1. **밑줄 친 부분이 나머지와 같지 않은 것은?[1] [3과]**

① It is true that Sumi can cook Pulgogi.
② It is Tom Brown that she truly loves.
③ It is amazing that she delivers speech so well.
④ It is great that my grandmother can come back home.
⑤ It is interesting that Kangaroos use their tail for balance.

2. **다음 글의 흐름이 자연스럽도록 주어진 단어를 모두 사용하고 한 단어를 추가하여 바르게 배열하시오.[2] [3과]**

The origin of the first hamburger is not clear. However, it is believed that the hamburger was invented in a small town in Texas, USA, sometime between 1885 and 1904. _____ and people started to call such food a hamburger.

bread, a Hamburg-style steak,
slices, a cook, two, between, of

→ _____

3. **다음 글을 읽고 어색한 단어 두 개를 찾아 고쳐 쓰고, it의 의미가 드러나게 (A)를 해석하시오.[3] [3과]**

The first contact with the Maya civilization was in 1517. Spain explorers who were passing through the Caribbean experienced a hurricane and (A)picked up the word for it from the people in the area. In English, one of the early uses of *hurricane* was in a play by Shakespeare in 1608.

1) 어색한 단어 2개 _____ → _____

_____ → _____

2) (A) 해석 _____

4. **다음 글 (A)을 읽고 who나 which를 활용하여 글 (B)의 빈칸 ⓐ와 ⓑ를 완성하시오.[4] [3과]**

(A)
(Mona Lisa)
Leonardo da Vinci painted it.
(the Eiffel Tower)
Gustave Eiffel designed and built it.

(B)
I want to see the Mona Lisa, ⓐ_____. I also want to visit the Eiffel Tower, ⓑ_____.

ⓐ _____

ⓑ _____

5. **다음 글 (A)를 읽고 두 사람이 나눈 대화 (B)에서 (A)의 내용과 일치하지 않는 문장을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.[5] [3과]**

(A)
The word shampoo comes from the Hindi word *chāmpo*, which means "to press." In India, the word was used for a head massage. British traders in India experienced a bath with a head massage and introduced it to Britain in the 18th century.
The meaning of the word *shampoo* changed a few times after it first entered English around 1762. In the 19th century, shampoo got its present meaning of "washing the hair." Shortly after that, the word began to be also used for a special soap for the hair.

(B)
Kyoung: I didn't know that chāmpo was used for a head massage in India.
Hyun: The word shampoo entered English in the 17th century from Britain.
Kyoung: In English, shampoo has more than one meaning.
Hyun: In the 18th century, shampoo didn't get its present meaning yet.

고친 문장 전체 : _____

_____

6. **다음 글의 빈칸에 문맥상 알맞은 표현을 쓰시오.[6] [3과]**

1. G: Would you like some of my pizza?
   B: No, thanks. Pizza is not (A)_____.
   G: What does that mean?
   B: It means "I don't like something."
2. G: I'll (B)_____.
   B: What does that mean?
   G: It means "Good luck."

(A) _____
(B) _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

❖ **다음 대화를 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [3과]**

B: Everything looks delicious.
G: Yes. Would you like some of my spaghetti?
B: No, thanks. Spaghetti is not my cup of tea.
G: Not your cup of tea? What does that mean?
B: It means "(A)_____."
G: Oh, I see. You don't like spaghetti.

7. 위 대화를 읽고 알 수 없는 것은?[7]

① 남자와 여자는 스파게티에 관해 이야기하고 있다.
② 여자는 남자에게 자신의 스파게티를 맛보라고 제안했다.
③ 여자는 남자의 의도를 한 번에 이해하지 못했다.
④ 남자는 평소에 차를 마시며 휴식을 취한다.
⑤ 남자는 여자의 스파게티를 먹어보라는 제안을 거절했다.

8. 위 대화의 빈칸 (A)에 들어갈 말로 가장 자연스러운 것은?[8]

① I don't feel well.
② I agree with you.
③ I wish you good luck.
④ I can't understand it.
⑤ I don't like something.

❖ **다음 대화를 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [3과]**

G: Thank you for everything, Jiho. I had a great time in Korea.
B: My pleasure. Please come visit me again, Lucy.
G: I'd love to, but before I do, I'd like to invite you to visit me in London.
B: Thanks. Anyway, it's too bad that you can't come to my soccer game tomorrow.
G: I'm sorry that I can't stay longer.
(B)_____.
B: Excuse me, but can you please say that again?
G: I said, "(B)_____."
It means "I wish you good luck."
B: Oh, Thanks. Have a nice trip.
G: Thanks. I'll keep in touch.

