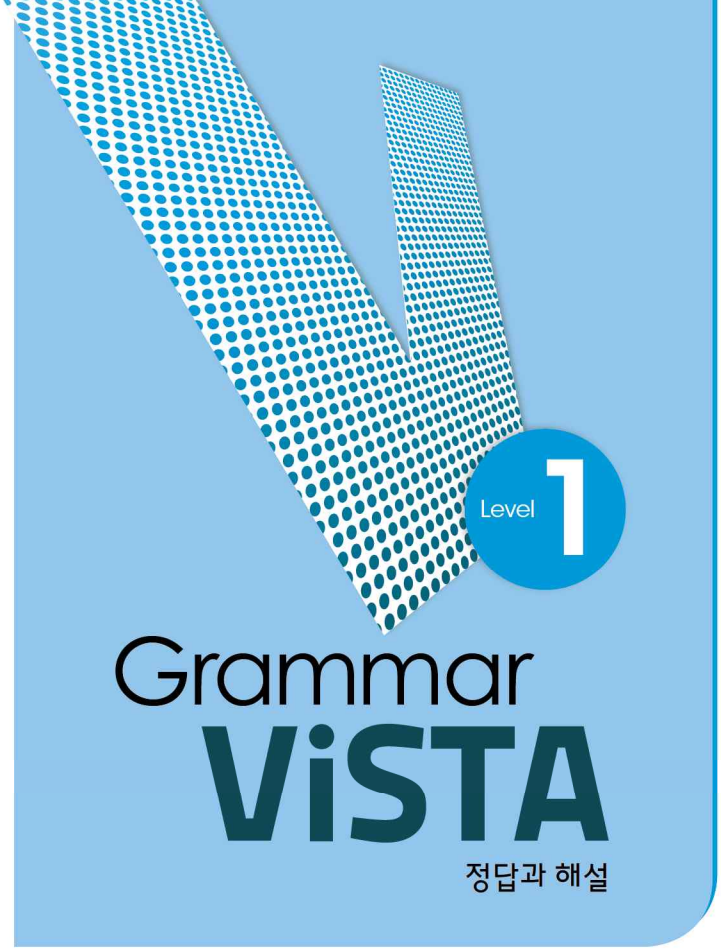

● 본 교재 ● workbook

Chapter 01 be동사와 인칭대명사

GP Practice 01 be동사
GP Practice 02 There is / are 구문 p. 13

A
1 is 2 was 3 are
4 is 5 were

B
1 is, ~이다 2 was, ~이었다
3 are, ~에 있다 4 were, ~에 있었다

C
1 The child is
2 They were tired
3 There was a clock

D
1 are / 2인칭, are
2 was / 단수, was
3 are / are, 복수명사
4 O / They're

GP Practice 03 be동사 부정문
GP Practice 04 be동사 의문문 p. 15

A
1 Is 2 aren't 3 Were
4 I'm not 5 Was

B
1 am not 2 isn't 3 aren't
4 wasn't 5 weren't

C
1 The kitten is not
2 Was my wallet
3 Is your room, isn't

D
1 are not, aren't / be동사 + not
2 Was it / Be동사 + 주어 ~?
3 he / 대명사
4 Is / Is

GP Practice 05 인칭대명사 p. 17

A
1 yours 2 Its 3 us
4 her 5 She

B
1 them 2 it
3 We 4 His

C
1 are mine
2 His cell phone
3 their nests

D
1 I / 나는, 주격, I
2 her / 그녀의, 소유격, her
3 mine / 나의 것, 소유대명사, mine
4 O / 목적격, them

Grammar & Writing p. 18

A
1 Is Mexican food hot
2 Was the weather good
3 His room has a round window
4 The black cat isn't ours
5 There was a letter on the table
6 they can swim very well

B
1 We like her cooking
2 golden ax is not mine
3 Was my umbrella
4 There were a lot of people
5 Are the peaches fresh
6 He isn't in front of the computer

C
1 There was, There is
2 There was, There are
3 There was, There are
4 There was, There are

D
1 Is, isn't, is in the kitchen
2 Are there, there are, There are
3 Was, he wasn't, was a student

Actual Test p. 20

1 ③ 2 ④ 3 ② 4 ① 5 ④ 6 ⑤ 7 ④ 8 ④ 9 ② 10 ② 11 ① 12 They were at the bus stop 13 I am not good at 14 his, his, it 15 your pen 16 ⑤ 17 ③ 18 ② 19 ③ 20 Am 21 weren't 22 Were your cousins at the party 23 There is not a big zoo 24 ⓑ, ⓒ 25 Is the chicken salad delicious 26 Minji and I were not (weren't) in Seoul last week 27 Are there two cushions on the sofa 28 is 29 Is → Was, 과거, 과거형 30 I → me, 목적격, you and me 31 The cook wasn't popular then

1 주어가 3인칭 단수이고 now는 현재시제를 의미하므로 is를 씀.
2 주어가 1인칭 단수이고 last week은 과거시제를 의미하므로 was를 씀.
3 Tom and I는 1인칭 복수(we)이므로 are나 were가 가능함.
4 전치사 to(~에게) 뒤에 목적격을 사용함.
5 be동사 의문문이고 be동사가 were일 때 주어는 2인칭 단복수와 모든 복수 주어를 사용함.
6 '누구의 것'을 의미하는 소유대명사를 사용해야 하는데 us는 we의 목적격임.
7 Minju's book은 '민주의 책'이므로 her book을 의미함.
8 ④는 주어가 3인칭 단수(your mom)이므로 Is, 나머지는 Are (are)이다.
9 3인칭 단수(the cotton candy) 주어는 is / was를 사용함. [there are / were + 복수명사]
10 '그 색'은 '지갑의 색'을 의미하므로 지갑(a wallet)의 소유격 its를 사용함.
11 am not은 줄임말이 없고 I am not을 I'm not으로 줄이는 것은 가능함.
12 [3인칭 복수 주어 + were + 장소 표현]은 '~에 있었다'이다.
13 be동사 부정문 [주어 + be동사 + not]
14 '그의 컴퓨터' → his computer, '그의 것' → his, '그것을' → it(computer)
15 소유대명사는 [소유격 + 명사]로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다. [yours = your pen]
16 주어가 3인칭 복수(Sam and Suji)이므로 were가 맞음.
17 ① Was → Were ② No, Ann isn't. → No, she isn't. ④ Were → Was ⑤ Is → Are
18 ② You and I was → You and I were
19 be동사 부정문 [주어 + be동사 + not]
20 현재시제 be동사의 의문문은 [Be동사(Am, Are, Is) + 주어 ~?]이고 주어가 I이므로 be동사는 Am을 씀.
21 be동사 과거형(were)으로 질문하면 [Yes. 주어 + were.] 또는 [No, 주어 + weren't.]로 대답함.
22 과거시제 be동사의 의문문은 [Be동사(Was, Were) + 주어 ~?]이고 주어가 your cousins이므로 be동사는 were를 씀.
23 [There isn't + 단수명사]는 '~가 없다'이다.
24 ⓑ he was → they were, ⓒ they are → we are
25 be동사 의문문 [Be동사 + 주어 ~?]
26 be동사 부정문 [주어 + be동사 + not]
27 [There + is / are] 의문문은 [Is / Are + there ~?]이다.
28 모든 주어가 3인칭 단수이고 now는 현재시제를 의미하므로 공통으로 들어갈 말은 is이다.
29 last year은 과거를 나타내므로 be동사의 과거형을 사용함.
30 '너와 나를'은 목적격이므로 you and me를 써야 함.
31 과거시제 be동사의 부정문 [주어 + was / were + not]

Grammar Mapping p. 24

① am (was) ② are (were) ③ is (was)
④ are (were) ⑤ not ⑥ Be동사 ⑦ his
⑧ its ⑨ us ⑩ you ⑪ her ⑫ them
⑬ mine ⑭ hers ⑮ theirs ⑯ 단수
⑰ 복수

Chapter 02 일반동사

GP Practice 06 일반동사
GP Practice 07 일반동사 현재형 p. 27

A
1 sleep 2 comes 3 buys
4 does 5 get

B
1 eat 2 has 3 brushes
4 picks up 5 plants

C
1 has many beaches
2 goes jogging
3 plays chess

D
1 visits / 단수, 동사원형(e)s
2 O / 복수, 동사원형
3 finishes / 동사원형es
4 cries / y 대신 ies

GP Practice 08 일반동사 과거형 p. 29

A
1 read 2 thought 3 put
4 left 5 saw

B
1 rained 2 sent 3 practiced
4 lost 5 had

C
1 stopped 2 slept 3 grew

D
1 bought / 불규칙 변화
2 lived / 과거형, 동사원형 + -d
3 cut / 과거형, 불규칙 변화
4 studied / 규칙, y 대신 ied

GP Practice 09 일반동사 부정문 p. 31

A
1 doesn't 2 don't 3 didn't

4 didn't **5** like

B
1 doesn't like **2** didn't wear
3 didn't play **4** don't sleep
5 doesn't ride

C
1 don't laugh **2** doesn't eat
3 didn't go

D
1 don't write / don't
2 doesn't drink / doesn't
3 didn't drive / didn't
4 didn't get / 동사원형

GP Practice 10 일반동사 의문문 p. 33

A
1 Does **2** Do **3** Did
4 Do **5** like

B
1 Did, make, it did
2 Does, read, she does
3 Do, play, they don't

C
1 Does he snore
2 Do they live
3 Did the train arrive

D
1 Do you know / Do(es) + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?
2 Does / Does
3 Did / Did
4 need / 원형

Grammar & Writing p. 34

A
1 Daniel made sandwiches
2 Did you see my painting
3 I didn't miss the plane for
4 Does she practice the violin
5 A shark lays her eggs
6 doesn't drink cold water

B
1 doesn't eat carrots
2 Did they learn yoga
3 I prepared a party
4 brushes his teeth
5 He didn't choose Mary
6 Does your mom have a job

C
1 didn't know
2 don't breathe
3 doesn't wear

D
1 Did, visit
2 didn't, caught
3 go, didn't, went
4 No, didn't, ate
5 Yes, did, arrived

Actual Test p. 36

1 ⑤ **2** ① **3** ③ **4** ④ **5** ③ **6** ② **7** ① **8** ③ **9** ④ **10** ③ **11** we do **12** I didn't **13** ⑤ **14** ③ **15** ④ **16** Do, cook **17** didn't take **18** Did, did **19** goes around **20** didn't watch the TV show **21** ⑤ **22** ② **23** ③ **24** it doesn't rain in winter **25** Did you buy a Halloween costume **26** didn't cry **27** left, leaves **28** ② **29** read → reads, 단수, 동사원형(e)s **30** saved → save, 동사원형 **31** Does Sam drink milk every morning

1 drink의 3인칭 단수형은 drinks이다.
2 read[ri:d]의 과거형은 read[red]로 스펠링은 같지만 발음이 달라진다.
3 동사가 takes이므로 주어는 3인칭 단수이다.
4 일반동사 과거형의 부정문 [didn't + 동사원형]
5 일반동사 현재형 의문문 중 주어가 3인칭 단수일 경우 [Does + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?]이다.
6 [Do + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?] 의문문에서 3인칭 단수 주어는 불가하다.
7 일반동사 과거형 의문문 [Did + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?]
8 Peter and Jack은 3인칭 복수이므로 대답은 Yes, they do. / No, they don't.
9 ④는 Does로 [Does + 3인칭 단수 + 동사원형 ~?]의 형식을 취하고 나머지는 Do이다.
10 two hours ago는 과거형과 쓰는 표현이고 every day는 현재형과 쓰는 표현임.
11 your aunt and you는 2인칭 복수이고 현재형 의문문이므로 대답은 Yes, we do. / No, we don't.
12 you는 2인칭 단수이고 과거형 의문문이므로 대답은 Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
13 주어가 3인칭 단수인 일반동사 현재형 부정문은 [doesn't + 동사원형]이다.
14 일반동사 과거형 의문문 [Did + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?]
15 ④ 주어가 3인칭 단수인 일반동사 현재형 부정문 [doesn't + 동사원형], goes → go로 바꿔야 함.
16 every Sunday는 현재형과 쓰는 표현임. 주어가 3인칭 복수인 일반동사 현재형 의문문은 [Do + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?]이다.
17 yesterday는 과거형과 쓰는 표현이고, 일반동사 과거형 부정문은 [didn't + 동사원형]이다.
18 last winter는 과거형과 쓰는 표현이고 일반동사 과거형 의문문은 [Did + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?]이다. 3인칭 단수가 주어인 과거형 부정문은 [did + not + 동사원형]이다.
19 지구가 태양을 도는 것은 일반적 사실이므로 현재형을 씀. [3인칭 단수 주어 + 동사원형(e)s]
20 last night는 과거형과 쓰는 표현임. 일반동사 과거형 부정문은 [didn't + 동사원형]이다.
21 yesterday는 과거형과 쓰는 표현임. 일반동사 과거형 의문문 [Did + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?], Does → Did로 바꿔야 함.
22 ① went → go ③ wasn't → didn't ④ didn't → wasn't ⑤ swim → swims or swam
23 ③은 '~하다'의 일반동사이고 나머지는 일반동사 부정문이나 의문문 만들 때 사용하는 조동사 do이다.
24 주어가 3인칭 단수인 일반동사 현재형 부정문 [doesn't + 동사원형]
25 일반동사 과거형 의문문 [Did + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?]
26 last night은 과거형과 사용함. 일반동사 과거형 부정문 [didn't + 동사원형]
27 this morning은 과거형과 사용하고 usually는 현재형과 사용함.
28 ⓐ는 chat → chatted ⓑ는 asks → ask ⓓ는 loses → lose이다.
29 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 일반동사 현재형 동사원형(e)s을 씀.
30 일반동사 과거형 부정문 [didn't + 동사원형]
31 주어가 3인칭 단수인 일반동사 현재형 의문문은 [Does + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?]이다.

