

중학  
문법+쓰기  
코리아.  
2

LEVEL

1

**Answers**

# CHAPTER 01 be동사

## UNIT 1 be동사의 현재형 pp.8~11

### 문법 확인

1 am 2 He's 3 is 4 are 5. They 6 It's  
7 are 8 You

### 형태 연습 1

1 You are / You're 2 It is / It's 3 She is / She's  
4 They are / They're

### 형태 연습 2

1 They are 2 She is 3 It is 4 We are  
5 They're 6 They're 7 You're 8 It's

### 영작 훈련

#### STEP 1

- 1 a. am b. I am c. I'm
- 2 a. are b. We are c. We're
- 3 a. is b. It is c. It's
- 4 a. are b. They are c. They're

#### STEP 2

- 1 The girls are 2 This movie is 3 That boy is
- 4 The singers are

#### STEP 3

- 1 Alex and Jude are angry
- 2 My sister is in the bathroom.
- 3 He is in his room.
- 4 I am in the first grade.
- 5 It's a very useful app.

#### STEP 4

- 1 are very friendly
- 2 It is[It's] a beautiful lake.
- 3 We are[We're] Matt's cousins.
- 4 She is[She's] a lovely girl.
- 5 Ron and his friends are at the amusement park.

## UNIT 2 be동사의 부정문과 의문문 pp.12~15

### 문법 확인

1 a. is not b. Is 2 a. are not b. Are  
3 a. isn't b. Is 4 a. aren't b. Are

### 형태 연습 1

1 am not / Am I 2 are not / Are they  
3 are not / Are you

### 형태 연습 2

1 It isn't[It's not] / Is it 2 John isn't / Is John  
3 I'm not / Am I  
4 They aren't[They're not] / Are they

### 영작 훈련

#### STEP 1

- 1 a. I am b. I'm not
- 2 a. They are b. They aren't[They're not]
- 3 a. He isn't[He's not] b. Is he
- 4 a. It isn't[It's not] b. Is it

#### STEP 2

- 1 Your umbrella isn't 2 The families aren't
- 3 The students aren't 4 Is your bag
- 5 Are the workers 6 Is the fruit

#### STEP 3

- 1 I'm not sleepy now.
- 2 Are the dancers on the stage?
- 3 Chris is not on my team.
- 4 Are you a fan of the singer?
- 5 Is the toy safe

#### STEP 4

- 1 It is not[isn't] his mistake. / It's not his mistake.
- 2 Are the dishes on the shelf?
- 3 Claire and I are not[aren't] ready for the test.
- 4 I am[I'm] not good at science.
- 5 Is she our new math teacher?

서술형 기본 훈련

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틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 Her sons are polite.
- 2 They are not[aren't] at the playground. / They're not at the playground.
- 3 Are Jay and Erin at the gym?

영작하기

- 1 I am[I'm] not a high school student.
- 2 Is your father in the kitchen?
- 3 Jacob is a clever guy.
- 4 Are you 14 years old?
- 5 Is the girl your friend?

서술형 실전 훈련

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- 1 My father isn't in Seoul.
- 2 (1) You are not[aren't] good at math. / Your're not good at math.  
(2) Are you good at math?
- 3 He is[He's] my classmate.
- 4 We're not freshmen / We aren't freshmen
- 5 (1) Is the cat on the sofa?  
(2) Are the men soccer players?
- 6 ④ is → are
- 7 (1) She is 22 years old.  
(2) She is a skater.

해설

- 1 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때 be동사의 부정형은 is not이고, 문장이 5단어가 되어야 하므로 isn't로 줄여 쓴다.
- 2 (1) You are의 부정형은 You are not[aren't] 또는 You're not을 쓴다.  
(2) 의문문은 be동사를 문장 맨 앞으로 보낸다.
- 3 that boy를 대신하는 인칭대명사 he와 3인칭 단수 be동사 is를 쓴다.
- 4 We are not을 빈칸에 맞게 We aren't 또는 We're not으로 줄여 쓴다.
- 5 (1) 3인칭 단수 주어의 be동사로 is를 쓰고, 의문문이 되어야 하므로 「Is+주어 ~?」의 형태로 쓴다.  
(2) 복수 주어의 be동사로 are를 쓰고, 의문문이 되어야 하므로 「Are+주어 ~?」의 형태로 쓴다.
- 6 해석 Smith 씨는 나의 영어 선생님이다. 그는 그의 학생들에게 매우 친절하다. 우리는 그와 함께라서 행복하다. 영어는 내가 가장

좋아하는 과목이다!

▶ We는 복수 주어이므로 be동사로 is가 아니라 are를 쓴다.

- 7 3인칭 여성 단수 주어(Jina)를 대신하는 인칭대명사 she와 be동사 is를 사용하여 나이와 직업을 소개한다.

서술형 CLINIC

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- 1 I am[I'm] not a good writer.

수정 이유 I am의 부정형은 I am[I'm] not이며, I amn't로 줄여 쓰지 않는다.

- 2 He and I are in different classes.

수정 이유 He and I는 복수 주어이므로 be동사 are를 써야 한다.

- 3 Are my socks in the drawer?

수정 이유 ① my socks는 복수 주어이므로 be동사 Are를 써야 한다.

② 의문문이므로 문장 끝에 물음표(?)를 써야 한다.

- 4 This is my pencil case. It is on the desk.

수정 이유 ① my pencil case는 사물 단수 주어이므로 it을 쓴다.

② it 뒤에는 be동사 is를 쓴다.

- 5 Kate and Lisa are not[aren't] at home. They are at school.

수정 이유 ① Kate and Lisa는 복수 주어이므로 be동사 are를 쓴다.

② 3인칭 복수 주어를 대신하는 인칭대명사 they를 쓴다.

CHAPTER 02 일반동사

UNIT 1 일반동사의 현재형 pp.20~23

문법 확인

- 1 has 2 studies 3 watches 4 live 5 smile
- 6 cleans 7 plays 8 brush

형태 연습 1

- 1 have / has 2 go / goes 3 drink / drinks
- 4 cry / cries 5 teach / teaches 6 play / plays

형태 연습 2

- 1 passes 2 climb 3 flies 4 closes 5 do

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 a. wash b. washes her hands
- 2 a. fix b. fixes a car
- 3 a. read b. reads English books
- 4 a. tries b. try

STEP 2

- 1 flies 2 buys 3 Sandra visits
- 4 The boy goes 5 Her friends practice

STEP 3

- 1 Tom has dinner with his family
- 2 I love my parents very much.
- 3 She takes a walk every morning.
- 4 My brother teaches science at a high school.
- 5 They watch a movie in the theater.

STEP 4

- 1 We go to the library
- 2 My sister plays the violin
- 3 takes care of her brother
- 4 goes to bed at 10 p.m.
- 5 Bears sleep during winter.

UNIT 2 일반동사의 부정문과 의문문 pp.24~27

문법 확인

- 1 Do 2 don't go 3 Does 4 doesn't 5 live
- 6 watch 7 Do frogs have 8 don't

형태 연습 1

- 1 do not know / Do you know
- 2 does not eat / Does Joan eat
- 3 do not exercise / Do they exercise
- 4 does not speak / Does she speak

형태 연습 2

- 1 don't like / Do you like
- 2 doesn't play / Does Brian play
- 3 don't start / Do many schools start
- 4 doesn't get up / Does Emma get up

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 a. don't read b. doesn't read
- 2 a. doesn't stop b. don't stop
- 3 a. doesn't study b. don't study
- 4 a. Do you need b. Does he need
- 5 a. Does she want b. Do you want

STEP 2

- 1 Does Linda feed 2 I don't take
- 3 Do you talk 4 Do they go
- 5 The student doesn't use

STEP 3

- 1 doesn't eat meat
- 2 Do they go to the park
- 3 Does Sam play tennis
- 4 My aunt doesn't have any pets.
- 5 Julia and I don't ride a skateboard well.

STEP 4

- 1 does not[doesn't] sell fruits
- 2 Do you check your email
- 3 Does the museum open
- 4 I do not[don't] wear glasses.
- 5 The students do not[don't] understand the question.

서술형 기본 훈련

p.28

틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 Jack and Helen **live** in the same town.
- 2 My sister **does not[doesn't]** go to bed late.
- 3 He **teaches** math.

