2011학년도 2학기 중간 매송중

[1~2] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

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| Hojin lives in Jeongseon, Gangwon-do. Ms. Johnson is his new English teacher. She is from Australia.  Today, Hojin and Ms. Johnson are at the Jeongseon traditional market. The market opens every five days. Hojin and Ms. Johnson are looking around the market. Two men are making rice cakes. Some women are selling traditional food. One man is selling old things. There are many people in the market.  Ms. Johnson: Wow! ⓐHow a great market!  Hojin: Yes, you can find many interesting things in this market.  Ms. Johnson: I see. Look! What are they doing?  Hojin: They are making tadpole noodles.  Ms. Johnson: What? Tadpole noodles? Do you eat tadpoles?  Hojin: Of course not. The noodles look ⓑfor tadpoles.  They are made ⓒfrom corn.  Ms. Johnson: How interesting! Are they delicious?  Hojin: Yes, they are. I love them.  Ms. Johnson: I am hungry. What are we going ⓓhave for lunch?  Hojin: How about ⓔeat it?  Ms. Johnson: Great! Let’s go. |

1. 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? (3.3)

① Ms. Johnson came to Korea last year.

② The market opens only on weekends.

③ Ms. Johnson is interested in tadpole noodles.

④ Hojin knows Korean traditional food well.

⑤ Only foods are sold in the Jeongseon traditional market.

2. ⓐ~ⓔ 중 어법상 옳은 것은? (3.0)

① ⓐ ② ⓑ ③ ⓒ ④ ⓓ ⑤ ⓔ

[3~5] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

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| Do you know this cute rabbit? It is Peter Rabbit. It is the main character of Beatrix Potter’s famous book, *The Tale of Peter Rabbit*.  Beatrix ⓐwas born on 1866 in London, England. She was quiet and shy. She ⓑraised rabbits, cats, and frogs in her home (A)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she loved animals. She liked drawing pictures of these animals. She also liked writing about them.  In 1882, Beatrix’s family ⓒwent to a vacation to the Lake District. There were a lot of beautiful lakes and mountains. Beatrix loved this place very much.  Beatrix wrote many stories about animals. Her first book, *The Tale of Peter Rabbit*, ⓓcame from in 1902.  Children ⓔall over a world loved it, and she became very rich and famous. She bought land in the Lake District because she wanted to live there. Finally, she moved there in 1913.  Beatrix hoped to protect the natural beauty of the Lake District, (B)\_\_\_\_\_\_ she bought a lot of land. She died in 1943, and she left all her land to the National Trust. Now, her land is a part of a national park. Many people visit the park and enjoy the beautiful lakes and mountains. |

3. ⓐ~ⓔ 중 어법상 옳은 것은? (3.4)

① ⓐ ② ⓑ ③ ⓒ ④ ⓓ ⑤ ⓔ

4. (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (3.0)

① but – and ② but – so

③ and – because ④ so – because

⑤ because – so

5. 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? (3.0)

① Beatrix was an outgoing person.

② Peter Rabbit is a famous character.

③ Beatrix was interested in protecting animals.

④ Beatrix turned her property over to her children.

⑤ Beatrix imagined animals and drew them in her books.

[6~8]

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| Hearing-impaired people cannot hear sounds well. How do they hear words? (A)  Many hearing-impaired people use sign language. They talk with their hands. Two hearing-impaired people can talk to each other. They both use sign language. Sometimes a person who can hear interprets for hearing-impaired people The person listens to someone talking and then he or she makes hand signs.  (B) Some hand signs are for whole words. For example, there is one hand sign for the word love. There are hand signs for different actions, things, and ideas. (C) Some of the signs are very easy, for example, the signs for eat, milk, and house. You can see what they mean. Others are more difficult, for example, the signs for star, egg, and week.  (D) The second kind of hand sign is fingerspelling. In fingerspelling, there is a sign for every letter in the alphabet. For example, to fingerspell the word love, a person makes four different signs. It is much slower to fingerspell, but it is useful for signing names and technical words. (E) People can use both kinds of hand signs together. |

6. 위 글의 (A)~(E) 중 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (3.4)

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| There are two kinds of hand signs. |

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

7. 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? (3.5)

① Ideas can’t be delivered by hand signs.

