

All That NEAT

National English Ability Test

Level 4 **Book 1**

- NEAT 모든 유형 철저분석
- 유형별 문제를 수준별로 재구성
- 점진적 실력향상을 돕는 프로그램 구성
- 한국과정교육과정평가원의 최신 방침 반영
- 필수 어휘 및 다양한 문장 활용법 제시
- 온라인 학습 프로그램과의 블렌디드 학습

All That NEAT

Level 4

Book 1

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What is All That NEAT?

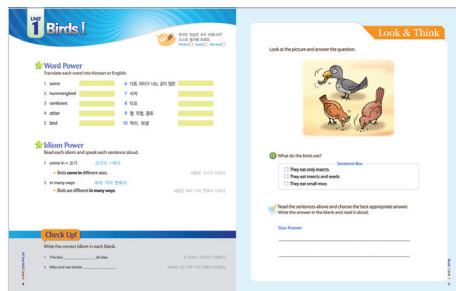
All That NEAT 프로그램은 국가영어능력평가(NEAT)로 바뀌어 가는 국내 영어학습 환경에서, 효과적으로 국가영어능력평가를 준비하고 대비할 수 있도록 총 60개월, 5년 동안 운영되는 통합형 NEAT 대비학습 프로그램입니다. All That NEAT 프로그램은 언어의 4가지 기본 기능을 바탕으로 “습득”과 “활용” 그리고 “학습”과 “확장”의 원리에 입각하여 EFL 환경 하에서의 영어학습 효율을 극대화시킴으로써 시험 준비의 차원을 넘어 더욱 탁월한 영어활용능력을 배양할 수 있도록 도와줄 것입니다.

All That NEAT는 listening과 speaking, reading과 writing을 종합적, 통합적으로 학습할 수 있도록 구성하여, “습득 – 활용 – 학습 – 확장”이라는 학습원리를 효과적으로 구현합니다.

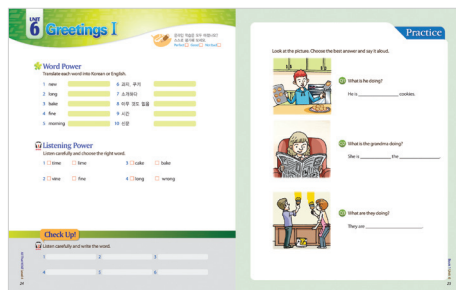
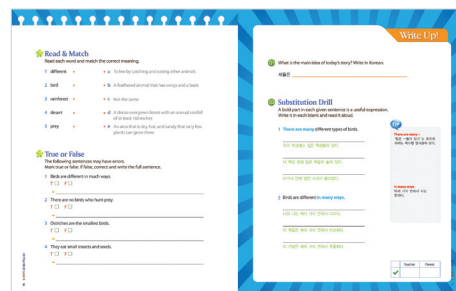
All That NEAT는 Level 2, 3, 4 전체 3개 Level로 되어 있습니다. Level 4는 학생들이 초급 단계에서부터 단계적으로 NEAT를 대비할 수 있도록 설계된 학습수준입니다. 온라인 학습 프로그램으로 기본 학습을 마친 후, 본 워크북 교재로 학습한 내용을 활용하고 확장하게 됩니다. 휴대용 팜북은 스마트폰과 연계하여 학습 내용을 더 오래, 그리고 쉽게 기억할 수 있도록 도와줄 것입니다.

교사를 위한 세부적인 수업진행방법은 Teacher's Guidebook을 참고하시기 바랍니다.

About This Book



▶ Reading & Writing Section



▶ Listening & Speaking Section





온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.
Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 some | <input type="text"/> | 6 다른, 차이가 나는, 같지 않은 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 hummingbird | <input type="text"/> | 7 사막 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 rainforest | <input type="text"/> | 8 타조 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 other | <input type="text"/> | 9 형, 유형, 종류 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 bird | <input type="text"/> | 10 잡아먹다 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

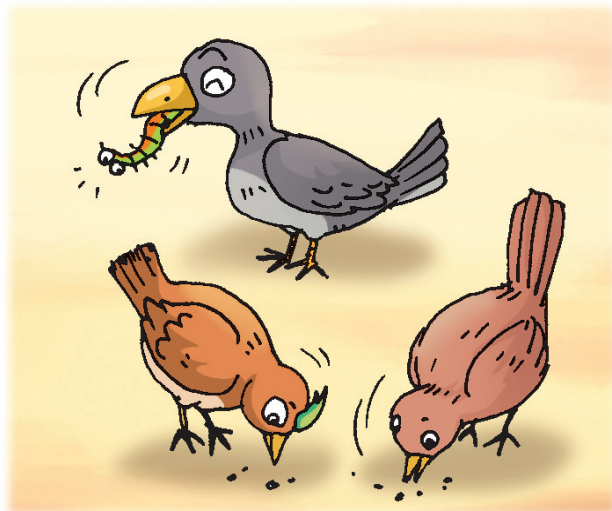
- 1 come in + 크기 크기가 ~하다
 → Birds **come in** different sizes. 새들은 크기가 다르다.
- 2 in many ways 여러 가지 면에서
 → Birds are different **in many ways**. 새들은 여러 가지 면에서 다르다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 This box _____ all sizes. 이 상자는 사이즈가 다양하다.
- 2 Mike and I are similar _____ . Mike와 나는 여러 가지 면에서 비슷하다.

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q What are the birds eating?

Sentence Box

- They eat only insects.
- They eat insects and seeds.
- They eat small mice.



Read the sentences above and choose the best appropriate answer.
Write the answer in the blank and read it aloud.

Your Answer:

Read & Match

Read each word and match the correct meaning.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---|
| 1 different | • | • a To live by catching and eating other animals |
| 2 bird | • | • b A feathered animal that has wings and a beak |
| 3 rainforest | • | • c Not the same |
| 4 desert | • | • d A dense evergreen forest with an annual rainfall of at least 160 inches |
| 5 prey | • | • e An area that is dry, hot, and sandy that very few plants can grow there |

True or False

The following sentences may have errors.

Mark true or false. If false, correct and write the full sentence.

- 1 Birds are different in much ways.

T F

→ _____

- 2 There are no birds who hunt prey.

T F

→ _____

- 3 Ostriches are the smallest birds.

T F

→ _____

- 4 They eat small insects and seeds.

T F

→ _____

Q1 What is the main idea of today's story? Write in Korean.

새들은 _____

Q2 Substitution Drill

A bold part in each given sentence is a useful expression. Write it in each blank and read it aloud.

1 **There are many** different types of birds.

우리 학교에는 많은 학생들이 있다.

내 책상 위에 많은 책들이 놓여 있다.

바구니 안에 많은 사과가 들어있다.

2 Birds are different **in many ways**.

너와 나는 여러 가지 면에서 다르다.

이 책들은 여러 가지 면에서 비슷하다.

이 가방은 여러 가지 면에서 유용하다.

TIP

There are many ~

'많은 ~들이 있다' 는 뜻으로
뒤에는 복수형 명사들이 온다.

in many ways

'여러 가지 면에서' 라는
뜻이다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.
Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|
| 1 color | <input type="text"/> | 6 날개 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 power | <input type="text"/> | 7 펄럭이다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 feather | <input type="text"/> | 8 허락하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 arm | <input type="text"/> | 9 날다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 leg | <input type="text"/> | 10 동물 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- 1 with + ~ (명사) ~가 있는

→ They are the only animals **with** feathers.

그들은 날개가 있는 유일한 동물들이다.

- 2 allow ~ to ... ~가 ...하게 해 주다

→ Feathers **allow** birds **to** fly.

깃털은 새들이 날게 해 준다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 This is a pencil _____.

이것은 지우개가 있는 연필이다.

- 2 She allows _____.

그녀는 내가 웃게 해 준다.