영작하기

- 1 Lora goes to school on foot.
- 2 Do dogs like cats?
- 3 They do not[don't] eat vegetables
- 4 Does Tim clean his room every day?
- 5 They help sick people.

서술형 실전 훈련

p.29

- 1 (1) You do not[don't] study hard at school.
- (2) Do you study hard at school?
- (3) studies hard at school

- 2 (1) cooks dinner (2) help  
 3 (1) goes for a walk (2) takes a shower  
 (3) plays with her friends (4) studies Chinese  
 4 Anna does her homework before dinner.  
 5 ⑤ catches → catch / 주어가 복수이므로 동사원형을 그대로 쓴다.  
 6 (1) is (2) lives (3) has (4) does not[doesn't] have  
 (5) plays badminton

해설

- 1 (1) 주어가 you일 때 일반동사 현재형의 부정문은 「do not [don't]+동사원형」으로 쓴다.  
 (2) 의문문은 「Do you+동사원형 ~?」으로 쓴다.  
 (3) 주어가 He로 바뀌었으므로 동사 study는 y를 i로 고치고 -es를 붙여 3인칭 단수 현재형으로 쓴다.  
 2 (1) 주어가 My father이므로 동사원형에 -s를 붙여 3인칭 단수 현재형으로 쓴다.  
 (2) 주어가 I이므로 동사원형을 그대로 쓴다.  
 3 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로, 동사 go는 -es를, take와 play는 -s를, study는 y를 i로 고치고 -es를 붙여 쓴다.  
 4 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 동사 do는 -es를 붙여 쓴다.  
 5 **해석** 펭귄은 검고 하얗다. 그들은 작은 날개를 가지고 있다. 그들은 수영을 잘 한다. 그들은 물 속에서 물고기를 잡는다.  
 6 **해석** James는 나의 친구이다. 그는 14살이다. 그는 로스앤젤레스에 산다. 그는 남자 형제가 한 명 있다. 그는 여자 형제가 없다. 그는 주말마다 배드민턴을 친다.  
 ▶ 주어가 3인칭 단수일 때는 be동사는 is를 쓰고, 일반동사 live, play는 -s를 붙여 쓰며, have는 has로 쓴다. 이때 부정문은 「does not[doesn't]+동사원형」으로 쓴다.

서술형 CLINIC

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- 1 My little brother **does not[doesn't]** go to school.  
**수정 이유** 일반동사(go)의 부정문은 「don't/doesn't+동사원형」을 쓰는데 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 「doesn't+동사원형」으로 쓴다.  
 2 **Do** the birds fly to the south in winter?  
**수정 이유** 주어가 복수명사(the birds)이므로 일반동사 현재형의 의문문은 「Do+주어+동사원형 ~?」으로 쓴다.  
 3 Rachel **washes** the dishes every night.  
**수정 이유** 주어가 3인칭 단수(Rachel)이므로, 동사 wash는 -es를 붙여 쓴다.  
 4 Tom and Jim **don't** watch TV at night.  
**수정 이유** 주어가 복수(Tom and Jim)이므로 일반동사 현재형의 부정문은 「do not[don't]+동사원형」으로 쓴다.

5 Does she want cereal for lunch?

- 수정 이유** 주어가 3인칭 단수(he)일 때 일반동사 현재형의 의문문은 「Does+주어+동사원형 ~?」으로 쓴다.  
 ① 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 Do를 Does로 고쳐야 한다.  
 ② 의문문에서는 동사원형으로 써야 하므로 wants를 want로 쓴다.

CHAPTER 03 과거시제

UNIT 1 be동사의 과거형

pp.32~35

문법 확인

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

형태 연습 1

- 1 was / was not  
 2 was / wasn't  
 3 were / weren't  
 4 were / Were  
 5 Is / Was

형태 연습 2

- 1 The news was 2 The officers were  
 3 Sylvia was not 4 You were not  
 5 Was his sister 6 Were the children

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 a. I am b. I was sad  
 2 a. Are they b. Were they dancers  
 3 a. isn't b. It wasn't cold  
 4. a. We aren't b. We weren't at school

STEP 2

- 1 were, last year  
 2 was not, one hour ago  
 3 was, this morning  
 4 Were you, yesterday  
 5 Was Kate, in 2010

STEP 3

- 1 and I were classmates last year
- 2 wasn't kind to children
- 3 The artists were not famous
- 4 Was the movie interesting last night?
- 5 Were they at the party yesterday?

STEP 4

- 1 was hot and humid
- 2 Were you angry with me
- 3 was in China
- 4 The man was not[wasn't] rich in 2002.
- 5 Michael and I were not[weren't] at the theater.

UNIT 2 일반동사의 과거형 pp.36~39

문법 확인

- 1 lost 2 waved 3 wrote 4 dropped 5 Did
- 6 didn't

형태 연습 1

- 1 cried / did not 2 lived / didn't live
- 3 ran / Did, run 4 won / Did, win
- 5 stopped / Did, stop

형태 연습 2

- 1 slept 2 read 3 didn't enjoy 4 didn't eat
- 5 Did you have 6 Did, start

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 a. loses b. lost
- 2 a. get up b. got up
- 3 a. Does, eat b. Did, eat
- 4 a. don't go b. didn't go
- 5 a. Do you exercise b. Did you exercise

STEP 2

- 1 The class began 2 Did Jake finish
- 3 I did not see 4 My sister caught
- 5 They didn't ride

STEP 3

- 1 Did the train arrive late
- 2 My friends went to the beach
- 3 didn't practice the piano
- 4 She came to my house with her brother.
- 5 We didn't buy anything at the supermarket.

STEP 4

- 1 did not[didn't] go on a field trip
- 2 Did Jenny live in this town
- 3 I did not[didn't] send the letter.
- 4 Ben saw his favorite actor yesterday.
- 5 Did you get the concert tickets?

서술형 기본 훈련

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틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 Was Julie busy yesterday?
- 2 I **didn't** go to the hospital yesterday.
- 3 The boy **read** two books last weekend.

영작하기

- 1 The bus stopped near my house.
- 2 Karen met her friends after school.
- 3 Were they in Seoul two years ago?
- 4 Did you read my email?
- 5 He caught a cold.

서술형 실전 훈련

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- 1 Did your team solve the problem?
- 2 Did you buy / I bought some books.
- 3 (1) David was my classmate.  
(2) He lived next door to us.  
(3) He did not[didn't] like spicy food.
- 4 (1) They were not[weren't] quiet and nice.  
(2) Were they quiet and nice?
- 5 ② meets → met
- 6 (1) went to the zoo  
(2) saw many animals  
(3) ate sandwiches  
(4) was a wonderful place

해설

- 일반동사 과거형의 의문문은 「Did+주어+동사원형 ~?」으로 쓴다.
- 'No, didn't.'로 답한 것으로 보아 A의 질문은 「Did you+동사원형 ~?」으로 쓴다. B의 대답에서 buy의 과거형은 bought이다.
- 해석** David는 나의 반 친구이다. 그는 우리 옆 집에 산다. 그는 매운 음식을 좋아하지 않는다. 그는 다른 도시로 이사를 갔다. 그는 여전히 나의 좋은 친구이다.  
 (1) is의 과거형은 was이다.  
 (2) live의 과거형은 lived이다.  
 (3) 일반동사 과거형의 부정문은 「did not[didn't]+동사원형」으로 쓴다.
- (1) be동사 과거형의 부정문은 was[were] 뒤에 not을 쓴다.  
 (2) 의문문은 「Was[Were]+주어 ~?」로 쓴다.
- 해석** 어젯밤 엄마와 나는 강을 따라 걸었다. 그때 거기서 엄마는 엄마의 친구분을 만나셨다. 엄마는 엄마의 친구분과 오랫동안 이야기를 하셨다. 나는 그냥 기다렸다. 나는 정말로 지루했다.  
 ▶ 과거에 일어난 일을 나타내므로 meet의 과거형 met을 써야 한다.
- 과거의 상태나 과거에 일어난 일을 나타낼 때는 동사의 과거형을 쓴다.

