

Whitney Worksheet

Non-Fiction 2-5

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Unit 81 ~ Unit 100



Non-Fiction 2

On The Beach
(Lesson 81)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 물가, 강기슭, 호반 _____
2. 조약돌 _____
3. 성 _____
4. 조가비, 껍질 _____
5. (바다) 게 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

castle

shore

shell

crab

pebble

1. The _____ was enclosed by tall mountains.
2. The chick finally broke through the _____ and struggled out.
3. A _____ moves sideways.
4. He walked on the _____s with naked feet.
5. He was standing on the _____.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 해변은 물의 형태의 해안선이며 특히 모래 혹은 자갈로 덮여 있다.

The beach □□ a shore □□ a body □□ water, especially □□□□ sandy or □□□□□□.

2. 많은 사람들은 여름 동안에 해변으로 여행하는 것을 좋아한다.

Many □□□□□□ like □□ travel □□ the □□□□□□ during □□□ summer.

3. 해변에서는 보통 날씨가 따뜻하다.

□□□ beach □□□□□□□□ has □□□□ weather.

4. 많은 사람들은 모래사장을 걸으며 발 아래 뜨거운 모래를 느끼는 것을 좋아한다.

Many people □□□□ to walk □□ the sand □□□ feel the □□□ sand under □□□□□ feet.

5. 어린이들은 해변에서 모래성을 만드는 것을 좋아한다.

Children □□□□ to □□□□ sand □□□□□□□□ at □□□ beach.

6. 많은 사람들은 해변에서 파도타기를 하거나 수영하는 것을 좋아한다.

□□□□ people □□□□ to □□□□ or □□□□ at □□□ beach.

7. 어떤 사람들은 해변에서 조개 껍질 찾는 것을 좋아한다.

Some people □□□□ to look □□□ shells at □□□ beach.

8. 때때로 당신은 해변에서 모래 게를 볼 수 있다.

Sometime □□□ can □□□ sand □□□□□ at □□□ beach.

9. 그것은 해안 모래에 사는 작은 바다 동물이다.

□□□□ are □□□□□□ sea □□□□□□□□ that □□□□ in □□□ sand □□ the □□□□□.

10. 전 세계에는 많은 유명한 해변이 있다.

There are □□□□ famous beaches □□□□□□□□□□ the world.

11. 많은 지역의 사람들 이러한 해변을 방문하기 위해 여행한다.

People □□□□□□ from □□□ parts □□ visit □□□□□ beaches.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

The beach is a shore of a body of water, especially when sandy or pebbly.
Many people like to travel to the beach during the summer.
The beach usually has warm weather.
Many people like to walk on the sand and feel the hot sand under their feet.
Children like to make sand castles at the beach.
Many people like to surf or swim at the beach.
Some people like to look for shells at the beach.
Sometime you can see sand crabs at the beach.
They are small sea animals that live in the sand by the shore.
There are many famous beaches throughout the world.
People travel from all parts to visit these beaches.

1. What is the beach?

- ① It is the end of land and the beginning of the ocean.
- ② It is the beginning of land and the end of the ocean.
- ③ The ocean.
- ④ The sand.

2. What is the shore?

- ① A place at the beach.
- ② Where water and land meet.
- ③ The moon.
- ④ Waves.

3. What controls the waves?

- ① The moon
- ② The earth
- ③ The ocean
- ④ The beach



Non-Fiction 2

Abraham Lincoln and Slavery
(Lesson 82)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1. 대통령 | _____ | 1. inaugural | _____ |
| 2. 영감, 고취, 고무, 감화 | _____ | 2. abolition | _____ |
| 3. 노예의 신세, 노예의 몸, 노예 제도 | _____ | 3. outstanding | _____ |
| 4. 선언, 선포, 포고, 성명서 | _____ | 4. politician | _____ |
| 5. 해방, 자유, 이탈 | _____ | | |

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

politician	inaugural	slavery	emancipation	outstanding
proclamation	abolition	inspiration	president	

- Artistic _____ comes in spasms.
- The _____ of independence was broadcast over the radio.
- The _____ of slaves marks an epoch in American history.
- Many people favor an _____ of smoking.
- The _____ attended the opening night of the opera.
- The people are doing _____ work.
- A _____ needs the common touch.
- The President's _____ address.
- _____ is the antithesis of freedom.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 미국 제 16대 대통령이자 남북전쟁 기간의 대통령이었던 에이브러햄 링컨은 영광의 자리에 이르기까지의 감동적인 이야기와, 미국에서 노예제도를 철폐하기 위한 그의 노력, 그리고 분열된 나라를 하나로 통일하기 위한 노력으로 인해 영원히 기억될 것이다.

The sixteenth □□□□□□□□ of the □□□□□□ States and □□□□□□□□ during the □□□□□ War, Abraham □□□□□□ will forever □□ remembered by □□□ inspirational rise □□ fame, his □□□□□□ to rid □□□ country of □□□□□□.

2. 링컨이 노예해방을 선언한 게티즈버그 연설과, 2개의 뛰어난 취임사는 지금도 미국 정치인들에게 사랑 받는 위대한 연설 중 하나로 여겨진다.

Lincoln's □□□□□□□□□□ Proclamation, □□□□□□□□□□ Address, □□□ two □□□□□□□□□□ inaugural □□□□□□□□□□ are □□□□□□ regarded □□ some □□ the □□□□□□□□ speeches □□□□ delivered □□ an □□□□□□□□ politician.

3. 남북전쟁 전에는, 아프리카 계 미국인들은 노예로 다른 사람의 소유물이었다.

□□□□□□ the □□□□□ War, □□□□□□□□ Americans □□□□ owned □□ slaves.

4. 노예들은 고된 노동을 하도록 강요당했다.

Slaves were □□□□□□ to do □□□□ labor.

5. 많은 미국인들이 노예제도를 반대했다.

□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□.

6. 에이브러햄 링컨이 미국 대통령으로 취임했을 때 상황이 바뀌었다.

□□□□□□ changed □□□□□ Abraham □□□□□□□□□□ became □□□□□□□□□□ of □□□ United □□□□□□.

7. 남북전쟁이 시작되었고 북부와 남부의 주 간에 싸움이 벌어졌다.

The Civil □□□ began and □□□ fought by □□□ southern and □□□□□□□ states.

8. 노예해방을 위해 싸우는 링컨이 북부를 이끌었다.

Lincoln □□□ fought □□ free □□□ slaves □□□ the □□□□□.

9. 북부 사람들이 전쟁에서 이겨 노예들은 해방되었다.

□□□ slaves □□□□ freed □□ the □□□□□ won □□□ war.

10. 오늘날, 모든 미국인들은 완전히 자유로우며 다른 어떤 시민들과도 다르지 않은 권리를 갖고 있다.

Today, every □□□□□□□□ is completely □□□□ and have □□□ same rights □□ any other □□□□□□ citizen.

11. 에이브러햄 링컨이 노예제도 철폐와 함께 이것을 가능하게 했다.

Abraham □□□□□□□ made □□□□ possible □□□□ the □□□□□□□□□ of □□□□□□□.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

The sixteenth president of the United States and president during the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln will forever be remembered by his inspirational rise to fame, his efforts to rid the country of slavery. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address, and two outstanding inaugural addresses are widely regarded as some of the greatest speeches ever delivered by an American politician. Before the Civil War, African Americans were owned as slaves. Slaves were forced to do hard labor. Many Americans were against slavery. Things changed when Abraham Lincoln became president of the United States. The Civil War began and was fought by the southern and northern states. Lincoln who fought to free the slaves led the north. The slaves were freed as the north won the war. Today, every American is completely free and has the same rights as any other living citizen. Abraham Lincoln made this possible with the abolition of slavery.

1. Identify the true statement.

- ① Black Americans are slaves.
- ② Slavery led to a war.
- ③ Lincoln wanted to start a war.
- ④ Slaves fought against the government.

2. Which is most accurate?

- ① Abraham Lincoln helped free the slaves.
- ② It was a short and easy war.
- ③ The war was known as a world war.
- ④ Lincoln started the war.

3. What happened to Lincoln after the war?

- ① He was elected again.
- ② He won an award.
- ③ He went to the theater.
- ④ He was assassinated.



Non-Fiction 2

Mayors, Cities, Towns
(Lesson 83)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 실시(시행)하다, 집행하다

2. 정의, 의미

3. 한 지방에 국한시키다

4. 일반적으로

5. 도시(의)

1. legislation

2. rural

3. elect

4. budget

5. disagreement

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

elect

urban

disagreement

legislation

enforce

budget

generally

definition

localize

rural

1. We _____ go to Jeju for our holidays

2. Congress has the power of _____.

3. Make accommodations to _____ life.

4. The monthly _____ for a family of four.

5. She _____ed to work overtime on Mondays.

6. What's your _____ of happiness?

7. _____ parking regulations.

8. Wednesday, there were reports of _____d flooding.

9. Rabbits are a scourge in some _____ areas.

10. A silly _____ with our neighbours.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 정부는 여러 단계로 나누어질 수 있다.

Governments can □□ divided into □□□□ levels.

2. 각 단계의 정부 별로 그 지역의 법을 만들고 시행하는 제도가 있다.

At □□□□ level □□□□□ is □ system □□ government □□□□ creates □□□ enforces
□□□ laws □□□ that □□□□□□.

3. 이러한 지배의 가장 낮은 단계는 도시 또는 읍이다.

□□□ lowest □□□□□ of □□□□ control □□□□□ to □ city □□ town.

4. 법적으로 도시나 읍은 같은 정의를 갖는다.

Legally, cities □□□ towns have □□□ same definition.

5. 그들은 지방 정부와의 경계의 작은 땅이다.

They □□□ small □□□□ boundaries □□□□ a □□□□□□□□□ government.

6. 도시들은 일반적으로 많은 인구가 있고 매우 도회지 풍이다.

□□□□□ are □□□□□□□□□ towns □□□□ large □□□□□□□□□□ and □□□
very □□□□□.

7. 읍은 도시보다 더 작은 인구를 가지고 있지만 같은 법률을 가지고 있다.

Towns have □ smaller population □□□□ a city □□□ have the □□□□ legislation.

8. 촌락은 읍보다 훨씬 작으며 그들은 일반적으로 향토적이거나 또는 지방에 있다.

Villages □□□ even □□□□□□□□□ than □□□□□, and □□□□ are □□□□□□□□□ rural
□□ in □□□ countryside.

9. 각 도시나 읍들은 시장을 가지고 있다.

□□□□ city □□ town □□□ a □□□□□.

10. 시장은 그 곳의 가장 높은 정부 관료이다.

The mayor □□ the highest □□□□□□□□□□ official in □□□ town.

11. 시장들은 보통 그 곳 사람들에 의해 선출된다.

Mayors □□□ usually □□□□□□□□ by □□□ people □□ the □□□□.

12. 시장은 시의회를 이끈다.

□□□ mayor □□□□□ the □□□□ council.

13. 시의회는 시 예산과 주차규정, 다른 지역적인 이슈들과 같은 그 지역을 위한 사항에 대한 결정을 한다.

The council □□□□□ the decisions □□□ the town □□ issues such □□ the town □□□□□□ and rules □□□ parking and □□□□□ local issues.

14. 시는 주가 동의하지 않는 법을 만들 수는 없는데, 주가 시를 통제하는 권한을 가지고 있기 때문이다.

The □□□□ cannot □□□□ laws □□□□ are □□ disagreement □□□□ the □□□□□□ because □□□ state □□□ control □□□□ the □□□□□□ within □□.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

Governments can be divided into many levels.

At each level there is a system of government that creates and enforces the laws for that region.

The lowest level of this control falls to a city or town.

Legally, cities and towns have the same definition.

They are small land boundaries with a localized government.

Cities are generally towns with large populations and are very urban.

Towns have a smaller population than a city but have the same legislation.

Villages are even smaller than towns, and they are generally rural or in the countryside.

Each city or town has a mayor.

The mayor is the highest government official in the town.

Mayors are usually elected by the people of the town.

The mayor leads the city council.

The council makes the decisions for the town on issues such as the town budget and rules for parking and other local issues.

The town cannot make laws that are in disagreement with the state because the state has control over the towns within it.

1. The lowest level of government is _____.

- ① a town
- ② a county
- ③ a state
- ④ a country

2. Towns and cities _____.

- ① are the same legally
- ② are different sizes
- ③ have their own laws
- ④ are the same legally, are different sizes and have their own laws

3. The highest government official in the town is _____.

- ① the council
- ② the mayor
- ③ the government
- ④ the controller



Non-Fiction 2

Counties
(Lesson 84)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1. 잘라낸 부분; 한 쪽 | _____ | 1. geographic | _____ |
| 2. 법률 제정, 입법 | _____ | 2. division | _____ |
| 3. 변화, 다양, 종류 | _____ | 3. aspect | _____ |
| 4. 권한, 권위 | _____ | 4. include | _____ |
| 5. 단지, 다만 | _____ | 5. vehicle | _____ |

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

vehicle	include	authority	merely	variety
legislation	division	aspect	geographic	section

- His writings _____ poetry and essays.
- You shall not permit the use of the _____ by any other person.
- I find this _____ of my job particularly congenial.
- I _____ asked his name.
- Supreme _____ resides with the President.
- _____ boundaries.
- This _____ of the road is closed.
- Congress has the power of _____.
- The _____ between his garden and mine.
- A rich _____ of dialects still consists in the country.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 군은 읍이나 시보다는 높지만 주보다는 아래에 있는 정부 계급이다.

