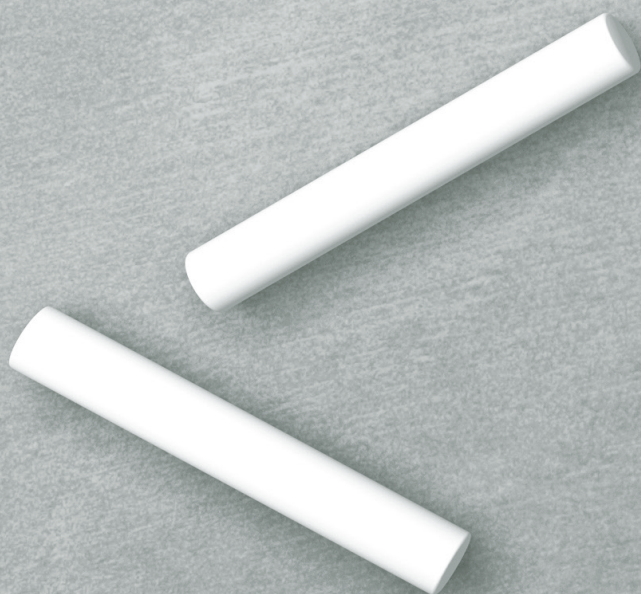


Workbook

Vocabulary 3





A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 People with legal problems go to court to solve their problems.
- 2 Judges and juries decide if laws have been broken.
- 3 The jury decides on the guilt or innocence of an accused person.
- 4 Lawyers try to help their clients get decisions in their favor.
- 5 The defendant is a person who is accused of a crime.
- 6 Something legal is allowed to be done.
- 7 Something illegal is against the law and cannot be done.
- 8 A guilty person often receives some kind of punishment.
- 9 A person found guilty of a crime must be punished.
- 10 An innocent person did not commit a crime.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| 법을 어기다 | break the law obey the law | <u>break the law</u> | | |
| (검찰이) 기소하다 | prosecute sue | <u>prosecute</u> | | |
| (죄를) 저지르다 | punish commit | <u>commit</u> | | |
| 피고측 | prosecution defense | <u>defense</u> | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

evidence
defendant

trial
petit

justice
cases

decides
prosecutor

jury
grand

Most criminal cases in the United States are done in a ¹ trial by jury. Jury trials are an important part of the ² justice system. A ³ jury is made up of regular citizens. There are two kinds of juries: a ⁴ grand jury and a petit jury. A grand jury has between 12 and 23 members. The ⁵ prosecutor presents his or her ⁶ evidence to the grand jury. Then, the grand jury ⁷ decides if there is enough evidence to have a trial. If the jury says yes, then there will be a trial. If the jury says no, there will be no trial. A ⁸ petit jury is also called a trial jury. This jury has usually 12 members. The members listen to actual court ⁹ cases. Then, at the end of the trial, they must make a decision. They decide if the ¹⁰ defendant is innocent or guilty.

* 1일에는 복습 문제가 없습니다.

교육 R&D에 앞서가는
Key 키출판사



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Income is the money you earn from working.
- 2 People must be careful that their spending is not more than their earnings.
- 3 Many people put their savings in the bank.
- 4 A budget is a plan that shows income, spending, and savings.
- 5 The goal of every company is to make a profit.
- 6 The demand for a product is how much people want it.
- 7 The supply is the amount of a certain product that is available.
- 8 Goods are products like food, cars, and appliances that people buy.
- 9 Services are jobs that one person provides for another.
- 10 Goods and services are all products.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|---------------|--|--|
| 예산을 세우다 | make a budget balance | make a budget | | |
| 맡기다 | invest deposit | deposit | | |
| 필요, 필수품 | needs wants | needs | | |
| 저축 | savings spending | savings | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

| | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------|------|--------|
| earnings | combination | debt | left | invest |
| manage | insurance | spend | pay | budget |

When people work, they get paid. This money is called 1 earnings. With their earnings, they can do two things: spend or save their money. Most people do a 2 combination of these two. First, they have to spend their money on many things. They have to pay for their home. They have to 3 pay for food and clothes. And they have to pay for 4 insurance, transportation, and even entertainment costs. Usually, there is some money 5 left over. People often save this money. They might put it in the bank. Or they might 6 invest in the stock market. Unfortunately, some people spend too much money. They 7 spend more than they earn. So they go into 8 debt. People can plan to buy something if they 9 budget their income, spending, and savings. A budget helps people to 10 manage money and to save it.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 법정, 법원 | court | 9 guilty | 유죄의 |
| 2 재판관, 판사 | judge | 10 innocent | 무죄의 |
| 3 배심, 배심원 | jury | 11 break the law | 법을 어기다 |
| 4 변호사 | lawyer | 12 sue | (개인이) 고소하다 |
| 5 피고인 | defendant | 13 accuse | (공식적으로) 고소하다 |
| 6 합법적인 | legal | 14 prosecute | (검찰이) 기소하다 |
| 7 불법의 | illegal | 15 commit | (죄, 잘못을) 범하다, 저지르다 |
| 8 벌, 형벌 | punishment | 16 punish | 벌하다, 처벌하다 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|------------|-------|---------|--------|-------------|
| punishment | jury | legal | judge | guilty |
| innocent | court | illegal | lawyer | prosecution |

- Judges and juries decide if laws have been broken.
판사와 배심원들은 법이 위반되었는지 여부를 판단한다.
- People with legal problems go to court to solve their problems.
법적인 문제가 있는 사람들은 그들의 문제를 해결하기 위하여 법정으로 간다.
- The jury decides on the guilt or innocence of an accused person.
배심원은 기소된 사람의 유무죄를 판단한다.
- A guilty person often receives some kind of punishment.
유죄인 사람은 대개 어떤 종류의 처벌을 받는다.
- A person found guilty of a crime must be punished.
범죄 사실이 밝혀진 사람은 처벌을 받아야 한다.
- An innocent person did not commit a crime.
무죄인 사람은 범죄를 저지르지 않았다.
- Something legal is allowed to be done.
합법적인 것은 할 수 있도록 허락된다.
- The prosecution tries to prove the guilt of a person.
검찰은 누군가의 유죄를 증명하려고 애쓴다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Renewable resources like water and solar energy can be used again.
- 2 Nonrenewable resources like coal, oil, and gas cannot be used again.
- 3 The people who make products or provide services are called human resources.
- 4 A producer makes various kinds of products.
- 5 People can make cars, computers, and other products quickly because of assembly lines.
- 6 International trade is trade between two or more countries.
- 7 Free trade is trade that has no taxes or government interference.
- 8 A tariff is a tax on imported or exported products.
- 9 The interdependence of countries on each other is increasing nowadays.
- 10 A scarcity of some items means that there is not enough of them.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| 대량 생산하다 | mass-produce produce | <u>mass-produce</u> | | |
| 수입하다 | export import | <u>import</u> | | |
| 관세 | tariff tax | <u>tariff</u> | | |
| 소비자 | producer consumer | <u>consumer</u> | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

capital
human

disappear
machines

renewable
nonrenewable

replaced
resources

products
energy

There are many kinds of ¹ resources on the Earth. Four of them are very important. They are renewable, nonrenewable, human, and capital resources. ² Renewable resources can be used again and again. They can be ³ replaced within a short time. Some energy resources are renewable. The ⁴ energy from the sun, tides, water, and wind is renewable. ⁵ Nonrenewable resources are limited in supply. Once we use them, they ⁶ disappear forever. They can't be replaced. Many energy resources are like this. Coal, gas, and oil are all nonrenewable. ⁷ Human resources are people and the skills they have. People make ⁸ products using renewable and nonrenewable resources. ⁹ Machines are often used to produce goods. The machines and tools that are used to produce goods are called ¹⁰ capital resources.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 수입 | income | 9 service | 서비스 |
| 2 지출 | spending | 10 product | 제품, 생산품 |
| 3 저축 | savings | 11 balance | 균형을 잡다, 균형을 맞추다 |
| 4 예산 | budget | 12 manage | 관리하다, 유지해 나가다 |
| 5 이익, 이윤 | profit | 13 make a budget | 예산을 세우다 |
| 6 수요 | demand | 14 make a profit | 이익을 내다 |
| 7 공급 | supply | 15 deposit | 맡기다, 예금하다 |
| 8 상품 | goods | 16 invest | 투자하다 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| spending goods | profit budget | income supply | demand balance | product savings |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|

- Income is the money you earn from working.
수입은 일을 해서 버는 돈이다.
- Many people put their savings in the bank.
많은 사람들이 은행에 저축을 한다.
- People must be careful that their spending is not more than their earnings.
사람들은 지출이 수입보다 많지 않도록 주의해야 한다.
- A budget is a plan that shows income, spending, and savings.
예산은 수입, 지출, 저축을 보여주는 계획이다.
- The demand for a product is how much people want it.
어떤 제품에 대한 수요는 얼마나 많이 사람들이 그것을 원하는가이다.
- The supply is the amount of a certain product that is available.
공급은 이용할 수 있는 어떤 제품의 양이다.
- Goods are products like food, cars, and appliances that people buy.
상품은 사람들이 사는 음식, 자동차, 가전제품 같은 제품들이다.
- Goods and services are all products.
상품과 서비스는 모두 제품이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 New forms of communication help people to communicate faster and easier.
- 2 The postal service sends letters and packages all around the world.
- 3 The telegraph sent electronic signals called Morse code over the wires.
- 4 The invention of the light bulb changed the way people lived.
- 5 Cell phones operate with wireless communication.
- 6 The inventing of new forms of transportation like cars and airplanes changed the world.
- 7 Railroads made travel safer and faster.
- 8 The automobile became popular in the twentieth century.
- 9 New technology is created almost every day.
- 10 A vaccination protects a person from a certain disease.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|------------------|--|--|
| 방송하다 | broadcast send out | <u>broadcast</u> | | |
| 예방하다 | prevent advance | <u>prevent</u> | | |
| 발명 | invent invention | <u>invention</u> | | |
| (접종용) 백신 | vaccination vaccine | <u>vaccine</u> | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

vaccines inventions cell phones medical face
advanced traveling communicate airplanes email

Nowadays, we live in an ¹ advanced world. We use many new ² inventions that people long ago never imagined. In the past, people could not regularly ³ communicate with others. It took days, weeks, or even months just to send a letter. There were no telephones. So people had to talk ⁴ face to face. Nowadays, we use ⁵ cell phones to call anyone anywhere in the world. And we send ⁶ email to people instantly thanks to the Internet. In the past, ⁷ traveling short distances took a long time. People either walked or rode on a horse. Now, most people own cars. They can drive long distances in short periods of time. And people can even fly around the world on ⁸ airplanes now. In the past, people often died because of poor ⁹ medical treatment. Now, ¹⁰ vaccines protect people from diseases.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 재생할 수 있는 | renewable | 9 tariff | 관세 |
| 2 재생 불가능한 | nonrenewable | 10 scarcity | 부족, 품귀 |
| 3 인적 자원 | human resource | 11 mass-produce | 대량 생산하다 |
| 4 생산자 | producer | 12 consumer | 소비자 |
| 5 조립 라인 | assembly line | 13 specialize in | ~을 전문화하다, 특화하다 |
| 6 국제 무역 | international trade | 14 take advantage of | ~을 이용하다, 활용하다 |
| 7 자유 무역 | free trade | 15 export | 수출하다 |
| 8 상호 의존 | interdependence | 16 collect | (세금을) 거두다, 징수하다 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|---------------|--------|
| renewable | nonrenewable | scarcity | assembly line | tariff |
| consumer | interdependence | producer | free market | human |

- A producer makes various kinds of products.
생산자는 다양한 종류의 제품들을 만든다.
- Renewable resources like water and solar energy can be used again.
물과 태양 에너지 같은 재생 자원은 다시 사용될 수 있다.
- Nonrenewable resources like coal, oil, and gas cannot be used again.
석탄, 석유, 가스 같은 재생 불가능 자원은 다시 사용될 수 없다.
- People can make products quickly because of assembly lines.
조립 라인 때문에 사람들은 제품들을 빨리 만들 수 있다.
- A scarcity of some items means that there is not enough of them.
어떤 물품의 부족은 그것이 충분하지 않음을 의미한다.
- Consumers can choose what to buy in a free market.
자유 시장에서는 소비자가 무엇을 살 것인가를 선택할 수 있다.
- The people who make products or provide services are called human resources. 제품을 만들거나 서비스를 제공하는 사람들을 인적 자원이라고 부른다.
- The interdependence of countries on each other is increasing nowadays.
오늘날에는 국가들의 서로에 대한 상호 의존이 증가하고 있다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 A tropical region has hot weather all year long.
- 2 Temperate regions can be both hot and cold.
- 3 The Mediterranean climate can be very mild.
- 4 An arctic region has very cold weather all year long.
- 5 A rainforest has very many trees and plants and gets lots of rain.
- 6 A woodland is a place with a lot of trees.
- 7 A treeless area in an arctic region is called tundra.
- 8 When there is a drought, it doesn't rain for a long period of time.
- 9 A flood can happen when an area gets too much rain.
- 10 Tropical storms bring huge amounts of rain in a short time.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| 다양하다 | vary depend on | <u>vary</u> | | |
| 극단적인 | hazardous extreme | <u>extreme</u> | | |
| 활엽수림 | broadleaf forest needleleaf forest | <u>broadleaf forest</u> | | |
| 가뭄 | flood drought | <u>drought</u> | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하시오.

