

Appendices



LISTENING SCRIPTS

UNIT 1 World Traditions and World Englishes

Viewing and Watching p.10

B

- 1. W:** When someone turns 18 in Korea, they're recognized as a citizen, celebrated on the 3rd Monday of May with various events, including a traditional coming-of-age ceremony where men tie their hair into a top-knot and women wear a pin called *binyeo*.
- 2. M:** Around high school graduation in the United States, there is a significant event called "Prom." They typically dress in tuxedos and elegant dresses, and the males often offer corsages to their female partners. In some cases, high school students may drive to pick up their prom dates, as they can obtain a driver's license at the age of 16, depending on the state.
- 3. W:** "Should old acquaintance be forgot, / and never brought to mind? / Should old acquaintance be forgot, / and auld lang syne, ♪ (Music "Auld Lang Syne")"
The song most commonly sung on New Year's Eve globally is "Auld Lang Syne," a traditional tune used to bid farewell to the old year and welcome the new one. The lyrics, written by Scottish poet Robert Burns, are also sung during graduation ceremonies in Korea.

C

- W:** Look at this world map. Some parts are in blue, and some are in orange. What does it represent?
- M:** It's showing where American English and British English are taught in schools.
- W:** Oh, so most countries tend to teach either American English or British English!
- M:** Yes, but besides British and American English, there are also various Englishes such as Australian English and South African English. Plus, there are variations of these Englishes, like Indian English and Filipino English.
- W:** It seems that because English is widely used as a global language, as well as the 7 countries where English is the native language (1st language), most people around the world either use English as an official language (2nd language) or learn it as a foreign language.
- M:** Exactly! Even in some non-English-speaking countries, a significant portion of the population can speak English. For instance, 90% in the Netherlands, 86% in Denmark and Sweden, and 70% in Finland.
- W:** It's amazing how extensively English is used and learned worldwide!

World knowledge about the activity

English as an international language

(국제어로서의 영어)

- 지도 설명: 전 세계 대부분 국가에서 영어를 학교에서 가르치고 있다. 주로 영국 영어(파란색)와 미국 영어(주황색)로 크게 나누어진다. 또한 영어를 모국어로 사용하는 7개 국가를 지도에서 알 수 있다. 미국, 영국, 아일랜드, 캐나다, 호주, 뉴질랜드, 남아프리카공화국이 이에 해당한다.
- 영어는 다음과 같은 세 가지로 분류될 수 있다.
 - ① 모국어로서의 영어(English as a native language)는 위 7개 국가에서 쓰는 영어를 말한다.
 - ② 공식어(제2언어)로서의 영어(English as an official

language)는 인도, 필리핀, 싱가포르처럼 공식어(공용어)로서 사용하는 영어를 말한다.

③ 외국어로서의 영어(English as a foreign language)는 학교에서 가르치는 외국어로서의 역할을 하는 영어를 말한다. 우리나라와 중국, 일본, 유럽의 많은 국가 등이 이에 해당한다.

3. 국제어로서 영어가 광범위하게 사용됨에 따라, 외국어로서 영어를 배우는 국가에서도 영어로 의사소통하는 비율이 매우 높아지고 있으며, 이런 현상은 유럽 국가들에서 특히 두드러진다.

Culture Focus p.12

B

- 1. W:** It's rare for an Olympian to actually get to say thank you to all IOC members at one time. So please allow me to say thank you, dear IOC members, for providing someone like me the opportunity to achieve my dreams and to inspire others. Thank you.
- 2. M:** Good morning, I have just been to Buckingham Palace and accepted His Majesty The King's invitation to form a government in his name. It is only right to explain why I am standing here as your new Prime Minister. Right now our country is facing a profound economic crisis. The aftermath of Covid still lingers.
- 3. W:** We must not forget that our sisters and brothers are waiting for a bright, peaceful future. So, let us wage, so, let us wage a global struggle against illiteracy, poverty, and terrorism. Let us pick up, let us pick up our books and our pens. They are our most powerful weapons. One child, one teacher, one book, and one pen can change the world. Education is the only solution. Education first. Thank you.
- 4. W:** When I was a young person, I began my career as an actress. Whenever my mother

wasn't free to drive me into Manhattan for auditions, I would take the train from suburban New Jersey and meet my father — who would have left his desk at the law office where he worked — and we would meet under the Upper Platform Arrivals and Departures sign in Penn Station.

World knowledge about the activity

English with various accents(다양한 억양의 영어)

1. 김연아 선수가 2018 평창 동계올림픽 유치를 위해 IOC 위원들에게 한 영어 연설의 일부이다.
2. 영국의 수석 총리가 버킹엄궁에서 찰스 3세 국왕을 알현한 뒤 총리 관저 앞에서 한 취임 연설의 일부이다.
3. 파키스탄 출신 교육 운동가이자 최연소 노벨 평화상 수상자인 말랄라 유사프자이가 UN 청소년 총회에서 한 연설이다. "한 명의 아이, 한 명의 교사, 한 권의 책, 한 개의 펜이 세상을 바꿀 수 있다"고 한 이 연설은 세계의 아동과 여성 교육에 큰 반향을 일으켰다. 탈레반의 테러에도 불구하고 말랄라는 여성 교육 운동을 계속 전개해 가고 있다.
4. 미국의 영화배우, 앤 해서웨이가 세계 여성의 날을 맞아 유엔 공식 기념식에서 한 연설 중 일부이다. 자신의 어린 시절 수많은 오디션에 참가하기 위해 복잡한 지하철역에서 길을 잃지 않고 아버지를 만난 경험을 나누며 연설을 시작했다.

Wrap Up p. 30

A

- Anna:** After eating all those durians, I feel so heaty.
- Liam:** Heaty? How do you say that in British English?
- Anna:** It's a concept we have in Singapore. In Western terms, I guess you'd say I feel "overheated".
- Liam:** Ah, got it. It's like feeling warm or having an internal heat after eating certain foods, right?
- Anna:** Exactly! What about you, Liam? Do you have any interesting experiences in the

Philippines?

Liam: Oh, yes. I rode a jeepney when I was there. It was so cool!

Anna: Jeepney? What does it mean?

Liam: It's a type of public transportation in the Philippines. It's like a mix between a jeep and a bus. I'd say it's equivalent to a bus or a minibus in other countries.

