

01 다음 짝지어진 대화 중 어색한 것은?

- ① A Automobile designing interests me greatly.
B What are you interested in?
- ② A I finally got to watch the movie Iron Man.
B How was it? Tell me all about it.
- ③ A Karen is interested in becoming a personal trainer.
B She'd be a great personal trainer.
- ④ A The ending of the play was obvious from the very beginning.
B What made you think so?
- ⑤ A Why don't you join the school band?
B I'm not good at playing the guitar. Will I still be able to get in?

02 자연스러운 대화가 되도록 다음을 순서대로 배열하십시오.

- 1 How did you find the movie?
- Really? What was so great about it?
- Sounds like a good movie.
- It was great. I liked every part of it.
- The scenes when the main character sang were amazing and heart-warming.
- 6 You really have to see it. You won't regret it.

03 다음 중 단어의 영영 뜻풀이가 어색한 것은?

- ① forbid: to stop someone from doing something
- ② remain: to stay in the same way
- ③ cure: to say angry and offensive words
- ④ persuade: to convince someone to change their opinion
- ⑤ trade: to exchange one thing for another

04 우리말에 맞게 주어진 철자로 시작하는 단어를 쓰시오.

- (1) He couldn't d_____ t_____ speak against his boss.
(그는 감히 상사에게 반대 의견을 말하지 못했다.)
- (2) If you don't make a decision now, the r_____ will hang over your head for some time.
(만약 지금 결정하지 않으면, 후회가 한동안 머릿속에서 떠나지 않을 것이다.)

05 아래 그림에 나온 이야기의 흐름과 다른 문장은?



- ① A boy was interested in taking pictures. He wanted to become a photographer.
- ② But his father wanted him to be a doctor.
- ③ When he was about to give up his dream, his friend encouraged him to follow his dream.
- ④ He got enough courage to tell his father about his dream.
- ⑤ Finally, his father persuaded him and made him sell the professional camera.

06 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

Farhan, quit engineering and become a wildlife photographer! Do what you're good at! If Michael Jackson's dad ____ (A) ____ him to become a boxer or Muhammad Ali's father ____ (B) ____ him to be a singer, then think - where would they stand today? Do you understand what I'm saying? (*looking at Raju*) He loves animals but is marrying machines!

- ① tell ② told ③ have told
④ had told ⑤ will tell

[07-08] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

One of the two fastest growing areas of employment relates to computer technology. Computer technology is becoming more widely used at home and in schools, offices, and businesses. As such, it seems like this area of employment will continue to grow for some time. The other guaranteed growth area is in hospitals. The increase in the number of jobs for doctors and nurses is partly due to aging populations. People live longer now than ever before. As a result, there is a(n) _____ for nurses, doctors, lab assistants, administrative staff, and support workers.

07 뒷글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① increasing ② growing ③ rising
④ mounting ⑤ falling

08 다음 중 뒷글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 컴퓨터 기술은 성장하는 산업이다.
② 컴퓨터 기술 종사자들에 대한 수요는 증가할 전망이다.
③ 인구는 점점 노령화되고 수명이 길어진다.
④ 간호사, 의사가 되는 길이 더 쉬워질 전망이다.
⑤ 병원 직원에 대한 수요는 증가할 전망이다.

[09-10] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Dad, I'm not going to do anything stupid. I promise! (*moving closer to Dad*) That Rancho whom you call a devil, he @강제로 made me put this photo of you and Mom in my wallet! He said, "Whenever such stupid thoughts come to your mind, look at this photo and think about what will happen to this smile when you do something to break their hearts!" (*Dad is moved.*) Dad, I want to convince you! I don't want to spend the rest of my life with regrets! If I become a photographer, then I'll earn less, right? My home will be small, and my car will be small! But Dad, I'll be happy. I'll be really happy! Whatever I do for you, I'll do it from my heart! Till today I've listened to whatever you said. Today, just once, let me listen to my heart! Please, Dad! (*Dad gets up and goes toward Farhan's room.*) Dad, don't go, please!

09 뒷글의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 우리말을 영어 한 단어로 쓰시오.

10 다음 중 뒷글의 밑줄 친 moved와 뜻이 같은 것은?

- ① Let's take the first move to clean our neighborhood.
② The movie was based on a truly moving human story.
③ My cat has barely moved all this afternoon.
④ Carrie's parents moved her into a different class.
⑤ We'll have to move the party to another day.

11 다음 글에 이어질 (A)~(D)의 순서로 가장 알맞은 것은?

Three Idiots is an Indian comedy released in 2009. In this film, Farhan, Raju, and Rancho are engineering students.

- (A) They share a room at the Imperial College of Engineering (ICE), one of the most prestigious engineering colleges in India.
 (B) Farhan really wants to become a wildlife photographer but studies engineering to please his father. Raju wants to save his family from poverty.
 (C) However, they have very different reasons for studying there.
 (D) Only Rancho has a passion for machines and engineering.

- ① (A)-(C)-(B)-(D) ② (A)-(C)-(D)-(B)
 ③ (A)-(D)-(B)-(C) ④ (C)-(A)-(B)-(D)
 ⑤ (D)-(B)-(C)-(A)

[12-13] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Today's talk was given by a wildlife photographer. He got interested in photography because photos can deliver messages about the environment very effectively. Lately, he has been taking photos of (A)_____ (endanger) animals in the Amazon, which he says is (B)_____ (reward). His advice for students who want to be professional photographer is "Try to be a photographer first, and the professional part might come later."

12 밑줄의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말을 괄호 안의 단어를 이용하여 쓰시오.

- ① On the other hand ② Nevertheless
 ③ However ④ For example
 ⑤ In other words

13 밑글에서 알 수 있는 내용이 아닌 것은?

- ① the profession of the guest speaker
 ② the reason for choosing the career
 ③ the experience in the Amazon
 ④ advice for teenagers interested in the field
 ⑤ future plans in the Amazon

[14-15] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Dad Farhan, today was your interview, right?
 Farhan I didn't go. I don't want to be an engineer, Dad!
 Dad That devil Rancho is still playing with your brain?
 Farhan I can't understand engineering. Even if I become an engineer, I'll be a very bad engineer, Dad! Rancho said a very simple thing. 뭐든 네가 좋아하는 것을 네 직업으로 삼아라! Then work won't seem like work, but a game!
 Dad Farhan, how much will you earn in that jungle?
 Farhan Dad, the pay isn't too much, but I'll get to learn a lot!
 Dad In five years, you'll see your friends buying cars. Then you'll curse yourself!
 Farhan I'll be frustrated as an engineer. Then I'll curse you throughout my life! Dad, it's better I curse myself, right?

14 밑글의 밑줄 친 우리말에 맞게 다음 단어를 바르게 배열하여 문장을 쓰시오.

whatever, make, that, you, enjoy, profession, doing, your

15 밑글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① Rancho wants Farhan to become an engineer.
 ② Dad respects Rancho's opinion.
 ③ Farhan didn't go to the interview.
 ④ Photographers make more money than engineers in India.
 ⑤ Dad will buy Farhan a car in five years.

01 다음을 순서대로 바르게 배열하여 대화를 완성하십시오.

- A Look. There are some seats over there.
 (A) "Physically challenged"? You mean the handicapped, right?
 (B) Yeah, but we can say "physically challenged" to be more polite.
 (C) Oh, I see. I didn't know there was a polite term.
 (D) Don't sit there, Minsu. The sign says they're reserved for the physically challenged.
 B It's just better to be more considerate.

_____ - _____ - _____ - _____

02 |보기|에서 알맞은 문장을 골라 대화를 완성하십시오.

- A Guess what, David? I signed up for a Korean class.
 B Good for you! It seems like Korean is becoming more and more popular as a foreign language.
 A Well, I know you're pretty good at learning foreign languages. _____ (A)
 B Well, keep yourself motivated about learning Korean.
 A _____ (B) But how?
 B You can listen to K-pop. The lyrics are fairly easy to understand.
 A Oh, I never thought of using K-pop to learn Korean. Anything else I should do?
 B It's important to meet people and communicate with them.
 A You mean I should go to Korea and learn the language there?
 B _____ (C) You can join online K-pop communities, or you can find Korean e-pals and practice Korean with them.
 A Hmm, those sound like fun ways to learn Korean. Thanks for the advice.

|보기|

- (a) Not exactly.
 (b) Could you give me some advice?
 (c) There are quite a few.
 (d) I know that is important.

03 다음 영영 뜻풀이가 가리키는 말로 알맞은 것은?

an act of causing anger, displeasure, or disturbing emotions

- ① a euphemism ② a superstition
 ③ a taboo ④ an offense
 ⑤ a counterpart

04 다음 중 짝지어진 단어의 관계가 나머지와 다른 하나는?

- ① direct - indirect ② polite - impolite
 ③ possible- impossible ④ fortunate - unfortunate
 ⑤ pose - impose

05 우리말에 맞게 주어진 철자로 시작하는 단어를 쓰시오.

- (1) I can't f_____ o_____ what that sign means.
 (나는 저 표지가 무엇을 의미하는지 모르겠어.)
 (2) As new models of cellphones are produced, the old ones f_____ o_____ o_____ u_____ within a few years.
 (신형 휴대 전화가 생산되면서 구제품은 몇 년 안에 쓰이 지 않게 된다.)

06 다음 중 짝지어진 표현의 의미가 서로 다른 것은?

- ① fat : full-bodied
 ② killed: put to sleep
 ③ wrinkle: character line
 ④ fire someone: let someone go
 ⑤ have cosmetic surgery: powder one's nose

07 다음 글 바로 앞에 들어갈 내용으로 알맞은 것은?

