



정답 및 해설



UNIT 01

셀 수 있는 명사, 셀 수 없는 명사

My Grammar Notes

p.13

1. 명사 2. 셀 수 있는, 셀 수 없는 3. an, a, an

Step1 Warm-Up

p.14-15

A 1. tree 2. car 3. joy 4. monkey
5. water 6. teacher 7. health
8. Seoul 9. air 10. smartphone
11. Alice 12. peace 13. rain 14. rice
15. friend 16. Europe

B ○: rabbit, school, house, bird, orange,
bike, child, park
△: milk, cheese, money, sugar, Korea,
luck, snow, Tony

C Kevin, Seoul, France, McDonald's,
China, Google, Canada, Jessica

D 1. an 2. a 3. an 4. a 5. a 6. an 7. a
8. a 9. an 10. an 11. an 12. a 13. a
14. a 15. a 16. a

Step2 Practice

p.16-19

A 1. idea 2. dog 3. girl 4. building
5. Peter 6. sister 7. music
8. love, Grace 9. morning
10. name, Harry 11. Seoul 12. France
13. orange 14. father, car
15. grandmother, bread

B 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. an 6. a 7. a
8. an 9. a 10. a 11. an 12. an
13. an 14. a 15. a 16. an

C 1. an 2. X 3. an 4. a 5. an 6. X
7. an 8. an 9. X 10. a 11. a 12. a
13. X 14. an 15. an 16. X 17. X
18. an

D 1. ③ 2. ② 3. ④ 4. ③ 5. ①

E 1. ③ 2. ④ 3. ② 4. ③ 5. ③

F 1. rain 2. Emma 3. an orange
4. a new member 5. An ant
6. An elephant 7. a rose 8. snow
9. a piano 10. a good idea
11. a red umbrella 12. a tall tree
13. China 14. an apartment 15. Love
16. Toy Story 17. Busan
18. a university student

Step3 Grammar into Writing

p.20-21

A 셀 수 있는 명사: tower, triangle, friend(s)
셀 수 없는 명사: Paris, the Eiffel Tower

B 1. 1) milk 2) I like orange juice.
2. 1) an artist 2) She is a genius.
3. 1) a singer 2) Daniel is an actor.
4. 1) A rabbit 2) An elephant is big.
5. 1) a beautiful flower
2) Seoul is a large city.

C This is my lunch. I have a hamburger,
an apple, a banana, and an egg. They
look tasty!



이것은 나의 점심입니다. 나는 햄버거, 사과,
바나나, 그리고 달걀을 가지고 있습니다.
그것들은 맛있어 보입니다!

Wrap-Up Test

p.22-24

1. ④ 2. ② 3. ④ 4. ④ 5. ③ 6. ④

7. ① 8. ⑤ 9. ② 10. ① 11. ③

12. A time → Time 13. library →

a library 14. butter, an apple

15. meat, water

1. ④ want(원하다)는 동사이다.
2. ② orange의 발음이 모음으로 시작하므로 an을 쓴다.
3. ④ leg의 발음이 자음으로 시작하므로 a를 쓴다.
4. coffee, air, bread, Canada는 모두 셀 수 없지만, school은 셀 수 있다.
5. ③ Tony는 사람 이름이므로 셀 수 없다.
6. ④ 나라 이름 앞에는 a/an을 쓰지 않는다.
7. ① peace는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 앞에 a/an이 들어갈 수 없다. ②③⑤ a, ④ an
8. water는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 앞에 a/an이 들어갈 수 없다.
9. ② big의 발음이 자음으로 시작하므로 a를 쓴다.
10. great와 horror의 발음이 자음으로 시작하므로 a를 쓰고, English의 발음이 모음으로 시작하므로 an을 쓴다.
11. book은 셀 수 있는 명사이고 발음이 자음으로 시작하므로 앞에 a를 써야 한다.
12. time은 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 앞에 a/an을 쓰지 않는다.
13. library는 셀 수 있는 명사이므로 앞에 a를 써야 한다.
14. butter는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 앞에 a/an을 쓰지 않고, apple은 셀 수 있는 명사이므로 앞에 an을 써야 한다.
15. 셀 수 없는 명사: meat, water
셀 수 있는 명사: carrot, onion, potato

UNIT 02 명사의 복수형

My Grammar Notes

p.27

1. cars, boxes, babies
2. men, children, sheep
3. cup[glass], pieces

Step1 Warm-Up

p.28-29

- A** 1. a cat 2. a glass of water
3. two buses 4. two pieces of cake
5. a pair of skates 6. three babies
7. four watermelons
8. a slice of pizza
- B** 1. feet 2. pianos 3. sheep 4. teeth
5. boxes 6. tomatoes 7. women
8. dishes
- C** 1. cup 2. bowl 3. cup 4. glass 5. can
6. loaf 7. bottle 8. slice 9. piece
10. bowl

Step2 Practice

p.30-33

- A** 1. boys 2. hats 3. stars 4. radios
5. buses 6. boxes 7. churches
8. dishes 9. watches 10. foxes
11. ladies 12. babies 13. countries
14. bodies 15. leaves 16. thieves
17. shelves 18. knives 19. men
20. teeth 21. children 22. women
23. feet 24. sheep
- B** 1. doctors 2. glasses 3. roofs
4. cherries 5. CDs 6. planes
7. benches 8. lives 9. fish

10. hotels 11. families
12. potatoes 13. wives 14. pianos
15. mice 16. days

C 1. ① 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ① 5. ③ 6. ③ 7. ①
8. ②

D 1. glasses of water 2. bottles of milk
3. slices of cheese 4. pieces of pizza
5. cans of soda 6. pieces of paper
7. bowls of rice 8. loaves of bread

E 1. friends 2. babies 3. feet 4. shoes
5. leaves 6. water 7. pieces 8. cup

F 1. tomatoes 2. a slice of
3. a glass of milk 4. can of
5. pair of shoes 6. piece of 7. teeth
8. bowls of rice 9. pianos
10. leaves 11. sheep 12. slices of
13. children 14. feet 15. butterflies
16. glasses of water 17. bottles of milk
18. pair of glasses

Step3 Grammar into Writing p.34-35

A 1. three pieces of bread
2. two potatoes 3. an apple
4. a cup of tea 5. a glass of juice

B 1. 1) winter 2) I like snow.
2. 1) singers 2) They are scientists.
3. 1) four legs 2) Birds have two wings.
4. 1) two dishes
2) There are three candles on the cake.
5. 1) a glass of milk
2) I have two pieces[slices] of toast in the morning.

C There are three ducks.
Four fish swim.
Two sheep smile.
A giraffe drinks water.



오리 세 마리가 있어요.
물고기 네 마리가 수영해요.
양 두 마리가 미소 지어요.
기린 한 마리가 물을 마셔요.

