

All That NEAT

National English Ability Test

Level 4 Book 11

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

All That NEAT

Level 4

Book 11

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What is All That NEAT?

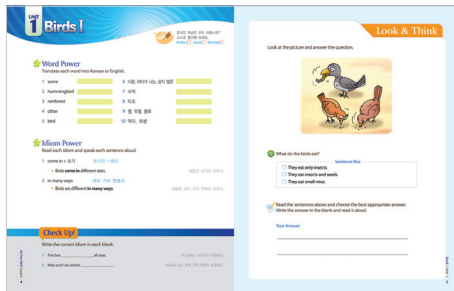
All That NEAT 프로그램은 국가영어능력평가(NEAT)로 바뀌어 가는 국내 영어학습 환경에서, 효과적으로 국가영어능력평가를 준비하고 대비할 수 있도록 총 60개월, 5년 동안 운영되는 통합형 NEAT 대비학습 프로그램입니다. All That NEAT 프로그램은 언어의 4가지 기본 기능을 바탕으로 “습득”과 “활용” 그리고 “학습”과 “확장”의 원리에 입각하여 EFL 환경 하에서의 영어학습 효율을 극대화시킴으로써 시험 준비의 차원을 넘어 더욱 탁월한 영어활용능력을 배양할 수 있도록 도와줄 것입니다.

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

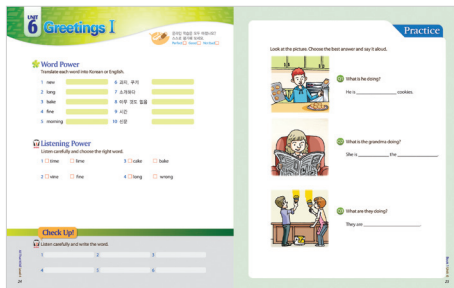
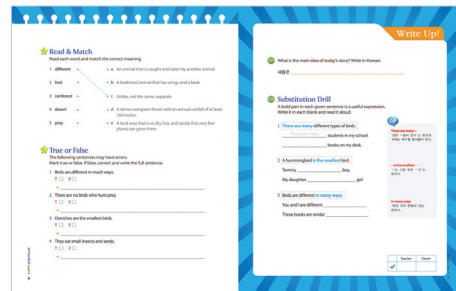
All That NEAT는 Level 2, 3, 4 전체 3개 Level로 되어 있습니다. Level 4는 학생들이 초급 단계에서부터 단계적으로 NEAT를 대비할 수 있도록 설계된 학습수준입니다. 온라인 학습 프로그램으로 기본 학습을 마친 후, 본 워크북 교재로 학습한 내용을 활용하고 확장하게 됩니다. 휴대용 팜북은 스마트폰과 연계하여 학습 내용을 더 오래, 그리고 쉽게 기억할 수 있도록 도와줄 것입니다.

교사를 위한 세부적인 수업진행방법은 Teacher’s Guide를 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 cloak | <input type="text"/> | 6 학자, 인문학자 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 accomplished | <input type="text"/> | 7 승리 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 suffering | <input type="text"/> | 8 ~일지도 모른다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 spy | <input type="text"/> | 9 덮다, 가리다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 dawn | <input type="text"/> | 10 궁전 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- 1 walk around 돌아다니다

→ The king was **walking around** the palace.

세종대왕이 궁궐을 돌아보고 있었다.

- 2 take off ~ ~을 벗다

→ The king **took off** his cloak and covered the young scholar.

세종대왕은 겹옷을 벗어 젊은 학자를 덮어 주었다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 He's _____ the factory.
그는 공장을 돌아다니고 있어.
- 2 _____ your clothes and put this gown on.
옷을 벗고 이 가운을 입어.


Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q What is the king doing?

Sentence Box

- The king disliked the scholar.
- The king took off his cloak and covered the young scholar.
- The king was trying to wake him up.
- The king had something to tell the scholar.

 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 suffering | • | • a | A person with a great deal of knowledge, especially in a certain subject |
| 2 spy | • | • b | A large house where a king, queen, or other heads of state live |
| 3 cloak | • | • c | Feeling pain, sorrow, or hurt |
| 4 scholar | • | • d | A loose coat, often with no sleeves |
| 5 palace | • | • e | Someone who observes others in secret |

* True or False

The following sentences may have errors.

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

- 1 Early one morning, the king was walking over the palace.

T F

→ _____

- 2 The king takes off his cloak and covered the young scholar.

T F

→ _____

- 3 The king took care of his subjects the same way he took care of himself.

T F

→ _____

- 4 Because his care, he accomplished many great things for his people.

T F

→ _____

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

Q2 Substitution Drill

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

1 The king was **walking around** the palace.

밤에 혼자 돌아다니지 마.

_____ (bare)

그녀는 맨발로 돌아다니길 좋아해.

그들은 건물 바깥을 배회하고 있다.

2 The king **took off** his cloak and covered the young scholar.

_____ (why)

셔츠를 벗는 게 어때?

_____ (hat)

난 모자를 벗고 싶지 않아.

신발을 벗어도 될까요?

TIP

walk around ~

'돌아다니다'는 뜻이다.
미국 구어에서는 '~와 춤추다'
는 뜻으로 쓰이기도 한다.

take off ~

'~을 벗다'는 뜻이다.
주로 옷 등을 입고 있다가
벗거나 벗길 때 쓴다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 reign | <input type="text"/> | 6 창조, 창작하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 sympathy | <input type="text"/> | 7 계속하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 afflict | <input type="text"/> | 8 질병, 질환 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 ponder | <input type="text"/> | 9 ~해야 한다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 common | <input type="text"/> | 10 성격, 특징 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- 1 have difficulty (in) ~ing ~하는 데 어려움이 있다
- The people **had difficulty learning** the Chinese characters. 백성들은 한자를 배우는 데 어려움이 있었다.
- 2 be afflicted with ~ ~에 시달리다, ~을 앓다
- He **was afflicted with** an eye disease. 그는 눈병을 앓았다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 He seems to _____ much _____.
그가 숨 쉬기가 꽤 곤란한 것 같습니다.
- 2 The land _____ famine.
그 지방은 기근으로 괴로워했다.

Look & Think


Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q Why did the king work hard day and night?

Sentence Box

- The king was afflicted with an eye disease.
- The king hated the scholars.
- The king did not use Chinese characters at all.
- The king wanted to make letters that are easy to learn and write.

 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 | continue | • | • a | To cause pain or distress to |
| 2 | ponder | • | • b | A sickness that affects people, animals, or plants |
| 3 | afflict | • | • c | To keep on; to start again after stopping |
| 4 | reign | • | • d | The time that a king or queen governs a country |
| 5 | disease | • | • e | To think over carefully |

True or False

The following sentences may have errors.

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

- 1 During his reign, our country used Chinese characters to write.

T F

→ _____

- 2 The Chinese characters were difficult for the common people to learn.

T F

→ _____

- 3 As the king pondered a way to keep the Chinese characters,

T F

→ _____

- 4 The king continued work hard on creating the letters.

T F

→ _____

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

Q2 Substitution Drill

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

1 The people **had difficulty learning** the Chinese characters.

난 이름들을 기억하는 데 어려움이 있어.

_____ (decision)

난 결정을 내리기가 어렵군요.

그 남자가 눈 속에서 걷는 데 힘들어 하고 있어.

