

All That NEAT

National English Ability Test

Level 4 Book 12

- 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 12

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What is All That NEAT?

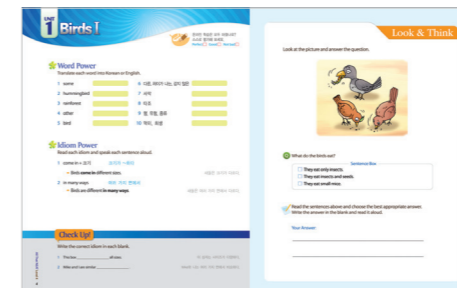
All That NEAT 프로그램은 국가영어능력평가(NEAT)로 바뀌어 가는 국내 영어학습 환경에서, 효과적으로 국가영어능력평가를 준비하고 대비할 수 있도록 총 60개월, 5년 동안 운영되는 통합형 NEAT 대비학습 프로그램입니다. All That NEAT 프로그램은 언어의 4가지 기본 기능을 바탕으로 “습득”과 “활용” 그리고 “학습”과 “확장”의 원리에 입각하여 EFL 환경 하에서의 영어학습 효율을 극대화시킴으로써 시험 준비의 차원을 넘어 더욱 탁월한 영어활용능력을 배양할 수 있도록 도와줄 것입니다.

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

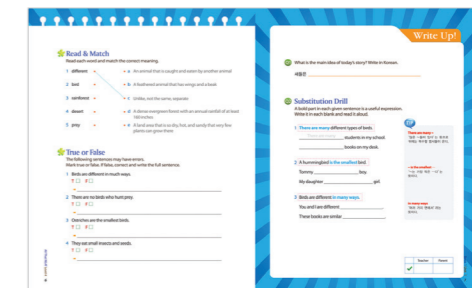
All That NEAT는 Level 2, 3, 4 전체 3개 Level로 되어 있습니다. Level 4는 학생들이 초급 단계에서부터 단계적으로 NEAT를 대비할 수 있도록 설계된 학습수준입니다. 온라인 학습 프로그램으로 기본 학습을 마친 후, 본 워크북 교재로 학습한 내용을 활용하고 확장하게 됩니다. 휴대용 팜북은 스마트폰과 연계하여 학습 내용을 더 오래, 그리고 쉽게 기억할 수 있도록 도와줄 것입니다.

교사를 위한 세부적인 수업진행방법은 Teacher's Guide를 참고하시기 바랍니다.

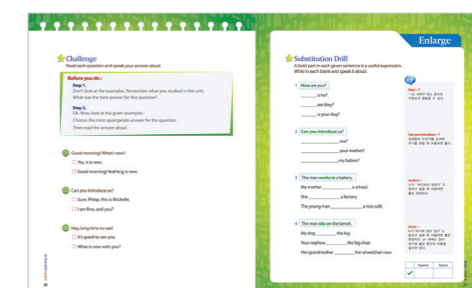
About This Book



▶ 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 low | <input type="text"/> | 6 ~씨, ~님 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 bike | <input type="text"/> | 7 10월 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 depressed | <input type="text"/> | 8 월요일 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 know | <input type="text"/> | 9 ~의 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 next | <input type="text"/> | 10 ~ 부인 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- 1 feel depressed 시무룩하다, 우울해지다

→ Justin **felt depressed** after hearing that Brian and Michael wanted to go biking.

Brian과 Michael이 자전거 타러 가고 싶다는 말을 들은 Justin은 시무룩해졌다.

- 2 give up 포기하다

→ Justin **gave up** learning how to ride a bike last year.

Justin은 작년에 자전거 타는 것을 배우다가 포기했다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 I _____ in bad weather. 난 날씨가 나쁘면 우울하다.
- 2 They _____ without a fight. 그들은 싸우지 않고 포기했다.

Look & Think

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q Why is the boy depressed?

Sentence Box

- The boy doesn't like Brian and Michael.
- The boy is always depressed.
- The boy gave up learning how to ride a bike last year.
- The boy doesn't like to ride a bike.

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 next | • | • a | Coming immediately after the present one or after the previous one |
| 2 bike | • | • b | The tenth month of the year, between September and November |
| 3 depressed | • | • c | Not high or tall; less than the normal level |
| 4 low | • | • d | A bicycle or a motorcycle |
| 5 October | • | • e | Sad, and feeling that you cannot enjoy anything |

* True or False

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

- Let's go bike in the park after lunch!
T F
→ _____
- Justin didn't know how to ride a bike.
T F
→ _____
- Why don't you try learned how to ride a bike today?
T F
→ _____
- Michael didn't know that Justin gave up learning how to ride a bike last year.
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 Justin **felt depressed** after hearing that Brian and Michael wanted to go biking.

_____ (so, during)

난 겨울 동안에는 기분이 너무 우울해.

_____ (feeling)

오, 지금 나 또 우울해지는군.

그녀는 미래에 대해 아주 우울한 기분이 들었어.

2 Justin **gave up** learning how to ride a bike last year.

_____ (easily)

너무 쉽게 포기하지 마.

_____ (ready)

난 내 자유를 포기할 준비가 되지 않았다고.

_____ (I'll)

난 내 직업을 포기할 거야.

TIP

feel depressed

'시무룩하다, 우울해지다'는 뜻이다. 동사 depress는 '~을 우울하게 만들다'는 뜻이라는 것도 알아두자.

give up

'포기하다'는 뜻으로, 포기하는 대상이 되는 말을 give와 up 사이에 넣어서 표현하기도 한다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|
| 1 dusty | <input type="text"/> | 6 자주색의 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 bleed | <input type="text"/> | 7 왕자 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 okay | <input type="text"/> | 8 라디오 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 pedal | <input type="text"/> | 9 공주 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 scrape | <input type="text"/> | 10 감자 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- 1 take out 빼다, 제거하다
→ He **took out** his dusty bike. 그는 먼지 묻은 자전거를 꺼냈다.
- 2 step on ~ ~에 발을 올려놓다, ~을 밟다
→ He tried to **step on** the pedals. 그는 페달을 밟으려고 노력했다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 How many teeth did the dentist _____? 치과 의사가 이를 몇 개 뽑았니?
- 2 I didn't mean to _____ your toes. 발을 밟으려고 했던 건 아녜요.

Look & Think

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q What happened to Justin?

Sentence Box

- He scraped his knees and they started to bleed.
- He cut himself with the knife.
- He really hates to ride a bike.
- It hurts very much, so he will give up.

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 dusty • a To lose blood from the body as a result of injury or illness
- 2 scrape • b To rub a part against something hard and rough, and to damage it slightly
- 3 bleed • c A lever that you press with your foot to control the machine
- 4 radio • d The sending of sound throughout the air to a receiver without using connecting wires
- 5 pedal • e Covered with tiny bits of earth or sand

* True or False

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

- 1 Justin didn't want learning to ride a bike because he was afraid.
T F
→ _____
- 2 He took out his dusty bike, and then he tried get on it.
T F
→ _____
- 3 As he got up, Justin scraped his knees and they started to bleed.
T F
→ _____
- 4 The faces of his friends Brian and Michael kept him going.
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 He **took out** his dusty bike.

_____ (Can)

카드를 꺼내도 될까요?

_____ (Why, garbage)

쓰레기 좀 갖다 버리지 그래?

_____ (want)

돈을 얼마 뽑으실 건가요?

2 He tried to **step on** the pedals.

_____ (stool)

그는 자기 의자를 밟고 있다.

_____ (first)

그는 달에 처음으로 발을 디딘 사람이 되었다.

