HACKERS

GRAMMAR SMART STARTER

ANSWERS

Chapter 01 명사

UNIT 01 셀 수 있는 명사

Smart Check p.12

1 O 2 X 3 O 4 X

Practice p.13

A
1 a 2 an 3 a
4 an 5 a 6 an
7 a 8 a 9 an
10 a 11 an 12 a

B
1 birds 2 churches 3 thieves
4 parties 5 fish 6 potatoes
7 pens 8 cities 9 photos
10 feet 11 foxes 12 wishes

C
1 doll 2 wolves 3 map
4 boxes 5 orange 6 sheep
7 children 8 tomatoes

UNIT 02 셀 수 없는 명사

Smart Check p.14

1 X 2 X 3 O 4 X 5 O
6 X

Practice p.15

A
1 X 2 O 3 X
4 X 5 X 6 O
7 X 8 O 9 O
10 X

B
1 money 2 honesty
3 Daniel 4 peace
5 bread 6 a glass of water

C
1 four bottles of juice
2 five pieces of paper
3 three bowls of rice
4 a glass of milk
5 two slices of pizza

Writing Exercise p.16

A
1 three students
2 four cities
3 six men
4 an ant
5 two slices[pieces] of cheese
6 ten pianos
7 a week
8 five cookies
9 three pieces of paper

B
1 puppies 2 an owl
3 Friendship 4 an hour
5 a cup of coffee 6 Europe

C
1 an egg 2 a watermelon
3 milk 4 three peaches
5 bread

D
1 three women
2 two candles
3 three knives
4 three dishes
5 a bottle of water
6 a glass of orange juice
7 two slices[pieces] of bread
8 four slices[pieces] of pizza

Chapter Test p.18

1 ⑤ 2 ① 3 ⑤ 4 ④ 5 ⑤ 6 ③
7 potatoes 8 cups of tea 9 ② 10 ④
11 ⑤ 12 ② 13 ② 14 ①
15 watchs → watches 16 juices → juice
17 mice 18 money
19 two slices[pieces] of bread
20 two sheep, three children

1 ⑤ leaf – leaves

2 ① deer – deer

3 ⑤: 셀 수 있는 명사 ①②③④: 셀 수 없는 명사

4 ④ a → an

5 ⑤ a sugar → sugar

6 ③: an ①②④⑤: a

7 빈칸 앞에 복수를 나타내는 ten(열, 십)이 있으므로 potato의 복수형 potatoes를 쓴다.

8 빈칸 앞에 복수를 나타내는 two(둘)가 있으므로 복수형을 쓰고, 셀 수 없는 명사(tea)의 복수형은 단위명사(cup)에 -(e)s를 붙여 만든다.

9 빈칸 앞에 a가 있으므로 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형 notebooks는 쓸 수 없다.

10 빈칸 앞에 a(n)이 없으므로 셀 수 있는 명사의 단수형 Friend는 쓸 수 없다.

11 ⑤ babys → babies

12 ② coffees → coffee

13 • '식탁 위에 물 네 잔이 있다.'라는 의미이고 셀 수 없는 명사(water)의 복수형은 단위명사(glass)에 -(e)s를 붙여 만든다.
• 빈칸 뒤에 첫소리가 모음으로 발음되는 셀 수 있는 명사(idea)가 있으므로 an을 쓴다.

14 • 도시의 고유한 이름을 나타내는 셀 수 없는 명사(Sydney) 앞에는 a(n)을 붙일 수 없다.
• 빈칸 앞에 복수를 나타내는 five(다섯)가 있으므로 fish의 복수형 fish를 쓴다.

15 명사 watch의 복수형은 watches이다.

16 셀 수 없는 명사(juice)의 복수형은 단위명사(bottle)에 -(e)s를 붙여 만든다.

17 명사 mouse의 복수형은 mice이다.

18 셀 수 없는 명사(money)는 앞에 a(n)을 붙일 수 없고 복수형으로도 쓸 수 없다.

19 셀 수 없는 명사 bread는 단위명사 slice나 piece를 활용하여 수량을 나타내므로 two slices[pieces] of bread를 쓴다.

20 첫 번째 빈칸: sheep의 복수형은 sheep이므로 two sheep을 쓴다.
두 번째 빈칸: child의 복수형은 children이므로 three children을 쓴다.

Chapter 02 대명사

UNIT 01 인칭대명사

Smart Check p.22

1 ① 2 ②

Practice p.23

A 1 he 2 it 3 she 4 you 5 they 6 she 7 we 8 it 9 he 10 they

B 1 it 2 my 3 Alex's 4 her 5 you 6 We

C 1 ① He ② his 2 ① Their ② them 3 ① you ② your 4 ① We ② us

UNIT 02 this, that, it

Smart Check p.24

1 ② 2 ②

Practice p.25

A 1 That 2 These 3 It 4 those 5 This

B 1 It 2 Those 3 These 4 This 5 It 6 That

C 1 that 2 It 3 This 4 These

Writing Exercise p.26

A 1 her 2 Its 3 He 4 it 5 Their 6 us 7 They

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

C
1 That is a maple tree
2 These are old coins
3 Her movie is popular
4 This man is my soccer coach
5 His new school uniform is comfortable
6 Happiness is important to me

D 1 It 2 My 3 These, them 4 Those, Their 5 We

Chapter Test p.28

1 ③ 2 ④ 3 ⑤ 4 ② 5 We 6 his 7 ③ 8 ⑤ 9 ② 10 The teacher's 11 them 12 her 13 ③ 14 ① 15 ③ 16 It 17 Those 18 I, him 19 these → this

1 '아침 9시 30분이다.'라는 의미이므로 시간을 나타내는 비인칭 주어 It을 쓴다.

2 빈칸은 five children을 대신하는 주어 자리이므로 주격 인칭대명사 They를 쓴다.

3 빈칸 뒤에 소유의 대상이 되는 명사(jacket)가 있으므로 목적격 인칭대명사 him은 쓸 수 없다.

4 빈칸은 전치사 for의 목적어 자리이므로 소유격 인칭대명사 our는 쓸 수 없다.

5 Beth and I를 대신하는 주격 인칭대명사 We를 쓴다.

6 my brother's를 대신하는 소유격 인칭대명사 his를 쓴다.

7 ③ their → them

8 ⑤ This → These

9 ② This → It

10 빈칸 뒤에 소유의 대상이 되는 명사(chair)가 있으므로 소유격을 쓴다. 사람을 나타내는 명사(the teacher)의 소유격은 명사에 -'s를 붙여 만들므로 The teacher's를 쓴다.

11 빈칸은 cookies를 대신하는 동사 gives의 목적어 자리이므로 목적격 인칭대명사 them을 쓴다.

12 빈칸 뒤에 소유의 대상이 되는 명사(songs)가 있으므로 소유격 인칭대명사 her를 쓴다.

13 • '지금은 가을이다.'라는 의미이므로 계절을 나타내는 비인칭 주어 It을 쓴다.
• 빈칸은 a bicycle을 대신하는 주어 자리이므로 주격 인칭대명사 It을 쓴다.

14 '저쪽에 있는 저것은 너의 집이니?'라는 의미이므로 멀리 있는 사람이나 사물을 가리킬 때 쓰는 that(저 사람, 저것)을 쓴다.

15 ③: 인칭대명사 it ①②④⑤: 비인칭 주어 it

16 날씨를 나타내는 비인칭 주어 It을 쓴다.

