

## 맛보기 강의

### 1. 강사 소개

- 181회 토익 (2008년 1월 13일 시행) 및 183회 토익 (2008년 3월 23일 시행) 990점 만점
- 정상 어학원 초/중급 LC 전담 및 초/중급 RC 강사
- 해외 박람회 동시 통역 (미국 CES 2007) / 대기업 토익 강의
- ELS International Language Center Intensive Course 수료
- 중앙 대학교 영어 영문학과 졸업

### 2. 왜 안 들리는가? – 계속 들으면 들린다!?

- 1) <This is the pen.>을 듣고 이해가 되는 사람과 안 되는 사람의 차이는?
  - ‘어휘를 알고 있다 / 모르고 있다’의 차이
- 2) <This is the pen I borrowed from him.>을 듣고 이해가 되는 사람과 안 되는 사람의 차이는?
  - ‘어휘를 알고 있다 / 모르고 있다’의 차이 + ‘문법을 알고 있다 / 모르고 있다’의 차이
  - 즉, 이 두 가지를 합하면 적어놓은 것을 보고 ‘해석이 된다 / 안 된다’의 차이
- 3) <This is the pen I had borrowed from him in the class last night before I found my pen.>
 

을 듣고 이해가 되는 사람과 안 되는 사람의 차이는?

  - ‘원어민의 속도로 읽고 해석이 가능하다 / 그 속도로는 불가능하다’의 차이
- 4) 위 문장을 원어민의 속도로 읽고 해석이 되는데도, 들으면 이해가 안 되는 사람과 되는 사람의 차이는?
  - ‘자신의 생각하는 발음/억양/강세가 원어민의 그것과 같은가/ 아닌가’의 차이

### 3. 왜 틀리는가? – 원어민만큼 잘 들으면 다 맞춘다!?

- 원어민의 토익 성적은?
- 다 들리는 것과 다 맞추는 것과는 별개 문제

### 4. 해결 방법 및 학습 방향

- 1) 어휘를 외워야 한다! 특히 시험에 나오는 어휘를 외운다! 모르는 어휘는 천 번을 들어도 모르는 어휘다!
 

예) wheel barrow / carousel / pedestrian
- 2) 문법을 배워야 한다! 특히 시험에 나오는 문법을 배운다! 토익 LC에 필요한 문법은 정해져있다!
 

예) 현재 진행형 (be ~ing) → 사람의 행동 묘사 / 수동태 (be + pp) → 사물의 상태 묘사
- 3) 원어민의 어순으로 이해를 해야한다 → 직독직해가 필요하다 → 단어가 아닌 어휘로 외운다!
 

예) be lined up along the street : 도로를 따라 열지어 있다.

be on both sides of the road : 도로의 양쪽에 있다.

reach for the product : 제품을 향해 손을 뻗다.
- 4) 기본적인 발음/억양/강세를 학습해야 한다!
 

예) 비슷한 것이 아예 없는 발음 : f / v / th / r

비슷한 것이 있으나 잘못 알고 있는 발음 : l / s / z 등

2음절 강세어 : arrange / arrive 등
- 5) 시험 Skill을 학습해야 한다.
 

예) 사진에 없는 명사가 들리면 무조건 오답 → 다 듣지 못해도 풀 수 있다!

## 제 1강 - 발음 편 (교재 22p)

**1. 한국말과 너무나 다른 발음들**

## 1) p / f / b / v

- 다음의 단어들을 한 번 발음해 보세요! fine / fan / father / family
- 다음의 단어들을 한 번 발음해 보세요! van / vase
- 다음의 단어들을 한 번 발음해 보세요! power / photo

## 2) th / s / z

- 다음의 단어들을 한 번 발음해 보세요! MP3 / Number 3 / thirty one / think / thank you
- 다음의 단어들을 한 번 발음해 보세요! sink / seat / seoul / Samsung
- 다음의 단어들을 한 번 발음해 보세요! sue / zoo / price / prize

## 3) r / l

- 다음의 단어들을 한 번 발음해 보세요! right / light / LA

**2. 한국말로 대충 대체되는 발음들**

- 매 강의마다 하나 둘씩 학습할 예정 (교재 30-33p 참고)

**3. 지역별 특색 발음**

## 1) 미국 특색

- 다음의 단어들을 한 번 발음해 보세요! water / matter / waiter / letter
- 다음의 단어들을 한 번 발음해 보세요! counter / printer / internet
- 다음의 단어들을 한 번 발음해 보세요! order / ladder
- 다음의 단어들을 한 번 발음해 보세요! try / dry / entering / dream
- 다음의 단어들을 한 번 발음해 보세요! stop / speak / sky

## 2) 영국/ 호주 특색

- 다음의 단어들을 한 번 발음해 보세요! cart / car / park / work
- 다음의 단어들을 한 번 발음해 보세요! ask / manager / can't
- 다음의 단어들을 한 번 발음해 보세요! direction / either / neither

**4. 2음절 강세어 / 중복 발음 생략 / 연음**

## 1) 2음절 강세어

- 다음의 단어들을 한 번 발음해 보세요! arrive / arrange / address

## 2) 중복 발음 생략 (교재 41p 참고)

- 다음의 단어들을 한 번 발음해 보세요! let's see / this seat / He's just finished the meal.

## 3) 연음 (교재 40p 참고)

- 다음의 단어들을 한 번 발음해 보세요! pick it up

제 2강 – Part I에 꼭 필요한 문장 패턴 / 답변 예측법 (교재 55p 참고)

### 1. Part 1이란?

### 2. Part 1을 위한 답변 예측법

- 머리속에 아래와 같은 표를 그린다.

	( )	( )
	(wearing)	( )
	( )	( )

- 사진에서 제일 먼저 사람을 본다.
- 사람의 행동을 걷는 것과 같은 큰 동작, 손발을 사용한 중간 동작, 눈이나 입을 사용하는 작은 동작으로 본 후 그에 맞는 표현을 예상한다.
- 다음으로 사람의 옷차림을 본다. 옷차림이 있다면, 옷차림은 모자, 안경, 정장, 넥타이, 이름표 등의 순이다.
- 다음으로 사람의 위치를 본다. 서있거나, 앉아있거나, 기대고 있거나, ~앞/옆/뒤/위에 있다 등으로 묘사한다.
- 다음으로 사물의 상태를 본다. 차가 주차되어 있거나, 제품이 진열되어 있거나, 자리가 차있거나 등이다.
- 다음으로 사물의 위치를 본다. 사물이 ~앞/옆/뒤/위/아래에 있다 등으로 묘사한다.
- 마지막으로 사물의 움직임을 본다. 사물의 움직임에는 반드시 사람이 존재한다.  
단, 차량의 움직임의 경우 사람이 차안에 타고 있어서 보이지 않을 수도 있다.

### 3. 묘사에 필요한 문장 패턴 (교재 55p 참고)

#### 1) 주어 묘사법

- 한 명: 남자는 a man / the man / he 여자는 a woman / the woman / she
- 둘 중 한 명/개: one of the men [ /people / customer ] / one of the cars
- 다수 중 일부: some people [ /workers / customers ] / some of the people [ /workers / customers ]

#### 2) 다음의 세가지 시제만이 정답으로 출제된다.

- 현재 진행형 : be + ~ing (능동) / be being pp (수동)
- 단순 현재형 : be(is, are) (능동) / be + pp (수동)
- 현재 완료형 : have(has) + p.p (능동) / have(has) been + p.p (수동)

&lt;제 3강&gt;

## Part I

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			/ rack / cupboard // wall
			/ / merchandise / fruits / books / vegetables
			cart / bag
			hat / cap / glasses / name tag / shirt and tie / suits and ties / skirt / ceremonial costume
			customers / shoppers / patrons / peddler // clerk / cashier
			counter / store
			shopping for the products / walking / doing some window shopping / going up [/ down] stairs
			helping customers
			[/ putting / raising / holding / weighing]
			moving [/pushing] a cart / carrying a bag
			[/ into / through / out / around] / glancing at / gazing at / smiling at // / studying / reviewing / browsing / inspecting / scanning / looking over[through/ into] / reading / selecting / choosing
			/ be dressed in / have on
			/ (up) / / be in a stack / be in a pile
			/ be arranged
			be being moved away / be being carried
		/	standing [/ waiting] at the counter / leaning on [/ against] / relaxing
			1. : be + ~ing 2. : 3. Part I : Part I 가 70-80% 4. : hanging (hanging 가 ) ) The painting is hanging on the wall
		2	arrange, arrive
		t /	: counter / internet : photo / letter / order / quarter
			paying for goods / buying [purchasing] goods / making a purchase
			looking for / searching for
			putting on / trying on
			가
			lean on [against] 가
			P66-1 / P66-2 / P86-1 / P111-3 / P111-6
			: 가 가 / : / : / :
			/ / :
			: / : / : / :
			/ / :
			floor / farming products / newspaper ( paper)

&lt;제 4강&gt;

## Part I

-

			/ table / chairs / seats // cup / glass / plate / bowl / tray / pot
			/ food /
			order / menu
			hat / apron
			customers / chef
			restaurant / kitchen / cuisine / / outside
			entering the restaurant / ordering food / //
			set the table / an order
			water / washing [/ rinsing] dishes
			customers / carrying a dish // cleaning / clearing / moping / vacuuming / sweeping
			eating / drinking / / having their meal
			looking at [/ into / through / out / around] / glancing at / gazing at / smiling at // examining / studying / reviewing / browsing / inspecting / scanning / looking over[through/ into] / reading / selecting / choosing
		wearing / be dressed in / have on	
			/ be taken / be being used / be crowded / be full of customers / be not taken / be empty
			be on display / be displayed / be stacked (up) / be piled up / be in a stack / be in a pile / be arranged
		be being prepared [/ set / arranged] / be being cleared	
		/	
		1. : be + pp ( ) 2. : 3. Part I : Part I 40-50% 4. :	
	2	arrange, arrive	
	tr / dr	entering ( ), tray, drinking	
		she's sweeping the floor. ( X) --> ( ) / they've finished their meal.	
	t	eating / items	
	r	floor / cart / car / park / clear	
	t	set outside ( □ )	
		finished / have finished their meal ( ) / pay for the meal	
		putting on / trying on	
		All / Every . Some of / One of	
		P66-3 / P76-3 / P86-2 / P122-7	
		/ : /	
		: / : / :	
		: / : / :	
		: / : / :	
		business / centerpiece / leave	

&lt;제 5강&gt;

**Part I**

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			/ van / traffic / airplane / aircraft / plane / train / horse / bicycle
			<b>drivers</b> / / <b>passengers</b>
			<b>road</b> / <b>street</b> / curb / / intersection / <b>traffic signal</b> / <b>platform</b> / <b>parking lot</b> [/ area]
			the road / <b>driving</b> a car / travelling / moving
			take on / get on / / get in / take off / /
			<b>carrying</b> / [/ picking up] his <b>bag</b> / <b>luggage</b> / <b>baggage</b> / packages
			<b>wearing</b> / be dressed in / have on
			[lined up] in a line [/ in lines / / in rows] <b>along</b> [/on both sides of / on either side of ] <b>the street</b> [/ the road / the curb]
			<b>stopped at a traffic signal</b> [/ light]
			<b>be being driven</b> / [ / a single direction] // [ / tied up] <b>in traffic</b>
			<b>arriving at</b> [/ <b>approaching</b> ] the station
			<b>be being</b> [repaired] / <b>be being checked</b> / <b>be being</b>
			<b>be in a train station</b> / <b>waiting in line</b>
			1. : be + being + pp ( ) 2. : 3. Part I : 10-20% 4. : being
		tr / dr	drivers, trunk
		+	stopped at ( )
			direction, either // lot, not
		2	park along ( )
			has flat tire 가 .
			( : )
		/	pedestrian
			<b>P66-4</b> / <b>P66-5</b> / <b>P103-2</b> / <b>P114-4</b> / <b>P115-6</b>
			: / : / : / :
			: / : 가 / : 가
			: 가 / : / : : 가 : 가
			~ be on top of ~ / trunk / hood / steering wheel

1)

F가

! ^^

FINISHED FILES ARE THE  
RESULT OF YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC  
STUDY COMBINED WITH THE  
EXPERIENCE OF YEARS

&lt;제 6강&gt;

## Part I

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			construction site [area] // warehouse / garage
		/	[/ equipment] / tool / hammer / shovel / wheel // boxes / cartons / building materials / bricks / ladder
			helmet
			working / operating / using
			carrying / moving / holding / pushing / / picking up / / / stacking / packing
			wearing / be dressed in / have on
			be parked [lined up] in a line [/ in lines / in a row / in rows] along [/on both sides of / on either side of ] the street [/ the road / the curb]
			be stacked (up) / be piled up / be in a stack / be in a pile
			be being built [constructed] / // be paved / be improved
			be being / be being / be being
			1. : have + pp ( ) 2. : 3. Part I : 5% 4. :
			file ( ), fax ( ), water ( ) being filed / being faxed / being watered
	ou		sew VS saw
	p f		. file VS pile
			garage, direction, either
			) paving the street -> working at a construction site ) operating the forklift -> working with heavy equipment
			load / unload : bending over lean on[against]
			hard / soft helmet
			be stacked (up) / be piled up / be in a stack / be in a pile
			P66-6 / P76-2 / P76-4 / P76-5
			: / : / :
			: 가 / : / :
			: : / : / :
			/ :
			have been broken / saw the wood / nife / hay / mansion

가

가

## &lt;제 7강&gt;

## Part I

-

			meeting / / discussion / conversation / seminar
			telephone / copy machine [copier / photocopier] / fax (machine) / printer computer / paper // pamphlet / booklet / brochure
			suit and tie / name tag / ceremonial costume
			participating in / joining / / having / be in
		/	a presentation // addressing the audience / making a speech / speaking into a microphone // pointing at // applauding
			taking a note / / filing papers / doing some paper work shaking a hand / exchanging business cards
			on [over] the phone / making a call / telephoning / phoning / ~by phone // explaining
			each other // overlooking // viewing looking at [/ into / through / out / around] / glancing at / staring at / gazing at / smiling at // examining / studying / reviewing / browsing / inspecting / scanning / looking over[through/ into] / reading / selecting / choosing
			wearing / be dressed in / have on
			be being faxed / be being handed / be being filed
	2		1. : have + benn + pp ( ) 2. : ( ) The car is parked VS The car has been parked. 3. Part I : 5% 4. :
			address -> dress , attending -> tending 10 10 Listening
		r	stair / floor / cart / car / park / clear
		p f	. coffee VS copy
		i i:	it VS eat e.g. between, before, because, behind
			) looking at a computer -> wokring in front of a computer
			heated ( )
			( ) 가
			lean on [against] 가
			P86-3 / P86-4 / P86-6 / P122-8
			: / : / :
			: / : / :
			: / : / :
			: / : / :
			: 가 / / :
			heated discussion / be lying on their sides / blocking the entrance / sitting with his arms crossed / folding

911 테러로 붕괴된 세계 무역 센터빌딩의 주소는 뉴욕 · 퀸즈 대로 · 33번지라고 합니다.  
이것을 줄이면 Q33NY가 됩니다. 자, 그럼 다음을 따라서 해보세요. 꽤 충격적입니다.

