



시사(송)

1-1(하)



Middle School 1-1

정답 및 해설

Different Places, Different Food

교과서

Words & Expressions

확인학습

p.7

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 01 가장 좋아하는 | 02 다양한 | 03 만들다 |
| 04 먹다 | 05 국가, 나라 | 06 해안선 |
| 07 사다, 구입하다 | 08 즐기다 | 09 가져오다 |
| 10 수업, 학급 | 11 말하다, 이야기하다 | |
| 12 먹다, 가지다 | 13 분 | 14 후식 |
| 15 냉장고 | 16 콩 | 17 매일 |
| 18 배가 부르다 | 19 기다리다 | 20 ~로 유명하다 |

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 01 fruit | 02 different | 03 seafood |
| 04 go home | 05 long | 06 tasty |
| 07 serve | 08 most | 09 after |
| 10 during | 11 play games | 12 snack |
| 13 main dish | 14 hot food | 15 this weekend |
| 16 meat | 17 plate | 18 for a minute |
| 19 order | 20 road | |

단원별 실력평가

p.8

- | | |
|--|------|
| 01 ③ | 02 ④ |
| 03 (1) system (2) various (3) have | 04 ⑤ |
| 05 (1) famous for (2) go home for (3) Would like | |
| 06 ④ | 07 ③ |

- 01 ③은 부사이고, 나머지는 형용사이다. ① 다양한 ② 가득한, 배부르게 먹은 ③ 이미, 벌써 ④ 맛있는 ⑤ 사랑스러운
- 02 have 가지다, 먹다
- 03 (1) school lunch system 학교 급식제도 (2) various 다양한 (3) have 먹다
- 04 냉장고에 대한 설명이다.

- 05 (1) be famous for ~로 유명하다 (2) go home 집에 가다 for는 목적의 의미 (3) Would you like ~? (~을 드시겠습니까?)
- 06 There is[are] ~ (~이 있다)
- 07 for a minute = for a moment 잠시 동안

서술형 수행평가

p.9

- 01 (1) different (2) fruit
- 02 (1) various (2) favorite (3) during
- 03 (1) Our school has a school lunch system, (2) There is a clock on the wall.
- 04 (1) play games (2) famous for (3) for a minute (4) kind of
- 05 is, is, make, have, bring, have, go, eat, is, buy

- 01 (1) 반의어 관계 (2) 앞에 나온 단어를 포함하는 개념
- 02 (1) various 다양한 (2) favorite 가장 좋아하는 (3) during ~ 동안
- 03 (1) a school lunch system 학교 급식제도 (2) There is + 단수명사 (~이 있다)
- 04 (1) play games 게임을 하다 (2) be famous for ~로 유명하다 (3) for a minute 잠시 동안 (4) what kind of 어떤 종류의
- 05 주어가 3인칭 다수일 경우 be동사는 is / make 만들다 / have 가지다 (이 문장에서는 <우리 학교에는 학교 급식제도가 있다> 라고 해석하는 것이 자연스럽다. / bring 가져오다 / go 가다 / eat 먹다 / There is ~ ~이 있다 / buy 사다

교과서

Conversation

1

핵심 Check

p.10

- (1) favorite, How about
(2) favorite, My favorite

2

핵심 Check

p.11

- (1) Would, like, please
(2) Would, like, thanks, full



확인학습

p.12-13

Listen and Talk 1-A

favorite, favorite

Listen & Speak 1-B

- 1 What's, favorite
- 2 What's, favorite, favorite
- 3 What's, favorite

Challenge (B) → (A) → (D) → (C)

Listen & Speak 2-A

Would, like, please

Listen & Speak 2-B

- 1 Would, like, please
- 2 Would, like, please
- 3 Would, like, thanks

Real Life Zone

take, order, like, What kind of, favorite, would, like,
For here, For here

Challenge (B) → (A) → (D) → (C)



기본평가

p.14

- 01 What's
- 02 (1) My favorite subject is science,
(2) Would you like some chocolate cake?
- 03 thanks[thank you]
- 04 What's, favorite, about, favorite
- 05 to go

- 01 What's your favorite animal? 네가 가장 좋아하는 동물은 뭐니?
- 02 My favorite ~ is... (내가 가장 좋아하는 ~는 ...다) / Would you like some ~? 음식을 권유하는 표현
- 03 음식을 권유하는 표현에 대한 거절의 표현
- 05 For here or to go? 여기서 드시겠어요, 가지고 가시겠어요?



단원별 실력평가

p.15-16

- 01 Would you like ~ 02 (A) → (D) → (C) → (B)
- 03 |모범답안| A: What's your favorite food?
B: My favorite food is chicken.
- 04 |모범답안| A: Would you like some milk?
B: Yes, please. Thank you.
- 05 What's your favorite fruit?
- 06 My favorite drink is green tea. 07 ④
- 08 Would[would] you like

09 what's your favorite dessert?

10 단것을 좋아하지 않기 때문에

11 |모범답안| No, thanks. I'm already full.

12 May I take your order? 13 What kind of

14 would you like 15 For here or to go?