Euphemisms are also problematic for English learners because they often contain more difficult words than their more direct counterparts. Learners of English, for instance, have to memorize that an old person can be referred to as “a senior citizen,” while a police officer can be described as “a law-enforcement officer.”

- ① Native speakers use euphemisms as a tool.
- ② English words evolve to express things freely.
- ③ Euphemisms pose a burden on English learners.
- ④ People often speak indirectly using euphemisms.
- ⑤ Taboo topics were usually talked about in Greek.

[08-09] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In every culture, there are topics that are hard to talk about directly. People often speak about these topics using euphemisms. The term euphemism originates from Greek: *eu* means “well,” and *pheme* means “speak.” Euphemisms are expressions intended to be less offensive, disturbing, or embarrassing than the words or phrases they replace.

One reason why people use euphemisms are that they can hide unpleasant or disturbing ideas behind them. Also, euphemisms are partly based on superstition. Some people believe that words have the power to bring bad fortune. They think, for example, that saying the word “death”

invites death. Thus, they avoid using taboo words and employ euphemisms, instead.

08 윗글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

09 윗글에서 쓰인 단어를 이용하여 아래 요약문을 완성하시오.

The origin of _____ is Greek words which mean “to speak well.” People _____ it to hide disturbing ideas and to avoid taboo topics.

[10-12] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

① Do you want to improve your English speaking skills? Here are some useful tips for those of you who really want to speak English better. First, it's important to practice speaking English with people who speak English fluently. ② Also, you have to do it regularly. Second, you should try to focus on the message. ③ Don't worry too much about being accurate all the time. Remember, don't try to speak too fast. If you do, the other person will find it hard to understand you. Take your time and speak clearly. Finally, it's important to be confident. Confidence is perhaps the most important element when it comes to speaking another language. ④ Nobody will make fun of you, so be confident when you communicate. ⑤ Keep these tips in mind and practice them. In time, you'll find yourself speaking English much better than before.

10 윗글의 ①~⑤ 중, 다음 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?

Communication is nothing but making yourself understood and understanding other person's message.

11 윗글의 목적으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

- ① to persuade ② to request ③ to advise
- ④ to thank ⑤ to advertise

12 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Practicing accurate pronunciation is desirable.
- ② Chat with fluent English speakers regularly.
- ③ Be confident about yourself when you speak.
- ④ Don't speak too fast and try to be clear.
- ⑤ Try to focus on meaning, not accuracy.

[13-15] 다음 대화를 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The English language abounds in euphemisms that describe death. Most people, for example, would find it very difficult to say in plain English that they had arranged for their sick old dog to be killed. Thus, they soften the pain by saying, “We had our dog put down,” or “We had our dog put to sleep.” Similarly, instead of saying, “My uncle died last week,” most people would say, “My uncle passed away last week.”

In English, (A) and situations are also often spoken about using euphemisms. A polite visitor to your home

wouldn't say, “Can I use the toilet?” Instead, he or she may say, “Can I use the bathroom?” or “Where can I wash my hands?” If a man is (B), he is said to be “between jobs at the moment.” If your boss is lying, he is being “economical with the truth.” If your aunt is poor, she is “financially embarrassed” or simply “disadvantaged.”

③ Schools are full of euphemisms, too. Teachers do not want to offend students or parents by being too blunt or direct. So, they usually choose softer words to convey their message. For this reason, school reports often contain euphemisms such as “He is not working to his full potential” (he is lazy), “She is unable to concentrate in class” (she is disruptive), and “He has strong opinions about everything and is not afraid to voice them” (he is loud and arrogant).

Some of the recently-coined euphemisms are used to avoid giving offense to various minority groups or (C) individuals. People who have severe learning difficulties are called “intellectually challenged,” and those with a physical handicap are referred to as “differently abled.” Blind people are described as “visually challenged,” while deaf people are sometimes referred to as “visually oriented.” All these words and expressions are used to avoid offending minority groups. This sensitivity is often called “political correctness.”

13 윗글의 제목으로 알맞은 것은?

- ① Examples of English Language in Use
- ② Historical Development of Euphemisms
- ③ Tips for Using Euphemisms Appropriately
- ④ The Origin of the Term Euphemism
- ⑤ Important Roles of Euphemisms in English

14 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|---------------|---------------|
| ① | regular | irresponsible | capable |
| ② | natural | retired | advantaged |
| ③ | pleasant | fired | fortunate |
| ④ | unpleasant | unemployed | unfortunate |
| ⑤ | irregular | poor | disadvantaged |

15 윗글의 밑줄 친 ③과 같은 뜻의 표현을 윗글에서 골라 다음 문장을 완성하시오

Schools a_____ i_____ euphemisms, too.

01 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말의 기호를 [보기]에서 골라 대화를 완성하십시오.

- A Mike, what is one plus one?
 B That's easy! A five-year-old could tell you the answer. Why do you ask?
 A (A) _____
 B What do you mean?
 A (B) _____
 B (C) _____

[보기]

- ㉠ One plus one doesn't always make two. One drop of water plus another makes just one bigger drop.
 ㉡ Hmm, I've never thought about it like that before!
 ㉢ Because I want you to think more creatively.

02 다음 짝지어진 대화 중 어색한 것은?

- ① A I guess cellphones are the most useful invention.
 B I agree, but sometimes my cellphone bothers me.
 ② A You don't need a knife to spread butter on your bread with this butter stick.
 B What a cool idea! Besides, you can easily carry it anywhere you like.
 ③ A What an interesting design! I wonder what the artist is trying to say.
 B You're right. That's why all of the materials are made of plastic.
 ④ A This small invention will help you hold a thick book open with one hand.
 B That's cool! I'm curious about how people can be so creative.
 ⑤ A Where did you get it? I want one.
 B I bought it on the Internet. I'll text you the website address

03 다음 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠, ㉡에서 어법상 어색한 부분을 고쳐 쓰시오.

- A These works of art are so creative. Look at this one.
 B How amazing! The plastic items on the floor look like they've fallen right out of the picture.
 A ㉠I'm curious about what is the message.
 B Oh, it says here in the brochure that the artist found the plastic items on the beach. ㉡He's showing the need taking care of the environment.

- ㉠ _____
 ㉡ _____

[04-05] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

We all know creativity is important for solving problems, big or small. But how can we be more creative? Today, I'm going to give you a few tips. First, try to look at things from different perspectives. If you take multiple points of view, you have a better chance of finding the solution you've been looking for. Second, don't be afraid of making mistakes. They offer you the chance to think differently and hopefully more creatively. Third, be optimistic! If you stay positive and keep looking, you'll be able to come up with better ideas. Try out these tips on a regular basis and you'll soon find yourself thinking more creatively.

04 밑글의 목적으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

- ① to complain ② to advise
 ③ to explain ④ to thank
 ⑤ to advertise

05 다음 영영 뜻풀이가 가리키는 단어를 밑글에서 찾아 쓰시오.

the answer to a difficult situation

06 다음 글의 빈칸 (A)~(C)에 들어갈 말을 보기에서 골라 어법에 맞게 쓰시오.

A high jump consists of three phases: approach, take-off, and flight. During approach, the athlete runs toward the bar at a high speed to pick up the necessary force for a strong jump. For take-off, the athlete must (A) gravity by jumping directly upward while pushing against the ground. The greater the force applied to the ground, the greater the force that (B) the athlete. During the last phase, the athlete has to manage the flight so that he or she (C) the bar without knocking it off.

[보기]

coordinate clear lift overcome include

(A)_____ (B)_____ (C)_____

07 다음 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 흐름상 어색한 것을 고르시오.

Dick Fosbury, a native of Portland, Oregon, ① was fascinated with the sport when he was young. He wanted to be a successful high jumper. He could jump higher than other kids his age because he was ② much taller. When he got older, however, he was not ③ anything special from a coach's perspective. In his second year of high school, he failed to jump the ④ qualifying height for many high school track competitions. He found it ⑤ quite easy to coordinate all the motions involved in the traditional technique. Fosbury was frustrated, but he did not give up.

[08-09] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

At 16, Fosbury thought, "It doesn't matter how I cross the bar as long as I go over it. (A), I don't have to worry about landing because soft surface mats have replaced the old hard-surface ones." By the last year of high school, Fosbury was experimenting with his own style. He began to jump

backward over the bar, head-first, curving his body over the bar and landing on his back. He found his new style more effective. In fact, the motions involved were easier for him to coordinate. Others, including his coach, (B), did not like his new style. One newspaper even ran a photograph of Fosbury performing his technique with the caption, "World's Laziest High Jumper."

08 밑글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① Moreover | for example |
| ② Likewise | therefore |
| ③ Besides | however |
| ④ In contrast | nevertheless |
| ⑤ Consequently | indeed |

09 밑글의 Fosbury에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① He didn't care about traditional jumping style.
- ② He decided to take advantage of the newly adopted mat.
- ③ He created a new way to get over the bar.
- ④ The people around him encouraged his new style.
- ⑤ He was criticized because of his strange posture.

10 밑글의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

Problems of all kinds have plagued the human race since the beginning of time. Fortunately, many of them have been solved over time, and thus our well-being has been improved little by little. Put simply, 창의적인 생각들은 발전의 뒤에서 중요한 원동력이 되어왔다.(major driving force, creative ideas, the progress) They usually come from people who want to bring about change for the better and at the same time dare to look at things from a different angle.

11 다음 밑줄 친 ①~⑤와 바꾸어 쓸 수 없는 것은?

Despite the widespread disbelief, Fosbury kept successfully ①refining his style. When he arrived in Mexico City where the 1968 Summer Olympics were to take place, his technique was greeted with ②skepticism by both coaches and competitors. The audience was, however, captivated by its ③novelty. Fosbury changed the sport forever. He jumped 2.24 meters to ④break the world record and win an Olympic gold medal. History was made, and the new style was called “the Fosbury Flop.” Today, almost all high jumpers use the style Dick Fosbury ⑤invented.

