

# GRAMMAR MAP

**Level 1**

Pre-Intermediate

## | 정답 및 해설 |

Part 1	be 동사와 일반동사	2
Part 2	명사	5
Part 3	과거 시제와 진행 시제	8
Part 4	형용사와 부사	12
Part 5	대명사	15
Part 6	조동사, to 부정사, 동명사	17
Part 7	부가의문문, 명령문, 감탄문	21
Part 8	전치사와 접속사	23

# PART 1

## be 동사와 일반동사

### Unit 01 문장이란

- A** 1. X 2. O 3. O  
4. X 5. O 6. X
- B** 1. Rabbits 2. Can I 3. are you?  
4. England 5. is at home

### Unit 02 문장의 요소

- C** 1. They: S, watch: V  
2. Kevin: S, is: V  
3. Barbara and I: S, are: V  
4. I: S, drink: V  
5. Our school: S, begins: V
- D** 1. C 2. C 3. O  
4. C 5. O

### Exercise

- A** 1. O 2. O 3. X 4. X
- B** 1. X 2. O 3. O 4. X
- C** 1. Children: S, Christmas: O  
2. He: S, a lawyer: C  
3. is: V, autumn: C  
4. This vitamin pill: S, is: V, good: C  
5. We: S, have: V, toast: O
- D** 1. shopping 2. hungry 3. are  
4. eats 5. feel
- Edit** 1. canada → Canada  
2. sumo → Sumo  
3. . → ?  
4. pigeons hate → hate pigeons

- Write** 1. She has two sisters.  
2. They are in Grade 8.

3. Peter likes sports and music.

### Unit 03 인칭대명사와 be 동사

- A** 1. she 2. he 3. they 4. he  
5. they 6. she 7. we 8. it  
9. they 10. it
- B** 1. are 2. is 3. are 4. are  
5. is 6. are 7. is 8. are  
9. is 10. is 11. is 12. is

### Unit 04 be 동사 부정문과 의문문

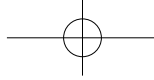
- C** 1. You aren't 2. He isn't  
3. I'm not 4. We aren't
- D** 1. Are you 2. Is he 3. Is she  
4. Are they 5. Is your school

### Exercise

- A** 1. I'm 2. We're 3. It's 4. They're
- B** 1. I'm not 2. they aren't 3. it isn't  
4. we aren't 5. he isn't
- C** 1. Are you in Grade 7?  
2. Is Joe from Cuba?  
3. Are your brothers high school students?
- D** 1. Are, they are 2. Is, she isn't  
3. Are, they aren't 4. Is Tomas  
5. Are the shoes

- Edit** 1. He → He's  
2. not is → is not(isn't)  
3. Is → Are  
4. Are → Is  
5. you are → I am

- Write** 1. Paul and I are old friends.  
2. These chairs aren't comfortable.  
3. Is your brother sick in bed?



### Unit 05 일반동사 현재 시제

- A** 1. knows 2. lives 3. thinks  
4. gets 5. touches 6. exercises  
7. pushes 8. stays 9. flies  
10. mixes 11. brushes 12. swims
- B** 1. wears 2. read 3. study  
4. plays 5. rains 6. takes  
7. has 8. do 9. watch  
10. goes

### Unit 06 일반동사 부정문과 의문문

- C** 1. We don't watch  
2. Jason doesn't clean  
3. It doesn't snow  
4. They don't like
- D** 1. Does she understand  
2. Do you go  
3. Does he walk  
4. Does the school start  
5. Do they dream

### Exercise

- A** 1. like, don't like  
2. skips, doesn't skip  
3. drink, don't drink  
4. lives, doesn't know  
5. has, doesn't grow  
6. love, don't have  
7. go, don't wear
- B** 1. Does he like, he does  
2. Does Sarah have, she does  
3. Do they speak, they don't  
4. Does your mom sing, she does  
5. Do your brothers read, they don't
- C** 1. wears 2. exercises  
3. don't make 4. doesn't eat
- Edit** 1. does → do  
2. don't brushes → doesn't brush

3. Do → Does  
4. we are → we do

- Write** 1. Shirley plays the violin very well.  
2. Ally and I don't speak Japanese.  
3. He doesn't like hot weather.  
4. Do you go to school by bus?

### Unit 07 be 동사와 일반동사의 비교 I

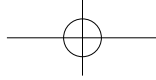
- A** 1. isn't 2. doesn't  
3. aren't 4. don't  
5. isn't 6. doesn't  
7. isn't 8. doesn't  
9. aren't 10. don't
- B** 1. Is 2. Does 3. Are 4. Do  
5. Are 6. Do 7. Is 8. Does

### Unit 08 be 동사와 일반동사의 비교 II

- C** 1. does 2. am 3. do  
4. isn't 5. doesn't
- D** 1. Where 2. When 3. How  
4. What 5. Why

### Exercise

- A** 1. is, works 2. are, go  
3. is, don't go 4. isn't, goes  
5. feels, doesn't sleep  
6. don't wear, don't like
- B** 1. Do, do 2. Do, do  
3. Does, doesn't 4. Is, isn't  
5. Is, is
- C** 1. What, does 2. How, is  
3. Who, are 4. Where, do  
5. Why, do
- D** 1. What does 2. Where is  
3. Where do 4. When is  
5. When does



- Edit**
1. doesn't → isn't
  2. aren't → don't
  3. like not → don't like
  4. they → do they

- Write**
1. It's cloudy today.
  2. It rains a lot in summer.
  3. How old are you?
  4. How do you go to school?

### | Part Review |

- A**
- |                             |               |           |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. I'm                      | 2. I'm not    | 3. is     |
| 4. isn't                    | 5. are        | 6. aren't |
| 7. like                     | 8. don't like | 9. has    |
| 10. doesn't have            |               |           |
| 11. Are you, I'm not        |               |           |
| 12. Do you live, I do       |               |           |
| 13. Is she, she isn't       |               |           |
| 14. Does she have, she does |               |           |
| 15. Where is Jason          |               |           |
| 16. What do you do, read    |               |           |
| 17. Where does he, lives    |               |           |
- B**
- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. aren't   | 2. Is         |
| 3. Are, are | 4. Does, does |
| 5. When is  | 6. When does  |
- C**
- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Mike and I are | 2. plays soccer |
| 3. Yes, he is     | 4. washes       |
| 5. doesn't have   | 6. Is           |
| 7. Do             |                 |
- D**
- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. am not  | 2. don't    |
| 3. doesn't | 4. is       |
| 5. What is | 6. Where do |

#### 해설

- C**
1. Mike and me is → Mike and I are  
Mike and me가 주어이므로 me를 주격으로 고치고, 복수 주어이므로 be 동사는 are를 쓴다.
  2. is play soccer → plays soccer  
현재의 습관적인 일은 현재 시제로 쓰며, 일반동사는 be 동사와 같이 쓰지 않는다. 주어(he)가 3인칭 단수임에 주의하자.

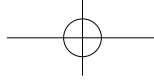
3. Yes, he does → Yes, he is  
Is ~?로 질문하면 is로 대답한다.
4. wash → washes  
주어(Sue)가 3인칭 단수이면 동사 뒤에 -s/-es를 붙인다.
5. doesn't has → doesn't have  
일반동사(have) 부정문은 「don't/doesn't+동사원형」의 형태를 쓴다. she는 3인칭 단수이므로 doesn't을 쓴다.
6. Does → Is  
'산타클로스는 진짜 사람입니까?'라는 뜻으로 be 동사가 필요하다. be 동사 의문문은 be 동사를 문장 앞에 써서 만든다.
7. Are → Do  
일반동사(get) 의문문은 「Do/Does+주어+동사원형 ~?」의 형태를 쓴다.

