

2011 학년도 제 1 학기 기말고사  
3 학년 영어과 2011년 6 월 29 일 ( 수 )요일  
제 3 교시 과목 코드 ( 10 )

출  
제  
자

중 학 교 ( 2 ) 학년 ( ) 반 ( ) 번 이 름 :

※ 확인사항

- (1) 문제지와 답안지에 필요한 인적 사항(반, 번호, 이름)을 정확히 기입(표기)한 후 답안을 작성하십시오.
- (2) 정답 2개라고 표시된 문항은 1개만 표기하면 오답으로 처리됩니다.
- (3) 본 고사는 총(28) 문항입니다.(객관식 23 문항, 주관식 5 문항)

1. Which is not appropriate in the blank? (3점)

A: Which city do you think gets more visitors, Paris or Los Angeles?

B: I think Los Angeles gets more visitors.

A: What makes you say so?

B: It has many beautiful beaches.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I think so, too.
- ② I agree with you.
- ③ I think the same way.
- ④ You can say that again.
- ⑤ Never mind. I'll get there in the future.

2. 밑줄 친 단어의 의미가 서로 같은 것은? (3.3점)

- ① · Can you save my sick elephants?  
· He is going to save money to go abroad.
- ② · He wants me to place it against the wall.  
· I'd like to place the vase on the desk.
- ③ · He used to eat ice cream every day.  
· This is used to clean air.
- ④ · He was reading a book as I entered the room.  
· When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
- ⑤ · How much water will it take to fill this pool?  
· Take a deep breath.

3. 다음 글의 내용상 적절하지 않은 것은? (3.3점)

Trees do many good things for us. (A) They soak up water from the soil, which helps to prevent floods during heavy rain. (B) They also make the air cleaner. (C) Humans and animals breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide. (D) Also, rain forests help us keep the Earth cool. (E) Trees do the opposite. Through their leaves, they take carbon dioxide from the air and give out oxygen.

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

4. Which is not natural? (3.3점)

- ① A : I'm going to visit my relatives this summer.  
B : That's great. You must be excited.
- ② A : You'd better not cook spaghetti noodles too long.  
B : I see. I'll keep that in mind.
- ③ A : I guess you know a lot about India. Can you give me some tips?  
B : I advise you not to eat with your left hand.
- ④ A : What would you do if you had lots of money?  
B : I bought a new car.
- ⑤ A : What is the longest river in the world?  
B : The Nile is longer than any other river in the world.

5. 다음 글의 ㉠~㉥ 중 어법상 옳은 것은 몇 개인가? (3.6점)

The English started ㉠ playing the modern form of soccer about 200 years ago, but people around the world ~~㉡ have played~~ soccer-like games long before. For example, the Japanese, the Romans, the Greeks, the Vikings, and the Mayans all enjoyed games ㉢ that were similar to soccer. However, China is the country ㉣ which the oldest record of a soccer-like game was found.

The Chinese played a game ㉤ calling *tsu chu* over 2,000 years ago. The game was usually played to train soldiers. It was also played at emperor's birthday parties.

- ① 1개    ② 2개    ③ 3개    ④ 4개    ⑤ 5개

6. Where could the following sentence be added? (3.3점)

That is, twice as many films as Hollywood makes are made there.

Bollywood is the nickname given to the Indian film industry. (A) The B comes from Bombay, a big city in India. (B) Around 800 films are made in Bollywood a year. (C) About 14 million Indian people go to the cinema every day. (D) Interestingly, films are made so fast in India that sometimes actors shoot scenes for four different films at a time. (E)

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

7. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (3.3점)

No one was very impressed by Susan Boyle when she first walked out onto the stage of the show, *Britain's Got Talent*.

- (A) She looked just like a middle-aged woman from the countryside. She didn't look like a talented performer.  
 (B) She released an album and it sold many copies.  
 The important thing is that Susan Boyle showed everyone that we shouldn't judge a book by its cover.  
 (C) But when she started to sing, everyone was surprised at her singing and her beautiful voice. Though she finished second in the competition, she soon became a popular singer around the world.  
 (D) Some audience members and judges even laughed at her ugly face and the way she talked.

