

Answer Key

GRAMMAR
Inside

LEVEL 1

UNIT 01 be동사의 현재형과 과거형

CHECK UP

p.12

1. ㉞

PRACTICE

p.13

STEP 1 1. It's 2. I'm 3. You're 4. He's

5. They're

STEP 2 1. am 2. is 3. were 4. are 5. was

STEP 3 1. There is 2. There are 3. There is

4. There are 5. There are

STEP 4 1. My favorite subject is 2. The

weather was 3. Teddy and I are

4. There was an email

UNIT 02 be동사의 부정문과 의문문

CHECK UP

p.14

1. ㉠ 2. ㉞

PRACTICE

p.15

STEP 1 1. I'm not 2. You're not / You aren't

3. He's not / He isn't 4. She wasn't

5. They're not / They aren't

STEP 2 1. isn't 2. aren't 3. weren't

4. aren't 5. wasn't

STEP 3 1. Are you 2. Am I 3. Is Peter

4. Were they

STEP 4 1. The meal isn't 2. aren't busy

3. Was the movie, was

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.16-17

A 1. is fresh 2. There is a bus 3. Are you

cold 4. They weren't[were not] there

5. Mary isn't[is not] tall / Mary's not tall

6. There are four seasons

7. was six years old

B 1. We are middle school students 2. You were a shy kid 3. Is that street dangerous 4. There were three children 5. The book was not interesting 6. Were you at the concert

C 1. a. was tired b. am not tired 2. a. was at school b. isn't[is not] at school 3. a. were at home b. aren't[are not] at home 4. a. weren't[were not] in the library b. are in the library

D 1. There is a tree 2. There are two birds 3. There are three hats 4. There is a bag

REVIEW TEST

pp.18-21

1. ① 2. ④ 3. ⑤ 4. are 5. was 6. There is
 7. There are 8. ⑤ 9. ② 10. ② 11. ② 12. ③
 13. ④ 14. ③ 15. ① 16. ⑤ 17. Is, is
 18. Are, aren't 19. Is this movie funny 20. Jack and Bill aren't[are not] twins 21. There is a microphone 22. is thick, isn't[is not] boring 23. were in the swimming pool 24. The ticket wasn't expensive 25. ②, ④ 26. ③ 27. ③
 28. X, were 29. O 30. X, are 31. Two comedians was → Two comedians were 32. My English teacher are → My English teacher is 33. There is → There are, I were → I was

- 1 now로 보아 현재시제이고, 주어가 1인칭 단수이므로 am을 쓴다.
- 2 yesterday로 보아 과거시제이고, 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 was를 쓴다.
- 3 last night으로 보아 과거시제이고, 주어가 3인칭 복수이므로 were를 쓴다.
- 4 this year로 보아 현재시제이고, 주어가 1인칭 복수(Andy and I)이므로 are를 쓴다.
- 5 two years ago로 보아 과거시제이고, 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 was를 쓴다.
- 6 There is + 단수명사(a cat)
- 7 There are + 복수명사(twenty questions)
- 8 ① was ② is ③ were ④ are
- 9 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때 be동사 과거형의 부정문: 주어 + wasn't[was not]
- 10 ② Was Jenny ~?에 대한 답변: Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't.
- 11 ② I am의 부정형: I'm[I am] not
- 12 ③은 is, 나머지는 was
- 13 ④는 is, 나머지는 isn't

- 14 ③ the stores는 3인칭 복수이므로 Are가 되어야 한다.
- 15 ① There is + 단수명사, There are + 복수명사
(There is → There are)
- 16 There were + 복수명사: ~들이 있었다
- 17 주어가 3인칭 단수(this jacket)이므로 is를 쓴다.
- 18 현재시제이고 주어가 1인칭 복수이므로 are를 쓴다. 'Are we ~?'에 대한 부정의 대답은 'No, we aren't.'이다.
- 19 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때 be동사 현재형의 의문문: Is + 주어 ~?
- 20 주어가 3인칭 복수일 때 be동사 현재형의 부정문: 주어 + aren't[are not]
- 21 There is + 단수명사: ~가 있다
- 22 현재시제이고 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 is를 쓴다. is의 부정형은 isn't[is not]이다.
- 23 과거시제이고 주어가 3인칭 복수일 때는 were를 쓴다.
- 24 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때 be동사 과거형의 부정형은 was not이며, 줄임말은 wasn't이다.
- 25 ① 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 be동사 과거형은 was (were → was)
③ 주어가 3인칭 단수(Tokyo)이므로 be동사 현재형의 부정형은 isn't (aren't → isn't)
⑤ There are + 복수명사 (is → are)
- 26 c. 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때 be동사 과거형은 was (were → was)
d. There is + 셀 수 없는 명사 (are → is)
- 27 • Jenny were hungry this morning.
→ Jenny was hungry this morning.
• The girls was noisy on the subway.
→ The girls were noisy on the subway.
- 28 last year로 보아 과거시제이고 주어가 1인칭 복수(Claire and I)이므로 were를 쓴다.
- 29 주어가 3인칭 단수(The dog)일 때 be동사 현재형은 is를 쓴다.
- 30 There are + 복수명사(a lot of books)
- 31 과거시제이고 주어가 3인칭 복수(Two comedians)이므로 were를 쓴다.
- 32 현재시제이고 주어가 3인칭 단수(My English teacher)이므로 is를 쓴다.
- 33 첫 번째는 현재시제이고 복수명사(beautiful beaches)가 쓰였으므로 there are를 쓴다. 두 번째는 last summer로 보아 과거시제이고 주어가 I이므로 was를 쓴다.

CHAPTER

02 일반동사

UNIT 01 일반동사의 현재형

CHECK UP

p.24

1. a 2. c 3. b

PRACTICE

p.25

STEP 1 1. eat 2. cries 3. have 4. sleeps

5. works 6. go

STEP 2 1. check 2. studies 3. washes

4. love 5. teaches 6. reads

STEP 3 1. has 2. tries 3. watches 4. speak

STEP 4 1. know that girl 2. live in London

3. goes to school

UNIT 02 일반동사의 과거형

CHECK UP

p.26

1. c 2. c 3. b

PRACTICE

p.27

STEP 1 1. spoke 2. put 3. made 4. slept

5. washed

STEP 2 1. planned 2. had 3. came

4. baked 5. bought 6. tried

STEP 3 1. worried 2. finished 3. invited

4. went

STEP 4 1. met Ann 2. taught English

3. got an email 4. watched the

soccer game

UNIT 03 일반동사의 부정문

CHECK UP

p.28

1. b 2. c 3. a 4. c

PRACTICE

p.29

- STEP 1** 1. don't 2. doesn't 3. don't
4. doesn't 5. doesn't 6. doesn't
- STEP 2** 1. didn't[did not] rain 2. didn't[did not] call 3. didn't[did not] pass
- STEP 3** 1. didn't come 2. don't like
3. doesn't sell
- STEP 4** 1. doesn't work 2. don't listen
3. didn't take 4. don't wear

UNIT 04 일반동사의 의문문

CHECK UP

p.30

1. a 2. b 3. c 4. c

PRACTICE

p.31

- STEP 1** 1. Does 2. Do 3. Does 4. Do
5. Does
- STEP 2** 1. Did, enjoy 2. Did, go 3. Did, play
- STEP 3** 1. you don't 2. she does 3. I[we] did 4. they didn't
- STEP 4** 1. Does Susan sing 2. Do you like
3. Did he buy 4. Did they plant

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.32-33

- A** 1. doesn't[does not] have a camera
2. opens at nine 3. didn't[did not] go to bed 4. hit my foot 5. Does Jack speak
6. don't[do not] remember his name
7. Did you buy
- B** 1. doesn't save money 2. do not watch that TV show 3. Did Jane fight with
4. I take piano lessons 5. Do they have pets 6. Emily visited her grandmother
- C** 1. gets up 2. goes to school 3. has lunch
4. comes home 5. watches TV 6. studies English
- D** 1. doesn't[does not] like 2. Does she have
3. didn't[did not] sleep 4. Did you read

REVIEW TEST

pp.34-37

1. ⑤ 2. ③ 3. ③ 4. ⑤ 5. ⑤ 6. ④ 7. ③
8. ⑤ 9. a takes b brushes 10. a had
b didn't win 11. a don't[do not] b doesn't
[does not] 12. ⑤ 13. ④ 14. I didn't 15. they don't
16. a didn't[did not] bring b gave
17. ④ 18. ③ 19. ① 20. doesn't[does not]
smoke 21. rained, stopped 22. cleans his room
23. read a book 24. didn't[did not] come to school
25. ①, ⑤ 26. ④ 27. ④ 28. X, walk
29. X, take 30. X, fixes 31. We eat → We ate
32. I doesn't → I don't, I find → I found
33. I writes → I write, I go → I went

- 1 ⑤ fly의 3인칭 단수 현재형: flies
- 2 ③은 동사원형과 3인칭 단수 현재형, 나머지는 현재형과 과거형
- 3 동사 likes의 형태로 보아 주어는 3인칭 단수가 되어야 한다.
- 4 주어가 3인칭 단수(Tim)일 때 일반동사 현재형의 의문문: Does + 주어 + 동사원형?
- 5 일반동사 과거형의 부정문: didn't[did not] + 동사원형
- 6 (A) 주어가 3인칭 단수(Karen)이므로 goes
(B) 주어가 We이므로 take
- 7 (A) 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 doesn't
(B) 주어가 you이므로 Do
- 8 각각 ten minutes ago와 last night으로 보아 과거의 일을 나타내므로 과거형인 (A) washed (B) went를 쓴다.
- 9 주어가 3인칭 단수(Mina)이고 반복되는 습관을 나타내므로 현재형인 a takes b brushes를 쓴다.
- 10 last Friday로 보아 과거의 일을 나타내므로 과거형인 a had b didn't win을 쓴다.
- 11 문맥상 부정문이 자연스러우므로 a 주어가 I일 때는 don't
b 주어가 3인칭 단수(Colin)일 때는 doesn't를 쓴다.
- 12 ⑤ last week로 보아 과거의 일을 나타내므로 동사의 과거형을 쓴다. (swims → swam)
- 13 일반동사 과거형의 의문문: ④ Did + 주어 + 동사원형?
(came → come)
- 14 'Did + 주어 + 동사원형?'에 대한 부정의 대답: No, 주어 + didn't.
- 15 'Do + 주어 + 동사원형?'에 대한 부정의 대답: No, 주어 + don't.
- 16 a 일반동사 과거형의 부정문: didn't[did not] + 동사원형
b give의 과거형: gave
- 17 일반동사 과거형의 의문문: Did + 주어 + 동사원형?
- 18 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때 일반동사 현재형의 부정문: doesn't[does not] + 동사원형
- 19 질문이 과거형이므로 과거형으로 답한다.
- 20 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때 일반동사 현재형의 부정문: doesn't[does not] + 동사원형
- 21 과거의 일을 나타내므로 동사의 과거형을 쓴다.

- 22 주어가 3인칭 단수(Jeremy)이고 반복적인 습관을 나타내므로 「동사원형 + -(e)s」 형태로 쓴다.
- 23 과거의 일을 나타내므로 동사의 과거형을 쓴다.
- 24 일반동사 과거형의 부정문: didn't[did not] + 동사원형
- 25 ② 일반동사 과거형의 의문문: Did + 주어 + 동사원형?
(met → meet)
③ 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때 일반동사 현재형: 동사원형 + -(e)s
(cook → cooks)
④ last Friday로 보아 과거의 일을 나타내므로 동사의 과거형을 쓴다. (have → had)
- 26 a. 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 현재형 부정문에는 doesn't를 쓴다. (don't → doesn't)
d. 일반동사 과거형의 부정문: didn't[did not] + 동사원형
(not played → didn't[did not] play)
- 27 • This shirt does not has pockets.
→ This shirt does not have pockets.
- 28 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때 일반동사 현재형의 의문문: Does + 주어 + 동사원형?
- 29 일반동사 과거형의 부정문: didn't[did not] + 동사원형
- 30 fix의 3인칭 단수 현재형: fixes
- 31 last weekend로 보아 과거에 일어난 일이므로 동사 eat의 과거형인 ate을 쓴다.
- 32 첫 번째는 주어가 I이고 반복되는 습관을 나타내므로 현재형 부정문 don't를 쓴다. 두 번째는 편지를 발견한 것이 과거의 일이기 때문에 동사 find의 과거형인 found를 쓴다.
- 33 첫 번째는 every day로 보아 반복적인 습관을 나타내므로 동사의 현재형이 와야 하나, 주어가 I이므로 동사원형을 그대로 쓴다. 두 번째는 문맥상 '잠자리에 늦게 든 것'은 어제 있었던 일이기 때문에 과거형인 went를 쓴다.