Grammar Mapping p. 40

① 3인칭 단수 주어 ② 복수 주어 / 1, 2인칭 단수 주어 ③ washes ④ y 대신 ies ⑤ has ⑥ y 대신 ied ⑦ do / does / did + not ⑧ Do / Does / Did ⑨ 동사원형

Chapter 03 명사와 관사

GP Practice 11 셀 수 있는 명사
GP Practice 12 셀 수 없는 명사 p. 43

A
1 dishes **2** knives **3** oranges
4 roofs **5** pianos **6** potatoes
7 parties **8** teeth **9** photos
10 deer

B
1 classes **2** a photo
3 babies **4** happiness
5 two cups of tea

C
1 sugar **2** Potatoes
3 three bottles of water

D
1 leaves / 있고, leaves
2 a box / 있는, 쓴다
3 Air / 없는, 쓰지 않는다
4 a piece of paper / 없고, a piece of

GP Practice 13 관사 p. 45

A
1 a **2** the **3** the
4 a **5** an

B
1 The **2** x **3** The
4 an **5** x

C
1 the cello **2** An umbrella
3 a week

D
1 the / the, 서로 알고 있는 것
2 O / the, 이미 언급된 것
3 a / a, ~마다
4 삭제 / 없음

Grammar & Writing p. 46

A
1 I need a chair
2 He ate two bowls of rice
3 My brother bought a pair of pants
4 Call your mom once a day
5 The students go to school by bus
6 There were two benches in her garden

B
1 a great cook
2 Two women
3 a glass of juice
4 a uniform
5 The roofs
6 three slices of cheese

C
1 a glass of, two pieces of
2 a piece of, a bottle of
3 two cups of, three pieces of

D 1 X 2 X 3 an
4 a 5 the

Actual Test p. 48

1 ④ 2 ① 3 ① 4 ② 5 ③ 6 ③ 7 ④
8 ④ 9 ④ 10 ⑤ 11 ③ 12 ② 13 ③
14 We found the star in the night sky
15 David played the drum with his friends
16 x, x 17 the 18 a 19 An 20 ② 21 ③
22 ⑤ 23 ② 24 ① 25 dishes 26 the table
27 leaves 28 Two mice 29 sheeps → sheep, 같음 30 Potatos → Potatoes, es 31 I need two loaves of bread 32 She has blue eyes and long hair

1 piano의 복수형은 pianos이다.
2 foot의 복수형은 feet이다.
3 동사 are가 있으므로 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형이 알맞고, deer은 단수와 복수의 형태가 같음.
4 셀 수 있는 명사 photo는 복수형이 있지만, 셀 수 없는 명사 fun, water, bread, knowledge는 복수형이 없음.
5 주스 두 잔은 two glasses of juice이다.
6 셀 수 없는 명사는 앞에 부정관사 a / an을 쓸 수 없음.
7 동사 is가 있으므로 단수 명사가 와야 하는데 women은 woman의 복수형임.
8 보기와 ④번은 '~마다'를 의미함.
9 한 명의 대학생이라는 의미이므로 부정관사를 써야 하고, university의 발음이 자음으로 시작하므로 a가 와야 함. 식사 이름 앞에는 관사를 쓰지 않음.
10 ⑤의 by e-mail은 통신수단을 나타내므로 관사를 쓰지 않고, 나머지는 모두 정관사 the를 씀.
11 ③은 자음 발음이므로 a를 쓰고, 나머지는 모두 모음 발음이므로 an을 써야 함.
12 tooth의 복수형은 teeth이다.
13 커피 두 잔: two cups of coffee
14 하늘은 유일한 것이므로 the sky이고, '그 별'도 수많은 별 중 특정한 별을 지칭하는 것이므로 the star를 씀.
15 악기 이름 앞에는 정관사 the를 씀.
16 셀 수 없는 명사(물질명사) water는 a를 쓰지 않고, 특정한 사물이 아니므로 the도 쓰지 않음. 잠자기 위한 용도의 bed 역시 관사를 쓰지 않음.
17 이미 언급된 명사이므로 the를 씀.
18 '~ 마다'의 의미이므로 a를 씀.
19 특정되지 않은 어떤 한 명의 사람을 나타내고 모음 발음 단어 앞이므로 An을 씀.
20 빵 두 조각: two slices of bread, 치즈 두 조각: two slices of cheese
21 특정한 사물을 지칭하거나 지구나 달과 같이 유일한 것 앞에는 정관사 the를 씀.
22 ① teas → tea ② homeworks → homework ③ advices → advice ④ Mouses → Mice
23 ② 서로 알고 있는 것이므로 [a → the]로 써야 함.
24 ① paper는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 two pieces of paper이다.
25 -sh로 끝나는 명사의 복수형은 [-sh + es]이다.
26 서로 알고 있는 식탁이므로 the table을 씀.
27 -f로 끝나는 명사의 복수형은 f를 v로 바꾸고 es를 붙임.
28 mouse의 복수형은 mice다.
29 sheep은 단수형과 복수형이 같음.
30 -o로 끝나는 명사의 복수형은 [-o + es]이다.
31 빵은 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 a loaf of를 이용하여 수량을 표시함. 빵 두 덩어리: two loaves of bread
32 눈은 셀 수 있는 명사이므로 복수형 eyes로 쓰고, hair는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 단수형 hair를 씀.

Grammar Mapping p. 52

① tomatoes ② ladies ③ 단위명사 ④ slices
⑤ bottles ⑥ 정해지지 않은 하나 ⑦ ~마다
⑧ 악기 이름 ⑨ 식사, 운동, 과목 이름

Chapter 04 대명사

GP Practice 14 this (these), that (those)
GP Practice 15 비인칭 주어 it p. 55

A 1 This 2 those 3 These
4 those 5 It, It

B 1 해석 안 함 (O) 2 해석 안 함 (O)
3 그것 (O) 4 해석 안 함 (O)
5 그것 (O)

C 1 That hat
2 It is summer
3 These pandas

D 1 That / 단수, That
2 These / 복수, These
3 O / 특성한, it
4 It / 날씨, 비인칭 주어

GP Practice 16 some, any
GP Practice 17 all, every, each p. 57

A 1 All 2 any 3 day
4 any 5 some

B 1 any 2 some 3 any
4 some 5 some

C 1 Every child 2 any air
3 All the players

D 1 any / any, 부정문
2 the apples / 복수
3 student / 단수명사
4 some / some, 권유문

Grammar & Writing p. 58

A 1 I saved all my money
2 It is not far from my house
3 These people were very kind
4 She called me for some advice
5 Do you know that woman
6 He didn't eat any snacks

B 1 These are my classmates
2 put any ice
3 It rained a lot
4 Listen to those sounds
5 Every student has special talents
6 This is Mary

C 1 this 2 It 3 this

D 1 Each 2 some, all
3 any 4 some

Actual Test p. 60

1 ③ 2 ① 3 ④ 4 ① 5 ④ 6 ⑤ 7 ④ 8 ②
9 that 10 Every 11 some 12 ③ 13 it, It
14 this, This 15 any 16 ② 17 some 18 It
19 ⑤ 20 ⑤ 21 ③ 22 some caffeine in green tea 23 it is dark 24 my every word
25 ⑤ 26 ④ 27 ① 28 ② 29 some → any, any 30 This → These, these 31 Each team has five players

1 멀리 떨어져 있는 '저 사람들'을 가리킬 때 those를 사용함.
2 시간을 나타내는 비인칭 주어 it을 씀.
3 전화 통화 중 전화 건 사람을 가리킬 때 This를 사용함.
4 앞에 이미 언급된 단수명사는 it을 씀.
5 날짜를 나타내는 비인칭 주어 it을 사용함.
6 these나 those로 질문하면 they로 대답함.
7 ④는 [this + 명사]로 '이 ~의 쓰임이고, 나머지 this는 '이것 / 이 사람'을 가리킴.
8 ②는 앞에 언급한 특정한 명사를 가리키는 대명사이고 나머지는 비인칭 주어다.
9 멀리 떨어져 있는 '저것, 저 사람'을 가리킬 때 that을 씀.
10 [every(모든) + 단수명사 + 단수동사]
11 긍정문에서 '약간, 조금'의 뜻일 때 some을 사용함.
12 단수명사가 복수명사로 바뀐 것이므로 a를 삭제하고 That 대신 Those를 씀.
13 열쇠를 나타내는 대명사 it(그것), 거리, 시간을 나타내는 비인칭 주어 It을 사용함.
14 다른 사람을 소개할 때 쓰는 '이 분은'이라는 표현에 this를 쓰고 '이 소년'이라고 표현할 때도 This를 사용함.
15 의문문이나 부정문에서 '약간, 조금'의 뜻일 때 any를 씀.
16 ②는 제안, 요청을 나타내는 의문문이므로 some을 쓰고 나머지는 부정문, 의문문이므로 any를 사용함.
17 제안이나 요청을 하는 의문문에서 '어떤, 조금'은 some을 씀.
18 날씨를 나타내는 비인칭 주어 it을 사용한다.
19 '경찰들'이 복수이므로 This의 복수형 These를 씀.
20 시간, 거리, 날짜를 나타내는 비인칭 주어 It을 사용함.
21 ③ man이 단수이므로 [Those → That]이 되어야 함.
22 긍정문에서 '어떤, 조금'은 some을 사용함.
23 명암을 나타내는 비인칭 주어 it을 사용함.
24 [every + 단수명사]의 형태가 와야 함.
25 ⑤ '이 분은, 이 사람은'으로 사람을 소개할 때 this를 씀.
26 의문문에서 '약간, 조금'의 뜻일 때 any를 쓰고 긍정문에서는 '약간, 조금'의 뜻일 때 some을 사용함.
27 [each(각각의) + 단수명사], [all(모든) + (셀 수 있는) 복수명사]
28 [this / that + 단수명사]는 '이 ~', '저 ~'의 뜻이고, it은 앞에 언급한 특정한 명사를 가리킴.
29 '약간'을 의미하는 any는 부정문에 사용함.
30 [these + 복수명사]
31 [each(각각의) + 단수명사 + 단수동사]

Grammar Mapping p. 64

① 멀리 있는 것(들) ② those ③ 대명사
④ 비인칭 주어 ⑤ 시간 ⑥ 날짜 ⑦ 명암
⑧ 부정문, 의문문 ⑨ 약간의, 조금의 ⑩ 모든

Chapter 05 진행형과 미래시제

GP Practice 18 진행형
GP Practice 19 진행형 부정문과 의문문 p. 67

A
1 am walking 2 waiting
3 is not 4 cleaning
5 Are, am

B
1 am going
2 Is, reading
3 isn't using
4 Was, painting
5 weren't looking

C
1 Ryan is searching
2 Is someone knocking
3 He wasn't watching

D
1 flying / 동사원형ing
2 was swimming / was, 동사원형ing
3 not studying / not
4 using / 동사원형ing

GP Practice 20 미래시제
GP Practice 21 미래시제 부정문과 의문문 p. 69

A
1 give 2 to join
3 am not 4 Will he be
5 Are

B
1 will finish
2 won't make
3 Will, have
4 isn't going to have
5 Are, going to borrow

C
1 I will not break
2 is going to fix
3 Will Nick come

D
1 I am going to / be going to
2 Will he move / 동사원형
3 Is she going / Be동사
4 will not / will not

Grammar & Writing p. 70

A
1 My brother is playing the guitar
2 Are the students reading newspapers
3 The child is going to wash her hands
4 The school festival will be very fun
5 Bill is not making his bed
6 They aren't going to leave Seoul

B
1 Will the birds eat
2 They were holding
3 will not be late
4 Is she mopping
5 I am not going to wear
6 Were you taking out

C
1 he is, is going to play
2 Will he water
3 you going to get

D
1 is looking out
2 I'm not, am resting
3 they aren't, are reading
4 she wasn't, was watching
5 were talking on the phone

Actual Test p. 72

1 ④ 2 ① 3 ④ 4 ⑤ 5 ① 6 ③ 7 ④ 8 ③
9 ① 10 ⑤ 11 ④ 12 ③ 13 ① 14 be sick
15 not sleeping 16 she is not going to wear it 17 Are you listening to me now 18 will not tell a lie 19 ⑤ 20 Are, chatting 21 is going to start 22 he won't 23 he was
24 ⑤ 25 ③ 26 get → getting, 동사원형ing
27 does → is, is not 28 Is she going to
29 We will not join 30 He won't change his mind