② Milk’s hand sign is more difficult than egg’s.

③ The deaf communicate by drawing signs on hands.

④ Fingerspelling is faster than hand signs when talking with hearing-impaired people.

⑤ Hearing-impaired people can use different types of hand signs at the same time.

8. 위 글에서 답을 알 수 있는 것은? (3.5)

① Who made fingerspelling first?

② How long have hand signs been used?

③ How the deaf read alphabets in books?

④ How the blind communicate with others?

⑤ What is the difference between the two kinds of hands signs?

[9~11] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

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| Bears Yawn. Camel yawn. Most mammals yawn. Why do we yawn? No one really knows the answer. (A)  We do know that everyone yawns in the same way. First you open your mouth slowly. Your mouth stays open for about five seconds. Then you quickly close your mouth.  We also know that yawning is contagious, or catching. (B) When you see someone yawn, you yawn, too. Many people say that they yawn because they are bored or tired. This might be true. (a)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we know that people also yawn when they are excited or nervous. (b)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Olympic runners often yawn before a race. Why is that? (C)  Some scientists believe that yawning makes you more alert. (D) When you yawn, you breathe more deeply. You also stretch the muscles in your face and neck. Maybe this makes you feel more alert.  Scientists don’t spend much time studying yawning. (E) It is just something we do. |

9. (a), (b)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (3.4)

① Similarly – Also ② For example – Next

③ Therefore – However ④ However – For example

⑤ Therefore – So

10. 위 글의 (A)~(E) 중 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (3.6)

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| That is probably because yawning doesn’t hurt. |

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

11. 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? (3.6)

① When people are alert, they’ll yawn.

② Scientists found reasons of yawning.

③ Too much yawning makes people sick.

④ People can yawn even when they’re not bored.

⑤ People’s way of yawning is different from animals’.

[12, 서술형 1] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

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| **Scene I**  A long time ago, Nasrredin traveled to an old city in Turkey. One day, Nasrredin met a man, and they traveled together. They walked a lot and became hungry. So they went to a small restaurant.  THE OWNER OF THE RESTAURANT: What will you have?  NASRREDIN: I'll have fish.  THE MAN: Me, too.  THE OWNER: We are very sorry, but we have only one fish in the restaurant.  NASRREDIN & THE MAN: That’s all right. We can share.  THE OWNER: (A)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **Scene II**  Nasrredin was very hungry, and he wanted a whole fish.  He thought for a minute.  NASRREDIN: People in my town are very smart. Do you know why?  THE MAN: I don’t know. Why?  NASRREDIN: (B)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but I will tell you. People in my town eat fish a lot, but we eat only fish heads. (가)생선머리는 두뇌에 매우 좋다.  THE MAN: (C)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  NASRREDIN: Yes, fish heads have many good things for our bodies. Fish eyes are good for our eyes, and fish brains are good for our brains.  THE MAN: Are you sure?  NASRREDIN: Of course, I am.  THE MAN: Then can I eat the head?  NASRREDIN: The head is my favorite, but... (D)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I'll take the body.  They finished eating the fish, but the man was still hungry.  THE MAN: Nasrredin, you tricked me!  NASRREDIN: (E)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ See, you are smart now! |

12. 위 글의 (A)~(E)에 들어갈 말이 올바른 순서대로 짝지어진 것은? (3.6)

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| (a) Are you sure?  (b) You got it!  (c) It’s a secret.  (d) All right.  (e) Go ahead. |

① a-c-d-b-e ② b-c-a-d-e ③ c-b-a-e-d

④ d-c-a-e-b ⑤ e-d-b-c-a

[서술형 1] 밑줄 친 (가)를 영어문장으로 완성하시오. (4.0)

답: Fish heads \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the brain.

