

All That NEAT

National English Ability Test

Level 4 Book 2

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

All That NEAT

Level 4

Book 2

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What is All That NEAT?

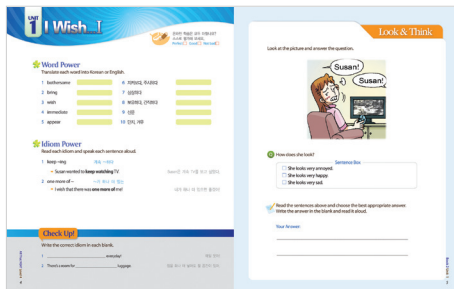
All That NEAT 프로그램은 국가영어능력평가(NEAT)로 바뀌어 가는 국내 영어학습 환경에서, 효과적으로 국가영어능력평가를 준비하고 대비할 수 있도록 총 60개월, 5년 동안 운영되는 통합형 NEAT 대비학습 프로그램입니다. All That NEAT 프로그램은 언어의 4가지 기본 기능을 바탕으로 “습득”과 “활용” 그리고 “학습”과 “확장”의 원리에 입각하여 EFL 환경 하에서의 영어학습 효율을 극대화시킴으로써 시험 준비의 차원을 넘어 더욱 탁월한 영어활용능력을 배양할 수 있도록 도와줄 것입니다.

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

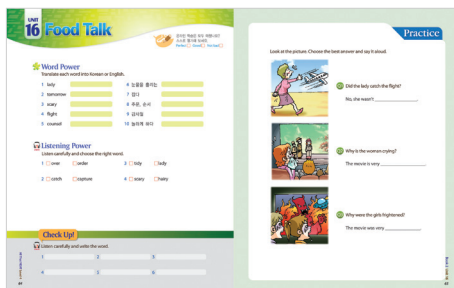
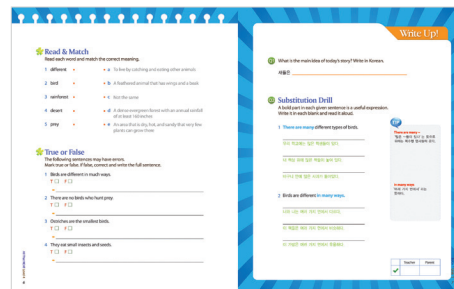
All That NEAT는 Level 2, 3, 4 전체 3개 Level로 되어 있습니다. Level 4는 학생들이 초급 단계에서부터 단계적으로 NEAT를 대비할 수 있도록 설계된 학습수준입니다. 온라인 학습 프로그램으로 기본 학습을 마친 후, 본 워크북 교재로 학습한 내용을 활용하고 확장하게 됩니다. 휴대용 팜북은 스마트폰과 연계하여 학습 내용을 더 오래, 그리고 쉽게 기억할 수 있도록 도와줄 것입니다.

교사를 위한 세부적인 수업진행방법은 Teacher's Guidebook을 참고하시기 바랍니다.

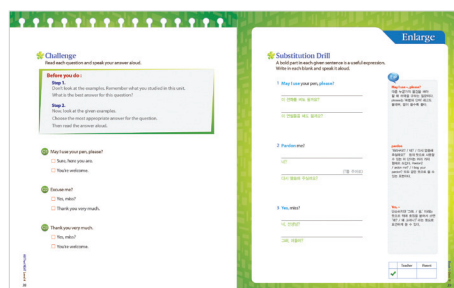
About This Book



▶ Reading & Writing Section



▶ Listening & Speaking Section





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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 bothersome | <input type="text"/> | 6 지켜보다, 주시하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 bring | <input type="text"/> | 7 상상하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 wish | <input type="text"/> | 8 보유하다, 간직하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 immediate | <input type="text"/> | 9 신문 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 appear | <input type="text"/> | 10 단지, 겨우 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

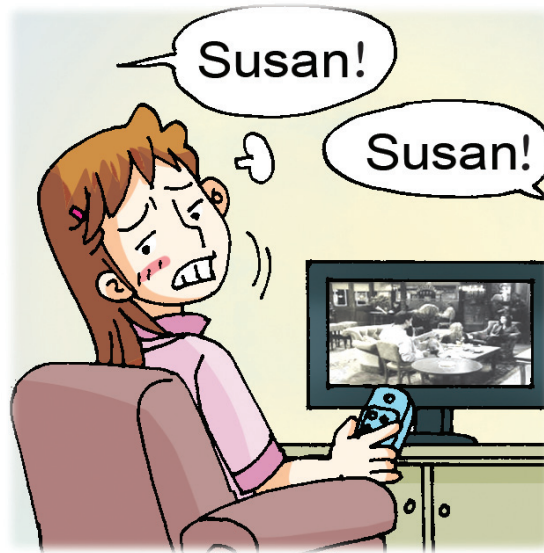
- | | | |
|--|------------|-----------------------|
| 1 keep ~ing | 계속 ~하다 | |
| → Susan wanted to keep watching TV. | | Susan은 계속 TV를 보고 싶었다. |
| 2 one more of ~ | ~가 하나 더 있는 | |
| → I wish that there was one more of me! | | 내가 하나 더 있으면 좋겠어! |

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 _____ everyday! | 매일 웃어! |
| 2 There's a room for _____ luggage. | 짐을 하나 더 넣어도 될 공간이 있어. |


Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q How does she look?

Sentence Box

- She looks very annoyed.
- She looks very happy.
- She looks very sad.

 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 bothersome • | • a Sheets of paper that are printed daily or weekly, presenting news |
| 2 watch • | • b To form a mental picture of a person or a thing |
| 3 immediate • | • c Causing trouble; troublesome |
| 4 newspaper • | • d Taking place right away; with no delay |
| 5 imagine • | • e To look at with attention |

True or False

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

- 1 "Susan! Could you bring you my newspaper?"

T F

→ _____

- 2 Susan closed her eyes and imagined it.

T F

→ _____

- 3 You take the newspaper to father. I'll keep watching TV.

T F

→ _____

- 4 "Oh, it's bother. I wish that there was one of me!"

T F

→ _____

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

Susan은 _____

Q2 Substitution Drill

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

1 Susan wanted to **keep watching** TV.

_____ (going)

지금은 계속 가는 것이 중요해.

그 새들을 계속 지켜보고 있어!

_____ (listening)

우리는 부모님의 말씀을 계속 귀 기울여 듣고 있어.

2 I wish that there was **one more of** me!

_____ (bulgogi)

불고기 1인분 더 주세요.

저 사탕 하나 더 먹어도 되나요?

_____ (order)

난 파스타를 하나 더 시킬래.

