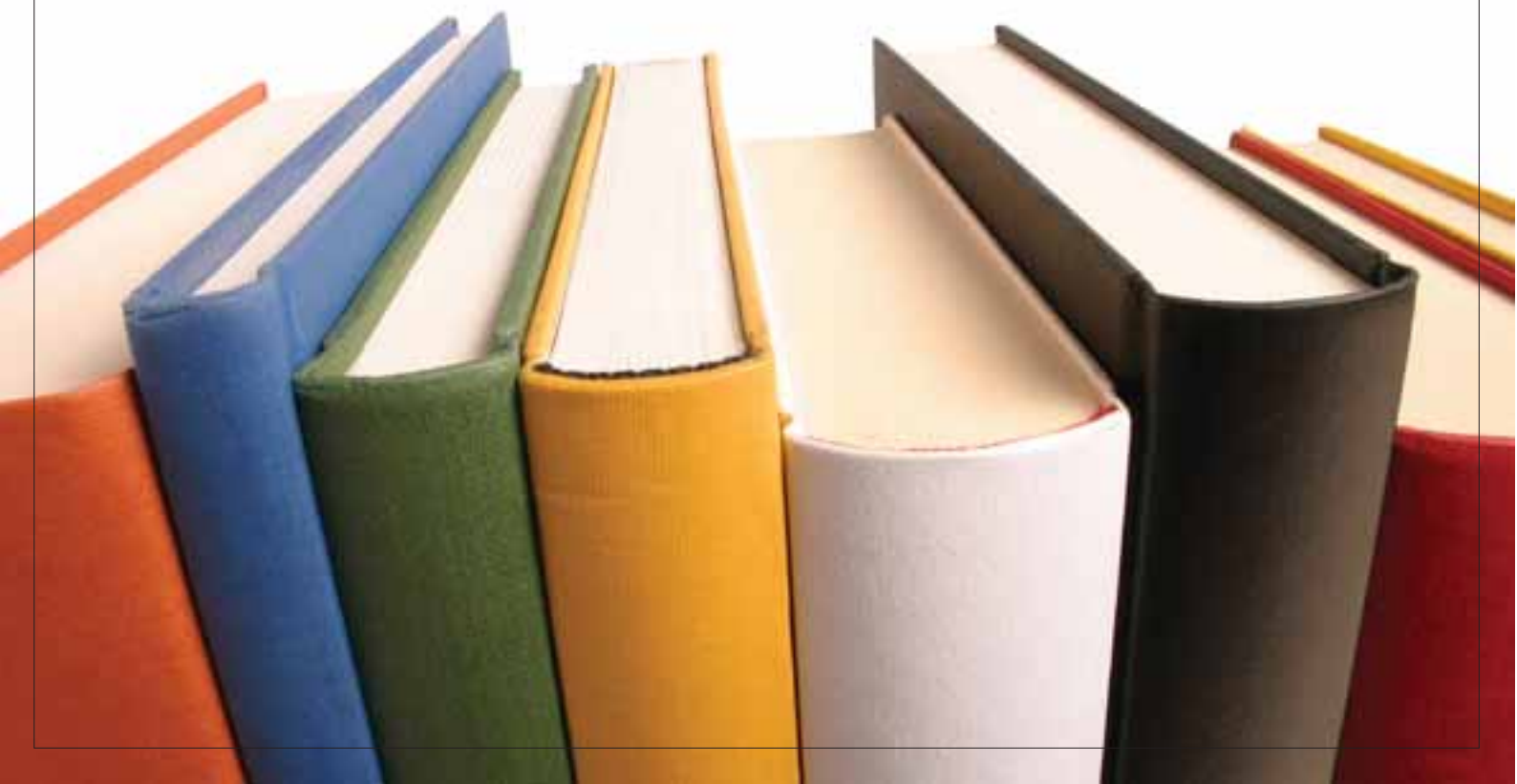

Tentative plan for your confirmation



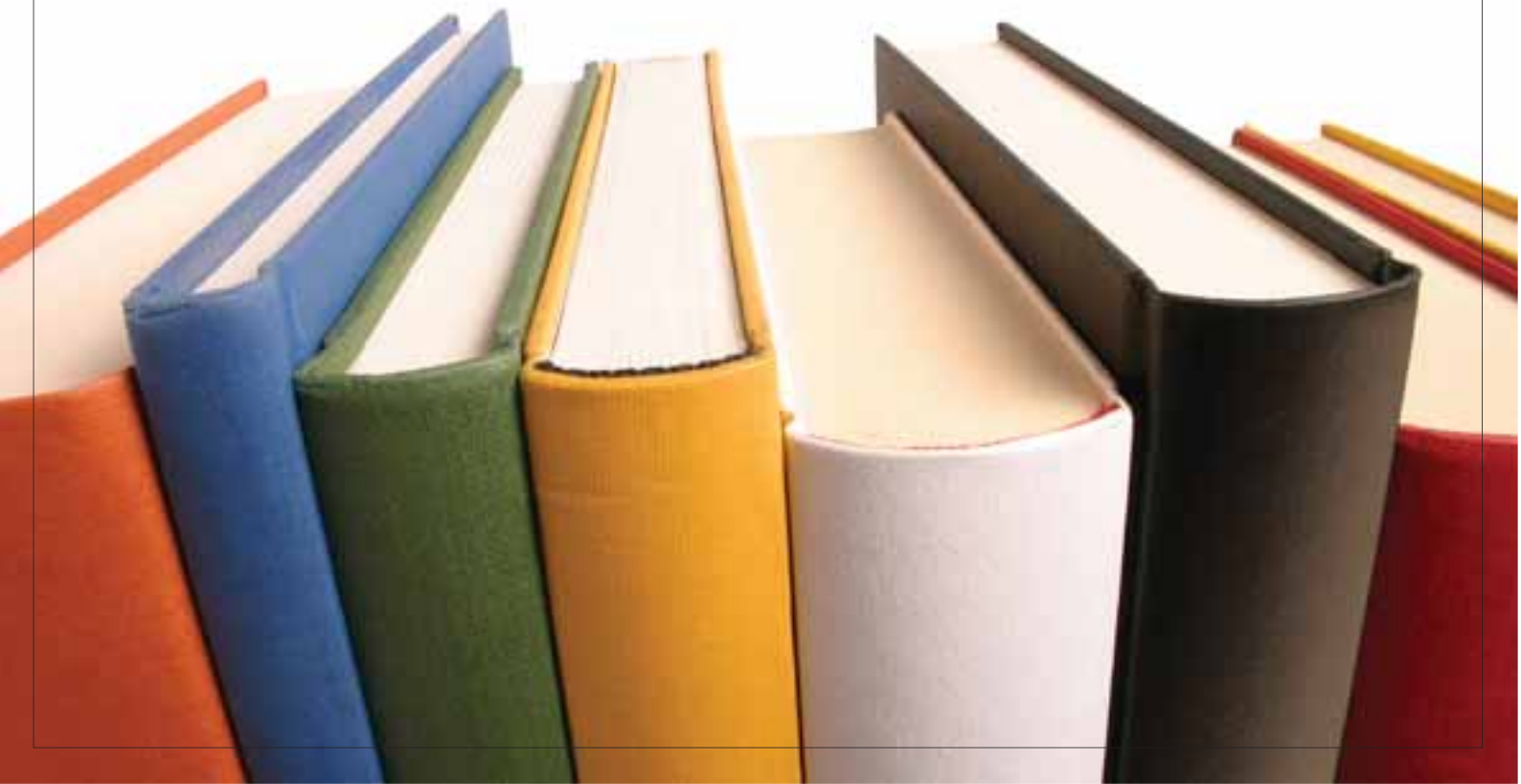
NOTICE

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!

시안을 확인하신 후 수정을 원하시는 부분을 말씀해주세요.
시안확인이 끝나면 바로 제작에 들어가게 되니,
오·탈자, 띄어쓰기 등을 확실히 확인해 주세요.

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053_521_2050~1



목차

Lesson 7 P 2 ~ P 16

문장의 형식

Lesson 8 P 17 ~ P 30

형용사 · 부사

Lesson 9 P 31 ~ P 44

비교급 · 최상급 (형용사 · 부사)

Lesson 10 P 45 ~ P 59

조동사

Lesson 11 P 60 ~ P 74

부정사 · 동명사

Lesson 12 P 75 ~ P 88

접속사 · 전치사

부록(Work Book) P 89 ~ P123

Lesson 7

Grammar

- 01. 1형식문장
- 02. 2형식문장/3형식문장
- 03. 4형식문장
- 04. 5형식문장

Expressions

- 01. 사과하기
- 02. 설득하기

01. 1형식 문장

1. He **smiles**.
2. I **live in** Seoul.
3. **There is** a vase on the table.

1. 1형식문장 : 「주어 + 동사」의 형태로 이루어진 문장을 말한다.

She **dances**.

The baby **cried**.

I **didn't walk**. I **ran**.

2. 1형식 문장은 동사 뒤에 시간·장소·방법의 부사(구)가 따라 나오는 경우가 많다.

Mom **is in** the kitchen.

I **get up at** six.

He **runs fast**.

3. **There is(are)~** : ‘~이 있다’라는 의미로 뒤에 주어(단수/복수)와 장소의 부사구가 오는 문형이다. 이 문형에서 There는 문장 성분에 포함되지 않고 의미상 주어와 동사(is/are), 그리고 장소를 나타내는 부사구로 이루어지므로 1형식으로 취급한다.

There is a hospital near my house.

There are many cars on the street.

1. 다음 문장에 밑줄을 긋고 주어와 동사를 표시하시오.

(1) Rabbits run very fast.

(2) School begins at nine.

(3) I walk to school.

(4) There is a pond in the park.

(5) There are some people at the school gate.

2. 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

(1) There (is / are) a bike in front of my house.

(2) There (is / are) some eggs in the basket.

02. 2형식문장 / 3형식문장

1. I **am** a middle school student.
2. She **looks** sad.
3. I **like** apples.

1. 2형식 문장 : 「주어 + 동사 + 보어」의 형태로 이루어진 문장을 말한다. 이때 보어는 주어의 상태나 동작을 설명하는 주격보어이다.

She **is** a nurse.

Mr. Smith **is** my English teacher.

2. 감각을 나타내는 동사(look, smell, taste, feel)와 상태를 나타내는 동사(turn, get, grow, become) 뒤에 형용사 보어가 와서 2형식 문장을 만든다.

The food **tastes** good.

It **gets** dark.

My brother **became** a police officer.

3. 3형식 문장 : 「주어 + 동사 + 목적어」의 형태로 이루어진 문장을 말한다.

I **have** breakfast at seven.

She **plays** the piano very well.

한걸음 더!!

목적어로 명사 이외에 동명사, 부정사, that절이 올 수 있다.

He enjoys **playing** tennis. <동명사> 그는 테니스하는 것을 즐긴다.

I hope **to see** her again. <부정사> 나는 그녀를 다시 만나기를 바란다.

She thinks **that David is an honest man**. <that절> 그녀는 David가 정직한 사람이라고 생각한다.

1. 다음 문장에 밑줄을 긋고 주어, 동사, 보어, 목적어를 표시하십시오.

(1) He is a fire fighter.

(2) The cake tastes sweet.

(3) She likes math and science.

2. 다음 문장에서 어법상 잘못된 부분을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

(1) He looks sadly.

(2) The table feels smoothly.

03. 4형식문장

1. He **gave** me a book.
He **gave** a book **to** me.
2. Mom **bought** me a pair of sneakers.
Mom **bought** a pair of sneakers **for** me.
3. I **asked** her a question.
I **asked** a question **of** her.

4형식문장은 「주어 + 동사 + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어」의 형태로 이루어진 문장을 말한다. 이때 동사는 '~에게 ...을 주다'라는 의미를 가진 수여동사이고, 간접목적어와 직접목적어의 위치를 바꾸어 3형식으로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다. 3형식으로 바꿀 때 쓰이는 전치사에 따라 다음과 같이 세 가지로 나누어진다.

1. 전치사 to를 쓰는 동사 : give, teach, send, pass, show 등

Mr. Kim **teaches** us math. (4형식)

→ Mr Kim **teaches** math **to** us. (3형식)

2. 전치사 for를 쓰는 동사 : buy, make, find, get 등

We'll **make** the birds a nest. (4형식)

→ We'll **make** a nest **for** the birds. (3형식)

3. 전치사 of를 쓰는 동사 : ask

Can I **ask** you a favor? (4형식)

→ Can I **ask** a favor **of** you? (3형식)

1. 다음 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

(1) I showed her an album.

= I showed an album _____ her.

(2) He bought Jane a doll.

= He bought a doll _____ Jane.

2. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 단어들을 바르게 배열하시오.

(1) Baker 선생님께서는 우리에게 영어를 가르치신다.

Mr. Baker (English, teaches, us) _____

(2) 재킷 한 벌 사주시겠어요?

Can you (a jacket, me, buy, for)? _____

04. 5형식 문장

1. He **made** me **upset**.
2. I **wish** you **to become** an actor.
3. She **has** me **clean** the windows.
4. He **has** no money **left**.

5형식 문장은 「주어 + 동사 + 목적어 + 목적보어」의 형태로 이루어진 문장을 말한다. 목적보어는 목적어를 설명하는 말로 형용사, 명사, to부정사, 동사원형, 분사(현재분사, 과거분사) 등이 올 수 있다.

1. 목적보어가 형용사 /명사인 경우

I **think** him **smart**.

He **made** me **a pilot**.

2. 목적보어가 to부정사인 경우

I **want** you **to study** Chinese.

I'd **like** her **to go** there.

3. 목적보어가 동사원형인 경우 : 사역동사(make, have, let)와 지각동사(see, watch, hear, feel 등)가 동사로 쓰일 때 목적보어 자리에 동사원형이 온다.

Father **let** me **go** out.

He **watched** the birds **make** their nest.

4. 목적보어가 분사인 경우

We **saw** him **crossing** the street. (능동관계)

I **heard** my name **called**. (수동관계)

1. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 단어들을 바르게 배열하십시오.

(1) 그 소식은 그를 슬프게 했다. (sad, made, news, him, the)

⇒ _____

(2) 나는 그 방이 비어 있는 것을 알았다. (found, I, the, empty, room)

⇒ _____

(3) 우리는 그녀를 Nancy라 부른다. (call, we, Nancy, her)

⇒ _____

2. 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

(1) We saw him (play / played) the violin.

(2) I had my picture (taking / taken) yesterday.

Grammar Exercise

01. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말이 순서대로 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

- There _____ a bed in the room.
- There _____ some balls in the box.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|
| ① am -is | ② am - are | ③ are - is |
| ④ is - are | ⑤ are - are | |

02. 다음 중 문장의 형식이 나머지와 다른 것은?

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| ① She looks sick. | ② It's getting cold. |
| ③ He is a science teacher. | ④ The man became a writer. |
| ⑤ My grandparents live in the country. | |

03. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 수 없는 것은?

The woman looks _____.

- | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|
| ① happy | ② sadly | ③ upset |
| ④ smart | ⑤ friendly | |

04. 다음 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

(1) Can you pass me the ball?
= Can you pass the ball _____ me?

(2) She bought her son a bike.
= She bought a bike _____ her son.

05. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 단어들을 바르게 배열하십시오.

그는 나에게 선물을 주었다. (gave, he, present, me, a)

⇒ _____

06. 다음 주어진 문장과 문장 형식이 같은 것은?

I like pop music very much.

- ① He is my classmate.
- ② He made me upset.
- ③ I walk to school every day.
- ④ Mom gave me a lunch box.
- ⑤ She hates walking in the rain.

07. 다음 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

- ① She dances very well.
- ② He became ill day by day.
- ③ My sister enjoys enjoys swimming.
- ④ He wrote a letter to me.
- ⑤ This coat will keep warm you.

08. 다음 문장에서 어법상 어색한 부분을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

- (1) This rose smells sweetly.
- (2) I bought a scarf my mom.

09. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

- (1) 그녀는 나에게 의자를 가져다 주었다.
She brought _____ a _____.

- (2) 부탁 좀 들어주시겠어요?
Will you do _____ a _____?

10. 다음 두 문장의 형식의 차이에 유의하여 우리말로 옮기시오.

- (1) I found an interesting book.
- (2) I found the book interesting.

Expression

01. 사과하기

A : I'm sorry I'm late.

B : That's OK.

We still have ten minutes before the movie.

A : That's good. I'll buy tickets for you.

B : Oh, no. Let's go Dutch.

상대방에게 사과할 때는 I'm sorry for ~ / I'm sorry that ~ / Excuse me for ~ 등으로 한다. 이 때 for나 that 뒤에 사과하는 이유를 나타내거나 Excuse me. / It's all my fault. 등으로 나타내기도 한다.

⇒ 사과할 때 쓰이는 표현

I'm sorry about it. / I'm sorry for being late.(=I'm sorry that I'm late.) / Excuse me. / It's all my fault.

⇒ 사과에 답하는 표현

That's OK. / That's all right / No problem. / It doesn't matter. / Never mind. / Don't worry about it.

02. 설득하기

A : I can solve this problem. I give up.

B : Come on! How about asking your brother?

He's good at math and science.

A : OK. I'll try it again.

⇒ 상대방을 설득할 때 하는 표현.

Come on! / Look! / Listen! / Let's do it this way.

How about -ing? / What about -ing! / Why don't we -?

01. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 가장 알맞은 것은?

A : _____

B : That's OK. Don't do that again.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ① I'm sorry for being late. | ② Don't worry about it. |
| ③ Are you OK now? | ④ How are you doing? |
| ⑤ Is it OK if I do it again? | |

02. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 알맞지 않은 것은?

A : I'm sorry I broke your vase.

B : _____ I can buy a new one.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| ① Never mind. | ② That's all right. |
| ③ It doesn't matter. | ④ No problem |
| ⑤ It's all my fault. | |

03. 다음 대화의 밑줄 친 부분과 바꾸어 쓸 수 없는 것은?

A : It's too difficult for me. I can't do it.

B : Come on! Why don't we try it again? I'll help you.

A: OK. Let's do it together.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ① Let's try it again. | ② We can try it again. |
| ③ Did you try it again? | ④ How about trying it again? |
| ⑤ What about trying it again? | |

Reading

1. 병원에서 일해요

㉠ I work at a hospital. ㉡ I do many things there. First of all, ㉢ I help doctors treat the patient. Also I take care of them day and night. Sometimes ㉣ I feel very tired. But I'm happy that ㉤ I can help them feel comfortable.

(1) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤중 문장 형식이 같은 두 문장을 고르시오.

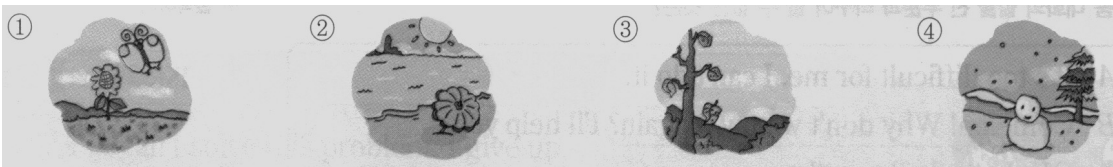
(2) 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉢ I help doctors treat the patients. 를 가장 잘 나타낸 그림은?



2. 내가 가장 좋아하는 계절

What's your favorite season? I like autumn best of all. In autumn we have clear skies and cool weather. The leaves turn red and yellow. The mountains look very beautiful. On the ground we can see many fallen leaves. It's the best time to take a walk in the woods.

(1) 위 글에서 설명하는 계절을 나타낸 그림은?



3. Mary의 깜짝 생일 파티

Tomorrow is Mary's birthday. Her friends will give her a surprise birthday party. Everyone is keeping the party a secret. They want to surprise her. She will be very happy to see all her friends waiting for her.

