SCORE 1
workbook

Chapter 5

PART 1. Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Part of speech	Synonym & Antonym
feather	깃털	v. feather a. feathered	plume
desert	사막	v. desert a. desertic	
cover	덮다	n. cover, coverage a. coverable	screen, shield bare, expose
strange	이상한	n. stranger adv. strangely	unusual, abnormal usual, common
space	공간	v. space a. spacious	room, place
wet	젖은	n. wet adv. wetly	damp, moist dry, arid
flow	흐르다	n. flow	run, move, pass collect, gather
wonder	놀라다	n. wonder a. wonderful	marvel, surprise
swamp	늪	v. swamp a. swampy	wetland land, ground
stand	서다	n. stand	rise, get on sit
less	~보다 적게	n. less a. lesser	minor, lower major, greater
clothes	옷	v. clothe	clothing, wardrobe, apparel
thin	마른	v. thin adv. thinly	skinny, slender fat, obese
easily	쉽게	n. easiness a. easy	smoothly, readily difficultly, hard
entire	전체의	n. entireness adv. entirely	whole, overall Partial, local

Practice A 다음 설명이 의미하는 단어를 보기에서 찾아 쓰시오.

crane	weather	lake	heat	lose
dear	wear	idea	burn	sick

1. _____ : n. A large area of water surrounded by land
2. _____ : n. The temperature and other conditions such as sunny, rainy etc
3. _____ : n. Warmth or the quality of being hot
4. _____ : v. To stop having a particular thing or state
5. _____ : n. Used when speaking to someone you love
6. _____ : v. To have something such as clothes, shoes etc on your body
7. _____ : n. A tall water bird with very long legs
8. _____ : n. A plan or suggestion for a possible course of action
9. _____ : v. To receive too much sunlight on the skin
10. _____ : a. Suffering from a disease or illness

Practice B 다음 주어진 단어의 동의어를 골라 쓰시오.

whole	apparel	run	marvel	slender
room	screen	wetland	damp	rise

1. _____ : clothing, wardrobe, clothes
2. _____ : place, space
3. _____ : get on, stand
4. _____ : swamp
5. _____ : overall, entire
6. _____ : flow, move, pass
7. _____ : shield, cover
8. _____ : wet, moist
9. _____ : thin, skinny
10. _____ : surprise, wonder

1. ~로 유명하다   be _____
2. 한 발로 서다   _____ one leg
3. 머리부터 발 끝까지   from _____
4. 가져가 버리다   take _____
5. 나는 ~에 대해 궁금했었다   I _____
6. 시원해지게 하다   cool _____
7. 많은 햇빛   a _____
8. 그들의 몸 전체를 덮다   cover _____
9. 화상을 입다   get _____
10. 그들을 덥게 하다   _____ hot

seem	keep	however	take away	thus
or	skin	as much as	cool down	only

1. The team _____ to survive well without star players.
2. The body needs to _____ slightly before going to bed.
3. I couldn't have enough time to travel _____ I wanted.
4. We want to _____ all the barriers to our marriage.
5. You can get it what you want. _____, you should eat them all.
6. You have to do your best. _____ you will be fired.
7. This thick door _____ the cold inside the refrigerator.
8. There was an accident. _____, the atmosphere of the family was not so good.
9. My _____ is so sensitive that I should use mild lotion.
10. There was _____ one question to get to the final.

PART 2. Listening dictation

A. Reading passage 1

Cranes are very well-known for standing on one leg. Why do they do this? It may seem strange, but they stand _____. Feathers cover cranes _____ to keep their bodies warm in cold weather. However, they _____ on their thin legs. Moreover, they _____ like lakes and swamps, and the water _____. It will take away the heat from their legs. Thus, cranes stand with only one leg in the water. This way, they don't _____.

B. Reading passage 2

Child: Mom, I was wondering about something.

Mom: What is it, dear?

Child: Well, when I see people in desert countries on TV, they are _____ _____. But it's really hot in the desert! Shouldn't they wear _____?

Mom: Well, that _____ in our country. But there is a lot of sunlight in the desert. So, people there _____. Or they will _____ and sick very easily.

Child: But don't _____ make them hot?

Mom: Not as much as you think. The clothes cover their bodies, and there is space between the skin and cloth _____. This cools down people in the desert.