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

8. Which of the following is true? (3점)

**Q: How did modern soccer start?**

**A:** Soccer was a regular subject in many public schools in England in the early 1800s. These schools developed their own rules, which were different from school to school. For example, Rugby School allowed the players to use their hands, but Eton School didn't. To solve this problem, ten schools founded the Football Association of England and made a set of standard rules in 1863. That was the year when modern soccer started.

**Q: Some say soccer, and others say football. What is the difference?**

**A:** You can call it either soccer or *football*. After the Football Association was founded, some people began to call the game *association football*. Several years later, some English university students coined the name soccer by adding *er* to *soc* taken from *association*. Today, the word football is used more widely. However, the game is called soccer in the U.S., Canada, and Australia.

- ① Modern soccer started in 1863.  
 ② Soccer is totally different from football.  
 ③ The name of soccer was coined from the Chinese characters.  
 ④ Nowadays the word soccer is used more widely than football.  
 ⑤ The soccer rules were all the same from school to school in the early 1800s.

9. 다음 ㉠~㉥ 중 가리키는 대상이 다른 하나는? (3.3점)

There was ㉠ a little boy called Billy. He was very poor and ㉡ he didn't have enough money to buy some bread. When he was very hungry, ㉢ he sat in front of the bakery and just smelled the bread. But the baker didn't like that. ㉣ He told Billy to go away. He said, "If you want to stay here, you have to pay for the smell." As Billy didn't move, the baker took him to the judge. After hearing their story, the judge asked Billy if he had any money. Billy said that ㉤ he had several coins. The judge said, "Put the coins in a bag and shake it. As you just wanted to smell the bread, the baker can just hear the coins."

- ① ㉠    ② ㉡    ③ ㉢    ④ ㉣    ⑤ ㉤

【10-11】 Read the following and answer the questions.

Will cyber schools replace traditional schools some day?  
 (A) they have many problems, traditional classrooms hold many advantages over online classes. First of all, traditional classrooms are a place where students may relate to one another face to face. (B), a keyboard will never be able to replace the warmth of a handshake, or a monitor that smile of another student. In traditional schools, students may also take part in team sports, club activities, and school festivals - choices not available to students who learn through computers.

10. 위 글 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (3.5점)

- |   | (A)         |   | (B)            |
|---|-------------|---|----------------|
| ① | In spite of | - | That is        |
| ② | Despite     | - | Nevertheless   |
| ③ | Because     | - | In short       |
| ④ | Furthermore | - | Also           |
| ⑤ | Although    | - | In other words |

11. Which of the following is true? (3.3점)

- ① Cyber schools have more advantages than traditional schools.  
 ② A computer makes students feel the warmth of other students.  
 ③ Students in cyber schools can get along with each other face to face.  
 ④ Students in cyber schools can participate in various team sports with others.  
 ⑤ Students in traditional schools can relate to one another through team sports and club activities.

12. Which is the best place of the given sentence? (3점)

So, how about putting two spoons of rice on it?

Two servants began to place rice on the chessboard. At the first square of the second row, the servants had to count as many as 512 grains of rice, so Chandra showed them an easier way. (A) Chandra explained, "Two hundred and fifty six grains of rice amounts to one spoon of rice. (B) " In this way, the servants continued. The eighth square on the second row needed 256 spoons of rice, which amounted to a bowl. (C) On the third row, they started to count by bowls. (D) By the middle of the fifth row, all the Rajah's rice was gone. (E)

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

13. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 treat의 문맥상 의미로 가장 적절한 것은? (3점)

The idea of a flying eye hospital started in the 1970s with Dr. David Paton, an American eye doctor. The idea became a reality in 1982 when an airline company donated a plane. Since then, we have traveled to 86 countries and treated about seven million patients.

treat/tri : t/ v. (A) to act or behave towards in the stated way (B) to try to cure by medical means (C) to buy or give something special, as a friendly act (D) to talk in order to reach an agreement (E) to regard or consider in the stated way

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

14. 다음 글의 (A),(B),(C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (3.5점)

Women's liberation groups have persuaded U.S. weather authorities that hurricanes should no longer be named only after women. As a result, future hurricanes will be named (A) alternately / alternatively with male and female names. The decision was forced by women's liberation groups who felt (B) satisfied / angry about female names only being associated with storms. The female-name policy had been in (C) affect / effect for a quarter century. According to the long-term weather forecast, there may be a total of eleven hurricanes this year. In that case, this year's list for hurricanes will be formed by 5 male and 6 female names.