TIP

keep ~ing

'계속 ~하다' 는 뜻으로
keep 뒤에는 동사의
현재진행형이 온다.

one more of ~

'~가 하나 더 있는' 이라는
뜻이다. of 뒤에는 명사 또는
대명사가 온다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 errand | <input type="text"/> | 6 곧 일어나는 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 another | <input type="text"/> | 7 새로운 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 more | <input type="text"/> | 8 부르다, 전화하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 mutter | <input type="text"/> | 9 나타나다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 will | <input type="text"/> | 10 갔다 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

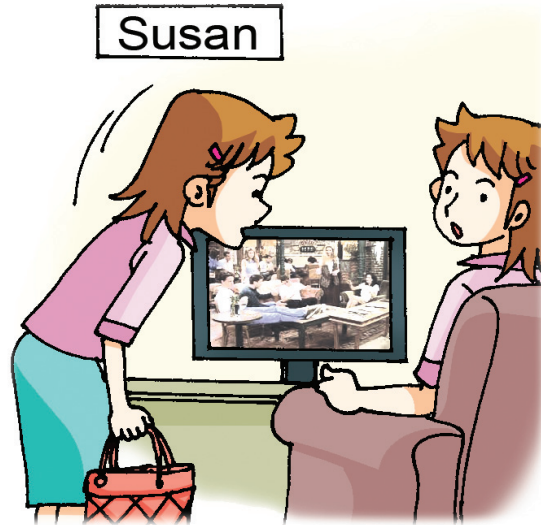
- | | | |
|---|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 go on an errand | 심부름 가다 | |
| → Susan, could you go on an errand for me? | | Susan, 심부름 좀 다녀오렴. |
| 2 I wish ~ | ~하면 좋겠다, ~을 축하하다 | |
| → I wish that there was one more of me! | | 내가 하나 더 있으면 좋겠어! |

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 He _____ to the bank. | 그는 은행에 심부름 갔어. |
| 2 _____ you a Merry Christmas. | 크리스마스를 축하합니다. |


Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q What is the new Susan doing?

Sentence Box

- She is calling her mother.
- She is watching TV.
- She is going to do her mother's errand.

 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 errand | • | • a To come into view |
| 2 mutter | • | • b A short trip to get or deliver something |
| 3 immediate | • | • c To say in a loud voice; to telephone; to give a name to |
| 4 appear | • | • d To speak unclearly in a low voice |
| 5 call | • | • e Taking place right away; with no delay |

* True or False

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

- 1 "Susan, could you go on an errand for me?"

T F

→ _____

- 2 "Oh, its botherany. I wish there was one more of I."

T F

→ _____

- 3 Immediately, another Susan appeared.

T F

→ _____

- 4 And she went go do her mothers' errand.

T F

→ _____

Write Up!

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

Susan은 _____

Q2 Substitution Drill

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

1 Susan, could you **go on an errand** for me?

어린 소년은 심부름을 갔다.

날 위해서 작은 심부름 하나만 해 줄래?

그녀는 마트로 심부름을 갔다.

2 **I wish** that there was one more of me!

내가 남자면 좋겠어.

_____ (luck)

행운을 빌게.

내가 새라면 좋을 텐데!

TIP

go on an errand

'심부름 가다' 라는 뜻이다.
run an errand라고 쓰기도 한다.

I wish ~

'~하면 좋겠다', '~을 축하하다'
라는 뜻이다. '~하면 좋겠다'
라는 뜻으로 쓰일 때 뒤에
be 동사가 있는 문장이
오면 were를 쓰는 게
일반적이었지만 요즘에는
was를 쓰기도 한다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 annoying | <input type="text"/> | 6 할머니 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 massage | <input type="text"/> | 7 상상하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 pop | <input type="text"/> | 8 어깨 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 imagination | <input type="text"/> | 9 성인 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 content | <input type="text"/> | 10 ~하는 동안 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- 1 How + [묘사하는 말]! 얼마나 ~한지!
 → **How** annoying! 얼마나 귀찮은지!
- 2 It is time to ~ ~할 시간이다
 → **It was time to** wash her hands. 그녀의 손을 씻을 시간이었다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 _____ dangerous! 얼마나 위험한지!
- 2 _____ do your homework. 너의 숙제를 할 시간이야.

Look & Think

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q Is Susan a diligent girl?

Sentence Box

- Yes, she is. She is really diligent.
- No, she isn't. The original Susan is watching TV.
- We don't know.

 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 annoying | • | • a | To rub and knead someone's muscles and joints in a relaxing way |
| 2 massage | • | • b | A grown-up person; a plant or an animal that has reached its full growth |
| 3 imagination | • | • c | Everything that is contained in something |
| 4 content | • | • d | Causing irritation; causing mild anger or impatience |
| 5 adult | • | • e | The mental picturing of something |

True or False

The following sentences may have errors.

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

- 1 "Susan! Come here and massage my shoulders."

T F



- 2 And another Susan popped from of her imagination.

T F



- 3 Right away, the other Susan went massage her grandmother's shoulders.

T F



- 4 Susan would just imagine a new Susan.

T F



Write Up!

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

Susan은 _____

Q2 Substitution Drill

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

1 **How** annoying!

정말 귀여워!

진짜 환상적이야!

정말 쿨한데!

2 **It was time to** wash her hands.

_____ (build)

배를 건설할 시간이다.

_____ (check)

우리의 계획을 점검할 시간이야.

잠 잘 시간이었어.

TIP

How ~!

'얼마나 ~한지!' 라는 뜻이다.
How 뒤에는 형용사, 또는
동사에 -ing를 붙인 형태의
단어가 온다.

It is time to ~

'~할 시간이다' 는 뜻이다.
to 뒤에는 보통 동사의 원형이
온다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|
| 1 build | <input type="text"/> | 6 아기 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 loose | <input type="text"/> | 7 태어난 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 lay | <input type="text"/> | 8 새집 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 twig | <input type="text"/> | 9 부화하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 other | <input type="text"/> | 10 따뜻한 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- | | | |
|---|----------|-----------------------|
| 1 be born | 태어나다 | |
| → Eggs hatch and baby birds are born . | | 알들이 부화되고 새끼 새들이 태어난다. |
| 2 keep ~ warm | ~하기에 최고인 | |
| → Birds sit on their eggs to keep them warm . | | 새들은 알 위에 앉아 따뜻하게 한다. |

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1 I _____ in 1976. | 나는 1976년에 태어났다. |
| 2 It is important to _____ your neck _____. | 너희들의 목을 따뜻하게 하는 게 중요해. |

Look & Think

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q What is on the branch of the tree?

Sentence Box

- It is an egg.
- It is a baby bird.
- It is a bird's nest.



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 loose | • | • a To produce young from an egg |
| 2 twig | • | • b To produce something by putting material |
| 3 nest | • | • c Not tightly fastened |
| 4 hatch | • | • d A shelter made by a bird to lay its eggs and raise its young |
| 5 build | • | • e A tiny branch of a tree or bush |

* True or False

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

- 1 A tiny branch of a tree or bush

T F



- 2 Birds build nests with tight twigs.

T F



- 3 Birds build nests with tight twigs.

T F



- 4 Eggs hatch and baby birds are born.

T F



Write Up!

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

새들은 _____

Q2 Substitution Drill

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

1 Eggs hatch and baby birds **are born**.

그녀는 1992년에 태어났어.

_____ (into)

그녀는 대단히 음악적인 가정에서 태어났다.

_____ (with)

그녀는 날 때부터 심장이 약했다.

2 Birds sit on their eggs to **keep** them **warm**.

이 알을 따뜻하게 해.

그것은 너를 아주 따뜻하게 해 줄 거야.

이 수프가 너의 몸을 따뜻하게 해 줄 거야.

