in the Southern Ocean, it sounds generally like a bad thing. But there's far more to it than the risk of whales going hungrily. Krill are a part of the ocean engine. We need to understand at least some of the context before we can discuss the change and take appropriate action.

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Rome was said to have been a melting pot from the very start. The historian Livy claimed the city's original population was comprised of immigrants flooded in from all directions, attracted by Romulus's deliberate policy of nondiscrimination. It was this initial openness, Livy asserts, that laid the foundations for the later strength and success of the city. Romans described their city as multicultural in the generations after its foundation. Tradition held that only a minority of the city's legendary kings were Roman-born, with the others all arriving as immigrants before be chosen for the throne for their virtues and merits. As the empire expanded across three continents, Rome eagerly adopted new cultural influences and absorbed incoming groups—perhaps a little too eagerly for some, who, like the poet Juvenal, complaining about the rapid rate of cultural change.

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The laws and constants of physics and the fundamental forces in our universe have very precise forms and values. This means that, if they were only very slightly different, life would not have been possible. For instance, the precise value of gravity has enabled our universe arise by permitting the aggregation of dust and gas particles to proto-stars around which planets later came to orbit, including the Earth around the Sun. If the value of the electron had been ever so slightly larger or smaller, chemistry, as we know it, would not have been possible and life, which are based on organic chemistry, could not have started. The universe was not designing for us to evolve, we have no privileged position in the universe; however, the laws and constants of physics allowed advanced life to evolve.

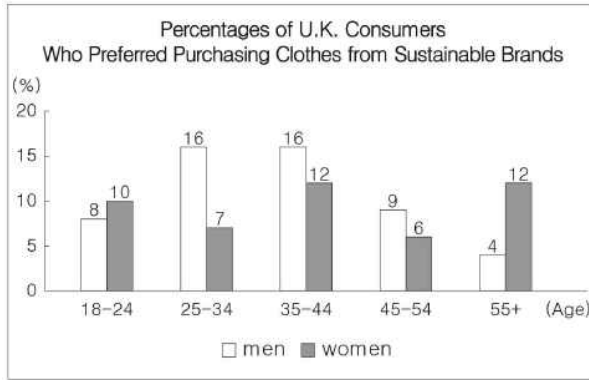
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**WORKBOOK** 영문과 해석을 읽고 문장의 의미를 이해해 보세요.

[도표 생략]



The above graph shows the percentages of U.K. consumers who preferred purchasing clothes from sustainable brands by age and gender in 2020. ①In each of the five age groups, the percentage of women who preferred purchasing clothes from sustainable brands was over 5%. ②The 25-34 and 35-44 age groups had the highest percentage of men who preferred purchasing clothes from sustainable brands. ③The percentage point gap between men and women who preferred purchasing clothes from sustainable brands in the 25-34 age group was larger than that in the 18-24 age group. ④In the 45-54 age group, the percentage of men who preferred purchasing clothes from sustainable brands was more than twice that of women who did so. ⑤The percentage of men who preferred purchasing clothes from sustainable brands in the 55 and up age group was 4%, which was the lowest among the five age groups.

위 그래프는 2020년에 연령과 성별에 따라 지속 가능한 브랜드의 옷을 구매하는 것을 선호한 영국 소비자들의 비율을 보여 준다. 다섯 개 연령 집단들 각각에서, 지속 가능한 브랜드의 옷을 구매하는 것을 선호한 여성의 비율은 5%를 넘었다. 25-34세와 35-44세 연령 집단은 지속 가능한 브랜드의 옷을 구매하는 것을 선호한 남성의 가장 높은 비율을 나타냈다. 25-34세 연령 집단에서의 지속 가능한 브랜드의 옷을 구매하는 것을 선호한 남성과 여성 사이의 비율 차이는 18-24세 연령 집단에서의 그것보다 컸다. 45-54세 연령 집단에서, 지속 가능한 브랜드의 옷을 구매하는 것을 선호한 남성의 비율은 그렇게 했던 여성의 그것보다 두 배 넘게 컸다(→45-54세 연령 집단에서, 지속 가능한 브랜드의 옷을 구매하는 것을 선호한 남성의 비율은 그렇게 했던 여성의 비율의 두 배보다 작았다). 55세 이상의 연령 집단에서 지속 가능한 브랜드의 옷을 구매하는 것을 선호한 남성의 비율은 4%로, 다섯 개 연령 집단들 중 가장 낮았다.