[13~14] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

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| Vittoria Celemi and Sebastio Macaroni live in a small village in Sicily. They are in love. One day, Sebastio gives Vittoia an engagement ring and asks her to marry him. Vittoria accepts, but she adds, “Let’s wait to get ⓐmarrying until we (A)can afford the perfect wedding! We don’t have enough money now.”  Vittoria begins ⓑshop for a wedding dress, and she soon finds the perfect one. It’s long, lacy, and beautiful. But it (B)costs an arm and a leg! So Vittoria starts to save her money. She makes a small payment every year. She saves up for 40 years!  At long sast, after a 40 year ⓒengage. Vittoria can buy the wedding dress. She and Sebastio decide to (C)tie the knot. At the wedding, Bittoria looks ⓓbeautiful in her dress. The newlyweds (D)are in seventh heave. They dance, drink champagne, and eat caviar. Afterward, they ⓔrode off in a horse-drawn carriage. Their friends watch them and think, (E)”It’s about time!” |

13. 위 글의 (A)~(E)의 문맥상의 의미가 옳지 않은 것은? (3.5)

① (A): have enough money to buy something.

② (B): be very expensive

③ (C): make a decision

④ (D): be very happy

⑤ (E): It’s a later than expected.

14. ⓐ~ⓔ 증 어법상 옳은 것은? (3.4)

① ⓐ ② ⓑ ③ ⓒ ④ ⓓ ⑤ ⓔ

15. 다음 중 어법상 옳은 것만 골라 묶은 것은? (3.5)

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| (a) Did tom go to the hospital a week ago, doesn’t he?  (b) They won the game, won’t they?  (c) How tall building it is!  (d) You didn’t hear the door bell, did you?  (e) What a beautiful girl they are!  (f) How creative is your writing! |

① d ② a, d ③ b, c

④ d, e ⑤ c, e, f

[16~17] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

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| Lord Bao lived in China. He was a wise judge. One day, he saw a young boy. The boy was crying loudly.  Lord Bao asked him, “Little boy, why are you crying?” The boy stopped crying and said, “I’m an oil seller. I always put my money next to this stone. Now, it isn’t here!” (A) Lord Bao thought for a while and said, “I see. So this stone is the thief! Where is this boy’s money? Tell me!” Lord Bao shouted at the stone. (B) People listened to him and laughed. (C) Everybody gave him a coin one by one. Lord Bao watched the coins carefully. (D) When a man gave him a coin, Lord Bao shouted. “This man is the thief!” (E) He held up the oily coin. |

16. 위 글의 (A)~(E) 중 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (3.4)

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| Lord Bao was angry and fined people. |

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

17. 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? (3.6)

① The boy was too upset to cry for help.

② Lord Bao was looking for a crying boy.

③ Lord Bao tricked people to find the thief.

④ People gave some money to help the crying boy.

⑤ The thief was wise enough to steal from Lord Bao.

18. 주어진 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (3.5)

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| You can see with your tongue now!  (A) Do you want to know more about it?  (B) Then your tongue reads the signals and you can “see” things around you without your eyes.  (C) Wear it on your tongue and its video camera will send signals to your tongue.  (D) Some scientists from the University of Wisconsin-Madison made this great device.  (E) Search for “seeing0tongue” on the Internet! |

① A-B-D-C-E ② A-E-B-C-D ③ D-C-B-A-E

④ D-E-C-B-A ⑤ E-D-C-A-B

[19, 서술형 2] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

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| Welcome, everyone to the National Gallery. Today’s painting is The Arnolfini (A)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Please look at the painting. What do you like about the painting? Its beautiful colors? Its realism? But, can you read its (B)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ message?  Many paintings send messages through a (C)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. For example, look at the cute puppy in the front. A dog means true love. Why? Dogs love their owners throughout their lives. So, the painting is saying, “The couple will love each other for the whole life.” |

19. 위 글을 읽고 답을 알 수 없는 것은? (3.4)

① Where is the painter from?

② What is the name of the painting?

③ Where is a dog placed in the painting?

