



정답 및 해설



UNIT 01

will, be going to

- B** 저는 내일 당신에게 전화할 거예요.
우리는 이번 주말에 캠핑을 갈 거예요.
그녀는 내년에 14살이 될 거예요.
그들은 곧 버스 정류장을 떠날 거예요.
- C** 저는 책을 읽을 거예요.
우리는 오늘 밤에 춤을 출 거예요.
그녀는 방과 후에 야구를 할 예정이에요.

Mini Grammar

내가 당신을 도와줄게요.
당신은 학교에 갈 거예요.
그는 곧 TV를 볼 거예요.
그녀는 좋은 교사가 될 거예요.
내일은 더울 거예요.
우리는 교실을 청소할 거예요.
그들은 다음 주에 우리를 방문할 거예요.

My Grammar Notes

p.9

2. (1) will, will (2) going to, going to

Step1 Warm-Up

p.10-11

- A** 1, 2, 5, 6, 8
- B** 1. ㉠, ㉡, ㉢ 2. ㉡, ㉢, ㉠ 3. ㉠, ㉢, ㉡
- C** 1. It[✓]snow 2. They[✓]go 3. She[✓]be
4. shop[✓]open 5. We[✓]travel
6. He[✓]go 7. There[✓]be 8. I[✓]see
- D** 1. am going to 2. is going to
3. are going to 4. is going to
5. are going to 6. are going to
7. is going to 8. are going to

Step2 Practice

p.12-15

- A** 1. rain 2. help 3. send 4. make
5. going to 6. be 7. drink 8. attend
- B** 1. It'll 2. You'll 3. I'm going to
4. He's going to 5. She'll
6. We're going to 7. He'll
8. They're going to
- C** 1. will be 2. will be 3. is, will be
4. am, will be 5. is, will be
6. was, will be 7. are, will be
- D** 1. am going to turn 2. are going to be
3. am going to have
4. are going to take 5. is going to dye
6. is going to hit
- E** 1. will close 2. will pass 3. will meet
4. will drink 5. will go 6. will be
- F** 1. is going to buy 2. is going to read
3. is going to make 4. is going to fly
5. am going to sell
6. are going to exercise
- G** 1. will be 2. will get 3. are
4. will take 5. will be 6. go
7. will be 8. will buy
9. will be[is going to be] 10. am going
11. going to play 12. going to
13. to read 14. are going to
15. going to wear 16. to sleep
17. going to give 18. are going

Step3 Grammar into Writing

p.16-17

- A** 1. is going to have, is going to do
2. is going to meet, are going to go
3. is going to exercise, is going to write

4. is going to have a party, is going to stay up

B 1. 1) leave

2) He is going to arrive at 2 p.m.

2. 1) win 2) You will pass the test.

3. 1) rain 2) It will snow this Christmas.

4. 1) are, miss

2) Hurry up! We are going to be late.

C

Brian will go to Jeju Island next month. He will climb Halla Mountain on the first day. On the next day, he will try horseback riding. On the last day, he will visit a market for local food.

Wrap-Up Test

p.18-20

1. ③ 2. ① 3. ① 4. ③ 5. ② 6. ②

7. ③ 8. ⑤ 9. ② 10. ⑤ 11. ①

12. are going to 13. closes → close

14. ③ → ① → ② 15. I am going to make Christmas cards

1. be going to는 '~할 예정이다'라는 뜻이다. 주어가 복수이므로 be동사 자리에 are를 쓴다.

2. will 다음에는 동사원형을 쓴다.

3. will은 동사원형 앞에 쓴다.

4. 미래의 결심을 나타내므로 '주어+will+동사원형'의 어순을 취한다.

5. ② will 다음에는 동사원형을 쓴다.

6. now는 현재시제와 함께 쓰고, next year는 미래시제와 함께 쓴다.

7. ①②④⑤ 미래를 나타내는 be going to,
③ 현재 진행 중인 일을 나타내는 현재진행형

8. 미래를 나타내는 be going to와 will은 함께 쓰지

않는다.

⑤ will be going to snow → will snow 또는 is going to snow

9. ② last night(지난밤)은 과거를 나타내므로, 미래시제와 함께 쓸 수 없다.

10. ① am going see → am going to see 또는 will see

② starts → start ③ has → have

④ will going to be → will be 또는 are going to be

11. ① be, ②③④⑤ is

12. next week은 미래를 나타내므로, 'be going to+동사원형'의 어순을 취한다.

13. will 다음에는 동사원형을 쓴다.

14. ① 현재진행형: be동사+동사원형-ing

② 미래시제: will+동사원형

③ 과거시제: 동사의 과거형 made

15. '주어+be going to+동사원형'의 순서로 쓴다.



미래시제의 부정문과 의문문

A 1. 그들은 도서관에 갈 거예요.

→ 그들은 도서관에 가지 않을 거예요.

2. 나는 밖에서 놀 거예요.

→ 나는 밖에서 놀지 않을 거예요.

우리는 그 쇼를 볼 거예요.

→ 우리는 그 쇼를 보지 않을 거예요.

B 1. 그녀는 그 회의에 참석할 거예요.

→ 그녀는 그 회의에 참석할 건가요?

- 네, 그럴 거예요. / 아니요, 안 그럴 거예요.

2. 그들은 그 집을 팔 거예요.

→ 그들은 그 집을 팔 건가요?

- 네, 그럴 거예요. / 아니요, 안 그럴 거예요.

My Grammar Notes

p.23

1. will, not, won't, Will 2. not, going to

Step1 Warm-Up

p.24-25

- A** 1. will✓join 2. will✓go 3. will✓pass
4. will✓have 5. are✓going to
6. am✓going to 7. are✓going to
8. is✓going to

- B** 1. It won't[It'll not] 2. I'm not going to
3. She's not going to[She isn't going to]
4. I won't[I'll not]
5. They're not going to[They aren't going to]
6. Jack's not going to[Jack isn't going to]
7. He won't[He'll not] 8. Eric won't

- C** 1. Is 2. Will 3. Am 4. Are 5. Will
6. Is

- D** 1. he won't 2. they will 3. I am[we are]
4. she is 5. he isn't 6. I won't

Step2 Practice

p.26-29

- A** 1. will not 2. rain 3. stay 4. isn't
5. work 6. invite 7. won't

- B** 1. Am, you are 2. Will she
3. No, he won't 4. Is, he is
5. Are, we aren't[I'm not]

- C** 1. won't call 2. won't[will not] meet
3. will study 4. won't[will not] win
5. will take 6. won't[will not] be
7. will have 8. won't[will not] speak

- D** 1. not going to visit
2. isn't[is not] going to stay
3. is going to get
4. aren't[are not] going to eat

5. is going to get
6. aren't[are not] going to pay
7. aren't[are not] going to be
8. is going to take

- E** 1. Will the class start
2. Are you going to meet
3. Will they keep
4. Is the train going to leave
5. Is Rachel going to learn
6. Will you marry 7. Will you lend
8. Is he going to take
9. Are you going to give
10. Is the concert going to end

- F** 1. be 2. will not 3. sell
4. are not going to 5. are not going
6. Will 7. Is 8. Is the baby 9. going to
10. Will you buy 11. Will she make
12. they won't 13. they are 14. he will
15. we aren't 16. I will

Step3 Grammar into Writing

p.30-31

- A**
- A: Will it be sunny on Friday?
B: No, it won't. It will be snowy.
A: Will it be snowy on Saturday?
B: No, it won't. It will be rainy.
A: How about Sunday? I'm going to take a drive.
B: It will be sunny. But I'm sad.
A: What's wrong?
B: My class is going to go on a picnic on Monday. It's going to be cloudy.
A: Oh, that's too bad.