9. 위 대화의 빈칸 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 자연스러운 것은?[9]

① It is on me.
② It's a lemon.
③ It's a dime a dozen.
④ It's raining cats and dogs.
⑤ I'll keep my fingers crossed for you.

10. 위 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?[10]

① Lucy는 Jiho에게 감사를 표하고 있다.
② Lucy는 Jiho를 London에 초대하고 싶어 한다.
③ Lucy는 Jiho에게 새로운 표현을 한 가지 배웠다.
④ Lucy는 내일 Jiho의 축구 경기를 관람할 수 없다.
⑤ Lucy는 Jiho와 계속 연락할 예정이다.

11. 다음 글을 읽고, 대답할 수 없는 질문은?[11] [3과]

The word shampoo comes from the Hindi word *chāmpo*, which means "to press." In India, the word was used for a head massage. British traders in India experienced a bath with a head massage and introduced it to Britain in the 18th century.

The meaning of the word *shampoo* changed a few times after it first entered English around 1762. In the 19th century, shampoo got its present meaning of "washing the hair." Shortly after that, the word began to be also used for a special soap for the hair.

① What does the word *chāmpo* mean in the Hindi word?
② Who introduced the word *shampoo* the Britain?
③ When did the word *shampoo* first enter English?
④ When did the word *shampoo* get the meaning of "washing the hair"?
⑤ Who began to use the word *shampoo* for a special soap for the hair?

❖ **다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [3과]**

The word *robot* comes from the play *R.U.R.*, _____ was written in 1920 by a Czech writer Karel Čapek. In the play, robots are machines that look like humans. (A) They are designed to work for humans and are produced in a factory. (B) It is interesting that the idea of using the word *robot* didn't come from Karel Čapek himself. (C) He originally called the machines in his play *labori* from the Latin word for "work." (D) However, his brother suggested *roboti*, _____ means "slave workers" in Czech. (E) In 1938, the play was made into a science fiction show on television in Britain.

* R.U.R.: Rossumovi Univerzalni Roboti (Rossum's Universal Robots)의 약자

12. 위 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?[12]

Karel Čapek liked the idea and decided to use the word *roboti*.

① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E

13. 위 글의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 단어로 알맞은 것은?[13]

① who ② which ③ what
④ when ⑤ where

LIVEWORKSHEETS

14. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A)에 들어갈 문장으로 가장 적절한 것은?[14] [3과]

The word *hamburger* originally comes from Hamburg, Germany's second-largest city. *Hamburger* means "people or things from Hamburg" in German. The origin of the first hamburger is not clear. However, (A)_____ in a small town in Texas, USA, sometime between 1885 and 1904. A cook placed a Hamburg-style steak between two slices of bread, and people started to call such food a hamburger.

① It believes the hamburger was invented
② It believes that the hamburger was invented
③ It is believed that the hamburger was invented
④ It is believing that the hamburger was invented
⑤ It believed that the hamburger was invented

15. 다음 중 대화의 내용상 흐름이 어색한 것은?[15] [3과]

(1) A: I feel under the weather.
B: Excuse me, but can you please say that again?
A: I said "I feel under the weather." ⓐIt means "I don't feel well."

(2) A: Everything looks delicious.
B: Yes. Would you like some of my spaghetti?
A: No thanks. Spaghetti is not my cup of tea.
B: Not your cup of tea? ⓑCould you explain what it means?
A: It means "I don't like something."
B: ⓒOh, I see. Have some spaghetti.

(3) A: It's too bad that you can't come to my soccer game tomorrow.
B: I'm sorry that I can't stay longer. I'll keep my fingers crossed for you.
A: Excuse me, but can you please say that again?
B: I said "I'll keep my fingers crossed for you." It means ⓓ "I wish you good luck."
A: Oh. Thanks. Have a nice trip.
B: Thanks. ⓔI'll keep in touch.

① ⓐ ② ⓑ ③ ⓒ ④ ⓓ ⑤ ⓔ

16. 다음 중 글의 내용상 흐름이 어색한 것은?[16] [3과]

Hamburger
The word hamburger originally comes from Hamburg, Germany's second-largest city. ⓐHamburger means "People or things from Hamburg" in German. ⓑThe origin of the first hamburger is not clear. ⓒ However it is believed that the hamburger was invented in a small town in Texas, USA. ⓓA cook placed a Hamburg-style steak between two slices of bread. ⓔ Hamburger is one of the fast foods Americans like the most. People started to call such food a hamburger.