Counties are level of above towns cities and states.

2. 각 주들은 한 지역에 읍을 이룬 군 혹은 지구들로 나뉘어져 있다.

Each is up sections counties group the in given .

3. 시와 같이 군은 시민들이 따라야 할 특정한 법을 만든다.

_____ the _____, counties _____ certain _____ for _____ citizens _____ follow.

4. 미국의 각 주들은 각 군이 얼마나 많은 법률을 가질지를 결정한다.

Each state the United determines how legislation its has.

5. 군이 얼마나 많은 권력을 가지는가는 매우 다양하다.

There is a variety of how power is shared.

6. 코네티컷과 같은 몇몇 주들은 군에게 어떠한 권한과 책임도 주지 않는다.

□□□□ states □□□□ Connecticut □□ not □□□□ any □□□□□□□□ or
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ to □□□ counties.

7. 군은 단지 주의 지리적인 분할일 뿐이다.

There counties merely geographic of the .

8. 매릴랜드와 같은 다른 주에서 군은 많은 양의 법률제정 권한을 가지고 있고 교육을 포함한 정부의 거의 모든 부분을 처리한다.

In _____ states _____ Maryland, _____ have _____ great _____ of _____ power _____ handle _____ all _____ of _____ government _____ education.

9. 주의 각 군의 책임에는 자동차, 다른 운송수단과 세금에 대한 법을 포함한다. 미국은 3100개의 군이 있다.

□□□□ county □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ in □□□□□□ include □□□□ on □□□□ and □□□□□ vehicles □□□ taxes. □□□ United □□□□□□ has □□□□ 3100 □□□□□□□□.

10. 첫 번째 군은 미국이 독립국가이기도 전에 버지니아에서 정의되었다.

The first □□□□□□□□ were defined □□ Virginia even □□□□□□ the United □□□□□□ was an □□□□□□□□□□ country.

11. 그들은 버지니아 주의 책임을 줄이기 위하여 만들어졌다.

They □□□□ formed □□ lessen □□□ responsibilities □□ the □□□□□ of □□□□□□□□.

12. 가장 오래된 군은 1632년에 설립되었다.

□□□ oldest □□□□□□ was □□□□□□□□□□ in 1632.

13. 오늘날 각 주의 군의 평균 수는 62개 이상이다.

Today, the □□□□□□□ number of □□□□□□□□ in each □□□□□ is over □□□□□-□□□.

14. 델라웨어는 가장 적은 수의 군을 가지고 있다. 텍사스는 거의 254개의 주를 가진 반면 단지 3개만 있다.

Delaware □□□ the □□□□□□□ counties, □□□□ three, □□□□□ Texas □□□ the □□□□□ with 254.

15. 가장 큰 군은 캘리포니아의 로스엔젤레스군이며 거의 천만 명의 주민이 있다.

□□□ largest □□□□□□ is □□□ Angeles □□□□□□, California □□□□□ has □□□□□□ 10 □□□□□□□ residents.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

Counties are the level of government above towns or cities and below states.

Each state is divided up into sections or counties which group together the towns in a given area.

Like the cities, counties make certain laws for their citizens to follow.

Each state in the United States determines how much legislation its county has.

There is a great variety in how much power counties have.

Some states like Connecticut do not give any authority or responsibilities to the counties.

There counties are merely geographic divisions of the state.

In other states like Maryland, counties have a great deal of legislative power and handle almost all aspects of the government including education.

Other county responsibilities in states include laws on cars and other vehicles and taxes. The United States has over 3100 counties.

The first counties were defined in Virginia even before the United States was an independent country.

They were formed to lessen the responsibilities of the state of Virginia.

The oldest county was established in 1632.

Today, the average number of counties in each state is over sixty-two.

Delaware has the fewest counties, only three, while Texas has the most with 254.

The largest county is Los Angeles County, California which has almost 10 million residents.

1. The amount of legal power a county has _____.

- ① is different for each state
- ② is the same for each state
- ③ is always big
- ④ is different for each county in a state

2. Which state that gives very little power to its counties?

- ① Maryland
- ② Connecticut
- ③ Virginia
- ④ Delaware

3. What state has the largest number of counties?

- ① Virginia
- ② New York
- ③ Texas
- ④ Delaware



Non-Fiction 2

Governor
(Lesson 85)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 다시 나눔, 잘게 나눔, 세분

2. 연합의, 연맹의, 동맹의

3. 얼마간, 약간, 다소

4. 권한, 권위

5. 약속, 예약, 지정, 임명

1. commit

2. lieutenant

3. candidate

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

lieutenant

somewhat

commit

subdivision

federal

authority

appointment

candidate

1. The _____ of work raised productivity.

2. People who _____ such crimes are not normal.

3. Her _____ to the Board is expected soon.

4. I was _____ surprised to see him.

5. He has been advanced from _____ to captain.

6. The police had the _____ to conduct a search.

7. She switched the support to the other _____.

8. He was a _____ officer.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어를 쓰세요.

1. 읍이 다스리기 위해 시장을 선출하는 것처럼 주도 주지사를 선출한다.

Like a □□□□ elects its □□□□□ to govern □□, a state □□□□□□ a governor.

2. 주지사는 주에서 선발된 가장 높은 관료이다.

The □□□□□□□□ is □□□ highest □□□□□□□□ official □□ a □□□□□□.

3. 각 주지사들은 한 번 선출되면 4년의 기간 동안 재직하며 4년 임기를 두 번만 재직할 수 있다.

□□□□ governor □□□□□□ a □□□□ of □□□□ years □□□□ elected □□□ can □□□□
serve □□□ four □□□□ terms.

4. 주정부는 연방의 한 구획이거나 국가적인 정부가 아니다.

The state □□□□□□□□□□ is not □□□□□□ a subdivision □□ the federal □□ country wide
□□□□□□□□□□.

5. 그것은 연방정부로부터 좀 더 독립적인 정부이다.

it □□ more □□ a □□□□□□□□□□ independent □□□□ the □□□□□□□ government.

6. 이것은 미국이 다소 독립적인 주들로 구성되어 있지만 그들은 국가를 만들기 위해 연합하였다.

□□□□ is □□□□□□□ the □□□□□□ States □□ composed □□ a □□□□□ of
□□□□□□□□ independent □□□□□□ but □□□□ are □□□□□□ to □□□□ the
□□□□□□□□.

7. 그리고 나서 각 주들은 법이 각 주마다 다르기 때문에 자신의 주지사들의 권한 수준을 다르게 주
었다.

Each state, □□□□, gives a □□□□□□□□□□ level of □□□□□□□□□□ to its □□□□□□□□
because the □□□□ differ from □□□□□ to state.

8. 대부분의 주에서 주지사는 주 예산을 결정하는 것과 같은 일에 주 정부 직위의 막강한 권력을 가지고 있다.

In _____ states, _____ governor _____ a _____ deal _____ power _____ the _____ of _____ in _____ state _____ and _____ things _____ as _____ the _____ budget.

9. 주지사는 또한 주에서 일어난 많은 범죄에 대한 사면 또는 면제의 권한을 가진다.

_____ also _____ the _____ to _____, or _____, many _____ committed _____ the _____.

10. 두 번째 권한의 주지사는 부 주지사이다.

The second _____ command to _____ governor is _____ lieutenant governor.

11. 부 주지사가 선출되는 방식은 주마다 매우 다양하다.

How _____ lieutenant _____ is _____ varies _____ from _____ to _____.

12. 18개의 주는 부 주지사 선출을 위한 별도의 선거를 한다.

_____ states _____ a _____ election _____ the _____ governor.

13. 그 또는 그녀는 주지사 지원자로부터 독립적으로 출마를 한다.

He or _____ runs for _____ independently from _____ gubernatorial candidates.

14. 17개 주는 주지사 후보가 그들의 부 주지사를 선택하여 함께 출마할 수 있도록 한다.

Seventeen _____ allow _____ candidates _____ governor _____ select _____ lieutenant _____ and _____ two _____ together.

15. 이것은 대통령 후보자가 그들의 부통령 후보자를 선택하는 것과 유사하다.

_____ is _____ to _____ presidential _____ select _____ vice _____ candidates.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

Like a town elects its mayor to govern it, a state elects a governor.

The governor is the highest elected official in a state.

Each governor serves a term of four years once elected and can only serve two four year terms.

The state government is not really a subdivision of the federal or country wide government.

it is more of a government independent from the federal government.

This is because the United States is composed of a group of somewhat independent states but that are joined to make the country.

Each state, then, gives a different level of authority to its governor because the laws differ from state to state.

In most states, the governor has a great deal of power in the appointment of positions in the state government and for things such as determining the state budget.

Governors also have the power to pardon, or forgive, many crimes committed in the state.

The second in command to the governor is the lieutenant governor.

How the lieutenant governor is selected varies greatly from state to state.

Eighteen states have a separate election for the lieutenant governor.

He or she runs for office independently from the gubernatorial candidates.

Seventeen states allow the candidates for governor to select their lieutenant governor and the two run together.

This is similar to how presidential candidates select their vice presidential candidates.

1. How elects the governor?

- ① The people of a town.
- ② The people of a city.
- ③ The people of a state.
- ④ The people of a country.

2. A lieutenant governor serves a term of how many years after being elected?

- ① 4 years only.
- ② Depends on the state.
- ③ Depends on the governor.
- ④ A max of 8 years.

3. What does a pardon mean?

- ① A governor's right to bump into someone.
- ② The second in command.
- ③ A governor's right to commit a crime.
- ④ A governor's right to forgive a crime.



Non-Fiction 2

The United States
(Lesson 86)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 영토, 땅, 구역, 세력권

1. equal

2. 일부, 부분, 분배하다

2. resident

3. 연합의, 연맹의, 동맹의

3. ethnic

4. 대표자, 대리인, 국회의원

4. identity

5. 입법권이 있는; 입법 기관(부)의

5. separate

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

resident

portion

federal

legislative

territory

identity

equal

representative

separate

ethnic

1. The highway is a _____ responsibility.

2. Michael Jackson is a _____ man of the hour.

3. You must confirm your _____ with your signature.

4. Please _____ the pencils from the pens.

5. The European Parliament will have greater _____ powers.

6. The centre _____ of the bridge collapsed.

7. The _____ was carved up by the occupying powers.

8. No one could _____ her as a dancer.

9. This hotel serves meals to _____ only.

10. The old _____ boundaries have blurred now.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 미합중국은 북미의 3개 국가 중의 하나이다.

The United of America one of countries in America.

2. 다른 국가들은 멕시코와 캐나다이다.

The are and .

3. 미국은 50개의 주와 12개의 자치령이 있다.

□□ the □□□□□□ States □□ America □□□□□ are □□□□□ states □□□ twelve
□□□□□□□□□□□.

4. 한 자치령은 연방정부 해외지부의 땅에 속해 있지만 다른 주에 속해 있지는 않다.

A territory ☐ a portion ☐ land which ☐ federal government ☐ but is ☐ part of ☐ state.

5. 자치령은 약간의 권한을 가지고 있지만 정부 입법기관의 두 부분인 상, 하의원을 대표하지는 않는다.

The _____ have _____ rights _____ are _____ represented _____ the _____ of _____ or _____ Senate,

6. 각 주들은 상원에 2명의 대표를 가지고 있다.

two of legislative of government.

7. 모든 주는 의회에 똑같이 2명의 대표를 보낸다.

Each state two representatives the U.S. .

8. 각 주들은 하원에 각기 다른 수의 하원의원을 가지고 있다.

This _____ each _____ equal _____ in _____ governing _____.

9. 각 주에 허락된 대표의 수는 그 주의 인구에 기준한다.

Each state has a certain number of representatives in the House of Representatives, and the number of representatives each state is allowed is based on the population of that state.

10. 이러한 방식으로 더 많은 인구를 가진 주가 더 많은 대표를 갖는다.

In this way, the states with a larger population have more representatives than states with smaller populations.

11. 두 경우 모두 상원과 하원 의원은 그 주의 주민들에 의하여 선출된다.

In both cases, members of the Senate and House are elected by the residents.

12. 미국은 인종이 매우 다양하다.

The United States is very diverse.

13. 미국에는 전세계 모든 곳들로부터 모든 다양한 인종의 사람들이 있다.

There are people in the U.S. of all races and from all areas of the world.

14. 미국이 '인종의 도가니'로 이름 붙여진 이유가 있다.

There is a reason that the U.S. is nicknamed "The Melting Pot".

15. 비록 미국의 시민들은 미국인으로서의 정체성을 공유하지만, 그들은 자신의 인종적 근원에 따라 다른 정체성을 유지한다.

Although citizens of the U.S. share an identity as Americans, each has a different identity based on their ethnic background.

16. 그들의 개인적 역사에 따라 아프리카 미국인, 아일랜드 미국인 또는 원주민, 그리고 많은 다양한 가능성으로 자신들을 부르며 자신의 그룹을 정의할 수 있다.

Groups can identify themselves with their personal histories by calling themselves African Americans, Irish Americans or Native Americans or many other names.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

The United States of America is one of three countries in North America.

The others are Mexico and Canada.

In the United States of America there are fifty states and twelve territories.

A territory is a portion of land which the federal government oversees but is not part of any state.