Look & Think


Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q How do birds fly?

Sentence Box

- They flap their wings.
- They move their eyes.
- They give power to their friends.

 Read the sentences above and choose the best appropriate answer.
Write the answer in the blank and read it aloud.

Your Answer:

Read & Match

Read each word and match the correct meaning.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---|-----|---|
| 1 flap | • | • a | One of the body parts that a person stands or walks on |
| 2 allow | • | • b | The movable body parts on birds, insects, or other animals that allow them to fly |
| 3 leg | • | • c | Soft covering on a bird's body |
| 4 wing | • | • d | To sway about loosely and noisily in the air |
| 5 feather | • | • e | To let someone do or have something |

True or False

The following sentences may have errors.

Mark true or false. If false, correct and write the full sentence.

- 1 Feathers allow birds fly.

T F

→ _____

- 2 Birds have a wing and two legs.

T F

→ _____

- 3 A bird's wings are its arms.

T F

→ _____

- 4 They are the only animals in feathers.

T F

→ _____

Write Up!

Q1 What is the main idea of today's story? Write in Korean.

새들의 날개는 _____

Q2 Substitution Drill

A bold part in each given sentence is a useful expression.
Write it in each blank and read it aloud.

1 Their feathers **come in** many different colors.

그의 연필들은 색깔이 다양하다.

컴퓨터 모니터들은 종류가 매우 다양하다.

이 양초들은 색상과 모양이 다양하다.

2 They flap their wings **to fly**.

새들은 날기 위해서 많은 연습을 필요로 한다.

그들은 날기 위해서 그들의 날개를 사용하지 않는다.

곤충들은 날기 위한 날개를 가지고 있다.

TIP

come in + 크기 또는 색상/모양
'~한 크기/색상/모양이다' 는
뜻이다.

to fly
'날기 위해서' 라는 뜻이다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.
Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| 1 love | <input type="text"/> | 6 때때로(는) | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 branch | <input type="text"/> | 7 그늘 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 lonely | <input type="text"/> | 8 낮잠 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 fruit | <input type="text"/> | 9 지나가다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 pick | <input type="text"/> | 10 성인 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

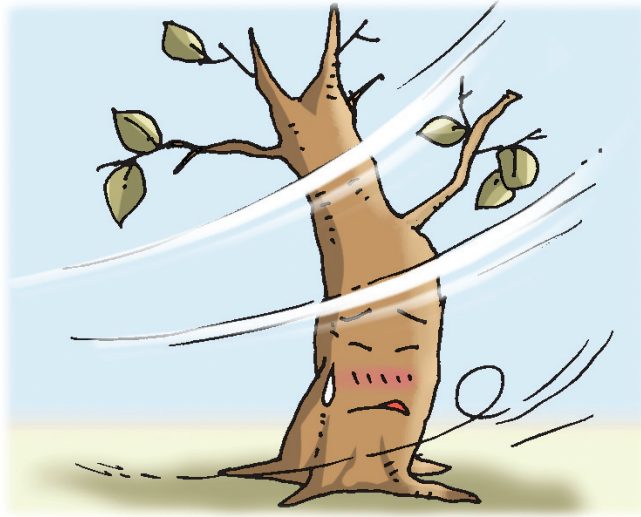
- | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1 play hide-and-seek | 숨바꼭질 놀이를 하다 | |
| → He played hide-and-seek with it. | | 그는 그것과 숨바꼭질 놀이를 했다. |
| 2 take naps | 낮잠을 자다 | |
| → Sometimes he took naps in its shade. | | 때때로 그는 그것의 그늘에서 낮잠을 잤다. |

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 We _____ all day. | 우리는 하루 종일 숨바꼭질 놀이를 했다. |
| 2 I never _____ in the classroom. | 나는 교실에서는 절대 낮잠을 안 잔다. |


Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q How does the tree look?

Sentence Box

- It looks happy.
- It looks very nice.
- It looks very lonely.

 Read the sentences above and choose the best appropriate answer. Write the answer in the blank and read it aloud.

Your Answer:

Read & Match

Read each word and match the correct meaning.

- | | | | |
|----------|---|-----|--|
| 1 shade | • | • a | A part of a plant that grows out from the trunk or stem |
| 2 pass | • | • b | A dim place that is sheltered from direct, bright sunlight |
| 3 nap | • | • c | A short sleep, usually taken in the daytime |
| 4 fruit | • | • d | A plant that animals or humans can eat |
| 5 branch | • | • e | To move past someone |

True or False

The following sentences may have errors.
Mark true or false. If false, correct and write the full sentence.

- 1 There was a young boy.

T F

→ _____

- 2 Sometimes the tree was very lonely.

T F

→ _____

- 3 He played hide-and-shake with it.

T F

→ _____

- 4 The boy played on the tree's fruit.

T F

→ _____

Write Up!

Q1 What is the main idea of today's story? Write in Korean.

그 소년은 _____

Q2 Substitution Drill

A bold part in each given sentence is a useful expression. Write it in each blank and read it aloud.

1 The boy **played on** the tree's branches.

우리는 운동장에서 놀았다.

소녀들은 얼음 위에서 놀았다.

그녀는 컴퓨터에서 노는 것을 좋아했다.

2 **There was** a young boy.

한 나이 많은 남자가 있었다.

한 가난한 어부가 있었다.

학교에서 음악회가 있었다.

TIP

play on ~

'~에서 놀다'는 뜻으로, 구체적으로는 '어디어디의 위에서'라는 의미다.

There was ~

'무엇이 또는 누군가 있었다'는 뜻으로 쓸 수 있는 표현이다. 옛날 얘기를 할 때 많이 사용된다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.
Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| 1 still | <input type="text"/> | 6 자르다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 tree | <input type="text"/> | 7 휴식, 안정 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 stump | <input type="text"/> | 8 조용한 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 only | <input type="text"/> | 9 방문하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 elderly | <input type="text"/> | 10 어떠한 것 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- 1 have nothing left 남은 것이 아무 것도 없다
 → I **have nothing left** to give you. 너에게 줄 것이라고는 이제 아무 것도 없다.
- 2 best for ~ ~하기에 최고인
 → An old stump is **best for** sitting down and resting. 앉아서 쉬기에는 늙은 나무 밑동이 최고야.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 They _____ to play with. 그들은 가지고 놀 것이라고는 아무 것도 없다.
- 2 Steak is _____ today's dinner. 오늘 저녁 식사로는 스테이크가 최고야.

Look & Think

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q Why is the tree only a stump now?

Sentence Box

- Because the boy cut down the tree.
- Because the boy picked its fruit to eat.
- Because the tree was lonely.



Read the sentences above and choose the best appropriate answer.
Write the answer in the blank and read it aloud.

Your Answer:

* Read & Match

Read each word and match the correct meaning.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| 1 stump | • | • a Not in motion; yet |
| 2 elderly | • | • b To go or come to see; to stay with as a guest |
| 3 still | • | • c Making little or no noise; silent |
| 4 quiet | • | • d The part of a tree trunk left after the tree has fallen or been cut down |
| 5 visit | • | • e In the later years of one's life; past middle age |

* True or False

The following sentences may have errors.

Mark true or false. If false, correct and write the full sentence.

- 1 The boy became a elderly man.

T F

→ _____

- 2 I don't need anything.

T F

→ _____

- 3 I'm only a stump now.

T F

→ _____

- 4 I just want a place to sit and rest quiet.

T F

→ _____

Write Up!

Q1 What is the main idea of today's story? Write in Korean.

노인이 된 소년은 _____

Q2 Substitution Drill

A bold part in each given sentence is a useful expression. Write it in each blank and read it aloud.

1 An old stump is **best for** sitting down and resting.

이 의자는 공부하는 데 최고다.

_____ (medicine)

그 약은 너의 감기에 최고야.

