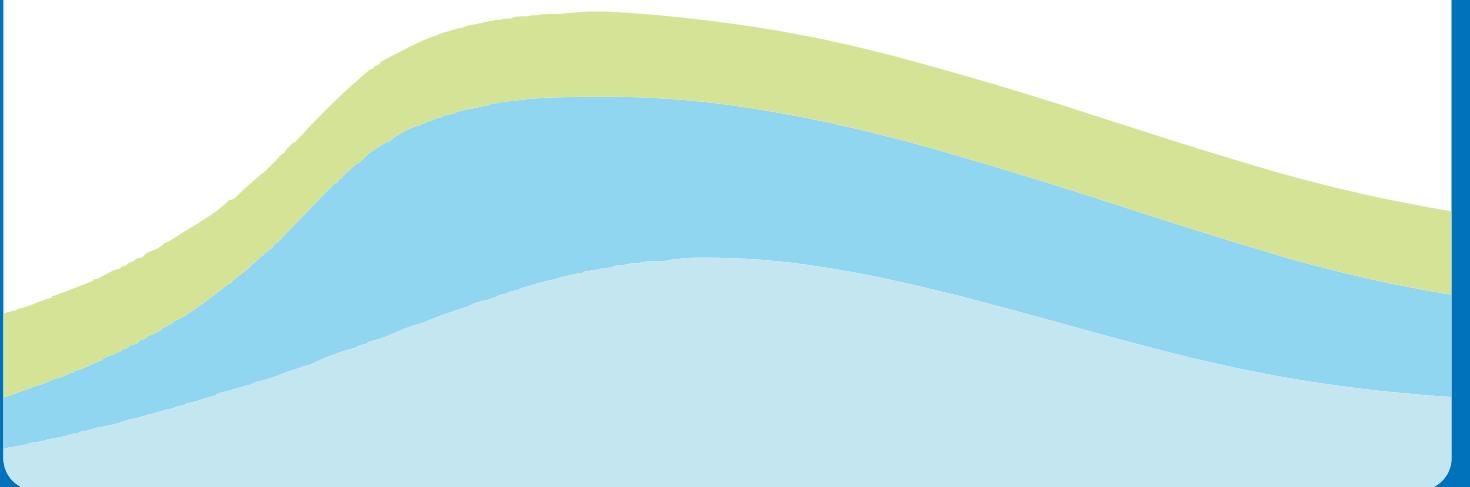


Aesop's Fables

2



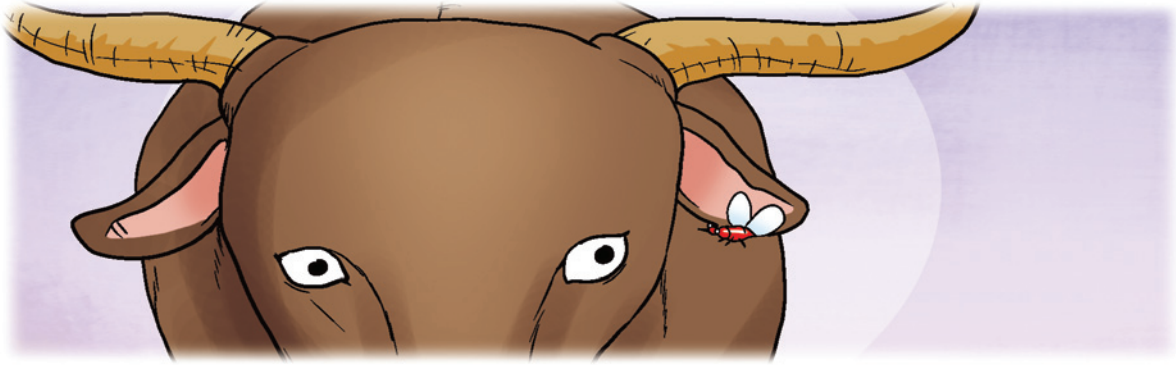
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The Gnat and the Bull



Translate the sentences.

A gnat flew over a field one summer day. "Buuzzzzzzzzzz," sang the happy gnat. After so much flying and buzzing, the gnat grew tired. "I must find a place to rest," said the gnat.

He landed on the horns of a bull and had a short rest.

After a few minutes the gnat decided to fly away. He said to the bull, "You must be glad that I am leaving now."

The bull replied, "It does not matter to me. I didn't even notice you were there."

We often think we are more important to others than we really are.

(Small minds have great pride.)

* gnat 모기와 곤충의 한 종류.



Translate each word into Korean.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 gnat | <input type="text"/> | 7 tired | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 fly | <input type="text"/> | 8 notice | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 glad | <input type="text"/> | 9 important | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 leave | <input type="text"/> | 10 think | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 rest | <input type="text"/> | 11 bull | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 summer | <input type="text"/> | 12 landed | <input type="text"/> |



Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1 short | <hr/> |
| 2 often | <hr/> |
| 3 tired | <hr/> |
| 4 summer | <hr/> |
| 5 minute | <hr/> |



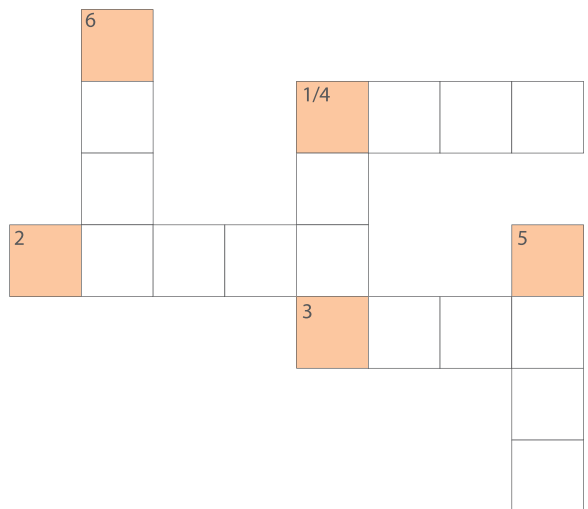
Complete the puzzle.

Across

- The decided to fly away.
- I must find a to rest.
- I didn't even notice you there.

Down

- The gnat tired.
- He had a short .
- He landed on the horns of a .





Choose the correct answer.

- A gnat flew over _____ one summer day.
 - a mountain
 - a river
 - a forest
 - a field
- After so much flying and buzzing, the gnat grew _____.
 - strong
 - sad
 - tired
 - happy
- Why did the gnat land on the horns of a bull?
 - to ask a direction
 - to rest
 - to play with it
 - to sleep



Check whether True or False.

- The bull was glad that the gnat was leaving him.
- The gnat became tired after so much flying and buzzing.
- The gnat rested on the horns of a bull for a few hours.
- The gnat failed to find a place to rest.

True False

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Put the words in the correct order.

- minds / great / Small / have / pride.

- a / bull. / landed / of / He / on / horns / the

- be / that / I / am / You / must / glad / now. / leaving

- to / does / me. / matter / It / not

- the / gnat / After / minutes / a / few / fly / away. / decided / to

Grammar Point

Comparative Adjectives

1 Here is an example of **comparative adjective**:

"We often think we are **more important** to others **than** we really are."

2 **More important** is **comparative adjective**. We form it like this:

- short adjectives: old-**older** / long-**longer** / fat-**fatter**
- long adjectives: difficult-**more difficult** / expensive-**more expensive**
- adjectives ending with -y: happy-**happier** / hungry-**hungrier**
- irregular adjectives: good-**better** / bad-**worse**

3 To compare things, we use a **comparative adjective** + **than**:

- Jane is **taller than** Mike.
- Your house is **more beautiful than** mine.
- His car is **better than** hers.



Write comparative sentences using the given words.

▶ (Mary / short / Mike)

Mary is shorter than Mike.

1 (Peter / fat / Jim)

2 (Steve / hungry / Jane)

3 (Ann / beautiful / Mary)

4 (Mike / bad / Tom)

5 (Jim / happy / Steve)



Look at the table. And choose one word to make comparative sentences.

	height	weight	age
Mike	147cm	56kg	13
Tom	153cm	47kg	14

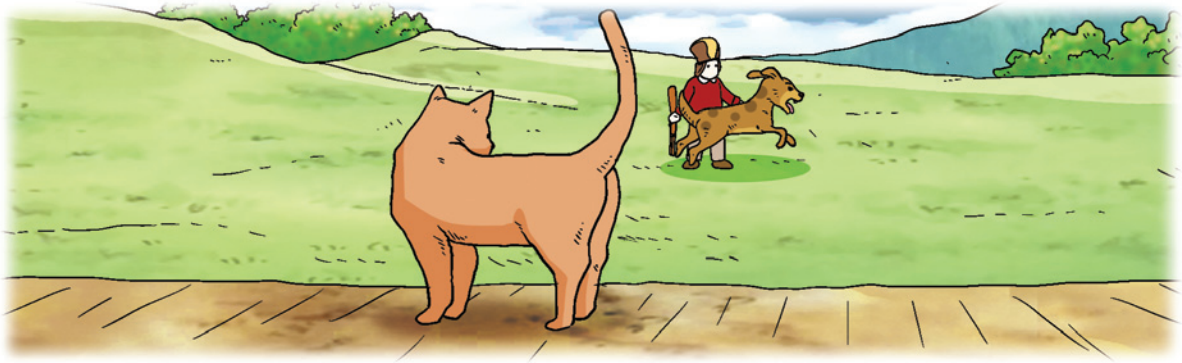
1 (short / tall) Tom is Mike.

2 (thin / fat) Mike is Tom.

3 (young / old) Mike is Tom.



The Fox and the Cat



Translate the sentences.

A proud fox once said to a cat, "I have one-hundred ways to escape danger! I must be the cleverest animal in the world!"

The cat said, "I have only one way to escape danger."

Just then, a pack of dogs came. The cat ran immediately into a tree and hid. Meanwhile, the fox thought about one way to escape. Then the fox thought about another way to escape. When the fox finally decided how he would escape, the dogs attacked him and killed him.

(It is better to have one simple plan than one-hundred plans that will confuse you.)



Translate each word into Korean.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 proud | <input type="text"/> | 7 attack | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 pack | <input type="text"/> | 8 world | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 confuse | <input type="text"/> | 9 plan | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 escape | <input type="text"/> | 10 only | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 danger | <input type="text"/> | 11 hundred | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 tree | <input type="text"/> | 12 animal | <input type="text"/> |



Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- | | |
|---------------|-------|
| 1 immediately | <hr/> |
| 2 way | <hr/> |
| 3 decide | <hr/> |
| 4 how | <hr/> |
| 5 simple | <hr/> |



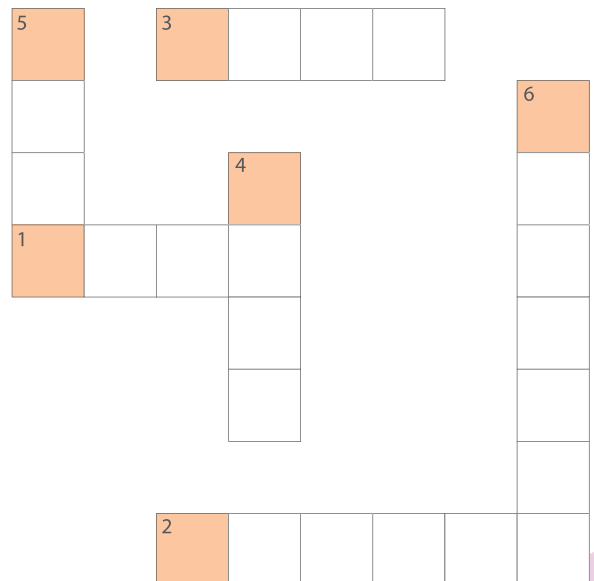
Complete the puzzle.

Across

- Just , a pack of dogs came.
- The dogs attacked him and him.
- The cat ran a tree.

Down

- A proud fox said to a cat.
- I be the cleverest animal.
- The fox how he would escape.





Choose the correct answer.

- 1 How many ways did the fox have to escape danger?

① one	② two
③ twelve	④ a hundred

- 2 How many ways did the cat have to escape danger?

① one	② two
③ twelve	④ a hundred

- 3 How did the cat escape danger when a pack of dogs came?

① thought about one way to escape	② ran immediately into a tree and hid
③ thought about another way to escape	④ attacked them and killed them



Check whether True or False.

- 1 The fox was killed by a pack of dogs.
- 2 The cat has only one way to escape danger.
- 3 The fox ran immediately into a tree.
- 4 A pack of lions came.

True

False



Put the words in the correct order.

1 only / one / way / have / I / danger. / to / escape

2 one / way / to / escape. / The / fox / about / thought

3 a / pack / of / Just / then, / came. / dogs

4 once / said / to / A / proud / fox / a / cat.

5 better / simple / to / have / It / is / one / plan.

Grammar Point Superlative Adjectives

1 Here is an example of the **superlative**:

"I must be the **cleverest** animal in the world."

2 We form the **superlative** like this:

- short adjectives: tall → **the tallest** / hot → **the hottest**
- long adjectives: difficult → **the most difficult**
- adjectives ending with -y: easy → **the easiest**
- irregular adjectives: good → **the best** / bad → **the worst**

3 We usually use "the" before the **superlative**:

- He is **the** happiest man.