TIP

be born

'태어나다' 는 뜻이다.
'어떤 집안에 태어나다' 는
전치사 into를, '선천적으로 ~을
가지고 태어나다' 는
전치사 with를 붙여서 표현한다.

keep ~ warm

'~을 따뜻하게 하다' 는 뜻이다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



I Wish... I

- 1 Susan was watching television. Just then, her father called, "Susan!"
- 2 "Susan! Could you bring me my newspaper?"
- 3 But Susan wanted to keep watching TV.
- 4 "Oh, it's bothersome. I wish that there was one more of me!"
- 5 Susan closed her eyes and imagined it.
- 6 And immediately there appeared another Susan.
- 7 Susan said to the new Susan:
- 8 "You take the newspaper to father. I'll keep watching TV."
- 9 "Okay. I will." said the new Susan.

Vocabulary

1 bothersome	귀찮은, 성가신	2 watch	지켜보다, 주시하다	3 just	단지, 겨우
4 bring	가져오다	5 imagine	상상하다	6 newspaper	신문
7 wish	원하다, 바라다	8 keep	보유하다, 간직하다	9 appear	나타나다
10 immediate	곧 일어나는				



I Wish... II

- 1 Then mother called Susan.
- 2 "Susan, could you go on an errand for me?"
- 3 Susan muttered:
- 4 "Oh, it's bothersome. I wish there was one more of me."
- 5 Immediately, another Susan appeared.
- 6 Susan said to the newest Susan.
- 7 "You go on the errand, and I'll keep watching TV."
- 8 "Okay. I will." said the newest Susan.
- 9 And she went to go do her mother's errand.

1 errand	심부름	2 immediate	곧 일어나는	3 went	갔다
4 another	또 다른	5 new	새로운	6 will	~할 것이다
7 more	더 많은, 여분의	8 call	부르다, 전화하다	9 appear	나타나다
10 mutter	중얼거리다				

 **I Wish... III**

- 1 While Susan was watching TV, her grandmother called her.
- 2 "Susan! Come here and massage my shoulders."
- 3 "Darn! How annoying!" said Susan. "I wish there was another one of me."
- 4 And another Susan popped out of her imagination.
- 5 Susan then said to the other Susan:
- 6 "You go and massage grandmother's shoulders while I watch TV."
- 7 "Sure. I'll do that." she said.
- 8 Right away, the other Susan went to massage her grandmother's shoulders.
- 9 Each time the adults called Susan, another Susan would appear,
- 10 so Susan could watch TV to her heart's content.
- 11 Even when it was time to wash her hands or brush her teeth,
- 12 Susan would just imagine a new Susan.

Vocabulary

1 annoying	성가신, 귀찮은	2 grandmother	할머니	3 content	내용, 목차
4 massage	안마(술)	5 imagine	상상하다	6 while	~하는 동안
7 pop	튀어나오다	8 shoulder	어깨	9 adult	성인
10 imagination	상상				



Birds' Nests

- 1 Birds build nests.
- 2 Nests are home for birds.
- 3 Birds build nests with loose twigs.
- 4 They build nest on trees.
- 5 Others build nests on buildings.
- 6 Birds lay eggs in nests.
- 7 Birds sit on their eggs to keep them warm.
- 8 Eggs hatch and baby birds are born.

1 build 세우다, 짓다
4 loose 헐거운, 느슨한
7 lay 놓다, 두다
10 twig 작은 가지

2 baby 아기
5 born 태어난
8 nest 새집

3 hatch 부화하다
6 warm 따뜻한
9 other 다른, 다른 사람



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 empty | <input type="text"/> | 6 먹었다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 soccer | <input type="text"/> | 7 놀다, 연주하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 wastebasket | <input type="text"/> | 8 첫째의, 우선의 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 learn | <input type="text"/> | 9 테니스 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 violin | <input type="text"/> | 10 가득한, 충만한 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> learn | <input type="checkbox"/> burn | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> full | <input type="checkbox"/> dull |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> first | <input type="checkbox"/> fist | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> clay | <input type="checkbox"/> play |

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 are the boys doing?

They are playing _____.



Q2 What is the girl doing?

She is playing _____.



Q3 What is the boy doing?

He is playing _____.

Challenge

Read each question and speak your answer aloud.

Before you do :

Step 1.

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

What is the best answer for this question?

Step 2.

Now, look at the given examples.

Choose the most appropriate answer for the question.

Then read the answer aloud.

Q1 Who came first?

I think it's L-E-A-R-N.

Henry did.

Q2 Why don't we empty the wastebasket?

It is in the wastebasket.

Sure. That's a good idea.

Q3 Where are the chocolates?

I ate the last one.

He was the fastest.

* Substitution Drill

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

1 Please **spell** "learn" for me.

이름의 철자가 어떻게 되나요?

그 단어의 철자를 말해 주세요.

2 He was **the fastest**.

_____ (tallest)

Brian은 이 교실에서 가장 키가 큰 소년이다.

_____ (hottest)

전 세계에서 어느 나라가 가장 더워?

3 **Why don't we** empty the wastebasket?

_____ (married)

우리 결혼할까요?

_____ (Dutch)

각자 내는 게 어때요?

TIP

spell ~

'~의 철자를 말하다(쓰다)'는 뜻이다. 모르는 단어의 철자를 물어볼 때 사용할 수 있는 표현이다.

the fastest

이것은 fast라는 형용사가 '가장 빠른'이라는 뜻으로 쓰일 때의 모양인데, 이런 표현을 형용사의 '최상급'이라고 한다. 최상급 앞에는 보통 정관사 the를 붙이는 것에 주의한다.

Why don't we ~

'(우리) ~할까?'라는 뜻으로 상대방에게 같이 뭔가를 하자고 권유할 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 student | <input type="text"/> | 6 글자, 문자, 편지 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 mother | <input type="text"/> | 7 먹다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 again | <input type="text"/> | 8 첫째의, 우선의 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 lunch | <input type="text"/> | 9 가득한, 충만한 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 writing | <input type="text"/> | 10 논쟁하다 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> fun | <input type="checkbox"/> learn | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> argue | <input type="checkbox"/> art |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> lunch | <input type="checkbox"/> punch | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> eat | <input type="checkbox"/> meat |

Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

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

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



Q1 What is the mother doing?

She is _____ a letter.



Q2 What are the students doing?

They are _____ lunch.



Q3 What are they doing?

They are _____.

Challenge

Read each question and speak your answer aloud.

Before you do :

Step 1.

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

What is the best answer for this question?

Step 2.

Now, look at the given examples.

Choose the most appropriate answer for the question.

Then read the answer aloud.

Q1 Can you tell me your name again?

My first name is Robert.

Is that R-O-B-E-R-T?

Q2 How do you spell your last name?

Yes, that's right.

C-H-O-I.

Q3 So is your full name Robert Choi?

My name is full.

Yes, ma'am.

* Substitution Drill

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

1 **Is that** R-O-B-E-R-T?

그게 S-C-H-M-I-D-T니?

그거 네 사전이야?

2 **How do you spell** your last name?

Lee의 철자가 어떻게 돼?

“포테이토”의 철자는 어떻게 되나요?

