Grammar Mate 1

ANSWER KEY

CHAPTER
01 Nouns
명사

UNIT 01 셀 수 있는 명사
Countable Nouns

LET'S CHECK p.13, 15

A
1 zoo 2 hospital 3 artist 4 eagle
5 school 6 scientist 7 forest

B
1 shirts 2 eggs 3 friends 4 roses
5 buses 6 dresses 7 benches
8 brushes 9 foxes 10 potatoes
11 tomatoes 12 heroes 13 pianos
14 photos 15 leaves 16 wives
17 shelves 18 cities 19 monkeys

C
1 men 2 children 3 mice 4 feet 5 fish
6 teeth 7 sheep 8 geese 9 deer
10 oxen 11 people 12 gloves 13 shoes
14 jeans

LET'S PRACTICE p.16-17

A
1 classes 2 teeth 3 flowers 4 watches
5 boxes 6 potatoes 7 wolves 8 libraries
9 toys 10 oranges 11 children 12 men
13 geese 14 photos 15 thieves 16 feet
17 heroes 18 deer 19 oxen

B
1 mouse 2 fly 3 eyes 4 Roses
5 Sheep 6 musicians 7 teacher
8 an apple 9 shirt, pants

C
1 puppies 2 teeth 3 months

D
1 stars 2 potatoes 3 Leaves
4 [a pair of] scissors 5 sandwiches
6 children 7 Fish 8 people 9 women

UNIT 02 셀 수 없는 명사
Uncountable Nouns

LET'S CHECK p.19

A
sugar, rice, butter, air, rain, soccer, bread, paper, money, English, meat, math, friendship

B
1 bar 2 box 3 can 4 bottle 5 slice
6 glass 7 piece[sheet] 8 bowl 9 loaf
10 bar 11 piece

LET'S PRACTICE p.20-21

A
1 U 2 C 3 U 4 C 5 U 6 U 7 C
8 U 9 U

B
1 three sheets of paper
2 two glasses of juice
3 three slices of cheese

C
1 salt 2 soccer 3 snow 4 peace
5 honey 6 Korean 7 bowl
8 two pieces of cake 9 two cups of coffee

D
1 Time 2 food 3 meat 4 homework
5 New York 6 a glass of water
7 bowls of soup 8 paper
9 loaves of bread

LET'S WRITE p.22-23

STEP 1
1 nurse 2 soldiers 3 teeth 4 scarves
5 peaches

STEP 2
6 I have two pieces of pizza.
7 We have a lot of homework today.
8 He is a famous singer.
9 They are twin sisters.
10 I need a spoon and chopsticks.

STEP 3
11 tomatoes, sweet potatoes
12 three children
13 good neighbors
14 thick glasses
15 two pens, three sheets of paper
16 some sugar
17 four languages
18 five bottles of water
19 forks, knives
20 five days

REVIEW TEST p.24-25

1 ⑤ 2 ④ 3 ② 4 ⑤ 5 ⑤
6 puppy, mice 7 ④ 8 ④ 9 ③ 10 ④
11 ③ 12 ⑤ 13 pianos 14 money
15 hands, feet 16 countries
17 loaves of bread

해설
1 ①②③④는 셀 수 있는 명사, ⑤는 셀 수 없는 명사이다.
2 ④ Canada는 고유 명사로 앞에 a를 쓸 수 없다.
3 ② friends는 복수명사로 앞에 a를 쓸 수 없다.
4 ⑤ tomato의 복수형은 tomatoes이다.
5 ⑤ sheep은 단수형과 복수형의 형태가 같다. (a sheep, two sheep, many sheep ...)
6 puppies는 puppy의 복수형이다. mouse의 복수형은 mice이다.
7 -f로 끝나는 명사는 f를 v로 고치고 -es를 붙인다. ④ Two thiefs → Two thieves
8 '치즈 두 장'은 two slices of cheese이다.
9 bread는 셀 수 없는 명사로 '하나, 둘…' 셀 수 없으며, 항상 단수형으로만 쓴다.
10 앞에 two가 있으므로 단위 명사 glass는 복수형인 glasses를 쓴다.
11 ① scarfs → scarves, ② a glasses → glasses, ④ peachs → peaches, ⑤ tooths → teeth로 고쳐야 알맞다.
12 ① a salt → salt, ② rock musics → rock music, ③ an English → English, ④ A math → Math로 고쳐야 알맞다.
13 빈칸 앞에 Two가 있으므로 piano의 복수형인 pianos가 알맞다.
14 money는 셀 수 없는 명사로 단수형으로만 쓴다.
15 의미상 두 손과 두 발을 나타내므로 복수형인 hands와 feet을 쓴다.
16 주어가 복수이므로 be동사 뒤에 오는 명사도 복수형인 countries를 쓴다.
17 '빵 한 덩어리'는 a loaf of bread이며, 앞에 two가 있으므로 loaf의 복수형인 loaves를 쓴다.

