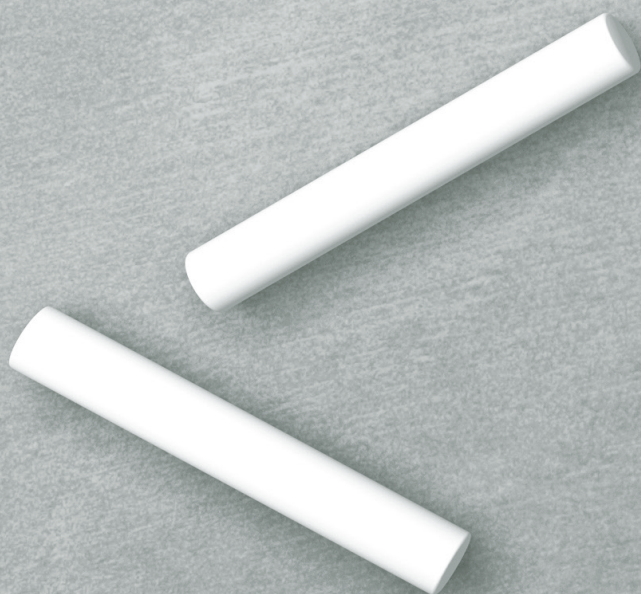


# ***Workbook***

## **Vocabulary 4**







A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- California has a bountiful supply of fertile soil for farming.
- There are many lush forests in the Pacific Northwest.
- Dense and tall rainforests are found in the West.
- The area within the rain shadow is usually warm and dry.
- Logging is a major industry in Washington and Oregon.
- Many people are concerned about deforestation.
- The California Gold Rush attracted many people in 1849.
- Cities like Los Angeles suffer from urban sprawl.
- Traffic congestion creates huge problems in L.A. and other cities.
- The Inuit, sometimes called Eskimos, are Native Americans who settled in Alaska.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

관개하다	irrigate   log	irrigate		
(삼림을) 벌채하다	deforestation   deforest	deforest		
~에 갇히다	cut down   be stuck in	be stuck in		
풍부한	dense   bountiful	bountiful		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

earthquakes  
destroyed

richest  
Fault

plenty  
spread

numerous  
wildfires

major  
burn

California is one of the <sup>1</sup> richest states in America. It has a large amount of land. And it also has more people than any other state. It has <sup>2</sup> plenty of natural resources, too. But everything is not perfect there. California has two <sup>3</sup> major problems: earthquakes and forest fires. The San Andreas <sup>4</sup> Fault runs through California. Because of it, the state gets many <sup>5</sup> earthquakes. Some of them are very powerful. For example, there was a strong earthquake in San Francisco in 1906. It <sup>6</sup> destroyed many buildings. And it started <sup>7</sup> numerous fires. There have also been many other strong earthquakes. Some people fear that the “big one” will hit someday. During summer and fall, much of California is dry. So forest fires, or <sup>8</sup> wildfires, often start. These fires can <sup>9</sup> spread rapidly. They <sup>10</sup> burn many forests. But they also can burn people’s homes and buildings.

\* 1일에는 복습 문제가 없습니다.

교육 R&D에 앞서가는  
Key/기출판사



**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The Sun Belt is a region that has a warm and sunny climate all year.
- In the dry Southwest, water is a precious resource.
- Aquifers with groundwater supply much water to the Southwest.
- People build aqueducts to carry water from place to place.
- The petroleum industry provides many jobs in Oklahoma and Texas.
- A refinery is a factory where oil is refined.
- There are huge ranches with thousands of cows in the Southwest.
- A cattle drive is usually led by cowboys on horses.
- The Hopi and Apache live on reservations in the Southwest.
- Adobe is a sun-dried brick of clay that the Hopi people make homes with.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

(소떼를) 몰다	herd   drill	herd		
정제하다	refinery   refine	refine		
지속하다	preserve   carry on	carry on		
석유화학제품	crude oil   petrochemical	petrochemical		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

flows	states	Oklahoma	deserts	Texas
through	diverse	conservation	northern	business

The American Southwest covers a very large area. But it only has a few <sup>1</sup> states. It includes the states Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and <sup>2</sup> Oklahoma. Most of the land in these states is very dry. In fact, there are many <sup>3</sup> deserts in these areas. Because of that, the people must practice water <sup>4</sup> conservation all the time. But not all of the land there is desert. The Colorado River <sup>5</sup> flows through Arizona. And the Rio Grande River flows through Texas. Also, the Rocky Mountains go <sup>6</sup> through parts of Arizona and New Mexico. Arizona itself has a very <sup>7</sup> diverse geography. Much of its land is desert. But the Grand Canyon is in the <sup>8</sup> northern part of the state. Much of the northern part of the state has mountains. Also, there are many forests in this area. <sup>9</sup> Texas is also a part of the Southwest. Much of the land is very dry. But many parts of Texas are rich with oil. The oil industry is a huge <sup>10</sup> business in Texas.



A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 풍부한, 윤택한	bountiful	9 urban sprawl	도시 스프롤 현상
2 무성한, 울창한	lush	10 Inuit	이누이트족, 에스키모
3 밀집한, 빽빽한	dense	11 irrigate	(토지에) 물을 대다, 관개하다
4 비그늘	rain shadow	12 deforest	(삼림을) 벌채하다, 남벌하다
5 벌목, 벌채	logging	13 log	(나무를) 베다, 베어내다
6 산림 벌채	deforestation	14 cut down	(나무를) 베어내다, 베어 넘기다
7 골드 러시	gold rush	15 be stuck in	~에 갇히다, ~에서 꼼짝 못하다
8 교통 체증	traffic congestion	16 overpopulate	인구 과잉으로 만들다

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

bountiful	urban sprawl	lush	deforestation	logging
congestion	rain shadow	dense	gold rush	Inuit

- California has a bountiful supply of fertile soil for farming.  
캘리포니아는 농사짓기에 좋은 비옥한 땅을 풍부하게 가지고 있다.
- There are many lush forests in the Pacific Northwest.  
태평양 북서부에는 울창한 숲이 많다.
- The area within the rain shadow is usually warm and dry.  
비그늘 내에 있는 지역은 대개 덥고 건조하다.
- Many people are concerned about deforestation.  
많은 사람들이 삼림 남벌을 우려한다.
- Logging is a major industry in Washington and Oregon.  
벌목은 워싱턴과 오리건의 주요 산업이다.
- Cities like Los Angeles suffer from urban sprawl.  
로스앤젤레스와 같은 도시들은 도시 스프롤 현상으로 어려움을 겪고 있다.
- The California Gold Rush attracted many people in 1849.  
1849년 캘리포니아의 골드 러시는 많은 사람들을 끌어들이었다.
- Traffic congestion creates huge problems in L.A. and other cities.  
교통 체증은 LA와 다른 도시들에 큰 문제를 야기한다.



**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The Mississippi River delta is where the river empties into the Gulf of Mexico.
- The Everglades in Florida is a huge wetland area.
- Alligators live in the bayous in Mississippi.
- Agriculture is how many Southerners make a living.
- Cotton and tobacco are important cash crops in the South.
- Farmers use irrigation methods to bring water to their crops.
- People call the Southeast the Bible Belt because many people there are very religious.
- Segregation is the dividing of people because of race or gender.
- Many blacks fought for their civil rights in the 1960s.
- During a boycott, people refuse to buy or use a company's products or services.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

환금작물	money crop   cash crop	cash crop		
분리하다	segregate   integrate	segregate		
차별 대우를 폐지하다	segregate   integrate	integrate		
(강의) 지류	tributary   source	tributary		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

segregated	Civil War	nonviolence	African	freed
discrimination	blacks	Movement	boycotts	treatment

For many years, people in the South owned black <sup>1</sup> African slaves. In the 1860s, the United States fought the <sup>2</sup> Civil War because of slavery. During the war, all of the slaves were <sup>3</sup> freed. But there were still many problems between <sup>4</sup> blacks and whites. There was a lot of <sup>5</sup> discrimination against blacks. Also, blacks and whites in the South were <sup>6</sup> segregated. But in the 1950s, the Civil Rights <sup>7</sup> Movement began in the South. Blacks began demanding equal <sup>8</sup> treatment. The most famous leader of the movement was Martin Luther King, Jr. Blacks often organized <sup>9</sup> boycotts of different places. They had sit-ins at restaurants where they weren't allowed to eat. King tried to use <sup>10</sup> nonviolence. But the police and others often used violence against blacks. Still, in 1964, the Civil Rights Act was passed. It guaranteed equal rights for people of all colors.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 선벨트	Sun Belt	9 refinery	정제소, 정유 공장
2 귀중한, 소중한	precious	10 adobe	어도비 벽돌
3 대수층	aquifer	11 herd	(소떼 등을) 몰다, 몰아가다
4 수로	aqueduct	12 drill	시추하다
5 석유	petroleum, oil	13 refine	정련하다, 정제하다
6 대목장	ranch	14 vaquero	(미 남서부의) 카우보이
7 소몰이	cattle drive	15 crude oil	원유
8 인디언 보호 거주지	reservation	16 petrochemical	석유화학제품; 석유화학의

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

petroleum	aqueduct	Sun Belt	precious	aquifer
reservation	refinery	cattle drive	adobe	ranch

- In the dry Southwest, water is a precious resource.  
건조한 남서부 지역에서 물은 귀중한 자원이다.
- People build aqueducts to carry water from place to place.  
사람들은 이곳저곳으로 물을 보내기 위해 수로를 건설한다.
- Aquifers with groundwater supply much water to the Southwest.  
지하수를 함유한 대수층은 남서부에 많은 물을 공급한다.
- The petroleum industry provides many jobs in Oklahoma and Texas.  
석유 산업은 오클라호마와 텍사스에 많은 일자리를 제공한다.
- A cattle drive is usually led by cowboys on horses.  
소몰이는 대개 말을 탄 카우보이들이 이끈다.
- The Hopi and Apache live on reservations in the Southwest.  
호피족과 아파치족은 남서부의 보호 거주지에 살고 있다.
- A refinery is a factory where oil is refined.  
정유 공장은 석유가 정제되는 공장이다.
- Adobe is a sun-dried brick of clay that the Hopi people make homes with.  
어도비 벽돌은 호피족들이 집을 만들 때 사용하는 햇볕에 말린 찰흙 벽돌이다.





**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The Atlantic Coastal Plain runs up the entire American east coast.
- There are many mountain ranges in the Northeast.
- Colorful foliage is a well-known feature of the Northeast's forests during fall.
- People in the Northeast grow cranberries in bogs.
- Most ships follow a seaway to help them get to port.
- Heritage is the history and culture that is passed on from our ancestors.
- The descendants of Native Americans still preserve their heritage.
- A city and its surrounding towns make up a metropolitan area.
- A metropolis is a very large city with over a million people.
- The area from Boston to New York to Washington, D.C. is one big megalopolis.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

통근하다	communicate   commute	commute		
유산	descendant   heritage	heritage		
운하	seaway   canal	canal		
(작은) 만	bay   coast	bay		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

literature  
goes off

English  
depicted

writer  
sleeps

takes place  
jack-o'-lantern

Northeast  
involved

Many of the first settlers from Europe went to the <sup>1</sup> Northeast part of the United States. Most of them were <sup>2</sup> English. They lived in New York and Pennsylvania. Some great American <sup>3</sup> literature comes from this area. The <sup>4</sup> writer Washington Irving wrote many stories about this area. One of the most famous was *Rip van Winkle*. It <sup>5</sup> takes place in the Catskill Mountains in New York. In the story, Rip <sup>6</sup> goes off in the mountains by himself. After meeting some ghosts, he <sup>7</sup> sleeps for twenty years. Then he wakes up, returns to his village, and sees how life has changed. Another famous story by Irving was *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*. It was also set in upstate New York. It <sup>8</sup> involved the Headless Horseman, who was the ghost of a man with no head. Instead, he had a <sup>9</sup> jack-o'-lantern for a head. They <sup>10</sup> depicted early life in the Northeast. And millions of children and adults have read them ever since.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 삼각주	delta	9 civil rights	공민권, 민권
2 습지대	wetland	10 boycott	보이콧; 보이콧하다
3 작은 만, 늪	bayou	11 empty into	(강 등이) ~로 흘러들다
4 농업	agriculture	12 segregate	분리하다, 차별하다
5 현금작물	cash crop	13 integrate	통합하다, 차별 대우를 폐지하다
6 관개	irrigation	14 tributary	(강의) 지류
7 성서 지대	Bible Belt	15 source	원천, 수원지
8 분리, 차별	segregation	16 fertile soil	비옥한 토양

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

civil rights	bayou	segregation	delta	agriculture
cash crop	irrigation	boycott	wetland	Bible Belt

- The Everglades in Florida is a huge wetland area.  
플로리다의 에버글레이즈는 거대한 습지대이다.
- The Mississippi River delta is where the river empties into the Gulf of Mexico.  
미시시피 강 삼각주는 강물이 멕시코 만으로 흘러드는 곳이다.
- Alligators live in the bayous in Mississippi.  
악어는 미시시피의 늪에서 산다.
- Cotton and tobacco are important cash crops in the South.  
목화과 담배는 남부의 중요한 현금작물이다.
- Farmers use irrigation methods to bring water to their crops.  
농부들은 그들의 농작물에 물을 끌어 오기 위해 관수법을 사용한다.
- Agriculture is how many Southerners make a living.  
농업은 많은 남부인들이 생계를 꾸려가는 방법이다.
- Many blacks fought for their civil rights in the 1960s.  
1960년대에 많은 흑인들이 그들의 공민권을 위해 싸웠다.
- Segregation is the dividing of people because of race or gender.  
분리는 인종이나 성별을 이유로 사람들을 나누는 것이다.



