Test 1

Write each word and its Korean meaning. Score : / 24

No.	English	Korean	No.	Korean	English
1	greet		13	악수	
2	travel		14	볼	
3	handshake		15	(고개 숙여) 인사하다	
4	bow		16	쓰다듬다, 토닥거리다	
5	male		17	인사하다	
6	common		18	접촉	
7	cheek		19	흔한, 보통의	
8	firmly		20	여행하다	
9	pat		21	물건, 물체	
10	typical		22	남자	
11	object		23	전형적인	
12	contact		24	단호히, 확고히	

Test 2

A Choose and complete the sentences.

bowing
handshaking
a very strong handshake
a light handshake or a kiss
people usually shake hands
hug and kiss on both cheeks

1. In the USA, _____ when they meet.
2. In many Asian countries, _____ is a common form of greeting.
3. In Arab countries, close male friends _____.
4. In Mexico, _____ is common.
5. Common French greeting is _____.
6. In Russia, the typical greeting is _____.

B Choose and write the numbers.

① Arab countries ② Mexico ③ France ④ Russia

1. Touching of cheeks with a kissing sound is also common. ☐
2. Contact between a man and a woman in public is not permitted. ☐
3. They kiss on the left cheek followed by a kiss on the right cheek. ☐
4. If they know each other well, they may hug and pat on each other's back. ☐
5. They don't like shaking hands when there is a table or any object between them. ☐
6. They shake hands with the right hand only, for longer but less firmly than in the West. ☐

Summary Make up

Choose and complete the summary.

firmly / strong / bowing / shake / pat / greet / object / right

Introduction	Greeting cultures are often different from country to country. Therefore when you travel other countries, you'd better know the way how to _____ other.
Body	In the USA, people usually _____ hands when they meet. Handshaking, smiling and saying "hello" will be fine. In many Asian countries, _____ is a common form of greeting. In Arab countries, close male friends hug and kiss on both cheeks. They shake hands with the _____ hand only, for longer but less _____ than in the West. In Mexico, handshaking is common. But if they know each other well, they may hug and _____ on each other's back. In Russia, the typical greeting is a very _____ handshake. Russians don't like shaking hands when there is a table or any _____ between them. They believe that will bring trouble.
Conclusion	How do you usually greet people in your culture?

Test 1

Write each word and its Korean meaning. Score : / 24

No.	English	Korean	No.	Korean	English
1	prevent		13	부수다	
2	luck		14	후루룩 마시다	
3	slam		15	피냐타	
4	slurp		16	놓아 주다, 날려 보내다	
5	upside down		17	세게 놓다	
6	knock down		18	축하하다	
7	piñata		19	막다, 예방하다	
8	blindfolded		20	봉투	
9	release		21	행운의	
10	congratulate		22	눈가리개를 한	
11	envelope		23	행운, 운	
12	lucky		24	거꾸로	

Test 2

A Choose and complete the sentences.

their age plus one for good luck
by giving them red envelopes with money
slurp noodles in as far as possible before biting
may break piñata or knock piñata down with sticks

1. In Ireland, the number of bumping is _____ _____.
2. In China, birthday boys or girls should _____ _____.
3. In Mexico, Children, who are blindfolded, _____ _____.
4. In Vietnam, on the New Year's Day, parents congratulate their children _____.

B Choose and complete the sentences.

① Canada ② China ③ Ireland ④ Mexico ⑤ Vietnam

1. Everyone's birthday is on the New Year's Day. ☐
2. The birthday piñata filled with candies is prepared. ☐
3. This country's birthday tradition is eating a plate of long noodles. ☐
4. Birthday boys' or girls' faces are slammed into the birthday cake. ☐
5. Birthday boys' or girls' noses sometimes are covered, usuallywith butter. ☐
6. Birthday boys or girls are held upside down and are "bumped" on the floor. ☐

Summary Make up

Choose and complete the summary.

slammed / congratulate / blindfolded / envelopes
prevent / upside down / release / slurp

Introduction	What do you do on your birthday to celebrate your day? Here are several types of birthday traditions.
Body	In Canada, birthday boys' or girls' noses sometimes are covered, usually with butter. They believe that this event will _____ bad luck. Birthday boys' or girls' faces are _____ into the birthday cake. But don't forget to blow out candles first. Chinese birthday tradition is eating a plate of long noodles. They believe long noodles mean long life. Birthday boys or girls should _____ noodles in as far as possible before biting. In Ireland, birthday boys or girls are held _____ and are "bumped" on the floor. The number of bumping is their age plus one for good luck. Mexicans have fun tradition for birthday boys or girls. The birthday piñata filled with candies is prepared. Children, who are _____, may break it or knock it down with sticks and _____ the contents.
Conclusion	In Vietnam, everyone's birthday is on the New Year's Day. On the day, every child is a year older and parents _____ their children by giving them red _____ with money that is known as "lucky money."

