



정답 및 해설

2



UNIT 01

현재진행형

- A** 나는 매일 영어를 공부해요.
→ 나는 지금 영어를 공부하고 있어요.
그 아이들은 밤늦게 잠자리에 들어요.
→ 그 아이들은 지금 잠자리에 드는 중이에요.
- C** 우리는 지금 호텔에 머물고 있어요.
→ 우리는 지금 호텔에 머물고 있지 않아요.
Tiffany는 음악을 듣고 있어요.
→ Tiffany는 음악을 듣고 있지 않아요.
- D** 당신은 쿠키를 먹고 있어요.
→ 당신은 쿠키를 먹고 있나요?
- 네, 그래요. / 아니요, 그렇지 않아요.
그는 산책하고 있어요.
→ 그는 산책하고 있나요?
- 네, 그래요. / 아니요, 그렇지 않아요.

My Grammar Notes

p.9

1. is running 2. not, not reading
3. 주어, Are they

Step1 Warm-Up

p.10-11

- A** 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
- B** 1. brushing 2. walking 3. study
4. flying 5. smiles 6. eating
7. skates 8. making
- C** 1. is[✓]riding 2. am[✓]doing
3. are[✓]running 4. is[✓]cleaning
5. are[✓]singing 6. is[✓]playing
7. is[✓]talking 8. are[✓]sitting
- D** 1. swimming 2. crying 3. going 4. Is
5. I 6. he teaching 7. they jumping

8. looking

Step2 Practice

p.12-15

- A** 1. acting 2. crying 3. living
4. becoming 5. beginning
6. breaking 7. building 8. saying
9. stopping 10. dying 11. sitting
12. enjoying 13. lying 14. cutting
15. putting 16. coming
- B** 1. is buying 2. is waiting
3. are reading 4. is catching
5. am writing 6. is dancing
7. is running 8. are having
- C** 1. is, isn't driving
2. am, am not using
3. are, aren't[are not] listening
4. is, isn't[is not] snowing
5. are, aren't[are not] wearing
- D** 1. are, Are you 2. is, Is Mom
3. are, Are the boys
4. are, Are they 5. is, Is he
- E** 1. isn't looking
2. aren't[are not] singing
3. am not cooking
4. isn't[is not] barking
5. aren't[are not] riding
6. isn't[is not] wearing
7. aren't[are not] playing
- F** 1. Are they watching 2. Is it raining
3. Is he listening 4. Are they eating
5. Is she standing 6. Are you reading
7. Is she using
- G** 1. are eating 2. is calling 3. is looking
4. aren't[are not] staying

5. Are you doing 6. Is 7. is jogging
8. isn't[is not] watching 9. telling
10. Are 11. are not[aren't]

Step3 Grammar into Writing p.16-17

- A** 1. The girl is wearing yellow rain boots.
2. He isn't[is not] reading the newspaper.
3. Are they speaking in English?
4. Is Alex making chicken curry?
5. My friends are waiting for the bus.
- B** 1. 1) am learning
2) My sister is learning Chinese.
2. 1) are swimming
2) They are lying in the park.
3. 1) Is, listening
2) Is Chris playing a computer game?
4. 1) isn't playing
2) Ted isn't[is not] watching TV.
5. 1) are eating
2) We are drinking apple juice.

C There are some children in a park.
Tom and Mina is playing badminton.
Mike is fling a kite. Greg is rideing
a bike. Jessica does going down the slide.



There are some children in a park.
Tom and Mina are playing badminton.
Mike is flying a kite. Greg is riding a bike. Jessica is going down the slide.

Wrap-Up Test

p.18-20

1. ④ 2. ① 3. ② 4. ④ 5. ② 6. are
7. ③ 8. ④ 9. ⑤ 10. ② 11. ⑤
12. they aren't
13. We are not waiting for a bus.
14. is not studying, is resting
15. Is, swimming, she isn't, is riding
1. 모음 1개와 자음 1개로 끝나는 동사는 마지막 자음을 한 번 더 쓰고 ing를 붙인다.
④ stoping → stopping
2. ① be동사 다음에는 동사원형이 바로 올 수 없다.
3. 현재진행형의 부정문: 주어+be동사+not+동사원형-ing
4. 현재진행형: 주어+be동사+동사원형-ing
5. 현재진행형의 의문문: be동사+주어+동사원형-ing?
6. 현재진행형과 현재진행형의 부정문은 '주어+be동사+(not+)동사원형-ing' 형태이고, be동사는 주어의 복수일 때 are을 쓴다.
7. 현재진행형: 주어+be동사+동사원형-ing
현재진행형의 의문문: be동사+주어+동사원형-ing? (자음+e로 끝나는 동사는 e를 삭제하고 ing를 붙인다.)
8. ④ eating → is eating 또는 eats
9. ① cutting → am cutting 또는 cut
② are jump → are jumping 또는 jump
③ is talks → is talking 또는 talks
④ don't running → aren't running 또는 don't run
10. ② be동사를 이용한 질문에는 be동사를 이용해 답한다.
11. ①②③④ is[Is], ⑤ are
12. 주어(your friends)가 3인칭 복수이므로 they를 쓰고, 부정의 대답이므로 are not의 줄임말인 aren't를 쓴다.

13. 현재진행형의 부정문: 주어+be동사+not+동사원형-ing
14. 현재진행형: 주어+be동사+동사원형-ing
현재진행형의 부정문: 주어+be동사+not+동사원형-ing
15. 현재진행형의 의문문: be동사+주어+동사원형-ing?

UNIT 02 be동사의 과거형

- A** 나는 지금 키가 커요. 나는 전에는 작았어요.
이번 주는 따뜻해요. 지난주는 추웠어요.
- B** 작년에 큰 축제가 있었어요.
지하철에 많은 사람들이 있었어요.
- C** Reo는 내게 친절했어요.
→ Reo는 내게 친절하지 않았어요.
그들은 유명한 가수들이었어요.
→ 그들은 유명한 가수들이 아니었어요.
- D** 그는 배우였어요.
→ 그는 배우였나요?
- 네, 그랬어요. / 아니요, 그렇지 않았어요.
당신들은 학교에 늦었어요.
→ 당신들은 학교에 늦었나요?
- 네, 그랬어요. / 아니요, 그렇지 않았어요.