- ① improving ② doubt ③ originality
④ keep ⑤ created

[12-15] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

For generations, zoos were a favorite destination for family excursions. ① Zoos bustled with people almost every day of the year. ② Young children loved to gaze at all the animals from near and far. ③ Today, however, many zoos around the world suffer from declining visitor numbers. ④ Over time, some zoos disappear, but others survive and even thrive thanks to their creative ideas. ⑤ Asahiyama Zoo shows how creative ideas can turn things around at a time when there appears to be no hope.

In 1997, the chief manager and the zookeepers of Asahiyama zoo realized people would not come just to see animals _____. People wanted something extra. So, they decided to start a project to construct unique interactive viewing facilities (A) (that / where) the animal habitats and behaviors could be seen up close. The most exciting part of the renovations (B) (was / were) the new penguin aquarium. Now

visitors can see penguins waddle by and walk together along the outdoor path. They can walk through a glass tunnel, looking up at the penguins (C) (to slide / sliding) through the water. The penguins are swimming in the water, but from a visitor's perspective they look as if they were flying in the sky! The project was a great success. It has turned Asahiyama Zoo into the “miracle” zoo in the far north of Japan.

12 밑글의 ①~⑤ 중 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Visitors have stopped coming for a variety of reasons, and it is putting some smaller zoos in danger of closure.

13 밑글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① treated with respect and dignity
② accustomed to being around people
③ separated from their families and friends
④ confined within concrete walls or small cages
⑤ advertised through the different types of media

14 밑글의 내용과 일치하도록 다음 문장을 밑글의 단어를 이용하여 완성하시오

The _____ of Asahiyama Zoo made the visitors _____ with animals.

15 밑글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법에 맞는 것끼리 바르게 짝지은 것은?

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------|-----|------|------------|
| ① that | — | was | — to slide |
| ② that | — | were | — sliding |
| ③ where | — | was | — to slide |
| ④ where | — | were | — sliding |
| ⑤ where | — | was | — sliding |

01 다음 짝지어진 대화 중 어색한 것은?

- ① A How is your group project going?
B Not very well. It's harder than I thought.
- ② A Have you heard about the 73-year-old B-boy?
B Yeah. I think he's really amazing.
- ③ A If I continue at this pace, I'll never finish that in time.
B Don't be discouraged. It may work well.
- ④ A What are you going to study in college?
B I like taking care of people in need.
- ⑤ A Why do you think Tom won't listen to others?
B I'm not sure, but he keeps insisting that he's right.

02 다음 대화의 순서를 바르게 배열하시오.

- 1 Why do you look so sad, Jake?
Well, most people think you have to be tall to be good at basketball. I'm too short.
- Why do you say that?
Don't be discouraged. Just show your classmates how well you make three-point shots.
- There's a basketball team tryout, but I don't think I'll make it onto the team.
- 6 Thanks, I'll try.

03 다음 중 단어의 영영 뜻풀이가 어색한 것은?

- ① stubborn: determined to do what he or she wants, refusing to do anything else
- ② celebrity: a famous living person
- ③ entertainer: an elected member of the government
- ④ charity: an organization that helps people in need
- ⑤ entrepreneur: a person who sets up their own business

04 다음 글의 ①~⑤ 중 지칭하는 것이 다른 하나는?

One day, George Bernard Shaw, an Irish playwright, invited a host of public figures to a party, including the art critics who had diminished ① Auguste Rodin's work. After dinner, he said, "Ladies and gentlemen, today I'll show you ② a precious piece of art. This is Auguste Rodin's work. Isn't ③ this beautiful?" The critics who had disliked Rodin started to criticize the work harshly. "What's that color?" "It's too dull. And the composition is awkward." "④ It's rubbish." Shaw thought that ⑤ it was the perfect time to challenge their prejudices. He pretended to be embarrassed and said, "Oh, I'm so sorry. I made a mistake. That's not Rodin's work; it's Michelangelo's."

05 다음 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 알맞은 것은?

What does the word "library" bring to mind?
(A) Actually, a living library is not a building, but any space where people can meet.
(B) Then, what about the phrase "living library"?
(C) A nickname for a classmate who knows far more than everybody else?
(D) Perhaps a building full of books.

- ① (A)-(D)-(B)-(C) ② (B)-(A)-(C)-(D)
③ (C)-(A)-(D)-(B) ④ (D)-(B)-(A)-(C)
⑤ (D)-(B)-(C)-(A)

06 다음 글의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말을 쓰시오.

The biggest difference between a traditional library and a living library is in (A) _____ the books are made of. The books you borrow in a living library are not made of paper and ink, but flesh and blood: yes, they are real human beings. That is (B) _____ the lending period is very brief — only 30 minutes.

[07-08] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

A youth NGO, called Stop the Violence, thought that meeting and getting to know people face-to-face would help to break down stereotypes and encourage understanding. ㉠ In 2000, they began a living library in Denmark. ㉡ Through conversations with the “books,” readers came to realize their own prejudices and misunderstandings. ㉢ There are a wide variety of books available in a living library. ㉣ They come from all backgrounds and walks of life, but they all have one thing in common: For different reasons, they are often subjected to stereotyping or prejudice. ㉤ Sometimes they are politicians, homeless people, or feminists, and other times they are unknown entertainers, models, or male nurses.

07 밑글의 ㉠~㉤ 중 다음 문장이 들어가기 가장 적절한 곳은?

People became books and were “lent out” to readers.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

08 밑글의 밑줄 친 stereotypes와 유사한 뜻의 단어 2개를 글에서 찾아 쓰시오.

_____ , _____

09 다음 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중 어휘의 쓰임이 문맥상 어색한 것을 골라 바르게 고치시오.

Readers are ① anyone with curiosity, questions, and a real interest in learning about other people’s lives. In fact, ② none of us are completely free from prejudice: We all have preconceived ideas about others. For example, we may be easily biased against others by what people say about them. In many cases, these comments may be ③ responsible rumors or even ④ malicious lies. By attending a living library, readers can learn through direct conversation who those ⑤ unfamiliar people really are. Then they can compare the more or less biased images with their own experiences.

_____ ⇨ _____

10 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

After meeting a model, one of the readers said, “I thought that they lived luxurious lives and always wore very expensive or peculiar dresses. Today, (A) , I learned that wearing those expensive dresses and going to parties are just small parts of their jobs. (B) , her life is pretty hard with a busy schedule and constant dieting to stay fit. I realized that many of our prejudices are just based on things we don’t know about, and that (C) we meet the real person, we come to understand the real story.”

(A) (B) (C)

- ① therefore – Rather – if
② however – But – before
③ therefore – So – since
④ however – Rather – once
⑤ however – So – after

[11-12] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The living library does not only benefit the readers. “Books” also may become aware of their own subconscious prejudices and learn that some of (A)(their, about, others, what, think of, preconceptions, them) are false. An African book said, “When I was asked to be a book at a living library, I thought that many people didn’t know about my country, Ethiopia. At the actual event, however, I was surprised to meet many people who knew about my country — not only the drought and war, but the long and ancient history of Ethiopia and its multiethnic and multicultural society.”

11 읽글의 괄호 (A)의 단어를 바르게 배열하여 쓰시오.

12 읽글의 주제로 알맞은 것은?

- ① where a living library is located
- ② why people are familiar with Ethiopia
- ③ who can be a “book” at a living library
- ④ how a living library benefits the “books”
- ⑤ what makes “books” come to have prejudice

[13-15] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

It is important in a living library to realize that “books” should not ㉠ be taken as representative figures of the group they ㉡ belong to. (A) Needless to say, even if they come from “the same shelf,” no two “books” are the same. Each one has its own personality and individuality. This is why “readers” find the “books” so interesting. What a “book” can say about his or her own unique experiences in society ㉢ creating a stronger response in the “reader” than anything else. That may be a great step forward in ㉣ trying to understand other people. One of the creators of living libraries, Ronni Abergel, says, “With dialog ㉤ comes understanding and with that comes tolerance, and that’s the mission of living libraries — to promote understanding and tolerance through dialog.”

13 읽글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

14 읽글의 밑줄 친 (A)를 가장 잘 표현한 속담은?

- ① Pride will have a fall.
- ② Every rose has its thorn.
- ③ So many men, so many minds.
- ④ Too many cooks spoil the broth.
- ⑤ A friend in need is a friend indeed.

15 읽글의 어조로 가장 알맞은 것은?

- ① instructive ② skeptical ③ critical
④ humorous ⑤ sentimental

01 다음을 순서대로 바르게 배열하여 대화를 완성하시오.

- A What position are you applying for?
 B Announcer.
 A So, what do you have to do to be chosen?
 (A) Don't give up. Drink some warm water and keep your neck warm. That'll help.
 (B) I see. You're going to be great.
 (C) But I have a cold, and my throat really hurts. I don't think I'll get chosen.
 (D) I have to read a one-minute news report.

_____ - _____ - _____ - _____

02 다음 짝지어진 대화 중 어색한 것은?

- ① A I've been so into this cube puzzle lately. You want to try it?
 B No, it's all right. It's not really my thing.
 ② A I messed up on the math test again.
 B You know, I write down my mistakes in my notebook and I actually learn a lot from them.
 ③ A It's a group competition. I think we may be better as a team.
 B You're right. We'll have to put our trust in our teamwork.
 ④ A It looks you are into math lately. Why math all of a sudden?
 B I found out it is a very useful tool in everyday life.
 ⑤ A Don't forget to take an umbrella when you leave.
 B There's almost an 80% chance of rain tomorrow.

03 다음 대화의 밑줄 친 말과 바꿔 쓸 수 있는 것은?