- B** 1. He isn't going to wash his car today.
 2. Will you go to Kelly's birthday party?
 3. Are you going to buy some chocolate?
 4. I'm not going to answer the phone.
 5. I will not[won't] have lunch with Brad.
 6. Will you forgive him?

- C** 1. She will exercise every day.
 2. She will read a lot of books.
 3. She will study hard.
 4. She will clean her room.
 5. She won't tell lies.
 6. She won't get up late.
 7. She won't fight with her sister.

Wrap-Up Test

p.32-34

1. ⑤ 2. ① 3. ② 4. ⑤ 5. ④ 6. ③

7. ④ 8. ④ 9. ② 10. ③ 11. ③

12. No, I'm not 13. Yes, it will

14. The farmers are not going to grow vegetables next year.

15. Ted will not come early.

1. ①② 과거시제, ③ 현재시제, ④ 현재진행시제
 2. Will+주어+동사원형 ~?
 3. 주어+be going to+동사원형
 4. will not = won't
 5. ④ They are not going to stay in a hotel.
 6. 미래에 대해 이야기하고 있으므로 will과 be going to를 이용한다.
 7. ①②③⑤ Are[are], ④ will
 8. be going to는 미래를 나타내므로 과거를 나타내는 부사 yesterday(어제)와 함께 쓸 수 없다.
 9. ② won't는 will not의 줄임말이므로 뒤에 not을

쓸 수 없다.

10. 미래시제의 부정문: 주어+will not[won't]+동사원형 / 주어+be not going to+동사원형
 11. 미래시제 질문에 대해 과거시제로 대답하는 것은 어색하다.
 ③ No, he wasn't. → No, he isn't.
 12. 꽃을 살 것이라고 대답했으므로 빈칸에는 부정의 답이 와야 자연스럽다.
 13. 밖에서 눈사람을 만들 것이라고 대답했으므로 빈칸에는 긍정의 답이 와야 자연스럽다.
 14. 주어+be not going to+동사원형
 15. will이 쓰인 문장의 부정문은 will 뒤에 not을 써서 나타낸다.

UNIT 03

시제 비교

- B** 아이들은 도넛을 매우 좋아해요.
 그는 일요일마다 늦게 일어나요.
 Joe는 지금 TV를 보고 있어요.

- C** 1. 나는 나의 친구들과 캠핑을 갈 거예요.
 Susan은 그녀의 방을 청소할 예정이에요.
 2. 그는 내일 한국을 떠날 거예요.
 당신은 오늘 밤 피자를 먹을 건가요?

My Grammar Notes

p.37

1. played, will play 2. 현재진행형[현재진행시제]
 3. going, 현재진행형[현재진행시제]

Step1 Warm-Up

p.38-39

- A** 1. ⑥, ① 2. ③ 3. ② 4. ④, ⑤

- B** 1. is talking 2. gets up 3. is crying
 4. go 5. reads

- C** 1. ○ 2. X 3. ○ 4. ○ 5. X 6. ○ 7. X
8. ○

- D** 1. broke 2. takes 3. are shaking
4. will wear 5. played 6. is surfing
7. take 8. are going to ride

Step2 Practice

p.40-43

- A** 1. rained 2. runs 3. came
4. is reading 5. visited 6. will buy
7. traveled 8. are eating 9. go
10. waters

- B** 1. ⑥ 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ③

- C** 1. ② 2. ③ 3. ② 4. ④ 5. ① 6. ②

- D** 1. on Sundays 2. right now
3. next year 4. on Sundays
6. next year 5. yesterday

- E** 1. jumped 2. will[am going to] visit
3. ate 4. is reading 5. is practicing
6. takes 7. is

- F** 1. is traveling 2. won't[isn't going to]
3. didn't[did not] eat
4. are going[are going to go / will go]
5. is playing 6. left 7. have

- G** 1. Tim wrote e-mails
2. We aren't[are not] watching TV
3. Will you wear new jeans
4. Dad is cooking dinner for us
5. Jennifer helped her mother
6. This bakery is going to open
7. They sang and danced
8. My family is moving to Seoul
9. He is closing the window
10. Did she go scuba diving

Step3

Grammar into Writing

p.44-45

- A** 1. He lost his umbrella a few hours ago.
2. Are you doing your homework now?
3. John is not[isn't] going to sell the car.
4. We take an English test every
Monday.

5. Did you watch the game last night?

- B** 1. 1) take 2) Daniel goes to the pool on
weekends.

2. 1) are playing

- 2) Joe is talking on the phone now.

3. 1) Did, fix

- 2) Did she go hiking yesterday?

4. 1) going to wash

- 2) Katie is going to get a haircut
tomorrow.

- C** 1. celebrates 2. am wearing
3. visited 4. will[are going to] make

Wrap-Up Test

p.46-48

1. ② 2. ⑤ 3. is 4. ④ 5. ② 6. ③

7. ⑤ 8. ② 9. ③ 10. ③ 11. ①

12. Was, will go 13. celebrate, had

14. Did you finish your work

15. We are having chicken on Friday.

[On Friday, we are having chicken.]

1. yesterday가 쓰였으므로 과거시제가 되어야 한다.
2. ⑤ an hour ago는 과거시제와 함께 쓴다.
3. 현재진행시제: be동사+동사원형-ing,
미래시제의 부정문: be not going to+동사원형
4. ①②③⑤ 미래, ④ 현재진행
5. last Saturday는 과거시제와, next weekend
는 미래시제와 함께 쓰는 것이 자연스럽다. 시간을

나타내는 미래 부사구와 함께 쓰이면 현재진행형으로도 가까운 미래의 일을 나타낼 수 있다.

6. ①②④⑤ 과거, ③ 현재진행
7. right now는 현재진행과, soon은 미래시제와 함께 쓰는 것이 자연스럽다.
8. 첫 번째 문장은 every morning과 함께 쓰여 반복되는 습관을 나타내므로 현재시제를, last Tuesday는 지난 일을 나타내므로 과거시제를 쓰는 것이 자연스럽다.
9. ③ cried → is crying
10. ③ 어젯밤에 뉴스를 보았다는 질문에 긍정의 대답을 하고 나서, 지금 보고 있다고 말하는 것은 어색하다.
11. ① goes → went
12. A에는 last year를 써서 과거를 나타내므로 과거시제를, B에는 next year와 함께 미래시제를 쓰는 것이 자연스럽다.
13. A에는 every year를 써서 현재의 지속적 사실을 나타내므로 현재시제를, B에는 last Christmas와 함께 과거시제를 쓰는 것이 자연스럽다.
14. 일반동사의 과거시제 의문문: Did + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?
15. 현재진행시제로 가까운 미래를 나타내기도 한다.

