

SCORE 1
workbook

Chapter
6

Unit 01

PART 1. Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Part of speech	Synonym & Antonym
invent	발명하다	n. inventor, invention	devise, contrive
		a. inventive	copy, imitate
experiment	실험	v. experiment	test, trial
		a. experimental	
last	지속하다	a. lasting	continue, endure, survive
		adv. last	fail, give up
improve	개선하다	n. improvement	amend, enhance
		a. improving	worsen, harm
develop	발전시키다	n. development	advance, grow, progress
		a. developing, developed	degenerate
succeed	성공하다	n. success	achieve, make it
		a. successful	fail, collapse
replace	대체하다	n. replacement	change, alter, substitute
		a. replaceable	
electric	전기의	n. electricity	electrical, powered
		adv. electrically	unplugged
filament	가는 실	a. filamentary	thread, fiber
article	기사	v. article	news, report
		a. articulated	
standard	표준의	v. standardize	average, basic, common
		n. standard	abnormal, exceptional
glow	타다, 빛을 내다	n. glower	burn, beam, glare
		a. glowing	
repair	수리하다	n. repair	fix, patch, mend
		a. repairable	break, damage
light bulb	백열 전구		
flight	비행	v. fly	flying, aviation
		a. flyable	fall, drop

Practice A 다음 설명이 의미하는 단어를 보기에서 찾아 쓰시오.

born	love	discover	repeat	failure
carbon	glider	kite	aircraft	camp

- _____ : n. A chemical element found in all living things
- _____ : v. To find out something that you did not know about before
- _____ : v. To like or enjoy doing something very much
- _____ : n. A lack of success in achieving or doing something
- _____ : n. A place where people stay for a short time
- _____ : n. Brought into life by birth or in like manner
- _____ : v. To do or say something again
- _____ : n. A light frame that you let fly in the air with a long string
- _____ : n. A plane or other vehicle that can fly
- _____ : n. A light plane that flies without an engine

Practice B 다음 주어진 단어의 동의어를 골라 쓰시오.

patch	glare	devise	continue	powered
thread	trial	amend	average	achieve

- _____ : basic, common, standard
- _____ : electric, electrical
- _____ : contrive, invent
- _____ : fiber, filament
- _____ : fix, mend, repair
- _____ : enhance, improve
- _____ : succeed, make it
- _____ : test, experiment
- _____ : burn, beam, glow
- _____ : last, endure, survive

Practice C 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 알맞은 단어를 쓰시오.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. 새로운 무언가를 발견하다 | discover _____ |
| 2. 천 번 넘게 | _____ times |
| 3. 절대 포기하지 않다 | never _____ |
| 4. 최대 40시간 동안 지속되다 | last _____ |
| 5. 훨씬 더 오랫동안 | for _____ |
| 6. 연으로 놀다 | play _____ |
| 7. 1901년부터 1903년까지 | _____ |
| 8. 점점 더 성공적으로 되다 | become _____ |
| 9. 마침내 | _____ |
| 10. 일상생활의 한 부분 | a _____ |

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

give up	open	finally	spend	such as
at most	work hard	sandy	part	daily life

- You will achieve everything you want if you _____ enough.
- It is a waste of time. I don't want to _____ time on this.
- The restaurant _____ successfully, but it had to close just in a short time.
- I have many appliances, _____ a laptop, a cell phone and a tablet. PC.
- She _____ confessed that she was a murderer.
- Although you realize that you can't win, never _____.
- Most people realize only a small _____ of their ability.
- There were thirty or forty _____ who came to the concert.
- Most people think that a desert is just a hot and _____ place.
- _____ in France was really exhausting, but it was memorable.

A. Reading passage 1

Do you know _____ the light bulb? Yes, it was Thomas Alva Edison! Edison was born in 1847. He _____ and discover something new. He repeated experiments over a thousand times to make the light bulb. He had many failures. However, he never gave up.

Edison opened the Edison Electric Light Company in 1878. In 1879, Edison finally made the light bulb. He _____. This light bulb burned for more than 13 hours. His helpers at the light company spent time _____ such as switches, fuses and wires.

Because the light bulb _____, people wanted to have better ones. So a different filament was developed. In 1910, William David Coolidge replaced the standard carbon filament with a tungsten filament. It could glow for much longer.

B. Reading passage 2

In the late 1800s, young Orville and Wilbur Wright _____ as they played with their kites. The Wright Brothers opened a bicycle repair shop. They worked hard at the shop and _____.