- |   | (A)           |   | (B)       |   | (C)    |
|---|---------------|---|-----------|---|--------|
| ① | alternately   | - | angry     | - | effect |
| ② | alternately   | - | angry     | - | affect |
| ③ | alternately   | - | satisfied | - | effect |
| ④ | alternatively | - | angry     | - | effect |
| ⑤ | alternatively | - | satisfied | - | affect |

15. Which is grammatically right? (3.5점)

- ① I thought what she liked me.  
 ② He gave me that I wanted.  
 ③ What I want to know is the truth.  
 ④ I didn't know what she was a Greek.  
 ⑤ I'll show you that I bought for her birthday.

16. Which is correct? (3.5점)

- If you (A) keep / will keep doubling the rice, all of India will be knee-deep in rice.  
 ○ I was about to (B) leave / leaving for Spain.  
 ○ She is likely (C) succeeding / to succeed.

- |   | (A)       |   | (B)     |   | (C)        |
|---|-----------|---|---------|---|------------|
| ① | keep      | - | leave   | - | to succeed |
| ② | keep      | - | leaving | - | to succeed |
| ③ | keep      | - | leave   | - | succeeding |
| ④ | will keep | - | leave   | - | succeeding |
| ⑤ | will keep | - | leaving | - | to succeed |

17. Which can be best fit in the blank? (3점)

In medieval England, soccer games were often played between rival villages. Game rules were quite different from today's rules. Hundreds of people took part in a game, which sometimes lasted all day. The game usually became so violent that many people \_\_\_\_\_. Several kings tried to stop people from playing soccer, but it was too popular to stop.

- ① were touched by it  
 ② were surprised at it  
 ③ were satisfied with it  
 ④ were hurt or even died  
 ⑤ liked to play soccer every day

18. Which is best in (A) and (B) in common? (3점)

Research on learning suggests that getting good grades depends more on effective study skills than on a high IQ. While students with high grades prepare for exams in advance, reviewing their notes steadily, students with poor grades wait until the last minute and then cram. (A) \_\_\_\_\_, cramming doesn't produce the desired results. Students with high grades organize their time, planning when they will complete their work, while students with low grades ignore schedules and hope they will finish their work on time. (B) \_\_\_\_\_, time usually runs out, and they don't get the work done.

- ① Luckily                      ② Suddenly                      ③ That is  
 ④ Unfortunately            ⑤ On the contrary

19. Which of the following is true?

(3.5점)

According to psychologists, people form first impressions based first on how you look, then on how you sound, and finally on what you say. Your physical appearance - how you look - makes up fifty-five percent of a first impression. This includes facial expressions, body language, and eye contact, as well as clothing and general appearance. The way you sound makes up thirty-eight percent of the first impression. This includes how fast or slowly, loudly or softly you speak, and your tone of voice. People listen to your tone of voice and decide whether you sound friendly or unfriendly, interested or bored, and happy or sad. What you say - the actual words you use - counts for only seven percent of the first impression.

- ① Body language belongs to the way you sound.
- ② Your tone of voice is not related to forming a first impression.
- ③ The way you sound is the second most important thing in forming a first impression.
- ④ Your physical appearance except eye contact counts for fifty-five percent of the first impression.
- ⑤ When forming first impressions, people think the way you sound is less important than the actual words you use.

【20-서술형1】 Read the following and answer the questions.

\_\_\_\_\_, and it really solves nothing. Often, people worry because they doubt their abilities to respond to difficult situations or because they choose a negative outlook. Work at having more faith in yourself and at changing your negative thoughts. Many people find comfort and guidance for their fears in prayer, too. Also, write in a journal about the things that worry you. Decide which of them are realistic. Then talk with your parents or other reliable adults about ways to deal with those things.

20. Which is the best title ?

(3점)

- ① The benefit of prayer
- ② The ways you trust yourself
- ③ The things that make you worry
- ④ The weakness of negative thoughts
- ⑤ The ways to deal with your concern

【서술형1】 '걱정은 엄청난 양의 에너지를 소비한다'는 의미가 되도록 주어진 단어를 모두 사용하여 위 글 빈 칸에 들어갈 말을 쓰시오.(단, 필요하면 어형을 변형시킬 것) (5점)

(a, take, of, up, energy, amount, worry, tremendous)

【21-22】 Read the following and answer the questions.