Anna: Sounds fun! I'd love to ride one if I ever visit the Philippines.

UNIT 2 Taking a Cultural Food Trip

Viewing and Watching p. 34

C

M: Good afternoon. I hope you're having an amazing day. It's Howard. I'm in Jakarta. It's so hot and humid here. Because I'm super thirsty, let me grab coconut water from a street vendor. "This one, please," "How much?" "Thank you so much." [*Drinking with a straw*] It's so refreshing and a little sweet. It has a nutty flavor. I see some coconut meat floating in the water. It's the most refreshing drink I've ever tried here. It's so good for summertime. Coconut water is a definite must-try in Jakarta. Don't forget to subscribe to my channel. See you in the next video!

D

M: The weather is so hot. Do you want something to drink, Heidi? I can make it for you.

W: Sure, I'd love a drink.

M: Let me make mango lassi, a traditional Indian drink.

W: Krish, I'm sorry, you said mango what?

M: Mango lassi. It's a refreshing yogurt drink perfect for hot summers.

W: Oh, cool. Please, show me how to make it. Do you mind if I take a video?

M: No problem. First, I need the ingredients. Let me grab some chopped ripe mangoes and yogurt from the fridge.

W: Do you need help?

M: Yes, please. Could you get me some water and sugar? Plus, I need the blender. (*pause*) Everything is all set, now.

W: Are you going to put this all together in the blender?

M: Yes. [*Blender sounds and Pouring into a glass*] Here is yours. Try it.

W: [*Drinking sounds*] Wow! It's so creamy and marvelous. I like it.

Wrap Up p. 54

Warm-up Question

W: Dmitri, why don't we get coconut water from that vendor there?

M: I'm sorry, what did you say?

W: Coconut water! It's so hot and humid here in Jakarta.

M: Ah, that'd be great.

W: [*To the vendor*] Two coconut waters, please.

M: [*Drinking with a straw*] It's so refreshing!

W: Yeah. And it has a nutty flavor.

M: I like this flavor, and this is the most refreshing drink I've ever tried here.

W: I'm glad you like it.

UNIT 3 Narratives in Cultural Sites

Viewing and Watching p. 60

B

M: Welcome to the Acropolis of Athens. I'm your travel guide, Lucas Filo. Let me tell you a story from Greek mythology, the tale of Athena and Poseidon. According to legend, the two gods were competing for control of

Athens. Poseidon struck the ground with his weapon, a trident, and a saltwater spring emerged. Athena, on the other hand, created an olive tree. The people of Athens were more impressed with Athena's gift. But Poseidon didn't like the outcome and sought revenge by sending a sea monster to attack the city. The people of Athens were afraid and asked Athena for help. So, she offered the people her shield and instructed them to use it to reflect the sun's rays into the sea monster's eyes. Blinded by the sun's glare, the monster retreated, and Athens was saved. Did you enjoy the story? I hope that hearing this story boosts your curiosity about the culture of Athens.

D

M: Today, Rina Diaz is going to tell us about Machu Picchu.

W: Yes. For a long time, it was lost and forgotten in the jungle.

M: It sounds like it's full of mystery. Please tell us more about it.

W: Sure. It's an ancient Incan city located in the Andes Mountains of Peru. It was built over 500 years ago by the Inca civilization.

M: Then, who rediscovered it?

W: That's quite an interesting question. Hiram Bingham, a professor of South American history at Yale University, discovered it in 1911.

M: How could that be possible?

W: In 1911, he set out on an expedition to find the lost city of Vilcabamba. But what he found by chance was Machu Picchu.

M: Wow! That's really great!

W: Right. It's still not clear why this city was abandoned, but people believe Machu Picchu was used for religious or royal purposes by Emperor Pachacuti in the mid-15th century.

M: I see. I'm really wondering what it looks like. Will you show us some pictures?

Wrap Up p. 80

Warm-up Question

W: Today, I want to tell you about Machu Picchu.

It's an ancient Incan city high up in the Andes Mountains of Peru. For a long time, it was lost in the jungle, forgotten by people. In 1911, a professor named Hiram Bingham was looking for another city, but he unexpectedly found Machu Picchu instead. Imagine that! It had been hidden for so many years, and he was the one to rediscover it. People aren't entirely sure why Machu Picchu was abandoned, but some think it might have been used for important ceremonies or by a king a long time ago. Now, let me show you some pictures that capture the beauty and history of Machu Picchu.

**UNIT 4 Culture for Humanity,
Community for All**

Viewing and Watching p.84

C

Joy: Hey, are you ready for the presentation?

Tim: Sure. I've just finished making the presentation slides.

Joy: Can't wait! What is your topic?

Tim: Recently I've started to take a yoga class. So, I'm going to talk about the value of yoga.

Joy: Oh, I've heard that yoga can improve your mental and physical ability.

Tim: You can say that again! Yoga really does. What's more, I'll mention its value as a piece of cultural heritage.

Joy: Its value as cultural heritage?

Tim: Sure. For a very long time, the philosophy behind yoga has influenced various aspects of Indian society and also formed an important part of the community spirit.

Joy: Ah, yoga helps to unite the community.

Tim: Right. That's why all ages, genders, classes, and religions have practiced yoga together for so long.

Joy: Wow! It is not surprising that yoga has been added to UNESCO's intangible cultural heritage list.

Tim: Well, I'll begin by asking whether people think it is a piece of cultural heritage or not.

Joy: That'll be interesting. Good luck to you.

Tim: Thanks.

D

W: Good afternoon, everyone. Today I'm going to talk about the value of cultural heritage. Let me start with these pictures. This is a picture of truffle hunting. To people from other countries, it can be an interesting activity to look for truffle mushrooms but to the Italians, it means more than just fun. Italians regard truffle hunting as being in harmony with nature. The next picture shows the Arabic coffee culture. Coffee is quite common, and I also drink some coffee in the morning. However, to the Arabs it is culturally important to provide others with coffee because coffee culture shows their hospitality and generosity. Last but not least, look at this picture of a baguette. A lot of people enjoy bread quite often, but in France, the baguette is not just bread but symbolic of skillful craftsmanship. French people think only skillful experts can make a perfect baguette. Interesting, isn't it? Due to the originality and recognizable features in these cultural activities, UNESCO added them to the intangible cultural heritage list.