1 plan의 진행형은 planning이다.
2 tomorrow는 미래 표현이므로 will meet이나 is going to meet을 쓴다.
3 미래시제 부정문 [be동사 + not + going to + 동사원형] 또는 [will + not + 동사원형]이다.
4 진행형 [주어 + be동사 + 동사원형ing]
5 현재진행형 의문문은 [am / are / is + 주어 + 동사원형ing], 미래시제는 [be동사 + going to + 동사원형]이므로 둘 다 is를 사용함.
6 미래시제 의문문은 [Be동사 + 주어 + going to + 동사원형 ~?], 과거진행시제는 [was / were + 동사원형ing]이므로 둘 다 going을 사용함.
7 과거진행시제는 [was / were + 동사원형ing]이고 주어가 복수이므로 were climbing을 씀.
8 will은 미래를 나타내는 시간 표현 부사(구)와 함께 사용함.
9 진행형 의문문에 대한 대답 [Yes, 주어 + be동사.]나 [No, 주어 + be동사n't.]이다.
10 미래시제 [be동사 + going to + 동사원형]이나 [will + 동사원형]이다.
11 미래시제 의문문 [Be동사 + 주어 + going to + 동사원형 ~?]이나 [Will + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?]이다.
12 진행형 부정문 [be동사 + not + 동사원형ing], ③ swim → swimming
13 현재진행형 부정문 [am / are / is + not + 동사원형ing], ① is not snow → is not snowing
14 [be going to + 동사원형]이 와야 하므로 형용사 sick은 be동사가 필요함.
15 현재진행형 부정 [be동사 + not + 동사원형ing]
16 미래시제 부정형 [be동사 + not + going to + 동사원형]
17 진행형 의문문 [Be동사 + 주어 + 동사원형ing ~?]
18 미래시제 부정형 [will + not + 동사원형]
19 ⑤는 동사원형 앞에 조동사 will이 와야 하고, 나머지는 be동사 is이다.
20 현재진행형 의문문 [Am / Are / Is + 주어 + 동사원형ing ~?]
21 예정된 가까운 미래의 일은 [주어 + be동사 + going to + 동사원형]이다.
22 미래시제 의문문에 대한 대답은 [Yes, + 주어 + will.]이나 [No, + 주어 + won't.]이다.
23 진행형 의문문에 대한 대답은 [Yes, + 주어 + be동사.]나 [No, + 주어 + be동사n't.]이다.
24 과거진행형 [was / were + 동사원형ing]
25 ⓐ lie의 진행형은 lying ⓒ 미래시제 의문문은 [Will + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?]이므로 help ⓓ 진행형 부정은 [be동사 + not + 동사원형ing]이므로 was not using이다.
26 진행형 의문문은 [Be동사 + 주어 +동사원형ing ~?]이다.
27 미래시제 부정문은 [be동사 + not + going to + 동사원형]이다.
28 미래시제 의문문 [Will + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?]이나 [Be동사 + 주어 + going to + 동사원형 ~?]이다.
29 미래시제 부정문 [be동사 + not + going to + 동사원형]이나 [will + not + 동사원형]이다.
30 미래시제 부정형 [will + not + 동사원형]

Grammar Mapping p. 76

① be동사 ② 동사원형ing ③ not ④ Be동사
⑤ Is ⑥ live ⑦ die ⑧ be동사 + going to
⑨ be동사 + not + going to ⑩ Be동사 + 주어 + going to ⑪ Will ⑫ Are

Chapter 06 조동사

GP Practice 22 can, may p. 79

A
1 ⓐ, 풀 수 있다
2 ⓑ, 먹어도 된다
3 ⓒ, 비가 올 수도 있다
4 ⓑ, 전화해도 된다

B
1 can't 2 can't
3 Can 4 can

C
1 can't breathe
2 Can (May) I take
3 able to read
4 may be

D
1 can sit / 허락, 동사원형
2 could / 할 수 있었다, 과거형
3 may be / 약한 추측, 동사원형
4 Will you / 조동사 + 주어

GP Practice 23 must, have to, should p. 81

A
1 must 2 must not
3 get 4 must not
5 Must

B
1 must 2 have to
3 must 4 have to

C
1 should not exercise
2 don't have to wear
3 must be

D
1 O / ~가 틀림없다, 동사원형
2 had to / ~해야 했다, had to
3 should not / 조동사 + not
4 don't / ~할 필요 없다, don't

Grammar & Writing
p. 82

A
1 have to set the alarm
2 May I have your name
3 must not water the cactus
4 is able to imitate her brother
5 must be hungry
6 can find kangaroos in Australia

B
1 must be twins
2 may not remember me
3 don't have to go outside
4 can walk on water
5 can lay sixty eggs a year
6 may (can) keep the change

C
1 cannot take pictures
2 can turn left
3 cannot swim
4 can use the free Wi-Fi
5 cannot eat food

D
1 May 2 should
3 have to 4 must

Actual Test
p. 84

1 ⑤ **2** ① **3** ② **4** ④ **5** ④ **6** ③ **7** ④ **8** ④ **9** ③ **10** ③ **11** ⑤ **12** have to **13** can **14** must not **15** must **16** could **17** ④ **18** ② **19** ③ **20** can **21** May **22** has to **23** don't have to lose weight **24** should not rub your eyes **25** ⑤ **26** ⑤ **27** ⑤ **28** was able to keep **29** may not like **30** are → be, ~해야 한다, 동사원형 **31** don't can → cannot, 뒤, not **32** He doesn't have to buy a new car

1 can't: ~하면 안 된다
2 must: ~임에 틀림없다(강한 추측)
3 [May + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?]: ~해도 될까요?(허락)
4 must, have to: ~해야 한다(의무)
5 [be동사 과거형 + able to] = [could]로 '~할 수 있었다'를 의미함.
6 나무가 백 년이 넘은 것이 '틀림없다'(강한 추측), '머리를 말려야 한다'(의무) 의미를 갖는 조동사가 와야 함.
7 '~해도 될까요?'(허락), '~일지도 모른다'(추측) 의미를 갖는 조동사가 와야 함.
8 조동사 의문문 [Should + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?]
9 보기의 should와 ③의 must는 '의무' ②는 '강한 추측' ①의 can과 ④의 [be동사 + able to]는 '능력' ⑤는 '약한 추측'으로 쓰임.
10 보기의 can과 ③의 may는 '허락' ①, ④, ⑤의 must, should, have to는 '의무' ②의 can은 '능력'을 의미함.
11 ① be → is ② [조동사 + 동사원형] plays → play ③ 조동사 의문문 Must you follow ~? ④ 조동사 부정문 should not
12 춥지 않아서 히터를 '켤 필요가 없다'를 의미함.
13 can: ~해도 된다(허락)
14 must not: ~하면 안 된다(금지)
15 [must + 동사원형]: ~임에 틀림없다(추측)
16 '~할 수 있었다'는 can의 과거형임.
17 ⓐ [조동사 + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?] helped → help ⓑ 조동사 의문문 [Must you move ~?] ⓓ 과거시제 have to → had to
18 ②는 강한 추측으로 '~임에 틀림없다'를 의미하고 나머지는 '의무 / 금지'를 의미함.
19 ③은 허락으로 '사용해도 된다'를 나타내며 나머지는 능력으로 '~할 수 있다'를 의미함.
20 [can] = [be동사 + able to]: ~할 수 있다(능력)
21 Can (May) I ~?: 제가 ~해도 될까요?
22 [must] = [have (has) to]: ~해야 한다
23 [don't have to]: ~할 필요 없다
24 [should not]: ~하면 안 된다(충고)
25 ⑤는 '~할 필요 없다'이며 나머지는 '~하면 안 된다'를 의미함.
26 [must + 동사원형]: ~임에 틀림없다(추측)
27 [A: 시험에 응시해야만 하니? B: 아니, 그럴 필요 없어.]가 문맥에 맞으므로 don't have to가 어울림.
28 [be동사 과거형 + able to]: ~할 수 있었다
29 [may not + 동사원형]: ~안 할 수도 있다(추측)
30 '~해야 한다' 의미는 [조동사 must + 동사원형]이다.
31 '~할 수 없다'를 의미하는 부정형은 조동사 can 뒤에 not을 붙여 cannot으로 씀.
32 [don't (doesn't) have to]: ~할 필요 없다

Grammar Mapping
p. 88

① 동사원형 ② not ③ be able to ④ ~해도 된다 ⑤ ~일지도 모른다 ⑥ ~임에 틀림없다 ⑦ don't have to ⑧ ~해야 한다

Chapter 07 의문사와 여러 가지 문장

GP Practice 24 who, what, which
p. 91

A
1 Who 2 What 3 What
4 Who 5 Which

B
1 ⓒ 2 ⓓ 3 ⓐ
4 ⓔ 5 ⓑ

C
1 Who(m) did you meet
2 What do Americans eat
3 Which was more delicious

D
1 What / 사물, What
2 Whose / 누구의, Whose + 명사
3 Which / 있을 때, Which
4 O / 주어, 의문사 + 동사

GP Practice 25 when, where, why, how
GP Practice 26 how + 형용사 / 부사
p. 93

A
1 Where 2 When
3 Why 4 How tall

B
1 ⓐ 2 ⓔ 3 ⓓ
4 ⓑ 5 ⓒ

C
1 Where did he live
2 How did you get
3 When does, close

D
1 Where / 장소, Where
2 How / 상태, How
3 How old / How + 형용사
4 Why / 원인, Why

GP Practice 27 부정의문문
GP Practice 28 부가의문문
p. 95

A
1 Doesn't 2 Didn't
3 Wasn't 4 won't
5 are

B
1 don't you 2 aren't they
3 does he 4 can't she
5 didn't she

C
1 Didn't you hear
2 isn't it
3 doesn't it

D
1 didn't / 긍정문, 부정문
2 is / 긍정문
3 don't / 부정문, don't
4 she / 대명사

GP Practice 29 명령문과 제안문
GP Practice 30 감탄문
p. 97

A
1 Be 2 How 3 What
4 Don't 5 give

B
1 How lucky I am
2 What a brave soldier he was
3 Be quiet in the library
4 Let's not stay up too late

C
1 Let's be honest
2 Don't throw away
3 What a scary story

D
1 Go / ~해라, 동사원형
2 not / 하지 말자, not
3 How / How
4 What / What

Grammar & Writing
p. 98

A
1 How big is the sun
2 When will they meet again
3 Who opened this box
4 Why did they go to the North Pole
5 What does your brother study
6 Don't take photos in the museum
7 You will buy a new bicycle, won't you

B
1 Whose phone rang
2 Doesn't she look
3 Where did you find my dog
4 How lovely the kittens
5 How much milk does he drink
6 Which do you like better

C
1 When 2 Where
3 What 4 Where
5 How old 6 How tall
7 How much

D
1 Turn off
2 Don't walk around
3 Don't leave

4 Lower

Actual Test p. 100

1 ④ **2** ④ **3** ③ **4** ① **5** ③ **6** ② **7** ⑤ **8** ④ **9** ① **10** ③ **11** ⑤ **12** Don't **13** What **14** How **15** ③ **16** ③ **17** ③ **18** ② **19** What **20** No **21** Who knows the answer **22** What a small world **23** How big is the glacier **24** ⑤ **25** Let's not tell **26** Which do you like better **27** How cold it was **28** Cindy → she, 부정문, 대명사 주어 **29** gives up → give up, Don't, 동사원형 **30** What an amazing eagle it is **31** No, they don't

1 앞문장이 긍정문이고 일반동사 과거형일 때 부가의문문은 [didn't + 대명사 주어?]이다.

2 what 감탄문 [What + a + 형용사 + 명사 + (주어 + 동사)!]

3 부정명령문 [Don't + 동사원형], 부정제안문 [Let's not + 동사원형]

4 수단과 방법을 물을 때 how를 씀.

5 '누가'라고 물을 때 who를 씀.

6 부정의문문에 대한 부정의 대답은 [No + 부정문], be동사 과거형으로 물었으므로 [be동사 과거형 + not]으로 대답함.

7 '누구의 것'이라고 물을 때 whose를 씀.

8 정해진 범위 없이 '무엇'이라고 물을 때 what을 씀.

9 사람에 관해 물을 때 who를 씀.

10 앞문장이 조동사 현재형(can)일 때 부가의문문은 [can't + 대명사주어?]이다.

11 의문사가 있는 의문문은 [의문사 + 동사 + 주어 ~?]이다.

12 부정명령문 [Don't + 동사원형], 부정의문문 [Don't + you +동사원형 ~?]

13 '무엇'이나 '무슨'을 물을 때 what을 씀.

14 how 감탄문은 [How + 형용사 / 부사 + 주어 + 동사!], '어떻게'를 물을 때 How를 씀.

15 '우리 ~하자'고 제안하는 표현으로 [Why don't we + 동사원형 ~?]과 [Let's + 동사원형 ~]을 사용함.

16 ⓐ Don't noisy. → Don't be noisy. ⓑ Warms → Warm ⓔ Let's don't → Let's not

17 부가의문문에서 앞문장이 긍정문이면 부정문으로 하는데 ③은 일반동사 과거시제이므로 [didn't + 주어]이다.

18 '얼마나 많은'을 물을 때 [how much + 단수명사], [how many + 복수명사]를 씀.

