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**I Love
Grammar
with
Writing 3**

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Lesson

01

I was a student.

was / were : be동사의 과거형

be동사의 과거형

was	I was at home.	She was a teacher.	It was hot yesterday.
were	Where were you?	They were happy.	We were 13 years old.

1 be동사의 과거형은 인칭에 따라 다음과 같이 바뀐다.

인칭	구분	현재	과거	예문
1인칭	단수	I am	I was	I was very tired last night.
	복수	We are	We were	We were all happy.
2인칭	단/복수	You are	You were	You were late yesterday. You were good students.
	단수	He / She / It is	He / She / It was	He was a soldier. She was in the kitchen.
3인칭	복수	They are	They were	They were in the library.

2 주로 yesterday, last night (week / month / year), two days (weeks / months / years) ago 등 과거를 나타내는 부사와 함께 쓰인다.

- I was very sick last night.
- You were a student two years ago.
- We were in New York last week.
- He was in the school yesterday.

3 부정문은 was (were) + not 의 형태로 쓴다. wasn't (weren't) 로 줄여 쓸 수 있다.

- It wasn't sunny last Sunday.
- They weren't busy two days ago.

의문문은 주어와 동사의 순서를 바꾸고 마침표를 물음표로 바꿔준다.

- The weather was good yesterday. → Was the weather good yesterday?

Grammar Point

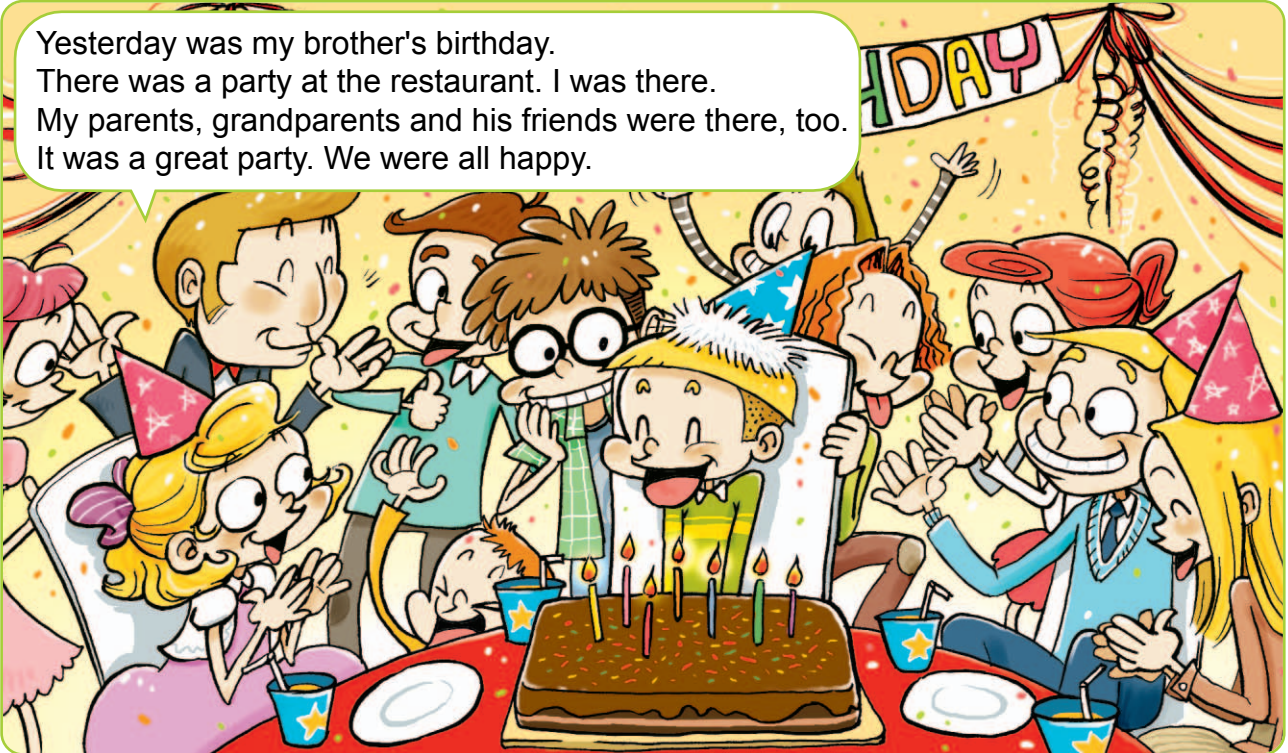
■ 의문사가 있는 의문문은 주어와 동사의 위치를 바꾸고, Yes / No로 답하지 않는다.

- Where was your mother last night?
→ She was at my grandparents'.

Picture Cue

1 be동사의 과거형 : was, were

Yesterday was my brother's birthday.
There was a party at the restaurant. I was there.
My parents, grandparents and his friends were there, too.
It was a great party. We were all happy.



2 부정문 : was (were) + not / 의문문 : Was (Were) + 주어 ~?

Will : Kate, where were you last night? Were you at home?
Kate : No, I wasn't. I was at the restaurant. There was my brother's party.
Will : I see. Was it fun?
Kate : Yes, it was really fun. How about you? Where were you?
Will : I was at home. I was watching TV.



Exercise

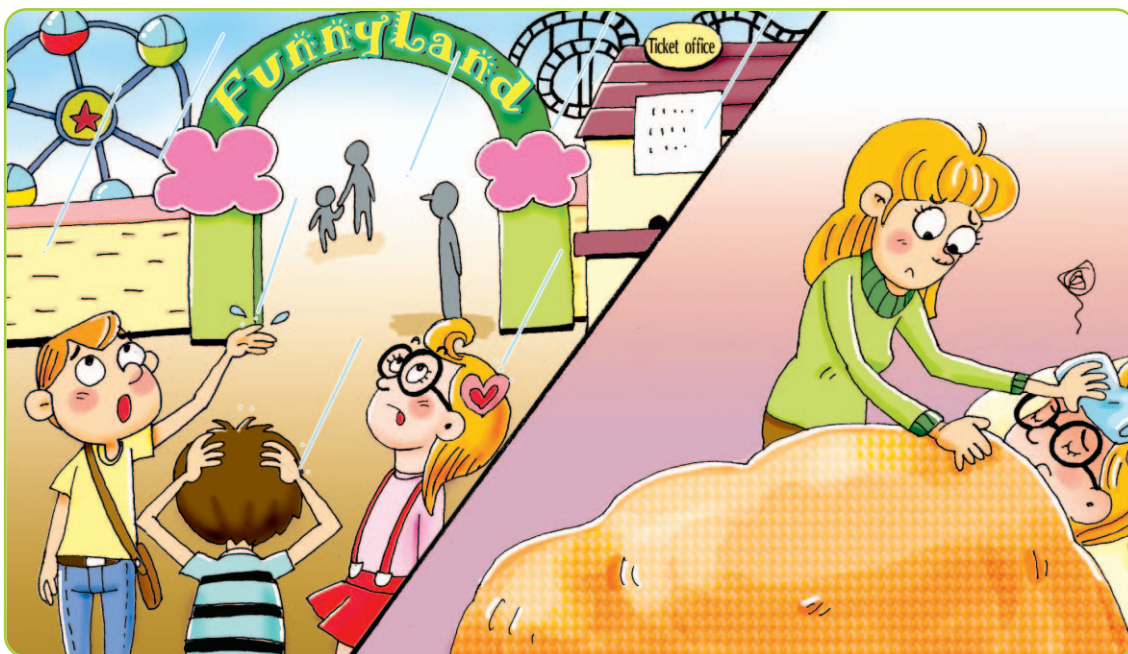
A Read and write was or were.

1. I was very tired last night.
2. How was your English exam?
3. Where were they last night?
4. Cathy was not at the party last night.
5. We were in Paris last year.
6. Were you at home yesterday?
7. The weather was wonderful yesterday.
8. Nancy and I were not best friends.
9. It was really fantastic.
10. Last year he was 20, so he is 21 now.

B Put the words in the correct order.

1. not / They / at / yesterday. / were / school
→ They were not at school yesterday .
2. She / in / was / Seoul / ago. / years / two
→ She was in Seoul two years ago .
3. all / Were / at / day? / you / home
→ Were you at home all day ?
4. TV / Patrick / last night. / not / was / watching
→ Patrick was not watching TV last night .
5. she / morning? / Was / library / in / the / yesterday
→ Was she in the library yesterday morning ?
6. busy / last week. / I / very / was
→ I was very busy last week .

C Look at the picture and fill in the blanks.



1. Eric, Tommy and I were at the amusement park yesterday.
2. But, the weather was not good. It was rainy.
3. We didn't have any umbrellas. So, we were not happy there.
4. I was very sick last night.
5. Yesterday was really terrible to me.

D Read and write answers about you.

1. Where were you last night?
→ _____.
2. Where was your family last weekend?
→ _____.
3. Where were you yesterday morning?
→ _____.
4. Where were your parents last night?
→ _____.
5. When you were a baby, where were you?
→ _____.

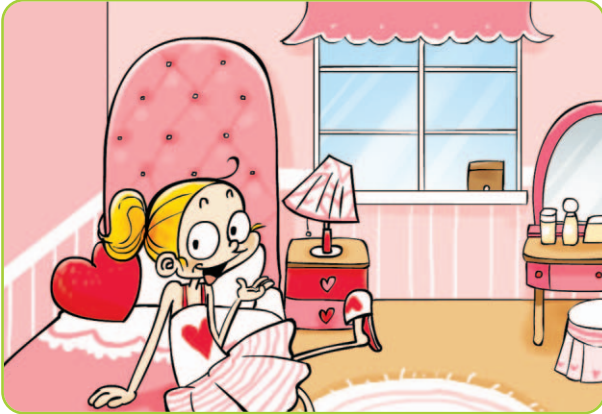
Writing Activity

A Look at the pictures and complete sentences.

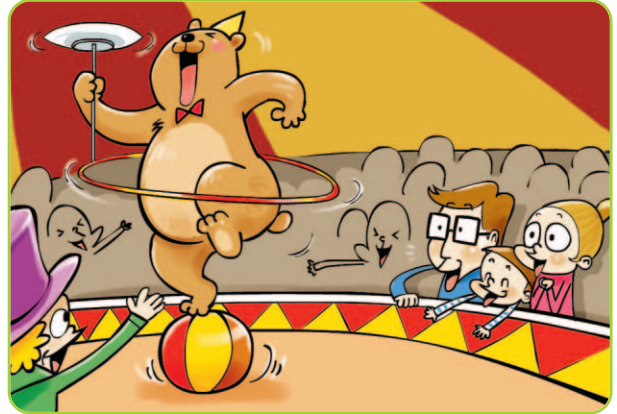
in the lake
at the circus

cloudy
in the room

at the theater
at the book store



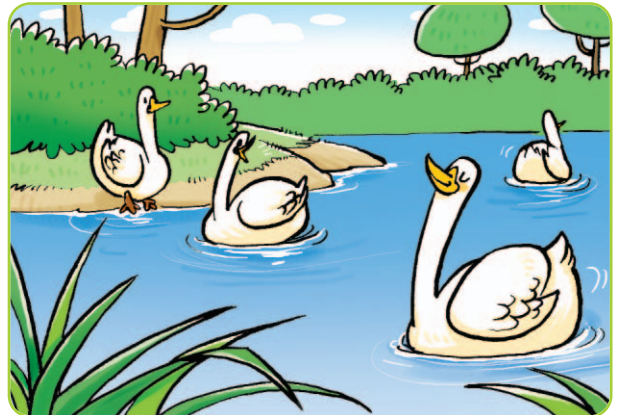
1. Sophie was in the room yesterday.



2. My family was at the circus four days ago.



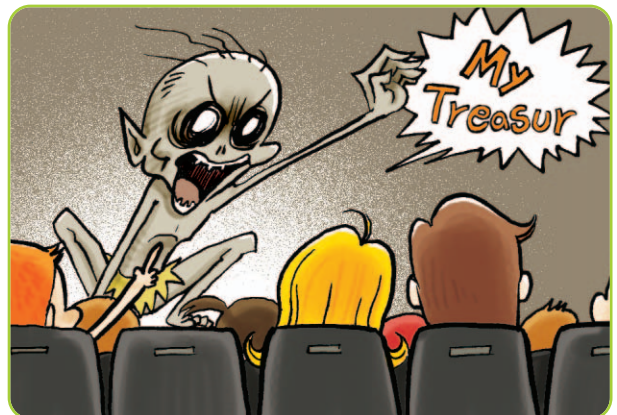
3. My brother and I were at the book store last night.



4. The ducks were in the lake yesterday morning.



5. The weather was cloudy last weekend.



6. They were at the theater last night.

B Make sentences as an example.

You were at school yesterday. → You weren't at school yesterday.
 → Were you at school yesterday?

1	He was in Africa three years ago. → He wasn't in Africa three years ago. → Was he in Africa three years ago?
2	They were all happy yesterday. → They weren't all happy yesterday. → Were they all happy yesterday?
3	The movie was really fun. → The movie wasn't really fun. → Was the movie really fun?
4	Tim and I were baseball players. → Tim and I weren't baseball players. → Were Tim and you baseball players?
5	The dog was in the room. → The dog wasn't in the room. → Was the dog in the room?

C Translate the sentences into English.

- 아이들은 지난 토요일에 동물원에 있었다.
 → The children were at the zoo last Saturday .
- 너는 2주 전에 할머니 댁에 있지 않았다.
 → You weren't at the grandma's house two weeks ago .
- 그녀는 왜 오늘 아침에 학교에 지각했니?
 → Why was she late for school this morning ?
- 지난 주말에는 눈이 오지 않았다.
 → It wasn't snowy last weekend .
- 내가 아기였을 때, 나는 런던에 있었다.
 → When I was a baby, I was in London .

Lesson

02

I played baseball.

Past Simple : 과거시제

과거시제

과거시제 (긍정문) 일반적으로 과거의 동작이나 상태를 나타낸다.
 I **closed** the door. He **loved** Jane. They **danced** together.

1 과거시제

- 1) 과거의 동작이나 상태를 나타낸다.
 - She played the piano. • I saw a movie with my sister.
- 2) 과거의 습관적인 동작이나 반복적인 동작을 나타낸다.
 - I got up at six everyday. • He ran on the playground every morning.
- 3) 현재완료대신 과거의 경험을 나타낼 때 쓰인다.
 - Did you ever see a lion? • Did you know the girl?

2 동사의 과거형을 만드는 규칙은 다음과 같다.

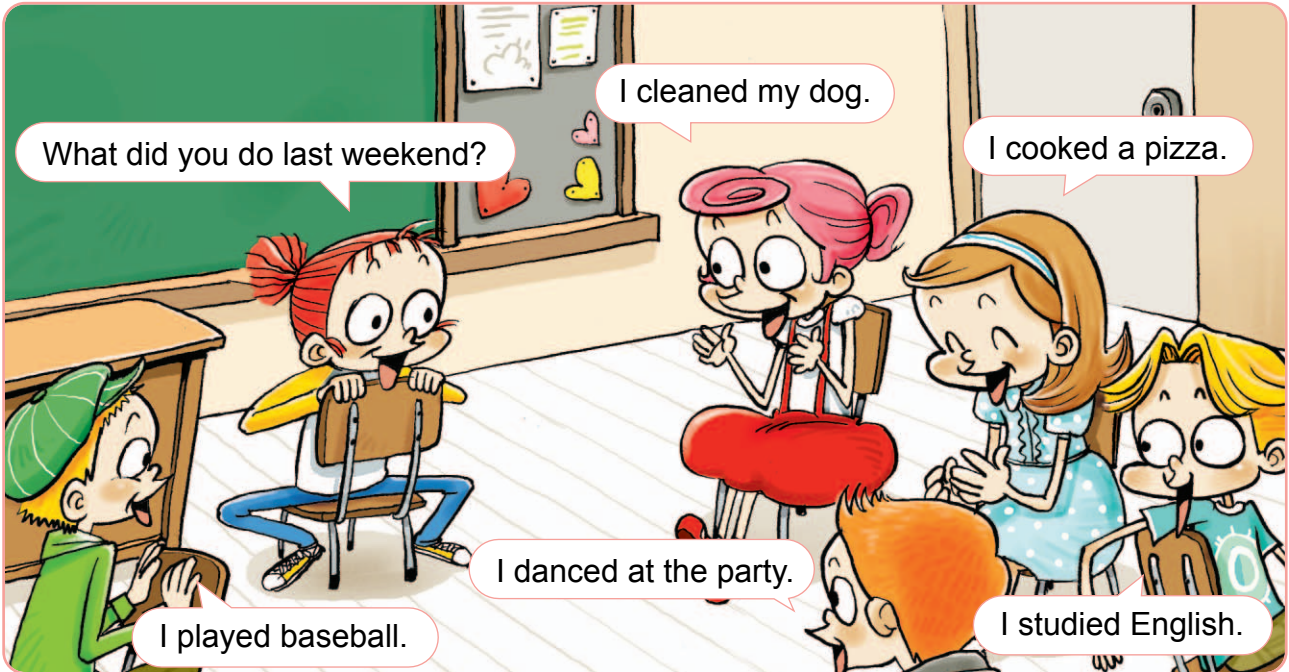
1	대부분의 동사는 동사원형에 -ed 를 붙인다. cook - cooked, play - played, wash - washed, watch - watched, look - looked My mom cooked in the kitchen. We looked many birds.
2	e로 끝나는 동사는 -d 만 붙인다. dance - danced, love - loved, move - moved, save - saved, like - liked They moved to Seoul. He liked his dog.
3	자음 + y로 끝나는 동사는 y를 i로 바꾸고 -ed 를 붙인다. cry - cried, study - studied, try - tried, carry - carried The baby cried all day. They carried the desks and the chairs.

3 불규칙적으로 변하는 동사들도 있다.

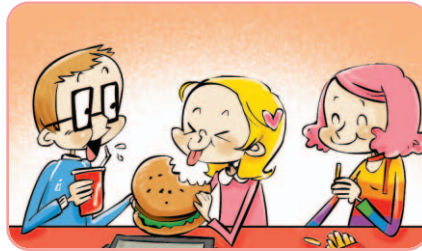
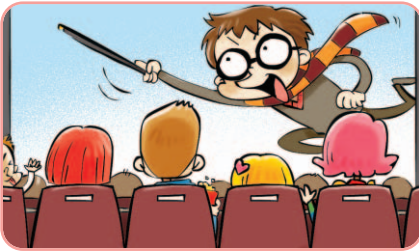
현재	과거	현재	과거	현재	과거	현재	과거	현재	과거
do	did	have	had	go	went	make	made	drink	drank
see	saw	run	ran	swim	swam	teach	taught	sleep	slept
leave	left	drive	drove	begin	began	sing	sang	speak	spoke
know	knew	write	wrote	meet	met	keep	kept	send	sent
lend	lent	win	won	take	took	get	got	fall	fell
draw	drew	catch	caught	come	came	forget	forgot	buy	bought
say	said	tell	told	cut	cut	put	put	read	read
hurt	hurt	hit	hit	set	set	shut	shut	let	let

Picture Cue

1 규칙동사의 과거형 : -d / -ed / -ied



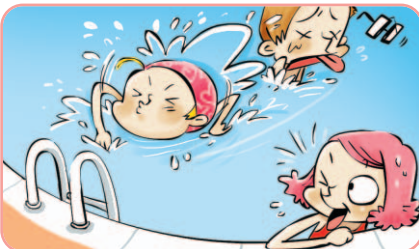
2 불규칙동사의 과거형



I went to my cousin's house last weekend.