We use "in" for places after the **superlative**:

- It is the biggest city **in** America.

We do not always use a noun after a **superlative adjective**:

- She is the oldest.



Complete the sentences using the superlative.

- 1 Jane is person in this room. (young)
- 2 He has watch in the world. (expensive)
- 3 It was day of the year. (hot)
- 4 We stayed in hotel in the city. (bad)
- 5 Tom is student in my class. (tall)



Make the sentences using the superlative of the given adjectives.

- ▶ (popular) John is the most popular student in the school.

1 (good) _____

2 (big) _____

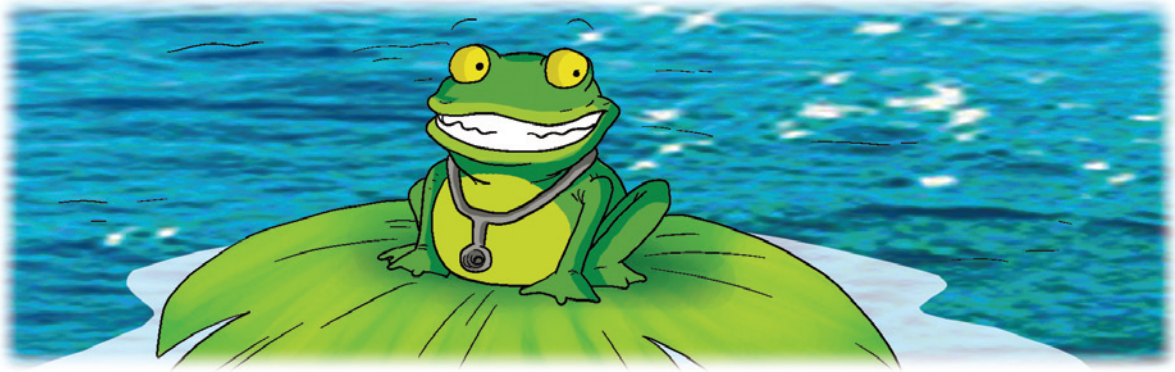
3 (happy) _____

4 (beautiful) _____

5 (fat) _____



The Quack Frog



Translate the sentences.

An old toad once told all his neighbors that he was a smart doctor. "I can cure any disease!"

he said proudly. "I am the best doctor in the land!" he told everyone.

The fox heard the news and came to see the toad. The fox looked at the toad for a few

minutes. Then he said, "Mr. Toad, I have heard that you can cure any disease! But when

I look at you, I can see that you are very sick. You have ugly skin and you cannot walk

straight. People will not believe you are a great doctor if you are sick.

Cure yourself first, otherwise you should get a different job!"

(Before you can fix other people, fix yourself.)



Translate each word into Korean.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 toad | <input type="text"/> | 7 fix | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 neighbor | <input type="text"/> | 8 different | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 disease | <input type="text"/> | 9 job | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 cure | <input type="text"/> | 10 skin | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 ugly | <input type="text"/> | 11 doctor | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 straight | <input type="text"/> | 12 people | <input type="text"/> |



Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1 get | <hr/> |
| 2 land | <hr/> |
| 3 believe | <hr/> |
| 4 people | <hr/> |
| 5 skin | <hr/> |



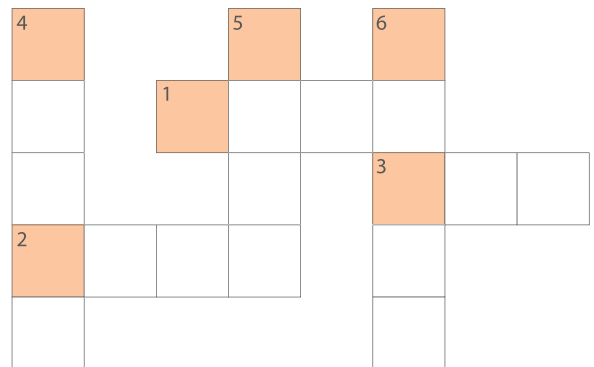
Complete the puzzle.

Across

- You ugly skin.
- I can see that you are very .
- I can cure disease!

Down

- Cure yourself .
- You cannot straight.
- The fox the news.





Choose the correct answer.

- 1 What did the toad tell everyone about himself?

① He is the best doctor.	② He has a disease.
③ He is the best singer.	④ He will die soon.

- 2 Who came to see the toad?

① the frog	② the wolf	③ the ox	④ the fox
------------	------------	----------	-----------

- 3 What is not mentioned about the toad in the story?

① He has ugly skin.	② He can walk straight.
③ He should get a different job.	④ He is very sick.



Arrange the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 A toad told his neighbors that he was a smart doctor.
- 2 The fox said to the toad, "Cure yourself first."
- 3 The fox looked at the toad for a while.
- 4 The fox saw that the toad had ugly skin and couldn't walk straight.

→
 →
 →



Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 the / best / the / land! / am / in / doctor / I

- 2 not / believe / People / will / a / great / doctor. / you / are

- 3 Before / other / people, / fix / you / can / yourself. / fix

- 4 the / toad / The / fox / looked / at / a / few / minutes. / for

- 5 any / disease! / that / you / can / I / have / cure / heard

Grammar Point **Get**

1 Here is an example of **get**:

"Cure yourself first, otherwise you should **get** a different job!"

2 **Get** with adjectives (for changes):

· He is sick. -----> He is **getting** better. -----> He is well.

3 **Get** with nouns:

· I need to **get** a stamp/ a job/ a newspaper/ a taxi.

4 **Get** to a place:

· How can I **get** to the City Hall?

5 Other phrases with **get**:

· Mike and Linda are **getting** married in May.

· When you **get** back from Japan, visit me. (= return/ come home)

· When you **get** home, clean your room.



Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

wet / dark / tired / cold / better

- 1 I'm getting [] . I will go to bed.
- 2 It's raining! I'm getting [] .
- 3 I need to go home. It's getting [] .
- 4 She's in the hospital, but she's getting [] .
- 5 Could you close the window? It's getting [] .



Make the sentences with the given words.

▶ (get a newspaper) Could you get a newspaper for me?

1 (get a stamp)

2 (get married)

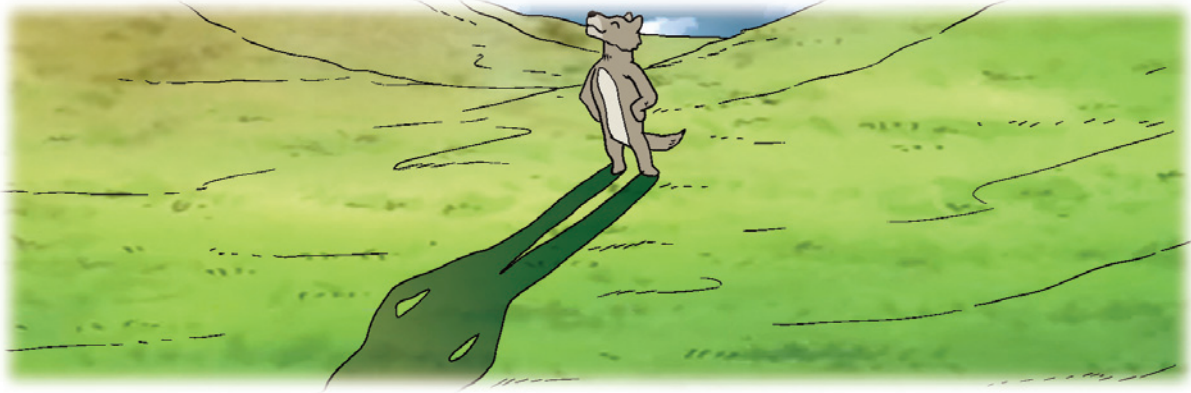
3 (get back)

4 (get to the airport)

5 (get home)



The Wolf and the Lion



Translate the sentences.

A long, long time ago, a wolf stole a lamb from a farm. He carried it away so he could eat it at home. But the wolf ran into a hungry lion. "Give me that lamb!" demanded the lion.

The wolf could not do anything, and the lion took away the lamb.

When the lion was a mile away, the angry wolf yelled, "You have no right to steal my lamb!"

The lion laughed, "Your lamb? You stole the lamb from a farmer, so you have no right to say it is yours!"

(A thief cannot complain when he is robbed.)



Translate each word into Korean.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|
| 1 home | <input type="text"/> | 7 steal | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 give | <input type="text"/> | 8 laugh | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 ran | <input type="text"/> | 9 carry | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 lion | <input type="text"/> | 10 farm | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 farmer | <input type="text"/> | 11 yell | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 lamb | <input type="text"/> | 12 long | <input type="text"/> |



Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1 demand | <hr/> |
| 2 home | <hr/> |
| 3 rob | <hr/> |
| 4 angry | <hr/> |
| 5 ago | <hr/> |



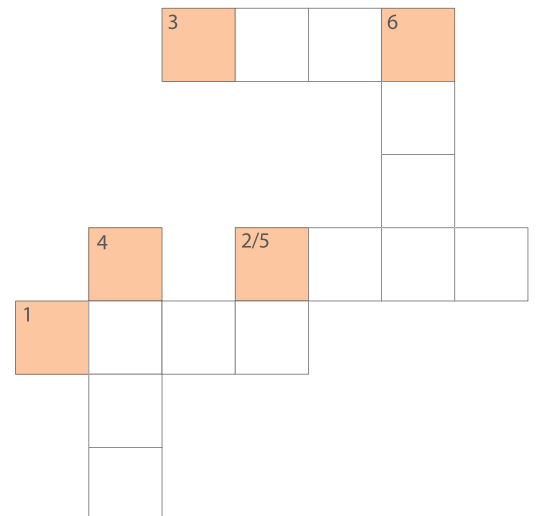
Complete the puzzle.

Across

- me that lamb!
- He could eat it at .
- The ran into a hungry lion.

Down

- The took away the lamb.
- carried it away.
- A wolf stole a lamb a farm.





Choose the correct answer.

- What did the wolf steal from a farm?
 ① the goat ② the lamb ③ the chicken ④ the duck
- The wolf ran into on the way home.
 ① the tiger ② the bear ③ the lion ④ the lamb
- Who got the lamb in the end?
 ① the farmer ② the wolf ③ the lion ④ the thief



Check whether True or False.

- The lion stole the lamb from the farm.
- The lion gave the lamb to the wolf.
- Both the lion and the wolf stole the lamb.
- The wolf yelled right in front of the lion.

True False



Put the words in the correct order.

- do / anything. / could / The / wolf / not

- no / right / lamb! / You / to / steal / have / my

- a / farmer. / You / from / the / lamb / stole

- cannot / when / A / thief / he / is / complain / robbed.

- the / lamb. / away / The / lion / took

Grammar Point Ability: Can / Could

1 Here are some examples of **can / could**:

He carried it away so he **could** eat it at home.

A thief **cannot** complain when he is robbed.

2 We form sentences with **can / could** like this:

· **can** + infinitive : I **can** run.

· **could** + infinitive : I **could** run.

3 We use **can** to talk about things we are able to do generally.

· He **can** swim. (=He **is able to** swim.)

We use **could** to talk about things we were able to do in the past.

· He **could** swim. (=He **was able to** swim.)

4 We make the negative form of **can / could** like this:

· **cannot (can't)** + infinitive : She **cannot** ski.

· **could not (couldn't)** + infinitive : She **could not** ski.



Make the negative sentences of **can / could**.

▶ Ann can speak French.

Ann can't speak French.

1 Tom could drive a car.

2 She can ride a bicycle.

3 They could win the game.

4 Mary could see him.

5 We can buy a ticket.



Circle the right word.

1 She (can, can't) sing well, so she will be a great singer.

2 I (can, could) take a good rest yesterday.

3 Tom (can, can't) swim, but he can't ski.

4 When I was young, I (can, could) play the flute.

5 I (can't, couldn't) go to school because I was sick.



REVIEW



Complete the unscrambled sentences.

- 1 어느 여름 날 각다귀는 들판 위를 날아 다녔습니다.

summer / day. / one / a field / flew / over / A gnat

- 2 오랫동안 날아다니고 웅웅거린 후, 각다귀는 피곤해졌습니다.

After / flying / and / so much / buzzing, / tired. / the gnat /grew

- 3 “난 쉴 곳을 찾아야 해.”라고 각다귀는 말했습니다.

to rest," / a place / "I / said / find / must / the gnat.

- 4 그는 황소 뿔 위에 내려앉아 짧은 휴식을 취했습니다.

the horns / and / of / landed / on / a short / had / a bull / He / rest.

- 5 “그건 나랑 아무 상관없어. 난 네가 거기에 있는 줄도 몰랐어.”

does not / even notice / matter / you were / to me./ there." / "It / I didn't

- 6 우리는 가끔 우리 자신의 실제 모습보다 다른 사람들에게 더 중요하다고 생각한다.

we really are. / We / more important / to others than / often think / we are



Complete the unscrambled sentences.

- 1 옛날에 거만한 여우가 고양이에게 말했습니다.

fox / said / proud / to / a cat. / A

- 2 “나는 이 세상에서 가장 영리한 동물이야!”

animal / the / "I / the cleverest / must / be / in / world!"

