

SCORE 1
workbook

Chapter
4

Unit 01

PART 1. Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Part of speech	Synonym & Antonym
across	~을 가로질러	v. cross	through
			along
free	무료의	n. freedom	for nothing, unpaid
		adv. freely	paid
own	소유하다	n. owner	have, possess
		a. own, owned	lack, abandon
destroy	파괴하다	n. destruction	ruin, break down
		a. destructive	fix, repair
humanity	인류	v. humanize	humankind, human beings
		a. human, humane	
volunteer	지원자	v. volunteer	applicant
		a. voluntary	
habitat	서식지	n. habitant	range, territory
		a. habitable	
important	중요한	n. importance	significant, essential
			trivial, minor
storm	폭풍	v. storm	shower, hail
		a. stormy	
lesson	교훈	v. lesson	lecture
cheap	싼	n. cheapness	affordable, inexpensive
		adv. cheaply	expensive, costly
build	세우다	n. building, builder	make, construct
		a. built-up	demolish, destroy
unfair	불공평한	n. unfairness	unjust, partial
		adv. unfairly	fair, just
community	사회	v. communicate	society, culture
			individual, private person
educate	교육하다	n. education	teach, train
		a. educational	learn, study

Practice A 다음 설명이 의미하는 단어를 보기에서 찾아 쓰시오.

middle	make	student	part	get
poor	sometimes	hard	since	rich

- _____ : v. To cause something to happen
- _____ : a. Difficult to do or understand
- _____ : n. A piece or feature of something
- _____ : a. Having a lot of money and valuable possessions
- _____ : adv. On some occasions but not always
- _____ : a. Half of the way through an event or period of time
- _____ : v. To receive something that someone gives you
- _____ : a. Having very little money and not many possessions
- _____ : prep. From a particular time or event in the past until the present
- _____ : n. Someone who is studying at a university, school etc

Practice B 다음 주어진 단어의 동의어를 골라 쓰시오.

affordable	society	ruin	unpaid	significant
territory	construct	teach	through	possess

- _____ : important, essential
- _____ : inexpensive, cheap
- _____ : range, habitat
- _____ : for nothing, free
- _____ : have, own
- _____ : across
- _____ : culture, community
- _____ : make, build
- _____ : break down, destroy
- _____ : train, educate

Practice C 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 알맞은 단어를 쓰시오.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. 자원봉사를 하다 | do _____ |
| 2. 공원을 청소하다 | _____ |
| 3. 노인을 돕다 | help _____ |
| 4. 방과 후 | _____ |
| 5. 살기 더 좋은 곳 | a _____ |
| 6. 세계 도처에 | all _____ |
| 7. 집을 사기에 충분한 돈 | enough _____ |
| 8. 온 세계에 | _____ the world |
| 9. ~로부터 돈을 받다 | get _____ |
| 10. 더 많은 집들을 짓기 위해 | to _____ |

Practice D 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 알맞은 단어를 고르고, 필요한 경우 고쳐 쓰시오.

most	have to	enough	maybe	give
live in	person	want to	more than	when

- You are tall _____, but Jack is still taller.
- _____ me a ring as soon as you get there.
- We have _____ 100 employee parking spaces on site.
- An astronaut is a _____ who travels into space.
- About 75% of the population _____ poverty.
- I drink a lot of orange juice, but _____ I should take a supplement as well.
- Koreans _____ master English in a short period of time.
- It seems like you are always busy _____ I'm free.
- One of the _____ significant things was the weather.
- You _____ be more responsible for your action.

A. Reading passage 1

Most high schools and middle schools in the United States _____
 _____ The students _____ to help their community. They might
 _____ or _____. They do not get money for their work.

Many students do not like volunteer work. They have to do volunteer work on Saturdays or
 after school. They think this is unfair. But volunteer work is a very important lesson. It
 teaches the students to be good people. It also makes their community _____
 _____. Volunteer work is _____ in the U.S.

B. Reading passage 2

_____, many people do not have homes. They are often poor people. They
 do not have enough money to buy a house. Sometimes, they had a house, but maybe a
 storm or _____. Life is very hard for these people.

One group wants to help these people. *Habitat for Humanity* is a volunteer group. They
 build houses for people all over the world. *Habitat for Humanity* started in 1976. Since
 1976, they have built _____. *Habitat for Humanity*
 gets money from many places. Many countries give money to them, and _____
 _____.