서술형 CLINIC

p.42

- Mina and I **were** not in the same class last year.  
**수정 이유** 주어(Mina and I)가 복수이므로 be동사의 과거형은 were를 쓴다.
- I **told** an interesting story to my friends.  
**수정 이유** tell은 불규칙 변화 동사로, 과거형은 told이다.
- Nick **did not[didn't] have** breakfast two days ago.  
**수정 이유** ① 일반동사 과거형의 부정문은 「did not[didn't]+동사원형」으로 쓴다.  
 ② had의 동사원형은 have이다.
- Did he make** this cake for us?  
**수정 이유** ① 일반동사 과거형의 의문문은 「Did+주어+동사원형 ~?」으로 쓴다.  
 ② made의 동사원형은 make이다.
- Elena **played** tennis for two hours yesterday, so she **was** very tired.  
**수정 이유** ① 과거(yesterday)에 일어난 일을 나타내므로 play의 과거형 played를 쓴다.  
 ② 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로, be동사의 과거형은 was를 쓴다.

# CHAPTER 04 진행형과 미래시제

## UNIT 1 현재진행형과 과거진행형 pp.44~47

문법 확인

- 1 is baking 2 watching 3 was 4 were  
 5 is not waiting 6 were 7 is

형태 연습 1

- 1 are having / were having  
 2 am lying / was lying  
 3 is not studying / is, studying  
 4 was swimming / was not swimming  
 5 were not working / Were, working

형태 연습 2

- 1 are running 2 is, watching  
 3 was driving 4 is not playing  
 5 Were, doing

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 am taking 2 is brushing  
 3 are exercising 5 was snowing  
 5 were painting

STEP 2

- 1 Tom is reading 2 Was your father cooking  
 3 I am not downloading 4 The students are moving  
 5 Were you looking for

STEP 3

- 1 is putting on his shoes  
 2 are not looking at the map  
 3 Was Jessica dancing on the stage?  
 4 We are writing emails to our friends.  
 5 Were you riding a bike along the road?

STEP 4

- 1 The storm was not[wasn't] coming  
 2 A tall man is telling a story  
 3 They were shaking hands  
 4 Is Sam talking on the phone now?  
 5 Are you watching the soccer game now?

## UNIT 2 미래시제

pp.48~51

### 문법 확인

- 1 will visit 2 won't 3 to arrive 4 aren't  
5 Will 6 will 7 wear

### 형태 연습 1

- 1 will go / is going to go  
2 will sing / are going to sing  
3 will not meet / not going to meet  
4 Will, travel / Are, going to travel

### 형태 연습 2

- 1 will not cut 2 Will you join  
3 Is, going to learn 4 are not going to move

### 영작 훈련

#### STEP 1

- 1 will be 2 am going to learn 3 will not eat  
4 is not going to jog 5 Will you go

#### STEP 2

- 1 will eat, this Sunday 2 are not, come, tonight  
3 Are you, call, this evening 4 Will, be, next year

#### STEP 3

- 1 I will buy a new computer  
2 is not going to go to the movies tomorrow  
3 won't turn on the TV tonight  
4 Will they arrive soon?  
5 Are you going to meet David this weekend?

#### STEP 4

- 1 will[is going to] have pizza  
2 will not[won't] tell the secret  
3 is not[isn't] going to stop at the next station  
4 will participate in the audition  
5 Are you going to stay in Seoul?

### 서술형 기본 훈련

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### 틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 Helen is **studying** math now.  
2 The hungry lion will **catch** the deer.  
3 Will he **go** to the concert tonight?

8 중학 문법 + 쓰기 클리어

### 영작하기

- 1 Betty was not[wasn't] chatting with her friends.  
2 We will[are going to] climb a mountain this weekend.  
3 The team will not[won't] lose in the finals. / The team is not[isn't] going to lose in the finals.  
4 He is taking a shower now.  
5 I will go to a film festival.

### 서술형 실전 훈련

p.53

- 1 (1) My father was reading a newspaper.  
(2) Are you going to take the subway?  
2 (1) will[is going to] get up  
(2) will[is going to] eat breakfast  
(3) will[is going to] go to school  
3 He was not waiting for me.  
4 (1) She is washing her hands.  
(2) She is going to clean her room.  
5 ① was making → is making  
6 (1) is going to visit a farm  
(2) will pick some apples

### 해설

- 1 (1) 과거진행형은 「be동사의 과거형+동사원형-ing」로 쓴다.  
(2) 7단어의 문장으로 써야 하므로 be going to를 사용한 미래시제 의문문은 「Be동사+주어+going to+동사원형 ~?」로 쓴다.  
2 「will+동사원형」 또는 「be going to+동사원형」을 써서 미래의 계획을 나타낸다.  
3 과거진행형의 부정문은 「be동사의 과거형+not+동사원형-ing」로 쓴다.  
4 (1) 현재 진행 중인 일을 나타낼 때는 「be동사의 현재형+동사원형-ing」를 쓴다.  
(2) 정해 놓은 미래의 계획을 나타낼 때는 「be going to+동사원형」을 쓴다.  
5 **해석** 내일은 밸런타인데이이다. Sandy는 지금 초콜릿을 만들고 있다. 그녀는 초콜릿을 그녀의 친구들에게 줄 것이다. 친구들은 기뻐할 것이다.  
▶ 현재를 나타내는 부사 now가 있으므로 현재진행형을 써야 한다.  
6 미래의 계획은 be going to나 will 뒤에 동사원형을 써서 나타낸다.



1 A woman **was taking** a walk in the park.

**수정 이유** 과거진행형이므로 is가 아니라 was를 쓴다.

2 I'm **not going** to tell lies.

**수정 이유** be going to의 부정형은 be not going to이다.

3 The dog is **running** to the river.

**수정 이유** 「단모음+단자음」으로 끝나는 동사의 -ing형은 마지막 자음을 추가하고 -ing를 쓴다.

4 Will Rachel **go** on a picnic tomorrow?

**수정 이유** ① 미래시제 의문문은 「Will+주어+동사원형 ~?」으로 쓰므로 goes의 동사원형 go로 쓴다. ② 의문문이므로 문장 끝에 물음표를 쓴다.

5 Leo is going to **visit** his uncle next week. So he will **buy** a gift for his uncle.

**수정 이유** ① 미래의 계획을 나타낼 때는 「be going to+동사원형」으로 쓴다. ② will 다음에는 항상 동사원형을 쓴다.

## CHAPTER 05 조동사

### UNIT 1 can, may

pp.56~59

#### 문법 확인

1 can 2 may 3 May I 4 Can I 5 Can 6 may  
7 take 8 talk

#### 형태 연습 1

1 can fly / cannot[can't] fly  
2 can go / cannot[can't] go  
3 can play / cannot[can't] play  
4 may open / may not open  
5 may like / may not like  
6 may know / may not know

#### 형태 연습 2

1 can speak 2 cannot[can't] work  
3 Can[May], join 4 may not park  
5 can[may] eat 6 may have

#### 영작 훈련

##### STEP 1

1 a. can fly b. cannot[can't] fly  
2 a. can[may] watch b. cannot[can't / may not] watch  
3 a. may be b. may not be  
4 a. Can[May] I talk b. can[may] talk  
5 a. Can you give b. Can[May] I use

##### STEP 2

1 may be right  
2 can[may] use this room  
3 Can you speak  
4 cannot[can't] feed the animals  
5 Can[May] I leave a message

##### STEP 3

1 You can't play the guitar  
2 May I try on this jacket?  
3 I can't remember your phone number.  
4 You may invite your parents to the festival.  
5 They may not be able to find it.

STEP 4

- 1 able to read French
- 2 We can[are able to] do many things
- 3 This book may not be helpful
- 4 Can[May] I borrow your umbrella?
- 5 You cannot[can't / may not] wear my clothes.

UNIT 2 must, have to, should pp.60-63

문법 확인

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

형태 연습 1

- 1 must drink / must not drink
- 2 must run / must not run
- 3 have to wear / don't[doesn't] have to wear
- 4 have to wait / don't[doesn't] have to wait
- 5 should forget / should not forget
- 6 should bring / should not bring

형태 연습 2

- 1 must arrive 2 has to wear
- 3 must not use 4 don't have to leave
- 5 should not walk 6 have to come back

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 a. must[should] leave b. don't have to leave
- 2 a. must[should] wait b. doesn't have to wait
- 3 a. have to stay b. don't have to stay
- 4 a. must[should] tell b. must[should] not tell
- 5 a. must[should] take b. must[should] not take

STEP 2

- 1 must[should] follow
- 2 must[should] not talk
- 3 don't have to answer
- 4 have to take
- 5 has to remember

STEP 3

- 1 People must be careful
- 2 doesn't have to know about it
- 3 You should think about your future.
- 4 They must not swim in this river.
- 5 You should not fight with your friends.

