

GRAMMAR
Inside
Answer Key

LEVEL 1

Unit 01 be동사의 현재형과 과거형

CHECK UP

p.12

1. ⑥

PRACTICE

p.13

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

5. They're

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

STEP 3 1. There is 2. There are 3. There is
4. There are 5. There areSTEP 4 1. My favorite subject is 2. The
weather was 3. Teddy and I are
4. There was an email

Unit 02 be동사의 부정문과 의문문

CHECK UP

p.14

1. ③ 2. ⑥

PRACTICE

p.15

STEP 1 1. I'm not 2. You're not / You aren't
3. He's not / He isn't 4. She wasn't
5. They're not / They aren'tSTEP 2 1. isn't 2. aren't 3. weren't
4. aren't 5. wasn'tSTEP 3 1. Are you 2. Am I 3. Is Peter
4. Were theySTEP 4 1. The meal isn't 2. aren't busy
3. Was the movie, was

Grammar for Writing

p.16-17

- A 1. is fresh 2. There is a bus 3. Are you
-
- cold 4. They weren't[were not] there
-
5. Mary isn't[is not] tall / Mary's not tall
-
6. There are four seasons

7. was six years old

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

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

- D 1. There is a baseball game 2. There are
-
- many people 3. There is a vase 4. There
-
- are some flowers

Review Test

p.18-21

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

- 1 now로 보아 현재시제이고, 주어가 1인칭 단수이므로 am을
-
- 쓴다.
-
- 2 yesterday로 보아 과거시제이고, 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로
-
- was를 쓴다.
-
- 3 last night으로 보아 과거시제이고, 주어가 3인칭 복수이므로
-
- were를 쓴다.
-
- 4 this year로 보아 현재시제이고, 주어가 1인칭 복수(Andy
-
- and I)이므로 are를 쓴다.
-
- 5 two years ago로 보아 과거시제이고, 주어가 3인칭 단수이
-
- 므로 was를 쓴다.
-
- 6 There is + 단수명사(a cat)
-
- 7 There are + 복수명사(33 questions)
-
- 8 ① was ② is ③ were ④ are
-
- 9 ① am not ② isn't ③ wasn't ⑤ aren't
-
- 10 ② Was Jenny ~?에 대한 답변: Yes, she was. / No,
-
- she wasn't.
-
- 11 ② I am의 부정형: I'm[I am] not
-
- 12 ③은 is, 나머지는 was
-
- 13 ④는 is, 나머지는 isn't

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

CHAPTER

02 일반동사

Unit 01 일반동사의 현재형

CHECK UP

p.24

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE

p.25

- STEP 1** 1. eat 2. cries 3. have 4. sleeps
5. works 6. go
- STEP 2** 1. check 2. studies 3. washes
4. love 5. teaches 6. reads
- STEP 3** 1. has 2. tries 3. watches
4. closes
- STEP 4** 1. know that girl 2. live in London
3. goes to school

Unit 02 일반동사의 과거형

CHECK UP

p.26

1. ㉡ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.27

- STEP 1** 1. spoke 2. put 3. made 4. slept
5. washed
- STEP 2** 1. called 2. had 3. came 4. baked
5. bought 6. planned
- STEP 3** 1. worried 2. finished 3. invited
4. went
- STEP 4** 1. met Ann 2. taught English
3. got an email 4. watched the soccer game

Unit 03 일반동사의 부정문

CHECK UP

p.28

1. ㉢ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉠ 4. ㉢

PRACTICE

p.29

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

Unit 04 일반동사의 의문문

CHECK UP

p.30

1. ㉠ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉡ 4. ㉣

PRACTICE

p.31

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

Grammar for Writing

p.32-33

- A** 1. doesn't[does not] have a camera
2. opens at 9 a.m 3. didn't[did not] go to bed 4. went to the movies 5. Does Jack speak 6. don't[do not] remember his name
7. Did you buy
- B** 1. doesn't eat meat 2. do not watch that TV show 3. Did you fight with 4. I take piano lessons 5. Do they have pets
6. Emily visited her grandmother
- C** 1. gets up 2. goes to school 3. has lunch
4. comes home 5. watches TV 6. studies English
- D** 1. doesn't[does not] like 2. Does she have
3. didn't[did not] sleep 4. Did you read

Review Test

p.34-37

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

- 1 ㉠ study의 3인칭 단수형: studies
- 2 ㉡ teach의 과거형: taught
- 3 ㉢ 동사 likes의 형태로 보아 주어는 3인칭 단수가 되어야 한다.
- 4 주어가 3인칭 단수(Tim)이고 현재의 일을 묻고 있으므로 Does를 쓴다.
- 5 일반동사 과거형의 부정문: didn't[did not] + 동사원형
- 6 (A) 주어가 3인칭 단수(Karen)이므로 goes
(B) 주어가 We이므로 take
- 7 (A) 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 doesn't
(B) 주어가 you이므로 Do
- 8 각각 10 minutes ago와 last night으로 보아 과거의 일을 나타내므로 과거형인 (A) washed (B) went를 쓴다.
- 9 주어가 3인칭 단수(my dad)이고 반복되는 습관을 나타내므로 현재형인 ㉠ gets up ㉢ reads를 쓴다.
- 10 last Friday로 보아 과거의 일을 나타내므로 과거형인 ㉠ had ㉢ didn't win을 쓴다.
- 11 문맥상 부정문이 자연스러우므로 ㉠ 주어가 I일 때는 don't
㉢ 주어가 3인칭 단수(Colin)일 때는 doesn't를 쓴다.
- 12 ㉠ last week로 보아 과거의 일을 나타내므로 동사의 과거형을 쓴다. (swims → swam)
- 13 ㉣ Did + 주어 + 동사원형? (came → come)
- 14 'Did + 주어 + 동사원형?'에 대한 부정의 대답: No, 주어 + didn't.
- 15 'Does + 주어 + 동사원형?'에 대한 긍정의 대답: Yes, 주어 + does.
- 16 'Do + 주어 + 동사원형?'에 대한 부정의 대답: No, 주어 + don't.
- 17 일반동사 과거형의 의문문: Did + 주어 + 동사원형?
- 18 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때 일반동사 현재형의 부정문: doesn't[does not] + 동사원형
- 19 질문이 과거형이므로 과거형으로 답한다.
- 20 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때 일반동사 현재형의 부정문: doesn't[does not] + 동사원형
- 21 과거의 일을 나타내므로 동사의 과거형을 쓴다.
- 22 주어가 3인칭 단수(Jeremy)이고 반복적인 습관을 나타내므로

「동사원형 + -(e)s」 형태로 쓴다.

- 23 과거의 일을 나타내므로 동사의 과거형을 쓴다.
- 24 일반동사 과거형의 부정문: didn't[did not] + 동사원형
- 25 ② 일반동사 과거형의 의문문: Did + 주어 + 동사원형?
(met → meet)
③ 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때 일반동사 현재형: 동사원형 + -(e)s
(cook → cooks)
④ last Friday로 보아 과거의 일을 나타내므로 동사의 과거형 (have → had)
- 26 a. 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 일반동사 앞에 doesn't을 쓴다.
(don't → doesn't)
d. 일반동사 과거형의 부정문: didn't[did not] + 동사원형
(not played → didn't[did not] play)
- 27 • Jake and I do have not money.
→ Jake and I don't[do not] have money.
- 28 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때, 일반동사 현재형의 의문문: Does + 주어 + 동사원형?
- 29 일반동사 과거형의 부정문: didn't[did not] + 동사원형
- 30 fix의 3인칭 단수형: fixes
- 31 last weekend로 보아 과거에 일어난 일이므로 동사 eat의 과거형인 ate을 쓴다.
- 32 첫 번째는 주어가 I이고 반복되는 습관을 나타내므로 현재형 부정문인 don't을 쓴다. 두 번째는 이메일을 발견한 것이 과거의 일이기 때문에 동사 find의 과거형인 found를 쓴다.
- 33 첫 번째는 every day를 보아 반복적인 습관을 나타내므로 동사의 현재형이 와야 하나, 주어가 I이므로 동사원형을 그대로 쓴다. 두 번째는 문맥상 '잠자리에 늦게 든 것'은 어제 있었던 일이기 때문에 과거형인 went를 쓴다.

