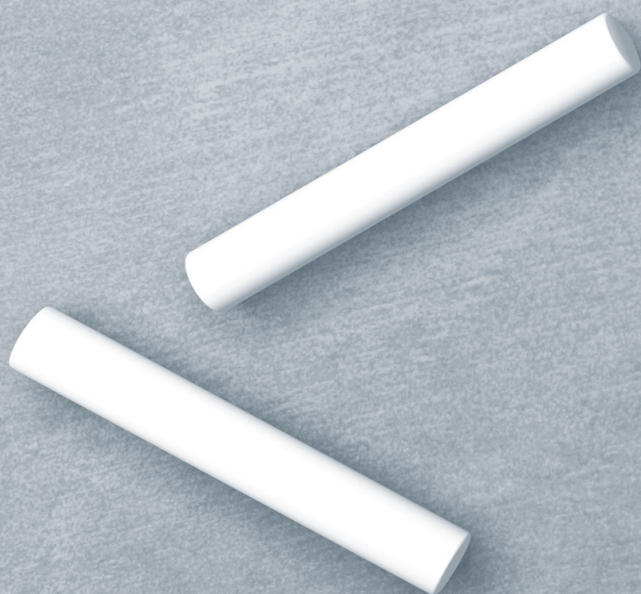


Workbook

Vocabulary 5





A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 The United States is a nation of diversity where people of different racess and ethnicities live together.
- 2 An ethnic group is a group of people who have the same customs, language, and history.
- 3 The United States is called a melting pot because people from different countries go there and all become Americans.
- 4 National identity is important to many immigrants.
- 5 The government's authority comes from the people.
- 6 The United States is called a democratic republic.
- 7 The United States Constitution is the supreme law of the land.
- 8 An amendment is an addition to the constitution in order to change a law or to make a new one.
- 9 There are two main political parties in the United States: the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.
- 10 The two main parties often reach a compromise on bills they want to pass.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

비준하다	ratify establish	ratify		
수정하다	bear amend	amend		
타협하다	declare compromise	compromise		
헌법	constitution Bill of Rights	constitution		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

Bill of Rights	rights	amendments	guns	twice
Constitution	ratified	illegal	freedom	soldiers

In 1787, the states' leaders started to write the Constitution. The 1 Constitution is the supreme law of the land. But many Americans were not happy. They were worried about the strength of the national government. They knew a strong government could take away their 2 rights. So they wanted to add some 3 amendments to the Constitution. So they wrote 10 amendments to the Constitution. Together, they were called the 4 Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights was 5 ratified in 1791 and then became law. The First Amendment is about freedom. People have 6 freedom of speech, religion, and the press and the right to assemble peacefully. The Second Amendment gives people the right to have 7 guns. The Third Amendment says the government cannot put 8 soldiers in people's houses. The Fourth Amendment protects people from 9 illegal searches and arrests. The Fifth Amendment says a person cannot be tried 10 twice for the same crime.

* 1일에는 복습 문제가 없습니다.

교육 R&D에 앞서가는
Key기출판사



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- Residents vote for their favorite presidential candidate in their state's primary.
- State residents choose delegates to vote for a presidential nominee at a caucus.
- A candidate is a person running for a political office.
- A delegate is a representative of a political party.
- A nominee is a party's official candidate for a political office.
- A candidate must win the nomination from his or her party to be able to run for political office.
- Political parties hold conventions to determine their presidential nominee.
- A voter casts a ballot on Election Day.
- Citizens go to a voting station to vote on Election Day.
- The Electoral College is the group of people who cast the final vote for president.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

지명하다	select nominate	<u>nominate</u>		
입후보하다	raise run	<u>run</u>		
기부하다	donate cast	<u>donate</u>		
여론조사	survey poll	<u>poll</u>		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

caucus
primary

nominee
election

speeches
Democratic

delegates
conventions

Tuesday
president

In the United States, there are many political parties. But two are very powerful. They are the Republican Party and the 1 Democratic Party. About two years before the presidential election, members of both parts start running for president. They want to be their party's presidential 2 nominee. They raise money and travel around the country giving 3 speeches. Every four years, the U.S. elects a president. In an 4 election year, every state has either a 5 primary or a caucus. This is where they elect 6 delegates. The candidates want to get as many delegates as possible. New Hampshire has the first primary in the country. Iowa has the first 7 caucus. When one candidate has enough delegates, he or she becomes the party's nominee. In July or August, both parties have 8 conventions. They officially nominate their presidential and vice presidential candidates there. Then, the race for president really begins. The candidates for both parties visit many states. They give speeches. They try to win voters. On the first 9 Tuesday in November, the American voters decide who the next 10 president will be.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 다양성	diversity	9 party	정당, 당, 당파
2 민족 집단	ethnic group	10 compromise	타협(안); 타협하다
3 용광로	melting pot	11 ratify	비준하다, 재가하다, 승인하다
4 국가 정체성	national identity	12 establish	(법률 등을) 제정하다
5 권위, 권한	authority	13 amend	수정하다, 개정하다
6 민주공화국	democratic republic	14 bear	(무기 등을) 몸에 지니다, 소지하다
7 헌법	constitution	15 reach a compromise	타협에 이르다
8 수정조항	amendment	16 Bill of Rights	권리장전

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

diversity democratic republic ethnic group authority amendment
constitution national identity melting pot party compromise

- The United States is a nation of diversity where people of different races and ethnicities live together. 미국은 다양한 인종과 민족성의 사람들이 함께 사는 다양성의 나라이다.
- An ethnic group is a group of people who have the same customs, language, and history. 민족 집단은 같은 관습, 언어, 역사를 가진 사람들의 집단이다.
- National identity is important to many immigrants. 이민자들에게 국가 정체성은 중요하다.
- The United States is called a democratic republic. 미국은 민주공화국이라고 불린다.
- The United States Constitution is the supreme law of the land. 미국 헌법은 그 나라의 최고 법규이다.
- The government's authority comes from the people. 정부의 권위는 국민들에게서 나온다.
- An amendment is an addition to the constitution in order to change a law or to make a new one. 수정조항은 법을 바꾸거나 새로운 법을 만들기 위해 헌법에 부가되는 조항이다.
- There are two main political parties in the United States: the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. 미국에는 민주당과 공화당, 두 주요 정당이 있다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Historians study events and people from the past.
- 2 Archaeologists study ancient human cultures.
- 3 A timeline lists a sequence of events in history.
- 4 The interpretation of an event is important to historians.
- 5 A primary source is material written by a person who witnessed an event.
- 6 A secondary source is a work based on primary sources.
- 7 Historians study artifacts — things made by humans long ago — to learn how people lived in the past.
- 8 The sequence in which something happened is its chronology.
- 9 Important people in history are known as historical figures.
- 10 Some historians study oral history, such as spoken memories, stories, and songs.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

해석하다	interpret examine	<u>interpret</u>		
이용하다	take place utilize	<u>utilize</u>		
기원전	B.C. A.D.	<u>B.C.</u>		
10년간	century decade	<u>decade</u>		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

historians
secondary

interpret
caused

sources
events

photographs
witness

occurred
history

Historians study the past. They are concerned about past ¹ events and people who lived in the past. But ² historians do not just learn names, dates, and places. Instead, they try to ³ interpret past events. They want to know why an event happened. They want to know why a person acted in a certain way. And they want to know how one event ⁴ caused another to occur. To do this, historians must study many ⁵ sources. First, they use primary sources. These are sources that were recorded at the same time an event ⁶ occurred. They could be journals. They could be books. They could be newspaper articles or ⁷ photographs. In modern times, they could even be videotaped recordings. They also use ⁸ secondary sources. These are works written by people who did not ⁹ witness an event. Good historians use both primary and secondary sources in their work. There are many kinds of history. Some historians like political history. Others study military ¹⁰ history. Some focus on economics. All of them help us understand the past better.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 예비선거	<u>primary</u>	9 voting station	<u>투표소</u>
2 주 당원대회	<u>caucus</u>	10 Electoral College	<u>선거인단</u>
3 후보자	<u>candidate</u>	11 nominate	<u>지명하다, 임명하다</u>
4 대의원	<u>delegate</u>	12 vie	<u>겨루다, 경쟁하다</u>
5 지명후보	<u>nominee</u>	13 raise	<u>모금하다</u>
6 지명, 임명	<u>nomination</u>	14 donate	<u>기부하다, 기증하다</u>
7 전당대회	<u>convention</u>	15 cast a ballot	<u>투표하다</u>
8 투표용지	<u>ballot</u>	16 voting booth	<u>투표용지 기입소</u>

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

candidate	voting station	caucus	nominee	delegate
nomination	Electoral College	ballot	convention	primary

- Residents vote for their favorite presidential candidate in their state's primary.
주 예비선거에서 주민들은 그들이 선호하는 대통령 후보에게 투표한다.
- A candidate is a person running for a political office.
후보자는 공직에 출마한 사람이다.
- A delegate is a representative of a political party.
대의원은 정당의 대리인이다.
- State residents choose delegates to vote for a presidential nominee at a caucus.
주 당원대회에서 주의 주민들은 대통령 지명후보에게 투표할 대의원을 선출한다.
- A candidate must win the nomination from his or her party to be able to run for political office. 후보자가 공직에 출마할 수 있으려면 그 자신의 정당으로부터 지명을 받아야 한다.
- Political parties hold conventions to determine their presidential nominee.
정당은 그들의 대통령 지명후보를 결정하기 위해 전당대회를 개최한다.
- The Electoral College is the group of people who cast the final vote for president. 선거인단은 대통령을 선출하는 최종 투표를 하는 사람들의 집단이다.
- Citizens go to a voting station to vote on Election Day.
선거일에 시민들은 투표하기 위해 투표소로 간다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- Many Native American tribes still live in their ancestral lands.
- Many archaeologists believe that the first Native Americans were hunter-gatherers from Asia.
- Some tribes are called mound builders because they buried their dead in large mounds.
- Many tribes in the Northwest erected totem poles.
- A potlatch was a special feast held by Native Americans in the Northwest at which guests received gifts.
- The Tlingit used tree bark and other materials to make colorful crafts.
- The Anasazi lived in dwellings that looked like apartment buildings built into the cliffs.
- Archaeologists have found the remains of many Native American cultures.
- Wampum was polished beads made from shells and was used in ceremonies or as gifts.
- A clan is a group of families that share the same ancestor.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

영향을 주다	impact polish	impact		
억지로 ~하게 되다	be held by be forced to	be forced to		
따로 떼어 놓다	set aside erect	set aside		
(일자형의) 공동주택	hogan longhouse	longhouse		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

disease

artifacts

remain

impressive

drought

Anasazi

centuries

defeated

disappeared

cliffs

Today, there are many Native American tribes in North America. In the past, there were many more. However, some of them, like the Maya and Aztecs, 1 disappeared. This happened to another tribe of Native Americans many 2 centuries ago. They were the Anasazi. The 3 Anasazi lived in the area that is the Southwest today. They lived in that area more than a thousand years ago. They had an 4 impressive culture. They made their own unique pottery. And some of them even lived in homes built into 5 cliffs. However, around 1200, they suddenly disappeared. No one is sure what happened. Some people believe another tribe 6 defeated the Anasazi in war. Others believe that a 7 disease killed them. But most archaeologists think there was a 8 drought. Today, only 9 artifacts and the ruins of Anasazi buildings 10 remain. No one knows where the people went, though.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 역사가	historian	9 historical figure	역사적 인물
2 고고학자	archaeologist	10 oral history	구술 역사, 구술 기록
3 연대표	timeline	11 interpret	해석하다, 판단하다
4 해석, 판단	interpretation	12 translate	번역하다, 해석하다
5 1차 자료	primary source	13 utilize	이용하다
6 2차 자료	secondary source	14 B.C.	기원전
7 인공유물	artifact	15 A.D.	기원후, 서기
8 연대기	chronology	16 historic	역사의, 역사적인

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

historical figure interpretation oral history historian archaeologist
primary source secondary source chronology timeline artifact

- 1 Archaeologists study ancient human cultures.
고고학자들은 고대의 인간 문화를 연구한다.
- 2 Historians study events and people from the past.
역사가들은 과거의 사건과 사람들을 연구한다.
- 3 The interpretation of an event is important to historians.
역사가들에게 어떤 사건의 해석은 중요하다.
- 4 Historians study artifacts to learn how people lived in the past.
역사가들은 과거에 사람들이 어떻게 살았는지를 알기 위해 인공유물을 연구한다.
- 5 A primary source is material written by a person who witnessed an event. 1차 자료는 사건을 목격한 사람에 의해 작성된 자료이다.
- 6 The sequence in which something happened is its chronology.
어떤 일이 발생한 순서가 그것의 연대기이다.
- 7 Important people in history are known as historical figures.
역사에서 중요한 사람들은 역사적 인물로 알려져 있다.
- 8 Some historians study oral history, such as spoken memories, stories, and songs. 어떤 역사가들은 구전되는 기억, 이야기, 노래 같은 구술 기록을 연구한다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- Many traders traveled on the Silk Road connecting Europe and China.
- The Vikings were raiders who sailed on the ocean and attacked coastal villages.
- Pirates sailed on the ocean and raided ships to steal their treasures.
- Merchants sell various goods to people.
- Barter is a form of trade where people exchange goods for other goods rather than for money.
- Navigation on the ocean was difficult for ships in the fifteenth century.
- The Age of Exploration led Europeans to sail to Asia and the Americas.
- The Portuguese developed a new ship, the caravel, which could sail farther and faster than others.
- Bartolomeu Dias was the first European to sail around the southernmost point of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope.
- Christopher Columbus led an expedition across the Atlantic Ocean.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

침략하다	invade navigate	invade		
물물교환하다	exchange barter	barter		
지배하다	develop dominate	dominate		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하시오.