2 He **was afflicted with** an eye disease.

그 마을은 태풍에 시달렸다.

_____ (plagues)

그들은 역병으로 괴로워했다.

_____ (rheumatism)

그는 류머티즘으로 고생했다.

TIP

have difficulty (in) ~ing

'~하는 데 어려움이 있다'는 뜻이다. difficulty 뒤에 in을 붙이기도 하고 in 없이 쓰기도 한다.

be afflicted with ~

'~에 시달리다', '~을 앓다'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 celebrate | <input type="text"/> | 6 장소, 영역 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 eve | <input type="text"/> | 7 흰, 흰색의 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 square | <input type="text"/> | 8 파란, 파란색의 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 midnight | <input type="text"/> | 9 12월 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 held | <input type="text"/> | 10 분; 순간 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- 1 be held 개최되다, 열리다
- New Year's Eve **is held** on December 31st each year in America. 미국에서 New Year' s Eve는 매년 12월 31일이다.
- 2 count down (숫자를) 거꾸로 세다, 손꼽아 기다리다
- At one minute before midnight everyone **counts down** to the New Year. 12시가 되기 1분 전에 모든 사람들은 새해를 위해 카운트다운을 한다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 The event may _____ at a school or in a park. 학교나 공원에서 시장이 열릴 겁니다.
- 2 Sara has a clock that _____ the minutes to the new year. Sara는 새해까지 카운트다운하는 시계를 갖고 있다.

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q What are the people doing at midnight?

Sentence Box

- They are shouting "Happy New Year!"
- They are arguing together.
- They are singing.
- They are yelling at each other.

 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 | celebrate | • | • a | Twelve o'clock at night |
| 2 | square | • | • b | To honor or observe an occasion with special activities |
| 3 | midnight | • | • c | The evening or day before a holiday or other special day |
| 4 | eve | • | • d | A shape that has four equal sides and four equal angles |
| 5 | minute | • | • e | A unit of time made up of 60 seconds |

True or False

The following sentences may have errors.

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

- 1 New Year's Eve is hold on December 31st each year in America.

T F

→ _____

- 2 Many people have parties to celebrate the New Year.

T F

→ _____

- 3 Times Square is an area where people shops, ate and sightsee.

T F

→ _____

- 4 The show has been on television for many years.

T F

→ _____

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

Q2 Substitution Drill

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

1 New Year's Eve **is held** on December 31st each year in America.

_____ (celebration)

기념식은 다음주 월요일에 열릴 거야.

_____ (graduation)

졸업식은 내일 거행돼.

_____ (housewarming)

그 남자의 집들이 파티는 토요일에 하게 될 거야.

2 At one minute before midnight everyone **counts down** to the New Year.

_____ (the days)

아이들은 크리스마스가 될 때까지 날들을 손꼽아 기다리고 있다.

_____ (big day)

그녀는 벌써 그 대망의 날을 손꼽아 기다리고 있다.

그는 1에서 6까지 숫자를 거꾸로 셧다.

TIP

be held

'개최되다, 열리다' 는 뜻이다.

count down

'(숫자를) 거꾸로 세다', '손꼽아 기다리다' 는 뜻이다.

손꼽아 기다린다고 할 때에는 보통 뒤에 목적어가 따라온다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 valentine | <input type="text"/> | 6 심장, 가슴 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 dove | <input type="text"/> | 7 휴일, 공휴일 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 symbol | <input type="text"/> | 8 놓다, 두다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 member | <input type="text"/> | 9 큐피드 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 include | <input type="text"/> | 10 2월 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- 1 care about ~ ~에 마음을 쓰다, ~에 관심을 가지다

→ You tell people how much you **care about** them.

당신은 사람들에게 그들에 대해서 얼마나 관심이 있는지 말해 준다.

- 2 ~ is on ... ~ 날이 ... 일이다 (특정한 기념일의 날짜를 가리킬 때)

→ Valentine's Day **is on** February 14.

발렌타인데이는 2월 14일이다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1 I don't _____ the looks. | 난 외모는 따지지 않아요. |
| 2 Halloween _____ the 31st of October. | 할로윈데이는 10월 31일이다. |

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q According to the picture, what is NOT a symbol of Valentine's Day?

Sentence Box

- The heart
- The card
- The Cupid
- The dove



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 heart | • | • a | A bird with short legs, a small head, and a thick body |
| 2 symbol | • | • b | The organ inside the chest that pumps blood through the body |
| 3 dove | • | • c | Something that stands for another thing |
| 4 set | • | • d | To put or place; to put in the right place or order |
| 5 member | • | • e | A person, thing, or animal belonging to a group |

True or False

The following sentences may have errors.

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

- 1 Valentine's Day is a holiday why you tell people how much you care about them.

T F



- 2 On Valentine's Day, people give Valentine cards to people they hate and avoid.

T F



- 3 People also give each other candy and flowers on Valentine's Day.

T F



- 4 This is a nice holiday to tell the people how many you love them.

T F



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

Q2 Substitution Drill

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

1 You tell people how much you **care about** them.

내 걱정은 하지 마. 난 **관찰**을 거야.

그는 그의 안전에 대해서는 **신경** 쓰지 않았어.

_____ (gossip)

난 우리에게 관한 소문은 **신경** 쓰지 않아.

2 Valentine's Day **is on** February 14.

그건 11월의 네 번째 **목요일**이야.

다음 (시)장은 10일**이야**.

우리 미팅은 이번 주 **금요일**이야.

TIP

care about ~

'~에 마음을 쓰다, ~에 관심을 가지다' 는 뜻이다.

~ is on ...

'~ 날이 ... 일이다' 는 뜻으로, '어떤 특정한 기념일의 날짜가 언제다', 또는 '어떤 행사가 특정 날짜나 요일이다' 라고 말하고 싶을 때 사용한다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



King Sejong I

- Early one morning, the king was walking around the palace.
- He spied a young scholar who had fallen asleep at his seat while studying until dawn.
- "He must be cold in this early morning air!"
- The king took off his cloak and covered the young scholar.
- The king took care of his subjects the same way he took care of himself.
- The king watched very carefully how his people lived.
- He often went out of the palace to see if his people might be suffering, or need his help in any way.
- Because of his care, he accomplished many great things for his people.

Vocabulary

1 cloak	망토	2 scholar	학자, 인문학자	3 dawn	새벽, 동틀녘
4 accomplished	완성, 완료했다	5 victory	승리	6 cover	덮다, 가리다
7 suffering	괴로워하는	8 might	~일지도 모른다	9 palace	궁전
10 spy	스파이, 간첩				

King Sejong II

- During his reign, our country used Chinese characters to write.
- The Chinese characters were difficult for the common people to learn.
- The king felt sympathy for the people who had difficulty learning the Chinese characters.
- As the king pondered a way to change the Chinese characters, he said,
- "We need simpler letters.
- I should make letters that are easy for people to learn and write."
- Day and night, the king worked hard to create letters that would make the Korean language easy to write.
- Many scholars helped the king.
- The king continued to work hard on creating the letters,
- even when he was afflicted with an eye disease.
- The Hangul we use today is the set of letters that the king and his scholars created.