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Dalip Singh Saund was an Indian-born American politician. After graduating from the University of Punjab in India, he moved to the U.S. to attend graduate school. He earned his doctoral degree at the University of California in 1924 but could not get a job because of his nationality. The next year, he began farming in Imperial Valley, but he was not able to buy land without U.S. citizenship. Dalip developed an interest in politics and he often spoke out on Indian and political topics. He went to Washington, D.C. and promoted a bill that would allow Indians become U.S. citizens. The bill was passing in 1946, and three years later Dalip received U.S. citizenship. He later became the first Asian to elect to the U.S. Congress.

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[안내문 생략]

**2025 Britt High School Character Design Contest**

Britt High School holds our first Character Design Contest. Join the contest and create a character that symbolizes our school.

**Submission**

- Deadline: October 24, 5 p.m.
- Entries should be sent by email to cdcbritt@bhs.edu.

**Judging Criteria**

- Concept
- Creativity
- Illustration

**Prizes**

- |                                    |                      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1st prize                          | Number of winners: 1 |
| Prize (per winner): \$50 gift card |                      |
| 2nd prize                          | Number of winners: 2 |
| Prize (per winner): \$30 gift card |                      |
| 3rd prize                          | Number of winners: 3 |
| Prize (per winner): \$10 gift card |                      |

※ Winners will be announced on our school's website on October 31. No personal contact will be made.

**2025 Britt 고등학교 캐릭터 디자인 대회**

Britt 고등학교는 우리의 첫 번째 캐릭터 디자인 대회를 개최합니다. 대회에 참여하여 우리 학교를 상징하는 캐릭터를 만드세요.

**제출**

- 제출기한: 10월 24일 오후 5시
- 출품작은 cdcbritt@bhs.edu에 이메일로 제출되어야 합니다.

**심사 기준**

- 콘셉트
- 창의성
- 일러스트레이션

**상품**

- |                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| 1등상                    | 수상자 수: 1 |
| 상품 (수상자당): 50달러 기프트 카드 |          |
| 2등상                    | 수상자 수: 2 |
| 상품 (수상자당): 30달러 기프트 카드 |          |
| 3등상                    | 수상자 수: 3 |
| 상품 (수상자당): 10달러 기프트 카드 |          |

※ 수상자는 10월 31일 우리 학교 웹사이트에 발표될 것입니다. 개별적인 연락은 없을 것입니다.

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[안내문 생략]

**2025 Robin Hood Festival**

The Robin Hood Festival is coming soon! This annual festival aims to celebrate Robin Hood, who has made Shearwood Forest famous around the world.

**When & Where**

- October 17-19, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- Shearwood Forest Park

**Events**

- Shoot a bow like Robin Hood. (only available for ages 6 and above)
- Take pictures with Robin Hood and other festival characters.

**Notes**

- Free shuttle bus will be provided.
- A reservation is not required for any event.

※ For more information, visit [www.rbfestival.org](http://www.rbfestival.org).

**2025 Robin Hood 축제**

Robin Hood 축제가 곧 다가옵니다! 매년 열리는 이 축제는 Robin Hood를 기념하는 것을 목적으로 하며, 그는 Shearwood Forest를 세계적으로 유명하게 만들었습니다.

**연제 & 어디서**

- 10월 17일-19일, 오전 10시부터 오후 6시 까지
- Shearwood Forest Park

**행사**

- Robin Hood처럼 활을 쏘십시오. (6세 이상만 참여 가능)
- Robin Hood와 축제의 다른 캐릭터들과 함께 사진을 찍으십시오.

**유의 사항**

- 무료 셔틀버스가 제공될 것입니다.
- 어떤 행사에도 예약은 필요 없습니다.

※ 더 많은 정보를 위해서, [www.rbfestival.org](http://www.rbfestival.org)를 방문하십시오.