- 01 Would you like ~?는 음식을 권유할 때 사용하는 표현이다.
- 02 (A) 비빔밥 좀 먹을래? (D) 네, 주세요. 많은 한국인들이 그것을 좋아한다고 들었어요. (C) 맞아. 그것은 또한 건강에 좋아. 수정과 좀 먹을래? (B) 좋아요, 감사합니다.
- 03 좋아하는 것 묻고 답하는 대화이다.
- 04 음식 권유하고 권유에 답하는 대화이다.
- 05 내용상 가장 좋아하는 과일이 무엇인지를 묻는 표현이 와야 한다.
- 06 drink: 음료
- 07 ④ 먹지 않겠다고 하고서는 배가 고프다고 하는 것은 어색하다.
- 08 Would you like some ~?: ~ 좀 먹을래?
- 09 What's your favorite ~?: ~ 네가 가장 좋아하는 ~는 뭐니?
- 12 order: 주문
- 14 Would you like ~?는 음식을 권유할 때 쓰는 표현이다.
- 15 여기서 드시겠어요, 아니면 가지고 가시겠어요?



서술형 수행평가

p.17

- 01 What dessert do you like the most?
- 02 |모범답안| A: Would you like some fruit salad?
B: No, thanks. I'm already full.
- 03 |모범답안| A: What's your favorite animal?
B: I like lions. How about you?
A: I like monkeys.
- 04 |모범답안| A: Would you like some chocolate cake?
B: No, thanks. I don't like sweet things.
- 05 Are you ready to order?
- 06 my favorite meat is beef
- 07 No, thanks. I'm already full. → Yes, please.

- 01 What's your favorite dessert?는 What dessert do you like (the) most?로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
- 02 full: 배부르게 먹은
- 03 How about you? 너는 어때?
- 04 No, thanks.: 권유에 거절하는 표현이다.
- 06 meat: 고기
- 07 I'd like an apple juice.가 있으므로 Yes, please.가 자연스럽다.



Grammar

1

핵심 Check

p.18

- (1) is (2) Are (3) are not

2

핵심 Check

p.19

- (1) can (2) speak

3

핵심 Check

p.19

- (1) Can you speak English?
 (2) Can Tom go skiing this winter?



기본평가

p.20

- 01 (1) are (2) is (3) Are (4) carry
 02 (1) can (2) can't[cannot] (3) There is
 03 (1) helped → help (2) cooked → cook
 (3) is → are
 04 (1) There are many people on the street.
 (2) Is there a museum in this town?
 (3) Jake can play the guitar.

- 01 (1) There are + 복수명사 (2) There is + 셀 수 없는 명사
 (3) Are there + 복수명사 (4) can + 동사원형
 03 (1) can+동사원형 (2) be able to+동사원형: ~할 수 있다 (3)
 There are+복수명사



단원별 실력평가

p.21~23

- 01 ③ 02 ③, ⑤ 03 ④ 04 ④
 05 (1) is (2) are (3) Is 06 ② 07 ⑤
 08 (1) Can (2) can 09 ③ 10 ②
 11 ③, ⑤ 12 ⑤
 13 (1) comes → come (2) answers → answer
 (3) Is → Are
 14 ⑤ 15 ①
 16 (1) There are many cats in the living room.
 (2) Is there a tall tree near your house?
 17 Yes, there is.
 18 There is not[isn't] a key in my pocket.
 19 ④ 20 There is an elephant in the zoo.
 21 Yes, I can 22 I am able to fix it.
 23 are 24 there isn't, There is a dog

- 01 lots of T-shirts가 복수이므로 are
 02 There is 다음에는 단수명사가 와야 한다.
 03 ④ are / 나머지는 모두 is
 04 긍정의 경우 Yes, 주어 can. / 부정의 경우 No, 주어 can't.
 05 (1) a young man이 단수이므로 is (2) two clocks가 복수이므로 are (3) some water는 단수 취급하므로 Is
 06 can ~할 수 있다 / ⑤ is able to가 되어야 한다.
 07 there 그곳에, 거기에 / ⑤ There are ~이 있다
 09 can play (조동사 다음에는 동사원형이 온다.)
 10 many가 있으므로 are
 11 There are + 복수명사
 12 There are 다음에는 복수명사가 와야 한다.
 13 (1) can+동사원형 (2) cannot+동사원형 (3) children이 복수명사이므로 Are there ~?
 14 ⑤ is / 나머지는 모두 are
 15 ① 허가 / 나머지는 모두 가능
 16 (1) 주어가 복수가 되면 There are (2) Is there ~?
 18 There is ~의 부정문은 There is not ~, There isn't ~
 19 Is there ~?에 대한 답변은 Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
 20 There is + 단수명사 (~이 있다)
 21 뒤에 오는 내용으로 보아 긍정의 답변이 와야 한다.
 22 can = be able to
 23 some apples가 복수이므로 are
 24 No, there isn't / There is a dog: 개 한 마리가 있다



서술형 수행평가

p.24~25

- 01 (1) is (2) are (3) potatoes (4) is not (5) speak
 02 (1) is (2) are (3) is (4) are (5) Are
 03 can't[cannot], can
 04 (1) There is not[isn't] an orange in the pocket.
 (2) Is there an apple on the table?
 (3) There is a red rose in the vase.
 (4) There are two tents under the tree.
 (5) No, there isn't.
 (6) She can't[cannot] swim very well.
 05 (1) He can be there on time.
 (2) My father can play the piano.
 (3) You can sing well.
 06 (1) makes → make
 (2) cooks → cook
 07 (1) There is not a TV in the room.
 (2) Is there a park near your house?
 (3) There are two books in my bag.
 (4) Amy can solve the problem.
 (5) Can she speak English well?

(6) Minjun can't draw a picture.