PART 3. Writing

Practice A. 주어진 말을 알맞은 순서로 배열하시오.

1. (They / like / usually / wet places / live / swamps. / in / lakes and)

→ _____

2. (their / feathers / have / They / thin legs. / don't / on)

→ _____

3. (clothing / wear / Shouldn't / less /cool down? / they / to)

→ _____

4. (They / get / will / very / burned / easily. / and sick)

→ _____

5. (is / to flow. / space / the skin / between / and cloth / for air / There)

→ _____

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

1. 그 전사는 용맹하기로 유명하다. (well-known for~)

→ _____

2. 이것이나 저것이나 크게 다른 점은 없다. (between~and~)

→ _____

3. 에어컨이 없으면 여기는 너무 더워질 것이다. (get~)

→ _____

> **★보기 :** 그 회사는 좋은 품질의 제품으로 유명하다.
> → The company is **well-known for** its good quality products.

1. 그 팀은 패스 플레이로 유명하다.
→ The team ___ _____ _____ its pass play.

2. 이 곳은 계절마다 다른 경치로 유명하다.
→ This place ___ _____ for its _____ _____ in each season.

> **★보기 :** 나비와 나방의 차이점이 뭔가요?.
> → What is the difference **between** a butterfly **and** a moth?

3. 한국은 1997년과 2000년 사이에 어려운 날들을 보냈다.
→ Korea had _____ days _____ 1997 _____ 2000.

4. 10살과 19살 사이의 사람을 10대라고 부른다.
→ A person _____ 10 _____ 19 year old is _____ a teenager.

> **★보기 :** 물은 상당히 차가워지기도 한다.
> → The water can **get** really **cold**.

5. 나는 가끔 정말 심한 두통을 앓는다.
→ I sometimes _____ really _____ headaches.

6. 사람들은 나이가 들면서 머리가 빠지는 경향이 있다.
→ People tend ___ _____ their hair when they _____ _____.

PART 1. Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Part of speech	Synonym & Antonym
Pope	교황		
believe	믿다	n. belief a. believing	trust, accept disbelieve
universe	우주	a. universal adv. universally	cosmos
project	과제	v. project	task, assignment
research	연구하다	n. researcher, research a. researchable	study, investigate
right	옳은	v. right	correct, exact, true false, wrong
religion	종교, 신념	a. religious	creed, faith
magazine	잡지		periodical
reach	~에 도착하다	n. reach a. reachable	arrive at, get to depart, leave
article	기사	v. article a. articled	news, report
complete	완성하다	adv. completely n. completion	finish, conclude start, initiate
mean	의미하다	n. meaning a. meaningful	signify, indicate, represent
dead	죽은	n. death a. deadly	deceased, departed alive, living
punish	벌하다	n. punishment a. punishable	correct, discipline excuse, forgive
already	이미		previously, earlier after, later

Practice A 다음 설명이 의미하는 단어를 보기에서 찾아 쓰시오.

travel	center	around	study	leave
star	science	million	know	the Earth

1. _____ : n. Things that we usually see as points in the night sky
2. _____ : v. To go away from a place or a person
3. _____ : n. The planet that we live on
4. _____ : n. Knowledge about the world, especially based on examining
5. _____ : v. To go from one place to another, especially far away
6. _____ : adv. Moving in a circle or part of a circle
7. _____ : n. The middle of a space, area, or object
8. _____ : v. To be sure about something
9. _____ : n. A piece of work to find out more about a particular subject
10. _____ : n. An extremely large number of people or things

Practice B 다음 주어진 단어의 동의어를 골라 쓰시오.

a few	give up	show	against	rest
above	interesting	say	learn	far

1. _____ : indicate, represent, mean
2. _____ : discipline, punish
3. _____ : report, article
4. _____ : magazine
5. _____ : already, earlier
6. _____ : conclude, complete
7. _____ : accept, believe
8. _____ : universe
9. _____ : departed, dead
10. _____ : faith, religion