My Grammar Notes

p.23

1. was, were, was 2. weren't
3. 주어, Was, wasn't

Step1 Warm-Up

p.24-25

- A** 1, 4, 5, 6, 7
B 1. was 2. was 3. were 4. were

5. was 6. were 7. was 8. were

- C** 1. was[✓]easy 2. was[✓]absent 3. was[✓]cold
4. was[✓]angry 5. were[✓]at 6. was[✓]any
7. were[✓]my 8. was[✓]good

- D** 1. Was she 2. Was I 3. Were they
4. Was the movie 5. Were the books
6. Were there 7. Was he
8. Were we

Step2 Practice

p.26-29

- A** 1. is, He was 2. are, You were
3. are, They were 4. am, I was
5. are, We were 6. is, It was
7. is, She was
- B** 1. is, was 2. is, was 3. am, was
4. are, were 5. are, were 6. were, are
7. was, is
- C** 1. There was 2. There are
3. There were 4. There was
5. There is 6. There were
7. There were
- D** 1. is 2. was 3. is 4. were 5. are
6. was 7. were
- E** 1. was, wasn't polite
2. were, weren't[were not] noisy
3. was, wasn't[was not] a smart boy
4. were, weren't[were not] big
5. was, wasn't[was not] a bad choice
6. was, wasn't[was not] great
7. was, wasn't[was not] surprised
- F** 1. Was the room, it wasn't
2. Were they, they were
3. Was the dress, it was
4. Was he, he wasn't

5. Was she, she was
6. Were the snacks, they weren't
- G** 1. were 2. was 3. Was
4. weren't[were not] 5. Was
6. wasn't[was not] 7. were 8. was
9. was 10. wasn't[was not] 11. Were

Step3 Grammar into Writing p.30-31

- A** 1. The wind was very cold.
2. His hands were warm.
3. The key was not[wasn't] under the table.
4. Were you at the library?
5. Was the weather good?
- B** 1. 1) was 2) We were sad yesterday.
2. 1) wasn't 2) The people weren't[were not] sleepy.
3. 1) were 2) There was a clock in the classroom.
4. 1) was 2) My parents were in Seoul last week.
5. 1) Were 2) Was your computer broken that day?

- C** Jina and I are good friends, but we are very different. Jina is short, but I am tall. Jina is good at math, but I'm not. There was a math test in school yesterday. It was very easy for Jina. Was it easy for me? No, it wasn't!



지나와 나는 좋은 친구이지만, 우리는 매우 달라요. 지나는 키가 작지만, 나는 키가 커요. 지나는 수학을 잘하지만, 나는 그렇지 않아요. 어제 학교에서 수학 시험이 있었어요. 그것은 지나에게 매우 쉬웠어요. 그것이 나에게도 쉬웠을까요? 아니요, 그렇지 않았어요!

Wrap-Up Test

p.32-34

1. ② 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ② 5. ③
6. it wasn't 7. ③ 8. ② 9. ② 10. ⑤
11. ③ 12. ④ 13. are → were
14. There was not a pond
15. Were, weren't

1. ② you - were
2. be동사 과거형의 부정문: 주어+was[were]+not ~.
3. ③ 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때 be동사의 현재형으로는 is나 isn't를, 과거형으로는 was나 wasn't를 쓴다.
4. ② 과거를 나타내는 문장이므로 now를 쓸 수 없다.
5. 과거를 나타내는 문장이고 주어가 I이므로 wasn't가 적절하다.
6. 주어가 3인칭 단수인 be동사의 과거 의문문에 대한 부정의 대답은 'No, 주어+wasn't.'가 적절하다.
7. 첫 번째 문장은 과거시제, 두 번째 문장은 현재시제이다.
8. ② 주어가 3인칭 단수인 be동사의 과거 의문문에 대한 긍정의 대답은 'Yes, 주어+was.'이다.
9. 주어가 3인칭 단수인 과거를 나타내는 문장이다.
10. ①②③④ was[Was], ⑤ were
11. ③ were → was
12. ④ 주어(they)가 복수이므로 were를 써서 답한다.
13. 과거를 나타내는 문장이고 주어가 복수이므로 were를 쓴다.

14. There+be동사의 과거형+not ~: ~가 없었다

15. 주어가 복수인 과거시제의 문장이므로 be동사 were를 이용한다. 앞에 Yes가 있지만 뒤에 light (가벼운)가 쓰였으므로 정황상 were의 부정형이 적절하다.

UNIT 03 일반동사의 과거형

My Grammar Notes

p.37

1. 과거형 2. wanted, lived, cried, stopped
3. did, came, read, gave

Step1 Warm-Up

p.38-39

- A 1, 3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17
B looked, sat, told, cried, wanted, made, came, did
C 1. went 2. played 3. took 4. bought
5. hoped 6. fought 7. gave 8. hurt
9. stopped 10. smiled 11. said
12. read 13. had 14. knew
15. danced 16. talked 17. ate
18. planned 19. cut 20. heard

Step2 Practice

p.40-43

- A 1. watched 2. enjoyed 3. loved
4. visited 5. stopped 6. helped
7. failed 8. tried 9. worked 10. hated
11. passed 12. talked 13. washed
14. jumped
B 1. met 2. gave 3. sang 4. ran
5. drove 6. sat 7. came 8. drank

9. slept 10. had 11. swam 12. wrote

13. found 14. made 15. lost

16. taught 17. got 18. put

- C 1. listen, listened 2. ate, eat
3. go, went 4. cleans, cleaned
5. sees, saw 6. exercises, exercised
7. begins, began 8. know, knew
9. played, play 10. buys, bought

- D 1. called 2. dropped 3. danced
4. cried 5. waited 6. had
7. played 8. came

- E 1. met 2. knew 3. drank 4. traveled
5. spoke 6. ate 7. planted

- F 1. was, am 2. goes, went
3. taught, teaches 4. has, had
5. lived, live 6. wakes, woke
7. wanted, wants 8. read, reading
9. opens, opened 10. plays, playing

Step3 Grammar into Writing

p.44-45

- A 1. watched TV 2. met Jessica
3. made cookies 4. studied English
5. saw a movie 6. wrote e-mails
7. went shopping
B 1. 1) snows
2) It snowed a lot last month.
2. 1) drives
2) He drove us home last night.
3. 1) helps
2) We helped him last week.
4. 1) read
2) Jack read a book yesterday.
5. 1) takes
2) I took piano lessons two years ago.

C

I went to an amusement park with my little brother yesterday. We ride the roller coaster and the merry-go-round. We eat pizza and drink Coke. We have a great time!



I went to an amusement park with my little brother yesterday. We rode the roller coaster and the merry-go-round. We ate pizza and drank Coke. We had a great time!

Wrap-Up Test

p.46-48

1. ② 2. ④ 3. ⑤ 4. ③ 5. ② 6. ④

7. ① 8. ④ 9. ④ 10. ⑤ 11. ④

12. swimed → swam 13. does → did

14. He helped his parents

15. (1) came - come (2) sang - sing
(3) got - get

1. ② drop - dropped

2. ④ sit - sat

3. 과거를 나타내는 부사구(in 2015)가 쓰였으므로 과거시제로 써야 한다.