Wrap-Up Test

p.36-38

1. ③ 2. ④ 3. es 4. ① 5. ⑤ 6. ④
7. ③ 8. pair 9. ③ 10. ② 11. ④
12. children, friends
13. pairs of shoes
14. My grandfather loves chocolate.
So he has only five teeth now.
15. I have two pieces of bread and a glass of juice for breakfast.

- ①②④⑤는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 복수형으로 쓸 수 없다.
- ④ city - cities
- '자음+o'로 끝나는 명사와 -ch로 끝나는 명사는 -es를 붙여 복수형을 만든다.
- ② roof - roofs ③ pair - pairs
④ box - boxes ⑤ mouse - mice
- ⑤ three loafs of bread
→ three loaves of bread
- 빈칸 앞에 각각 a, three가 쓰였으므로 '단수형 - 복수형'이 들어가야 한다.
- 빈칸 앞에 각각 two, a, a가 쓰였으므로 '복수형 - 단수형 - 단수형'이 들어가야 한다.
- 명사 glasses(안경)와 scissors(가위)는 한 쌍을 이루므로 항상 복수형으로 쓰며, a pair of를 사용

하여 수량을 나타낸다.

9. ③ cloud → clouds

10. ② rice는 셀 수 없는 명사이다.

11. ④ sheeps → sheep

12. 의미상 아이(child), 친구(friend)의 복수형이 들어야 한다.

13. 여덟 켤레는 복수이므로 pair of를 pairs of로 바꾸고, 뒤에 shoes를 쓴다.

14. chocolate은 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 복수형으로 쓸 수 없고, tooth의 복수형은 teeth이다.

15. 앞에 two가 있으므로 pieces로 써야 하고, a glass 뒤에 of를 써서 단위를 나타낸다.

UNIT 03 a, an과 the

C 나는 8시에 아침 식사를 해요.

우리는 아침에 테니스를 쳐요.

나는 매일 영어를 공부해요.

우리는 저녁에 TV를 봐요.

My Grammar Notes

p.41

1. 명사 2. a, an 3. the 4. the

Step1 Warm-Up

p.42-43

A 1. The 2. The 3. the 4. an 5. the
6. The 7. The 8. a

B 1. O 2. X 3. X 4. O 5. X 6. O 7. O
8. X

C 1. the sun, the sky, the moon, the earth,
the world
2. science, math, breakfast, tennis,
lunch, soccer

D 1. the violin 2. the sky 3. baseball
4. dinner 5. TV 6. basketball
7. the morning 8. English 9. lunch
10. the moon

Step2 Practice

p.44-47

A 1. have✓egg 2. be✓nurse 3. is✓man
4. has✓smartphone 5. have✓small
6. is✓beautiful 7. have✓sandwich
8. wears✓pair

B 1. Open✓book 2. Close✓window
3. in✓sea 4. play✓drums
5. in✓morning 6. and✓sun
7. eat✓bread

C 1. The earth 2. The sky
3. the window 4. a new computer
5. The sun 6. play the violin
7. around the world 8. lunch
9. the salt 10. The car
11. study English
12. An old man, TV
13. an eraser[erasers]
14. in the afternoon 15. a glass
16. in the universe 17. The sun, the west
18. The dog, the cat

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

E 1. the 2. X 3. a 4. the 5. an 6. X
7. X, the 8. The, the 9. the, X 10. X, X
11. a, the 12. the, The 13. a, the
14. The, the 15. a, an, the

Step3

Grammar into Writing

p.48-49

- A** 1. ⑥, The water in the bottle is clean.
2. ④, My brother studies math every day.
3. ③, The sun rises in the east.
4. ⑤, My mom plays chess well.
5. ③, Please close the door.
- B** 1. 1) soccer 2) Let's play baseball.
2. 1) breakfast 2) He has lunch at 2.
3. 1) The moon 2) The sun is hot.
4. 1) the morning
2) I take a shower in the evening.
5. 1) the piano
2) I can play the trumpet.

C

There are three buses. The green bus goes to my school. The blue bus goes to Everland. The red bus goes to my uncle's house. This is a bus card. I use the card every day.



버스가 세 대 있어요. 초록색 버스는 우리 학교에 가요. 파란색 버스는 Everland(에버랜드)에 가요. 빨간색 버스는 우리 삼촌 댁으로 가요. 이것은 버스 카드예요. 나는 그 카드를 매일 사용해요.

Wrap-Up Test

p.50-52

1. ② 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ④ 5. ⑤ 6. ③
7. ③ 8. ③ 9. ④ 10. ② 11. ②
12. A letter → The letter
13. in park → in the park 14. The girl
15. plays the cello

1. ② money는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 a를 쓸 수 없다.
2. sky 앞에는 항상 the를 쓰며, 앞에서 말한 banana를 다시 언급하므로 the를 써야 한다.
3. ④ 과목(science) 앞에는 the를 쓰지 않는다.
4. ④ watch TV에는 the를 쓰지 않는다.
5. 과목(math), 식사(lunch), 운동 경기(football, tennis) 앞에는 the를 쓰지 않고, evening 앞에는 the를 쓴다.
6. ①②④⑤ the[The], ③ a
7. 앞에 나온 alarm clock을 다시 언급하므로 두 번째 빈칸에는 the를 쓴다.
8. 앞에 나온 bag을 다시 언급하므로 두 번째 빈칸에는 The를 쓴다.
9. 태양(sun)은 세상에 하나뿐이므로 앞에 the를 쓰고, 식사(breakfast) 앞에는 the를 쓰지 않는다.
10. 운동 경기(basketball) 앞에는 the를 쓰지 않고, afternoon 앞에는 the를 쓴다.
11. ② 식사(dinner) 앞에는 the를 쓰지 않는다.
12. 앞에 나온 letter를 다시 언급하므로 The를 써야 한다.
13. 앞에 나온 park를 다시 언급하므로 the를 써야 한다.
14. 특정 소녀(빨간 코트를 입은 소녀)를 말하고 있으므로 girl 앞에 The를 쓴다.
15. play(연주하다) 뒤에 악기가 올 때에는 악기 앞에 보통 the를 쓴다.

UNIT 04

인칭대명사,
지시대명사

My Grammar Notes

p.55

1. 명사 2. we, she, they
3. these, that, those 4. it, they

Step1 Warm-Up

p.56-57

- A** 1. a 2. b 3. d 4. g 5. i 6. c 7. e
- B** 1. He 2. I 3. We 4. This 5. They
6. You 7. It 8. She 9. He 10. Those
- C** 1. you 2. they 3. she 4. he 5. we
6. they 7. they 8. she 9. it 10. they
11. they 12. you
- D** 1. b - ② 2. c - ① 3. a - ③

Step2 Practice

p.58-61

- A** 1. We 2. He 3. It 4. They 5. You
6. This 7. That 8. She
- B** 1. He 2. It 3. She 4. We 5. They
6. You 7. You 8. They
- C** 1. This, These 2. Those, That
3. It, They 4. We, I 5. She, They
- D** 1. I 2. She 3. They 4. That 5. We
6. Those 7. He 8. This
- E** 1. It 2. They 3. He 4. She 5. It
6. She 7. They 8. He 9. It 10. They
11. It 12. They 13. They 14. He
15. They 16. They
- F** 1. He 2. We 3. This 4. Those 5. You
6. It 7. They 8. It 9. She 10. They

Step3 Grammar into Writing

p.62-63

- A** 1. a, This is a potato pizza. It is delicious.
2. e, Mr. Bean is rich. He has two buildings.
3. b, I have two dogs. They have short tails.
4. a, This is my mother. She cooks very well.