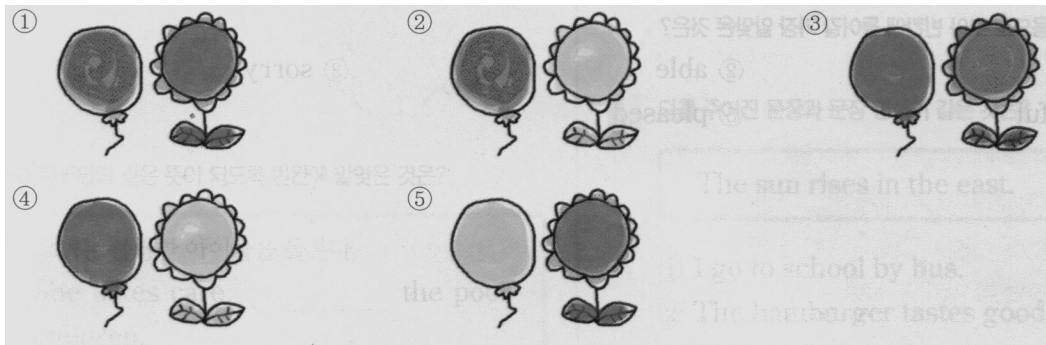
(1) 위 글의 밑줄 친 문장을 다음과 같이 바꿀 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

⇒ Her friends will give a surprise birthday party _____ her.

4. 물감으로 그림을 그려요

Tracy's aunt bought her a box of paints. In the morning, Tracy's friends dropped by. They painted balloons. They painted them red, green, and yellow. Tracy used the red paint. Her friend Lenny used green paint and her friend Daisy used yellow paint. In the afternoon, they painted flowers. This time Tracy used green paint, Daisy used yellow paint, and Lenny used red paint. They all got a lot of paint on their hands and faces!

위 글의 내용으로 보아 Tracy가 그린 그림으로 알맞은 것은?



5. 새로운 우리 집

My family moved to a new apartment. There are three rooms, two bathrooms and a kitchen. The big room is for my parents. My sister and I have separate rooms. My room is small but very nice. There is a bed, a desk, and a bookshelf in it. There is a computer on the desk. There are many books on the bookshelf. I feel very happy to have my own room.

위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 우리 가족은 새 아파트로 이사했다.
- ② 우리 집에는 방이 세 개 있다.
- ③ 나는 언니와 방을 같이 쓴다.
- ④ 내 방에는 책꽂이가 있다.
- ⑤ 내 방의 책상 위에는 컴퓨터가 있다.

6. 건전한 소비 생활

Mrs. Kim is not rich. She is very _____ with her money. She never buys expensive things. She does the shopping at a nearby market. She doesn't go to the big department store. She usually walks everywhere. Or she rides a bike. She doesn't take a taxi or a bus. Mrs. Kim's daily routines make her healthy.

위 글의 내용으로 보아 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은?

- ① sad ② able ③ sorry
④ careful ⑤ pleased

7. 낱말 맞추기 게임

Jane and David like playing word games. They can do easy crosswords. They can find short words in long ones. For example, in the word *table* they can find the words such as *bat*, *act*, *eat*, *beat*, *late* and *bet*. Their favorite game is Scrabble. In this game they each have some letters. They must make words from these letters. For example, they can make the word _____ from the letters *olhtsipa*.

위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 한 단어를 쓰시오.

Unit Review

01. 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분과 바꾸어 쓸 수 있는 것은?

My brother is sick in bed all day long.

- ① ill ② lazy ③ asleep
④ sleepy ⑤ afraid

02. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

그녀는 불쌍한 아이들을 돌본다.
She takes care _____ the poor children.

- ① at ② of ③ by
④ for ⑤ with

03. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 단어를 주어진 철자로 시작하여 쓰시오.

Mike and I are in the same class at school.

He is my c_____.

04. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 역할이 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① The birds sing in the trees.
② Is that your bag?
③ He became a doctor.
④ There is a garden in my house.
⑤ That's all right.

05. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 어울리지 않는 것은?

You look _____ today.

- ① nice ② tired ③ happily
④ friendly ⑤ beautiful

06. 다음 주어진 문장과 문장 형식이 같은 것은?

The sun rises in the east.

- ① I go to school by bus.
② The hamburger tastes good.
③ We usually have breakfast at seven.
④ She gave me a sweater.
⑤ He made me upset.

07. 다음 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

Jenny bought her sister a box of chocolate.
= Jenny bought a box of chocolate _____ her sister.

08. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 수 없는 것은?

He _____ a doll to his friend Jane.

- ① gave ② made ③ sent
④ passed ⑤ showed

09. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 단어들을 바르게 배열하십시오.

이 코트는 너를 따뜻하게 해 줄 것이다.

(coat, you, will, warm, this, keep)

⇒ _____

10. 다음 중 문장의 형식이 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① He opened the window.
- ② She wrote me a thank-you letter.
- ③ My uncle grows vegetables in the farm.
- ④ My family usually watch TV after dinner.
- ⑤ I'd like to buy a white silk dress.

11. 다음 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

- ① There is no class on Sunday.
- ② Mike became a police officer.
- ③ Father likes fishing in the river.
- ④ I bought a pair of gloves him.
- ⑤ She thinks her sister smart.

12. 다음 문장에서 어법상 잘못된 부분을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

This soup tastes well.

_____ → _____

13. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 알맞지 않은 것은?

A : Ouch! You stepped on my foot.

B : Oh, I'm sorry I didn't see you standing here.

A : _____ It doesn't hurt.

B : Nice of you to say so!

- ① Excuse me. ② It doesn't matter.
- ③ No problem. ④ That's all right.
- ⑤ Never mind.

14. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은?

A : _____

B : Don't worry about it. You worked hard today.

- ① I'm worried about you.
- ② Do you like working hard?
- ③ I forgot to bring my homework.
- ④ Can you believe me?
- ⑤ Excuse me for leaving early.

15. 다음 대화의 밑줄 친 부분의 의도로 가장 알맞은 것은?

A : I'm afraid I can't join the meeting this afternoon.

B : Why not? You know every member will meet together.

A : I see, but I don't like going out.

B : Come on! It'll make you more refreshed.

- ① 사과 ② 변명 ③ 감사
- ④ 불평 ⑤ 설득

16. 자연스런 대화가 되도록 주어진 문장들을
순서대로 배열하십시오.

- Ⓐ Dad, how about taking the taxi?
- Ⓑ I see. I'll follow you.
- Ⓒ Hurry up! We may not catch the bus.
- Ⓓ No way! It costs a lot. Taking the bus is a good habit.

()-()-()-()

[17-18] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Ⓐ Emma likes all sports, but Ⓑ she plays basketball in her spare time. Ⓒ She has basketball practice twice a week and a game every Saturday. That means she plays basketball _____ times a week. But for the rest of the time Ⓓ she does her homework and studies her lessons. Sometimes Ⓔ she helps her mother do the household chores. What a busy schedule!

17. 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠ ~ ㉤ 중 문장의 형식이 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢
- ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

18. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 말을 한 단어로 쓰시오.

[19-20] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Do you eat breakfast every morning? I know some people go to school or work without breakfast. (㉠) They don't have enough time to have breakfast. Or they don't want to eat anything in the morning. (㉡) My mom makes us a healthy breakfast every morning. (㉢) We usually eat rice, *kimchi*, bean soup with baked fish. (㉣) I really enjoy my mornings with my family. (㉤)

19. 위 글의 흐름상 주어진 문장이 들어갈 가장 알맞은 위치는?

But breakfast is a big meal at my house.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢
- ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

20. 위 글의 밑줄 친 문장과 문장 형식이 같은 것은?

- ① The sun sets in the west.
- ② She is a college professor.
- ③ I don't want to meet him again.
- ④ Mr. Park teaches us math at school.
- ⑤ Hiking will keep you healthy.

Lesson 8

Grammar

01. 형용사의 쓰임
02. 동사에서 온 형용사
03. 부사의 쓰임
04. 빈도부사와 이어동사

Expressions

01. 관심 묻고 답하기
02. 불평하기

01. 형용사의 쓰임

1. The girl is **pretty**.
Look at the **pretty** girl.
2. I have **three little** dogs.
3. He plants **many** flowers.

1. **형용사의 용법** : 보어가 되어 주어나 목적어를 설명하는 서술적 용법과 명사나 대명사 앞이나 뒤에서 수식하는 한정적 용법이 있다.

My uncle is **healthy**. <서술적 용법>

She has **good** friends. <한정적 용법>

Is there **anything new**? <한정적 용법>

2. **형용사의 어순** : 여러 개의 형용사가 동시에 하나의 명사를 수식할 때는 「관사[지시어] + 수량형용사 + 성상형용사 + 재료」의 순서로 쓴다.

Look at **the two nice leather** bags.

These five white wooden desks are from China.

3. 수량형용사

- (1) some과 any : 둘 다 '약간의' 라는 의미를 나타내는 말로 긍정문·평서문에는 some을, 부정문·조건문·의문문에는 any를 쓴다. some이 의문문에 쓰이면 권유의 뜻이 된다.

I have **some** money.

I don't have **any** money.

- (2) many와 much : '많은' 이라는 의미를 나타내는데, 셀 수 있는 명사로 수가 많은 경우는 many, 셀 수 없는 명사로 양이 많은 경우는 much를 쓴다. 이 둘은 모두 a lot of 혹은 lots of 로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.

There are **many** people in the park.

I don't drink **much** water in the morning.

1. 다음 문장에서 형용사를 찾아 밑줄을 치시오.

- (1) This soup is delicious.
- (2) You are a good student.
- (3) I need something cold.

2. 다음 괄호 안에 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

- (1) Do you have (some / any) questions?
- (2) I don't have (many / much) money.

02. 동사에서 온 형용사

1. The game was **exciting**.
2. We were **surprised** at the news.
3. Look at the **sleeping** baby.
4. We see many **fallen** leaves on the ground.

1. 동사에 -ing를 붙여 형용사로 쓰이는 경우 : 주로 사람의 감정을 일으키는 동사의 뒤에 -ing가 붙어 형용사로 쓰이는데, 이때 형용사는 '어떤 감정을 일으키는'이라는 능동적인 의미를 나타낸다. 사람을 주어로 하지 않는 형용사이다.

The program was **exciting**.

The news was **surprising**.

The book is **interesting**.

2. 동사의 과거분사형이 형용사로 쓰이는 경우 : 주로 사람의 감정을 일으키는 동사가 과거분사로 변하여 형용사로 쓰이는데, 이때 형용사는 '어떤 감정을 느끼는'이라는 수동적인 의미를 나타낸다. 사람을 주어로 하는 형용사이다.

We were **excited** at the game.

She was **surprised** at the news.

I'm **interested** in movies.

3. 「동사 + -ing」가 능동·진행의 의미로 앞이나 뒤의 명사를 수식한다.

Who is the child **crying** over there?

4. 동사의 과거분사가 수동·완료의 의미로 앞이나 뒤의 명사를 수식한다.

I want to buy a car **made** in Korea.

1. 다음 괄호 안에 주어진 단어를 알맞은 형태로 바꾸어 빈칸에 쓰시오.

- (1) He is _____ in English. (interest)
- (2) The baseball game was _____. (excite)

2. 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

- (1) He is (satisfying / satisfied) with the result.
- (2) Do you know the (smiling / smiled) girl?

03. 부사의 쓰임

1. He looked at the picture **carefully**.
2. The woman is **very** tall.
3. Thank you **so** much.

부사는 문장 안에서 동사, 형용사, 혹은 다른 부사를 수식하는 역할을 한다. 보통 형용사에 -ly를 붙여서 만든다.

1. 동사를 수식하는 부사 : 주로 형용사의 뒤에 -ly를 붙여 만들고 '~하게'의 의미를 가진다.
carefully, slowly, safely, happily 등이 있다.

He drives his car **safely**.

We walked **slowly** toward the door.

2. 형용사를 수식하는 부사 : very, so, pretty, quite 등이 형용사 앞에 쓰여 그 형용사의 의미를 강조하는 부사의 역할을 한다.

I'm **very** sad.

The book is **so** boring.

3. 다른 부사를 수식하는 부사 : very, so, pretty, quite 등이 다른 부사 앞에 쓰여 그 부사의 의미를 강조한다.

He works **very** hard.

She'll be back **pretty** soon.

한 걸음 더

형용사와 부사의 두 가지 의미로 쓰이는 단어들

- (1) hard ㉸ 어려운, 단단한 ㉡ 열심히

It is a hard question. 그것은 어려운 문제이다. / He works hard. 그는 열심히 일한다.

- (2) late ㉸ 늦은 ㉡ 늦게

She is late for school. 그녀는 학교에 지각했다. / She comes home late. 그녀는 집에 늦게 온다.

1. 다음 문장에서 부사를 찾아 밑줄을 치시오.

(1) He gets up early.

(2) You are quite right.

2. 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분을 알맞은 형태로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

(1) He walked to school quick.

(2) He answered me happy.

04. 빈도부사와 이어동사

1. I **usually** get up at six in the morning.
2. She is **always** at home after school.
3. He **took off** his jacket and **put on** his shirt.

1. 빈도부사 : 어떤 일의 횟수를 나타내는 말을 빈도부사라고 한다. 빈도부사에는 always(항상), usually(보통, 대개), often(종종), sometimes(때때로, 가끔), seldom(거의 ~않는), never(결코 ~아닌) 등이 있다.

They **always** visit their grandparents on weekends.

How **often** do you brush your teeth?

2. 빈도부사의 위치 : 빈도부사는 일반동사의 앞, be동사나 조동사의 뒤에 온다.

What time do you **usually** have breakfast? (일반동사 앞)

I'm **often** alone in the office. (be동사 뒤)

She has **never** seen the show. (조동사 뒤)

3. 이어동사 : 「동사 + 부사」가 하나의 의미를 이루어 하나의 동사처럼 쓰이는 동사를 이어동사라고 한다.

Turn on the radio.

Turn off the TV.

Don't **throw away** garbage.

Give up it.

한 걸음 더

이어동사의 부사의 위치는 목적어의 종류에 따라 달라진다.

- (1) 목적어가 명사일 때 : 동사와 부사 사이, 혹은 부사 뒤에 모두 올 수 있다.

Put on your coat. (○)

Put your coat on. (○)

- (2) 목적어가 대명사일 때 : 반드시 동사와 부사 사이에 와야 한다.

Put it on. (○)

Put on it. (×)

1. 다음 우리말과 뜻이 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

- (1) 엄마는 항상 일찍 일어나신다.

Mom _____ gets up early.

- (2) 그는 때때로 학교에 늦는다.

He is _____ late for school.

2. 다음 문장에서 괄호 안의 단어가 들어갈 올바른 위치를 고르시오.

- (1) I ①go ②to ③the movies ④with my friends ⑤. (often)

- (2) He ①has ②read ③the ④book ⑤. (never)

- (3) She ①is ②worried ③about ④her son ⑤. (always)

Grammar Review

01. 다음 중 단어의 품사가 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① nice ② happy ③ famous
④ exciting ⑤ safely

02. 다음 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

The boy is tall.

= He is a _____.

03. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

- I heard a _____ news.
- He is _____ in movies.

- ① surprise - interest ② surprising - interesting ③ surprised - interested
⑤ surprised - interesting ④ surprising - interested

04. 다음 괄호 안에 주어진 단어를 알맞은 형태로 바꾸어 빈칸에 쓰시오.

Do you know the _____ boy over there? (cry)

05. 다음 밑줄 친 부분의 역할이 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① They are friendly.
- ② Listen to me carefully.
- ③ Jack is a famous musician.
- ④ Mr. Park is a true gentleman.
- ⑤ She thought the book interesting.

06. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 어울리지 않은 것은?

- My uncle works _____.

- ① happy ② hard ③ alone
④ slowly ⑤ quickly

07. 다음 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

- ① He took off it.
- ② The movie is so boring.
- ③ Can you turn on the TV?
- ④ My brother is very brave.
- ⑤ Do you often watch TV at home?

08. 다음 괄호 안의 빈도분사를 넣어 문장을 다시 쓰시오.

I go to a movie with my friends. (often)

⇒ _____

09. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

그것은 참 흥미진진한 영화였어.

It was a(n) _____ movie.

10. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안에 주어진 단어들을 바르게 배열하시오.

- (1) 그녀는 세 개의 예쁜 나무 인형을 샀다.

She bought (pretty, wooden, three) dolls.

- (2) 음악이 너무 시끄럽구나. 좀 줄여줄래?

The music is too loud. Can you (it, down, turn) ?

Expression

01. 관심 묻고 답하기

A : Are you interested in movies?

B : Yes, I am.

A : What's your favorite movie?

B : I like *Titanic* best.

⇒ 관심을 묻는 표현

Are you interested in music? / Do you like sports? / What's your favorite movie?
/ What are you interested in? / Do you have any hobbies?

⇒ 관심을 말하는 표현

I'm interested in soccer. / I like music very much. / My favorite song is "My love."
/ My hobby is playing ping-pong. / My interest is listening to music.
/ I have an interest in the arts. / No, I don't have any interests. / I enjoy skating.

02. 불평하기

A : Did you win the game?

B : No, we didn't. But it's not fair.

We really practiced hard.

A : Don't say that. I'm sure the other team did better.

⇒ 불평하는 표현.

That's not fair. (=No fair.) / That's unfair. / I want to complain.
/ I have something to complain about.

01. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 표현으로 알맞지 않은 것은?

A : What are you interested in?

B : _____

- ① I like playing soccer.
- ② I'm interested in arts.
- ③ I'm reading an interesting book.
- ④ I enjoy listening to pop music.
- ⑤ To me, ping-pong is the most interesting.

02. 자연스러운 대화가 되도록 주어진 문장들을 바르게 배열하십시오.

- ㉠ Yes, I am.
- ㉡ What kind do you like most?
- ㉢ Are you interested in history?
- ㉣ I like early American history most.

03. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 어색한 것은?

A : I studied very hard for the math test, but I failed again.

It's not fair.

B : _____ Maybe you didn't listen to the teacher carefully.

A : I'll listen to the teacher from now on.

- ① Don't say that.
- ② Don't talk like that.
- ③ I think so, too.
- ④ Take it easy.
- ⑤ That's not true.

Reading

1. 똑똑한 Jenny

Jenny is an elementary school student. She has blonde hair, and she always wears glasses. She is very small, but she is smart. She likes her school. She lives next to David. So, they walk to school together.

위 글의 밑줄 친 문장을 다음과 같이 바꿀 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

⇒ Her hair _____.

2. 밤길은 무서워

Sam and his friends walk ① home after the movie. It is ② dark outside. The moon shines ③ brightly through the trees. But they feel a little scared. They hear a voice behind them. They start to run very ④ quickly. But they can't run ⑤ well.

위 글의 밑줄 친 ① ~ ⑤ 중 그 쓰임이 나머지와 다른 것을 고르시오

3. 나의 식사

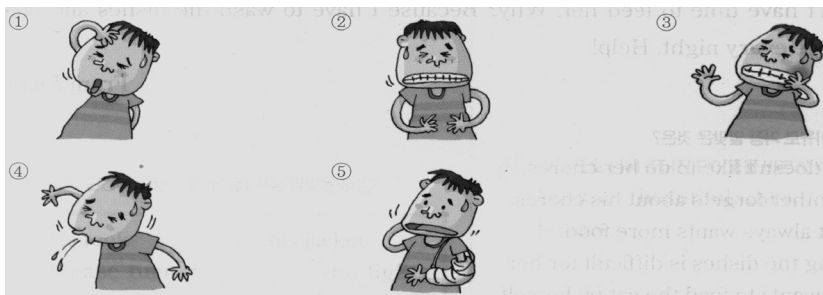
For breakfast, I like to have a bowl of rice, soup, and some grilled fish. I always have some pickles, too. Lunch at school is noodles. For dinner, I eat omelet rice with fried chicken. It tastes really good.

위 글의 밑줄 친 문장에 usually를 넣어 문장을 다시 쓰시오.

4. 아픈 Tommy

Look at Tommy. He's sick in bed now. He has a stomachache. He didn't listen to his mother. He didn't eat good food. He left all the vegetables on his plate. Instead he ate candies, and stayed up late. He didn't exercise much and only played games at home.