### | Part Test |

- A**
- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. is, wears   | 2. aren't, eat |
| 3. eats, isn't | 4. Do, don't   |
| 5. is, don't   |                |
- B**
- |                         |
|-------------------------|
| 1. are, work            |
| 2. aren't, look         |
| 3. is, doesn't drink    |
| 4. aren't, doesn't wear |
- C**
- |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. don't know       | 2. am         |
| 3. aren't           | 4. don't have |
| 5. looks            |               |
| 6. don't understand |               |
| 7. isn't            | 8. heals      |
- D**
- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. ② | 2. ④ | 3. ⑤ | 4. ④ |
| 5. ④ | 6. ② | 7. ⑤ |      |
- E**
- |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1. ① | 2. ② | 3. ② |
|------|------|------|

#### 해설

- D**
3. ⑤ does his homework의 부정형은 doesn't do his homework이다. 이때 doesn't는 부정형을 만드는 조동사이고, do(하다)는 일반동사다.
  7. ⑤ '레스토랑에서 일한다'라고 대답하고 있으므로 장소의 의문사 where를 쓰며, 주어(he)가 3인칭 단수이므로 조동사 does를 이용한다.
- E**
1. ① wears → wear



주어(many girls)가 복수이므로 동사 뒤에 -s를 쓰지 않는다.

2. ② aren't get → don't get  
일반동사(get) 부정문은 「don't/doesn't+동사원형」의 형태를 쓴다.
3. ② is → does  
의문사 what이 사용된 일반동사(like)의 의문문이므로 「의문사+do/does+주어+동사원형 ~?」의 형태를 쓴다.

## PART 2

### 명사

#### Unit 09 셀 수 있는 명사

- A** 1. dogs 2. eggs 3. chairs  
4. children 5. buses 6. oranges  
7. owls 8. lives 9. wolves  
10. babies 11. toys 12. keys

- B** 1. The boys are 2. The watches are  
3. The leaves fall 4. The men like

#### Unit 10 셀 수 없는 명사

- C** 1. C 2. N 3. C 4. C  
5. N 6. C 7. N 8. C  
9. N 10. C 11. N 12. N

- D** 1. a 2. X 3. X 4. X  
5. an 6. X 7. a 8. X  
9. a 10. X 11. X 12. an

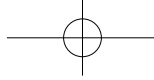
#### Exercise

- A** 1. A dog 2. Water  
3. a musician 4. joy  
5. history, art  
6. an MP3 player, music

- B** 1. Children, things  
2. boys, girls  
3. Wine, cheese  
4. tomatoes, tomato juice  
5. flour, butter, milk, eggs, raspberries

- C** 1. eight glasses of water  
2. three pieces of paper  
3. four kilograms of salt  
4. two bowls of cooked rice

- D** 1. cream cheese 2. meat  
3. problems 4. books



5. cookies

**Edit**

- 1. tooths → teeth
- 2. waters → water
- 3. a → 삭제
- 4. two spoon of honey → two spoons of honey

**Write**

- 1. I eat some bread for breakfast.
- 2. She puts three pieces of chocolate in her coffee.
- 3. Friendship is very important.

**Unit 11** many, much, a lot of, some, any

**A**

- 1. many      2. much      3. many
- 4. many      5. much      6. much
- 7. much      8. many      9. much
- 10. many    11. much    12. many

**B**

- 1. some      2. any      3. any
- 4. any      5. some

**Unit 12** this, that, these, those

**C**

- 1. these      2. this
- 3. those      4. that
- 5. baby      6. hats
- 7. person    8. knives

**D**

- 1. These are      2. Those are
- 3. These keys are    4. Those children are
- 5. These men are    6. Those boxes are

**Exercise**

**A**

- 1. many postcards    2. many problems
- 3. much water      4. much sugar
- 5. many calories

**B**

- 1. some oranges    2. some orange juice
- 3. any time      4. any brothers
- 5. any help      6. any letters
- 7. some cold water

**C**

- 1. cars, are      2. pond, is

3. computers, are    4. Is, that

5. Are, these

**D**

- 1. many delicious ways
- 2. much flour
- 3. much water
- 4. many cars

**Edit**

- 1. This → These
- 2. That's → Those are
- 3. some → any 또는 aren't → are
- 4. any → some
- 5. many → much

**Write**

- 1. This is my nephew Jack.
- 2. Paul doesn't have any friends.
- 3. They make a lot of noise.

**Unit 13** there be 긍정문과 부정문

**A**

- 1. is      2. are      3. are
- 4. is      5. is      6. are

**B**

- 1. There is      2. It is
- 3. There isn't    4. It isn't

**Unit 14** there be 의문문

**C**

- 1. Is there      2. Are there    3. Are there
- 4. Is there      5. are there    6. is there

**D**

- 1. there is      2. there isn't
- 3. there are      4. there aren't

**Exercise**

**A**

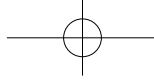
- 1. There are      2. There is
- 3. There are      4. There is
- 5. There are

**B**

- 1. Are there      2. Is there
- 3. Are there      4. Are there
- 5. Is there

**C**

- 1. How many      2. How much
- 3. How many      4. How much
- 5. How many



- D**
1. is, snow
  2. are, pictures
  3. Are, seats
  4. seasons, are
  5. honey, is

- Edit**
1. isn't → aren't
  2. Are → Is
  3. there are → are there
  4. are → is

- Write**
1. There are four people in my family.
  2. Is there a dental clinic in this building?
  3. How many students are there in your school?

### | Part Review |

- A**
1. an apple
  2. five apples
  3. coffee
  4. a cup of coffee
  5. many friends
  6. much money
  7. This is, that is
  8. These are, those are
  9. There is
  10. There are some
  11. There is some
  12. There aren't any
  13. Are there any
  14. Are there, there are
  15. Is there, there isn't
  16. How many, are
  17. How much, is

- B**
1. some, clothes
  2. any, money
  3. much, food
  4. many, bags
  5. is, bread
  6. are, women

- C**
1. a lot of rain
  2. some sand
  3. Many children
  4. These sunglasses
  5. any butter
  6. some information

- D**
1. leafs → leaves
  2. are → is
  3. wines → wine
  4. story → stories
  5. book → books
  6. are → is

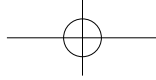
### 해설

- C**
1. a lot of rains → a lot of rain  
셀 수 없는 명사의 뒤에는 -s를 쓰지 않는다.
  2. any sands → some sand  
긍정문에서는 some(약간의)을 사용하며 셀 수 없는 명사의 뒤에는 -s를 쓰지 않는다.
  3. Many child → Many children  
many 다음에는 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형을 쓴다.
  4. This sunglasses → These sunglasses  
this 다음에는 단수 명사를, these 다음에는 복수 명사를 쓴다. 선글라스는 항상 복수로 쓴다.
  5. some butter → any butter  
부정문에서는 some이 아닌 any를 쓴다.
  6. any information → some information  
권유와 부탁의 의문문에서는 some을 사용한다.

- D**
1. leafs → leaves  
leaf와 같이 -f로 끝나는 명사는 f를 -ves로 바꾸어 복수형을 만든다.
  2. are → is  
셀 수 없는 명사(sugar)는 there is와 함께 쓴다.
  3. wines → wine  
셀 수 없는 명사(wine)는 용기나 단위를 이용해 수량을 표시한다. 용기나 단위는 2개 이상일 때 복수로 표현하되, 셀 수 없는 명사는 복수형을 쓰지 않는다.
  4. story → stories  
some 다음에 오는 셀 수 있는 명사는 복수형으로 쓴다.
  5. book → books  
how many 다음에는 복수 명사를 쓴다.
  6. are → is  
셀 수 없는 명사(water)는 there is와 함께 쓴다.