5. c, That is my house. It has a big yard.

- B** 1. This is my notebook. It is very light.
2. My aunt has two daughters.
They are twins.
3. Minji plays the piano very well.
She wants to be a pianist.
4. This is my new coat. It is very warm.
5. Jihun and I like computer games.
We are good friends.

- C** My father works in a hotel. He is a famous chef. He works with four cooks. They are very nice people. This is my father's steak. It is delicious.

Wrap-Up Test

p.64-66

1. ④ 2. ④ 3. ① 4. ② 5. ⑤ 6. ④
7. ① 8. ③ 9. ① 10. ② 11. ②
12. They 13. We are brothers.
14. That, It 15. These, They

1. 대명사는 명사를 대신하는 말이다.
①②③⑤ 대명사, ④ 명사
2. ④ these - 이 사람들, 이것들
3. 보기의 I와 we는 각각 1인칭의 단수형과 복수형이다. ① it - they
4. ② 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 명사는 Paul이므로 인칭대명사 He를 써야 한다.
5. ① They are → It is
② You are → They are
③ He is → They are
④ It sings → He sings
6. Kate와 Joe를 대신할 수 있는 대명사는 They이다.

7. You와 Your father를 대신할 수 있는 대명사는 You이다. you는 단수와 복수의 형태가 같다.
8. ③ '너와 네 친구'는 '너희들'에 해당하는 you로 바꿀 수 있다.
9. an English teacher는 단수이므로 He나 She가 적절하고, my dog and his cat는 복수이므로 They가 적절하다.
10. glasses는 복수이므로 These나 They가 적절하고, my dress는 단수이므로 It이 적절하다.
11. a rabbit과 the book을 각각 대신하여 쓸 수 있는 대명사는 It이다.
12. my new shoes(사물)와 my sisters(사람)를 대신하여 쓸 수 있는 대명사는 They이다.
13. 'Dan과 나'를 대신할 수 있는 대명사는 '우리'를 의미하는 We이다.
14. '저것'과 '그것'을 의미하는 대명사는 각각 That과 It이다.
15. '이것들'과 '그것들'을 의미하는 대명사는 각각 These와 They이다.

UNIT 05 I, my, me, mine

- A** 나의 부모님은 나를 사랑해요.
나는 당신을 알아요.
우리는 그를 도와줘요.
David은 그녀에게 매일 전화해요.
나는 그것을 사랑해요.
사람들은 우리를 좋아해요.
그녀는 당신들을 그리워해요.
당신은 그들을 기억하나요?
- B** 나의 침대는 매우 아늑해요.
나는 당신의 미소를 사랑해요.
그것은 그의 차예요. → 그 차는 그의 것이예요.

이것은 그녀의 모자예요.
→ 이 모자는 그녀의 것이예요.
그는 그것의 이름을 기억해요.
그것들은 우리의 배낭들이예요.
→ 그 배낭들은 우리의 것이예요.

- C** 이것은 Chuck의 TV예요.
= 이 TV는 Chuck의 것이예요.
저것들은 선생님들의 의자들이예요.
= 저 의자들은 선생님들의 것이예요.

My Grammar Notes

p.69

1. 목적격, 소유격 2. 명사 3. 소유격, my

Step1 Warm-Up

p.70-71

- A** ① your ② him ③ his ④ her
⑤ us ⑥ ours ⑦ their ⑧ theirs
- B** 1. X 2. O 3. X 4. △ 5. △ 6. O
7. △ 8. X 9. △ 10. △
- C** 1. ㉠-② 2. ㉢-① 3. ㉡-⑤ 4. ㉡-③
5. ㉠-④ 6. ㉡-⑥
- D** 1. the boy's 2. the baby's
3. my parents' 4. students'
5. children's 6. Jessica's
7. my sisters' 8. Nate's
9. her teacher's 10. my friends'

Step2 Practice

p.72-75

- A** 1. I 2. We 3. Your 4. His 5. her
6. My 7. Their 8. It
- B** 1. My 2. Her 3. His 4. your 5. Its
6. Our
- C** 1. My 2. Her 3. yours 4. His 5. Its
6. us 7. mine 8. them

- D** 1. me 2. him 3. ours 4. me 5. yours
6. hers 7. their 8. it
- E** 1. it 2. them 3. her 4. him 5. you
6. us 7. it 8. them
- F** 1. My, mine 2. Your, yours
3. Her, hers 4. Our, ours 5. His, his
6. Their, theirs 7. Kate's, Kate's
8. My brothers', my brothers'
- G** 1. her 2. his 3. my 4. his 5. her
6. yours 7. their 8. mine 9. ours
10. his 11. Blair's 12. parents'
13. Your 14. It 15. them 16. Her
17. him 18. yours

Step3 Grammar into Writing p.76-77

- A** 1. His house is nice.
2. My parents love me.
3. The cute cat is hers.
4. Your bag is very heavy.
5. These books are my cousins'.
- B** 1. 1) Our 2) Their house is large.
2. 1) I, him 2) We miss her very much.
3. 1) My 2) My friend's hobby is running.
4. 1) Harry's
2) Serena's uncle is a reporter.
5. 1) hers 2) The notebook is his.

- C** Jacob is a robot. He is my good friend. He helps me a lot. He cleans my room and cooks for me every day. Sometimes he does my homework, too. I love Jacob!

