

Grammar **Mate** 2



ANSWER KEY

CHAPTER 01

Present Continuous

현재진행형

UNIT 01 현재진행형 Present Continuous

LET'S CHECK

p.13, 15

- A**
1 taking 2 reading 3 sitting 4 watching
5 lying 6 cooking 7 sleeping 8 cleaning
9 writing 10 eating 11 saying 12 smiling
13 dying 14 crying 15 riding 16 singing
17 cutting 18 studying 19 stopping

- B**
1 is snowing 2 is coming 3 am doing
4 is buying 5 are jumping 6 is tying
7 is putting 8 are playing 9 are running

- C**
1 isn't[is not] crying 2 aren't[are not] dancing
3 am not listening 4 isn't[is not] sitting
5 isn't[is not] sleeping 6 isn't[is not] running
7 aren't[are not] studying
8 isn't[is not] wearing 9 isn't[is not] cooking

- D**
1 Are, making 2 Are, enjoying
3 Are, going 4 Is, helping
5 Are, swimming 6 Are, laughing
7 Am, bothering 8 Is, flying
9 Are, waving

LET'S PRACTICE

p.16-17

- A**
1 meeting 2 drawing 3 putting 4 getting
5 trying 6 buying 7 driving 8 having
9 snowing 10 shopping 11 planning
12 diving 13 stopping 14 speaking
15 raining 16 mixing 17 winning

- B**
is reading / is lying / are swimming / is playing

- C**
1 Are, beating 2 Is, setting 3 is throwing

- D**
1 Are you 2 is not 3 running 4 taking
5 isn't 6 blowing

UNIT 02 현재시제 vs. 현재진행형 Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

LET'S CHECK

p.19

- A**
1 (1) goes (2) is going
2 (1) feed (2) am feeding
3 (1) help (2) are helping
4 (1) wears (2) is wearing

- B**
1 need 2 is drinking 3 Do you know
4 doesn't like 5 is practicing 6 want
7 has 8 are having

LET'S PRACTICE

p.20-21

- A**
1 at the moment 2 on Fridays
3 once a month 4 right now 5 today

- B**
1 isn't 2 Is 3 don't 4 aren't 5 doesn't
6 isn't 7 Are 8 is 9 Do

- C**
1 is sleeping 2 are jumping 3 plays
4 eat 5 is snowing 6 doesn't[does not] like
7 don't[do not] believe 8 isn't[is not] working
9 gets up

- D**
1 Do you believe 2 is drinking 3 likes
4 I love 5 washing 6 is knocking
7 meet 8 is not 9 Are

LET'S WRITE

p.22-23

- STEP 1**
1 are sitting 2 is fixing 3 am not doing
4 is pouring 5 Are you reading

STEP 2

- 6 I am looking out the window.
7 Sally is shopping on the Internet.
8 Tom is not cleaning his room.
9 Is Jessica talking on the phone
10 Is the doorbell ringing?

STEP 3

- 11 We are walking on the beach.
12 They are painting the ceiling.
13 She is cutting her fingernails.
14 People are lying on the grass.
15 You aren't[are not] telling the truth.
16 They aren't[are not] eating at a restaurant.
17 He isn't[is not] wearing a tie
18 Is the water boiling?
19 Am I walking too fast?
20 Are you asking me?

REVIEW TEST

p.24-25

- 1 ⑤ 2 ⑤ 3 is buying 4 aren't doing
5 Are you using 6 ④ 7 ④ 8 ① 9 ⑤
10 ⑤ 11 ② 12 ④ 13 ② 14 ④
15 are crossing 16 loves 17 Is he lying

해설

- 1 <단모음 + 단자음>으로 끝나는 동사는 자음을 한번 더 쓰고 -ing를 붙인다. ⑤ swim - swimming
2 -y로 끝나는 동사는 그대로 -ing를 붙인다. ⑤ study - studying
3 현재진행형은 「be동사의 현재형 + 동사원형-ing」이다.
4 현재진행형 부정문은 「be동사의 현재형 + not + 동사원형-ing」이다. are not은 aren't로 줄여 쓸 수 있다.
5 현재진행형 의문문은 「be동사의 현재형 + 주어 + 동사원형-ing?」이다.
6 ①②③⑤는 주어가 복수이므로 are가 알맞고, ④는 주어 이기 단수(Ann)이므로 is가 알맞다.
7 현재진행형 부정문은 「be동사의 현재형 + not + 동사원형-ing」이다.
8 know는 상태 동사이므로 현재진행형을 쓰지 않고 현재시제를 쓴다.
9 현재진행형과 가장 어울리는 시간 표현은 ⑤ at the moment(지금)이다.
10 반복적인 습관은 현재시제, 지금 하고 있는 일은 현재진행형으로 나타낸다.

- 11 상대방에게 지금 도서관에 가고 있는지를 묻고 있다. 현재진행형으로 묻고 답해야 하므로 각 빈칸에 알맞은 be동사는 ② Are - am이나.
12 want는 상태 동사이므로 현재진행형을 쓰지 않고 현재시제를 쓴다. ④ am wanting → want
13 right now는 현재진행형과 어울리는 시간 표현이다. ② check → am checking
14 지금 전철역을 찾고 있으므로 현재진행형을 사용한다. 주어가 I이므로 ④ am looking for가 알맞다.
15 현재진행형은 「be동사의 현재형 + 동사원형-ing」이다. 주어가 Two boys이므로 be동사는 are를 쓴다.
16 love는 상태 동사이므로 현재진행형을 쓰지 않고 현재시제를 쓴다. 주어가 3인칭 단수(My sister)이므로 loves가 알맞다.
17 현재진행형 의문문은 「be동사의 현재형 + 주어 + 동사원형-ing?」이고, -ie로 끝나는 동사는 ie를 y로 고치고 -ing를 붙인다. (lie → lying)

CHAPTER 02

Past Simple

과거시제

UNIT 03 Be동사의 과거형 Past Simple: Be

LET'S CHECK

p.29

- A**
1 wasn't 2 wasn't 3 were 4 was
5 was 6 were 7 were 8 weren't
9 wasn't

- B**
1 Was / he was 2 Was / it wasn't
3 Were / they weren't 4 Were / they were
5 Was / it wasn't 6 Was / he was
7 Were / I wasn't 8 Was / it was

LET'S PRACTICE

p.30-31

A

- 1 is 2 was 3 was 4 is 5 was
6 is 7 were 8 was, was 9 were, are

B

- 1 was, wasn't 2 weren't, were
3 was, wasn't

C

- 1 Alex was born in London.
2 This song wasn't[was not] popular.
3 The trees weren't[were not] tall.
4 There were some books on the desk.