19 '무엇을'을 물을 때 what을 씀.

20 '~할 수 없니?'와 같은 부정의문문에 대한 대답은 [Yes, 긍정문]이나 [No, 부정문]을 씀.

21 '누구, 누가'를 뜻하는 의문사는 who이다.

22 what 감탄문 [What + a(n) + 형용사 / 부사 + 명사 (주어 + 동사)!]

23 [정도를 나타내는 의문사 how + 형용사 / 부사]: 얼마나 ~한 / ~하게

24 what 감탄문 [What + (a) + 형용사 + 명사 + (주어 + 동사)!], how 감탄문 [How + 형용사 / 부사 + 주어 + 동사!]

25 부정제안문 [Let's not + 동사원형]

26 정해진 범위 내에서 선택을 물을 때 which를 씀.

27 how 감탄문 [How + 형용사 + 주어 + 동사!]

28 긍정문의 부가의문문은 부정문을 써야 하고 어순은 [동사 + not + 대명사 주어]이다.

29 '~하지 마라' 의미의 부정 명령문은 [Don't + 동사원형]이다.

30 what 감탄문 [What + a / an + 형용사 + 명사!]

31 부정의문문에 부정의 대답은 [No + 부정문]이다. 일반동사 현재형으로 물었으므로 don't / doesn't로 대답함.

Grammar Mapping p. 104

① (~ 중에) 어떤 ② 언제 ③ 어떻게 ④ 얼마나 ~한 / 하게 ⑤ Doesn't ⑥ isn't she ⑦ did she ⑧ Don't ⑨ Let's not eat ⑩ 형용사 / 부사 ⑪ a / an + 형용사 + 명사

Chapter 08 형용사와 부사

GP Practice 31 형용사의 쓰임
GP Practice 32 수량 형용사 p. 107

A
1 sweet **2** a few
3 famous **4** much
5 something great

B
1 a lot of **2** little
3 few **4** a little

C
1 was useful
2 little interest
3 nothing delicious

D
1 lovely / 형사 수식, 형용사
2 little / little, 거의 없는
3 many / many, 많은
4 clean / 보어, 형용사

GP Practice 33 부사의 쓰임과 형태
GP Practice 34 빈도부사 p. 109

A
1 hard **2** carefully
3 Interestingly **4** usually rides

B
1 good, well **2** easily, easy
3 slowly, slow

C
1 walked fast
2 rained heavily
3 will never forget

D
1 quietly / 조용히, 동사, 부사
2 really / 정말로, 부사, 부사
3 is often / 뒤
4 O / 매우, highly

GP Practice 35 원급, 비교급, 최상급 p. 111

A
1 clear **2** most popular
3 stronger **4** largest

B
1 cold **2** higher
3 best **4** more exciting

C
1 as sour as
2 better than
3 brighter than
4 the biggest bird

D
1 tallest / 가장 큰, 최상급
2 hard / 딱딱한, 원급
3 faster / 더 빠른, 비교급
4 most famous / most + 원급

Grammar & Writing p. 112

A
1 a little sand in my shoes
2 never misses a chance
3 landed the airplane safely
4 can always use my computer
5 The hens are laying few eggs
6 could seldom read the road signs
7 is more powerful than the old one

B
1 curly hair
2 the greatest moment
3 as slow as
4 a lot of buildings
5 always writes
6 more comfortable than

C **1** - ⓐ **2** - ⓐ **3** - ⓑ **4** - ⓐ

D
1 heavier than
2 taller than
3 as expensive as
4 the shortest of

Actual Test p. 114

1 ⑤ **2** ② **3** ② **4** ② **5** ③ **6** ④ **7** ③ **8** ② **9** ①, ④ **10** ④ **11** ⑤ **12** hard **13** well **14** ⑤ **15** ⑤ **16** ② **17** ② **18** as heavy as **19** the worst movie **20** ⑤ **21** We are planning something special **22** often cooks dinner for us **23** Few people knew about his private life **24** ② **25** ④ **26** popular, the most popular **27** ③ **28** ① **29** a little → a few, a few, 복수 **30** lately → late, 늦게 **31** Time is more important than money

1 [few + 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형]은 '~가 거의 없는'의 의미이고 나머지는 셀 수 없는 명사를 수식함.

2 [the + 최상급 + of ~]: ~중에서 가장 ~한

3 [more + 3음절 이상 형용사] + than: ~보다 더 ~한

4 '~하게 짓다' 동사를 수식하는 부사가 필요하며, fast는 형용사(빠른)와 부사(빠르게)가 같은 형태임.

5 [many + 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형]

6 friendly는 형용사로 '친근한'이고 나머지는 부사이다.

7 비교 대상은 같아야 하므로 소유대명사가 와야 한다. '나의 손'과 비교하는 것이므로 your와 같은 소유격은 불가함.

8 빈도부사는 조동사 뒤에 위치함.

9 pretty가 부사로 쓰일 땐 '매우'이므로 '매우 친절한'으로 해석해야 하고, hardly는 '거의 ~하지 않는다'로 해석해야 함.

10 ④ [little + 셀 수 없는 명사(숙제)]이므로 맞고 나머지는 ① little rain ② many pictures ③ a little gasoline ⑤ talk much로 고쳐야 함.

11 ⑤ [비교급 + than]: ~보다 더 ~한, 나머지는 ① more ② the oldest ③ the smartest ④ as tall as로 고쳐야 함.

12 [열심히 일한다] = [열심히 일하는 직원]

13 [훌륭한 수영 선수] = [수영을 잘한다]

14 [a lot of + 셀 수 있는 명사 / 셀 수 없는 명사]

15 [명사 + -ly]는 형용사로 [lovely = 사랑스러운]을 의미함.

16 형용사 heavy는 '무거운'이고 부사 heavily는 '심하게'이다.

17 원급비교 [as + 형용사 + as]: ~만큼 ~한

18 [as + 형용사나 부사 원급 + as]: ~만큼 ~한

19 [the + 최상급 + of ~]

20 ⑤와 같이 명사를 수식하는 형용사일 때는 '이른'이고 나머지는 부사 '일찍'이다.

21 -thing으로 끝나는 대명사는 형용사가 뒤에서 수식함.

22 빈도부사는 일반동사 앞에 위치함.

23 수량형용사 [few + 복수명사]는 '거의 없는'을 의미함.

24 ⓑ 빈도부사는 조동사 뒤에 위치 should never ⓓ [as 원급 as]이므로 fast ⓔ -thing으로 끝나는 대명사는 형용사가 뒤에서 수식하므로 anything sweet이다.

25 3음절 이상 단어의 비교급 형태는 [more + 원급 + than]이다.

26 원급비교는 [as + 형용사 + as]로 '~만큼 ~한'을 의미하고 3음절 이상 단어의 최상급 형태는 [the most + 원급]이다.

27 -thing으로 끝나는 대명사를 수식하는 형용사는 뒤에 위치함.

28 빈도부사는 일반동사 앞에 위치함.

29 '몇몇의' 의미의 수량형용사는 [a few + 복수명사]이다.

30 '늦게' 의미의 부사는 late이다.

31 3음절 이상 단어의 비교급 형태는 [more + 원급 + than]이다.

Grammar Mapping

p. 118

① 명사 수식 ② much / a lot of ③ a little ④ 거의 없는 ⑤ little ⑥ 형용사 + -ly ⑦ often, always ⑧ 일반동사 ⑨ as 원급 as ⑩ than ⑪ 가장 ~한

Chapter 09 부정사와 동명사

GP Practice 36 to부정사의 명사적 쓰임

p. 121

A
1 To watch **2** to make
3 It **4** to climb

B
1 to drive **2** to become
3 to wash **4** to live

C
1 want to paint
2 is to make honey
3 It, to watch
4 promised to help

D
1 It / It, to부정사
2 O / to부정사
3 to visit / to부정사
4 to meet / to + 동사원형

GP Practice 37 to부정사의 형용사적 쓰임
GP Practice 38 to부정사의 부사적 쓰임

p. 123

A
1 to drink, 마실
2 to go home, 집에 갈
3 to do, 할
4 to buy, 살

B **1** ⓒ **2** ⓓ **3** ⓐ **4** ⓑ

C
1 sorry to hear
2 fancy skirts to wear
3 to look old
4 my turn to do the dishes

D
1 to meet / ~ 만나기 위해, to부정사
2 happy to see / ~ 봐서, 감정형용사
3 easy to cook / ~ 요리하기에, 형용사
4 anything to sell / ~ 판매할, to부정사

GP Practice 39 동명사의 명사적 쓰임

p. 125

A
1 Using **2** becoming
3 drawing **4** building

B **1** ⓒ **2** ⓐ **3** ⓓ **4** ⓑ

C
1 enjoys trying
2 is making a plan
3 kept waiting for
4 Finding a planet is

D
1 protecting / 동명사
2 closing / 동명사
3 Eating / 동명사
4 cooking / 동명사

Grammar & Writing

p. 126

A
1 finish cleaning the bathroom
2 lost a chance to attack
3 wanted to enter the cave
4 nothing interesting to watch
5 was afraid of catching a cold
6 enjoyed throwing tomatoes
7 is to become a makeup artist

B
1 need to practice
2 Raising a pet is
3 jumped to pick
4 It, to role-play
5 to buy new shoes
6 what to eat for dinner

C
1 to save **2** to buy
3 to burn **4** to lend

D
1 to become a cook
2 to order pizza
3 surfing
4 doing the dishes

Actual Test

p. 128

1 ④ **2** ① **3** ④ **4** ③ **5** ③ **6** ② **7** ④ **8** ③ **9** ③ **10** ③ **11** ③ **12** to do **13** swimming **14** to ask **15** ② **16** ④ **17** ③ **18** ① **19** It, to walk **20** believing **21** I am glad to meet you **22** Her hobby is reading detective novels **23** ④ **24** time to waste **25** promised to arrive **26** give up learning **27** to succeed **28** catch → to catch, ~하기 위해, to + 동사원형 **29** turn → turning, 목적어, 동사원형 + -ing **30** It was difficult to find your house

1 to부정사는 [to + 동사원형]의 형태이고, '~하기 위하여'란 부사적 용법의 '목적'으로 쓰임.

2 to부정사의 형용사용법은 '~할' 의미로 명사 뒤에서 수식함.

3 [mind + 목적어(동명사)]는 '~하는 것을 꺼리다'란 의미인데 이때 mind는 동명사를 목적어로 갖는 동사임.

4 [It ~ to부정사]의 형식으로 가주어 It을 문장 앞에 쓰고 뒤에 진주어인 to부정사를 씀.

5 [hope + 목적어(to부정사)]는 '~하는 것을 희망하다'란 의미인데 이때 hope는 to부정사를 목적어로 갖는 동사임.

6 ② [It ~ to부정사]이므로 가주어 It이 문장 앞에 오고 진주어 to부정사가 뒤에 와야 함.

7 espect와 like는 목적어로 to부정사를 갖는 동사임.

8 [decide + 목적어(to부정사)]이고, 나머지는 목적어로 동명사를 가짐.

9 [give up + 목적어(동명사)]이고 나머지는 목적어로 to부정사를 가짐.

10 '~하는 것'이란 표현은 주어 쓰임의 to부정사 또는 동명사로 나타내므로 'Decorating' 또는 'To decorate'가 맞다.

11 [주어 + 동사 + 형용사 + to부정사]: ~하기에 ~한

12 to부정사의 형용사 용법은 '~할'의 의미로 명사 뒤에서 수식함.

13 [enjoy + 목적어(동명사)]는 '~하는 것을 즐기다'란 의미임.

14 '~하기 위하여'란 의미로 to부정사의 부사적 용법이다.

15 [감정형용사 + to부정사], [전치사 for + 동명사] 어순이다.

16 ④는 [전치사 to + 명사]이고, 나머지는 [to + 동사원형]인 to부정사이다.

17 ③ [want + 목적어(to부정사)]는 명사적 용법이고, 나머지는 명사를 뒤에서 수식하는 형용사 용법임.

18 ①은 주격보어로 쓰인 동명사이고, 나머지는 동사 또는 전치사 뒤에 목적어로 쓰임.

19 가주어 It을 문장 앞에 쓰고 뒤에 진주어 to부정사를 쓰는 [It ~ to부정사]

20 주격보어로 쓰인 동명사이다.

21 [감정형용사 + to부정사]: ~해서 ~한 감정이 들다

22 주격보어로 쓰인 동명사이다.

23 ⓐ to부정사의 형태는 [to + 동사원형] ⓑ want는 목적어로 to부정사를 쓰고 ⓔ finish는 목적어로 동명사를 사용함.

24 to부정사 형용사 용법으로 '~할' 의미로 명사 뒤에서 수식함.

25 [promise + 목적어(to부정사)]: ~하는 것을 약속하다

26 [give up + 목적어(동명사)]: ~하는 것을 포기하다

27 to부정사의 부사적 용법(목적)은 '~하기 위해'이다.

28 '~하기 위해' 의미의 [to + 동사원형]이다.

29 [주어 + mind + 목적어(동사원형ing)]

30 [It ~ to부정사] 문장은 가주어 It을 문장 앞에 쓰고 뒤에 진주어 to부정사를 쓴다.