Test 1

Write each word and its Korean meaning. Score : / 24

No.	English	Korean	No.	Korean	English
1	decide		13	포장지	
2	wrapper		14	볼거리, 광경	
3	hut		15	운영하다	
4	bury		16	불가사의한	
5	unwarp		17	결정하다	
6	finally		18	발생하다, 벌어지다	
7	sight		19	아픈, 고통스러운	
8	operate		20	묻다, 매장하다	
9	eject		21	마침내	
10	painful		22	쫓아내다, 내쫓다	
11	mysterious		23	(포장지 등을) 뜯다	
12	happen		24	오두막	

Test 2

A Fill in the blanks with your own words.

Charlie and Chocolate Factory

Characters

Charlie Bucket, Willy Wonka, Grandpa Joe, Oompa Loompas, four others kids

Main Idea

Willy Wonka invited five kids to his factory.

Main Events

1. Willy Wonka decided to _____

   _____.
2. Willy Wonka hid five golden tickets _____

   _____.
3. Charlie Bucket found _____

   _____.
4. Charlie Bucket, his grandpa Joe went to the factory and _____

   _____.
5. There were total five kids, but _____

   _____.

What will happen next?

Summary Make up

Choose and complete the summary.

almost / buried / ejected / sounds / finally / decided / next / open

Introduction	Mr. Willy Wonka, the owner of the Wonka chocolate factory, decided to _____ the door of his factory to five children and their parents.
Body	He hid five golden tickets in the wrappers of his Wonka chocolate bar. The first four tickets are found by four kids. There was a little boy named Charlie Bucket. His family was so poor, living in a small hut _____ to the chocolate factory. Charlie has _____ no money, but he wanted to go to chocolate factory. Once a year, on his birthday, Charlie gets one bar of Wonka chocolate, but there was no ticket. At that time, he found some money _____ in the snow. He _____ to use it to buy himself one chocolate. After unwrapping the chocolate, Charlie found the fifth golden ticket. He _____ could go to the factory. Next day, he and his grandpa Joe went to the factory. They enjoy the sights, _____, and smells of the factory, and also meet the Oompa Loompas who have been helping Wonka operate the factory. There were total five kids, but they were _____ from the factory in comical, mysterious and painful ways one by one.
Conclusion	What would happen to Charlie in this movie

Test 1

Write each word and its Korean meaning. Score : / 24

No.	English	Korean	No.	Korean	English
1	director		13	경주용 자동차	
2	film maker		14	공상 과학 소설의, 공상 과학 소설	
3	race car		15	영화 제작자	
4	accident		16	생각을 바꾸다	
5	sci-fi		17	우주 공간	
6	change one's mind		18	감독	
7	fairy tale		19	은하계	
8	adventure		20	동화	
9	outer space		21	모험	
10	galaxy		22	사고	
11	release		23	(기분 좋은) 공상, 상상	
12	fantasy		24	개봉하다	

Test 2

A Read and answer the following questions.

A director, writer, and film maker George Lucas was born on May 14, 1944, in California. At first young Lucas wanted to be a race car driver. But after having a big car accident, he changed his mind and had interest in the movie camera.
He studied at the University of Southern California and a famous director, Francis Coppola helped him enter the film business. ⓐ Lucas is best known for directing the Star Wars and Indiana Jones series.

1 What did young Lucas want to be at first?

_____

2 Why did Lucas change his mind?

_____

3 Write ⓐ in Korean.

_____

B Read and write the correct order of the story.

① The first film in Star Wars series (A New Hope), was released in 1977.
② A famous director, Francis Coppola helped him enter the film business.
③ George Lucas was born on May 14, 1944, in California.
④ He started to make a children's Saturday morning series.

□ → □ → □ → □

Summary Make up

Choose and complete the summary.

accident / adventures / outer space / director
fans / released / race car / Sci-Fi

Introduction	A director, writer, and film maker George Lucas was born on May 14, 1944, in California. At first young Lucas wanted to be a _____ driver. But after having a big car _____, he changed his mind and had interest in the movie camera.
Body	He studied at the University of Southern California and a famous _____ Francis Coppola helped him enter the film business. Lucas is best known for directing the Star Wars and Indiana Jones series. His first work was a short _____ film called THX-1138:4EB and that was made into a long version. But the work was failed. His next work was American Graffiti and that was a success. After that he started to make a children's Saturday morning series. That would be a kind of fairy tales, fantasies and _____ in the _____. The project became a full-length movie, Star Wars. It tells the adventures of various characters "a long time ago in a galaxy far, far away." The first film in Star Wars series (A New Hope), was _____ in 1977.
Conclusion	There are huge big _____ of Star Wars series around the world and all these series have earned much money.

