<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT 10</th>
<th>긴 어구 빈칸</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**WORD PREVIEW**

**수능 ANALYSIS**
- sort
- shape
- fingertip
- through
- smartphone
- device
- take advantage of
- vary
- general
- knowledge
- world wide web
- in the hope that
- desire
- result
- customer
- fully
- marketer
- behaviour
- native
- environment

**PRACTICE 01**
- perfect
- happen
- researcher
- a series of
- experiment
- item
- standard
- control group
- premium
- ethically
- discount
- attitude
- corporate
- punish
- comparison
- pursue
- adopt
- financial
- stability

**PRACTICE 02**
- chase
- unicorn
- precious
- rely on
- rabbit
- solution
- seek
- hide
- unbelievable
- fake
- flood
- boss
- frog
- metaphor
- toss
- temperature
- tale
- maxim
- myth
- eventually

**PRACTICE 03**
- upside
- downside
- quality
- electronic
- wisdom
- contain
- expert
- uninformed
- idiot
- in between
- huge
- trustworthy
- search engine
- popularity
- surround
- mislead
- measure
- critical
- evaluate
- utilize
The Internet really is a strange and wonderful place. Information of all sorts, shapes and sizes be at our fingertips, whether through a computer, smartphone or tablet device, and we take full advantage of that. The statistics will vary depending on which article you read but the story is the same. If we are searching for product information, film reviews, travel advice or just general knowledge, the vast majority of us will turn immediately to the world wide web in the hope that it will satisfy our desire for knowledge. The result is

This can offer more insight about customers than any other data. When this information is fully contextualized, marketers can start to understand customer behaviours in that has become their very native digital environment.

1 the preference to new interactive media
2 the birth of superior artificial intelligence
3 the unconscious leak of private information
4 a random collection of unproven information
5 a very revealing digital footprint of our needs
The Internet

1. to information
   - free, various, and easy

Our use
   - to satisfy
   - a very revealing
   - offers more insight about customers

Result

Insights
   - to understand

WORKSHEET

1. 다음 영어사전 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.
   (1) ____________ : very great in size, amount, or degree
   (2) ____________ : belonging to a particular place by birth

2. 어법 밑줄 친 ①, ②를 어법에 맞게 각각 고쳐 쓰시오.
   ① be →
   ② that →

3. 시술형 밑줄 친 that이 가리키는 바를 우리말 15자 내외로 쓰시오.

TIPS
- 전치사의 목적어 역할을 하는 의문사절
  The statistics will vary depending on [which article you read] but the story is the same.

어떤 기사인지
여러분이 어떤 기사를 잡느냐에 따라 통계는 다양할겠지만 이야기는 같다.
In a perfect world, consumers would be willing to pay a slight premium for the ethically made goods. But does this really happen? To find out, researchers conducted a series of experiments. They showed consumers the same products — coffee and t-shirts — but told one group the items had been made using high ethical standards and another group that low standards had been used. A control group got no information. In all of the tests, consumers were willing to pay a slight premium for the ethically made goods. But they went much further in the other direction: they would buy unethically made products only at a steep discount. What’s more, consumer attitudes played a big part in shaping those results. People with high standards for corporate behavior would rewarding the ethical companies with bigger premiums and punished the unethical ones with bigger discounts.

1. try to find the cheapest product through price comparison
2. evaluate products by objective standards, not cheated by marketing
3. pursue high quality even in daily necessities such as food and clothing
4. pay more for good companies’ products than unethical companies’ products
5. adopt different attitudes toward companies based on their financial stability

In the experiments in the paragraph above,
Life is too short to chase unicorns. It’s too precious to rely on a rabbit’s foot. The real solutions we seek are almost always hiding in plain sight; unfortunately, they’ve usually been obscured by an unbelievable amount of fake, an astounding flood of “common sense” that turns out to be (A) [nonsense / sensible]. Ever hear your boss evoke the frog-in-boiling-water metaphor? (“Toss a frog into a pot of hot water and (5) it will jump right back out. But if you place a frog in lukewarm water and slowly (B) [lower / raise] the temperature, (6) it will boil to death.”) (6) It’s a lie — a very complete lie. Anyone ever tell you “fish stink from the head down”? Not true. Just a fish tale that actually turns out to be fishy. You may wonder how it ever became a maxim at all. Over time, myths and mistrusts get thrown around so often they eventually ____________________________.