17 빈칸 뒤의 복수명사(blankets)를 꾸미는 복수형 Those(저 ~)를 쓴다.

18 첫 번째 빈칸: 주어 자리이므로 주격 인칭대명사 I를 쓴다.
두 번째 빈칸: 전치사 with의 목적어 자리이므로 목적격 인칭대명사 him을 쓴다.

19 단수명사(watermelon) 앞에는 단수형 this(이 ~)를 쓴다.

Chapter 03 be동사

UNIT 01 be동사의 현재형

Smart Check p.32

1 ① 2 ②

Practice p.33

A 1 am 2 is 3 are
4 is 5 are

B 1 He's 2 You're 3 They're
4 She's 5 I'm 6 We're
7 It's

C 1 am 2 is 3 are
4 is 5 is 6 are

UNIT 02 be동사 현재형의 부정문과 의문문

Smart Check p.34

1 ① 2 ②

Practice p.35

A 1 I'm not 2 is not 3 Are
4 Is 5 aren't 6 isn't

B 1 I'm not
2 You're not[You aren't]
3 It's not[It isn't]
4 He's not[He isn't]
5 They're not[They aren't]

C 1 Is it, it isn't
2 Is he, he is
3 Is your sister, she isn't
4 Are the problems, they aren't
5 Are you and Edward, we are

UNIT 03 be동사의 과거형

Smart Check p.36

1 ① 2 ① 3 ①

Practice p.37

A 1 was 2 weren't 3 were
4 was not 5 Was 6 Were, was

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

C 1 Were they, they weren't
2 Was the show, it was
3 Was it, it wasn't
4 Was I, you were

UNIT 04 There + be동사

Smart Check p.38

1 ① 2 ① 3 ②

Practice p.39

A 1 are 2 Was 3 weren't
4 Are 5 was 6 isn't

B 1 There was 2 There are 3 There were

C 1 There are four printers
2 Is there a doll
3 There wasn't much coke
4 There aren't many buses

Writing Exercise

p.40

A 1 aren't 2 is 3 O
4 was 5 aren't 6 O

B 1 It is not[It's not/It isn't]
2 Was there
3 Jeffrey was not[wasn't]
4 We are not[We're not/We aren't]
5 There were
6 Are your friends
7 Ms. Green is

C 1 There are many fans
2 His book was not famous
3 Are you busy
4 Was there a tent
5 They were not Bill's sneakers

D 1 were thin 2 are fat
3 was short 4 is long
5 was a small TV 6 is a big TV

Chapter Test

p.42

1 ③ 2 ② 3 ④ 4 ⑤ 5 ⑤ 6 ②
7 ⑤ 8 am 9 were not[weren't]
10 are not[aren't] 11 ① 12 ④ 13 ④
14 Sam is not sleepy
15 Were those math problems difficult
16 My best friend is
17 There were apples
18 It was not[wasn't] cold

1 주어 We는 1인칭 복수이므로 are를 쓴다.

2 빈칸 뒤에 셀 수 없는 명사(juice)가 있으므로 is를 쓴다.

3 주어 Mariah는 3인칭 단수이고 과거를 나타내는 표현(yesterday)이 있으므로 Is의 과거형 Was를 쓴다.

4 주어 Jack and Eric은 3인칭 복수이고 과거를 나타내는 표현(last week)이 있으므로 aren't의 과거형 weren't를 쓴다.

5 ⑤ I am not은 I'm not으로만 줄여 쓴다.

6 ② were → was

7 ⑤ are → were

8 나는 작년에 열두 살이었고 지금은 열세 살이라는 맥락이다. 주어 I는 1인칭 단수이므로 am을 쓴다.

9 한 시간 전에 오렌지 세 개가 아닌 다섯 개가 있었다는 맥락이다. 빈칸 뒤에 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형(three oranges)이 있으므로 were not[weren't]를 쓴다.

10 Fred와 Natalie는 초등학생이 아닌 중학생이라는 맥락이다. 주어 They는 3인칭 복수이므로 are not[aren't]를 쓴다.

11 첫 번째 빈칸: 빈칸 뒤에 셀 수 있는 명사의 단수형(a wallet)이 있으므로 Is를 쓴다.
두 번째 빈칸: 「There + be동사」의 의문문에 대한 부정의 대답은 「No, there + be동사 + not.」의 형태이므로 isn't를 쓴다.

12 ④ you are → we are

13 ④: ~이다 ①②③⑤: (~에) 있다

14 be동사 현재형의 부정문: 「주어 + be동사의 현재형 + not」

15 be동사 과거형의 의문문: 「Was/Were + 주어 ~?」

16 주어 My best friend는 3인칭 단수이므로 is를 쓴다.

17 apples는 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형이고 사과가 있었다고 했으므로 There were를 쓴다.

18 비인칭 주어 It은 3인칭 단수이고 춥지 않았다고 했으므로 was not[wasn't]를 쓴다.

Chapter 04 일반동사

UNIT 01 일반동사의 현재형

Smart Check

p.46

1 ① 2 ②

Practice

p.47

A 1 looks 2 hurries 3 finishes
4 learns 5 makes 6 passes
7 touches 8 runs 9 flies
10 stays 11 has 12 does

B 1 worries 2 eat 3 comes
4 teaches

C 1 practice 2 works 3 has

UNIT 02 일반동사 현재형의 부정문과 의문문

Smart Check

p.48

1 ② 2 ①

Practice

p.49

A 1 doesn't 2 don't 3 know
4 Do 5 sleep

B 1 We do not[don't] have
2 It does not[doesn't] rain
3 Clara does not[doesn't] watch
4 His parents do not[don't] exercise
5 Ms. Smith does not[doesn't] work
6 I do not[don't] take

C
1 Do, need, don't
2 Do, speak, don't
3 Does, look, does
4 Does, ride, doesn't
5 Do, want, do

UNIT 03 일반동사의 과거형

Smart Check p.50

1 ② 2 ①

Practice p.51

A
1 needed 2 liked 3 went
4 tried 5 cut 6 used
7 walked 8 planned 9 gave
10 ate 11 watched 12 bought

B
1 ran 2 hit 3 studied
4 met 5 stopped

C
1 saw 2 won 3 started

UNIT 04 일반동사 과거형의 부정문과 의문문

Smart Check p.52

1 ② 2 ②

Practice p.53

A
1 didn't 2 stay 3 Did
4 didn't 5 borrow

B
1 He did not[didn't] fail
2 Angela did not[didn't] make
3 I did not[didn't] get
4 The woman did not[didn't] find
5 Ms. Green did not[didn't] cut

C
1 Did, invite, did 2 Did, give, didn't
3 Did, go, did 4 Did, visit, didn't
5 Did, arrive, did

Writing Exercise p.54

A
1 Tony chatted
2 I do not[don't] study
3 Did she learn
4 His uncle goes
5 Does Janet like
6 They did not[didn't] put

B
1 I heard the bad news
2 Did my dog bark
3 Do you have an English class
4 Terry did not write a letter
5 Megan and I climb mountains
6 The student does not remember

C
ⓐ moved ⓑ live ⓒ works
ⓓ taught ⓔ makes ⓕ tries
ⓖ passed

D
1 Does Martha take
2 Did Ken and Ian play
3 Do you use
4 Did the puppies sleep

Chapter Test p.56

1 ⑤ 2 ④ 3 ⑤ 4 ① 5 ④
6 they do 7 it didn't 8 ③ 9 ②
10 ⑤ 11 ③, ⑤ 12 found → find
13 heard the news 14 walks his dog
15 Did you lock the door
16 Ollie does not like summer
17 Do they live in New York
18 My friends did not break the window

