



## Lesson 3 - Toward a Better Environment

2024년

월

일

요일

학번:

이름:



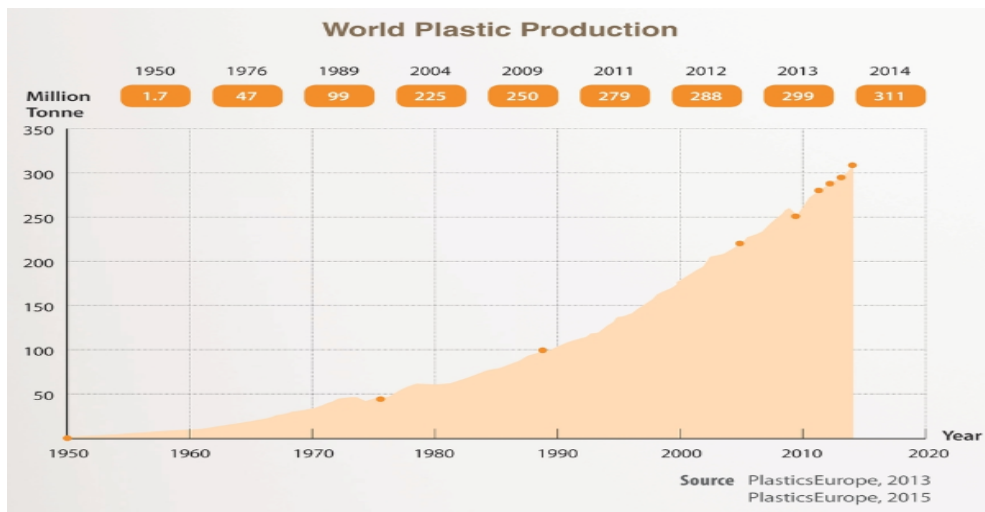
### Reading 1

**Opening** You are going to read a magazine article about innovative ideas to replace plastic.

Read and find out what problems plastic causes and what has been done to solve them.

## Innovative and Eco-friendly Ideas for Plastic

Have you ever thought about how many plastic products you use a day? You brushed your teeth with a plastic brush this morning, right? What about plastic bags, containers, or water bottles? You use a lot of plastic in everyday life. According to a survey, global production of plastic reached 311 million tonnes in 2014.



**Q 1. How many tonnes of plastic were produced globally in 2014?**

: \_\_\_\_\_

**Q 2. 다음 문장에서 틀린 곳을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.**

1) He didn't know how did they improve their skills.

2) She asked the kids what did they want to do during the weekend.



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### Reading 2-1

#### The Problems with Plastic

Plastic is useful. As you know, it is cheap, lightweight, and strong. Despite these advantages,  
(가리키는 것은: ) (가리키는 것은: )  
plastic pollutes the environment [severe / severely]. The biggest problem is [that / what] an  
enormous amount of plastic waste [being / is] generated throughout the world. Plastic  
remains in landfills for hundreds or thousands of years and results in soil pollution. That is not  
all. Each year 12.7 million tonnes of plastic get thrown into the ocean and threaten marine life.  
The most effective solution to these problems would be to create eco-friendly alternatives to  
plastic.

#### Could Mushrooms be the Future of Plastic?

A lot of plastic foam is used to [make / making] packaging containers. Unfortunately, the  
containers are used only for a few weeks to protect your brand-new computer or TV on its  
journey to your house, and then they (가리키는 것은: ) end up in landfills.

#### Q1. Check T(true) or F(false).

Every year, 12.7 million tonnes of plastic get thrown into landfills. [T / F]

#### Q2. Fill in the blanks.

People use a lot of plastic foam to make \_\_\_\_\_.



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### Reading 2-2

Eben Bayer, an eco-friendly product designer, recognized that plastic foam has a negative impact on the environment. He wanted to remove the need for it(가리키는 것은:           ). So, after years of experimenting, he created a 100% biodegradable packaging material.

The main ingredient of the packaging material is mushrooms. Cheap, useless agricultural waste, like the husks of rice and wheat grain, [being / is / are] also needed to make mushroom packaging. After the waste is cleaned, it is mixed with mycelium, a material that can be found at the root of mushrooms. The mycelium holds the agricultural waste together and then the mixture is put into a mold. With the mixture [growing / grown] in the mold, the mushroom packaging takes the shape of the mold. After a few days, the mixture is removed from the mold and it is dried to prevent any additional growth of the mycelium. Finally, a 100% biodegradable package is ready for use.

Eben Bayer hopes [that / what] this mushroom packaging will replace plastic foam. He says, “[That / What] I want to guarantee is that in 10,000 years, our descendants, our children’s children, will be living happily and in harmony with a healthy Earth.”