- 08 (1) There is a dog under the table.
 (2) There are six people in the picture.
 (3) Are there many windows in the house?
 (4) I can help my sister.
 (5) Can you finish the report today?
 (6) There are four seasons in a year.
 (7) There is not[isn't] any money in my pocket.
 (8) Is there a computer in the office?
 (9) She can't[cannot] play the piano.
 (10) Can Jane go to the park tomorrow?
 (11) Dogs cannot[can't] climb trees.
 (12) Can he drive a car?
 (13) There is a pencil on the desk.
 (14) There are two trees in the park.
 (15) They can come to the party.
 (16) Can you go shopping with me?

09 What you can make → What can you make /
There is → There are

- 01 (1) a picture가 있으므로 is (2) ten people이 있으므로 are
 (3) Are there + 복수명사 (4) There is not ~ (5) cannot + 동사원형
 02 단수명사 또는 복수명사에 따라 is, are가 결정된다.
 05 주어가 3인칭 단수일 경우에도 can은 인칭에 따른 변화가 없고 뒤에는 동사원형이 와야 한다.
 07 (1) There is not ~ (2) Is there ~? (3) There are + 복수명사 ~ (4) can + 동사원형 (5) Can + 주어 + 동사원형 ~? (6) cannot[can't] + 동사원형

 교과서 **Reading**

확인문제 p.27
1 T 2 T 3 F 4 F 5 T 6 F

- 확인학습 A** p.28-29
- 01 menu 02 my favorite 03 even make
 04 for lunch 05 seafood
 06 go home for, some
 07 There are 08 has 09 My favorite
 10 tasty 11 There is 12 serves
 13 enjoy 14 enjoy not have

- 15 most, bring 16 have, after
 17 During, play, have
 18 don't have, long
 19 minutes 20 have 21 menu
 22 love

 **확인학습 B** p.30-31

- 1 Today's menu is Bibimbap.
 2 It is my favorite food.
 3 I can even make it.
 4 What's your favorite food for lunch at school?
 5 It's paila marina, a seafood soup.
 6 In our school, some students go home for lunch, and some eat at school.
 7 There are various seafood dishes on our menu.
 8 Why? Our country has a very long coastline.
 9 My favorite food is nasi lemak.
 10 It's tasty.
 11 There is a cafeteria at our school, and we buy lunch there.
 12 It serves various foods from Malaysia, China, Thailand, and India.
 13 I enjoy all the foods.
 14 Our school does not have a school lunch system.
 15 So, most students bring sandwiches and fruits.
 16 But we have a 20-minute tea time after the first class.
 17 During that time, we talk, play games, and have some snacks.
 18 We don't have tea time, but our lunch time is long.
 19 It's 90 minutes!
 20 We have four-course meals: vegetable starter, main dish, cheese, and dessert.
 21 Today's menu is green salad, coq au vin, cheese, and apple pie.
 22 I love my school lunch.

- 단원별 실력평가** p.32-34
- 01 I can even make it,
 02 It's paila marina, a seafood soup.
 03 ④ 04 ① 05 The cafeteria
 06 has a cafeteria 07 ⑤
 08 is not[isn't] a school lunch system at our school,
 09 ② 10 수업 11 During that time

- 12 ④ 13 short → long
 14 dessert 15 ④ 16 able to make
 17 an apple and three eggs
 18 refrigerator
 19 eats → eat
 20 Let me check your order
 21 Please
 22 a beef taco and an apple juice
 23 ㉠ for ㉡ at
 24 (There) is a very long coastline in our country
 25 There(there)
 26 after the first class
 27 have long lunch time

- 01 can ~할 수 있다 /
 even 심지어 ~도(조차)
 03 Our country has a very long coastline. 이 이유를 나타내는 문장이므로 그 앞에 와야 한다.
 04 tasty 맛있는
 05 구내식당을 가리킨다.
 06 우리 학교에는 구내식당이 하나 있다.
 07 from ~에서 온, ~에서 나온
 08 There isn't ~ (~이 없다)
 09 ㉠ So: 그래서 ㉡ But: 하지만
 10 class 수업, 학급 / 여기서는 수업이라는 의미로 사용됨.
 11 during ~ 동안
 12 <먹다>의 의미로 사용된 것을 고른다.
 13 티타임은 없지만 90분이나 되는 긴 점심시간이 있다.
 14 식사가 끝났을 때 먹는 과일이나 푸딩 같은 달콤한 어떤 것들 (후식)
 15 주어가 an apple and three eggs이기 때문에 There are가 옳다.
 16 can = be able to
 18 냉장고에 대한 설명이다.
 19 주어가 Students이기 때문에 eat이 옳다.
 20 Let + 목적어 + 동사원형
 21 주문한 내용이 맞는지 마지막으로 확인하는 내용이므로 Please wait for a minute. 앞에 오는 것이 자연스럽다.
 23 go home for lunch 점심을 먹으로 집에 가다 / at school 학교에서
 24 There is ~이 있다
 25 there is ~ (~이 있다) /
 there 거기(서), 그곳(서)
 26 after ~ 후에
 27 우리는 티타임을 없지만 아주 긴 점심시간을 가지고 있다. (티타임은 없지만 점심시간이 길다.)



- 01 It's Bibimbap. 02 Yes, there are.
 03 It serves various foods from Malaysia, China, Thailand, and India.
 04 During that time, they talk, play games, and have some snacks.
 05 They have a tea time after the first class.
 06 They're vegetable starter, main dish, cheese, and dessert.
 07 Most students bring sandwiches and fruits because our school does not have a school lunch system.
 08 What's your favorite food for lunch at school?
 09 Our menu has various seafood dishes.
 10 There is a cafeteria at our school
 11 We will leave after lunch.
 12 Though we don't have tea time, our lunch time is long. / Our lunch time is long though we don't have tea time.