3 **Can you** tell me your name **again?**

여기로 다시 와 주실래요?

_____ (describe)

그거 다시 설명해 주실래요?

TIP

Is that ~?

‘그게 ~이니?’ 라는 뜻으로,
어떤 것을 다시 한 번 확인
하려고 할 때 사용하는 표현이다.

How do you spell ~?

‘~의 철자가 어떻게 되나요?’
라는 뜻이다.

Can you ~ again?

‘~을 다시 해 줄래?’
라는 뜻으로 친하고 부담 없는
사이에서 쓰기에 적당한
표현이다. 처음 본 사이거나
예의를 갖추어야 할 경우에는
Could you라고 쓰는 것이 좋다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 really | <input type="text"/> | 6 꿈, 꿈꾸다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 sugar | <input type="text"/> | 7 소설, 멋진 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 horse | <input type="text"/> | 8 배달하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 beautiful | <input type="text"/> | 9 보다, 바라보다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 teaching | <input type="text"/> | 10 두 배의, 이중의 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> cook | <input type="checkbox"/> look | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> noble | <input type="checkbox"/> novel |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> course | <input type="checkbox"/> horse | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> dream | <input type="checkbox"/> cream |

Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

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

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



Q1 What is the girl dreaming about?

She is dreaming about _____.



Q2 What is she dreaming about?

She is dreaming about _____.



Q3 What is the man dreaming about?

He is dreaming about _____
_____.

Challenge

Read each question and speak your answer aloud.

Before you do :

Step 1.

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

What is the best answer for this question?

Step 2.

Now, look at the given examples.

Choose the most appropriate answer for the question.

Then read the answer aloud.

Q1 Do you want one too?

No, they're not mine.

Yes, thanks.

Q2 Did you read that novel yet?

Yeah, it was really good!

I love horses, too!

Q3 How do you take your coffee?

She is dreaming about coffee.

Two creams, two sugars, please.

* Substitution Drill

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

1 Your drink **looks** really good.

그는 창백해 보여.

_____ (suit)

그 새 옷을 입으니까 멋져 보여.

2 Did you read that novel **yet**?

_____ (receive)

나는 그에게서 아직 편지를 받지 못했어.

아직 가지 마.

3 She is **dreaming about** teaching.

_____ (cappuccino)

나는 케이크와 카푸치노에 대한 꿈을 꾸다.

_____ (perfect wedding)

그 소녀는 그녀의 완벽한 결혼식을 꿈꾸고 있다.



TIP

look ~

'~하게 보인다' 는 뜻으로
look 뒤에는 형용사가 온다.

yet

부정문, 의문문에서 '아직' 이라는
뜻으로 쓰인다.

dream about ~

'~에 대해서 꿈꾸다' 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 coffee | <input type="text"/> | 6 교실, 수업 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 bicycle | <input type="text"/> | 7 작은 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 work | <input type="text"/> | 8 해, 1년 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 sleep | <input type="text"/> | 9 ~에 대하여 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 juice | <input type="text"/> | 10 타다, 타고 가다 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> work | <input type="checkbox"/> word | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> right | <input type="checkbox"/> ride |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ear | <input type="checkbox"/> year | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> plus | <input type="checkbox"/> class |

Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

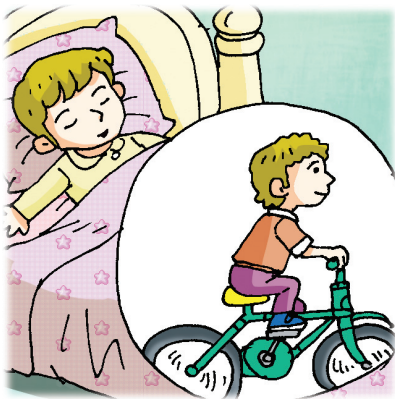
- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <input type="text"/> | 2 <input type="text"/> | 3 <input type="text"/> |
| 4 <input type="text"/> | 5 <input type="text"/> | 6 <input type="text"/> |

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



Q1 What is the woman dreaming about?

She is dreaming about _____
_____.



Q2 What is the small boy dreaming about?

He is dreaming about _____
_____.



Q3 What is the boy doing?

He is _____ in class.

Challenge

Read each question and speak your answer aloud.

Before you do :

Step 1.

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

What is the best answer for this question?

Step 2.

Now, look at the given examples.

Choose the most appropriate answer for the question.

Then read the answer aloud.

Q1 Who are you?

- I'm Christina. I work here.
- You're Bill Gates.

Q2 What do you like to drink?

- No, I don't like coffee.
- I like juice or tea.

Q3 How long have you worked here?

- He is sleeping in class.
- About 2 years.

* Substitution Drill

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

1 **How long** have you worked here?

너의 겨울방학은 얼마나 길어?

_____ (course)

그 과정은 기간이 얼마나 걸리나요?

2 **Do you like** coffee?

_____ (cabbage)

양배추 좋아하니?

이태리 음식 좋아하세요?

3 **What do you like to** drink?

_____ (free)

쉬는 시간에 뭘 하고 싶니?

저녁식사로 뭘 먹고 싶니?

TIP

How long ~?

'얼마나 오랫동안 ~' 이라는 뜻으로 기간을 물어볼 때 쓴다.

Do you like ~?

'~을 좋아하니?' 라는 뜻으로 상대방의 기호를 물어볼 때 쓴다.

What do you like to ~?

'~하는 것은 뭘 좋아하니?' 라는 뜻으로 역시 기호를 물어보는 질문이다. '무엇을 먹을지' 묻는다면 What do you like to eat? 이라고 쓰면 된다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		

UNIT
10

Review II



Names

- 1 Please spell "learn" for me.
- 2 I think it's L-E-A-R-N.
- 3 Who came first?
- 4 Henry did. He was the fastest.
- 5 Where are the chocolates?
- 6 I ate the last one.
- 7 This wastebasket is full.
- 8 Yeah, why don't we empty the wastebasket?
- 9 What are the boys doing?
- 10 They are playing soccer.
- 11 What is the girl doing?
- 12 She is playing tennis.
- 13 What is the boy doing?
- 14 He is playing the violin.

Vocabulary

1 empty	빈, 공허한	2 ate	먹었다	3 violin	바이올린
4 soccer	축구	5 play	놀다, 연주하다	6 full	가득한, 총만한
7 wastebasket	쓰레기통	8 first	첫째의, 우선의	9 tennis	테니스
10 learn	배우다, 공부하다				



Spell Your Name

- 1 Can you tell me your name again?
- 2 My first name is Robert.
- 3 Robert. Is that R-O-B-E-R-T?
- 4 Yes, that's right.
- 5 How do you spell your last name?
- 6 C-H-O-I.
- 7 Ok, so your full name is Robert Choi?
- 8 What is the mother doing?
- 9 She is writing a letter.
- 10 What are the students doing?
- 11 They are eating lunch.
- 12 What are they doing?
- 13 They are arguing.