CHAPTER

03 조동사

UNIT 01 can, may

CHECK UP

p.40

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.41

- STEP 1** 1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠ 4. ㉠ 5. ㉠ 6. ㉠
- STEP 2** 1. can't sleep 2. Can, have 3. can solve 4. can draw
- STEP 3** 1. may be 2. may not come 3. May, see

- STEP 4** 1. can't[cannot] visit 2. May[Can] I use 3. couldn't reach 4. am able to lift

UNIT 02 must, have to, should

CHECK UP

p.42

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠ 4. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.43

- STEP 1** 1. follow 2. not be 3. has to 4. don't have to 5. cannot 6. must not
- STEP 2** 1. have to 2. has to 3. have to 4. has to 5. has to
- STEP 3** 1. must not run 2. don't have to keep 3. must not cross 4. doesn't have to get up
- STEP 4** 1. should say 2. should not waste 3. doesn't have to help

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.44-45

- A** 1. must be happy 2. Can[May] I borrow 3. Can you answer / Are you able to answer 4. may be late 5. must[should] not make noise 6. should[must, have to] wear a seat belt 7. don't have to leave a tip
- B** 1. Can you play the cello 2. can't be a liar 3. May I try on these shoes 4. is able to use 5. should not fight with your brother 6. I have to call Gary
- C** 1. can buy 2. May I open 3. must be 4. You have to wear
- D** 1. can bring your pets 2. must not ride a bike 3. have to put trash in the bin 4. shouldn't[should not] pick the flowers

REVIEW TEST

pp.46-49

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠ 4. ㉠ 5. ㉠ 6. ㉠ 7. must 8. can't[cannot] 9. may 10. ㉠ 11. ㉠ 12. ㉠ 13. ㉠ 14. ㉠ 15. must not 16. don't have to 17. can't 18. ㉠ 19. ㉠ 20. has to[must,

should] take care of 21. don't have to buy
 22. may go 23. couldn't[could not] find
 24. must be great 25. We shouldn't waste water
 26. ①, ② 27. ② 28. ③ 29. O 30. X, not
 come 31. X, doesn't have to 32. must are →
 must be 33. should say not → should not say
 34. may is → may be, must knows → must know

- 1 may와 can은 '~해도 좋다(허가)'의 의미를 나타낸다.
- 2 must와 have to는 '~해야 한다(의무)'의 의미를 나타낸다.
- 3 can과 be able to는 '~할 수 있다(능력, 가능)'의 의미를 나타낸다.
- 4 허가를 나타내는 can이 와야 한다.
- 5 추측을 나타내는 may가 와야 한다.
- 6 must는 의무(~해야 한다)와 강한 추측(~임에 틀림없다)의 의미를 나타낸다.
- 7 must: ~임에 틀림없다(강한 추측)
- 8 can't[cannot]: ~할 수 없다
- 9 may: ~일지도 모른다(추측)
- 10 ②는 '~해도 좋다(허가)', 나머지는 '~할 수 있다(능력, 가능)'
- 11 ④는 '~임에 틀림없다(강한 추측)', 나머지는 '~해야 한다(의무)'
- 12 ④는 '~해도 좋다(허가)', 나머지는 '~일지도 모른다(추측)'
- 13 ③ 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 has to를 쓴다.
- 14 ⑤ you must not → you don't have to (must not: ~해서는 안 된다, don't have to: ~할 필요가 없다)
- 15 '~해서는 안 된다'의 의미를 가진 must not이 와야 한다.
- 16 '~할 필요가 없다'의 의미를 가진 don't have to가 와야 한다.
- 17 '~할 수 없다'의 의미를 가진 can't가 와야 한다.
- 18 ② can't be는 '~일 리가 없다'는 의미로 문맥상 맞지 않는다.
- 19 may not: ~하지 않을지도 모른다
- 20 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 has to를 쓴다. 의미상 must와 should도 가능하다.
- 21 don't have to: ~할 필요가 없다
- 22 may: ~일지도 모른다(추측)
- 23 가능을 나타내는 can의 과거 부정형은 couldn't[could not]이다.
- 24 must: ~임에 틀림없다(강한 추측)
- 25 should의 부정형은 shouldn't[should not]이다.
- 26 ③ 조동사 뒤에는 항상 동사원형을 쓴다. (cooks → cook)
 ④ can은 be able to와 같은 의미를 나타낸다.
 (can → is 또는 able to pass → pass)
 ⑤ 조동사의 부정문은 조동사 뒤에 not을 붙여 나타낸다.
 (must don't → must not)
- 27 b. be not able to: ~할 수 없다 (doesn't → isn't)
 e. don't/doesn't have to + 동사원형: ~할 필요가 없다
 (cleaning → clean)
- 28 • Claire and Sue has to study all night.
 → Claire and Sue have to study all night.
 • The birthday cake don't have to be big.
 → The birthday cake doesn't have to be big.
- 29 허가를 나타내는 can

- 30 조동사의 부정문은 조동사 뒤에 not을 붙여 나타낸다.
- 31 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때 have to의 부정형은 doesn't have to이다.
- 32 조동사 뒤에는 항상 동사원형을 쓴다.
- 33 조동사의 부정문은 조동사 뒤에 not을 붙여 나타낸다.
- 34 조동사 뒤에는 항상 동사원형을 쓴다.

CHAPTER

04 진행형과 미래시제

UNIT 01 진행형

CHECK UP

p.52

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.53

- STEP 1** 1. am eating 2. waiting 3. not working 4. learning 5. dancing
 6. is staying
- STEP 2** 1. are sitting 2. am joking 3. is crying 4. isn't raining 5. aren't dying
- STEP 3** 1. were watching 2. was running 3. were studying 4. wasn't lying
- STEP 4** 1. are having 2. isn't wearing 3. Were you cutting 4. was looking for

UNIT 02 will, be going to

CHECK UP

p.54

1. ㉡ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.55

- STEP 1** 1. be 2. to take 3. not forget 4. change 5. are going to
- STEP 2** 1. will help 2. won't be 3. will make
- STEP 3** 1. We're going to go 2. I'm not going to eat 3. He's going to clean

- STEP 4** 1. will have 2. won't break 3. is going to move 4. Are, going to study

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.56-57

- A** 1. are wearing 2. Will you leave
3. was lying 4. won't[will not] be at home
5. Are you going to buy 6. wasn't[was not] listening to 7. am not going to watch
- B** 1. The train is arriving 2. Will you play chess 3. Nancy is going to bring
4. Is the musical going to start 5. Was he writing a letter 6. We are not speaking
- C** 1. is shining 2. aren't[are not] sleeping
3. is cooking 4. are standing 5. Were, taking
- D** 1. am going to post 2. will turn down
3. won't[will not] be 4. Are, going to read

REVIEW TEST

pp.58-61

1. ④ 2. ③ 3. ③ 4. ④ 5. ⑤ 6. ④ 7. ⑤
8. ③ 9. is drawing 10. was running 11. is going to water 12. are going to go 13. ④
14. ② 15. Are they going to build 16. ⑤
17. ③ 18. ③ are traveling ⑥ are going to visit
19. ③ will be ⑥ won't[will not] give up 20. is putting on his shoes 21. were taking a walk
22. am not reading a comic book 23. Will you buy the watch 24. We are not going to meet
25. ①, ②, ⑤ 26. ④ 27. ② 28. X, Are 29. X, were having 30. X, not going to 31. is sleep → is sleeping, will gets up → will get up 32. am studying → was studying 33. met → will[am going to] meet, His plane are going to → His plane is going to, he is going not to → he isn't[is not] going to

- 1 ④ see는 -e로 끝나는 동사이지만 예외적으로 e를 빼지 않고 -ing를 붙인다. (seeing → seeing)
2 지금 진행 중인 일을 나타내므로 현재진행형을 쓴다.
3 미래를 나타내므로 will이나 be going to를 쓴다. (주어가 I이므로 will see 또는 am going to see)
4 미래를 나타내므로 will이나 be going to를 쓴다. (주어가 We이므로 will go 또는 are going to go)
5 will + 동사원형: ~할 것이다
will의 의문문: Will + 주어 + 동사원형?

- 6 과거진행형: be동사의 과거형 + v-ing
과거진행형의 의문문: be동사의 과거형 + 주어 + v-ing?
7 ⑤ 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 is going to play가 되어야 한다.
8 ③ 주어가 복수이므로 were making이 되어야 한다.
9 현재진행형: be동사의 현재형 + v-ing
10 과거진행형: be동사의 과거형 + v-ing
11 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 is going to water가 되어야 한다.
12 주어가 복수이므로 are going to go가 되어야 한다.
13 ④ 진행형의 부정문: be동사 + not + v-ing (doesn't → isn't)
14 ② will의 의문문: Will + 주어 + 동사원형? (buys → buy)
15 be동사 + 주어 + going to + 동사원형?: ~할 예정이니?
16 과거의 한 시점에 진행 중이던 일을 나타내므로 과거진행형을 쓴다. (be동사의 과거형 + v-ing)
17 ③ 「Are you v-ing?」에 대한 대답: Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
18 ③ 현재진행형: be동사의 현재형 + v-ing
⑥ be going to + 동사원형: ~할 예정이다
19 ③ will 뒤에는 동사원형을 쓴다. (will am → will be)
⑥ will의 부정문: won't[will not] + 동사원형
20 현재진행형: be동사의 현재형 + v-ing
21 과거진행형: be동사의 과거형 + v-ing
22 진행형의 부정문: be동사 + not + v-ing
23 will의 의문문: Will + 주어 + 동사원형?
24 be going to의 부정문: be not going to + 동사원형
25 ③ will의 의문문: Will + 주어 + 동사원형? (likes → like)
④ be going to의 부정문: be not going to + 동사원형 (is going not to → is not going to)
26 I'm not call Peter now.
→ I'm not calling Peter now.
My sister and I was talking.
→ My sister and I were talking.
27 • I was knowing the answer.
→ I knew the answer.
• She won't cries in front of people.
→ She won't cry in front of people.
• Is Ben and Lily going to play the game?
→ Are Ben and Lily going to play the game?
28 be going to의 의문문: be동사 + 주어 + going to + 동사원형?
29 과거의 한 시점에 진행 중이던 일을 나타내므로 과거진행형을 쓰는데, 주어가 3인칭 복수이므로 were having을 쓴다.
30 be going to의 부정문: be not going to + 동사원형
31 첫 번째는 지금 진행 중인 일을 나타내므로 현재진행형인 「be동사 + v-ing」을 쓴다. 두 번째는 will 뒤에 동사원형이 와야 한다.
32 과거의 한 시점에 진행 중이던 일에 대해 이야기하고 있으므로 과거진행형을 써야 한다.
33 첫 번째는 미래시제이므로 will meet이나 am going to meet이, 두 번째는 주어가 3인칭 단수(His plane)이므로 is going to가, 세 번째는 be going to의 부정문 어순에 따라

is not going to가 되어야 한다.

CHAPTER

05 동사의 종류

UNIT 01 감각동사 + 형용사

CHECK UP

p.64

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.65

STEP 1 1. warm 2. nice 3. lovely

4. sounds 5. good

STEP 2 1. strong 2. ○ 3. sleepy 4. ○

5. salty

STEP 3 1. feel 2. sounds 3. look 4. smells

STEP 4 1. felt soft 2. sounds exciting

3. look beautiful

UNIT 02 목적어가 두 개 필요한 동사

CHECK UP

p.66

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE

p.67

STEP 1 1. for 2. to 3. for 4. for 5. of

STEP 2 1. passed 2. bought 3. cooked

4. sent

STEP 3 1. him an email 2. me some sandwiches 3. his cell phone to me

STEP 4 1. taught them math 2. brought me a newspaper 3. made gloves for her brother 4. sent a birthday card to David

UNIT 03 목적격 보어가 필요한 동사

CHECK UP

p.68

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢ 4. ㉣

PRACTICE

p.69

STEP 1 1. rich 2. to help 3. warm

4. to answer

STEP 2 1. sad 2. easy 3. an angel 4. fresh

STEP 3 1. to be 2. to stop 3. to give

4. to read

STEP 4 1. keeps my juice cold 2. made him a millionaire 3. asked her to speak up 4. told me to finish

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.70-71

A 1. looks expensive 2. made me a kite / made a kite for me 3. felt thirsty 4. taught me Japanese / taught Japanese to me 5. made him a great writer 6. advised me to eat 7. lent her his camera / lent his camera to her

B 1. showed my report card to my parents 2. This soap doesn't smell good 3. found the window open 4. make the world a better place 5. gives us useful information 6. asked me to explain the word

C 1. keep it cool 2. pass me the salt / pass the salt to me 3. call me Kim 4. feel terrible

D 1. felt hungry 2. asked my brother to make 3. made me pancakes / made pancakes for me, smelled great 4. tasted strange

REVIEW TEST

pp.72-75

1. ㉠ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉣ 4. ㉤ 5. ㉢ 6. a fan letter to him 7. some napkins for you 8. ㉢ 9. ㉤ 10. ㉠ 11. ㉢ 12. gave it to 13. want them to be 14. ㉢ 15. ㉤ 16. ㉤ 17. ㉡ 18. ㉢ 19. tastes bitter 20. looks peaceful 21. asked me to carry her books 22. found the mailbox empty 23. make some cookies for you 24. He

allowed me to use his phone 25. ②, ④, ⑤
 26. ③ 27. ④ 28. O 29. X, useful 30. X, to his
 brother 31. strangely → strange 32. Tori him →
 him Tori, looks happily → looks happy 33. come
 → to come, to her? → for her?

- 1 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 for를 쓰는 동사는 buy이다.
- 2 B의 응답으로 미루어 보아 빈칸에는 긍정적인 내용이 들어가야 한다. 또한 감각동사 뒤에는 형용사를 쓰므로 ③이 맞다.
- 3 look + 형용사: ~해 보인다 (nicely → nice)
- 4 keep은 목적격 보어로 형용사를 쓴다. (quietly → quiet)
- 5 ③ make는 목적격 보어로 동사원형을 쓴다.
- 6 「send + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어」는 「send + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어」 형태로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
- 7 「get + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어」는 「get + 직접목적어 + for + 간접목적어」 형태로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
- 8 ③은 목적어가 두 개 필요한 수어동사 make, 나머지는 목적격 보어가 필요한 동사 make
- 9 ⑤ cook은 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 for를 쓴다.
- 10 show + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어,
advise + 목적어 + to부정사
- 11 (A) sound + 형용사: ~하게 들리다
(B) send + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어
(C) tell + 목적어 + to부정사
- 12 give + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어
- 13 want + 목적어 + to부정사
- 14 ③ find + 목적어 + 형용사 (beautifully → beautiful)
- 15 ⑤ make는 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 for를 쓴다. (to → for)
- 16 ⑤ sound + 형용사: ~하게 들리다 (interestingly → interesting)
- 17 tell + 간접목적어(~에게) + 직접목적어(...을) 또는
tell + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어
- 18 expect는 목적격 보어로 to부정사를 쓴다.
- 19 taste + 형용사: ~한 맛이 나다
- 20 look + 형용사: ~해 보인다
- 21 ask + 목적어 + to부정사
- 22 find + 목적어 + 형용사
- 23 make + 직접목적어 + for + 간접목적어
- 24 allow는 목적격 보어로 to부정사를 쓴다.
- 25 ① tell은 목적격 보어로 to부정사를 쓴다. (eat → to eat)
③ sound + 형용사: ~하게 들리다 (nicely → nice)
- 26 c. teach는 간접목적어 앞에 to를 쓴다.
(for Emma → to Emma)
e. order는 목적격 보어로 to부정사를 쓴다.
(finish → to finish)
- 27 • I showed to my grandmother the painting.
→ I showed the painting to my grandmother. /
I showed my grandmother the painting.
- 28 taste + 형용사: ~한 맛이 나다
- 29 find + 목적어 + 형용사
- 30 lend + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어

- 31 감각동사(smell) 다음에 형용사가 와야 하므로 strange가 되어야 한다.
- 32 첫 번째는 「name + 목적어 + 명사」 어순을 따라야 한다. 두 번째는 감각동사(look) 다음에 형용사가 와야 하므로 happy가 되어야 한다.
- 33 첫 번째는 「ask + 목적어 + to부정사」이기 때문에 to come이 되어야 한다. 두 번째는 buy가 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 for를 쓰기 때문에 to her를 for her로 고쳐야 한다.