④ What does a dog mean in the painting?

⑤ What message is the painting sending to people?

[서술형 2] 위 글의 (A)~(C)에 들어갈 단어의 영영풀이를 참고하여 알맞은 단어를 쓰시오. (각 2.0)

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| (A) It is a painting, drawing, or photograph of a particular person.  (B) It is a fact that is known by only a small number of people, and is not told to anyone else.  (C) A \_\_\_\_\_\_ of something such as an idea is a shape or design that is used to represent it. |

답: (A)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(B)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(C)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

[20, 서술형 3] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

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| **Jinsu’s opinion**  I can’t imagine not having a car. It’s so convenient. I don’t have to wait for public transport, and I can put my shopping in the car, instead of carrying it on the bus. I can go where I want and when I want without worrying about the weather. Of course, the price of gas is going up, but I’m happy to pay for the advantages of using a car. I just hope that the government can find a solution to the problem of traffic jams.  **Sumi’ opinion**  In my opinion, people who ⓐuse cars are selfish. They are overcrowding the cities, causing long traffic jams, and ⓑcontributing global warming. I think the government should ban private cars in cities and make everyone use buses or subway trains. This would make them ⓒmuch healthier as well. Huge ⓓamounts of government money are wasted ⓔbecause of traffic accidents each year. What’s more, every time a new road is built, farming land disappears. |

20. ⓐ~ⓔ 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은? (3.5)

① ⓐ ② ⓑ ③ ⓒ ④ ⓓ ⑤ ⓔ

[서술형 3] 위 글의 내용을 다음과 같이 정리할 때, 빈 칸을 한국말로 채워 넣으시오.

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| Topic: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(2.5)  (명사형으로 끝낼 것. 예: 인터넷으로 쇼핑하는 것 또는 문제)  Jinsu’s opinion: Agree  Reason 1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(2.0)  Reason 2)쇼핑할 때 짐을 차로 실어 나를 수 있음  Reason 3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(2.0)  Sumi’s opinion: Disagree  Reason 1) 교통체증을 유발함  Reason 2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(2.0)  Reason 3)정부의 많은 돈이 차사고 처리에 낭비됨  Reason 4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(2.0) |

21. 다음 글에서 (A), (B)의 의미로 옳은 것은? (3.4)

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| A: Hey, don’t forget that your mother is coming to stay with us this weekend.  B: Yes, that’s right. I almost forgot about that.  A: Remember, she is going to make her famously delicious kimchi for our family.  B: That’s right, I’d better (A)head to the grocery store to (B)pick up a few things. |

① need to – borrow ② want to – have

③ purchase – lift ④ go to – buy

⑤ sell - carry

22. 다음 주어진 문장의 의미로 옳은 것은? (3.5)

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| “It won’t cost you a dime.” |

① It is free, but only if you say “Pretty please.”

② It will cost you exactly 10 cents per bag.

③ It won’t cost you any amount of money because it is free.

④ It won’t cost a dime but instead will cost you $50.

⑤ It won’t cost any money but you will have to give them a piece of your hair.

[서술형 4] 다음 대화에서 빈칸 (A)에 알맞은 대답과 빈칸 (B)에 부가의문문을 완성하시오. (5.0)

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| A: You are a new English teacher, aren’t you?  B: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I’m a new science teacher. (2.0)  A: I’ll introduce you to your students. Let’s go to the classroom, (B)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (3.0) |

**객관식**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** |
| 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** |
| 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** | **20** |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| **21** | **22** |  |  |  |
| 4 | 3 |  |  |  |

**서술형**

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| --- | --- |
| **1** | are / good for |
| **2** | (A) portrait  (B) secret  (C) symbol |
| **3** | 자동차를 소유하는 문제  대중교통을 기다릴 필요가 없음.  날씨에 상관없이 원하는 곳에 원하는 때에 갈 수 있음.  지구온난화를 유발함  매년 새로운 도로가 건설되는 만큼 농지가 사라짐 |
| **4** | No, I’m not.  shall we? |