

**2021학년도 EBS  
수능특강 영어**

**UNIT 08  
WORKBOOK**

학습자료의 모든 것, EBS 분석·변형문제  
**나무아카데미** [www.namuacademy.com](http://www.namuacademy.com)

**한 줄 해석 - 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.**

1. Nuer are one of the largest ethnic groups in South Sudan, primarily residing in the Nile River Valley. 1)
2. The Nuer are a cattle-raising people, whose everyday lives revolve around their cattle. 2)
3. They have various terms related to cattle, so they can distinguish between hundreds of types of cows, based on color, markings, and shape of horns. 3)
4. They prefer to be called by the names of the cattle they raise. 4)
5. The commonest daily foods for the Nuer are dairy products, especially milk for the young and soured milk, like yogurt, for adults. 5)
6. And wild fruits and nuts are favorite snacks for the Nuer. 6)
7. The Nuer also have a culture of counting only older members of the family. 7)
8. They believe that counting the number of children one has could result in misfortune and prefer to report fewer children than they have. 8)

**어법 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.**

The Nuer are one of the largest ethnic groups in South Sudan, primarily <sup>9</sup>[residing / resided] in the Nile River Valley. The Nuer are a cattle-raising people, <sup>10</sup>[whose / who] everyday lives revolve around their cattle. They have various terms <sup>11</sup>[related / relating] to cattle, so they can distinguish between hundreds of types of cows, based on color, markings, and shape of horns. They prefer <sup>12</sup>[to call / to be called] by the names of the cattle they raise. The commonest daily foods for the Nuer <sup>13</sup>[are / is] dairy products, especially milk for the young and soured milk, like yogurt, for adults. And wild fruits and nuts are favorite snacks for the Nuer. The Nuer also have a culture of counting only older members of the family. They believe <sup>14</sup>[that / what] counting the number of children one has could result in misfortune and <sup>15</sup>[prefer / preferring] to report <sup>16</sup>[few / fewer] children than they have.

**어법 수정 - [ ] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.**

The Nuer are one of the largest ethnic groups in South Sudan, primarily <sup>17</sup>[resided] in the Nile River Valley. The Nuer are a cattle-raising people, <sup>18</sup>[who] everyday lives revolve around their cattle. They have various terms <sup>19</sup>[relating] to cattle, so they can distinguish between hundreds of types of cows, based on color, markings, and shape of horns. They prefer <sup>20</sup>[to call] by the names of the cattle they raise. The commonest daily foods for the Nuer <sup>21</sup>[is] dairy products, especially milk for the young and soured milk, like yogurt, for adults. And wild fruits and nuts are favorite snacks for the Nuer. The Nuer also have a culture of counting only older members of the family. They believe <sup>22</sup>[what] counting the number of children one has could result in misfortune and <sup>23</sup>[preferring] to report <sup>24</sup>[few] children than they have.

**낱말 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.**

The Nuer are one of the largest <sup>25</sup>[ethic / ethnic] groups in South Sudan, primarily residing in the Nile River Valley. The Nuer are a cattle-raising people, whose everyday lives <sup>26</sup>[revolve / resolve] around their cattle. They have various terms related to cattle, so they can <sup>27</sup>[disregard / distinguish] between hundreds of types of cows, based on color, markings, and shape of horns. They prefer to be called by the names of the cattle they raise. The commonest daily foods for the Nuer are dairy products, especially milk for the young and soured milk, like yogurt, for adults. And wild fruits and nuts are favorite snacks for the Nuer. The Nuer also have a culture of counting only older members of the family. They believe that counting the number of children one has could result in <sup>28</sup>[misfortune / fortune] and prefer to report <sup>29</sup>[fewer / more] children than they have.

**문단 배열 - 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하시오.**

30)

Nuer are one of the largest ethnic groups in South Sudan, primarily residing in the Nile River Valley.

- (A) The Nuer are a cattle-raising people, whose everyday lives revolve around their cattle. They have various terms related to cattle, so they can distinguish between hundreds of types of cows, based on color, markings, and shape of horns.
- (B) The Nuer also have a culture of counting only older members of the family. They believe that counting the number of children one has could result in misfortune and prefer to report fewer children than they have.
- (C) They prefer to be called by the names of the cattle they raise. The commonest daily foods for the Nuer are dairy products, especially milk for the young and soured milk, like yogurt, for adults. And wild fruits and nuts are favorite snacks for the Nuer.