Philippines	spices	India	sailed	Magellan
Age of Exploration	Cape	Africa	captured	route

In 1453, the Ottoman Turks defeated the Byzantine Empire. They ¹ captured its capital city Constantinople. Suddenly, the land ² route from Europe to Asia became more dangerous. At that time, many Europeans purchased ³ spices from China and other Asian countries. But now they could not get them from land. So they tried to get their spices by sea. This began the ⁴ Age of Exploration. Many Europeans began sailing south around Africa. In 1488, Bartolomeu Dias became the first European to sail to the ⁵ Cape of Good Hope in Africa. This was the southernmost point of ⁶ Africa. In 1498, Vasco da Gama sailed across the Indian Ocean and landed in ⁷ India. He returned to Portugal in 1499. By this time, the Americas had been discovered. But people did not know how big the Earth was. Finally, in 1519, Ferdinand ⁸ Magellan set sail from Spain. He sailed past the southern part of South America and into the Pacific Ocean. Magellan was later killed during a fight with the native people of the ⁹ Philippines. But, in 1522, his crew returned to Spain. They had ¹⁰ sailed around the world!

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 조상의	ancestral	9 wampum	조가비 구슬
2 수렵 채집민	hunter-gatherer	10 clan	씨족
3 고분, 무덤	mound	11 impact	강한 영향을 주다
4 토tem 폴	totem pole	12 affect	영향을 미치다, 작용하다
5 포틀래치	potlatch	13 be urged to	~하라고 재촉 받다
6 수공예품	craft	14 be forced to	억지로 ~하게 되다, 강요받다
7 주거지	dwelling	15 set aside	따로 떼어 놓다
8 유물, 유적	remains	16 teepee	티피

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

hunter-gatherer	totem pole	ancestral	potlatch	clan
mound builder	wampum	dwelling	remains	craft

- Many Native American tribes still live in their ancestral lands.
많은 아메리카 원주민들이 지금도 조상 전래의 땅에서 살고 있다.
- Many archaeologists believe that the first Native Americans were hunter-gatherers from Asia.
많은 고고학자들은 최초의 아메리카 원주민들은 아시아에서 온 수렵 채집민들이었다고 믿는다.
- The Tlingit used tree bark and other materials to make colorful crafts.
틀링깃 족은 나무 껍질이나 다른 재료들을 사용하여 다채로운 공예품을 만들었다.
- Some tribes are called mound builders because they buried their dead in large mounds. 어떤 부족들은 고인들을 커다란 무덤에 묻었기 때문에 마운드 빌더라고 불린다.
- The Anasazi lived in dwelling that looked like apartment buildings built into the cliffs. 아나사지 족은 절벽 안에 지어진 아파트 건물처럼 생긴 주거지에 살았다.
- Wampum was polished beads made from shells and was used in ceremonies or as gifts. 조가비 구슬은 조개껍질로 만들어진 광택이 나는 구슬로 행사 때나 선물로 사용되었다.
- A clan is a group of families that share the same ancestor.
씨족은 같은 조상을 가진 가족 집단이다.
- Archaeologists have found the remains of many Native American cultures.
고고학자들은 많은 아메리카 원주민 문화의 유적들을 발견했다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The arrival of the Spaniards in the Americas changed the Native American empires.
- The conquistadors were Spanish warriors who went to the New World to fight the Native Americans.
- Smallpox was a deadly disease that killed millions of Native Americans.
- The Spanish conqueror Hernando Cortez caused the downfall of the Aztec Empire.
- Machu Picchu was an Incan city hidden high in the Andes Mountains.
- The Incas used the quipus to keep records and to make calculations.
- The Spanish brought missionaries to convert the Native Americans to Christianity.
- Mestizos were people of mixed Spanish and Native American ancestry.
- The Spanish enslaved many Native Americans and Africans.
- Many adventurers searched for El Dorado, a legendary city made of gold.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

돌발하다	drive out break out	break out		
몰아내다	search drive away	drive away		
후퇴하다	retreat infect	retreat		
유물	remains downfall	remains		

C 보기에 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

Mexico
invaded

weapons
captured

capital
Andes

Americas
throne

defeated
civil war

When Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492, there were already millions of people living in the ¹ Americas. Some of them had formed great empires. Two of these were the Aztecs and the Incas. However, after a few years, the Spanish ² defeated both of them. The Aztec Empire was in the area of modern-day ³ Mexico. The Aztecs were very warlike. They had conquered many of their neighbors. But they did not have modern ⁴ weapons like guns and cannons. In 1519, Hernando Cortez ⁵ invaded the Aztec Empire. There were several battles as Cortez and his men marched to Tenochtitlan, the Aztec ⁶ capital. In 1521, Cortez ⁷ captured the city and conquered the empire. The Inca Empire was in South America in the ⁸ Andes Mountains. In 1531, Francisco Pizarro arrived there with 182 soldiers. At that time, the Inca Empire was already weak. There had just been a ⁹ civil war in the empire. By 1532, Pizarro and his men had captured the Incan emperor. The next year, they put their own emperor on the ¹⁰ throne.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 무역업자	trader	9 Age of Exploration	대항해 시대
2 침입자	raider	10 Cape of Good Hope	희망봉
3 해적	pirate	11 raid	습격하다, 급습하다
4 상인	merchant	12 invade	침략하다, 침입하다
5 물물교환	barter	13 attack	공격하다
6 항해(술)	navigation	14 navigate	항해하다, 조종하다
7 작은 범선	caravel	15 barter (v.)	물물교환하다, 교역하다
8 원정대, 탐험대	expedition	16 dominate	지배하다, 우위를 차지하다

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

merchant	trader	raider	expedition	pirate
navigation	sail	barter	Age of Exploration	caravel

- Many traders traveled on the Silk Road connecting Europe and China.
많은 상인들이 유럽과 중국을 잇는 실크로드를 여행했다.
- The Vikings were raiders who sailed on the ocean and attacked coastal villages. 바이킹은 바다에서 항해하며 해안 마을들을 공격한 침략자들이었다.
- Merchants sell various goods to people. 상인들은 사람들에게 다양한 물품을 판다.
- Navigation on the ocean was difficult for ships in the fifteenth century.
15세기의 배들에게 바다 항해는 어려웠다.
- The Portuguese developed a new ship, the caravel, which could sail farther and faster than others.
포르투갈인들은 다른 배들보다 더 멀리 더 빠르게 항해할 수 있는 새로운 배, 범선을 개발했다.
- Christopher Columbus led an expedition across the Atlantic Ocean.
크리스토퍼 콜럼버스는 대서양 건너편으로 원정대를 이끌었다.
- Barter is a form of trade where people exchange goods for other goods rather than for money. 물물교환은 물품을 돈 대신 다른 물품으로 교환하는 무역 형태이다.
- The Age of Exploration led Europeans to sail to Asia and the Americas. 대항해 시대는 유럽인들이 아시아와 아메리카 대륙으로 항해하도록 이끌었다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The French made a lot of money in the fur trade with Native Americans.
- Trappers hunted animals like beavers for their skins.
- The French often became allies with Native American tribes in order to strengthen the colony.
- In 1585, England's Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to start a colony in North America.
- Tobacco became an important cash crop in the American colonies.
- Many indentured servants from Europe worked in tobacco fields.
- An apprentice is someone who works for a skilled person in order to learn that person's skills.
- The Virginia House of Burgesses, a colonial assembly, made laws for the colony.
- The Pilgrims were governed by the Mayflower Compact.
- There was triangular trade between the colonies, England, and the islands in the Caribbean Sea.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

동맹을 맺다	unite ally	ally		
견디다	apprentice tolerate	tolerate		
발행하다	issue grant	issue		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

Plymouth
supposed

Thanksgiving
Massachusetts

beliefs
leader

New World
harvested

different
farm

In Britain, there was a group of people called Pilgrims. They were 1 different from most people there. They had certain religious 2 beliefs that others did not share. So they wanted to leave Britain and go to the 3 New World. They hired a ship called the *Mayflower* to take them to America. They left in 1620 and landed in America after two months of sailing. They were 4 supposed to go to the Hudson River area. But they landed at a place called 5 Plymouth Rock. It was in modern-day 6 Massachusetts on Cape Cod. Still, the Pilgrims decided to settle there. The first winter was hard. Many Pilgrims died. But the Native Americans there made peace with them. Their 7 leader was Samoset. He brought Squanto to stay with the Pilgrims. Squanto and other Native Americans taught the Pilgrims how to 8 farm the land properly. That year, the Pilgrims 9 harvested many crops. They had a big three-day festival with the Native Americans. That was the first 10 Thanksgiving.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 천연두	smallpox	9 Spaniard	스페인 사람
2 몰락, 멸망	downfall	10 conquistador	(신대륙) 정복자
3 마추픽추	Machu Picchu	11 demand	요구하다
4 (잉카의) 결승문자	quipus	12 break out	돌발하다, 발발하다
5 선교사	missionary	13 drive away	몰아내다, 쫓아내다
6 메스티조	mestizo	14 retreat	후퇴하다, 물러서다
7 노예로 만들다	enslave	15 infect	병균을 퍼뜨리다, 감염시키다
8 (전설의) 황금향	El Dorado	16 collapse	무너지다, 붕괴되다

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

Machu Picchu	Spaniard	downfall	quipus	El Dorado
conquistador	smallpox	enslave	missionary	Mestizo

- The arrival of the Spaniards in the Americas changed the Native American empires. 아메리카 대륙에의 스페인인들의 출현은 아메리카 원주민 제국들을 변화시켰다.
- The conquistadors were Spanish warriors who went to the New World to fight the Native Americans.
신대륙 정복자들은 아메리카 원주민들과 싸우기 위해 신세계로 간 스페인 전사들이었다.
- The Spanish conqueror Hernando Cortez caused the downfall of the Aztec Empire. 스페인 정복자 페르난도 코르테스가 아즈텍 제국의 멸망을 초래했다.
- Machu Picchu was an Incan city hidden high in the Andes Mountains.
마추픽추는 안데스 산맥 높이 숨겨진 잉카의 도시였다.
- The Spanish enslaved many Native Americans and Africans.
스페인인들은 많은 아메리카 원주민들과 아프리카인들을 노예로 삼았다.
- The Incas used the quipus to keep records and to make calculations.
잉카 족은 기록을 하고 계산을 하기 위해 결승문자를 사용했다.
- Mestizos were people of mixed Spanish and Native American ancestry.
메스티조는 스페인계와 아메리카 원주민계가 섞인 혼혈아였다.
- The Spanish brought missionaries to convert the Native Americans to Christianity. 스페인인들은 아메리카 원주민들을 기독교로 개종시키기 위해 선교사들을 데려왔다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 The French and British both had huge territories in North America.
- 2 The colonists thought many of the new taxes were intolerable.
- 3 The colonists formed groups of soldiers called militias.
- 4 The minutemen were American militiamen ready to fight "at a minute's notice."
- 5 British troops went to Boston to stop the colonists' protests.
- 6 A patriot is a person who loves his or her country.
- 7 The British hired German mercenaries to fight for them.
- 8 A Loyalist was an American who stayed loyal to England.
- 9 Some merchants became rich by profiteering.
- 10 The Boston Massacre was the turning point that led to the Revolutionary War.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

제정하다	repeal enact	enact		
폐지하다	repeal enact	repeal		
입대하다	repay enlist	enlist		
탈영하다	desert dispute	desert		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

fought	Stamp	colonies	expensive	one
taxes	Indian	Intolerable	British	passed

In the eighteenth century, countries in Europe often 1 fought wars against each other. They usually fought in Europe. But sometimes they fought in other places. One of these other places was in America. In the 1750s and 1760s, the British and French fought a war in North America. Some people called it the French and 2 Indian War. Others called it the Seven Years' War. Basically, the British and American colonists were on 3 one side. The French and Native Americans were on the other side. The 4 British won the war. So the French left most of North America. They had to give many of their 5 colonies to the British. But the war was very 6 expensive for the British. So King George III of Britain wanted to raise taxes in the colonies. He said the British had protected the colonies. So they should pay higher 7 taxes. The British 8 passed many taxes. These included the 9 Stamp Act and the Tea Act. There were many others, though. The Americans hated the taxes and thought they were unfair. They called them the 10 Intolerable Acts. Eventually, Britain's actions led to war in the colonies.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 모피 무역	<u>fur trade</u>	9 indentured servant	(식민지 시대의) 계약 노동자
2 뿔 사냥꾼	<u>trapper</u>	10 House of Burgesses	(식민지 시대의) 버지니아 하원
3 동맹	<u>ally</u>	11 ally (v.)	동맹을 맺다, 연합하다
4 (국왕의) 특허장	<u>charter</u>	12 tolerate	참다, 견디다
5 환금작물	<u>cash crop</u>	13 issue	(면허증 등을) 내주다, 발행하다
6 도제, 수습생	<u>apprentice</u>	14 be engaged in	~에 종사하다
7 메이플라워 서약	<u>Mayflower Compact</u>	15 grant	(정식으로) 주다, 하사하다
8 삼각무역	<u>triangular trade</u>	16 bestow	주다, 수여하다

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

ally fur trade indentured servant House of Burgesses trapper
 charter cash crop Mayflower Compact triangular trade apprentice

- The French made a lot of money in the fur trade with Native Americans. 프랑스인들은 아메리카 원주민들과의 모피 매매로 많은 돈을 벌었다.
- The French often became allies with Native American tribes in order to strengthen the colony.
프랑스인들은 식민지를 강화하기 위해 종종 아메리카 원주민 부족들과 동맹이 되었다.
- In 1585, England's Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to start a colony in North America.
1585년에 영국의 엘리자베스 여왕은 북아메리카에서 식민지를 건설할 수 있는 특허장을 교부했다.
- Tobacco became an important cash crop in the American colonies.
담배는 아메리카 식민지의 중요한 환금작물이 되었다.
- Many indentured servants from Europe worked in tobacco fields.
유럽에서 건너온 많은 계약 노동자들이 담배 농장에서 일했다.
- There was triangular trade between the colonies, England, and the islands in the Caribbean Sea. 식민지들과 영국, 그리고 카리브해 제도 간에 삼각무역이 있었다.
- The Pilgrims were governed by the Mayflower Compact.
필그림들은 메이플라워 서약에 의해 다스려졌다.
- The Virginia House of Burgesses, a colonial assembly, made laws for the colony. 식민지 의회인 버지니아 하원이 식민지에 대한 법을 만들었다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Jim Crow Laws discriminated against black people in the South.
- 2 The abolition of slavery happened during the Civil War.
- 3 Reconstruction was the period when the South was trying to rebuild after the Civil War.
- 4 Industrialization and urbanization started the age of industry.
- 5 A monopoly happens when one company controls an entire market.
- 6 The government often gets involved in the regulation of businesses.
- 7 Isolationism happens when a country stops dealing with other countries.
- 8 People can buy and sell stock on a stock market.
- 9 Many Americans lost their jobs in the Great Depression.
- 10 In a depression, unemployment is high because there are no jobs.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