- 01 보라가 점심으로 가장 좋아하는 음식은 비빔밥이다.
 02 Catalina의 점심 메뉴에는 다양한 해산물 요리가 있다.
 03 Akmal의 학교 구내식당에서는 어떤 종류의 음식을 제공하는가?
 04 Peyton의 학교에서 티타임 동안 학생들은 무엇을 하는가?
 05 첫 수업 후에 티타임을 갖는다.
 06 4가지 코스 식사는 채소 전체 요리, 주 요리, 치즈 그리고 디저트이다.
 07 so 뒤에는 결과가 오고 because 뒤에는 원인이 온다.
 08 의문사 + be동사 + 주어 ~?
 09 우리 메뉴에는 다양한 해산물 요리들이 있다.
 10 There is ~ (~이 있다)
 11 after ~ 후에 (전치사)
 12 문장의 전체 의미를 알고 접속사를 사용해서 바꿔 보는 연습이다.



- 01 (1) (f)ruit (2) (d)ifferent (3) (l)unch (4) (c)lass
 (5) (d)essert
 02 (1) runs along (2) various (3) is famous for
 (4) for a minute[moment]
 03 ③ 04 full.
 05 (1) are (2) aren't (3) are (4) is (5) are
 06 ②, ⑤ 07 ① 08 (1) is (2) are (3) is
 09 (1) There is not[isn't] an orange in the refrigerator.
 (2) There are letters.
 (3) There are three pencils on the desk.
 10 (1) There are many trees in the park.

- (2) There is a cat in the box.
- (3) I can make pizza.
- (4) I am able to wash my father's car.

- 11 (1) There is a horse in the field.
 (2) There are not[aren't] enough scientists there.
 (3) I can't[cannot] swim.
 (4) Tom can speak Italian.
 (5) I can't[cannot] ride a horse.
 (6) I cannot[can't] find the book.
 (7) Can you hold this box for me?

12 It is my favorite food.

13 My favorite food

- 14 ㉠ 한정사로 사용되어 <어떤, 일부의>라는 의미
 ㉡ 대명사로 사용되어 <일부>라는 의미

15 ㉡ 16 has a cafeteria 17 ㉢

18 There is not[isn't] a school lunch system

19 It's because our school does not have a school lunch system.

20 We have tea time → We don't have tea time

21 menu 22 dish → dishes 23 ㉡

24 ㉠ nasi lemak ㉡ The cafeteria (at our school)

25 We have tea time, but our lunch time is short.

26 order / beef taco / apple juice / here / to go / minute[moment]

27 Students in Brazil eat beans and rice every day.

- 01 (1) 과일 (2) 다른 (3) 점심 식사 (4) 학급 (5) 디저트
 03 like the most 가장 좋아하다
 04 be full 배가 부르다.
 05 There is + 단수명사(주어) / There are + 복수명사(주어)
 06 can = be able to ~할 수 있다
 07 ㉠ 허가 / 나머지는 능력, 가능
 08 There is + 단수명사(주어) / There are + 복수명사(주어)
 09 (1) There is의 부정은 There is not / There isn't (2) 주어가 복수일 경우 There are (3) 주어가 복수일 경우 There are
 11 (1) There is + 단수명사 (2) There are not[aren't] + 복수명사 (3) can't[cannot] + 동사원형 (4) can + 동사원형 (5) can't[cannot] + 동사원형 (6) can't[cannot] + 동사원형 (7) Can + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?
 13 네가 가장 좋아하는 음식이 무엇인지를 물었기 때문에 내가 가장 좋아하는 음식이란 의미가 되어야 한다.
 15 다양한 해산물 요리가 나오는 이유를 말하고 있다.
 16 우리 학교에는 구내식당이 하나 있다.
 17 모든 음식을 즐긴다란 의미가 되어야 한다.
 18 There is not[isn't] ~ (~이 없다)
 19 학교 급식제도가 없어서 샌드위치와 과일을 가져온다.

- 20 <티타임은 없지만 점심시간이 길다>고 해야 한다.
 22 There are + 복수명사(주어) / 다양한 해산물 요리들
 23 so 그래서 / but 그러나 / during that time 그 시간 동안에



창의사고력 서술평가

p.44

|모범답안

- 01 I'd like a beef taco, please. / I'd like an apple juice. / For here.
 02 are three oranges in the refrigerator / are five eggs in the refrigerator / is a bottle of water in the refrigerator
 03 most students bring sandwiches and fruits. But we have a 20-minute tea time after the first class. During that time, we talk, play games, and have[eat] some snack.