CHAPTER
02 Articles
관사

UNIT 03 부정관사 A/An
The Indefinite Articles *A/An*

LET'S CHECK p.29

A
1 an 2 a 3 an 4 a 5 a 6 an 7 a
8 a 9 an 10 a 11 an 12 a 13 an
14 an 15 a 16 an 17 a 18 an 19 an

B
1 an 2 a 3 an 4 an 5 a 6 an 7 a
8 a 9 a

LET'S PRACTICE p.30-31

A
1 X 2 a 3 an 4 X 5 a 6 X 7 a
8 an 9 a 10 X 11 a 12 an 13 X
14 an 15 a 16 a 17 X 18 an 19 a

B
1 X 2 a, an 3 an 4 an 5 X 6 a
7 An, X 8 an 9 a

C
1 an English teacher 2 a photographer
3 an astronaut

D
1 O 2 a 3 O 4 an 5 O 6 book
7 orange juice 8 an 9 O

UNIT 04 정관사 The
The Definite Article *The*

LET'S CHECK p.33

A
1 an 2 the 3 the 4 a 5 The 6 The
7 a 8 the 9 a

B
1 the 2 X 3 X 4 the 5 X 6 the
7 X 8 the 9 X

LET'S PRACTICE p.34-35

A
1 (1) a (2) the 2 (1) The (2) A
3 (1) The (2) a 4 (1) an (2) the

B
1 X 2 X 3 The 4 the 5 X
6 X 7 the 8 X 9 The

C
1 badminton 2 the salt 3 lunch

D
1 The 2 by car 3 The sun 4 O 5 O
6 math 7 golf 8 O 9 O

LET'S WRITE p.36-37

STEP 1
1 a question 2 An hour 3 an earring
4 The water 5 the sky

STEP 2
6 I have an umbrella.
7 An ostrich is a large bird.
8 The man is a writer.
9 My brother plays the drums.
10 We eat lunch at noon.

STEP 3
11 It is an old building.
12 An octopus has eight legs.
13 Ann is a high school student.
14 Mike drives a yellow car.
15 I see the girl every day.
16 He visits Korea twice a year.
17 The boy wants a new bike.
18 Dad watches TV in the living room.
19 He speaks Korean and Japanese.
20 People go to the island by ship.

REVIEW TEST p.38-39

1 ⑤ 2 ④ 3 an, a 4 ② 5 ④ 6 an
7 The 8 a 9 the 10 ④ 11 ③
12 ② 13 a → an
14 a hamburger, French fries
15 twice a year 16 the cello 17 by bus

해설
1 ⑤ umbrella는 모음 [ʌ]로 시작하므로 앞에 an을 쓴다.
2 ④ w로 시작하는 명사 앞에는 a를 쓴다.
3 interesting은 모음 [i]로 시작하므로 앞에 an을 쓴다. uniform은 반자음 [j]로 시작하므로 앞에 a를 쓴다.
4 ② honest는 모음 [ʌ]로 시작하므로 an honest boy로 써야 알맞다.
5 특정하지 않은 아파트 앞에는 an을 쓰고, 앞에서 언급한 아파트 앞에는 The를 쓴다.
6 animal은 모음 [æ]로 시작하므로 앞에 an을 쓴다.
7 세상에서 유일한 것 앞에는 the를 쓴다.
8 '1킬로당'은 a kilo[kilogram]로 나타낸다.
9 서로 알고 있는 것, 세상에서 유일한 것 앞에는 the를 쓴다.
10 앞에서 언급한 것을 말할 때는 정관사 the를 쓴다.
11 특정한 것(①), 유일한 것(②), 서로 알고 있는 대상(④⑤) 앞에는 the를 쓴다. ③ '하루'는 A day로 나타낸다.
12 식사, 언어, 운동 이름 앞, 장소가 본래 목적을 나타내는 경우에는 관사를 쓰지 않는다. ① eat a lunch → eat lunch, ② speak a Chinese → speak Chinese, ③ play the tennis → play tennis, ④ goes to a bed → goes to bed로 고쳐야 알맞다.
13 hour는 모음 [a]로 시작하므로 앞에 an을 쓴다.
14 hamburger는 자음 [h]로 시작하므로 앞에 a를 쓰고, French fries는 복수명사이므로 앞에 a/an을 쓰지 않는다.
15 '일년에 두 번'은 twice a year이다.
16 연주하는 악기 앞에는 the를 써야 하므로 the cello가 알맞다.
17 교통수단은 관사 없이 「by + 교통수단」으로 나타낸다.

CHAPTER 03 Pronouns 대명사

UNIT 05 인칭대명사
Personal Pronouns

LET'S CHECK p.43, 45

A
1 He 2 They 3 We 4 You 5 They
6 It 7 They 8 They 9 We

B
1 it 2 me 3 it 4 her 5 her 6 them
7 us 8 him 9 him

C
1 (1) your (2) yours 2 (1) her (2) hers
3. (1) our (2) ours 4 (1) their (2) theirs

D
1 theirs 2 Your, Mine 3 yours 4 her
5 Ours 6 its 7 my cat's toys
8 Uncle Jack's house
9 The wheels of the truck

LET'S PRACTICE p.46-47

A
(1) I (2) my (3) you (4) your (5) him (6) his
(7) her (8) hers (9) it (10) its (11) we (12) our
(13) ours (14) you (15) your (16) them (17) theirs

B
1 them 2 their 3 It 4 His 5 She
6 your 7 I 8 ours 9 I

C
1 Mine 2 them 3 Her

D
1 It 2 her 3 them 4 my 5 you 6 His
7 Its 8 me 9 us

UNIT 06 This, That, It
This, That, It

LET'S CHECK p.49

A
1 These 2 This 3 These 4 This
5 those 6 that 7 That 8 that 9 Those

B
1 ⓔ 2 ⓓ 3 ⓑ 4 ⓐ 5 ⓓ 6 ⓔ 7 ⓕ

LET'S PRACTICE p.50-51

A
1 This 2 That 3 These 4 those
5 These

B
1 It is rainy 2 It is 10:30
3 It is a national holiday 4 It is far
5 It is too dark 6 It is June 25

C
1 It 2 That 3 Those 4 These 5 It

D
1 It 2 those 3 It 4 These 5 It
6 Those 7 This

LET'S WRITE p.52-53

STEP 1
1 She, I 2 them 3 He, our 4 mine
5 Those

STEP 2
6 He calls me every day.
7 Her last name is Hong.
8 The green house is theirs.
9 This coat is cheap.
10 It is Saturday today.

