

SKILL UP FOR THE TOEFL PRIMARY® TEST

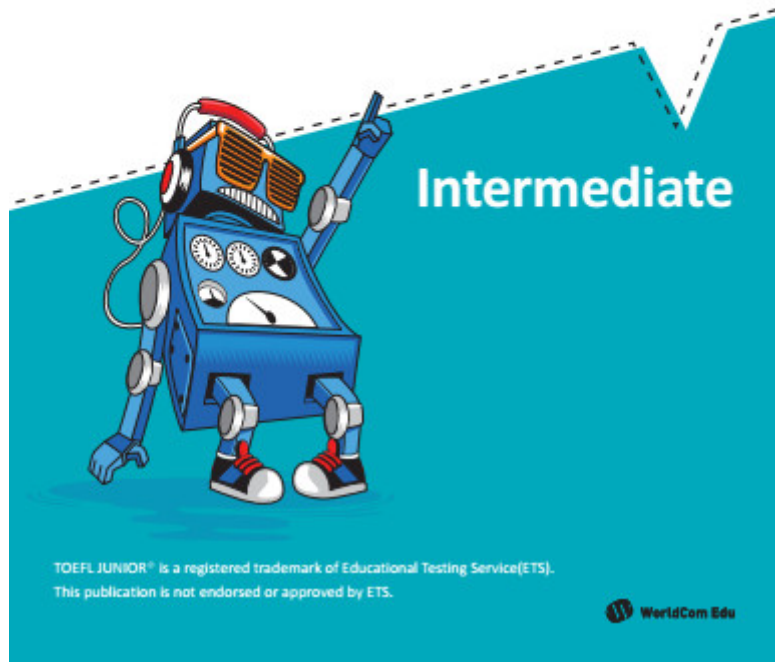
Teacher's Resources

INTERMEDIATE

★ MP3 CD with TOEFL JUNIOR® Listening passages



SKILL UP FOR THE TOEFL JUNIOR® TEST



TOEFL JUNIOR® is a registered trademark of Educational Testing Service(ETS).
This publication is not endorsed or approved by ETS.

WorldCom Edu

목차

SKILL UP FOR THE TOEFL PRIMARY® TEST Teacher’s Resources	1
TOEFL JUNIOR Intermediate A 8 Lesson Syllabus	2
TOEFL JUNIOR Intermediate A 16 Lesson Syllabus	3
Word Study Review #1 – L/C PRACTICE TEST 1	5
Word Study Review #2 – L/C PRACTICE TEST 2	9
Word Study Review #3 – LFM PRACTICE TEST 1	14
Word Study Review #4 – LFM PRACTICE TEST 2	17
Word Study Review #5 – READING PRACTICE TEST 1	21
Word Study Review #6 – READING PRACTICE TEST 2	25
Word Study Review #7 –ACTUAL TEST 1	30
Word Study Review #8 –ACTUAL TEST 2	53
Answer Key and Appendix.....	77
Answer Key for Word Review Tests	78
Answer Key for Dictation Tests	86
Vocabulary List.....	130
Vocabulary List 1 (L/C).....	131
Vocabulary List 2 (L/C).....	132
Vocabulary List 3 (LFM).....	133
Vocabulary List 4 (LFM).....	134
Vocabulary List 5 (Reading).....	135
Vocabulary List 6 (Reading).....	136
Vocabulary List 7(Actual Test 1).....	137
Vocabulary List 8 (Actual Test 2).....	138
Word Index	139

TOEFL JUNIOR Intermediate A 8 Lesson Syllabus

Class	Lesson	Classwork	Homework
1	Chapter 1 Listening Comprehension - Question types 1-7 & Practice Test 1 (p. 16-39)	* Word Study * Sample Questions * Question Solving	* Workbook Review * Word Study Prep. * Students prepare the presentation about the game in workbook.
2	Chapter 1 Listening Comprehension - Practice Test 2 (p. 40-41)	* Word Test * Question Solving * Students present their homework (about the 'game') to the class.	* Word Study Review * Workbook Review * Word Study Prep.
3	Chapter 2 Language Form and Meaning - Question types 1-7 & Practice Test 1 (p. 48-64)	* Word Study * Sample Questions * Question Solving	* Word Study Review * Workbook Review * Word Study Prep. * Students prepare the presentation their essay in workbook.
4	Chapter 2 Language Form and Meaning - Practice Test 2 (p. 65-67)	* Word Study * Question Solving * Students present their homework (essay) to the class.	* Word Study Review * Workbook Review * Word Study Prep.
5	Chapter 3 Reading Comprehension - Question types 1-6 & Practice Test 1 (p. 74-97)	* Word Study * Sample Questions * Question Solving	* Word Study Review * Workbook Review * Word Study Prep. * Students prepare the presentation their summary about the reading passage in workbook.
6	Chapter 3 Reading Comprehension - Practice Test 2 (p. 98-101)	* Word Study * Question Solving * Students present their homework (their summary) to the class.	* Word Study Review * Workbook Review * Word Study Prep.
7	Actual Test 1	* Word Test * Question Solving	* Word Study Review * Workbook Review * Word Study Prep.
8	Actual Test 2	* Word Test * Question Solving	* Word Study Review * Workbook Review

TOEFL JUNIOR Intermediate A 16 Lesson Syllabus

Class	Lesson	Classwork	Homework
1	Chapter 1 Listening Comprehension Question Types and Strategies 1-7 (p. 16-35)	* Word Study * Explain Question types and Sample Questions * Make some question sentences using the 'Question Formulas'.	* Word Study Prep. (SB - p. 38-39) * Students select 5 words of their choices and present them to the class next time. The selected words should be described in English (students are encouraged to use an English-English dictionary and example sentences)
2	Chapter 1 Listening Comprehension Practice Test 1 (p. 38-39)	* Word Test * Question Solving - Practice Test 1 * Student may present their homework (list of words) to the c lass	* Word Study Review * Word Study Prep. (SB - p. 40-41) * Workbook review * The teacher finds short and easy informational texts in workbook and ask students to present them next time.
3	Chapter 1 Listening Comprehension Practice Test 2 (p. 40-41)	* Word Test * Question Solving - Practice Test 2 * Students may present their homework to the class.	* Workbook review
4	Chapter 2 Language Form and Meaning Question Types and Strategies 1-7 (p. 46-61)	* Explain Question types and Sample Questions * Make some question sentences using the 'Question Formulas'.	* Word Study Prep. (SB - p. 64) * Workbook review * Students select 5 words of their choices and present them to the class next time. The selected words should be described in English (students are encouraged to use an English-English dictionary and example sentences)
5	Chapter 2 Language Form and Meaning Practice Test 1 (p. 64)	* Word Test * Question Solving - Practice Test 1 * Student may present their homework (list of words) to the class	* Word Study Review * Word Study Prep. (SB - p. 66-67) * Workbook review * The teacher finds short and easy informational texts in workbook and ask students to present them next time.
6	Chapter 2 Language Form and Meaning Practice Test 2 (p. 66-67)	* Word Test * Question Solving - Practice Test 2 * Students may present their homework to the class.	* Workbook review
7	Chapter 3 Reading Comprehension Question Types and Strategies 1-6 (p. 74-93)	* Word Study * Explain Question types and Sample Questions * Make some question sentences using the 'Question Formulas'.	* Word Study Prep. (SB - p. 94-97) * Workbook review * Students select 5 words of their choices and present them to the class next time. The selected words should be described in English (students are encouraged to use an English-English dictionary and example sentences)
8	Chapter 3 Reading Comprehension Practice Test 1 (p. 94-97)	* Word Test * Question Solving - Practice Test 1 * Student may present their homework (list of words) to the class	* Word Study Review * Word Study Prep. (SB - p. 98-101) * Workbook review * The teacher finds short and easy informational texts in workbook and ask students to present them next time.

SKILL UP FOR THE TOEFL JUNIOR® INTERMEDIATE – Teacher’s Resources

9	Chapter 3 Reading Comprehension Practice Test 2 (p. 98-101)	* Word Test * Question Solving - Practice Test 2 * Students may present their homework to the class.	* Word Study Prep. (SB - p. 105-113) * Workbook review
10	Actual Test 1 Listening Part (pp. 105-113)	* Word Test * Question Solving * Student presentation: students present their summaries of the passage to the class.	* Word Study Review * Word Study Prep. (SB - p. 115-128) * Workbook review
11	Actual Test 1 Language Form and Meaning (pp. 115-128)	* Review of Reading Parts that need additional comments * Students may present their homework (summary) to the class.	* Word Study Review * Word Study Prep. (SB - p. 131-144) * Workbook review
12	Actual Test 1 Reading Part (pp. 131-144)	* Word Test * Question Solving	* Word Study Review * Word Study Prep. (SB - p. 149-157) * Workbook review
13	Actual Test 2 Listening Part (pp. 149-157)	* Review of Listening Parts that need additional comments * Students present their summaries of the passage to the class. The teacher may help students with additional comments on their presentation.	* Word Study Review * Word Study Prep. (SB - p. 159-172) * Workbook review
14	Actual Test 2 Language Form and Meaning (pp. 159-172)	* Word Test * Question Solving * Students present their lists of words to the class.	* Word Study Review * Word Study Prep. (SB - p. 175-188) * Workbook review
15	Actual Test 2 Reading Part (pp. 175-188)	* Word Test * Question Solving	* Word Study Review * Workbook review
16	Actual Test 1 & 2 Review	* Review of Actual Test 1 and 2 questions that need additional comments	* Workbook Review

Word Study Review #1 – L/C PRACTICE TEST 1

pp.38-39

Lesson #1

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

English → Korean

	English	Korean
1	recognize	
2	leave	
3	process	
4	attract	
5	debate	
6	bulky	
7	community	

Korean → English

	Korean	English
1	미리	
2	환경	
3	구성하다	
4	풍부한	
5	지역의	
6	박수(갈채)	
7	준비하다	

◆ **Workbook Review**

Dictation: Lesson 1

[pp. 38-39]

1. Track 001

Here at Fairmont Middle School we’re very **p**_____ the good things our students do. Today I’d like to recognize and **c**_____ Tony Carver on his service to the community. In the past year, Tony has helped out at a local nursing home every weekend. He has made a **p**_____ impact on many lives. Please give Tony a big **r**_____ of applause.

2. Track 002

Attention Year 6 students. On Monday, please arrive at school by 7 AM so we can **l**_____ early for our school camp. Don’t forget the **l**_____ of things that you need to **b**_____, including warm clothes, sturdy shoes and a **j**_____. We will be going on a hike and camping in tents one night and the weather could get cold on the mountain. Have a good weekend and see you Monday morning.

[3-6] Track 003

B: Hi, Marge, how have you been these days?

G: I’ve been great Fred, you look a little worried.

B: I am a little worried. I wonder if I can **a**_____ you for a **f**_____?

G: Maybe, what do you need?

B: Tonight is the second round of the inter-school **d**_____ contest. Our school is debating Eynesbury Middle School. The problem is that our **b**_____ debater, Tony, is sick. He got **f**_____ **p**_____ after eating some seafood. We only have two debaters and we need three. Would you be able to fill in for Tony?

G: It sounds interesting. I’m worried I’ve never done a debate before.

B: Don’t **w**_____, you can be the first debater on our team. As the first person, you are able to prepare most of the things _____ **a**_____. We will also be able to help each other out.

G: Do you have any idea what the debate will be about?

B: Yes it will be about the **e**_____.

G: Oh, I like to talk about that topic!

B: The debate is right after school. The school bus takes us there and brings us back.

Mr. Fitzgibbons will take us. We should _____ **h**_____ by 7 o’clock. How about it?

G: Ok! Let me just ask my mother

[7-11] Track 007

Video games have a rich **h**_____ that goes back to the 1950s, when the first video game was developed. In those days, people had to use computers to play video games. Unlike today's computers, the ones in the 1950s were **h**_____ and **b**_____. Therefore, it was not easy to play video games. In 1968, a brilliant man developed a new video game **s**_____, which plugged into a home TV. Based on that, a large company started to produce home video game systems. Unlike today's video games, however, all video games were **b**_____ and **w**_____, and most of them were Ping-Pong.

A few years later, a lot of people **b**_____ use an Atari to play home video games. The Atari system had cartridges, each of which had a **d**_____ game on it.

The process of making games is interesting. **G**_____ each game has a different story, and so games are sometimes constructed with storyboards. Writers and artists work together, trying to find ideas for good stories. After they find good stories, they start to **c**_____ interesting characters.

In creating good characters, the artist will first **d**_____ each character. Then the writer looks at the drawings to see if he or she likes them. After that, the characters are put on the computer screen. With the help of the computer, the characters can come **a**_____.

Next, **l**_____ of skin are added to the characters, to make them more **r**_____.

After that, the computer programmer makes the characters move.

Sometimes, a real person **a**_____ as a character in the story. Wearing special clothing, this person helps a video game character to look alive. Video games have come a long way, and will continue to attract our interest.

◆ **Grammar and Speaking Tips**

[p.38]

- **be proud of:** ~을 자랑스러워하다 (ex.) Teddy’s parents **were proud of him** because he got the first prize this semester. ‘Teddy 의 부모님은 그가 이번 학기에 일등을 했기 때문에 그를 매우 자랑스러워 했다.’
- **arrive at:** ~에 도착하다, (ex.) Mike and Sue will be arrive at the airport this afternoon. ‘Mike와 Sue는 오늘 오후에 공항에 도착할 것이다.’
- **get(become) cold:** 추워지다, (ex.) It’s already end of October. It’s **getting cold**. (벌써 10 월 말이야. 점점 추워진다.), cf.: **get (catch)a cold:** 감기에 걸리다, (ex.) Every winter, my brother and I **get a cold**. ‘매년 겨울, 오빠와 나는 감기에 걸린다.’

[p.39]

- **rich:** 부유한, 부자인 / 풍요로운, 다채로운, (ex.) I want to travel around the world and I want to see each region’s **rich history and culture**. ‘나는 세계여행을 하고 싶고, 각 지역의 다채로운 역사와 문화를 보고 싶어.’
- **live vs. alive:** (ex.) [live] (동사) 살다 → We have lived in London for three years. ‘우리는 런던에서 3 년 동안 살고 있다.’ [alive] (형용사) 살아있는, (ex.) We don’t know whether he’s alive or dead at the end of the scene. ‘우리는 마지막 장면에서 그가 살아있는지 죽었는지 모른다.’

Word Study Review #2 – L/C PRACTICE TEST 2

pp.40-41

Lesson #2

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

English → Korean

	English	Korean
1	talent	
2	probably	
3	oval	
4	consider	
5	flexible	
6	take a breath	
7	vertically	

Korean → English

	Korean	English
1	대회, 경쟁	
2	암시하다, 시사하다	
3	대표하다	
4	보장하다	
5	시작하다, 착수하다	
6	위험에 빠뜨리다	
7	노력	

◆ **Workbook Review****Dictation: Lesson 2**

[pp. 40-41]

1. Track 012

Fred, you swim really **f**_____. You have a real talent for swimming. I know that you haven’t **r**_____ the school before in swimming, but I’d like to ask you to **c**_____ it. Next month, there will be an interschool swimming competition with all the schools in our area. I think you should try out for our school, in the 50 and 100 meters **f**_____. There is a try out next Friday.

2. Track 013

Class, our schedule is going to be a little different today. The weather **f**_____ suggests rain in the afternoon and so we won’t do Physical Education at that time like **u**_____. Instead we’ll go out and do it this morning when the weather is good. And in the afternoon, when it will **p**_____ be raining, we will **s**_____ in and do math.

[3-6] Track 014

W: Alfred, where are you right now?

M: I’m in the school **g**_____. I’m watching a game of basketball but soon, when the game finishes, it will be my team’s turn to play. Why do you ask?

W: I want to ask _____ you can come to the **o**_____ after school. I’ve got a special **s**_____.

M: What kind of surprise?

W: Do you remember about the air rocket I’ve been making in my **s**_____ time?

M: Yes, you’ve been **b**_____ that for the last 2 months or more.

W: Yes. I think it’s finally ready to go. I have been having some problems with the aerodynamics and the design. How to push **e**_____ air into the rocket so that it takes off? That was one of the issues. And also, to ensure it **t**_____ vertically? It wasn’t easy but I think I’ve **w**_____ everything out. I’m going to do the first **l**_____ after school. Come over at 4 o’clock and bring your friends if you can. It’s going to be amazing!

M: Alright. Why don’t you come over to the gym right now? All my friends are here. If you come over and tell them about the rocket, **t**_____ will be **i**_____. You can invite them all to the launch too. And if you want to play on our team, we **a**_____ need another player.

W: Ok, I’ll see you soon!

[7-11] Track 018

The manatee is a sea animal that feeds on **s**_____ and plants. Although they are very large, manatees are **g**_____ animals. They do not hurt other sea animals. They do not **i**_____ people, either. The **u**_____ lip of a manatee is large and **f**_____. So, manatees can bend their upper lips very easily. They usually use the lips to eat food. Interestingly, manatees also use their upper lips to communicate with each other. Many people **n**_____ that their eyes look like buttons.

Interestingly, manatees spend **h**_____ of their day sleeping in the water.

But they **c**_____ to the surface of the water to **t**_____ a **b**_____.

They do so about every twenty minutes. Manatees live in warm areas such as the Gulf of Mexico and

West Africa.

Manatees gather in shallow waters. During the winter months, they used to **m**_____ south. But these days, many manatees gather around power plants along the Gulf of Mexico.

Most manatees can live **u**_____ _____ fifty years. Some of them can live up to sixty years.

Unfortunately, however, many manatees lose their lives before they reach that age. Sadly, that is

I_____ because people **c**_____ to their deaths in many different ways. For instance,

many fishermen use fishing nets, which can kill manatees. These sea animals often get **c**_____

up in the nets, and the nets hurt and kill the manatees. Although they are sea animals, manatees cannot

swim fast. As a result, they often get killed by boats and ships **o**_____ by people. For these

reasons manatees have become an endangered species. A lot of people are trying to save these sea

animals. Will you join this effort, too?

◆ **Grammar and Speaking Tips**

[p.40]

- **talent:** ‘재능’, (ex.) Maria has great artistic **talent** at painting. ‘Maria 는 그림에 뛰어난 예술적 재능을 가지고 있다.’
- **competition:** ‘대회’, (ex.) Eric entered a diving **competition**, and he won it. ‘Eric 은 다이빙 대회에 참가했고, 이겼다.’
- **schedule:** ‘시간표, 일정’, (ex.) We have to study to a tight **schedule** for the exam. ‘우리는 시험을 위해 빡빡한 시간표에 따라 공부해야 했다.’
- **ready:** ‘준비가 된’, ‘be ready for (doing) something’, (ex.) We’re **ready for going out**. ‘우리는 외출할 준비가 되었다.’ ‘be ready to do (something)’, (ex.) ‘They’re **ready to play** badminton. ‘그들은 배드민턴을 칠 준비가 되었다.’

[p.41]

- **seaweed:** ‘해초’, (ex.) **Seaweed** is a food that comes from the sea. ‘해초는 바다에서 나는 음식이다.’
- **although:** ‘(비록) ~이긴 하지만(= though, even though)’, (ex.) **Although** Wendy studied hard, she failed the exam. ‘Wendy 는 열심히 공부했지만, 그 시험에서 떨어졌다.’
- **take a breath:** ‘숨을 쉬다’, (ex.) Fish **take a breath** through gills in the water. ‘물고기들은 물속에서 아가미로 숨을 쉰다.’
- **up to something:** ‘~까지’, (ex.) Max can take up to seven people in his car. ‘Max 는 그의 차에 일곱 사람 까지 태울 수 있다.’

◆ **Presentation Project**

Game

In Number 7 of Practice Test 2 in student book, we heard that the teacher talks about the video game. Would you research more information about some questions below? Then, give a presentation on your research in class.

• **The things you find out**

- Why did the video game market collapse?
- What caused Nintendo's success?
- What do you think of game culture?
- Educational Effects



[이미지 출처: Wikipedia Dictionary]

Word Study Review #3 – LFM PRACTICE TEST 1

p.64

Lesson #3

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

English → Korean

	English	Korean
1	message	
2	regard	
3	realize	
4	wonder	
5	place	
6	ride	
7	look around	

Korean → English

	Korean	English
1	약, ~쯤	
2	상상하다	
3	~동안에	
4	~임에 틀림없다	
5	어디에(도)	
6	묻다	
7	귀가하다	

◆ **Workbook Review**

LFM: Complete the sentences: Lesson 3

[pp. 49-64]

A. Choose the correct answer.

find	about	when
------	-------	------

1. This is just a message to ask you _____ my bike helmet.
2. _____ I got home from our ride other day, I realized that I didn’t have my helmet.
3. I looked all around my house but couldn’t _____ it anywhere.

B. Put the words or phrases in the right order to complete the sentence.

1. < regular taking exercise >

→ _____ is essential to keep you healthy.

2. < faster our beat hearts >

→ Scientists working on vision claim that the color red gives us energy and makes _____.

3. < some to burn calories >

→ Zumba is a great workout, a great way _____, and it’s fun.

4. < the actors most important >

→ Charlie Chaplin is considered one of _____ of the 20th century.

◆ **Grammar and Speaking Tips**

[p.53]

- “We might go to a place **and** see trash on the ground.”: ‘and’는 등위 접속사로서 앞 절과 뒤의 절이 동등한 관계임을 나타낼 때 사용한다. 그러므로 앞의 동사와 뒤에 나올 동사의 시제를 일치시켜주어야 한다. (ex.) Jessica wants to go to the beach and play beach ball with her friends. ‘Jessica 는 해변에 가서 친구들과 공놀이를 하고 싶어 한다.’

[p.54]

- **calorie**: ‘칼로리, 열량’, (ex.) To burn up **calories**, you should do exercise regularly. ‘칼로리를 소모시키기 위해서 당신은 정기적으로 운동을 해야 한다.’

[p.56]

- **nuclear**: ‘원자력의’, (ex.) **Nuclear** power is used as a fuel to produce electricity. ‘원자력은 전기 생산을 하기 위한 연료로 사용된다.’

[p.64]

- **the other day**: ‘일전에, 며칠 전에’, (ex.) I want to say sorry about my mistake of the other day. ‘일전에 저지른 실수에 대해 미안하다고 말하고 싶어.’
- **realize**: ‘깨닫다, 알아차리다’, (ex.) At the moment I read the memo, I **realized** something was wrong. ‘내가 그 메모를 읽었던 순간, 난 뭔가 잘못되었다는 것을 알아차렸다.’
- **must be**: ‘~임에 틀림없다’, must 는 의무를 나타내는 것 외에도 강한 추측을 나타내는 데 사용할 수 있다. (ex.) Seeing he can lift that heavy box, he **must be** strong. ‘그가 저 무거운 상자를 들어 올릴 수 있는 것을 보니, 그는 강한 것이 틀림 없다.’
 ‘must be’는 현재에 대한 강한 추측을 나타내는 데 비해 과거의 강한 추측을 나타내는 경우 ‘must have p.p’ 형태를 사용한다. (ex.) You **mustn’t have been to Paris as you don’t know where the Eiffel Tower is. ‘에펠 탑이 어디 있는지도 모르는 걸 보니 너는 파리에 안 가본 것이 틀림없어.’
 ** 조동사 must 가 의무나 규정을 나타낼 때 미래의 일에는 사용할 수 없는데 이때는 ‘will have to do something’ 형태를 사용한다. (ex.) Tim, you **will have to prepare dinner** tonight because your mom will be home at night. ‘Tim, 엄마가 밤에 집에 오니까 네가 저녁을 준비해야 할 거다.’