CHAPTER

06 명사와 관사

UNIT 01 셀 수 있는 명사 vs. 셀 수 없는 명사

CHECK UP

p.78

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.79

- STEP 1** 1. watches 2. songs 3. knives
4. women 5. mice 6. photos
7. buses 8. sheep 9. tomatoes
10. toys 11. babies 12. feet
- STEP 2** 1. cats 2. cities 3. Health 4. ○
5. teeth 6. bread
- STEP 3** 1. a cup of coffee 2. a bowl of soup
3. two slices of cheese 4. three
pieces of furniture
- STEP 4** 1. five classes 2. salt 3. a pair of
shoes

UNIT 02 관사

CHECK UP

p.80

1. ㉡ 2. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.81

- STEP 1** 1. an 2. by bus 3. the 4. a
5. The, the 6. The
- STEP 2** 1. a 2. an 3. ○ 4. ○ 5. The
- STEP 3** 1. X 2. an 3. the 4. a 5. X 6. the

- STEP 4** 1. the window 2. bed
3. plays tennis

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.82-83

- A** 1. has two watches 2. four women
3. turn on the air conditioner 4. a bottle of water 5. went to the park by bike 6. saw an elephant 7. two slices[pieces] of pizza
- B** 1. has breakfast at seven o'clock 2. The world is changing 3. The picture on the table is 4. goes to the dentist three times a year 5. has ten pairs of shoes 6. bought books on the internet
- C** 1. travel by train 2. saw the key 3. play soccer 4. once a month 5. in the sky 6. play the drums
- D** 1. two bowls of cereal 2. a cup of tea 3. two slices of bread 4. a glass of chocolate milk

REVIEW TEST

pp.84-87

1. ⑤ 2. ③ 3. ③ 4. ② 5. ③ 6. ④ 7. ④
8. ② 9. leaves 10. tea 11. ⑤ 12. ② 13. ③
14. an 15. X 16. the 17. the[The] 18. There are many sheep, New Zealand 19. ④ 20. health
21. The newspaper 22. ① 23. by taxi 24. a piece of cake 25. ②, ④, ⑤ 26. ③ 27. ②
28. X, thieves 29. X, The pencil 30. X, the internet 31. A supermarket → The supermarket, a orange → an orange 32. to movies → to the movies, a movie → the movie 33. teas → tea, cheesecakes → cheesecake

- 1 ⑤ piano의 복수형: pianos
2 ③ knife의 복수형: knives
3 ③ sugar는 셀 수 없는 명사로 항상 단수형으로 쓴다.
4 ②는 관사 바로 다음 단어인 empty의 발음이 모음으로 시작하므로 an을 쓰고, 나머지는 모두 a를 쓴다.
5 ③ money는 물질명사로 항상 단수형으로 쓴다. (moneys → money)
6 ④ Australia는 고유명사로 앞에 a/an을 쓰지 않는다. (an Australia → Australia)
7 ④ two cups of coffee: 커피 두 잔
8 ② 「by + 교통수단」을 나타낼 때는 관사를 쓰지 않는다. (by a bus → by bus)
9 There were로 보아 빈칸에 복수명사가 와야 하므로 leaf의

복수형인 leaves를 쓴다.

- 10 tea는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 앞에 a/an을 쓰지 않으며 항상 단수형으로 쓴다.
11 보기와 ⑤는 「~마다(= per)」의 의미이다.
12 (A) 특정하지 않은 하나를 나타내는 a
(B) 앞에 언급된 특정한 것을 나타내는 the
13 ③ 「by + 통신수단」을 나타낼 때는 관사를 쓰지 않는다. (by a fax → by fax)
14 「하나의(= one)」의 의미를 갖는 부정관사 an을 쓴다.
15 장소가 본래의 목적으로 쓰일 때는 관사를 쓰지 않는다.
16 세상에 하나밖에 없는 것 앞에는 정관사 the를 쓴다.
17 정황상 무엇인지 알 수 있는 특정한 것을 나타낼 때나, 세상에 하나밖에 없는 것 앞에는 정관사 the를 쓴다.
18 sheep의 복수형은 sheep이고, New Zealand는 셀 수 없는 명사(고유명사)로 복수형으로 쓰거나 앞에 a/an을 쓰지 않는다.
19 play the + 악기 이름
20 health는 추상적인 개념을 나타내는 명사이므로 앞에 a/an을 쓰지 않으며 항상 단수형으로 쓴다.
21 명사 뒤에 수식어구가 있어 가리키는 대상이 분명할 때는 정관사 the를 쓴다.
22 two slices of cheese: 치즈 두 장 (I need two slices of cheese.)
23 「by + 교통수단」을 나타낼 때는 관사를 쓰지 않는다.
24 a piece of cake: 케이크 한 조각
25 ① man의 복수형: men (mans → men)
③ help는 추상적인 개념을 나타내는 명사이므로 복수형으로 쓰지 않는다. (helps → help)
26 c. 세상에 하나밖에 없는 것 앞에는 정관사 the를 쓴다. (A sun → The sun)
e. 식사 이름 앞에는 관사를 쓰지 않는다. (the breakfast → breakfast)
27 • Minho sent me pictures by the email.
→ Minho sent me pictures by email.
• I read the book for a hour.
→ I read the book for an hour.
• My foot are too cold in winter.
→ My feet are too cold in winter.
28 thief의 복수형: thieves
29 명사 뒤에 수식어구가 있어 가리키는 대상이 분명할 때는 정관사 the를 쓴다.
30 일부 매체 앞에는 항상 정관사 the를 쓴다.
31 첫 번째는 supermarket이 앞 문장에서 이미 언급되었기 때문에 앞에 정관사 The를 쓴다. 두 번째는 orange의 발음이 모음으로 시작하므로 an을 쓴다.
32 첫 번째는 movies가 go to와 함께 쓰일 때는 항상 정관사 the를 쓰므로 the movies가 되어야 한다. 두 번째는 앞에서 movie가 이미 언급되었기 때문에 정관사 the를 쓴다.
33 첫 번째 tea와 두 번째 cheesecake 모두 물질명사이므로 단수형으로 써야 한다. 복수형은 단위를 나타내는 표현을 써서 나타내야 하므로 two cups of tea, two pieces of cheesecake가 알맞다.

UNIT 01 인칭대명사, 재귀대명사

CHECK UP

p.90

1. ⑥ 2. ③

PRACTICE

p.91

- STEP 1** 1. hers 2. their 3. himself 4. you
5. herself 6. our
- STEP 2** 1. her 2. They 3. He 4. Its
5. them
- STEP 3** 1. introduce myself 2. help yourself
to 3. by herself 4. enjoy yourself
- STEP 4** 1. Daniel's phone number 2. talks to
herself 3. use yours

UNIT 02 this, that, it

CHECK UP

p.92

1. ③ 2. ⑥ 3. ①

PRACTICE

p.93

- STEP 1** 1. This 2. It 3. these 4. It
5. Those 6. that
- STEP 2** 1. those 2. that 3. This
- STEP 3** 1. It's[It is] Tuesday 2. It's[It is] windy
3. It's[It is] 9:30 p.m 4. It's[It is]
November 15
- STEP 4** 1. these pictures 2. That song
3. It is bright

UNIT 03 one, some, any

CHECK UP

p.94

1. ① 2. ⑥ 3. ③ 4. ③

PRACTICE

p.95

- STEP 1** 1. some 2. any 3. one 4. it
5. some, any
- STEP 2** 1. ones 2. it 3. one 4. one
- STEP 3** 1. any 2. some 3. some 4. any
- STEP 4** 1. any flowers 2. need one 3. some
magazines

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.96-97

- A** 1. It's[It is] rainy and windy 2. This street
3. You should love yourself 4. any news
5. We made some plans 6. new one
7. wrote us
- B** 1. Those are my cousins 2. I will give these
toys to Ronda 3. It is dark here 4. Will
you have some cake 5. We took a picture
of ourselves 6. Can I get yours
- C** 1. didn't bring it 2. old ones don't fit
3. borrow one
- D** 1. by himself 2. hurt herself 3. helped
themselves 4. made ourselves at home

REVIEW TEST

pp.98-101

1. ② 2. ③ 3. ② 4. ⑤ 5. ② 6. ① 7. ②
8. ⑤ 9. ③ 10. ④ 11. his 12. us 13. ④
14. ③ 15. ② 16. ④ 17. myself 18. It 19. ①
one ⑥ it 20. This gift 21. some tea 22. It's[It
is] two o'clock 23. any snow 24. trust yourself
25. ③, ④ 26. ④ 27. ③ 28. O 29. X, myself
30. X, hers 31. purple one → purple ones
32. mine → me, its → it 33. some food → any
food, Help oneself → Help yourself

- 1 Jane을 대신하는 목적격 대명사는 her이다.
- 2 these + 복수명사(cookies)
- 3 앞에 나온 명사(a laptop)와 같은 종류의 불특정한 것을 가리
킬 때 one을 쓴다.
- 4 부정문에서 '조금도'의 의미를 나타내는 any를 쓴다.
- 5 ① This tomato ③ her email address
④ by himself ⑤ his dog
- 6 ② his wallet ③ It is ④ our English teacher
⑤ ourselves
- 7 ① me ③ you ④ hers ⑤ myself
- 8 (A)에는 소유격, (B)에는 소유대명사가 와야 한다.

- 9 ③ 낱자를 나타낼 때는 비인칭 주어 it을 쓴다. (This → It)
- 10 ④ this coat는 3인칭 단수 사물이므로 it을 쓴다. (they're → it's)
- 11 '그의 것'의 의미를 나타내는 소유대명사 his를 쓴다.
- 12 전치사의 목적어 자리이므로 목적격 대명사 us를 쓴다.
- 13 ④ 부정문에서 '조금도'의 의미를 나타내는 any를 쓴다. (some pets → any pets)
- 14 ③ 앞에 나온 명사(a car)와 동일한 것을 가리키는 it을 쓴다. (one → it)
- 15 ② It ④ some ③ them ② myself
- 16 ④ 앞에 나온 명사(pens)와 같은 종류의 불특정한 것을 가리키는 one을 쓴다. (a black it → a black one)
- 17 주어(I)의 행동을 강조하는 재귀대명사 myself를 쓴다.
- 18 첫 번째 빈칸에는 낱자를 나타내는 비인칭 주어 it을, 두 번째 빈칸에는 앞에 나온 the heater를 가리키는 대명사 it을 쓴다.
- 19 ② 앞에 나온 명사(a bank)와 같은 종류의 불특정한 것을 가리키는 one, ⑥ 거리를 나타내는 비인칭 주어 it
- 20 this + 단수명사: 이 (~)
- 21 권유를 나타내는 의문문에서 '조금의' 의미를 나타낼 때는 some을 쓴다.
- 22 시간을 나타낼 때는 비인칭 주어 it을 쓴다.
- 23 부정문에서 '조금도'의 의미를 나타낼 때는 any를 쓴다.
- 24 목적어가 주어와 같을 때는 목적어 자리에 재귀대명사를 쓴다.
- 25 ① 명암을 나타낼 때는 비인칭 주어 it을 쓴다. (This → It)
② 긍정문에서 '조금의' 의미를 나타낼 때는 some을 쓴다. (any → some)
⑤ 명사 앞에 소유격이 와야 한다. (she → her)
- 26 a. 낱자를 나타낼 때는 비인칭 주어 it을 쓴다. (That → It)
c. 동사 뒤에 목적격이 와야 한다. (his → him)
- 27 • This gloves protect my hands.
→ These gloves protect my hands.
• Those are mine new toys.
→ Those are my new toys.
- 28 의문문에서 '조금', '아무'의 의미를 나타낼 때는 any를 쓴다.
- 29 목적어가 주어와 같을 때는 목적어 자리에 재귀대명사를 쓴다.
- 30 소유대명사 hers를 쓴다.
- 31 앞에 나온 복수명사(boots)와 같은 종류의 불특정한 것을 가리키므로 ones를 쓴다.
- 32 첫 번째는 '나에게'를 뜻하는 목적격 대명사 me를 쓴다. 두 번째는 '그것을'을 뜻하는 목적격 대명사 it을 쓴다.
- 33 첫 번째는 '조금도'의 의미를 나타내는 부정문이므로 any를 쓴다. 두 번째는 Help oneself를 상대방(you)에 알맞은 재귀대명사 형태로 고쳐 써야 한다.