**문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.**

31)

The Nuer also have a culture of counting only older members of the family.

Nuer are one of the largest ethnic groups in South Sudan, primarily residing in the Nile River Valley. ❶ The Nuer are a cattle-raising people, whose everyday lives revolve around their cattle. ❷ They have various terms related to cattle, so they can distinguish between hundreds of types of cows, based on color, markings, and shape of horns. ❸ They prefer to be called by the names of the cattle they raise. ❹ The commonest daily foods for the Nuer are dairy products, especially milk for the young and soured milk, like yogurt, for adults. And wild fruits and nuts are favorite snacks for the Nuer. ❺ They believe that counting the number of children one has could result in misfortune and prefer to report fewer children than they have.

**낱말 채우기 - [ ] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.**

Nuer are one of the largest ethnic groups in South Sudan, primarily residing in the Nile River Valley. The Nuer are a cattle-raising people, <sup>32)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ . They have various terms related to cattle, so they can distinguish between hundreds of types of cows, based on color, markings, and shape of horns. They <sup>33)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the cattle they raise. The commonest daily foods for the Nuer are dairy products, especially milk for the young and soured milk, like yogurt, for adults. And wild fruits and nuts are favorite snacks for the Nuer. The Nuer also have a culture of counting only older members of the family. They believe that <sup>34)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and prefer to report fewer children than they have.

Nuer 족은 남수단의 가장 큰 민족 집단 중 하나로, 주로 나일강 계곡에 거주한다. Nuer 족은 소를 기르는 민족으로, 그들의 일상생활은 자신들의 소를 중심으로 돌아간다. 그들은 소와 관련된 다양한 용어를 갖고 있어서 색깔, 무늬, 뿔의 모양에 따라 수백 가지 형태의 소를 구별할 수 있다. 그들은 자신이 기르는 소의 이름으로 불리는 것을 선호한다. Nuer 족에게 가장 일반적인 일상 음식은 유제품인데, 특히 어린이들에게는 우유이고 어른들에게는 요구르트와 같은 산유(酸乳)이다. 그리고 야생 과일과 견과류는 Nuer 족이 제일 좋아하는 간식이다. Nuer 족은 또 집안의 나이가 든 구성원만 세는 문화가 있다. 그들은 사람들이 가진 아이의 수를 세는 것은 불운을 가져올 수 있다고 믿고 있으며, 자신이 가진 것보다 더 적은 수의 아이를 갖고 있다고 말하는 것을 선호한다.

<b>한 줄 해석 – 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.</b>
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1. Kate Seredy was born in 1899, in Budapest, Hungary. <sup>1)</sup>
2. Her father, a teacher, helped her develop an appreciation for books. <sup>2)</sup>
3. After high school she earned an art teacher's diploma from the Academy of Arts in Budapest and also spent time studying in Italy, France, and Germany. <sup>3)</sup>
4. She served as a nurse for two years during World War I, and the pacifist stance she subsequently developed later influenced her writing. <sup>4)</sup>
5. Seredy illustrated two children's books in Hungary before moving to the United States in 1922. <sup>5)</sup>
6. She supported herself in her new homeland by illustrating lamp shades and greeting cards. <sup>6)</sup>
7. As her knowledge of English increased, she found work illustrating textbooks and children's trade books. <sup>7)</sup>
8. Seredy wrote her first book, The Good Master, after an editor suggested she try writing about her childhood in Hungary. <sup>8)</sup>
9. Seredy won the Newbery Medal in 1938 for The White Stag, a book based on legends about the founding of Hungary that her father told her as a child. <sup>9)</sup>

**어법 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.**

Kate Seredy was born in 1899, in Budapest, Hungary. Her father, a teacher, helped her <sup>10</sup>[develop / developing] an appreciation for books. After high school she earned an art teacher's diploma from the Academy of Arts in Budapest and also spent time <sup>11</sup>[to study / studying] in Italy, France, and Germany. She served as a nurse for two years during World War I, and the pacifist stance she subsequently developed later <sup>12</sup>[influenced / influencing] her writing. Seredy illustrated two children's books in Hungary before moving to the United States in 1922. She supported <sup>13</sup>[her / herself] in her new homeland by illustrating lamp shades and greeting cards. As her knowledge of English increased, she found work <sup>14</sup>[illustrated / illustrating] textbooks and children's trade books. Seredy wrote her first book, The Good Master, after an editor suggested she try <sup>15</sup>[to write / writing] about her childhood in Hungary. Seredy won the Newbery Medal in 1938 for The White Stag, a book <sup>16</sup>[based on / was based on] legends about the founding of Hungary that her father told her as a child.