**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 A prairie is a large, flat area covered with grass.
- 2 The effect of the Great Lakes on the climate of the Midwest is called a lake effect.
- 3 The Midwest is called the breadbasket of the U.S. since so much grain is grown there.
- 4 Grains like wheat, rye, and barley are often grown in the Midwest.
- 5 Midwest farmers raise livestock like cattle, pigs, and sheep.
- 6 At one time, the Midwest was a part of the American frontier.
- 7 Early American pioneers moved around the Midwest to settle in the West.
- 8 The assembly line is a fast way of manufacturing certain products.
- 9 The building of factories in the 1800s led to the industrialization of the U.S.
- 10 Reclamation is restoring land to its previous state after it has been mined.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

경작하다	cultivate   compete	<u>cultivate</u>		
산업화	industrialize   industrialization	<u>industrialization</u>		
조립하다	assemble   manufacture	<u>assemble</u>		
제조하다	assemble   manufacture	<u>manufacture</u>		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

enormous  
agriculture

automobiles  
mountains

twelve  
lakes

plains  
grains

identical  
rise

The American Midwest covers an 1 enormous amount of land. It starts with Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana. It goes as far west as North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. There are a total of 2 twelve states in the Midwest. The land in the Midwest is almost completely 3 identical. It is full of 4 plains and prairies. The Midwest is very flat land. There are no 5 mountains in it. Most hills only 6 rise a few hundred feet high. However, the Great Lakes are in the Midwest. These are five huge 7 lakes located between the U.S. and Canada. Nowadays, people in the Midwest often work in industry or 8 agriculture. In Detroit and other cities, making 9 automobiles is a huge business. However, there are also many farmers. They grow corn, wheat, and other 10 grains. And they also raise pigs and cows.



**A** 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 해안 평야	<u>coastal plain</u>	9 foliage	<u>(나무의) 잎, 군엽</u>
2 산맥	<u>mountain range</u>	10 bog	<u>소택지, 습지</u>
3 해로, 항로	<u>seaway</u>	11 stretch	<u>뻗다, 뻗어 나가다</u>
4 유산	<u>heritage</u>	12 live off	<u>~에 의지해 지내다</u>
5 자손, 후예	<u>descendant</u>	13 commute	<u>통근하다, 통학하다</u>
6 대도시의	<u>metropolitan</u>	14 canal	<u>운하</u>
7 대도시, 중심지	<u>metropolis</u>	15 bay	<u>(작은) 만, 후미</u>
8 거대 도시(권)	<u>megalopolis</u>	16 lock	<u>수문, 갑문</u>

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

descendant	coastal plain	seaway	bog	megalopolis
metropolitan	mountain range	heritage	foliage	metropolis

- The Atlantic Coastal Plain runs up the entire American east coast.  
대서양 해안 평야는 미국 동부 해안 전체에 걸쳐 있다.
- Colorful foliage is a well-known feature of the Northeast's forests during fall.  
가을 동안의 단풍은 북동부 숲들의 유명한 특징이다.
- People in the Northeast grow cranberries in bogs.  
북동부 사람들은 습지에서 크랜베리를 키운다.
- Most ships follow a seaway to help them get to port.  
대개의 배들은 그들이 항구에 도착하도록 도와주는 항로를 따른다.
- There are many mountain ranges in the Northeast.  
북동부에는 많은 산맥이 있다.
- A city and its surrounding towns make up a metropolitan area.  
도시와 그 주변 도시는 대도시권을 형성한다.
- The area from Boston to New York to Washington, D.C. is one big megalopolis.  
보스턴에서 뉴욕, 워싱턴에 이르는 지역은 하나의 큰 거대 도시권이다.
- Heritage is the history and culture that is passed on from our ancestors.  
유산은 우리 조상들로부터 전해 내려온 역사와 문화이다.



**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The Continental Divide runs north to south along the peaks of the Rocky Mountains.
- The elevation of Mount Elbert, the highest point in the Rocky Mountains, is 14,433 feet.
- The highest mountain peaks in the Rockies are usually covered with snow.
- On mountains, no trees grow above the timberline.
- A gorge is a small canyon with a stream running through it.
- Wildfires occur every year during the dry season.
- The transcontinental railroad crosses the Rocky Mountains.
- Ghost towns in the Mountain States are abandoned mining towns where no one lives.
- Some people enjoy whitewater rafting on swiftly moving rivers.
- The Rocky Mountains are a mountain chain that runs through many parts of the Mountain States.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

~에 걸쳐다	span   rise	span		
(인구 등이) 희박한	deserted   sparse	sparse		
사람이 살지 않는	deserted   sparse	deserted		
수목한계선	gorge   timberline	timberline		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

Yellowstone  
national park

located  
geysers

landscapes  
forest

erupts  
visiting

parts  
west

One of the most beautiful places in the U.S. is Yellowstone National Park. It is <sup>1</sup> located mostly in Wyoming. But <sup>2</sup> parts of it are in Montana and Idaho, too. For many years, people had heard about a beautiful land in the <sup>3</sup> west. But few ever saw it. Then more people began <sup>4</sup> visiting the area in the 1800s. Also, the artist Thomas Moran visited Yellowstone. He made many beautiful <sup>5</sup> landscapes of the region. This helped <sup>6</sup> Yellowstone to become the first <sup>7</sup> national park in 1872. Many different animals live in Yellowstone. Bison, wolves, elk, eagles, and lots of other animals live there. Much of the land is <sup>8</sup> forest. But there are also plains. And there are even <sup>9</sup> geysers there. The most famous geyser is called Old Faithful. It has this name because it <sup>10</sup> erupts on a regular schedule all the time.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 대초원, 목초지	<u>prairie</u>	9 industrialization	<u>산업화</u>
2 호수 효과	<u>lake effect</u>	10 reclamation	<u>개간, 간척</u>
3 빵 바구니	<u>breadbasket</u>	11 cultivate	<u>경작하다, 재배하다</u>
4 곡물, 곡식	<u>grain</u>	12 industrialize	<u>산업화하다, 공업화하다</u>
5 가축	<u>livestock</u>	13 mass-produce	<u>대량 생산하다</u>
6 변경	<u>frontier</u>	14 assemble	<u>조립하다</u>
7 개척자	<u>pioneer</u>	15 manufacture	<u>제조하다</u>
8 조립 라인	<u>assembly line</u>	16 compete with	<u>~와 겨루다, 경쟁하다</u>

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

breadbasket	livestock	lake effect	reclamation	grain
industrialization	frontier	assembly line	pioneer	prairie

- The effect of the Great Lakes on the climate of the Midwest is called a lake effect. 중서부의 기후에 미치는 오대호의 영향을 호수 효과라고 부른다.
- The Midwest is called the breadbasket of the U.S. since so much grain is grown there. 중서부는 아주 많은 곡물이 재배되어서 미국의 빵 바구니라고 불린다.
- Grains like wheat, rye, and barley are often grown in the Midwest. 밀, 호밀, 보리와 같은 곡물들은 대개 중서부에서 재배된다.
- Midwest farmers raise livestock like cattle, pigs, and sheep. 중서부의 농부들은 소, 돼지, 양과 같은 가축을 기른다.
- At one time, the Midwest was a part of the American frontier. 한때 중서부는 미국 변경의 일부였다.
- The assembly line is a fast way of manufacturing certain products. 조립 라인은 특정 상품을 빠르게 제조하는 방법이다.
- The building of factories in the 1800s led to the industrialization of the U.S. 1800년대의 공장 건설이 미국의 산업화로 이어졌다.
- Early American pioneers moved around the Midwest to settle in the West. 초기 미국의 개척자들은 서부에 정착하기 위해 중서부를 돌아다녔다.





**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 A mountain's summit is its highest point.
- 2 Rugged mountains have cliffs and are very rocky.
- 3 The Himalayas look very majestic as they rise into the sky.
- 4 The Andes Mountains are the backbone of South America.
- 5 The Rocky Mountains extend from Canada down into Mexico.
- 6 Sea level is the average level of the oceans in the world.
- 7 The Mississippi River system includes the river and its tributaries.
- 8 Rivers carry silt, which is fine sand or mud, with them as they flow.
- 9 The weather in most deserts is both hot and arid.
- 10 Some nomadic people live in the desert and wander through it.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

~와 동행하다	be accompanied by   be attempted by	be accompanied by		
탈진하다	hydrate   dehydrate	dehydrate		
장엄한	rugged   majestic	majestic		
건조한	arid   nomadic	arid		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

climbers  
Himalaya

finally  
succeeded

the first  
Sherpa

porters  
successful

highest  
top

Mount Everest is in the <sup>1</sup> Himalaya Mountains. It is located near the border of Nepal, Tibet, and China. At 8,848 meters high, it is the <sup>2</sup> highest mountain in the world. People call it "The Top of the World." For years, people wanted to be <sup>3</sup> the first to climb the mountain. But no one could get to the top. Many people tried, but none of them <sup>4</sup> succeeded. Some of them even died. But, in 1953, at last two men were <sup>5</sup> successful. They were Sir Edmund Hilary and Tenzing Norgay. Hilary was from New Zealand. Norgay was a <sup>6</sup> Sherpa. Sherpas are expert mountain <sup>7</sup> climbers from Tibet and Nepal. There were nine people on the team. They also had hundreds of <sup>8</sup> porters and twenty Sherpas. It took them several days to get near the top. Some men came very close. But they couldn't get there. <sup>9</sup> Finally, on May 29, 1953, Hilary and Norgay got to the top of the mountain. They were the first people to stand on <sup>10</sup> top of the world!

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 대륙 분수령 <u>continental divide</u> | 9 whitewater <u>(급류 등의) 거품이 이는 물</u>      |
| 2 높이, 고도 <u>elevation</u>          | 10 mountain chain <u>산맥</u>               |
| 3 산꼭대기 <u>peak</u>                 | 11 rise <u>솟다, 솟아오르다</u>                  |
| 4 수목한계선 <u>timberline</u>          | 12 span <u>~에 걸쳐다, 놓이다</u>                |
| 5 골짜기, 작은 협곡 <u>gorge</u>          | 13 climb <u>(산에) 오르다, 등반하다</u>            |
| 6 산불 <u>wildfire</u>               | 14 cliff dwelling <u>(북미 인디언의) 암굴 주거지</u> |
| 7 대륙횡단의 <u>transcontinental</u>    | 15 sparse <u>(인구 등이) 희박한, 부족한</u>         |
| 8 유령 도시 <u>ghost town</u>          | 16 deserted <u>인적이 끊긴, 사람이 살지 않는</u>      |

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

mountain chain	timberline	transcontinental	gorge	wildfire
continental divide	whitewater	ghost town	peak	elevation

- The Continental Divide runs north to south along the peaks of the Rocky Mountains. 로키 산맥 분수계는 로키 산맥의 봉우리를 따라 북쪽에서 남쪽으로 뻗어 있다.
- The highest mountain peaks in the Rockies are usually covered with snow. 로키 산맥의 최고봉들은 대개 눈으로 덮여 있다.
- The elevation of Mount Elbert, the highest point in the Rocky Mountains, is 14,433 feet. 로키 산맥의 최고봉인 엘버트 산의 고도는 14,433피트이다.
- The Rocky Mountains are a mountain chain that runs through many parts of the Mountain States. 로키 산맥은 대부분의 산악 주를 가로지르는 산맥이다.
- The transcontinental railroad crosses the Rocky Mountains. 대륙횡단 철도는 로키 산맥을 횡단한다.
- On mountains, no trees grow above the timberline. 산에서 수목한계선 위로는 나무가 자라지 않는다.
- Some people enjoy whitewater rafting on swiftly moving rivers. 어떤 사람들은 물살이 빠른 강에서 급류 래프팅을 즐긴다.
- Ghost towns in the Mountain States are abandoned mining towns where no one lives. 산악 주의 유령 도시들은 아무도 살지 않는 버려진 탄광촌이다.



**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Hinduism was a religion with many gods that began in India.
- 2 The people in India have been divided into four different castes.
- 3 The Brahmins are the highest caste in Indian society.
- 4 Buddhism was founded in India by Buddha.
- 5 Confucianism was taught by the Chinese philosopher Confucius.
- 6 Taoism was the philosophy of Lao Tzu.
- 7 Meditation is a way to relax one's mind and body.
- 8 There were several dynasties that ruled China over the years.
- 9 The Chinese were the first to invent gunpowder.
- 10 The Silk Road was a trade route from China to Europe.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

결심하다	set off   determine	determine		
명상하다	meditate   be enlightened	meditate		
깨우치다	meditate   be enlightened	be enlightened		
유교	Buddhism   Confucianism	Confucianism		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

Europe	Silk Road	trade routes	far	a few
famous	adventures	Marco Polo	returned	travels

China and Europe are very 1 far from each other. Today, people can fly between the two in 2 a few hours. But in the past, it took months or years to go from one place to the other. When people traveled from China to 3 Europe, they went on the Silk Road. The Silk Road was not a real road. It was a large group of 4 trade routes. It was called the 5 Silk Road because the Chinese transported silk to the west on it. The Silk Road became very 6 famous because of Marco Polo. He was an Italian adventurer. With his father and uncle, he left Italy and 7 returned twenty-four years later. He had taken the Silk Road to China. He had many 8 adventures. He even became an advisor to the emperor. When he came back, he wrote a book, *The Travels of* 9 Marco Polo, about his 10 travels and became very famous.