- 02 There is+단수명사(주어) ~ / There are+복수명사(주어) ~ / a bottle of water 물 한 병

A Story of Wisdom

교과서

Words & Expressions

확인학습

p.47

01 지혜	02 숙제	03 등, 허리
04 떠나다, 이사하다	05 손주	06 요리하다
07 하루 종일	08 묻다	09 알다, 알고 있다
10 죽은	11 잃어버리다	12 아마, 어쩌면
13 찾다, 발견하다	14 포기하다	15 궁금한
16 대답하다	17 소리	18 마침내
19 동물	20 필요로 하다	

01 a lot of	02 hurt	03 last night
04 do well on the test		05 clean
06 busy	07 get to	08 watch
09 gift	10 shocked	11 somewhere
12 barn	13 disappointed	14 alone
15 surprised	16 quietly	17 follow
18 visit	19 footprint	20 drink

단원별 실력평가

p.48

01 ④	02 ④		
03 (1) sorry (2) bring (3) sound		04 ②	
05 (1) have breakfast (2) last night (3) trouble with			
06 ④	07 ③		
08 (1) grandchildren (2) footprint (3) stone			

- 01 ④는 형용사이고, 나머지는 명사이다. ① 지혜 ② 등, 허리 ③ 소리 ④ 약한, 희미한 ⑤ 헛간
- 02 all day 하루 종일
- 03 (1) 그 말을 들으니 유감이다. (2) 나는 내 숙제를 가져오지 못했다. (3) 그녀는 그 시계의 소리를 들었다.
- 04 동물에 대한 설명이다.

- 05 (1) have[eat] breakfast 아침을 먹다 (2) last night 지난밤 (예) (3) have trouble with ~와 문제가 있다
- 06 sound 소리 / sound strange 이상하게 들리다
- 07 a lot of + 셀 수 있는 명사 복수형 (= many)
- 08 (1) 아들이나 딸의 아이(자식) : 손주 (2) footprint 발자국 (3) 땅에서 발견되는 딱딱한 고체의 물질



서술형 수행평가

p.49

- 01 (1) dead (2) visitor (3) silence
- 02 (1) work (2) won (3) visit (4) happen
- 03 (1) You can put the stones in the pot.
(2) She didn't do well in the speech contest.
- 04 (1) have trouble with (2) give up (3) well on
(4) my way to
- 05 cleaned, cooked, got, sat, came

- 01 (1) 반의어 관계 (2) 활동과 행위자의 관계 (3) 형용사 명사의 관계
- 02 (1) work 작동되다 (2) win (the) first prize 1등상을 타다 (3) visit 방문하다 (4) happen 일어나다, 발생하다
- 03 (1) put 두다, 놓다, 집어 넣다 (2) do well 잘하다 / speech contest 웅변대회
- 04 (1) have trouble with ~와 어려움을 겪다. ~와 문제가 있다 (2) give up 포기하다 (3) do well on the test 시험을 잘 보다 (4) on one's way to ~로 가는 길에
- 05 get - got / sit - sat / come - came

교과서

Conversation

1

핵심 Check

p.50

- (1) matter[problem], forgot
(2) wrong, bring

2

핵심 Check

p.51

- (1) sick, sorry to
(2) had, sorry



확인학습

p.52-53

Listen & Speak 1-A

matter, lost

Listen & Speak 1-B

- 1 wrong with, broke
- 2 matter, bad cold
- 3 matter, lost

Challenge (B) ⇒ (C) ⇒ (A) ⇒ (D) ⇒ (E)

Listen & Speak 2-A

fell off, sorry

Listen & Speak 2-B

- 1 okay, have, too bad
- 2 how, failed, sorry to hear
- 3 matter, Sorry

Real Life Zone

matter, do well, happened, forgot, sorry, hear, practiced, do better

Challenge (B) ⇒ (A) ⇒ (D) ⇒ (C)



기본평가

p.54

- 01 matter
- 02 (1) What's wrong? (2) I'm sorry to hear that.
- 03 ② 04 too bad 05 ⑤

- 01 What's the matter? 무슨 일이니?
- 03 상대방의 일에 유감을 표현할 때는 That's too bad. / I'm sorry to hear that. / I'm so sorry. 등을 사용한다.
- 05 유감이나 동정을 표현하는 것이 아닌 것을 고른다.



단원별 실력평가

p.55-56

- 01 ⑤ 02 lines 03 I'm sorry to hear that.
- 04 ② 05 You will do better next time.
- 06 ④ 07 ④
- 08 (C), (A), (B), (D) 09 ②
- 10 I had some trouble with my best friend yesterday.
- 11 So he won't talk to me. 12 too bad 13 ④

- 01 '무슨 일이니?'라는 표현이 와야 한다.
- 02 연극, 영화 등에서 배우가 하는 말: lines(대사)
- 04 ② Cheer up은 '기운 내'라는 의미로 낙담한 상대방을 위로할 때 쓰는 말이다.
- 05 You will do better next time.: 너는 다음번엔 더 잘할 거야.
- 06 수미가 연설을 끝마치지 못했는지는 알 수 없다.

- 07 ④ <안 좋은 소식이 있어.>라는 말에 <왜 그렇게 말하니?>라고 질문하는 것은 어색하다.
- 08 (C) 민수와의 체스 게임은 어땠니? (A) 게임에서 졌어. 화가 나. (B) 그 말을 듣게 되어 유감이야. 하지만 그것은 단지 온라인 게임이었잖아. 기운 내! (D) 고마워. 이제 좀 나아졌어.
- 09 <무슨 일이니?>라는 표현은 What's the matter?, What's wrong? 등으로 쓴다.
- 10 have trouble with ~와 문제가 있다
- 11 <내가 무엇을 할 수 있지?> 즉, <어떻게 하면 좋을까?>라는 의미이다.
- 13 A: 우리 야구팀이 경기에 졌어. B: 걱정하지 마. 다음에는 더 잘할 거야. ① 고마워. ② 좋은 생각이야. ③ 알았어, 그렇게. ④ 걱정하지 마. ⑤ (전혀) 모르겠어.