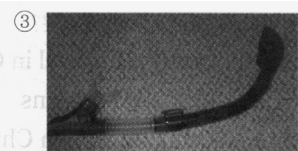
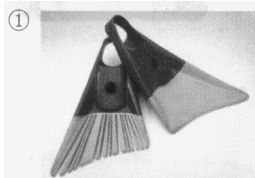
위 글의 내용으로 보아 Tommy의 현재 상태를 나타내는 가장 알맞은 그림은?



5. 바다에서 수영해요

Nick likes to swim in the sea. Today he wants to look at things under the water. So, he puts on ㉠ goggles. He sees better with them. He also wears ㉡ a snorkel. He breathes with it under the water. He wears ㉢ fins on his feet. He swims better with them.

위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠, ㉡, ㉢에 해당하는 그림을 골라 기호를 쓰시오.



6. 남동생 때문에 고민이에요.

Dear Alice,

My younger brother always forgets to do his chores. He has to feed our cat every day and water the plants twice a week. So the poor cat gets hungry, and the plants turn brown. When I ask him about his chores, he gets angry. I don't want the cat to be hungry, but I don't have time to feed her. Why? Because I have to wash the dishes and take out the garbage every night. Help!

From *Emma*

위 편지를 쓴 이유로 가장 알맞은 것은?

- ① Emma doesn't like to do her chores.
- ② Her brother forgets about his chores.
- ③ The cat always wants more food.
- ④ Washing the dishes is difficult for her.
- ⑤ Emma wants to feed the cat by herself.

7. 중국의 연등 축제

In China, people celebrate the Lantern Festival on the fifteenth day of their New Year. A lunar calendar gives the exact date each year. Bright, colorful lanterns bring good luck for the new year. Families watch fireworks and eat small round dumplings.

위 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

- ① The Lantern Festival in China
- ② The Kinds of Lanterns
- ③ A Good Luck Sign in China
- ④ Beautiful Fireworks
- ⑤ The Delicious Food in China

Unit Review

01. 다음 중 짝지어진 단어의 관계가 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① dark - bright
- ② small - big
- ③ loud - quiet
- ④ true - false
- ⑤ brave - handsome

02. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 가장 알맞은 말은?

• He took _____ his jacket.
• Please turn _____ the light when you go out.

- ① on ② in ③ of
- ④ off ⑤ with

03. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 주어진 철자로 시작하여 쓰시오.

Washing the dishes and cleaning the rooms are house c_____.

04. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 역할이 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① Look at the tall boy.
- ② The woman is very kind.
- ③ He walks to school quickly.
- ④ The little baby is crying now.
- ⑤ Do you know the beautiful girl?

05. 다음 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

This is a wonderful park.

= This park is _____.

06. 다음 괄호 안에 주어진 단어들을 바르게 배열하십시오.

Look at (beautiful, three, wooden, those) houses.

07. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 수 없는 말은?

She speaks English _____.

- ① well ② good ③ fast
- ④ slowly ⑤ beautifully

08. 다음 밑줄 친 부분의 의미에 유의하여 두 문장을 해석하십시오.

(1) He works very hard.

(2) This is a hard question.

09. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

• He was _____ at the sound.
• It is a(n) _____ book.

- ① interesting - surprising
- ② interested - interesting
- ③ surprised - interesting
- ④ surprised - interested
- ⑤ surprising - interested

10. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 잘못된 것은?

- ① It is an exciting game.
- ② I'm bored with the work.
- ③ She is interested in music
- ④ The movie was excited.
- ⑤ He heard a surprising news.

11. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① They walk slowly.
- ② She studies very hard.
- ③ He is often late for school.
- ④ Listen to me carefully.
- ⑤ He dances very well.

12. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

그는 코트를 입고 외출했다.

He _____ his coat and went out.

13. 다음 괄호 안에 주어진 단어를 넣어 문장을 다시 쓰시오.

He brushes his teeth after meals. (always)

⇒ _____

14. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 말은?

A : _____

B : I'm interested in swimming.

- ① Do you like swimming?
- ② What are you interested in?
- ③ Did you learn how to swim?
- ④ How often do you go swimming?
- ⑤ Why are you interested in swimming?

15. 다음 밑줄 친 부분의 의도로 가장 알맞은 것은?

A : I studied harder than Mike, but Mike got better grade in the test. It's not fair.

B : Don't say that. I know Mike did his best on his test.

- ① 감사 ② 경고 ③ 요청
- ④ 설득 ⑤ 불평

16. 자연스런 대화가 되도록 주어진 문장들을 순서대로 배열하십시오.

- Ⓐ Are you interested in music?
- Ⓑ No, I can't. I just enjoy listening to them.
- Ⓒ Yes, I am. My main interest is jazz music.
- Ⓓ Oh, really? Can you play jazz by yourself?

() - () - () - ()

[17-18] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

I watched a Ⓐ traditional Korean fan dance. In this dance, the dancers wear Ⓑ beautiful long dresses and Ⓒ gracefully wave their fans. They wear butterfly crowns and jewels in their hair. As they dance, they use their fans to form the shape of a flower with a butterfly in the center. This dance is very Ⓓ gracefully and Ⓔ beautiful. I'd like to learn how to do it.

17. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠ ~ ㉥ 중 그 쓰임이 잘못된 것을 골라 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

18. 위 글의 주제로 가장 알맞은 것은?

- ① 한복의 아름다움
- ② 부채춤의 아름다움
- ③ 한국의 오랜 전통
- ④ 한국 자연의 특징
- ⑤ 부채춤 추는 방법

[19-20] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Different children have different favorite stories. (㉠) Very young children usually like stories about animals more than stories about people. (㉡) Older children like stories about children of their own age. (㉢) They also often like fantasies. (㉣) These are stories about strange and wonderful places. (㉤) Some of the best fantasies are movies.

19. 위 글의 흐름상 주어진 문장이 들어갈 가장 알맞은 곳은?

They like books with lots of pictures most of all.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢
- ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

20. 위 글의 요지로 알맞은 것은?

- ① 아주 어린 아이들은 동물 이야기를 좋아한다.
- ② 그림이 많은 책들은 이야기가 단순하다
- ③ 아이들마다 좋아하는 이야기가 다르다.
- ④ 다소 큰 아이들은 토래들의 이야기를 좋아한다.
- ⑤ 판타지 소설이 영화로 만들어지기도 한다.

Lesson 9

This MP3 player is smaller than mine.

Grammar

- 01. 비교급. 최상급을 만드는 방법 I
- 02. 비교급. 최상급을 만드는 방법 II
- 03. 비교급의 용법
- 04. 최상급의 용법

Expressions

- 01. 비교하기
- 02. 계획.장래 희망 묻기

01. 비교급 · 최상급을 만드는 방법 I

1. This MP3 player is **smaller** than mine.
2. Sam's chicken burger is the **biggest**.
3. It is **easier** said than done.
4. What was the **most famous** movie last year?

비교급은 더 ~한, 더 ~하게'의 의미이고, 최상급은 가장 ~한, 가장 ~하게'의 의미이다.

1. 대부분의 1음절인 형용사나 부사 : -er, -est를 붙인다. 단, -e로 끝나는 형용사나 부사는 -r, -st를 붙인다.

long - longer - longest

slow - slower - slowest

tall - taller - tallest

strong - stronger - strongest

large - larger - largest

wise - wiser - wisest

2. 「단모음 + 단자음」으로 끝나는 형용사나 부사 : 자음을 한 번 더 쓴 후 -er, -est를 붙인다.

big - bigger - biggest

hot - hotter - hottest

3. -y로 끝나는 형용사나 부사 : y를 i로 고치고 -er, -est를 붙인다.

busy - busier - busiest

heavy - heavier - heaviest

early - earlier - earliest

happy - happier - happiest

4. 대부분의 2음절어와 3음절 이상의 단어들 : 앞에 more, most를 쓴다.

careful - more careful - most careful

interesting - more interesting - most interesting

slowly - more slowly - most slowly

1. 다음 단어의 비교급과 최상급을 쓰시오.

(1) tall - _____ - _____

(2) hot - _____ - _____

(3) happy - _____ - _____

2. 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

(1) You look (nicer / nicer) in the jacket.

(2) What food is the (most delicious / deliciousest)?

(3) Brendan is (taller / tallest) than Jason.

02. 비교급 · 최상급을 만드는 방법 II

1. I can swim **better** than Janis.
His idea is the **best**.
2. What is the **latest** news?
Her house is **farther** than my house from the school.

1. 불규칙적으로 변하는 비교급과 최상급

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) good - better - best | well - better - best |
| (2) ill - worse - worst | bad - worse - worst |
| (3) many - more - most | much - more - most |
| (4) little - less - least | |

2. 의미에 따라 비교급과 최상급이 달라지는 단어들

- (1) old(오래된, 나이 든) - older(더 오래된, 더 나이 든) - oldest(가장 오래된, 가장 나이 든)
old(손윗사람의) - elder(더 손윗사람의) - eldest(가장 손윗사람의)
- (2) late(시간이 늦은) - later(더 늦은) - latest(최근의)
late(순서가 나중인) - latter(더 후에) - last(맨 마지막의, 지난)
- (3) far(거리가 먼) - farther(더 먼) - farthest(가장 먼)
far(정도가 심한) - further(더 나아가서, 그 이상으로) - furthest(가장 먼)

한결음 더

-or로 끝나는 비교의 의미를 가진 형용사들도 있다.

superior(더 우수한), inferior(질이 더 떨어지는), prior(더 전에), senior(나이가 많은), junior(손아래의), exterior(외부의), interior(내부의), major(보다 중요한), minor(덜 중요한)

This cell phone is **superior** to the old one. 이 휴대 전화는 옛날 것보다 더 우수하다.

1. 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

- (1) These shoes are gooder than those ones.
- (2) My birthday party was the baddest.
- (3) Who has many candies than me?

2. 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

- (1) My math grade is (bad / worse) than the last time.
- (2) See you (latter / later).

03. 비교급의 용법

1. The KTX is **faster than** a car.
Sara plays the piano **more loudly than** Ben.
2. Eating vegetables is **much better than** eating meats.
3. It's **getting cooler and cooler**.
The higher you go up, **the colder** it becomes.

1. **형용사와 부사의 비교급** : 형용사의 비교급은 사물이나 사람 등을 비교할 때 쓰이고, 부사의 비교급은 동작을 비교할 때 쓰인다.

The puppies are **bigger than** the kittens.

She drives **more carefully than** Peter.

2. **비교급의 강조** : 비교급 앞에 **much, even, still, far, a lot** 등이 오면 '훨씬 더 ~한'의 뜻이 되어 비교급을 강조한다.

Minsu sent **still more** e-mails **than** John.

Mr Brown grows **far more fresher** fruits **than** his neighbors.

3. 비교급을 이용한 주요 구문

- (1) get, grow, become + 비교급 and 비교급 : 점점 더 ~해지다

The balloon is **getting bigger and bigger**.

The baby **became prettier and prettier**.

- (2) The 비교급 ~, the 비교급 ... : ~할수록 더 ...하다

The older my sister grows, **the weaker** she became.

The harder I study, **the better** grades become.

1. 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

- (1) He loves you (much / more) than you think.
- (2) Seoul is (very / far) bigger than Suwon.
- (3) Betting (taller / tallest) and taller.

2. 다음 밑줄 친 단어의 형태를 바르게 바꿔 쓰시오.

- (1) The loud noise got, the angrier the man became?
- (2) The exam is much easy than I thought.

04. 최상급의 용법

1. John is **the strongest** boy in my class.
English is **one of the most interesting** subjects in school.
2. What animal runs **fastest**?
What animation movie do you like **most**?
3. Time is **the most precious** of all things.

1. 형용사의 최상급 : 대개의 경우 형용사의 최상급 앞에는 the를 붙인다. 「one of the 최상급 + 복수명사」는 '가장 ~한 것들 중의 하나' 라고 해석한다.

The best way to win the race is to know about yourself first.

One of the most useful things is a computer.

2. 부사의 최상급 : 부사의 최상급에는 the를 붙이지 않는다.

Eric knows the stadium **best**.

I did the dishes **most carefully**.

3. 원급이나 비교급을 사용하여 최상급의 의미를 나타내는 경우

Time is the **most precious** thing.

= Time is **as precious as any other** thing.

= **Nothing is so precious as** time.

= **Nothing is more precious than** time.

= Time is **more precious than any other** thing.

= Time is **more precious than all the other** things.

1. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 단어를 알맞은 형태로 바꾸어 빈칸에 쓰시오.

- (1) 어머니가 우리 가족 중에서 가장 일찍 일어나신다.

Mother gets up _____ in my family. (early)

- (2) 네가 본 것 중 가장 슬픈 영화는 무엇이니?

What is the _____ movie you've seen? (sad)

2. 다음 두 문장의 의미가 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

Sam sings the song better than anybody else.

= Sam sings the song _____.

Grammar Review

01. 다음 중 짝지어진 단어의 관계가 보기와 다른 것은?

<보기> late - later

- ① pretty - prettier ② teach - teacher ③ nice - nicer
- ④ good - better ⑤ heavy - heavier

02. 다음 중 원급, 비교급, 최상급이 잘못된 것은?

- ① great - greater - greatest ② smart - more smart - most smart
- ③ slowly - more slowly - most slowly ④ excited - more excited - most excited
- ⑤ delicious - more delicious - most delicious

03. 다음 문장의 괄호 안에 주어진 단어를 바르게 바꾸어 빈칸에 쓰시오.

Which is _____ , this book or that vase? (big)

04. 다음 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 잘못된 것은?

- ① Jennifer likes the program best.
- ② I took more pictures than Chris.
- ③ The happiest person is Thomas now.
- ④ My older sister is a high school student.
- ⑤ Who gets up earliest than you in your family?

05. 다음 두 문장의 의미가 같도록 빈 칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

Nothing is funnier than the show.

= The show is _____.

06. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞지 않은 것은?

Studying hard is _____ more useful than playing computer games.

- ① much ② a lot ③ very
- ④ far ⑤ still

07. 다음 문장에서 어법상 잘못된 부분을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

It's getting darkest and darkest. Let's stop playing soccer and go home.

08. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 단어들을 바르게 배열하시오.

Simon이 우리 반에서 가장 키가 크다.

(tallest, class, Simon, the, our, is, in)

⇒ _____

09. 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

My math grade is bad, and English grade is much _____.

Samuel was ill yesterday, and he is a lot _____ today.

10. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 잘못된 것은?

① He gets up earliest of us all.

② Dave loves Jenny most.

③ The horse runs faster of them all.

④ She can remember the event best.

⑤ They arrived here most quickly.

Expression

01. 비교하기

A : Which do you like better, Korean movies or Hollywood movies?
B : I like Korean movies better. How about you?
A : Me, too. I think Korean movies are the best.
B : You're right. Especially Korean comic movies. They are much more interesting.

비교할 때는 원급, 비교급, 최상급을 모두 이용할 수 있다.

- 원급을 이용한 경우 : Is Ted as old as Ken?
- 비교급을 이용한 경우 : Ken is older than Bill.
- 최상급을 이용한 경우 : George is the youngest.

02. 계획 · 장래 희망 묻기

A : Ben, what are you going to do this afternoon?
B : I'm going to the library to do my homework.
A : What homework do you have to do?
B : I have to write about my future dreams and plans.
A : That sounds interesting. Anyway, what do you want to be?
B : I'd like to study computer science in the U.S.

⇒ 계획을 묻는 표현

What are you going to do? / What are you planning to do? / What will you do?
/ What is your plan?

⇒ 장래 희망을 묻는 표현

What do you want to be when you grow up? / What do you want to do in the future?
/ What is your future plans?

Reading

1. 작은 새, 벌새

Hummingbirds are the smallest birds in the world. One kind of hummingbird is only two inches long. It is also as light as a penny.

위 글의 밑줄 친 단어를 알맞은 형태로 고쳐 쓰시오.

2. 돌고래는 우리의 친구

Dolphins are friendly animals. Sometimes they help people in trouble in the water. They play games with swimmers, too. Dolphins are the friendliest animals in the sea.

위 글의 밑줄 친 문장이 주어진 문장과 의미가 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

= No animals are _____ in the sea than dolphins.

3. 별의 일생

A star is born from dust and gas. The _____ star grows into a giant. The older star begins to get small again. At last its light goes out.

위 글의 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

① small

② cute

③ young

④ big

⑤ dark

04. 육상 선수 치타

Do you know the fastest animal on land? The fastest animal on land is the cheetah. It can beat a horse. A cheetah can even go as fast as some cars. It can run at up to 70 miles an hour. The cheetah is thin. Its legs are long and strong. The cheetah cannot run very far. It gets too tired. But watch out for the cheetahs in a short race. It will beat any animal on land.

위 글의 내용으로 보아 빈칸에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

· The story tells about the _____ animal in the world.

· The story tells about how _____ the cheetah is.

① fast - fast

② faster - faster

③ fastest - faster

④ faster - fast

⑤ fastest - fast

Unit Review

01. 다음 짝지어진 두 단어의 관계가 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① weak - strong
- ② dark - bright
- ③ leave - arrive
- ④ expensive - cheap
- ⑤ friendly - especially

02. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 공통으로 알맞은 것은?

• Watch out _____ your finger.
• They got ready _____ the cold winter.

- ① in ② at ③ on
- ④ for ⑤ of

03. 다음 짝지어진 단어의 관계가 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

good : best = slowly : _____

04. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

Which is _____, this or that?

- ① heavier ② hotter
- ③ nicer ④ gooder
- ⑤ worst

5. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 잘못된 것은?

- ① What is the shortest way to get to the building?
- ② I'd like to have further information.
- ③ Your story is righter than her story.
- ④ Jamsil station is the nearest one.
- ⑤ Sue is the tallest student in the class.

06. 다음 우리말을 영어로 옮길 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

날이 점점 더 어두워지고 있다.

It's getting _____ and _____.

07. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 수 없는 것은?

The old man had _____ more land than the farmer.

- ① very ② even ③ still
- ④ much ⑤ a lot

08. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 단어들을 바르게 배열하시오.

그녀는 나이가 들어갈수록 점점 더 친절해졌다.

(kinder, the, she, became, older, the, she, grew)

⇒ _____

09. 다음 중 문장의 의미가 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① Nothing is more important than health.
- ② Health is more important than anything else.
- ③ Health is more important than any other thing.
- ④ Everything is more important than health.
- ⑤ Health is the most important thing of all.

[10-11] 다음 대화를 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

A : Do you like sports?
 B : Yes, I do.
 A : What sports do you like (A) ?
 B : I like all kinds of sports, but (B) soccer is my favorite.

10. 위 대화의 빈칸 (A)에 알맞은 것은?

- ① more ② best ③ later
 ④ worse ⑤ hardest

11. 위 대화의 밑줄 친 (B)와 바꿔 쓸 수 있는 것은?

- ① I like soccer better than any other sport
 ② soccer is the hardest to me
 ③ everyone likes soccer best
 ④ I'm very good at playing soccer
 ⑤ watching soccer games is the most exciting

12. 다음 두 문장의 의미가 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

George is younger than Max.
 = Max is _____ than George.

[13-14] 다음 대화를 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

A : The English exam is soon. I'm worried.
 B : Come on. (A) for the exam?
 A : I'm (B) going to study the textbook first.
 B : And then?
 A : I'm not sure. I want you to help me.

13. 위 대화의 빈칸 (A)에 알맞은 것은?

- ① How do you have to study
 ② How do you study
 ③ How did you study
 ④ How are you going to study
 ⑤ How do you want to study

14. 위 대화의 밑줄 친 (B)와 바꿔 쓸 수 있는 것은?

- ① getting ② planning
 ③ doing ④ wanting
 ⑤ likely

15. 다음 대화의 밑줄 친 우리말을 영어로 바르게 옮긴 것을 모두 고르면?

A : 네 장래 희망이 뭐니?
 B : It's a pilot.

- ① What do you do?
 ② What is your job?
 ③ What future do you want?
 ④ What do you want to be in the future?
 ⑤ What are your future plans?

16. 다음 글의 바로 다음에 이어질 내용으로 알맞은 것은?

The rain forest is home to many trees and plants. The tall trees grow close together. Often the sunlight cannot get through. But all green plants need sunlight. How do the smaller plants find it?

