

All That NEAT

National English Ability Test

Level 4 Book 7

- 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 7

CONTENTS

Unit 1	A Flower in Blossom I	4
Unit 2	A Flower in Blossom II	8
Unit 3	Gorillas	12
Unit 4	Rhinoceroses	16
Unit 5	Review I	20
Unit 6	Places At Home	24
Unit 7	I'll Show You My House	28
Unit 8	My Family	32
Unit 9	Have I Become an Uncle?	36
Unit 10	Review II	40
Unit 11	Elephant	44
Unit 12	Chimpanzees	48
Unit 13	Zebras	52
Unit 14	Whales	56
Unit 15	Review III	60
Unit 16	In Your Living Room	64
Unit 17	So Comfortable!	68
Unit 18	Small Talk	72
Unit 19	How Do You Like It Here?	76
Unit 20	Review IV	80

What is All That NEAT?

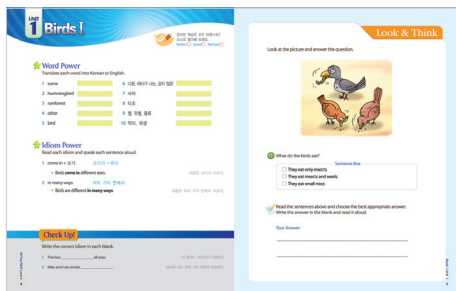
All That NEAT 프로그램은 국가영어능력평가(NEAT)로 바뀌어 가는 국내 영어학습 환경에서, 효과적으로 국가영어능력평가를 준비하고 대비할 수 있도록 총 60개월, 5년 동안 운영되는 통합형 NEAT 대비학습 프로그램입니다. All That NEAT 프로그램은 언어의 4가지 기본 기능을 바탕으로 “습득”과 “활용” 그리고 “학습”과 “확장”의 원리에 입각하여 EFL 환경 하에서의 영어학습 효율을 극대화시킴으로써 시험 준비의 차원을 넘어 더욱 탁월한 영어활용능력을 배양할 수 있도록 도와줄 것입니다.

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

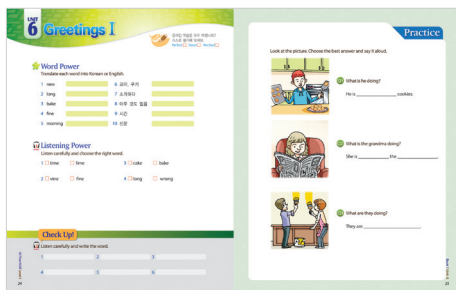
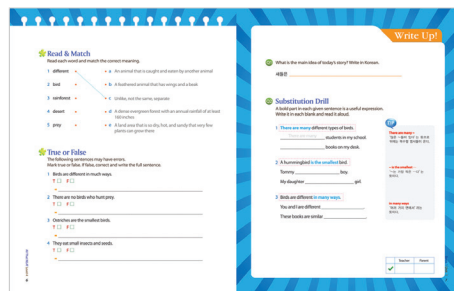
All That NEAT는 Level 2, 3, 4 전체 3개 Level로 되어 있습니다. Level 4는 학생들이 초급 단계에서부터 단계적으로 NEAT를 대비할 수 있도록 설계된 학습수준입니다. 온라인 학습 프로그램으로 기본 학습을 마친 후, 본 워크북 교재로 학습한 내용을 활용하고 확장하게 됩니다.

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 dispel | <input type="text"/> | 6 씩우다, 덮다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 rubbish | <input type="text"/> | 7 무력한, 속수무책인 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 sparkle | <input type="text"/> | 8 건너서, 가로질러 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 heap | <input type="text"/> | 9 종류, 유형 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 pour | <input type="text"/> | 10 동쪽에 위치한 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- 1 pour out 쏟아 놓다
- The sun **pours out** all kinds of sunlight. 해님이 온갖 햇살들을 쏟아 놓는다.
-
- 2 clear away 청소하다, ~을 치우다
- The big sunlight **clears away** the darkness. 큰 햇살이 어둠을 걷어낸다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 _____ water little by little.
물을 조금씩 쏟아라.
- 2 He _____ the room and made coffee.
그는 방 청소를 하고 커피를 끓였다.


Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q What is the sunlight doing?

Sentence Box

- It is clearing away the darkness in the tall buildings in the city.
- It is dispelling the light in the city.
- It is sparkling in the sea.

 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 heap | • | • a | Small points of light caused by light reflecting off a clear bright surface |
| 2 sparkle | • | • b | Unable to protect or take care of oneself |
| 3 dispel | • | • c | A bunch of things thrown or lying in a pile; stack |
| 4 helpless | • | • d | Worthless material; trash; garbage |
| 5 rubbish | • | • e | To rid somebody's mind of a particular thought or idea, especially a wrong one |

True or False

The following sentences may have errors.

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

- 1 Everyday, the sun rises in the eastern sky and pours out all kinds of sunlight.

T F

→ _____

- 2 The big sunlight clears way the darkness that covers the sea.

T F

→ _____

- 3 The baby sunlight felt small and helpless beside the bright sunlight.

T F

→ _____

- 4 Just then, the baby sunlight passed a rubbish hip.

T F

→ _____

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

해님은 _____

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 sun **pours out** all kinds of sunlight.

_____ 물이 파이프에서 쏟아져 나오고 있었어.

_____ 그녀는 자기의 감정을 내게 털어놓았어.

_____ 연기가 건물 밖으로 쏟아져 나왔지.

2 The big sunlight **clears away** the darkness.

_____ (Will)
그릇 좀 치워줄래?

_____ (porch, from)
그녀는 현관에서 눈을 치우고 있어.

_____ (supplies)
그는 그림 도구들을 치웠어.



TIP

pour out

'쏟아 놓다', '쏟아져 나오다' 는 뜻이다.

clear away

'청소하다, ~을 치우다' 는 뜻이다. '청소해서 보이지 않게 (어딘가로) 치워버리다' 는 느낌이 들어있는 표현이다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 cosmos | <input type="text"/> | 6 목소리, 음성 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 feeble | <input type="text"/> | 7 씨, 씨앗, 종자 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 foul | <input type="text"/> | 8 단단한, 딱 조인 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 petal | <input type="text"/> | 9 그것의 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 hesitant | <input type="text"/> | 10 꽃이 피다 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

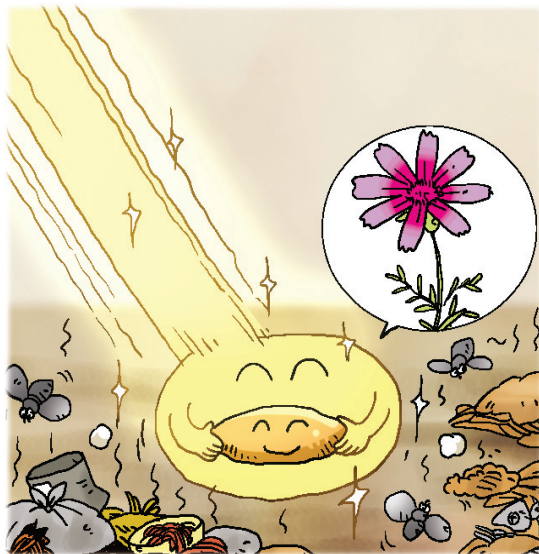
- 1 put up with ~ ~을 참다, 참고 견디다
 → He **put up with** it and kept hugging the seed. 그는 꼭 참고 계속 씨를 안고 있었다.
- 2 as well 또한, 역시
 → The baby sunlight sat on its petals and smiled **as well**. 아기 햇살은 꽃잎 위에 앉아 방긋 웃기도 했다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 I don't know how she _____ him.
그녀는 어떻게 그를 참고 견디는지 모르겠어.
- 2 She learned English, and Japanese _____.
그녀는 영어도 배우고, 일본어도 배웠다.


Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q Why is the baby sunlight hugging the seed?

Sentence Box

- Because the rubbish heap smelled foul.
- Because the season turned to fall.
- Because the seed wanted to blossom into a beautiful flower.

 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 seed | • | • a | A small, hard part of a plant from which a new plant grows |
| 2 feeble | • | • b | Offensive or unpleasant to the taste or smell |
| 3 foul | • | • c | Lacking strength; weak |
| 4 hesitant | • | • d | One of the colorful parts of a flower that surrounds its center |
| 5 petal | • | • e | Not doing something quickly or immediately, because you're uncertain or worried |

True or False

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

- 1 You just need hug me.
T F
→ _____
- 2 The baby sunlight was hesitant at first.
T F
→ _____
- 3 The rubbish heap smelled foul, but he put up with it and kept hugging the seed.
T F
→ _____
- 4 The baby sunlight sat on its petals and smiled as good.
T F
→ _____

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

아기 햇살은 _____

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 **put up with** it and kept hugging the seed.

_____ (of doing)

난 당신이 하는 방식은 참을 수가 없어요.

내가 이걸 얼마나 오래 참아야 해?

_____ (behavior)

난 그녀의 무례한 행동을 참을 수 없어.

2 The baby sunlight sat on its petals and smiled **as well**.

그녀는 부자인데 아름답기까지 해.

_____ (it)

나도 할 수 있어.

그녀는 피아노도 쳐.



TIP

put up with ~

'~을 참다, 참고 견디다'는 뜻이다. 동사 stand로 바꿔 쓸 수도 있다.

as well

'또한, 역시'라는 뜻이다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		


Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q According to the picture, which is NOT true?

Sentence Box

- They can eat animals when they're very hungry.
- They are big and hairy with dark fur.
- The adult male is the leader of the group.

 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 hairy | • | • a | A man, boy, or animal having the sex that men and boys have |
| 2 distance | • | • b | The space between two things or place |
| 3 broad | • | • c | A large group of people or animals |
| 4 troop | • | • d | Wide; extensive |
| 5 male | • | • e | Covered with a lot of hair |

True or False

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

- Gorillas are big and hairy with dark fur.
T F
→ _____
- Most gorillas live in Africa.
T F
→ _____
- They live in forests, mountains and rain forests.
T F
→ _____
- There is usually one more adult males.
T F
→ _____

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

고릴라는 _____

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 are **plant eaters**.

난 네가 샐러드 아주 좋아하는 거 알아.

_____ (sharks)

백상어는 식인상어야.

_____ (picky)

네 입맛이 까다롭지 않아서 기뻐.

2 Gorillas live together **in groups** called troops.

_____ (of two)

사람들은 두세 명씩 짝을 지어서 왔어.

_____ (hang out)

그 소년들은 무리를 지어서 돌아다니고 있어요.

_____ (gather, of six)

학생들은 그들의 아이디어를 6명씩 짝을 이뤄 모은다.

TIP

~ eater

'~을(~하게) 먹는 사람(동물)'
이라는 뜻이다.

in groups

'떼를 지어, 삼삼오오'라는 뜻이다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		

Look & Think


Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q Which is true about rhinoceroses?

Sentence Box

- They have poor sense of smell.
- They have good hearing.
- They have good eyesight.

 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 eyesight | • | • a | The ability to see |
| 2 legged | • | • b | A very large, thick-skinned animal with one or two upright horns on its nose |
| 3 horn | • | • c | Keeping safe from danger or harm |
| 4 protective | • | • d | Having a certain kind or number of legs |
| 5 rhinoceros | • | • e | A hard pointed thing that grows from head |

* True or False

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

- 1 Rhinoceros are large four legged animals.

T F

→ _____

- 2 They have horn on bottom of their nose.

T F

→ _____

- 3 They have good hearing and sense of smell.

T F

→ _____

- 4 Rhinoceroses cannot run quickly over short distances.

T F

→ _____

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

코뿔소는 _____

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 have horns **on top of** their nose.

사람들이 산 정상에 있어.

우와, 세상의 꼭대기에 있는 느낌이야. (기막힌 기분이야)

스토브 위에서 5분 동안 요리해.

2 Rhinoceroses can run quickly **over short distances**.

_____ (should be)

그것들은 단거리에서만 사용되어야 해요.

비행기는 장거리에 유용해.

_____ (looked back)

난 50년 전을 되돌아봤어.

TIP

on top of ~

'~의 위에' 라는 뜻이다.

over ~ distances

'~한 거리에 걸쳐서' 라는 뜻인데, over a ~ distance처럼 단수형태로 쓰기도 한다. 또는 over a distance of + 거리를 나타내는 명사 형식으로 써서 일정한 거리를 표현하기도 한다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



A Flower in Blossom I

- Everyday, the sun rises in the eastern sky and pours out all kinds of sunlight.
- Along with the very bright sunlight,
- there is also a baby sunlight that shines just a little.
- The big sunlight clears away the darkness that covers the sea.
- As the bright sunlight wakes the sea, it sparkles in beautiful colors.
- The bright sunlight clears away the darkness that covers the mountains.
- Then the sunlight moves across the mountains to the fields,
- and even dispels the darkness in the tall buildings in the city.
- The baby sunlight felt small and helpless beside the bright sunlight.
- Just then, the baby sunlight passed a rubbish heap.

Vocabulary

1 dispel	떨쳐버리다	2 cover	씌우다, 덮다	3 pour	붓다, 쏟다
4 rubbish	쓰레기	5 helpless	무력한, 속수무책인	6 kind	종류, 유형
7 sparkle	반짝거림, 광채	8 across	건너서, 가로질러	9 eastern	동쪽에 위치한
10 heap	더미, 무더기				



A Flower in Blossom II

- "Baby Sunlight! Baby Sunlight!"
- A feeble voice said.
- "Who are you?"
- "I'm a cosmos seed. Could you please help me?"
- "Help you? How can I help you?"
- "You just need to hug me.
- Then I'll be able to blossom into a beautiful flower."
- The baby sunlight was hesitant at first,
- but then hugged the cosmos seed tightly.
- The rubbish heap smelled foul, but he put up with it and kept hugging the seed.
- As the season turned to fall, the cosmos seed bloomed into a gorgeous flower.
- "Thank you, baby sunlight!" said the cosmos, and smiled beautifully.
- The baby sunlight sat on its petals and smiled as well.