이 수업은 나에게 최고다.

2 I have **nothing left** to give you.

그녀에게는 읽을 것이 아무 것도 남아 있지 않다.

우리에게는 너에게 보여줄 것이 아무 것도 남아 있지 않다.

_____ (purse)

내 지갑 속에는 아무 것도 남아 있지 않다.

TIP

best for ~

'~하기에 최고인, 가장 좋은' 이라는 뜻이다.

nothing left

'아무 것도 남아있지 않은' 이라는 뜻으로 동사의 목적어로 사용된다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



Birds I

- 1 There are many different types of birds.
- 2 Some live in rainforests.
- 3 Others live in deserts.
- 4 There are birds who hunt prey.
- 5 They eat small insects and seeds.
- 6 Birds come in different sizes.
- 7 Ostriches are the biggest birds.
- 8 A hummingbird is the smallest bird.
- 9 Birds are different in many ways.

Vocabulary

1 some	얼마간의, 다소의	2 hummingbird	벌새	3 rainforest	열대 다우림
4 other	다른, 그 밖의	5 bird	새	6 different	다른, 같지 않은
7 desert	사막	8 ostrich	타조	9 type	유형, 종류
10 prey	먹이, 희생				

 **Birds II**

- 1 Birds have two wings and two legs.
- 2 They are the only animals with feathers.
- 3 Their feathers come in many different colors.
- 4 Feathers allow birds to fly.
- 5 Birds need wings to fly.
- 6 A bird's wings are its arms.
- 7 They flap their wings to fly.
- 8 Flapping gives a bird the power to fly.

1 color 색깔, 색
4 arm 팔
7 flap 펄럭이다
10 animal 동물

2 power 힘, 능력
5 leg 다리
8 allow 허락하다

3 feather 깃털
6 wing 날개
9 fly 날다



Giving Tree I

- 1 There was a tree.
- 2 There was a young boy.
- 3 Each day the boy played on the tree's branches and picked its fruit to eat.
- 4 He played hide-and-seek with it, and sometimes took naps in its shade.
- 5 The boy loved the tree. The tree was happy.
- 6 The boy became a young man and made new friends to play with.
- 7 Sometimes the tree was very lonely.
- 8 Time passed, and the boy became an adult.

Vocabulary

1 love	사랑, 사랑하다	2 branch	(나무)가지	3 lonely	고독한, 쓸쓸한
4 fruit	열매, 과일	5 pick	따다, 고르다	6 sometimes	때때로(는)
7 shade	그늘	8 nap	낮잠	9 pass	지나가다
10 adult	성인				



Giving Tree II

- 1 One day he came and cut down the tree, leaving only the stump.
- 2 Still, the tree was happy.
- 3 The boy became an elderly man and visited the tree again.
- 4 The tree said, "I have nothing left to give you. I'm only a stump now."
- 5 "I don't need anything," said the old man.
- 6 "I just want a place to sit and rest quietly."
- 7 "An old stump is best for sitting down and resting," said the tree.
- 8 "Come. Come and sit on me."
- 9 The old man did. The tree was very happy.

1 still 고요한; 여전히
4 only 단지 ~뿐인
7 rest 휴식, 안정
10 anything 어떠한 것

2 tree 나무
5 elderly 나이가 지긋한
8 quiet 조용한

3 stump 그루터기
6 cut 자르다
9 visit 방문하다



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.
Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 new | <input type="text"/> | 6 과자, 쿠키 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 long | <input type="text"/> | 7 소개하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 bake | <input type="text"/> | 8 아무 것도 없음 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 fine | <input type="text"/> | 9 시간 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 morning | <input type="text"/> | 10 신문 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> time | <input type="checkbox"/> lime | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> cake | <input type="checkbox"/> bake |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> vine | <input type="checkbox"/> fine | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> long | <input type="checkbox"/> wrong |

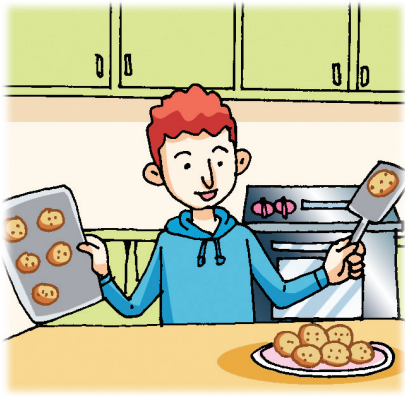
Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <input type="text"/> | 2 <input type="text"/> | 3 <input type="text"/> |
| 4 <input type="text"/> | 5 <input type="text"/> | 6 <input type="text"/> |

Look at the picture. Complete the answer and say it aloud.



Q1 What is he doing?

He is _____ cookies.



Q2 What is the grandma doing?

She is _____ the _____.



Q3 What are they doing?

They are _____.

Challenge

Read each question and speak your answer aloud.

Before you do :

Step 1.

Don't look at the examples. Remember what you studied in this unit.

What is the best answer for this question?

Step 2.

Now, look at the given examples.

Choose the most appropriate answer for the question.

Then read the answer aloud.

Q1 Good morning! What's new?

- Yes, it is new.
- Good morning! Nothing is new.

Q2 Can you introduce us?

- Sure. Philip, this is Michelle.
- I am fine, and you?

Q3 Hey, long time no see!

- It's good to see you.
- What are they doing?

* Substitution Drill

A bold part in each given sentence is a useful expression.
Write in each blank and speak it aloud.

1 **How** are you?

그는 **어때?**

그들은 **어때?**

2 **Can you introduce** us?

너의 어머니를 **소개해** 줄래?

너의 아기들을 **소개해** 줄래?

3 He **is baking** cookies.

그녀는 **신문을 읽고** 있다.

그들은 **페인트칠을** 하고 있다.

TIP

How ~ ?

'~는 어때?' 라는 뜻으로
다양하게 활용할 수 있다.

Can you introduce ~ ?

상대방이 누군가를 소개해
주기를 원할 때 사용하면 좋다.

is/are/am ~ing

누가 '~하고 있다' 고 말할 때
사용하는 문장 형식이다.
is/are/am은 주어에 맞게
사용하면 되고, ~ing 자리에는
동사의 진행형을 쓰면 된다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.
Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 writing | <input type="text"/> | 6 뜨개질하는 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 family | <input type="text"/> | 7 하다, 행하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 letter | <input type="text"/> | 8 감사하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 hello | <input type="text"/> | 9 좋은, 훌륭한 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 cook | <input type="text"/> | 10 어떻게 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> thank <input type="checkbox"/> tank | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> book <input type="checkbox"/> cook |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ladder <input type="checkbox"/> letter | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> could |

Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

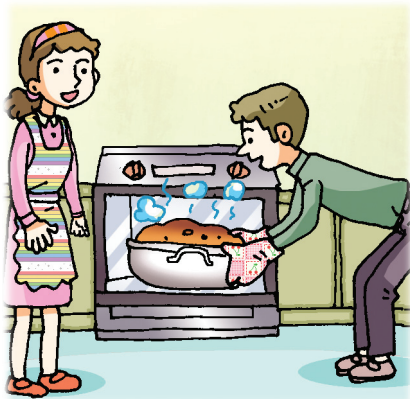
- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <input type="text"/> | 2 <input type="text"/> | 3 <input type="text"/> |
| 4 <input type="text"/> | 5 <input type="text"/> | 6 <input type="text"/> |

Look at the picture. Complete the answer and say it aloud.



Q1 What is the boy doing?

He is _____ a _____.



Q2 What is the family doing?

They are _____.



Q3 What is she doing?

She is _____.

Challenge

Read each question and speak your answer aloud.

Before you do :

Step 1.

Don't look at the examples. Remember what you studied in this unit.

What is the best answer for this question?

Step 2.

Now, look at the given examples.

