나의 랜선 영어 쌤

MILY.T

We all can do it!

21강

과학

2020 수능특강 영어 주제·소재편

(21강 1-2번)

LET'S BEGIN ! ☺

O.R.O

1번

사진출처 : PIXABAY

PREVIEW

난초벌

orchid bees에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? 2020년 수능특강 21강 1번

As pretty as the orchids they pollinate, orchid bees come in a brightly colored array of brilliant and metallic blues, greens, and purples. These bees are not social like honeybees - they are typically solitary in nesting, with no division of labor and little communal activity. The males leave the nest shortly after birth and never return, spending their lives collecting flower fragrances that they store in special grooves on their hind legs and that may be released to attract females. Females construct nests from mud, resins, and other materials and gather both nectar and pollen from a variety of plants. The two hundred species of orchid bees are native to Central and South America and play an important role in the pollination of many orchids. Only a single species can be found in the United States. This bee, Euglossa vidrissimia, is a recent arrival from either Mexico or Central America and was likely introduced to the United States accidentally.

*orchid 난초 **groove 홈 ***resin 수지, 송진

① 청색, 초록색, 그리고 자주색 빛을 몸에 띤다.
② 단독으로 벌집을 만들며 동료와 분업하지 않는다.
③ 수컷은 머리의 홈에 향을 모으며 일생을 보낸다.
④ 암컷은 벌집을 만들며 식물의 꿀과 꽃가루를 모은다.
⑤ 미국에서 발견되는 한 종은 최근에 들어온 외래종이다.

사진 : PIXABAY

어휘

난초벌

As pretty as the orchids (*난초) they pollinate (가루받이(수분)하다), orchid bees come in a brightly colored array (배열) of brilliant (아주 밝은) and metallic (금속성의) blues, greens, and purples. These bees are not social like honeybees - they are typically solitary (혼자하는, 홀로있는) in nesting, with no division (분할, 분배) of labor and little communal (공동의) activity. The males leave the nest shortly after birth and never return, spending their lives collecting flower fragrances (향, 향기) that they store in special grooves (**홈) on their hind (뒤의) legs and that may be released to attract females. Females construct nests from mud, resins (***수지, 송진), and other materials and gather both nectar (꿀) and pollen (꽃가루) from a variety of plants. The two hundred species of orchid bees are native (토종의, 토박이의) to Central and South America and play an important role in the pollination of many orchids. Only a single species can be found in the United States. This bee, Euglossa vidrissimia, is a recent arrival from either Mexico or Central America and was likely introduced to the United States accidentally.

구문독해

① As pretty as the orchids (they pollinate) orchid bees come (in a brightly colored array of brilliant and metallic blues, greens, and purples.)

분사구문 (Being) 형 / 난초 / 목관생략 / 가루받이(수분)하다 / 배열 / 아주 밝은 / 금속성의

난초벌은 자신들이 가루받이를 해주는 난초만큼 예쁜데, 아주 밝은 금속성의 청색, 초록색, 그리고 자주색이 선명한 색깔로 배열된 형태를 띤다.

② These bees are not social (like honeybees) - they are typically solitary (in nesting,) (with no division of labor and little communal activity.)

혼자하는, 홀로있는 / 분할, 분배 / [little / a little] / 공동의

이 벌들은 꿀벌처럼 사회적이지 않다. - 그들은 분업이 없고 공동체 활동이 거의 없으며 보통 홀로 벌집을 짓는다.

③ The males leave the nest (shortly after birth) and never return, spending their lives collecting flower fragrances (that they store in special grooves on their hind legs) and (that may be released to attract females.)

분사구문 / = and they spend ~ / spend 시간/돈 (in) Ving : V하는데 시간/돈을 쓰다 / [collecting / to collect] / 향, 향기 / 목·관 / 홈 / 뒤의 / 발산하다 / 부사적(목적)

수컷은 태어나자마자 벌집을 떠나 돌아오지 않으며, 꽃의 향을 모으며 일생을 보내는데, 그 향을 뒷다리의 특별한 홈에 저장하고 그 향은 암컷을 유혹하기 위해 방출되기도 한다.

④ Females construct nests (from mud, resins, and other materials) and gather both nectar and pollen (from a variety of plants.)

수지, 송진 / 꿀 / 꽃가루

암컷들은 진 흙, 수지, 그리고 다른 재료들로 벌집을 만들며 다양한 식물로부터 꿀과 꽃가루를 모은다.

⑤ The two hundred species (of orchid bees) are native (to Central and South America) and play an important role (in the pollination of many orchids.)

species >> 단복동형 / 토종의, 토박이의

200종의 난초벌은 중앙아메리카와 남아메리카 토종벌이며 많은 난초의 수분에 중요한 역할을 한다.

⑥ Only a single species can be found (in the United States.)

한 종류만 미국에서 발견될 수 있다.

⑦ This bee, (Euglossa vidrissimia,) is a recent arrival (from either Mexico or Central America) and was (likely) introduced (to the United States accidentally.)

A / B

이벌, 즉 Euglossa vidrissimia는 멕시코 혹은 중앙아메리카로부터 최근에 들어온 것인데, 아마도 우연히 미국으로 들어왔을 것이다.

REVIEW

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

글의 LOGIC

난초벌

As pretty as the orchids they pollinate, orchid bees come in a brightly colored array of brilliant and metallic blues, greens, and purples.

These bees are not social like honeybees - they are typically [ ] in nesting, with no division of labor and little communal activity.

The males leave the nest shortly after birth and never return, spending their lives collecting flower fragrances that they store in special grooves on their hind legs and that may be released to attract females.