CHAPTER

03 조동사

Unit 01 can, may

CHECK UP

p.40

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.41

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

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

Unit 02 must, have to, should

CHECK UP

p.42

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠ 4. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.43

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

Grammar for Writing

p.44-45

- A 1. must be happy 2. Can[May] I borrow 3. Can you answer / Are you able to answer 4. may be late 5. must[should] not make a noise 6. should[must, have to] wear a seat belt 7. don't have to leave a tip
- B 1. Can you play the cello 2. can't be a liar 3. May I try on these shoes 4. is able to use 5. should not fight with your brother 6. I have to call Gary
- C 1. must be 2. can make 3. May I open 4. You have to wear
- D 1. have to feed 2. can order pizza 3. must finish 4. shouldn't[should not] stay up

Review Test

p.46-49

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

17. can't 18. ② 19. ② 20. has to[must, should] take care of 21. don't have to buy
22. may go 23. couldn't[could not] find
24. must be great 25. shouldn't[should not] drive
26. ①, ② 27. ② 28. ③ 29. O 30. X, not come
31. X, doesn't have to 32. must are → must be
33. should say not → should not say
34. may is → may be, must knows → must know

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

- 29 허가를 나타내는 may
- 30 조동사의 부정문은 조동사 뒤에 not을 붙여 나타낸다.
- 31 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 doesn't을 쓴다.
- 32 조동사 뒤에는 항상 동사원형을 쓴다.
- 33 조동사의 부정문은 조동사 뒤에 not을 붙여 나타낸다.
- 34 조동사 뒤에는 항상 동사원형을 쓴다.

CHAPTER

04 진행형과 미래시제

Unit 01 진행형

CHECK UP

p.52

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.53

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

Unit 02 will, be going to

CHECK UP

p.54

1. ㉡ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.55

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

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

Review Test

p.58-61

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

- 1 ④ -ie로 끝나는 동사의 v-ing형은 ie를 y로 고치고 ing를 붙
인다. (lie → lying)
- 2 지금 진행 중인 일을 나타내므로 현재진행형을 쓴다.
- 3 미래를 나타내므로 will이나 be going to를 쓴다. (주어가
I이므로 will see 또는 am going to see)
- 4 미래를 나타내므로 will이나 be going to를 쓴다. (주어가
We이므로 will go 또는 are going to go)
- 5 will + 동사원형: ~할 것이다,
will의 의문문: Will + 주어 + 동사원형?
- 6 과거진행형: be동사의 과거형 + v-ing,
과거진행형의 의문문: be동사의 과거형 + 주어 + v-ing?
- 7 ⑤ 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 is going to play가 되어야
한다.
- 8 ③ 주어가 복수이므로 were making이 되어야 한다.

- 9 현재진행형: be동사의 현재형 + v-ing
- 10 과거진행형: be동사의 과거형 + v-ing
- 11 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 is going to water가 되어야 한다.
- 12 주어가 복수이므로 are going to go가 되어야 한다.
- 13 ④ 진행형의 부정문: be동사 + not + v-ing (doesn't →
isn't)
- 14 ② will의 의문문: Will + 주어 + 동사원형? (buys → buy)
- 15 ② be going to의 부정문: be not going to + 동사원
형 (I'm going not to watch → I'm not going to
watch)
- 16 과거의 한 시점에 진행 중이던 일을 나타내므로 과거진행형을
쓴다. (be동사의 과거형 + v-ing)
- 17 ③ 'Are you v-ing?'에 대한 대답: Yes, I am. / No, I'm
not.
- 18 ① 현재진행형: be동사의 현재형 + v-ing
⑥ be going to + 동사원형: ~할 예정이다
- 19 ① will 뒤에는 동사원형을 쓴다. (will am → will be)
⑥ will의 부정문: won't[will not] + 동사원형
- 20 현재진행형: be동사의 현재형 + v-ing
- 21 과거진행형: be동사의 과거형 + v-ing
- 22 진행형의 부정문: be동사 + not + v-ing
- 23 will의 의문문: Will + 주어 + 동사원형?
- 24 be going to의 부정문: be not going to + 동사원형
- 25 ③ will의 의문문: Will + 주어 + 동사원형? (likes → like)
④ be going to의 부정문: be not going to + 동사원형
(is going not to → is not going to)
- 26 a. 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 is가 되어야 한다. (be going to
→ is going to)
d. will 뒤에는 동사원형을 쓴다. (will goes → will go)
- 27 • I was knowing the answer.
→ I knew the answer.
• She won't cries in front of people.
→ She won't cry in front of people.
• Is Ben and Lily going to play the game?
→ Are Ben and Lily going to play the game?
- 28 미래를 나타내므로 be going to의 Are를 쓴다.
- 29 과거의 한 시점에 진행 중이던 일을 나타내므로 과거진행형을
쓰는데, 주어가 3인칭 복수이므로 were having을 쓴다.
- 30 be going to의 부정문: be not going to + 동사원형
- 31 첫 번째는 현재 진행 중인 일을 나타내므로 현재진행형인 be동
사 + v-ing를 쓴다. 두 번째는 will 뒤에 동사원형이 와야 한다.
- 32 과거의 한 시점에 진행 중이던 일에 대해 이야기하고 있으므로
과거진행형을 써야 한다.
- 33 첫 번째는 미래시제이므로 will meet이나 am going to
meet이, 두 번째는 주어가 3인칭 단수(His plane)이므로 is
going to가, 세 번째는 be going to의 부정문 어순에 따라
is not going to가 되어야 한다.

Unit 01 감각동사+형용사

CHECK UP

p.64

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.65

- STEP 1 1. warm 2. nice 3. lovely
4. sounds 5. good
- STEP 2 1. great 2. ○ 3. sleepy 4. ○
5. salty
- STEP 3 1. feel 2. sounds 3. look 4. smells
- STEP 4 1. felt soft 2. sounds exciting
3. look beautiful

Unit 02 목적어가 두 개 필요한 동사

CHECK UP

p.66

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE

p.67

- STEP 1 1. for 2. to 3. for 4. for 5. of
- STEP 2 1. told 2. bought 3. cooked
4. sent
- STEP 3 1. him an email 2. me some
sandwiches 3. his cell phone to me
- STEP 4 1. taught them math 2. brought me
a newspaper 3. made gloves for her
brother 4. sent a birthday card to
David

Unit 03 목적격 보어가 필요한 동사

CHECK UP

p.68

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢ 4. ㉣

PRACTICE

p.69

- STEP 1 1. rich 2. to help 3. warm
4. to answer
- STEP 2 1. sad 2. easy 3. an angel 4. fresh
- STEP 3 1. to be 2. to stop 3. to give
4. to read
- STEP 4 1. keeps my juice cold 2. made him
a millionaire 3. asked her to speak
up 4. told me to finish