- A It looks like you're really into math lately.
 B Yeah, I'm so into math lately because of a TV drama. It's about solving crimes using math.

- ① I'm good at math
 ② I want to learn math
 ③ I'm interested in math
 ④ I'm in favor of math
 ⑤ I'm looking forward to math

[04-05] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Nick Dimsdale, a watermelon farmer, sued Amex Grocers in Chicago. He claimed that he had not (A) enough for his crop. Mr. Dimsdale lives in Louisiana and does business with Amex. (a) They sell Dimsdale's watermelons to local grocery stores and gives him the money.

Last month, Dimsdale put a crop on a barge, which sailed up the Mississippi River. He loaded two large cargo containers full of watermelons, with a total weight of 10,000 pounds. With the wholesale price of watermelons at 83 cents per pound, he was expecting \$8,300 from Amex. Amex received the watermelons on August 12 and sold (b) them to local grocers. (c) They paid Dimsdale only \$4,140.04. Amex claimed that they turned over all the money that (d) they had received to Dimsdale. (e) They insisted that the watermelons (B) dehydrated in the sun on the barge up the Mississippi.

04 밑줄의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중 가리키는 대상이 다른 하나는?

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

05 밑줄의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① paid | — had | ② been paid | — have |
| ③ been paid | — been | ④ been paid | — had |
| ⑤ paid | — were | | |

[06-08] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

그 농부의 논거에 반박하면서 Amex는 그들의 분석을 다르게 수행했다.(refute, argument, perform, analysis) If the watermelons were originally 99% water by weight, then they were 1% solid (seeds, sugars, rind, etc.). For an original weight of 10,000 pounds, the solid component, therefore, weighed $0.01 \times 10,000 = 100$ pounds. After the watermelons dehydrated to be 98% water by weight, the solid component now makes up 2% of the new weight (w) of the watermelons, i.e., $0.02w = 100$ pounds, or $w=5,000$ pounds. The watermelons ended up _____.

Thus, Amex would have owed Dimsdale only 50% of the \$8,300 he expected, that is, \$4,150. When they subtract from this \$9.96 (12 pounds \times 83 cents per pound) for the single unsold watermelon which happened to weigh 12 pounds, they owed \$4,140.04 to the farmer. The judge found Amex not guilty, admitting that their analysis was correct. Amex could prove that they were innocent of any wrongdoing, thanks to mathematics.

06 밑글의 밑줄 친 우리말을 괄호 안의 표현을 이용하여 영어로 쓰시오.

07 밑글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

- ① losing 50% of their weight
- ② gaining 100 pounds
- ③ being a little expensive
- ④ having 98% of water
- ⑤ being stolen upon arriving

08 밑글의 내용과 일치하도록 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

(A) _____ helped to judge whose argument is correct and who is (B) _____.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|----------|
| ① Calculation | original |
| ② Mathematics | innocent |
| ③ Weight | greedy |
| ④ Dehydration | guilty |
| ⑤ Analysis | richer |

09 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)의 동사를 어법에 맞게 쓰시오.

A judge had two watermelons (A) (analyze), one which Amex could not sell, and the other from the same harvest which Dimsdale (B) (keep). The watermelon from Amex was 98% water by weight, and the one from Dimsdale's original crop was 99% water by weight.

After hearing the analysis, Dimsdale solved the problem as follows: The watermelons were 99% water by weight, but now they are 98% water by weight. So, they weigh $10,000 \times (98/99) = 9,898.99$ pounds, which means the watermelons lost about 101 pounds from dehydration. He insisted that Amex (C) (pay) \$8,216.16 for 9,898.99 pounds of watermelons.

- (A) _____
 (B) _____
 (C) _____

[10-12] 다음 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 어법에 맞지 않는 것은?

Imagine you are on a game show. The game show host shows you three doors. (A) A car is behind one of the doors, and behind each of the other two is just a goat. Whichever door you pick, you will receive what is behind it. You are asked to pick a door. ㉠ But before it is opened, the game show host opens one of the two doors you did not pick. ㉡ The host knows where the car is, and he always opens a door to a goat. ㉢ You are then asked whether you'd like to swap the door you first chose for the one remaining unopened door. ㉣

Most people will say that it makes no difference whether you swap or not. Behind one closed door is a goat and behind the other closed door is a car. ㉤ This sounds perfectly (B) sensible. However, it is not correct.

10 밑글의 밑줄 친 (A)의 부사구 behind one of the doors를 문장 앞으로 보내어 (A)를 다시 쓰시오.

⇒ _____

11 밑글의 ㉠~㉥ 중 다음 문장이 들어가기에 알맞은 곳은?

Therefore, they think that the chances of choosing the car are fifty/fifty, and that it makes no difference whether you swap or not.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

12 다음 중 밑글의 밑줄 친 (B)와 바꿔 쓸 수 있는 것은?

- ① innocent ② polite
③ harmless ④ emotional
⑤ logical

[13-15] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Now let's look at the ㉠ benefits of swapping. Let's consider what happens if by ㉡ luck you picked the car the first time, a $1/3$ chance. If you picked the car on the first go and then swap, you are going to end up with a goat. So, if you swap, you will get a goat at ㉢ least $1/3$ of the time. What about if you picked a goat the first time? This time there is only one goat the host can ㉣ hide. The host opens the only other goat door and then you swap to the ㉤ remaining closed door, the car. In fact, every time you pick a door with a goat behind it and then swap, you win the car. And the chances of your picking a goat the first time are $2/3$. So, by swapping, you have a $2/3$ chance of winning the car by _____.

13 밑글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중 문맥상 쓰임이 어색한 것은?

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

14 밑글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

- ① choosing a car first
② swapping the doors
③ not changing your choice
④ seeing the result beforehand
⑤ picking a goat the first time

15 밑글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Why Luck Is Not Important
② Reasons You Have to Swap
③ Mathematical Reasons You Lose
④ How to Win a Car on A Game Show
⑤ Importance of Mathematical Accuracy

01 다음을 순서대로 바르게 배열하여 대화를 완성하시오.

A What kind of computer game are you playing, Jinsu?
 (A) It's called *janggi*. It's very similar to chess.
 (B) Yeah, they are. Actually, the game is from China. Do you want to try, Emily? It's easy if you know how to play chess.
 (C) All right. But I don't know these Chinese characters.
 (D) I see. These are Chinese characters, aren't they?
 B Don't worry. I'll help you.

_____ - _____ - _____ - _____

02 다음 대화 중 어색한 것은?

- ① A That looks pretty tasty. What is it?
 B It's fish and chips.
 ② A Have you started your history report?
 B You mean the one about different cultures around the world?
 ③ A I ordered pizza. Come and have some.
 B Great. I was getting hungry.
 ④ A I'm really looking forward to seeing this movie.
 B Yeah, I heard it's great.
 ⑤ A How did you make it? I'd like to have the recipe.
 B Well, you don't need to worry about that.

03 다음 영영 뜻풀이가 가리키는 직업으로 알맞은 것은?

a person who travels to unknown areas in order to find out more about the areas

- ① an explorer ② a historian
 ③ a tour guide ④ a mountain climber
 ⑤ a merchant

04 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

Many significant changes _____ (A) _____ by the arrival of Christopher Columbus in the Americas in 1492. After this, transfer of food, plants, animals, and even diseases _____ (B) _____ at a global level. This brought together the Old World (Europe, Africa, and Asia) and the New World (North and South Americas), affecting nearly all the peoples of the world in one way or another. People were and are still under the influence of this phenomenon _____ (C) _____ the Columbian Exchange.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| ① | triggered | — occurring | — called |
| ② | triggered | — occurred | — calling |
| ③ | were triggered | — occurred | — called |
| ④ | were triggered | — were occurred | — called |
| ⑤ | were triggered | — were occurred | — calling |

05 다음 글에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Columbian Exchange was most evident in the transfer of agricultural crops between the two worlds.
 (A) Potatoes, sweet potatoes, corn, tomatoes, cacao, red peppers, and other crops were carried from the New World to the Old.
 (B) In the Americas, for instance, the introduction of crops from Europe led to riches for some farmers.
 (C) This exchange of food crops resulted in far-reaching consequences in both worlds.
 (D) Sugar, coffee, soybeans, oranges, bananas, and other crops traveled in the opposite direction.

- ① (A)-(B)-(C)-(D) ② (A)-(B)-(D)-(C)
 ③ (A)-(D)-(C)-(B) ④ (C)-(D)-(A)-(B)
 ⑤ (D)-(A)-(B)-(C)

[06-08] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In the Americas, for instance, the introduction of crops from Europe ① led to riches for some farmers. They could produce the crops on a large scale and make a large profit. The Americas quickly became the major supplier of European crops. For many others, _____, the transfer meant slavery. Many slaves had to work on the plantations ② owned by the rich. In Europe, the nutritious food crops from the Americas stimulated a population explosion. Around 1492, Europe's population stood at about 60 million. By 1800, _____, it ③ had increased sharply to 150 million. The new crops ④ were grown on the continent could feed a greater population. As the population grew, more and more people started ⑤ to migrate into the cities, prompting more urbanization in Europe.

06 읽글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

- ① ① ② ② ③ ③ ④ ④ ⑤ ⑤

07 읽글의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

- ① therefore ② for instance
③ moreover ④ in other words
⑤ however

08 다음 영영 뜻풀이가 가리키는 단어를 읽글에서 찾아 쓰시오.

the process by which towns and cities grow bigger and more and more people go to live in them

[09-10] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Another major aspect of the Columbian Exchange was the transfer of livestock between the two worlds. Before the exchange, there were llamas, alpacas, dogs, guinea pigs, and a few fowl in the Americas. Yet there were no other domesticated animals like horses, cattle, sheep, and goats. 이러한 동물들을 아메리카에 데려온 것은 유럽인들이었다. This brought about changes in people's lifestyles in the Americas. The livestock from Europe served as precious sources of food and clothing for indigenous peoples. Also, horses brought by the Spaniards changed the lives of many Native American tribes on the Great Plains, permitting them to shift to a nomadic lifestyle based on hunting on horseback.