STEP 3
11 You are my best friends.
12 He is in his room.

13 The wallet on the desk is his.
14 Her parents like me.
15 We need their help.
16 The sandwich is yours.
17 James works in that building.
18 These questions are difficult.
19 It is December 10
20 It is windy outside.

REVIEW TEST p.54-55

1 ④ 2 ③ 3 ⑤ 4 ⑤ 5 ⑤ 6 We
7 hers 8 ① 9 ④ 10 ③ 11 ② 12 ④
13 I → me 14 That → It 15 Its
16 These computers 17 It is 7:30

해설

1 ①②③⑤는 주격-목적격, ④는 주격-소유대명사이다.

2 명사 앞에는 인칭대명사의 소유격(~의)인 ③ his만 올 수 있다.

3 paintings가 복수이므로 ⑤ Those가 알맞다. ① It은 명사 앞에 쓸 수 없다.

4 ①②③④는 비인칭 주어, ⑤는 '그것'을 의미하는 대명사이다.

5 첫 번째 빈칸은 '너의 것'을 의미하는 yours가, 두 번째 빈칸은 전치사 at의 목적어 자리이므로 me(나를)가 알맞다.

6 Sumi and I를 대신하는 대명사는 We(우리)이다.

7 '그녀의 것'을 의미하는 대명사가 와야 하므로 hers가 알맞다.

8 ① My sisters는 복수이므로 They(그들)로 대신할 수 있다.

9 ①②③⑤는 소유격(~의), ④는 소유대명사(그의 것)이다.

10 명사 앞에는 소유격(~의)이 쓰인다. ③ Ours → Our

11 ② clouds가 복수이므로 That이 아닌 Those가 알맞다.

12 -s로 끝나는 복수명사의 소유격은 아포스트로피(')만 붙인다. ④ the girls's name → the girls' name

13 my sister and I는 love의 목적어이므로 I를 목적격 me로 고쳐야 알맞다.

14 날씨는 비인칭 주어 it을 써서 나타내므로 That을 It으로 고쳐야 알맞다.

15 명사 앞에는 소유격이 쓰이므로 Its(그것의)가 알맞다.

16 '이 컴퓨터들'은 지시형용사 These를 써서 These computers로 나타낼 수 있다.

17 시간, 날짜, 요일, 날씨, 명암, 거리 등이 '~이다'라고 말할 때는 비인칭 주어 it을 주어로 사용한다.

CHAPTER 04

The Verb *Be*

Be동사

UNIT 07

Be동사의 현재형

Present Simple: *Be*

LET'S CHECK p.59, 61

A
1 am 2 are 3 is 4 are 5 is 6 is
7 are 8 is 9 are

B
1 am, I'm 2 are, You're 3 is, It's
4 are, They're 5 is, She's 6 are, We're

C
1 are not, aren't 2 is not, isn't
3 am not, I'm not 4 are not, aren't
5 is not, isn't 6 are not, aren't
7 are not, aren't

D
1 Are you, I'm not 2 Is it, it is
3 Am I, you aren't 4 Is this soup, it is
5 Are the tickets, they aren't

LET'S PRACTICE p.62-63

A
1 are 2 is 3 is 4 are 5 are 6 are
7 is 8 are 9 are

B
1 I'm not 2 aren't 3 isn't 4 aren't
5 aren't 6 isn't 7 aren't 8 isn't 9 aren't

C
1 Are / Yes, I am 2 Is / No, It isn't
3 Are / Yes, we are

D
1 We are middle school students.
2 Her little sisters are cute.
3 You are good doctors.
4 Are they famous actors?
5 The trees are not green.

UNIT 08

There is/are

There is/are

LET'S CHECK p.65

A
1 are 2 is 3 are 4 is 5 are 6 is
7 are 8 is 9 are 10 aren't 11 isn't
12 aren't 13 isn't 14 isn't 15 aren't
16 isn't 17 isn't 18 aren't

B
1 Are there, there aren't 2 Is there, there is
3 Are there, there are 4 Is there, there isn't

LET'S PRACTICE p.66-67

A
1 There are 2 There isn't 3 There are
4 There isn't 5 There are 6 There is
7 There aren't

B
1 Are there / No, there aren't
2 Are there / Yes, there are
3 Is there / No, there isn't

C
1 a window 2 some eggs 3 a good movie
4 a zoo 5 any questions 6 any pictures
7 a computer 8 two cups of tea

LET'S WRITE p.68-69

STEP 1
1 are 2 aren't 3 Am, are 4 is 5 are

STEP 2
6 This is my book.
7 They are not in Seoul
8 Are they your parents?
9 There is a baby in the car.
10 There are 365 days in a year.

STEP 3
11 He is a great pianist.
12 You and I are different.
13 His name isn't[is not] common.
14 They aren't[are not] at the gym.
15 Is this your shirt? / Yes, it is.
16 Are David and Chris brothers? / No, they aren't.
17 There is someone at the door.
18 There are a table and two chairs in the room.
19 There isn't[is not] any water in the kettle.
20 Is there a teacher in the classroom? / Yes, there is.