1. 메모장을 연다.
2. 대문자로 Q33NY 라고 친다.
3. 친 문자를 선택해 폰트 사이즈를 72로 바꾼다.
4. 그리고 친 문자의 폰트를 Wingdings(거의 아래쪽)로 바꾼다



&lt;제 8강&gt;

## Part I

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			/ / in the middle of / <b>on</b> / over / <b>under</b> / above / below / beside = next to = by / <b>near</b> / behind / <b>in front of</b> / / among * covering be covered with
			for / to / toward / <b>into</b> / / from / <b>around</b> / round / through / over / under / / across
			painting / drawers / mirror / lamp / curtains / window / rug / carpet / bed / ceiling spectators / audience
			resting out doors // along the path // taking a picture [photo]
		가	walking along the river [/ beach / shore / coast / seaside] // rowing [/ paddling] a boat sailing in the sea // passing under the bridge
			admiring a <b>sculpture</b>
			playing a // performing a concert // applauding the performance
			// be taller than // at the dock // be reflected in the water
			be being watered / be being planted
		/	+ leaning on [/ against] / relaxing / lined up
			1. : there is/are, S + be + , S + have, 2. : / / 3. Part I : 5% 4. :
			be being watered / be being planted
		2	above, along, across => a ) lamp above ( )
			wall( ), walk( ), work ( )
		t	n t : curtain ( - ) / carton ( - ) / button ( - )
			) playing the guitar => playing a musical instrument
			가 , , ) The bridge goes across the river ) These windows overlook the garden ) The chairs are facing each other
			,
			<b>P76-1 / P94-5 / P103-6 / P111-2 / 117-9</b>
			: , / : / : / :
			: / : / :
			/ : , 가
			: ( ) / : / : :
			playing a musical / folk event / hall / folded in a circle

&gt;

 ? L I K E C L A S S I C  
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

- 1) 0 9 3 가 . ( 131 )  
 2) 3 가 3 가 ) 358 853 358  
 3) , . ( ) 781 187 )  
 4) 2 .  
 5) ! !!

## &lt;제 9강&gt;

&lt;시험 빈도에 의한 Part I 총정리&gt;

## &lt;어휘 및 표현&gt;

## 1. 사람 관련 (정답의 70%)

## 1) 몸 전체를 사용하는 큰 행동

- 전신: walking / passing / working / running / heading / using / shopping / posing
- 반신: moving / carrying / pushing / loading / unloading / bending over / cleaning / clearing

## 2) 손이나 발을 사용하는 중간 행동

- holding / putting / pointing at / reaching for / shaking hand / waving one's hand
- raising a hand / applauding / washing / packing / pouring / repairing / fixing

## 3) 얼굴과 관련한 작은 행동

## 가. "눈"관련

- looking at [into/in/through/out/around] / viewing // facing //
- examining / studying / reviewing / browsing / inspecting / scanning / looking over[through]
- selecting / choosing
- looking at / staring at / glancing at / gazing at // smiling at

## 나. "입"관련

- drinking / eating / having / speaking / making a call / having a conversation / addressing

## 4) 특정사물과 연관되어 일어나는 행동

- 사무실: making a copy / filing documents
- 발표: speaking to microphone / making a presentation[speech] / taking a note / attending a conference
- 교통: boarding the airplane / crossing the crosswalk / riding a bicycle
- 식당: taking an order / helping oneself to 명사 / serving the table
- 공사: paving the road / improving the road
- 집근처: watering plants
- 야외: admiring a sculpture / playing a musical instrument / sailing / boating / rowing a boat

## 5) 옷차림 관련

- wearing 옷차림 명사 / be dressed in 옷차림 명사 / have 옷차림 명사 on

## 6) 위치 관련

- standing / sitting / be seated / waiting / relaxing / leaning on[/ against] / be lined up

## 2. 사물 관련 (정답의 30%)

## 1) 사물의 정적 상태

- 교통: be parked / be lined up / be stopped / have been stopped (현재완료) / be stuck (/ tied up)
- 식당: be occupied / be crowded / have been set [arranged]
- 쇼핑: be displayed / be arranged / be stacked / be piled up / be stocked[stored] / be full of
- 집안: be covered[filled] with / facing each other (의인화)
- 집근처: be reflected / have fallen (현재완료) / overlook (의인화)
- 야외: be tied up

## 2) 사물의 동적 상태 (주로 사람이 보임)

- 교통: moving / traveling / approaching / arriving //being driven / being repaired [fixed] / being towed
- 식당: being served / being poured / being delivered
- 회사: being faxed / being handed
- 공사: being built [constructed] / under construction
- 집안: being cleaned / being washed
- 집근처: being watered / being planted

## 3) 사물의 위치 (정적 배열 상태)

- be on both sides of the road / in a similar style / hanging on the wall
- be under the bridge / be on the roof => 제 8 강 전치사 표현 참조

## &lt;발음&gt;

## 1. 2 음절 강세어

가. ar 류 : 절대로 앞이 안 들린다.

- arrange → range 로 들림 arrive → rive 로 들림.

나. 전치사류 : 동사 뒤 모음이 들러 붙는다.

- across / along / above → 예) lined up along (라인드어퍼롱), lamp above (램퍼브)

다. 동사류 : 문맥으로 비교적 유추 가능

- address → addressing the audience
- approach → approaching the station
- attend → attending the conference

## 2. 명사로 알고 있는데 수동형이나 수동진행형으로 사용되는 어휘들

- water / fax / file / plant / place // sail / cover / fish / face / wave
- => being watered / being faxed / being filed / being planted / being placed

## 3. 잘 안 들리는 영국/호주 발음

- 가. r 의 약화 : cart / car / park / carton → r 을 넣고 생각
- 나. o 발음 차이 : not / lot / work / walk 등 → 문맥으로 파악
- 다. 모음 변형 : direction (다이렉션), either (아이더), garage (개라쥐)

## 4. 미국 발음

- 가. tr, dr : entering (엔추링), entrance (엔튜런스), being driven (비잉 주리븐)
- 나. 모음사이의 t : items (아이덤스), sitting (씨딩), water (워러), order (오러)
- 다. t 생략 : counter (카우너), internet (이너넷)

## 5. 조동사류 발음 잡아내기

- 가. have : They have finished their meals. → They've finished their meals.
- 나. have been : The cars have been stopped at the traffic signal. (앰빈)
- 다. is being : The car is being repaired. (~잉' 발음을 잡을 것)

## 6. 전치사/ 부사 발음 잡아내기

- 가. along : 주로 어울리는 동사들이 있음 (walk / be parked)
- 나. away : moving 명사 away 혹은 being moved away.

## 7. 기타

- 가. 1 음절 단어들은 잘 안 들린다 : helping, pushing, putting, moving 등
- 나. i 와 i: 의 구분 / ou 와 >의 구분 : it VS eat / sew VS saw
- 다. 연음은 어휘로 해결하라!! : stopped at (스탑뎃), walk along (워컬롱), park along (파컬롱)
- 라. 절대음감 아무리 좋아도 표현을 모르면 안 들린다

### <시험 Skill>

#### 1. 사진만 보고도 나올 수 있는 표현들 (동의어는 각 과 참조)

- 가. 바퀴달린 것 나오면 주차되어 있다는 표현 : be parked
- 나. 좌석나오면 차있다/ 비워있다는 표현 : be occupied
- 다. 잡다구리한 것 쌓여 있거나 진열되어 있으면 나오는 표현 : be stacked / be displayed
- 라. 교차로 보이고 길건너는 것 보이면 나오는 표현 : pedestrian
- 마. 배가 정박되어 있으면 나오는 표현 : be tied up
- 바. 공사판 보이면 나오는 표현 : heavy equipment [machinery] / be under construction

#### 2. 이럴 땐 오답이야!!

- 가. 사진에 없는 명사 / 안 들리는 명사 (단, Part I 용 어휘를 다 공부한 사람에 한함) / 사진에서 찢린 명사
- 나. 싸잡아서 말할 때 : all / every 등
- 다. 심리 / 추측성
  - 찾다류 : look for / search for      - 구매/지불 하다 : buy=purchase / pay for
  - 옷을 입고 있는 중 : putting on / trying on      - 막 ~하려고 하는 중 : be about to
- 라. 동작 혼동 문제들 : 서있는데 '기대다'라는 표현이 들릴 때 / 짐 적재하는데 '구부리다'라는 말이 들릴 때

문제풀이) P113-1, P115-5, P116-7, P116-8, P117-10

문제풀이간 오답 어휘/표현) 물의 가장자리 at the edge of the water, 난간 railing, 무릎을 꿇어앉다 kneeling down, 갑판 deck, 아파트 단지 apartment complex, 들판 field

## &lt;제 10강&gt;

&lt; 가 &gt;

1. / / : drapes / **bulletin board** / podium / **workstation** / laboratory / test tube
2. : lid / rag / dispenser / **beverage**
3. : **stand** / fabric / transaction / **inventory**
4. : conductor / **baggage**[luggage] **claim area** / **suitcase** / **belongings** / carousel
5. : lamppost / column / pole / walkway / garbage
6. : **blueprint** / **plan**/ bulldozer / plow / tear down / cone
7. : dresser / pillow / windowsill / rug
8. / / : barn / pasture / **lawn** / crop / firewood / walk the dog
9. 가 : barge / tug boat / overflow / disembark / riverbank

## &lt;Practice Test 2 &gt;

- P119-1 : > . > . > . > .  
 P120-3 : > . > . > . > .  
 P120-4 : > . > . > . > 가 . ( )  
 P121-5 : > . > . > . > .  
 P123-10 : > .

\* > climbing up, driving a nail, **place**, **in a circle**,  
 getting onto the bus, stock, ~ 가 be filled with, on the ground, be scattered

## &lt;Part II &gt;

- \* !! !!  
 1. 30 .  
 2. 1 25 -> RC  
 3. 50% (5W1H, which), 50% (be, , 가, , / , )  
 4. 가  
 5. .  
 6. , , 가 Part . ?  
 - Part I , Part III IV Part II  
 -  
 - 가 .

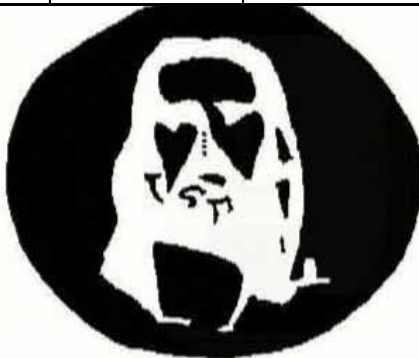
&lt; &gt;

1. □.  
 □. 2-3 .  
 - :  
 - : / . - : .
2. 가.  
 a.  
 - => Q: Who are you meeting today? A: I have a meeting in room 2A.  
 - => Q: The project has been accepted, has it? A: Everything except it.  
 - 가 => Q: When are you supposed to meet Dr. Kim? A: I was sick yesterday.  
 b.  
 - => Q: Who did you call last night? A: I will contact my secretary.  
 - => Q: Who did you call last night? A: He called her.  
 .  
 - Yes/ No . =>
3. 가.  
 => ( , ), ( ) => .  
 =>

&lt;제 11강&gt;

**Part II – When ( 2-3 )**

			/ / / / until / before / after +
			when / after / / before / while / until / not until + S V
			yesterday / last / ago / in
			tomorrow / next ~ / / by the early next year / at the end of next month / in half an hour
			, quarterly, monthly, weekly, daily
			be supposed to / due / / exactly
			about = approximately / almost / maybe / probably / perhaps / I think [ / I believe]
			meet the deadline / be held / start / begin / / be planning [going] to / expect / be ready / be approved
			When did you order [/ fax ] ~? / When will you ship [/ send] ~? / When can you submit ~?
			1. : ) When was the deadline for the bid? ) When will you send us the equipment we ordered?
			2. : ! !!
	가		be + ing : 가 => ) When are you meeting with the accountant, Mr. David?
			: They haven't arrived yet. => / I've worked here for over 10 years => I've never been there. => / I've been here =>
			I got it ( : 가 ) ( : 가 ) / year ( : ) ( : -ㄹ ) / lack of ( : )
	2		until ( )
	>		talk ( )
			send the materials ( X ) ( O )
			for an hour ( f -ㄹ )
			Q: When are you leaving? A: For 2 weeks
			Q: When are you leaving? A: At gate 12
			Yes/No ( ) / / / / /
			: ) Probably before 2:00 / 3 days ago / late last night
			: ) Before the meeting (37)
			: ) When they find the right person. / As soon as I finish the report.
			, => !
			<b>P149 1, 2, 3, 4</b>
			~ , , last talk to ~ talk about a recent issue last for an hour manual under warranty several times send the materials suffer from a lack of materials
			: When did you talk / : Yes , , : +
			: When does the manual say / : No , :
			: When did you come / : Yes , / : :
			: When are you going to send / : No , / :



&gt;

4

30

가?

&lt;제 12강&gt;

**Part II – Where ( 2-3 )**

				at / in / in the middle of / on / over / under / above / below / beside = next to = by / near / <b>behind</b> / in front of / between / among
				for / <b>to</b> / toward / <b>into</b> / out of / from / <b>around</b> / round / through / over / under / along / <b>across</b>
				be located / the nearest / right here /
				about = approximately / almost / maybe / probably / perhaps / I think [ / I believe]
				on my desk / in the bottom / on the third / in the parking lot / the corner
				across the street / at the corner / in the supply cabinet / in the receptacle / in the
				key / files folders / post office / subway station / cafeteria on the premises
			/	catch the bus / put my tray / make a stop / leave it / usually go
				Where can I find ~ ? Where should I ~ ? Where have you been ~ ?
				1. : ) When was the deadline for the bid? ) <b>Where is the file with all the customer information?</b> ) When will you send us the equipment we ordered? ) <b>Where are the markers I bought last week?</b>
				2. : ! !!
				: I can find it myself / : Please help yourself.
		do	do will 1 ' ~ ' ~ ' .	
				On the third floor / On the eighth of next month
				next staff ( ) --> ( ) / attend the trustee meeting ( X ) -> ( )
		k		second ( )
				directory ( ) -> tr . / where ( ) / Right over there ( )
				stop in ( ) / find it ( f t )
				Q: Where will you meet your clients? A: Probably tomorrow.
				Yes/No ( ) / / / / /
				Q: Where will you meet your clients? A: In my office.
				, => !
				<b>P154 1, 2, 3, 4</b>
				가 , 가 ? A staff meeting will be held. Attend the trustee meeting. Cafeteria on the premises A sandwich will do. The train stops. Why don't you ask the conductor? public phone directory
				: Where will S~? / : / :
				: Where do you~? / : , Yes / :
				: Where does~? / : / : +
				: Where can I find~? / : , / :



\_\_\_\_\_ ?

hate가

love가

가가

가가

!

## &lt;간접적 답변 총정리&gt;

## ① "몰라요" 형

- I don't know. / I have no idea. / I have no clue. (모른다)
- Not that I know of = Not that I'm aware of. (내가 아는 한 모른다)
- I don't remember/ I forgot. / It slipped my mind. (까먹었다)
- I'm not sure (yet). / I can't say for sure. (확실하지 못하다)
- Nobody knows. / Who knows? (아무도 모른다)
- It's confidential. (비밀이다)

## ② "결정 안되었다" 형

- I haven't made up my mind. / I haven't decided yet. (나는 아직 결정 못했다)
- It hasn't been decided yet. / They haven't decided it yet. (아직 결정안되었다)
- It's up in the air. (미정이다)
- They are reviewing it right now. / We are working on that right now. / We are trying to figure it out.  
(지금 결정하려고 하는 중이다~~" 유형들)

## ③ "들은 바 없어요" 형

- I haven't been informed/ notified. (통보된 바 없다)
- I haven't heard about it. (들어본 적 없다)
- No one has contacted me. (아무도 나에게 연락하지 않았다)
- No one has told us about it. (아무도 나에게 말해주지 않았다)

## ④ "~에게 물어보세요" 유형

- You'd better ask somebody else. (다른 사람에게 물어보는 것이 좋겠다)
- Why don't you ask Raul in personnel department? (\*\*에게 물어보시는 것이 어때요?)
- Jane has all the information. (\*\*가 모든 정보를 가지고 있다)

## ⑤ "상황따라 달라요" 유형

- It depends on the situation/ the manager/ the weight/ what time you come.
- It varies.