1. 수 백년 전   hundreds _____
2. ~의 중심에 있다   be _____
3. ~의 주위를 돌다   travel _____
4. 그들의 종교에 대항하여   _____ their religion
5. ~에 관한 책을 쓰다   write _____
6. 더 배우기를 원하다   want _____
7. 위에 있는 대부분의 별들   most _____
8. 지구에서 멀다   _____ Earth
9. 오래 걸리다   it _____
10. ~에 따르면   _____

a few	give up	show	against	rest
above	interesting	say	learn	far from

1. The typical love and tragedy theme of the story is _____ reality.

2. There are _____ ways to manage the whole system.

3. Some people _____ that children can learn languages faster than adults.

4. You can pay 100 dollars first, and the _____ later.

5. How did you _____ about the problems between them?

6. This will _____ who the winner of the competition is.

7. Never _____ and do your best to the end.

8. Canada is located _____ the United States.

9. The people start to have uprising _____ the king.

10. The documentary was very informative but not _____.

PART 2. Listening dictation

A. Reading passage 1

_____, people _____ around the Earth. But a few people believed differently. In the 16th century, Copernicus thought the sun was at the center of the universe. And he said that the Earth _____. However, many people didn't like this idea. They thought it was _____. But an Italian scientist, Galileo, believed Copernicus was right. Galileo _____ that the Earth was moving. And he _____ his study. But the Pope _____ about his study. The Pope told Galileo _____ his house for the rest of his life. And Galileo _____ his work. But today, we know Copernicus and Galileo were right!

B. Reading passage 2

I was researching stars to complete a big science project. I _____ about dead stars. I heard that _____ are dead. Do you know why? People say that stars are very far from Earth. So it takes a long time for the stars' light to get here. When _____, they are already dead. However, I _____ an interesting article from a science magazine. According _____, it takes some stars' light just _____ to reach Earth! In fact, stars live for millions of years. Then this means that some stars _____ when we see them.

PART 3. Writing

Practice A. 주어진 말을 알맞은 순서로 배열하시오.

1. (the Earth /showed / Galileo / that / was / moving.)

→ _____

2. (about / him / The Pope / writing / punished / his study. / for)

→ _____

3. (Galileo/ his house / The Pope told / for / not / his life. / to leave / the rest of)

→ _____

4. (researching / big science project. / I / complete / was / a / stars / to)

→ _____

5. (the stars' light / takes / It / for / a / long time / here. / to get)

→ _____

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

1. 누군가가 이 아이들을 매일 돌봐야 한다. (must)

→ _____

2. 나는 늦잠을 자서 학교에 늦지 않기 위해 서둘러야 했다. (have to)

→ _____

3. 뉴스에 따르면, 우리 집 주변에서 사고가 났었다. (according to~)

→ _____

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

> **★보기 :** 나는 가게가 문닫기 전에 가 보아야 한다.
> → I **must** go to the store before it closes.

1. 오토바이를 탈 때에는 반드시 헬멧을 써야 한다.
→ You _____ _____ helmet when you _____ a bike.

2. 너는 최소한 외국어 한 가지를 하고 사람들에게 친근해야 한다.
→ You _____ _____ at least one foreign language _____ good _____ people.

> **★보기 :** 그녀는 어제 일찍 일어나야 했다.
> → She **had to** get up early yesterday.

3. 우리는 물이 부족해서 절약해야만 했다.
→ We were _____ ____ water, so we _____ ____ save it.

4. 다음 시험을 위해 너는 공부를 열심히 해야 한다.
→ You _____ ____ study hard ____ the next exam.

> **★보기 :** 오늘 날씨 예보에 의하면, 오후에 비가 올 것이다.
> → **According to** today's weather forecast, it will rain afternoon.

5. 계획에 따르면, 우리는 2시간이 넘게 기다려야 한다.
→ _____ ____ the schedule, we _____ _____ more than 2 hours.

6. 조사에 따르면 한국에는 여전히 많은 흡연자들이 있다.
→ _____ ____ the research, _____ ____ still many smokers in Korea.