CHAPTER

08 형용사와 부사

UNIT 01 형용사

CHECK UP

p.104

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.105

- STEP 1** 1. friendly 2. lucky 3. a few
4. much 5. something wrong
- STEP 2** 1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉡ 4. ㉠
- STEP 3** 1. little 2. a lot of 3. few 4. much
- STEP 4** 1. was sick 2. little coffee 3. lots of sugar 4. someone nice

UNIT 02 부사

CHECK UP

p.106

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.107

- STEP 1** 1. fast 2. heavily 3. Sadly
4. late 5. always eat
- STEP 2** 1. studied 2. this tree is 500 years old 3. spent 4. long 5. loudly
6. I don't remember his name
- STEP 3** 1. should always lock the door
2. is rarely absent from work
3. will never tell your secret to others
4. usually has strawberry ice cream for dessert
- STEP 4** 1. goes to bed early 2. found, easily
3. seldom stays up

UNIT 03 원급, 비교급, 최상급

CHECK UP

p.108

1. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.109

- STEP 1** 1. new 2. hotter 3. better
4. longest 5. more comfortable
- STEP 2** 1. taller than 2. larger than
3. thinner than 4. bigger than
5. earlier than 6. more difficult than
- STEP 3** 1. the smartest 2. the strongest
3. the worst 4. the most crowded
- STEP 4** 1. faster than 2. the best hotel 3. as nice as 4. more popular than

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.110-111

- A** 1. is honest 2. beautiful picture 3. the door quietly 4. some[a few] students
5. much bigger than Venus 6. the most famous scene 7. rarely has interviews
- B** 1. She felt sad about the news 2. He spread a little butter 3. is the best player on his team 4. studied as hard as Amy
5. much more interesting than science
6. Kevin often has a headache
- C** 1. older than 2. more expensive than
3. the fastest
- D** 1. many teeth 2. few cars 3. much time
4. little rain

REVIEW TEST

pp.112-115

1. ⑤ 2. ① 3. ⑤ 4. ② 5. as tall as 6. heavier than 7. the biggest 8. ① 9. ② 10. ④ 11. ⑤
12. ⑤ 13. ④ 14. much 15. a few 16. little
17. ③ 18. ② 19. better than 20. the most intelligent person 21. is as warm as last spring
22. We found something interesting 23. ④
24. is shorter than *Soul* 25. ①, ③, ④ 26. ①
27. ③ 28. X, little 29. X, high 30. drives usually → usually drives, lately → late 31. greatly → great, more beautiful → most beautiful 32. the most smart → the smartest, the funniest → the funniest, much → many[a lot of, lots of]

- 1 명사(baby)를 꾸며주는 형용사가 와야 한다.
2 much, even, far, a lot 등은 비교급 앞에 쓰여 비교급을 강조한다.
3 ① fast ② quiet ③ expensive ④ large

- 4 ① nice ③ perfectly ④ good ⑤ quickly
5 as + 형용사의 원급 + as: ~만큼 ...한
6 형용사의 비교급 + than: ~보다 더 ...한
7 the + 형용사의 최상급: 가장 ~한
8 빈도부사는 일반동사 앞에 쓴다.
9 빈도부사는 조동사의 뒤, 일반동사의 앞에 쓴다.
10 ④ 명사(address)를 꾸며주는 형용사가 와야 한다. (newly → new)
11 ⑤ cold의 최상급: coldest (the most cold → the coldest)
12 quickly의 비교급: more quickly
13 young의 최상급: youngest
14 much + 셀 수 없는 명사: 많은 ~
15 a few + 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형: 약간의 ~
16 little + 셀 수 없는 명사: 거의 없는 ~
17 (A) 주어(A turtle)를 보충 설명하는 형용사 slow
(B) 동사(eat)를 꾸며주는 부사 slowly
18 (A) 명사(question)를 꾸며주는 형용사 hard
(B) 동사(know)를 꾸며주는 부사 hardly
19 good의 비교급: better
20 the + intelligent의 최상급: the most intelligent
21 as + 형용사의 원급 + as: ~만큼 ...한
22 -thing으로 끝나는 대명사는 형용사가 뒤에서 꾸며준다.
23 빈도부사는 조동사 뒤에 쓴다.
(They will often visit their grandparents.)
24 형용사의 비교급 + than: ~보다 더 ...한
25 ② 빈도부사는 일반동사 앞에 쓴다.
(buys sometimes → sometimes buys)
⑤ (a) few + 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형 (a little → (a) few)
26 a. (a) little + 셀 수 없는 명사 (a few → (a) little)
d. 빈도부사는 일반동사 앞에 쓴다. (go rarely → rarely go)
e. nice의 비교급: nicer (more nice → nicer)
27 • Andy didn't put many salt in his soup.
→ Andy didn't put much[a lot of, lots of] salt in his soup.
• Did you hear new anything?
→ Did you hear anything new?
28 little + 셀 수 없는 명사: 거의 없는 ~
29 high는 형용사와 부사의 형태가 같다. highly는 '매우'라는 다른 뜻을 가진 부사이다.
30 첫 번째는 빈도부사가 일반동사의 앞에 와야 하므로 usually drives의 어순으로 쓴다. 두 번째는 주어(he)를 보충 설명하는 형용사가 와야 하므로 late를 쓴다.
31 첫 번째는 명사(vacation)를 꾸며주는 형용사가 와야 하므로 great를 쓴다. 두 번째는 beautiful의 최상급인 most beautiful을 쓴다.
32 첫 번째는 smart의 최상급인 smartest, 두 번째는 funny의 최상급인 funniest를 쓴다. 세 번째는 셀 수 있는 명사(funny stories)와 함께 쓰는 many, a lot of 또는 lots of를 쓴다.

UNIT 01 to부정사의 명사적 용법

CHECK UP

p.118

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE

p.119

- STEP 1** 1. 목적어 2. 주어 3. 보어 4. 목적어
5. 보어
- STEP 2** 1. a. go b. to go 2. a. to walk
b. walk 3. a. win b. to win
- STEP 3** 1. whom to ask 2. when to take
3. whether to believe 4. where to stay
- STEP 4** 1. It, to find 2. what to say 3. is to read
4. needs to get

UNIT 02 to부정사의 형용사적, 부사적 용법

CHECK UP

p.120

1. ㉢ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢ 4. ㉢

PRACTICE

p.121

- STEP 1** 1. time 2. an interesting city
3. something important 4. enough money
- STEP 2** 1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢ 4. ㉠
- STEP 3** 1. to read 2. to get good seats 3. to study music
4. to win the prize
- STEP 4** 1. something to give 2. glad to meet
3. plans to open 4. to buy clothes

UNIT 03 동명사의 역할

CHECK UP

p.122

1. ㉢ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE

p.123

- STEP 1** 1. 목적어 2. 보어 3. 목적어 4. 보어
5. 주어
- STEP 2** 1. uploading 2. giving 3. not eating
4. skiing
- STEP 3** 1. Traveling 2. buying 3. writing
4. spending 5. making
- STEP 4** 1. are busy preparing 2. avoid eating
3. is worth trying 4. playing the violin

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.124-125

- A** 1. hope to have 2. money to buy
3. opening the window 4. exciting to watch
5. went out to[in order to] get 6. riding the rollercoaster
7. how to use
- B** 1. is to have a house on the beach
2. Not wearing a seat belt 3. something special to show you
4. Solving the problem is impossible 5. turned on the TV to watch the news
6. what to do
- C** 1. difficult to answer 2. kept crying
3. go shopping 4. to[in order to] be a designer
5. watching[to watch] the parade 6. sorry to hear
- D** 1. to[in order to] interview 2. dancing
3. to[in order to] build 4. how to take care of

REVIEW TEST

pp.126-129

1. ㉡ 2. ㉣ 3. ㉣ 4. ㉤ 5. ㉣ 6. to 7. to be
8. painting 9. ㉤ 10. ㉢ 11. ㉡ 12. ㉢ 13. to leave her hometown
14. to pick up his friend 15. taking acting lessons 16. ㉣ 17. ㉣ 18. ㉤
19. busy talking to the guests 20. to[in order to] rest on the grass
21. Listening[To listen] 22. It, to exercise 23. We hope to win the game
24. We stopped cheering for the players 25. ㉠, ㉢, ㉣ 26. ㉣ 27. ㉢ 28. X, to take 29. X, studying
30. O 31. learn → to learn
32. decided stay → decided to stay, felt like to have → felt like having
33. where go to → where to go, places visit → places to visit, worth travel → worth traveling

- 1 to부정사가 주어로 쓰일 경우에는 보통 주어 자리에 가주어 It 을 사용하여 「It ~ to-v」 형태로 쓴다.
- 2 동사 **enjoy**는 목적으로 동명사를 쓴다.
- 3 앞의 명사(a person)를 꾸며주는 to부정사가 와야 한다.
- 4 **whether to-v or not**: ~할지 말지
- 5 보기와 ④는 동사의 목적어 역할을 하는 to부정사의 명사적 용법
- 6 감정의 원인과 목적을 나타내는 to부정사의 부사적 용법
- 7 동사 **want**는 목적으로 to부정사를 쓴다.
- 8 동사 **finish**는 목적으로 동명사를 쓴다.
- 9 ⑤는 to부정사의 부사적 용법(목적), 나머지는 명사적 용법(동사의 목적어)
- 10 ③은 to부정사의 부사적 용법(결과), 나머지는 형용사적 용법
- 11 ②는 보어 역할을 하는 동명사, 나머지는 동사의 목적어 역할
- 12 ③ to부정사의 부정형은 to 앞에 not을 붙인다.
(to not attend → not to attend)
- 13 감정의 원인을 나타내는 to부정사의 부사적 용법
- 14 목적을 나타내는 to부정사의 부사적 용법
- 15 전치사(in)의 목적어 역할을 하는 동명사
- 16 「-thing/-one/-body + 형용사 + to-v」의 어순
- 17 (A) 「It ~ to-v」 형태로 쓴 to부정사의 명사적 용법(주어 역할)
(B) a key를 꾸며주는 to부정사의 형용사적 용법
- 18 (A) when to start: 언제 시작할지
(B) how to make: 어떻게 만들지
- 19 be busy v-ing: ~하느라 바쁘다
- 20 목적을 나타내는 to부정사의 부사적 용법
- 21 주어 역할을 하는 동명사 또는 to부정사
- 22 to부정사가 주어로 쓰일 경우에는 보통 주어 자리에 가주어 It 을 사용하여 「It ~ to-v」 형태로 쓴다.
- 23 동사 **hope**는 목적으로 to부정사를 쓴다.
- 24 동사 **stop**은 목적으로 동명사를 쓴다.
- 25 ② 동명사가 주어로 쓰일 경우 3인칭 단수 취급한다.
(are → is)
⑤ 목적을 나타내는 to부정사의 부사적 용법
(enjoy → to enjoy)
- 26 b. to부정사가 형용사적 용법으로 쓰일 때는 꾸며주는 말 뒤에 위치한다.
(to wear something → something to wear)
d. 「It ~ to-v」 형태로 쓴 to부정사의 명사적 용법
(lose → to lose)
- 27 • He promised sending me presents.
→ He promised to send me presents.
• Robert went fish with his dad.
→ Robert went fishing with his dad.
- 28 too + 형용사 + to-v: 너무 ~해서 ...할 수 없다
- 29 동사 **give up**은 목적으로 동명사를 쓴다.
- 30 감정의 원인을 나타내는 to부정사의 부사적 용법
- 31 「It ~ to-v」 형태로 쓴 to부정사의 명사적 용법이므로 to learn을 쓴다.
- 32 첫 번째는 동사 **decide**의 목적으로 to부정사를 써야 하므로 to stay를 쓴다. 두 번째는 '~하고 싶다'라는 표현인 「feel like

v-ing」를 써야 하므로 having을 쓴다.

- 33 첫 번째는 '어디로 ~할지'라는 뜻의 「where to-v」를 써야 하므로 to go를 쓴다. 두 번째는 명사(places)를 수식하는 형용사적 용법의 to부정사인 to visit을 쓴다. 세 번째는 '~할 가치가 있다'라는 표현인 「be worth v-ing」를 써야 하므로 traveling을 쓴다.

CHAPTER

10 전치사

UNIT 01 장소를 나타내는 전치사

CHECK UP

p.132

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.133

- STEP 1** 1. in 2. on 3. on 4. at 5. in 6. at
STEP 2 1. in 2. on 3. at
STEP 3 1. in front of 2. behind 3. over
STEP 4 1. under a tree 2. next to my house
 3. across from my school 4. from the hotel to downtown

UNIT 02 시간을 나타내는 전치사

CHECK UP

p.134

1. ㉢ 2. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.135

- STEP 1** 1. at 2. in 3. at 4. on 5. in 6. on
STEP 2 1. at 2. after 3. before 4. for, in
STEP 3 1. during the summer 2. for two weeks
 3. during our vacation 4. during class 5. for thirty minutes
STEP 4 1. around midnight 2. from Monday to Friday
 3. between three and five o'clock

UNIT 03 기타 전치사

CHECK UP

p.136

1. ㉠ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉡ 4. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.137

- STEP 1** 1. me 2. for 3. by 4. to 5. about
STEP 2 1. ㉠ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉡ 4. ㉠
STEP 3 1. to 2. by 3. with
STEP 4 1. with a bat 2. about the Second World War 3. for her friends 4. to the bookstore

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.138-139

- A** 1. in the bottle 2. before the game 3. with my friends 4. at 5:00 p.m 5. under the seat 6. during training 7. on the second floor
B 1. stood next to me 2. sat in front of the TV 3. will have a sale from Tuesday to Friday 4. is between China and Japan 5. planned a surprise party for Amy 6. parked across from the restaurant
C 1. in the park 2. around 2:00 p.m 3. under a tree 4. with a brush
D 1. to 6:00 p.m 2. on Mondays 3. for two hours in the morning 4. by telephone

REVIEW TEST

pp.140-143

1. ㉢ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉡ 4. after 5. between, and
 6. ㉠ 7. ㉢ 8. ㉡ 9. from 10. at 11. for
 12. ㉠ 13. ㉡ 14. across from 15. between, and 16. next to 17. ㉠ 18. ㉡ 19. ㉢ 20. ㉠
 21. about, by 22. for, after 23. to, during 24. between Kelly and Tim 25. are in front of the bank 26. ㉢, ㉠, ㉡ 27. ㉢ 28. ㉠ 29. X, on 30. X, him 31. O 32. in May 14 → on May 14, on 7:00 p.m. → at 7:00 p.m. 33. next the beach → next to the beach, with taxi → by taxi 34. at the morning → in the morning, at the sea → in the sea, In night → At night

- 1 요일 앞에는 전치사 on을 쓴다.
 2 월 앞에는 전치사 in을 쓴다.
 3 장소의 한 지점을 나타내는 at을 쓴다. (at home: 집에)
 4 after: ~ 후에
 5 between A and B: A와 B 사이에
 6 to: ~에게, ~로
 7 for: ~을 위해, ~ 동안
 8 with: ~와 함께, ~을 가지고
 9 from A to B: A부터 B까지
 10 하루의 때를 나타내는 at을 쓴다. (at noon: 정오에)
 11 for + 숫자를 포함한 구체적인 기간: ~ 동안
 12 ㉠은 '~ 위에'를 의미하는 on, 나머지는 장소의 한 지점을 나타내는 at을 쓴다.
 13 ㉡는 장소의 한 지점을 나타내는 at, 나머지는 공간의 내부나 도시, 국가를 나타내는 in을 쓴다.
 14 across from: ~ 맞은편에
 15 between A and B: A와 B 사이에
 16 next to: ~ 옆에
 17 ㉠ 날짜 앞에는 전치사 on을 쓴다. (in → on)
 18 ㉡ 공간의 내부를 나타내는 전치사 in을 쓴다. (at → in)
 19 ㉢ '~을 위해'의 의미를 나타내는 for을 쓴다. (to → for)
 20 from A to B: A부터 B까지
 21 about: ~에 관하여, by: ~로(통신 수단)
 22 for + 숫자를 포함한 구체적인 기간: ~ 동안, after: ~ 후에
 23 to: ~로(목적지), during + 특정한 때를 나타내는 명사: ~ 동안
 24 between A and B: A와 B 사이에
 25 in front of: ~ 앞에
 26 ㉠ 하루의 때를 나타내는 at을 쓴다. (in → at)
 27 ㉡ 오후를 나타낼 때는 in을 쓴다. (on → in)
 27 c. for + 숫자를 포함한 구체적인 기간: ~ 동안 (during → for)
 e. between A and B: A와 B 사이에 (to → and)
 28 • It is sunny and warm on spring.
 → It is sunny and warm in spring.
 29 요일 앞에는 전치사 on을 쓴다.
 30 전치사 뒤에 대명사가 올 때는 목적격을 쓴다.
 31 near: ~ 근처에
 32 첫 번째는 날짜 앞이므로 전치사 on을 쓴다. 두 번째는 구체적인 시각 앞이므로 전치사 at을 쓴다.
 33 첫 번째는 '~ 옆에'를 나타내는 next to를 쓴다. 두 번째는 교통 수단을 나타내는 전치사 by를 쓴다.
 34 첫 번째는 오전을 나타낼 때 쓰는 전치사 in, 두 번째는 공간의 내부를 나타내는 전치사 in, 세 번째는 하루의 때를 나타내는 전치사 at을 쓴다.