Word Study Review #4 – LFM PRACTICE TEST 2

pp.66-67

Lesson #4

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

English → Korean

	English	Korean
1	feature	
2	upcoming	
3	based	
4	used to	
5	digitize	
6	system	
7	disappointment	

Korean → English

	Korean	English
1	조금, 약간	
2	도서관 사서	
3	(어떤 사건이 우연히) 일어나다	
4	소개하다	
5	표현하다	
6	~에 대해 주의하다	
7	결정하다	

◆ **Workbook Review**

LFM: Complete the sentences: Lesson 4

[pp. 66-67]

A. Choose the correct answer.

to	took	a little bit
----	------	--------------

1. Our feature magazine article of the month _____ us to the school library.
2. We sat down and spoke _____ the school librarian, Mrs. Schneider.
3. Mrs. Schneider told us _____ about herself, and then told us about a few upcoming things.

B. Put the words or phrases in the right order to complete the sentence.

1. < **system based manual** >

→ The library is changing its system from a _____ to a completely digitized system, so watch out for that.

2. < **introduce to** >

→ Mrs. Schneider promises that a very well known writer will be coming to the school _____ her upcoming book.

3. < **changes for in some** >

→ The library, which used to be closed at lunchtime, is also _____.

4. < **that their disappointment** >

→ A lot of students have expressed _____ the library closes during lunchtimes.

◆ **Grammar and Speaking Tips**

[p.66]

- **take to** a place: ‘(장소로) 데려 가다, 안내하다’, (ex.) The tour guide **took us to an old medieval castle**. ‘그 관광가이드는 우리를 오래된 중세 시대 성으로 데려갔다.’
- **sit down**: ‘앉다’, (ex.) We **sat down** to discuss Thomas’s idea. ‘우리는 Thomas 의 의견에 대해 의논하기 위해 자리를 잡고 앉았다.’
- **upcoming**: ‘다가오는, 곧 있을’, (ex.) I hope the **upcoming** your play is going to be success. ‘나는 곧 있을 너의 연극이 성공하기를 바라.’
- **system**: ‘체계’, (ex.) After they watched the documentary, they wanted to learn about the Jewish education **system**. ‘그들은 다큐멘터리를 보고 난 후, 유대인의 교육체계를 배우길 원했다.’

[p.67]

- **well known**: ‘잘 알려진’, (ex.) She was a **well-known** figure in urban planning. ‘그녀는 도시 계획 분야에서는 잘 알려진 사람이다.’
- **be closed**: ‘(~을) 닫다, ~을 끝마치다’, (ex.)The leader of the club announced the debated to **be closed**. ‘그 동아리의 대표자는 토의를 마친다고 선언했다.’
- **decide to do (something):** ‘~을 결정하다, ~을 하기로 하다’, (ex.) The baseball players **decided to play** safe at the end. ‘야구 선수들은 마지막에 경기를 신중하게 하기로 결정했다.’

Word Study Review #5 – READING PRACTICE TEST 1

pp.94-97

Lesson #5

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

English → Korean

	English	Korean
1	select	
2	unmistakable	
3	nearby	
4	biodegradable	
5	cause	
6	volunteer	
7	increase	

Korean → English

	Korean	English
1	~에 관심이 많다, 좋아하다	
2	투수	
3	쓰레기	
4	많은	
5	예시	
6	오염	
7	특히	

◆ **Workbook Review**

Reading Comprehension: Lesson 5

[pp. 96-97]

Line Have you ever thrown litter on the street, on the bus or out of a window? Hopefully, the answer is no. Litter can be anything from a candy wrapper to a glass bottle to a newspaper. Quite often we might go to a place and see trash on the ground.

5 We may even add to the trash if we believe nobody is watching. But if the amount of trash we create increases, it can cause a problem for us and for the environment. If we throw litter in a park, it can cause a number of problems.

 First, it can take many thousands or millions of years to break down and that can cause pollution. While packaging is getting better in terms of breaking down, some things aren’t so biodegradable.

10 Pollution is a big problem. Not just for us, it can also be particularly bad for animals. For example, some animals may see a piece of litter and if they eat it they might get sick. Similarly, if litter gets into the water and sea animals eat it, they could either get sick or drown.

 Take a look around you try to locate where the nearest trashcans are and try to put trash into them. Some communities have special clean up days where teams of volunteers get together and do their bit for a cleaner world. Consider joining a team like that, or if not, at least hold onto litter until you find a trash can

15

1. What is the purpose of the article?

- (A) To encourage littering
- (B) To discourage littering
- (C) To talk about animals
- (D) To entertain readers

2. According to the article, when might people litter?

- (A) When it feels enjoyable
- (B) When there is no trashcan
- (C) When they think nobody is watching
- (D) When they feel tired

3. What is NOT mentioned as a problem of littering?

- (A) Problems for us
- (B) Problems for the environment
- (C) Problems for animals
- (D) Problems for vehicles

4. In line 2, the word wrapper is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) a singer
- (B) packaging
- (C) food
- (D) people

5. In line 14, the word them refers to _____.

- (A) litter
- (B) animals
- (C) trash cans
- (D) the environment

◆ **Grammar and Speaking Tips**

[p.94]

- **be into something:** ‘~에 관심이 많다, 좋아하다 (= like)’, (ex.) Jason **is into surfing** these days. (Jason 은 요즘 서핑을 아주 좋아한다.)
- **as soon as:** ‘~하자마자’, (ex.) **As soon as** I finish my homework, I have to clean up my room. ‘난 숙제를 끝내자마자 내 방 청소를 해야만 한다.’
- **a long way away (off):** ‘멀리 떨어진 곳에’, (ex.) Edward’s house **a long way away** and I can’t visit him alone. ‘Edward 의 집은 꽤 멀어서 나는 혼자서 그를 방문할 수 없다.’

[p.96]

- **throw litter :** ‘쓰레기를 버리다(=throw garbage)’, (ex.) Some people **throw litter** on the street at night. ‘일부 사람들은 밤중에 거리에 쓰레기를 버린다.’
- **add to something:** ‘~을 늘리다, 보태다, 더하다’, (ex.) The hot weather and dry humid only **added to our irritation.** ‘더운 날씨와 건조한 습기는 우리의 짜증을 늘렸다.’
- **a number of something:** ‘a number of something’, ‘많은 수의, 다수의’, (ex.) **A number of people** are in the park to see the concert. ‘많은 사람들이 그 공연을 보기 위해 공원에 있다.’cf. ‘the number of something’, ‘~의 수’, (ex.) **The number of mosquitos** is increasing rapidly in summer. ‘여름에는 모기의 수가 급격히 증가한다.’
- **break down:** : ‘분해되다’, (ex.) For saving our environment, we should use materials that **break down** naturally. ‘환경을 지키기 위해서, 우리는 자연적으로 분해되는 재료를 사용해야 한다.’

Word Study Review #6 – READING PRACTICE TEST 2

pp.98-101

Lesson #6

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

English → Korean

	English	Korean
1	notice	
2	demand	
3	explore	
4	due to	
5	planet	
6	fascinate	
7	beyond	

Korean → English

	Korean	English
1	이용할 수 없는	
2	궤도, 궤도를 돌다	
3	떠나다, 출발하다	
4	국제적으로	
5	발견하다	
6	복잡한	
7	대기	

◆ **Workbook Review**

Reading Comprehension: Lesson 6

[pp. 98-99]

Line Rox Gym
Group Class Schedule

5 Attention members. Please find attached our new group class schedule for April. You’ll notice a lot of exciting changes.

We now have Yoga options in the mornings and evenings. A lot of our members have wanted to do Yoga but were unavailable in the mornings. Due to popular demand, we have Boot Camp on Sunday as well as Saturday. Again, some members had schedule clashes on Saturdays but were available Sundays. You’ll also notice that for the first time, we are introducing Zumba.

10 Zumba has become very popular internationally in recent times. It’s a great workout, a great way to burn some calories, and it’s fun.

	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
15 08:00	Stretching	Yoga	Stretching	Yoga	Stretching	Boot Camp	Boot Camp
09:00	Sports Dance	Pilates	Sports Dance	Pilates	Sports Dance		
20 10:00	Circuit	Circuit	Circuit	Circuit	Circuit	Circuit	Circuit
19:00	Rowing Class	Core Training	Rowing Class	Core Training	Rowing Class		
20:00	Zumba		Zumba		Zumba		
21:00		Power Yoga		Power Yoga			

Note: if you introduce a friend who joins in the month of May, we’ll give you a 50% discount for the month of June

1. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- (A) To highlight a problem
- (B) To advertise a new schedule
- (C) To advise of a cancellation
- (D) To celebrate an event

2. According to the passage, which class has never been offered before?

- (A) Zumba
- (B) Pilates
- (C) Yoga

(D) Boot Camp

3. According to the passage, which class is NOT offered in the morning?

- (A) Stretching
- (B) Sports dance
- (C) Power Yoga
- (D) Circuit

4. According to the passage, what is true about Boot Camp?

- (A) It is the most commonly occurring class.
- (B) It is on the weekdays.
- (C) It is on twice a week.
- (D) Everyone does it.

5. In line 9, the word notice is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) forget
- (B) recall
- (C) see
- (D) hear

6. In line 10, the word It’s refers to _____.

- (A) Rox Gym
- (B) Yoga
- (C) Zumba
- (D) Boot Camp

◆ Grammar and Speaking Tips

[p.98]

- **attached**: ‘첨부된’, (ex.) Please find **attached** the corrected report. ‘수정된 보고서를 첨부했습니다.’
- **unavailable**: ‘이용할 수 없는, 손에 넣을 수 없는’, (ex.) There was a heavy snowstorm last night, so some roads may be **unavailable**. ‘지난 밤 폭설이 내렸기 때문에 일부 도로는 이용할 수 없을지도 모른다.’
- **demand**: ‘(명사) 요구(사항), 수요 / (동사) 요구하다, 따지다’, (ex.) Nicky and Emma told their parents **a demand** for higher pocket money. ‘Nicky 와 Emma 는 부모님께 용돈의 인상에 대한 요구를 말했다.’
- **workout**: ‘운동’, (ex.) I do an hour **workout** every morning. ‘나는 매일 아침 한 시간씩 운동한다.’

[p.100]

- **spacecraft**: ‘우주선’, (ex.) Sputnik 1 is the first **spacecraft** in the world. ‘스푸트니크 1 호는 세계 최초의 우주선이다.’
- **explore**: ‘탐험하다’, (ex.) For more information, they **explored** the Amazon jungle. ‘더 많은 정보를 얻기 위해 그들은 아마존 정글을 탐험했다.’
- In 1989, it reached Neptune, **which** is the biggest planet in our solar system.: ‘1989 년, 그것은 해왕성에 도착했는데, 그것은 태양계에서 가장 큰 행성이다.’, ‘관계대명사 which’의 계속적 용법이다. 관계대명사 계속적 용법은 관계사절 앞에 ‘콤마(,)’가 있고, 해석은 앞에서부터 순서대로 한다.

◆ Summarize

Voyager 1 and Voyager 2 are spacecraft that were sent by NASA to explore space. What is fascinating is that Voyager 1, which you would think was the first, departed a bit later than Voyager 2. Voyager 2 was launched on August 20, 1977. A few weeks later, Voyager 1 was launched, on September 5, 1977. Voyager 2 still collects a lot of interesting information and it’s this spacecraft that we shall discuss. In 1979, about two years after it left, Voyager 2 was near Jupiter, where it found a number of rings around the planet. It took a number of photos of Jupiter’s so-called red spot, which turned out to be a very complex storm that is so big, it is two times as big as earth. That’s a big storm! Two years later, Voyager 2 arrived in the neighborhood of Saturn and started looking at its atmosphere, discovering that volcanoes lighted its moons. Fast forward to 1986, Voyager 2, which kept going, came to Uranus and found 10 moons there orbiting the planet. In 1989, it reached Neptune, which is the biggest planet in our solar system. At that time, Voyager 2 had really taken a big voyage, travelling nearly 3 billion miles. Voyager 2 is currently well beyond Pluto and is still going. It is in a place called the “heliopause.”

Summarize the passage.

- Think about the whole story and then find out what main articles are.
- Remove or write shortly the matters that are not important in the flow of the story.
- Make a group with similar cases.

Word Study Review #7 –ACTUAL TEST 1

pp.105-144

Lesson #7

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

English → Korean

	English	Korean
1	durability	
2	hesitate	
3	guarantee	
4	possibility	
5	exist	
6	originate	
7	threaten	

Korean → English

	Korean	English
1	객관성	
2	결합하다	
3	보호하는	
4	중요한	
5	분명히, 틀림없이	
6	수령인	
7	정확성	

◆ **Workbook Review**

Dictation: Lesson 7

[pp. 106-107]

1. Track 023

Most of you have been doing **e**_____ homework. However, some students have been doing little or none at all. So starting from this week, anybody with **h**_____ of a low standard will have to **r**_____ in the class at lunchtime on Thursday to do it. So work hard and do good homework.

2. Track 024

From next week, we will be putting in new grass on the **e**_____ side of the **p**_____. Therefore while the workers are working in that area, the playground will be closed for safety reasons. Sorry for any inconvenience. As **u**_____, the west side of the school including the tennis courts will be open so please play in **t**_____ areas.

3. Track 025

The school bus driver has said that some **s**_____ have not been behaving well on the bus. Some students have been **f**_____ and others **p**_____ on the bus. So I’d like to **r**_____ you all to stay in your seats while the bus is being driven and to be polite to the driver at all times. Thank you.

4. Track 026

Today at the Skilton Library, we **w**_____ **l**_____ welcome a guest writer. She’s a writer of children’s fiction books, most **n**_____ The Beanie Bag Trilogy, and she is going to tell us all a story. So **g**_____ **r**_____ to sit back and enjoy. Now let’s give a warm welcome to Miss Katrina May.

5. Track 027

You have all been **w**_____ on camp today. It’s the first day and some of you may be very tired. We played some **g**_____, and became **c**_____ as a group. Now you can go back to your dorm rooms. You have free time. Lights Out is at 10pm. Get a good sleep and see you at the **b**_____ room at 7AM.

6. Track 028

I would like to introduce our next **n**_____. It’s written by Ernest Hemingway and is called The Old Man and the Sea. Please **m**_____ **s**_____ you visit the library to get a **c**_____ of this book. I’m sure you will like it very much. Please **r**_____ chapter one and two before Monday in preparation for our first discussion.

7. Track 029

Good afternoon, as you **p**_____ know, tomorrow is a public holiday and that means there is no school. So enjoy the **p**_____ holiday tomorrow and in two days time I’ll see you back here. At that time, we are going to **d**_____ Newton’s Laws of Motion so don’t forget to **r**_____ about that in the textbook.

8. Track 030

I have **m**_____ all your math test papers and will **h**_____ those back to you in a few moments. I was very **i**_____ with your performance. Two students got a perfect score. Seven students got only one question wrong and only two students got more than five questions wrong. This is the best **r**_____ we’ve had and because of that, we’re not going to use the text book today but instead, well practice math with a game.

9. Track 031

The new plant by the window is called the Venus Fly Trap. It's a special plant because it **a**_____ eats **i**_____. Flies come along and when they go inside, the plant closes on them and they never come out. Another **s**_____ type of plant is called the Pitcher Plant. We plan to get one of those in the classroom **l**_____ this month.

10. Track 032

Does anyone know the name of the bird on the screen? It’s called a Snow Goose. It has that name because **i**_____ color is white just like snow. When there are **t**_____ together in the sky it might look like **i**_____ snowing! The Snow Goose is a special kind of bird. When it’s winter in the south it flies thousands of kilometers to the north to find summer and then when its winter up north it makes the long **j**_____ back south. Has anyone seen a live Snow Goose before?

◆ **Grammar and Speaking Tips**

[p.106]

- **most of something:** ‘~의 대부분’, (ex.) **Most of the students** do not want to climb a mountain. ‘학생들 대부분은 산에 올라가는 것을 원하지 않는다.’ (cf.) ‘most of all: 무엇보다도, 그 중에서도’, (ex.) **Most of all**, I have to buy a new cooking pot. ‘무엇보다도 난 새 오리 냄비를 사야만 해.’
- **while:** ‘~하는 동안, 반면에’, (ex.) **While** I was sleeping, my puppy ate the salad all. ‘내가 잠을 자는 동안, 내 강아지가 그 샐러드를 다 먹었다. (ex.) **While** Jimmy is good at music, his sister is not. ‘Jimmy가 음악을 잘하는 반면, 그의 여동생은 그렇지 않다.’
 ** 접속사로서 while 의 기능은 LFM 에 자주 출제되므로 다양한 문장에서 while 의 기능을 확인하는 것이 도움이 된다.

[p. 107]

- **public holiday:** ‘공휴일’, (ex.) Most of stores are closed for a **public holiday**. ‘부분의 가게들은 공휴일에 문을 닫는다.’
- **be impressed with something/someone:** ‘~에 감명(감동) 받다’, (ex.) When I visited the island, I **was impressed with** the beautiful scene. ‘내가 그 섬에 방문했을 때, 난 그 아름다운 풍경에 감동 받았다.’
- **be called something:** ‘~라고 불리다’, (ex.) Bach **is called** the father of music. ‘바흐는 음악의 아버지라 불린다.’
- **journey:** ‘여행’, (ex.) On the return **journey**, I met a man who was a writer. ‘여행에서 돌아오는 길에, 난 작가인 한 남자를 만났다.’

◆ **Workbook Review**

Dictation: Lesson 8

[pp. 108-110]

[11-13] Track 033

B: Mrs. Fitzhenry, I went to get a drink from the water filter but there’s no water **c**_____ out.

W: Yes, I heard about that, Mike. What has happened is we’ve been using that water **f**_____ for a long time and it’s **g**_____ old. Apparently the pipe that’s at the back of the water filter has become blocked. We have called for someone to **r**_____ it. Most likely they will **r**_____ that pipe.

B: Oh, I see. So what do you think I should drink?

W: There are two **o**_____, Mike. One option is to just drink **t**_____ water.

B: Tap water? Is that OK to drink?

W: Why shouldn’t it be? A lot of people worry about drinking tap water. In fact, there’s not much difference between tap water and **b**_____ water or **f**_____ water. I think it’s fine to drink.

B: Ok. what about the **s**_____ option?

W: You could go to the school cafeteria and buy a bottle of mineral water.

B: That sounds like a **b**_____ option.

W: Ok.

B: I will take one of those options. Do you know when they’ll **f**_____ the water?

W: It should be fine by tomorrow. I heard that a **r**_____ is coming by later.

[14-17] Track 036

G: Hi, Ralph, you look a little upset.

B: Yes I am **u**_____. I just missed my bus.

G: Oh that’s too bad. When is the next one?

B: The schedule says it comes every 20 minutes so I **g**_____ that means the next bus will get here at 4 o’clock.

G: 20 minutes isn’t so **b**_____. Just take the next bus when it comes. You know, there are some buses that come only once **p**_____ hour.

B: Yeah, but I really **n**_____ to **c**_____ that bus because I have a piano lesson. It starts at 4 O’clock. I was late last week and my mother was really **m**_____ me.

G: I understand. I **h**_____ being late and I used to be late all the time. Now I have a secret **t**_____ and I’m never late.

B: Really? What’s your secret trick?

G: I always try to plan to get there 20 minutes early **i**_____ right on time and when I do that, I get there 20 minutes early or I get there 10 minutes early. Either way, I’m always early.

B: Maybe I will **t**_____ that next time.

G: Well, I hope the bus won’t make you **t**_____ late for your lesson.

B: Thanks, buddy. See you later.

[18-21] Track 040

B: Maggie, do you want to come for a **b**_____ **r**_____ with us after school?

G: That **d**_____, Carl. Where are you going to ride?

B: We plan on taking the old road out towards the City Hall offices and then come back through the forest **p**_____.

G: Sounds really exciting, but isn't it **d**_____ to ride on those roads?

B: No, it's not dangerous. You can do it **s**_____ as long as you **f**_____ a few guidelines.

G: What guidelines?

B: You wear a helmet at all times. Do you have a helmet, Maggie?

G: Yes I have a red helmet and I wear it all the time.

B: So bring your helmet and the second thing is we ride in **s**_____ **f**_____.

G: What's single file?

B: It's when you ride in one line one rider **b**_____ the other. We don't ride next to **e**_____ **o**_____. Frank and Desiree are going to come riding too so well have four people in a file.

G: I can't wait. Anything **e**_____?

B: Yes, bring a snack with you if you can. That way we can all have a **s**_____ in the forest! If we're lucky we'll see some **s**_____ in there. Maybe they will want a snack.

G: Great idea! I'll tell my mother.

B: See you at the **c**_____, next to the Post office at 3:45, OK?

G: Ok. I'll be there!

[22-25] Track 044

G: Anton, look up into that big tree! What do you see?

B: I'm looking up into the tree, Eugene, but I **o**_____ see a green tree.

G: Have a look in the **m**_____ the tree, just a little bit to the left.

B: Oh, now I see it. Are you **t**_____ **a**_____ the fruit in the tree?

G: No I'm talking about the bird's nest. Look let me show you where it is. Follow my finger. Do you see where my finger is **p**_____?

B: Now I see it. I can see the bird in the nest. Its head is coming out of the nest a little.

G: Right. Those birds in the nest are called magpies. They're a pretty **c**_____ bird. But we better not stay here too long or look at them **a**_____ day.

B: Why is that? We only **j**_____ got here.

G: Like a lot of birds, magpies are very **p**_____ of their **y**_____. When they have eggs and young chicks they are worried about anybody coming near their nest. And that includes us. If the mother doesn't like the look of us, or thinks we are a **t**_____ to her chicks, she might **a**_____ us.

B: Really? How?

G: Magpies usually give a warning **s**_____. They fly down really low to make you **g**_____ **a**_____. But sometimes they hit you on the head or ears with their beak. It can be quite dangerous.

B: Ok, let's get out of here. I don't want to **g**_____ **h**_____ by a swooping magpie!

◆ Grammar and Speaking Tips

[p.108]

- **hear vs. listen:** ‘듣다’, ‘hear’는 우연히 들려온 것에 대해 말할 때 사용하는 표현이며, ‘listen’은 미리 준비하고 집중해서 듣는 것을 말할 때 사용한다. (ex.) Jonathan **heard** the rumor that he would enter a swimming competition. ‘Jonathan은 그가 수영대회에 참가할 것이라는 소문에 대해 들었다.’ (ex.) **Listen carefully** in class. ‘수업시간에 잘 들으세요.’
- **between something and something:** ‘~와 ~사이에’, (ex.) Mary’s house is **between** her school and the church. ‘Mary의 집은 자신의 학교와 교회 사이에 있다.’
** between 은 전치사이므로 뒤에는 명사 상당어구가 와야 한다. 대명사의 경우 목적격이 필요로 한다. (ex.) between you and **me**.
- **repairman:** ‘수리기사’, (ex.) My computer is broken, so I called the **repairman**. ‘내 컴퓨터가 망가져서 난 수리기사를 불렀다.’
- **every+[시간표현]:** ‘매 ~ 마다’, (ex.) The bus that I take goes **every 10 minutes**. ‘내가 타는 그 버는 10 분마다 다닌다.’
- **instead of something:** ‘~대신에’, (ex.) I drank fruit juice **instead of a full meal** last five days. ‘나는 지난 5 일 동안 제대로 된 식사 대신 과일 주스만 마셨다.’