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| weather | extreme | seasons | normal | drought |
| levels | floods | storms | rain | thirsty |

Many people live in areas with four ¹ seasons. It's hot in summer and cold in winter. The ² weather in spring and fall is either warm or cool. These are very ³ normal weather conditions. But sometimes there are ⁴ extreme weather conditions. These can cause many problems for people. Sometimes, it might not ⁵ rain somewhere for a long time. Lakes, rivers, and streams have less water in them. Trees and grasses die. People and animals become very ⁶ thirsty. This is called a ⁷ drought. Other times, it rains constantly for many days. Water ⁸ levels become much higher than normal. Water often goes on the ground and even onto city streets. These are called ⁹ floods. In many warm places near the water, there are tropical ¹⁰ storms. Tropical storms can drop several inches of rain in a few hours.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|----------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| 1 통신, 교신 | communication | 9 technology | 과학 기술 |
| 2 우편 업무 | postal service | 10 vaccination | 예방 접종 |
| 3 전신, 전보 | telegraph | 11 transmit | 전달하다 |
| 4 발명 | invention | 12 broadcast | 방송하다 |
| 5 무선의 | wireless | 13 send out | 내보내다, 송출하다 |
| 6 교통(수단) | transportation | 14 advance | 나아가다, 진보하다 |
| 7 철도 | railroad | 15 prevent | 막다, 예방하다 |
| 8 자동차 | automobile | 16 vaccinate | 예방 접종을 하다 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| invention | technology | telegraph | communication | vaccinate |
| railroad | wireless | advance | automobile | vaccine |

- New technology is created almost every day.
새로운 과학 기술이 거의 매일 창조되고 있다.
- The invention of the light bulb changed the way people lived.
전구의 발명은 사람들이 사는 방식을 바꾸었다.
- New forms of communication help people to communicate faster and easier.
새로운 형태의 통신수단들은 사람들이 더 빠르고 쉽게 의사소통을 할 수 있도록 돕는다.
- Cell phones operate with wireless communication.
핸드폰은 무선 통신으로 작동한다.
- Railroads made travel safer and faster.
철도는 여행을 더 안전하고 빠르게 만들었다.
- The automobile became popular in the twentieth century.
자동차는 20세기에 대중적이 되었다.
- Scientific knowledge is advancing all the time.
과학 지식은 날로 진보하고 있다.
- A vaccine prevents people from getting a disease.
백신은 사람들이 병에 걸리는 것을 예방한다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 A globe is a model of Earth that shows all of the planet's land and water.
- 2 Use a map scale to find out the real distance between places on a map.
- 3 A map has many features, like a map key, symbols, and a compass rose.
- 4 A grid is a pattern of lines that forms squares on a map.
- 5 This line shows the border between two countries.
- 6 The equator is an imaginary line that lies halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole.
- 7 The Earth is divided into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere by the equator.
- 8 Lines of latitude are the horizontal lines running east to west on the map.
- 9 Lines of longitude run from the North Pole to the South Pole.
- 10 The prime meridian divides the Western Hemisphere from the Eastern Hemisphere.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| 접경하다 | border connect | border | | |
| 교차하다 | run intersect | intersect | | |
| 북반구 | Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere | Northern Hemisphere | | |
| 위도 | latitude longitude | latitude | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

planet
imaginary

hemispheres
prime meridian

Greenwich
equator

Southern
Antarctica

divides
Asia

Earth is a big 1 planet. But we can make it smaller by dividing it into sections. We call these sections 2 hemispheres. One hemisphere is half of the Earth. There is an 3 imaginary line that runs from east to west all around the Earth. It is in the center of the Earth. We call it the 4 equator. The equator 5 divides the Northern Hemisphere from the Southern Hemisphere. The Northern Hemisphere includes 6 Asia and Europe. North America is also in it. Below the equator is the 7 Southern Hemisphere. Australia and 8 Antarctica are in it. We can also divide Earth into the Eastern and Western hemispheres. The line that does this is the 9 prime meridian. It runs from north to south. It goes directly through 10 Greenwich, England.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|--------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 열대의 | tropical | 9 flood | 홍수 |
| 2 온대성의 | temperate | 10 tropical storm | 열대 폭풍우 |
| 3 지중해의 | Mediterranean | 11 affect | 영향을 미치다 |
| 4 북극의 | arctic | 12 be affected by | ~에 의해 영향을 받다 |
| 5 열대우림 | rainforest | 13 vary | 다양하다, 달라지다 |
| 6 삼림지 | woodland | 14 depend on | ~에 달려 있다, ~ 나름이다 |
| 7 툰드라 | tundra | 15 be found in | ~에서 발견되다 |
| 8 가뭄 | drought | 16 extreme | 극도의, 극단적인 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| rainforest | Mediterranean | tropical | arctic | extreme |
| drought | tropical storm | temperate | flood | hazardous |

- The Mediterranean climate can be very mild.
지중해성 기후는 아주 온화할 수 있다.
- A tropical region has hot weather all year long.
열대 지방은 일 년 내내 뜨거운 날씨를 가진다.
- Temperate regions can be both hot and cold.
온대 지방은 더울 수도 있고 추울 수도 있다.
- A rainforest has very many trees and plants and gets lots of rain.
열대우림은 아주 많은 나무와 식물을 가지고 있고 비가 많이 온다.
- When there is a drought, it doesn't rain for a long period of time.
가뭄이 있게 되면 오랜 기간 비가 오지 않는다.
- Tropical storms bring huge amounts of rain in a short time.
열대 폭풍우는 단시간에 엄청난 양의 비를 오게 한다.
- Tornadoes can be hazardous to many people.
토네이도는 많은 사람들에게 해를 끼칠 수 있다.
- Tropical storms can be extreme forms of weather.
열대 폭풍우는 혹독한 날씨가 될 수 있다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 The president, governors, and mayors belong to the executive branch.
- 2 Congress and state legislatures belong to the legislative branch.
- 3 All of the courts and judges belong to the judicial branch.
- 4 A candidate for a political office tries to get elected.
- 5 People give their consent to the elected leaders to make and carry out the laws.
- 6 Legislatures vote on bills and pass them to become laws.
- 7 The right of a president or a governor to reject bills is called the veto.
- 8 The executive branch is responsible for the enforcement of the law.
- 9 Taxation is how the government collects money.
- 10 Local governments provide community services like security and education.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|------|-----------------|----------------|--|--|
| 시행하다 | enforce apply | <u>enforce</u> | | |
| 거부하다 | approve veto | <u>veto</u> | | |
| 선출하다 | vote elect | <u>elect</u> | | |
| 법안 | law bill | <u>bill</u> | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

determines branches bills legislative proposes
carried executive laws judicial made up

The government is 1 made up of three branches. They are the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. These three 2 branches of the government make and enforce laws. The 3 legislative branch is Congress. Congress 4 proposes bills and discusses them. Then Congress votes on the 5 bills. If the bills pass and the president signs them, then they become 6 laws. After a law has been passed, it must be 7 carried out, or enforced. The 8 executive branch enforces laws. The executive branch is the president and everyone who works for him. The 9 judicial branch is the court system. The judicial branch 10 determines if laws have been broken. When people break the law, the judicial branch takes care of their cases.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 지구본 | <u>globe</u> | 9 longitude | <u>경도</u> |
| 2 (지도의) 축척 | <u>map scale</u> | 10 prime meridian | <u>본초자오선</u> |
| 3 특징 | <u>feature</u> | 11 be divided into | <u>~로 나뉘다, 갈리다</u> |
| 4 그리드, 격자 눈금 | <u>grid</u> | 12 be connected to | <u>~에 연결되다</u> |
| 5 경계(선) | <u>border</u> | 13 run | <u>지나다</u> |
| 6 적도 | <u>equator</u> | 14 intersect | <u>가로지르다, 교차하다</u> |
| 7 (지구의) 반구 | <u>hemisphere</u> | 15 cardinal directions | <u>기본 방위</u> |
| 8 위도 | <u>latitude</u> | 16 intermediate directions | <u>중간 방위</u> |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|-------|----------------|------------|---------|-----------|
| globe | map scale | hemisphere | equator | feature |
| grid | prime meridian | latitude | border | longitude |

- A globe is a model of Earth that shows all of the planet's land and water.
지구본은 지구의 모든 땅과 물을 보여주는 지구의 모형이다.
- A map has many features, like a map key, symbols, and a compass rose.
지도는 범례, 기호, 방위도와 같은 많은 특징들을 가지고 있다.
- A grid is a pattern of lines that forms squares on a map.
그리드는 지도 위에 격자 모양으로 그려진 눈금이다.
- Use a map scale to find out the real distance between places on a map. 지도에서 장소 간의 실제 거리를 알아내려면 축척을 사용하라.
- The Earth is divided into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere by the equator. 지구는 적도에 의해 북반구와 남반구로 나뉘어진다.
- The equator is an imaginary line that lies halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole. 적도는 북극과 남극의 중간에 놓여 있는 가상의 선이다.
- Lines of longitude run from the North Pole to the South Pole.
경선은 북극에서 남극으로 지나간다.
- Lines of latitude are the horizontal lines running east to west on the map.
위선은 지도에서 동쪽에서 서쪽으로 지나가는 수평선이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 A pharaoh was an Egyptian king.
- 2 The pharaohs were like god-kings in Egypt.
- 3 The pharaohs built huge pyramids to be their tombs.
- 4 The Sphinx is an enormous statue that stands near the pyramids in Egypt.
- 5 The Egyptians used a form of picture writing called hieroglyphics.
- 6 After a pharaoh died, he or she was preserved as a mummy.
- 7 There are many tombs of pharaohs in the Valley of the Kings.
- 8 The Nile River provided life for Egyptian civilization.
- 9 Cuneiform was the form of writing used in ancient Mesopotamia.
- 10 A ziggurat was a kind of temple in Mesopotamia.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|------|-------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| 세우다 | erect regard | <u>erect</u> | | |
| 범람하다 | construct flood | <u>flood</u> | | |
| 존경하다 | honor preserve | <u>honor</u> | | |
| 거대한 | enormous large | <u>enormous</u> | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하시오.

| | | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------------|----------|----------|
| pharaohs | writing | god-kings | Egyptian | floods |
| monuments | slaves | civilization | picture | centered |

Over 5,000 years ago, Egyptian ¹ civilization began. It was ² centered on the Nile River. Every year, the Nile flooded. The water from the ³ floods made the land around the Nile very rich. So it was good for farming. This let a civilization start in Egypt. ⁴ Egyptian life was centered on the pharaohs. They were ⁵ god-kings who ruled the entire land. Most Egyptians were ⁶ slaves. They lived their lives to serve the pharaohs. The ⁷ pharaohs were very wealthy. They built huge ⁸ monuments. They also constructed the pyramids and the Sphinx. There are many pyramids all through Egypt. Egypt also had its own form of ⁹ writing. It was called hieroglyphics. It was a kind of ¹⁰ picture writing. It didn't use letters. Instead, it used pictures.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 행정부 | <u>executive branch</u> | 9 taxation | <u>과세, 세제</u> |
| 2 입법부 | <u>legislative branch</u> | 10 community service | <u>공공 서비스</u> |
| 3 사법부 | <u>judicial branch</u> | 11 enforce | <u>시행하다, 집행하다</u> |
| 4 후보자 | <u>candidate</u> | 12 carry out | <u>수행하다, 집행하다</u> |
| 5 동의, 승낙 | <u>consent</u> | 13 apply | <u>적용하다</u> |
| 6 법안 | <u>bill</u> | 14 approve | <u>승인하다</u> |
| 7 거부권 | <u>veto</u> | 15 veto | <u>(의안 등을) 거부하다</u> |
| 8 (법률의) 시행 | <u>enforcement</u> | 16 reject | <u>거절하다, 거부하다</u> |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|------|
| executive | legislative | judicial | consent | bill |
| enforcement | determines | apply | taxation | veto |