World knowledge about the activity

Truffle hunting (트러플 헌팅)

트러플은 일반적으로 참나무와 같은 특정 나무의 뿌리에 붙어 지하에서 자라는 곰팡이의 일종으로, 독특하고 강렬한 풍미로 인해 고급 요리에 사용된다. 트러플 사냥에는 훈련된 동물, 주로 예민한 후각으로 향기를 감지할 수 있는 개나 돼지가 사용된다. 동물이 트러플을 발견해 트러플 사냥꾼에게 이를 알려 주면 사냥꾼이 조심스럽게 땅속에서 트러플을 추출한다. 트러플 사냥은 트러플이 발견되는 지역에서 전통적으로 행해지는 관습으로, 지식과 기술, 그리고 훈련된 동물의 도움이 필요하다.

Wrap Up p. 104

Warm-up Question

W: Yesterday, I watched a documentary about Arab coffee culture.

M: Coffee culture? What's it about?

W: Arab people provide coffee to visitors as a symbol of generosity and friendship.

M: Interesting! But what if I don't enjoy coffee? What should I do?

W: Don't worry. When it comes to coffee culture, it means coffee or tea.

M: Great. I think coffee might have a social role in their culture.

W: Right. While having a coffee or tea, they build relationships with others and resolve conflicts.

M: Coffee must be an important part of life.

UNIT 5 Winds of Change

Viewing and Watching p. 110

C

W: Have you ever watched TV programs for children? Even though you don't watch them anymore, you probably still have the good memories and familiar characters in your

mind. Nowadays, children’s programs are not just for singing cheerful songs or dancing but also are dedicated to positive changes. One of the most well-known and beloved programs for children, *Sesame Street*, is designed to teach children basic skills such as counting, reading, and problem-solving, as well as social skills like communicating with others. In addition, *Sesame Street* helps children learn about cultural and racial differences by presenting diverse characters.

Similarly, Korea’s popular programs for children recently introduced new characters. Those characters include people from multicultural backgrounds, characters with physical disabilities, and even a homeless dog. By reflecting social changes, these programs aim to encourage children to get along with others from various cultural backgrounds and to embrace the differences among us.

D

Kristin: Welcome, Taehun. I’m Kristin from the *E-Daily Times*. Thank you for taking part in the interview.

Taehun: My pleasure.

Kristin: I think our readers might wonder how you started your career.

Taehun: A couple of years ago, I participated in an esports competition, and luckily I won that game, which led me to join a professional team.

Kristin: How did your parents react when you told them you wanted to be a professional esports player?

Taehun: Actually, they were a little worried at first. My parents thought of esports as just playing a computer game.

Kristin: Then how did you deal with that issue?

Taehun: I believed in the potential of esports,

so I confidently explained the possibilities of esports to them. What I’m saying is that I did believe in the potential of esports.

Kristin: That’s impressive. Did they change their minds and support you?

Taehun: Of course. Now they come to watch the games, and they’re happy to see me winning the medal.

Kristin: You mean the World Championship, right?

Taehun: Right, and I’m also preparing to join the Asian Games as a national representative.

Kristin: Great. Your parents are also going to be proud of you if they can read this interview in the newspaper.

Taehun: I think so. I will check the newspaper next week and show it to my parents.

Wrap Up p. 130

A

M: Today, I’m going to talk about the importance of understanding cultural transformation. With the development of technology, old values and beliefs or attitudes may be changed, replaced, or even lost. These changes affect people and societies and give us a direction to pursue. For example, diversity became a key factor in the media, and ESG is an important issue in the economy. To put it more simply, if you don’t understand the changes, you’ll be left behind. We have to catch up with the social and cultural changes and make the changes.

UNIT 6 Inventions and World Cultures

Viewing and Watching p. 134

B

M: How was your weekend trip? Enjoyable?

W: Yeah, great! I filmed the whole trip for a vlog. Let me show you how enjoyable but weird it was.

M: Okay, let's see.

W: I made all the arrangements on my phone: hotel, activities, and restaurants.

M: That's normal, right?

W: Keep watching. At the hotel, there were no receptionists. I checked in using a kiosk.

M: Was it easy?

W: Yeah, I just followed the instructions and got an electronic card key.

M: Wow! You went to a fancy restaurant. Good food?

W: Yeah, but look, no waiters. I ordered through a touch screen kiosk, and robots served the food.

M: Sounds cool. Next, you went to a convenience store for grocery shopping. What's special about shopping?

W: Self-service. You just scan items and swipe your card.

M: I'm starting to get scared. What about check-out?

W: Same deal. I pressed the room number, a message was sent to the manager, and the kiosk said, "Enjoy the rest of the trip!"

M: It's traveling in a sci-fi movie.

W: That's not the end. I paid parking fee through a kiosk. No human interaction throughout the trip, but everything was taken care of.

C

W: Good morning, everyone. Today, I would like to talk about how technology has changed the way people communicate and interact with one another. One of the most

important technologies in this regard is video conferencing. Video conferencing allows people to hold meetings and conferences with others from anywhere in the world, without having to travel. This has made it easier for people to work and connect, no matter where they are. Another technology that is changing the way we communicate and interact with one another is the metaverse. The metaverse is a virtual reality space where people can interact with one another through avatars. In the metaverse, people can explore virtual worlds, attend events, and engage in various activities with others. While still in its early stages, the metaverse has the potential to transform the way we communicate and interact with one another. This is the end of my presentation. Now let's move on to the Q and A session.

Wrap Up p. 154

Warm-up Question

W: Technology has had a huge impact on our culture, don't you think?

M: Absolutely. Smartphones, kiosks, zippers, and neckties are just a few examples of how technology and invention have revolutionized the way we live and express ourselves. Just think about how smartphones have changed the way we interact with one another. We can instantly communicate with people from all over the world, and access information with just a few taps on a screen.

W: It's amazing how all these different factors interact to shape our culture.

M: And who knows what new innovations will shape our culture in the future? It's exciting to think about all the possibilities.