Grammar for Writing

p.70-71

- A 1. looks expensive 2. made me a kite /
made a kite for me 3. felt thirsty
4. taught me Japanese / taught Japanese to
me 5. made him a great writer 6. advised
me to drink water 7. lent her his camera /
lent his camera to her
- B 1. showed my report card to my parents
2. This soap doesn't smell good 3. found
the window open 4. made him a hero
5. gives us useful information 6. asked me
to explain the word
- C 1. found it exciting 2. pass me the salt /
pass the salt to me 3. call me Kim 4. feel
terrible
- D 1. felt hungry 2. asked my brother to make
3. made me pancakes / made pancakes for
me, smelled great 4. tasted strange

Review Test

p.72-75

1. ㉠ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉣ 4. ㉤ 5. ㉢ 6. a fan letter to
him 7. some napkins for you 8. ㉢ 9. ㉤
10. ㉠ 11. ㉢ 12. gave it to 13. buy some milk
for 14. ㉢ 15. ㉤ 16. ㉤ 17. ㉡ 18. ㉢
19. tastes bitter 20. looks peaceful 21. feels
soft 22. found the mailbox empty 23. make
some cookies for you 24. asked me to carry her
books 25. ㉡, ㉣, ㉤ 26. ㉢ 27. ㉣ 28. ○
29. X, useful 30. X, to his brother 31. strangely
→ strange, clean → to clean 32. Tori him → him
Tori, looks happily → looks happy 33. come → to
come, to her → for her

- 1 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 for를 쓰는 동사는 buy이다.
- 2 B의 응답으로 미루어보아 빈칸에는 긍정적인 내용이 들어가야

- 한다. 또한 감각동사 뒤에는 형용사를 쓰므로 ㉓이 알맞다.
- 3 look + 형용사: ~해 보이다 (nicely → nice)
 - 4 keep은 목적격 보어로 형용사를 쓴다. (quietly → quiet)
 - 5 ㉓ make는 목적격 보어로 동사원형을 쓴다.
 - 6 「send + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어」는 「send + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어」 형태로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
 - 7 「get + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어」는 「get + 직접목적어 + for + 간접목적어」 형태로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
 - 8 ㉓은 목적어가 두 개 필요한 수여동사 make, 나머지는 목적격 보어가 필요한 동사 make
 - 9 ㉓ buy는 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 for를 쓴다.
 - 10 show + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어,
advise + 목적어 + to부정사
 - 11 (A) sound + 형용사: ~하게 들리다
(B) send + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어
(C) tell + 목적어 + to부정사
 - 12 give + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어
 - 13 buy + 직접목적어 + for + 간접목적어
 - 14 ㉓ find + 목적어 + 형용사 (beautifully → beautiful)
 - 15 ㉓ make는 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 for를 쓴다. (to → for)
 - 16 ㉓ sound + 형용사: ~하게 들리다 (interestingly → interesting)
 - 17 tell + 간접목적어(...에게) + 직접목적어(~을) 또는 tell + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어
 - 18 expect는 목적격 보어로 to부정사를 쓴다.
 - 19 taste + 형용사: ~한 맛이 나다
 - 20 look + 형용사: ~해 보이다
 - 21 feel + 형용사: ~하게 느끼다
 - 22 find + 목적어 + 형용사
 - 23 make + 직접목적어 + for + 간접목적어
 - 24 ask + 목적어 + to부정사
 - 25 ① tell은 목적격 보어로 to부정사를 쓴다. (eat → to eat)
③ sound + 형용사: ~하게 들리다 (nicely → nice)
 - 26 c. teach는 간접목적어 앞에 to를 쓴다.
(for Emma → to Emma)
e. order는 목적격 보어로 to부정사를 쓴다.
(finish → to finish)
 - 27 • I showed to my grandmother the painting.
→ I showed the painting to my grandmother. /
I showed my grandmother the painting.
 - 28 taste + 형용사: ~한 맛이 나다
 - 29 find + 목적어 + 형용사
 - 30 lend + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어
 - 31 첫 번째는 감각동사(smell) 다음에 형용사가 와야 하므로 strange가 되어야 한다. 두 번째는 「tell + 목적어 + to부정사」이기 때문에 to clean이 되어야 한다.
 - 32 첫 번째는 「name + 목적어 + 명사」 어순을 따라야 한다. 두 번째는 감각동사(look) 다음에 형용사가 와야 하므로 happy가 되어야 한다.
 - 33 첫 번째는 「ask + 목적어 + to부정사」이기 때문에 to come이 되어야 한다. 두 번째는 buy가 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 for를 쓰기 때문에 to her를 for her로 고쳐야 한다.

CHAPTER

06 명사

Unit 01 셀 수 있는 명사 vs. 셀 수 없는 명사

CHECK UP

p.78

1. ㉓ 2. ㉓

PRACTICE

p.79

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

Unit 02 관사

CHECK UP

p.80

1. ㉓ 2. ㉓

PRACTICE

p.81

- STEP 1** 1. an 2. by bus 3. the 4. a 5. The, the 6. The
- STEP 2** 1. a 2. ○ 3. the radio 4. ○ 5. The
- STEP 3** 1. X 2. an 3. X 4. a 5. X 6. The
- STEP 4** 1. the window 2. the movies
3. plays tennis

Grammar for Writing

p.82-83

- A** 1. has two watches 2. four women
3. turn on the air conditioner 4. a bottle of water
5. went to the park by bike 6. saw an elephant
7. two slices[pieces] of pizza

- B** 1. will get the door 2. The world is changing 3. The picture on the table is 4. plays the guitar well 5. yoga classes twice a week 6. bought books on the Internet
- C** 1. travel by train 2. saw the key 3. play soccer 4. once a month 5. in the sky 6. play the drums
- D** 1. two bowls of cereal 2. a cup of tea 3. three slices of bread 4. a glass of chocolate milk

Review Test

p.84-87

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

- 1 ⑤ piano의 복수형: pianos
 2 ③ knife의 복수형: knives
 3 ③ sugar는 셀 수 없는 명사로 항상 단수형으로 쓴다.
 4 ②는 관사 바로 다음 단어인 empty의 발음이 모음으로 시작하므로 an을 쓰고, 나머지는 모두 a를 쓴다.
 5 ③ money는 물질명사로 항상 단수형으로 쓴다.
 (moneys → money)
 6 ④ Australia는 고유명사로 앞에 관사를 쓰지 않는다.
 (an Australia → Australia)
 7 ④ two cups of coffee: 커피 두 잔
 8 ② 「by + 교통수단」을 나타낼 때는 관사를 쓰지 않는다.
 (by a bus → by bus)
 9 There were로 보아 빈칸에 복수명사가 와야 하므로 leaf의 복수형인 leaves를 쓴다.
 10 tea는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 앞에 a/an을 쓰지 않으며 항상 단수형으로 쓴다.
 11 보기와 ⑤는 ~마다(= per)의 의미이다.
 12 (A) 특정하지 않은 하나를 나타내는 a
 (B) 앞에 언급된 특정한 것을 나타내는 the
 13 ③ 「by + 통신수단」을 나타낼 때는 관사를 쓰지 않는다.
 (by a fax → by fax)
 14 「하나의(= one)」의 의미를 갖는 부정관사 an을 쓴다.
 15 장소가 본래의 목적으로 쓰일 때는 관사를 쓰지 않는다.