폐지하다	regulate abolish	abolish		
규제하다	regulate abolish	regulate		
재건하다	reconstruct industrialize	reconstruct		
산업화하다	reconstruct industrialize	industrialize		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하시오.

unemployment
technologies

leisure
Depression

crashed
bankrupt

New Deal
recover

elected
influence

In the 1920s, the American economy was very strong, and life was good. World War I had just ended. There were new ¹ technologies being created, and people could afford to buy them. People had ² leisure time, so they could go out and enjoy themselves. Then, on October 24, 1929, the stock market ³ crashed. Suddenly, life changed for millions of people. Instantly, people lost billions of dollars in stock. Companies went ⁴ bankrupt. As they went out of business, millions of people lost their jobs. The ⁵ unemployment rate climbed. In 1932, Franklin Roosevelt was ⁶ elected the new president of the United States. Roosevelt had a plan to end the Great Depression. His plan was called the ⁷ New Deal. He increased the ⁸ influence of the government on the economy. He tried to have the government give people jobs. It was only when World War II began in 1941 that the Great ⁹ Depression ended. Then, the U.S. economy began to ¹⁰ recover.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 영토	territory	9 Loyalist	(독립전쟁 때의) 국왕파
2 참을 수 없는	intolerable	10 minuteman	즉시 동원 가능한 민병
3 민병대	militia	11 enact	제정하다, 규정하다
4 군대, 부대	troop	12 repeal	무효로 하다, 폐지하다
5 애국자	patriot	13 repay	(돈을) 갚다, 상환하다
6 용병	mercenary	14 enlist	병적에 올리다, 입대하다
7 폭리 취하기	profiteering	15 desert	버리다, 탈영하다
8 전환점	turning point	16 conflict	투쟁, 충돌

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

profiteering	intolerable	militia	minuteman	mercenary
troop	Loyalist	territory	patriot	Boston Massacre

- The French and British both had huge territories in North America.
프랑스와 영국은 둘 다 북아메리카에 거대한 영토를 가지고 있었다.
- The colonists thought many of the new taxes were intolerable.
식민지 이주자들은 새로운 세금들 대부분이 참을 수 없는 것이라고 생각했다.
- The colonists formed groups of soldiers called militias.
식민지 이주자들은 민병대라고 불리는 군사 집단을 조직했다.
- The minutemen were American militiamen ready to fight “at a minute’s notice.” 미닛맨은 ‘1분 전의 통보’로도 즉각 싸울 준비가 되어 있는 미국 민병대원들이었다.
- British troops went to Boston to stop the colonists’ protests.
영국 군대는 식민지 거주자들의 저항을 막기 위해 보스턴으로 갔다.
- A Loyalist was an American who stayed loyal to England.
국왕파는 영국에 충성을 지키던 미국인이었다.
- Some merchants became rich by profiteering.
어떤 상인들은 폭리를 취해 부자가 되었다.
- The Boston Massacre was the turning point that led to the Revolutionary War. 보스턴 학살 사건은 독립전쟁을 초래한 전환점이었다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 The Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor made the U.S. enter World War II.
- 2 The atomic bomb uses the power of the atom to cause great destruction.
- 3 Nuclear weapons have tremendous destructive power.
- 4 The Cold War was between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II.
- 5 The desegregation of American schools meant that blacks and whites went to school together.
- 6 Laborers organized themselves into unions to fight for better working conditions.
- 7 There were many corrupt politicians in East Coast cities where many immigrants arrived.
- 8 People hold demonstrations to protest or support something.
- 9 Women struggled for equal rights such as suffrage, educational rights, and property rights.
- 10 The U.S. is called the world's only superpower today.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

선언하다	declare demand	<u>declare</u>		
승선하다	embark disembark	<u>embark</u>		
마주치다	confront encounter	<u>encounter</u>		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

democracy
Cold War

Space Race
Korean War

communism
Berlin Wall

Blockade
opposite

lasted
ended

World War II ¹ lasted from 1939 to 1945. When it ended, another war immediately began. It was between the United States and the Soviet Union. But this was a different kind of war. It was called the ² Cold War. The U.S. was for freedom and ³ democracy. The Soviet Union was for tyranny and ⁴ communism. So they battled around the world in different places. There were many events in the Cold War, but few involved actual fighting. The Berlin ⁵ Blockade of 1948 and 1949 was one incident. So was the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961. Of course, there were some wars. Both the ⁶ Korean War and the Vietnam War were part of the Cold War since the U.S. and the Soviet Union both supported ⁷ opposite sides. Even the ⁸ Space Race in the 1950s and 1960s was part of the Cold War. And so was the nuclear race. Eventually, the Cold War ended in the 1980s. In 1989, the ⁹ Berlin Wall came down. The countries of Eastern Europe started becoming free. And, in 1991, the Soviet Union ¹⁰ ended.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 흑인 차별법 Jim Crow Laws

2 폐지 abolition

3 남부의 재통합 Reconstruction

4 산업화 industrialization

5 전매, 독점 monopoly

6 규제, 제한 regulation

7 고립주의 (정책) isolationism

8 증권 시장, 주가 stock market

9 depression 불황, 불경기

10 unemployment 실직, 실업 상태

11 abolish (제도 등을) 폐지하다

12 get rid of 제거하다, 없애다

13 reconstruct 재건하다, 복구하다

14 industrialize 산업화하다

15 regulate 규제하다, 제한하다

16 Southerner 남부인, 남부 사람

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

abolition stock market regulation Jim Crow Laws isolationism
monopoly Great Depression unemployment industrialization Reconstruction

1 Jim Crow Laws discriminated against black people in the South.

흑인 차별법은 남부에서 흑인들을 차별하였다.

2 The abolition of slavery happened during the Civil War.

노예제도의 폐지는 남북전쟁 기간에 일어났다.

3 Industrialization and urbanization started the age of industry.

산업화와 도시화는 산업의 시대를 열었다.

4 A monopoly happens when one company controls an entire market.

독점은 한 회사가 시장 전체를 장악할 때 일어난다.

5 The government often gets involved in the regulation of businesses.

정부는 종종 사업 규제에 관여한다.

6 Isolationism happens when a country stops dealing with other countries.

고립주의는 한 나라가 다른 나라들과 교류를 중단할 때 일어난다.

7 Many Americans lost their jobs in the Great Depression.

많은 미국인들이 대공황 시기에 그들의 일자리를 잃었다.

8 In a depression, unemployment is high because there are no jobs.

불경기에는 일자리가 없으므로 실업률이 높다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The way to group organisms according to certain characteristics is called classification.
- All living things are classified into large groups called kingdoms.
- A phylum is one of the large groups in the animal kingdom.
- Divisions in the plant kingdom are like phyla in the animal kingdom.
- A class is a subdivision of a phylum.
- A genus is a group of animals and plants that has several closely related species.
- There are more than 1.5 million different species on Earth.
- A bacterium is a kind of one-celled organism.
- Prokaryotes are small, one-celled organisms like bacteria.
- The wide variety of life living on Earth is called biodiversity.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

분류하다	class classify	classify		
기여하다	contribute contain	contribute		
비관다발 식물	vascular plants nonvascular plants	nonvascular plants		
무척추동물	vertebrate invertebrate	invertebrate		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

one cell
amphibians

kingdoms
organic

protists
fungi

species
bacteria

divided
vertebrates

There are many ¹ organic creatures on Earth. Some are very different from others. But many have some similarities. So scientists have ² divided organisms into five separate ³ kingdoms. These kingdoms are animals, plants, ⁴ protists, fungi, and bacteria. All of the creatures in each kingdom are similar in some way. The animal kingdom is the biggest. It has over 800,000 ⁵ species. Most animals are either ⁶ vertebrates or invertebrates. Animals include mammals, reptiles, birds, ⁷ amphibians, and insects. The second largest kingdom is the plant kingdom. Plants include trees, bushes, flowers, vines, and grasses. The third kingdom is the protists. They are animals that have only ⁸ one cell. They include protozoans, algae, and diatoms. The fourth kingdom is the ⁹ fungi. Most fungi are mushrooms. But there are also certain molds, yeasts, and lichen, too. The final kingdom is the ¹⁰ bacteria. These are some kinds of bacteria and various pathogens, such as viruses.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 기습(공격)	surprise attack	9 suffrage	참정권, 선거권
2 원자 폭탄	atomic bomb	10 superpower	막강한 힘, 초강대국
3 핵무기	nuclear weapon	11 declare	선언하다, 선포하다
4 냉전	Cold War	12 embark	(배, 비행기 등에) 타다
5 인종차별 폐지	desegregation	13 disembark	(배, 비행기 등에서) 내리다
6 노동조합	union	14 encounter	(우연히) 마주치다, 부딪치다
7 타락한, 부패한	corrupt	15 strike	파업하다
8 데모	demonstration	16 confront	맞서다, 직면하다

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

nuclear weapon	union	suffrage	demonstration	Cold War
surprise attack	corrupt	superpower	desegregation	atomic bomb

- The Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor made the U.S. enter World War II. 일본의 진주만 기습이 미국을 제2차 세계대전에 참전하도록 만들었다.
- Nuclear weapons have tremendous destructive power. 핵무기는 엄청난 파괴력을 가지고 있다.
- The Cold War was between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II. 냉전은 제2차 세계대전 후 미국과 소련 간에 있었다.
- The desegregation of American schools meant that blacks and whites went to school together. 미국 학교들의 인종차별 폐지는 흑인과 백인이 학교에 함께 다닌다는 것을 의미했다.
- There were many corrupt politicians in East Coast cities where many immigrants arrived. 많은 이민자들이 도착한 동부해안 도시들에는 부패한 정치인들이 많았다.
- Laborers organized themselves into unions to fight for better working conditions. 노동자들은 더 나은 근로 조건을 위해 싸우려고 노동조합을 결성했다.
- Women struggled for equal rights such as suffrage, educational rights, and property rights. 여성들은 참정권, 교육권, 재산권 같은 동등한 권리를 갖기 위해 고군분투했다.
- The U.S. is called the world's only superpower today. 미국은 오늘날 세계 유일의 초강대국이라 불린다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The epidermis is the outermost layer of the roots, stems, and leaves.
- Root hairs help plants absorb water and minerals.
- The taproot is the main root of a plant.
- The xylem moves water and minerals from the roots to all of the parts of the plant.
- The phloem moves food from the leaves to all of the parts of the plant.
- The cambium is the layer of cells that separates the xylem and phloem.
- The cortex is a layer just inside the epidermis of roots and stems.
- Chloroplasts make plants green and enable photosynthesis to occur.
- Transpiration is the process by which water moves from inside a plant out to the air.
- Respiration occurs in both plants and animals.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

발산하다	respire transpire	transpire		
호흡하다	respire transpire	respire		
작용하다	function hold	function		
복엽	simple leaf compound leaf	compound leaf		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

transport
functions

oxygen
extract

parts
store

sugar
role

responsibilities
underground

Plants are made up of many 1 parts. Three of the most important are their roots, stems, and leaves. All three of them have various 2 functions. The roots are found at the bottom of the plant. Roots grow 3 underground. They help anchor the plant to the ground. This keeps the plant from being washed away by rain or blown away by the wind. Also, a plant's roots help it 4 extract nutrients from the ground. The stems have several important 5 responsibilities. First, they move water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves. They also 6 store some nutrients and water if the plant has too much of them. And they 7 transport food, such as sap, down from the leaves to the roots. Finally, they provide support for the leaves. The leaves have a very important 8 role. They contain chloroplasts. These let photosynthesis take place. Because of this, plants can create 9 sugar, which they use for food. And they also take carbon dioxide and turn it into 10 oxygen. This lets all of the other animals on Earth breathe.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 분류(법)	classification	9 bacterium	박테리아
2 (생물) 계	kingdom	10 biodiversity	생물의 다양성
3 (동물) 문	phylum	11 categorize	분류하다
4 (식물) 문	division	12 classify	분류하다
5 (생물) 강	class	13 divide	나누다, 분류하다
6 (생물) 속	genus	14 contain	담고 있다, 포함하다
7 (생물) 종	species	15 contribute	기여하다, 공헌하다
8 원핵생물	prokaryote	16 fungi kingdom	균계

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

biodiversity	classification	division	phylum	class
prokaryote	kingdom	species	genus	bacterium

- All living things are classified into large groups called kingdoms.
모든 생물은 계라고 하는 큰 집단으로 분류된다.
- The way to group organisms according to certain characteristics is called classification. 생물을 일정한 특징에 따라 분류하는 방법을 생물 분류법이라고 부른다.
- A phylum is one of the large groups in the animal kingdom.
문은 동물계의 큰 집단 중 하나이다.
- Divisions in the plant kingdom are like phyla in the animal kingdom.
식물계의 문은 동물계의 문과 같은 것이다.
- A class is a subdivision of a phylum. 강은 문의 하위 분류이다.
- There are more than 1.5 million different species on Earth.
지구에는 150만 개 이상의 다양한 종이 있다.
- Prokaryotes are small, one-celled organisms like bacteria.
원핵생물은 박테리아처럼 작은 단세포 생물이다.
- The wide variety of life living on Earth is called biodiversity.
지구에 살고 있는 생명체의 다양성을 생물의 다양성이라고 부른다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Mosses and liverworts are seedless plants.
- 2 A spore is a reproductive cell of seedless plants that can grow into new life.
- 3 Mosses have root-like fibers called rhizoids.
- 4 The divided leaves of some plants, such as ferns, are fronds.
- 5 Fertilization occurs when a plant is pollinated.
- 6 When a male sex cell meets a female sex cell, they make a fertilized egg.
- 7 Asexual reproduction is reproduction which does not involve fertilization.
- 8 The reproduction from the joining of a male sex cell and a female sex cell is called sexual reproduction.
- 9 Some plants reproduce asexually.
- 10 In sexual reproduction, a male gamete and a female gamete join to form a fertilized egg.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