1	cosmos	코스모스	2	voice	목소리, 음성	3	hesitant	머뭇거리는
4	feeble	아주 약한	5	seed	씨, 씨앗, 종자	6	its	그것의
7	foul	더러운, 악취나는	8	tight	단단한, 꽉 조인	9	bloom	꽃이 피다
10	petal	꽃잎						



Gorillas

- Gorillas are big and hairy with dark fur.
- They have big, broad shoulders.
- Their arms are long and strong.
- Most gorillas live in Africa.
- They live in forests, mountains and rain forests.
- Gorillas do not eat animals.
- They are plant eaters.
- Gorillas live together in groups called troops.
- There is usually only one adult male.
- The adult male is the leader of the group.

Vocabulary

1	troop	무리, 군대	2	leader	지도자, 대표	3	male	남자, 수컷
4	hairy	털이 많은	5	mountain	산	6	group	무리, 집단
7	distance	거리	8	shoulder	어깨	9	plant	식물, 초목
10	broad	폭넓은, 넓은						



Rhinoceroses

- Rhinoceroses are large four-legged animals.
- They have horns on top of their nose.
- Rhinoceroses have thick protective skin.
- Rhinoceroses have poor eyesight.
- They have good hearing and sense of smell.
- Rhinoceroses have three toes on each foot.
- Rhinoceroses can run quickly over short distances.
- All rhinoceroses eat plants.
- Rhinoceroses do not eat meat.

1 horn 뿔; 경적
4 legged 다리가 있는
7 eyesight 시력
10 rhinoceros 코뿔소

2 meat 고기
5 sense 감각, ~감
8 poor 가난한, 불쌍한

3 protective 보호하는
6 quick (재)빠른, 신속한
9 toe 발가락



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?

스스로 평가해 보세요.

Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

1 sweep

6 뜰, 정원

2 garage

7 유일한, 오직

3 bathrobe

8 욕실, 목욕탕

4 broom

9 입(고 있다)

5 bathtub

10 침실



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

1 way

wear

3 brook

broom

2 sweep

sweet

4 bedroom

bathroom

Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

1

2

3

4

5

6

Practice

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



Q1 What do your parents do on the weekend?

They play _____ on the weekend.



Q2 What do you and your friends like to do on the weekend?

We like to go _____.



Q3 What does she like to do?

She likes _____ to music.

Challenge

Read each question and speak your answer aloud.

Before you do :

Step 1.

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

What is the best answer for this question?

Step 2.

Now, look at the given examples.

Choose the most appropriate answer for the question.

Then read the answer aloud.

Q1 Where is Julie sleeping?

- She is building a tent outside.
- She is sleeping in her bedroom.

Q2 Where is the car parked?

- The car is parked in the garage.
- The car was stolen by a thief.

Q3 What do your parents do on the weekend?

- My parents go golfing on the weekend.
- My parents go skating on the weekdays.

* Substitution Drill

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

1 Okay, I'll use it **after you**.

_____ (Miss)

아가씨, 먼저 나가시죠.

전 뒤따라 갈게요.

2 **Sure**, I'll wait for you in the living room.

_____ (how, it)

그럼요. 어떻게 드릴까요?

물론이에요, 뭘 도와드릴까요?

3 What do your parents do **on the weekend**?

_____ (mind)

전 주말에 일을 해도 상관없어요.

주말에 전화해서 미안해.

TIP

after you

'너 다음에' 라는 뜻으로 회화에서 잘 쓰이는 표현이다. '먼저 ~하세요' 라는 뜻으로도 사용되니 잘 익혀두었다가 써먹도록 하자.

Sure

'그럼', '당연하지', '물론' 이라는 뜻의 표현이다. 보통 문장 맨 앞에서 사용된다.

on the weekend

'주말에' 라는 뜻이다. '주중에' 라는 표현은 in the weekdays라고 한다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 shut | <input type="text"/> | 6 ~의 안에(으로) | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 hedge | <input type="text"/> | 7 현관, 복도, 홀 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 relax | <input type="text"/> | 8 매달다, 걸다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 upstairs | <input type="text"/> | 9 두 번째의 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 connect | <input type="text"/> | 10 (정)문, 출입구 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> hall | <input type="checkbox"/> hold | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> shoot | <input type="checkbox"/> shut |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> gain | <input type="checkbox"/> gate | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> hedge | <input type="checkbox"/> edge |

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.



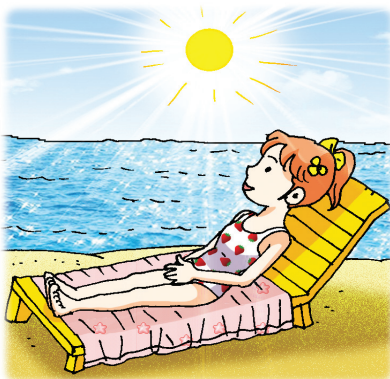
Q1 Why is the man scared?

He is scared of _____.



Q2 What is the lady doing?

She is _____ at the mall.



Q3 Where is the girl?

She is at the _____.

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 give me a tour inside your house?

- Sure, let's start by going to the mall.
- Sure, let's start by going to the kitchen.

Q2 How many bedrooms and bathrooms does this house have?

- This house has no bedroom but 3 bathrooms.
- This house has 3 bedrooms and 1 bathroom.

Q3 What is on the second floor of this house?

- The second floor has 3 bedrooms and a bathroom.
- The second floor has a flower garden and a parking lot.

* Substitution Drill

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

1 I'll **give** you **a tour of** my house when you come over.

공장을 안내해 드릴게요.

_____ (Why don't)
그 체육관을 한 번 구경시켜 줄래요?

2 We'll start in the kitchen and **move into** the dining room.

우리는 새 집으로 옮겨야 해.

그들은 도시로 이주하기로 했어.

3 He **is scared of** flying.

_____ (used to)
난 예전엔 피가 무서웠어.

_____ (alone)
그녀는 혼자 밖에 나가는 것을 무서워해.

TIP

give a tour of ~

'~을 구경시켜 주다', '~을 안내해 주다'는 뜻이다.

move into ~

'~로 이동하다, 옮기다'는 뜻이다.

be scared of ~

'~을 두려워하다', '~을 겁내다'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 measure | <input type="text"/> | 6 높이, 키, 고도 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 tooth | <input type="text"/> | 7 곧, 이내 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 tiny | <input type="text"/> | 8 사이(중간)에 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 nephew | <input type="text"/> | 9 사촌 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 gorilla | <input type="text"/> | 10 부모 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> zoo | <input type="checkbox"/> soon | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> tooth | <input type="checkbox"/> teeth |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> eight | <input type="checkbox"/> height | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> shiny | <input type="checkbox"/> tiny |

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 guys doing?

They are going to _____.



Q2 What are the girls doing?

They are _____.



Q3 What is the guy doing?

He is _____ his car.

Challenge

Read each question and speak your answer aloud.

Before you do :

Step 1.

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

What is the best answer for this question?

Step 2.

Now, look at the given examples.

Choose the most appropriate answer for the question.

Then read the answer aloud.

Q1 Where did you spend all your money?

- I bought a tiny pair of shoes for my nephew.
- I threw my money into a trashcan.