- 16 세상에 하나밖에 없는 것(the world)에는 정관사 the를 쓴다.
 17 정황상 무엇인지 알 수 있는 특정한 것을 나타낼 때나, 세상에 하나밖에 없는 것(the moon)에는 정관사 the를 쓴다.
 18 two slices of bread: 식빵 두 장
 19 play the + 악기 이름
 20 health는 추상적인 개념을 나타내는 명사이므로 앞에 a/an을 쓰지 않으며 항상 단수형으로 쓴다.
 21 「하나의(= one)」의 의미를 갖는 부정관사 a를 쓰고(a cat), 복수형(dogs)을 쓴다.
 22 명사 뒤에 수식어구가 있어 가리키는 대상이 분명할 때는 정관사 the를 쓴다.
 23 「by + 교통수단」을 나타낼 때는 관사를 쓰지 않는다.
 24 a piece of cake: 케이크 한 조각
 25 ① man의 복수형: men (mans → men)
 ③ money는 물질명사로 항상 단수형으로 쓴다.
 (moneys → money)
 26 b. 「by + 교통수단」을 나타낼 때는 관사를 쓰지 않는다.
 (by the plane → by plane)
 c. 세상에 하나밖에 없는 것 앞에는 정관사 the를 쓴다.
 (An earth → The earth)
 e. 식사 이름 앞에는 관사를 쓰지 않는다.
 (the breakfast → breakfast)
 27 • Minho sent me pictures by the email.
 → Minho sent me pictures by email.
 • I read the book for a hour.
 → I read the book for an hour.
 • My foot are too cold in the winter.
 → My feet are too cold in the winter.
 28 thief의 복수형: thieves
 29 명사 뒤에 수식어구가 있어 가리키는 대상이 분명할 때는 정관사 the를 쓴다.
 30 일부 매체 앞에는 항상 정관사 the를 쓴다.
 31 첫 번째는 supermarket이 앞 문장에서 이미 언급되었기 때문에 앞에 정관사 the를 쓴다. 두 번째는 orange의 발음이 모음으로 시작하므로 an을 쓴다.
 32 첫 번째는 movies와 같은 일부 매체를 나타낼 때는 항상 정관사 the를 쓰므로 the movies가 되어야 한다. 두 번째는 앞에서 movie가 이미 언급되었기 때문에 정관사 the를 쓴다.
 33 첫 번째는 tea가 셀 수 없는 물질명사이므로 항상 단수형으로 쓰고, 복수형은 단위를 나타내는 표현을 써서 나타내야 하므로 two cups of tea가 맞다. 두 번째 또한 단위를 나타내는 표현을 복수형으로 써서 two pieces of cheesecake로 써야 한다.

Unit 01 인칭대명사

CHECK UP

p.90

1. ⑥ 2. ③

PRACTICE

p.91

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

Unit 02 this, that, it

CHECK UP

p.92

1. ③ 2. ⑥ 3. ③

PRACTICE

p.93

- STEP 1** 1. This 2. It 3. these 4. It
5. Those 6. that
- STEP 2** 1. those 2. that 3. This
- STEP 3** 1. It's[It is] Tuesday 2. It's[It is] windy
3. It's[It is] 9:30 p.m 4. It's[It is]
November 15
- STEP 4** 1. these pictures 2. That song 3. It
is June 7

Unit 03 one, some, any

CHECK UP

p.94

1. ③ 2. ⑥ 3. ③ 4. ③

PRACTICE

p.95

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

Grammar for Writing

p.96-97

- A** 1. It's[It is] rainy and windy 2. This street
3. tell us about yourself 4. any news
5. We made some plans 6. new one
7. like him
- B** 1. Those are my cousins 2. I will give these
flowers to Ronda 3. It is dark in the room
4. Will you have some cake 5. We took the
pictures of ourselves 6. Can I get yours
- C** 1. didn't bring it 2. old ones don't fit
3. buy one
- D** 1. by himself 2. hurt herself 3. helped
themselves 4. made ourselves at home

Review Test

p.98-101

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

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

- 8 (A)에는 소유격, (B)에는 소유대명사가 와야 한다.
- 9 ③ 날짜를 나타낼 때는 비인칭 주어 **it**을 쓴다. (This → It)
- 10 ④ **this coat**는 3인칭 단수 사물이므로 **it**을 쓴다. (they're → it's)
- 11 '그의 것'의 의미를 나타내는 소유대명사 **his**를 쓴다.
- 12 전치사의 목적어 자리이므로 목적격 대명사 **us**를 쓴다.
- 13 ④ 부정문에서 '조금의'의 의미를 나타내는 **any**를 쓴다.
(some → any)
- 14 ② 긍정문에서 '조금의'의 의미를 나타내는 **some**을 쓴다.
(any → some)
- 15 ③ 앞에 나온 명사(a car)와 동일한 것을 가리키는 **it**을 쓴다.
(one → it)
- 16 ④ 앞에 나온 명사(pens)와 같은 종류의 불특정한 것을 가리키는 **one**을 쓴다. (a black it → a black one)
- 17 주어(I)의 행동을 강조하는 재귀대명사 **myself**를 쓴다.
- 18 첫 번째 빈칸에는 날짜를 나타내는 비인칭 주어 **It**을, 두 번째 빈칸에는 앞에 나온 **the air conditioner**를 가리키는 대명사 **It**을 쓴다.
- 19 ㉠ 앞에 나온 명사(a bank)와 같은 종류의 불특정한 것을 가리키는 **one**, ㉡ 거리를 나타내는 비인칭 주어 **it**
- 20 **this** + 단수명사: 이 (~)
- 21 권유를 나타내는 의문문에서 '조금의'의 의미를 나타낼 때는 **some**을 쓴다.
- 22 계절을 나타낼 때는 비인칭 주어 **it**을 쓴다.
- 23 부정문에서 '조금도'의 의미를 나타낼 때는 **any**를 쓴다.
- 24 목적어와 주어가 같을 때는 목적어 자리에 재귀대명사를 쓴다.
- 25 ① 명암을 나타낼 때는 비인칭 주어 **it**을 쓴다. (This → It)
② 긍정문에서 '조금의'의 의미를 나타낼 때는 **some**을 쓴다.
(any → some)
⑤ 명사 앞에 소유격이 와야 한다. (she → her)
- 26 a. 날짜를 나타낼 때는 비인칭 주어 **it**을 쓴다. (This → It)
c. 동사 뒤에 목적격이 와야 한다. (his → him)
- 27 • This gloves protect my hands.
→ These gloves protect my hands.
• Those are mine new toys.
→ Those are my new toys.
- 28 의문문에서 '몇 개의'의 의미를 나타낼 때는 **any**를 쓴다.
- 29 목적어와 주어가 같을 때는 목적어 자리에 재귀대명사를 쓴다.
- 30 소유대명사 **hers**를 쓴다.
- 31 앞에 나온 복수명사(boots)와 같은 종류의 불특정한 것을 가리키므로 **ones**를 쓴다.
- 32 첫 번째는 '나의 것'을 뜻하는 소유대명사 **mine** 혹은 '나의 방'을 뜻하는 **my room**을 쓴다. 두 번째는 '혼자서'의 의미를 나타내야 하므로 **by myself**를 쓴다.
- 33 첫 번째는 '조금도'의 의미를 나타내는 부정문이므로 **any**를 쓴다. 두 번째는 **Help oneself**를 상대방(you)에 알맞은 재귀대명사 형태로 고쳐 써야 한다.