[p.109]

- **through something:** ‘~을 통과해서’, (ex.) I ride a bike **through** the forest every day. ‘나는 매일 숲을 통과해서 자전거를 탄다.’
- **follow:** ‘따르다’, (ex.) We have to **follow** the rule of class. ‘우리는 학급의 규칙을 따라야 한다.’

◆ **Workbook Review****Dictation: Lesson 9**

[pp. 111-113]

[26-29] Track 048

One of the greatest athletes of the 1900s was an American **a**_____ called Jessie Owens. Born in 1913, the youngest of ten children, Owens specialized in **s**_____ events. And one of the most amazing days for both him and the world of athletics was May 25, 1935. On that day in Michigan, there was an **a**_____ event. At that event, Owens broke 3 world records and **t** another in the space of 45 minutes. That's right, 3 world records in 45 minutes!

First was the one hundred yard **d**_____, which he won in a time of 9.4 seconds. This time **e**_____ the world record in that event. Next he jumped 8.13 meters in the long jump, a world record. A few minutes later, he won the 220-yard sprint in 20.3 seconds, a world record. Then he ran the 220-yard hurdles in 22.6 seconds, a world record. In that **e**_____ he was the first athlete to break 23 seconds. The **f**_____ year was the year of the Summer Olympics in Berlin. Owens **w**_____ **a**_____ and did very well. There, he won 4 gold medals, in the 100 meters, 200 meters, long jump and 4 x 100 m relay. Since then, while there have been **n** athletes who have won four or more gold medals in a single Olympics, few have reached the heights and greatness of Owens. And of course, the world records.

[30-33] Track 052

One of the **b**_____ dangers of going into a desert is the risk of running out of water. Many people, from experienced **e**_____ to everyday people, have **r**_____ **o**_____ water in the desert and not survived. It is indeed **t**_____ very hot and dry in deserts, they are very **u**_____ places, and if things go wrong, you don't tend to have much time to come up with a **s**_____. However, if you get into **t**_____ in a desert, there is the possibility of surviving. If you are very **l**_____, you might be able to find some **w**_____ soil. If that is the case, the next step is to dig a **h**_____ and put a container at the bottom of that hole if you have one. Next **c**_____ the hole with a piece of plastic and then put a piece of dirt at the edges of the hole. Fifth, put a rock at the center of the plastic.

If you wait for the **s**_____ to pass through the plastic, the **h**_____ soil will provide water to drink and you can put a straw into the container. Other places to find water in the desert include in tree **s**_____ or in **s**_____ areas. This is because these places are **s**_____ from the sun, and if rains there, the water may just stay around for a while. Water can also **e**_____ in the morning **d**_____, so it's a good idea to get up before **d** and check plants for dew. Water can also exist where the ground is shaped in **o**_____ ways, in particular, it could **c**_____ just below the surface. One of the best things to do is not to go into the desert unless you're with correct guides and have ample materials but if **w** comes to worse there is a **p**_____ way out.

[34-37] Track 056

Thomas Jefferson was the third president of the United States but he was **m**_____ **m**_____ **t**_____ that. In fact, he did so much more than simply serve as a president. He was a scientist, an educator and a **s**_____ architect! Between 1779 and 1781, Jefferson was a Governor of Virginia. He had to work with the first 2 presidents of the country, who were George Washington and John Adams. From this same time **u**_____ 1815, Jefferson was a member of the American Philosophical Society. Here he **d**_____ a lot of **s**_____ issues and **d** **f**_____ techniques. He even tried to grow new kinds of **c**_____.

He was also interested in education. Did you know he founded the University of Virginia in 1819? As an architect he **d**_____ the building there. He also designed his own house, called Monticello. If you have a nickel, or 5-cent coin, you will see this house on the back. Jefferson spent some time in France and **u**_____ his return, **b**_____ the French love for wine with him. He got 2 vineyards started at Monticello, and began experimenting with winemaking. Perhaps the reason behind all his **f**_____ was that he read a lot. After he retired, and needed money to **p**_____ **o**_____ some **d**_____, he sold his collection of books to the Library of **c**_____. In total there were 6,500 books. It was not long though before he started buying more. What a busy man!

[38-42] Track 060

M: Let's now take a look at one of archeology's most important **r**_____. You're probably all thinking of **r**_____ and **r**_____, but what I'm referring to is the simple written word. There is importance in writing to anyone trying to **p**_____ together the history of an ancient civilization. When we have written **l**_____ that we can understand, as we do in the case of the Greeks and the Egyptians, it gives us something.

W: But I always thought ancient writings were **u**_____ as sources of **f**_____ information. Aren't they almost always **b**_____? And if that's the case, how can we learn much from them?

M: That's a valid point and a good question. Most of you should have learned that the **a**_____ and objectivity of ancient documents is often questionable. But, when writings are **c**_____ **w**_____ information from other sources, they can add greatly to our understanding. The oldest known written language is probably from the Sumerian people of the Middle East. Sumerian writing originated about 5,000 years ago. Luckily, a fair amount of it still exists; about 50,000 lines of verse that we know of. The Sumerians used wedge-shaped characters and they wrote not on paper, which hadn't been invented yet, but on **t**_____ made of **s**_____ or **c**_____. This choice of material was fortunate. It gave the documents the durability to survive to be found by modern day archeologists. The most significant discovery of Sumerian writing was made in the early 20th century in Iran.

While excavating an ancient city, **a**_____ uncovered a piece of black stone 2 meters long. Carved into the **s**_____ of the stone were inscriptions that, after years of effort, and the discovery of some fortunate similarities to ancient Greek, were found to be 282

l_____ provisions. They related to everything from **d**_____ and personal property **r**_____ to trade and business regulations. So in understanding old civilizations, writing is **s**_____ the best thing we can find.

◆ Grammar and Speaking Tips

[p.111]

- **one of the 최상급**: ‘가장 ~한 것(사람)중의 한 개(명)’, (ex.) Beethoven is **one of the most famous musicians** in the world. ‘베토벤은 세계에서 가장 유명한 음악가 중 한 명이다.’
- **equal**: ‘동일한, 같은 / 같다, ~이다’, (ex.) There is **an equal** number of pink and green scarves in my drawer. ‘내 서랍에는 동일한 숫자의 분홍색과 녹색의 스카프가 있다.’
(cf.) A meter **equals** 39.38 inches. ‘일 미터는 39.38 인치와 같다.’
- **run out of something**: ‘~을 다 써버리다, ~이 없어지다’, (ex.) Dad’s car was stopped suddenly because it has **run out of fuel**. ‘아빠의 차는 연료가 다 떨어졌기 때문에 갑자기 멈추었다.’
- **get into trouble**: ‘곤란에 부딪치다, 문제를 일으키다’, (ex.) You should be polite. You might **get into trouble**. ‘너는 예의 바르게 행동해야 해. 곤란에 빠질 수도 있어.’

[p. 112]

- **much more than something**: ‘~보다 훨씬 더 많은’, (ex.) Helen’s Shop has **much more flowers than** other shops in this town. ‘이 마을에서 Helen 의 가게가 다른 가게들 보다 훨씬 더 많은 꽃들을 가지고 있다.’
- **pay off**: ‘~을 (다) 갚다’, (ex.) The man **paid off his debts** after he succeed. ‘그 남자는 성공한 후에 빚을 다 갚았다.’
- **refer to something**: ‘언급하다, 말하다’, (ex.) The actor is **referring to** his fans the reason why he is happy. ‘그 배우는 자신이 행복한 이유를 자신의 팬들에게 말하고 있다.’

◆ **Workbook Review**

Complete the sentences: Lesson 10

[pp. 116- 118]

A. Choose the correct answer.

around	behind	more safe
--------	--------	-----------

1. During the day, Straw Street _____ the school will have road works.
2. Workers are working _____ the clock to re-pave the road.
3. Workers will install speed bumps in order to slow traffic and make the road _____.

B. Put the words or phrases in the right order to complete the sentence.

1. < care of for taking >

→ Thank you for taking care of my cat, Spider while I was on vacation.

2. < even more than like you >

→ I think Spider misses you, and might _____ me.

3. < was from school absent >

→ Sorry that Tony _____ yesterday.

4. < missed important any or information lessons >

→ If he _____ do not hesitate to let either him or me know.

◆ Grammar and Speaking Tips

[p.116]

- **cross:** ‘건너다’. (ex.) Jane and Tommy raise their right hand when they **cross** the road. ‘Jane과 Tommy는 길을 건널 때 오른 손을 든다.’
- **attendant:** ‘안내원, 수행원’, (ex.) Mellissa wanted to be a flight **attendant** when she was young. ‘Mellissa는 어렸을 때 승무원이 되는 것이 꿈이었다.’
- **install:** ‘설치하다’, (ex.) I’ll **install** the software in my computer. ‘나는 내 컴퓨터에 소프트웨어를 설치할 것이다.’
- **in order to:** ‘~하기 위하여’, (ex.) I practiced sing a lot **in order to** sing at the concert. ‘나는 콘서트에서 노래를 하기 위해 노래 연습을 많이 했다.’

[p.117]

- **take care of someone/something:** ‘~을 돌보다 (=look after)’, (ex.) Willy **takes care of** his little sister when his parents go out. ‘Willy는 부모님이 외출할 때 자신의 여동생을 돌봐준다.’
- **mean:** ‘~을 뜻하다, 의미하다’, (ex.) What does this word **mean**? ‘이 단어는 무슨 뜻인가요?’

[p. 118]

- **be absent from something:** ‘~에 결석하다’, (ex.) Tony has been **absent from school** for three days. ‘Tony는 3일 동안 결석했다.’
- **wake up:** ‘깨어나다, 일어나다 (=get up)’, (ex.) Billy is lazy. He always **wakes up** late in the morning. ‘Billy는 게으르다. 그는 항상 아침에 늦게 일어난다.’

◆ **Workbook Review**

LFM: Complete the sentences: Lesson 11

[pp. 119-123]

A. Choose the correct answer.

Every	regarding	instead of
-------	-----------	------------

1. We would like to make an announcement _____ elective courses this term.
2. We might not be able to please _____ student, but we do endeavor to offer the best possible mix of options.
3. Please note that _____ geography, we will be offering computer graphics this term.

B. Put the words or phrases in the right order to complete the sentence.

1. < uniquely in the local positioned >

→ As an independent Cinema, the Stand is _____ movie market.

2. < cinema experience watching >

→ With 6 world-class theaters, each with a capacity of 250 patrons, the Stand is poised to offer the ultimate _____.

3. < when ticket and your buying >

→ All you have to do is mention this promotion _____ our friendly staff will give you the snack coupons.

4. < that their disappointment >

→ A lot of students have expressed _____ the library closes during lunchtimes.

◆ Grammar and Speaking Tips

[p.119]

- **elective course:** ‘선택과목’, (ex.) Which subject do you want to take as an **elective course** this semester? ‘이번 학기에 넌 선택과목으로 어떤 과목을 듣고 싶니?’
- **be based on something:** ‘~에 기초하다, 근거하다’, (ex.) A: Do you know? ‘그거 알아?’
B: What do you mean? ‘무슨 말이야?’ A: The grade will **be based on two papers, a mid-term exam and a final exam.** ‘이번 학점은 2 개의 과제물과, 중간고사, 기말고사를 기준으로 매겨질 거래.’
- **endeavor:** ‘(명사) 노력, 시도 / (동사) 노력하다, 시도하다’, (ex.) Anyway, they **endeavor** after happiness. ‘어쨌든, 그들은 행복을 얻으려고 노력한다.’

[p. 120]

- **due to something:** ‘~때문에’, (ex.) The picnic was canceled **due to** heavy rain. ‘폭우로 인해 소풍은 취소 되었다.’
- **in the future:** ‘미래에’, (ex.) A: What do you want to do **in the future**? ‘미래에 뭘 하고 싶니?’ B: I want to do volunteer in Africa. ‘난 아프리카에서 자원 봉사를 하고 싶어.’

[p. 121]

- **thereby:** ‘그렇게 함으로써, 그러므로’, (ex.) **Thereby**, I can finish the presentation successful. ‘그러므로, 난 발표를 성공적으로 마칠 수 있었어.’

[p. 123]

- **look forward to something/doing (something):** ‘~을 고대하다’, (ex.) I’m **looking forward to the weekend** because my family will travel to America. ‘우리 가족은 미국으로 여행을 가기 때문에 난 주말을 매우 고대하고 있다.’

◆ **Workbook Review**

LFM: Complete the sentences: Lesson 12

[pp. 124-128]

A. Choose the correct answer.

up to	most	a complex
-------	------	-----------

1. The _____ important part of the human body has got to be the brain.
2. The brain is _____ organ and while it only makes up 2% of the body’s weight.
3. The brain might be able to survive without oxygen for _____ 4-6 minutes, but after that, it will start to die.

B. Put the words or phrases in the right order to complete the sentence.

1. < at age any almost >

→ The brain is able to adapt and learn new things _____.

2. < parts the nature of >

→ One of the most fascinating, if scary _____ is the volcano.

3. < that big cone are only volcanoes >

→ You might think _____ shaped mountains in relatively dry areas.

4. < objects natural interesting >

→ Volcanoes are indeed very _____ as long as they are not erupting right beside you.

◆ Grammar and Speaking Tips

[p.124]

- **be known as something:** ‘~로 알려져 있다’, (ex.) Long ago, Korea **was known as** the country of courteous people in the East. ‘오래 전에 한국은 동방예의지국이라고 알려 졌다.’
- **survive:** ‘살아남다, 생존하다, 존속하다’, (ex.) Some strange customs have still **survived** in some countries. ‘몇몇 나라에서는 여전히 일부 이상한 관습들이 남아있다.’
- **without something:** ‘~없이’, (ex.) I don’t eat a meal **without kimchi**. ‘나는 김치 없이 밥을 먹지 않는다.’

[p. 125]

- **adapt (to):** ‘맞추다, 조정하다, 적응하다’, (ex.) Tom has to **adapt quickly to** the new place. ‘Tom은 새로운 곳에서 빠르게 적응해야 한다.’
- **recommend:** ‘추천하다’, (ex.) Can you **recommend** a good hotel to stay with family? ‘가족과 함께 묵을 만한 좋은 호텔을 추천해 주시겠어요?’

[p. 127]

- **come from:** ‘~에서 오다, ~출신이다’, (ex.) Some of my friends **came from** Italy. ‘내 친구들 중 몇몇은 이탈리아에서 왔다.’

[p. 128]

- **indeed:** ‘정말, 확실히, 참으로’, (ex.) Thank you so much. I really needed your help **indeed**. ‘정말 고맙습니다. 난 정말 당신의 도움이 필요했어요.’

◆ **Workbook Review**

Reading Comprehension: Lesson 13

[pp. 138-139]

Line Dexter had just got a new smart phone from the store and it was a really nice one. He had never had a smartphone before. He’d only ever had a regular phone. So he was excited to get online and download a few applications.

5 The smartphone was actually a present from his mother. “Now here’s your new phone,” she said, “I’ve paid to get it, now it’s up to you to pay your phone bill, ok? You can pay it from your allowance or your part time job.”

“Sure, thanks Mother!”

10 Dexter used his phone a little but mostly to take photos or write himself some reminders. He didn’t use it nearly as much as most teenagers, who were sending messages and calling all the time. He sent the occasional message to his friend Eddy or he called his mother when he wanted to get a ride home. That was all it was. He never used it for things that were expensive.

So when he received his first phone bill a month later, he was expecting it to only be about \$20. Instead, it was \$356!

“Whaaat??” yelled Dexter, “that’s impossible.”

15 He showed his mother the bill. “You’re a big boy now Dexter, you’re responsible for your own bills.”

“But I didn’t use it that much!”

“Then you should do something about it. Why don’t you call the phone company and see what they say?”

20 He looked at the details of the bill and there were a lot of calls to a foreign country. That was the really odd part about it.

Dexter called the phone company. “It can’t be right,” he told them, “I don’t make calls like that. I don’t even know anybody from another country.”

25 The phone company representative was polite and patient. “Ok,” she said, “let me check and I will contact you again in a few days.”

Dexter waited a few nervous days. He realized that owning a smartphone was a big responsibility. It was no easy thing.

30 Finally the woman from the phone company called back. “We are very sorry Dexter, there was a computer error and your bill included somebody else’s calls. Your bill was only \$18. You only have to pay \$18. Because we made an error, we will credit your account with a special gift of \$50 worth of free calls as a way of saying sorry.” She finished by saying, “thanks for letting us know and enjoy your phone.”

Dexter was happy again and so was his mother

1. What is the best title for the story?

- (A) Foreign phones
- (B) A big phone bill
- (C) Dexter’s hobby
- (D) A present

2. According to the passage, how much extra did the phone company originally try to charge Dexter?

- (A) \$360
- (B) \$20
- (C) \$338
- (D) \$18

3. According to the story, how was Dexter planning to pay for his bills?

- (A) His mother would pay
- (B) By borrowing
- (C) On credit
- (D) From his allowance

4. According to the story, what did the company offer Dexter as an apology?

- (A) A new phone
- (B) \$20
- (C) \$50 free calls
- (D) \$50

5. According to the passage, what is NOT mentioned about the phone?

- (A) Dexter sends messages with it.
- (B) Dexter uses it to call his mother.
- (C) Dexter’s mother paid for it.
- (D) Dexter has many applications.

6. In line 5, the words up to you are closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) to enjoy
- (B) to be responsible for
- (C) to receive
- (D) to Search for

7. In line 6, the word allowance is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) give and take
- (B) money from parents
- (C) error margin
- (D) money from a job

8. In line 13, the word it refers to _____.

- (A) a phone
- (B) a phone bill
- (C) a call
- (D) an allowance

◆ Grammar and Speaking Tips

[p.132]

- In all that time, Athletics Day **has only been cancelled** once.: 그 동안에 육상 대회는 단 한번 취소 되었습니다. 과거에 일어난 일이 현재에 까지 영향을 미칠 경우 우리는 현재완료형의 문장을 사용한다. 위 문장은 현재완료형의 수동태 문장으로, 육상 대회가 동작의 주체가 아닌 누군가에 의해 취소되어진 것이기 때문에 수동태형을 사용하였다. 현재완료 수동태는 ‘have been+과거분사’의 형태로 만든다. (ex.) The rock festival **has been held** in London before. ‘락 페스티벌은 이전에 런던에서 개최 되었다.’
- **because of something:** ‘~때문에’, (ex.) **Because of the accident**, Paul didn’t try out for the football team. ‘그 사고 때문에, Paul 은 축구팀의 시험을 못 봤다.’
- **misbehave:** ‘못된 짓을 하다, 잘못을 저지르다’, (ex.) Some students caught **misbehaving** stood at the front of the class. ‘못된 짓을 하다가 걸린 몇몇 학생들이 교실 앞쪽에 서 있었다.’

[p. 134]

- **How+be 동사 vs. How+일반동사:** ‘How+be 동사~?’ 의문문의 경우 상태나 의견을 물어볼 때 사용한다. 그러므로 주어를 설명하기 위한 단어로는 보통 ‘형용사’가 오게 된다. ‘How+일반동사~?’의 경우 방법이나 수단을 물어볼 때 사용한다.
 [How+be 동사] (ex.) A: **How is your sister**, Mary? ‘네 여동생 Mary 는 어때니? 잘 지내니?’
 B: She’s fine. ‘그녀는 잘 지내.’
 [How+일반동사] (ex.) A: **How do you go** there? (넌 그곳에 어떻게 가니?) B: I go there by bus. (난 그곳에 버스를 타고 가.)

[p.136]

- **Have you ever been to~? :** ~에 가본 적 있니? → 과거의 경험을 물어 보는 표현이다.(ex.)
 Have you **ever been to Swiss** before? ‘너는 전에 스위스에 가 본적 있니?’

◆ **Workbook Review**

Reading Comprehension: Lesson 14

[pp. 140-141]

Line Aging has been a source of interest for humankind for years. There is not a person who would not like to know the secret to not aging or to being immortal.

 There have been numerous movies where the principal theme has centered on this very idea of immortality. You have a hero, who is immortal, and he tends to live among mortal men. He lives on, sometimes for hundreds or thousands of years while those around him come and go. Often, somewhere along the way, he gets tempted to become a common mortal. In any event, immortality is a concept that might remain in the movies. Thus far, nobody has found it in real life.

5 In ancient times, many people only lived to be 20 or 30. But today the average life span is over 75 years. And the trend, owing to technology, education and better healthcare, is that we are living longer and longer lives.

10 In Japan, there was once a man who died at the ripe old age of 120.

 In general, animals tend not to live as long as humans, although there are exceptions. A tortoise was recorded once to have lived to 150 years. That’s older than any human ever! Elephants can also live pretty long lives. One elephant was known to have lived to the age of 78, which is a respectable age even for a human. Some horses live long lives. One famous horse called Old Billy apparently lived to 62. Meanwhile Gus, an orangutan in a zoo, lasted until 59. Cats don’t usually live nearly as long as we do, however some can live longer than we expect. There was once a famous cat that lived to the old age of 36.

15 The trend definitely is moving toward longer and longer lives. Do you ever think we will find the secret to immortality?

20

1. What would be the best title for the passage?

- (A) The old turtle
- (B) Searching for immortality
- (C) The elephant
- (D) Secrets of mankind

2. Which animals are mentioned in the passage?

- (A) The dog
- (B) The lion
- (C) The cat
- (D) The pig

3. According to the passage, how long did the oldest animal live to?

- (A) 74
- (B) 150
- (C) 34
- (D) 84

4. What is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- (A) A zoo
- (B) Immortality
- (C) An Orangutan
- (D) A hippo

5. In line 7, the word it refers to _____.

- (A) the secret to immortality
- (B) aging
- (C) elephant
- (D) life

6. In line 14, the word pretty is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) beautiful
- (B) very
- (C) quite
- (D) really

7. In line 18, the word famous is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) wild
- (B) kind
- (C) widely known
- (D) weird

8. According to the passage, who is Old Billy?

- (A) A man
- (B) An orangutan
- (C) A cat
- (D) A horse

9. According to the passage, who discovered the secret to immortality?

- (A) Humans
- (B) A tortoise
- (C) No one
- (D) A horse

◆ Grammar and Speaking Tips

[p.140]

- **There is not a person / who would not like to know the secret / to not aging / or to being immortal.**
 사람이 있다 / 비밀을 아는 것을 좋아하지 않을 / 나이를 먹지 않는 / 혹은 불멸이 되는 것을
 ‘나이가 들지 않거나 불멸이 될 수 있는 비밀을 알고 싶어 하지 않는 사람은 없다.’
 긴 문장 해석하기: 전치사구끼리 묶어 놓는다 또한 관계사가 나올 경우 선행사 다음 절을 떼어 놓은 후 뒤에서부터 하나씩 붙여 가면서 해석을 한다.
- **thousands of:** ‘수 천의, 무수한, 많은’, (ex.) Because of the flood, **thousands of** people lost their houses. ‘홍수 때문에 수 천명의 사람들이 자신들의 집을 잃었다.’
- **remain:** ‘계속 ~이다, 남다’, (ex.) There still **remain** a few scars on his right leg. ‘의 오른쪽 다리에는 아직도 약간의 상처가 남아있다.’
- **exception:** ‘외, 이례’, (ex.) There are often exceptions to grammar rules. (문법 규칙에는 종종 예외적인 것들이 있다.)