1 ⑤ wash – washes
2 ④ play – played
3 빈칸 뒤에 동사의 3인칭 단수 현재형(works)이 있으므로 3인칭 단수 주어 Mr. Scott을 쓴다.
4 주어 We는 1인칭 복수이므로 climb를 쓴다. 부정형은 don't climb이다.
5 과거를 나타내는 표현(last month)이 있으므로 didn't go를 쓴다.
6 주어 they는 3인칭 복수이므로 일반동사 현재형의 의문문에 대한 긍정의 대답 Yes, they do를 쓴다.
7 주어 the accident는 3인칭 단수이므로 일반동사 과거형의 의문문에 대한 부정의 대답 No, it didn't를 쓴다.
8 ③ buys → bought
9 ② Does → Do
10 • 과거를 나타내는 표현(yesterday)이 있으므로 동사 write의 과거형 wrote을 쓴다.
• 주어 The boys는 3인칭 복수이므로 don't play를 쓴다.
11 ③ did → does
⑤ he does → we do
12 일반동사 과거형의 의문문: 「Did + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?」
13 동사 hear의 과거형: heard
14 주어 Dennis는 3인칭 단수이므로 walks를 쓴다.

15 일반동사 과거형의 의문문: 「Did + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?」

16 일반동사 현재형의 부정문: 「주어 + do/does not + 동사원형」

17 일반동사 현재형의 의문문: 「Do/Does + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?」

18 일반동사 과거형의 부정문: 「주어 + did not[didn't] + 동사원형」

Chapter 05 형용사와 부사

UNIT 01 형용사

Smart Check p.60

1 ② 2 ①

Practice p.61

A 1 yellow 2 tired 3 hot 4 round 5 cloudy 6 curly

B 1 tall tree 2 salty 3 much 4 something scary

C 1 some 2 many 3 any 4 much

UNIT 02 부사

Smart Check p.62

1 speaks 2 small 3 I finished my homework 4 quickly

Practice p.63

A 1 softly 2 heavily 3 fast 4 possibly 5 wisely 6 early 7 quietly 8 clearly 9 noisily 10 horribly

B 1 Sadly 2 is often 3 well 4 perfectly 5 sometimes exercise

C 1 often 2 seldom 3 usually 4 never 5 always

Writing Exercise p.64

A 1 many visitors 2 loudly 3 sometimes takes 4 any homework 5 hard 6 much snow

B 1 looks handsome 2 gives much love 3 is really hungry 4 wanted something spicy 5 are often busy 6 baked some chocolate cookies

C 1 bright 2 beautifully 3 cold 4 high

D 1 often plays tennis 2 always eats breakfast 3 is never late for school 4 seldom reads a book 5 sometimes takes a piano lesson

Chapter Test p.66

1 ③ 2 ⑤ 3 ① 4 ⑤ 5 ④ 6 ④
7 ① 8 ③ 9 ④ 10 ② 11 late
12 many → much 13 any → some
14 fastly → fast 15 easily → easy
16 Miranda wanted something special

1 동사(are) 뒤에서 주어(Emperor penguins)를 보충 설명하는 형용사가 필요하므로 부사 slowly는 쓸 수 없다.

2 빈칸 뒤에 명사(student)가 있으므로 동사, 형용사, 다른 부사, 문장 전체를 꾸미는 부사 quietly는 쓸 수 없다.

3 동사(talked)를 꾸미는 부사가 필요하므로 형용사 friendly는 쓸 수 없다.

4 • '나는 몇 권의 과학책을 샀다.'라는 의미의 긍정문이므로 some을 쓴다.
• '냉장고 안에 양파가 좀 있니?'라는 의미의 의문문이므로 any를 쓴다. onions는 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형이므로 셀 수 없는 명사 앞에 쓰는 much는 쓸 수 없다.

5 • 빈칸 뒤에 셀 수 없는 명사(salt)가 있으므로 much를 쓴다.
• 빈칸 뒤에 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형(questions)이 있으므로 many를 쓴다. 부정문이므로 주로 긍정문에 쓰는 some은 쓸 수 없다.

6 ④: 형용사 ①②③⑤: 부사

7 빈도부사(always)는 일반동사(have) 앞에 온다.

8 빈도부사(usually)는 be동사(are) 뒤에 온다.

9 ④ some → any

10 ② greatly → great

11 'Sarah는 학교에 늦게 왔다.'라는 의미이므로 동사(came)를 꾸미는 부사 late(늦게)를 쓴다.

12 money는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 much를 쓴다.

13 '그는 한 시간 전에 약간의 약을 먹었다.'라는 의미의 긍정문이므로 some을 쓴다.

14 '얼룩말들은 정말 빠르게 달린다.'라는 의미이므로 동사(run)를 꾸미는 부사 fast(빠르게)를 쓴다.

15 '그 영어 시험은 아주 쉬웠다.'라는 의미이므로 동사(was) 뒤에서 주어(The English test)를 보충 설명하는 형용사 easy를 쓴다.

16 -thing으로 끝나는 대명사(something)를 꾸밀 때는 형용사(special)가 대명사 뒤에 온다.

Chapter 06 현재진행시제와 미래시제

UNIT 01 현재진행시제

Smart Check p.70

1 ② 2 ② 3 ①

Practice p.71

A
1 living 2 telling 3 giving
4 cutting 5 stopping 6 looking
7 dying 8 crying

B
1 am playing 2 are wearing
3 is not[isn't] riding 4 are not[aren't] jogging

C
1 is speaking 2 Are, watching
3 is running

UNIT 02 미래시제

Smart Check p.72

1 ① 2 ② 3 ②

Practice p.73

A
1 pass 2 going to take
3 won't 4 use
5 Is 6 to come
7 they pack

B
1 will visit 2 won't start
3 will paint

C
1 I am[I'm] going to tell
2 Is it going to rain
3 The field trip is going to be
4 We are not[aren't] going to read

Writing Exercise p.74

A
1 won't keep 2 am going to order
3 is not sitting 4 Is, hiding
5 Are, going to invite 6 Will, be
7 are walking

B
1 They are not doing
2 Will you apologize
3 The girls are not going to take
4 The mall will not open
5 Are you and your friend cooking

C
1 she isn't, She is[She's] washing
2 Is Mr. Brown working, he isn't
3 Are the students sitting, they are
4 he isn't, He is[He's] fixing

D
ⓐ am going to read
ⓑ are going to travel
ⓒ Will, visit
ⓓ is going to make
ⓔ will watch

Chapter Test p.76

1 ④ 2 ③ 3 ④ 4 ② 5 ①, ③ 6 ⑤
7 we are 8 she isn't 9 ⑤ 10 ②
11 ③ 12 ④ 13 It will not rain
14 Is she making
15 They are not going to take
16 Is Anna going to stay
17 I am not thinking
18 Will you sell your bicycle

1 ④ run – runinng

2 ③ give – giving

3 tomorrow가 있으므로 미래시제 will return의 will을 쓴다.

4 주어 the kids는 3인칭 복수이므로 지금(now) 진행되고 있는 동작을 나타내는 현재진행시제 Are ~ playing의 Are를 쓴다.

5 미래시제 are going to eat이 쓰였으므로 과거시제와 주로 함께 쓰이는 부사(구) yesterday와 last night은 쓸 수 없다.