- 1 Congress and state legislatures belong to the legislative branch.
연방 의회와 주 의회는 입법부에 속한다.
- 2 The president, governors, and mayors belong to the executive branch.
대통령, 주지사, 시장은 행정부에 속한다.
- 3 All of the courts and judges belong to the judicial branch.
모든 법원과 판사들은 사법부에 속한다.
- 4 Legislatures vote on bills and pass them to become laws.
입법부는 법안들에 투표하고 법이 될 수 있도록 그것들을 통과시킨다.
- 5 People give their consent to the elected leaders to make and carry out the laws. 사람들은 선출된 지도자들이 법을 만들고 집행하는 데 동의한다.
- 6 The executive branch is responsible for the enforcement of the law.
행정부는 법을 시행할 책임이 있다.
- 7 Taxation is how the government collects money.
과세는 정부가 돈을 징수하는 방법이다.
- 8 The judicial branch determines if laws have been broken.
사법부는 법이 위반되었는지 여부를 판결한다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Democracy was first practiced by the ancient Greeks.
- 2 The first Olympics were held in ancient Greece more than 2,500 years ago.
- 3 City-states like Athens and Sparta were very powerful.
- 4 Athens was the greatest of all the Greek city-states.
- 5 Athens was the birthplace of democracy.
- 6 Tyrants were like kings but were very cruel.
- 7 Sparta was a warlike city-state.
- 8 Many great thinkers lived in Athens and studied philosophy.
- 9 Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle are the most important Greek philosophers.
- 10 Ancient Greek civilization was highly advanced.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------|--------------|--|--|
| 참가하다 | take part in take charge of | take part in | | |
| 경쟁하다 | cooperate compete | compete | | |
| 거친 | cruel tough | tough | | |
| 훈련하다 | train prepare | train | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

warlike
open

city-states
philosophers

Athens
trained

Sparta
fought

birthplace
thinkers

There were many 1 city-states in ancient Greece. They controlled the land around them. Two of the most famous were 2 Athens and Sparta. These two city-states were very different from each other. First, Athens was the 3 birthplace of democracy. It let regular people vote and help run the city. Athens had a very 4 open society. There were slaves in Athens, but many people were still free. 5 Sparta was a lot different. It was a very 6 warlike city-state. The men there 7 trained to be soldiers from a young age. And the Spartans owned many slaves, too. Sparta and Athens sometimes 8 fought wars against each other. Athens is also known for its many accomplishments. There were many great 9 thinkers in Athens. Socrates and Plato were two of the world's greatest 10 philosophers.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 파라오 | <u>pharaoh</u> | 9 hieroglyphics | (고대 이집트) 상형문자 |
| 2 피라미드 | <u>pyramid</u> | 10 cuneiform | (고대 메소포타미아) 설형문자 |
| 3 �핑크스 | <u>Sphinx</u> | 11 ziggurat | 지구라트 |
| 4 미라 | <u>mummy</u> | 12 erect | 세우다, 건설하다 |
| 5 무덤 | <u>tomb</u> | 13 flood | 범람하다, 홍수지게 하다 |
| 6 나일 강 | <u>Nile River</u> | 14 overflow | 넘쳐흐르다, 범람하다 |
| 7 이집트인 | <u>Egyptian</u> | 15 regard | ~로 여기다, 존경하다 |
| 8 신과 같은 왕 | <u>god-king</u> | 16 enormous | 거대한, 막대한 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------|---------|----------|
| pyramid | Egyptian | Nile River | tomb | ziggurat |
| cuneiform | hieroglyphics | god-king | pharaoh | mummy |

- The pharaohs were like god-kings in Egypt.
이집트에서 파라오들은 신왕과 같았다.
- The pharaohs built huge pyramids to be their tombs.
파라오들은 그들의 무덤이 될 거대한 피라미드를 세웠다.
- There are many tombs of pharaohs in the Valley of the Kings.
'왕가의 계곡'에는 많은 파라오의 무덤들이 있다.
- The Nile River provided life for Egyptian civilization.
나일 강은 이집트 문명에 생명을 주었다.
- The Egyptians used a form of picture writing called hieroglyphics.
이집트인들은 상형문자라고 불리는 그림 문자 형태를 사용했다.
- Cuneiform was the form of writing used in ancient Mesopotamia.
설형문자는 고대 메소포타미아에서 사용된 글의 형태였다.
- Ancient Egyptian culture was centered on the Nile River.
고대 이집트인의 문화는 나일 강을 중심으로 이루어져 있었다.
- After a pharaoh died, he or she was preserved as a mummy.
파라오는 죽은 후에는 미라로 보존되었다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 For centuries, Rome was a republic.
- 2 The Roman Senate had very much power during the republic.
- 3 Many people wanted to be citizens of Rome.
- 4 Patricians were wealthy men who owned lots of land.
- 5 Plebeians were ordinary citizens in Rome.
- 6 Augustus Caesar was the first emperor of Rome.
- 7 Latin was the language used in ancient Rome.
- 8 Chariots were used in battles and races in ancient Rome.
- 9 The forum was an enormous public space in Rome.
- 10 Germanic Barbarians defeated Rome in the fifth century.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|--------|-------------------|----------------|--|--|
| 창건하다 | take over found | <u>found</u> | | |
| 노예로 삼다 | expand enslave | <u>enslave</u> | | |
| 침략하다 | invade fall | <u>invade</u> | | |
| 원로원 의원 | consul senator | <u>senator</u> | | |

C 보기에 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

stretched invaders covered defeated roads
provinces emperors capital enormous Rome

When it ruled the most land, the Roman Empire was 1 enormous. It covered much of the known world. To the north, it 2 stretched as far as England. To the west, it ruled land in Spain and western Africa. To the south, it 3 covered much land in Africa. And to the east, it stretched far into the Middle East. However, the most important city in the empire was always 4 Rome. There was an important saying: *All roads lead to Rome*. At that time, the 5 emperors were trying to be connected to their 6 provinces far from the capital. So they built many 7 roads. And all of them led back to the 8 capital. In later years, Rome was 9 defeated by invaders from Germany. How did the 10 invaders get to Rome? They went there on one of the Roman roads!

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 민주주의 | democracy | 9 philosopher | 철학자 |
| 2 올림픽 경기 | Olympics | 10 civilization | 문명, 문명 세계 |
| 3 도시 국가 | city-state | 11 take part in | ~에 참가하다 |
| 4 아테네 | Athens | 12 take charge of | ~을 차지하다, 장악하다 |
| 5 스파르타 | Sparta | 13 compete | 경쟁하다, 겨루다 |
| 6 발상지, 출생지 | birthplace | 14 cooperate | 협력하다, 협조하다 |
| 7 폭군, 참주 | tyrant | 15 tough | 거친, 역센, 강인한 |
| 8 철학 | philosophy | 16 rough | 거친, 사나운, 난폭한 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|------------|--------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| birthplace | Sparta | Olympics | city-state | philosophy |
| Athens | tyrant | civilization | democracy | philosopher |

- The first Olympics were held in ancient Greece more than 2,500 years ago.
첫 올림픽 경기는 2,500여 년 전에 고대 그리스에서 열렸다.
- City-states like Athens and Sparta were very powerful.
아테네와 스파르타 같은 도시 국가들은 아주 강성했다.
- Athens was the birthplace of democracy.
아테네는 민주주의의 발상지였다.
- Sparta was a warlike city-state.
스파르타는 호전적인 도시 국가였다.
- Democracy was first practiced by the ancient Greeks.
민주주의는 고대 그리스인들에 의해 처음 실행되었다.
- Tyrants were like kings but were very cruel.
참주들은 왕과 같은 것이었는데 아주 잔인했다.
- Many great thinkers lived in Athens and studied philosophy.
많은 위대한 사상가들이 아테네에 살았고 철학을 연구했다.
- Ancient Greek civilization was highly advanced.
고대 그리스의 문명은 고도로 앞서 있었다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 An embryo is a young plant that is just beginning to grow inside a seed.
- 2 A young plant or flower is a seedling.
- 3 Flowering plants produce seeds in flowers.
- 4 Conifers like pine trees don't have flowers and produce seeds inside of cones.
- 5 Chlorophyll is a green substance inside leaves that absorbs sunlight.
- 6 Plants use photosynthesis to create food for themselves.
- 7 Plants take in carbon dioxide from the air.
- 8 Deciduous trees lose their leaves in the winter.
- 9 Coniferous trees have needles and keep them all year long.
- 10 Heredity is the passing of characteristics from parents to their children.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|--------|---------------------|------------------|--|--|
| 발아하다 | produce germinate | <u>germinate</u> | | |
| 방출하다 | give off give in | <u>give off</u> | | |
| 빨어들이다 | take off take in | <u>take in</u> | | |
| ~을 전하다 | pass on pass from | <u>pass on</u> | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

| | | | | |
|-------------|-------|----------------|----------|----------|
| reaction | food | photosynthesis | oxygen | energy |
| chlorophyll | sugar | take place | creature | sunlight |

Every living 1 creature needs food and water to survive. Without food and water, a creature would die. Plants can create their own 2 food. They do this in a process called 3 photosynthesis. Plants need 4 sunlight in order to make 5 energy. First, when the sun shines, 6 chlorophyll in the plants captures the sunlight. Then a plant needs two more things: water and carbon dioxide. That is when photosynthesis can 7 take place. In photosynthesis, a plant undergoes a chemical 8 reaction. Thanks to the chlorophyll, it creates 9 sugar. The plant feeds off of the sugar. The reaction also produces oxygen. The plant releases 10 oxygen into the air, and people breathe it. So, without photosynthesis, people could not survive either.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 1 공화국, 공화정 | republic | 9 forum | 포럼, 공공 광장 |
| 2 원로원 | Senate | 10 barbarian | 바바리안, 야만인 |
| 3 시민 | citizen | 11 take over | 차지하다, 인수하다 |
| 4 귀족, 지방관 | patrician | 12 enslave | 노예로 만들다 |
| 5 평민 | plebeian | 13 invade | 침략하다, 침입하다 |
| 6 황제 | emperor | 14 fall | 무너지다, 함락되다 |
| 7 라틴어 | Latin | 15 senator | 원로원 의원 |
| 8 2륜 전차 | chariot | 16 consul | 집정관 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------|----------|-----------|
| plebeian | patrician | Latin | republic | senator |
| enslave | forum | Senate | chariot | barbarian |

- For centuries, Rome was a republic.
수세기 동안 로마는 공화국이었다.
- The Roman Senate had very much power during the republic.
로마 원로원은 공화정 기간 동안 아주 많은 권력을 가지고 있었다.
- Patricians were wealthy men who owned lots of land.
귀족은 많은 땅을 소유한 부유한 남자들이었다.
- Latin was the language used in ancient Rome.
라틴어는 고대 로마에서 사용되던 언어였다.
- Chariots were used in battles and races in ancient Rome.
2륜 전차는 고대 로마에서 전투와 경주에 사용되었다.
- The Romans often enslaved people they captured in battle.
로마인들은 종종 그들이 전투에서 사로잡은 사람들을 노예로 만들었다.
- The forum was an enormous public space in Rome.
포럼은 로마의 거대한 공공 공간이었다.
- Germanic Barbarians defeated Rome in the fifth century.
게르만족의 바바리안들이 5세기에 로마를 무너뜨렸다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Warm-blooded animals can control their body temperature.
- 2 Cold-blooded animals depend on the sun for heat.
- 3 A vertebrate is an animal with a backbone.
- 4 An invertebrate is an animal with no backbone.
- 5 All animals have different traits or characteristics.
- 6 Many animals react by instinct.
- 7 Bird migration to the south takes place every year.
- 8 In winter, some animals go into hibernation for several weeks.
- 9 An organism is any form of life.
- 10 Reproduction is the way organisms make more of their own kind.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|---------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| ~에 반응하다 | react to reply to | react to | | |
| 이주하다 | hibernate migrate | migrate | | |
| 유전적 특성 | learned trait inherited trait | inherited trait | | |
| 척추동물 | vertebrate invertebrate | vertebrate | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

| | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------|----------|--------|
| temperature | warm-blooded | regulate | refers | rest |
| mammals | cold-blooded | soak up | internal | change |

All animals are either warm-blooded or cold-blooded. This 1 refers to how the animals maintain their body 2 temperature. Warm-blooded animals can 3 regulate their body temperature. So, even if it is very cold outside, their bodies will stay warm. But 4 warm-blooded animals have to eat a lot of food. They use the food to produce energy. That helps keep their bodies warm. 5 Mammals are warm-blooded, and so are birds. 6 Cold-blooded animals rely upon the sun for heat. So their 7 internal temperatures can 8 change all the time. These animals often 9 rest in the sun for hours. This lets their bodies 10 soak up heat and become warm. Most cold-blooded animals don't live in cold places. Reptiles, amphibians, and fish are all cold-blooded.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|-------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 배, 배아 | <u>embryo</u> | 9 deciduous | <u>낙엽성의</u> |
| 2 어린나무 | <u>seedling</u> | 10 coniferous | <u>침엽수의, 구과식물의</u> |
| 3 꽃식물 | <u>flowering plant</u> | 11 germinate | <u>싹이 트다, 발아하다</u> |
| 4 구과식물, 침엽수 | <u>conifer</u> | 12 give off | <u>내어주다, 방출하다</u> |
| 5 엽록소 | <u>chlorophyll</u> | 13 release | <u>방출하다, 내뿜다</u> |
| 6 광합성 | <u>photosynthesis</u> | 14 take in | <u>빨어들이다, 흡수하다</u> |
| 7 이산화탄소 | <u>carbon dioxide</u> | 15 absorb | <u>빨어들이다, 흡수하다</u> |
| 8 유전 | <u>heredity</u> | 16 pass on | <u>~을 전하다</u> |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

chlorophyll embryo flowering heredity photosynthesis
coniferous seedling germinate conifer carbon dioxide