1. use a variety of animals as storytellers
2. vanish from the bottom all of a sudden
3. happen to be revealed as fake unintentionally
4. feel familiar and start to sound like the truth
5. question whether the maxims are original or not

Words & Phrases
- in plain sight 아주 잘 보이게
- evoke 이끌어 내다
- fishy 의심스러운, 수상한
- obscured 가려진, 흐릿해진
- lukewarm 미지근한
- eventually 결국
- astounding 놀라운
- stink 고약한 냄새가 난다
The upside of the Internet is that it is democratic — anyone can say what they like — but the downside is that there is no quality control. Far from being an electronic oracle infallibly dispensing wisdom, it contains the views not only of credentialed experts but also of uninformed idiots — and everything in between. There is, of course, a huge amount of useful, accurate and trustworthy information online, but it is not always easy to find. Search engines like Google may help, but it is important to keep in mind that page rankings are determined by popularity rather than truth. Since conspiracy theories surrounding events such as 9/11 are popular, they are likely to appear high on such rankings, but this does not mean they are true. So if we are to avoid being misled, we need not only the ability to locate information, but also ____________________.

1. the ability to produce and share it
2. technology to measure its amounts
3. the critical thinking skills to evaluate it
4. an environment where it is utilized smoothly
5. effort to keep records of important information

---

**Worksheet**

1. 믿을 친 ③, ⑥가 가리키는 내용을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.
   - ____________  
   - ____________

2. 믿을 친 everything in between이 의미하는 것을 원문에서 찾아 우리말로 쓰시오.
   - ____________

---

**Words & Phrases**

- democratic 민주적인
- credentialed 자격을 갖춘
- keep in mind ~을 명심하다
- infallibly 틀림없이
- uninformed 자식이 없는
- conspiracy 음모
- dispense 제공하다, 내놓다
- accurate 정확한
- locate 정확한 위치를 찾아내다
How teens communicate with friends using social networking sites

The percentage of teen social networking site (SNS) users who ...

- Post messages to a friend's page (84%)
- Send private messages to a friend within the social networking system (82%)
- Post comments to a friend's blog (76%)
- Send a bulletin or group message to their friends (51%)
- Give compliments to their friends (33%)

STEP 01 (개요 쓰기) 도표의 내용과 일치하도록 1~3번 질문에 답하고, 4번 문장을 완성하시오.

1. What does the graph show?
   The graph shows ____________________________.

2. What did SNS users do most often?
   The highest percentage of respondents said that ____________________________.

3. What did SNS users do second most often?
   More than ____________________________.

4. The percentage of respondents who used social networking sites to ____________________________
   was less than half of those who ____________________________.

STEP 02 (단락 쓰기) 위의 내용에 근거하여 도표에 대한 다음 설명을 완성해 보십시오.

The graph shows ____________________________.

The highest percentage of respondents said that ____________________________.

More than ____________________________. The percentage of respondents who used social networking sites to ____________________________

was ____________________________ of those who ____________________________.
The graph shows how teens communicate with friends using social networking sites.

1. The highest percentage of respondents said that they posted messages to a friend’s page.

2. More than 80 percent of respondents said that they sent private messages to a friend within the social networking system.

3. The percentage of respondents who used social networking sites to give compliments to their friends was less than half of those who posted comments to a friend’s blog.

4. More than 80 percent of respondents said that they sent private messages to a friend within the social networking system. The percentage of respondents who used social networking sites to give compliments to their friends was less than half of those who posted comments to a friend’s blog.
연결어 (구) 넣기