First, we saw a movie.

Then, we ate hamburgers.



And we swam in the pool in the evening.

We made a model plane together.

We had a great time.

Grammar Point

- 동사의 원형과 과거형의 형태가 같은 단어들
 - cut - cut, hit - hit, put - put, read [ri:d] - read [red]
 - I read a book. (나는 책을 읽는다.)
 - I read a book yesterday. (나는 어제 책을 읽었다.)

Exercise

A Look and fill in the blanks.

washed visited brushed walked danced
tried painted climbed cleaned phoned

1. Mike and I phoned yesterday.
2. My family climbed the mountain last weekend.
3. I walked in the park with my dog.
4. We visited a grandma last summer vacation.
5. Sarah danced at the Christmas party.
6. I brushed my teeth in the morning.
7. My father washed the car last night.
8. He painted a wall with beautiful colors.
9. They tried to win the game.
10. She cleaned the house all day.

B Put the words in the correct order.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. live → <u>lived</u> | 2. go → <u>went</u> |
| 3. swim → <u>swam</u> | 4. close → <u>closed</u> |
| 5. see → <u>saw</u> | 6. cut → <u>cut</u> |
| 7. teach → <u>taught</u> | 8. cook → <u>cooked</u> |
| 9. make → <u>made</u> | 10. jump → <u>jumped</u> |
| 11. have → <u>had</u> | 12. love → <u>loved</u> |
| 13. put → <u>put</u> | 14. watch → <u>watched</u> |
| 15. play → <u>played</u> | 16. read → <u>read</u> |

C Look at the pictures and complete sentences.



1. I did my homework.



2. She swam in the lake.



3. We had a good time.



4. They ate some pizza.



5. He fried eggs for breakfast.

D Read and put the words in the correct order.

1. washed / before / Ann / hands / the / dinner.

→ Ann washed the hands before dinner .

2. movie / Tom / saw / yesterday. / a

→ Tom saw a movie yesterday .

3. We / zoo / went / the / last / Sunday. / to

→ We went to the zoo last Sunday .

4. piano / at / He / the / concert. / the / played

→ He played the piano at the concert .

5. studied / with / I / English / friend. / my

→ I studied English with my friend .

Writing Activity

A Look at the pictures and make sentences.



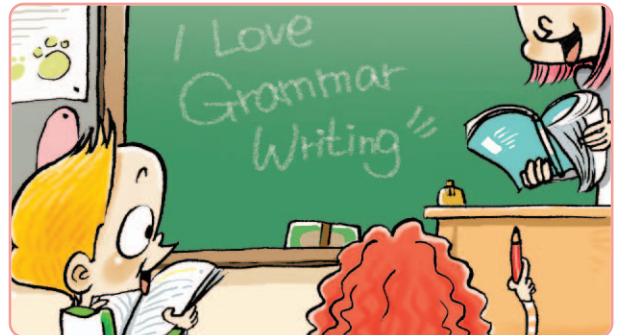
1. I got up at seven.



2. I had breakfast.



3. I went to school.



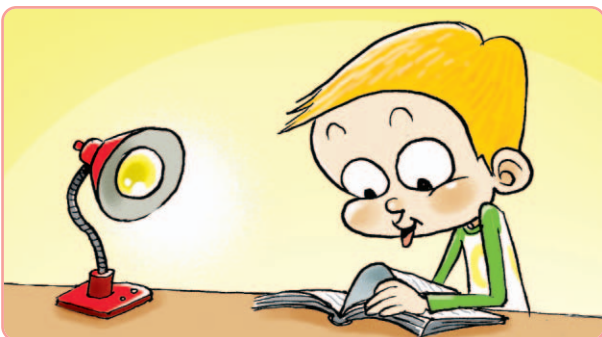
4. I studied English.



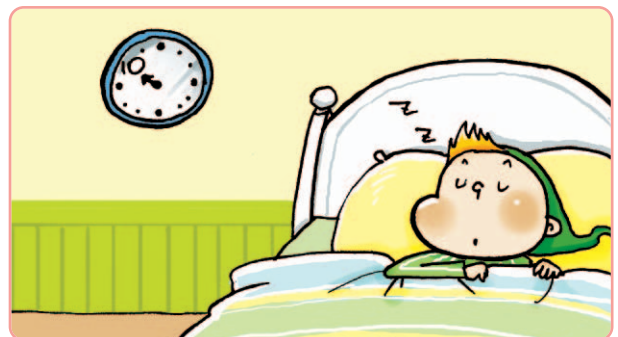
5. I played baseball.



6. I watched TV.



7. I read a book.



8. I went to bed at 10 o'clock

B Write the past form as same rule.

drink play have try sleep live brush move jump
love watch cry run study cook close swim fry

1. -ed

played, brushed, watched, jumped, cooked

2. -d

lived, moved, loved, closed

3. -ied

tried, cried, studied, fried

4. irregular

drank, had, slept, ran, swam

C Translate the sentences into English.

1. 그녀는 어젯밤에 초콜릿케이크를 만들었다.

→ **She made a chocolate cake last night** .

2. 우리는 시험에 통과하기 위해 노력했다.

→ **We tried to pass the exam** .

3. John은 책들을 책상 위에 놓았다.

→ **John put the books on the desk** .

4. 그들은 2년 전에 서울에 살았다.

→ **They lived in Seoul two years ago** .

5. 나는 어제 엄마와 함께 설거지를 했다.

→ **I washed the dishes with my mom yesterday** .

Lesson

03

He didn't run fast.

Past Simple (didn't / Did~?) : 과거시제의 부정/의문

과거시제의 부정문과 의문문

부정문	did + not + 동사원형 I did not run. We did not talk. It did not sleep.
의문문	Did + 주어 + 동사원형~? Did you dance? Did she cook? Did they enjoy the game?

1 과거시제의 부정문

(1) 주어 + did + not + 동사원형

- They did not wait for me.
- He did not climb a tree.
- She did not clean her room.
- I did not tell a lie.
- It did not eat the food.
- We did not watch the movie.

(2) did not은 축약형으로 줄여 쓸 수 있다. → did not = didn't

- He **didn't** play the piano.
- We **didn't** wash our hands.
- She **didn't** dance at the party.
- They **didn't** go out together.

2 과거시제의 의문문

(1) Did + 주어 + 동사원형~? → 대답은 Yes / No로 한다.

- Did you study last night? → Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
- Did they fight each other? → Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.
- Did she run in the park? → Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.

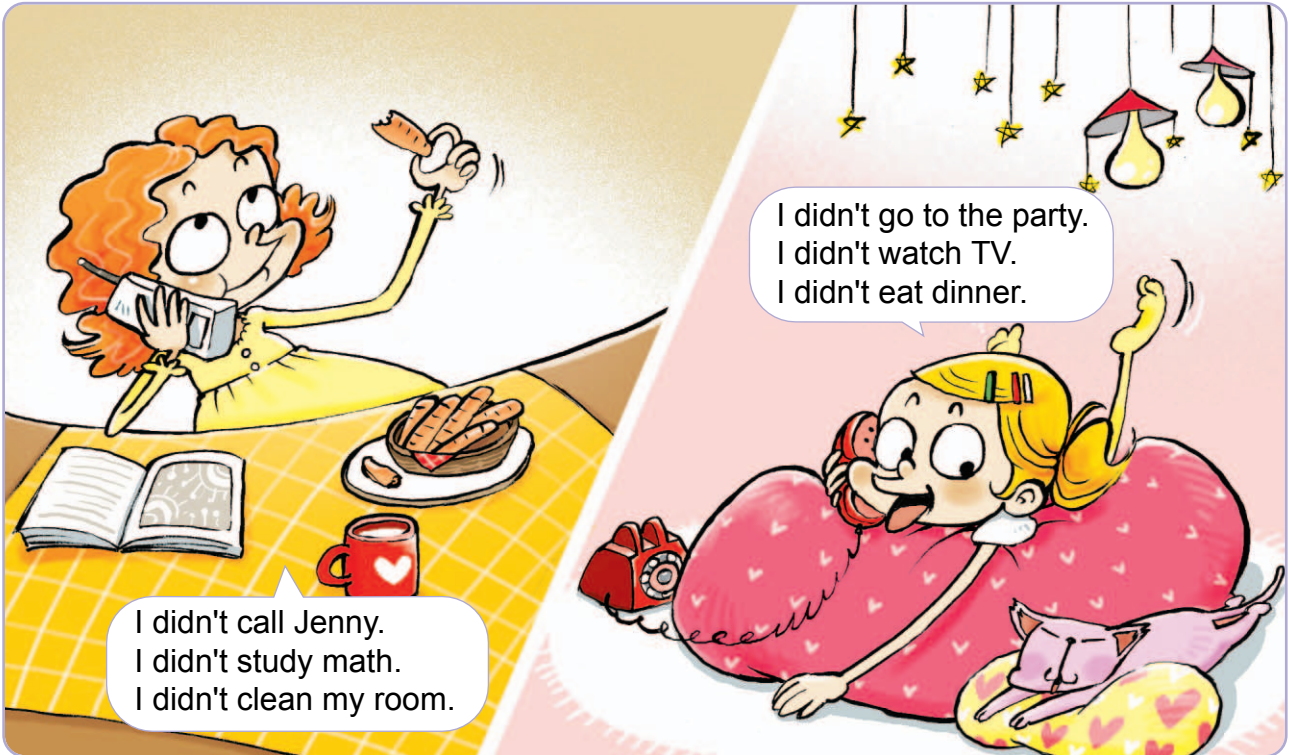
Grammar Point

■ 의문문의 경우 다음과 같이 부정 의문문으로 쓸 수도 있다.

- Did you go out last night? (너 어젯밤에 나갔니?)
- Didn't you go out last night? (너 어젯밤에 나가지 않았니?)

Picture Cue

1 Negative : did not (didn't) + 동사원형



2 Interrogative : Did + 주어 + 동사원형~?



Exercise

A Look at the pictures and match then answer.



1
C

2
A

3
E

4
B

5
D

A Did the dog play with ball?

B Did she go shopping?

C Did she call her friend?

D Did the baby sleep ?

E Did they watch TV?

B Put the words in the correct order.

1. saw / night. / They / stars / at
→ They saw stars at night .

2. letter? / a / Did / write / Mike
→ Did Mike write a letter ?

3. didn't / You / homework. / your / do
→ You didn't do your homework .

4. big / My / cut / a / father / tree.
→ My father cut a big tree .

5. name. / She / my / know / didn't
→ She didn't know my name .

6. draw / you / Did / face? / his
→ Did you draw his face ?

C Make sentences using did + not (didn't).

1. She / danced / in the room
→ She didn't dance in the room .
2. The lions / slept / under the tree
→ The lions didn't sleep under the tree .
3. I / read / a book / yesterday
→ I didn't read a book yesterday .
4. We / ate / an ice cream
→ We didn't eat an ice cream .
5. They / jumped / on the bed
→ They didn't jump on the bed .
6. He / went to / the hospital.
→ He didn't go to the hospital .

D Make sentences using Did + verb~?.

1. Sam / drank / a juice
→ Did Sam drink a juice ?
2. They / ran / on the playground
→ Did they run on the playground ?
3. The baby / cried / last night
→ Did the baby cry last night ?
4. You / closed / the door
→ Did you close the door ?
5. Helen / taught / them / English
→ Did Helen teach them English ?
6. He / jumped / very high
→ Did he jump very high ?

Writing Activity

A Look at the pictures and write the words.

What did you do?



1. I read a book in the park.

2. I played basketball with my friends.

3. I watched TV at home.

4. I cleaned my room.

5. I did my homework.

6. I visited my grandma's house.

B Make sentences as an example.

They studied math yesterday. → They didn't study math yesterday.
 → Did they study math yesterday?

1	You swam in the lake. → You didn't swim in the lake. → Did you swim in the lake?
2	She washed the dishes. → She didn't wash the dishes. → Did she wash the dishes?
3	The dog played in the park. → The dog didn't play in the park. → Did the dog play in the park?
4	They saw a movie last night. → They didn't see a movie last night. → Did they see a movie last night?
5	Tim ate some cookies. → Tom didn't eat some cookies. → Did Tom eat some cookies?

C Translate the sentences into English.

1. Betty와 나는 어제 테니스를 쳤다.
 → Betty and I played tennis yesterday .
2. 그는 학교에 가지 않았다.
 → He didn't go to school .
3. Jane, 너 숙제했니?
 → Jane, did you do your homework ?
4. 나는 매일 7시에 일어났다.
 → I got up at seven everyday .
5. 우리는 하루 종일 영어를 공부했다.
 → We studied English all day .

Lesson

04

There is a piece of cake.

Countable / Uncountable Nouns : 가산 / 불가산 명사

가산명사와 불가산명사

가산명사	셀 수 있으며, 단/복수의 구별이 있다. There is a book on the table. She has many dogs and cats.
불가산명사	셀 수 없으며, 복수가 없고 부정관사와 쓰지 않는다. There is a glass of juice on the table. He needed some sugar.

1 가산명사

- 가산명사는 **수를 나타내는 말** (two, three, many 등) 과 함께 쓰이고, 보통 앞에 **관사(a, an)** 가 붙거나 **복수형** 을 쓴다.
 - My father is a doctor. • We are good students.
 - She has many books. • They have a car.

2 불가산명사

- 불가산명사는 **양을 나타내는 말** (much, a little, little) 과 함께 쓰인다.
 - There are much butter in the kitchen. • She has only little butter.
- **some** : 가산명사와 불가산명사에 모두 쓰인다.
 - My brother has some balls. • He wants some water.

3 물질명사의 수량표시: 물질명사에 따라 **알맞은 수량단위** 를 사용한다.

- a glass of water / two glasses of water
- a cup of coffee / two cups of coffee
- a piece of cake / two pieces of cake
- a bottle of wine / two bottles of wine
- a slice (loaf) of bread / two slices (loaves) of bread
- a sheet of paper / two sheets of paper
- a bar of chocolate / two bars of chocolate
- a pound of meat / two pounds of meat

Grammar Point

- 마실 것을 나타내는 coffee, tea 등은 보통 불가산명사로 취급하지만, 음료수를 **주문** 하는 표현이나 마시겠냐고 **제안** 할 때는 가산명사로 취급한다.
 - Could we have **two** coffees and **a** tea, please? (주문)
 - Would you like **a** beer? (제안)

Picture Cue

- 1 Countable Nouns : 수를 나타내는 말과 쓰이고, 보통 앞에 관사를 붙인다.



There is an apple.

There are two cups.

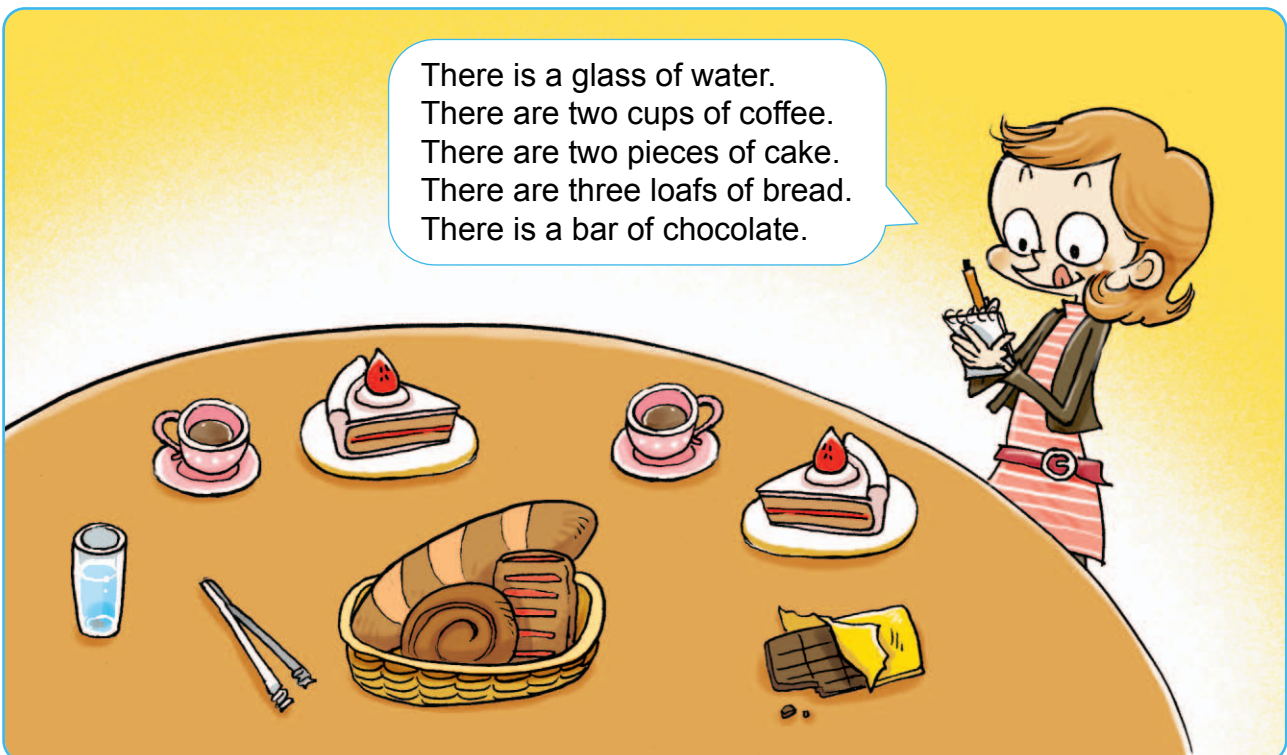
I have a house.

There are three monkeys.

We need an umbrella.

He is a teacher.

- 2 Uncountable Nouns : 알맞은 수량단위를 사용하여 수량을 표시할 수 있다.

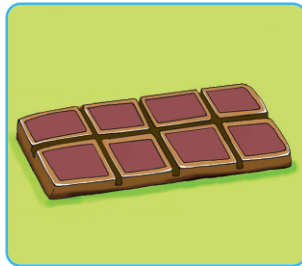


Exercise

A Look at the pictures and write the words.



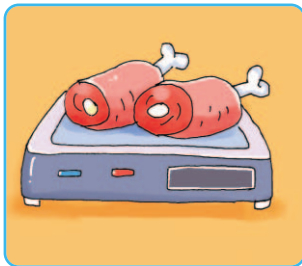
1. There are five
sheets of paper.



2. There is a bar
of chocolate.



3. There are three
cups of coffee.



4. There are two
pounds of meat.



5. There are four
pieces of cake.



6. There are two
bottles of wine.

B Write the words in each section.

computer money wood gram bread furniture
juice cheese day silk sugar tree gas
doll water student banana ant fork friend

Countable

banana, tree gram fork doll student day ant computer friend

Uncountable

cheese, bread money silk wood sugar gas furniture water juice

C Read and correct the error.