D

- 1 Was he / he was 2 Were they / they were
3 Were Bill and Sue / they weren't
4 Was it / it was

UNIT 04 일반동사의 과거형 1

Past Simple 1

LET'S CHECK

p.33, 35

A

- 1 jumped 2 finished 3 laughed
4 watched 5 liked 6 danced 7 smiled
8 cried 9 tried 10 carried 11 played
12 stayed 13 enjoyed 14 stopped
15 dropped 16 planned 17 passed
18 wanted 19 shouted

B

- 1 (1) rains (2) rained 2 (1) study (2) studied
3 (1) arrives (2) arrived 4 (1) visit (2) visited

C

- 1 did 2 ate 3 got 4 went 5 had
6 put 7 saw 8 sat 9 slept 10 wrote
11 bought 12 caught 13 drank 14 drove
15 read 16 rode 17 ran 18 taught
19 broke

D

- 1 leave 2 meet 3 ring 4 send 5 sing
6 take 7 feel 8 wear 9 become 10 cut
11 fall 12 hit 13 know 14 build
15 make 16 sell 17 swim 18 lose
19 win

LET'S WRITE

p.36-37

A

- 1 gets 2 rose 3 study 4 felt 5 wrote
6 cooked 7 every day 8 last night
9 on Sundays

B

- 1 Janet wore a lovely hat
2 My mother drove me to school
3 My uncle had two dogs
4 The train left

C

- 1 won 2 swam 3 dropped 4 changed
5 became 6 bought 7 fell, cried

D

- heard / walked / saw / shouted / ran / called /
caught

UNIT 05 일반동사의 과거형 2

Past Simple 2

LET'S CHECK

p.39

A

- 1 didn't go 2 didn't finish 3 didn't like
4 didn't ring

B

- 1 Did, teach 2 Did, pass 3 Did, find
4 Did, go

LET'S WRITE

p.40-41

A

- 1 enjoyed 2 didn't 3 feel 4 drank
5 didn't 6 fell 7 had 8 didn't

B

- 1 (1) She didn't lose her car key yesterday.
(2) Did she lose her car key yesterday?
2 (1) They didn't move to a new house.
(2) Did they move to a new house?
3 (1) The school bus didn't arrive on time.
(2) Did the school bus arrive on time?

C

- 1 Did, break / he did 2 Did, walk / I didn't
3 Did, open / it didn't

D

- 1 like 2 Did 3 Did 4 get 5 didn't

LET'S WRITE

p.42-43

STEP 1

- 1 was 2 were 3 wasn't 4 weren't
5 Were

STEP 2

- 6 She bought a new car
7 Their son became an actor.
8 Did you come home by taxi?
9 We didn't meet him
10 Did Paul take these pictures?

STEP 3

- 11 We were in the sixth grade last year.
12 We went camping last weekend.
13 She cut the cake in half.
14 They drank tea after lunch.
15 The weather wasn't[was not] good
yesterday.
16 She didn't[did not] read my message.
17 We didn't[did not] stay at the hotel.
18 Was she late for school yesterday?
19 Did you sleep well last night?
20 Did you see the singer yesterday?

REVIEW TEST

p.44-45

- 1 ⑤ 2 ④ 3 ② 4 ④ 5 ② 6 ③
7 ② 8 ① 9 ③ 10 ② 11 it wasn't
12 they did 13 ③ 14 ⑤
15 He was a famous actor
16 Ryan dropped his new smartphone
17 Did you put this box

해설

- 1 <단모음 + 단자음>으로 끝나는 동사는 자음을 한번 더
쓰고 -ed를 붙인다. ⑤ plan - planned
2 ④ hit은 현재형과 과거형의 형태가 같다.
3 yesterday는 과거를 나타내고 주어가 단수(Jenny)이
므로 ② was가 알맞다. ⑤ didn't 뒤에는 동사원형이
와야하므로 형용사 angry 앞에는 쓸 수 없다.
4 last night은 과거를 나타내므로 ④ didn't study가
알맞다. ⑤ wasn't 뒤에는 동사를 쓸 수 없다.

- 5 yesterday는 과거를 나타내므로 run의 과거형인 ②
ran이 알맞다. ⑤의 didn't 뒤에는 동사원형을 써야 하
므로 didn't run으로 써야 알맞다.
6 ①②④⑤는 was, ③은 are의 과거형인 were가 알맞
다.
7 두 문장 모두 빈칸 뒤에 동사원형이 쓰였고 과거를 나
타내는 부사(구)가 쓰였으므로 ② did가 알맞다. ④⑤
뒤에는 동사가 올 수 없다.
8 was가 쓰였으므로 '지금'을 뜻하는 ① now는 알맞지
않다.
9 일반동사 과거형의 부정문은 'did not[didn't] + 동사
원형'이다.
10 일반동사 과거형의 의문문은 'Did + 주어 + 동사원
형?'이다.
11 Was로 묻고 주어가 the book이므로, 대답은 it을 주
어로 써서 No, it wasn't로 한다.
12 Did로 묻고 주어가 Paul and Jane이므로, 대답은
they를 주어로 써서 Yes, they did로 한다.
13 ③ last month는 과거를 나타내므로 buy의 과거형
인 bought를 써야 알맞다.
14 ⑤ two years ago는 과거를 나타내므로 are의 과거
형인 were를 써야 알맞다.
15 주어가 He이고 과거에 '~였다'의 의미이므로 is의
과거형인 was를 써서 나타낸다.
16 <단모음 + 단자음>으로 끝나는 동사는 자음을 한번
더 쓰고 -ed를 붙인다. (drop → dropped)
17 일반동사 과거형의 의문문은 'Did + 주어 + 동사원
형?'이다.