Grammar Mapping

p. 132

① to + 동사원형 ② 주어 ③ 명사 수식 ④ 목적 ⑤ 감정의 원인 ⑥ happy ⑦ difficult ⑧ 동사원형 + -ing ⑨ ~하는 것 ⑩ 명사 ⑪ 주어 ⑫ 목적어

Chapter 10 동사의 종류

GP Practice 40 감각동사 + 형용사

p. 135

A
1 good **2** sweet **3** look like
4 sounds **5** safe

B
1 tastes **2** looks
3 feels **4** sounds

C
1 looks great
2 smells fresh
3 taste sour
4 feel comfortable

D
1 looks sad / 형용사, ~하게 보이다
2 sounds good / 형용사, ~하게 들리다
3 O / 형용사, ~하게 느끼다
4 smells like lemons / smell like, ~처럼

GP Practice 41 수여동사 + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어
GP Practice 42 수여동사 + 직접목적어 + 전치사 + 간접목적어

p. 137

A
1 for
2 me the salad
3 for
4 me his secret
5 of her

B 1 to 2 for 3 of

C
1 showed us card tricks
2 cooked us pork cutlets
3 sent a text message to her

D
1 O / ~에게 ~를, 없음
2 to us / ~를 ~에게, 있음
3 O / ~에게 ~를, 없음
4 for / ~를 ~에게, 있음

GP Practice 43 목적격보어가 필요한 동사

p. 139

A
1 fresh
2 to get
3 to change
4 sleepy
5 a winner

B
1 class president
2 to sit
3 helpful
4 baby

C
1 call me Leo
2 keep the Earth warm
3 want my mom to understand

D
1 O / 명사
2 angry / 형용사
3 to wait / to부정사
4 to enjoy / to부정사

Grammar & Writing

p. 140

A
1 This carpet looks new
2 gave him a flu shot
3 make me a pumpkin pie
4 told the players to practice
5 showed his work to us
6 keeps the desert hot and dry

B
1 sounds perfect
2 named the cat Garfield
3 sent food to the poor country
4 passed me the ball
5 found the mud festival exciting
6 made this Christmas special

C
1 wrote, a card
2 gave, carnations
3 made, a cake
4 bought, gloves

D
1 look like stars
2 tastes bitter
3 sounds great
4 smell sweet

Actual Test

p. 142

1 ② **2** ④ **3** ④ **4** ③ **5** ② **6** ④ **7** ② **8** ② **9** ③ **10** ① **11** ② **12** to me **13** for you **14** of you **15** ③ **16** ② **17** ④ **18** ③ **19** The snow looks like a blanket **20** We want you to enjoy **21** ① **22** ③ **23** ④ **24** ② **25** tastes fresh **26** found his story true **27** of → for, for **28** heavily → heavy, 형용사, ~하게 보이다 **29** speak → to speak, to부정사 **30** I gave some seeds to my hamster

1 [look + 형용사]는 '~하게 보인다'이며 smartly는 형용사가 아닌 부사이다.
2 [make + 직접목적어 + for + 간접목적어]
3 [taste + 형용사]나 [taste like + 명사]: ~한 맛이 나다
4 [keep + 목적어 + 목적격보어(명사 / 형용사)]
5 [sound + 형용사]는 '~하게 들리다'이며 sadly는 형용사가 아닌 부사이다.
6 [make + 직접목적어 + for + 간접목적어]는 '~를 ~에게 만들어 주다'이므로 my dog 앞에 전치사 for가 필요함.
7 '다리가 ~해 보이다', '목소리가 ~하게 들리다', '피자가 ~한 냄새가 나다'란 의미로 감각동사 looks, sounds, smells가 필요함.
8 [cook + 직접목적어 + for + 간접목적어]: ~을 ~에게 요리해 주다
9 [look + 형용사]: ~해 보이다
10 목적격보어로 형용사를 갖는 동사로 [keep + 목적어 + 목적격보어(형용사)] 형식으로 씀.
11 [find + 직접목적어 + for + 간접목적어]: ~를 ~에게 찾아 주다
12 [show + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어] = [show + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어]
13 [get + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어] = [get + 직접목적어 + for + 간접목적어]
14 [ask + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어] = [ask + 직접목적어 + of + 간접목적어]
15 [send + 직접목적어(~을 / 를)]이고 나머지는 [수여동사 + 간접목적어(~에게)]이다.
16 ⓐ는 call him a liar ⓑ는 made me cold noodles ⓒ는 smells like an orange ⓓ는 told me to run ⓔ는 keep your teeth clean이다.
17 [ask + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)]: ~에게 ~하라고 요청하다
18 [make + 목적어 + 목적격보어(형용사)]: ~를 ~상태로 만들다
19 [look like + 명사]: ~처럼 보이다
20 [want + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to 부정사)]: ~가 ~하기를 원하다
21 [show + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어]와 [ask + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)]
22 [make + 직접목적어 + for + 간접목적어]와 [make + 목적어 + 목적격보어(형용사)]
23 [4형식 동사 + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어]: ~에게 ~를 ~해 주다
24 ⓐ [ask + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)] ⓑ [sound + 형용사] ⓔ [give + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어]
25 [taste + 형용사]: ~한 맛이 나다
26 [find + 목적어 + 목적격보어(형용사)]
27 '~를 ~에게 만들어 주다'는 [make + 직접목적어 + for + 간접목적어]이다.
28 [감각동사 look + 형용사]는 '~하게 보이다' 의미임.
29 '~에게 ~하라고 충고하다'는 [advise + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)]이다.
30 [give + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어]

Grammar Mapping

p. 146

① 형용사 ② 간접목적어, ~에게 ③ 직접목적어, ~을 / 를 ④ 전치사 ⑤ to ⑥ for ⑦ of ⑧ 목적어 ⑨ 목적격보어 ⑩ 명사 ⑪ excited ⑫ to study

Chapter 11 접속사

GP Practice 44 and, but, or, so

p. 149

A
1 or
2 but
3 so
4 and

B
1 so
2 and
3 or
4 but

C
1 but she is slim
2 agree or disagree
3 picked an apple and ate
4 so he went

D
1 so / 그래서
2 but / 그러나
3 and / 그리고
4 O / 그렇지 않으면

GP Practice 45 when, before, after

p. 151

A
1 when
2 before
3 after
4 arrives

B 1 ⓓ 2 ⓐ 3 ⓑ 4 ⓒ

C
1 After the rain stops
2 When she is nervous
3 when it rains
4 before you eat dinner

D
1 after / 한 후
2 O / 현재
3 When / 봤을 때
4 before / 전에

GP Practice 46 because, if
GP Practice 47 that

p. 153

A
1 If
2 are
3 because
4 that

B
1 If
2 that
3 if
4 because

C
1 If you add
2 Because it was hot
3 that we like her
4 if you are late

D
1 O / 것을
2 because / 커서
3 because / 더웠기 때문에
4 if / 한다면

Grammar & Writing
p. 154

A
1 after he washed it
2 because the chair was wet
3 and turned on the TV
4 that baseball is boring
5 if I have enough money
6 so teenagers listen to it a lot

B
1 but he hates snow
2 before he drives
3 because I had a toothache
4 when she visits England
5 or you will catch a cold
6 that English grammar is important

C
1 was taking a shower when the phone rang
2 went to the hospital because he broke his arm
3 must warm up before you go into the water

D
1 after he talked with Paul
2 when I come back home
3 so I won't read it
4 If you wear the sunglasses
5 because it gives us a lot of information

Actual Test
p. 156

1 ② **2** ④ **3** ① **4** ④ **5** ① **6** before **7** or **8** because **9** ④ **10** ② **11** ① **12** ④ **13** ⑤ **14** ④ **15** ③ **16** ② **17** so **18** that **19** ④ **20** (that) William is a good singer **21** when she drives in a school zone **22** and you will grow tall **23** ④ **24** ① **25** If you press the button **26** when I work on the computer **27** so it showed its teeth **28** will move → moves, 미래, 현재 **29** so → because, 이유, because **30** I know that oil doesn't mix with water

1 but은 '그러나'의 의미로 앞 문장의 내용과 다른 내용의 뒤 문장을 이어 말할 때 쓰는 접속사이다.
2 or은 '또는'의 의미로 쓰이는 접속사이다.
3 and는 '그리고'의 의미로 앞뒤 내용을 나란히 연결해 줄 때 쓰는 접속사이다.
4 because는 '~하기 때문에'란 의미로 이유, 원인 등을 말할 때 쓰는 접속사이다.
5 when은 '~할 때'라는 의미의 접속사로 때나 시기를 나타냄.
6 before: ~하기 전에
7 or: 또는
8 because: ~하기 때문에
9 ④ '동물을 사랑하다'와 '요리사가 되고 싶다'를 so(그래서)로 연결하는 것은 어색함.
10 ②의 경우 우리가 안에 머물렀을 때 비가 내렸다는 의미이므로 when이 적절함.
11 ① '만약 ~한다면' 조건 부사절에서는 미래시제 대신에 현재시제를 사용함.
12 ④ 내가 그를 아는 것은 가까이 살았기 때문이므로 이유를 나타내는 because이고 나머지는 hope, think, hear, know의 목적어로 쓰인 [that + 주어 + 동사]로 '~하는 것을' 의미함.
13 동사 think의 목적어로 쓰인 [that + 주어 + 동사]는 '~하는 것을' 생각하다로 해석함.
14 '열심히 한다면, 잘할 것이다' 의미이므로 조건 접속사 If를 씀.
15 '쿠키를 태웠지만 맛있다'가 자연스러운 흐름이므로 접속사 but이 필요하고, [명령문 + or]은 '~해라, 그렇지 않으면 ~할 것이다'란 의미임.
16 '산타가 올 때 일어날 것이다'이므로 when, '책을 읽는다면 답을 알게 될 것이다'이므로 If를 씀.
17 원인을 나타내는 문장과 결과를 나타내는 문장을 연결하는 접속사는 so이다.
18 know의 목적어로 쓰인 [that + 주어 + 동사]: ~하는 것을
19 ⓐ '오늘 또는 내일 떠날 것이다'이므로 or ⓑ 조건 부사절에서는 미래시제 대신에 현재시제를 사용하므로 will을 삭제 ⓒ '화가 나서 아무 말도 하지 않았다'이므로 so이다.
20 think의 목적어로 쓰인 [that + 주어 + 동사]: ~하는 것을
21 '스쿨존에서 운전할 때는 천천히 운전한다'의 의미이므로 접속사 when을 사용함.
22 '일찍 자라, 그러면 키가 클 것이다'이므로 [명령문 + and]이다.
23 잠옷을 입은 후에 잠자리에 드는 것이므로 after를 사용함.
24 '버스를 놓쳤기 때문에 다음 버스를 기다리다'이므로 이유 접속사인 because를 씀.
25 if: ~한다면
26 when: ~할 때
27 화가 나서 그 결과 이빨을 드러내는 것이므로 접속사 so(그래서)를 사용함.
28 시간 부사절에서는 미래시제 대신 현재시제를 사용함.

29 잠을 잘 수 없는 이유를 이끄는 접속사이므로 because를 사용함.
30 know의 목적어로 쓰인 [that + 주어 + 동사]: ~하는 것을

Grammar Mapping
p. 160

① and ② 그러나 ③ 또는 ④ so ⑤ because ⑥ ~할 때 ⑦ ~한 후에 ⑧ before ⑨ ~한다면

Chapter 12 전치사

GP Practice 48 시간을 나타내는 전치사 I
GP Practice 49 시간을 나타내는 전치사 II
p. 163

A
1 at 2 in 3 on
4 on 5 in 6 in

B
1 for 2 during
3 during 4 for

C
1 at night
2 after lunch
3 from May 5 to May 9

D
1 at / at
2 for / for, 숫자 포함 기간
3 in / in
4 on / on

GP Practice 50 장소를 나타내는 전치사 I
GP Practice 51 장소를 나타내는 전치사 II
p. 165

A
1 in 2 at 3 in
4 on 5 on

B
1 behind 2 over
3 next to

C
1 under the bridge
2 from Mars to Earth
3 over the mountain
4 in front of the mirror

D
1 on / 표면 위에, on
2 and / A 와 B, and
3 in / 도시에, in
4 at / 비교적 좁은 지점에, at

GP Practice 20 기타 전치사
p. 167

A
1 about 2 like
3 with 4 by

B
1 for, for 2 with, with
3 by, by 4 to, to

C
1 to her
2 about her dream
3 for a reason

D
1 like / ~처럼
2 by / ~를 타고
3 with / ~를 가지고
4 her / 목적격

Grammar & Writing
p. 168

A
1 put his bag under his seat
2 a picture by fax
3 goes shopping on Sundays
4 is across from a café
5 take a shower in the evening
6 their bodies from head to toe

B
1 snowed in May
2 on January 1
3 walked with a cane
4 butter on the bread
5 like cotton candy
6 between Monday and Wednesday
7 During the concert