- 3 고양이는 “나는 위험에서 도망 갈수 있는 단 하나의 방법을 가지고 있어.” 라고 말했습니다.

one way / "I / The cat / danger." / have / said, / only / to escape

- 4 고양이는 즉시 나무로 달려가서 숨었습니다.

into / immediately / The cat / ran / hid. / and / a tree

- 5 그동안, 여우는 도망가기 위한 한 가지 방법에 대해서 생각했습니다.

way / one / the fox / to escape. / about / Meanwhile, / thought

- 6 그리고 나서 여우는 도망가기 위한 또 다른 방법에 대해 생각했습니다.

about / way / another / the fox / Then / thought / to escape.

REVIEW Unit 5



Complete the unscrambled sentences.

- 1 옛날에 한 늙은 두꺼비가 그의 모든 이웃들에게 자신은 똑똑한 의사라고 말했습니다.

he was / An old toad / a smart doctor. / once told / that / all his neighbors

- 2 “나는 어떤 병도 고칠 수 있어!” 라고 그는 거만하게 말했습니다.

said / "I / can / any disease!" / he / cure / proudly.

- 3 “나는 이 세상 최고의 의사야!” 라고 모두에게 말했습니다.

in / am / told / "I / everyone. / doctor / the best / the land!" / he

- 4 여우는 그 소식을 듣고 두꺼비를 보러 왔습니다.

The fox / heard / came / and / to / see / the toad. / the news

- 5 여우는 두꺼비를 몇 분 동안 주시했습니다.

a few / The fox / the toad / minutes. / for / looked at

- 6 그리고는 말했습니다. “두꺼비 선생, 나는 당신이 어떤 병이든지 다 고칠 수 있다고 들었어요!”

"Mr. Toad, / you can / I have heard / any disease!" / Then / that / he said, / cure



Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 옛날 옛적에, 한 늑대가 농장에서 어린 양을 훔쳤습니다.

stole / time / from / long / a farm. / a lamb / a wolf / ago, / A long,

2 그는 그것을 집에서 먹으려고 가져갔습니다.

at home. / away / it / He / carried it / eat / he / so / could

3 하지만 늑대는 배고픈 사자와 마주쳤습니다.

lion. / But / the wolf / ran / hungry / a / into

4 “그 양 내게 줘!” 라고 사자는 요구했습니다.

me / "Give / that lamb!" / the lion. / demanded

5 늑대는 아무 것도 할 수 없었고, 사자는 어린 양을 가져갔습니다.

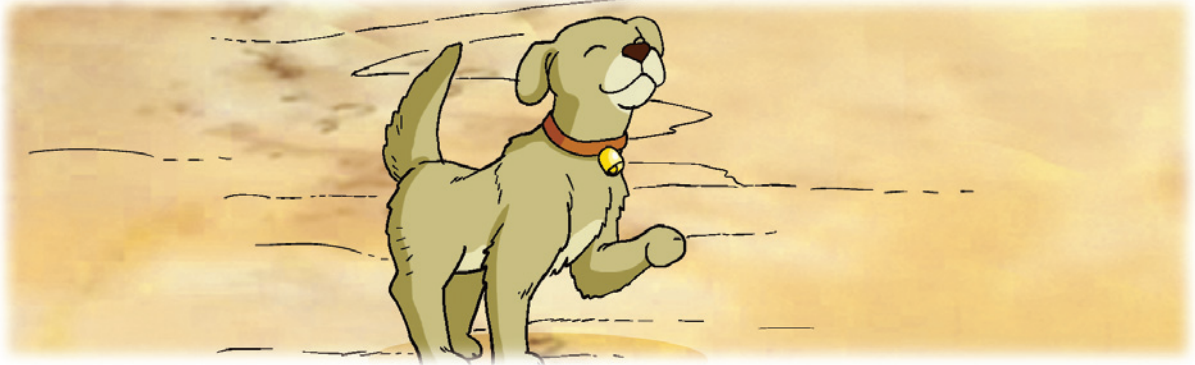
could not / and the lion / the lamb. / The wolf / took away / do anything,

6 도둑은 자신이 도둑질 당했을 때, 불평할 수 없다.

he / is / robbed. / cannot / when / complain / A thief



The Mischievous Dog



Translate the sentences.

Once there was a very bad dog. This dog tried to bite all the neighbors. The master decided to hang a wooden block around the dog's neck. "You will wear this wooden block so all the neighbors will know when you are coming." But the mischievous dog was also a stupid dog; and he was proud of his wooden block. He made as much noise as possible everywhere he walked.

Then one day, a wise old dog said to the mischievous dog, "You should not be proud of that wooden block. Do you really want to be famous as a bad dog?"

(It is not good to be famous for something bad.)



Translate each word into Korean.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 wooden | <input type="text"/> | 7 famous | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 neighbor | <input type="text"/> | 8 bite | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 master | <input type="text"/> | 9 hang | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 block | <input type="text"/> | 10 dog | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 walk | <input type="text"/> | 11 around | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 stupid | <input type="text"/> | 12 noise | <input type="text"/> |



Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 1 neck | <hr/> |
| 2 bad | <hr/> |
| 3 wear | <hr/> |
| 4 know | <hr/> |
| 5 wise | <hr/> |



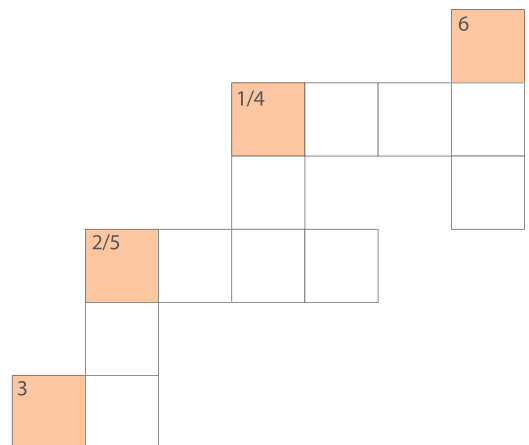
Complete the puzzle.

Across

- The dog was a stupid dog.
- You wear this wooden block.
- He made much noise possible.

Down

- The dog tried to bite the neighbors.
- He proud of his wooden block.
- There was a very bad .





Choose the correct answer.

- Once there was a very dog.
 - big
 - bad
 - small
 - kind
- What did the master decide to hang around the dog's neck?
 - the wooden block
 - the silver bell
 - the golden chain
 - the metal ring
- Who gave the mischievous dog some advice?
 - a wise young dog
 - a proud big dog
 - a wise old dog
 - a proud small dog



Check whether True or False.

- Two dogs appeared in the story.
- The dog walked quietly after wearing the wooden block.
- The dog took off his wooden block in the end.
- The dog made a lot of noise when he walked.

True False

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Put the words in the correct order.

- hang / block. / decided / to / a / The / master / wooden

- not / is / It / good / famous / to / be / bad. / something / for

- will / know / All / the / neighbors / when / coming. / you / are

- be / really / you / to / Do / famous / want / as / a / bad / dog?

- should / not / wooden / You / proud / of / that / block. / be

Grammar Point **As**

1 Here is an example of **as**:

"Do you really want to be famous **as** a bad dog?"

2 We use **as + noun**:

- To talk about someone's job or role: She works **as** a teacher.
- To talk about the function or use of something: He uses the sofa **as** a bed.

3 We use **as** in phrases that refer to something that has already been stated:

- **As you know**, he is leaving tonight.
- **As I told you**, she is a good student.

4 We use **as** after certain verbs for giving descriptions or talking about attitudes:

- They described their teacher **as** a kind person.
- He regards me **as** his best friend.



Match and complete the sentences.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 My mother works | • | • as a nice woman. |
| 2 She described her mother | • | • they will visit me tonight. |
| 3 They regard me | • | • as a nurse at a hospital. |
| 4 As I told you, | • | • as a pencil case. |
| 5 She uses the small bag | • | • as a nice student. |



Complete the sentences with your own words.

- ▶ My grandfather works as a carpenter. _____
- 1 I regard my father as _____
- 2 My friends describe me as _____
- 3 As you know, _____
- 4 As I told you, _____
- 5 My father works as _____



The Fox and the Grapes



Translate the sentences.

One day, a hungry fox saw a bunch of grapes hanging from a tree.

"Oh, how delicious those grapes must be," thought the fox to himself. The fox jumped as high as he could, but he could not reach the grapes.

"I will run first, and then jump," thought the fox. "Then I will be able to enjoy the delicious grapes!" But the fox still could not reach the grapes in the tree.

After some time, the fox said angrily, "What a fool I am. Those grapes are probably not delicious after all. I don't want them." The fox walked away and never tasted the grapes.

(We often pretend to hate something we cannot have.)



Translate each word into Korean.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 bunch | <input type="text"/> | 7 able | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 hang | <input type="text"/> | 8 first | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 grape | <input type="text"/> | 9 taste | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 jump | <input type="text"/> | 10 delicious | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 reach | <input type="text"/> | 11 say | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 pretend | <input type="text"/> | 12 want | <input type="text"/> |



Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1 hate | <hr/> |
| 2 hungry | <hr/> |
| 3 enjoy | <hr/> |
| 4 high | <hr/> |
| 5 walk | <hr/> |



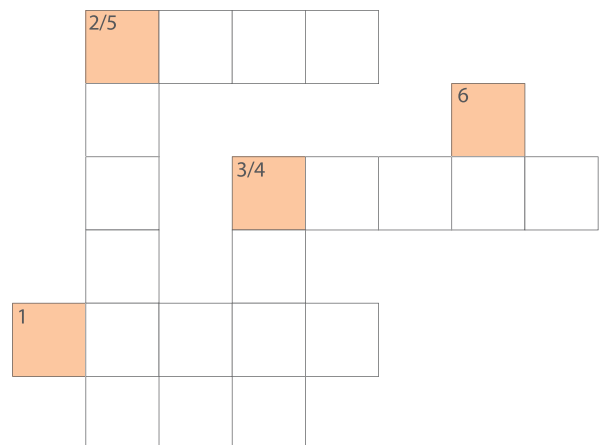
Complete the puzzle.

Across

- The fox tasted the grapes.
- I don't them.
- grapes are probably not delicious.

Down

- I will run first, and jump.
- The fox away.
- The fox jumped as high he could.





Choose the correct answer.

- What did the hungry fox see in the tree?
 ① grapes ② apples ③ bananas ④ peaches
- The fox ran first, and then to reach the grapes.
 ① ran ② flew ③ jumped ④ fell
- Why did the fox walk away in the end?
 ① Because he finally tasted the grapes. ② Because he couldn't get the grapes.
 ③ Because he saw another fruit. ④ Because his mother called him.



Check whether True or False.

- The lion saw a bunch of grapes.
- The fox was hungry.
- The fox was able to enjoy the grapes.
- The fox never tasted the grapes.

True	False
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Put the words in the correct order.

- fool / am. / What / I / a

- could / grapes. / the / He / reach / not

- delicious / able / to / will / be / the / grapes. / I / enjoy

- delicious / those / be. / must / How / grapes

- as / fox / could. / jumped / high / The / he / as

Grammar Point Say / Tell / Ask

1 Here is an example of **say**:

"After some time, the fox **said** angrily, 'What a fool I am!'"

2 Use **say** when you report someone's words:

· Jane **said**, "I have an idea."

Use **say** when you ask about language:

· How do you **say** 'pen' in French?

3 **Tell** can be followed immediately by a person (**Say** is not followed immediately by a person.):

· He **told** me a story.

Use **tell** with **wh**-words (where, when, why, how):

· Can you **tell** me where the school is?

4 **Ask** is used for questions:

· He **asked** me what I was doing.

Ask someone to do something, and **ask** someone for something:

· She **asked** me to close the door.

· I **asked** her for some bread.



Fill in the blanks with the correct form of say or tell.

- 1 Ann me how to make a cake.
- 2 Mike , "Come here!"
- 3 He me his name.
- 4 How do you 'student' in Korean?
- 5 Can you me where the post office is?

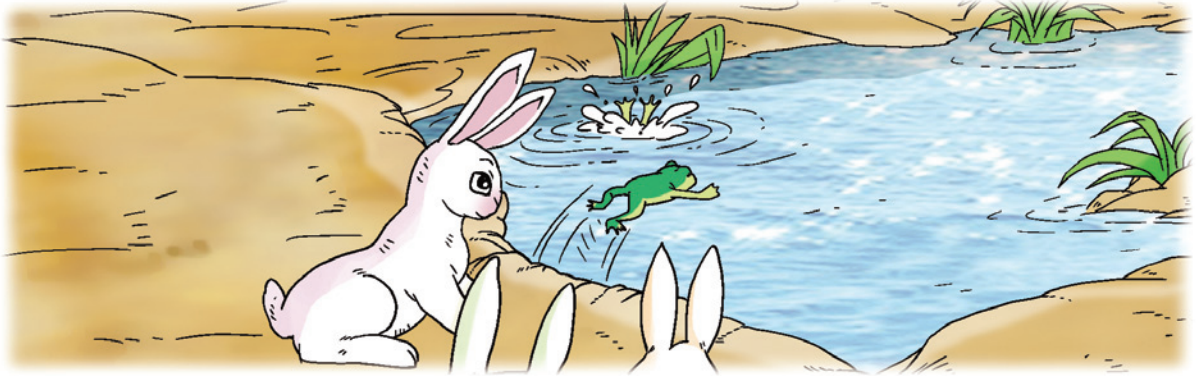


Match and complete the sentences.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1 My mother said, | • | • how to send a letter. |
| 2 Can you tell me | • | • 'love' in Japanese? |
| 3 I asked my mother | • | • "Clean your room." |
| 4 How do you say | • | • for some money. |
| 5 He told me | • | • where the bank is? |



The Hares and the Frogs



Translate the sentences.