ANSWERS

UNIT 1 World Traditions and World Englishes

Viewing and Watching p. 10

A 1. ② 2. ③ 3. ①

World knowledge about the activity
Unique cultures of the world (세계의 이색 문화)

① 매년 세인트 패트릭 데이에, 비독성의 녹색 염료가 미국의 시카고 강에 부어져 강물을 밝은 녹색으로 물들인다. 이 행사는 아일랜드 문화와 유산을 기리는 중요한 전통으로 여겨진다. 녹색으로 염색된 강은 보통 몇 시간에서 며칠간 지속된다.

② 이탈리아 베네치아에서 열리는 카니발 축제의 가면은 그 기원과 사용 방식에서 특별한 의미를 지닌다. 중세 시대에 이 가면의 착용은 사회적 신분과 계급의 구분을 없애고, 착용자에게 익명성을 부여하여 평소에는 하지 못할 다양한 사회적, 문화적 활동에 참여할 수 있게 하였다.

③ 크리스마스 시즌에 집안이나 파티의 장식으로 매달아 놓은 겨우살이(미슬토우) 아래에서 키스를 하면 행운이 찾아온다고 믿는 이색 문화가 있다. 고대 유럽의 겨울 축제에서 유래된 겨우살이는 사랑과 우정, 화합의 의미를 지니며, 크리스마스 시즌의 기쁨과 축제 분위기를 더해 준다.

B 3-1-2



C 1. ① 2. ③ 3. (n)ative, (o)fficial, (f)oreign

Culture Focus p. 12

A ②
 B 1. ② 2. ① 3. ④ 4. ③

C mechanical pencil, treadmill, convertible, physical affection

Before You Read p. 14

A 1. socket 2. diverse 3. celebrate
 4. miscommunication 5. farewell 6. bow
 B 예시 답안 Songkran

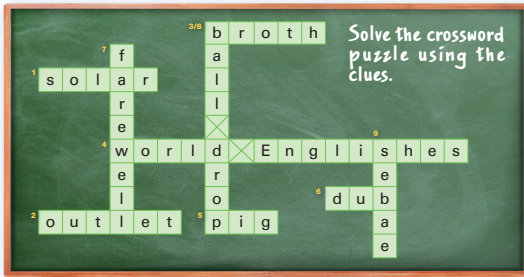
Reading p. 15

- Q1. People gather at midnight to watch either a bell ringing or a ball dropping, celebrating together.
- Q2. It is watching an old black-and-white TV show called *Dinner for One*.
- Q3. It symbolizes a blessed month ahead for each month of the year.
- Q4. It symbolizes washing away the past year's misfortunes, bad luck, and sins.
- Q5. Jiwu initially thought Andy was referring to a clothing discount store when he asked about an "outlet".
- Q6. The traditional understanding is that English is mainly spoken in the UK and the US. However, the concept of "World Englishes" recognizes that English is a global language with diverse expressions across different regions, allowing non-native speakers to have their own valid versions of English.
- Q7. It's okay because every region can have its own unique expressions. Even if there are misunderstandings, people can still communicate if they respect and try to understand one another's English.

After You Read p. 22

A 1. ball 2. *Dinner*, pigs
 3. grape, midnight 4. water gun, Buddhist
 B 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T
 C (m)ovie (e)levator (h)eaty

Language Focus p. 24



Across: 1. (s)olar 2. (o)utlet 3. (b)roth
4. (W)orld (E)nglishes 5. (p)ig 6. (d)ub
Down: 7. (f)are(w)ell 8. (b)all dro(p) 9. (s)ebae

- B** 1. figure out 2. Absolutely 3. refer to
4. either
D 1. where 2. when 3. the season when the Japanese celebrate

Interaction p. 26

A 2. 예시 답안 What are some English expressions unique to Philippine English?
Certainly! Philippine English has several expressions unique to the country.
“Boondock” is used to describe remote rural areas, usually with rough terrain and far from urban cities.
“Jeepney” is an iconic Philippine public transport vehicle, originally made from US military jeeps left over from World War II.

B 예시 답안
Jaehun: I’d love to see the boondocks in the Philippines, the untouched countryside.
Marco: The boondocks are peaceful, away from the city.
Jaehun: That sounds exactly like what I’m looking for. And I’ve heard about jeepneys. Are they the colorful buses I’ve seen in pictures?
Marco: Exactly! Jeepneys are a popular means of public transport here.
Jaehun: Do jeepneys travel to the boondocks?
Marco: Jeepneys are mostly in towns and cities. For farther and more remote areas, you might need to arrange a different kind of transport.

C 2. 예시 답안 Philippine English: boondock, jeepney

Cultural Task p. 28

STEP 2 예시 답안
Depart from Tanzania by plane and arrive in United Arab Emirates.
Travel by bus to visit Dubai.
Go up to the observation deck of the Burj Khalifa.
Enjoy hummus at Dubai Mall watching the water fountain show.

Wrap Up p. 30

- A** 1. ⓑ 2. ⓓ
B 1. On New Year’s Eve, Americans have a special event where they watch the Times Square ball drop in New York City. This event is marked by fireworks and live performances.
2. Germans traditionally watch an old English show called *Dinner for One* every New Year’s Eve. This show is quite famous in Europe, but not well known in English-speaking countries.
C traditions, light, Easter, rebirth

UNIT 2 Taking a Cultural Food Trip

Viewing and Watching p. 34

- B** Korea — *sikhye*, England—English breakfast tea, India—lassi, Argentina—mate
C Indonesian drink Coconut Water
D 1. ⓐ 2. (1) (l)assi (2) (r)ipe (m)angoes, (3) (y)ogurt (4) (b)lender

Culture Focus p. 36

- A**
Q1. 예시 답안 I guess insects can be more available than meat in some cultures.
Q2. 예시 답안 (1) Lunch in Spain starts later than in

Korea.

(2) The United Kingdom has an afternoon tea time, which we don't have.

Q3. 예시 답안 I think they consider it sacred and it has a religious meaning to them.

Q4. 예시 답안

I think wearing the Hijab shows their religious faith.

I believe the Inuit parka is created to endure the extremely cold temperatures.

In my opinion, wearing the Scottish kilt reflects their sense of identity and cultural pride.