4. but 앞 문장은 반복되는 습관을 나타내므로 현재시제, 뒷 문장은 어제의 일이므로 과거시제로 쓴다.

5. 과거를 나타내는 표현(before, last night)이 쓰였으므로 둘 다 동사의 과거형이 들어가야 한다.

6. in 2012와 a month ago로 보아 두 문장 모두 과거시제로 써야 한다. give의 과거형은 gave이다.

7. ① 동사(painted)가 과거형이므로 now는 들어갈 수 없다.

8. last week은 과거를 나타내는 시간의 부사구이므로 과거시제로 써야 한다.

④ fights → fought

9. buy의 과거형은 bought이다.

10. ⑤ win → won

11. ① rain → rained ② metted → met
③ lives → lived ⑤ begined → began

12. swim의 과거형은 swam이다.

13. does의 과거형은 did이다.

14. help의 과거형은 helped이다.

15. was: be동사, came / sang / got: 일반동사



일반동사 과거형의 부정문과 의문문

A 나는 밤늦게 TV를 봤어요.

그는 빨래를 했어요.

우리는 어제 학교에 갔어요.

B 당신은 그 영화를 즐겼어요.

- 네, 그랬어요. / 아니요, 그렇지 않았어요.

그는 소파에서 잤어요.

- 네, 그랬어요. / 아니요, 그렇지 않았어요.

Tom과 Jane은 작년에 결혼했어요.

- 네, 그랬어요. / 아니요, 그렇지 않았어요.

My Grammar Notes

p.51

1. did, not, didn't 2. Did, Did 3. did

Step1 Warm-Up

p.52-53

A 1. didn't 2. don't 3. didn't 4. doesn't
5. didn'tB 1. didn't call 2. didn't do 3. didn't tell
4. didn't rain 5. didn't keep
6. didn't watch

C 1. Did, go 2. Did, drink 3. Did, buy

4. Do, take 5. Does, do 6. Did, arrive

- D** 1. I did 2. it did 3. they didn't
4. she did 5. I[we] didn't 6. he didn't

Step2 Practice

p.54-57

- A** 1. Did, take 2. Did, wash 3. Did, read
4. Did, drink 5. Did, sing

- B** 1. met, meet 2. played, play
3. had, have 4. fixed, fix
5. taught, teach

- C** 1. Sara didn't go, Did Sara go
2. He didn't want, Did he want
3. They didn't bring, Did they bring
4. We didn't invite, Did we invite
5. He didn't miss, Did he miss
6. The train didn't leave,
Did the train leave
7. The children didn't break,
Did the children break
8. You didn't wear, Did you wear

- D** 1. didn't, got 2. took 3. played
4. didn't, went 5. do, I did 6. read
7. Yes, did 8. No, went

- E** 1. didn't read 2. started, didn't end
3. didn't swim, swam
4. Did, eat, ate 5. Did, go, enjoyed

- F** 1. Did you go 2. pass 3. like
4. didn't have 5. ride 6. I didn't
7. he didn't

Step3 Grammar into Writing

p.58-59

- A** 1. She didn't take a bus.
2. He didn't[did not] go to the museum
yesterday.

3. Did Daniel fight with his friend?

4. Did you make a snowman?

- B** 1. 1) didn't go
2) I didn't go to school yesterday.
2. 1) Did, read
2) Did he read today's newspaper?
3. 1) didn't wash
2) My father didn't wash his car.
4. 1) Did, forget
2) Did she forget your birthday?
5. 1) didn't lock
2) They didn't lock the door.

- C** A: I'm so tired. I don't sleep last night.
B: Did you played games all night?
A: No, I did. I don't play games now.
B: What did you do yesterday?
A: I see a horror movie. It was very scary.



- A: I'm so tired. I didn't sleep last night.
B: Did you play games all night?
A: No, I didn't. I don't play games now.
B: What did you do yesterday?
A: I saw a horror movie. It was very scary.

Wrap-Up Test

p.60-62

1. ② 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ④ 5. ③ 6. ③

7. ④ 8. did 9. ⑤ 10. ③ 11. ⑤

12. Did you meet

13. did not[didn't] wash her hair

14. Did the girls take the bus an hour ago?

15. (1) Yes, he did (2) No, he didn't

1. ② 일반동사 과거형의 부정문: 주어+didn't+동사원형
2. ③ 일반동사 과거형의 의문문: Did+주어+동사원형 ~?
3. 질문에 과거를 나타내는 시간의 부사구(a few days ago)가 쓰였으므로 과거시제를 써서 묻고 답해야 한다.
4. 그가 집에 머물렀다는 말이 이어지므로 정황상 부정의 대답이 알맞다.
5. 영화가 매우 재미있었다는 말이 이어지므로 정황상 긍정의 대답이 알맞다.
6. 일반동사 과거형의 부정문: 주어+didn't+동사원형
7. 일반동사 과거형의 의문문: Did+주어+동사원형 ~?
8. 일반동사 과거형의 부정문과 의문문은 주어에 상관 없이 did를 이용하여 나타낸다.
9. didn't 뒤에는 동사원형을 써야 한다.
⑤ didn't made → didn't make
10. 일반동사 과거형의 의문문: Did+주어+동사원형 ~?
11. ① don't → didn't ② forgot → forget
③ didn't → doesn't ④ Does → Did
12. I didn't로 대답했으므로 you를 사용한 과거시제로 묻는 것이 자연스럽다. Ryan을 만났다는 대답이 이어지므로 질문에서는 동사원형 meet를 써야 한다.
13. 일반동사 과거형의 부정문: 주어+did not[didn't]+동사원형

14. 일반동사 과거형의 의문문: Did+주어+동사원형 ~?

15. (1) James는 늦게 일어나 지각했으므로 긍정의 대답인 'Yes, 주어+did.'를 써서 대답해야 한다.
(2) James는 아침을 먹지 못했으므로 부정의 대답인 'No, 주어+didn't.'를 써서 대답해야 한다.

UNIT 05 형용사

- B** 1. 오래된 라디오 한 대
그는 부유한 사람이에요.
큰 나무들이 있어요.
그 더러운 양말들은 내 것이 아니에요.
2. 그의 귀여운 아기
나는 그녀의 갈색 눈을 좋아해요.
저것은 그들의 새 집이에요.
당신이 가장 좋아하는 가수는 누구인가요?
- C** 그들은 가난해요.
그녀는 친절해요.
하늘이 파래요.
그 집은 커요.