1 student 학생
4 mother 어머니
7 again 다시
10 lunch 점심

2 letter 글자, 문자, 편지
5 eat 먹다
8 first 첫째의, 우선의

3 writing (글자를) 쓰는
6 full 가득한, 총만한
9 argue 논쟁하다



What I Like

- 1 Your drink looks really good.
- 2 Yeah? Do you want one too?
- 3 Horses are so beautiful.
- 4 I love horses, too!
- 5 Did you read that novel yet?
- 6 Yeah, it was really good!
- 7 How do you take your coffee?
- 8 Double-double: two creams, two sugars, please.
- 9 What is the girl dreaming about?
- 10 She is dreaming about studying.
- 11 What is she dreaming about?
- 12 She is dreaming about teaching.
- 13 What is the man dreaming about?
- 14 He is dreaming about delivering pizza.

Vocabulary

1 really	really	2 dream	꿈, 꿈꾸다	3 teaching	가르치기, 교습
4 sugar	sugar	5 novel	소설, 멋진	6 double	두 배의, 이중의
7 horse	horse	8 deliver	배달하다	9 look	보다, 바라보다
10 beautiful	beautiful				



Like or Not

- 1 Who are you?
- 2 I'm Christina. I work here.
- 3 How long have you worked here?
- 4 About 2 years.
- 5 Do you like coffee?
- 6 No, I don't like coffee.
- 7 What do you like to drink?
- 8 I like juice or tea.
- 9 What is the woman dreaming about?
- 10 She is dreaming about writing a letter.
- 11 What is the small boy dreaming about?
- 12 He is dreaming about riding a bicycle.
- 13 What is the boy doing?
- 14 He is sleeping in class.

1 coffee 커피
4 bicycle 자전거
7 work 일, 노동, 노력
10 sleep 잠자다

2 class 교실, 수업
5 small 작은
8 year 해, 1년

3 ride 타다, 타고 가다
6 juice 주스
9 about ~에 대하여



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 vision | <input type="text"/> | 6 사냥하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 talon | <input type="text"/> | 7 쓰다, 사용하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 eagle | <input type="text"/> | 8 날카로운, 예리한 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 wonderful | <input type="text"/> | 9 (짐승의) 발톱 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 prey | <input type="text"/> | 10 강한 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- 1 hunt for ~ ~을 사냥하다
- Birds of prey are birds who **hunt for** food. 맹금류는 사냥을 하는 새들이다.
- 2 형용사 + in color 색이 ~다, ~색이다
- An eagle's talons are yellow **in color**. 독수리 발톱은 노란색이다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 The guy _____ for that rabbit. 그 남자가 저 토끼를 사냥했다.
- 2 The pigment is dark-brown _____. 그 색소는 짙은 갈색이다.

Look & Think


Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q How do eagles find their prey in the sky?

Sentence Box

- They use their vision to find prey.
- They use their talons to find prey.
- They use their claws to find prey.

 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 vision | • | • a | The ability to see; sense of sight |
| 2 talon | • | • b | A sharp, hooked nail on the foot of an animal or a bird |
| 3 claw | • | • c | An animal that is caught and eaten by another animal |
| 4 eagle | • | • d | A large bird that has a hooked beak, powerful wide wings, and very sharp vision |
| 5 prey | • | • e | A claw of an eagle or similar bird |

* True or False

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

- 1 Birds of prey are birds who hunt for food.

T F

→ _____

- 2 Preys are smaller animals being hunted.

T F

→ _____

- 3 An eagle's talons are yellow in color.

T F

→ _____

- 4 Eagles uses their vision find prey from the sky.

T F

→ _____

Write Up!

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

독수리는 _____

Q2 Substitution Drill

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

1 Birds of prey are birds who **hunt for** food.

고양이는 쥐를 사냥한다.

_____ (Bin Laden)

파키스탄은 빈 라덴을 사냥하고 있다.

경찰은 살인자들을 사냥하기 시작했다.

2 An eagle's talons are yellow **in color**.

당근은 보통 오렌지색이다.

그것은 비슷한 색이야.

_____ (dye)

그것은 파란색으로 염색돼.

TIP

hunt for ~

'~을 사냥하다' 는 뜻이다.

형용사 + in color

'색깔이 ~다', '~색이다' 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 fast | <input type="text"/> | 6 날다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 penguin | <input type="text"/> | 7 목 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 Antarctica | <input type="text"/> | 8 짧은 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 feed | <input type="text"/> | 9 핵 뒤집히다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 wing | <input type="text"/> | 10 수중의 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 spend ~ in...
→ They spend most of their lives in the sea. | ~을 ... (하는 데)에 보내다(쓰다) | 그들은 삶의 대부분을 바다에서 보낸다. |
| 2 feed on ~
→ They feed on fish and other sea animals. | ~을 먹다, ~을 먹고 살다 | 그들은 생선이나 바다 생물을 먹는다. |

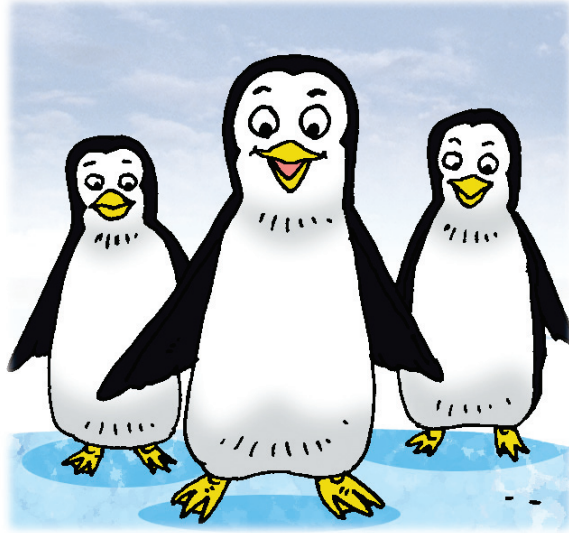
Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1 They will _____ the winter _____ Mexico. | 그들은 멕시코에서 겨울을 보낼 것이다. |
| 2 Bats _____ insects. | 박쥐는 벌레를 먹고 산다. |

Look & Think

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q How do the penguins' wings look?

Sentence Box

- They look like flippers.
- They look like claws.
- They look like hooks.



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 flip | • | • a | A continent around the south pole |
| 2 feed | • | • b | A sea bird that has webbed feet and flippers for swimming, and that cannot fly |
| 3 underwater | • | • c | To give food to |
| 4 penguin | • | • d | Below the surface of the water |
| 5 Antarctica | • | • e | To turn by tossing |

* True or False

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

- 1 Their wings are like flippers.

T F



- 2 They spend most of their lives in the sea.

T F



- 3 They feed on meat and other sea animals.

T F



- 4 Penguins live in America.

T F



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

펭귄은 _____

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 **spend** most of their lives **in** the sea.

 그 회사는 교육에 더 많은 돈을 쓴다.

_____ (countryside)
 나는 시골에서 방학을 보내고 싶어.

 Jane은 매일 5시간을 영어 공부하는 데 보낸다.

2 They **feed on** fish and other sea animals.

_____ (hyenas)
 하이에나는 죽어 있는 작은 동물과 새를 먹고 산다.

_____ (iguanas)
 이구아나는 새의 알을 먹는다.

_____ (cattle)
 소는 풀을 먹는다.

TIP

spend ~ in ...