① ⓐ ② ⓑ ③ ⓒ ④ ⓓ ⑤ ⓔ

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [3과]

(A)단어 hurricane은 스페인 단어 huracán으로부터 유래하였는데, 그것은 한 마야 신의 이름으로부터 비롯된다. In the Mayan creation myth, ⓐHuracán is the weather god of wind, storm, and fire, and he is one of the three gods who created humans. ⓑHowever, the first humans angryed the gods, so Huracán caused a great food.
ⓒThe first Spanish contact with the Mayan civilization was in 1517. ⓓSpanish explorers were passing through the Caribbean experienced a hurricane picked up the word for it from the people in the area. ⓔIn English, one of the early uses of hurricane were in a play by Shakespeare in 1608.

17. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (A)의 우리말을 <보기>의 주어진 단어를 모두 한 번씩만 사용하여 영어로 완성하시오.[17]

<보 기>
a / word / Mayan / from / the / name /
which / comes / huracán, / from / originates /
the / Spanish / of / god

The word hurricane _____

_____

18. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ⓐ~ⓔ 중 어법상 맞는 것만을 있는 대로 고른 것은?[18]

① ⓐ, ⓒ ② ⓑ, ⓓ ③ ⓑ, ⓔ
④ ⓐ, ⓒ, ⓔ ⑤ ⓐ, ⓓ, ⓔ

19. 다음 글의 흐름에 맞게 빈칸 (A), (B)에 알맞은 말을 넣어 대화를 완성하시오. (단, 주어진 단어를 사용할 것)[19] [3과]

(1) A: We _____. (eye)
B: Can you please say that again?
A: I said, "we (A)_____." (eye)
B: What does that mean?
A: It means "we have the same opinion."

(2) A: Do you know what the expression "I'm (B)_____." means? (water)
B: No, I don't. What does that mean?
A: It means "I'm in trouble." You can say it when you are in a difficult situation.

(A)_____

(B)_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

❖ **다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [3과]**

(A)_____. Here are some examples with interesting stories.

Shampoo

The word shampoo comes from the Hindi word champº, which means "to press." In India, ⓐit was used for a head massage. British traders in India experienced a bath with a head massage and introduced ⓑit to Britain in the 18th century.

The meaning of the word shampoo changed a few times after ⓒit first entered English around 1762. In the 19th century, shampoo got its present meaning of "washing the hair." Shortly after that, it began to be also used for a special soap for the hair.

Robot

The word robot comes from the play R.U.R., which was written in 1920 by a Czech writer Karel Čapek. In the play, robots are machines that look like humans. ⓓThey are designed to work for humans and are produced in a factory.

It is interesting that the idea of using the word robot didn't come from Karel Čapek himself. He originally called the machines in his play labori from the Latin word for "work." However, his brother suggested roboti, which means "slave workers" in Czech. Karel Čapek liked the idea and decided to use ⓔit. In 1938, the play was made into a science fiction show on television in Britain.

20. 위 글의 빈칸 (A)에 들어갈 내용으로 가장 적절한 것은?20)

① The English word shampoo originated from India.
② Some English words have come from other countries.
③ There are lots of English words with African origin.
④ Historically, English has borrowed words from Czech.
⑤ The meanings of some English words have changed a lot.

21. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ⓐ~ⓔ가 가리키는 대상이 적절하지 않은 것은?21)

① ⓐ the word chāmpo
② ⓑ a bath with a head massage
③ ⓒ the word shampoo
④ ⓓ the robots in the play R.U.R.
⑤ ⓔ the word labori

22. 위 글을 읽고 알 수 있는 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?22)

① 단어 shampoo는 인도에 있던 영국 무역상을 통해 영국으로 소개되었을 것이다.
② 현재 영어에서 단어 shampoo는 '머리를 감다'라는 동사뿐만 아니라 '머리를 감는 용도의 비누'라는 명사의 의미로도 쓰인다.
③ 단어 robot은 1920년에 쓰여진 체코의 한 연극에 나오는 단어 roboti에서 유래되었다.
④ Karel Čapek은 자신의 연극에 나오는 기계의 이름으로 '노예 노동자' 보다 '일'이라는 의미를 더 선호했을 것이다.
⑤ 연극 R.U.R.이 영국의 TV쇼로 만들어지면서 단어 robot이 영국에 소개되었을 것이다.