## ⑦ 논리적 점프 형

- (모른다 그럴지만) I should know/find out soon.
- (모른다 그럴지만) I will let you know in a minute. / They will let us know later.
- (모른다 그럴지만) Let me check it for you. / Let me check the manual.
- (모른다 그럴지만) I wish I knew. (저도 알면 좋을 텐데요)
- (모른다 그럴지만) Not me. (나는 아니에요)
- (모른다 왜냐하면) I don't work here.
- (모른다 왜냐하면) He didn't say.
- (모른다 왜냐하면) He didn't give me a reason.
- (모른다 그래서) I can't give you the exact number.
- (모른다 그래서) I can't give you the precise figures.
- (모른다 그러므로) I have call and find out.
- (모른다 그러므로) We'll have to call.

## &lt;제 13강&gt;

## Part II – Who ( 2-3 )

			Who가 ( ) : Who + be (was/is) ~? / Who + (will/is going to/can) ~? / Who + ~? ) Who was the man you met at the airport? ) Who's going to be responsible for the new project? ) Who organized the staff meeting last week? Who가 : Who +do / + ( you) + ~? ) Who did you call last night? Whose + ) Whose duty is it to organize the conference?
			/ / CEO / vice president / secretary / receptionist / supervisor
			sales [financial / / / advertising / accounting / marketing] department
			consulting company / law firm / IRS (Internal Revenue Service)
			deal with / handle / organize / be / take the responsibility for / be // help / / be one's duty [/ turn] // take one's place / replace
	to		1. to ? => to 가 ( / / ) 2. ? => to 가 ( / ) ) The lobby is a good place to meet someone.
	help		3 : help (to) 5 : help (to) => ) help me analyze the results He was Mr. David, the new floor manager. (the new floor manager = Mr. David)
	can VS can't		can ( ; ), can't ( ( ) ), ( ' ' )
			I heard the maintenance director did ( ~ ) ( : ~ )
	^		result ( : / : )
	/		you met in the lobby ( ) / task force ( f - 스 ) / manager ( )
	sp/st		responsible ( )
			M&A ( ) / meet him ( : )
			Q: Who's going to be responsible for the new project? A: A number of people will ~ .
			Yes/No ( ) / / / / /
			1. Q: Who revised the report? A: Ms. Johnson did. 2. / / Q: Who is going to present first at the workshop? A: The sales manager will start out. 3. Q: Who took my screw driver? A: I just put it back in your desk.
			P159 1, 2, 3, 4
			, , , help me analyze the results , a market research , perform a research , be still waiting for the results , M&A project (Mergers and Acquisitions) , be blamed for the project failure 가 It's on me. , the man you met in the lobby , , 가 a good place to meet someone , quite often , 가 a new building manager , heard that the maintenance director did , organized a task force
			: Who can help~? / : , No / :
			: Who's going to~? / : , Yes / : /
			: Who was the man~? / : / :
			: Who organized~? / : / :



## &lt;제 14강&gt;

## Part II – What/Which ( 2-3 )

			: What + be + ~? / What + do ( ) + + ~? ) What is your occupation? ) What would you like to have for dinner? ) What should I wear for the interview? ( / ) : What + ( ) + ( you) do ( doing)~? ) What were you doing late last night? ) What are you doing here late at night? ) What are you going to do this weekend? / What's your plan for this weekend? What do you do for a living? What's your occupation ) What do you think of this painting? 가) What : What makes [/ made] you come here? / What's the reason~? ) What : What time is the next show? / What's the deadline for the project? ) What : What's the charge to enter the museum? ) What : What kind of work are you looking for?
			, dessert, subject, extension
			be planing to / be going to / I think I will
			I think / I believe / I guess / I assume // , job offer, experience, budget plan, strategy
			fare / cost / charge /
	5	make	1. 가 ) What made you come here? => Why did you come here? 2. bring make to 가 ) What brought you to come here?
	What VS Which	2 Which, What	
	t, d	what are you~ ( ) / what kind of ~ ( => ) / department ( -ㄹ )	
	will	I will go ( ~ ) I'll ( ~ )	
	2 /	formal attire (f look it over ( ) ) / the black one becomes you ( )	
		what what , .	
		Q: What made you come here? A: I took a bus.	
		Yes/No ( ) / / / / /	
		1. What ( ) Q: What should I wear for the interview? A: A formal attire is required. 2. / What / Q: What are you going to do during the holidays? A: I'm planing to see my parents. Q: What do you think of the new play? A: I believe it's worth seeing. 3. which 'the one + '가 Q: Which is your new car? A: The one on the left of the minivan 4. Q: What kind of food would you like to have? A: I'll have the same as you.	
			P144-4 / P145-2 / P145-4 / P145-5
		A가 , 가 , 가 ~ , , ,	I will have the same as you. A becomes you formal attire over the holidays visit one's family take a rest budget plan have been to the new plant in the financial department look it over one more time
		:	what / : , No / : 4
		:	what / : , , , No / : 3
		:	what / : what , Yes / :
		:	what / : , / :

&lt;제 15강&gt;

**Part II – Why ( 2-3 )**

			<b>Why</b> : Why + be / / ~? ) Why is the museum closed? ) Why are there so many people on the street? ) Why did the art gallery postpone the exhibition? ) Why does Pitt want to work the late shift? / <b>Why</b> : Why don't you~? / Why don't we~? / Why don't I~? ) Why don't we try that new restaurant at lunchtime? (Let's ~~) ) Why don't you ask to be transferred to the London office? (Please ~~) ) Why don't I help you organize the welcome reception? (May I~~)
			/ due to / thanks to / owing to / for
		/	go out to eat dinner / try a new restaurant
			ask for a refund / salary / paycheck / pay raise / send the shipment
	to		1. to ? => to 가 ( / / ) 2. ? => to 가 ( ( / ) ) ~ , to in order so as 가. ) to write a new proposal for the contract with my client.
			2 5 가 , 가 가 ) The equipment was out of order. ) Most delivery companies are on strike now. ) The machine became of use.
	tr, dr		trade ( ) / trends ( ) / try ( )
	will		will ( ) / I will go ( ~ ) / I'll ( ~ )
			Yes she~ ( ) / delivered this morning ( - ≡ ~ ) / happened this morning ( ~ ) / wanted to discuss ( ~ )
			keep up with ( ) / call a meeting ( )
			Why , Why
			III> / Why Yes No 가
			Yes/No ( ) / / / / /
			<b>1. Why</b> 가) because S + V . because ) to : ) to pick up her paycheck ) : ) Probably because of the weather <b>2. / Why</b> ) That's probably a good idea. / Sounds great [nice]! / Sounds like a good plan. Sure, why not? / Yes, I'd really appreciate that. / Sure, I'd love to. / I think we should. ) Sorry, + . No thanks. That's Okay. I'm afraid S + V
			<b>P133 1, 2, 3, 4</b>
			trade exhibition keep up with the new trend would like to use be delivered out of order delivery company on strike It happened this morning call a meeting answer the phone discuss the upcoming merger
			: why did ~? / : , Because , Yes / : 1- ) : why don't you~? / : Why Why , / Yes : 2 : why wasn't ~? / : / : because : why did he~? / : , / : +

## &lt;제 16강&gt;

## Part II – How ( 2-3 )

			<b>How</b> : How + + + ~? ) How do I go to the airport? ( ) ) How do I contact him? ( ) ) How will you be paying? ( ) ) How do we promote our products effectively? ( ) <b>How</b> : How + ( ) + be + ~? ) How's the workshop you are taking? ) How are things going with the report? ) How are you going these days? <b>How+</b> 가) : How many/much~? ) How many seats are in the auditorium? ) : How long~? ) How long is this warranty good for? ) : How soon~? ) How soon can you complete the work? ) : How often~? ) How often do you visit your hometown? ) : How far~? ) How far is the hotel from the airport? / <b>How</b> ) How about going? / How do you like your new office? bus / train / car / company vehicle fax / mail / meeting in person / pay in cash / with a credit card / by credit card / go out to eat dinner / try a new restaurant
			1. : have been ~ing: 2. ) How long have you been working for the company? ( ) 3. (have pp) 가 가 ) How long have you worked for the company? ( )
	actually		actually ( )
			: I've been sick=> ~ / will : How will you be paying for ~?
	O		Not long ( )
			called a ( ) / reserved an ( ~ )
			How long , When How , how long how many/much III> / How Yes No 가 Yes/No ( ) / / / / /
			<b>How</b> 가) , , : (I'll take the bus) ( ) ) : by ~ing ( ) <b>How</b> - : ) It was great! <b>How+</b> 가) : + ) : ( ) (for) two years / (for) several hours ) : ) at the end of the month ) : ) every week. once or twice a month. weekly, monthly, annually, daily, not often ) : ( ) ) only a few miles away / <b>How</b> ) That's probably a good idea. / Sounds great [nice]! / Sounds like a good plan. Sure, why not? / Yes, I'd really appreciate that. / Sure, I'd love to. / I think we should. ) Sorry, + . No thanks. That's Okay. I'm afraid S + V
			P138 1, 2, 3, 4
	5 3		work for the company for over 5 years 3 meters long get to the airport be leaving soon reserve an airplane ticket sick days left one day left pay for the rental car
			: how long have you been / : / : 3
			: how / : , , Sure : 1
			: how many sick days~? / : / : 3
			: how / : How long, how much / : 1

&lt;제 17강&gt;

## Part II - / / 가/ ( 10-12 )

			be : be + + ( / /-ing/pp ) ) Is there a delivery fee for the furniture? ) Are you interested in attending the seminar? ) Are you going to attend the seminar?
			: + + (Have pp)~? ) Did you receive a copy of the agenda in the meeting? ) Will you be able to come earlier to arrange the meeting? ) Have you finished packing the orders?
			: ( be )+ + + (Have pp/ be )~? ) Isn't there a shortcut to the train station? ) Aren't you coming to the workshop tomorrow? ) Weren't there enough handouts for the attendees? ) Didn't you receive the documents I sent? ) Haven't you seen the new company logo? ) Won't you look at the bill before you pay? ) Shouldn't we confirm the reservation before leaving?
			가 : + ( do ) / + ( do ) ) This isn't your own plan, is it? ) Sonny didn't send the mail yesterday, did he? ) Mr. Kim hasn't finished the market research, has she?
			: Do you know ~ Can you tell me ) Do you know when Mr. Johnson is scheduled to come here? ) Can you tell me where the company picnic will be held?
			1. ? => 가 2. ? => that/whether/ ) that he is bad ( 가 ) ) where the company picnic will be held ( )
		+	Weren't you ( / ) / Won't you ( / ) / Haven't you ( / ) Aren't you ( ) / Isn't it ( ) // did you? ( ?) / will you? ( ?) Why don't you ( / ) / Why didn't you ( / ) =>
			in advance ( ) / tomorrow ( ~) / get a ticket ( ) / banquet hall ( )
		2	abroad ( )
			that's good idea ( ) / You should have done that ( )
			1. / / 가 가) 가 가 ) Do you like coffee? ) Don't you like coffee? ) You don't like coffee, do you? ) You like coffee, don't you? ) 70%가 Yes/No ( 30% Yes/No )
			2. - Yes / No 가 - Do you know / Can you tell me 가
			<b>P173-1, P178-2, P183-1, P188-1</b>
			employee lounge at least make an appointment in advance business trip abroad several times reception banquet hall all employees are invited at the reception desk
			: (Do you have) / : / :
			: (Shouldn't I) / : , : /
			: 가 / : / :
			: +where/ : / : 2

Part II - ( 7 )

[illegible]

&lt;제 19강&gt;

## Part II - ( 4-5 )

			<p>1) Why</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why don't you / Why don't we / Why don't I ~?</li> <li>) Why don't you finish your report first?</li> <li>) Why don't we go out to eat dinner?</li> <li>) Why don't I help you analyze the report?</li> </ul> <p>2) How/ What</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How [what] about ~ing ~? / How would[do] you like to ~?</li> <li>) How [what] about trying the new restaurant down the street?</li> <li>) How would[do] you like to try the new restaurant down the street?</li> </ul> <p>* : How would/do you like =&gt; ~ ? ( , , )</p> <p>) ? / ?</p>
			<p>1) Would like</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Would you like to ~? =&gt; ~ ? (3 )</li> <li>) Would you like to try this red dress on?</li> <li>- Would you like me to ~? =&gt; 가 ~ ? (5 )</li> <li>) Would you like me to help you finish your report?</li> </ul> <p>2) Could/May/Can + + ~? =&gt; ? / ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>) May I have your attention, please?</li> </ul> <p>3) Do you mind ~ing ( if+ + ) =&gt; ~ ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>) Do you mind if I open the window?</li> </ul> <p>4) Shouldn't we ~? =&gt; ? ( )</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>) Shouldn't we leave now?</li> </ul>
	5		<p>to ' 가 ' , ,</p> <p>) I would like you to go (5 ) / I would like to go (3 )</p>
	can VS can't		can ( ; , can't ( ( )), ( ' ' )
	will		will ( ) / I will be ( ~ ) / I'll be ( )
			right over there ( ) / right away ( )
			red dress ( )
			either ( ) / walk ( : / : ) / contact ( ≡ )
			Do you mind if~
			why/how/what
			/ / / /
			<p>1. /</p> <p>That's probably a good idea. / Sounds great [nice]! / Sounds like a good plan.</p> <p>Sure, why not? / Yes, I'd really appreciate that. / Sure, I'd love to. / I'd be happy to</p> <p>I think we should / That won't be a problem. / Sure / Certainly / Of course</p>
			<p>2. /</p> <p>Sorry, + . No thanks. That's Okay. I'm afraid S + V</p>
			<p>3. Do you mind if No , Yes ( )</p> <p>) Not all all/ Absolutely not / Of course not.</p>
			P139-8, P168-4, P173-4, P174-7
	5		<p>take a five-minute break</p> <p>step on the break pedal</p> <p>try this red dress on</p> <p>fitting room</p> <p>go over the contract</p> <p>contact you as soon as possible</p> <p>review the agenda for tomorrow's meeting</p>
			: How about / : , / :
			: Would you like / : / :
			: Would you like / : , / :
			: Would you mind / : , / :

IQ : Q) ' , ?

IQ 80

100

120

140

, IQ 160 ?

&lt;제 20강&gt;

**Part II**

&lt; Skill&gt; : !!

**① 앞부분을 듣고 질문의 유형을 파악**

- 잘 안 들리면 where, 콧소리가 들리면 when이다.
- who로 시작되면 처리하고 담당하고 도와주고 등의 표현까지 같이 잡을 것.
- what으로 물어보면 동사까지 잡아, 대상/행위/의견/이유/시간/비용/종류의 what인지 파악.
- why나 how로 물어보면 제안문 인지 아닌지를 구분 (안 들리면 Why didn't you~~)
- how는 단독으로 들릴 경우 '방법'(교통수단)이나 '상태'를 생각하고,
- how+형용사 식으로 들린 경우엔 형용사까지 잡는다.
- \*How long/ How often/ How much/many 등이 많이 나온다.

**- 부정의문문/부가의문문 모두 부정어 빼버리고 동사 기준하여 이해할 것.**

- 평서문은 중간접 의문문인지, 청유문인지, 객관적/주관적 의견인지 확인한다.
- 선택 의문문은 A와 B의 내용에 대해 한 단어씩이라도 들어야 답에서 paraphrasing될 때 잡을 수 있다.
- 너무 길면 선택 의문문 아니면 간접 의문문이다.
- Do you know 혹은 Can you tell me 이후 의문사를 잡는데, 안들리면 where라고 생각해라.
- 제안/요청문은 의문사 의문문이나 일반 의문문과 구별하여 듣는다.