수정시키다	fertilize reproduce	<u>fertilize</u>		
수분시키다	pollinate regenerate	<u>pollinate</u>		
가지를 내다	pop branch out	<u>branch out</u>		
포자	rhizome spore	<u>spore</u>		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

parent	bulbs	flowers	seeds	pollen
stamen	pistil	reproduce	female	growing

All plants need to 1 reproduce in order to create new plants. There are two ways they can reproduce. The first is sexual reproduction. The second is asexual reproduction. Sexual reproduction involves a male and 2 female of the same species. Plants that reproduce this way have flowers. 3 Flowers are where their reproductive organs and 4 seeds are. The male reproductive organ is the 5 stamen. It has pollen that needs to be carried to the female part of the plant. The female part is the 6 pistil. When the pollen gets transferred, the plant has been pollinated. This causes seeds to grow in the flower. The second method is asexual reproduction. In this method, there is only one 7 parent plant. Asexual reproduction can happen in many ways. For example, a new plant may simply start 8 growing from an old plant. Other plants reproduce from 9 bulbs. Onions and potatoes are both bulbs. Parts of these plants can simply begin growing roots, and thus they become new plants. In the case of asexual reproduction, there is no 10 pollen, and there are no male and female plants. New plants simply grow from old ones.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 표피, 외피	epidermis	9 cortex	피층
2 뿌리털	root hair	10 chloroplast	엽록체
3 직근, 주근	taproot	11 transpire	발산하다, 증산작용을 하다
4 물관부	xylem	12 respire	호흡하다
5 체관부	phloem	13 function	기능을 하다, 작용하다
6 형성층, 부름켜	cambium	14 operate	움직이다, 일하다, 작용하다
7 증산작용	transpiration	15 hold	지탱하다, 유지하다
8 호흡작용	respiration	16 simple leaf	단엽

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

cortex	respiration	root hair	taproot	phloem
chloroplast	transpiration	cambium	epidermis	xylem

- Respiration occurs in both plants and animals.
호흡작용은 식물과 동물 모두에서 일어난다.
- Transpiration is the process by which water moves from inside a plant out to the air. 증산작용은 물이 식물 내부에서 공기 중으로 빠져나가게 되는 과정이다.
- Root hairs help plants absorb water and minerals.
뿌리털은 식물이 물과 미네랄을 흡수하는 것을 돕는다.
- The phloem moves food from the leaves to all of the parts of the plant.
체관부는 잎으로부터의 영양분을 모든 식물 기관에 보낸다.
- The cambium is the layer of cells that separates the xylem and phloem.
형성층은 물관부와 체관부를 나누는 세포의 층이다.
- The taproot is the main root of a plant. 주근은 식물의 중심 뿌리이다.
- The cortex is a layer just inside the epidermis of roots and stems.
피층은 뿌리와 줄기의 표피 바로 안쪽에 있는 층이다.
- Chloroplasts make plants green and enable photosynthesis to occur.
엽록체는 식물을 녹색으로 만들고 광합성이 일어날 수 있게 한다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 An angiosperm is a seed plant that produces flowers.
- 2 A gymnosperm is a seed plant whose seeds are not in an enclosed ovary.
- 3 The first leaves of the embryo of a vascular plant are the cotyledons.
- 4 A monocot is a plant with seeds that has one cotyledon.
- 5 A dicot is a plant with seeds that has two cotyledons.
- 6 The ovary of a plant is where the seeds are contained.
- 7 The female reproductive part of a flower is the pistil.
- 8 The stigma is the top part of the pistil and receives the pollen.
- 9 The part of the flower which produces pollen is the stamen.
- 10 The anther is the part of the stamen that bears pollen.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

퍼뜨리다	spread bear	spread		
암술	pistil stigma	pistil		
수술	anther stamen	stamen		
씨방	ovary petals	ovary		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

sexually
nectar

fertilized
pistils

insects
stamen

tube
unite

pollinate
stigma

Plants that reproduce ¹ sexually have both male and female parts. A plant must be pollinated in order to reproduce. Pollen from the ² stamen must reach the pistil. Sometimes, the wind carries pollen from one plant to another. However, this is not a very effective method. Fortunately, many animals help ³ pollinate plants. Usually, the animals are ⁴ insects, such as bees and butterflies. Plants' flowers often produce ⁵ nectar, which insects like. As the insects collect a plant's nectar, they pick up pollen. As the insects go from plant to plant, the pollen on them rubs off on the ⁶ pistils of other plants. This pollinates the plants. Now that the pollen has been transferred, the plant must be ⁷ fertilized. The ⁸ stigma of a plant has a pollen tube. At least one grain of pollen must go down that ⁹ tube. This is not easy because the tube is so small, so plants often need many grains of pollen to ensure that one will go down the tube. Once that happens, then the male and female cells can ¹⁰ unite. This results in the fertilization of the plant.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 씨가 없는	seedless	9 asexually	무성으로
2 포자, 홑씨	spore	10 gamete	배우자, 생식세포
3 헛뿌리	rhizoid	11 fertilize	수정시키다
4 엽상체	frond	12 pollinate	수분시키다, 가루받이시키다
5 수정	fertilization	13 reproduce	생식하다, 번식하다
6 수정란	fertilized egg	14 regenerate	재생하다, 재생시키다
7 무성생식	asexual reproduction	15 branch out	가지를 내다, 분기하다
8 유성생식	sexual reproduction	16 rhizome	뿌리줄기, 근경

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

asexual reproduction fertilized egg seedless frond rhizoid
sexual reproduction fertilization gamete spore asexually

- Mosses and liverworts are seedless plants.
이끼와 우산이끼는 씨 없는 식물이다.
- A spore is a reproductive cell of seedless plants that can grow into new life.
포자는 새로운 생명체로 자랄 수 있는 씨 없는 식물의 생식세포이다.
- Mosses have root-like fibers called rhizoids.
이끼는 헛뿌리라고 불리는 뿌리처럼 생긴 수염뿌리를 가지고 있다.
- Fertilization occurs when a plant is pollinated.
수정은 식물이 수분될 때 일어난다.
- When a male sex cell meets a female sex cell, they make a fertilized egg.
웅성 세포가 자성 세포를 만날 때 그들은 수정란을 만든다.
- The reproduction from the joining of a male sex cell and a female sex cell is called sexual reproduction.
웅성 세포와 자성 세포의 결합으로 이루어지는 생식을 유성생식이라고 한다.
- Some plants reproduce asexually.
어떤 식물들은 무성으로 생식한다.
- In sexual reproduction, a male gamete and a female gamete join to form a fertilized egg. 유성생식에서는 자웅(암수) 생식세포가 결합하여 수정란을 만든다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Anything that affects an organism and prompts a reaction is a stimulus.
- 2 Responses and adaptations to a stimulus help an organism survive.
- 3 Tropism is the response of a plant toward or away from a stimulus.
- 4 Carnivorous plants are plants that derive some nutrients by consuming insects.
- 5 Auxin can help to regulate or change the growth of plants.
- 6 Due to their protective coloration, some animals can look the same as the background.
- 7 A hybrid is the result of mating between two different species.
- 8 The process of creating hybrids is crossbreeding.
- 9 If you crossbreed a horse and a donkey, the offspring will be a mule.
- 10 Evolution is the process by which organisms physically change to adapt to their environment.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

자극하다	affect stimulate	<u>stimulate</u>		
반응하다	mimic respond	<u>respond</u>		
피하다	avoid evolve	<u>avoid</u>		
품종	breed species	<u>breed</u>		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

adaptations
tropisms

evolution
moisture

undergo
bend

direction
gravity

force
stimuli

People know that animals often adapt to their environment. This is called 1 evolution. It can take place over a very long time. And it can change animals very much. Plants can also adapt. Their 2 adaptations are called tropisms. 3 Tropisms are the reactions of plants to external stimuli. These 4 stimuli can be light, moisture, or gravity. Tropisms are involuntary, but they help plants survive. Plants need light in order to live. Without light, they cannot 5 undergo photosynthesis. So plants will always grow toward light. If they are in shadows or dark places, they will 6 bend toward the light that they need to survive. The same is true of 7 moisture. Without water, plants will die. Plants roots will grow toward the parts of the ground that have moisture. Gravity is another 8 force which causes tropisms. Stems will always move against 9 gravity. This means that they will move in an upward 10 direction. However, roots move with gravity. This means that they move downward.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 속씨식물	angiosperm	9 stigma	암술머리
2 겉씨식물	gymnosperm	10 anther	꽃밥, 약
3 떡잎	cotyledon	11 spread	퍼뜨리다, 펼치다
4 외떡잎식물	monocot	12 disperse	흩뜨리다, 퍼뜨리다
5 쌍떡잎식물	dicot	13 scatter	흩뿌리다, 뿌리다
6 씨방	ovary	14 reproductive organ	생식기관
7 암술	pistil	15 male reproductive organ	웅성 생식기관
8 수술	stamen	16 female reproductive organ	자성 생식기관

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

gymnosperm	angiosperm	ovary	monocot	pistil
cotyledon	stigma	stamen	anther	dicot

- A gymnosperm is a seed plant whose seeds are not in an enclosed ovary.
겉씨식물은 씨가 씨방에 싸여 있지 않은 종자식물이다.
- An angiosperm is a seed plant that produces flowers.
속씨식물은 꽃을 만드는 종자식물이다.
- The first leaves of the embryo of a vascular plant are the cotyledons.
관다발 식물의 배에서 처음으로 나오는 잎이 떡잎이다.
- A monocot is a plant with seeds that has one cotyledon.
외떡잎식물은 떡잎이 한 개인 종자식물이다.
- The female reproductive part of a flower is the pistil.
꽃의 자성 생식기관은 암술이다.
- The stigma is the top part of the pistil and receives the pollen.
암술머리는 암술의 맨 윗부분으로 화분을 받는 곳이다.
- The part of the flower which produces pollen is the stamen.
꽃가루를 만드는 꽃의 기관은 수술이다.
- The anther is the part of the stamen that bears pollen.
꽃밥은 꽃가루를 생성하는 수술의 기관이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Male and female humans are able to produce children when they reach puberty.
- 2 Many changes in a person's body occur during adolescence.
- 3 The reproductive system is the parts of the body that enable humans to reproduce.
- 4 The monthly process of shedding the egg and the lining of the uterus is called menstruation.
- 5 A fetus grows in the mother's womb until it is ready to be born.
- 6 When a fetus grows enough to live in the outside world, the mother's uterus pushes the fetus out of her body.
- 7 The endocrine system is a system of glands that involve the release of hormones.
- 8 Humans have two kinds of glands: duct glands and ductless glands.
- 9 Metabolism is a set of chemical reactions that occur in living organisms to maintain life.
- 10 The changes in a person's body during adolescence are due to the hormones released from glands.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

월경하다	menstruate implant	menstruate		
분만하다	deliver be pregnant	deliver		
분비하다	implant secrete	secrete		
태아	fetus infant	fetus		

C 보기에 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하시오.

fetus	pregnant	embryo	organs	ninth
womb	pregnancy	determine	stages	human

When a woman becomes 1 pregnant, a baby starts to grow in her body. Until the baby is born, the baby is called a 2 fetus. The fetus goes through several 3 stages of development over nine months. At first, the new life is just an 4 embryo. It starts growing cells and becoming larger. After three weeks, the body's organs begin to develop, and it takes a 5 human shape. After two months, most of the 6 organs are completely developed. Only the brain and spinal cord are not. In the ninth week, the embryo is now said to be a fetus. The fetus starts to develop more quickly now. By week fourteen, doctors can 7 determine if it is a male or a female. And after about four or five months of 8 pregnancy, the mother can feel her baby moving around inside her. By the sixth month, the fetus is able to survive outside the 9 womb. The fetus still needs about three more months to develop inside the mother. Finally, during the 10 ninth month, most babies are born.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 자극	<u>stimulus</u>	9 crossbreed	<u>이종 교배하다</u>
2 반응	<u>response</u>	10 evolution	<u>진화, 진화론</u>
3 굴성	<u>tropism</u>	11 stimulate	<u>자극하다</u>
4 식충성의	<u>carnivorous</u>	12 respond	<u>반응하다</u>
5 옥신	<u>auxin</u>	13 avoid	<u>피하다, 회피하다</u>
6 보호색	<u>protective coloration</u>	14 escape	<u>벗어나다, 탈출하다</u>
7 잡종, 이종	<u>hybrid</u>	15 evolve	<u>진화하다</u>
8 이종교배	<u>crossbreeding</u>	16 mimic	<u>흉내 내다, 의태하다</u>

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

crossbreed response hybrid protective coloration evolution
carnivorous auxin tropism crossbreeding stimulus