빨리 좀 갑시다.

TIP

take out

'빼다, 제거하다'는 뜻이다.

step on ~

'~에 발을 올려놓다, ~을 밟다'는 뜻이다. Step on it! 이라고 하면 (차의 가속페달을) 세게 밟아라, 속도를 더 내라!는 뜻으로 쓰이는 것도 알아두자.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 ruler | <input type="text"/> | 6 일요일 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 stutter | <input type="text"/> | 7 감지하다, 느끼다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 redden | <input type="text"/> | 8 역할, 배역 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 unexpected | <input type="text"/> | 9 9월 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 coward | <input type="text"/> | 10 강 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- think of ~ as ... ~을 ...로 여기다, 생각하다

→ They would **think of** him **as** a coward. 그들이 그를 겁쟁이라고 생각할 것 같았다.
- come along 도착하다, 나타나다, 오다/가다

→ Brian and Michael **came along** unexpectedly. 뜻밖에도 Brian과 Michael이 왔다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- I always _____ a child. 난 항상 네가 어리게만 생각된다.
- Please _____ with me. 나랑 같이 가 주세요.

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q What are the two friends doing?

Sentence Box

- They are teasing Justin.
- They are stealing the bike.
- They are holding the bike for Justin.
- They are learning how to ride a bike.

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 coward • a To have difficulty speaking
- 2 stutter • b A particular position and function
- 3 sense • c A person who lacks courage and is afraid to face danger
- 4 redden • d To become aware of something or realize it
- 5 role • e To turn pink or red

* True or False

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

- 1 He didn't learn how to ride a bike they would think of him as a coward.
T F
→ _____
- 2 Justin would just get up again, no matter how many times it happened.
T F
→ _____
- 3 Justin stuttered as his face is red.
T F
→ _____
- 4 Brian ran to Justin and picked up his bike for him.
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 They would **think of him as** a coward.

_____ (adventure)
난 그걸 모험이라고 생각하지 않아.

_____ (the family)
우린 너를 가족의 하나라고 여겨.

2 Brian and Michael **came along** unexpectedly.

_____ (visit)
다음 주에 너희 어머니 뵈러 와라.

_____ (May, movies)
영화 보는 데 내가 같이 가도 될까?

TIP

think of ~ as ...
'~을 ...로 생각하다, 여기다' 는 뜻이다.

come along
'도착하다, 나타나다, 오다/가다' 는 뜻으로 다양하게 쓰인다. come along with + 사람 으로 해서 '~와 같이 가다' 는 뜻으로 많이 쓰인다는 것도 알아두자.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 shame | <input type="text"/> | 6 화요일 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 smooth | <input type="text"/> | 7 자신감 있는 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 place | <input type="text"/> | 8 앞은, 가는, 마른 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 ashamed | <input type="text"/> | 9 페달 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 forward | <input type="text"/> | 10 토요일 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

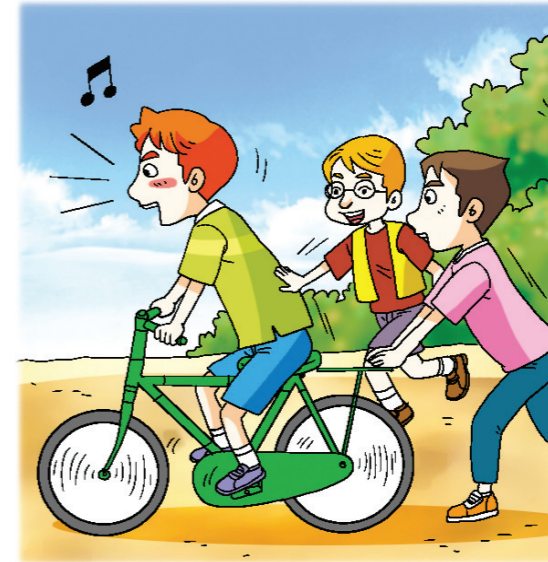
- 1 take ~ off에서 ~을 빼다
- His friends **took** their hands **off** the bike. 그의 친구들이 자전거에서 손을 놓았다.
- 2 get on ~ ~에 (올라)타다, 탑승하다
- Justin **got on** the bike carefully. Justin은 조심스럽게 자전거에 올라탔다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 She _____ makeup _____ her face. 그녀는 얼굴에서 화장을 지웠다.
- 2 You pay the fare when you _____ the bus. 버스에 탈 때 요금을 내야 한다.

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q How is Justin's bike moving?

Sentence Box

- The bike is falling again and again.
- The bike is not going well.
- The bike is going backward smoothly.
- The bike is going forward smoothly without falling.

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 shame • a To or toward the front
- 2 place • b An uncomfortable feeling when you have done something wrong or embarrassing
- 3 confident • c Embarrassed; disgraced
- 4 forward • d Certain that something will happen as you want to
- 5 ashamed • e To put something in a particular position

* True or False

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

- 1 He placed his feet on the bike pedals as his friends told him to do.
T F
→ _____
- 2 The bike went forward smoothly with falling.
T F
→ _____
- 3 It seemed like he would feel less shame if he just gave up.
T F
→ _____
- 4 Justin was not confident about it, but he got on his bike.
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 His friends **took** their hands **off** the bike.

쿠키를 쿠키냄비에서 떼내 주세요.

_____ (need, life support)

우리는 그를 생명유지장치에서 떼어내야 해.

아이들에게서 눈을 떼지 마세요.

2 Justin **got on** the bike carefully.

_____ (managed, cruise ship)

난 간신히 여객선에 올라탔어.

_____ (can)

지하철 타는 곳은 어디인가요?

_____ (about to)

그는 자기 오토바이에 막 올라타는 중이야.

TIP

take ~ off ...
'...에서 ~을 빼다'는 뜻이다.

get on ~
'~에 (올라)타다, 탑승하다'는 뜻이다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		

Don't Give Up I

- As Brian, Michael, and Justin left school through the school gates, Brian said to Michael,
- "Hey, Michael! Let's go biking in the park after lunch!"
- Michael then responded, "Alright."
- Justin, however, felt depressed after hearing that Brian and Michael wanted to go biking.
- Justin didn't know how to ride a bike.
- Knowing this, Michael asked Justin,
- "Hey! Why don't you try learning how to ride a bike today?"
- Michael didn't know that Justin gave up learning how to ride a bike last year.

Don't Give Up II

- Justin didn't want to learn to ride a bike because he was afraid.
- But Justin was also very determined, so when he got home,
- he took out his dusty bike, and then he tried to get on it.
- He tried to step on the pedals, but he and the bike both fell down together.
- As he got up, Justin scraped his knees and they started to bleed.
- It hurts so very much.
- Determined, Justin told himself not to give up!
- The faces of his friends Brian and Michael kept him going.

Vocabulary

1 low 낮은
4 bike 자전거
7 depressed 우울한, 침체된
10 know 알다, 알고 있다

2 Mr. ~씨, ~님
5 October 10월
8 Monday 월요일

3 next 다음의
6 of ~의
9 Mrs. ~ 부인

1 dusty 먼지투성이인
4 bleed 피를 흘리다
7 okay 오케이
10 pedal 페달

2 purple 자주색의
5 prince 왕자
8 radio 라디오

3 scrape 긁다, 긁어내다
6 princess 공주
9 potato 감자

Don't Give Up III

- Justin felt that if he didn't learn how to ride a bike they would think of him as a coward.
- Fall after fall, Justin would just get up again, no matter how many times it happened.
- He began to sense that he might be able to ride better if someone helped hold the bike for him.
- Just then, Brian and Michael came along unexpectedly.
- "Are you learning how to ride a bike?"
- Michael asked with his eyes wide open.
- "Huh? No, no...."
- Justin stuttered as his face reddened.
- "Well, why don't we hold it for you?" Michael offered.
- Brian ran to Justin and picked up his bike for him.
- Then Michael and Brian held the bike for him.

