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나의 컨디션 영어 쌤

MILY.T

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We all can do it!

# 20강

## 환경·자원·재활용

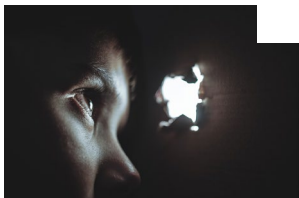
2020 수능특강 영어 주제·소재편


(20강 3-4번)

LET'S BEGIN ! ☺



# 3번



나의 랜선 영어 쌤. **밀리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~  
블로그 : [blog.naver.com/jhej0416](http://blog.naver.com/jhej0416)

PREVIEW

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 18강 3번

나의 랜선 영어 쌤 MILY.T



For example, in the slums of Manila, Philippines, people live in tiny shacks (A) [made / make] from sheets of metal.

1초) Simplification  
 2초) 출제의도 포착  
 ① 본V유무 → 절감기 + 본V 유무찾기  
 ② 능동 / 수동 → 목적어(유무) 찾기

2초) 단서 포착  
 본V찾기 (O)

답 : 준V(pp) 또는

But one day, Illac Diaz, who is part of an organization called My Shelter Foundation, (B) [looked / looking] at an empty pop bottle and had an idea.

1초) Simplification  
 2초) 출제의도 포착  
 답 : 본V

Suddenly, light poured down into places (C) [which / where] people had never had light before.

1초) 출제의도 포착  
 종속절의 [불완전 / 완전]  
 2-3초) 종속절 완전 → 답 : 관·부(where)

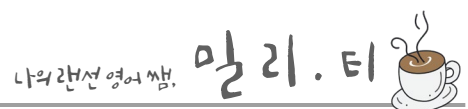
어휘

탄산음료 병을 이용한 에너지 절약 아이디어

Kids and adults around the world are coming up with creative ways to use less fuel.  
 ~을 고안하다, 생각해내다

For example, in the slums of Manila, Philippines, people live in tiny shacks made from sheets of metal. Until recently, the shacks were completely dark inside.  
 빈민가 판자집(같은 건물)

Anyone who was too old or sick to go outside had to spend every day in darkness.  
 But one day, Illac Diaz, who is part of an organization called My Shelter Foundation, looked at an empty pop bottle and had an idea. Soon, all around the slum, people were cutting small bottlesized holes into the roofs, inserting a pop bottle (with a few teaspoons of bleach inside to keep dangerous molds from growing) and gluing the bottle into the roof. Suddenly, light poured down into places where people had never had light before.  
 표백제 곰팡이 (접착제)로 붙이다



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~  
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구문독해

1 Kids and adults (around the world) are coming up with creative ways to use less fuel.  
~을 고안하다, 생각해내다

전 세계의 아이들과 어른들은 연료를 적게 사용하는 창조적인 방법을 고안하고 있다.

2 For example, (in the slums of Manila, Philippines), people live in tiny shacks (made from sheets of metal).  
빈민가  
판잣집(같은 건물) which are

예를 들어 필리핀 마닐라 빈민가에서는 사람들이 금속판으로 만든 작은 판잣집에서 산다.

3 Until recently, the shacks were completely dark (inside).

최근까지는 판잣집 내부가 완전히 어두웠다.

4 Anyone (who was too old or sick to go outside) had to spend every day (in darkness).  
= whoever

너무 높고 병들어 밖에 나갈 수 없는 사람은 누구라도 매일 어둠 속에서 보내야 했다.

5 But one day, Ilac Diaz, (who is part of an organization / called My Shelter Foundation), looked at an empty pop bottle and had an idea.  
[ calling / called ]

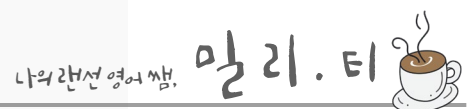
그러나 어느날 My Shelter Foundation이라는 단체의 일원인 Ilac Diaz는 비어있는 탄산음료 병을 보고 아이디어를 얻었다.

6 Soon, all around the slum, people were cutting small bottlesized holes (into the roofs), inserting a pop bottle (with a few teaspoons of bleach inside / to keep dangerous molds from growing) and gluing the bottle (into the roof).  
부사적(목적)  
표백제  
곰팡이  
(접착제로)붙이다

곧 빈민가의 전역에서, 사람들은 지붕에 작은 병 크기의 구멍을 내고, 탄산음료 병(위험한 곰팡이가 자라는 것을 막기 위해 안에 몇 티스푼의 표백제를 넣은)을 끼워 넣고 그 병을 지붕에 접착제로 붙이고 있었다.

7 Suddenly, light poured down into places (where people had never had light before).  
★과거완료시제주의  
[ which / where ]

갑자기 빛이 사람들이 이전에 결코 빛을 보지 못했던 곳으로 쏟아져 들어왔다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!  
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

## 어법포인트

## 탄산음료 병을 이용한 에너지 절약 아이디어

Kids and adults around the world are coming up with creative ways **to use** less fuel.  
형용사적 용법  
For example, in the slums of Manila, Philippines, people live in tiny shacks **made**  
= which are made  
from sheets of metal.

Until recently, the shacks were completely dark inside.

**Anyone who** was too old or sick **to go** outside had to spend every day in darkness.  
=whoever too~toV 용법

But one day, Illac Diaz, who is part of an organization **called** My Shelter Foundation,  
= which is called  
looked at an empty pop bottle and had an idea.