World knowledge about the activity

Cultural Relativism (문화 상대주의)

1. 두 가지 다른 문화에서의 독특한 식습관을 보여 준다. 캄보디아에서 튀긴 거미는 특히 스쿰(Skuon)이라는 마을에서 인기 있는 간식으로 알려져 있다. 이 식습관은 경제적인 어려움이나 식량 부족의 시기에 시작된 것으로 알려져 있다. 단백질과 지방이 풍부한 거미는 영양가가 높은 식품으로, 저렴하면서도 쉽게 구할 수 있는 대체 식량원이었다.
2. 갠지스강(Ganges River)은 힌두교도에게 매우 중요한 종교적, 문화적 의미를 지닌다. 오른쪽 이미지는 힌두교도들이 강에서 목욕하며 축복을 받는 모습이다. 힌두교에서 갠지스강은 순결과 정화의 상징으로, 많은 힌두교도가 이 강에서 죄를 씻고 영적으로 정화되길 원한다. 또한 죽음 이후에 갠지스강에 유골을 뿌리는 것은 영혼이 해탈로 나아가는 데 도움을 준다고 한다. 이처럼 강은 특정 문화에서는 신성한 존재이며, 그 외에도 생명의 원천, 교통 및 무역의 수단, 정치적 경계 등의 중요한 의미를 지니고 있다.
3. 히잡(Hijab), 이누이트 파카(Inuit parka), 스코틀랜드 킬트(Scottish Kilt)와 같은 의상 선택은 단지 개인적 취향을 넘어서 기후와 환경, 종교적 신념, 그리고 문화적 유산과 같은 다양한 요인들에 의해 영향을 받는다.

Before You Read p. 38

- A** 1. utensil 2. staple food 3. indigenous
4. irrigation 5. flourish 6. conquered
- B** 1. Spain 2. Rice 3. Sauce
4. Yes 5. False

Reading p. 39

- Q1.** They introduced irrigation technology and brought utensils to Spain.
- Q2.** The country of Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world, lies along the equator, and has a tropical climate.
- Q3.** It is because the Oaxaca region is surrounded by rough mountains.
- Q4.** It has been a source of protein for them.
- Q5.** It was served in the royal court.

After You Read p. 46

- A** (1) the Romans and the Moors (2) leftovers (3) adoption (4) sauce (5) indigenous (6) burgers (7) brown (8) red
- B** 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F
- C** 1. 예시 답안
[You] it helps us see the world from their point of view
[Your Partner] it makes us aware of their food choices and helps us avoid offering them something they can't eat
2. 예시 답안
[You] it helps us appreciate the variety of diets around the world
[Your Partner] it teaches us to be open-minded about trying new foods and respecting others' food choices

World knowledge about the activity

Understanding history, religion, and geography through food

(음식을 통해 역사와 종교 및 지리 이해하기)

1. 스페인의 파에야(paella): 로마인들이 도입한 관개 기술로 스페인은 더 많은 곡물과 채소, 양념을 생산할 수 있게 되었고, 이후 북아프리카 무어인들의 쌀과 사프란이 결합하여 15세기에 스페인의 주식으로 자리 잡았다. 파에야는 다양한 문화의 융합을 상징한다.
2. 인도네시아의 나시고렝(nasi goreng): 나시고렝은 매운 인도네시아식 볶음밥으로, 중국과의 무역을 통해 인도네시아로 전해진 요리이다. 인도네시아는 열대 기후의 섬나라로

주민 대부분이 무슬림이며, 그들의 이슬람 식단법에 따라 주로 닭고기와 해산물을 사용한다.

3. 멕시코 오악사카의 모레(mole): 오악사카는 주로 옥수수, 초콜릿, 고추를 사용한 요리로 유명하다. 이 지역은 거친 산맥으로 둘러싸여 있어 외부 영향으로부터 보호받으며 독특한 식문화를 유지해 왔다. 모레는 다양한 재료의 조화로운 맛이 특징인 전통 소스이다.

Language Focus p. 48

- A** 1. ripe/juicy 2. stale 3. colony
4. immigrants 5. archipelago 6. equator
- B** 1. in place 2. originated in
3. odds and ends
- D** 1. One of the most important aspects of my job
2. one of the hottest days of the year
3. one of the most popular authors

Interaction p. 50

- A** (1) Ⓐ (2) Ⓐ (3) Ⓒ (4) Ⓓ
- B** (1) Ⓐ (2) Ⓓ

Wrap Up p. 54

Warm-up question Ⓒ

- It means not judging a culture by our own standards. We should try to understand other cultures through their own cultural contexts.
- 예시 답안** rice, pasta, bread, oats ...
- Irrigation technology and utensils are from the Romans, while rice, saffron, and leftovers are from the Moors.
- It has a tropical climate.
- Muslims don't eat pork.
- Oaxaca
- F
- 예시 답안** My comfort food is kimchi stew. When I feel down, eating kimchi gives me a boost.
- I'm sorry, what did you say?
- one of the best views in the city
- (curling the index finger toward the palm of the hand)

Culture Tip 1 p. 56

Q1. 예시 답안

\$7.80—₩6,899 ¥6.35—₩9,633
\$5.15—₩6,671 €4.82—₩6,882

Q2. Switzerland

UNIT 3 Narratives in Cultural Sites

Viewing and Watching p. 60

- A** 1. Ⓑ 2. Ⓒ 3. Ⓐ
- B** Ⓐ
- C** 1. Ⓐ 2. Ⓑ 3. Ⓓ 4. Ⓒ
- D** 1. Ⓐ 2. (1) (j)ungle (2) (c)ity (3) (d)iscovered
(4) (r)eligious

Culture Focus p. 62

Q1. 예시 답안 Yes. I see the three laws acknowledge personal property.

Q2. 예시 답안 I agree. For example, we can see that holding meetings at night was strongly prohibited during the Roman period.