Don't Give Up IV

- Justin got on the bike carefully.
- He placed his feet on the bike pedals as his friends told him to do.
- The bike went forward smoothly without falling.
- But when his friends took their hands off the bike, he fell down again.
- He felt ashamed, but it seemed like he would feel more shame if he just gave up.
- On Saturday, the boys all met again.
- "Hey, Justin. You can ride a bike pretty well now, right?"
- Justin was not confident about it, but he got on his bike.

Vocabulary

1 ruler	자; 통치자	2 Sunday	일요일	3 coward	겁쟁이, 비겁자
4 stutter	말을 더듬다	5 sense	감지하다, 느끼다	6 September	9월
7 redden	빨개지다	8 role	역할, 배역	9 river	강
10 unexpected	뜻밖의				

1 shame	부끄러움, 수치심	2 Tuesday	화요일	3 forward	앞으로
4 smooth	매끈한, 순조로운	5 confident	자신감 있는	6 pedal	페달
7 place	놓다, 두다	8 thin	얇은, 가는, 마른	9 Saturday	토요일
10 ashamed	부끄러운, 창피한				



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 scared | <input type="text"/> | 6 (~보다) 위에 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 pot | <input type="text"/> | 7 수요일 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 lock | <input type="text"/> | 8 오븐 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 switch | <input type="text"/> | 9 늑대, 이리 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 stew | <input type="text"/> | 10 0, 영, 제로 | <input type="text"/> |

11 online Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> lock | <input type="checkbox"/> lick | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> pod | <input type="checkbox"/> pot |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> stitch | <input type="checkbox"/> switch | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> steward | <input type="checkbox"/> stew |

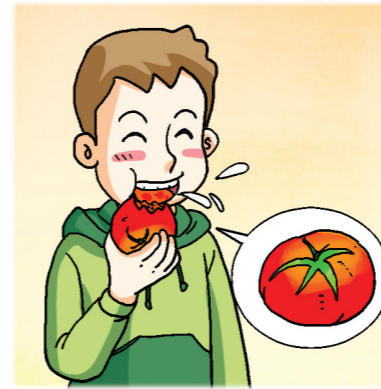
Check Up!

12 online 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 kind of vegetable is he eating?

He is _____ a _____.



Q2 How does the girl look?

She looks _____ the movie.



Q3 How does the bag look?

It looks _____ to _____.

* Challenge

Complete your answer using the given clue.

Q1 Why are those children on the bed?

Those _____ are taking a _____ because they are _____.
(nap, children, tired)

Q2 What does this switch turn on?

This _____ turns on the _____ for the _____.
(switch, bedroom, lights)

Q3 Are you going to eat dinner?

Yes, the pot of _____ in the _____ smells _____.
(delicious, oven, stew)

Q4 What are you going to cook for dinner?

I am going to _____ a pot of _____ soup for my _____ brother.
(cook, sick, chicken)

Q5 Where are you going to put that sign?

I am _____ to put this _____ outside my _____.
I am having a 25% _____ today.
(going, sign, sale, store)

Enlarge

* Substitution Drill

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

1 Why are those two **on top of** the table?

사람들이 저 산 정상에 있어.

_____ (lying)
그 드릴은 저 테이블 위에 놓여 있어.

2 I want to **turn on** the lights.

_____ (only, need)
넌 스위치를 켜기만 하면 돼.

_____ (How, you)
이 TV 어떻게 켜는 거야?

3 Great, I'll **take it out**.

_____ (items)
이 품목들은 꺼내지 마.

_____ (Would)
이 손목시계 좀 꺼내주시겠어요?

TIP

on top of ~

'~의 (꼭대기) 위에' 라는 뜻이다.

turn on ~

'~을 켜다'는 뜻이다. '끄다'는 turn off라고 한다.

take ~ out

'~을 꺼내다, 빼다, 제거하다'는 뜻이다. 목적어가 대명사일 때에는 그 목적어가 take와 out 사이에 온다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 shelf | <input type="text"/> | 6 잃다, 분실하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 curious | <input type="text"/> | 7 예수 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 rib | <input type="text"/> | 8 거울 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 purse | <input type="text"/> | 9 멜론 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 single | <input type="text"/> | 10 들어가다 | <input type="text"/> |

1 online Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> rip | <input type="checkbox"/> rib | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> lose | <input type="checkbox"/> loose |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> verse | <input type="checkbox"/> purse | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> self | <input type="checkbox"/> shelf |

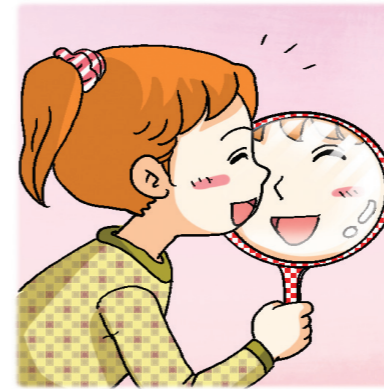
Check Up!

2 online 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 the girl looking in?

The girl is looking into the _____.



Q2 How does the boy look?

He is _____ about his Christmas present.



Q3 What is the boy doing?

He is _____ the toy store.

* Challenge

Complete your answer using the given clue.

Q1 Where did I put my books?

I _____ you left your _____ in my car yesterday _____.
(books, think, night)

Q2 Did you see where my cellular phone went?

Yes, you _____ it in the _____. The _____ has it.
(classroom, teacher, left)

Q3 How did I lose my coins in my pocket?

You _____ check _____ for _____.
(your, holes, pockets, should)

Q4 Where can I find a cup?

The _____ are on the _____ of the shelf.
_____, you should _____ the cups first before you use it.
(However, top, cups, wash)

Q5 What is that woman looking for?

She _____ her purse at the _____. Her _____ had lots of _____ in it.
(park, lost, purse, money)

Enlarge

* Substitution Drill

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

1 You should **stop losing** your keys.

_____ (stop losing)
오늘밤은 요리하지 마.

_____ (bother)
나 괴롭히지 마.

2 The girl is **looking into** the mirror.

_____ (rear-view)
백미러를 확인해 봐.

_____ (past record)
경찰이 그 도둑의 전과를 알아볼 거야.

3 He **is curious about** his Christmas present.

_____ (is curious about)
난 그 이유가 궁금해.

_____ (is curious about)
아이들은 주변의 모든 것에 호기심이 많아.

TIP

stop ~ing

'~하는 것을 그만두다'는 뜻이다.
stop 뒤에 to+동사원형이 오면
'~하기 위해서 멈추다'는 뜻이
되니 주의하자.

look into ~

'~을 들여다보다'는 뜻이다.
거울을 본다고 할 때 주로
사용하는 표현이다.

be curious about ~

'~에 대해 궁금해 하다'는 뜻이다.
wonder라는 동사 하나로 바꿔
쓸 수 있다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 hay | <input type="text"/> | 6 실망, 낙심 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 rooster | <input type="text"/> | 7 잠자는 시간 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 snarl | <input type="text"/> | 8 눈이 내리는 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 marathon | <input type="text"/> | 9 서가, 책꽂이 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 wipe | <input type="text"/> | 10 군중 | <input type="text"/> |

1 online Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> say | <input type="checkbox"/> hay | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> wipe | <input type="checkbox"/> wide |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> crowd | <input type="checkbox"/> cloud | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> snarl | <input type="checkbox"/> snail |

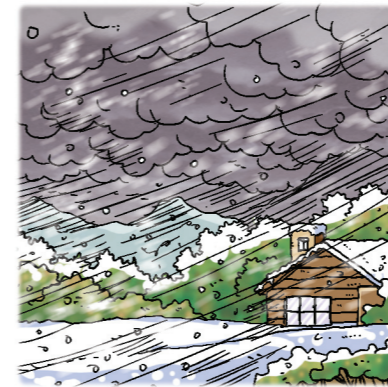
Check Up!