### Word Preview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>수능 ANALYSIS</th>
<th>PRACTICE 01</th>
<th>PRACTICE 02</th>
<th>PRACTICE 03</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abstract</td>
<td>injury</td>
<td>take time</td>
<td>successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simplified</td>
<td>initial</td>
<td>strict</td>
<td>recommend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feature</td>
<td>impact</td>
<td>along with</td>
<td>against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>territory</td>
<td>resultant</td>
<td>burden</td>
<td>even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phenomenon</td>
<td>swell</td>
<td>public performance</td>
<td>experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gather</td>
<td>shrink</td>
<td>least</td>
<td>financially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attribute</td>
<td>blood vessel</td>
<td>task</td>
<td>wealthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>explicitly</td>
<td>rush</td>
<td>subject</td>
<td>wealth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>location</td>
<td>opposite</td>
<td>fluency</td>
<td>personality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>related</td>
<td>reaction</td>
<td>flexibility</td>
<td>multiplier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overall</td>
<td>chill</td>
<td>originality</td>
<td>cruel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perspective</td>
<td>glow</td>
<td>composition</td>
<td>survival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe</td>
<td>gradually</td>
<td>anecdotal</td>
<td>anymore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>navigate</td>
<td>reswell</td>
<td>significant</td>
<td>generous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>means</td>
<td>physician</td>
<td>undisturbed</td>
<td>provide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>communicate</td>
<td>patient</td>
<td>convince</td>
<td>opportunity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capture</td>
<td>curative</td>
<td>similarly</td>
<td>more over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unique</td>
<td>moreover</td>
<td>additionally</td>
<td>thus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>detail</td>
<td>instead</td>
<td>therefore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>particular</td>
<td>nevertheless</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A map is a common example of a model. It is an abstract, simplified representation of the salient features of a territory; it is not the territory. **(A)\underline{\text{salient}}**, a model is not the phenomenon it represents but only a simplified representation of the data gathered in relation to its attributes. The map shows explicitly how various locations are related to each other, and it gives an overall perspective. It can therefore be quite **(B)\underline{useful / usefully** as a means of describing and helping one know how to navigate the territory, as well as a means of communicating to others how to do so. It does not, **(B)\underline{\text{provide reasons why the locations are related to each other the way they are. Nor can it fully capture all the unique details that**(A)\underline{characterize / characterizes}**any particular location.\*salient 현저한, 두드러지는**

---

(A) For example …… however
(B) For example …… therefore
(A) Instead …… additionally

---

**Vocabulary & Comprehension**

1. 앞부분에서 소재와 주제 파악
   - 이 글의 소재는 지도와 모형의 관계에 관한 것이다.
2. 글의 논리적 관계 파악
   - 빈간 (A)의 앞 문장은 지도가 실제 영역을 단순화하여 표현한 것이라는 점을 설명하고 있고, 뒤의 문장은 모형이란 현상의 속성에 관해 수집된 자료의 단순화된 표상임을 설명하고 있다.
   - 빈간 (B)의 앞 문장은 지도가 한 지역에서 길을 찾는 데 도움을 주는 훌륭한 수단임을 설명하고 있고, 뒤의 문장은 지도가 한 장소와 다른 장소와 정보를 달리 전달하는 데 방식으로 연결되었는지 나타낼 수 없다고 기술하고 있다.
3. 연결사를 넣어 논리적인지 파악
   - 빈간 (A)의 뒤는 모형이란 현상의 속성에 관해 수집된 자료의 단순화된 표상임을 설명하고 있으므로, 지도와 모형의 유사성을 나타낼 수 있는 연결사 **Similarly**가 적절하다.
   - 빈간 (B)의 뒤는 앞 문장과는 달리 접속사가 왜 그렇게 연결되는지를 설명할 수 없다고 했으므로 역전의 접속사 **however**가 적절하다.

---

**Words & Phrases**

- abstract 추상적인
- phenomenon 현상
- overall 전반적인
- simplified 단순화된
- attribute 특성, 속성
- perspective 관점
- territory 영토, 영역
- explicitly 명시적으로
- navigate 길을 찾다, 드나답니다
An example of a model, or a **1** s __________ representation of the real attributes

- It shows how various locations are related to each other.
- It cannot fully **3** c __________ all the unique details.

---

**WORKSHEET**

1. **어휘** 다음 영문사전 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.
   
   (1) __________ : to choose a path so that a ship, plane, or car can go in a particular direction, especially by using maps or instruments
   
   (2) __________ : a sign, symbol, or picture of something

2. **사전정** 밑줄 친 do so가 가리키는 말을 본문에서 찾아 우리말로 쓰시오.

3. **어법** 둘, 3의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것을 골라 쓰시오.
   
   @ ____________  @ ____________

**TIPS**

- **대동사** do so는 동사구를 대용하는 표현으로 앞 문장의 동사구 전체를 대신할 때 사용된다.
  
  ~ and helping one know [how to navigate the territory], as well as a means of communicating to others [how to do so].

- **도착** 부정어구(Nor)로 시작하는 문장에서는 조동사가 주어 앞으로 이동한다.
  
  Nor can it (can) fully capture all the unique details ~. 또한 그것은 독립한 세부 사항을 전부 완벽하게 포착하는 못한다 ~.