When *Habitat for Humanity* _____, that person _____ his
 house. Also, the house is not free, but it is much cheaper than other houses. *Habitat for*
Humanity _____ to build more houses.

Unit 01

PART 3. Writing

Practice A. 주어진 말을 알맞은 순서로 배열하십시오.

1. (help / The students / do / to / have to / their community. / some work)

→ _____

2. (better place / makes / It / also / a / their community / in. / to live)

→ _____

3. (enough / a house. / do / They / money / to / have / not / buy)

→ _____

4. (They / all / build / the world. / for / houses / over / people)

→ _____

5. (so / Many countries / give / to them / money / and / many rich people. / do)

→ _____

Practice B. 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. 우리 어머니는 내가 스스로 책을 읽도록 가르치려 노력하셨다. (teach~to)

→ _____

2. 그들은 경기를 이길 수 있는 충분한 기회가 있었다. (enough~to)

→ _____

3. 돈이 항상 너를 행복하게 해주지는 않는다. (make)

→ _____

Practice C. 다음 보기 문장을 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 영어로 쓰시오.

★보기 : 그들은 훈련생들이 실수하는 것을 두려워하지 말라고 가르친다
→ They **teach their trainees not to be** afraid of making mistakes.

1. 나의 부모님은 나에게 다른 사람을 도우라고 가르치신다.

→ My parents _____ me _____ other people.

2. 나는 그가 나에게 과학자가 되도록 가르쳐주길 원한다.

→ I want him _____ me _____ a scientist.

★보기 : 그들은 아침을 먹을 충분한 시간이 없다.
→ They do not have **enough time to have** breakfast.

3. 나는 그 책을 다 읽을 시간이 없다.

→ I don't have _____ the whole book.

4. 그는 새 자전거를 살 돈이 충분히 있다.

→ He has _____ a new bicycle.

★보기 : 미국에 있는 대부분의 학교에서는 학생들에게 자원봉사 활동을 시킨다.
→ Most schools in United States **make their students do** volunteer work.

5. 내가 원하지 않는 것을 하게 하지 마.

→ Don't _____ me _____ what I don't _____.

6. 나는 그의 기분이 나아지게 하려고 그를 응원했다.

→ I cheered him up to _____ him _____.

Unit 02

PART 1. Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Part of speech	Synonym & Antonym
burn	불태우다	n. burn a. burnt, burning	flame
			put out, extinguish
usually	보통	a. usual	normally, commonly
			abnormally, unusually
rest	나머지		remainder, others
			main, most
visit	방문하다	n. visitation, visitor	call upon, drop in
			pass
probably	아마	n. probability a. probable	perhaps, maybe, possibly
			improbably, impossibly
government	정부	v. govern a. governmental	reign, administration
imagine	상상하다	n. imagination a. imaginary	guess, suppose
			demonstrate, prove
finally	마침내	a. final	eventually, at last
			at first, from the beginning
special	특별한	n. specialness adv. specially	distinct, unique
			normal, usual
nation	국가	v. nationalize a. national	country, state
against	~에 대항하여		versus, contrary to
			for, pro
fight	싸우다	n. fight, fighter a. fighting	battle, war
			give up, surrender
finish	끝내다	n. finish a. finishing	end, complete
			begin, start
capital	수도	a. capital	
president	대통령, 의장	v. preside a. presidential	chairman, chairperson

Practice A 다음 설명이 의미하는 단어를 보기에서 찾아 쓰시오.

because	country	beautiful	art	enjoy
true	way	choose	finish	move

- _____ : v. To complete something or to make something done
- _____ : a. Extremely attractive to look at someone or something
- _____ : conj. Used when you are giving the reason for something
- _____ : a. Based on facts and not imagined or invented
- _____ : n. The use of painting, drawing etc to represent ideas
- _____ : v. To get pleasure from something
- _____ : n. An area of land that is controlled by its own government
- _____ : v. Live or work in a different place
- _____ : n. A method that you use to do or achieve something
- _____ : v. To decide which one of a number of things you want

Practice B 다음 주어진 단어의 동의어를 골라 쓰시오.

