

01~04번은 듣기 문제입니다. 잘 듣고 답해 봅시다.

### 01 대화를 듣고, Julie가 관심 있어 하는 것을 고르시오.

- ① Korean food                      ② Korean sport  
③ Korean music                  ④ Korean clothing  
⑤ Korean painting

### 02 대화를 듣고, 관계있는 그림을 고르시오.

①



②



③



④



⑤



### 03 대화를 듣고, 남자가 신호등을 마음에 들어 하지 않는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 너무 높아서  
② 너무 낮아서  
③ 청각 장애인을 배려하지 않아서  
④ 시각 장애인을 배려하지 않아서  
⑤ 색맹인 사람을 배려하지 않아서

### 04 대화를 듣고, 아들이 미소를 돕기 위해 제안한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 스위치 아래 디딤대 놓기  
② 스위치를 낮게 다시 달기  
③ 스위치를 버튼으로 바꾸어 달기  
④ 스위치를 큰 것으로 바꾸어 달기  
⑤ 스위치와 연결된 리모컨 사용하기

학번:

이름:

### 05 대화의 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 같은 말은?

A: I enjoyed your performance. You did a good job.

B: Thank you. Are you interested in beatboxing?

A: Sure. Can you teach me?

B: No problem.

- ① What are you interested in?  
② How do you like beatboxing?  
③ What do you think of beatboxing?  
④ Do you have any interests in beatboxing?  
⑤ What kind of music are you interested in?

### 06 다음에 이어질 대화의 순서가 바르게 배열된 것은?

A: Good job! Someone is holding a cloud?  
How creative!

- ① Oh, good for you.  
② Thank you. Are you interested in taking pictures?  
③ Yes, I am. Actually, I'm taking an online class for free.

- ① a - b - c                      ② a - c - b  
③ b - c - a                      ④ b - a - c  
⑤ c - a - b

### 07 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞지 않은 것은?

A: \_\_\_\_\_ the shirt.

B: What's wrong with that?

A: It's too tight for me.

- ① I don't like  
② I'm not content with  
③ I'm not satisfied with  
④ I'm not happy about  
⑤ I don't complain about

### 08 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

A: I'm not happy about the chair. It's too hard.

B: Right. \_\_\_\_\_ putting a cushion on it.

A: That's a good idea.

- ① I mean to                      ② I intend to
- ③ I'm going to                ④ I'm thinking of
- ⑤ I'm planning to

### 09 짝 지어진 단어의 관계가 나머지와 다른 하나는?

- ① poem : poet
- ② design : designer
- ③ produce : producer
- ④ calligraphy : calligrapher
- ⑤ photograph : photographer

### 10 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

- Grandma couldn't walk well \_\_\_\_\_ a stick.
- Grandma couldn't see well \_\_\_\_\_ glasses.

- ① on                      ② by                      ③ for
- ④ with                      ⑤ without

### 11 밑줄 친 동사를 어법상 옳은 형태로 바꾼 것끼리 짝 지어진 것은?

- A woman carry a large bag got on the bus.
- Do you know the boy sit next to Mina?

- ① carried - sit
- ② carried - sat
- ③ carrying - sat
- ④ carried - sitting
- ⑤ carrying - sitting

### 12 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분과 쓰임이 같은 것은?

What made her do all this?

- ① Dad made me a dinner.
- ② He helped me make the chair.
- ③ My mom made me set the table.
- ④ Square decided to make the room better.
- ⑤ She made posters and put them up around town.

[13~14] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

How do you express your feelings? Do you sing or dance? Do you write a poem or draw a picture? Nowadays, it is popular to express feelings through \_\_\_\_\_. Let's look at some works of art.

In the work of art on the right, the word includes an image of a delicious fruit, *hongsu*. It shows that autumn is a season of fruit. The work of art on the left shows a Korean word and a Chinese character. It looks like a happy woman walking down a road with autumn leaves. Both of these works express the feeling of autumn through beautiful \_\_\_\_\_. This kind of art is called calligraphy.