- ① 열대 우림 식물들의 특성
 ② 열대 우림 나무들의 특성
 ③ 열대 우림에 햇빛이 비치는 방법
 ④ 작은 나무들이 햇빛을 받는 방법
 ⑤ 햇빛이 식물들에게 영향을 미치는 방법

[17-18] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The dancing horses live in Austria. They go to school there. People train the horses to do many things. The horses learn to stand on their hind legs. They also learn to walk and jump to music. People come from all over the world to see the white horses. The horses are beautiful. Their dances are more beautiful than those of other animals.

17. 위 글의 제목을 다음과 같이 나타낼 때 빈칸을 채우시오.

The _____ horses

18. 위 글의 내용으로 보아 주어진 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 것은?

The horses can dance because _____.

- ① all horses can
- ② they learn at school
- ③ their legs are fat
- ④ they can stand on their hind legs
- ⑤ they come from all over the world

[19-20] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Sometimes fish have cuts on their bodies. Little plants grow on the cuts. So the cuts do not get better. These fish need a doctor! The wrasse is a "fish doctor." This fish cleans the cuts on other fish. It eats the little plants on them. This fish will even swim into another fish's mouth. Then it cleans the fish's teeth.

19. 위 글의 내용으로 보아 주어진 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

The wrasse cleans other fish's _____ and _____.

20. 위 글의 밑줄 친 wrasse에 대한 설명으로 잘못된 것은?

- ① 상처를 깨끗하게 해준다.
- ② 다른 물고기를 돕는다.
- ③ 상처 위에 난 식물을 먹기도 한다.
- ④ 물고기 치료가 전문인 의사이다.
- ⑤ 이빨을 깨끗하게 해준다.

Lesson 10

Grammar

- 01. 가능.허락의 조동사 can
- 02. 허락. 약한 추측의 조동사 may
- 03. 의무. 강한 추측의 조동사 must
- 04. 그 밖의 조동사 shall/should

Expressions

- 01. 가능.불가능 말하기
- 02. 허락 구하기

01. 가능 · 허락의 조동사 can

1. I **can** play baseball.
I **can't** make it at nine.
2. A : **Can** I use your cell phone?
B : Yes, you **can**.

can은 ' ~할 수 있다' 라는 뜻의 가능과 ' ~해도 좋다' 라는 뜻의 허락을 나타낸다.

1. 가능

- (1) 의미 : ~ 할 수 있다(= be able to)
- (2) 부정형 : cannot [can't] + 동사원형(~할 수 없다)
= be not able to + 동사원형
- (3) 과거형 : could + 동사원형(~할 수 있었다)
= was (were) able to + 동사원형
- (4) 미래형 : will be able to + 동사원형(~할 수 있을 것이다)
- (5) 의문문 : Can + 주어 + 동사원형 ~? (~할 수 있니?)

2. 허락

- (1) 의미 : ~해도 좋다(= May)
- (2) 부정형 : cannot [can't] + 동사원형(~해서는 안 된다)
= may not + 동사원형
- (3) 의문문 : Can + 주어 + 동사원형 ~? (~해도 될까요?)

한걸음 더

can은 강한 의심이나 부정적 추측을 나타낼 때도 사용한다.

1. 강한 의심 : can 다음에 주로 be동사가 와서 '정말[과연] ~일까?'의 의미로 해석된다.
Can he be a millionaire? 그가 정말 백만장자일까?
2. 부정적 추측 : 「cannot (can't) + 동사원형」은 '~일 리가 없다'라는 뜻으로 부정적 추측을 나타낸다.
He **can't be** a millionaire. 그는 백만장자일 리가 없다.

1. 다음 괄호 안의 지시대로 문장을 바꿔 쓰시오.

- (1) They can come to my party. (부정문으로)
⇒ _____
- (2) She can understand Japanese. (의문문으로)
⇒ _____

02. 허락 · 약한 추측의 조동사 may

1. You **may** go there.
A : **May** I play computer?
B : Yes, you **may**.
2. It **may** rain soon.
She **may not** be in her classroom.

조동사 may는 '~해도 좋다' 라는 뜻의 허락과 '~일지도 모른다'라는 뜻의 약한 추측을 나타낸다.

1. 허락

- (1) 의미 : ~해도 좋다 (= Can)
- (2) 부정형 : may not + 동사원형(~해서는 안 된다)
= cannot(can't) + 동사원형
- (3) 의문문 : May + 주어 + 동사원형 ~(~해도 될까요?)
= Can + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?

2. 약한 추측

- (1) 의미 : ~일지도 모른다(= might)
- (2) 부정형 : may not + 동사원형(~가 아닐지도 모른다)
= might not + 동사원형
- (3) 과거형 : may have + 과거분사 (~이었을지도 모른다)

한걸음 더

기원을 나타내는 may : 「May + 주어 + 동사원형!」

May God bless you! 신의 축복이 있기를!

May you live long! 오래 오래 사세요!

1. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안에 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

지금 집에 가도 될까요?

(May / Will / Must) I go home now?

2. 다음 문장에서 어법상 잘못된 부분을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

- (1) Simon may studies hard.
- (2) It may rain not this afternoon.

03. 의무 · 강한 추측의 조동사 must

1. All students **must** do their homework.
You **must not** tell a lie.
Must I take this medicine?
2. He **must** be a teacher. He always tries to teach people.
It **cannot** be true.
He **must have been** in London.

조동사 must는 '~해야 한다' 라는 뜻의 의무와 '~임에 틀림없다' 라는 뜻의 강한 추측을 나타낸다.

1. 의무

- (1) 의미 : ~해야 한다(= have to)
- (2) 강한금지 : must not + 동사원형(~해서는 안 된다)
불필요 : don't have to + 동사원형(~할 필요가 없다)
= need not + 동사원형
- (3) 과거형 : had to + 동사원형(~해야 했다)
- (4) 미래형 : will have to + 동사원형(~해야 할 것이다)
- (5) 의문문 : Must + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?(~해야 합니까?)
= Do + [Does] + 주어 + have + 동사원형 ~?

2. 강한추측

- (1) 의미 : ~임에 틀림없다
- (2) 부정형 : cannot [can't] + 동사원형(~일 리가 없다)
- (3) 과거형 : must have + 과거분사(~이었음에[했었음에] 틀림없다)

1. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

- (1) 지금 비가 온다. 너는 우산을 가져가야 한다.
It is raining now. You _____ take an umbrella.
- (2) Betty는 한 할머니가 상자 옮기는 것을 도왔다. 그녀는 친절함에 틀림없다.
Betty helped an old woman carry a box. She _____ be kind.
- (3) 너는 그 쓰레기를 버려서는 안 된다.
You _____ throw away the trash.

04. 그 밖의 조동사 shall / should

1. **Shall we** go inline skating this afternoon?
What **shall I** do?
2. You **should** wash your hands before dinner.
Should I tell her the truth?

1. 제안될 때 쓰이는 shall

- (1) Shall we ~? (우리 ~할까요?)
= Let's ~. (~하자.) / Why don't we ~? (우리 ~하는 것이 어때요?)
Shall we go to the History Museum!
- (2) Shall I ~? (제가 ~할까요?)
What **shall I** take now?

2. 의무를 나타내는 should

should는 도덕적인 판단이나 양심에 비추어 보았을 때 마땅히 해야 하는 의무를 나타낸다.

- (1) 의미 : ~해야 한다(= ought to)
We **should** listen to others.
- (2) 부정형 : should not + 동사원형(~해서는 안 된다)
= ought not to + 동사원형
You **should not** forget to lock the door.
- (3) 의문문 : Should + 주어 + 동사원형 ~(~해야 합니까?)
Should I play soccer after school?

1. 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

- (1) What (shall / will) I do now?
- (2) (Shall / Should) we make it at four tomorrow?
- (3) (Shall / Should) I finish the work by three o'clock?

2. 다음 문장에서 어법상 잘못된 부분을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

Shall you eat out today?

Grammar Review

01. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 알맞은 것은?

A : Sandra, _____ you understand English?

B : Yes, I _____. But just a little.

- ① are ② can ③ may
④ shall ⑤ should

02. 다음 두 문장의 의미가 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

They have to work together.

= They _____ work together.

03. 다음 주어진 문장의 밑줄 친 부분과 쓰임이 같은 것은?

May I watch TV?

- ① You may use the knife.
② She may be happy about it.
③ They may know the answer.
④ He may come soon.
⑤ Dave may be Sue's brother.

04. 다음 대화에서 괄호 안의 우리말과 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

A : _____ we meet at the bus stop at three?

(우리 세 시에 버스 정류장에서 만날까?)

B : Okay.

05. 다음 괄호 안의 지시대로 바꿔 쓸 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

He must be afraid of the dog. (부정문으로)

⇒ He _____ be afraid of the dog.

06. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 나머지 넷과 의미가 다른 것은?

We _____ help each other.

- ① should ② must ③ have to
④ need to ⑤ may

07. 다음 밑줄 친 부분과 바꿔 쓸 수 있는 것은?

Can I come in?

- ① Will ② May ③ Have to
④ Need ⑤ Do

08. 다음 두 문장의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 알맞은 말을 쓰시오

- You have a test tomorrow. You _____ go to the library.
- You won the first prize. You _____ be happy.

09. 다음 중 어법상 잘못된 것은?

- ① Shall I close the door?
② We should be kind to old people.
③ He must be a student.
④ You can walking to the cinema.
⑤ May I take this umbrella?

10. 다음 대화의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어색한 것은?

A : ①May I leave now? ②I have an important meeting.

B : ③Sure, you must stay here.

A : ④Bye. ⑤See you later.

Expression

01. 가능 · 불가능 말하기

A : I had breakfast in Seoul at nine and lunch in Busan at one o'clock yesterday.

B : How is that possible.

A : My family took the Korea Train Express. It's so fast.

You can go to Busan in two and a half hours by the KTX.

'~할 수 있다' 라는 가능성을 표현할 때는 can 또는 be able to를 사용하고, 불가능을 표현할 때는 can't 또는 be not able to를 사용한다.

⇒ 가능 말하기

I can speak English.

He is able to swim.

⇒ 불가능 말하기

I can't swim well.

She isn't able to play the piano.

02. 허락 구하기

A : Can I talk in here?

B : I'm afraid you can't. Everyone is reading and studying.

A : Then how about whispering?

B : Well, you may whisper very quietly.

A : Thank you. I'll try my best to be quiet anyway.

⇒ 허락을 구할 때 쓰는 표현

- 가장 보편적인 표현 : Can I ~? / Could I ~? / May I ~?
- 간접적인 표현 : Is it all right if + 주어 + 동사 ~? / Is it okay if + 주어 + 동사 ~?
- 정중하고 간접적인 표현 : Do you mind -ing! / Do (would) you mind if + 주어 + 동사 ~?

⇒ 허락/거절할 때 쓰는 표현

- 허락할 때 : OK. / All right. / Sure. / Of course. / Yes, you can. / Yes, you may.
- 거절할 때 : (I'm) Sorry, but you can't. / I'm afraid you can't.

Reading

1. 변신의 귀재, 카멜레온

The chameleon is a special animal. It can change colors. In the sun, the chameleon turns black. _____ hot days the chameleon makes its skin green. In the shade, it turns gray.

위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 것은?

- ① In ② At ③ On ④ To ⑤ With

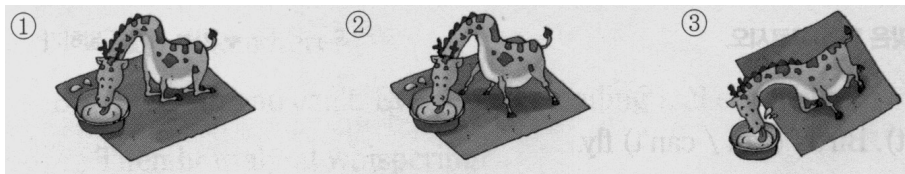
2. 기린의 물 마시기

The giraffe's main problem is reaching out for water. It must spread its front legs to reach the water. Maybe it is good that the giraffe needs little water. It can go a month without water.

위 글의 내용으로 보아 주어진 문장이 옳으면 T 틀리면 F를 쓰시오.

Giraffes drink a lot of water.

위 글의 밑줄 친 It must spread its front legs to reach the water. 가 의미하는 것을 가장 잘 나타낸 그림은?



3. 배움의 장, 학교

Some days you may love school and other days you might not. But just think for a moment now how you would feel if you couldn't go to school. How would you learn? How would you feel? That happened to African Americans in the old days. They couldn't go to schools with white people.

위 글의 밑줄 친 might not 다음에 생략된 말을 두 단어로 쓰시오.

4. 피아노와 드럼

A piano does not look like a drum. It does not sound like a drum, either. So, how can the two be alike? To play the drum, you use sticks. When you hit the drum, it makes a sound. You play the piano in the same way. You hit the keys. The keys move hammers inside the piano. The hammers hit strings to make sounds. That is why a piano is like a drum.

위 글의 제목으로 알맞은 것은?

- ① 다양한 악기
- ② 피아노의 원리
- ③ 피아노와 드럼의 특징
- ④ 피아노와 드럼의 공통점
- ⑤ 건반악기와 타악기의 예

05. Roberto Clemente의 꿈

Roberto Clemente was a great baseball star. He could jump high to catch a ball. He could run fast and he could hit a ball really hard. Roberto loved children. He wanted to build a park for the children of Puerto Rico. In 1972, Roberto was killed in an airplane crash. But people did not forget him. They sent money for the children's park. It opened in 1975. Roberto Clemente's dream has come true.

위 글에서 밑줄 친 Roberto Clemente's dream이 가리키는 것은?

- ① To be a great player
- ② To catch a ball well
- ③ To have his own children
- ④ To build a children's park
- ⑤ To visit a park with children

06. glassfish가 사는 곳

Glassfish are small fish. Some are light green and some are yellow. A glassfish looks like a piece of glass. You can see right through the bones inside its body. Most glassfish live in ocean. But some glassfish live in lakes or rivers and some glassfish live in homes. People keep them as pets.

다음 중 glassfish를 발견할 수 있는 장소가 아닌 곳은?

- ① ocean
- ② lakes
- ③ rivers
- ④ homes
- ⑤ ponds

07. 옥수수의 유래

Corn was first used for food about 10,000 years ago. The Indians of Mexico gathered it from wild plants. Then about 7,000 years ago, things changed. The Indians learned how to grow corn for themselves. Soon corn spread all over North and South America. The rest of the world didn't. It now about corn. Then in 1642, Christopher Columbus came here. He took corn seeds back to Spain. Before long, other people traveled around the world, too. They took corn with them as well. Today corn is grown in almost every part of the world.

위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 옥수수를 먹기 시작한 것은 약 일만 년 전의 일이다.
- ② 옥수수를 최초로 재배한 사람들은 인디언들이다.
- ③ 인디언들 덕분에 옥수수는 아메리카 대륙에 보급되었다.
- ④ Columbus가 세계 여러 곳에 옥수수를 보급시켰다.
- ⑤ 오늘날 세계 대부분의 지역에서 옥수수를 먹는다.

Unit Review

01. 다음 중 짝지어진 단어의 관계가 (보기)와 같은 것은?

<보기> true - truth

- ① million - millionaire
- ② important - importance
- ③ possible - impossible
- ④ express - expression
- ⑤ borrow - lend

02. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

실수하는 것을 두려워하지 마라. 그것들로 부터 무엇인가를 배울 수 있다.

Don't be _____ of making mistakes.
You can learn something from them.

03. 다음 밑줄 친 부분과 바꿔 쓸 수 있는 것은?

What are you doing? You have to do the dishes now.

- ① may ② must ③ can
- ④ would ⑤ shall

04. 다음 밑줄 친 부분의 의미가 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① My father can drive a truck.
- ② A cheetah can run very fast.
- ③ You can listen to music through the Internet.
- ④ You can take pictures with a digital camera.
- ⑤ You can stay here anytime.

05. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 것은?

I don't have any special plans tomorrow.
_____ we go to the movies.

06. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

· The person is wearing a skirt. The person _____ be a woman.

· Sandra's parents are very wise. She _____ listen to her parents.

07. 다음 두 문장의 의미가 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

Tommy can make and fly a kite.

= Tommy _____
make and fly a kite.

08. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

Simon이 과학자일 리가 없다.
Simon _____ be a scientist.

- ① cannot ② must not
- ③ should not ④ may not
- ⑤ shall not

09. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 것은?

A : _____ I use this telephone?
B : Sure. Go ahead.

- ① Should ② Do ③ Must
- ④ May ⑤ Shall

10. 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 잘못된 것은?

Catherine ① should ② goes ③ to school
④ earlier ⑤ than now.

11. 다음 대화의 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

A : Sam, it's too hot here. (Can / Will) I open the window?
B : Yes, you can.

12. 다음 대화의 밑줄 친 부분과 바꿔 쓸 수 있는 것은?

A: Could you tell me your name?
B: Yes. I'm Brendan, Brendan Montgomery.

- ① Should I tell your name?
- ② Can I get your name?
- ③ May I tell your name?
- ④ Do I know your name?
- ⑤ Shall you tell your name?

13. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 수 없는 것은?

A : _____ have dinner first?
B : Sorry, but we have to wait Jack.
A : Okay.

- ① Could I ② May I
- ③ Can I ④ Should I
- ⑤ Is it okay if I

14. 다음 대화의 밑줄 친 부분과 바꿔 쓸 수 없는 것은?

A : Can I drink this milk?

B : Yes, you can.

- ① OK. ② All right.
- ③ Sure. ④ Of course
- ⑤ That's okay.

15. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 것은?

A : Do you know what a kiwi is?
B : Do you mean the fruit?
A : No, I'm talking about a bird in New Zealand.
B : Oh, I know. It _____ fly. It has no wings. It just walks.

- ① can ② should
- ③ could ④ can't
- ⑤ shouldn't

[16-17] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

A camel drink often. It drinks a lot at once and stores water in its body. A camel can go for days without drinking again. Some people call the camel "a ship of the desert."

16. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 것은?

- ① must not ② cannot
- ③ does not need to ④ will not
- ⑤ could not

17. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분이 의미하는 것은?

- ① 사막에서는 바다에서처럼 배가 필요하다.
- ② 사막에서 쓰이는 배가 있다.
- ③ 사막 이전에는 바다였다.
- ④ 사막에서의 교통수단이다.
- ⑤ 사막에서 배가 발견되었다.

[18-20] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Do you know _____? They are special fire fighters. They fight forest fires ①that are hard to reach. Often ②there are no roads near the fire. So ③the smoke jumpers must jump into the forest from airplanes. These fire fighters ④may be away from their homes for days. ⑤They must to take food with them on the job. The brave smoke jumpers put out fires that no one else can.

18. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 본문에서 찾아 두 단어로 쓰시오.

19. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ① ~ ⑤중에서 어법상 잘못된 것은?

20. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① smoke jumpers는 숲에서 산다.
- ② 특수 직업에 관해 설명하고 있다.
- ③ 숲의 불을 끄는 데 여러 날이 걸릴 수도 있다.
- ④ 숲에 난 불을 끌 때는 비행기를 동원하기도 한다.
- ⑤ 숲에 난 불은 길이 없는 경우가 있다.

Lesson 11.

Grammar

01. 부정사의 명사적 용법
02. 부정사의 형용사적/부사적 용법
03. 동명사의 용법
04. 주의해야 할 동명사

Expressions

01. 소망.의지 말하기
02. 제안하기

01. 부정사의 명사적 용법

1. **To know** oneself is not easy.
2. My dream is **to be** a doctor.
3. I hope **to go** with him.
4. Do you know **how to swim**?

「to + 동사원형」이 명사처럼 주어, 보어, 목적어 역할을 할 때 이를 부정사의 명사적용법이라 한다.

1. **주어 역할** : to부정사가 문장에서 주어 역할을 하며 '~하는 것은'으로 해석한다.

To learn English is very interesting.

2. **보어 역할** : to부정사가 문장에서 보어 역할을 하며 '~하는 것'으로 해석한다.

My job is **to help** sick people.