**WORKBOOK** 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것을 세 개 찾아 알맞게 고쳐 쓰세요.<sup>1)</sup>

Human beings have evolved to make the most of the resources available to them in ways that are subtle and complicated. When we change our diets, especially when we do so quickly, we are effectively conducting huge experiments in nutrition. We ought to have more humility. Nutritional science is still young and there is so much we do not know. If we have eaten certain foods in certain ways for millennia, we should assume until it is proven otherwise that there is probably a good reason why. Traditional foods that don't fit neatly on the contemporary dietary food plate should generally be chosen over highly processed ones that do. We should assume that traditionally made fatty blood sausages are preferable to lean, factory-made salamis; that spoonfuls of honey are superior to sprinkles of sweeteners. Witnessing how poorly are traditional societies faring as they undergo a nutrition transition should make those who have already completed it to question whether their diets have moved too far.

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While convenience and technology are crucial, they are not the only factors driving Gen Z's financial decisions. This generation is incredibly values-driven, and they want to bank with institutions that matches their personal beliefs and values. Transparency is vital. Gen Z is skeptical of large corporations and institutions that lack accountability. They have grown up in a world where information is freely available, and they expect complete transparency from the brands they support. Banks, for example, must clearly communicate fees, terms, and conditions, as well as how they handle customers' data. Moreover, ethical banking practices are more important than ever. Gen Z cares about the environment, social justice, and the ethical implications of their financial decisions. They are interested in sustainable investing, supporting businesses that match their values, and ensure that their money is not being used to fund harmful practices. Banks that offer socially responsible investment opportunities and commit to environmental sustainability will attract Gen Z's attention.

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Myths aren't only stories. For example, a well-known myth that is persisted today is the supposed high iron content in spinach. This is a legend that dates back to 1890 and originates from a simple miscalculation by physiologist Gustav von Bunge. He accurately determined that 100 grams of spinach contained 35 milligrams of iron but he was analyzing dried spinach, which held ten times more iron than the same amount of fresh leafy greens. Although the error was swiftly corrected, the correction was just as swiftly forgotten. The myth had taken hold. Popeye, whose gained superhuman strength from the leafy greens and defended himself with iron fists, contributed to its endurance and even today, some nearly 150 years later, parents the world over use this tale to try to persuade their children into to eat the healthy vegetable.

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The technical term is often used to describe animals' judgement of numbers is the *approximate number system*. What it does not provide is precision. It shows — and this is the same in every species tested — a characteristic pattern of errors, with discrimination becoming less accurately as the quantities get bigger. Rhesus monkeys can tell one from two, two from three, three from four, four from five ... but start to fail from five upwards. Rats that learned to press a lever a given number of times, from four up to twenty-four, became markedly less and less precise in their responses as the number increased: by the top end of the range they would merely produce a spread of numbers around the target. It is a common observation that when testing the accuracy of animals' number sense, the size of the numbers is mattered.

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Despite the cultural trope depicting emotions as the opposite of rational thought, cognition — that we commonly refer to as thinking — is actually a key building block of emotion. How we think about our circumstances shaping the emotions we experience; then those emotions echo back to influence how we think. For instance, if you walk into a test thinking you are bad at taking tests, your anxiety will be increased. Then you don't feel good about your performance on the test, and that becomes evidence for continuing to think that you're bad at test taking. In this way there's simply no pulling emotion and cognition apart. This bi-directionality of cognition and emotion allows us adjust difficult emotions by changing the way we think. By thinking differently — *I get nervous sometimes, but I'm still a good test taker, or that nervous feeling is just excitement and anticipation, it means I'm ready* — you can work those pathways to your advantage.

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What is the Capabilities Approach (CA), and why would lawyers passionate about animal justice care about it? It is easy to say what it is not. The CA does not rank animals by likeness to humans or seek special privileges for those considered most "like us," as do some another popular theoretical approaches. The CA has concern for the finch and the pig as much as the whale and the elephant. And it argues that the human form of life is simply irrelevant when we think about what each type of animal needs and deserves. What is relevant is *their own* forms of life. Just as humans seek to be able to enjoy the characteristic goods of a human life, so a finch seeks a finch's life and the whale a whale's life. We should extend ourselves and learn, not lazily picture animals as lesser humans, seek a life sort of like our own. According to the CA, each sentient creatures should have the opportunity to flourish in the form of life characteristic for that creature.