서술형 수행평가

p.57

- 01 [모범답안] I have a bad cold.
- 02 A: What's wrong with you? / What happened?
What's the matter? / What's the problem? 등
B: I broke my glasses.
- 03 A: Are you okay?
B: I have a bad headache.
A: That's too bad. / I'm sorry to hear that. 등
- 04 A: I fell down and broke my leg.
B: I'm sorry to hear that. / That's too bad. 등
- 05 what's the matter?, what's wrong? 등
- 06 I didn't do well in the speech contest.
- 07 You will do better next time.

- 01 대화의 앞뒤 상황으로 보아 좋지 않은 일이 와야 한다. <시험에 낙제했어.>, <숙제가 너무 많아.>, <머리가 많이 아파.> 등의 내용이 올 수 있다.
- 05 무슨 일인지 묻는 표현이 와야 한다.
- 06 부정문으로 바꿔야 한다.

교과서

Grammar

1

핵심 Check

p.58

- (1) was (2) weren't (3) Was

2

핵심 Check

p.59

- (1) watched (2) Did (3) do

3

핵심 Check

p.60

- (1) be (2) tomorrow (3) will not (4) to eat



기본평가

p.60

- 01 (1) were (2) was not (3) have (4) go
- 02 (1) are → were (2) plans → planned (3) wills → will
- 03 (1) were (2) played (3) met (4) went (5) taught
- 04 (1) Linda will visit us soon, (2) He will go to school, (3) Will they play basketball in the afternoon?

- 01 (1) yesterday가 있으므로 과거 (2) be동사 부정은 be동사 뒤에 not (3) Did + 주어+일반동사 원형 ~? (4) will + 동사원형
- 02 (1) last night이 과거시점이므로 were (2) last week이 과거시점이므로 planned (3) 조동사 will은 주어가 3인칭 단수일 경우에도 형태 변화가 없다.
- 03 일반동사의 과거시제 불규칙 변화에 유의한다.



단원별 실력평가

p.61-63

- 01 ⑤ 02 ④ 03 ④ 04 ③
- 05 (1) weren't → wasn't (2) lives → lived (3) is → be
- 06 ② 07 ③ 08 was 09 ②
- 10 ④ 11 ① 12 ②
- 13 (1) was (2) bought (3) drove
- 14 they were 15 don't → didn't
- 16 am going to

- 01 eat의 과거형은 ate
- 02 last year가 과거시점이고 주어가 He이기 때문에 was
- 03 동사가 were이므로 주어는 You나 복수가 와야 한다.
- 04 be going to = will
- 05 (1) 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 wasn't (2) a year ago가 과거시점이므로 lived (3) 조동사 뒤에는 동사원형이 와야 한다.
- 06 시제가 과거이므로 과거시점을 나타내는 부사(구)가 와야 한다.
- 07 과거로 묻고 있으므로 과거로 답해야 한다.
- 08 then, yesterday는 과거시점을 나타내는 부사
- 09 ② Was / 나머지는 모두 did[Did]
- 10 내용상 미래시제가 와야 한다. <will + 동사원형>
- 11 미래시제가 사용되었으므로 last year는 쓸 수 없다.
- 12 last year가 있기 때문에 passed가 와야 한다.

- 13 (1) 주어가 It이기 때문에 was (2) buy - bought (3) drive - drove
- 15 Did + 주어 + 일반동사 원형~?에 대한 대답은 Yes, 주어 + did. 또는 No, 주어+did not[didn't].가 된다.
- 16 will = be going to



서술형 수행평가

p.64

- 01 (1) Was → Were (2) was → were (3) meet → met (4) has → have (5) learn → to learn
- 02 (1) missed (2) stayed (3) kept (4) read (5) walked (6) said (7) saw
- 03 (1) I will not[won't] go to school today. (2) Peter will be a good doctor. (3) Mary will go to the concert. (4) Jisu will not[won't] eat meat.
- 04 (1) The movie was so sad. (2) They were not hungry. (3) Was he your neighbor? (4) I came home at five. (5) Minho did not come to school. (6) Did you do your homework yesterday? (7) I will do my best.
- 05 (1) Jack was busy (2) We were interested in space (3) I walked to school (4) We studied English (5) They had a big house
- 06 (1) Was the book funny? (2) The bag was not[wasn't] so big. (3) Did his little brother lose his bike? (4) She didn't write the fairy tale. (5) Was Mr. Kim at home? (6) Will Emily be okay soon? (7) I'm not going to buy some bread. (8) Are we going to practice English?
- 07 (1) I will ride my bike tomorrow. (2) Will the store open today? (3) We will not[won't] go there. (4) What will you do this Sunday? (5) He will not[won't] listen to you.
- 08 Yesterday I visited my grandparents' home in Gangneung. I got there at 12 o'clock. I met my grandparents and we ate lunch together. Then we walked to Gyeongpodae together. I had a wonderful time there.

- 01 (1) 주어가 you이기 때문에 Were (2) 주어가 복수이므로 were (3) 시제가 과거이므로 met (4) 조동사 뒤에는 동사원형이 온다. (5) be going to + 동사원형
- 05 현재시제를 과거시제로 변환하는 문제이다.
- 07 조동사 will의 의문문 <Will+주어+동사원형~?> / 조동사 will의 부정문 <will not[won't]+동사원형>
- 08 Yesterday로 시작하기 때문에 시제를 모두 과거로 바꿔야 한다. 불규칙 동사의 변화에 특히 유의해야 한다.