STEP 4

- 1 must not watch this movie
- 2 has to tell the truth
- 3 We should not waste our time.
- 4 You don't have to listen to them.
- 5 The students have to write a book report.

서술형 기본 훈련

p.64

틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 My sister **can** play the flute.
- 2 You must **not bring** food or drinks into this room.
- 3 Karen **has** to clean up everything.

영작하기

- 1 We must stop at the red light.
- 2 You should not cross the street
- 3 You don't have to hurry up.
- 4 May I take pictures
- 5 Can you answer the phone

서술형 실전 훈련

p.65

- 1 (1) may snow (2) don't have to go
- 2 (1) I cannot[can't] remember the password.  
(2) We must[should] wash our hands before meals.
- 3 You may be able to use the app.
- 4 (1) can ride a bike (2) must not drink
- 5 borrowing → borrow
- 6 (1) should do his homework  
(2) should not play computer games

해설

- (1) ~일지도 모른다: may+동사원형  
(2) ~할 필요가 없다: don't[doesn't] have to+동사원형
- (1) '~할 수 없다'라는 의미의 「cannot[can't]+동사원형」을 쓴다.  
(2) '~해야 한다'라는 의미의 의무를 나타낼 때는 「must[should / have to]+동사원형」을 쓸 수 있는데, 조건 2에 맞게 「must [should]+동사원형」을 쓴다.

3 조동사 두 개를 연이어 쓸 수 없으므로 can을 대체하는 'be able to+동사원형'을 사용하여 may be able to로 나타낸다.

4 (1) ~해도 된다(허가): can+동사원형  
(2) ~하면 안 된다(금지): must not+동사원형

5 해석

A: 너는 여기 있는 모든 책을 읽어도 돼.  
B: 오, 정말? 내가 이 책을 빌려가도 될까?  
A: 그럼.

▶ 조동사 뒤에는 항상 동사원형을 쓴다.

6 해석

Steve에게  
• 숙제를 해라.  
• 컴퓨터 게임을 하지 마라.  
엄마는 8시 30분에 집으로 돌아올 거야.  
엄마로부터

(1) ~해야 한다(의무): should+동사원형  
(2) ~하면 안 된다(금지): should not+동사원형

서술형 CLINIC

p.66

1 You **must not** use bad words.

수정 이유 '~하면 안 된다'라는 의미의 금지를 나타낼 때는 'must not+동사원형'을 쓴다.

2 He should **write** a diary every day.

수정 이유 조동사 뒤에는 항상 동사원형을 쓴다.

3 We will **be able to** finish the work soon.

수정 이유 조동사 두 개를 연이어 쓸 수 없으므로, can을 be able to로 바꿔 쓴다.

4 Tom **doesn't** have to look after his little brother.

수정 이유 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 don't가 아니라 doesn't로 쓴다.

5 Lucy **may bring** a present for you.

수정 이유 ① '~일지도 모른다'라는 의미의 추측을 나타내므로 must가 아니라 may를 써야 한다.  
② 조동사 뒤에는 항상 동사원형을 쓴다.

CHAPTER 06 문장의 구조

UNIT 1 보어가 있는 문장

pp.68~71

문법 확인

- 1 thirsty 2 look 3 wise 4 terrible  
5 angry 6 like twins 7 good 8 great

형태 연습 1

- 1 졸려 보인다 2 완벽하게 들리다 3 시끄럽게 들리다  
4 좋은 냄새가 나다 5 맛있는 냄새가 나다  
6 달콤한 맛이 나다 7 짠맛이 나다 8 아프게 느껴지다  
9 이상하게 느껴지다 10 인형처럼 보인다

형태 연습 2

- 1 sad 2 soft 3 boring 4 cotton candy  
5 dancers 6 tall 7 sweet

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 a. delicious b. smells delicious  
2 a. busy b. looks busy  
3 a. beautiful b. sound beautiful  
4 a. soft b. feels soft

STEP 2

- 1 were simple 2 feel tired 3 tastes like honey  
4 smelled bad 5 sounds lovely

STEP 3

- 1 I felt very hungry  
2 your voice sounds strange to me  
3 He did not look friendly.  
4 This chocolate cake tastes very sweet.  
5 The idol is popular among teenagers.

STEP 4

- 1 This medicine tastes bitter.  
2 The vegetables looked fresh.  
3 Dry ice feels very cold.  
4 The cheese smelled like bacon.  
5 The dog looks like a wolf.

**UNIT 2 목적어가 두 개인 문장** pp.72~75

**문법 확인**

- 1 us 2 of 3 for him 4 to them 5 me  
6 him books 7 for 8 to

**형태 연습 1**

- 1 us English 2 me water 3 send, cards  
4 buy, book 5 make, desk 6 show them  
7 tell him 8 ask you

**형태 연습 2**

- 1 bought, for 2 asked me 3 read us  
4 bring my father 5. showed, to

**영작 훈련**

**STEP 1**

- 1 a. tells b. tells me  
2 a. buy b. buy her  
3 a. made b. made, for us  
4 a. teach b. teach, to students

**STEP 2**

- 1 She showed her new shoes to us.  
2 I will cook breakfast for my brother.  
3 Can I ask a question of you?  
4 Linda sent a package to him.  
5 Tony made a model airplane for his sister.

**STEP 3**

- 1 Olivia sent us a photo.  
2 My parents give me pocket money  
3 bought a concert ticket for him  
4 My dog brought me a ball.  
5 My friend bought this T-shirt for me.

**STEP 4**

- 1 brought us some snacks  
2 tell anyone your secret  
3 gave me some information  
4 make you sandwiches  
5 cooked the guests pasta

**서술형 기본 훈련**

p.76

**틀린 부분 고치기**

- 1 My mother made a dress **for** me. / My mother made **me a dress**.  
2 The story sounded very **sad**.  
3 I gave chocolate **to** my girlfriend on Valentine's Day. / I gave **my girlfriend chocolate** on Valentine's Day.

**영작하기**

- 1 He looks handsome  
2 The towels smell fresh.  
3 You don't tell us your secrets. / You don't tell your secrets to us.  
4 It tastes wonderful.  
5 I'm going to[I'll] buy a birthday present for Jane.

**서술형 실전 훈련**

p.77

- 1 My father bought a laptop for me.  
2 Alice teaches Chinese to her brother.  
3 (1) gave me a scarf (2) felt very soft (3) made Jina a pie  
4 interestingly → interesting / 감각동사 sound 뒤의 보어 자리에는 형용사를 써야 한다.  
5 (1) looks delicious (2) send his friend a postcard

**해설**

- 1 7단어의 문장으로 써야 하므로 「주어+수여동사+직접목적어+전치사+간접목적어」로 쓴다. 수여동사 buy는 직접목적어를 먼저 쓸 때 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 for를 쓴다.  
2 수여동사 teach는 직접목적어를 먼저 쓸 때 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 to를 쓴다.  
3 (1) 빈칸에 맞게 「주어+수여동사+간접목적어+직접목적어」로 쓴다. (2) '~하게 느껴지다'라는 뜻으로 「feel+형용사」를 쓴다. (3) 빈칸에 맞게 「주어+수여동사+간접목적어+직접목적어」로 쓴다.  
4 '~하게'로 해석된다고 해서 부사를 쓰지 않도록 유의한다.  
5 (1) '~하게 보인다'라는 뜻으로 「look+형용사」를 쓴다. (2) 빈칸에 맞게 「동사+간접목적어+직접목적어」 어순으로 쓴다.