PART 1. Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Part of speech	Synonym & Antonym
helpful	도움이 되는	v. help adv. helpfully	useful, practical useless, ineffective
easily	쉽게	v. ease a. easy	readily, smoothly difficultly, hard
rope	밧줄		cable, string
dangerous	위험한	n. danger adv. dangerously	risky, unsafe safe, secure
spot	점	v. spot a. spotted	dot, point
poison	독	a. poisonous adv. poisonously	toxic, venom cure, antidote
powerful	강한	n. power adv. powerfully	strong, potent helpless, weak
bite	물다	n. bite a. biting	nibble loose, let go
medicine	약	v. medicate a. medicinal	cure, drug
dislike	싫어하다	n. dislike	hate, abhor like, favor
deadly	치명적인	n. death a. dead	fatal, lethal healthy, nonfatal
climber	등산가	v. climb a. climbing	mountaineer, alpinist
mostly	대부분은, 주로	n. most a. most	largely, mainly hardly, few
insect	곤충	a. insectlike	bug, moth
stomach	위	a. stomachic	

famous	female	half	rattlesnake	rarely
hospital	gross	also	sometimes	web

1. _____ : n.   An animal that can have babies or produce eggs
2. _____ : a.   Very unpleasant to look at or thing about
3. _____ : n.   A large building where sick people receive medical treatment
4. _____ : adv.   On some occasions but not always
5. _____ : n.   A net of thin threads made by a spider to catch insects
6. _____ : n.   A poisonous snake that shakes its tail to make a noise
7. _____ : n.   Being one of two equal parts of a whole
8. _____ : a.   Known to many people in many places
9. _____ : adv.   In addition to something else that you have mentioned
10. _____ : adv.   Seldom happening or occurring

cure	useful	readily	largely	risky
fatal	toxic	hate	potent	nibble

1. _____ :   practical, helpful
2. _____ :   bite
3. _____ :   abhor, dislike
4. _____ :   smoothly, easily
5. _____ :   venom, poison
6. _____ :   mainly, mostly
7. _____ :   unsafe, dangerous
8. _____ :   lethal, deadly
9. _____ :   medicine, drug
10. _____ :   powerful, strong

1. 거미줄을 가장 크게 만드는 거미   the _____

2. 약 1인치   _____

3. 15배 더 치명적인   15 _____

4. 유용한 곤충   a _____

5. 너무 많은 곤충들   far _____

6. 우리의 모든 음식을 먹다   eat _____

7. 다른 방법들로 우리를 돕다   help _____

8. 매우 강하고 매우 가벼운   very _____

9. 거미의 독 조차   even _____

10. 병원에서 거미의 줄을 사용하다   use _____

mostly	use	tell	time	each
out of	a little	far	all of	help

1. One _____ ten was African-American and nine were white.

2. I cannot _____ when he is upset and when he is good.

3. The restaurant is not _____ from here.

4. They were _____ identified by their physical characteristics.

5. The teacher _____ him study but he couldn't still understand.

6. The air is becoming more polluted _____ day.

7. Sit _____ closer, so we can have a deeper conversation.

8. Be careful not to _____ bad words to other people.

9. That is three _____ bigger than this, but it's much expensive.

10. _____ the members agreed, but I didn't like the rule.

Unit 03

PART 2. Listening dictation

A. Reading passage 1

The most famous spider in the world is the black widow. The black widow _____ the Americas. Black widows are the largest web-making spiders. The females are _____ _____. They are much larger and more dangerous _____. You can easily tell the female from the male spiders. The female has a red spot _____. The black widow has a very powerful poison. It is 15 times _____ _____. Because black widows only use a little poison in each bite, _____ people. Even so, _____ will make you very sick, and you will need to go to the hospital.

B. Reading passage 2

Most people dislike spiders. They think spiders _____. But spiders are very helpful to people. Spiders eat insects, and they eat a lot. One spider can eat over 1,000 times __ _____. That means without spiders, there _____ _____ in the world. They _____ and our lives would be really bad. Spiders help _____. Spiders make silk for their webs. This silk is very strong and very light. We can make _____. These ropes are very strong. Mountain climbers sometimes use them. We also use spider silk in hospitals. Even a spider's poison can be helpful. We make some medicines out of spider poison. So, the next time you see a spider, don't kill it. It is _____!