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Social media serves as an important context to facilitate autobiographical remembering. Personal events posted on social media platforms to be better remembered and less forgotten than those not posted, independent of the characteristics of the events. This may be because sharing memories online allows individuals to rehearse and making sense of what happened, thus facilitating long-term memory retention. Online feedback such as comments and likes as well as technological features such as algorithms and periodic reminders can further serve as memory cues for the posted event details. As a result, event details shared on social media are likely stabilized and remembered over time, whereas those are not shared may become inaccessible or forgotten.

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Multisensory experiences are a central part of our everyday lives, yet we often take them for granted, especially when our senses function normally or are corrected to normal with aids like glasses. However, closer inspection to any, even the most ordinary experiences, is revealed the remarkable multisensory world in which we live. Consider the experience of eating a regular meal. At first, it may seem like an ordinary experience, but it is actually a fusion of the senses. We first eat with our eyes, but we are also exposed to countless sensory signals that influences our eating experience such as food textures, tastes, and smells. And it does not stop there. Even the sounds that come both from the atmospheres which we eat and our interactions with the food (such as chewing) and the tools we use to eat influence our eating experience.

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As children, the principle of opposites is foreign. Children perceive words and their meanings separately from each other. It is only in later development that we understood that individual words directly connect to one another. For many children, for instance, it is not clear that 'Right' is the opposite of 'Left'. A vivid example of this can be seen when children learn to ride a bicycle. If parents tell their child "Don't go to the left," they will often find that the child will continue riding straight ahead and not automatically turning to the right. The same applies to the logical connection between 'Yes' and 'No' as perceived by parents. When we were children and were told, for example, "No, don't eat with your hands," we confused and didn't know what our parents expected from us. Our confusion was about whether we should continue eating or not and if so, how? Only later were we recognize the connection and understand that we should continue eating, but not with our hands but with a fork or a spoon.

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Humans are not the *most* social animal. Ants, bees, and termites put humanity to shame on many metrics of sociality. A wide variety of relatives lives together with perfectly harmonious behavior and collectively care for their young. But while insect colonies are impressively social places, it's not *our* kind of social life. Bees always build hexagonal hives, ants march in lines, and termites move in zigzag formations. These patterns recur predictably because they are tightly programmed genetically and propel pheromonally. We humans are more free, less tightly programmed genetically, so our social patterns can be more diverse and dynamic. Every group dances a slightly different dance, and these choreographies change across generations. We still think and act in ways that are in harmony with other around us, but it is through patterns that are more shaped by nurture, not just nature.

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**WORKBOOK** 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것을 세 개 찾아 알맞게 고쳐 쓰세요.<sup>1)</sup>

Those who purchase the goods of a company are called customers. Individuals who purchase goods for personal use call consumers: beings who consume. Therefore, companies have invented multiple ways to ensure that their customers consume the produced items in larger and larger quantities and more and more frequently. Those who sell food have an easy time, for food is literally consumed, so there are always a need to purchase new food. But with more permanent things, companies must invent reasons for their customers to continue to consume them. One approach is to make the stuff that people already have outdated by convincing them that it is no longer fashionable. The entire fashion industry is built to convince people what fashion matters, so they must purchase new clothing, even though the old is still perfectly functionable. Fashion today extends to far more things than clothes: automobiles, mobile phones, computers—the list is extended indefinitely, limited only by the limits of the creative minds of the marketing divisions of companies.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

**WORKBOOK** 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것을 세 개 찾아 알맞게 고쳐 쓰세요.1)

Kivetz, Urminsky, and Zheng partnered with a café to test the motivating effect of illusory progress in an experiment. Customers received a reward card that offered one free coffee after they'd bought ten. While half of the customers received a card with ten open slots, the other half got a card with twelve open slots. Yet the twelve-slot card had two preexisting "bonus" stamps, so, strictly speaking, these were identical reward programs. Every customers who got a card needed to make ten coffee purchases (and collect ten stamps) to get their free coffee. But the appeal of the free stamps was high. People who thought they'd gotten a head start came back to the café more often, filling in their reward card more quickly than the others. When the card came with two out of twelve slots already filled, it felt to customers alike they were already 16 percent finished with the goal before they'd even started. Believing they were closer to the reward, they were more motivated to reach the finish line.