My Grammar Notes

p.65

1. 명사
2. bad, dirty, lazy, tall[long], old, poor
3. (1) 형용사, 명사 (2) be동사

Step1 Warm-Up

p.66-67

- A** lazy, fat, dry, young, handsome
- B** 1. ④ 2. ① 3. ③ 4. ⑤ 5. ② 6. ⑥
- C** 1. There is a pretty flower.
2. This is my new computer.

3. Jenny has a big bag.
4. The singer has brown hair.
5. That is an old television.
6. Peter gives me sweet doughnuts.

- D** 1. delicious juice 2. tall boys
3. a small key 4. his white dog
5. a green apple 6. his blond hair
7. my new friends 8. her nice kitchen

- E** 1. c 2. i 3. a 4. e 5. b 6. d 7. h
8. g

Step2 Practice

p.68-71

- A** 1. mine 2. love 3. have 4. my 5. are
6. place 7. a 8. room

- B** 1. This is my white shirt.
2. She is a kind teacher.
3. It is his old tablet.
4. He is an honest boy.
5. The blue bag is yours.
6. I love your sweet smile.
7. It's their new song.
8. The red skirt looks good.

- C** 1. tall, is tall 2. clean, are clean
3. happy, are happy 4. cold, am cold
5. expensive, is expensive
6. short, are short 7. fast, is fast
8. rich, is rich 9. small, is small
10. high, is high 11. new, is new

- D** 1. She is a smart student.
2. He has a brown rabbit.
3. Bob made a tasty sandwich.
4. There is a round table.
5. We visited a tall building.
6. It is a big balloon.

7. Sophia read interesting books.
8. Jennifer is a beautiful actress.
9. This is an old castle.
10. I have comfortable shoes.

- E** 1. is wise 2. is easy 3. is beautiful
4. is wonderful 5. was difficult
6. is empty 7. is hot 8. is exciting
9. were yellow

- F** 1. a kind boy 2. are cheap
3. Your black jacket 4. my pink socks
5. her lovely voice 6. Our new house
7. is cloudy 8. The old woman

Step3 Grammar into Writing

p.72-73

- A** 1. This movie is boring.
2. My cats were fat.
3. The math question is difficult.
4. Her fingers are long.
5. That lake was deep.
6. Computer games are fun.

- B** 1. 1) green coat
2) Your green coat is warm.
2. 1) short boy
2) The short boy is smart.
3. 1) new laptop
2) My new laptop is expensive.
4. 1) old car
2) The old car is dirty.
5. 1) handsome prince
2) The handsome prince is lazy.

C

I am Cerberus. I have two heads. But I have three bodies. My faces and body are scary. My teeth are sharp. My body is yellow. My tail is short. My master is Hades. He is the god of death.



I am Cerberus. I have three heads. But I have one body. My faces and body are scary. My teeth are sharp. My body is black. My tail is long. My master is Hades. He is the god of death.

Wrap-Up Test

p.74-76

1. ① 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ② 5. ④ 6. ③
7. ① 8. are difficult 9. ⑤ 10. ③
11. ② 12. ③ 13. a diligent student
14. A hippo has a big mouth.
15. is a good sport

1. ① heart는 '심장, 마음'이라는 뜻의 명사이다.
2. ③ poor(가난한) - rich(부유한), kind(친절한) - unkind(불친절한)
3. 'a/an + 형용사 + 명사'의 형태가 되어야 한다.
4. ② be동사 다음에는 명사나 형용사가 올 수 있다. like는 일반동사이다.
5. ④ 빈칸에는 뒤에 오는 명사(soccer player)를 꾸며주는 형용사가 들어가야 한다. world는 명사이다.
6. '주어 + be동사 + 형용사'의 형태가 되어야 하고, '길다'의 의미를 갖는 형용사는 long이다.
7. 주어 + be동사 + 형용사
8. 주어 + be동사 + 형용사
9. ①②③④ 오래된, 늙은, ⑤ 나이가 많은

10. (a/an/the/소유격+) 형용사 + 명사

③ hair blue → blue hair

11. ① a pretty → pretty

③ Kind → The kind ('형용사 + 단수명사' 앞에 a, an, the가 필요하다.)

④ animals fast → fast animals

⑤ a small oranges → small oranges

12. '소유격 + 형용사 + 명사'의 형태가 되어야 하므로 my favorite singer가 알맞다.

13. 형용사(diligent)가 명사(student)를 꾸며주고, 'a/an + 형용사 + 명사'의 형태로 쓴다.

14. 'a/an + 형용사 + 명사'의 형태가 되어야 한다.

15. 'a/an + 형용사 + 명사'의 형태로 쓴다. be동사(is)는 주어(swimming) 다음에 써서 '~이다'의 의미를 나타낸다.



지시형용사, 수량형용사

- B Mike는 많은 쿠키들을 만들고 있어요.
나는 많은 커피를 마시지 않아요.

- C 꽃병에 꽃 몇 송이가 있어요.
꽃병에 꽃이 거의 없어요.
우리는 시간이 조금 있어요.
우리는 시간이 거의 없어요.

My Grammar Notes

p.79

1. that, these, those, 단수, these, those
2. many, much 3. few, a little

Step1 Warm-Up

p.80-81

- A 1. This 2. This 3. That 4. That
5. Those 6. Those 7. These 8. These

- B** 1. this key 2. those toys 3. that library
4. this hot tea 5. these cupcakes
6. these oranges 7. that pretty garden
8. those cute rabbits
- C** 1. many 2. much 3. many 4. a lot of
5. a lot of 6. many 7. much 8. a lot of
- D** 1. a little 2. a few 3. few 4. a little
5. little 6. few 7. a few 8. a little

Step2 Practice

p.82-85

- A** 1. This 2. These 3. This 4. These
5. Those 6. That 7. Those 8. This
- B** 1. many 2. many 3. much 4. many
5. many, a lot of 6. much, a lot of
7. much, a lot of 8. many, a lot of
- C** 1. little 2. few 3. a little 4. little
5. a little 6. few 7. a few 8. few
9. a few 10. a few 11. few 12. few
- D** 1. This 2. That 3. These 4. Those
5. That 6. These 7. This 8. Those
9. That 10. This 11. Those
- E** 1. little sugar 2. a little money
3. many good friends
4. a few cute dogs
5. few trees 6. a little butter
7. much orange juice
8. a few old radios 9. little light
10. A few giant pandas

Step3 Grammar into Writing

p.86-87

- A** 1. These computers are brand-new.
2. I have a few backpacks.
3. I downloaded a lot of music.
4. There is little air in the rocket.