[p. 142]

- **The recipient of the house / would be able to repay the costs / over a very long period of time / with very favorable terms.**
 그 집을 받은 사람은 / 그 비용을 상환할 수 있다 / 아주 오랜 기간 동안 / 매우 좋은 (유리한) 조건들과 함께
 ‘그 집을 받는 사람은 아주 오랜 기간 동안 매우 좋은 조건으로 그 비용을 상환할 수 있게된다.’
- **organization:** ‘조직, 단체, 기구’, (ex.) The **organization** help many people get in trouble and it is in high repute. ‘그 조직은 어려움에 처한 많은 사람들을 돕고, 평판도 아주 좋다.’
- **come up with:** ‘~을 제시(제안) 하다, ~을 생각하다’, (ex.) The boss wants to my team to come up with a better idea than before. ‘상사는 나의 팀이 이전보다 더 좋은 의견을 제안해주기를 원한다.’

Word Study Review #8 –ACTUAL TEST 2

pp.149-188

Lesson #8

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

English → Korean

	English	Korean
1	comprehension	
2	medieval	
3	electric	
4	delicacy	
5	polish	
6	rudimentary	
7	virtually	

Korean → English

	Korean	English
1	재연	
2	~을 이해하다, 알아내다	
3	집중적인	
4	휴대용의	
5	인구, 주민	
6	대변동의, 파멸의	
7	궁극적으로	

◆ **Workbook Review**

Dictation: Lesson 15

[pp. 150-151]

1. Track 065

Tony you’re 10 minutes late for class! Before you can come in, you have to go to the principal’s **o** _____ and **t** _____ to him. He will probably ask you to **f** _____ **o** _____ a form explaining your **r** _____. So why don't you go **o** _____ **t** _____ now and I’ll see you a little bit later.

2. Track 066

As you can see everyone, we have every **i** _____ we need to make a good sandwich. You may now get in line, and when it’s your **t** _____, you can make a sandwich any **w** _____ you like it. You can use any ingredient that’s here. The only thing to remember is that if you take it, you should eat it. That way we won’t **w** _____ anything.

3. Track 067

The school is introducing some **c** _____ to the uniform. We have a new blazer and a new style of sweater that you can buy from the **c** _____ store. They will cost the same as the **p** versions. If you have an older style **b** _____ or sweater that you like don't worry. You can **k** wearing those for as long as you like.

4. Track 068

Please turn to page 207. The title of the page is **e** _____ bands. We’re going to do a reading comprehension **e** _____ so first you’ll read that page, and then you’ll **a** _____ the questions on page 208. This is to check your understanding of the reading passage. I’ll give you **e** _____ ten minutes to complete the exercise then we’ll check our answers together. You may begin.

5. Track 069

All of the votes are in for class **c** _____ this term. I’ve counted them. It was very close and I’d like to **a** _____ that our new class captain is going to be Regina Evans. Regina will do all of the things class captains do **i** _____ helping me with attendance and handing out certain papers. Please help her out and let’s all congratulate her on **b** _____ our class captain.

6. Track 070

Here is a note to take home to your parents. It’s about parent teacher **i** _____ that are on next week. You can see there will be a **t** _____ for you to come with your parent or parents. Make sure you give this to your parents. If any parent has a **p** _____ with the time, please get him or her to call or email me. Tell your parents to **b** _____ in any questions they have next week.

7. Track 071

We’re just about **r** _____ to do some creative writing this afternoon. I’m going to **s** _____ talking in a minute and let you do that in silence for at least 30 minutes. **W** _____ we are doing our writing, I will play some music in the background. Does anybody have any suggestions or **p** about what they would like to listen to?

8. Track 072

Because it’s such a nice day **o**_____, let’s go out and study. We’ll go to the east side of the school because there are some trees there to sit **u**_____ and be in the shade. Please bring a notepad and a pen. Remember when we go out, many other **c**_____ will be studying inside so on the way over there and back, let’s walk in two nice lines and keep the noise to a **m**_____.

9. Track 073

For centuries, candles were the best kind of lighting **a**_____ for people to use in their homes. While they might be better than nothing, there were some **o**_____ problems with them. For starters, candles are not as **b**_____ as the lights we use today. They also started fires, especially if left alone, if the wind blew them or if they fell. I’m now going to **t**_____ **o**_____ the lights for a while so that we can experience what it’s like to use candles.

10. Track 074

M: Think about **p**_____ in terms of this glass tube with a small **m**_____ inside. We lay the tube on its side. Now if we push the tube from the back, the marble will roll **t**_____ the back but if we push the tube **f**_____ and suddenly stop it, the marble will keep going forward. Danny, you have a question?

G: Yes. how does this **r**_____ to life?

◆ Grammar and Speaking Tips

[p.150]

- **fill out a form**: 서식을 작성하다, (ex.) If you want to take lessons in flower arrangement, **fill out the form** first. ‘꽃꽂이 강좌를 수강하고 싶다면, 그 서식을 먼저 작성하세요.’
- **Why don’t you~?** : ~하는 게 어때?, (ex.) Emily, **why don’t you** take a break for a while? You look very tired. ‘Emily, 잠시 휴식을 취하는 게 어때? 너 굉장히 피곤해 보이는구나.’
- **make sure ~** : ~을 확실히 하다, 반드시 ~하게 하다, (ex) Before driving, **make sure** that your seat belt securely fastened. ‘운전을 하기 전에, 안전 벨트가 단단히 매여 있는지 확인하세요.’

[p. 151]

- **be about to do (something)**: 막 ~하려고 하다, (ex.) I’m just about to bathe my dog. ‘나는 지금 막 내 강아지를 씻기려던 참이다.’
- **be going to + 동사원형**: ~할 예정이다, (ex.) We’re going to make some sandwiches for the picnic in the afternoon. ‘우리는 오후에 있을 소풍을 위해 약간의 샌드위치를 만들 예정이다.’
- **turn off**: (전기, 수도, 가스 등을) 끄다 (ex.) Don’t forget that you should turn off your cell phone in aircrafts. ‘기내에서 여러분의 휴대 전화 전원을 꺼야 하는 것을 잊지 마세요.’
- **keep ~ing**: ~을 계속하다, (ex.) My baby keeps crying. I don’t know how to soothe her. ‘내 아기가 계속해서 울고 있어요. 난 그녀를 어떻게 달래야 할지 모르겠어요.’

◆ **Workbook Review**

Dictation: Lesson 16

[pp. 152-154]

[11-14] Track 075

G: Ian, where have you been? You haven’t been coming to play tennis with us **l**_____.
Everybody has been **w**_____ **a**_____ you.

B: Yeah, I know I’m sorry, I have a good reason though. Do you remember it was my birthday
r_____?

G: Yep, it was on March 21. We all came to your birthday party that day.

First we **a**_____ chicken and then we went bowling. It was pretty **a**_____.

B: Yes, that’s right. When I got home my parents had a big surprise **w**_____ for me. They got
me a puppy dog.

G: You’re so **l**_____, Ian!

B: Yes I was so happy. It was the perfect day. He’s a small **c**_____ brown Labrador.

G: What did you call him?

B: I **g**_____ him a name, Watson, because he’s very curious. I thought, who is curious?
And of course Sherlock Holmes is and then I thought, I also like his partner, Watson. So I called
h_____ Watson.

G: I got it. So why haven’t you been playing with us?

B: I’ve had to **t**_____ care of Watson after school, because he’s new. But don’t worry, next
week I’m going to come and play tennis **a**_____.

G: That’s great, everyone will be so happy to **s**_____ you again. You’re our best player!

B: Thanks! And guess what? I may even bring my new **f**_____!

[15-17] Track 079

G: Roger, what are you **l**_____ _____?

B: I’m looking at my new set of superhero cards. I bought a packet of superhero cards yesterday
and there were some pretty **r**_____ ones in there. I’m just trying to **f**_____
o_____ which cards I should **s**_____ with other people and which cards I
should **k**_____.

G: I’ve never heard of superhero cards. Are they similar to baseball cards?

B: Um, yeah, they’re just like baseball cards, only they’re **m**_____ better. Superhero cards
have become really **p**_____ lately. For \$2, you get a packet that has 10 cards inside, and a
piece of gum.

G: And how many superheroes are there **a**_____? I mean, for a complete set.

B: There’s 100. But it’s really hard to get a complete set. It’s almost **i**_____. I don’t know
anyone with a complete set.

G: But I bet you’re trying, Roger. How many of the set do you have?

B: I’ve got 85, I just need another 15 and I’ll have the complete set. Of course the problem is that
the 15 cards I need are difficult to get. Everyone is looking for **t**_____ same cards.

G: It sounds very interesting.

B: I like it! There is **m**_____ **g**_____ news. One of the **r**_____ cards,
“Flicker-Man”, is a card nobody has seen before. But yesterday I bought a pack and “Flicker-Man”
was inside!

G: Congratulations, Roger!

B: Thanks, Vicki!

[18-21] Track 082

G: Tegan, I wonder if I can ask you a question about math? I’m really s_____ w_____ math these days.

B: Sure, you can ask me any question you like and I’ll do my best to answer it.

G: I’m sure it will be pretty e_____ for you because you’re g_____ math.

B: Thanks. So what’s your question?

G: I’m having a problem with the number p_____. Mrs. Foley gives us a set of numbers and we have to find the m_____ number.

B: Yeah, that’s a lot of fun isn’t it? Finding missing numbers is like finding missing pieces of a p_____, or trying to solve a murder mystery, don’t you think?

G: A lot of students are like you. They find it fun and e_____ but at the moment, I’m finding that I really hate it. I can n_____ find the answer and I feel like I will never get it. It’s really f_____.

B: I just think that it’s a pattern and you have to find the pattern. It’s just like wallpaper on your wall. Wallpaper usually has a picture of something and that picture repeats itself over and over a_____. It’s no different in math. If you look, you will see what repeats itself over and over. I’m sure you will e_____ be able to find the missing number in the patterns.

G: I’m not so c_____. I can see patterns in wallpaper but not in numbers.

B: Alright. So here’s an e_____. 1-2-3-4 and what’s next?

G: That’s an easy one – 5!

B: If you can do that, you can do any puzzle. How about we m_____ at the library after school and study this a bit m_____?

G: I’d love that, thanks, Tegan!

[22-25] Track 086

B: Mrs. McGauran, what’s that electric thing on the wall called?

W: That’s an electric fly z_____.

B: What’s is for?

W: An electric fly zapper is a d_____. If there are any flies in this cafeteria they will see the zapper. And they will feel a_____ the light of the zapper and fly towards it. And if they touch it, ZAP! It zaps them.

B: That sounds pretty m_____.

W: It is pretty mean I guess.

B: Then why did they put in the zapper to kill the f_____?

W: They do it for h_____ and s_____ reasons, Wade. Flies are actually pretty d_____ and dangerous animals, Wade, especially around food. In the old days in some of the wars, the biggest danger to the soldiers wasn’t from the e_____ but was from e_____ in the army cafeteria. Because of flies.

B: Why?

W: What flies do to survive makes perfect sense to them but it’s bad for us. They actually have a special way they eat food. They d_____ really have t_____ so they don’t bite our food. If you see a fly on your food, it’s not c_____ your food. It actually v_____ on your food and that vomit b_____ the food d_____ so it can scoop it up

and drink it using its feet. If you eat food after that, you can **g**_____ **s**_____.
That's why we put the zappers in the cafeteria.

B: Wow! I’m glad we have zappers. That sounds terrible.

◆ **Grammar and Speaking Tips**

[p. 152]

- **wait for someone/something:** ~를 기다리다, (ex.) Ebb and flood wait for no man. ‘썰물과 밀물은 사람을 기다리지 않는다.’ – 독일 속담

[pp. 152-153]

- **try to do (something):** ~하려고 노력하다, (ex.) You should try to listen attentively to others when you talk. ‘대화를 할 때 상대방의 얘기를 경청하려고 노력해야 한다.’

[pp. 153]

- **wonder if~:** ~의 여부를 궁금해하다, (ex.) We wondered if James will come to the party. ‘우리는 James가 파티에 올지 궁금해했다.’
- **do one’s best:** 최선을 다하다, (ex.) One must do one’s best in whatever one undertakes. ‘어떤 일을 맡든 최선을 다해야 한다.’ – 이탈리아 속담
- **How about~? :** ~하면 어떨까요?, (ex.) How about a quick game of basketball before dinner? ‘저녁 먹기 전에 잠깐 농구 한 게임 하는 게 어때?’

[pp. 154]

- **because of something:** ~때문에, (ex.) Yesterday I was absent from school because of Swine flu. ‘어제 나는 독감 때문에 학교를 결석했다.’
** **because + 동사원형:** ~때문에, (ex.) He said that he couldn’t arrive on time because he missed the bus. ‘그는 버스를 놓쳐서 제 시간에 도착하지 못했다고 말했다.’

◆ **Workbook Review****Dictation: Lesson 17**

[pp. 155-157]

[26-29] Track 090

Delicacies! Have you ever **h**_____ the word delicacy? A delicacy is a special food, which is sometimes a **r**_____ food. Some of the time, a delicacy can be **e**_____ expensive. A pound of caviar might cost \$2500 but some other delicacies don't cost nearly as much. The escargot, or snail in French, is a delicacy in France and is **c**_____ **t**_____ caviar. The snails are very small. The French understand that not every **k**_____ snail may be eaten and only eat some kinds of snails the way other people might prefer **c**_____ kinds of rice or potato. They also cook snails; they don't eat them **r**_____. They prefer to cook them in wine or **g**_____ butter; they may add some parsley or pine nuts to make them taste nice. Raw oysters are another delicacy in some parts of the world.

A lot of chefs **p**_____ cook oysters when they're still alive. The best way to eat raw oyster is **s**_____ to open the shell and eat it straight away, however cooks often add salt and butter to a raw oyster. It may also help to add vinegar or lemon juice. Like with snails, some oysters have a different taste than others.

Caviar is another so called delicacy, which often **r**_____ to the **p**_____ eggs of large fish. Usually these are salmon or trout. Caviar **m**_____ **n**_____ always be the **h**_____ food and is said to have a lot of sodium and cholesterol.

What is your favorite delicacy?

[30-33] Track 094

S_____ the beginning of time, we've been fascinated to know what we looked like. In those early times, there were no **s**_____ **t**_____ as mirrors so people had to use a quiet pond, **s**_____ or lake to see their **r**_____. Narcissist was famous for looking into a pond at his own reflection and **f**_____ love with himself. Later, people started to use polished metal to see themselves while today we have **a**_____ opportunity to get a look at ourselves. We can see our reflections in shop windows, subway mirrors **a**_____ **s**_____ **o**_____. Can you remember the last time you **l**_____ **i**_____

a mirror? I bet it wasn't long ago. You **m**_____ even have a **p**_____ mirror in your pocket. A mirror is actually a polished piece of metal with glass on the outside of it. Some of the reasons we have them are to look at our reflections or perhaps as a way to **d**_____ our home or office. Mirrors can also be a good way to add more **l**_____ to a room if the **p**_____ of lights is carefully designed. Today there are many types of mirrors. Dentists have very small mirrors to look at teeth, **t**_____ used by scientists have reflectors that are basically mirrors and anybody who drives uses a mirror to see what's happening behind while still **f**_____ **f**_____. In that way, mirrors make driving much safer. You can even see unusual types of mirrors if you go to the **c**_____; mirrors that make you look bigger or smaller, taller or **w**_____. How often do you look in the mirror?

[34-37] Track 098

W: Over the last half century **a**_____ has gone through a revolution. In fact, there is a name for it, the "green revolution". Basically, this term is used to **r**_____ to the **f**_____ that larger quantities of higher quality fruits, vegetables and grains are being produced than at any time in the **p**_____.

Farmers **s**_____ **b**_____ different varieties of plants to combine desirable characteristics. They have been so successful that we can now **h**_____ many times per acre what we did a century ago. But there is a **d**_____. With all of this selective breeding, there is a **l**_____ of diversity - fewer varieties of a particular crop.

M: Well, doesn't having **f**_____ varieties leave us more vulnerable to disease or **c**_____ change? If we have just one variety of corn, for example, and a **v**_____ or a fungus or something else comes along, it could all be **w**_____. It's kind of like putting our eggs in fewer baskets, right?

W: It certainly is. Let's look at a couple of **r**_____ world examples. Rice, as you all know, is a very important crop in India. During the past 50 years; at least 30,000 different varieties of rice have been grown there. Each variety is **g**_____ different. What this means is that 50 years ago, it was very **u**_____ that **a**_____ one threat could wipe out the whole Indian rice crop. But now things have changed. Today, seventy-five percent of India's rice fields are planted in **j**_____ 10 kinds of rice. So what if something happens, like what happened to the potato crop in Ireland in the mid 19th century? Does **a**_____ know anything about that?

M: I know. In 1846, a fungus **s**_____ and destroyed virtually the entire Irish potato crop. The effects were catastrophic. About a million people starved to **d**_____; approximately one quarter of the country's population.

W: Correct! Action is being taken to **a**_____ a repeat of that. Seed banks are being set up around the world to **p**_____ varieties of plants that are no longer actively farmed, and farmers are being encouraged to **s**_____ **a**_____ small pieces of land to grow local varieties of plants. The key question is **w**_____ nature will give us enough time to prepare, or whether our will **t**_____ to be too little too late.

[38-42] Track 102

W: Who were the Mayans, and what happened to them?

M: Great questions. They were an advanced civilization in **s**_____ Mexico. Their civilization lasted for a long time - a couple of thousand years - and then pretty suddenly, they just **c**_____. Recently people have started to think the Mayan civilization may have failed due to a prolonged drought. We can consider this as being possible when we look **c**_____ at earth. A **r**_____ period is the 400 years from 1400 to 1800, which saw a fairly steady rise in the human population. World population doubled during this time, and it did so not just in one or two **r**_____, but throughout the world as a whole. Even more interesting is the fact that this **o**_____ **w**_____ little or no improvement in standards of nutrition, health care or sanitation. So, how can the increase be explained? Now, keep in mind that people at that time were far more dependent on the climate than we are today.

W: In today's world, bringing in what's needed from someplace **e**_____ can reduce the effects

of a regional **d**_____ or other kind of disaster. Before the 20th century, food could not be produced in large enough quantities anywhere to allow this. And don't forget **t**_____. That's another **m**_____ factor. It wasn't until recently that we could move large amounts of food and water with enough speed to help people in trouble. So, before we could do all this, a serious regional **d**_____ of agricultural productivity would have cost a large number of **l**_____.

M: That’s true. So now we can see what is so interesting about that period of time from 1400 to 1800 - a time when the world population grew a lot in spite of the fact that **n**_____ of the modern advantages we have – **e**_____ food production, **f**_____ transportation and advanced **m**_____ treatment had come along yet. What was different about it? I think we need to look at the climate at this time. When we do, what do we find? We find that the climate was unusually stable over most of the world for **m**_____ of this time. So you might think that climate is more important than technology in some ways. Could this account for the population **i**_____? And could it **a**_____ for why the Mayans failed?

◆ Grammar and Speaking Tips

[p.155]

- **prefer to:** ~보다 선호하다, (ex.) William **prefers** ballad to dance music. ‘William 은 발라드 음악을 댄스 음악보다 선호한다.’
- **so called:** 소위, 이른바, (ex.) There was an exhibition of works by so called ‘School of London’. ‘이른바 ‘런던파’라고 불리는 화가들의 작품 전시회가 있었다.’

[pp. 155-156]

- **be famous for:** ~로 유명한, (ex.) The tour guide said that this village is famous for wine. ‘여행 가이드는 이 마을이 와인으로 유명하다고 말했다.’
- **How often~?:** 얼마나 자주 ~합니까?, (ex.) How often does the man watch movie? ‘얼마나 자주 남자들은 영화를 봅니까?’
- **no longer:** 더 이상 ~이 아님. (ex.) Mr. Smith is no longer on the third floor. He moved last week. ‘Smith 씨는 더 이상 3 층에 없어요. 그는 지난 주에 이사 갔어요.’

[pp. 157]

- **from A to B:** A 에서 B 까지, (ex.) On average, the ages of the teenagers range **from 14 to 19**. ‘평균적으로 청소년의 연령은 14세에서 19세까지이다.’
- **in spite of + 명사:** ~임에도 불구하고, (ex.) In spite of his injuries, Bill participated in the game. ‘부상당했음에도 불구하고, Bill은 경기에 참여했다.’

◆ **Workbook Review**

LFM: Lesson 18

[pp. 160-164]

A. Choose the correct answer.

responsible	whether	celebration
-------------	---------	-------------

1. Start thinking about the end of year _____ everyone.
2. Each class gets perform something, _____ it’s a play or a dance or a reenactment.
3. You can drink water and juice in the classroom but you’re _____ for your own trash.

B. Put the words or phrases in the right order to complete the sentence.

1. < give the money you >

→ I will _____ for them and I will also buy you some lunch at the school cafeteria.

2. < fetch the ball in to order >

→ Franco knocked on the neighbor’s front door _____ but nobody was at home.

3. < lived very very a big mean >

→ This was because in the back yard of the neighbor’s house _____ brown dog.

4. < because was sleeping the brown big dog >

→ _____, he took a chance and quietly climbed into the yard.

◆ **Grammar and Speaking Tips**

[p. 160]

- **think about:** ~에 대해 생각해보다, (ex.) **Think about** where you want to go during the summer vacation. ‘여름 방학에 어디를 가고 싶은지 생각해보렴.’
- **have to do (something):** ~해야 한다, (ex.) Remember that you **have to** submit your application for a field trip by this morning. ‘오늘 아침까지 현장 학습 신청서를 제출해야 하는 점을 명심하세요.’

[p. 161]

- **let+ 목적어 + 목적격보어:** ~가 ~하게 하다: (ex.) If you finish your homework, I’ll **let you go** to the concert. ‘네가 숙제를 다 마치면, 네가 콘서트에 갈 수 있게 해줄게.’
- **if 가정법:** 본문 문제 7 번 문제 ‘if someone leaves~, we all won’t be able to drink.’ 문장에서 가정법 현재가 쓰인 것을 알 수 있다. 가정법 과거, 과거완료와 달리 가정법 현재는 현실 또는 미래에 가능한 일을 가정하는 것으로 조건절에는 현재형의 동사, 주절에는 조동사 원형이 온다. (ex.) If you make one more mistake, we won’t be able to make it to the finals. ‘네가 한 번 더 실수하면, 우리는 결승에 진출하지 못할 거야.’

[p. 163]-

- **in order to do something:** ~하기 위해서, (ex.) When Helen was young, she lived within herself **in order to succeed**. ‘Helen 이 젊었을 때, 그녀는 성공하기 위해 자기 일에만 몰두했다.’

[p. 164]

- **due to something:** ~때문에 / ‘due to’는 전치사로 ‘because of’와 맥락을 같이 한다. (ex.) She left her job **due to her boss**. ‘그녀는 그녀의 상사 때문에 직장을 그만 두었다.’

◆ **Workbook Review**

LFM: Lesson 19

[pp. 165-168]

A. Choose the correct answer.

happened	neighboring	quite a shock
----------	-------------	---------------

1. I’m writing to you about the incident that _____ at lunchtime yesterday.
2. The neighbor, an elderly gentleman, was at home at the time watching television and got _____.
3. From now on however, there is to be no baseball near the _____ houses.

B. Put the words or phrases in the right order to complete the sentence.

1. < **than rather hard using** >

→ Also, _____ baseballs, from now on you will have to play baseball using a tennis ball or soft rubber ball.

2. < **the and office advise me** >

→ If anybody has any information about that incident, please come to _____.

3. < **all almost of the world parts** >

→ Frogs come in all sizes and can be found in _____.

4. < **biggest in frog the world the** >

→ _____ is coincidentally called Goliath frog, and can be found in Cameroon in Africa.