2 online 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 How is the weather?

It is _____ and _____ outside.



Q2 How does the train look?

The train looks _____.



Q3 Where is the man taking a rest?

He is taking a rest _____ the _____.

* Challenge

Complete your answer using the given clue.

Q1 Why is your shoe so dirty?

I _____ in the _____ today. I was looking for _____.
(played, rocks, mud)

Q2 Would you like to sit down?

Thank _____. I have _____ more _____ to go.
(ten, stops, you)

Q3 Where do you want to go?

I _____ to go to New York City to _____ the _____ of Liberty.
(see, want, Statue)

Q4 Why are you disappointed?

I _____ have done _____ on my final _____.
(could, exam, better)

Q5 How is the weather in Seoul, Korea today?

The _____ is cold. It is going to _____ tomorrow _____.
(snow, weather, morning)

Enlarge

* Substitution Drill

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

1 Boys, **wipe off** your shoes on the mat before you come in.

그 남자가 손을 닦고 있다.

얼굴의 땀 좀 닦아.

2 I'm **getting off** at the next stop.

_____ (station)

난 다음 역에서 내릴 거야.

_____ (need)

그들은 지금 내려야 해.

3 Is it **more** crowded **than** New York?

_____ (active)

미국인들은 이전보다 더 활동적이야.

_____ (imagined)

그것은 제가 상상했던 것보다 더 아름답더군요.

TIP

wipe off

'닦아내다'는 뜻이다. 닦아야 할 대상이 되는 말을 wipe와 off 사이에 넣어서 표현하기도 한다.

get off ~

'~에서 내리다'는 뜻이다.

more ~ than ...

'...보다 더 ~한'이라는 뜻이다. ~에는 형용사 또는 부사가 들어간다. more를 사용하지 않고 비교급을 만들 수 있는 형용사/부사는 그 형용사/부사의 비교급 형태로 써 주면 된다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 wrestling | <input type="text"/> | 6 약속 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 rail | <input type="text"/> | 7 날았다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 pine | <input type="text"/> | 8 평화로운 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 firehouse | <input type="text"/> | 9 비가 (많이) 오는 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 buffalo | <input type="text"/> | 10 지배자, 주인 | <input type="text"/> |



11 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> road | <input type="checkbox"/> lord | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> pine | <input type="checkbox"/> fine |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> rail | <input type="checkbox"/> rain | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> railway | <input type="checkbox"/> rainy |

Check Up!



12 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"/> |

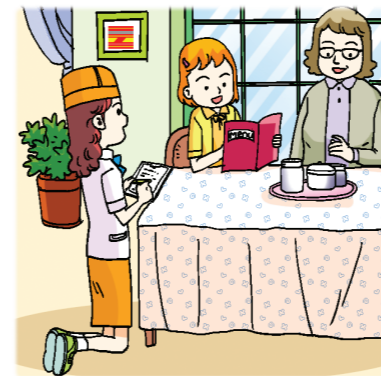
Practice

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



Q1 How does the bag look?

It looks _____.



Q2 What is the girl doing?

She is _____ food at the _____.



Q3 How is the weather?

It is _____ and _____ outside.

* Challenge

Complete your answer using the given clue.

Q1 What do you want to do in the park?

I want to _____ my bike around the _____ and _____ soccer with the _____ children.
(ride, pond, other, play)

Q2 Why do you like to exercise in the morning?

I _____ the smell of _____ air in the _____. Also, it helps me _____ up.
(fresh, love, morning, wake)

Q3 Do you want to come over next week to study?

Yes, I _____ come over _____ week. I'll _____ over by 1 PM.
(next, come, could)

Q4 Should I bring my children to the park?

Yes, _____ will be many other children _____ to the _____.
(coming, park, there)

Q5 What should we eat at the park?

I am _____ sandwiches to the park. Can you _____ the _____?
(bring, bringing, drinks)

Enlarge

* Substitution Drill

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

1 Since we're in a park, **why don't we** take a walk?

_____ (watch)
내일 강으로 수영하러 가는 게 어때?

_____ (watch)
영화 보러 가는 게 어떨까?

2 **I wish** we could come here more often.

_____ (beforehand)
난 더 많은 사람들을 만나고 싶어.

_____ (beforehand)
미리 돈을 좀 저축해 놓았으면 좋았을걸.

3 **How about** we come here every Saturday?

_____ (freelancer)
프리랜서로 일해 보는 건 어때?

_____ (another)
커피 한 잔 더 드릴까요?

TIP

Why don't we ~ ?

'우리 ~할까요?', '우리 ~하는 게 어때요?' 라는 뜻으로 제안하거나 권할 때 쓰는 표현이다. Let's ~ 라고 제안하는 것보다 약간 부드러운 느낌으로 알아두자.

I wish ~

'~하면/했으면 좋겠다' 는 뜻의 표현으로, '가정법'이라는 구문으로 사용되며, 뒤에 따라 나오는 절에서는 조동사를 사용해서 과거 또는 과거완료 시제로 표현하는 것에 주의하자.

How about ~ ?

'~은 어때?' 라는 뜻의 표현으로 상대방의 의향을 물어볼 때 주로 사용된다. What about ~ ? 형태로 표현할 수도 있다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		

UNIT 10 Review II

Saying Directions

- Why are those two on top of the table?
- I don't know, but it looks like fun!
- I want to turn on the lights. Where's the switch?
- Over there, next to the door.
- There's another pot of stew in the oven.
- Great, I'll take it out. I'm still hungry.
- How will they see the sign?
- Hold it high above your head.
- What kind of vegetable is he eating?
- He is eating a tomato.
- How does the girl look?
- She looks scared about the movie.
- How does the bag look?
- It looks heavy to carry.

Where Are My Keys?

- Hello, Emily? I'm at the office, do you know where I put my keys?
- I think you left them near the door.
- Are you sure they're not in your purse?
- No, they aren't in my purse. I saw them on top of the shelf.
- The shelf under the mirror? I don't see them there.
- No, on the other side. Beside the big vase of flowers.
- Oh! I found them! Thanks.
- No problem, but you should stop losing your keys.
- What is the girl looking into?
- The girl is looking into the mirror.
- How does the boy look?
- He is curious about his Christmas present.
- What is the boy doing?
- He is entering the toy store.

Vocabulary

1 scared 무서워하는
4 pot 냄비, 솥
7 lock 자물쇠로 잠그다
10 switch 스위치

2 above (~보다) 위에
5 Wednesday 수요일
8 oven 오븐

3 stew 스투
6 wolf 늑대, 이리
9 zero 0, 영, 제로

1 shelf 선반
4 curious 궁금한, 기이한
7 rib 갈비(뼈)
10 purse 지갑

2 lose 잃다, 분실하다
5 Jesus 예수
8 mirror 거울

3 single 단 하나의, 단일의
6 melon 멜론
9 enter 들어가다

In And Out

- Boys, wipe off your shoes on the mat before you come in.
- Ok, mom.
- Hey, there's an empty seat here.
- It's ok. I'm getting off at the next stop.
- Hong Kong is one of the most crowded cities.
- Is it more crowded than New York?
- Why is there a shade of disappointment on your face?
- I could have saved more lives.
- How is the weather?
- It is cloudy and snowy outside.
- How does the train look?
- The train looks empty.
- Where is the man taking a rest?
- He is taking a rest on the sofa.