UNIT 01 and, but, or, so

CHECK UP

p.146

1. ⑥ 2. ① 3. ⑥ 4. ③

PRACTICE

p.147

- STEP 1** 1. and 2. interesting 3. or 4. so
5. or
- STEP 2** 1. and 2. or 3. but 4. so
- STEP 3** 1. he went to the doctor 2. he lost the game 3. he weighs 70 kg 4. he will go to the movies
- STEP 4** 1. both pizza and pasta 2. but I should leave

UNIT 02 when, before, after, until

CHECK UP

p.148

1. ③ 2. ③ 3. ⑥ 4. ①

PRACTICE

p.149

- STEP 1** 1. When 2. get 3. After 4. until
5. before
- STEP 2** 1. ⑥ 2. ④ 3. ③ 4. ①
- STEP 3** 1. When she saw me 2. until the storm is over 3. before he leaves Korea 4. After the party was over
- STEP 4** 1. until the bus came 2. After we had dinner 3. When I was young 4. before the movie starts

UNIT 03 because, if, that

CHECK UP

p.150

1. ① 2. ③ 3. ⑥

PRACTICE

p.151

- STEP 1** 1. that 2. If 3. that 4. because
5. doesn't come
- STEP 2** 1. that 2. If 3. that 4. because
- STEP 3** 1. that he is brilliant 2. If you need my help 3. because she was too busy
- STEP 4** 1. that he is right 2. because I studied hard 3. It is strange that 4. If you take a taxi

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.152-153

- A** 1. until I crossed the finish line 2. (that) this ticket is expensive 3. because he often tells lies 4. before she goes to bed 5. is old but useful 6. so he bought a new one 7. after the bus left
- B** 1. She bought meat and vegetables 2. when he heard the news 3. but I'm very busy 4. It is true that 5. if you have any questions 6. until we reach the top
- C** 1. but she lost the contest 2. or I will give you a hint 3. and he bought some clothes 4. so I made a reservation
- D** 1. after he left the office 2. before his wife got home 3. When his wife arrived 4. Because the food was delicious

REVIEW TEST

pp.154-157

1. ① 2. ② 3. ② 4. ④ 5. ② 6. ③ 7. ②
8. ① 9. ⑤ 10. or 11. but 12. that 13. ⑤
14. ① 15. ③ 16. ③ 17. because blue is my favorite color 18. when the doorbell rang 19. If you're[you are] free 20. until the rain stops 21. because my parents went out 22. It is surprising that he 23. after she plays tennis 24. ②, ④, ⑤ 25. ③ 26. ③ 27. X, that 28. X, gets 29. O 30. think it → think (that), will become → becomes 31. but → so, Peter or Pam → Peter and Pam, tired or happy → tired but happy 32. If I was → When I was, before → because

- 2 or: 또는
 3 but: 그러나
 4 ① and(그리고) ② both A and B(A와 B 둘 다)
 ③ but(그러나) ⑤ either A or B(A 또는 B 둘 중 하나)
 5 ② and로 연결된 것은 문법적으로 대등해야 한다.
 (quiet → quietly)
 6 ③ 조건을 나타내는 if절에서는 미래를 나타내더라도 현재시제를 쓴다. (will hurry → hurry)
 7 ② '~할 때'의 뜻인 when을 쓴다. (if → when)
 8 ①은 but(그러나), 나머지는 so(그래서)
 9 ⑤는 or(또는), 나머지는 but(그러나)
 10 or: 또는
 11 but: 그러나
 12 that절이 문장에서 보어로 쓰여 '~하는 것(이다)'의 의미를 나타낸다.
 13 because: ~하기 때문에
 14 so: 그래서
 15 after: ~한 후에
 16 (A) or: 또는
 (B) that절이 동사(think)의 목적어로 쓰여 '~하는 것을'의 의미를 나타낸다.
 17 because: ~하기 때문에
 18 when: ~할 때
 19 if: 만약 ~하다면
 20 until: ~할 때까지
 21 because: ~하기 때문에
 22 that절이 문장에서 주어로 쓰일 때는 'It ~ that + 주어 + 동사' 형태로 쓴다.
 23 after: ~한 후에
 24 ① or: 또는 (and → or)
 ③ if는 절과 절을 연결하므로 if 뒤에 주어, 동사가 와야 한다.
 (if has → if she has)
 25 a. if: 만약 ~하다면 (That → If)
 e. that절이 문장에서 주어로 쓰일 때는 'It ~ that + 주어 + 동사' 형태로 쓴다. (if → that)
 26 • Both Ian or Mickey are great artists.
 → Both Ian and Mickey are great artists.
 • I'll wait until the bus will come.
 → I'll wait until the bus comes.
 27 that절이 문장에서 보어로 쓰여 '~하는 것(이다)'의 의미를 나타낸다.
 28 시간을 나타내는 접속사가 이끄는 절에서는 미래를 나타내더라도 현재시제를 쓴다.
 29 if: 만약 ~하다면
 30 첫 번째는 동사 think의 목적어로 '~하는 것을'의 의미를 나타내는 that절을 쓴다. 이때의 that은 생략 가능하다. 두 번째는 조건을 나타내는 if절에서는 미래를 나타내더라도 현재시제를 쓰므로 becomes를 쓴다.
 31 첫 번째는 '그래서'의 뜻인 so를, 두 번째는 '그리고'의 뜻인 and를, 세 번째는 tired와 happy가 상반된 내용이기 때문에 '그러나'의 뜻인 but을 쓴다.

- 32 첫 번째는 '~할 때'의 뜻인 when을, 두 번째는 이유를 나타내는 because를 쓴다.

CHAPTER

12 의문문, 명령문, 감탄문

UNIT 01 의문사 who, what, which

CHECK UP

p.160

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠ 4. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.161

STEP 1 1. Who 2. Whom 3. Which

STEP 2 1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠ 4. ㉠

STEP 3 1. Whose 2. What 3. Who
4. Which

STEP 4 1. Which is cheaper 2. Who[Whom]
do you respect 3. What did he study

UNIT 02 의문사 when, where, why, how

CHECK UP

p.162

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.163

STEP 1 1. Where 2. How 3. When

STEP 2 1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠ 4. ㉠

STEP 3 1. How old 2. How much 3. How
long 4. How far

STEP 4 1. Where does Erica 2. When did
they 3. Why do you

UNIT 03 부가의문문

CHECK UP

p.164

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠ 4. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.165

- STEP 1** 1. he 2. is 3. won't 4. did
5. didn't
- STEP 2** 1. doesn't it 2. didn't you 3. should
we 4. wasn't he 5. were they
- STEP 3** 1. can he, he can 2. aren't they, they
are 3. didn't you, I didn't 4. does it,
it doesn't
- STEP 4** 1. will you 2. won't you 3. shall we

UNIT 04 부정의문문, 선택의문문

CHECK UP

p.166

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.167

- STEP 1** 1. Don't 2. or 3. Which 4. No
5. They are French.
- STEP 2** 1. Isn't it cold 2. Didn't she come
3. Won't you join
- STEP 3** 1. Did you read a book or a
newspaper 2. Do you walk home or
take the subway 3. Will he come this
Saturday or next Saturday
- STEP 4** 1. Doesn't she get up 2. Which,
summer or winter

UNIT 05 명령문, 감탄문

CHECK UP

p.168

1. ㉢ 2. ㉤

PRACTICE

p.169

- STEP 1** 1. What 2. Clean 3. Don't leave
4. How 5. Let's not 6. Please don't
- STEP 2** 1. Be quiet 2. Don't[Do not] touch
3. Don't[Do not] be 4. Wear 5. Please
slow down / Slow down, please
- STEP 3** 1. lazy Susan is 2. a great movie
(it was) 3. handsome the man is
4. expensive shoes (these are)
- STEP 4** 1. Don't make noise 2. What a cute
puppy 3. Let's eat ice cream

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.170-171

- A** 1. When was the festival 2. How can I get
3. Who made 4. Where did you buy
5. Tell me 6. Isn't Ms. Jones 7. will visit
China, won't she
- B** 1. Let's go to the mountains 2. How tall
this building is 3. How often do you eat
out 4. Why don't you read this book
5. Do not enter that room 6. Which did you
like better
- C** 1. Where is 2. Who told 3. What did you
eat 4. When will you do 5. Who[Whom] is
she 6. Which is more interesting
- D** 1. A. doesn't he B. No, he doesn't 2. A.
is she B. No, she isn't 3. A. didn't they
B. Yes, they did 4. A. does he B. Yes, he
does

REVIEW TEST

pp.172-175

1. ⑤ 2. ① 3. ⑤ 4. ④ 5. ④ 6. Yes, I do
7. No, isn't 8. a fast runner (he is) 9. boring
this show is 10. ② 11. ⑤ 12. ③ 13. ⑤
14. ④ 15. ③ 16. ⑤ 17. How 18. Don't
19. ④ 20. Wear, or 21. Let's find 22. How
much money do we have 23. Don't park your
car here 24. What a nice plan it is 25. ①, ②, ⑤
26. ② 27. ③ 28. X, Yes, she does. 29. X,
didn't he 30. X, knows 31. What dirty → How
dirty, shall you → will you 32. coffee and tea →
coffee or tea, What do you → Why do you
33. Looked → Look, is it → isn't it, Why do we →
Why don't we

- 1 대답이 because로 시작하며 이유를 말하고 있으므로 의문사
why를 써서 묻는 것이 알맞다.
- 2 who: 누구
- 3 where: 어디에, 어디서
- 4 ④ Why don't you ~?는 '(너) ~하는 것이 어때?'의 의미
이다.
- 5 ④ '~에 얼마나 오래 머무를 것이니?'에 대한 대답이므로 머무
는 시간으로 답해야 한다.
- 6 대답하는 내용이 긍정이므로 Yes, I do.를 쓴다.
- 7 대답하는 내용이 부정이므로 No, she isn't.를 쓴다.
- 8 What + a(n) + 형용사 + 명사 (+ 주어 + 동사)!
- 9 How + 형용사/부사 (+ 주어 + 동사)!
- 10 ① doesn't he ③ won't you ④ does she ⑤ did
they

- 11 ⑤ How many + 셀 수 있는 명사: 얼마나 많은 수의 ~
(How much countries → How many countries)
- 12 ③ Let's not + 동사원형 ~: (우리) ~하지 말자
(Not let's → Let's not)
- 13 ⑤ What + 형용사 + 복수명사 (+ 주어 + 동사)!
(How → What)
- 14 선택의문문: Which ~, A or B?
- 15 yesterday를 묻는 의문사는 when이다.
- 16 with Jane을 묻는 의문사는 who이다.
- 17 how much: 얼마(의), how: 어떻게
- 18 Don't + 동사원형: ~하지 마라
Don't you ~?: 너는 ~하지 않니? (부정의문문)
- 19 Why don't you ~?: (너) ~하는 것이 어때?
- 20 명령문, or ~: ~해라, 그러지 않으면 ...할 것이다
- 21 Let's + 동사원형: (우리) ~하자
- 22 how much + 셀 수 없는 명사: 얼마나 많은 양의 ~
- 23 Don't + 동사원형: ~하지 마라
- 24 What + a(n) + 형용사 + 명사 + 주어 + 동사!
- 25 ③ Let's not + 동사원형 ~: (우리) ~하지 말자
(Let's don't → Let's not)
④ How many + 셀 수 있는 명사: 얼마나 많은 수의 ~
(How much → How many)
- 26 b. What + 형용사 + 복수명사 (+ 주어 + 동사)!
(What a lucky → What lucky)
d. 명령문의 부가의문문은 항상 「~, will you?」로 쓴다.
(won't you → will you)
- 27 • How diligent are they!
→ How diligent they are!
• Don't turns off the air conditioner.
→ Don't turn off the air conditioner.
- 28 His name is Larry.라는 대답으로 보아 대답하는 내용이 긍정이어야 하므로 Yes로 답해야 한다.
- 29 부가의문문: 긍정문 뒤에는 부정의 부가의문문을 쓰고, 주어는 대명사로 바꾸며, 시제는 앞의 평서문과 같은 시제를 쓴다. 일반 동사는 do/does/did로 바꾼다.
- 30 의문사가 주어일 때는 3인칭 단수 취급한다.
- 31 첫 번째는 How로 시작하는 감탄문 「How + 형용사 (+ 주어 + 동사)!」를 쓰며, 두 번째는 명령문의 부가의문문 「~, will you?」를 쓴다.
- 32 첫 번째는 선택의문문 「Which ~, A or B?」이므로 or를 쓰고, 두 번째는 Because로 답하고 있으므로 의문사 why를 써서 묻는 것이 알맞다.
- 33 첫 번째는 명령문이므로 동사원형으로 시작하도록 Look을 쓰고, 두 번째는 긍정문 뒤에는 부정의 부가의문문을 써야 하므로 isn't it?을 쓴다. 세 번째는 '우리 ~하지 않을까?'의 뜻을 나타내는 「Why don't we ~?」를 쓴다.