- An embryo is a young plant that is just beginning to grow inside a seed.
배아는 씨앗 속에서 막 자라기 시작하는 어린 식물이다.
- Chlorophyll is a green substance inside leaves that absorbs sunlight.
엽록소는 햇빛을 흡수하는 잎 속에 있는 녹색 물질이다.
- Plants use photosynthesis to create food for themselves.
식물은 자신에게 필요한 영양분을 만들기 위해 광합성을 이용한다.
- Coniferous trees have needles and keep them all year long.
침엽수는 바늘잎을 가지고 있고 일 년 내내 그 잎들을 유지한다.
- Heredity is the passing of characteristics from parents to their children.
유전은 부모에게서 자식에게 특성이 전해지는 것이다.
- Flowering plants produce seeds in flowers.
꽃식물은 꽃 안에 씨앗을 만든다.
- A young plant or flower is a seedling.
어린 식물이나 꽃은 치목이다.
- A seed needs water, nutrients, and the right temperature to germinate.
씨앗이 발아하기 위해서는 물, 영양분, 그리고 적절한 온도가 필요하다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 A herbivore is an animal that eats only plants.
- 2 A carnivore is an animal that only eats other animals.
- 3 Omnivores can eat both plants and animals.
- 4 Producers are organisms like plants that make their own food.
- 5 Consumers are organisms that get energy by eating other organisms.
- 6 Decomposers break down the bodies of dead plants and animals.
- 7 Animals like lions that hunt others for food are predators.
- 8 A prey animal is one that is hunted for food by other animals.
- 9 Scavengers like hyenas eat dead animals.
- 10 Parasites live on or inside the bodies of other animals.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------|--|--|
| 소비하다 | produce consume | consume | | |
| 잡아먹다 | prey on hunt | prey on | | |
| 부패시키다 | scavenge decompose | decompose | | |
| 초식동물 | herbivore carnivore | herbivore | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

| | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------|------------|------------|
| survive | hunters | both | vegetation | herbivores |
| carnivores | predators | plant | classified | omnivores |

Every living creature needs to eat to 1 survive. Most animals can be 2 classified into three groups. Herbivores are the first group. These are animals that only eat 3 vegetation. So they might eat plants, fruits, or vegetables. People call them 4 plant eaters. Cows and horses are 5 herbivores. So are rabbits. Huge animals can be herbivores, too. Both elephants and rhinoceroses only eat plants. 6 Carnivores are meat eaters. They are often 7 hunters. They are 8 predators and must find prey to catch and eat. The members of the cat family are carnivores. This includes lions, pumas, and even house cats. Some animals eat 9 both plants and animals. They are called 10 omnivores. Humans are omnivores. So are pigs, wolves, and even chickens.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 온혈의 | warm-blooded | 9 trait | 특성, 특색, 특징 |
| 2 냉혈의 | cold-blooded | 10 reproduction | 생식(작용), 번식 |
| 3 척추동물 | vertebrate | 11 respond to | ~에 반응하다 |
| 4 무척추동물 | invertebrate | 12 react to | ~에 반응하다 |
| 5 본능 | instinct | 13 reproduce | 생식하다, 번식하다 |
| 6 (철새 등의) 이동 | migration | 14 exhibit | 나타내다, 보이다 |
| 7 동면 | hibernation | 15 inherited trait | 물려받은 특성, 유전적인 특성 |
| 8 유기체, 생물 | organism | 16 learned trait | 학습된 특성 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

warm-blooded invertebrate vertebrate migration reproduction
cold-blooded organism instinct trait hibernation

- An organism is any form of life.
생물은 모든 형태의 생명체이다.
- Cold-blooded animals depend on the sun for heat.
냉혈동물은 열을 얻기 위해 태양에 의존한다.
- Warm-blooded animals can control their body temperature.
온혈동물은 그들의 체온을 조절할 수 있다.
- All animals have different traits or characteristics.
모든 동물들은 다른 특성이나 특징이 있다.
- An invertebrate is an animal with no backbone.
무척추동물은 등뼈가 없는 동물이다.
- A vertebrate is an animal with a backbone.
척추동물은 등뼈가 있는 동물이다.
- Many animals react by instinct.
많은 동물들은 본능적으로 반응한다.
- Reproduction is the way organisms make more of their own kind.
번식은 생물이 자신들의 종을 더 많이 만들어내는 방식이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Animals are in competition with each other to survive.
- 2 Adaptation to its environment is important for an animal.
- 3 All animals are concerned about their survival.
- 4 A good defense helps animals protect themselves from predators.
- 5 Some animals use camouflage to hide from hunters.
- 6 Looking like another organism is called mimicry.
- 7 Some spiders use poison to kill their enemies.
- 8 Elephants, lions, and tigers are all endangered species.
- 9 The dodo birds all died, so they are now extinct.
- 10 The destruction of habitats is harmful to many animals.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|--------|---------------------|--------|--|--|
| 조절하다 | adaptation adjust | adjust | | |
| 방어하다 | defend adapt | defend | | |
| 사라지다 | perish extinct | perish | | |
| 해를 끼치다 | harm destroy | harm | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

disasters
ecosystems

organisms
destroy

extinct
surviving

endangered
harmful

pollution
alive

There has been life on Earth for billions of years. These ¹ organisms are always changing. In fact, many organisms no longer live on Earth. Many animals are ² extinct. The dinosaurs are extinct. The wooly mammoth is also no longer ³ alive. Why do animals become extinct? There are many reasons. Natural ⁴ disasters such as fires, flood, droughts, and earthquakes can ⁵ destroy habitats. People can destroy habitats, too. ⁶ Pollution can also harm organisms. Some animals are hunted by people. All these things are ⁷ harmful to plants and animals, and they can cause the changes to ⁸ ecosystems. When a large change occurs in an ecosystem, some organisms have trouble ⁹ surviving. Then they can be ¹⁰ endangered and may become extinct.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 초식동물 | herbivore | 9 scavenger | 청소동물 |
| 2 육식동물 | carnivore | 10 parasite | 기생동물 |
| 3 잡식동물 | omnivore | 11 hunt | 사냥하다 |
| 4 생산자 | producer | 12 prey on | 잡아먹다, 먹이로 삼다 |
| 5 소비자 | consumer | 13 consume | 소비하다 |
| 6 분해자 | decomposer | 14 scavenge | (썩은 고기를) 찾아다니다 |
| 7 약탈자, 포식동물 | predator | 15 decompose | 분해하다, 분해되다 |
| 8 먹이, 사냥감 | prey | 16 rhinoceros | 무소, 코뿔소 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| scavenger | omnivore | herbivore | prey | decomposer |
| predator | consumer | parasite | carnivore | producer |

- Omnivores can eat both plants and animals.
잡식동물은 식물과 동물을 둘 다 먹을 수 있다.
- A herbivore is an animal that eats only plants.
초식동물은 식물만 먹는 동물이다.
- A carnivore is an animal that only eats other animals.
육식동물은 다른 동물만 먹는 동물이다.
- Consumers are organisms that get energy by eating other organisms.
소비자는 다른 생물체를 먹음으로써 에너지를 얻는 생물체이다.
- A prey animal is one that is hunted for food by other animals.
사냥감은 다른 동물에게 먹이로 사냥을 당하는 동물이다.
- Animals like lions that hunt others for food are predators.
먹이를 얻기 위해 다른 동물을 사냥하는 사자와 같은 동물이 포식동물이다.
- Decomposers break down the bodies of dead plants and animals.
분해자는 죽은 식물과 동물의 사체를 분해한다.
- Parasites live on or inside the bodies of other animals.
기생동물은 다른 동물의 몸 위나 몸 속에 산다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Much of Earth's surface is made up of rocks.
- 2 Rocks are usually made of many different minerals.
- 3 Some kinds of soils are silt, clay, sand, and humus.
- 4 Each kind of soil has its own properties, like being powdery or sticky.
- 5 Igneous rocks are made from melted rock.
- 6 Sedimentary rock forms when layers of sand, mud, or pebbles are pressed together.
- 7 Metamorphic rock is rock that has changed from one kind of rock into another.
- 8 Fossils are the imprints or remains of plants or animals that lived long ago.
- 9 Fossil fuels like coal and gas were formed from the remains of plants or animals long ago.
- 10 A fossil can be a footprint or an impression in rock.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| 형성하다 | form preserve | <u>form</u> | | |
| 석화하다 | petrify press | <u>petrify</u> | | |
| 화성암 | sedimentary rock igneous rock | <u>igneous rock</u> | | |
| 화석 | fossil fossil fuel | <u>fossil</u> | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

| | | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|----------|--------|
| remains | buried | bones | fossils | rotted |
| common | occur | learn | minerals | hard |

Sometimes people go to the museum. They see many ¹ bones of dinosaurs or other animals. There are even some plant fossils! But, what exactly are fossils? And how do fossils form? ² Fossils are the petrified ³ remains of dead animals or plants. They can form in many ways. The most ⁴ common way is like this: A long time ago, an animal died. Then it got ⁵ buried in the ground. Over time, the skin and muscles ⁶ rotted away. But the bones remained. Then, ⁷ minerals entered the animal's bones. The bones then became as ⁸ hard as rock. This might have taken thousands or millions of years to ⁹ occur. Scientists like to study fossils. They can ¹⁰ learn a lot about the animals and plants that lived a long time ago.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 경쟁 | competition | 9 extinct | 멸종된, 절멸한 |
| 2 적응, 순응 | adaptation | 10 destruction | 파괴, 파멸 |
| 3 살아남음, 생존 | survival | 11 adapt | 적응하다, 순응하다 |
| 4 방어, 수비 | defense | 12 adjust | 조절하다, 순응하다 |
| 5 위장, 변장 | camouflage | 13 defend | 방어하다, 지키다 |
| 6 흉내, 의태 | mimicry | 14 perish | 죽다, 사라지다 |
| 7 독 | poison | 15 die out | 죽어 없어지다, 소멸하다 |
| 8 (멸종) 위기에 처한 | endangered | 16 destroy | 파괴하다 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------------|------------|------------|
| competition | mimicry | survival | camouflage | extinct |
| defense | poison | destruction | adaptation | endangered |

- Animals are in competition with each other to survive.
동물은 생존하기 위해 서로 경쟁한다.
- All animals are concerned about their survival.
모든 동물은 그들의 생존을 걱정한다.
- Adaptation to its environment is important for an animal.
환경에 대한 적응은 동물에게 중요하다.
- The dodo birds all died, so they are now extinct.
도도새는 모두 죽었으므로 그들은 현재 멸종된 상태이다.
- A good defense helps animals protect themselves from predators.
좋은 방어는 동물이 약탈자로부터 자신을 보호하는 데 도움을 준다.
- Some spiders use poison to kill their enemies.
어떤 거미는 그들의 적을 죽이기 위해 독을 사용한다.
- Elephants, lions, and tigers are all endangered species.
코끼리, 사자, 호랑이는 모두 멸종 위기에 처한 종들이다.
- The destruction of habitats is harmful to many animals.
서식지의 파괴는 많은 동물들에게 해가 된다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Useful materials such as oil, coal, and water are called resources.
- 2 The conservation of resources is very important these days.
- 3 People need to think about the preservation of the environment.
- 4 Some factories dump their waste in rivers or streams.
- 5 An oil spill can kill thousands of fish and other sea life.
- 6 Putting trash in landfills keeps it from becoming pollution.
- 7 Mining lets people get valuable minerals like coal, gold, and silver.
- 8 Waste that harms the air, water, or land is called pollution.
- 9 The air in many big cities is polluted.
- 10 The land can be damaged because of ground pollution.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|-------|------------------|----------|--|--|
| 보존하다 | reuse conserve | conserve | | |
| 되돌리다 | replace reduce | replace | | |
| 오염시키다 | litter pollute | pollute | | |
| 엎지르다 | waste spill | spill | | |

C 보기에에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

| | | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| natural | nonrenewable | forever | valuable | electricity |
| replaced | resources | reducing | recycling | conserve |

Earth has many 1 natural resources. But many of them are resources that cannot be reused or 2 replaced easily. Once 3 nonrenewable resources are used up, they are gone 4 forever. That means we should conserve our 5 resources as much as possible. Everyone can help do this in many ways. Water is a 6 valuable resource. When you're brushing your teeth, turn the water off. We should also be careful about using 7 electricity. Don't turn on any lights if you aren't going to use them. Don't leave your computer on all night long. 8 Recycling is another way to save natural resources. Try to reuse things like papers and boxes. 9 Reducing the amount of energy you use is also a good way to 10 conserve our resources.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 바위, 암석 | rock | 9 property | (어떤 것 고유의) 특성, 속성 |
| 2 광물질, 미네랄 | mineral | 10 impression | (눌린) 자국, 흔적 |
| 3 흙, 토양 | soil | 11 form | 형성하다, 형성되다 |
| 4 화성암 | igneous rock | 12 be formed | 형성되다, 이루어지다 |
| 5 퇴적암 | sedimentary rock | 13 preserve | 보존하다 |
| 6 변성암 | metamorphic rock | 14 press | 내리누르다, 압착하다 |
| 7 화석 | fossil | 15 petrify | 석화하다, 돌이 되다 |
| 8 화석 연료 | fossil fuel | 16 layer | 층, 겹 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------|-------------|---------|
| igneous | sedimentary | rock | metamorphic | mineral |
| impression | property | soil | fossil fuel | fossil |