**어법 수정 - [ ] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.**

Kate Seredy was born in 1899, in Budapest, Hungary. Her father, a teacher, helped her <sup>17</sup>[developing] an appreciation for books. After high school she earned an art teacher's diploma from the Academy of Arts in Budapest and also spent time <sup>18</sup>[to study] in Italy, France, and Germany. She served as a nurse for two years during World War I, and the pacifist stance she subsequently developed later <sup>19</sup>[influencing] her writing. Seredy illustrated two children's books in Hungary before moving to the United States in 1922. She supported <sup>20</sup>[her] in her new homeland by illustrating lamp shades and greeting cards. As her knowledge of English increased, she found work <sup>21</sup>[illustrated] textbooks and children's trade books. Seredy wrote her first book, The Good Master, after an editor suggested she try <sup>22</sup>[to write] about her childhood in Hungary. Seredy won the Newbery Medal in 1938 for The White Stag, a book <sup>23</sup>[was based on] legends about the founding of Hungary that her father told her as a child.

**낱말 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.**

Kate Seredy was born in 1899, in Budapest, Hungary. Her father, a teacher, helped her develop an appreciation for books. After high school she earned an art teacher's diploma from the Academy of Arts in Budapest and also spent time studying in Italy, France, and Germany. She served as a nurse for two years during World War I, and the pacifist stance she subsequently developed later influenced her writing. Seredy illustrated two children's books in Hungary before moving to the United States in 1922. She supported herself in her new homeland by illustrating lamp shades and greeting cards. As her knowledge of English <sup>24</sup>[increased / decreased], she found work illustrating textbooks and children's trade books. Seredy wrote her first book, The Good Master, after an editor suggested she try writing about her childhood in Hungary. Seredy won the Newbery Medal in 1938 for The White Stag, a book based on legends about the founding of Hungary that her father told her as a child.

**문단 배열 - 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하십시오.**

25)

Kate Seredy was born in 1899, in Budapest, Hungary. Her father, a teacher, helped her develop an appreciation for books.

- (A) Seredy illustrated two children's books in Hungary before moving to the United States in 1922. She supported herself in her new homeland by illustrating lamp shades and greeting cards. As her knowledge of English increased, she found work illustrating textbooks and children's trade books.
- (B) After high school she earned an art teacher's diploma from the Academy of Arts in Budapest and also spent time studying in Italy, France, and Germany. She served as a nurse for two years during World War I, and the pacifist stance she subsequently developed later influenced her writing.
- (C) Seredy wrote her first book, The Good Master, after an editor suggested she try writing about her childhood in Hungary. Seredy won the Newbery Medal in 1938 for The White Stag, a book based on legends about the founding of Hungary that her father told her as a child.

**문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.**

26)

Seredy wrote her first book, The Good Master, after an editor suggested she try writing about her childhood in Hungary.

Kate Seredy was born in 1899, in Budapest, Hungary. Her father, a teacher, helped her develop an appreciation for books. ❶ After high school she earned an art teacher's diploma from the Academy of Arts in Budapest and also spent time studying in Italy, France, and Germany. ❷ She served as a nurse for two years during World War I, and the pacifist stance she subsequently developed later influenced her writing. ❸ Seredy illustrated two children's books in Hungary before moving to the United States in 1922. She supported herself in her new homeland by illustrating lamp shades and greeting cards. ❹ As her knowledge of English increased, she found work illustrating textbooks and children's trade books. ❺ Seredy won the Newbery Medal in 1938 for The White Stag, a book based on legends about the founding of Hungary that her father told her as a child.