5. There are many books in the library.

- B** 1. 1) These
2) Those singers are famous.
2. 1) much[a lot of] 2) We don't have
much[a lot of] rain in summer.
3. 1) many[a lot of] 2) She has many
[a lot of] comic books.
4. 1) a few
2) There is a little sauce on the plate.
5. 1) little
2) There are few stars in the sky.

- C** The witch visits Snow White's house.
In the witch's basket, there are much
apples. That apples look delicious.
Snow White likes apples. But she has
few money.



The witch visits Snow White's
house. In the witch's basket, there
are many[a lot of] apples. Those
apples look delicious. Snow White
likes apples. But she has little
money.

Wrap-Up Test

p.88-90

1. ⑤ 2. ① 3. ② 4. ②, ③ 5. ① 6. ④
7. ③ 8. ① 9. ③ 10. ⑤ 11. ④
12. a little 13. few 14. This, These
15. There are a lot of horses

1. ⑤ a little은 '조금 있는'의 뜻이다.
2. ① 지시대명사(이것), ②③④⑤ 지시형용사(이 ~)
3. money는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 앞에 much를

써야 한다.

4. 복수명사(fans) 앞에 쓸 수 있는 수량형용사는 many와 a lot of이다.
5. 단독(지시대명사)으로도 쓸 수 있고, 명사와 함께 쓸 수도 있는 것(지시형용사)은 This와 These이다. 빈칸에는 단수형이 적절하므로 This를 쓴다.
6. (a) few+복수명사 / (a) little+셀 수 없는 명사
7. a little+셀 수 없는 명사
8. ① These → This
9. time은 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 few가 아닌 little과 함께 쓰며, little(거의 없는)이 부정의 의미이므로 not을 쓸 필요가 없다.
10. ⑤ orange juice는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 many가 아닌 much를 쓴다.
11. ④ a little → a few
12. help는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 a little을 써서 '약간의, 조금의'라는 뜻을 나타낸다.
13. buses는 복수명사이므로 few를 써서 '거의 없는'이라는 뜻을 나타낸다.
14. roses가 복수이므로 These를 쓴다.
15. a lot of+복수명사

UNIT 07 who, what

- B** 누가 케이크를 더 원하나요?
당신은 누구를 가장 좋아하나요?
그것은 누구의 집인가요?
- C** 당신의 혈액형은 무엇인가요?
그는 어떤 일을 하나요?
지금 몇 시인가요?
당신은 어떤 디저트를 좋아하나요?

My Grammar Notes

p.93

1. who, when, what, how
2. (1) be동사 (2) 의문사, 동사원형
3. who, whom[who], whose 4. what, 명사

Step1 Warm-Up

p.94-95

- A** 1. ⑥ 2. ③ 3. ① 4. ① 5. ⑥ 6. ④ 7. ⑨
- B** 1. is 2. do 3. is 4. is 5. does 6. do
7. was 8. move 9. did
- C** 1. Whose 2. Whose 3. What 4. What
5. Who 6. Who 7. Whom 8. Whom
9. What 10. What
- D** 1. ③ 2. ④ 3. ① 4. ⑥ 5. ⑨ 6. ① 7. ⑥

Step2 Practice

p.96-99

- A** 1. ⑥ 2. ④ 3. ③ 4. ① 5. ⑥
- B** 1. are 2. is 3. do 4. drives 5. does
6. do 7. wants 8. find 9. visit
10. meet
- C** 1. What 2. Whose 3. Whom 4. Who
5. What 6. Who 7. What
- D** 1. What 2. What 3. Who 4. Whose
5. Who[Whom] 6. What
- E** 1. Who 2. like 3. Whose
4. Who[Whom] 5. do 6. Who 7. meet
8. is 9. say
- F** 1. Whose car is this?
2. What are you looking for?
3. Whose bicycle is it?
4. What did he give to her?
5. Who can solve the problem?
6. Who ate my ice cream?
7. What animal does she like?
8. Who is dancing on the stage?

정답 및 해설 - 13

- G** 1. Who 2. What 3. Who
4. Who[Whom] 5. Who 6. What
7. Whose 8. What 9. Whose 10. What
11. What 12. What 13. Who[Whom]
14. Who 15. What 16. Whose
17. What

Step3 Grammar into Writing p.100-101

- A** 1. What is your favorite season?
2. Who won the match?
3. Whose shoes are these?
4. What subject do you hate?
5. What did they eat for lunch?
- B** 1. 1) Who 2) Who teaches Japanese?
2. 1) Whom[Who]
2) Whom[Who] did the actress marry?
3. 1) What 2) What color is her hair?
4. 1) Whose
2) Whose glasses are these?
5. 1) What
2) What do you wear on Halloween?

- C** whose, Who, What

Wrap-Up Test

p.102-104

1. ④ 2. ④ 3. ① 4. ③ 5. ① 6. ⑤
7. ⑤ 8. ② 9. ④ 10. ④ 11. ⑤
12. What did you eat
13. Whom[Who] will he meet
14. Who broke the vase yesterday?
15. Whose book did you borrow at school?
1. ④ that은 지시대명사 또는 지시형용사이다.
2. 'What+명사'는 '무슨 ~, 어떤 ~'을 의미한다.

3. '누가'를 뜻하는 Who가 들어가야 한다.
4. '누구의 ~'를 뜻하는 Whose가 들어가야 한다.
5. ① Whose, ②③④⑤ What
6. ⑤ '누구를'의 의미로 쓰인 의문사는 Who 또는 Whom을 쓸 수 있다.
7. '치킨 버거를 가장 좋아한다'라는 대답이 나오려면 ⑤ '어떤 음식을 가장 좋아하니?'라고 묻는 것이 적절하다.
8. 누구인지 물을 때는 who를 쓰고, 무엇인지 물을 때는 what을 쓴다.
9. 의문사+did+주어+동사원형 ~?
④ What you did → What did you
10. ④ '누구의 ~'를 뜻하는 의문사는 whose이다.
11. ⑤ 누구를 봤는지 묻는 말에 영화를 봤다는 대답은 어색하다.
12. 대답으로 보아 무엇을 먹었는지 묻는 말이 적절하고, 과거시제로 대답했으므로 'What did+주어+동사원형'의 어순을 따른다.
13. 대답으로 보아 누구를 만날 것인지 묻는 말이 적절하고, 의문사 whom과 who 둘 다 쓸 수 있다.
14. '누가'라는 뜻의 주어 역할을 하는 의문사 who를 쓰고, 과거의 일을 묻고 있으므로 break의 과거형 broke를 써야 한다.
15. '누구의 ~'를 뜻하는 의문사 whose 뒤에는 명사가 와야 한다. 의문사 뒤에는 'did+주어+동사'의 어순을 취한다.