- Much of Earth's surface is made up of rocks.
지구표면의 많은 부분은 바위로 이루어져 있다.
- Igneous rocks are made from melted rock.
화성암은 용암으로부터 만들어진다.
- Metamorphic rock is rock that has changed from one kind of rock into another. 변성암은 한 종류의 암석에서 다른 종류로 변화된 암석이다.
- Sedimentary rock forms when layers of sand, mud, or pebbles are pressed together. 퇴적암은 모래, 진흙, 혹은 자갈 층이 서로 압착될 때 형성된다.
- Each kind of soil has its own properties, like being powdery or sticky.
각 종류의 흙은 푸석푸석하거나 끈적거리는 것과 같은 고유한 특성을 가지고 있다.
- Fossil fuels like coal and gas were formed from the remains of plants or animals long ago.
석탄이나 가스 같은 화석 연료는 오래 전의 식물이나 동물의 잔해에서 형성되었다.
- Some kinds of soils are silt, clay, sand, and humus.
흙의 종류에는 토사, 점토, 모래, 부식토가 있다.
- A fossil can be a footprint or an impression in rock.
화석은 바위에 남아 있는 발자국이나 흔적일 수 있다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Weathering is the process through which wind and water break down rocks into small pieces for many years.
- 2 Erosion happens when weathered rocks and soil are carried away to a new place.
- 3 A glacier is a huge mass of moving ice that appears in cold places.
- 4 Canyons are formed by water erosion over millions of years.
- 5 A mesa is a large hill with a flat top and steep sides.
- 6 A plateau is a large raised area that is flat.
- 7 There are many sand dunes at beaches and in deserts.
- 8 Volcanoes sometimes spew hot ash, gas, and lava into the air.
- 9 A volcanic eruption is both powerful and dangerous.
- 10 An earthquake is the shaking of Earth's surface.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|----------------|--|--|
| 풍화시키다 | weather erode | <u>weather</u> | | |
| 침식되다 | weather erode | <u>erode</u> | | |
| 줄어들다 | recede expand | <u>recede</u> | | |
| 흔들리다 | erupt tremble | <u>tremble</u> | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

weathering
break down

changing
erosion

cause
erode

quickly
carried

cracks
violent

The surface of the Earth is constantly 1 changing. Some changes are very slow. Weathering and erosion can 2 cause these changes. 3 Weathering occurs when wind and water break down rocks into pieces. Erosion occurs when weathered rocks or sand are 4 carried away. There are many types of erosion. The most powerful is water. Water can 5 break down mountains and form canyons. Water 6 erosion made the Grand Canyon over millions of years. The wind can move sand in deserts from place to place. And it can 7 erode valuable topsoil and make deserts that way. Earthquakes, volcanoes, and 8 violent storms can change Earth's surface 9 quickly. Earthquakes can make huge 10 cracks in the land. Volcanoes can cover entire cities in ash and lava. And storms can drop huge amounts of water and cause floods.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 자원 | resource | 9 waste | 쓰레기, 폐기물 |
| 2 보존, 보호 | conservation, preservation | 10 preserve | 보존하다, 저장하다 |
| 3 넘치름, 유출 | spill | 11 replace | 제자리에 놓다, 되돌리다 |
| 4 (쓰레기) 매립지 | landfill | 12 reduce | 줄이다 |
| 5 채광, 광업 | mining | 13 waste (v.) | 낭비하다 |
| 6 오염된 | polluted | 14 litter (v.) | 쓰레기를 버리다, 어질러 놓다 |
| 7 오염, 공해 | pollution | 15 pollute | 더럽히다, 오염시키다 |
| 8 손상된 | damaged | 16 spill (v.) | 넘치르다, 유출하다 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-------|--------------|
| pollution | recycling | preserve | waste | damaged |
| resource | mining | landfill | spill | conservation |

- The conservation of resources is very important these days.
오늘날 자원의 보존은 아주 중요하다.
- Some factories dump their waste in rivers or streams.
어떤 공장들은 그들의 폐기물을 강이나 하천에 내버린다.
- Putting trash in landfills keeps it from becoming pollution.
쓰레기를 매립지에 버리면 공해가 되는 것을 막는다.
- Useful materials such as oil, coal, and water are called resources.
석유, 석탄, 물과 같은 유용한 물질들을 자원이라고 부른다.
- Mining lets people get valuable minerals like coal, gold, and silver.
채굴은 사람들이 석탄, 금, 은과 같은 값진 광물을 얻게 해준다.
- Waste that harms the air, water, or land is called pollution.
공기, 물, 혹은 땅에 해를 끼치는 쓰레기를 공해라고 부른다.
- We can help preserve the environment by taking care of it.
우리는 환경을 돌봄으로써 그것을 보존하는 것을 도울 수 있다.
- The land can be damaged because of ground pollution.
토양 오염 때문에 땅이 손상될 수 있다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The air that surrounds Earth is called the atmosphere.
- A change in the weather that repeats is called a weather pattern.
- The temperature tells you how hot or cold something is.
- A thermometer measures the temperature.
- You can tell if it will rain or not by checking the air pressure.
- A barometer measures the air pressure.
- When a storm front arrives, it rains.
- Precipitation can fall as rain, snow, sleet, or hail.
- Evaporation occurs when liquid water changes into water vapor.
- Condensation occurs when water vapor changes into liquid water.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|------|----------------------|------------------|--|--|
| 예보하다 | predict preserve | <u>predict</u> | | |
| 증발하다 | evaporate condense | <u>evaporate</u> | | |
| 응결되다 | evaporate condense | <u>condense</u> | | |
| 섭씨 | Celsius Fahrenheit | <u>Celsius</u> | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

equipment thermometer meteorologists barometer blowing
air pressure rain gauge anemometer weather vanes drops

¹ Meteorologists are people who study the weather. They tell us if it will be hot or cold. They tell us if it will be sunny or rainy. They have lots of ² equipment to help them. The most common piece of equipment is the ³ thermometer. A thermometer measures the temperature. Another common instrument is the ⁴ barometer. This measures the ⁵ air pressure. So people can know if it is going to rain or not. Usually, when the air pressure ⁶ drops, bad weather is coming. There is other equipment, too. A ⁷ rain gauge measures the amount of rain that has fallen in a place. And an ⁸ anemometer is used to measure how fast the wind is ⁹ blowing. And some people even have ¹⁰ weather vanes on their homes. They show which direction the wind is blowing.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 풍화작용 | <u>weathering</u> | 9 eruption | <u>폭발, 분화</u> |
| 2 침식작용 | <u>erosion</u> | 10 earthquake | <u>지진</u> |
| 3 빙하 | <u>glacier</u> | 11 weather | <u>풍화시키다, 풍화되다</u> |
| 4 협곡 | <u>canyon</u> | 12 erode | <u>침식하다, 침식되다</u> |
| 5 메사 | <u>mesa</u> | 13 recede | <u>줄어들다, 후퇴하다</u> |
| 6 고원 | <u>plateau</u> | 14 erupt | <u>폭발하다, 분출하다</u> |
| 7 사구, 모래언덕 | <u>sand dune</u> | 15 spew | <u>내뿜다, 분출하다</u> |
| 8 화산 | <u>volcano</u> | 16 tremble | <u>흔들리다, 진동하다</u> |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|---------|---------|
| weathering | erosion | earthquake | plateau | glacier |
| canyon | eruption | sand dune | mesa | volcano |

- Erosion happens when weathered rocks and soil are carried away to a new place. 침식은 풍화된 암석과 흙이 새로운 곳으로 운반될 때 일어난다.
- Weathering is the process through which wind and water break down rocks into small pieces for many years.
풍화작용은 바람과 물이 오랜 세월 동안 암석을 잘게 부수는 과정이다.
- Volcanoes sometimes spew hot ash, gas, and lava into the air.
화산은 때로 뜨거운 화산재와 가스, 그리고 용암을 공중에 내뿜는다.
- An earthquake is the shaking of Earth's surface.
지진은 지표면이 흔들리는 것이다.
- A volcanic eruption is both powerful and dangerous.
화산 폭발은 강력하고도 위험하다.
- A plateau is a large raised area that is flat.
고원은 평평하게 솟은 넓은 지역이다.
- There are many sand dunes at beaches and in deserts.
해변과 사막에는 많은 모래언덕이 있다.
- A glacier is a huge mass of moving ice that appears in cold places.
빙하는 추운 지방에서 보이는 거대한 움직이는 얼음 덩어리이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Astronomy is the study of the universe and everything in it.
- 2 An astronomer is someone who studies astronomy.
- 3 The universe is the whole of space including all the stars and planets.
- 4 A galaxy is a huge collection of stars.
- 5 The Big Bang theory explains how the universe first formed.
- 6 The inner planets are the four planets closest to the sun: Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars.
- 7 The outer planets are the four planets farthest from the sun: Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.
- 8 Between Mars and Jupiter is the asteroid belt.
- 9 Astronomers observe the stars and planets with telescopes.
- 10 An astronaut is a person who travels in outer space in a spacecraft.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|------------|--|--|
| (달이) 커지다 | wax wane | wax | | |
| 발사되다 | blast off blow off | blast off | | |
| 우주선 | space probe spacecraft | spacecraft | | |
| 우주 비행사 | astronomer astronaut | astronaut | | |

C 보기에 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

solar system
Jupiter

inner
Earth

outer
farther

colder
moons

close
gas

The ¹ solar system has eight planets in it. These planets are divided into two groups. We call them the inner and outer planets. The ² inner planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars. They are all fairly ³ close to the sun. Also, these planets are all small and made up of solid, rocklike materials. The ⁴ Earth is the largest of the inner planets. And the inner planets all have zero, one, or two moons. The ⁵ outer planets are very different from the inner planets. The outer planets are much ⁶ colder than the inner planets. They are ⁷ farther from the sun. The outer planets are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. They are all very large. ⁸ Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system. They are mostly made up of ⁹ gas. Also, the outer planets have many ¹⁰ moons.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 대기 | <u>atmosphere</u> | 9 evaporation | <u>증발, 증발작용</u> |
| 2 패턴 | <u>pattern</u> | 10 condensation | <u>응축, 응결</u> |
| 3 온도 | <u>temperature</u> | 11 predict | <u>예언하다, 예보하다</u> |
| 4 온도계 | <u>thermometer</u> | 12 fall | <u>(비가) 내리다, 떨어지다</u> |
| 5 기압 | <u>air pressure</u> | 13 come down | <u>(비가) 오다</u> |
| 6 기압계 | <u>barometer</u> | 14 evaporate | <u>증발하다, 증발시키다</u> |
| 7 (날씨) 전선 | <u>front</u> | 15 condense | <u>응축하다, 응결되다</u> |
| 8 강우, 강수량 | <u>precipitation</u> | 16 Celsius | <u>섭씨</u> |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

weather pattern temperature precipitation atmosphere evaporation
air pressure barometer condensation thermometer front

- The air that surrounds Earth is called the atmosphere.
지구를 둘러싼 공기를 대기라고 부른다.
- The temperature tells you how hot or cold something is.
온도는 어떤 것이 얼마나 뜨거운지 혹은 차가운지를 말해 준다.
- Precipitation can fall as rain, snow, sleet, or hail.
강우는 비, 눈, 진눈깨비, 혹은 우박으로 내릴 수 있다.
- A change in the weather that repeats is called a weather pattern.
날씨의 반복되는 변화를 날씨 패턴이라고 부른다.
- You can tell if it will rain or not by checking the air pressure.
기압을 점검함으로써 비가 올지 안 올지 알 수 있다.
- When a storm front arrives, it rains.
폭풍 전선이 오면 비가 내린다.
- Evaporation occurs when liquid water changes into water vapor.
증발은 액체의 물이 수증기로 변할 때 일어난다.
- Condensation occurs when water vapor changes into liquid water.
응결은 수증기가 액체의 물로 변할 때 일어난다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Vision is what lets people see.
- 2 The optic nerves help a person see things.
- 3 There is a lens in the eye that focuses light and helps you to see clearly.
- 4 The important parts of the eye are in the eyeball.
- 5 A person with good eyesight can see very well.
- 6 Reflex actions like blinking happen almost instantly.
- 7 The auditory nerve carries signals to the brain, and you hear the sound.
- 8 Sound waves enter the ear and make the eardrum vibrate.
- 9 The tongue's taste buds let people experience various tastes.
- 10 Sensation is the ability to feel things physically, especially through your sense of touch.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|-------|----------------------|-------------|--|--|
| 반사하다 | refract reflect | reflect | | |
| 굴절시키다 | refract reflect | refract | | |
| 투명한 | transparent opaque | transparent | | |
| 청각의 | optic auditory | auditory | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

clean
seeing

avoid
wash

senses
protect

smelling
monitor

eyesight
nose

Everyone has five 1 senses: seeing, hearing, 2 smelling, tasting, and feeling. We need to take care of the parts of our bodies that let us use our senses. For example, you use your eyes for 3 seeing. You should protect your eyes and have a doctor regularly check your 4 eyesight. Don't sit too close to the TV or computer 5 monitor. Your ears let you hear the things around you. You should 6 clean your ears all the time. Don't listen to loud music, and try to 7 avoid places that are really loud. Your 8 nose cleans the air you breathe and lets you smell things. Avoid things that have very strong smells. Always 9 wash your hands after blowing your nose, playing outside, or using the restroom. 10 Protect your skin from sunburns.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 천문학 | astronomy | 9 outer planets | 목성형 행성 |
| 2 천문학자 | astronomer | 10 asteroid belt | 소행성대 |
| 3 우주 | universe | 11 observe | 관찰하다, 지켜보다 |
| 4 은하, 은하계 | galaxy | 12 wax | 커지다, (달이) 차다 |
| 5 빅뱅 이론 | Big Bang theory | 13 wane | 작아지다, (달이) 이지러지다 |
| 6 망원경 | telescope | 14 blast off | (로켓 등이) 발사되다 |
| 7 우주 비행사 | astronaut | 15 lift off | (로켓 등이) 발진하다 |
| 8 지구형 행성 | inner planets | 16 space probe | 우주 탐사선 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|--------|---------------|
| astronomy | universe | inner | galaxy | Big Bang |
| astronomer | astronaut | telescopes | planet | asteroid belt |

