

01 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A: My grandma has a green thumb.
 B: Did she paint her thumb green?
 A: That's not what I mean, I mean _____.

- ① she hurt her finger
- ② she is a lucky woman
- ③ she is good at gardening
- ④ she grows a large farm herself
- ⑤ she is interested in going green

02 빈칸을 채워 대화를 완성하십시오.

A: It's raining cats and dogs.
 B: What _____ by that?
 A: I mean it is raining heavily.

03 다음 영영풀이에 해당하는 단어를 보기에서 고르시오.

보기
 odd rare obvious

- (1) not often seen or found

- (2) unusual or strange

- (3) easily recognized or understood

04 다음 단어 중 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① dislike ② disagree
- ③ disappear ④ dissatisfy
- ⑤ distinguish

05 괄호 안에 주어진 말을 바르게 배열하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

- (1) English (spoken / is / all / the world / around).
→ _____
- (2) The idea (is / not always / money talks / that / true).
→ _____

06 다음 중 어법상 틀린 문장은?

- ① An white elephant was given to the king.
- ② The event was canceled because of heavy snow.
- ③ The news that the team lost the game surprised me.
- ④ I like the opinion which we have a school festival in fall.
- ⑤ The idea comes from the belief that crocodiles sweep over the prey.

07 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

What do animals have to do with the English language? Consider some of the fascinating ways in which animals are involved in everyday English. Let's begin with a basic (A) linguistic / psychological process, the analogy. An analogy is a comparison between two things and a convenient way for language to create new meanings. Animals are usually used because they are familiar to everyone. By way of analogy, animal expressions draw on the (B) differences / similarities between animals and humans. People who are not courageous are called "chickens," while brave leaders are said to be "lionhearted." In most cases, it is not (C) easy / hard to see the logic behind the comparisons.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------------|------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | linguistic | differences | easy |
| ② | psychological | differences | easy |
| ③ | linguistic | differences | hard |
| ④ | psychological | similarities | hard |
| ⑤ | linguistic | similarities | hard |

[08-09] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)
 "Making a beeline" also belongs to the group of animal expressions based on ① flawed observation. "A beeline" typically means a straight line between two points.

(B)

It is only ② when they return home with a load of honey that they make a straight line. In the case of the bee, only part of the truth came to represent the whole.

(C)

If you “make a beeline for” someone or something, you go straight toward your destination, ③ ignore everything else along the way. For instance, your mom ④ might have told you to make a beeline home after school.

(D)

Now you may wonder if bees really fly straight to ⑤ where they want to go. The answer is, usually they do not. As you may have observed, they make irregular twists and turns in their flight. They often stop to rest and take a long way around.

08 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

09 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

[10-11] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Sometimes, the meaning of analogies may not be obvious. _____ (A) _____, what comes to mind when you hear the phrase “white elephant” or “black sheep”? Most people, hearing these phrases for the first time, cannot correctly guess their meanings. The expression “white elephant” comes from Thailand. Long ago, in Thailand, white elephants were very rare. Whenever one was found, ① it was given to the king. The king would then give ② it as a royal “gift” to someone he did not like since the beautiful animal cost a fortune to take care of. Nobody could refuse such a present, but ③ it could financially ruin its owner. _____ (B) _____, ④ it was a serious crime to mistreat a present from the king. Even riding ⑤ it was not allowed, so a white elephant was almost useless. The expression, introduced in England in the 18th century, turned out to be useful for describing costly but useless public buildings.

10 윗글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

11 윗글의 white elephant에 대한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 옛날 태국에서 아주 귀한 동물이었다.
- ② 발견되면 왕에게 진상되었다.
- ③ 왕은 싫어하는 사람에게 팔곤 했다.
- ④ 돌보는 데 거액이 들었다.
- ⑤ 타고 다니는 것이 금지되었다.

[12-13] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Black sheep, like white elephants, are not common, and they also mean trouble for their owners. The expression is from the English history of sheep farming. Long ago, black wool was worthless because it was almost impossible ① to dye. When a black sheep was born, the owners saw it as bad luck. Today the expression “black sheep” ② referring to an odd and unpopular member of a family or a group, perhaps because the unpopular black sheep stood out in a group of white sheep. These interesting expressions are only a few examples of the English expressions ③ having to do with animals. ④ Watch for others as you learn more English. Be curious about them and research their roots. It is a fun way ⑤ to learn the language.