3. **목적어 역할** : to부정사가 목적어 역할을 하며 '~하는 것 을/를'로 해석한다.

I want **to play** baseball.

We decided **to travel** to America.

4. 「의문사 + to부정사」 : 의문사 뒤에 to부정사가 쓰여 주어, 목적어, 보어의 역할을 한다.

I don't know **where to go**.

How to begin is important.

한걸음 더

to부정사를 부정할 때는 to부정사 앞에 not이나 never를 붙인다.

I decided **to join** them. 나는 그들과 동행하기로 결심했다.

→ I decided **not to join** them. 나는 그들과 동행하지 않기로 결심했다.

1. 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분을 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

I wish go out and play.

2. 다음 문장에서 어법상 잘못된 부분을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

She decided being a teacher.

3. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

_____ is interesting to ride a bike.

02. 부정사의 형용사적 / 부사적 용법

1. Do you want some water **to drink**?
2. Please lend me a pen **to write with**.
3. He came here **to see** you.
She grew **to be** a doctor.

1. **형용사적 용법** : to부정사가 앞에 있는 명사나 대명사를 수식하여 '~할, ~해야 할' 이라는 뜻으로 쓰일 때 이를 형용사적 용법이라 한다.

I have something **to do** now.

I don't have any friend **to help** me.

2. 「**to부정사 + 전치사**」 : to부정사가 형용사적 용법으로 쓰일 때 그 뒤에 전치사가 따라오는 경우가 있다.

I have no friend **to play with**.

I need a chair **to sit on**.

3. **부사적 용법** : to부정사가 부사적으로 쓰일 경우 형용사나 동사를 수식하는 역할을 하며 의미상으로 목적(~하기 위하여), 원인(~하니, ~해서), 결과(……하여 결국 ~하다) 등을 나타낸다.

She went there **to help** them. (목적)

I'm happy **to meet** you. (원인)

His father lived **to be** eighty. (결과)

한 걸음 더

1. 형용사[부사] + enough to + 동사원형 ~할 정도로 충분히 ...한

He is old **enough to** go to school. 그는 학교에 갈 만큼 나이를 먹었다.

2. too + 형용사[부사] + to + 동사원형 : 너무 ~해서 ...할 수 없는

She is **too** lazy **to** get up early. 그녀는 너무 게을러서 일찍 일어날 수 없다.

1. 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

I have something (to / for / of) tell you.

2. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

(1) I have no house to live _____.

(2) I need a friend to play _____.

03. 동명사의 용법

1. **Walking** is good for your health.
2. My hobby is **collecting** stamps.
3. He finished **fixing** the car.
4. She was surprised at **seeing** me.

동명사는 「동사 + -ing」의 형태로 문장에서 주어, 보어, 목적어, 전치사의 목적어 역할을 한다.

1. 주어 역할

Swimming is my favorite sport.

2. 보어 역할

Her job is **selling** flowers.

3. 목적어 역할

They enjoyed **playing** baseball.

4. 전치사의 목적어 역할 : 전치사 뒤에 오는 동사는 항상 동명사의 형태를 취한다.

He is proud of **being** famous.

한 걸음 더 - 동사의 목적어로서 동명사와 부정사

1. to부정사만을 목적어로 취하는 동사 : want, hope, decide, agree, learn, wish 등

I want to be a doctor.

2. 동명사만을 목적어로 취하는 동사 : enjoy, finish, stop, give up, deny, mind 등

I enjoy swimming in the river.

3. 부정사와 동명사 모두 목적어로 취하는 동사 : start, begin, like 등

I like to listen to music.

= I like to listen to music.

4. 동명사 대신 to부정사가 나오면 뜻이 달라지는 경우가 있는데, **remember, forget, try, stop** 등이 이에 해당한다.

I remember **meeting** her. (과거의 사실) 나는 그녀를 만났던 것을 기억한다.

I remember **to meet** her. (미래의 사실) 나는 그녀를 만나야 한다는 것을 기억한다.

1. 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

- (1) Would you mind (open / to open / opening) the window?
- (2) I wish (be / to be / being) happy.

2. 다음 두 문장의 밑줄 친 부분의 차이점을 우리말로 설명하시오.

- (1) I forgot to feed the dog.
- (2) I forgot feeding the dog.

04. 주의해야 할 동명사

1. I remember **her coming** in late.
2. Her hobby is **cooking**.
She is **cooking** in the kitchen.
3. **On arriving** there, he called me.

1. 동명사의 의미상의 주어 : 동명사의 의미상의 주어는 주로 소유격으로 나타낸다.

I don't like **your going** there.

She doesn't like **his smoking**.

I don't like **going** there.

2. 동명사와 현재분사의 구분 : 동명사는 '~하기 위한'이라는 의미로 목적·용도를 나타내고, 현재분사는 '~하고 있는 ~하는'이라는 의미로 동작·상태를 나타낸다.

a **sleeping** car (= a car for sleeping) - 동명사

a **sleeping** baby (= a baby who is sleeping) - 현재분사

- 동명사의 예 : a **walking** stick (= a stick for walking)
a **smoking** room (= a room for smoking)

3. 동명사의 관용표현

- on -ing : ~하자마자 (= as soon as + 주어 + 동사)

On coming home, I washed my face.

- can't help -ing : ~하지 않을 수 없다 (= cannot but + 동사원형)

I **couldn't help laughing**.

- feel like -ing : ~하고 싶다

I **feel like walking** in the snow.

- It is no use -ing : ~해봐야 소용없다

It is no use crying.

- be far from -ing : 결코 ~않다

He **is far from telling** a lie.

1. 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

I don't like (he / his) coming back.

2. 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분을 우리말로 옮기시오.

This is a walking stick.

Grammar Review

01. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① To see is to believe.
- ② I have nothing to do.
- ③ Try to finish it by six.
- ④ To learn English is difficult.
- ⑤ I want to study in America.

02. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말이 순서대로 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

Don't forget _____ off the light before _____ to bed.

- ① turn - go ② to turn - to go ③ turning - going
- ④ to turn - going ⑤ turning - to go

03. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

A : I don't know _____ to solve this problem.

B : Don't worry. I'll help you.

- ① what ② how ③ where
- ④ when ⑤ why

04. 다음 괄호 안의 동사를 알맞은 형태로 바꿔 빈칸에 쓰시오.

I want _____ an A on English test. (get)

05. 다음 두 문장의 차이에 유의하여 우리말로 옮기시오.

(1) He stopped to talk to me.

(2) He stopped talking to me.

06. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 어색한 것은?

She _____ to solve this problem.

- ① hoped ② denied ③ wishes
④ wants ⑤ decided

07. 두 문장이 같은 의미가 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

I cannot but invite them.

= I cannot help _____ them.

08. 다음 주어진 문장의 부정문으로 알맞은 것은?

- ① I didn't decide to go to college.
② I decided to not go college.
③ I decided not to go to college.
④ I decided not going to college.
⑤ I decided never going to college.

09. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① walking stick ② sleeping baby
③ sleeping bag ④ swimming suit
⑤ dining car

10. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 단어들을 바르게 배열하십시오.

그들에게 얘기해봐야 소용없다. (no, it, use, is, talking, them, to)

⇒ _____

Expression

01. 소망 · 의지 말하기

A : What do you want to be in the future?
B : I'd like to be a scientist. How about you?
A : I want to fly in the sky.
B : Oh, I see. You want to be a pilot, don't you?
A : Yes, I hope to travel around the world.
B : That's great.

「hope to + 동사원형」 또는 「want to + 동사원형」으로 미래에 대한 소망이나 의지를 표현할 수 있다. 이외에 조동사 will, be going to 또는 would like to를 이용하여 소망이나 의지를 표현하기도 한다.

⇒ 소망 · 의지를 나타내는 표현

I hope to be a doctor. / I want to be a good teacher. / I'm going to learn Japanese.
/ I'll go hiking next Sunday. / I'd like to buy a nice MP3 player.

02. 제안하기

A : Do you have any plans tonight?
B : No, Why?
A : There will be a nice concert at the student Hall.
How about going with me?
B : Sure, I'd like to.

⇒ 제안하는 표현

How about playing baseball? / What about going fishing? / Let's go skating.
/ Would like to join our club? / Why don't you have lunch with me? / Shall we dance?
/ Why don't we taking a walk?

⇒ 소망 · 의지를 나타내는 표현

수락 : Sure, I'd like to. / That sounds great[good]. / That's a good idea [point].
거절 : I m sorry, but I can't. / I'd like to, but I can't.

01. 다음 대화에서 밑줄 친 부분의 의도로 알맞은 것은?

A : Why don't you ask your brother?

B : That's a good idea.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| ① 충고 | ② 제안 | ③ 부탁 |
| ④ 불평 | ⑤ 질의 | |

02. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

A : What would you like to have for lunch?

B : _____

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| ① Thank you. | ② I want T-bone steak. |
| ③ I had some bread. | ④ I hope to have lunch. |
| ⑤ Let's have lunch. | |

03. 다음 중 나머지 넷과 의미가 다른 하나는?

- ① Shall we play tennis after school?
- ② How about playing tennis after school?
- ③ Let's play tennis after school.
- ④ Do you like playing tennis after school?
- ⑤ Why don't we play tennis after school?

Reading

1. 음악회에 와

Thank you for telling me about your best friend. I also have a nice friend. Her name is Kate. We are learning ㉠ play the piano. We practice ㉢ play together every day. We will have a concert next week. I hope that you will come to see our concert.

위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠, ㉢를 각각 올바른 형태로 고쳐 쓰시오.

2. 컴퓨터 게임

Children like play computer games. But a lot of children spend too much time playing them. When they start playing, they can't stop playing them. They don't talk to anyone and just sit and look at the computer for hours.

위 글의 밑줄 친 play의 알맞은 형태를 모두 고르면?

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------|
| ① play | ② playing | ③ played |
| ④ to play | ⑤ being played | |

3. 비를 기다리는 사막의 동물들

In the desert, some small animals that live in eggs wait for the rain for many years. When rain falls, they come out of their eggs to drink water. They grow quickly and lay new eggs. Then they die, _____ the new eggs don't die. They wait for the next rain.

위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

- | | | |
|-------|--------|------|
| ① and | ② or | ③ so |
| ④ but | ⑤ then | |

4. Amala와 Kamala

People took Amala and Kamala to their village. It was very difficult taking them to the village, because they tried to bite the men. They didn't know how to speak. They didn't like eating cooked food and wearing clothes. Sometimes they wanted to go back and live with the animals.

Amala was only two years old when she died. Kamala learned to walk on her two legs and to say a few words. But when she wanted to run, she used her hands. She was a wolf-girl. Kamala died when she was twelve.

위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Kamala는 네 발로 다니기를 좋아했다.
- ② Amala와 Kamala는 말을 전혀 배우지 못했다.
- ③ Amala는 두 살때, Kamala는 열두 살 때 죽었다.
- ④ Amala와 Kamala는 익힌 음식은 좋아하지 않았다.
- ⑤ Amala와 Kamala는 마을로 오기 전에는 동물들과 살았다.

05. 수백 년 전의 축구

Football began in England hundreds years ago. Football today is ver different than what it was in the past. One village played against another village. All the men of one village tried to kick a ball to the other village.

Sometimes hundreds of people played at one time. The game went on all day. When players were tired, they stopped to take a break or have a meal. After their meal they continued their game. It was not a game but a fight.

밑줄 친 It이 가리키는 것을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.

06. 건강수칙

Our body needs exercise. Walking, running, jumping, and swimming are all exercise. Through exercise, our body becomes strong and healthy. Our body also needs clean air to breathe. One cause of sickness is germs. They are too small to see. But they are alive. Germs get in to our mouths or through our skins. So we have to close our a and breathe through our b . We must also wash our hands before meals and brush our teeth everyday.

위 글의 빈칸 ㉠, ㉡에 알맞은 말로 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---|---|
| ㉠ | ㉡ | ㉠ | ㉡ |
| ① ears - eyes | ② mouths - eyes | | |
| ③ eyes - ears | ④ mouths - noses | | |
| ⑤ noses - mouths | | | |

07. 인생의 목표

Most people have goals. (①) A businessman's goal is usually to make a lot of money. A sportsman's goal is to win the game. A student's goal is to get good marks, or pass the tests. (②) But all goals are not about success. (③) Bob's goal changes every day. (④) One day he wants to be a pilot. The next day he wants to be a pop singer. The next day he wants to drive a racing car. (⑤) His mother hopes that his goal is to get up early for school.

위 글의 흐름상 주어진 문장이 들어갈 알맞은 곳은?

Some people just want to be good people, or help others.

Unit Review

01. 다음 중 짝지어진 단어의 관계가 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① lend - borrow
- ② remember - forget
- ③ different - same
- ④ buy - sell
- ⑤ listen - hear

02. 다음 중 동사와 동명사가 잘못 짝지어진 것은?

- ① go - going ② come - coming
- ③ stop - stopping ④ die - diing
- ⑤ study - studying

03. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 보기와 같은 것은?

<보기> To do such a thing is foolish.

- ① I'm glad to meet you.
- ② Pass me a book to read.
- ③ I learned to speak Chinese.
- ④ I came here to help you.
- ⑤ He must be foolish to say son.

04. 단어를 알맞은 형태로 바꿔 빈칸에 쓰시오.
I decided _____ the truth. (tell)

05. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 어색한 것은?

It's not easy write a letter in English.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

06. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① His hobby is drawing cartoons.
- ② Her habit is speaking slowly.
- ③ Taking a break is necessary.
- ④ He was working in the farm.
- ⑤ Walking is good for your health.

07. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

He makes his living by _____ a truck.

- ① drive ② drives
- ③ to drive ④ driving
- ⑤ being drive

08. 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분을 한 단어로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

To drive a car in the snow is very dangerous.

09. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 어색한 것은?

Do you remember calling your mother _____?

- ① tomorrow ② two days ago
- ③ yesterday ④ last night
- ⑤ that day

10. 다음 두 문장의 차이에 유의하여 우리말로 옮기시오.

- (1) She tried not to smile.
- (2) She didn't try to smile.

11. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안에 주어진 단어를 바르게 배열하십시오.

어머니는 나에게 김치 만드는 법을 말씀해 주셨다.

(my, mother, me, to, how, told, kimchi, make)

12. 다음 대화가 이루어지고 있는 장소는?

A : Let's ride this one.

B : No. It's so scared.

A : Then, how about that one?

B : OK. I think it's interesting.

Two tickets, please.

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| ① 영화관 | ② 서점 |
| ③ 공항 | ④ 놀이공원 |
| ⑤ 호텔 | |

13. 다음 대화의 밑줄 친 문장을 대신할 수 있는 것은?

A : Let's ride a bike.

B : I'd love to. But I can't ride it.

A : Don't worry. I'll help you.

- ① I hope to ride a bike.
- ② Can you ride a bike?
- ③ How about riding a bike?
- ④ Why didn't you ride a bike?
- ⑤ Do you want to ride a bike?

14. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

A : Would you like to play tennis after school?

B : _____

A : Why not?

B : I have to go back early. My mother is very sick.

- ① Sure, I'd like to.
- ② That's a good idea.
- ③ I'm sorry, but I can't.
- ④ I don't like to play tennis.
- ⑤ How about at six?

15. 글에서 괄호 안의 단어를 알맞은 형태로 쓰시오.

Smoking is bad for your health. My father is a smoker. He smokes a lot of cigarettes. I hope he stops (smoke).

16. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분을 바르게 고친 것은?

The boys decided to build a small boat to cross the long river. But it was not easy. Find and carry the wood was hard work for them.

- ① Find and carry
- ② Find and carrying
- ③ Finding and carry
- ④ Finding and carrying
- ⑤ Found and carried

17. 다음 글의 내용을 통해 Lawrence에 대해 알 수 있는 것은?

Lawrence had his first art show in the 1930s. At that time many artists were painting to tell a story. They painted about war and poor people. But Lawrence painted black leaders and the world around him. He never painted to be famous. He once said, "Painting is like handwriting. Everyone has their own way."

- ① 글씨를 잘 썼다.
- ② 인물화만을 좋아했다
- ③ 유명해지고 싶어 했다
- ④ 독특한 화풍을 중요시했다.
- ⑤ 사실적 표현만을 중요시했다.

[18-20] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Long ago, American children didn't go to school. But they had many things to learn. The members in their families taught them how to live in the forest. They learned to walk in the woods without noise. (①)

Young Americans learned to make fire by rubbing sticks together. (②) Boys learned to follow the way of animals. (③) They knew hiding places and calls of animals. (④) In the spring, the girls grew corn, beans and pumpkins. (⑤) In the fall, they gathered the corn to prepare meals. American boys and girls learned many things from their _____.

18. 위 글의 ①~⑤ 중 주어진 문장이 들어갈 가장 알맞은 곳은?

Because any sound frightened deer or other animals.

19. 위 글의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 본문에서 찾아 한 단어로 쓰시오.

20. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분과 그 쓰임이 같은 것은?

- ① I didn't know what to do.
- ② I met him to tell the news.
- ③ I don't have anything to buy.
- ④ To ride a snowboard is exciting.
- ⑤ The first thing is to draw a circle.

lesson 12

Grammar

- 01. 등위접속사
- 02. 종속접속사
- 03. 상관접속사
- 04. 전치사

Expressions

- 01. 전화대화
- 02. 이해 점검하기

01. 등위접속사

1. Tony **and** Tom are brothers.
2. Are you a doctor **or** a nurse?
3. He is smart, **but** lazy.
4. You are still young, **so** you can succeed.

1. **and** : 그리고, 그래서(첨가)

He bought bread **and** some fruit.

She knocked on the door, **and** the door opened.

2. **or** : 또는, 혹은(선택)

Is that an apple **or** an orange?

Do you like baseball **or** basketball?

3. **but** : 그러나, 하지만(대조)

He is old, **but** healthy.

She is rich, **but** unhappy.

4. **so** : 그러므로, 그래서(결과)

He is rich, **so** he can buy the large house.

She is clever, **so** she can learn English easily.

한걸음 더

명령문 뒤에 and나 or가 오는 경우, If또는 If ~ not의 조건절로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.

1. 명령문, and ~ : ...해라, 그러면 ~할 것이다.

Study hard, **and** you will succeed. 열심히 공부해라, 그러면 성공할 것이다.

= **If** you study hard, you will succeed. 만약 열심히 공부한다면, 성공할 것이다.

2. 명령문, or ~ : ...해라, 그렇지 않으면 ~할 것이다.

Be careful, **or** you'll fall down. 조심해라, 그렇지 않으면 넘어질 것이다.

= **If** you are **not** careful, you'll fall down. 만약 조심하지 않으면, 넘어질 것이다.

1. 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

(1) He is poor, (and / or / but / so) honest.

(2) Who is stronger, Bill (and / or / but, so) Tom?

(3) She made food. (and / but / or / so) I cleaned the house.

02. 종속접속사

1. I know **that** she is diligent.
2. I read the book **which** I bought yesterday.
3. He was studying **when** I visited him.

문장의 한 부분으로 「주어 + 동사」의 형태를 취하는 것을 절이라고 하는데, 이러한 절을 이끄는 접속사가 종속접속사이다. 종속접속사는 명사절, 형용사절, 부사절을 이끈다.

1. 명사절을 이끄는 종속접속사 : that(~라는 것), if(~인지 아닌지), whether ~(or not)(~인지 아닌지), 의문사(who, when, where, how, why, what, which) 등이 있다.

It is true **that** he is honest.

I don't know **if[whether]** he will come.

Please tell me **where** he lives.

2. 형용사절을 이끄는 종속접속사 : which, that, who, when, where, why, how 등의 관계대명사와 관계부사가 있으며 선행사인 명사를 수식하는 형용사의 역할을 한다.

I know the girl **who** you met yesterday.

He visited the office **where** his father was working.

3. 부사절을 이끄는 종속접속사 : when(~할 때), whenever(~할 때는 언제나), while(~하는 동안), before(~하기 전에), after(~한 후에), since(~한 이래로), till(~할 때까지), because(~ 때문에), if(만약 ~한다면), though(비록 ~하지만) 등이 있다.