World knowledge about the activity

Cultural Accumulation (문화의 축적성)

- 처음에는 구전으로 전해지던 이야기들이 도자기 및 문자가 발명되면서 문자로 기록되었다. 이러한 문자의 발명은 수메르 서사시의 '메신저가 전해 줄 말이 너무 많아서 태블릿과 같은 도자기 판에 기록했다'라는 부분에서 보여 주듯이 문화의 축적에 있어서 중요한 역할을 한다. 이는 구전에서 문자로의 전환을 의미하며, 문화의 축적 및 전승 과정에서 중요한 이정표 역할을 한다.
- 법 역시도 시간이 지남에 따라 발전하고 축적된다. 예를 들어, 바빌론의 함무라비 왕(BC 1792~BC 1750)이 통치 하던 시기에 만들어진 함무라비 법전은 '눈에는 눈, 이에는 이'와 같은 원칙을 통해 비례 정의를 제시하며 후대의 법체계에 영향을 미쳤다. 이러한 원칙은 고대 로마 사회(BC 700~AD 1453)의 로마법(BC 449)과 같은 후대 법률 뿐만 아니라 현대의 대한민국 헌법에도 나타나 있다. 각 법

은 그 시대의 사회 가치와 필요성을 반영하면서도 법적 사
고의 진화를 보여 준다.

Before You Read p. 64

- A** 1. mythology 2. preserve 3. memorial
4. spell 5. marsh 6. cradle of civilization

Reading p. 65

- Q1.** It's considered an icon of British culture.
Q2. Merlin suggested that the giant monument
on top of Mount Killaraus in Ireland would be
perfect for the memorial.
Q3. He muttered to himself at the center of the
stone circle and rearranged the ropes, pulleys,
and levers.
Q4. It's dedicated to Isis, her husband Osiris, and
their son Horus.
Q5. She has to protect her son Horus from Seth,
the god who killed her husband.
Q6. The wealthy woman saw the seven scorpions
and became scared.
Q7. She recited a magical spell.

After You Read p. 72

- A** a—d—f—b—c—e
B (1) d (2) e (3) c (4) b (5) a (6) f
C **Q1.** Horus **Q2.** Egypt

Language Focus p. 74

- A** 1. e 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. b
B 1. passes [passed] on
2. cannot [couldn't] bear to
3. is [was] dedicated to
4. muttered to herself
D 1. most of whom were tourists
2. one of which was the indigenous language of
the region
3. some of whom had traveled from overseas
to participate

Interaction p. 76

- A** c—a—b
B c—b—a
C b—c—a

Wrap Up p. 80

Warm-up question c

- 1. 예시 답안** Thanks to the written languages,
we have recorded historical events over a
long period of time and the culture has been
preserved.
2. 예시 답안 Britain consists of Scotland, England,
and Wales, while the United Kingdom includes
Britain and Northern Ireland.
3. Geoffrey of Monmouth **4.** Merlin
5. Osiris and Horus
6. They played the role of guardians.
7. T **8.** is located in
10. some of which lead to lifelong friendships

**UNIT 4 Culture for Humanity, Community
for All**

Viewing and Watching p. 84

- A** 1. b, c 2. a, c
B 1. b 2. c 3. a

World knowledge about the activity

UNESCO World Heritage Site (유네스코 세계유산)

유네스코는 세계유산 협약을 제정하고 관리하는 중앙 기구
로, 이 협약을 통해 탁월한 보편적 가치를 지닌 문화유산과 자
연유산을 식별하고 보호하기 위한 틀을 확립한다.

- 유네스코 세계유산은 문화유산과 자연유산을 모두 아우르
는 것으로 한국에는 불국사, 제주 화산섬과 용암동굴, 남한
산성 등이 있다.
- 무형문화유산은 지역사회와 연관되어 있으며, 세대를 이어가
며 끊임없이 재창조되며 정체성과 연속성을 부여한다. 판소
리, 가곡, 아리랑 등이 한국의 세계유산으로 지정되어 있다.
- 세계기록유산은 다양한 사회의 집단 기억과 문화적 다양

성을 대표하는 귀중하고 중요한 문서와 기록물을 보존하고 이에 대한 접근성을 제공하기 위한 유네스코의 프로그램으로, 직지, 조선왕조실록, 훈민정음 필사본 등이 한국의 세계 기록유산에 속한다.

C ㉔

D 1. ㉖

2. (1) harmony with nature
(2) hospitality and generosity
(3) a symbol of craftsmanship

Culture Focus p. 87

B

- Q1.** Zimbabwe — One person claps once, and the second person claps twice in response.
Peru — Shake hands and put an arm around the shoulders. Then put the right hand on the other person's stomach.
- Q2.** Without understanding the shared culture in a country, people can't anticipate the actions of others nor act appropriately.
- Q3.** A community's unique greeting is often a reflection of its identity, history, cultural values, members' interactions, etc.

Before You Read p. 88

- A** 1. ventilation 2. collaborate 3. empower
4. community 5. transform 6. contribute
- B** **Q.** He was named the winner of the Pritzker Prize.

Reading p. 89

- Q1.** He was recognized for empowering and transforming communities through the process of architecture.
- Q2.** It was an overheated and overcrowded classroom with poor lighting and ventilation.
- Q3.** To explain why he credited his success to his community in Gando.
- Q4.** People realized that they could do it

themselves and had a strong attachment to the building.

- Q5.** He mainly focused on creating a flow of the air.
- Q6.** The school can provide educational opportunity to children and train young members of the community in the construction process, which helped them stabilize themselves economically. The school is the basis for the whole development of this small rural village in West Africa.

After You Read p. 96

A ㉖ - ㉗ - ㉘

- B** (1) traditional clay (2) primitive (3) poor
(4) withstand (5) modern concrete
(6) abundant (7) temperature-regulating

Language Focus p. 98

- A** (1) ventilation (2) community
(3) withstand (4) horizontal
(5) skeptical (6) illiterate
(7) outstanding (8) impoverished
- C** 1. should have been 2. couldn't have won
3. should refer

Interaction p. 100

- A** (1) ask relevant questions
(2) Stick to the agreed-upon schedule
(3) dress appropriately
- C** ㉖ - ㉘ - ㉗

Wrap Up p. 104

Warm-up question ㉖

1. The French regard the baguette as the result of skillful craftsmanship.
2. cultural sharedness
3. Pritzker Prize
4. 예시 답안 Research the person, which helps you ask relevant questions.
5. Let me begin my presentation[speech] with these pictures.

- 6. They were skeptical and worried about the material.
- 7. F
- 8. It is locally abundant and has temperature-regulating properties.
- 9. cool air
- 10. I should have saved some money.