UNIT 04 can, must, may

- A Jessica는 그곳에 갈 수 있어요.
당신은 그곳에 가야 해요.
- B 1. 나는 수영을 할 수 있어요.
우리는 그 일을 끝낼 수 있어요.
Alex는 요리를 잘할 수 있어요.
2. 당신은 창문을 열어도 좋아요.
당신은 창문을 열 수 있어요.
- C 나는 그를 기다려야 해요.

당신은 수업 시간에 조용히 해야 해요.

Monica는 그 책을 읽어야 해요.

D 들어가도 될까요?

당신은 내 전화기를 사용해도 돼요.

My Grammar Notes

p.51

1. 동사원형 2. able 3. must 4. may

Step1 Warm-Up

p.52-53

- A 1. must 2. can 3. may 4. will
5. must 6. can 7. will 8. may
- B 1. 1) go 2) goes 2. 1) save 2) buy
3. 1) speaks 2) speak
4. 1) finished 2) play
5. 1) likes 2) make
- C 1. ~해야 한다 2. ~할 수 있다 3. ~해도 좋다
4. ~해야 한다 5. ~해야 한다 6. ~할 수 있다
7. ~해도 좋다 8. ~할 수 있다
- D 1. am able to 2. has to 3. is able to
4. have to 5. may

Step2 Practice

p.54-57

- A 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. c 6. b
7. b 8. a 9. a 10. b 11. b 12. c
13. c 14. c 15. a
- B 1. is able to 2. has to 3. can
4. must 5. are able to 6. may
- C 1. am able to 2. is able to 3. visit
4. must[have to] 5. has to
6. can count 7. must follow
- D 1. O 2. X 3. O 4. O 5. X
- E 1. ② 2. ② 3. ② 4. ①
- F 1. can write 2. must stay
3. may wear[can wear] 4. can speak

정답 및 해설 - 7

5. must practice 6. can finish
7. may have[can have] 8. can contact
9. must go 10. can change

Step3 Grammar into Writing

p.58-59

- A** 1. You must clean your room.
2. Joe is able to make pasta.
3. He has to fix the door.
4. She can drive a truck.
5. You can leave now.
6. They must start the show before 7.
- B** 1. Cindy is able to bake cakes.
2. He has to get up early tomorrow.
3. I'm able to write stories in English.
4. She is able to skate very well.
5. You have to wait in line.
6. I have to buy a gift for my sister.
7. We are able to make films with smartphones.

- C** This is Future Town. There are many robots here. The robots look like humans. They can be able to think and act like humans. They must helps people in danger. Some robots can even flying and saving people. These robots are really cool!



This is Future Town. There are many robots here. The robots look like humans. They can[are able to] think and act like humans. They must help people in danger. Some robots can even fly and save people. These robots are really cool!

Wrap-Up Test

p.60-62

1. ② 2. ① 3. ⑤ 4. ② 5. ④ 6. ①
7. ③ 8. ⑤ 9. ② 10. ④ 11. ①
12. have to 13. are able to ride
14. may buy this bag
15. have to → has to

1. be able to는 조동사 can으로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.
2. 의미상 '~해야 한다'가 되어야 하므로 must나 have to가 적절하다.
3. ⑤ may: ~해도 좋다
4. '~할 수 있다'를 뜻하는 can을 이용한다.
5. '~해야 한다'를 뜻하는 must를 이용한다.
6. 조동사 뒤에는 항상 동사원형을 쓴다.
7. ③ ~할 수 있다, ①②④⑤ ~해도 좋다(= may)
8. ⑤ be able to는 '~할 수 있다'라는 뜻으로, 상대방의 능력을 나타내는 말은 빈칸에 적절하지 않다.
9. ② ~할 수 있다, ①③④⑤ ~해도 좋다(= may)
10. 조동사 뒤에는 동사원형이 온다.
④ solved → solve
11. ② is able to sing → are able to sing
③ may wants → may want
④ has to is → has to be
⑤ may ordering → may order
12. 의미상 '~해야 한다'라는 뜻의 have to가 적절하다.
13. be able to + 동사원형: ~할 수 있다
14. '~해도 좋다'라는 허가의 의미를 나타낼 때는 조동사 may 혹은 can을 이용하며, 뒤에 동사원형을 쓴다.
15. 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때는 have to 대신 has to를 쓴다.

UNIT 05

조동사의 부정문

- B** 1. 그는 수영을 잘하지 못해요.
우리는 테니스를 못 쳐요.
2. 당신은 오늘 밤 밖에 나가면 안 돼요.
그 상자는 그녀의 것이예요.
당신은 그것을 열어서는 안 돼요.
당신은 그것을 열 수 없어요.
- C** 1. 당신은 밖에서 놀아서는 안 돼요.
우리는 거짓말을 하면 안 돼요.
2. 당신은 점심 도시락을 가져올 필요가 없어요.
그는 나에게 전화할 필요가 없어요.
- D** 당신은 이곳에 주차하면 안 돼요.

My Grammar Notes

p.65

1. not, 동사원형, cannot[can't], not
2. may 3. have to

Step1 Warm-Up

p.66-67

- A** 1. ② 2. ② 3. ① 4. ② 5. ②
- B** 1. can't finish 2. aren't able to
3. must not eat 4. doesn't have to
5. may not go 6. can't wear
- C** 1. can't 2. must not[mustn't]
3. don't have to 4. may not
5. doesn't have to
6. is not[isn't] able to
- D** 1. can't 2. may not 3. don't have to
4. must 5. can 6. must not

Step2 Practice

p.68-71

- A** 1. am not able to 2. is not[isn't] able to

3. X 4. X 5. are not[aren't] able to
6. am not able to 7. is not[isn't] able to

- B** 1. must not 2. don't have to
3. don't have to 4. mustn't 5. must not
6. doesn't have to 7. mustn't

- C** 1. O 2. O 3. O 4. X 5. X 6. O

- D** 1. doesn't have to 2. must not
3. dance 4. may not bring
5. aren't able to 6. can't go

- E** 1. can't 2. can't 3. is 4. can't 5. may
6. may 7. must 8. may not 9. have to
10. must 11. can 12. have to 13. isn't
14. mustn't 15. doesn't have to

- F** 1. must not swim 2. must keep
3. cannot[can't] find
4. mustn't[cannot/can't]
5. don't have to go 6. is able to
7. doesn't have to attend
8. are not able to 9. has to have

Step3 Grammar into Writing

p.72-73

- A** 1. She must not travel alone.
2. We don't have to go to school tomorrow.
3. I cannot[can't] drive a car.
4. You may not smoke in this building.
5. She doesn't have to come early.
6. We aren't[are not] able to solve the riddle.
- B** 1. I cannot[can't] find my watch.
2. You must not[mustn't] pick the flowers.
3. He doesn't have to work today.
4. You cannot[may not] bring your dog

inside.