- Anything that affects an organism and prompts a reaction is a stimulus.
생물체에 영향을 주고 반응을 일으키게 하는 모든 것이 자극이다.
- Responses and adaptations to a stimulus help an organism survive.
자극에 대한 반응과 적응은 생물이 생존하는 것을 돕는다.
- Tropism is the response of a plant toward or away from a stimulus.
굴성은 자극 쪽으로 향하거나 멀어지는 식물의 반응이다.
- Carnivorous plants are plants that derive some nutrients by consuming insects. 식충성 식물은 곤충을 먹음으로써 영양분을 얻는 식물이다.
- Auxin can help to regulate or change the growth of plants.
옥신은 식물의 성장을 조절하거나 바꾸는 것을 도울 수 있다.
- A hybrid is the result of mating between two different species.
잡종은 다른 두 종 사이의 교배의 결과이다.
- If you crossbreed a horse and a donkey, the offspring will be a mule.
만약 말과 당나귀를 이종 교배하면 그 새끼는 노새가 될 것이다.
- Evolution is the process by which organisms physically change to adapt to their environment. 진화는 생물이 그들의 환경에 적응하기 위하여 신체적으로 변하는 과정이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- Living things, such as animals, plants, and fungi, make up the biotic factors in an ecosystem.
- Nonliving things, such as water, minerals, and sunlight, make up the abiotic factors in an ecosystem.
- The role or place of an organism in a community is its niche.
- Symbiosis occurs when two different kinds of organisms form close and long-term relationships.
- Mutualism is a type of symbiosis where both organisms benefit from the relationship.
- Parasitism is a type of symbiosis where one organism benefits at the expense of the host.
- Species that move to a new ecosystem and cause problems there are called invasive species.
- There are six major kinds of ecosystems, called biomes, on Earth.
- The gradual replacement of an ecological community by another is called ecological succession.
- Carrying capacity means the maximum population size that the resources in an area can support.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

번성하다	invade thrive	thrive		
분해하다	decompose replace	decompose		
천이	succession biomes	succession		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

barren	complicated	disaster	larger	stable
primary	invasive	pioneer	climax	move

Many ecosystems are thriving communities that are full of life. However, many of them were once empty and were 1 barren lands. But they changed to become places with many kinds of organisms. The first step is called 2 primary succession. This happens in a place that has never had life on it. Soil must be made first. Then 3 pioneer species come to the land. These are low-level organisms like lichens and mosses. Over time, the soil starts to be able to support more 4 complicated organisms. These are various grasses. Once there is some minor vegetation, animals like insects and birds 5 move in. Eventually, bushes and trees start to grow. Finally, even 6 larger animals move in to the land. Eventually, the ecosystem will grow enough that a 7 climax community will be formed. This means that the ecosystem is fairly 8 stable. The ecosystem will not change anymore unless something from outside affects it. It could be an 9 invasive species. Or it could be a natural 10 disaster.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 사춘기	puberty	9 endocrine system	내분비계
2 청소년기	adolescence	10 gland	선, 분비기관
3 생식계	reproductive system	11 menstruate	월경하다, 생리를 하다
4 월경	menstruation	12 implant	(수정란을) 자궁벽에 착상시키다
5 자궁	womb, uterus	13 become pregnant	임신하다
6 태아	fetus	14 deliver	분만하다, 낳다
7 물질대사	metabolism	15 secrete	분비하다; 분비물
8 호르몬	hormone	16 release	내뿜다, 배출하다

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

reproductive system	puberty	adolescence	fetus	hormone
endocrine system	metabolism	menstruation	womb	gland

- Male and female humans are able to produce children when they reach puberty. 인간의 남성과 여성은 사춘기에 이르면 아이를 낳을 수 있다.
- Many changes in a person's body occur during adolescence. 인간의 신체의 많은 변화는 청소년기에 일어난다.
- The monthly process of shedding the egg and the lining of the uterus is called menstruation. 매달 난자와 자궁 내막이 떨어져 나가는 과정을 월경이라고 한다.
- When a fetus grows enough to live in the outside world, the mother's uterus pushes the fetus out of her body. 태아가 바깥 세상에서 살 수 있을 만큼 충분히 자라면, 어머니의 자궁은 태아를 자신의 몸 밖으로 밀어낸다.
- The endocrine system is a system of glands that involve the release of hormones. 내분비계는 호르몬의 분비를 수반하는 분비기관의 조직이다.
- Humans have two kinds of glands: duct glands and ductless glands. 인간은 외분비선과 내분비선, 두 종류의 분비기관을 가지고 있다.
- Metabolism is a set of chemical reactions that occur in living organisms to maintain life. 물질대사는 생명을 유지하기 위해 살아 있는 생물체 내에서 일어나는 일련의 화학 반응이다.
- The changes in a person's body during adolescence are due to the hormones released from glands. 청소년기의 인간의 신체 변화는 분비기관에서 분비되는 호르몬 때문이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 A geologist is a scientist who studies the Earth.
- 2 A seismograph is an instrument that detects the strength of earthquakes.
- 3 A fault is a break in the Earth's crust and is related to earthquakes.
- 4 The area of land from which the water drains into a river or stream is a watershed.
- 5 The flat land around a river that often floods is called the flood plain.
- 6 Deposition is the settling of eroded material.
- 7 The crust and the upper mantle form the lithosphere.
- 8 All of the water that is found on the Earth's surface is the hydrosphere.
- 9 Any rock that has minerals or metals in it is ore.
- 10 A gem is a precious stone like a diamond, ruby, or emerald.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

퇴적시키다	deposit meander	<u>deposit</u>		
변형시키다	transfer transform	<u>transform</u>		
압축하다	compress weather	<u>compress</u>		
당기는 힘	tension compression	<u>tension</u>		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

destruction	crack	damage	tectonic	fall
earthquakes	forth	crust	Richter	plates

Sometimes, the ground suddenly begins to shake. Buildings and bridges move back and forth. They might even 1 fall down. Places in the ground begin to 2 crack. This is an earthquake. 3 Earthquakes happen all the time all around the Earth. Most of the time, they are so small that we cannot even feel them. But sometimes there are very large earthquakes. These can cause great 4 damage, kill many people, and even change the way the Earth looks. The Earth's crust is its top part. The 5 crust is formed of many plates. These are called 6 tectonic plates. There are seven large 7 plates and around twelve smaller ones. These plates are enormous. But they also move really slowly. Sometimes they move back and 8 forth against each other. This causes earthquakes. The 9 Richter scale measures the power of earthquakes. A level 2 quake is ten times as powerful as a level 1 quake. Levels 1 to 4 are weak earthquakes. Levels 8 and 9 can cause huge amounts of death and 10 destruction.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 생물인자	biotic factor	9 ecological succession	생태천이
2 무생물인자	abiotic factor	10 carrying capacity	수용능력
3 생태적 지위	niche	11 thrive	번성하다, 무성해지다
4 공생(관계)	symbiosis	12 invade	침입하다, 침략하다
5 상리공생	mutualism	13 decompose	분해하다, 부패하다
6 기생(관계)	parasitism	14 rot	썩다
7 침입종	invasive species	15 alter	바꾸다
8 생물군계	biome	16 pioneer species	개척종, 선구종

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

symbiosis	niche	carrying capacity	biotic factor	parasitism
mutualism	biome	ecological succession	abiotic factor	invasive species

- Living things, such as animals, plants, and fungi, make up the biotic factors in an ecosystem. 생태계에서 동물, 식물, 균류 같은 생물은 생물인자를 구성한다.
- Nonliving things, such as water, minerals, and sunlight, make up the abiotic factors in an ecosystem. 생태계에서 물, 미네랄, 햇빛과 같은 무생물은 무생물인자를 구성한다.
- Symbiosis occurs when two different kinds of organisms form close and long-term relationships. 공생은 서로 다른 두 종류의 생물이 긴밀하고 오랜 관계를 형성할 때 생긴다.
- Mutualism is a type of symbiosis where both organisms benefit from the relationship. 상리공생은 두 생물 모두 그 관계로부터 이익을 얻는 공생의 한 종류이다.
- Parasitism is a type of symbiosis where one organism benefits at the expense of the host. 기생은 한 생물이 그 숙주의 희생으로 이익을 얻는 공생의 한 종류이다.
- There are six major kinds of ecosystems, called biomes, on Earth. 지구상에는 생물군계라고 하는 여섯 가지 종류의 주요 생태계가 있다.
- The gradual replacement of an ecological community by another is called ecological succession. 한 생태군락이 다른 것에 의해 점진적으로 대체되는 것을 생태천이라고 부른다.
- Carrying capacity means the maximum population size that the resources in an area can support. 수용능력은 한 지역의 자원이 감당할 수 있는 최대 인구 크기를 의미한다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Atoms are made of protons, neutrons, and electrons.
- 2 A proton is a particle in the nucleus of an atom that has a positive electric charge.
- 3 A neutron is a particle in the nucleus of an atom that has no electric charge.
- 4 An electron has a negative electric charge and orbits an atom's nucleus.
- 5 The nucleus is the central part of an atom.
- 6 A compound is formed by two or more elements.
- 7 All solutions consist of at least one solute and one solvent.
- 8 A solute is a substance that dissolves in a solution.
- 9 A solvent is a substance that can dissolve another.
- 10 A compound's chemical formula shows the symbols and subscripts for the elements that make it up.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

결합하다	unite make up	<u>unite</u>		
녹다	revolve dissolve	<u>dissolve</u>		
수축하다	expand contract	<u>contract</u>		
산	base acid	<u>acid</u>		

C 보기에 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

matter
number

elements
charges

neutrons
hydrogen

nucleus
compounds

orbit
labs

The entire universe is made of matter. And 1 matter is made of either individual elements or compounds. 2 Compounds are combinations of two or more elements. What is an element? It is matter made of only one type of atom. There are 117 3 elements. Most are natural. So they appear in nature. But scientists have made a few elements. They only appear in 4 labs. All elements have a similar structure. They have a 5 nucleus. This is the element's core. Inside the nucleus are protons and 6 neutrons. Elements have different numbers of them. For example, 7 hydrogen has 1 proton and 0 neutrons. Helium has 2 protons and 2 neutrons. Oxygen has 8 protons and 8 neutrons. Gold has 79 protons and 118 neutrons. Outside the nucleus are electrons. They 8 orbit the nucleus. Electrons have negative charges. But protons have positive 9 charges. Also, an element usually has the same 10 number of protons and electrons. But they can sometimes be different.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 지질학자	<u>geologist</u>
2 지진계	<u>seismograph</u>
3 단층	<u>fault</u>
4 분수계	<u>watershed</u>
5 범람원	<u>flood plain</u>
6 퇴적	<u>deposition</u>
7 암석권	<u>lithosphere</u>
8 수권	<u>hydrosphere</u>

9 ore	<u>광석</u>
10 gem	<u>보석</u>
11 deposit	<u>침전시키다, 퇴적시키다</u>
12 transform	<u>변형시키다, 변환하다</u>
13 compress	<u>압축하다, 압착하다</u>
14 weather	<u>풍화시키다</u>
15 meander	<u>굽이쳐 흐르다, 곡류하다</u>
16 tension	<u>장력, 팽팽하게 당기는 힘</u>

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

geologist	fault	hydrosphere	watershed	flood plain
deposition	gem	lithosphere	seismograph	ore

- A geologist is a scientist who studies the Earth.
지질학자는 지구를 연구하는 과학자이다.
- A seismograph is an instrument that detects the strength of earthquakes.
지진계는 지진의 강도를 탐지하는 기구이다.
- The area of land from which the water drains into a river or stream is a watershed. 물이 강이나 하천으로 흘러드는 경계 지역을 분수계라고 한다.
- Deposition is the settling of eroded material. 퇴적은 침식물이 가라앉는 것이다.
- A fault is a break in the Earth's crust and is related to earthquakes.
단층은 지각이 끊어진 것으로 지진과 연관이 있다.
- The crust and the upper mantle form the lithosphere.
지각과 상부 맨틀이 암석권을 형성한다.
- All of the water that is found on the Earth's surface is the hydrosphere.
지구 표면에서 발견되는 모든 물이 수권이다.
- Any rock that has minerals or metals in it is ore.
그 안에 광물질이나 금속을 가진 암석은 모두 광석이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- There are many celestial bodies in outer space.
- It takes 24 hours for Earth to make one complete rotation.
- Earth's revolution around the sun causes the seasons.
- A lunar eclipse occurs when the Earth moves between the sun and the moon.
- A solar eclipse occurs when the moon moves between the Earth and the sun.
- A meteorite is a piece of rock from space that strikes the surface of the Earth or the moon.
- The craters of the moon's surface resulted from meteorite collisions.
- When a high-mass star collapses, it can form a black hole.
- A supernova results when a high-mass star explodes and releases a huge amount of energy.
- An extraterrestrial is an alien.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

자전하다	revolve rotate	rotate		
폭발하다	release explode	explode		
능가하다	contain surpass	surpass		
유성	meteor comet	meteor		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

aliens	extraterrestrial	fascinated	Mars	survive
planets	searching	atmosphere	carbon	life

For thousands of years, men have looked at the stars and asked, "Are we alone?" Men are 1 fascinated by the stars and the possibility of there being 2 life on other planets. Myths in many cultures tell stories about 3 aliens coming to Earth. But no one knows if there really are aliens or not. Nowadays, scientists are 4 searching for life on other planets. Some believe there could be life on 5 Mars. Others think the moons Europa or Io could have life. And others are looking at other star systems. They are trying to find Earth-like 6 planets. What does life need to survive on other planets? Life on Earth is all 7 carbon based. That kind of life needs a star to provide heat and light. It needs an 8 atmosphere with oxygen. It needs water. Of course, other forms of life could be based on different elements. We don't know what they would need to 9 survive. But we do know one thing: Men will continue looking for 10 extraterrestrial life until we find it.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 원자	atom	9 solution	용액
2 양성자	proton	10 chemical formula	화학식
3 중성자	neutron	11 unite	결합하다
4 전자	electron	12 bond	접착하다, 접합하다
5 원자핵	nucleus	13 dissolve	용해되다, 녹다; 녹이다
6 화합물	compound	14 contract	수축하다
7 용질	solute	15 acid	산
8 용매	solvent	16 base	염기

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

electron	atom	proton	neutron	compound
solution	solute	solvent	nucleus	chemical formula