23. 다음 글을 읽고 <조건>을 참고하여 우리말을 영어로 쓰시오.23) [3과]

(1) My brother bought a new phone last week. I want to use his phone but he doesn't like others using his things.

(2) Jessica heard that people could look younger if they have their hair cut short. So she went to a salon and changed her hair style.

<조 건>
1. '가주어 it'을 사용할 것.
2. 글에서 표현을 찾아 쓰되, 주어진 사역동사와 형용사를 활용할 것.

(1) 나의 형이 내가 그의 폰을 사용하게 해주는 것은 놀라운 일이다. (surprising, let)

(2) 그녀의 머리스타일이 그녀를 어려 보이게 하는 것은 사실이 아니다. (true, make)

(1)_____

_____

(2)_____

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

24. 다음 중 대화의 내용상 흐름이 어색한 것은?[24] [3과]

(1) A: I feel under the weather.
B: Excuse me, but can you please say that again?
A: I said "I feel under the weather." ⓐIt means "I don't feel well."

(2) A: Everything looks delicious.
B: Yes. Would you like some of my spaghetti?
A: No thanks. Spaghetti is not my cup of tea.
B: Not your cup of tea? ⓑCould you explain what it means?
A: It means "I don't like something."
B: ⓒOh, I see. Have some spaghetti.

(3) A: It's too bad that you can't come to my soccer game tomorrow.
B: I'm sorry that I can't stay longer. I'll keep my fingers crossed for you.
A: Excuse me, but can you please say that again?
B: I said "I'll keep my fingers crossed for you." It means ⓓ "I wish you good luck."
A: Oh. Thanks. Have a nice trip.
B: Thanks. ⓔI'll keep in touch.

① ⓐ ② ⓑ ③ ⓒ ④ ⓓ ⑤ ⓔ

25. 다음 중 대화의 내용상 흐름이 어색한 것은?[25] [3과]

(1) A: I feel under the weather.
B: Excuse me, but can you please say that again?
A: I said "I feel under the weather." ⓐIt means "I don't feel well."

(2) A: Everything looks delicious.
B: Yes. Would you like some of my spaghetti?
A: No thanks. Spaghetti is not my cup of tea.
B: Not your cup of tea? ⓑCould you explain what it means?
A: It means "I don't like something."
B: ⓒOh, I see. Have some spaghetti.

(3) A: It's too bad that you can't come to my soccer game tomorrow.
B: I'm sorry that I can't stay longer. I'll keep my fingers crossed for you.
A: Excuse me, but can you please say that again?
B: I said "I'll keep my fingers crossed for you." It means ⓓ "I wish you good luck."
A: Oh. Thanks. Have a nice trip.
B: Thanks. ⓔI'll keep in touch.

① ⓐ ② ⓑ ③ ⓒ ④ ⓓ ⑤ ⓔ

26. 다음 중 글의 내용상 흐름이 어색한 것은?[26] [3과]

Hamburger
The word hamburger originally comes from Hamburg, Germany's second-largest city. ⓐHamburger means "People or things from Hamburg" in German. ⓑThe origin of the first hamburger is not clear. ⓒ However it is believed that the hamburger was invented in a small town in Texas, USA. ⓓA cook placed a Hamburg-style steak between two slices of bread. ⓔ Hamburger is one of the fast foods Americans like the most. People started to call such food a hamburger.

① ⓐ ② ⓑ ③ ⓒ ④ ⓓ ⑤ ⓔ

❖ **다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [3과]**

(A)단어 hurricane은 스페인 단어 huracán으로부터 유래하였는데, 그것은 한 마야 신의 이름으로부터 비롯된다. In the Mayan creation myth, ⓐHuracán is the weather god of wind, storm, and fire, and he is one of the three gods who created humans. ⓑHowever, the first humans angryed the gods, so Huracán caused a great food.
ⓒThe first Spanish contact with the Mayan civilization was in 1517. ⓓSpanish explorers were passing through the Caribbean experienced a hurricane picked up the word for it from the people in the area. ⓔIn English, one of the early uses of hurricane were in a play by Shakespeare in 1608.

27. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (A)의 우리말을 <보기>의 주어진 단어를 모두 한 번씩만 사용하여 영어로 완성하시오.[27]

<보 기>
a / word / Mayan / from / the / name /
which / comes / huracán, / from / originates /
the / Spanish / of / god

The word hurricane _____
_____

28. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ⓐ~ⓔ 중 어법상 맞는 것만을 있는 대로 고른 것은?[28]

① ⓐ, ⓒ ② ⓑ, ⓓ ③ ⓑ, ⓔ
④ ⓐ, ⓒ, ⓔ ⑤ ⓐ, ⓓ, ⓔ

LIVEWORKSHEETS

❖ **다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [3과]**

(A)_____. Here are some examples with interesting stories.