Wrap-Up Test

p.78-80

1. ② 2. ③ 3. ③ 4. ③ 5. ④ 6. ①
7. ④ 8. ⑤ 9. ③ 10. Brian's 11. ②
12. Olivia is my best friend. I call her every day. 13. My uncle is a famous singer. I like his songs.
14. This beautiful house is ours.
15. my, Its name

1. ② your는 you의 소유격이다.
2. ①②④⑤ 주격 - 소유대명사, ③ 주격 - 소유격
3. 첫 번째 빈칸에는 George Lucas를 지칭하는 주격 대명사가, 두 번째 빈칸에는 명사와 같이 쓸 수 있는 소유격 대명사가 적절하다.
4. snails는 복수이므로 They로 대신한다.
5. 그녀에게 새 컴퓨터가 생겼으므로, 이제 그 컴퓨터는 '그녀의 것'이다. 따라서 소유대명사 hers가 적절하다.
6. ① 동사 know 뒤에는 '~을'에 해당하는 말이 와야 하므로 목적격 대명사가 알맞다. (he → him)
7. 소유격은 뒤에 명사가 필요하다.
①②③⑤ 소유대명사, ④ 소유격
8. 동사 miss 뒤에는 '~을'에 해당하는 말이 와야 하므로 목적격 대명사가 알맞다.
①②③④ 목적격, ⑤ 주격
9. 단수명사 뒤에는 's, -s로 끝나는 복수명사 뒤에는 '(아포스트로피)를 붙여 소유격을 만든다.
10. '소유격+명사'는 소유대명사와 같은 의미이고, 명사의 소유격과 소유대명사는 형태가 같으므로 Brian's가 알맞다.
11. ① 소유격과 관사는 함께 쓰지 않는다. (a 또는 my 삭제)
③ -s로 끝나지 않는 복수명사의 소유격: 명사+'s (children' → children's)
④ -s로 끝나는 복수명사의 소유격: 명사+' (parents's → parents')
⑤ 뒤에 명사가 있으므로 소유대명사가 아닌 소유격

을 써야 한다. (hers → her)

12. 동사 call 뒤에는 '~에게'에 해당하는 대명사의 목적격이 와야 한다.
13. '소유격+명사'의 형태가 되어야 하므로 his songs가 알맞다.
14. '우리의 것'에 해당하는 말은 소유대명사 ours이다.
15. '나의'와 '그것의'에 해당하는 말은 각각 my와 its이다.

UNIT 06 am, are, is

- A** 나는 모델이에요.
그 사진들은 멋져요.
그는 사진사예요.
- B** 1. 나는 조종사예요.
당신은 매우 친절해요.
그는 택시 운전사예요.
우리는 좋은 친구들이에요.
당신들은 학생들이에요.
그들은 너무 늦었어요.
2. 이것은 교회예요.
저것은 나의 집이에요.
이 사람들은 내 반 친구들이에요.
저것들은 나의 반려 고양이예요.
- C** 저 소년은 나의 남동생이에요.
그 물은 차가워요.
이 사과들은 달콤해요.

Mini Grammar

나는 치과의사예요.
당신은 예뻐요.
그는 바빠요.

그녀는 나의 선생님이예요.

그것은 그의 기타예요.

우리는 피곤해요.

그들은 신사들이예요.

그것은 좋은 생각이에요.

My Grammar Notes

p.83

1. are, is 2. am, are, is 3. is, are

Step1 Warm-Up

p.84-85

- A** 1. am 2. are 3. is 4. are 5. is 6. are
7. are
- B** 1. are 2. is 3. are 4. are 5. are
6. is 7. is 8. am 9. is 10. are
- C** 1. ⑥ 2. ① 3. ③ 4. ⑤ 5. ⑦ 6. ⑨ 7. ④
- D** 1. are 2. is 3. am 4. is 5. is 6. is
7. is 8. are 9. are 10. is

Step2 Practice

p.86-89

- A** 1. is 2. are 3. is 4. is 5. is
6. are 7. is 8. is 9. are 10. is
11. is 12. are 13. is 14. am 15. is
16. are 17. are 18. are
- B** 1. am, I'm 2. are, They're 3. is, It's
4. is, She's 5. are, You're 6. is, That's
7. are, We're 8. is, He's
- C** 1. is a frog 2. am a student
3. are very tall 4. is an umbrella
5. are pilots 6. are hungry
7. are my grandparents
8. are famous dancers
- D** 1. ③ 2. ① 3. ② 4. ① 5. ① 6. ②
7. ③ 8. ③ 9. ① 10. ③

- E** 1. is 2. is 3. is 4. are 5. is 6. are
7. are 8. are 9. are 10. is 11. are
12. This is 13. are 14. is
15. She's[She is] 16. is
17. They're[They are] 18. are

Step3 Grammar into Writing p.90-91

- A** 1. She is my art teacher.
2. I am[I'm] very excited.
3. These are my little brothers.
4. That is[That's] a beautiful village.
5. We are[We're] busy today.
- B** 1. 1) It is 2) Those are my parents.
2. 1) That is 2) These are my magazines.
3. 1) He is 2) They are firefighters.
4. 1) is 2) Cocoa is sweet.
5. 1) is 2) Minho and his friends are very popular.

C Hello, everyone! This is my little pet.
Its name is Joey. Joey am a cat. Its
eyes is yellow. Its fur is black. Its tail
is long. Its ears is short. It are very
cute.



Hello, everyone! This is my little pet.
Its name is Joey. Joey is a cat. Its
eyes are yellow. Its fur is black. Its
tail is long. Its ears are short. It is
very cute.

Wrap-Up Test

p.92-94

1. ⑤ 2. ④ 3. ③ 4. ② 5. ② 6. ①

7. ⑤ 8. ② 9. ⑤ 10. ① 11. ④

12. They are 13. is 14. This water is
very hot. I want cold water.

15. I am, are

1. ⑤ This boy는 단수이므로 is를 쓴다.
2. ④ this is는 this's로 줄여 쓰지 않는다.
3. ③ 주어가 단수이므로 빈칸에는 복수인 gentlemen
이 올 수 없다.
4. ② be동사가 is이므로 빈칸에는 복수명사 His
songs가 올 수 없다.
5. Oil은 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 be동사 is를 쓰고,
Cheetahs and lions는 복수이므로 are를 쓴다.
6. These 뒤에는 are를 쓰고, The action movie
와 China는 각각 3인칭 단수이므로 is를 쓴다.
7. ①②③④ are, ⑤ is
8. cheese는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 is를 쓴다.
① am, ③④⑤ are
9. ①②④ are → is, ③ is → are
10. ① are → is
11. ④ is → are
12. He와 She를 대신해 쓸 수 있는 대명사는 They이
다. They 뒤에는 are를 쓴다.
13. He와 The new computer는 단수이므로 뒤에
is를 쓴다.
14. water는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 is를 쓴다.
15. I는 1인칭 대명사이므로 am을 쓰고, Tom and
Gloria는 복수이므로 are를 쓴다.

UNIT 07

be동사의 부정문과 의문문

A 2. 나는 요리사예요. → 나는 요리사가 아니예요.

당신은 나의 친구예요.

→ 당신은 나의 친구가 아니예요.

그는 축구선수예요.

→ 그는 축구선수가 아니예요.

B 나는 게을러요. → 내가 게으른가요?

- 네, 그래요. / 아니요, 그렇지 않아요.

당신은 배가 고파요. → 당신은 배고픈가요?

- 네, 그래요. / 아니요, 그렇지 않아요.

그는 새로운 학생이에요.

→ 그는 새로운 학생인가요?

- 네, 그래요. / 아니요, 그렇지 않아요.

우리는 늦었어요. → 우리가 늦었나요?