- 1 Atoms are made of protons, neutrons, and electrons.
원자는 양성자, 중성자, 전자로 이루어져 있다.
- 2 A proton is a particle in the nucleus of an atom that has a positive electric charge. 양성자는 양의 전하를 가지고 있는 원자핵 속의 입자이다.
- 3 An electron has a negative electric charge and orbits an atom's nucleus.
전자는 음의 전하를 가지고 있으며 원자핵의 주위를 돈다.
- 4 A compound is formed by two or more elements.
화합물은 두 개 이상의 원소로 이루어진다.
- 5 The nucleus is the central part of an atom.
원자핵은 원자의 중심 부분이다.
- 6 All solutions consist of at least one solute and one solvent.
모든 용액은 최소한 한 개의 용질과 한 개의 용매로 이루어져 있다.
- 7 A solvent is a substance that can dissolve another.
용매는 다른 것을 녹일 수 있는 물질이다.
- 8 A solute is a substance that dissolves in a solution.
용질은 용액에 녹아 있는 물질이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 The Arabic numerals are the ten digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.
- 2 Roman numerals are letters that stand for numbers and were used by the Romans.
- 3 An integer is any positive or negative whole number.
- 4 1, 3, and 7 are divisors of 21.
- 5 1, 2, 3, and 6 are common divisors of 12 and 18.
- 6 14, 21, 28, and 49 are multiples of 7.
- 7 12, 24, and 36 are common multiples of 4 and 6.
- 8 In 5^3 , 5 is the base, and 3 is the exponent.
- 9 A number that can only be divided by itself or 1, like 7, is a prime number.
- 10 3 and 2 are the prime factors of 12.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

제공하다	square break down	<u>square</u>		
십억	million billion	<u>billion</u>		
짝수	even number odd number	<u>even number</u>		
음의 정수	positive integer negative integer	<u>negative integer</u>		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

value	added	numerals	subtract	larger
letters	quantities	Roman	decimal	count

We count with numbers today. The 1 decimal system we use is very easy. But not every culture has counted the same way. Many systems are different. In ancient Rome, the Romans used 2 Roman numerals. But these were not actually 3 numerals. Instead, they were letters. The Romans used the 4 letters I, V, X, L, C, D, and M to stand for certain 5 quantities. For example, I was 1, V was 5, X was 10, L was 50, C was 100, D was 500, and M was 1,000. To make 6 larger numbers, they just 7 added more letters. So 2 was II, and 3 was III. 6 was VI, and 7 was VII. However, the number 4 was not IIII. Instead, it was IV. Why did they do that? When a letter was going to change to one with a greater 8 value, the Romans put the smaller letter in front of the bigger letter. That meant they should 9 subtract that amount, not add to it. So 9 was IX. 40 was XL. 90 was XC. And 900 was CM. But Romans could not 10 count very high since it was hard to write large numbers.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 하늘의, 천체의	celestial	9 crater	(달의) 크레이터
2 자전	rotation	10 extraterrestrial	지구 밖의 생물, 외계인
3 공전	revolution	11 rotate	자전하다, 회전하다
4 월식	lunar eclipse	12 revolve	공전하다
5 일식	solar eclipse	13 explode	폭발하다
6 운석	meteorite	14 surpass	능기하다, 초월하다
7 블랙홀	black hole	15 exceed	(한도를) 넘다, 초과하다
8 초신성	supernova	16 meteor	유성

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

solar eclipse celestial crater black hole extraterrestrial
lunar eclipse meteorite rotation supernova revolution

- There are many celestial bodies in outer space.
우주 공간에는 많은 천체들이 있다.
- Earth's revolution around the sun causes the seasons.
태양 주위를 도는 지구의 공전이 사계절을 생기게 한다.
- It takes 24 hours for Earth to make one complete rotation.
지구가 한 바퀴 완전히 자전하는 데는 24시간이 걸린다.
- A meteorite is a piece of rock from space that strikes the surface of the Earth or the moon. 운석은 지구나 달의 표면에 부딪치는 우주에서 날아온 암석 조각이다.
- A solar eclipse occurs when the moon moves between the Earth and the sun. 일식은 달이 지구와 태양 사이로 들어갈 때 일어난다.
- When a high-mass star collapses, it can form a black hole.
고질량의 별이 붕괴할 때 블랙홀을 형성할 수 있다.
- A supernova results when a high-mass star explodes and releases a huge amount of energy. 초신성은 고질량의 별이 폭발하여 막대한 양의 에너지를 방출할 때 생긴다.
- An extraterrestrial is an alien. 지구 밖의 생물은 외계인이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 An expression is a part of a number sentence that has numbers and operation signs but does not have an equal sign.
- 2 An equation is a number sentence which shows that two quantities are equal. ($5+x=12$)
- 3 A variable is a letter or symbol that represents an unknown number. ($3+y=7$)
- 4 Addition and subtraction are inverse operations.
- 5 10 is divisible by 2 because $10 \div 2 = 5$, and there is no remainder.
- 6 Writing down every step in the process of a division problem is called long division.
- 7 Not writing down the steps in the process of a division problem is called short division.
- 8 Computation is any type of mathematical calculation.
- 9 The order of operations gives the order in which calculations are done first in an expression.
- 10 Mental math is solving a math problem in one's head.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

바뀌다	vary variable	vary		
어림잡다	rewrite estimate	estimate		
속성, 법칙	property order	property		
등식	expression equation	equation		

C 보기에 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

operations	complicated	problems	multiply	rules
parentheses	division	subtraction	correct	solve

In math, some 1 problems are easy to solve. For example, this problem: $2+3=5$. That is a simple problem. But sometimes there are more 2 complicated problems. For example, how about this problem: $2+3 \times 4$? How do you solve this? Is the answer 14 or 20? In math, there is something called the order of 3 operations. These tell the order in which you should solve a math problem. There are three simple 4 rules: 1) Do the calculations inside 5 parentheses first. 2) Moving from left to right, solve all multiplication and 6 division problems first. 3) Moving from left to right, solve all addition and 7 subtraction problems next. Let's look at the problem above one more time: $2+3 \times 4$. How do we solve it? First, we must 8 multiply 3×4 . That's 12. Then we add $2+12$. That's 14. So the 9 correct answer is 14. How about a more complicated problem? Look at this problem: $3 \times (3+4) - 1$. First, we must 10 solve the problem in parentheses. So $3+4$ is 7. Next, we do the multiplication problem. So 3×7 is 21. Last, we do the subtraction problem. So $21-1$ is 20. The answer is 20.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1 아라비아 숫자 | Arabic numeral | 9 prime number | 소수 |
| 2 로마 숫자 | Roman numeral | 10 prime factor | 소인수 |
| 3 정수 | integer | 11 square | 제곱하다 |
| 4 약수 | divisor | 12 break down into | ~로 쪼개다, 분해하다 |
| 5 공약수 | common divisor | 13 be expressed as | ~로 표현되다 |
| 6 배수 | multiple | 14 billion | 십억 |
| 7 공배수 | common multiple | 15 even number | 짝수 |
| 8 지수 | exponent | 16 negative integer | 음의 정수 |

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

Arabic numeral	common multiple	prime number	multiple	integer
Roman numeral	common divisor	prime factor	exponent	divisor

- The Arabic numerals are the ten digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.
아라비아 숫자는 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9의 10개 숫자이다.
- An integer is any positive or negative whole number.
정수는 모든 양의 정수와 음의 정수이다.
- 1, 3, and 7 are divisors of 21.
1, 3, 7은 21의 약수이다.
- 1, 2, 3, and 6 are common divisors of 12 and 18.
1, 2, 3, 6은 12와 18의 공약수이다.
- 14, 21, 28, and 49 are multiples of 7.
14, 21, 28, 49는 7의 배수이다.
- 12, 24, and 36 are common multiples of 4 and 6.
12, 24, 36은 4와 6의 공배수이다.
- In 5^3 , 5 is the base, and 3 is the exponent.
 5^3 에서 5는 밑이고 3은 지수이다.
- 3 and 2 are the prime factors of 12.
3과 2는 12의 소인수이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 0.3 and 0.30 are equivalent decimals. ($0.3=0.30$)
- $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ are like fractions.
- $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$ are unlike fractions.
- When you find a common denominator of fractions, you have to find their LCD.
- A fraction bar is the same as the division sign. ($\frac{1}{6}=1\div6$)
- A ratio is a comparison of the size of two numbers or two amounts.
- A proportion is an equation that shows two ratios are equal.
- A scale is a series of numbers placed at fixed distances on a graph.
- A percent is the ratio of a number to 100.
- The probability of something is the chance that it will occur.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

비교하다	represent compare	<u>compare</u>	
분모	denominator numerator	<u>denominator</u>	
비율	ratio percent	<u>ratio</u>	
확률	chance probability	<u>probability</u>	

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

probability	percentages	sides	conditions	to
ratios	odds	chance	random	appearing

The weatherman may say, "There is a 70% chance of rain." He is telling you the 1 probability of rain. At 70%, this means that, in the current weather 2 conditions, it will rain 70 times out of 100. Weather forecasts often use 3 percentages. So do sports. An announcer may say, "The basketball player shoots 52%." This means that for every 100 shots he takes, he makes 52. 4 Ratios are a way to compare two things to one another. For example, a classroom has 20 children. There are 12 boys and 8 girls. You can say, "The ratio of boys to girls is 12 5 to 8." Or you can write the ratio as 12:8 or $\frac{12}{8}$. Probability expresses the 6 odds, or chances, of something happening. If you flip a coin, there is a 1 in 2 7 chance of a certain side showing because a coin has two 8 sides. If you roll a die, there is a 1 in 6 chance of the number 4 9 appearing. Perhaps there are 10 cookies. Three are oatmeal cookies. If you grab one cookie at 10 random, there is a 3 in 10 chance you will get an oatmeal cookie.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 식	<u>expression</u>	9 order of operations	<u>(사칙) 연산의 순서</u>
2 등식, 방정식	<u>equation</u>	10 mental math	<u>암산</u>
3 변수	<u>variable</u>	11 bring down	<u>내리다, 가져오다</u>
4 역산	<u>inverse operation</u>	12 vary	<u>바뀌다, 달라지다</u>
5 나눌 수 있는	<u>divisible</u>	13 rewrite	<u>다시 쓰다</u>
6 단제법	<u>short division</u>	14 estimate	<u>어림잡다, 추정하다</u>
7 장제법	<u>long division</u>	15 property	<u>속성, 법칙</u>
8 계산, 연산	<u>computation</u>	16 rule	<u>법칙</u>

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

variable long division expression inverse operation divisible
equation short division computation order of operations mental math

- An expression is a part of a number sentence that has numbers and operation signs but does not have an equal sign.
식은 숫자와 연산기호를 가지고 있지만 등호가 없는 수식의 일부분이다.
- An equation is a number sentence which shows that two quantities are equal.
등식은 양쪽의 양이 같음을 나타내는 수식이다.
- 10 is divisible by 2 because $10 \div 2 = 5$, and there is no remainder.
10은 2로 나눌 수 있다. 왜냐하면 $10 \div 2 = 5$ 이고 나머지가 없기 때문이다.
- Not writing down the steps in the process of a division problem is called short division. 나눗셈 문제를 푸는 과정의 단계들을 적지 않는 것을 단제법이라고 부른다.
- Writing down every step in the process of a division problem is called long division. 나눗셈 문제를 푸는 과정의 모든 단계를 적는 것을 장제법이라고 부른다.
- Computation is any type of mathematical calculation.
연산은 어떤 형태든 수학적인 계산을 말한다.
- A variable is a letter or symbol that represents an unknown number.
변수는 미지의 수를 나타내는 문자나 기호이다.
- The order of operations gives the order in which calculations are done first in an expression.
연산의 순서는 식에서 어떤 계산이 먼저 이루어져야 하는지의 순서를 알려 준다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Four-sided polygons are called quadrilaterals.
- 2 An isosceles triangle is one in which two sides are equal in length.
- 3 A scalene triangle is one in which all three sides are unequal in length.
- 4 The surface area is the amount of space a two-dimensional figure occupies.
- 5 The circumference of a circle is the distance around the circle.
- 6 Prisms have two congruent and parallel bases.
- 7 Figures that have line symmetry can be folded in half along a line.
- 8 A pinwheel has rotational symmetry.
- 9 Clockwise is moving in the same direction as the hands of a clock.
- 10 Counterclockwise is moving in the opposite direction of the hands of a clock.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

변환하다	convert turn	convert		
작도하다	construct measure	construct		
사다리꼴	rhombus trapezoid	trapezoid		
등변 삼각형	equilateral triangle scalene triangle	equilateral triangle		

C 보기에 있는 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

prisms	solid	pyramids	cubes	drive
cones	traffic	spheres	famous	basketballs

Solid figures include 1 cubes, prisms, pyramids, cylinders, cones, and spheres. Everywhere you look, you can see 2 solid figures. Many buildings are rectangular 3 prisms. A door is one, too. So are the bulletin board in your classroom and this book you are reading right now. Pyramids are not very common. But some of them are really 4 famous. Think about Egypt for a minute. What comes to mind? The pyramids, right? There are huge 5 pyramids all over Egypt. Cones are among people's favorite solid figures. Why is that? The reason is that ice cream 6 cones are solid figures. There are often many cones in areas where there is road construction, too. Construction workers put 7 traffic cones on the street to show people where they can and cannot 8 drive. Of course, spheres are everywhere. People would not be able to play most sports without them. They need soccer balls, baseballs, 9 basketballs, tennis balls, and many other 10 spheres. Oranges, grapefruit, peaches, plums, and cherries are fruits that are shaped like spheres, too.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 등가 소수 <u>equivalent decimal</u> | 9 least common denominator <u>최소 공통분모</u> |
| 2 분모가 같은 분수들 <u>like fractions</u> | 10 fraction bar <u>분수를 나누는 선</u> |
| 3 분모가 다른 분수들 <u>unlike fractions</u> | 11 compare <u>비교하다</u> |
| 4 비율 <u>ratio</u> | 12 be represented by <u>~로 표현되다</u> |
| 5 비례(식) <u>proportion</u> | 13 be expressed as <u>~로 표현되다</u> |
| 6 눈금 <u>scale</u> | 14 be likely to <u>~일 것 같다</u> |
| 7 퍼센트 <u>percent</u> | 15 denominator <u>분모</u> |
| 8 확률 <u>probability</u> | 16 numerator <u>분자</u> |