flame	normally	remainder	call upon	perhaps
at last	unique	versus	complete	battle

- _____ : maybe, probably, possibly
- _____ : special, distinct
- _____ : rest, others
- _____ : contrary to, against
- _____ : visit, drop in
- _____ : burn
- _____ : eventually, finally
- _____ : end, finish
- _____ : war, fight
- _____ : usually, commonly

Practice C 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 알맞은 단어를 쓰시오.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. 가장 중요한 | the _____ |
| 2. ~에게 ~이라고 생각하게 하다 | ___ a person _____ |
| 3. 도쿄 곳곳에서 | _____ Tokyo |
| 4. 즐기기에 무언가 특별한 | something _____ |
| 5. 수년이 걸리다 | _____ |
| 6. ~에 만족하다 | be _____ |
| 7. A에서 B로 이동하다 | _____ A __ B |
| 8. 영국인들에게 대항하여 | _____ the English |
| 9. 미국의 초대 대통령 | America's _____ |
| 10. 미합중국의 수도 | the _____ |

Practice D 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 알맞은 단어를 고르고, 필요한 경우 고쳐 쓰시오.

in	always	find	take	something
but	about	as	part	all over

- This project is expected to _____ 3 years to complete.
- He may be competent, _____ here he has a poor relationship with others.
- People can stay in the hotels until they _____ apartments.
- He was looking for _____ to drink.
- When I lived __ Italy, I bought many luxury goods.
- Bake until cookies are just beginning to color, _____ 16 minutes.
- We have local distributors _____ the country.
- The station is _____ full of people waiting in line.
- I am deeply conscious of my responsibility _____ a president.
- Christmas Day is the most crucial _____ of the event.

Unit 02

PART 2. Listening dictation

A. Reading passage 1

Every country _____. In Russia, it's Moscow. In France, it's Paris. In Saudi Arabia, it's Riyadh. The capital city is _____ in the country, but it is _____ the most important. That is because _____.

When people visit other countries, they usually go to the capital. The capital gives them _____. Imagine a country has a good capital. Then, visitors will probably like that country. So, _____ their capital to be very beautiful. In Paris, you will find beautiful buildings and art. You can find wonderful parks _____. Every capital has something special to enjoy.

B. Reading passage 2

The capital city of the United States is Washington, D.C. But did you know that this _____? The first capital was Philadelphia. Philadelphia is about 100 miles north of Washington. But many Americans did not like this. Every state _____ the capital city. As a new nation, the United States needed _____. In 1789, George Washington, America's first president, _____ the new capital. Washington, D.C. was not part of any state. This way, _____ more special _____.

It took years to build the new capital. In 1800, the workers finally finished. _____ Philadelphia to Washington, D.C. The Americans were very _____ their new capital. In 1812, the Americans _____ against the English, and the English burned the new capital. After a lot of hard work, the Americans built the capital again.

Unit 02

PART 3. Writing

Practice A. 주어진 말을 알맞은 순서로 배열하십시오.

1. (countries / Most / their / want / to / capital / very beautiful. / be)

→ _____

2. (capital / Every / something / has / enjoy. / special / to)

→ _____

3. (about / Philadelphia / north / is / Washington. / 100 miles / of)

→ _____

4. (way / The United States / happy. / to make / needed / a / the states / all)

→ _____

5. (a lot of / After / the Americans / the capital /again. / hard work, / built)

→ _____

Practice B. 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. 수술을 하고 난 뒤, 모든 순간이 고통스러웠다. (every~)

→ _____

2. 리더가 되기 위해서는 많은 책임감이 필요하다. (It takes~to)

→ _____

3. 내 가족은 나에게 다른 어떤 것보다 중요하다. (more~than)

→ _____

Practice C. 다음 보기 문장을 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 영어로 쓰시오.

★보기 : 모든 선생님들이 친절하고 좋다.
→ **Every teacher is kind and nice.**

1. 심각한 병에서 회복하고 난 뒤, 그는 세상 모든 것이 아름답다고 생각했다.
→ After _____ from serious _____, he thought _____ in the world is beautiful.
2. 결승전에서는 모든 선수들이 최선을 다한다.
→ In the final, _____ does the _____.

★보기 : 보고서를 끝내는데 2시간 정도 걸린다.
→ **It takes** about two hours **to finish** my report.