REVIEW TEST p.70-71

1 ③ 2 Is 3 are 4 ④ 5 ⑤ 6 ⑤
7 ③ 8 ① 9 ④ 10 ② 11 ③ 12 ③
13 they → there 14 isn't[is not] sweet
15 Are Chris and Alex
16 There is a mouse
17 Are there many people

해설

1 ①②④⑤는 '~이다' ③은 '~(에) 있다'의 의미이다.

2 your father는 단수이므로 be동사는 Is가 알맞다.

3 '우리 가족은 4명이다(4명이 있다)'의 의미로, 주어 four people이 복수이므로 There are가 알맞다.

4 ④ Jason and I는 복수이므로 are이 알맞다.

5 ① are → is, ② are → is, ③ am → is, ④ is → are로 고쳐야 알맞다. ⑤ The actress(그 여배우)는 단수이므로 is가 맞다.

6 ⑤ John은 단수이므로 are이 아닌 is를 써야 한다.

7 ③ onions는 복수이므로 There is와 함께 쓸 수 없다.

8 ① I am not은 I'm not으로 줄여 쓸 수 있다. 하지만 am not은 amn't로 줄여 쓰지 않는다.

9 They에 알맞은 be동사는 are이고, 부정문은 be동사 뒤에 not을 붙여 만든다. be동사 뒤에 오는 명사는 주어가 복수(They)일 때 복수형(doctors)으로 쓴다.

10 ② 'Is this ~?'로 질문했으므로 대명사 it을 주어로 써서 'Yes, it is.'로 대답해야 한다.

11 '너는(you)'으로 질문했으므로 '나는(I)'으로 대답해야 자연스럽다. 형제가 있다고 했으므로 ③ No, I'm not.이 가장 적절하다.

12 ③ any toys가 복수이므로 There aren't로 써야 알맞다.

13 'Are there ~?'로 물었으므로, 대답은 there를 써서 'Yes, there are.'로 한다.

14 be동사의 부정문은 「be동사 + not」의 형태이다. 주어 The melon이 단수이므로 isn't[is not] sweet으로 써야 알맞다.

15 be동사의 의문문은 「be동사 + 주어 ~?」의 형태이고, 주어 Chris and Alex가 복수이므로 Are Chris and Alex로 써야 알맞다.

16. '~이 있다'는 「There is/are + 주어」로 나타낸다.

17. '~이 있습니까?'는 「Is/Are there + 주어 ~?」로 나타낸다.

CHAPTER
05
Present Simple
현재시제

UNIT 09 일반동사의 현재형 1
Present Simple 1

LET'S CHECK p.75

A
1 eats 2 drives 3 cries 4 enjoys
5 likes 6 speaks 7 makes 8 finishes
9 teaches 10 has 11 listens 12 snows
13 tries 14 misses 15 walks 16 helps
17 flies 18 does 19 stays

B
1 (1) go (2) goes 2 (1) wash (2) washes
3 (1) study (2) studies 4 (1) play (2) plays

LET'S PRACTICE p.76-77

A
1 does 2 has 3 eat 4 sit 5 starts
6 go 7 drinks 8 likes 9 speak

B
1 cut 2 likes 3 flies 4 stays 5 live
6 sleeps 7 passes 8 teaches 9 brushes

C
1 works, makes 2 has, feels 3 lives, visit

D
1 changes 2 O 3 tries 4 O 5 enjoy
6 washes 7 eats 8 O 9 go

UNIT 10 일반동사의 현재형 2
Present Simple 2

LET'S CHECK p.79

A
1 don't 2 doesn't 3 doesn't 4 don't
5 doesn't 6 don't 7 don't 8 doesn't
9 don't

B
1 Does / he does 2 Do / we[you] don't
3 Does / it does 4 Do / they do
5 Does / he doesn't 6 Does / it does
7 Do / they don't 8 Do / we do

LET'S PRACTICE p.80-81

A
1 don't need 2 doesn't drive
3 don't know 4 doesn't teach
5 doesn't have

B
1 (1) Lucy doesn't buy many clothes.
(2) Does Lucy buy many clothes?
2 (1) The bus doesn't come every hour.
(2) Does the bus come every hour?
3 (1) Rachel and Jay don't play tennis together.
(2) Do Rachel and Jay play tennis together?

C
1 Do, wear / Yes, they do
2 Do, have / No, I don't
3 Does, work / No, it doesn't

D
1 don't have 2 don't 3 doesn't
4 drink 5 Does he have
6 Do they go 7 know 8 Do

UNIT 11 Be동사 vs. 일반동사
Verbs in the Present Simple

LET'S CHECK p.83

A
1 am 2 gets 3 are 4 live 5 closes
6 are 7 writes 8 is 9 sing

B
1 doesn't 2 isn't 3 Are 4 Do 5 don't
6 don't 7 Do 8 Are, am not 9 Do, do

LET'S PRACTICE p.84-85

A
1 ⓓ 2 ⓑ 3 ⓒ 4 ⓑ 5 ⓓ 6 ⓒ

B
1 ⓔ 2 ⓒ 3 ⓑ 4 ⓕ 5 ⓐ

C
1 are, feed 2 is, cuts 3 are, play

D
1 drive 2 doesn't 3 Do 4 Does
5 doesn't do 6 aren't 7 aren't 8 isn't
9 doesn't

LET'S WRITE p.86-87

STEP 1
1 lives 2 run 3 doesn't enjoy
4 Do, like 5 Does, work

STEP 2
6 He buys books on the Internet.
7 They play table tennis on Saturdays.
8 She doesn't remember my name.
9 Do you wash your hair every day?
10 Does Mr. Kim teach French?

