

GRAMMAR
Inside
Answer Key

STARTER

Unit 01 셀 수 있는 명사

PRACTICE

p.13

- STEP 1** 1. an 2. a 3. an 4. a 5. an
- STEP 2** 1. roses 2. dishes 3. feet
4. boys 5. leaves 6. cities
7. women 8. sheep
- STEP 3** 1. a. a computer b. two computers
2. a. a child b. four children
3. a. a knife b. three knives
4. a. a fish b. three fish

Unit 02 셀 수 없는 명사

PRACTICE

p.15

- STEP 1** 1. X 2. X 3. a 4. X 5. an
- STEP 2** 1. New York 2. two pieces of paper
3. Friendship 4. coffee
5. two glasses of milk
- STEP 3** 1. slices[pieces] of bread 2. bottles
of water 3. slices[pieces] of cake
4. bowl of soup 5. pieces of paper

Grammar for Writing

p.16-17

- A** 1. an email 2. three photos 3. five classes
4. a bowl of rice 5. two pieces of paper
6. three cups of tea
7. a slice[piece] of cake
- B** 1. Spain 2. a glass of milk 3. friends
4. leaves 5. two potatoes
- C** 1. a cup 2. milk 3. an egg 4. sugar
5. cheese 6. a knife 7. an orange
- D** 1. two slices[pieces] of cheese
2. three slices[pieces] of bread
3. two tomatoes

Review Test

p.18-19

1. ④ 2. ② 3. ⑤ 4. ② 5. ④ 6. ② 7. ③
8. an actor 9. wine 10. a camera 11. ⑤
12. ② 13. ① 14. ④ 15. puppies 16. dishes
17. glasses of water 18. cities 19. luck
20. a piece of paper

- 1 ④ knife의 복수형은 knives이다.
2 ② fish의 복수형은 fish이다.
3 ⑤는 셀 수 있는 명사, 나머지는 셀 수 없는 물질을 나타내는 명사
4 ②는 셀 수 있는 명사, 나머지는 추상적인 개념을 나타내는 셀 수 없는 명사
5 ④ three bowls of soup: 수프 세 그릇
6 ② answer는 발음이 모음으로 시작하므로 앞에 an을 쓴다.
(a → an)
7 ③ milk는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 앞에 a나 an을 쓰지 않는다.
(A milk → Milk)
8 actor는 셀 수 있는 명사이고 발음이 모음으로 시작하므로 앞에 an을 쓴다.
9 wine은 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 앞에 a나 an을 쓰지 않는다.
10 camera는 셀 수 있는 명사이므로 앞에 a를 쓴다.
11 ⑤ tooth의 복수형은 teeth이다. (toothes → teeth)
12 ② juice는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 항상 단수형으로 쓴다.
(juices → juice)
13 ① salt는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 앞에 a나 an을 쓰지 않는다.
(a salt → salt)
14 a cup of coffee: 커피 한 잔
15 puppy의 복수형은 puppies이다.
16 dish의 복수형은 dishes이다.
17 two glasses of water: 물 두 잔
18 city의 복수형은 cities이다.
19 luck은 추상적인 개념을 나타내는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 앞에 a나 an을 쓰지 않는다.
20 a piece of paper: 종이 한 장

Unit 01 인칭대명사

PRACTICE

p.23

- STEP 1** 1. it 2. she 3. we 4. he 5. they
6. you 7. they
- STEP 2** 1. his 2. me 3. her 4. us
5. Mary's 6. theirs
- STEP 3** 1. him 2. our 3. mine 4. my
5. hers 6. They 7. her 8. Its

Unit 02 this, that, it

PRACTICE

p.25

- STEP 1** 1. It 2. Those 3. This 4. these
- STEP 2** 1. This 2. that 3. This 4. These
5. Those
- STEP 3** 1. It's[It is] rainy 2. It's[It is] 10:30
3. It's[It is] October 17 4. It's[It is]
1 km

Grammar for Writing

p.26-27

- A** 1. him 2. Her 3. ours 4. That 5. This
6. Those 7. These
- B** 1. your 2. his 3. her 4. It 5. These
- C** 1. his 2. her 3. He 4. it 5. Their 6. our
7. him 8. mine
- D** 1. These, them 2. That, He 3. We

Review Test

p.28-29

1. ③ 2. ④ 3. ③ 4. her 5. them 6. ours
7. ① 8. ③ 9. ② 10. ④ 11. ⑤ 12. ⑤ 13. ②
14. ④ 15. They 16. hers 17. His eyes
18. It's[It is] 5:30

- 1 these + 복수명사: 이 (~)
- 2 a candle을 대신하는 소유격 대명사는 its이다.
- 3 날씨를 나타낼 때 비인칭 주어 it을 쓴다.
- 4 she의 소유격 대명사 her를 써야 한다.
- 5 they의 목적격 대명사 them을 써야 한다.
- 6 we의 소유대명사 ours를 써야 한다.
- 7 camera의 소유 관계를 나타내는 소유격 표현이 와야 한다.
- 8 ③ 전치사 for의 목적어 역할을 하는 목적격 대명사를 써야 한다. (his → him)
- 9 ② color의 소유 관계를 나타내는 소유격 대명사가 와야 한다. (It's → Its)
- 10 ④ 요일을 나타낼 때 비인칭 주어 it을 쓴다. (This → It)
- 11 ⑤ Tom and I는 '나'를 포함한 복수이므로 We를 써야 한다.
- 12 (A) '너의 것'이라는 의미의 소유대명사 yours를 쓴다.
(B) '나의 것'이라는 의미의 소유대명사 mine을 쓴다.
- 13 (A) 가까이 있는 사람을 가리킬 때 this를 쓴다.
(B) '너를' 만나서 반갑다는 의미이므로 목적격 대명사 you를 쓴다.
- 14 ④의 It은 인칭대명사, 나머지는 비인칭주어 It이다.
- 15 Ben과 Joe는 3인칭 복수이므로 주격 대명사 they를 써야 한다.
- 16 her headphones를 가리키는 소유대명사 hers를 써야 한다.
- 17 he의 소유격 대명사: his
- 18 시간을 나타낼 때 비인칭 주어 it을 쓴다.

Unit 01 be동사의 현재형

PRACTICE

p.33

- STEP 1** 1. am, I'm 2. are, They're
3. are, We're 4. are, You're
5. is, It's 6. is, He's
- STEP 2** 1. am 2. is 3. are 4. are
- STEP 3** 1. am 2. is 3. is 4. are 5. is

Unit 02 be동사의 부정문과 의문문

PRACTICE

p.35

- STEP 1** 1. Are 2. is not 3. Are 4. aren't
5. is not 6. isn't
- STEP 2** 1. am not, I'm not 2. is not, isn't
3. are not, aren't 4. is not, isn't
5. are not, aren't 6. are not, aren't
- STEP 3** 1. Am I, you aren't 2. Are you, I'm not
3. Are you and Kate, we are
4. Is it, it isn't

Unit 03 be동사의 과거형

PRACTICE

p.37

- STEP 1** 1. was not 2. wasn't 3. Were
4. were 5. was 6. was
- STEP 2** 1. wasn't 2. was 3. wasn't
4. weren't 5. were
- STEP 3** 1. Was he, he was 2. Were you,
I was 3. Was the shop, it wasn't
4. Were they, they were

Unit 04 There is/are

PRACTICE

p.39

- STEP 1** 1. were 2. is 3. aren't 4. was
5. Are 6. Was
- STEP 2** 1. There is 2. There are 3. There is
- STEP 3** 1. There is 2. There was 3. There were

Grammar for Writing

p.40-41

- A** 1. is 2. isn't[is not] 3. aren't[are not]
4. are 5. is 6. are 7. was 8. wasn't[was not]
9. was 10. Were 11. were
12. weren't[were not]
- B** 1. Is, it is 2. Was, he wasn't
3. Were, they weren't 4. Are, I'm not
- C** 1. there aren't 2. there are 3. Is there

Review Test

p.42-43

1. ③ 2. ② 3. There is 4. There are 5. ③
6. ② 7. ④ 8. is 9. was 10. were 11. ④
12. ① 13. ⑤ 14. ④ 15. wasn't[was not] easy
16. Were Liam and Jamie 17. There was rice