Walk In the Park

- What do you want to do now?
- Since we're in a park, why don't we take a walk?
- Ok. Isn't the air so fresh?
- Sure it is! I love the smell of a pine tree.
- I wish we could come here more often.
- How about we come here every Saturday?
- Every Saturday? I am fine with that! You must keep that promise!
- Yeah, I will. Next time when we come, let's bring our children along.
- How does the bag look?
- It looks light.
- What is the girl doing?
- She is ordering food at the restaurant.
- How is the weather?
- It is windy and rainy outside.

Vocabulary

1 hay 건초
4 rooster 수탉
7 snarl 으르렁거리다
10 marathon 마라톤 경주

2 disappointment 실망, 낙심
5 bedtime 잠자는 시간
8 snowy 눈이 내리는

3 wipe 닦다
6 bookshelf 서가, 책꽂이
9 crowd 군중

1 wrestling 레슬링
4 rail 난간, 레일
7 pine 소나무, 솔
10 firehouse (작은) 소방서

2 promise 약속
5 flew 날았다
8 pacific 평화로운

3 buffalo 버팔로, 물소
6 rainy 비가 (많이) 오는
9 lord 지배자, 주인



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 cask | <input type="text"/> | 6 단단한, 딱 조인 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 hooray | <input type="text"/> | 7 꾸준한, 변함없는 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 alcohol | <input type="text"/> | 8 케이블, 전선 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 hoe | <input type="text"/> | 9 팩스 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 scratch | <input type="text"/> | 10 축하 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- 1 hold on to ~ ~에 매달리다, 의지하다
- Justin thought that they were still **holding on to** that bike. Justin은 아직도 그들이 자전거를 붙잡고 있다고 생각했다.
- 2 at a good speed 상당한 속도로
- Justin went forward on his bike, steadily, **at a good speed**. Justin은 자전거를 탄 채로 계속해서 쌩쌩 달렸다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 I _____ the rail when I go down the stairs. 난 계단을 내려갈 때에는 난간을 붙잡는다.
- 2 The car was spinning along _____. 그 차는 빠른 속도로 질주하고 있었다.

Look & Think

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q Why is Justin cheering?

Sentence Box

- Justin got a good grade in the final exam.
- Justin's friends congratulated him about his courage.
- Justin finally rode the bike all by himself.
- Justin pedaled the bike hard.

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 hoe • • a To make a mark or cut with something sharp
- 2 scratch • • b Without change; stable
- 3 hooray • • c A gardening tool with a long handle used to break up the soil or cut weeds
- 4 steady • • d Expressions of praise for another's good fortune or success
- 5 congratulation • • e A word used as a shout of happy excitement or victory

* True or False

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

- 1 Justin kept telling himself to hold on tight and not let go.
T F
→ _____
- 2 Brian and Michael realized that Justin was able to ride the bike alone.
T F
→ _____
- 3 Justin went forward on his bike, steadily, at a good speed.
T F
→ _____
- 4 Huh? I'm riding it by all myself? Hooray!
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 Justin thought that they were still **holding on to** that bike.

네 모자를 꼭 잡아!

_____ (edge)

그녀는 탁자 모서리를 잡았어요.

그녀는 밧줄을 붙잡고 있었어.

2 Justin went forward on his bike, steadily, **at a good speed**.

그 차는 상당한 속도로 달렸어.

그 태풍은 상당한 속도로 이동 중이야.

_____ (flight)

우리 비행기는 꽤 빠른 속도로 날고 있어.

TIP

hold on to ~

'~에 매달리다, 의지하다'는 뜻이다. hold on은 명령형으로 사용해서 '기다려, 멈춰'라는 뜻으로 쓰이므로 혼동하지 않도록 주의하자.

at a good speed

'상당한 속도로'라는 뜻이다. good이 없으면 뒤에 *at*를 붙여서 at a speed of ~ 라는 형식으로 써서 '~의 속도로'라는 뜻이 된다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		

UNIT 12 Veteran's Day



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 ribbon | <input type="text"/> | 6 ~하는 동안 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 sauce | <input type="text"/> | 7 군사의, 무력의 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 honor | <input type="text"/> | 8 휴가, 방학 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 veteran | <input type="text"/> | 9 퍼레이드, 행렬 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 memorial | <input type="text"/> | 10 11월 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- 1 It is good to ~ ~하는 것은 좋은 일이다
 → **It is good to** honor veterans. 퇴역군인들에게 경의를 표하는 것은 좋은 일이다.
- 2 fight for ~ ~을 위해 싸우다
 → Veterans **fought for** their country. 퇴역군인들은 그들의 나라를 위해 싸웠다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 _____ know how to say hello. 인사하는 법을 아는 것이 좋다.
- 2 He _____ his own good. 그는 자신의 이익을 위해 싸웠다.

Look & Think

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q According to the picture, what is NOT true about Veteran's Day?

Sentence Box

- People make jack-o'-lanterns to celebrate the day.
- People put flags outside their houses.
- People put yellow ribbons outside and in their houses.
- Banks and schools are closed.

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 military • a Relating to the armed forces
- 2 parade • b Someone who has served in the armed forces, during a war
- 3 veteran • c A procession of people or vehicles moving through a public place
- 4 ribbon • d A good reputation
- 5 honor • e A strip of fabric or paper used to tie things up

* True or False

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

- 1 Veteran's Day is a holiday in December.
T F
→ _____
- 2 Veterans are people that are going to be in the military during a war.
T F
→ _____
- 3 It is good to honor veterans because they fought for their family.
T F
→ _____
- 4 Some veterans are honored in parades and parties.
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 **It is good to** honor veterans.

_____ (sunny)
햇볕이 드는 방을 가지고 있는 것이 좋아.

2 Veterans **fought for** their country.

_____ (justice)
그녀는 정의를 위해 싸웠어.

_____ (speech)
그들은 언론의 자유를 위해 싸우고 있었어요.

TIP

It is good to ~
'~하는 것은 좋은 일이다'는 뜻이다. to 뒤에는 동사원형이 온다.

fight for ~
'~을 위해 싸우다'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 mash | <input type="text"/> | 6 목요일 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 turkey | <input type="text"/> | 7 파이 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 cranberry | <input type="text"/> | 8 마지막의 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 pumpkin | <input type="text"/> | 9 식사 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 thankful | <input type="text"/> | 10 콩 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1 give thanks | 감사하다, 감사를 드리다 | |
| → The people give thanks for the people. | | 그 사람들은 (다른) 사람들에게 감사한다. |
| 2 write down ~ | ~을 적다, 쓰다 | |
| → Children write down things they are thankful for. | | 아이들은 그들이 감사하는 것에 대해 글을 쓴다. |

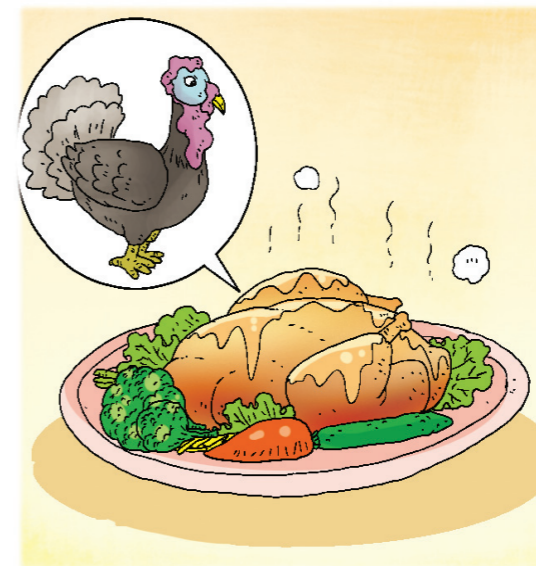
Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 People _____ to their forefathers. | 사람들은 그들의 조상들에게 감사를 드린다. |
| 2 _____ the word in capitals. | 그 단어를 대문자로 써. |

Look & Think

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q What is the typical food for Thanksgiving Day?