STEP 3
11 Rachel and I eat lunch together.
12 School finishes at 3:30.
13 We go for a walk in the evening.
14 He travels abroad during his vacation.
15 My sister doesn't[does not] watch horror movies.
16 Children don't[do not] drink coffee.
17 The air conditioner doesn't[does not] work well.
18 Do they know each other?
19 Does your father wash the dishes?
20 Does the restaurant serve breakfast?

REVIEW TEST p.88-89

1 ⑤ 2 ⑤ 3 brushes 4 studies 5 ⑤
6 ⑤ 7 ④ 8 ⑤ 9 ① 10 ④ 11 ⑤
12 Do you 13 it does
14 doesn't[does not] like 15 Do they play
16 don't[do not] do 17 Do you keep

해설

1 -sh로 끝나는 동사는 뒤에 -es를 붙인다. ⑤ finish – finishes

2 My parents는 복수이므로 have가 알맞다. 주어가 3인칭 단수(The baby)일 때 〈자음 + y〉로 끝나는 동사는 y를 i로 고치고 -es를 붙인다. (cry → cries)

3 -sh로 끝나는 동사는 뒤에 -es를 붙인다.

4 〈자음 + y〉로 끝나는 동사는 y를 i로 고치고 -es를 붙인다.

5 동사 lives가 쓰였으므로 3인칭 단수 주어가 아닌 ⑤는 올 수 없다.

6 ⑤ Mary and Paul은 복수이므로 동사에 -(e)s를 붙이지 않는다. (plays → play)

7 He는 3인칭 단수 주어이므로 부정문은 「doesn't + 동사원형」 형태가 된다.

8 문맥상 '버스를 타지 않는다'의 의미가 되어야 하고, He가 3인칭 단수이므로 ⑤ doesn't가 와야 한다.

9 ②③④⑤는 일반동사 의문문으로 조동사 Does를 쓰고, ①은 형용사 tall이 있으므로 be동사 Is를 쓴다.

10 ④ 조동사 Do로 물었으므로 대답은 No, they don't라고 해야 알맞다.

11 일반동사 현재형 의문문의 대답은 「Yes, 주어 + do/does.」, 「No, 주어 + don't/doesn't.」로 한다.

12 일반동사 현재형 의문문은 Do/Does를 사용해서 만든다. '나는(I)'으로 대답했으므로, '너는(you)'을 주어로 사용하여 Do you ~?라고 묻어야 자연스럽다.

13 질문의 주어가 the amusement park이므로, 대답은 it을 주어로 써서 Yes, it does로 한다.

14 일반동사 현재형의 부정문은 「don't/doesn't + 동사

원형」 형태이다. 주어가 She이므로 doesn't like가 알맞다.

15 일반동사 현재형의 의문문은 「Do/Does + 주어 + 동사원형?」 형태이다. 주어가 they이므로 Do they play가 알맞다.

16 일반동사 현재형의 부정문은 「don't/doesn't + 동사원형」 형태이다. 주어가 I이므로 don't do가 알맞다.

17 일반동사 현재형의 의문문은 「Do/Does + 주어 + 동사원형?」 형태이다. 주어가 you이므로 Do you keep이 알맞다.

CHAPTER 06

Prepositions
전치사

UNIT 12 장소를 나타내는 전치사
Prepositions of Place

LET'S CHECK p.93

A
1 on 2 in 3 at 4 at 5 on

B
1 behind 2 under 3 next to
4 in front of 5 between 6 across from
7 between

LET'S PRACTICE p.94-95

A
1 on 2 at 3 above 4 behind
5 under 6 between 7 next to

B
1 ⓒ 2 ⓖ 3 ⓔ 4 ⓐ 5 ⓕ 6 ⓑ

C
1 in 2 at 3 next to 4 behind
5 in front of 6 across from 7 and

UNIT 13 시간을 나타내는 전치사
Prepositions of Time

LET'S CHECK p.97

A
1 in 2 in 3 at 4 in 5 in 6 on 7 on
8 on 9 in 10 at 11 at 12 on 13 on
14 in 15 at 16 in 17 on 18 at 19 on

B
1 before 2 during 3 from, to 4 for
5 until 6 during 7 for

LET'S PRACTICE p.98-99

A
1 on 2 in 3 at 4 at 5 on 6 at 7 on
8 on 9 at, in

B
1 until 2 after 3 after 4 for 5 to
6 during 7 before 8 after 9 from

C
1 before 2 After, for 3 until

D
1 in 2 on 3 in 4 on 5 in 6 on 7 for
8 from 9 tomorrow

LET'S WRITE p.100-101

STEP 1
1 at 2 on 3 under 4 in 5 until

STEP 2
6 I sit in front of her.
7 The library is across from the hospital.
8 He leaves home before sunrise.
9 Emily gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning.
10 She works from Monday to Friday.

STEP 3
11 Your socks are in the drawer.
12 The parking lot is behind the building.
13 The bus stops in front of Seoul Station.
14 The river flows between two countries.
15 The game starts at noon.
16 We go on a school picnic in May.
17 I go to bed before midnight.
18 Mike goes to the gym after work.
19 Sara does yoga for 30 minutes every day.
20 He stays in New York during his vacation.