Soon, all around the slum, people were cutting small bottlesized holes into the roofs,  
inserting a pop bottle (with a few teaspoons of bleach inside **to keep** dangerous  
부사적(목적)  
molds **from growing**) and gluing the bottle into the roof.  
[growing / from growing]

Suddenly, light poured down into places **where** people **had never had** light before.  
= in which 시제주의

O.R.O

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# 4번





다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

소비자의 에너지 사용에서의 반발 효과

2020년 수능특강 20강 4번



Within the arena of household consumption, research predominantly focuses on direct rebound effects among consumers particularly for energy appliances in the home and fuel efficiency in vehicles. For example, often large energy savings are predicted when consumers replace traditional incandescent light bulbs with more efficient compact fluorescent bulbs. However, these savings rarely reach their predicted targets as research indicates that many consumers, recognising that the light costs less to operate, appear less thorough about switching it off, resulting in more hours of use, i.e. higher energy consumption. Similarly, studies have indicated that energy savings from efficiency improvements, for example, a more efficient space heating unit or increased levels of insulation, are often then spent on increased heating standards. Here, the consumer may gain by operating a warmer home for the same or lower cost than they had previously.

- ① importance of reducing energy consumption
- ② continuous efforts to promote sustainable lifestyles
- ③ construction guidelines for energy-efficient buildings
- ④ government policies to reduce energy consumption at home
- ⑤ consumer behaviours that cancel out energy-efficient technology

\*incandescent light bulb 백열전구 \*\*fluorescent bulb 형광등



사진 : PIXABAY

어휘

## 소비자의 에너지 사용에서의 반발 효과

Within the arena of household consumption, research predominantly focuses on direct rebound effects among consumers particularly for energy appliances in the home and fuel efficiency in vehicles. For example, often large energy savings are predicted when consumers replace traditional incandescent light bulbs with more efficient compact fluorescent bulbs. However, these savings rarely reach their predicted targets as research indicates that many consumers, recognising that the light costs less to operate, appear less thorough about switching it off, resulting in more hours of use, i.e. higher energy consumption. Similarly, studies have indicated that energy savings from efficiency improvements, for example, a more efficient space heating unit or increased levels of insulation, are often then spent on increased heating standards. Here, the consumer may gain by operating a warmer home for the same or lower cost than they had previously.

영역, 무대 가계소비

주로

반발효과

가전제품

효율성

\*백열전구

소형의

\*\*형광등

단열

나의 라면 영어 쌤. **말리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~  
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구문독해

① (Within the arena / of household consumption,) research predominantly focuses on direct rebound effects (among consumers) (particularly for energy appliances / in the home and fuel efficiency / in vehicles.)

가계 소비 영역 내에서 연구는 특히 가정의 에너지 가전 제품과 차량의 연료 효율성에 대한 소비자의 직접적인 '반발 효과'에 주로 초점을 맞추고 있다.

② For example, often large energy savings are predicted when consumers replace traditional incandescent light bulbs (with more efficient compact fluorescent bulbs)

예를 들어, 소비자들이 전통적인 백열전구를 보다 효율적인 소형 형광등으로 교체할 때 흔히 많은 에너지가 절감될 것으로 예상된다.

③ However, these savings rarely reach their predicted targets as research indicates that many consumers, (recognising that the light costs less / to operate) appear less thorough (about switching it off) resulting in more hours of use, i.e. higher energy consumption.

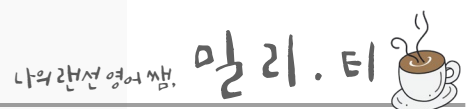
그러나 연구가 보여주듯이, 많은 소비자들이 전등을 작동하는 데 비용이 덜 든다는 것을 인식하여 전등을 끄는 것을 덜 철저히 하는 것처럼 보이고, 이는 더 오랜 시간의 사용, 즉 더 많은 에너지 소비라는 결과로 이어지기 때문에, 이러한 절감은 예상 목표에 도달하는 경우가 드물다.

④ Similarly, studies have indicated that energy savings (from efficiency improvements) (for example, a more efficient space heating unit or increased levels of insulation,) are often then spent (on increased heating standards.)

마찬가지로, 연구 결과에 따르면, 예를 들어, 더 효율적인 공간 난방 장치 또는 향상된 단열 수준과 같은 효율성 향상을 통해 얻은 에너지 절감(량)은 그 다음에는 흔히 높아진 난방 기준에 맞춰 사용된다.

⑤ Here, the consumer may gain (by operating a warmer home / for the same or lower cost than they had previously.)

여기서 소비자는 동일하거나 더 낮은 비용으로 이전보다 더 따뜻한 집을 가동함으로써 이득을 얻을 수 있다.







아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!  
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

## 글의 LOGIC

## 소비자의 에너지 사용에서의 반발 효과

Within the arena of household consumption, research predominantly focuses on direct **rebound** effects among consumers particularly for energy appliances in the home and fuel efficiency in vehicles.

For example, often large energy savings are predicted when consumers replace traditional incandescent light bulbs with more efficient compact fluorescent bulbs.

However, these savings **rarely** reach their predicted targets as research indicates that many consumers, recognising that the light costs less to operate, appear **less** thorough about switching it off, resulting in more hours of use, i.e. higher energy consumption.


Similarly, studies have indicated that energy savings from efficiency improvements, for example, a more efficient space heating unit or increased levels of insulation, are often then spent on **increased** heating standards.

Here, the consumer may gain by operating a warmer home for the same or **lower** cost than they had previously.



**연결어구, 어휘주의-!!**

We all  
can do  
it!

나의 랜선 영어 쌤. **말리.티** 

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지치지 말고 힘내기!