Shampoo

The word shampoo comes from the Hindi word champº, which means "to press." In India, ⓐit was used for a head massage. British traders in India experienced a bath with a head massage and introduced ⓑit to Britain in the 18th century.

The meaning of the word shampoo changed a few times after ⓒit first entered English around 1762. In the 19th century, shampoo got its present meaning of "washing the hair." Shortly after that, it began to be also used for a special soap for the hair.

Robot

The word robot comes from the play R.U.R., which was written in 1920 by a Czech writer Karel Čapek. In the play, robots are machines that look like humans. ⓓThey are designed to work for humans and are produced in a factory.

It is interesting that the idea of using the word robot didn't come from Karel Čapek himself. He originally called the machines in his play labori from the Latin word for "work." However, his brother suggested roboti, which means "slave workers" in Czech. Karel Čapek liked the idea and decided to use ⓔit. In 1938, the play was made into a science fiction show on television in Britain.

29. 위 글의 빈칸 (A)에 들어갈 내용으로 가장 적절한 것은?29)

① The English word shampoo originated from India.
② Some English words have come from other countries.
③ There are lots of English words with African origin.
④ Historically, English has borrowed words from Czech.
⑤ The meanings of some English words have changed a lot.

30. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ⓐ~ⓔ가 가리키는 대상이 적절하지 않은 것은?30)

① ⓐ the word chāmpo
② ⓑ a bath with a head massage
③ ⓒ the word shampoo
④ ⓓ the robots in the play R.U.R.
⑤ ⓔ the word labori

31. 위 글을 읽고 알 수 있는 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?31)

① 단어 shampoo는 인도에 있던 영국 무역상을 통해 영국으로 소개되었을 것이다.
② 현재 영어에서 단어 shampoo는 '머리를 감다'라는 동사뿐만 아니라 '머리를 감는 용도의 비누'라는 명사의 의미로도 쓰인다.
③ 단어 robot은 1920년에 쓰여진 체코의 한 연극에 나오는 단어 roboti에서 유래되었다.
④ Karel Čapek은 자신의 연극에 나오는 기계의 이름으로 '노예 노동자' 보다 '일'이라는 의미를 더 선호했을 것이다.
⑤ 연극 R.U.R.이 영국의 TV쇼로 만들어지면서 단어 robot이 영국에 소개되었을 것이다.

32. 다음 글의 흐름에 맞게 빈칸 (A), (B)에 알맞은 말을 넣어 대화를 완성하시오. (단, 주어진 단어를 사용할 것)32) [3과]

(1) A: We _____. (eye)
B: Can you please say that again?
A: I said, "we (A)_____." (eye)
B: What does that mean?
A: It means "we have the same opinion."

(2) A: Do you know what the expression "I'm (B)_____." means? (water)
B: No, I don't. What does that mean?
A: It means "I'm in trouble." You can say it when you are in a difficult situation.

(A)_____

(B)_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

❖ **다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [3과]**

(A) _____

English has often borrowed words from other cultures or languages. Here are some examples with interesting stories.

shampoo

The word shampoo comes from the Hindi word chāmpo, which means "to press." In India, the word was used for a head massage. British traders in India experienced a bath with a head massage and introduced ⓐit to Britain in the 18th century.

The meaning of the word shampoo changed a few times after it first entered English around 1762. In the 19th century, shampoo got its present meaning of "washing the hair." Shortly after that, the word began to be also used for a special soap for the hair.

hamburger

The word hamburger originally comes from Hamburg, Germany's second-largest city.

Hamburger means "people or things from Hamburg" in German.

The origin of the first hamburger is not clear. However, it is believed that the hamburger was invented in a small town in Texas, USA, sometime between 1885 and 1904. A cook placed a Hamburg-style steak between two slices of bread, and people started to call such food a hamburger.

33. 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?33)

① In India, chāmpo meant a special soap for the head massage.
② The word shampoo was used for a special hair soap right after it entered English.
③ Hamburg is one of the big cities in Germany and people there ate their own style of steak.
④ The word hamburger means people from Hamburg in English.
⑤ People from Hamburg first started eating a hamburger by placing a steak between bread.