The territories have some rights but are not represented in the House of Representatives or the Senate, the two divisions of the legislative branch of the government.

Each state has two representatives to the U.S. Senate.

This gives each state equal representation in that governing body.

Each state has a different number of representatives to the House of Representatives, and the number of representatives each state is allowed is based on the population of the state.

In this way, the states with a larger population have more representation than states with smaller populations.

In both cases, the members of the Senate and the House are elected by the state residents.

The United States is very diverse ethnically.

There are people in the U.S. of all different races and from all areas of the world.

There is a reason that the U.S. is nicknamed "The Melting Pot".

Though citizens of the U.S. share an identity as Americans, they each hold a separate identity because of their ethnic origins.

Groups can identify with their personal histories by calling themselves African Americans, Irish Americans or Native Americans and many other possibilities.

1. The United States has how many states and is a part of what continent?

- ① 50 and a part of North America.
- ② 50 and a part of Mexico and Canada.
- ③ 12 and a part of North America.
- ④ 12 and a part of Mexico and Canada.

2. What is not represented in the House of Representatives or the Senate?

- ① Territories
- ② States
- ③ The population
- ④ The people

3. Ethnically diverse means _____.

- ① having only one culture
- ② being a melting pot
- ③ having many different cultures
- ④ sharing the same identity as Americans



Non-Fiction 2

President
(Lesson 87)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1. swear(맹세하다)의 과거 분사형, 선서한 | _____ | 1. primary | _____ |
| 2. 맹세, 서약, 선서 | _____ | 2. political | _____ |
| 3. 복잡한, 뒤섞인, 착잡한 | _____ | 3. democratic | _____ |
| 4. 과정, 공정 | _____ | 4. republican | _____ |
| 5. 요구, 필요, 조건, 요건 | _____ | 5. candidate | _____ |

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

oath	political	complicated	republican	candidate
democratic	process	sworn	primary	requirement

- Operations to _____ visas were sharply curtailed.
- The _____ candidate with his big blue rosette.
- I took an _____ that I would obey all regulations.
- Everyone involved was _____ to secrecy.
- Her _____ activities brought her into collision with the law.
- She switched the support to the other _____.
- The _____ candidate stands a good chance of getting in.
- The plot was too _____ for me to follow.
- Our immediate _____ is extra staff.
- The _____ school acts as a focus for village life.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 대통령 직은 미국의 시민이 가질 수 있는 가장 높은 정부의 역할이다.

The office □□ the President □□ the highest □□□□□□□□□□ role a □.□. citizen can □□□□.

2. 이것은 선출직이며, 대통령은 4년의 기간 동안 재직한다.

This □□ an □□□□□□ position, □□□ the □□□□□□□□□□ serves □ term □□ four □□□□□.

3. 매 4년의 11월에 미국 시민들은 대통령 선거를 한다.

□□□□□ four □□□□□ in □□□□□□□□ the □□□□□□□□ of □□□ United □□□□□□ hold □□ election □□□ the □□□□□□□□□□.

4. 선출된 사람은 차기 대통령이라 불린다.

The person □□□ is elected □□ called the □□□□□□□□□ elect.

5. 그는 선거 후 1월에 대통령 선서와 맹세를 하기 전까지는 사실상 대통령이 아니다.

He □□ not □□□□□□□□ the □□□□□□□□□□ until □□ is □□□□□ in □□□ takes □□□ oath □□ the □□□□□□□□□□ in □□□□□□□□ following □□□ election.

6. 대통령에 출마하는 것은 복잡한 과정이다.

□□□□□□□□ for □□□ presidency □□ a □□□□□□□□□□□□ process.

7. 우선 대통령이 되고자 하는 사람에게는 2가지가 요구된다.

First of □□□, there are □□□ requirements for □□□□□□ who wants □□ be president.

8. 당신은 적어도 35세 이상이어야 하고 미국에서 태어나야만 한다.

You □□□□ be □□ least 35 years □□ age □□□ have □□□□ born □□ the □□□□□□ States.

9. 만약 당신이 시민권자이고 다른 나라에서 태어났다면 당신은 대통령이 될 수 없다.

□□ you □□□ a □□□□□□□ and □□□ were □□□□ in □□□□□□□ country, □□□ cannot
□□□□□□ president.

10. 미국에는 2개의 정당이 있다.

There are primary political in the States.

11. 그들은 공화당과 민주당이다.

These the Party the Party.

12. 이 조직 각각은 그들을 대표하여 대통령에 출마할 사람을 한 명씩 선발한다.

_____ of _____ organizations _____ choose _____ person _____ run _____ the
_____ representing _____.

13. 당신이 이 정당의 일원이 아니어도 당신은 대통령에 출마하는 것이 가능하다.

It is to run president if are not member of of these ,

14. 하지만 당신이 공화당 또는 민주당의 후보자가 아니라면 선출되는 것은 매우 희박하다.

but □□ is □□□□ unlikely □□□□ you □□□□ be □□□□□□□□ if □□□ are □□□ either
□□□ Republican □□□□□□□□□□ or □□□ Democratic □□□□□□□□□□.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

The office of the President is the highest governmental role a U.S. citizen can hold.

This is an elected position, and the president serves a term of four years.

Every four years in November the citizens of the United States hold an election for the presidency.

The person who is elected is called the president elect.

He is not actually the president until he is sworn in and takes the oath of the presidency in January following the election.

Running for the presidency is a complicated process.

First of all, there are two requirements for anyone who wants to be president.

You must be at least 35 years of age and have been born in the United States.

If you are a citizen and you were born in another country, you cannot become president.

There are two primary political parties in the United States.

These are the Republican Party and the Democratic Party.

Each of these organizations will choose one person to run for the presidency representing them.

It is possible to run for president if you are not a member of one of these parties,

but it is very unlikely that you will be elected if you are not either the Republican candidate or the Democratic candidate.

1. The president is elected _____.

- ① for four years
- ② in November
- ③ by the citizens
- ④ for four years, in November and by the citizens

2. If you want to be president, you must be _____.

- ① at least 35 years old and born in the United States
- ② at least 35 years old and part of the Republican or Democratic Party
- ③ a citizen and born in another country
- ④ a republican born in the United States

3. What are the major political parties in the United States?

- ① The President and the U.S. citizen.
- ② At least 35 years old and born in the United States.
- ③ The highest governmental role a U.S. citizen can hold.
- ④ The Republican or Democratic Party.



Non-Fiction 2

Laws
(Lesson 88)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 구성, 구조, 조직, 헌법

2. 문서, 서류, 기록

3. 기여, 기부하다, 기고하다

4. 최후의, 결정적인, 근원적인

5. 분쟁, 갈등

1. eliminate

2. encompass

3. amendment

4. debate

5. retaliate

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

encompass

contribute

debate

eliminate

constitution

retaliate

document

ultimate

conflict

amendment

1. Make few _____s to the manuscript.

2. Draw up a _____ after the American model.

3. The _____ bore his signature.

4. The enemy _____d by shelling our positions.

5. Ethnic _____ is tearing the region apart.

6. She _____d all errors from the typescript.

7. Everyone should _____ if they possibly can.

8. The _____ responsibility rested with the president.

9. Her knowledge _____es all aspects of the business.

10. Scientists continue to _____ the history of man.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어를 쓰세요.

1. 헌법은 미국 법 중에서 가장 중요하고 가장 강력한 문서이다.

The constitution □□ the most □□□□□□□□ and most □□□□□□□□ document in □□□□□□ States law.

2. 헌법은 '입안자'라 불리는 몇 명에 의하여 쓰여졌다.

The □□□□□□□□□□□□ was □□□□□□□□ by □□□□□□□□ men □□□ are □□□□□□ "framers".

3. 3명이 헌법을 쓰는데 거의 모든 공헌을 했으며, 그들은 토마스 제퍼슨, 존 아담스, 그리고 토마스 페인이다.

□□□□□□ men □□□□□□□□□□□□ most □□ the □□□□□□□□ constitution, □□□ they □□□□ Thomas □□□□□□□□□□, John □□□□□□ and □□□□□□□□ Paine.

4. 헌법은 미국에서 가장 궁극적인 법이며 헌법에 위배되는 어떠한 법이나 정책은 삭제된다.

The constitution □□ the ultimate □□□ in the □□□□□□ States, and □□□ law or □□□□□□ in conflict □□□□ the constitution □□□ eliminated.

5. 하지만 헌법이 모든 것을 포함하는 것은 아니다.

The □□□□□□□□□□□□ is □□□ all □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ however.

6. 이 때문에 특정한 이슈에 관한 세부적인 조항을 언급하기 위하여 헌법에는 일련의 수정조항이 있다.

□□□□□□□□ of □□□□□, there □□□ a □□□□□□□□ of □□□□□□□□□□□□ to □□□ constitution □□□□□□□□ more □□□□□□□□□□ terms □□□ certain □□□□□□□.

7. 첫 번째 10개의 헌법 개정안은 권리장전이라 불린다.

The first □□□ amendments to □□□ constitution are □□□□□□□ the Bill □□□ Rights.

8. 이러한 권리가 헌법 자체에 포함되어야 한다는 미합중국 헌법 제정자 사이의 논쟁이 있었다.

There □□□ some □□□□□□ among □□□ founding □□□□□□ whether □□□□□ rights □□□□□□ have □□□□ included □□ the □□□□□□□□□□□□ itself,

9. 하지만 그들은 마침내 그것들을 수정조항으로 덧붙이기로 결정했다.

□□□ they □□□□□□□□□□ decided □□ add □□□□ as □ series □□ amendments.

10. 최근 10개 이상의 수정조항이 있지만 각각은 헌법에 세부적으로 언급되지 않은 적법성에 관한 이슈를 다룬다.

There are □□□□□□□□□ more than □□□ amendments, but □□□□ addresses an □□□□□ of legality □□□□ is not □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ stated in □□□ constitution.

11. 첫 번째 개정안은 아마도 연설의 자유를 주었기 때문에 미국에서 가장 잘 알려졌다.

The □□□□□ amendment □□ probably □□□ most □□□□□ known □□ the □□□□□□ States □□□□□□□□ it □□□□□□ the □□□□□□□□□□ of □□□□□□□.

12. 이것은 미국인들이 그들이 생각하는 바를 정부의 보복에 대한 두려움 없이 말할 수 있도록 하였다.

□□□□ allows □□□□□□□□□□ to □□□□ what □□□□ believe □□□□□□□□ fear □□ retaliation □□ the □□□□□□□□□□□.

13. 대부분의 미국 시민들은 연설의 자유를 가치롭게 생각하며 어떤 것, 어떤 사람도 그것을 빼앗아가지 못하게 한다.

Most citizens □□ the United □□□□□□ value their □□□□□□□□ of speech □□□□ would not □□□□ anything or □□□□□□□□ take it □□□□□.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

The constitution is the most important and most powerful document in United States law.

The constitution was written by several men who are called "framers".

Three men contributed most to the writing constitution, and they were Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and Thomas Paine.

The constitution is the ultimate law in the United States, and any law or policy in conflict with the constitution is eliminated.

The constitution is not all encompassing however.

Because of this, there are a series of amendments to the constitution stating more specific terms on certain issues.

The first ten amendments to the constitution are called the Bill of Rights.

There was some debate among the founding fathers whether these rights should have been included in the constitution itself,

but they ultimately decided to add them as a series of amendments.

There are currently more than ten amendments, but each addresses an issue of legality that is not specifically stated in the constitution.

The first amendment is probably the most well known in the United States because it gives the freedom of speech.

This allows Americans to say what they believe without fear of retaliation of the government.

Most citizens of the United States value their freedom of speech and would not let anything or anyone take it away.

1. The men who wrote the constitution are called _____.

- ① Three men
- ② Writers
- ③ Framers
- ④ Farmers

2. What is the Bill of Rights?

- ① The first ten amendments to the constitution.
- ② A specific law.
- ③ Something the government pays for.
- ④ An amendment to the constitution.

3. Why are there amendments if the constitution is the ultimate law in the United States?

- ① Amendments are unlawful.
- ② Amendments allow the government to encompass the entire constitution.
- ③ Amendments allow the government to redefine specific terms on the constitutions.
- ④ Amendments allow the government to state more specific terms on the constitution.



Non-Fiction 2

The Legislative Branch
(Lesson 89)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 임명하다, 지명하다, 명시하다

1. politician

2. ~을 조건으로 하여; 지원하다, 공급하다

2. entire

3. 고급의, 일류의, 세상에 알려진

3. congress

4. 재선하다, 개선하다

5. 복합적인, 여러 개의 많은

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

congress

multiple

politician

designate

entire

providing

prestigious

reelect

1. The company is _____ financial support for this venture.

2. We _____d him to serve as our delegate.

3. A _____ needs the common touch.

4. The _____ village was destroyed.

5. A number of _____ persons attended the party.

6. Suffer _____ lacerations to the face.

7. _____ voted him a pension.

8. They were _____ed to Parliament.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 미국 정부는 3개의 부처 또는 부서로 분할되며 각 부처는 할당된 책임 지역을 가지고 있다.

The United □□□□□□ Government is □□□□□□ into three □□□□□□□□ or sections;
□□□□ branch has □ designated area □□ responsibility.

2. 3부처 각각은 정부에 소위 견제와 균형이라 불리는 것을 제공하며 다른 부처들을 통제하는 권한을 갖는다.