Hares, as you know, are easily scared. If they see even a small shadow, they will run away.

One day, many years ago, all the hares had a great meeting and decided to kill themselves.

They preferred to die than to live always in fear. "How should we kill ourselves?"

argued the hares. Suddenly, the hares heard a great noise, and they all ran away into

the woods.

The hares soon ran to a pond where many frogs lived. Upon seeing the running hares,

the frogs became scared and jumped into the water. "Look!" cried the hares.

"Things are not so bad. There are even animals that are afraid of us!"

(No matter how unfortunate you may be, there is always someone else more unfortunate.)



Translate each word into Korean.

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------------------|----|--------|----------------------|
| 1 | jump | <input type="text"/> | 7 | fear | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 | hare | <input type="text"/> | 8 | die | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 | frog | <input type="text"/> | 9 | noise | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 | shadow | <input type="text"/> | 10 | scare | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 | animal | <input type="text"/> | 11 | afraid | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 | meeting | <input type="text"/> | 12 | pond | <input type="text"/> |



Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- | | | |
|---|--------|-------|
| 1 | many | <hr/> |
| 2 | see | <hr/> |
| 3 | soon | <hr/> |
| 4 | always | <hr/> |
| 5 | kill | <hr/> |



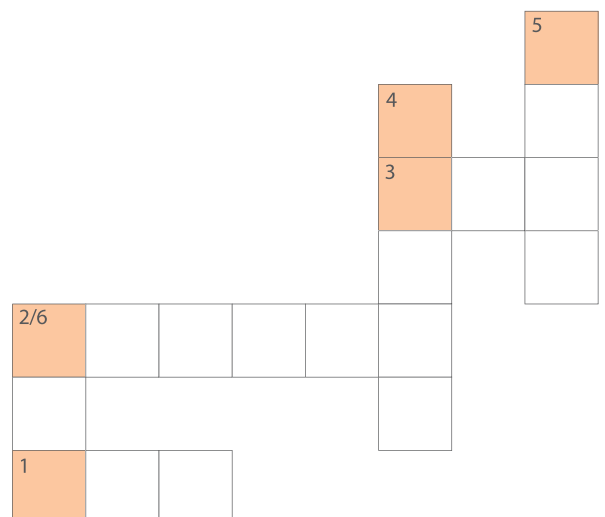
Complete the puzzle.

Across

- They preferred to .
- The frogs scared.
- the hares decided to kill themselves.

Down

- The frogs jumped into the .
- How should we ourselves?
- Things are not so .





Choose the correct answer.

- All the hares had a great meeting and decided to .
 ① kill themselves ② catch the frogs ③ make a net ④ run to a pond
- Upon seeing the running hares, the frogs .
 ① had a great meeting ② ran away into the woods
 ③ argued the problem ④ jumped into the water
- What is the lesson from this story?
 ① It's better to die than to live in fear. ② Make sure before making a decision.
 ③ There is someone more unfortunate. ④ Don't be scared easily.



Check whether True or False.

- Hares are usually very brave.
- Many frogs lived in the pool.
- The frogs became scared because of the running hares.
- All the frogs had a great meeting.

True False

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Put the words in the correct order.

- soon / The / to / pond. / hares / ran / a

- preferred / to / die / They / to / live / than / in / fear. / always

- hares / heard / a / noise. / great / The

- all / woods. / They / ran / away / into / the

- even / animals / that / There / are / of / us! / are / afraid

Grammar Point **There + be**

1 Here are some examples of **there + be**:

"**There are** even animals that are afraid of us!"

"**There is** always someone else more unfortunate."

2 We use **there + be** to talk about the existence of something:

· Singular : **There is** a house.

· Plural : **There are** two chairs.

3 **There + be** can be used to talk about where things are:

· **There are** stores in the street.

4 We also use **there + be** to talk about when things happen:

· **There is** a train to London at three o'clock.



Circle the right words.

- 1 There (is, are) a man with a special goose.
- 2 There (is, are) Tom in the classroom.
- 3 There (is, are) two bananas and three apples.
- 4 There (is, are) a bus to New York at eleven o'clock.
- 5 There (is, are) many cars on the road.



Make the sentences using **there + be**.

▶ (a girl/ in front of the house) There is a girl in front of the house.

1 (some pens/ on the table) _____

2 (an airplane to LA/ today) _____

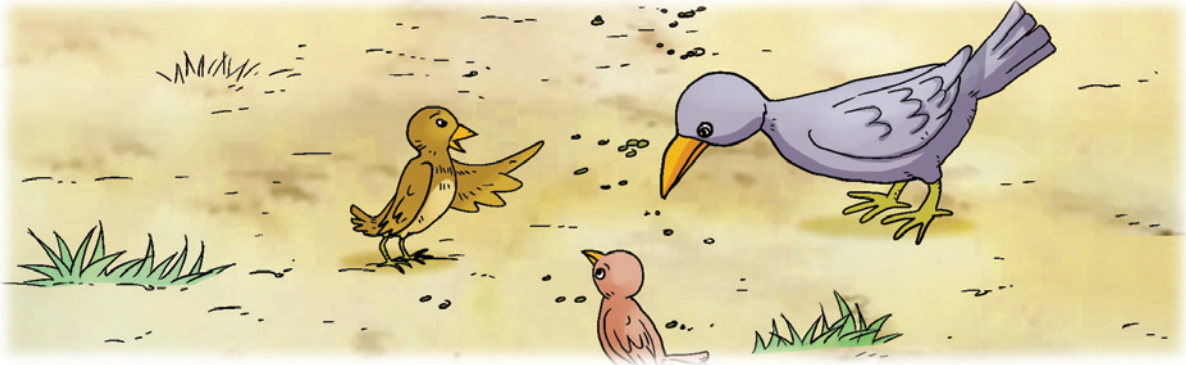
3 (Jane and Mike/ in the car) _____

4 (many toys/ in the box) _____

5 (a bus to Seattle/ on Monday) _____



The Swallow and the Other Birds



Translate the sentences.

A farmer once planted many hemp seeds in his field. "Beware of that man," said the swallow to the other birds. "Make sure to pick up every one of those hemp seeds, or you will be sorry."

The other birds did not listen to the swallow. "That swallow is too worried," agreed the other birds. "He does not know how to have fun," they said.

That autumn, the hemp grew and the farmer made some rope. With this rope, he made a great net. Many birds became trapped in the net and died, and the swallow said, "I warned you about the farmer and his hemp. You birds did not listen, and now look what has happened!"

(Destroy the seed of evil or it will grow up to ruin you.)



Translate each word into Korean.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 net | <input type="text"/> | 7 worry | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 field | <input type="text"/> | 8 destroy | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 swallow | <input type="text"/> | 9 autumn | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 happen | <input type="text"/> | 10 ruin | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 beware | <input type="text"/> | 11 seed | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 pick | <input type="text"/> | 12 grow | <input type="text"/> |



Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1 listen | <hr/> |
| 2 bird | <hr/> |
| 3 farmer | <hr/> |
| 4 worry | <hr/> |
| 5 look | <hr/> |



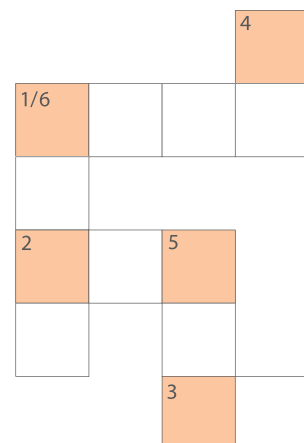
Complete the puzzle.

Across

- The farmer some rope.
- He made a great .
- Beware that man.

Down

- does not know how to have fun.
- That swallow is worried.
- A farmer planted hemp seeds.





Choose the correct answer.

- 1 warned the birds about the farmer and his hemp.
 - ① A farmer
 - ② A duck
 - ③ A swallow
 - ④ An eagle

- 2 What did the farmer make with the grown hemp?
 - ① thread
 - ② rope
 - ③ ribbon
 - ④ cotton

- 3 What was the net for?
 - ① for trapping the birds
 - ② for putting the seeds
 - ③ for making the house
 - ④ for making the sleeping bed



Arrange the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 The swallow said to the other birds, "Make sure to pick up hemp seeds."
- 2 The farmer made a net with the grown hemp and trapped the birds.
- 3 The other birds didn't listen to the swallow.
- 4 A farmer planted many hemp seeds in his field.



Put the words in the correct order.

1 happened! / what / has / Look

2 did / the / swallow. / listen / to / not / The / other / birds

3 the / net. / in / Many / became / trapped / birds

4 know / have / fun. / how / to / He / does / not

5 the / farmer / his / hemp. / I / you / about / warned / and

Grammar Point This / That / These / Those

1 Here are some examples of **that** and **those**:

"**That** swallow is too worried."

"Make sure to pick up every one of **those** hemp seeds, or you will be sorry."

2 We use **this/ that/ these/ those** with nouns.

Singular	Plural
this pencil	these pencils
that pencil	those pencils

3 When the meaning is clear, we use **this/ that/ these/ those** without a noun.

· **This** is tall.

· **These** are interesting.

4 We use **this** and **these** for people and things that are near to us.

We use **that** and **those** for people and things that are not near.



Circle the right word.

- 1 (That, Those) oranges are delicious!
- 2 (This, these) hamburger is mine.
- 3 (This, These) jackets are expensive.
- 4 Look at (that, those) building!
- 5 (That, those) is beautiful.



Complete the sentences using this, that, these, or those.

- 1 I want to buy car. (not near)
- 2 questions are difficult. (near)
- 3 Do you like movie? (near)
- 4 Look at bicycle! (not near)
- 5 horses are fast. (not near)



REVIEW



Complete the unscrambled sentences.

- 1 옛날에 아주 나쁜 개가 있었습니다.

there / was / bad / a very / dog. / Once

- 2 이 개는 이웃 모두를 물려고 하였습니다.

This / bite / all the / dog / tried to / neighbors.

- 3 주인은 개의 목 주위에 나무토막을 매달기로 결정했습니다.

around / hang / dog's neck. / The master / a / wooden block / decided to / the

- 4 “네가 이 나무토막을 차고 있으면 모든 이웃들은 네가 오는 것을 알 수 있을 거야.”

the neighbors / wear / so / when you / "You will / this wooden block / are coming." / will know / all

- 5 그는 어디를 걷든 최대한 소란스럽게 했습니다.

he / everywhere / noise / made / as much / possible / as / He / walked.

- 6 나쁜 것으로 인해 유명해지는 것은 좋지 않다.

famous / for / bad. / is / something / not good / It / to be



Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 어느 날, 배고픈 여우가 나무에 달린 포도송이를 보았습니다.

a hungry fox / saw / a tree. / a bunch of / hanging from / One day, / grapes

2 “와, 저 포도들은 얼마나 맛있을까.” 라고 여우는 혼자 생각했습니다.

must be," / "Oh, / to himself. / those grapes / the fox / how delicious / thought

3 여우는 가능한 한 높이 뛰어 보았지만, 그는 포도에 닿을 수 없었습니다.

but / jumped / as high as / the grapes. / The fox / he could / he could, / not reach

4 “우선 달려와서 그 다음에 점프를 해야겠다.”라고 여우는 생각했습니다.

"I / first, / will / the fox. / jump," / and then / run / thought

5 “그러면 난 저 맛있는 포도를 맛 볼 수 있을 거야!”

will / be able to / I / "Then / enjoy / grapes!" / the delicious

6 하지만 여우는 여전히 나무에 있는 포도에 닿을 수 없었습니다.

in / the grapes / But / the fox / reach / could / the tree. / still / not

REVIEW Unit 10



Complete the unscrambled sentences.

- 1 당신도 알다시피, 산토끼는 쉽게 겁을 먹습니다.

are / as / Hares, / know, / scared. / easily / you

- 2 심지어 그들은 작은 그림자를 보고도, 달아나 버릴 것입니다.

shadow, / run / they / even / will / see / they / If / small / away. / a

- 3 오래전 어느 날, 모든 산토끼들은 모여서 큰 회의를 했고 그들은 스스로 죽기로 결정했습니다.

had / many years ago, / to kill / all the hares / and decided / One day, / a great meeting / themselves.