Females construct nests from mud, resins, and other materials and gather both nectar and pollen from a variety of plants.

The two hundred species of orchid bees are native to Central and South America and play an important role in the pollination of many orchids.

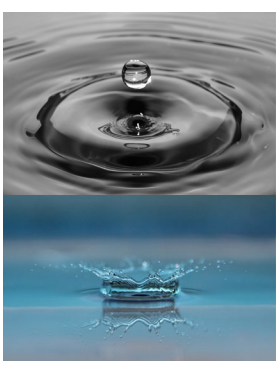
Only a single species can be found in the United States.

This bee, Euglossa vidrissimia, is a recent arrival from either Mexico or Central America and was likely introduced to the United States accidentally.

빈칸, 삽입 주의-!!

O.R.O

2번



사진출처 : PIXABAY

PREVIEW

액체의 분자 특성

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 21강 2번

A liquid is like a gas in that its molecules move around or 'flow' (that's why both are called 'fluids', while solids aren't). But the molecules in a liquid are much closer to each other than the molecules in a gas.

① 액체와 기체의 공통점 : 유동적
② 액체와 기체의 차이점 : 액체 속의 분자가 더 가까이 있음

(A) That's because the molecules of a liquid stay close to each other. But, unlike those of a solid, they do slide around over each other, which is why a liquid behaves as a fluid.

결과 ← → 원인

(B) A liquid also fills every nook and cranny, but only up to a certain level. A given amount of liquid, unlike the same amount of gas, keeps a fixed volume, and gravity pulls it downwards, so it fills only as much as it needs of the tank, from the bottom upwards.

(C) If you put a gas into a sealed tank, it fills every nook and cranny of the tank up to the top. The volume of gas rapidly expands to fill the whole tank.

*every nook and cranny (어떤 장소의) 구석구석

① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A) ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A) ✓

어휘

액체의 분자 특성

A liquid is like a gas in that its molecules (분자) move around or 'flow' (that's why both are called 'fluids' (유체, 유동체), while solids aren't). But the molecules in a liquid are much closer to each other than the molecules in a gas. If you put a gas into a sealed (밀봉하다) tank, it fills every nook and cranny (*(어떤 장소의)구석구석) of the tank up to the top. The volume of gas rapidly expands (팽창하다) to fill the whole tank. A liquid also fills every nook and cranny, but only up to a certain level. A given amount of liquid, unlike the same amount of gas, keeps a fixed (일정한, 고정된) volume, and gravity pulls it downwards, so it fills only as much as it needs of the tank, from the bottom upwards. That's because the molecules of a liquid stay close to each other. But, unlike those of a solid, they do slide around over each other, which is why a liquid behaves as a fluid.

구문독해

in that : 접속사 → 뒷문장 완벽! because와 의미 유사함.

① A liquid is like a gas in that its molecules move around or 'flow' (that's why both are called 'fluids', while solids aren't).
~라는 점에서 / 분자 / the reason / [called / are called] / 유체, 유동체 / = aren't called fluids

액체는 그것의 분자가 움직여 돌아다니는, 즉 '흐른다'는 점에서 기체와 같다(그러한 이유로 두 가지[액체와 기체]가 모두 '유체'라고 불리는 반면, 고체는 그렇지 않다).

② But the molecules (in a liquid) are much closer (to each other) than the molecules (in a gas).

하지만 액체 속의 분자들은 기체 속의 분자들보다 서로 훨씬 더 가까이 있다.

③ If you put a gas (into a sealed tank), it fills every nook and cranny of the tank (up to the top).
밀봉하다 / (어떤 장소의)구석구석

만약 밀봉된 탱크에 기체를 넣으면, 그것은 탱크의 구석구석을 채워 꼭대기까지 가득 찬다.

④ The volume of gas rapidly expands / to fill the whole tank.
팽창하다 / 부사적(결과)

기체의 부피는 급속히 팽창해서 탱크 전체를 채운다.

⑤ A liquid also fills every nook and cranny, but (only up to a certain level).

액체도 또한 구석구석을 채우지만, 일정한 수준까지만 채운다.

⑥ A given amount of liquid, (unlike the same amount of gas), keeps a fixed volume, and gravity pulls it (downwards), so it fills / only as much as it needs (of the tank) (from the bottom / upwards).
일정한, 고정된 / 부) 아래쪽으로 / 부) 위쪽으로 / [much / many]

같은 양의 기체와 달리, 주어진 양의 액체는 일정한 부피를 유지하고, 중력은 그것을 아래로 끌어당겨서, 그것은 바닥에서부터 위쪽으로 그것이 필요로 하는 만큼만 탱크를 채운다.

⑦ That's because the molecules of a liquid stay close (to each other).
[close / closely]
that(this,it) is why + 결과(A) : 그러한 이유로 A이다
that(this,it) is because + 이유·원인(B) : 그것은 B때문이다.

그것은 액체의 분자가 서로 밀접해 있기 때문이다.

⑧ But, (unlike those of a solid), they do slide around (over each other), which is why a liquid behaves (as a fluid).
[that / those] / = the molecules / 강조do / [that / which]

하지만, 고체의 분자와는 달리, 그것들은 서로의 위로 정말 미끄러지듯 이리저리 움직이는데, 그러한 이유로 액체가 유체로서 작용한다.

REVIEW

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삽입문장 주의-!!

나의 단선 영어 쌤, 밀리.티
무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
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지치지 말고 힘내기!

창고 자료(사진) 출처 :
PIXABAY
캐릭터 : KATE J