CHAPTER

08 형용사와 부사

Unit 01 형용사

CHECK UP

p.104

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.105

- STEP 1** 1. friendly 2. lucky 3. a few
4. much 5. something wrong
- STEP 2** 1. new 2. delicious 3. serious
4. sad
- STEP 3** 1. little 2. a lot of 3. few 4. much
- STEP 4** 1. was sick 2. little coffee 3. a few questions
4. someone nice

Unit 02 부사

CHECK UP

p.106

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.107

- STEP 1** 1. fast 2. heavily 3. Suddenly
4. late 5. always eat
- STEP 2** 1. studied 2. loudly 3. spent
4. long 5. solved 6. I don't remember his name
- STEP 3** 1. You should always lock the door
2. He is rarely absent from work
3. I will never tell your secret to others
4. Jane usually has strawberry ice cream for dessert
- STEP 4** 1. goes to bed early 2. found, easily
3. often plays

Unit 03 원급, 비교급, 최상급

CHECK UP

p.108

1. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.109

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

Grammar for Writing

p.110-111

- A** 1. is polite 2. beautiful picture 3. the door quietly 4. some[a few] students 5. much bigger than Venus 6. the hottest day 7. rarely has interviews
- B** 1. She felt sad about the news 2. He spread a little butter 3. is the best player on his team 4. studied as hard as Amy 5. much more interesting than science 6. Kevin often asks questions
- C** 1. older than 2. more expensive than 3. the fastest
- D** 1. few trees 2. much money 3. many shoes 4. little rain

Review Test

p.112-115

1. ⑤ 2. ① 3. ⑤ 4. ② 5. as tall as 6. heavier than 7. the biggest 8. ① 9. ② 10. ④ 11. ⑤ 12. ⑤ 13. ④ 14. much 15. a few 16. little 17. ③ 18. ② 19. better than 20. the most intelligent person 21. is as short as last spring 22. We found something interesting 23. I often take a walk in the park 24. ①, ③, ④ 25. ① 26. ③ 27. X, high 28. X, little 29. X, cheaper 30. drives usually → usually drives, fastly → fast 31. greatly → great, the more beautiful

→ the most beautiful 32. the most smart → the smartest, the funniest → the funniest, much → many[a lot of, lots of]

- 1 명사(baby)를 꾸며주는 형용사가 와야 한다.
- 2 much, even, far, a lot 등은 비교급 앞에 쓰여 비교급을 강조한다.
- 3 ① slowly ② quiet ③ expensive ④ large
- 4 ① nice ③ perfectly ④ good ⑤ quickly
- 5 as + 형용사의 원급 + as: ~만큼 ...한
- 6 형용사의 비교급 + than: ~보다 더 ...한
- 7 the + 형용사의 최상급: 가장 ~한
- 8 빈도부사는 일반동사 앞에 쓴다.
- 9 빈도부사는 조동사의 뒤, 일반동사의 앞에 쓴다.
- 10 ④ 명사(address)를 꾸며주는 형용사가 와야 한다. (newly → new)
- 11 ⑤ cold의 최상급: the coldest
- 12 quickly의 비교급: more quickly
- 13 young의 최상급: the youngest
- 14 much + 셀 수 없는 명사: 많은 ~
- 15 a few + 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형: 약간의 ~
- 16 little + 셀 수 없는 명사: 거의 없는 ~
- 17 (A) 주어(A turtle)를 보충 설명하는 형용사 slow
(B) 동사(eat)를 꾸며주는 부사 slowly
- 18 (A) 명사(question)를 꾸며주는 형용사 hard
(B) 동사(know)를 꾸며주는 부사 hardly
- 19 good의 비교급: better
- 20 intelligent의 최상급: the most intelligent
- 21 as + 형용사의 원급 + as: ~만큼 ...한
- 22 -thing으로 끝나는 대명사는 형용사가 뒤에서 꾸며준다.
- 23 빈도부사는 일반동사 앞에 쓴다.
- 24 ② 빈도부사는 일반동사 앞에 쓴다. (buys sometimes → sometimes buys)
⑤ a few + 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형 (a little → a few)
- 25 a. (a) little + 셀 수 없는 명사 (a few → (a) little)
d. 빈도부사는 일반동사 앞에 쓴다. (go rarely → rarely go)
e. nice의 비교급: nicer (more nice → nicer)
- 26 • Andy didn't put many salt in his soup.
→ Andy didn't put much salt in his soup.
• Did you hear new anything?
→ Did you hear anything new?
- 27 high는 형용사와 부사의 형태가 같다. highly는 '매우'라는 큰 뜻을 가진 부사이다.
- 28 little + 셀 수 없는 명사: 거의 없는 ~
- 29 cheap의 비교급: cheaper
- 30 첫 번째는 빈도부사가 일반동사의 앞에 와야 하므로 usually drives의 어순으로 쓴다. 두 번째는 동사(drive)를 꾸며주는 부사인 fast는 형용사와 부사의 형태가 같으므로 fast로 쓴다.
- 31 첫 번째는 명사(vacation)를 꾸며주는 형용사가 필요하므로 great를 쓴다. 두 번째는 beautiful의 최상급인 the most beautiful을 쓴다.

- 32 첫 번째는 smart의 최상급인 smartest, 두 번째는 funny의 최상급인 funniest를 쓴다. 세 번째는 셀 수 있는 명사(funny stories)와 함께 쓰는 many, a lot of 또는 lots of를 쓴다.

CHAPTER

09 to부정사와 동명사

Unit 01 to부정사의 명사적 용법

CHECK UP p.118

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE p.119

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

Unit 02 to부정사의 형용사적, 부사적 용법

CHECK UP p.120

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢ 4. ㉣

PRACTICE p.121

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

Unit 03 동명사의 역할

CHECK UP p.122

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE p.123

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

Grammar for Writing p.124-125

- A** 1. hope to have 2. money to buy
3. opening the window 4. exciting to watch
5. went out to get 6. riding the rollercoaster
7. how to use
- B** 1. is to have a house on the beach
2. stopped eating fast food 3. something special to show you
4. Solving the problem is impossible 5. turned on the TV to watch the news
6. what to do
- C** 1. difficult to answer 2. kept crying
3. go shopping 4. to be a designer 5. how to download
6. sorry to hear
- D** 1. to interview 2. dancing 3. to build
4. how to take care of

Review Test p.126-129

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

to stay, feel like to have → feel like having
33. where go to → where to go, places visit → places to visit, worth travel → worth traveling