◆ Grammar and Speaking Tips

[p. 166]

- **현재완료 (have+p.p)** : 본문 23 번 문제 ‘we have spoken to the neighbor~’ 문장에서 현재 완료 용법이 쓰였다. 현재 완료는 과거 어느 시점에 발생한 일이 현재까지 영향을 미치는 것을 나타낼 때 쓰인다. 상황에 따라 since, for 등과 함께 쓰인다.
(ex.) Jack has lived in Seoul since 1998, but I just moved in last week. ‘Jack 은 1998 년부터 서울에서 살았지만 전 지난주에 막 이사 왔어요.’
- **수동태(be+과거분사)**: 본문 23 번 문제 ‘~window to be replaced’ 문장에서 수동태 용법이 쓰였다. 수동태는 주어가 동작이나 행위를 당하거나 영향을 받는 것을 말할 때 주로 쓰이고 형태는 ‘be+과거분사(p.p)’를 취한다. 흔히 행위자가 일반인일 때는 ‘by+행위자’를 생략하기도 한다. (ex.) This movie is loved by a lot of people. 그 영화는 많은 사람들에게 의해 사랑 받는다. The troublesome problem was solved by Ann. ‘골치 아픈 문제가 Ann 에 의해 해결되었다.’

[p. 167]

- **rather than**: ~보다는(대신에), (ex.) I heard that Clara lives outside Seoul **rather than** in Busan. ‘난 Clara 가 부산이 아닌 서울의 외곽에 산다고 들었어.’
- **advice / advise**: advice 는 ‘조언, 충고’의 뜻으로 명사다. advise 는 ‘조언하다, 충고하다’의 뜻으로 동사이다. 철자가 비슷하기 때문에 혼동될 수 있으니 유의해야 한다.
(ex.) The doctor advised me not to rub my eyes with dirty hands.
‘의사는 더러운 손으로 눈을 비비지 말라고 내게 충고했다.’
It is important to listen to the advice of your parents.
‘부모님의 충고를 잘 듣는 것은 중요하다.’

[p. 168]

- One of the 복수명사: ~한 것 중의 하나, (ex.) Recently, the earthquake becomes one of the most common natural disasters. ‘최근에 지진은 가장 흔한 자연 재해중의 하나가 되었다.’
- **최상급 (the+-est)**: 비교대상이 다수일 때 그 중에서 최고의 하나를 표현할 때 최상급을 사용한다. 형태는 ‘the+형용사+-est’, 3 음절 이상일 경우 ‘the most + 형용사’의 형태를 취한다. (ex.) The tower is the tallest tower in Korea. ‘그 탑은 한국에서 제일 높은 탑이다.’
The man is the most famous actor in Japan. ‘저 남자는 일본에서 제일 유명한 배우이다.’

◆ **Workbook Review**

LFM: Lesson 20

[pp. 169-172]

A. Choose the correct answer.

ever	whereas	have used
------	---------	-----------

1. If you have _____ been camping, you have probably slept in a tent.

2. People _____ tents for thousands and thousands of years.

3. Back then, staying in a tent was a normal part of life, _____ today we might use tents only in a recreational manner.

B. Put the words or phrases in the right order to complete the sentence.

1. < **tend to than less be** >

→ The smallest frogs in the world, on the other hand, _____ half an inch long, or about a centimeter.

2. < **to see unlikely a frog** >

→ One place you are _____ is in saltwater or in the sea.

3. < **some kind of material other** >

→ Tents are usually made with canvas, skin, felt or _____.

4. < **more more and lightweight** >

→ These days, tents have become not only sturdier, but also _____.

◆ Grammar and Speaking Tips

[p. 169]

- **현재 완료 수동태 (have+been+p.p):** 현재완료 시제에 수동태가 결합된 유형으로 ‘주어가 당한 상황 또는 일이 과거부터 현재까지 영향을 미칠 때’에 쓰인다. 형태는 ‘have+p.p’와 ‘be+p.p’가 결합된 형태인 ‘have+been+p.p’가 된다. (ex.) The building **has been fixed** for several months. ‘그 건물은 몇 개월째 수리되고 있다’. Many interesting films **have been made** in France. ‘많은 흥미로운 영화들이 프랑스에서 만들어졌다.’

[p. 170]

- **so that:** ~하기 위해서, (ex.) She always carries an umbrella **so that** she prepare for showers. ‘그녀는 소나기에 대비하기 위해서 늘 우산을 가지고 다닌다.’
- **since:** since 는 ‘~때문에’라는 뜻으로 쓰인다. 이때는 접속사로 쓰이기 때문에 완전한 문장을 수식한다. (ex.) Bella always jogs every morning **since** she put on weight easily. ‘Bella 는 살이 쉽게 찌기 때문에 아침마다 조깅을 한다.’
** since 는 또한 ‘~이후로’의 뜻으로 쓰이기도 하는데 이때는 전치사/접속사 모두 쓰일 수 있다. (ex.) We’ve been happy **since** we met you. ‘우리는 널 만난 이후로 행복했다.’
‘It has been snowing **since** last night. ‘어제 밤부터 눈이 내리고 있다.’

[p. 171]

- **현재 완료 진행 (have+been+~ing):** 현재완료 시제에 진행 시제가 결합된 형태로 ‘(과거부터 현재까지) ~해 오고 있는 중이다’를 뜻한다. 형태는 ‘have+ p.p’와 ‘be+~ing’가 결합된 ‘have been ~ing’가 된다. (ex.) I **have been learning** fencing since I was 11 years old. ‘난 11 살 때부터 검도를 배우고 있다.’ He **has been playing** the guitar since this morning. ‘그는 오늘 아침부터 계속 기타를 치고 있어.’

[p. 172]

- **not only A but also B:** A 뿐만 아니라 B 도, (ex.) Harry can speak not only French but also Korean. ‘Harry 는 불어뿐만 아니라 한국어도 할 줄 안다’. Not only did they study well, they were also good at play. ‘그들은 공부를 잘했을 뿐 아니라 놀기도 잘했다.’

◆ **Workbook Review**

Dictation: Lesson 21

[pp. 180-181]

Line “Dad, how come we never use the shed out the back?”
asked Leonard.

 “You mean, the shed in the back garden? Oh that's just a dirty old shed,”
said Dad.

5 “Yes, I know it is,” said Leonard, “but I have an idea.
I’d like to clean it up real nice and fix it up and make a special room,
like a library or study.”

 Leonard had been thinking about the idea for a while.
A lot of the time when he wanted to study, somebody was watching TV and it was distracting. His
10 sister especially liked watching Dramas. Those were so annoying.
Leonard also noticed that his dad liked to read, but didn't have a nice quiet place inside to do that.
 “I could use the room to study and you could do some reading out there Dad,” said Leonard.
 Dad thought about it for a while, scratching his chin.

15 It was true, they weren’t using the shed, but what about all the old tools in there? There were
materials and tools and junk inside the shed that had been accumulating over the years.

 “Well, what will we do with all the things in the shed?” asked Dad.
 “Some of the tools we can use to fix up the shed,” answered Leonard.

 “And the rest of the things that we haven’t used for so long, why don't we have a garage sale and
sell them? Perhaps with the money we can buy some paint and a couple of comfortable chairs and
20 desk?” Dad liked the way his son thought.
 “That's a wonderful idea Son,” he said.

 The following weekend they had a successful garage sale and over the summer holidays they
worked hard to convert the shed into a special study.

1. What is the best title for this story?

- (A) Studying
- (B) Cleaning up the house
- (C) Dealing with junk
- (D) A library out the back

2. According to the passage, when did Dad and Leonard convert the shed into a study?

- (A) Right away
- (B) As soon as the garage sale finished
- (C) Over the summer holidays
- (D) In the evenings

3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the story?

- (A) A game of cards
- (B) A drama on TV
- (C) Reading
- (D) A garage sale

4. According to the story, what was annoying for Leonard?

- (A) The dirty shed
- (B) His mother on the phone
- (C) His sister’s Drama shows
- (D) A collection of things

5. Based on the story, what is probably true about the shed?

- (A) It is really large.
- (B) It seldom gets used.
- (C) It has a lot of paint in it.
- (D) It gets used every weekend.

6. In line 16, the word accumulating is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) delete
- (B) waiting
- (C) increasing
- (D) aging

7. In line 20, the word them refers to _____.

- (A) chairs and a desk
- (B) ideas
- (C) things that are not being used
- (D) library books

8. According to the passage, what was the purpose for Leonard to have a study?

- (A) Studying inside was distracting.
- (B) He doesn't like the TV programs.
- (C) It was too cold inside.
- (D) The shed is too dirty.

◆ **Grammar and Speaking Tips**

[p.176]

- **like+동명사 / like to+동사원형**: ~하는 것을 좋아하다, 동사 ‘like’는 to 부정사와 동명사 둘 모두를 목적어로 사용할 수 있다. 뒤의 목적어에 해당하는 품사만 다를 뿐 의미는 같다. (ex.) - [like+동명사] Richard **likes swimming** in the river in summer. ‘Richard 는 여름에 강에서 수영하는 것을 좋아한다.’ [like+to 부정사] Richard **likes to swim** in the river in summer. ‘Richard 는 여름에 강에서 수영하는 것을 좋아한다.’
- **provide**: 제공하다, (ex.) The entertainment company decided to **provide** the public with a special service. ‘그 연예기획사는 대중들에게 특별한 서비스를 제공하기로 결정했다.’

[p.178]

- **force off**: ~에서 강제로 밀려나다, (ex.) A truck was **forced off** the icy road and bumped into the fence. ‘트럭 한 대가 얼음 길에서 밀려나 울타리에 부딪쳤다.’
- **disappear**: 사라지다, (ex.) As soon as the magician does a magic trick, a rabbit is **disappeared**. ‘마술사가 마술 묘기를 부리자마자 토끼는 사라져 버렸다.’
- **assume**: 추정하다, (ex.) I **assumed** that the plan would succeed. ‘나는 그 계획이 성공할 것이라고 추정했다.’

[p.180]

- **distract**: 집중이 안되게 하다, 주의를 산만하게 하다, (ex.) Jenny’s baby brother is **distracting** her from her study. ‘Jenny 의 어린 남동생은 그녀가 공부하는 것에 집중이 안되게 한다.’
- **fix up**: 수리하다, 고치다, (ex.) A: Are you busy this weekend? ‘이번 주말에 바빠?’ B: Yes. I have to **fix up** the door this weekend. ‘응, 이번 주말에 문을 고쳐야 해.’

◆ **Workbook Review****Dictation: Lesson 22**

[pp. 186-188]

Line For a long long time, people were trying to invent what we know today as the television. In those old times, the concept of a television didn't exist. Nor did the name, “Television.” So the early inventions were just devices that could transmit or send sound and moving images.

5 The first so-called television might have started with John Logie Baird, who was an inventor from Scotland. In 1926, he made a device that allowed people to see an image of a human face. It was rudimentary, but it worked. His television however was not able to send any sound.

A year later, in 1927 in the USA, Philo Farnsworth developed another kind of television. It was the first electronic television. Naturally it used electricity to send images but like Baird’s invention, there was no sound.

10 In the 1940s a lot of black and white televisions became available to everyone, however not many people had the money to buy something like that, especially because World War Two was going on and there was a lot of uncertainty about the future. Many people put their resources into more important things than entertainment.

15 The 1950s era was a boom for televisions. Color televisions became available eventually. By using the primary colors of red, yellow and blue and combining variations of them, the color television could recreate any color that was desired.

In fact, the first broadcast in color occurred in 1954. You might think that quite swiftly, everything would be color but it wasn't quite the case. Most of the programs that were on television were still black and white until 1965. Further, it was not until 1972 that color TVs sold more than 20 black and white TVs in stores.

Another feature that we know and love today is the remote control. The very first remote control appeared in 1950. It was a remote control but it was still connected to the TV via a cable.

25 Five years later, in 1955, a wireless remote control came along. Ultimately came the advent of flat panel displays, as well as LCDs and Plasma Panels, which are technologies that can show a better image than previous ones and are more comfortable for the eyes.

People think that the next development in televisions will concern 3D televisions. We have experienced 3D movies at cinemas, but will that happen at home

1. What would be the best title for the passage?

- (A) Black and white or color
- (B) The history of the Television
- (C) The remote control
- (D) The best programs on Television

2. According to the passage, when did a lot of black and white televisions become available to everyone?

- (A) In the 1940s
- (B) In the 1950s
- (C) In the 1970s
- (D) In 1955

3. What is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Remote controls
- (B) Color
- (C) Sound
- (D) Cost

4. According to the passage, how was color television made possible?

- (A) Through combining black and white
- (B) Through combining red, blue and yellow
- (C) Through plasma
- (D) Through mixing every color

5. According to the passage, what important thing was missing from the first televisions?

- (A) An image
- (B) Color
- (C) Sound
- (D) People

7. In line 12, the word resources is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) television
- (B) family
- (C) food
- (D) money

8. In line 15, the word them refers to _____.

- (A) televisions
- (B) red and Yellow
- (C) three colors
- (D) black and white

9. In line 17, the word swiftly is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) soon
- (B) slowly
- (C) delayed
- (D) excitable

◆ Grammar and Speaking Tips

[p.182]

- **be interested in something:** ~에 흥미를 (관심을) 가지다, (ex.) My baby **is interested in** touching and biting these days. ‘내 아기는 요즘 만지고 깨무는 것에 관심이 있다.’
- **a little:** 조금, 약간, ‘a little’이 형용사 또는 부사 앞/뒤에 쓰일 때 그 단어의 정도를 나타내는 역할을 하며 수나 양을 나타내지 않는다. ※ ‘a little+명사’ 일 경우 명사의 양을 나타낸다. (ex.) Natasha liked a red cap but she bought a blue one because the blue one is **a little** cheaper. ‘Natasha 는 빨간 모자가 마음에 들었지만 파란색이 조금 더 싸기 때문에 파란색을 샀다.’
- **after a while:** 잠시 후(에), (ex.) **After a while**, Grace and Phillip will leave for a summer camp. ‘잠시 후에, Grace 와 Phillip 은 여름 캠프로 떠날 것이다.’

[p. 184]

- **commodity:** 상품, 물품, (ex.) We will send rice, flour and other basic **commodities** to Africa. ‘우리는 쌀과, 밀가루와 다른 기본 물품들을 아프리카로 보낼 것이다.’
- **be designed to do (something):** ~하도록 제작되다, (ex.) The goods is a little expensive but they **are designed to** be environmentally friendly. ‘그 제품은 약간 비싸기는 하지만, 그것들은 친환경적으로 제작되었다.’
- **by accident:** 우연히, (ex.) Shawn and Miranda met in the airport **by accident**. ‘Shawn 과 Miranda 는 공항에서 우연히 만났다.’

[p. 186]

- **transmit:** 전송하다, (ex.) John, can you **transmit** the documents by facsimile? ‘John, 서류들을 팩스로 전송해 줄 수 있니?’
- **rudimentary:** 가장 기초(기본), (ex.) Emily went to France with a **rudimentary** knowledge of French. ‘Emily 는 프랑스어에 대한 가장 기초적인 지식만 가지고 프랑스로 갔다.’

Answer Key and Appendix

Answer Key for Word Review Tests

Word Study Review #1 – L/C PRACTICE TEST 1

Lesson #1

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

English → Korean

	English	Korean
1	recognize	인식하다
2	leave	떠나다
3	process	과정
4	attract	마음을 끌다
5	debate	토의하다, 논의하다
6	bulky	부피가 큰
7	community	지역 사회

Korean → English

	Korean	English
1	미리	in advance
2	환경	environment
3	구성하다	construct
4	풍부한	rich
5	지역의	local
6	박수(갈채)	applause
7	준비하다	prepare

Word Study Review #2 – L/C PRACTICE TEST 2

Lesson #2

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

English → Korean

	English	Korean
1	talent	재능
2	probably	아마
3	oval	계란형(타원형)의
4	consider	~라고 여기다, 생각하다
5	flexible	유연한
6	take a breath	숨을 쉬다
7	vertically	수직으로

Korean → English

	Korean	English
1	대회, 경쟁	competition
2	암시하다, 시사하다	suggest
3	대표하다	represent
4	보장하다	ensure
5	시작하다, 착수하다	launch
6	위험에 빠뜨리다	endanger
7	노력	effort

Word Study Review #3 – LFM PRACTICE TEST 1

Lesson #3

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

English → Korean

	English	Korean
1	message	전갈, 성명, 메시지
2	regard	~을 ~라고 여기다
3	realize	깨닫다
4	wonder	궁금하다, 궁금해하다
5	place	장소, 곳
6	ride	(자전거 등을) 타고 달리기
7	look around	(걸어 다니며) ~을 둘러보다

Korean → English

	Korean	English
1	약, ~쯤	around
2	상상하다	imagine
3	~동안에	while
4	~임에 틀림없다	must be
5	어디에(도)	anywhere
6	묻다	ask
7	귀가하다	get home

Word Study Review #4 – LFM PRACTICE TEST 2

Lesson #4

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

English → Korean

	English	Korean
1	feature	특징, 특색
2	upcoming	다가오는, 곧 있을
3	based	(~에) 기반을 둔
4	used to	~하곤 했다
5	digitize	(데이터를) 디지털화하다
6	system	체계
7	disappointment	실망

Korean → English

	Korean	English
1	조금, 약간	bit
2	도서관 사서	librarian
3	(어떤 사건이 우연히) 일어나다	happen
4	소개하다	introduce
5	표현하다	express
6	~에 대해 주의하다	watch out for
7	결정하다	decide

Word Study Review #5 – READING PRACTICE TEST 1

Lesson #5

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

English → Korean

	English	Korean
1	select	
2	unmistakable	
3	nearby	
4	biodegradable	
5	cause	
6	volunteer	
7	increase	

Korean → English

	Korean	English
1	~에 관심이 많다, 좋아하다	be into something
2	투수	pitcher
3	쓰레기	litter
4	많은	a number of
5	예시	example
6	오염	pollution
7	특히	particularly

Word Study Review #6 – READING PRACTICE TEST 2

Lesson #6

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

English → Korean

	English	Korean
1	notice	~을 알아차리다
2	demand	수요
3	explore	탐험하다, 탐사하다
4	due to	~때문에
5	planet	행성
6	fascinate	마음을 사로잡다
7	beyond	저편에, 너머

Korean → English

	Korean	English
1	이용할 수 없는	unavailable
2	궤도, 궤도를 돌다	orbit
3	떠나다, 출발하다	depart
4	국제적으로	internationally
5	발견하다	discover
6	복잡한	complex
7	대기	atmosphere

Word Study Review #7 –ACTUAL TEST 1

Lesson #7

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

English → Korean

	English	Korean
1	durability	내구성, 내구력
2	hesitate	망설이다
3	guarantee	보장하다
4	possibility	가능성
5	exist	존재하다
6	originate	비롯되다, 유래하다
7	threaten	협박(위협)하다

Korean → English

	Korean	English
1	객관성	objectivity
2	결합하다	combine
3	보호하는	protective
4	중요한	significant
5	분명히, 틀림없이	definitely
6	수령인	recipient
7	정확성	accuracy

Word Study Review #8 –ACTUAL TEST 2

Lesson #8

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

English → Korean

	English	Korean
1	comprehension	이해력
2	medieval	중세의
3	electric	전기의
4	delicacy	진미
5	polish	(윤이 나도록) 닦다
6	rudimentary	가장 기본(기초)적인
7	virtually	사실상

Korean → English

	Korean	English
1	재연	reenactment
2	~을 이해하다, 알아내다	figure out
3	집중적인	intensive
4	휴대용의	portable
5	인구, 주민	population
6	대변동의, 파멸의	catastrophic
7	궁극적으로	ultimately

Answer Key for Dictation Tests

◆ **Workbook Review**

Dictation: Lesson 1

[pp. 38-39]

1. Track 001

Here at Fairmont Middle School we’re very proud of the good things our students do. Today I’d like to recognize and congratulate Tony Carver on his service to the community. In the past year, Tony has helped out at a local nursing home every weekend. He has made a positive impact on many lives. Please give Tony a big round of applause.

2. Track 002

Attention Year 6 students. On Monday, please arrive at school by 7 AM so we can leave early for our school camp. Don't forget the list of things that you need to bring, including warm clothes, sturdy shoes and a jacket. We will be going on a hike and camping in tents one night and the weather could get cold on the mountain. Have a good weekend and see you Monday morning.

[3-6] Track 003

B: Hi, Marge, how have you been these days?

G: I’ve been great Fred, you look a little worried.

B: I am a little worried. I wonder if I can ask you for a favor?

G: Maybe, what do you need?

B: Tonight is the second round of the inter-school debating contest. Our school is debating Eynesbury Middle School. The problem is that our best debater, Tony, is sick. He got food poisoning after eating some seafood. We only have two debaters and we need three. Would you be able to fill in for Tony?

G: It sounds interesting. I’m worried I’ve never done a debate before.

B: Don’t worry, you can be the first debater on our team. As the first person, you are able to prepare most of the things in advance. We will also be able to help each other out.

G: Do you have any idea what the debate will be about?

B: Yes it will be about the environment.

G: Oh, I like to talk about that topic!

B: The debate is right after school. The school bus takes us there and brings us back.

Mr. Fitzgibbons will take us. We should get home by 7 o’clock. How about it?

G: Ok! Let me just ask my mother

[7-11] Track 007

Video games have a rich history that goes back to the 1950s, when the first video game was developed. In those days, people had to use computers to play video games. Unlike today's computers, the ones in the 1950s were heavy and bulky. Therefore, it was not easy to play video games. In 1968, a brilliant man developed a new video game system, which plugged into a home TV. Based on that, a large company started to produce home video game systems. Unlike today's video games, however, all video games were black and white, and most of them were Ping-Pong. A few years later, a lot of people began to use an Atari to play home video games. The Atari system had cartridges, each of which had a different game on it.

The process of making games is interesting. Generally each game has a different story, and so games are sometimes constructed with storyboards. Writers and artists work together, trying to find ideas for good stories. After they find good stories, they start to create interesting characters.

In creating good characters, the artist will first draw each character. Then the writer looks at the

drawings to see if he or she likes them. After that, the characters are put on the computer screen. With the help of the computer, the characters can come alive. Next, layers of skin are added to the characters, to make them more real. After that, the computer programmer makes the characters move. Sometimes, a real person acts as a character in the story. Wearing special clothing, this person helps a video game character to look alive. Video games have come a long way, and will continue to attract our interest.

◆ **Workbook Review**

Dictation: Lesson 2

[pp. 40-41]

1. Track 012

Fred, you swim really fast. You have a real talent for swimming. I know that you haven’t represented the school before in swimming, but I’d like to ask you to consider it. Next month, there will be an interschool swimming competition with all the schools in our area. I think you should try out for our school, in the 50 and 100 meters freestyle. There is a try out next Friday.

2. Track 013

Class, our schedule is going to be a little different today. The weather forecast suggests rain in the afternoon and so we won’t do Physical Education at that time like usual. Instead we’ll go out and do it this morning when the weather is good. And in the afternoon, when it will probably be raining, we will stay in and do math.

[3-6] Track 014

W: Alfred, where are you right now?

M: I’m in the school gym. I’m watching a game of basketball but soon, when the game finishes, it will be my team’s turn to play. Why do you ask?

W: I want to ask if you can come to the oval after school. I’ve got a special surprise.

M: What kind of surprise?

W: Do you remember about the air rocket I’ve been making in my spare time?

M: Yes, you’ve been building that for the last 2 months or more.