- 네, 그래요. / 아니요, 그렇지 않아요.

당신들은 음악가들이예요.

→ 당신들은 음악가들인가요?

- 네, 그래요. / 아니요, 그렇지 않아요.

Mini Grammar

이것은 그녀의 책이에요. → 이것은 그녀의 책인가요?

- 네, 그래요. / 아니요, 그렇지 않아요.

저 사람들은 당신의 친구들이예요.

→ 저 사람들은 당신의 친구들인가요?

- 네, 그래요. / 아니요, 그렇지 않아요.

My Grammar Notes

p.97

1. am, are, is 2. not, not 3. aren't, isn't
4. Are they

Step1 Warm-Up

p.98-99

A 1, 3, 5, 6, 8

- B** 1. She's not, She isn't 2. I'm not
3. They're not, They aren't
4. He's not, He isn't 5. It's not, It isn't
6. You're not, You aren't
7. We're not, We aren't
8. She's not, She isn't

- C** 1. Is he 2. Am I 3. Is it 4. Are they
5. Is the dog 6. Are those 7. Is Joan
8. Is she 9. Are they 10. Are you

- D** 1. ① 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ④ 5. ⑤ 6. ⑥

Step2 Practice

p.100-103

- A** 1. are not 2. are not 3. is not
4. is not 5. am not 6. is not
7. are not

- B** 1. am not 2. aren't 3. are 4. is
5. isn't 6. am 7. isn't 8. aren't

- C** 1. She's, isn't 2. You're, aren't
3. It's, isn't 4. They're, aren't
5. That's, isn't 6. He's, isn't

- D** 1. am, Am I 2. is, Is he 3. is, Is it
4. are, Are they 5. are, Are you
6. is, Is she

- E** 1. Is, is 2. Are, are 3. Am, are 4. Is, is
5. Are, are 6. Is, isn't

- F** 1. Yes, she is 2. No, I'm not[I am not]
3. No, it isn't[it's not/it is not]
4. Yes, it is 5. Yes, they are
6. No, we aren't[we're not/we are not]

- G** 1. are not 2. is not[isn't]
3. it a new computer 4. Are
5. is not[isn't] 6. isn't[is not]
7. are not[aren't] 8. Are these
9. are not[aren't] 10. Is

11. aren't[are not] 12. I am
13. it's not[it isn't/it is not]
14. he isn't[he's not/he is not]
15. they are
16. we're not[we aren't/we are not]

Step3 Grammar into Writing p.104-105

- A** 1. That is not my umbrella.
2. He is not[He isn't/He's not] a scientist.
3. They are not[They aren't/They're not] thieves.
4. The man is not[The man isn't/The man's not] my father.

- B** 1. Are you American
2. Is that Daniel 3. Is Linda a model
4. Are these your shoes
5. Is she your friend

- C** 1. 1) is 2) They are not Chinese.
2. 1) am not
2) Ms. Smith is not[isn't] a math teacher.
3. 1) Are 2) Are you happy?

- D** A: Is he famous?
B: Yes, it is. He is a global star.
A: Are he an actor?
B: No, he is. He is a singer.



- A: Is he famous?
B: Yes, he is. He is a global star.
A: Is he an actor?
B: No, he isn't[he's not/he is not].
He is a singer.

Wrap-Up Test

p.106-108

1. ③ 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ③ 5. ② 6. ③
7. ③ 8. ③ 9. ⑤ 10. ③ 11. ④
12. we aren't[we're not]
13. Is John, isn't
14. Is it your computer?
15. Her friends aren't busy.

1. be동사의 부정문: 주어+be동사+not ~.
2. they는 복수이므로 are를 쓰고, It은 단수이므로 is를 쓴다.
3. ③ am not은 줄여 쓸 수 없다.
4. David는 3인칭 단수이므로 부정문에서는 isn't를 쓰고, my sister and I는 복수이므로 의문문에서는 Are를 쓴다.
5. ② Yes, he is. 또는 No, he isn't.가 되어야 한다.
6. ③ 주어(these)가 복수이므로 Are를 쓴다.
7. these가 복수이므로 they를 써서 대답한다.
③ she is → they are
8. ①②④⑤ are, ③ is
9. ①②③④ Is, ⑤ Are
10. ① Are → Is ② Is → Are ④ are → is
⑤ isn't → aren't
11. ① am - is ② is - are ③ Is - Are
④ Is - Is ⑤ are - Is
12. English teachers가 복수이므로 you(너희들)에 we로 대답하고, No라고 했으므로 be동사의 부정 형인 aren't로 대답한다.
13. be동사의 의문문은 be동사를 주어 앞에 쓴다. No라고 했으므로, 부정어 not을 써서 대답한다.
14. be동사의 의문문: be동사+주어 ~?
15. be동사의 부정문: 주어+be동사+not ~.

UNIT 08

There is, There are

- A** 오렌지가 하나 있어요. → 오렌지가 없어요.
유리잔에 우유가 있어요.
→ 유리잔에 우유가 없어요.
펜들이 많이 있어요. → 펜들이 많이 없어요.
- B** 책상 위에 컴퓨터 한 대가 있나요?
설탕이 조금 있나요?
그 방에 의자들이 있나요?
- C** 우유가 약간 있어요.
→ 우유가 조금도 없어요.
→ 우유가 조금이라도 있나요?
쿠키가 약간 있어요.
→ 쿠키가 하나도 없어요.
→ 쿠키가 조금이라도 있나요?

My Grammar Notes

p.111

1. 단수, 복수 2. not 3. some, any

Step1 Warm-Up

p.112-113

- A** 1. a, b, d 2. c, e
- B** 1. is 2. are 3. is 4. is 5. are
6. aren't 7. are 8. isn't 9. is
10. aren't
- C** 1. there is 2. there aren't 3. there is
4. there isn't 5. there are
6. there aren't 7. there is 8. there are
- D** 1. any 2. any 3. some 4. any
5. some 6. any 7. any 8. any

Step2 Practice

p.114-117

- A** 1. There is 2. There is 3. There are
4. There are 5. There is 6. There are
7. There are 8. There is
- B** 1. There isn't 2. There isn't
3. There aren't 4. There aren't
5. There isn't 6. There aren't
7. There isn't 8. There isn't
- C** 1. is, Is there 2. are, Are there
3. is, Is there 4. are, Are there
5. are, Are there
- D** 1. No, there isn't 2. No, there aren't
3. Yes, there are 4. Yes, there is
5. Yes, there are
- E** 1. are 2. are 3. is 4. isn't 5. isn't
6. are
- F** 1. are, some 2. is, some 3. are, some
4. are, some 5. isn't, any
6. aren't, any 7. Are, any
- G** 1. There is 2. There isn't 3. There are
4. any clouds 5. There are
6. There are 7. any deserts
8. Are there 9. any flowers
10. a calendar 11. a bus stop
12. there is 13. there aren't
14. there are 15. there are
16. there isn't

Step3 Grammar into Writing

p.118-119

- A** 1. There is a cat on the roof.
2. There are many trees in the park.
3. There are some potatoes in the basket.
4. Is there any good news?