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

proportion	percent	ratio	like fractions	common denominator
equivalent	probability	scale	unlike fractions	fraction bar

- 0.3 and 0.30 are equivalent decimals.
0.3과 0.30은 등가 소수이다.
- $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$ are unlike fractions.
 $\frac{2}{3}$ 와 $\frac{2}{5}$ 는 분모가 다른 분수들이다.
- When you find a common denominator of fractions, you have to find their LCD. 분수의 공통분모를 구할 때는 그들의 최소 공통분모를 구해야 한다.
- A proportion is an equation that shows two ratios are equal.
비례식은 두 비율이 같음을 보여 주는 등식이다.
- A scale is a series of numbers placed at fixed distances on a graph.
눈금은 그래프에서 고정된 거리에 놓이는 일련의 숫자들이다.
- The probability of something is the chance that it will occur.
어떤 것의 확률은 그것이 일어날 가능성이다.
- A fraction bar is the same as the division sign.
분수를 나누는 선은 나눗셈 기호와 같다.
- A ratio is a comparison of the size of two numbers or two amounts.
비율은 두 개의 수나 두 개의 양의 크기를 비교하는 것이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 A legend is a well-known story passed down from the past and which is often about brave people or adventures.
- 2 The Adventures of Tom Sawyer is a popular American novel by Mark Twain.
- 3 An epic is a long poem that tells the story of great heroes.
- 4 Homer was a blind poet in ancient Greece who told two great epics, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.
- 5 The Iliad tells the story of the Trojan War.
- 6 The Odyssey tells the story of how Odysseus returned home after the Trojan War.
- 7 Achilles was the greatest of all of the Greek warriors.
- 8 Hector was the greatest of all of the Trojan warriors.
- 9 Odysseus was the king of Ithaca and the main character of the *Odyssey*.
- 10 The Cyclops was a huge giant that only had one eye in the middle of his forehead.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

빼앗아 가다	carry off assault	carry off		
급습하다	assault abduct	assault		
서사시	epic adventure	epic		
유일한 약점	Cyclops Achilles heel	Achilles heel		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

Trojan Horse	epic	Homer	Achilles	<i>Odyssey</i>
Trojan War	lasted	hiding	magical	strange

Two of the greatest works of literature are also very old. They are the 1 epic poems the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. Both were told by 2 Homer and tell stories about the ancient Greeks. The *Iliad* is about the 3 Trojan War. Paris abducted Helen and took her to Troy. Helen was the most beautiful woman in the world. So all of the Greeks joined together to fight the Trojans. There were many great Greek warriors. But 4 Achilles was the greatest warrior of all. The war 5 lasted for ten years. Many people died. Finally, thanks to Odysseus, the Greeks used the 6 Trojan Horse to win. The Greeks pretended to leave. They left behind a giant horse. The Trojans took the horse into their city. But many Greek warriors were 7 hiding inside it. At night, the Greeks came out of the horse. Inside the city, they managed to capture and defeat Troy. The 8 Odyssey tells the tale of Odysseus's return home after the war. It took him ten years to get home. He had many 9 strange adventures. He had to fight a fearsome Cyclops. He met 10 magical women like Circe and Calypso. Finally, though, with help from the gods, Odysseus arrived home.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 사변형(의) <u>quadrilateral</u> | 9 clockwise <u>시계 방향으로 도는</u> |
| 2 이등변의 <u>isosceles</u> | 10 counterclockwise <u>시계 반대 방향으로 도는</u> |
| 3 부등변의 <u>scalene</u> | 11 convert <u>변환하다, 바꾸다</u> |
| 4 겹넓이 <u>surface area</u> | 12 turn <u>돌리다, 회전시키다</u> |
| 5 원주 <u>circumference</u> | 13 calculate <u>계산하다, 재다</u> |
| 6 각기둥 <u>prism</u> | 14 construct <u>작도하다, 그리다</u> |
| 7 선대칭 <u>line symmetry</u> | 15 trapezoid <u>사다리꼴, 부등변 사각형</u> |
| 8 회전대칭 <u>rotational symmetry</u> | 16 rhombus <u>마름모꼴, 사방형</u> |

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

surface area	isosceles	counterclockwise	scalene	prism
quadrilateral	rotational	circumference	clockwise	line

- An isosceles triangle is one in which two sides are equal in length.
이등변 삼각형은 두 변이 길이가 같은 삼각형이다.
- Four-sided polygons are called quadrilaterals.
네 변의 다각형은 사변형이라고 불린다.
- A scalene triangle is one in which all three sides are unequal in length.
부등변 삼각형은 세 변 모두 길이가 같지 않은 삼각형이다.
- The surface area is the amount of space a two-dimensional figure occupies. 겹넓이는 평면도형이 차지하는 공간의 양이다.
- Prisms have two congruent and parallel bases.
각기둥은 합동이면서 평행한 두 개의 밑면을 가지고 있다.
- The circumference of a circle is the distance around the circle.
어떤 원의 원주는 그 원의 둘레이다.
- A pinwheel has rotational symmetry. 바람개비는 회전대칭을 가지고 있다.
- Figures that have line symmetry can be folded in half along a line.
선대칭을 가지고 있는 도형은 선을 따라 반으로 접힐 수 있다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- When you want to say exactly what you mean, you use literal language: I'm tired.
- When you are very tired, you might say "I'm dead," which is figurative language.
- A figure of speech, like "time flies," is an expression that is not meant to be taken literally.
- Writers use imagery to give their works more creativity and imagination.
- A simile is a comparison that uses *as* or *like* as in "busy as a bee."
- A metaphor is often hidden in the words, such as in "She is an angel."
- The cross is a symbol of Christianity.
- When writers use personification, they give a thing or an animal certain human qualities.
- Hyperbole is the use of exaggeration.
- Words like "buzz," "hiss," and "moo" are examples of onomatopoeia.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

의인화하다	personify amuse	personify		
과장하다	exaggerate entertain	exaggerate		
희극	tragedy comedy	comedy		
필명	anonymous pseudonym	pseudonym		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

personification
characteristics

speech
similes

comparisons
hyperbole

metaphors
exaggerate

unlike
human

Writers can be creative. To do this, they can use figures of 1 speech. There are many of these. Four are similes, metaphors, hyperbole, and personification. Similes and metaphors are both 2 comparisons. But they are not the same. Similes use "as" or "like" to compare two things. For example, "strong as an ox" and "dark like night" are 3 similes. 4 Metaphors are comparisons between two 5 unlike things that seem to have nothing in common. "The stars are diamonds in the sky" and "There is a sea of sand" are metaphors. 6 Hyperbole is also a figure of speech. It is a form of exaggeration. People often 7 exaggerate when they speak or write. Finally, people often give objects and animals human 8 characteristics. This is 9 personification. "The wind is whispering" is one example. So is "My dog is speaking to me." The wind and a dog are not humans. But in both cases, they have 10 human characteristics.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 전설	legend	9 Odysseus	오디세우스
2 모험(담)	adventure	10 Cyclops	키클롭스(애꾸눈 거인)
3 서사시	epic	11 carry off	빼앗아 가다, 유괴하다
4 호머	Homer	12 abduct	유괴하다, 납치하다
5 일리아드	Iliad	13 assault	급습하다, 공격하다
6 오디세이	Odyssey	14 Trojan War	트로이 전쟁
7 아킬레스	Achilles	15 Trojan Horse	트로이 목마
8 헥터	Hector	16 Achilles heel	아킬레스의 건, 유일한 약점

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

Achilles	adventure	Homer	Odyssey	epic
Hector	Odysseus	legend	Cyclops	Iliad

- A legend is a well-known story passed down from the past and which is often about brave people or adventures.
전설은 옛날부터 전해 오는 잘 알려진 이야기로, 흔히 용감한 사람들이나 모험담에 관한 것이다.
- The Adventures of Tom Sawyer is a popular American novel by Mark Twain.
<툼 소녀의 모험>은 마크 트웨인이 쓴 인기 있는 미국 소설이다.
- An epic is a long poem that tells the story of great heroes.
서사시는 위대한 영웅들의 이야기를 전하는 긴 시이다.
- The Iliad tells the story of the Trojan War.
<일리아드>는 트로이 전쟁의 이야기를 들려준다.
- The Odyssey tells the story of how Odysseus returned home after the Trojan War. <오디세이>는 트로이 전쟁 후 오디세우스가 어떻게 집으로 돌아왔는지에 대한 이야기를 들려준다.
- Achilles was the greatest of all of the Greek warriors.
아킬레스는 모든 그리스 전사들 중 가장 위대하였다.
- Hector was the greatest of all of the Trojan warriors.
헥터는 모든 트로이 전사들 중 가장 위대하였다.
- Odysseus was the king of Ithaca and the main character of the *Odyssey*.
오디세우스는 이타카의 왕으로 <오디세이>의 주인공이었다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 A sentence fragment is part of a sentence or an incomplete sentence.
- 2 Improperly using a comma to join two clauses is a comma splice.
- 3 A direct object is a noun or pronoun that receives the action of the verb.
- 4 An indirect object is the person or thing that receives the direct object from the subject.
- 5 People use interjections to show strong emotions.
- 6 People use pronouns as substitutions for nouns.
- 7 The nominative case refers to the subject of a sentence: I, we, you, he, she, and they.
- 8 The objective case refers to the object of a sentence: me, us, you, him, her, and them.
- 9 The possessive case shows ownership by someone or something: *John's* house, the *ship's* captain.
- 10 Coordinating conjunctions include *and*, *but*, *or*, *nor*, and *so*, and they connect two words, phrases, or clauses.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

수식하다	replace modify	modify		
성별	gender number	gender		
직접 목적어	indirect object direct object	direct object		
인칭 대명사	reflexive pronoun personal pronoun	personal pronoun		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

incomplete
grammar

mistakes
subject

clauses
splices

verb
sentences

Writing in English is not easy. There are many 1 grammar rules. So you have to be very careful. Two common 2 mistakes are sentence fragments and comma splices. A sentence fragment is an 3 incomplete sentence. A sentence must always have a subject and a 4 verb. Look at the following sentence fragments:

attends the school My father, who is a doctor

Neither of these is complete. The first fragment needs a 5 subject. The second fragment needs a verb. Make them complete 6 sentences like this: "Jane attends the school." "My father, who is a doctor, is home now." Comma 7 splices are also common mistakes. These are sentences that use a comma to connect to independent 8 clauses.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 글자 그대로의	literal	9 figure of speech	수사적 표현
2 비유적인	figurative	10 onomatopoeia	의성어
3 비유적 묘사	imagery	11 stand for	~을 상징하다
4 직유법	simile	12 symbolize	상징하다
5 은유법	metaphor	13 amuse	재미있게 하다, 즐겁게 하다
6 상징	symbol	14 entertain	즐겁게 하다
7 의인법	personification	15 personify	의인화하다
8 과장법	hyperbole	16 exaggerate	과장하다

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

metaphor	figurative	figure of speech	simile	literal
imagery	personification	onomatopoeia	hyperbole	symbol

- When you want to say exactly what you mean, you use literal language: I'm tired. 의미하는 바를 정확히 말하고 싶을 때는 '나는 피곤하다'와 같이 글자 그대로의 표현을 사용한다.
- When you are very tired, you might say "I'm dead," which is figurative language. 아주 피곤할 때 '나는 죽었다'라고 말할 수 있는데, 이는 비유적인 표현이다.
- A figure of speech, like "time flies," is an expression that is not meant to be taken literally.
'시간이 쏜살같이 지나간다'와 같은 수사적 표현은 글자 그대로 받아들여지도록 의도한 표현이 아니다.
- A metaphor is often hidden in the words, such as in "She is an angel."
은유법은 '그녀는 천사이다'와 같은 말에서처럼 흔히 그 말 속에 숨어 있다.
- Writers use imagery to give their works more creativity and imagination.
작가들은 자신들의 작품에 더 많은 창의성과 상상력을 부여하기 위해 비유적 표현을 사용한다.
- The cross is a symbol of Christianity.
십자가는 기독교의 상징이다.
- When writers use personification, they give a thing or an animal certain human qualities. 작가가 의인법을 사용할 때, 그들은 사물이나 동물에 어떤 인간적 특성을 부여한다.
- Words like "buzz," "hiss," and "moo" are examples of onomatopoeia.
'윙윙', '쌩', '음매'와 같은 말은 의성어의 예이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 The Renaissance was the most glorious period in the history of European art.
- 2 The Renaissance was the time of the rebirth of the arts.
- 3 Humanism stressed the importance of man and his role in the world.
- 4 Renaissance artists were interested in the harmony of the human body.
- 5 Renaissance artists used perspective to make their paintings look more real.
- 6 Paintings in the Renaissance were realistic, so the subjects looked like they did in real life.
- 7 Enriched by trade, Europeans prospered during the Renaissance.
- 8 A mural is a painting that is made on a wall.
- 9 Michelangelo decorated the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel with some beautiful frescoes.
- 10 A fresco is a painting that is made on plaster attached to a wall or ceiling.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