34. 위 글을 읽고 답을 알 수 없는 문장은?34)

① Where has English often borrowed its words from?
② Where does the word shampoo come from?
③ When did the word shampoo first enter English?
④ What does the Hamburger mean in German?
⑤ Who first started using the word hamburger?

35. 위 글의 ⓐ가 가리키는 것은?35)

① the word shampoo
② making a hair soap
③ a bath with a head massage
④ washing the hair
⑤ a special soap for the hair

36. 위 글의 (A)에 들어갈 제목으로 가장 어색한 것은?36)

① English Words of Foreign Origin
② English Words from Other Languages
③ Foreign Words from English Words
④ Interesting English Words with Foreign Origin
⑤ The Origin of English Words from Other Cultures

37. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?37)

word	original word	country of the origin	meaning
shampoo	①chāmpo	②India	washing the hair
hamburger	③Hamburg	④Germany	ⓔTexas-style steak

38. 다음 글을 읽고 <조건>을 참고하여 우리말을 영어로 쓰시오.38) [3과]

(1) My brother bought a new phone last week. I want to use his phone but he doesn't like others using his things.

(2) Jessica heard that people could look younger if they have their hair cut short. So she went to a salon and changed her hair style.

<조 건>
1. '가주어 it'을 사용할 것.
2. 글에서 표현을 찾아 쓰되, 주어진 사역동사와 형용사를 활용할 것.

(1) 나의 형이 내가 그의 폰을 사용하게 해주는 것은 놀라운 일이다. (surprising, let)

(2) 그녀의 머리스타일이 그녀를 어려 보이게 하는 것은 사실이 아니다. (true, make)

(1)_____

_____

(2)_____

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

❖ **다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [3과]**

The word robot comes from the play R.U.R., ⓐwhich was written in 1920 by a Czech writer Karel Čapek. In the play, robots are machines that look like humans. ⓑThey are designed to work for humans and are produced in a factory.

ⓒIt is interesting that the idea of using the word robot didn't come from Karel Čapek himself. ⓓHe originally called the machines in his play labori from the Latin word for "work." However, his brother suggested roboti, which means "slave workers" in Czech. Karel Čapek decided to use ⓔit. In 1938, the play was made into a science fiction show on television in Britain.

39. 위 글의 ⓐ~ⓔ가 가리키는 것이 어색한 것은?[39]

① ⓐwhich → the play R.U.R
② ⓑThey → the robots in the play
③ ⓒIt → the word robot
④ ⓓHe → Karel Čapek
⑤ ⓔit → roboti

40. 위 글을 읽고 답을 알 수 없는 질문은?[40]

① Where was Karel Čapek from?
② When did the Karel Čapek write the play R.U.R?
③ How many robots appeared in the play R.U.R?
④ Whose idea was it that Karel Čapek should use the word robot?
⑤ What does the word roboti mean in Czech?

41. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절하지 않은 것은?[41] [3과]

The word hamburger originally comes from Hamburg, Germany's second-largest city. Hamburger means "people or things from Hamburg" in German. The origin of the first hamburger is not clear. However, _____ the hamburger was invented in a small town in Texas, USA, sometime between 1885 and 1904. A cook placed a Hamburg-style steak between two slices of bread, and people started to call such food a hamburger.

① it is said that
② it believes that
③ people say that
④ it is believed that
⑤ people believe that

❖ **다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [3과]**

The word hurricane comes from the Spanish word huracán, which originates from the name of a Mayan god. In the Mayan creation myth, Huracán is the weather god of wind, storm, and fire, and he is one of the three gods who created humans. However, the first humans angered the gods, ⓐ_____ Huracán caused a great flood.

The first Spanish contact with the Mayan civilization was in 1517. Spanish explorers who were passing through the Caribbean experienced a hurricane and picked up the word for it from the people in the area. In English, one of the early uses of hurricane was in a play by Shakespeare in 1608.

42. 위 글의 ⓐ에 들어갈 말로 가장 적당한 것은?[42]

① but ② so ③ although
④ as ⑤ if

43. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?[43] [3과]

ⓐThe word shampoo comes from the Hindi word chāmpo, which means "to press." In India, the word was used for a head massage. British traders in India experienced a bath with a head massage and introduced ⓑit to Britain in the 18th century. The meaning of the word shampoo changed a few times after ⓒit first entered English around 1762. In the 19th century, ⓓthe word got its present meaning of "washing the hair." Shortly after that, ⓔit began to be also used for a special soap for the hair.