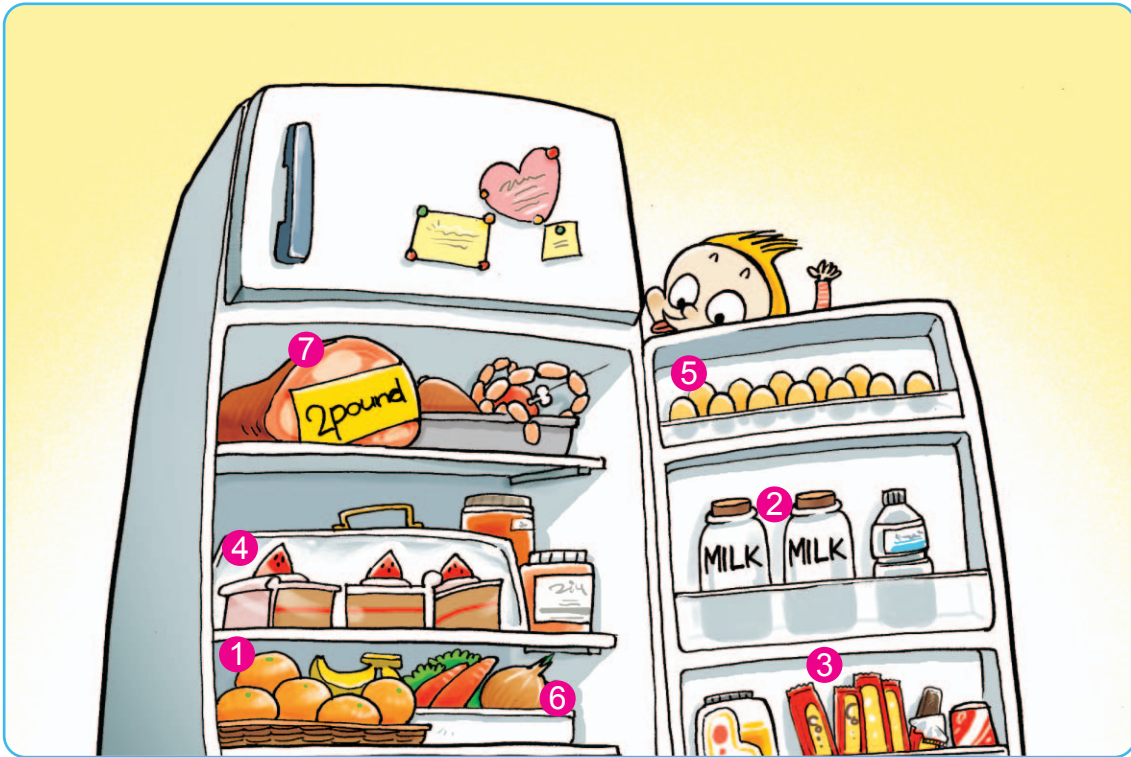
1. There are ten sheet of paper.
→ There are ten sheets of paper.
2. I ate three bars of chocolates.
→ I ate three bars of chocolate.
3. Is there two spoons on the table?
→ Are there two spoons on the table?
4. She wants a cups of coffee.
→ She wants a cup of coffee.
5. They need two pound of meat.
→ They need two pounds of meat.
6. Give me a piece of water, please.
→ Give me a glass of water, please.

D Fill in the blanks with amounts.

1. There are five bottles of wine in the wine cellar.
2. There is a pound of meat in the refrigerator.
3. There are two pieces of cake on the dish.
4. There is a slice of bread in the basket.
5. There are three cups of coffee on the table.
6. There are eight sheets of paper on the desk.
7. There are four bars of chocolate in the bag.
8. There is a glass of orange juice on the table.

Writing Activity

A Look at the picture and complete sentences.



1. There are five oranges . (orange)
2. There are two bottles of milk . (milk)
3. There are five bars of chocolate . (chocolate)
4. There are three pieces of strawberry cake . (strawberry cake)
5. There are twelve eggs . (egg)
6. There is an onion . (onion)
7. There are two pounds of meat . (meat)

B Read and choose the sentences.

There are two cups of coffee on the table. I need two slices of cheese.
 Would you give me a glass of water, please? She needs a piece of paper.
 We drank two bottles of wine, too. Is there any pound of meat?

1. I am making sandwiches.
I need two slices of cheese .
2. She is writing a letter.
She needs a piece of paper .
3. They are drinking coffee.
There are two cups of coffee on the table .
4. How about steak for dinner?
Is there any pound of meat ?
5. We ate steak for dinner.
We drank two bottles of wine, too .
6. It is hot and I am thirsty.
Would you give me a glass of water, please? ?

C Translate the sentences into English.

1. 그는 아침에 사과 세 개를 먹었다.
 → He ate three apples in the morning .
2. 빵 위에 치즈 한 조각이 있다.
 → There is a piece of cheese on the bread .
3. 이 책상은 나무로 만들어졌다. (made of)
 → This desk is made of wood .
4. 나는 지금 돈이 많이 없다.
 → I don't have much money now .
5. Lisa는 드레스를 많이 가지고 있다.
 → Lisa has many dresses .

Tag Question : 부가의문문

부가의문문

앞 문장이 긍정일 때	He is tall, isn't he? She has a bike, doesn't she?
앞 문장이 부정일 때	She can't drive a car, can she? You didn't do your homework, did you?

1 부가의문문 만드는 방법

- 1) 먼저 문장 안에 쓰인 동사를 파악한다.
조동사나 be 동사는 그대로, 일반 동사는 시제와 인칭에 따라 조동사 do를 쓴다.
- 2) 문장이 긍정이면 부가의문문을 부정(not)으로, 문장이 부정이면 긍정의 부가의문문을 만든다.
- 3) 부가의문문 맨 끝에 문장의 주어를 꼭 대명사로 고쳐 써 준다.
- 4) 시제 및 의미를 파악해 본다.

2 부가의문문의 예문들

- 조동사 문장
 - She didn't eat lunch, did she?
 - You can't play the piano, can you?
 - My parents can ride a horse, can't they?
- be동사 문장
 - Joe is kind, isn't he?
 - They are doctors, aren't they?
 - She isn't a student, is she?
 - Nick was sleeping, wasn't he?
- 일반동사 문장
 - You like Mary, don't you?
 - She cleans her room, doesn't she?
 - They made a pizza, didn't they?

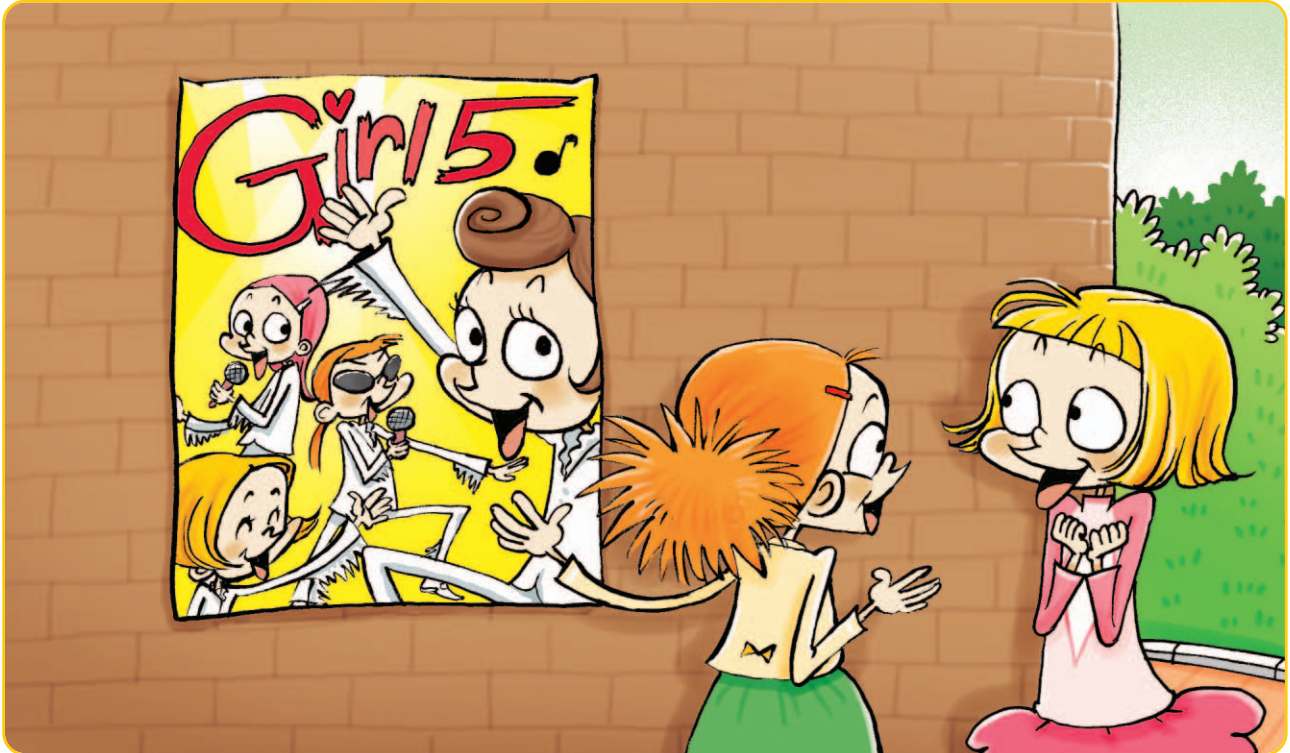
Grammar Point

- 부가의문문의 끝을 내려 읽는 경우에는 잘 알고 있는 사실이나 확신하고 있는 내용을 다시 확인하려는 의도이며, 끝을 올려 읽는 것은 가볍게 상대의 동의를 유도하는 것이다.

• Susan is pretty, isn't she? or isn't she?

Picture Cue

1 They are 'Girl 5', aren't they?



child 1 : Look! They are 'Girl 5', aren't they?

child 2 : Yes. I like them.

You like them, don't you?

child 1 : Yes. I like them, too.

They sing and dance well, don't they?

child 2 : Yes, I think so.

You can sing and dance well like them, can't you?

child 1 : Do you think so? Thanks.

Exercise

A Read and write the words.

1. Boo is a smart dog, isn't it ?
2. They didn't play basketball, did they ?
3. She can't speak Korean, can she ?
4. These are his books, aren't they ?
5. I think you love her, don't you ?
6. He has two sisters, doesn't he ?
7. There is a bug in your soup, isn't there ?
8. You can't climb a tree, can you ?
9. He washed his car, didn't he ?
10. Susan wasn't at the party, was she ?

B Fill in the blanks.

1. That is Albert's bicycle, isn't it ?
2. Kelly wasn't a nurse, was she ?
3. You and Frank didn't do your homework, did you ?
4. These are her dresses, aren't they ?
5. Jack can't drive a car, can he ?
6. They aren't teachers, are they ?
7. She is a kind woman, isn't she ?
8. He went to his friend's house, didn't he ?
9. Paul and Alice were good friends, weren't they ?
10. My brother and I weren't eating a pizza, were we ?

C Look at the pictures and match then write.



1
B

A She drink a juice, doesn't she ?



2
D

B She isn't tall, is she ?



3
E

C He is a good boy, isn't he ?



4
C

D He can ride a bike, can't he ?



5
A

E She doesn't like cat, does she ?

D Read and correct the error.

1. She doesn't go to church every Sunday, did she?
→ She doesn't go to church every Sunday, does she?
2. Jane and Mary are friends, aren't she?
→ Jane and Mary are friends, aren't they ?
3. You don't like hamburgers, don't you?
→ You don't like hamburgers, do you?
4. This is your computer, isn't this?
→ This is your computer, isn't it ?
5. Nancy can't swim in the sea, can Nancy?
→ Nancy can't swim in the sea, can she ?
6. He has a nice car, don't he?
→ He has a nice car, doesn't he?

Writing Activity

A Look at the picture and write the words.



girl 1 : They are Mark and Bill, aren't they ?

girl 2 : Do you know them?

girl 1 : Yes, I do.

girl 2 : How do you know them?

girl 1 : I met them at Susan's birthday party.

Were you there, weren't you ?

girl 2 : Yes, I was. They are brothers, aren't they ?

girl 1 : Yes, they are. They live with their grandparents, don't they ?

girl 2 : Yes. I think they are kind, aren't they ?

girl 1 : I think so.

girl 2 : They ride a bike in the park everyday, don't they ?

girl 1 : Yes, I know.

B Make sentences as an example.

There are some flowers in the garden.

→ *There are some flowers in the garden, aren't there?*

1. You were a baby.

→ *You were a baby, weren't you* ?

2. These are their gloves.

→ *These are their gloves, aren't they* ?

3. He didn't drink a milk.

→ *He didn't drink a milk, did he* ?

4. The dog wasn't at home.

→ *The dog wasn't at home, was it* ?

5. Jenny can play the violin.

→ *Jenny can play the violin, can't she* ?

6. They watched TV together.

→ *They watched TV together, didn't they* ?

C Translate the sentences into English.

1. Joe와 Sue는 어제 공원에 있지 않았어, 그렇지?

→ *Joe and Sue weren't at the park yesterday, were they* ?

2. 저것은 Betty의 코트야, 그렇지 않니?

→ *That is Betty's coat, isn't it* ?

3. Bob은 스케이트를 탈 줄 몰라, 그렇지?

→ *Bob can't skate, can he* ?

4. 네가 상자를 열었지, 그렇지 않니?

→ *You opened the box, didn't you* ?

5. Tom은 매일 외식을 하진 않아, 그렇지?

→ *Tom doesn't eat out everyday, does he* ?

Lesson

06

She is in front of me.

Prepositions : 전치사

위치, 방향 전치사

위치를 나타내는 전치사	above, below, in front of, behind, near between, beside / next to
방향 / 이동을 나타내는 전치사	up, down, into, out of, along, across, through

1 위치를 나타내는 전치사

above	~보다 위에	The picture is above the desk.
below	~보다 아래에	The desk is below the picture.
in front of	~앞에	He is in front of the store.
behind	~뒤에	The cat is hiding behind the sofa.
near	근처에, 가까이	The bank is near my house.
between	둘 사이에	He is sitting between his parents.
beside / next to	~옆에	She stands beside / next to me.

2 방향 / 이동을 나타내는 전치사

up	위쪽으로	He is going up the stairs.
down	아래쪽으로	He is coming down the stairs.
into	안으로	He came into the room.
out of	밖으로	He went out of the room.
along	~을 따라서	He walked along the street.
across	~을 건너	He walked across the street.
through	~을 통해	The train is passing through the tunnel.

Grammar Point

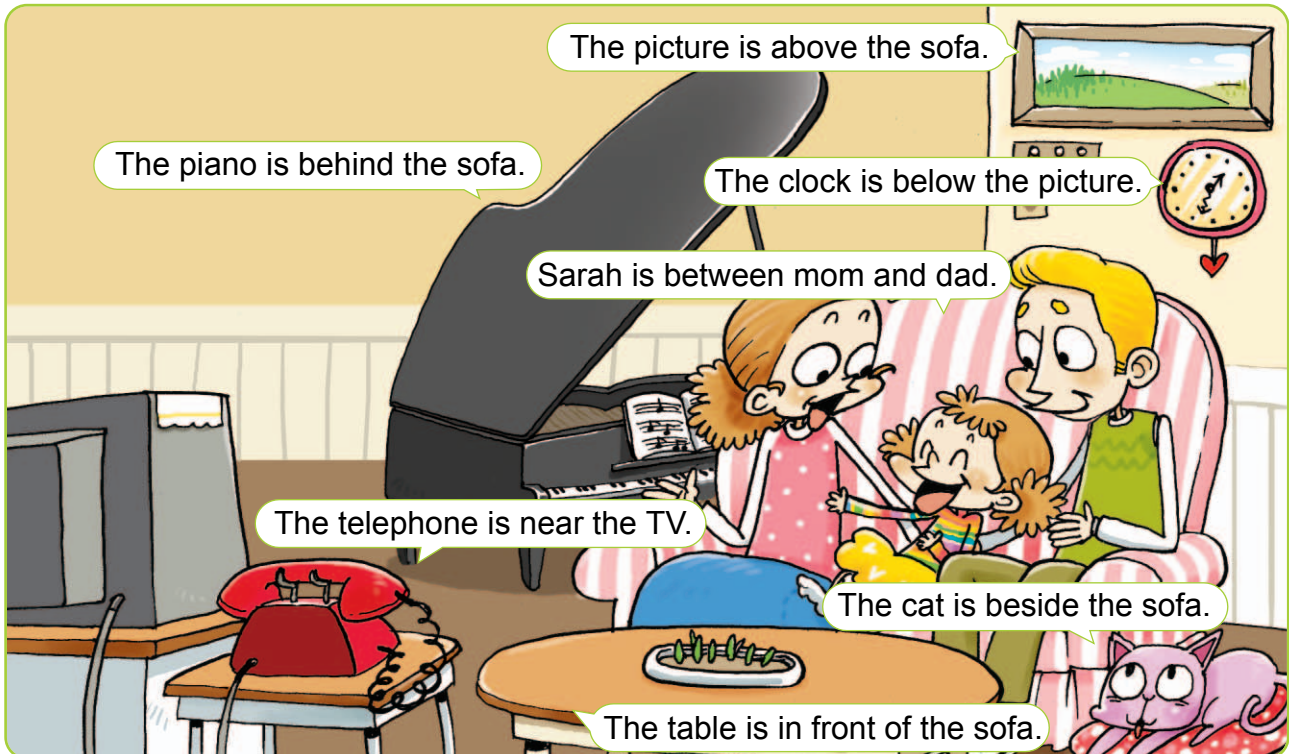
■ between과 among

- between은 '둘 사이에', among은 '(셋 이상의)사이에' 라는 뜻이다.

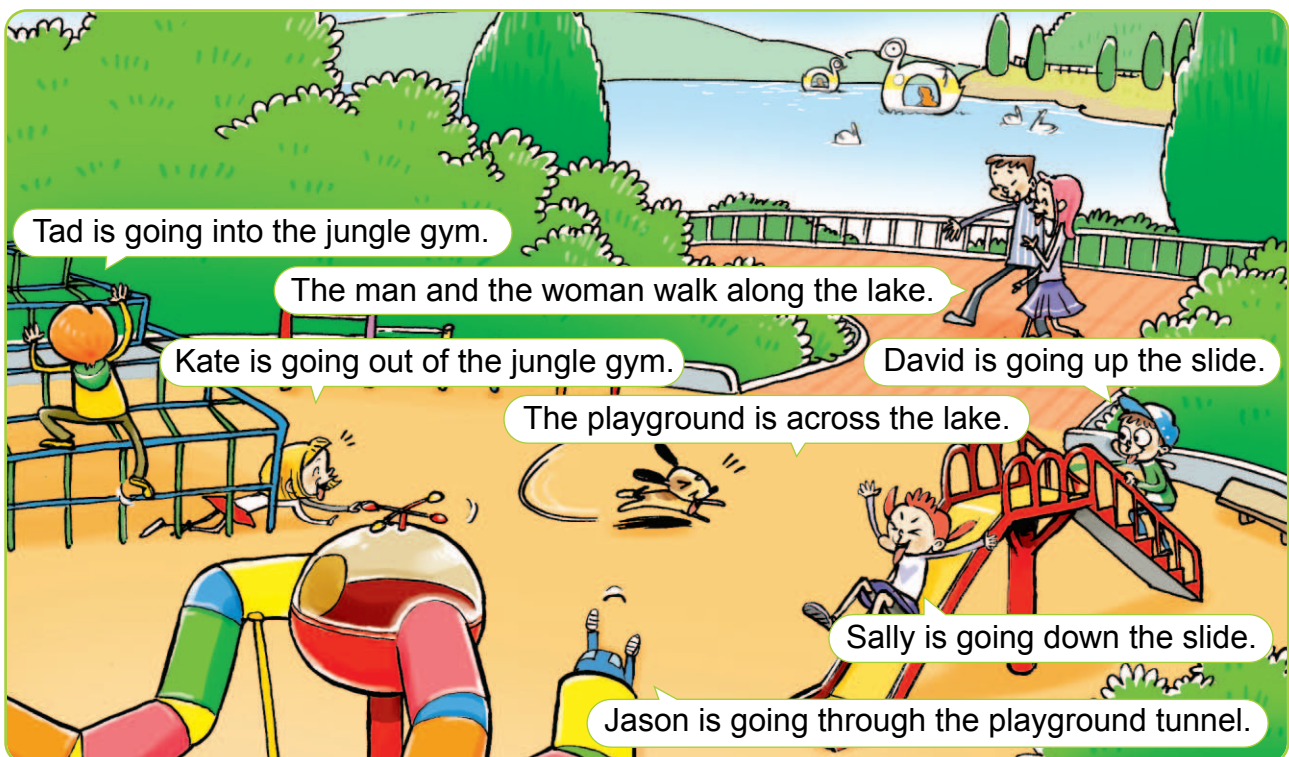
- The store is between the school and the hospital.
- There is a rose among the flowers in the vase.