Test 1

Write each word and its Korean meaning. Score : / 24

No.	English	Korean	No.	Korean	English
1	ashamed		13	옆에	
2	fancy		14	부끄러운, 수치스러운	
3	still		15	상관하다, 관심을 가지다	
4	beside		16	없애다, 제거하다	
5	care		17	당황스럽게 만들다	
6	continue		18	이상한	
7	wipe		19	순간	
8	remove		20	다가오다	
9	approach		21	닦다	
10	embarrass		22	값비싼, 멋진	
11	strange		23	계속하다, 지속하다	
12	moment		24	가만히 있는, 정지한	

Test 2

A Choose the words and fill in the blanks.

waited for / care / embarrassed / toothpick / wrong / spoke

1. Can you listen to my story and tell me what is _____?
2. We _____ the food to come out because we were so hungry.
3. And he _____ to other people at other tables.
4. I didn't _____ about it and continued to eat.
5. After eating all, my father blew his nose, wiped his mouth with napkin and used _____.
6. I was so _____ at that moment, but I really don't know what went wrong.

B Choose and complete the sentences.

shouted that we have no manners
talked for a long time with loud voice
asked to remove the dishes
ran around the restaurant

1. While waiting, my brother didn't sit still and _____.
2. My mother met one of her friends and _____, standing beside the table.
3. I called the waiter out loud and _____.
4. But the owner of the restaurant approached us and _____ _____.

Summary Make up

Choose and complete the summary.

moment / talking / ashamed / ordered / fancy / loud / blew / continued

Introduction	Have you ever been _____? I had quite strange experience. Can you listen to my story and tell me what is wrong?
Body	Last weekend, my family went to eat at a _____ restaurant. I and my brother _____ a steak, and my mother and father ordered pizza and spaghetti. Finally the food came out and we started to enjoy the food. My mother met one of her friends and talked for a long time with _____ voice, standing beside the table. I didn't care about it and _____ to eat. After eating all, my father _____ his nose, wiped his mouth with napkin and used toothpick. My brother and I were having ice cream with dessert and we had fun _____ about the new game machine.
Conclusion	It was a really good time and all my family was happy. But the owner of the restaurant shouted that we have no manners. I was so embarrassed at that _____, but I really don't know what went wrong. Could you tell me what's wrong?

Test 1

Write each word and its Korean meaning. Score : / 24

No.	English	Korean	No.	Korean	English
1	properly		13	위반하다, 어기다	
2	rude		14	퍼트리다, 확산시키다	
3	privacy		15	우울하게 만들다	
4	spread		16	제대로, 적절히	
5	violate		17	침착한, 차분한	
6	in person		18	우정	
7	discuss		19	직접, 몸소	
8	tease		20	소셜 미디어	
9	depress		21	무례한, 예의 없는	
10	friendship		22	놀리다, 장난하다	
11	social media		23	논의하다, 상의하다	
12	calm		24	사생활	

Test 2

A Read the story again and fill in the blanks.

Manners on Online

1. _____

It may cause others angry.

2. _____

You may spread other's privacy including your family and friends.

3. _____

Even if you are angry with others or need to say something not good.

4. _____

You shouldn't make others surprised by sending late messages.

5. _____

That makes others anxious and depressed.

6. _____

Even though he or she makes you angry, try to be calm.

Summary Make up

Choose and complete the summary.

rude / in person / sending / healthy / becoming / easily / violate / anxious

Introduction	Internet is _____ very close to our life and we may use Internet every day. To enjoy online world properly, we need to keep some manners.
Body	First, double-check before you hit "send." Try not to send _____ or mean text. Second, keep other's privacy. In today's online world, you can upload and download photos, texts, and videos _____. But if you don't think about this carefully, you may spread other's privacy including your family or friends. Try not to _____ others' privacy. Third, if you are angry with others or need to say something not good, you must try to say it good way. The best way to solve problems is to discuss _____. Fourth, don't send texts or emails late at night. You shouldn't make others surprised by_____ late messages. Fifth, don't tease others on social media or through email. That makes others _____ and depressed. Sixth, don't be angry with someone online. Even though he or she makes you angry, try to be calm.
Conclusion	Online manners are also known as "netiquette." Good netiquette makes _____ friendship among you and your friends. Try to keep those manners at all times.

Test 1

Write each word and its Korean meaning. Score : / 24

No.	English	Korean	No.	Korean	English
1	shy		13	뛰어나다	
2	whole		14	혼자, 혼자 힘으로	
3	encyclopedia		15	전체의, 모든	
4	excel		16	관심	
5	by himself		17	중퇴하다	
6	do well in		18	수줍음을 많이 타는	
7	interest		19	운영하다	
8	drop out		20	기술	
9	valuable		21	백과사전	
10	run		22	~을 계속하다	
11	technology		23	소중한	
12	keep		24	~을 잘하다	

Test 2

A Choose and complete the sentences.

interested / come true / developing / by himself / valuable

1. Microsoft keeps _____ many new technologies.
2. Gates became _____ in computer programming at 13.
3. Bill taught himself and wrote many software programs _____.
4. He thought he could _____ his dream without finishing the university.
5. He believed the computer would be a _____ tool in every office and home.