W: Yes. I think its finally ready to go. I have been having some problems with the aerodynamics and the design. How to push enough air into the rocket so that it takes off? That was one of the issues. And also, to ensure it takes off vertically? It wasn’t easy but I think I’ve worked everything out. I’m going to do the first launch after school. Come over at 4 o’clock and bring your friends if you can. It’s going to be amazing!

M: Alright. Why don’t you come over to the gym right now? All my friends are here. If you come over and tell them about the rocket, they will be interested. You can invite them all to the launch too. And if you want to play on our team, we always need another player.

W: Ok, I’ll see you soon!

[7-11] Track 018

The manatee is a sea animal that feeds on seaweed and plants. Although they are very large, manatees are gentle animals. They do not hurt other sea animals. They do not injure people, either. The upper lip of a manatee is large and flexible. So, manatees can bend their upper lips very easily. They usually use the lips to eat food. Interestingly, manatees also use their upper lips to communicate with each other. Many people notice that their eyes look like buttons.

Interestingly, manatees spend half of their day sleeping in the water. But they come up to the surface of the water to take a breath. They do so about every twenty minutes. Manatees live in warm areas such as the Gulf of Mexico and West Africa.

Manatees gather in shallow waters. During the winter months, they used to migrate south. But these days, many manatees gather around power plants along the Gulf of Mexico.

Most manatees can live up to fifty years. Some of them can live up to sixty years. Unfortunately,

however, many manatees lose their lives before they reach that age. Sadly, that is largely because people contribute to their deaths in many different ways. For instance, many fishermen use fishing nets, which can kill manatees. These sea animals often get caught up in the nets, and the nets hurt and kill the manatees. Although they are sea animals, manatees cannot swim fast. As a result, they often get killed by boats and ships operated by people. For these reasons manatees have become an endangered species. A lot of people are trying to save these sea animals. Will you join this effort, too?

◆ Presentation Project

Game

In Number 7 of Practice Test 2 in student book, we heard that the teacher talks about the video game. Would you research more information about some questions below? Then, give a presentation on your research in class.

• The things you find out

- Why did the video game market collapse?

: The popularity of the game machine declined in five years.

Atari released the program specifications of the video system, enabling anyone to develop and sell games freely. However, led by the proliferation of game market players, the games were low in quality and uninteresting, and it was caused increasing the consumers lose interest in the game.

Also, many game companies were not ready for a new generation of gaming machines.

- What caused Nintendo's success?

: The success of Nintendo was that they understood well the changing flow from the arcade games to video games. Also, they chose the policy to maintain a certain level of game completion.

The games developed by Nintendo such as Super Mario Brothers and Donkey Kong maintained some degree of sophistication.

- What do you think of game culture?

: As computer and video games have increased in popularity over time, they have had a significant influence on popular culture. Also evolved over time hand in hand with internet culture as well as the increasing popularity of mobile games.

As video games become more social with multiplayer and online capability, gamers find themselves in growing social networks. Gaming can both be entertainment as well as competition,.

- Educational Effects

- It has been shown that action video game players have better hand-eye coordination and visuo-motor skills, such as their resistance to distraction, their sensitivity to information in the peripheral vision and their ability to count briefly presented objects, than non players. And it has been suggested by a few studies that online / offline video gaming can be used as a therapeutic tool in the treatment of different mental health concerns.
- video games are based upon the player navigating (and eventually mastering) a highly complex system with many variables. This requires a strong analytical ability, as well as flexibility and adaptability. Indeed, most games require a great deal of patience and focus from the player, and games actually delay gratification far longer than other forms of entertainment such as film or even many books



[이미지 출처: Wikipedia Dictionary]

◆ **Workbook Review**

LFM: Complete the sentences: Lesson 3

[pp. 49-64]

A. Choose the correct answer.

find	about	when
------	-------	------

1. This is just a message to ask you about my bike helmet.
2. When I got home from our ride other day, I realized that I didn’t have my helmet.
3. I looked all around my house but couldn’t find it anywhere.

B. Put the words or phrases in the right order to complete the sentence.

1. < **regular taking exercise** >

→ Taking regular exercise is essential to keep you healthy.

2. < **faster our beat hearts** >

→ Scientists working on vision claim that the color red gives us energy and makes our hearts beat faster.

3. < **some to burn calories** >

→ Zumba is a great workout, a great way to burn some calories, and it’s fun.

4. < **the actors most important** >

→ Charlie Chaplin is considered one of the most important actors of the 20th century.

◆ **Workbook Review**

LFM: Complete the sentences: Lesson 4

[pp. 66-67]

A. Choose the correct answer.

to	took	a little bit
----	------	--------------

1. Our feature magazine article of the month took us to the school library.
2. We sat down and spoke to the school librarian, Mrs. Schneider.
3. Mrs. Schneider told us a little bit about herself, and then told us about a few upcoming things.

B. Put the words or phrases in the right order to complete the sentence.

1. < **system based manual** >

→ The library is changing its system from a manual based system to a completely digitized system, so watch out for that.

2. < **introduce to** >

→ Mrs. Schneider promises that a very well known writer will be coming to the school to introduce her upcoming book.

3. < **changes for in some** >

→ The library, which used to be closed at lunchtime, is also in for some changes.

4. < **that their disappointment** >

→ A lot of students have expressed their disappointment that the library closes during lunchtimes.

◆ **Write**

- **Theme:** school life, hobby, activity
- **Form:** an essay, a story, an email, a newsletter and so on
- **Direction:** 1. Choose a theme.
2. Think about the form that you want to write.
3. Write with introduction, body, and conclusion.

I like to drink. Water, juice, soda pop, tea and so on.

Most of all, I like Chai Latte the best.

When I drank it for the first time, I felt I’ve experienced the new world.

Let me introduce how to make it. It’s very simple and easy.

First, put some black tea leaves in the hot water.

Second, mix it with some warm milk.

It’s done! If you like sweetness taste, you can add some sugar or honey.

At a family or friends gathering, if you serve this with some cookie, I’m sure they will like it so much.

In summer, you can add some ice and enjoy cold taste.

◆ **Workbook Review**

Reading Comprehension: Lesson 5

[pp. 96-97]

Line Have you ever thrown litter on the street, on the bus or out of a window? Hopefully, the answer is no. Litter can be anything from a candy wrapper to a glass bottle to a newspaper. Quite often we might go to a place and see trash on the ground.

 We may even add to the trash if we believe nobody is watching. But if the amount of trash we

5 create increases, it can cause a problem for us and for the environment. If we throw litter in a park, it can cause a number of problems.

 First, it can take many thousands or millions of years to break down and that can cause pollution. While packaging is getting better in terms of breaking down, some things aren’t so biodegradable.

 Pollution is a big problem. Not just for us, it can also be particularly bad for animals. For

10 example, some animals may see a piece of litter and if they eat it they might get sick. Similarly, if litter gets into the water and sea animals eat it, they could either get sick or drown.

 Take a look around you try to locate where the nearest trashcans are and try to put trash into them. Some communities have special clean up days where teams of volunteers get together and do their bit for a cleaner world. Consider joining a team like that, or if not, at least hold onto litter until

15 you find a trash can.

1. What is the purpose of the article?

- (A) To encourage littering
- (B) To discourage littering**
- (C) To talk about animals
- (D) To entertain readers

2. According to the article, when might people litter?

- (A) When it feels enjoyable
- (B) When there is no trashcan
- (C) When they think nobody is watching**
- (D) When they feel tired

3. What is NOT mentioned as a problem of littering?

- (A) Problems for us
- (B) Problems for the environment
- (C) Problems for animals
- (D) Problems for vehicles**

4. In line 2, the word wrapper is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) a singer
- (B) packaging**
- (C) food
- (D) people

5. In line 14, the word them refers to _____.

- (A) litter
- (B) animals
- (C) trash cans**
- (D) the environment

◆ **Workbook Review**

Reading Comprehension: Lesson 6

[pp. 98-99]

Line

Rox Gym
Group Class Schedule

5

Attention members. Please find attached our new group class schedule for April. You’ll notice a lot of exciting changes.

10

We now have Yoga options in the mornings and evenings. A lot of our members have wanted to do Yoga but were unavailable in the mornings. Due to popular demand, we have Boot Camp on Sunday as well as Saturday. Again, some members had schedule clashes on Saturdays but were available Sundays. You’ll also notice that for the first time, we are introducing Zumba.

Zumba has become very popular internationally in recent times. It’s a great workout, a great way to burn some calories, and it’s fun.

15

	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
08:00	Stretching	Yoga	Stretching	Yoga	Stretching	Boot Camp	Boot Camp
09:00	Sports Dance	Pilates	Sports Dance	Pilates	Sports Dance		
10:00	Circuit	Circuit	Circuit	Circuit	Circuit	Circuit	Circuit
19:00	Rowing Class	Core Training	Rowing Class	Core Training	Rowing Class		
20:00	Zumba		Zumba		Zumba		
21:00		Power Yoga		Power Yoga			

20

Note: if you introduce a friend who joins in the month of May, we’ll give you a 50% discount for the month of June

1. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- (A) To highlight a problem
- (B) To advertise a new schedule**
- (C) To advise of a cancellation
- (D) To celebrate an event

2. According to the passage, which class has never been offered before?

- (A) Zumba**
- (B) Pilates
- (C) Yoga
- (D) Boot Camp

3. According to the passage, which class is NOT offered in the morning?

- (A) Stretching
- (B) Sports dance
- (C) Power Yoga**
- (D) Circuit

4. According to the passage, what is true about Boot Camp?

- (A) It is the most commonly occurring class.
- (B) It is on the weekdays.
- (C) It is on twice a week.**
- (D) Everyone does it.

5. In line 9, the word notice is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) forget
- (B) recall
- (C) see**
- (D) hear

6. In line 10, the word It’s refers to _____.

- (A) Rox Gym
- (B) Yoga
- (C) Zumba**
- (D) Boot Camp

◆ Summarize

Voyager 1 and Voyager 2 are spacecraft that were sent by NASA to explore space. What is fascinating is that Voyager 1, which you would think was the first, departed a bit later than Voyager 2. Voyager 2 was launched on August 20, 1977. A few weeks later, Voyager 1 was launched, on September 5, 1977. Voyager 2 still collects a lot of interesting information and it’s this spacecraft that we shall discuss. In 1979, about two years after it left, Voyager 2 was near Jupiter, where it found a number of rings around the planet. It took a number of photos of Jupiter’s so-called red spot, which turned out to be a very complex storm that is so big, it is two times as big as earth. That’s a big storm! Two years later, Voyager 2 arrived in the neighborhood of Saturn and started looking at its atmosphere, discovering that volcanoes lighted its moons. Fast forward to 1986, Voyager 2, which kept going, came to Uranus and found 10 moons there orbiting the planet. In 1989, it reached Neptune, which is the biggest planet in our solar system. At that time, Voyager 2 had really taken a big voyage, travelling nearly 3 billion miles. Voyager 2 is currently well beyond Pluto and is still going. It is in a place called the “heliopause.”

Summarize the passage.

- Think about the whole story and then find out what main articles are.
- Remove or write shortly the matters that are not important in the flow of the story.
- Make a group with similar cases.

This passage is about the spacecraft that was sent by NASA.

Their names are Voyager 1 and Voyager 2. Interestingly, Voyager 2 was launched first, and then Voyager 1 was launched later.

The main story of this passage is about Voyager 2.

In 1979, about two years after it left, Voyager 2 was near Jupiter, where it found a number of rings around the planet. It took a number of photos of Jupiter’s so-called red spot, which turned out to be a very complex storm that is so big, it is two times as big as earth.

Two years later, Voyager 2 arrived in the neighborhood of Saturn and started looking at its atmosphere, discovering that volcanoes lighted its moons.

In 1986, Voyager 2 came to Uranus and found 10 moons there orbiting the planet.

In 1989, it reached Neptune, which is the biggest planet in our solar system.

Voyager 2 is currently well beyond Pluto and is still going. It is in a place called the “heliopause.”

How wonderful it is!

I am surprised at the technique that NASA sent the spacecraft at that time and it is still traveling and send us a lot of information about the planets.

Sometime, I wish I could travel in a spacecraft that made in Korea.

◆ **Workbook Review**

Dictation: Lesson 7

[pp. 106-107]

1. Track 023

Most of you have been doing excellent homework. However, some students have been doing little or none at all. So starting from this week, anybody with homework of a low standard will have to remain in the class at lunchtime on Thursday to do it. So work hard and do good homework.

2. Track 024

From next week, we will be putting in new grass on the east side of the playground. Therefore while the workers are working in that area, the playground will be closed for safety reasons. Sorry for any inconvenience. As usual, the west side of the school including the tennis courts will be open so please play in those areas.

3. Track 025

The school bus driver has said that some students have not been behaving well on the bus. Some students have been fighting and others playing on the bus. So I’d like to remind you all to stay in your seats while the bus is being driven and to be polite to the driver at all times. Thank you.

4. Track 026

Today at the Skilton Library, we would like to welcome a guest writer. She’s a writer of children’s fiction books, most notably The Bean bag Trilogy, and she is going to tell us all a story. So get ready to sit back and enjoy. Now let’s give a warm welcome to Miss Katrina May.

5. Track 027

You have all been wonderful on camp today. It’s the first day and some of you may be very tired. We played some games, and became closer as a group. Now you can go back to your dorm rooms. You have free time. Lights Out is at 10pm. Get a good sleep and see you at the breakfast room at 7AM.

6. Track 028

I would like to introduce our next novel. It’s written by Ernest Hemingway and is called The Old Man and the Sea. Please make sure you visit the library to get a copy of this book. I’m sure you will like it very much. Please read chapter one and two before Monday in preparation for our first discussion.

7. Track 029

Good afternoon, as you probably know, tomorrow is a public holiday and that means there is no school. So enjoy the public holiday tomorrow and in two days time I’ll see you back here. At that time, we are going to discuss Newton’s Laws of Motion so don’t forget to read up about that in the textbook.

8. Track 030

I have marked all your math test papers and will hand those back to you in a few moments. I was very impressed with your performance. Two students got a perfect score. Seven students got only one question wrong and only two students got more than five questions wrong. This is the best result we’ve had and because of that, we’re not going to use the text book today but instead, we’ll practice math with a game.

9. Track 031

The new plant by the window is called the Venus Fly Trap. It’s a special plant because it actually eats insects. Flies come along and when they go inside, the plant closes on them and they never come out. Another similar type of plant is called the Pitcher Plant. We plan to get one of those in the classroom later this month.

10. Track 032

Does anyone know the name of the bird on the screen? It’s called a Snow Goose. It has that name because its color is white just like snow. When there are thousands together in the sky it might look like it’s snowing! The Snow Goose is a special kind of bird. When it’s winter in the south it flies thousands of kilometers to the north to find summer and then when its winter up north it makes the long journey back south. Has anyone seen a live Snow Goose before?

◆ **Workbook Review**

Dictation: Lesson 8

[pp. 108-110]

[11-13] Track 033

- B:** Mrs. Fitzhenry, I went to get a drink from the water filter but there’s no water coming out.
W: Yes, I heard about that, Mike. What has happened is we’ve been using that water filter for along time and it’s getting old. Apparently the pipe that’s at the back of the water filter has become blocked. We have called for someone to repair it. Most likely they will replace that pipe.
B: Oh, I see. So what do you think I should drink?
W: There are two options, Mike. One option is to just drink tap water.
B: Tap water? Is that OK to drink?
W: Why shouldn’t it be? A lot of people worry about drinking tap water. In fact, there’s not much difference between tap water and bottled water or filtered water. I think it’s fine to drink.
B: Ok. what about the second option?
W: You could go to the school cafeteria and buy a bottle of mineral water.
B: That sounds like a better option.
W: Ok.
B: I will take one of those options. Do you know when they’ll fix the water?
W: It should be fine by tomorrow. I heard that a repairman is coming by later.

[14-17] Track 036

- G:** Hi, Ralph, you look a little upset.
B: Yes I am upset. I just missed my bus.
G: Oh that’s too bad. When is the next one?
B: The schedule says it comes every 20 minutes so I guess that means the next bus will get here at 4 o’clock.
G: 20 minutes isn’t so bad. Just take the next bus when it comes. You know, there are some buses that come only once per hour.
B: Yeah, but I really needed to catch that bus because I have a piano lesson. It starts at 4 O’clock. I was late last week and my mother was really mad at me.
G: I understand. I hate being late and I used to be late all the time. Now I have a secret trick and I’m never late.
B: Really? What’s your secret trick?
G: I always try to plan to get there 20 minutes early instead of right on time and when I do that, I get there 20 minutes early or I get there 10 minutes early. Either way, I’m always early.
B: Maybe I will try that next time.
G: Well, I hope the bus won’t make you too late for your lesson.
B: Thanks, buddy. See you later.

[18-21] Track 040

- B:** Maggie, do you want to come for a bike ride with us after school?
G: That depends, Carl. Where are you going to ride?
B: We plan on taking the old road out towards the City Hall offices and then come back through the forest path.
G: Sounds really exciting, but isn’t it dangerous to ride on those roads?
B: No, it’s not dangerous. You can do it safely as long as you follow a few guidelines.
G: What guidelines?
B: You wear a helmet at all times. Do you have a helmet, Maggie?
G: Yes I have a red helmet and I wear it all the time.
B: So bring your helmet and the second thing is we ride in single file.
G: What’s single file?
B: It’s when you ride in one line one rider behind the other. We don’t ride next to each other. Frank and Desiree are going to come riding too so well have four people in a file.
G: I can’t wait. Anything else?
B: Yes, bring a snack with you if you can. That way we can all have a snack in the forest! If we’re

lucky we’ll see some squirrels in there. Maybe they will want a snack.

G: Great idea! I’ll tell my mother.

B: See you at the corner, next to the Post office at 3:45, OK?

G: Ok. I’ll be there!

[22-25] Track 044

G: Anton, look up into that big tree! What do you see?

B: I’m looking up into the tree, Eugene, but I only see a green tree.

G: Have a look in the middle of the tree, just a little bit to the left.

B: Oh, now I see it. Are you talking about the fruit in the tree?

G: No I’m talking about the bird’s nest. Look let me show you where it is. Follow my finger. Do you see where my finger is pointing?

B: Now I see it. I can see the bird in the nest. Its head is coming out of the nest a little.

G: Right. Those birds in the nest are called magpies. They’re a pretty common bird. But we better not stay here too long or look at them all day.

B: Why is that? We only just got here.

G: Like a lot of birds, magpies are very protective of their young. When they have eggs and young chicks they are worried about anybody coming near their nest. And that includes us. If the mother doesn't like the look of us, or thinks we are a threat to her chicks, she might attack us.

B: Really? How?

G: Magpies usually give a warning swoop. They fly down really low to make you go away. But sometimes they hit you on the head or ears with their beak. It can be quite dangerous.

B: Ok, let’s get out of here. I don't want to get hit by a swooping magpie!

◆ **Workbook Review****Dictation: Lesson 9**

[pp. 111-113]

[26-29] Track 048

One of the greatest athletes of the 1900s was an American athlete called Jessie Owens. Born in 1913, the youngest of ten children, Owens specialized in sprint events. And one of the most amazing days for both him and the world of athletics was May 25, 1935. On that day in Michigan, there was an athletics event. At that event, Owens broke 3 world records and tied another in the space of 45 minutes. That's right, 3 world records in 45 minutes!

First was the one hundred yard dash, which he won in a time of 9.4 seconds. This time equaled the world record in that event. Next he jumped 8.13 meters in the long jump, a world record. A few minutes later, he won the 220-yard sprint in 20.3 seconds, a world record. Then he ran the 220-yard hurdles in 22.6 seconds, a world record. In that even he was the first athlete to break 23 seconds. The following year was the year of the Summer Olympics in Berlin. Owens went along and did very well. There, he won 4 gold medals, in the 100 meters, 200 meters, long jump and 4 x 100 m relay. Since then, while there have been numerous athletes who have won four or more gold medals in a single Olympics, few have reached the heights and greatness of Owens. And of course, the world records.

[30-33] Track 052

One of the biggest dangers of going into a desert is the risk of running out of water. Many people, from experienced explorers to everyday people, have run out of water in the desert and not survived. It is indeed typically very hot and dry in deserts, they are very unforgiving places, and if things go wrong, you don't tend to have much time to come up with a solution. However, if you get into trouble in a desert, there is the possibility of surviving. If you are very lucky, you might be able to find some wet soil. If that is the case, the next step is to dig a hole and put a container at the bottom of that hole if you have one. Next cover the hole with a piece of plastic and then put a piece of dirt at the edges of the hole. Fifth, put a rock at the center of the plastic. If you wait for the sunlight to pass through the plastic, the heated soil will provide water to drink and you can put a straw into the container. Other places to find water in the desert include in tree stumps or in shaded areas. This is because these places are sheltered from the sun, and if rains there, the water may just stay around for a while. Water can also exist in the morning dew, so it's a good idea to get up before dawn and check plants for dew. Water can also exist where the ground is shaped in odd ways, in particular, it could collect just below the surface. One of the best things to do is not to go into the desert unless you're with correct guides and have ample materials but if worse comes to worse there is a possible way out.

[34-37] Track 056

Thomas Jefferson was the third president of the United States but he was much more than that. In fact, he did so much more than simply serve as a president. He was a scientist, an educator and a successful architect! Between 1779 and 1781, Jefferson was a Governor of Virginia. He had to work with the first 2 presidents of the country, who were George Washington and John Adams. From this same time until 1815, Jefferson was a member of the American Philosophical Society. Here he discussed a lot of scientific issues and developed farming techniques. He even tried to grow new kinds of crops.

He was also interested in education. Did you know he founded the University of Virginia in

1819? As an architect he designed the building there. He also designed his own house, called Monticello. If you have a nickel, or 5-cent coin, you will see this house on the back. Jefferson spent some time in France and upon his return, brought the French love for wine with him. He got 2 vineyards started at Monticello, and began experimenting with winemaking.

Perhaps the reason behind all his feats was that he read a lot. After he retired, and needed money to pay off some debts, he sold his collection of books to the Library of Congress. In total there were 6,500 books. It was not long though before he started buying more. What a busy man!

[38-42] Track 060

M (Teacher):

Let's now take a look at one of archeology's most important resources. You're probably all thinking of relics and ruins, but what I'm referring to is the simple written word. There is importance in writing to anyone trying to piece together the history of an ancient civilization. When we have written language that we can understand, as we do in the case of the Greeks and the Egyptians, it gives us something.

W (Student):

But I always thought ancient writings were unreliable as sources of factual information. Aren't they almost always biased? And if that's the case, how can we learn much from them?

M (Teacher):

That's a valid point and a good question. Most of you should have learned that the accuracy and objectivity of ancient documents is often questionable. But, when writings are combined with information from other sources, they can add greatly to our understanding. The oldest known written language is probably from the Sumerian people of the Middle East. Sumerian writing originated about 5,000 years ago. Luckily, a fair amount of it still exists; about 50,000 lines of verse that we know of. The Sumerians used wedge-shaped characters and they wrote not on paper, which hadn't been invented yet, but on tablets made of stone or clay. This choice of material was fortunate. It gave the documents the durability to survive to be found by modern day archeologists. The most significant discovery of Sumerian writing was made in the early 20th century in Iran. While excavating an ancient city, archeologists uncovered a piece of black stone 2 meters long. Carved into the surface of the stone were inscriptions that, after years of effort, and the discovery of some fortunate similarities to ancient Greek, were found to be 282 legal provisions. They related to everything from divorce and personal property rights to trade and business regulations. So in understanding old civilizations, writing is sometimes the best thing we can find.