REPORTER : That's amazing. What makes ORBIS's work successful?

DR. CHERWEK : I think it's successful because we have a great team. We have 21 team members from nine different countries. We are always ③faced the challenges of the work together. That's the foundation of the success of our work.

REPORTER : \_\_\_\_\_ (A)

DR. CHERWEK : I ⑥do like being a doctor, but ever since I was a child, I've loved flying. On this ORBIS plane, I can do the two things I like, I mean, treating patients and flying.

REPORTER : Linda, you are the head nurse. What do you like most about your work?

LINDA : I like meeting nice people and seeing different countries. But the thing that I like most about this work is seeing patients ④that are able to see again after ②recovering from surgery.

REPORTER : Hi, Jinsuk. I was glad to find a Korean nurse on the plane. \_\_\_\_\_ (B)

JINSUK : I've always wanted to help poor people. You ⑤don't have to be rich to help others. You just need a warm heart.

21. Which is best in (A) and (B) in common?

(3점)

- ① What is your job on this plane?
- ② How long have you worked here?
- ③ What made you volunteer for ORBIS?
- ④ When did you start to volunteer for ORBIS?
- ⑤ How can you help poor people through this work?

22. 위 글 ①~⑤중 어법상 어색한 것은?

(3.5점)

- ① ① ② ② ③ ③ ④ ④ ⑤ ⑤

23. 다음 글의 흐름상 밑줄 친 곳이 어색한 것은?

(3.3점)

Zipper are very strong, and they open and close easily. Who invented this wonderful thing? In the 1890s, people in the United States wore high shoes with a long row of buttons. Women's clothes often had rows of buttons, too. People wanted a ①harder way to put on and take off clothes. Whitcomb L. Judson, ②who was an engineer in Chicago, invented the zipper in 1893. He called it a slide fastener. However, it didn't stay ③closed very well. This was ④embarrassing, so people didn't buy many of them. They wanted to make zippers ⑤more convenient to use. Then Dr. Gideon Sundback from Sweden solved the problem.

【서술형 2】 어법상 어색한 두 가지를 찾아 올바르게 고치시오.  
(5점)

Chichikov was returning home from the party on horseback. In the dead silence of midnight, he could even hear a watchdog barking from the opposite shore of the river. No signs of life occurred near him but the sound of insects. All the ghost stories that he had heard in the evening now returned to his memory. Approaching the tree in which many soldiers had hanged, he thought he saw something white floated in the middle of the tree. The night grew darker and the mist began to spread around him.

\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

【서술형 3】 다음 우리말을 영어로 쓸 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오. (단, 반드시 6개의 단어만 쓸 것.) (5점)

펠레는 세 번의 월드컵 우승팀에 있었던 유일한 선수이다.  
Pele is \_\_\_\_\_ on three World Cup winning teams.

\_\_\_\_\_

【서술형4】 다음에 주어진 우리말 상황을 'If'를 사용하여 쓸 때 빈 칸을 완성하시오. (5점)

- 조건1 : sting, on을 사용할 것,
- 조건2 : 필요하면 어형을 바꿀 것.

벌에 팔을 쏘였기 때문에, 파티에 참석하지 못했다.

If I \_\_\_\_\_ my arm by a bee,

I \_\_\_\_\_ in the party.

【서술형5】 단어 풀이를 참고하여 글의 흐름상 (A), (B)에 알맞은 단어를 주어진 철자로 시작하여 차례로 쓰시오. (5점)

I have been to many countries - Thailand, Japan, Peru, Zambia, Australia. I just loved moving around and experiencing new things. Usually, I'd spend two or three weeks in one place and then move on. I certainly met a lot of interesting people, but my relationships were very (A) t\_\_\_\_\_ and probably a bit (B) s\_\_\_\_\_. Thinking about it now, I realize that I never really had any close friends back then. I knew a lot of people, but I didn't know anyone very well.

(A) : adj) lasting for limited and short time only, not permanent

(B) : adj) not in-depth, of or on the surface only

(A) t\_\_\_\_\_

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

※ 확인 사항

문제지를 보고 답안지의 해당란을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.

※ 이 시험문제의 저작권은 \_\_\_\_\_ 중학교에 있습니다.

무단 복제 시 저작권법에 의거 처벌될 수 있습니다.