### | Part Test |

- A**
1. math
  2. Babies
  3. people
  4. This
  5. Those
  6. How many
  7. How much
- B**
1. some
  2. any
  3. an
  4. any, some
  5. some
- C**
1. children
  2. problems



- 3. fruit                      4. vegetables
- 5. fast food                6. soda
- 7. music

- D** 1. ④    2. ④    3. ③    4. ③  
 5. ②, ④   6. ④    7. ④
- E** 1. ①    2. ①    3. ②

**해설**

- E** 1. ① that → those  
 복수 명사(babies)는 that이 아닌 those와 함께 쓴다.
2. ① ring → a ring  
 셀 수 있는 명사는 a/an과 함께 쓰거나, 복수형으로 쓴다.
3. ② mouse → mice  
 a lot of 다음에 셀 수 있는 명사가 오면 복수형으로 쓴다.

# PART 3

## 과거 시제와 진행 시제

### Unit 15 be 동사 과거 시제

- A** 1. were    2. were    3. was    4. was  
 5. was    6. was    7. was    8. were  
 9. was    10. were
- B** 1. I wasn't                      2. She wasn't  
 3. We weren't                  4. Your sisters weren't  
 5. The door wasn't

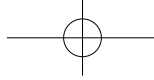
### Unit 16 Yes/No 의문문과 의문사 의문문

- C** 1. Were you                      2. Was Sam  
 3. Were they                      4. Was the boy  
 5. Was it
- D** 1. Where were you    2. What was it  
 3. How was she        4. Why was he  
 5. When was it        6. Who was he  
 7. Where were we    8. Why were they

### Exercise

- A** 1. were                              2. was  
 3. was, were                      4. was, were
- B** 1. wasn't                            2. weren't  
 3. weren't                          4. wasn't
- C** 1. Was he, he was  
 2. Were they, they were  
 3. Was the weather, it wasn't  
 4. Were Julia's brothers, they weren't
- D** 1. What was                      2. Where were  
 3. How was                        4. When was  
 5. Why were
- Edit** 1. was → were  
 2. not were → weren't  
 3. Were → Was





4. she was → was she

- Write**
1. Ally was in Beijing last month.
  2. We weren't in a good mood yesterday.
  3. Was the last exam difficult?
  4. Where were you all day yesterday?

### Unit 17 일반동사 과거 시제

- A**
- |           |            |             |
|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1. worked | 2. cooked  | 3. studied  |
| 4. washed | 5. loved   | 6. worried  |
| 7. rained | 8. watched | 9. played   |
| 10. got   | 11. went   | 12. stopped |

- B**
- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. I bought    | 2. They wrote |
| 3. We took     | 4. Ted had    |
| 5. Melanie saw |               |

### Unit 18 과거 시제 부정문

- C**
- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. don't walk     | 2. didn't walk    |
| 3. don't answer   | 4. didn't answer  |
| 5. doesn't tell   | 6. didn't tell    |
| 7. don't enjoy    | 8. didn't enjoy   |
| 9. doesn't arrive | 10. didn't arrive |
- D**
- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. We didn't work      | 2. He didn't go        |
| 3. They didn't have    | 4. Jordan didn't sleep |
| 5. My dad didn't clean |                        |

### Exercise

- A**
- |              |                  |         |
|--------------|------------------|---------|
| 1. get up    | 2. go            | 3. went |
| 4. sits, sat | 5. drinks, drank |         |

- B**
- |                |                |        |
|----------------|----------------|--------|
| 1. bought      | 2. sang        | 3. cut |
| 4. didn't take | 5. didn't read |        |

- C**
- |                        |
|------------------------|
| 1. saw, didn't say     |
| 2. didn't feel, went   |
| 3. worked, didn't lose |

- D**
- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. ate            | 2. forgot     |
| 3. worked, became | 4. got, stood |

- Edit**
- |                 |
|-----------------|
| 1. taked → took |
|-----------------|

- |                       |
|-----------------------|
| 2. have → had         |
| 3. told → tell        |
| 4. calls → call       |
| 5. didn't → didn't do |

- Write**
1. I lived in Canada two years ago.
  2. Helen played tennis yesterday.
  3. We didn't see Tom last night.

### Unit 19 과거 시제 Yes/No 의문문

- A**
- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Do they study | 2. Did they study |
| 3. Does he help  | 4. Did he help    |
| 5. Do you buy    | 6. Did you buy    |
| 7. Does she have | 8. Did she have   |

- B**
- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. I do       | 2. I did     |
| 3. he doesn't | 4. he didn't |
| 5. it does    | 6. it didn't |

### Unit 20 과거 시제 의문사 의문문

- C**
- |        |         |         |
|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. do  | 2. did  | 3. does |
| 4. did | 5. does | 6. did  |

- D**
1. Where did she stay
  2. When did you come
  3. What did they do
  4. Why did he call
  5. How did he get

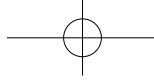
### Exercise

- A**
- |          |            |         |
|----------|------------|---------|
| 1. learn | 2. learned | 3. tell |
| 4. told  | 5. had     | 6. have |

- B**
- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Did you go   | 2. Did he read |
| 3. Did you have |                |

- C**
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. she did   | 2. she was   |
| 3. he didn't | 4. he wasn't |

- D**
1. What did Molly buy
  2. Where did Maria stay
  3. Why did Ted go



- Edit**
1. Do → Did
  2. brings → bring
  3. does he made → did he make
  4. was → did

- Write**
1. Did you call me yesterday?
  2. When did you graduate from elementary school?
  3. Where did she buy the bike?

### Unit 21 현재진행 시제

- A**
1. doing
  2. trying
  3. eating
  4. putting
  5. answering
  6. studying

- B**
1. He is playing
  2. You are swimming
  3. They are reading
  4. I am going
  5. We are making
  6. It is raining

### Unit 22 과거진행 시제

- C**
1. She was reading
  2. We were listening
  3. You were doing
  4. I was writing
  5. It was snowing
  6. They were making
  7. Sam was waiting
  8. Ashley was going

- D**
1. I'm not wearing
  2. Chris wasn't eating
  3. Is Amy writing
  4. Were they enjoying

### Exercise

- A**
1. is singing
  2. sings
  3. snows
  4. is snowing
  5. am not joking
  6. doesn't joke

- B**
1. John was having breakfast.
  2. John was reading the newspaper.
  3. John was cleaning the room.

- C**
1. I am, I'm not
  2. he is, he isn't
  3. she was, she wasn't
  4. they were, they weren't

- D**
1. am reading Jim's essay
  2. was reading a magazine
  3. read the newspaper
  4. is going to the dentist
  5. was going to the bank
  6. went to the gym

- Edit**
1. be → are
  2. don't → aren't
  3. Is → Are
  4. Does → Is

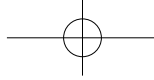
- Write**
1. I'm washing my hands now.
  2. They weren't wearing a suit then.
  3. Were you waiting for a bus then?