5. There are not any stars in the sky.

- B** 1. 1) There is 2) There is a bird.
2. 1) Is there, there is
2) Are there any eggs?, there aren't
3. 1) aren't 2) There are not[aren't] any cars on the road.
4. 1) There are
2) There are many holidays in May.
5. 1) Is there
2) Is there any water on the moon?

- C** 1. Yes, there are some clothes.
2. There are two chocolate bars.
3. There is a[one] toothbrush.

Wrap-Up Test

p.120-122

1. ③ 2. ④ 3. ④ 4. ⑤ 5. ④
6. (1) some (2) any (3) any
7. ④ 8. ③ 9. ③ 10. ③ 11. ④ 12. ④
13. isn't → aren't
14. There is some bread
15. Is there, there is

1. 빈칸 뒤의 명사 a river가 단수이므로 is를 쓴다.
2. 빈칸 뒤의 명사 bridges가 복수이고, '~가 있니?'라고 물어보는 의문문이므로 Are there를 쓴다.
3. Are there ~?의 의문문에는 Yes, there are. 또는 No, there aren't.로 답한다.
4. ⑤ milk는 셀 수 없는 명사이지만 수량을 나타내는 말과 함께 쓰여 복수형이 되었으므로 There is 뒤에 쓸 수 없다.
5. ④ There aren't 다음에는 단수명사가 올 수 없다.
6. 긍정문: some / 부정문, 의문문: any
7. cheese는 셀 수 없는 명사이고, a restroom은 단수이므로 모두 is를 쓴다.
8. a key는 단수이므로 Is를 쓰고, clouds는 복수이

므로 are를 쓴다.

9. ③ 부정문이므로 some이 아닌 any를 써야 한다.
10. ③ There isn't 다음에는 복수명사가 올 수 없다.
11. There are+ 복수명사
12. ① box → boxes
② Is → Are 또는 cars → a car
③ any → some 또는 are → aren't
⑤ potato → potatoes
13. students는 복수이므로 aren't를 쓴다.
14. There is some+ 셀 수 없는 명사
15. Is there+ 단수명사 ~?

UNIT 09

일반동사의 현재형

- A** 우유는 맛있어요.
나는 우유를 좋아해요. 나는 매일 아침에 우유를 마셔요.
D 나는 많은 책을 읽어요.
→ 그는 많은 책을 읽어요.
그들은 매일 TV를 봐요.
→ Kate는 매일 TV를 봐요.
나는 최선을 다해요.
→ 그 선수는 최선을 다해요.
나비들이 하늘을 날아요.
→ 나비 한 마리가 하늘을 날아요.
내 친구들은 꿈 인형들이 있어요.
→ 내 여동생은 꿈 인형 하나가 있어요.

My Grammar Notes

p.125

1. 일반동사 2. 현재 3. 3인칭 단수
4. catches, tries, has

Step1 Warm-Up

p.126-127

- A** wash, live, run, hurry, sing, sit, wake, get, take, catch
- B** 1. play, play 2. likes, like
3. barks, bark 4. eat, eat
5. teaches, teach 6. goes, go
7. send, send 8. has, have
9. watch, watch 10. reads, read
- C** 1. visits 2. cries 3. snows
4. brushes 5. has 6. files 7. goes
8. lays 9. studies 10. tries
11. drinks 12. passes 13. writes
14. comes 15. mixes 16. does
- D** 1. eats 2. rains 3. goes 4. speak
5. plays 6. calls 7. finishes 8. love
9. closes 10. buy

Step2 Practice

p.128-131

- A** 1. eats 2. cleans 3. sleeps 4. flies
5. dances 6. drives 7. makes
8. hurries 9. catches 10. says
11. teaches 12. buys 13. fixes
14. does
- B** 1. I 2. He 3. The girls
4. My brother 5. My dad 6. Meg
7. They 8. The teachers 9. Eva
10. Tom
- C** 1. gets 2. opens 3. drinks 4. take
5. washes 6. have 7. plays
8. watches
- D** 1. drinks 2. spends 3. buys 4. walk
5. loves 6. cleans 7. study 8. brush
- E** 1. calls 2. looks 3. enjoys 4. likes

5. feel 6. fall 7. play 8. run

- F** 1. am, enjoy 2. is, plays 3. is, sings
4. are, clean 5. is, has
- G** 1. watch, watches 2. does, do
3. goes, go 4. loves, love 5. have, has
- H** 1. writes a letter
2. takes a ballet lesson
3. speaks Korean and English
4. closes at 10
5. sleeps under my desk

Step3 Grammar into Writing

p.132-133

- A** 1. The boy reads cartoons
2. Emily and Brad do homework
3. Brian goes to the park
4. She washes the dishes
- B** 1. 1) like 2) She likes apple juice.
2. 1) lives 2) Many fish live in the sea.
3. 1) wants
2) My parents want a large house.
4. 1) enjoy
2) Olivia enjoys camping in summer.
5. 1) drink
2) Daniel drinks coffee every morning.

- C** Yuna gets up at 7 in the morning.
She has breakfast at 7:30. Then she goes to the gym. Yuna exercises for three hours and then has lunch at 12:00. After lunch, she practices skating. At 9 p.m., she surfs the internet, and she goes to bed at 10.

Wrap-Up Test

p.134-136

1. ① 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ① 5. ② 6. ⑤

7. ③ 8. ④ 9. ④ 10. ④ 11. ⑤

12. plays 13. flies 14. work → works

15. He watches a comedy show

- ① are는 be동사이다.
- ch로 끝나는 동사의 3인칭 단수형은 -es를 붙여서 만든다. ② watchs → watches
- every day가 반복되는 습관을 나타내는 부사구이므로 빈칸에는 일반동사인 dance가 들어가야 하고, 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 dances가 알맞다.
- speaks의 주어 자리에는 3인칭 단수가 와야 한다.
① 2인칭 단수, ②③④⑤ 3인칭 단수
- ② 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 동사원형인 have는 올 수 없다.
- ⑤ go → goes
- teach와 be동사의 3인칭 단수형은 각각 teaches와 is이다.
- 주어가 I일 때는 일반동사의 동사원형을, 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때는 일반동사의 3인칭 단수 변화형을 써야 한다.
- ④ loves → love
- cry와 finish의 3인칭 단수형은 각각 cries와 finishes이다.
- ① takes → take ② feel → feels
③ likes → like ④ try → tries
- 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 plays를 쓴다.
- 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 flies를 쓴다.
- 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 work에 -s를 붙여 works로 쓴다.
- 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 watch에 -es를 붙여 watches로 쓴다.

UNIT 10

일반동사 현재형의 부정문과 의문문

A 나는 그의 이름을 알아요.