- 1 주어가 3인칭 단수이고 now로 보아 현재시제이므로 is를 쓴다.
- 2 주어가 2인칭이고 now로 보아 현재시제이므로 Are를 쓴다.
- 3 주어가 단수명사(a big tree)이므로 There is를 쓴다.
- 4 주어가 복수명사(four people)이므로 There are를 쓴다.
- 5 ③ He and I는 1인칭 복수이므로 are를 쓴다. (am → are)
- 6 ② yesterday로 보아 과거시제이므로 was를 쓴다. (is → was)
- 7 ④ Sam and Jason은 3인칭 복수이므로 aren't를 쓴다. (isn't → aren't)
- 8 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 is를 쓴다.
- 9 주어가 1인칭 단수이고 two years ago로 보아 과거시제이므로 was를 쓴다.
- 10 주어가 3인칭 복수이고 last night으로 보아 과거시제이므로 were를 쓴다.
- 11 ④ 「Are you and Tim ~?」에 대한 긍정의 대답: Yes, we are.
- 12 ① am not은 줄여 쓰지 않는다. (I amn't → I'm not)
- 13 (A) 주어가 3인칭 복수이므로 Are
(B) 「Are + 3인칭 복수주어 ~?」에 대한 부정의 대답: No, they aren't.
- 14 (A) 주어가 복수명사(taxis)이고, now로 보아 현재시제이므로 There are
(B) 주어가 단수명사(a math test)이고, last Thursday로 보아 과거시제이므로 There was
- 15 주어가 3인칭 단수이며 과거시제일 때 be동사의 부정문: wasn't[was not]
- 16 주어가 복수일 때 be동사 과거형의 의문문: Were + 주어 ~?
- 17 rice는 셀 수 없는 명사이고 과거시제이므로 There was

Unit 01 일반동사의 현재형 1

PRACTICE

p.47

- STEP 1** 1. gets 2. flies 3. watches
4. likes 5. says 6. teaches
7. cries 8. fixes 9. passes
10. carries 11. runs
- STEP 2** 1. studies 2. plays 3. washes
- STEP 3** 1. a. have b. has 2. a. brushes
b. brush 3. a. do b. does

Unit 02 일반동사의 현재형 2

PRACTICE

p.49

- STEP 1** 1. don't 2. have 3. Do 4. don't
5. Does 6. play
- STEP 2** 1. don't eat 2. doesn't do
3. don't know 4. doesn't forget
5. doesn't clean 6. doesn't have
- STEP 3** 1. Do, like 2. Does, go
3. Do, speak 4. Does, want

Unit 03 일반동사의 과거형 1

PRACTICE

p.51

- STEP 1** 1. ate 2. did 3. had 4. ran
5. tried 6. bought 7. chatted
8. made 9. liked 10. played
11. studied
- STEP 2** 1. lived 2. drank 3. listened
4. came 5. cut
- STEP 3** 1. dropped 2. met 3. put

Unit 04 일반동사의 과거형 2

PRACTICE

p.53

- STEP 1** 1. break 2. Did 3. know 4. leave
5. don't 6. didn't
- STEP 2** 1. didn't eat 2. didn't talk
3. didn't play 4. didn't take
5. didn't come 6. didn't read
- STEP 3** 1. Did, paint 2. Did, ride 3. Did,
listen to 4. Did, run

Grammar for Writing

p.54-55

- A** 1. doesn't[does not] play 2. Do you read
3. goes 4. watches 5. Does she teach
6. planned 7. heard 8. didn't[did not]
have 9. Did you see 10. bought
- B** 1. don't[do not] drink 2. doesn't[does not]
like 3. lives 4. worked 5. Did, score
- C** 1. swam 2. made a sandcastle 3. took a
picture 4. had a good time

Review Test

p.56-57

1. ⑤ 2. ④ 3. ② 4. ③ 5. ⑤ 6. doesn't[does not] have
7. didn't[did not] rain 8. he does
9. I didn't 10. ⑤ 11. ① 12. ③ 13. ②
14. knows 15. didn't[did not] tell 16. Did, wash
17. Does Sally practice taekwondo 18. We don't use cell phones

- 1 ⑤ teach의 3인칭 단수 현재형: teaches
- 2 ④ meet의 과거형: met
- 3 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 studies를 쓰며, 부정문은 doesn't study이다.
- 4 동사가 과거형이므로 과거를 나타내는 yesterday가 알맞다.
- 5 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 does를 쓴다.
- 6 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때 일반동사 현재형의 부정문: doesn't[does not] + 동사원형
- 7 일반동사 과거형의 부정문: didn't[did not] + 동사원형
- 8 「Does + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?」에 대한 긍정의 대답: Yes, 주어 + does.
- 9 「Did + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?」에 대한 부정의 대답: No, 주어 + didn't.
- 10 ⑤ last weekend는 과거를 나타내는 표현이므로 동사의 과

거형을 쓴다. (play → played)

- 11 ① 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때 일반동사 현재형의 부정문:
doesn't[does not] + 동사원형
(don't → doesn't[does not])
- 12 ③ 일반동사 과거형의 의문문: Did + 주어 + 동사원형?
(found → find)
- 13 「Do + 주어 + 동사원형?」에 대한 대답: Yes, 주어 + do. /
No, 주어 + don't.
- 14 know의 3인칭 단수 현재형: knows
- 15 일반동사 과거형의 부정문: didn't[did not] + 동사원형
- 16 일반동사 과거형의 의문문: Did + 주어 + 동사원형?
- 17 일반동사 현재형의 의문문: Do/Does + 주어 + 동사원형?
- 18 일반동사 현재형의 부정문: don't/doesn't + 동사원형

CHAPTER

05 형용사와 부사

Unit 01 형용사

PRACTICE

p.61

- STEP 1 1. large house 2. any 3. interesting
4. something strange
- STEP 2 1. white 2. young 3. angry
4. fast 5. tall
- STEP 3 1. some 2. any 3. some 4. any

Unit 02 부사

PRACTICE

p.63

- STEP 1 1. slowly 2. kindly 3. easily
4. fast 5. softly 6. quickly
7. carefully
- STEP 2 1. well 2. Luckily 3. very worried
4. early 5. high 6. late
- STEP 3 1. She is always kind to everyone
2. It often snows in Russia
3. I am never bored with action
movies
4. Andrew usually goes to bed at 11

Grammar for Writing

p.64-65

- A 1. expensive 2. fresh 3. new 4. loudly
5. suddenly 6. sometimes 7. very
- B 1. any sports 2. is always hungry
3. carefully 4. some people 5. something
sweet
- C 1. a. hard b. hard 2. a. good b. well
3. a. easy b. easily 4. a. really b. real
- D 1. talked quietly 2. came late 3. climbed
high

Review Test

p.66-67

1. ③ 2. ① 3. ④ 4. ④ 5. ② 6. ② 7. ④
8. ③ 9. ② 10. some 11. any 12. ④ 13. ②
14. ⑤ 15. smells good 16. Sadly 17. usually
listens to 18. have a great plan 19. This
summer is quite hot

- 1 명사(girl)를 꾸며주는 형용사가 와야 한다.
- 2 동사(explains)를 꾸며주는 부사가 와야 한다.
- 3 주어(The story)를 보충 설명해주는 형용사가 와야 한다.
- 4 ④는 부사, 나머지는 형용사
- 5 ②는 형용사, 나머지는 부사
- 6 ② 긍정문에서 '몇 개의' 의미를 나타낼 때는 some을 쓴다.
(any → some)
- 7 -thing으로 끝나는 말은 형용사가 뒤에서 꾸며준다.
- 8 빈도부사는 be동사의 뒤에 쓴다.
- 9 빈도부사는 일반동사의 앞에 쓴다.
- 10 긍정문에서 '조금의' 의미를 나타낼 때는 some을 쓴다.
- 11 부정문에서 '조금의 (~도 없다)'의 의미를 나타낼 때는 any를
쓴다.
- 12 (A) 명사(day)를 꾸며주는 형용사 lucky
(B) 문장 전체를 꾸며주는 부사 Luckily
- 13 (A) 권유를 나타내는 의문문에서는 some을 쓴다.
(B) 의문문에서는 any를 쓴다.
- 14 빈도부사의 위치: 일반동사의 앞
동사(helps)를 꾸며주는 부사 happily
- 15 형용사가 동사 뒤에 쓰여 주어(This soup)를 보충 설명해
준다.
- 16 부사가 문장 전체를 꾸며준다.
- 17 빈도부사는 일반동사의 앞에 쓴다.
- 18 형용사가 명사 앞에 쓰여 명사(plan)를 꾸며준다.
- 19 부사가 앞에서 형용사(hot)를 꾸며준다.