REVIEW TEST p.102-103

1 ③ 2 ② 3 ① 4 ③ 5 ③ 6 ①
7 ④ 8 ① 9 ③ 10 ②
11 The bakery is across from the café.
12 We hang up socks on Christmas Eve.
13 before 14 after 15 from, to
16 under the roof 17 until July 10

해설
1 도시 앞에는 in을 사용한다.
2 날짜 앞에는 on을 사용한다.
3 '밤에'는 at night이다.
4 in front of(~ 앞에)와 대조되는 말은 ③ behind(~ 뒤에)이다.
5 '낮 동안'은 during the day, '30분 동안'은 for 30 minutes로 나타낸다.
6 국가 앞에는 in을 사용한다. ① on China → in China
7 this, next, last, every, today, tomorrow 앞에는 전치사 at, on, in을 쓰지 않는다. ④ on this Friday → this Friday
8 전치사 뒤에는 목적격을 써야 하므로 주격인 ① she는 쓸 수 없다.
9 공간 내부(~ 안에), 계절 앞에는 모두 in을 쓴다.
10 '잔디 위에'와 '일요일 오후에'는 각각 on the grass, on Sunday afternoon으로 나타낸다. (*cf.* 오후에: in the afternoon)
11 '~ 맞은편에'는 across from이다.
12 특정한 날 앞에는 전치사 on을 쓴다.
13 '~ 전에'는 before를 사용한다.
14 '~ 후에'는 after를 사용한다.
15 '~부터 …까지'는 from ~ to...를 사용한다.
16 '~ 아래'는 under를 사용한다.
17 '~까지'는 until을 사용한다.

CHAPTER 07

Adjectives, Adverbs
형용사와 부사

UNIT 14 형용사
Adjectives

LET'S CHECK p.107

A
1 My aunt has a cute, brown puppy.
2 Balloons are light.
3 He is a lucky guy.
4 The apples aren't cheap.
5 I want the pupple crayon.
6 Skydiving is a dangerous sport.
7 They have two young children.
8 The old man looks sick.
9 Your new dress is lovely.

B
1 fresh 2 warm 3 salty 4 simple
5 tried

LET'S PRACTICE p.108-109

A
1 clean 2 noisy 3 short 4 cheap
5 wrong 6 light 7 poor 8 ugly 9 cold
10 healthy 11 safe

B
1 lazy 2 hot, thirsty 3 good, difficult

C
1 The pianist has ✓fingers.
2 Mr. Kim looks ✓today.
3 This is an ✓idea.
4 Bob drives a ✓bus.
5 The workers are ✓.
6 My mom's apple pie tastes ✓.
7 We don't have ✓money.
8 Snakes are ✓animals.
9 The ✓businessman is rich.

D

1 a blue skirt 2 a smart boy
3 an important rule 4 a famous actor
5 pink roses 6 huge trucks
7 a wise woman 8 a special present
9 common names

UNIT 15 부사 Adverbs

LET'S CHECK p.111

A

1 The children play outside.
2 Susan greets her teachers politely.
3 This question is pretty difficult.
4 His jokes are really funny.
5 Finally, the exam is over.
6 The girls dance very well.
7 Some of my friends live here.
8 My father comes home early on Wednesdays.
9 David solves math problems easily.

B

1 slowly 2 safely 3 loudly 4 softly
5 fast 6 terribly 7 angrily 8 quickly
9 hard 10 easily 11 beautifully 12 quietly
13 busily 14 simply 15 clearly 16 early
17 kindly 18 noisily 19 well

LET'S PRACTICE p.112-113

A

1 busy 2 happily 3 quietly 4 real 5 high
6 good 7 Luckily 8 terribly 9 nice

B

1 hard 2 fast 3 softly

C

1 fast 2 deeply 3 beautifully 4 truly
5 well 6 late 7 loudly 8 quickly
9 healthily

D

1 late 2 well 3 brave 4 early 5 brightly
6 happily 7 honest 8 pretty warm
9 hard

UNIT 16 수량 형용사, 빈도부사 Quantifiers, Frequency Adverbs

LET'S CHECK p.115, 117

A

1 a few 2 a lot of 3 little 4 many
5 a lot of 6 a little 7 much 8 a few
9 a little

B

1 any 2 some 3 any 4 any 5 some
6 any 7 some 8 any 9 any

C

1 always 2 sometimes 3 often
4 never 5 rarely

D

1 We often go to the beach in summer.
2 They are usually busy on Mondays.
3 Rachel sometimes cooks Italian food.
4 David rarely takes a taxi.
5 The shop is never open on weekends.

LET'S PRACTICE p.118-119

A

1 buses 2 tea 3 trees 4 eggs 5 snow
6 cheese 7 balls 8 meat 9 sugar

B

1 some cake 2 any people 3 some money

C

1 a little 2 a few 3 few 4 a little
5 little 6 a few 7 little

D

1 always eats breakfast
2 often goes to the gym
3 is never late for school
4 sometimes plays computer games

LET'S WRITE p.120-121

STEP 1

1 quiet 2 early 3 loud 4 heavily
5 safely

STEP 2

6 Air pollution is a very serious problem.
7 Dave speaks Chinese very well.
8 A lot of tourists visit the city.
9 The girl needs a few oranges.
10 Doctors usually wear white gowns.

STEP 3

11 Nepal has high mountains.
12 The board game looks easy.
13 The ballerinas dance gracefully.
14 Honestly, I don't[do not] remember his name.
15 He doesn't[does not] have much free time.
16 She doesn't[does not] speak any foreign languages.
17 Do you want some dessert?
18 There is little water in the desert.
19 Few people know the singer.
20 The subway is always crowded in the morning.