[요약문] According to the study above, customers were more driven complete their goals when they perceived the reward as nearer.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

**WORKBOOK** 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것을 네 개 찾아 알맞게 고쳐 쓰세요.<sup>1)</sup>

Creativity is the ability to generate novel and valuable ideas. It is involved divergent thinking, imagination, and a willingness to experiment and take risks. While AI can be a powerful tool for creative efforts, it also carries the risk of limiting originality and innovation. AI algorithms are trained on existing datasets, often identifying patterns and trends in past creations. While this can be useful for generating new content in similar styles or formats, it can also lead to derivative works that lack genuine originality. If artists and designers rely too heavily on AI for inspiration and content generation, they may find themselves trapped in a cycle of imitation, unable to break free from the constraints of the AI's training data. Moreover, the ease with which AI can generate content can discourage the kind of struggle and experimentation what often leads to breakthroughs. The creative process is often messy and repetitive, involving numerous failures and setbacks. It is through these challenges that we refine our skills, develop our unique perspectives, and pushes the boundaries of what is possible. If AI provides instant solutions, it can bypass this essential process of learning through trial and error, ultimately inhibit the development of true creative talent.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

**WORKBOOK** 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것을 네 개 찾아 알맞게 고쳐 쓰세요.<sup>1)</sup>

When billionaire James Walker was once asked by a journalist, "Is there richer anyone than you?", he replied, "Yes, there is one young man I'll never forget." He told the story of when he first met David at a New York airport. Years ago, James was broke and stuck at the airport, killing time reading newspaper headlines at the newsstand. One headline caught his eye, but he had no money to buy the paper.

Just then, David, working at the newsstand noticed James. He asked, "Would you like to buy this, sir?" But, James hesitated, saying he had no money. David smiled and said, "Me, too. But I have enough for this. Take it as a gift." Three months later, James, still broke, met him at the newsstand once more. Again, David gave him a newspaper without expecting anything in return.

Years passed and James became a wealthy businessman, but he never forgot the young man he had met at the airport. He found David running a small bookstore and visiting him there. He introduced himself, saying, "David, you helped me twice when you had almost nothing. I want to give you anything you wish." He looked at him and said, "You can't truly compensate me."

James asked, "Why not?" David replied, "Because I gave to you when I had almost nothing. You're offering me something now that you have everything. That's just generosity at convenience. So, I can't accept your offer." James was realized that money doesn't make someone rich. Remembering that moment, he said to the journalist, "It's the willingness to give even when you have very little that makes you wealthy. And so, David is the richest person I have ever met."

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

본 자료는 이그잼포유에서 제작하였습니다. 저작권법에 의하여 무단전재나 무단복제 및 전송을 금하며, 도서로의 모든 출판권과 파일 전송권은 이그잼포유에 있습니다. 본 콘텐츠의 레이아웃 및 편집에 대한 저작권 침해 행위 또한 금지하고 있습니다.

## 18번

- 1) (1) We plan to include the experiences of some our most valued clients. → We plan to include the experiences of some of our most valued clients.  
 (2) I would like to kindly ask if you would be willing to share a little words about your experience. → I would like to kindly ask if you would be willing to share a few words about your experience.  
 (3) Your feedback would be invaluable in help us promote our services. → Your feedback would be invaluable in helping us promote our services.

## 19번

- 1) (1) I wasn't the kind of person to forget which I'd parked. → I wasn't the kind of person to forget where I'd parked.  
 (2) Not known what to do → Not knowing what to do  
 (3) I couldn't help but to laugh at myself. → I couldn't help but laugh at myself.