1 reign	통치 기간	2 create	창조, 창작하다	3 common	공통의
4 sympathy	동정, 연민	5 continue	계속하다	6 should	~해야 한다
7 afflict	괴롭히다	8 disease	질병, 질환	9 character	성격, 특징
10 ponder	깊이 생각하다				



New Year's Eve

- New Year's Eve is held on December 31st each year in America.
- Many people have parties to celebrate the New Year.
- Every year in New York City, there is a party in Times Square.
- Times Square is an area where people shop, eat and sightsee.
- The party in Times Square is shown on the television.
- A lot of people, in America, watch the show at home.
- The show has been on television for many years.
- At one minute before midnight everyone counts down to the New Year.
- When midnight comes people shout, "Happy New Year!"

Vocabulary

1	celebrate	축하하다	2	area	장소, 영역	3	held	잡았다
4	eve	전날(밤), 이브	5	white	흰, 흰색의	6	December	12월
7	square	정사각형	8	blue	파란, 파란색의	9	minute	분; 순간
10	midnight	한밤중, 자정						



Valentine's Day

- Valentine's Day is a holiday where you tell people how much you care about them.
- On Valentine's Day, people give Valentine cards to people they love and care about.
- Some people give cards to their friends.
- Some people give cards to their family members.
- People also give each other candy and flowers on Valentine's Day.
- Valentine's Day is on February 14. Valentine's Day symbols include hearts, doves, and Cupid.
- This is a nice holiday to tell people how much you love them.

1 valentine 발렌타인 카드
4 dove 비둘기
7 symbol 상징, 표상
10 member 회원

2 heart 심장, 가슴
5 holiday 휴일, 공휴일
8 set 놓다, 두다

3 include 포함하다
6 Cupid 큐피드
9 February 2월



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 necklace | <input type="text"/> | 6 제공하다, 시중들다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 button | <input type="text"/> | 7 할머니 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 expression | <input type="text"/> | 8 할아버지 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 pearl | <input type="text"/> | 9 접시; 요리 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 belong | <input type="text"/> | 10 어떤 사람, 누군가 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> pearl | <input type="checkbox"/> fur | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> curve | <input type="checkbox"/> serve |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> button | <input type="checkbox"/> mutton | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> dish | <input type="checkbox"/> fish |

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 this boy's favorite store?

His favorite store is the _____.



Q2 How is the family traveling?

They are traveling _____.



Q3 What kind of expression is she showing?

She is _____.



Challenge

Complete your answer using the given clue.

Q1 How many members are in your family?

I have a _____, _____ older sisters, and a mom and dad.
(two, younger, brother)

Q2 Where is your younger sister?

She is _____ in the _____ with our _____.
(playground, mom, playing)

Q3 Who is the oldest person in your family?

The _____ in our family is our _____. He is 86 _____ old.
(person, grandpa, oldest, years)

Q4 Do you have a sister or a brother?

I _____ a younger _____ who is 12 _____.
(have, brother, years old)

Q5 When is your mom's birthday?

My mom's _____ is _____ week.
(coming, birthday, up, next)

* Substitution Drill

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

1 Is that your little brother **over there**?

내 차는 저쪽 주차장에 주차되어 있어.

_____ (sign)

저쪽에 출구 표지가 있군요.

2 They are **traveling by** train.

난 기차로 여행하는 걸 좋아해.

_____ (would, submarine)

전 잠수함을 타고 바다 밑으로 여행하고 싶어요.

3 What kind of **expression** is she **showing**?

그의 얼굴은 아무 표정이 없어.

그녀는 슬픈 표정을 짓고 있어.



TIP

over there

'저쪽에' 라는 뜻이다.

travel by ~

'~으로(~을 타고) 여행하다' 는 뜻이다. 여기에서 by는 '여행수단' 을 가리킨다.

show expression

'감정을 드러내다' 는 뜻으로, expression 뒤에 'of + 명사' 를 붙여서 특정한 감정을 말할 수도 있다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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스스로 평가해 보세요.

Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| 1 balloon | <input type="text"/> | 6 고모, 이모 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 introduce | <input type="text"/> | 7 먹이를 주다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 daughter | <input type="text"/> | 8 부엌, 주방 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 bought | <input type="text"/> | 9 남편 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 decision | <input type="text"/> | 10 음악 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> feed | <input type="checkbox"/> feet | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> balloon | <input type="checkbox"/> saloon |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> aunt | <input type="checkbox"/> and | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> muse |

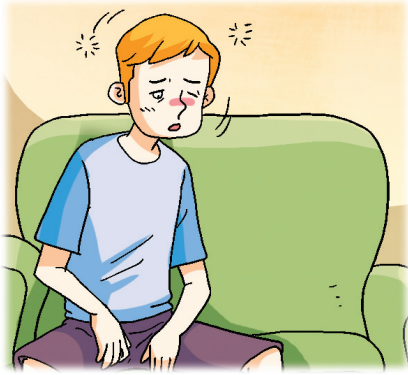
Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

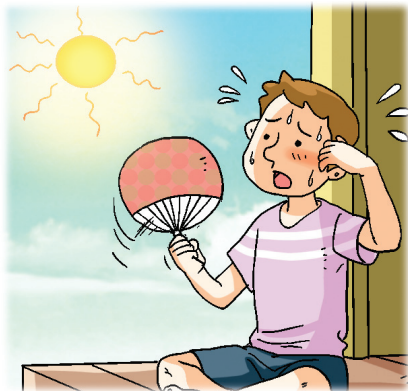
- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <input type="text"/> | 2 <input type="text"/> | 3 <input type="text"/> |
| 4 <input type="text"/> | 5 <input type="text"/> | 6 <input type="text"/> |

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



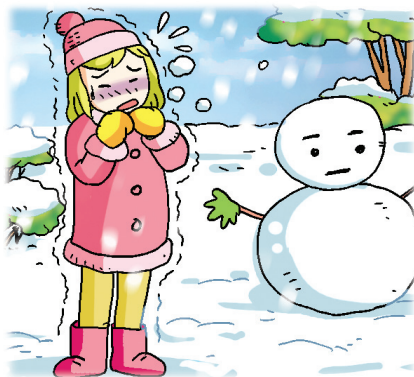
Q1 What kind of expression is he showing?

He is _____.



Q2 What kind of expression is he showing?

He is _____.



Q3 What kind of expression is she showing?

She is _____.

Challenge

Complete your answer using the given clue.

Q1 How old is your son Brad?

Brad is _____ and _____ seven _____ month.
(years, six, old, becoming, next)

Q2 Is the tall man your husband?

No, _____.
(father, is, my, he)

Q3 Who is the youngest in your family?

The _____ in my _____ is Timmy.
(person, youngest, family)

Q4 What is the name of your daughter?

My daughter's _____ is Mandy. She is _____.
(five, name, years, old)

Q5 Do you have a son?

Yes, I _____ a four year old _____. His _____ is _____.
(Chad, son, name, have)

* Substitution Drill

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

1 **Let me introduce** you to my family.

제 남동생을 소개할게요.

한국의 알파벳을 소개해 줄게.

2 Okay, **sounds good**.

그거 괜찮네요.

미래가 좋아 보이지 않아.

3 Okay, so that **must be** your husband.

장난하는 거지.

_____ (such)

그가 그런 일을 하다니 미쳤군.

