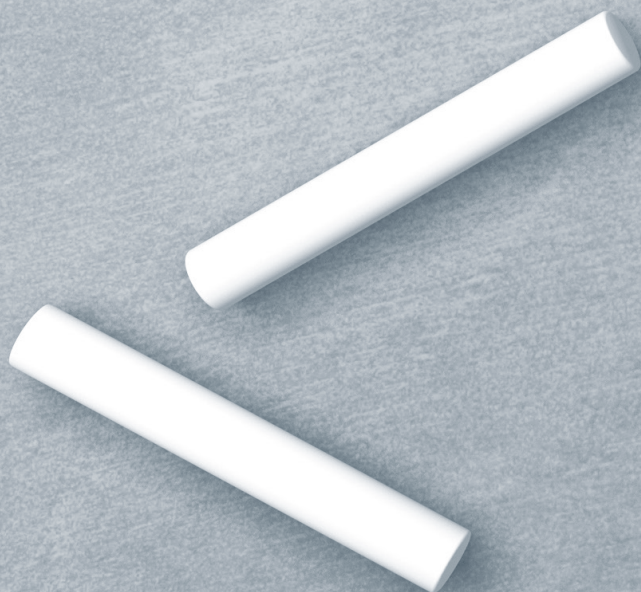


Workbook

Vocabulary 6





A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Producers are people who make goods or provide services.
- 2 The people who buy goods and services are consumers.
- 3 An investor is a person or group that invests money in a business.
- 4 Entrepreneurs are people who start and run their own businesses.
- 5 A marketplace is a place where goods and services are bought and sold.
- 6 Distribution involves transporting or delivering goods to a number of people or places.
- 7 The using of goods and services is consumption.
- 8 The value of something that is not chosen when choosing between two things is called the opportunity cost.
- 9 The amount of a product or service that people want to buy is the demand.
- 10 If the supply of a product increases, the price usually goes down.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

제조하다	manufacture consume	<u>manufacture</u>		
분배하다	distribute produce	<u>distribute</u>		
인플레이션	deflation inflation	<u>inflation</u>		

C 보기에 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

consumption	free-market	law	median	factors
distribution	consumed	profits	price	demand

In 1 free-market economies, companies decide what and how much of a product they will produce. However, they are interested in making 2 profits. So they do not want to produce too much or too little of a product. They want to produce exactly the right amount necessary. So they often pay attention to the 3 law of supply and demand. This law states that when the supply of a product is low yet 4 demand is high, then the price will be high. However, if the supply of a product is high yet demand is low, then the price will be low. Companies want to find a 5 median. But, there are often other 6 factors that companies must consider. Once they make something, they must deliver it to the market. This way, people can purchase the product. This is called 7 distribution. Without an effective distribution system, even in-demand products will not sell well. Once products are at the market, they must be 8 consumed. This means that people purchase them. The amount of 9 consumption depends on many things. It depends on the supply and demand, of course. And the 10 price is also another important factor.

* 1일에는 복습 문제가 없습니다.

교육 R&D에 앞서가는
Key/기출판사



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 A topographic map shows the features of the Earth's surface, including hills, mountains, and valleys.
- 2 Contour lines are used to show something's elevation on a topographic map.
- 3 The Arctic Circle lies at the line of latitude approximately 66 degrees north of the equator.
- 4 The Antarctic Circle lies at the line of latitude approximately 66 degrees south of the equator.
- 5 The Tropic of Cancer is found at the line of latitude 23.5 degrees north.
- 6 The Tropic of Capricorn is found at the line of latitude 23.5 degrees south.
- 7 Each spot on Earth has an absolute location identified by the lines of latitude and longitude.
- 8 Relative location is the approximate location of a place in relation to other landmarks.
- 9 Something's elevation is how high or low it is compared to the level of the sea.
- 10 The process by which fertile land becomes desert is called desertification.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

표시하다	compare denote	<u>denote</u>		
식별하다	identify identification	<u>identify</u>		
사막화	elevation desertification	<u>desertification</u>		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하시오.

population	tropical	temperate	seasons	climate
extreme	constantly	polar	weather	neither

There are three main 1 climate zones on the Earth. They are the tropical, temperate, and polar climate zones. The 2 tropical zones are found near the equator. Basically, they are found between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. In general, the tropical zone has hot 3 weather most of the year. Many areas in the tropical zone have very wet weather, but this is not always the case. The 4 temperate zones are the largest of the three main climate zones. One temperate zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle. The other temperate zone lies between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle. Most of the world's 5 population lives in temperate zones. Temperate zones are 6 neither too hot nor too cold. They experience changing 7 seasons all year long. For the most part, the weather is not too 8 extreme in these places. The 9 polar zones are found north of the Arctic Circle and south of the Antarctic Circle. The weather in these places is 10 constantly cold. Few people live in these places.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 생산자	<u>producer</u>	9 demand	<u>수요</u>
2 소비자	<u>consumer</u>	10 supply	<u>공급</u>
3 투자자	<u>investor</u>	11 produce	<u>생산하다, 제조하다</u>
4 기업가	<u>entrepreneur</u>	12 consume	<u>소비하다</u>
5 시장	<u>marketplace</u>	13 distribute	<u>분배하다, 유통시키다, 공급하다</u>
6 분배, 유통	<u>distribution</u>	14 reap	<u>(이익 등을) 올리다, 거두다</u>
7 소비	<u>consumption</u>	15 scarcity	<u>부족, 품귀</u>
8 기회비용	<u>opportunity cost</u>	16 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	<u>국내 총생산</u>

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

entrepreneur consumption producer demand consumer
opportunity cost distribution marketplace investor supply

- Entrepreneurs are people who start and run their own businesses.
기업가는 자신의 사업을 시작하고 운영하는 사람들이다.
- An investor is a person or group that invests money in a business.
투자자는 사업에 돈을 투자하는 사람이나 집단이다.
- A marketplace is a place where goods and services are bought and sold.
시장은 상품과 서비스가 사고 팔리는 곳이다.
- Distribution involves transporting or delivering goods to a number of people or places. 유통은 상품을 여러 사람이나 장소에 운송하거나 배달하는 일을 수반한다.
- The using of goods and services is consumption.
상품과 서비스를 사용하는 것이 소비이다.
- The value of something that is not chosen when choosing between two things is called the opportunity cost.
둘 중에서 하나를 고를 때 선택되지 않은 어떤 것의 가치를 기회비용이라고 한다.
- If the supply of a product increases, the price usually goes down.
어떤 제품의 공급이 늘어나면 그 가격은 대개 내려간다.
- The amount of a product or service that people want to buy is the demand.
사람들이 구매하기를 원하는 상품이나 서비스의 양이 수요이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- During the Ice Age, it was so cold that much of the Earth's surface was covered by huge sheets of ice called glaciers.
- People learned how to farm in the New Stone Age.
- Humans learned how to make things with bronze during the Bronze Age.
- During the Iron Age, humans began to make weapons and tools from iron.
- One of the world's first farming civilizations arose in the Fertile Crescent in Mesopotamia.
- Believing in and worshipping multiple gods is polytheism.
- Believing in and worshipping only one god is monotheism.
- The Code of Hammurabi is the oldest set of laws and was created by the Babylonian king Hammurabi.
- The Israelites spoke a language called Hebrew.
- According to the Hebrew Bible, God made a covenant with a man named Abraham.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

길들이다	establish domesticate	<u>domesticate</u>		
숭배하다	tame worship	<u>worship</u>		
떠돌아다니다	wander practice	<u>wander</u>		
청동기 시대	Stone Age Bronze Age	<u>Bronze Age</u>		

C 보기에 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

descendant	religions	gods	covenant	tribes
Yahweh	Israelites	Egypt	named	Abraham

In the past in the Middle East, there were many different 1 religions. People often prayed to many gods. There were mountain gods. There were 2 gods of rivers, lakes, and seas. There were all kinds of gods. However, one religion began that worshipped only one god. There was a man 3 named Abram. He was said to be a 4 descendant of both Noah and Adam. He lived in a land called Canaan. There, the god Yahweh made a 5 covenant with Abram. Yahweh promised Abram many descendants and said that the land he was living on would forever be theirs. In return, Abram had to worship only 6 Yahweh. Abram agreed. His name changed to 7 Abraham, which means “father of many nations.” Abraham’s descendants through his son Isaac became the 8 Israelites. Isaac and his wife Rebecca later had twins: Jacob and Esau. Jacob’s descendants founded the twelve 9 tribes of the Israelites. For a time, they were powerful. Later, they were made slaves and taken to 10 Egypt. It was in Egypt that Moses would later free the Israelites and return them to their land many years later.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 지형도, 지세도	topographic map	9 elevation	높이, 고도
2 등고선	contour (line)	10 desertification	사막화
3 북극권	Arctic Circle	11 denote	표시하다, 나타내다
4 남극권	Antarctic Circle	12 identify	확인하다, 식별하다
5 북회귀선	Tropic of Cancer	13 utilize	이용하다, 활용하다
6 남회귀선	Tropic of Capricorn	14 make use of	~을 이용하다, 활용하다
7 절대적 위치	absolute location	15 lines of longitude	경(도)선
8 상대적 위치	relative location	16 lines of latitude	위(도)선

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

Tropic of Capricorn	Antarctic Circle	relative location	topographic map
Tropic of Cancer	Arctic Circle	absolute location	elevation

- A topographic map shows the features of the Earth's surface, including hills, mountains, and valleys. 지형도는 구릉, 산, 계곡을 포함하여 지표면의 특징을 보여 준다.
- The Tropic of Cancer is found at the line of latitude 23.5 degrees north. 북회귀선은 북위 23.5도의 위선 상에 있다.
- The Tropic of Capricorn is found at the line of latitude 23.5 degrees south. 남회귀선은 남위 23.5도의 위선 상에 있다.
- The Antarctic Circle lies at the line of latitude approximately 66 degrees south of the equator. 남극권은 남위 약 66도의 위선 상에 위치한다.
- The Arctic Circle lies at the line of latitude approximately 66 degrees north of the equator. 북극권은 북위 약 66도의 위선 상에 위치한다.
- Relative location is the approximate location of a place in relation to other landmarks. 상대적 위치는 다른 표지물과의 관계에 따른 어떤 곳의 대략적인 위치이다.
- Each spot on Earth has an absolute location identified by the lines of latitude and longitude. 지구 상의 각 지점은 위선과 경선에 의해 식별되는 절대적 위치를 가지고 있다.
- Something's elevation is how high or low it is compared to the level of the sea. 어떤 것의 고도는 해수면과 비교하여 그것이 얼마나 높은지 혹은 낮은지를 말한다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The Indus Valley civilization was based on irrigation farming.
- Hindus believe in reincarnation, which is rebirth in a new body.
- The four Vedas are the oldest sacred texts of Hinduism.
- The Indian raja Chandragupta Maurya founded the first Indian empire in about 321 B.C.
- The Shang dynasty began in 1750 B.C. in the Huang He Valley.
- The Chinese Empire was often referred to as the Middle Kingdom.
- Warlords were military leaders who had their own armies in ancient China.
- The Chinese language is made up of thousands of pictographs.
- The tsar was the ruler of Russia.
- Shinto, Japan's oldest religion, is based on nature.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

환생시키다	reincarnate restrict	reincarnate		
중앙집권화 하다	unite centralize	centralize		
통일하다	unify make up	unify		
상형문자	photograph pictograph	pictograph		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

modern-day	civilization	nomads	translated	objects
archaeologists	advanced	writing	agriculture	first

In the Indus Valley, which is in 1 modern-day India and Pakistan, an early civilization formed long ago. It lasted from around 2500 B.C. to 1500 B.C. It is also known as the Harappan 2 civilization. The people in the Indus Valley civilization mostly farmed the land. So they knew the secret of 3 agriculture. This let them stop living as 4 nomads. But they were not just farmers. They also built many cities. 5 Archaeologists have found several settlements where there were cities. They built palaces, temples, baths, and other buildings. They also planned their cities on a grid pattern. So they were laid out in squares. The people of the Indus Valley were 6 advanced in other ways, too. They made pottery. They made 7 objects from both copper and bronze. And they even had their own 8 writing system. It was based on pictographs. But it has not yet been 9 translated. The Indus Valley was one of the world's 10 first civilized areas. Little is known about it. But researchers are learning more and more every year.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 빙하기	<u>Ice Age</u>	9 Code of Hammurabi	<u>함무라비 법전</u>
2 석기 시대	<u>Stone Age</u>	10 Fertile Crescent	<u>비옥한 초승달 지대</u>
3 청동기 시대	<u>Bronze Age</u>	11 domesticate	<u>길들이다, 키우다</u>
4 철기 시대	<u>Iron Age</u>	12 tame	<u>길들이다</u>
5 계약, 서약	<u>covenant</u>	13 worship	<u>숭배하다, 예배하다</u>
6 다신교	<u>polytheism</u>	14 practice	<u>행하다, 준수하다</u>
7 일신교	<u>monotheism</u>	15 wander	<u>떠돌아다니다, 헤매다</u>
8 히브리어	<u>Hebrew</u>	16 establish	<u>(관계 등을) 수립하다</u>

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

monotheism	New Stone Age	Bronze Age	Ice Age	Hebrew
polytheism	Fertile Crescent	Code of Hammurabi	Iron Age	covenant

- People learned how to farm in the New Stone Age.
신석기 시대에 사람들은 농사짓는 법을 알았다.
- Humans learned how to make things with bronze during the Bronze Age. 청동기 시대에 인간은 청동으로 물건 만드는 법을 알았다.
- One of the world's first farming civilizations arose in the Fertile Crescent in Mesopotamia. 세계 최초의 농경 문명 중 하나는 메소포타미아의 비옥한 초승달 지대에서 발생했다.
- Believing in and worshipping only one god is monotheism.
오직 하나의 신만 믿고 숭배하는 것이 일신교이다.
- Believing in and worshipping multiple gods is polytheism.
여러 신을 믿고 숭배하는 것이 다신교이다.
- The Code of Hammurabi is the oldest set of laws and was created by the Babylonian king Hammurabi.
함무라비 법전은 가장 오래된 법전으로 바빌로니아의 왕 함무라비에 의해 만들어졌다.
- The Israelites spoke a language called Hebrew.
이스라엘인들은 히브리어라고 불리는 언어를 말했다.
- According to the Hebrew Bible, God made a covenant with a man named Abraham. 히브리어에 의하면 신은 아브라함이라는 사람과 계약을 맺었다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The Minoans lived on the island of Create.
- The Mycenaeans conquered the Minoans.
- The Phoenicians invented an alphabet that is the basis for the alphabet we use today.
- Greek city-states had different values and cultures.
- Greek city-states were built around an acropolis.
- During the Hellenistic era, Greek culture spread around the Mediterranean region.
- A king or queen rules a land in a monarchy.
- An oligarchy is ruled by only a few wealthy and powerful people.
- The Pax Romana began under Augustus's rule, and it lasted nearly 200 years.
- Constantine I issued the Edict of Milan and made Christianity legal.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