UNIT 08

where, when, why

- B** 당신은 어젯밤에 어디에 있었나요?
그들은 어디에 사나요?
- C** 그녀의 생일은 언제인가요?
첫 기차는 몇 시에 있나요?
그 뮤지컬은 언제[몇 시에] 시작하나요?

- D** 당신은 왜 기분이 좋은가요?
 - 왜냐하면 시험에서 좋은 성적을 받아서요.
 당신은 왜 저 가수를 좋아하나요?
 - 왜냐하면 그는 노래도 매우 잘하고 춤도 매우 잘
 추기 때문이에요.

My Grammar Notes p.107

1. where, when, why 2. where, Where
 3. when, When, what time 4. why, because

Warm-Up p.108-109

- A** 1. are 2. is 3. steal 4. talk 5. get
 6. is 7. does 8. did
- B** 1. X 2. X 3. O 4. O 5. O 6. X 7. X
 8. O
- C** 1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢ 4. ㉣ 5. ㉤ 6. ㉥ 7. ㉦
- D** 1. Where 2. Where 3. Why 4. When
 5. When 6. Why

Practice p.110-113

- A** 1. did 2. does 3. did 4. is 5. does
 6. are 7. does 8. is
- B** 1. Where 2. When 3. When 4. Why
 5. Why 6. Where 7. When 8. Why
- C** 1. Why 2. Where 3. When 4. Why
 5. Where
- D** 1. ① 2. ② 3. ① 4. ② 5. ③
- E** 1. are 2. do 3. is
 4. does the bus come 5. fight
 6. did you 7. did you spend 8. send
- F** 1. When does the class begin?
 2. Where did you play basketball?
 3. Why do you look so happy?
 4. What time does the show finish?

5. Why did you meet her yesterday?

- G** 1. Where are 2. Where is
 3. Why do, exercise 4. When did, lose
 5. Where did, put 6. What time did
 7. Where did, happen 8. Why did, go
 9. What time does, start 10. When is
 11. When did, call

Grammar into Writing p.114-115

- A** 1. Where is Mark now?
 2. Why is she laughing?
 3. When do you get up in the morning?
 4. What time does the musical start?
 5. Where did you take this photo?
- B** 1. 1) Where 2) Where are my socks?
 2. 1) What time
 2) What time does he eat lunch?
 3. 1) Why
 2) Why does he like this soccer
 player?
 4. 1) When
 2) When did Sally buy this bag?
 5. 1) Where
 2) Where did James see Sophie?
- C** Why, When, Where

Wrap-Up Test p.116-118

1. ② 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ④ 5. ⑤ 6. ④
 7. ④ 8. ③ 9. ④ 10. ① 11. ②
 12. Where did he find
 13. What time does the train leave?
 14. Why was she
 15. When did you arrive at the airport?

- ② where - 어디에
- 시간을 나타내는 대답이 이어지므로 When이 적절하다.
- 장소를 나타내는 대답이 이어지므로 Where가 적절하다.
- 이유를 설명하는 대답이 이어지므로 Why가 적절하다.
- 장소를 묻는 Where와 시간을 묻는 When이 각각 들어가야 한다.
- ④ when은 시간을 묻는 의문사이므로, 시간을 나타내는 표현이 이어져야 한다.
- ④ What time you → What time do you
- 의문사가 있는 현재시제 의문문: 의문사 + do [does] + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?
- Because를 사용하여 대답하므로 When 대신 Why를 써야 하고, 시간을 나타내는 표현(around 4 p.m.)을 사용하여 대답하므로 Why 대신 When 또는 What time을 써야 한다.
- ① 감기에 걸린 이유를 묻는 질문에 열이 난다는 대답은 어색하다.
- ⑤ 대답에서 이유를 나타내는 말은 없으므로, why로 물을 수 없다.
- 의문사가 있는 과거시제 의문문: 의문사 + did + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?
- 정확한 시각을 물을 때는 what time을 쓰고, 뒤에 'does + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?'의 어순을 따른다.
- Because를 사용하여 대답하므로 의문사 Why를 쓰고, '의문사 + be동사 + 주어'의 어순을 따른다.
- 의문사가 있는 과거시제 의문문: 의문사 + did + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?

UNIT 09 how

- C** 1. 교실 안에는 얼마나 많은 학생들이 있나요?
당신은 수프에 얼마나 많은 소금을 넣었나요?
2. 이 필통은 얼마인가요?
이 청바지는 얼마인가요?

My Grammar Notes

p.121

1. how 2. (2) how tall (3) how often
(4) how long 3. how many, how much
4. much

Step1 Warm-Up

p.122-123

- A** 1, 2, 4, 6, 7
- B** 1. much 2. many 3. much 4. many
5. much 6. many 7. much 8. many
- C** 1. old 2. tall 3. long 4. often
5. much 6. many 7. much
- D** 1. ⑥ 2. ① 3. ⑤ 4. ④ 5. ③ 6. ⑦ 7. ⑧
8. ⑨

Step2 Practice

p.124-127

- A** 1. ⑤ 2. ① 3. ① 4. ② 5. ④ 6. ③
- B** 1. are 2. does 3. do 4. do 5. is
6. is 7. are 8. did
- C** 1. time 2. chairs 3. money 4. dog
5. pens 6. eggs
- D** 1. How many 2. How old 3. How often
4. How much 5. How long
6. How much
- E** 1. How old 2. How tall 3. How
4. How much 5. How long

6. How many 7. How 8. How much
9. How many 10. How often 11. How

- F** 1. How is 2. How often does
3. How much, does
4. How tall is 5. How long did
6. How did 7. How many, does
8. How old is 9. How much is
10. How many, did 11. How was

Step3 Grammar into Writing p.128-129

- A** 1. How much is this ring?
2. How tall is Seoul Tower?
3. How many cookies did you eat?
4. How often do you play soccer?
5. How did you make this cake?
- B** 1. 1) How much
2) How much milk did you drink?
2. 1) How often
2) How often does this subway run?
3. 1) How much
2) How much is this monitor?
4. 1) How long
2) How long is the Great Wall?
5. 1) How many
2) How many stars are there in the Milky Way?
- C** How do you, How often did you,
How long[How many hours] did you

Wrap-Up Test

p.130-132

1. ④ 2. ④ 3. ③ 4. ① 5. ④ 6. ③
7. ③ 8. ② 9. ⑤ 10. ③ 11. ④
12. How often 13. How much
14. How did you save
15. How many bananas are

