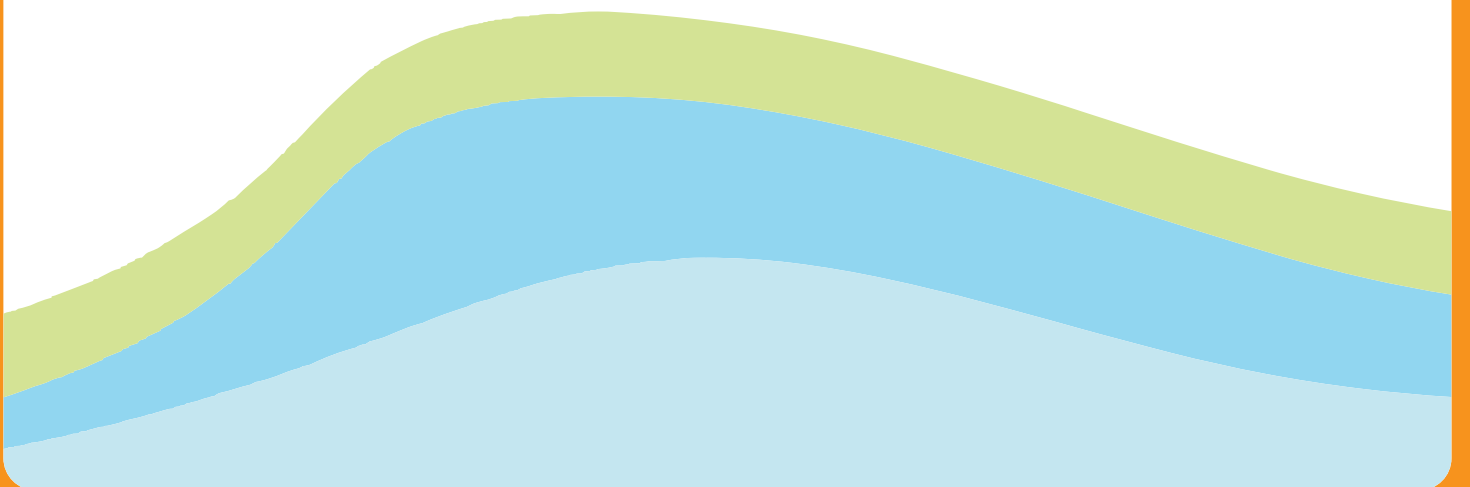




# Aesop's Fables



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# The Mother and the Wolf



## Translate the sentences.

One morning, a wolf sat outside the farmer's window. He heard the farmer's wife say to her child, "Hush, child! Stop your crying or I will feed you to the wolves!"

The wolf, of course, became very excited. He waited outside the window all day hoping for a delicious meal. But no matter how much the child cried, the farmer's wife did not throw the child to the wolves.

That evening, the mother said again to her child, "Hush now, child. Don't cry.

I will not let the wolves get you. Daddy is here, and he will protect you."

Just then, the farmer came out of the house with a gun. Confused and scared, the wolf ran away into the woods.

(Do not believe everything you hear.)



### Translate each word into Korean.

- |           |                      |             |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 outside | <input type="text"/> | 7 excited   | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 feed    | <input type="text"/> | 8 gun       | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 wait    | <input type="text"/> | 9 meal      | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 throw   | <input type="text"/> | 10 hope     | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 window  | <input type="text"/> | 11 confused | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 wolf    | <input type="text"/> | 12 child    | <input type="text"/> |



### Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 1 morning | <hr/> |
| 2 evening | <hr/> |
| 3 wife    | <hr/> |
| 4 now     | <hr/> |
| 5 house   | <hr/> |



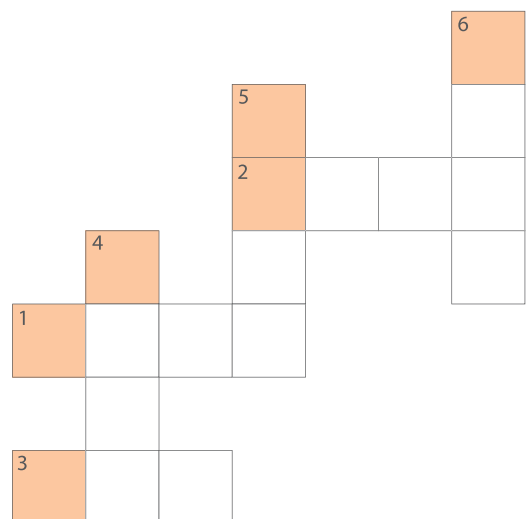
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- The wolf became  excited.
- I  feed you to the wolves.
- I will not  the wolves get you.