Choose the most appropriate answer for the question.

Then read the answer aloud.

Q1 I'm fine, thanks. And you?

Good, thank you.

Good morning, Emily.

Q2 How are you?

I'm good, thanks.

Ann, this is Emily.

Q3 Good morning, Chris!

Good morning, Emily.

They are cooking.

* Substitution Drill

A bold part in each given sentence is a useful expression.
Write in each blank and speak it aloud.

1 Anna, **this is** Emily.

Bill, 이 분은 Frank야.

엄마, 애는 내 여자친구 Jane이에요.

2 I'm **good**, thanks.

내 부모님은 잘 지내셔, 고마워.

이 새들은 잘 지내.

3 He **is writing** a letter.

나는 역사책을 쓰고 있는 중이야.

선생님들은 영어책을 쓰고 있는 중이야.

TIP

this is ~

'this is ~' 는 사람을 소개할 때에도 쓰이는데, '이 사람은~, 이 분은~, 애는~' 이라는 뜻으로 쓰인다.

사람 + good

'누가 (사람이, 상품이) 좋다, 또는 (별 일 없이) 잘 지낸다' 는 뜻으로 쓴다.

is/are/am writing ~

'누군가가 ~을 (글로) 쓰고 있다' 는 뜻으로 진행형 문장을 만든다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.
Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 watch | <input type="text"/> | 6 빌리다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 spicy | <input type="text"/> | 7 작은 방, 세포 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 pardon | <input type="text"/> | 8 작곡하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 iron | <input type="text"/> | 9 변명, 용서하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 forgot | <input type="text"/> | 10 확신하는, 확실히 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> excuse | <input type="checkbox"/> exercise | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> nylon | <input type="checkbox"/> iron |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> sure | <input type="checkbox"/> sore | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> cell | <input type="checkbox"/> bell |

Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <input type="text"/> | 2 <input type="text"/> | 3 <input type="text"/> |
| 4 <input type="text"/> | 5 <input type="text"/> | 6 <input type="text"/> |

Practice

Look at the picture. Complete the answer and say it aloud.



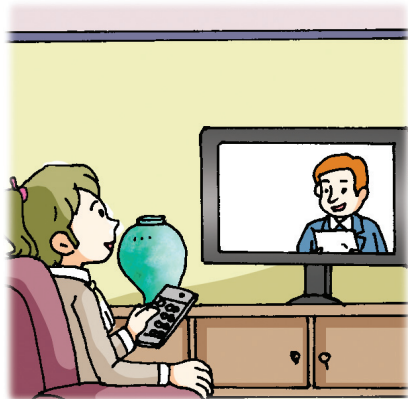
Q1 What is he doing?

He is _____ his _____.



Q2 What is he doing?

He is _____.



Q3 What is she doing?

She is _____ TV.

Challenge

Read each question and speak your answer aloud.

Before you do :

Step 1.

Don't look at the examples. Remember what you studied in this unit.

What is the best answer for this question?

Step 2.

Now, look at the given examples.

Choose the most appropriate answer for the question.

Then read the answer aloud.

Q1 May I borrow your pen?

- Sorry, I don't.
- Sure, use this one.

Q2 Pardon me?

- I said, this food is spicy.
- No, it's Mike's.

Q3 Excuse me, do you have the time?

- Good morning, Emily.
- Sorry, I forgot my watch today.

* Substitution Drill

A bold part in each given sentence is a useful expression.
Write in each blank and speak it aloud.

1 **No, it's** Mike's.

아니, 그건 내 거야.

아니, 그건 Jane 거야.

2 **Sure, use this** one.

그럼, 이 컴퓨터를 써.

그럼, 이 컵을 써.

3 **May I borrow** a pen?

네 사전을 빌려도 될까?

저 책들을 빌려도 될까?

TIP

No, it's ~

'아냐, 그건 ~' 이라고 말하고 싶을 때 사용한다.

Sure, use this ~

'그럼, 이 ~을(를) 써' 라는 뜻으로 사용한다.
흔쾌히 허락할 때 사용할 수 있는 좋은 표현이다.

May I borrow ~ ?

누군가에게 무엇을 빌리고 싶을 때 사용하는 표현이다.
Can I borrow ~ ? 라고 해도 된다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.
Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 swim | <input type="text"/> | 6 공부, 학습하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 exercise | <input type="text"/> | 7 쓰다, 사용하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 welcome | <input type="text"/> | 8 아가씨, 미혼여성 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 math | <input type="text"/> | 9 용서, 허용 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 here | <input type="text"/> | 10 변명하다, 용서하다 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> kiss | <input type="checkbox"/> miss | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> mat | <input type="checkbox"/> math |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> swim | <input type="checkbox"/> swing | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> loose | <input type="checkbox"/> use |

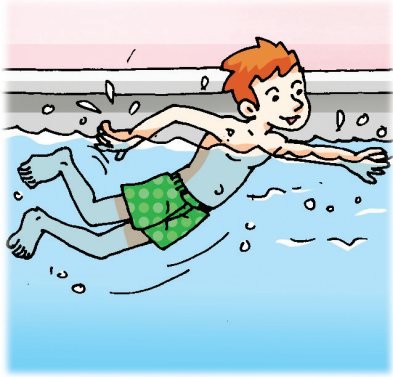
Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

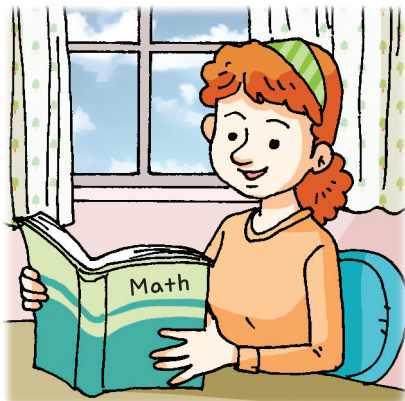
- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <input type="text"/> | 2 <input type="text"/> | 3 <input type="text"/> |
| 4 <input type="text"/> | 5 <input type="text"/> | 6 <input type="text"/> |

Look at the picture. Complete the answer and say it aloud.



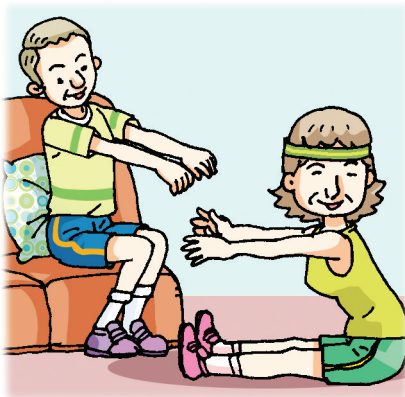
Q1 What is the boy doing?

He is _____.



Q2 What is she doing?

She is _____.



Q3 What are they doing?

They are _____.

Challenge

Read each question and speak your answer aloud.

Before you do :

Step 1.

Don't look at the examples. Remember what you studied in this unit.

What is the best answer for this question?

Step 2.

Now, look at the given examples.

Choose the most appropriate answer for the question.

Then read the answer aloud.

Q1 May I use your pen, please?

Sure, here you are.

You're welcome.

Q2 Excuse me?

Yes, miss?

Thank you very much.

Q3 Thank you very much.

Yes, miss?

You're welcome.

* Substitution Drill

A bold part in each given sentence is a useful expression.
Write in each blank and speak it aloud.

1 May I use your pen, please?

이 전화를 써도 될까요?

이 연필들을 써도 될까요?

2 Pardon me?

네?

_____ (!"를 주어로)

다시 말씀해 주실래요?

3 Yes, miss?

네, 선생님?

그래, 애들아?

TIP

May I use ~, please?