- 4 그들은 항상 공포 속에서 사는 것 보다 죽는 쪽을 선택했습니다.

to / than / always / They / preferred / fear. / die / to / live / in

- 5 산토끼들은 곧 개구리가 많이 살고 있는 연못으로 달려갔습니다.

many / soon / ran / a / pond / The / lived. / frogs / hares / to / where

- 6 “심지어 우리를 무서워하는 동물들도 있어!”

of / us!“ / are / afraid / “There / animals / even / are / that



Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 옛날에 한 농부가 그의 밭에 삼 씨앗을 심었습니다.

once / many / seeds / in his / field. / planted / hemp / A farmer

2 “저 삼 씨앗 모두를 골라내야만 해, 그렇지 않으면 너희는 후회하게 될 거야.”

sorry.” / to pick up / one of / or / “Make sure / will be / every / hemp seeds, / those / you

3 다른 새들은 그 제비의 말을 듣지 않았습니다.

the swallow. / to / The other / did / not / birds / listen

4 그해 가을, 삼은 자랐고, 그것으로 농부는 밧줄을 만들었습니다.

autumn, / made / That / the hemp / and / the farmer / some rope. / grew

5 이 밧줄을 가지고, 그는 거대한 그물을 만들었습니다.

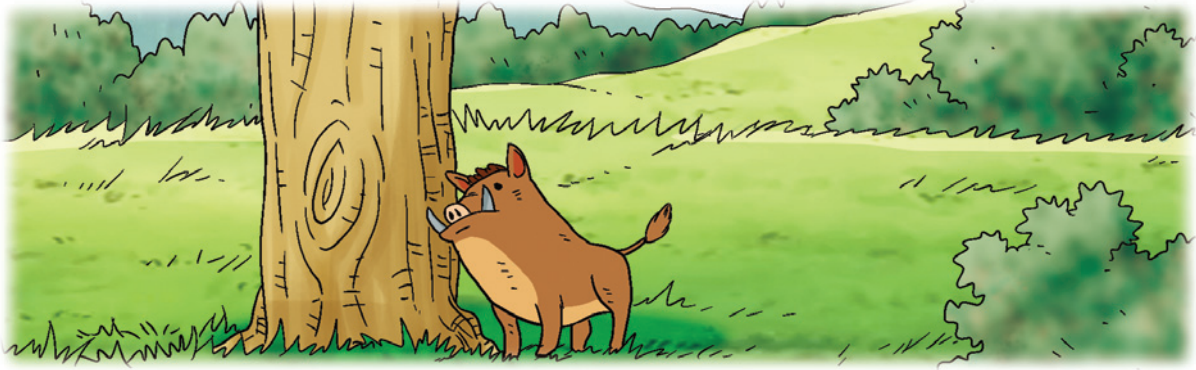
rope, / net. / made / a great / With / he / this

6 악의 씨앗을 제거해라, 그렇지 않으면 그것은 너를 파멸시킬 만큼 자랄 것이다.

the seed / you. / or / to ruin / Destroy / will / it / of evil / grow up



The Wild Boar and the Fox



Translate the sentences.

A wild boar was sharpening his horns on a tree. A careless fox walked by and said,

"Why do you do that, silly boar? There is no danger around here." The fox laughed

and laughed at the wild boar. He enjoyed making fun of his neighbors.

"How silly you are! You sharpen your horns when there is no danger!"

"I know there is no danger," replied the wild boar finally.

"But when danger comes, I will not have time to sharpen my horns. So I will

prepare now, or I will suffer later."

(If you are prepared for war, you can have peace of mind.)



Translate each word into Korean.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 boar | <input type="text"/> | 7 war | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 sharpen | <input type="text"/> | 8 tree | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 around | <input type="text"/> | 9 neighbor | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 careless | <input type="text"/> | 10 fox | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 danger | <input type="text"/> | 11 prepare | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 suffer | <input type="text"/> | 12 time | <input type="text"/> |



Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 1 wild | <hr/> |
| 2 silly | <hr/> |
| 3 enjoy | <hr/> |
| 4 reply | <hr/> |
| 5 fox | <hr/> |



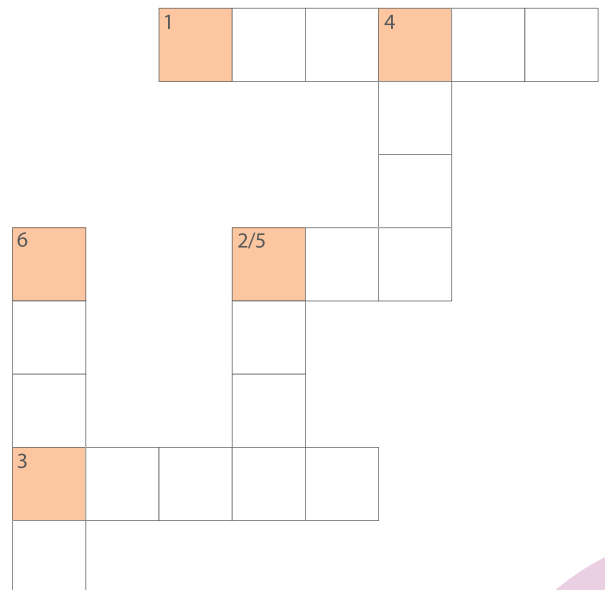
Complete the puzzle.

Across

- A careless fox by.
- silly you are!
- I will suffer .

Down

- I there is no danger.
- There is no danger around .
- Why do you do that, boar?





Choose the correct answer.

- 1 A wild boar was sharpening his horns .
 ① on a wall ② on a rock ③ on a tree ④ on a machine

- 2 Who laughed at the wild boar?
 ① the fox ② the wolf ③ the bird ④ the goat

- 3 What can you have if you are prepared for war?
 ① big danger ② peace of mind
 ③ fun time ④ sharpened horns



Check whether True or False.

- 1 The fox sharpened his horns already.
- 2 The boar sharpened his horns for no reason.
- 3 The word 'danger' means something possibly bad or harmful.
- 4 The boar was well prepared for danger.

True False



Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 around / here. / danger / no / There / is

- 2 The / fox / the / wild / boar. / at / laughed / and / laughed

- 3 fun / of / making / his / neighbors. / He / enjoyed

- 4 not / will / I / have / my / horns. / to / sharpen / time

- 5 your / horns / sharpen / You / no / danger! / when / there / is

Grammar Point Past Continuous

1 Here is an example of the **past continuous**:

"A wild boar **was sharpening** his horns on a tree."

2 We form the **past continuous** like this:

Positive	I / he / she / it You / we / they	was sleeping were sleeping
Negative	I / he / she / it You / we / they	was not (wasn't) sleeping were not (weren't) sleeping

3 We form **past continuous** questions like this :

- **Was** she **driving** a car?
- **Were** they **playing** baseball?
- **Was** he **reading** a book?
- **Were** they **writing** a letter?



Complete the sentences of the past continuous.

- 1 Mike and Jim table tennis. (play)
- 2 Ann a sandwich. (eat)
- 3 A lot of people for a bus. (wait)
- 4 She on a bench. (sit)
- 5 We our classroom. (clean)



Answer the questions about yourself.

▶ What were you doing last night?

I was listening to the music.

1 What was your sister doing last night?

2 What was your father doing last night?

3 What was your mother doing last night?

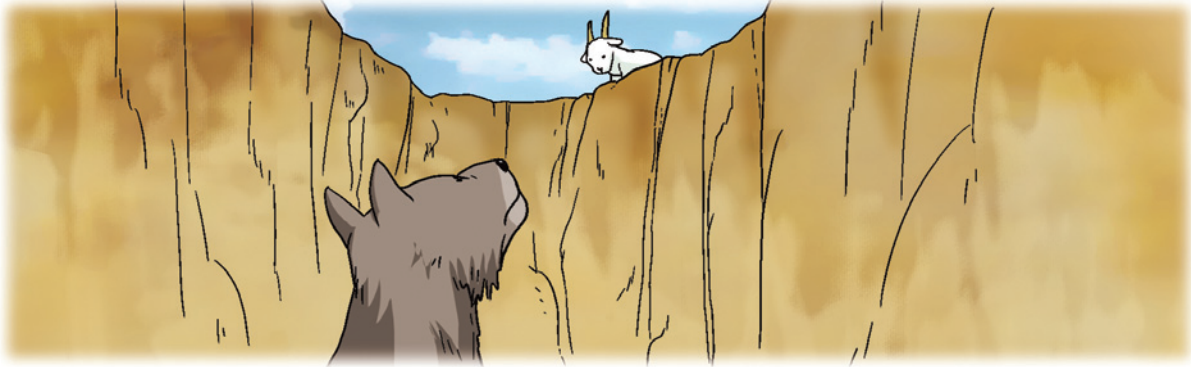
4 What were you doing this morning?

5 What were your parents doing this morning?



Unit 12

The Wolf and the Goat



Translate the sentences.

A hungry wolf saw a goat on the top of a cliff. The wolf could not get to the goat.

"That is a very dangerous place for you," the wolf said. "You could fall down and hurt yourself!" The wolf pretended to be worried about the goat's safety.

"Please come down. It is safe here, and you can eat all the grass you want!"

The goat looked down at the wolf and said, "You seem to be very worried about me.

How generous you are to offer me all your grass. But I know what you are really

thinking about! You want to eat me!"

(Do not accept a gift from a selfish person.)



Translate each word into Korean.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 top | <input type="text"/> | 7 goat | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 cliff | <input type="text"/> | 8 grass | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 dangerous | <input type="text"/> | 9 generous | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 pretend | <input type="text"/> | 10 think | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 gift | <input type="text"/> | 11 accept | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 safety | <input type="text"/> | 12 selfish | <input type="text"/> |



Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1 gift | <hr/> |
| 2 place | <hr/> |
| 3 really | <hr/> |
| 4 hungry | <hr/> |
| 5 know | <hr/> |



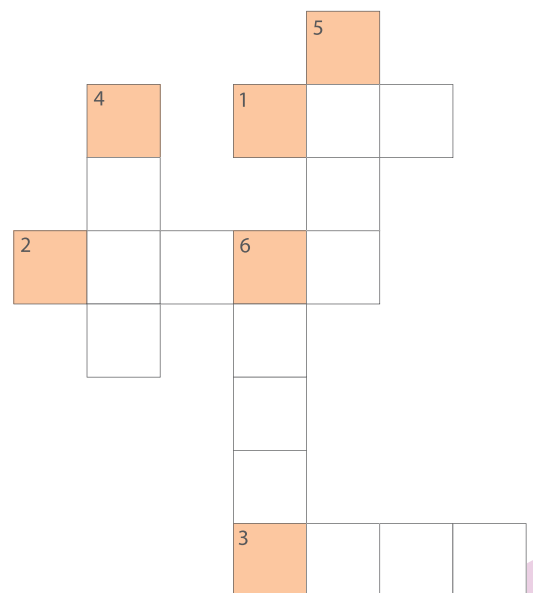
Complete the puzzle.

Across

- You want to me!
- That is a very dangerous for you.
- Please come .

Down

- You could down.
- It is here.
- The wolf not get to the goat.





Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Where was the goat?

① on the top of a tree	② on the bottom of a hill
③ on the top of a cliff	④ on the bottom of a mountain

- 2 The wolf said he would offer the goat .

① all his land	② all his grass
③ all his house	④ all his water

- 3 Who was the selfish animal in the story?

① the wolf	② the goat
③ both	④ none



Arrange the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 A goat was on a cliff, so a wolf couldn't get to the goat.
- 2 But the goat knew what the wolf was really thinking about.
- 3 The wolf said that he would give all his grass to the goat.
- 4 The wolf pretended to be worried about the goat.

→
 →
 →



Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 from / person. / a / selfish / Do / accept / not / a / gift

- 2 you / are / to / offer / generous / How / me / your / grass. / all

- 3 can / the / grass / eat / you / want! / all / You

- 4 down / at / The / goat / looked / the / wolf.

- 5 very / to / be / about / You / worried / me. / seem

Grammar Point

Myself / Yourself / Himself / Herself

1 Here is an example of **yourself**:

"You could fall down and hurt **yourself**!"

2 Look at this:

· **Singular**: myself/ yourself/ himself/ herself/ itself

· **Plural**: ourselves/ yourselves/ themselves

3 We use **myself/ yourself, etc.** to refer to the subject:

· She made **Mike** the soup. (= She made the soup for Mike.)

· She made **herself** the soup. (= She made the soup for herself.)

4 We also use **myself/ yourself, etc.** to emphasize that the subject did the action, not somebody else:

· He cleaned the house **himself**. (= He cleaned it alone.)



Complete the sentences using myself, yourself, etc.

- 1 We enjoyed at the concert.
- 2 She bought a new skirt.
- 3 They built this tall building .
- 4 Tom made a cup of tea.
- 5 Mike did it .