**A** 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 정상, 꼭대기	summit	9 rugged	울퉁불퉁한, 바위투성이의
2 장엄한, 장중한	majestic	10 river system	하계, 수계
3 등뼈, 분수령	backbone	11 attempt	시도하다, ~에 도전하다
4 뻗다, 뻗치다	extend	12 be attempted by	~에 의해 시도되다
5 해수면	sea level	13 be accompanied by	~와 동행하다
6 토사, 미사	silt	14 dehydrate	탈수하다, 탈진하다
7 건조한, 메마른	arid	15 Mount Everest	에베레스트 산
8 유목의	nomadic	16 Sahara Desert	사하라 사막

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

sea level	rugged	majestic	silt	backbone
river system	nomadic	summit	arid	extend

- Rugged mountains have cliffs and are very rocky.  
바위 산들은 절벽을 가지고 있고 바위가 아주 많다.
- The Himalayas look very majestic as they rise into the sky.  
히말라야는 하늘 높이 솟아 있어서 아주 장엄해 보인다.
- The Rocky Mountains extend from Canada down into Mexico.  
로키 산맥은 캐나다에서 멕시코까지 내리뻗어 있다.
- The Andes Mountains are the backbone of South America.  
안데스 산맥은 남아메리카의 분수령이다.
- The Mississippi River system includes the river and its tributaries.  
미시시피 강의 구역은 그 강과 지류들을 포함한다.
- Sea level is the average level of the oceans in the world.  
해수면은 전 세계 해양의 평균 높이이다.
- Rivers carry silt, which is fine sand or mud, with them as they flow.  
강은 흐르면서 고운 모래나 진흙인 토사를 실어 나른다.
- Some nomadic people live in the desert and wander through it.  
어떤 유목민들은 사막에 살며 사막을 떠돌아다닌다.



**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The capital of the Byzantine Empire was Constantinople.
- Another name for the Middle Ages is the medieval period.
- Feudalism was a social system in the Middle Ages.
- The lord lived in a large manor and managed his estate from it.
- Knights swore loyalty to their lord.
- Chivalry was the code of honor that medieval knights lived by.
- Dukes, earls, and barons were all nobles.
- Cathedrals are enormous churches that rise high in the sky.
- The Dark Ages began in Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire.
- Many Europeans went on the Crusades to the Holy Land.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

무너지다	collapse   split	<u>collapse</u>		
군림하다	reign   last	<u>reign</u>		
봉신, 가신	serf   vassal	<u>vassal</u>		
영주	lord   fief	<u>lord</u>		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

Black Death	fell	Dark Ages	eastern	starvation
invaders	term	Middle Ages	treated	Western

The Roman Empire 1 fell in 476. It was conquered by Germanic 2 invaders. In the east, there was still the Byzantine Empire. It was the 3 eastern part of the Roman Empire. It lasted for almost 1,000 more years. It was finally defeated in 1453. But in Western Europe, after the fall of the 4 Western Roman Empire, the 5 Dark Ages began. This 6 term is sometimes applied to the first 300 years after the fall of Rome and sometimes to the whole Middle Ages. During this time, only a few people could read and write. Throughout the 7 Middle Ages, there were very slow improvements in people's lives. Some kings ruled their lands fairly. Others were very harsh. They 8 treated their people like slaves. And they taxed them very much. Many people died of 9 starvation. Others died because of diseases. The 10 Black Death killed almost half of the people in Europe in the fourteenth century. The Middle Ages were a very difficult time for most people.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 힌두교	Hinduism	9 gunpowder	화약
2 카스트 (제도)	caste	10 Silk Road	실크로드, 비단길
3 브라만	Brahmin	11 make up one's mind	(~하기로) 마음먹다
4 불교	Buddhism	12 determine	결심하다
5 유교	Confucianism	13 set off	출발하다, 출가하다
6 도교	Taoism	14 attain enlightenment	깨달음을 얻다
7 명상	meditation	15 meditate	명상하다
8 왕조	dynasty	16 sacred	신성한, 신성시되는

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

meditation	Confucianism	Buddhism	Taoism	caste
Hinduism	gunpowder	Brahmin	dynasty	Silk Road

- Hinduism was a religion with many gods that began in India.  
힌두교는 인도에서 시작된, 많은 신을 가진 종교였다.
- The people in India have been divided into four different castes.  
인도 사람들은 네 가지의 다른 계급으로 나뉘어 왔다.
- Buddhism was founded in India by Buddha.  
불교는 부처에 의해 인도에서 창시되었다.
- Taoism was the philosophy of Lao Tzu.  
도교는 노자의 철학이었다.
- The Brahmins are the highest caste in Indian society.  
브라만은 인도 사회에서 가장 높은 계급이다.
- Confucianism was taught by the Chinese philosopher Confucius.  
유교는 중국의 철학자 공자가 가르쳤다.
- Meditation is a way to relax one's mind and body.  
명상은 사람의 몸과 마음을 쉬게 하는 한 방법이다.
- There were several dynasties that ruled China over the years.  
오랜 기간에 걸쳐 중국을 지배한 몇몇 왕조가 있었다.





**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- Many Southern states permitted slavery before the Civil War.
- The secession of several Southern states led to the start of the war.
- The Union was made up of the Northern states.
- The Confederacy was made up of the Southern states.
- The South was in rebellion against the North.
- The emancipation of the slaves by Abraham Lincoln freed them.
- A blockade is the closing of a port so that no ships can get in or out.
- The Civil War was a war of attrition, and both sides suffered greatly.
- The first ironclad ships in the world fought during the war.
- The assassination of President Lincoln happened days after the war ended.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

탈퇴하다	rebel   secede	secede		
봉쇄하다	break away   blockade	blockade		
해방하다	emancipate   surrender	emancipate		
반역하다	rebel   fight	rebel		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하시오.

slavery	bloodiest	Civil War	North	generals
battles	surrendered	March	South	lost

The Civil War was the <sup>1</sup> bloodiest war in American history. It was fought for many reasons. One big reason was <sup>2</sup> slavery. The South had slaves. The North did not. The <sup>3</sup> Civil War began after Abraham Lincoln became president. It started in 1861. The North had more men. It also had more railroads and more industries. But the <sup>4</sup> South had better generals than the North. There were many <sup>5</sup> battles during the war. At first, the South seemed to be winning the war. But, in 1863, General Robert E. Lee <sup>6</sup> lost at Gettysburg. The next day, the South lost the Battle of Vicksburg. The <sup>7</sup> North began winning after that. Two Union <sup>8</sup> generals were very important. General William T. Sherman cut through the South. His <sup>9</sup> March to the Sea from Atlanta to the port of Savannah destroyed much of the South's will to fight. General Ulysses S. Grant led the Union forces. He finally defeated the South, so General Lee <sup>10</sup> surrendered to him.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 비잔틴 제국	Byzantine Empire	9 Dark Ages	암흑시대
2 중세의	medieval	10 Crusade	십자군
3 봉건제도	feudalism	11 collapse	무너지다, 붕괴되다
4 장원, 영지	manor	12 split	쪼개다, 갈라지다, 나뉘어지다
5 기사	knight	13 reign	군림하다, 지배하다, 통치하다
6 기사도	chivalry	14 swear an oath	맹세하다, 선서하다
7 귀족	noble	15 vassal	봉신, 가신
8 대성당	cathedral	16 fief	봉토, 영지

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

cathedral	Dark Ages	noble	chivalry	manor
Crusade	feudalism	knight	medieval	vassal

- Another name for the Middle Ages is the medieval period.  
중세의 다른 이름은 중세 시대이다.
- Feudalism was a social system in the Middle Ages.  
봉건제도는 중세의 사회 제도였다.
- The lord lived in a large manor and managed his estate from it.  
영주는 커다란 장원에 살면서 그의 소유지를 관리했다.
- Chivalry was the code of honor that medieval knights lived by.  
기사도는 중세의 기사들이 생활 지침으로 삼던 규범의식이었다.
- Dukes, earls, and barons were all nobles.  
공작, 백작, 남작은 모두 귀족이었다.
- The Dark Ages began in Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire.  
암흑시대는 로마 제국의 멸망 후 유럽에서 시작되었다.
- Knights swore loyalty to their lord.  
기사는 그들의 영주에게 충성을 맹세했다.
- Many Europeans went on the Crusades to the Holy Land.  
많은 유럽인들이 성지로 십자군 원정을 갔다.



**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 In science, the process of asking and answering questions is called inquiry.
- 2 The scientific method is what scientists use to ask and answer questions about science.
- 3 A scientist should engage in observation to learn about a topic.
- 4 An inference is an untested conclusion based on observations or information.
- 5 We can infer from facts or observations to solve a problem.
- 6 Plan an investigation to find out what you want to know.
- 7 A hypothesis is a guess about what is going to happen.
- 8 A scientist tests a hypothesis by conducting an experiment.
- 9 When the data is analyzed, a scientist can reach a conclusion about it.
- 10 Microscopes let people see small things very clearly.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

탐구하다	investigate   inquire	<u>inquire</u>		
가설을 세우다	hypothesize   predict	<u>hypothesize</u>		
분석하다	observe   analyze	<u>analyze</u>		
해석하다	interpret   conclude	<u>interpret</u>		

**C** 보기에 있는 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

hypothesis	research	inquiry	question	method
experiments	analyze	wrong	topic	tested

Scientists have a <sup>1</sup> method they use when they are trying to learn something new. It is called the scientific method of <sup>2</sup> inquiry. The first step is to ask a <sup>3</sup> question. It could be “Why do birds fly south for the winter?” Or it could be “How much heat does it take for gold to melt?” Then, the scientist must do <sup>4</sup> research. He or she should learn as much about the <sup>5</sup> topic as possible. Next, the scientist makes a <sup>6</sup> hypothesis. It could be “Birds fly south for the winter because they are cold.” Or it could be “Gold melts at 200 degrees Fahrenheit.” Now, the scientist has a hypothesis, so it must be <sup>7</sup> tested. Scientists do this by conducting experiments. After the <sup>8</sup> experiments are complete, the scientist must <sup>9</sup> analyze the data. Then he should compare it with the hypothesis. Was the hypothesis right or wrong? Even with a <sup>10</sup> wrong hypothesis, scientists can still learn a lot.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 노예제도	slavery	9 ironclad	철갑의, 장갑의
2 연방 탈퇴	secession	10 assassination	암살
3 북부연방	Union	11 secede	탈퇴하다, 분리하다
4 남부동맹	Confederacy	12 break away	이탈하다, 탈퇴하다
5 반란, 폭동	rebellion	13 rebel	반역하다, 반란을 일으키다
6 해방	emancipation	14 blockade(v.)	봉쇄하다, 차단하다
7 봉쇄	blockade	15 emancipate	해방하다, 석방하다
8 마모, 소모	attrition	16 surrender	항복하다, 투항하다

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

Union	Confederacy	rebellion	attrition	secession
blockade	emancipation	ironclad	slavery	assassination

- Many Southern states permitted slavery before the Civil War.  
남북전쟁 이전에 많은 남부의 주들은 노예제도를 허용했다.
- The Confederacy was made up of the Southern states.  
남부동맹은 남부의 주들로 이루어져 있었다.
- The Union was made up of the Northern states.  
북부연방은 북부의 주들로 이루어져 있었다.
- The South was in rebellion against the North.  
남부가 북부에 대해 반란을 일으켰다.
- The Civil War was a war of attrition, and both sides suffered greatly.  
남북전쟁은 소모전이었으며, 양쪽 다 크게 고통을 겪었다.
- The secession of several Southern states led to the start of the war.  
몇몇 남부 주들의 연방 탈퇴가 전쟁의 시발점이 되었다.
- The emancipation of the slaves by Abraham Lincoln freed them.  
에이브러햄 링컨에 의한 노예들의 해방은 그들을 자유롭게 했다.
- The assassination of President Lincoln happened days after the war ended.  
전쟁이 끝나고 며칠 후 링컨 대통령의 암살이 일어났다.