◆ **Workbook Review**

LFM: Complete the sentences: Lesson 10

[pp. 116- 118]

A Choose the correct answer.

around	behind	more safe
--------	--------	-----------

1. During the day, Straw Street behind the school will have road works.
2. Workers are working around the clock to re-pave the road.
3. Workers will install speed bumps in order to slow traffic and make the road more safe.

B Put the words or phrases in the right order to complete the sentence.

1. < care of for taking >

→ Thank you for taking care of my cat, Spider while I was on vacation.

2. < even more than like you >

→ I think Spider misses you, and might even like you more than me.

3. < was from school absent >

→ Sorry that Tony was absent from school yesterday.

4. < missed important any or information lessons >

→ If he missed any important lessons or information do not hesitate to let either him or me know.

◆ **Workbook Review**

LFM: Complete the sentences: Lesson 11

[pp. 119-123]

A. Choose the correct answer.

Every	regarding	instead of
-------	-----------	------------

1. We would like to make an announcement regarding elective courses this term.
2. We might not be able to please every student, but we do endeavor to offer the best possible mix of options.
3. Please note that instead of geography, we will be offering computer graphics this term.

B. Put the words or phrases in the right order to complete the sentence.

1. < **uniquely in the local positioned** >

→ As an independent Cinema, the Stand is uniquely positioned in the local movie market.

2. < **cinema experience watching** >

→ With 6 world-class theaters, each with a capacity of 250 patrons, the Stand is poised to offer the ultimate cinema watching experience.

3. < **when ticket and your buying** >

→ All you have to do is mention this promotion when buying your ticket and our friendly staff will give you the snack coupons.

4. < **that their disappointment** >

→ A lot of students have expressed their disappointment that the library closes during lunchtimes.

◆ **Workbook Review**

LFM: Complete the sentences: Lesson 12

[pp. 124-128]

A. Choose the correct answer.

up to	most	a complex
-------	------	-----------

1. The most important part of the human body has got to be the brain.
2. The brain is a complex organ and while it only makes up 2% of the body’s weight.
3. The brain might be able to survive without oxygen for up to 4-6 minutes, but after that, it will start to die.

B. Put the words or phrases in the right order to complete the sentence.

1. < at age any almost >

→ The brain is able to adapt and learn new things at almost any age.

2. < parts the nature of >

→ One of the most fascinating, if scary parts of the nature is the volcano.

3. < that big cone are only volcanoes >

→ You might think that volcanoes are only big cone shaped mountains in relatively dry areas.

4. < objects natural interesting >

→ Volcanoes are indeed very interesting natural objects as long as they are not erupting right beside you.

◆ **Workbook Review****Reading Comprehension: Lesson 13**

[pp. 138-139]

Line Dexter had just got a new smart phone from the store and it was a really nice one. He had never had a smartphone before. He’d only ever had a regular phone. So he was excited to get online and download a few applications.

5 The smartphone was actually a present from his mother. “Now here’s your new phone,” she said, “I’ve paid to get it, now it’s up to you to pay your phone bill, ok? You can pay it from your allowance or your part time job.”

“Sure, thanks Mother!”

10 Dexter used his phone a little but mostly to take photos or write himself some reminders. He didn’t use it nearly as much as most teenagers, who were sending messages and calling all the time. He sent the occasional message to his friend Eddy or he called his mother when he wanted to get a ride home. That was all it was. He never used it for things that were expensive.

So when he received his first phone bill a month later, he was expecting it to only be about \$20. Instead, it was \$356!

“Whaaat??” yelled Dexter, “that’s impossible.”

15 He showed his mother the bill. “You’re a big boy now Dexter, you’re responsible for your own bills.”

“But I didn’t use it that much!”

“Then you should do something about it. Why don’t you call the phone company and see what they say?”

20 He looked at the details of the bill and there were a lot of calls to a foreign country. That was the really odd part about it.

Dexter called the phone company. “It can’t be right,” he told them, “I don’t make calls like that. I don’t even know anybody from another country.”

25 The phone company representative was polite and patient. “Ok,” she said, “let me check and I will contact you again in a few days.”

Dexter waited a few nervous days. He realized that owning a smartphone was a big responsibility. It was no easy thing.

30 Finally the woman from the phone company called back. “We are very sorry Dexter, there was a computer error and your bill included somebody else’s calls. Your bill was only \$18. You only have to pay \$18. Because we made an error, we will credit your account with a special gift of \$50 worth of free calls as a way of saying sorry.” She finished by saying, “thanks for letting us know and enjoy your phone.”

Dexter was happy again and so was his mother

1. What is the best title for the story?

- (A) Foreign phones
- (B) A big phone bill**
- (C) Dexter’s hobby
- (D) A present

2. According to the passage, how much extra did the phone company originally try to charge Dexter?

- (A) \$360
- (B) \$20
- (C) \$338**
- (D) \$18

3. According to the story, how was Dexter planning to pay for his bills?

- (A) His mother would pay
- (B) By borrowing
- (C) On credit
- (D) From his allowance**

4. According to the story, what did the company offer Dexter as an apology?

- (A) A new phone
- (B) \$20
- (C) \$50 free calls**
- (D) \$50

5. According to the passage, what is NOT mentioned about the phone?

- (A) Dexter sends messages with it.
- (B) Dexter uses it to call his mother.
- (C) Dexter’s mother paid for it.
- (D) Dexter has many applications.**

6. In line 5, the words up to you are closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) to enjoy
- (B) to be responsible for**
- (C) to receive
- (D) to Search for

7. In line 6, the word allowance is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) give and take
- (B) money from parents**
- (C) error margin
- (D) money from a job

8. In line 13, the word it refers to _____.

- (A) a phone
- (B) a phone bill**
- (C) a call
- (D) an allowance

◆ **Workbook Review**

Reading Comprehension: Lesson 14

[pp. 140-141]

Line Aging has been a source of interest for humankind for years. There is not a person who would not like to know the secret to not aging or to being immortal.

 There have been numerous movies where the principal theme has centered on this very idea of immortality. You have a hero, who is immortal, and he tends to live among mortal men. He lives on, sometimes for hundreds or thousands of years while those around him come and go. Often, somewhere along the way, he gets tempted to become a common mortal. In any event, immortality is a concept that might remain in the movies. Thus far, nobody has found it in real life.

5 In ancient times, many people only lived to be 20 or 30. But today the average life span is over 75 years. And the trend, owing to technology, education and better healthcare, is that we are living longer and longer lives.

10 In Japan, there was once a man who died at the ripe old age of 120.

 In general, animals tend not to live as long as humans, although there are exceptions. A tortoise was recorded once to have lived to 150 years. That’s older than any human ever! Elephants can also live pretty long lives. One elephant was known to have lived to the age of 78, which is a respectable age even for a human. Some horses live long lives. One famous horse called Old Billy apparently lived to 62. Meanwhile Gus, an orangutan in a zoo, lasted until 59. Cats don’t usually live nearly as long as we do, however some can live longer than we expect. There was once a famous cat that lived to the old age of 36.

15 The trend definitely is moving toward longer and longer lives. Do you ever think we will find the secret to immortality?

20

1. What would be the best title for the passage?

- (A) The old turtle
- (B) Searching for immortality**
- (C) The elephant
- (D) Secrets of mankind

2. Which animals are mentioned in the passage?

- (A) The dog
- (B) The lion
- (C) The cat**
- (D) The pig

3. According to the passage, how long did the oldest animal live to?

- (A) 74
- (B) 150**
- (C) 34
- (D) 84

4. What is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- (A) A zoo
- (B) Immortality
- (C) An Orangutan
- (D) A hippo

5. In line 7, the word it refers to _____.

- (A) the secret to immortality
- (B) aging
- (C) elephant
- (D) life

6. In line 14, the word pretty is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) beautiful
- (B) very
- (C) quite
- (D) really

7. In line 18, the word famous is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) wild
- (B) kind
- (C) widely known
- (D) weird

8. According to the passage, who is Old Billy?

- (A) A man
- (B) An orangutan
- (C) A cat
- (D) A horse

9. According to the passage, who discovered the secret to immortality?

- (A) Humans
- (B) A tortoise
- (C) No one
- (D) A horse

◆ **Workbook Review**

Dictation: Lesson 15

[pp. 150-151]

1. Track 065

Tony you’re 10 minutes late for class! Before you can come in, you have to go to the principal’s office and talk to him. He will probably ask you to fill out a form explaining your reason. So why don't you go over there now and I’ll see you a little bit later.

2. Track 066

As you can see everyone, we have every ingredient we need to make a good sandwich. You may now get in line, and when it’s your turn, you can make a sandwich any way you like it. You can use any ingredient that’s here. The only thing to remember is that if you take it, you should eat it. That way we won’t waste anything.

3. Track 067

The school is introducing some changes to the uniform. We have a new blazer and a new style of sweater that you can buy from the clothing store. They will cost the same as the previous versions. If you have an older style blazer or sweater that you like don't worry. You can keep wearing those for as long as you like.

4. Track 068

Please turn to page 207. The title of the page is elastic bands. We’re going to do a reading comprehension exercise so first you’ll read that page, and then you’ll answer the questions on page 208. This is to check your understanding of the reading passage. I’ll give you exactly ten minutes to complete the exercise then we’ll check our answers together. You may begin.

5. Track 069

All of the votes are in for class captain this term. I’ve counted them. It was very close and I’d like to announce that our new class captain is going to be Regina Evans. Regina will do all of the things class captains do including helping me with attendance and handing out certain papers. Please help her out and let’s all congratulate her on being our class captain.

6. Track 070

Here is a note to take home to your parents. It's about parent teacher interviews that are on next week. You can see there will be a time for you to come with your parent or parents. Make sure you give this to your parents. If any parent has a problem with the time, please get him or her to call or email me. Tell your parents to bring in any questions they have next week.

7. Track 071

We’re just about ready to do some creative writing this afternoon. I’m going to stop talking in a minute and let you do that in silence for at least 30 minutes. While we are doing our writing, I will play some music in the background. Does anybody have any suggestions or preferences about what they would like to listen to?

8. Track 072

Because it’s such a nice day outside, let’s go out and study. We’ll go to the east side of the school because there are some trees there to sit under and be in the shade. Please bring a notepad and a pen. Remember when we go out, many other classes will be studying inside so on the way over there and back, let’s walk in two nice lines and keep the noise to a minimum.

9. Track 073

For centuries, candles were the best kind of lighting available for people to use in their homes. While they might be better than nothing, there were some obvious problems with them. For starters, candles are not as bright as the lights we use today. They also started fires, especially if left alone, if the wind blew them or if they fell. I’m now going to turn off the lights for a while so that we can experience what it’s like to use candles.

10. Track 074

M: Think about physics in terms of this glass tube with a small marble inside. We lay the tube on its side. Now if we push the tube from the back, the marble will roll toward the back but if we push the tube forward and suddenly stop it, the marble will keep going forward. Danny, you have a question?

G: Yes how does this relate to life?

M: You can think of yourself as the marble and the tube as a car. When the car stops, you keep going forward and if your car is pushed or hit from behind, you will get pushed backwards.

◆ **Workbook Review**

Dictation: Lesson 16

[pp. 152-154]

[11-14] Track 075

G: Ian, where have you been? You haven’t been coming to play tennis with us lately. Everybody has been worried about you.

B: Yeah, I know I’m sorry, I have a good reason though. Do you remember it was my birthday recently?

G: Yep, it was on March 21. We all came to your birthday party that day. First we ate chicken and then we went bowling. It was pretty awesome.

B: Yes, that’s right. When I got home my parents had a big surprise waiting for me. They got me a puppy dog.

G: You’re so lucky, Ian!

B: Yes I was so happy. It was the perfect day. He’s a small cute brown Labrador.

G: What did you call him?

B: I gave him a name, Watson, because he’s very curious. I thought, who is curious? And of course Sherlock Holmes is and then I thought, I also like his partner, Watson. So I called him Watson.

G: I got it. So why haven’t you been playing with us?

B: I’ve had to take care of Watson after school, because he’s new. But don’t worry, next week I’m going to come and play tennis again.

G: That’s great, everyone will be so happy to see you again. You’re our best player!

B: Thanks! And guess what? I may even bring my new friend!

[15-17] Track 079

G: Roger, what are you looking at?

B: I’m looking at my new set of superhero cards. I bought a packet of superhero cards yesterday and there were some pretty rare ones in there. I’m just trying to figure out which cards I should swap with other people and which cards I should keep.

G: I’ve never heard of superhero cards. Are they similar to baseball cards?

B: Um, yeah, they’re just like baseball cards, only they’re much better. Superhero cards have become really popular lately. For \$2, you get a packet that has 10 cards inside, and a piece of gum.

G: And how many superheroes are there altogether? I mean, for a complete set.

B: There’s 100. But it’s really hard to get a complete set. It’s almost impossible. I don’t know anyone with a complete set.

G: But I bet you’re trying, Roger. How many of the set do you have?

B: I’ve got 85, I just need another 15 and I’ll have the complete set. Of course the problem is that the 15 cards I need are difficult to get. Everyone is looking for those same cards.

G: It sounds very interesting.

B: I like it! There is more good news. One of the rarest cards, “Flicker-Man”, is a card nobody has seen before. But yesterday I bought a pack and “Flicker-Man” was inside!

G: Congratulations Roger!

B: Thanks, Vicki!

[18-21] Track 082

G: Tegan, I wonder if I can ask you a question about math? I’m really struggling with math these days.

B: Sure, you can ask me any question you like and I’ll do my best to answer it.

G: I’m sure it will be pretty easy for you because you’re good at math.

B: Thanks. So what’s your question?

G: I’m having a problem with the number patterns. Mrs. Foley gives us a set of numbers and we have to find the missing number.

B: Yeah, that’s a lot of fun isn’t it? Finding missing numbers is like finding missing pieces of a puzzle, or trying to solve a murder mystery, don’t you think?

G: A lot of students are like you. They find it fun and exciting but at the moment, I’m finding that I really hate it. I can never find the answer and I feel like I will never get it. It’s really frustrating.

B: I just think that it’s a pattern and you have to find the pattern. It’s just like wallpaper on your wall. Wallpaper usually has a picture of something and that picture repeats itself over and over again. It’s no different in math. If you look, you will see what repeats itself over and over. I’m sure you will eventually be able to find the missing number in the patterns.

G: I’m not so confident. I can see patterns in wallpaper but not in numbers.

B: Alright. So here’s an example. 1-2-3-4 and what’s next?

G: That’s an easy one – 5!

B: If you can do that, you can do any puzzle. How about we meet at the library after school and study this a bit more?

G: I’d love that, thanks, Tegan!

[22-25] Track 086

B: Mrs. McGauran, what’s that electric thing on the wall called?

W: That’s an electric fly zapper.

B: What’s is for?

W: An electric fly zapper is a device. If there are any flies in this cafeteria they will see the zapper. And they will feel attracted to the light of the zapper and fly towards it. And if they touch it, ZAP! It zaps them.

B: That sounds pretty mean.

W: It is pretty mean I guess.

B: Then why did they put in the zapper to kill the flies?

W: They do it for health and safety reasons, Wade. Flies are actually pretty dirty and dangerous animals, Wade, especially around food. In the old days in some of the wars, the biggest danger to the soldiers wasn’t from the enemy but was from eating in the army cafeteria. Because of flies.

B: Why?

W: What flies do to survive makes perfect sense to them but it’s bad for us. They actually have a special way they eat food. They don’t really have teeth so they don’t bite our food. If you see a fly on your food, it’s not chewing your food. It actually vomits on your food and that vomit breaks the food down so it can scoop it up and drink it using its feet. If you eat food after that, you can get sick. That’s why we put the zappers in the cafeteria.

B: Wow! I’m glad we have zappers. That sounds terrible.

◆ **Workbook Review**

Dictation: Lesson 17

[pp. 155-157]

[26-29] Track 090

Delicacies! Have you ever heard of the word delicacy? A delicacy is a special food, which is sometimes a rare food. Some of the time, a delicacy can be extremely expensive. A pound of caviar might cost \$2500 but some other delicacies don't cost nearly as much. The escargot, or snail in French, is a delicacy in France and is cheaper than caviar. The snails are very small. The French understand that not every kind of snail may be eaten and only eat some kinds of snails the way other people might prefer certain kinds of rice or potato. They also cook snails; they don't eat them raw. They prefer to cook them in wine or garlic butter; they may add some parsley or pine nuts to make them taste nice. Raw oysters are another delicacy in some parts of the world. A lot of chefs prefer to cook oysters when they're still alive. The best way to eat raw oyster is simply to open the shell and eat it straight away, however cooks often add salt and butter to a raw oyster. It may also help to add vinegar or lemon juice. Like with snails, some oysters have a different taste than others. Caviar is another so called delicacy, which often refers to the processed eggs of large fish. Usually these are salmon or trout. Caviar may not always be the healthiest food and is said to have a lot of sodium and cholesterol. What is your favorite delicacy?

[30-33] Track 094

Since the beginning of time, we've been fascinated to know what we looked like. In those early times, there were no such things as mirrors so people had to use a quiet pond, stream or lake to see their reflection. Narcissist was famous for looking into a pond at his own reflection and falling in love with himself. Later, people started to use polished metal to see themselves while today we have ample opportunity to get a look at ourselves. We can see our reflections in shop windows, subway mirrors and so on. Can you remember the last time you looked into a mirror? I bet it wasn't long ago. You may even have a portable mirror in your pocket. A mirror is actually a polished piece of metal with glass on the outside of it. Some of the reasons we have them are to look at our reflections or perhaps as a way to decorate our home or office. Mirrors can also be a good way to add more light to a room if the placement of lights is carefully designed. Today there are many types of mirrors. Dentists have very small mirrors to look at teeth, telescopes used by scientists have reflectors that are basically mirrors and anybody who drives uses a mirror to see what's happening behind while still facing forward. In that way, mirrors make driving much safer. You can even see unusual types of mirrors if you go to the circus; mirrors that make you look bigger or smaller, taller or wobbly. How often do you look in the mirror?

[34-37] Track 098**W (Teacher)**

Over the last half century agriculture has gone through a revolution. In fact, there is a name for it, the "green revolution". Basically, this term is used to refer to the fact that larger quantities of higher quality fruits, vegetables and grains are being produced than at any time in the past. Farmers selectively breed different varieties of plants to combine desirable characteristics. They have been so successful that we can now harvest many times per acre what we did a century ago. But there is a downside. With all of this selective breeding, there is a loss of diversity - fewer varieties of a particular crop.

M (Student)

Well, doesn't having fewer varieties leave us more vulnerable to disease or climate change? If we have just one variety of corn, for example, and a virus or a fungus or something else comes along, it could all be wiped out. It's kind of like putting our eggs in fewer baskets, right?

W (Teacher)

It certainly is. Let's look at a couple of real world examples. Rice, as you all know, is a very important crop in India. During the past 50 years; at least 30,000 different varieties of rice have been grown there. Each variety is genetically different. What this means is that 50 years ago, it was very unlikely that any one threat could wipe out the whole Indian rice crop. But now things have changed. Today, seventy-five percent of India's rice fields are planted in just 10 kinds of rice. So what if something happens, like what happened to the potato crop in Ireland in the mid 19th century? Does anybody know anything about that?

M (Student)

I know. In 1846, a fungus struck and destroyed virtually the entire Irish potato crop. The effects were catastrophic. About a million people starved to death; approximately one quarter of the country's population.

W (Teacher)

Correct! Action is being taken to avoid a repeat of that. Seed banks are being set up around the world to preserve varieties of plants that are no longer actively farmed, and farmers are being encouraged to set aside small pieces of land to grow local varieties of plants. The key question is whether nature will give us enough time to prepare, or whether our will turn out to be too little too late.

[38-42] Track 102

W (Student):

Who were the Mayans, and what happened to them?

M (Teacher):

Great questions. They were an advanced civilization in southern Mexico. Their civilization lasted for a long time - a couple of thousand years - and then pretty suddenly, they just collapsed. Recently people have started to think the Mayan civilization may have failed due to a prolonged drought. We can consider this as being possible when we look closely at earth. A revealing period is the 400 years from 1400 to 1800, which saw a fairly steady rise in the human population. World population doubled during this time, and it did so not just in one or two regions, but throughout the world as a whole. Even more interesting is the fact that this occurred with little or no improvement in standards of nutrition, health care or sanitation. So, how can the increase be explained? Now, keep in mind that people at that time were far more dependent on the climate than we are today.

W (Student):

In today's world, bringing in what's needed from someplace else can reduce the effects of a regional drought or other kind of disaster. Before the 20th century, food could not be produced in large enough quantities anywhere to allow this. And don't forget transportation. That's another major factor. It wasn't until recently that we could move large amounts of food and water with enough speed to help people in trouble. So, before we could do all this, a serious regional disruption of agricultural productivity would have cost a large number of lives.

M (Teacher):

That’s true. So now we can see what is so interesting about that period of time from 1400 to 1800 - a time when the world population grew a lot in spite of the fact that none of the modern advantages we have - extra food production, fast transportation and advanced medical treatment had come along yet. What was different about it? I think we need to look at the climate at this time. When we do, what do we find? We find that the climate was unusually stable over most of the world for much of this time. So you might think that climate is more important than technology in some ways. Could this account for the population increase? And could it account for why the Mayans failed?

◆ **Workbook Review**

LFM

[pp. 160-164]

A. Choose the correct answer.

responsible	whether	celebration
-------------	---------	-------------

1. Start thinking about the end of year celebration everyone.
2. Each class gets perform something, whether it’s a play or a dance or a reenactment.
3. You can drink water and juice in the classroom but you’re responsible for your own trash.

B. Put the words or phrases in the right order to complete the sentence.

1. < give the money you >

→ I will give you the money for them and I will also buy you some lunch at the school cafeteria.

2. < fetch the ball in to order >

→ Franco knocked on the neighbor’s front door in order to fetch the ball but nobody was at home.

3. < lived very very a big mean >

→ This was because in the back yard of the neighbor’s house lived a very big, very mean brown dog.

4. < because was sleeping the brown big dog >

→ Because the big brown dog was sleeping, he took a chance and quietly climbed into the yard.

◆ **Workbook Review**

LFM : Lesson 19

[pp. 165-168]

A Choose the correct answer.

happened	neighboring	quite a shock
----------	-------------	---------------

1. I’m writing to you about the incident that happened at lunchtime yesterday.
2. The neighbor, an elderly gentleman, was at home at the time watching television and got quite a shock.
3. From now on however, there is to be no baseball near the neighboring houses.

B Put the words or phrases in the right order to complete the sentence.

1. < **than rather hard using** >

→ Also, rather than using hard baseballs, from now on you will have to play baseball using a tennis ball or soft rubber ball.

2. < **the and office advise me** >

→ If anybody has any information about that incident, please come to the office and advise me.

3. < **all almost of the world parts** >

→ Frogs come in all sizes and can be found in almost all parts of the world.

4. < **biggest in frog the world the** >

→ The biggest frog in the world is coincidentally called Goliath frog, and can be found in Cameroon in Africa.

◆ **Workbook Review**

LFM: Lesson 20

[pp. 169-172]

A. Choose the correct answer.

ever	whereas	have used
------	---------	-----------

1. If you have ever been camping, you have probably slept in a tent.
2. People have used tents for thousands and thousands of years.
3. Back then, staying in a tent was a normal part of life, whereas today we might use tents only in a recreational manner.

B. Put the words or phrases in the right order to complete the sentence.

1. < **tend to than less be** >

→ The smallest frogs in the world, on the other hand, tend to be less than half an inch long, or about a centimeter.

2. < **to see unlikely a frog** >

→ One place you are unlikely to see a frog is in saltwater or in the sea.