UNIT 5 Winds of Change

Viewing and Watching p. 110

- C educational role, diversity, differences
- D 1. ㉞ 2. ㉞

Culture Focus p. 112

- B Q1. (1) +460% (2) 50 mins (3) -19%
 Q2. Everyday mobile use has increased substantially. / Although the time people watch TV has decreased, people still use TV most. / etc.
 Q3. 예시 답안 The future of media consumption will be characterized by the dominance of smartphones, the prevalence of social media, and the decline of traditional media.
- C Q1. 예시 답안 Gugak, Djembe, Flamenco, Lkhon Khol
 Q2. 예시 답안 A variety of elements include cultural exchange on a global scale, advancement in recording, the rise of social media and digital platforms, and increases awareness about diverse cultural practices.

World knowledge about the activity

World dance and music (세계의 춤과 음악)

1. 켄베(Djembe)는 서아프리카, 특히 기니, 말리, 부르키나파소 및 기타 주변 국가의 만딩카족이 만든 북의 일종으로, 켄베는 단순한 악기가 아니라 서아프리카 지역 사회의 문화적 정체성을 보여 준다. 전 세계적으로 많은 팬을 확보하고 있는 켄베는 생동감 있고 파워풀한 사운드로 높은 평가를 받고 있다.

- 2. 르콘콜(Lkhon Khol)은 캄보디아 공연 예술 유산의 핵심적인 부분으로, 연극적 스토리텔링과 무용, 음악이 독특하게 결합된 공연이다. 이 예술 형식은 서사시적인 이야기를 재구성하여 도덕적, 윤리적 가치를 전달하는 역할을 했으며 크메르 민족의 문화적 정체성을 보여 준다.
- 3. 가부키(Kabuki)는 정교한 연기와 양식화된 드라마, 화려한 의상으로 유명한 일본 전통 연극의 한 형태로, 수 세기에 걸쳐 발전해 왔으며 일본과 전 세계에서 여전히 인기 있는 엔터테인먼트 형식이다. 전통 가부키는 여전히 중요한 문화적 유산으로 남아 있지만, 현대 가부키 프로덕션은 현대적인 요소를 통합하고 새로운 관객을 위해 고전적인 이야기를 재해석하기도 한다. 가부키는 국제적인 인정을 받고 있으며, 일본 이외의 지역에서도 종종 공연되어 일본 전통 예술에 대한 전 세계적인 인식을 높이는 데 기여하고 있다.
- 4. 플라멩코(Flamenco)는 스페인 남부의 안달루시아 지방에서 시작된 열정적이고 표현력이 풍부한 예술 형식으로, 노래, 기타 연주, 춤, 손뼉치기, 손가락 스냅 등 다양한 예술적 요소가 포함되어 있다. 로마니족, 무어인, 안달루시아 원주민 문화 등 다양한 문화 및 음악적 전통의 영향을 받아 수 세기에 걸쳐 발전해 왔으며 정서적 깊이와 기교, 문화적 중요성을 인정받으며 세계적인 예술 형식으로 자리잡았다.
- 5. 발레(Ballet)는 15세기 이탈리아 르네상스 궁정에서 시작되어 프랑스와 러시아에서 고도로 양식화되고 성문화된 예술 형식으로 발전한 고전 무용으로, 전 세계적으로 가장 잘 알려져 있고 널리 행해지는 무용 스타일 중 하나다. 발레는 수 세기에 걸쳐 안무가들이 새로운 스타일과 기술을 도입하면서 진화해 왔으며, 또한 다른 무용 장르에 영향을 미치기도 하고 영향을 받기도 하며 다양한 형태로 발전하고 있다. 우리는 이러한 각 지역의 전통 예술(춤, 노래 등)이 현대적으로 각색되고, 발전하는 모습을 볼 수 있으며, 인터넷과 디지털 등의 발달로 전통 예술을 전 세계가 함께 공유하고 즐기며 발전시켜 나가고 있음을 알 수 있다.

Before You Read p. 114

- A 1. went viral 2. sustainability 3. including
 4. evaluate 5. embrace 6. ethnicity

Reading p. 115

- Q1. The program wants to represent a diverse and complex world so that children can learn about

skin color and language differences from a very early age.

- Q2. The show aims to help children grow up with a healthy self-identity and sense of belonging.
- Q3. electronic
- Q4. Consumers may occasionally discontinue purchasing products from those companies.

After You Read p. 122

- A (1) social skills (2) accepting (3) popularity (4) recognized (5) governance (6) commitment
- B 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F
- C Q1. [A] commitment to protecting the environment [B] deceiving and misleading consumers with green claims
- Q2. Case 1- [B] / Case 2- [A]

Language Focus p. 124

- A 2. diversity 3. embrace 4. evaluate 5. promising 6. sensational 7. viral

m	y	t	i	s	r	e	v	i	d	v	o	t	j	f
q	a	k	d	y	z	d	n	l	r	i	m	a	e	q
n	e	i	e	o	p	j	p	j	w	e	s	t	m	h
n	w	c	n	m	o	s	x	c	c	e	a	j	g	w
f	u	d	t	s	b	b	x	s	n	r	m	k	r	g
k	f	i	i	b	t	r	o	s	e	b	t	p	n	m
j	p	c	t	v	i	r	a	l	a	e	r	i	w	g
t	w	h	y	n	w	t	e	c	t	v	s	a	a	k
u	p	l	m	b	i	c	d	a	e	i	y	i	d	n
e	t	z	v	o	c	a	u	j	m	a	d	d	a	i
j	z	o	n	a	o	l	b	o	w	m	l	v	g	w
z	k	a	n	z	a	w	r	c	o	b	a	o	d	m
z	l	z	j	v	c	p	b	e	l	b	p	g	k	p
r	e	w	e	y	h	s	k	k	i	j	x	c	q	x
m	g	r	f	y	g	g	u	c	m	w	q	q	g	b

- B 1. When it comes to 2. have to do with 3. come up with
- D 1. have I heard 2. does Cameron smile a lot 3. No sooner did we arrive at the restaurant

Wrap Up p. 130

- A ⓑ B ⓐ

Culture in Art p. 131

- Q1. 예시 답안 Stop looking at your smartphone and come outside to play.