6 ⑤: is ①②③④: are

7 미래시제 Are ~ going to visit으로 묻고 있으므로 be going to가 있는 미래시제의 의문문에 대한 긍정의 대답 Yes, we are를 쓴다.

8 현재진행시제 Is ~ planting으로 묻고 있으므로 현재진행시제의 의문문에 대한 부정의 대답 No, she isn't를 쓴다.

9 ⑤ not are cleaning → are not[aren't] cleaning

10 ② won't listens → won't listen

11 • 주어 you는 2인칭이고 빈칸 뒤에 be going to가 있는 미래시제의 의문문(「be동사 + 주어 + going to + 동사원형 ~?」)을 만드는 you going to drink가 있으므로 be동사 Are를 쓴다.
• 주어 The students는 3인칭 복수이고 빈칸 뒤에 동사의 V-ing형(singing)이 있으므로 「be동사의 현재형 + V-ing」 형태의 현재진행시제를 만드는 be동사 are를 쓴다.

12 • Fred는 지금 벤치에 앉아 있는 것이 아니라 경주로에서 조깅하고 있다는 맥락이므로 is not을 쓴다.
• 빈칸 앞에 be동사(are)가 있으므로 「be동사의 현재형 + V-ing」 형태의 현재진행시제를 만드는 feeding을 쓴다.

13 will이 있는 미래시제의 부정문: 「주어 + will not + 동사원형」

14 주어 she는 3인칭 단수이므로 현재진행시제의 의문문 Is she making ~?을 쓴다.

15 주어 They는 3인칭 복수이므로 be going to가 있는 미래시제의 부정문 They are not going to take를 쓴다.

16 be going to가 있는 미래시제의 의문문: 「be동사 + 주어 + going to + 동사원형 ~?」

17 현재진행시제의 부정문: 「주어 + be동사의 현재형 + not + V-ing」

18 will이 있는 미래시제의 의문문: 「Will + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?」

Chapter 07 조동사

UNIT 01 can, may

Smart Check p.80

1 말할 수 있다 2 닫아도 되니
3 가도 된다 4 슬플지도 모른다

Practice p.81

A 1 stay 2 can 3 be
4 may return 5 cannot 6 I see
7 Can

B 1 cannot 2 may 3 can

C 1 may snow 2 can use 3 cannot ski

UNIT 02 must, have to

Smart Check p.82

1 일어나야 한다 2 앉으면 안 된다
3 기다려야 한다 4 살 필요가 없다

Practice p.83

A 1 show 2 have to
3 must not 4 has
5 doesn't 6 don't have to

B 1 must not ride 2 must wash
3 must not talk

C 1 have to take
2 don't have to worry
3 has to walk
4 doesn't have to prepare

Writing Exercise p.84

A 1 must 2 say
3 you run 4 doesn't have to
5 drink 6 cannot[can't]
7 don't have to

B 1 must not fish 2 has to find
3 Can[May], put 4 may be
5 can[may] turn 6 must listen

C 1 You don't have to wear a tie
2 Alan must return the book
3 May I borrow your cell phone
4 Can you use chopsticks
5 Megan and I have to clean the table
6 His uncle can speak three languages

D 1 cannot[can't] reach 2 must not run
3 may be 4 don't have to water

Chapter Test p.86

1 ① 2 ③ 3 ④ 4 ③ 5 ④ 6 may
7 don't have to 8 must not 9 ② 10 ①
11 ③ 12 ④ 13 comes → come
14 not must → must not
15 may be true
16 must[have to] take a shower
17 cannot[can't] solve this math problem
18 must not use plastics

1 '나는 스페인어를 말할 수 있다. 나는 2년 동안 그것을 공부했다.'라는 의미이므로 can(~할 수 있다)을 쓴다.

2 'Maria는 부엌에 있을지도 모른다. 그녀는 5분 전에 요리하고 있었다.'라는 의미이므로 may(~일지도 모른다)를 쓴다.

3 '너는 그 프라이팬을 만지면 안 된다. 그것은 뜨겁다.'라는 의미이므로 must not(~하면 안 된다)을 쓴다.

4 '우리는 서둘러야 한다. 그 수업은 곧 시작할 것이다.'라는 의미이므로 have to(~해야 한다)를 쓴다.

5 ④: 허가(~해도 된다) ①②③⑤: 능력·가능(~할 수 있다)

6 '너는 나의 스웨터를 가져도 된다. 그것은 나에게 너무 작다.'라는 의미이므로 may(~해도 된다)를 쓴다.

7 '나는 오늘 일찍 잠자리에 들 필요가 없다. 내일은 일요일이다.'라는 의미이므로 don't have to(~할 필요가 없다)를 쓴다.

8 '우리는 길을 건너면 안 된다. 신호등이 빨간색이다.'라는 의미이므로 must not(~하면 안 된다)을 쓴다.

9 첫 번째 빈칸: '내가 이 컵을 사용해도 되니?'라는 의미이므로 '~해도 된다'라는 의미의 May나 Can을 쓴다.
두 번째 빈칸: '하지만 너는 우선 그것을 씻어야 한다. 그것은 더럽다.'라는 의미이므로 have to(~해야 한다)를 쓴다.

10 첫 번째 빈칸: '나는 나의 기차표를 사야 해.'라는 의미이므로 '~해야 한다'라는 의미의 must나 have to를 쓴다.
두 번째 빈칸: 내가 이미 그것을 사서 너는 살 필요가 없다는 맥락이므로 don't have to(~할 필요가 없다)를 쓴다.

11 ③ can rides → can ride

12 ④ don't have to take → doesn't have to take

13 「조동사 + 동사원형」

14 must의 부정형: must not

15 추측(~일지도 모른다)을 나타내는 may를 쓴다.

16 주어 You는 2인칭 단수이므로 의무(~해야 한다)를 나타내는 must나 have to를 쓴다.

17 '~할 수 없다'라는 의미의 cannot[can't]를 쓴다.

18 강한 금지(~하면 안 된다)를 나타내는 must not을 쓴다.

Chapter 08 동사의 종류

UNIT 01 감각동사

Smart Check p.90

1 ① 2 ② 3 ②

Practice p.91

A
1 great 2 sounds 3 friendly
4 taste 5 good 6 smelled like

B
1 feels 2 tastes 3 looks like
4 sounds

C
1 smells terrible
2 tastes like an orange
3 looks peaceful

UNIT 02 수여동사

Smart Check p.92

1 ② 2 ②

Practice p.93

A
1 간접 목적어: Alice, 직접 목적어: an e-mail
2 간접 목적어: them, 직접 목적어: napkins
3 간접 목적어: her classmate,
직접 목적어: textbooks
4 간접 목적어: me, 직접 목적어: the lunch box
5 간접 목적어: his girlfriend,
직접 목적어: a teddy bear

B
1 taught 2 asked 3 showed
4 wrote 5 cooked

C
1 reads me a fairy tale
2 gave presents to the kids
3 built his brother a sandcastle

Writing Exercise p.94

A
1 tastes bitter
2 passed her the sauce
3 showed our house to the neighbors
4 looks clean
5 smells like medicine
6 got a glass of water for me

B
1 feels warm
2 asked me a question
3 looks like a turtle
4 sounded loud
5 built a garden for us
6 sent him an e-mail

C
1 lent 2 feels 3 wrote
4 bought 5 sounds like

D
1 sounded sad
2 gave Sally an award
3 looked like sheep
4 made gloves for her son