원래 위치의 조동사 can이 주어인 it 앞으로 이동
As you know, many sports injuries are treated with ice packs. The initial impact of the ice is to reduce the inflammation and the resultant swelling by shrinking the blood vessels and, so, slowing down the rush of blood to the area. (A), the body also has an opposite reaction to the cold, namely to send extra blood to the chilled area to warm it up. (You may have noticed this phenomenon yourself when you’ve had very cold hands. As soon as you came inside or otherwise warm your hands, they seemed to glow.) Fortunately, however, the body sends this warming blood to the area gradually without causing reswelling. (B), the sports physician has given his patient the best of all worlds; reduced swelling and inflammation but increased flow of curative blood.

(A) (B)
① However ...... Thus
② However ...... Instead
③ Therefore ...... Thus
④ Moreover ...... Instead
⑤ Moreover ...... Nevertheless

1. 밀줄 친 ④, ⑥를 어법에 맞게 각각 고쳐 쓰시오.
   ④ reduce →
   ⑥ warm →

2. 밀줄 친 this phenomenon이 구체적으로 가리키는 것을 우리말 20자 이내로 쓰시오.

Words & Phrases
- injury 부상
- resultant 결과로서 생기는
- blood vessel 혈관
- reaction 반응
- glow 뜨겁다
- curative 치료하는
- initial 처음의
- swell 뭉적이다
- rush 몰려들
- chill 식하다
- reswell 다시 뭉적이다
- impact 영향
- shrink 수축시키다
- opposite 정반대
- phenomenon 현상
- physician 의사
The development of quality and creative musical ideas take time. Schools are set up such that teachers must work on a strict and limited time schedule, with few precious moments allowed in a week for music instruction, along with the additional burden of having to produce excellent concerts for public performance. (A) This hectic approach to teaching may be least conducive for creative thinking. Researchers have provided evidence that when given shorter time to work on a creative task, subjects produced lower scores on fluency, flexibility, and originality tests. (B) Researchers found that students produce their most original ideas later in creative tasks rather than earlier. My own experience of teaching composition to children provides anecdotal evidence to support the notion that they need a significant amount of undisturbed time when composing. I often have had a difficult time convincing students to take a break, even after hours of working on a music composition project.

(A)  (B)
① Similarly  ......  Nevertheless
② For example  ......  Additionally
③ Unfortunately ......  Additionally
④ Unfortunately  ......  Nevertheless
⑤ Similarly  ......  Therefore

대신 WORKSHEET

1. 문장 ⑥~⑧ 중 어법상 틀린 것을 찾아 바르게 고친 후 그 이유를 설명하시오.
   (1) 틀린 것:  ________  (2) 이유:  ________

2. 문장This hectic approach to teaching의 예로 제시된 내용을 본문에서 찾아 우리말로 쓰시오.
   ____________________________________________________________

Words & Phrases

- strict 염격한
- burden 부담
- public performance 공연
- subject 피실험자
- anecdotal 일화의
- significant 성당한, 의미 있는
- undisturbed 방해받지 않는
If you want to be successful, I **highly** recommend learning to be happy first. It is possible to become successful without first learning to be happy, but I strongly recommend against it, because if you are unhappy before you are successful, you are likely to be even more unhappy after. **(A)**, based on my own experience becoming financially successful and **(B)** it of other wealthy people I know, I have found wealth to be a personality multiplier. If you are cruel and unkind, then being wealthy will make you even more cruel and unkind, because you don’t even have survival-related reasons **(C)** to be nice to anyone anymore. If, **(B)**, you are kind and generous, then being wealthy will make you more so, because wealth provides more opportunities for doing so.

(A) (B)

① As a result ⋯⋯  more over
② For example ⋯⋯  instead
③ For example ⋯⋯  thus
④ Nevertheless ⋯⋯  instead
⑤ Nevertheless ⋯⋯  more over

---

1. 밑줄 친 @〜@ 중, 어법상 들린 것을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

2. 밑줄 친 I have found wealth to be a personality multiplier가 의미하는 바를 우리말로 구체적으로 쓰시오.

---

**Words & Phrases**

- **recommend** 추천하다
- **wealth** 부, 부유함
- **generous** 관대한
- **moreover** 게다가
- **financially** 경제적으로
- **multiplier** 배가시키는 것
- **provide** 제공하다
- **thus** 이와 같이, 따라서
- **wealthy** 부유한
- **cruel** 무정한, 잔인한
- **opportunity** 기회
- **nevertheless** 그럼에도 불구하고
STEP 01 (개요 쓰기) 위 지도를 보고 다음 질문에 대한 응답을 간략히 작성해 봅시다.