CHAPTER 03

Future Time 미래 표현

UNIT 06 미래 표현 1: Will

Future Time 1: Will

LET'S CHECK

p.49

- A**
1 won't 2 won't 3 will 4 won't 5 will
6 will 7 won't 8 won't 9 won't

- B**
1 Will, join 2 Will, do 3 Will, go
4 Will, be

LET'S PRACTICE p.50-51

- A**
1 will visit 2 will be 3 will miss 4 will do
5 will write 6 will sell 7 will rise

- B**
1 will be 2 will live 3 will come
4 won't[will not] leave 5 won't[will not] like
6 Will you be 7 Will Tina eat

- C**
1 Will, do / I will 2 Will, win / she won't
3 Will, leave / he won't

- D**
1 be 2 close 3 won't 4 have
5 Will you 6 will not

UNIT 07 미래 표현 2: Be going to Future Time 2: Be going to

LET'S CHECK p.53

- A**
1 are 2 are going to 3 study 4 going to
5 Are 6 to arrive 7 aren't 8 Are 9 have

- B**
1 are going to get 2 am going to cook
3 are going to take 4 is going to see
5 aren't[are not] going to travel
6 isn't[is not] going to start
7 Is he going to buy
8 Are you going to study
9 Are we going to wait

LET'S WRITE p.54-55

- A**
1 is going to rain 2 is going to mail
3 is going to eat 4 are going to take
5 is going to buy

- B**
1 isn't[is not] going to exercise
2 am going to wash
3 are going to study
4 is going to drink
5 isn't[is not] going to change
6 am not going to buy
7 is going to be
8 is going to wear
9 am going to call

- C**
1 Are, going to take / they aren't
2 Are, going to paint / they are
3 Is, going to wear / he isn't

LET'S WRITE p.56-57

- STEP 1**
1 will be 2 are going to meet
3 won't tell 4 Are you going to join
5 aren't going to travel

- STEP 2**
6 We will do our best.
7 He won't listen to me.
8 Will you go to the concert
9 I am going to learn Chinese
10 He is not going to quit his job.

- STEP 3**
11 People will travel into space
12 We will wait for him until 7 o'clock.
13 I will carry the suitcase for you.
14 I won't[will not] give up.
15 Will they arrive on time?
16 We are going to miss the school bus.
17 We are going to go on a field trip to the museum.
18 My brother is going to study law at university.
19 Susan isn't[is not] going to drink coffee this morning.
20 Is he going to give a speech tonight?

REVIEW TEST p.58-59

- 1 am going to 2 is not going to
3 Are you going to 4 ⑤ 5 ③ 6 ②
7 ④ 8 ⑤ 9 ② 10 ② 11 ④
12 runs → run 13 is → are
14 am going to ride 15 won't[will not] lose
16 Are they going to help

해설

- 1 「will + 동사원형」은 「be going to + 동사원형」으로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다. 주어가 I이므로 am going to가 알맞다.
2 will not은 be not going to로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다. 주어가 Jeff이므로 is not going to가 알맞다.
3 be going to의 의문문은 「Be동사 + 주어 + going to + 동사원형?」이다. 주어가 you이므로 Are you going to가 알맞다.
4 will 뒤에는 동사원형이 와야 하므로 ①②③④는 알맞지 않다. will의 부정문은 「will not[won't] + 동사원형」 형태이므로 ⑤는 맞는 문장이다.
5 미래의 일을 나타내는 의문문은 「Will + 주어 + 동사원형?」 또는 「Be동사 + 주어 + going to + 동사원형?」으로 나타낼 수 있다. ④⑤처럼 will과 going to는 함께 쓰지 않는다.
6 will의 부정문은 「will not[won't] + 동사원형」이다.
7 ①②③⑤는 「be going to + 동사원형」 형태로 쓰여 「~할 것이다, ~할 예정이다」의 의미이다. ④는 to 뒤에 명사가 쓰여 「~에 가고 있다」는 현재진행형의 의미이다.
8 두 문장 모두 be동사가 쓰였으므로 「be going to + 동사원형」 구문이 올 수 있다.
9 going to 앞에는 be동사(Is), 동사원형(take) 앞에는 will이 올 수 있다. 내용상 우산을 가져가겠다고 해야 자연스러우므로 ③ won't는 알맞지 않다.
10 ① won't not → won't, ③ Will → Are, ④ Are → Is, ⑤ sleeping → sleep으로 고쳐야 알맞다.
11 ④ 어제의 일을 묻고 있으므로 과거형을 써서 Did you meet him yesterday?으로 물어야 한다.
12 will 뒤에는 동사원형이 와야 하므로 runs는 run으로 고쳐야 알맞다.
13 Sumi and Jane은 복수이므로 is는 are로 고쳐야 알맞다.
14 주어가 I이므로 am going to ride로 나타낸다.
15 will의 부정문은 「will not[won't] + 동사원형」이다.
16 be going to의 의문문은 「Be동사 + 주어 + going

to + 동사원형?」이다. 주어가 they이므로 Are they going to help가 알맞다.