They tested their first glider on a sandy spot in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina in 1900. They set up a camp there for the test. However, from 1901 to 1903, the brothers traveled between Kitty Hawk and their home. Their _____.

At last, on December 17, 1903, the Wright Brothers' first air flight succeeded. Orville Wright was on the air craft first and _____.

After Wilbur died in 1912, their _____ and became a part of daily life. Orville died at 77 in 1948.

Unit 01

PART 3. Writing

Practice A. 주어진 말을 알맞은 순서로 배열하십시오.

1. (the experiments / He / to make / repeated / over / the light bulb. / thousand times)

→ _____

2. (for / 13 hours. / burned / This light bulb / than / more)

→ _____

3. (their first glider / sandy spot / They / Kitty Hawk. / tested / a / on / in)

→ _____

4. (the air craft first / 12 seconds. / Orville Wright / and flew / was / for / on)

→ _____

5. (Kitty Hawk / traveled / The brothers / between / their home. / and)

→ _____

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

1. 식사를 간식으로 대체하는 것은 좋은 생각이 아니다. (replace A with B)

→ _____

2. 그는 설명을 계속했지만 나는 하나도 이해할 수 없었다. (keep~ing)

→ _____

3. 나는 그가 천재일 것이라고는 꿈도 꾸지 않았다. (dream of)

→ _____

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

★보기 : 우리 엄마는 내 낡은 침대를 새 것으로 바꿔주셨다.
→ My mother **replaced** my old bed **with** a new one.

1. 나는 내 낡은 옷들을 새 옷으로 바꾸고 싶다.

→ I want _____ my old clothes _____ a new _____ .

2. 그는 그 담장을 식물들로 대체하기로 결정했다.

→ He _____ to _____ the fence _____ plants.

★보기 : 그는 좋은 수영선수가 될 때까지 연습을 계속했다.
→ He **kept practicing** until he became a good swimmer.

3. 내가 조용히 하라고 말했음에도 불구하고 그는 계속 노래를 불렀다.

→ _____ I told him to be quiet, he _____ .

4. 선수들이 계속해서 기회를 놓쳤기 때문에 우리는 경기를 보고 싶지 않았다.

→ We didn't want _____ the game, because the players _____ the chances.

★보기 : 그는 연을 가지고 놀면서 비행에 대한 꿈을 키웠다.
→ He **dreamed of** air travel as they played with their kites.

5. 많은 사람들이 20대에 자동차를 가지는 것을 꿈꾼다.

→ Many people _____ a car in their twenties.

6. 나는 그녀의 남자친구가 되는 꿈은 절대 꾸지도 못할 것이다.

→ I can _____ dream _____ her boyfriend.

Unit 02

PART 1. Vocabulary

Word	Meaning	Part of speech	Synonym & Antonym
post card	우편 엽서		postal card
simple	간단한	n. simplicity adv. simply	easy, clear, uncomplicated complicated, complex
tiny	작은	n. tininess adv. tinily	microscopic huge, giant
unpleasant	불쾌한	n. unpleasure adv. unpleasantly	bad, nasty pleasant, satisfying
remember	기억하다	n. remembrance a. rememberable	recall, recollect forget, disremember
mobile	움직일 수 있는	v. mobilize n. mobility	portable, movable immobile, fixed
tap	두드리다	n. tap, tapping a. tappable	touch, pat, beat
fix	고치다	n. fixity a. fixable	repair, mend, restore break, damage
future	미래	a. future, futureless	tomorrow, futurity past, history
surgery	수술	a. surgical adv. surgically	operation
amazing	놀라운	v. amaze n. amazement	surprising, astonishing common, normal
example	예	v. example	case, instance
useful	유용한	v. use n. use, user	working, handy useless
library	도서관		
information	정보	v. inform a. informative	data, facts, findings

Practice A 다음 설명이 의미하는 단어를 보기에서 찾아 쓰시오.

smartphone	machine	research	photo	trip
nanotechnology	scientist	dangerous	before	write

1. _____ : v. To form letters or numbers with a pen or pencil
2. _____ : n. A picture obtained by using a camera and film
3. _____ : n. Serious study and collecting of information of something
4. _____ : prep. Earlier than a particular event or action
5. _____ : n. A science which develops extremely small machines
6. _____ : n. A visit to a place that involves a journey
7. _____ : n. A piece of equipment with moving parts
8. _____ : a. Able or likely to harm or kill you
9. _____ : n. A cell phone that includes additional software functions
10. _____ : n. Someone who works or is trained in science

Practice B 다음 주어진 단어의 동의어를 골라 쓰시오.