지배하다	oppress reign	reign		
억압하다	oppress reign	oppress		
주다	grant spread	grant		
공화국	democracy republic	republic		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하시오.

patricians	overthrew	founded	Senate	masters
Punic Wars	emperor	dictator	republic	corrupt

According to legend, the brothers Romulus and Remus ¹ founded Rome in 753 B.C. Rome grew larger until around 620 B.C., when a group of people called the Etruscans conquered it. The Etruscans ruled Rome for 111 years. In 509 B.C., the Roman people ² overthrew King Tarquin the Proud. The Romans made a new kind of government. It was called a republic. Under the ³ republic, they elected a small number of people to be their leaders. These leaders were called ⁴ patricians. Up to 300 of them could be elected to the ⁵ Senate. For the next 500 years, Rome remained a republic. Rome began to grow more powerful. From 264 B.C. to 146 B.C., it fought the ⁶ Punic Wars against Carthage. The Romans won and became the ⁷ masters of the Mediterranean Sea. Soon, the republic was enormous. But it became ⁸ corrupt. A general—Julius Caesar—challenged the rule of the Senate and became a ⁹ dictator. Yet he was murdered in 44 B.C., and the republic was ruled by three leaders. Eventually, Octavian won and became the first Roman ¹⁰ emperor. The republic was gone. Now it was the Roman Empire.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1	인더스 문명	Indus Valley civilization	9	warlord	(옛 중국의) 독군, 장군
2	환생	reincarnation	10	Shinto	(일본의) 신도
3	베다	Veda	11	reincarnate	환생시키다
4	(고대 인도의) 왕	raja	12	be restricted to	~에 (따라) 제한을 받다
5	왕조, 왕가	dynasty	13	centralize	중앙집권화 하다, 중심에 모으다
6	(옛) 중국, 중화	Middle Kingdom	14	unify	통일하다, 통합하다
7	상형문자	pictograph	15	shogun	(일본 막부시대의) 쇼군, 장군
8	(러시아의) 황제	tsar	16	daimyo	다이묘, 지방의 영주

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

raja	pictograph	Indus Valley	dynasty	warlord
Veda	reincarnation	Middle Kingdom	Shinto	tsar

- The Indus Valley civilization was based on irrigation farming.
인더스 문명은 관개 농업에 기반을 두고 있었다.
- Hindus believe in reincarnation, which is rebirth in a new body.
힌두교도들은 새로운 몸으로 다시 태어나는 환생을 믿는다.
- The Indian raja Chandragupta Maurya founded the first Indian empire in about 321 B.C. 인도의 왕 찬드라굽타 마우리아는 기원전 321년경에 첫 인도 제국을 세웠다.
- The Shang dynasty began in 1750 B.C. in the Huang He Valley.
상조(은왕조)는 황하 유역에서 기원전 1750년에 시작되었다.
- The Chinese Empire was often referred to as the Middle Kingdom.
중국 제국은 흔히 중화라고 불렸다.
- Warlords were military leaders who had their own armies in ancient China. 독군은 고대 중국에서 자신의 군대를 가진 군사 지도자였다.
- The Chinese language is made up of thousands of pictographs.
중국어는 수천 개의 상형문자로 이루어져 있다.
- The tsar was the ruler of Russia. 차르는 러시아의 통치자였다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 A caravan is a group of traders who travel along trading routes by camel.
- 2 The Bedouins lived in the desert and traveled in caravans.
- 3 Muhammad was the founder of the religion of Islam.
- 4 Muhammad is regarded as a prophet of Allah by Muslims.
- 5 Muslims must fast during daylight hours during the month of Ramadan.
- 6 Mecca is the holiest city in Islam because the prophet Muhammad was born there.
- 7 A caliph was a Muslim political and religious leader who was selected as a successor of Muhammad.
- 8 A bazaar is a large market in the Middle East.
- 9 The Ottoman Empire was the greatest Islamic Empire and was located in the area of modern-day Turkey.
- 10 A sultan is a ruler of an Islamic country.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

번성하다	flourish prohibit	flourish		
금지하다	devote forbid	forbid		
바치다	dedicate expand	dedicate		
드러내다	reveal decline	reveal		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

founder	dynasty	reigns	caliphs	Constantinople
defeated	meanwhile	arose	spread	Mediterranean

In 632, Muhammad died. He was the 1 founder of Islam. At his death, there were few Muslims. And they had very little land. But after Muhammad's death, Islam began to 2 spread rapidly. Soon after Muhammad's death, Muslim leaders selected 3 caliphs to govern the Muslim community. During the 4 reigns of the first four caliphs (from 632 to 661), Islam spread throughout the Arabian Peninsula. By 661, Islam conquered land from Persia in the Near East to Egypt in Africa. From 661 to 750, the Umayyad 5 dynasty ruled the Islamic world. They spread Islam throughout northern Africa. In 711, an Islamic army crossed the 6 Mediterranean Sea and entered Spain. In a few years, they had captured Spain. The Muslims went north and entered France. But, in 732, Charles Martel 7 defeated an Islamic army near Tours. The Muslim advance to the north was stopped. 8 Meanwhile, the Muslims could not defeat the Byzantine Empire in the east. They advanced on 9 Constantinople several times. But they always lost. Later, however, the Ottoman Empire 10 arose in the east. It challenged the Byzantines. In 1453, the Ottomans conquered it.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1	크레타 사람	Minoan	9	Pax Romana	팍스 로마나
2	미케네 사람	Mycenaean	10	Edict of Milan	밀라노 칙령
3	페니키아 사람	Phoenician	11	reign	군림하다, 지배하다, 주권을 잡다
4	도시국가	city-state	12	oppress	억압하다, 학대하다, 탄압하다
5	아크로폴리스	acropolis	13	grant	주다, 수여하다
6	그리스 풍의, 헬레니즘의	Hellenistic	14	confer	주다, 수여하다
7	군주제	monarchy	15	tyrant	폭군, (고대 그리스의) 참주
8	과두 정치, 과두제	oligarchy	16	dictator	독재자, 절대 권력자

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

Edict of Milan	Hellenistic	oligarchy	Pax Romana	Phoenician
Minoan	city-state	monarchy	Mycenaean	acropolis

- The Mycenaeans conquered the Minoans. 미케네인들은 크레타인들을 정복했다.
- The Minoans lived on the island of Create. 크레타인들은 크레타 섬에서 살았다.
- Greek city-states had different values and cultures.
그리스의 도시국가들은 서로 다른 가치와 문화를 가지고 있었다.
- Greek city-states were built around an acropolis.
그리스의 도시국가들은 아크로폴리스 주위에 세워졌다.
- During the Hellenistic era, Greek culture spread around the Mediterranean region. 헬레니즘 시대 동안 그리스 문화는 지중해 지역 곳곳에 퍼졌다.
- A king or queen rules a land in a monarchy.
군주제에서는 왕이나 여왕이 나라를 다스린다.
- An oligarchy is ruled by only a few wealthy and powerful people.
과두제는 단지 소수의 부유하고 세력 있는 사람들에 의해 다스려진다.
- The Pax Romana began under Augustus's rule, and it lasted nearly 200 years. 팍스 로마나는 아우구스투스의 지배하에서 시작되었고, 거의 200년간 지속되었다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Feudalism was the most prominent social system in Europe during the Middle Ages.
- 2 In the Middle Age, most Europeans were Christians, and the Catholic Church had great power.
- 3 The Magna Carta, also called the Great Charter, was originally issued in the year 1215 by King John of England.
- 4 A plague called the Black Death killed millions of people in Europe in the fourteenth century.
- 5 Guilds were associations of craft workers such as masons, bakers, and blacksmiths.
- 6 The Reformation began in the sixteenth century as an attempt to reform the Roman Catholic Church.
- 7 Roman Catholics began a reform movement called the Counter-Reformation.
- 8 Martin Luther's followers were called Protestants.
- 9 The Inquisition investigated people suspected of heresy and of not being Christians.
- 10 Public executions were common during the Inquisition.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

전염시키다	perfect infect	<u>infect</u>		
충돌하다	split clash	<u>clash</u>		
개혁하다	reform declare	<u>reform</u>		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

protests	Reformation	Europe	Anglican	intend
upset	excommunicated	violent	dominated	posted

For centuries, the Catholic Church 1 dominated life in Europe. But many priests in the Church were corrupt. Some people were 2 upset about that. One of them was Martin Luther. In 1517, he 3 posted his 95 theses on a church door in Wittenberg, Germany. They were a list of his complaints about the Church. This was the beginning of the Protestant 4 Reformation. Luther did not 5 intend to form a new church. He only wanted to reform the Roman Catholic Church. But the Church called him a heretic and 6 excommunicated him. This caused a split in Germany. Many of the German people disliked the Church. But they wanted to remain Christians. The Reformation soon turned 7 violent. In Germany, Catholics and Protestants fought against each other. This happened until 1555. At the same time as the problems in Germany, the Reformation quickly moved across 8 Europe. Men like Jean Calvin and Ulrich Zwingli led their own 9 protests against the Church. Soon, new Protestant sects were founded. And, in England, the 10 Anglican Church was founded when Henry VIII broke away from the Roman Catholic Church.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 (사막의) 대상	caravan	9 Ottoman Empire	오스만[오토만] 제국
2 베두인 (족)	Bedouin	10 sultan	술탄(이슬람교국의 군주)
3 마호메트	Muhammad	11 forbid	금하다, 금지하다
4 선지자, 예언자	prophet	12 prohibit	금하다, 금지하다
5 라마단	Ramadan	13 dedicate	바치다, 봉헌하다
6 메카	Mecca	14 devote	바치다, (∼에) 전념하다
7 칼리프	caliph	15 reveal	드러내다, 나타내다, 계시하다
8 (중동의) 시장	bazaar	16 decline	쇠퇴하다

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

Ramadan	prophet	caliph	Ottoman Empire	Mecca
Bedouin	caravan	sultan	Muhammad	bazaar

- A caravan is a group of traders who travel along trading routes by camel.
대상은 낙타로 무역로를 따라 여행하는 상인들의 집단이다.
- The Bedouins lived in the desert and traveled in caravans.
베두인 족은 사막에 살면서 대상을 이루어 여행했다.
- Mecca is the holiest city in Islam because the prophet Muhammad was born there. 메카는 선지자 마호메트가 그곳에서 태어났기 때문에 이슬람교에서 가장 성스러운 도시이다.
- Muhammad is regarded as a prophet of Allah by Muslims.
마호메트는 이슬람교도들에게 알라의 선지자로 여겨진다.
- A caliph was a Muslim political and religious leader who was selected as a successor of Muhammad.
칼리프는 마호메트의 후계자로 선출된 이슬람교의 정치적·종교적 지도자였다.
- A bazaar is a large market in the Middle East. 바자는 중동의 큰 시장이다.
- The Ottoman Empire was the greatest Islamic Empire and was located in the area of modern-day Turkey.
오스만 제국은 가장 광대한 이슬람 제국이었으며 오늘날의 터키 지역에 위치해 있었다.
- A sultan is a ruler of an Islamic country. 술탄은 이슬람교국의 군주이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The eighteenth century is called the age of Enlightenment.
- The Enlightenment was an age of rationalism.
- The geocentric theory is the theory that the sun and the stars revolve around the Earth.
- Galileo Galilei believed in Copernicus's heliocentric theory.
- The divine right of kings states that kings have been chosen to rule by God.
- Liberty, equality, and brotherhood became the slogan of the French Revolution.
- King Louis XVI called a meeting of the Estates-General in 1789.
- The Bastille was a prison in Paris and was an important symbol in the French Revolution.
- Napoleon Bonaparte became the emperor of France following the French Revolution.
- Napoleon was defeated by the Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

처형하다	execution execute	execute		
목을 베다	seize behead	behead		
극복하다	overcome banish	overcome		
추방하다	exile defeat	exile		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

clergy	rebelled	divine right	oppressive	Bastille
French	beheaded	nobles	revolution	monarchy

In France in the eighteenth century, life was difficult for most people. The ruler of France was the king. He ruled by 1 divine right. This was the idea that God had chosen the king to be the ruler. This meant that the king could do anything he wanted. There were also nobles with great power in France. The 2 clergy mostly lived good lives, too. But the rest of the people had difficult lives. In the 1780s, the world was changing. The Americans had won their 3 revolution with England and become free. The French people wanted the same thing. King Louis XVI and his wife, Marie Antoinette, were 4 oppressive rulers. They taxed the people. But the people became tired of their poor lives. So, on July 14, 1789, they 5 rebelled. They stormed the 6 Bastille on that day. It was a prison in Paris. They freed the prisoners and took the weapons that were there. The 7 French Revolution had begun. The French Revolution was very violent. Louis XVI was 8 beheaded during the revolution. More 9 nobles and clergy were killed, too. Thousands of people died during the revolution. In the end, the 10 monarchy was destroyed.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 봉건제도	feudalism	9 Inquisition	(중세의 이단 심리의 종교재판(소))
2 가톨릭 교회	Catholic Church	10 execution	사형 집행, 처형
3 마그나카르타	Magna Carta	11 infect	병균을 퍼뜨리다, 전염시키다
4 흑사병	Black Death	12 clash	충돌하다, 부딪치다
5 (중세의) 상인단체	guild	13 reform	개혁하다, 개선하다
6 종교개혁	Reformation	14 split	쪼개다; 갈라지다, 분리되다
7 반종교개혁	Counter-Reformation	15 declare	선언하다, 공표하다
8 (개)신교도	Protestant	16 convent	수녀원

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

Catholic Church	Magna Carta	Protestant	Inquisition	feudalism
Counter-Reformation	Black Death	guild	Reformation	execution