## 20번

- 1) (1) One of the most important aspect of sustaining long-term relationships is communication. → One of the most important aspects of sustaining long-term relationships is communication.  
 (2) It's easy to connect with someone and then let the relationship to get stuck due to a lack of follow-up. → It's easy to connect with someone and then let the relationship get stuck due to a lack of follow-up.  
 (3) that you're thinking of them and invest in maintaining the relationship → that you're thinking of them and are invested in maintaining the relationship

## 21번

- 1) (1) urban regeneration projects in degraded areas have promoted as improving the wellbeing of residents and solving environmental injustice problems → urban regeneration projects in degraded areas have been promoted as improving the wellbeing of residents and solving environmental injustice problems  
 (2) making these neighbourhood more desirably → making these neighbourhood more desirable  
 (3) whose were intended to benefit from the ecosystem services provided by the new green space → who were intended to benefit from the ecosystem services provided by the new green space

## 22번

- 1) (1) dragging behind it a conversation what is decades overdue → dragging behind it a conversation that is decades overdue  
 (2) It's almost impossible to discuss what to do about changing something. → It's almost impossible to discuss what to do about something changing.  
 (3) there's far more to it than the risk of whales going hungrily → there's far more to it than the risk of whales going hungry

## 23번

- 1) (1) the city's original population was comprised of immigrants flooded in from all directions → the city's original population was comprised of immigrants flooding in from all directions  
 (2) before be chosen for the throne for their virtues and merits → before being chosen for the throne for their virtues and merits  
 (3) who, like the poet Juvenal, complaining about the rapid rate of cultural change → who, like the poet Juvenal, complained about the rapid rate of cultural change

## 24번

- 1) (1) the precise value of gravity has enabled our universe arise → the precise value of gravity has enabled our universe to arise  
 (2) which are based on organic chemistry → which is based on organic chemistry  
 (3) The universe was not designing for us to evolve → The universe was not designed for us to evolve

## 26번

- 1) (1) that would allow Indians become U.S. citizens → that would allow Indians to become U.S. citizens  
 (2) The bill was passing in 1946 → The bill was passed in 1946  
 (3) He later became the first Asian to elect to the U.S. Congress. → He later became the first Asian to be elected to the U.S. Congress.

## 29번

- 1) (1) Human beings have evolved to make the most of the resources availably to them in ways → Human beings have evolved to make the most of the resources available to them in ways  
 (2) Witnessing how poorly are traditional societies faring → Witnessing how poorly traditional societies are faring  
 (3) as they undergo a nutrition transition should make those who have already completed it to question whether their diets have moved too far → as they undergo a nutrition transition should make those who have already completed it question whether their diets have moved too far

## 30번

- 1) (1) that matches their personal beliefs and values → that match their personal beliefs and values  
 (2) ensure that their money is not being used to fund harmful practices → ensuring that their money is not being used to fund harmful practices  
 (3) Banks that offer socially responsible investment opportunities and commit to environmental sustainability will attract Gen Z's attention. → Banks that offer socially responsible investment opportunities and are committed to environmental sustainability will attract Gen Z's attention.

## 31번

- 1) (1) a well-known myth that is persisted today is the supposed high iron content in spinach → a well-known myth that persists today is the supposed high iron content in spinach  
 (2) whose gained superhuman strength from the leafy greens and defended himself with iron fists → who gained superhuman strength from the leafy greens and defended himself with iron fists  
 (3) parents the world over use this tale to try to persuade their children into to eat the healthy vegetable → parents the world over use this tale to try to persuade their children into eating the healthy vegetable

## 32번

- 1) (1) The technical term is often used to describe animals' judgement of numbers is the *approximate number system*. → The technical term often used to describe animals' judgement of numbers is the *approximate number system*.  
 (2) with discrimination becoming less accurately → with discrimination becoming less accurate  
 (3) It is a common observation that when testing the accuracy of animals' number sense, the size of the numbers is mattered. → It is a common observation that when testing the accuracy of animals' number sense, the size of the numbers matters.