Q2 How is your younger brother doing?

- My brother is reading a book.
- My brother is doing fine.

Q3 Who is in the picture?

- You and your uncle are in the picture.
- We took the picture.

* Substitution Drill

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

1 Soon, she will **be able to** walk.

네가 원하는 것은 뭐든지 할 수 있게 될 거야.

그들은 그것에 대한 값을 치르고 싶어해.

2 Where did you **spend** all of your money **to**?

이메일에 시간을 얼마나 써?

_____ (promote sales)

우리는 영업판촉을 위해 돈을 더 썼어요.

3 I've bought this tiny **pair of** shoes for my nephew.

그 남자는 새 신발 한 켤레를 사고 있어.

내 손은 둘 뿐이야.

TIP

be able to ~

'~할 수 있다'는 뜻이다.
to 다음에는 동사원형이 온다.

spend ~ to ...

'~을 ...에 쓰다'는 뜻이다.

~ pair of ...

'~한 ... 쌍'이라는 뜻이다.
pair 앞에는 꾸며주고 싶은
형용사를 쓰는 것이 일반적이다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 niece | <input type="text"/> | 6 ~이 되다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 obey | <input type="text"/> | 7 위험 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 protect | <input type="text"/> | 8 이모, 고모 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 birth | <input type="text"/> | 9 젊은, 어린 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 celebrate | <input type="text"/> | 10 쌍둥이(한 명) | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> and | <input type="checkbox"/> aunt | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> protect | <input type="checkbox"/> protein |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> obey | <input type="checkbox"/> over | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> birth | <input type="checkbox"/> bird |

Check Up!

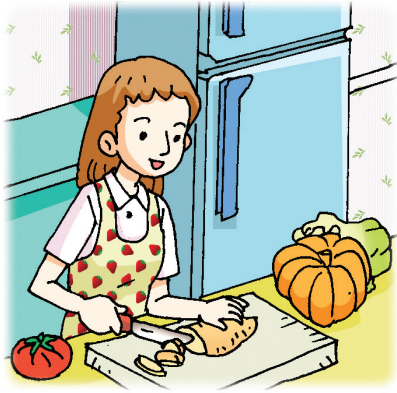


2 Listen carefully and write the word.

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

Practice

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



Q1 What is the girl doing?

She is _____.



Q2 What is the girl doing outside?

She is _____ a _____.



Q3 Who is the girl calling?

She is calling her _____.

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** Have I become an uncle?
- Yes, now you have a younger sister.
 - Yes, now you have nephews.
- Q2** What type of exercise do women like to do?
- They like to sit on a chair.
 - They like to run.
- Q3** Why is everyone nervous in school?
- They have a test tomorrow.
 - They are taking a nap in class.

* Substitution Drill

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

1 So, **that means** I have two aunts and one uncle!

_____ (working)

그 말은 우리가 일을 시작할 수 있다는 거네요.

그건 내 배터리에 문제가 있다는 얘기에요.

2 **That's right.** You also have nephews.

_____ (miss)

맞아요. 틀림없이 찾으실 거예요.

_____ (major in)

그래요. 전 경제학을 전공했죠.

3 Your big sister **gave birth to** twin brothers.

부인께서 딸을 낳으셨어요.

내 친구들 중 하나가 애기를 낳았어.

TIP

that means ~

'그것은 ~라는 얘기다'는 뜻으로, 상대방이 말한 것을 다시 한 번 확인하거나, 자기가 이해한 것이 맞는지 묻고 싶을 때 잘 쓰이는 표현이다.

That's right.

'맞아', '그렇지', '그래' 등의 의미로 사용되는 표현이다.

give birth to ~

'~을 낳다'는 뜻이다. to 다음에는 '누구를 낳았는지'에 해당되는 명사, 즉 '신생아'에 해당되는 명사가 온다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



Places At Home

- I'm going to use the bathroom.
- Okay, I'll use it after you.
- Can you sit in the living room?
- Sure, I'll wait for you in the living room.
- The garage is so cold.
- That's okay. Only the car is here.
- Where's Julie? Is she sleeping?
- Yes, she's in her bedroom.
- What do your parents do on the weekend?
- They play golf on the weekend.
- What do you and your friends like to do on the weekend?
- We like to go dancing.
- What does she like to do?
- She likes listening to music.

Vocabulary

1 sweep	쓸다, 청소하다	2 garden	뜰, 정원	3 bathtub	욕조
4 garage	차고, 주차장	5 only	유일한, 오직	6 wear	입(고 있다)
7 bathrobe	목욕 가운	8 bathroom	욕실, 목욕탕	9 bedroom	침실
10 broom	빗자루				



I'll Show You My House

- I'll give you a tour of my house when you come over.
- Sure. Let's start in the kitchen.
- Okay. We'll start in the kitchen and move into the dining room.
- Are your dining and living rooms connected?
- No, but you can see the living room down the hall.
- What do you have upstairs, on the second floor?
- Just three bedrooms and a bathroom.
- I see, sounds like a really nice house!
- Why is the man scared?
- He is scared of flying.
- What is the lady doing?
- She is shopping at the mall.
- Where is the girl?
- She is at the beach.

1 shut 닫(히)다, 감다
4 hedge 생울타리
7 relax 휴식을 취하다
10 upstairs 위층으로(에서)

2 inside ~의 안에(으로)
5 hall 현관, 복도, 홀
8 hang 매달다, 걸다

3 connect 연결하다, 잇다
6 second 두 번째의
9 gate (정)문, 출입구



My Family

- Is that me in the picture?
- Yes, that's you and your uncle.
- How is my aunt doing?
- She is fine. Soon, she will be able to walk.
- Are they brother and sister?
- No, the girl is his cousin.
- Where did you spend all of your money to?
- I've bought this tiny pair of shoes for my nephew.
- What are the guys doing?
- They are going to surf.
- What are the girls doing?
- They are ice skating.
- What is the guy doing?
- He is driving his car.

Vocabulary

1	measure	측정하다	2	height	높이, 키, 고도	3	gorilla	고릴라
4	tooth	이(빨), 치아	5	soon	곧, 이내	6	cousin	사촌
7	tiny	아주 작은	8	between	사이(중간)에	9	parent	부모
10	nephew	(남자) 조카						



Have I Become an Uncle?

- How many uncles and aunts do I have, mom?
- I have two sisters, and your dad has just one brother.
- So, that means I have two aunts and one uncle!
- That's right. You also have nephews since your big sister gave birth to twin brothers.
- Then, have I become an uncle, too?
- Yes. You've become a young uncle to your baby nephews.
- What is the girl doing?
- She is cooking.
- What is the girl doing outside?
- She is flying a kite.
- Who is the girl calling?
- She is calling her father.