Picture Cue

1 Position

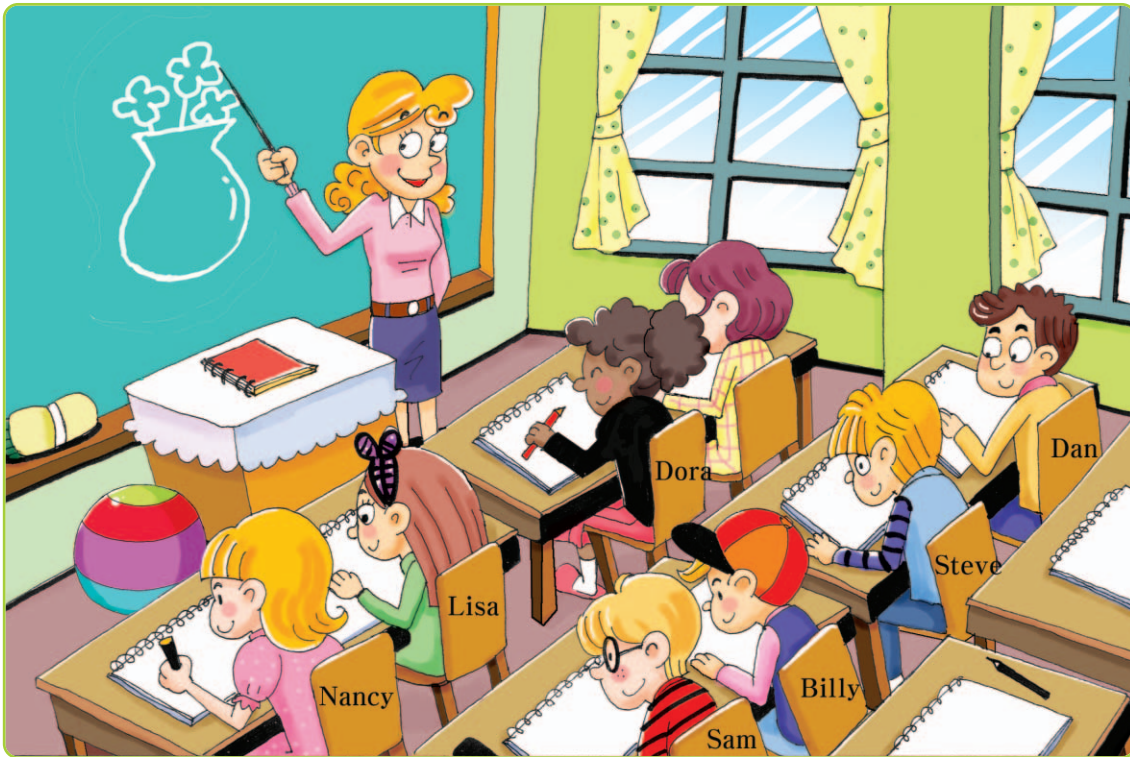


2 Movement



Exercise

A Look at the picture and make sentences.

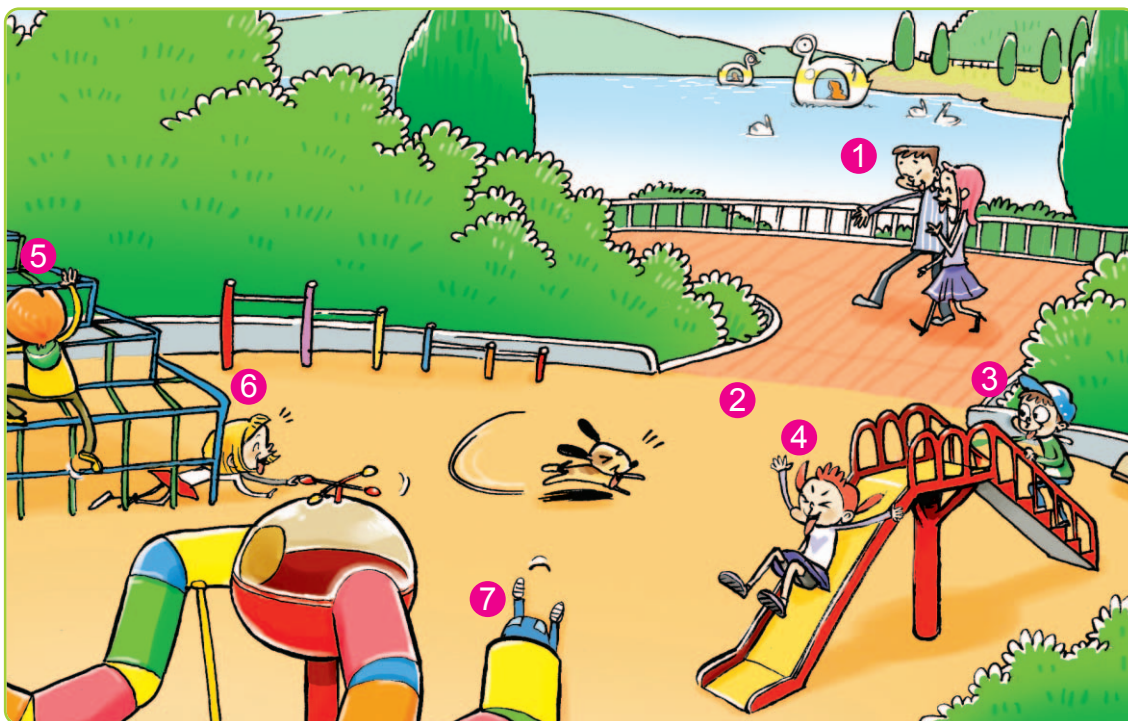


1. The teacher is in front of the blackboard . (teacher / blackboard)
2. The ball is below the table . (ball / table)
3. Sam is sitting behind Nancy . (Sam / Nancy)
4. Billy is sitting beside Sam . (Billy / Sam)
5. Steve is sitting between Billy and Dan . (Steve / Billy / Dan)

B Read and answer about the picture.

1. Who is in front of the students?
→ The teacher is in front of the students .
2. What is beside the teacher?
→ The table is beside the teacher .
3. Who is between Nancy and Dora?
→ Lisa is between Nancy and Dora .
4. Who is behind Dora?
→ Steve is behind Dora .
5. Who is in front of Billy?
→ Lisa is in front of Billy .

C Look at the picture and write the prepositions.



1. The man and the woman walk along the lake.
2. The playground is across the lake.
3. David is going up the slide.
4. Sally is going down the slide.
5. Tad is going into the jungle gym.
6. Kate is going out of the jungle gym.
7. Jason is going through the playground tunnel.

D Fill in the blanks.

down along out of through across into

1. I can swim across the river.
2. They are walking along the street.
3. He came into the house.
4. The cat jumped in through the window.
5. Is this elevator going up or down ?
6. The two bears came out of the forest.

Writing Activity

A Look at the picture and complete sentences.



This is my room.

The bed is in front of the closet.

The closet is next to the desk.

The clock is above the bag.

The telephone is below the bag.

The teddy bear is beside the bed.

The chair is near the desk.

B Read then write the prepositions.

This is a treasure map.

Do you want to find a treasure?

Then, follow these directions.

First, go up the mountain. (먼저, 산으로 올라가시오.)

Then, go down the mountain. (다음, 산을 내려가시오.)

Go into the tunnel. (터널 안으로 들어가시오.)

Next, go out of the tunnel. (다음, 터널 밖으로 나가시오.)

Walk along the river. (강을 따라 걸으시오.)

Then, swim across the river. (다음, 수영해서 강을 건너시오.)

Lastly, go out through the door. (마지막으로 문을 통과하여 나가시오.)

Now, can you see the treasure?

C Translate the sentences into English.

1. 버스정류장은 길 건너편에 있다.

→ The bus stop is across the street .

2. 그는 어젯밤에 창문으로 들어왔다.

→ He came in through the window last night .

3. Jack이 문 뒤에 서 있다.

→ Jack is standing behind the door .

4. 우리 학교는 공원 가까이에 있다.

→ Our school is near the park .

5. 그 강은 두 도시 사이를 흐른다. (run)

→ The river runs between the two cities .

A Fill in the blanks with was or were.

1. She was a famous movie star.
2. They were at home yesterday.
3. We were in London last Sunday.
4. Was the dog in the livingroom?
5. You were not in the hotel last night.
6. I was strong and brave.
7. Were Amy and Lisa good friends?
8. That movie was really excited.
9. The weather was really bad.
10. The baby was not on the bed.

B Read and change the sentences.

1	She was at school all day. → She wasn't at school all day. → Was she at school all day?
2	He was a good pianist. → He wasn't a good pianist. → Was he a good pianist?
3	We were happy at that party. → We weren't happy at that party. → Were we happy at that party?
4	This toy was new three years ago. → This toy wasn't new three years ago. → Was this toy new three years ago?
5	They were all doctors. → They weren't all doctors. → Were they all doctors?

C Fill in the blanks using given words.

1. John and I ate lunch in the park. / eat
2. My mom made sandwiches last night. / make
3. They ran on the playground. / run
4. The girls ate ice cream together. / eat
5. I had lunch with my friend. / have
6. The lion slept on the bed. / sleep
7. A young lady drank a glass of juice. / drink
8. The model walked on the stage. / walk
9. My younger brother Tommy jumped on the bed. / jump
10. I swam in the pool yesterday. / swim
11. She talked on the phone with Jane. / talk
12. She taught English to students. / teach

D Read and correct the errors.

1. We plaid basketball yesterday.
→ We played basketball yesterday.
2. The horse runed on the grass.
→ The horse ran on the grass.
3. She brash her teeth in the morning.
→ She brushed her teeth in the morning.
4. The boys swimed in the river.
→ The boys swam in the river.
5. The cat eats milk yesterday.
→ The cat ate milk yesterday.
6. Sue and I haved lunch together.
→ Sue and I had lunch together.

E Look at the pictures and match then write.



1
B

A Did he drink a milk?
Yes, he drank a milk.



2
D

B Did he climb a tree?
Yes, he climbed a tree.



3
A

C Did he read a book?
Yes, he read a book.



4
E

D Did she clean her room?
No, she didn't clean her room.



5
C

E Did she go out?
Yes, she went out.

F Read and change the sentences.

1. You did your homework.

→ (not) You did not do your homework .

2. She washed the dishes last night.

→ (Did) Did she wash the dishes last night ?

3. They ate out yesterday.

→ (not) They did not eat out yesterday .

4. The cat slept under the bed.

→ (Did) Did the cat sleep under the bed ?

5. I taught him English.

→ (not) I did not teach him English .

6. He cut the trees in the forest.

→ (Did) Did he cut the trees in the forest ?

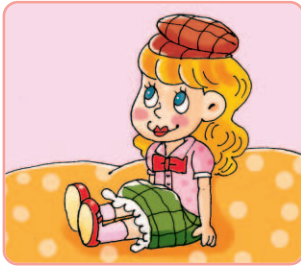
G Read and write the words.

1. Waiter! A glass of water, please.
2. I ate two bars of chocolate in the morning.
3. There is an orange on the table.
4. I need ten sheets of paper.
5. My mother is a famous doctor.
6. There are two pounds of meat in the refrigerator.
7. She has five pieces of cake.
8. That woman drank three cups of coffee.
9. There is a bottle of wine in the basket.
10. Would you like a tea or a coffee?
11. Could we have a beer?
12. There are two slices of bread on the dish.

H Read and correct the error.

1. There are many book in the library.
→ There are many books in the library.
2. I have two bar of chocolates.
→ I have two bars of chocolate .
3. There are four bars of cake on the table.
→ There are four pieces of cake on the table.
4. They have beautiful house.
→ They have a beautiful house.
5. I have many money in my pocket.
→ I have much money in my pocket.
6. There are five sheets of papers on the desk.
→ There are five sheets of paper on the desk.

I Look at the pictures and complete sentences.



1. The doll is pretty,
isn't it ?



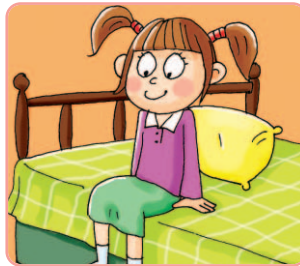
2. He can't speak
English, can he ?



3. Nancy likes pizza,
doesn't she ?



4. Jack was a teacher,
wasn't he ?



5. She didn't jump on
the bed, did she ?



6. They are nurses,
aren't they ?

J Read and fill in the blanks.

1. Those are teacher's books, aren't they ?

2. Cathy wasn't a singer, was she ?

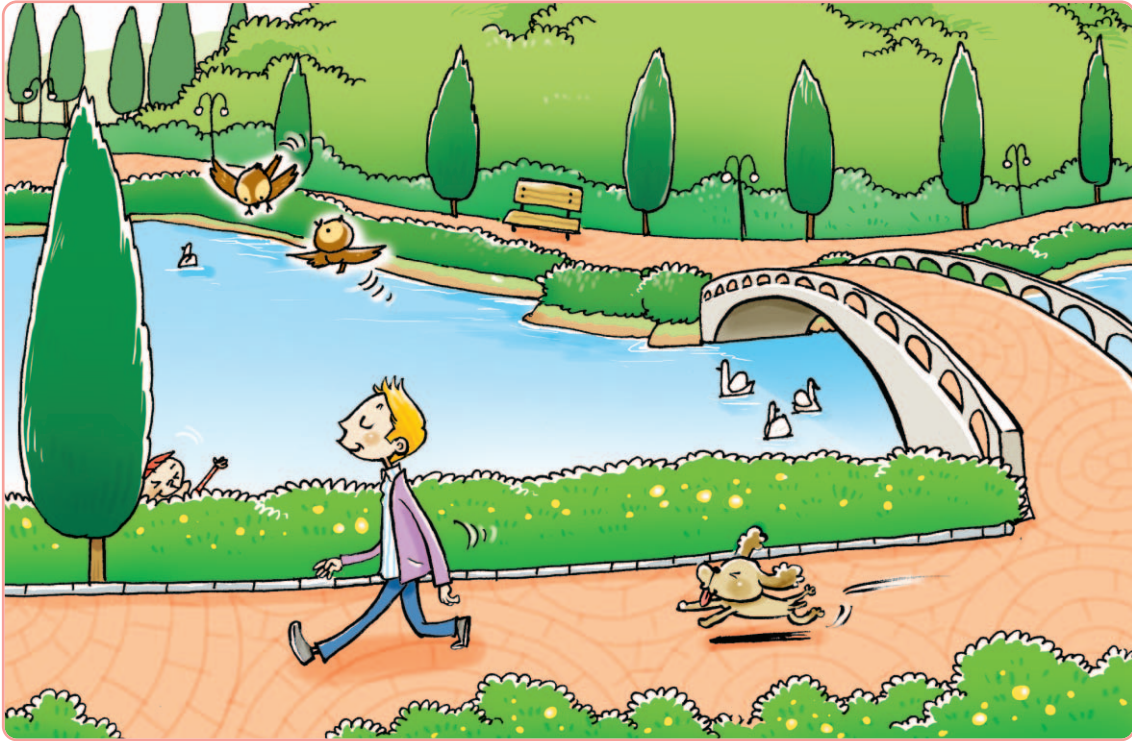
3. The dog is in the animal hospital, isn't it ?

4. He can't drive a car, can he ?

5. They moved to Paris last Sunday, didn't they ?

6. Nick and Charley are brothers, aren't they ?

K Look at the picture and make the sentences.



1. He is walking along the lake .
2. The bird is above the man's head.
3. The ducks are below the bridge.
4. The dog is behind the man.
5. The trees are near the lake.
6. The bench is between the two trees.

L Translate the sentences into English.

1. 언덕 위에 큰 교회가 있었다.
→ There was a big church on the hill .
2. 우리는 함께 생일 케이크를 먹었다.
→ We ate birthday cake together .
3. 나는 어제 영어숙제를 하지 않았다.
→ I didn't do my English homework yesterday .
4. 빵 두 조각이 바구니 안에 있다.
→ There are two pieces of bread in the basket .
5. Aurora는 좋은 의사선생님이셔, 그렇지 않니?
→ Aurora is a good doctor, isn't she ?
6. 그들은 산으로 걸어 올라가고 있다.
→ They are walking up the mountain .

Lesson

07

He is smaller than I.

Comparative and Superlative : 비교급과 최상급

비교급과 최상급

비교급	형용사나 부사의 원급에 -er 붙인다. The blue pencil is longer than the red one.
최상급	형용사나 부사의 원급에 -est 붙인다. Mike is the strongest boy in the class.

1 비교급과 최상급 만들기

- 비교급 : '~보다 더 ~한' 이라는 뜻으로, **than** 뒤에 비교대상을 둔다.
- 최상급 : '가장 ~한' 이라는 뜻으로, 최상급 앞에 반드시 **the**를 붙이고, 뒤에는 '~중에서' 라는 뜻으로 **in~**, 또는 **of~**를 붙인다.