## 33번

- 1) (1) that we commonly refer to as thinking → what we commonly refer to as thinking  
 (2) How we *think* about our circumstances shaping the emotions we experience → How we *think* about our circumstances shapes the emotions we experience  
 (3) This bi-directionality of cognition and emotion allows us adjust difficult emotions → This bi-directionality of cognition and emotion allows us to adjust difficult emotions

## 34번

- 1) (1) as do some another popular theoretical approaches → as do some other popular theoretical approaches

(2) seek a life sort of like our own → seeking a life sort of like our own

(3) each sentient creatures should have the opportunity to flourish in the form of life characteristic for that creature → each sentient creature should have the opportunity to flourish in the form of life characteristic for that creature

## 35번

- 1) (1) Personal events posted on social media platforms to be better remembered and less forgotten than those not posted → Personal events posted on social media platforms are better remembered and less forgotten than those not posted  
 (2) because sharing memories online allows individuals to rehearse and making sense of what happened → because sharing memories online allows individuals to rehearse and make sense of what happened  
 (3) whereas those are not shared may become inaccessible or forgotten → whereas those not shared may become inaccessible or forgotten

## 36번

- 1) (1) closer inspection to any, even the most ordinary experiences, is revealed the remarkable multisensory world in which we live → closer inspection to any, even the most ordinary experiences, reveals the remarkable multisensory world in which we live  
 (2) that influences our eating experience such as food textures, tastes, and smells → that influence our eating experience such as food textures, tastes, and smells  
 (3) the sounds that come both from the atmospheres which we eat and our interactions with the food (such as chewing) and the tools we use to eat influence our eating experience → the sounds that come both from the atmospheres in which we eat and our interactions with the food (such as chewing) and the tools we use to eat influence our eating experience

## 37번

- 1) (1) they will often find that the child will continue riding straight ahead and not automatically turning to the right → they will often find that the child will continue riding straight ahead and not automatically turn to the right  
 (2) we confused and didn't know what our parents expected from us → we were confused and didn't know what our parents expected from us  
 (3) Only later were we recognize the connection and understand that we should continue eating → Only later did we recognize the connection and understand that we should continue eating

## 38번

- 1) (1) A wide variety of relatives lives together with perfectly harmonious behavior and collectively care for their young. → A wide variety of relatives live together with perfectly harmonious behavior and collectively care for their young.  
 (2) because they are tightly programmed genetically and propel pheromonally → because they are tightly programmed genetically and propelled pheromonally  
 (3) that are in harmony with other around us → that are in harmony with others around us

## 39번

- 1) (1) Individuals who purchase goods for personal use call consumers → Individuals who purchase goods for personal use are called consumers  
 (2) there are always a need to purchase new food → there is always a need to purchase new food  
 (3) The entire fashion industry is built to convince people what fashion matters → The entire fashion industry is built to convince people that fashion matters

## 40번

- 1) (1) Every customers who got a card needed to make ten coffee purchases (and collect ten stamps) to get their free coffee. → Every customer who got a card needed to make ten coffee purchases (and collect ten stamps) to get their free coffee.  
 (2) it felt to customers alike they were already 16 percent finished with the goal → it felt to customers like they were already 16 percent finished with the goal  
 (3) customers were more driven complete their goals → customers were more driven to complete their goals

## 41~42번

- 1) (1) It is involved divergent thinking, imagination, and a willingness to experiment and take risks. → It involves divergent thinking, imagination, and a willingness to experiment and take risks.  
 (2) what often leads to breakthroughs → that often leads to breakthroughs  
 (3) It is through these challenges that we refine our skills, develop our unique perspectives, and pushes the boundaries of what is possible. → It is through these challenges that we refine our skills, develop our unique perspectives, and push the boundaries of what is possible.  
 (4) ultimately inhibit the development of true creative talent → ultimately inhibiting the development of true creative talent

## 43~45번

- 1) (1) Is there richer anyone than you? → Is there anyone richer than you?

(2) He found David running a small bookstore and visiting him there. → He found David running a small bookstore and visited him there.

(3) James was realized that money doesn't make someone rich. → James realized that money doesn't make someone rich.

(4) David is the richest person I have been ever met → David is the richest person I have ever met