3. 새 차를 사는데 수백만 달러가 든다.
→ _____ millions of dollars _____ a new car.
4. 마지막 프로젝트를 끝내는데 10달이 넘게 걸렸다.
→ _____ more than 10 months _____ the final project.

★보기 : 어떤 주도 다른 주보다 특별해지지 않을 수 있었다.
→ No state would be **more** special **than** the others.

5. 그 TV 프로그램은 최근에 내가 봤던 어떤 것보다 재미있다.
→ The TV program is _____ any other I have seen recently.
6. 이 영화보다 충격적인 것은 없었다.
→ _____ was more _____ this movie.

Unit 03

PART 1. Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Part of speech	Synonym & Antonym
cold	추운	n. cold adv. coldly	chill, freezing
			hot, warm, heated
weigh	무게가 나가다	n. weight a. weighty	
alone	혼자의	n. aloneness adv. alone	solitary, lonely
			accompanied
cross	건너다	a. cross, crossable	go across, pass over
northern	북쪽의	n. north adv. northerly	southern
last	마지막의	n. last adv. lastly	final, at the end
			beginning, first
cave	동굴	v. cave	cavern, tunnel
age	시대	v. age a. aged	period, era
terrible	무서운	n. terribleness adv. terribly	awful, fearful
giant	거대한	n. giant a. gigantic	huge, enormous
			small, tiny
need	~을 필요로 하다	n. need a. needful, needy	want, require, demand
			own, possess
peace	평화	a. peaceful, peaceable	accord, harmony
			conflict
weather	날씨	v. weather	climate
place	장소	v. place a. placeless	area, position
warm	따뜻한	v. warm adv. warmly	heated, hot
			cool, cold, chill, freezing

Practice A 다음 설명이 의미하는 단어를 보기에서 찾아 쓰시오.

age	ice age	both	bridge	food
between	group	human	feet	pound

- _____ : a. Used to talk about two people, things etc together
- _____ : n. A period of time when ice covered many northern countries
- _____ : v. To come together and connect with each other
- _____ : prep. Used to say which people or things are involved together
- _____ : n. A particular period of history
- _____ : n. A structure that allows people to cross
- _____ : n. Things that people and animals eat
- _____ : n. A unit for measuring weight, equal to 16 ounces
- _____ : n. A person, a part of the group of mammals
- _____ : n. A unit for measuring length, equal to 12 inches

Practice B 다음 주어진 단어의 동의어를 골라 쓰시오.

era	heated	position	demand	awful
final	go across	solitary	enormous	chill

- _____ : period, age
- _____ : last, at the end
- _____ : pass over, cross
- _____ : cold, freezing
- _____ : giant, huge
- _____ : alone, lonely
- _____ : warm, hot
- _____ : want, require, need
- _____ : fearful, terrible
- _____ : area, place

Unit 03

PART 2. Listening dictation

A. Reading passage 1

17,000 years ago, _____. It was the last ice age. The ice age was _____. Most of Canada and other northern countries _____. It was a very hard time for both people and animals. There was _____. Before the ice age, _____ in North or South America. But _____, there was an ice bridge from Russia to Alaska. People _____. They moved south into North and South America. _____, there were people in all parts of North and South America.

B. Reading passage 2

In the last ice age, there was a terrible war. It was _____. It was a war between people and bears. Both the humans and the bears _____. Humans did not build houses yet. They needed caves _____. The bears also needed the caves.

The bears of the ice age were much bigger than any bear today. They _____ 20 feet long and _____ 2,000 pounds. They also lived _____. Bears today live alone. Killing the bears was hard for the humans. Many humans _____ bears. But at last, humans _____ because the Earth got warmer. The giant bears could not live in the warmer weather. At the end of the ice age, all the giant cave bears were dead and humans _____.

Unit 03

PART 3. Writing

Practice A. 주어진 말을 알맞은 순서로 배열하십시오.

1. (for / and animals. / a / It / was / both / very hard time / people)

→ _____

2. (a / cold weather. / was / The ice age / of / time / very)

→ _____

3. (caves. / needed / the bears / the humans / Both / and)

→ _____

4. (were / any bear / The bears / today. / bigger / of the ice age / much / than)

→ _____

5. (humans / Many / in / fights / died / bears. / with)

→ _____

Practice B. 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. 그녀와 나 모두 비 오는 날에는 밖에 나가기 싫어한다. (both A and B)

→ _____

2. 그녀는 우리 학교의 다른 어떤 여자아이들보다 예뻐다. (~than any~)

→ _____

3. 추워서 머리부터 발 끝까지 떨린다. (from~to~)

→ _____

Practice C. 다음 보기 문장을 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 영어로 쓰시오.