- Feudalism was the most prominent social system in Europe during the Middle Ages. 봉건제도는 중세 동안 유럽의 가장 두드러진 사회제도였다.
- In the Middle Age, most Europeans were Christians, and the Catholic Church had great power.
중세에 대부분의 유럽인들은 그리스도교 신자들이었고, 가톨릭 교회는 막강한 힘을 가지고 있었다.
- Guilds were associations of craft workers such as masons, bakers, and blacksmiths. 길드는 석공, 제빵사, 대장장이 같은 수공업자들의 조합이었다.
- The Inquisition investigated people suspected of heresy and of not being Christians. 중세의 종교재판소는 이단이나 그리스도교도가 아닌 것으로 의심되는 사람들을 조사했다.
- The Reformation began in the sixteenth century as an attempt to reform the Roman Catholic Church. 종교개혁은 로마 가톨릭 교회를 개혁하려는 시도로 16세기에 시작되었다.
- Roman Catholics began a reform movement called the Counter-Reformation. 로마 가톨릭 교회들은 반종교개혁이라고 부르는 개혁 운동을 시작했다.
- Martin Luther's followers were called Protestants. 마틴 루터의 추종자들은 프로테스탄트라고 불렸다.
- Public executions were common during the Inquisition. 종교재판 중에는 공개 처형이 일반적이었다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- During the Age of Imperialism, European nations competed to establish colonies in Asia.
- Nationalism is excessive devotion to one's country.
- The Great Powers in Europe dominated much of the world in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
- Many European countries had rivalries with one another.
- Countries often establish alliances with one another so that they can work together.
- In 1918, the Germans and the Allied Powers signed an armistice to end World War I.
- The Russian Revolution led to the downfall of the tsar and the onset of communism in Russia.
- Communism is based on communal ownership of all property.
- Russia became the world's first communist nation after the Russian civil war.
- Totalitarianism is an oppressive form of government.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

장악하다	take place take over	take over		
채택하다	adopt tyrannize	adopt		
현대화하다	modernize establish	modernize		

C 보기에 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하시오.

declared
enormous

World War I
assassinated

horrified
trouble

weapons
swiftly

other
alliances

For centuries, European countries had fought each other. But, from 1914 to 1918, there was a different kind of war. It was a world war. At that time, people called it the Great War. Later, it was called 1 World War I (WWI). At first, people thought it would just be another war. By the time it ended, millions were dead. And many people were 2 horrified by the carnage of war. Before WWI began, many European countries had 3 alliances with each other. They promised to defend other countries if they were in 4 trouble. On June 28, 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary was 5 assassinated in Sarajevo. The Austrians quickly 6 declared war on Serbia. However, because of the different alliances, what should have been a small war became an 7 enormous one. The Central Powers led by Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire were on one side. The Allied Powers led by England, France, and Russia were on the 8 other side. The Germans 9 swiftly attacked France. For four years, each side succeeded in killing many of the other's soldiers. Tanks and airplanes were used in war for the first time. So were chemical 10 weapons. Finally, the war ended. But it didn't end war. Around two decades later, World War II began.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 계몽주의	Enlightenment	9 Napoleon	나폴레옹
2 이성론, 합리주의	rationalism	10 Waterloo	워털루
3 천동설	geocentric theory	11 execute	처형하다
4 지동설	heliocentric theory	12 behead	참수형에 처하다
5 왕권신수설	divine right	13 seize	(불)잡다, 빼앗다
6 프랑스 혁명	French Revolution	14 exile	추방하다, 유배에 처하다
7 삼부회	Estates-General	15 banish	추방하다, 유형에 처하다
8 바스티유	Bastille	16 guillotine	단두대

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

Estates-General	geocentric	Enlightenment	rationalism	Napoleon
French Revolution	heliocentric	divine right	Bastille	Waterloo

- The eighteenth century is called the age of Enlightenment.
18세기는 계몽주의 시대라고 불린다.
- The Enlightenment was an age of rationalism. 계몽주의 시대는 합리주의의 시대였다.
- Galileo Galilei believed in Copernicus's heliocentric theory.
갈릴레오 갈릴레이는 코페르니쿠스의 지동설을 믿었다.
- The divine right of kings states that kings have been chosen to rule by God. 왕권신수설은 왕은 신에 의해 나라를 다스리도록 선택되었다고 말한다.
- Liberty, equality, and brotherhood became the slogan of the French Revolution. 자유, 평등, 형제애는 프랑스 혁명의 슬로건이 되었다.
- King Louis XVI called a meeting of the Estates-General in 1789.
루이 16세는 1789년에 삼부회 회의를 소집하였다.
- Napoleon Bonaparte became the emperor of France following the French Revolution. 나폴레옹 보나파르트는 프랑스 혁명 후에 프랑스의 황제가 되었다.
- Napoleon was defeated by the Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. 나폴레옹은 1815년 워털루 전투에서 웰링턴 공작에게 패했다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- After World War II, many nations demanded independence from colonial rule.
- NATO stands for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
- The Warsaw Pact was a group of communist countries founded to counter NATO.
- The USA and the USSR were in an arms race after World War II ended.
- Mohandas Gandhi taught civil disobedience and nonviolent refusal to British rule in India.
- Anti-Semitism is discrimination against Jews.
- Apartheid was the segregation policy of the government of South Africa.
- Refugees are people who are displaced from their homes, often because of wars or natural disasters.
- Globalization includes the spread of economies, technology, and culture among countries.
- Terrorism is the attacking of civilians to achieve political purposes.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

억압하다	suppress persuade	suppress		
확신시키다	independence convince	convince		
차별대우하다	discriminate terrorize	discriminate		
(대량) 인종 학살	guerrilla genocide	genocide		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

due to
easily

telecommunications
globalization

rarely
leads

affect
occur

countries
increased

In the years after World War II, the world greatly changed. Much of this was 1 due to new technology. For instance, the jet was developed. This 2 increased the speed that people could travel. There were also advances in 3 telecommunications. Computers and the Internet were invented. It became much easier for people to communicate with others all around the world. This has led to the spread of 4 globalization. Basically, the world is becoming a smaller place. In the past, what happened in one country 5 rarely affected other countries. Or it took a long time for any effects to 6 occur. But the world is different today. Because of globalization, what happens in one part of the world can 7 affect places all around it. Thanks to globalization, people can now do business more 8 easily with those in other countries. When you go to the supermarket, you can see various foods from all of the different countries. This happens because of globalization. Also, people are learning more about other 9 countries these days. This 10 leads to more understanding about other countries. Globalization has surely been good for the world.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 제국주의	imperialism	9 civil war	내란, 내전
2 민족주의	nationalism	10 totalitarianism	전체주의
3 강대국, 열강	Great Power	11 take control of	~을 지배하다, 장악하다
4 경쟁, 대항	rivalry	12 take over	인수하다, 장악하다
5 동맹, 연합	alliance	13 adopt	채택하다, 받아들이다
6 휴전(협정)	armistice	14 tyrannize	압제하다, 억압하다
7 러시아 혁명	Russian Revolution	15 oppress	억압하다, 탄압하다
8 공산주의	communism	16 confederation	연합, 동맹, 연합국

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

Great Power	civil war	armistice	imperialism	communism
Russian Revolution	rivalry	alliance	nationalism	totalitarianism

- During the Age of Imperialism, European nations competed to establish colonies in Asia. 제국주의 시대에 유럽 국가들은 앞다투어 아시아에 식민지를 건설했다.
- Nationalism is excessive devotion to one's country.
민족주의는 자국에 대한 과도한 집착이다.
- The Great Powers in Europe dominated much of the world in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. 유럽의 열강들은 19세기와 20세기에 세계의 대부분을 장악했다.
- Many European countries had rivalries with one another.
많은 유럽 국가들이 서로 경쟁하고 있었다.
- Countries often establish alliances with one another so that they can work together. 국가들은 협력할 수 있도록 종종 서로 동맹을 맺는다.
- In 1918, the Germans and the Allied Powers signed an armistice to end World War I. 1918년에 독일과 연합국은 제1차 세계대전을 끝내는 휴전협정에 서명했다.
- The Russian Revolution led to the downfall of the tsar and the onset of communism in Russia. 러시아 혁명은 러시아에서 차르의 몰락과 공산주의의 시작을 초래했다.
- Russia became the world's first communist nation after the Russian civil war. 러시아 내전 후 러시아는 세계 최초의 공산국가가 되었다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Taxonomy is the science of classifying living things.
- 2 The sorting of things or organisms into groups of similar things is called classification.
- 3 The Monera kingdom, also called prokaryotes, includes very simple single-celled organisms like bacteria.
- 4 Organisms in the Protista kingdom are protists such as amoebas, algae, and some slime molds.
- 5 Organisms in the Fungi kingdom include various mushrooms and yeasts.
- 6 The Plantae kingdom includes a wide variety of organisms from tiny mosses to ferns and flowering plants.
- 7 Organisms in the Animalia kingdom include over 1 million different kinds of animals.
- 8 Arthropoda, the largest phylum of the Animalia kingdom, include insects, spiders, and crabs.
- 9 Mollusca, the second largest phylum in the Animalia kingdom, include oysters, snails, and squids.
- 10 Fish, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and mammals are all chordata with backbones.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

~에 기반을 두다	be based on classify	be based on		
분류하다	sort place	sort		
절지동물	mollusca arthropoda	arthropoda		
(생물) 속	genus species	genus		

C 보기에 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

Plantae	Animalia	Monera	characteristics	unicellular
Protista	Fungi	multicellular	kingdoms	species

There is an amazing variety of life on the Earth. Scientists have classified all forms of life into five different 1 kingdoms. Each kingdom has its own 2 characteristics. The first is the 3 Monera kingdom. There are about 10,000 species in it. The members of this kingdom are prokaryotes that are 4 unicellular. Its members include various kinds of bacteria and some algae. The second is the 5 Protista kingdom. There are around 250,000 species in it. The members of this kingdom include protozoans and some kinds of algae. The third is the 6 Fungi kingdom. There are around 100,000 7 species in it. Members of this kingdom are similar to plants. But they do not use photosynthesis to create nutrients. Mushrooms are members of this kingdom. The fourth is the 8 Plantae kingdom. There are around 250,000 species in it. Plants, trees, flowers, and bushes all belong to this kingdom. The fifth is the 9 Animalia kingdom. It is the biggest with over 1,000,000 species in it. It is formed by 10 multicellular animals.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 독립, 자주	<u>independence</u>	9 globalization	<u>세계화</u>
2 북대서양조약기구	<u>NATO</u>	10 terrorism	<u>테러리즘</u>
3 바르샤바조약기구	<u>Warsaw Pact</u>	11 suppress	<u>억압하다, 진압하다</u>
4 군비(확장) 경쟁	<u>arms race</u>	12 convince	<u>확신시키다, 납득시키다</u>
5 시민 불복종	<u>civil disobedience</u>	13 have a rivalry with	<u>경쟁하다, 라이벌 의식을 갖다</u>
6 반유대주의	<u>anti-Semitism</u>	14 terrorize	<u>공포에 떨게 하다, 위협하다</u>
7 아파르트헤이트	<u>apartheid</u>	15 genocide	<u>대량 학살</u>
8 난민	<u>refugee</u>	16 martial law	<u>계엄령</u>

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

anti-Semitism	globalization	independence	refugee	apartheid
civil disobedience	arms race	Warsaw Pact	NATO	terrorism

- After World War II, many nations demanded independence from colonial rule. 제2차 세계대전 후 많은 나라들이 식민 통치로부터의 독립을 요구했다.
- The Warsaw Pact was a group of communist countries founded to counter NATO. 바르샤바조약기구는 나토에 대항하기 위하여 설립된 공산주의 국가들의 집단이었다.
- The USA and the USSR were in an arms race after World War II ended. 미합중국과 소련은 제2차 세계대전이 끝난 후 군비확장 경쟁을 하였다.
- Mohandas Gandhi taught civil disobedience and nonviolent refusal to British rule in India. 모한다스 간디는 영국의 인도 지배에 대한 시민 불복종과 비폭력적 거부를 가르쳤다.
- Anti-Semitism is discrimination against Jews. 반유대주의는 유대인에 대한 차별이다.
- Refugees are people who are displaced from their homes, often because of wars or natural disasters. 난민은 흔히 전쟁이나 자연재해로 인해 고국에서 억지로 떠나온 사람들이다.
- Globalization includes the spread of economies, technology, and culture among countries. 세계화는 여러 나라 간의 경제, 기술, 문화의 확산을 포함한다.
- Terrorism is the attacking of civilians to achieve political purposes. 테러리즘은 정치적 목적을 달성하기 위해 시민들을 공격하는 것이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The study of heredity is genetics.
- Humans have 23 pairs of chromosomes, all of which carry genetic information.
- DNA, which stands for deoxyribonucleic acid, is the primary material that comprises chromosomes.
- Cell division is what causes organisms to grow.
- Body cells make more body cells by mitosis.
- Reproductive cells are produced by meiosis.
- A dominant gene is one that is expressed physically or visually.
- A recessive gene is present in the body but is overshadowed by a dominant gene.
- A mutation is a random change in a gene.
- Natural selection is the process by which species that are best adapted to their environment survive and reproduce.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

규제하다	consist regulate	regulate		
복제하다	duplicate control	duplicate		
발생하다	take place take up	take place		
돌연변이하다	comprise mutate	mutate		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

peas	genetics	carry	experimenting	recessive
basis	modify	colors	crossbreeding	Mendel

These days, scientists can do amazing things with genetics. They can ¹ modify the genetic structure of plants. This can let them produce more fruit or grain. Some are even resistant to diseases. But the field of ² genetics is very young. It is barely over 100 years old. And it was all started by a monk called Gregor Mendel. Gregor ³ Mendel enjoyed gardening. He especially liked to grow ⁴ peas in his garden. While doing that, he noticed that some pea plants had different characteristics. He saw that some were tall while others were short. The ⁵ colors of their flowers were different. And there were other differences, too. He wanted to know why. So he started ⁶ experimenting with them. Mendel started ⁷ crossbreeding plants with one another. He learned about dominant and ⁸ recessive genes this way. He created hybrids, which are plants that ⁹ carry the genes of different plants. He grew many generations of peas and learned a lot about them. What Mendel learned became the ¹⁰ basis for modern genetics.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 분류, 분류학	taxonomy	9 classification	분류(법), 분류 체계
2 원핵생물계	Monera kingdom	10 chordata	척삭동물(문)
3 원생생물계	Protista kingdom	11 be based on	~에 기초를 두다, ~에 기반을 두다
4 균계	Fungi kingdom	12 come from	~로부터 오다
5 식물계	Plantae kingdom	13 sort	분류하다, 가려내다, 정리하다
6 동물계	Animalia kingdom	14 annelid	환형동물(문)
7 절지동물(문)	arthropoda	15 echinodermata	극피동물(문)
8 연체동물(문)	mollusca	16 platyhelminthes	편형동물(문)