**② 착실히 오답을 제거****1) 공통 사항**

- 동일 단어, 유사 발음, 연상 단어를 사용하는 경우는 무조건 오답이다. (99.9%)
- 질문의 시제와 답변의 시제가 일치 하지 않으면 오답이다. 예) When will you ~? => I was ~
- 질문에서 답변을 요구하는 주어가 아닌 다른 주어로 답하면 오답 예) When will you => She's going to ~~
- 의문사나, 선택의문문으로 물어보는데, Yes/No로 답하면 오답

**2) 질문별**

- where로 물어본 질문에 when에 대한 내용이 들어가 있거나, 그 반대의 경우도 오답
- when으로 물어보는데, how long에 대한 답을 하거나, 그 반대의 경우도 오답
- who로 물어보는데, 다수로 대답할 때 (a number of people 등)
- 이유 (why 혹은 what made형식으로)를 묻는 질문에 because S + V 로 답하면 오답
- 의문사 what/how/why로 물어보았는데, 제안의 what/how/why로 대답하거나 그 반대의 경우는 오답
- 선택 의문문에서 A B 선택 사항과 동일한 단어가 들리는 경우 (정답이려면 발음은 다르고 뜻은 같아야 함)
- Do you mind ~ing /if 구문에서 Yes와 같은 긍정의 표현으로 답하는 경우

**③ 다음의 경우 주로 정답이다!****1) 공통 사항**

- 간접적 답변 유형 7가지

**2) 질문별**

- where로 물어보는 경우 명령형으로 답하면 주로 정답
- 평서문이나 부가 의문문에서 역질문으로 답하면 주로 정답
- 이유의 why로 물어 봤을 때 because 없이 주어 + 동사로 답하면 답하거나,

because of 같은 이유의 전치사로 답하거나, to 동사원형 (to 부정사)로 답하면 주로 정답.

- 선택 의문문에서 아무거나 괜찮다나 둘 다 싫다류는 주로 정답

예) Either would be fine. Whichever is fine. Anytime is OK. Neither.

- **which 명사' 형태의 선택 의문문일 경우 the one + 전명구로 나오면 주로 정답.**

- when으로 물어 봤을 때 시간의 접속사 (when 혹은 as soon as)로 답하면 주로 정답.

- be going to로 미래를 물어보았을 때 maybe I should등으로 답하면 주로 정답.

- **Do you mind if로 물어보았을 때 Not at all 등 부정어 포함된 것이 주로 정답.**

- **조동사 의문문에서 not that I now of 나 as far as I know가 나오면 주로 정답.**

- 제안/요청문에서 sounds good / It's a good idea 등 들리면 주로 정답.

< > : !!

① 2음절 강세어 / 연음 : until (틸) / abroad (브릇) / formal attire (f오머러-타이어) / large enough (라진-엿)

② 중복 발음 생략 : send the materials / next step / yes she / finished the report

③ 축약형 약세 발음 : I've been sick / I've been there / I'll be

④ 조동사 + 부정어 : Weren't you / Won't you / Haven't you / Aren't you / Isn't it

// did you? (디쥬?) / will you? (윌녀?) / Why don't you / Why didn't you

⑤ tr / dr 발음 : trade / trends / try

⑥ st / sp : stop (스팝) / responsible (뤼스빠써벌) / spaghetti (스빠게리)

⑦ 영국/호주 발음

1) 모음 차이: either (아이더) / walk (영: 우오크 / 미: 우어크) / contact (콘텍≡)

task force (타스크 f오-스) / manager (마니쥬)

2) t 연음: you met in the lobby (메튼 더 로비) / I got it (아이 가딧) / lack of (래컵)

3) r 생략: year (이아) / over there (오바 데아)

<표현 정리> : 한글에서 영어로 외워라!!

Part 2 실전 예상 문제 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 26번

① 어디에 쪽 있었는가?

where have you been?

② 업계 회의

industry conference

③ 회의가 시작될 것이다, 더 일찍, 내가 예상한 것 보다

the meeting will begin earlier than I expected

④ 확인하다, 판매 실적을

check the sales figures

⑤ 받았다, 수표를

received the check

⑥ 비행편이 지연되다

the flight was delayed

⑦ 기계적 결함

mechanical problem

⑧ 말해주었다, 그 행사에 대해서

told me about the event

⑨ 이야기 하다, 그것에 대해서, 점식을 먹으면서

talk about it over lunch

⑩ 수다스러운

talkative



**Part II 100**

가	500	가
가	!!!	가
LC	가	가
가 ( , 700 ) , 100	10	!!!
가 , 10		
1.	account for / explain	
2. ~	apply for	
3. ~ ,	be familiar with	
4. ~	be interested in	
5. ~ ,	be keen on / be eager to	
6.	be over / finish / be through / be done	
7. ,	be responsible for / be in charge of / oversee / head / lead	
8. ~ , ~	be sick of / be tired of / be fed up with	
9. ~	be supposed to / be expected to / be due to	
10.	break down / be out of order	
11.	call it a day / stop for the day / finish the day's work	
12.	call off / cancel	
13. ~ ,	care for / take care of / look after / give attention to	
14. ,	carry out / perform / execute	
15.	catch up	
16.	come down with / become sick	
17. ,	come in / get in / come to work	
18.	come up with / create / think	
19. ~ ,	comply with / obey / <b>abide by</b>	
20. ~ , ,	count on / depend on / rely on	
21. ~	<b>cover for / substitute for / stand in for</b>	
22. ( )	cut down / reduce	
23.	get something done / get something finished / get something completed	
24.	<b>draw up</b> / write / make	
25.	drop off	
26. ~	end up	
27. ~	feel like ~ing / would like / <b>be in the mood for</b> / have desire for	
28. ,	figure out / understand / calculate / solve	
29. ,	fill in / fill out / complete	
30. ,	find out / discover	
31.	fix up / repair / service / mend	
32. ,	follow up (on)	
33. ~	get along with	
34.	get back to somebody / return one's call / call somebody back	
35.	get down to / start / begin	
36. ,	get in / get on / take / catch	
37. ,	get over / recover	
38. 가 ,	get to	
39. ~	get to / take care of / handle / attend to	
40.	get together / meet / assemble / gather	
41. ~	give somebody a hand / help somebody	
42. ,	go out of business / be closed / <b>go belly up</b> / bankrupt / go under	
43. ,	go over / <b>run over</b> / <b>leaf through</b>	
44. 가	go up / be up / increase	
45. 가	go well / go smoothly	
46. 가	grab a bite to eat / <b>get a snack</b>	
47.	hand in / turn in / send in / submit	

48.		hand out / pass out / distribute
49.		hand on / hold on / wait
50. ~		head for / head toward
-----		
51.	, 가 ,	hook up / connect
52.	,	land
53.		lay off / cut the workforce
54.	,	let on / disclose / make something known
55. ~		let somebody down
56.		look into / inspect / examine
57. ~		manage to / get to
58.		mark down / reduce / cut
59.	,	mess up / spoil / ruin
60.	,	move in / move out / move away
-----		
61.		narrow down / reduce / limit
62.	,	open up
63.		pick out / choose / select / make a selection
64.		pick up / buy / purchase / get / grab
65.		pitch in / chip in
66.	,	put away / arrange / organize / tidy up / clean
67.		put into / deposit
68.	,	put off / hold off / delay / postpone / push[pull, move] back to
69.		reach / get in touch with / contact
70.		reserve / make a reservation / book
-----		
71. ~		run into / bump into
72.	,	run short of / run out of / be low on
73.	,	sell out
74.	,	send out / mail out / post
75.		set up / install
76.	,	show up
77.		shut down / close
78.		sort out / classify
79.		stand for / endure / tolerate / put up with
80. ~		stay away from / avoid / keep away from
-----		
81.		stay up / sit up / don't all asleep
82. ~		stop by / drop by / come by / step in / swing by / come in
83.		take after / resemble
84.	,	take care of / handle / deal with
85.	,	take it easy / relax / go easy
86.	,	take off / leave / start
87.		take out a loan / get a loan
88.		take out an ad in the newspaper
89.	,	take over
90.	,	take something back / return
-----		
91.		take side with
92. 가		take time off / take a vacation
93.		take turns
94.	,	throw away / miss
95. ( )		tune in
96.		turn down / refuse / reject
97.		walk out / go on strike
98. ~		work on
99.	, ( ) ~ 가	work out
100.		finish the day's work

&lt;제 21강&gt;

## &lt;제 21강&gt;

## &lt;주제/ 장소/ 화자를 묻는 질문&gt;

## 1. 특징

## 가. 주제류

- 주로 첫 번째 문제로 나온다.
- 단서도 지문의 2-3줄 안에 나와 있다. (4초 이내에 제시됨)
- 그렇지 않은 경우 전반적으로 퍼져 있다.
- 다 듣고 푸는 것도 대부분 가능하다
- 정답은 주로 Paraphrasing되어서 나온다.

## 나. 장소/ 화자류

- 주로 첫 번째 문제로 나온다.
- 몇 개의 핵심단어로 답을 잡을 수 있다.
- 다 듣고 푸는 것도 가능하다.
- 대화 중 직접적으로 들리는 장소나 직업이 오히려 오답인 경우가 있다.

## 2. 빈출 질문

## 가. 주제류

- What's the topic of the [/ this] conversation?
- What are the speakers [/ they] (probably/ likely) discussing [/ talking about / concerned about / doing]?
- What's the man [/ women] explaining?
- What are the speakers [man's/woman's] problem?
- What's being discussed?

## 나. 장소/ 화자류

- Where is the [/ this] conversation (probably/likely) taking place?
- Where are the speakers?
- Who is the woman [/ the man]?
- Who is the man [/ the woman] speaking with?
- What's the man's [/ the woman's] occupation? / Where do the speakers work?

## 3. 한글에서 영어로 바꾸어 봅시다!! (교재: P206-1,2,3 / 해설서: P80)

- |                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ① 주려고 하다, 부케를               | be looking to give a bouquet       |
| ② 한 친구, 병원에 있는              | a friend (who is) in the hospital  |
| ③ 오래 지속되는, 꽃들               | long lasting flowers               |
| ④ (나라면) 추천할 것입니다            | ~                                  |
| ⑤ 카네이션, 프리지아, 안개꽃           | carnations, freesia, baby's breath |
| ⑥ (나라면) 피할 것이다, 장미를         | avoid roses                        |
| ⑦ A를 만들다, B로부터              | make A B                           |
| ⑧ 양치류 식물의 잎                 | fern leaves                        |
| ⑨ ~한다면 고맙겠습니다, 포함한다면, 작은 꽃병 | if you could include a small vase  |
| ⑩ 병의 회복을 비는 문안 카드           | a get-well card                    |
| ⑪ 병원으로 가는 길에                | hospital                           |
| ⑫ 시간이 걸리지 않을 것이다, 준비되는 데에   | it won't to be ready               |

## &lt;제 22강&gt;

## &lt;요청(제안/의무) / 다음 할 일을 묻는 질문&gt;

## 1. 특징

## 가. 요청/제안/의무류

- 주로 두 번째 혹은 마지막 문제로 나온다.
- 요청/제안을 나타내는 핵심 표현과 함께 지문에 단서가 들린다.  
(Please / Can you / I want to [/would like] (you) to / How about / Why don't you [/ we/ I] )
- 남자를 주어로 물어보면, 남자의 말에 단서가, 여자를 주어로 물어보면 여자의 말에 단서가 있다.
- 다 듣고 풀기가 다소 어렵다.

## 나. 다음 할 일류

- 주로 마지막 문제로 나온다.
- 지문의 가장 마지막에 단서가 있다. (주의! : 마지막에서 한 두줄 위의 단서는 오답!!!)
- 다 듣고 푸는 것도 가능하다. (마지막이므로 기억에 남는다)
- 추론류와 혼동 하지 않도록 한다. → 예) What can be inferred about the woman?

## 2. 빈출 질문

## 가. 요청/제안/의무류

- What does the man [the woman] suggest (to the woman [the man])?
- What does the man [the woman] want [/ ask / offer] ((the woman [the man]) to do)?
- What is being asked [suggested / required] to the man [the woman]?

## 나. 다음 할 일류

- What will the speakers [the man/ the woman/ the company] (probably/likely) do next [later]?
- What are [is] the speakers [the man/ the woman/ the company] (probably/likely) going to do next [later]?

## 3. 한글에서 영어로 바꾸어 봅시다!! (교재: P213-4,5,6 / 해설서: P85)

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| ① 가져가다, 이 서류철들을, 회계부서의 A에게     | take these folders (down) to A in Accounting           |
| ② 필요하다, 당신이, 팩스를 보내는 것이        | need you to send faxes                                 |
| ③ 가져오다, 몇 개의 큰 쓰레기 봉투를         | pick up some large trash bags                          |
| ④ 청소하다, 우리의 창고를                | clean out the storeroom                                |
| ⑤ 최우선 사항                       | the (top) priority                                     |
| ⑥ 내가 무엇을 하기를 원하십니까? 먼저?        | What would you like me to do first?                    |
| ⑦ 들르다, 샌드위치 가게에, 돌아오는 길에, 상점에서 | stop by a sandwich shop on the way back from the store |
| ⑧ 가져다 주다, 나에게, 미트볼 대형 샌드위치를    | bring me a meatball sub (submarine sandwich)           |
| ⑨ 서두르는 것이 낫겠다                  | I'd better hurry                                       |

## 두뇌 퀴즈) 3초 이내에 마음속으로 대답하세요!

15+6=? → → → 3+56=? → → → 89+2=? → → → 12+53=? → → → 75+26=? → → → 25+52=? → → →  
63+32=? → → → 123+5=?

자, 급해요! 지금 마음속에 떠오르는 장비(도구)와 그 색깔을 말해보세요! → → → → → → → 붉은색 망치였나요?



## &lt;제 24강&gt;

## 1. Paraphrasing ?

LC

RC

, Part 3, 4, 7

Paraphrasing , Part 1

Paraphrasing

what why

가

paraphrasing

:

, paraphrasing

## 2. 가 =&gt; 가 !!

가.

I was hoping to find cheaper one.Q: What does the woman think of the Laser X2? // A: It is too expensive for her.

(가

Paraphrasing)

It's very popular.Q: What does the man say about the Print-Plus 7? // A: Many customers have bought it.

I won't change my reservation if the one on the ocean side is more expensive.

Q: Why does the woman refuse the room with a view of the sea? // A: It costs too much.We need to appoint a new chairman to head the committee, as Jones will be retiring next month.Q: What are the speakers discussing? .// A: Choosing a new leader for a groupThey said it would take the entire month of June.Q: How long will it take to finish it? // A: Four weeks

:

dozen (12) / annually (once a year) / two decades (20 years)

## 3. 가 =&gt; !!

We should have some food delivered.Q: What does the man suggest? // A: Calling for a deliveryThere's a new Mexican restaurant about ten minutes from our office. Let's try that one.Q: Why does the woman suggest the Mexican restaurant? // A: She wants to try a new restaurantI'll just type up my ideas about the schedule and leave them on your desk.Q: What is the woman's solution? // A: To give the man her ideas on paperI'll put an ad in the paper.Q: How will the speakers find more help? // A: By advertising in the newspaper.She worked overtime everyday last month writing the proposal for that deal.Q: Why did she work late? // A: To complete a proposal

!! ( : P234-1,2,3 / : P98)

call in sick

가?

Why does she always do this?