- 1 to부정사가 주어로 쓰일 경우에는 보통 주어 자리에 가주어 It을 사용하여 「It ~ to-v」 형태로 쓴다.
- 2 동사 enjoy는 목적으로 동명사를 쓴다.
- 3 앞의 명사(a person)를 꾸며주는 to부정사가 와야 한다.
- 4 where to-v: 어디서 ~할지
- 5 보기와 ④는 동사의 목적어 역할을 하는 to부정사의 명사적 용법
- 6 감정의 원인과 목적을 나타내는 to부정사의 부사적 용법
- 7 동사 want는 목적으로 to부정사를 쓴다.
- 8 동사 finish는 목적으로 동명사를 쓴다.
- 9 ⑤는 to부정사의 부사적 용법(목적), 나머지는 명사적 용법(동사의 목적어)
- 10 ③은 to부정사의 부사적 용법(결과), 나머지는 형용사적 용법
- 11 ②는 보어 역할을 하는 동명사, 나머지는 동사의 목적어 역할
- 12 ④ where to-v: 어디서 ~할지
(to take where → where to take)
- 13 감정의 원인을 나타내는 to부정사의 부사적 용법
- 14 목적을 나타내는 to부정사의 부사적 용법
- 15 전치사(in)의 목적어 역할을 하는 동명사
- 16 「-thing/-one/-body + 형용사 + to-v」의 어순
- 17 (A) 「It ~ to-v」 형태로 쓴 to부정사의 명사적 용법(주어 역할)
(B) a key를 꾸며주는 to부정사의 형용사적 용법
- 18 (A) when to start: 언제 시작할지
(B) where to buy: 어디에서 살지
- 19 be busy v-ing: ~하느라 바쁘다
- 20 목적을 나타내는 to부정사의 부사적 용법
- 21 주어 역할을 하는 동명사 혹은 to부정사
- 22 to부정사가 주어로 쓰일 경우에는 보통 주어 자리에 가주어 It을 사용하여 「It ~ to-v」 형태로 쓴다.
- 23 동사 hope는 목적으로 to부정사를 쓴다.
- 24 동사 stop은 목적으로 동명사를 쓴다.
- 25 ② 주어 역할을 하는 동명사 혹은 to부정사
(Teach → Teaching[To teach])
⑤ 목적을 나타내는 to부정사의 부사적 용법
(enjoy → to enjoy)
- 26 b. to부정사가 형용사적 용법으로 쓰일 때는 꾸며주는 말 뒤에 위치한다. (to wear something → something to wear)
d. 「It ~ to-v」 형태로 쓴 to부정사의 명사적 용법
(losing → to lose)
- 27 • He promised sending me presents.
→ He promised to send me presents.
• Robert went fish with his dad.
→ Robert went fishing with his dad.
- 28 목적을 나타내는 to부정사의 부사적 용법 to buy를 쓴다.
- 29 give up은 목적으로 동명사를 쓰는 동사이므로 studying을 쓴다.
- 30 감정의 원인을 나타내는 to부정사의 부사적 용법이다.
- 31 「It ~ to-v」 형태로 쓴 to부정사의 명사적 용법이므로 to

learn을 쓴다.

- 32 첫 번째는 동사 decide의 목적으로 to부정사를 써야 하므로 to stay를 쓴다. 두 번째는 '~하고 싶다'라는 표현인 「feel like v-ing」를 써야 하므로 having을 쓴다.
- 33 첫 번째는 '어디서 ~할지'라는 뜻의 「where to-v」를 써야 하므로 to go를 쓴다. 두 번째는 명사(places)를 수식하는 형용사적 용법의 to부정사인 to visit을 쓴다. 세 번째는 '~할 가치가 있다'라는 표현인 「be worth v-ing」을 써야 하므로 traveling을 쓴다.

CHAPTER

10 전치사

Unit 01 장소를 나타내는 전치사

CHECK UP

p.132

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.133

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

Unit 02 시간을 나타내는 전치사

CHECK UP

p.134

1. ㉢ 2. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.135

- STEP 1** 1. at 2. in 3. at 4. on 5. in 6. on
STEP 2 1. at 2. after 3. before 4. for, in
STEP 3 1. during the summer 2. for two weeks
 3. during our vacation 4. during class 5. for 30 minutes
STEP 4 1. around 4 p.m 2. from Monday to Friday
 3. between 3 and 5 p.m.

Unit 03 기타 전치사

CHECK UP

p.136

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

PRACTICE

p.137

- STEP 1** 1. me 2. for 3. by 4. to 5. about
STEP 2 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a
STEP 3 1. to 2. by 3. with
STEP 4 1. with a bat 2. about World War II
 3. for her friends 4. to the bookstore

Grammar for Writing

p.138-139

- A** 1. in the bottle 2. before the game 3. with my friends 4. at 5 p.m 5. under the seat
 6. during training 7. on the second floor
B 1. stood next to me 2. sat in front of the TV 3. have classes from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
 4. is between China and Japan 5. planned a surprise party for Amy 6. parked across from the restaurant
C 1. at a restaurant 2. over the table 3. on the wall 4. with a fork
D 1. to 6 p.m 2. on Mondays 3. for two hours in the morning 4. at 4 p.m

Review Test

p.140-143

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

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

Unit 01 and, but, or, so**CHECK UP**

p.146

1. ⑥ 2. ① 3. ⑥ 4. ③

PRACTICE

p.147

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

Unit 02 when, before, after, until**CHECK UP**

p.148

1. ① 2. ③ 3. ⑥ 4. ①

PRACTICE

p.149

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

Unit 03 because, if, that**CHECK UP**

p.150

1. ① 2. ③ 3. ⑥

PRACTICE

p.151

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

Grammar for Writing

p.152-153

- A** 1. until I crossed the finish line 2. (that) this ticket is expensive 3. because he often tells lies 4. After he had dinner 5. is old but useful 6. so he bought a new one 7. after the bus left
- B** 1. She bought meat and vegetables 2. when he heard the news 3. but I'm very busy 4. It is true that 5. if you find the boy 6. until we reach the top
- C** 1. but she lost the contest 2. or we can order pizza 3. and he bought some clothes 4. so I booked early
- D** 1. after he left the office 2. before his wife got home 3. When his wife arrived 4. Because the food was delicious

Review Test

p.154-157

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

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

'그러나'의 뜻인 but을 쓴다.

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

CHAPTER

12 의문문, 명령문, 감탄문

Unit 01 의문사 who, what, which

CHECK UP

p.160

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢ 4. ㉣

PRACTICE

p.161

STEP 1 1. Who 2. Whom 3. Which

STEP 2 1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢ 4. ㉣

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

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

Unit 02 의문사 when, where, why, how

CHECK UP

p.162

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.163

STEP 1 1. Where 2. How 3. When

STEP 2 1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢ 4. ㉣

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

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

Unit 03 부가의문문

CHECK UP

p.164

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢ 4. ㉣

PRACTICE

p.165

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

Unit 04 부정의문문, 선택의문문

CHECK UP

p.166

1. ㉠ 2. ㉢

PRACTICE

p.167

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

Unit 05 명령문, 감탄문

CHECK UP

p.168

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.169

- STEP 1** 1. What 2. Clean 3. Don't leave 4. How 5. Let's not 6. Please

don't

- STEP 2** 1. Be quiet 2. Don't[Do not] touch 3. Bring 4. Don't[Do not] open 5. Please slow down / Slow down, please

- STEP 3** 1. lazy Susan is 2. a great movie (it was) 3. handsome the man is 4. expensive shoes (these are)

- STEP 4** 1. Don't make noise 2. What a cute puppy 3. Let's eat ice cream

Grammar for Writing

p.170-171

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

Review Test

p.172-175

1. ㉤ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉤ 4. ㉠ 5. ㉠ 6. Yes, I do 7. No, she isn't 8. a fast runner (he is) 9. boring this show is 10. ㉡ 11. ㉤ 12. ㉢ 13. ㉤ 14. ㉠ 15. ㉢ 16. ㉤ 17. How 18. Don't 19. ㉠ 20. ㉠ 21. are from Japan, aren't they 22. Let's find 23. How many rooms are there 24. Don't park your car here 25. ㉠, ㉡, ㉤ 26. ㉡ 27. ㉢ 28. X, Yes, she does. 29. X, didn't he 30. X, knows 31. What dirty → How dirty, shall you → will you 32. coffee and tea → coffee or tea, What do you → Why do you 33. Why do we → Why don't we, Looks at → Look at, are they → aren't they

1. 대답이 because로 시작하며 이유를 말하고 있으므로 질문은 why로 시작한다.