#### Down

- Daddy is .
- The wolf ran  into the woods.
- A  sat outside the farmer's window.





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The mother said that she will   if her child doesn't stop crying.
  - ① feed her child to the wolves
  - ② leave her child alone
  - ③ let the ghost take her child
  - ④ let her child cry all day
  
- 2 What did the father come out of the house with?
  - ① a knife
  - ② a gun
  - ③ a bow
  - ④ a shovel
  
- 3 Where did the wolf run away?
  - ① into the woods
  - ② into the jungle
  - ③ into the cave
  - ④ into the hut



### Arrange the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 The wolf waited outside all day hoping for a meal.
- 2 The farmer's wife said again that daddy will protect him from the wolf.
- 3 A farmer's wife said she will throw the baby if he continues to cry.
- 4 The farmer's wife didn't throw the baby although he cried.

  →  
   →  
   →  



### Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 waited / outside / He / all / day. / the / window

---

- 2 get / will / not / you. / I / let / the / wolves

---

- 3 hear. / Do / you / believe / not / everything

---

- 4 The / farmer's / wife / the / child / the / wolves. / to / did / not / throw

---

- 5 came / out / of / with / a / gun. / the / house / The / farmer

---

## Grammar Point Imperative

### 1 Here are some examples of **Imperatives**:

"Stop your crying or I will feed you to the wolves!"

"Do not believe everything you hear."

### 2 Sometimes the **imperative** is one word, but often we give more information:

· Help! / Help me!

· Help me with my bags!

### 3 We can say please after an **imperative** to be more polite:

· Listen to me, please!

### 4 We form the negative like this:

· Don't touch anything!

· Don't be late!



### Complete the imperative.

take / wait / open / forget / come

- 1 [ ] your book to page 20.
- 2 [ ] an umbrella with you. It's raining.
- 3 Don't [ ] for me. I'm going to be late.
- 4 [ ] to my party tonight, please.
- 5 Don't [ ] the staff meeting tomorrow.



### Make the sentences negative.

▶ Listen to this song.

Don't listen to this song.

1 Turn right at the corner.

2 Take a coat.

3 Be careful!

4 See that movie.

5 Be late for the meeting.



## Unit 2

# The Frog and the Ox

### Translate the sentences.

An ox walked down to the pond to have a drink of water. He splashed into the water, crushing a young frog. The old frog called everywhere for the Young frog, but could not find him.

Another frog said, "The young frog was killed by a HUGE monster."

"Well," the old frog declared. "He could not have been as big as this."

The old frog puffed his body up to twice his normal size.

"The monster was MUCH bigger than that," the other frog stated.

Angry, the old frog puffed himself up still bigger. "Big, you say! Nothing is bigger than me now." The old frog was almost three times his normal size.

"You're not even close!" the other frog giggled.

The old frog puffed himself up more and more until he exploded everywhere.

(Do not attempt the impossible.)







### Translate each word into Korean.

- |           |                      |               |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 pond    | <input type="text"/> | 7 size        | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 giggle  | <input type="text"/> | 8 monster     | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 explode | <input type="text"/> | 9 splash      | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 attempt | <input type="text"/> | 10 twice      | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 kill    | <input type="text"/> | 11 declare    | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 huge    | <input type="text"/> | 12 impossible | <input type="text"/> |



### Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1 normal | <hr/> |
| 2 huge   | <hr/> |
| 3 body   | <hr/> |
| 4 young  | <hr/> |
| 5 call   | <hr/> |