**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- Anything that is living is called an organism.
- Microorganisms like viruses and bacteria are so small that you need a microscope to see them.
- Protists are simple one-celled organisms.
- Bacteria are one-celled organisms which often cause diseases.
- Mushrooms and yeasts are two kinds of fungus.
- Vascular plants have tubes that carry water and nutrients to all of their parts.
- The basic unit of all organisms is the cell.
- The outer covering of a cell is its membrane.
- The nucleus of a cell contains the parts which control its growth and reproduction.
- Cytoplasm is located between the cell membrane and nucleus.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

분류하다	split   classify	classify		
복제하다	reproduce   replicate	replicate		
세포핵	nucleus   cytoplasm	nucleus		
미생물	microorganism   organism	microorganism		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

multi-celled	defend	cells	organisms	microscope
microorganisms	specific	fungi	purposes	divide

There are millions of types of 1 organisms on the Earth. These include animals, plants, 2 fungi, and microorganisms. All organisms are made of 3 cells. Some have just one cell. Others have billions and billions of them. Microorganisms are very, very small. In fact, you can't even see them without a 4 microscope. Bacteria and protists are 5 microorganisms. These are often one-celled organisms. How do they reproduce? They simply 6 divide themselves in half. This is called asexual reproduction. But most organisms are 7 multi-celled. So they may have a few cells. Or they could have trillions of them. Multi-celled organisms have specialized cells. These cells often do one 8 specific thing. They could be used to 9 defend the organism from disease. They could be used for reproduction. They could be used for digestion. Or they could be used for many other 10 purposes.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 탐구, 질문	<u>inquiry</u>	9 conclusion	<u>결론</u>
2 과학적 방법	<u>scientific method</u>	10 microscope	<u>현미경</u>
3 관찰	<u>observation</u>	11 inquire	<u>묻다, 알아보다, 탐구하다</u>
4 추론, 추정	<u>inference</u>	12 investigate	<u>조사하다</u>
5 추론하다	<u>infer</u>	13 hypothesize	<u>가설을 세우다, 가정하다</u>
6 조사	<u>investigation</u>	14 analyze	<u>분석하다</u>
7 가설	<u>hypothesis</u>	15 interpret	<u>해석하다, 판단하다</u>
8 실험	<u>experiment</u>	16 conclude	<u>끝맺다, 결론짓다</u>

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

observation	inference	conclusion	scientific method	infer
hypothesis	experiment	microscope	investigation	inquiry

- In science, the process of asking and answering questions is called inquiry.  
과학에서는 문제를 제기하고 답하는 과정을 탐구라고 부른다.
- A scientist should engage in observation to learn about a topic.  
과학자는 어떤 주제에 관해 알기 위해 관찰을 해야 한다.
- An inference is an untested conclusion based on observations or information.  
추론은 관찰이나 정보에 근거를 둔 입증되지 않은 결론이다.
- We can infer from facts or observations to solve a problem.  
우리는 문제를 해결하기 위해 사실이나 관찰로부터 추론을 할 수 있다.
- A hypothesis is a guess about what is going to happen.  
가설은 무슨 일이 일어날 것인가에 대한 추측이다.
- A scientist tests a hypothesis by conducting an experiment.  
과학자는 실험을 함으로써 가설을 시험한다.
- Plan an investigation to find out what you want to know.  
네가 알고 싶은 것을 알아내려면 조사 계획을 세워라.
- When the data is analyzed, a scientist can reach a conclusion about it.  
데이터가 분석되면 과학자는 그것에 관해 결론에 도달할 수 있다.



**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 The evolution of a species can take generations to occur.
- 2 Adaptations are the changes animals make to get used to a new environment.
- 3 Behavior is how animals act in certain situations.
- 4 There are millions of species of animals on the planet.
- 5 Genes are what determine which traits an animal inherits from its parents.
- 6 Animals pass on genetic material to their babies.
- 7 Some traits are inherited, so they are passed down from the parents.
- 8 Heredity is the passing of certain characteristics from parents to their offspring.
- 9 Genes are transferred when a sperm cell and an egg cell join.
- 10 Egg cells are the reproductive cells found in females.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

진화하다	adapt   evolve	evolve		
유전하다	inherit   pass	inherit		
행동하다	behave   transfer	behave		
난자	egg cell   sperm cell	egg cell		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

same

recessive

parents

traits

heredity

resemble

dominant

offspring

genes

mental

People often look very similar to their 1 parents. They might have the same face. Or they have the 2 same color hair or eyes. Why do they look this way? The answer is 3 heredity. Heredity is the passing of 4 traits from a parent to his or her offspring. This happens because of genes. 5 Genes contain DNA. DNA is the basic building block for life. Both parents pass on their genes to their 6 offspring. So the offspring may 7 resemble the mother, father, or both. There are dominant and recessive genes. 8 Dominant genes affect the body more than recessive genes. 9 Recessive genes exist in a body. But they do not affect it. Dominant genes, however, affect the organism. Genes do not just determine an organism's physical characteristics. They also determine the organism's 10 mental characteristics. This can include intelligence. And it may even affect personality, too.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 유기체, 생물	organism	9 nucleus	핵, 세포핵
2 미생물	microorganism	10 cytoplasm	세포질
3 원생생물	protist	11 classify	분류하다, 나누다
4 박테리아, 세균	bacteria	12 divide	(세포가) 분열하다, 나뉘다, 쪼개지다
5 진균류, 버섯	fungus	13 split	쪼개다, 쪼개지다, 분열하다
6 관다발 식물	vascular plant	14 replicate	복제하다
7 세포	cell	15 one-celled organism	단세포 생물
8 세포막	membrane	16 multi-celled organism	다세포 생물

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

one-celled	organism	microorganism	protist	cell
membrane	nucleus	vascular plant	fungus	cytoplasm

- Anything that is living is called an organism.  
살아 있는 것은 어떤 것이든 생물이라고 불린다.
- Protists are simple one-celled organisms.  
원생생물은 단순한 단세포 생물이다.
- Microorganisms like viruses and bacteria are so small that you need a microscope to see them.  
바이러스나 박테리아와 같은 미생물은 너무 작아서 그것들을 보려면 현미경이 필요하다.
- Vascular plants have tubes that carry water and nutrients to all of their parts. 관다발 식물은 그들의 모든 부위로 물과 영양분을 나르는 관을 가지고 있다.
- Bacteria are one-celled organisms which often cause diseases.  
박테리아는 종종 질병을 일으키는 단세포 생물이다.
- The nucleus of a cell contains the parts which control its growth and reproduction. 세포의 핵은 그것의 성장과 생식을 조절하는 부분을 담고 있다.
- Mushrooms and yeasts are two kinds of fungus.  
버섯과 효모는 진균류의 두 종류이다.
- Cytoplasm is located between the cell membrane and nucleus.  
세포질은 세포막과 세포핵 사이에 위치해 있다.





**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 An eon is an extremely long period of time that can be more than a billion years.
- 2 An era is an important time period in history.
- 3 The formation of the Earth took billions of years to occur.
- 4 Carbon dating is one method scientists use to determine how old something is.
- 5 Geology is the study of the Earth, rocks, and the changes that have occurred to the Earth.
- 6 Topography is the shape of landforms in an area.
- 7 The Earth's crust is made up of many pieces of plates.
- 8 A fault is a boundary line where two plates meet one another.
- 9 The Earth's continents move around very slowly because of continental drift.
- 10 A collision between two plates can cause earthquakes.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

(시간이) 흐르다	elapse   date	elapse		
충돌하다	shake   collide	collide		
떨림, 진동	tremor   seism	tremor		
해일	strike   tsunami	tsunami		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

planet	crust	cool	atmosphere	today
form	creation	theory	continent	moving

Billions of years ago, the sun formed. There was a huge disk of rocks and gases in the solar system. Eventually, these rocks and gases began to <sup>1</sup> form planets. This was about 4.5 billion years ago. Earth was the third <sup>2</sup> planet from the sun. At first, the Earth was extremely hot. But, over millions of years, it began to <sup>3</sup> cool down. As the Earth cooled, water vapor started forming in the <sup>4</sup> atmosphere. This caused the creation of clouds all over the planet. Soon, the clouds began dropping huge amounts of water all over the planet. This caused the <sup>5</sup> creation of the Earth's oceans, seas, rivers, and lakes. But the Earth 4.5 billion years ago looked different from the Earth of <sup>6</sup> today. Once, there was just one <sup>7</sup> continent on the whole planet. Why? One clue is the <sup>8</sup> theory of plate tectonics. There are many plates that make up the Earth's <sup>9</sup> crust. These plates are huge pieces of land. And they are constantly <sup>10</sup> moving. As the Earth ages, the plates slowly move around.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 진화(론)	evolution	9 sperm cell	정자, 정세포
2 적응	adaptation	10 egg cell	난자, 난세포
3 행동	behavior	11 evolve	진화하다
4 종	species	12 adapt	적응하다
5 유전자	gene	13 inherit	물려받다, 유전하다
6 유전자의, 유전의	genetic	14 transfer	옮기다, 전하다
7 물려받은	inherited	15 behave	행동하다
8 유전	heredity	16 characteristic	특질, 특색, 특성

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

adaptation	egg cell	evolution	behavior	gene
heredity	sperm cell	genetic	inherited	species

- The evolution of a species can take generations to occur.  
어떤 종의 진화는 발생하는 데 수 세대가 걸릴 수도 있다.
- Behavior is how animals act in certain situations.  
행동은 동물들이 어떤 상황에서 어떻게 반응하는가 하는 것이다.
- Adaptations are the changes animals make to get used to a new environment.  
적응은 동물들이 새로운 환경에 익숙해지기 위하여 만드는 변화들이다.
- There are millions of species of animals on the planet.  
지구에는 수백만 종의 동물이 있다.
- Genes are what determine which traits an animal inherits from its parents.  
유전자는 동물이 어떤 특성을 그 부모로부터 물려받는가를 결정하는 것이다.
- Heredity is the passing of certain characteristics from parents to their offspring. 유전은 부모로부터 그들 자식에게 어떤 특성이 전해지는 것이다.
- Animals pass on genetic material to their babies.  
동물은 그들의 새끼들에게 유전 물질을 전한다.
- Genes are transferred when a sperm cell and an egg cell join.  
유전자는 정자와 난자가 결합할 때 전해진다.



**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 In hot weather, evaporation happens quickly as water becomes water vapor.
- 2 Condensation is the process that lets water vapor form into clouds in the atmosphere.
- 3 A weather map shows the different kinds of weather a region is having.
- 4 The humidity level measures the amount of moisture in the air.
- 5 A large body of air that has the same characteristics is an air mass.
- 6 A cold front often brings colder and drier weather.
- 7 A warm front often brings warmer and more humid weather.
- 8 An isobar is a line on a weather map that connects places with equal air pressure.
- 9 Hurricanes are categorized by their wind speed.
- 10 Rain that does not soak into the soil becomes runoff.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

등급을 매기다	scale   rate	rate		
스며들다	soak into   rise into	soak into		
작은 물방울	raindrop   droplet	droplet		
대기	air mass   atmosphere	atmosphere		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

condensation	water cycle	forms	limited	causes
evaporation	precipitation	collection	common	groundwater

There is a 1 limited amount of water on the Earth. In fact, for billions of years, the amount of water has not changed. However, water can often appear in many different 2 forms. These all make up the 3 water cycle. The first stage is 4 evaporation. This happens when the sun's heat on rivers, lakes, seas, and oceans 5 causes water to turn into water vapor. The water vapor then rises into the air. The second stage is 6 condensation. As water vapor rises, the air gets colder. This causes the water vapor to turn into tiny water droplets. These droplets come together to form clouds. The third stage is 7 precipitation. The water droplets fall to the ground in some form. The most 8 common kind of precipitation is rain. The final stage is 9 collection. When water falls to the ground, it may flow into rivers, lakes, seas, or oceans. Or it may go down into the ground. There, it becomes 10 groundwater. But the water cycle goes on and on.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1	영년, 이연	eon	9	continental drift	대륙 이동
2	연대, 시기	era	10	collision	충돌
3	형성	formation	11	elapse	(시간이) 경과하다
4	연대 측정	dating	12	date	연대를 매기다
5	지질학	geology	13	collide with	~와 충돌하다
6	지형도	topography	14	crash into	~에 충돌하다
7	플레이트, 판	plate	15	shake	흔들다, 진동시키다
8	단층	fault	16	tremor	떨림, 진동; 미진

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

collision	era	eon	geology	topography
formation	plate	dating	fault	continental drift

- An eon is an extremely long period of time that can be more than a billion years. 영년은 10억 년 이상이 될 수 있는 아주 장구한 세월이다.
- An era is an important time period in history. 연대는 역사에서 중요한 시대 구분이다.
- Carbon dating is one method scientists use to determine how old something is. 방사성 탄소 연대 측정법은 과학자들이 어떤 것이 얼마나 오래 되었는지를 측정하기 위해 사용하는 한 가지 방법이다.
- Topography is the shape of landforms in an area. 지형도는 어떤 지역의 지형의 모양이다.
- A fault is a boundary line where two plates meet one another. 단층은 두 개의 판이 서로 만나는 경계선이다.
- The formation of the Earth took billions of years to occur. 지구의 형성은 발생하는 데 수십억 년이 걸렸다.
- The Earth's continents move around very slowly because of continental drift. 지구의 대륙은 대륙 이동으로 인해 아주 천천히 움직인다.
- A collision between two plates can cause earthquakes. 두 판 간의 충돌은 지진을 일으킬 수 있다.





**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Matter is made up of atoms.
- 2 Elements are the basic substances that make up all matter.
- 3 Matter can be described by properties.
- 4 An atom is the smallest unit of an element.
- 5 A molecule is created when two or more atoms join together.
- 6 An atom is the smallest particle of a substance.
- 7 A compound is a substance that is formed by the chemical combination of two or more elements.
- 8 An object's solubility is how easily it dissolves in water.
- 9 A physical change is a change that does not make a new substance.
- 10 When atoms become new substances, they undergo a chemical reaction.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

(장소를) 차지하다	take place   take up	take up		
용해되다	occur   dissolve	dissolve		
반응하다	combine   react	react		
물질	substance   element	substance		

**C** 보기에 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

reaction      physical      substance      dissolves      chemical  
compound      involve      undergoes      carbon dioxide      boiling

Matter often 1 undergoes many changes. There are two main types of changes. They are physical and chemical changes. There are a lot of 2 physical changes. They can often involve changing a 3 substance into a solid, a liquid, or a gas. For instance, melting ice to get water is a physical change. And 4 boiling water to get water vapor is another one. But it is also possible to make physical changes in other ways. For instance, put some sugar in water and then stir it. The sugar 5 dissolves. That is a physical change. Or, simply tear up a piece of paper. That is another physical change. 6 Chemical changes are different. Chemical changes 7 involve the forming of a new 8 compound. For instance, if sodium and chlorine come together, they undergo a chemical 9 reaction. The result is the creation of salt. Photosynthesis is another chemical reaction. Water and 10 carbon dioxide change into sugar and oxygen.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 증발(작용)	evaporation	9 wind speed	풍속
2 응결(작용)	condensation	10 runoff	유거수
3 일기도	weather map	11 rise into	~로 올라가다
4 습기, 습도	humidity	12 soak into	~에 스며들다
5 기단	air mass	13 seep into	~에 스며들다
6 한랭전선	cold front	14 rate	평가하다, 등급을 매기다
7 온난전선	warm front	15 storm surge	폭풍 해일
8 등압선	isobar	16 droplet	작은 물방울

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

cold front	condensation	evaporation	runoff	air mass
warm front	weather map	wind speed	humidity	isobar

- In hot weather, evaporation happens quickly as water becomes water vapor.  
더운 날씨에는 물이 수증기가 되면서 증발작용이 빨리 일어난다.
- Condensation is the process that lets water vapor form into clouds in the atmosphere. 응결은 수증기가 대기에서 구름으로 형성되게 하는 과정이다.
- The humidity level measures the amount of moisture in the air.  
습도는 공기 속의 수분의 양을 나타낸다.
- Rain that does not soak into the soil becomes runoff.  
땅으로 스며들지 않는 비는 유거수가 된다.
- A large body of air that has the same characteristics is an air mass.  
같은 특성을 가진 커다란 공기 덩어리가 기단이다.
- A cold front often brings colder and drier weather.  
한랭전선은 대개 더 춥고 건조한 날씨를 가져온다.
- An isobar is a line on a weather map that connects places with equal air pressure. 등압선은 일기도에서 같은 기압을 가진 지점을 연결하는 선이다.
- Hurricanes are categorized by their wind speed.  
폭풍은 그들의 풍속에 따라 분류된다.