'~을 ... (하는 데)에 보내다(쓰다)' 는 뜻이다.
 spend 다음에는 시간이나 돈을 뜻하는 말이 온다.

feed on ~

'~을 먹다', '~을 먹고 살다' 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 break | <input type="text"/> | 6 사람의, 사람 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 skeleton | <input type="text"/> | 7 쉽사리, 손쉽게 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 hard | <input type="text"/> | 8 뼈 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 support | <input type="text"/> | 9 ~의 아래에 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 skin | <input type="text"/> | 10 함께 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- | | | |
|--|---------|----------------------------|
| 1 made from ~ | ~로 만들어진 | |
| → A skeleton is made from bones. | | 골격은 뼈들로 만들어져 있다. |
| 2 made up of ~ | ~로 이루어진 | |
| → Every human has a skeleton made up of many bones. | | 모든 사람은 많은 뼈들로 이루어진 골격이 있다. |

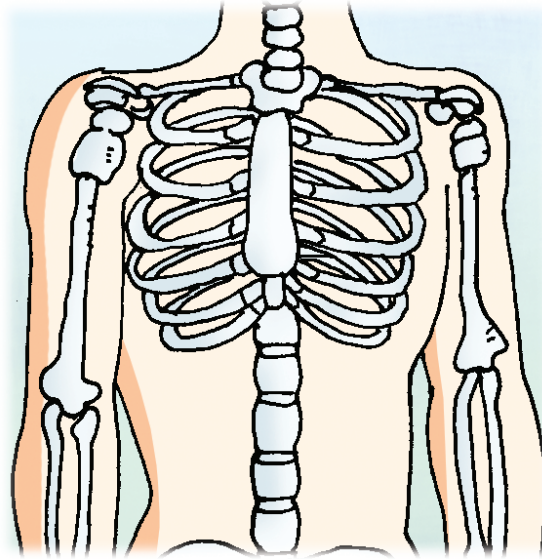
Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1 Many other things are _____ nylon. | 많은 다른 것들이 나일론으로 만들어진다. |
| 2 Korean peninsula is _____ one mainland and some islands. | 한반도는 본토 하나와 섬 몇개로 이루어져 있다. |

Look & Think


Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q What is under the skin?

Sentence Box

- There is a heart.
- There are many blood vessels.
- There is a strong, hard skeleton.

 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 skeleton | • | • a | Relating to or concerning people |
| 2 skin | • | • b | To separate forcefully into pieces |
| 3 bone | • | • c | The bones of a human or animal body |
| 4 break | • | • d | The covering around the body of a person or animal |
| 5 human | • | • e | A part of the skeleton of animals |

True or False

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

- Under the skin is a weak, soft skeleton.
T F
→ _____
- A skeleton is made from bones.
T F
→ _____
- They do not break easily.
T F
→ _____
- Every human has a skeleton made up of a few bones.
T F
→ _____

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

인간의 골격은 _____

Q2 Substitution Drill

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

1 A skeleton is **made from** bones.

_____ (tires)

어떤 타이어는 천연고무로 만들어진다.

_____ (bean curd)

두부는 콩으로 만들어.

_____ (titanium)

이 의자는 티타늄으로 만들어진 거야.

2 Every human has a skeleton **made up of** many bones.

그의 팀은 아이들로 구성되어 있다.

그 섬은 다른 종류의 사람들로 이루어져 있다.

그 깃발은 세 가지 색깔로 되어 있어.

TIP

made from ~

'~로 만들어진' 이라는 뜻이다.

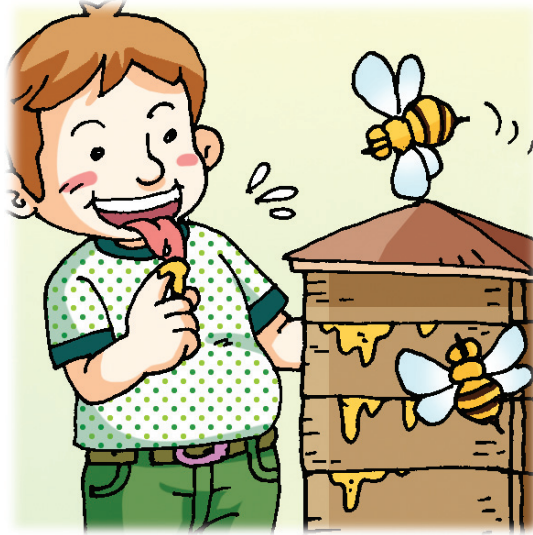
made up of ~

'~로 이루어진' 이라는 뜻이다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		

Look & Think


Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q Looking at the picture, what sense is he using?

Sentence Box

- I smell with my nose.
- I taste with my tongue.
- I hear with my ears.

 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 sense | • | • a To watch with the eyes |
| 2 minute | • | • b The ability of a person or animal to be aware of events |
| 3 finger | • | • c Any of the five separate divisions of the hand |
| 4 working | • | • d Doing a task to achieve something |
| 5 see | • | • 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 I can hear with my ears.

T F

→ _____

- 2 I can smell on my nose.

T F

→ _____

- 3 I can touch with my fingers.

T F

→ _____

- 4 My senses are working every hour of the day.

T F

→ _____

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

인간의 오감은 _____

Q2 Substitution Drill

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

1 I can hear **with** my ears.

_____ (rinse)

콩을 찬물로 헹궈.

_____ (bump)

그 소녀는 빨대를 이용해 마시고 있다.

그 왕은 그의 권력으로 그의 나라를 다스리고 있다.

2 My senses are working **every minute of the day**.

나는 매일 매 순간 일하고 있다.

모든 사람들은 매일 매 순간 돈을 쓰고 싶어한다.

_____ (the days)

매일 매 순간 나는 그 날들을 떠올린다.

TIP

with ~

'~을 가지고', '~을 이용해서' 라는 뜻이다.

every minute of the day

'매일 매 순간' 이라는 뜻이다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



Eagles

- 1 Eagles are birds of prey.
- 2 Birds of prey are birds who hunt for food.
- 3 Preys are smaller animals being hunted.
- 4 Eagles have talons.
- 5 Eagles use their talons to hunt.
- 6 A talon is a sharp claw.
- 7 An eagle's talons are yellow in color.
- 8 Eagles have powerful vision.
- 9 Eagles use their vision find prey from the sky.
- 10 Eagles are strong and wonderful birds.

Vocabulary

1 vision	시력, 환상	2 hunt	사냥하다	3 prey	먹이, 희생
4 talon	발톱	5 use	쓰다, 사용하다	6 powerful	강한
7 eagle	독수리	8 sharp	날카로운, 예리한	9 claw	(짐승의) 발톱
10 wonderful	놀랄만한				



Penguins

- 1 Penguins are birds that cannot fly.
- 2 Penguins swim very well.
- 3 Their wings are like flippers.
- 4 Flippers help penguins swim.
- 5 They spend most of their lives in the sea.
- 6 They swim fast underwater.
- 7 Penguins find food in the sea.
- 8 They feed on fish and other sea animals.
- 9 All penguins have a big head and a short neck.
- 10 Penguins live in Antarctica.