Sentence Box

- Rye bread
- Spaghetti
- Hamburgers
- Cooked turkey

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 mash • a A sour, dark red berry used for making juice, jelly, or sauce
- 2 pie • b Meat, fruit, or vegetables baked in pastry, cooked in the oven in a pan
- 3 meal • c The most recent
- 4 last • d The food which people sit down and eat
- 5 cranberry • e To crush food so that it forms a soft mass

* True or False

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

- 1 It is held on the last Thursday of the month.
T F
→ _____
- 2 Americans celebrate Thanksgiving Day twice a year.
T F
→ _____
- 3 Many people cook chicken on this holiday.
T F
→ _____
- 4 Children write down things they are thankful for in school.
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 **give thanks** for the people.

그들은 음식에 감사를 드렸어.

_____ (must)

기독교인들은 하나님께 기도와 감사를 드려야 해.

난 내 친구들에게 특별히 감사해.

2 Children **write down** things they are thankful for.

그걸 받아 적을 필요는 없어.

_____ (before)

잊기 전에 그 주소를 적어 놔.

_____ (what, need)

사야 할 것을 적어.

TIP

give thanks

'감사하다, 감사를 드리다'는 뜻이다. 일반적으로는 감사하는 대상을 말하고 싶을 때에는 thanks 뒤에 전치사 to를 붙여서 표시한다. 때로는 thanks 앞에 형용사를 붙여서 더 구체적인 의미를 표현하기도 한다.

write down ~

'~을 적다, 쓰다'는 뜻이다. 목적어가 대명사일 때에는 write과 down 사이에 넣기도 한다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 vice | <input type="text"/> | 6 교수 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 former | <input type="text"/> | 7 대통령, 회장 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 pretend | <input type="text"/> | 8 지도자, 대표 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 happen | <input type="text"/> | 9 2월 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 disk | <input type="text"/> | 10 명예, 영예 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- 1 pretend to ~ ~인 체하다, ~의 시늉을 하다
 → Students **pretend to** be presidents. 학생들이 대통령 역할을 한다.
- 2 put ~ up ~을 높이 올리다, 달다, 게양하다
 → Some people **put** American flags **up** at their house. 어떤 사람들은 자신의 집에 국기를 게양한다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 Don't _____ be a gentleman. 신사인 척 하지 말아라.
 2 I _____ my national flag _____. 난 우리나라 국기를 걸었다.

Look & Think

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q What are the students doing on Presidents' Day?

Sentence Box

- They are performing plays where they pretend to presidents.
- They are making decisions because they are presidents.
- They are putting American flags up at their schools.
- They are closing their schools.

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 word used before a rank or title that shows someone is next in importance
- 2 disk • • b To put on a false or fake form
- 3 vice • • c A thin, round object that has the same shape as a pancake
- 4 former • • d To take place or to occur without being planned
- 5 pretend • • e Previous, old

* True or False

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

- 1 It is important to honor the present leaders of your country.
T F
→ _____
- 2 On Presidents' Day banks and schools are closed.
T F
→ _____
- 3 Before President's Day, students learn about different presidents in school.
T F
→ _____
- 4 Some schools have plays where students pretend being presidents.
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 Students **pretend to** be presidents.

그녀는 내 친구인 척 했어.

_____ (else)

그는 다른 사람인 척 하고 있어.

_____ (dead)

그 남자는 죽은 시늉을 했어요.

2 Some people **put** American flags **up** at their house.

그녀는 머리카락을 올리고 있어.

_____ (hands)

질문을 하려면 손을 들어.

그들은 달에 미국 국기를 꽂았어요!

TIP

pretend to ~

'~인 체하다, ~의 시늉을 하다'는 뜻이다. to 뒤에는 동사원형이 온다.

put ~ up

'~을 높이 올리다, 달다, 게양하다'는 뜻이다. put up ~의 형식으로 쓰면 '~을 보이다', '~을 세우다'는 뜻이 되니 주의하자.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		

UNIT 15 Review III

Don't Give Up V

- Justin kept telling himself to hold on tight and not let go.
- Brian knew that Justin was scared, and said,
- "It's ok. Don't worry. We'll hold on tight."
- When Brian and Michael realized that Justin was able to ride the bike alone, they let go of the bike.
- Thinking that his friends were still holding on to that bike,
- Justin pedaled the bike hard.
- Justin went forward on his bike, steadily, at a good speed.
- "Oh, Justin, you're doing great!"
- Shouted Brian and Michael.
- "Huh? I'm riding it all by myself? Hooray!"
- "Congratulations!" said Brian and Michael, smiling.

Veteran's Day

- Veteran's Day is a holiday in November.
- People celebrate and honor veterans on this day.
- Veterans are people that were in the military during a war.
- It is good to honor veterans because they fought for their country.
- People put flags outside their houses on this day.
- Like, Memorial Day, banks and schools are also closed on this day.
- Many people put yellow ribbons outside and in their houses on this day.
- Some veterans are honored in parades and parties.

Vocabulary

1 cask	통	2 tight	단단한, 팍 조인	3 scratch	긁다
4 hooray	만세	5 steady	꾸준한, 변함없는	6 fax	팩스
7 alcohol	술, 알코올	8 cable	케이블, 전선	9 congratulation	축하
10 hoe	괭이				

1 ribbon	리본	2 during	~하는 동안	3 memorial	기념물, 기념관
4 sauce	소스	5 military	군사의, 무력의	6 parade	퍼레이드, 행렬
7 honor	명예, 영예	8 holiday	휴가, 방학	9 November	11월
10 veteran	베테랑, 재향군인				

Thanksgiving Day

- Thanksgiving is a holiday in November.
- It is held on the last Thursday of the month.
- It is a holiday where people give thanks for the people in their lives and things they have.
- Americans celebrate this day each year.
- Families and groups of friends get together for a large meal.
- Many people cook turkey on this holiday.
- People also eat, mashed potatoes, green beans, sweet potatoes, cranberries and bread.
- Some people eat pumpkin or sweet potato pie.
- Children write down things they are thankful for in school.

Presidents' Day

- Presidents' day is a holiday that happens each February.
- It is a day that people honor the presidents in America.
- It is important to honor the former leaders of your country.
- On Presidents' Day banks and schools are closed.
- Before President's Day, students learn about different presidents in school.
- Many presidents worked hard for America, so it is important to honor them.
- Some schools have plays where students pretend to be presidents.
- Some people put American flags up at their house on this day.