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

mollusca	Monera	Animalia	taxonomy	Plantae
Fungi	arthropoda	chordata	classification	Protista

- Taxonomy is the science of classifying living things.
분류학은 생물을 분류하는 학문이다.
- The sorting of things or organisms into groups of similar things is called classification. 사물이나 생물을 비슷한 것들의 집단으로 분류하는 것을 분류법이라고 한다.
- Organisms in the Protista kingdom are protists such as amoebas, algae, and some slime molds. 원생생물계의 생물은 아메바, 조류, 점균류와 같은 원생생물이다.
- The Monera kingdom, also called prokaryotes, includes very simple single-celled organisms like bacteria.
전핵생물이라고도 하는 원핵생물계는 박테리아처럼 아주 단순한 단세포 생물을 포함한다.
- Organisms in the Animalia kingdom include over 1 million different kinds of animals. 동물계의 생물은 1백만 종이 넘는 다양한 동물을 포함한다.
- The Plantae kingdom includes a wide variety of organisms from tiny mosses to ferns and flowering plants.
식물계는 조그만 이끼에서부터 양치류와 꽃식물에 이르기까지 다양한 범위의 생물을 포함한다.
- Arthropoda, the largest phylum of the Animal kingdom, include insects, spiders, and crabs. 동물계의 가장 큰 문인 절지동물은 곤충류, 거미류, 게류를 포함한다.
- Fish, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and mammals are all chordata with backbones. 어류, 조류, 파충류, 양서류, 포유류는 모두 척추가 있는 척삭동물이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Long-day plants like sunflowers need many hours of daylight in order to bloom.
- 2 Short-day plants need long periods of darkness in order to bloom.
- 3 Angiosperms are flowering plants whose seeds are surrounded by a fruit.
- 4 Gymnosperms like conifers produce seeds that are not surrounded by a fruit.
- 5 The seed leaf is the main leaf in an embryo.
- 6 The transfer of pollen within the same flower is called self-pollination.
- 7 The transfer of pollen from one flower to another is called cross-pollination.
- 8 Wind-pollinated flowers are pollinated by the wind.
- 9 Animal-pollinated flowers are pollinated by animals.
- 10 An embryo inside a seed is protected by a tough outer coat for germination.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

타화 수분시키다	self-pollinate cross-pollinate	<u>cross-pollinate</u>		
수정시키다	reproduce fertilize	<u>fertilize</u>		
번성하다	thrive bloom	<u>thrive</u>		
다년생의	annual perennial	<u>perennial</u>		

C 보기에 있는 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

pollination	offspring	female	dormant	wind
reproductive	insects	germination	steps	rubs off

All plants reproduce somehow. This allows them to produce ¹ offspring that will grow into mature plants. There are two important ² steps in plant reproduction. The first is pollination. The second is germination. Most plants have both male and female ³ reproductive organs. However, they must come into contact with each other in order for the plant to reproduce. This happens through ⁴ pollination. Pollen from the male part of a plant must reach the female part of the plant. This can happen in many ways. The ⁵ wind may sometimes blow the pollen from one part to the other. But this is very ineffective. Many times, animals such as bees, butterflies, and other ⁶ insects pollinate plants. As they go from plant to plant, pollen gets stuck to their bodies. When they land on a new plant, some of it ⁷ rubs off. Many times, this pollinates the plant. Once the pollen goes from the anther (the male part) to the stigma (the ⁸ female part), the plant has been pollinated and can start to reproduce. The other important step is germination. ⁹ Germination happens after a plant's seeds have been formed. At first, the plant's seeds are ¹⁰ dormant. However, when they germinate, they come to life and begin to grow. If the conditions are good, then the seed will become a seedling.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 유전학	genetics	9 natural selection	자연선택, 자연도태
2 염색체	chromosome	10 regulate	규제하다, 조절하다
3 세포분열	cell division	11 duplicate	복제하다
4 유사분열	mitosis	12 take place	일어나다, 발생하다
5 감수분열	meiosis	13 mutate	변화하다, 돌연변이하다
6 우성의	dominant	14 comprise	이루다; 이루어지다
7 열성의	recessive	15 heredity	유전, 유전적 형질
8 돌연변이	mutation	16 inheritance	유전, 유전적 성질

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

meiosis	DNA	chromosome	mutation	natural selection
dominant	recessive	cell division	mitosis	genetics

- Humans have 23 pairs of chromosomes, all of which carry genetic information. 인간은 23쌍의 염색체를 가지고 있는데, 그것들 모두는 유전 정보를 지니고 있다.
- DNA, which stands for deoxyribonucleic acid, is the primary material that comprises chromosomes. 디옥시리보핵산을 의미하는 DNA는 염색체를 이루는 기본 물질이다.
- Cell division is what causes organisms to grow. 세포분열은 생물이 성장하도록 하는 것이다.
- Body cells make more body cells by mitosis. 체세포는 유사분열에 의해 더 많은 체세포를 만든다.
- Reproductive cells are produced by meiosis. 생식세포는 감수분열에 의해 생성된다.
- A recessive gene is present in the body but is overshadowed by a dominant gene. 열성 유전자는 몸속에 존재하지만 우성 유전자에 의해 가려진다.
- A mutation is a random change in a gene. 돌연변이는 유전자의 변칙적인 변화이다.
- Natural selection is the process by which species that are best adapted to their environment survive and reproduce. 자연선택은 자신들의 환경에 가장 잘 적응한 종이 살아남고 번식을 하게 되는 과정이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Diversity in ecosystems refers to the variety of species in an ecosystem.
- 2 The interaction of species helps create balance in an ecosystem.
- 3 A keystone species is an organism whose absence would dramatically alter an ecosystem.
- 4 Carbon constantly circulates as solids, liquids, and gases in the carbon cycle.
- 5 The circulation of nitrogen from living organisms to the nonliving parts of the ecosystem is the nitrogen cycle.
- 6 Symbiotic relationships involve two organisms living together.
- 7 Parasitic relationships harm one of the organisms.
- 8 Mutual relationships benefit both organisms.
- 9 The relationship in which one organism benefits and the other organism is neither helped nor harmed is called commensalism.
- 10 There are two major types of ecological succession: primary and secondary succession.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

상호작용하다	interact interpret	<u>interact</u>		
~에 정착하다	undergo take root in	<u>take root in</u>		
다양한	diversity diverse	<u>diverse</u>		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

cycle	present	compound	atmosphere	carbon
releases	decompose	Bacteria	nitrogen	petroleum

All living things are made from 1 carbon. But it is constantly changing forms. This is called the carbon 2 cycle. In the atmosphere, carbon is often 3 present in the form of carbon dioxide. This is a 4 compound that has one carbon atom and two oxygen atoms. Plants breathe in the carbon dioxide and use it to produce nutrients. The carbon then becomes part of the plants. These plants die and then often get buried. Over time, these plants may turn into fossil fuels like coal or 5 petroleum. People later burn these fossil fuels, which 6 releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Another important element is nitrogen. There is also a nitrogen cycle. Nitrogen is actually the most common element in the 7 atmosphere. Around 80% of the air we breathe is nitrogen. We don't need 8 nitrogen like we need oxygen. But nitrogen is still important. There is often nitrogen in the soil. Plants absorb the nitrogen from the soil. When people and animals eat the plants, they release the nitrogen into their bodies. 9 Bacteria in people's and animals' bodies can fix the nitrogen so that the bodies can use it. Later, when the people and animals die and 10 decompose, the nitrogen returns to the soil or the atmosphere.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 장일식물	long-day plant	9 animal-pollinated	동물매의, 동물매 수분의
2 단일식물	short-day plant	10 germination	발아
3 속씨식물	angiosperm	11 self-pollinate	자화 수분하다, 자가 수분하다
4 겉씨식물	gymnosperm	12 cross-pollinate	타화 수분시키다, 타가 수분시키다
5 자엽, 떡잎	seed leaf, cotyledon	13 fertilize	수정시키다, 수태시키다
6 자화 수분	self-pollination	14 thrive	번성하다, 무성해지다, 잘 자라다
7 타화 수분	cross-pollination	15 tropism	굴성
8 풍매의	wind-pollinated	16 perennial	다년생의, 다년생 식물

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

cross-pollination	animal-pollinated	short-day	seed leaf	angiosperm
self-pollination	wind-pollinated	long-day	germination	gymnosperm

- Short-day plants need long periods of darkness in order to bloom.
단일식물은 꽃이 피기 위해 오랜 기간의 어둠이 필요하다.
- Angiosperms are flowering plants whose seeds are surrounded by a fruit.
속씨식물은 씨가 열매에 싸여 있는 꽃식물이다.
- Gymnosperms like conifers produce seeds that are not surrounded by a fruit. 침엽수 같은 겉씨식물은 열매에 싸여 있지 않은 씨를 만들어 낸다.
- The seed leaf is the main leaf in an embryo. 떡잎은 배의 주요 잎이다.
- The transfer of pollen from one flower to another is called cross-pollination.
한 꽃에서 다른 꽃으로의 화분의 운반을 타화 수분이라고 부른다.
- Wind-pollinated flowers are pollinated by the wind.
풍매화는 바람에 의해 수분된다.
- Animal-pollinated flowers are pollinated by animals.
동물매화는 동물에 의해 수분된다.
- An embryo inside a seed is protected by a tough outer coat for germination.
씨앗 속에 들어 있는 배는 발아를 위해 단단한 외피에 의해 보호된다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The immune system is the part of the body that protects it from infections.
- The lymphatic system helps protect the body from diseases by producing white blood cells.
- Antibiotics are medicines that kill bacteria.
- An infection is caused by germs or bacteria.
- A contagious disease may be transmitted from one person to another.
- An epidemic is a disease that spreads rapidly and makes many people sick.
- A communicable disease, like the flu or smallpox, is one that can be communicated from person to person.
- A vaccination makes a person immune to a certain virus.
- Penicillin destroys many types of bacterial infections.
- Viral infections are those caused by viruses.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

막히게 하다	clog disable	clog		
면역시키다	immunize vaccinate	immunize		
마비시키다	invade paralyze	paralyze		
항체	antigen antibody	antibody		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

leukocytes
innate

immune
adaptive

invaders
destroy

lymphatic
vaccinations

antibodies
recognizes

Every day, the body is attacked by bacteria, viruses, and other ¹ invaders. It is the body's ² immune system that fights these invaders. It helps keep the person healthy. The immune system is made up of various cells, tissues, and organs. White blood cells are very important. They are also called leukocytes. They move through the body in ³ lymphatic vessels. There are two types of ⁴ leukocytes. The first try to destroy invading organisms. These are phagocytes. The second are lymphocytes. They help the body remember various invaders. This way, it can ⁵ destroy them in the future. Antigens often invade the body. The body then produces ⁶ antibodies. They fight the antigens. If the antibodies succeed, they will always remain in the body. This lets the body fight the disease again in the future. People are often born immune to certain diseases. This is called ⁷ innate immunity. But there is ⁸ adaptive immunity, too. This happens when the body ⁹ recognizes threats to it. It then learns how to defeat them. Also, thanks to ¹⁰ vaccinations, people can become immune to many diseases.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 다양성	diversity	9 commensalism	편리공생
2 상호작용	interaction	10 succession	(생태) 천이
3 핵심종	keystone species	11 interact	상호작용하다
4 탄소 순환	carbon cycle	12 circulate	순환하다
5 질소 순환	nitrogen cycle	13 move through	~ 사이를 다니다
6 공생의	symbiotic	14 go through	~을 겪다, 통과하다
7 기생적인	parasitic	15 undergo	겪다, 경험하다
8 상호의	mutual	16 take root in	~에 뿌리를 내리다, 정착하다

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

diversity	carbon cycle	symbiotic	interaction	commensalism
mutual	nitrogen cycle	parasitic	succession	keystone species

- Diversity in ecosystems refers to the variety of species in an ecosystem.
생태계의 다양성은 한 생태계 안에 있는 종의 다양성을 말한다.
- The interaction of species helps create balance in an ecosystem.
종끼리의 상호작용은 생태계의 균형을 맞추는 데 도움이 된다.
- Carbon constantly circulates as solids, liquids, and gases in the carbon cycle. 탄소 순환에서 탄소는 고체, 액체, 기체로 끊임없이 순환한다.
- The circulation of nitrogen from living organisms to the nonliving parts of the ecosystem is the nitrogen cycle.
질소가 생물체에서 생태계의 비생물 부분으로 순환하는 것이 질소 순환이다.
- Symbiotic relationships involve two organisms living together.
공생 관계는 두 생물이 함께 사는 것을 뜻한다.
- Parasitic relationships harm one of the organisms.
기생 관계는 한 생물에게 해를 끼친다.
- Mutual relationships benefit both organisms.
상호 관계는 두 생물 모두에게 이익을 준다.
- There are two major types of ecological succession: primary and secondary succession. 생태 천이에는 1차 천이와 2차 천이, 두 가지 주된 유형이 있다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 The mantle is the part of the Earth between the crust and the core.
- 2 The lithosphere is made up of the crust and the upper mantle.
- 3 The asthenosphere is right below the lithosphere, but it is less rigid.
- 4 Millions of years ago, all of the landmasses on Earth formed one giant continent called Pangaea.
- 5 Plate tectonics is the theory that the Earth's crust is made of moving plates.
- 6 The boundary between the Earth's crust and mantle is called the Moho.
- 7 A seismograph detects earthquakes and volcanic activity.
- 8 Seismic waves are underground waves that are caused by earthquakes.
- 9 The focus is the point where an earthquake begins.
- 10 The epicenter is directly above the earthquake's focus.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

표류하다	drift expel	drift		
충돌하다	collide shift	collide		
분출하다	erupt shake	erupt		
연결하다	gather connect	connect		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하시오.