1 fast 빠른, 급속한
4 penguin 펭귄
7 Antarctica 남극 대륙
10 feed 먹이를 주다

2 fly 날다
5 neck 목
8 short 짧은

3 underwater 수중의
6 flip 핵 뒤집히다
9 wing 날개



Human Skeleton

- 1 Humans have a skeleton.
- 2 Under the skin is a strong, hard skeleton.
- 3 A skeleton is made from bones.
- 4 A skeleton has 206 bones.
- 5 These bones support the body.
- 6 Bones are very hard.
- 7 They do not break easily.
- 8 All bones together are called a skeleton.
- 9 Every human has a skeleton made up of many bones.

Vocabulary

1 break	깨뜨리다	2 human	사람의, 사람	3 together	함께
4 skeleton	해골	5 easily	쉽사리, 손쉽게	6 skin	피부
7 hard	단단한, 견고한	8 bone	뼈	9 under	~의 아래에
10 support	지탱하다, 버티다				



Five Senses

- 1 I have five senses.
- 2 I can see with my eyes.
- 3 I can hear with my ears.
- 4 I can smell with my nose.
- 5 I can taste with my tongue.
- 6 I can touch with my fingers.
- 7 These are my five senses.
- 8 My senses are working every minute of the day.

1 working 일하고 있는
4 finger 손가락
7 with ~와 함께, 같이
10 see 보다

2 minute (시간의) 분, 순간
5 hear 듣다, 들리다
8 ear 귀

3 sense 느낌, 기분, 감각
6 have 소유, 가지다
9 nose 코



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.

Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 lady | <input type="text"/> | 6 눈물을 흘리는 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 tomorrow | <input type="text"/> | 7 잡다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 scary | <input type="text"/> | 8 주문, 순서 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 flight | <input type="text"/> | 9 감사절 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 counsel | <input type="text"/> | 10 놀라게 하다 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> over | <input type="checkbox"/> order | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> tidy | <input type="checkbox"/> lady |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> catch | <input type="checkbox"/> capture | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> scary | <input type="checkbox"/> hairy |

Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

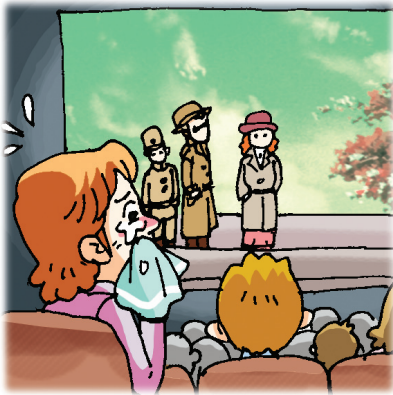
- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <input type="text"/> | 2 <input type="text"/> | 3 <input type="text"/> |
| 4 <input type="text"/> | 5 <input type="text"/> | 6 <input type="text"/> |

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



Q1 Did the lady catch the flight?

No, she wasn't _____.



Q2 Why is the woman crying?

The movie is very _____.



Q3 Why were the girls frightened?

The movie was very _____.

Challenge

Read each question and speak your answer aloud.

Before you do :

Step 1.

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

What is the best answer for this question?

Step 2.

Now, look at the given examples.

Choose the most appropriate answer for the question.

Then read the answer aloud.

Q1 What would you like to order?

- I think that is not in order.
- A sandwich with some french fries.

Q2 What did you buy?

- Some bananas and apples.
- You have to buy some bananas.

Q3 What brings you here today?

- I want to have counseling with you.
- I will bring a camera to your party.

* Substitution Drill

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

1 **What would you like** to order?

아침식사로 뭐 하시겠어요?

이번 주말에 뭐 하실 거예요?

2 **Can I have** a sandwich with some french fries?

_____ (shoehorn)

구둣주걱 좀 주시겠어요?

사탕 좀 먹어도 돼요, 엄마?

3 **What brings you** here today?

_____ (shores)

무슨 일로 이 해변에 오시게 되었나요?

_____ (humble)

무슨 일로 우리 누추한 집에 오셨나요?

TIP

What would you like ~

'~하시겠습니까?' 라는 뜻으로 사용할 수 있는 예의 바른 표현이다.
뒤에는 보통 'to 동사' 형태를 붙여 쓴다.

Can I have ~?

음식점이나 패스트푸드점에 가서 주문할 때 사용할 수 있는 표현이다.
'~을 주시겠어요?' 또는 '~ 주세요.' 의 뜻이다.

What brings you ~?

'무슨 일로 ~ ?' 라는 뜻으로, Why로 시작하는 질문보다 좀 부드러운 느낌의 표현이다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 bring | <input type="text"/> | 6 가득한, 충만한 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 fruit | <input type="text"/> | 7 마시다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 sandwich | <input type="text"/> | 8 하이킹하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 broke | <input type="text"/> | 9 이미, 벌써 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 salad | <input type="text"/> | 10 사람들 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> blind | <input type="checkbox"/> bring | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> bull | <input type="checkbox"/> full |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> like | <input type="checkbox"/> hike | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> drink | <input type="checkbox"/> dream |

Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

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

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



Q1 What is the boy drinking?

He is drinking _____.



Q2 What happened to the boy?

He _____ his leg.



Q3 What is the boy doing?

The boy is _____.

Challenge

Read each question and speak your answer aloud.

Before you do :

Step 1.

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

What is the best answer for this question?

Step 2.

Now, look at the given examples.

Choose the most appropriate answer for the question.

Then read the answer aloud.

Q1 Would you like a sandwich?

- See you soon!
- Thanks, but no thanks. I'm so full.

Q2 Why did you make so much food?

- We have a lot of food today.
- I thought there were more people coming.

Q3 What happened to the boy?

- Something happens.
- He broke his leg.

* Substitution Drill

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

1 **Would you like** a sandwich?

차 좀 드시겠어요?

커피 좀 드시겠어요?

2 **I'm so** full.

지금 무척 배가 고파요.

_____ (dizzy)

너무 어지러워.

3 **I thought** there were more people coming.

난 그게 쉽다고 생각했어.

_____ (could trust)

난 그를 믿을 수 있다고 생각했어.

TIP

Would you like ~

'~ 좀 드세요' 또는
'~ 드시겠어요?' 라는 뜻으로
상대방에게 어떤 것을 권유할 때
쓰는 표현이다.

I'm so ~

'나는 아주, 너무 ~하다'
는 뜻이다.

I thought ~

'난 ~하게 생각했는데',
'난 ~라고 생각했어요' 라는
뜻으로 뒤에 that으로 시작하는
절이 오거나 that 없이
절을 붙여 쓴다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 jacket | <input type="text"/> | 6 태우다, 타다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 better | <input type="text"/> | 7 예쁜, 귀여운 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 shaving | <input type="text"/> | 8 안녕 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 weather | <input type="text"/> | 9 가져왔다, 가져온 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 Rome | <input type="text"/> | 10 요리하다 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> better | <input type="checkbox"/> barrel | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> burn | <input type="checkbox"/> fun |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> jacket | <input type="checkbox"/> racket | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> look | <input type="checkbox"/> cook |

Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

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

Practice

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



Q1 What happened to the man?

He _____ himself while shaving.



Q2 What happened to their hands?

They _____ their hands
while cooking.