Let's have lunch **after** we finish this work.

Though he is poor he is kind.

한걸음 더

1. 시간, 때, 조건을 나타내는 접속사 뒤에는 미래형을 쓸 수 없고, 현재형이 미래의 의미를 갖는다.
She will go home **before** he **comes**. 그가 오기 전에 그녀는 집에 갈 것이다.
2. because 뒤에 명사가 오면 전치사가 되며, because 뒤에 명사가 올 때는 「because of +명사」의 형태를 취한다.
Because it rained, I couldn't go out. 비가 왔기 때문에 나는 나갈 수 없었다.
= **Because of** the rain, I couldn't go out. 비 때문에 나는 나갈 수 없었다.

1. 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

- (1) I hope (what / that / if) he will come early.
- (2) (If/ That / Though) he was hungry, he gave me bread.
- (3) Do you know the time (who / where / when) the train leaves?

03. 상관접속사

1. **Both** I **and** my brother are students.
2. He speaks **not only** English **but (also)** French.
3. **Either** he **or** she will help you.
4. **Neither** I **nor** you are wrong.

문장 속에서 다른 어구와 연관되어 함께 쓰이는 접속사를 상관접속사라 한다.

1. **both A and B** : A와 B 둘 다

He is **both** smart **and** strong.

He stopped **both** drinking **and** smoking.

2. **not only A but (also) B** : A뿐만 아니라 B도 또한(= B as well as A)

I saw **not only** tigers **but (also)** lions.

= I saw lions **as well as** tigers.

I like **not only** football **but (also)** basketball.

= I like basketball **as well as** football.

3. **either A or B** : A와 B 둘 중 하나

Either this book **or** that book is mine.

He will marry **either** Jane **or** her sister.

4. **neither A nor B** : A와 B 둘 다 아닌

I like **neither** math **nor** English.

Neither my father **nor** my mother is in Korea.

1. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 접속사를 쓰시오.

(1) I met neither him _____ her.

(2) Both Minho _____ his brother are good friend.

2. 다음 두 문장이 같은 의미가 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

He gave the old man not only food but also money.

= He gave the old man money _____ food.

04. 전치사

1. He gets up **at** seven every morning.
I was born **on** July 10 **in** 1987.
2. I bought this watch **at** a small shop **in** Busan.
He is having lunch **at** the restaurant.

1. 시간을 나타내는 전치사 : at은 '분, 시, 밤, 정오' 등과 같이 비교적 짧은 시간을, in은 '월, 계절, 년' 등과 같이 긴 시간을, on은 '날짜, 요일'과 같이 일정하게 정해진 시간을 나타낼 때 쓴다.

We went to the zoo **on** Sunday.

그 밖에 때를 나타내는 전치사로는 before(~전에), from(~로부터), through(처음부터 내내) 등이 있다. 다음 전치사들은 혼돈하기 쉬우므로 유의한다.

의미	전치사	예문
~후에	after(지나간 시간)	He came back after thirty minutes.
	in(앞으로 올 시간)	I'll come back in thirty minutes.
~까지	till(until) (동작의 계속)	I waited for you till four o'clock.
	by(동작의 완료)	You must finish it by four o'clock.
~동안	during+명사	He lost his son during the war.
	for+구체적인 숫자	He stayed there for three days.

2. 장소를 나타내는 전치사 : at은 좁은 장소를, in은 넓은 장소를 나타낼 때 쓴다.

The train stopped **at** the station.

그 밖에 장소나 위치를 나타내는 전치사로는 on(~위에), under(~아래에), to(~로), for(~를 향하여), from(~로부터), between(~사이에 : 둘 사이에), among(~사이에 : 셋 이상의 사이에), before(~앞에), after(~뒤에), by(~옆에), along(~을 따라서) 등이 있다.

한결음 더

전치사 by와 with

1. **by** : ~ 옆에(위치), ~을 타고 (수단), ~에 의해서(방법)

She sat **by** me. <위치>

I go to school **by** subway. <수단>

This book was written **by** him. <방법>

2. **with** : ~을 가지고

He usually writes **with** a fountain pen.

1. 다음 괄호 안에 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

(1) Let's play tennis (in / on / at) Saturday.

(2) He watched TV (till / by / to) midnight.

Grammar Review

[01-02] 다음 두 문장이 같은 의미가 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

01. I don't know if he will join our meeting.

= I don't know _____ he will join our meeting or not.

02. Yesterday it began to rain in the morning. And the rain stopped at night.

= Yesterday it rained from morning _____ night.

03. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 어색한 것은?

- ① I like both pop music and classical music
- ② Either he or I am not right.
- ③ Neither English or math is not my favorite subject.
- ④ The ship sails between Busan and Japan.
- ⑤ He likes not only children but animals.

04. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말이 순서대로 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

Our family will travel _____ Jeju _____ August 25. But I'll stay _____ home.

- ① for - to - at ② on - in - at ③ for - on - in
- ④ to - on - at ⑤ at - in - to

05. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 말은?

_____ she didn't like me, she helped me.

- ① When ② Though ③ Because
- ④ But ⑤ If

06. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 공통으로 알맞은 것은?

- He was standing _____ me.
- I usually go to school _____ bus.

- ① by ② in ③ on
④ with ⑤ to

[07-08] 문장에서 어법상 어색할 부분을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

07. She is good at ride a car.

08. I'll come back before he will get up.

09. 다음 중 두 문장의 의미가 서로 다른 것은?

- ① Whenever my uncle sees me, he gives me some money.
= When my uncle sees me, he always gives me some money.
- ② Work hard, or you will fail.
= If you don't work hard, you will fail.
- ③ He is not only handsome but kind.
= He is not kind but handsome.
- ④ He is poor, but he is happy.
= Though he is poor, he is happy.
- ⑤ That he is a nurse is true.
= It is true that he is a nurse.

10. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

열심히 공부해라 그러면 시험에 합격할 것이다.

Study hard, _____ you will pass the test.

Expression

01. 전화 대화

A : Hello, may I speak to Minhø?
B : Minhø speaking. Who's calling, please?
A : Hi, Minhø. This is Namsu.
Do you have any plans next Sunday?
B : No, Not yet.

⇒ 전화하기

May[can] I speak to ~? / May[Can] I talk to ~?

I'll call later again.

Tell him(her) to call me back.

⇒ 전화 받기

This is ~ speaking. / This is he (she). / speaking.

Hold on. / Hang on, please.

You have a phone call.

He's not in./ He's out.

May I take your message? / Will you leave a message?

You have the wrong number. / You've got the wrong number.

02. 이해 점검하기

A : Excuse me, but how can I get to the post office?
B : Go straight two blocks and turn left. And you'll find it.
Are you following me?
A : Yes, Is it far from here?
B : No, It'll take about 5 minutes on foot.

⇒ 이해를 점검하는 표현

Are you following me? / Got it? / Get it? / Do you follow me!

Are you with me? / Is that clear?

⇒ 이해 점검에 답하는 표현

Sure.

Yes, I got it.

01. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

A : May I speak to Kate?

B : _____ Can I take a message?

A : No. I'll call again.

- ① Hold on, please.
- ② Who's calling, please?
- ③ This is she speaking.
- ④ She's not in.
- ⑤ You have the wrong number.

02. 자연스러운 대화가 되도록 순서대로 바르게 배열하십시오.

- ㉠ Yes, I got it.
- ㉡ Can you tell me how to make potato salad?
- ㉢ Are you with me?
- ㉣ Sure. First, boil the potato until they are soft.

03. 밑줄 친 우리말을 영어로 옮길 때 주어진 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

A : Oh, it's already 11 o'clock. Did you finish your homework, Jack?

B : Yes, I did it thirty minutes ago.

A : Then turn off the TV and go to bed. 알겠니?

B : Yes, I got it.

Are you _____ me?

Reading

01. 엄마가 화나셨어요

When his mother came into the room, Sunho was playing computer games. His mother was so angry and shouted, "You are only sitting in front of your computer from morning ① night. Stop it right now and finish your homework ② 7 o'clock."

위 글의 빈칸 ①, ②에 들어갈 말이 순서대로 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| ① by - till | ② until - by | ③ till - to |
| ④ at - by | ⑤ till - till | |

02. 도서관 이용 안내

Students can use the library _____ Saturdays and Sundays. The weekend hours are from noon to 5 p.m. Every student who wants library services must have student I.D. card.

위 글의 빈칸에 알맞은 전치사를 쓰시오.

03. 사랑스런 애완동물

① Dogs are very important pets to Americans. ② They regard dogs as their family. ③ They love not only dogs but also cats. ④ Some people think of their dogs and cats as their own children. ⑤ Dogs keep the houses and help blind people when they walk.

①~⑤ 중, 글의 흐름상 어색한 것을 고르시오.

04. 잠수부가 되어 볼까?

Divers spend a lot of time under water. If a ship has anything wrong below the sea, a diver puts on his suit and goes down to repair the ship. He wears a special suit. It is made of rubber to keep out the water. It covers his body from neck to feet. He puts on a helmet with a tube for air. To sink under the water, he wears a belt with lead and shoes with metal. His clothes weigh about 150 pounds. How about being a diver to save the men below the sea?

위 글의 내용을 통해 알 수 없는 것은?

- ① 잠수부의 임무 ② 잠수의 위험성 ③ 잠수부의 복장
④ 잠수부의 장비 ⑤ 잠수복의 무게

05. 지퍼의 발명

The zipper is a wonderful invention. Zippers are very common, so we forget that they are wonderful. They are very strong, but they open and close very easily. In the 1890s, people in America wore high shoes with a long line of buttons. Women's clothes often had lines of buttons, too. People wanted an easy way to put on and take off clothes. In 1893, White comb, who was an engineer in Chicago, solved this problem.

위 글의 밑줄 친 부분이 구체적으로 무엇을 의미하는지 간략하게 우리말로 쓰시오.

06. 과속은 금물

"Please don't drive so fast." Mrs. Lee said to her husband. "㉠ Don't worry," said her husband. "㉡ I'm not good at driving. You are safe. If we don't hurry, we'll be late for the party." "If you don't slowdown," said his wife, "㉢ we will never get to the party. We'll be in the hospital." Just then a car came out of a side road and crossed in front of their car. Mr. Lee stopped the car. "㉣ You're right," said Mr. Lee. "㉤ We are going too fast. I'll go slowly."

밑줄 친 ㉠-㉤중 글의 흐름상 어색한 것을 고르시오.

07. 무선 전신의 발명

Before ㉠ have the radio, we could not communicate with people on land, sea or in the air. Today, people on ships, on airplanes, and on land can all communicate with one another. Electricity can send sound waves through wires all over the world. People can even talk to each other without wires by ㉡ use radio. Today, people in different buildings can talk together on the phone. They also can talk to each other across the ocean through underground cables.

위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠, ㉡를 각각 알맞은 형태로 쓰시오.

Unit Review

01. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

그는 배우일 뿐만 아니라 예술가이기도 하다.

He is not _____ an actor but also an artist.

02. 다음 두 문장이 같은 의미가 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

It rained heavily, so I stayed at home.

= I stayed at home _____ it rained heavily.

03. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 생략할 수 있는 것은?

- ① He said that he would help me.
- ② It's true that he is rich.
- ③ Do you know that boy?
- ④ The trouble is that my father is ill.
- ⑤ That he returned home is true.

04. 다음 문장에서 어법상 어색한 부분을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

Either you or he are wrong.

05. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말이 순서대로 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

- She is pretty _____ kind.
- He is poor, _____ happy.
- Do you go by bus _____ by subway?

- ① and - but - or ② but - or - and
- ③ but - but - or ④ or - but - and
- ⑤ and - or - but

06. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

그는 피아노와 플루트를 둘 다 연주할 수 있다.

He can play _____ the piano and the flute.

- ① as ② both
- ③ either ④ between
- ⑤ not only

07. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 알맞은 말은?

A : Can you come to the party?

B : I don't know _____ I'll come or not.

- ① that ② as
- ③ when ④ whether
- ⑤ how

08. 다음 두 문장의 뜻이 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

He is always busy, but he never forgets to feed the dog.

= _____ he is always busy, he never forgets to feed the dog.

- ① As ② So
- ③ Because ④ And
- ⑤ Though

09. 다음 문장에서 어법상 잘못된 부분을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

He visited his grandparents for winter vacation.

10. 다음 빈 칸에 공통으로 알맞은 것은?

- He arrived _____ the station.
- He gets up _____ six in the morning.
- The boy looked _____ the mountain.

- ① in ② on ③ of
④ to ⑤ at

11. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 의미가 다른 것은?

- ① I'll meet either Kate or Cathy.
② Either he or his sister is here.
③ I don't like apples, either.
④ I don't know either of his brothers.
⑤ Either go out or come in.

12. 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분을 올바른 형태로 쓰시오.

I didn't see Jane. Because the airplane took off after I arrived at the airport.

13. 다음 대화의 밑줄 친 부분을 대신할 수 있는 것은?

A : Please tell me how to operate this machine.
B : At first, open the cover on top of the machine. And you'll find a red button. Is that clear?
A : Yes, I got it. Next?

- ① Do you follow me?
② Are you okay?
③ Did you find it?
④ Can you open it?
⑤ Are you sure?

14. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 것은?

A : Can I speak to Minsu?
B : I'm sorry, but he is not in.

A : No, I'll call again later.

- ① Thanks for calling.
② Who's calling?
③ Will you leave a message?
④ Hold on, please.
⑤ This is he speaking.

[15-16] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

The mole has no neck and has very small eyes and ears. It can't see or hear. It's about 15 centimeters long. With its forefeet like a spade, it digs a tunnel under the ground. _____ it does some harm by digging the garden or the field, it helps people by eating harmful insects, or mice.

* mole 두더지

15. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

- ① If ② Though ③ When
④ Because ⑤ But

16. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 두더지는 작은 동물이다.
- ② 두더지는 보거나 듣지 못한다.
- ③ 두더지는 인간에게 해만 끼친다.
- ㉠ 두더지는 삼 모양의 앞발로 땅을 판다.
- ⑤ 두더지는 곤충이나 쥐를 잡아먹는다.

17. 다음 글의 흐름상 주어진 문장이 들어갈 알맞은 곳은?

But some plants grow without roots.

Most plants have roots. (①) They grow in the ground or in the water. (②) Such plants grow in the air. (③) Some people think that such plants live in the air. (④) That's not true. (⑤) The plants get food from dust as well as from fog.

[18-20] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

The next night the shepherd gave each of the other shepherds a stick. The sticks were all the same. "Tomorrow the stick of the thief will be longer than the other sticks." said the shepherd. When the thief heard this, he was afraid. In the night he cut his stick. The next morning the shepherd asked to see the sticks. When he saw that one stick was _____ than the others, he shouted, "You are the thief. Where is my money?"

18. 위 글 바로 앞에 일어났을 일로 알맞은 것은?

- ① 목동이 여행을 했다.
- ② 목동이 돈을 도둑맞았다.
- ③ 목동이 마술사를 만났다.
- ④ 목동이 친구들과 싸움을 했다.
- ⑤ 목동의 친구들이 도둑을 맞았다.

19. 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분의 내용과 같은 행동을 한 이유를 우리말로 간단히 쓰시오.

20. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

- ① short ② long ③ longer
- ④ shorter ⑤ same

부록

WORK BOOK

Grammar Test 1 (Lesson 7)

A. 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

1. I (am / are) a middle school student.
2. He looks (happy / happily).
3. She enjoys (to swim / swimming) in the pool.
4. I bought a storybook (to / for) my sister
5. Mom had me (go / going) there by myself.

B. 다음 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

1. He gave me some flowers.
= He gave me some flowers _____ me.
2. She made her son a sweater.
= She made a sweater _____ her son.
3. I asked her a question.
= I asked a question _____ her.

C. 다음 문장에 밑줄을 긋고 주어, 동사, 주격보어, 목적어, 간접목적어, 직접목적어, 목적보어를 표시하십시오.

1. He is a doctor.
2. The old man lives in the country alone.
3. Do you like fishing?
4. He always makes me upset.
5. She teaches us English.

D. 다음 문장에서 어법상 잘못된 부분을 바르게 고쳐 문장을 다시 쓰시오.

1. She looks sadly.

⇒ _____

2. He sent a letter me.

⇒ _____

3. Mike and Tom is a good friends.

⇒ _____

4. I hope going to America.

⇒ _____

5. There are a bed in my room.

⇒ _____

E. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 단어들을 바르게 배열하여 문장을 완성하시오.

1. 그녀는 아주 예쁜 소녀이다. (very, she, a, girl, pretty, is)

⇒ _____

2. 너는 숙제를 끝냈니? (finish, you, doing, your, did, homework)

⇒ _____

3. 엄마는 우리들에게 과자를 좀 만들어 주셨다. (us, made, some, mom, cookies)

⇒ _____

4. 나는 네가 공부를 열심히 하기를 바래. (want, hard, you, to, I, study)

⇒ _____

5. 부탁을 좀 해도 될까요? (do, will, favor, you, me, a)?

⇒ _____

Grammar Test 2

01. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말이 순서대로 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

- There _____ a computer on my desk.
- There _____ two cute dogs in my house.
- There _____ much water in the bottle.

- ① am - is - are ② am - are - is
- ③ are - is - am ④ is - are - are
- ⑤ is - are - is

02. 다음 주어진 문장과 문장 형식이 같은 것은?

I go to school by bus.

- ① She looks sad today.
- ② He lives in the country
- ③ He gave me some money.
- ④ Do you enjoy watching TV?
- ⑤ Mary always makes me happy.

03. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 수 없는 말은?

He looks _____.

- ① sad ② upset
- ③ hungry ④ happy
- ⑤ slowly

[04-05] 다음 중 문장형식이 나머지와 다른 것을 고르시오.

04.

- ① He gave me an apple.
- ② Mom made me a doctor.
- ③ I showed him the album.
- ④ Mr. Kim teaches us math.
- ⑤ She bought me a pair of shoes.

05.

- ① Do you enjoy the party?
- ② She likes swimming in the pool.
- ③ My hobby is listening to music.
- ④ I don't know his name.
- ⑤ He gave the book to me.

06. 다음 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

She bought me a watch.

= She bought a watch _____ me.

07. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

- He teaches English _____ us.
- She sent a postcard _____ me.

08. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 역할이 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① The church is near my house.
- ② Are they your classmates?
- ③ She is a great pianist.
- ④ There is a pond in the park.
- ⑤ Do you know the man over there?

[09-10] 다음 문장에서 어법상 어색한 부분을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

09. The girl looks prettily.

10. I asked a question to him.

[11-12] 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 단어를 바르게 배열하십시오.

11. 나에게 한국어를 가르쳐 줄 수 있겠니?

Can you (to, teach, me, Korean)?

$$\Rightarrow$$

12. 운동을 하면 건강해질 것이다.

(healthy, keep, exercise, you, will)

$$\Rightarrow$$

13. 다음 주어진 문장의 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 같은 것은?

She will make a good teacher.

- ① want ② become
③ meet ④ know
⑤ have

[14-15] 다음 중 어법상 어색한 것을 고르시오.

14.

- ① It's getting colder.
- ② This food tastes well.
- ③ My father likes fishing.
- ④ Mother made some cookies for us.
- ⑤ The news made her sad.

15.

- ① She enjoys playing the violin.
- ② I want to be a scientist.
- ③ I saw her played the piano.
- ④ We finished cleaning the windows.
- ⑤ Do you think that he is honest?

Reading Test

01. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분에 해당하는 내용으로 알맞은 것은?

I have a brother. His name is Sangho. He is only eight years old. He is small and cute. But he has a bad habit. He always makes the room messy. He throws his stuffs anywhere. He never cleans his room. Sometimes he comes to my room and makes it messy, too. It makes me upset.

- ① 장난이 심하다.
- ② 잘 씻지 않는다
- ③ 방을 어지럽힌다.
- ④ 나를 성가시게 한다.
- ⑤ 공부를 하지 않는다.

02. 다음 글에 나타난 Sam의 특징이 아닌 것은?