1. What do the two maps illustrate?
   ____________________________

2. Where was the school located 40 years ago?
   ____________________________

3. Where was the hospital located 40 years ago?
   ____________________________

4. Which buildings have not been moved in the last 40 years?
   ____________________________

STEP 02 (단락 쓰기) 주어진 표현을 이용하여 위 지도를 묘사해 봅시다.

similarly  across  show  however  next to  for example  the same  to sum up

The two maps illustrate how ABC City has changed over the last 40 years. First of all, the school was located ________ the street from the airport 40 years ago. ________, it is now located next to the sports center. Likewise, the location of the hospital has been moved; 40 years ago, it was ________ the school, but now it is next to the market. On the other hand, the locations of the other buildings have remained ________. ________, the location of the restaurant is unchanged. ________, the bank has always been where it is now. ________, these two maps illustrate how the city has changed over the last 40 years.
STEP 01
1 The two maps illustrate how the city has changed over the last 40 years.
   2 It was located across the street from the airport.
   3 It was located next to the school.
   4 The bank, the market, the sports center, the airport, and the restaurant have not been moved.

STEP 02
The two maps show how ABC City has changed over the last 40 years. First of all, the school was located across the street from the airport 40 years ago. However, it is now located next to the sports center. Likewise, the location of the hospital has been moved; 40 years ago, it was next to the school, but now it is next to the market. On the other hand, the locations of the other buildings have remained the same. For example, the location of the restaurant is unchanged. Similarly, the bank has always been where it is now. To sum up, these two maps illustrate how the city has changed over the last 40 years.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT 12</th>
<th>무관한 문장 찾기</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## WORD PREVIEW

### 수능 ANALYSIS
- common
- entertainment
- spontaneous
- script
- uncontrolled
- expect
- horror
- nail-biting
- determine
- close
- lose
- committed
- lack
- focus
- confident
- let go of
- nature
- a host of
- challenge
- provider

### PRACTICE 01
- strive
- presentation
- intimate
- atmosphere
- heighten
- audience
- eye contact
- touch
- attend
- maximum
- capacity
- proper
- reserve
- vast
- for sure
- crowded
- impressive
- empty
- be inclined to
- auditorium

### PRACTICE 02
- field
- guide
- philosophy
- so to speak
- otherwise
- sailor
- aimlessly
- confidence
- so as to
- refer to
- compass
- define
- worthwhile
- athlete
- worthy
- objective
- blind

### PRACTICE 03
- physically
- artwork
- upside down
- view
- expose
- area
- improve
- flaw
- overlook
- right-side up
- the same goes for
- flip
- perspective
- stuff
- likewise
- point of view
- reflection
- notice
- altered
One important way in which sport differs from other common entertainment forms is that sport is spontaneous. A play has a script and a concert has a program, but the action that entertains us in sport is spontaneous and uncontrolled by those who participate in the event. When we go to a comedic movie, we expect to laugh, and when we go to a horror movie, we expect nail-biting entertainment. ① But the emotions we may feel when watching a sporting event are (A) easy / hard to determine. ② If it is a close contest and our team wins, we may feel excitement and joy. ③ But if it is a boring event and our team loses, the entertainment benefit we receive is quite (B) similar / different. ④ The reasons the team loses are that the players are not committed, lack focus, are not confident, or couldn’t let go of their mistakes. ⑤ Because of its spontaneous nature, sport producers face a host of challenges that are different than those faced by most entertainment providers.
### Entertainment forms vs. Predetermined things

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entertainment forms</th>
<th>Predetermined things</th>
<th>Emotions we may feel</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sport</td>
<td>none (\rightarrow) spontaneous</td>
<td>hard to (3) ___________\</td>
<td>Sport producers face challenges that are (4) ___________\ than those of other entertainment providers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plays</td>
<td>(2) ___________\</td>
<td>predictable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>movies</td>
<td>programs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**TIPS**