REVIEW TEST p.122-123

1 ⑤ 2 ③ 3 ⑤ 4 ① 5 ⑤ 6 ④
7 ③ 8 ③ 9 ③ 10 ③ 11 ⑤ 12 ②
13 She has a lot of good friends.
14 I usually eat toast for breakfast.
15 high 16 little water 17 a few hours

해설

1 ①②③④는 형용사 – 부사, ⑤는 명사 – 형용사이다. (week: 주, weekly: 매주의)

2 ② 부사 nicely(멋지게, 친절하게)는 명사(girl)를 수식할 수 없다.

3 「look + 형용사」는 '~하게 보이다'의 의미이다. ⑤ 부사 happily(행복하게)는 올 수 없다.

4 fast는 형용사와 부사의 형태가 같다. ① fastly → fast

5 -thing으로 끝나는 말은 형용사가 뒤에서 꾸며준다. 따라서 ⑤는 I want something special로 고쳐야 알맞다.

6 「sound + 형용사」는 '~하게 들리다'의 의미이다. 따라서 ④는 The music sounds sad로 고쳐야 알맞다.

7 late는 형용사와 부사의 형태가 같다. 따라서 ③은 The bus often comes late로 고쳐야 알맞다.

8 ①②④⑤는 형용사(예쁜)이며, ③은 good을 수식하는 부사(매우)이다.

9 museums 앞에는 many, a lot of, (a) few가 올 수 있고, money 앞에는 much, a lot of, (a) little이 올 수 있다. little(거의 없는)은 not과 함께 쓸 수 없으므로 ③이 가장 알맞다.

10 some과 any는 셀 수 있는 명사와 셀 수 없는 명사 앞에 모두 쓸 수 있다. 이 중 긍정문과 권유를 나타내는 의문문에 모두 쓸 수 있는 것은 some이다.

11 ① little bread, ② many letters, ③ some names, ④ a few minutes로 고쳐야 알맞다.

12 빈도부사는 be동사 뒤에 쓰이고, never(결코 ~않다)는 not과 함께 쓰지 않으므로 ②가 알맞다.

13 '많은 ~'은 명사 앞에 a lot of를 사용한다.

14 빈도부사는 일반동사 앞에 쓰인다. eat은 일반동사이므로 usually는 eat 앞에 온다.

15 high는 형용사와 부사의 형태가 같다.

16 little은 '거의 없는'의 의미로 셀 수 없는 명사와 함께 쓰인다.

17 a few(몇 개의, 조금의)는 뒤에 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형(hours)이 온다.

WORKBOOK

UNIT 01 셀 수 있는 명사 Countable Nouns

p.4-5

A

1 watches 2 maps 3 roofs 4 feet
5 tomatoes 6 dishes 7 classes
8 ladies 9 days 10 bus 11 photo
12 baby 13 wolf 14 ox 15 mouse
16 horse 17 hero 18 party 19 knife

B

1 (1) a puppy (2) three puppies
2 (1) a scarf (2) many scarves
3 (1) A child (2) Four children
4 (1) a potato (2) three potatoes

C

1 men 2 city 3 monkeys 4 toothbrushes
5 fish 6 pants 7 gloves 8 story
9 ears, tail

D

1 a lot of toys 2 teeth 3 two dictionaries
4 a pair of shoes

UNIT 02 셀 수 없는 명사
Uncountable Nouns

p.6-7

A

1 ⓐ 2 ⓓ 3 ⓑ 4 ⓓ 5 ⓑ 6 ⓓ 7 ⓐ
8 ⓓ

B

1 rice 2 bread 3 paper 4 cheese
5 soap 6 coffee 7 Coke

C

1 health 2 tea 3 friends 4 sugar
5 advice 6 Baseball 7 questions
8 pieces, pizza 9 eggs, butter

D

1 air 2 sand 3 three bottles of juice
4 two boxes of chocolate

UNIT 03 부정관사 A/An
The Indefinite Articles *A/An*

p.8-9

A

1 a 2 an 3 A 4 an 5 a 6 an 7 an
8 a 9 an

B

1 a pilot 2 a mechanic 3 a chef
4 a writer 5 an architect

C

1 a 2 X 3 an 4 X 5 X 6 a 7 X
8 a 9 X

D

1 an apple 2 A week 3 an hour
4 a beautiful island

UNIT 04 정관사 The
The Definite Article *The*

p.10-11

A

1 The 2 An 3 the 4 The 5 the 6 a
7 The 8 a 9 an

B

1 X 2 the 3 The 4 X 5 X 6 the
7 X 8 X 9 X

C

1 history 2 The girl 3 English 4 by car
5 dinner 6 soccer 7 the piano
8 breakfast 9 the sky

D

1 The moon 2 the Internet
3 math, science 4 the guitar

UNIT 05 인칭대명사
Personal Pronouns

p.12-13

A

1 him 2 It 3 Its 4 it 5 We 6 You
7 them 8 her 9 ours

B

1 My 2 Your 3 it 4 He 5 us 6 his
7 theirs 8 boys' 9 men's

C

1 its 2 her 3 hers 4 He 5 Their
6 I 7 me 8 you 9 Ours

D

1 me 2 their 3 hers 4 Amy's

UNIT 06 This, That, It
This, That, It

p.14-15

A

1 It 2 These 3 This 4 It 5 Those
6 This 7 These 8 That 9 It

B

1 ⓐ 2 ⓒ 3 ⓑ 4 ⓒ 5 ⓑ 6 ⓑ
7 ⓒ 8 ⓐ

C

1 It 2 These 3 those 4 It 5 That

D

1 That 2 these 3 Those 4 It

UNIT 07 Be동사의 현재형
Present Simple: *Be*

p.16-17

A

1 are, You're 2 is, She's 3 is, It's
4 am, I'm 5 are, They're 6 are, We're

B

1 are not, aren't 2 are not, aren't
3 are not, aren't 4 is not, isn't
5 is not, isn't 6 is not, isn't
7 is not, isn't 8 are not, aren't
9 are not, aren't