- 2 who: 누구
 3 where: 어디에, 어디서
 4 ④ why don't you ~?: (너) ~하는 것이 어때?의 의미이다.
 5 ④ '~에 얼마나 오래 머무를 것이니?'에 대한 대답이므로 머무는 기간으로 답해야 한다.
 6 대답하는 내용이 긍정이므로 Yes, I do.를 쓴다.
 7 대답하는 내용이 부정이므로 No, she isn't.를 쓴다.
 8 What + a(n) + 형용사 + 명사 (+ 주어 + 동사)!
 9 How + 형용사/부사 (+ 주어 + 동사)!
 10 ① doesn't he ③ won't you ④ does she ⑤ did they
 11 ⑤ How many + 셀 수 있는 명사: 얼마나 많은 수의 ~
 (How much countries → How many countries)
 12 ③ Let's not + 동사원형 ~: (우리) ~하지 말자
 (Not let's → Let's not)
 13 ⑤ What + 형용사 + 복수명사 (+ 주어 + 동사)!
 (How → What)
 14 선택의문문: Which ~, A or B?
 15 yesterday를 묻는 의문사는 when이다.
 16 with Jane을 묻는 의문사는 who이다.
 17 how much: 얼마(의), how: 어떻게
 18 Don't + 동사원형: ~하지 마라
 Don't you ~?: 너는 ~하지 않니? (부정의문문)
 19 What + a(n) + 형용사 + 명사 (+ 주어 + 동사)!
 20 Why don't you ~?: (너) ~하는 것이 어때?
 21 부가의문문: 긍정문 뒤에는 부정의 부가의문문을 쓰고, 주어는 대명사로 바꾼다.
 22 Let's + 동사원형: (우리) ~하자
 23 How many + 셀 수 있는 명사: 얼마나 많은 수의 ~
 24 Don't + 동사원형: ~하지 마라
 25 ③ Let's not + 동사원형 ~: (우리) ~하지 말자
 (Let's don't → Let's not)
 ④ How many + 셀 수 있는 명사: 얼마나 많은 수의 ~
 (How much → How many)
 26 b. What + 형용사 + 복수명사 (+ 주어 + 동사)!
 (What a lucky → What lucky)
 d. 명령문의 부가의문문은 항상 ~, will you?로 쓴다.
 27 • How diligent are they!
 → How diligent they are!
 • Don't turns off the air conditioner.
 → Don't turn off the air conditioner.
 28 His name is Larry.라는 대답으로 보아 대답하는 내용이 긍정이어야 하므로 yes로 답해야 한다.
 29 부가의문문: 긍정문 뒤에는 부정의 부가의문문을 쓰고, 주어는 대명사로 바꾸며, 시제는 앞의 평서문과 같은 것을 쓴다. 일반동사는 do/does/did로 바꾼다.
 30 의문사가 주어일 때는 3인칭 단수 취급한다.
 31 첫 번째는 How로 시작하는 감탄문 'How + 형용사 (+ 주어 + 동사)!.'를 쓰며, 두 번째는 명령문의 부가의문문 will you?를 쓴다.

- 32 첫 번째는 선택의문문 'Which ~, A or B?.'이므로 or를 쓰고, 두 번째는 Because로 답하고 있으므로 의문사 Why를 써서 묻는 것이 알맞다.
 33 첫 번째는 '우리 ~하지 않을까?'의 뜻을 나타내는 'Why don't we ~?'를 쓰고, 두 번째는 명령문이므로 동사원형으로 시작하도록 Look을 쓰며, 세 번째는 긍정문 뒤에는 부정의 부가의문문을 써야 하므로 aren't they?를 쓴다.

GRAMMAR
Inside
workbook
Answer Key

LEVEL 1

GRAMMAR BASICS

01 품사

p.2

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

02 문장의 성분

03 구와 절

p.3

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

CHAPTER

01 be동사

Unit 01 be동사의 현재형과 과거형

p.4-6

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

Writing Practice

- A** 1. Your clothes are 2. There is an orange
3. My father is 4. They were 5. It was
cloudy 6. There are 12 months 7. There
was a coffee shop
- B** 1. He is a tennis player 2. It was a sad
movie 3. There were five books 4. I was
150 cm tall 5. We are in the classroom
6. They were late for work

Unit 02 be동사의 부정문과 의문문

p.7-9

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

Writing Practice

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

Writing Practice

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

Review Test

p.10-12

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

Unit 02 일반동사의 과거형

p.16-18

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

CHAPTER

02 일반동사

Unit 01 일반동사의 현재형

p.13-15

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

Writing Practice

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

Unit 03 일반동사의 부정문

p.19-21

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

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

Writing Practice

- A** 1. doesn't[does not] like 2. don't[do not] get up early
3. didn't[did not] save much money 4. don't[do not] fit me
5. didn't[did not] begin 6. doesn't[does not] drink coffee
- B** 1. don't have many friends 2. didn't answer my question
3. did not go to the theater 4. You don't look happy
5. I didn't bring my textbook 6. does not watch action movies
7. doesn't change his hairstyle

Unit 04 일반동사의 의문문

p.22-24

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

Writing Practice

- A** 1. Do you and Alex chat 2. Do we need
3. Does Lily know 4. Do you know 5. Did they meet
6. Did you read
- B** 1. Do you want a red shirt 2. Did the kids break this window
3. Does Kate have a laptop 4. Did Lena pick her dress
5. Do we go to City Hall 6. Did your brother bring his raincoat
7. Does your uncle work

Review Test

p.25-27

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

CHAPTER

03 조동사

Unit 01 can, may

p.28-30

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

Writing Practice

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

Unit 02 must, have to, should p.31-33

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

Writing Practice

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

Review Test

p.34-36

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

CHAPTER

04 진행형과 미래시제

Unit 01 진행형

p.37-39

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

Writing Practice

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

Unit 02 will, be going to

p.40-42

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

- D** 1. am going to take 2. isn't[is not] going to smoke 3. ○ 4. Are you going to 5. will move 6. won't be 7. Are you going to print 8. will finish 9. ○ 10. won't[will not] lend

Writing Practice

- A** 1. are going to fix 2. is going to stay 3. won't[will not] use 4. Is he going to bring 5. isn't[is not] going to work 6. Will Grace be happy 7. Jim will show
- B** 1. My brother will be 20 years old 2. Will they help the old man 3. Victor is going to make dinner 4. You will not believe 5. I'm not going to watch 6. Are you going to work for

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

Writing Practice

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

Review Test

p.43-45

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

Unit 02 목적어가 두 개 필요한 동사 p.49-51

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

Writing Practice

- A** 1. made us coffee / made coffee for us 2. tell Brenda the news / tell the news to Brenda 3. give me your business card / give your business card to me 4. writing my friend an email / writing an email to my friend 5. teach you English / teach English to you 6. bought my brother ice cream / bought ice cream for my brother
- B** 1. He sent us funny videos 2. give this ticket to Cindy 3. lend you \$50 4. showed her passport to us 5. get some juice for me 6. asked me a difficult question 7. brought beautiful roses to her