C
1 in 2 under 3 on
4 next 5 behind

D
1 to 2 on 3 in
4 at 5 from 6 at

Actual Test
p. 170

1 ① **2** ③ **3** ④ **4** ① **5** ⑤ **6** ① **7** ④ **8** ① **9** ③ **10** ① **11** ⑤ **12** from, to **13** before **14** behind **15** ④ **16** ② **17** in front of **18** next to **19** on **20** ② **21** ④ **22** ⑤ **23** ④ **24** ②, ⑤ **25** between, and **26** under **27** wait until summer vacation **28** spread from mouth to mouth **29** over → on, 접촉한 표

면, on **30** for → during, during, 특정한 기간명사
31 There are no secrets between Paula and me

1 [on + 명사]: (표면에 접촉하여) ~ 위에
2 [at + 특정한 시점(시각)]: ~에
3 [during + 특정한 기간]: ~ 동안
4 [with + 도구]: ~를 가지고
5 [in + 장소(도시나 국가)]
6 [in + 월]
7 ④ like는 '좋아하다'의미의 동사이며, 나머지는 '~처럼'의미의 전치사이다.
8 [on + 장소]: (접촉한 표면의) ~ 위에
9 to: ~에게, ~로
10 with: ~를 가지고, ~와 함께
11 [to + 명사]는 '~에게', '~로'이므로 상황에 맞지 않다.
12 시간 전치사 [from A to B]: A에서 B까지
13 before: ~ 이전에
14 behind: ~ 뒤에
15 behind: ~ 뒤에
16 ⓑ [on + 요일]이므로 on Sundays ⓓ 전치사 뒤의 대명사는 목적격을 쓰므로 to him ⓔ A부터 B까지는 from A to B이므로 and를 to로 바꿔야 함.
17 in front of: ~ 앞에
18 next to: ~ 옆에
19 on: (접촉한 표면) 위에
20 금요일까지 반납이 완료되어야 하는 기한이므로 by '까지'(완료시점), 정오까지 수면을 계속하는 것이므로 until '까지'(계속)이다.
21 [during + 특정한 기간], [for + 숫자 포함한 기간]
22 ⑤ [on + 날짜]이고 나머지는 at을 씀.
23 ④ [in + 계절]이고 나머지는 on을 씀.
24 ① '~ 안을 채우는 것'이므로 fill in ③ '접촉 없이 ~ 위로'이므로 over the river ④ 숫자를 포함한 기간 앞에서 '~ 동안'을 의미하므로 for two years이다.
25 [between A and B]: A와 B 사이에
26 under: ~ 아래에
27 [until + 명사]: ~까지 계속
28 [from A to B]: A에서 B까지
29 [on + 명사]: 접촉한 표면 위
30 [during + 특정한 때]: ~ 동안
31 [between A and B]: A와 B 사이에

Grammar Mapping p. 174

① at ② 요일, 날짜 ③ 월, 계절, 연도 ④ before ⑤ 숫자 포함 기간 ⑥ 특정한 기간명사 ⑦ between ~ and ⑧ on ⑨ in ⑩ over ⑪ in front of ⑫ ~ 뒤에 ⑬ ~ 옆에

Level 1

Grammar ViSTA

정답과 해설

• 본 교재 • workbook

Chapter 01 be동사와 인칭대명사

Unit 01 p. 7

be동사·There is / are 구문

A
1 are 2 is
3 now 4 are
5 were 6 They were
7 are 8 are

B
1 ② 2 ①
3 ④ 4 ③

C
1 was 2 are
3 is 4 were
5 were 6 are
7 are 8 am
9 was 10 was

D
1 There is 2 There are
3 There are 4 There is
5 There are 6 There is

E
1 It is very dark
2 Sweet things are bad
3 Maggie was very sick
4 There were two people

F
1 He is in China
2 Her glasses are
3 There was a cake
4 This year is

Unit 02 p. 9

be동사 부정문과 의문문

A
1 aren't 2 Are
3 Is 4 is not
5 Are 6 Am
7 weren't

B
1 Are we 2 Was he
3 Are you 4 Were they
5 Is the pudding 6 Was your mom
7 Are the boys 8 Were the birds

C
1 isn't 2 aren't
3 isn't 4 aren't
5 wasn't 6 weren't
7 weren't 8 aren't

D
1 He isn't a lazy person
2 Is your father busy
3 Andrew was not at the cafeteria
4 Was your sister absent
5 There are not any tall trees
6 Are they very famous

E
1 She isn't afraid
2 Is a tomato
3 wasn't salty
4 Are your parents
5 aren't too sour
6 Was the scientist

Unit 03 p. 11

인칭대명사

A
1 your 2 Hers 3 me
4 She 5 it 6 its
7 They 8 He

B
1 그것은 ~이다 2 그것의
3 그의 4 그의 것
5 너희들은 6 너는

C
1 her 2 it 3 them
4 His 5 he 6 yours
7 They

D
1 Is your hat blue
2 These shoes are his
3 The actor smiled at us
4 Her favorite music is jazz
5 The white hamster is hers
6 The players changed their uniforms

E
1 We can't carry them
2 Her face is really red
3 This song is for you and me
4 Mine is in the locker
5 They went swimming with us
6 These toys are not theirs

Error Correction p. 13

1	is	3인칭 단수, is
2	are	3인칭 복수, are
3	was	3인칭 단수, was
4	were	3인칭 복수, were
5	O	is, 단수명사
6	is not / isn't	be동사 + not
7	was not / wasn't	3인칭 단수, wasn't
8	Is Amy	Be동사 + 주어 ~?
9	Were they	과거, Were they ~?
10	His	그의, 소유격, his
11	her	그녀를, 목적격, her
12	O	목적격, me
13	hers	그녀의 것, hers

Sentence Writing p. 14

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 130

1 001	She is a designer.
2 002	They are at school now.
3 003	The test was very difficult.
4 004	Many boys were on the playground.
5 005	There is a book in my bag.
6 006	He is not (isn't) at home now.
7 007	Mary was not (wasn't) sleepy.
8 008	Is Amy ten years old?
9 009	Were they in America last week?
10 010	His car is very fancy.
11 011	Her friends like her very much.
12 012	They go cycling with me every Sunday.
13 013	The bike is hers.

Chapter 02 일반동사

Unit 04 p. 19

일반동사와 일반동사 현재형

A
1 eats 2 forgets
3 help 4 washes
5 enjoy 6 passes
7 visits 8 finishes

B
1 like 2 fly
3 drink 4 has
5 brushes 6 does
7 visit 8 reads

C
1 has 2 sets
3 does 4 dries
5 closes

D
1 He cooks on Saturdays
2 This house has many windows
3 Men wear skirts in Scotland
4 She speaks three languages
5 The early bird catches the worm
6 My brother sleeps twelve hours

E
1 I want roller skates
2 They walk to school
3 She listens to music
4 Kevin flies to
5 My mom washes clothes
6 Zoo animals, get food

Unit 05 p. 21

일반동사 과거형

A
1 ordered 2 caught
3 broke 4 bought
5 chose 6 read
7 invited 8 gave

B
1 began 2 ate
3 passed 4 planned
5 had 6 left
7 watched 8 cut

C
1 sang 2 sold
3 read 4 put

5 took

D
1 My family shopped
2 She went to Taiwan
3 It stopped raining
4 He took pictures
5 I bought perfume for my mom
6 We talked about summer vacation

E
1 He told a lie
2 She put some sugar
3 Danny set the alarm
4 I dropped my fork
5 My friend left for America
6 She drank a lot of water

Unit 06 p. 23

일반동사 부정문

A
1 like **2** hit
3 don't **4** didn't
5 don't **6** doesn't
7 doesn't **8** know
9 doesn't **10** didn't

B
1 We didn't enjoy
2 The students don't watch
3 My daughter doesn't like
4 I don't do
5 My mom didn't do
6 Sandra doesn't go jogging
7 Bill doesn't live

C
1 doesn't like **2** didn't do
3 doesn't hear **4** didn't rain

D
1 He doesn't enjoy music
2 Her dog doesn't bark
3 They don't take the shuttle bus
4 didn't check his text messages

E
1 He doesn't play tennis
2 don't eat meat
3 She didn't drink juice
4 I didn't buy anything

Unit 07 p. 25

일반동사 의문문

A
1 write **2** Does
3 Do **4** set
5 Do **6** Did
7 Does

B
1 Does it **2** Did they
3 Does he **4** Did they

C
1 Does, like **2** Do, have
3 Did, do **4** Did, travel

D
1 Did you clean your room
2 Do you take a shower
3 Did the parcel arrive
4 Does she remember my name
5 Did he design this school
6 Does Diana have bread

E
1 Do you trust
2 Did you memorize
3 Does Nick have a pet
4 Do they go to bed early
5 Did you bring your umbrella
6 Does your brother have

Error Correction p. 27

1	cook	1인칭, 동사원형
2	watches	동사원형 + -es
3	tries	y 대신 -ies
4	O	3인칭, has
5	played	규칙, y 뒤에 -ed
6	began	불규칙 변화
7	invented	과거형, 동사원형 + -ed
8	don't wear	do(es)n't + 동사원형
9	doesn't	doesn't
10	rain	동사원형
11	Do you swim	Do(es) + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?
12	Does	Does
13	stay	동사원형

Sentence Writing p. 28

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 131

1 014	I cook very well.
2 015	He watches baseball games on TV.
3 016	The boy always tries his best.
4 017	Chris has many nicknames.
5 018	We played basketball yesterday.
6 019	The festival began an hour ago.
7 020	Edison invented the light bulb in 1879.
8 021	They don't wear blue jeans.
9 022	Sam doesn't like black coffee.
10 023	It didn't rain heavily yesterday.
11 024	Do you swim well? No, I don't.
12 025	Does Michael walk his dog every day?
13 026	Did your sister stay in New York?

Chapter 03 명사와 관사

Unit 08 p. 31

셀 수 있는 명사와 셀 수 없는 명사

A
1 buses **2** cities
3 mice **4** feet
5 teeth **6** watches
7 babies **8** women
9 children **10** pianos
11 potatoes **12** benches
13 roofs **14** leaves
15 dishes **16** thieves

B
1 leaves **2** their
3 milk **4** bread
5 water is **6** homework
7 stories **8** bottles of wine

C
1 teeth **2** mice
3 sheep **4** knives
5 love **6** information

D
1 A cup of hot tea
2 two pieces of cake
3 a bottle of water
4 three loaves of bread

E
1 My family doesn't like fish
2 My brother wants nice pants
3 There were many people
4 I need two pieces of paper
5 Children are the future of Korea

F
1 Ladies and gentlemen
2 The roofs are covered
3 My dad wears sunglasses
4 put a slice of cheese
5 five glasses of orange juice

Unit 09 p. 33

관사

A
1 x **2** a
3 x **4** an
5 the **6** x
7 the

B
1 x **2** a
3 an **4** x
5 x **6** the

C
1 an hour **2** twice a week
3 by subway **4** the cat

D
1 The students picked up
2 Can I borrow an eraser
3 big waves in the sea
4 We go to school on foot
5 Send me the document by e-mail
6 goes to the theater four times a month

E
1 went to bed
2 There is an alligator
3 the guests

4 once a year
5 the flute
6 a car, the car

Error Correction p. 35

1	a new bag	있는, 쓴다
2	O	있고, bags
3	fun	없는, 없다
4	a glass of water	없고, a glass of
5	cups	없고, three cups of
6	an	an, 모음 발음 단어
7	O	a, 명사마다
8	The	the, 이미 언급된 것
9	the	the, 서로 알고 있는 것
10	O	the, 유일한 것
11	the violin	the, 악기 이름
12	삭제	없음, 운동 경기
13	삭제	없음, 교통수단

Sentence Writing p. 36
도전! 필수구문 156 p. 132

1 027	She wants a new bag.	
2 028	She wants ten bags.	
3 029	We had a lot of fun at the party.	
4 030	Can you bring me a glass of water?	
5 031	They ordered three cups of coffee.	
6 032	I usually eat an apple in the morning.	
7 033	My sister reads two books a week.	
8 034	She has a pen. The pen is very useful.	
9 035	Can you pass me the salt?	
10 036	The Earth is not a star but a planet.	
11 037	I usually play the violin after school.	
12 038	John's favorite sport is soccer.	
13 039	I traveled across Europe by bus.	

Chapter 04 | 대명사

Unit 10 p. 39

this (these), that (those)·비인칭 주어 it

A
1 that **2** this
3 It's **4** It
5 it **6** these
7 that

B
1 거리 **2** 날씨
3 대명사 **4** 대명사
5 날씨 **6** 명암
7 계절 **8** 시간

C
1 it **2** those
3 these **4** This
5 that

D
1 this is my mom
2 Is that your bike
3 It is already eight o'clock
4 Those roses smell sweet
5 It is getting warm
6 These shoes are on sale

E
1 These women
2 This soup
3 I saw that man
4 It is too bright
5 These boys, are my classmates
6 It is very cute

Unit 11 p. 41

some, any·all, every, each

A
1 some **2** some **3** Every
4 All **5** Each **6** any

B
1 All **2** Each **3** any
4 each **5** some **6** all
7 any

C
1 some **2** any, some
3 some **4** any, any

D
1 All of the food is
2 Every bird comes back
3 didn't save any food
4 some are rotten
5 Each soccer team has
6 My dad sent some money

E
1 some more bread
2 He washed every
3 any family photos
4 All the members were
5 She put some coins
6 Each idol group holds

Error Correction p. 43

1	This	단수, This
2	These	These, 복수명사
3	O	단수, That
4	Those	Those, 복수명사
5	It	시간, 비인칭 주어
6	it	특정한, it
7	some	some, 긍정문
8	some	some, 권유문
9	O	any, 부정문
10	are	복수, 복수
11	is	단수, 단수
12	has	단수, 단수
13	student	단수명사

Sentence Writing p. 44
도전! 필수구문 156 p. 133

1 040	This is my favorite watch.	
2 041	These houses are very old.	
3 042	That is your birthday gift.	
4 043	Those trees don't have leaves.	
5 044	It's seven o'clock.	
6 045	She took this picture. I love it.	
7 046	I have some questions.	
8 047	Will you have some chocolate?	
9 048	I don't have any questions.	
10 049	All the boys are standing in the hall.	
11 050	All the money is in a safe place.	
12 051	Each boy has his own cell phone.	
13 052	Every student is wearing shorts.	