TIP

Let me introduce ~

'내가 ~을 (누군가를) 소개하겠다'
는 뜻으로 누군가를 다른 사람에게
소개시키고 싶을 때 사용하는
표현이다.

sound good

'좋게 들리다' 는 뜻이다.
원래 주어가 필요하지만
That이나 It이 주어일 경우에는
가끔 생략하고 Sounds good, It
형태로 쓰기도 한다.

must be ~

'~한 게 틀림없어',
'확실히 ~하군' 이라는 뜻으로
거의 틀림없이 '확실한 추측' 을
말하고 싶을 때 사용하는
표현이다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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스스로 평가해 보세요.
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* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 future | <input type="text"/> | 6 언젠가; 항상 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 rescue | <input type="text"/> | 7 잘, 좋게 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 chemistry | <input type="text"/> | 8 소도시, 읍 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 scientist | <input type="text"/> | 9 ~에 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 university | <input type="text"/> | 10 행복한 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> web | <input type="checkbox"/> well | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> never | <input type="checkbox"/> ever |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> down | <input type="checkbox"/> town | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> happy | <input type="checkbox"/> heavy |

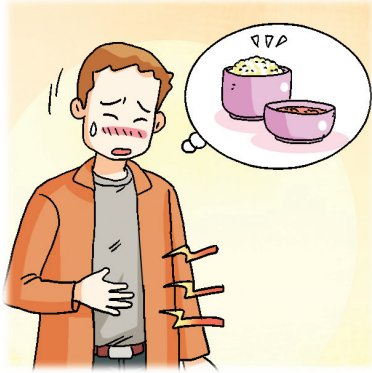
Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

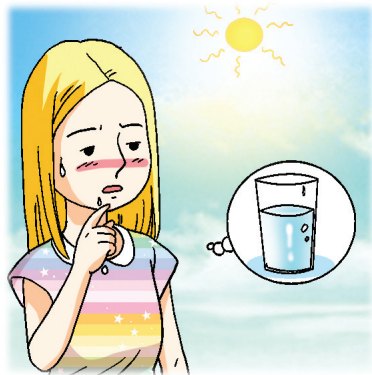
- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <input type="text"/> | 2 <input type="text"/> | 3 <input type="text"/> |
| 4 <input type="text"/> | 5 <input type="text"/> | 6 <input type="text"/> |

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



Q1 What kind of expression is he showing?

He is _____.



Q2 What kind of expression is she showing?

She is _____.



Q3 What kind of expression is he showing?

He is _____.

Challenge

Complete your answer using the given clue.

Q1 Do most teachers love their jobs?

Yes, most _____ love their _____. They don't _____ until they're 65!
(jobs, teachers, leave)

Q2 What do you want to be in the future?

I want to be a _____ man. I _____ to _____ criminals.
(police, catch, want)

Q3 What kind of job does a firefighter do?

They _____ and _____ people from burning buildings.
(put, fires, rescue, out)

Q4 What did you study in the university?

I studied math and _____. I _____ going to _____.
(enjoyed, school, English)

Q5 What type of work are you doing now?

I am _____ at a bank. I _____ all day.
(count, working, money)

* Substitution Drill

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

1 What do you want to be **in the future**?

앞으로는 그렇게 하지 않을게요.

넌 장래에 어떤 사람이 되고 싶니?

2 **Have you ever seen** a firefighter rescue a person?

이 연극 전에 본 적 있어?

그 여자애를 본 적 있어요?

3 I studied chemistry **in university**.

_____ (have changed)
내가 대학교 다니던 이후로 많이 바뀌었군.

_____ (scholarship)
제가 대학교 다닐 때, 장학금을 받았죠.

TIP

in the future

'미래에, 장래에' 라는 뜻이며,
'과거에' 는 in the past라고 한다.

Have you ever seen ~

'~을 본 적이 있니?' 라는
질문을 할 때 사용하는
표현이다.

in university

정관사 the가 붙어 있으면
'대학에서' 라는 간단한 뜻이지만,
여기서는 정관사 the가 없이
쓰여서 '대학에 다닐 때' 라는
뜻으로 의미가 확장되었다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.

Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

1 furious

6 밤

2 disgusted

7 오늘, 금일

3 nurse

8 옆에; ~에 의해

4 sweet

9 사탕

5 afternoon

10 생각하다



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

1 think

thank

3 suit

sweet

2 right

night

4 purse

nurse

Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

1

2

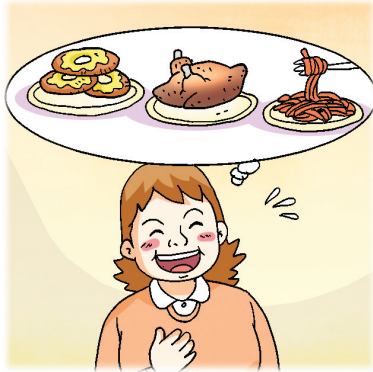
3

4

5

6

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



Q1 What kind of expression is she showing?

She is _____.



Q2 What kind of expression is he showing?

He is _____.



Q3 What kind of expression is she showing?

She is _____.

Challenge

Complete your answer using the given clue.

Q1 Do you want to become a nurse or a teacher?

I want to _____ a _____ after I graduate from _____.
(nurse, become, college)

Q2 Did you ever think about being a bus driver?

No, I didn't. I don't _____ I would _____ a good _____ driver.
(think, bus, make)

Q3 What type of job does your dad do?

My _____ is an airline pilot. He flies _____ all around the _____.
(dad, planes, world)

Q4 What type of job does your mother do?

My _____ works at a _____. She _____ and serves food to customers.
(mother, order, restaurant, takes)

Q5 Does your brother want a job as a salesman?

Yes, he is _____ as a salesman.
(for, a, looking, job)

* Substitution Drill

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

1 Hmm, **I'm not sure.**

_____ (feel)

금방 좋아지실 거라 **확신해요.**

확실히 그들은 떠날 거야.

2 He **looks like** a pilot.

호랑이들은 고양이처럼 생겼어, 그렇지 않아?

_____ (another)

넌 딴 세상에 있는 사람 같아.

3 She **is disgusted.**

대통령은 아주 역겨워 했어.

난 그 모습이 역겨웠어.

TIP

I'm sure

'난 확신한다' 는 뜻이다. 상황에 따라 that 절이 따라 나와서 '~한 것을 확신한다' 는 뜻으로 쓰이기도 한다. 접속사 that이 없이 쓰이는 경우도 많으니 주의하자.

look like ~

'~처럼 보인다' 는 뜻이다. like 뒤에는 보통 명사가 오지만, '주어+동사' 구조의 절이 오기도 한다.

be disgusted

'역겹다' 는 뜻인데, 뒤에 전치사 at, with, by를 붙여서 역겨운 대상을 쓸 수도 있다. be disgusted라고 했을 때에는 사람이 주어가 되는 것이 보통이다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



Family Members

- Do you have a big family?
- Yes, I have two brothers and three sisters.
- Is that your little brother over there?
- Yeah, that's Jimmy. Isn't he cute?
- How old is the oldest person in your family?
- My grandpa is the oldest, I think he's 100.
- Do you have any brothers or sisters?
- Yes, I have a twin sister.
- What is this boy's favorite store?
- His favorite store is the toy store.
- How is the family traveling?
- They are traveling by train.
- What kind of expression is she showing?
- She is tired.