다른 누군가의 물건을 써야 할 때 허락을 구하는 질문이다. please는 '마법의 단어' 라고도 불리며, 많이 쓸수록 좋다.

pardon

'뭐라구요? / 네? / 다시 말씀해 주실래요?' 등의 뜻으로 사용할 수 있는 이 단어는 여러 가지 형태로 쓰인다. Pardon? / Pardon me? / I beg your pardon? 모두 같은 뜻으로 쓸 수 있는 표현이다.

Yes, ~

단순하지만 '그래. / 응.' 이라는 뜻으로 뒤에 호칭을 붙여서 쓰면 '왜? / 왜 그러니?' 라는 뜻으로 요긴하게 쓸 수 있다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



Greetings I

- 1 How are you?
- 2 I am fine, and you?
- 3 Can you introduce us?
- 4 Sure. Phillip, this is Michelle; Michelle, this is Phillip.
- 5 Good morning! What's new?
- 6 Good morning! Nothing is new. What is new with you?
- 7 Hey, long time no see!
- 8 It's good to see you.
- 9 What is he doing?
- 10 He is baking cookies.
- 11 What is the grandma doing?
- 12 She is reading the newspaper.
- 13 What are they doing?
- 14 They are painting.

Vocabulary

1	bake	굽다	2	new	새로운	3	fine	훌륭한, 좋은
4	time	시간	5	morning	아침, 오전	6	cookie	과자, 쿠키
7	introduce	소개하다	8	nothing	아무 것도 없음	9	newspaper	신문
10	long	긴						


 **Greetings II**

- 1 Good morning, Chris!
- 2 Good morning, Emily. How are you?
- 3 I'm good, thanks.
- 4 Anna, this is Emily.
- 5 Hi, Emily. How are you?
- 6 Hello. I'm fine, thanks. And you?
- 7 Good, thank you.
- 8 What is the boy doing?
- 9 He is writing a letter.
- 10 What is the family doing?
- 11 They are cooking.
- 12 What is she doing?
- 13 She is knitting.

1 good 좋은, 훌륭한
4 letter 글자; 편지
7 family 가족
10 how 어떻게

2 writing (글자를) 쓰는
5 hello 안녕; 여보세요
8 thank 감사하다

3 knitting 뜨개질하는
6 do 하다, 행하다
9 cook 요리하다



Manners I

- 1 Pardon me?
- 2 I said, this food is spicy.
- 3 Sorry, is this your cell phone?
- 4 No, it's Mike's.
- 5 May I borrow a pen?
- 6 Sure, use this one.
- 7 Excuse me, do you have the time?
- 8 Sorry, I forgot my watch today.
- 9 What is he doing?
- 10 He is ironing his shirt.
- 11 What is he doing?
- 12 He is composing music.
- 13 What is he doing?
- 14 He is watching TV.

Vocabulary

1 iron	쇠; 다림질하다	2 spicy	양념 맛이 강한	3 pardon	용서, 허용
4 watch	지켜보다	5 forgot	잊어버렸다	6 borrow	빌리다
7 cell	작은 방, 세포	8 sure	확실한; 확실히	9 excuse	변명, 용서하다
10 compose	작곡하다				



Manners II

- 1 Excuse me?
- 2 Yes, Miss?
- 3 May I please use your pen?
- 4 Pardon me?
- 5 May I use your pen, please?
- 6 Sure, here you are.
- 7 Thank you very much.
- 8 You're welcome.
- 9 What is the boy doing?
- 10 He is swimming.
- 11 What is she doing?
- 12 She is studying math.
- 13 What are they doing?
- 14 They are exercising.

1 math 수학
4 study 공부; 학습하다
7 swim 수영하다
10 exercise 운동, 연습하다

2 use 쓰다, 사용하다
5 here 여기에, 이곳에
8 miss 아가씨; 미혼여성

3 welcome 환영하다, 접대
6 rabbit 토끼
9 pardon 용서, 허용



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.
Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 ostrich | <input type="text"/> | 6 아프리카 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 neck | <input type="text"/> | 7 빠른, 급속한 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 leg | <input type="text"/> | 8 알, 계란 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 live | <input type="text"/> | 9 날다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 black | <input type="text"/> | 10 놓다, (알을) 낳다 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- | | | |
|---|-------|----------------------|
| 1 too ~ | 너무 ~한 | |
| → The ostrich is too heavy. | | 이 타조는 너무 무겁다. |
| 2 lay eggs | 알을 낳다 | |
| → It also lays the largest eggs . | | 그것은 또한 가장 큰 알들을 낳는다. |

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1 This book is _____ expensive. | 이 책은 너무 비싸다. |
| 2 The chickens will _____ each morning. | 그 닭들은 매일 아침 알들을 낳을 것이다. |

Look & Think

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q How does the ostrich look?

Sentence Box

- It has a short neck.
- It lays the largest eggs.
- Its feathers are white.

 Read the sentences above and choose the best appropriate answer. Write the answer in the blank and read it aloud.

Your Answer:

* Read & Match

Read each word and match the correct meaning.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---|-----|--|
| 1 live | • | • a | A round or oval mass from which young animals hatch |
| 2 egg | • | • b | To put or to place; to produce eggs |
| 3 ostrich | • | • c | To be alive; alive, full of life |
| 4 lay | • | • d | To move through the air by means of wings |
| 5 fly | • | • e | A large African bird having a small head, a long neck, and long legs |

* True or False

The following sentences may have errors.

Mark true or false. If false, correct and write the full sentence.

- 1 All the birds can't fly.

T F

→ _____

- 2 The ostrich is too light.

T F

→ _____

- 3 The ostrich lives in Asia.

T F

→ _____

- 4 The ostrich lays the largest eggs.

T F

→ _____

Write Up!

Q1 What is the main idea of today's story? Write in Korean.

타조는 _____

Q2 Substitution Drill

A bold part in each given sentence is a useful expression.
Write it in each blank and read it aloud.

1 The ostrich is **too** heavy.

이 매뉴얼은 너무 어렵다.

그것들의 알은 너무 작다.

내 남편은 너무 뚱뚱하다.

2 It also **lays** the largest **eggs**.

이 닭은 하얀 알을 낳는다.

사람은 알을 낳지 않는다.

_____ (hen)

이 암탉은 매일 한 개씩 알을 낳는다.

TIP

too ~

'너무 ~함' 이라는 뜻으로
보통 부정적인 의미로 사용한다.

lay eggs

'알을 낳다' 는 뜻이다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.
Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 long | <input type="text"/> | 6 꽃꿀, 과즙 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 drink | <input type="text"/> | 7 ~에 도착하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 flower | <input type="text"/> | 8 머무르다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 orange | <input type="text"/> | 9 찾아내다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 hover | <input type="text"/> | 10 (새의) 부리 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------------|
| 1 (be) found in ~ | ~에서 발견되다 | |
| → Nectar is found in special flowers. | | 꿀은 특별한 꽃에서 찾을 수 있다. |
| 2 with ~ | ~을 가지고 있는 | |
| → Hummingbirds find flowers with nectar. | | 벌새들은 꿀이 있는 꽃을 찾는다. |

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1 This worm is _____ anywhere. | 이 벌레는 어디에서든지 발견된다. |
| 2 I have a mug _____ a Starbucks logo. | 나는 스타벅스 로고가 있는 머그컵을 갖고 있다. |

Look & Think


Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q What is the hummingbird using to reach the nectar?

Sentence Box

- It uses its feet.
- It uses its wings.
- It uses its long bill.

 Read the sentences above and choose the best appropriate answer. Write the answer in the blank and read it aloud.

Your Answer:

Read & Match

Read each word and match the correct meaning.

- | | | | |
|----------|---|-----|--|
| 1 orange | • | • a | To take into the mouth and swallow a liquid |
| 2 reach | • | • b | A hard part of a bird's mouth; beak |
| 3 bill | • | • c | To come to: to stretch out: to make contact with |
| 4 hover | • | • d | To hang in the air, staying near one place |
| 5 drink | • | • e | A round fruit with a firm, reddish yellow skin and a juice that is usually sweet |

True or False

The following sentences may have errors.