**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Light waves are a form of energy that moves faster than anything else in the universe.
- 2 Reflection is the bouncing back of light when it hits a surface.
- 3 Refraction is the bending of light when it goes through an object or surface.
- 4 Thermal energy measures the heat of an object.
- 5 The transfer of heat by matter to carry it is called conduction.
- 6 The transfer of heat by moving through a heated liquid or gas is called convection.
- 7 The transfer of heat without matter to carry it is called radiation.
- 8 An object's conductivity is its ability to transfer heat.
- 9 Heat can radiate from objects like the sun.
- 10 Scientists use thermograms to detect infrared rays.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

(열을) 전도하다	conduction   conduct	conduct		
반사하다	reflect   refract	reflect		
반투명한	transparent   translucent	translucent		
볼록 렌즈	convex lens   concave lens	convex lens		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

energy

conduction

radiation

hot

gravity

molecules

convection

waves

ovens

touches

Heat is a form of 1 energy. It can move from place to place. There are three ways it can move: conduction, convection, and radiation. When heat 2 touches matter, it makes the atoms and 3 molecules in that matter move, too. These atoms and molecules then touch other nearby ones. They start moving, too. This is 4 conduction, and it's the reason why the pot handle gets 5 hot. The pot itself is being heated, but the molecules on the pot touch those on the handle. They make the handle hot, too. 6 Convection is the second way that heat moves. Convection happens when something that can move becomes heated in 7 gravity. This can be air, water, or some other liquid. 8 Ovens work by convection. 9 Radiation is the third way that heat moves. This occurs when heat moves as waves. The sun heats the Earth by radiation. The sun sends out heat in the form of 10 waves.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 원소	element	9 chemical reaction	화학 반응
2 (고유의) 특성, 특질	property	10 matter	물질, 물체
3 원자	atom	11 take up	(장소를) 차지하다
4 분자	molecule	12 take place	일어나다, 발생하다
5 입자	particle	13 dissolve	녹다, 용해되다
6 화합물	compound	14 break down	분해하다, 분리하다
7 가용성, 용해도	solubility	15 combine	결합하다
8 물리적 변화	physical change	16 react	반응하다

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

matter	physical change	particle	element	atom
compound	chemical reaction	property	solubility	molecule

- Elements are the basic substances that make up all matter.  
원소는 모든 물질을 이루는 기본 물질이다.
- Matter is made up of atoms.  
물질은 원자로 이루어져 있다.
- An atom is the smallest unit of an element.  
원자는 원소의 최소 단위이다.
- A molecule is created when two or more atoms join together.  
분자는 두 개 이상의 원자가 서로 합쳐질 때 생성된다.
- An atom is the smallest particle of a substance.  
원자는 물질의 가장 작은 입자이다.
- When atoms become new substances, they undergo a chemical reaction.  
원자가 새로운 물질이 될 때는 화학 반응을 겪는다.
- A compound is a substance that is formed by the chemical combination of two or more elements. 화합물은 두 개 이상의 원소가 화학적으로 결합해 이루어진 물질이다.
- Matter can be described by properties.  
물질은 고유의 특성에 의해 묘사될 수 있다.





**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Arteries are the tubes that carry blood from your heart to the rest of your body.
- 2 Veins are tiny blood vessels that move blood around the body.
- 3 The aorta is the main artery and the biggest blood vessel of all.
- 4 Blood circulates throughout the body in blood vessels.
- 5 There are three types of blood cells in your body: red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets.
- 6 Platelets help stop bleeding when you get a cut or are wounded.
- 7 Blood pressure is the force with which blood flows around your body.
- 8 A person's heart rate is the number of times the heart beats in a minute.
- 9 The act of breathing is called respiration.
- 10 The body's immune system fights diseases and keeps people healthy.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

(숨을) 들이쉬다	inhale   exhale	<u>inhale</u>		
호흡하다	resist   respire	<u>respire</u>		
심방	ventricle   atrium	<u>atrium</u>		
적혈구	red blood cells   white blood cells	<u>red blood cells</u>		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

ventricle	atria	chambers	circulatory	heart
lungs	aorta	vessels	atrium	oxygen

The 1 circulatory system is the part of the body that controls the flow of blood. It has many parts. The most important is the 2 heart. The heart has four 3 chambers. They are the left and right 4 atria and the left and right ventricles. First, blood flows into the right 5 atrium. Then it goes to the right ventricle and into the 6 lungs. In the lungs, oxygen is added to the blood. Then the blood returns to the heart. It goes into the left atrium and then into the left 7 ventricle. From there, it leaves the heart by going to the 8 aorta. The aorta is the body's main artery. It feeds blood to the rest of the body. The body has both arteries and veins. Together, they are called blood 9 vessels. These blood vessels take oxygen-rich blood and transport it everywhere in the body. The body then uses the blood, which loses its 10 oxygen. Then, other veins and arteries take the oxygen-depleted blood back to the heart, and the cycle begins again.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 광파	light wave	9 radiate	방출되다, 방사되다
2 반사	reflection	10 thermogram	온도 기록도
3 굴절	refraction	11 conduct	전도하다
4 열의, 온도의	thermal	12 pass through	~을 관통하다, 통과하다
5 전도	conduction	13 see through	~을 통하여 보다, 꿰뚫어보다
6 대류	convection	14 reflect	반사하다, 상을 비추다
7 복사 (에너지)	radiation	15 translucent	반투명한
8 전도율	conductivity	16 opaque	불투명한

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

refraction	reflection	light wave	conduction	radiation
radiate	convection	thermogram	thermal	conductivity

- Light waves are a form of energy that moves faster than anything else in the universe. 광파는 우주의 다른 어떤 것보다 빨리 움직이는 에너지의 한 형태이다.
- Refraction is the bending of light when it goes through an object or surface. 굴절은 빛이 물체나 표면을 통과할 때 구부러지는 것이다.
- Reflection is the bouncing back of light when it hits a surface. 반사는 빛이 표면에 부딪칠 때 되돌아오는 것이다.
- The transfer of heat by matter to carry it is called conduction. 매개물에 의한 열의 전달을 전도라고 부른다.
- The transfer of heat by moving through a heated liquid or gas is called convection. 가열된 액체나 기체를 통해 움직이는 열의 이동을 대류라고 부른다.
- Thermal energy measures the heat of an object. 열 에너지는 물체의 열을 나타낸다.
- Heat can radiate from objects like the sun. 열은 태양과 같은 물체로부터 방사될 수 있다.
- Scientists use thermograms to detect infrared rays. 과학자들은 적외선을 감지하기 위하여 온도 기록도를 사용한다.



**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Static electricity is an electric charge that builds up on an object by rubbing or friction.
- 2 The flow of electric charge through a wire is current electricity.
- 3 A series circuit is a circuit that has only one path for the current to follow.
- 4 A parallel circuit is a circuit that has more than one path for the current to follow.
- 5 Electricity can have both positive and negative charges.
- 6 A conductor is material that lets electricity easily move through it.
- 7 Material that does not conduct electricity well is an insulator.
- 8 A metal surrounded by a coil becomes an electromagnet when an electric current runs through the coil.
- 9 A generator is a machine that can produce electricity.
- 10 Hydroelectric power is created from water.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

절연하다	insulate   insulator	insulate		
충전하다	charge   recharge	charge		
폐회로	open circuit   closed circuit	closed circuit		
운동 에너지	geothermal energy   kinetic energy	kinetic energy		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

human body	conductors	wires	copper	materials
thunderstorms	insulators	flow	prevent	metals

Electricity can move thanks to 1 conductors. These are 2 materials that let electricity move freely. Gold and silver are very good conductors. Some people make wires out of them. But they are both expensive. So, people often use other conductors to make 3 wires. Most electrical wires are made from a conducting metal, such as 4 copper. What are some other conductors? Lots of 5 metals are conductors. Water is an excellent conductor. That's why it's a bad idea to go swimming in 6 thunderstorms. Lightning can strike the water and hurt or even kill a person. The 7 human body is also a conductor. That's why people need to be careful around electricity. Of course, people may want to stop the 8 flow of electricity. To do this, people use 9 insulators. They 10 prevent electricity from moving from place to place. Plastics are very good insulators. Paper and rubber are also insulators.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 동맥	artery	9 respiration	호흡
2 정맥	vein	10 immune system	면역 체계
3 대동맥	aorta	11 inhale	(숨을) 들이쉬다
4 혈관	blood vessel	12 exhale	(숨을) 내쉬다
5 혈구	blood cells	13 respire	호흡하다, 숨쉬다
6 혈소판	platelet	14 resist	저항하다, 견뎌내다
7 혈압	blood pressure	15 ventricle	심실
8 심박수	heart rate	16 atrium	심방

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

artery	aorta	respiration	immune system	blood cells
platelet	vein	heart rate	blood pressure	blood vessel

- Veins are tiny blood vessels that move blood around the body.  
정맥은 온몸에 혈액을 돌게 하는 작은 혈관들이다.
- Arteries are the tubes that carry blood from your heart to the rest of your body. 동맥은 심장으로부터 온몸에 혈액을 실어 나르는 관이다.
- Blood circulates throughout the body in blood vessels.  
혈액은 혈관 속에서 온몸을 순환한다.
- There are three types of blood cells in your body.  
몸속에는 세 종류의 혈구가 있다.
- Platelets help stop bleeding when you get a cut or are wounded.  
혈소판은 베이거나 다쳤을 때 지혈하는 것을 돕는다.
- Blood pressure is the force with which blood flows around your body.  
혈압은 혈액이 온몸을 흐르는 힘이다.
- The act of breathing is called respiration.  
숨을 쉬는 행위를 호흡이라고 부른다.
- The body's immune system fights diseases and keeps people healthy.  
인체의 면역 체계는 질병과 싸우고 사람을 건강하게 유지해 준다.





**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Force is anything that affects another body and causes it to react in some way.
- 2 Motion is a change of position of an object.
- 3 Position is the location of an object.
- 4 Velocity measures the rate of speed of an object.
- 5 Acceleration measures the rate that something increases in speed.
- 6 The law of inertia says that the state of motion of an object does not change until a force is applied to it.
- 7 Gravity is the force of attraction between Earth and other objects.
- 8 Gravitation is the force that acts between any two objects and makes them attract one another.
- 9 Two bodies rubbing against each other cause friction.
- 10 The fixed point of a lever is the fulcrum.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

가속하다	decelerate   accelerate	accelerate		
감속하다	decelerate   accelerate	decelerate		
끌어당기다	pull   fall	pull		
관성	inertia   friction	inertia		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

interactions  
acceleration

scientists  
reaction

gravity  
force

motion  
inertia

physics  
discovered

Sir Isaac Newton lived in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He was one of the greatest <sup>1</sup> scientists who ever lived. He worked with light. And he also <sup>2</sup> discovered gravity and the three laws of <sup>3</sup> motion. Supposedly, Newton was sitting under an apple tree one day. An apple fell and hit him on the head. So he started thinking about gravity. He realized that it was <sup>4</sup> gravity that caused objects to fall to the ground. Newton's three laws of motion are incredibly important to <sup>5</sup> physics. The first law says that the state of motion of an object does not change until a <sup>6</sup> force is applied to it. It is often called the *law of* <sup>7</sup> inertia. The second law of motion is called the *law of* <sup>8</sup> acceleration. It is often written as  $F = ma$ . That means "force equals mass times acceleration." The third law says that for every reaction, there is an equal and opposite <sup>9</sup> reaction. The third law means that all forces are <sup>10</sup> interactions.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 정전기	<u>static electricity</u>	9 generator	<u>발전기</u>
2 동전기, 교류 전기	<u>current electricity</u>	10 hydroelectric	<u>수력발전의</u>
3 직렬 회로	<u>series circuit</u>	11 conduct	<u>전도하다</u>
4 병렬 회로	<u>parallel circuit</u>	12 insulate	<u>절연하다</u>
5 전하	<u>charge</u>	13 charge	<u>채우다, 충전하다</u>
6 전도체	<u>conductor</u>	14 closed circuit	<u>폐회로</u>
7 절연체	<u>insulator</u>	15 potential energy	<u>잠재 에너지, 위치 에너지</u>
8 전자석	<u>electromagnet</u>	16 kinetic energy	<u>운동 에너지</u>

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

parallel circuit      charge      static electricity      generator  
current electricity      insulator      hydroelectric power      electromagnet

- Electricity can have both positive and negative charges.  
전기는 양전하와 음전하 둘 다 가질 수 있다.
- Static electricity is an electric charge that builds up on an object by rubbing or friction. 정전기는 문지르거나 마찰에 의해 어떤 물체 위에 발생하는 전하이다.
- The flow of electric charge through a wire is current electricity.  
전선을 통한 전하의 흐름이 교류전기이다.
- A parallel circuit is a circuit that has more than one path for the current to follow. 병렬 회로는 전류가 흐르는 경로를 하나 이상 가지고 있는 회로이다.
- Material that does not conduct electricity well is an insulator.  
전기를 잘 전도하지 않는 물질은 절연체이다.
- A metal surrounded by a coil becomes an electromagnet when an electric current runs through the coil. 코일로 감싸인 금속은 전류가 코일을 통해 흐르게 되면 전자석이 된다.
- A generator is a machine that can produce electricity.  
발전기는 전기를 생산할 수 있는 기계이다.
- Hydroelectric power is created from water.  
수력 전기는 물로부터 생성된다.