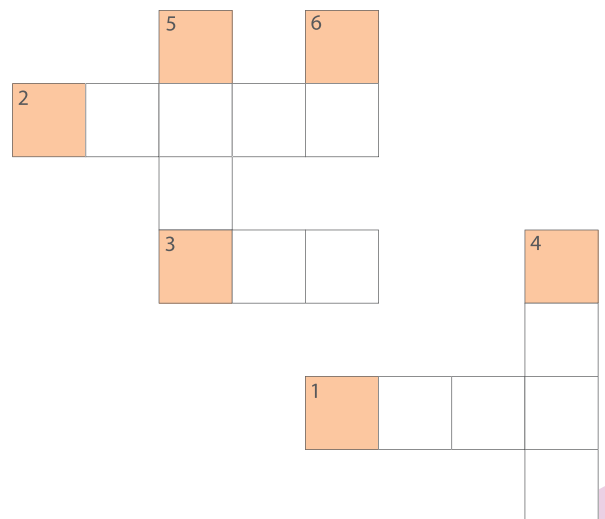
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- He splashed  the water.
- You're not even .
- The old frog could  find him.

#### Down

- The old  puffed himself up.
- An ox walked  to the pond.
- Nothing is bigger than  now.





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 What was the huge monster?  
 ① a frog                      ② an ox                      ③ a tiger                      ④ a gorilla
  
- 2 What happened to the young frog?  
 ① was killed                      ② was drowned                      ③ was eaten                      ④ cried
  
- 3 What was the lesson from this story?  
 ① Don't go near the pond.                      ② Don't go near the ox.  
 ③ Don't attempt the impossible.                      ④ Don't say anything to others.



### Match and complete the sentences.

- |                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 An ox walked down to the pond •  | • for the young frog.          |
| 2 The old frog called everywhere • | • up to twice his normal size. |
| 3 "You're not even close!" •       | • crushing a young frog.       |
| 4 The old frog puffed his body •   | • the other frog giggled.      |
| 5 He splashed into the water, •    | • to have a drink of water.    |



### Put the words in the correct order.

1 could / not / have / as / big / as / been / He / this.

---

2 was / killed / The / young / frog / a / huge / monster. / by

---

3 was / much / that. / bigger / than / The / monster

---

4 almost / was / three / times / The / old / frog / his / normal / size.

---

5 himself / still / puffed / The / old / frog / bigger. / up

---

## Grammar Point (Not) As ... As

1 Here is an example of **(not) as ... as**:

"He could **not** have been **as big as** this."

2 We use **as + adjective + as** to say that two things or people are the same in some way:

· The chair is **as old as** the table.

3 We use **not as + adjective + as** to talk about a difference between two things or people:

· His car is **not as big as** my car. (My car is bigger than his car.)

4 We also use **as + adverb + as**:

· She can run **as quickly as** Mike.



Complete the sentences using **as ... as** and the given words.

clever / well / slowly / tall / interesting

- 1 This building is  that building.
- 2 She is  John.
- 3 This movie is not  that movie.
- 4 Tom studies  Jim.
- 5 I don't walk  Jane.



Make any sentences using the given words.

▶ (as clean as) His car is as clean as my car.

1 (as pretty as) \_\_\_\_\_

2 (as well as) \_\_\_\_\_

3 (as quickly as) \_\_\_\_\_

4 (as wide as) \_\_\_\_\_

5 (as strong as) \_\_\_\_\_



# The Lion's Share

## Translate the sentences.

A long time ago, a lion, a wolf, a jackal, and a fox went hunting together.

They agreed to share whatever they caught. The wolf killed a stag right away.

"Come share the meat with me, my friends!" the wolf yelled.

The lion immediately took the stag and announced to the others, "There are four

of us, so I will divide the stag into four parts. Of course, I will have the first part

because I am king of the jungle. But I will also have the second part because I am

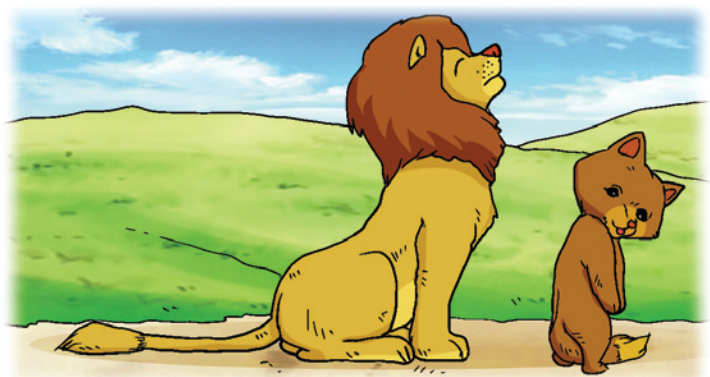
the bravest! And I will have the third part because I am the strongest! You three

can share the fourth part." The lion growled at the three other animals and said fiercely,

"If anyone does not like what I have done, speak now!" Of course, the wolf, the jackal,

and the fox said nothing.