교과서

Reading

확인문제

p.66

1 F 2 T 3 T 4 F

확인문제

p.67

1 T 2 F 3 T 4 F



확인학습 A

p.68-69

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 01 It was | 02 happy | 03 on their way |
| 04 cleaned, cooked | 05 all day | |
| 06 got to | 07 sat happily | 08 where is |
| 09 knew | 10 from, dead | 11 shocked |
| 12 lost | 13 did you, see | 14 said |
| 15 ran out | 16 looked, corner | 17 couldn't find |
| 18 disappointed | 19 give up | |
| 20 try | 21 went, closed | 22 curious |
| 23 a few, came out | | |
| 24 surprised, How | | |
| 25 answered, sat | | |
| 26 silent | 27 heard, weak | 28 followed, found |



확인학습 B

p.70-71

- 1 It was a hot summer.
- 2 Joe was happy.
- 3 His grandchildren were on their way to his house.
- 4 He cleaned the house and cooked dinner for them.
- 5 He was busy all day.
- 6 Finally, the kids got to Joe's house.

- 7 They sat happily at the dinner table.
- 8 Then, one kid asked, "Grandpa, where is your watch?"
- 9 Everybody knew the watch.
- 10 It was a gift from Joe's dead wife.
- 11 He was shocked.
- 12 "Oh, no! I lost it somewhere."
- 13 The children asked, "Grandpa, where did you last see the watch?"
- 14 Joe said, "Maybe in the barn."
- 15 The kids ran out to the barn.
- 16 They looked in every corner.
- 17 But they couldn't find the watch.
- 18 Joe was disappointed.
- 19 Amber, one of the kids, didn't give up.
- 20 "I'll try again."
- 21 She went inside the barn alone and closed the door.
- 22 Everybody was curious.
- 23 Surprisingly, a few minutes later, she came out with the watch.
- 24 Joe was surprised and asked happily, "How did you find it?"
- 25 She answered, "I just sat there quietly."
- 26 The barn was very silent.
- 27 Soon I heard a weak sound - ticktock, ticktock, ticktock.
- 28 I followed the sound and found the watch."



단원별 실력평가

p.72-75

- 01 It
- 02 그의 손주들이 그의 집에 오는 중이었기 때문에
- 03 on his way to → on their way to
- 04 He was busy all day. 05 ⑤
- 06 from Joe's dead wife 07 ㉠ knew ㉡ ran
- 08 it 09 didn't give up 10 ㉢
- 11 strong → weak
- 12 Other animals didn't visit him.
- 13 He looked closely at the footprints on the ground.
- 14 ⑤ 15 the watch 16 gift 17 reached
- 18 where is your watch? 19 (S)ilence 20 ㉣
- 21 She came out with the watch. 22 ⑤
- 23 ⑤ 24 ㉤
- 25 Maybe I saw it last in the barn.
- 26 On my way to school, I met him. I met him on my way to school.

- 01 비인칭 주어 it
- 02 His grandchildren were on their way to his house. 를 통해서 알 수 있다.
- 03 주어가 His grandchildren 이므로 their 가 옳다.
- 04 all day 하루 종일
- 05 disappointing → disappointed 감정동사의 경우 사람이 주어이고 그러한 감정을 느꼈을 경우 과거분사를 써야 한다.
- 06 시계를 잃어버렸다는 사실에 충격을 받아 "Oh, no! I lost it somewhere." 라고 말했다.
- 07 know 의 과거형은 knew / run 의 과거형은 ran
- 08 the watch 를 대신하는 대명사 it 으로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
- 09 give up 포기하다 / 일반동사 과거형의 부정 <didn't + 동사원형>
- 010 Everybody 는 단수 취급한다.
- 011 시계의 약한(희미한) 소리를 들었다.
- 012 일반동사 과거형의 부정문은 <didn't + 동사원형> 이다.
- 013 look closely at: ~을 자세히 보다
- 015 시계를 가리킨다.
- 016 누군가에게 선물로 주는 어떤 것
- 017 get to = arrive at = reach ~에 도착하다
- 018 의문사 + be 동사 + 주어 ~?
- 020 surprisingly 놀랍게도 / soon 곧
- 021 come out with ~을 가지고 나오다
- 022 할아버지 집에 도착 - 시계를 잃어버린 사실을 알고 헛간으로 감 - 시계를 찾음
- 023 내용상 him 이 아니라 them 이 옳다.
- 024 감정동사의 경우 사람이 주어이고 그러한 감정을 느꼈을 경우 과거분사가 되어야 한다.
- 026 on one's way to ~로 가는 길에



서술형 수행평가

p.76~77

- 01 He cleaned the house and cooked dinner for them.
- 02 Joe's dead wife gave the watch to him.
- 03 They looked in every corner.
- 04 It's because they couldn't find the watch.
- 05 Amber went inside the barn alone.
- 06 It's because Amber came out with the watch.
- 07 She heard a weak ticktock.
- 08 It's because Lion was old and sick.
- 09 No, he won't
- 10 When they sat (happily) at the dinner table
- 11 Everybody knew the watch.
- 12 where did you last see the watch?
- 13 The kids ran out to the barn. They looked in every corner. But they couldn't find the watch. Joe was

disappointed. / The kids ran out to the barn and looked in every corner. But they couldn't find the watch, so Joe was disappointed.