1. ④ how many: 얼마나 많은
2. ④ peaches는 복수명사이므로 양을 묻는 how much 뒤에 쓸 수 없다.
3. ③ money는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 수를 묻는 how many 뒤에 쓸 수 없다.
4. B의 대답으로 보아 시험이 어땠는지 묻는 말이 되어야 한다.
5. B의 대답으로 보아 얼마나 자주 전화하는지 묻는 말이 되어야 한다.
6. ③ how often을 이용해 횟수를 묻는 말에 적절한 대답이다.
7. ③ 뒤에 명사가 이어지고 의미상 Whose가 들어가는 것이 자연스럽다.
8. 첫 번째 빈칸에는 상태를 묻는 How가 적절하고, 두 번째 빈칸에는 셀 수 있는 명사가 이어지므로 수를 묻는 How many가 자연스럽다.
9. How many는 '얼마나 많은 ~'의 의미로 뒤에 셀 수 있는 명사가 와야 한다.
⑤ How many are bikes
→ How many bikes are
10. how tall: 얼마나 높은
11. ④ how much를 이용해 가격을 묻는 질문에 차를 한 대만 가지고 있다는 대답은 어색하다.
12. B의 대답으로 보아, '얼마나 자주'의 How often이 와야 함을 알 수 있다.
13. B의 대답으로 보아, 가격이 얼마인지 묻는 말이 와야 함을 알 수 있다.
14. How+did+주어+동사원형 ~?
15. banana는 셀 수 있는 명사이므로 how many를 쓰고, 'How many+명사+be동사'의 어순을 취한다.

UNIT 10

비인칭 주어 it

B 오후 7시예요.

5시 30분이에요.

10시 정각이에요.

4월 1일이에요.

7월 10일이에요.

8월 28일이에요.

월요일이에요.

일요일이에요.

토요일이에요.

C 화창해요. / 흐려요.

추워요. / 따뜻해요.

비가 내려요. / 눈이 와요.

봄이에요. / 여름이에요.

가을이에요. / 겨울이에요.

D 8마일이에요.

10킬로미터예요.

여기서부터 도서관까지는 5킬로미터예요.

My Grammar Notes

p.135

1. it 2. It 3. day, it 4. It, rainy 5. is it

Step1 Warm-Up

p.136-137

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

8. O

B 1. b 2. e 3. d 4. c 5. e 6. c 7. a

8. f

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

8. X 9. X 10. O

D 1. a 2. e 3. b 4. c 5. f 6. d

Step2 Practice

p.138-141

A 1. It 2. It 3. This 4. It 5. It 6. There

B 1. ② 2. ① 3. ③ 4. ④ 5. ① 6. ②

C 1. ① 2. ① 3. ④ 4. ③ 5. ②

D 1. is it, It is 2. day, it 3. It is
4. far, it, It is

E 1. It, snow 2. What day, it
3. It was, warm 4. It is 5. What time, it
6. It is 7. It is, eight 8. It 9. It is far
10. It rained 11. It is 12. is it

F 1. It wasn't very windy yesterday
2. It is getting cold
3. How far is it from here
4. It is not Thursday
5. What is the date today
6. What season is it in Vietnam
[In Vietnam, what season is it]
7. It is hot in summer
[In summer, it is hot]
8. It is 11:20 now
9. What time is it now
10. It's far from here to the village
11. It is close to here
12. It's the second Sunday of January

Step3 Grammar into Writing

p.142-143

A 1. ㉞, 오늘은 12월 24일이야. 메리 크리스마스!
2. ㉞, 밖이 무척 추워. 코트를 입으렴.
3. ㉞, 금요일 밤이야. 영화 보러 가자.
4. ㉞, 밤에 비가 올 거야. 우산을 가져와.
5. ㉞, 여기서 시장은 멀어. 버스를 타.
6. ㉞, 벌써 여름이야. 난 선풍기를 살래.
7. ㉞, 지금 열두 시야. 점심을 먹자.



- B** 1. It is hot 2. What day is it
3. It is far 4. It was 5. It is summer
6. Is it
- C** 1. It was warm and sunny.
2. it was far from our house
3. It was almost 8 p.m.

Wrap-Up Test

p.144-146

1. ③ 2. ⑤ 3. ② 4. ③ 5. ④ 6. ②
7. How far is it 8. ① 9. ② 10. ⑤
11. ④ 12. ① 13. It is ten ten.
14. It will be sunny and warm today.
15. What season is it?
1. ①②④⑤ 요일·날씨·시간·거리와 관련된 비인칭 주어 it, ③ 대명사 it
2. ①②③④ 시간·거리·계절·날짜와 관련된 비인칭 주어 it, ⑤ 대명사 it
3. 날짜(date)를 묻고 답하는 대화이다.
4. 날씨에 대해 묻고 있으므로, 비가 심하게 내리고 있다는 대답이 가장 알맞다.
5. 서점까지의 거리에 대해 묻고 있으므로, 집에서 멀다는 대답이 가장 알맞다.
6. 몇 시인지 묻고 있으므로, 7시 5분이라는 대답이 가장 알맞다.
7. B의 응답으로 보아 거리를 묻는 표현이 들어가야 한다.
8. ① 빈칸 뒤에 like가 있으므로 3인칭 단수 주어인 it은 들어갈 수 없다.
9. What's the weather like?
= How's the weather?
10. ①②③④ 각각 날짜·날씨·시간에 관련된 비인칭 주어, ⑤ a snowman을 가리키는 대명사
11. 거리를 나타낼 때는 비인칭 주어 it을 쓴다.
④ This → It
12. ① 계절을 묻는 말에 날씨에 대한 대답을 하는 것은

어색하다.

13. 비인칭 주어 it을 이용하여 시간을 표현한다.
14. 비인칭 주어 it을 이용하여 날씨를 표현한다.
15. 계절을 묻는 표현은 비인칭 주어 it을 이용하여 'What season is it?'으로 나타낸다.



MEMO

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





MEMO

Lined area for writing a memo.





MEMO

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





MEMO

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



MEMO

Lined area for writing a memo.