### 13 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

- ① songs                      ② poems
- ③ photos                      ④ paintings
- ⑤ handwriting

### 14 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① There are two calligraphy works.
- ② The right calligraphy has an image of a fruit.
- ③ The left calligraphy looks like a woman walking down a road.
- ④ Both works have a Korean word and a Chinese character.
- ⑤ Both works express the feeling of autumn.

[15~16] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Calligraphy is not new. Many different kinds of calligraphy works from long ago can be found all around the world. Look at the two examples from Korea and the UK below. Can you tell the difference? The left one was created by Chusa in the period of the Joseon Dynasty. The characters were painted with a soft brush. The right one, *The Canterbury Tales*, was created by Chaucer in England in the late 1400s. It was written with a pen. Different writing tools led to different \_\_\_\_\_ of calligraphy. Of course, all calligraphers had to practice hard to make their unique \_\_\_\_\_.

**15** 밑글의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

- ① history                      ② styles
- ③ feelings                    ④ designs
- ⑤ cultures

**16** 밑글을 읽고 답할 수 없는 질문은?

- ① How long is calligraphy?
- ② When was the Chusa's work written?
- ③ When was *The Canterbury Tales* created?
- ④ Who created *The Canterbury Tales*?
- ⑤ Did different tools develop different styles of calligraphy?

**17** ①~⑤ 중 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 알맞은 곳은?

With all these difficulties, the woman had to climb stairs in subway stations and get on crowded buses.

In 1979, a woman started a journey to cities in the U.S. and Canada. ( ① ) She looked over 80. She couldn't see or hear well. She couldn't walk well without a stick. ( ② ) She had to open heavy doors and use can openers with her weak hands. ( ③ ) Sometimes she got hurt or found herself in danger. Every moment was very difficult for her, but she visited more than 115 cities and ended her trip in 1982. ( ④ )

Who was the woman and what made her do all this? She was Patricia Moore, a 26-year-old designer. ( ⑤ )

[18~19] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

① One example of her universal design ideas is low-floor buses. ② They have no steps and have such a low floor that even a person in a wheelchair can use ③ them without any help. Of course, ④ this helps other people get on ⑤ the bus more comfortably, too.

**18** 밑글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중 가리키는 대상이 나머지

넷과 다른 하나는?

- ① ①                      ② ②                      ③ ③
- ④ ④                      ⑤ ⑤

**19** 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 저상 버스는 보편적인 디자인 아이디어의 한 가지 예이다.
- ② 저상 버스는 계단이 없다.
- ③ 저상 버스는 바닥이 낮다.
- ④ 휠체어를 탄 사람도 아무 도움 없이 저상 버스를 이용할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 저상 버스는 휠체어를 탄 사람만 이용할 수 있다.

## 20 다음 글의 제목으로 알맞은 것은?

During her journey, Patricia felt the difficulties old people go through. From this experience, she designed products anybody could use safely and easily. This was the beginning of "universal design," or "design for all."

- ① Patricia's Journey
- ② Experience from the Journey
- ③ Beginning of Universal Design
- ④ Difficulties Old People Go Through
- ⑤ Designing Products Safely and Easily

서술형

## 01 그림을 보고 질문에 답하십시오. (단, -ing를 이용할 것)



A: Who's Jake?

B: He's the man \_\_\_\_\_.

서술형

## 02 주어진 단어를 바르게 배열하여 대화를 완성하십시오.

A: Do you like watching horror movies?

B: Yes, I do. \_\_\_\_\_

(fun, to, it, watch, is, movies, horror)

서술형

## 03 두 문장을 한 문장으로 만들 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오. (단, 'so ... that'을 이용할 것)

The box is too heavy. The boy can't move it.  
→ The box is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

서술형

## 04 다음 문장에서 어색한 부분을 바르게 고쳐 문장을 다시 쓰시오.

The PE teacher had the boy to draw a line.

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_