CHAPTER 04

Modal Verbs

조동사

UNIT 08 Can, May Can, May

LET'S CHECK p.63, 65

- A**
1 go 2 Can 3 fly 4 cannot use 5 play
6 Can he 7 answer 8 cannot 9 can't

- B**
1 can't 2 can 3 can't 4 can 5 can
6 can 7 can't 8 can 9 can't

- C**
1 may not 2 may 3 may not 4 may
5 may not 6 may not 7 may 8 may

- D**
1 ① 2 ③ 3 ① 4 ① 5 ③ 6 ①
7 ① 8 ③

LET'S PRACTICE p.66-67

- A**
1 can't change 2 can design 3 can't float

- B**
1 have a test 2 be late 3 be cold
4 break it 5 have the wrong address

- C**
1 Stella can speak two languages.
2 Jack may not be in his office.
3 I can't remember his name.
4 You may borrow my car.

D

- 1 We can't go hiking today.
- 2 This may be Dave's cellphone.
- 3 Can I close the window?
- 4 You may keep the change.

UNIT 09 Should, Must, Have to

Should, Must, Have to

LET'S CHECK

p.69, 71

A

- 1 shouldn't 2 shouldn't 3 should
- 4 shouldn't 5 shouldn't 6 shouldn't
- 7 should 8 should 9 shouldn't

B

- 1 must not 2 must 3 must 4 must not
- 5 must 6 must 7 must not 8 must
- 9 must not

C

- 1 has to 2 have to 3 has to 4 have to
- 5 has to 6 have to 7 has to 8 has to
- 9 have to

D

- 1 don't have to 2 don't have to
- 3 doesn't have to 4 don't have to
- 5 don't have to 6 don't have to
- 7 doesn't have to 8 doesn't have to
- 9 don't have to

LET'S PRACTICE

p.72-73

A

- 1 shouldn't go 2 shouldn't drink
- 3 should leave 4 shouldn't go
- 5 shouldn't stay 6 should put
- 7 shouldn't eat 8 should drive
- 9 should be

B

- 1 must wear 2 must not bring 3 must be

C

- 1 shouldn't 2 must not 3 doesn't have to
- 4 should 5 shouldn't 6 should
- 7 don't have to 8 has to 9 have to

D

- 1 finish 2 don't have to 3 have to
- 4 don't have to 5 swim 6 must not speak
- 7 water 8 must 9 has to

LET'S WRITE

p.74-75

STEP 1

- 1 can use 2 can't[cannot] live
- 3 Can[May] I ask 4 may not be 5 may go

STEP 2

- 6 You must not go there alone.
- 7 Sally has to take care of her brother.
- 8 Everyone must follow the rules.
- 9 Students don't have to bring their lunch.
- 10 You should eat more vegetables.

STEP 3

- 11 Can you play a musical instrument?
- 12 He may be Ann's boyfriend.
- 13 He may not agree with your plan.
- 14 Can[May] I use this printer?
- 15 Can you close the curtains?
- 16 You must[have to] dry-clean this shirt.
- 17 She must[has to] get off at the next stop.
- 18 You must not believe him.
- 19 We don't have to buy the tickets.
- 20 You should do your best for this exam.

REVIEW TEST

p.76-77

- 1 ③ 2 ③ 3 ③ 4 ④ 5 ①
- 6 has to keep 7 ② 8 ④ 9 ② 10 ②
- 11 ④ 12 ③ 13 shouldn't[should not]
- 14 don't have to 15 may 16 have to
- 17 must not

해설

- 1 '~할 수 없다'는 ③ cannot[can't]을 사용한다.
- 2 '~해야 한다, ~하는 것이 좋겠다'는 ③ should를 사용한다. 주어가 I이므로 ④ has to는 알맞지 않다.
- 3 can 뒤에는 동사원형이 와야 하므로 ③ swims well은 알맞지 않다.
- 4 ①②③⑤는 '~일지도 모른다'는 약한 추측, ④는 '~해도 좋다'는 허가의 뜻으로 쓰였다.
- 5 be good at은 '~을 잘한다'의 의미이므로 ① '그녀는

노래를 잘 할 수 있다'가 가장 알맞다.

- 6 '~해야 한다'는 뜻의 must는 have/has to로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다. 주어가 3인칭 단수(He)이므로 has to keep이 알맞다.
- 7 '~이 아닐지도 모른다'는 약한 추측은 may not을 사용한다.
- 8 상대방에게 '~해주시겠습니까?'라고 요청할 때는 'Would/Could/Will/Can you + 동사원형?'으로 나타낸다.
- 9 가방을 잃어버렸다는 상대방에게 분실물 보관소에 가 보라고 조언하는 내용이므로, '~해야 한다, ~하는 것이 좋겠다'는 의미의 ② should를 쓰는 것이 자연스럽다.
- 10 '~일지도 모른다'는 약한 추측은 ② may를 사용한다.
- 11 Can으로 물었으므로 ④는 No, you can't로 대답해야 알맞다.
- 12 ③ 조동사 must 뒤에는 동사원형인 clean이 와야 한다.
- 13 should의 부정형은 shouldn't[should not]이다.
- 14 '~할 필요가 없다'는 don't/doesn't have to를 사용한다.
- 15 '~일지도 모른다'는 약한 추측은 may를 사용한다.
- 16 '~해야 한다'는 must나 have/has to를 사용한다.
- 17 '~해서는 안 된다'는 금지의 뜻은 must not을 써서 나타낸다.