magma
eruption

forces
explosive

lava
shoot

pressure
beneath

chambers
causes

Sometimes, volcanoes suddenly erupt. They spew tons of ash, gas, and lava. What is it that makes a volcano erupt? Deep in the Earth, there is usually a lot of ¹ pressure. Also, the temperature deep underground can be very high. In fact, it is often high enough to melt rocks. Melted rock that is beneath the ground is called ² magma. The magma is constantly trying to move up toward the surface. Under the earth, there are large pools of magma that have gathered together. These are called magma ³ chambers. These magma chambers often exist beneath volcanoes. Eventually, the pressure ⁴ beneath the earth becomes too great. The magma ⁵ forces its way to the surface. This ⁶ causes a volcano to erupt. When a volcano erupts, it often expels ash and gas. It can also expel magma. Magma that is on the surface is called ⁷ lava. The size of the ⁸ eruption depends on the amount of pressure that is released. Some volcanoes release a steady amount of lava. These have a low amount of pressure. Other volcanoes erupt explosively. They can ⁹ shoot ash miles into the air. They can expel lava and gas very far in the area. These are the most dangerous eruptions. Mt. Vesuvius, Krakatoa, and Mt. St. Helens all had ¹⁰ explosive eruptions that killed many people.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1	면역체계	<u>immune system</u>	9	bacterial	<u>박테리아의, 세균의</u>
2	림프계	<u>lymphatic system</u>	10	viral	<u>바이러스(성)의</u>
3	항생물질(의)	<u>antibiotic</u>	11	clog	<u>막히게 하다; 막히다</u>
4	(병원) 감염	<u>infection</u>	12	communicate	<u>(병을) 전염시키다, 감염시키다</u>
5	전염성의	<u>contagious</u>	13	immunize	<u>면역시키다, 면역성을 주다</u>
6	유행성의; 유행병	<u>epidemic</u>	14	paralyze	<u>마비시키다</u>
7	전염병	<u>communicable disease</u>	15	disable	<u>손상하다, 불구로 만들다</u>
8	예방접종	<u>vaccination</u>	16	antibody	<u>항체</u>

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

penicillin	immune system	viral	vaccination	infection
lymphatic	communicable	antibiotic	epidemic	contagious

- The immune system is the part of the body that protects it from infections. 면역체계는 감염으로부터 몸을 보호하는 신체 기관이다.
- The lymphatic system helps protect the body from diseases by producing white blood cells. 림프계는 백혈구를 생성함으로써 질병으로부터 몸을 보호하는 것을 돕는다.
- Antibiotics are medicines that kill bacteria. 항생물질은 박테리아를 죽이는 약이다.
- An infection is caused by germs or bacteria. 감염은 병원균이나 박테리아에 의해 생긴다.
- A contagious disease may be transmitted from one person to another. 전염병은 이 사람에게서 저 사람에게로 옮겨질 수 있다.
- Penicillin destroys many types of bacterial infections. 페니실린은 많은 종류의 세균성 감염을 없앤다.
- Viral infections are those caused by viruses. 바이러스성 감염은 바이러스에 의해 생기는 감염이다.
- A vaccination makes a person immune to a certain virus. 예방접종은 사람이 특정 바이러스에 대해 면역력을 가지도록 해준다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The rock cycle is the process by which a rock changes from one type to another over thousands of years.
- The place where two or more plates meet is the plate boundary.
- The composition of soil varies depending on its location.
- The process by which crystals are formed is called crystallization.
- Metamorphism refers to the process by which metamorphic rock forms.
- Igneous rocks are formed through volcanic activity.
- Sedimentary rocks are formed through the buildup of sediment.
- Index fossils are fossils of organisms that are found in many places and lived during a relatively short period of time.
- The fossil record is used to study the Earth's history.
- A mass extinction occurs when a large number of species are suddenly killed.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

결정화하다	petrify crystallize	<u>crystallize</u>		
화석으로 되다	fossilize die out	<u>fossilize</u>		
(연대 등을) 측정하다	date extinct	<u>date</u>		

C 보기에 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하시오.

asteroid	extinct	extinctions	evolved	tremendous
dinosaurs	humans	died	Cretaceous	blocked

Every once in a while, a mass extinction occurs on Earth. When this happens, large numbers of species all go ¹ extinct at once. Scientists have identified at least five mass extinctions during Earth's history. During these mass ² extinctions, up to 95% of all life on the planet was killed. The last mass extinction happened about 65 million years ago. Scientists refer to it as the K-T Extinction. 65 million years ago, the Earth looked very different. There were no humans. Instead, dinosaurs ruled the land and the seas. This was a time called the ³ Cretaceous Period. Then, suddenly, there was a mass extinction. Scientists are not exactly sure what happened. But most of them believe that an ⁴ asteroid or comet struck the Earth. This caused a ⁵ tremendous change in the planet. Large amounts of dust were thrown into the atmosphere. This ⁶ blocked the sun. No sunlight could reach the Earth, so many plants died. The animals that ate the plants then ⁷ died. And the animals that ate those animals died, too. The K-T Extinction killed all of the ⁸ dinosaurs. And about half of the other species on the planet died, too. After the K-T Extinction, mammals began to increase in number. Eventually, humans ⁹ evolved. So, without the K-T Extinction, ¹⁰ humans might not ever have existed.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 맨틀	<u>mantle</u>	9 focus	<u>(지진의) 진원, 진원지</u>
2 암석권	<u>lithosphere</u>	10 epicenter	<u>(지진의) 진앙, 진앙지</u>
3 연약권	<u>asthenosphere</u>	11 drift	<u>표류하다, 떠돌다</u>
4 판게아	<u>Pangaea</u>	12 shift	<u>(방향, 위치 등을) 바꾸다</u>
5 판구조론	<u>plate tectonics</u>	13 separate	<u>분리하다; 분리되다</u>
6 모호면	<u>Moho</u>	14 collide	<u>충돌하다, 부딪치다</u>
7 지진계	<u>seismograph</u>	15 erupt	<u>분출하다, 폭발하다</u>
8 지진파	<u>seismic wave</u>	16 continental drift	<u>대륙 이동(설)</u>

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

asthenosphere	mantle	seismic wave	Moho	epicenter
lithosphere	focus	plate tectonics	Pangaea	seismograph

- The mantle is the part of the Earth between the crust and the core.
맨틀은 지각과 핵 사이에 있는 지구의 부분이다.
- The lithosphere is made up of the crust and the upper mantle.
암석권은 지각과 상부 맨틀로 이루어져 있다.
- The asthenosphere is right below the lithosphere, but it is less rigid.
연약권은 암석권 바로 밑에 있지만 덜 딱딱하다.
- Millions of years ago, all of the landmasses on Earth formed one giant continent called Pangaea.
수백만 년 전에 지구 상의 모든 땅덩어리들은 판게아라고 하는 하나의 거대한 대륙을 형성했다.
- A seismograph detects earthquakes and volcanic activity.
지진계는 지진과 화산활동을 탐지한다.
- Seismic waves are underground waves that are caused by earthquakes. 지진파는 지진에 의해 발생하는 땅속의 파장이다.
- The boundary between the Earth's crust and mantle is called the Moho.
지구의 지각과 맨틀 사이의 경계를 모호면이라고 부른다.
- The focus is the point where an earthquake begins. 진원은 지진이 시작되는 지점이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Currents are caused by many factors, like wind, gravity, and heat from the sun.
- 2 Ocean floors can be divided into three major regions: the continental shelf, the continental slope, and the abyssal plain.
- 3 The continental shelf extends from the shore to a depth of about 200m and has a gentle slope.
- 4 The continental slope is found between the continental shelf and the abyssal plain.
- 5 An abyssal plain is the flat and vast floor on the bottom of the ocean.
- 6 A trench is a deep V-shaped valley in the sea floor.
- 7 A tsunami is a very large wave that is often caused by an earthquake.
- 8 The tide is the periodic rising and falling of the water level.
- 9 Coral reefs are formed by small animals called corals.
- 10 An atoll is a ring of coral reefs that surround a lagoon.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

(조수가) 빠지다	recede flood	recede		
(조수가) 밀려오다	recede flood	flood		
(일을) 유발하다	wipe out trigger	trigger		
황폐하게 하다	ebb devastate	devastate		

C 보기에 있는 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

stocks	pumped	oil spills	ores	tidal
catch	conserve	resources	mined	creatures

Oceans cover around 71% of the Earth's surface. And they are full of many different 1 resources that can benefit humanity. For one, the oceans are a great source of fish and seafood. Fishermen from numerous countries sail the oceans to 2 catch fish for people to eat. However, humans are catching too many fish. Fish 3 stocks are starting to become smaller. So humans need to be careful. The oceans also have many valuable resources beneath their floors. For instance, oil and natural gas are 4 pumped from beneath the seafloor in many places. But, again, humans need to be careful. Sometimes, 5 oil spills release large amounts of oil into the water. This can kill many fish, birds, and other sea 6 creatures. There are even large amounts of certain 7 ores beneath the ocean. Gold, silver, and other valuable metals could be 8 mined in the future. And people can even use the oceans for energy. 9 Tidal energy could provide cheap and abundant energy in the future. But we need to take good care of our oceans. They have many resources, but we need to 10 conserve them, too.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 암석의 순환	rock cycle	9 fossil record	화석 기록
2 판 가장자리	plate boundary	10 mass extinction	대멸종
3 구조, 성분	composition	11 crystallize	결정화하다, 결정하다
4 결정화	crystallization	12 fossilize	화석으로 되다
5 변성작용	metamorphism	13 petrify	석화하다
6 화성암	igneous rock	14 date	(연대 등을) 매기다
7 퇴적암	sedimentary rock	15 die out	죽어 없어지다, 소멸하다
8 표준 화석	index fossil	16 go extinct	멸종하다

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

index fossil	metamorphism	sedimentary rock	rock cycle	fossil record
crystallization	composition	igneous rock	plate boundary	mass extinction

- The place where two or more plates meet is the plate boundary.
두 이상의 판이 만나는 곳이 판 가장자리이다.
- The composition of soil varies depending on its location.
토양의 성분은 그 위치에 따라 다양하다.
- A mass extinction occurs when a large number of species are suddenly killed. 대멸종은 수많은 종이 갑자기 죽을 때 발생한다.
- Metamorphism refers to the process by which metamorphic rock forms.
변성작용은 변성암이 형성되는 과정을 말한다.
- Igneous rocks are formed through volcanic activity.
화성암은 화산활동을 통해 형성된다.
- Sedimentary rocks are formed through the buildup of sediment.
퇴적암은 퇴적물의 퇴적을 통해 형성된다.
- The fossil record is used to study the Earth's history.
화석 기록은 지구의 역사를 연구하는 데 사용된다.
- Index fossils are fossils of organisms that are found in many places and lived during a relatively short period of time.
표준 화석은 여러 곳에서 발견되고 상대적으로 짧은 기간 동안 살았던 생물의 화석이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The physical properties of a substance are its physical characteristics, such as its color, shape, or hardness.
- A characteristic of a substance that reacts with other materials and forms new substances is its chemical property.
- The number of protons in an atom is its atomic number.
- The atomic mass is the sum of the number of neutrons and the number of protons in a nucleus.
- Isotopes are atoms that have the same number of protons but different numbers of neutrons.
- The periodic table is the table that shows the chemical elements arranged by their atomic numbers.
- Plasma is not a solid, liquid, or gas but is the fourth state of matter.
- A substance's reactivity refers to the property that enables it to go through chemical changes more easily than others.
- A substance's stability refers to the property that enables it to resist going through chemical changes.
- Litmus paper is used to test if something is an acid or a base.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

~로 이루어지다	refer to be composed of	<u>be composed of</u>		
안정되다	stabilize determine	<u>stabilize</u>		
물리적 특성	physical property chemical property	<u>physical property</u>		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

electrons	neutrons	atomic	element	nucleus
periodic	number	according	protons	Earth

All atoms have different numbers of protons, neutrons, and electrons. The **1** protons are positively charged and are in the nucleus. **2** Neutrons are also in the nucleus. But they have no charge. And **3** electrons orbit the nucleus. They have negative charges. The number of protons and neutrons in an atom is often—but not always—the same. Every **4** element has a different number of protons. This helps make it different from another element. An element's atomic number is the same as its **5** number of protons. For example, hydrogen has only 1 proton. So this means that it has an atomic number of 1. It is the first element on the **6** periodic table of elements. Helium is the second element. It has an atomic number of 2. This means that it has 2 protons in its **7** nucleus. There are more than 100 different elements. Scientists often recognize them **8** according to their atomic numbers. Carbon is the basis for all life on **9** Earth. Its atomic number is 6. Oxygen is an important element. Its **10** atomic number is 8.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 해류	(ocean) currents	9 coral reef	산호초
2 대양저, 해저	ocean floor	10 atoll	환초, 환상 산호섬
3 대륙붕	continental shelf	11 ebb	(조수가) 빠지다
4 대륙사면	continental slope	12 recede	물러가다, 멀어지다
5 심해(저)평원	abyssal plain	13 flood	(조수가) 밀려오다
6 해구	trench	14 trigger	(일을) 유발하다, 계기가 되다
7 (지진)해일	tsunami	15 devastate	황폐하게 하다, 완전히 파괴하다
8 조수	tide	16 wipe out	쓸어내리다, 파괴하다

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

coral reef	currents	atoll	continental slope	trench
ocean floor	tsunami	tide	continental shelf	abyssal plain

- Currents are caused by many factors, like wind, gravity, and heat from the sun. 해류는 바람, 중력, 태양열과 같은 많은 요인들에 의해 발생된다.
- Ocean floors can be divided into three major regions: the continental shelf, the continental slope, and the abyssal plain. 대양저는 세 개의 주요 지대로 나눌 수 있다. 대륙붕, 대륙사면, 심해평원이다.
- The continental slope is found between the continental shelf and the abyssal plain. 대륙사면은 대륙붕과 심해평원 사이에서 발견된다.
- An abyssal plain is the flat and vast floor on the bottom of the ocean. 심해평원은 바다 밑바닥의 평평하고 넓은 곳이다.
- A trench is a deep V-shaped valley in the sea floor. 해구는 해저에 있는 깊은 V자형의 계곡이다.
- The tide is the periodic rising and falling of the water level. 조수는 수면이 주기적으로 오르내리는 것이다.
- An atoll is a ring of coral reefs that surround a lagoon. 환초는 석호를 둘러싸고 있는 고리 모양의 산호초이다.
- Coral reefs are formed by small animals called corals. 산호초는 산호라는 작은 동물들에 의해 형성된다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The transformation of the sun's heat into electricity creates solar power.
- The part of the spectrum you can see is called the visible light.
- Ultraviolet light and infrared light are invisible light.
- Ultraviolet light is invisible light and causes chemical changes.
- Infrared light is invisible light that is next to visible red waves in the spectrum.
- X-rays can pass through most objects.
- The amplitude of a sound wave controls the sound's loudness.
- When an electric charge moves in a magnetic field, it produces electromagnetic energy.
- Electromagnetic waves can transfer without matter or through matter.
- The law of conservation of energy states that energy can change forms, but the total amount of energy in a closed system is always the same.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

변환하다	transform destroy	<u>transform</u>		
분산시키다	convert diffract	<u>diffract</u>		
(전기를) 발생시키다	generate conserve	<u>generate</u>		
파장	wavelength trough	<u>wavelength</u>		