Mark true or false. If false, correct and write the full sentence.

- 1 Hummingbirds hover to stay in many places.

T F

→ _____

- 2 Nectar is found in special flowers.

T F

→ _____

- 3 Hummingbirds like red, orange and yellow flowers.

T F

→ _____

- 4 Hummingbirds use their wings to reach nectar.

T F

→ _____

Q1 What is the main idea of today's story? Write in Korean.

벌새는 _____

Q2 Substitution Drill

A bold part in each given sentence is a useful expression. Write it in each blank and read it aloud.

1 Nectar is **found in** special flowers.

_____ 많은 고양이들이 이 거리에서 발견된다.

_____ (evidences)

수많은 증거들이 이 장소에서 발견된다.

_____ 곰들은 산에서 발견된다.

2 Hummingbirds find flowers **with** nectar.

_____ (wisdom)

우리는 지혜를 가지고 있는 누군가를 찾고 있다.

_____ 많은 소녀들이 인형을 가지고 논다.

_____ (tears)

그녀의 눈에 눈물이 가득 찼다.

TIP

found in ~

'~에서 발견되는' 이라는 뜻으로 수동태로 많이 쓰인다.

with ~

'~을 가지고 있는, ~이 있는' 이라는 뜻이다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.
Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 squirrel | <input type="text"/> | 6 (새의) 깃털 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 quiet | <input type="text"/> | 7 동물 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 strong | <input type="text"/> | 8 먹이, 잡아먹다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 hoot | <input type="text"/> | 9 허락하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 mice | <input type="text"/> | 10 의사소통하다 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| 1 prey on | ~을 잡아먹다 | |
| → Owls prey on small birds. | | 올빼미들은 작은 새들을 잡아먹는다. |
| 2 Most ~ | 대부분의 ~ | |
| → Most owls hunt at night. | | 대부분의 올빼미들은 밤에 사냥한다. |

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Cats _____ mice. | 고양이들은 쥐들을 잡아먹는다. |
| 2 _____ dogs are faithful animals. | 대부분의 개들은 충성스러운 동물들이다. |

Look & Think

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q When do owls hunt?

Sentence Box

- They hunt in the morning.
- They hunt at night.
- They hunt in afternoon.



Read the sentences above and choose the best appropriate answer.
Write the answer in the blank and read it aloud.

Your Answer:

Read & Match

Read each word and match the correct meaning.

- | | | | | |
|---|----------|---|-----|--|
| 1 | hoot | • | • a | Small, fast-moving animals with soft brown, gray, or white fur |
| 2 | mice | • | • b | The cry of an owl |
| 3 | squirrel | • | • c | Having great power or force |
| 4 | strong | • | • d | Making little or no noise; silent |
| 5 | quiet | • | • e | A bushy-tailed animal with gray, black, or dark brown fur |

True or False

The following sentences may have errors.

Mark true or false. If false, correct and write the full sentence.

- 1 Most owls hunt at night.

T F



- 2 Owls prey on big birds.

T F



- 3 Owls have special feathers.

T F



- 4 Owls have weak feet.

T F



Q1 What is the main idea of today's story? Write in Korean.

올빼미는 _____

Q2 Substitution Drill

A bold part in each given sentence is a useful expression. Write it in each blank and read it aloud.

1 Owls **prey on** small birds.

_____ (krill)

고래는 새우를 먹는다.

_____ (grass-eating)

치타는 초식동물을 잡아먹는다.

뱀은 쥐를 잡아먹는다.

2 **Most** owls hunt at night.

대부분의 학생들은 열심히 공부한다.

대부분의 만화책들은 재미있다.

_____ (dinosaurs)

대부분의 아이들은 공룡에 대해 아주 호기심이 많다.

TIP

prey on ~

'~을 잡아먹다' 는 뜻이다.

Most ~

'대부분의 ~' 이라는 뜻으로 뒤에는 보통 복수명사가 온다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.
Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| 1 migrate | <input type="text"/> | 6 두 번 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 warm | <input type="text"/> | 7 또 다른 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 travel | <input type="text"/> | 8 같은 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 search | <input type="text"/> | 9 그룹, 모임 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 distance | <input type="text"/> | 10 되돌아가다 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- | | | |
|---|---------|-------------------|
| 1 travel to ~ | ~로 여행하다 | |
| → Migratory birds travel to another place. | | 철새들은 다른 곳으로 여행한다. |
| 2 in search of ~ | ~을 찾아서 | |
| → Birds migrate in search of food. | | 새들은 먹이를 찾아 이동한다. |

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1 Seagulls _____ the ocean. | 갈매기들은 대양으로 여행한다. |
| 2 His father traveled a lot _____ work. | 그의 아버지는 일을 찾아 많이 여행했다. |

Look & Think

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q How are the birds migrating?

Sentence Box

- They migrate in groups.
- They migrate one by one.
- They migrate in pairs.



Read the sentences above and choose the best appropriate answer.
Write the answer in the blank and read it aloud.

Your Answer:

Read & Match

Read each word and match the correct meaning.

- | | | | |
|------------|---|-----|--|
| 1 distance | • | • a | To leave one place and go to another |
| 2 group | • | • b | To go or come back after leaving |
| 3 migrate | • | • c | To seek, go over, or look through carefully |
| 4 return | • | • d | A number of people or things gathered together |
| 5 search | • | • e | The space between two things or place |

True or False

The following sentences may have errors.
Mark true or false. If false, correct and write the full sentence.

- 1 Birds migrate once a year.

T F



- 2 Birds fly long distances when they migrate.

T F



- 3 Birds migrate in search of water.

T F



- 4 Birds migrate to find colder places to live.

T F



Q1 What is the main idea of today's story? Write in Korean.

철새는 _____

Q2 Substitution Drill

A bold part in each given sentence is a useful expression. Write it in each blank and read it aloud.

1 Migratory birds **travel to** another place.

_____ (explorers)

어떤 탐험가들은 먼 곳을 여행한다.

_____ (Gyeongbokgung)

많은 학생들은 경복궁으로 여행한다.

언젠가는 유럽여행을 할 것이다.

2 Birds migrate **in search of** food.

_____ (long distances)

북극곰들은 먹이를 찾아서 먼 거리를 걸을 수 있다.

_____ (necklace)

우리는 그녀의 목걸이를 찾아서 움직이고 있었다.

_____ (cross)

그들은 소녀를 찾아서 길을 건넜다.

TIP

travel to ~

'~로 여행하다, 이동하다' 는 뜻이다. 뒤에는 여행 또는 이동할 장소를 나타내는 명사가 온다.

in search of ~

'~을 찾아서' 라는 뜻이다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



Ostrich

- 1 Some birds can't fly.
- 2 One bird that can't fly is the ostrich.
- 3 The ostrich is too heavy.
- 4 It is the biggest bird.
- 5 It also lays the largest eggs.
- 6 The ostrich has a long neck and legs.
- 7 It can run very fast.
- 8 The feathers of the ostrich are black.
- 9 The ostrich lives in Africa.

Vocabulary

1 ostrich	타조	2 neck	목	3 leg	다리
4 live	살다, 살아있는	5 black	검은, 흑색의	6 Africa	아프리카
7 fast	빠른, 급속한	8 egg	알, 계란	9 fly	날다
10 lay	놓다, 두다				



Hummingbird

- 1 This is a hummingbird.
- 2 Hummingbirds can hover.
- 3 They hover to stay in one place.
- 4 Hummingbirds drink nectar.
- 5 Nectar is found in special flowers.
- 6 Hummingbirds find flowers with nectar.
- 7 They use their long bills to reach nectar.
- 8 Hummingbirds like red, orange and yellow flowers.