Vocabulary

1 necklace	목걸이	2 serve	제공하다, 시중들다	3 belong	~에 속하다
4 button	단추, 버튼	5 grandmother	할머니	6 dish	접시; 요리
7 expression	표현, 표출	8 grandpa	할아버지	9 someone	어떤 사람, 누군가
10 pearl	진주				



This Is My Family

- Let me introduce you to my family.
- Okay, sounds good.
- This is my son, Brad. He's three years old. That's his big brother, Chad. He's four.
- I see. And is that your daughter?
- Yes, she's the youngest. Her name is Maddy.
- Okay, so that must be your husband.
- No, it's my father!
- What kind of expression is he showing?
- He is sleepy.
- What kind of expression is he showing?
- He is hot.
- What kind of expression is she showing?
- She is cold.

1 balloon 풍선
4 introduce 소개하다
7 daughter 딸
10 bought 샀다

2 aunt 고모, 이모
5 feed 먹이를 주다
8 kitchen 부엌, 주방

3 decision 결정, 판단
6 husband 남편
9 music 음악



Jobs

- Teachers must really love school.
- Yeah, they don't leave until they're 65!
- What do you want to be in the future?
- I want to be a great doctor.
- Have you ever seen a firefighter rescue a person?
- Yes, they look so brave and strong!
- I studied chemistry in university.
- You're a scientist? That must be interesting!
- What kind of expression is he showing?
- He is hungry.
- What kind of expression is she showing?
- She is thirsty.
- What kind of expression is he showing?
- He is full.

Vocabulary

1 future 장래, 미래
4 rescue 구(조)하다
7 chemistry 화학
10 scientist 과학자

2 ever 언제나; 항상
5 well 잘, 좋게
8 town 소도시, 읍

3 university 대학교
6 at ~에
9 happy 행복한



What Does He Do?

- Are you a teacher?
- No, I'm a nurse.
- Who is she? Is she a bus driver?
- Yes, she is a bus driver.
- Okay. And what does he do?
- Hmm, I'm not sure.
- He looks like a pilot.
- You're right, he does look like a pilot.
- What kind of expression is she showing?
- She is happy.
- What kind of expression is he showing?
- He is furious.
- What kind of expression is she showing?
- She is disgusted.

1 furious

화내어 날뛰는

2 night

밤

3 afternoon

오후

4 disgusted

혐오감을 느끼는

5 today

오늘, 금일

6 candy

사탕

7 nurse

간호사

8 by

옆에; ~에 의해

9 think

생각하다

10 sweet

달콤한



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 honor | <input type="text"/> | 6 좋은, 훌륭한 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 everything | <input type="text"/> | 7 장난감 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 present | <input type="text"/> | 8 점심 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 place | <input type="text"/> | 9 돈, 화폐 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 children | <input type="text"/> | 10 저녁식사 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- 1 take place in ~ ~에(서) 열리다, 일어나다
- Mother's Day is a holiday that **takes place in** the month of May. 어머니날은 5월에 있는 공휴일이다.
- 2 take (somebody) out (누군가를) 데리고 나가 대접하다
- Some people **take their mother out** to lunch or dinner. 어떤 사람들은 어머니를 모시고 점심이나 저녁을 먹는다.

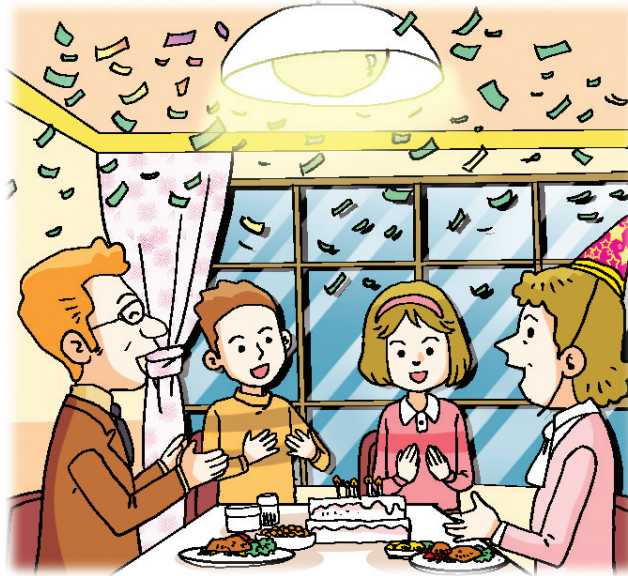
Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 Local government elections will _____ in May. 지방 자치단체 선거가 5월에 있을 예정이다.
- 2 Let's _____ to dinner. 그를 데리고 나가서 저녁을 사 주자.

Look & Think

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q According to the picture, what is the best appropriate for this activity?

Sentence Box

- Many people buy candies to give to their mothers.
- Some people make presents at their school.
- Some people give their mothers cards on Mother's Day.
- Some people take their mother out to dinner on Mother's Day.



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 honor | • | • a | Something made to be played with |
| 2 dinner | • | • b | A good reputation |
| 3 lunch | • | • c | A meal eaten in the middle of the day |
| 4 toy | • | • d | Coins and papers that are used to buy things and to pay people for their work |
| 5 money | • | • e | The main meal of the day |

True or False

The following sentences may have errors.

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

- 1 Mother's Day is a holiday that takes place in the month of May.

T F

→ _____

- 2 Another people buy presents or candies to give to their mothers.

T F

→ _____

- 3 Some people bring their mother out to lunch or dinner on Mother's Day.

T F

→ _____

- 4 It is a nice day to thank your mother for everything she does for her children.

T F

→ _____

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

Q2 Substitution Drill

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

1 Mother's Day is a holiday that **takes place in** the month of May.

_____ (election)

그 선거는 3월에 실시될 거야.

다음 올림픽 경기는 런던에서 열릴 거야.

_____ (Will)

그 회의는 새로운 건물에서 열릴 건가요?

2 Some people **take their mother out** to lunch or dinner.

난 그녀의 16번째 생일에 밖에서 저녁을 사 주었지.

_____ (Will)

나 저녁 사 줄래?

_____ (for pizza)

오늘 우리 사장이 밖에서 피자를 사 줬어.

TIP

take place in ~

'~에(서) 열리다, 일어나다'는 뜻이다. in 뒤에 장소 명사가 올 수도 있고, 본문에서처럼 특정한 날짜가 올 수도 있다.

take (somebody) out

'(누군가를) 데리고 나가 접대하다'는 뜻이다. 본문에서 그 뒤에 쓰인 to lunch or dinner에서 lunch와 dinner는 각각 동사로 쓰였다는 것에 주의하자.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 happen | <input type="text"/> | 6 전부 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 June | <input type="text"/> | 7 (마시는) 차 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 gift | <input type="text"/> | 8 가족 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 similar | <input type="text"/> | 9 만들다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 movie | <input type="text"/> | 10 또한, 게다가 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- 1 take care of ~ ~을 돌보다, ~에 신경 쓰다

→ Children honor and thank their fathers for **taking care of** them.

아이들은 아버지의 돌봄에 대한 감사와 존경을 표한다.

- 2 everything ~ ~하는 모든 것

→ Honor your father for **everything** he does for his family.

아버지가 가족을 위해 하는 모든 것에 대해 존경을 표해라.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 Some people do not _____ their homes.
2 She is always active in _____.

어떤 사람들은 그들의 집을 돌보지 않는다.
그녀는 매사에 적극적이다.

Look & Think

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q According to the picture, what do people NOT give their fathers on Father's Day?