C 보기에 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

radioactive
hydroelectric

electricity
energy

common
tides

harm
nuclear

courses
plants

In the modern age, human society runs on energy. Most machines need electricity to operate. Humans have many different ways to create 1 electricity. But some ways are harmful to the environment. For example, fossil fuels are the most 2 common kind of energy. They include coal, oil, and natural gas. First, people have to mine them from the ground. This can sometimes 3 harm the environment. Tidal energy is another way to make electricity. This uses the ocean 4 tides to make electricity. But some kinds of tidal energy can kill many fish and other sea creatures. Also, dams can create lots of clean 5 hydroelectric energy. But dams create lakes and change the 6 courses of rivers. So they can change the environment very much. Nuclear energy is a very powerful form of 7 energy. It is cheap. It is also very clean. But many people are afraid of it because it uses 8 radioactive materials. Also, there have been some accidents at nuclear power 9 plants in the past. But the technology is much better these days. So many countries are starting to build more 10 nuclear power plants now.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 물리적 성질	<u>physical property</u>	9 stability	<u>안정성, 안정도</u>
2 화학적 성질	<u>chemical property</u>	10 litmus paper	<u>리트머스 시험지</u>
3 원자번호	<u>atomic number</u>	11 be composed of	<u>~로 이루어지다</u>
4 원자 질량	<u>atomic mass</u>	12 react	<u>반응하다</u>
5 동위원소	<u>isotope</u>	13 stabilize	<u>안정되다; 안정시키다</u>
6 원소 주기표	<u>periodic table</u>	14 determine	<u>결정하다, 측정하다</u>
7 플라스마	<u>plasma</u>	15 indicate	<u>가리키다, 나타내다</u>
8 반응성	<u>reactivity</u>	16 synthesis reaction	<u>화합 반응</u>

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

reactivity	atomic mass	plasma	chemical property	periodic table
stability	litmus paper	isotope	physical property	atomic number

- The physical properties of a substance are its physical characteristics, such as its color, shape, or hardness.
어떤 물질의 물리적 성질은 그것의 색, 모양, 혹은 단단함과 같은 그것의 물리적 특성이다.
- A characteristic of a substance that reacts with other materials and forms new substances is its chemical property.
다른 물질과 반응하여 새로운 물질을 형성하는 어떤 물질의 특성이 그것의 화학적 성질이다.
- The atomic mass is the sum of the number of neutrons and the number of protons in a nucleus. 원자 질량은 원자핵 속에 있는 중성자의 수와 양성자의 수의 합이다.
- Isotopes are atoms that have the same number of protons but different numbers of neutrons. 동위원소는 양성자 수는 같지만 중성자 수는 다른 원자들이다.
- The periodic table is the table that shows the chemical elements arranged by their atomic numbers.
원소 주기표는 원자번호에 따라 배열된 화학 원소들을 보여 주는 표이다.
- Plasma is not a solid, liquid, or gas but is the fourth state of matter.
플라스마는 고체, 액체, 기체가 아닌 제4의 물질 상태이다.
- A substance's reactivity refers to the property that enables it to go through chemical changes more easily than others.
물질의 반응성은 그 물질이 다른 것보다 더 쉽게 화학적 변화를 겪을 수 있도록 해주는 성질을 말한다.
- A substance's stability refers to the property that enables it to resist going through chemical changes.
물질의 안정성은 그 물질이 화학적 변화를 겪는 것에 저항할 수 있도록 해주는 성질을 말한다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The factors or divisors of 16 are 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16.
- A prime number is one that can only be divided by itself and 1.
- Composite numbers, like 4 and 6, have more than two factors.
- In 5^2 , 5 is called the base.
- In 4^3 , 4 is the base, and 3 is the exponent or power.
- 5^2 is read "five to the second power."
- 5^2 is also read "five squared."
- 4^3 is read "four cubed" or "four to the third power."
- The square root of 16 is four.
- A perfect square is a number that is the square of an integer: 1, 4, 9, 25.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

제공하다	cube square	<u>square</u>		
세제공하다	cube square	<u>cube</u>		
나타내다	represent be simplified	<u>represent</u>		
집합	set member	<u>set</u>		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

inverse operation
irrational numbers

divided
squaring

whole number
square root

times
itself

You have probably multiplied a number by itself before. For example, two 1 times two is four. ($2 \times 2 = 4$) Four times four is sixteen. ($4 \times 4 = 16$) Five times five is twenty-five. ($5 \times 5 = 25$) And ten times ten is one hundred. ($10 \times 10 = 100$) When you multiply a number by 2 itself, you are 3 squaring it. However, what happens when you do an inverse operation? An 4 inverse operation of squaring is finding the square root of a number. When the divisor of a number and the result are the same, then that is the 5 square root of the number. For instance, the square root of 4 is two. ($\sqrt{4} = 2$) Why is that? The reason is that four 6 divided by two is two. ($4 \div 2 = 2$) The divisor and the result are the same. Also, the square root of 49 is seven. Forty-nine divided by seven is seven. And the square root of 100 is ten. One hundred divided by ten is ten. However, not all square roots are whole numbers. In fact, they are usually 7 irrational numbers. For example, what is the square root of three? It is not a 8 whole number. Instead, it is 1.73205. It actually goes on to infinity because it can never be solved.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 전환, 변환	transformation	9 electromagnetic wave	전자파, 전자기파
2 가시광선	visible light	10 law of conservation of energy	에너지 보존의 법칙
3 불가시광선	invisible light	11 transform	(에너지를) 변환하다
4 자외선	ultraviolet light	12 convert	전환하다, 변환하다
5 적외선	infrared light	13 diffract	분산시키다, 회절시키다; 회절하다
6 엑스레이	X-rays	14 generate	(열, 전기 등을) 발생시키다
7 진폭	amplitude	15 wavelength	파장
8 전자기의, 전자석의	electromagnetic	16 crest	꼭대기, 마루

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

electromagnetic wave	transformation	visible	ultraviolet light	X-rays
law of conservation	electromagnetic	invisible	infrared light	amplitude

- The transformation of the sun's heat into electricity creates solar power.
태양열을 전기로 변환하여 태양열 발전을 만든다.
- Ultraviolet light and infrared light are invisible light.
자외선과 적외선은 불가시광선이다.
- Ultraviolet light is invisible light and causes chemical changes.
자외선은 불가시광선이며 화학적 변화를 일으킨다.
- X-rays can pass through most objects. 엑스레이는 대부분의 사물을 통과할 수 있다.
- The amplitude of a sound wave controls the sound's loudness.
음파의 진폭이 소리의 세기를 조절한다.
- When an electric charge moves in a magnetic field, it produces electromagnetic energy. 전하가 자기장 내에서 움직일 때 전자기 에너지를 생성한다.
- Electromagnetic waves can transfer without matter or through matter. 전자파는 매질이 없어도 혹은 매질을 통해서도 전달될 수 있다.
- The law of conservation of energy states that energy can change forms, but the total amount of energy in a closed system is always the same.
에너지 보존의 법칙은 에너지는 형태를 바꿀 수 있지만 폐쇄계 내에서의 에너지의 총량은 항상 같다고 말한다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The odds of something happening are the probability.
- Statistics are facts that are collected from analyzing information expressed in numbers.
- A proportion is an equation stating that two ratios are equal to each other. ($\frac{3}{10} = \frac{9}{30}$)
- A percent is the ratio of a number to 100.
- A histogram is a kind of bar graph that is used to tabulate frequencies.
- A circle graph is used to show how individual data relate to the whole.
- Tree diagrams show all the possible outcomes.
- A sampling is a small part of a group that is selected to be tested or analyzed.
- A terminating decimal is one that stops at a certain place below the decimal point, such as 0.25.
- A repeating decimal is one that continues to infinity, such as 0.33333...

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

제거하다	cross multiply eliminate	<u>eliminate</u>		
표로 만들다	range tabulate	<u>tabulate</u>		
중앙값	median mode	<u>median</u>		
좌표축	coordinate axis coordinate plane	<u>coordinate axis</u>		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

probability
interprets

percentage
analyze

circle graphs
bar graph

x-axis
y-axis

The probability of something is the chance that it will happen. This is often expressed as a 1 percentage. For example, if you flip a coin, the probability of it being heads is fifty percent. You can determine the 2 probability by taking the number of ways something can happen and dividing it by the total number of outcomes. Statistics, on the other hand, is the field of math that collects, organizes, and 3 interprets data. Once data has been collected, one of the easiest ways to 4 analyze it is with graphs. For data that involves probability, 5 circle graphs—or pie charts—are the best to use. These can be divided into 100 percentage points. On the other hand, other statistics are best recorded on a 6 bar graph. These are simple charts with an x-axis and a y-axis. For example, perhaps the person is recording some students' best subjects. The classes are English, math, science, and history. These classes go on the 7 x-axis, which is horizontal. The number of students that do well in each class goes on the 8 y-axis, which is vertical. This makes the data easy to see and to interpret.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 인수, 약수	factor	9 square root	제곱근, 루트
2 소수	prime number	10 perfect square	완전제곱
3 합성수	composite number	11 square (v.)	제곱하다
4 밑	base	12 cube (v.)	세제곱하다
5 지수	exponent	13 raise to the second power	제곱하다
6 거듭제곱	power	14 be simplified	약분되다
7 제곱, 평방	square	15 set	집합
8 세제곱, 입방	cube	16 member	원소

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

composite number	square	power	perfect square	factor
prime number	exponent	base	square root	cube

- The factors or divisors of 16 are 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16. 16의 약수는 1, 2, 4, 8, 16이다.
- A prime number is one that can only be divided by itself and 1.
소수는 그 자신과 1로만 나눌 수 있는 수이다.
- Composite numbers, like 4 and 6, have more than two factors.
4와 6 같은 합성수는 두 개 이상의 약수를 가진다.
- In 4^3 , 4 is the base, and 3 is the exponent or power.
 4^3 에서 4는 밑이고, 3은 지수 혹은 거듭제곱이다.
- 5^2 is read “five to the second power.” 5^2 은 ‘5의 제곱’이라고 읽는다.
- 5^2 is also read “five squared.” 5^2 은 ‘5의 제곱’이라고도 읽는다.
- 4^3 is read “four cubed” or “four to the third power.”
 4^3 은 ‘4의 세제곱’이라고 읽는다.
- The square root of 16 is four. 16의 제곱근은 4이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The metric system is a measurement system that is based on multiples of ten.
- Customary units of length include inch, foot, yard, and mile.
- The basic unit of length in the metric system is the meter.
- Units that measure length, width, height, and distance are called linear units.
- The basic unit of capacity in the metric system is the liter.
- The basic unit of mass in the metric system is the gram.
- In the metric system, the conversion of one unit to another simply involves moving the decimal point. (2.195 m = 21.95 dm = 219.5 cm)
- Hours, minutes, and seconds are units of time.
- The time that has passed by from a given moment is elapsed time.
- Kilo- and centi- are prefixes used in the metric system.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

재다	measure translate	<u>measure</u>		
줄여 쓰다	abbreviate prefix	<u>abbreviate</u>		
전환하다	make up convert	<u>convert</u>		

C 보기에 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하시오.

base-10 milliliters	unit kilogram	decimeters Celsius	hectometers metric system
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The metric system is a system of measurement that uses the ¹ base-10 system. It measures length, volume, weight, pressure, energy, and temperature. There are several units in the ² metric system. But, since it uses the base-10 system, converting them is quite easy. The meter is the ³ unit used to measure length in the metric system. But there are also millimeters, centimeters, decimeters, decameters, hectometers, and kilometers. So, in 1 meter, there are 10 ⁴ decimeters, 100 centimeters, and 1,000 millimeters. Also, in 1 kilometer, there are 10 ⁵ hectometers, 100 decameters, and 1,000 meters. The liter is the unit used to measure volume in the metric system. However, there are also ⁶ milliliters, centiliters, deciliters, decaliters, hectoliters, and kiloliters. The method to convert them is the same as for meters. The gram is the unit used to measure weight in the metric system. The most common units of weight are the gram and the ⁷ kilogram. Finally, the metric system uses ⁸ Celsius to measure temperature. 0 degrees Celsius is the temperature at which water freezes. 100 degrees Celsius is the temperature at which water boils.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 확률	<u>probability</u>	9 terminating decimal	<u>유한소수</u>
2 통계(학)	<u>statistics</u>	10 repeating decimal	<u>순환소수</u>
3 비례(식)	<u>proportion</u>	11 cross multiply	<u>교차 곱셈을 하다</u>
4 퍼센트	<u>percent</u>	12 eliminate	<u>제거하다, 소거하다</u>
5 히스토그램	<u>histogram</u>	13 tabulate	<u>표로 만들다, 일람표로 만들다</u>
6 원 그래프	<u>circle graph</u>	14 median	<u>중앙값</u>
7 수형도	<u>tree diagram</u>	15 range	<u>범위</u>
8 견본 (추출)	<u>sampling</u>	16 coordinate	<u>좌표</u>

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

probability tree diagram proportion repeating decimal percent
statistics circle graph histogram terminating decimal sampling

- The odds of something happening are the probability.
어떤 것이 일어날 가능성이 확률이다.
- Statistics are facts that are collected from analyzing information expressed in numbers. 통계는 수치로 표현된 정보를 분석해서 수집된 사실이다.
- A proportion is an equation stating that two ratios are equal to each other.
비례식은 두 비율이 서로 같음을 나타내는 등식이다.
- A histogram is a kind of bar graph that is used to tabulate frequencies.
히스토그램은 도수를 표로 나타내기 위해 사용되는 일종의 막대 그래프이다.
- Tree diagrams show all the possible outcomes.
수형도는 모든 가능한 결과를 보여 준다.
- A sampling is a small part of a group that is selected to be tested or analyzed. 추출 견본은 시험하거나 분석하기 위해 선택된 어떤 집단의 작은 부분이다.
- A terminating decimal is one that stops at a certain place below the decimal point, such as 0.25. 유한소수는 0.25처럼 소수점 아래의 어떤 자리에서 그치는 소수이다.
- A repeating decimal is one that continues to infinity, such as 0.33333...
순환소수는 0.33333...처럼 무한대로 계속되는 소수이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 A bisector is a line segment that splits an angle into two congruent angles.
- 2 Figures that have the same shape and size are congruent figures.
- 3 Figures that have the same shape but have different sizes are similar figures.
- 4 The corresponding angles of similar triangles are the same as one another.
- 5 The lengths of corresponding sides of similar figures are proportional.
- 6 A polygon can be divided into two identical halves by an axis of symmetry.
- 7 A symmetrical triangle has an axis of symmetry.
- 8 The perimeter of a figure is the linear distance around that figure.
- 9 The circumference is the perimeter of a circle.
- 10 Transformation is the movement of a figure by translation, rotation, or reflection.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