Vocabulary

1 mash	음식을 으깨다	2 Thursday	목요일	3 thankful	고맙게 여기는
4 turkey	칠면조 (고기)	5 pie	파이	6 meal	식사
7 cranberry	크랜베리	8 last	마지막의	9 bean	콩
10 pumpkin	호박				

1 vice	대리의, 부 ~	2 professor	교수	3 disk	원반, 디스크
4 former	예전의, 과거의	5 president	대통령, 회장	6 February	2월
7 pretend	~인 척하다	8 leader	지도자, 대표	9 honor	명예, 영예
10 happen	발생하다, 일어나다				



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|
| 1 peel | <input type="text"/> | 6 비둘기 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 grill | <input type="text"/> | 7 접다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 hip | <input type="text"/> | 8 백조 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 barbecue | <input type="text"/> | 9 햄버거 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 hallway | <input type="text"/> | 10 암탉 | <input type="text"/> |

1 online Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> hit | <input type="checkbox"/> hip | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> grill | <input type="checkbox"/> drill |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> peel | <input type="checkbox"/> feel | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> fold | <input type="checkbox"/> folk |

Check Up!

2 online 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.



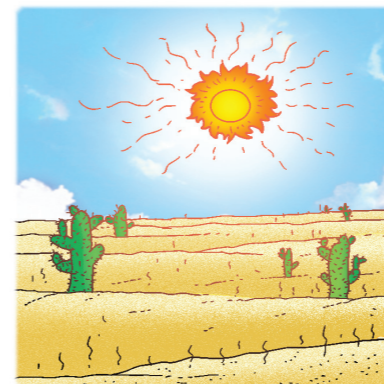
Q1 What is the woman doing?

She is _____ on the sofa.



Q2 How does the boy look?

He looks _____ and tired.



Q3 What is the weather like?

It is hot and _____ with no _____.

* Challenge

Complete your answer using the given clue.

Q1 Are you coming to my barbecue party tonight?

Yes, I will be _____ with my _____. Should I bring _____ to the party?
(family, there, anything)

Q2 How many people are coming to the barbecue party?

There will be _____ people _____ to the _____.
(coming, party, seven)

Q3 What are you going to make for lunch?

I am _____ to _____ hot dogs and _____.
(hamburgers, going, make)

Q4 What color shirt do you prefer to wear?

I _____ wearing the _____ colored _____. It is my _____ color.
(blue, prefer, shirt, favorite)

Q5 Should I bring anything to the barbeque party?

Yes, please _____ some potato _____ and a _____ ball.
(chips, bring, soccer)

Enlarge

* Substitution Drill

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

1 I'm not **sure**. Who else is coming?

_____ (about)

난 내 정체성에 대해 **확신해**.

_____ (to succeed)

그는 이번에는 꼭 **성공해**.

2 I am **in charge of** bringing the grills.

전 판매 담당이에요.

이 프로젝트 담당자가 누구죠?

3 He **looks** thirsty and **tired**.

_____ (all)

회의가 끝나니 모두들 **피곤해 보여**.

넌 왜 그렇게 **피곤해 보이는 거야?**

TIP

be sure

'확신하다, 자신하다'는 뜻이다. 뒤에 about ~ (~에 대해서)을 붙이거나 that으로 시작하는 절을 붙여 표현하기도 한다. 절을 쓰지 않을 때에는 be sure to + 동사원형의 형태로 쓰는 것도 알아두자.

in charge of ~

'~을 책임지는, ~을 담당함'이라는 뜻이다.

look tired

'피곤해 보인다'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 beak | <input type="text"/> | 6 공포, 무서움 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 awaken | <input type="text"/> | 7 습이 많은 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 prefer | <input type="text"/> | 8 톤 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 applied | <input type="text"/> | 9 바다가재 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 peacock | <input type="text"/> | 10 김, 증기 | <input type="text"/> |

1 online Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> fear | <input type="checkbox"/> pear | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> prefer | <input type="checkbox"/> preview |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> peak | <input type="checkbox"/> beak | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> steel | <input type="checkbox"/> steam |

Check Up!

2 online 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 Where is the woman standing?

She is standing in _____
of the fire _____.



Q2 What is the girl doing?

She is _____ the _____
in the garden.



Q3 Where is the boy walking?

He is walking _____ the _____.

* Challenge

Complete your answer using the given clue.

Q1 When do you want to go over Jessie's house?

I am _____ to go to Jessie's _____ after I _____ my homework.
(house, finish, going)

Q2 What is Jessie going to cook us?

Jessie is going to _____ us fried _____ and mashed _____.
(chicken, cook, potatoes)

Q3 What are you going to wear to the Halloween costume party?

I am going to _____ a police _____ costume. I _____ it from my _____.
(wear, borrowed, dad, officer)

Q4 How are you going to cook the hamburgers?

I _____ going to _____ the hamburgers _____ cooked.
(cook, am, fully)

Q5 Why are you not coming out tonight?

I do not _____ like _____ out. I _____ playing video games at _____.
(feel, prefer, coming, home)

Enlarge

* Substitution Drill

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

1 Jessie says that we should **go over** to her place.

우린 다음 주에 뉴욕으로 건너갈 거야.

_____ (gone)
그들은 프랑스로 건너갔어.

2 Yeah, she doesn't **feel like** coming out.

_____ (anymore)
난 더 이상 일하고 싶지 않아.

_____ (quitting)
때때로 난 직장을 그만두고 싶은 기분이 들어.

3 Sure, that is, **only if** it's okay with you.

네, 하지만 요리가 되었을 경우에만요.

_____ (keep)
그들이 약속을 지키지 않을 경우에만.

TIP

go over

'(~로) 건너가다'는 뜻이다. '갈 곳'을 말할 때에는 over 뒤에 to를 붙여서 표현한다.

feel like ~ing

'~하고 싶다', '~할 기분이다'는 뜻이다. 반대말은 feel 앞에 not을 붙인다.

only if ~

'~해야만'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 porridge | <input type="text"/> | 6 나초 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 salsa | <input type="text"/> | 7 탕크, 수조 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 port | <input type="text"/> | 8 간단한 식사 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 salmon | <input type="text"/> | 9 (짐을) 싸다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 purchase | <input type="text"/> | 10 땀 | <input type="text"/> |

11 online Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

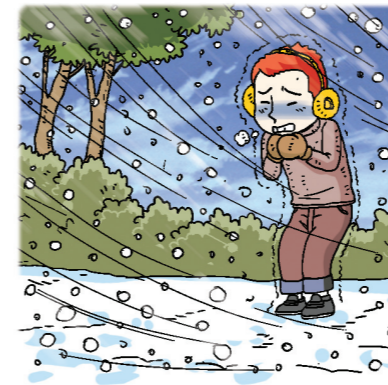
- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> tame | <input type="checkbox"/> dam | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> pack | <input type="checkbox"/> back |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> fort | <input type="checkbox"/> port | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> tank | <input type="checkbox"/> rank |

Check Up!

12 online 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 How is the weather?

The weather is _____ and _____.



Q2 What are they celebrating?

They are celebrating the girl's _____.



Q3 What is the boy purchasing?

He is purchasing new running _____.

* Challenge

Complete your answer using the given clue.

Q1 What do you want to eat in the morning?

I would _____ to _____ eggs, _____, and toast for _____.
(eat, like, breakfast, pancakes)

Q2 Where do you go for lunch?

I go to the local _____ for _____. Or I _____ something from home.
(pack, cafeteria, lunch)

Q3 Are you going to join us for our Christmas dinner?

_____, I am going to go to my _____ house for Christmas _____.
(family, No, dinner)

Q4 What type of snacks do you like to eat?