- The universe is the whole of space including all the stars and planets.
우주는 모든 별과 행성을 포함한 우주 공간 전체이다.
- An astronomer is someone who studies astronomy.
천문학자는 천문학을 하는 사람이다.
- The Big Bang theory explains how the universe first formed.
빅뱅 이론은 우주가 처음에 어떻게 형성되었는가를 설명한다.
- The inner planets are the four planets closest to the sun: Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars. 지구형 행성은 태양에 가장 가까운 네 개의 행성, 수성, 금성, 지구, 화성이다.
- Astronomers observe the stars and planets with telescopes.
천문학자들은 망원경으로 별과 행성들을 관찰한다.
- A galaxy is a huge collection of stars. 은하는 거대한 별들의 무리이다.
- An astronaut is a person who travels in outer space in a spacecraft.
우주 비행사는 우주선을 타고 우주 공간을 비행하는 사람이다.
- Between Mars and Jupiter is the asteroid belt.
화성과 목성 사이가 소행성대이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- When something is divided into 3 equal parts, each part is one-third, which is written as the fraction $\frac{1}{3}$.
- The numerator is the top number of a fraction.
- The denominator is the bottom number of a fraction.
- Two fractions that have the same value, like $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$, are equivalent fractions.
- A whole number is a number like 1, 2, 3, or 4 and is not a fraction.
- A number like $1\frac{2}{3}$ is called a mixed number.
- You can write the fraction $\frac{1}{10}$ as the decimal 0.1.
- The first place to the right of the decimal point is the tenth's place.
- The second place to the right of the decimal point is the hundredth's place.
- If you slice an apple in half, you have made two equal portions.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| 나타내다 | recognize represent | <u>represent</u> | | |
| 식별하다 | identify estimate | <u>identify</u> | | |
| 소수 | fraction decimal | <u>decimal</u> | | |
| 대분수 | mixed number whole number | <u>mixed number</u> | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| left $5\frac{2}{3}$ | gets remains | $\frac{1}{5}$ takes | cuts $5\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ has |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|

- Two oranges are the same size. Amy ¹ gets $\frac{1}{2}$ of one orange. Tom gets ² $\frac{1}{5}$ of the other. Who gets more of the orange?
- Eric has one candy bar. He eats ³ $3\frac{1}{3}$ of the candy bar in the morning. Later in the day, he eats another $\frac{1}{3}$ of the candy bar. How much of the candy bar is ⁴ left over?
- Mary makes a pie. She ⁵ cuts it into 8 pieces. Steve ⁶ takes $\frac{1}{4}$ of the pie. Then Chris takes $\frac{1}{2}$ of the pie. How much ⁷ remains ?
- Daniel goes shopping. He has ⁸ 5 dollars. His brother goes shopping with him. His brother has ⁹ 2 dollars. Who ¹⁰ has more money?

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 시력, 시각 | vision | 9 taste buds | 미각 돌기 |
| 2 눈의, 시력의 | optic | 10 sensation | 감각, 지각, 감각 가능 |
| 3 수정체 | lens | 11 refract | (광선을) 굴절시키다 |
| 4 안구 | eyeball | 12 bend | 구부리다, 굽히다 |
| 5 시력 | eyesight | 13 reflect | 반사하다 |
| 6 반사적인 | reflex | 14 bounce back | 반사하다, 튕겨 나오다 |
| 7 귀의, 청각의 | auditory | 15 transparent | 투명한, 비쳐 보이는 |
| 8 고막 | eardrum | 16 opaque | 불투명한, 빛을 통과시키지 않는 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|--------|----------------|---------------|------|----------|
| vision | auditory nerve | reflex action | lens | eardrum |
| opaque | optic nerve | taste buds | bend | eyesight |

- Vision is what lets people see.
시각은 사람들이 볼 수 있게 하는 것이다.
- There is a lens in the eye that focuses light and helps you to see clearly.
눈 속에는 빛에 초점을 맞춰 명확하게 볼 수 있도록 돕는 수정체가 있다.
- The optic nerves help a person see things.
시신경은 사람이 사물을 볼 수 있게 돕는다.
- A person with good eyesight can see very well.
좋은 시력을 가진 사람은 잘 볼 수 있다.
- The tongue's taste buds let people experience various tastes.
혀의 미각 돌기는 사람들이 다양한 맛을 경험할 수 있게 한다.
- Reflex actions like blinking happen almost instantly.
눈 깜박임 같은 반사작용은 거의 즉각적으로 일어난다.
- Sound waves enter the ear and make the eardrum vibrate.
음파는 귀에 들어가 고막을 진동시킨다.
- The auditory nerve carries signals to the brain, and you hear the sound. 청신경이 뇌에 신호를 전달하면 소리가 들린다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 A horizontal line goes from left to right.
- 2 A vertical line goes up and down.
- 3 Two perpendicular lines intersect and form right angles.
- 4 Two parallel lines run the same direction and never intersect.
- 5 A line segment is a part of a line and has two endpoints.
- 6 A polygon is a closed figure formed by line segments.
- 7 The place where two line segments meet is a vertex.
- 8 A right angle is an angle of ninety degrees.
- 9 Perimeter is the distance around a figure.
- 10 Multiply a figure's length and width to find its area.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| 교차하다 | form intersect | <u>intersect</u> | | |
| 형성하다 | form intersect | <u>form</u> | | |
| 합동 도형 | symmetric figure congruent figure | <u>congruent figure</u> | | |
| 직각 | angle right angle | <u>right angle</u> | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

polygons requirements congruent four-sided line segments
same identical closed rhombuses octagon

There are many different types of ¹ polygons. There are two ² requirements for an object to be a polygon. It must be made of three or more ³ line segments. And it must be a ⁴ closed figure. That means that all of the lines in the polygon meet each other. A three-sided polygon is a triangle. Some ⁵ four-sided polygons are squares, rectangles, or ⁶ rhombuses. A five-sided one is a pentagon. An ⁷ octagon has eight sides. A polygon can have any number of sides. Sometimes two polygons are ⁸ congruent figures. This means they have the ⁹ same shape and size. For example, two squares have sides that are three inches long. They are ¹⁰ identical. So they are congruent figures.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 분수 | <u>fraction</u> | 9 hundredth | <u>100번째, 100분의 1</u> |
| 2 분자 | <u>numerator</u> | 10 portion | <u>일부, 부분, 몫</u> |
| 3 분모 | <u>denominator</u> | 11 represent | <u>나타내다</u> |
| 4 동등한, 같은 값의 | <u>equivalent</u> | 12 be represented by | <u>~로 나타내지다</u> |
| 5 자연수, 정수 | <u>whole number</u> | 13 recognize | <u>알아보다, 식별하다</u> |
| 6 대분수 | <u>mixed number</u> | 14 identify | <u>확인하다, 식별하다</u> |
| 7 소수, 십진법 | <u>decimal</u> | 15 estimate | <u>어림하다, 추정하다</u> |
| 8 소수점 | <u>decimal point</u> | 16 equal part | <u>등분</u> |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------|---------------|--------------|
| fraction | equivalent | decimal | denominator | whole number |
| numerator | hundredth's | portions | decimal point | mixed number |

- When something is divided into 3 equal parts, each part is one-third, which is written as the fraction $\frac{1}{3}$.
어떤 것이 3등분으로 나뉘면 각 부분은 3분의 1인데, 이것은 분수로 $\frac{1}{3}$ 이라고 쓴다.
- Two fractions that have the same value, like $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$, are equivalent fractions. $\frac{1}{2}$ 과 $\frac{2}{4}$ 처럼 같은 값을 가지는 두 분수는 등가의 분수이다.
- A whole number is a number like 1, 2, 3, or 4 and is not a fraction.
자연수는 1, 2, 3, 4와 같은 숫자이며 분수가 아니다.
- You can write the fraction $\frac{1}{10}$ as the decimal 0.1.
분수 $\frac{1}{10}$ 은 소수 0.1로 쓸 수 있다.
- A number like $1\frac{2}{3}$ is called a mixed number.
 $1\frac{2}{3}$ 와 같은 수를 대분수라고 한다.
- The numerator is the top number of a fraction.
분자는 분수에서 위쪽 숫자이다.
- The second place to the right of the decimal point is the hundredth's place.
소수점 오른쪽의 두 번째 자리는 100분의 1의 자리이다.
- If you slice an apple in half, you have made two equal portions.
사과 한 개를 반으로 자르면 이등분을 만든 것이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- Do vertical multiplication like this:
$$\begin{array}{r} \times 2 \\ 5 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$
- The square number of 3 is 9.
- The square root of 9 is 3.
- 100, 254, and 999 are three-digit numbers.
- 1000, 4567, and 9321 are four-digit numbers.
- Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division are called operations.
- Addition and subtraction and multiplication and division are inverse operations.
- A number statement that uses an equal sign is called an equation.
- A number statement that uses the signs > or < is called an inequality.
- The remainder is what is left over in a division problem.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| 확인하다 | correct confirm | <u>confirm</u> | | |
| 양수 | negative number positive number | <u>positive number</u> | | |
| 제곱수 | square root square number | <u>square number</u> | | |
| 등식 | inequality equation | <u>equation</u> | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

24

sheets

two

25

pieces

- Mrs. White is a teacher. She is giving a test to the students. Each test has 3 sheets of paper. She has 10 students in her class. How many ¹ sheets of paper does she need?
- Some families are going to go on a picnic together. Each family has a mother, father, and ² two children. There are 8 families. How many people are going on the picnic?
- Jenny has ³ 24 pieces of candy. She wants to share all of the candy with her friends. There are 5 people plus Jenny. How many ⁴ pieces of candy should each person get?
- 5 students find some coins in a jar. They want to share the coins with each other. They count the coins and see that there are ⁵ 25 coins. How many coins does each student get?

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 수평의, 가로 | horizontal | 9 perpendicular | 수직의, ~와 직각을 이룬 |
| 2 수직의, 세로 | vertical | 10 perimeter | 둘레 |
| 3 평행의 | parallel | 11 intersect | 교차하다, 가로지르다 |
| 4 선분 | line segment | 12 form | 형성하다, 이루다 |
| 5 다각형 | polygon | 13 compute | 계산하다, 산정하다 |
| 6 꼭지점 | vertex | 14 determine | 정하다, 측정하다 |
| 7 직각 | right angle | 15 congruent figure | 합동 도형 |
| 8 넓이 | area | 16 symmetric figure | 대칭 도형 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------|------------|----------|--------------|
| perpendicular | polygon | horizontal | parallel | line segment |
| right angle | area | vertex | vertical | perimeter |

- A vertical line goes up and down.
세로선은 위아래로 간다.
- A horizontal line goes from left to right.
가로선은 왼쪽에서 오른쪽으로 간다.
- Two perpendicular lines intersect and form right angles.
두 직각선이 교차하면 직각을 이룬다.
- A line segment is a part of a line and has two endpoints.
선분은 선의 일부이며, 두 개의 끝나는 지점이 있다.
- Two parallel lines run the same direction and never intersect.
두 평행선은 같은 방향으로 뻗어 나가고 절대 교차하지 않는다.
- A polygon is a closed figure formed by line segments.
다각형은 선분으로 이루어진 닫힌 도형이다.
- A right angle is an angle of ninety degrees.
직각은 90도의 각이다.
- Multiply a figure's length and width to find its area.
넓이를 구하려면 도형의 가로와 세로를 곱해라.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 The U.S. customary system is how Americans measure length, weight, and capacity.
- 2 The metric system measures length, weight, and capacity on a base-ten system.
- 3 Length tells you how long something is.
- 4 Weight tells you how heavy something is.
- 5 Capacity is the amount a container can hold.
- 6 People use a balance scale for comparing weight.
- 7 A liquid has both weight and volume.
- 8 In the metric system, we use liters and milliliters for measuring the volume of a liquid.
- 9 Use grams and kilograms to measure mass.
- 10 We measure temperature in degrees.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| 무게가 나가다 | weight weigh | <u>weigh</u> | | |
| 들다, 담다 | hold measure | <u>hold</u> | | |
| 부피 | capacity volume | <u>volume</u> | | |
| 용량 | degrees capacity | <u>capacity</u> | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

flour
cups

inches
scale

pints
grams

kilometers
measuring

ruler
weighs

1. Mary is baking a cake. She needs to use 1 flour to make the cake. She needs 2 pints of flour. But her 3 measuring cup can only fill 1 cup at a time. How many 4 cups of flour does she need?
2. Chris likes to run. Today, he ran 2,500 meters. How many 5 kilometers did he run?
3. Peter gets a 6 ruler and measures himself. He is 60 7 inches tall. How many feet tall is he?
4. Lucy steps on a 8 scale. She sees that she 9 weighs 38 kilograms. How many 10 grams does she weigh?