① ⓐ ② ⓑ ③ ⓒ ④ ⓓ ⑤ ⓔ

LIVEWORKSHEETS

44. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?[44] [3과]

The word hurricane comes from the Spanish word huracán, which ⓐoriginates from the name of a Mayan god. In the Mayan creation myth, Huracán is the weather god of wind, storm, and fire, and he is one of the three gods who ⓑ created humans. However, the first humans ⓒpleased the gods, so Huracán caused a great flood.

The first Spanish contact with the Mayan civilization was in 1517. Spanish explorers who were passing through the Caribbean ⓓexperienced a hurricane and picked up the word for it from the people in the area. In English, one of the early ⓔuses of hurricane was in a play by Shakespeare in 1608.

① ⓐ ② ⓑ ③ ⓒ ④ ⓓ ⑤ ⓔ

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [3과]

The word robot comes from the play R.U.R.*, (A)_____ was written in 1920 by a Czech writer Karel Čapek. In the play, robots are machines that look like humans. They are designed to work for humans and are produced in a factory. It is interesting that the idea of using the word robot didn't come from Karel Čapek himself. He originally called the machines in his play labori from the Latin word for "work." However, his brother suggested roboti, (B)_____ means "slave workers" in Czech. Karel Čapek liked the idea and decided to use the word roboti. In 1938, the play was made into a science fiction show on television in Britain.

*R.U.R.: Rossum's Universal Robot

45. 위 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 공통으로 들어갈 말을 한 단어로 쓰시오.[45]

정답: _____

46. 위 글을 참고하여 다음 질문에 완전한 문장으로 답할 때 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 12단어 이내로 쓰시오.[46]

Q: What are robots in the play R.U.R.?
A: Robots in the play R.U.R _____
_____.

정답: _____

47. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?[47] [3과]

A: I feel under the weather.
B: Excuse me, but can you please say that again?
A: I said, "I feel under the weather." It means "_____" I think I have a cold.
B: Oh. Why don't you uy some medicine before you get on the plane? You can get medicine at the store over there.
A: I guess I should.

① Good luck.
② Don't feel sad.
③ I don't feel well.
④ It's raining a lot.
⑤ Don't be nervous.

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [3과]

English has often ⓐborrowed words from other cultures or languages. Here are some examples with interesting stories.

The word shampoo comes from the Hindi word chāmpo, which means "ⓑto press." In India, the word was ⓒusing for a head massage. British traders in India experienced a bath with a head massage and ⓓintroduced it to Britain in the 18th century. The meaning of the word shampoo changed a few times after it first entered English around 1762. In the 19th century, shampoo got its present meaning of "washing the hair." Shortly after that, the word began ⓔto be also used for a special soap for the hair.

48. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?[48]

① ⓐ ② ⓑ ③ ⓒ ④ ⓓ ⑤ ⓔ

49. 위 글의 내용을 잘못 이해한 사람은?[49]

① Tina: 영어 단어 중에는 다른 문화나 언어에서 유래한 것도 있어.
② Mike: 'shampoo'라는 단어는 영어에 들어온 후 의미가 여러 번 바뀌었어.
③ Kate: 'shampoo'라는 단어가 영어에 처음 들어왔을 때는 '머리는 감는다'는 뜻이었어.
④ Eric: 'shampoo'라는 단어는 '누르다'라는 뜻을 가진 힌디어 단어에서 유래했어.
⑤ Jane: 영국 무역상들은 인도에서 머리 마사지를 곁들인 목욕을 경험한 후 영국에 소개했어.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

❖ **다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [3과]**

The word robot comes from the play R.U.R., (A)_____ was written in 1920 by a Czech writer Karel Čapek. In the play, robots are machines that look like humans. They are designed to work for humans and are produced in a factory.

It is interesting (B)_____ the idea of using the word robot didn't come from Karel Čapek himself. He originally called the machines in his play labori from the Latin word for "work." However, his brother suggested roboti, (C)_____ means "slave workers" in Czech. Karel Čapek liked the idea and decided to use the word roboti. In 1938, the play was made into a science fiction show on television in Britain.

50. **위 글의 빈칸 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 짝지어진 것은?50)**

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	which	that	which
②	who	what	that
③	that	that	who
④	which	what	that
⑤	who	that	which

51. **위 글을 읽고 답할 수 있는 질문이 아닌 것은?51)**

① Who is Karel Čapek?
② What are robots in R.U.R?
③ What does roboti mean in Czech?
④ Who produced the first robot in a factory?
⑤ Who suggested the idea of using the word roboti?