### | Part Review |

- A**
1. I was
  2. They weren't
  3. Were you, I was
  4. was she
  5. I wrote
  6. didn't go
  7. Did you live, I didn't
  8. How did he know
  9. is walking
  10. am not sleeping
  11. Are you making, I am
  12. are, doing
  13. was shopping
  14. weren't wearing
  15. Was, doing(washing), he wasn't
  16. Were, cleaning, they were
  17. were, going

- B**
1. was
  2. weren't
  3. Was
  4. Where, was
  5. broke
  6. didn't
  7. Did

- C**
1. wasn't
  2. Were your parents
  3. Did they go



- 4. didn't say
- 5. did she want
- 6. did you call

- D**
- 1. rains → is raining
  - 2. is eating → eats
  - 3. Does → Is
  - 4. Are → Were
  - 5. Anna → is Anna
  - 6. did → were

**해설**

- C**
- 1. isn't → wasn't  
yesterday가 과거를 나타내므로 isn't는 wasn't로 써야 한다.
  - 2. Are your parents → Were your parents  
과거(last week)에 일어난 일이므로 be 동사의 과거형을 쓴다.
  - 3. Did they went → Did they go  
의문문에서 조동사 did 다음에는 동사원형을 쓴다.
  - 4. didn't says → didn't say  
부정문에서 didn't 다음에는 동사원형을 쓴다.
  - 5. she wanted → did she want  
의문사가 있는 일반동사 과거 시제 의문문은 「의문사+did+주어+동사원형 ~?」의 형태로 쓴다.
  - 6. do you call → did you call  
과거(last night)에 일어난 일이므로 조동사 did를 사용하여 의문문을 만든다.
- D**
- 1. rains → is raining  
'봐! 비가 많이 내리고 있어.'라는 의미로 현재에 진행되고 있는 상황을 나타낸다. 따라서 현재진행 시제 「am/is/are+동사원형-ing」로 쓴다.
  - 2. is eating → eats  
현재의 습관적인 일은 현재 시제로 쓴다.
  - 3. Does → Is  
현재(now)에 진행되고 있는 일이므로 현재진행 시제로 쓴다. 현재진행 시제 의문문은 「Am/Is/Are+주어+동사-ing ~?」로 쓴다.
  - 4. Are → Were  
과거에 일어난 두 가지 일을 말할 때 먼저 시작해서 진행되고 있는 일은 과거진행 시제로 쓰고, 나중에 일어난 일은 과거 시제로 쓴다. '내가 전화했을 때 당신은 저녁을 먹고 있었습니까?'에서 '저녁을 먹다'가 먼저 시작된 일이므로 과거진행 시제로 쓴다. 과거진행 시제는 「was/were+동사

원형-ing」로 쓴다.

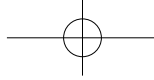
- 5. Anna → is Anna  
현재(now) 진행되고 있는 일이므로 현재진행 시제로 쓴다. 의문사가 있는 현재진행 의문문은 「의문사+am/is/are+주어+동사원형-ing ~?」로 쓴다.
- 6. did → were  
과거에 일어난 두 가지 일 중 먼저 시작해서 진행되고 있는 일은 과거진행 시제로 쓰고, 나중에 일어난 일은 과거 시제로 쓴다. '내가 당신을 만났을 때 당신은 어디 가고 있었습니까?'에서 '어디로 가다'가 먼저 시작된 일이므로 과거진행 시제로 쓴다. 과거진행 시제는 「was/were+동사원형-ing」로 쓴다.

**| Part Test |**

- A**
- 1. The weather was
  - 2. My parents weren't surprised
  - 3. Jenny studied
  - 4. They didn't listen
  - 5. Did she wear
- B**
- 1. Bella wasn't
  - 2. I didn't eat
  - 3. We aren't talking
  - 4. Did you have
  - 5. Are they doing
  - 6. Was the wind blowing
- C**
- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. were you doing | 2. was watching |
| 3. heard          | 4. went, looked |
| 5. thought        | 6. called       |
| 7. Did you see    | 8. didn't see   |
- D**
- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. ① | 2. ⑤ | 3. ③ | 4. ③ |
| 5. ③ | 6. ⑤ | 7. ④ |      |
- E**
- |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1. ④ | 2. ③ | 3. ② |
|------|------|------|

**해설**

- D**
- 7. ④ 과거에 일어난 두 가지 일을 말할 때, 먼저 시작해서 진행되고 있는 일을 과거진행 시제, 나중에 일어난 일을 과거 시제로 쓴다. '내가 도착했을 때 너는 무엇을 하고 있었니?'이므로 빈칸에는 과거진행 시제를 쓴다.
- E**
- 1. ④ didn't saw → didn't see



일반동사 과거의 부정형은 「didn't+동사원형」이므로 didn't 다음에 see를 쓴다.

2. ③ is drinking → drinks  
어머니가 커피를 마시는 것은 습관적인 일이므로 현재진행 시제가 아닌 현재 시제를 사용한다.
3. ② didn't → didn't do  
did his homework의 부정형은 didn't do his homework이다.

## PART 4

### 형용사와 부사

#### Unit 23 형용사

- A**
- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. small         | 2. cute         |
| 3. sour          | 4. long         |
| 5. good          | 6. smart, funny |
| 7. new, friendly | 8. great        |

- B**
1. He said to me in a ✓ voice.
  2. Mom bought a ✓ sofa last Sunday.
  3. Kim likes ✓ weather.
  4. Would you like something ✓?
  5. The cake tastes ✓.
  6. What happened? You look ✓.

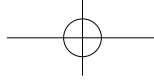
#### Unit 24 부사

- C**
- |            |                 |            |
|------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. usually | 2. terribly     | 3. quickly |
| 4. nicely  | 5. simply       | 6. angrily |
| 7. badly   | 8. easily       | 9. greatly |
| 10. well   | 11. beautifully | 12. fast   |

- D**
1. I'm really hungry.
  2. I listened to him carefully.
  3. The movie was very boring.
  4. Would you speak slowly?
  5. It snowed heavily.
  6. He spelled the word correctly.
  7. The car stopped suddenly.
  8. They spoke very quietly.

#### Exercise

- A**
- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. an easy project  | 2. a clear voice     |
| 3. an elegant dress | 4. the black kittens |
| 5. something cold   |                      |
- B**
1. My puppy eats quickly.



2. Mike loses things easily.
3. You look really happy.
4. I'm quite tired.

- C**
- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. terribly    | 2. terrible      |
| 3. interesting | 4. interestingly |
| 5. badly       | 6. bad           |
| 7. angry       | 8. angrily       |

- D**
- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. a. fast    | b. fast      |
| 2. a. perfect | b. perfectly |
| 3. a. good    | b. well      |

- Edit**
1. dangerous → dangerously
  2. beautifully → beautiful
  3. special anything → anything special
  4. deliciously → delicious

- Write**
1. He's an important person in the company.
  2. The sofa feels very soft.
  3. My dad speaks Chinese well.

### Unit 25 비교급의 형태와 쓰임

- A**
- |                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. taller            | 2. smarter     |
| 3. younger           | 4. wilder      |
| 5. shorter           | 6. more polite |
| 7. fatter            | 8. prettier    |
| 9. more difficult    | 10. faster     |
| 11. more interesting | 12. worse      |

- B**
- |                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. bigger         | 2. easier |
| 3. heavier        | 4. more   |
| 5. more beautiful | 6. better |

### Unit 26 최상급의 형태와 쓰임

- C**
- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. the tallest       | 2. the smartest       |
| 3. the longest       | 4. the cheapest       |
| 5. the wildest       | 6. the busiest        |
| 7. the hottest       | 8. the most difficult |
| 9. the most exciting | 10. the prettiest     |
| 11. the best         | 12. the most          |

- D**
- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. the happiest    | 2. happier     |
| 3. the most famous | 4. more famous |

### Exercise

- A**
- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. sweeter than        | 2. nicer than          |
| 3. brighter than       | 4. more expensive than |
| 5. more handsome than  |                        |
| 6. more important than |                        |

- B**
- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. the smartest       | 2. the hottest      |
| 3. the most difficult | 4. the most popular |
| 5. the best           | 6. the worst        |

- C**
- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. more, than | 2. most, of    |
| 3. more, than | 4. biggest, in |
| 5. oldest, of |                |

- D**
- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. older        | 2. more interesting |
| 3. the funniest | 4. the most useful  |
| 5. better       |                     |

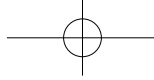
- Edit**
1. beautifuller → more beautiful
  2. younger → youngest
  3. of → than
  4. tallest → the tallest

- Write**
1. Eden is taller than me.
  2. Time is more important than anything else.
  3. Yesterday was the happiest day of my life.