5. You don't have to meet Alice today.
6. The baby birds are not[aren't] able to fly.

- C** 1. must know
2. may not[mustn't/must not/cannot] wear
3. have to[must]
4. must not[mustn't/may not/cannot]

Wrap-Up Test

p.74-76

1. ② 2. ④ 3. ⑤ 4. ① 5. ③ 6. ⑤
7. ② 8. ③ 9. ⑤ 10. ④
11. is not able to 12. must[may] not
13. may not → doesn't have to
14. You cannot bring drinks.
15. (1) have to (2) can't (3) aren't

1. 상자가 너무 무겁다고 했으므로 (상자를) 들 수 없다는 말이 적절하다.
2. 어조상 강한 금지를 나타내는 must not이 적절하다.
3. 너무 위험하다고 했으므로, 빈칸에는 금지를 나타내는 표현이 와야 한다.
①②③④ ~해서는 안 된다, ⑤ ~할 필요가 없다
4. '~할 수 없다'의 be not able to는 cannot으로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.
5. 열쇠가 없어서 문을 열 수 없으므로 첫 번째 빈칸에는 cannot이, 공원에 쓰레기를 버리면 안 되므로 두 번째 빈칸에는 금지를 나타내는 must[may not]이 적절하다.
6. don't[doesn't] have to: ~할 필요가 없다
7. ① → are not able to sit
③ → cannot wash
④ → doesn't have to borrow
⑤ → may not walk

8. ③ have to의 부정은 don't[doesn't] have to이다.
9. ⑤ be not able to는 '~할 수 없다'라는 뜻으로, 불가능을 나타낸다.
10. ④ must use not → must not use
11. 불가능의 의미를 갖는 cannot이므로 be not able to와 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
12. 도서관에서 조용히 해야 한다는 내용 뒤에 소음을 낸다는 make noise가 이어지고 있으므로, 이를 금지하는 must[may] not이 들어가야 한다.
13. don't[doesn't] have to: ~할 필요가 없다
14. cannot + 동사원형: ~해서는 안 된다
15. (1) 어른은 10달러, 어린이는 5달러의 입장료를 내야 한다.
(2) 월요일은 휴무이다.
(3) 박물관은 오전 9시부터 오후 5시까지 문을 연다.

UNIT 06

조동사의 의문문

- B** 그녀는 스노보드를 탈 수 있나요?
- 네, 탈 수 있어요. / 아니요, 타지 못해요.
저를 위해 노래를 불러 주실래요?
- 물론이죠. / 죄송하지만, 안 돼요.
나가서 놀아도 될까요?
- 그럼요. / 아니요, 안 돼요.
C Billy는 시험을 쳐야 하나요?
- 네, 그래야 해요. / 아니요, 그럴 필요 없어요.

My Grammar Notes

p.79

1. 조동사, 주어 2. Are, able to
3. Can 4. May, use 5. I have to

Step1 Warm-Up

p.80-81

- A** 1. Can you 2. Must I 3. May I
4. Is she 5. Do I 6. Can you
- B** 1. follow 2. speak 3. I use 4. able to
5. I learn 6. Can I 7. Do I have to
8. Is your dad able to
- C** 1. Must 2. Could 3. May 4. Must
5. Can 6. Must
- D** 1. ㉔ 2. ㉔ 3. ㉔ 4. ㉔ 5. ㉔ 6. ㉔

Step2 Practice

p.82-85

- A** 1. Can, May 2. Can 3. Can, May
4. Can 5. Must 6. Must 7. Can
- B** 1. X 2. O 3. X 4. O
- C** 1. Can, sing 2. Must, tell
3. Can, rest 4. Can, answer
5. May, wear 6. May, park
7. Must, pay
- D** 1. I can 2. he can't 3. you must
4. you may 5. they can't
6. I don't have to[we don't have to]
7. you can't 8. you may not
- E** 1. Can you run, ㉔ 2. Can I use, ㉔
3. Must they clean, ㉔ 4. May I ask, ㉔
5. Are you able to ride, ㉔
6. Does Ethan have to attend, ㉔
7. Can they stay, ㉔
8. Must I hand in, ㉔
- F** 1. Are you able to see
2. Must I wear[Do I have to wear]
3. Can you go 4. Can[May] I go
5. Can she play[Is she able to play]
6. Does Sophia have to[Must Sophia]

- G** 1. Could you cook 2. May I turn on
3. Can she join 4. Must I take
5. Is Lisa able to 6. Do we have to

Step3 Grammar into Writing

p.86-87

- A** 1. Can I help you?
2. Can I get up late tomorrow?
3. May I turn on the music?
4. Do I have to eat those vegetables?
5. Are you able to understand the book?
- B** 1. 1) May I 2) May I use your pen?
2. 1) Can you 2) Can you drive?
3. 1) Must we
2) Must I wear sneakers at the gym?
4. 1) Can[Will/Could/Would] you
2) Can[Will/Could/Would] you open
the door?
5. 1) Do, have to
2) Do we have to wait here?
- C** 1. May I use 2. No, you may not.
3. must not talk 4. Yes, you can.

Wrap-Up Test

p.88-90

1. ㉔ 2. ㉔ 3. ㉔ 4. Are bears able to
5. ㉔ 6. ㉔ 7. ㉔ 8. ㉔ 9. ㉔ 10. ㉔
11. ㉔ 12. ㉔ 13. must[may] not be
14. Do I have to wear a seat belt?
15. May[Can] I, mustn't[cannot/can't]

1. May[Can] I ~?: 제가 ~해도 될까요? (허락, 허가)
2. Must you do ~? = Do you have to ~?
당신은 ~해야 하나요? (의무)
3. 첫 번째 빈칸에는 요청의 의미로 쓰인 can, 두 번째 빈칸에는 능력의 의미로 쓰인 can이 오는 것이 맞다.

4. 능력을 나타내는 can은 be able to로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
5. Must I ~?: ~해야 하나요? (의무)
May[Can] I ~?: ~해도 될까요? (허락, 허가)
6. ①②③④ ~해도 좋다 (허락), ⑤ ~할 수 있다 (능력)
7. '~할 필요가 없다'라는 뜻의 don't have to로 답하고 있으므로, 빈칸에는 의무의 조동사 must를 이용한 의문문이 와야 한다.
8. ① May → Must
9. 의무를 나타내는 조동사의 의문문:
Does she have to + 동사원형~?
= Must she + 동사원형~?: 그녀가 ~해야 하나요?
10. ④ B가 거절해야 하는 상황이므로 you can't가 아닌 I can't가 적절하다.
11. 조동사 다음에는 동사원형을 쓴다.
③ plays → play
12. A의 요청을 거절해야 하는 상황이므로 you can이 아닌 you can't가 적절하다.
13. must[may] not + 동사원형: ~해서는 안 된다
14. Do I have to ~?: 제가 ~해야 하나요?
15. May[Can] I ~?: 제가 ~해도 될까요? (허가, 허락)
must not[mustn't/can't/cannot]: ~해서는 안 된다 (금지)

UNIT 07 부사

- C**
1. 나는 일찍 일어나요.
그는 열심히 공부해요.
 2. 우리는 정말 좋은 친구들이예요.
이 만화책은 무척 흥미로워요.
 3. 그는 매우 빨리 달릴 수 있어요.
나의 언니는 수영을 매우 잘해요.
 4. 슬프게도, 우리는 야구 경기에서 졌어요.
갑자기, 비가 그쳤어요.