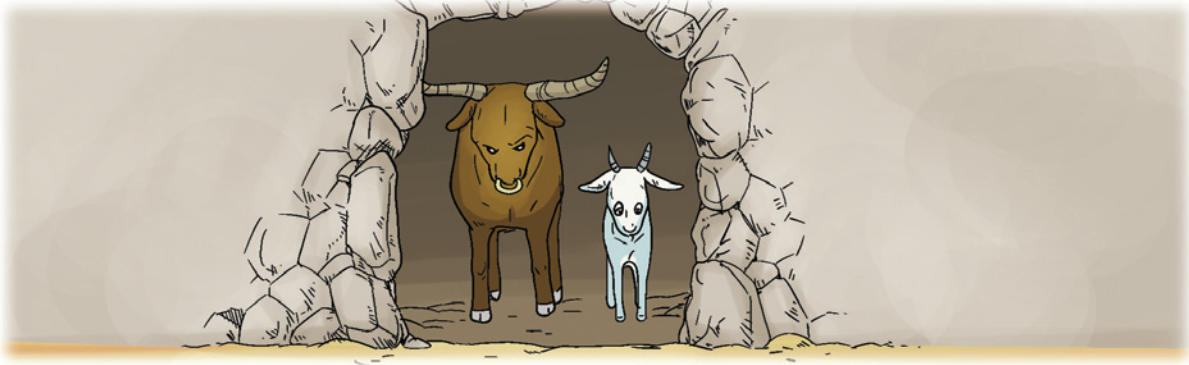
Circle the right words.

- 1 Jane bought (me, myself) a sandwich.
- 2 Tom cooked (him, himself) a meal.
- 3 We carried all our luggage (us, ourselves).
- 4 The coach taught (us, ourselves) to swim.
- 5 I enjoyed (me, myself) on my trip.



Unit 13

The Bull and the Goat



Translate the sentences.

A bull got lost in a forest. As he was trying to find his way home, he saw a lion.

He ran away from the lion and found a cave. This was the same cave to which a shepherd would bring his goats when it rained. When the bull entered the cave, he found a goat that had been left behind.

"This is my cave," yelled the goat, as he began ramming the bull.

"I am not afraid of you, goat," said the bull. "I just don't want to be eaten by the lion."

Then the goat continued to ram the bull angrily.

"Listen, goat. When that lion leaves, I am going to beat you up."

(It is wrong to take advantage of someone in distress.)



Translate each word into Korean.

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------|----------------------|----|----------|----------------------|
| 1 | cave | <input type="text"/> | 7 | distress | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 | bring | <input type="text"/> | 8 | found | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 | began | <input type="text"/> | 9 | bull | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 | afraid | <input type="text"/> | 10 | rain | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 | beat | <input type="text"/> | 11 | enter | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 | behind | <input type="text"/> | 12 | shepherd | <input type="text"/> |



Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- | | | |
|---|----------|-------|
| 1 | yell | <hr/> |
| 2 | way | <hr/> |
| 3 | eat | <hr/> |
| 4 | continue | <hr/> |
| 5 | wrong | <hr/> |



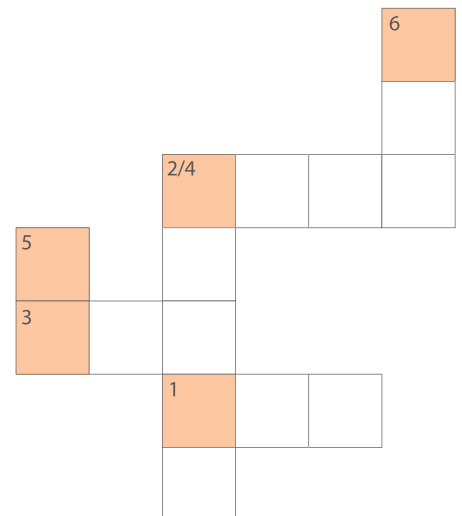
Complete the puzzle.

Across

- I am afraid of you.
- He ran away the lion.
- I am going to beat up.

Down

- He a cave.
- This is cave.
- The goat continued to the bull.





Choose the correct answer.

- 1 As he was trying to find his way home, the bull saw .
 ① a deer ② a wolf ③ a lion ④ a dog

- 2 What was in the cave?
 ① a sheep ② a goat ③ a shepherd ④ a lion

- 3 What will the bull do when the lion leaves?
 ① beat up the goat ② talk with the goat
 ③ play with the goat ④ nothing



Check whether True or False.

- 1 The bull got lost in a forest.
- 2 There were goats in the cave.
- 3 The shepherd saved the goat.
- 4 The lion killed both the bull and the goat.

True False



Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 It / is / advantage / of / in / distress. / to / take / wrong / someone

- 2 not / afraid / you. / of / I / am

- 3 be / eaten / I / just / by / to / don't / the / lion. / want

- 4 a / goat / behind. / found / had / been / He / that / left

- 5 began / ramming / bull. / the / He

Grammar Point Be Going To

1 Here is an example of **be going to**:

"When that lion leaves, I **am going to** beat you up."

2 We form sentences with **be going to** like this:

Positive	Negative
I am He / She / It is going to eat. We / You / They are	I am He / She / It is not going to eat. We / You / They are

3 We use **be going to** for the future:

To talk about things we have decided to do in the future:

· We **are going to** watch a movie tonight.

To predict the future, using information we know now:

· She **is going to** be sick.



Complete the sentences using be going to and the given words.

- 1 She the piano. (play)
- 2 We pizza. (eat)
- 3 I the exam next week. (take)
- 4 They all over the world. (travel)
- 5 He a phone call. (make)



Make the sentences negative.

▶ I am going to visit my grandmother.

I am not going to visit my grandmother.

1 They are going to play soccer.

2 Jane is going to stay home.

3 Tom is going to win the game.

4 We are going to swim.

5 It is going to rain tomorrow.



The Man and the Lion



Translate the sentences.

A man and a lion once walked through the jungle together.

"Lions are the smartest, strongest animals in the world!" boasted the lion.

"No, you are wrong," said the man. "Humans are the smartest and the strongest!"

Just then, the man and the lion walked past a statue. It was a statue of a man killing a lion.

"See there!" shouted the man. "Look how strong and smart the man is.

He can kill the lion with just his hands!"

The lion laughed, "That statue was built by a human. I am sure the statue would

have been very different if a lion had made it."

(A story changes depending on who tells it.)



Translate each word into Korean.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 jungle | <input type="text"/> | 7 shout | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 change | <input type="text"/> | 8 through | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 story | <input type="text"/> | 9 statue | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 world | <input type="text"/> | 10 build | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 see | <input type="text"/> | 11 different | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 together | <input type="text"/> | 12 human | <input type="text"/> |



Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1 strong | <hr/> |
| 2 hand | <hr/> |
| 3 man | <hr/> |
| 4 kill | <hr/> |
| 5 tell | <hr/> |



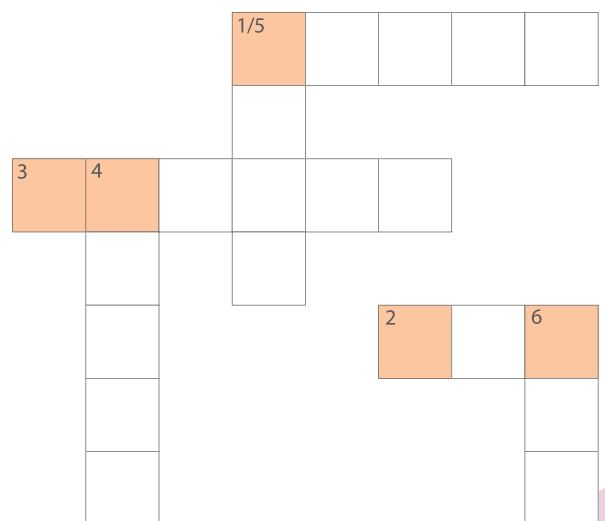
Complete the puzzle.

Across

- You are .
- Look strong and smart the man is.
- It was a of a man killing a lion.

Down

- See !
- He can kill the lion just his hands!
- That statue built by a human.





Choose the correct answer.

- Where did a man and a lion walk through?
 - the forest
 - the town
 - the jungle
 - the city
- The man and the lion walked past .
 - a statue
 - a house
 - a building
 - a tree
- What was the statue about?
 - a lion killing a human
 - a man killing a lion
 - a lion hunting animals
 - a man talking to animals



Check whether True or False.

- The angry lion killed the man.
- The statue was not made by a lion.
- The lion agreed that humans were the smartest and strongest animals in the world.
- The man disagreed that lions were the smartest and strongest animals in the world.

True False



Put the words in the correct order.

- smartest / are / the / the / strongest! / Humans / and

- was / statue / human. / a / built / by / That

- how / strong / smart / man / is. / Look / the / and

- tells / depending / on / A / story / it. / changes / who

- would / have / been / statue / The / different. / very

Grammar Point Superlative Adjectives

- 1 Here are some examples of the **superlative**:
"Lions are the **smartest**, **strongest** animals in the world!"
"Humans are the **smartest** and the **strongest**!"
- 2 We form the **superlative** like this:
 - short adjectives: tall → **the tallest** / hot → **the hottest**
 - long adjectives: difficult → **the most difficult**
 - adjectives ending with -y: easy → **the easiest**
 - irregular adjectives: good → **the best** / bad → **the worst**
- 3 We usually use **the** before the **superlative**:
 - He is **the happiest** man.

We use **in** for places after the **superlative**:

 - It is **the biggest city in** America.

We can use the **superlative** without a noun:

 - She is **the oldest**.



Complete the sentences using the superlative.

- 1 It is river in the world. (long)
- 2 Jane is student in the class. (beautiful)
- 3 It is country in the world. (cold)
- 4 He bought house in this town. (big)
- 5 Mike is man in the school. (happy)



Make the sentences using the superlative of the given adjectives.

- ▶ (pretty) Mary is the prettiest girl in the class.

1 (famous) _____

2 (good) _____

3 (tall) _____

4 (expensive) _____

5 (bad) _____



REVIEW



Complete the unscrambled sentences.

- 1 야생 수탉지가 그의 뿔을 나무에 대고 날카롭게 깎고 있었습니다.

boar / A wild / a tree. / was / on / his / horns / sharpening

- 2 여우는 야생 수탉지를 보면서 웃고 또 웃었습니다.

boar. / laughed / at the / wild / and / The fox / laughed

- 3 그는 그의 이웃들을 놀리기 좋아했습니다.

making fun / enjoyed / of / neighbors. / his / He

- 4 “너 정말 어리석구나! 아무 위험도 없는데 뿔을 날카롭게 하고 있군!”

sharpen / you are! / there is / "How / your horns / when / silly / no danger!" / You

- 5 “아무 위험이 없다는 건 나도 알아.” 야생 수탉지가 마침내 대답했습니다.

is / the wild / "I / there / know / replied / finally. / no danger," / boar

- 6 만약 당신이 전쟁에 준비가 되어있다면, 당신은 마음의 평안을 가질 수 있다.

mind. / If / you / are / can / have / peace of / you / for war, / prepared



Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 배고픈 늑대가 벼랑 꼭대기 위에 있는 염소를 보았습니다.

of / the / wolf / a cliff. / top / on / a goat / saw / A hungry

2 늑대는 염소에게 다가갈 수 없었습니다.

get / not / could / the goat. / to / The wolf

3 “그곳은 너에게 아주 위험한 곳이야.”라고 늑대가 말했습니다.

dangerous / for you," / "That / said. / the wolf / a very / place / is

4 늑대는 염소의 안전을 걱정하는 척 하였습니다.

The wolf / about / safety. / be worried / the goat's / pretended to

5 “여기는 안전해, 그리고 네가 원하는 만큼 풀을 먹을 수도 있지!”

safe / you / "It is / here, / want!" / all the grass / can / you / and / eat

6 “하지만 난 네가 실제로 무슨 생각을 하고 있는 줄 알지!”

what / you / "But / are / really / I know / thinking about!"

REVIEW Unit 15



Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 황소가 숲 속에서 길을 잃었습니다.

in / lost / got / A bull / a forest.

2 그는 집으로 가는 길을 찾다가, 사자를 보았습니다.

his way / was / trying to / a lion. / he / As he / find / home, / saw

3 그는 사자로부터 도망쳤고 동굴을 발견했습니다.

the lion / from / He / away / and / found / a cave. / ran

4 황소가 동굴 안으로 들어갔을 때, 그는 남겨져 있는 염소를 발견했습니다.

the bull / had been / When / the cave, / a goat / entered / behind. / he found / that / left

5 “난 그저 사자에게 잡아먹히고 싶지 않을 뿐이야.”

by / don't / “I / be eaten / the lion.” / just / want to

6 그러자 염소는 화가 나서 계속 황소를 들이 받았습니다.

the goat / Then / ram / the bull / continued to / angrily.



Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 옛날에 남자와 사자가 함께 정글을 걷고 있었습니다.

once / through / and / the jungle / A man / together. / a lion / walked

2 “사자가 세상에서 가장 똑똑하고, 가장 강한 동물이야!” 사자가 자랑했습니다.

boasted / in the world!" / "Lions / animals / are / the lion. / the smartest, / strongest

3 “아니, 그렇지 않아.”라고 남자가 말했습니다.

you / "No, / the man. / said / wrong," / are

4 바로 그때, 남자와 사자는 조각상을 지나치게 되었습니다.

and / a statue. / past / the lion / walked / then, / the man / Just

5 그것은 사자를 죽이고 있는 사람의 조각상이었습니다.