09 읽글의 밑줄 친 우리말에 맞게 다음 단어를 바르게 배열하여 문장을 쓰시오.

is, that, brought, these, to, the, animals, Europeans, Americas, was, the

10 다음 중 읽글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Europeans brought horses into the Americas.
② Sheep and goats became sources of food for the people in the Americas.
③ People in the Americas raised llamas before the Columbian Exchange.
④ There were cattle in the Americas before the Columbian Exchange.
⑤ Some Native Americans became nomadic due to the Columbian Exchange.

[11-13] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

However, the Columbian Exchange did not always bring about positive changes. When transfer occurs at a global level, it is not always a good thing. For instance, infectious diseases like smallpox, measles, and chickenpox were brought from Europe into the Americas.

Since people ㉠ native to the Americas had no prior exposure to the diseases, they were defenseless against them. They began dying at (A)(terrifying / terrified) rates. According to one estimate, the new diseases wiped out as much as 90% or more of the indigenous population of the Americas.

Diseases affected plants as well. For example, two centuries after the introduction of potatoes, serious disasters hit Europe. Ships accidentally brought into Europe germs that caused a potato disease known as late blight. First appearing in June 1845, the disease affected potato farms near Paris. Weeks later, it spread out on the fields in the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, and England. For Ireland, it was a (B)(deadly / dead) blow. As the Irish depended on potatoes more than any other Western nation, they were the most (C)(seriously / serious) hit. Within two years, more than a million Irish died from hunger.

11 읽글의 밑줄 친 ㉠과 같은 뜻의 단어를 글에서 찾아 쓰시오.

㉠ native = _____

12 읽글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 알맞은 말을 골라 바르게 짝지은 것은?

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|----------|-------------|
| ① | terrifying | — deadly | — serious |
| ② | terrifying | — deadly | — seriously |
| ③ | terrifying | — dead | — serious |
| ④ | terrified | — deadly | — seriously |
| ⑤ | terrified | — dead | — serious |

13 읽글에서 답을 찾을 수 있는 질문이 아닌 것은?

- ① Why were the diseases deadly to native Americans?
- ② Who first introduced the potato to Europe?
- ③ When did the potato disease first appear in Europe?
- ④ Which nation was damaged most seriously from the failure of potato crops?
- ⑤ What diseases did early Europeans bring into Americas?

[14-15] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

It is clear that the Columbian Exchange took place after the arrival of Christopher Columbus in the Americas in the late fifteenth century. It is also obvious that the exchange between the Old World and the New has influenced both in many ways over the years. In fact, the Columbian Exchange is one of the most significant events in human history. This doesn't mean, however, that it has been beneficial to everyone. It must be remembered that there may have been more subtle effects of global exchange, both good and bad, which we may not be fully aware of.

14 읽글의 목적으로 알맞은 것은?

- ① to complain ② to request
- ③ to thank ④ to advertise
- ⑤ to inform

15 읽글의 주제로 알맞은 것은?

- ① The Columbian Exchange was beneficial for people.
- ② We should study the effects of global exchange beforehand.
- ③ Global exchange has mostly harmful effects.
- ④ The Columbian Exchange has affected us in both good and bad ways.
- ⑤ We should learn our lesson from the failure of the Columbian Exchange.

01 다음을 순서대로 바르게 배열하여 대화를 완성하십시오.

A I bought this cap at a flea market last Sunday.
 (A) Do you often go to flea markets?
 (B) Getting things you need and selling things you don't need, that's a good idea!
 (C) Yeah. In fact, I took some comic books there recently. I sold them in less than an hour.
 (D) Yes, I go to a lot of flea markets because I can get things at reasonable prices. I can also sell things I don't need anymore.
 B Sounds great! I think I also have some items I want to sell.

_____ - _____ - _____ - _____

02 다음 대화 중 어색한 것은?

- ① A Don't forget to unplug the computer when you're done with it.
 B I've already turned it off, Dad. Do I have to unplug it?
- ② A We have too much garbage in the classroom.
 B You're right. We need to take action to reduce the amount of garbage we throw away.
- ③ A I think I should start taking a cloth bag when I go shopping.
 B Good idea! I guess it's the least we can do for the environment.
- ④ A Look. Major discount stores have decided not to use plastic bags anymore.
 B I think it's a good decision.
- ⑤ A As a global citizen, we should pay more attention to the planet.
 B I have a different viewpoint. We should reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

03 우리말에 맞게 주어진 철자로 시작하는 단어를 쓰시오.

- (1) We should g_____ r_____ o_____ all the garbage in the classroom.
 (우리는 교실에 있는 모든 쓰레기를 제거해야 한다.)
- (2) I think it is important to t_____ a_____ now to protect the environment.
 (나는 환경을 보호하기 위해 지금 조치를 취하는 것이 중요하다고 생각한다.)

04 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Only a few years ago, Colin Beavan was a typical New Yorker.
 (A) He had concerns about the environment, but like most of us, only worried instead of taking action. One day, however, a light bulb went on over his head.
 (B) He was living in the city as a writer, working to earn money to help take care of his family — his wife and young daughter, and the family dog.
 (C) He wondered if he and his family could live for one year without most of life's basic luxuries that we all take for granted.

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
 ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

05 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말을 쓰시오.

Colin and his wife first got rid of things they truly didn't need, such as a big television set. They stopped taking taxis and _____ rode bicycles. They also quit going to restaurants, as this was considered another unnecessary expense. _____, they cooked all their meals at home, buying only fresh food grown within a 400-kilometer radius of New York City.

[06-07] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

At some point in our lives, all of us have gone without some aspect of our modern lifestyles that we love or take for granted. Perhaps the power went out in your apartment complex for half a day, and you could not watch television. Maybe the family car broke down and everyone had to take the bus or ride a bicycle. If your parents were trying to save money for a while, they may have cooked more meals at home instead of going out to eat. However, can you imagine if these temporary changes to your life were more permanent, lasting for one year instead of a few days? An American family living in New York City 이런 변화들을 상상했을 뿐만 아니라 실제로 그것들을 실천에 옮겼다. (not only, but, put, into action). They made the radical decision to turn their lives upside down for one year to see how much they could positively affect the environment.

06 밑줄의 밑줄 친 our modern lifestyles로 언급되지 않은 것은?

- ① 아파트 단지에 전기가 들어오는 것
- ② 텔레비전을 시청하는 것
- ③ 자동차를 이용하는 것
- ④ 환경 보호에 앞장서는 것
- ⑤ 집 밖에서 외식을 하는 것

07 밑줄의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

An American family living in New York city

_____.

[08-10] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

As their year of experimentation progressed, the sacrifices that the Beavan family made often caused stress. (A) , Colin and his wife used cloth diapers instead of disposable diapers for their daughter. Although their decision was good for the environment — they saved about 4,000 disposable diapers that year — it was stressful because they needed to wash 30 cloth diapers each week. (B) , they had to

wash them by hand because they had stopped using electricity. (C) , it turned out to be harder than they had originally thought. Another example involved the Beavan family getting a box of soil and worms. They put food waste in the box with the worms, which would eat the waste. Although this was good for the environment because it produced less trash, the bad smell and the flies, especially in the summer, were almost unbearable.

08 밑줄의 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말을 |보기|에서 골라 쓰시오.

|보기|

In contrast	As a result
For example	In addition

- (A): _____
- (B): _____
- (C): _____

09 밑줄의 제목으로 알맞은 것은?

- ① Less Trash Saves the Earth
- ② Illusions of Eco-Friendly Products
- ③ Extreme Lifestyles to Survive in New York
- ④ Beavan Family Experiments and Suffers
- ⑤ Eco-Friendly but Convenient Lifestyle of a Family

10 밑글에서 **Beavan family**에 대한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① During the experiment, they gave things up.
- ② They enjoyed their new lifestyle.
- ③ The changes they made were good for the environment.
- ④ They quit using electricity at home.
- ⑤ They kept worms in soil to deal with food waste.

[11-13] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

_____ a replacement for a refrigerator, Colin tried the “pot within a pot” idea. A smaller earthenware pot is placed within a slightly larger one, with a layer of wet sand ㉠ insert between the two. The evaporation of water from the moist sand causes the temperature to drop, thus cooling the inner pot. Colin found two pots and gave it a go. At first it seemed to work, but Colin soon realized it was a failure, _____ the milk went sour and the vegetables rotted. Not surprisingly, his wife became agitated. But they learned to adapt by buying less food, ㉡ go to the market on a more regular basis, and switching to preserved milk for their daughter.

11 밑글의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 수 있는 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Like ② When ③ Because
④ As ⑤ While

12 밑글의 밑줄 친 ㉠, ㉡를 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

- ㉠ insert → _____
㉡ go → _____

13 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① The family didn't use a refrigerator.
② Colin's wife suggested they use a pot within a pot.
③ The pot within a pot was a replacement for a refrigerator.
④ A layer of wet sand goes between the two pots.
⑤ The family went to the market on a regular basis for fresh food.

[14-15] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A) Colin wrote about his environmental adventures on his blog, people began to take notice. Media from all over the world asked him for interviews. He appeared on television shows. He went on radio programs. His life was turned inside out.

(B) Colin and his family completed their year-long experiment, Colin decided to “keep” certain changes in his life, such as brushing his teeth and washing his hair with baking soda. However, other aspects of his life went back to normal; for example, he now takes the subway when it rains.