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|---------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1 제곱수 | square number | 9 vertical multiplication | 세로 곱셈 |
| 2 제곱근 | square root | 10 remainder | 나머지 |
| 3 세 자릿수 | three-digit number | 11 check | 확인하다, 체크하다 |
| 4 네 자릿수 | four-digit number | 12 confirm | 확인하다 |
| 5 연산 | operation | 13 be divided by itself | 자신의 수로 나뉘다 |
| 6 역산 | inverse operation | 14 be multiplied by itself | 자신의 수로 곱해지다 |
| 7 등식 | equation | 15 positive number | 양수 |
| 8 부등식 | inequality | 16 negative number | 음수 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| inverse operation | square root | inequality | remainder |
| square number | equation | operation | three-digit |

- The square number of 3 is 9.
3의 제곱수는 9이다.
- The square root of 9 is 3.
9의 제곱근은 3이다.
- 100, 254, and 999 are three-digit numbers.
100, 254, 999는 세 자릿수이다.
- Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division are called operations. 덧셈, 뺄셈, 곱셈, 나눗셈은 연산이라고 불린다.
- Addition and subtraction are inverse operations.
덧셈과 뺄셈은 역산이다.
- A number statement that uses an equal sign is called an equation.
등호를 사용하는 수식을 등식이라고 부른다.
- A number statement that uses the signs > or < is called an inequality.
> 또는 < 기호를 사용하는 수식을 부등식이라고 부른다.
- The remainder is what is left over in a division problem.
나머지는 나눗셈 문제에서 남은 것이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Myths tell about brave heroes, great battles, and gods and goddesses.
- 2 Hercules and Theseus were heroes in Greek mythology.
- 3 Zeus was the most powerful Greek god.
- 4 Aphrodite was the goddess of love.
- 5 A demigod was the child of a god or a goddess and a human.
- 6 Greek heroes had to battle monsters like Medusa.
- 7 The hydra and other monsters are mythical.
- 8 Atlas and Prometheus were both powerful titans.
- 9 The Greek gods and goddesses were immortal and lived forever.
- 10 The Greek gods and goddesses lived on a mountain called Mount Olympus.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|------|------------------|---------|--|--|
| 싸우다 | battle destroy | battle | | |
| 파괴하다 | battle destroy | destroy | | |
| 죽이다 | punish slay | slay | | |
| 여신 | god goddess | goddess | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

Zeus
Hades

heroes
myths

Greece
Poseidon

monsters
Hera

mountain
wisdom

Myths are stories that have been around for thousands of years or more. 1 Myths tell about brave 2 heroes, great battles, 3 monsters, and gods and goddesses. Some wonderful myths come to us from ancient 4 Greece. These tales are a part of Greek mythology. Now, let's meet some of the main Greek gods and goddesses. The Greeks believed that the gods lived on Mount Olympus, a 5 mountain in Greece. At Mount Olympus, 6 Zeus was the most powerful god. He was the king of the gods. He controlled the heavens and decided arguments among the gods. 7 Poseidon was the god of the sea, and 8 Hades was the god of the underworld. They were the three strongest gods. 9 Hera was Zeus's wife. She was the goddess of marriage. Athena was Zeus's daughter. She was the goddess of 10 wisdom. Apollo and Artemis were twins. Apollo was the god of light, and Artemis was the goddess of the hunt.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 미터법 | <u>metric system</u> | 9 volume | <u>부피, 용량</u> |
| 2 길이 | <u>length</u> | 10 mass | <u>크기, 양, 부피</u> |
| 3 무게 | <u>weight</u> | 11 weigh | <u>무게가 ~ 나감다</u> |
| 4 용량 | <u>capacity</u> | 12 hold | <u>들다, 담다, 들어감다</u> |
| 5 접시 저울 | <u>balance scale</u> | 13 measure | <u>재다</u> |
| 6 액체 | <u>liquid</u> | 14 be the same as | <u>~와 같다</u> |
| 7 (온도계 등의) 도 | <u>degree</u> | 15 mile | <u>마일</u> |
| 8 미국식 도량형 | <u>U.S. customary system</u> | 16 yard | <u>야드</u> |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------------|--------|------------------|
| capacity | length | metric system | weight | degrees |
| volume | liquid | balance scale | mass | customary system |

- The metric system measures length, weight, and capacity on a base-ten system. 미터법은 길이, 무게, 용량을 십진법을 기준으로 잴다.
- Length tells you how long something is.
길이는 어떤 것이 얼마나 긴가를 말한다.
- Capacity is the amount a container can hold.
용량은 어떤 용기가 담을 수 있는 양이다.
- Weight tells you how heavy something is.
무게는 어떤 것이 얼마나 무거운가를 말한다.
- In the metric system, we use liters and milliliters for measuring the volume of a liquid. 미터법에서 액체의 부피를 잴 때 우리는 리터와 밀리리터를 사용한다.
- Use grams and kilograms to measure mass.
양을 재려면 그램과 킬로그램을 사용하라.
- People use a balance scale for comparing weight.
사람들은 무게를 비교하기 위해 접시 저울을 사용한다.
- We measure temperature in degrees.
우리는 온도를 도로 잴다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 A declarative sentence makes a statement about something.
- 2 An interrogative sentence asks a person something.
- 3 An exclamatory sentence shows surprise or excitement.
- 4 An imperative sentence gives a person an order.
- 5 *Un-*, *dis-*, and *im-* are prefixes that mean “not.”
- 6 A suffix goes at the end of a word.
- 7 “Pretty” and “beautiful” are synonyms.
- 8 The antonym of “cold” is “hot.”
- 9 Two words that sound alike but are spelled differently – like *hear* and *here* – are homophones.
- 10 A paragraph is a group of sentences that share the same idea.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|--------------|--|--|
| 서술하다 | exclaim state | state | | |
| 외치다 | order exclaim | exclaim | | |
| 들여 쓰다 | indent order | indent | | |
| 백과사전 | thesaurus encyclopedia | encyclopedia | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

| | | | | |
|------------|-------|---------------|-------------|----------|
| sentences | ask | interrogative | declarative | you |
| statements | order | exclamatory | imperative | question |

There are four types of 1 sentences in English. They are declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, and imperative sentences. 2 Declarative sentences are the most common. They are just 3 statements. Use them to state facts. You always end these sentences with a period. All of the sentences in this paragraph are declarative ones. An 4 interrogative is a question. Use this kind of sentence to 5 ask other people about something. They always end with a 6 question mark. Sometimes, you might be really excited about something. Or perhaps you are happy. Or maybe you have a strong emotion. Then you use an 7 exclamatory sentence. Finally, you might want to give a person an order. Use an 8 imperative sentence to do this. In these sentences, the subject is “9 you.” But don’t say that word. Instead, just give the 10 order.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|------------|----------|------------------|--------------|
| 1 신화 | myth | 9 immortal | 죽지 않는, 불멸의 |
| 2 영웅 | hero | 10 Mount Olympus | 올림푸스 산 |
| 3 신, 남신 | god | 11 fight | 싸우다 |
| 4 여신 | goddess | 12 battle | 싸우다, 전투를 벌이다 |
| 5 반신반인 | demigod | 13 destroy | 파괴하다, 부수다 |
| 6 괴물 | monster | 14 punish | 벌하다, 벌을 주다 |
| 7 신화의, 상상의 | mythical | 15 kill | 죽이다 |
| 8 타이탄, 거인 | titan | 16 slay | 살해하다, 죽이다 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|---------|-------|----------|---------|---------------|
| hero | myth | demigod | goddess | Mount Olympus |
| monster | titan | mythical | god | immortal |

- Myths tell about brave heroes, great battles, and gods and goddesses.
신화는 용감한 영웅들, 위대한 전투, 그리고 신들에 관한 이야기이다.
- Hercules and Theseus were heroes in Greek mythology.
헤라클레스와 테세우스는 그리스 신화의 영웅들이었다.
- Aphrodite was the goddess of love.
아프로디테는 사랑의 여신이었다.
- A demigod was the child of a god or a goddess and a human.
반신반인은 신과 인간 사이의 자식이었다.
- The Greek gods and goddesses were immortal and lived forever.
그리스의 신들은 죽지 않고 영원히 살았다.
- Atlas and Prometheus were both powerful titans.
아틀라스와 프로메테우스는 둘 다 강력한 거인이었다.
- The hydra and other monsters are mythical.
히드라와 다른 괴물들은 신화적인 것이다.
- Greek heroes had to battle monsters like Medusa.
그리스 영웅들은 메두사와 같은 괴물들과 싸워야 했다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 A museum has a lot of artwork on display.
- 2 A masterpiece is an outstanding work of art.
- 3 Michelangelo, Rembrandt, and Picasso were all masters.
- 4 Contemporary art is another name for modern art.
- 5 Lines, shapes, and colors are all elements of a painting.
- 6 Many works of art have a contrast between bright and dark colors.
- 7 The artist captured the reflection from the light very well.
- 8 Artists may paint in either two or three dimensions.
- 9 The foreground shows what is happening at the front of the painting.
- 10 The background shows what is happening at the back of the painting.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|-------|----------------------|------------|--|--|
| 감상하다 | appreciate observe | appreciate | | |
| 전시하다 | reflect exhibit | exhibit | | |
| 대조하다 | contrast capture | contrast | | |
| 밝게 하다 | darken brighten | brighten | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

elements

difference

masterworks

realistic

abstract

contrast

colors

paintings

affect

shadows

People often visit art galleries and museums to look at ¹ paintings. There are many famous paintings in places around the world. People call the greatest paintings “² masterworks.” What makes a painting great? There are many different ³ elements. First, the lines and shapes that an artist uses are important. ⁴ Realistic artists make their lines and shapes imitate reality. ⁵ Abstract artists do not. The way of using lines and shapes is the main ⁶ difference between realistic and abstract art. Also, the ⁷ colors in the painting are important. The colors should go well with each other. Light and ⁸ shadows are important elements of paintings, too. Light can ⁹ affect the way you feel. The way that artists use light in their paintings can affect your emotions as well. So some artists may use a sharp ¹⁰ contrast between dark and light.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------------------|----|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 평서문의 | <u>declarative</u> | 9 | homophone | <u>동음이의어, 동음이자</u> |
| 2 | 의문문의 | <u>interrogative</u> | 10 | paragraph | <u>(문장의) 절, 단락</u> |
| 3 | 감탄문의 | <u>exclamatory</u> | 11 | state | <u>서술하다, 진술하다</u> |
| 4 | 명령문의 | <u>imperative</u> | 12 | exclaim | <u>외치다, 감탄하며 소리치다</u> |
| 5 | 접두사 | <u>prefix</u> | 13 | order | <u>명령하다</u> |
| 6 | 접미사 | <u>suffix</u> | 14 | indent | <u>(안으로) 들어가게 하다, 들여 쓰다</u> |
| 7 | 동의어, 유의어 | <u>synonym</u> | 15 | thesaurus | <u>유의어 사전, 시소러스</u> |
| 8 | 반의어 | <u>antonym</u> | 16 | encyclopedia | <u>백과사전</u> |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|-------------|---------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| declarative | indent | imperative | homophone | interrogative |
| prefix | synonym | paragraph | suffix | exclamatory |

- 1 An imperative sentence gives a person an order.
명령문은 누군가에게 명령을 한다.
- 2 An interrogative sentence asks a person something.
의문문은 누군가에게 무엇을 묻는다.
- 3 A declarative sentence makes a statement about something.
평서문은 무엇인가에 대해 서술한다.
- 4 *Un-*, *dis-*, and *im-* are prefixes that mean “not.”
Un-, *dis-*, *im-*은 ‘~이 아님’을 의미하는 접두사이다.
- 5 A suffix goes at the end of a word.
접미사는 단어의 끝에 온다.
- 6 “Pretty” and “beautiful” are synonyms.
‘예쁜’과 ‘아름다운’은 동의어이다.
- 7 A paragraph is a group of sentences that share the same idea.
단락은 같은 생각을 나누는 문장 그룹이다.
- 8 Two words that sound alike but are spelled differently – like *hear* and *here* – are homophones.
*hear*와 *here*처럼 소리는 같지만 철자가 다른 두 단어는 동음이의어이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Symmetrical lines are important when making art.
- 2 Balance will make something a better work of art.
- 3 Many quilt artworks have patterns that repeat.
- 4 Red, yellow, and blue are three primary colors.
- 5 Red and green are complementary colors that go together.
- 6 When complementary colors are placed side by side, they appear more vivid.
- 7 Some people enjoy making quilts in their free time.
- 8 You can assemble a collage by using many different things.
- 9 Mosaics can be made of stone, glass, or other objects.
- 10 Every culture in the world has its own folk art.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------|--|--|
| 결합하다 | combine combination | <u>combine</u> | | |
| 붙이다 | snip paste | <u>paste</u> | | |
| 자르다 | snip paste | <u>snip</u> | | |
| 짜다, 뜨다 | glue weave | <u>weave</u> | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

| | | | | |
|---------------|--------|------------|--------|---------|
| complicated | unique | sculptures | quilts | designs |
| sand painting | forms | saws | covers | art |