- 14 It was raining this morning.
- 15 on one's way to ~로 가는 길(도중)에
- 16 She went inside the barn alone and just sat there quietly. Soon she heard a weak sound of the watch. She followed the sound and found the watch.
- 17 (P)ower, (S)ilence

- 01 Joe는 그의 손주들을 위해 무엇을 했는가?
- 02 그 시계를 Joe에게 준 사람은 누구인가?
- 03 아이들은 헛간에서 무엇을 했는가?
- 04 Joe는 왜 실망했는가?
- 05 누가 혼자 헛간으로 들어갔는가?
- 06 Joe가 놀란 이유는 무엇인가?
- 07 Amber는 조용한 헛간에서 무엇을 들었는가?
- 08 왜 다른 동물들이 사자를 방문했는가?
- 09 접속사 when (~할 때)
- 10 비인칭 주어로 사용된 it을 이용한 영작
- 15 on one's way to ~로 가는 길(도중)에
- 17 이 글의 제목을 생각해 본다.



단원별 종합평가

p.79~83

- 01 (1) (w)isdom (2) (b)ack (3) (s)ound (4) (v)isit
- 02 (1) bring (2) on their way
(3) A few, came out with
- 03 ①, ③ 04 ②
- 05 You look happy. → You look upset[angry].
- 06 (1) was (2) were (3) Were (4) went (5) lived
(6) tell (7) will not (8) come (9) going (10) is not
- 07 were[Were]
- 08 ④ 09 ②
- 10 (1) am → was (2) was → were
(3) not will → will not[won't] (4) wills → will
(5) plays → play (6) she will → will she
(7) go → going
- 11 (1) I was a police officer.
(2) Tom was not happy.
(3) Were you doing your homework?
(4) The man was an English teacher.
(5) He studied math very hard.
(6) Did she come home late?
(7) Jimin ran for an hour.
(8) They didn't sleep at night.
- 12 (1) Was Dr. Han busy?

- (2) They were not[weren't] surprised at the result.
- (3) Was the street full of cats?
- (4) She did not[didn't] do her homework after dinner.
- (5) No, he didn't.
- (6) I will not[won't] call my best friend, Amy.
- (7) Will he go to the library tomorrow?

13 (1) Was the party fun?

- (2) She was our last guest.
- (3) There were two pencils on the desk.
- (4) She was not Ms. Smith.
- (5) I was not interested in the book.
- (6) I took a walk with them.
- (7) Ms. Jones did not eat her lunch.
- (8) I will do the dishes for my mother.
- (9) Will Mr. Lee swim in the river?
- (10) She will not go out at night.

14 It was a hot summer.

15 his grandchildren were on their way to his house

16 his grandchildren

17 the kids got to his house

18 a gift from his dead wife

19 where 20 ⑤ 21 Amber 22 ③

23 happily 24 They didn't know the watch.

25 weren't able to 26 ③

27 시계의 약한(희미한) 소리를 듣기 위해서

14 비인칭 주어 it

15 손주들이 자신의 집으로 오고 있었기 때문에 행복했다.

16 그의 손주들을 가리킨다.

17 get to = arrive at = reach ~에 도착하다

19 where 어디로, 어디에, 어디에서

20 시계를 찾지 못해 실망하고 있다.

21 one of the kids는 Amber와 동격

22 a little → a few

23 동사(sat)를 수식하는 부사가 와야 한다.

24 일반동사 과거의 부정문 <did not[didn't] + 일반동사 원형>

25 can = be able to

26 Joe가 놀라서 “어떻게 찾았니?”라는 물어보는 내용 앞에 오는 것이 자연스럽다.

01 (1) wisdom: 지혜 (2) back: 등 (3) sound: 소리 (4) visit: 방문하다

03 B의 대답이 유감을 나타내는 표현이므로 좋지 않은 상황을 나타내는 표현이 들어가야 옳다.

04 심한 감기에 걸린 A에게 해 줄 수 있는 말은 ②이다.

05 What's the problem?은 상대방이 안 좋아 보일 때 쓰는 표현이므로 You look happy.는 어색하다.

06 (1) 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 과거형은 was (2) 주어가 복수이므로 were (3) 주어가 복수이므로 Were (4) go의 과거형은 went (5) live의 과거형은 lived (6) Did + 주어 + 일반동사의 원형~? (7) will not (8) Will + 주어 + 동사원형 ~? (9) be going to (10) be going to의 부정문은 be not going to

08 eat → ate

09 ② does / 나머지는 모두 did

10 (1) 시제와 과거이므로 was (2) 주어가 복수이므로 were (3) will의 부정문은 will not[won't] (4) 조동사는 인칭에 따라 변화하지 않는다. (5) 조동사 뒤에는 동사원형이 온다. (6) 의문사 + will + 주어 + 동사원형~? (7) be going to

11 is의 과거형은 was / are의 과거형은 were / do[does]의 과거형은 did / 기타 불규칙 동사는 과거형을 따로 알아둘 것



창의사고력 서술평가

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01 Today I visited my grandparents' home in Gangneung. I got there at 12 o'clock. I met my grandparents and we ate lunch together. Then we walked to Gyeongpodae together. I had a wonderful time there.

[모범답안]

02 I hurt my foot. / I didn't bring my homework. / I didn't do well on the test. / My best friend moved away. / I didn't sleep well last night. / I have a lot of homework. 등

03 I had some trouble with my best friend. So he won't talk to me. / You can write a letter to him. (Why don't you write a letter to him?, How about writing a letter to him?)

Memo



Memo



Memo