1	일반적으로 형용사나 부사의 원급에 -er, -est 를 붙인다. small - smaller - smallest, long - longer - longest
2	원급의 어미가 -e 로 끝나는 것은 -r, -st 를 붙인다. nice - nicer - nicest, large - larger - largest
3	단모음 + 단자음으로 끝나면 마지막 자음을 하나 더 쓰고 -er, -est 를 붙인다. big - bigger - biggest, hot - hotter - hottest
4	자음 + y로 끝나는 단어는 y를 i로 고치고 -er, -est 를 붙인다. happy - happier - happiest, easy - easier - easiest
5	2음절어의 대부분의 단어와 3음절 이상의 단어는 more, most 를 붙인다. famous - more famous - most famous, beautiful - more beautiful - most beautiful

2 주의해야 할 비교급과 최상급 (불규칙 변화)

- good (well) - better - best, bad (ill) - worse - worst

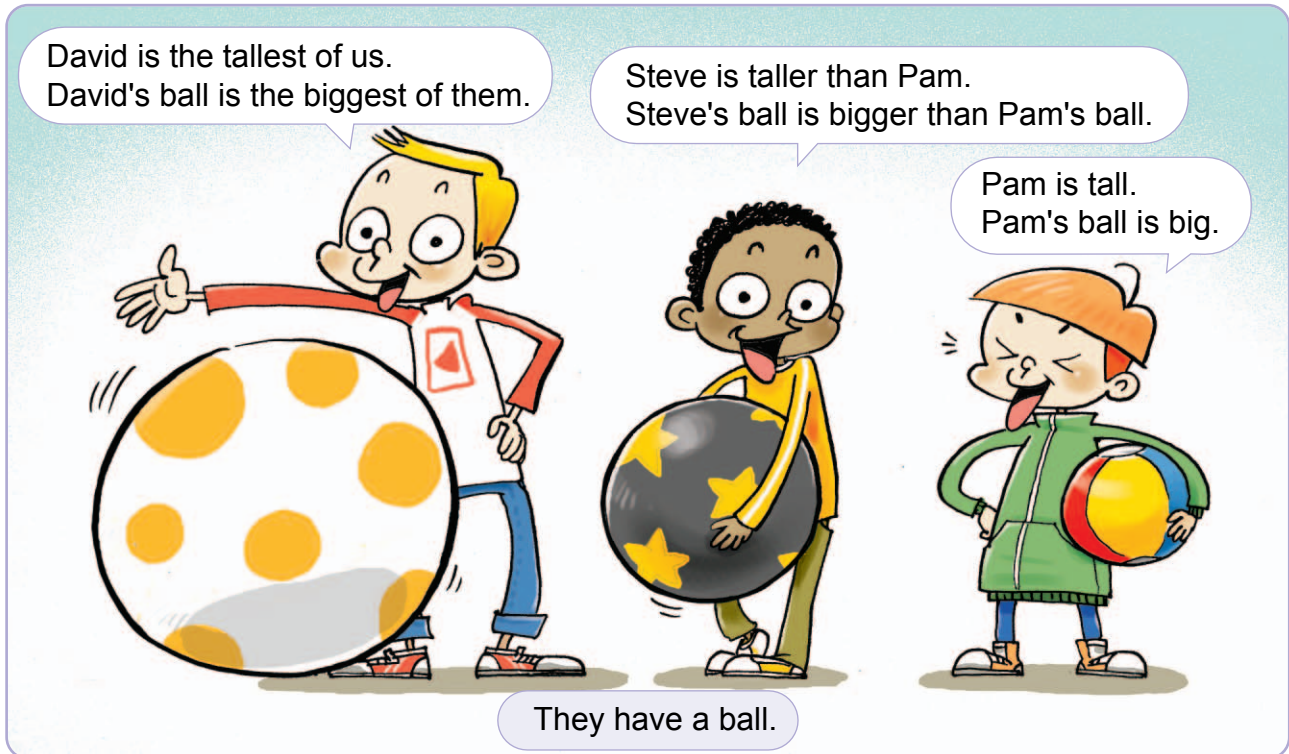
Grammar Point

■ 의미에 따라 형태가 달라지는 경우

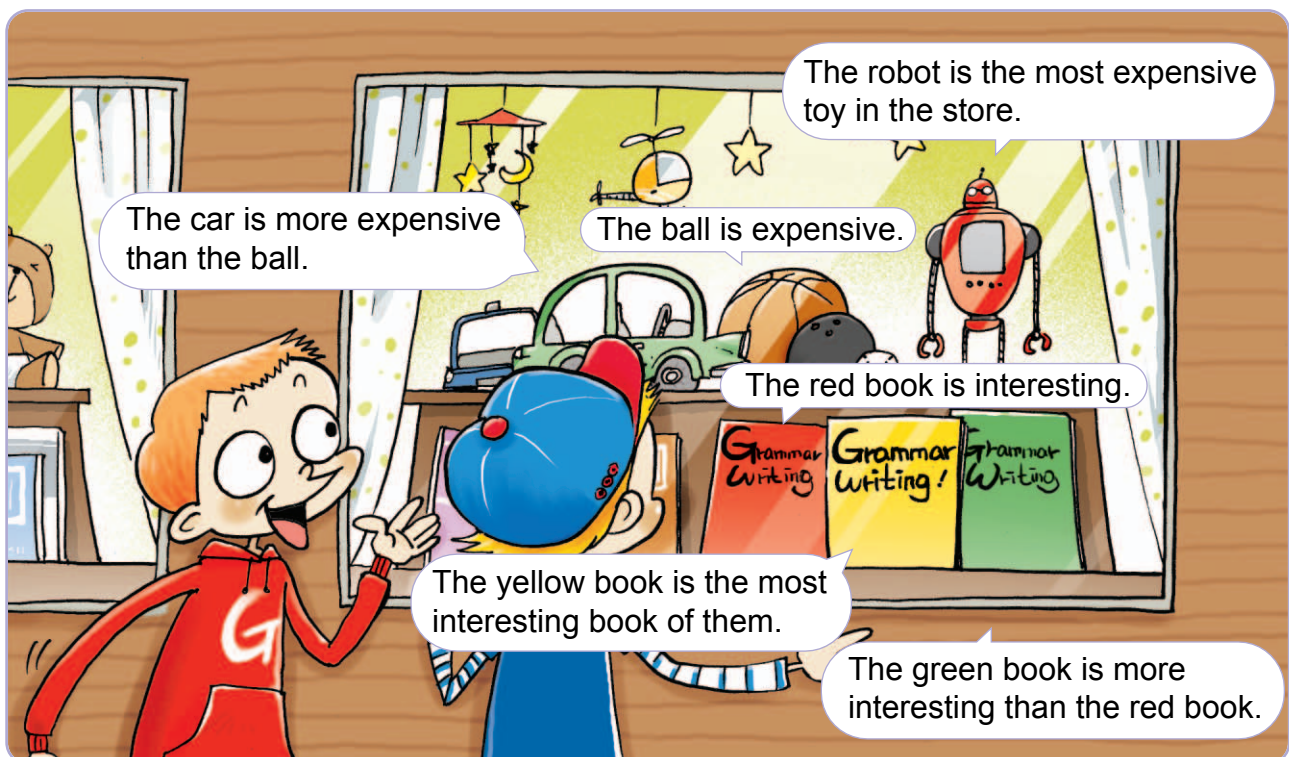
- old - older - oldest (나이가 많은, 오래된)
- old - elder - eldest (손위의, 연상의)
- My elder brother is three years older than I. (나의 형은 나보다 세 살이 더 많다.)

Picture Cue

1 tall / big



2 expensive / interesting



Exercise

A Read and write as same rule.

pretty nice difficult hot easy famous high
short brave good fast large happy beautiful
many big bad fat interesting strong

-er / -est

short, fast, high, strong

-r / -st

brave, large, nice

-ier / -iest

happy, pretty, easy

자음 + -er / -est

hot, big, fat

more / most

beautiful, difficult, famous, interesting

irregular

good, many, bad

B Read and fill in the blanks.

1. small - **smaller than - the smallest**
2. wise - **wiser than - the wisest**
3. beautiful - **more beautiful than - the most beautiful**
4. happy - **happier than - the happiest**
5. long - **longer than - the longest**
6. large - **larger than - the largest**
7. interesting - **more interesting than - the most interesting**
8. good - **better than - the best**

C Read and write in the order.

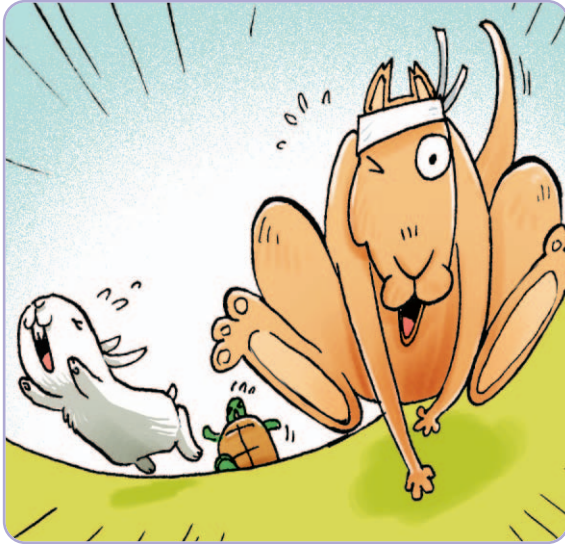
1. John is taller than Brad. Andy is taller than John.
→ Andy > John > Brad
2. Jin is kinder than Susan. Linda is kinder than Jin.
→ Linda > Jin > Susan
3. The dog is smarter than the bird. The dolphin is smarter than the dog.
→ dolphin > dog > bird
4. The red skirt is more expensive than the white skirt.
The black skirt is the most expensive in this store.
→ black skirt > red skirt > white skirt
5. Tom is a good swimmer. Leno is a better swimmer than Tom.
But, Bruce is the best swimmer in the class.
→ Bruce > Leno > Tom
6. I like music better than art. I like English the best of all subjects.
→ English > music > art

D Fill in the blanks with correct form.

1. This question is more difficult than that one. (difficult)
2. An ostrich is faster than an elephant. (fast)
3. Today is the coldest day in this winter. (cold)
4. She is the most beautiful girl in our school. (beautiful)
5. This red car is bigger than that black one. (big)
6. My brother looks like happier than me. (happy)

Writing Activity

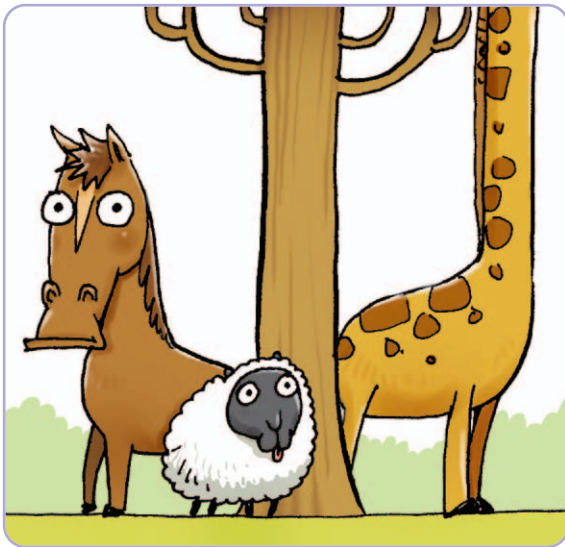
A Look at the pictures and make sentences.



1. Look! The animals are running.

The rabbit is faster than
the turtle.

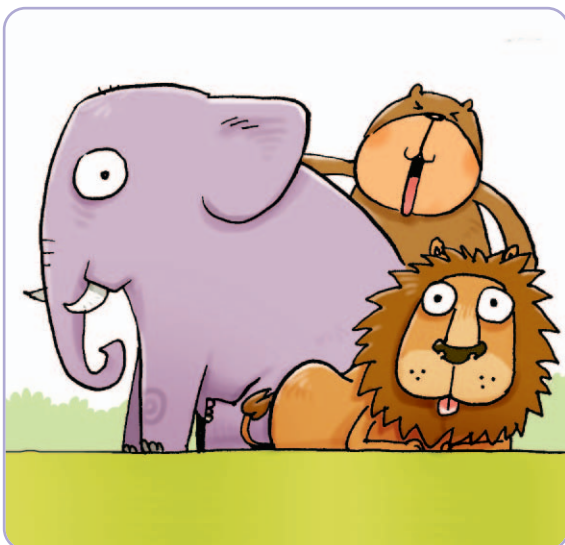
The kangaroo is faster than
the rabbit.



2. There are a giraffe, a horse and a lamb.

The horse is taller than the lamb.

The giraffe is the tallest animal
in the zoo.



3. The lion is big.

The bear is bigger than the lion.

The elephant is the biggest
animal in the zoo.

B Read and correct the errors.

1. Pam is tallest boy in our class.
→ Pam is the tallest boy in our class.
2. This mountain is high than that one.
→ This mountain is higher than that one.
3. She is the bad dresser of all movie stars.
→ She is the worst dresser of all movie stars.
4. This is the difficultest question of the ten.
→ This is the most difficult question of the ten.
5. Today is hoter than yesterday.
→ Today is hotter than yesterday.
6. He is the better player on his team.
→ He is the best player on his team.
7. My bicycle is elder than Eric's.
→ My bicycle is older than Eric's.
8. This movie is most interesting than that one.
→ This movie is more interesting than that one.

C Translate the sentences into English.

1. 서울은 한국에서 제일 큰 도시이다. (city)
→ Seoul is the biggest city in Korea .
2. Eddy는 그의 반에서 가장 빨리 달린다.
→ Eddy runs fastest in his class .
3. 나는 가을보다 겨울을 더 좋아한다.
→ I like winter better than fall .
4. Mary와 Mary의 여동생은 고양이보다 개를 좋아한다.
→ Mary and her sister like dog better than cat .
5. 그는 이 병원에서 가장 유명한 의사이다.
→ He is the most famous doctor in this hospital .

Helping Verbs : 조동사 (can, may, should, must)

조동사

can	I can climb the tree.	should	You should clean your room.
may	May I open the door?	must	We must exercise for health.

- 조동사 뒤에는 반드시 동사의 원형이 오고, 조동사는 주어의 인칭과 수에 관계없이 언제나 같은 형태이다.
- can** (능력, 가능, 허가)
 - I can speak English well. • He can jump high. (능력)
 - He can do everything. • She can make a pizza. (가능)
 - Can I use your pen? • You can call me tonight. (허가)
- may** (허가, 추측)
 - You may use my computer. • May I use your cellular phone? (허가)
 - He may be late for school. • They may be happy at the party. (추측)
- should** (의무, 당연)
 - You should listen to your parents. • We should wash our hands before eating.
 - You should obey the school rules. • He should be kind to her.
- must** (필요, 의무, 강한 추측)
 - You must quit smoking. • I must keep a promise. (의무)
 - She must be a scientist. • They must be tired. (강한 추측 : ~임에 틀림없다)
- 조동사의 부정문은 '조동사 + not' 으로 하고, 의문문은 '조동사 + 주어~?' 로 한다.
 - She can not play baseball. • We should not fight each other.
 - Can she play the piano? • Should I take off my shoes?

Grammar Point

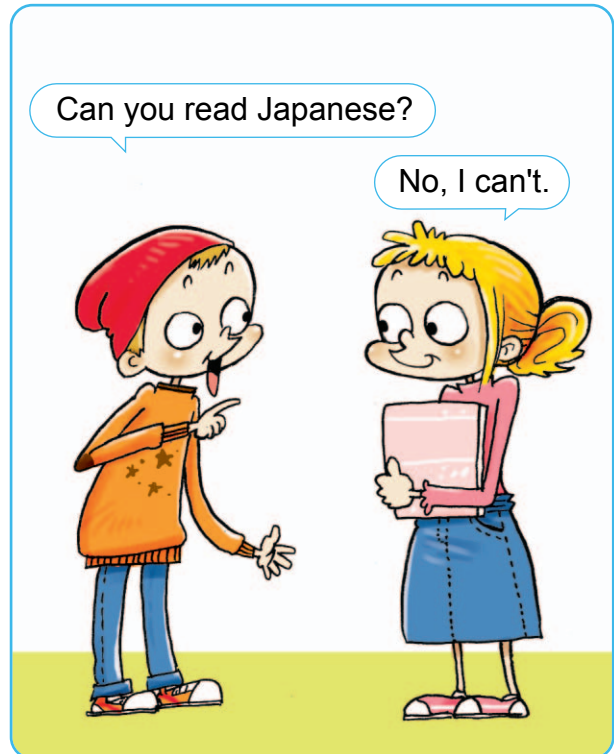
- 의문사가 있는 조동사의 의문문
 - '의문사 + 조동사 + 주어' 의 순으로 쓰고, Yes/No로 대답하지 않는다.
 - What can he play? He can play the piano and the violin.

Picture Cue

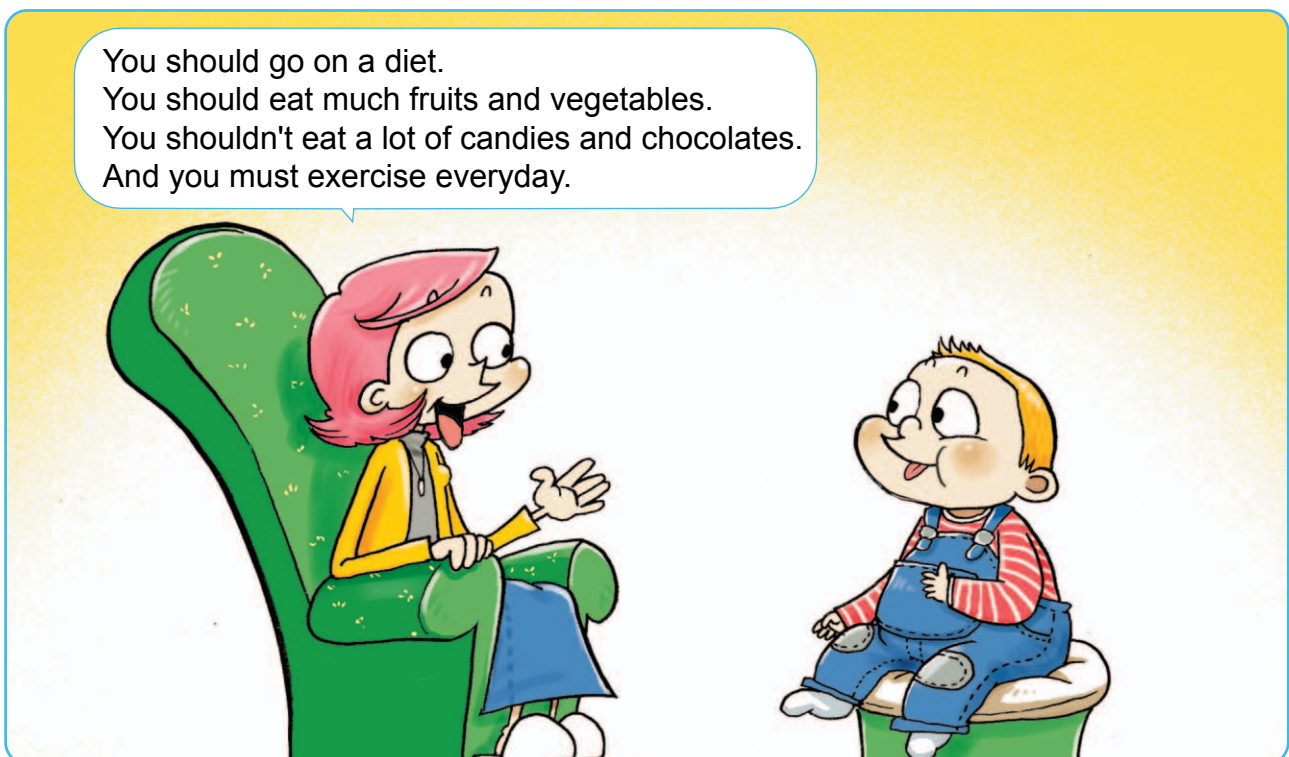
1 May



2 Can



3 should / must

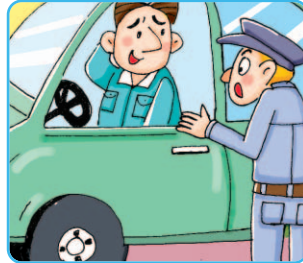


Exercise

A Look and write with may or may not.