Most people think that art is just painting or drawing. But there are many other kinds of 1 unique art. For example, some artists love cold weather. The reason they like the cold is that they make ice 2 sculptures. They take huge blocks of ice and use 3 saws, hammers, and chisels to create sculptures. Most people don't think of bed covers as 4 art, but others do. Many people make 5 quilts. These are bed 6 covers. But the quilt makers put many 7 designs on their quilts. The designs can be simple, or they can be very 8 complicated. But no two quilts are ever alike. In America, Native Americans have many unique 9 forms of art. Some of them paint rocks. Others make tiny sculptures from rocks, wood, or bone. And some Native Americans even use sand to make art! This is called 10 sand painting.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1 예술 작품 | artwork | 9 dimension | 차원 |
| 2 걸작, 명작 | masterpiece | 10 foreground | 전경 |
| 3 대가, 거장 | master | 11 appreciate | 감상하다 |
| 4 현대의, 동시대의 | contemporary | 12 observe | 관찰하다, 잘 보다, 지켜보다 |
| 5 요소 | element | 13 exhibit | 전시하다 |
| 6 대비, 대조 | contrast | 14 display | 전시하다, 진열하다 |
| 7 반사, 반향 | reflection | 15 contrast | 대조하다, 대비를 이루다 |
| 8 배경 | background | 16 affect | 영향을 미치다 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|---------|-----------|
| element | masterpiece | background | artwork | dimension |
| reflection | contemporary | foreground | master | contrast |

- A masterpiece is an outstanding work of art.
걸작은 뛰어난 예술 작품이다.
- A museum has a lot of artwork on display.
박물관은 많은 예술 작품을 전시하고 있다.
- Lines, shapes, and colors are all elements of a painting.
선, 모양, 색은 모두 그림의 요소들이다.
- The artist captured the reflection from the light very well.
그 화가는 빛의 반사를 아주 잘 잡아내었다.
- Artists may paint in either two or three dimensions.
화가는 이차원이나 삼차원의 그림을 그리게 될 것이다.
- The background shows what is happening at the back of the painting.
배경은 그림의 뒤쪽에서 무슨 일이 일어나고 있는지 보여준다.
- Many works of art have a contrast between bright and dark colors.
많은 미술 작품들은 밝고 어두운 색의 대비를 가지고 있다.
- The foreground shows what is happening at the front of the painting.
전경은 그림의 앞쪽에서 무슨 일이 일어나고 있는지 보여준다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 The notes on a musical scale all have a different pitch.
- 2 A musical note includes the pitch and length of a musical sound.
- 3 Notes are written on a staff.
- 4 A clef is a symbol on the left side of each staff that shows the pitch of the notes.
- 5 The treble clef is the swirling symbol on the left side of each staff.
- 6 Sometimes, the treble clef is called the G clef.
- 7 Musicians divide music into measures to make it easier to read so many notes.
- 8 The line that shows each measure is called a bar line.
- 9 The time signature indicates the meter of the music.
- 10 A musician does not play when there is a rest.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| 놓여 있다 | sit keep | <u>sit</u> | | |
| 쉬다 | last rest | <u>rest</u> | | |
| 계속하다 | last rest | <u>last</u> | | |
| 장음계 | minor scale major scale | <u>major scale</u> | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

| | | | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|
| Bach | conducted | Beethoven | Mozart | Baroque |
| genius | composers | classical | deaf | church |

There have been many great classical music 1 composers. Three of the greatest were Johann Sebastian Bach, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, and Ludwig van Beethoven. 2 Bach came first. He composed music during the 3 Baroque Period. Much of his music was for the 4 church. *The Brandenburg Concertos* are some of his most famous works. 5 Mozart was one of the most brilliant musicians of all time. He was a child 6 genius. He started writing music at a very young age. His opera *The Marriage of Figaro* is still famous. 7 Beethoven was a great pianist and composer. His *Moonlight Sonata* was very famous. He went 8 deaf later in his life. But he still 9 conducted orchestras. His *9th Symphony* is one of the greatest of all pieces of 10 classical music.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1 (좌우)대칭의 | <u>symmetrical</u> | 9 mosaic | <u>모자이크</u> |
| 2 균형, 조화 | <u>balance</u> | 10 folk art | <u>민속 예술, 민예(품)</u> |
| 3 패턴, 모양 | <u>pattern</u> | 11 mix | <u>섞다, 혼합하다</u> |
| 4 첫째의, 주요한 | <u>primary</u> | 12 combine | <u>결합하다, 혼합하다</u> |
| 5 보완적인 | <u>complementary</u> | 13 snip | <u>싹둑 자르다, 잘라내다</u> |
| 6 생생한, 선명한 | <u>vivid</u> | 14 paste | <u>풀칠하다, 풀로 붙이다</u> |
| 7 퀼트 | <u>quilt</u> | 15 glue | <u>아교로 붙이다, 풀을 바르다</u> |
| 8 콜라주 | <u>collage</u> | 16 weave | <u>짜다, 뜨다, 엮다</u> |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|---------|---------------|---------|----------|---------|
| pattern | symmetrical | vivid | collage | balance |
| quilt | complementary | primary | folk art | mosaic |

- Balance will make something a better work of art.
균형은 어떤 것을 더 나은 예술 작품으로 만들 것이다.
- Symmetrical lines are important when making art.
대칭선은 예술품을 만들 때 중요하다.
- Red, yellow, and blue are three primary colors.
빨강, 노랑, 파랑은 삼원색이다.
- Red and green are complementary colors that go together.
빨강과 녹색은 어울리는 보색이다.
- When complementary colors are placed side by side, they appear more vivid.
보색들이 나란히 놓이면, 그들은 더 선명해 보인다.
- Mosaics can be made of stone, glass, or other objects.
모자이크는 돌, 유리, 또는 다른 사물로 만들어질 수 있다.
- You can assemble a collage by using many different things.
많은 다양한 재료를 사용하여 콜라주를 구성할 수 있다.
- Every culture in the world has its own folk art.
세계의 모든 문화는 그들만의 민속 예술을 가지고 있다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Without a reed, you cannot play the clarinet.
- 2 The trumpet needs a mouthpiece to make music.
- 3 A trombone has a slide that moves back and forth.
- 4 A ballet involves a combination of music and dancing.
- 5 The theme of the music helps to set the mood.
- 6 The first movement of Beethoven's *5th Symphony* is very famous.
- 7 A suite is a set of instrumental or orchestral pieces normally performed in a concert.
- 8 An overture is the introductory piece to an opera or a longer musical piece.
- 9 A march is music that is often appropriate for marching.
- 10 The band will give a live performance this evening.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 3번씩 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|----------|--------------|--------------|--|--|
| 미끄러지다 | slide blow | <u>slide</u> | | |
| (나팔을) 불다 | bang toot | <u>toot</u> | | |
| 탕 치다 | bang tap | <u>bang</u> | | |
| 가볍게 치다 | tap shake | <u>tap</u> | | |

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

| | | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|-----------|-------|
| composed | ballets | nutcracker | dances | life |
| present | dream | prince | Christmas | story |

Every Christmas season, people all around the world go to the ballet. And many of them see *The Nutcracker*. It is one of the most famous and popular ¹ ballets in the world. It was ² composed by Peter Tchaikovsky. In the story, it is Christmas Eve. Clara receives a nutcracker as a ³ present. She falls asleep in a room with the ⁴ nutcracker. Suddenly, the nutcracker and the toys grow big, and they come to ⁵ life. Then, they battle an army of mice and defeat them. The nutcracker becomes a ⁶ prince, and he and Clara go to his castle. They watch many ⁷ dances there. Then, Clara wakes up and learns it was only a ⁸ dream. The music and dances in *The Nutcracker* are very famous. Along with the ⁹ story, they have made *The Nutcracker* an important part of ¹⁰ Christmas for many people.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 음계 | musical scale | 9 G clef | 사 음자리표, 높은음자리표 |
| 2 음표 | note | 10 F clef | 바 음자리표, 낮은음자리표 |
| 3 오선지 | staff | 11 time signature | 박자 기호 |
| 4 음자리표 | clef | 12 sit | ~에 위치하다, 놓여 있다 |
| 5 높은음자리표 | treble clef | 13 keep | 지키다 |
| 6 (악보의) 소절 | measure | 14 rest | 쉬다, 휴지하다, 멈추다 |
| 7 (소절을 나누는) 세로줄 | bar line | 15 last | 계속하다, 지속하다 |
| 8 쉼표 | rest | 16 represent | 나타내다, 표현하다 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | | | |
|-------|----------|--------|----------------|--------------|
| staff | bar line | clef | musical scale | musical note |
| rest | measure | G clef | time signature | treble clef |

- The notes on a musical scale all have a different pitch.
음계의 음표는 모두 다른 음의 고저를 갖고 있다.
- Notes are written on a staff.
음표는 오선지 위에 쓰여진다.
- A musical note includes the pitch and length of a musical sound.
음표는 음의 고저와 길이를 포함한다.
- A clef is a symbol on the left side of each staff that shows the pitch of the notes. 음자리표는 음표의 고저를 나타내는, 각 오선지의 왼쪽에 있는 기호이다.
- The treble clef is the swirling symbol on the left side of each staff.
높은음자리표는 각 오선지 왼쪽에 있는 소용돌이 모양의 기호이다.
- Musicians divide music into measures to make it easier to read so many notes. 음악가들은 많은 음표를 읽는 것을 쉽게 하기 위해 악보를 소절로 나눈다.
- A musician does not play when there is a rest.
쉼표가 있을 때 음악가는 연주를 하지 않는다.
- The time signature indicates the meter of the music.
박자 기호는 음악의 박자를 나타낸다.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1 법정, 법원 | court | 16 jury | 배심, 배심원 |
| 2 재판관, 판사 | judge | 17 break the law | 법을 어기다 |
| 3 재생할 수 있는 | renewable | 18 make a budget | 예산을 세우다 |
| 4 재생 불가능한 | nonrenewable | 19 scarcity | 부족, 품귀 |
| 5 민주주의 | democracy | 20 vaccination | 예방 접종 |
| 6 도시 국가 | city-state | 21 hemisphere | (지구의) 반구 |
| 7 공화국, 공화정 | republic | 22 latitude | 위도 |
| 8 원로원 | Senate | 23 civilization | 문명, 문명 세계 |
| 9 초식동물 | herbivore | 24 photosynthesis | 광합성 |
| 10 육식동물 | carnivore | 25 pollute | 더럽히다, 오염시키다 |
| 11 풍화작용 | weathering | 26 polygon | 다각형 |
| 12 침식작용 | erosion | 27 inequality | 부등식 |
| 13 악장 | movement | 28 immortal | 죽지 않는, 불멸의 |
| 14 모음곡 | suite | 29 homophone | 동음이의어, 동음이자 |
| 15 서곡 | overture | 30 exhibit | 전시하다 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

| | | |
|----------|----------|------------|
| universe | omnivore | vertebrate |
| polygon | element | budget |

- A budget is a plan that shows income, spending, and savings.
예산은 수입, 지출, 저축을 보여주는 계획이다.
- A vertebrate is an animal with a backbone.
척추동물은 등뼈가 있는 동물이다.
- Omnivores can eat both plants and animals.
잡식동물은 식물과 동물을 둘 다 먹을 수 있다.
- The universe is the whole of space including all the stars and planets.
우주는 모든 별과 행성을 포함한 우주 공간 전체이다.
- A polygon is a closed figure formed by line segments.
다각형은 선분으로 이루어진 닫힌 도형이다.
- Lines, shapes, and colors are all elements of a painting.
선, 모양, 색은 모두 그림의 요소들이다.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 온대성의 | temperate | 16 mass-produce | 대량 생산하다 |
| 2 지중해의 | Mediterranean | 17 judicial branch | 사법부 |
| 3 적도 | equator | 18 veto | 거부권 |
| 4 행정부 | executive branch | 19 senator | 원로원 의원 |
| 5 입법부 | legislative branch | 20 consul | 집정관 |
| 6 온혈의 | warm-blooded | 21 metamorphic rock | 변성암 |
| 7 냉혈의 | cold-blooded | 22 property | (어떤 것 고유의) 특성, 속성 |
| 8 강우, 강수량 | precipitation | 23 chlorophyll | 엽록소 |
| 9 대분수 | mixed number | 24 inherited trait | 유전적인 특성 |
| 10 직각 | right angle | 25 evaporate | 증발하다, 증발시키다 |
| 11 평서문의 | declarative | 26 condense | 응축하다, 응결되다 |
| 12 의문문의 | interrogative | 27 metric system | 미터법 |
| 13 걸작 | masterpiece | 28 appreciate | 감상하다 |
| 14 대비 | contrast | 29 time signature | 박자 기호 |
| 15 붙칠하다 | paste | 30 musical scale | 음계 |

B 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 보기에서 골라 필요하면 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

equal portion
assembly line

prime meridian
photosynthesis

pollution
mouthpiece

- People can make products quickly because of assembly lines.
조립 라인 때문에 사람들은 제품들을 빨리 만들 수 있다.
- The prime meridian divides the Western Hemisphere from the Eastern Hemisphere. 본초자오선은 서반구와 동반구를 나눈다.
- Plants use photosynthesis to create food for themselves.
식물은 자신에게 필요한 영양분을 만들기 위해 광합성을 이용한다.
- Waste that harms the air, water, or land is called pollution.
공기, 물, 혹은 땅에 해를 끼치는 쓰레기를 공해라고 부른다.
- If you slice an apple in half, you have made two equal portions.
사과 한 개를 반으로 자르면 이등분을 만든 것이다.
- The trumpet needs a mouthpiece to make music.
트럼펫은 음을 내기 위해 마우스피스가 필요하다.