workbook
Answer Key

GRAMMAR **Inside**

LEVEL 1

GRAMMAR BASICS

01 품사

p.2

- A** 1. with 2. may 3. at 4. never 5. friendly
6. ask 7. bravo
- B** 1. 대명사 2. 접속사 3. 전치사 4. 감탄사 5. 부사
6. 형용사 7. 명사 8. 동사 9. 형용사 10. 동사
11. 명사 12. 부사

02 문장의 성분

03 구와 절

p.3

- A** 1. 목적어 2. 주어 3. 보어 4. 보어 5. 동사
6. 보어 7. 주어 8. 수식어 9. 목적어 10. 동사
- B** 1. 구 2. 구 3. 절 4. 구 5. 구 6. 구 7. 구
8. 절 9. 절 10. 절

CHAPTER

01 be동사

UNIT 01 be동사의 현재형과 과거형 pp.4-5

- A** 1. am 2. are 3. is 4. are 5. is 6. was
7. are 8. were 9. are 10. was
- B** 1. I'm[I am] 2. We're[We are] 3. You're[You are]
4. They're[They are] 5. He's[He is]
6. We were 7. I was 8. This song was
9. Jenny was 10. Those boys were
- C** 1. am 2. was 3. are 4. is 5. were 6. are
7. am 8. is 9. were 10. was
- D** 1. There are 2. There is 3. There are
4. There is 5. There is 6. There are

WRITING PRACTICE

p.6

- A** 1. Your clothes are 2. There is an orange
3. My father is 4. They were 5. It was
cloudy 6. There are twelve months
7. There was a coffee shop
- B** 1. He is a tennis player 2. It was a sad
movie 3. There were five books 4. I was
150 cm tall 5. We are in the classroom
6. They were late for work

UNIT 02 be동사의 부정문과 의문문 pp.7-8

- A** 1. Are 2. isn't 3. Is 4. am not 5. Are
6. aren't 7. Was 8. wasn't 9. is not
10. weren't
- B** 1. wasn't 2. aren't 3. wasn't 4. isn't
5. aren't 6. wasn't 7. weren't 8. isn't
9. weren't 10. isn't
- C** 1. Are you 2. Is it 3. Are we 4. Am I 5. Is
this cell phone 6. Was the hotel 7. Were
you 8. Was Billy
- D** 1. isn't[is not] 2. Are 3. ○ 4. Was
5. aren't[are not] 6. Was 7. Are
8. aren't[are not]

WRITING PRACTICE

p.9

- A** 1. I'm[I am] not 2. Are you 3. Is she
4. Were your parents 5. He wasn't[was not]
6. The museum isn't[is not]
- B** 1. He was not kind 2. We are not lazy
3. These comic books were not interesting
4. Susan isn't at the airport 5. Is that man
Mr. Woods 6. Was the restaurant open
7. Are they our new neighbors

WRITING PRACTICE

p.15

- A** 1. Some wild animals live 2. My dog follows
3. He carries 4. Cherries have 5. Rachel
eats 6. Susan understands 7. A lot of
people use
- B** 1. know her uncle 2. goes around the earth
3. works in a restaurant 4. look like sisters
5. watches TV after dinner 6. leaves the
station at five o'clock

REVIEW TEST

pp.10-12

1. ① 2. ② 3. ⑤ 4. ④ 5. ③ 6. ⑤ 7. There
are 8. There is 9. Were, were 10. Is, isn't
11. ③ 12. ④ 13. ③ 14. ⑤ 15. ③ 16. John
wasn't[was not] a shy student 17. The kids
aren't[are not] at school 18. Was Julia with her
family 19. Were Karen and Mark doctors
20. There were some photos 21. Are those pens
22. is Monday, was Sunday 23. isn't[is not]
healthy, is tasty 24. Are Mr. Bonds → Is Mr.
Bonds, he aren't → he isn't 25. It is → It was,
The party weren't → The party wasn't

UNIT 02 일반동사의 과거형

pp.16-17

- A** 1. stayed 2. met 3. talked 4. live
5. bought 6. studied 7. invited 8. left
9. shared 10. comes
- B** 1. jumped 2. asked 3. put 4. worried
5. dropped 6. had 7. brought 8. ran
9. saw 10. took
- C** 1. stopped 2. sat 3. read 4. forgot
5. moved
- D** 1. went to bed after midnight 2. bought
some grapes 3. slept for four hours 4. met
in front of the school 5. played baseball
6. came in the afternoon 7. gave us
chocolate cake

CHAPTER

02 일반동사

UNIT 01 일반동사의 현재형

pp.13-14

- A** 1. live 2. opens 3. take 4. has 5. grows
6. tries 7. watches 8. learns 9. make
10. do
- B** 1. goes 2. smiles 3. comes 4. fixes
5. studies 6. brushes 7. meet 8. passes
9. flies 10. sells
- C** 1. have 2. sends 3. speak 4. washes
5. cries 6. drink 7. snows 8. love
9. teaches 10. runs
- D** 1. ○ 2. walks 3. catches 4. ○
5. cleans 6. starts 7. tells 8. ○

WRITING PRACTICE

p.18

- A** 1. Steve told 2. He drew 3. It rained
4. They found 5. The bus schedule changed
6. Kevin gave 7. We tried
- B** 1. had a cold yesterday 2. called me at 6:00
a.m 3. left Toronto last weekend 4. sang a
song at the party 5. I washed my face
6. Joe broke my cell phone

UNIT 03 일반동사의 부정문

pp.19-20

- A** 1. don't 2. doesn't 3. didn't 4. don't
5. didn't 6. doesn't 7. didn't 8. doesn't
9. doesn't 10. didn't
- B** 1. didn't like 2. doesn't eat 3. didn't play
4. don't walk 5. didn't enjoy 6. doesn't
remember

- C** 1. don't[do not] need 2. don't[do not] bite
3. don't[do not] use 4. doesn't[does not]
talk 5. doesn't[does not] work 6. didn't[did
not] watch 7. didn't[did not] cry 8. didn't
[did not] stop 9. didn't[did not] wash
10. didn't[did not] meet
- D** 1. doesn't like 2. ○ 3. didn't understand
4. ○ 5. didn't eat 6. didn't leave 7. ○
8. didn't call

WRITING PRACTICE

p.21

- A** 1. doesn't[does not] like 2. don't[do not]
get up early 3. didn't[did not] save much
money 4. don't[do not] fit me 5. didn't[did
not] begin 6. doesn't[does not] fight with
her sister
- B** 1. don't have a nickname 2. didn't answer
my question 3. did not go to the theater
4. You don't look happy 5. I didn't bring my
textbook 6. does not watch action movies
7. doesn't write with his right hand

UNIT 04 일반동사의 의문문

pp.22-23

- A** 1. Do 2. Does 3. Do 4. Did 5. Does
6. Did 7. Do 8. Did 9. Does 10. Did
- B** 1. Do, remember 2. Does, play 3. Did,
forgive 4. Does, live 5. Did, lie 6. Do, eat
7. Did, have
- C** 1. Does your sister go 2. Did the man catch
3. Did you have 4. Do Amy and Dennis play
5. Does your father watch
- D** 1. Do you want 2. Does 3. Do 4. ○
5. Did he come 6. write 7. Did you get up
8. ○ 9. Did Sam dance 10. Did you hear

WRITING PRACTICE

p.24

- A** 1. Did he hear 2. Do we need 3. Does
Anna believe 4. Do you know 5. Did they
meet 6. Did you read
- B** 1. Do you want a red shirt 2. Did the kids
break this window 3. Does Kate have a
laptop 4. Did Lena pick her dress 5. Do
we go to city hall 6. Did your brother bring
his raincoat 7. Does your uncle work

REVIEW TEST

pp.25-27

1. ④ 2. ① 3. ④ 4. ③ 5. ③ 6. we don't
7. he did 8. she doesn't 9. ㉠ works ㉡ goes
10. ㉠ watched ㉡ had 11. ④ 12. ⑤ 13. ③
14. ② 15. ① 16. learned 17. doesn't[does
not] buy 18. ④ 19. Did it rain 20. rode a bike
21. doesn't[does not] open 22. Does Billy
exercise at the gym 23. Did you call me 24. X,
give 25. ○

CHAPTER

03 조동사

UNIT 01 can, may

pp.28-29

- A** 1. sleep 2. be 3. Can 4. answer 5. can't
6. may 7. are able to 8. may not
9. couldn't 10. may
- B** 1. can cook 2. can't buy 3. can lift
4. can't use 5. can draw 6. May, see
7. may not join 8. may leave 9. may be
10. may not like
- C** 1. am able to jump 2. aren't[are not] able to
finish 3. aren't[are not] able to play 4. is
able to get 5. are able to drive 6. isn't[is
not] able to arrive
- D** 1. ○ 2. couldn't 3. not able to 4. ○
5. may be 6. can solve 7. may not be
8. can't

WRITING PRACTICE

p.30

- A** 1. Can[May] I leave 2. can[am able to]
stand on my hands 3. can't[cannot, is not
able to] ride a bike 4. can[may] go to bed
5. may move to New York 6. may not snow
7. couldn't[could not, were not able to] use
the internet
- B** 1. We can see the lake 2. His office may
not be open 3. May I read this magazine
4. Can I speak to Mr. Anderson 5. Neil may
be in the library 6. Can your cat climb trees

UNIT 02 must, have to, should

pp.31-32

- A** 1. has 2. be 3. have to 4. meet
5. doesn't have to 6. should 7. have to
8. must not 9. must 10. must not
- B** 1. have to make 2. must be 3. have to
hurry up 4. have to study 5. have to wear
6. must know 7. have to get up 8. must go
- C** 1. don't have to worry 2. must not play
3. must not hit 4. don't have to help
5. must not run 6. don't have to stay
7. must not touch 8. don't have to stand
9. must not park 10. doesn't have to work
- D** 1. must not 2. ○ 3. has to[must, should]
4. don't have to 5. must have 6. ○
7. doesn't have to 8. ○

WRITING PRACTICE

p.33

- A** 1. has to work 2. should wait for 3. don't
have to write the letter 4. have to go to bed
5. must like him 6. must not touch anything
7. must be
- B** 1. We should leave now 2. has to listen to
my advice 3. doesn't have to take medicine
4. Naomi must grow flowers 5. James
should not eat ice cream 6. must not enter
this building

REVIEW TEST

pp.34-36

1. ② 2. ③ 3. ⑤ 4. ④ 5. ③ 6. Can 7. may
not 8. have to 9. ④ 10. ③ 11. ④ 12. ②
13. ① 14. ② 15. is able to kick 16. has to
explain 17. may not like 18. can't[cannot] be
19. This must be the correct answer 20. don't
have to shout 21. Can I say something 22. X,
can[is able to] play 23. ○

CHAPTER**04 진행형과 미래시제****UNIT 01 진행형**

pp.37-38

- A** 1. blowing 2. Is 3. lying 4. was 5. sitting
6. changing 7. is sleeping 8. closes 9. is
10. is knocking
- B** 1. am parking 2. is talking 3. Is, learning
4. aren't fighting 5. were listening 6. are
tying 7. was jogging 8. is buying
9. Were, having 10. isn't using
- C** 1. is kicking 2. are wasting 3. is snowing
4. are planning 5. was baking 6. was
raising 7. was waiting 8. were walking
- D** 1. painting 2. isn't[is not] 3. ○ 4. isn't[is
not] crying 5. likes 6. Are 7. ○ 8. ○

WRITING PRACTICE

p.39

- A** 1. is singing 2. am packing 3. weren't[were
not] breaking 4. Are you coming 5. wasn't
[was not] smiling 6. Were you exercising
7. are counting
- B** 1. My parents are sitting 2. Kevin is not
brushing his teeth 3. I am collecting foreign
coins 4. Amelia is not asking 5. The man
was carrying books 6. They were not
swimming

UNIT 02 will, be going to

pp.40-41

- A** 1. be 2. take 3. going 4. they 5. listen
6. isn't 7. to travel 8. not going 9. to
invite
- B** 1. will like 2. will be 3. won't buy 4. won't
come 5. won't start 6. will melt 7. won't
lose 8. will help
- C** 1. We're[We are] going to go 2. I'm[I am]
not going to see 3. She isn't[is not] going
to tell / She's not going to tell 4. Are you
going to buy 5. Are they going to borrow
6. Mark is going to pay
- D** 1. am going to 2. going to smoke 3. ○

4. ○ 5. will move 6. won't be 7. to print
8. will finish 9. ○ 10. ○

WRITING PRACTICE

p.42

- A** 1. are going to fix 2. is going to stay
3. Scarlett and Jack won't[will not] tell 4. Is he going to bring 5. isn't[is not] going to work 6. Will Grace be happy 7. Jim will show
- B** 1. My brother will be twenty years old 2. Will they help the old man 3. Victor is going to make dinner 4. You will not believe 5. I'm not going to watch 6. Are you going to work for

REVIEW TEST

pp.43-45

1. ② 2. ③ 3. ⑤ 4. ⑤ 5. ③ 6. ⑤ 7. ④
8. Is, is 9. won't, will[is going to] 10. ② 11. ③ going to give ⑤ she like 12. ③ not going to ⑤ is cooking 13. ② 14. ⑤ 15. ② 16. ④
17. John will be fifteen next year 18. I'm[I am] not going to eat this cake 19. is locking
20. won't[will not] have 21. I'm[I am] not going to get 22. Will he score a goal 23. Are they closing their eyes 24. is going to train her dog
25. ○ 26. X, will visit