, 가

she knows we're going to be busy

A

B

not only A but also B

have to do our own work

A

fill in for A

~

be supposed to receive a large shipment

, ,

check the merchandise against the invoice

~

be going to make a formal complaint

, ,

call in a temp to help us

, ,

Frankly, I hope they fire her

, ,

Enough is enough.

&lt;제 25강&gt;

&lt; Skill : Part III

&gt;

1.

- Part IV

7 가

, Part III

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가

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2.

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!! ( : P233-4,5,6 / : P97)

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가

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,

24A

25

,

가

,

가

I believe this is my seat.

request the window seat

it says right on my ticket, seat number 2A

row 25

you are in the row in the front over the wing

I guess I made a mistake

<Part III 모르면 절대 안들리는 상황별 어휘 모음>

## <Chapter I 회사 관련>

### 1. 회사/ 사무실

- ☐ associate 동료
- ☐ be on another line 다른 전화를 받고 있다
- ☐ bulletin board 게시판
- ☐ call back 다시 전화하다
- ☐ establish(create) a company 회사를 세우다
- ☐ extension 내선
- ☐ file for bankruptcy 파산신청을 하다
- ☐ go bankrupt 파산하다, 도산하다 (=go out of business, go into bankruptcy)
- ☐ leave a message 메시지를 남기다
- ☐ make a call 전화를 걸다 (= give a call, place a call)
- ☐ merge 합병하다
- ☐ multinational company 다국적기업
- ☐ non-profit organization 비영리단체, 공익단체
- ☐ put through (전화를)연결시켜주다
- ☐ representative 직원, 대표자
- ☐ request form 요청서
- ☐ subsidiary 자회사 (cf. parent company 모회사)
- ☐ take a message 메시지를 받다

### 2. 사무기기/ 비품/ 컴퓨터

- ☐ break down 고장 나다
- ☐ out of order 고장난
- ☐ photocopy 복사하다
- ☐ replacement parts 교체부품
- ☐ supply room 비품실
- ☐ technician 기술자
- ☐ make a copy 복사하다
- ☐ office supplies 사무용품
- ☐ stationery store 문구점

### 3. 조직/ 부서/ 직급

- ☐ auditor 감사
- ☐ board of directors 이사회
- ☐ branch 지점 (=지사 branch office)
- ☐ division head 부서장
- ☐ executive 중역, 이사회임원
- ☐ finance department 자금부
- ☐ head office 본사(=본부 headquarters)
- ☐ in charge of ~을 책임진
- ☐ management 경영진
- ☐ personnel department 인사부 (= human resources department)
- ☐ planning department 기획부
- ☐ R&D department 연구개발부(= department of research and development)
- ☐ representative 담당자, 직원, 대표자
- ☐ secretary 비서
- ☐ superior 상사

### 4. 출근/ 퇴근/ 출장/ 휴가

- ☐ be late for work 회사에 지각하다
- ☐ be off(out) sick 몸이 아파 결근하다
- ☐ be on leave(vacation) 휴가 중이다
- ☐ be out of town 자리에 없다, 외근 중이다
- ☐ call in sick 전화로 결근을 알리다
- ☐ call it a day (하루 일을) 끝내다

- ☐ leave the office 퇴근하다(= leave for the day)
- ☐ make it on time 정시에 도착하다
- ☐ punch in 출근하다 (punch out 퇴근하다)
- ☐ request for vacation time 휴가 일자 신청
- ☐ time off 휴무

### 5. 계약/ 거래/ 주문/ 배송

- ☐ clear out inventories 재고를 처리하다
- ☐ contract 계약(서)
- ☐ contract negotiation 계약협상
- ☐ do business with ~와 거래를 하다
- ☐ estimate 견적, 사정, 평가
- ☐ fall though (계약 협상 등이)실패하다, 실패로 돌아가다
- ☐ proposal 제안(서)
- ☐ shipment 선적(물)
- ☐ shipping and handling charges 발송 및 취급수수료
- ☐ submit a bid 입찰하다
- ☐ terms and conditions 계약조건

### 6. 회의, 직원연수

- ☐ agenda 안건
- ☐ be present for the meeting 회의에 참석하다
- ☐ board meeting 중역회의
- ☐ conference 회의
- ☐ convention 컨벤션, 집회
- ☐ handout 유인물
- ☐ hold a meeting 회의를 열다
- ☐ keynote speaker 기조 연설자
- ☐ make a presentation 발표하다
- ☐ minutes 회의 의사록
- ☐ postpone a meeting 회의를 연기하다
- ☐ quarterly report 판매 보고서
- ☐ session 회의, 기간, 수업

### 7. 기획, 마케팅, 광고, 영업

- ☐ a new line of products 신제품
- ☐ advertisement 광고 (=ad)
- ☐ advertising agency 광고대행사
- ☐ advertising campaign 광고, 홍보, 광고캠페인
- ☐ behind schedule 일정에 뒤처진
- ☐ booklet 소책자
- ☐ brand-new 신제품의, 최신의
- ☐ classified ad 안내광고, 분류광고
- ☐ customer satisfaction 고객만족
- ☐ deadline 마감시간
- ☐ draft 초안
- ☐ expand the market 시장을 확대하다
- ☐ flea market 벼룩시장
- ☐ flyer 광고전단
- ☐ market a product 상품을 시장에 내놓다, 시장에서 팔다
- ☐ market share 시장 점유율
- ☐ niche 틈새시장
- ☐ off season 비수기
- ☐ outsource 외주 제작하다
- ☐ place an ad 광고를 내다 (=put an ad)
- ☐ product brochure 제품안내서 (= manual)
- ☐ promote a product (선전으로) 상품판매를 촉진하다
- ☐ public relations 홍보
- ☐ questionnaire 설문조사서
- ☐ reduce cost 비용을 절감하다



□ sales volume 판매량, 판매고(= sale figure)

### 8. 구인/ 구직/ 면접/ 채용/ 승진

- applicant 지원자, 후보자(=candidate)
- application 지원(서)
- apply for ~ 에 지원하다
- be qualified for ~의 자격 요건을 갖추다
- begin one's career 직업상의 경력을 시작하다
- educational(academic) background 교육배경, 학력
- experienced 노련한, 경험 있는
- get(receive) a promotion 승진하다 (= get promoted)
- give A a promotion A를 승진시키다
- hire 고용하다, 채용하다 (=employ)
- job description 직무기술서, 직무설명
- job fair 취직설명회, 채용박람회
- have an interview with ~와 면접하다
- job opening 결원, 공석(= job vacancy)
- job opportunity 취업기회, 구인
- job search 구직
- letter of recommendation 추천서
- payroll 고용인명단, 급여총액
- performance appraisal 인사고과, 실적 평가
- qualifications 지원자격
- recruit ~를 신규 채용하다
- requirements 필수 요건
- resume 이력서
- vacancy 빈자리(= job opening)
- work experience 경력
- workforce 전 종업원, 노동력

### 9. 급여/ 수당/ 표창/ 해고/ 퇴직/ 노동조합

- compensation 보상금, 수당
- downsize (인력, 규모 따위를) 줄이다
- employee of the year 올해의 우수사원
- fire ~를 해고하다 (= dismiss, let go)
- give A a raise A의 임금을 올려주다
- go on (a) strike 파업하다
- labor union 노동조합
- lay off ~를 정리 해고하다, 일시 해고하다
- layoff (일시적)해고
- minimum wage 최저임금
- pay raise 임금인상 (= pay increase)
- pension 연금
- resign 사직하다
- retire 정년 퇴직하다, 은퇴하다

### 10. 재무/ 세무/ 보험/ 증권

- accountant 회계사
- accounting 회계
- annual revenue 연간소득
- beneficiary 수혜자
- bookkeeping 부기
- budget 예산
- buy the insurance 보험에 들다
- cash flow 현금유출입
- cover expenses 경비를 부담하다
- coverage (보험의)보상 범위
- earnings 소득
- expenditure 경비, 지출
- finance ~에 자금을 대다
- financial report 재무 보고서

- financial statement 재무제표
- fiscal year 회계연도
- fund one's research ~의 연구자금을 대다
- fund-raiser 기금 조달자, 기금 모금 행사
- health insurance 건강보험
- insurance policy 보험증권, 보험 증서
- invest in the stock market 주식시장에 투자하다
- make a profit 이익을 내다
- shareholder 주주
- tax deductible receipt 세금 공제 영수증
- tax form 세금 신고서
- tax increase 세금인상

## <Chapter II 회사 이외의 장소>

### 11. 은행/ 우체국

- account balance 예금 잔액
- account number 계좌번호
- apply for a loan 융자(대출)을 신청하다
- ATM 현금자동인출기 (=automated teller machine)
- bank account 예금계좌
- bank teller 은행직원 cf. banker 은행가
- by mail 우편으로 cf. by airmail 항공우편으로
- savings account 보통 예금 계좌
- deposit (돈을)입금하다 (= make a deposit) 예금
- exchange rate 환율
- express mail 특급배달우편
- fill out a form 양식을 작성하다(= fill in a form)
- get(take out) a loan 대출받다
- interest rate 이자율
- minimum balance 최소잔고
- open an account 계좌를 열다(↔ close an account)
- overnight mail 밤새 가는 우편
- package 소포(=parcel)
- postage 우편요금
- registered mail 등기 우편
- regular mail 보통 우편
- savings account 보통예금 계좌, 저축성 계좌
- special delivery 빠른우편
- surface mail 배편, 육상우편
- transaction 업무, 거래
- transfer 송금하다
- withdraw 돈을 인출하다 (= draw out, make a withdrawal, take out)
- zip code 우편번호

### 12. 구매/ 상점/ 쇼핑센터

- be sold out 모두 팔리다, 매진되다
- be on sale 세일 중이다
- by(in) cash 현금으로
- carry ~을 취급하다, 판매하다
- cash register 현금 등록기
- convenience store 편의점
- customer complaints 소비자 불만
- department store 백화점
- get a refund 환불을 받다 cf. a full refund 전액환불
- gift certificate 상품권 cf. coupon 쿠폰
- give A a discount A에게 할인해 주다, 깎아주다 cf. get a discount 할인받다
- inventory 재고(목록)
- make a purchase 구매하다(= purchase, buy)
- mark down 가격을 인하하다

- ☐ out of stock 재고가 떨어진 (↔ in stock)
- ☐ price range 가격대
- ☐ price tag 가격표
- ☐ receipt 영수증
- ☐ regular customer 단골손님
- ☐ replace 교환하다
- ☐ return 반환하다
- ☐ sales clerk 점원
- ☐ vending machine 자동판매기
- ☐ warranty 품질보증서

### 13. 도서관

- ☐ borrow ~을 빌리다
- ☐ categorize 분류하다
- ☐ check out 대출하다
- ☐ checkout desk 대출대
- ☐ fine 연체료, 벌금
- ☐ library (borrower's) card 도서관(대출)카드
- ☐ library hours 도서관 개장시간
- ☐ overdue 만기가 된
- ☐ periodical 정기 간행물
- ☐ reference material 참고자료
- ☐ return (책을)반납하다

### 14. 일반 병원

- ☐ be in good shape 건강 상태가 좋다
- ☐ check-up 건강 검진'
- ☐ consult a doctor 의사의 진찰을 받다
- ☐ cough 기침
- ☐ diagnosis 진단, 진찰
- ☐ examine a patient 환자를 진찰하다
- ☐ fever 발열
- ☐ flu 감기
- ☐ general hospital 종합병원
- ☐ high(low) blood pressure 고(저)혈압
- ☐ physical therapist 물리치료사
- ☐ physician 내과 의사
- ☐ preoperative consultations 수술 전 받는 상담
- ☐ prescription 처방(전), 처방약
- ☐ rash 발진
- ☐ see a doctor (의사에게)진찰을 받다
- ☐ sprain (발목 등을)삔다
- ☐ stomach ache 복통
- ☐ surgeon 외과 의사
- ☐ symptom 증상
- ☐ clinic 진료소, (병원내의)과

### 15. 치과

- ☐ brush teeth 이를 닦다
- ☐ cavity 충치
- ☐ dentist 치과 의사
- ☐ decayed 썩은
- ☐ extract (이를)뽑다 (=pull out)
- ☐ fill in (충치를)때우다
- ☐ gums 잇몸
- ☐ toothache 치통
- ☐ wisdom tooth 사랑니

### 16. 약국

- ☐ fill one's prescription 처방약을 조제하다
- ☐ medication 약제, 약물, 투약
- ☐ over-the-counter-drug 처방전 없이 살수 있는 약

- ☐ pharmacist 약사
- ☐ pharmacy 약국
- ☐ pill 환약, 알약
- ☐ prescribed drug 처방전이 있어야 살수 있는 약
- ☐ tablet 알약, 정제
- ☐ take medicine 약을 복용하다
- ☐ side effect 부작용

## <Chapter III 여가 생활>

### 17. 여행/ 교통/ 자동차

- ☐ auto repair shop 정비 (=garage, car repair shop, maintenance shop)
- ☐ automatic transmission 자동 변속
- ☐ back up 정제(정지)시키다
- ☐ be stuck in a traffic jam 교통 체증에 걸리다
- ☐ convertible 컨버터블(접는 지붕이 달린 차)
- ☐ detour 우회 도로
- ☐ fill it up 기름을 가득 채우다 (=fill up the tank)
- ☐ flat tire 펑크난 타이어
- ☐ fuel efficiency 연비
- ☐ gas station 주유소
- ☐ give A a ride A를 차에 태워주다
- ☐ go sightseeing 관광하다
- ☐ intersection 교차로
- ☐ itinerary 여행 일정
- ☐ public transportation 대중교통
- ☐ pull over (갓길에) 차를 잠시 대다
- ☐ route 노선
- ☐ steering wheel 운전대
- ☐ stop light 정지신호
- ☐ timetable 일정표
- ☐ tourist attractions 관광명소
- ☐ transfer 환승(하다), 환승장소(지점)
- ☐ travel agency 여행사 cf. travel agent 여행사 직원
- ☐ unleaded fuel 무연 휘발유
- ☐ vehicle 차량

### 18. 공항, 비행

- ☐ airport terminal 공항 터미널
- ☐ aisle seat 통로 좌석 cf. window seat 창가 좌석
- ☐ arrival 도착 (↔ departure 출발)
- ☐ baggage carousel 수하물 운송용 회전식 컨베이어
- ☐ baggage claim area 짐 찾는 곳
- ☐ belongings 소지품, 짐
- ☐ board (탈것에)타다 cf. boarding pass 탑승권
- ☐ captain 기장
- ☐ carry-on baggage 기내에 반입하는 짐
- ☐ check the baggage 수하물을 맡기다, 짐을 검사하다
- ☐ check-in counter (비행기의)탑승 수속 카운터
- ☐ courtesy airport shuttle 무료 공항 셔틀버스
- ☐ customs declaration 세관신고
- ☐ domestic flight 국내선 (↔international flight)
- ☐ fasten the seatbelt 안전벨트를 매다
- ☐ flight attendant 기내 승무원 cf. ground crew 지상요원
- ☐ jet lag (제트기 여행의)시차로 인한 피로
- ☐ miss the flight 비행기를 놓치다
- ☐ nonstop flight 직항편 cf. return flight 회항편
- ☐ round trip 왕복, 왕복권
- ☐ runway 활주로
- ☐ security checkpoint 보안 검사대

- ☐ take off 이륙하다(↔land) cf. takeoff 이륙 landing 착륙
- ☐ time zone 표준시간대
- ☐ via ~을 경유하여 cf. stopover 중간 기착지