**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Improper fractions have numerators that are the same or greater than the denominator.  $\frac{4}{4}$  and  $\frac{5}{3}$  are improper fractions.
- 2 A mixed number is a combination of a whole number and a fraction.
- 3  $\frac{2}{3}$  and  $\frac{4}{6}$  are equivalent fractions since they have the same value.
- 4 A unit fraction has a numerator of 1. The fraction  $\frac{1}{5}$  is a unit fraction.
- 5 A common factor is a number that the numerator and the denominator can be divided by. 3 is a common factor of  $\frac{3}{9}$ .
- 6 In the fraction  $\frac{12}{18}$ , 6 is the greatest common factor of 12 and 18.
- 7 The fractions  $\frac{2}{7}$ ,  $\frac{3}{7}$ , and  $\frac{5}{7}$  have a common denominator of 7.
- 8 Put  $\frac{3}{9}$  in its lowest term.
- 9 The simplest form of  $\frac{6}{10}$  is  $\frac{3}{5}$ .
- 10 The third place to the right of the decimal point is the thousandth's place.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

반올림하다	round down   round up	round up		
가분수	improper fraction   unit fraction	improper fraction		
대분수	mixed number   simplest form	mixed number		
공약수	common denominator   common factor	common factor		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

words	fractions	$\frac{2}{3}$	decimal	eight
tenths	one-sixth	zero	simplest	0.9

You can write both fractions and decimals as numbers and 1 words. For example, write the fraction two-thirds as 2  $\frac{2}{3}$ . However, there are other ways to say 3 fractions. You can say that  $\frac{1}{6}$  is 4 one-sixth or one out of six. And the fraction  $\frac{5}{8}$  could be five divided by 5 eight. As for decimals, you usually just say the individual numbers to the right of the 6 decimal point. For example, 1.1 is one point one. 2.45 is two point four five. However, for some decimals, you can say them as fractions. 0.1 is 7 zero point one or one-tenth. 0.7 is zero point seven or seven 8 tenths. Sometimes, you can write a fraction in easier terms. This is called its 9 simplest form. For instance, think about the fraction  $\frac{4}{8}$ . In its simplest form, it is  $\frac{1}{2}$ . And the simplest form of  $\frac{3}{9}$  is  $\frac{1}{3}$ . Finally, you can sometimes write fractions as decimals. The fraction  $\frac{2}{10}$  can be 0.2. The fraction  $\frac{9}{10}$  can be 10 0.9.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 힘	force	9 velocity	속도
2 운동, 움직임	motion	10 gravity	중력
3 위치	position	11 gravitation	인력, 중력
4 가속도	acceleration	12 decelerate	감속하다
5 관성	inertia	13 attract	끌어당기다
6 마찰	friction	14 pull	끌어당기다
7 지렛목	fulcrum	15 fall	떨어지다
8 가속하다	accelerate	16 law of motion	운동의 법칙

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

force	motion	velocity	inertia	acceleration
gravity	fulcrum	friction	position	gravitation

- Force is anything that affects another body and causes it to react in some way.  
힘은 어떤 물체에 영향을 주고 그것을 어떤 식으로든 반응하게 하는 것이다.
- Position is the location of an object.  
위치는 어떤 물체가 자리한 곳이다.
- Velocity measures the rate of speed of an object.  
속도는 어떤 물체의 속력을 나타낸다.
- The law of inertia says that the state of motion of an object does not change until a force is applied to it.  
관성의 법칙은, 어떤 물체의 운동 상태는 어떤 힘이 그것에 작용할 때까지는 변하지 않는다고 말한다.
- Gravity is the force of attraction between Earth and other objects.  
중력은 지구와 다른 물체 사이의 끌어당기는 힘이다.
- Gravitation is the force that acts between any two objects and makes them attract one another. 인력은 어떤 두 물체 사이에 작용하여 서로 끌어당기게 하는 힘이다.
- Two bodies rubbing against each other cause friction.  
서로 스치는 두 물체는 마찰을 일으킨다.
- Acceleration measures the rate that something increases in speed.  
가속도는 어떤 것의 속도가 증가하는 비율을 나타낸다.





**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 A plane is a flat surface that keeps going without end in all directions.
- 2 A rectangle is an example of a two-dimensional figure.
- 3 A line goes on forever in both directions, but a segment has a beginning and an ending point.
- 4 A ray is a part of a line that has one endpoint and continues without end in one direction.
- 5 The place where a line segment stops is its endpoint.
- 6 The size of an angle is measured in degrees (°).
- 7 An acute angle measures greater than 0° and less than 90°.
- 8 An obtuse angle measures greater than 90° and less than 180°.
- 9 A right angle measures 90°.
- 10 A straight angle measures 180°.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

분류하다	classify   intersect	<u>classify</u>		
~에 평행하다	perpendicular   parallel	<u>parallel</u>		
각도기	protractor   compass	<u>protractor</u>		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

straight      degrees      angle      depends      right  
acute      obtuse      triangles      square      perpendicular

When two line segments meet at the same endpoint, they form an <sup>1</sup> angle. The size of an angle is measured in <sup>2</sup> degrees. An angle can measure anywhere from 0 to 180 degrees. There are four different kinds of angles. What type they are <sup>3</sup> depends on how many degrees they have. A <sup>4</sup> straight angle measures 180°. A straight angle forms a line. The next kind of angle is an <sup>5</sup> acute angle. This angle measures more than 0° but less than 90°. All triangles have at least one acute angle, and many have three of them. A <sup>6</sup> right angle occurs when two <sup>7</sup> perpendicular lines intersect. These two lines form a ninety-degree angle. This is called a right angle. All of the angles in a <sup>8</sup> square or rectangle are right angles. Some <sup>9</sup> triangles have one right angle, so they are called right triangles. The last kind of angle is an <sup>10</sup> obtuse angle. An obtuse angle is more than 90° but less than 180°. Some triangles have obtuse angles, but a triangle can never have more than one obtuse angle.

**A** 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 가분수	<u>improper fraction</u>	9 lowest term	<u>기약분수</u>
2 대분수	<u>mixed number</u>	10 thousandth	<u>1000번째, 1000분의 1</u>
3 등가분수	<u>equivalent fraction</u>	11 reduce to one's lowest term	<u>약분하다</u>
4 단위분수	<u>unit fraction</u>	12 put in one's lowest term	<u>약분하다</u>
5 공약수	<u>common factor</u>	13 round	<u>반올림하다</u>
6 최대공약수	<u>greatest common factor</u>	14 round up	<u>우수리를 (~로) 반올림하다</u>
7 공통분모	<u>common denominator</u>	15 round down	<u>우수리를 (~로) 잘라버리다</u>
8 기약분수	<u>simplest form</u>	16 be equivalent to	<u>~와 같다, ~와 등가이다</u>

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

common factor	improper fraction	mixed number	greatest
unit fraction	common denominator	simplest form	thousandth's

- Improper fractions have numerators that are the same or greater than the denominator. 가분수는 분모와 같거나 분모보다 큰 분자를 가지고 있다.
- A mixed number is a combination of a whole number and a fraction. 대분수는 자연수와 분수가 혼합되어 있는 것이다.
- A unit fraction has a numerator of 1. 단위분수는 분자가 1인 분수이다.
- A common factor is a number that the numerator and the denominator can be divided by. 공약수는 분자와 분모가 그것에 의해 나뉘어질 수 있는 수이다.
- In the fraction  $\frac{12}{18}$ , 6 is the greatest common factor of 12 and 18. 분수  $\frac{12}{18}$  에서, 6은 12와 18의 최대공약수이다.
- The fractions  $\frac{2}{7}$ ,  $\frac{3}{7}$ , and  $\frac{5}{7}$  have a common denominator of 7. 분수  $\frac{2}{7}$ ,  $\frac{3}{7}$ ,  $\frac{5}{7}$  는 공통분모 7을 가지고 있다.
- The simplest form of  $\frac{6}{10}$  is  $\frac{3}{5}$ .  $\frac{6}{10}$  의 기약분수는  $\frac{3}{5}$  이다.
- The third place to the right of the decimal point is the thousandth's place. 소수점 오른쪽의 세 번째 자리는  $\frac{1}{1000}$  의 자리이다.



**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- Any closed object with three or more sides is a polygon.
- A quadrilateral is any polygon that has four sides.
- Both squares and rectangles are parallelograms.
- A diagonal is a line that goes at an angle.
- The line segment between two points on a circle is a chord.
- A diameter is a chord that passes through the center of a circle.
- The radius of a circle is half the length of the diameter.
- All three sides of an equilateral triangle are the same length.
- Transformation is the movement of a figure by translation, rotation, or reflection.
- A formula is a way of writing a mathematical rule by using numbers.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

계산하다	measure   figure out	figure out		
세로	length   width	length		
평행사변형	trapezoid   parallelogram	parallelogram		
직각 삼각형	acute triangle   right triangle	right triangle		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하시오.

equilateral	less than	lengths	angles	acute
isosceles	characterized	scalene	sides	90°

Triangles are geometrical figures that have three sides. There are several kinds of triangles. They depend on the type of <sup>1</sup> angles in the triangles and the <sup>2</sup> lengths of the sides of the triangles. The first three types of triangles are acute, right, and obtuse triangles. An acute triangle is one where all three angles in the triangle are <sup>3</sup> acute. So each angle is less than 90°. A right triangle has one angle that is <sup>4</sup> 90°. And the other two angles are acute. Finally, an obtuse triangle has one angle that is more than 90° but <sup>5</sup> less than 180°. Next, there are three types of triangles that are <sup>6</sup> characterized by the length of the triangles' sides. They are equilateral, isosceles, and <sup>7</sup> scalene triangles. <sup>8</sup> Equilateral triangles have three sides that are the same length. All three angles are always 60°, so they are also acute triangles. <sup>9</sup> Isosceles triangles have two sides with equal length. And all three <sup>10</sup> sides in a scalene triangle are of different lengths.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 평면	plane	9 right angle	직각
2 차원	dimension	10 straight angle	평각
3 선분	segment	11 intersect	교차하다
4 반직선	ray	12 parallel	~에 평행하다
5 끝점	endpoint	13 protractor	각도기
6 도	degree	14 compass	컴퍼스
7 예각	acute angle	15 perpendicular line	수직선
8 둔각	obtuse angle	16 diagonal line	대각선

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

acute angle	obtuse angle	plane	two-dimensional	segment
right angle	straight angle	endpoint	degree	ray

- A plane is a flat surface that keeps going without end in all directions.  
평면은 모든 방향으로 끝없이 이어지는 평평한 면이다.
- A rectangle is an example of a two-dimensional figure.  
직사각형은 평면 도형의 예이다.
- A ray is a part of a line that has one endpoint and continues without end in one direction. 반직선은 하나의 끝점이 있고 한 방향으로 끝없이 이어지는 선의 일부분이다.
- A line goes on forever in both directions, but a segment has a beginning and an ending point. 선은 양방향으로 끝없이 이어지지만, 선분은 시작점과 끝점을 가지고 있다.
- The place where a line segment stops is its endpoint.  
선분이 멈추는 지점이 끝점이다.
- An acute angle measures greater than  $0^\circ$  and less than  $90^\circ$ .  
예각은  $0^\circ$ 보다 크고  $90^\circ$ 보다 작다.
- The size of an angle is measured in degrees ( $^\circ$ ).  
각의 크기는 도( $^\circ$ )로 측정된다.
- A right angle measures  $90^\circ$ .  
직각은  $90^\circ$ 이다.