★보기 : 나는 고기와 채소 둘 다 좋아한다.
→ I like **both** meat **and** vegetables.

1. 그 영화와 책은 같은 점과 다른 점을 둘 다 가지고 있다.
→ The movie and the book _____ same _____ different points.
2. 그는 수학과 문학 둘 다 전공했다.
→ He _____ mathematics _____ literature.

★보기 : 선사시대의 잠자리들은 오늘날의 어떤 잠자리보다 컸다.
→ The dragonflies of prehistoric times were **bigger than any other dragonfly** today.

3. 토성은 태양계의 다른 어떤 행성보다 많은 달을 가지고 있다.
→ Saturn has _____ moons _____ planet in the solar system.
4. 상식은 사회에서 다른 어떤 것보다 더 중요하다.
→ Common sense is _____ important _____ thing in society.

★보기 : 러시아부터 알래스카까지 이어지는 다리가 있었다.
→ There was an ice bridge **from** Russia **to** Alaska.

5. 나는 그 프로젝트가 처음부터 끝까지 모두 마음에 안 들었다.
→ I didn't like the whole project _____ start _____.
6. 학교에 가기 위해서는 버스에서 지하철로 갈아타야 한다.
→ I have to _____ bus _____ subway to go to school.

Unit 04

PART 1. Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Part of speech	Synonym & Antonym
century	세기	a. centennial, centurial	
huge	거대한	n. hugeness adv. hugely	enormous, immense small, tiny
mystery	신비	a. mysterious adv. mysteriously	secret, riddle
face	마주하다	n. face a. faceless	confront avoid, escape
temple	신전		abbey, chapel
famous	유명한	n. fame adv. famously	well-known, celebrated unknown
attack	공격하다	n. attack a. attackable	assault, strike defend, guard
heavy	무거운	n. heavy adv. heavily	weighty, massive light, weightless
region	지역	a. regional adv. regionally	area, field
ancient	고대의	n. ancient adv. anciently	aged, antique current, present
warrior	전사	a. warrior	fighter civilian
island	섬	v. island a. islandish	isle, islet continent, mainland
amazingly	놀랍게도	v. amaze a. amazing	surprisingly, astonishingly commonly, customarily
emperor	황제	n. empire, emperorship	
tear	찢다	n. tear a. tearing	rend attach

Practice A 다음 설명이 의미하는 단어를 보기에서 찾아 쓰시오.

same	different	difficult	high	enemy
huge	the Pacific	probably	question	strong

- _____ : a. Not like something or someone else
- _____ : a. Extremely large in size, amount, or degree
- _____ : a. Being one identical thing or person
- _____ : a. Hard to do, understand, or deal with
- _____ : n. Someone who hates you and wants to harm you
- _____ : n. A sentence that asks for a reply
- _____ : a. In a position that is a long way above the ground
- _____ : a. Having a lot of physical power or influence
- _____ : n. The world's largest ocean, between America and Asia
- _____ : adv. Used to say that something is likely to happen

Practice B 다음 주어진 단어의 동의어를 골라 쓰시오.

enormous	abbey	celebrated	assault	massive
astonishingly	area	antique	fighter	rend

- _____ : amazingly, surprisingly
- _____ : chapel, temple
- _____ : aged, ancient
- _____ : field, region
- _____ : strike, attack
- _____ : immense, huge
- _____ : well-known, famous
- _____ : warrior
- _____ : tear
- _____ : weighty, heavy

Practice C 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 알맞은 단어를 쓰시오.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. 거의 알지 못한다 | know _____ |
| 2. 가장 가까운 육지 | the _____ |
| 3. 1년 넘게 걸리다 | take _____ |
| 4. 헐다 | _____ |
| 5. ~로 유명하다 | be _____ |
| 6. 다른 지역들에 살다 | live _____ |
| 7. 같은 시기쯤 살다 | live _____ |
| 8. 피라미드처럼 보이다 | look _____ |
| 9. 거기에 오르는 것 | getting _____ |
| 10. 매우 많은 이것들 | so _____ |