The □□□□□ branches □□□□ have □□□□ type □□ control □□□□ the □□□□□□
providing □□□ government □□□□ what □□ called □□□□□□ and □□□□□□□□.

3. 이것은 한 부처가 전체를 통제할 수 없다는 것을 의미하며, 각 정부 부처는 다른 두 부처에 대한 책임을 갖는다.

□□□□ means □□□□ no □□□ branch □□□ total □□□□□□□□, and □□□□ branch □□ the
□□□□□□□□□□ is □□□□□□□□□□□□ to □□□ other □□□.

4. 입법부는 법을 만들 책임을 가진 부서이며,

The legislative □□□□□□ is one □□ three branches □□□□□□□□□□□□ for making □□□
laws.

5. 두 의회가 정부의 이 부서를 구성하고 있다.

Two □□□□□□ make □□ this □□□□□□ of □□□ government.

6. 그들은 의회라 불린다. 의회는 상원과 하원으로 구성되어 있다.

□□□ legislative □□□□□□ is □□□□ called □□□ congress □□□ made □□ of □□□ Senate
□□□ the □□□□□ of □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□.

7. 상원은 미국 정부의 입법 부서 중 좀 더 일류이며 좀 더 권력이 있다.

The senate □□ the more □□□□□□□□□□□□ and more □□□□□□□□ half of □□□
legislative branch □□ the U. □. government.

8. 상원은 각 주로부터 2명씩 100명의 대표들로 구성되어 있다.

The is of hundred , two each .

9. 각 상원의원은 자신이 원하면 재선거를 하기 전까지 6년의 기간 동안 재직한다.

senator a year before reelection he she .

10. 입법 부서의 다른 반은 하원이다.

The other of the branch is House of .

11. 이 부분은 50개 주의 435명의 대표들로 구성되어 있다.

This is up 435 from fifty .

12. 각 주의 대표의 수는 그 주의 인구에 기준한다.

number representatives state is on population the .

13. 각 대표들은 재선거 전 2년의 기간 동안 재직한다.

Each representative a two term before reelection.

14. 상원의원과 하원의원들은 여러 번 선출될 수 있다.

Both and can elected times.

15. 많은 정치인들은 상원의원이나 하원의원으로 자신의 모든 정치적 경력을 쌓는다.

politicians serve entire career either or , and presidents started political in .

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

The United States Government is broken into three branches or sections; each branch has a designated area of responsibility.

The three branches each have some type of control over the others providing the government with what is called checks and balances.

This means that no one branch has total control, and each branch of the government is responsible to the other two.

The legislative branch is one of three branches responsible for making the laws.

Two houses make up this branch of the government.

The legislative branch is also called the congress and made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The senate is the more prestigious and more powerful half of the legislative branch of the U. S. government.

The senate is composed of one hundred representatives, two from each state.

Each senator serves a six year term before seeking reelection if he or she chooses.

The other half of the legislative branch is the House of Representatives.

This body is made up of 435 representatives from the fifty states.

The number of representatives each state has is based on the population of the state.

Each representative serves a two year term before seeking reelection.

Both senators and representatives can be elected multiple times.

Many politicians will serve their entire political career as either senators or representatives, and many presidents have started their political career in Congress.

1. How many branches does the U.S. government have and name a legislative branch?

- ① 3 and congress.
- ② 3 and the Senate.
- ③ 100 and the Senate.
- ④ 100 and the House of Representatives.

2. The Senate is more _____ than the House of Representatives

- ① people
- ② powerful
- ③ political
- ④ responsible

3. Each state has _____.

- ① two senators and a number of representatives based on the state's population
- ② two senators and different number of representatives
- ③ senators based on the population of the state
- ④ two representatives



Non-Fiction 2

The Judicial Branch
(Lesson 90)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 책임, 책무

2. 사법의, 재판의

3. 해석하다, 설명하다

4. 구성, 구조, 조직, 헌법

5. 후보로 지명하다

1. composed

2. average

3. elect

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

nominate

average

composed

elect

judicial

constitution

responsibility

interpret

1. The association is _____ of 250 members.

2. I would like to go through proper _____ procedures

3. He was _____d as best actor.

4. I _____ your nod to mean that you agree with me.

5. I don't feel ready to take on new _____.

6. She became the first black woman to be _____ed to the Senate.

7. The _____ age of the students is 19.

8. Draw up a _____ after the American model.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 미국 정부는 3개의 부로 구성되어 있으며 각각은 다른 책임을 갖는다.

The United □□□□□ government is □□□□ up of □□□□□ branches, each □□□□ a different □□□□□□□□□□□□□□.

2. 재판부의 책임은 입법부에 의하여 통과된 법을 해석하는 것이다.

The □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ of □□□ judicial □□□□□□ is □□ interpret □□□ laws □□□□ have □□□□ passed □□ the □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ branch.

3. 재판부는 법이 헌법과 일직선을 이루는가를 판단한다.

□□□ judicial □□□□□□ makes □□□□ laws □□□ in □□□□□□□□□□ with □□□ constitution □□ the □□□□□□ States.

4. 그들은 국가의 이슈에 대한 판정을 내리는 일련의 재판을 통하여 이것을 한다.

They do □□□□ through a □□□□□□ of courts □□□□□ make judgments □□□□ issues in □□□ country.

5. 법정은 증가하는 권력이 있으며 최후의 법정 혹은 최고 법정은 대법원이다.

The □□□□□□ are □□ increasing □□□□□□, and □□□ court □□ last □□□□□□ or □□□ highest □□□□□ in □□□ country □□ the □□□□□□□□ Court.

6. 대법원은 9명의 판사로 구성되어 있다.

□□□ Supreme □□□□□ is □□□□ up □□ nine □□□□□□□□.

7. 대통령이 이 판사들을 지명하고 상원이 그들을 승인한다.

The president □□□□□□□□□□ each of □□□□□ justices and □□□ senate confirms □□□□.

8. 만약 대통령이 대법관을 임명할 기회가 있다면 그것은 많은 양의 권력을 대통령에게 주는 것이다.

It is a great amount of power that he has the opportunity to appoint a Supreme Court justice.

9. 대부분의 모든 대통령은 한 명 혹은 더 많은 대법관을 지명할 수 있다.

Every president has the ability to appoint one or more Supreme Court justices.

10. 새로운 판사는 은퇴하거나 죽을 경우에 임명된다. 왜냐하면 각 대법관은 그들 생애 전부 동안 직업을 유지하는 것을 의미하는 종신직으로 선발되기 때문이다.

A new justice is appointed when a justice retires or dies because each Supreme Court justice is elected to a life term and they keep their job for the rest of their life.

11. 이것은 판사에게 공정성을 보증하고, 판사들이 다음 선거 때문에 어떤 결정을 하는 데에 압력을 받지 않도록 해준다.

This is to ensure fairness in judgment to ensure that judges are not influenced into certain decisions because of future elections.

12. 법정의 공석은 몇 주 동안에 통과되기도 하고 몇 년 이상의 시간이 걸리기도 한다.

It is little more than a few weeks pass before vacancies in the Court or much more as many years pass.

13. 최근 대법원은 3명의 여성, 6명의 남성 판사로 구성되어 있으며 그들의 평균 연령은 65세이다.

Currently, the Supreme Court is composed of three women and six men with their average age being 65-66 years old.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

The United States government is made up of three branches, each with a different responsibility. The responsibility of the judicial branch is to interpret the laws that have been passed by the legislative branch. The judicial branch makes sure laws are in alignment with the constitution of the United States. They do this through a series of courts which make judgments over issues in the country. The courts are of increasing power, and the court of last resort or the highest court in the country is the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is made up of nine justices. The president nominates each of these justices and the senate confirms them. It gives a president a great amount of power if he has the opportunity to appoint a Supreme Court justice. Almost every president has been able to appoint one or more Supreme Court justice. A new justice is appointed only when a justice retires or dies because each Supreme Court justice is elected to a life term meaning they keep the job for the rest of their life. This is to ensure fairness in judgment and to make sure the judge is not pressured into making certain decisions because of future elections. As little as a few weeks may pass between vacancies in the court or as much time as many years may pass. Currently, the Supreme Court is composed of three women and six men with their average age being sixty-five years old.

1. Which branch interprets the laws of the country?

- ① The executive.
- ② The legislative.
- ③ The judicial.
- ④ The executive, legislative and judicial.

2. The Supreme Court is also known as _____.

- ① the president's court
- ② the series of courts
- ③ the ace court
- ④ the court of last resort

3. What measure is taken to ensure fair judgments in the Supreme Court?

- ① A justice is given a life term.
- ② A justice is elected by the President.
- ③ The Supreme Court is made up of nine justices.
- ④ The president nominates each of these justices and the senate confirms them.



Non-Fiction 2

Military
(Lesson 91)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 군사의, 무력의 _____
2. 보호하다, 막다 _____
3. 분할, 분배 _____
4. 첫째의, 제1위의, 주요한, 예비의 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

division

primary

protect

military

1. Parents have the right to _____ their children.
2. The _____ between his garden and mine.
3. The _____ school acts as a focus for village life.
4. This is a _____ uniform.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 미국은 국가를 보호하기 위한 군대를 가지고 있다.

The United States of America uses a military to protect the country.

2. 미국의 군대는 5개 지부 또는 사단을 가지고 있다.

The in has branches divisions.

3. 군의 5개 지부는 육군, 해군, 해병대, 공군, 그리고 해안경비대이다.

□□□ branches □□ the □□□□□□□□ are: □□□ army, □□□□, marines, □□□ force, □□□ coast □□□□□.

4. 육군은 육지의 병력이다.

The army the ground of the .

5. 육군은 군의 가장 높은 부처로서 심지어 나라보다도 더 오래 되었다.

The [] is [] primary [] of [] military [] has [] around [] than [] the [].

6. 현대 육군은 미국 독립 전쟁 동안에 설립된 대륙군에 뿌리를 두고 있다.

□□□ modern □□□□ has □□□ roots □□ the □□□□□□□□□□ army □□□□□ was
□□□□□□□□□□ during □□□ American □□□□□□□□□□□□ War.

7. 반면 해군은 바다에 뿌리를 둔 군의 부서이다.

The navy, the other , is the based branch the military.

8. 미국 해군은 세계에서 가장 크다.

The States is largest in world.

9. 육군처럼 해군도 미국독립전쟁 동안 설립되었지만 곧 해체되었다.

□□□□ the □□□□, the □□□□ was □□□□□□□□ formed □□□□□□ the □□□□□□□□
 Revolutionary □□□□, but □□□□ disbanded □□□□□□□□ afterward.

10. 해군은 공식적으로 1794년에 다시 설립되었다.

The navy then officially again in 1794.

11. 당신이 추측하는 것처럼 공군은 항공의 군이다.

The □□□ force, □□ you □□□ guess, □□□ the □□□ forces □□ the □□□□□□□□.

12. 그것은 1947년에야 독립된 군 부대로서 가장 짧은 역사를 가진 군 부대이다.

□□ is □□□ youngest □□□□□□ of □□□ military □□ be □□□□□□□□□□ as □□ was □□□□
made □ separate □□□□□□□□ branch □□ 1947.

13. 해병대는 가장 정예부대로 여겨지는 군 부대이다.

The marines □□□ the branch □□ the military □□□□□□□□□□ to be □□□□ elite.

14. 선택된 극소수만이 해병대로 선택되며 그들은 도전적인 직업과 임무를 수행한다.

Only □ select □□□ are □□□□□□□□ into □□□ marines, □□□ those □□□ become □□□□□□□
work □□□□□□□□□□ positions □□□ missions.

15. 해병대는 바다에서 군력을 제공하기 위하여 해군과 긴밀하게 작업하지만 또한 육지의 작전을 수행하기도 한다.

□□□ Marine □□□□□ works □□□□□□□ with □□□ navy □□ provide □□□□□□□□ power
□□□□ the □□□□ but □□□□ performs □□□□ maneuvers.

16. 따라서 그것은 수륙양용의 부대로 여겨진다.

It is □□□□□□□□□ considered an □□□□□□□□□□ branch.

17. 그것은 미국 군의 가장 작은 지부이다.

It □□ the □□□□□□□□□ branch □□ the □□□□□□ States □□□□□□□□.

18. 마지막으로 미국 해안경비대가 있다.

□□□□□□□, there □□ the □.□. coastguard.

19. 해안경비대의 임무는 해상 안전, 경비, 기선의 관리업무를 제공하는 것이다.

The mission □□ the coast □□□□□ is to □□□□□□□□ maritime safety, □□□□□□□□ and stewardship.

20. 그들은 1년 내내 바다의 평화와 법을 유지한다.

They □□□□□ peace □□□□ law □□ the □□□□□ year □□□□□.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

The United States of America has a military to protect the country.

The military in America has five branches or divisions.

The branches in the military are: the army, navy, marines, air force, and coast guard.

The army is the ground forces of the military.

The army is the primary branch of the military and has been around longer than even the country.

The modern army has its roots in the continental army which was established during the American Revolutionary War.

The navy, on the other hand, is the sea based branch of the military.

The United States navy is the largest navy in the world.

Like the army, the navy was originally formed during the American Revolutionary War, but was disbanded shortly afterward.

The navy was then officially established again in 1794.

The air force, as you may guess, are the air forces in the military.

It is the youngest branch of the military to be established as it was only made a separate military branch in 1947.