1 niece	(여자) 조카	2 become	~이 되다	3 celebrate	기념, 축하하다
4 obey	시키는 대로 하다	5 danger	위험	6 young	젊은, 어린
7 protect	보호하다, 지키다	8 aunt	이모, 고모	9 twin	쌍둥이 (한 명)
10 birth	출생, 탄생				



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 grab | <input type="text"/> | 6 위층에(으로) | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 tusk | <input type="text"/> | 7 서 있는, 지속적인 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 trunk | <input type="text"/> | 8 물건, 물체 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 huge | <input type="text"/> | 9 이, 치아 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 branch | <input type="text"/> | 10 땅, 육지 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

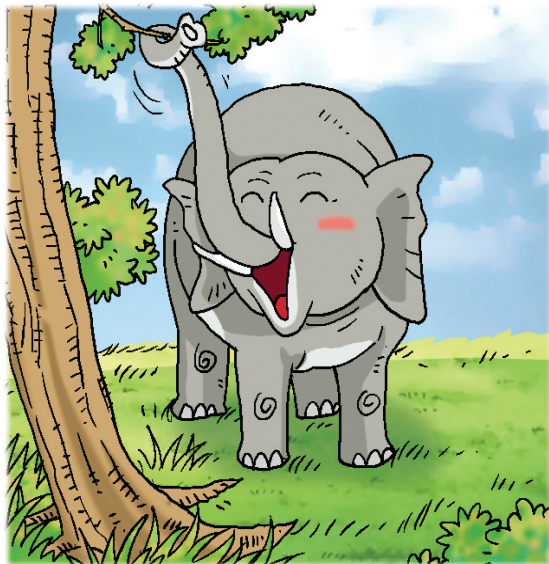
- 1 longer than ~ ~보다 더 긴
- An elephant's trunk can be **longer than** a standing man. 코끼리의 코는 서 있는 사람보다 더 길 수도 있다.
- 2 feed on ~ ~을 먹고 살다, ~이 주식이다
- Elephants live in grasslands and **feed on** plants. 코끼리는 초원에서 식물을 먹고 산다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 Our lunch time is _____ hers.
우리 점심시간은 그녀보다 더 길다.
- 2 Male mosquitoes _____ the plant nectar.
수컷 모기는 꽃꿀을 먹고 산다.

Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q What is the elephant doing?

Sentence Box

- It is using its trunk to grab high branches.
- It is using its tail to grab high branches.
- It is using its ears to grab some berries.



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 grab | • | • a | Very long nose of an elephant |
| 2 huge | • | • b | Enormous, very large |
| 3 trunk | • | • c | Not sitting on; continuous |
| 4 tusk | • | • d | A long, curving tooth mostly of an elephant |
| 5 standing | • | • e | To take or pick up something suddenly and roughly |

True or False

The following sentences may have errors.

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

- 1 An elephant is a huge animal with gray skin and a long trunk.

T F

→ _____

- 2 An elephant's trunk can be shorter than a standing man.

T F

→ _____

- 3 Elephants live in grasslands and feed on insects.

T F

→ _____

- 4 Elephants are the largest animals that live on land.

T F

→ _____

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

코끼리는 _____

Q2 Substitution Drill

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

1 An elephant's trunk can be **longer than** a standing man.

파란 연필이 검은 연필보다 더 길어.

보통 여자가 남자보다 더 오래 살지.

_____ (characters)

비밀번호는 127개의 문자보다 길 수는 없어.

2 Elephants live in grasslands and **feed on** plants.

저 남자는 나뭇잎을 먹고 살아.

_____ (herd)

사슴 한 무리가 풀을 뜯고 있다.

_____ (the cattle, barley)

소들은 보리를 (사료로) 먹는다.

TIP

longer than ~

'~보다 더 긴' 이라는 뜻이다.

feed on ~

'~을 먹고 살다', '~이 주식이다' 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 swing | <input type="text"/> | 6 ~을 통해 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 thumb | <input type="text"/> | 7 과일 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 similar | <input type="text"/> | 8 각자의, 각각의 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 leaves | <input type="text"/> | 9 옮겨준다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 human | <input type="text"/> | 10 나뭇가지 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- 1 grab on/onto ~ ~을 붙잡다, 붙잡고 매달리다
 → Chimpanzees can **grab onto** tree branches. 침팬지는 나뭇가지를 잡고 매달릴 수 있다.
- 2 similar to ~ ~와 비슷한
 → Chimpanzees are **similar to** humans. 침팬지는 사람과 비슷하다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 He _____ my hand tightly.
그는 내 손을 꼭 잡아줬어요.
- 2 It is _____ the company's older plan.
그건 회사의 지나간 계획과 비슷합니다.


Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q Where are the chimpanzees?

Sentence Box

- On the tree, eating bananas
- On the tree, swinging from tree to tree
- In the ocean

 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 fruit • | • a The short thick first finger |
| 2 thumb • | • b To move repeatedly backwards and forwards or from side to side |
| 3 similar • | • c Something which grows on a tree, contains seeds and juice |
| 4 branch • | • d Alike; having a resemblance |
| 5 swing • | • e A part growing out of the trunk or stem of a tree |

* True or False

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

- 1 Chimpanzees are hair with long arms and legs.

T F

→ _____

- 2 Chimpanzees can grab into tree branches.

T F

→ _____

- 3 Chimpanzees spend a lot of time in trees.

T F

→ _____

- 4 They have thumbs to grab things like humans.

T F

→ _____

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

침팬지는 _____

Q2 Substitution Drill

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

1 Chimpanzees can **grab onto** tree branches.

우리는 서로를 붙잡고 매달리고 있었어.

왜 내 가발을 붙잡고 있는 것이오?

_____ (railing)

그들은 난간을 붙들었어.

2 Chimpanzees are **similar to** humans.

자네의 의견은 내 것과 비슷하네.

그건 한국의 추석과 아주 비슷해.

_____ (case)

이 두 사건은 서로 비슷해요.

TIP

grab on/onto ~

'~을 붙잡다', '~을 붙잡고 매달리다'는 뜻이다. onto를 쓰면 '꽂 붙들었다'는 느낌이 좀 더 강해진다.

similar to ~

'~와 비슷한'이라는 뜻이다. to 다음에는 명사 성격을 가진 단어가 온다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



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

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 stripe | <input type="text"/> | 6 ~에 관련된 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 herd | <input type="text"/> | 7 얼룩말 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 alert | <input type="text"/> | 8 풀, 잔디 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 blowhole | <input type="text"/> | 9 가까운, 친밀한 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 warn | <input type="text"/> | 10 달리다, 뛰다 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- 1 be known for ~ ~로 알려져 있다, 유명하다
 → Zebras **are known for** their black and white stripes.

얼룩말은 검은색과
흰색 줄무늬로 유명하다.

- 2 be related to ~ ~와 관계가 있다
 → Zebras **are closely related to** horses.

얼룩말은 말과 밀접한 관계가 있다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 That island _____ its beautiful weather.
저 섬은 아름다운 날씨로 유명하다.
- 2 Security _____ safety.
보안은 안전과 관계가 있다.


Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q What do the zebras do when they see lions?

Sentence Box

- They just run away.
- They run and warn other zebras.
- They run and eat tall grass.

 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 stripe | • | • a | A nostril for breathing on the top of the head of whales and dolphins |
| 2 alert | • | • b | A long thin line or band |
| 3 herd | • | • c | Connected in thought or meaning |
| 4 blowhole | • | • d | A group of animals of one kind living together |
| 5 related | • | • e | Paying full attention; watchful |

* True or False

The following sentences may have errors.