CHAPTER

05 동사의 종류

Unit 01 감각동사+형용사

p.46-48

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

Unit 03 목적격 보어가 필요한 동사 p.52-54

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

Writing Practice

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

Review Test

p.55-57

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

CHAPTER

06 명사

Unit 01 셀 수 있는 명사 vs. 셀 수 없는 명사

p.58-60

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

Writing Practice

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

Unit 02 관사

p.61-63

- A** 1. a 2. an 3. the 4. a 5. the 6. the
7. church 8. The 9. lunch 10. the
- B** 1. X 2. the 3. a 4. an 5. X 6. a 7. The
8. the
- C** 1. twice a week 2. by subway 3. on the moon
4. bring an umbrella 5. in the refrigerator
6. went to bed
- D** 1. an engineer 2. to school 3. an old bike
4. ○ 5. an onion 6. ○ 7. ○ 8. a year
9. The book 10. by email

Writing Practice

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

Review Test

p.64-66

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

CHAPTER

07 대명사

Unit 01 인칭대명사

p.67-69

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

Writing Practice

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

4. Jennifer lost her earring 5. The man is talking to himself 6. I showed them my ticket 7. Molly lent me hers

Unit 02 this, that, it

p.70-72

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

Writing Practice

- A** 1. It's[It is] 12 o'clock 2. These oranges 3. those photos 4. these clothes 5. that book 6. It's[It is] only 100 meters 7. This poster
- B** 1. This is my little sister 2. Is it Saturday today 3. Those are not my gloves 4. It will be cloudy tomorrow 5. Is that Pam's report card 6. These people saved the children

Unit 03 one, some, any

p.73-75

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

Writing Practice

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

children 4. I am reading it 5. Is there any cheese 6. There is one in the sink 7. Do you have any ideas

Review Test

p.76-78

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

CHAPTER

08 형용사와 부사

Unit 01 형용사

p.79-81

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

Writing Practice

- A** 1. dangerous animals 2. keep you warm
 3. much[a lot of, lots of] snow 4. dry day
 5. looks happy 6. many[a lot of, lots of]
 paintings 7. anything special
B 1. She has brown eyes 2. Can I have
 something cold 3. I got a few emails
 4. are building a big bridge 5. His jokes
 made me angry 6. That restaurant was
 excellent

Unit 02 부사

p.82-84

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

Writing Practice

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

Unit 03 원급, 비교급, 최상급

p.85-87

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

Writing Practice

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

Review Test

p.88-90

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

CHAPTER

09 to부정사와 동명사

Unit 01 to부정사의 명사적 용법 p.91-93

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

Writing Practice

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

Unit 02 to부정사의 형용사적, 부사적 용법

p.94-96

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

Writing Practice

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

Unit 03 동명사의 역할

p.97-99

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

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

Writing Practice

- A** 1. worried about getting 2. is worth buying
3. attending[to attend] the meeting 4. feel like eating out 5. finished reading
6. avoided answering 7. gave up losing
- B** 1. will go fishing 2. I don't mind using
3. enjoys playing the guitar 4. quit learning Chinese 5. Spending time with family
6. Kate's goal is passing the audition

Review Test

p.100-102

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

CHAPTER

10 전치사

Unit 01 장소를 나타내는 전치사 p.103-105

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

Writing Practice

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

Unit 02 시간을 나타내는 전치사 p.106-108

- A** 1. in 2. in 3. at 4. on 5. for 6. at
7. around 8. between 9. from 10. before, during
- B** 1. at 2. on 3. in 4. at 5. at 6. in 7. in
8. on
- C** 1. for a year 2. during the holidays 3. for 30 minutes
4. during the spring 5. for two hours 6. during the Korean War 7. for three days
8. during the concert 9. during the movie 10. for 60 seconds
- D** 1. on 2. in 3. ○ 4. on 5. at 6. for 7. ○
8. to 9. ○ 10. between

Writing Practice

- A** 1. in autumn 2. before Christmas 3. on November 17
4. during the summer 5. at night 6. in 2014 7. on Saturday morning
- B** 1. comes home around 7 p.m 2. will be cloudy in the afternoon
3. felt happy after the show 4. take this test for an hour
5. leaves Seoul at 5:30 p.m 6. between Monday and Wednesday

Unit 03 기타 전치사

p.109-111

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

Writing Practice

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

Review Test

p.112-114

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

CHAPTER

11 접속사

Unit 01 and, but, or, so

p.115-117

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

Writing Practice

- A** 1. is kind and polite 2. Monday or Tuesday
3. but she can't[cannot] play well 4. and came back home
5. but he lives in France 6. or (you can) go to bed
7. so I got angry

- B** 1. Junsu or Inhye will be 2. He visited Greece and Turkey
3. so we shared it 4. This beach is nice but far
5. so he couldn't come to dinner 6. came out and waved

Unit 02 when, before, after, until

p.118-120

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

Writing Practice

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

Unit 03 because, if, that

p.121-123

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

Writing Practice

- A** 1. (that) you can visit me 2. If you miss English class 3. because it's[it is] close 4. that we won 10 gold medals 5. because it smelled bad 6. if it's[it is] small
- B** 1. think that you are right 2. if you taste it 3. because she had a job interview 4. If your computer doesn't work 5. that I look nice with short hair 6. because he has a lot of books 7. If you love your parents

Writing Practice

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

Review Test

p.124-126

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

CHAPTER

12 의문문, 명령문, 감탄문

Unit 01 의문사 who, what, which

p.127-129

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

Unit 02 의문사 when, where, why, how

p.130-132

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

Writing Practice

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

Unit 03 부가의문문

p.133-135

- A** 1. isn't 2. will 3. does 4. do 5. he
6. don't 7. can't 8. are 9. didn't
10. weren't
- B** 1. doesn't he 2. shouldn't you 3. is she
4. won't it 5. does she 6. didn't he
7. wasn't it 8. can they 9. will she
10. aren't we
- C** 1. don't they, they do 2. won't he, he will
3. can he, he can't 4. aren't you, I'm not
5. was she, she wasn't 6. did it, it did
- D** 1. isn't it 2. didn't we 3. ○ 4. doesn't it
5. will you 6. weren't you 7. ○ 8. does
he 9. is she 10. shall we

Writing Practice

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

Unit 04 부정의문문, 선택의문문

p.136-138

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

Writing Practice

- A** 1. Isn't this ice cream 2. Didn't you go there
3. Won't you play 4. Wasn't Julie studying
5. Can't your little brother write 6. a wallet
or a CD
- B** 1. Aren't the two girls sisters 2. Don't you
swim well 3. Weren't they from France
4. Won't your friends stay here 5. Doesn't
he live in this apartment 6. meet at school
or at Steve's house 7. want to play baseball
or soccer

Unit 05 명령문, 감탄문

p.139-141

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

Writing Practice

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

1. ② 2. ① 3. ⑤ 4. ④ 5. ② 6. ③ 7. What
8. Don't 9. doesn't he 10. won't you
11. wasn't she 12. ③ 13. ② 14. ③ 15. ①
Which ⑥ Let's 16. ① do ⑥ Why 17. ⑤
18. What a cute baby they have 19. Don't[Do
not] make the same mistake again 20. Let's not
forget about our promise 21. How high that bird
flies 22. What time does English class begin
23. No, I will go to the library. → I will go to the
library. Yes, it isn't. → Yes, it is. 24. Let go →
Let's go, is he → isn't he, What beautifully → How
beautifully