(The strongest man is always right.)





### Translate each word into Korean.

- |            |                      |           |                      |
|------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 announce | <input type="text"/> | 7 lion    | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 meat     | <input type="text"/> | 8 fierce  | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 yell     | <input type="text"/> | 9 king    | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 time     | <input type="text"/> | 10 jungle | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 friend   | <input type="text"/> | 11 jackal | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 divide   | <input type="text"/> | 12 stag   | <input type="text"/> |



### Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 1 share   | <hr/> |
| 2 nothing | <hr/> |
| 3 agree   | <hr/> |
| 4 speak   | <hr/> |
| 5 first   | <hr/> |



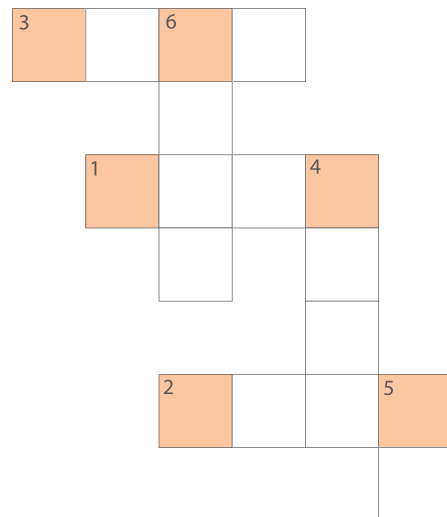
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- The  killed a stag.
- I will have the first .
- I  divide the stag.

#### Down

- There are  of us.
- They agreed  share.
- The  took the stag.





**Choose the correct answer.**

- 1 A lion, a wolf, a jackal, and a fox agreed to  .
  - ① play together
  - ② attack king of the jungle
  - ③ share whatever they caught
  - ④ fight with a stag
- 2 Who killed a stag?
  - ① a lion
  - ② a wolf
  - ③ a jackal
  - ④ a fox
- 3 Who divided the stag into four parts?
  - ① a lion
  - ② a wolf
  - ③ a jackal
  - ④ a fox



**Check whether True or False.**

- 1 The lion killed a stag.
- 2 The three animals went hunting together.
- 3 The wolf wanted to share the meat he caught.
- 4 The wolf, the jackal, and the fox said nothing.

True	False



**Put the words in the correct order.**

- 1 growled / at / other / The / lion / animals. / three / the  


---
- 2 the / meat / me! / Come / share / with  


---
- 3 will / divide / into / I / the / stag / parts. / four  


---
- 4 can / You / part. / the / fourth / three / share  


---
- 5 The / always / right. / strongest / man / is  


---

## Grammar Point Past Simple

### 1 Here are some examples of the **past simple**:

"The wolf **killed** a stag right away."

"The lion immediately **took** the stag."

### 2 We form the **past simple** like this:

· regular verbs + -ed : **killed**

· verbs ending with -e + -d : **lived**

· verbs ending with a consonant and -y → -ied : **studied**

· most verbs ending with one vowel and one consonant → -pped : **stopped**

· many verbs have an irregular past simple form : **took**

### 3 We use the **past simple** to talk about an action or situation in the past which has finished.

· I **met** Jim yesterday.



### Complete the sentences using the past simple form.

- 1 The lion  to the others. (announce)
- 2 The shadow  very large to him. (look)
- 3 John  on a log for a time. (sit)
- 4 The fox  nothing. (say)
- 5 A lion  in the forest on the ground. (sleep)



### Make the sentences of the past simple.

▶ (you / watch TV)

You watched TV.