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

- 1 Zebras are known for their black and white stripes.

T F



- 2 Zebras live together in herds.

T F



- 3 Zebras have to be very alert.

T F



- 4 Zebras are closely related to horses.

T F



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

얼룩말은 _____

Q2 Substitution Drill

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

1 Zebras **are known for** their black and white stripes.

_____ (rough play)

그 팀은 거친 플레이로 유명해.

저 대학은 경제학으로 잘 알려져 있어.

_____ (hot springs)

이 지역은 온천으로 가장 유명해요.

2 Zebras **are closely related to** horses.

_____ (closely)

그것들은 서로 긴밀히 관련되어 있어요.

_____ (in nature)

인간의 신체는 자연의 변화와 관련이 있어.

_____ (how, that)

그게 나와 무슨 상관이예요?

TIP

be known for ~

'~로 알려져 있다',
'~로 유명하다'는 뜻이다.
known 앞에 well, best 등의
부사 수식어를 넣어서
'잘 알려져 있다', '가장 잘 알려져
있다'는 식으로 더 구체적으로
표현할 수 있다.

be related to ~

'~와 관계가 있다'는 뜻이다.
related 앞에 부사 수식어를
넣어서 더 구체적으로 표현할
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 dive | <input type="text"/> | 6 고래 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 mammal | <input type="text"/> | 7 찌르다, 박다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 creature | <input type="text"/> | 8 온화한, 순한 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 breathe | <input type="text"/> | 9 대양, 바다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 marine | <input type="text"/> | 10 깊은 | <input type="text"/> |

* Idiom Power

Read each idiom and speak each sentence aloud.

- 1 stick out ~ ~을 내밀다, 툭 튀어나오게 하다
 → Whales **stick out** their whole head from the water. 고래는 머리 전체를 물 밖으로 내민다.

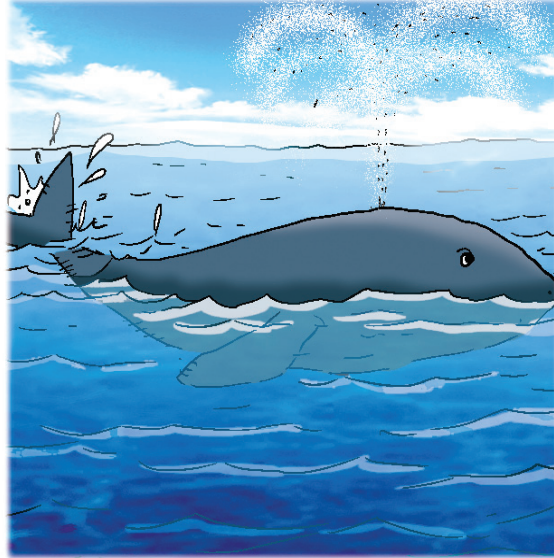
- 2 take a dive / dives into ~ ~으로 다이빙하다, 뛰어들다
 → Whales can **take** long, deep **dives into** the ocean. 고래는 바닷속 깊이 오랫동안 잠수할 수 있다.

Check Up!

Write the correct idiom in each blank.

- 1 Open your mouth and _____ your tongue.
입을 열고 혀를 내밀어요.
- 2 He is taking a _____ the ocean.
그는 바다로 다이빙하고 있다.


Look at the picture and answer the question.



Q Which is true about how whales breathe?

Sentence Box

- They breathe through a blowhole.
- They breathe in the water.
- They don't breathe at all.

 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 ocean | • | • a Any person or animal |
| 2 mammal | • | • b To pull air into the lungs and then push it out |
| 3 creature | • | • c A warm blooded animal like humans, dogs, lions, and whales |
| 4 dive | • | • d The sea |
| 5 breathe | • | • e To jump in head-first with your arms |

True or False

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

- All mammals breathe water.
T F
→ _____
- Their blowholes are on top of their heads.
T F
→ _____
- Whales stick to their whole head from the water to breathe.
T F
→ _____
- Whales are the largest sea animals in the world.
T F
→ _____

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

고래는 _____

Q2 Substitution Drill

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

1 Whales **stick out** their whole head from the water.

눈을 감고 혀를 내밀어.

팔을 내밀지 마!

_____ (at people)

사람들에게 혀를 내미는 건 아주 무례한 거야.

2 Whales can **take** long, deep **dives into** the ocean.

_____ (shallow)

얕은 수영장에 뛰어들이지 마.

_____ (seat)

그들은 뒷좌석으로 뛰어들이었어.

_____ (ready to)

Jane은 공부에 뛰어들이 준비가 되어 있어요.



TIP

stick out ~

'~을 내밀다', '~을 툭 튀어나오게 하다'는 뜻이다.

take a dive / dives into ~

'~으로 다이빙하다, 뛰어들이다'는 뜻이다. dive into와 뜻이 같고, dives보다는 a dive를 쓰는 경우가 더 일반적이다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



Elephant

- An elephant is a huge animal with gray skin and a long trunk.
- An elephant's trunk can be longer than a standing man.
- An elephant can use its trunk to grab high branches.
- An elephant can use its trunk to grab heavy objects.
- An elephant can use its trunk to eat.
- Elephants eat a lot of food each day.
- Elephants live in grasslands and feed on plants.
- Many elephants have two tusks.
- Tusks are elephant's long front teeth.
- Elephants are the largest animals that live on land.

Vocabulary

1 grab	움켜잡다	2 upstairs	위층에(으로)	3 branch	나뭇가지
4 tusk	엄니, 상아	5 standing	서 있는, 지속적인	6 teeth	이, 치아
7 trunk	(코끼리의) 코; 몸통	8 object	물건, 물체	9 land	땅, 육지
10 huge	거대한, 막대한				



Chimpanzees

- Chimpanzees are hairy with long arms and legs.
- They eat fruits, leaves, nuts and seeds.
- Chimpanzees can grab onto tree branches.
- They can swing through the trees.
- Chimpanzees spend a lot of time in trees.
- Chimpanzees live in groups.
- They help each other find food.
- Chimpanzees are similar to humans.
- They have thumbs to grab things like humans.
- They have round faces like humans.

1 swing 흔들(리)다
4 thumb 엄지손가락
7 similar 비슷한, 유사한
10 leaves 나뭇잎들

2 through ~을 통해
5 fruit 과일
8 each 각자의, 각각의

3 human 인간의, 사람의
6 grab 움켜쥐다
9 branch 나뭇가지



Zebras

- Zebras are known for their black and white stripes.
- Zebras live in Africa.
- Zebras live together in herds.
- They eat tall grass.
- Lions hunt zebras.
- Zebras have to be very alert.
- When zebras see lions, they run and warn other zebras.
- Zebras are fast runners.
- Zebras are closely related to horses.

Vocabulary

1 stripe	줄무늬	2 related	~에 관련된	3 warn	경고하다
4 herd	가축의 떼, 무리	5 zebra	얼룩말	6 close	가까운, 친밀한
7 alert	경계하는	8 grass	풀, 잔디	9 run	달리다, 뛰다
10 blowhole	분수				



Whales

- Whales are marine mammals.
- All mammals breathe air.
- Whales breathe through a blowhole.
- Their blowholes are on top of their heads.
- Whales stick out their whole head from the water to breathe.
- Whales can take long, deep dives into the ocean.
- Whales are large and gentle creatures.
- There many different types of whales.
- Whales are the largest sea animals in the world.