3. < **some kind of material other** >

→ Tents are usually made with canvas, skin, felt or some other kind of material.

4. < **more more and lightweight** >

→ These days, tents have become not only sturdier, but also more and more lightweight.

◆ **Workbook Review**

Dictation: Lesson 21

[pp. 180-181]

Line “Dad, how come we never use the shed out the back?”
asked Leonard.

 “You mean, the shed in the back garden? Oh that's just a dirty old shed,”
said Dad.

5 “Yes, I know it is,” said Leonard, “but I have an idea.
I’d like to clean it up real nice and fix it up and make a special room,
like a library or study.”

 Leonard had been thinking about the idea for a while.
A lot of the time when he wanted to study, somebody was watching TV and it was distracting. His
10 sister especially liked watching Dramas. Those were so annoying.
Leonard also noticed that his dad liked to read, but didn't have a nice quiet place inside to do that.

 “I could use the room to study and you could do some reading out there Dad,” said Leonard.
Dad thought about it for a while, scratching his chin.

15 It was true, they weren’t using the shed, but what about all the old tools in there? There were
materials and tools and junk inside the shed that had been accumulating over the years.

 “Well, what will we do with all the things in the shed?” asked Dad.
“Some of the tools we can use to fix up the shed,” answered Leonard.

 “And the rest of the things that we haven’t used for so long, why don't we have a garage sale
and sell them? Perhaps with the money we can buy some paint and a couple of comfortable chairs
20 and desk?” Dad liked the way his son thought.
“That's a wonderful idea Son,” he said.

 The following weekend they had a successful garage sale and over the summer holidays they
worked hard to convert the shed into a special study.

1. What is the best title for this story?

- (A) Studying
- (B) Cleaning up the house
- (C) Dealing with junk
- (D) A library out the back**

2. According to the passage, when did Dad and Leonard convert the shed into a study?

- (A) Right away
- (B) As soon as the garage sale finished
- (C) Over the summer holidays**
- (D) In the evenings

3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the story?

- (A) A game of cards
- (B) A drama on TV
- (C) Reading
- (D) A garage sale

4. According to the story, what was annoying for Leonard?

- (A) The dirty shed
- (B) His mother on the phone
- (C) His sister’s Drama shows
- (D) A collection of things

5. Based on the story, what is probably true about the shed?

- (A) It is really large.
- (B) It seldom gets used.
- (C) It has a lot of paint in it.
- (D) It gets used every weekend.

6. In line 16, the word accumulating is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) delete
- (B) waiting
- (C) increasing
- (D) aging

7. In line 20, the word them refers to _____.

- (A) chairs and a desk
- (B) ideas
- (C) things that are not being used
- (D) library books

8. According to the passage, what was the purpose for Leonard to have a study?

- (A) Studying inside was distracting.
- (B) He doesn't like the TV programs.
- (C) It was too cold inside.
- (D) The shed is too dirty.

◆ **Workbook Review**

Dictation: Lesson 22

[pp. 186-188]

Line For a long long time, people were trying to invent what we know today as the television. In those old times, the concept of a television didn't exist. Nor did the name, “Television.” So the early inventions were just devices that could transmit or send sound and moving images.

5 The first so-called television might have started with John Logie Baird, who was an inventor from Scotland. In 1926, he made a device that allowed people to see an image of a human face. It was rudimentary, but it worked. His television however was not able to send any sound.

 A year later, in 1927 in the USA, Philo Farnsworth developed another kind of television. It was the first electronic television. Naturally it used electricity to send images but like Baird’s invention, there was no sound.

10 In the 1940s a lot of black and white televisions became available to everyone, however not many people had the money to buy something like that, especially because World War Two was going on and there was a lot of uncertainty about the future. Many people put their resources into more important things than entertainment.

 The 1950s era was a boom for televisions. Color televisions became available eventually.
15 By using the primary colors of red, yellow and blue and combining variations of them, the color television could recreate any color that was desired.

 In fact, the first broadcast in color occurred in 1954. You might think that quite swiftly, everything would be color but it wasn't quite the case. Most of the programs that were on television were still black and white until 1965. Further, it was not until 1972 that color TVs sold more than
20 black and white TVs in stores.

 Another feature that we know and love today is the remote control. The very first remote control appeared in 1950. It was a remote control but it was still connected to the TV via a cable.

 Five years later, in 1955, a wireless remote control came along. Ultimately came the advent of flat panel displays, as well as LCDs and Plasma Panels, which are technologies that can show a
25 better image than previous ones and are more comfortable for the eyes.

 People think that the next development in televisions will concern 3D televisions. We have experienced 3D movies at cinemas, but will that happen at home

1. What would be the best title for the passage?

- (A) Black and white or color
- (B) The history of the Television**
- (C) The remote control
- (D) The best programs on Television

2. According to the passage, when did a lot of black and white televisions become available to everyone?

- (A) In the 1940s**
- (B) In the 1950s
- (C) In the 1970s
- (D) In 1955

3. What is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Remote controls
- (B) Color
- (C) Sound
- (D) Cost**

4. According to the passage, how was color television made possible?

- (A) Through combining black and white
- (B) Through combining red, blue and yellow**
- (C) Through plasma
- (D) Through mixing every color

5. According to the passage, what important thing was missing from the first televisions?

- (A) An image
- (B) Color
- (C) Sound**
- (D) People

7. In line 12, the word resources is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) television
- (B) family
- (C) food
- (D) money**

8. In line 15, the word them refers to _____.

- (A) televisions
- (B) red and Yellow
- (C) three colors**
- (D) black and white

9. In line 17, the word **swiftly** is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) soon
- (B) slowly
- (C) delayed
- (D) excitable

Vocabulary List

SKILL UP FOR THE TOEFL JUNIOR TEST: Listening practice test 1

Vocabulary List 1 (L/C)

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

Vocabulary	Definition	Check
recognize	v. 알아보다, 인지하다	
leave	v. 떠나다, 그만두다	
debate	n. 토론, 토의 v. 논의하다, 논쟁하다	
local	adj. 지역의, 현지의	
environment	n. 환경	
bulky	adj. 부피가 큰, 덩치가 큰	
process	n. 과정	
community	n. 주민, 지역 사회	
applause	n. 박수	
attract	v. 마음을 끌다(끌어 모으다)	
prepare	v. 준비하다	
in advance	(~보다) 미리, 사전에	
rich	adj. 풍부한	
construct	v. 건설하다, 구성하다	
alive	adj. 살아 있는	
create	v. 만들다, 창조하다	
layer	n. 층, 막	
continue	v. (쉬지 않고) 계속하다(되다)	
be able to	~할 수 있다	
bring something back	~에게 ~을 돌려주다	

SKILL UP FOR THE TOEFL JUNIOR TEST: Listening practice test 2

Vocabulary List 2 (L/C)

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

Vocabulary	Definition	Check
talent	n. 재주, 재능	
competition	n. 경쟁, 대회	
oval	adj. 계란형(타원형)의	
suggest	v. (아이디어, 계획을) 제안하다, 암시하다	
endanger	v. 위험에 빠뜨리다, 위태롭게 만들다	
probably	adv. 아마	
ensure	v. 반드시 ~하게 하다, 보장하다	
come over	(특히 누구의 집에) 들르다	
take a breath	숨을 쉬다	
vertically	adv. 수직으로, 수직적으로	
represent	v. 대표하다, 대신하다	
launch	v. 시작하다, 착수하다	
shallow	adj. 얕은	
effort	n. 수고, 노력	
flexible	adj. 유연한	
enough	adv. ~할 만큼 (충분히)	
consider	v. 사려하다, ~을 ~로 여기다	
issue	n. 주제, 쟁점, 사안	
area	n. 지역	
for instance	예를 들어	

SKILL UP FOR THE TOEFL JUNIOR TEST: LFM practice test 1

Vocabulary List 3 (LFM)

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

Vocabulary	Definition	Check
message	n. (글, 말로 된) 전갈, 성명, 메시지	
around	adv. 약, ~쯤	
ask	v. 묻다, 물어 보다	
regard	v. ~을 ~으로 여기다, 평가하다	
must be	~임에 틀림없다	
realize	v. 깨닫다	
place	n. 장소 v. ~에 두다, 배치하다	
anywhere	adv. 어디든, 아무데나	
ride	n. (차량, 자전거 등을) 타고 달리기	
look around	(고개를 돌려) 돌아(돌리)보다	
imagine	v. 상상하다, (마음속으로) 그리다	
get home	귀가하다	
wonder	v. 궁금하다, 궁금해하다	
while	conj. ~하는 동안(사이)	
just	adv. 단지, 그저	

SKILL UP FOR THE TOEFL JUNIOR TEST: LFM practice test 2

Vocabulary List 4 (LFM)

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

Vocabulary	Definition	Check
feature	n. 특색, 특징	
librarian	n. 도서관 사서	
upcoming	adj. 다가오는, 곧 있을	
bit	n. 조금, 약간	
digitize	(데이터를) 디지털화하다	
happen	v. (사건 따위가 우연히) 일어나다, 생기다	
used to	~하곤 했다	
express	v. (감정, 의견 등을) 표현하다, 나타내다	
disappointment	n. 실망, 낙심	
watch out for	~에 대해 주의하다	
decide	v. 결정하다	
introduce	v. 소개하다	
system	n. 제도, 체제	
based	adj. (~에) 기반을 둔	
a few	어느 정도, 조금	

SKILL UP FOR THE TOEFL JUNIOR TEST: Reading practice test 1

Vocabulary List 5 (Reading)

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

Vocabulary	Definition	Check
select	v. 선발하다, 선택하다	
example	n. 예시, 사례	
nearby	adj. 인근의 adv. 인근에, 가까운 곳에	
be into something	prep. ~안 속으로(에)	
besides	prep. ~외에	
biodegradable	adj. 생분해성의, 자연분해성의	
patient	adj. 참을성(인내심) 있는	
litter	n. 쓰레기	
at least	적어도, 최소한	
volunteer	n. 자원 봉사자 v. 자원(자진)하다	
pollution	n. 오염	
as soon as	~하자마자	
increase	v. 증가하다, 인상되다	
a number of	많은	
pitcher	n. 투수	
packaging	n. 포장재, 포장	
unmistakable	adj. 오해의 여지가 없는, 틀림없는	
in terms of	~면에서, ~에 관하여	
cause	n. 원인 v. ~을 야기하다, 초래하다	
particularly	adv. 특히, 특별히	

SKILL UP FOR THE TOEFL JUNIOR TEST: Reading practice test 2

Vocabulary List 6 (Reading)

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

Vocabulary	Definition	Check
notice	n. 주목 v. ~을 알아차리다	
unavailable	adj. 이용할 수 없는	
attention	n. 주의, 주목	
due to	~때문에	
recent	adj. 최근의	
discover	v. (무언의 존재를) 발견하다	
highlight	v. 강조하다 n. (행사, 사건 따위의) 중요 부분	
beyond	prep. ~저편에(너머)	
orbit	n. 궤도 v. (다른 천체의) 궤도를 돌다	
advertise	v. 광고하다	
planet	n. 행성	
complex	adj. 복잡한	
depart	v. (특히 여행을) 떠나다, 출발하다	
demand	n. 요구(사항)	
spacecraft	n. 우주선	
internationally	adv. 국제적으로	
atmosphere	n. (지구의) 대기	
so-called	adj. 소위, 이른바	
explore	v. 탐험하다	
fascinate	v. 마음을 사로잡다, 매혹하다	

SKILL UP FOR THE TOEFL JUNIOR TEST

Vocabulary List 7(Actual Test 1)

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

Vocabulary	Definition	Check
durability	n. 내구성, 내구력	
originate	v. 비롯되다, 유래하다	
significant	adj. 중요한, 의미 있는	
hesitate	v. 망설이다, 주저하다	
nutrition	n. 영양	
objectivity	n. 객관성	
endeavor	n. 노력	
complimentary	adj. 무료의	
immortal	adj. 죽지 않는	
apparently	adv. 듣자(보아) 하니	
venue	n. 장소	
mention	v. 언급하다	
last	v. (특정한 시간 동안) 계속되다	
allowance	n. 용돈	
recipient	n. (어떤 것을) 받는 사람, 수령인	
thrive	v. 번창하다, 잘 자라다	
adapt	v. (새로운 상황, 용도에) 맞추다(조정하다)	
mainstream	n. (사상, 견해 등의) 주류, 대세	
combine	v. 결합하다	
preference	n. 선호(도)	

SKILL UP FOR THE TOEFL JUNIOR TEST
Vocabulary List 8 (Actual Test 2)

Date _____ Class _____ Name _____

Vocabulary	Definition	Check
comprehension	n. 이해력	
transportation	n. 운송, 수송	
delicacy	n. 진미, 별미	
medieval	adj. 중세의	
normal	adj. 보통의, 평범한, 정상적인	
portable	adj. 휴대가 쉬운, 휴대용의	
approximately	adv. 거의(정확하게), ~가까이	
qualify	v. 자격을 얻다	
sight	n. 시력	
catastrophic	adj. 대변동의, 파멸의, 비극적인	
responsibility	n. 책임(감)	
wondrous	adj. 경이로운, 경탄스러운	
distract	v. 집중이 안 되게 하다	
recover	v. (건강이) 회복되다	
rudimentary	adj. 가장 기본(기초)적인	
seek	v. (~을 발견하기 위해) 찾다	
assume	v. (사실일 것으로) 추정하다	
commodity	n. 상품, 물자	
remote	adj. 외진, 외딴	
resource	n. 자원, 재원	

Word Index

A	average 평균	chemist 화학자, 약사
abattoir 도살장	avoid 피하다	chin 턱
absent 결석한, 결근한		chop (음식을 토막으로) 썰다
accept 받아들이다	B	cinema 영화관, 극장
accessory 장신구	battlefield 싸움터, 전장	civilization 문명
accident 사고	be assumed to ~로 추정되다	claim 주장하다
accidentally 우연히	be familiar with ~와 친숙한	clash 충돌
account 계좌	be housed 보관되다	classic 고전적인
accumulate 축적하다	be into something ~을 좋아하	client 고객
adapt 조정하다, (상황에) 적	다	climate 기후
응하다	be proud of ~을 자랑스러워하	consider ~을 ~라고 생각하다
adjacent 인접한	다	coincidentally 일치하게
advance 전진, 발전	be responsible for ~에 책임이	collect 모으다
advertise 광고하다	있다	combine 결합하다
afar 멀리, 아득히	be scheduled to ~로 예정되어	comfortable 편안한
aim 목표	있다	comic 웃기는
alive 살아 있는	be surprised 놀란	commodity 상품, 물품
allowance 용돈	be unable to ~할 수 없다	commonly 흔히
amount 총액, 총계	behave 행동하다	community 지역사회
anatomically 해부학적으로	bill 지폐	complete 완성하다
ancient 고대의	blood 피	completely 완벽하게
annual 연간의	boom 호황, 쿵 하는 소리를	complex 복잡한
apparently 분명히	내다	complimentary 무료의
applause 박수(갈채)	brain 뇌	concept 개념
application 적용	break down 고장 나다	concern 영향을 미치다
architect 건축가	broadcast 방송하다	congratulate 축하하다
architecture 건축	by chance 우연히	connect 연결하다
arrange 배열하다		contest 대회
arrive 도착하다		convention 관습, 관례
artifact 인공물, 공예품	C	convert 전환시키다
ash 재	cable 전선, 케이블	credit 신용 거래
assist 돕다, 보조하다	calorie 열량	
assistant 조수	cancellation 취소	D
athletics 육상 경기	catch 잡다	debate 논의하다, 논쟁
atmosphere (지구의) 대기	cause 야기하다	debt 빚
attach 부착하다	cave 동굴	decorate 장식하다
attend 참석하다	celebrate 축하하다	decrease 감소하다
automatically 자동으로	center on ~에 초점을 맞추다	definitely 분명히
available 이용 할 수 있는	century 세기	delicacy 진미, 별미

depart 떠나다, 출발하다
 design 설계, 디자인
 desire 욕구, 갈망
 development 개발
 device 장비
 dew 이슬
 dig (땅을) 파다
 digitized (데이터를) 디지털화하다
 disappear 사라지다
 disappointment 실망
 discontinue 중단하다
 discount 할인
 discourage 막다, 말리다
 discover 발견하다
 disruptive 지장을 주는
 distance 거리
 drought 가뭄
 due to ~때문에

E

earth 지구
 elective 선택 과목
 electronic 전자의
 eminent 저명한
 encourage 격려하다
 endeavor 노력
 energy 힘
 enjoyable 즐거운
 enter 들어가다
 entertain 즐겁게 해주다
 entrance (출)입구
 environment 환경
 equipment 장비, 용품
 error 오류
 erupt (화산이) 분출하다
 escape 달아나다, 탈출하다
 exception 예외
 exciting 신나는

expensive 비싼
 experience 경험
 explore 탐험하다
 ex-president 부통령
 express 표현하다
 extra 여분의
 extremely 극도로

F

famine 기근
 fascinating 대단히 흥미로운
 fat 살이 찐, 지방
 favor 맛, 품미
 final 마지막의
 fix 고치다, 고정시키다
 flat 평평한
 float (가라앉지 않고 물에) 뜨다
 forest 숲
 founder 설립자

G

gain 얻다
 garage sale 중고 물품 세일
 geography 지리학
 gravely 중대하게
 gym 체육관, 체조

H

habit 버릇
 habitat 서식지
 healthcare 건강 관리, 의료
 healthy 건강한
 hectic 정신 없이 바쁜
 heliopause 태양권의 경계
 hippo 하마
 hold onto ~에 매달리다
 hopefully 희망적으로
 hug 껴안다
 humanity 인류, 인간

hurry up 서두르다

I

imagine 상상하다
 immortal 불멸의
 impact 영향, 충격
 improve 개선하다
 in general 보통, 대개
 incident 일, 사건
 income 수입
 increase 증가하다
 incur 초래하다
 independence 독립
 independent 독립적인
 indicate 나타내다
 insect 곤충
 institution 기관, 협회
 instrument 기구
 intensive 극심한, 강렬한
 internationally 국제적인
 inventor 발명가
 investigate 조사하다

J

jigsaw 조각 그림
 junk 쓰레기, 폐물
 Jupiter 목성

L

lamb 어린 양
 launch 시작하다, 착수하다
 lava 용암
 layer 층
 librarian 도서관 사서
 life span 평균 수명
 lifestyle 생활 방식
 light 밝은, 가벼운
 liquid 액체
 litter 쓰레기
 loan 대출

local 지역의
 locate (특정 위치에) 두다
 location 위치
 look forward to ~을 기대하다
 luxury 호화로움, 사치

M

mainstream 주류, 대세
 make up ~을 이루다
 mankind 인류, 사람들
 marble 대리석
 material 물질
 meanwhile 반면에
 military 군대(군사)의
 misbehave 못된 짓을 하다
 mix 섞다
 mixture 혼합물
 modified 수정된
 molten 녹은
 mortal 영원히 살 수는 없는
 mostly 대개
 motion 움직임
 move ahead 전진하다
 musical 음악의

N

nationhood 국민의 신분
 nearby 인근에
 nearly 거의
 neighborhood 이웃
 Neptune 해왕성
 nervous 불안해하는
 nest (새의) 둥지
 newsworthy 뉴스거리가 되는
 niche 아주 편한 자리(역할)
 nickel 5센트(짜리 동전)
 normal 보통의, 정상적인
 notice 주목, ~을 알아채다
 nuclear 원자력의

numerous 많은
 nursing home 양로원
 nutrient 영양소, 영양분
 nutrition 영양

O

occasional 때때로
 occur 일어나다
 odd 이상한
 offer 제공하다
 opening 시작(첫) 부분
 organ (인체 내의) 장기, 기관
 organization 조직, 단체
 original 원래의, 본래의
 own ~자신의
 oxygen 산소

P

packaging 포장
 participate 참여하다
 paste 붙이다
 pathway 좁은 길, 오솔길
 peel (과일, 채소 등의) 껍질
 을 벗기다
 perfect 완벽한
 period 기간
 permission 허락, 허가
 permit 허가하다
 picturesque 그림 같은
 pitcher 투수
 planet 행성
 plates 접시
 Pluto 명왕성
 population 인구
 positive 긍정적인
 possibility 가능성
 post office 우체국
 preference 선호
 previous 이전의

principal 교장
 promise 약속하다
 property 재산
 proposal 제안
 propose 제안하다
 protective 보호하는
 provide 제공하다
 purchase 구매하다
 purely 순수하게
 puzzle 퍼즐, 어리둥절하게
 만들다

R

ramp 경사로
 range 범위, 다양성
 reach ~에 이르다
 readily 손쉽게
 realize 깨닫다
 recent 최근의
 recipient 수령인
 recognize 인식하다
 recommend 추천하다
 record 기록하다
 recover (건강이) 회복되다
 recreate 재현하다
 recreational 오락의
 reflection 반사, 반향
 refrigerator 냉장고
 regret 후회(하다)
 regular 규칙적인
 remind 상기시키다
 reminder 상기시키는 것
 remote 멀리 떨어진
 repay (빌린 돈을) 갚다
 replace 대신하다, 대체하다
 replay 재경기(하다)
 represent 대표하다
 require 요구하다
 resource 자원

retrieve 되찾아오다
 revolution 혁명
 ripe (과일, 곡물이) 익은
 roast (고기 등을 오븐에서) 굽다
 roof 지붕
 rope 밧줄
 rowing 노 젓기
 rubber 고무
 rudimentary 가장 기초의

S

Saturn 토성
 save 구하다, 저금하다
 scratch 긁다
 seating 좌석, 자리
 secret 비밀
 secure 안심하는
 seldom 좀처럼 ~않는
 select 선택하다
 Semi-Final 준결승전
 sharp 날카로운
 shed (작은) 헛간
 shell 껍질
 shot 발사, 발포
 sick 아픈
 significant 중요한
 skull 두개골
 smash 박살내다, 박살 나다
 snack 간식
 so-called 소위, 이른바
 soil 토양
 solar system 태양계
 space 우주

spacecraft 우주선
 spare time 여가시간
 squirrel 다람쥐
 steadily 꾸준히
 strange 이상한
 string 끈, 줄
 study 연구하다, 공부하다
 sturdy 튼튼한, 견고한
 subscribe 구독하다
 suddenly 갑자기
 sunscreen 자외선 차단제
 surprise 놀라게 하다
 survive 살아 남다
 suspicious 의혹을 갖는
 swiftly 빠르게

T

talented 재능이 있는
 technology 기술
 theme 주제
 thereby 그것 때문에
 tradition 전통
 transmit 전송하다
 trashcan 쓰레기통
 trend 유행
 trial 시도
 try out ~을 시험적으로 사용해 보다
 tube (기체, 액체를 실어 나르는) 관
 turn off (전기, 수도, 가스 등을) 끄다

U

unfortunately 불행하게도
 ultimate 궁극적인
 uncertainty 불확실성
 underwater 해저의
 unforgettable 잊을 수 없는
 unhealthiness 건강하지 못함
 unique 독특한
 unmistakable 오해의 여지가 없는
 unusual 특이한
 upcoming 다가오는
 Uranus 천왕성

V

variation 변화, 변형
 variety 여러 가지
 vehicle 탈 것
 verge 가장자리, 변두리
 virtually 사실상의
 vision 시력
 volcano 화산
 volunteer 자원봉사자, 자원하다

W

warning 경고
 watch out 조심하다
 whole 전체의
 wireless 라디오
 wonder 궁금해하다
 workout 운동
 wrapper 포장지
 writing 글짓기