The marines are the branch of the military considered to be most elite.

Only a select few are accepted into the marines, and those who become marines work challenging positions and missions.

The Marine Corps works closely with the navy to provide military power from the seas but also performs land maneuvers.

It is therefore considered an amphibious branch.

It is the smallest branch of the United States military.

Finally, there is the U.S. coastguard.

The mission of the coast guard is to provide maritime safety, security and stewardship.

They keep peace and law on the seas year round.

1. The U.S. military has how many branches?

- ① 2
- ② 3
- ③ 4
- ④ 5

2. The ground forces are the _____.

- ① Army
- ② Navy
- ③ Marines
- ④ Coast guard

3. Why are the Marines the only amphibious branch of the military?

- ① Because they work closely with the Army.
- ② Because they work closely with the Navy.
- ③ Because they to provide military power.
- ④ Because they to provide military power from the seas and land.



Non-Fiction 2

Elections
(Lesson 92)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 과정, 공정 _____
2. 정부, 정권, 통치 _____
3. 유지하다; 보살피다 _____
4. 등록(등기)부 _____
5. 투표자, 유권자 _____

1. congress _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

register

voter

maintain

government

process

congress

1. You are not qualified as a _____.
2. Local _____ election will take place in June.
3. How do I _____ for a dance class?
4. _____ voted him a pension.
5. The house is large and difficult to _____.
6. Operations to _____ visas were sharply curtailed.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어를 쓰세요.

1. 선거는 미국 민주 정부의 가장 기초적인 절차이다.

The election □□□□□□ is foundational □□□ the American □□□□□□□□ government.

2. 민주주의는 민주당이 통치한다는 것을 의미하는 것이 아니다.

A □□□□□□□□ does □□□ mean □□□ Democratic □□□□□ is □□□□□□,

3. 그 당의 힘 있는 지도자가 아닌 그 나라 사람들에 의하여 통치된다는 것을 의미한다.

□□□ a □□□□□□□□ means □ government □□□□ is □□□□□ by □□□ people □□
the □□□□□□ and □□□ just □□□ powerful □□□□□□.

4. 미국은 선거 절차를 통하여 민주주의를 유지한다.

The United □□□□□□ maintains its □□□□□□□□□□ through the □□□□□□□□ process.

5. 설치된 선거 투표소 세트는 간격을 두고 열리고 모든 등록된 투표자들은 투표할 자유를 얻는다.

At □□□ intervals □□□ election □□□□□ will □□□□ and □□□ registered □□□□□□ will
□□ free □□ vote.

6. 대부분 투표자들은 대통령, 주지사 또는 국회의원 등 그들의 대표를 뽑는다.

□□□□ of □□□ time, □□□□□□ are □□□□□□ for □□□□□ representatives,
□□□□□□ the □□□□□□□□□□, governors, □□ representatives □□ the □□□□□□□□.

7. 그들은 또한 지방 자치 단체의 관료를 뽑기도 하고, 법에 대한 투표도 가능하다.

They may □□□□ vote on □□□□□ government officials □□□ possible laws.

8. 누군가 선거에 투표하러 갈 때 그들은 이 과정을 따른다.

When □ person □□□□ to □□□□□ in □□ election, □□ or □□□ follows □□□□□ process.

9. 만약 그들이 등록된 투표자라면 그들은 그들이 거주하는 곳의 지정된 투표소로 가면 된다.

□□ they □□□ already □ registered □□□□, they □□ to □□□ voting □□□□□□
specified □□□ their □□□□□□□□□□ area.

10. 그 곳은 보통 학교이지만 교회 또는 다른 공공 건물이 될 수도 있다.

This is □□□□□ a school □□□ can also □□ a church □□ some other □□□□□□ building.

11. 그 시설에는 등록책상이 있으며 투표자들은 반드시 운전면허증이나 다른 공식적인 신분증을 보여주어야만 한다.

There □□□ registration □□□□□□ at □□□ facility, □□□ the □□□□□ must □□□□ a
□□□□□□' license □□ other □□□□□□□□ identification

12. 그리고 등록된 투표권자의 리스트에서 확인을 받아야만 한다.

□□□ be □□□□□□□□ against □ list □□ registered □□□□□□.

13. 자원봉사자들에 의하여 이 일이 행해지고 나면 그들은 선거 부스로 나아갈 수 있다.

Once that □□□ been done □□ the volunteers □□□□□, the person □□□□ proceed to □□□
voting booth.

14. 그리고 나서 그들은 무기명 투표용지 또는 투표용지에 자신의 선택을 한다.

The □□□□□□ will □□□□ make □□□ or □□□ selections □□ the □□□□□□ or
□□□□□□ choices.

15. 마지막으로 그들은 투표를 하고 난 후 카드를 옮기거나 레버를 옮겨서 부스를 깨끗하게 하여
누구도 그들이 누구에게 투표했는지 알 수 없도록 한다.

□□□□□□□, the □□□□□□ will □□□□□□ move □ lever □□ remove □ card □□□□□
then □□□□□□□□□ the □□□□□□'□ selections □□□ resets □□□ booth □□ no
□□□ can □□□ who □□□□□ person □□□□□ for.

16. 이런 방식으로 모든 투표는 사적이며 누구도 그가 투표한 방향 때문에 처벌받지 않을 수 있다.

In this □□□, all votes □□□ private, and □□ one can □□ punished for □□□ way he
□□□□□.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

The election process is foundational for the American Democratic government.

A democracy does not mean the Democratic Party is ruling,

but a democracy means a government that is ruled by the people of the nation and not just its powerful leaders.

The United States maintains its democracy through the election process.

At set intervals the election polls will open and all registered voters will be free to vote.

Most of the time, voters are voting for their representatives, either the president, governors, or representatives to the congress.

They may also vote on local government officials and possible laws.

When a person goes to vote in an election, he or she follows this process.

If they are already a registered voter, they go to the voting location specified for their geographical area.

This is often a school but can also be a church or some other public building.

There are registration tables at the facility, and the voter must show a drivers' license or other official identification and be checked against a list of registered voters.

Once that has been done by the volunteers there, the person will proceed to the voting booth.

The person will then make his or her selections on the ballot or voting choices.

Finally, the person will either move a lever or remove a card which then processes the person's selections but resets the booth so no one can see who that person voted for.

In this way, all votes are private, and no one can be punished for the way he voted.

1. A democratic government means _____.

- ① that the democrats are in power
- ② that the people rule the government
- ③ that the powerful people rule the government
- ④ that it is American

2. You cannot vote if you are not _____.

- ① considered a voter
- ② following the process
- ③ a registered voter
- ④ at a church or school

3. A person's vote is always _____.

- ① at a church or school
- ② for their geographical area
- ③ for the Democratic Party
- ④ private



Non-Fiction 2

The Hobbit
(Lesson 93)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 상상하다 _____
2. 평화스러운, 태평한, 평온한 _____
3. 모험 _____
4. 유리, 유리한 점, 이득, 이점 _____
5. 여러 외국어에 능통한 사람 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

adventure

imagine

advantage

linguist

peaceful

1. I'm afraid I'm no _____.
2. Going to the art museum is always an _____.
3. _____ yourself rich and famous.
4. The village lay in a _____ basin surrounded by hills.
5. Museums and libraries are some of the _____s of city life.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 요괴가 꼬마요정과 마술사와 싸우는 시간과 장소가 있다고 상상할 수 있는가?

Can you □□□□□□ a land □□□ a time □□□□□ goblins fight □□□□□□□ elves and □□□□□□□?

2. 매일 아침 한꺼번에 두 끼, 또는 세 끼 식사를 하고 하루를 보낼 수 있는 털복숭이 발을 가진 작은 사람들이 있는 곳을 그릴 수 있는가?

Can □□□ picture □ place □□□□□ small □□□□□□ with □□□□□ feet □□□ eat □□□ or □□□□□ breakfasts □□□□ morning □□□ save □□□ day?

3. 만약 할 수 있다면, 당신은 J. R. R. Tolkien 이 쓴 The Hobbit을 읽었을지도 모른다.

□□ you □□□, you □□□ have □□□□ The □□□□□□ by □. R. □. Tolkien.

4. 이 이야기는 Shire에 살고 있는 평화로운 호빗인 Bilbo Baggins 의 모험을 따라간다.

This story □□□□□□□ the adventures □□ Bilbo Baggins, □ peaceful hobbit □□□ lives in □□□ Shire.

5. Bilbo는 이웃들과 이야기하기 좋아하고 반지에 연기를 부는 조용한 친구로서 이야기를 시작한다.

Bilbo □□□□□□ the □□□□□ as □ quiet □□□□□□ who □□□□□ to □□□□□ with □□□□□□□□□□ and □□□□ smoke □□□□□.

6. Gandalf 라 불리는 마법사는 어느 날 Bilbo의 집으로 찾아와 그를 모험 속으로 데려 간다.

□ wizard □□□□□ Gandalf □□□□□ to □□□□□'□ door □□□ day □□□ tricks □□□ into □□□□□ on □□□ adventure.

7. 이 모험에서 Bilbo는 보물을 찾는 난쟁이와 함께 여행한다.

On this □□□□□□□□□□, Bilbo travels □□□□□ treasure seeking □□□□□□□□.

8. 비록 Bilbo는 때때로 위험에 빠지지만, 모험을 하는 동안 그는 성공적인 도둑이 된다.

Though □□□□ sometimes □□□□ into □□□□□□, he □□□□□□ a □□□□□□□□□□ thief □□□□□□ his □□□□□□□□□□.

9. 이것은 반지를 손가락에 끼는 때면 언제나 안보이게 만들어 주는 마술 반지를 그가 찾았기 때문에 일어난 일이다.

□□□□ happens □□□□□□□□ he □□□□□ a □□□□□ ring □□□□□ will □□□□□ him □□□□□□□□□□ whenever □□ places □□ on □□□□ finger.

10. 안보이게 되는 것은 Bilbo에게 이점을 주었고 심지어 그가 용을 만날 때도 그를 도와주었다.

Being invisible □□□□□ Bilbo an □□□□□□□□□□ and even □□□□□ him when □□ meets a □□□□□□□.

11. Tolkien 은 영국의 Pembroke College의 교수이다.

Tolkien □□□ a □□□□□□□□□□ at □□□ Pembroke □□□□□□□□ in □□□□□□□□.

12. 그는 The Hobbit과 The Lord of the Rings, The Hobbit 에 이은 3권의 이야기를 썼다.

□□ wrote □□□□ Hobbit □□□□ The □□□□□ of □□□□ Rings, □ three □□□□□ story □□□□□□□□□□ the □□□□□□ of □□□□□ Hobbit.

13. 그는 또한 언어학자기 때문에 영어사전을 쓰는 것도 도왔다.

He also □□□□□□□ write an □□□□□□□□ dictionary because □□ was a □□□□□□□□□□.

14. 그의 책들은 시사풍자만화, 영화, 심지어 만화책으로 만들어져 왔다.

His □□□□□□ have □□□□□ made □□□□□ cartoons, □□□□□□□ and □□□□□ comic □□□□□□.

15. 만약 당신이 모험을 읽는 것을 좋아한다면 The Hobbit 은 당신을 위한 책이다.

□□ you □□□□□ to □□□□□ adventures, □□□□□ Hobbit □□ a □□□□□ for □□□□.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

Can you imagine a land and a time where goblins fight against elves and wizards?

Can you picture a place where small people with hairy feet who eat two or three breakfasts each morning can save the day?

If you can, you may have read *The Hobbit* by J. R. R. Tolkien.

This story follows the adventures of Bilbo Baggins, a peaceful hobbit who lives in the Shire.

Bilbo begins the story as a quiet fellow who likes to talk with neighbors and blow smoke rings.

A wizard named Gandalf comes to Bilbo's door one day and tricks him into going on an adventure.

On this adventure, Bilbo travels with treasure seeking dwarves.

Though Bilbo sometimes gets into trouble, he becomes a successful thief during his adventure.

This happens because he finds a magic ring which will make him invisible whenever he places it on his finger.

Being invisible gives Bilbo an advantage and even helps him when he meets a dragon.

Tolkien was a professor at the Pembroke College in England.

He wrote *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings*, a three book story continuing the story of *The Hobbit*.

He also helped write an English dictionary because he was a linguist.

His books have been made into cartoons, movies and even comic books.

If you like to read adventures, *The Hobbit* is a book for you.

1. *The Hobbit* probably happens in _____.

- ① the city of Gandalf
- ② a real place called Tolkien
- ③ an imaginary place written by Tolkien
- ④ England

2. Bilbo becomes successful because _____.

- ① Gandalf helps him
- ② the dwarves leave him alone
- ③ he escapes a fire
- ④ he finds a magic ring

3. A linguist probably studies _____.

- ① languages
- ② stories
- ③ books
- ④ novels



Non-Fiction 2

The Harry Potter Series
(Lesson 94)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 공동 사회 _____
2. 결연한, 단호한, 굳게 결심한 _____
3. 살아남다, ~보다 오래 살다 _____
4. 이마 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

survive

determined

forehead

community

1. I _____ to become an engineer.
2. She was honored as a _____ leader.
3. We cannot _____ for long without food and drink.
4. He wiped his _____ with the back of his hand.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 오늘날 세계에서 가장 인기 있는 책 시리즈 중의 하나는 J. K. Rowling의 해리포터이다.