1 The doll looks **like** a monster.

**수정 이유** 감각동사 뒤에 명사를 쓰려면 「감각동사+like+명사」의 형태로 쓴다.

2 The boy is **healthy**.

**수정 이유** be동사 뒤의 보어 자리에는 부사가 아닌 형용사를 쓴다.

3 My father **cooks** dinner **for** my family every day.

**수정 이유** ① 현재 시제이고 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 cooks로 써야 한다.

② 수여동사 cook은 직접목적어를 먼저 쓸 때 전치사 to가 아니라 for를 쓴다.

4 Can you bring some water **to me**?

**수정 이유** ① 수여동사 bring은 직접목적어를 먼저 쓸 때 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 to를 쓴다.

② 전치사 뒤에는 목적격 대명사(me)를 쓴다.

5 His grandmother makes **him a sweater** every year.

/ His grandmother makes **a sweater for him** every year.

**수정 이유** 수여동사 make는 「주어+동사+간접목적어+직접목적어」 형태로 쓰므로 간접목적어(him)과 직접목적어(a sweater)의 어순을 고쳐야 한다. 또는 「주어+동사+직접목적어+for+간접목적어」의 형태로 쓸 수도 있다.

## CHAPTER 07 to부정사

### UNIT 1 명사적 용법

pp.80~83

#### 문법 확인

- 1 to be 2 to 3. to fix 4 It 5. to cry 6 to win  
7 to cook 8 take 9 to believe  
10 not to change

#### 형태 연습 1

- 1 to use 2 to make 3 to play 4 to solve

#### 형태 연습 2

- 1 to be 2 to save 3 to learn 4 to sing  
5 To exercise 6 not to visit

#### 영작 훈련

##### STEP 1

- 1 b. to drink  
2 b. to play c. It, to  
3 b. is to make c. to make  
4 b. is to travel c. to travel

##### STEP 2

- 1 promised to buy 2 decided to jog  
3 It, to ride 4 is to get good grades  
5 It, to touch

##### STEP 3

- 1 is to read comic books  
2 is to return to his hometown  
3 It is difficult to understand this story.  
4 Ken hopes to pass the audition.  
5 It is important to learn history.

##### STEP 4

- 1 is not[isn't] easy to learn English  
2 We promised to meet again.  
3 They decided not to leave.  
4 My dream is to become a doctor.  
5 It is fun to watch baseball games. / To watch baseball games is fun.

**UNIT 2** 형용사적 용법과 부사적 용법 pp.84~87

문법 확인

1 a 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 a 6 b

형태 연습 1

1 to wear 2 to drink 3 to do 4 to talk  
5 to pass 6 to meet 7 to work

형태 연습 2

1 to watch 2 to show 3 to see 4 to stay  
5 to win 6 to buy

영작 훈련

STEP 1

1 to buy sneakers 2 to see snakes 3 to relax  
4 to wear 5 to succeed

STEP 2

1 was sad to move 2 to borrow books  
3 anything to ask 4 pleased to see 5 place to visit

STEP 3

1 excited to meet my old friends again  
2 Do you have something to say  
3 left early in order to get home  
4 used her smartphone to take pictures  
5 I needed someone to help me.

STEP 4

1 the window to look outside  
2 was surprised to hear the news  
3 Jill was happy to get the concert ticket.  
4 I have a lot of work to do.  
5 The man ran to[in order to] catch the train.

서술형 기본 훈련

p.88

틀린 부분 고치기

1 I have nothing to do today.  
2 Joe's plan is to save all his money.  
3. I'm glad to tell you this good news.

영작하기

1 We got angry to hear the words.  
2 They want to learn Korean.

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3 It is not easy to solve the problem.  
4 I went to bed at ten to get up early.  
5 I have something to tell you.

서술형 실전 훈련

p.89

1 Nate was so happy to get a job.  
2 (1) I promised to help my mother.  
(2) She went to the gym to exercise.  
3 is to be[become] a singer  
4 It, to tell lies  
5 being → to be  
6 (1) a good place to visit (2) many things to see  
(3) to get more information

해설

1 감정을 나타내는 형용사 뒤에 to부정사를 써서, '~해서, ~하게 되어'라는 뜻으로 감정의 원인을 나타낸다.  
2 (1) promise 뒤에 to부정사를 목적어로 쓴다.  
(2) to부정사를 써서 '~하기 위해'라는 목적의 의미를 나타낸다.  
3 보어 역할을 하는 명사적 용법의 to부정사를 쓴다.  
4 주어 역할을 하는 to부정사구 to tell lies를 문장의 뒤쪽으로 보내고 주어 자리에는 가주어 it을 쓴다.  
5 **해석** Liam은 나의 사촌이다. 그는 미래에 피아니스트가 되고 싶어 한다. 그러나 그는 피아노를 가지고 있지 않다. 그는 연습하기 위해 피아노가 필요하다.  
▶ want는 목적어로 to부정사를 쓴다.  
6 (1), (2) 명사 뒤에 to부정사를 써서 '~할'의 의미를 나타낸다.  
(3) to부정사를 써서 '~하기 위해'라는 목적의 의미를 나타낸다.

서술형 CLINIC

p.90

1 It is important to keep our promises.  
**수정 이유** 문장 맨 앞에 가주어 it이 있으므로, 뒤쪽에는 진주어인 to부정사를 쓴다.  
2 I'm very happy to see you here.  
**수정 이유** 감정을 나타내는 형용사 happy 뒤에 감정의 원인을 나타내는 to부정사를 쓴다.  
3 Brian wants to sing a song well.  
**수정 이유** want는 목적어로 to부정사를 쓴다.  
4 He needs time to get some rest.  
**수정 이유** ① 현재시제이고 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 needs로 쓴다.  
② time을 수식하는 형용사적 용법의 to부정사 to get을 쓴다.  
5 We went to the restaurant to have dinner.

- 수정 이유** ① 과거시제이므로 go의 과거형 went를 써야 한다.  
 ② '~하기 위해'라는 목적의 의미를 나타내는 to부정사를 쓴다.

## CHAPTER 08 동명사

### UNIT 1 동명사의 쓰임 pp.92-95

#### 문법 확인

- 1 watching 2 listening 3 crying 4 Eating  
 5 is 6 cleaning 7 running 8 eating

#### 형태 연습 1

- 1 working / working hard  
 2 running / running fast  
 3 speaking / speaking English  
 4 sending / sending emails  
 5 driving / driving slowly  
 6 cooking / cooking pasta  
 7 traveling / traveling alone  
 8 walking / walking together

#### 형태 연습 2

- 1 Going 2 growing 3 singing  
 4 working 5 painting 6 Making

#### 영작 훈련

##### STEP 1

- 1 b. Reading comic books c. reading comic books  
 2 b. Learning science c. learning science  
 3 b. Sending messages c. sending messages  
 4 b. Swimming, is c. swimming

##### STEP 2

- 1 Keeping a pet is 2 biting his nails  
 3 avoids surfing 4 teaching art

##### STEP 3

- 1 Andy practiced playing the flute  
 2 kept solving the problems

- 3 She avoids spending too much money.  
 4 His favorite hobby is climbing mountains.  
 5 My dad enjoys reading newspapers in the morning.

#### STEP 4

- 1 Passing the exam is  
 2 finished doing his homework  
 3 Riding a motorcycle is dangerous.  
 4 Exercising every day is a good idea.  
 5 Worrying too much is not helpful.

### UNIT 2 동명사의 관용 표현 pp.96-99

#### 문법 확인

- 1 doing 2 cooking 3 inviting 4 reading  
 5 joining 6 watching 7 going 8 becoming

#### 형태 연습 1

- 1 studying / be busy cooking  
 2 shopping / go fishing  
 3 (on) running / keep (on) waiting  
 4 sleeping / feel like crying  
 5 seeing / be worth buying  
 6 finishing 7 taking a walk

#### 형태 연습 2

- 1 (a) What about (b) singing  
 2 (a) is good at (b) fixing  
 3 (a) was busy (b) preparing  
 4 (a) dreams of (b) making  
 5 (a) go (b) fishing

#### 영작 훈련

##### STEP 1

- 1 in making robots 2 jogging, an hour  
 3 How[What], watching 4 about having

##### STEP 2

- 1 being the winner 2. about sitting 3 being late  
 4 like taking a break 5 spent a year writing

##### STEP 3

- 1 interested in playing musical instruments  
 2 goes camping every weekend  
 3 spent two weeks finishing the report

4 We kept (on) practicing for the contest.

5 What about taking a music class?

STEP 4

1 is worth visiting

2 felt like dancing to the music

3 was busy studying math last night

4 My English teacher is not[isn't] good at speaking Korean.

5 We talked about moving to a new house.

서술형 기본 훈련

p.100

틀린 부분 고치기

1 He enjoys playing mobile games.

2 Making mistakes is good for learning.

3 Karl is interested in listening to K-pop music.

영작하기

1 I'm sorry for calling late.

2 The movie is about traveling to the moon.

3 Julie didn't feel like seeing me.

4 She is good at growing plants.

5 I was busy doing my homework.

서술형 실전 훈련

p.101

1 (1) finished eating (2) was busy cleaning

2 (1) Swimming (2) knocking (3) riding

3 ⑤ to do → doing / '~할 가치가 있다'라는 표현의 be worth 뒤에는 동명사를 쓴다.