- **월 수 요소(주어, 목적어, 보어)를 모두 갖춘 문장**
  - 이러한 구조는 '월 수 요소 가 관계 잘 나와서 시간, 장소, 방법 등을 나타내는 경우iju 쓰인다.
  - One important way [in which {sport differs from other common entertainment forms}] is that sport is \(\text{spontaneous}\).
Strive to make your presentations as personal as possible and avoid speaking in a space larger than necessary. ① Smaller rooms create a more intimate atmosphere, which will heighten the energy and emotion of an audience. ② Speaking in a smaller space will also allow you to make eye contact with your audience, an important personal touch. ③ If 25 people are expected to attend your presentation, find a space with a maximum capacity of 30 instead of 100. ④ Although deciding the proper space for your presentation can become a surprisingly difficult task, it’s safer to reserve a vast room with enough seats for everyone to seat for sure. ⑤ A crowded room will seem more impressive than an empty hall and people will be more inclined to remember a full house rather than an auditorium of empty seats.
Those in the field of children’s sports need something to guide their efforts, a guiding philosophy so to speak. Otherwise they are like sailors of long ago who sometimes sailed about aimlessly and without confidence of their course when away from land. At times, individuals involved in children’s sports need to be able to “check the course” by referring to a compass in their own minds so as to know if they are moving in the proper direction. In order to do this, they must have a “magnetic north” composed of a purpose and of clearly defined worthwhile objectives. They must be good athletes if they want to become successful coaches for children’s sports. If they have their worthy objectives in mind as they make decisions about their programs, they will not be sailing blind.
Artists will often physically turn their artwork upside down to view it in a new way and expose areas which the work could be improved. Doing so allows them to see flaws and other easy-to-overlook details they couldn’t see after looking at the artwork right-side up for so long. The same goes for your everyday lives, including your problems, ideas, and work. You see them “right-side up” for so long that you can’t see them in any other way. By flipping your perspective upside down, you expose yourself to a new way of viewing the same old stuff. Likewise, changing your point of view is the result of many hours of reflection. If you can physically change your perspective — by sitting on your head, or flipping something you’re looking at upside down — you’ll notice things you never did before as a result of the altered perspective.
STEP 01 개요 쓰기 아래 주어진 우리말을 영어로 바꾸어 다음 표의 빈칸을 완성해 봅시다.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>① (길을) 잃게 된다</th>
<th>⑤ 집과 가족으로부터 떨어져</th>
<th>⑩ 몇 달 동안</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>② 임명되어 길러진다</td>
<td>⑥ 그의 어린 시절을 기억해 낼다</td>
<td>① 그의 교향을 찾는다</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>③ 성찰과 고통</td>
<td>⑥ 진정한 의미</td>
<td>① 출중한 연기</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Lion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Garth Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original book</td>
<td>the nonfiction book A Long Way Home by Saroo Brierley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starring</td>
<td>Dev Patel, Rooney Mara, David Wenham and Nicole Kidman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plot</td>
<td>Five-year-old Saroo ② ____________ on a train, which takes him thousands of miles across India, ⑥ ____________. After wandering ⑤ ____________, Saroo ④ ____________ by a warm-hearted couple in Australia. Saroo, now a young man, ⑥ ____________ during a meal with some Indian friends. Saroo searches for his hometown using an online satellite imagery map service. Finally, he ① ____________ and reunites with his biological family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impressive points</td>
<td>• the adoptees’ ⑥ ____________ • the ⑥ ____________ of family • ① ____________ of the actors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STEP 02 단락 쓰기 위 개요를 바탕으로, 영화를 소개하는 글을 완성해 봅시다.

Lion is a film ____________ by Garth Davis, based on the book ____________ by Saroo Brierley. The film ____________ Dev Patel, Rooney Mara, David Wenham and Nicole Kidman. The story is as follows: Five-year-old Saroo gets lost on a train, which takes him ____________. After ____________ for several months, Saroo is adopted and raised by a ____________ couple in ____________. Saroo, now a ____________, recalls his childhood during ____________. Saroo ____________ using an online ____________ service. Finally, he finds his hometown and ____________. This film ____________ us with the ____________ losses and pains, the true meaning of ____________, and fine acting of ____________.
**STEP 01**

① gets lost
② for several months
③ recalls his childhood
④ losses and pains
⑤ fine acting

⑥ away from home and family
⑦ is adopted and raised
⑧ finds his hometown
⑨ true meaning

**STEP 02**

*Laion* is a film directed by Garth Davis, based on the non-fiction book *A Long Way Home* by Saroo Brierley. The film stars Dev Patel, Rooney Mara, David Wenham and Nicole Kidman. The story is as follows: Five-year-old Saroo gets lost on a train, which takes him thousands of miles across India, away from home and family. After wandering for several months, Saroo is adopted and raised by a warm-hearted couple in Australia. Saroo, now a young man, recalls his childhood during a meal with some Indian friends. Saroo searches for his hometown using an online satellite imagery map service. Finally, he finds his hometown and reunites with his biological family. This film impresses us with the adoptees’ losses and pains, the true meaning of family, and fine acting of the actors.