UNIT 01

현재진행형

- A** 1 is drinking, drinks 2 am talking, talk
3 cooks, is cooking
- B** 1 We are painting our house.
2 Someone is knocking on the door.
3 People are laughing with joy.
4 I am planting a tree in my garden.
5 Two girls are holding hands.
6 Ben is studying hard.
7 She is drawing cats and dogs.
8 Amy is wearing a big watch.
- C** 1 aren't 2 isn't 3 doesn't 4 am not
5 isn't 6 don't
- D** 1 Am 2 Does 3 Are 4 Are 5 Is 6 Do

UNIT 02

be동사의 과거형

- A** 1 was 2 were 3 were 4 Are 5 was
6 were 7 was
- B** 1 was 2 was 3 was 4 were 5 were
6 were 7 was
- C** 1 were 2 was 3 were 4 was
- D** 1 wasn't 2 Were 3 wasn't 4 Were 5 was
6 Was 7 were

Grammar Test

→ Unit 1-2

- 1 I am / I'm not 2 he was / he wasn't
3 there were / there weren't
4 she is / she isn't 5 you are / you aren't
6 Was, sleeping 7 Were, late 8 Was, busy

- 9 Were, playing
10 The students were very diligent.
11 Alex opened the window.
12 My parents baked bread.
13 Was there a problem with your phone?
14 I played a computer game in the evening.
15 There were too many people in the building. 16 studying 17 am not 18 are
19 Were 20 didn't[did not]

UNIT 03

일반동사의 과거형

- A** 1 do 2 started 3 read 4 met 5 go
6 tried 7 watched
- B** 1 visited 2 bought 3 wore 4 sang
5 wrote 6 ate[had] 7 went
- C** 1 wore 2 started 3 ate 4 gave 5 broke
6 found
- D** 1 rode 2 met 3 went 4 O 5 married
6 O 7 slept

UNIT 04

일반동사 과거형의 부정문과 의문문

- A** 1 Did, drink 2 Did, find 3 Did they go
4 Did you buy 5 Did she lose
- B** 1 I didn't like black coffee.
2 He didn't make new friends.
3 They didn't cry yesterday.
4 I didn't watch the movie yesterday.
5 She didn't call you last night.
- C** 1 No, I didn't 2 Yes, I did 3 No, he didn't
4 Yes, he did 5 No, she didn't

- D** 1 Did you live 2 sent 3 didn't say 4 go
5 Did you study 6 met

Grammar Test

→ Unit 3-4

- 1 I went to the zoo with my friends.
2 Did you have a watch?
3 He didn't[did not] tell the secret.
4 Suji broke the window.
5 They won the game.
6 Did the girl turn on the TV? 7 Did, wear
8 Did, visit 9 Did, take 10 Did, clean
11 planted a tree 12 took a math test
13 Did you wear your school uniform
14 They didn't[did not] read the book.
15 Jennifer stayed at home
16 We didn't[did not] watch a horror movie
17 ③ 18 ① 19 ④ 20 ② 21 ④ 22 ②, ③
23 ②, ④ 24 ①, ④

UNIT 05

형용사

- A** 1 old 2 good 3 fast 4 low 5 cheap
6 poor 7 dirty
B 1 He is a great teacher.
2 I like this cold juice.
3 The little boy is my brother.
4 Your new computer is great.
5 The tall building is famous.
6 I'm a smart girl.
7 He likes his expensive watch.
8 I have a yellow umbrella.

- C** 1 are happy 2 a[one] red 3 That tall
4 this brown 5 his sad 6 These big
7 two large
D 1 my new computer 2 The pink bag
3 a wise girl 4 is wonderful
5 are hungry 6 a bright star
7 my girlfriend

UNIT 06

지시형용사, 수량형용사

- A** 1 much 2 a few 3 these 4 little 5 This
6 a little 7 many 8 little
B 1 that 2 This 3 Those 4 these 5 a few
6 little 7 many[a lot of] 8 few
C 1 many[a lot of] 2 few 3 This
4 much[a lot of] 5 Those 6 little
7 a little 8 many[a lot of]
D 1 many[a lot of] buses
2 few yellow shirts 3 These little children
4 Those tall men 5 a few new pens
6 These volleyballs

Grammar Test

→ Unit 5-6

- 1 It's small 2 It's expensive 3 It's dirty
4 It's cold 5 cute socks 6 a few 7 long
8 many[a lot of] 9 O 10 many tall
11 little 12 many 13 few 14 a few
15 little 16 a little 17 much
18 This is an interesting book.
19 They're famous lawyers.
20 a fun magazine 21 this delicious yogurt

- 22 little money 23 a new camera
24 a few warm blankets
25 a few cups of hot water
26 ② 27 ④ 28 ① 29 ①, ③ 30 ②, ④ 31 ②, ④
32 ①, ④

UNIT 07

who, what

- A** 1 Whose 2 Who 3 What
4 Who[Whom] 5 What 6 Who
B 1 ㉠ 2 ㉡ 3 ㉢ 4 ㉣
C 1 Who is your science teacher?
2 Who[Whom] are you looking at?
3 Whose book is this?
4 What are you listening to?
5 Who is making pasta?
D 1 Who opened the window last night?
2 Whose bags are those?
3 What are you reading?
4 Who was your classmate?
5 What animal do you like most?

UNIT 08

where, when, why

- A** 1 When 2 Why 3 Where 4 What
5 Where 6 Where 7 What 8 Why
9 When
B 1 ㉡ 2 ㉣ 3 ㉠ 4 ㉢ 5 ㉣
C 1 is she 2 marry 3 are 4 do
5 does 6 go 7 is

UNIT 09

how

- A** 1 How long 2 How 3 How many
4 How far 5 How much 6 How often
7 How old 8 How much 9 How tall
B 1 many 2 is 3 O 4 is 5 many
6 is 7 are 8 did
C 1 How did you know that?
2 How much milk did you drink?
3 How many coins do you have?
4 How did you find the answer?
5 How many museums did she visit?
6 How much sugar do you need?

Grammar Test

→ Unit 7-9

- 1 How 2 Why 3 When
4 How 5 Where 6 Who
7 did you call 8 much 9 Who 10 is
11 When did he come back?
12 How much is it?
13 How long[much time] will it take?
14 Where is she?
15 How old are you?
16 What color do you like?
17 When[What time] did you get up?
18 ㉢ 19 ㉣ 20 ㉠
21 When will you graduate?
22 Who[Whom] are you talking to?
23 How did you meet her?
24 How often do you update your computer?
25 When did you buy your cell phone?
26 Where did you download the song?

27 Who took this picture?
28 ③ 29 ①, ③ 30 ①, ④ 31 ④ 32 ①

UNIT 10 비인칭 주어 it

- A 1 It is sunny today. 2 ○
3 It is summer in Korea. 4 ○
5 It is four fifteen.
- B 1 date, It's 2 day, it, It's 3 It's 4 it's
- C 1 it 2 It 3 It is 4 It 5 It is
- D 1 It is cold today.
2 It rained all day long.
3 It is 5 o'clock in the morning.
4 It's 40 miles from here to the national park.

Grammar Test ▶▶ Unit 10

- 1 What time is it 2 How far is it 3 How is
4 What day is it 5 What is the date
6 What season 7 It is 8 What day is it 9 it
10 It is 11 What 12 It 13 ② 14 ① 15 ③, ④



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