1. Mom, may I drink a wine?
No, you may not.



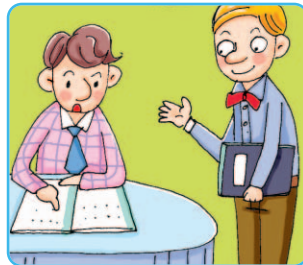
2. May I see your driver's license?
Of course.



3. May I try this suit on?
Yes, you may.



4. May I go out play?
No, you may not.



5. May I take your order, sir?



6. You may not go over there.

B Read and fill in the blanks.

may should can must may not can not

- Your parents must be very proud of you.
- Should I dress up at today's party?
- You may not go out till your homework is done.
- Can you jump up the sky?
- We can not play basketball here.
- You may use my car today.

C Read and correct the errors.

1. He may is late for the meeting.
→ He may be late for the meeting.
2. She can drive not a car.
→ She can not drive a car.
3. May I use your pen? No, you may not. Here you are.
→ May I use your pen? Yes, you may. Here you are.
4. You mustn't go to the party.
→ You must not go to the party.
5. I may play the violin.
→ I can play the violin.
6. It is too cold outside today. You should walk to school.
→ You should not walk to school.

D Read and complete the dialogue.

Jason : Mom, may I have some more milk?

Mom : Yes, you may.

Jason : How about chocolate?

May I eat more?

Mom : No, you may not .

Jason : Mom, please. I want some more.

Mom : O. K. Then, you should brush your teeth clean after eating.

Jason : Yes, mom.

Anyway, can I walk to grandma's house tonight?

Mom : No, you can't. It is too cold outside.

Jason : But, I must go.

Mom : Don't worry. I will drive you to there.

Writing Activity

A Look at the picture and make sentences with can or can't.

read talk on the cell phones smoke yell run



1. You can read a book in the restaurant .
2. You can talk on the cell phones in the restaurant .
3. You can't smoke in the restaurant .
4. You can't yell in the restaurant .
5. You can't run in the restaurant .

B Read and put the words in the correct order.

1. mistakes. / A / can / man / make
→ A man can make mistakes .
2. pass / Can / me / salt? / you / the
→ Can you pass me the salt ?
3. may / It / evening. / rain / this
→ It may rain this evening .
4. 8:00. / You / come / must / back / by
→ You must come back by 8:00 .
5. not / We / be / should / late.
→ We should not be late .
6. read / this / may / storybook. / You
→ You may read this storybook .

C Translate the sentences into English.

1. 엄마, 오늘 밤에 극장에 가도 돼요?
→ Mom, may I go to the theater tonight ?
2. 너는 담배를 꼭 끊어야 해.
→ You must quit smoking .
3. 그것은 사실이 아닐 수도 있다.
→ That may not be true .
4. 병원에서는 뛰면 안돼요.
→ You shouldn't run in the hospital .
5. Jane은 스키는 탈 수 있지만, 스노보드는 타지 못해.
→ Jane can ski but, she can't snowboard .

Lesson

09

I want to buy a car.

Infinitives : to부정사

to 부정사

to부정사
(to + 동사원형)

보통 to 부정사를 목적어로 취하는 동사 뒤에 to 부정사를 쓴다.

I like to play the violin. He likes to swim in the river.

1 부정사는 시제, 인칭에 상관없이 언제나 동사원형과 쓰인다.

- She agreed to travel with me.
- We love to listen to music.
- They decided to study together.
- He wants to see his mother.
- We hope to rain today.
- I learned to speak Japanese.
- You promised to pass the test.
- She refused to buy a new radio.

2 to부정사를 목적어로 취하는 동사들

- want, agree, decide, hope, learn, promise, refuse, wish

- I want to go to the zoo.
- We agreed to leave here.
- He decided to go out.
- I hope to see you soon.
- She is learning to ride a horse.
- He promised to help us.
- She refused to marry him.
- He wished to be a pilot.
- He wants to travel over the world.
- I agree to build the house.
- She decided to go on a diet.
- I hope to join the club.
- I learned to ski.
- They will promise to keep the rules.
- You can refuse to receive e-mails.
- We wish to see a rainbow.

3 부정사의 부정

- to 앞에 not을 붙인다.

- I decided not to tell a lie.
- We agreed not to play baseball.
- She wants not to read the book.
- You promised not to fight.

Grammar Point

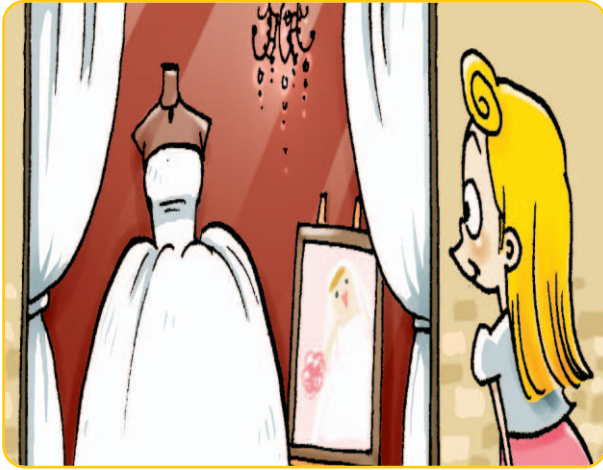
■ 부정사의 관용적 표현

- too ~ to (너무 ~해서 ~하다)

• He is too old to work. (그는 일하기에는 너무 나이가 많다.)

Picture Cue

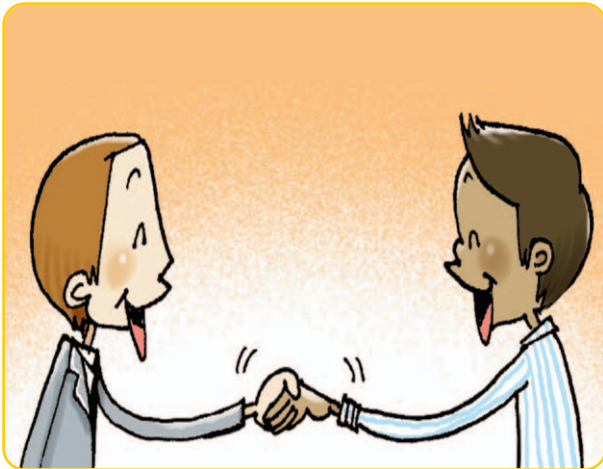
1 to + 동사원형 / not to + 동사원형



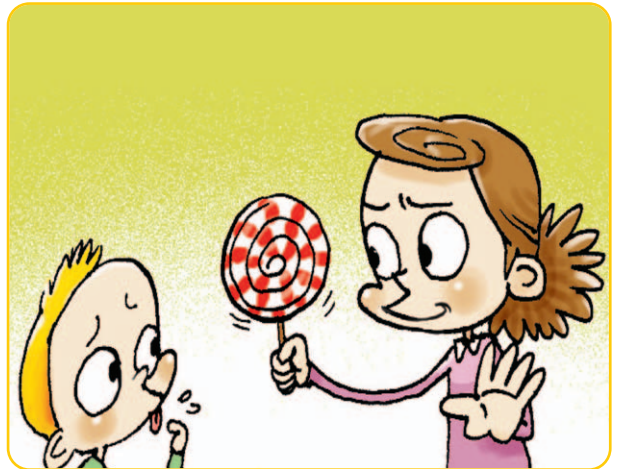
I want to buy a new dress.



She decided to watch TV all night.



I hope to see you again.



He promised not to eat candies.



She likes to sing and dance.



The horse refused to enter the gate.

Exercise

A Look at the pictures and match then write.



1
C

A She loves to play the piano.



2
D

B I promised to clean my room.



3
E

C She wants to buy a new doll.



4
B

D They decided to ski together.



5
A

E I like to read a book with my mom.

B Read and fill in the blanks.

to make to buy to go shopping to play to eat to read

1. She promised to read a book everyday.

2. He likes to play basketball.

3. She loves to go shopping with her friend.

4. I decided to buy a new computer.

5. My dad hates to make mistakes.

6. I want not to eat more cookies.

C Write the correct forms using given words.

1. He hates to read an English book. (hate / read)
2. Does she want to buy a new hat? (want / buy)
3. We agreed to visit Billy yesterday. (agree / visit)
4. The dog likes to play with ball. (like / play)
5. I want to be a famous scientist. (want / am)
6. Did she refuse to marry him? (refuse / marry)
7. It is too far to walk. We'd better take a taxi. (far / walk)
8. She promised to meet her friend last night. (promise / meet)

D Read and answer about you.

1. What do you want to be in the future?
→ I want to be a singer .
2. What do you want to do this weekend?
→ I want to drive with my family .
3. What do you like to do with your friends?
→ I like to play computer game with my friends .
4. What does your father like to do?
→ My father likes to read .
5. What does your mother like to do?
→ My mother likes to go shopping .
6. What did you promise to do today?
→ I promised to clean my room .

Writing Activity

A Look at the picture then write.



This is my wedding picture.

She is my wife, Jenny.

I loved her very much.

So I wanted to marry her. (want / marry)

But, at first, she refused to marry me. (refuse / marry)

I decided to meet her parents. (decide / meet)

And finally, she agreed to marry me. (agree / marry)

I promised to make her happy forever. (promise / make)

Now, I wish to have a baby. (wish / have)

B Read and correct the errors.

1. I want to am a teacher in the future.
→ I want to be a teacher in the future.
2. She want to buys a new bag.
→ She wants to buy a new bag.
3. This book is to difficult to read.
→ This book is too difficult to read.
4. He not promised to smoke any more.
→ He promised not to smoke any more.
5. We all agreed to went camping.
→ We all agreed to go camping.
6. Does he to learn play the guitar?
→ Does he learn to play the guitar?
7. Mr. John loves to cooking for his family.
→ Mr. John loves to cook for his family.

C Translate the sentences into English.

1. 우리는 여름방학에 여행을하기로 결정했다.
→ We decided to travel in summer vacation .
2. Tom은 영화 보는 거 좋아하니?
→ Does Tom like to watch movies ?
3. 그는 그녀에게 농담하지 않기로 약속했다.
→ He promised not to joke to her .
4. 그들은 학교가 끝난 후에 야구시합을하기를 원한다.
→ They want to play baseball game after school .
5. 그녀는 스케이트 타는 것을 배우는 중이다.
→ She is learning to skate .

Lesson

10

She enjoys eating.

Gerund : 동명사

동명사

	동사원형 + -ing
동명사	Speaking English is very difficult. (주어)
	My hobby is taking pictures. (보어)
	I enjoy reading books. (목적어)

1 동명사는 동사의 원형에 **-ing**를 붙인 형태로 동사와 명사의 역할을 동시에 하며 '~하는 것'의 의미를 갖는다.

1) 주어 역할 (하는 것, 하는 일)

• Keeping a diary in English is difficult • Playing tennis is fun.

2) 보어 역할 (~하는 것(일)이다)

• His hobby is collecting stamps. • My plan is going to England.

3) 목적어 역할 (~하기를, ~하는 것을)

• Tom delayed fishing. • Thank you for calling.

2 동명사를 목적어로 취하는 동사

- stop, finish, enjoy, keep, mind, delay, deny, avoid

• Would you mind closing the window?

• He really enjoys playing games.

• My father stopped smoking.

3 to부정사와 동명사를 모두 목적어로 취하는 동사

- love, like, start, begin

• I like to help my friends. • I like swimming in the pool.

• It starts to rain. • He started making some bread.

Grammar Point

■ 동명사의 관용적 표현

- There is no~ing (~할 수 없다)

• There is no believing a word. (한 마디도 믿을 수가 없다.)

- be worth ~ing (~할 가치가 있는)

• This book is worth reading. (이 책은 읽을 가치가 있다.)

Picture Cue

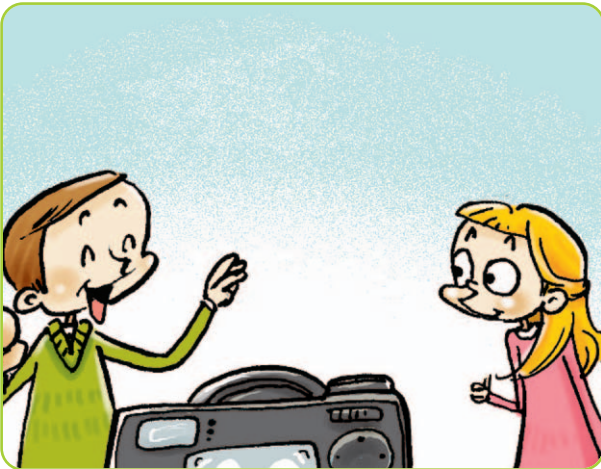
1 동사원형 + ~ ing



Stop coming and going.



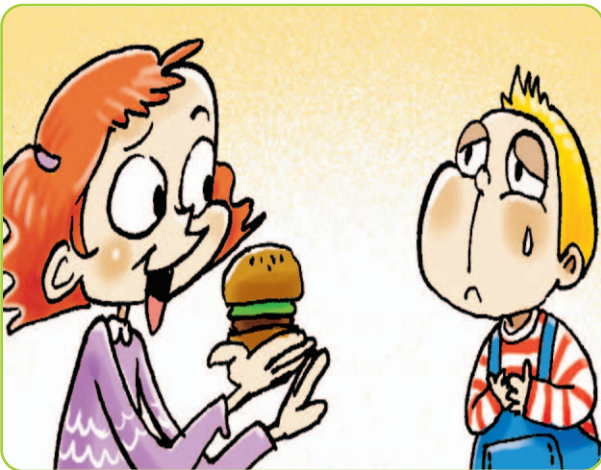
I enjoy skiing in the winter.



Would you mind taking a picture with me?



I finished writing my diary.



You must avoid eating fast food.



He delayed sending the letter.

Exercise

A Look at the pictures and write the words.

smoke play cook collect teach speak



1. Speaking
English is fun.



2. His hobby is
cooking.



3. My father stopped
smoking.



4. I enjoy playing
computer game.



5. Collecting pencils
is my hobby.



6. My job is teaching
English.

B Read and fill in the blanks.

read travel watch play swim open

1. My dream is travelling in Europe.
2. I don't like swimming in the river.
3. Playing cards is interesting.
4. This book is worth reading.
5. Would you mind opening the window?
6. My mom likes watching TV.

C Complete sentences using given words.

enjoy keep mind stop love delay finish avoid
pass cry see go listen use write play

1. Why does the baby keep crying ?
2. The teacher avoids using difficult words.
3. He enjoys listening to music.
4. Did you finish writing a diary?
5. She loves going to the movies.
6. Would you mind passing the salt?
7. I delayed seeing the dentist.
8. Stop playing games, please.

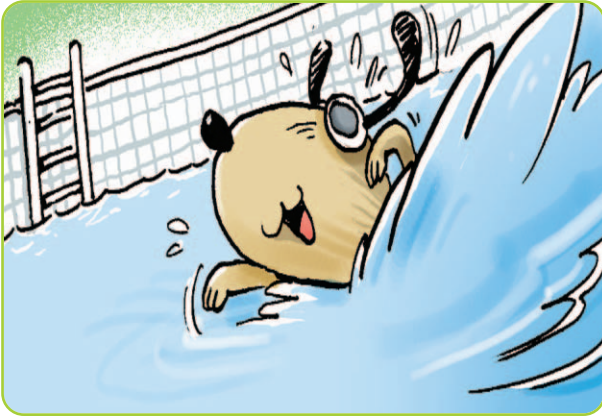
D Read and correct the errors.

1. Swim is good for your health.
→ Swimming is good for your health.
2. Did you finish to cook for your lunch?
→ Did you finish cooking for your lunch?
3. There is no know what will happen tomorrow.
→ There is no knowing what will happen tomorrow.
4. She really enjoys to go shopping.
→ She really enjoys going shopping.
5. Please, stop talk to me.
→ Please, stop talking to me.

Writing Activity

A Look at the pictures and write the words.

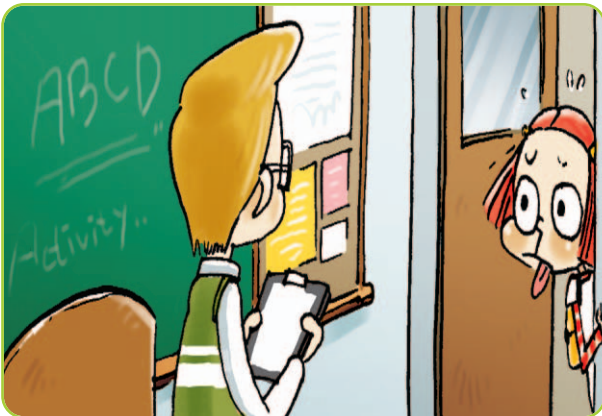
be swim play go travel invite



1. The dog enjoys swimming in the pool.



2. Thank you for inviting me to the party.



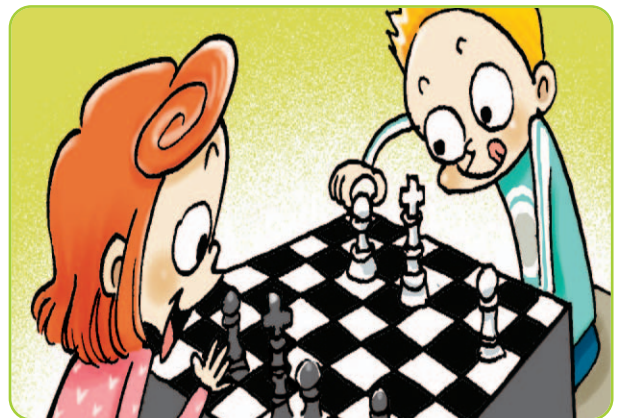
3. Excuse me for being late.



4. We talked about going to the meeting.



5. Travelling by car is very interesting.



6. They enjoy playing chess.

B Change the words underline in the correct form.

1. Study math is difficult.
→ Studying math is difficult.
2. My hobby is make dolls.
→ My hobby is making dolls.
3. Thank you for invite me.
→ Thank you for inviting me.
4. He finished repair the car.
→ He finished repairing the car.
5. They stopped fight.
→ They stopped fighting .
6. I enjoy listen to music.
→ I enjoy listening to music.

C Translate the sentences into English.

1. 그의 취미는 그림을 그리는 것이다.
→ His hobby is drawing pictures .
2. 영어로 일기를 쓰는 것은 어렵다.
→ Writing a diary in English is difficult .
3. Bill은 호수에서 낚시하는 것을 좋아한다.
→ Bill likes (loves) fishing in the lake .
4. 내 꿈은 세계를 여행하는 것이다. (around)
→ My dream is travelling around the world .
5. Nancy는 겨울에 스케이트 타는 것을 좋아한다.
→ Nancy likes (loves) skating in winter .

Lesson

11

I am going to read.

The Future (미래시제) : be going to

미래시제

미래시제	be going to + 동사원형
미래시제	We are going to have a party. It is going to rain.