14 밑글의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|--------|---|----------|
| ① | Before | — | Although |
| ② | Before | — | As |
| ③ | As | — | After |
| ④ | As | — | Before |
| ⑤ | After | — | Although |

15 밑글의 Colin에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① He posted his experiment on his website.
② He became internationally famous.
③ His family didn't complete their experiment as planned.
④ Some of the changes still affected his family's life even after finishing the experiment.
⑤ His family returned to their ordinary life.

Unit 1 What Is Your Dream?

Vocabulary Master p.230

A

touching	감동적인	frightening	무서운	endangered	멸종 위기의
particularly	특히	hilarious	아주 웃스운	cover	내용을 다루다
release	(영화 등을) 개봉하다	imperial	황실, 제국의	wildlife	야생 동물
prestigious	일류의, 저명한	poverty	가난	passion	열정
remain	변함없이 ...이다	unzip	지퍼를 열다	fear	두려워하다
forbid	금지하다	treat	치료하다	injury	부상
call for	...을 요청하다	assistant	조수, 보조자	rainforest	열대 우림
persuade	설득하다	regret	후회	pay	보급
turn out	...이 되다	profession	직업	earn	돈을 벌다
curse	책망하다	frustrated	낙담한	throughout	...동안 내내
tense	긴장된	generous	후한, 너그러운	forcibly	강제로
convince	납득시키다	trade	교환하다	career	직업, 경력

B 1. frightening 2. frustrated 3. regrets 4. tense **C** 1. profession 2. persuade 3. touching 4. treat **D** 1. hang over your head 2. made it to 3. dare to 4. called for

Listening Master p.231

1 (1) course schedule (2) like (3) In fact (4) must be (5) big a deal (6) gym clothes **2** (1) make a film (2) interested in filming (3) a variety of (4) decide on (5) film (6) week (7) shots (8) You bet

Reading Master pp.232-235

(1) released in (2) wildlife photographer (3) save his family from poverty (4) remain (5) in love with (6) passion (7) quit engineering (8) being treated (9) you're going to go with me (10) go to the interview (11) photos (12) He wants to make you his assistant (13) let me go (14) Otherwise (15) had dared to follow my dreams (16) be generous (17) enjoy doing (18) curse yourself (19) be frustrated (20) make, difference (21) discussion is over (22) That Rancho whom you call a devil (23) break their hearts (24) hanging over (25) live your life

Grammar Master p.236

1 If we had reserved our hotel earlier, it would have been cheaper
2 If you had worn that dress, you would have looked stylish last night
3 If you had taken a taxi, you would be at the concert with me now
4 If Jenny had not watched the horror movie, she would not have had a nightmare
5 it **6** one **7** one **8** they **9** one
10 ones

Speaking Master p.237

Sample As a young boy, Minsu dreamed of going to London. So, he studied English every day. He applied to an exchange program in England. Luckily, he was accepted! He was very excited when he arrived at Heathrow Airport in London. Although Minsu was nervous at first, his English quickly improved and he soon made friends. One of his new friends took him on a tour of London, where he saw many famous landmarks. Finally, he was able to fulfill his dream.

Writing Master p.238

Sample The city I want to visit is Paris. It is located in Europe and is the capital of France. It is France's largest and most famous city. I want to visit Paris because I want to see the Eiffel Tower. From the top, I can see the entire city. I also want to try French foods, such as a baguette with cheese, and also drink coffee at a sidewalk café.

단원 형성 평가..... pp.239-241

1 ① **2** 3-5-2-4 **3** ③ **4** (1) dare to (2) regret **5** ④ **6** ④
7 ⑤ **8** ④ **9** forcibly **10** ② **11** ① **12** (A) endangered (B) rewarding **13** ⑤ **14** Whatever you enjoy doing, make that your profession! **15** ③

Unit 2 Working with Language

Vocabulary Master p.242

A

taboo	금기, 터부	economical	검소한	sensitivity	세심함
originate	유래하다	financially	재정적으로	pose	(문제 등을) 제기하다
intend	의도하다	disadvantaged	혜택 받지 못한	burden	부담
offensive	무례한	blunt	직설적인	interchangeably	대체하여
disturbing	혼란스러운, 불쾌한	convey	전달하다	bucket	양동이
replace	...을 대신하다	disruptive	방해가 되는	thoughtful	사려 깊은
bring up	(화제 등을) 꺼내다	arrogant	거만한	figure out	깨달다
upset	기분 나쁘게 하다	offense	모욕감	subtle	미묘한
superstition	미신	minority	소수, 소수 집단	problematic	문제가 되는
evolve	진화하다	severe	심각한	counterpart	대응물
abound in	...이 아주 많다	refer to	...을 가리키다	enforcement	(법) 집행
unemployed	실직 상태의	coin	(새로운 말을) 만들다	vertically	수직으로

B 1. in 2. to 3. up 4. from **C** ④ **D** 1. severe 2. convey 3. subtle **E** 1. fall out of use 2. get by 3. figure out

Listening Master p.243

1 (1) crowded (2) usually (3) Why not (4) physically challenged (5) the handicapped (6) more considerate **2** (1) signed up for (2) seems like (3) keep yourself motivated (4) fairly easy (5) thought of (6) communicate with (7) Not exactly (8) fun ways

Reading Master pp.244-245

(1) originates from (2) replace (3) bring up (4) superstition (5) instead (6) No matter what causes people to talk (7) abounds in (8) put down (9) bodily functions (10) unemployed (11) economical (12) financially embarrassed (13) offend (14) full potential (15) disruptive (16) intellectually challenged (17) political correctness (18) It is clear that euphemisms can be useful (19) pass away (20) interchangeably (21) figure out (22) problematic (23) referred to (24) Despite the burden that euphemisms pose on learners of English (25) fall out of use

Grammar Master p.246

1 pleased **2** spoken **3** injured **4** flying **5** born **6** was **7** is **8** is **9** goes **10** is

Speaking Master p.247

(1) **Sample** I think Chinese is an important foreign language to learn.

(2) **Sample** I think Chinese is important to learn because China has a huge population. Also, China's economy is becoming more powerful, so the ability to speak Chinese might be crucial for business.

(3) **Sample** Chinese is spoken in China, but it is also spoken in other countries, such as Singapore.

(4) **Sample** I will make a Chinese friend and try to talk with them to improve my conversation skills.

Writing Master p.248

Sample I study English in order to travel around the world later. I want to take trips to a lot of places in Europe and America, and I need to be good at English to communicate with the people there. Therefore, the most important English skill for me is speaking, because I need to make myself understood. To speak English better, I will join the English conversation club in my school, and practice speaking in English every chance I get.

단원 형성 평가..... pp.249-251

1 (D)-(A)-(B)-(C) **2** (A) ⑥ (B) ④ (C) ③ **3** ④ **4** ⑤ **5** (1) figure out (2) fall out of use **6** ⑤ **7** ③ **8** ③ **9** euphemism, employ **10** ③ **11** ③ **12** ① **13** ⑤ **14** ④ **15** abound in

Unit 3 Creativity Works Wonders

Vocabulary Master p.252

A

establish	설립하다	caption	(사진에 붙인) 설명	competitor	경쟁자
perspective	관점	coordinate	조정하다	interactive	상호적인
destination	목적지	gaze	응시하다	skepticism	회의론
go down	감소하다	excursion	여행	bring about	(어떤 결과를) 가져오다
progress	진보, 발전	illustrate	보여주다	gravity	중력
renovation	혁신	bustle	붐비다	motivate	동기를 부여하다
habitat	서식지	refine	개선하다	confine	가두다
captivate	마음을 사로잡다	phase	단계	plague	괴롭히다
fascinate	매혹하다	thrive	번창하다	driving force	원동력
construct	건설하다	intuition	직관	frustrate	좌절시키다
novelty	참신함	disbelief	불신감	significantly	상당히

B 1. took 2. off 3. of **C** 1. gaze 2. confine 3. coordinate 4. captivate **D** 1. construct 2. novelty 3. establish **E** 1. thanks to 2. took place 3. bring about

Listening Master p.253

1 (1) inventions (2) useful (3) What makes you say (4) guess (5) bothers me (6) focus on **2** (1) fallen (2) brochure (3) hanging from (4) explosion (5) shadows (6) dramatic effect (7) installation art (8) this exhibition

Reading Master pp.254-255

(1) plagued (2) improved (3) driving force (4) dare to look at things from a different angle (5) phases (6) pick up (7) gravity (8) The greater the force applied to the ground (9) knocking it off (10) qualifying height (11) He found it difficult to coordinate (12) matter (13) jump backward (14) to coordinate (15) where the 1968 Summer Olympics were to take place (16) novelty (17) bustled with (18) suffer from (19) thanks to (20) witnessed (21) went down (22) confined (23) interactive viewing facilities (24) as if they were flying in the sky (25) influenced

Grammar Master p.256

1 want to visit the city where Shakespeare was born. **2** Sean told me the reason why he hadn't come to my birthday party. **3** Sunday is the day when my family gets together to have dinner. **4** Cultural differences make it more difficult to learn a foreign language. **5** He found it dangerous to drive a car on a snowy day. **6** Many companies consider it important for their workers to be more creative. **7** She makes it a routine to do yoga before she goes to bed.

Speaking Master p.257

Sample Mary, I'm so sorry for keeping you waiting. I left early, but it took longer than I expected to get here because of the heavy traffic. I should have known that the traffic would be bad at this time in this neighborhood. It's totally my fault, and I want to make it up to you. Why don't we have dinner first and then watch a movie at 8? Both the dinner and the movie are on me. What do you say?