1 long 긴
4 orange 오렌지
7 reach ~에 도착하다
10 bill (새의) 부리

2 drink 마시다
5 hover 공중을 맴돌다
8 stay 머무르다

3 flower 꽃
6 nectar 꽃꿀, 과즙
9 find 찾아내다



Owls

- 1 Owls prey on small birds.
- 2 Preys are small animals.
- 3 Owls also eat mice and squirrels.
- 4 Most owls hunt at night.
- 5 They hide on top of trees.
- 6 Owls have special feathers.
- 7 It allows them to fly quietly.
- 8 Owls have strong feet.
- 9 Owls make hoot sounds to communicate.

Vocabulary

1 squirrel	다람쥐	2 quiet	조용한	3 strong	힘 센
4 hoot	부엉부엉 소리	5 mice	쥐들	6 feather	(새의) 깃털
7 animal	동물	8 prey	먹이, 잡아먹다	9 allow	허락하다
10 communicate	의사소통하다				



Migratory Birds

- 1 Many birds migrate every year.
- 2 Migratory birds travel to another place.
- 3 Birds migrate in search of food.
- 4 They migrate to find warmer places to live.
- 5 Birds fly long distances when they migrate.
- 6 Birds migrate in groups.
- 7 They return to the same place each year.
- 8 Birds migrate twice a year.

1 migrate 이주하다
4 search 찾다
7 another 또 다른
10 return 되돌아가다

2 warm 따뜻한
5 distance 거리
8 same 같은

3 travel 여행, 이동하다
6 twice 두 번
9 group 그룹, 모임



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.
Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 board | <input type="text"/> | 6 사무실 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 question | <input type="text"/> | 7 경기, 시험 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 business | <input type="text"/> | 8 야구 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 vacation | <input type="text"/> | 9 아들 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 closer | <input type="text"/> | 10 앞에, 앞으로 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> board | <input type="checkbox"/> lord | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> head | <input type="checkbox"/> ahead |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> same | <input type="checkbox"/> game | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> closer | <input type="checkbox"/> close |

Check Up!

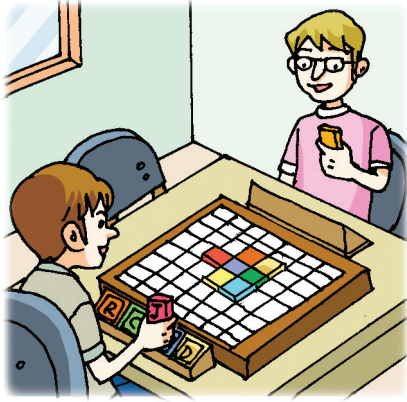


2 Listen carefully and write the word.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <input type="text"/> | 2 <input type="text"/> | 3 <input type="text"/> |
| 4 <input type="text"/> | 5 <input type="text"/> | 6 <input type="text"/> |

Practice

Look at the picture. Complete the answer and say it aloud.



Q1 What are they doing?

They are _____ a _____ game.



Q2 What is the grandma doing?

She is _____ a _____.



Q3 What are the father and son doing?

They are _____.

Challenge

Read each question and speak your answer aloud.

Before you do :

Step 1.

Don't look at the examples. Remember what you studied in this unit.

What is the best answer for this question?

Step 2.

Now, look at the given examples.

Choose the most appropriate answer for the question.

Then read the answer aloud.

- Q1** May I ask you a question?
- Thank you. Take one of mine, too.
 - Of course, go ahead.

- Q2** How long is your vacation?
- It's ten days.
 - It's not too far.

- Q3** I'm moving closer to my office.
- That's a good idea.
 - I'm not moving.

* Substitution Drill

A bold part in each given sentence is a useful expression.
Write in each blank and speak it aloud.

1 **May I ask you** a question?

_____ (favor)

내가 부탁 하나 해도 될까?

내가 너에게 뭔가 요청해도 될까?

2 **How long** is your vacation?

이 여행은 얼마 동안 하니?

그녀의 연설은 얼마나 오래 하니?

3 **Here's** my business card.

네 보고서 여기 있어.

_____ (graph)

우리의 새로운 도표가 여기 있어.



May I ask you ~?

'내가 당신에게 요청해도 괜찮을런지요?' 라는 뜻이다.

How long ~

'얼마나 오래' 라는 뜻으로
기간을 물어 볼 때 사용한다.

Here's ~

'~이 여기 있습니다' 라고
말하고 싶을 때 사용한다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.
Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 month | <input type="text"/> | 6 ~로부터 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 where | <input type="text"/> | 7 카드 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 meet | <input type="text"/> | 8 수영하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 skate | <input type="text"/> | 9 여기에, 이곳에 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 sing | <input type="text"/> | 10 움직이다 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> month | <input type="checkbox"/> moth | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> swim | <input type="checkbox"/> slim |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> card | <input type="checkbox"/> guard | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> tube | <input type="checkbox"/> move |

Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

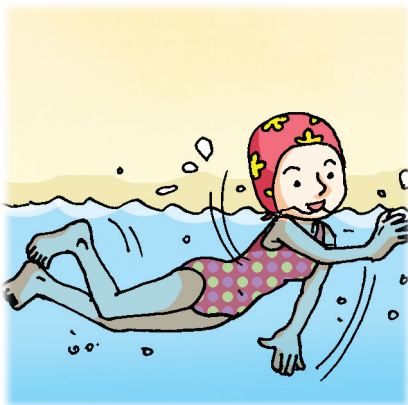
- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <input type="text"/> | 2 <input type="text"/> | 3 <input type="text"/> |
| 4 <input type="text"/> | 5 <input type="text"/> | 6 <input type="text"/> |

Look at the picture. Complete the answer and say it aloud.



Q1 What is he doing?

He is _____.



Q2 What is she doing?

She is _____.



Q3 What are they doing?

They are _____.

Challenge

Read each question and speak your answer aloud.

Before you do :

Step 1.

Don't look at the examples. Remember what you studied in this unit.

What is the best answer for this question?

Step 2.

Now, look at the given examples.

Choose the most appropriate answer for the question.

Then read the answer aloud.

Q1 Where are you from?

I'm from Korea.

I'm at the park.

Q2 How long have you been here?

We've been here for two months.

I moved here with my family.

Q3 What is she doing?

She is singing a song.

She is a pretty good girl.

* Substitution Drill

A bold part in each given sentence is a useful expression.
Write in each blank and speak it aloud.

1 **I'm from** Korea.

난 미국 출신이야.

난 뉴질랜드 출신이야.

2 **Here, take** my card.

여기, 이 초대장을 받아요.

여기, 한 숟가락 더 먹어.

3 We've **been here for** two months.

그는 여기 몇 주 동안 있었어.

그들은 여기 며칠 동안 있었어.

TIP

I'm from ~

'나는 ~ 출신입니다' 는 뜻이다.

Here, take ~

'여기, ~을 받아요' 라는 뜻이다.

been here for ~

'~ 기간 동안 여기에 있었다' 는 뜻이다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.
Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 acting | <input type="text"/> | 6 강한 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 open | <input type="text"/> | 7 종류; 타자 치다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 gift | <input type="text"/> | 8 박하(사탕) | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 lady | <input type="text"/> | 9 춤추다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 offering | <input type="text"/> | 10 확신하는 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> string | <input type="checkbox"/> strong | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> milk | <input type="checkbox"/> mint |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> type | <input type="checkbox"/> pipe | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> pure | <input type="checkbox"/> sure |

Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <input type="text"/> | 2 <input type="text"/> | 3 <input type="text"/> |
| 4 <input type="text"/> | 5 <input type="text"/> | 6 <input type="text"/> |

Look at the picture. Complete the answer and say it aloud.



Q1 What is the man doing?

He is _____.