Do you keep a pet at your house? I have a pet dog, Sam. He is black and white. He is mild and never barks at people. He always follows me. Sometimes I walk in the park with him. He really likes walking and watching people. They watch and smile at him. He waves his tail. He looks like a real child.

- ① 얼룩박이다.
- ② 잘 짖어댄다.
- ③ 걷는 것을 좋아한다.
- ④ 사람들을 좋아한다.
- ⑤ 나를 따라 다닌다.

04. 다음 글의 주제로 알맞은 것은?

There were no cars in the past. People always walked everywhere. Later, people used horses. It was much faster. Today, we can use cars, ships, and airplanes to go from one place to another. They cost a lot, but they make our lives more comfortable.

- ① 자동차의 편리함
- ② 교통수단의 발달
- ③ 인간과동물의 차이점
- ④ 말(horses)의 역할
- ⑤ 비행기의 우수성

04. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 글의 흐름상 어울리지 않는 것은?

It was Saturday morning. Mike and Bill had no school. They went hiking together. ① They packed their lunch and left home at 9:30. ② They started going up the hill and met many people on the way. ③ The weather was fine and the air was clean. ④ It was cloudy yesterday. ⑤ They felt good. It took over two hours to reach the top. They had lunch at noon. It tasted really good.

Grammar Test 1 (Lesson 8)

A. 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

1. His speech was (boring / bored).
2. The result was (surprising / surprised).
3. Look at the (breaking / broken) vase.
4. I saw something in the dark. I was (scary / scared),
5. She bought a bag (making / made) in Italy.

B. 다음 괄호 안의 빈도부사를 넣어 문장을 다시 쓰시오.

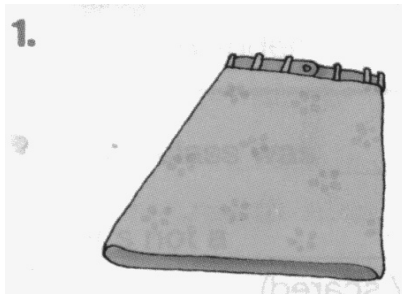
1. He comes home late. (often)
⇒ _____
2. I get up at six in the morning. (usually)
⇒ _____
3. Mom is at home. (always)
⇒ _____

C. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 (보기)에서 골라 쓰시오.

<보기> many any some much

1. 나에게서 가까운 친구가 몇 명 있다.
I have _____ close friends.
2. 그는 그 계획에 대한 어떤 아이디어도 없다.
He doesn't have _____ idea about the plan.
3. 그는 밤에 물을 많이 마시지 않는다.
He doesn't drink _____ water at night.
4. 그 상자 안에는 사탕이 많이 들어 있었다.
There were _____ candies in the box.

D. 다음 그림을 보고 괄호 안의 단어를 바르게 배열하십시오.



(silk, that, yellow) skirt is hers.

⇒ _____



She bought (two, wooden, these) chairs.

⇒ _____

E. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 단어를 바르게 배열하십시오.

1. 우리는 지난 주말에 무사히 서울에 도착했다. We arrived (weekend, safely, Seoul, in, last).

⇒ _____

2. 새로운 소식이 있니? (there, new, is, anything)?

⇒ _____

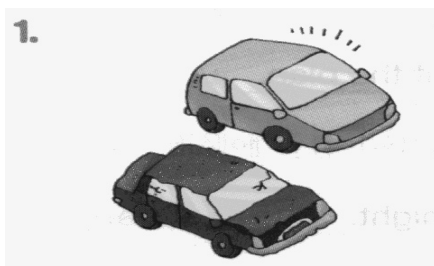
3. 너는 저쪽에 서 있는 소녀를 아니? Do you know (standing, girl, there, the, over)?

⇒ _____

4. 엄마는 새 모자를 꺼내서 쓰셨다. Mom took out a new hat and (on, put, it)

⇒ _____

F. 다음 그림을 보고 주어진 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.



This car is old, but that car is

_____.



One man is weak, but the other is

_____.

Grammar Test 2

01. 다음 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

He is a very handsome man.

= The man is very _____.

[02-03] 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 수 없는 것을 고르시오.

02.

There are _____ books in his room.

- ① some ② any
- ③ many ④ a lot of
- ⑤ lots of

03.

He drives a car _____.

- ① fast ② safely
- ③ friendly ④ slowly
- ⑤ carefully

04. 다음 주어진 문장의 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 같은 것은?

It was a hard question.

- ① It is a hard table.
- ② They study English hard.
- ③ Don't take it too hard.
- ④ He works very hard.
- ⑤ The test was really hard.

05. 다음 괄호 안의 단어들을 바르게 배열하십시오.

Look at (nice, two, leather, these) jackets.

⇒ _____

06. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

- I'm _____ in movies.
- It was a(n) _____ class.

- ① interesting - boring
- ② interested - boring
- ③ bored - interested
- ④ boring - interesting
- ⑤ interested - bored

07. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 잘못된 것은?

- ① It was a bored movie.
- ② This is an exciting game.
- ③ We heard a shocking news.
- ④ He is surprised at the results.
- ⑤ The book was really interesting.

[08-09] 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 나머지와 다른 것을 고르시오.

08.

- ① He is a very tall man.
- ② She is kind and honest.
- ③ The cute dog is Snoopy.
- ④ Look at the sleeping baby.
- ⑤ You must drive a car carefully.

09.

- ① Bill sings very well.
- ② He comes home late.
- ③ The car runs very fast.
- ④ She is good at cooking.
- ⑤ They walk to school quickly.

[10-11] 다음 중 어법상 어색한 것을 고르시오.

10.

- ① The man is very friendly.
- ② Don't give up it.
- ③ Can I put on this shirt?
- ④ The program was exciting.
- ⑤ I bought a car made in Germany.

11.

- ① I usually get up at six thirty.
- ② He has never been to Europe.
- ③ She often is late for the class.
- ④ He always brushes his teeth after meals.
- ⑤ Do you sometimes borrow money from him?

12. 다음 괄호 안에 주어진 단어를 알맞은 형태로 바꾸어 빈칸에 쓰시오.

The girl _____ on the stage is my sister Mira. (dance)

[13-15] 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

13. 나는 불을 끄고 잠자리에 들었다.

I _____ the light and went to bed.

14. 음악소리를 좀 줄여 주시겠어요?

Will you _____ music?

15. 나는 저 작고하얀 벽돌집에 살고 싶다.

I want to live in _____
_____ brick house.

Grammar Test 1 (Lesson 9)

A. 다음은 형용사, 분사의 원급, 비교급, 최상급이다. 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

1. busy - _____ - busiest
2. _____ - less - least
3. careful - _____ - most careful
4. long - longer - _____
5. delicious - _____ - _____
6. late - _____ - latest
7. bad - _____ - worst
8. much - _____ - most
9. big - bigger - _____
10. good - _____ - _____

B. 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

1. This potato is (very / much) bigger than that one.
2. It's getting (colder and colder / coldest and coldest).
3. The cheetah is the (faster / fastest) animal in the world.
4. The more / The most) he got, (the happier / the happiest) he became.
5. I'm not (as tall / taller) as Becky.

C. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

1. 무엇이 이 교실에서 가장 무거운 것이니?
What is _____ thing in this classroom?
2. 이 중에서 가장 편안한 침대를 보여 주세요.
Show me _____ bed among these.
3. Sally가 피아노를 가장 잘 연주한다.
Sally plays the piano _____.

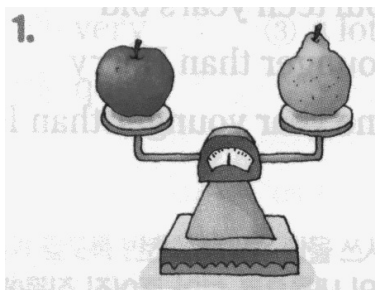
D. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안에 주어진 단어들을 바르게 배열하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. 너는 스포츠와 영화중에서 어떤 것을 더 좋아하니?
(sports, which, movies, better, you, or, do, like)?
⇒ _____
2. Jay는Daisy만큼 친절하다.
(Jay, Daisy, kind, as, is, as)
⇒ _____
3. 그 나무는 점점 더 크게 자랐다.
(taller, taller, tree, grew, and, the)
⇒ _____
4. 가장 중요한 것은 행복하게 사는 것이다.
(thing, the, to, happily, most, live, important, is)
⇒ _____

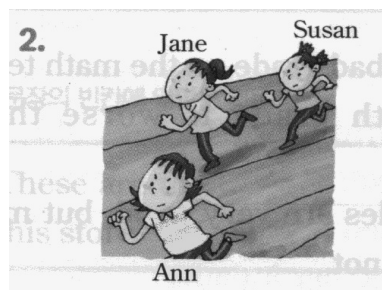
E. 다음 문장에서 어법상 어색한 부분을 바르게 고쳐 문장을 다시 쓰시오.

1. This river is much clean than that one.
⇒ _____
2. Is Jason oldest son in your family?
⇒ _____
3. Sena is the taller student in her class.
⇒ _____

F. 다음 그림을 보고 주어진 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오



The apple is as _____ the pear.



Ann runs the _____ runner among the three girls.

Grammar Test 2

01. 다음 중 짝지어진 단어의 관계가 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① late - later ② healthy - healthier
- ③ far - farther ④ mom - mother
- ⑤ fat - fatter

02. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 것은?

This camera is _____ than that one.

- ① good ② better
- ③ best ④ well
- ⑤ nice

03. 다음 주어진 문장과 의미가 같은 것은?

My math grade is worse than any other grade.

- ① I have a bad grade on the math test.
- ② My math grade is worse than my friend's.
- ③ My grades are very good, but my math grade is not.
- ④ I have a better grade on the math test.
- ⑤ My math grade is the worst of all the grades.

04. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

날씨가 점점 더 서늘해진다.
It's getting _____.

- ① cool ② cool and cooler
- ③ cooler and cooler ④ cool and cold
- ⑤ colder and coldest

05. 다음 두 문장이 같은 의미가 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

John can't jump higher than Paul.
= John can't jump _____ Paul.

- ① as high as ② as well as
- ③ lower than ④ as low as
- ⑤ the highest

[06-07] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Harry is fourteen years old. Patty is ten years old. Sam is two years younger than Harry. Mary is five years older than Patty. So, Mary is _____.

06. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 것은?

- ① the oldest
- ② as young as Sam
- ③ fourteen years old
- ④ younger than Harry
- ⑤ one year younger than Harry

07. 위 글의 내용으로 보아 주어진 질문에 대한 대답으로 알맞은 말을 빈칸에 쓰시오.

Q : Who is the youngest among them?

A : _____ is.

08. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

A : _____
B : I like classical music better than pop music.

- ① What kind of music do you like?
- ② Do you like music or movies?
- ③ What music do you like best?
- ④ What is your favorite music?
- ⑤ Which do you like better, classical or pop music?

09. 다음 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

- ① Love is the greatest of all
- ② Ben is as lazy as his brother.
- ③ Kevin is one of the tallest boy in the class.
- ④ When was the happiest moment in your life?
- ⑤ He watched the most interesting animation movie.

10. 다음 밑줄 친 부분과 바꿔 쓸 수 있는 것은?

Bob wanted to study much better than Tom.

- ① many ② very
- ③ a lot ④ some
- ⑤ quite

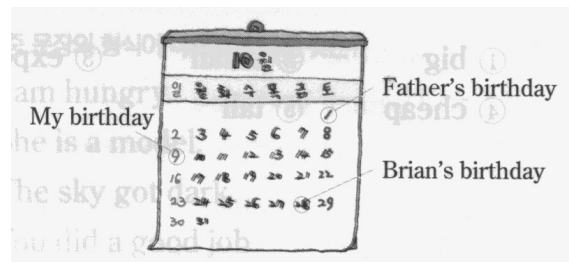
11. 다음 두 문장의 의미가 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

As they walked more, they became thirstier.
 = _____ they walked,
 _____ they became.

12. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

Minho is ①the ②smartest student ③in ④them ⑤ all.

13. 다음 중 그림의 내용과 일치하는 문장은?



- ① Brian's birthday is the earliest.
- ② Brian's birthday is later than my birthday.
- ③ My birthday is the last.
- ④ My birthday is earlier than my father's birthday.
- ⑤ My father's birthday is later than Brian's birthday.

14. 다음 괄호 안에 주어진 단어를 올바른 형태로 바꿔 쓰시오.

This cake is very delicious. I'd like some(many). Would you give me another?

15. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

These are the _____ clothes in this store.

- ① better ② cheaper
- ③ nicer ④ most beautiful
- ⑤ more expensive

Reading Test

01. 다음 글에서 Jean이 사는 아파트와 관계있는 것을 모두 고르면?

Jean lives in a apartment in New York City. Jean's apartment is smaller than any other apartment, but she likes it. The apartment is very cheap. It's cheaper than any other apartment. Jean pays only 200 dollars a month.

- ① big ② small
- ③ expensive ④ cheap
- ⑤ tall

02. 다음 글을 읽고, 주어진 물음에 대한 대답으로 알맞은 것은?

Mrs. Moore was sad. It was her birthday, and she was alone. Her husband died a long time ago and her children lived in another city. She wanted to have a happy birthday party. She went to the telephone and called her friends next door. She invited her neighbors to her birthday party and they came to her house right away. She was very happy with her friends. It was the happiest birthday party after her husband's death.

Q : What did Mrs. Moore do on her birthday?

- ① She visited her children.
- ② She called her friends.
- ③ She went to her friend's house.
- ④ She had a birthday party alone.
- ⑤ She asked her children to come to her.

03. 다음 글을 읽고, 주어진 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

Emily's parents brought Remy to the hospital. When they put the dog on Emily's bed, Emily opened her eyes and hugged the dog. Emily's parents brought Remy to the hospital everyday. Emily had gotten better and better. One day, Remy jumped on Emily's bed and touched Emily's arm. Emily said her first words: "Bad dog! " After seven weeks Emily got well. She left the hospital and went home.

⇒ _____ helped _____ get well and go back home.

04. 다음 글의 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

Larry wanted to be a pilot. But he didn't have an airplane. He had only a chair. He tied 50 big balloons to his chair and then sat in the chair. The chair went up. A few minutes later, he started to fly! The chair went up higher and higher. Larry was. He wanted to go down. He cried for help.

- ① afraid ② excited
- ③ tired ④ angry
- ⑤ happy

중간평가

01. 다음 중 우리말 뜻이 바르지 않은 것은?

- ① take off : ~을 벗다
- ② put on : ~을 켜다
- ③ turn off : ~을 끄다
- ④ give up : ~을 포기하다
- ⑤ pick up : ~을 줍다

02. 다음 중 짝지어진 단어의 관계가 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① fast - fast
- ② safe - safely
- ③ slow - slowly
- ④ friend - friendly
- ⑤ careful - carefully

03. 다음 중 단어의 원급, 비교급, 최상급이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

- ① well - better - best
- ② hot - hotter - hottest
- ③ thin - thinner - thinnest
- ④ wise - wisest - wisestest
- ⑤ excellent - excellenter - excellentest

04. 다음 문장에서 괄호 안의 단어가 쓰일 올바른 위치는?

He ①has ②seen ③such ④a ⑤good movie. (never)

05. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

Giho is as _____ as Homin, but _____ than Suhyeon.

- ① tall - tall
- ② tall - taller
- ③ taller - taller
- ④ tallest - taller
- ⑤ taller - tallest

06. 다음 중 문장의 형식이 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① I am hungry.
- ② She is a model.
- ③ The sky got dark.
- ④ You did a good job.
- ⑤ He became a writer.

07. 다음 주어진 문장에서 밑줄 친 부분의 형태로 알맞은 것은?

The TV show is really excite.

- ① excite
- ② excited
- ③ exciting
- ④ to excite
- ⑤ to be exciting

[08-09] 다음 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

08.

I can run as _____ as John.

- ① fast
- ② faster
- ③ fastest
- ④ more fast
- ⑤ the fastest

09.

January is _____ of 12 months.

- ① cold
- ② colder
- ③ the colder
- ④ the coldestst
- ⑤ much coldest

[10-12] 다음 문장의 빈칸에 알맞지 않은 것을 고르시오.

10.

The poor boy looked _____.

- ① hungry ② tired
- ③ angrily ④ sad
- ⑤ unhappy

11.

In autumn the leaves _____ red and yellow in Korea.

- ① grew ② have ③ get
- ④ turn ⑤ become

12.

Jane _____ me a post card.

- ① gave ② sent ③ liked
- ④ showed ⑤ wrote

13. 두 문장을 한 문장으로 나타낼 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

Jiyeon is younger than Sohwa.

Sohwa is younger than Miae.

= Miae is _____ of three girls.

14. 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말이 순서대로 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

- The lady bought pants _____ him.
- I taught Korean _____ some American boys.

- ① to-to ② to - of ③ for - to
- ④ to - for ⑤ for - for

[15-16] 다음 중 어법상 어색한 것을 고르시오.

15.

- ① This book is very interesting.
- ② The birds are singing on the tree.
- ③ You didn't give back my book yet.
- ④ I saw my friends off one hour ago.
- ⑤ Please pick up me on the way home.

16.

- ① Jihun has more books than I.
- ② Who is heavier, Fred or Sam?
- ③ His writing is better than mine.
- ④ Do you study as hard as your brother?
- ⑤ Grasshoppers are more lazy than ants.

17. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① A pretty girl came up.
- ② You look pretty good.
- ③ Her sister looks pretty.
- ④ I have some pretty dolls.
- ⑤ Look at the pretty ribbon.

18. 다음 중 문장의 형식이 (보기)와 같은 것은?

She teaches history to us.

- ① Sugar tastes sweet.
- ② She gave him a pencil.
- ③ The students study very hard.
- ④ We call our English teacher E.T.
- ⑤ Jane drinks milk every morning?

Grammar Test 1(Lesson 10)

A. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

1. 우리는 내일 일찍 떠나야한다.

We _____ leave early tomorrow.

2. 오늘은 너의 엄마를 위해서 설거지를 해주겠니?

_____ you do the dishes for your mother today?

3. Lauren은 그 사실을 알고 있음에 틀림없다.

Lauren _____ know the truth.

4. 우리는 이제 무엇을 하지?

What _____ we do?

B. 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

1. I'd like to (can / be able to) fly in the sky.
2. (May / Must) I read your magazine?
3. We (shall / should) fasten our seat belts.
4. Do we (can / have to) take umbrellas?
5. I can (take / to take) pictures with a digital camera.

C. 다음 괄호 안의 단어들을 이용하여 우리말을 영어로 옮기시오.

1. 너는 그 우산을 가져가도 좋다. (may, take)

⇒ _____

2. 그것들은 잡초들임에 틀림없다. (must, weeds)

⇒ _____

3. 그가 정각에 도착할 수 있을까요? (can, on time)

⇒ _____

D. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안에 주어진 단아들을 바르게 배열하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. 너는 피아노 연습을 해야 한다. (piano, practice, you, the, playing, should)

⇒ _____

2. 그것은 틀림없이 치타일 것이다. (must, it, a, cheetah, be)

⇒ _____

3. 사탕하나 먹어도 될까요? (have, can, candy, a, I)?

⇒ _____

E. 다음 문장에서 어법상 어색한 부분을 고쳐 문장을 다시 쓰시오.

1. Can you be understand the book?

⇒ _____

2. Who will can move the desk?

⇒ _____

3. Do I should wear glasses?

⇒ _____

F. 다음 두 문장의 의미가 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

1. He can't understand French.

= He is _____ understand French.

2. Do I have to lock the door of the classroom?

= _____ I lock the door of the classroom?

3. You don't have to come to school on Saturdays.

= You _____ not come to school on Saturdays.

4. It is certain that she has the key

= She _____ have the key.

Grammar Test 2

01. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

My father _____ be able to inline skate.

- ① is ② can ③ will
④ does ⑤ did

02. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 수 없는 것은?

A : Do I have to do all the dishes by myself.

B : No, you _____.

- ① must not ② don't
③ aren't ④ need not
⑤ don't have to

03. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안에 주어진 단어들을 바르게 배열하십시오.

그것은 긴 코를 가지고 있으므로 코끼리가 틀림없다.