Unit 01 장소를 나타내는 전치사

PRACTICE

p.71

- STEP 1** 1. him 2. at 3. on 4. under
5. next to 6. in 7. in front of
- STEP 2** 1. in 2. at 3. at 4. in 5. at
6. in 7. in
- STEP 3** 1. behind 2. on 3. under
4. next to

Unit 02 시간을 나타내는 전치사

PRACTICE

p.73

- STEP 1** 1. at 2. after 3. during 4. in
5. on 6. for 7. before
- STEP 2** 1. at 2. on 3. at 4. in 5. on
6. on 7. in
- STEP 3** 1. before 2. during 3. for

Grammar for Writing

p.74-75

- A** 1. next to the window 2. in New York
3. at the airport 4. behind the hill
5. before midnight 6. after school 7. for three weeks
8. on Saturday 9. at 10:30 p.m 10. in December
- B** 1. at 5 o'clock 2. on Fridays 3. for two years
4. in the evening
- C** 1. on 2. in 3. next to 4. behind

Review Test

p.76-77

1. ① 2. ③ 3. ② 4. ① 5. ② 6. ⑤ 7. ③
8. for 9. during 10. in front of 11. at 12. after
13. before 14. ② 15. ④ 16. behind the building
17. on the table 18. in the afternoon

- 1 도시 앞에는 in을 쓴다.
2 날짜 앞에는 on을 쓴다.
3 ② 전치사 뒤에 대명사가 올 때는 반드시 목적격을 쓴다.
(she → her)
4 in + 공간의 내부 / 계절
5 at + 장소의 한 지점 / 구체적인 시각
6 ⑤는 on, 나머지는 at
7 ③은 at, 나머지는 in
8 for + 숫자를 포함한 구체적인 기간: ~동안
9 during + 특정한 때를 나타내는 명사: ~동안
10 in front of: ~앞에
11 at + 구체적인 시각
12 after: ~후에
13 before: ~전에
14 ② next to: ~옆에 (next → next to)
15 ④ for + 숫자를 포함한 구체적인 기간: ~동안 (during → for)
16 behind: ~뒤에
17 on: ~위에
18 in + 오전, 오후

Unit 01 동사의 종류 1

PRACTICE

p.81

- STEP 1** 1. ① 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ② 5. ③
6. ③
- STEP 2** 1. speaks 2. eat 3. wants 4. play
- STEP 3** 1. told them an amazing story
2. made me some coffee 3. taught us science
4. bought Jessica some books 5. showed us her new shoes
6. gave his sister an apple pie

Unit 02 동사의 종류 2

PRACTICE

p.83

- STEP 1** 1. angry 2. call 3. smells 4. fresh
5. found 6. soft 7. clean
- STEP 2** 1. tastes 2. sounded 3. look
- STEP 3** 1. made 2. keeps 3. found

- A** 1. slept well 2. lent Tom my bike
3. studies English 4. gave the dog some food 5. showed him my picture
6. became tired 7. sounded interesting
8. made her a star 9. tastes sour
10. found the boy rude
- B** 1. kept 2. heard 3. watched 4. taught
5. became 6. looked 7. bought
- C** 1. made him sick 2. gave me some cookies
3. found the hotel old

Review Test

p.86-87

1. ① 2. ③ 3. ② 4. ③ 5. was 6. gave
7. watched 8. ② 9. ⑤ 10. ⑤ 11. ④ 12. ④
13. ⑤ 14. looks easy 15. lives 16. loves animals
17. lent Andy my running shoes
18. found Iron Man smart

- 1 look과 같이 감각을 나타내는 동사는 보어로 형용사를 쓴다.
2 walk는 동사만으로 완전한 의미를 나타내어 ③ a park와 같은 목적어가 필요 없다.
3 주격 보어(delicious)가 필요한 동사가 와야 한다. ② has는 목적어가 필요한 동사이다.
4 빈칸에는 간접목적어가 와야 한다. 간접목적어가 대명사일 경우에는 목적격을 쓴다. (③ she → her)
5 주격 보어(kind)가 필요한 동사가 와야 한다.
6 간접목적어(me)와 직접목적어(a birthday gift)가 모두 필요한 동사가 와야 한다.
7 목적어(an action movie)가 필요한 동사가 와야 한다.
8 보기와 ②는 「주어 + 동사 + 주격 보어」 형태의 문장
9 보기와 ⑤는 「주어 + 동사 + 목적어 + 목적격 보어」 형태의 문장
10 ⑤는 목적어가 필요한 동사, 나머지는 직접목적어와 간접목적어가 모두 필요한 동사
11 ④는 목적어와 목적격 보어가 필요한 동사, 나머지는 직접목적어와 간접목적어가 모두 필요한 동사
12 ④ taste와 같이 감각을 나타내는 동사는 보어로 형용사를 쓴다.
13 ⑤ 주어 + 동사 + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어 (teaches music us → teaches us music)
14 look + 형용사: ~해 보인다
15 live는 목적어나 보어가 필요 없는 동사로, 주어 3인칭 단수이고 현재형이므로 lives를 쓴다.
16 love는 목적어가 필요한 동사로, 「주어 + 동사 + 목적어」 형태로 쓴다.
17 주어 + 동사 + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어
18 주어 + 동사 + 목적어 + 목적격 보어

Unit 01 can, may

PRACTICE

p.91

- STEP 1** 1. can 2. Can 3. I have 4. cannot fix 5. answer
STEP 2 1. can't 2. can't 3. can
STEP 3 1. May I ask 2. Can I see
3. May I go

Unit 02 must, have to

PRACTICE

p.93

- STEP 1** 1. have 2. not eat 3. clean
4. has to 5. come 6. doesn't have to 7. must not
STEP 2 1. must not 2. must 3. must not
4. must 5. must
STEP 3 1. don't have to shout 2. have to run
3. don't have to wear 4. has to see
5. doesn't have to buy 6. has to work

Grammar for Writing

p.94-95

- A** 1. Can[May] I close 2. can't[cannot] remember 3. can win 4. can[may] have
5. don't have to take 6. must not waste
7. must[have to] use 8. must[has to] wait
9. must not play 10. doesn't have to go
B 1. must 2. Can 3. May
C 1. don't have to hurry 2. must not take
3. can't[cannot] answer

Review Test

p.96-97

1. ④ 2. ⑤ 3. ③ 4. ③ 5. ① 6. ⑤ 7. can't
8. May 9. don't have to 10. ⑤ 11. ④ 12. ⑤
13. can drive 14. must not use 15. can't
[cannot] find 16. must[has to] finish 17. doesn't
have to answer 18. must not throw

- 1 may와 can은 '~해도 좋다(허가)'의 의미를 나타낸다.
2 must와 have/has to는 '~해야 한다(의무)'의 의미를 나타낸다.
3 can't[cannot]: ~할 수 없다
4 must not: ~해서는 안 된다(강한 금지)
5 조동사 뒤에는 항상 동사원형을 쓴다.
6 ⑤는 '~해도 좋다(허가)', 나머지는 '~할 수 있다(능력, 가능)'
7 can't[cannot]: ~할 수 없다
8 may: ~해도 좋다(허가)
9 don't/doesn't have to: ~할 필요가 없다
10 ⑤ may는 '~해도 좋다(허가)'의 의미를 나타내므로, 의미상 May I use ~?가 와야 한다.
11 ④ 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때는 doesn't have to를 쓴다.
12 don't/doesn't have to: ~할 필요가 없다
13 조동사 뒤에는 항상 동사원형을 쓴다.
14 must not: ~해서는 안 된다(강한 금지)
15 can't[cannot]: ~할 수 없다
16 must와 have/has to는 '~해야 한다(의무)'의 의미를 나타낸다.
17 don't/doesn't have to: ~할 필요가 없다
18 must not: ~해서는 안 된다(강한 금지)