Sentence Box

- Cards
- Gift
- Flowers
- Presents



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 | happen | • | • a | A strip of film that is projected onto a screen and viewed as a moving picture |
| 2 | tea | • | • b | To take place; to come about |
| 3 | similar | • | • c | A drink made by soaking the dried leaves of a certain plant in water |
| 4 | gift | • | • d | Alike; having a resemblance |
| 5 | movie | • | • e | Something given to another as a present |

True or False

The following sentences may have errors.

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

- 1 On Father's Day children honor and thank their fathers for taking care of them.

T F



- 2 Similar to Mother's Day, many people give their fathers cards on that day.

T F



- 3 Some people take his fathers to eat lunch or dinner.

T F



- 4 People do usually give their fathers flowers on this day.

T F



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

Q2 Substitution Drill

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

1 Children honor and thank their fathers for **taking care of** them.

_____ (decided to)
 내가 이 작은 남자 아이를 돌보기로 결정했어요.

우리 휴가 계획은 내가 알아서 할게.

의사 한 분과 간호사 한 명이 그를 돌보고 있는 중이야.

2 Honor your father for **everything** he does for his family.

_____ (had in mind)
 그녀는 내게 속마음을 모두 털어놨어.

_____ (I can)
 내가 할 수 있는 건 모두 다 해 볼게요.

_____ (said)
 그가 말한 모든 것이 거짓이었어.

TIP

take care of ~

'~을 돌보다', '~에 신경 쓰다'는 뜻이다.

everything ~

'~하는 모든 것' 이라는 뜻이다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		

Look & Think

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q What are they doing to celebrate Independence Day?

Sentence Box

- They are lighting fireworks when it is bright.
- They are having parties and eating barbeque food.
- They are fighting each other to won their independence.
- They are praying quietly.



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 holiday | • | • a | The right or ability to operate or be on one's own |
| 2 independence | • | • b | Small objects that are lit to entertain people on special occasions |
| 3 hotdog | • | • c | A day or days when people honor or celebrate a certain event |
| 4 firework | • | • d | A slice of meat, typically beef, usually broiled or fried |
| 5 steak | • | • e | A long bread roll with a hot sausage inside it |

True or False

The following sentences may have errors.

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

- 1 In America, Independence Day is a holiday that happens on July 4th.

T F



- 2 On July 4th, 1776, America won its independence from England.

T F



- 3 To celebrate people have parties and eat barbeque food.

T F



- 4 People lights firework as a way to celebrate the holiday.

T F



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

Q2 Substitution Drill

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

1 America **won its independence from** England.

한국은 일본으로부터 독립을 쟁취했어.

Sam은 그들로부터 독립을 쟁취했지.

난 그 사람들로부터 독립을 쟁취할 거야.

2 People light fireworks **as a way** to celebrate the holiday.

어떤 나라에서는, 남자들이 인사의 하나로 다른 남자들에게 키스해.

어떤 종교들에서는 삶의 방식으로서 평화를 가르치지.

_____ (pass time)

Mary는 시간을 보내는 방편으로 우표수집을 해.

TIP

win one's independence from ~
 '~로부터 독립을 쟁취하다' 는 뜻이다.

as a way ~
 '~하는 방법으로서' 라는 뜻이다.
 to + 동사원형이 뒤에 오거나
 of + 명사 형태가 올 수도 있다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 hang | <input type="text"/> | 6 도시 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 memorial | <input type="text"/> | 7 페인트를 칠하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 decoration | <input type="text"/> | 8 전쟁 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 flag | <input type="text"/> | 9 은행 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 wind | <input type="text"/> | 10 5월 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- 1 once 한때, 언젠가
- It was **once** known as Decoration Day. 그것은 현충일이라고 알려졌다.
-
- 2 known as ~ ~로 알려진
- Memorial Day was once **known as** Decoration Day. 전몰장병 추모일은 현충일이라고 알려졌다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 He _____ lived in Zambia. 그는 한때 잠비아에 살았다.
- 2 The British are _____ gentlemen. 영국인들은 신사로 알려져 있다.

Look & Think

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q Why do Americans hang the American flag outside their house?

Sentence Box

- They have parties at their house.
- The city have parades to celebrate their independence.
- They honor people who have died fighting in war.
- They don't fight each other anymore.



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 city | • | • a | A place of business for people to save or borrow money |
| 2 memorial | • | • b | Anything built, written, or done as a reminder of a person or event |
| 3 bank | • | • c | Something added to make an object more attractive |
| 4 decoration | • | • d | To fasten or attach something to the top |
| 5 hang | • | • e | An area larger than a village or town where many people work and live |

True or False

The following sentences may have errors.

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

- 1 Memorial Day is a holiday that happens a May.

T F

→ _____

- 2 Americans honor people who will die fighting in war.

T F

→ _____

- 3 People hang the American flag inside their house on this day.

T F

→ _____

- 4 Some people have parties at their house to honor the day.

T F

→ _____

Write Up!

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

Q2 Substitution Drill

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

1 It was **once** known as Decoration Day.

내가 언젠가 너희 어머니를 만났었지.

이 책이 한때 유명했어.

그녀는 한때 인기 영화배우였지.

2 Memorial Day was once **known as** Decoration Day.

그는 선생님이로 알려져 있지만, 그렇지 않아.

그는 가수로 알려져 있어.

그는 유명한 영웅이라고만 알려져 있어.

TIP

once

'한때, 언젠가' 라는 뜻이다.

known as ~

'~로 알려진' 이라는 뜻이다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



Mother's Day

- Mother's Day is a holiday that takes place in the month of May.
- Mother's Day is a time where people take time to honor and thank their mothers.
- Many people give their mothers cards and flowers on this day.
- Other people buy presents or candies to give to their mothers.
- Some people take their mother out to lunch or dinner on Mother's Day.
- Children make presents at their school to give to their mother.
- People also give their grandmothers' cards on Mother's Day.
- It is a nice day to thank your mother for everything she does for her children.

Vocabulary

1 honor	명예, 영예	2 nice	좋은, 훌륭한	3 children	어린이들
4 everything	모두	5 toy	장난감	6 money	돈, 화폐
7 present	증정하다; 선물	8 lunch	점심	9 dinner	저녁식사
10 place	장소, 자리				



Father's Day

- Father's Day is a holiday that happens every June.
- On Father's Day children honor and thank their fathers for taking care of them.
- Similar to Mother's Day, many people give their fathers cards on that day.
- People also buy their father a gift.
- Some people take their fathers to eat lunch or dinner.
- Children make presents for their dads at school.
- People do not usually give their fathers flowers on this day.
- It is nice to have a day to honor your father for everything he does for his family.

1 happen 일어나다, 생기다
4 June 6월
7 gift 선물
10 similar 비슷한, 유사한

2 all 전부
5 tea (마시는) 차
8 family 가족

3 movie 영화
6 make 만들다
9 also 또한, 게다가



Independence Day

- In America, Independence Day is a holiday that happens on July 4th.
- Many people in America call Independence Day the 4th of July.
- On July 4th, 1776, America won its independence from England.
- Before that day, America was a part of England.
- Each year, Americans celebrate on July 4th to remember that day.
- To celebrate people have parties and eat barbeque food.
- Barbeque food in America is hotdogs, hamburgers and steak.
- When it is dark outside, people light fireworks.
- People light fireworks as a way to celebrate the holiday.