### | Part Review |

- A**
- |                              |                   |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. beautiful flowers         | 2. was beautiful  |
| 3. something hot             | 4. feels soft     |
| 5. looks happy               | 6. smiles happily |
| 7. quiet person              | 8. speaks quietly |
| 9. good cook                 | 10. cooks well    |
| 11. taller than              |                   |
| 12. more expensive than      |                   |
| 13. better than              |                   |
| 14. the oldest building      |                   |
| 15. the most important thing |                   |
| 16. the biggest fish in      |                   |
| 17. the best choice of       |                   |

- B**
- |         |             |          |
|---------|-------------|----------|
| 1. good | 2. creative | 3. quick |
|---------|-------------|----------|



4. beautifully 5. cheaper 6. most

- C**
1. a new towel      2. fresh
  3. carefully        4. smaller
  5. better
  6. than mine 또는 than my bike

- D**
1. heavyer → heavier
  2. interesting → more interesting
  3. hotter → the hottest
  4. faster → fastest
  5. in all the cities → of all the cities
  6. of your family → in your family

**해설**

- C**
1. a towel new → a new towel  
형용사(new)는 명사(towel)의 앞에서 명사를 꾸민다.
  2. freshly → fresh  
「look+형용사」는 ‘~하게 보인다’라는 뜻이다. freshly의 형용사는 fresh이다.
  3. careful → carefully  
동사(read)는 부사의 꾸밈을 받는다. careful은 형용사이고, carefully가 부사다.
  4. more small → smaller  
small의 비교급은 smaller이다.
  5. more good → better  
good의 비교급은 better이다.
  6. than me → than mine 또는 than my bike  
‘너의 자전거’와 비교할 수 있는 것은 ‘나의 자전거(mine 또는 my bike)’이다.
- D**
1. heavyer → heavier  
-y로 끝나는 형용사(heavy)의 비교급은 y를 i로 바꾸고 끝에 -er을 붙인다.
  2. interesting → more interesting  
‘야구가 축구보다 더 재미있다’는 의미로 interesting의 비교급인 more interesting을 쓴다.
  3. hotter → the hottest  
of the year(일년 중에)는 최상급과 어울리는 표현이다. hot의 최상급은 the hottest이다.
  4. faster → fastest  
‘치타는 세계에서 가장 빠른 동물이다’는 최상급을 이용한 문장이다. fast의 최상급은 the fastest이다.
  5. in all the cities → of all the cities

최상급과 함께 쓰이는 ‘~ 중에서’는 「in+장소, 단체», 「of+복수 명사」로 표현한다. all the cities가 복수 명사이므로 앞에 in이 아닌 of를 쓴다.

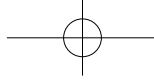
6. of your family → in your family  
(5번 설명 참고) ‘너희 가족’은 단체 이므로 in my family로 쓴다.

**| Part Test |**

- A**
1. nervous            2. nervously
  3. correctly         4. correct
  5. gracefully        6. graceful
- B**
1. delicious          2. carefully
  3. badly, bad        4. good, well
  5. quiet, quietly
- C**
1. better              2. more faithful
  3. smarter            4. more active
  5. more                6. the most lovable
  7. happier
- D**
1. ③            2. ③            3. ②
- E**
1. ①            2. ③            3. ④
- F**
1. ⑤            2. ⑤            3. ⑤

**해설**

- E**
1. ① hard는 형용사와 부사로 모두 쓰인다. David is a hard worker.에서는 ‘열심히 일하는’의 뜻인 형용사고, He works very hard.에서는 ‘열심히’의 뜻인 부사다.
- F**
1. ⑤ badly → bad  
‘그녀의 점수가 아주 나쁘다’는 Her grades are very bad이다. 부사(badly)는 be 동사의 보어로 쓰이지 않는다.
  2. ⑤ happy → happily  
동사(live)를 꾸미는 것은 형용사가 아닌 부사다.
  3. ⑤ in → than  
‘피자를 배달시켜 먹는 것이 만들어 먹는 것보다 간편하고 빠르다’이므로 ‘~보다’의 뜻인 than을 쓴다.



# PART 5

## 대명사

### Unit 27 인칭대명사와 소유대명사

- A** 1. he, him 2. she, her 3. they, them  
4. we, us 5. it, it 6. you, you  
7. they, them 8. we, us

- B** 1. hers 2. her 3. your 4. yours  
5. theirs 6. their 7. his 8. his  
9. ours 10. our

### Unit 28 명사의 격

- C** 1. boots: S 2. dinner: O  
3. oranges: S 4. love: O  
5. bike: O 6. friend: O  
7. hands: S 8. camera: S

- D** 1. Sean's 2. my mom's  
3. the cat's 4. the baby's  
5. his parents' 6. students'  
7. men's 8. my family's  
9. people's 10. Mr. Baker's

### Exercise

- A** 1. They 2. them 3. She 4. her  
5. it 6. him 7. him 8. them

- B** 1. they 2. his 3. it  
4. Its 5. them 6. her  
7. him, He 8. she, them

- C** 1. women's restroom  
2. Jody's car  
3. my brother's cookies  
4. grandparents' house  
5. children's smiles

- D** 1. her, hers  
2. their, theirs

3. our, ours

- Edit** 1. it → them  
2. we → us  
3. kids's → kids'

- Write** 1. This letter is for him.  
2. This house is ours.  
3. What is your father's job?

### Unit 29 재귀대명사

- A** 1. myself 2. herself 3. itself  
4. ourselves 5. yourself(yourselves)  
6. themselves 7. herself 8. himself  
9. itself 10. yourselves  
11. themselves 12. herself

- B** 1. myself 2. himself 3. ourselves  
4. herself 5. yourself(yourselves)  
6. herself 7. ourselves 8. himself

### Unit 30 부정대명사

- C** 1. anybody 2. Somebody  
3. anything 4. something

- D** 1. Everybody is 2. Everybody makes  
3. Everything is 4. Everything is

### Exercise

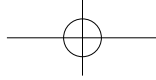
- A** 1. me 2. himself 3. him  
4. herself 5. her 6. them  
7. themselves

- B** 1. something 2. anybody  
3. anything 4. Somebody  
5. Everybody

- C** 1. myself 2. himself  
3. ourselves 4. yourselves

- D** 1. anybody 2. everybody 3. anything

- Edit** 1. herself → her  
2. somebody → anybody



3. are → is

- Write**
1. Can you introduce yourself to me?
  2. Does anybody speak Spanish?
  3. Do you want something sweet?

### | Part Review |

- A**
- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I, she, me       | 2. her USB          |
| 3. hers             | 4. my sister's bike |
| 5. men's shoe       | 6. yourself         |
| 7. myself           | 8. Help yourselves  |
| 9. himself          | 10. by herself      |
| 11. myself          | 12. something       |
| 13. anything        | 14. somebody        |
| 15. anybody         |                     |
| 16. Everybody wants |                     |
| 17. Everything is   |                     |

- B**
- |         |         |        |
|---------|---------|--------|
| 1. We   | 2. She  | 3. her |
| 4. them | 5. They | 6. him |

- C**
1. They often go
  2. hers
  3. without him
  4. himself
  5. myself
  6. something interesting
  7. anything

- D**
1. **himself** → **themselves**
  2. **her** → **herself**
  3. **your daddy camera** → **your daddy's camera**
  4. **children'** → **children's**
  5. **love** → **loves**
  6. **nothing** → **anything** 또는 **don't** → 삭제

#### 해설

- C**
1. She often goes → They often go  
my sisters는 복수 대명사 they로 받고, 동사도 복수 주어에 맞게 쓴다.
  2. her → hers  
'빨간 스커트는 그녀의 것이다'에서 '그녀의 것'은 hers이다.
  3. without he → without him  
전치사(without) 뒤에는 명사 또는 대명사의 목적격을 쓴다.