My Grammar Notes

p.93

1. 부사 2. sadly, happily, 형용사, well
3. 동사, 형용사, 부사

Step1 Warm-Up

p.94-95

- A** 1. ① 2. ③ 3. ② 4. ① 5. ③ 6. ①
7. ④ 8. ②
- B** 1. easily 2. high 3. tonight 4. hard
5. outside 6. really 7. Luckily 8. fast
- C** 1. sadly, ③ 2. beautifully, ②
3. lightly, ④ 4. quietly, ①
5. easily, ③ 6. carefully, ④
7. fast, ① 8. well, ② 9. nicely, ①
- D** 1. read 2. beautiful 3. hard
4. gets up 5. I don't like him
6. smiles 7. lazy 8. much

Step2 Practice

p.96-99

- A** 1. quickly 2. early 3. cheerfully
4. busily 5. fast 6. luckily 7. well
8. sadly 9. recently 10. loudly
11. safely 12. softly 13. simply
14. fortunately 15. gently
16. peacefully
- B** 1. slowly 2. happily 3. high
4. quickly 5. hard 6. kindly
- C** 1. really 2. happy 3. late 4. nice
5. quickly 6. good 7. Suddenly
8. easily
- D** 1. hard 2. fast 3. beautifully 4. well
5. carefully 6. happily
- E** 1. really 2. loudly 3. easily 4. well
5. late 6. Luckily 7. suddenly
8. quietly 9. quickly 10. Sadly

- F** 1. high 2. wisely 3. arrived early
4. recently 5. hard 6. perfectly
7. Honestly 8. fast

- G** 1. good → well 2. Sudden → Suddenly
3. well → good 4. Final → Finally
5. politely → polite 6. lately → late
7. clear very → very clear
8. greatly → great

Step3 Grammar into Writing p.100-101

- A** 1. ㉞, He always drives gently.
2. ㉞, Kids grow up quickly.
3. ㉞, Fortunately, he got a free ticket.
4. ㉞, She arrived at the hotel early.
5. ㉞, I am very busy today.
6. ㉞, You must listen to me carefully.

- B** 1. She studied math hard.
2. He is waiting for you outside.
3. Eric rides a horse very well.
4. Sally answered the question kindly.
5. I opened the door quietly.

- C** I'm a baby kangaroo. I live in a pocket on my mom's stomach. The pocket is very largely and cozy. My mom always carries me in her pocket safe. She can hop really highly. So, lucky, I can go everywhere with her.

1. largely → large 2. safe → safely
3. highly → high 4. lucky → luckily

Wrap-Up Test

p.102-104

1. ④ 2. ② 3. ① 4. ③ 5. ②, ④, ⑤
6. loudly 7. ① 8. ⑤ 9. ③ 10. ①
11. ④ 12. ④ 13. very slowly
14. You speak Korean well.
15. Fortunately, she caught the last train.

1. ④ 동사(do)를 수식하는 부사가 와야 한다. good은 형용사이다.
2. ①③④⑤ 형용사-부사, ② 명사-형용사
3. 동사(practice)와 명사(work)를 모두 수식해야 하므로 부사와 형용사의 형태가 같은 hard가 적절하다.
4. be동사와 일반동사(study)를 모두 보충 설명해야 하므로 형용사와 부사의 형태가 같은 late가 적절하다.
5. ②④⑤ 부사 ①③ 형용사
6. quietly(조용히) ↔ loudly(큰 소리로)
7. 첫 번째 빈칸에는 동사(work)를 수식하는 부사가, 두 번째 빈칸에는 명사(delivery)를 수식하는 형용사가 와야 한다. 첫 번째 빈칸에는 의미상 late가 자연스럽다. (lately: 최근에)
8. 첫 번째 빈칸에는 문장 전체를 수식하는 부사가, 두 번째 빈칸 앞에는 감각동사(feels)가 쓰였으므로 형용사가, 세 번째 빈칸에는 부사(fast)를 수식하는 부사가 와야 한다.
9. 보기의 부사는 형용사(interesting)를 수식한다.
① 문장 전체 수식 ② 동사구(get up) 수식
③ 형용사(moving) 수식 ④ 부사(fast) 수식
⑤ 부사(late) 수식
10. ① '높이'라는 뜻일 때는 부사 high를 쓴다. (highly: 매우)
11. ① honestly → honest ② greatly → great
③ lowly → low ⑤ friendly는 형용사
12. ④ easy → easily
13. '아주 느린 택시 운전자'라는 의미이므로 형용사 slow를 부사로 바꿔서 very와 함께 문장을 완성

한다.

14. 동사(speak)를 꾸미는 부사 well을 쓴다.

15. 주어진 문장은 '다행히도 마지막 기차를 잡아 탔다'라는 뜻이다. 따라서 문장 전체를 수식하는 형용사 Fortunate은 부사 Fortunately로, 명사(train)를 수식하는 부사(lastly)는 형용사 last로 바꿔 쓴다.

UNIT 08 빈도부사

B 1. 그는 항상 친절하고 신사적이다.

L.A.는 보통 날씨가 맑다.

나는 피아노 수업에 종종 늦는다.

너는 가끔 내 책들을 빌릴 수 있다.

우리는 이 건물에서 담배를 피우면 절대 안 된다.

2. 나는 저녁 식사 후에 항상 산책한다.

Patrick은 대개 카페에서 커피를 마신다.

그들은 여름에 종종 야영하러 간다.

Brown 씨는 때때로 불쌍한 사람들을 돕는다.

우리는 일요일에 절대 공부하지 않는다.

C 당신은 얼마나 자주 학교에 늦나요?

- 저는 학교에 절대 늦지 않아요.

그녀는 얼마나 자주 운동하나요?

- 그녀는 가끔 운동해요.

- 그녀는 일요일마다 체육관에 가요.

My Grammar Notes

p.107

1. usually, sometimes, never

2. 조동사, 일반동사 3. how often, How often

Step1 Warm-Up

p.108-109

A 1. never 2. usually 3. sometimes

4. often 5. always 6. often

B 1. always 2. often 3. sometimes

4. never 5. usually 6. sometimes

C 1. ② 2. ① 3. ① 4. ① 5. ① 6. ①

7. ① 8. ①

D 1. ③ 2. ① 3. ⑤ 4. ② 5. ④

Step2 Practice

p.110-113

A 1. must always 2. often takes

3. never gets 4. always goes

5. can sometimes 6. never arrives

7. usually spend

B 1. ③ → ② → ① 2. ③ → ② → ①

3. ① → ③ → ② 4. ③ → ① → ②

C 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F

D 1. usually gets 2. will never be

3. How often do you

4. must always tell

5. sometimes forgets

6. Do Americans usually eat

E 1. ⑥ 2. ① 3. ④ 4. ③

F 1. They eat junk food three times a week.

2. You can always download music.

3. She never goes to dance parties.

4. I climb mountains once a year.

5. It rains almost every day in London.

G 1. will always remember

2. never listens 3. sometimes goes

4. is always 5. will never say

6. always rises 7. can always come

8. usually have 9. How often do you go

10. How often does Paul swim

11. sometimes covers
12. What do you usually do

Step3 Grammar into Writing p.114-115

- A** 1. must always be careful on roads
2. sometimes freezes in winter
3. Daniel sometimes falls asleep in class.
4. I always take a nap after lunch.
5. Brian usually goes to bed at 10.
6. I often buy a gift for my little brother.
7. She never sees horror movies.
8. They are always busy in the morning.
- B** 1. He usually goes to the library
2. Alice will never be late for
3. How often do you go
4. I can always send e-mails
5. She sometimes takes a walk

- C** Sean always is busy every morning.
He must get on the school bus. The school bus usually arrive at 8 a.m.
But it sometimes is 10 minutes late.
How often do he miss the bus?
Never! On the bus, he sits often next to his best friend Rolla.