Writing Master p.258

Sample What I want to invent is a machine that can catch every criminal. Crime rates are getting higher every day making people nervous and unhappy, and I want to make society better. The machine works in two ways: it detects people who are about to be in danger with the help of cameras. Then it reports the situation to the police so that they can get to the scene right away. Thanks to all the cameras and quick actions, we can make sure that we are safe from horrible crimes because we can prevent them from happening.

단원 형성 평가 pp.259-261

1 (A) ㉔ (B) ㉔ (C) ㉔ **2** ㉔ **3** ㉔ I'm curious about what the message is. ㉔ He's showing the need to take care of the environment. **4** ㉔ **5** solution **6** (A) overcome (B) lifts (C) clears **7** ㉔ **8** ㉔ **9** ㉔ **10** ㉔ **11** creative ideas have been the major driving force behind the progress **12** ㉔ **13** ㉔ **14** renovation, interact **15** ㉔

Unit 4 Learning to Live Together

Vocabulary Master p.262

A

combination	조합, 결합	memorable	기억할만한	irresponsible	무책임한
recipe	요리법	misunderstanding	오해	critic	비평가
yacht	요트	sculptor	조각가	drought	가뭄
charity	자선단체	malicious	악의적인	peculiar	독특한
rumor	소문	subconscious	잠재의식적인	minority	소수집단
reach	...에 도달하다	diminish	편하하다	brief	짧은
donate	기증하다	flat	평평한	prejudice	편견
racial	인종의	expedition	탐험, 탐사	societal	사회의
immigrant	이민자	flight	항공, 비행	period	기간, 시기
tribe	종족, 부족	representative	대표적인	constant	끊임없는
pretend	...인 체하다	preconception	선입견	luxurious	호화로운
tolerance	관용	multicultural	다문화의	biased	편향된

B 1. figure 2. irresponsible 3. constantly 4. memorable **C** 1. complain 2. combination 3. flight 4. invent **D** 1. minority 2. biased
E 1. bring to mind 2. be subjected to 3. on the surface

Listening Master p.263

1 boring (2) fall asleep (3) easier (4) familiar with (5) describing (6) follow **2** (1) harder (2) sticks to (3) go along with (4) insisting (5) majority opinion (6) necessarily true (7) at this pace (8) Don't be discouraged

Reading Master pp.264-265

(1) where people can meet (2) biggest (3) what the books are made of (4) borrow (5) lending period (6) racial minority (7) break down (8) understanding (9) walks of life (10) subjected to (11) volunteers (12) Don't judge a book by its cover (13) on the surface (14) free from (15) irresponsible (16) biased (17) luxurious (18) stay fit (19) things we don't know about (20) what others think of them (21) drought (22) Needless to say (23) why "readers" find the "books" so interesting (24) response (25) tolerance

Grammar Master p.266

1 Neither, nor **2** not, but **3** not only, but also **4** either, or **5** Randy가 자신의 아버지를 화나게 했다는 데에는 의심의 여지가 없다. **6** 나는 네가 말해왔던 그 사람을 만나고 싶다. **7** 그가 파티에서 너에게 무슨 말을 했는지 나는 안다. **8** 네가 오늘 할 수 있는 것을 내일까지 미루지 마라.

Speaking Master p.267

(1) **Sample** I think the most serious environmental problem is deforestation.
 (2) **Sample** Global warming will worsen since trees take in carbon dioxide, the cause of global warming. Furthermore, animals living in the forests will lose their habitat and be on the verge of going

extinct.

(3) **Sample** People destroy forests to develop the area and make money. They also cut trees down to produce a variety of products such as paper cups, furniture, and materials for construction.

(4) **Sample** I will carry my personal cup instead of using paper cups, and I will make sure to recycle all the paper I use. Also, I will plant a tree on Arbor Day, and make people aware of the problem by posting my thoughts and articles on my blog.

Writing Master p.268

Sample

(ADVANTAGES)

3. A large class is good for competition.

I think that forty-five students is a proper size for a class. First, a large class is more interesting and more fun for students. For example, they can make more friends and get to know more people. Second, students have more chances to help one another. If the teacher is covering a difficult topic or if there is something they don't understand on a test they're studying for, they can easily ask for help. Third, a large class is good for competition, not only in academics but also in physical education class. For these reasons, I prefer a large class to a small one.

(DISADVANTAGES)

3. It is impossible to apply any teaching method except lecturing.

For many reasons, I think a class with 45 students is not helpful for learning. Firstly, a large class is more stressful for the teacher. Teaching and keeping students' attention at the same time is very hard. Moreover, each student gets less attention from the teacher. One teacher cannot know how every one of the many students

are learning. In addition, it is impossible to apply any teaching method except lecturing. Students are likely to just sit with only the teacher talking, since that is most suitable method for a large class. Therefore, I think schools should reduce the number of students in class to fewer than 30.

단원 형성 평가..... pp.269-271

1 ④ 2 4-3-5-2 3 ③ 4 ⑤ 5 ⑤ 6 (A) what (B) why
7 ② 8 prejudices, misunderstandings 9 ③ responsible ⇒
irresponsible 10 ④ 11 their preconceptions about what
others think of them 12 ④ 13 ③ 14 ③ 15 ①

Unit 5 Mathematics in Our Lives

Vocabulary Master p.272

A					
load	실다	argument	논거	guilty	유죄의
essential	필수적인	sensible	합리적인	do business with	...와 거래하다
definitely	분명히, 확실히	probability	확률	admit	받아들이다
consequence	결과	subtract	빼다	component	성분
happen to	...하게 되다	analysis	분석	refute	논박하다
innocent	무죄의	benefit	이익	examine	검토하다
make up	구성하다	sue	고소하다	swap	바꾸다
crime	범죄	calculate	계산하다	make no difference	차이가 없다
practical	실용적인	stick with	고수하다	wrongdoing	부정행위
dehydrate	건조시키다	by luck	운 좋게도	rind	껍질
turn over	넘기다	predict	예측하다	reveal	밝히다

B 1. up 2. up 3. over 4. with **C** 1. benefits 2. performed 3. chances **D** 1. essential 2. innocent **E** 1. by luck 2. happened to 3. made no difference

Listening Master p.273

1 (1) looks like (2) have to do with (3) solving (4) figure out (5) get it (6) guesses **2** (1) sign up for (2) broadcasting (3) competitive (4) position (5) Announcer (6) news report (7) give up (8) advice

Reading Master pp.274-275

(1) practical (2) probability (3) he had not been paid enough for his crop (4) loaded (5) turned over (6) the watermelons had dehydrated (7) analyzed (8) analysis (9) dehydration (10) argument (11) makes up (12) ended up losing 50% of their weight (13) subtract from (14) innocent (15) Whichever door you pick (16) swap (17) whether (18) Behind one closed door is a goat (19) sensible (20) consequences (21) stick with (22) remains (23) by luck (24) reveal (25) you swap to the remaining closed door

Grammar Master p.276

1 had driven **2** sat **3** had left **4** had passed **5** had been **6** was a package from my grandmother **7** had he have such a fantastic meal before **8** sat a middle aged woman with a hat **9** are you allowed to talk to the examinees who are taking tests **10** is she a great scientist but she is also an amazing violinist

Speaking Master p.277

Sample The chart shows the annual rainfall for three towns. On the chart, Bakersfield receives the steadiest amount of rain. In summer, fall and winter, it receives between 14 and 22 centimeters of rain. On the other hand, Smallville receives very little rain in fall and winter, but a lot in summer. In fact, its summer rainfall is more than three times its fall or winter rainfall. Finally, Mapleton receives quite a bit of rain in the winter and spring, but only 5 centimeters in fall. These three towns have very different annual rainfall patterns.

Writing Masterp.278

Sample

(AGREE)

3. Solving difficult problems develops students' patience and gives them a reasonable challenge.

I think students should keep learning mathematics no matter how difficult it is. There are a variety of jobs which need mathematical skills. In fact, bankers, game designers, musicians and architects need math. Moreover, math improves students' ability to think logically. They can practice using clear reasoning at each step of solving a problem. Lastly, solving difficult problems can develop students' patience and gives a reasonable challenge. Consequently, it is important for Korean high school students to learn mathematics.

(DISAGREE)

3. The students who are poor at math might lose confidence and interest in learning anything at all.

Although math is important for some, high school students

don't have to learn mathematics. First, students don't use difficult math in everyday life. It is only used on math tests. Second, students should invest the time spent on solving math problems on more important things for themselves. They shouldn't be forced to study what they are not interested in when they have more important things to do to reach their dreams. Third, the students who are poor at math might lose confidence and interest in learning anything at all. For these reasons, Korean high school students should not be forced to learn math until graduation.