Chapter 05 | 진행형과 미래시제

Unit 12 p. 47

진행형 부정문과 의문문

A
1 waiting **2** are
3 chatting **4** building
5 sleeping **6** wasn't
7 Is **8** taking
9 weren't **10** were

B
1 is raining **2** am riding
3 Is, working **4** aren't using
5 was reading **6** were dancing
7 Was, drinking **8** weren't wearing

C
1 Are, doing
2 Is, playing
3 Was, having
4 Were, carrying

D
1 was talking with the cook
2 was not driving a car
3 is not sending a text message
4 Were they riding their bikes
5 are sitting in the chairs
6 Is your brother planning

E
1 I am looking for
2 Was Mike reading
3 is crying for
4 We are not growing
5 They were not playing
6 Are the marathon runners passing

Unit 13 p. 49

미래시제 부정문과 의문문

A
1 isn't
2 Will
3 have
4 Is
5 come
6 to take
7 Is
8 won't change

B
1 will download
2 is going to wear
3 won't design
4 isn't going to stay
5 will be
6 won't come
7 am going to finish
8 aren't going to swim

C
1 Will, remember
2 Is, going to cook
3 Will, be
4 Is, going to buy
5 Are, going to meet

D
1 He will not eat pizza
2 Will you join the science club
3 She will take a swimming class
4 We are not going to invite
5 The plane is going to take off
6 Is the museum going to be open

E
1 My dog will not bark
2 Are you going to order
3 She will leave for
4 is not going to be hot
5 I won't use
6 Will she surprise the world

Error Correction p. 51

1	surfing	동사원형 + -ing
2	are studying	be동사 + 동사원형 + -ing
3	were	were, 동사원형 + -ing
4	O	be동사, 동사원형 + -ing
5	was	be동사, 동사원형 + -ing
6	wearing	동사원형 + -ing
7	be	동사원형
8	to rain	going to
9	are going	be동사 + going to
10	will not	will not
11	O	am not
12	come	동사원형
13	Are	Be동사

Sentence Writing p. 52
도전! 필수구문 156 p. 134

1 053	He is surfing the Internet.
2 054	We are studying English grammar.
3 055	They were watching a baseball game then.
4 056	I am not joking.
5 057	Andrew was not listening to the teacher.
6 058	Are you wearing glasses?
7 059	The game will be popular.
8 060	It is going to rain soon.
9 061	We are going to have a party.
10 062	We won't (will not) fight again.
11 063	I am not going to run in the classroom.
12 064	Will the actor come to Korea?
13 065	Are you going to invite your friends?

Chapter 06 조동사

Unit 14 p. 55

can, may

A
1 Can
2 take
3 Can
4 could
5 travel
6 is
7 can't
8 may not
9 Are
10 be

B
1 can't
2 can't
3 can
4 can't
5 can
6 may not
7 May
8 may not
9 may
10 may

C
1 is able to build
2 are able to swim
3 was not able to catch
4 Is he able to climb

D
1 Can you tell me about
2 Dogs cannot see
3 We may see a rainbow
4 You may not play the piano

E
1 You may (can) cut your finger
2 may not use the elevator
3 could not marry Romeo
4 able to see the volcano

Unit 15 p. 57

must, have to, should

A
1 must
2 have to
3 don't have to
4 cheat
5 must

B
1 Must
2 have to
3 must
4 have to
5 must
6 don't have to
7 doesn't have to
8 must not
9 must not
10 didn't have to

C
1 ⓒ
2 ⓑ
3 ⓐ
4 ⓐ

D
1 have to bring
2 has to pack
3 has to get off
4 have to listen

E
1 Should I set the table
2 have to wear life jackets
3 The players must not start
4 You must be proud of

F
1 should learn
2 should not cut
3 Must I insert
4 don't have to drive

Error Correction p. 59

1	talk	동사원형
2	cannot / can't	조동사 + not
3	Can you fix	조동사 + 주어
4	may go	허락, 동사원형
5	May I ask	동사원형
6	may be	약한 추측, 동사원형
7	O	~해야 한다, 동사원형
8	must not	조동사 + not
9	must be	~가 틀림없다, 동사원형
10	has to	~해야 한다, has to
11	doesn't have to	~할 필요 없다, doesn't
12	have to	Do + 주어 + have to
13	O	~해야 한다, 동사원형

Sentence Writing p. 60

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 135

1	066	The robot is able to talk.
2	067	He can't ride a bicycle.
3	068	Can you fix the computer?
4	069	You may go home now.
5	070	May I ask a question?
6	071	She may be hungry.
7	072	We must stop at red lights.
8	073	You must not give dogs ice cream.
9	074	The cheesecake must be delicious.
10	075	She has to get some rest.
11	076	Phillip doesn't have to lose weight.
12	077	Do I have to wait?
13	078	Tom should eat more vegetables.

Chapter 07 의문사와 여러 가지 문장

Unit 16 p. 65

who, what, which

A
1 What 2 Who
3 Whose 4 Who
5 What 6 Which

B
1 What 2 Who
3 Whose 4 Which
5 What 6 Who

C
1 Whose car is it
2 Which is cheaper
3 What is your favorite subject
4 Who made this skirt
5 What is her name

D
1 Whose puppy is it
2 Who ordered the food
3 What do you eat
4 Which book is hers
5 Who did you meet last night
6 Which did she wear

E
1 Who lives next door
2 Whose plan was it (that)
3 What did she teach
4 Who is the director
5 Who(m) did you invite
6 Which country do you want

Unit 17 p. 67

when, where, why, how·how + 형용사 / 부사

A
1 Where 2 When
3 Why 4 How

B
1 ⓑ 2 ⓐ
3 ⓒ 4 ⓕ
5 ⓓ 6 ⓔ

C
1 Why did you run away
2 How can I get to the zoo
3 When did she leave China
4 Where did she study English

D
1 How much 2 How tall
3 How long 4 How often

E
1 Why did you marry her
2 When can we meet him
3 How was last weekend
4 Where did you first meet

F
1 where are my socks
2 When did he go
3 How old is your grandmother
4 Why was Kate tired

Unit 18 p. 69

부정의문문·부가의문문

A
1 Isn't 2 Weren't
3 aren't 4 doesn't
5 were 6 Didn't
7 will 8 he

B
1 Didn't you remember me, didn't
2 Isn't she a pilot, is
3 Doesn't he look like an actor, does
4 Wasn't she taller than you, wasn't

C
1 doesn't she 2 can they
3 will you 4 don't they
5 does she 6 isn't it
7 wasn't he 8 did he

D
1 Aren't you ready
2 His idea isn't bad, is it
3 Wasn't the bird in the cage
4 His speech was great, wasn't it
5 Didn't you live in America
6 She warmed the pizza, didn't she

E
1 Don't you know me
2 Isn't she too careful
3 is really neat, isn't it
4 Didn't you go there yesterday
5 eat insects, don't they
6 has a beautiful voice, doesn't he

Unit 19 p. 71

명령문, 제안문, 감탄문

A
1 be 2 How
3 watch 4 What
5 not 6 Visit
7 How

B
1 Take 2 Don't touch
3 Be 4 Don't sit
5 Walk 6 Don't be
7 Cover

C
1 Let's be 2 Let's carry
3 Let's stop 4 Let's not open
5 Let's take 6 Let's not tell
7 Let's not forget

D
1 What a great moment it is
2 How real his painting looks
3 What an exciting trip we had
4 How soft the blanket is

E
1 How shocking the news is
2 Don't be late tomorrow
3 What a big castle it is
4 Let's not buy too much food

F
1 Don't draw
2 Let's make a plan
3 Be nice (kind) to your neighbors
4 How amazing the parade was

Error Correction p. 73

1	O	사람, who
2	What	없을 때, What
3	Which	있을 때, Which
4	O	시간, When
5	Where	장소, Where
6	How	How
7	How often	How often
8	was	긍정문, 부정문
9	doesn't she	부정문, doesn't
10	O	긍정문
11	Don't be	~하지 마라, Don't
12	How	How
13	What	What

Sentence Writing p. 74

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 136

1	079	Who is your new teacher?
2	080	What is your favorite subject?
3	081	Which do you want, an orange or a kiwi?
4	082	When does the movie start?
5	083	Where did you find this book?
6	084	How can I get to the airport?
7	085	How often do you work out?

8 086	Wasn't the test easy? Yes, it was.
9 087	She has breakfast every morning, doesn't she?
10 088	You didn't see the polar bear, did you?
11 089	Don't be nervous.
12 090	How popular the game is!
13 091	What a beautiful day (it is)!

Chapter 08 | 형용사와 부사

Unit 20 p. 78

형용사의 쓰임·수량 형용사

A
1 salty 2 angry
3 lots of 4 friendly
5 anything new 6 careful
7 good 8 a lot of

B
1 ① much, 없음 ② many, 있음
2 ① little, 없음 ② few, 있음
3 ① a few, 있음 ② a little, 없음

C
1 ⓑ 2 ⓐ
3 ⓑ 4 ⓑ
5 ⓐ

D
1 wonderful 2 delicious
3 dark 4 used

E
1 found Jack honest
2 feel comfortable at home
3 can't bring anything dangerous
4 invited a few people
5 How many hours do you sleep

F
1 the beautiful sky
2 need a little
3 few elephants
4 have much
5 wants something cold

Unit 21 p. 80

부사의 쓰임과 형태·빈도부사

A
1 fast 2 Strangely
3 near 4 hard
5 usually wears 6 bravely
7 are never

B
1 honestly, honest
2 really, real
3 nice, nicely
4 simply, simple
5 late, lately

C
1 lived, ①
2 carefully, ③
3 interesting, ②
4 he found gold, ④

D
1 She often buys things online
2 Kangaroos can never walk backward
3 Mike was usually late for school
4 He always looks like a boy

E
1 An albatross flies high
2 has really big hands
3 Sadly, our team lost another game
4 He usually goes to the movies

F
1 is really cheap
2 closed the door quietly
3 always leaves on time
4 was pretty hard
5 Interestingly

Unit 22 p. 82

원급, 비교급, 최상급

A
1 hot 2 faster
3 best 4 than
5 of 6 more beautiful
7 the longest

B
1 better than
2 faster than
3 more slowly than
4 worse than
5 harder than
6 brighter than
7 more comfortable than

C
1 the biggest
2 the worst
3 the coldest
4 the youngest
5 the most famous
6 The largest
7 the smallest

D
1 as old as
2 as early as
3 as expensive as
4 as often as

E
1 Blood is thicker than water
2 is more handsome than me
3 the most valuable player
4 are the hardest of all stones

F
1 as playful as
2 better than
3 the biggest bird
4 more interesting than

Error Correction p. 84

1	close	명사 수식, 형용사
2	interesting	보어, 형용사
3	many	many, 셀 수 있는 명사 복수형
4	a few	a few, 약간은 있는
5	a little	a little, 약간은 있는
6	slowly	느리게, 동사, 부사
7	O	형용사, 부사
8	may often	뒤
9	is always	뒤
10	O	앞
11	busy	바쁜, 원급
12	heavier	더 무거운, 비교급
13	largest	가장 큰, 최상급

Sentence Writing p. 85

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 137

1 092	We are close friends.
2 093	This movie was interesting.
3 094	There are many holidays in May.
4 095	He met Julie a few days ago.
5 096	She spread a little jam on the bread.
6 097	Jack walked to school slowly.
7 098	I have very tall friends.
8 099	He may often be wrong.
9 100	Tom is always late for class.
10 101	She never eats meat for dinner.
11 102	Sarah is as busy as a bee.
12 103	Cold air is heavier than hot air.
13 104	The whale is the largest of all animals.