handy	portable	microscopic	clear	pat
astonishing	futurity	recollect	restore	nasty

1. _____ : amazing, surprising
2. _____ : mobile, movable
3. _____ : tomorrow, future
4. _____ : easy, uncomplicated, simple
5. _____ : working, useful
6. _____ : bad, unpleasant
7. _____ : recall, remember
8. _____ : tiny
9. _____ : repair, mend, fix
10. _____ : touch, beat, tap

Practice C 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 알맞은 단어를 쓰시오.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. 점점 작아지다 | _____ |
| 2. 미래에 | in _____ |
| 3. 문제를 해결하다 | _____ problems |
| 4. 수술 없이 | _____ |
| 5. 여러모로 | in _____ |
| 6. ~을 보다 | take _____ |
| 7. 연구보고서를 쓰다 | write _____ |
| 8. 여행 중 | on _____ |
| 9. ~의 앞에 | in _____ |
| 10. 켜다 | _____ |

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

when	take a look	have to	send	watch
only	right now	probably	hope	problem

- You'd better do it _____ before you forget it again.
- It is quite simple, but _____ 10 in the country can do it.
- Divers were _____ to examine under the sea.
- There is something wrong with my car. I need to pull over and _____.
- It will _____ work better as a film than as a book.
- I _____ that we can meet each other in your country soon.
- Gap between rich and poor is a huge _____ in Korea.
- It is so exciting to _____ a sports game in a stadium.
- He looks charming _____ he is concentrating on something.
- She didn't study at all, so she _____ mark the answer randomly.

Unit 02

PART 2. Listening dictation

A. Reading passage 1

Smartphones _____ in many ways. Do you remember when you got your first mobile phone? Let's take a look at _____.

Before smartphones, you _____ to write a research paper. Now you tap the screen and get the information you need. Before, you would send your friends a post card when _____ to Europe. Now you can _____ in front of the Eiffel Tower. Before, you would turn on the TV to watch music videos. Now you can enjoy them by just _____ in your smartphone. It's all amazing, isn't it?

B. Reading passage 2

Many things in our world _____. Computers and cell phones are good examples. Both are getting smaller each year. But now some things are getting really tiny. Scientists can now make new machines _____. Because nano machines are so small, you _____.

Right now, scientists can only make very simple machines with nanotechnology. In the future, they will _____ machines. Scientists hope they can make tiny robots with nanotechnology. These tiny robots could work inside our bodies. They _____ in our bodies without surgery. Also, nano robots _____ our dangerous and unpleasant jobs.

Unit 02

PART 3. Writing

Practice A. 주어진 말을 알맞은 순서로 배열하십시오.

1. (they / make / Scientists / hope / can / nanotechnology. / tiny robots / with)

→ _____

2. (our bodies / fix / problems / They / without / could / surgery. / in)

→ _____

3. (the screen / the information / you need. / tap / and get / You)

→ _____

4. (the TV / music videos. / You / turned / to /on / watch)

→ _____

5. (you / got / remember / Do / you / first mobile phone? / when / your)

→ _____

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

1. 나는 수 천명의 사람들 앞에서 연설했다. (in front of ~)

→ _____

2. 밖에 나가기 전에 집 안의 모든 불을 꺼라. (turn off)

→ _____

3. 문제는 우리 팀의 팀워크가 점점 나빠진다는 것이다. (get~)

→ _____

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

★보기 : 서점 앞에서 11시에 만나자.

→ Let's meet **in front of** the bookstore at 11:00.

1. 그 술 취한 운전자는 그의 집 앞에 있는 담장에 차를 박았다.

→ The drunken driver _____ his car _____ a wall _____ his house.

2. 그는 모두의 앞에서 그의 여자친구를 끌어안았다.

→ He _____ his girlfriend _____ everybody.

★보기 : 여기 너무 춥다. 히터 좀 켜줄래?

→ It's too cold here. Could you **turn on** the heater?

3. 영화를 보기 전에 휴대전화를 꺼주세요.

→ _____ your cell phone _____ you _____ the movie.

4. 너무 복잡하다. 너는 이 기계를 어떻게 켜는지 아니?

→ It is too complicated. Do you know _____ the machine?

★보기 : 점점 어두워지고 있었다.

→ It was **getting dark**.

5. 과자 가격이 매우 빠르게 더 비싸지고 있다.

→ Prices of snacks are _____ so rapidly.

6. 요즘에는 겨울마저도 점점 따뜻해지고 있다.

→ _____, the weather is _____ even in winter.