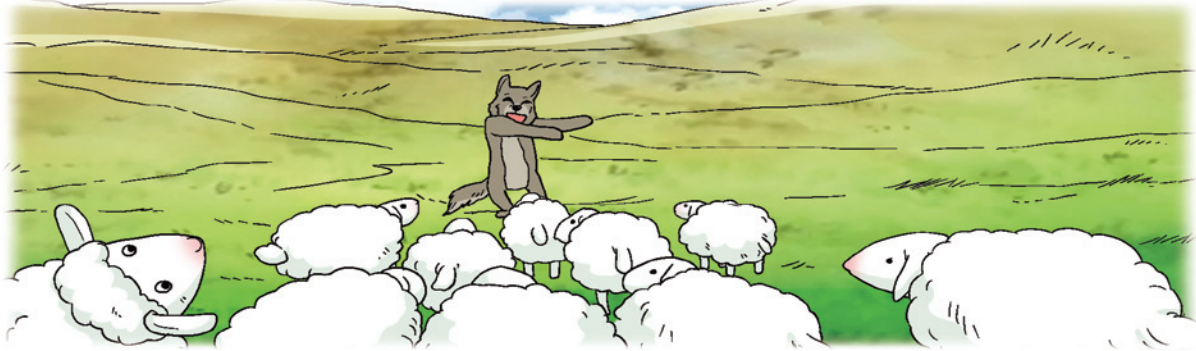
killing / It / a lion. / was / of / a man / a statue

6 이야기는 누가 말하느냐에 따라 바뀐다.

A story / who / it. / changes / depending on / tells



The Wolves and the Sheep



Translate the sentences.

A pack of wolves came to a sheep pasture. The dogs protected the sheep from the hungry wolves. "Those wolves can never hurt us," thought the sheep.

But the wolves made a plan to trick the sheep and the dogs.

"Why do we hate each other?" said the wolves to the sheep. "If the dogs were not here, we would certainly become great friends!"

"Yes, you are right!" said the sheep. "We will send away the dogs so we can all be friends."

The stupid sheep were fooled and asked the dogs to leave. The very next day, the wolves ate all the sheep and had the greatest feast of their lives.

(Do not trust your enemies.)



Translate each word into Korean.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 pack | <input type="text"/> | 7 trick | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 pasture | <input type="text"/> | 8 trust | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 protect | <input type="text"/> | 9 stupid | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 friend | <input type="text"/> | 10 enemy | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 plan | <input type="text"/> | 11 thought | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 made | <input type="text"/> | 12 leave | <input type="text"/> |



Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 1 hate | <hr/> |
| 2 send | <hr/> |
| 3 sheep | <hr/> |
| 4 come | <hr/> |
| 5 trust | <hr/> |



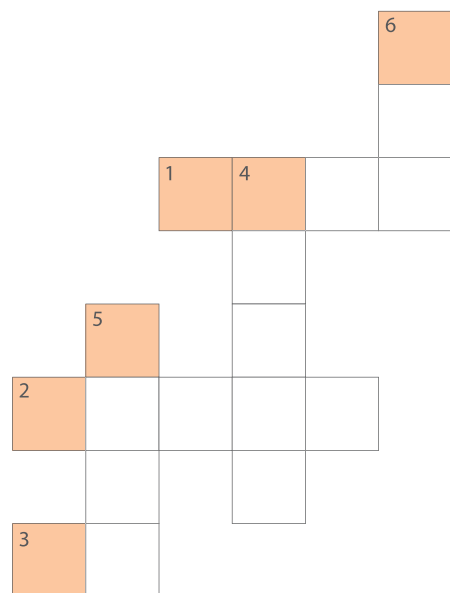
Complete the puzzle.

Across

- The protected the sheep.
- Those wolves can hurt us.
- We can all friends.

Down

- Why do we hate each ?
- The stupid sheep fooled.
- , you are right!





Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Who protected the sheep from the hungry wolves?
 ① the shepherd ② the farmer ③ the dogs ④ the ducks
- 2 What did the sheep do to be friends with the wolves?
 ① They sent away the dogs. ② They killed the dogs.
 ③ They ran away from the dogs. ④ They fought with the dogs.
- 3 What happened to the sheep in the end?
 ① They became friends with the wolves. ② They got injured by the dogs.
 ③ They ran away from the pasture. ④ They were eaten by the wolves.



Check whether True or False.

- 1 The wolves and the sheep became good friends when the dogs left.
- 2 The dogs protected the goats from the wolves.
- 3 The sheep were fooled by the wolves.
- 4 The wolves ate all the sheep and the dogs.

True

False

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Put the words in the correct order.

1 great / friends! / We / become / would / certainly

2 their / lives. / The / wolves / the / greatest / feast / of / had

3 your / not / Do / enemies. / trust

4 wolves / A / pack / of / a / sheep / pasture. / came / to

5 dogs. / We / away / will / the / send

Grammar Point This / That / These / Those

1 Here is an example of **those**:

"**Those** wolves can never hurt us," thought the sheep."

2 We use **this/ that/ these/ those** with nouns.

Singular		Plural
this pencil	→	these pencils
that pencil	→	those pencils

3 When the meaning is clear, we use **this/ that/ these/ those** without a noun.

· **This** is tall.

· **These** are interesting.

4 We use **this** and **these** for people and things that are near to us.

We use **that** and **those** for people and things that are not near.



Circle the right word.

- 1 I'd like to buy (this, these) books.
- 2 (That, Those) questions are very difficult.
- 3 Did you enjoy (this, these) movie?
- 4 How much are (that, those) pineapples?
- 5 We can have dinner at (that, those) little restaurant.



Make the sentences with the given words and situations.

▶ apple (not near)

I will give him that apple.

1 buildings (not near)

2 cars (near)

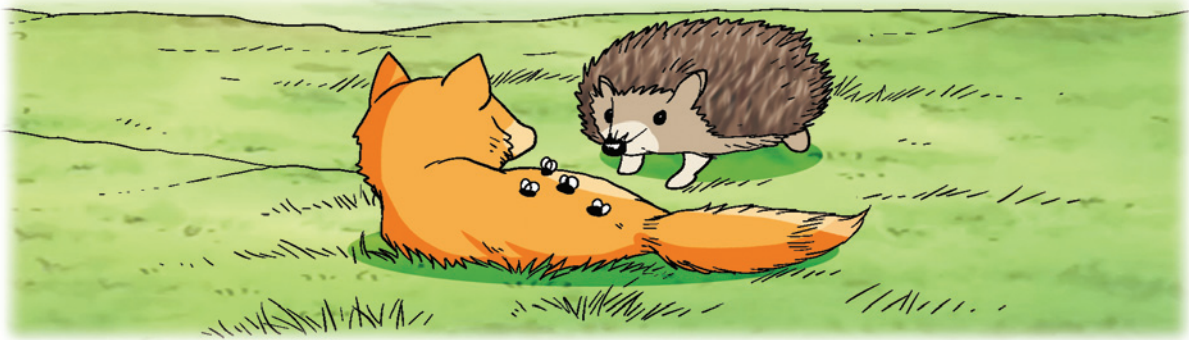
3 cat (near)

4 oranges (not near)

5 book (near)



The Fox and the Hedgehog



Translate the sentences.

One day a fox fell into a deep hole and injured himself. He crawled into a cave and became very sick and weak.

As the fox rested, a swarm of mosquitoes came and attacked the fox.

They drank his blood until they were happy and full. Now the poor fox was almost dead.

A hedgehog saw the dying fox and said, "Hello, friend! It makes me sad to see you in such pain. Would you like me to chase away the mosquitoes?"

"No!" shouted the fox. "If you chase them away, new mosquitoes will come and drink the rest of my blood. Then I will surely die!"

(Do not trade one evil for a greater evil.)



Translate each word into Korean.

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------------------|----|--------|----------------------|
| 1 | hedgehog | <input type="text"/> | 7 | attack | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 | rest | <input type="text"/> | 8 | blood | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 | crawl | <input type="text"/> | 9 | chase | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 | cave | <input type="text"/> | 10 | full | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 | mosquito | <input type="text"/> | 11 | trade | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 | almost | <input type="text"/> | 12 | pain | <input type="text"/> |



Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- | | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| 1 | deep | <hr/> |
| 2 | drink | <hr/> |
| 3 | sad | <hr/> |
| 4 | hole | <hr/> |
| 5 | weak | <hr/> |



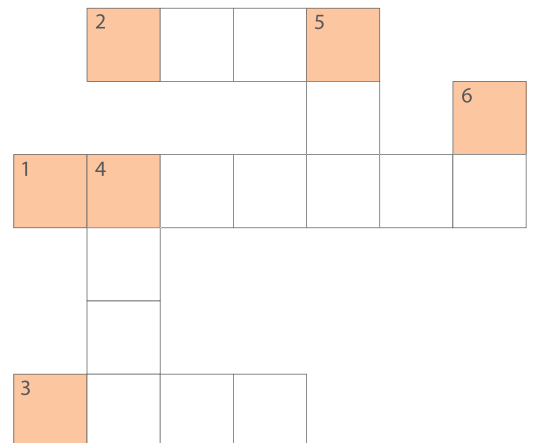
Complete the puzzle.

Across

- A fox injured .
- The poor fox was almost .
- New mosquitoes will .

Down

- He crawled a cave.
- I will surely !
- A swarm mosquitoes came.





Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Where did the fox crawl into?
 ① the cave ② the forest ③ the empty house ④ the woods
- 2 As the fox rested, a swarm of came and attacked the fox.
 ① flies ② ants ③ mosquitoes ④ spiders
- 3 Who tried to help the dying fox?
 ① a skunk ② a mole ③ a hedgehog ④ a squirrel



Arrange the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 A swarm of mosquitoes came and attacked the fox.
- 2 The fox didn't want the hedgehog to chase away the mosquitoes.
- 3 A fox injured himself and crawled into a cave.
- 4 A hedgehog saw the dying fox and tried to help him.



Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 fell / deep / A / fox / hole. / into / a

- 2 very / fox / and / sick / became / The / weak.

- 3 in / such / makes / me / you / pain. / sad / to / It / see

- 4 like / me / to / Would / you / the / mosquitoes? / chase / away

- 5 his / blood / They / drank / happy / and / full. / until / they / were

Grammar Point **Make**

1 Here is an example of **make**:

"It **makes** me sad to see you in such pain."

2 Things you can **make**:

- You **make** dinner/ soup/ tea.
- You **make** a movie/ a phone call/ a photocopy.

3 Expressions with **make**:

- He **made** a mistake in the exam.
- She **made** an appointment with the dentist.
- They have to **make** a decision.

4 It **makes** me (feel) ... : That movie **makes** me (feel) happy.

The news **made** us (feel) angry.



Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

lunch / tea / appointment / photocopies / phone calls

- 1 I'm going to make some [] . Would you like a cup?
- 2 He makes a lot of [] every night.
- 3 They have to make an [] with the doctor.
- 4 He is making [] for the meeting.
- 5 My mom is making [] .



Make the sentences with your own words.

▶ (make him nervous)

The test made him nervous.

1 (make them happy)

2 (make me sleepy)

3 (make me strong)

4 (make her sad)

5 (make us gloomy)



The Oak and the Reeds



Translate the sentences.

A great, tall oak tree stood next to a group of thin, short reeds. When the wind blew, the reeds were pushed down to the ground. The strong oak stood tall and boasted, "I am a mighty oak tree. The wind cannot hurt me. But you weak reeds should be sad.

You fall down with just a small wind!"

The reeds replied, "Do not worry about us, great oak. The winds do not hurt us.

We bend down so we won't break. But your end is near, we are certain."

The next day, a great storm came. The reeds bent down low and did not break.

The great oak, however, soon fell to the ground and died.

(Strength and resistance do not always provide safety.)



Translate each word into Korean.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 provide | <input type="text"/> | 7 bend | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 oak | <input type="text"/> | 8 tall | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 reed | <input type="text"/> | 9 end | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 blew | <input type="text"/> | 10 resistance | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 stood | <input type="text"/> | 11 safety | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 break | <input type="text"/> | 12 low | <input type="text"/> |



Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1 break | <hr/> |
| 2 fall | <hr/> |
| 3 always | <hr/> |
| 4 near | <hr/> |
| 5 mighty | <hr/> |



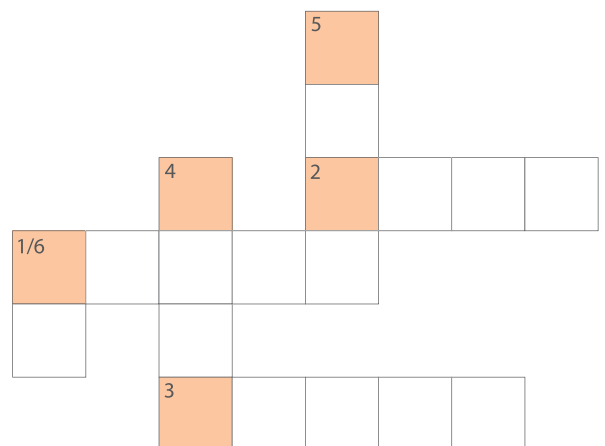
Complete the puzzle.

Across

- Do not worry us.
- The day, a great storm came.
- You weak should be sad.

Down

- end is near, we are certain.
- The reeds down low.
- I a mighty oak tree.





Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Where did the oak tree stand?

① next to the reeds	② behind the reeds
③ in front of the reeds	④ on the reeds

- 2 What did the oak tree boast about?