52. **다음 중 어법상 어색한 문장은?52) [3과]**

① I have a friend that is very smart.
② She has a daughter who runs a bakery.
③ I bought a computer, which was very expensive.
④ My friend Linda, who is a chef, lives in London.
⑤ This is Kimchi, that is a traditional Korean food.

53. **다음 <보기>와 같이 문장을 바꿔쓸 때 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?53) [3과]**

<보기>
That he lost the race was shocking.
→ _____ was shocking that he lost the race.

① It ② This ③ That
④ What ⑤ Which

❖ **다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [3과]**

The word hurricane (A)_____ the Spanish word huracán, which (A)_____ the name of a Mayan god. In the Mayan creation myth, Huracán is the weather god of wind, storm, and fire, and he is ⓐone of the three gods who created humans. However, the first humans angered the gods, so Huracán ⓑcaused a great flood. The first Spanish contact with the Mayan civilization was in 1517. Spanish explorers ⓒwho were passing through the Caribbean experienced a hurricane and ⓓpicked up the word for it from the people in the area. In English, ⓔone of the early uses of hurricane was in a play by Shakespeare in 1608.

54. **위 글의 (A)에 공통으로 들어갈 수 있는 표현으로 적절한 것은?54)**

① differs from ② suffers from
③ escapes from ④ recovers from
⑤ originates from

55. **위 글의 밑줄 친 ⓐ~ⓔ의 의미로 어색한 것은?55)**

① ⓐ - 인간을 창조한 세 명의 신들 중 한 명
② ⓑ - 거대한 태풍을 일으켰다
③ ⓒ - 카리브 해를 통과하고 있던
④ ⓓ - 그것을 가리키는 단어를 알게 되었다
⑤ ⓔ - 'hurricane'이 초기에 사용된 예 중 하나

❖ **다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [3과]**

The word hamburger originally comes from Hamburg, Germany's second-largest city. Hamburger means "people or things from Hamburg" in German.

The origin of the first hamburger is not clear. However, it is believed that the hamburger was invented in a small town in Texas, USA, sometime between 1885 and 1904.

A cook placed a Hamburg-style steak between two slices of bread, and people started to call such food a hamburger.

56. **위 글의 밑줄 친 단어 중 <보기>의 영영풀이에 해당하는 것은?56)**

<보기>
the beginning, cause, or source of something

① city ② people ③ origin
④ clear ⑤ such

57. **위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?57)**

① 함부르크는 독일에서 가장 큰 도시이다.
② 햄버거가 발명된 시기는 분명하지 않다.
③ 햄버거는 함부르크에서 처음 만들어졌다.
④ 미국의 텍사스 사람들이 햄버거를 즐겨 먹었다.
⑤ 햄버거라는 이름은 요리를 처음 만든 요리사가 지었다.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1) ②
2) A cook placed a Hamburg-style steak between two slices of bread.
3)
   1) Maya → Mayan
      Spain → Spanish
   2) 그것을 가리키는 단어를 익히게 되었다.
4) ⓐ which Leonardo da Vinch painted
   ⓑ which Gustave Eiffel designed and built
5) The word shampoo entered English in the 18th century from Britain
6) (A) my cup of tea
   (B) keep my fingers crossed for you
7) ④
8) ⑤
9) ⑤
10) ③
11) ⑤
12) ⑤
13) ②
14) ③
15) ③
16) ⑤
17) Comes from the Spanish word huracan, which originates from the name of a Mayan god.
18) ①
19) (A) see eye to eye
   (B) in hot water
20) ②
21) ⑤
22) ④
23) (1) It is surprising that my brother lets me use his phone.
   (2) It is not true that her hairstyle makes her look younger.
24) ③
25) ③
26) ⑤
27) Comes from the Spanish word huracan, which originates from the name of a Mayan god.
28) ①
29) ②
30) ⑤
31) ④
32) (A) see eye to eye
   (B) in hot water
33) ③
34) ⑤
35) ③
36) ③
37) ⑤
38) (1) It is surprising that my brother lets me use his phone.
   (2) It is not true that her hairstyle makes her look younger.
39) ③
40) ③
41) ②
42) ②
43) ②
44) ③
45) which
46) are machines that look like humans,
   are designed to work for humans, 또는
   are produced in a factory
47) ③
48) ③
49) ③
50) ①
51) ④
52) ⑤
53) ①
54) ⑤
55) ②
56) ③
57) ②

LIVEWORKSHEETS