- 1 **be going to + 동사원형**은 'will'을 대신하여 '할 작정이다, ~할 예정이다'라는 주어의 의지를 나타내거나 '~할 것이다'라는 가까운 미래를 나타낸다. 현재 일어나고 있는 일이나 상황의 결과로 어떤 일이 일어날 것으로 예상될 때, 또는 '~일 것 같다.'는 의미로 사용되거나, 미래에 실행할 의도를 가지고 있는 일에 대해 말할 때 쓴다.

■ 예상

- Look at the sky! It is going to snow.
- This bag isn't strong. It is going to break.
- I'm tired. I'm going to sleep.
- You're late. You're going to run.

■ 의도

- I am going to buy a house next month.
- I am going to have a party tomorrow.
- She is going to invite him.
- They are going to sing together.

2 부정 / 의문문

- 부정문은 **be동사 뒤에 not**을 붙이고, 의문문은 **be동사 + 주어 + going to-?**순서로 한다.
- I am not going to quit the job.
- Are you going to stop smoking?
- You're not going to move.
- Is he going to ride a bike?
- 의문사가 들어가는 의문문은 의문사를 제일 앞에 오게 한다.
- What are you going to do tomorrow?

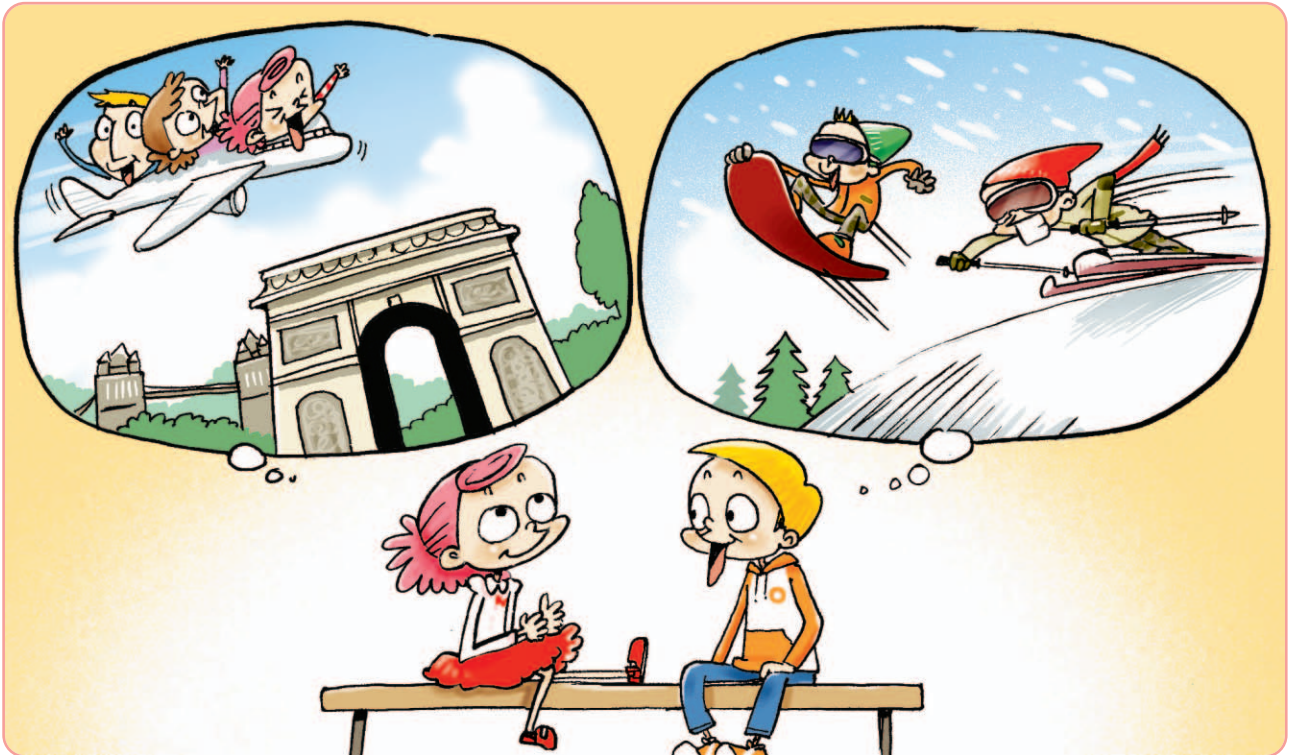
Grammar Point

■ 현재진행형의 미래시제

- 왕래, 발착을 나타내는 동사 (**go, come, leave, start, arrive**)가 미래를 나타내는 시간부사와 함께 쓰여 가까운 미래를 나타낸다.
- She is arriving this afternoon. (그녀는 오늘 오후에 도착할 것이다.)

Picture Cue

1 be going to + 동사원형



Boy : Susan, what are you going to do this winter vacation?

Girl : I am going to go to Europe with my family.

I am going to travel many countries in Europe.

And I am going to visit my grandparents.

Boy : Wow, great!

Girl : How about you?

Boy : I am going to learn to ski with my brother.

And we are going to learn to snowboard, too.

Girl : That sounds great.

Exercise

A Look at the pictures and write the answers.



1. Is it going to rain?

Yes, it is going to rain .



2. Are they going to basketball?

No, they are going to baseball .



3. Is she going to wash the dishes?

No, she is going to clean the room .



4. Is he going to read a newspaper?

Yes, he is going to read a newspaper .



5. Is the cat going to play?

No, it is going to sleep .

B Read and fill in the blanks.

What watch go play come be

- Linda is going to play the violin.
- I am going to be a doctor in the future.
- What are you going to do this weekend?
- We are going to watch a movie next Saturday.
- Are they going to come to my birthday party?
- He is sick. He is not going to go to school.

C Read and correct the errors.

1. She is going to taking a bath.
→ She is going to take a bath.
2. Is it going to rainy?
→ Is it going to rain?
3. Are you going to going ski?
→ Are you going to go skiing?
4. They are arrive this afternoon.
→ They are arriving this afternoon.
5. What are you going do this Sunday?
→ What are you going to do this Sunday?
6. He is going not to go swimming.
→ He is not going to go swimming.

D Complete the sentences using 'be going to'.

1. We have an English exam tomorrow. (study)
→ We are going to study English.
2. My friend, Susie is in the hospital. (visit)
→ I am going to visit her.
3. She can play the piano very well. (be)
→ She is going to be a pianist in the future.
4. My mom is making pizza in the kitchen. (eat)
→ My family is going to eat pizza for lunch.
5. The weather is cold and cloudy. (snow)
→ It is going to snow .
6. Jason and I are in the bookstore. (buy)
→ We are going to buy some books.

Writing Activity

A Look and make sentences.

My Winter Vacation Plan		
1	study English hard	o
2	learn to play the flute	o
3	play computer games	x
4	read a lot of books	o
5	travel with family	o
6	take care of my little sister	o
7	learn to snowboard	x

What are you going to do this winter vacation?

1. I am going to study English hard .
2. I am going to learn to play the flute .
3. I am not going to play computer games .
4. I am going to read a lot of books .
5. I am going to travel with my family .
6. I am going to take care of my little sister .
7. I am not going to learn to snowboard .

B Read and change the sentences.

1	He is going to move to Seoul. → He is not going to move to Seoul. → Is he going to move to Seoul?
2	We are going to meet a friend. → We are not going to meet a friend. → Are we going to meet a friend?
3	Aurora is going to marry with Andrew. → Aurora is not going to marry with Andrew. → Is Aurora going to marry with Andrew?
4	You are going to see a doctor. → You are not going to see a doctor. → Are you going to see a doctor?
5	They are going to have a Christmas party. → They are not going to have a Christmas party. → Are they going to have a Christmas party?

C Translate the sentences into English.

- 그는 새 차를 살 예정이다.
→ He is going to buy a new car .
- 우리 팀이 경기에서 이길 것이다.
→ Our team is going to win the game .
- 나는 다음 달에 프랑스를 방문할 것이다.
→ I am going to visit France next month .
- 이곳에 얼마나 머무르실 건가요? (How long / stay)
→ How long are you going to stay here ?
- 그녀는 우리를 도와주지 않을 거야.
→ She is not going to help us .

Lesson

12 He will buy books.

The Future (미래시제) : will

미래시제

will 뒤에는 반드시 동사 원형이 온다.

will	I will go and see a doctor. You will study more. (의지)
	It will be fine tomorrow. He will be a good son. (추측)

- 주어의 의지를 나타내는 will

 - will은 앞으로 '~ 하겠다, ~할 작정이다' 라는 주어의 의지를 나타내는데, 이를 **의지 미래**라고 한다.
 - I will do my best. • They will play soccer after school.
 - She will forgive him. • We will clean our classroom today.
- 단순미래 will

 - 주어의 의지와는 관계없이 앞으로 '~ 될 것이다' 라는 단순한 미래나 미래에 대한 추측을 나타내는데, 이를 **단순 미래**라고 한다.
 - He will be 13 next year. • She will be better soon.
 - They will arrive in Chicago tomorrow.
- 부정 / 의문문 만들기

 - 부정문은 **will 뒤에 not**을, 의문문은 **주어와 will의 위치를 바꾼다**.
 - She will not catch the bus. • He will not be late for school.
 - Will you go on a picnic? • Will he study for the test?
- will의 축약형

 - I (You / He / She / It / We / They) will → I (You / He / She / It / We / They) 'll
 - I will not → I **won't**

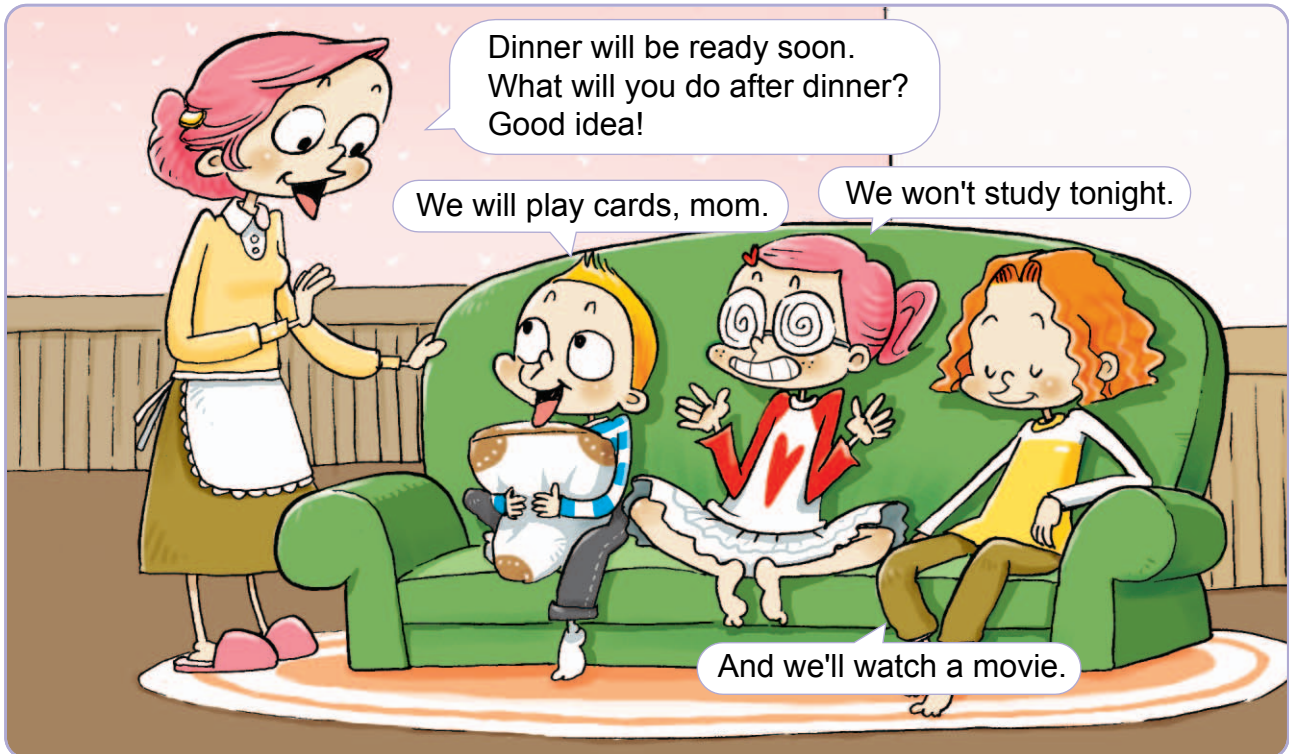
Grammar Point

- Will you~?의 의미

 - 상대의 의지를 묻거나 상대에게 부탁, 권유하는 표현이 된다.
 - Will you study English tomorrow? (의지)
 - Will you open the door? (부탁)
 - Will you have some tea? (권유)

Picture Cue

1



2



Exercise

A Look at the pictures and write the words.



1. I am sleepy. I will take a nap.



2. It is windy and cold. I will close the window.



3. He looks hungry. He will eat something.



4. Kevin loves Diane. They will marry soon.



5. Look at the sky. It will rain.

B Read and fill in the blanks.

love

study

tour

be

invite

1. I will study English hard during this vacation.

2. She will invite foreign friends this evening.

3. I will love my parents forever.

4. Don't worry. Everything will be all right.

5. My family will tour China next year.

C Read and put the words in the order.

1. go / you / Will / alone? / there

→ Will you go there alone ?

2. with / skiing / will / go / friends. / I / my

→ I will go skiing with my friends .

3. soon. / be / years / will / ten / She / old

→ She will be ten years old soon .

4. correct / me. / will / this / for / He / e-mail / not

→ He will not correct this e-mail for me .

5. some / have / you / dessert? / Will

→ Will you have some dessert ?

D Read and correct the errors.

1. Will you taking me to the school?

→ Will you take me to the school?

2. I think he will come not back home.

→ I think he will not come back home.

3. We don't have any money. We'll phoned mom.

→ We don't have any money. We'll phone mom.

4. I hope he will be like my present.

→ I hope he will like my present.

5. Will you to correct this e-mail for me?

→ Will you correct this e-mail for me?

Writing Activity

A Look at the picture and write the words.



Sandy : Hi, Kate.

Kate : Hi, Sandy. Will you go to Peter's birthday party tonight?

Sandy : No, I won't .

Kate : Why?

Sandy : My grandma is sick.

I will visit her with my mom.

Kate : I am sorry to hear that.

Sandy : How about you? Will you go there?

Kate : Yes, I will go with Sarah.

Sandy : Will David come to party?

Kate : No, he won't .

He will be at home.

Sandy : Anyway, have a good time!

Kate : Thanks. I hope your grandma will get well soon.

B Change the sentences like an example .

He will pass the exam. → **He will not pass the exam.**
 → **Will he pass the exam?**

1	You will make a good vacation plan. → You will not make a good vacation plan. → Will you make a good vacation plan?
2	She will take a language course for about one year. → She will not take a language course for about one year. → Will she take a language course for about one year?
3	They will get married next year. → They will not get married next year. → Will they get married next year?
4	My mom will pack lunch tomorrow morning. → My mom will not pack lunch tomorrow morning. → Will your mom pack lunch tomorrow morning?
5	Pam will see you home tonight. → Pam will not see you home tonight. → Will Pam see you home tonight?

C Translate the sentences into English.

1. 나는 가족과 소풍을 갈 것이다. (go on a picnic)
 → I will go on a picnic with my family .
2. 그녀는 오늘 저녁에는 집에 있을 것이다.
 → She will be at home this evening .
3. 그들은 나를 용서하지 않을 것이다. (forgive)
 → They will not forgive me .
4. 커피 더 드실래요?
 → Will you have some more coffee ?
5. 내일 비가 올까?
 → Will it rain tomorrow ?

Lesson

13

She is liked by him.

Passive Voice : 수동태

수동태

주어 + be동사 + 과거분사 + by + 목적격

기본형

I love you. → You are loved by me.

I cleaned the room. → The room was cleaned by me.

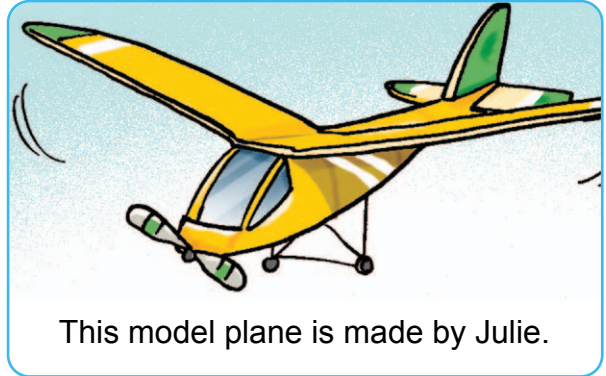
- 능동태와 수동태**
 - 능동태는 주어가 동작을 행하여 '(주어가) ~하다' 라는 능동의 의미를 갖는 문장이고, 수동태는 주어가 동작을 받아 '(주어가) ~ 당하다, ~하여지다' 라는 피동의 의미를 갖는 것으로 행위의 대상을 강조한다.
- 수동태 만들기**
 - 수동태의 기본형은 '주어 + be동사 + 과거분사 + by + 목적격'
 - She opens the door. → The door is opened by her.
 - He made the box. → The box was made by him.
- 부정문과 의문문**
 - 부정문 : 주어 + be동사 + not + 과거분사
 - Jimmy doesn't make the doll. → The doll is not made by Jimmy.
 - He doesn't love them. → They are not loved by him.
 - 의문문 : Be동사 + 주어 + 과거분사~?
 - Do you write the letter? → Is the letter written by you?
- by 이외의 전치사를 쓰는 경우**
 - Snow covers the mountain. → The mountain is covered **with** snow.
 - Everybody knows him. → He is known **to** everybody.

Grammar Point

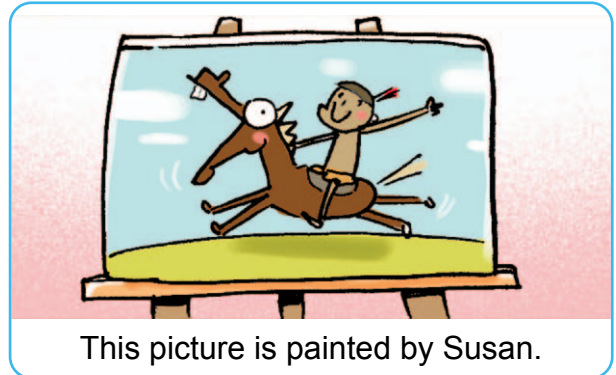
- by + 행위자가 생략되는 수동태**
 - 능동태의 주어가 막연히 일반 사람을 나타내는 we, you, they, people 등이면 수동태에서 by us [you, them, people]가 생략된다.
 - They speak English in Canada.
→ English is spoken in Canada (by them).

Picture Cue

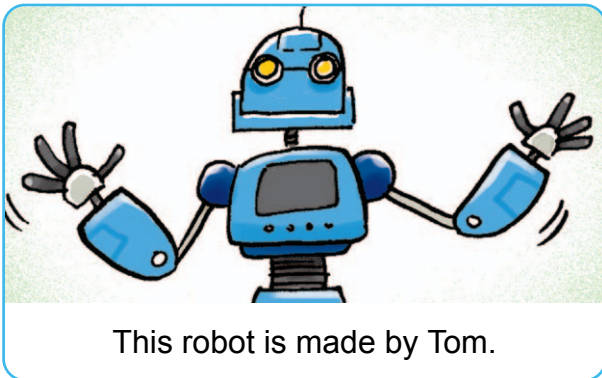
1 주어 + be동사 + 과거분사 + by + 목적격



This model plane is made by Julie.