12 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

13 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 검은 양털은 상업적 가치가 없었다.
- ② black sheep은 영국 목양 산업의 역사에서 유래한 표현이다.
- ③ 검은 양털은 염색으로 거의 색을 바꿀 수 있었다.
- ④ 검은 양이 태어나면 주인은 불운이라 생각했다.
- ⑤ black sheep은 집단에서 인기 없는 사람을 뜻한다.

단원 평가 Lesson 1-Special Lesson

Lesson 1 pp. 304-305

- 01 ② 02 cooking 03 ① 04 ②
 05 (1) What made you reach your goals?
 (2) A sudden rain makes people run for cover.
 06 ③ 07 ② 08 ③ 09 ③ 10 ② 11 ④ 12 ③
 13 (1) late (2) effort

Lesson 2 pp. 306-307

- 01 ③ 02 do you mean 03 (1) rare (2) odd (3) obvious 04 ⑤
 05 (1) English is spoken all around the world.
 (2) The idea that money talks is not always true.
 06 ④ 07 ⑤ 08 ③ 09 ③ 10 ④ 11 ③ 12 ②
 13 ③

Lesson 3 pp. 308-309

- 01 ③ 02 ④ 03 (1) demonstrate (2) associate
 (3) exhibit 04 ⑤ 05 ④ 06 ⑤ 07 ③ 08 ④
 09 ④ 10 ② 11 ③ 12 ③ 13 (A) Helsinki (B) herring

Lesson 4 pp. 310-311

- 01 ④ 02 ⑤
 03 (1) swallow (2) shiver (3) temperature 04 ⑤
 05 (1) Arriving at the bus stop (2) where you ordered the coffee
 06 ④ 07 ① 08 ⑤ 09 ④ 10 ④ 11 ④
 12 ⑤ 13 ⑤

Lesson 5 pp. 312-313

- 01 ⑤ 02 ⑤ 03 ④ 04 ② 05 ① 06 ③
 07 ① 08 ③
 09 He was so clever that he could answer all the questions. 10 ② 11 ② 12 ④ 13 ⑤

Lesson 6 pp. 314-315

- 01 ⑤ 02 ③ 03 ⑤ 04 ②
 05 (1) The presentation I had prepared was done yesterday. (2) The water coming from the factories is not clean.
 06 ① 07 ⑤ 08 ③ 09 (A) exhausted (B) pleased
 10 ⑤ 11 ③ 12 ⑤ 13 ④

Lesson 7 pp. 316-317

- 01 ② 02 ③
 03 (1) take away (2) look after (3) put up with 04 ③
 05 (1) I cautiously asked Jane whether she had made peace with her sister.
 (2) When he won the prize, the first thought that crossed his mind was that his mother would be proud of him.
 06 ④ 07 ②
 08 (A) tour{tourist} attraction (B) killing{attacking}
 09 ③ 10 ③ 11 ④ 12 ② 13 ③

Lesson 8 pp. 318-319

- 01 ⑤ 02 ③ 03 (1) Renewable (2) progress 04 ②
 05 (1) It is necessary for the faculty to learn the computer system. (2) If it were not for your help, I would not come up with such a brilliant idea.
 06 ⑤ 07 ② 08 ④ 09 ① 10 ④ 11 ①
 12 ③ 13 (A) electricity (B) vegetable oil

Lesson 9 pp. 320-321

- 01 ⑤ 02 ⑤ 03 ① 04 ③
 05 (1) It was because of a broken arm that he was unable to play the game. (2) He speaks English as if it were his native language.
 06 ① 07 ② 08 ⑤ 09 ② 10 ② 11 ④
 12 ⑤ 13 (A) complaints (B) settle

Lesson 10 pp. 322-323

- 01 ② 02 ⑤
 03 (1) thoughtful (2) talkative (3) colorful 04 ⑤

05 (1) I heard my name called behind me.

(2) Whoever submits their assignment late will be warned.

06 ④ 07 ② 08 ③ 09 ④

10 (A) acquired (B) voluntary 11 ⑤ 12 ② 13 ⑤

Special Lesson pp. 324-325

01 (1) accompany (2) maintain

02 ⑤ 03 ③

04 I have no choice but to praise him.

05 ③ 06 ⑤ 07 ⑤ 08 ② 09 ④

10 made it difficult for his clinic to treat them all

11 ④ 12 ④ 13 ①