CHAPTER

09 일반동사 2

Unit 01 일반동사의 현재진행형 1

PRACTICE

p.101

- STEP 1** 1. sitting 2. singing 3. crying
4. living 5. dying 6. watching
7. staying 8. buying 9. coming
10. cutting 11. reading
STEP 2 1. is smiling 2. are running 3. is
cleaning 4. am writing 5. is tying
6. are standing
STEP 3 1. is speaking 2. am lying
3. are swimming

Unit 02 일반동사의 현재진행형 2

PRACTICE

p.103

- STEP 1** 1. cutting 2. aren't 3. am 4. is
not 5. Is 6. using
STEP 2 1. aren't[are not] playing 2. isn't
[is not] making 3. am not talking
4. isn't[is not] walking
STEP 3 1. Is, wearing 2. Are, staying
3. Is, painting

Unit 03 일반동사의 미래형 1

PRACTICE

p.105

- STEP 1** 1. meet 2. pass 3. be 4. will
leave 5. is going 6. are going to
STEP 2 1. will call 2. will begin 3. will go
STEP 3 1. am going to wear 2. is going
to stay 3. is going to boil 4. are
going to eat 5. are going to visit
6. am going to plant 7. is going to
study

Unit 04 일반동사의 미래형 2

PRACTICE

p.107

- STEP 1** 1. not fight 2. Is 3. won't
4. going 5. not going to 6. will not
STEP 2 1. won't[will not] eat
2. won't[will not] leave 3. Will, join
STEP 3 1. aren't[are not] going to sleep
2. am not going to bring
3. Is, going to take

- A** 1. are flying 2. am not reading 3. are making 4. Is Lindsay swimming 5. will keep 6. are going to buy 7. won't[will not] change 8. Are you going to go 9. will be 10. isn't[is not] going to invite
- B** 1. is selling 2. are playing 3. are sitting 4. are eating
- C** 1. won't[will not] play 2. are going to miss 3. Is, going to win

Review Test

p.110-111

1. ③ 2. ⑤ 3. ③ 4. ③ 5. ⑤ 6. ⑤ 7. ②
8. ④ 9. ③ 10. he isn't 11. I am 12. ② 13. is blowing 14. is not going to give 15. won't lend 16. is not wearing glasses 17. Will it be sunny 18. I am going to talk

- 1 ③ ie로 끝나는 동사는 ie를 y로 고치고 -ing를 붙인다. (lieing → lying)
- 2 ⑤ <단모음+단자음>으로 끝나는 동사는 자음을 한 번 더 쓰고 -ing를 붙인다. (begining → beginning)
- 3 will은 미래를 나타내므로 ③ yesterday는 올 수 없다.
- 4 일반동사의 현재진행형: be동사 + 동사원형-ing, 일반동사의 미래형: be going to + 동사원형
- 5 will의 의문문: Will + 주어 + 동사원형?, 일반동사의 미래형: will + 동사원형
- 6 ⑤는 are, 나머지는 is
- 7 ② 일반동사 현재진행형의 부정문: be동사 + not + 동사원형-ing (don't eating → aren't eating)
- 8 ④ 일반동사의 미래형: be going to + 동사원형 (going to wash → is going to wash)
- 9 ③은 일반동사 go의 현재진행형, 나머지는 일반동사의 미래형에 쓰이는 be going to
- 10 「Is + 주어 + 동사원형-ing?」에 대한 부정의 대답: No, 주어 + isn't.
- 11 「Are you going to + 동사원형?」에 대한 긍정의 대답: Yes, I am.
- 12 일반동사 현재진행형의 의문문: be동사 + 주어 + 동사원형-ing?
- 13 일반동사의 현재진행형: be동사 + 동사원형-ing
- 14 be going to의 부정문: be동사 + not + going to + 동사원형
- 15 will의 부정문: won't[will not] + 동사원형
- 16 일반동사 현재진행형의 부정문: be동사 + not + 동사원형-ing
- 17 will의 의문문: Will + 주어 + 동사원형?
- 18 일반동사의 미래형: be going to + 동사원형

Unit 01 비교급

PRACTICE

p.115

- STEP 1** 1. more difficult 2. heavier 3. cheaper 4. harder 5. bigger
- STEP 2** 1. louder 2. more 3. larger 4. more slowly 5. much faster
- STEP 3** 1. earlier than 2. worse than 3. more expensive than 4. better than 5. more interesting than

Unit 02 최상급

PRACTICE

p.117

- STEP 1** 1. most 2. nicest 3. thinnest 4. best 5. most interesting 6. prettiest 7. least 8. strongest
- STEP 2** 1. the largest 2. wisest 3. coldest 4. greatest 5. most popular 6. most difficult
- STEP 3** 1. the worst 2. the funniest 3. the most exciting 4. the most important 5. the hottest 6. the youngest

Grammar for Writing

p.118-119

- A** 1. shorter than 2. healthier than 3. better than 4. more quickly than 5. the tallest 6. the easiest 7. the most popular 8. the longest 9. the best 10. the biggest
- B** 1. older than 2. the youngest 3. cheaper than 4. more expensive than 5. the most expensive
- C** 1. the worst 2. more delicious 3. the saddest

Review Test

p.120-121

1. ② 2. ⑤ 3. ② 4. smaller 5. harder
6. more famous 7. ③ 8. ④ 9. ② 10. the
funniest 11. the most exciting 12. ⑤ 13. ②
14. ① 15. better than 16. hotter than 17. the
most delicious dish

- 1 <단모음+단자음>으로 끝나는 형용사의 비교급은 자음을 한 번 더 쓰고 -er를 붙인다.
- 2 2음절 이상의 형용사는 앞에 most를 붙여 최상급을 만든다.
- 3 비교급 앞에 much(훨씬)를 써서 비교급을 강조할 수 있다.
- 4 small의 비교급: smaller
- 5 hard의 비교급: harder
- 6 2음절 이상의 형용사는 앞에 more를 붙여 비교급을 만든다.
- 7 ③ smart의 비교급: smarter (more smarter → smarter)
- 8 ④ difficult의 최상급: most difficult (the difficultest → the most difficult)
- 9 ② 비교급 + than: ...보다 더 ~한 (oldest → older)
- 10 funny의 최상급: funniest
- 11 exciting의 최상급: most exciting
- 12 (A) 비교급 + than: ...보다 더 ~한
(B) popular의 최상급: most popular
- 13 (A) the + 최상급: 가장 ~한
(B) interesting의 비교급: more interesting
- 14 비교급 앞에 much(훨씬)를 써서 비교급을 강조할 수 있다.
- 15 well의 비교급: better
- 16 hot의 비교급: hotter
- 17 delicious의 최상급: most delicious

CHAPTER

11 to부정사

Unit 01 명사처럼 쓰는 to부정사

PRACTICE

p.125

- STEP 1** 1. to buy a camera 2. to help sick people 3. to eat chocolate 4. To answer this question
- STEP 2** 1. to draw 2. to take 3. to go 4. to join
- STEP 3** 1. to eat 2. to become 3. to speak

Unit 02 형용사, 부사처럼 쓰는 to부정사

PRACTICE

p.127

- STEP 1** 1. some magazines 2. five boxes
3. something 4. your turn
5. enough time 6. many places
7. any money
- STEP 2** 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. c
- STEP 3** 1. to ask 2. to hear 3. to eat
4. to meet

Grammar for Writing

p.128-129

- A** 1. to exercise 2. to listen 3. to get
4. to do
- B** 1. wrong to tell 2. some fruit to make
3. decided to study 4. happy to hear
5. went outside to get 6. the best time to visit
- C** 1. a. wash b. to wash 2. a. to tell b. tell
3. a. take b. to take 4. a. travel b. to travel
5. a. to read b. read
- D** 1. to wear 2. to buy 3. to get

Review Test

p.130-131

1. ④ 2. ④ 3. ⑤ 4. ② 5. ③ 6. ④ 7. to
8. It 9. ④ 10. ③ 11. ③ 12. to ask a question
13. to hear about his accident 14. to marry
15. to play 16. to buy a jacket 17. time to eat breakfast