Vocabulary

1 holiday	휴일, 공휴일	2 July	7월	3 steak	스테이크
4 independence	독립, 자립	5 part	부분	6 before	이전에, 앞서
7 hotdog	핫도그	8 on	~ 위에	9 father	아버지
10 firework	불꽃놀이, 폭죽				



Memorial Day

- Memorial Day is a holiday that happens each May.
- It is a holiday on the last Monday of May.
- It was once known as Decoration Day.
- Americans honor people who have died fighting in war.
- People hang the American flag outside their house on this day.
- Banks, schools and many places are closed on this day.
- Some people have parties at their house to honor the day.
- Some cities have parades to celebrate the day.

1 hang 매달다, 걸다
4 memorial 기념물, 기념관
7 decoration 장식
10 flag 기, 깃발

2 city 도시
5 paint 페인트를 칠하다
8 war 전쟁

3 wind 바람
6 bank 은행
9 May 5월



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 locker | <input type="text"/> | 6 청결한, 깨끗한 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 vacuum | <input type="text"/> | 7 인도하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 pillow | <input type="text"/> | 8 쇠사슬 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 frustrate | <input type="text"/> | 9 동물원 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 homesick | <input type="text"/> | 10 보여주다 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> read | <input type="checkbox"/> lead | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> clean | <input type="checkbox"/> clear |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> slow | <input type="checkbox"/> show | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> stain | <input type="checkbox"/> chain |

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 kind of expression is he showing?

He is _____.



Q2 What kind of expression is he showing?

He is _____.



Q3 What kind of expression is she showing?

She is _____.

Challenge

Complete your answer using the given clue.

Q1 Where did you get that vacuum cleaner?

I _____ this _____ cleaner as a _____ present.
(received, wedding, vacuum)

Q2 Did you see where my red sweater went?

Yes, I _____ your mother is _____ it _____.
(washing, right, think, now)

Q3 Have you seen my car keys?

No, I have not. You should _____.
(your, check, locker)

Q4 Where are you going to put this sofa?

I want to _____ the _____ room. But I don't think it is _____.
(living, put, going to fit, it, in)

Q5 What type of furniture are you looking for?

I need a dining table with _____. It will be _____ the _____ room.
(into, dining, going, chairs)

* Substitution Drill

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

1 Thanks, it was a **wedding present**.

_____ (for)

우리는 Betty의 결혼선물을 샀어.

_____ (would be)

그의 결혼선물로 뭐가 좋을까요?

2 **Probably** in the living room, on the sofa.

_____ (right)

아마 괜찮겠지.

_____ (should)

너 아마도 우산을 가져와야 할 거야.

3 He **is surprised**.

그의 성적을 보고 그 아이들이 놀라는군요.

난 그 소식에 놀랐어요.

TIP

wedding present

'결혼선물'이라는 뜻이다. 결혼 반지는? wedding ring이라고 한다. 참고로 결혼식은 wedding ceremony라는 것까지 알아두자.

probably

'아마도'라는 뜻이다. perhaps, maybe, possibly와 같은 의미인데, 추측을 하는 강도는 조금씩 다르게 쓰인다. 그 중에서 probably가 가장 가능성이 큰 경우에 쓰고, maybe는 구어체에서 가장 많이 쓰인다.

be surprised

'놀라다'는 뜻인데, 무엇 때문에 놀랐는지, 그 대상을 쓰고 싶을 때에는 뒤에 전치사 at를 붙여서 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 jealous | <input type="text"/> | 6 포크 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 fix | <input type="text"/> | 7 자랑스러워하는 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 furniture | <input type="text"/> | 8 (남자) 형제 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 cutlery | <input type="text"/> | 9 여자 형제, 언니 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 knock | <input type="text"/> | 10 숟가락, 스푼 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> fix | <input type="checkbox"/> six | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> pork | <input type="checkbox"/> fork |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> knock | <input type="checkbox"/> lock | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> cloud | <input type="checkbox"/> proud |

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 kind of expression is he showing?

He is _____.



Q2 What kind of expression are the parents showing?

They are _____.



Q3 What kind of expression is he showing?

He is _____.

Challenge

Complete your answer using the given clue.

Q1 Did you buy a house?

Yes, I _____. But I need furniture.
(house, bought, a)

Q2 What do you think about these chairs?

I think it will be great _____.
(my, room, living, in)

Q3 Are you going to need any cutlery?

Yes, I will _____ the basic set, such as _____.
(spoons, need, fork, and, knives)

Q4 Where did you buy this lamp?

I bought this _____ at the _____. It was on _____.
(flea, sale, market, lamp)

Q5 Do you need light bulbs for your lamp?

No, I already _____ some _____ at the market.
(bulbs, light, bought)

* Substitution Drill

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

1 **I heard** you bought a house.

내가 듣기엔 그렇게 나쁘지 않다던데.

난 그가 훌륭한 선생님이라고 들었어.

2 What are you **looking for**?

뭔가 먹을 것을 찾아보자.

중고차를 찾고 있어요.

3 **How about** lights?

_____ (freelancer)

프리랜서로 일하는 건 어때?

_____ (another)

커피 한 잔 더 드릴까요?

TIP

I heard ~

'~라는 얘길 들었어' 또는
'내가 듣기엔'이라는 뜻으로
말을 시작하고 싶을 때 쓰는
표현이다.

look for ~

'~을 찾다'는 뜻이다.

How about ~?

'~은 어때?'라는 뜻이다.
What about ~? 으로 바꿔
써도 무방하다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.

Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

1 lump

6 치약

2 tissue

7 테스트, 시험

3 drainpipe

8 코코넛

4 bathtub

9 행운

5 article

10 수박



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

1 test tent

3 rock luck

2 pump lump

4 bathtub bathrobe

Check Up!

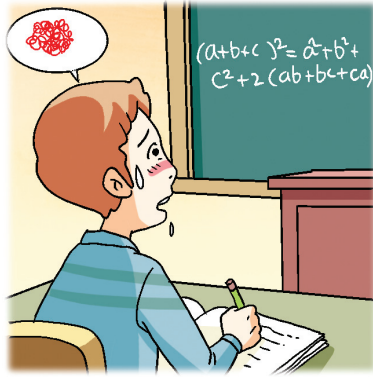


2 Listen carefully and write the word.

1 2 3

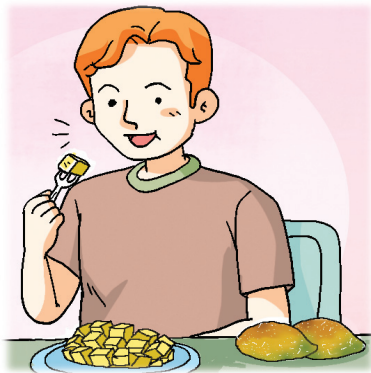
4 5 6

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



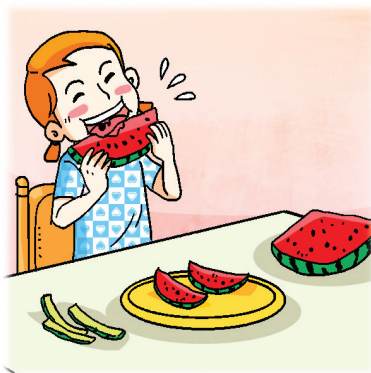
Q1 What kind of expression is he showing?

He is _____.



Q2 What kind of fruit is he eating?

He is eating a _____.