4. **him** → **himself**  
'Watson은 이것을 혼자서 끝내야 한다'이므로 '혼자서'의 뜻인 **by oneself**를 쓴다. 주어가 he이므로 **by himself**이다.

5. **me** → **myself**  
나 자신을 소개하는 것이므로 introduce의 목적어로 **myself**를 쓴다.

6. **anything interesting** → **something interesting**  
공정문에서는 **anything**이 아닌 **something**을 쓴다.

7. **something** → **anything**  
부정문에서는 **something**이 아닌 **anything**을 쓴다.

**D**

1. **themselves** → **themselves**  
talk to oneself는 '혼잣말하다'의 뜻이다. 주어(old people)가 3인칭 복수이므로 **themselves**를 쓴다.

2. **her** → **herself**  
'내 여동생 Coco는 옷을 단정하게 입는다'에서 '옷을 입다'는 **dress oneself**이다. 주어(my little sister Coco)가 3인칭 단수 여자이므로 **herself**를 쓴다.

3. **your daddy camera** → **your daddy's camera**  
명사의 소유격은 명사 뒤에 's를 붙여 만든다. '너의 아버지의 카메라'는 **your daddy's camera**이다.

4. **children'** → **children's**  
-s로 끝나지 않는 복수 명사의 소유격은 명사 뒤에 's를 붙여 만든다.

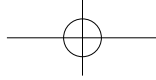
5. **love** → **loves**  
-body(one), -thing로 끝나는 부정대명사는 단수 취급하므로 동사 뒤에 -s를 붙인다.

6. **nothing** → **anything** 또는 **don't** → 삭제  
**nothing**은 **not**과 함께 쓰지 않는다. **nothing**은 **not anything**로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.

### | Part Test |

- A**
- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. their           | 2. its             |
| 3. Alex's          | 4. my sister's     |
| 5. ours(our puppy) | 6. yours(your pen) |
- B**
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Olivia's | 2. yours    |
| 3. anything | 4. Somebody |
| 5. kids'    |             |
- C**
- |       |                 |
|-------|-----------------|
| 1. it | 2. mine(my mug) |
|-------|-----------------|





# PART 6

## 조동사, to 부정사, 동명사

	3. its	4. his, them, They
<b>D</b>	1. ③    2. ③    3. ⑤    4. ⑤	
	5. ①    6. ①    7. ②	
<b>E</b>	1. ⑤    2. ②    3. ④	

### 해설

- D** 7. ② without(~없이, ~하지 않고)는 부정의 뜻이므로 anything과 함께 쓴다.
- E** 1. ⑤ Its → It's  
its는 it의 소유형용사로 '그것의'라는 뜻이다. '그것이 ~이다'는 It is (It's)로 표현한다.
2. ② anything → something  
긍정문에서는 something을 쓴다.
3. ④ myself → me  
주어와 목적어가 다를 때는 재귀대명사를 목적으로 쓰지 않는다.

### Unit 31 미래 will

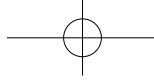
- A**
- We'll drink
  - She'll go
  - They'll meet
  - You'll have
  - The weather will be
  - Tom will need
  - Liam will teach
  - My mother will cook
- B**
- I won't phone
  - It won't snow
  - They won't be
  - Will he speak
  - Will Sarah come

### Unit 32 미래 be going to

- C**
- We're going to make
  - You're going to clean
  - They're going to get up
  - She's going to visit
  - He's going to do
  - The weather is going to be
  - Eden is going to send
  - The boys are going to play
- D**
- I'm not going to meet
  - Zoe isn't going to play
  - We're not going to go (We aren't going to go)
  - Is he going to buy
  - Are they going to arrive

### Exercise

- A**
- does, will do
  - rains, will rain
  - don't study, won't study
- B**
- will win
  - won't eat
  - won't go
  - Will you stay
  - Will it rain
- C**
- are going to be
  - is going to have
  - isn't going to say



- 4. aren't going to go out
- 5. Is he going to send

- D**
- 1. I'll buy                      2. I'm going to eat out
  - 3. I'll ask                      4. I'm going to give

- Edit**
- 1. goes → go
  - 2. He's going not to → He's not going to
  - 3. Is → Are
  - 4. I will → I am
  - 5. isn't → won't

- Write**
- 1. I'll eat noodles for dinner.
  - 2. Jessica isn't going to visit her aunt tomorrow.
  - 3. Are you going to take a taxi?

### Unit 33 능력 can과 be able to

- A**
- 1. I can't speak              2. She can't drive
  - 3. He can't run                4. We can't come
  - 5. Can you sing                6. Can they ride
  - 7. Can Bob swim              8. Can Sarah dance

- B**
- 1. She's able to play
  - 2. They're not able to speak(They aren't able to speak)
  - 3. I was able to climb
  - 4. They weren't able to drive

### Unit 34 충고와 권유 should

- C**
- 1. I should eat                2. I shouldn't eat
  - 3. You should take          4. You shouldn't take
  - 5. We should make          6. We shouldn't make
  - 7. They should leave
  - 8. They shouldn't leave

- D**
- 1. Should I go                2. Should I get
  - 3. Should you wear          4. Should they speak
  - 5. Should students do

## Exercise

- A**
- 1. can, can't                      2. can't, can

- 3. could                        4. couldn't
- 5. be able to

- B**
- 1. are able to read          2. isn't able to use
  - 3. Are you able to go

- C**
- 1. should have                2. should wear
  - 3. shouldn't use              4. shouldn't watch
  - 5. shouldn't eat

- D**
- 1. Are you able to finish, I am
  - 2. Could David walk, he couldn't
  - 3. Should we stand, we should

- Edit**
- 1. I'll can → I'll be able to
  - 2. should → should be
  - 3. don't should → shouldn't

- Write**
- 1. My sister can't ride a bike.
  - 2. He's able to help us all the time.
  - 3. Should we wear school uniforms?

### Unit 35 부탁 Can I ~ ? / May I ~ ?

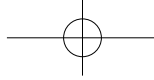
- A**
- 1. Can I use                    2. Can I open
  - 3. Can I go                     4. Can I eat
  - 5. May I speak               6. May I watch
  - 7. May I drink                8. May I take

- B**
- 1. P                      2. P                      3. A                      4. A
  - 5. P                      6. A                      7. A                      8. P

### Unit 36 부탁 Can you ~ ? / Would you ~ ?

- C**
- 1. Can you call                2. Can you turn off
  - 3. Can you close              4. Can you drive
  - 5. Would you send          6. Would you hold
  - 7. Would you give          8. Would you change

- D**
- 1. Can(Would) you help
  - 2. Can(Would) you lend
  - 3. Can(Would) you carry
  - 4. Can(Would) you pass
  - 5. Can(Would) you tell



### Exercise

- A** 1. Can(May) I speak  
2. Can(May) I take  
3. Can(May) I go  
4. Can I sit
- B** 1. can park                      2. cannot take  
3. can camp                      4. cannot swim
- C** 1. Can you                      2. Can I  
3. Can I                          4. Can you
- D** 1. Can(Would) you tell  
2. Can(Would) you speed up  
3. Can(Would) you sign  
4. Can(Would) you get
- Edit** 1. Can(Would) you    2. Can(May) I  
3. Can I                      4. please give
- Write** 1. May I speak to John Smith, please?  
2. Would you take off your shoes?  
3. Can you bring me some water, please?