Chapter 09 | 부정사와 동명사

Unit 23 p. 89

to부정사의 명사적 쓰임

A
1 To have 2 It
3 to join 4 read
5 to buy 6 To
7 to use

B
1 만나는 것, ② 2 보는 것, ③
3 말하는 것, ① 4 기르는 것 (갖는 것), ②
5 부르는 것, ② 6 거짓말을 하는 것, ①

C
1 To sing 2 to find
3 to drink 4 to cook
5 how to go 6 where to go
7 when to sleep 8 what to eat

D
1 easy to be a good son
2 did you learn to swim

3 needs to eat more vegetables
4 is to treat sick animals
5 knows where to get off the bus
6 don't want to wear this shirt
7 It is important to speak English

E
1 wanted to buy
2 know how to drive
3 To change the rule was
4 is to visit
5 to bring your own food
6 to live on the mountain

Unit 24 p. 91

to부정사의 형용사적·부사적 쓰임

A
1 보기 위해, ⓐ
2 보게 되어서, ⓑ
3 읽기에, ⓒ
4 들어서, ⓑ

B
1 something to wear
2 time to go
3 two bags to carry
4 country to visit
5 three tests to take
6 a plan to surprise

C
1 ⓑ **2** ⓒ
3 ⓐ **4** ⓐ
5 ⓒ **6** ⓑ

D
1 is easy to sing
2 was happy to win a gold medal
3 have something important to show
4 went to Paris to visit his friend
5 was very heavy to wear
6 knows the best way to teach

E
1 safe to drive
2 many places to see
3 came to protect the singer
4 happy to come back to Korea
5 enough time to read books
6 went to Africa to build schools

Unit 25 p. 93

동명사의 명사적 쓰임

A
1 Flying **2** reading
3 listening **4** touching
5 drawing **6** cleaning
7 drinking **8** ordering
9 Walking **10** going

B
1 traveling **2** painting
3 acting **4** waiting
5 answering

C
1 온 것, ⓒ
2 청소하는 것, ⓑ
3 노래하는 것, ⓑ
4 읽는 것, ⓓ
5 모으는 것 ⓐ

D
1 you quit drinking coffee
2 My job is training dolphins
3 enjoyed meeting new people
4 Drinking enough water is important
5 is good at making movies
6 Cooking Chinese food is her hobby

E
1 is using
2 mind changing
3 is good at folding
4 are excited about meeting
5 kept sneezing
6 couldn't stop laughing

Error Correction p. 95

1	To read	to부정사
2	It	It, to부정사
3	to visit	to부정사
4	to become	to부정사
5	O	~ 요리할, 명사 + to부정사
6	something cold to drink	마실, to부정사
7	to make	~ 만들기 위해, to부정사
8	O	~ 듣게 되어, 감정형용사
9	easy to remember	~ 기억하기에, 형용사
10	Riding	동명사
11	opening	동명사
12	listening	동명사
13	getting up	동명사

Sentence Writing p. 96

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 138

1 105	To read webtoons is fun.
2 106	It is fun to read webtoons.
3 107	We decided to visit the zoo.
4 108	My dream is to become a game designer.
5 109	He knows a special way to cook noodles.
6 110	Please give me something cold to drink.
7 111	They used robots to make ships.
8 112	I am sorry to hear the news.
9 113	His name is easy to remember.
10 114	Riding a roller coaster is scary.
11 115	Do you mind opening the door for me?
12 116	Thank you for listening.
13 117	Her good habit is getting up early.

Chapter 10 동사의 종류

Unit 26 p. 100

감각동사 + 형용사

A
1 strong **2** good
3 sounds **4** friendly
5 feel **6** sweet

B
1 ⓐ felt, ⓑ felt like
2 ⓐ smells, ⓑ smells like
3 ⓐ looks like, ⓑ looks
4 ⓐ sounds like, ⓑ sounds

C
1 ⓐ 느끼다
ⓑ ~한 느낌이 나다
2 ⓐ 냄새 맡다
ⓑ ~한 냄새가 나다
3 ⓐ 보다
ⓑ ~하게 보이다
4 ⓐ 맛을 보다
ⓑ ~한 맛이 나다

D
1 The NASA project sounds exciting
2 The lotion smells like apples
3 This candy tastes sour
4 Some cats feel safe in a box
5 My mom looks young
6 The boy felt like Superman

E
1 tastes like chicken
2 feels warm
3 look different
4 smells bad
5 looks real
6 sounded angry
7 taste salty

Unit 27 p. 102

수여동사 + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어
수여동사 + 직접목적어 + 전치사 + 간접목적어

A
1 to his wife **2** me
3 him an e-mail **4** you a question
5 for **6** to us
7 them

B
1 나에게, ② **2** 스파게티를, ①
3 우리에게, ② **4** 그녀의 비밀을, ①
5 그녀에게, ②

C
1 the way to you
2 nice shoes for me
3 a tip to the waiter
4 my missing key for me
5 the salad to me

D
1 give a hint to you
2 bought us ice cream
3 cooked bulgogi for us

4 get your mom the pretty hat
5 made a small gift for his friend
6 found me a job

E
1 sent me a box of chocolates
2 get roses for
3 you bring me the scissors
4 asked her a question
5 lend me 2,000 won
6 give you a hug

Unit 28 p. 104

목적격 보어가 필요한 동사

A
1 helpful **2** to water
3 soft **4** him
5 to sit **6** to wear
7 strong **8** warm

B
1 want you to be
2 expect us to believe
3 made him special
4 keep our toothbrushes dry

C
1 warm, 형용사
2 a real man, 명사
3 Dodo, 명사
4 to come, to부정사

D
1 found the rumor false
2 expect me to be perfect
3 named his dog Superpower
4 told the baby pigs to open
5 wants me to buy clothes
6 keeps them warm in winter

E
1 called Tom a bookworm
2 makes people less tired
3 asked the police to help her
4 found the cookie jar empty
5 wanted me to turn off
6 Keep your hands clean

Error Correction p. 106

1	O	형용사, ~하게 보이다
2	cold	형용사, ~하게 느끼다
3	delicious	형용사, ~한 냄새가 나다
4	beautiful	형용사, ~하게 들리다
5	us	~에게 ~를, 없음
6	to us	~를 ~에게, 있음
7	me	~에게 ~를, 없음
8	O	~를 ~에게, 있음
9	him	~에게 ~를, 없음
10	of him	~를 ~에게, 있음
11	O	명사
12	famous	형용사
13	to like	to부정사

Sentence Writing p. 107

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 139

1 118	You look young in that blue shirt.
2 119	I feel cold.
3 120	The sausage smells delicious.
4 121	Her voice sounds beautiful.
5 122	He showed us his puppy.
6 123	He showed his puppy to us.
7 124	She bought me a flower.
8 125	She bought a flower for me.
9 126	Anna asked him a favor.
10 127	Anna asked a favor of him.
11 128	We called him an iron man.
12 129	The news made him famous.
13 130	I want you to like my present.

Chapter 11 접속사

Unit 29 p. 111

and, but, or, so

A
1 but **2** or
3 so **4** and
5 so **6** but

B
1 but **2** and
3 so **4** or

C
1 but a pan pizza was delivered
2 or you will catch a cold
3 so he got up late this morning
4 and you will understand it

D
1 and prepares breakfast
2 like cooking but don't enjoy
3 or you will miss
4 milk and butter
5 online or offline
6 so she uses the scissors

E
1 Jane or you
2 so we walked slowly
3 and you will be healthy
4 call or visit me
5 but is good for your health
6 so we should (must) wear masks

Unit 30 p. 113

when, before, after

A
1 When **2** after
3 comes **4** when
5 before **6** when
7 After

B
1 그녀가 피곤할 때
2 네가 샤워한 후에
3 그가 상을 탄 후에
4 내가 일을 시작하기 전에
5 네가 우리를 다시 찾아올 때
6 내가 나가기 전에

C
1 before he leaves the hotel
2 When I listen to music
3 After I made a shopping list
4 before you buy the pencil

D
1 when they eat noodles
2 before it gets dark
3 After he washed his hands
4 Before spring comes
5 After I lose some weight
6 When it rains

E
1 When I saw a shooting star
2 before she talks
3 after I use it
4 Before I come home
5 when I need his help
6 before he changes his mind

Unit 31 p. 115

because, if, that

A
1 that **2** if
3 because **4** gets
5 that **6** If
7 because

B
1 that **2** Because
3 If **4** that

C
1 it feels cool
2 If you add more salt
3 because they smell bad
4 that she can save the birds

D
1 that camels don't store water
2 if you are 19 years old
3 Because the lake is deep
4 If you win this game
5 that he has a beautiful voice
6 because she lost the key

E
1 said that it will rain
2 If I go to the moon
3 because it was hot
4 If you don't drink water
5 Because it was dusty outside
6 know that Dylan has two brothers

Error Correction p. 117

1	and	그리고
2	but	그러나
3	or	또는
4	so	그래서
5	and	그러면
6	or	그렇지 않으면
7	When	느낄 때
8	Before	전에
9	go	현재
10	because	기 때문에
11	snows	현재
12	if	다면
13	that	라는 것을

Sentence Writing p. 118
도전! 필수구문 156 p. 140

1 131	I think of you night and day.
2 132	The soccer player is short but fast.
3 133	Which subject do you like better, math or English?
4 134	He missed the last bus, so he took a taxi.
5 135	Open the window, and you will see the rainbow.
6 136	Open the window, or you won't see the rainbow.
7 137	When Clara feels shy, her face turns red.
8 138	Before you pay for the candy, you can't eat it.
9 139	I will bring a tent when I go camping.
10 140	She likes the actor because he is funny.
11 141	If it snows tomorrow, we will go skiing.
12 142	Pass me the cake if you don't want to eat it.
13 143	Do you think (that) Emily is an angel?

Chapter 12 전치사

Unit 32 p. 122

시간을 나타내는 전치사 I·II

A
1 at 2 on
3 after 4 on
5 to 6 in
7 on 8 until
9 between 10 during

B
1 at 2 in
3 at 4 in
5 in 6 on

C
1 for 2 during
3 for 4 for
5 during 6 during

D
1 went down after August
2 comes out in July
3 felt nervous before her turn
4 is from February 14 to 28
5 watched the sunrise on New Year's Day
6 the package by this Thursday

E
1 in summer
2 until this Sunday
3 at 2:27 p.m.
4 on Wednesdays
5 during these hours
6 between, and

Unit 33 p. 124

장소를 나타내는 전치사 I·II

A
1 at 2 over
3 across 4 near
5 in 6 from

B
1 on 2 in
3 on 4 in
5 at 6 in

C
1 under 2 behind
3 near 4 over
5 across from 6 between
7 front 8 from

D
1 built a tunnel under the ground
2 get off at the next stop
3 any life on the moon
4 sleeping between two chickens
5 little milk in the glass
6 bounced over the net
7 shocked people across the country

E
1 sit next to her
2 from nine to five
3 in the book
4 on its back
5 behind the clouds
6 at the music festival

Unit 34 p. 126

기타 전치사

A
1 with 2 to
3 for 4 like
5 about 6 for
7 by

B
1 to 2 by
3 like 4 about

C
1 for, for 2 with, with
3 to, to 4 by, by

D
1 ② 2 ④
3 ① 4 ③

E
1 about sea animals
2 the box with green paper
3 a helmet for safety
4 an invitation by e-mail
5 tell the truth to the police

F
1 talk with you
2 by phone
3 Like owls
4 about my hairstyle
5 to his friends

Error Correction p. 128

1	at	at
2	on	on
3	in	in
4	for	for, 숫자 포함 기간
5	during	during, 특정한 기간명사
6	at	비교적 좁은 지점에, at
7	on	표면 위에, on
8	in	안에, in
9	to	A부터 B까지, to
10	O	~을 타고
11	with	~을 가지고
12	me	목적격
13	O	~처럼

Sentence Writing p. 129
도전! 필수구문 156 p. 141

1 144	My school starts at 8:30 a.m.
2 145	Alex was born on May 7.
3 146	People enjoy skiing in the winter.
4 147	Some koalas sleep for 17 hours a day.
5 148	Hamsters are underground during the day.
6 149	I lost my backpack at the airport.
7 150	Look at the pictures on the wall.
8 151	Jasmine has some coins in her pocket.
9 152	This plane flies from Seoul to Busan.
10 153	We crossed the river by boat.
11 154	Wash your hands with soap.

12 155	Ken sent a text message to me.
13 156	Greg dressed like a zombie at the Halloween party.

불규칙 변화 동사 70

p. 142

01	bore	born
02	began	begun
03	bit	bitten
04	blew	blown
05	broke	broken
06	brought	brought
07	built	built
08	burnt	burnt
09	bought	bought
10	caught	caught
11	chose	chosen
12	came	come
13	cut	cut
14	drank	drunk
15	drove	driven
16	ate	eaten
17	fell	fallen
18	felt	felt
19	fought	fought
20	found	found
21	forgave	forgiven
22	got	got / gotten
23	gave	given
24	went	gone
25	grew	grown
26	heard	heard
27	hid	hidden
28	hit	hit
29	held	held
30	kept	kept
31	knew	known
32	laid	laid
33	left	left
34	lent	lent
35	lay	lain
36	lost	lost
37	made	made
38	met	met
39	paid	paid
40	put	put
41	read	read
42	rode	ridden
43	rose	risen
44	ran	run
45	said	said
46	saw	seen
47	sold	sold
48	sent	sent
49	set	set
50	shook	shaken
51	showed	shown
52	shut	shut
53	sang	sung
54	sat	sat
55	slept	slept
56	spoke	spoken
57	spent	spent
58	stood	stood
59	stole	stolen
60	struck	struck
61	swam	swum
62	took	taken
63	taught	taught
64	told	told
65	thought	thought
66	threw	thrown
67	understood	understood
68	wore	worn
69	won	won
70	wrote	written