- 5 Whose 6 Who 7 Whose 8 Who
- 9 Who(m)

B

- 1 Who 2 Who(m) 3 Whose 4 Who
- 5 Whose 6 Who 7 Who(m) 8 Who(m)
- 9 Whose

C

- 1 Which 2 What 3 What 4 Which
- 5 What 6 Which 7 What 8 Which

D

- 1 Which dish 2 What kind
- 3 Which color 4 What size

LET'S PRACTICE

p.84-85

A

- 1 What 2 What 3 Which 4 Whose
- 5 Which 6 Whose 7 What 8 Who

B

- 1 Who 2 Which 3 Whose 4 Which
- 5 What

C

- 1 Who can 2 What did you
- 3 Whose gloves 4 Which do you

D

- 1 do you live with
- 2 friends are they
- 3 subject do you like
- 4 seat is hers

UNIT 11 의문사 2

Interrogatives 2

LET'S CHECK

p.87, 89

A

- 1 When 2 When 3 Where 4 Why
- 5 Why 6 When 7 When 8 Why
- 9 Where

B

- 1 Where 2 Why 3 Where 4 When

C

- 1 ① 2 ④ 3 ⑥ 4 ⑨ 5 ③ 6 ⑧ 7 ②

CHAPTER 05

Interrogatives

의문사

UNIT 10 의문사 1

Interrogatives 1

LET'S CHECK

p.81, 83

A

- 1 Who(m) 2 Whose 3 Who 4 Who(m)

- D**
- How much
 - How many
 - How many
 - How much
 - How many
 - How much
 - How many
 - How much
 - How many

LET'S PRACTICE p.90-91

- A**
- When
 - How
 - Why
 - How far
 - long
 - often
 - tall
 - much
 - many

- B**
- How many
 - How far
 - How much

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

- D**
- What time
 - Why
 - What day
 - What

LET'S WRITE p.92-93

- STEP 1**
- Who
 - What
 - Whose
 - Which
 - How

- STEP 2**
- What will happen next?
 - What does this word mean?
 - How far can you jump?
 - How often do you go swimming?
 - Where do you keep your pictures?

- STEP 3**
- What day is it today?
 - Who is the captain of the team?
 - What do you want for Christmas?
 - Where are they going?
 - How old is your sister?
 - How long is the Han River?
 - When did you finish your homework?
 - Why did they leave early?
 - How much money do you spend in a month?
 - How many hours did you sleep last night?

REVIEW TEST p.94-95

- ③
- ⑤
- ③
- When
- Where
- Who
- Why
- ③
- ⑤
- ⑩
- ⑤
- ⑤
- How tall is this building?
- What kind of music do you like?
- What subject
- Whose key
- How far

해설

- 저녁으로 '무엇(What)'을 먹었는지 묻고 있다.
- 정해진 대상 중에서 '어느(Which)' 고양이가 상대방의 것인지 묻고 있다.
- 교통수단은 ③ How로 묻는다.
- What time(몇 시)은 When(언제)으로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
- 여동생이 '어디에(Where)' 있는지 묻고 있다.
- '누가(Who)' 화분을 깬는지 묻고 있다.
- 이유는 Why(왜)로 묻는다.
- ①②④⑤는 How(어떤, 어떻게), ③은 What(무엇)이 알맞다.
- 첫 번째 문장은 ①②⑤, 두 번째 문장은 ⑤만 가능하다.
- ① 의문사 의문문은 Yes/No로 대답할 수 없다. ② '너는 쇼핑물에 어떻게 가니?' ③ '너희 어머니는 무슨 일을 하시니?' ④ '그녀는 커피를 얼마나 자주 마시니?' ⑤ '중국의 만리장성은 얼마나 길니까?'
- ⑤ 이름을 물을 때는 What(무엇)을 사용한다.
- ⑤ '몇 번'인지 횟수를 물을 때는 How many times로 묻는다.
- be동사가 있는 문장은 「의문사 + be동사 + 주어 ~?」 형태로 쓴다.
- '어떤 종류의 ~'는 「What kind of + 명사」로 나타내고, 뒤에는 의문문 어순을 따른다.
- '무슨 ~'은 「What + 명사」로 묻는다.
- '누구의 ~'는 「Whose + 명사」로 묻는다.
- 거리는 How far로 묻는다.

CHAPTER 06 Comparisons 비교

UNIT 12 비교급 Comparatives

LET'S CHECK p.99

- A**
- smaller
 - bigger
 - more famous
 - easier
 - more difficult
 - longer
 - busier
 - sweeter
 - hotter
 - cheaper
 - more expensive
 - warmer
 - colder
 - higher
 - luckier
 - better
 - worse
 - more
 - less

- B**
- larger
 - prettier
 - thinner
 - more comfortable
 - better
 - more beautifully
 - more safely
 - earlier
 - worse

LET'S PRACTICE p.100-101

- A**
- smaller than
 - longer than
 - thicker than

- B**
- Oranges are sweeter than lemons.
 - Gold is more expensive than silver.
 - Egypt is hotter than Korea.
 - Snails move more slowly than turtles.

- C**
- earlier
 - wider
 - more
 - better
 - younger
 - happier
 - more popular
 - mine
 - do

- D**
- more
 - worse
 - less
 - more

UNIT 13 최상급 Superlatives

LET'S CHECK p.103

- A**
- hardest
 - biggest
 - most famous
 - easiest
 - smallest
 - most beautiful
 - prettiest
 - smartest
 - hottest
 - coldest
 - highest
 - funniest
 - cheapest
 - most delicious
 - deepest
 - busiest
 - best
 - most
 - least

- B**
- shortest
 - strongest
 - latest
 - thinnest
 - happiest
 - most difficult
 - worst

LET'S PRACTICE p.104-05

- A**
- the cheapest
 - the nicest
 - the best
 - the happiest
 - the tallest
 - the most exciting
 - the worst
 - the funniest
 - The longest

- B**
- the biggest
 - the shortest
 - the most expensive

- C**
- oldest
 - cleverer
 - cleverest
 - most
 - best
 - less
 - easier
 - busiest
 - more

- D**
- better
 - than
 - bigger
 - the best
 - most wonderful
 - nicest
 - most
 - fastest
 - the oldest

LET'S WRITE p.106-107

- STEP 1**
- colder than
 - thinner than
 - the longest
 - the most popular
 - harder than

- STEP 2**
- An airplane is faster than a train.
 - She has more free time than me.
 - is much more dangerous than a cat.
 - History is the most interesting subject
 - It is the best idea of the year.