4 meet → meeting

5 (1) What about going (2) feel like staying

6 (1) is good at cooking (2) is interested in making (3) avoids using

해설

1 (1) finish는 동명사를 목적으로 쓴다. (2) ~하느라 바쁘다: be busy -ing

2 (1) 주어 역할을 하는 동명사 (2) 목적어 역할을 하는 동명사 (3) 보어 역할을 하는 동명사

3 해석

A: 너는 장래에 무엇이 되고 싶니?

B: 배우가 되는 것이 나의 꿈이야.

A: 너는 배우가 되기 위해 무엇을 하고 있니?

B: 나는 많은 영화를 계속 보고 있어.

A: 오, 그렇게 할 가치가 있다고 나는 생각해.

4 전치사 of 뒤이므로 동명사 meeting을 쓴다.

5 ~하는 게 어때?: What[How] about -ing? / ~하고 싶다: feel like -ing

6 (1), (2) 전치사 뒤에 동사가 나오면 동명사로 쓴다. (3) avoid는 목적으로 동명사를 쓴다.

서술형 CLINIC

p.102

1 My sister felt like watching a movie at home.

수정 이유 '~하고 싶다'의 의미를 나타낼 때 feel like 뒤에 동명사를 쓴다.

2 How about writing the report together?

수정 이유 '~하는 게 어때?'의 의미를 나타낼 때 「How about -ing?」를 쓴다.

3 We decided to go shopping.

수정 이유 '~하러 가다'의 의미를 나타낼 때 「go -ing」를 쓴다.

4 Jason spent two hours studying English.

수정 이유 ① 2시간은 복수이므로 two hours로 써야 한다.

② '~하는 데 시간을 보내다'의 의미를 나타낼 때는 「spend+시간+-ing」를 쓴다.

5 Making[To make] new friends is not difficult.

수정 이유 ① 문장의 주어 자리에 동사를 쓸 때는 명사형으로 써야 하므로 동명사 또는 to부정사를 쓴다.

② 동명사 또는 to부정사 주어는 단수 취급하므로 is를 써야 한다.



CHAPTER 09 명사

UNIT 1 셀 수 있는 명사 pp.104~107

문법 확인

- 1 an 2 are 3 feet 4 Boys 5 pianos
- 6 sheep

형태 연습 1

- 1 birds 2 eggs 3 foxes 4 dishes 5 babies
- 6 cities 7 leaves 8 sheep 9 keys 10 oxen
- 11 children 12 men 13 mice 14 wolves

형태 연습 2

- 1 children 2 pianos 3 oranges 4 potatoes
- 5 roofs 6 fish 7 leaves

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 some questions 2 Many ladies 3 mice
- 4 four birds 5 two oxen

STEP 2

- 1 two sandwiches 2 Some wolves
- 3 three cities 4 twelve months 5 A lot of girls

STEP 3

- 1 six classes every Wednesday
- 2 lots of benches in this park
- 3 takes care of three babies
- 4 I have some photos
- 5 He needed two knives to cut the meat.

STEP 4

- 1 I saw three deer
- 2 a few books on the shelf
- 3 Some children made a snowman
- 4 This place is for women.
- 5 My sister has a lot of dresses.

UNIT 2 셀 수 없는 명사 pp.108~111

문법 확인

- 1 water 2 two pieces 3 Green tea
- 4 money 5 much 6 time
- 7 three glasses of juice

형태 연습 1

- 1 lot 2 some 3 much 4 a piece of
- 5 ten sheets[pieces] of 6 a slice of
- 7 a bottle of 8 a loaf of 9 three glasses of
- 10 two cups of 11 a lot[lots]
- 12 five spoonfuls of

형태 연습 2

- 1 much water 2 a lot of love
- 3 five loaves of bread 4 a little milk
- 5 a piece of 6 a cup of coffee
- 7 forty pieces of cake

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 some bread 2 a glass of juice 3 lots of
- 4 a cup of tea 5 three pieces of cheese

STEP 2

- 1 much time 2 five pieces of pizza 3 a cup of milk
- 4 a lot of information

STEP 3

- 1 some snow on the ground
- 2 ate three pieces of chocolate this morning
- 3 My mom drinks a cup of coffee every morning.
- 4 Health is very important to us.
- 5 I bought lots of paper for my homework.

STEP 4

- 1 I found some cheese
- 2 some flour to make the cookies
- 3 brought thirty bottles of water to my class
- 4 He drank a lot of juice.
- 5 We cannot[can't] buy happiness with money.

틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 Leaves turn red and yellow in the fall.
- 2 There are some children at the park.
- 3 My parents grow tomatoes in the garden.

영작하기

- 1 The farmer has many[a lot of / lots of] sheep.
- 2 The boy ate two pieces of cake.
- 3 I bought some bread and a bottle of juice.
- 4 I need some butter.
- 5 We can see many[a lot of / lots of] animals in the zoo.

- 1 (1) a glass of juice (2) a lot of snow
- 2 (1) two spoonfuls of sugar  
(2) many pens
- 3 ③ sugars → sugar
- 4 They did not[didn't] give up hope.
- 5 There are two benches under the tree.
- 6 (1) two eggs (2) two tomatoes  
(3) four slices of cheese  
(4) a loaf of bread / some bread

해설

- 1 (1) juice는 단위 명사 glass를 사용하여 수량을 나타낸다.  
(2) a lot of는 '많은'의 의미로 셀 수 있는 명사와 셀 수 없는 명사 둘 다에 쓸 수 있다.
- 2 (1) 설탕은 단위 명사 spoonful을 사용하여 수량을 나타내며, 복수로 쓸 때는 단위 명사 spoonful에 -s를 붙인다.  
(2) pen의 복수형은 명사에 -s를 붙인다.
- 3 설탕(sugar)은 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 -s를 붙일 수 없다.
- 4 hope는 추상적인 개념을 나타내는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 단수형으로 쓰며, 앞에 a(n)을 붙이지 않는다.
- 5 bench의 복수형은 -es를 붙여 benches이다. 주어(two benches)가 복수이므로 복수 동사 are로 쓴다.
- 6 (1), (2) 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형은 끝에 -(e)s를 붙인다.  
(3), (4) 셀 수 없는 명사의 수량은 단위 명사로 나타낼 수 있다. 복수로 쓸 때는 용기나 단위를 복수형으로 쓴다.

- 1 We should brush our teeth every day.

**수정 이유** 이를 하나만 닦는 것은 아니므로 복수형 teeth로 쓴다.

- 2 She used ten sheets of paper.

**수정 이유** 셀 수 없는 명사(paper)의 수량을 나타낼 때는 단위나 용기를 복수형으로 만든다. 따라서 sheet를 복수형 sheets로 쓴다.

- 3 There are some pencils on the desk.

**수정 이유** some pencils가 복수형이므로 There are로 써야 한다.

- 4 We found some pretty leaves.

**수정 이유** -f, -fe로 끝나는 명사는 f를 v로 바꾸고 -es를 붙여 복수형을 만든다.

- 5 We need a lot of bread to make sandwiches.

**수정 이유** ① bread는 셀 수 없는 명사로 단수형으로 쓴다.

② -ch로 끝나는 명사의 복수형은 -es를 붙여 sandwiches로 쓴다.