C

1 Is Africa / it isn't 2 Are the boys / they are
3 Is this / it isn't 4 Am I / you are

D

1 They aren't[are not] 2 Are you
3 This computer isn't[is not]
4 Are your parents

UNIT 08 There is/are
There is/are

p.18-19

A

1 are 2 is 3 is 4 are 5 is 6 are
7 is 8 are 9 is

B

1 aren't 2 isn't 3 aren't 4 isn't 5 isn't
6 aren't 7 aren't 8 isn't 9 isn't

C

1 Are there / ⓐ 2 Is there / ⓐ
3 Is there / ⓑ 4 Are there / ⓑ
5 Is there / ⓐ 6 Are there / ⓐ
7 Are there / ⓐ 8 Are there / ⓑ
9 Is there / ⓑ

D

1 There is 2 There are
3 There isn't[is not] 4 Is there

UNIT 09 일반동사의 현재형 1
Present Simple 1

p.20-21

A

1 meets 2 jumps 3 washes 4 finishes
5 loves 6 knows 7 has 8 listens
9 wants 10 runs 11 jogs 12 teaches
13 misses 14 studies 15 cries 16 enjoys
17 does 18 fixes 19 comes

B

1 like 2 plays 3 goes 4 speak
5 wakes 6 closes 7 lives 8 read
9 smiles

C

1 fries 2 work 3 has 4 get 5 like
6 hunt 7 spends 8 has 9 go

D

1 does 2 studies 3 fly 4 rains

UNIT 10 일반동사의 현재형 2
Present Simple 2

p.22-23

A
1 sing 2 don't 3 doesn't 4 Do 5 Does
6 Do 7 don't 8 snow 9 don't

B
1 don't speak 2 doesn't have
3 doesn't walk 4 don't know
5 doesn't taste 6 doesn't read
7 don't wear 8 doesn't go 9 don't eat

C
1 Do, dance / you do 2 Do, like / they don't
3 Does, teach / he does
4 Does, bark / it doesn't

D
1 doesn't[does not] clean
2 don't[do not] travel
3 Do, know
4 Does, have

UNIT 11 Be동사 vs. 일반동사
Verbs in the Present Simple

p.24-25

A
1 go 2 has 3 Do 4 aren't 5 aren't
6 don't 7 isn't 8 Do, do 9 Are, am not

B
1 Is 2 Do 3 Are 4 Does 5 isn't[is not]
6 aren't[are not] 7 don't[do not]
8 doesn't[does not] 9 don't[do not]

C
1 doesn't 2 don't 3 study 4 Is 5 have
6 doesn't 7 aren't 8 Are 9 do

D
1 doesn't[does not] listen
2 don't[do not] change
3 Are they good students?
4 Do you watch

UNIT 12 장소를 나타내는 전치사
Prepositions of Place

p.26-27

A
1 in 2 at 3 above 4 under 5 and
6 me 7 of 8 from 9 behind

B
1 at 2 in 3 on 4 in 5 at 6 on 7 on
8 at 9 in

C
1 across from 2 between 3 in front of
4 behind 5 under

D
1 on Sejong Street
2 at every station
3 next to the bed
4 between the hospital and the bookstore

UNIT 13 시간을 나타내는 전치사
Prepositions of Time

p.28-29

A
1 on 2 at 3 on 4 for 5 during
6 until 7 to 8 after 9 before

B
1 at 2 at 3 X 4 on 5 in 6 X 7 in
8 on 9 X

C
1 for 2 until 3 after 4 from 5 during

D
1 for 30 minutes 2 after a meal
3 next week 4 at night, during the day

UNIT 14 형용사
Adjectives

p.30-31

A
1 That is a nice house.
2 I have an interesting book.
3 Is there anything special?
4 Soda is not good for your health.
5 My new neighbor is friendly.
6 That is a wonderful idea.
7 There is a white tiger at the zoo.
8 It is warm in spring.
9 The little girl has a lovely smile.

B
1 big 2 poor 3 wet 4 long 5 happy
6 wide 7 thick

C
1 full 2 heavy 3 old 4 cold

D
1 is warm 2 white roses 3 new coat
4 something delicious

UNIT 15 부사
Adverbs

p.32-33

A
1 bright 2 badly 3 quiet 4 careful
5 loud 6 well 7 sad 8 late
9 new

B
1 happily 2 fast 3 well 4 carefully
5 slowly 6 politely 7 perfectly 8 high
9 early

C
1 quickly 2 loudly 3 very 4 high
5 easily 6 early 7 pretty

D
1 fixes things easily 2 throws the ball fast
3 does well 4 get up late

UNIT 16 수량 형용사, 빈도부사
Quantifiers, Frequency Adverbs

p.34-35

A
1 much 2 a lot of 3 little 4 few
5 a little 6 a few 7 some 8 any
9 some

B
1 little 2 Few 3 a little

C
1 It is usually cold in December.
2 Do you often meet Judy?
3 I sometimes make mistakes.
4 She never drinks coffee at night.

D
1 little water 2 any friends
3 is always helpful 4 never tells