- Q2. 예시 답안 A boy in 1996 played by flying a kite, but a girl in 2026 plays by flying a drone.

UNIT 6 Inventions and World Cultures

Viewing and Watching p. 134

- A 예시 답안 Blue jeans were invented by Levi Strauss and Jacob Davis in the US in the 19th century for laborers.

World knowledge about the activity

Cultural Dynamics through human invention
(인류의 발명을 통한 문화의 역동성)

대한민국의 가정에서 흔히 볼 수 있는 한순간을 묘사하고 있는 이 그림에서 우리는 전 세계 다양한 인류의 문화가 시간과 공간의 한계를 넘어 서로 영향을 주고받으면서 새로운 문화를 창조해 내는 역동성이 있음을 엿볼 수 있다.

1. 하이힐: 하이힐의 역사는 기원전 3500년경 고대 이집트 문명으로 거슬러 올라간다. 이집트의 도축업자들은 동물의 피를 다루는 작업 중에 발을 깨끗하고 건조하게 유지하기 위해 하이힐을 신었다. 9세기경 페르시아 전사들 또한 하이힐을 신었는데, 그들에게 하이힐은 말을 탈 때 안장의 등자(鎧子)에 발을 고정하는 데 효율적이었다. 하이힐을 신은 페르시아 전사들은 말 위에서 더 효과적으로 싸울 수 있었다. 그 이후, 15세기 유럽에 전해진 하이힐은 남성들의 패션 아이템으로 이어졌다. 특히, 17세기에 이르러 키가 163cm밖에 되지 않았던 프랑스의 왕 루이 14세가 즐겨 신은 것으로 유명하다.
2. 커피: 커피의 기원은 에티오피아로 거슬러 올라간다. 에티오피아의 칼디(Kaldi)라는 양치기는 어느 날 어떤 열매를 먹은 염소들이 잠을 안 자고 활력이 넘치는 것을 목격한 후 이 열매가 각성 효과가 있다는 것을 알게 된다. 이후 사람들은 이 열매로 음료를 만들어 마시게 되었고, 현재는 전 세계인들이 가장 즐겨 마시는 음료, 커피가 되었다. 우리나라에는 1880년대 궁중에서 커피를 마셨다는 기록이 등장한다. 2020년 현재 대한민국의 연간 커피 소비량은 개인당 367잔(세계 2위)으로 조사되었다.
3. 카펫: 인간은 석기시대부터 바닥의 보온과 습기 차단을 목

적으로 동물 가죽 등을 바닥에 깔개로 사용하였는데, 이러한 전통이 오늘날 카펫 문화의 기원이 되었다. 카펫은 주로 유목 생활을 하던 몽골이나 이슬람 문화에서 유행하였다. 아라비아를 배경으로 한 영화 <알라딘>에서 하늘을 나는 양탄자를 이야기 소재로 만든 것을 보면 이슬람 문화에서 카펫이 얼마나 친숙한 물품이었던지 가늠할 수 있다.

4. 온돌: 서양은 주로 공기를 데워서 난방을 하는 벽난로 문화인 반면에, 동아시아는 주로 방바닥을 데워서 난방을 하는 온돌 문화이다. 온돌(溫床)은 방 바닥 아래에 고래(방의 구들장 밑으로 나 있는, 불길과 연기가 통하여 나가는 길)를 만들고 고래 위에 구들장을 놓은 후, 고래 한쪽에 만든 아궁이에 불을 지펴서 구들장을 데우고 그 열기를 이용하여 추위를 막는 난방 장치를 말한다. 서구화된 대한민국의 주거 문화 중에서 아직까지 온돌을 통한 난방 방식을 그대로 유지하고 있는 것을 생각해 보면, 문화가 끊임없이 영향을 주고받으면서 변화하는 동시에, 특정 전통은 오랜 시간 동안 변하지 않고 그 사회의 정체성을 설명하는 문화로 유지되고 있음을 알 수 있다.
5. 전구: 인간이 일상생활에서 전기를 통제하고 사용할 수 있게 된 것은 많은 과학자 및 공학자들의 발명 덕분이다. 이탈리아의 발명가 알레산드로 볼타(Allesandro Volta)는 볼타 전지를 만들었고, 에디슨보다 70여 년 앞서 1802년에 이미 영국의 화학자 험프리 데이비(Humphry Davy)는 전구를 발명했다. 토마스 에디슨은 1879년에 선대 과학자들의 업적을 기반으로 최초로 백열 전구에 대한 특허를 출원함으로써 전구 발명의 모든 공을 가져가 버렸다. 그 이후 니콜라 테슬라(Nikola Tesla)가 에디슨의 직류전기(Direct Current, DC)의 단점을 극복할 수 있는 교류전기(Alternating Current, AC)를 발명함으로써 전기가 우리의 삶에서 실용적으로 사용될 수 있게 되었다.

B ㉔

C 1. ㉔

2. (1) revolutionized (2) interact [connect]
(3) connect [interact]

Culture Focus p. 136

- (1) mechanization (2) information
(3) transportation (4) books (5) exchange

Before You Read p. 138

- A** 1. enrich 2. indispensable 3. interact
4. obsessed 5. fasten 6. advent

Reading p. 139

- Q1.** It made wearing clothes much easier and gave them a tighter seal.
Q2. It originated from the scarves worn by Croatian soldiers during the Thirty Years' War.
Q3. They have become so indispensable that people cannot live without them.
Q4. It is a feeling of being lost and anxious when people don't have a smartphone nearby.
Q5. It means a palace.
Q6. It reveals cultural lag.

After You Read p. 146

- A** (1) easier (2) Croatian (3) extension
(4) palace
B 1. F 2. T 3. T
C (A) ltns, asap (B) something, Talk to you later.

Language Focus p. 148

- A** ㉔ cultural lag ㉕ nomophobia
㉖ with the advent of ㉗ trace back to
㉘ take something for granted
C 1. ㉔ 2. ㉔ 3. ㉔

Wrap Up p. 154

Warm-up Question ㉔

1. ㉔
2. Croatian scarf
3. It made wearing clothes easier.
4. Smartphones make people psychologically obsessed with them.
5. nomophobia
6. cultural lag
7. This is the end of the presentation.
9. 예시 답안 so did the need for people to adapt to the new media

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