Unit 03

PART 3. Writing

1. (in / the world / spider / The most / famous / the black widow. / is)
→ _____

2. (than / more / is / deadly / It / rattlesnake poison. / 15 times)
→ _____

3. (its weight / can eat / One spider / over 1,000 times / insects / one year. / in / in)
→ _____

4. (some / make / medicines / We /out / spider poison. / of)
→ _____

5. (bite / A / a black widow / from / make / very sick. / will / you)
→ _____

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

1. 모래 속에서 진주를 구분하는 것은 거의 불가능했다. (tell~from)
→ _____

2. 다음에 운전할 때에는 부디 조심하세요. (the next time~)
→ _____

3. 친구들이 없다면 내 인생은 매우 지루할 것이다. (without~would)
→ _____

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

★**보기 :** 나는 그녀와 그녀의 여동생을 구분할 수 없다. 그들은 매우 닮았다.
→ I can't **tell** her **from** her sister. They look alike.

1. 나는 혼란스러워서 친구와 적을 구분하기가 힘들었다.
→ I was _____, so it was hard to _____ friends _____ foes.

2. 너는 Jack과 그의 쌍둥이 동생을 구별할 수 있니?
→ Can you _____ Jack _____ his _____ brother?

★**보기 :** 다음부터 나를 보면 인사하도록 해!
→ So, **the next time** you see me, say hi to me!

3. 당신이 다음에 로그인할 때 이 정보는 삭제될 것이다.
→ This data will be deleted _____ _____ _____ you _____ in.

4. 다음에 그녀와 외출할 때 무엇을 입을까?
→ What do I wear _____ _____ _____ I go _____ _____ her?

★**보기 :** 공기가 없다면, 우리는 1분도 살 수 없을 것이다.
→ **Without** air, we **could** not live a minute.

5. 부모님의 허락이 없으면 나는 절대 못나갈 것이다.
→ _____ the consent of my parents, I _____ never ____ out.

6. 아내가 없었다면 나는 절대로 성공하지 못할 것이다.
→ _____ my wife, I _____ never _____ it.

PART 1. Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Part of speech	Synonym & Antonym
rule	지배하다	n. ruler a. ruling	reign, govern liberate, loose
brain	뇌	a. brainless	head
change	바꾸다	n. change a. changeable	alter, transform fix, stay
happen	발생하다	n. happening	occur, take place
dark	어두운	v. darken n. darkness	dim, gloomy light, bright
true	진실한	n. truth adv. truly	correct, right, factual false, untrue
huge	거대한	n. hugeness adv. hugely	enormous, vast, tremendous tiny, small
hit	때리다	n. hit a. hittable	strike, beat
suddenly	갑자기	n. suddenness a. sudden	quickly, unexpectedly gradually, slowly
asteroid	소행성	a. asteroidal	
different	다른	n. difference adv. differently	unlike, dissimilar same, similar, identical
disappear	사라지다	n. disappearance	vanish, fade appear, emerge
constantly	항상	n. constant a. constant	always, all the time
find	발견하다	n. finding a. findable	discover, detect lose, miss
problem	문제	a. problematic adv. problematically	matter, trouble answer, solution

Practice A 다음 설명이 의미하는 단어를 보기에서 찾아 쓰시오.

ago	cold-blooded	deadly	quickly	dust
way	warm-blooded	plant	mammal	smart

1. _____ : n.   A method that you use to achieve something
2. _____ : adv. Fast, after only a short time
3. _____ : a.   Having a body temperature that remains steady and warm
4. _____ : n.   A type of animal that drinks milk from its mother's body
5. _____ : a.   Having a body temperature that changes with the surroundings
6. _____ : n.   A living thing that has leaves and root and grows in earth
7. _____ : adv. Used to show how far back in the past something happened
8. _____ : n.   Dry powder consisting of extremely small bits of dirt
9. _____ : a.   Intelligent or sensible, knowing a lot
10. _____ : a.   Likely to cause death

Practice B 다음 주어진 단어의 동의어를 골라 쓰시오.

reign	alter	dim	factual	tremendous
head	strike	unlike	trouble	detect

1. _____ :   transform, change
2. _____ :   beat, hit
3. _____ :   correct, right, true
4. _____ :   govern, rule
5. _____ :   matter, problem
6. _____ :   brain
7. _____ :   gloomy, dark
8. _____ :   enormous, vast, huge
9. _____ :   dissimilar, different
10. _____ :   discover, find

Practice C 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 알맞은 단어를 쓰시오.