**낱말 채우기 - [ ] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.**

Kate Seredy was born in 1899, in Budapest, Hungary. Her father, a teacher, helped her develop an appreciation for books. After high school she earned an art teacher's diploma from the Academy of Arts in Budapest and also spent time studying in Italy, France, and Germany. She served as a nurse for two years during World War I, and the pacifist stance she subsequently developed later influenced her writing. Seredy illustrated two children's books in Hungary before moving to the United States in 1922. She supported herself in her new homeland by illustrating lamp shades and greeting cards. As her knowledge of English increased, she found work illustrating textbooks and children's trade books. Seredy wrote her first book, *The Good Master*, <sup>27)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ . Seredy won the Newbery Medal in 1938 for *The White Stag*, a book based on legends about the founding of Hungary that her father told her as a child.

Kate Seredy는 1899년에 헝가리의 부다페스트에서 태어났다. 그녀의 아버지는 교사였는데 그녀가 책을 사랑하는 마음을 갖도록 도와 주었다. 고등학교를 졸업한 다음 그녀는 부다페스트의 Academy of Arts에서 미술 교사 졸업 증서를 받았고 또한 이탈리아, 프랑스, 그리고 독일에서 공부하며 시간을 보냈다. 그녀는 1차 세계대전 때 2년간 간호사로 복무했으며 이후에 그녀가 갖게 된 평화주의적인 입장은 나중에 그녀의 글에 영향을 미쳤다. Seredy는 1922년 미국으로 이주하기 전에 헝가리에서 동화책 두 권의 삽화를 그렸다. 그녀는 새로운 고향에서 전등갓과 인사장에 삽화를 그려 생활비를 벌었다. 영어의 지식이 늘어나자 그녀는 교과서와 어린이용 일반서에 삽화 그리는 일을 찾았다. Seredy는 한 편집자가 헝가리에서 보낸 그녀의 유년기에 관해 써 보라고 제안한 후에 첫 번째 책인 *The Good Master*를 썼다. Seredy는 어린 시절에 아버지가 그녀에게 들려준 헝가리의 건국 전설에 기반한 책인 *The White Stag*로 1938년에 Newbery Medal을 받았다.

**한 줄 해석 – 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.**

1. Eastern cottontails are the most common rabbits in North America. 1)
2. The name “cottontail” is derived from their short, rounded tails, which have white fur on their underside. 2)
3. Eastern cottontail rabbits do not dig burrows, although they may shelter in disused ones dug by other animals. 3)
4. Unlike hares, which rely on their speed to outrun predators, cottontails freeze when under threat, blending into their surroundings. 4)
5. If they have to run, they follow zigzag paths, attempting to shake off their pursuers. 5)
6. In warmer parts of their range cottontails breed all year round, but farther north breeding is restricted to summer. 6)
7. Males fight to establish hierarchies, with top males getting their choice of mates. 7)
8. A pregnant female digs a shallow hole, which is deeper at one end than the other. 8)
9. She lines the nest with grass and fur from her belly. 9)

**어법 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.**

Eastern cottontails are the most common rabbits in North America. The name "cottontail" is derived from their short, rounded tails, which <sup>10</sup>[have / has] white fur on their underside. Eastern cottontail rabbits do not dig burrows, although they may shelter in disused ones <sup>11</sup>[dug / digging] by other animals. Unlike hares, which rely on their speed to outrun predators, cottontails freeze when under threat, <sup>12</sup>[blending / blended] into their surroundings. If they have to run, they follow zigzag paths, <sup>13</sup>[attempting / attempted] to shake off their pursuers. In warmer parts of their range cottontails breed all year round, but farther north breeding <sup>14</sup>[restricts / is restricted] to summer. Males fight to establish hierarchies, with top males <sup>15</sup>[got / getting] their choice of mates. A pregnant female digs a shallow hole, which is <sup>16</sup>[deeper / deep] at one end than the other. She lines the nest with grass and fur from her belly.