I like to _____ potato chips and _____. I love _____ food.
(eat, junk, chocolate)

Q5 What are you going to purchase at the store?

I _____ going to _____ a new _____ hat and a _____.
(purchase, shirt, baseball, am)

Enlarge

* Substitution Drill

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

1 I would **not** miss it **for the world**.

_____ 그는 무슨 일이 있어도 내 파이를 먹지 않을 거야.

_____ (get) 난 무슨 일이 있어도 다시 돌아오지 않을 거야.

2 I'm **not too** hungry.

_____ 너무 춥지도, 너무 덥지도 않네요.

_____ 강이 그다지 깊지 않아.

3 Do you have anything **for a snack**?

_____ 간단히 먹으러 나갑시다.

_____ (stop) 일꾼들은 새참을 먹느라고 (잠시) 멈췄어요.

TIP

not for the world

'무슨 일이 있어도(결코) ~하지 않을 것이다' 는 뜻이다. 부정문 형태로만 쓰이는 것에 주의하자.

not too ~

'그렇게 ~하지는 않은', '너무 ~하지는 않은' 이라는 뜻으로, 완전히 부정하는 것이 아니라는 점에 주의하자.

for a snack

'간단한 식사로', '요기거리로' 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 fig | <input type="text"/> | 6 발소리, 발자국 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 slice | <input type="text"/> | 7 토스트 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 foothill | <input type="text"/> | 8 강우(량) | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 sniff | <input type="text"/> | 9 국수 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 sandy | <input type="text"/> | 10 쥐 | <input type="text"/> |

1 online Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> fig | <input type="checkbox"/> pig | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> rap | <input type="checkbox"/> rat |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> sniff | <input type="checkbox"/> sniper | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> slice | <input type="checkbox"/> slide |

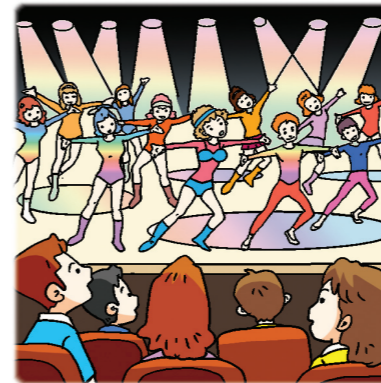
Check Up!

2 online 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 the people watching?

They are watching a _____.



Q2 What is the girl doing?

The girl is _____ the squirrels.



Q3 What is the man doing?

The man is _____ of the girl.

*** Challenge**

Complete your answer using the given clue.

Q1 What did you eat for lunch today?

I had pizza and _____. It was _____ delicious.
(bread, garlic, very)

Q2 Do you want to eat dinner right now?

_____, I am _____ very hungry. I will eat _____.
(No, not, later)

Q3 Where is your favorite place to eat?

I love to _____ at Tony's Hamburger. My _____ is the Bulgogi burger.
(favorite, eat, hamburger)

Q4 Should we eat at a restaurant today?

Yes, I _____ like _____ some _____ seafood.
(to eat, would, fresh)

Q5 What is your favorite food?

My _____ food is _____ barbeque. I eat it _____ a week.
(once, Korean, favorite)

*** Substitution Drill**

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

1 Yes, I ate **a couple** eggs.

_____ (stuck)
난 거기서 두 시간을 꼼짝도 못 했어.

그는 몇 년 전에 죽었어요.

2 Yes, I ate **a slice of** toast.

저녁은 주로 피자 한 조각이었죠.

_____ (for)
난 점심으로 토스트 한 조각을 먹었어.

3 For dinner, let's **go out to** eat.

난 나가서 먹기 싫어.

나가서 놀자.

TIP

a couple (of) ~

'둘의 ~', 또는 '몇몇의 ~' 라는 뜻이다. 반드시 숫자 2로 쓰이는 것은 아니고, 상황에 따라 '여럿'을 뜻하기도 하니 주의하자.

a slice of ~

'(얇게 썬) 조각 하나'를 말한다. 빵이나 햄, 치즈 등의 음식의 단위를 셀 때 많이 사용된다.

go out to ~

'~하러 나가다'는 뜻이다. to 다음에는 동사원형이 온다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		

UNIT 20 Review IV

It's a Party!

- We are having a barbecue party today at my place. Are you coming?
- I'm not sure. Who else is coming?
- I am in charge of bringing the grills. So can you bring the tables?
- How many tables do we need?
- What's for lunch, mom?
- It's a nice and hot hamburger!
- Which color do you prefer?
- I prefer the brown color.
- What is the woman doing?
- She is folding clothes on the sofa.
- How does the boy look?
- He looks thirsty and tired.
- What is the weather like?
- It is hot and sunny with no clouds.

Going Over

- So, Jessie says that we should go over to her place.
- How come? She doesn't want to come out?
- Yeah, she doesn't feel like coming out.
- Do you want to go? I think I'd prefer playing pool.
- She said she'll barbecue hamburgers if we go over.
- In that case, hamburgers sound good to me!
- Good. Then I'll tell her we're going.
- Sure, that is, only if it's okay with you.
- Where is the woman standing?
- She is standing in front of the fire station.
- What is the girl doing?
- She is watering the plants in the garden.
- Where is the boy walking?
- He is walking around the lake.

Vocabulary

1 peel 껍질을 벗기다
4 grill 그릴, 석쇠
7 hip 엉덩이, 둔부
10 barbecue 바비큐

2 pigeon 비둘기
5 fold 접다
8 swan 백조

3 hallway 복도
6 hamburger 햄버거
9 hen 암탉

1 beak 새의 부리
4 awaken 깨(우)다
7 prefer ~을 더 좋아하다
10 applied 응용의

2 fear 공포, 무서움
5 juicy 즙이 많은
8 ton 톤

3 peacock 공작
6 lobster 바다가재
9 steam 김, 증기

Eating Something

- What kind of breakfast do you like to eat?
- I like the Asian-style breakfast, rice porridge.
- Do you usually buy lunch?
- No, I pack it from home.
- Will you eat Thanksgiving dinner with us?
- I wouldn't miss it for the world.
- I'm not too hungry, do you have anything for a snack?
- How do nachos and salsa sound?
- How is the weather?
- The weather is cold and snowy.
- What are they celebrating?
- They are celebrating the girl's birthday.
- What is the boy purchasing?
- He is purchasing new running shoes.

Going Out To Eat

- Did you eat breakfast this morning?
- Yes, I ate a couple eggs and a slice of toast.
- Are you hungry now? Do you want supper?
- No, I'm not hungry. I had a late lunch this afternoon.
- What did you have?
- I had noodles.
- Well, what do you want for dinner tonight?
- For dinner, let's go out to eat.
- What are the people watching?
- They are watching a musical.
- What is the girl doing?
- The girl is feeding the squirrels.
- What is the man doing?
- The man is taking pictures of the girl.

Vocabulary

1 porridge	죽	2 nacho	나초	3 purchase	구입/구매하다
4 salsa	살사(춤)	5 tank	탱크, 수조	6 pack	(짐을) 싸다
7 port	항구 (도시)	8 snack	간단한 식사	9 dam	댐
10 salmon	연어				

1 fig	무화과	2 footstep	발소리, 발자국	3 sandy	모래로 뒤덮인
4 slice	조각, 부분	5 toast	토스트	6 noodle	국수
7 foothill	작은 언덕	8 rainfall	강우(량)	9 rat	쥐
10 sniff	코를 킁킁거리다				

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National English Ability Test

Level 4 Book 12

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