1 dive 다이빙하다
4 mammal 포유동물
7 creature 생물
10 breathe 숨을 쉬다

2 whale 고래
5 stick 찌르다, 박다
8 gentle 온화한, 순한

3 marine 바다의, 해양의
6 ocean 대양, 바다
9 deep 깊은



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.

Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 recess | <input type="text"/> | 6 편안한, 안락한 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 luxurious | <input type="text"/> | 7 쓸다, 청소하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 dustpan | <input type="text"/> | 8 먼지, 티끌 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 massage | <input type="text"/> | 9 벽난로 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 garbage | <input type="text"/> | 10 빗방울 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> message | <input type="checkbox"/> message | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> dirt | <input type="checkbox"/> dust |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> recess | <input type="checkbox"/> reset | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> garage | <input type="checkbox"/> garbage |

Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

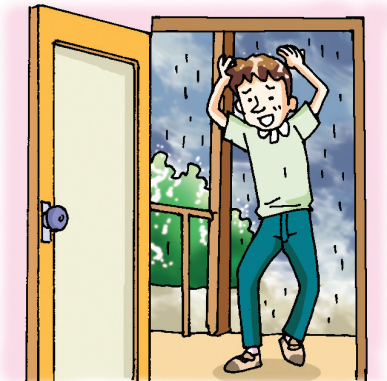
- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <input type="text"/> | 2 <input type="text"/> | 3 <input type="text"/> |
| 4 <input type="text"/> | 5 <input type="text"/> | 6 <input type="text"/> |

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



Q1 What was the man doing?

He was _____.



Q2 What is the weather like?

It is _____. / It is _____.



Q3 What game are the two men playing?

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 Why does your room look so luxurious?

- My grandmother worked on my room.
- I threw paint on my walls.

Q2 Why aren't you sitting down?

- I feel comfortable standing up.
- I like to do sit-ups before I sit down.

Q3 What relaxes your body?

- Stretching relaxes your body.
- Fighting relaxes your body.

* Substitution Drill

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

1 This is **the work of** my grandmother.

이건 예술가의 작품이야.

그는 두 사람의 작업을 해.

2 I know, but it still **works!**

약이 마술같이 (잘) 들어.

내 컴퓨터는 아직 잘 돼!

3 We should get a massage **more often.**

난 정말 그를 더 자주 보고 싶어.

_____ (try)

더 자주 전화 드리도록 노력할게요.

TIP

the work of ~

'~의 작업, 작품'이라는 뜻이다.
보통 of 뒤에는 사람을 가리키는 말이 와서 '누구의 작품'이라는 뜻으로 사용하기도 한다.

~ work(s)

'~이 동작한다'는 뜻이다.
work는 '일하다'는 뜻이지만 그 뜻에서 파생되어 '동작하다', '작동이 가능하다'는 뜻으로도 잘 쓰이니 잘 알아두도록 하자.

more often

'더 자주', '더 종종'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 spill | <input type="text"/> | 6 무엇, 아무것 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 commercial | <input type="text"/> | 7 편안한 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 interrupt | <input type="text"/> | 8 틀, 뼈대 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 armchair | <input type="text"/> | 9 던지다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 wastebasket | <input type="text"/> | 10 샀다 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> spin | <input type="checkbox"/> spill | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> flame | <input type="checkbox"/> frame |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> throw | <input type="checkbox"/> draw | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> comfortable | <input type="checkbox"/> convertible |

Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

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

Practice

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



Q1 What are the friends doing on the computer?

They are _____ online.



Q2 What are the girls doing?

They are _____.



Q3 Who is the man calling?

The man is calling the _____.

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 did we buy that was on sale?

- We bought a sofa while it was on sale.
- We watched the circus when it was on sale.

Q2 What are you going to do tonight?

- I will be waking up for the morning.
- I will be watching TV tonight.

Q3 Where are you going to be?

- I will be watching TV until midnight.
- I will be in the living room.

* Substitution Drill

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

1 There isn't **anything interesting** to watch.

_____ (exciting)

뭐 재미있는 일 없어?

_____ (definite)

그것에 대해선 분명하게 말할 수가 없어.

2 I'm **glad that** we bought this on sale.

네가 그것에 대해 말해줘서 기뻐.

너 같은 친구를 댜서 기뻐.

3 I'm glad that we bought this **on sale**.

_____ (model)

모형 비행기가 할인판매 중이야.

_____ (wool)

모직 양복이 판매 중이에요.

TIP

anything ~

'~할 것이 하나도' 라는 뜻이다. anything은 주로 부정문, 의문문에 사용되기 때문에 위와 같은 뜻을 가진다. ~thing 으로 끝나는 명사를 수식하는 말은 모두 뒤에서 꾸며준다는 것도 다시 한 번 기억해 두자.

be glad that ~

'~해서 기쁘다' 는 뜻이다. that 다음에는 주어+동사 구조의 절이 오는 것에 주의하자.

on sale

'판매 중인', 또는 '할인판매 중인' 이라는 뜻이다. 기본적으로는 '판매 중' 이라는 뜻이지만 상황에 따라 '할인판매 중' 이라는 뜻으로 쓰인다는 것을 알아두자.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.

Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 exotic | <input type="text"/> | 6 차량(들), 교통(량) | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 wonder | <input type="text"/> | 7 승객 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 pedestrian | <input type="text"/> | 8 비어 있는, 빈 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 sidewalk | <input type="text"/> | 9 흔히 하는, 보통의 | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 mechanic | <input type="text"/> | 10 안전벨트 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> wonder | <input type="checkbox"/> ponder | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> empty | <input type="checkbox"/> antique |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> tragic | <input type="checkbox"/> traffic | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> jewel | <input type="checkbox"/> usual |

Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

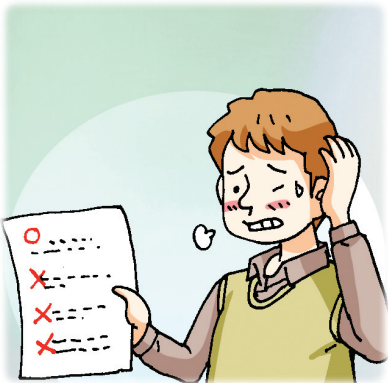
- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <input type="text"/> | 2 <input type="text"/> | 3 <input type="text"/> |
| 4 <input type="text"/> | 5 <input type="text"/> | 6 <input type="text"/> |

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



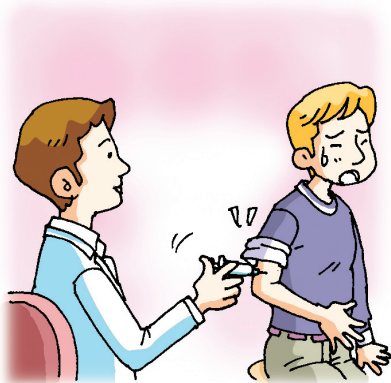
Q1 What program is the man watching?