**어법 수정 - [ ] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.**

Eastern cottontails are the most common rabbits in North America. The name "cottontail" is derived from their short, rounded tails, which <sup>17</sup>[has] white fur on their underside. Eastern cottontail rabbits do not dig burrows, although they may shelter in disused ones <sup>18</sup>[digging] by other animals. Unlike hares, which rely on their speed to outrun predators, cottontails freeze when under threat, <sup>19</sup>[blended] into their surroundings. If they have to run, they follow zigzag paths, <sup>20</sup>[attempted] to shake off their pursuers. In warmer parts of their range cottontails breed all year round, but farther north breeding <sup>21</sup>[restricts] to summer. Males fight to establish hierarchies, with top males <sup>22</sup>[got] their choice of mates. A pregnant female digs a shallow hole, which is <sup>23</sup>[deep] at one end than the other. She lines the nest with grass and fur from her belly.

**낱말 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.**

Eastern cottontails are the most <sup>24</sup>[rare / common] rabbits in North America. The name "cottontail" is derived from their short, rounded tails, which have white fur on their underside. Eastern cottontail rabbits do not dig burrows, although they may shelter in <sup>25</sup>[disused / used] ones dug by other animals. Unlike hares, which rely on their speed to outrun predators, cottontails freeze when under threat, blending into their surroundings. If they have to run, they follow zigzag paths, attempting to shake off their pursuers. In warmer parts of their range cottontails breed all year round, but farther north breeding is <sup>26</sup>[restricted / unrestricted] to summer. Males fight to establish hierarchies, with top males getting their choice of mates. A pregnant female digs a shallow hole, which is deeper at one end than the other. She lines the nest with grass and fur from her belly.

**문단 배열 - 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하시오.**

27)

Eastern cottontails are the most common rabbits in North America. The name “cottontail” is derived from their short, rounded tails, which have white fur on their underside.

- (A) Males fight to establish hierarchies, with top males getting their choice of mates. A pregnant female digs a shallow hole, which is deeper at one end than the other. She lines the nest with grass and fur from her belly.
- (B) Eastern cottontail rabbits do not dig burrows, although they may shelter in disused ones dug by other animals. Unlike hares, which rely on their speed to outrun predators, cottontails freeze when under threat, blending into their surroundings.
- (C) If they have to run, they follow zigzag paths, attempting to shake off their pursuers. In warmer parts of their range cottontails breed all year round, but farther north breeding is restricted to summer.

**문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.**

28)

If they have to run, they follow zigzag paths, attempting to shake off their pursuers.

Eastern cottontails are the most common rabbits in North America. The name “cottontail” is derived from their short, rounded tails, which have white fur on their underside. ❶ Eastern cottontail rabbits do not dig burrows, although they may shelter in disused ones dug by other animals. ❷ Unlike hares, which rely on their speed to outrun predators, cottontails freeze when under threat, blending into their surroundings. ❸ In warmer parts of their range cottontails breed all year round, but farther north breeding is restricted to summer. ❹ Males fight to establish hierarchies, with top males getting their choice of mates. ❺ A pregnant female digs a shallow hole, which is deeper at one end than the other. She lines the nest with grass and fur from her belly.



- Answer Sheet -

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 8강 - Gateway

- 1) Nuer 족은 남수단의 가장 큰 민족 집단 중 하나로, 주로 나일강 계곡에 거주한다.
- 2) Nuer 족은 소를 기르는 민족으로, 그들의 일상생활은 자신들의 소를 중심으로 돌아간다.
- 3) 그들은 소와 관련된 다양한 용어를 갖고 있어서 색깔, 무늬, 뿔의 모양에 따라 수백 가지 형태의 소를 구별할 수 있다.
- 4) 그들은 자신이 기르는 소의 이름으로 불리는 것을 선호한다.
- 5) Nuer 족에게 가장 일반적인 일상 음식은 유제품인데, 특히 어린이들에게는 우유이고 어른들에게는 요구르트와 같은 산유(酸乳)이다.
- 6) 그리고 야생 과일과 견과류는 Nuer 족이 제일 좋아하는 간식이다.
- 7) Nuer 족은 또 집안의 나이가 든 구성원만 세는 문화가 있다.
- 8) 그들은 사람들이 가진 아이의 수를 세는 것은 불운을 가져올 수 있다고 믿고 있으며, 자신이 가진 것보다 더 적은 수의 아이를 갖고 있다고 말하는 것을 선호한다.
- 9) residing
- 10) whose
- 11) related
- 12) to be called
- 13) are
- 14) that
- 15) prefer
- 16) fewer
- 17) residing
- 18) whose
- 19) related
- 20) to be called
- 21) are
- 22) that
- 23) prefer
- 24) fewer
- 25) ethnic
- 26) revolve
- 27) distinguish
- 28) misfortune
- 29) fewer
- 30) (A) - (C) - (B)
- 31) ㉠
- 32) whose everyday lives revolve around their cattle
- 33) prefer to be called by the names of
- 34) counting the number of children one has could result in misfortune

