

1. 다음 설명에 해당하는 단어로 알맞은 것은?

You give this to someone for his or her birthday or for some special events.

- ① song ② present
③ phone ④ music
⑤ homework

2. 짝지어진 단어의 관계가 나머지 넷과 다른 하나는?

- ① weak – strong ② different – same
③ question – answer ④ territory – laboratory
⑤ male – female

3. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

A : _____

B : Sorry, I'm using it now.

A : You're playing a game. You can play the game later.

B : It won't take long.

A : I have homework to do.

- ① How's everything?
② Can I check out this book?
③ May I use the computer?
④ Do you want to play games?
⑤ How about coming over to my house?

4. 다음 대화의 밑줄 친 부분과 바꿔 쓸 수 있는 것은?

A : Look at the crocodiles.

B : Look at the teeth. They are quite scary.

A : They eat everything. They eat stones.

B : Really? I can't believe it.

- ① How surprising! ② It's not true.
③ I don't think so. ④ I can't understand it.
⑤ What a wonderful world!

5. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

A : Mom, can we order pizza for dinner?

B : _____

A : Can we read the cartoon books?

B : _____ But do your homework first.

A : Sure. Thanks.

- ① Maybe next time.
② Of course, you can.
③ Sorry, but you can't.
④ I'm sorry to hear that.
⑤ Why don't you do it now?

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[6~8] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Do you like listening to birds' songs? Birds' songs are older than human music. Some very famous composers wrote music when they listened to birds. (A) Mozart had a pet bird, and its song made him write a beautiful song. (B) Beethoven's Sixth Symphony imitated the sound of a nightingale. (C) With the invention of portable tape recorders, scientists started studying birdsong. (D) Birds usually make two kinds of sounds: calls and songs. (E) Calls are short and simple sounds, but songs are longer and more musical. Usually only male birds sing, and they sing for two purposes: ㉠ _____ their territory and ㉡ _____ a mate.

6. 위 글을 두 문단으로 나눌 때, 두 번째 문단이 시작하는 위치로 알맞은 곳은?

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

7. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 새들의 노래는 인간의 음악보다 오래되었다.
 ② 어떤 음악가는 새들의 노래를 듣고 음악을 작곡했다.
 ③ 휴대용 녹음기가 발명되어 과학자들이 새들의 노래를 연구하기 시작했다.
 ④ 새들의 종류에 따라 내는 신호와 소리가 다르다.
 ⑤ 보통 수컷 새들만이 노래를 한다.

8. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉠, ㉡에 들어갈 말로 짝지어진 것은?

- ㉠ ㉡
 ① making – finding
 ② defending – keeping
 ③ defending – having
 ④ keeping – having
 ⑤ keeping – finding

9. 다음 상황에서 유미에게 해 줄 수 있는 말로 알맞은 것은?

Your friend, Yumi, is a good English speaker. She took part in an English speech contest. She prepared for the contest very hard. But unfortunately she got lost in the middle of the speech, so she missed a good chance to win the contest.

- ① That's great!
 ② I'm sorry to hear that.
 ③ That's surprising!
 ④ Cheer up!
 ⑤ That sounds good!

10. 다음 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중에서 어법상 틀린 것은?

- A : What ① is your hobby?
 B : My hobby is ② playing computer games. How about you?
 A : I enjoy ③ to play the guitar. I ④ practice it every day.
 B : Really? I want ⑤ to listen to you play.

11. 다음 밑줄 친 부분의 의미가 잘못된 것은?

- ① Please, take your time.
(천천히 하세요)
- ② What did the police find out?
(발견하다, 알아내다)
- ③ He fell behind in his school work.
(뒤로 넘어졌다)
- ④ When I grow up, I want to be a scientist.
(자라다)
- ⑤ Sue practiced playing the piano for hours.
(여러 시간 동안)

12. 다음 주어진 단어들과 가장 관련 있는 단어는?

trouble headache problem worry

- ① stretch ② stress ③ simple
④ breath ⑤ imagine

[13~14] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Birds' calls and songs are like our language. They call and sing to communicate. (①) When baby birds are born, they can usually make a call, "I'm hungry." (②) But what about songs? (③) Do babies know songs, too? (④) He made some birds listen to the recordings of an adult male bird. (⑤) When these birds grew up, they could sing beautifully. But the scientist didn't play the tape recording for the other baby birds. Those birds could only make some noises. Like human babies, baby birds also have to learn their songs.

13. 위 글의 흐름으로 보아, 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳은?

To find out, a scientist raised some baby birds in a lab.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

14. 위 글을 통해 알 수 있는 것은?

- ① 새들은 배고플 때 노래를 한다.
② 실험실에서 자란 새들은 노래를 할 수 없다.
③ 새의 노래에 대한 연구는 주로 녹음실에서 이루어진다.
④ 어미 새가 새끼 새에게 노래를 가르친다.
⑤ 소리를 내는 것은 타고나는 것이고, 노래는 학습되는 것이다.

15. 다음 글의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

Scientists know a lot about birdsong, but there are still many questions. _____ do birds sing most in early morning? _____ do some birds sing many different songs when others know only one? _____ do some birds sing for hours when there are no birds around?

- ① Who ② What ③ How
④ Where ⑤ Why

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16. 다음 중 <보기>의 밑줄 친 부분과 같은 뜻으로 쓰인 것은?

Tom got up late. He may be late for school.

- ① May I ask you a favor?
 ② You may go to the restroom now.
 ③ She is not here. She may be in the library.
 ④ You look sick. You may leave school early.
 ⑤ My cell phone battery is dead. May I use your phone?

17. 주어진 표현을 사용하여, 그림의 내용과 일치하도록 대화의 빈칸에 알맞은 문장을 쓰시오.

A : John, look at your room! What a mess!

B : Oh, I did my art homework.

A : _____.
 (have to)

B : Okay, I will. I'll do that right away.



18. 다음 글의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은? (대·소문자는 무시)

_____ your parents nag you all the time,
 _____ a family member is sick, _____ you
 fall behind in your school work, or _____ you
 worry about something, this worry can make
 your body and mind feel bad.

- ① If ② Because ③ So
 ④ After ⑤ Before

[19~20] Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(A) Stand and stretch. Stand up and stretch your hands high over your head. Hold your hands together and bend your body backwards. This exercise may help you grow taller, too.

(B) When you feel sad and lonely, try these exercises. You may feel better soon. Always remember, you are a special person and you have every right to be happy.

(C) Relax. Sit in a comfortable chair. Keep your hands at your sides. From your head down to your toes, imagine each part of your body and tell it to relax. Take your time.

(D) Roll your neck. Slowly roll your head in a full circle. Repeat nine times.

19. Which paragraph should come last?

20. Which picture is the paragraph (D) describing?

①



②



③



④



⑤