- 1 to부정사가 형용사처럼 명사나 대명사를 꾸며주며, '~할'이라는 의미를 나타낸다. 이 때 to부정사는 꾸며주는 말 뒤에 온다.
- 2 to부정사가 주어로 쓰일 경우에는 보통 주어 자리에 It을 쓰고 to부정사를 뒤로 보낸다.
- 3 to부정사의 형태: to + 동사원형 (⑤ travels → travel)
- 4 보기와 ②는 명사처럼 쓰는 to부정사(목적어 역할)
- 5 보기와 ③은 부사처럼 쓰는 to부정사(감정의 원인)
- 6 보기와 ④는 부사처럼 쓰는 to부정사(목적)
- 7 동사 plan의 목적어로 to부정사가 와야 한다.
- 8 to부정사가 주어로 쓰일 경우에는 보통 주어 자리에 It을 쓰고 to부정사를 뒤로 보낸다.
- 9 ④ to부정사의 형태: to + 동사원형 (to opens → to open)
- 10 ③ 동사 likes의 목적어로 to부정사가 와야 한다. (listen → to listen)

- 11 to부정사가 주어로 쓰일 경우에는 보통 주어 자리에 It을 쓰고 to부정사를 뒤로 보낸다.
- 12 to부정사가 동사의 목적을 나타내며, '~하기 위해'라는 의미를 나타낸다.
- 13 to부정사가 감정의 원인을 나타내며, '~해서'라는 의미를 나타낸다.
- 14 to부정사가 보어로 쓰여 주어를 보충 설명해준다.
- 15 to부정사가 동사의 목적으로 쓰여, '~하는 것을'이라는 의미를 나타낸다.
- 16 to부정사가 동사의 목적을 나타내며, '~하기 위해'라는 의미를 나타낸다.
- 17 to부정사가 형용사처럼 명사를 꾸며주며, '~할'이라는 의미를 나타낸다. 이 때 to부정사는 꾸며주는 말 뒤에 온다.

CHAPTER

12 접속사

Unit 01 and, but, or

PRACTICE

p.135

- STEP 1** 1. but 2. or 3. and 4. or 5. but
6. but 7. and
- STEP 2** 1. or 2. and 3. but
- STEP 3** 1. but 2. and 3. or

Unit 02 when, before, after, because

PRACTICE

p.137

- STEP 1** 1. because 2. have 3. after
4. When 5. before
- STEP 2** 1. ㉔ 2. ㉑ 3. ㉒ 4. ㉓ 5. ㉕
- STEP 3** 1. when he heard the news
2. after you finish your dinner
3. because it rained

Grammar for Writing

p.138-139

- A** 1. or 2. but 3. and 4. because 5. after
6. when 7. before
- B** 1. when she fell 2. a sandwich and coffee
3. After I read 4. because the weather was bad 5. left hand or right hand
- C** 1. because she's on vacation 2. after he watched the horror movie 3. when she called me
- D** 1. but we don't have 2. or soup
3. and a green salad

Review Test

p.140-141

1. ① 2. ④ 3. before 4. because 5. but 6. ⑤
7. ④ 8. but 9. or 10. ③ 11. ④ 12. ①
13. ⑤ 14. math and science 15. after we went
16. because he ate too much

- 1 내용상 비슷한 것을 연결하는 접속사는 and이다.
- 2 when: ~할 때
- 3 before: ~하기 전에
- 4 because: ~하기 때문에
- 5 내용상 서로 반대인 것을 연결하는 접속사는 but이다.
- 6 ⑤ 둘 이상의 선택해야 할 것들을 연결하는 접속사는 or이다.
- 7 ④ 원인을 나타내는 접속사 because를 써야 한다.
- 8 내용상 서로 반대인 것을 연결하는 접속사는 but이다.
- 9 둘 이상의 선택해야 할 것들을 연결하는 접속사는 or이다.
- 10 ③은 before, 나머지는 because
- 11 (A) yours와 Jane's 중 선택해야 하기 때문에 or를 쓴다.
(B) 내용상 비슷한 것들을 연결하고 있기 때문에 and를 쓰며, 세 개 이상의 단어를 연결할 때는 「A, B, and C」의 형태로 쓴다.
- 12 시간을 나타내는 접속사가 이끄는 절에서는 미래를 나타내더라도 현재시제를 쓴다.
- 13 because: ~하기 때문에
- 14 내용상 비슷한 것을 연결하는 접속사는 and이다.
- 15 after: ~한 후에
- 16 because: ~하기 때문에

13 의문문, 명령문, 감탄문

Unit 01 who, what

PRACTICE

p.145

- STEP 1** 1. What 2. Who 3. What
4. Whom
- STEP 2** 1. Who 2. What 3. Who
- STEP 3** 1. Whose 2. Who 3. What

Unit 02 when, where, why

PRACTICE

p.147

- STEP 1** 1. Why 2. Where 3. When
4. Why
- STEP 2** 1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢ 4. ㉣
- STEP 3** 1. Where 2. Why 3. When
4. Where

Unit 03 how

PRACTICE

p.149

- STEP 1** 1. How much 2. How 3. How far
- STEP 2** 1. How long 2. How many 3. How often
- STEP 3** 1. How 2. How 3. How tall

Unit 04 부가의문문

PRACTICE

p.151

- STEP 1** 1. can 2. he 3. don't 4. doesn't
5. didn't 6. aren't they
- STEP 2** 1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢ 4. ㉣ 5. ㉤
- STEP 3** 1. do they 2. won't we 3. didn't he
4. weren't you 5. can he
6. doesn't it

Unit 05 명령문, 감탄문

PRACTICE

p.153

- STEP 1** 1. What 2. Finish 3. Don't
- STEP 2** 1. Be 2. Don't[Do not] 3. Sit
4. Let's 5. Don't[Do not]
- STEP 3** 1. How tall 2. What an expensive watch 3. How difficult

Grammar for Writing

p.154-155

- A** 1. Who 2. Where 3. When 4. Try
5. Let's stay 6. Press 7. Don't[Do not] enter
- B** 1. Let's buy 2. How far is New York
3. Don't[Do not] walk 4. What a great picture 5. was boring, wasn't it
- C** 1. When 2. Where 3. What 4. How
5. Why
- D** 1. How heavy 2. What a hot day
3. Let's not go out

Review Test

p.156-157

1. ㉡ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉤ 4. What 5. Who 6. ㉤
7. ㉡ 8. doesn't he 9. can't we 10. ㉢ 11. ㉠
12. ㉣ 13. ㉡ 14. What time 15. Let's watch
16. What a beautiful actress

- 1 what + 명사: 무슨 (~), 어떤 (~)
- 2 Don't[Do not] + 동사원형: ~하지 마라
- 3 how로 시작하는 감탄문: How + 형용사/부사 (+ 주어 + 동사)!
- 4 what: 무엇을
- 5 who: 누가
- 6 ㉤ Don't[Do not] + 동사원형: ~하지 마라 (Not play → Don't[Do not] play)
- 7 ㉡ 평서문의 주어(His idea)를 가리키는 대명사 it을 쓴다. (he → it)
- 8 일반동사의 부가의문문: ~, do/does/did (+ not) + 대명사?
- 9 조동사의 부가의문문: ~, 조동사 (+ not) + 대명사?
- 10 ㉢ 취미가 무엇이라고 물었으므로 '내 취미는 ~이다'라는 답변이 와야 자연스럽다.
- 11 ㉠ 자전거가 얼마였냐고 물었으므로 '자전거는 가격이 ~이었다'라는 답변이 와야 자연스럽다.
- 12 (A) 원인, 이유를 묻는 의문사는 why이다.

(B) why로 묻는 질문에 대한 대답에는 주로 **because**가 사용된다.

13 감탄문은 **what**이나 **how**로 시작한다.

(A) **What** + a(n) + 형용사 + 명사 (+ 주어 + 동사)!

(B) **How** + 형용사/부사 (+ 주어 + 동사)!

14 **what** + 명사: 무슨 (~), 어떤 (~)

15 **Let's** + 동사원형: ~하자

16 **what**으로 시작하는 감탄문: **What** + a(n) + 형용사 + 명사 (+ 주어 + 동사)!