CHAPTER

05 동사의 종류

UNIT 01 감각동사 + 형용사

pp.46-47

- A** 1. smells 2. sound 3. like coffee 4. feel
5. look 6. bitter 7. great 8. angry
9. happy 10. bad
- B** 1. feel cold 2. tastes spicy 3. sounds sad
4. smells sour 5. looks scary 6. sounds nice 7. smell good 8. tastes delicious
9. feel safe 10. look beautiful

- C** 1. look expensive 2. tastes strange 3. feel healthy 4. smell terrible 5. sounds serious
6. looks young
- D** 1. smells good 2. ○ 3. feel soft 4. look lovely 5. smell fresh 6. looks easy 7. ○
8. feels sick

WRITING PRACTICE

p.48

- A** 1. look dangerous 2. tastes sweet 3. felt bad 4. sounds familiar 5. looks great
6. smells strange 7. felt hungry
- B** 1. Time travel sounds exciting 2. Your body lotion smells nice 3. These vegetables taste fresh 4. My grandfather looks healthy
5. Her voice sounded sad 6. Linda felt nervous

UNIT 02 목적어가 두 개 필요한 동사

pp.49-50

- A** 1. to 2. for 3. of 4. for 5. them 6. told
7. for 8. me 9. him an email 10. his sister a new coat
- B** 1. bought 2. cooked 3. showed 4. taught
5. lent 6. told 7. got 8. wrote
- C** 1. you some fruit 2. me the ketchup
3. these sneakers for me 4. a favor of me
5. cards to me 6. a beautiful dress for her
- D** 1. bring me 2. get, for you 3. give, to the waiter 4. a sandwich for me 5. her many questions 6. it to my parents

WRITING PRACTICE

p.51

- A** 1. made us coffee / made coffee for us
2. tell Brenda the news / tell the news to Brenda 3. give me your business card / give your business card to me 4. writing my friend an email / writing an email to my friend 5. teach you English / teach English to you 6. bought my brother ice cream / bought ice cream for my brother
- B** 1. He sent us funny videos 2. give this ticket to Cindy 3. lend you fifty dollars
4. showed her passport to us 5. get some juice for me 6. asked me a difficult question
7. brought beautiful roses to her

UNIT 03 목적격 보어가 필요한 동사 pp.52-53

- A** 1. call 2. to be 3. named 4. to stand
5. made 6. to win 7. healthy 8. to open
9. interesting
- B** 1. boring 2. a liar 3. strong 4. warm
5. Henry 6. exciting 7. fresh 8. angry
- C** 1. called me a fool 2. wanted you to meet
3. found Jenny friendly 4. expected him to arrive
5. told her to leave 6. made me happy
7. kept the room cool 8. asked us to carry
9. made me the class president
10. advised me to get
- D** 1. amazing 2. to say 3. ○ 4. ○ 5. to study
6. us to go 7. them to wait 8. ○

WRITING PRACTICE

p.54

- A** 1. keeps our house clean 2. want him to join
3. made me a good player 4. told us to follow him
5. call me Dan 6. named our restaurant Lemon Tree
7. ordered him to pay \$100
- B** 1. made him famous 2. expect her to be honest
3. find these shoes comfortable
4. made him a big star 5. He asked me to have dinner
6. advised me to learn Chinese

REVIEW TEST

pp.55-57

1. ② 2. ② 3. ⑤ 4. ③ 5. ② 6. his ID card to us
7. a scarf for me 8. that book to her 9. ③
10. ④ 11. ⑤ 12. ④ 13. ② 14. ④
15. ③ looked ⑥ interesting 16. ③ me ⑥ to be
17. ② 18. ① 19. sounds clear 20. feels rough
21. showed his room to me 22. Fresh air keeps us healthy
23. The principal wants you to come
24. smells badly → smells bad, tastes greatly → tastes great
25. for Rachel → to Rachel, keep → to keep, angrily → angry

CHAPTER

06 명사와 관사

UNIT 01 셀 수 있는 명사 vs. 셀 수 없는 명사

pp.58-59

- A** 1. computers 2. shirts 3. glasses 4. flies
5. men 6. benches 7. boys 8. hands
9. dishes 10. lamps 11. potatoes 12. fish
13. teeth 14. ladies 15. deer 16. roofs
- B** 1. Air 2. California 3. paper 4. children
5. sugar 6. cities 7. boxes 8. classes
9. wolves 10. mice
- C** 1. days 2. thieves 3. Korea 4. stories
5. friendship 6. pianos 7. Money
8. Leaves 9. love 10. heroes
- D** 1. a cup of tea 2. two bottles of cola
3. four pieces of paper 4. three slices of pizza
5. a glass of orange juice 6. a bowl of chicken soup

WRITING PRACTICE

p.60

- A** 1. ate two tomatoes 2. Knives are dangerous
3. looks after sheep 4. for women
5. a cup of coffee 6. played with sand
7. two slices of cheese
- B** 1. Edward lives in Osaka 2. We have three fans
3. I bought six pairs of socks 4. Can I see your photos
5. drink eight glasses of water 6. two pieces of furniture

UNIT 02 관사

pp.61-62

- A** 1. a 2. an 3. the 4. a 5. the 6. the
7. a 8. The 9. lunch 10. the
- B** 1. X 2. the 3. a 4. an 5. X 6. a 7. The
8. the
- C** 1. twice a week 2. by subway 3. put the box
4. bring an umbrella 5. in the refrigerator
6. went to bed
- D** 1. an 2. ○ 3. an 4. ○ 5. an
6. basketball 7. ○ 8. a 9. The 10. email

WRITING PRACTICE

p.63

- A** 1. read a book 2. have lunch 3. on the internet 4. by text message 5. three times a day 6. played badminton 7. The movie
- B** 1. Tom works for a bank 2. an apple and a sandwich 3. a bird in the sky 4. Can you play the clarinet 5. The sun gives us light 6. Mike goes to school

REVIEW TEST

pp.64-66

1. ④ 2. ① 3. ④ 4. ② 5. people 6. trees
7. feet 8. ⑤ 9. ④ 10. ④ 11. ③ 12. ②
13. the 14. a 15. X 16. go to the movies
17. a cup of green tea 18. ① 19. ③
20. thieves 21. by boat 22. three pieces of cake
23. a swimming pool twice a week 24. a water → water
25. A show → The show, once an week → once a week

CHAPTER

07 대명사

UNIT 01 인칭대명사, 재귀대명사 pp.67-68

- A** 1. my 2. herself 3. myself 4. its 5. their
6. her 7. They 8. Ours 9. mine 10. We
- B** 1. me 2. his 3. our 4. it 5. her 6. their
7. him 8. It 9. Its 10. They
- C** 1. introduce myself 2. help yourself to
3. burned myself 4. enjoy yourself 5. by herself
6. make yourself at home
- D** 1. ○ 2. our 3. me 4. She 5. ○ 6. ○
7. himself 8. his

WRITING PRACTICE

p.69

- A** 1. I'm[I am] 2. He made us 3. herself
4. his pencil case 5. hurt himself 6. by myself
- B** 1. Is this your suitcase 2. I put it on the

- desk 3. She is our science teacher
4. Jennifer lost her earring 5. The man is talking to himself
6. I showed them my ticket 7. Molly lent me hers

UNIT 02 this, that, it pp.70-71

- A** 1. This 2. these 3. that 4. These
5. those 6. It 7. That 8. it
- B** 1. these 2. That 3. This 4. It 5. those
6. It 7. that 8. This
- C** 1. It's[It is] 2:30 p.m 2. It's[It is] Thursday
3. It's[It is] very hot 4. It's[It is] eight o'clock
5. It's[It is] about 400 km 6. It's[It is] snowy
7. It's[It is] December 2
- D** 1. It 2. these 3. This 4. ○ 5. that
6. bike 7. It 8. shirts

WRITING PRACTICE

p.72

- A** 1. It's[It is] twelve o'clock 2. These oranges
3. those photos 4. these clothes 5. that book
6. It's[It is] only a hundred meters 7. This poster
- B** 1. This is my little sister 2. Is it Saturday today
3. Those are not my gloves 4. It will be cloudy tomorrow
5. Is that Pam's report card 6. These people saved the children

UNIT 03 one, some, any pp.73-74

- A** 1. any 2. some 3. it 4. any 5. any 6. it
7. one 8. some 9. one 10. some
- B** 1. it 2. ones 3. one 4. It 5. ones 6. one
- C** 1. any 2. some 3. any 4. some 5. some
6. any
- D** 1. any 2. ○ 3. any 4. ○ 5. it 6. ones
7. any 8. it 9. one

WRITING PRACTICE

p.75

- A** 1. any monkeys 2. some ice cream 3. new one
4. try some 5. black ones 6. is looking for it
- B** 1. My umbrella is that blue one 2. Will you have some chocolate
3. There were some

children 4. I am reading it 5. There isn't any soup 6. There is one in the sink 7. Do you have any ideas

made me angry 6. That restaurant was excellent

REVIEW TEST

pp.76-78

1. ⑤ 2. ③ 3. ③ 4. ② 5. ④ 6. ③ 7. ④
8. it 9. one 10. ones 11. ⑤ 12. ② 13. ③
14. ④ 15. ③ 16. its 17. his 18. ④ one ⑤ it
19. ④ some ⑥ They 20. It's[It is] March 25
21. help yourself to the donuts 22. It is 300
meters from here 23. These buildings are very
tall 24. wrote them → wrote it 25. there is it →
there is one, miss one → miss it

CHAPTER

08 형용사와 부사

UNIT 01 형용사

pp.79-80

- A** 1. peaceful 2. much 3. wonderful 4. a few 5. healthy 6. little 7. Lots of
8. anything new 9. many 10. Someone strange
B 1. soft 2. long 3. easy 4. thirsty 5. scary
6. cloudy 7. perfect 8. heavy
C 1. a. much b. many 2. a. a little b. a few
3. a. few b. little 4. a. many b. much
5. a. a little b. a few 6. a. Few b. little
D 1. cute puppy 2. ○ 3. something important 4. ○ 5. interesting 6. salty and spicy

WRITING PRACTICE

p.81

- A** 1. dangerous animals 2. keep you warm
3. much[a lot of, lots of] snow 4. dry day
5. looks happy 6. many[a lot of, lots of] paintings 7. nothing special
B 1. She has brown eyes 2. Can I have something cold 3. I got a few emails
4. are building a big bridge 5. His jokes

UNIT 02 부사

pp.82-83

- A** 1. very cold 2. well 3. quickly 4. easily
5. late 6. confidently 7. never drinks
8. am always 9. hard 10. beautifully
B 1. acted 2. takes 3. read 4. hot 5. the old man died alone 6. hard 7. touched
8. high 9. came 10. dangerous
C 1. usually drinks milk in the morning
2. should always wash your hands before meals 3. seldom talks about herself
4. John never wears jeans 5. is always polite to her neighbors 6. Sam often visits
D 1. fast 2. heavily 3. ○ 4. sometimes play
5. suddenly 6. ○ 7. often take 8. ○
9. happily 10. ○

WRITING PRACTICE

p.84

- A** 1. brightly 2. very lively 3. rarely watches
4. bravely 5. hit the ball high
6. Surprisingly 7. often forgets
B 1. It is quite cold 2. Karen is always kind
3. The swimming lesson starts really early
4. is hardly late for school 5. I will never forgive him 6. He gained nearly 10 kg

UNIT 03 원급, 비교급, 최상급

pp.85-86

- A** 1. hard 2. better 3. more slowly 4. oldest
5. much 6. as 7. fastest 8. bigger
9. later 10. most intelligent
B 1. as tall as 2. as heavy as 3. as high as
4. as well as 5. as much as
C 1. fatter than 2. higher than 3. worse than
4. dirtier than 5. less than 6. faster than
7. stronger than 8. more exciting than
9. more useful than 10. more interesting than
D 1. the oldest 2. the hottest 3. the most expensive 4. the most diligent 5. the shortest 6. the least

WRITING PRACTICE

p.87

- A** 1. the deepest 2. much braver than 3. the worst typhoon 4. as important as 5. the most exciting 6. bigger than 7. more loudly than
- B** 1. is as crowded as New York 2. dances worse than you 3. Your idea is better than 4. This cake is the best dessert 5. is a lot lower than Mike's 6. rides a bike faster than me

REVIEW TEST

pp.88-90

1. ④ 2. ⑤ 3. ④ 4. ② 5. ① 6. a little 7. a few 8. many 9. ① 10. ② 11. ④ 12. ④ 13. ④ 14. a more b. many 15. a. hotter b. less 16. ⑤ 17. ④ 18. better than 19. the highest mountain 20. ③ 21. We always wear school uniforms 22. Amy speaks Korean very well 23. X, quickly 24. X, something stupid

CHAPTER

09 to부정사와 동명사

UNIT 01 to부정사의 명사적 용법 pp.91-92

- A** 1. 목적어 2. 주어 3. 보어 4. 주어 5. 목적어 6. 주어 7. 목적어 8. 보어 9. 목적어 10. 주어
- B** 1. a. see b. to see 2. a. to be b. be 3. a. to get b. get 4. a. take b. to take 5. a. to learn b. learn
- C** 1. where to put 2. how to use 3. what to say 4. whether to invite 5. when to water 6. whom to choose 7. how to get 8. what to wear
- D** 1. to see 2. to train 3. where to go 4. not to watch 5. ○ 6. to take 7. ○ 8. to drink

WRITING PRACTICE

p.93

- A** 1. planned to visit 2. need to hurry 3. promised to go 4. hard to memorize 5. wants to join 6. easy to find 7. whether to apply for
- B** 1. It is wonderful to help 2. decided to go to the dentist 3. where to hang the painting 4. is to be the best soccer player 5. likes to travel by train 6. how to play this game

UNIT 02 to부정사의 형용사적, 부사적 용법

pp.94-95

- A** 1. a friend 2. a chance 3. a man 4. a plan 5. any money 6. something warm 7. a person 8. a lot of places
- B** 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. a 7. d 8. c
- C** 1. place to take 2. time to go 3. books to read 4. anything to eat 5. keys to open 6. something to tell 7. problems to solve 8. videos to watch
- D** 1. to meet some rude people 2. to[in order to] buy a laptop 3. to meet Robin at the party 4. to[in order to] talk with my mom 5. to[in order to] complain about the service 6. to have their first baby