Sean is always busy every morning.
He must get on the school bus. The school bus usually arrives at 8 a.m.
But it is sometimes 10 minutes late.
How often does he miss the bus?
Never! On the bus, he often sits next to his best friend Rolla.

Wrap-Up Test

p.116-118

1. ① 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ⑤ 5. ③
6. ③-①-② 7. ① 8. ⑤ 9. ② 10. ④
11. ⑤ 12. He usually gets good grades in math. 13. How often can she play games? 14. must always brush your teeth 15. can give sometimes → can sometimes give

1. 빈도부사는 보통 일반동사(watches) 앞에 쓴다.
2. 빈도부사는 조동사(can) 뒤, 일반동사(take) 앞에 쓴다.
3. ③ You must help[✓] → You must[✓] help
4. 빈도부사는 보통 일반동사 앞에 위치하며, 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 동사에 -s를 붙인다.
5. ③ how often 의문문에는 Yes나 No로 대답하지 않는다.
6. always (항상) → usually (보통) → sometimes (때때로)
7. 빈도부사는 보통 조동사(will) 뒤, 일반동사(drink) 앞에 오며, 빈도부사 never는 그 자체로 부정의 의미가 있으므로 not과 함께 쓰지 않는다.
8. 여기서 do가 일반동사이고 Alex가 3인칭 단수이므로 never does가 적절하고, 빈도부사 always는 일반동사(listen) 앞에 쓴다.
9. ② sometimes는 '때때로'의 의미이다.
10. never는 not과 함께 쓰지 않는다.
④ isn't never → is never 또는 isn't
11. ⑤ how often으로 물었으므로 빈도나 횟수를 나타내는 말로 대답해야 한다.
12. 빈도부사는 보통 일반동사(get) 앞에 쓴다.
13. '얼마나 자주 ~?'를 물을 때는 'How often + 조동사 + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?'의 어순을 따른다.
14. '~해야 한다'라고 했으므로 의무의 조동사 must를 쓰며, always(항상)는 빈도부사는 보통 조동사 뒤, 일반동사(brush) 앞에 쓴다.

15. 빈도부사는 보통 조동사(can) 뒤, 일반동사(give) 앞에 쓴다.

UNIT 09

숫자 표현

My Grammar Notes

p.121

2. thirds 3. nineteen 4. 요일, 연도

Step1 Warm-Up

p.122-123

- A** 1. three, third 2. five, fifth
3. eight, eighth 4. nine, ninth
5. twelve, twelfth
6. eighteen, eighteenth
7. twenty-two, twenty-second
8. thirty, thirtieth 9. fifty-one, fifty-first
10. forty-three, forty-third
- B** 1. a half 2. one third 3. two thirds
4. one fourth 5. three fifths
6. three fourths 7. five sixths
8. three sevenths 9. five ninths
10. nine elevenths
- C** 1. ⑤ 2. ⑥ 3. ④ 4. ③ 5. ② 6. ① 7. ⑦
8. ⑧
- D** 1. August 15 2. December 10
3. February 5, 1920 4. June 18, 2010
5. October 9, 2017 6. Monday, March 1
7. Friday, April 9 8. Tuesday, July 24

Step2 Practice

p.124-127

- A** 1. two 2. the third 3. the fourth
4. the fifth 5. the third

6. thirteenth 7. fifteen 8. first
9. twenty-first
10. one hundred and fifty

- B** 1. three fourths 2. $\frac{1}{5}$
3. two thirds 4. $\frac{1}{2}$
5. three fifths 6. $\frac{5}{9}$
7. a[one] third 8. $\frac{4}{7}$
9. a[one] sixth 10. $\frac{1}{4}$

- C** 1. nineteen ninety-nine
2. twenty fifty-five /
two thousand (and) fifty-five
3. twenty thirty-four /
two thousand (and) thirty-four
4. seventeen fifty-six
5. two thousand (and) two /
twenty oh two
6. two thousand
7. sixteen sixty
8. twenty twelve /
two thousand (and) twelve
9. eighteen ninety-five
10. nineteen forty-four
11. two thousand (and) nine /
twenty oh nine
12. nineteen oh one
13. fourteen hundred
14. eighteen eighty-eight
- D** 1. April 5 2. May 22(nd)
3. December 25(th), 2010
4. November 13(th), 1999
5. September 4(th), 2018
6. January 17(th), 2002
7. Saturday, August 10(th)
8. Friday, March 3(rd)

9. Sunday, July 8(th), 2020

10. Monday, June 7(th), 2021

E 1. ② 2. ② 3. ① 4. ③ 5. ③ 6. ①
7. ③ 8. ③ 9. ③ 10. ② 11. ②

F 1. five 2. the first 3. the third
4. the fifth 5. eight 6. eleven
7. the seventh 8. the second 9. twelve

G 1. the second 2. three
3. three fourths[three quarters]
4. seven 5. April 30(th), 2021
6. June 6(th) 7. first

Step3 Grammar into Writing p.128-129

A 1. My brother is twelve years old.
2. Jeff lost three fifths of the money.
3. This is my second audition.
4. Minho is one hundred and eighty centimeters tall.
5. Today is Wednesday, March 7(th), 2019.

B 1. the one hundredth
2. Monday, July 9(th) 3. nine
4. the fourth 5. a[one] third
6. forty-five 7. May 8(th) 8. sixtieth

C 1. twenty-third
2. Saturday, February 20(th), 2020
3. three fifths
4. eleventh floor

Wrap-Up Test

p.130-132

1. ③ 2. ④ 3. ⑤ 4. ① 5. ⑤ 6. ②

7. ④ 8. ② 9. ③ 10. the second

11. a[one] half 12. ③

13. We have a[one] thousand guests.
He is our hundredth[one hundredth] guest.

14. (1) first (2) An eleventh (3) two

15. seven days

1. ③ twelve - twelfth

2. ① a[one] third ② two thirds ③ three fourths ⑤ a[one] ninths

3. ① twelve hundred ② sixteen fifty
③ two thousand (and) three
④ two thousand (and) nine

4-5. 순서(~ 번째)를 나타낼 때는 서수, 개수를 나타낼 때는 기수를 쓴다.

6. ② ten → the tenth

7. ④ thirtieth → thirty

8. '요일-월-일-연도'의 순으로 쓴다.

9. 분자가 1일 때는 분모에 -s를 붙이지 않는다.
③ a thirds → a third

10. 둘째는 순서를 나타내는 말이므로 서수를 쓴다. 서수 앞에는 the를 쓴다.

11. 2분의 1(절반): a[one] half

12. 소요 시간을 표현할 때는 기수를 쓴다.
③ the second hours → two hours

13. 고객의 수가 천 명이므로 thousandth는 기수 a[one] thousand로, 그는 백 번째 손님이므로 hundred를 서수 (one) hundredth로 고쳐야 한다.

14. (1) 1월 21일은 영어 캠프 첫 번째 날이므로, first를 쓴다.

(2) 선생님 수는 참가자 수의 1/11이므로, an eleventh를 쓴다.