**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Elapsed time is how much time has passed from a certain point.
- 2 People conduct surveys to try to get information from many different sources.
- 3 People use diagrams to display data they have collected.
- 4 A chart is a way to display data or information.
- 5 Circle graphs can be used to show percentages in picture form.
- 6 The mean is the average value of a group of numbers.
- 7 The middle number in a sequence is the median.
- 8 The mode is the number found most often in the data.
- 9 Frequency is the rate at which something happens.
- 10 Probability is the likelihood that something will happen.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

정리하다	organize   predict	organize		
좌표	x-axis   coordinate grid	coordinate grid		
평균치	median   mean	mean		
최빈값	mode   frequency	mode		

**C** 보기에 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

research  
organize

conduct  
diagrams

information  
visual aids

analyze  
data

raw data  
interpret

People often 1 conduct research. They may 2 research a topic and find as much information as they can about it. Perhaps they want to know the daily temperature in a region for an entire year. Or maybe they want to know how many books students read during a semester. First, they decide what 3 information they want. Then they collect the data. But the 4 raw data they collect could be useless by itself. So they need to 5 organize it. One common way to organize data is to use charts and 6 diagrams. This lets people see the visual results of their 7 data. For example, perhaps the researchers have some data on how many books each student reads. They can put that data onto a bar graph. This will let them 8 analyze it more easily. Or, maybe they know the average temperature for each day of the year. They can organize it into a circle graph. By using these 9 visual aids, they can 10 interpret their data much more easily.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 다각형	<u>polygon</u>	9 transformation	<u>변환, 치환</u>
2 사변형	<u>quadrilateral</u>	10 formula	<u>공식</u>
3 평행사변형	<u>parallelogram</u>	11 construct	<u>(도형을) 작도하다, 그리다</u>
4 대각선	<u>diagonal</u>	12 figure out	<u>계산하다, 알아내다</u>
5 현	<u>chord</u>	13 length	<u>세로, 길이</u>
6 지름	<u>diameter</u>	14 width	<u>가로, 폭, 너비</u>
7 반지름	<u>radius</u>	15 height	<u>높이</u>
8 등변형	<u>equilateral</u>	16 right triangle	<u>직각 삼각형</u>

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

parallelogram	polygon	quadrilateral	chord	formula
transformation	diameter	equilateral	radius	diagonal

- Any closed object with three or more sides is a polygon.  
세 개 이상의 변을 가진 닫힌 도형은 어떤 것이든 다각형이다.
- A quadrilateral is any polygon that has four sides.  
사변형은 어떤 것이든 네 개의 변을 가진 다각형이다.
- Both squares and rectangles are parallelograms.  
정사각형과 직사각형은 둘 다 평행사변형이다.
- The line segment between two points on a circle is a chord.  
원 위의 두 점 사이를 잇는 선분은 현이다.
- A diameter is a chord that passes through the center of a circle.  
지름은 원의 중심을 지나가는 현이다.
- All three sides of an equilateral triangle are the same length.  
등변 삼각형의 세 변은 모두 같은 길이이다.
- Transformation is the movement of a figure by translation, rotation, or reflection. 변환은 이동, 회전, 반전 등에 의한 도형의 움직임이다.
- A formula is a way of writing a mathematical rule by using numbers.  
공식은 숫자를 사용하여 수학 법칙을 적는 방법이다.



**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Norse mythology tells stories from Scandinavian countries.
- 2 The Norse gods all lived in the land called Asgard.
- 3 Odin was the greatest of all the gods in Norse mythology.
- 4 Ragnarok was the end of the world in Norse myth.
- 5 Tricksters like Loki constantly tried to fool people.
- 6 Trolls were huge monsters that lived underground.
- 7 A dwarf was a very small person who lived underground.
- 8 Valkyries were female winged messengers that collected the souls of dead warriors.
- 9 The souls of warriors who died in battle lived in Valhalla.
- 10 The tales of Norse mythology were told in eddas.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

장난치다	trick   swing	trick		
휘두르다	trick   swing	swing		
난쟁이	troll   dwarf	dwarf		
환생시키다	reincarnate   Valhalla	reincarnate		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

Odin	Norse	violent	trickster	Asgard
Thor	hammer	mischief	Frigg	goddesses

Norse mythology comes from northern Europe. The <sup>1</sup> Norse were Vikings. They lived in the area that is Norway, Sweden, and Finland today. The Vikings loved to fight and make war. So their stories often are very <sup>2</sup> violent. There were many Norse gods. <sup>3</sup> Odin was their leader. He was very wise. Odin always had two ravens. They were thought and memory. They told him everything that happened in the land. <sup>4</sup> Thor was the god of thunder. He was the most powerful of all the gods. He carried a great <sup>5</sup> hammer that he often used to kill giants. Loki was the god of <sup>6</sup> mischief and fire and was a half giant. He was also a <sup>7</sup> trickster, so he caused many problems for the gods, especially Thor. <sup>8</sup> Frigg was Odin's wife and was also the goddess of marriage. And Freya was the goddess of love. There were also many other Norse gods and <sup>9</sup> goddesses. The gods lived at <sup>10</sup> Asgard. They often had to fight their enemies, like frost giants and trolls.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 경과 시간	<u>elapsed time</u>	9 frequency	<u>빈도, 도수</u>
2 (표본)조사	<u>survey</u>	10 probability	<u>확률</u>
3 도식, 도해	<u>diagram</u>	11 take	<u>(조사, 관찰 등을) 하다</u>
4 차트, 도표	<u>chart</u>	12 conduct	<u>수행하다, 처리하다</u>
5 그래프	<u>graph</u>	13 make a prediction	<u>예측하다, 예상하다</u>
6 평균, 평균치	<u>mean</u>	14 order	<u>정리하다, 순서를 매기다</u>
7 중앙값	<u>median</u>	15 organize	<u>체계화하다, 정리하다</u>
8 최빈값	<u>mode</u>	16 coordinate grid	<u>좌표</u>

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

frequency	mode	diagram	median	chart
elapsed time	mean	probability	survey	graph

- Elapsed time is how much time has passed from a certain point.  
경과 시간은 어떤 시점으로부터 얼마나 많은 시간이 지났는가 하는 것이다.
- People use diagrams to display data they have collected.  
사람들은 그들이 수집한 데이터를 보여 주기 위해 도식을 사용한다.
- The mode is the number found most often in the data.  
최빈값은 데이터에서 가장 자주 발견되는 숫자이다.
- The middle number in a sequence is the median.  
어떤 수열의 중간 숫자가 중앙값이다.
- Frequency is the rate at which something happens.  
도수는 어떤 것이 발생하는 비율이다.
- The mean is the average value of a group of numbers.  
평균은 어떤 수치들의 평균치이다.
- People conduct surveys to try to get information from many different sources.  
사람들은 많은 다양한 정보원으로부터 정보를 얻기 위해 표본조사를 실시한다.
- A chart is a way to display data or information.  
차트는 데이터나 정보를 보여 주는 한 방법이다.





**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Nouns, verbs, and adjectives are parts of speech.
- 2 The subject of a sentence tells what the sentence is about.
- 3 The predicate of a sentence tells what the subject of a sentence is or does.
- 4 Conjunctions combine two sentences or phrases into one.
- 5 A complete sentence has both a subject and a predicate.
- 6 Run-on sentences are sentences that are too long and need either a comma or a conjunction.
- 7 The tense shows the time — past, present, or future — that the action in a sentence occurs.
- 8 Usage is the way that words are used in a language.
- 9 Periods, commas, and question marks are all forms of punctuation.
- 10 The subject and verb must show agreement in every sentence.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

결합시키다	combine   separate	combine		
분리하다	combine   separate	separate		
일치하다	fix   agree	agree		
현재 시제	past tense   present tense	present tense		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

agreement	run-on	combination	mistakes	subject
conjunction	singular	wrong	complete	plural

All sentences must have a 1 subject and a verb. Some sentences can be very short. For example, “I ate,” is a 2 complete sentence. Why? It has a subject and a verb. Other sentences can be very, very long. People often make 3 mistakes when making English sentences. One common mistake is the 4 run-on sentence. Look at this sentence: <I went to the park I saw my friend.> It’s a run-on sentence. A run-on sentence is a 5 combination of two sentences that either needs punctuation or a 6 conjunction. All sentences need to have subject–verb 7 agreement. It means that if the subject is singular, the verb must be 8 singular. And if the subject is plural, the verb must be 9 plural. Look at this sentence: <Jason like to play computer games.> It’s a 10 wrong sentence. Why? It doesn’t have subject–verb agreement.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 고대 스칸디나비아의	Norse	9 Valhalla	발할라
2 아스가르드	Asgard	10 edda	에더
3 오딘	Odin	11 trick	속이다, 장난치다
4 세상의 종말	Ragnarok	12 fool	놀리다, 속이다
5 트릭스터	trickster	13 swing	휘두르다, 뒤흔들다
6 트롤	troll	14 name after	~의 이름을 따서 명명하다
7 난쟁이	dwarf	15 reincarnate	환생시키다
8 발키리	Valkyrie	16 Thor	토르(천둥의 신)

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

Ragnarok	trickster	Norse	Asgard	troll
Valkyrie	dwarf	Valhalla	Odin	edda

- Norse mythology tells stories from Scandinavian countries.  
북유럽 신화는 스칸디나비아 나라들에서 유래된 이야기들을 들려준다.
- The Norse gods all lived in the land called Asgard.  
북유럽의 신들은 모두 아스가르드라 불리는 땅에서 살았다.
- Ragnarok was the end of the world in Norse myth.  
북유럽 신화에서 라그나로크는 세상의 종말이었다.
- Tricksters like Loki constantly tried to fool people.  
로키와 같은 트릭스터들은 끊임없이 사람들을 골탕 먹이려 애썼다.
- Trolls were huge monsters that lived underground.  
트롤은 지하에 사는 거대한 괴물이었다.
- A dwarf was a very small person who lived underground.  
난쟁이는 지하에 사는 아주 작은 사람이었다.
- The souls of warriors who died in battle lived in Valhalla.  
전장에서 죽은 전사들의 영혼은 발할라에서 살았다.
- The tales of Norse mythology were told in eddas.  
북유럽 신화의 이야기들은 에더에서 전해졌다.



**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Cathedrals were enormous churches people built in the Middle Ages.
- 2 Many cathedrals had spires that reached high in the air.
- 3 Buttresses were supports that kept the cathedrals from collapsing.
- 4 The Gothic Age was the time when many cathedrals were built.
- 5 Gargoyles are stone statues of monsters that are often found on cathedrals.
- 6 The stained-glass windows in cathedrals show many scenes from the Bible.
- 7 Icons were representations of images that were popular in the Middle Ages.
- 8 A statuette is a very tiny statue.
- 9 Monks made illuminated manuscripts by writing and drawing pictures in books.
- 10 Tapestries were carpets that had pictures on them and were often hung on walls.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

고무하다	inspire   emphasize	inspire		
묘사하다	represent   depict	depict		
지탱하다	hold up   build up	hold up		
장엄한	majesty   majestic	majestic		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

religion	churches	supports	cathedrals	buttresses
ceilings	Gothic	stained-glass	enormous	Bible

In the Middle Ages, 1 religion was a very important part of people's lives. Almost everyone went to church on Sunday. So building 2 churches was important. Some towns and cities built huge churches. They were called 3 cathedrals. There were many different styles. One important style was Gothic. The 4 Gothic Age lasted from around the twelfth to sixteenth centuries. Gothic cathedrals were 5 enormous. Their builders made them to impress many people. So they look like they are reaching up into the sky. The reason that they are so high is that they have 6 buttresses. These are 7 supports that help the cathedrals stay up. The cathedrals also had many 8 stained-glass windows. These showed scenes from the 9 Bible. Also, they allowed a lot of light to enter the cathedral. Inside the cathedral, the 10 ceilings were very high. This made them look even more impressive.

**A** 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 품사	part of speech	9 punctuation	구두점, 구두법
2 주어, 주부	subject	10 agreement	일치, 호응
3 술어, 술부	predicate	11 combine	결합시키다, 합치다
4 접속사	conjunction	12 connect	연결하다, 잇다
5 완전한 문장	complete sentence	13 agree	일치하다
6 무종지문	run-on sentence	14 separate	분리하다, 가르다
7 시제	tense	15 divide	나누다
8 용법, 어법	usage	16 fix	고치다, 수정하다

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

complete sentence	usage	subject	punctuation	agreement
run-on sentence	tense	predicate	conjunction	part of speech

- Nouns, verbs, and adjectives are parts of speech.  
명사, 동사, 형용사는 품사이다.
- The subject of a sentence tells what the sentence is about.  
문장의 주어는 문장이 무엇에 관한 것인가를 말한다.
- The predicate of a sentence tells what the subject of a sentence is or does.  
문장의 술어는 문장의 주어가 무엇인지 혹은 무엇을 하는지를 말한다.
- Usage is the way that words are used in a language.  
어법은 한 언어에서 어휘가 사용되는 방법이다.
- A complete sentence has both a subject and a predicate.  
완전한 문장은 주어와 술어를 둘 다 가지고 있다.
- The subject and verb must show agreement in every sentence.  
모든 문장에서 주어와 동사는 일치를 보여야 한다.
- The tense shows the time — past, present, or future — that the action in a sentence occurs. 시제는 문장에서 행위가 일어나는 때 - 과거, 현재, 미래 - 를 알려 준다.
- Conjunctions combine two sentences or phrases into one.  
접속사는 두 문장이나 구를 하나로 합친다.