### 19. 호텔, 숙박

- ☐ accommodation 숙박시설
- ☐ amenities 쾌적한 시설, 문화시설
- ☐ bill 계산서
- ☐ check in(out) 투숙(퇴실) 수속을 하다
- ☐ confirm a reservation 예약을 확인하다
- ☐ front desk 안내데스크
- ☐ hallway 복도
- ☐ lodge 오두막집, 관광지의 여관
- ☐ make a reservation 예약하다 (= reserve, book)
- ☐ ocean view 바닷가 전망
- ☐ overlook 내려다 보다
- ☐ room with a good view 전망이 좋은 방
- ☐ single 1 인용 침대방
- ☐ suite 특별실, 스위트룸
- ☐ twin 2 인실(침대 2) cf. double 2 인실(침대 1)
- ☐ vacancy 빈방
- ☐ vacuum the room 객실을 청소하다
- ☐ wake-up call 모닝 콜, 깨워주는 전화

### 20. 연극/ 영화/ 콘서트/ 박물관/ 티켓

- ☐ admission 입장료
- ☐ art exhibit 미술 전시회
- ☐ audience 청중
- ☐ box office 매표소 (=ticket office, ticket counter)
- ☐ costume 의상
- ☐ dance performance 댄스공연
- ☐ exhibition 전시회
- ☐ intermission (공연 등의)막간 휴식 시간
- ☐ movie theater 영화관
- ☐ moviegoer 영화 구경을 자주 가는 사람, 영화팬
- ☐ performance 공연 (=show)
- ☐ rehearse 시연하다
- ☐ reserve a ticket for ~을 위한 티켓을 예약하다
- ☐ science-fiction movie 공식 과학 영화
- ☐ sold out (표가)매진된
- ☐ star ~을 주역으로 하다, 주연하다
- ☐ symphony 교향곡, (교향악단의)연주회

### 21. 외식/ 레스토랑/ 요리

- ☐ appetizer 식욕을 돋구기 위해 먼저 먹는 요리
- ☐ banquet 연회, 잔치
- ☐ book(reserve) 예약하다
- ☐ cafeteria 구내(교내)식당 cf. café 카페
- ☐ caterer 출장 요리사
- ☐ chef 주방장, 요리사
- ☐ cook 요리하다 cf. bake (빵을)굽다 boil (물에)끓다 steam 찌다 grill 석쇠로 굽다 roast (불에)굽다 stir 쪄다
- ☐ cuisine 요리, 요리법
- ☐ dish 음식, 요리 (=plate)
- ☐ flavor 맛, 향신료
- ☐ gourmet 미식가
- ☐ grab a bite (to eat) 간단히 먹다
- ☐ here or to(for) go? 여기서 드시겠습니까, 아니면 가져 가시겠습니까?
- ☐ ingredient 재료, 성분

- ☐ luncheon 정찬
- ☐ main dish 주 요리 (= main course, entree)
- ☐ meal 식사, 한끼
- ☐ place an order 주문하다 cf. take an order 주문을 받다
- ☐ recipe 조리법
- ☐ seasoning 양념, 조미료
- ☐ serve (음식을)제공하다
- ☐ slice 얇게 자르다
- ☐ specialty 특선요리
- ☐ spicy 매운 (= hot)
- ☐ takeout 사가지고 가는(음식물)
- ☐ well-done 잘 익힌 cf. rare 설익힌 medium 중간 정도로 익힌

총 400 단어가 안 되는데, 혹시 모의고사를 풀다가 이 정도의 어휘를 벗어나는 어휘가 있으면 그 어휘를 일단 회사관련인지, 다른 장소인지, 여가생활 관련인지 분류를 정한 후 세부분류를 찾아 그곳에다 그 어휘를 추가해 보세요. 그런 식으로 여러분들의 어휘집이 완성되면 Part III 가 어휘 때문에 안 들리는 일은 없게 됩니다. (구원쌤^^)

토익에서 나오는 어휘는 분명 수능 영어의 수준과는 다르나 위의 수준 즉 토익 수준을 벗어나는 어휘는 나오지 않습니다. 만점이 목표가 아닌 이상 초급자에게는 CNN /BBC 뉴스를 들으며 중동지역 피터지는 내용에 대해 학습하는 것보단 LC 지문 하나 자신의 것으로 만드는 것이 훨씬 중요합니다. (구원쌤^^)

&lt;제 26강&gt;

&lt; Skill : Part III &gt;

1.

가. ABC

- 가

-

- 10 7-8

. AAC / AAB / AAA

- 가

- 10 1-2

. BAC / ACB

- 가

- 10 1-2

-

-

- [ ]

가 [ ]

- 10 1-2

2.

- 10-12

ABC/AAC/AAA

80-90%

가

, 5

3-4

-

- paraphrasing

가

!!

!!

1) : P239-4,5,6 / : P101 / AAB / :

? 가

?

Can you tell me what do I need

to open a savings account

we require driver's license

other form of picture ID

proof of current address

a minimum deposit

A

?

What do you mean by A?

2) : P247-44,45,46 / : P108 / ABC / :

가

Now that I have evenings free

decide to sign up for A

community college

I have been thinking about registering for A

martial arts

get around to

The registration deadline is at the end of this week

pick up the application form after work

&lt; Skill : Part III General Question

&gt;

1. - “ ”

- My name is ~	I'm calling to V / I'm calling about	/ I'm checking to V
- My name is Esther Lopez and I recently sent in a résumé.		
- This is Edward Harper, and I'm checking to see if a box of folders were delivered this morning.		
- trouble / difficulty / missed / be late / too ~ / not working / be short on / can't seem to find / not available / unfortunately / no longer / ~ + again /	가	가
- I've been informed that you've been having some trouble with the photocopiers in your office.		
- My printer is jammed again.		
- I just got the annual report and branch operating expenses are too high.		
- How was the musical last night? / How's the apartment search going?		
- Have you had any offers for an interview yet?		

2. - “ ”

- I'll be right there to V / Let me V / I'd better V / Now, let's V / I have to V now / You will have to V
- Well, just give me a second and I'll be right there to take care of you.
- Let me make some calls to other departments to see if there is one available.
- I'd better go and tell the guests about the holdup.
- Hold the line please while I put you through.
- Now, let's see what type of ads you're interested in.
- You'll have to go to the security office and get a new one.

3. - “ , 가 ”

- / / (must / have to / should) + V / (be asked / required / requested)
- (make / let / have) 5 (help / need / want + + )
- (I would be glad [ / happy / appreciated] if I could V )

- How about on this Saturday? ( )
- Why don't you go ask Mike and see if there's another projector available for you to use? ( )
- Could someone please bring us our cocktails? ( )
- When you're there, ask for Brian and tell him I sent you. ( )
- But you should buy the tickets soon, before they're sold out. ( )
- You'll have to bring me two other pieces of ID. ( )
- I'll have your waiter go get them from the bar right away. ( )
- You'll need to hurry to get to the gate on time. (5 )
- If I could just see the original receipt, I'll be glad to exchange it for another one. ( )

4. / - “ ”

- I can come in tomorrow afternoon and **fix** them, if that's okay with you.
- Hi, I'm calling to report the damages that occurred **at my restaurant** last night.
- Ms. Chu, hi, this is Omar Cornelio from **Latin Travel**.
- So, all that needs to be done is an **oil change**, right?
- How would you like **your hair done**?
- Do you **want to wear the necklace** right now?

## &lt;제 27강&gt;

&lt; Skill &gt;

가.

- Part III 35 3 .
- , ‘ , ‘ , ‘ , ‘ , ‘ .
- 3 , .
- V .
- ‘ , 가 V .
- 5 가 가 !!! !!
- , paraphrasing !!
- 가 !! (but / however / actually / in fact / then / well 등)
- , 가 .
- 3 . 가 .
- , LC100 가 .

&lt;Part III &gt;

	!! ( 400 )
	!!! (Part I / II )
	!!!
LC RC	!!!
/	( 100 ), !!! ( 50 )

!!

1) : P247-41,42,43 / : P108 / ABC / :

가? A Have you seen A?

가, , . The copier on this floor is out of order.

가 , , She must have gone upstairs to use ~

가 , , I need those documents urgently.

가 ASAP (as soon as possible)

2) : P252-68,69,70 / : P123 / ABC / :

, A You have reached A

? How may I help you.

, I would be happy if I can get a single room.

가 , , 가 We have rooms available

, for the dates you requested

가 , , I will reserve one for you.

&lt;제 28강&gt;

&lt;Intro&gt;

Part IV 가 가? Part III 가 가?  
 -----!!! Sample 3 !!! -----> !! !!  
 1. 가?  
 2. 가?  
 -----> . Part IV 가 가??  
 , Part IV Part III !!

&lt; &gt;

1. 25-30 3
2. Part III :  
 1) 10 30 . (71 -100 )  
 2)  
 3)  
 4) Part I II Sample Question  
 5) 가 8 . 3 24 .  
 6) General Question Specific Question  
 7)
3. Part III :  
 1) (Part III 2 )  
 2)  
 ( 7 가 : / , \_\_\_\_ , / , , , )  
 3)  
 ) \_\_\_\_\_ (가 / \_\_\_\_ ) ( / / )  
 4) General Question  
 ( / . / / \_\_\_\_ )  
 5) 가 2  
 6) 가 . Question \*\* to \*\* refer to the following "advertisement" .

&lt; Skill &gt;

1.   
 1) Part III , Part IV . ( 200 )  
 2) . ( 가 )
2. Skill  
 1) 가 , /  
 2) 가 , 가

&lt;Sample &gt;

1. What's being advertised?  
 (A) Airline tickets to a famous city (B) Summer sale prices at a department store  
 (C) Outdoor activities at a beach (D) Vacation accommodation
2. What can be found at the Swinton Hotel?  
 (A) A swimming pool (B) Exercise equipment (C) A dining area (D) Large rooms
3. What will listeners hear next?  
 (A) Directions to a hotel (B) A traffic update (C) Restaurant advertisement (D) Weather information

It's time for your "Travel Advice" tip of the day. When you visit Corbell Beach, remember to stay at the Swinton Hotel. The Swinton has several special offers this summer that will help you save a lot of money. Their rate for a basic double room has been lowered from 120 dollars per night to just 79 dollars per night. And if you book during the month of August, you will receive free breakfast and dinner at the hotel restaurant during your stay. That's a great deal!! This has been your "Travel Advice" tip of the day. Stay tuned for the local forecast.

&lt; : General Question &gt;

1. 

- What's being announced/advertised?
- What is the main topic of this talk?
- What problem does the speaker mention?
- What's the report/broadcast about?
- What's the purpose of the talk/speech/message?
- What is the speaker mainly talking about?
- Why was this speech given?
- Why does the woman call?

2. 

- Who is addressing the audience?
- Who is giving the presentation?
- Who is the speaker?
- What field does the speaker probably work in?

3. 

- Who are these instructions intended for?
- Who is being addressed?
- For whom is this announcement intended?
- Who most likely is the audience for this speech?
- Who is the advertisement directed toward?

4. 

- Where is this talk taking place?
- Where is this announcement being made?
- Where is this announcement heard?

5. 

- What does the man suggest that listeners do?
- What does the speaker advise the employees to do?
- What are the passengers instructed to do?
- What are the employees advised to do?
- What are the passengers asked to do?

6. 

- What will happen after the talk?
- What will the tourists do next?
- What will happen on Friday?
- What will the people do at the end of the tour?



<제 29강>

<공지 및 안내>

< >

1. :  
 ) 3 .
2. / : , ,  
 ) 가 .
3. : 가  
 ) 가

< / / >

1. / 가. : 가 . "I have an announcement" .  
 ) Good afternoon, employees. This is Brenda Drake. As an office manager, ~  
 ) May I have your attention please? This is your captain speaking.  
 . :  
 / : → Part II Where  
 / : captain / conductor  
 : / : passengers / employees  
 : (May I have your) Attention please? This is \*\*\* speaking  
 have an announcement (to make) today  
 .  
 □. 가?  
 □. 가?  
 □. 가?  
 □. / 가?

2. 가. : / , .  
 ) It is my job to inform you of the company vacation schedule for May.  
 ) The current bad weather conditions here have caused some changes to the flight schedule.  
 . :  
 : because S + V, caused , because of / due to  
 : (in order [so as]) to .  
 .  
 □. / / 가?

3. 가. : ( ) .  
 가 .  
 ) Please listen carefully while I tell you about the changes.  
 ) From now on, please tell your supervisors how many extra hours you worked.  
 ) No one is required to work on this day, but the office will be open for anyone who needs to come in.  
 . :  
 - : should / be required [allowed/asked/advised/reminded] to .

- ~ : starting / as of / effective from

□. 가?

□. ?

4.

가. : / .  
 ) Because of the later departure time, dinner will be served during the flight.

) Finally, May 28th is Labor Day. All facilities will be closed on this date as well.

. :  
 가 , : In addition / finally  
 ~/ ~ : apologize for these inconveniences

□. ) 가?  
 □. 가 ) / ?  
 □. 가?

!!

1) : P292-4,5,6 / : P139 /

as most of you know  
 We will be holding our annual Christmas party  
 The entire restaurant has been reserved  
 There is room for everyone.  
 There'll be plenty of food and drink  
 half price for children  
 A is located on the corner  
 get lost along the way

2) : P293-4,5,6 / : P141 /

A가 , 8 .  
 A has been moved to gate 8  
 Passengers wishing to board  
 proceed to gate 8 for boarding  
 ~ 가 , 8 ,  
 A has been delayed  
 A 가 ,  
 If you have a connecting flight  
 remind all passengers to keep your bags with you  
 , , , 가  
 at all times  
 Unattended baggage will be confiscated  
 airport security  
 ,  
 pick up a white courtesy phone

<제 30강>

< >

< >

- : , , talk show  
- : , , , ,

< / / >

1.

가. : ( ), ( / / )

) Good afternoon. This is Craig David with your weather forecast for the next few days.

It's been a great day today, with clear, sunny skies and a warm temperature of 22.

) Welcome back, and thanks once again for listening to the "Local News Hour"

We've been talking about the highway construction that's happening all around the city.

. :

: temperature, degree, mild

: lane, route, intersection, construction crew, repave,  
commuter, delay, be backed up

.

□. 가? - =>

□. ? =>

□. / / ?

□. ? =>

2.

가. : 가 !! (but, however) .

) However, I'm sorry to say that tomorrow will be very different.

Clouds will arrive late tonight, and it'll probably begin raining by tomorrow morning.

) There have been a lot of complaints from people in the city because the construction  
is going to take a long time.

. :

: stormy, thunderstorm, inclement weather (condition)

: accident, traffic congestion, be backed up, delay

.

□. ( ( ))가 가?

3.

가. : , 가 ,

) Don't forget your umbrella!! / be careful on your drive home.

) It'll be worth it. When it's finished, the highway will have eight lanes  
and it will connect all the parts of the city to each other.

) Tune in again this evening at six, when we will have more weather updates.

) Okay, we have a special guest with us tonight who's going to give us some more  
information on this issue.

. :

: please remember, don't forget, be sure to

/ : be asked[reminded/suggested/advised] to do, make a detour

: stay tuned, tune in, I'll be back in 30 minutes

□. / 가? => /  
 □. ? 가?  
 □. 가?

!!

1) : P279-4,5,6 / : P133 /

, 가

unexpected road construction

started shortly after noon

serious traffic delays

vehicles are backed up

seem to be getting worse as time goes by

you'd better try to make a detour

stay tuned

, 가 , 1

will be back with more updates in an hour

2) : P279-1,2,3 / : P132 /

, 10

Tonight will be clear and cool

with temperatures falling to a low 10

clouds will build

There may be some early morning flurries tomorrow

these may continue on and off

가 .

the early morning commute may be hazardous

가 ,

the roads will be slippery in these icy conditions

, .

there will be a brisk wind making the day very chilly

, .

bundle up

, .