→ 나는 그의 이름을 알지 못해요.

당신은 많은 책들을 읽어요.

→ 당신은 많은 책들을 읽지 않아요.

우리는 오늘 시험이 있어요.

→ 우리는 오늘 시험이 있지 않아요.

그들은 고기만 먹어요.

→ 그들은 고기만 먹지는 않아요.

그녀는 많이 먹어요.

→ 그녀는 많이 먹지 않아요.

Nick은 피아노를 잘 쳐요.

→ Nick은 피아노를 잘 치지 않아요.

여름에 비가 많이 내려요.

→ 여름에 비가 많이 내리진 않아요.

B 당신은 휴대전화를 가지고 있어요.

→ 당신은 휴대전화를 가지고 있나요?

- 네, 그래요. / 아니요, 그렇지 않아요.

Joan은 매일 저녁에 숙제를 해요.

→ Joan은 매일 저녁에 숙제를 하나요?

- 네, 그래요. / 아니요, 그렇지 않아요.

My Grammar Notes

p.139

1. not 2. don't, doesn't 3. 동사원형 4. does

Step1 Warm-Up

p.140-141

A 1. X 2. O 3. O 4. X 5. X 6. X 7. X

8. O

B 1. don't 2. doesn't 3. doesn't

4. doesn't 5. don't 6. doesn't

7. don't 8. don't

- C** 1. Do 2. Do 3. Does 4. Does 5. Do
6. Does 7. Does 8. Does 9. Do
10. Does

- D** 1. ㉔ 2. ㉕ 3. ㉖ 4. ㉗ 5. ㉘ 6. ㉙

Step2 Practice

p.142-145

- A** 1. doesn't, like 2. don't, love
3. doesn't, eat 4. doesn't, start
5. doesn't, have 6. don't, enjoy
- B** 1. don't speak 2. don't want
3. doesn't play 4. doesn't have
5. doesn't watch 6. doesn't eat
7. don't have 8. doesn't run
- C** 1. Do, drink, don't 2. Do, draw, do
3. Does, want, doesn't
4. Do, exercise, do
5. Does, clean, doesn't
- D** 1. Do I know 2. Do you hate
3. Does she order 4. Do they like
5. Does he get 6. Do we have
7. Does it snow 8. Do airplanes fly
- E** 1. don't hate 2. doesn't wear
3. don't want 4. doesn't have
- F** 1. Does he enjoy fishing? - ㉖
2. Do babies cry a lot? - ㉕
3. Does she have a brother? - ㉗
4. Do you like peaches? - ㉙
5. Does your dog bite? - ㉔
6. Do I need a new car? - ㉗
- G** 1. like 2. doesn't 3. go 4. don't
5. doesn't 6. have 7. don't 8. Do, Yes
9. Does, does 10. do, she
11. Do, don't 12. take, doesn't
13. rain, does 14. Does, No

Step3

Grammar into Writing

p.146-147

- A** 1. I don't watch action movies.
2. She doesn't live in London.
3. You don't have a lot of homework.
4. Serena doesn't go to bed early.
5. Paul doesn't study science hard.
6. We don't remember the actor's name.
- B** 1. Do you like - Yes, I do.
2. Does he want - No, he doesn't.
3. Does she sing - Yes, she does.
4. Do they drink - No, they don't.
5. Do you know - Yes, we do.
6. Does Mary speak - No, she doesn't.
7. Does he have - Yes, he does.

C

Chen is on a diet. He don't eat hamburgers or drink Coke anymore. He doesn't eats anything at night. Does he exercises every day? Yes, he do!



Chen is on a diet. He doesn't eat hamburgers or drink Coke anymore. He doesn't eat anything at night. Does he exercise every day? Yes, he does!

Wrap-Up Test

p.148-150

1. ④ 2. ① 3. do 4. ④ 5. ③ 6. ④
 7. ③ 8. ⑤ 9. ① 10. ④ 11. ⑤ 12. ③
 13. I don't like swimming 14. My mother doesn't play the violin well.
 15. Does David enjoy reading, he does

- 일반동사(take)의 의문문이고, 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 빈칸에는 Does가 와야 한다.
- 일반동사의 부정문과 의문문에서 doesn't와 Does 뒤에는 동사원형을 쓴다.
- 주어가 3인칭 단수가 아닌 일반동사의 부정문과 의문문에는 do를 쓴다.
- 주어가 3인칭 단수일 경우 일반동사의 부정문은 '주어+doesn't+동사원형 ~'으로 쓴다.
- ①②④⑤ does[Does], ③ do
- ④ Do로 시작하는 일반동사의 의문문에 be동사로 답할 수 없다.
- Does로 시작하는 일반동사의 의문문은 does를 사용해서 답한다.
- 주어가 3인칭 단수(she)인 일반동사의 의문문에 대한 대답에는 does를 써서 대답한다. 문맥상 부정의 대답이 와야 한다.
- 주어가 복수인 일반동사의 의문문에 대한 대답에는 do를 쓰며, 문맥상 긍정의 대답이 와야 한다. you and your sister는 we로 대신한다.
- 주어(bears)가 3인칭 단수가 아니므로 Do를 쓴다.
④ Does → Do
- ① snows → snow ② don't → doesn't
③ does → do ④ Do → Does
- ③ 서울에 산다는 질문에 긍정으로 대답하고 도쿄에 산다는 내용이 이어지는 것은 어색하다.
- I don't+동사원형
- 3인칭 단수 주어+doesn't+동사원형
- Does+3인칭 단수 주어+동사원형 ~?



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.





MEMO

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



UNIT 01

셀 수 있는 명사, 셀 수 없는 명사

- A** 1 ①, ② 2 ③, ④ 3 ②, ③, ④ 4 ① 5 ②, ④
6 ①, ③, ④ 7 ①, ②
- B** 셀 수 있는 명사: lion, potato, movie, girl,
scientist, hospital, cup
셀 수 없는 명사: rain, juice, love, butter
- C** 1 a 2 a 3 a 4 an 5 a 6 an 7 an 8 a
9 a 10 a 11 an 12 a
- D** 1 a 2 X 3 a 4 X 5 an 6 an 7 X 8 X
9 an 10 X

UNIT 02

명사의 복수형

- A** 1 roses 2 flowers 3 houses 4 rooms
5 schools 6 knives 7 deer 8 feet
9 cities 10 foxes 11 doors 12 windows
13 gentlemen 14 potatoes 15 babies
16 toys
- B** 1 a bottle of water 2 three cans of Coke
3 a glass of juice 4 two slices of cheese
5 a cup of coffee 6 two pieces of paper
- C** 1 friends 2 eyes 3 brothers 4 children
5 sheep 6 churches 7 glasses
- D** 1 teeth 2 chairs 3 musicians 4 tomatoes
5 cans of Coke 6 slices of bread
7 animals 8 cities 9 leaves