WRITING PRACTICE

p.96

- A** 1. to[in order to] take a walk 2. lived to be 3. happy to get 4. someone to work 5. homework to do 6. to[in order to] buy
- B** 1. were sad to lose the game 2. grew up to be a cook 3. something warm to wear 4. studied hard to pass the exam 5. have time to go to the concert 6. called him to ask 7. shocked to hear about the accident

UNIT 03 동명사의 역할

pp.97-98

- A** 1. 주어 2. 목적어 3. 보어 4. 주어 5. 목적어 6. 목적어 7. 보어 8. 목적어 9. 목적어
- B** 1. going 2. visiting 3. painting 4. Having 5. like watching 6. doing 7. Not wearing

8. closing

- C** 1. listening 2. writing 3. turning 4. waiting
5. drinking 6. biting 7. selling
- D** 1. ○ 2. studying 3. ○ 4. cooking
5. talking 6. not coming 7. Choosing[To choose] 8. hitting 9. ○

WRITING PRACTICE

p.99

- A** 1. worried about getting 2. is worth buying
3. finding[to find] out the solution 4. feel like eating out 5. finished reading
6. avoided answering 7. stop using
- B** 1. will go fishing 2. I don't mind using
3. enjoys playing the guitar 4. quit learning Chinese 5. Spending time with family
6. is running in the park

REVIEW TEST

pp.100-102

1. ② 2. ④ 3. ③ 4. ② 5. ③ 6. how 7. what
8. when 9. to 10. whether 11. ④ 12. ⑤
13. ① 14. ③ 15. ③ 16. ② visiting ⑥ to come
17. ② to get ⑥ showing 18. ② 19. ③
20. avoid drinking 21. sad to say 22. opened the window to get some fresh air 23. is not wasting money 24. X, to make 25. ○

CHAPTER

10 전치사

UNIT 01 장소를 나타내는 전치사 pp.103-104

- A** 1. in 2. at 3. on 4. at 5. in 6. on 7. on
8. at 9. to 10. In
- B** 1. a. at b. in 2. a. at b. under 3. a. on
b. behind 4. a. from b. near
- C** 1. on 2. over 3. behind 4. in 5. near
6. under 7. on 8. at
- D** 1. in front of 2. next to 3. behind
4. between

WRITING PRACTICE

p.105

- A** 1. under the bridge 2. on the pancakes
3. over the Atlantic 4. in our garden 5. at the front desk 6. between his mom and dad
7. from home to the subway station
- B** 1. He lives near the lake 2. is singing on the stage 3. is across from the bakery
4. is some bread in that basket 5. sits behind me in class 6. in front of the mirror

UNIT 02 시간을 나타내는 전치사 pp.106-107

- A** 1. in 2. in 3. at 4. on 5. for 6. at
7. around 8. between 9. from 10. before, during
- B** 1. at 2. on 3. in 4. at 5. at 6. in 7. in
8. on
- C** 1. for a year 2. during the holidays 3. for thirty minutes 4. during the spring 5. for two hours 6. during the Korean War 7. for three days 8. during the concert 9. during the movie 10. for sixty seconds
- D** 1. on 2. in 3. ○ 4. on 5. at 6. for 7. ○
8. to 9. ○ 10. between

WRITING PRACTICE

p.108

- A** 1. in autumn 2. before Christmas 3. on November 17 4. during the summer 5. at night 6. in 2019 7. on Saturday morning
- B** 1. comes home around 7:00 p.m 2. will be cloudy in the afternoon 3. felt happy after the show 4. take this test for an hour 5. leaves Seoul at 5:30 p.m 6. between Wednesday and Friday

UNIT 03 기타 전치사 pp.109-110

- A** 1. him 2. for 3. with 4. us 5. for 6. to
7. by 8. to 9. for 10. about
- B** 1. ⑥ 2. ② 3. ④ 4. ③ 5. ③ 6. ⑥ 7. ②
8. ②
- C** 1. by 2. about 3. with 4. for 5. about
6. by 7. to 8. with
- D** 1. by 2. about 3. to 4. with 5. for

WRITING PRACTICE

p.111

- A** 1. to Korea 2. about the galaxy 3. with her classmates 4. for your safety 5. by plane 6. to him 7. with some glue
- B** 1. order these books by phone 2. was kind to us 3. was thinking about you 4. covered the child with a blanket 5. get some coffee for everyone 6. go to the movies with us

REVIEW TEST

pp.112-114

1. ① 2. ④ 3. ② 4. ③ 5. ③ 6. ② 7. after
8. with 9. ② 10. ⑤ 11. from 12. for 13. with
14. ② 15. ⑤ 16. ④ 17. a for b about
18. a in b with 19. behind the wall 20. by train
21. between the shoe store and the café
22. from May 1 to June 30 23. ○ 24. X, on

CHAPTER

11 접속사

UNIT 01 and, but, or, so

pp.115-116

- A** 1. gentle 2. but 3. so 4. but 5. and 6. or 7. and 8. so 9. or 10. or
- B** 1. a. but b. or c. and 2. a. but b. so c. or 3. a. so b. or c. and
- C** 1. and 2. or 3. so 4. but 5. or 6. and 7. but 8. so
- D** 1. Mark set the table 2. they went to the pool 3. he didn't like it 4. his father will take him home

WRITING PRACTICE

p.117

- A** 1. is honest and polite 2. Monday or Tuesday 3. but she can't[cannot] play well 4. and came back home 5. but I don't[do not] like it 6. or we can eat out 7. so I got angry
- B** 1. Junsu or Inhye will be 2. He visited

Greece and Turkey 3. so we shared it
4. This beach is nice but far 5. so he couldn't come to dinner 6. came out and waved

UNIT 02 when, before, after, until

pp.118-119

- A** 1. Before 2. after 3. when 4. visit 5. is 6. when 7. save 8. after 9. goes 10. until
- B** 1. a. when b. before 2. a. after b. When 3. a. until b. Before 4. a. until b. after
- C** 1. ⑥ 2. ④ 3. ③ 4. ③ 5. ③ 6. ④ 7. ⑥ 8. ③
- D** 1. when we arrived at the lake 2. until the soccer game is over 3. when he saw his friend on TV 4. After I watched the movie 5. Before we go to Sydney 6. until I buy a new pair of glasses

WRITING PRACTICE

p.120

- A** 1. when my team lost the game 2. before the guests came 3. after you finish the main dish 4. When the vacation season starts 5. until dinner was ready 6. before you order 7. until I was seven years old
- B** 1. after he got home last night 2. until their parents stopped them 3. when you swim in the sea 4. Before I buy things online 5. After she left her hometown 6. When Betty won the contest

UNIT 03 because, if, that

pp.121-122

- A** 1. that 2. if 3. rains 4. that 5. if 6. that 7. that 8. because 9. has 10. Because
- B** 1. a. that b. If 2. a. If b. because 3. a. that b. if 4. a. that b. because
- C** 1. that he hurt his leg 2. because he is very kind 3. If he doesn't get home early 4. because the bus came late 5. that Suji likes you 6. If Mark gets a C on the test
- D** 1. ○ 2. do 3. because 4. that 5. ○ 6. because 7. ○ 8. are 9. that 또는 생략 10. ○

WRITING PRACTICE

p.123

- A** 1. (that) you can visit me 2. If you miss English class 3. because it's[it is] close
4. that we won ten gold medals 5. because it smelled bad 6. if it's[it is] small
- B** 1. think that you are right 2. if you taste it
3. because she had a job interview 4. If your computer doesn't work 5. that I look nice with short hair 6. because he has a lot of books 7. If you did something wrong

WRITING PRACTICE

p.129

- A** 1. Whose doll is this 2. What did Julia say
3. Who[Whom] did Jane go out 4. Who sent you 5. Which bike is yours 6. What will you speak
- B** 1. What was the problem 2. Which do you prefer 3. Who bought these donuts
4. Whose umbrella did he borrow 5. Whom did you call 6. Which dessert do you want 7. What kind of novels

REVIEW TEST

pp.124-126

1. ③ 2. ④ 3. ① 4. ③ 5. ④ 6. that 7. if
8. because 9. ④ 10. ② 11. ① 12. that
13. so 14. because 15. or 16. when 17. ③
18. ⑤ 19. It is true that 20. (either) in this book or on the internet 21. before I buy something
22. X, and 23. X, sign 24. X, that

UNIT 02

의문사 when, where, why, how

pp.130-131

- A** 1. How 2. don't 3. Why 4. don't
5. When 6. Where
- B** 1. ④ 2. ③ 3. ① 4. ② 5. ⑤ 6. ⑥ 7. ⑦
8. ⑧
- C** 1. How much 2. How old 3. How often
4. How long 5. How many 6. How far
- D** 1. How was the movie 2. Where did she put her bag 3. When did they move 4. Why does Isabel love Edward 5. When will the winter vacation start 6. Where is Vincent going to have

CHAPTER

12 의문문, 명령문, 감탄문

UNIT 01 의문사 who, what, which

pp.127-128

- A** 1. Who 2. What 3. Whose 4. Who
5. Which 6. What
- B** 1. ① 2. ④ 3. ③ 4. ② 5. ⑤ 6. ⑥ 7. ⑦
8. ⑧
- C** 1. Whose 2. What 3. Who 4. Which
- D** 1. Whose bat is this 2. Who is taking care of Emily 3. What is his name 4. Who [Whom] did they see 5. Whose passport is it 6. What are the children drawing 7. Who got first prize 8. Who[Whom] did you teach

WRITING PRACTICE

p.132

- A** 1. How was your trip 2. Where is a bank
3. How many goals 4. Where did you hear
5. Why does he want 6. When did they become
- B** 1. When is her wedding 2. Why was Daniel upset 3. Where did you find this key
4. How much time do you need 5. When can I receive the package 6. Why don't we order some pizza 7. How did the children solve this problem

UNIT 03

부가의문문

pp.133-134

- A** 1. isn't 2. will 3. does 4. do 5. he
6. don't 7. can't 8. are 9. didn't
10. weren't

- B** 1. doesn't he 2. shouldn't you 3. is she
4. won't it 5. does she 6. didn't he
7. wasn't it 8. can they 9. will she
10. aren't we

- C** 1. don't they, they do 2. won't he, he will
3. can he, he can't 4. aren't you, I'm not
5. was she, she wasn't 6. did it, it did

- D** 1. isn't it 2. didn't we 3. ○ 4. doesn't it
5. will you 6. weren't you 7. ○ 8. does
he 9. is she 10. shall we

WRITING PRACTICE

p.135

- A** 1. is on sale, isn't it 2. look good, don't
they 3. isn't[is not] far, is it 4. will be our
class president, won't he 5. hurt her arm,
didn't she 6. were in the soccer club,
weren't you 7. can drive a car, can't he
- B** 1. snowing outside, isn't it 2. didn't get my
message, did you 3. won't cancel the
contest, will they 4. sings very well, doesn't
she 5. was not late for school, was he
6. are sleeping, aren't they

UNIT 04 부정의문문, 선택의문문 pp.136-137

- A** 1. Doesn't 2. Isn't 3. or 4. Wasn't 5. or
6. Which 7. No, I can't. 8. I'll go with Amy.
- B** 1. Didn't you watch 2. Can't I use 3. Won't
James buy 4. Aren't you a fan 5. Don't
your parents worry
- C** 1. No, she isn't 2. No, I can't 3. Yes, they
are 4. Yes, they did 5. Yes, he does
- D** 1. Did he call you before lunch or after lunch
2. Do you want to take a nap or walk in the
park 3. Will they leave tonight or tomorrow
night 4. Did she find this book here or at
home 5. Is Lucy going to have dinner alone
or with us

WRITING PRACTICE

p.138

- A** 1. Isn't this ice cream 2. Didn't you go there
3. Won't you play 4. Wasn't Julie studying
5. Can't your little brother write 6. a wallet
or a bag

- B** 1. Aren't the two girls sisters 2. Don't you
swim well 3. Weren't they from France
4. Won't your friends stay here 5. Doesn't
he live in this apartment 6. meet at school
or at Steve's house 7. want to play baseball
or soccer

UNIT 05 명령문, 감탄문

pp.139-140

- A** 1. I was 2. What 3. Be 4. How 5. Please
don't 6. Let's not 7. What 8. Don't talk
9. Show 10. Let's turn
- B** 1. Don't[Do not] smoke 2. Be nice 3. Don't
[Do not] run 4. Fry 5. Don't[Do not] play
6. Don't[Do not] cheat 7. Please don't[do
not] touch 8. Don't[Do not] throw 9. Brush
10. Please clean
- C** 1. an exciting idea (it is) 2. cold (it is) 3. a
wonderful voice Fred has 4. beautifully she
sings 5. expensive this watch is 6. scary
movies (these are)
- D** 1. Don't be 2. What a handsome boy
3. How quickly 4. Let's get 5. ○ 6. Don't
[Do not] play 7. What smart students
8. Order 9. ○ 10. Let's not

WRITING PRACTICE

p.141

- A** 1. How comfortable 2. Don't[Do not] be
afraid 3. What a great dancer 4. How
shocking 5. Don't[Do not] ask her age
6. Let's not talk 7. Help your little sister
- B** 1. Don't cross your legs 2. Let's take some
pictures 3. How fast the car is 4. Don't
call him now 5. What an easy test it is
6. Let's clean the living room

REVIEW TEST

pp.142-144

1. ② 2. ① 3. ⑤ 4. ④ 5. ② 6. ③ 7. What
8. Don't 9. doesn't he 10. won't you
11. wasn't she 12. ③ 13. ② 14. ③ 15. ④
Which ⑥ Let's 16. ④ do ⑥ Why 17. ⑤
18. What a cute baby they have 19. Don't[Do
not] make the same mistake again 20. Let's not

forget about our promise **21.** How high that bird flies **22.** What time does English class begin **23.** Yes, it isn't. → Yes, it is. **24.** Let go → Let's go, is he → isn't he, What beautifully → How beautifully