(3) 영어 캠프는 학생회관의 2개 층을 사용할 예정
이므로, two가 와야 한다.

15. 영어 캠프는 7일간 열리므로, 기수 seven을 이용해
표현한다.

UNIT 10 문장의 형태

A 그 강아지는 귀여워 보여요.

그 감자 피자는 좋은 냄새가 나요.

레몬은 신맛이 나요.

그녀는 아주 피곤해해요.

B 내 친구들은 나를 좋아해요.

그녀는 자명종 시계를 가지고 있어요.

그는 새 자전거를 원해요.

우리는 우리의 계획을 바꿨어요.

나는 매일 아침 팬케이크를 먹어요.

나는 당신을 믿지 않아요.

C 나의 남자친구는 나에게 선물을 줬어요.

그는 우리에게 그의 앨범을 보여줬어요.

나의 언니는 나에게 그녀의 비밀들을 말해줬어요.

Ally의 아버지는 그녀에게 새 신발을 사주셨어요.

David는 당신에게 생일 케이크를 만들어 줄
거예요.

당신이 그들에게 돈을 좀 빌려줄래요?

이메일로 제게 보고서를 보내줄래요?

내 아버지는 우리에게 미국 역사를 가르치셨어요.

My Grammar Notes

p.135

1. 형용사 2. 명사 3. ~에게

Step1 Warm-Up

p.136-137

- A 1. We feel good. → 주어+동사+형용사
2. He has a car. → 주어+동사+명사
3. She likes pizza. → 주어+동사+명사
4. It sounds fun. → 주어+동사+형용사
5. I gave him chocolate.
→ 주어+동사+대명사+명사
6. I bought Jenny a ring.
→ 주어+동사+명사+명사
7. The soup tastes bad. → 주어+동사+형용사
8. They took a taxi. → 주어+동사+명사

- B 1. a 2. b 3. h 4. e 5. c 6. f 7. a
8. g

- C 1. ① 2. ① 3. ① 4. ② 5. ①

- D 1. her an e-mail 2. him a secret
3. his mother a scarf
4. my brother a sweater
5. me a science book
6. her his pictures 7. me English
8. his cousin a birthday card

Step2 Practice

p.138-141

- A 1. looks 2. smells 3. feel 4. sounds
5. smell 6. look 7. sounds 8. look
B 1. ③ 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ② 5. ③ 6. ① 7. ③
C 1. I study math
2. Jane reads a mystery novel
3. We brush our teeth
4. They ate lunch
5. She didn't take the bus
6. Mina will visit us
7. Lucas plays basketball
8. He will watch documentary
9. Many people remember the war.

- D** 1. me 2. him 3. her 4. you 5. them
6. us 7. my sister 8. his students

- E** 1. ② 2. ③ 3. ② 4. ② 5. ③ 6. ② 7. ①
8. ③

- F** 1. looks peaceful 2. feel sleepy
3. ate cereal 4. wants a new watch
5. told me the secret
6. sounds funny
7. bought me a hamburger
8. made my mom

- G** 1. This coffee smells great.
2. The actor's voice sounds wonderful.
3. I practice the guitar every day.
4. Ms. Lee teaches foreigners Korean.
5. Jennifer showed me her diary.

Step3 Grammar into Writing p.142-143

- A** 1. I feel bored. 2. She looks healthy.
3. She didn't change her mind.
4. I have a good idea.
5. He lent me his shoes.
6. We gave her a concert ticket.

- B** 1. 1) speaks
2) My uncle speaks German well.
2. 1) sent him
2) He sent me text messages.
3. 1) bought
2) My mom bought me a new bicycle.
4. 1) made
2) He made us a big snowman.

- C** 1. feels soft
2. invented this
3. showed people cotton candy
[showed cotton candy to people]

4. made them millions of dollars
[made millions of dollars for them]

Wrap-Up Test

p.144-146

1. ③ 2. ④ 3. ③ 4. ③ 5. ⑤ 6. ④
7. ④ 8. ③ 9. ③ 10. ④ 11. ④

12. looks

13. Will she tell her friends the story?
/ Will she tell the story to her friends?

14. gave the children a lot of presents

15. The boy writes a letter every day.

1. 동사 send는 '보내주다'의 의미로 쓰일 때 뒤에 명사 2개를 취하는데, 첫 번째 명사는 주로 '~에게'를 뜻하는 사람이다.
2. '~에게'에 해당하는 대명사는 목적격으로 쓴다.
3. '동사+명사'와 '동사+(대)명사+명사' 형태를 모두 취할 수 있는 동사는 buy이다.
4. ③ has 뒤에는 명사가 와야 한다.
5. ⑤ 감각동사 tasted 뒤에는 형용사가 와야 한다.
6. tell+명사(사람)+명사(사물): ~에게 ...을 말해주다
7. 첫 번째 빈칸 뒤에 형용사(tired)가 이어지므로 감각동사(feel)를, 두 번째 빈칸 뒤에 명사(curry) 하나만 이어지므로 동사 ate를, 세 번째 빈칸 뒤에 대명사와 명사가 이어지므로 동사 bought를 쓰는 것이 적절하다. 두 번째 빈칸의 this morning은 명사가 아닌 부사구이다.
8. ①②④⑤ 동사+(대)명사+명사, ③ 동사+명사
9. ① salt → salty
② '~을'에 해당하는 명사 자리에 대명사를 쓸 수 없다. (gave me it → gave it to me)
④ happily → happy
⑤ the picture her → her the picture 또는 the picture to her
10. ④ made sandwiches us → made us sandwiches 또는 made sandwiches for us



11. ④ 네 옷에서 안 좋은 냄새가 나.
12. '동사(look) + 형용사'의 형태이다.
13. '동사(tell) + 명사(~에게) + 명사(~을)'의 형태이다.
14. '동사(give) + 명사(~에게) + 명사(~을)'의 형태이다.
15. '동사(write) + 명사(~을)'의 형태이다.



MEMO

Lined area for writing notes, consisting of multiple horizontal dotted lines.





MEMO

Lined area for writing notes, consisting of multiple horizontal dotted lines.





MEMO

Lined area for writing notes, consisting of 20 horizontal dotted lines.





MEMO

Lined area for writing notes, consisting of multiple horizontal dotted lines.



UNIT 01 will, be going to

- A** 1 I will buy a new cell phone
2 We will paint the door
3 I will send an e-mail
4 She will do yoga
5 He will take many pictures
- B** 1 Ann is going to sell her car
2 They are going to go to the library
3 She is going to call her father
4 I am going to study math
- C** 1 am going to make 2 will come
3 is going to wear 4 will be
5 are going to play
- D** 1 going to buy 2 sing 3 be
4 will[is going to] call 5 turn off 6 eat
7 is going to

UNIT 02 미래시제의 부정문과 의문문

- A** 1 She will not[won't] arrive
2 Will we see Ally
3 Will the store close
4 He will not[won't] eat a hamburger
5 He is not[He isn't/He's not] going to study
6 Is she going to help
7 They are not[They aren't/They're not] going to sell
8 Is she going to get married
9 Amy will not[won't] play the piano
10 Are they going to study
- B** 1 Will Jim leave tomorrow?
2 Are you going to clean the room?