(be, it, an, must, elephant)

⇒ It has long nose, so _____.

04. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 나머지와 다른 하나는?

- ① They can write letters in English.
② Can she play the piano?
③ I can use the machine.
④ Can I go outside now?
⑤ Chris can make a blueberry cake.

05. 다음 두 문장의 의미가 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

Don't give up anything.

= You _____ not give up anything.

- ① need ② can ③ must
④ may ⑤ will

06. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

A : Ben, why are you so sleepy?

B : I went to bed early last night, but I _____ sleep well all night.

- ① can ② can't ③ could
④ couldn't ⑤ was able to

07. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 수 없는 것은?

Martha's students _____ go on a field trip.

- ① are ② can ③ must
④ will ⑤ have to

8. 다음 중 빈칸에 들어갈 말이 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① _____ I come in now?
② You _____ take the card.
③ _____ I help you solve this math problem?
④ We _____ keep the safety rules.
⑤ _____ I have some more bread?

09. 다음 대화의 밑줄 친 부분과 바꿔 쓸 수 있는 것은?

A : Shall we learn how to play this computer game?

B : Sounds great.

- ① Why don't we ② How about
- ③ Let's ④ What about
- ⑤ I'd like you to

10. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것을 찾아 바르게 고치시오.

Sally's birthday party is at five o'clock this afternoon. Her close friends ①will ②come to her house. She ③can ④have a great time. She ⑤can't be excited now,

11. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 것은?

We must _____.

- ① finding the department store
- ② has breakfast every day
- ③ often visited them
- ④ practice again and again
- ⑤ helps people in need

12. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 어색한 것은?

- ① You must not knock on the door.
- ② It may be true.
- ③ Seiko musts be a Japanese-American.
- ④ Should visit the multimedia center?
- ⑤ She could read Chinese.

13. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 알맞은 것은?

- We _____ save water.
- The girl _____ be a famous singer.

- ① will ② can ③ have to
- ④ must ⑤ able to

14. 다음 두 문장의 의미가 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

Can I drink some milk?

= _____ I drink some milk?

15. 다음 우리말을 영어로 바르게 옮긴 것은?

토요일마다 학교에 갈 필요가 없다.

- ① You haven't to go to school on Saturdays.
- ② You must not go to school on Saturdays.
- ③ You don't have to go to school on Saturdays.
- ④ You need to go to school on Saturdays.
- ⑤ You must not to go to school on Saturdays.

Reading Test

01. 다음 글의 내용으로 알 수 있는 것은?

Then, one day Diane came home from work and got a big surprise. The kitchen was clean. The children cleaned the kitchen! The next day, the living room was clean, and the children were washing their clothes. Diane told her children, "OK, I'll do the housework again. But you have to help me. "Now Diane and her three children do the housework together. After the housework is done, they all sit on the sofa and watch TV!

- ① Diane의 자녀들은 예전에는 집안일을 전혀 돕지 않았다.
- ② Diane은 전업주부이지만 외출을 자주 한다.
- ③ Diane의 남편은 집안일을 전혀 돕지 않는다.
- ④ Diane이 집안일을 하는 동안 아이들은 TV만 본다.
- ⑤ 집은 예나 지금이나 항상 깨끗하다.

02. 다음 글에 나타난 Sandy의 심경으로 알맞은 것은?

It was three o'clock in the morning. Sandy sat up in her bed and turned on a light. "Mom, wake up!" She told her mother. Her mother woke up and opened her eyes a little. "What's the matter?" she asked her daughter. "Something is moving in the mattress." Sandy said, "It must be a snake or something."

- ① happy ② sleepy ③ excited
- ④ bored ⑤ surprised

03. 다음 글에서 Ann이 이사 후에 Jack이 할 수 있게 된 일을 모두 고르면?

Jack and Ann are married and they are not happy together. Why not? They are very different. One day, Ann looks at the house next door. It's for sale. Ann buys the house and moves in. Now in his house, Jack can watch baseball on TV. He can smoke. He can snore. In her house, Ann can listen to loud music. She can sleep at night. Now Jack and Ann are happy!

- ① TV로 야구 경기를 볼 수 있다.
- ② 담배를 피울 수 있다.
- ③ 시끄러운 음악을 들을 수 있다.
- ④ 밤에 편안히 잠을 잘 수 있다.
- ⑤ 코를 골며 잠을 잘 수 있다.

04. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분에 대한 설명으로 알맞은 것은?

Ms. Lee's class wanted to go on a trip. They needed money for the trip. How could they get it? "Let's have a Food Day." said Peggy. "We can make food. We can make signs to invite people." Everybody in the class helped to make the food. Many people came to eat it. The class got the money they needed for the trip.

- ① It's a national holiday.
- ② It's a school festival.
- ③ It's a volunteer work for poor people.
- ④ Students sell food for trip.
- ⑤ Students practice cooking their favorite foods.

Grammar Test 1(Lesson 11)

A. 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

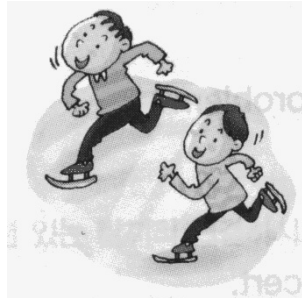
1. Would you like (have / to have / having) some coffee?
2. Do you mind (open / to open / opening) the door?
3. She decided (not change / not to change) her mind.
4. I remember (talk / to talk / talking) about this problem.
5. Let's stop (work / to work / working) and have lunch.
6. How about going shopping after (eat /to eat / eating) lunch?
7. I hope (be / to be / being) an artist in the future.
8. I don't know how (get / to get / getting) to the museum.

B. 다음 그림을 보고 EX와 같이 대화의 빈칸을 완성하십시오.



A : What does Inho want to buy?

B : He wants to buy a computer.



A : What did they do yesterday?

B : They enjoyed _____.



A : What did he decide to do on Sunday?

B : He decided _____.

C. 다음 두 문장이 같은 의미가 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

1. He decided that he would return home.
= He decided _____.
2. I hope that I will not see you again.
= I hope _____.
3. She is so weak that she can't walk alone.
= She is too weak _____.
4. He is so strong that he can carry this large bag.
= He is strong enough _____.
5. He swims well.
= He is good _____.

D. 다음 두 문장을 한 문장으로 만들 때 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

1. I wanted to meet him. So I visited his office.
⇒ I visited his office _____.
2. The old man picked up a stick. It was used for walking.
⇒ The old man picked up _____.
3. I was very happy yesterday. Because I met my old friend.
⇒ I was very happy _____ yesterday.
4. He didn't want to sell his house. But he had to sell it.
⇒ He couldn't help _____.
5. My grandfather was eighty years. And he died at the age.
⇒ My grandfather lived _____.
6. I want a new watch. But I don't have money.
⇒ I don't have money _____.

Grammar Test 2

01. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 어색한 것은?

We _____ drawing cartoons.

- ① enjoyed ② stopped
- ③ want ④ finished
- ⑤ remember

02. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

I need a friend _____ me.

- ① help ② to help ③ helping
- ④ helped ⑤ be helped

03. 다음 주어진 문장의 밑줄 친 부분과 쓰임이 같은 것은?

It is exciting to ride a motorcycle.

- ① It is in the kitchen.
- ② Don't like it so much.
- ③ It is hot in the summer.
- ④ It took about five minutes to go there.
- ⑤ It is important to understand other people.

04. 다음 중 의미가 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① To play the flute is not easy.
- ② Playing the flute is not easy.
- ③ The flute is not easy to play.
- ④ It is not easy to play the flute.
- ⑤ It is not easy for playing the flute.

05. 다음 문장에서 어법상 어색한 부분을 찾아 고쳐 쓰시오.

It stopped to rain 30 minutes ago.

06. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

He is proud of _____ famous.

- ① be ② to be ③ being
- ④ been ⑤ have been

07. 다음 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 다른 것은?

- ① singing bird
- ② sleeping bag
- ③ walking stick
- ④ bathing cap
- ⑤ swimming pool

08. 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어색한 것은?

Would you mind to change this ten

- ① ② ③ ④
- dollar bill?
- ⑤

09. 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 알맞은 것은?

- The river is not safe to swim _____.
- I need a house to live _____.

- ① to ② at ③ of
- ④ on ⑤ in

10. 다음 중 두 문장의 의미가 서로 다른 것은?

- ① To see is to believe.
= Seeing is believing.
- ② He began to run after a dog.
= He began running after a dog.
- ③ Don't forget to get up early.
= Don't forget getting up early.
- ④ It is interesting to drive a car.
= It is interesting driving a car.
- ⑤ She was pleased to hear the news.
= She was pleased at the news.

11. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① Feeding dogs is your duty.
- ② It's easy learning how to swim.
- ③ My hobby is collecting seashells.
- ④ I'm looking forward to meeting you.
- ⑤ He is growing vegetables in the country.

12. 다음 대화의 의미가 통하도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

A : You lent me some money a few days ago.

B : Did I? Are you sure? I don't remember _____ money to you.

[13-14] 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

13. 나는 운전하는 방법을 모른다.

I don't know _____ to drive a car.

14. 나는 너와 말하고 싶지 않다.

I don't feel like _____ with you.

15. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안에 주어진 단어를 바르게 배열하시오.

그는 나에게 쓸 펜을 빌려주었다.

(lent, he, with, a, pen, me, write, to)

⇒ _____

Reading Test

01. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

A lot of computer games are very _____. There is a lot of shooting and killing. You see bad things on TV, but in computer games you do bad things.

- ① easy
- ② difficult
- ③ good
- ④ bad
- ⑤ exciting

02. 다음 글의 주제로 알맞은 것은?

Most parts of a whale is used for making something useful. So many people hunt and kill them. In 1937, eight countries agreed not to kill whales and many countries joined them in 1946. But, they still kill many whales every year. Unless we stop killing them, one day there may be no more whales.

- ① 고래의 유용성
- ② 고래 사냥 방법
- ③ 고래 보호의 필요성
- ④ 고래의 위험성
- ⑤ 고래에 관한국제 협약

03. 다음 글에서 우화(fables)에 대한 설명으로 언급되지 않은 것은?

Fables are simple stories. They have two purposes. One is that they are enjoyable stories and the other is that they teach simple lessons. The stories are usually short, clear, and easy to remember.

- ① 줄거리가 단순하다.
- ② 교훈적이다.
- ③ 기억하기 쉽다.
- ④ 이야기가 분명하다.
- ⑤ 동물이 등장한다.

04. 다음 글에서 느껴지는 분위기로 알맞은 것은?

Carefully he climbed the wall and jumped into the garden. He stopped walking and looked from left to right. Then very slowly, he lifted his head and looked through one of the broken windows.

- ① 긴장된다
- ② 즐겁다
- ③ 우울하다
- ④ 우습다
- ⑤ 지루하다

Grammar Test 1(Lesson 12)

A. 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

1. Both I (and / but / or) he were very tired.
2. She asked me (if / that / what) I could drive a car.
3. I can play neither football (and / or/ nor) basketball.
4. You must come back (until / by / for) four o'clock.
5. (Because / Though / If) it is fall, it is still hot.
6. I'll visit my uncle in Busan (for / during / of) summer vacation.
7. He goes to the library (in / at /on) Sundays.
8. We moved to Seoul (in / on / at) July 10 (in / on / at) 1995.

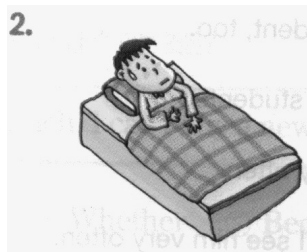
B. 다음 그림을 보고 괄호 안의 단어를 이용하여 EX와 같이 문장을 완성하십시오.



I usually go to school by bus. (school, bus)



A Study hard, and _____. (pass, exam)



He was absent from school today _____. (because, sick)

C. 다음 두 문장이 같은 의미가 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

1. He is not only handsome but also kind.
= He is kind _____.
2. Unless you work hard, you'll fail.
= Work hard, _____.
3. I get up before the sun
= The sun rises _____.
4. John doesn't like meat, and Jane doesn't either.
= _____ likes meat.

D. 다음 두 문장을 한 문장으로 만들 때 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

1. He ran to the station. But he couldn't catch the last train.
⇒ _____ he ran to the station, he couldn't catch the last train.
2. Read it again, and you'll understand it.
⇒ _____ you read it again, you'll understand it.
3. It started to rain at 6. And it stopped at 10.
⇒ It rained _____ 6 _____ 10.
4. Minho is a student. And his sister is a student, too.
⇒ _____ Minho and his sister are students.
5. He lives near my house. So I see him very often.
⇒ _____ he lives near my house, I see him very often.

Grammar Test 2

01. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말이 순서대로 짝지어진 것은?

- You must send it _____ Monday.
- He will work _____ seven.

- ① till - by ② by - till
- ③ till - to ④ by - by
- ⑤ to - by

02. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 생략할 수 있는 것은?

- ① I know that he is Minho's father.
- ② That he died is not true.
- ③ It is true that he has a pretty sister.
- ④ He met a man that helped his father.
- ⑤ I don't like that boy.

03. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① I'll stay at home if it rains.
- ② If you don't get up early, you'll be late.
- ③ If you work hard, you'll succeed.
- ④ I asked him if he will come.
- ⑤ If you help me, I'll help you.

04. 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 대신할 수 있는 것은?

As I'm not rich, I can't buy a new car.

- ① If ② Whether
- ③ Because ④ So
- ⑤ When

05. 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 수 있는 것은?

- I bought this watch _____ the store near the bank.
- I don't like going out _____ night.

- ① in ② on ③ at
- ④ by ⑤ to

06. 두 문장이 같은 의미가 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

I washed my face, and then had dinner.

= I had dinner _____ I washed my face.

07. 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

I like neither watching TV or listening
① ② ③ ④
to music.

⑤

08. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안에 주어진 단어를 바르게 배열하시오.

나는 날씨가 좋을지 어떨지 궁금해.

(wonder, whether, it, fine, I, or, will, not)

⇒ _____

09. 다음 주어진 문장과 의미가 같은 것은?

My bus left for Daegu at six and arrived there after three hours.

- ① I rode a bus at three.
- ② I got off the bus after six hours.
- ③ I got off the bus at six.
- ④ I rode a bus from six till nine.
- ⑤ I took a bus after three hours.

10. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 수 없는 것은?

There are a few people on _____.

- ① the bus ② the train
- ③ the airplane ④ the car
- ⑤ the ship

11. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 공통으로 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

- _____ he is smart, his brother is foolish.
- I met him three times _____ I was in America.

12. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 어색한 것은?

- ① I get up at six in the morning.
- ② There were many people at the party.
- ③ I'll meet him at the airport.
- ④ It was very cold in the cinema.
- ⑤ Tom passed me in a bike.

13. 다음 주어진 문장과 의미가 다른 것은?

I was too tired to open my eyes.

- ① I was so tired that I couldn't open my eyes.
- ② I was very tired, so I couldn't open my eyes.
- ③ I was tired enough not to open my eyes.
- ④ I couldn't open my eyes because I was so tired.
- ⑤ I was so tired to open my eyes.

14. 다음 중 두 문장의 의미가 서로 다른 것은?

- ① If you take this medicine, you'll get well soon.
= Take this medicine, or you'll get well soon.
- ② He gave me not only food but money.
= He gave me money as well as food.
- ③ I don't have a friend who I can talk with
= I don't have a friend to talk with.
- ④ Do you know whether he passed the test or not?
= Do you know if he passed the test?
- ⑤ He is smart, but he is lazy.
= Though he smart, he is lazy.

15. 다음 문장에서 어법상 어색한 부분을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

What are you going to do for the holiday?

Reading Test

01. 다음 글의 주제로 알맞은 것은?

When you make a hotel reservation, you ask for many things. For example, you ask for a single room or a double room. You want a room on the first floor or a room with a nice view. Sometimes you want a discount. But the most important thing is that you must do it in a polite way.

- ① 예약 방법 ② 예약종류
- ③ 예약 예절 ④ 예약 시기
- ⑤ 예약 대상

02. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 Annapolis에서 이루어지는 산업이 아닌 것은?

In Annapolis, a lot of people work in tourism. In the 18th centuries, Annapolis got rich from tobacco and from trade with Europe. Now small boats are made in Annapolis. It's also a business and shipping center for the fruit and vegetable farmers of Maryland.

- ① 무역업 ② 조선업
- ③ 관광업 ④ 상업
- ⑤ 농업

03. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

Before you go to bed, close the window and the curtains. Put the cat in the kitchen and turn off the heater. Turn off the television and close the kitchen door. Lock the other door and put the key on the table. Don't forget _____ the light. Goodnight.

- ① turning on ② to turn off
- ③ turning down ④ to turn up
- ⑤ turning off

04. 다음 글의 바로 뒤에 이어질 문장으로 알맞은 것은?

One morning the stepmother sent Lily to a well that was far away. Then she dressed in Lily's clothes and went to the pond. The fish thought that she was Lily and came up to see her. The stepmother killed and cooked it for dinner. When Lily returned home, she went to the pond.

- ① But she couldn't find her fish.
- ② And she was pleased to meet her fish.
- ③ And then she met her fish again.
- ④ Then, her fish came out to meet her from the pond.
- ⑤ But her fish was swimming in the pond.

기말평가

[01-03] 다음 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

01.

Both Hojin _____ Yujin are smart.

- ① or ② but ③ so
④ and ⑤ but also

02.

You should not write a letter _____ a pencil.

- ① in ② by ③ for
④ with ⑤ from

03.

David gave up _____ his homework.

- ① finish ② finished
③ finishing ④ to finish
⑤ have finished

04. 다음 문장에서 어법상 어색한 부분을 찾아
바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

Can you rides a bicycle well?

05. 다음 괄호 안의 구문을 이용하여 문장을
다시 쓰시오

Not only Jane but also I like Bill.

(as well as)

⇒ _____

06. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 알맞지 않은 것은?

I _____ to play squash.

- ① want ② hope ③ like
④ learn ⑤ enjoy

07. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 어색한 것은?

- ① We sang and they danced.
② He is a teacher or a doctor.
③ He is poor but he is honest.
④ Is your house big but small?
⑤ He is poor, so he can't buy a car.

08. 다음 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

- ① The players began running.
② Suddenly the taxi stopped to run.
③ I love to drink coffee in the morning.
④ They hoped to take off their shoes.
⑤ Would you mind turning down the radio?

09. 두 문장의 의미가 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은
말을 쓰시오.

My sister can play the guitar.

= My sister _____
play the guitar.

10. 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분과 바꾸어 쓸 수 있는 것은?

You must brush your teeth three times a day.

- ① will ② can ③ maybe
④ shall ⑤ have to

11. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 알맞지 않은 것은?

A : May I ask some questions?

B : _____

- ① Yes, you will. ② Yes, you may.
③ Yes. Go ahead. ④ Yes, of course.
⑤ No, you must not.

[12-15] 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 나머지와 다른 것을 고르시오.

12.

- ① We're baking a cake.
② The girl drinking a soda is Jane.
③ Is she reading Aesop's fables?
④ Do you know that smiling boy?
⑤ His hobby is raising a mouse.

13.

- ① She ran fast to catch the bus.
② They stopped to buy a tape.
③ I have a few things to do today.
④ We sat on the chair to take a rest.
⑤ He went to the island to take some pictures.

14.

- ① The child can walk.
② He can play chess.
③ You can eat this salad.
④ Can you hear that sound?
⑤ Our team can win the game.

15.

- ① Be careful, or you'll fall down.
② Hurry up, or you'll miss the bus.
③ Give the Password, or you shall not pass.
④ Couldn't you wait for two or three days?
⑤ Come here, or you won't Set this book.

16. 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

John passed the English test. He _____ be happy.

17. 다음 두 문장을 한 문장으로 바꿀 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

I am very sick today. I can't go to school.
⇒ I can't go to school _____ I am very sick today.

18. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 단어들을 바르게 배열하시오.

그 아이는 책을 읽어줄 사람이 필요하다.
(needs, the, a, read, to, child, man, books)
⇒ _____