This picture is painted by Susan.



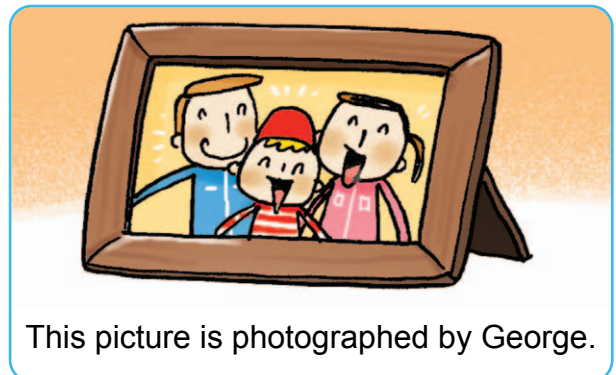
This robot is made by Tom.



This Christmas tree is made by Charley.



This clay is made by Cathy.



This picture is photographed by George.

Exercise

A Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

cover write read clean fix



1. She cleans the room.
The room is cleaned by her.



2. He fixed the computer.
The computer was fixed by him.



3. Snow covers the mountain.
The mountain is covered with snow.



4. Do you write a diary?
Is a diary written by you?



5. He didn't read this book.
This book was not read by him.

B Read and fill in the blanks.

built found broken known planted

1. The window was broken by him.
2. This tree was planted by my grandfather.
3. This house was built by them.
4. The key was found by me in the car.
5. He is known to everybody.

C Read and put the words in the correct order.

1. by / They / loved / me. / are
→ They are loved by me .
2. were / books / not / These / by / me. / written
→ These books were not written by me .
3. broken / him? / Was / by / vase / the
→ Was the vase broken by him ?
4. to / The / known / people. / doctor / all / is / the
→ The doctor is known to all the people .
5. mother. / The / cleaned / by / house / was / my
→ The house was cleaned by my mother .
6. with / house / covered / is / The / snow.
→ The house is covered with snow .

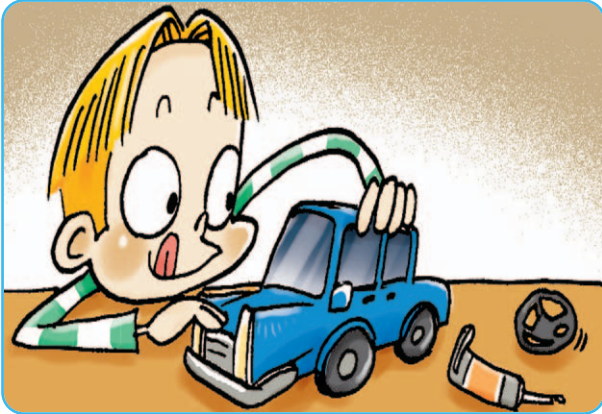
D Read and correct the errors.

1. My shoes were covered by mud.
→ My shoes were covered with mud.
2. Her homework isn't finish by her.
→ Her homework isn't finished by her.
3. He was known by everybody.
→ He was known to everybody.
4. Pandas liked by many children.
→ Pandas are liked by many children.
5. This robot was make by my father.
→ This robot was made by my father.
6. Did the school built in 1990?
→ Was the school built in 1990?

Writing Activity

A Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

love speak clean build know make



1. The car is made by my uncle.



2. He is known to everybody.



3. The dog is loved by Linda.



4. Korean is spoken in Korea.



5. The room is not cleaned by me.



6. Is the house built by them?

B Make sentences as an example.

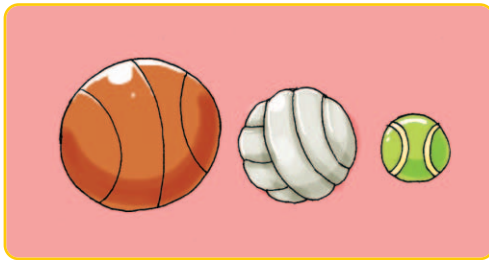
They didn't invite us. → *We were not invited by them.*

1. The teacher selected the book.
→ *The book was selected by the teacher* .
2. They speak French in France.
→ *French is spoken in France (by them)* .
3. Everybody knows Newton.
→ *Newton is known to everybody* .
4. This story interested me very much.
→ *I was very much interested in this story* .
5. Wendy opened the window.
→ *The window was opened by Wendy* .
6. His parents love him.
→ *He is loved by his parents* .

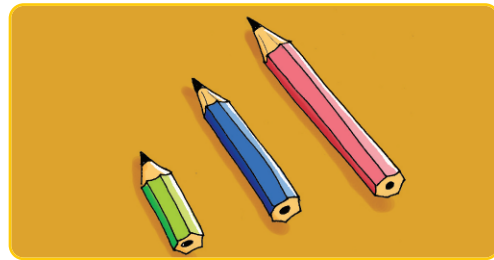
C Translate the sentences into English.

1. 이 편지는 그녀에 의해 쓰여졌다.
→ *This letter was written by her* .
2. 코알라는 어린 아이들에 의해 사랑받는다. (Koalas)
→ *Koalas are liked by little children* .
3. 내 개는 그에 의해 보살펴졌다. (take care of)
→ *My dog was taken care of by him* .
4. 그 창문은 Jack에 의해 깨지지 않았다.
→ *The window was not broken by Jack* .
5. 그는 그들에 의해 파티에 초대되었니?
→ *Was he invited by them to the party* ?

A Look at the pictures and write the words.



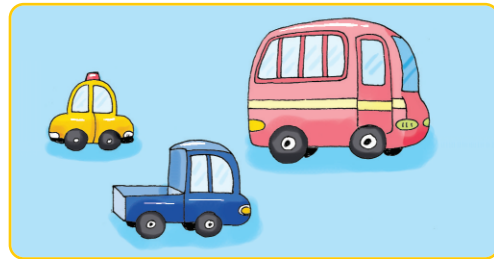
1. small - smaller - smallest



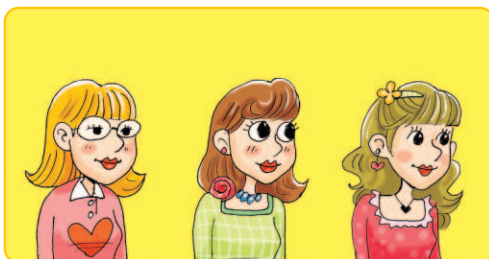
2. long - longer - longest



3. fast - faster - fastest



4. big - bigger - biggest



5. beautiful - more beautiful
- most beautiful



6. difficult - more difficult
- most difficult

B Fill in the blanks with correct form.

1. My pencil is longer than yours. (long)
2. She is the most famous girl in the town. (famous)
3. My house is larger than my neighbor's house. (large)
4. He is the happiest man of us. (happy)
5. My elder sister is two years older than I. (old)

C Read and put the words in the correct order.

1. French / speak / She / well. / can

→ She can speak French well .

2. should / teacher. / You / listen / your / to

→ You should listen to your teacher .

3. party. / They / go / must / the / to

→ They must go to the party .

4. use / may / cellular phone. / You / my / not

→ You may not use my cellular phone .

5. do / I / everything / can / you. / for

→ I can do everything for you .

6. your / borrow / I / Can / pencil?

→ Can I borrow your pencil ?

D Read and correct the errors.

1. Mom, may I drinking a coffee? No, you may not.

→ Mom, may I drink a coffee?

2. She may is late for the party.

→ She may be late for the party.

3. He may ride a horse.

→ He can ride a horse.

4. You should not listen to your teacher.

→ You should listen to your teacher.

5. We mustn't go to the dance party.

→ We must not go to the dance party.

6. The horse not can climb a tree.

→ The horse can not climb a tree.

E Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



1. We like to swim in the river.



2. He wants to be a policeman.



3. It is too expensive to buy.



4. I love to listen to music.



5. He promised not to play computer game.

F Read and fill in the blanks.

to go to play to travel to use to see to move

1. Do you want to play basketball?
2. We hope to see you soon again.
3. He decided not to go to the university.
4. They wish to travel around all over the world.
5. I cannot agree to move to Chicago.
6. My boss refuses to use computer.

G Complete sentences using given words.

stop finish enjoy keep mind delay deny avoid
call rain take read know eat ski do

1. She denied knowing anything about it.
2. Would you mind taking a picture with me?
3. It has stopped raining for a long time.
4. Don't delay doing something.
5. I like winter better because I enjoy skiing.
6. She finished reading this book in three months.
7. I'll keep calling until I get her.
8. He tries to avoid eating fatty food.

H Read and put the words in the correct order.

1. diary / easy. / Korean / Keeping / in / a / is
→ Keeping a diary in Korean is easy.
2. hobby / the / His / is / recording / music.
→ His hobby is recording the music.
3. no / is / here / There / staying / any more.
→ There is no staying here any more.
4. seeing. / was / movie / That / worth
→ That movie was worth seeing.
5. really / meeting / We / you. / enjoyed
→ We really enjoyed meeting you.
6. a picture? / you / taking / Would / mind
→ Would you mind taking a picture ?

I Complete sentences using 'be going to'.

1. Sally is very sick.

→ She is going to go to the doctor.

2. It is too hot today.

→ We are going to swim in the pool.

3. He doesn't have any pencils.

→ He is going to buy some pencils.

4. It is very cold outside.

→ I am going to stay at home.

5. I want to be a scientist

→ What are you going to be in the future?

6. Tomorrow is my birthday.

→ I am going to have a birthday party.

J Read and change the sentences.

1	I will have a steak for dinner. → I will not have a steak for dinner. → Will you have a steak for dinner?
2	It will snow tomorrow. → It will not snow tomorrow. → Will it snow tomorrow?
3	They will buy a house on the hill. → They will not buy a house on the hill. → Will they buy a house on the hill?
4	He will take a bath after dinner. → He will not take a bath after dinner. → Will he take a bath after dinner?
5	She will eat out this Saturday. → She will not eat out this Saturday. → Will she eat out this Saturday?

K Change the sentences.

1. He closed the door.

→ The door was closed by him .

2. They will build a new house.

→ A new house will be built by them .

3. We visited him yesterday.

→ He was visited by us yesterday .

4. She did not wash the dishes.

→ The dishes were not washed by her .

5. They speak Japanese in Japan.

→ Japanese is spoken in Japan (by them) .

6. Snow covers the house.

→ The house is covered with snow .

L Translate the sentences into English.

1. 말은 토끼보다 더 빨리 달릴 수 있다.

→ The horses can run faster than the rabbits .

2. 도서관에서는 크게 말하면 안 된다.

→ You should not speak loudly in the library .

3. 모든 사람들은 건강하기를 소망한다.

→ Everybody hopes to be healthy .

4. 우리는 춤과 노래를 하며 즐거웠다.

→ We enjoyed singing and dancing .

5. 그들은 오늘 오후에 도착할 것이다. (arrive)

→ They are arriving this afternoon .

6. 이 그림은 Nancy에 의해 그려졌다. (drawn)

→ This picture was drawn by Nancy .

A Look at the pictures and match then write.



1

B



2

D



3

E



4

A



5

C

A Where did you go last Sunday?

I went to the zoo.

B How was the weather?

It was cloudy.

C Where is the clock?

It is below the picture.

D They are students, aren't they ?

Yes, they are.

E Did she clean her room?

Yes, she did.

B Read and fill in the blanks.

1. You must quit smoking for your health.
2. The 63 building is the tallest building in Seoul.
3. They are walking along the beautiful lake.
4. I saw the movie last night with my family.
5. There are two pieces of pizza on the table.
6. May I use your CD player?

C Read and put the words in the correct order.

1. than / swim / I / you / can / faster

→ I can swim faster than you .

2. between / She / her friends / is / standing

→ She is standing between her friends .

3. for / be late / I / not to / school / promised

→ I promised not to be late for school .

4. to me / the / is / Studying / difficult / math / most

→ Studying math is the most difficult to me .

5. yesterday / didn't / the / clean / They / classroom

→ They didn't clean the classroom yesterday .

6. of / two / I / milk / drank / bottles

→ I drank two bottles of milk .

D Read and correct the error.

1. I go to the zoo and see many animals last weekend.

→ I went to the zoo and saw many animals last weekend.

2. I am tall than my brother.

→ I am taller than my brother.

3. I will am late for school tomorrow.

→ I will be late for school tomorrow.

4. Is the letter write by him?

→ Is the letter written by him?

5. She is going not to buy the red dress.

→ She is not going to buy the red dress.

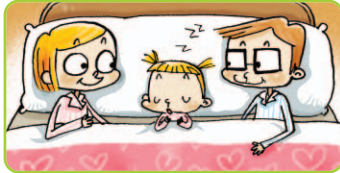
6. You must cleaned your room today.

→ You must clean your room today.

E Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



1. Many people speak English.
Yes, English is spoken by many people.



2. Is Amy sleeping?
 Yes , she is sleeping between her parents.



3. Is there any food on the table?
Yes, there are two pieces of pizza and
a cup of milk.



4. What is your hobby ?
My hobby is collecting toy cars.
I hope to collect many toy cars.



5. She likes red color, doesn't she ?
Yes, she does .
She wants to wear a red shirt.

F Write the words using given words.

most will skating going should

- You should wash your hands before you eat something.
- He enjoys skiing and skating in the winter vacation.
- She will not get up early in the morning.
- I want to read the most interesting book.
- I am going to leave for Seoul.

G Make sentences as an example.

1	He is going to learn Japanese. → He is not going to learn Japanese. → Is he going to learn Japanese?
2	The book is written by a famous writer. → The book is not written by a famous writer. → Is the book written by a famous writer?
3	They were in the pool all the day. → They weren't in the pool all the day. → Were they in the pool all the day?
4	She ate two pieces of cake. → She didn't eat two pieces of cake. → Did she eat two pieces of cake?
5	You are going to the middle school next year. → You aren't going to the middle school next year. → Are you going to the middle school next year?
6	You may drink a glass of wine. → You may not drink a glass of wine. → May I drink a glass of wine?

H Read and complete the dialogue.

Amy : Are you taller than Jim?

Brian : Yes, but I am shorter than Mike.

Mike is the tallest boy in the class.

Amy : Oh, I see. He may drink a cup of milk everyday.

Brian : And he enjoys playing basketball.

Amy : It must be his hobby. Then, what is your hobby?

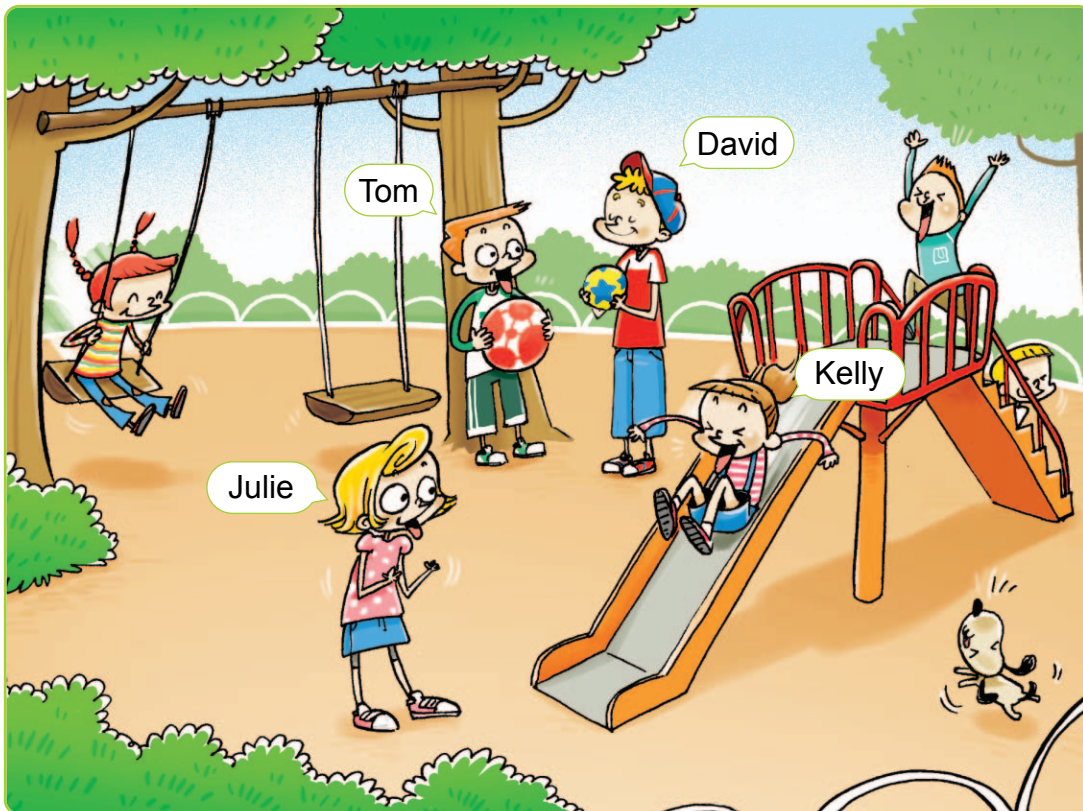
Brian : My hobby is playing the piano.

Amy : It sounds great. I don't have any hobby.

Brian : You are going to find a nice hobby.

Amy : Yes, I will find something good.

I Look at the picture and write questions or answers.



1. Where are they ?
→ They are in the playground.
2. Where is Julie?
→ She is in front of the slide.
3. What is Kelly doing?
→ She is going down the slide.
4. Where are David and Tom?
→ They are near the swings.
5. Who is taller between David and Tom?
→ David is taller than Tom.
6. Whose ball is bigger?
→ Tom's ball is bigger than David's.

J Translate the sentences into English.

1. 나는 지난 주말에 내 사촌을 방문했다.
→ I visited my cousin's house last weekend .
2. 그가 어제 교실 창문을 깨뜨렸니?
→ Did he break a window of the class yesterday ?
3. 그녀는 모임에 참석하지 않았어.
→ She didn't join the meeting .
4. 책상 위에 주스 한 잔과 케이크 두 조각이 있다.
→ There are a glass of juice and two pieces of cake on the desk .
5. 너는 영어 선생님이 아니었어, 그렇지 않니?
→ You weren't an English teacher, were you ?
6. Tom은 자전거를 탈 수 있어, 그렇지 않니?
→ Tom can ride a bicycle, can't he ?
7. 시계와 책이 침대 아래에 있다.
→ The clock and the book is below the bed .
8. Tad는 계단을 올라가고 있다.
→ Tad is going up the stairs .
9. 그녀는 그녀의 여동생보다 현명하다.
→ She is wiser than her sister .
10. 너는 너희 부모님께 순종해야 한다.
→ You should obey your parents .
11. Kate는 매일 운동을 하기로 결심했다.
→ Kate decided to exercise everyday .
12. 그는 시험공부 하는 것을 미뤘다.
→ He delayed studying for the exam .
13. 너는 내 생일파티에 올 예정이니? (be going to)
→ Are you going to come to my birthday party ?
14. John은 내년에 Mary와 결혼할 것이다. (will)
→ John will get married with Mary next year .
15. 개는 모든 사람들에게 사랑 받는다.
→ A dog is loved by all the people .