UNIT 03

a, an과 the

- A** 1 The 2 a 3 the 4 a, The 5 The 6 a 7 a
- B** 1 X 2 X 3 an 4 X 5 X 6 the 7 X
8 an

- C** 1 golf 2 the beach 3 the air conditioner
4 the moon 5 English 6 the afternoon
- D** 1 a new bag 2 the blue sky
3 a beautiful girl 4 ten eggs 또는 an egg
5 play basketball 6 the world
7 watch TV 8 for lunch

Grammar Test

→ Unit 1~3

- 1 cats 2 kids 3 teeth 4 men 5 ladies
6 sheep 7 five cups of 8 play baseball
9 Korean 10 sugar 11 in New York
12 two parties 13 The sky
14 in the afternoon 15 two glasses of milk
16 three friends 17 two apples, an orange
18 two pieces of bread 19 a USB stick
20 soccer 21 children 22 bus drivers
23 paper 24 slices 25 badminton
26 X, the 27 a 28 the 29 an, X
30 X, the, a
31 ② 32 ④ 33 ①, ② 34 ④
35 the science → science
36 sheeps → sheep
37 song → songs
38 A pencil → The pencil

UNIT 04

인칭대명사, 지시대명사

- A** 1 We 2 They 3 You 4 It 5 They 6 She
7 We 8 He
- B** 1 I 2 She 3 Those 4 This 5 They
6 These 7 It 8 That
- C** 1 This 2 They 3 He 4 I 5 That 6 It

7 She 8 Those
D 1 He 2 She 3 We 4 I 5 It 6 They

UNIT 05 I, my, me, mine

- A 1 her 2 They 3 us 4 His 5 hers 6 me
7 our 8 their
B 1 their 2 They 3 her 4 his 5 his 6 it
7 its 8 We
C 1 him → his 2 hers → her 3 mine → me
4 George → George's 5 Ours → We
D 1 her 2 It 3 his 4 it 5 us 6 mine
7 her 8 hers

Grammar Test → Unit 4~5

- 1 He 2 These, them 3 This, it 4 yours
5 mine → my 6 These → This
7 Steve → Steve's 8 sister → sister's
9 ours → our 10 him → his
11 Its → It 12 that → those
13 Your 14 Sarah's 15 My 16 They
17 His 18 hers 19 us
20 he, him 21 hers 22 my, mine
23 our goal 24 Their computers
25 This mirror, My face
26 These pants, me
27 Jay's 28 hers 29 his 30 yours
31 ③ 32 ④ 33 ② 34 ①, ③ 35 ②, ④

UNIT 06 am, are, is

- A 1 am 2 are 3 are 4 is 5 is 6 is 7 are
8 are
B 1 is 2 are 3 are 4 is 5 are 6 is 7 am
8 is
C 1 am, I'm 2 is, It's 3 is, He's
4 are, They're 5 is, She's 6 are, You're
7 is, That's 8 are, They're
D 1 are 2 is 3 is 4 are 5 is 6 is 7 This is
8 are

UNIT 07 be동사의 부정문과 의문문

- A 1 This isn't[is not] a funny movie.
2 Alison isn't[is not] a student.
3 I'm not[I am not] sleepy.
4 Those aren't[are not] big boxes.
5 You're not[You aren't] a doctor.
6 My dog isn't[is not] fat.
7 Mr. Jang isn't[is not] from China.
8 This exam isn't[is not] easy.
B 1 Is it 2 Is he 3 Is she 4 Are you
5 Are they
C 1 No, she isn't. 2 Yes, he is.
3 No, they aren't. 4 No, I'm not.
5 Yes, they are.
D 1 are not 2 is not 3 am not 4 isn't
5 it is 6 they aren't 7 I am 8 Is that

UNIT 08 There is, There are

- A 1 is 2 are 3 is 4 is 5 are 6 is 7 is
8 are
B 1 is, There isn't[is not]
2 are, There aren't[are not]
3 is, There isn't[is not]
4 is, There isn't[is not]
5 are, There aren't[are not]
C 1 Are, aren't 2 Is, is 3 Are, are
4 Are, aren't 5 Is, is
D 1 There is 2 isn't 3 There are
4 any clowns 5 Is there 6 any people
7 Are there 8 there is

Grammar Test → Unit 6~8

- 1 it is 2 it isn't 3 I am[I'm] not 4 we are
5 there is 6 Its → It's[It is] 7 This's → This is
8 There're → There's
9 not are → are not[aren't] 10 am → are
11 Are you 12 Are there 13 Is Dorothy
14 Is he 15 Are they
16 ② 17 ② 18 we are, we aren't
19 they are, they aren't
20 I am, I'm not 21 she is, she isn't
22 Those flowers aren't beautiful.
23 This comic book is very fun.
24 There are many bananas in the basket.
25 Is the English test easy?
26 ④ 27 ②, ③ 28 ③ 29 ①

UNIT 09 일반동사의 현재형

- A 1 play 2 takes 3 are 4 need 5 have
6 is 7 teaches
B 1 knows 2 plays 3 have 4 flies
5 watches 6 goes
C 1 does his homework every day
2 bake cookies on Sundays
3 lives in a beautiful village
4 goes on a picnic every Sunday
5 go jogging every morning
D 1 works 2 meet 3 O 4 take 5 eats out
6 listens

UNIT 10 일반동사 현재형의 부정문과 의문문

- A 1 doesn't play 2 don't eat 3 doesn't smile
4 don't clean
B 1 Do, like 2 Do, have 3 Does, drink
4 Does, write 5 Do, have 6 Does, want
C 1 sells, This store doesn't sell doughnuts
and coffee.
2 brushes, Does she brush her teeth every
morning?
3 has, Andy doesn't have a notebook in his
bag.
4 wake, Do they wake up early every
Saturday?
5 want, The children don't want more
chocolate.
6 play, Do Jackson and Emma play tennis
every day?
7 reads, Bella doesn't read mystery novels.

8 writes, Does Logan write in his diary every night?
9 flies, The eagle doesn't fly high.
10 sleep, Do bears sleep all winter?

Grammar Test » Unit 9-10

- 1 they do, they don't 2 you do, you don't
- 3 I do, I don't 4 it does, it doesn't
- 5 we do, we don't 6 likes 7 don't do
- 8 doesn't 9 play 10 Do, do 11 Does, does
- 12 Does, doesn't 13 Do, don't 14 Does, does
- 15 Do, do 16 Does, does
- 17 watches TV news
- 18 change their home page
- 19 He doesn't like his shoes.
- 20 Judy cleans the room in the morning.
- 21 Do you listen to music often?
- 22 He has three dogs.
- 23 She rides a bike once a week.
- 24 Do you write in a diary every day?
- 25 ③ 26 ④ 27 ③, ④ 28 ② 29 ①



Handwriting practice lines consisting of 20 horizontal dotted lines on a white background.