Q3 Where are your parents going?

They are going on a _____ to Rome.

Challenge

Read each question and speak your answer aloud.

Before you do :

Step 1.

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

What is the best answer for this question?

Step 2.

Now, look at the given examples.

Choose the most appropriate answer for the question.

Then read the answer aloud.

Q1 Do you want to play a game?

- I'm sure it will get better.
- There isn't enough time, let's go.

Q2 Will you call me next week?

- Ok, goodbye!
- It gets pretty cold at night.

Q3 What happened to the man?

- He cut himself while shaving.
- They burned their hands while cooking.

* Substitution Drill

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

1 **I hope** the weather gets better.

그 음식이 맛있으면 좋겠다.

_____ (hurt)

아무도 안 다쳤어야 하는데.

2 **It gets** pretty cold at night.

어두워지네.

밤에는 좀 추워지는군요.

3 **What happened** to the man?

그러고 나서 어떻게 됐어?

_____ (memory)

당신 기억력 어떻게 된 거예요?

TIP

I hope ~

'~하기를 바랍니다', '~했으면 좋겠어요' 라는 뜻으로 뒤에는 보통 that 없이 절이 온다.

It gets ~

'(날씨가) ~해진다' 는 뜻이다. 주어인 it은 날씨를 가리키는 말이고, gets 뒤에는 날씨를 말할 때 사용하는 형용사를 붙이면 된다.

What happened ~?

'무슨 일이 일어났어?' 라는 뜻으로 뒤에 'to + 사람/사물' 을 붙여서 '누구에게' 또는 '무엇에게' 어떤 일이 일어났는지 질문할 때 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 parent | <input type="text"/> | 6 화려한, 고급의 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 picture | <input type="text"/> | 7 짐작하다, 추측하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 hope | <input type="text"/> | 8 기념품 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 restaurant | <input type="text"/> | 9 다시 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 soon | <input type="text"/> | 10 샀다, 산 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> hope | <input type="checkbox"/> rope | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> fence | <input type="checkbox"/> fancy |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> soon | <input type="checkbox"/> moon | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> case | <input type="checkbox"/> guess |

Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

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

Practice

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



Q1 Where did your parents eat dinner at?

They ate at a fancy _____.



Q2 What did your parents do?

They took many _____.



Q3 What did your parents buy?

They bought _____.

Challenge

Read each question and speak your answer aloud.

Before you do :

Step 1.

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

What is the best answer for this question?

Step 2.

Now, look at the given examples.

Choose the most appropriate answer for the question.

Then read the answer aloud.

Q1 Can we meet again soon?

Yeah, I hope so.

You too. Goodbye!

Q2 Where did you eat dinner yesterday?

I ate at a fancy restaurant.

I'm going to the hotel M.

Q3 What did your friends buy?

They bought something expensive.

They will buy it for you.

* Substitution Drill

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

1 **I guess** it's time to go.

그런 것 같아.

_____ (jam)

교통이 혼잡했던 것 같은데.

2 **It was nice seeing** you again.

_____ (do business)

당신과 거래해서 기뻐했습니다.

_____ (talk)

너와 통화해서 좋았어.

3 **Have** a good night!

좋은 하루 보내세요!

_____ (holiday)

휴일 행복하게 보내세요!

TIP

I guess ~

'~인 것 같은데', '~라고 생각 (추측)해요' 라는 뜻으로 I think와 비슷하게 쓸 수 있는 표현이다.

It was nice ~ing

'~해서 좋았어요' 라는 뜻이다. ~ing 자리에는 동사의 ~ing 형태를 넣어주면 된다.

Have ~!

'~하세요!' 라는 뜻으로, 예를 들어 '잘 자' 라고 할 때 그냥 'Good night!' 이라고 할 수도 있지만 Have를 붙여서 'Have a good night!' 이라고도 쓸 수 있다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



Food Talk

- 1 What would you like to order?
- 2 Can I have a sandwich with some french fries?
- 3 Your cart is full. What did you buy?
- 4 You know, tomorrow is Thanksgiving.
- 5 What brings you here today?
- 6 I want to have counseling with you.
- 7 Did the lady catch the flight?
- 8 No, she wasn't on time.
- 9 Why is the woman crying?
- 10 The movie is very sad.
- 11 Why were the girls frightened?
- 12 The movie was very scary.

Vocabulary

1 lady	여성, 숙녀	2 crying	눈물을 흘리는	3 frighten	놀라게 하다
4 tomorrow	내일, 미래	5 catch	잡다	6 counsel	상담, 조언하다
7 scary	무서운, 두려운	8 order	주문, 순서	9 Thanksgiving	감사절
10 flight	비행(편)				



I'm So Full

- 1 Would you like a sandwich?
- 2 Thanks, but no thanks. I'm so full.
- 3 You are full already? There are more salad, fruits, and burgers!
- 4 What? Why did you make so much food?
- 5 I thought there were more people coming.
- 6 If we can't eat it all, I will bring some home.
- 7 What is the boy drinking?
- 8 He is drinking milk.
- 9 What happened to the boy?
- 10 He broke his leg.
- 11 What is the boy doing?
- 12 The boy is hiking.

1 bring 가져오다
4 fruit 열매
7 sandwich 샌드위치
10 broke 부서졌다

2 full 가득한, 총만한
5 drink 마시다
8 hike 하이킹하다

3 people 사람들
6 already 이미, 벌써
9 salad 샐러드



Saying Goodbye I

- 1 I want to play a game.
- 2 There isn't enough time, let's go.
- 3 I hope the weather gets better.
- 4 I'm sure it will get better.
- 5 We'll call you next week.
- 6 Ok, goodbye!
- 7 It gets pretty cold at night.
- 8 Yeah, I brought a jacket with me.
- 9 What happened to the man?
- 10 He cut himself while shaving.
- 11 What happened to their hands?
- 12 They burned their hands while cooking.
- 13 Where are your parents going?
- 14 They are going on a trip to Rome.

Vocabulary

1 jacket	재킷, 상의	2 burn	태우다, 타다	3 brought	가져왔다, 가져온
4 better	더 좋은	5 pretty	예쁜, 귀여운	6 Rome	로마
7 shaving	면도, 면도하기	8 goodbye	안녕	9 cook	요리하다
10 weather	날씨, 일기				



Saying Goodbye II

- 1 I guess it's time to go.
- 2 I hope we can meet again, soon.
- 3 Yeah, I had a good time.
- 4 Emily, it was nice seeing you again.
- 5 Yes, and it was nice meeting you, Anna.
- 6 Same here. Have a good night!
- 7 You too. Goodbye!
- 8 See you! Take care!
- 9 Where did your parents eat dinner at?
- 10 They ate at a fancy restaurant.
- 11 What did your parents do?
- 12 They took many pictures.
- 13 What did your parents buy?
- 14 They bought souvenirs.

1	parent	부모
4	picture	그림
7	hope	희망, 소망
10	restaurant	레스토랑

2	fancy	화려한, 고급의
5	guess	짐작하다, 추측하다
8	souvenir	기념품

3	soon	곧, 이내
6	again	다시
9	bought	샀다, 산

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National English Ability Test

Level 4 Book 2

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