STEP 3

- 11 The sun is brighter than the moon.
- 12 My father is busier than my mother.
- 13 Bill is more diligent than Mike.
- 14 This website is more helpful than that book.
- 15 It is the oldest computer in the office.
- 16 Julie is the prettiest girl in the class.
- 17 The science test was the most difficult of all the tests.
- 18 He was the greatest inventor in history.
- 19 He is the best swimmer in Korea.
- 20 I got the worst score in math.

REVIEW TEST

p.109-110

- 1 ⑤ 2 ② 3 ③ 4 earlier
- 5 more expensive 6 ④ 7 ③ 8 ②
- 9 ③ 10 shorter than 11 the longest
- 12 ④ 13 more well → better
- 14 stronger → strongest
- 15 more diligent than 16 worse than
- 17 the coldest month

해설

- 1 2음절 이상이면 more, most를 붙인다. ⑤ famous - more famous - most famous
- 2 than 앞에는 비교급이 와야 하므로 soft의 비교급인 ② softer가 알맞다.
- 3 the 뒤에는 최상급이 와야 하므로 fast의 최상급인 ③ fastest가 알맞다.
- 4 아버지가 1시간 더 일찍 일어났으므로 early의 비교급인 earlier를 써야 알맞다.
- 5 장갑이 5,000원 더 비싸므로 expensive의 비교급인 more expensive를 써야 알맞다.
- 6 '~보다 더 ...한'은 「비교급(thicker) + than」으로 나타낸다. 비교의 대상이 '내 것'이므로 mine을 쓴다.
- 7 than 앞에는 비교급(prettier), the 뒤에는 최상급 (smartest)이 와야 한다.
- 8 '훨씬 더 ~한'은 「much/still/far/even/a lot + 비교급」으로 나타낸다. ② very는 비교급 앞에 쓸 수 없다.
- 9 Judy는 47kg이고 Tom은 55kg이므로 ③은 일치하지 않는다.
- 10 Toy Story 4의 상영시간이 The Lion King보다 더 짧으므로 「비교급 + than」 구문을 이용해 shorter than을 쓴다.

- 11 Aladdin의 상영시간이 셋 중 가장 길기 때문에 「the + 최상급」 구문을 이용해 the longest를 쓴다.
- 12 ④ clean의 비교급은 cleaner이다.
- 13 well의 비교급은 better이다.
- 14 '~ 중에 가장 ...한'은 「the + 최상급(strongest)」으로 나타낸다.
- 15 '~보다 더 ...한'은 「비교급(more diligent) + than」으로 나타낸다.
- 16 bad의 비교급은 worse이므로 worse than이 알맞다.
- 17 '가장 추운 달'은 cold의 최상급을 써서 the coldest month로 나타낸다.

CHAPTER 07

Types of Sentences

문장의 종류

UNIT 14 명령문, 제안문

Imperatives, Suggestions

LET'S CHECK

p.113

A

- 1 Put 2 feed 3 Be 4 jump 5 wake

B

- 1 Let's 2 Let's not 3 Let's 4 Let's not
- 5 Let's not 6 Let's 7 Let's

LET'S PRACTICE

p.114-115

A

- 1 Turn 2 wait 3 be 4 Don't read 5 Call
- 6 get 7 Don't park 8 help 9 Don't make

B

- 1 or 2 and 3 or 4 and 5 or 6 or
- 7 and

C

- 1 cross the road 2 cook something
- 3 wash them 4 have a party 5 drive softly

D

- 1 Be careful 2 Let's 3 Don't be 4 don't
- 5 watch 5 Let's not 6 we 7 going

UNIT 15 감탄문, 부가 의문문

Exclamations, Tag questions

LET'S CHECK

p.117, 119

A

- 1 How 2 What 3 How 4 What 5 How
- 6 What 7 How 8 How 9 What

B

- 1 How well he plays basketball!
- 2 What an expensive watch this is!
- 3 How delicious this cake is!
- 4 What long hair she has!

C

- 1 isn't 2 isn't 3 can't 4 doesn't
- 5 didn't 6 isn't it 7 isn't it 8 will 9 shall

D

- 1 ⑧ 2 ① 3 ① 4 ⑧ 5 ③
- 6 ⑥ 7 ① 8 ⑨ 9 ④

LET'S PRACTICE

p.120-121

A

- 1 How lazy 2 What a huge 3 How happy

B

- 1 What a big truck he drives!
- 2 How funny the clown looks!
- 3 What an old tree that is!
- 4 How beautifully you sing!

C

- 1 aren't we 2 are they 3 isn't he
- 4 can you 5 does she 6 didn't he
- 7 can't we 8 will you 9 shall we

D

- 1 you are 2 How 3 pretty eyes
- 4 good coffee 5 don't you 6 isn't it
- 7 aren't they 8 will you 9 shall we

LET'S WRITE

p.122-123

STEP 1

- 1 Wait 2 Be polite 3 Don't forget
- 4 Let's go 5 ordering

STEP 2

- 6 Let's have lunch together.
- 7 What a lovely smile she has!
- 8 How cold it is today!
- 9 The test was easy, wasn't it?
- 10 Don't play that game too much.

STEP 3

- 11 Be kind to others.
- 12 Don't stay in the sun too long.
- 13 Don't take pictures inside the museum.
- 14 Let's meet after school.
- 15 Let's not waste time.
- 16 What nice neighbors they are!
- 17 What an exciting game this is!
- 18 How peaceful this town is!
- 19 He was a great painter, wasn't he?
- 20 They didn't go to the concert, did they?