Chapter Test p.96

1 ②, ⑤ 2 ②, ③ 3 ①, ⑤
4 felt 5 lent 6 tasted 7 ④
8 ③ 9 ④ 10 ③ 11 ④ 12 ①, ⑤
13 looks exciting

14 told his friend a secret
15 passed the paper to me
16 felt tired
17 found her a shoe

1 감각동사(smells)의 주격 보어 자리에는 형용사만 오므로 부사 wonderfully와 명사 flowers는 쓸 수 없다.
2 빈칸 뒤에 간접 목적어(us)와 직접 목적어(lunch)가 있으므로 수여동사가 아닌 feel과 look은 쓸 수 없다.
3 빈칸 뒤에 형용사 주격 보어(sour)가 있으므로 감각동사가 아닌 makes와 shows는 쓸 수 없다.
4 빈칸 뒤에 형용사 주격 보어(hungry)가 있고 'Peter는 아침에 배고프게 느꼈다.'라는 의미이므로 감각동사 felt를 쓴다.
5 빈칸 뒤에 간접 목적어(her sister)와 직접 목적어(a red jacket)가 있으므로 수여동사 lent를 쓴다.
6 빈칸 뒤에 「like + 명사(chocolate)」가 있고 '그 케이크는 초콜릿 같은 맛이 났다.'라는 의미이므로 감각동사 tasted를 쓴다.
7 ④ sounded angrily → sounded angry
8 ③ told a story me → told a story to me[told me a story]
9 ④ looked a doctor → looked like a doctor
10 첫 번째 빈칸: 빈칸 뒤에 간접 목적어(me)와 직접 목적어(a gift)가 있고 'Ricky가 나에게 선물을 줬어.'라는 의미이므로 수여동사 gave를 쓴다.
두 번째 빈칸: 감각동사(looks)의 주격 보어 자리에는 형용사만 오므로 형용사 heavy를 쓴다.
11 첫 번째 빈칸: 빈칸 뒤에 명사(butter)가 있고 '그 팬케이크들은 버터 같은 냄새가 난다.'라는 의미이므로 smell like를 쓴다.
두 번째 빈칸: 「make + 직접 목적어 + for + 간접 목적어」
12 ①⑤: 「감각동사 + like + 명사」
13 「look + 형용사」: ~하게 보이다
14 「tell + 간접 목적어 + 직접 목적어」
15 「pass + 직접 목적어 + to + 간접 목적어」
16 「feel + 형용사」: ~하게 느끼다
17 「find + 간접 목적어 + 직접 목적어」

Chapter 09 전치사

UNIT 01 장소를 나타내는 전치사

Smart Check p.100

1 ② 2 ②

Practice p.101

A 1 on 2 us 3 in 4 next to 5 at

B 1 on 2 behind 3 in front of 4 in 5 under

C 1 in front of 2 in 3 next to 4 under 5 at

UNIT 02 시간을 나타내는 전치사

Smart Check p.102

1 ② 2 ①

Practice p.103

A 1 at 2 on 3 in 4 on 5 in 6 in 7 on 8 at 9 in 10 at

B 1 during 2 after 3 before 4 for 5 in 6 on

C 1 at 2 for 3 before 4 after 5 during

Writing Exercise p.104

A 1 behind 2 at 3 under 4 in 5 after 6 on

B
1 at 11:30
2 in front of the mirror
3 for 30 minutes
4 on the roof
5 in Canada
6 during the weekend

C 1 in 2 behind 3 under 4 next to 5 on

D
1 in the morning
2 after breakfast
3 before the violin lesson
4 for an hour

Chapter Test p.106

1 ② 2 ③ 3 ① 4 ④ 5 ③
6 in front of 7 after 8 before 9 ①

10 ⑤ 11 ④ 12 ① 13 ④
14 behind the cloud
15 on Thursday
16 under the bed
17 is an old tree in the forest
18 brush my teeth after lunch

1 전치사(next to) 뒤에 인칭대명사가 올 때는 목적격을 쓰므로 주격 인칭대명사 I는 쓸 수 없다.
2 도시(Paris)를 나타낼 때는 전치사 in(~ 안에, ~에)을 쓴다.
3 시각(8 o'clock)을 나타낼 때는 전치사 at(~에)을 쓴다.
4 '그 영화는 두 시간 동안 상영했다.'라는 의미이고 two hours는 숫자를 포함한 기간 표현이므로 전치사 for(~ 동안)를 쓴다.
5 • 표면(the table)에 접촉하여 위에 있는 상태를 나타낼 때는 전치사 on(~ 위에, ~에)을 쓴다.
• 기념일(her birthday)을 나타낼 때는 전치사 on(~에)을 쓴다.
6 '~ 앞에'라는 의미의 전치사 in front of를 쓴다.
7 월요일에 요가 수업이 테니스 수업 후에 시작하므로 전치사 after(~ 후에)를 쓴다.
8 금요일에는 골프 수업 전에 수업이 없으므로 전치사 before(~ 전에)를 쓴다.
9 하나의 지점(the bus stop)을 나타낼 때는 '~에, ~에서'라는 의미의 전치사 at을 쓴다.
10 ⑤: in ①②③④: at
11 ④: during ①②③⑤: for
12 ① next → next to
13 ④ at → in
14 '~ 뒤에'라는 의미의 전치사 behind를 쓴다.
15 요일(Thursday)을 나타낼 때는 '~에'라는 의미의 전치사 on을 쓴다.
16 '~ 아래에'라는 의미의 전치사 under를 쓴다.
17 비교적 넓은 장소(forest)를 나타낼 때는 '~ 안에, ~에'라는 의미의 전치사 in을 쓴다.
18 '~ 후에'라는 의미의 전치사 after를 쓴다.

Chapter 10 접속사

UNIT 01 and, but, or

Smart Check p.110

1 ① 2 ① 3 ②

Practice p.111

A 1 but 2 and 3 or 4 but 5 and
B 1 but 2 and 3 or 4 and 5 or 6 but
C 1 or 2 and 3 but

UNIT 02 when, before, after, because

Smart Check p.112

1 ② 2 ② 3 ①

Practice p.113

A 1 after 2 because 3 when 4 do 5 Before
B 1 when 2 before 3 When 4 after
C 1 when 2 before 3 After 4 because

Writing Exercise p.114

A 1 when I got
2 but they did not[didn't] believe
3 after he ate
4 Because he is not[isn't]
5 before you enter
6 carrots, onions, and pumpkins

B 1 borrow novels or comic books
2 before the game begins
3 after she played
4 and she teaches art
5 Because Joe needed new pants
6 but the server brought pepper

C 1 or 2 because 3 and 4 When 5 but

D 1 and 2 after 3 Before 4 when 5 because 6 but

Chapter Test p.116

1 ① 2 ④ 3 or 4 but 5 when 6 ⑤
7 ③ 8 ② 9 but 10 before 11 ①

12 ② 13 because he was sick
14 when I have free time
15 after they played with sand
16 will eat → eats