~와 합동이다	be the same as be congruent to	be congruent to		
이등분하다	bisector bisect	bisect		
3차원	second dimension third dimension	third dimension		

C 보기에 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하시오.

geometrical
solid figure

dimensions
z-axis

horizontally
represented

depth
three dimensions

The physical world we live in has three dimensions. These three 1 dimensions can all be measured and charted on a graph. They are length, width, and depth. Length is the first dimension. It is represented by a simple line. On a three-dimensional graph, it is represented by the x-axis, which runs 2 horizontally. The second dimension is width. When an object exists in two dimensions, it can take the shape of a 3 geometrical figure, such as a square, rectangle, triangle, or circle. In other words, it can be represented in both length and width. On a three-dimensional graph, width is 4 represented by the y-axis, which also runs horizontally. The third dimension is 5 depth. It is also called height. When an object exists in 6 three dimensions, it can take the shape of a 7 solid figure, such as a cube, pyramid, sphere, or prism. On a three-dimensional graph, depth is represented by the 8 z-axis, which runs vertically. The fourth dimension is time. Scientists have a name for a cube that exists in four dimensions. They call it a tesseract.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 미터법	<u>metric system</u>	9 elapsed time	<u>경과 시간</u>
2 미국 도량형 단위	<u>customary unit</u>	10 prefix	<u>접두사</u>
3 기본 단위	<u>basic unit</u>	11 measure	<u>재다, 측정하다</u>
4 1차의, 선형의	<u>linear</u>	12 abbreviate	<u>줄여 쓰다, 단축하다</u>
5 용량	<u>capacity</u>	13 convert	<u>전환하다, 바꾸다</u>
6 부피, 질량	<u>mass</u>	14 translate	<u>바꾸다, 고치다, 변형하다</u>
7 전환, 변환	<u>conversion</u>	15 hecto-	<u>백</u>
8 시간의 단위	<u>unit of time</u>	16 deka-	<u>십</u>

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

mass	linear unit	conversion	metric system	elapsed time
prefix	basic unit	capacity	customary unit	unit of time

- The metric system is a measurement system that is based on multiples of ten. 미터법은 10의 배수에 기반을 둔 측정법이다.
- The basic unit of length in the metric system is the meter. 미터법에서 길이의 기본 단위는 미터이다.
- Units that measure length, width, height, and distance are called linear units. 길이, 넓이, 높이, 거리를 재는 단위를 1차 단위라고 부른다.
- Customary units of length include inch, foot, yard, and mile. 길이의 미국 도량형 단위는 인치, 피트, 야드, 마일을 포함한다.
- In the metric system, the conversion of one unit to another simply involves moving the decimal point. 미터법에서, 한 단위에서 다른 단위로의 전환은 간단히 소수점을 옮기면 된다.
- The basic unit of capacity in the metric system is the liter. 미터법에서 용량의 기본 단위는 리터이다.
- The basic unit of mass in the metric system is the gram. 미터법에서 질량의 기본 단위는 그램이다.
- Kilo- and centi- are prefixes used in the metric system. 킬로와 센티는 미터법에서 사용되는 접두사이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Rhymed verse is the most commonly used form of verse.
- 2 Prose is written language in its usual form, in contrast to poetry.
- 3 A prose poem is poetry written in prose.
- 4 Poems often repeat rhymes in a regular pattern.
- 5 A stanza consists of a group of lines that usually has a similar pattern of rhymes.
- 6 A couplet consists of two lines that rhyme with one another.
- 7 The rhyme scheme is the pattern of rhymes that a poem follows.
Two common rhyme schemes are ABAB and AABB.
- 8 Most poems have a regular meter or a rhyme scheme.
- 9 Free verse is poetry that follows no particular meter or rhyme scheme.
- 10 A sonnet is a poem that has 14 lines.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

운(울)이 맞다	rhyme meter	rhyme		
과장하다	exaggerate stress	exaggerate		
인용하다	quote verse	quote		
강화하다	force reinforce	reinforce		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

types	rhyme schemes	epic poem	sonnets
couplet	limericks	Gilgamesh	Shakespeare

Poets have many different 1 types of poems to choose from when they write. They can write very long or very short poems. They can write about many different subjects. And they can write with different 2 rhyme schemes and in different meters. One of the oldest types of poems is the epic. This is a very long poem. It can often be thousands of lines long. An 3 epic poem is typically about a hero and his adventures. There have been many famous epic poems in history. The *Iliad*, *Odyssey*, *Aeneid*, *Beowulf*, and 4 Gilgamesh are just a few of the many epic poems. On the other hand, many poems are very short. 5 Sonnets are one type of short poem. They are poems with fourteen lines. Usually, the last two lines in a sonnet rhyme. Sonnets can be about many different topics. William 6 Shakespeare wrote many famous sonnets. Couplets can be long or short poems. Each stanza in a 7 couplet has two lines. The last word in each line rhymes. Quatrains are very short poems. They only have four lines. And cinquains have five lines. 8 Limericks are also poems with five lines. And haikus are poems with only three lines.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 이등분선	<u>bisector</u>	9 circumference	<u>원주, 원둘레</u>
2 합동도형	<u>congruent figure</u>	10 transformation	<u>변환, 치환</u>
3 상사도형	<u>similar figure</u>	11 be congruent to	<u>~와 합동이다</u>
4 대응하는	<u>corresponding</u>	12 bisect	<u>양분하다, 이등분하다</u>
5 비례하는	<u>proportional</u>	13 two-dimensional figure	<u>평면도형</u>
6 동일한	<u>identical</u>	14 three-dimensional figure	<u>입체도형</u>
7 대칭의	<u>symmetrical</u>	15 first dimension	<u>1차원, 선</u>
8 (도형의) 둘레	<u>perimeter</u>	16 third dimension	<u>3차원, 입체</u>

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

identical	bisector	congruent figure	circumference	proportional
similar figure	symmetrical	corresponding	transformation	perimeter

- A bisector is a line segment that splits an angle into two congruent angles.
이등분선은 어떤 각을 두 개의 합동 각으로 나누는 선분이다.
- Figures that have the same shape and size are congruent figures.
같은 모양과 크기를 가지고 있는 도형들은 합동도형이다.
- Figures that have the same shape but have different sizes are similar figures.
같은 모양을 가지고 있지만 크기가 다른 도형들은 닮은꼴이다.
- The corresponding angles of similar triangles are the same as one another.
닮은꼴 삼각형의 대응하는 각은 서로 같다.
- The lengths of corresponding sides of similar figures are proportional.
닮은꼴의 서로 대응하는 변의 길이는 비례한다.
- A polygon can be divided into two identical halves by an axis of symmetry.
다각형은 대칭축에 의해 두 개의 똑같은 반쪽으로 나뉠 수 있다.
- A symmetrical triangle has an axis of symmetry.
대칭 삼각형은 대칭축을 가지고 있다.
- The perimeter of a figure is the linear distance around that figure.
어떤 도형의 둘레는 그 도형을 빙 도는 선의 길이이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Common nouns name any person, place, or thing: teacher, school, book.
- 2 Proper nouns name a specific person, place, or thing: Tom, Seoul, England.
- 3 We use the active voice to say what the subject does.
- 4 We use the passive voice to say what happens to the subject.
- 5 Many words in English have Greek or Latin roots.
- 6 The study of the origins of words is etymology.
- 7 A sentence with one independent clause is a simple sentence.
- 8 A sentence with two or more independent clauses is a compound sentence.
- 9 A sentence with one independent clause and at least one dependent clause is a complex sentence.
- 10 A sentence with two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent clause is a compound-complex sentence.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

분석하다	analyze identify	<u>analyze</u>		
확인하다	analyze identify	<u>identify</u>		
명확하게 하다	classify clarify	<u>clarify</u>		
종속절	dependent clause independent clause	<u>dependent clause</u>		

C 보기에 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

languages
borrowing

roots
aster

hydro
script

vid
Latin

thanks
Greek

English has more words than any other language. Why is this? One reason is that English borrows words from many other 1 languages. Then it turns these words into new English words. Many of these words come from 2 Greek and Latin. These are called 3 roots. By studying roots, a person can learn the meanings of many different words in English. For instance, the root 4 hydro comes from Greek. It means “water.” From that root, we get the words hydrate, dehydrate, hydrant, hydrogen, and many others. The root 5 aster comes from Greek. It means “star.” From aster, we get the words asteroid, asterisk, astronomy, astronaut, and many others. Of course, there are many roots from 6 Latin, too. For instance, the root 7 vid means to “see.” From that root, we get video, visual, visualize, and many others. The root 8 script means to “write.” From it, we get transcript, inscription, and others. Without 9 borrowing from other languages, English would have very few words. But, 10 thanks to Latin and Greek—and other languages, too—English has many, many words.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 운문	verse	9 meter	운율(법), 보격
2 산문	prose	10 sonnet	소네트, 14행시
3 산문시	prose poem	11 rhyme	운(율)이 맞다, 압운하다
4 (시의) 운, 압운	rhyme	12 exaggerate	과장하다
5 (시의) 연, 절	stanza	13 stress	강조하다, 강세를 두다
6 2행 연구, 대구	couplet	14 quote	인용하다
7 운율 형식	rhyme scheme	15 reinforce	강화하다, 보강하다
8 자유시	free verse	16 allegory	알레고리, 우의

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

prose stanza	prose poem sonnet	free verse rhyme scheme	verse meter	rhyme couplet
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- Rhymed verse is the most commonly used form of verse.
정형시는 가장 일반적으로 사용되는 운문 형식이다.
- Prose is written language in its usual form, in contrast to poetry.
산문은 시와 달리 일상적인 형식으로 쓰여진 글이다.
- Poems often repeat rhymes in a regular pattern.
시는 흔히 일정한 형식으로 압운을 반복한다.
- A stanza consists of a group of lines that usually has a similar pattern of rhymes. 연은 대개 비슷한 형식의 압운을 가진 일단의 행으로 이루어진다.
- A couplet consists of two lines that rhyme with one another.
2행 연구는 서로 운이 맞는 두 개의 행으로 이루어진다.
- The rhyme scheme is the pattern of rhymes that a poem follows.
압운 형식은 어떤 시가 따르는 운율 형식이다.
- Most poems have a regular meter or a rhyme scheme.
대부분의 시는 보격으로 쓰여지고 압운 형식을 가지고 있다.
- A sonnet is a poem that has 14 lines. 소네트는 14행을 가진 시이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- 2 Necessity is the mother of invention.
- 3 Don't count your chickens before they hatch.
- 4 Haste makes waste.
- 5 Birds of a feather flock together.
- 6 The early bird gets the worm.
- 7 Beauty is only skin deep.
- 8 Don't put all your eggs in one basket.
- 9 The grass is always greener on the other side of the hill.
- 10 Procrastination is the thief of time.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

뒤로 미루다	interpret put off	<u>put off</u>		
전달하다	convey procrastinate	<u>convey</u>		
설교하다	postpone moralize	<u>moralize</u>		
속담	proverb folklore	<u>proverb</u>		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

opportunity
absence

fonder
glitter

valuable
spilt

hesitate
wisdom

warning
move on

Proverbs are short expressions that people sometimes use. They typically pass on some type of 1 wisdom. The English language has a very large number of proverbs. One proverb is "Absence makes the heart grow 2 fonder." It means that people usually have good memories of events or people from the past. Of course, at the time, they might not have thought much of them. However, over time, the 3 absence changed their memories, so they remember the events or people fondly. "All that glitters is not gold" is another important proverb. Gold is very 4 valuable, and it glitters brightly. But many other things 5 glitter, too. However, they may not be valuable. In fact, they may even be harmful. So this proverb is a 6 warning. "He who hesitates is lost" is a popular expression. This proverb tells people not to 7 hesitate. They should make a decision and go with it. If they hesitate or wait too long, they might lose an important 8 opportunity. Finally, "It's no use crying over 9 spilt milk" is another common proverb. Sometimes bad things might happen to a person. But that person should not cry about it. Instead, the person should accept what has happened and 10 move on.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1	보통명사	common noun	9	complex sentence	복문
2	고유명사	proper noun	10	compound-complex sentence	중복문
3	능동태	active voice	11	parse	(문장을) 해부하다, 분석하다
4	수동태	passive voice	12	analyze	(문을) 해부하다, 분석하다
5	어근	root	13	identify	확인하다, 식별하다
6	어원(학)	etymology	14	clarify	(의미 등을) 뚜렷하게 하다
7	단문	simple sentence	15	clause	절
8	중문	compound sentence	16	dependent clause	종속절

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

root	active voice	compound-complex	complex sentence
etymology	passive voice	compound sentence	simple sentence

- We use the active voice to say what the subject does.
우리는 주어가 무엇을 하는지를 말할 때 능동태를 사용한다.
- We use the passive voice to say what happens to the subject.
우리는 주어에게 무슨 일이 일어나는지를 말할 때 수동태를 사용한다.
- Many words in English have Greek or Latin roots.
영어의 많은 단어들에 그리스어나 라틴어의 어근을 가지고 있다.
- The study of the origins of words is etymology.
단어의 어원을 연구하는 학문이 어원학이다.
- A sentence with one independent clause is a simple sentence.
하나의 독립절을 가지고 있는 문장이 단문이다.
- A sentence with two or more independent clauses is a compound sentence.
두 개 이상의 독립절을 가지고 있는 문장이 중문이다.
- A sentence with one independent clause and at least one dependent clause is a complex sentence.
하나의 독립절과 최소한 하나의 종속절을 가지고 있는 문장이 복문이다.
- A sentence with two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent clause is a compound-complex sentence.
두 개 이상의 독립절과 최소한 하나의 종속절을 가지고 있는 문장이 중복문이다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The art of ancient Greece and Rome is often referred to as Classical Art.
- There were three classical orders in ancient Greek architecture: the Doric order, the Ionic order, and the Corinthian order.
- The Doric order column was the oldest and plainest.
- The Ionic order column was more slender and elegant than the Doric order.
- The Corinthian order column was the most elaborate.
- In Greek architecture, balance and proportion were the most important qualities of art.
- Greek buildings are often well balanced and symmetrical.
- The columns had to be in proportion to all of the other parts of the building in ancient Greek architecture.
- Gothic Art was an expression of the ideas of the medieval church.
- Linear perspective allowed painters to make their paintings look more realistic.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