번창하다	flourish admire	flourish		
매혹하다	fascinate prosper	fascinate		
묘사하다	draw depict	depict		
인본주의	Renaissance Humanism	Humanism		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

famous
sculptor

Renaissance
Michelangelo

Leonardo
frescoes

Chapel
artist

sculpture
brilliant

During the Renaissance, there were many 1 brilliant artists. These included Raphael, Botticelli, Giotto, and Donatello. But two are considered greater than the others. One is 2 Leonardo da Vinci. The other is Michelangelo Buonarroti. Leonardo da Vinci was a true 3 Renaissance man. He could do many things well. He was an engineer and scientist. He was an inventor, architect, and artist. He was one of the greatest men in history. As an 4 artist, he painted one of the world's most famous pictures: the *Mona Lisa*. Another 5 famous painting is *The Last Supper*. It shows Jesus and his apostles together. Michelangelo was an incredible 6 sculptor. He created two of the most famous statues of all time. The first was *David*. The second was *Pieta*. *Pieta* is a 7 sculpture of Mary holding the body of Jesus after he died. 8 Michelangelo was also a great painter. He painted the 9 frescoes on the ceiling of the Sistine 10 Chapel. The most famous of these frescoes is the *Creation of Adam*.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 미완성문	sentence fragment	9 possessive case	소유격
2 콤마의 오용	comma splice	10 coordinating conjunction	등위 접속사
3 직접 목적어	direct object	11 modify	수식하다, 꾸미다
4 간접 목적어	indirect object	12 qualify	한정하다, 수식하다
5 감탄사	interjection	13 replace	대체하다, 대신하다
6 대명사	pronoun	14 complete	완료하다, 완성하다
7 주격	nominative case	15 possessive adjective	소유 형용사
8 목적격	objective case	16 gender	성, 성별

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

possessive case	objective case	fragment	interjection	indirect
nominative case	comma splice	pronoun	coordinating	direct

- A sentence fragment is part of a sentence or an incomplete sentence.
미완성문은 문장의 일부이거나 완전하지 않은 문장이다.
- An indirect object is the person or thing that receives the direct object from the subject. 간접 목적어는 주어로부터 직접 목적어를 받는 사람이나 사물이다.
- A direct object is a noun or pronoun that receives the action of the verb.
직접 목적어는 동사의 행위를 받는 명사나 대명사이다.
- People use interjections to show strong emotions.
사람들은 강한 감정을 나타내기 위해 감탄사를 사용한다.
- People use pronouns as substitutions for nouns.
사람들은 명사의 대용으로 대명사를 사용한다.
- The objective case refers to the object of a sentence.
목적격은 문장의 목적어를 나타낸다.
- The possessive case shows ownership by someone or something.
소유격은 어떤 사람이나 사물에 의한 소유 상태를 나타낸다.
- Coordinating conjunctions include *and*, *but*, *or*, *nor*, and *so*.
등위 접속사는 *and*, *but*, *or*, *nor*, *so* 등을 포함한다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Genre painting flourished in the 19th century in the United States.
- 2 The Hudson River School was one group of landscape painters in the 19th century in America.
- 3 Luminism was an American landscape painting style from the 1850s to the 1870s and was characterized by the effects of light on landscapes.
- 4 Paul Revere was a famous silversmith who created beautiful works of silver.
- 5 Many artists required the patronage of a sponsor for them to be able to afford to paint.
- 6 A self-portrait is a picture the artist makes of himself or herself.
- 7 Artists like Winslow Homer used watercolors to make beautiful paintings.
- 8 Photography is the art of taking pictures with a camera.
- 9 Expressionism uses symbols and exaggeration to represent emotions.
- 10 Pop art is a visual art movement which began in the 1950s and is characterized by themes and techniques drawn from popular mass culture.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

새기다	pose engrave	engrave		
이상화하다	etch idealize	idealize		
풍부하다	prosper abound	abound		
현대의	contemporary popular	contemporary		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

landscapes
nineteenth

artists
first

Naturalists
realistic

called
Romantics

school
paintings

In the 1 nineteenth century, much of America was not settled. So there were few cities. Not many people lived in the countryside. So there were many beautiful places for artists to paint 2 landscapes. One group of landscape artists was 3 called the Hudson River School. These 4 artists painted the land in this area. Much of it was forest. But there were also farms, fields, and many mountains. Thomas Cole was the 5 first Hudson River School artist. The Hudson River School artists were 6 Romantics. They painted the scenes the way they wanted the land to look, not the way that it actually looked. Around the same time, there was another 7 school of artists. They were called 8 Naturalists, or Realists. They painted nature as it appeared. William Bliss Baker was one of these artists. He also painted in the Hudson River area. But his 9 paintings look very different from the Hudson River School artists' paintings. Baker's works are 10 realistic. His painting *Fallen Monarchs* is one of the most beautiful of the Naturalist paintings.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 르네상스	Renaissance	9 fresco	프레스코화
2 재탄생	rebirth	10 plaster	회반죽
3 휴머니즘	Humanism	11 last	지속되다, 계속되다
4 조화, 일치	harmony	12 prosper	번영하다, 번창하다
5 원근법	perspective	13 flourish	번창하다, (문화 등이) 꽃피다
6 사실주의의	realistic	14 admire	감탄하다, 동경하다
7 부유하게 하다	enrich	15 fascinate	매혹하다, 반하게 하다
8 벽화	mural	16 depict	묘사하다, 그리다

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

plaster	harmony	realistic	mural	Renaissance
rebirth	perspective	enrich	fresco	Humanism

- The Renaissance was the most glorious period in the history of European art. 르네상스 시대는 유럽 미술사에서 가장 빛나는 시기였다.
- The Renaissance was the time of the rebirth of the arts. 르네상스 시대는 예술의 재탄생기였다.
- Humanism stressed the importance of man and his role in the world. 인본주의는 세상에서 인간과 그의 역할의 중요성을 강조하였다.
- Renaissance artists were interested in the harmony of the human body. 르네상스 예술가들은 인체의 조화에 관심이 있었다.
- Renaissance artists used perspective to make their paintings look more real. 르네상스 화가들은 원근법을 사용하여 자신들의 그림을 좀 더 사실적으로 보이게 만들었다.
- Enriched by trade, Europeans prospered during the Renaissance. 무역으로 부유해져서 유럽인들은 르네상스기에 번영을 이루었다.
- Michelangelo decorated the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel with some beautiful frescoes. 미켈란젤로는 시스틴 성당의 천장을 아름다운 프레스코화로 장식했다.
- A fresco is a painting that is made on plaster attached to a wall or ceiling. 프레스코화는 벽이나 천장에 바른 회반죽 위에 그려진 그림이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 A repeat sign shows which section of the music needs to be repeated.
- 2 The refrain is the part of the song that is repeated.
- 3 In the Classical Period, rondo was often used for the last movement of a sonata, concerto, or symphony.
- 4 A chorus is a piece of music written to be sung by a large group of people.
- 5 A chord is made of two or more musical sounds played at the same time.
- 6 Monotone music is music that has a single tone.
- 7 Music with two or more different tones is polyphonic music.
- 8 A cappella music is vocal music without instrumental accompaniment.
- 9 Pachelbel's Canon is the most famous piece of music by Johann Pachelbel.
- 10 A spiritual is a kind of music that is based on religion.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

영감을 주다	inspire motivate	<u>inspire</u>		
위로하다	repeat comfort	<u>comfort</u>		
후렴	refrain canon	<u>refrain</u>		
점점 약하게	crescendo decrescendo	<u>decrescendo</u>		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

religion	associated	Bible	religious	inspiring
white	spirituals	black	gospel	influence

Music is often 1 associated with religion. In Christianity, there are many kinds of songs people sing. There are hymns, carols, chants, and others. Another type of music is the spiritual. 2 Spirituals were first written in the eighteenth century in the United States. They were written because there was a revival of interest in 3 religion in the U.S. then. Spirituals were often very 4 inspiring songs. They were about stories and themes from the 5 Bible. In style, they were a kind of folk music or folk hymn. Spirituals were often sung by 6 black Americans. Yet there were also many 7 white spirituals, too. Many of the blacks who made these spirituals were slaves from Africa. So spirituals had a strong African 8 influence. They later combined with European and American influences. The result was spirituals. Nowadays, spiritual music is called 9 gospel music. It is a form of music that is very 10 religious. All kinds of people sing and listen to gospel music.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

- 1 풍속화 genre painting
- 2 루미니즘 luminism
- 3 은세공인 silversmith
- 4 후원, 장려 patronage
- 5 사진술 photography
- 6 표현주의 expressionism
- 7 팝아트 pop art
- 8 자화상 self-portrait

- 9 watercolor 수채화 물감, 수채화
- 10 Hudson River School 허드슨 리버 화파
- 11 engrave 새기다, 장식하다
- 12 etch 에칭하다, 선명하게 그리다
- 13 pose 포즈를 취하다, 자세를 취하다
- 14 idealize 이상화하다, 이상을 추구하다
- 15 abound 풍부하다, 많이 있다
- 16 photograph 사진을 찍다, 촬영하다

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

expressionism patronage luminism silversmith photography
genre painting self-portrait pop art watercolor Hudson River School

- 1 Genre painting flourished in the 19th century in the United States.
19세기 미국에서는 풍속화가 꽃피었다.
- 2 Luminism was an American landscape painting style from the 1850s to the 1870s and was characterized by the effects of light on landscapes.
루미니즘은 1850~1870년대의 미국 풍경화 양식으로, 풍경에 미치는 빛의 효과가 특징이었다.
- 3 Paul Revere was a famous silversmith who created beautiful works of silver.
폴 리버어는 아름다운 은 작품들을 만든 유명한 은세공인이었다.
- 4 Many artists required the patronage of a sponsor for them to be able to afford to paint. 많은 화가들은 그들이 그림을 그릴 여유가 있도록 해주는 후원자의 후원을 필요로 했다.
- 5 A self-portrait is a picture the artist makes of himself or herself.
자화상은 화가가 자신을 그린 그림이다.
- 6 Artists like Winslow Homer used watercolors to make beautiful paintings.
윈슬로 호머 같은 화가들은 수채화 물감을 이용하여 아름다운 그림을 그렸다.
- 7 Expressionism uses symbols and exaggeration to represent emotions.
표현주의는 상징과 과장법을 사용하여 감정을 표현한다.
- 8 Pop art is a visual art movement which began in the 1950s.
팝아트는 1950년대에 시작된 시각 예술 사조이다.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 용광로	<u>melting pot</u>	16 ratify	<u>비준하다, 재가하다, 승인하다</u>
2 국가 정체성	<u>national identity</u>	17 amend	<u>수정하다, 개정하다</u>
3 예비선거	<u>primary</u>	18 Electoral College	<u>선거인단</u>
4 주 당원대회	<u>caucus</u>	19 artifact	<u>인공유물</u>
5 영토	<u>territory</u>	20 depression	<u>불황, 불경기</u>
6 참을 수 없는	<u>intolerable</u>	21 unemployment	<u>실직, 실업 상태</u>
7 폐지	<u>abolition</u>	22 variable	<u>변수</u>
8 (생물) 계	<u>kingdom</u>	23 ratio	<u>비율</u>
9 (동물) 문	<u>phylum</u>	24 probability	<u>확률</u>
10물관부	<u>xylem</u>	25 literal	<u>글자 그대로의</u>
11 사춘기	<u>puberty</u>	26 figurative	<u>비유적인</u>
12 물질대사	<u>metabolism</u>	27 perspective	<u>원근법</u>
13 공생(관계)	<u>symbiosis</u>	28 spiritual	<u>(흑인) 영가</u>
14 화음	<u>chord</u>	29 inspire	<u>고무하다, 영감을 주다</u>
15 다성음악	<u>polyphonic music</u>	30 motivate	<u>동기를 부여하다, 자극하다</u>

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

line symmetry
cambium

convention
conquistador

diversity
parasitism

- The United States is a nation of diversity where people of different races and ethnicities live together. 미국은 다양한 인종과 민족성의 사람들이 함께 사는 다양성의 나라이다.
- Political parties hold conventions to determine their presidential nominee. 정당은 그들의 대통령 지명후보를 결정하기 위해 전당대회를 개최한다.
- The conquistadors were Spanish warriors who went to the New World to fight the Native Americans. 신대륙 정복자들은 아메리카 원주민들과 싸우기 위해 신세계로 간 스페인 전사들이었다.
- The cambium is the layer of cells that separates the xylem and phloem. 형성층은물관부와 체관부를 나누는 세포의 층이다.
- Parasitism is a type of symbiosis where one organism benefits at the expense of the host. 기생은 한 생물이 그 숙주의 희생으로 이익을 얻는 공생의 한 종류이다.
- Figures that have line symmetry can be folded in half along a line. 선대칭을 가지고 있는 도형은 선을 따라 반으로 접힐 수 있다.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 남부의 재통합	Reconstruction	16 break out	돌발하다, 발발하다
2 기습(공격)	surprise attack	17 drive away	몰아내다, 쫓아내다
3 겉씨식물	gymnosperm	18 transpire	발산하다, 증산작용을 하다
4 자극	stimulus	19 respire	호흡하다
5 굴성	tropism	20 endocrine system	내분비계
6 암석권	lithosphere	21 prime factor	소인수
7 수권	hydrosphere	22 surface area	넓이
8 양성자	proton	23 circumference	원주
9 일식	solar eclipse	24 abduct	유괴하다, 납치하다
10 운석	meteorite	25 assault	급습하다, 공격하다
11 아라비아 숫자	Arabic numeral	26 Achilles heel	아킬레스의 건, 유일한 약점
12 로마 숫자	Roman numeral	27 console	위로하다, 위문하다
13 정수	integer, whole number	28 crescendo	크레센도, 점점 세게
14 등식, 방정식	equation	29 figure of speech	수사적 표현
15 이등변의	isosceles	30 onomatopoeia	의성어

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

exponent
Iliad

chronology
spiritual

seismograph
rebirth

- The sequence in which something happened is its chronology.
어떤 일이 발생한 순서가 그것의 연대기이다.
- A seismograph is an instrument that detects the strength of earthquakes.
지진계는 지진의 강도를 탐지하는 기구이다.
- In 5^3 , 5 is the base, and 3 is the exponent.
 5^3 에서 5는 밑이고 3은 지수이다.
- The Iliad tells the story of the Trojan War.
〈일리아드〉는 트로이 전쟁의 이야기를 들려준다.
- The Renaissance was the time of the rebirth of the arts.
르네상스는 예술의 재탄생기였다.
- A spiritual is a kind of music that is based on religion.
영가는 종교에 기반을 둔 음악의 한 종류이다.