He is watching a _____.



Q2 Why is the boy upset?

He _____ on his test.



Q3 What is the doctor doing?

He is giving an _____.

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 country are you from?

I am from Canada, Toronto.

Men are from Mars.

Q2 How long are you going to travel for?

We are going to travel to Spain.

We are going to travel for a week.

Q3 How is your new job?

I like my new job.

I like to eat lunch during work.

* Substitution Drill

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

1 What country **are you from**?

그 방문객들은 캐나다 출신이야.

이 요리는 멕시코에서 왔어요.

2 Yeah, there's usually **a lot of** traffic.

_____ (fun)

그 파티는 정말 재미있어.

그들은 많은 물을 사용해요.

3 He **did bad** on his test.

_____ (so)

내 수학 시험을 엄청 망쳤어.

그녀는 영어시험을 못 봤어.



be from ~

'~ 출신이다'는 뜻이다.

a lot of ~

'많은 ~'이라는 뜻이다.

do bad

'(시험을) 잘 못 보다'는 뜻이다.
do badly 라고도 쓰는 것에
주의한다. '시험을 잘 보다'는
do well이라고 한다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



온라인 학습은 모두 마쳤나요?
스스로 평가해 보세요.

Perfect Good Not bad

* Word Power

Translate each word into Korean or English.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 bouquet | <input type="text"/> | 6 제의, 제안하다 | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 galaxy | <input type="text"/> | 7 연주회, 콘서트 | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 temperature | <input type="text"/> | 8 간호사 | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 florist | <input type="text"/> | 9 어디에(서)(도) | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 perform | <input type="text"/> | 10 정리, 배열하다 | <input type="text"/> |



1 Listening Power

Listen carefully and choose the right word.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> nurse | <input type="checkbox"/> niece | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> flower | <input type="checkbox"/> florist |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> bouquet | <input type="checkbox"/> buffet | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> digest | <input type="checkbox"/> suggest |

Check Up!



2 Listen carefully and write the word.

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

Practice

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



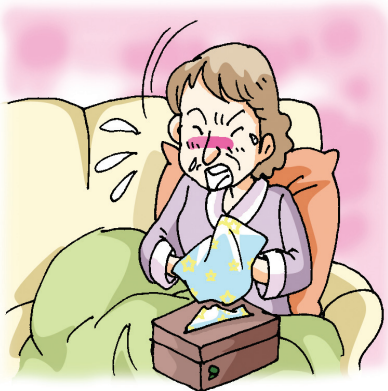
Q1 What is the man doing?

He is _____ blood.



Q2 What is she doing before she sleeps?

She is _____ her homework.



Q3 Why couldn't she go to work today?

She was _____.

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 How did you like France?

- I enjoyed going to Italy because of the food.
- France was great because of the food.

Q2 What did you do during the trip?

- I robbed a bank.
- I walked around the streets all day.

Q3 Where did you go traveling?

- I went to the grocery market.
- I went to the United States of America.

* Substitution Drill

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

1 I'm **glad to** hear that.

_____ (lottery)

그는 복권에 당첨되어 기뻐어.

우린 이 소식을 들어서 기뻐요.

2 I like just **walking around** the streets.

밤에 돌아다니지 마.

_____ (bare feet)

그녀는 맨발로 돌아다니길 좋아해.

3 It **sounds like** you've seen everything, then.

당신은 변화가 필요한 것 같군요.

재미있으셨나 봐요.

TIP

be glad to ~

'~해서 기쁘다'는 뜻이다.
be glad that ~과는 다르게
여기서는 to 부정사가 쓰였다.
to 다음에는 동사원형이 온다.

walk around ~

'(어디어디를) 돌아다니다'는
뜻이다. around 뒤에는 장소를
나타내는 명사가 오는 것이 좋다.

sound like ~

'~처럼 들리다', '~한 것 같다'는
뜻이다. like 뒤에 주어+동사
구조의 절을 붙여서 표현할 수도
있다.

	Teacher	Parent
✓		



In Your Living Room

- Your living room is so luxurious!
- This is the work of my grandmother.
- This TV looks very old.
- I know, but it still works!
- Why aren't you sitting on a sofa?
- I like it this way when I work.
- Wow, this is so comfortable.
- We should get a massage more often.
- What was the man doing?
- He was shaving.
- What is the weather like?
- It is raining.
- What game are the two men playing?
- They are bowling.

Vocabulary

1	recess	휴회, 휴식	2	comfortable	편안한, 안락한	3	garbage	쓰레기
4	luxurious	호화로운	5	sweep	쓸다, 청소하다	6	fireplace	벽난로
7	dustpan	쓰레받기	8	dust	먼지, 티끌	9	raindrop	빗방울
10	massage	안마 치료, 안마						



So Comfortable!

- Mom? Where are you?
- I'm here! In the living room!
- What were you doing?
- I was just watching TV, but there isn't anything interesting to watch.
- Wow, this sofa is so comfortable!
- Yeah, it is. I'm glad that we bought this on sale.
- What are the friends doing on the computer?
- They are chatting online.
- What are the girls doing?
- They are practicing ballet.
- Who is the man calling?
- The man is calling the boy.

1 spill 쏟아지다, 흘리다
4 commercial 상업의
7 interrupt 방해, 중단하다
10 armchair 안락의자

2 anything 무엇, 아무것
5 comfortable 편안한
8 frame 틀, 뼈대

3 wastebasket 휴지통
6 throw 던지다
9 bought 샀다



Small Talk

- What country are you from?
- I'm from Belgium.
- Are you going away?
- Yes, we're going to travel for a month.
- Do you like your new job?
- I'm not sure yet, it's all so new to me.
- I wonder why this street is so empty.
- Yeah, there's usually a lot of traffic.
- What program is the man watching?
- He is watching a talk show.
- Why is the boy upset?
- He did bad on his test.
- What is the doctor doing?
- He is giving an injection.

Vocabulary

1 exotic	이국적인	2 traffic	차량(들), 교통(량)	3 mechanic	기계공, 수리공
4 wonder	궁금(해)하다	5 passenger	승객	6 usual	흔히 하는, 보통의
7 pedestrian	보행자	8 empty	비어 있는, 빈	9 seatbelt	안전벨트
10 sidewalk	보도				



How Do You Like It Here?

- How do you like it here?
- The States? I like it a lot. I love traveling.
- I'm glad to hear that.
- Yes, there's so much to see.
- What do you like the most?
- I like just walking around the streets.
- It sounds like you've seen everything, then.
- Not at all. Is there anywhere you can suggest for me to go?
- What is the man doing?
- He is donating blood.
- What is she doing before she sleeps?
- She is finishing her homework.
- Why couldn't she go to work today?
- She was feeling sick.

1 bouquet 부케, 꽃다발
4 galaxy 은하계
7 temperature 온도, 체온, 열
10 florist 꽃집 주인

2 suggest 제의, 제안하다
5 concert 연주회, 콘서트
8 nurse 간호사

3 perform 수행, 공연하다
6 anywhere 어디에(서)(도)
9 arrange 정리, 배열하다

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National English Ability Test

Level 4 Book 7

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