Practice D 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 알맞은 단어를 고르고, 필요한 경우 고쳐 쓰시오.

same time	because	mountain	capital	Pyramids
know about	side	away	get to	over

- I don't know _____ you well but I'm not generous with bad behavior.
- Mt. Everest is the tallest _____ on Earth.
- It is not known by many _____ they overlooked it.
- Whenever we look at the moon, the same _____ is always facing us.
- I will call you back as soon as I _____ Italy.
- The _____ were constructed as tombs of the kings of ancient Egypt.
- I was really happy and sad all _____ time.
- My home is about 10 miles _____ from my school.
- Paris is the fashion _____ of the world.
- Audiences _____ 10,000 applauded loudly at the end of the concert.

A. Reading passage 1

The Aztecs and the Incas _____. They lived around the same time (14th-16th century), but they lived _____. The Aztecs lived in southern Mexico, and the Incas lived in Peru. The Incas _____, Machu Picchu. It was in the Andean mountains. Getting up there is very difficult because it is high in the mountains. _____ could not attack them there. The Incas were very strong and _____. In 1532, the Spanish warrior Francisco Pizarro _____.

The Aztecs _____. Their buildings and temples look like pyramids. The capital city was Tenochtitlan. The Aztecs are famous because they _____. The Spanish warrior Hernn Cortéz attacked the Aztecs in 1519. He killed many of them. Today, you can still visit the great buildings and temples of the empire.

B. Reading passage 2

Almost everyone knows about the Pyramids and the Sphinx. But not many people know about the Moai on Easter Island. The Moai are huge stone heads. They are _____ Easter Island and face the sea. The Moai are a mystery. We know almost nothing about them.

Easter Island is a small island in the Pacific. _____ is 2,000 miles away. How did _____ get to Easter Island? Making each Moai probably _____. This is because each head is very big and heavy. _____, there are over 500 _____ . How did the people of Easter Island build so many of these huge stone heads? Scientists _____. There is, however, another important question. After they built the Moai, the people of Easter Island _____. Why did they do that?

Unit 04

PART 3. Writing

Practice A. 주어진 말을 알맞은 순서로 배열하십시오.

1. (on / know / Not / the Moai / many people / about / Easter Island.)

→ _____

2. (on / the sea. / sides of / They / all / are / Easter Island / and face)

→ _____

3. (there is / Getting up / very difficult / it is / because / the mountains. / high / in)

→ _____

4. (The Aztecs / famous / are / they / because / were / warriors. / great)

→ _____

5. (the great buildings and / You / still / the empire. / can / temples of / visit)

→ _____

Practice B. 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. 이 영화는 거대한 규모로 유명하다. (be famous for ~)

→ _____

2. 그녀는 그저 작은 여자아이 같지만, 그녀가 화를 내면 사자 같다. (look like ~)

→ _____

3. 소수의 사람들만이 상을 탈 수 있는 기회를 가질 것이다. (not many ~)

→ _____

Practice C. 다음 보기 문장을 참고하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 영어로 쓰시오.

★보기 : 내 여동생은 복권에 두 번이나 당첨돼서 운이 좋기로 유명하다.
→ My sister **is famous for** her luck because she won the lottery twice.

1. 토성은 수천 개의 빛나는 고리로 유명하다.
→ Saturn _____ its thousands of shiny _____.
2. 프랑스는 와인과 음식으로 유명하다.
→ France _____ its wine and food.

★보기 : 그 강아지는 젖은 수건같이 생겼다.
→ The puppy **looks like** a wet towel.

3. 이것은 크림처럼 보일지 모르지만 굉장히 딱딱하다.
→ It may _____ a cream, but it is really _____.
4. 네가 그 옷을 입으니까 스키를 잘 타는 사람처럼 보인다.
→ You _____ a good skier _____ that clothes.

★보기 : 그가 음악가라는 것을 아는 사람은 많지 않다.
→ **Not many** people know that he is a musician.

5. 이 주변에는 갈 만한 곳이 별로 없다.
→ There are _____ to go around here.
6. 진실을 알고 있는 사람은 많지 않다.
→ _____ know about the truth.