GRAMMAR
Inside
workbook
Answer Key

STARTER

GRAMMAR BASICS

01 단어의 종류

p.2

- A** 1. after 2. very 3. often 4. oops
5. sometimes 6. make 7. sadly
- B** 1. 부사 2. 대명사 3. 형용사 4. 부사 5. 형용사
6. 감탄사 7. 동사 8. 전치사 9. 명사 10. 접속사
11. 동사

02 문장의 구성

p.3

- A** 1. I live in Seoul.
2. She is a teacher.
3. My room is small.
4. Michael likes movies.
5. New York is a big city.
6. You look happy today.
7. This library closes on Mondays.
8. Ms. Jackson sings beautifully.
9. Alice and her husband have a son.
10. The paintings are in London now.
- B** 1. He feels happy.
2. My sister is a singer.
3. He studies history.
4. John loves her very much.
5. Emily drinks milk every day.
6. Robert sent me an email.
7. My friends call me Annie.
8. He became a famous actor.
9. Ms. Anderson teaches us English.
10. The restaurant became popular.

CHAPTER

01 명사

Unit 01 셀 수 있는 명사

p.4-5

- A** 1. a 2. a 3. an 4. a 5. an 6. a 7. a
8. a 9. a 10. an
- B** 1. books 2. buses 3. classes 4. teeth
5. puppies 6. feet 7. days 8. deer
9. knives 10. men 11. houses 12. stories
- C** 1. a. a watch b. three watches 2. a. a
mouse b. four mice 3. a. a piano b. three
pianos 4. a. an egg b. five eggs 5. a. a
lady b. two ladies

Writing Practice

1. two babies 2. ten boxes 3. an orange
4. three women 5. four trees

Unit 02 셀 수 없는 명사

p.6-7

- A** 1. X 2. a 3. X 4. X 5. a 6. X 7. X
8. an 9. X 10. X
- B** 1. Love 2. Tony 3. peace 4. France
5. salt 6. Florida 7. two cups of tea
8. three glasses of water 9. a slice of
cheese 10. coffee
- C** 1. slices of bread 2. bowl of soup
3. bottles of wine 4. bottle of cola
5. pieces of cake 6. pieces of paper
7. slices of cheese 8. cups of cocoa

Writing Practice

1. meat 2. Boston 3. health 4. two cups of
coffee 5. ten pieces of paper

Review Test

p.8-9

1. ⑤ 2. ② 3. ④ 4. ② 5. an ant 6. bread
7. a sofa 8. ④ 9. ⑤ 10. ⑤ 11. ③ 12. ④
13. children 14. money 15. slices of pizza 16.
an umbrella 17. five stories 18. three glasses
of milk

Review Test

p.14-15

1. ③ 2. ③ 3. me 4. theirs 5. Her 6. ④
7. ④ 8. ② 9. ② 10. ④ 11. ③ 12. ① 13. ②
14. It 15. them 16. It's[It is] Tuesday
17. I meet him 18. That flower

CHAPTER

02 대명사

Unit 01 인칭대명사

p.10-11

- A** 1. it 2. we 3. he 4. they 5. she 6. they
7. it 8. they 9. she 10. we 11. he
12. you
- B** 1. Your 2. She 3. My 4. him 5. theirs
6. me 7. Her 8. Greg's 9. its 10. it
- C** 1. mine 2. her 3. your 4. They 5. his
6. ours 7. them 8. him 9. her 10. It

Writing Practice

1. us 2. Their 3. yours 4. me 5. Jack's

Unit 02 this, that, it

p.12-13

- A** 1. It 2. This 3. those 4. This 5. It
6. That 7. These 8. It
- B** 1. This 2. Those 3. That 4. These
5. That
- C** 1. It 2. These 3. those 4. That 5. It

Writing Practice

1. This 2. Those 3. It 4. That 5. These

CHAPTER

03 be동사

Unit 01 be동사의 현재형

p.16-17

- A** 1. are, They're 2. am, I'm 3. is, She's
4. are, You're 5. is, It's 6. are, We're 7. is,
Sarah's 8. is, Jake's
- B** 1. are 2. It's 3. am 4. We're 5. is 6. is
7. are 8. He 9. are 10. are
- C** 1. Cindy is[Cindy's] 2. I'm[I am] 3. The
children are 4. It's[It is] 5. He's[He is]
6. The airport is 7. You're[You are]
8. She's[She is] 9. Robert is[Robert's]
10. Lucy and I are

Writing Practice

1. I'm[I am] 2. You're[You are] 3. This train is
4. Victoria is[Victoria's] 5. My parents are

Unit 02 be동사의 부정문과 의문문

p.18-19

- A** 1. Are 2. Are 3. aren't 4. Is 5. Is
6. I'm not 7. are not 8. is not 9. are not
10. Are
- B** 1. are not, aren't 2. is not, isn't 3. am not,
I'm not 4. is not, isn't 5. are not, aren't
6. is not, isn't 7. is not, isn't 8. is not, isn't
9. are not, aren't 10. is not, isn't
- C** 1. Are you, I'm not 2. Is it, it is 3. Is Bill, he
isn't 4. Is your mother, she is 5. Are they,
they aren't

Writing Practice

1. I'm[I am] not 2. Are you 3. Is it 4. Jane isn't [is not] / Jane's not 5. Are they

Unit 03 be동사의 과거형

p.20-21

- A** 1. were 2. wasn't 3. was 4. were not
5. Was 6. was 7. were 8. were 9. was
10. wasn't
- B** 1. wasn't 2. wasn't 3. was 4. weren't
5. were 6. was 7. were 8. weren't
- C** 1. Were you, I wasn't 2. Was the watch, it was 3. Were they, they were 4. Were Jake and Kevin, they weren't 5. Was Chris, he was

Writing Practice

1. The water wasn't[was not] 2. The rooms weren't[were not] 3. I was 4. We were 5. Were your brothers

Unit 04 There is/are

p.22-23

- A** 1. are 2. Is 3. are 4. is 5. are 6. was
7. are 8. were 9. was 10. Are
- B** 1. There are 2. There is 3. There are
- C** 1. There are 2. There were 3. There was
4. There wasn't[was not] 5. There isn't[is not]
6. There weren't[were not] 7. There aren't[are not]

Writing Practice

1. Is there 2. There was 3. There are 4. There were 5. There aren't[are not]

Review Test

p.24-25

1. ③ 2. ⑤ 3. ② 4. are 5. was 6. isn't 7. ③
8. ③ 9. ② 10. There are 11. There is
12. There was 13. ⑤ 14. ④ 15. ⑤ 16. There were many songs 17. Was it sunny 18. Are those cartoons funny 19. This is not my schoolbag

CHAPTER

04 일반동사 1

Unit 01 일반동사의 현재형 1

p.26-27

- A** 1. talks 2. mixes 3. jumps 4. tries
5. takes 6. meets 7. misses 8. writes
9. asks 10. buys 11. sees 12. brushes
- B** 1. studies 2. makes 3. wear 4. listens
5. clean 6. walk 7. watches 8. does
9. sits 10. read
- C** 1. a. go b. goes 2. a. know b. knows
3. a. teaches b. teach 4. a. cries b. cry
5. a. have b. has

Writing Practice

1. rains 2. brushes 3. use 4. goes 5. eat

Unit 02 일반동사의 현재형 2

p.28-29

- A** 1. have 2. doesn't 3. Do 4. doesn't
5. don't 6. Do 7. live 8. don't 9. don't
10. doesn't
- B** 1. doesn't speak 2. don't eat 3. doesn't want
4. doesn't like 5. don't have
6. doesn't use 7. don't write 8. doesn't lend
9. don't live 10. don't swim
- C** 1. Does, stay 2. Do, know 3. Does, have
4. Do, use 5. Do, close

Writing Practice

1. doesn't[does not] study 2. Do, need 3. don't
[do not] take 4. doesn't[does not] grow
5. Does, start

Unit 03 일반동사의 과거형 1

p.30-31

- A** 1. loved 2. took 3. cried 4. wanted
5. dropped 6. cut 7. gave 8. taught
9. danced 10. came 11. lost 12. drank
- B** 1. watched 2. read 3. last week
4. stopped 5. heard 6. did 7. ran 8. met
9. found 10. had
- C** 1. bought 2. snowed 3. won 4. hit
5. stayed 6. missed 7. went 8. played
9. planned 10. had