# CHAPTER 10 비교

## UNIT 1 비교급

pp.116~119

### 문법 확인

- 1 taller 2 better 3 bigger 4 more beautiful  
5 slower 6 larger 7 earlier 8 sweeter

### 형태 연습 1

- 1 taller 2 happier 3 harder 4 better  
5 more difficult 6 more popular  
7 more famous 8 more quickly

### 형태 연습 2

- 1 harder than 2 smarter than 3 faster than  
4 wider than 5 lower than  
6 more interesting than 7 more useful than

### 영작 훈련

#### STEP 1

- 1 heavier than 2 hotter than 3 more famous than  
4 higher than

#### STEP 2

- 1 happier than 2 easier than 3 worse than  
4 richer than 5 more beautifully than

#### STEP 3

- 1 more important than money  
2 is cheaper than that one  
3 sang a song more loudly than me  
4 plays the piano better than us  
5 Skiing is more exciting than skating.

#### STEP 4

- 1 is wiser than his brother  
2 The singer is more popular than the actress.  
3 The hamster is smaller than the rabbit.  
4 My father drives more carefully than my uncle.  
5 She arrived earlier than the others.

## UNIT 2 최상급

pp.120~123

### 문법 확인

- 1 biggest 2 the best 3 the richest 4 in  
5 most difficult 6 the oldest 7 of  
8 most popular

### 형태 연습 1

- 1 the widest 2 the hottest 3 the worst  
4 the most famous 5 the slowest  
6 (the) highest 7 (the) most quickly

### 형태 연습 2

- 1 the longest 2 the most popular  
3 the most diligent 4 the most beautiful  
5 the bravest 6 the earliest 7 the happiest

### 영작 훈련

#### STEP 1

- 1 b. younger than c. the youngest  
2 b. faster than c. the fastest  
3 b. more difficult c. the most difficult

#### STEP 2

- 1 the shortest month 2 the easiest way  
3 the most popular book 4 the cheapest cap  
5 the strongest player

#### STEP 3

- 1 the most helpful to my study  
2 is the smallest country in the world  
3 This is the nicest dress in my closet.  
4 Health is the most important of all things.  
5 Today was the busiest day.

#### STEP 4

- 1 was the worst food  
2 is the tallest of your friends  
3 These shoes are the most comfortable  
4 That was the best moment in his life.  
5 What is the highest mountain in the world?

틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 Planes can be **safer** than cars.
- 2 My bag is **heavier** than yours.
- 3 She is one of the **most famous** artists.

영작하기

- 1 I like this singer (the) most.
- 2 George is faster than his twin brother.
- 3 I tried to talk less.
- 4 I feel better than yesterday.
- 5 It is the longest bridge in the world.

- 1 (1) Water is heavier than oil.  
(2) He is the smartest boy in his class.
- 2 movies are more interesting than musicals
- 3 (1) is colder (2) the silliest
- 4 (1) smaller (2) more expensive
- 5 early than → earlier than
- 6 (1) taller than (2) the shortest (3) the heaviest

해설

- 1 (1) '~보다 ...한'의 의미로 비교급을 써야 한다.  
(2) '가장 ~한'의 의미로 형용사의 최상급을 써야 한다. 범위를 나타낼 때는 전치사 in을 쓴다.
- 2 '~보다 ...한'의 의미로 비교급은 「비교급+than」의 형태로 쓰는데, interesting이 2음절 이상의 단어이므로 비교급으로 more interesting을 써서 어순을 배열한다.
- 3 (1) '더 차갑다'는 뜻이므로 비교급을 쓴다.  
(2) '가장 어리석은'이라는 뜻이므로 최상급을 써야 한다. silly는 -y로 끝나므로 -y를 -i로 바꾸고 -est를 붙인다.
- 4 (1) TB1이 TB2보다 더 작으므로 smaller를 쓴다.  
(2) TB2가 TB1보다 더 비싸므로 more expensive를 쓴다.
- 5 **해석** 우리 할아버지는 우리 가족 중에서 가장 연세가 많으시다. 할아버지는 일찍 일어나신다. 그러나 우리 엄마는 할아버지보다 더 일찍 일어나신다.  
▶ 두 번째 early 뒤에 than이 있으므로 비교급을 써야 한다. early의 비교급은 -y를 -i로 바꾸고 -er를 붙여 만든다.
- 6 (1) Harry는 Chris보다 더 키가 크다.  
(2) Emma는 셋 중에서 가장 키가 작다.  
(3) Chris는 셋 중에서 가장 무겁다.

- 1 I play the piano **better** than my sister.  
**수정 이유** '더 잘'이라는 비교의 의미이므로 well의 비교급인 better로 써야 한다.
- 2 The bird has **the widest** wings.  
**수정 이유** wide의 최상급은 the widest이다.
- 3 The man is **more handsome** than the prince.  
**수정 이유** 비교급을 써야 하므로 more handsome으로 써야 한다.
- 4 It is **the smallest** island in this country.  
**수정 이유** 최상급 앞에는 the를 붙인다.
- 5 Jake is **the bravest of** my friends.  
**수정 이유** ① '가장 용감하다'고 했으므로 최상급 the bravest로 써야 한다.  
② '나의 친구들 중에서는' 비교 대상을 나타내므로 전치사 of를 써야 한다.

# CHAPTER 11 전치사와 접속사

## UNIT 1 전치사

문법 확인

- 1 in 2 at 3 on 4 in 5 next to 6 behind 7 after

형태 연습 1

- 1 at 2 on 3 in 4 at 5 in 6 in 7 after 8 in 9 on 10 on 11 in 12 next to 13 behind 14 between 15 under 16 before

형태 연습 2

- 1 at 2 in 3 in front of 4 on 5 next to 6 after

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 on 2 after dinner 3 on 4 on 5 at twelve

STEP 2

- 1 under the bridge 2 in the afternoon
- 3 behind the table 4 at night
- 5 between the theater and the bookstore

STEP 3

- 1 and I danced at the party
- 2 My family enjoys skiing in winter.
- 3 She takes a shower before breakfast.
- 4 He waited for me at the bus stop.
- 5 My dog is sitting in front of the TV.

STEP 4

- 1 preparing behind the stage
- 2 The store closes at eight (o'clock)
- 3 is next to the park
- 4 My office is in this building.
- 5 I feel sleepy after lunch.

UNIT 2 접속사

pp.132~135

문법 확인

- 1 and 2 but 3 or 4 but 5 that 6 When
- 7 if 8 because

형태 연습 1

- 1 and 2 but 3 or 4 when 5 because 6 if
- 7 before 8 after

형태 연습 2

- 1 so 2 If 3 when 4 but 5 because 6 or
- 7 that

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 so 2 but 3 that 4 When

STEP 2

- 1 a pianist or 2 delicious, but, salty 3 so I went
- 4 after I finished

STEP 3

- 1 that I don't have time to study
- 2 doesn't know that today is my birthday
- 3 if you need my help

- 4 I put on my coat because it was very cold. / Because it was very cold, I put on my coat.

- 5 The store sells fresh vegetables and fruits.

STEP 4

- 1 I want a camera or a laptop
- 2 before you leave the room
- 3 I have no money, so I can't buy new sneakers.
- 4 lived with his grandparents when he was young
- 5 If you turn left, you can find the bakery. / You can find the bakery if you turn left.

서술형 기본 훈련

p.136

틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 The boy lost his cap at the station.
- 2 We enjoy swimming in summer.
- 3 Which do you want coffee or tea?

영작하기

- 1 eat special food on Thanksgiving Day
- 2 She was late for school because she missed the bus. / Because she missed the bus, she was late for school.
- 3 Call me when you have time. / When you have time, call me.
- 4 Let's meet at three (o'clock)
- 5 Did you know (that) Joe won first prize?

서술형 실전 훈련

p.137

- 1 (1) We enjoy a lot of festivals in October.
- (2) We know that the earth is round.
- 2 gets up at seven o'clock in the morning.
- 3 because
- 4 because she has a headache
- 5 and → or
- 6 (1) next to (2) in front of (3) between

해설

- 1 (1) 달 앞에는 전치사 in을 쓴다.
- (2) '~라는 것을'의 의미로 that절이 know의 목적어이다. 7단어가 되려면 접속사 that은 생략하지 않아야 한다.
- 2 시간 앞에는 전치사 at, the morning 앞에는 전치사 in을 쓴다.
- 3 원인과 결과를 나타내는 접속사: because, so

4 해석

A: Susan, 무슨 일이니? 너 아파 보여.  
 B: 네, 저 아파요. 저 두통이 있어요. 수업에 집중할 수 없어요.  
 A: 집에 가서 좀 쉬렴.  
 ▶ 두통 때문에 수업에 집중할 수 없다고 했으므로 이유를 나타내는 접속사인 because를 사용해서 두 문장을 연결한다.