Q2 What is the lady doing?

She is _____.



Q3 What are they doing?

They are _____.

Challenge

Read each question and speak your answer aloud.

Before you do :

Step 1.

Don't look at the examples. Remember what you studied in this unit.

What is the best answer for this question?

Step 2.

Now, look at the given examples.

Choose the most appropriate answer for the question.

Then read the answer aloud.

Q1 Can you help me, please?

It doesn't matter.

Sure, with what?

Q2 Would you like some gum?

No, but thanks for offering.

No, I would like gum.

Q3 Can I open it?

Sure, go ahead.

I got you a small gift.

* Substitution Drill

A bold part in each given sentence is a useful expression.
Write in each blank and speak it aloud.

1 **Would you like** some gum?

차 한 잔 드시겠습니까?

치즈 조금 먹을래?

2 **I got you** a small gift.

내가 너를 위해 멜론을 2개 준비했어.

내가 너를 위해 아주 맛있는 카레를 준비했어.

3 No, but **thanks for** offering.

와 주셔서 감사해요.

다시 전화 주셔서 고마워요.

TIP

Would you like ~

'~을 드시겠습니까?' 라고
질문하고 싶을 때 쓰는 표현이다.

I got you ~

'내가 너를 위해 ~을
준비했어, 마련했어' 라는
뜻이다.

thanks for ~

~해 줘서 고맙다, 감사하다' 는
뜻이다. for 뒤에는 동사 또는
명사가 온다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.
Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|
| 1 some | <input type="text"/> | 6 할머니 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 please | <input type="text"/> | 7 야구 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 drive | <input type="text"/> | 8 놀다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 gum | <input type="text"/> | 9 요리하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 mint | <input type="text"/> | 10 어쨌든 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> drive | <input type="checkbox"/> dry | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> gum | <input type="checkbox"/> sum |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> cook | <input type="checkbox"/> took | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> mind | <input type="checkbox"/> mint |

Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

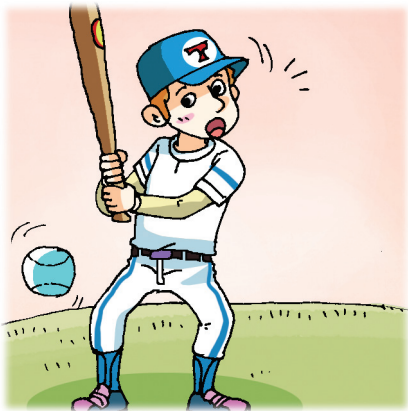
- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <input type="text"/> | 2 <input type="text"/> | 3 <input type="text"/> |
| 4 <input type="text"/> | 5 <input type="text"/> | 6 <input type="text"/> |

Look at the picture. Complete the answer and say it aloud.



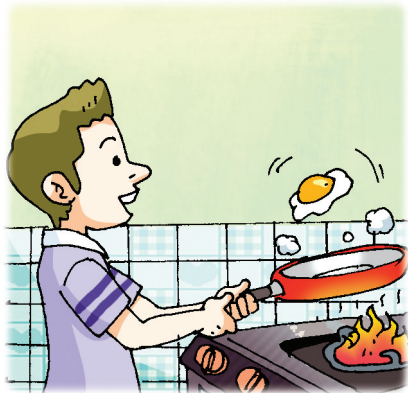
Q1 What is the grandmother doing?

She is _____.



Q2 What is the boy doing?

He is _____.



Q3 What is the boy doing?

He is _____.

Challenge

Read each question and speak your answer aloud.

Before you do :

Step 1.

Don't look at the examples. Remember what you studied in this unit.

What is the best answer for this question?

Step 2.

Now, look at the given examples.

Choose the most appropriate answer for the question.

Then read the answer aloud.

Q1 Do you want some gum?

- Why me?
- Yes, please.

Q2 How about you, Emily?

- Oh, no thanks. I have mints.
- Yes, it was so sad.

Q3 What is your grandmother doing?

- She is a really nice woman.
- She is driving a van.

* Substitution Drill

A bold part in each given sentence is a useful expression.
Write in each blank and speak it aloud.

1 Do you want **some** gum?

커피 좀 마실래?

케이크 좀 먹을래?

2 How about **you**?

너의 형은 어때?

_____ (cell phone)

이 휴대전화는 어때?

3 Thanks **anyway**.

어쨌든 초대해 줘서 고마워.

별로요, 하지만 고마워요.

TIP

Do you want some ~?

'~을 먹을래요? ~을 원하나요?'
라고 질문할 때 쓰는 표현이다.

How about ~?

'~은 어때?' 라는 뜻이다.

thank ~ anyway

'어쨌든/아무튼 ~ 고마워'
라는 뜻이다. 가운데에는
전치사 for를 써서 고마운
내용을 덧붙일 수도 있다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



Introduction I

- 1 I'm moving closer to my office.
- 2 That's a good idea.
- 3 May I ask you a question?
- 4 Of course, go ahead.
- 5 How long is your vacation?
- 6 It's ten days long.
- 7 Here's my business card.
- 8 Thank you. Take one of mine too.
- 9 What are they doing?
- 10 They are playing a board game.
- 11 What is the grandma doing?
- 12 She is reading a book.
- 13 What are the father and daughter doing?
- 14 They are playing baseball.

Vocabulary

1 board	널빤지	2 office	사무실	3 closer	더 가까운
4 question	질문	5 game	경기, 시합	6 daughter	딸
7 business	사업	8 baseball	야구	9 ahead	앞에, 앞으로
10 vacation	방학, 휴가				



Introduction II

- 1 Hello, my name is Robert Choi.
- 2 Hi, Robert. Where are you from?
- 3 I'm from Korea.
- 4 I moved here with my family.
- 5 I see.
- 6 We've been here for two months.
- 7 It's nice to meet you.
- 8 Here, take my card.
- 9 What is she doing?
- 10 She is singing.
- 11 What is she doing?
- 12 She is swimming.
- 13 What are they doing?
- 14 They are ice skating.

1 sing 노래하다
4 meet 만나다
7 card 카드
10 from ~로부터

2 where 어디, 어디에서
5 month (한) 달
8 move 움직이다

3 skate 스케이트를 타다
6 here 여기에, 이곳에
9 swim 수영하다

 **Manners III**

- 1 Can you help me, please?
- 2 Sure, with what?
- 3 Would you like some gum?
- 4 No, but thanks for offering.
- 5 I got you a small gift.
- 6 Wow, thanks. Can I open it?
- 7 These mints are good.
- 8 They are very strong.
- 9 What is the man doing?
- 10 He is dancing.
- 11 What is the lady doing?
- 12 She is typing.
- 13 What are they doing?
- 14 They are acting.

Vocabulary

1 type	종류; 타자 치다	2 acting	연기(하는)	3 dance	춤추다
4 open	열린, 열다	5 offering	헌납, 제공	6 strong	강한
7 mint	박하(사탕)	8 gift	선물	9 lady	여성, 숙녀
10 sure	확신하는; 확실히				

 **Manners IV**

- 1 Do you want some gum?
- 2 Yes, please.
- 3 Here you are.
- 4 Thank you.
- 5 You're welcome. How about you, Emily?
- 6 Oh, no thanks. I have mints.
- 7 Okay.
- 8 Thanks anyway.
- 9 What is the grandmother doing?
- 10 She is driving.
- 11 What is the boy doing?
- 12 He is playing baseball.
- 13 What is the boy doing?
- 14 He is cooking.

1 gum (씹는) 껌
4 please 제발
7 play 놀다
10 drive 몰다, 운전하다

2 baseball 야구
5 mint 박하(사탕)
8 some 몇몇, 조금의

3 grandmother 할머니
6 cook 요리하다
9 anyway 어쨌든

All That NEAT

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National English Ability Test

Level 4 Book 1

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