### Unit 37 to 부정사

- A** 1. to buy                      2. to buy                      3. to be  
4. to be                          5. to ask                      6. to ask  
7. to have                      8. to have                      9. to have
- B** 1. to                              2. X                              3. to  
4. X                              5. X, to                          6. X, to

### Unit 38 동명사

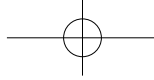
- C** 1. playing soccer  
2. listening to music  
3. making friends  
4. learning languages  
5. eating chocolate  
6. being polite
- D** 1. swimming                      2. swim  
3. Reading                      4. read  
5. selling                          6. sell  
7. Meeting                          8. meet

### Exercise

- A** 1. to see                      2. to buy                      3. writing  
4. washing                      5. making                      6. to learn
- B** 1. 머리를 감는 것을  
2. 머리를 감기 위해서  
3. 스페인 어를 배우는 것을  
4. 스페인 어를 배우기 위해서
- C** 1. watch, watching  
2. smiles, to smile  
3. smokes, smoking  
4. drinks, drinking  
5. travels, to travel
- D** 1. watching    2. to catch    3. eating  
4. reading, to be    5. learning(to learn)
- Edit** 1. to am → to be  
2. in order cut → in order to cut  
3. Swim → Swimming  
4. to clean → cleaning
- Write** 1. I started to study English three years ago.  
2. Use this button to turn on the computer.  
3. My favorite hobby is playing the flute. 또  
는 Playing the flute is my favorite hobby.

### | Part Review |

- A** 1. will snow                      2. won't work  
3. am going to meet  
4. am not going to eat  
5. can play                      6. is able to speak  
7. can't come                      8. isn't able to help  
9. could swim                      10. should be  
11. shouldn't make    12. Can(May) I sit  
13. Can(Would) you pass  
14. want to read    15. to meet  
16. enjoy drinking    17. swimming
- B** 1. is                              2. won't be                      3. could  
4. be able to    5. should                      6. Can  
7. Would
- C** 1. Are you                      2. shouldn't



- 3. to meet                      4. should I
- 5. he is                        6. you should

- D**
- 1. cans → can
  - 2. should → should be
  - 3. finishing → to finish
  - 4. to listen → listening
  - 5. in order pass → in order to pass
  - 6. to invite → inviting

**해설**

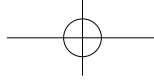
- C**
- 1. Will you → Are you  
be going to 의문문이므로 Will이 아닌 Are가 알맞다.
  - 2. don't should → shouldn't  
should의 부정형은 shouldn't이다.
  - 3. to met → to meet  
to 부정사는 시제와 상관없이 to 다음에 동사원형을 쓴다.
  - 4. do I should → should I  
should가 있는 의문문은 「(의문사+)Should+주어+동사원형 ~?」의 형태로 쓴다.
  - 5. he can → he is  
Is ~?로 질문하면 is로 대답한다.
  - 6. you do → you should  
Should~?로 질문하면 should로 대답한다.
- D**
- 1. cans → can  
조동사 can은 주어의 인칭과 수에 상관없이 항상 can로 쓴다.
  - 2. should → should be  
조동사 should 다음에는 동사 원형을 쓴다. careful은 '조심하는, 주의 깊은'의 뜻인 형용사로 be 동사와 함께 쓴다.
  - 3. finishing → to finish  
need 다음에는 to 부정사를 쓴다.
  - 4. to listen → listening  
enjoy 다음에는 동명사를 쓴다.
  - 5. in order pass → in order to pass  
'입학시험에 합격하기 위해서 나는 열심히 공부한다'에서 '~하기 위해서'는 「in order to 부정사」로 표현한다. 이 때 in order를 생략해도 같은 뜻이다.
  - 6. to invite → inviting  
전치사(for) 다음에는 to 부정사가 아닌 동명사를 쓴다.

**| Part Test |**

- A**
- 1. will be                      2. won't                      3. will
  - 4. shouldn't                  5. May                        6. Can
- B**
- 1. to eat                        2. washing
  - 3. to go                         4. to drink
- C**
- 1. Did                          2. are going
  - 3. won't                        4. to help
  - 5. baking                      6. Will
  - 7. will
- D**
- 1. ⑤                            2. ④                            3. ④                            4. ⑤
  - 5. ④                            6. ③                            7. ④
- E**
- 1. ③                            2. ②                            3. ③

**해설**

- D**
- 6. ③ '~하기 위해서'는 목적를 나타내는 to 부정사를 쓴다.
  - 7. ④ 동명사는 주어로 쓰이며 단수 취급한다.
- E**
- 1. ③ can't → couldn't  
과거의 능력은 could로 표현한다.
  - 2. ② to speaks → to speak  
to 부정사는 주어의 수와 상관없이 to 다음에 동사원형을 쓴다.
  - 3. ③ smoke → smoking  
동사(smoke)는 동명사로 바꾸어 주어로 쓴다.



# PART 7

## 부가의문문, 명령문, 감탄문

### Unit 39 부가의문문 I

- A** 1. aren't they 2. are they  
3. isn't she 4. is she  
5. weren't you 6. were you  
7. wasn't it 8. was it

- B** 1. isn't he 2. is it 3. isn't it  
4. are they 5. wasn't it 6. were they  
7. weren't there 8. wasn't it

### Unit 40 부가의문문 II

- C** 1. don't they 2. do you  
3. doesn't she 4. does it  
5. didn't she 6. did he  
7. can't you 8. will she

- D** 1. I do, I don't 2. it does, it doesn't  
3. I did, I didn't 4. she can, she can't

### Exercise

- A** 1. isn't it 2. aren't you 3. isn't he  
4. don't you 5. doesn't she 6. didn't he
- B** 1. is it 2. are you 3. were there  
4. do they 5. does it 6. did he
- C** 1. won't she 2. will you 3. can't they  
4. can they 5. could it
- D** 1. aren't they, they are  
2. don't you, I do  
3. doesn't it, it doesn't  
4. did he, he didn't  
5. will you, I won't
- Edit** 1. is today → is it 2. aren't → don't  
3. don't → can't

- Write** 1. You're from Peru, aren't you?  
2. Your school starts at 8:30, doesn't it?  
3. It didn't snow a lot last year, did it?  
4. Mr. Kim won't be back soon, will he?

### Unit 41 명령문 / Let's

- A** 1. come 2. Be 3. Do  
4. drive 5. Don't 6. Don't be  
7. go 8. Let's not

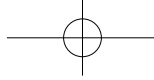
- B** 1. Don't bring a chair.  
2. Don't be shy.  
3. Let's not go.  
4. Let's not take a bus.

### Unit 42 감탄문

- C** 1. a 2. X 3. an  
4. a 5. X 6. X
- D** 1. How 2. What 3. How  
4. What 5. How

### Exercise

- A** 1. Drive 2. Open 3. Be 4. Take off
- B** 1. Don't park 2. Don't make  
3. Don't be 4. Don't tell  
5. Don't smoke
- C** 1. Let's listen 2. Let's not go  
3. Let's take 4. Let's have  
5. Let's not see
- D** 1. What an old building it is!  
2. What a beautiful girl she is!  
3. How lucky Eden is!
- Edit** 1. closes → close  
2. Not open → Don't open  
3. a → 삭제  
4. was the movie → the movie was



- Write**
1. Listen to me carefully.
  2. Let's not go shopping now.
  3. What a nice camera it is!