- 3 Will you answer the phone?
4 Are they going to visit the museum?
5 Are you going to go swimming?
- C** 1 Is, going to 2 will not 3 won't
4 Will you

UNIT 03 시제 비교

- A** 1 go 2 are having 3 is going 4 am taking
5 will visit 6 learned 7 visited
8 will clean 9 ate 10 is going to play
11 are playing 12 met 13 is studying
14 exercise 15 read
- B** 1 Do, play, play 2 Did, study, studied
3 Is, drinking 4 Will, do 5 Is, meeting
- C** 1 isn't sleeping 2 moved 3 started
4 O 5 isn't playing 6 danced 7 O 8 O

Grammar Test

→ Unit 1~3

- 1 I'm[I am] not going to eat chocolate.
2 Will Jimmy take pictures?
3 Are you going to come home early?
4 Dorothy will shop online.
5 Will, won't 6 Are, are 7 Will, will
8 Is, isn't 9 called 10 is studying
11 is eating 12 bought 13 gets up
14 will[is going to] leave 15 shows, show
16 Will, Is 17 met, meet
18 doesn't, didn't[did not] 19 wait, waiting
20 ①, ③, ④ 21 We had a good time.
22 He will not[won't] forget Jenny's birthday.

- 23 We are[We're] reading his novel.
 24 He goes jogging every morning.
 [Every morning he goes jogging.]
 25 Are you going to learn swimming?
 26 ③ 27 ② 28 ④ 29 ①

UNIT 04 can, must, may

- A** 1 must go 2 can swim 3 must tell
 4 may[can] go
B 1 is able to 2 have to 3 can
 4 are able to 5 has to
C 1 I can[am able to] teach English.
 2 You must[have to] read the book.
 3 You may[can] take pictures.
 4 She can[is able to] make pasta.
 5 He must[has to] take a break.
 6 You may[can] go to the concert.
D 1 speak 2 play 3 have to 4 may
 5 clean 6 to swim 7 has to

UNIT 05 조동사의 부정문

- A** 1 cannot 2 must not 3 don't have to
 4 may not 5 isn't able to
B 1 must not wear 2 cannot understand
 3 may not use 4 doesn't have to
 5 must not[mustn't] 6 am not able to
C 1 may not 2 am not able to
 3 am not able to 4 can't 5 isn't able to
 6 cannot
D 1 don't have to 2 am not able to

- 3 may not 4 can't[cannot]
 5 must not[mustn't]

UNIT 06 조동사의 의문문

- A** 1 Can 2 Do I have to 3 Can
 4 Are you able to 5 Can you 6 May I
B 1 ask 2 finish 3 Are 4 Does 5 be 6 Is
C 1 Can Paul join the basketball team?
 - he can't
 2 May I play the computer game?
 - you may
 3 Can Kelly take this umbrella? - she can
 4 Can Ms. Brown swim fast? - she can
 5 Do they have to take a bus?
 - they don't have to
 6 Must I clean the room now?
 - you don't have to
 7 Are they able to speak French?
 - they are
 8 Are you able to do your homework alone?
 - I am
 9 Must he call his family first?
 - he doesn't have to
 10 Can she go outside now? - she can't

Grammar Test → Unit 4-6

- 1 must not 2 Can 3 don't have to
 4 May 5 have to 6 am not able to
 7 cook 8 has to 9 able to run 10 I go
 11 fly 12 enter 13 Can 14 can't[cannot]
 15 must 16 Must 17 can[may] 18 must

- 19 can 20 don't have to 21 can't 22 have to
 23 You don't have to worry.
 24 You may[can] go fishing.
 25 You must not[musn't] hang up the phone.
 26 I can't[cannot/am not able to] understand
 the movie.
 27 They must[have to] keep the secret.
 28 ② 29 ③ 30 ①, ③ 31 ③ 32 ④

UNIT 07 부사

- A** 1 ⑥ 2 ③ 3 ④ 4 ② 5 ⑤ 6 ⑥ 7 ①
B 1 early 2 well 3 Luckily 4 high 5 really
 6 sadly 7 lately
C 1 slow 2 beautiful 3 simply 4 nice
 5 softly 6 quietly 7 happily
D 1 hard 2 happily 3 slowly 4 kindly
 5 quietly 6 clearly

UNIT 08 빈도부사

- A** 1 Peter always likes singing.
 2 I never fight with my brother.
 3 Jack is often late for school.
 4 He sometimes takes me to the zoo.
 5 They never watch TV in the evening.
 6 She often goes to dance parties.
 7 I can sometimes take a vacation.
 8 People usually make mistakes.
 9 He is always smiling.
 10 Billy is sometimes kind to me.
B 1 always goes

- 2 never goes, always watches
 3 never watches, always
 4 sometimes, often 5 never
 6 often watch

Grammar Test → Unit 7-8

- 1 loudly 2 badly 3 slowly 4 Fortunately
 5 very 6 Suddenly 7 sing well
 8 sometimes drink 9 eat well 10 fly fast
 11 How often do 12 very hard 13 often
 14 early 15 easily 16 quickly 17 late
 18 quietly 19 never 20 Honestly
 21 amazingly
 22 Suddenly, he opened the window.
 23 She always talks about other people.
 24 Luckily, I took a taxi.
 25 He often climbs mountains.
 26 She never exercises.
 27 ④ 28 ④ 29 ① 30 ② 31 ①

UNIT 09 숫자 표현

- A** 1 ⑥ 2 ③ 3 ④ 4 ② 5 ⑥ 6 ①
B 1 ten 2 twenty-second 3 three 4 first
 5 thirty 6 fifty 7 twelve 8 second
C 1 two hit songs 2 my sixth diary
 3 the first son 4 my second car
 5 Two thirds
D 1 three 2 tenth 3 three fifths
 4 the second Saturday 5 Half 6 three
 7 second 8 two thirds

UNIT 10 문장의 형태

- A** 1 looks nice 2 tastes sweet
3 sounds beautiful 4 smells bad
- B** 1 Jason wore a blue cap.
2 She took a big umbrella.
3 I am going to draw a tall tree.
4 He drank a cup of coffee.
- C** 1 gave him a puppy / gave a puppy to him
2 bought me a new computer / bought a new computer for me
3 lent me her textbook / lent her textbook to me
4 told my sister a funny story / a funny story to my sister
5 taught me Spanish / taught Spanish to me
6 made the children a sandcastle / made a sandcastle for the children
7 sent Dan an e-mail / sent an e-mail to Dan
8 brought his brother some books / brought some books to his brother

Grammar Test

» Unit 9-10

- 1 two thousand (and) one[two thousand oh one] 2 second 3 two fifths 4 twelfth 5 first
6 fourth 7 twenty nineteen[two thousand (and) nineteen] 8 two thirds 9 third
10 six, sixty-second
11 Will you lend me your bag?
12 She taught me English.

- 13 Tony gave Julia a book.
14 I ate three pieces of pizza.
15 My parents showed me a picture.
16 well → good 17 my → me
18 milk drank → drank milk
19 a sweet → sweet 20 ours → us
21 You look sad.
22 I met her on the fifth floor.
23 I ate a[one] third of the bread.
24 He lent me his sneakers.
25 She drank two glasses of orange juice.
26 Mary has a red dress. 27 ①, ③ 28 ③, ④
29 ④ 30 ④ 31 ②

MEMO