Out along the coast expect flurries and strong winds

## &lt;제 31강&gt;

## &lt;녹음 메시지&gt;

## &lt;종류 및 주요 내용&gt;

- 업체나 개인의 자동 응답기에 녹음된 안내 메시지
- '삐'소리 후에 녹음된 용건 메시지 : 일정 변경, 구직 관련, 주문 확인/취소 관련,

## &lt;지문의 전개 / 핵심 표현 / 나올만한 질문&gt;

## 1. 소개 및 목적

가. 특징: 녹음한 사람에 대한 소개 및 녹음의 목적을 밝힘

예) Hi, Ms. Park this is Kevin Roman. I'm calling about our meeting tomorrow on the result of the customer survey. It was supposed

예) Good morning, Mr. Andrews. I have some information about your day.

예) You have reached the Stanely Theater at 555-2745. We are closed at this time.

나. 꼭 알아야 할 표현 :

- ① 연락하다/연락되다 관련 : you have reached, calling from A,
- ② 목적관련 표현 : (in order) to remind A of B, I'm calling about A
- ③ 원래 ~로 예정이었다 : it was supposed to be \*\*\*, it was scheduled to be held at \*\*\*

다. 예상 질문

- ㄱ. 전화를 건 사람은? / 메시지를 남긴 사람은? => 화자를 묻는 문제
- ㄴ. 전화를 받을 사람은? / 메시지를 들을 사람은? => 청자를 묻는 문제
- ㄷ. 전화를 건 이유는? => 주제를 묻는 문제
- ㄹ. 원래 미팅 언제/어디서 었나?

## 2. 변경 사유 (혹은 문제의 핵심)

가. 특징: 녹음 메시지의 핵심. 생략되고 계속적으로 정보를 나열하는 경우도 있음 (특히 자동 응답 시스템에서). 변경 사실과 사유를 이야기 함.

예) I'm afraid that I'm not going to be able to make it tomorrow. My manager wants me to an advertising workshop, and it's going to last all day.

예) Suddenly my manager asked me to go on a business trip to New York tomorrow, so I want to reschedule my dental examination.

나. 꼭 알아야 할 표현 :

- ① 변경 관련 표현 : reschedule
- ② 참석할 수 없다는 표현 : can not make it

다. 예상 질문

- ㄱ. 일정이 변경된 이유는? => 주제 문제

## 3. 후속 정보 및 요청 사항

가. 특징: 새로운 일정, 요청 사항, 연락처, 당부의 말 등이 나옴

예) I was thinking that we could change the meeting to next Monday at 9:00 AM.

예) I'd like to meet in the conference room here in the advertising department.

예) Anyway, please call me back and tell me what you think. Thanks a lot.

예) Let me know if you have any questions, and have a good day.

예) If you'd like to speak to our operator, please press 0 now.

Otherwise, leave your message after the tone.

나. 꼭 알아야 할 표현 :

- ① 전화 교환원, 영업시간, 삐소리후 : operator, business hours, after the tone
- ② 전화로 회신하다: call A back, give A a call back, return A's (phone) call

다. 예상 질문

- ㄹ. 변경된 시간/ 장소는?
- ㄹ. 요청 사항은? => 요청 문제
- ㄹ. 통화를 하려면 언제 전화를 해야 하는가? => 요청 세부 내용

■ 한글에서 영어로 바꾸어 봅시다!!

연습 1) 교재: P305-80,81,82 / 해설서: P157 / 녹음 메시지

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| ① 기획 부서                        | planning department                              |
| ② 우리 미팅에 관하여, 예정된, 내일          | regarding our meeting scheduled for tomorrow     |
| ③ 예상치 못한 긴급 상황이 발생했다.          | an unexpected emergency has come up              |
| ④ 내선 번호                        | extension  |
| ⑤ 만족스러운                        | satisfactory                                     |
| ⑥ 상기시킨다, 당신에게, 가져오라고, 개정된 예산안을 | remind you to bring your updated budget proposal |
| ⑦ 그 때에                         | at that time                                     |
| ⑧ 내가 검토하도록 하기 위하여              | for me to review                                 |

연습 2) 교재: \*\*\* / 해설서: \*\*\* / 녹음 메시지

- |                       |                                       |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ① 고객 설문 조사 결과에 대한     | on the results of the customer survey |
| ② 오후 1시로 예정되어 있었다.    | it was supposed to be at 1:00 PM      |
| ③ 그것은 하루종일 지속될 것이다.   | it's going to last all day            |
| ④ 그 일정이 괜찮아요?         | Will it work for you?                 |
| ⑤ 그 조사에 관한            | on the survey                         |
| ⑥ 말해달라. 당신이 어떻게 생각하는지 | tell me what you think                |

Q1) What is the purpose of this message?

- (A) To reschedule a meeting    (B) To contact a customer  
(C) To announce a workshop    (D) To reserve a meeting room

Q2) Where will the meeting take place?

- (A) In meeting room 16    (B) At the workshop area  
(C) In the customer service office    (D) In the advertising department

Q3) What does Mr. Roman ask Ms. Park to do?

- (A) Advertise a product    (B) Return his phone call  
(C) Prepare a presentation    (D) Make a customer survey

Hi, Ms. Park, this is Kevin Roman. I'm calling about our meeting tomorrow on the results of the customer survey. It was supposed to be at 1:00 P.M. in meeting room 16. I'm afraid that I'm not going to be able to make it tomorrow. My manager wants me to attend an advertising workshop, and it's going to last all day. I was thinking that we could change the meeting to next Monday at 9:00 AM. Will that work for you, or can you suggest a better time? Also, I'd like to meet in the conference room here in the advertising department. I'm going to prepare a presentation on the survey for you, and I'll need to use the equipment that we have here. Anyway, please call me back and tell me what you think. Thanks a lot.

&lt;제 32강&gt;

&lt;광고&gt;

&lt; &gt;

- : , , ,  
 - / : ( ), , , .

&lt; / / &gt;

1. 

가. : ( )

) Are you looking for a good deal on a copy machine? Then come down to Office Mart.

) Your local Cambridge Hardware store has some big news! For the next three days,  
 we'll having our 25th Anniversary Sale!!

. :

: clearance sale, anniversary sale, annual sale, going-out of-business sale

. : introduce a new line [collection] of products

. : launch

.

□. 가?

□. ( ) 가?

□. 가?

□. ?

2. 

가. : , .

) You will get all the features of a five-star resort at half the cost.

We have an outdoor swimming pool with a great view of the beach.

We offer exciting tour packages that include sightseeing and other activities.

) You can save from 30 to 70% on all items in the store.

. :

/ : features / take advantage of

가 : price reduction / huge discount / be discounted

prices are unbelievable / get \*\* % off

.

□. \*\* ? / \*\* ?

3. 

가. : ( 가) / /

) If you sign up for a class during our sale, you will get 10 dollars off the regular price.

) Don't delay! The sale runs from this Wednesday to Friday.

) Visit our website at [www.bigcoats.com](http://www.bigcoats.com) to see our full selection of winter jackets.

. :

: sales runs

. 가 : check out our low prices

.

□. 가?

□. 가 ( ) 가?

■ 한글에서 영어로 바꾸어 봅시다!!

연습 1) 교재: P333-80,81,82 / 해설서: P206 / 할일 판매

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| ① 모든 재고는 처분되어야 한다               | All stock must go.                                     |
| ② 절약하세요, 30에서 50퍼센트를, 모든 것에 대해서 | save 30 to 50 percent on everything                    |
| ③ 폐업세일은 계속된다, 공급품이 지속될 때 까지     | the liquidation sale will continue while supplies last |
| ④ 쿠폰 및 다른 판촉용 혜택은 무효하다          | coupons and other promotions are void                  |
| ⑤ 폭탄 세일                         | blowout sales  |
| ⑥ 이용하다, 이 믿을 수 없는 세일을           | take advantage of this unbelievable sales              |

연습 2) 교재: \*\*\* / 해설서: \*\*\* / 제품 광고

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| ① 최상의 장소. 휴가를 보낼        | the best place to spend your vacation             |
| ② 왜 우리가 "A"로 뽑혔는지       | why we were voted "A"                             |
| ③ "2005 최고의 저렴한 섬 숙박시설" | "Best Budget Island Accommodation of 2005"        |
| ④ 제공한다. 맛있는 음식을. 하루 종일  | our restaurant serves delicious food all day long |
| ⑤ 당신을 도울 준비가 된          | ready to assist you                               |
| ⑥ A에 예약을 하다             | book with A                                       |

Q1) What is being advertised?

- (A) A magazine (B) A restaurant (C) A hotel (D) An airline

Q2) What does the speaker say about Paradise Inn?

- (A) It has a helpful staff (B) It is under new management  
(C) It offers discounted tours (D) Its restaurant won an award

Q3) What are the listeners encouraged to do?

- (A) Become a member of a local swimming pool (B) Spend a day on the beaches of San Ramon  
(C) Make reservations at the Paradise Inn (D) Use a dinner coupon at a hotel restaurant

The island of San Ramon is the best place to spend your vacation. And when you're there, Paradise Inn is the best place to stay. Come and see why we were voted "Best Budget Island Accommodation of 2005" by Tropical Travel Magazine. At the Paradise Inn, you get all the features of a five-star resort at half the cost. We have an outdoor swimming pool with a great view of the beach. We offer exiting tour packages that include sightseeing and other activities around the San Ramon area. Our restaurant serves delicious food all day long. And our staff is always ready to assist you, morning, noon, and night. So don't wait any longer! Come to San Ramon for a great vacation, and book with Paradise Inn for a wonderful stay.



&lt;제 33강&gt;

&lt;인물 소개&gt;

&lt; &gt;

- \_\_\_\_\_  
- /

&lt; / / &gt;

1.

가. :  
) Hello, everyone. Thank you for meeting with me after working hours.  
I've asked you here because I would like to introduce Mr. Adriene Brody.

. :  
~ : I would like to introduce [give an introduction to ]  
/ / : experienced / skillful / competent

□. 가? =>  
□. / 가? =>

2.

가. : ( / / / ) ,  
( / )

) Adriene has been hired as our new vice president of product development.  
He has more than 12 years of experience in this field.  
For the last 5 years, he worked for a company called Global Product Designs, and  
has a bachelor's degree from the University of Southern Montana.

. :  
: has served as / has worked for \*\* company /has been with \*\* company  
/ has been hired // be in charge of // be promoted to // take one's place  
/ : => Part 2 Who  
: bachelor's degree / master's degree / doctor's degree  
: industry / field / area

□. =>  
□. =>

3.

가. : 가 ,  
) And now he would like to talk a little about his goals for the product development department.

. :  
/ / : plan / goal / achievement  
/ : give a warm welcome / give a big round of applause

□. ? =>

■ 한글에서 영어로 바꾸어 봅시다!!

## 연습 1) 교재: P334-95,96,97 / 해설서: P210 / 인물 소개

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| ① 특별한 즐거움                  | special treat                                   |
| ② 저명한 공포물 작가               | renowned horror author                          |
| ③ A가 태어났다                  | A was born                                      |
| ④ 그 후, 계속하여, 되었다, 인정받는 작가가 | has since gone on to become an acclaimed author |
| ⑤ 예전에 한번도 공개된 적 없는 정보      | never before revealed information               |
| ⑥ 다과 시간                    | coffee and pastry hour                          |
| ⑦ 싸인을 하다                   | sign autographs                                 |
| ⑧ 단지 우리 멤버들에게만             | exclusively for our members                     |

## 연습 2) 교재: \*\*\* / 해설서: \*\*\* / 인물 소개

- |       |                               |
|-------|-------------------------------|
| _____ | our new marketing advisor     |
| _____ | , where she raised sales      |
| _____ | make advertisements for A     |
| _____ | a new line of sports vehicles |
| _____ | with her help                 |
| _____ | best-sellers                  |
- \_\_\_\_\_가

Q1) What is the purpose of this announcement?

- (A) To discuss a promotion    (B) To introduce an employee  
(C) To talk about a sales report    (D) To describe a job opening

Q2) What does the speaker's company make?

- (A) Heaters    (B) movies  
(C) Computers    (D) Automobiles

Q3) What will happen next?

- (A) Ms. DeWinter will complete the advertisement.  
(B) The listeners will return to their work.  
(C) Ms. DeWinter will talk about her ideas.  
(D) The speaker will give a presentation.

---

Okay, everyone. Thank you so much for taking the time to come to this meeting. I would just like to give a quick introduction to someone who I think is really going to help our company. Her name is Sylvia DeWinter, and she's been hired as our new marketing advisor. She has more than 15 years of experience in the marketing field. Her last job was with Goldtone Technology, where she raised sales by almost 90%. Now, she's going to help us make advertisements for our new line of sports vehicles. With her help, I know our models will be best sellers. Okay, Ms. DeWinter would now like to say a little more about herself and her plans for these advertisements. Please give her a warm welcome.

&lt;제 34강&gt;

&lt;둘러 보기&gt;

&lt; &gt;

- : , /  
 - ( / ) : ,

&lt; / / &gt;

1.

가. : => ( + ) => ( )가  
 가 .

) Hello, and welcome to Green Ridge Farm. All of you probably know about us from our best-selling food products. But have you ever wondered how we make our fruits, vegetables, and dairy products taste so good? Well, today I'm going to show you.

. :  
 가 / : (tour) guide / show  
 : our next stop, our last stop

.  
 □. 가? =>  
 □. 가? => :  
 tour guide 가 , 가  
 □. ? =>

2.

가. : .

) We'll see the fields where all of our best plants are grown.  
 We'll also have the chance to visit the Green Ridge barns, where our workers take care of the cows and other animals that make our dairy products.  
 At the end of the day, you'll be able to try some free samples of our fresh fruit.  
 Apples, peaches, plums,...we have them all!

. :  
 : First, Then, After that, Next, Finally  
 : where you can enjoy swimming or fishing  
 : process / line / package / ship // / /

.  
 □. =>

3.

가. : , .

) Feel free to take as many pictures as you want, but please don't touch any of the farming equipment unless I say it's okay.  
 ) Alright, let's begin with the seed storage room. Follow me!

. :  
 : feel free to, remember to, don't forget to, make sure to, be sure to  
 : don't ~ ,

- . 가 ? =>  
 □. 가? =>  
 □. ? =>

■ 한글에서 영어로 바꾸어 봅시다!!

연습 1) 교재: P300-1,2,3 / 해설서: P144 / 둘러 보기

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| ① 가지고 있다, 충분한 시간을, 방문할, 유적지를 | have plenty of time to visit the historical sites |
| ② A는 잘 알려져 있다, B로            | A is well know for B                              |
| ③ 면직물                        | cotton fabrics                                    |
| ④ 관광 명소                      | famous attraction                                 |
| ⑤ 제공하다, A에게, B를              | provide A with B                                  |
| ⑥ 떠날 준비가 되어 있다               | be ready to leave                                 |
| ⑦ 5분 후에 여기에 돌아오겠다            | I'll be here in five minutes again.               |

연습 2) 교재: \*\*\* / 해설서: \*\*\* / 인물 소개

- |                  |                                   |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ① 도시 관광          | city tour                         |
| ② 우리 시간이 제한적이다.  | our time is limited               |
| ③ 파충류 전시회        | reptile exhibit                   |
| ④ 이동하다. 사자우리로    | move on to the lion cages         |
| ⑤ 특별한 구경거리. 동물원의 | a very special feature of the zoo |
| ⑥ 동물원 입구 옆에 있다   | be by the zoo exit                |
| ⑦ 7시보다 늦지 않게     | no later than 7:00                |

Q1) Who is the speaker?