① his good look	② his strength	③ his delicious fruits	④ his richness
-----------------	----------------	------------------------	----------------

- 3 The reeds to protect themselves from breaking.

① twisted their bodies	② bent down low
③ hugged each other	④ stood straight



Arrange the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 However, the oak tree fell to the ground and died.
- 2 There were an oak tree and a group of reeds.
- 3 The next day, a great storm came. The reeds bent down low.
- 4 When the wind blew, the oak tree boasted about his strength.

 →
 →
 →



Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 with / just / fall / wind. / You / a / small / down

- 2 stood / The / strong / tall. / oak

- 3 to / were / the / ground. / pushed / The / reeds / down

- 4 bend / down / We / so / break. / we / won't

- 5 The / winds / us. / not / do / hurt

Grammar Point **And / But / So**

1 Here are some examples of **and** and **so**:

"The reeds bent down low **and** did not break."

"We bend down **so** we won't break."

2 We use **and** to link two similar ideas in one sentence:

· He bought a jacket **and** a shirt.

3 We use **but** to contrast two different ideas:

· She likes walking, **but** she doesn't like running.

4 We use **so** to talk about the result of something:

· I wanted to swim, **so** I went to the beach.
situation *result*



Complete the sentences using **and**, **but**, **so**.

- 1 They didn't have any money, they couldn't go to a restaurant.
- 2 I studied hard, I failed the exam.
- 3 My teacher is kind beautiful.
- 4 She ate some cake drank a cup of tea.
- 5 I lost my purse, I went to the police station.



Complete the sentences using your own words.

▶ I bought two pencils and three notebooks.

1 My brother is handsome and

2 I was late, so

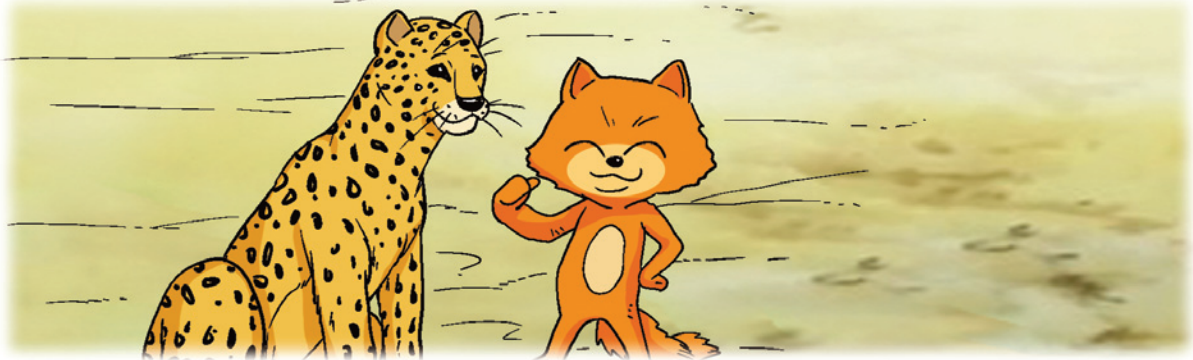
3 It was raining, so

4 He got up late, but

5 He is good at singing, but



The Fox and the Leopard



Translate the sentences.

A fox and a leopard had dinner together one night. After dinner, they spoke proudly to each other about their good looks.

"I am the most attractive animal in the jungle!" boasted the leopard.

"My fur is beautiful, and my spots are very special."

The fox responded, "I am beautiful too! Just look at my bushy tail with its white tip!"

The fox knew that the leopard possessed much greater physical beauty.

But the more the fox boasted, the angrier the leopard became.

Finally, the fox said to the leopard, "You are right, Mr. Leopard. My fur is not as magnificent as yours. But it is also true that your intellect is not as great as mine!"

(Physical beauty is not as great as mental beauty.)



Translate each word into Korean.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 intellect | <input type="text"/> | 7 magnificent | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 tail | <input type="text"/> | 8 physical | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 attractive | <input type="text"/> | 9 possess | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 jungle | <input type="text"/> | 10 bushy | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 leopard | <input type="text"/> | 11 fur | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 tip | <input type="text"/> | 12 spot | <input type="text"/> |



Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1 dinner | <hr/> |
| 2 white | <hr/> |
| 3 special | <hr/> |
| 4 tail | <hr/> |
| 5 true | <hr/> |



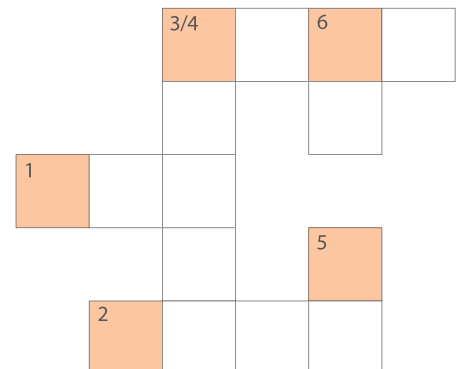
Complete the puzzle.

Across

- I am beautiful !
- My spots are special.
- The fox to the leopard.

Down

- They proudly to each other.
- fur is not as magnificent as yours.
- My fur beautiful.





Choose the correct answer.

- What did the fox and the leopard speak about?
 ① their strengths ② their looks ③ their lives ④ their past
- What did the leopard boast about?
 ① his tail and whiskers ② his nails and teeth
 ③ his fur and spots ④ his eyes and nose
- The fox said that the leopard's is not as great as his.
 ① running speed ② physical beauty
 ③ fur ④ intellect



Arrange the sentences in the correct order.

- A fox and a leopard had dinner together one night.
- The fox said to the leopard, "Your intellect is not as great as mine!"
- The fox and the leopard boasted about their physical beauty.
- The more the fox boasted, the angrier the leopard became.

→
 →
 →



Put the words in the correct order.

- beauty / Physical / great / as / as / is / not / mental / beauty.

- jungle. / animal / most / the / I / am / attractive / in / the

- look / at / Just / with / its / white / tip. / bushy / my / tail

- A / a / fox / dinner / leopard / and / had / together.

- possessed / greater / much / The / leopard / physical / beauty.

Grammar Point **Have**

1 Here is an example of **have**:

"A fox and a leopard **had** dinner together one night."

2 **Have** often means to own or possess:

· I **have** a pencil and an eraser.

3 Other things you can **have**:

· You **have** lunch/ a party/ an appointment/ a cup of tea.

4 Expressions with **have**:

· She is going to **have** her hair cut.

· **Have** a nice day!

· My aunt is going to **have** a baby next week. (= give birth)

· I **have** two brothers and a sister.

· He **has** a cold.



Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box.

breakfast/ appointment/ baby/ cold/ party

- 1 I need to rest. I have a terrible .
- 2 She usually has a big in the morning.
- 3 He has an with the doctor at 3 o'clock.
- 4 My mother is going to have a . It will be a boy.
- 5 Today is Tom's birthday. Tom is having a .



Answer the questions about yourself.

▶ Do you have a headache?

Yes, I have a headache.

1 Do you have any brothers or sisters?

2 What time do you have lunch?

3 How many classes do you have today?

4 Do you have an exam?

5 How many friends do you have?



REVIEW



Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 한 무리의 늑대들이 양 목장에 왔습니다.

to / A pack / came / pasture. / wolves / a sheep / of

2 개들이 배고픈 늑대로부터 양들을 보호했습니다.

wolves. / from / hungry / the sheep / protected / the / The dogs

3 “저 늑대들은 절대 우리를 해치지 못해.”라고 양들은 생각했습니다.

thought / "Those / can / hurt us," / never / the sheep. / wolves

4 “왜 우리는 서로 싫어하는 거지?”라고 늑대들이 양들에게 말했습니다.

each other?" / we / the wolves / hate / "Why / do / to / said / the sheep.

5 바보 같은 양들은 속아 넘어갔고, 개들에게 떠나라고 말했습니다.

and / stupid / sheep / the dogs / fooled / asked / The / were / to leave.

6 당신의 적들을 믿지 마라.

Do / enemies. / trust / your / not



Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 어느 날 여우가 깊은 구렁이에 빠져 다쳤습니다.

fell into / and / injured / One / a fox / hole / a deep / himself. / day

2 그는 동굴 안으로 기어들어 갔고 매우 아프고 쇠약해 졌습니다.

a cave / weak. / He / became / and / crawled into / and / very sick

3 여우가 쉬고 있을 때, 모기떼가 와서 여우를 공격했습니다.

the fox. / attacked / mosquitoes / came and / of / the fox / rested, / As / a swarm

4 모기들은 만족스럽게 배가 부를 때까지 여우의 피를 마셨습니다.

were / his blood / until / they / and full. / drank / happy / They

5 이제 불쌍한 여우는 거의 죽은 상태입니다.

dead. / fox / the poor / was / Now / almost

6 하나의 불행을 더 큰 불행으로 바꾸지 마라.

not / evil / Do / one / a greater / evil. / for / trade

REVIEW Unit 20



Complete the unscrambled sentences.

- 1 바람이 불면, 갈대들은 땅으로 휘어졌습니다.

were / blew, / to / When / the ground. / pushed down / the wind / the reeds

- 2 “하지만 너희 연약한 갈대들은 슬퍼질 거라고.”

should / be sad.” / reeds / “But / weak / you

- 3 “우리 걱정은 마, 거대한 떡갈나무야.”

worry / about / “Do not / great / us, / oak.”

- 4 “바람은 우리를 해치지 못해.”

do / hurt / not / us.” / “The winds

- 5 다음날, 큰 폭풍이 닥쳤습니다.

storm / a great / The / day, / next / came.

- 6 갈대들은 낮게 구부러졌고 꺾이지 않았습니다.

low / did / and / The reeds / bent down / break. / not



Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 여우와 표범이 어느 날 밤 함께 저녁식사를 했습니다.

dinner / one / night. / a leopard / and / together / had / A fox

2 저녁식사 후, 그들은 서로 자신들의 훌륭한 외모에 대해서 자랑스럽게 얘기했습니다.

to each / After / good looks. / they spoke / dinner, / other / their / proudly / about

3 “나는 정글에서 가장 매력적인 동물이야!”

the jungle!“ / attractive / “I / in / am / the most / animal

4 그러나 여우가 자랑을 하면 할수록, 표범은 점점 더 화를 냈습니다.

boasted, / the fox / became. / the more / the leopard / But / the angrier

5 “하지만 너의 지능이 나만큼 위대하지 않은 것도 사실이지!”

also true / not / “But / your / it is / that / as great as / intellect / is / mine!“

6 외적인 아름다움은 내적인 아름다움보다 위대하지 않다.

Physical / not / as great as / beauty. / mental / is / beauty

Coursework

Month	Program Name	Course Identification	Level Description	
			Level Name	Index
1	Alphabet	A ~ Z	Starter	1
2	Phonics 1	Vowels	Starter	2
3	Phonics 2		Starter	3
4	Phonics 3		Starter	4
5	Phonics 4		Blends	Starter
6	Phonics 5	Starter		6
7	Phonics 6	Consonants	Starter	7
8	Phonics 7		Starter	8
9	EZ Up 1	Basic 6 Sentences	Basic	1
10	EZ Up 2		Basic	2
11	EZ Up 3	Basic 8 Sentences	Basic	3
12	EZ Up 4		Basic	4
13	EZConversation 1	Conversation	Basic	5
14	EZConversation 2		Basic	6
15	EZConversation 3		Basic	7
16	Primer 1	Basic Reading	Advanced Basic	1
17	Primer 2		Advanced Basic	2
18	Primer 3		Advanced Basic	3
19	Primer 4		Advanced Basic	4
20	EZStory 1	Famous Stories	Advanced Basic	5
21	EZStory 2		Advanced Basic	6
22	EZStory 3		Advanced Basic	7
23	EZStory 4		Advanced Basic	8
24	EZStory 5		Advanced Basic	9
25	EZStory 6		Advanced Basic	10
26	Reading Plus 1	Basic Reading Skills	Advanced Basic	11
27	Diary 1	Diary Writing	Intermediate Starter	1
28	Aesop Fables 1	Aesop Stories	Intermediate Starter	2
29	Diary 2	Diary Writing	Intermediate Starter	3
30	Aesop Fables 2	Aesop Stories	Intermediate Starter	4
31	Diary 3	Diary Writing	Intermediate Starter	5
32	Aesop Fables 3	Aesop Stories	Intermediate Starter	6
33	Diary 4	Diary Writing	Intermediate Starter	7
34	Aesop Fables 4	Aesop Stories	Intermediate Starter	8
35	Diary 5	Diary Writing	Intermediate Starter	9
36	Reading Plus 2	Intermediate Reading Skills	Intermediate Starter	10
37	Lara Story 1	Integrated Reading & Conversation	Intermediate	1
38	Lara Story 2		Intermediate	2
39	Lara Story 3		Intermediate	3
40	Lara Story 4		Intermediate	4
41	Lara Story 5		Intermediate	5
42	Lara Story 6		Intermediate	6
43	Lara Story 7		Intermediate	7
44	Lara Story 8		Intermediate	8
45	Lara Story 9		Intermediate	9
46	Lara Story 10		Intermediate	10
47	Lara Story 11		Intermediate	11
48	Reading Plus 3	Adv. Intermediate Reading Skills	Intermediate	12