Writing Practice

1. moved 2. chatted 3. saw 4. slept
5. started

Unit 04 일반동사의 과거형 2

p.32-33

- A** 1. see 2. didn't 3. pass 4. buy 5. Did
6. didn't 7. do 8. go 9. didn't 10. didn't
- B** 1. didn't like 2. didn't rain 3. didn't lock
4. didn't have 5. didn't take 6. didn't work
7. didn't enjoy 8. didn't go 9. didn't visit
10. didn't come
- C** 1. Did, walk 2. Did, fix 3. Did, give 4. Did,
buy 5. Did, get

Writing Practice

1. didn't[did not] try 2. Did, fall 3. didn't[did
not] drive 4. Did, play 5. didn't[did not] bark

Review Test

p.34-35

1. ④ 2. ④ 3. ② 4. ③ 5. sang 6. doesn't
[does not] live 7. she doesn't 8. he did 9. ④
10. ⑤ 11. ② 12. ④ 13. ③ 14. had
15. doesn't[does not] eat 16. Did, send
17. Does she remember your birthday 18. Jane
did not bring her wallet

CHAPTER

05 형용사와 부사

Unit 01 형용사

p.36-37

- A** 1. lovely 2. some 3. some 4. any 5. any
6. round face 7. something new
8. friendly 9. are interesting 10. anything
delicious
- B** 1. heavy 2. wrong 3. dirty 4. expensive
5. big 6. tired 7. healthy
- C** 1. some 2. any 3. some 4. some
5. some 6. any 7. some 8. some 9. any
10. any

Writing Practice

1. was boring 2. wonderful concert 3. brown
eyes 4. something special 5. some books

Unit 02 부사

p.38-39

- A** 1. wisely 2. well 3. heavily 4. hard
5. luckily 6. newly 7. clearly 8. warmly
9. quietly 10. brightly 11. happily
12. strangely
- B** 1. really 2. very sorry 3. kindly 4. finally
5. easily 6. perfectly 7. late 8. beautifully
9. Sadly 10. often goes

- C** 1. She always looks tired 2. He never reads fashion magazines 3. Kate often borrows my grammar book 4. I am sometimes angry at my brother 5. Philip usually leaves his office at 6 p.m

Writing Practice

1. very dark 2. quickly 3. early 4. is usually dirty 5. never uses

Review Test

p.40-41

1. ③ 2. ① 3. ⑤ 4. ② 5. ① 6. ② 7. any
8. some 9. ⑤ 10. ⑤ 11. ② 12. ② 13. very fast
14. is never afraid 15. easily 16. something strange
17. Interestingly 18. Mary often calls her friends
19. Rome is an old city

CHAPTER

06 전치사

Unit 01 장소를 나타내는 전치사 p.42-43

- A** 1. me 2. on 3. us 4. at 5. on 6. in
7. in 8. under 9. on 10. in front of
B 1. behind 2. in 3. at
C 1. a. behind b. in 2. a. in front of b. at
3. a. on b. under

Writing Practice

1. at school 2. in the bowl 3. in front of the camera
4. next to the bookstore 5. behind the curtain

Unit 02 시간을 나타내는 전치사 p.44-45

- A** 1. on 2. at 3. on 4. in 5. after 6. during
7. in 8. for 9. at 10. before
B 1. in 2. on 3. in 4. at 5. on 6. at 7. on
8. in 9. at 10. on
C 1. for 2. on 3. during 4. at

Writing Practice

1. for an hour 2. before 10 p.m 3. after school
4. on Tuesdays 5. during the test

Review Test

p.46-47

1. ② 2. ① 3. ④ 4. ④ 5. during 6. after
7. on 8. in 9. on 10. at 11. ③ 12. ⑤ 13. ④
14. ③ 15. ② during ⑥ for 16. ② at ⑥ at
17. drank water before the game 18. A movie star sat next to me

CHAPTER

07 동사의 종류

Unit 01 동사의 종류 1 p.48-49

- A** 1. ⑥ 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ⑥ 5. ③ 6. ② 7. ⑥
8. ②
B 1. ate 2. learned 3. played 4. drank
5. met 6. kicked 7. knew
C 1. teaches me English 2. gave us these tickets
3. tell us the truth 4. lent me an umbrella
5. made us a chocolate cake 6. buys his girlfriend roses
7. showed me her room 8. sent my friends photos

Writing Practice

1. arrived safely
2. likes pop songs
3. have four children
4. made me chicken soup
5. showed us the map

Unit 02 동사의 종류 2

p.50-51

- A** 1. feel 2. good 3. sounds 4. looks
5. happy 6. sick 7. easy 8. strange
9. call 10. keeps
- B** 1. sounded 2. look 3. are 4. tasted
5. smells 6. feels 7. looked
- C** 1. called him a fool 2. made me angry
3. keeps me awake 4. kept the fish fresh
5. call him Captain Park 6. found the Internet slow
7. made the group famous
8. keeps her room clean

Writing Practice

1. felt nervous
2. looks healthy
3. sounded boring
4. made him rich
5. found the bed comfortable

Review Test

p.52-53

1. ④
2. ③
3. ②
4. looked
5. heard
6. showed
7. ③
8. ④
9. ②
10. ④
11. ⑤
12. ②
13. smiles
14. became dirty
15. painted his house
16. sent me Korean snacks
17. keeps my hands soft

CHAPTER

08 조동사

Unit 01 can, may

p.54-55

- A** 1. can 2. I order 3. cook 4. Can 5. can read
6. I ask 7. may leave 8. cannot fly
9. find 10. can't
- B** 1. can understand 2. can see 3. can't get
4. can bake 5. can't have
- C** 1. May I speak 2. Can I eat 3. May I see
4. Can I sit

Writing Practice

1. Can[May] I post
2. can't[cannot] meet
3. Can Emily eat
4. Can[May] I buy
5. can[may] enter

Unit 02 must, have to

p.56-57

- A** 1. has 2. have 3. listen 4. must not
5. doesn't 6. don't have to 7. has 8. must follow
9. not write 10. have to
- B** 1. must not run 2. must listen to 3. must finish
4. must not sleep 5. must not use
6. must not say
- C** 1. don't have to tell 2. has to fix 3. doesn't have to work
4. don't have to take 5. has to get up

Writing Practice

1. don't have to wait
2. must[has to] take care of
3. doesn't have to call
4. must[have to] help
5. must not give

Review Test

p.58-59

1. ⑤ 2. ④ 3. ④ 4. ⑤ 5. ⑤ 6. Can 7. must not
8. has to 9. ② 10. ④ 11. ⑤ 12. ①
13. a don't have to b can 14. Can[May] I use
15. can sing 16. doesn't have to do 17. must [has to] wear

CHAPTER

09 일반동사 2

Unit 01 일반동사의 현재진행형 1 p.60-61

- A** 1. eating 2. beginning 3. playing
4. drawing 5. riding 6. selling 7. changing
8. looking 9. making 10. getting
11. swimming 12. moving
- B** 1. is raining 2. am going 3. is lying 4. is traveling
5. is answering 6. are singing
7. are sitting 8. are planning 9. is asking
10. are putting
- C** 1. am tying 2. is standing 3. are cleaning
4. is using 5. am running 6. is cooking
7. are listening

Writing Practice

1. am walking 2. is looking 3. are hiding
4. are smiling 5. is ordering

Unit 02 일반동사의 현재진행형 2 p.62-63

- A** 1. playing 2. isn't 3. visiting 4. I walking
5. baking 6. Are 7. Is 8. Are 9. is not
10. is
- B** 1. isn't[is not] snowing 2. aren't[are not] waiting
3. isn't[is not] parking 4. isn't[is not] sleeping
5. isn't[is not] checking
6. am not sending
- C** 1. Are, writing 2. Are, swimming 3. Is, riding
4. Is, washing

Writing Practice

1. am not talking 2. isn't[is not] flying 3. aren't [are not] packing
4. Are they climbing 5. Are you choosing

Unit 03 일반동사의 미래형 1 p.64-65

- A** 1. be 2. I'm 3. meet 4. is going 5. take
6. be 7. to turn on 8. is 9. is going
10. are
- B** 1. will lend 2. will help 3. will be 4. will buy
5. will start 6. will pass 7. will plant
- C** 1. am going to call 2. is going to pay 3. is going to go
4. are going to eat 5. is going to begin
6. are going to build 7. is going to watch
8. are going to exercise 9. is going to make
10. are going to arrive