- (A) A tour guide (B) A zookeeper  
 (C) A tourist (D) A city official

Q2) Where is this announcement probably being made?

- (A) In an airplane (B) On a bus  
 (C) In a zoo (D) At a museum

Q3) What will listener do next?

- (A) Visit the monkey exhibit  
 (B) Board the bus.  
 (C) Gather at the zoo exit  
 (D) Enter the zoo

Attention, everyone. We are now arriving at our last stop, the San Francisco Zoo. Again, this will be our last stop on the city tour. Thank you for joining us today. The San Francisco Zoo is a very large place, but we'll only see a few parts of it because our time is limited. 예) First, we will go to the reptile exhibit. There you will see different kinds of snakes, turtles, and lizards from all over the world. Next, we'll move on to the lion cages. These animals are a very special feature of the zoo. And finally, we'll see the monkeys, which are by the zoo exit. If you decide to leave the group, remember to be back at the bus no later than 7:00 Okay, let's go see the animals.

&lt;제 35강&gt;

&lt; &gt;

&lt; &gt;

- ( , ) / / /  
 \* : , .

&lt; / / &gt;

1.

가. : ( ) .

/ .

) Thank you all so much for coming to the 2006 Osbourne Award ceremony.=&gt; +

As you know, the Osbourne Award is given every year to the head of the company  
 that offers its employees the best job benefits. =>

. :  
 / / / / : ceremony / celebration / award / anniversary  
 / / : memorize / host / celebrate / congratulate  
 / : win an award / present / hand out  
 : organizer / host

□. / ? =&gt;

□. ? ? ( / / ) / ? / 가?

2.

가. : . , / / . /

) I'm please to announce that Ms. Keren Ann, president of Nolita Electronics, Inc., is this  
 year's recipient of the Osbourne Award. => / .

Ms. Ann has led Nolita Electronics for more than seven years now. She has been able to increase  
 the company's sales while offering only the best benefits to her employees. => /

. :  
 / : winner / recipient / guest speaker  
 / : => 35

□. / ? / ?

□. ? ( / / )

3.

가. : , .

) Tonight, she will be giving a speech on the importance of worker health care.

Let's all give a big round of applause to Ms. Keren Ann. =&gt;

. :  
 / : give[deliver] a speech / give a lecture  
 : please give a big hand / give a big round of applause

□. / 가 ?

□. ?

■ 한글에서 영어로 바꾸어 봅시다!!

연습 1) 교재: \*\*\*\* / 해설서: \*\*\*\* / 행사 및 연설

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| ① . 25 .  | celebrate the 25th year of business              |
| ② .       | didn't think it would be this successful         |
| ③ A 가 . 가 | reach the top of the household market            |
| ④ . .     | several awards to hand out to employees          |
| ⑤ . 가     | hear from someone                                |
| ⑥         | almost as long as I have (been with the company) |

Q1) Who is speaking?

- (A) An employee of Ralderman Enterprises
- (B) The head of the accounting department
- (C) The company's founder
- (D) A business consultant

Q2) What is the purpose of this talk?

- (A) To welcome people to a business ceremony
- (B) To celebrate the start of a new company
- (C) To announce the winner of an annual award
- (D) To launch a line of household products

Q3) Who will speak next?

- (A) Mr. Ralderman
- (B) A long-term employee
- (C) The CEO
- (D) A salesperson

---

Ladies and gentlemen, employees and friends, thank you all for coming tonight. We are here to celebrate the 25th wonderful year of business of Ralderman Enterprises. When I started this company 25 years ago, I didn't think it would be this successful. I would like to personally thank each of you for helping Ralderman Enterprises reach the top of household market. Tonight is going to be very special. We have several award to hand out to employees, and some of the company executives would also like to say something But first, we are going to hear someone who has been with the company almost as long as I have. Ms. Lindsay Dorbu has worked in the accounting department for 23 years. She has seen Ralderman Enterprises grow and change, and she would like to talk about her experiences here.

&lt;제 36강&gt;

&lt;Part IV &gt;

&lt; Skill &gt;

(1) Part III

가.

- Part III 35 3 .
- , ' , ' , ' , ' , ' .
- 3 , .
- V .
- ' , 가 V .
- 5 가 가 !!! !!
- , paraphrasing !!
- 가 !! (but / however / actually / in fact / then / well 등)
- , 가 .
- 3 . 가 .
- , LC100 가 .

(2) Part IV 가

7 가

3 ( -> -> \* )  
가 , .

Question \*\* to \*\* refer to the following \*\*\*\*\*

- : Announcement =>
- : Advertisement =>
- : (Recorded) Message =>
- : Broadcast =>
- : Introduction =>
- : Speech =>

가

가

&lt;Part IV &gt;

	!! ( 200 )
	!!! (Part I / II )
	!!!
LC RC	!!!
/	( 100 ), !!! ( 50 )

■ 한글에서 영어로 바꾸어 봅시다!!

연습 1) 교재: P301 71,72,73 / 해설서: 146 / 행사 및 연설 / BC-A형

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| ① 모두들, 나타난, 축하하기 위해서            | everyone who turn out to celebrate ~                |
| ② 가 ,                           | our yearly profits have increased substantially     |
| ③ , ,                           | As the founder of this company, I would like to say |
| ④ 가 ,                           | how very proud I am of all of you                   |
| ⑤ 준 것에 대해서, 회사에게, 최고의 해를, 그 역사상 | for giving the company the best year in its history |
| ⑥                               | keep up the good work                               |

연습 2) 교재: P302 83,84,85 / 해설서: 149 / 공지 및 안내 / ABC형

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| ① , 가 ,                     | it is with the deepest regret that I address you today   |
| ② , , ,                     | we have recently experienced a substantial drop in sales |
| ③ 그 결과로, 이익이 감소했다, 50퍼센트 이상 | as a result, the profits are down more than 50 percent   |
| ④ , , ~                     | employees who have been with the company less than       |
| ⑤                           | the first round of cuts                                  |
| ⑥ , , 가 , 10%               | the salaries of senior managers will be reduced 10 %     |

		도입부	중반부	후반부
공지 및 안내	내용	화자 및 환경 소개	문제제기	요청사안/ 후속정보
	문제	화자/ 청자/ 장소/ 시간	문제/ 문제원인/ 이유	요청/ 후속정보세부/ 다음일정
광고	내용	광고품 소개	특장점 나열	권고 사항/ 후속정보
	문제	주제/ 화자/ 서비스제공자	제품 특징 세부 사항	혜택/ 혜택 기간 및 방법
방송	내용	방송 도입 (소개/ 방송종류)	문제 제기	유용 정보/ 다음방송안내
	문제	주제/ 화자/ 청자/ 현재시각	문제/ 문제원인/ 이유	요청/ 다음일정
녹음메세지	내용	소개 및 목적	변경 사유	변경된 정보/ 요청사항
	문제	화자/ 청자/ 주제/ 최초약속	변경 사유	변경된정보/요청
인물소개	내용	인사 및 인물 소개	인물 경력 / 책임 소개	다음일정
	문제	목적/시간/장소	경력/책임 세부 내용	다음일정
둘러보기	내용	인사 및 장소 소개	견학 내용	권고/금지/다음일정
	문제	장소/화자	견학 내용 세부 내용	요청/ 다음일정
행사 및 연설	내용	인사 및 행사 소개	행사 내용	다음일정 (수상,강연자,행사자체)
	문제	행사 목적/ 화자 /주최자/청자	수상,강연자/ 세부내용	다음일정



<Part IV 모르면 절대 안 들리는 지문별 어휘 모음>

## 1. 공지 및 안내 (사내/기내/차내/장내 (공항 등)방송/ 회의전 공지)

★ 힌트: announcement / talk

★ 주요 내용: 화자 및 환경 소개 → 문제 제기 →  
요청사안/ 후속 정보

★ 어휘

- ☐ attention 주의, 주목
- ☐ apologize for ~을 사과하다
- ☐ inconvenience 불편함
- ☐ due to ~때문에
- ☐ scheduled for ~로 예정된
- ☐ auditorium 강당
- ☐ take place 개최되다
- ☐ mandatory 의무적인
- ☐ production 생산
- ☐ shut down 폐쇄하다
- ☐ effective 유효한, 효력 있는
- ☐ as of = starting 시점 ~의 부로
- ☐ from now on 지금 부터
- ☐ facilitate 용이하게 하다, 촉진하다
- ☐ identify 신분을 밝히다
- ☐ approve 승인하다
- ☐ represent 대표하다
- ☐ impression 인상, 각인
- ☐ be closed 문을 닫다, 폐쇄하다
- ☐ turn in 제출하다
- ☐ make sure to 동.원 ~할 것을 확실히 하다
- ☐ payroll office 급여과
- ☐ paycheck 임금, 봉급
- ☐ abroad 배위의, 기내에
- ☐ captain 기장
- ☐ runway 활주로
- ☐ take off 이륙 <-> landing 착륙 cf. land 착륙하다
- ☐ cruising altitude (비행기의) 순항고도
- ☐ seat assignment 좌석 배정
- ☐ customs declaration card 세관 신고서
- ☐ conductor 안내자, 차장
- ☐ flight attendant 비행기 승무원
- ☐ in-flight 기내의
- ☐ grocery 식료품, 잡화류
- ☐ approximately 대략
- ☐ gate area 탑승 구역
- ☐ depart 출발하다
- ☐ notify 알리다
- ☐ connecting flight 연결 비행편

## 2. 광고 (제품/서비스 할인, 신제품 출시)

★ 힌트: advertisement

★ 주요 내용: 광고품 소개 → 특징점 나열 → 권고  
사항/ 후속 정보

★ 어휘

- ☐ annual / quarterly / monthly / weekly / daily
- ☐ clearance sale 창고 정리 세일
- ☐ up to ~까지
- ☐ ~% off ~% 할인
- ☐ satisfy 만족시키다

- ☐ good 유효한
- ☐ escape 도망가다, 탈출하다
- ☐ whispering 속삭이는
- ☐ relax 휴식하다
- ☐ getaway 휴양지, 탈출
- ☐ registration 등록
- ☐ complement 보충하다
- ☐ be tired of ~에 지치다
- ☐ maintain 유지하다
- ☐ a variety of 다양한
- ☐ feature 특징, 특색
- ☐ accommodate 수용하다
- ☐ package 짐, 상품

## 3. 라디오 방송/보도 (일기 예보, 교통 방송, Talk show, 각분야 보도)

★ 힌트: announcement / broadcast / news briefing

★ 주요 내용: 방송 도입 (소개/ 방송종류) → 문제  
제기 → 유용정보/ 다음방송안내

★ 어휘

- ☐ accident 사고
- ☐ alternative 다른 방안, 대안
- ☐ approach 접근, 진입
- ☐ be backed up (교통이) 밀리다, 정체되다
- ☐ stalled 움직임이 없는, 정차된
- ☐ break down 고장나다
- ☐ divert (편 도로) 돌리다, (다른 방향으로) 전환시키다
- ☐ destination 목적지
- ☐ weather forecast/ updates 일기 예보
- ☐ taper off (바람 등이) 가늘어지다, ~를 줄이다
- ☐ humidity 습기, 습도
- ☐ access 접근, 진입
- ☐ resident 거주민, 주민
- ☐ power blackout 정전
- ☐ stay tuned 채널을 고정시키다
- ☐ scorcher 몹시 더운 날
- ☐ midday 정오, 한낮 때

## 4. 녹음 메시지 (구직, 부재중 자동 응답, 서비스 업체 안내 메시지)

★ 힌트: (recorded / telephone ) message

★ 주요 내용: 소개 및 목적 → 변경 사유 → 변경된  
정보/ 요청 사항

★ 어휘

- ☐ reach ~에게 연락하다
- ☐ take note of ~에 주목하다
- ☐ wonder 궁금하다
- ☐ get back 돌아오다, 다시 연락 주다
- ☐ at the moment 지금, 현재
- ☐ on the line (전화상에서) 대기 중인
- ☐ prefix (전화의) 시내 국번
- ☐ in need of ~이 필요한
- ☐ replace 교체하다, 대신하다
- ☐ arrangements 준비
- ☐ in stock ↔ out of stock

- ☐ bother 귀찮게 하다
- ☐ shipment 선적, 선적물
- ☐ postpone 연기하다
- ☐ extension number 내선 번호
- ☐ remind / inform / notify A of B A에게 B를 알리다
- ☐ operator 전화교환원
- ☐ after the tone 땀 소리후

## 5. 인물소개 (신입 및 퇴직 직원, 수상자, 책의 저자)

★ 힌트: introduction / talk

★ 주요 내용: 인사 및 인물 소개 → 인물 경력/ 책의 소개 → 다음 일정

★ 어휘

- ☐ researcher 연구원
- ☐ executive 행정의, 중역의
- ☐ be in charge of = be responsible for ~를 담당하다
- ☐ organize 계획하다, 준비하다
- ☐ promote 승진하다, 촉진하다
- ☐ honored 명예로운, 영광스러워 하는
- ☐ authority 권위자
- ☐ conduct research 연구를 행하다, 실시하다
- ☐ recommendation 추천
- ☐ effort 노력
- ☐ strategy 전략
- ☐ retirement 사퇴, 은퇴
- ☐ field = industry = area 분야
- ☐ contribute 공헌하다
- ☐ duty 직무
- ☐ take A's place A의 자리를 이어받다
- ☐ previous 이전의
- ☐ former 전임의, 이전의
- ☐ entered / be hired / served / worked for
- ☐ help A increase its sales A의 판매신장에 도움주다
- ☐ job title 직위(명)

## 6. 둘러보기 (공장 견학, 박물관/도서관 관람, 유람 관광)

★ 힌트: announcement / talk

★ 주요 내용: 인사 및 장소 소개 → 견학 내용 → 권고/ 금지/ 다음 일정

★ 어휘

- ☐ assemble 조립하다
- ☐ material 재료, 완료
- ☐ fabric 천, 직물
- ☐ assurance 확신, 확인
- ☐ safety 안전
- ☐ at all times 항상, 언제나
- ☐ protection 보호, 방어
- ☐ facility 시설, 설비
- ☐ state-of-the-art 최신의
- ☐ grand opening 대 개장
- ☐ cruise 순항하다
- ☐ spectacular 장관의, 멋진
- ☐ breath-taking 숨을 멎을 듯한, 대단한

- ☐ browse (상품 등을) 훑어보다
- ☐ landmark 경계표, 역사적 건조물
- ☐ agenda (여행의) 일정, (회의의) 안건
- ☐ renowned 유명한 = well-known, distinguished
- ☐ collection 수집물
- ☐ circulation desk (도서관의) 대출 창구
- ☐ check out (책 등을) 대출하다
- ☐ be about to ~하려 하다
- ☐ on time 정시까지 cf. in time 시간 내에
- ☐ spot 장소, 지점

## 7. 행사/연설 (기념일 축하, 시상식)

★ 힌트: speech

★ 주요 내용: 인사 및 행사 소개 → 행사 내용 → 다음 일정

★ 어휘

- ☐ celebrate 축하하다
- ☐ talented 재능 있는
- ☐ founder 창립자
- ☐ be amazed at ~에 놀라다
- ☐ attended 참석한
- ☐ leadership 지도력, 리더쉽
- ☐ volunteer 지원자, 지원하다
- ☐ complimentary 무료의, 칭찬하는
- ☐ fill out 작성하다, 채우다
- ☐ present 증정하다, 내놓다
- ☐ be limited to ~에 제한되다, ~로 국한되다
- ☐ host 사회를 맡다
- ☐ win an award 상을 타다
- ☐ winner = recipient 수상자