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 8강 - 01번

- 1) Kate Seredy는 1899년에 헝가리의 부다페스트에서 태어났다.
- 2) 그녀의 아버지는 교사였는데 그녀가 책을 사랑하는 마음을 갖도록 도와주었다.
- 3) 고등학교를 졸업한 다음 그녀는 부다페스트의 Academy of Arts에서 미술 교사 졸업 증서를 받았고 또한 이탈리아, 프랑스, 그리고 독일에서 공부하며 시간을 보냈다.
- 4) 그녀는 1차 세계대전 때 2년간 간호사로 복무했으며 이후에 그녀가 갖게 된 평화주의적인 입장은 나중에 그녀의 글에 영향을 미쳤다.
- 5) Seredy는 1922년 미국으로 이주하기 전에 헝가리에서 동화책 두 권의 삽화를 그렸다.

- 6) 그녀는 새로운 고향에서 전등갓과 인사장에 삽화를 그려 생활비를 벌었다.
- 7) 영어의 지식이 늘어나자 그녀는 교과서와 어린이용 일반서에 삽화 그리는 일을 찾았다.
- 8) Seredy는 한 편집자가 헝가리에서 보낸 그녀의 유년기에 관해 써 보라고 제안한 후에 첫 번째 책인 The Good Master를 썼다.
- 9) Seredy는 어린 시절에 아버지가 그녀에게 들려준 헝가리의 건국 전설에 기반한 책인 The White Stag로 1938년에 Newbery Medal을 받았다.
- 10) develop
- 11) studying
- 12) influenced
- 13) herself
- 14) illustrating
- 15) writing
- 16) based on
- 17) develop
- 18) studying
- 19) influenced
- 20) herself
- 21) illustrating
- 22) writing
- 23) based on
- 24) increased
- 25) (B) - (A) - (C)
- 26) ㉠
- 27) after an editor suggested she try writing about her childhood in Hungary

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- 1) 동부숨꼬리토끼는 북미에서 가장 흔한 토끼이다.
- 2) '숨꼬 리'라는 이름은 아랫면에 흰 털이 있는 그들의 짧고 둥근 꼬리에서 유래되었다.
- 3) 동부숨꼬리토끼는 다른 동물들이 판 사용되지 않는 굴에서 피신할 수는 있지만, 굴을 파지는 않는다.
- 4) 포식자로부터 달아나기 위해 속도에 의존하는 산토끼와는 달리, 동부숨꼬리토끼는 위협을 받을 때 꼼짝도 하지 않고 (주변) 환경과 (구별이 어렵도록) 뒤섞인다.
- 5) 만약 달려야 한다면, 그들은 갈지자로 길을 가며 추격자들을 따돌리려 한다.
- 6) 분포 지역 중 따뜻한 지역에서는 동부숨꼬리토끼가 일 년 내내 번식하지만, 더 먼 북쪽에서는 번식이 여름으로 한정된다.
- 7) 수컷들은 싸워서 서열을 정하고, 최상위 수컷들이 짝을 선택하게 된다.
- 8) 새끼를 가진[벤] 암컷은 얇은 구멍을 파는데, 그것은 한쪽 끝이 다른 한쪽보다 깊다.
- 9) 그 암컷은 풀과 자신의 배의 털을 동지[굴] 안에 깬다.
- 10) have
- 11) dug
- 12) blending
- 13) attempting
- 14) is restricted
- 15) getting
- 16) deeper
- 17) have
- 18) dug
- 19) blending
- 20) attempting

- 21) is restricted
- 22) getting
- 23) deeper
- 24) common
- 25) disused
- 26) restricted
- 27) (B) - (C) - (A)
- 28) ㉠
- 29) cottontails freeze when under threat, blending into their surroundings
- 30) with top males getting their choice of mates
- 31) which is deeper at one end than the other