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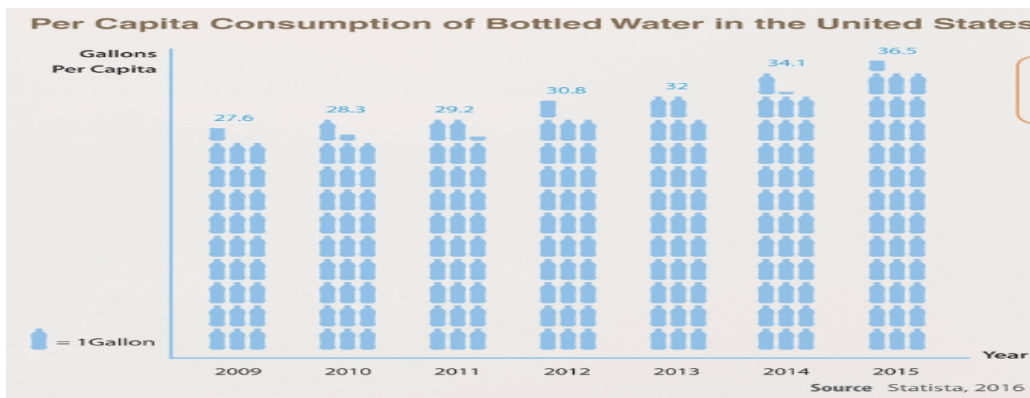
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### Reading 3

Ooho, We Can Eat the Water Container!

The consumption of plastic bottled water is on the rise. For example, it was estimated that the USA consumed as much as 36.5 gallons of bottled water per person in 2015.



The problem is that most plastic bottles are thrown away and take up space in landfills. What if we could replace those plastic bottles with something more environmentally friendly — edible, even? To solve the problem of plastic bottles, Rodrigo Garcia González and his coworkers came up with an innovative idea. They created an edible water container, Ooho.

**Q 1.** Which is true according to the graph?

- a. The consumption of bottled water has increased continuously each year.
- b. The biggest increase in consumption happened between 2012 and 2013.
- c. More than 30 gallons of bottled water were consumed per person in 2011.

**Q 2.** 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 적절한 말을 쓰시오.

- (1) Rainforests used to cover \_\_\_\_\_ much as 14% of the Earth's land.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ we could turn plastic bottles into biodegradable packages?



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### Reading 4

Ooho is a thin gel bag which is made [of / from] seaweed. It is biodegradable and safe for human consumption. Once the water inside is consumed, Ooho can be thrown away or eaten. It reportedly only costs two cents to make. In addition, anyone can easily make this water container in their kitchen. Besides, making Ooho has a climate benefit, as it does not cause the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that the bottle manufacturing process does(= ).

There are many other creative, eco-friendly ideas, such as chicken feather-based plastic and plastic foam which is made from milk and clay. In addition, other small efforts we make in our daily lives can make a difference. For example, we can use our own personal refillable water bottles instead of buying disposable plastic bottles of water. We can also bring our own reusable bags to the market and say “No” to plastic bags. With all these ideas and efforts [combine / combining / combined] together, we can reduce the total amount of plastic waste!

**Q1. What other eco-friendly alternatives to plastic are mentioned above?**

→ \_\_\_\_\_



Today's expression : \_\_\_\_\_



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### Grammar Point

#### 1. 접속사 as

; as가 접속사로 부사절을 이끌 때, '\_\_\_\_\_ ' 등 여러 가지 의미로 사용

ex) He saw the famous singer **as** he was coming into the department store. ( )

**As** she grew older, she became more generous. ( )

**As** it snowed heavily, the guests could not go outside. ( )

#### 2. With+명사+분사

; \_\_\_\_\_ 등의 의미를 가진다. 명사와 분사의 관계가 능동이면 \_\_\_\_\_,

수동이면 \_\_\_\_\_를 사용한다.

ex) Sally went out **with her dog follow** her.

**With his eyes close**, the man thought quietly for a while.

**A. 괄호 안에서 어법상 알맞은 것을 고르시오.**

1. (As / If) he was sick, he couldn't go to the party.
2. Do (as / as if) you want.
3. (As / However) it was too hot, they stayed at their house.
4. (Although / As) I left the house, I remembered the appointment.
5. As I (write / wrote) my report too rapidly, I made many mistakes.

**B. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 곳을 찾아 바르게 고치시오.**

1. Taeho stood with his eyes closing.
2. The dog is following him with its mouth watered.
3. She stared at her son with her arms folding.
4. Kate fell asleep if her computer turned on.
5. He listened to the music with his book opening.