5 '또는'의 의미를 나타내는 접속사는 or이다.

- 6 (1) 우체국은 은행 옆에(next to) 있다.  
 (2) 버스 정류장은 우체국 앞에(in front of) 있다.  
 (3) 은행은 우체국과 병원 사이에(between) 있다.

서술형 CLINIC

p.138

1 Can I sit next to you?

수정 이유 '~ 옆에'라는 의미의 전치사는 next to이다.

2 I was born in 2005.

수정 이유 연도 앞에는 전치사 in을 쓴다.

3 When Sarah was in China, she made a lot of friends.

수정 이유 국가 등 넓은 장소 앞에는 전치사 in을 쓴다.

4 People can see stars in the sky at night.

수정 이유 '밤에'의 의미는 전치사 in이 아니라 at을 써서 at night으로 나타낸다.

5 My family will go camping this Saturday.

수정 이유 요일 앞에는 전치사 on을 쓰지만, 앞에 this가 있을 때에는 on을 쓰지 않는다.

CHAPTER 12 문장의 종류

UNIT 1 who, what, when, where 의문문 pp.140~143

문법 확인

- 1 Who 2 What 3 When 4 Where 5 What  
 6 Where 7 Who 8 When

형태 연습 1

- 1 Who 2 Who(m) 3 What 4 What 5 When  
 6 When 7 Where 8 Where

형태 연습 2

- 1 Who 2 What 3 When 4 What 5 Where  
 6 When 7 Where

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 a. Who b. My sister  
 2 a. What b. played basketball  
 3 a. When b. at three  
 4 a. Where b. at the market  
 5 a. What color b. yellow

STEP 2

- 1 What do you want 2 Who is going to lead  
 3 What kind of sports 4 Where did they go  
 5 When does, leave

STEP 3

- 1 What time do they go to school?  
 2 Where should I put my coat?  
 3 What did he make in art class?  
 4 When do you have the final exams?  
 5 Where did she get this coupon?  
 6 Who can tell me the reason?

STEP 4

- 1 When should I return the books?  
 2 Where is the tallest building in the world?  
 3 Who took my notebook from my room?  
 4 What kind of pet does she like?  
 5 Where did you lose your wallet?

**UNIT 2** why, how 의문문 pp.144~147

**문법 확인**

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

**형태 연습 1**

- 1 Why 2 Why 3 How 4 old 5 much
- 6 often

**형태 연습 2**

- 1 Why 2 How many 3 How old 4 How
- 5 How often 6 How far

**영작 훈련**

**STEP 1**

- 1 Why 2 How 3 How often 4 How many dogs

**STEP 2**

- 1 How long do we 2 Why did you go
- 3 How often do you wash 4 How did Susan get
- 5 How much are

**STEP 3**

- 1 How old was Alex last year?
- 2 Why didn't she come to the meeting?
- 3 How was the musical last night?
- 4 How many students are there in your class?
- 5 How far is the bus stop from here?
- 6 How much water do you drink every day?

**STEP 4**

- 1 How many pencils do you have?
- 2 Why did he go to school last night?
- 3 How can I speak English well?
- 4 How often do you eat fast food?
- 5 How long will they stay here?

**UNIT 3** 명령문, Let's ~, 감탄문 pp.148~151

**문법 확인**

- 1 Do 2 Don't 3 Let's 4 Let's not 5 What
- 6 How 7 How 8 What

**형태 연습 1**

- 1 Open / open 2 Be / be 3 Let's / Let's not
- 4 What / How 5 What / How

**형태 연습 2**

- 1 (a) What (b) show 2 (a) Listen (b) carefully
- 3 (a) Let's (b) dance 4 (a) Don't (b) close
- 5 (a) Let's not (b) forget 6 (a) How (b) scary
- 7 (a) short (b) legs

**영작 훈련**

**STEP 1**

- 1 Follow 2 Don't run 3 Let's go
- 4 a beautiful lake 5 How delicious

**STEP 2**

- 1 What a great movie 2 How comfortable
- 3 Take a shower 4 Let's go to the museum
- 5 Don't call

**STEP 3**

- 1 How tall he is!
- 2 Let's not eat sweets
- 3 Don't eat food in class.
- 4 What beautiful eyes she has!
- 5 Let's run to school.
- 6 Start preparing for the test.

**STEP 4**

- 1 How diligent she is!
- 2 Let's meet at 3 (o'clock) tomorrow.
- 3 What an amazing story it is!
- 4 Let's eat breakfast for our health.
- 5 Don't make noise in the library.

서술형 기본 훈련

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틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 How many shirts do you have?
- 2 Bring the newspaper to me.
- 3 Be friendly to the new student!

문장 완성하기

- 1 Where will you go on a picnic?
- 2 Why is he so angry?
- 3 How often do they exercise?
- 4 Who are you looking for?
- 5 What can we see at the aquarium? / At the aquarium, what can we see?

서술형 실전 훈련

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- 1 Let's not be late for school.
- 2 (1) How funny the story is!  
(2) What a funny story!
- 3 (1) How many books (2) How often
- 4 (1) Why did you (2) How did she (3) How far is
- 5 (1) How → What (2) Doesn't → Don't
- 6 (1) He will go to the movies.  
(2) They will meet at noon.

해설

- 1 ~하지 말자 → 'Let's not ~', 학교에 지각하다 → be late for school
- 2 (1) How 감탄문: How+형용사(+주어+동사)  
(2) What 감탄문: What+(a/an)+형용사+명사(+주어+동사)
- 3 (1) four books라고 수량으로 답했으므로 질문은 'How many books ~?'가 적절하다.  
(2) 대답에서 once a week로 빈도를 나타내므로 질문은 'How often ~?'이 적절하다.
- 4 (1) 이유를 묻고 있으므로 의문사는 why를 쓰고, 시제는 과거로 쓴다.  
(2) 방법을 묻는 의문사는 how이고, 시제는 과거로 쓴다.  
(3) 얼마나 먼 지 거리를 물을 때는 how far를 쓴다.
- 5 (1) How 뒤에 명사가 뒤따르고 있으므로 How가 아니라 What 감탄문이어야 한다.  
(2) 부정 명령문은 'Don't+동사원형'으로 쓴다.

6 해석

Tony: 너 내일 무엇을 할 거니?  
 Amy: 글썸, 나는 아무 계획 없어.  
 Tony: 영화 보러 가는 게 어때?  
 Amy: 좋은 생각이야. 낮 12시에 만나자.  
 Tony: 그래.  
 (1) Kevin은 내일 무엇을 할 것인가?  
 - 그는 영화를 보러 갈 것이다.  
 (2) Tony와 Kevin은 언제 만날 것인가?  
 - 그들은 정오에 만날 것이다.

서술형 CLINIC

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1 Don't be rude to your friends.

수정 이유 '~하지 마라'의 부정 명령문은 「Don't+동사원형 ~.」으로 쓴다.

2 Who took you here?

수정 이유 의문사 who가 주어일 때는 「Who+동사 ~?」의 형태로 쓴다. 과거시제이므로 동사는 took으로 쓴다.

3 How many children does he have?

수정 이유 ① 셀 수 있는 명사의 수량을 물을 때는 「How many+복수명사 ~?」로 쓴다.  
 ② 의문사가 있는 의문문은 「의문사+do[does/did]+주어+동사원형 ~?」의 형태로 쓰므로 has를 동사원형 have로 써야 한다.

4 How big this hamburger is!

수정 이유 What 뒤에 「(a/an)+형용사+명사」의 형태가 아니라 형용사만 있으므로 How 감탄문으로 써야 한다.

5 Why do you want to be an actor?

수정 이유 이유를 묻는 말은 Why로 시작한다. How는 방법과 상태를 묻는 의문사이다.