One of □□□ most popular □□□□ series in □□□ world today □□ the Harry □□□□□□ series by □.
K. Rowling.

2. 이 시리즈에는 7권의 책이 있는데, 마술사를 위한 기숙학교Hogwarts에서의 7년 동안 해리포터의 삶을 따라간다.

There □□□ seven □□□□□ in □□□□ series, □□□ they □□□□□□ the □□□□ of □□□□□
Potter □□□□□□ his □□□□□ years □□ Hogwarts, □ boarding □□□□□□ for □□□□□□□.

3. 책의 도입부에 해리포터는 마술사 마을에서 잘 알려져 있다.

□□ the □□□□□ of □□□ book □□□□□ Potter □□ well □□□□□ in □□□ wizarding
□□□□□□□□□.

4. 이것은 그가 마술사 주변에서 살아본 적이 없었기 때문에 매우 이상하다.

This is □□□□ strange because □□ has never □□□□ around wizards.

5. 그는 그의 고모, 삼촌 집에서 자랐고, 그들은 마술로부터 그를 멀리하려고 결정했었다.

He □□□□ up □□ his □□□□ and □□□□□' home, □□□ they □□□□ determined □□ keep
□□□ away □□□□ magic.

6. 그들은 마술이 그의 부모님을 죽였다고 생각했다.

□□□□ believed □□□□ magic □□□□□□ his □□□□□□□.

7. 해리는 악마 마술사 Voldemort의 마술공격으로부터 살아남은 것으로 유명하다.

Harry is □□□□□□ for surviving □ magical attack □□□□ the evil □□□□□□ Voldemort.

8. Voldemort는 해리가 아직 아기였을 때 해리를 공격했다.

Voldemort □□□□□□□□ Harry □□□□ Harry □□□ just □ baby.

9. 해리는 Voldemort가 그를 죽일 수 없었기 때문에 '살아남은 소년'으로 알려졌다.

□□□□□ is □□□□□ as "□□□ boy □□□ lived" □□□□□□□ Voldemort □□□ unable □□ kill
□□□.

10. 해리는 그 싸움의 유물을 간직했다.

Harry keeps □ reminder of □□□□ fight. He □□□ a scar □□ his forehead □□□□□□ like a □□□□□□□□ bolt which □□ got from □□□□□□□□'□ attack.

11. 비록 해리는 Hogwarts에 다니기 전에 어떠한 마술도 배우지 않았지만, 그는 그 곳에 가자마자 한가지를 완벽하게 배웠다.

Although □□□□□ never □□□□□□□ any □□□□□ before □□ attended □□□□□□□□, he □□□□□□□ one □□□□□ very □□□□□ once □□ got □□□□□.

12. 해리는 Quidditch를 해 본 그 나이 또래의 그 누구보다도 Quidditch를 잘 했다.

□□□□□ plays □□□□□□□□□□ better □□□□□ anyone □□□ age □□□ ever □□□□□□□ it.

13. Quidditch에서 해리는 들판을 매우 빠르게 날아다니는 작은 황금 공을 찾아야만 했다.

In quidditch, □□□□□ must look □□□ a little □□□□□□□ ball that □□ flying around □□□ field very □□□□□□□.

14. 이 공은 스니치라고 불렸다.

This □□□□□ is □□□□□□□ the □□□□□□□.

15. 해리가 그것을 보면, 활대를 타고 날아 그것을 잡으려 애썼다.

□□□□□ Harry □□□□□ it, □□ must □□□□□ on □□□ boom □□□ try □□ catch □□.

16. 만약 그가 하면, 그는 그의 팀에게 100점을 벌여준다.

If he □□□□□, he wins □□□ hundred points □□□ his team.

17. 보통 이것이 일어날 때, 그의 팀은 경기를 이긴다.

Usually □□□□□ this □□□□□□□□□, his □□□□□ wins □□□ game.

18. 해리는 많은 것들을 배웠고, Hogwarts에서 있는 동안 많은 모험을 했다.

□□□□□ learns □□□□□ things □□□ has □□□□□ adventures □□□□□□□ his □□□□□ at □□□□□□□□□.

19. 당신은 그것들이 무엇인지 알기 원한다면 그 책들을 읽어야만 한다.

You'll have □□ read the □□□□□□□ if you □□□□□ to know □□□□□ they are.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

One of the most popular book series in the world today is the Harry Potter series by J. K. Rowling. There are seven books in this series, and they follow the life of Harry Potter during his seven years at Hogwarts, a boarding school for wizards.

At the start of the book Harry Potter is well known in the wizarding community. This is very strange because he has never been around wizards.

He grew up in his aunt and uncle's home, and they were determined to keep him away from magic. They believed that magic killed his parents.

Harry is famous for surviving a magical attack from the evil wizard Voldemort. Voldemort attacked Harry when Harry was just a baby.

Harry is known as "the boy who lived" because Voldemort was unable to kill him. Harry keeps a reminder of that fight. He has a scar on his forehead shaped like a lightning bolt which he got from Voldemort's attack.

Although Harry never learned any magic before he attended Hogwarts, he learned one thing very well once he got there.

Harry plays Quidditch better than anyone his age has ever played it. In quidditch, Harry must look for a little golden ball that is flying around the field very quickly. This ball is called the snitch.

When Harry sees it, he must fly on his broom and try to catch it. If he does, he wins one hundred points for his team. Usually when this happens, his team wins the game.

Harry learns many things and has many adventures during his time at Hogwarts. You'll have to read the books if you want to know what they are.

1. Harry's aunt and uncle probably _____.

- ① despised magic
- ② admired magic
- ③ wanted to assimilate magic
- ④ already mastered magic

2. Which statement is true?

- ① Voldemort assassinated Harry.
- ② Voldemort attempt to abolish Harry was unsuccessful.
- ③ Voldemort attempt to abolish Harry was successful.
- ④ Voldemort assassinated a Harry while he was baby.

3. Quid ditch is _____.

- ① a character in the story
- ② a magic spell Harry was good at
- ③ a friend Harry had in the story
- ④ a sport Harry is incomparable in



Non-Fiction 2

Alice in Wonderland
(Lesson 95)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 피조물 _____
2. 애벌레 _____
3. (손님을 접대하는) 주인, 집주인 _____
4. 최종적인, 궁극의 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

eventual

host

creature

caterpillar

1. A _____ develops into a butterfly or a moth.
2. He is the _____ of the party tonight.
3. A human being is an imperfect _____.
4. He may take _____ control of the company.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 만약 당신이 자신의 크기를 바꿀 수 있다면 당신은 무엇을 할 것인가?

What would □□□ do if □□□ could change □□□□ size?

2. 만약 당신이 버섯을 먹는다면, 당신은 줄어들 수 있다. 만약 당신이 독을 마신다면, 당신은 자랄 수 있다.

If □□□ ate □ mushroom, □□□ would □□□□□□. If □□□ drank □ potion, □□□ would □□□□.

3. 당신이 아주 작을 때 당신은 쥐와 함께 차를 마실 수 있고, 당신이 거대할 때 당신은 집 전체를 채울 수도 있다.

□□□□ you □□□ tiny □□□ could □□□□ tea □□□□ a □□□□□□, and □□□□ you □□□ giant □□□ could □□□□ an □□□□□□ house.

4. 당신은 무엇을 하겠는가?

□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□?

5. 당신은 알려지지 않은 세계로 가는 어두운 구멍으로 빠져들 만큼 충분히 용기 있는가? 당신은 그것을 할 수 있는가?

Are □□□ brave □□□□□□ to □□□□ down □ dark □□□□ to □□ unknown □□□□□? Could □□□ do □□?

6. Lewis Carroll의 고전 Alice in Wonderland 에서 앨리스는 이 모든 일을 한다.

□□ the □□□□□□□ novel □□□□□ in □□□□□□□□□□ by □□□□□ Carroll, □□□□□ does □□□ of □□□□□ things.

7. 그녀가 만난 첫 번째 이상한 인물은 하얀 토끼이다.

The first □□□□□□□ character she □□□□□ is the □□□□□ rabbit.

8. 그녀는 토끼가 그녀의 정원을 뛰어다니는 것을 보고 그를 따라 토끼 구멍으로 들어갔다.

She □□□□ him □□□□□□□ through □□□ garden □□□ follows □□□ down □ rabbit □□□□.

9. 앨리스가 그를 따라간 후에, 그녀는 두 번째 인물을 만난다.

□□□□□ Alice □□□□□□□ him □□□□, she □□□□□ a □□□□□□□ creature.

10. 이 것은 쥐인데, 앨리스는 그녀의 고양이에 대하여 이야기해서 그를 공포에 빠트렸다.

This one □□ a mouse, □□□ Alice scares □□□ away when □□□ talks about □□□ cat.

11. 그 후에, 앨리스는 물담배를 피는 이상한 애벌레를 만난다.

After □□□□, Alice □□□□□ a □□□□□□□ caterpillar □□□ is □□□□□□□ a □□□□□ pipe.

12. 애벌레는 앨리스와 싸웠고, 그녀를 다시 혼자로 남겨둔다.

□□□ caterpillar □□□□ into □ fight □□□□ Alice □□□ leaves □□□ alone □□□□□.

13. 앨리스가 만난 다음 동물은 히죽히죽 웃는 고양이이다.

The next □□□□□□□ Alice meets □□ the Cheshire □□□.

14. 이 고양이는 앨리스에게 이상한 나라에 있는 모든 사람이 미쳤다고 말하고, 앨리스 역시 마찬가지였다.

This □□□ tells □□□□□ that □□□□□□□□ in □□□□□□□□□□ is □□□□□, and □□□□ she, □□□□□, is □□□.

15. 그녀는 고양이를 남겨두고, Mad Hatter가 개최한 차 파티에 도착한다.

□□□ leaves □□□ cat □□□ arrives □□ a □□□ party □□□□□□ by □□□ Mad □□□□□□.

16. 그녀는 오래 머물지 않았지만, 앨리스는 궁전으로 가는 길을 찾았다.

She doesn't □□□□ long, though, □□□ Alice finds □□□ way to □□□ palace.

17. 성에서 앨리스는 그녀를 죽이려고 위협한 여왕을 만난다.

At □□□ castle □□□□□ meets □□□ queen □□□ threatens □□ kill □□□□□.

18. "머리통을 베어버려!" 는 여왕이 하기 좋아하는 말이다.

"□□□ with □□□ head!" □□ what □□□ queen □□□□□ to □□□.

19. 앨리스는 거북이와 그리폰을 만나 더 많은 모험을 하고 마침내 집으로 가는 길을 발견한다.

Alice has □□□□ more adventures □□□□□ that when □□□ meets a □□□□□□ and a □□□□□□□ and eventually □□□□□ her way □□□□.

20. 이 모든 것이 꿈일까? 오직 앨리스만이 알 것이다.

Was □□ all □ dream? □□□□ Alice □□□□ ever □□□□.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

What would you do if you could change your size?

If you ate a mushroom, you would shrink. If you drank a potion, you would grow.

When you are tiny you could have tea with a mouse, and when you are giant you could fill an entire house.

What would you do?

Are you brave enough to jump down a dark hole to an unknown world? Could you do it?

In the classic novel *Alice in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll, Alice does all of these things.

The first strange character she meets is the white rabbit.

She sees him running through her garden and follows him down a rabbit hole.

After Alice follows him down, she meets a second creature.

This one is a mouse, but Alice scares him away when she talks about her cat.

After that, Alice meets a strange caterpillar who is smoking a water pipe.

The caterpillar gets into a fight with Alice and leaves her alone again.

The next creature Alice meets is the Cheshire Cat.

This cat tells Alice that everyone in Wonderland is crazy, and that she, Alice, is too.

She leaves the cat and arrives at a tea party hosted by the Mad Hatter.

She doesn't stay long, though, and Alice finds her way to the palace.

At the castle Alice meets the queen who threatens to kill Alice.

"Off with her head!" is what the queen likes to say.

Alice has even more adventures after that when she meets a turtle and a griffon and eventually finds her way home.

Was it all a dream? Only Alice will ever know.

1. The word creature probably means _____.

- ① friend
- ② enemy
- ③ animal
- ④ adventure

2. The Cheshire cat tells Alice _____.

- ① to smoke
- ② that she is crazy
- ③ that she should have tea
- ④ that she should meet the queen

3. Who says "Off with her head!"?

- ① Alice
- ② The queen
- ③ The rabbit
- ④ The mouse



Non-Fiction 2

The Chronicles of Narnia
(Lesson 96)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 조용한, 소리 없는 _____
2. 나타나다 _____
3. 마녀 _____
4. 옷장, 옷 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

witch

wardrobe

appear

silent

1. The lady has a large _____ like a fashion model.
2. The _____ is talking to her magic mirror.
3. A bus _____ed around the corner.
4. She was _____ as the grave.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 세계는 어둡고 조용하다. 아무 것도 없다. 삶도, 불빛도, 소리도.

The world □□ dark and □□□□□□. There is □□□□□□ -no life, □□ light, no □□□□□.

2. 당신은 당신의 친구와 미친 아저씨와 어둠과 침묵 속에 서있다.

You □□□□□ there □□□□ your □□□□□□ and □□□□ crazy □□□□□ in □□□ darkness □□□
silence.

3. 그 때 거대한 사자가 어둠 속에서 나타나 노래하기 시작한다.