REVIEW TEST

p.124-125

- 1 ④ 2 ③ 3 ③ 4 ① 5 isn't he
- 6 doesn't it 7 ④ 8 ② 9 ① 10 ③
- 11 ③ 12 ⑤
- 13 What a beautiful day it is!
- 14 Don't feed the fish 15 Let's not fight
- 16 How close

해설

- 1 명사구 a handsome guy를 강조하는 감탄문이므로 ④ What으로 시작한다.
- 2 너무 빨리 걷는다고 했으므로 '천천히 걸어라'의 의미가 적절하다. 긍정 명령문은 동사원형으로 시작하고, 명령문 앞, 뒤에는 please를 붙일 수 있다.
- 3 You are로 시작하므로 부가 의문문은 ③ aren't you?가 알맞다.
- 4 「Let's + 동사원형」과 비슷한 표현으로는 「Why don't we + 동사원형?」과 「How about + 동사원형-ing?」가 있다.
- 5 The man is로 시작하므로 부가 의문문은 isn't he?가 알맞다.
- 6 Your school has로 시작하므로 부가 의문문은

doesn't it?이 알맞다.

7 부정 명령문은 동사원형 앞에 don't를 쓴다. You live
로 시작하는 문장의 부가 의문문은 don't you?가 알
맞다.

8 '~해라, 그러면 ...할 것이다'는 '명령문 + and', '~해
라, 그렇지 않으면 ...할 것이다'는 '명령문 + or'로 나
타낸다.

9 ② Not → Don't, ③ Let's studies → Let's study,
④ Let's don't → Let's not, ⑤ Isn't → Don't로 고
쳐야 알맞다.

10 ① How the boy happy is! → How happy the
boy is!, ② is it → it is, ④ What → How, ⑤ How
→ What으로 고쳐야 알맞다.

11 ③ He was로 시작하므로 부가 의문문은 wasn't
he?가 알맞다.

12 '~하는 것이 어때?'는 'Why don't we + 동사원
형?' 또는 'How about + 동사원형-ing?'로 나타
낸다. 따라서 ⑤ eating → eat으로 고쳐야 알맞다.

13 What으로 시작하는 감탄문은 'What + a/an + 형
용사 + 명사 + 주어 + 동사!' 형태로 쓴다.

14 부정 명령문은 'Don't + 동사원형' 형태이다.

15 '~하지 말자'는 'Let's not + 동사원형' 형태이다.

16 형용사 close를 강조하는 감탄문이므로 How로 시
작한다.

WORKBOOK

UNIT 01 현재진행형 Present Continuous

p.4-5

- A
- 1 is sleeping 2 isn't[is not] doing
 - 3 isn't[is not] singing 4 is wearing
 - 5 are shaking 6 isn't[is not] washing
 - 7 isn't[is not] eating 8 are studying
 - 9 aren't[are not] sitting

- B
- 1 Are, lying 2 Are, swimming 3 Is, snowing

- C
- 1 shaving 2 cutting 3 running
 - 4 speaking 5 is not 6 are 7 Are they
 - 8 reading 9 Are

- D
- 1 Are you waiting 2 is getting 3 are dying
 - 4 isn't[is not] paying

UNIT 02 현재시제 vs. 현재진행형 Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

p.6-7

- A
- 1 (1) right now (2) once a month
 - 2 (1) often (2) at the moment

- B
- 1 study 2 is playing 3 gets 4 speak
 - 5 is eating 6 has 7 love 8 are riding
 - 9 wears

- C
- 1 don't 2 Do 3 isn't 4 Does 5 doesn't
 - 6 are 7 running 8 don't 9 isn't

- D
- 1 wants 2 Are you cleaning
 - 3 isn't[is not] using 4 are having

UNIT 03 Be동사의 과거형 Past Simple: Be

p.8-9

- A
- 1 wasn't 2 were 3 wasn't 4 Were
 - 5 were 6 were 7 was 8 Was 9 weren't

- B
- 1 Were they / they weren't
 - 2 Were you / I was
 - 3 Was your mother / she was
 - 4 Was the food / it wasn't

- C
- 1 was 2 are 3 Were 4 Is 5 was
 - 6 was 7 is

- D
- 1 The eggs weren't[were not]
 - 2 Was the math test
 - 3 Were you
 - 4 We weren't[were not]

UNIT 04 일반동사의 과거형 1 Past Simple 1

p.10-11

- A
- 1 helped 2 closed 3 arrived 4 studied
 - 5 tried 6 played 7 stopped 8 dropped
 - 9 planned 10 came 11 built 12 caught
 - 13 did 14 ate 15 heard 16 left
 - 17 made 18 ran 19 wrote

- B
- 1 (1) cry (2) cried 2 (1) go (2) went
 - 3 (1) meet (2) met 4 (1) reads (2) read

- C
- 1 called 2 ate 3 set 4 taught 5 bought
 - 6 swam 7 carried 8 saw 9 passed

- D
- 1 lived 2 drove 3 stopped 4 made

UNIT 05 일반동사의 과거형 2 Past Simple 2

p.12-13

- A
- 1 didn't see 2 didn't hear 3 didn't eat
 - 4 didn't start 5 didn't sleep 6 didn't do
 - 7 didn't bring 8 didn't come 9 didn't leave

- B
- 1 Did, fall / it didn't 2 Did, lose / she did
 - 3 Did, send / he did 4 Did, go / they didn't

- C
- 1 Did she call 119 this morning?
 - 2 I didn't[did not] meet my friend last weekend.
 - 3 Did they study for a test last week?
 - 4 You didn't[did not] wash the dishes after dinner.
- D
- 1 didn't[did not] take 2 Did you bring
 - 3 Did Amy and Ted join 4 didn't[did not] start

UNIT 06 미래 표현 1: Will Future Time 1: Will

p.14-15

- A
- 1 will be 2 Will 3 go 4 be 5 have
 - 6 won't 7 they finish 8 arrive 9 will get