**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 A mosque is where Muslims go to worship.
- 2 A dome is a rounded roof or ceiling on a building.
- 3 Minarets are tall towers that are connected to mosques.
- 4 Domes and minarets are the main features of Islamic architecture.
- 5 There are many terra cotta statues in Africa.
- 6 Chinese artists often painted pictures on silk.
- 7 Chinese artists used long scrolls to make pictures on.
- 8 Calligraphy is the art of handwriting.
- 9 The Chinese made excellent pottery.
- 10 Porcelain is a kind of pottery that is often white in color.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

본뜨다	carve   mold	<u>mold</u>		
장식하다	decorate   stamp	<u>decorate</u>		
섬세한	tiny   delicate	<u>delicate</u>		
(이슬람 사원의) 첨탑	mosque   minaret	<u>minaret</u>		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

restricted  
examples

combine  
minaret

mosque  
domes

Allah  
styles

architects  
well-known

Islam began in the seventh century. Since then, there have been many <sup>1</sup> styles of buildings designed by Muslims. They all <sup>2</sup> combine to make up Islamic architecture. In Islam, art is <sup>3</sup> restricted. There should be no images of <sup>4</sup> Allah – the god of Islam. Also, there should be no pictures of people either. So, many of Islam's most creative people became <sup>5</sup> architects. One of the main features of Islamic architecture is the <sup>6</sup> minaret. These are tall towers. There are usually four minarets at every <sup>7</sup> mosque. Domes are also very popular features. <sup>8</sup> Domes are rounded roofs of buildings. Many mosques have impressive domes. As for famous buildings, there are many. The Dome of the Rock is in Jerusalem. It is one of the earliest <sup>9</sup> examples of Islamic architecture. The Sultan Ahmed Mosque is in Istanbul, Turkey. It is another <sup>10</sup> well-known building. And the Taj Mahal is located in India.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 대성당	cathedral	9 illuminated manuscript	채색 (필)사본
2 첨탑	spire	10 stained-glass window	스테인드글라스 창문
3 부벽, 버팀대	buttress	11 inspire	고무하다, 고취하다
4 고딕시대	Gothic Age	12 emphasize	강조하다, 역설하다
5 이무깃돌	gargoyle	13 depict	그리다, 묘사하다
6 아이콘	icon	14 represent	나타내다, 표현하다, 그리다
7 작은 조각상	statuette	15 hold up	지탱하다, 유지하다
8 벽걸이 융단	tapestry	16 magnificent	장엄한, 웅장한, 뛰어난

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

stained-glass	spire	statuette	icon	cathedral
Gothic Age	tapestry	buttress	gargoyle	manuscript

- Many cathedrals had spires that reached high in the air.  
많은 대성당들은 하늘 높이 솟은 첨탑을 가지고 있었다.
- Buttresses were supports that kept the cathedrals from collapsing.  
부벽은 대성당이 무너지지 않도록 지탱해준 버팀대였다.
- Icons were representations of images that were popular in the Middle Ages.  
아이콘은 중세에 유행했던 이미지 상이었다.
- Cathedrals were enormous churches people built in the Middle Ages.  
대성당은 사람들이 중세에 지은 거대한 교회였다.
- Monks made illuminated manuscripts by writing and drawing pictures in books. 수도사들은 책 속에 글을 쓰고 그림을 그려 넣어서 채색 필사본을 만들었다.
- Tapestries were carpets that had pictures on them and were often hung on walls. 벽걸이 융단은 그 위에 그림이 있고 흔히 벽에 걸리던 카펫이었다.
- The Gothic Age was the time when many cathedrals were built.  
고딕시대는 많은 대성당들이 지어졌던 시기였다.
- A statuette is a very tiny statue.  
스테추엣은 아주 작은 조각상이다.



**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Musical notation allows musicians to read and play music.
- 2 The musical pitch is the tone of the music.
- 3 A tie is a curved line that ties the notes together.
- 4 Sometimes a bar connects two or more eighth notes.
- 5 A dotted note means that the note should be increased by half.
- 6 Bar lines divide the music into measures.
- 7 Composers use a single bar line to mark the end of a measure.
- 8 Composers use a double bar line to mark the end of a piece of music.
- 9 A sharp shows that a note should be played half a tone higher.
- 10 A flat shows that a note should be played half a tone lower.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

올리다	raise   lower	raise		
지속하다	follow   hold	hold		
짧게 끊어서	legato   staccato	staccato		
여리게	piano   pianissimo	piano		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

piano	pianissimo	forte	speed	softly
loud	dynamics	loudness	mezzo	moderately

When musicians play their instruments, they must do more than just read the notes and then play them. They must know the 1 speed that they should play the music. And they must also know the dynamics. This means they must know if they should play 2 softly or loudly. How do they know that? On the sheet music, they will see the letters *p*, *pp*, *mp*, *f*, *ff*, or *mf*. These letters are all related to musical 3 dynamics. They indicate the softness or the loudness that the musician should play. *p* stands for 4 piano. It means the music should be played softly. There are also *pp* and *mp*. *pp* means 5 pianissimo, which stands for “very soft.” And *mp* means mezzo piano. This means “6 moderately soft.” Of course, some music should be played loudly. When a musician sees *f*, it means 7 forte. That stands for “loud.” Just like with soft music, there are two more degrees of 8 loudness. The first is *ff*. That’s fortissimo, which means “very 9 loud.” And there is *mf*. That’s 10 mezzo forte, which means “moderately loud.”

**A** 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1	모스크	<u>mosque</u>	9	pottery	<u>도자기, 도기류</u>
2	돔	<u>dome</u>	10	porcelain	<u>자기, 자기류</u>
3	(이슬람 사원의) 첨탑	<u>minaret</u>	11	carve	<u>새기다, 조각하다</u>
4	이슬람 건축물	<u>Islamic architecture</u>	12	mold	<u>틀에 넣어 만들다, 본뜨다</u>
5	테라코타	<u>terra cotta</u>	13	decorate	<u>장식하다</u>
6	비단	<u>silk</u>	14	stamp	<u>날인하다, 도장 찍다</u>
7	두루마리	<u>scroll</u>	15	delicate	<u>섬세한, 고운, 부드러운</u>
8	서예	<u>calligraphy</u>	16	fine	<u>고운, 가는</u>

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

minaret	porcelain	terra cotta	mosque	dome
scroll	pottery	Islamic architecture	calligraphy	silk

- A mosque is where Muslims go to worship.  
모스크는 이슬람교도들이 예배 드리러 가는 곳이다.
- There are many terra cotta statues in Africa.  
아프리카에는 많은 테라코타 상들이 있다.
- A dome is a rounded roof or ceiling on a building.  
돔은 건물의 둥근 지붕이나 천장이다.
- Minarets are tall towers that are connected to mosques.  
첨탑은 모스크에 연결되어 있는 높은 탑이다.
- Domes and minarets are the main features of Islamic architecture.  
돔과 첨탑은 이슬람 건축물의 주요 특징들이다.
- Chinese artists used long scrolls to make pictures on.  
중국 화가들은 그 위에 그림을 그리기 위해 긴 두루마리를 사용했다.
- The Chinese made excellent pottery.  
중국인들은 아주 훌륭한 도자기를 만들었다.
- Calligraphy is the art of handwriting.  
서예는 손글씨의 예술이다.





**A** 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 An orchestra typically performs in a concert hall.
- 2 The musicians wait backstage before they come out to perform.
- 3 The conductor waves his baton as he conducts the orchestra.
- 4 A fugue involves several instruments playing the same theme in turn.
- 5 A person's vocal range is how high and low he or she can sing.
- 6 A person with a high voice can sing high notes.
- 7 A person with a low voice can sing low notes.
- 8 Many monks sang chants without using any instruments.
- 9 Gregorian chants often have a monotonous sound.
- 10 The tempo is the speed of the music.

**B** 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

조율하다	tune   take turns	<u>tune</u>		
구별하다	chant   distinguish	<u>distinguish</u>		
소프라노	alto   soprano	<u>soprano</u>		
바리톤	bass   baritone	<u>baritone</u>		

**C** 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

audience  
composers

Hallelujah  
influenced

Messiah  
Baroque

quartets  
recognizable

works  
chorus

Two of the greatest of all classical music 1 composers were George Friedrich Handel and Joseph Haydn. Handel lived during the 2 Baroque Period in the eighteenth century. He was German. But he lived in England for a long time. Some of his music is very popular and well known all around the world. He wrote *Water Music* and *Music for the Royal Fireworks*. These are two easily 3 recognizable pieces of music. But his most famous music by far is his 4 Messiah. It is an oratorio that tells the life of Jesus Christ. From the *Messiah*, the most famous piece is the 5 Hallelujah chorus. Today, when orchestras play the *Hallelujah* 6 chorus, the 7 audience always stands up. Joseph Haydn was one of the best composers of the Classical Period. He composed hundreds of sonatas, symphonies, and string 8 quartets. He also 9 influenced many other composers. Beethoven was the greatest of all his students. Two of his best 10 works are the *Surprise Symphony* and *The Creation*, an oratorio.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 기보법	musical notation	9 single bar line	홀세로줄
2 음조, 음의 고저	musical pitch	10 double bar line	겹세로줄, 마침줄
3 붙임줄	tie	11 follow	따르다, 따라가다
4 붙임선	bar	12 raise	올리다, 높이다
5 부점음표	dotted note	13 lower	낮추다, 내리다
6 소절	measure	14 hold	지속하다, 계속하다
7 올림표	sharp	15 legato	레가토(끊지 말고 부드럽게)
8 내림표	flat	16 staccato	스타카토(짧게 끊어서)

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

single bar line	dotted note	flat	bar	double bar line
musical notation	measure	tie	sharp	musical pitch

- 1 Musical notation allows musicians to read and play music.  
기보법은 음악가들이 악보를 읽고 연주할 수 있게 해준다.
- 2 A tie is a curved line that ties the notes together.  
붙임줄은 음표들을 서로 묶어 주는 곡선이다.
- 3 A dotted note means that the note should be increased by half.  
부점음표는 그 음표의 길이를 반 늘리라는 것을 의미한다.
- 4 Bar lines divide the music into measures.  
세로줄은 악곡을 소절로 나눈다.
- 5 Composers use a single bar line to mark the end of a measure.  
작곡가들은 한 소절의 끝을 표시하기 위하여 홀세로줄을 사용한다.
- 6 A sharp shows that a note should be played half a tone higher.  
올림표는 어떤 음표를 반음 올려서 연주하라는 것을 나타낸다.
- 7 Sometimes a bar connects two or more eighth notes.  
때로 붙임선은 두 개 이상의 8분음표를 연결한다.
- 8 A flat shows that a note should be played half a tone lower.  
내림표는 어떤 음표를 반음 내려서 연주하라는 것을 나타낸다.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 비그늘	rain shadow	16 irrigate	(토지에) 물을 대다, 관개하다
2 석유	petroleum, oil	17 deforest	(삼림을) 벌채하다, 남벌하다
3 인디언 보호 거주지	reservation	18 segregate	분리하다, 차별하다
4 삼각주	delta	19 Crusade	십자군
5 수목한계선	timberline	20 collapse	무너지다, 붕괴되다
6 높이, 고도	elevation	21 emancipate	해방하다, 석방하다
7 장엄한, 장중한	majestic	22 hypothesize	가설을 세우다, 가정하다
8 탐구, 질문	inquiry	23 dissolve	녹다, 용해되다
9 추론, 추정	inference	24 translucent	반투명한
10 미생물	microorganism	25 ventricle	심실
11 원생생물	protist	26 atrium	심방
12 진화(론)	evolution	27 probability	확률
13 전도	conduction	28 inspire	고무하다, 고취하다
14 대류	convection	29 depict	그리다, 묘사하다
15 공약수	common factor	30 legato	레가토(끊지 말고 부드럽게)

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

acute angle	fungus	collision
gene	complete sentence	Norse mythology

- Mushrooms and yeasts are two kinds of fungus.  
버섯과 효모는 진균류의 두 종류이다.
- Genes are what determine which traits an animal inherits from its parents.  
유전자는 동물이 어떤 특성을 그 부모로부터 물려받는가를 결정하는 것이다.
- A collision between two plates can cause earthquakes.  
두 판 간의 충돌은 지진을 일으킬 수 있다.
- An acute angle measures greater than 0° and less than 90°.  
예각은 0°보다 크고 90°보다 작다.
- Norse mythology tells stories from Scandinavian countries.  
북유럽 신화는 스칸디나비아 나라들에서 유래한 이야기들을 들려준다.
- A complete sentence has both a subject and a predicate.  
완전한 문장은 주어와 술어를 둘 다 가지고 있다.

**A** 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 현금작물	cash crop	16 reincarnate	환생시키다
2 유산	heritage	17 agreement	일치, 호응
3 개척자	pioneer	18 industrialization	산업화
4 중세의	medieval	19 reclamation	개간, 간척
5 봉건제도	feudalism	20 meditate	명상하다
6 노예제도	slavery	21 nucleus	핵, 세포핵
7 연방 탈퇴	secession	22 cytoplasm	세포질
8 유전	heredity	23 inherit	물려받다, 유전하다
9 플레이트, 판	plate	24 continental drift	대륙 이동
10 단층	fault	25 velocity	속도
11 동맥	artery	26 gravity	중력
12 직렬 회로	series circuit	27 formula	공식
13 직각	right angle	28 trick	속이다, 장난치다
14 대성당	cathedral	29 staccato	스타카토(짧게 끊어서)
15 기보법	musical notation	30 appreciate	식별하다, 감상하다

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

continental divide  
manor

Hinduism  
sharp

civil rights  
blood vessel

- Many blacks fought for their civil rights in the 1960s.  
1960년대에 많은 흑인들이 그들의 공민권을 위해 싸웠다.
- The Continental Divide runs north to south along the peaks of the Rocky Mountains. 로키 산맥 분수계는 로키 산맥의 봉우리를 따라 북쪽에서 남쪽으로 뻗어 있다.
- Hinduism was a religion with many gods that began in India.  
힌두교는 인도에서 시작된, 많은 신을 가진 종교였다.
- The lord lived in a large manor and managed his estate from it.  
영주는 커다란 장원에 살면서 그의 소유지를 관리했다.
- Blood circulates throughout the body in blood vessels.  
혈액은 혈관 속에서 온몸을 순환한다.
- A sharp shows that a note should be played half a tone higher.  
올림표는 어떤 음표를 반음 올려서 연주하라는 것을 나타낸다.