B Read and write the correct order of the story.

① Gates developed a programming language BASIC.
② He even read a whole encyclopedia set in 3 weeks!
③ Gates became interested in computer programming at 13.
④ Microsoft kept the rights for the operating system (MS-DOS) so they earned big money.

☐ → ☐ → ☐ → ☐

C Read and write the correct order of the story.

① Bill dropped out the school.
② Bill met Paul Allen, who shared his interest in computers.
③ In 1980 IBM asked Microsoft to write software to run their new personal computer.
④ Bill and Alan started Microsoft in 1975.

☐ → ☐ → ☐ → ☐

Summary Make up

Choose and complete the summary.

excelled / dropped out / run / interest / encyclopedia / shy / valuable / by himself

Introduction	Bill Gates was born on October 28, 1955, in Seattle, Washington. When he was young, he was a little bit _____ but enjoyed playing games, and loved to read. He even read a whole _____ set in 3 weeks! He _____ in math and science and also did well in drama and English.
Body	Gates became interested in computer programming at 13. Bill taught himself and wrote many software programs _____. At this school Bill met Paul Allen, who shared his _____ in computers. He entered Harvard University at 17. After 3 years, he _____ the school. Bill and Alan started Microsoft in 1975. He believed the computer would be a _____ tool in every office and home. So they began developing software for personal computers. In 1980 IBM asked Microsoft to write software to _____ their new personal computer. Microsoft kept the rights for the operating system (MS-DOS) so they earned big money.
Conclusion	Bill Gates is very rich and successful. And he keeps donating billions of dollars to charity.

Test 1

Write each word and its Korean meaning. Score : / 24

No.	English	Korean	No.	Korean	English
1	warrior		13	못, (못같이) 뾰족한 것	
2	cannon		14	발발하다, 발생하다	
3	deck		15	대포	
4	spike		16	패배시키다	
5	occupy		17	인물	
6	break out		18	전사	
7	battle		19	점령하다, 차지하다	
8	defeat		20	전투	
9	figure		21	갑판	
10	noble		22	A뿐만 아니라 B도	
11	sacrifice		23	희생	
12	not only A but also B		24	고귀한	

Test 2

A Choose and complete the sentences.

prepared / not only / became / sinking / but also

1. He _____ a warrior at 32.
2. He _____ for the war and made the turtle ships.
3. He achieved a great victory by _____ and capturing fifty-nine of the seventy-three Japanese ships.
4. He is great because of _____ battle figures, _____ his noble sacrifice for his country and people.

B Choose and complete the sentences.

by / through / with / in / of

1. The ships had a fully covered deck _____ iron spikes.
2. Japan occupied almost _____ all the land of Choson Dynasty.
3. Yi had already known their plans and led his navy's victory _____ every battle.
4. Japanese tried to supply things for their army _____ the sea route of Jeolla-do province.
5. Yi Sun-sin was killed _____ the enemy's fire during the last battle of the war, Noryang in 1592.

C Read and write the correct order of the story.

① He arrived in Jeolla province as the navy commander in 1591.
② On April 13, 1592, the Imjin War broke out by Japanese.
③ He got the title of Chung Mu Gong.
④ Yi Sun-sin was born in Seoul, Choson Dynasty on March 8, 1545.

□ → □ → □ → □

Summary Make up

Choose and complete the summary.

spikes / battle / cannon / occupied / sacrifice / defeated / warrior / sea route

Introduction	Yi Sun-sin was born in Seoul, Choson Dynasty on March 8, 1545. He became a _____ at 32. He arrived in Jeolla province as the navy commander in 1591. He thought there would be the war with Japan. He prepared for the war and made the turtle ships. The ships had at least five different types of _____ and had a fully covered deck with iron _____.
Body	On April 13, 1592, the Imjin War broke out by Japanese. Japan _____ almost of all the land of Choson Dynasty. Japanese tried to supply things for their army through the _____ of Jeolla province. Yi had already known their plans and led his navy's victory in every _____. In the Battle of Hansan, Yi used 'Crane Wing' formation. He achieved a great victory by sinking and capturing fifty-nine of the seventy-three Japanese ships. In the Battle of Myongnyang, he _____ 130 enemy ships with only 13 ships. However Yi Sun-sin was killed by the enemy's fire during the last battle of the war, Noryang in 1592.
Conclusion	He is great because of not only battle figures, but also his noble _____for his country and people.