단원 형성 평가..... pp.279-281

1 (D)-(B)-(C)-(A) 2 ⑤ 3 ③ 4 ② 5 ④ 6 Refuting the farmer's argument, Amex performed their analysis differently(in a different way) 7 ① 8 ② 9 (A) analyzed (B) had kept (C) (should) pay 10 Behind one of the doors is a car 11 ⑤ 12 ⑤ 13 ④ 14 ⑤ 15 ②

Unit 6 A Matter of Give and Take

Vocabulary Master p.283

A

spread	확산하다, 퍼지다	continent	대륙	infectious	전염되는
explorer	탐험가	arrival	도착	expedition	탐험, 원정
agricultural	농업의	slavery	노예제도	tribe	종족, 부족
transfer	이동	significant	중요한	trigger	촉발하다
nutritious	영양분이 풍부한	affect	...에 영향을 미치다	migrate	이주하다
die from	...로 인하여 죽다	stimulate	촉진시키다	obvious	명백한
urbanization	도시화	supplier	공급원	nomadic	유목민의
accidentally	우연히	native to	...가 원산지인	terrifying	무서운
prior	사전의	exposure	노출	indigenous	원산의, 토착의
defenseless	무방비의	beneficial	이로운, 득이 되는	carry out	실행하다, 이행하다
fowl	가금	domesticated	가축화한, 길들인	anticipation	기대
deadly	치명적인	explosion	폭발	germ	세균

B 1. from 2. in 3. from 4. on **C** 1. disease 2. crop 3. Spaniard 4. subtle **D** 1. arrival 2. anticipation 3. urbanization 4. exposure

E 1. come true 2. bring about 3. make a profit

Listening Master p.283

1 (1) music video (2) France (3) major role (4) due (5) wedding traditions (6) Brazilian food culture **2** (1) Go ahead (2) fried potatoes (3) hear about it (4) popular food (5) the 15th century (6) get to (7) That's pretty interesting (8) Native Americans

Reading Master pp.284-285

(1) native to (2) originated from (3) were triggered by (4) transfer (5) brought together (6) this phenomenon called the Columbian Exchange (7) evident (8) resulted in (9) on a large scale (10) slavery (11) population explosion (12) grown on the continent

(13) urbanization (14) domesticated animals (15) brought about (16) indigenous (17) brought by the Spaniards (18) infectious diseases (19) defenseless against (20) as much as 90% or more (21) known as late blight (22) more than any other (23) one of the most significant events (24) It must be remembered (25) subtle effects

Grammar Master p.286

1 It is your attitude that makes me angry. **2** It was just then that Jay first heard K-pop. **3** It was in the park that the old man wanted to take a rest. **4** It is soft and quiet piano music that Tom likes. **5** ㉠, ㉡ 종이는 빠르게 탄다. ㉢ John은 낙엽을 태웠다. **6** ㉠, ㉡ 그 사과나무는 10미터까지 자랐다. ㉢ 우리 할머니는 다양한 작물을 키우신다. **7** ㉠, ㉡ 낯선 사람이 초인종을 눌렀다. ㉢ 전화벨이 울렸을 때, 나는 요리하는 중이었다. **8** ㉠, ㉡ 경찰이 나를 과속으로 정지시켰다. ㉢ 시끄러운 소음이 갑자기 멈췄다.

Speaking Master p.287

Sample Thank you for asking. Well, I'd like to recommend *bibimbap*. Korean dishes are popular these days because they are healthy, delicious, and exotic. Among Korean dishes, I think *bibimbap* is the best one for foreigners. The word *bibimbap* literally means "mixed rice." It is warm white rice topped with

vegetables, red pepper paste, and other ingredients such as a fried egg or sliced meat. It might be a little spicy because of the red pepper paste, but they will like it because all of the other ingredients are familiar to them.

Writing Master p.288

Sample Thirty years ago, writing a letter was difficult because you had to write it by hand. Then you had to put it in an envelope and send it from the post office. However, writing a letter today is much easier. If you have a computer with Internet access, you can send an email right away. The biggest difference between the two is speed. A handwritten letter took a few days to arrive, but an email arrives immediately, which makes it much easier to contact people.

단원 형성 평가..... pp.289-291

1 (A)-(D)-(B)-(C) **2** ㉠ **3** ㉠ **4** ㉢ **5** ㉢ **6** ㉠ **7** ㉠ **8** urbanization **9** It was the Europeans that brought these animals to the Americas **10** ㉠ **11** indigenous **12** ㉡ **13** ㉡ **14** ㉠ **15** ㉠

Unit 7 Change Your Life, Change the World

Vocabulary Master p.292

A

infinite	무한한	earthenware	도기의	luxury	사치품
permanent	영구적인	radius	반경	replacement	대체물
preserve	보존하다	disposable	일회용의	sacrifice	희생
agitated	불안해하는	rot	썩다	put into action	행동으로 옮기다
typical	전형적인	evaporation	증발	experimentation	실험
extreme	극단적인	radical	급진적인	unbearable	참을 수 없는
adapt	적응하다	expense	비용	turn out	...인 것으로 드러나다
go without	...없이 견디다	progress	진행하다	take for granted	당연하게 여기다
take action	조치를 취하다	aspect	측면	turn inside out	크게 바꾸다
concern	우려	laundry	세탁물	moist	촉촉한
excessive	과도한, 지나친	temporary	일시적인	on a regular basis	정기적으로

B 1. on 2. without 3. out **C** 1. evaporation 2. experimentation **D** 1. affected 2. charged 3. adopted 4. adapt **E** 1. put into action 2. take action 3. take for granted 4. turned inside out

Listening Master p.293

1 (1) flea market (2) reasonable (3) recently (4) less than an hour (5) sell (6) attach **2** (1) documentary (2) natural disasters (3) carbon dioxide emissions (4) habitat (5) turning down (6) produces (7) short distances (8) worth the trouble

Reading Master pp.294-295

(1) gone without (2) went out (3) broke down (4) permanent (5) upside down (6) concerns (7) only worried instead of taking action (8) take for granted (9) in stages (10) unnecessary expense (11) disposable (12) by hand (13) which would eat the waste (14) unbearable (15) replacement (16) causes the temperature to drop (17) gave it, go (18) adapt (19) take notice (20) appeared (21) went back to normal (22) lost weight (23) how long could you give up TV (24) reasonable (25) infinite

Grammar Master p.296

1 c 2 a 3 d 4 b 5 instead of 6 instead 7 instead 8 instead of 9 instead of 10 instead of

Speaking Master p.297

Sample The pie chart shows the percentage by which materials contribute to the recycled waste in Korea. According to the graph, paper ranks at the top with 31%. Plastics follow with 16%. The third most recycled materials are metals and glass, both at 15%. Fourth and fifth place went to cans and styrofoam with 4% and 2% respectively, and clothes take up only 1%. Unknown materials make up the remaining 16%.

Writing Master p.298

Sample

(AGREE)

3. Nuclear power plant technology might be used to develop

bombs.

Although there are already 23 nuclear power plants in Korea, they should be shut down. First of all, nuclear power is extremely unsafe if it gets out of control. All living things might be destroyed due to the effects of radioactive contamination. Secondly, it is more important to develop other environmentally friendly energy sources. We should put our money into safe energy sources instead of wasting it on a potentially dangerous energy source. Third, nuclear power plant technology might be used to develop bombs. There are countries that have already threatened the rest of the world with their nuclear weapons. Therefore, the nuclear power plants should be shut down.

(DISAGREE)

3. Energy demands are increasing and nuclear power is the only renewable source capable of matching it safely.

I believe nuclear power plants in Korea should not be closed as long as their safety is guaranteed. Nuclear power emits significantly less CO₂ than other renewable energy sources. Coal-fired plants, which provide more than 50% of our energy, produce a lot of CO₂ while nuclear power plants don't. Second, renewable energy sources are inefficient for the price. It takes many years to actually supply renewable energy sources to each house, which costs vast amounts of money. Third, energy demands are increasing and nuclear power is the only renewable source capable of safely matching it. If people rely on fossil fuels to meet their demands, global warming will get much worse. For these reasons, it is necessary to keep the nuclear power plants.

단원 형성 평가..... pp.299-301

1 (A)-(D)-(B)-(C) **2** ⑤ **3** (1) get rid of (2) take action **4** ② **5** instead(Instead) **6** ④ **7** not only imagined these changes, but actually put them into action **8** (A) For example (B) In addition (C) As a result **9** ④ **10** ② **11** ④ **12** ④ inserted **13** ② **14** ③ **15** ③

Special Unit My Great-Grandmother's Gourd

Reading Master pp.302-304

(1) chattered (2) no more (3) Progress (4) how easy it will be (5) pulled down (6) Out gushed (7) As if a spell had been broken (8) beneath (9) with arms flung wide (10) celebrating (11) Leaning against (12) sadness (13) Gently patting (14) That was then and this is now (15) Instead (16) as thin as (17) fight progress (18)

kept right on working (19) side by side (20) deepening the circle around the trunk (21) put away (22) dripping down (23) filled it to its brim with water (24) scorching (25) from sunup to sunset (26) spare part (27) What shall we do without water (28) it's wise to mix old with new (29) rainy season (30) just in case the pump broke again

총괄 평가 1회.....pp.306-309

1 ① 2 (1) ③ (2) ③ (3) ③ 2-5-4-3 4 persuade him
5 ④ 6 out 7 made it to 8 refers to 9 get by 10 (1)
photographer (2) professional 11 ⑤ 12 go to the job
interview 13 ④ 14 ① 15 ① 16 ③ 17 ② 18 ④ 19 ③
20 ②

총괄 평가 2회.....pp.310-313

1 ③ 2 5-3-4-2 3 free from 4 on the surface 5 ⑤ 6 (1) ④
(2) ① (3) ⑤ (4) ② 7 ① 8 ② 9 creativity 10 ⑤ 11 ①
12 ③ 13 ④ 14 real human beings 15 ② 16 ① 17 a
created ⇒ was created 18 ③ 19 ④ 20 ③

총괄 평가 3회.....pp.314-317

1 3-2-4 2 (1) ③ (2) ③ (3) ③ 3 ⑤ 4 ④ 5 ③ 6 happened
to 7 depends on 8 ① 9 ② 10 ③ asked to pick ⇒
are asked to pick 11 ③ 12 (A) swapping (B) remaining
13 (C) a goat 14 ④ 15 ② 16 ④ 17 ③ resulted from ⇒
resulted in 18 They could produce the crops on a large
scale and make a large profit 19 ③ 20 ⑤

총괄 평가 4회.....pp.318-321

1 ④ 2 ⑤ 3 (1) adopt (2) compliment 4 6-2-5-4-3 5 go
6 ② 7 ⑤ 8 As (as) 9 ③ 10 take it for granted 11 put into
action 12 get rid of 13 ① 14 ④ 15 ④ 16 ⑤ 17 ③
18 As the temperatures rose 19 ① 20 ④