- B
- 1 will leave 2 won't[will not] be
 - 3 won't[will not] go 4 Will, invite
 - 5 will work 6 won't[will not] buy
 - 7 won't[will not] forgive
 - 8 Will, be 9 Will, join

- C
- 1 will make 2 will do 3 will buy

- D
- 1 will answer 2 won't[will not] go
 - 3 will be 4 Will they pass

UNIT 07 미래 표현 2: Be going to Future Time 2: Be going to

p.16-17

- A
- 1 is going to wear 2 am going to skip
 - 3 is going to call 4 are going to go
 - 5 is going to buy 6 am going to stay
 - 7 is going to find

B

- 1 Their new album is going to be
- 2 We are not going to go
- 3 Are they going to meet
- 4 Are the children going to have

C

- 1 are going 2 to sleep 3 are
- 4 is going 5 are not going
- 6 isn't 7 Are you going 8 Are 9 going

D

- 1 am going to be
- 2 is going to take care of
- 3 aren't[are not] going to play
- 4 Are you going to wear

UNIT 08 Can, May
Can, May

p.18-19

A

- 1 see 2 be 3 can call 4 go 5 Can
- 6 can 7 cannot 8 I read 9 may not leave

B

- 1 허가 2 추측 3 허가 4 능력 5 능력
- 6 허가 7 요청 8 추측 9 능력

C

- 1 May I borrow 2 Can you spell
- 3 May I turn on

D

- 1 Can you draw 2 may move
- 3 Can[May] I eat 4 can't[may not] bring

UNIT 09 Should, Must, Have to
Should, Must, Have to

p.20-21

A

- 1 shouldn't eat 2 shouldn't play
- 3 should stay 4 should see 5 should go
- 6 shouldn't believe 7 should get
- 8 should be 9 should study

B

- 1 must arrive 2 must not cross
- 3 must not smoke 4 must not forget
- 5 must wear 6 must not swim
- 7 must take 8 must be, must not make

C

- 1 have to 2 has to 3 don't have to
- 4 has to 5 doesn't have to 6 have to
- 7 don't have to

D

- 1 Should I help her?
- 2 You must not drink this water.
- 3 Do we have to finish this
- 4 Natalie doesn't have to take the test.

UNIT 10 의문사 1
Interrogatives 1

p.22-23

A

- 1 What 2 What 3 What 4 Who
- 5 Whose 6 Whom 7 Which 8 Whose
- 9 Which

B

- 1 Whose 2 What 3 Which 4 Who
- 5 What 6 Which 7 Whose

C

- 1 Whose turn 2 Who can speak
- 3 Who(m) will you 4 Which do you

D

- 1 Who(m) did you invite 2 What food
- 3 Which room 4 Whose lunchbox

UNIT 11 의문사 2
Interrogatives 2

p.24-25

A

- 1 Where 2 How 3 Why 4 Where
- 5 When 6 Why 7 How 8 much 9 far

B

- 1 How long 2 How 3 How far
- 4 How old 5 How many 6 How much
- 7 How often

C

- 1 Where did you 2 Why are you
- 3 How do they 4 How, often does he

D

- 1 Where was he
- 2 How did they get
- 3 What time do you get up
- 4 How many days

UNIT 12 비교급
Comparatives

p.26-27

A

- 1 darker 2 fatter 3 larger 4 richer
- 5 busier 6 higher 7 thinner
- 8 more delicious 9 worse 10 less
- 11 more 12 lazier 13 more important
- 14 cleaner 15 warmer 16 happier
- 17 more famous 18 safer 19 prettier

B

- 1 more expensive than 2 faster than
- 3 heavier than 4 more beautiful than
- 5 hotter than 6 sweeter than
- 7 more careful than 8 brighter than
- 9 more dangerous than

C

- 1 easier 2 more tired 3 older 4 better
- 5 more 6 less 7 earlier 8 mine
- 9 much

D

- 1 bigger than 2 more difficult than
- 3 more slowly 4 worse than

UNIT 13 최상급
Superlatives

p.28-29

A

- 1 softest 2 saddest 3 deepest
- 4 easiest 5 strongest 6 most difficult
- 7 cheapest 8 most beautiful
- 9 fattest 10 hottest
- 11 most interesting 12 largest
- 13 most expensive 14 happiest
- 15 smallest 16 best 17 worst
- 18 most 19 least

B

- 1 the richest 2 the heaviest
- 3 the smallest 4 the most famous
- 5 the wisest 6 the most expensive
- 7 the prettiest 8 the most dangerous
- 9 the highest

C

- 1 darker 2 higher 3 worst 4 laziest
- 5 funnier 6 best 7 sharper 8 most
- 9 most diligent

D

- 1 the best 2 the hottest
- 3 the slowest 4 the most serious

UNIT 14 명령문, 제안문
Imperatives, Suggestions

p.30-31

A

- 1 Feed 2 Be 3 Don't 4 not run
- 5 sing 6 not 7 not play 8 meet 9 or

B

- 1 Please don't do that again.
- 2 Don't be shy.
- 3 Let's not take a walk.
- 4 Let's not change our plans.

C

- 1 go 2 say 3 walk 4 Be 5 look

D

- 1 be 2 don't make 3 Let's buy
4 Let's not wake

UNIT 15

감탄문, 부가 의문문

Exclamations, Tag Questions

p.32-33

A

- 1 How 2 What 3 How 4 What 5 How
6 What 7 How 8 How 9 What

B

- 1 How well Andy paints!
2 How handsome the actor is!
3 What an old house it is!
4 What happy children they are!

C

- 1 is it 2 doesn't he 3 aren't they
4 are we 5 didn't you 6 does she
7 can't she 8 will you 9 shall we

D

- 1 What a sad story
2 How well
3 was boring, wasn't it
4 don't live here, do they

MEMO