1 '나는 저녁 식사로 피자와 파스타를 먹었다.'라는 의미이므로 and(~과, 그리고)를 쓴다.
2 '너무 추웠기 때문에 Jerry는 스카프를 했다.'라는 의미이므로 because(~하기 때문에)를 쓴다.
3 '우리는 오늘 박물관이나 서점에 갈 것이다.'라는 의미이므로 or(또는, ~이거나, 아니면)를 쓴다.
4 '나는 우유를 좋아하지 않지만, 치즈는 좋아한다.'라는 의미이므로 but(하지만, 그러나)을 쓴다.
5 '선생님이 도착하셨을 때 종이 울렸다.'라는 의미이므로 when(~할 때)을 쓴다.
6 ⑤: when ①②③④: because
7 • '펭귄은 날개가 있지만, 날 수 없다.'라는 의미이므로 but(하지만, 그러나)을 쓴다.
• '나는 코미디를 좋아하기 때문에 저 영화를 볼 것이다.'라는 의미이므로 because(~하기 때문에)를 쓴다.
8 • '그녀는 런던에 사니, 아니면 뉴욕에 사니?'라는 의미이므로 or(또는, ~이거나, 아니면)를 쓴다.
• 'Owen은 비가 그친 후에 무지개를 봤다.'라는 의미이므로 after(~한 후에)를 쓴다.
9 • 'Jane은 돼지고기를 먹지 않지만, 소고기는 먹는다.'라는 의미이므로 but(하지만, 그러나)을 쓴다.
• '수학은 어렵지만 흥미롭다.'라는 의미이므로 but(하지만, 그러나)을 쓴다.
10 • '엄마는 냄비에 감자를 넣기 전에 물을 끓이셨다.'라는 의미이므로 before(~하기 전에)를 쓴다.
• 'Marie는 잠이 들기 전에 나에게 문자 메시지를 보냈다.'라는 의미이므로 before(~하기 전에)를 쓴다.
11 ① or → but
12 ② Because → When
13 '~하기 때문에'라는 의미의 because를 쓴다.
14 '~할 때'라는 의미의 when을 쓴다. 시간을 나타내는 절(when ~ time)에서는 미래시제 대신 현재시제를 쓰고 주어 I는 1인칭 단수이므로 have를 쓴다.
15 '~한 후에'라는 의미의 after를 쓴다.
16 시간을 나타내는 절(before ~ dinner)에서는 미래시제 대신 현재시제를 쓰고 주어 she는 3인칭 단수이므로 eats를 쓴다.

Chapter 11 문장의 종류

UNIT 01 의문사 의문문 I

Smart Check p.120

1 ① 2 ② 3 ② 4 ①

Practice p.121

A 1 Who 2 What 3 Whose 4 Who 5 What 6 What 7 Whom

B 1 ⓓ 2 ⓐ 3 ⓑ 4 ⓒ

C 1 Who 2 What 3 Whose 4 Who

UNIT 02 의문사 의문문 II

Smart Check p.122

1 ① 2 ② 3 ① 4 ②

Practice p.123

A 1 Where 2 Why 3 How 4 When 5 long

B 1 ⓓ 2 ⓒ 3 ⓐ 4 ⓑ

C 1 How often 2 How tall 3 How many 4 How old

UNIT 03 명령문, 청유문, 감탄문

Smart Check p.124

1 ① 2 ②

Practice p.125

A 1 What 2 Turn 3 How 4 Don't 5 Let's 6 those are

B 1 Don't talk 2 Let's cross 3 Call 4 Let's not waste 5 Help

C 1 What nice cars 2 How high 3 How brave

Writing Exercise

p.126

A
1 When 2 Where 3 Who
4 What 5 Let's wait
6 Take 7 Don't[Do not] lie
8 Let's not enter

B
1 How clear 2 Let's not eat
3 What a smart boy 4 Be polite
5 Whose socks 6 How many visitors

C
1 How long 2 What 3 Who
4 Where 5 Why 6 When
7 How old

D
1 Don't[Do not] feed 2 What a huge waterfall
3 Eat 4 How strongly

Chapter Test

p.128

1 ③ 2 ④ 3 Whose 4 What
5 Why 6 ⑤ 7 ④ 8 ②
9 Why → How 10 ② 11 ①
12 How long did we wait
13 What a clean room this is
14 Who(m) will they meet
15 Where did you buy this hat
16 Let's not order pizza
17 Don't[Do not] take pictures

1 긍정 청유문: 「Let's + 동사원형」

2 How 감탄문: 「How + 형용사/부사 + (주어 + 동사)!」

3 '그것은 Kate의 재킷이야.'라고 대답했으므로 '누구의'라는 의미의 형용사로 쓰여 명사 앞에서 명사를 꾸밀 수 있는 Whose를 쓴다.

4 '나는 테니스를 배울 거야.'라고 대답했으므로 사물에 대해 물을 때 쓰는 What(무엇이, 무엇을)을 쓴다.

5 '왜냐하면 그녀의 책은 흥미롭기 때문이야.'라고 대답했으므로 이유를 물을 때 쓰는 Why(왜)를 쓴다.

6 ⑤ watch not → not watch

7 ④ How an → How

8 첫 번째 빈칸: '그것은 나의 도마뱀이야.'라고 대답했으므로 동물에 대해 물을 때 쓰는 What(무엇이, 무엇을)을 쓴다.
두 번째 빈칸: What 감탄문은 「What + (a/an) + 형용사 + 명사 + (주어 + 동사)!」의 형태이다.

9 '지하철 2호선을 타라.'라고 대답했으므로 방법을 물을 때 쓰는 How(어떻게)를 쓴다.

10 ② Where(어디에(서))로 묻고 있으므로 장소에 해당하는 것으로 대답한다.

11 첫 번째 빈칸: '왜냐하면 Maria가 창문을 깼기 때문이야.'라고 대답했으므로 이유를 물을 때 쓰는 Why(왜)를 쓴다.
두 번째 빈칸: 방이 너무 추워서 난방기를 켜자고 하는 문맥이므로 긍정 청유문 「Let's + 동사원형」의 Let's를 쓴다.

12 기간을 묻고 있으므로 How long을 쓴다.

13 What 감탄문: 「What + (a/an) + 형용사 + 명사 + (주어 + 동사)!」

14 '누구를'을 의미하는 Who(m)을 쓴다.

15 '어디에(서)'를 의미하는 Where를 쓴다.

16 부정 청유문: 「Let's not + 동사원형」

17 부정 명령문: 「Don't[Do not] + 동사원형」

Chapter 01 명사

UNIT 01 셀 수 있는 명사

p.2

A
1 a
2 pigs
3 photos
4 leaves
5 deer

B
1 an idea
2 a watch
3 An elephant
4 a scientist
5 a university

C
1 a carrot
2 two chairs
3 an umbrella
4 five buses
5 four teeth

D
1 an apple
2 three men
3 five classes
4 seven toys

UNIT 02 셀 수 없는 명사

p.3

A
1 an
2 X
3 X
4 a
5 X

B
1 bowls of soup
2 California
3 help
4 pieces
5 coffee

C
1 salt
2 slices of cake
3 Amy
4 glasses of milk

D
1 two bottles of water
2 Jejudo
3 ten pieces of paper
4 happiness

Writing Exercise +

p.4

A
1 air
2 a uniform
3 kindness
4 an orange
5 an apple pie
6 Europe
7 a blue umbrella

B
1 three buses
2 seven children
3 five cups of tea
4 four stories
5 four bowls of soup
6 six watches
7 two fish
8 ten men

C
1 hope
2 two feet
3 money
4 cheese
5 an elementary school
6 a glass of milk

D
1 makes chocolate cookies
2 eats five pieces of pizza
3 is in New York
4 watch a movie
5 needs two slices of bread
6 drinks four bottles of water