1. 6400백만 년 전까지   until _____
2. 100만년 이내에   _____ years
3. 추운 날씨 속에   in _____
4. 거대한 먼지 구름을 만들다   make _____
5. ~와 다르다   be _____
6. 훨씬 더 똑똑한   _____
7. 살기 위한 새로운 방법들   new _____
8. 오랫동안   for _____
9. 끊임없이 음식을 찾다   _____ food
10. 지구 전체에   _____ the Earth

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

until	some	single	sunlight	stop
way	big	all over	move around	soon

1. The Sahara desert is becoming _____ each year.
2. Keep away from heat and direct _____.
3. This mask _____ dirt from going into your nose.
4. Bake _____ cookies are just beginning to color, about 15 minutes.
5. My dream is travelling _____ the world.
6. India and the United States of America are alike in many _____.
7. I was distracted in midnight, because someone kept _____.
8. _____ people say that the truth is matter of perspective.
9. The teacher was watching every _____ activity of the students.
10. The recent situation in North Korea might _____ turn into a war.

PART 2. Listening dictation

A. Reading passage 1

Until 64 million years ago, dinosaurs _____. _____ and only ate plants. Some dinosaurs were _____. Then, suddenly, all of the dinosaurs died. It happened very quickly. _____, every single dinosaur disappeared. But what happened? Why did they all die?

Today most scientists believe that the dinosaurs died because _____ _____. An asteroid is a large rock from space. The asteroid _____ around the earth. This cloud _____, and the earth was dark and cold. Dinosaurs could not live in the cold weather. So, they died.

B. Reading passage 2

Dinosaurs died because they could not live in cold weather. But some animals _____. They were mammals. Mammals were very different from dinosaurs. Mammals _____ _____. Their bodies made heat. So, they could live in colder weather. Dinosaurs were cold-blooded. Their bodies did not make heat. So, they died in cold weather.

Mammals were _____ too. Mammals had bigger brains than dinosaurs. They were much smarter. This was very helpful. Dinosaurs _____ _____ Mammals were smart. They found _____.

Mammals only had one problem. Cold-blooded animals can go _____ _____. This is not true with warm-blooded animals. They had to _____. So, mammals moved around _____. Soon, mammals were all over the Earth.

Practice A. 주어진 말을 알맞은 순서로 배열하시오.

1. (only / ate / huge / Some / plants. / were / and)

→ _____

2. (huge dust cloud / the earth. / The asteroid / a / made / around)

→ _____

3. (because they / not / live / in / Dinosaurs / could / died / cold weather.)

→ _____

4. (warm-blooded / is / This / true / with / animals. / not)

→ _____

5. (over / were / Mammals / the Earth. / all)

→ _____

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

1. 대부분의 책들은 1주일 이내에 배달될 수 있다. (within~)

→ _____

2. 내 예상과는 완전히 달랐다. (different from)

→ _____

3. 사람들은 물이 없어도 10일 동안 살 수 있다. (can~without)

→ _____

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

> ★보기 : 한 시간 내에 모든 아이들은 잠들었다.
> → **Within** an hour, every child fell asleep.

1. 그것은 정말 아프지만, 30분 내에 끝날 것이다.
→ It really hurts, but it ＿＿＿＿ ＿＿ finished ＿＿＿＿＿ a half an hour.

2. 한국은 20년 내에 세계에서 가장 부유한 나라가 되었다.
→ Korea became one of ＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿ in the world ＿＿＿＿＿ 20 years.

> ★보기 : 유인원들은 인간과 매우 다르다.
> → Apes are very **different from** humans.

3. 아이들의 세계는 어른들의 세계와 매우 다르다.
→ Children's world ＿＿＿ very ＿＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿ adult world.

4. 그의 가족은 다른 가족들과 다르지 않다.
→ His family ＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿ other families.

> ★보기 : 적절한 치료가 없다면 고통이 오래 갈 수 있다..
> → The pain **can** go long **without** proper treatment.

5. 이제부터 너는 내 허락 없이도 아무데나 갈 수 있다.
→ You ＿＿＿＿ go anywhere ＿＿＿＿＿ my ＿＿＿＿＿ from now on.

6. 나는 아침에 커피가 없으면 살 수 없다.
→ I ＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿ ＿＿＿＿＿ coffee in the morning.