Q3 What kind of fruit is she eating?

She is eating a _____.

Challenge

Complete your answer using the given clue.

Q1 How much did it cost to fix the drainpipe?

It was very _____. It _____ around fifty _____.
(cost, expensive, dollars)

Q2 Do you have extra toothpaste?

Yes, you _____ in the top _____.
(drawer, find, it, can)

Q3 What do you like to do after working hard?

I like to _____ and drink ice _____ after that.
(hot, take, a, shower, coffee)

Q4 What caused the drainpipe to be broken?

There was a _____ in the drainpipe.
(tissue, lump, of)

Q5 Did you bring your toothbrush?

No. I _____ it. Do you _____ where I can _____ a toothbrush?
(to, know, forgot, bring, purchase)

* Substitution Drill

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

- 1 Yes, it was a lump of tissue that **stopped up** the drainpipe.

_____ (tube)

튜브 다른 쪽을 막아 줘.

_____ (rat hole)

그는 신문지로 쥐구멍을 막았다.

- 2 Yes, I think I need to **get into** a bathtub.

그 도시에 자주 들어가세요?

저는 그 회의에 참석할 수 없어요.

- 3 He **is confused**.

난 그의 태도에 당혹스러웠다.

_____ (directions)

그 여인들은 방향에 대해 혼란스러워했다.



TIP

stop up

‘(뚫려 있는 것을) 막다’는 뜻이다.

get into ~

‘~로 들어가다’는 뜻이다.

be confused

‘혼란스럽다, 당혹스럽다’는 뜻인데, 혼란스럽게 만든 대상을 표시하고 싶을 때에는 by 또는 at, about을 써서 붙여주면 된다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

1 eraser

6 금요일

2 drain

7 1월, 정월

3 celery

8 11, 열 하나

4 lettuce

9 4월

5 August

10 안녕(하세요)



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

1 eleven seven

3 drain train

2 erase eraser

4 lettuce letter

Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

1 2 3

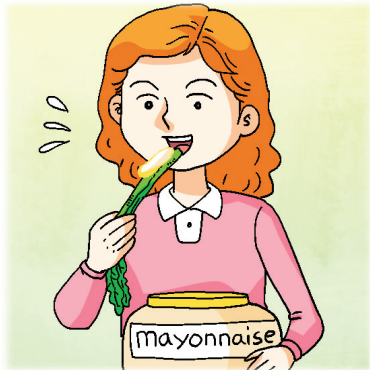
4 5 6

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



Q1 What kind of fruit is she eating?

She is eating a _____.



Q2 What kind of vegetable is she eating?

She is eating _____.



Q3 What kind of vegetable is he eating?

He is eating _____.

Challenge

Complete your answer using the given clue.

Q1 Did you check to see if the toilet was working?

Yes, the _____ is _____ fine. It works _____.
(well, working, toilet)

Q2 Are you going to need any toilet articles?

Yes. I did not _____. _____ can I _____ toilet articles?
(Where, bring, purchase, any)

Q3 What is wrong with your sink?

The drainpipe is _____. Maybe there is a _____.
(up, lump, stopped, tissue, of)

Q4 Did you try fixing the toilet?

Yes, I tried _____. After a few minutes, it _____.
(fixing, fixed, was, it)

Q5 Did anyone come by to fix the bathroom?

No, the plumber did not _____ yet. He said he'll be here in a _____
_____.
(couple, come, of, minutes)

* Substitution Drill

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

1 The water won't **drain out**.

파인애플 주스를 따라 내세요.

_____ (strength)

내 몸에서 온 힘이 쪽 빠져버렸어.

2 Is there **anything wrong**?

저한테 무슨 문제라도 있는 건가요?

_____ (with)

난 그 차에서 문제점을 발견하지 못했어.

3 Yes, but it will **take a while**.

그건 시간이 좀 걸릴 거예요.

_____ (getting)

여기 오는 데 시간이 좀 걸렸군.

TIP

drain out

'(물 같은 액체를) 따라 내다, 흘러 보내다'는 뜻이다. 액체 외에 정신이나 힘, 느낌 등에 대해서도 사용할 수 있다.

anything wrong

'~에서 휴식을 취하다'는 뜻이다.

take a while

'(시간이) 잠깐 걸리다, 소요되다'는 뜻이다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



Furniture

- That's a nice vacuum cleaner you have.
- Thanks, it was a wedding present.
- Have you seen my new blue sweater?
- Yes, it's in the washing machine.
- Do you have the key for the locker?
- Yes, it's on my key chain with the car key.
- Where are you going to put these pillows?
- Probably in the living room, on the sofa.
- What kind of expression is he showing?
- He is frustrated.
- What kind of expression is he showing?
- He is surprised.
- What kind of expression is she showing?
- She is homesick.

Vocabulary

1	locker	로커, 사물함	2	clean	청결한, 깨끗한	3	homesick	향수병을 앓는
4	vacuum	진공; 진공청소기	5	lead	인도하다	6	zoo	동물원
7	pillow	베개	8	chain	쇠사슬	9	show	보여주다
10	frustrate	좌절시키다						



Home

- I heard you bought a house.
- That's right, but I need furniture.
- What are you looking for?
- Well, I need a sofa set and dining table.
- How about lights?
- No, I don't need those.
- And cutlery?
- Yes, I need to get some forks and spoons.
- What kind of expression is he showing?
- He is bored.
- What kind of expression are the parents showing?
- They are proud.
- What kind of expression is he showing?
- He is jealous.

1	jealous	질투하는
4	fix	고치다, 수리하다
7	furniture	가구
10	cutlery	식기도구

2	fork	포크
5	proud	자랑스러워하는
8	brother	(남자) 형제

3	knock	치다, 때리다
6	sister	여자 형제, 언니
9	spoon	숟가락, 스푼



Bathroom

- This washstand looks very cute.
- It's going to be very expensive.
- Did you fix it?
- Yes, it was a lump of tissue that stopped up the drainpipe.
- There was no toothpaste in the bathroom.
- Yeah, I need to buy some of the toilet articles today.
- We've worked so hard today.
- Yes, I think I need to get into a bathtub.
- What kind of expression is he showing?
- He is confused.
- What kind of fruit is he eating?
- He is eating a mango.
- What kind of fruit is she eating?
- She is eating a watermelon.

Vocabulary

1 lump	덩어리	2 toothpaste	치약	3 article	글, 기사
4 tissue	조직; 화장지	5 test	테스트, 시험	6 luck	행운
7 drainpipe	흙통, 하수관	8 coconut	코코넛	9 watermelon	수박
10 bathtub	욕조				



Broken Bathroom

- So, what was the problem?
- The water won't drain out.
- Ok, let me check the drainpipe.
- Is there anything wrong?
- I think the drainpipe is stopped up.
- So, can you fix it?
- Yes, but it will take a while.
- It's okay. I will just take out the toilet articles, then.
- What kind of fruit is she eating?
- She is eating a lemon.
- What kind of vegetable is she eating?
- She is eating celery.
- What kind of vegetable is he eating?
- He is eating broccoli.

1 eraser 지우개
4 drain 배수하다, 배수되다
7 celery 셀러리
10 lettuce 양상추

2 Friday 금요일
5 January 1월, 정월
8 eleven 11, 열 하나

3 August 8월
6 April 4월
9 hi 안녕(하세요)

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Level 4 Book 11

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