해결하다	take out work out	<u>work out</u>		
공경하다	honor ornate	<u>honor</u>		
노력하다	survive strive	<u>strive</u>		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

pottery	ceramics	decorative	columns	works
sculptures	depicted	Doric	Corinthian	pictures

The ancient Greeks loved art. They made all kinds of 1 works of art. This included pottery, paintings, sculptures, and murals. The Greeks even considered their buildings to be works of art. So they made beautifully designed buildings as well. Many examples of pottery have survived from ancient Greece. 2 Pottery in ancient Greece had two functions. People used it to eat or drink from. And they used it for decorations. Many Greek 3 ceramics have beautiful pictures painted on them. These 4 pictures often show stories from Greek mythology. Sculpture was highly prized in ancient Greece. The Greeks made 5 sculptures from either stone or bronze. Many stone sculptures have survived to today. But few bronze sculptures have. The Greeks 6 depicted the people in sculptures exactly as they looked in real life. As for architecture, many Greek buildings still exist today. One important feature of these buildings is their 7 columns. The Greeks made three types of columns: Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. 8 Doric columns were the simplest. They had very plain designs. Ionic columns had flutes, or lines, carved into them from the top to the bottom. They were also more 9 decorative than Doric columns. 10 Corinthian columns were the most decorative ones of all.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 참으로, 정말	indeed	9 deep	깊이가 ~인
2 (긴급한) 필요	necessity	10 procrastination	미루는 버릇, 지연, 연기
3 부화하다	hatch	11 put off	뒤로 미루다, 연기하다
4 서두름, 조금	haste	12 postpone	뒤로 미루다, 연기하다
5 떼지어 모이다	flock	13 convey	전달하다, 뜻하다
6 벌레	worm	14 moralize	설교하다, 도덕을 가르치다
7 놓다, 두다	put	15 folklore	민속, 민간 전승
8 풀, 풀밭	grass	16 aphorism	경구, 금언, 격언

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

procrastination	deep	haste	hatch	grass
necessity	worm	flock	put	indeed

- A friend in need is a friend indeed.
어려울 때의 친구가 진짜 친구이다.
- Necessity is the mother of invention.
필요는 발명의 어머니이다.
- Don't count your chickens before they hatch.
알을 까기도 전에 병아리부터 세지 마라.
- Don't put all your eggs in one basket.
모든 계란을 한 바구니에 담지 마라.
- The grass is always greener on the other side of the hill.
건너편 언덕의 잔디가 언제나 더 푸르른 법이다.
- Beauty is only skin deep.
미모는 단지 거죽 한 꺼풀.
- Haste makes waste.
서두르면 일을 그르친다.
- Birds of a feather flock together.
같은 깃털을 가진 새들이 함께 모인다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- 1 Baroque Art is known for its dramatic contrast of light and shade.
- 2 Chiaroscuro refers to the contrast between light and dark in a painting.
- 3 Baroque Art may seem very dramatic and grotesque at first.
- 4 The contortion of bodies created many of the grotesque statues.
- 5 Rococo Art is characterized by its decorative and lighthearted look that uses pastel colors.
- 6 Pastels are colors that appear both soft and pale.
- 7 Jacques-Louis David was a highly influential French painter of Neoclassical Art.
- 8 One of the most important subjects in Romantic Art was nature.
- 9 Etchings are pictures printed from a metal plate that are created through the use of acid.
- 10 Exaggeration of physical characteristics was one element of Romantic Art.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

자아내다	evoke depict	<u>evoke</u>		
부활시키다	revive revival	<u>revive</u>		
잡아 비틀다	exaggerate contort	<u>contort</u>		
에칭하다	contrast etch	<u>etch</u>		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

as	shared	stressed	religious	contrasts
Baroque	admire	emotions	century	perspective

From around the late sixteenth century to the early eighteenth ¹ century, there was a new type of art in Europe. It was called ² Baroque. There were Baroque artists in every European country. So they all had slightly different styles. But there were many similarities that Baroque artists ³ shared. For one, there were often ⁴ contrasts between light and dark in Baroque paintings. The artists also focused on movement. And they ⁵ stressed facial expressions in the figures they painted. This was one way they tried to show ⁶ emotions in their paintings. The works of Baroque artists also had symbolic or moralizing meanings. Many Baroque artists painted ⁷ religious topics, too. One very important characteristic was that Baroque artists were realists. So they painted their subjects as realistically ⁸ as possible. They knew about ⁹ perspective. So they could show things such as size and distance. They were also able to use the space in their paintings very well. This ability made many Baroque artists quite famous. Today, people still ¹⁰ admire the works of artists such as El Greco, Rembrandt, and Caravaggio.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 고전 예술	Classical Art	9 Gothic Art	고딕 예술, 고딕 미술
2 (건축) 양식	order	10 linear perspective	직선 원근법
3 도리스식	Doric order	11 work out	(문제 등을) 풀다, 해결하다
4 이오니아식	Ionic order	12 be influenced by	~에게 영향을 받다
5 코린트식	Corinthian order	13 be inspired by	~에게 영감을 받다
6 비율, 균형	proportion	14 dedicate	바치다, 헌정하다
7 (좌우) 대칭적인	symmetrical	15 honor	공경하다, 명예를 주다, 찬미하다
8 기둥, 원주	column	16 strive	노력하다, 애쓰다

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

Ionic order	linear perspective	order	Classical Art	proportion
Doric order	Corinthian order	column	Gothic Art	symmetrical

- There were three classical orders in ancient Greek architecture.
고대 그리스 건축에는 세 가지 고전 양식이 있었다.
- The Doric order column was the oldest and plainest.
도리스식 기둥은 가장 오래되고 평범했다.
- The Corinthian order column was the most elaborate.
코린트식 기둥은 가장 정교했다.
- The Ionic order column was more slender and elegant than the Doric order. 이오니아식 기둥은 도리스식보다 더 날씬하고 우아했다.
- In Greek architecture, balance and proportion were the most important qualities of art. 그리스 건축에서는 균형과 비율이 예술의 가장 중요한 특질이었다.
- Greek buildings are often well balanced and symmetrical.
그리스의 건물들은 대개 균형이 잘 잡히고 좌우대칭적이다.
- The columns had to be in proportion to all of the other parts of the building in ancient Greek architecture.
고대 그리스 건축에서 기둥은 건물의 다른 모든 부분과 비례가 맞아야 했다.
- Linear perspective allowed painters to make their paintings look more realistic. 직선 원근법은 화가들이 그들의 그림을 더 사실적으로 보이게 만들 수 있도록 했다.



A 다음 문장을 잘 듣고 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 받아쓰시오.

- The bass clef is also known as the F clef.
- The treble clef is also called the G clef.
- Musical notes are placed on lines or between the lines of a staff.
- A grand staff has two staves, a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff.
- The time signature shows how many beats are in each measure.
- A scale is a fixed sequence of musical notes moving from low to high or high to low.
- When you play a chord, you play several notes at a time.
- Three-note chords, also called triads, are common in popular music.
- A characteristic of Baroque music is counterpoint.
- A string quartet usually consists of a viola, a cello, and two violins.

B 우리말 뜻에 해당하는 단어를 골라 빈칸에 세 번씩 쓰시오.

구별하다	distinguish consist	distinguish		
수반하다	involve follow	involve		
~에 유의하다	pay attention to give attention to	pay attention to		
아주 느리게	adagio largo	largo		

C 보기에서 알맞은 단어를 골라 글을 완성하십시오.

suddenly
sophisticated

Classical
melodies

Schubert
mood

anytime
popularity

rhythmic
characteristics

The years between 1750 and 1820 saw some of the greatest music ever created. This time is now called the 1 Classical Period of music. Among the composers who wrote during this period were Mozart, Beethoven, Haydn, and 2 Schubert. By 1750, people were getting tired of the Baroque Period. So they worked on new forms of music. Thus arose the Classical Period. It has several important 3 characteristics. For one, the 4 mood of the music often changed. In a single piece of music, there was not just one mood anymore. Instead, the mood could suddenly change 5 anytime during a piece. The same was true of the rhythm of the music. Music from this period followed several different 6 rhythmic patterns. There were often sudden pauses. Or the music would 7 suddenly go from being very slow to very fast or from very soft to very loud. Also, music from the Classical Period has beautiful 8 melodies. The works the composers created are typically easy to remember. Of course, they are still 9 sophisticated works. But the ease with which people can remember them has helped increase their 10 popularity.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1	바로크 예술	Baroque Art	9	etching	에칭, 부식 동판(술)
2	명암법	chiaroscuro	10	exaggeration	과장, 과장된 표현
3	기괴한	grotesque	11	evoke	일깨우다, 자아내다
4	비틀기, 뒤틀림	contortion	12	revive	소생하게 하다, 부활시키다
5	로코코 예술	Rococo Art	13	contort	잡아 비틀다, 일그러뜨리다
6	파스텔	pastel	14	depict	그리다, 묘사하다
7	신고전주의 미술	Neoclassical Art	15	etch	에칭하다, 식각하다
8	낭만주의 미술	Romantic Art	16	contrast	대조하다, 대비하다

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

Rococo Art	etching	exaggeration	contortion	pastel
Romantic Art	grotesque	Neoclassical Art	Baroque Art	chiaroscuro

- 1 Baroque Art is known for its dramatic contrast of light and shade.
바로크 미술은 빛과 그림자의 그 극적인 대비로 잘 알려져 있다.
- 2 Baroque Art may seem very dramatic and grotesque at first.
바로크 미술은 처음에는 아주 극적이고 기괴하게 보일 수 있다.
- 3 The contortion of bodies created many of the grotesque statues.
신체의 뒤틀림은 많은 기괴한 조각상들을 만들어 냈다.
- 4 Rococo Art is characterized by its decorative and lighthearted look that uses pastel colors. 로코코 미술은 파스텔 색을 사용하는 그 장식적이고 경쾌한 모습이 특징이다.
- 5 Pastels are colors that appear both soft and pale.
파스텔은 부드럽고 연해 보이는 색이다.
- 6 One of the most important subjects in Romantic Art was nature.
낭만주의 미술의 가장 중요한 주제들 중 하나는 자연이었다.
- 7 Etchings are pictures printed from a metal plate that are created through the use of acid. 에칭 판화는 산을 사용하여 만들어진 금속판으로부터 인쇄된 그림이다.
- 8 Exaggeration of physical characteristics was one element of Romantic Art.
신체적 특징의 과장이 낭만주의 미술의 한 요소였다.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 소비	consumption	16 utilize	이용하다, 활용하다
2 빙하기	Ice Age	17 domesticate	길들이다, 키우다
3 (사막의) 대상	caravan	18 reign	군림하다, 지배하다, 주권을 잡다
4 선지자, 예언자	prophet	19 prohibit	금하다, 금지하다
5 종교개혁	Reformation	20 dedicate	바치다, 봉헌하다
6 난민	refugee	21 execution	사형 집행, 처형
7 유전학	genetics	22 convince	확신시키다, 납득시키다
8 염색체	chromosome	23 natural selection	자연선택, 자연도태
9 (생태) 천이	succession	24 regulate	규제하다, 조절하다
10 전염성의	contagious	25 trigger	(일을) 유발하다, ~의 계기가 되다
11 지진파	seismic wave	26 devastate	황폐하게 하다, 완전히 파괴하다
12 전자파	electromagnetic wave	27 stabilize	안정되다; 안정시키다
13 표준 화석	index fossil	28 verse	운문
14 소수	prime number	29 prose	산문
15 합성수	composite number	30 postpone	뒤로 미루다, 연기하다

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

French Revolution
absolute location

lithosphere
order

exponent
cell division

- Each spot on Earth has an absolute location identified by the lines of latitude and longitude. 지구상의 각 지점은 경선과 위선에 의해 식별되는 절대적 위치를 가지고 있다.
- Liberty, equality, and brotherhood became the slogan of the French Revolution. 자유, 평등, 형제애는 프랑스 혁명의 슬로건이 되었다.
- Cell division is what causes organisms to grow.
세포분열은 생물이 성장하도록 하는 것이다.
- The lithosphere is made up of the crust and the upper mantle.
암석권은 지각과 상부 맨틀로 이루어져 있다.
- In 4^3 , 4 is the base, and 3 is the exponent or power.
 4^3 에서 4는 밑이고, 3은 지수 혹은 거듭제곱이다.
- There were three classical orders in ancient Greek architecture.
고대 그리스 건축에는 세 가지 고전 양식이 있었다.

A 우리말은 영어로, 영어는 우리말로 쓰시오.

1 청동기 시대	Bronze Age	16 distribute	분배하다, 유통시키다, 공급하다
2 인더스 문명	Indus Valley civilization	17 execute	처형하다
3 왕조, 왕가	dynasty	18 exile	추방하다, 유배에 처하다
4 제국주의	imperialism	19 infect	전염시키다, 감염시키다
5 내란, 내전	civil war	20 paralyze	마비시키다
6 세계화	globalization	21 convert	전환하다, 변환시키다
7 탄소 순환	carbon cycle	22 generate	(열, 전기 등을) 발생시키다
8 질소 순환	nitrogen cycle	23 self-pollinate	자화 수분하다
9 원자번호	atomic number	24 mass extinction	대멸종
10 대륙붕	continental shelf	25 square	제공하다; 제곱, 평방
11 확률	probability	26 cube	세제곱하다; 세제곱, 입방
12 통계(학)	statistics	27 evoke	일깨우다, 자아내다
13 기괴한	grotesque	28 revive	소생하게 하다, 부활시키다
14 비틀기, 뒤틀림	contortion	29 counterpoint	대위법
15 수동태	passive voice	30 reinforce	강화하다, 보강하다

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

similar
demand

Great Power
isotope

Protista
root

- The amount of a product or service that people want to buy is the demand.
사람들이 구매하기를 원하는 상품이나 서비스의 양이 수요이다.
- The Great Powers in Europe dominated much of the world in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. 유럽의 열강들은 19세기와 20세기에 세계의 대부분을 장악했다.
- Organisms in the Protista kingdom are protists such as amoebas, algae, and some slime molds. 원생생물계의 생물은 아메바, 조류, 점균류와 같은 원생생물이다.
- Isotopes are atoms that have the same number of protons but different numbers of neutrons. 동위원소는 양성자 수는 같지만 중성자 수는 다른 원자들이다.
- Figures that have the same shape but have different sizes are similar figures. 같은 모양을 가지고 있지만 크기가 다른 도형들은 닮은꼴이다.
- Many words in English have Greek or Latin roots. 영어의 많은 단어들은 그리스어나 라틴어의 어근을 가지고 있다.