Writing Practice

1. am going to search 2. are going to leave
3. will remember 4. is going to save 5. will be

Unit 04 일반동사의 미래형 2 p.66-67

- A** 1. Will 2. going 3. be 4. will not 5. study
6. isn't 7. they come 8. Are 9. not going
10. are not
- B** 1. won't[will not] tell 2. won't[will not] say
3. am not going to wait 4. won't[will not] eat
5. isn't[is not] going to have 6. am not going to take
7. won't[will not] wash
8. aren't[are not] going to wear 9. aren't[are not] going to go
10. isn't[is not] going to show
- C** 1. Will, like 2. Will, write 3. Will, come
4. Are, going to read 5. Is, going to leave
6. Are, going to have 7. Are, going to watch

Writing Practice

1. won't[will not] wear 2. Are you going to take
3. Will he win 4. am not going to travel
5. won't[will not] practice

Review Test

p.68-69

1. ⑤ 2. ④ 3. ⑤ 4. ② 5. ④ 6. he is 7. they aren't 8. ③ aren't ⑥ are 9. ② 10. ② 11. ④ 12. isn't reading 13. is going to snow 14. Will you make 15. Are they waiting 16. My dog will not bite 17. Are you going to sell

- C 1. the youngest 2. the best 3. the most boring 4. the shortest

Writing Practice

1. the longest bridge 2. the smartest student 3. the cheapest tie 4. the kindest boy 5. the most important chapter

CHAPTER

10 비교

Unit 01 비교급

p.70-71

- A 1. wiser 2. longer 3. happier 4. fatter 5. smarter 6. warmer 7. thinner 8. more famous 9. cleaner 10. less 11. nicer 12. more beautiful
- B 1. more 2. larger 3. worse 4. hotter 5. noisier 6. much 7. smaller 8. more expensive 9. easier 10. more comfortable
- C 1. smarter than 2. softer than 3. earlier than 4. prettier than 5. better than 6. deeper than 7. taller than 8. funnier than 9. more important than 10. more delicious than

Writing Practice

1. lazier than 2. higher than 3. more quickly than 4. stronger than 5. later than

Unit 02 최상급

p.72-73

- A 1. funniest 2. fastest 3. largest 4. biggest 5. most 6. wisest 7. least 8. slowest 9. most difficult 10. most wonderful 11. hottest 12. heaviest
- B 1. tallest 2. the smallest 3. worst 4. highest 5. most 6. busiest 7. greatest 8. the most 9. laziest 10. most exciting

Review Test

p.74-75

1. ⑤ 2. ④ 3. ④ 4. ④ 5. ③ 6. thinner 7. more popular 8. worse 9. ④ 10. ③ 11. the best 12. the hottest 13. ⑤ 14. ④ 15. ② 16. better than 17. younger than 18. the highest mountain

CHAPTER

11 to부정사

Unit 01 명사처럼 쓰는 to부정사

p.76-77

- A 1. ⑥ 2. ③ 3. ⑥ 4. ③ 5. ③ 6. ⑥ 7. ⑥ 8. ③
- B 1. a. to play b. play 2. a. paint b. to paint 3. a. to buy b. buy 4. a. join b. to join 5. a. finish b. to finish
- C 1. to design 2. to lose 3. to leave 4. to become 5. to eat 6. to see 7. to build

Writing Practice

1. decided to learn 2. important to keep 3. to move 4. started to make 5. likes to take

Unit 02 형용사, 부사처럼 쓰는 to부정사

p.78-79

- A** 1. four bags 2. a lot of emails 3. some friends 4. money 5. some water 6. a dress 7. some photos 8. something
- B** 1. to get 2. to finish 3. to hear 4. to ride 5. to see
- C** 1. to leave his hometown 2. to be healthy 3. to call Mary 4. to go to the party 5. to cook dinner

Writing Practice

1. glad to meet 2. a book to read 3. put on his shoes to go 4. a passport to travel 5. called me to ask

Review Test

p.80-81

1. ④ 2. ⑤ 3. ④ 4. to 5. It 6. ③ 7. ④ 8. ④ 9. ② 10. ③ 11. ⑤ 12. to help sick people 13. to invite her to my house 14. to meet Chris 15. to watch TV 16. a story to tell you 17. wonderful to have a pet 18. needs to be on time

CHAPTER

12 접속사

Unit 01 and, but, or

p.82-83

- A** 1. but 2. and 3. or 4. and 5. and 6. but 7. but 8. or
- B** 1. a. or b. but 2. a. and b. but 3. a. but b. or 4. a. and b. or
- C** 1. and 2. but 3. but 4. and 5. or

Writing Practice

1. old but healthy 2. or take a bus 3. and my mom read 4. but I don't like 5. phone number or email address

Unit 02 when, before, after, because

p.84-85

- A** 1. Because 2. comes 3. because 4. when 5. after 6. opens 7. When 8. before
- B** 1. a. after b. when 2. a. because b. Before 3. a. After b. before 4. a. When b. because
- C** 1. before it gets too dark 2. because we were bored 3. when we came back 4. after he played the game 5. when I was in elementary school

Writing Practice

1. after I watched 2. because the movie was funny 3. when my alarm clock rang 4. because it was Saturday 5. before you come into

Review Test

p.86-87

1. ① 2. ② 3. or 4. after 5. but 6. ③ 7. ② 8. and 9. but 10. ⑤ 11. ④ 12. ⑤ 13. the kitchen and the bathroom 14. when you called 15. before he entered 16. because the bus didn't[did not] come

13 의문문, 명령문, 감탄문

Unit 01 who, what

p.88-89

- A** 1. Who 2. What 3. Who 4. What
5. Whom 6. Who 7. What 8. What
9. Who 10. What
- B** 1. What 2. Who 3. What 4. Whose
5. Who
- C** 1. What 2. Who(m) 3. Who 4. Whose
5. What

Writing Practice

1. Who sang 2. What sport 3. Who was
4. Whose shoes 5. What did you do

Unit 02 when, where, why

p.90-91

- A** 1. When 2. Why 3. Where 4. When
5. Why 6. What time
- B** 1. When 2. Why 3. When 4. Why
5. Where
- C** 1. Where 2. When 3. Why 4. Where
5. Why

Writing Practice

1. When did Peter buy 2. Where were you
3. What time do you go 4. Where did they have
5. Why did Alex talk

Unit 03 how

p.92-93

- A** 1. How 2. How long 3. How 4. How much
5. How many
- B** 1. How much 2. How tall 3. How often
4. How far 5. How many
- C** 1. How much 2. How 3. How long/How
many years 4. How 5. How often

Writing Practice

1. How long 2. How old 3. How many 4. How
often 5. How

Unit 04 부가의문문

p.94-95

- A** 1. didn't 2. he 3. can 4. weren't
5. can't 6. are 7. will 8. was 9. don't
10. wasn't it
- B** 1. ① 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ⑨ 5. ⑤ 6. ⑥ 7. ⑧
- C** 1. will you 2. is he 3. didn't he 4. doesn't
she 5. aren't they 6. weren't you 7. can't
we 8. do they 9. can they 10. did it

Writing Practice

1. was interesting, wasn't it 2. didn't come, did
they 3. will win, won't he 4. spends, doesn't
she 5. can't[cannot] go, can we

Unit 05 명령문, 감탄문

p.96-97

- A** 1. Let's 2. Be 3. she is 4. How 5. Let's
not 6. What 7. Don't 8. What 9. Do not
10. Let's
- B** 1. Don't speak 2. Don't touch 3. Stay
4. Let's take 5. Let's order 6. Let's go
7. Let's not swim
- C** 1. What a brave boy 2. How slowly
3. How great 4. What pretty eyes 5. How
beautiful

Writing Practice

1. Be 2. Don't call me 3. Let's turn on 4. What
a delicious cake 5. How handsome

Review Test

p.98-99

1. ① 2. ④ 3. ⑤ 4. What 5. Why 6. ④ 7. ②
8. aren't you 9. did they 10. ⑤ 11. ③ 12. ④
13. How much 14. Let's find 15. Who drew
16. How popular this movie is 17. What time
does the game start