**| Part Review |**

- A**
- |                         |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. aren't you           | 2. are you         |
| 3. isn't it             | 4. isn't there     |
| 5. don't you            | 6. does he         |
| 7. didn't she           | 8. did it          |
| 9. can't he             | 10. will you       |
| 11. Be                  | 12. Don't play     |
| 13. Let's go            | 14. Let's not talk |
| 15. What a handsome boy |                    |
| 16. How fast(quickly)   |                    |
- B**
- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. isn't it | 2. do they    |
| 3. does she | 4. didn't she |
| 5. don't    | 6. can        |
- C**
- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. is there         | 2. be              |
| 3. Don't(Never) sit | 4. Don't(Never) be |
| 5. a fine day       | 6. the man is      |
- D**
- |          |              |        |
|----------|--------------|--------|
| 1. work  | 2. Let's not | 3. be  |
| 4. let's | 5. What      | 6. How |

**해설**

- C**
1. is it → is there  
there be의 부가의문문은 「be (not)+there」이다.
  2. are → be  
'청년들이여, 야망을 가져라'는 명령문이므로 are의 원형인 be를 쓴다.
  3. Sit not → Don't(Never) sit  
'~하지 마라'는 뜻의 부정명령문은 「Don't+동사 원형」이다. Don't 대신 Never를 쓰기도 한다.
  4. Be not → Don't(Never) be  
be 동사의 부정명령문은 「Don't be」 또는 「Never be」이다.
  5. fine day → a fine day  
day는 셀 수 있는 명사이므로 what 감탄문을 만들 때 a를 쓴다.
  6. is the man → the man is  
how 감탄문은 「How+형용사/부사+주어+동사」의 형태로 쓴다.

**| Part Test |**

- A**
- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. isn't it   | 2. are you    |
| 3. doesn't he | 4. didn't she |
| 5. can he     |               |
- B**
1. a curious boy he is
  2. an interesting idea she has
  3. funny the boys are
  4. generous your mom is
- C**
- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Read        | 2. Get          |
| 3. Do          | 4. Study        |
| 5. Listen      | 6. Don't be     |
| 7. Don't play  | 8. Don't miss   |
| 9. Don't bully | 10. Don't sleep |
- D**
- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. ③ | 2. ④ | 3. ④ | 4. ③ |
| 5. ④ | 6. ③ | 7. ① |      |
- E**
- |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1. ③ | 2. ④ | 3. ④ |
|------|------|------|

**해설**

- D**
3. ④ there be의 부가의문문은 「be (not)+there」이다.
  5. ④ 명령문의 앞이나, 문장 끝에 please를 붙이면 공손한 표현이 된다.
- E**
1. ③ did you → didn't you  
일반동사의 과거형(got)이 긍정으로 쓰였으므로 didn't를 써서 부가의문문을 만든다.
  2. ④ What good → What a good  
what으로 시작하는 감탄문은 「What(+a/an)+형용사+명사+주어+동사」의 형태로 쓴다. boy가 단수이므로 a를 쓴다.
  3. ④ Not drink → Don't drink  
'~하지 마라'는 「Don't+동사원형」으로 쓴다.

# PART 8

## 전치사와 접속사

### Unit 43 시간의 전치사

- A** 1. at 2. in 3. on 4. on  
5. at 6. X 7. in 8. in

- B** 1. for 2. for 3. during 4. during  
5. for 6. during 7. from 8. to

### Unit 44 장소의 전치사

- C** 1. at 2. in 3. on 4. at  
5. on 6. in 7. in 8. at

- D** 1. on 2. under 3. below 4. next to

### Exercise

- A** 1. in 2. on 3. on  
4. at 5. in 6. X

- B** 1. under 2. opposite, on  
3. between 4. next to, on  
5. above 6. in front of

- C** 1. at, for 2. at, from 3. during  
4. at, in 5. at, on

- Edit** 1. at → in  
2. on → 삭제  
3. in the morning at 8:00 → at 8:00 in the morning  
4. on Tuesday at home → at home on Tuesday

- Write** 1. Let's meet at 2 o'clock this Friday.  
2. I visit my grandparents during summer break.  
3. They lived in Canada from 2008 to 2010.

### Unit 45 등위 접속사

- A** 1. but 2. and 3. or 4. so

- B** 1. Mom opened the window, and Mom cleaned the room.  
2. My brother likes sports, but I don't like sports.  
3. Birds can fly, but fish can't fly.  
4. Brian is very tall, but his brother isn't very tall.

### Unit 46 이유 / 시간 / 조건 접속사

- C** 1. When 2. If 3. when  
4. because 5. If

- D** 1. arrive 2. finishes  
3. snows 4. is

### Exercise

- A** 1. but 2. or 3. and  
4. but 5. so

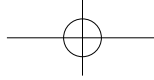
- B** 1. do 2. doesn't 3. isn't  
4. are 5. can't 6. can

- C** 1. because I worked hard without a break  
2. because he feels shy in front of her

- D** 1. I grow up  
2. he's at home this weekend  
3. We'll stay home  
4. Jessica will call you

- Edit** 1. and guitar → guitar  
2. because → so  
3. I'll become → I become

- Write** 1. Mark likes music, but he can't sing well.  
2. I love Josh because he has a lovely smile.  
3. What do you do when you're sad? 또는 When you're sad, what do you do?



## | Part Review |

- A** 1. at, in                      2. on Sunday  
3. in 2004                      4. for ten hours  
5. during summer break(vacation)  
6. from 2003 to 2008  
7. at the door                8. on the wall  
9. black and white    10. but I can  
11. math or English    12. so I bought  
13. because she was  
14. when she is    15. When I finish  
16. if it snows
- B** 1. in                      2. on                      3. on  
4. above                5. in                      6. on
- C** 1. to Sunday  
2. on → 삭제 또는 every → 삭제  
3. on April 10th in 1990  
4. for three days  
5. Fruit, vegetables, and nuts  
6. does too
- D** 1. but                      2. and                      3. so  
4. because                5. when                      6. if

### 해설

- C** 1. on Sunday → to Sunday  
'화요일부터 일요일까지'는 from Tuesday to Sunday이다.
2. on → 삭제 또는 every → 삭제  
every가 시간과 함께 쓰이면 전치사를 쓰지 않는다.
3. in 1990 on April 10th → on April 10th in 1990  
시간은 작은 단위를 먼저 쓴다.
4. during three days → for three days  
three days와 같이 구체적인 시간의 길이는 for와 함께 쓴다.
5. Fruits, and vegetables, nuts → Fruits, vegetables, and nuts  
셋 이상의 단어를 나열할 때는 comma(.)를 쓰고, 마지막 단어 앞에 접속사를 쓴다.
6. likes too → does too  
and 등의 등위접속사로 절을 연결할 때 반복되는 부분은 do/does/did 또는 조동사로 간략하게 표현한다.

## | Part Test |

- A** 1. in, in    2. in, for    3. on, for    4. at, on
- B** 1. and    2. or    3. but    4. so
- C** 1. in    2. and    3. in front of  
4. at    5. above    6. so    7. at  
8. at    9. in    10. in    11. for  
12. if
- D** 1. ③    2. ③    3. ②    4. ⑤  
5. ⑤    6. ④    7. ③
- E** 1. ②    2. ②    3. ③

### 해설

- D** 7. ③ 시간을 나타내는 부사절에서는 미래 시제 대신 현재 시제를 쓴다.
- E** 1. ② during → for  
구체적인 시간의 길이는 for와 함께 쓴다. during 다음에는 기간을 나타내는 명사(구)가 온다.
2. ② will save → saves  
조건의 부사절에서는 미래 시제 대신 현재 시제를 쓴다.
3. ③ so → because  
'자동차 소음이 심하다'는 '전화통화를 할 수 없다'의 이유이므로 이유의 접속사 because를 쓴다.