**[ 고난도 구문 ]**

1. Tourism gives people the chance **[to have/having]** new experiences and **[learn/learning]** about different cultures, but it also hurts the environment and local communities, **[increases/increasing]** pollution, **[exploits/exploiting]** local workers, and **[damages/damaging]** cultural heritage sites.

★Sustainable Tourism (환경파괴없이) 지속가능한 관광

hurt 훼손하다

exploit (부당하게)이용하다[착취하다]

heritage sites 유적지

2. Throughout 2017, the U.N. **[partner/partnered]** with other international organizations, such as UNESCO, to raise awareness of sustainable tourism and **[created/creating]** programs that focus on preserving cultural treasures,**[boosting/boosted]** employment, **[reducing/reduced]** poverty, and **[combating/combated]** climate change.

partner 협력하다

international organizations 국제기관

awareness 인식

preserve 보존하다

boost 창출하다(신장시키다)

combat 방지하다

3. The U.N. hopes **[what/that]** its efforts will reduce global carbon-dioxide emissions by 5 percent by 2030, **[want/wants]** to raise money to preserve cultural heritage sites, and **[want/wants]** to protect wildlife and **[guarantee/guarantees]** that natural resources will be for future generations.

carbon-dioxide emissions 이산화탄소 방출량

guarantee 보증하다

natural resources 천연자원

future generations 미래세대(자손)

4. A stone **[falling/fallen]** through the air is due to the stone having the property of “gravity,” but a piece of wood tossed into water **[floats/floating]** instead of sinking. This phenomenon Aristotle explained due to the wood **[have/having]** the property of “levity”! In both cases the focus is exclusively on the object, with no attention paid to the possibility that some force outside the object might be associated.

toss 던지다

levity 가벼움

exclusively 오로지

attention 관심(고려)

associate 연관짓다

5. In seventeenth-century, a political movement was **[promoting/promoted]** to eliminate all distinctions in position or rank in order to make everyone **[equal/equally]**. To make everyone **[equal/equally]** did not succeed in transforming British society, but it did succeed in England's newly evolving coffeehouses where a new intimacy **[emerging/emerged]** among people who **[have/had]** earlier been kept distant from one another.

eliminate 제거하다

distinction 구별/차이/차별

transform 탈바꿈시키다

intimacy 친밀감

6. One of the features which **[is/are]** essential to its success **[was/were]** the low cost of entry and participation since a penny was the price of admission. These coffeehousessprouted over London and came to **[call/be called]** Penny University.

entry 입장

penny 동전

admission 입장

sprout 싹트다

7. So **[popular/popularly]** were Penny Universities that the amount of small change minted was inadequate for the demand, and the coffeehouses had to issue tokens that were acceptable only within the coffeehouses. There have been several cases where the case for bilingual air traffic control has been strongly argued. Some pilots have a poor pronunciation, **[that/which]** makes it **[difficult/difficultly]** for a controller **[to understand/understanding]** by the presence of background aircraft noise.

mint (화폐를) 주조하다

inadequate 불충분한

issue [동사] 발행하다

token 토큰/교환권

acceptable 허용하다

 bilingual 이중국어의

air traffic control 항공교통통제

controller 통제관

presence 존재

aircraft 항공기의