Chapter 02 대명사

UNIT 01 인칭대명사

p.6

A
1 its
2 me
3 your
4 They

B
1 his
2 She
3 us
4 them

C
1 my
2 her
3 Kevin's
4 Our
5 you

D
1 her
2 them
3 Your
4 us
5 Mark's

UNIT 02 this, that, it

p.7

A
1 Those
2 It
3 that
4 these

B
1 It
2 These
3 This
4 Those
5 It
6 That

C
1 Those buildings
2 This T-shirt
3 These bananas

D
1 These are my family members
2 Terry lives in that apartment
3 It is 100 meters

Writing Exercise +

p.8

A
1 It
2 them
3 his
4 Her
5 her
6 We

B
1 your
2 It
3 They
4 This
5 These
6 me
7 That
8 His

C
1 their plan
2 It is Monday
3 My eyes
4 Those cows
5 These are math textbooks
6 That is a new library

D
1 This is my book report
2 His mom makes dinner
3 That train goes to the airport
4 Our parents think about us
5 Those kittens drink milk
6 It is two kilometers

Chapter 03 be동사

UNIT 01 be동사의 현재형

p.10

A 1 is 2 am 3 are
4 is 5 are

B 1 is 2 am 3 is
4 are 5 are

C 1 They're my classmates
2 We're at the flower shop
3 I'm tired today
4 She's on the boat
5 It's Emily's laptop

D 1 Their stories are 2 Kelly is
3 We are[We're] 4 The man is

UNIT 02 be동사 현재형의 부정문과 의문문

p.11

A 1 aren't 2 Are 3 isn't
4 I am

B 1 He's not[He isn't] 2 This question isn't
3 I'm not 4 Chris and I aren't

C 1 Is New York, it is 2 Is Samuel, he isn't
3 Are you and your brother, we are

D 1 Mr. Wilson isn't 2 Those boys aren't
3 Are these oranges 4 Is the scarf

UNIT 03 be동사의 과거형

p.12

A 1 were 2 was 3 wasn't
4 Were, weren't

B 1 Alex wasn't 2 These pictures weren't
3 They weren't 4 The sunlight wasn't

C 1 Was the musical, it wasn't
2 Were these singers, they weren't
3 Was George, he was

D 1 They were not[weren't] at the museum
2 Was Scott with you
3 The box was empty
4 Were those women basketball players

UNIT 04 There + be동사

p.13

A 1 is 2 Are 3 weren't
4 was

B 1 There isn't enough money
2 Are there five floors
3 There weren't many trees
4 Was there a bus stop

C 1 There is a soccer match
2 Are there 20 students
3 There were two air conditioners

D 1 Was there a flag
2 There are not[aren't] any notebooks
3 Are there five spoons
4 There were many children

Writing Exercise +

p.14

A 1 Are 2 was 3 were
4 Is 5 aren't 6 wasn't
7 isn't 8 weren't

B 1 Are you and Silvia, we aren't
2 Were Henry and Jerry, they were
3 Is your brother, he is
4 Was Ms. Davis, she wasn't
5 Were the apples, they weren't

C 1 Are you thirsty
2 The math test was not[wasn't] easy
3 There is a gym
4 We were not[weren't] tired
5 Is he twelve years old
6 Lisa was in the swimming pool

D 1 My answer was not wrong
2 This jacket was on sale
3 Are your hands clean
4 Paul's house is on the mountain
5 There were not many people
6 Was there an old bookstore

Chapter 04 일반동사

UNIT 01 일반동사의 현재형

p.16

A 1 misses 2 cries 3 has 4 goes 5 buy

B 1 jumps 2 brushes 3 get 4 carries

C 1 study hard for the test
2 listens to the radio in the evening
3 clean the room on weekends

D 1 This plant needs
2 His sister does
3 Cindy washes
4 Those students wear

UNIT 02 일반동사 현재형의 부정문과 의문문

p.17

A 1 Do 2 live 3 don't 4 Does 5 doesn't

B 1 does not[doesn't] lie
2 do not[don't] agree
3 do not[don't] enjoy
4 does not[doesn't] have

C 1 Does, talk, doesn't 2 Do, like, do
3 Does, wait, does

D 1 Do you believe 2 Does Henry have
3 His father does not[doesn't] eat
4 I do not[don't] use

UNIT 03 일반동사의 과거형

p.18

A 1 did 2 enjoyed 3 woke 4 dropped 5 worried

B 1 saved 2 married 3 wrote 4 had

C 1 My sister helped me last week
2 We planned the party last Sunday
3 He told a secret to us yesterday
4 She drank much coffee three hours ago

D 1 John called 2 Betty cried
3 The woman bought 4 They sat

UNIT 04 일반동사 과거형의 부정문과 의문문

p.19

A 1 arrive 2 Did 3 buy 4 didn't

B 1 did not[didn't] shop
2 did not[didn't] water
3 did not[didn't] understand
4 did not[didn't] finish

C 1 Did Sam send, didn't
2 Did the boys join, didn't
3 Did you go, did

D 1 Did Judy borrow
2 Did the bakery close
3 His son did not[didn't] read
4 Olivia and I did not[didn't] get

Writing Exercise +

p.20

A 1 found 2 swam 3 doesn't 4 need 5 Did 6 uploaded 7 carries

B 1 It didn't snow a lot last winter
2 Do they change clothes after school
3 We don't watch a baseball game on Mondays
4 Did Simon come from Singapore
5 My sister didn't meet her best friend last Saturday
6 Does he call his grandparents every morning

C 1 Chris told the story
2 We did not touch the painting
3 Do you learn history
4 He does not write in his diary
5 Did Rachel miss the flight
6 My dad washes his car

D 1 Does he like spicy food
2 We heard her voice
3 Did you see Mr. Wood
4 Does Mary cook dinner
5 My friends do not[don't] say bad words
6 She did not[didn't] give the key

Chapter 05 형용사와 부사

UNIT 01 형용사

p.22

A 1 red nose 2 healthy 3 any

B 1 They got some information
2 Laura wanted something different
3 There is a beautiful garden

C 1 any fish 2 some birds
3 many cities 4 much sugar

D 1 anything wrong 2 short story
3 something interesting

UNIT 02 부사

p.23

A 1 ⓑ 2 ⓒ 3 ⓓ
4 ⓐ

B 1 high 2 happily 3 Luckily
4 is always 5 late

C 1 Eddie is sometimes shy
2 It often rains a lot in Korea
3 They are never quiet in class
4 I usually clean my room on the weekend

D 1 safely 2 quietly 3 hard
4 always read

Writing Exercise +

p.24

A 1 any 2 lovely 3 O
4 high 5 well 6 O
7 anything strange 8 wisely

B 1 ① slowly ② slow
2 ① gentle ② gently
3 ① carefully ② careful
4 ① surprising ② Surprisingly
5 ① fast ② fast
6 ① early ② early

C 1 warm 2 really 3 seldom takes
4 many deer 5 late
6 any musical instruments

D 1 was very amazing
2 doesn't have much money
3 sells popular desserts
4 usually wears glasses
5 gave some orange juice
6 planned something fun

Chapter 06 현재진행시제와 미래시제

UNIT 01 현재진행시제

p.26

A 1 brushing 2 am not talking
3 putting 4 Sally using
5 tying

B 1 Are they eating
2 Mr. Olson is not[isn't] parking
3 I am not[I'm not] looking
4 Is my sister choosing

C 1 Is, taking 2 Are, drawing
3 Is, swimming

D 1 Robert is not[isn't] lying
2 She is[She's] baking
3 Are you sending

UNIT 02 미래시제

p.27

A 1 won't 2 aren't going 3 prepare
4 Are

B 1 will practice
2 Are, going to buy
3 will not[won't] change

C 1 Will she like
2 He is[He's] going to be busy
3 Are you going to eat
4 Helen won't[will not] exercise