□□□□ a □□□□□ lion □□□□□ out □□□□ the □□□□□□□□ and □□□□□□ to □□□□.

4. 그가 노래함에 따라 불이 나타나고, 다음엔 땅이, 그리고 동물들이 나타났다.

As he □□□□□ light appears, □□□ then land, □□□ then animals.

5. 그들이 생겨났을 때 모두 사자를 따라 노래 불렀다.

All □□□□□ along □□□□□ the □□□□□ as □□□□□ are □□□□□□□.

6. 이것이 나니아 세계의 탄생이다.

□□□□□ is □□□□□ creation □□ the □□□□□□ of □□□□□□□.

7. 나니아는 C.S. Lewis 의 The Chronicles of Narnia 에서 탄생한 마술 세계이다.

Narnia is □□□□□ magical world □□□□□□□□ by C.S. □□□□□□ in The □□□□□□□□□□ of Narnia.

8. 이 세계는 사람들로만 가득한 것이 아니라 (반은 사람, 반은 염소인) 새끼 염소들과 켄타우로스(반은 말, 반은 사람인), 말하는 동물들, 위험한 마녀들, 그리고 물론 창조자 아즐란으로 가득했다.

This □□□□□□ is □□□□□ of □□□□□ only □□□□□□□ but □□□□□ fawns (□□□□□ human, □□□□□ goat □□□□□□□□□□), centaurs (□□□□□ horse, □□□□□ human □□□□□□□□□□), talking □□□□□□□□□, dangerous □□□□□□□□ and, □□□ course, □□□□□ creator □□□□□.

9. 어린 영국 소녀 루시는 숨바꼭질 놀이하는 동안 숨어있던 마술 옷장에서 처음으로 나니아를 발견한다.
□□□□, a □□□□□ English □□□□, first □□□□□ Narnia □□□□ she □□□□□ in □ magical
□□□□□□□□ during □ game □□ hide □□□ seek.

10. 그녀는 나니아의 추운 겨울에 그녀와 함께하려 취한 모피코트를 걸치고 걷고 있다.
She walks □□□□ the furry □□□□□, taking one □□□□ her into □□□ cold winter □□ Narnia.

11. 바로 그때, 그 곳은 악마 하얀 마녀의 지배아래 있었다.
The □□□□ is □□□□□ the □□□□□□□ of □□□ evil □□□□□ Witch.

12. 그 마녀의 주술은 나니아를 겨울에 가둬두었지만, 절대로 크리스마스가 오도록 하지 않았다.
□□□ witch's □□□□□ traps □□□□□□ in □□□□□□ but □□□□□ allows □□□□□□□□□ to
□□□□.

13. 비록 루시는 옷장을 통과한 첫 번째 여행 동안 혼자였지만, 두 번째에 그녀는 그녀의 오빠 애드먼드를 만나고, 다음 번에 그녀의 친구 수잔과 그녀의 다른 오빠 피터를 만난다.
Although Lucy □□ alone the □□□□□ time she □□□□□□□ through the □□□□□□□□, the
second □□□□ she meets □□□ brother Edmund, □□□ the next □□□□ she meets □□□ sister
Susan □□□ her other □□□□□□□ Peter.

14. 4명의 아이들은 영국의 집으로 다시 돌아가기 전까지 마술 세계에서 흥미진진하고 무시무시한 모험을 한다.
The □□□□ children □□□□ exciting □□□ terrifying □□□□□□□□□□ in □□□ magical □□□□□
before □□□□□□□□□ home □□ England □□□□□.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

The world is dark and silent. There is nothing -no life, no light, no sound.

You stand there with your friend and your crazy uncle in the darkness and silence.

Then a giant lion steps out from the darkness and begins to sing.

As he sings light appears, and then land, and then animals.

All sing along with the Lion as they are created.

This is the creation of the world of Narnia.

Narnia is the magical world created by C.S. Lewis in The Chronicles of Narnia.

This world is full of not only people but also fawns (half human, half goat creatures), centaurs (half horse, half human creatures), talking animals, dangerous witches and, of course, the creator Aslan.

Lucy, a young English girl, first finds Narnia when she hides in a magical wardrobe during a game of hide and seek.

She walks past the furry coats, taking one with her into the cold winter of Narnia.

The land is under the control of the evil White Witch.

The witch's spell traps Narnia in winter but never allows Christmas to come.

Although Lucy is alone the first time she travels through the wardrobe, the second time she meets her brother Edmund, and the next time she meets her sister Susan and her other brother Peter.

The four children have exciting and terrifying adventures in the magical world before returning home to England again.

1. Who created Narnia?

- ① A centaur
- ② A lion
- ③ A witch
- ④ A fawn

2. A wardrobe is a place to keep _____.

- ① Clothing
- ② Toys
- ③ Books
- ④ Animals

3. Lucy has how many brothers and sisters?

- ① Two
- ② Three
- ③ Four
- ④ Five



Non-Fiction 2

The Lord of the Flies
(Lesson 97)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 선거하다, 선출하다, 선택하다 _____
2. 신호, 암호, 경보 _____
3. 구(조)하다 _____
4. 종교적인 의식 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

signal

rescue

ritual

elect

1. _____s were sent to other ships and they came and helped the ship.
2. She became the first black woman to be _____ed to the Senate.
3. The _____ of the party conference is acted out in the same way every year.
4. The brave firefighters _____d the people from the burning house.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어를 쓰세요.

1. 굉장! 마술학교에서 온 어린 소년들로 가득한 비행기가 바다 한가운데 있는 버려진 섬에 굉장하고 추락했다.

Crash! A □□□□□ filled with □□□□□ boys from □ boarding school □□□□□□ on a □□□□□□□ island in □□□ middle of □□□ ocean.

2. 선생님도 부모님도 없었다.

There □□□ no □□□□□□□, no □□□□□□□.

3. 아이들은 이제 자신들을 위한 음식과 옷을 만들며 야생에서 살아남는 법을 배워야만 했다.

□□□ children □□□□ now □□□□□ how □□ survive □□ the □□□□ providing □□□□ and □□□□□□□□ for □□□□□□□□□□.

4. 그들은 랄프를 그들의 리더로 뽑았고, 랄프는 잭을 사냥과 음식을 구하기의 책임을 맡겼다.

They elect □□□□□ to be □□□□□ leader, and □□□□□ puts Jack □□ charge of □□□□□□□ and getting □□□□.

5. 그들은 또한 불을 피우려 노력했고, 근처에 올지도 모를 비행기나 보트에 신호를 보냈다.

They □□□□ build □ fire □□ try □□□ signal □□□ planes □□ boats □□□□ may □□ near.

6. 그들은 만약 누군가 불을 보고 구출되기를 희망했다.

□□□□ hope □□ be □□□□□□□ if □□□□□□□ sees □□□ fire.

7. 당신은 전쟁이 바로 막 시작된다는 것을 추측했는가?

Would you □□□□□ that a □□□ is just □□□□□□□□□□?

8. 이것은 영국이 지금 참가하고 있는 전쟁이 아니다.

This □□ not □□□ war □□□□ England □□ now □ part □□.

9. 이것은 섬의 소년들 두 집단 간의 전쟁이다.

□□□□ is □□□ war □□□□□□ two □□□□□□ of □□□□ on □□□ island.

10. 사냥꾼 그룹은 계속해서 잔인해져 갔고 피에 목말라했다.

One group, □□□ hunters, get □□□□ and more □□□□ and blood □□□□□□□.

11. 그들은 야생 의식 동안 단지 손과 이빨 만으로 소년들 중 한 명을 죽였다.

They □□□□ one □□ the □□□□ with □□□□ their □□□□□ and □□□□□□ during □
savage □□□□□□.

12. 랄프는 소년들이 문명인으로서 살던 삶을 기억하게 하려고 노력했지만, 소년들은 숲 속에서의 야
생 삶을 더 좋아했다.

□□□□□ tries □□ get □□□ boys □□ remember □□□ life □□□□ used □□ live □□
civilized □□□□□□, but □□□ boys □□□□ the □□□□ life □□ the □□□□□□ better.

13. 이 불합치는 점차 랄프를 거의 죽음을 경험하도록 이끌었다.

This disagreement □□ what eventually □□□□□ to Ralph's □□□□ death experience.

14. 거친 소년들은 숲에 불을 피워 랄프를 죽일 수 있는 해변으로 그를 몰아가려 했다.

The □□□□ boys □□□ fire □□ the □□□□□□ to □□□ and □□□□□□ Ralph □□ to □□□
beach □□□□□ they □□□□ kill □□□.

15. 바로 그 순간, 소년들은 구조됐고, 랄프는 살았다.

□□□□ at □□□□ moment, □□□ boys □□□ rescued □□□ Ralph □□□□□.

16. 그들은 구출되어 기쁨에도 불구하고, 섬에서 사는 동안 거친 괴물이 되었던 것에 매우 슬펐다.

Even though □□□□ are happy □□ be rescued, □□□□ are very □□□ at the □□□□
monsters they □□□□□□ while living □□ the island.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

Crash! A plane filled with young boys from a boarding school crashes on a deserted island in the middle of the ocean.

There are no teacher, no parents.

The children must now learn how to survive in the wild providing food and clothing for themselves.

They elect Ralph to be their leader, and Ralph puts Jack in charge of hunting and getting food.

They also build a fire to try and signal any planes or boats that may be near.

They hope to be rescued if someone sees the fire.

Would you guess that a war is just beginning?

This is not the war that England is now a part of.

This is the war between two groups of boys on the island.

One group, the hunters, get more and more wild and blood thirsty.

They kill one of the boys with only their hands and teeth during a savage ritual.

Ralph tries to get the boys to remember the life they used to live as civilized people, but the boys like the wild life in the forest better.

This disagreement is what eventually leads to Ralph's near death experience.

The wild boys set fire to the forest to try and scare Ralph on to the beach where they will kill him.

Just at that moment, the boys are rescued and Ralph lives.

Even though they are happy to be rescued, they are very sad at the wild monsters they became while living on the island.

1. Who gets stranded on the island?

- ① Only boys
- ② Only girls
- ③ Boys and girls
- ④ Boys, girls and adults

2. On the island, many of the children become _____.

- ① Peaceful
- ② Happy
- ③ Wild
- ④ Tired

3. At the end of the story, the children probably feel _____.

- ① only happy
- ② only sad
- ③ happy and sad
- ④ neither happy nor sad



Non-Fiction 2

Winnie the Pooh
(Lesson 98)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 열의가 넘치는, 원기 왕성한, 열광적인 _____
2. 문예, 문학 _____
3. 동시대의 사람들, 세대, 대 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

generation

exuberant

literature

1. She gave an _____ performance.
2. The environment must be preserved for future _____s.
3. She got a master's degree in English _____ from Yale.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어를 쓰세요.

1. 토실토실한 어린 곰이 언덕 비탈의 그의 굴에서 꿀을 먹으며 앉아 있었다.

A chubby □□□□□ bear sits □□ his hole □□ the hillside □□□□□ honey.

2. 이것은 그가 이번 주에 비운 네 번째 꿀단지이다.

This □□ the □□□□□ honey □□□ he □□□ emptied □□□□ week.

3. 한 활력 넘치는 사자가 위 아래로 통통 튀며, 숲과 곰의 집 사이의 길을 걷고 있다.

□□ exuberant □□□□□ bounces □□ and □□□□, up □□□ down □□□ path
□□□□□□ the □□□□□ and □□□ bear's □□□□□.

4. 그는 가장 좋아하는 노래를 부르고 또 불렀다.

He sings □□□ favorite song □□□□ and over.

5. 한 심술 맞은 토끼가 정원에서 채소를 키우려고 열심히 일한다.

A □□□□□ rabbit □□□□□ hard □□ his □□□□□ to □□□□ vegetables.

6. 그는 사자에게 소리치며, 점프를 그만하라고 말했다.

□□ yells □□ the □□□□□ and □□□□□ him □□ stop □□□□□□□ around.

7. 그는 사자가 점프를 계속하며 모든 사람의 길에 들어오는 것이 좋지 않다고 생각했다.

He does □□□ think it's □□□□ for the □□□□□ to jump, □□□□, jump and □□□ in
everyone's □□□.

8. 한 어린 새끼 돼지가 사자와 토끼에게 안녕하며 손을 흔들며 행복하게 걸어 내려 오고 있다.

A □□□□□ piglet □□□□□ happily □□□□ the □□□□□ waving □□ to □□□ tiger □□□
the □□□□□□.

9. 그는 그의 친구 집에 가는 길이다.

□□ is □□ his □□□ to □□□ friend's □□□□□.

10. 그의 친구는 곰이고, 그들은 함께 많은 모험을 할 것이다.

His friend □□ the bear, □□□ they will □□□□ many adventures □□□□□□□□.

11. 이것은 A. A. Milne 이 쓴 고전 문학 작품으로 매우 잘 알려지고, 사랑 받는 캐릭터인 곰 아저씨 푸우이다.

These □□□ the □□□□ known □□□ well □□□□□ characters □□ Winnie □□□ Pooh, □ classic □□□□□ of □□□□□□□□□□ written □□ A. □. Milne.

12. 곰 아저씨 푸우는 배고픈 곰이다. 그의 친구는 토끼, 사자, 그리고 새끼 돼지이다.