D 1 Is Mandy going to marry
2 Daniel will not[won't] forgive
3 Will they join

Writing Exercise +

p.28

A
1 is not[isn't] checking
2 O
3 will not[won't] have
4 will propose
5 going to borrow
6 O
7 bring
8 is not[isn't] going to

B
1 Will she be
2 I will not[won't] forget
3 Are they planning
4 Jenny is not[isn't] listening
5 Is he going to see
6 My friends are not[aren't] going to go

C
1 Is Bob studying
2 Will you download
3 They are[They're] shopping
4 Amanda will not[won't] visit
5 We are[We're] going to graduate

D
1 Will it be windy
2 The babies are not crying
3 Linda is going to cut her hair
4 We will not waste our time
5 My brother is shaking hands
6 Is Jeffrey going to help you
7 I am not going to make the same mistake

Chapter 07 조동사

UNIT 01 can, may

p.30

A 1 pass 2 may take 3 can't 4 I bring

B 1 ⓑ 2 ⓐ 3 ⓒ 4 ⓑ

C 1 may know 2 cannot[can't] buy 3 may invite 4 can arrive

D
1 Can[May] I change
2 My brother cannot[can't] lift
3 Ms. Green may be

UNIT 02 must, have to

p.31

A 1 eat 2 doesn't 3 have 4 not throw

B 1 must not 2 don't have to 3 must not 4 doesn't have to

C 1 must clean 2 doesn't have to cook 3 has to visit 4 must not eat

D
1 We must not swim
2 Janet has to change
3 Students must turn off
4 You don't have to buy

Writing Exercise +

p.32

A 1 may come 2 has to 3 teach 4 O 5 O 6 must not 7 O 8 doesn't have to

B 1 has to wear 2 Can, understand 3 must not leave 4 cannot[can't] go 5 may be

C
1 must take
2 can[may] watch
3 Can, play
4 don't have to climb
5 cannot[can't] finish
6 have to use

D
1 Can I plant flowers
2 They must not enter this building
3 She may know my name
4 May I join the science club
5 You can borrow my laptop
6 Tom doesn't have to send an e-mail

Chapter 08 동사의 종류

UNIT 01 감각동사

p.34

A 1 nice 2 feels 3 healthy 4 sounds like 5 amazing

B 1 sounded 2 looked like 3 felt 4 tasted

C
1 This puzzle looks difficult
2 The perfume smells good
3 The cookie tastes like blueberries
4 Her answer sounded perfect

D 1 tastes salty 2 felt thirsty 3 smells like roses 4 looks safe

UNIT 02 수여동사

p.35

A 1 us art 2 for 3 us

B 1 sent 2 made 3 passed 4 told

C
1 lent some money to her brother
2 got the new student a chair
3 will find the book for me

D
1 cooked us pizza
2 asked some questions of her father
3 gave me a watch
4 will read newspapers to sick people

Writing Exercise +

p.36

A 1 for 2 lovely 3 smells like 4 O 5 happy 6 a bicycle to me[me a bicycle] 7 O 8 to

B 1 felt 2 tasted 3 sounded like 4 wrote 5 got 6 cooked

C
1 smells bad
2 taste like butter
3 made sandwiches for them
4 feels lonely
5 sent old pictures to me
6 showed his friend a new smartphone

D
1 Your aunt looks young
2 Jerry passed Megan the spoon
3 They brought small gifts to the visitors
4 The news sounded like a lie
5 Ms. Lee teaches Korean to foreigners
6 The reporters asked the singer many questions

Chapter 09 전치사

UNIT 01 장소를 나타내는 전치사

p.38

A 1 at 2 under 3 on 4 them

B 1 on 2 at 3 next to 4 in

C
1 in front of me
2 in the bag
3 behind the guide

D
1 Tina at the bus stop
2 music next to him
3 water on her pants

UNIT 02 시간을 나타내는 전치사

p.39

A 1 in 2 after 3 at 4 for

B 1 during 2 for 3 for 4 during

C 1 before 2 in 3 during 4 on

D
1 on her birthday
2 before 4 o'clock
3 after dinner
4 for three months

Writing Exercise +

p.40

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

B 1 in 2 under 3 for
4 before 5 at

C 1 for two hours 2 on the paper
3 before lunch 4 under the bridge
5 after school
6 in front of the art museum

D 1 is next to Spain
2 eat songpyeon on Chuseok
3 parked behind the building
4 collected magnets during the trip
5 are sitting on the bench
6 invented the telephone in 1876

Chapter 10 접속사

UNIT 01 and, but, or

p.42

A 1 and 2 or 3 and
4 but

B 1 ① and ② or
2 ① or ② but
3 ① but ② and

C 1 but 2 and 3 or

D 1 in March or in April
2 short but good at sports
3 prepares dinner and washes the dishes

UNIT 02 when, before, after, because

p.43

A 1 before 2 because 3 saves
4 when

B 1 after you made a mistake
2 because he had an accident
3 before we cross the street

C 1 after his team lost
2 when we exercise
3 because my puppy hurt
4 before it gets

D 1 because I am[I'm] busy
2 when the sun shines
3 After he washes the tomatoes

Writing Exercise +

p.44

A 1 because I can go skiing
2 and a coat
3 When you need my help
4 or take the subway
5 but he didn't read them
6 after it became popular

B 1 when 2 but 3 or
4 because 5 and 6 before

C 1 before the store opened
2 but my mother found it
3 After Miranda listened to his song
4 and played computer games
5 because the babies are sleeping
6 when she was young

D 1 water and sunlight
2 because he stayed up late
3 after the rain stops
4 when you swim in the ocean
5 before the class started
6 an e-mail or a text message

Chapter 11 문장의 종류

UNIT 01 의문사 의문문 I

p.46

A 1 Who 2 What 3 Whom
4 Whose 5 What

B 1 Who 2 What 3 Whose
4 What

C 1 Who 2 What 3 Who
4 What

D 1 Who fixed my computer
2 What did you learn
3 Whose phone number is this

UNIT 02 의문사 의문문 II

p.47

A 1 Where 2 How much 3 What time

B 1 When 2 How 3 Where
4 How many

C 1 When 2 How far 3 How often
4 Why

D 1 Why do you exercise
2 How long do turtles live
3 How did she hear the rumor

UNIT 03 명령문, 청유문, 감탄문

p.48

A 1 Speak 2 it is 3 How
4 not 5 Be

B 1 Let's eat 2 Don't worry
3 Let's not play 4 Stand up

C 1 How big 2 What great pictures
3 How heavily

D 1 Don't[Do not] run 2 How clever
3 Let's make 4 What surprising news

Writing Exercise +

p.49

A 1 Who 2 When 3 How much
4 Why 5 How old 6 Where
7 Whose

B 1 What a famous actor (he is)
2 Don't[Do not] be shy
3 Bring the sketchbook
4 How quietly she walks
5 Don't[Do not] touch the screen
6 Lock the door
7 How cheap (those apples are)
8 Don't[Do not] paint on the wall

C 1 Turn off
2 Why do you learn
3 How interesting
4 What is the date
5 Let's not tell
6 Who(m) did Linda see

D 1 Let's plant trees
2 Don't push that button
3 When did you buy the laptop
4 What an easy question it is
5 Where did the accident happen
6 How many floors does the tower have

MEMO

MEMO