□□□□□ the □□□□ is □□□ hungry □□□□. His □□□□□□□ are □□□□□□, Tigger □□□ Piglet.

13. 몇 세대에 걸친 어린 아이들이 이 사랑스러운 캐릭터들의 모음인 모험이야기를 읽고 들어왔다.

Generations of □□□□□□□□ have listened □□ and read □□□ adventures of □□□□ loveable collection □□ characters.

14. 다른 이들 뿐만 아니라 모든 인물들이 백에이커의 숲에서 모험과 게임을 공유하고 함께 산다.

All □□ these □□□□□□□□□□, as □□□□ as □□□□□□, live □□ the □□□□□□□ Acre □□□□ and □□□□□ adventures □□□ games □□□ their □□□□□ together.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

A chubby little bear sits in his hole in the hillside eating honey.

This is the fourth honey pot he has emptied this week.

An exuberant tiger bounces up and down, up and down the path between the forest and the bear's house.

He sings his favorite song over and over.

A grumpy rabbit works hard in his garden to grow vegetables.

He yells at the tiger and tells him to stop jumping around.

He does not think it's nice for the tiger to jump, jump, jump and get in everyone's way.

A little piglet walks happily down the road waving hi to the tiger and the rabbit.

He is on his way to his friend's house.

His friend is the bear, and they will have many adventures together.

These are the well known and well loved characters in Winnie the Pooh, a classic piece of literature written by A. A. Milne.

Winnie the Pooh is the hungry bear. His friends are Rabbit, Tigger and Piglet.

Generations of children have listened to and read the adventures of this loveable collection of characters.

All of these characters, as well as others, live in the Hundred Acre Wood and share adventures and games and their lives together.

1. Exuberant probably means _____.

- ① Being very tired
- ② Not wanting to spend money
- ③ Being unhappy
- ④ Having lots of energy

2. Winnie the Pooh is a story about _____.

- ① Boys
- ② Girls
- ③ Animals
- ④ Insects

3. All the characters live _____.

- ① in the Hundred Acre Woods
- ② in a cave
- ③ in a garden
- ④ in a tree



Non-Fiction 2

Charlotte's Web
(Lesson 99)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 굉장한, 지독한, 훌륭한, 무서운 _____
2. 실패, 낙제 _____
3. 번역하다, 옮기다, 바꾸다 _____
4. 언어 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

language

terrific

failure

translate

1. Are you able to _____ Korean into English?
2. Your manager is to blame for the _____.
3. Practice is the only way of mastering a _____.
4. They are also _____ with wine and cheese.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 돼지와 거미가 친구가 될 수 있을까?

Can a □□□ and a □□□□□□ be friends?

2. 그들은 고전 아동 문학인 E. B. White가 쓴 Charlotte's Web 에서는 가능하다.

They □□□ in □□□ classic □□□□□□□□'□ book □□□□□□□□□□'□ Web □□ E. □.
White.

3. 이 이야기에서 마구간에서 사는 거미의 도움으로 못난이 돼지무리 중 가장 난쟁이 돼지는 크게 자라고 점차 특별해진다.

□□ this □□□□□, the □□□□ of □□□ litter □□ pigs □□□□□ bigger □□□ more
□□□□□□□ with □□□ help □□ the □□□□□□ living □□ his □□□□□.

4. 샬롯은 거미의 이름이며 그녀는 돼지 윌버에게 큰 도움을 준다.

Charlotte is □□□ spider's name, □□□ she is □ big help □□ Wilbur the □□□.

5. 책을 읽는 동안 여러 번, 누군가는 윌버를 죽이고 싶어한다. 그 때마다 샬롯은 윌버의 마구간에 놀랍고, 멋지고, 특별한 마술 거미집을 지었다.

Many □□□□□ during □□□ book, □□□□□□□ wants □□ kill □□□□□□. Each
□□□□, Charlotte □□□□□ a □□□□□□□ web □□ Wilbur's □□□□□ saying
□□□□ he □□ amazing, □□□□□□□□ and □□□□□□□.

6. White는 많은 어린이 책들을 썼지만, Charlotte's Web 은 초기에는 실패했었다.

□□□□□ wrote □□□□ children's □□□□□, but □□□□□□□□□□'□ Web □□□□ about
□□□□□□□ of □□ earlier □□□□□□□.

7. White는 살찌워 지고 도살당한 돼지의 이야기 Death of a Pig 를 썼다.

White wrote □□□□□ of a □□□ which tells □□□ story of □ pig who □□□ fattened and
□□□□□□□□□□.

8. White는 그 이야기에서 돼지의 생명을 구할 수 없었지만 4년 후, 그는 돼지 Wilbur를 구하는 이야기인 Charlotte's Web 을 만들었다.

White □□□□ not □□□□ the □□□□ of □□□ pig □□ that □□□□□, so □□□□ years □□□□□ he □□□□□□□□ Charlotte's □□□ which □□ all □□□□□ saving □□□ pig □□□□□□.

9. 비록White는 첫 번째 돼지를 구할 수 없었지만 그는 Wilbur를 구했다.

□□□□□□ White □□□□□ not □□□□□ the □□□□□ pig, □□ saves □□□□□□.

10. 사실 Wilbur는 Charlotte's Web이 4천5백만 부 이상이 팔리고 23개 언어로 번역되었기 때문에 가장 유명한 돼지일지도 모른다.

In fact, □□□□□□ may be □□□ most famous □□□ that ever □□□ since Charlotte's □□□ has sold □□□□□ than 45 □□□□□□□□ copies and □□□ been translated □□□□□ twenty-three languages.

11. Charlotte's Web 은 White의 가장 유명한 책이다.

Charlotte's □□□ is □□□□□□'□ most □□□□□□□ book.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

Can a pig and a spider be friends?

They can in the classic children's book *Charlotte's Web* by E. B. White.

In this story, the runt of the litter of pigs grows bigger and more special with the help of the spider living in his stall.

Charlotte is the spider's name, and she is a big help to Wilbur the pig.

Many times during the book, someone wants to kill Wilbur. Each time, Charlotte spins a magical web in Wilbur's stall saying that he is amazing, terrific and special.

White wrote many children's books, but *Charlotte's Web* came about because of an earlier failure.

White wrote *Death of a Pig* which tells the story of a pig who was fattened and butchered.

White could not save the life of the pig in that story, so four years later he produced *Charlotte's Web* which is all about saving the pig Wilbur.

Though White could not save the first pig, he saves Wilbur.

In fact, Wilbur may be the most famous pig that ever was since *Charlotte's Web* has sold more than 45 million copies and has been translated into twenty-three languages.

Charlotte's Web is White's most famous book.

1. Where does Wilbur live?

- ① In a house
- ② In a web
- ③ In a stall
- ④ In a runt

2. White wrote *Charlotte's Web* _____ years after *Death of a Pig*?

- ① 2
- ② 4
- ③ 6
- ④ 8

3. *Charlotte's Web* is White's _____.

- ① Most boring book
- ② Most hard book
- ③ Most popular book
- ④ Most violent book



Non-Fiction 2

Charlie and the Chocolate Factory
(Lesson 100)

Vocabulary Quiz 1

한글 뜻에 해당하는 영어 단어를 쓰고, 영어 단어에 해당하는 한글 뜻을 쓰세요.

1. 칼날 _____
2. 맛을 내기, 조미; 양념, 향료 _____
3. 마시멜로식 과자 _____
4. 기회, 호기 _____
5. 실험의, 실험에 관한 _____

Vocabulary Quiz 2

주어진 단어들을 사용하여 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

marshmallow

blade

opportunity

experimental

flavoring

1. I eat a toasted _____.
2. I use lemon juice for _____ in baking cakes.
3. The equipment is still at the _____ stage.
4. There was no _____ for further discussion.
5. The machine cuts the grass as its _____s revolve.

Sentence Drill

주어진 한글 문장을 보고 문장에 빠진 단어들을 쓰세요.

1. 초콜릿으로 만들어진 강이 당신 앞을 흐른다.

A river □□□□ of chocolate □□□□□ in front □□ you.

2. 당신은 풀 잎을 뽑아 먹는다; 그것은 설탕으로 만들어졌고 과일 맛이 난다.

You □□□□ up □ blade □□ grass □□□ eat □□; it's □□□□ of □□□□□ and □□□□□ flavoring.

3. 버섯은 마쉬멜로우 맛이 나고 달콤한 과일들이 당신 주위를 둘러싸고 있다.

□□□□□□□□ taste □□□□ marshmallows □□□ sweet □□□□□□ grow □□ the □□□□□
all □□□□□□ you.

4. 모든 것이, 당신을 둘러싸고 있는 모든 것 하나 하나가 사탕으로 만들어졌다.

Everything, absolutely □□□□□□□□□□ around you □□ made of □□□□□.

5. 만약 이것이 사실이라면, 당신은 Ronald Dahl가 쓴 책 Charlie and the Chocolate Factory의 Willie Wonka 초콜릿 공장에 있는 것이 틀림없다.

If □□□□ is □□□□, you □□□□ be □□ the □□□□□□ Wonka □□□□□□□□ Factory
□□□□ the □□□□ Charlie □□□ the □□□□□□□□□□ Factory □□ Ronald □□□□.

6. 5명의 특별한 아이들은 그 공장을 견학할 기회를 얻는다.

□□□□ special □□□□□□□□ win □□□ opportunity □□ tour □□□ factory.

7. 이것은 수년 동안 누구도 공장을 들어가본 적이 없기 때문에 매우 특별한 포상이다.

This is □ very special □□□□□ because no □□□ has gone □□□□ or out □□ the chocolate
□□□□□□□ for years.

8. 누구도 부드럽고 황홀하게 맛이 좋은 초콜릿이 어떻게 만들어 지는지 알지 못한다.

No □□□ knows □□□ the □□□□□□□ and □□□□□□□□□ chocolate □□ made.

9. Augustus는 Wonka씨의 공장으로 보내진 첫 번째 아이이다.

□□□□□□□ is □□□ first □□□□□ to □□ thrown □□□ of □□. Wonka's □□□□□□□.

10. Augustus는 그것을 마시려고 애쓸 때 초콜릿 강으로 떨어졌다. 그리고 그는 공장으로 떠밀려갔다.

Augustus falls □□□□ the chocolate □□□□□ when he □□□□□ to drink □□□□ it, and □□ is taken □□□□ the factory.

11. 다음 아이는 Violet이었다.

The □□□□ child □□ leave □□ Violet.

12. Violet은 껌 씹는 것을 좋아하고, 그녀는 실험적인 껌 한 조각을 씹었는데 그것은 그녀를 거대한 블루베리처럼 부풀도록 했다.

□□□□□□ loves □□ chew □□□, and □□□ tries □ piece □□ experimental □□□ that □□□□□ her □□□□□ up □□□□ a □□□□□ blueberry.

13. 그 다음 공장으로 떠난 아이는 Baruca인데 쓰레기 낙하산을 타고 떨어졌다.

The next □□□□□ to leave □□□ factory is □□□□□□ who falls □□□□ a garbage □□□□□.

14. Mike TV는 자신을 위험에 빠트렸고 그는 아주 작은 크기로 줄어들었다.

Mike □□ gets □□□□□□□ into □□□□ trouble □□□ shrinks □□ a □□□□ size.

15. 마지막에 끝까지 남은 아이는 Charlie이다.

□□ the □□□, the □□□□ child □□□□□ left □□ Charlie.

16. Willie Wonka가 Charlie에게 특별한 초콜릿을 만드는 방법을 가르치고 그에게 공장을 줌으로서 행복한 결말로 끝이 난다.

It is □ happy ending □□□□ Willie Wonka □□□□□□□ to teach □□□□□□□ all about □□□□□□ the special □□□□□□□□□ and give □□□ the factory.

Comprehension Quiz

문장을 읽고 아래 질문에 맞는 답을 선택하세요.

A river made of chocolate flows in front of you.

You pick up a blade of grass and eat it; it's made of sugar and fruit flavoring.

Mushrooms taste like marshmallows and sweet fruits grow on the trees all around you.

Everything, absolutely everything around you is made of candy.

If this is true, you must be in the Willie Wonka Chocolate Factory from the book *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* by Ronald Dahl.

Five special children win the opportunity to tour the factory.

This is a very special prize because no one has gone into or out of the chocolate factory for years.

No one knows how the smooth and decadent chocolate is made.

Augustus is the first child to be thrown out of Mr. Wonka's factory.

Augustus falls into the chocolate river when he tries to drink from it, and he is taken from the factory.

The next child to leave is Violet.

Violet loves to chew gum, and she tries a piece of experimental gum that makes her swell up like a giant blueberry.

The next child to leave the factory is Baruka who falls down a garbage chute.

Mike TV gets himself into some trouble and shrinks to a tiny size.

At the end, the only child still left is Charlie.

It is a happy ending when Willie Wonka decides to teach Charlie all about making the special chocolate and give him the factory.

1. Who owns the chocolate factory?

- ① Augustus
- ② Violet
- ③ Mike TV
- ④ Willie Wonka

2. In which order do the children leave the factory?

- ① Charlie, Augustus, Violet, Baruka
- ② Mike TV, Charlie, Augustus, Violet
- ③ Augustus, Violet, Baruka, Mike TV
- ④ Mike TV, Baruka, Violet, Augustus

3. At the end, Charlie probably feels _____.

- ① Happy
- ② Angry
- ③ Jealous
- ④ Sick