1 (she / go to school)

2 (he / sit on a chair)

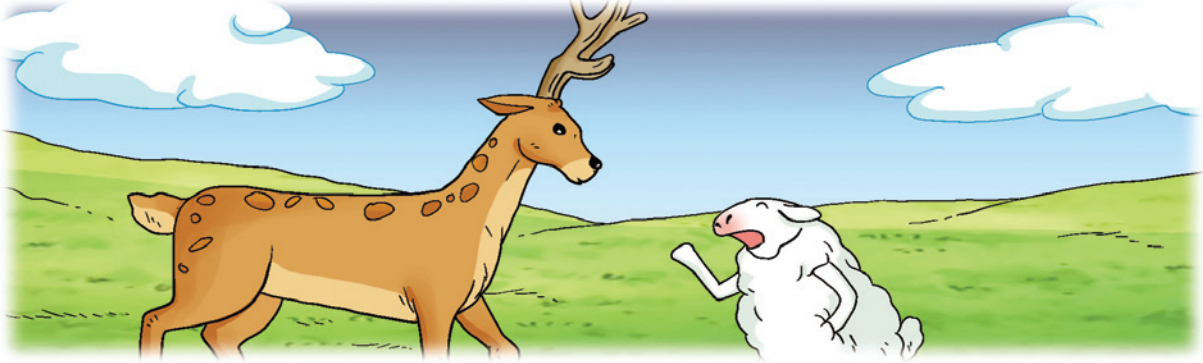
3 (they / stop playing)

4 (Jim and Jane / study hard)

5 (you / take a note)



# The Stag, the Wolf, and the Sheep



## Translate the sentences.

One day a stag came to a sheep. "Hello neighbor. Can I borrow some wheat?"

asked the stag. "I promise to return it as soon as I can."

But the sheep did not trust the stag. "How do I know you will return my wheat?"

said the sheep. "You are fast, and I could never catch you."

"Of course," said the stag. "My friend the wolf says that he will guarantee that the wheat will be returned to you."

The sheep laughed and said, "The wolf! I trust the wolf even less than I trust you!

You will run away with my wheat, but the wolf will take my wheat and he will eat me too."

(Two evils do not make something right.)





### Translate each word into Korean.

- |           |                      |          |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| 1 stag    | <input type="text"/> | 7 sheep  | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 trust   | <input type="text"/> | 8 evil   | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 wheat   | <input type="text"/> | 9 fast   | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 ask     | <input type="text"/> | 10 catch | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 promise | <input type="text"/> | 11 take  | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 return  | <input type="text"/> | 12 run   | <input type="text"/> |



### Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 1 trust | <hr/> |
| 2 can   | <hr/> |
| 3 fast  | <hr/> |
| 4 catch | <hr/> |
| 5 day   | <hr/> |



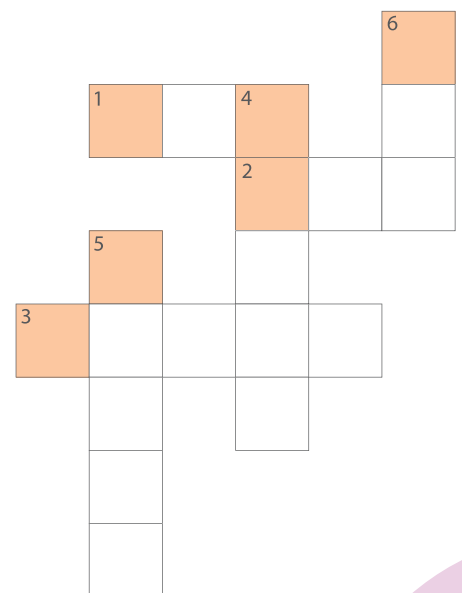
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- You will  away with my wheat.
- He will  me too.
- A stag came to a .

#### Down

- I could  catch you.
- Can I borrow some  ?
- The sheep did  trust the stag.





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 What did the stag try to borrow from the sheep?  
 ① meat                      ② corn                      ③ grass                      ④ wheat
- 2 Who will guarantee that the wheat will be returned to the sheep?  
 ① the horse                      ② the stag                      ③ the wolf                      ④ the fox
- 3 What will happen if the sheep trusts the wolf?  
 ① The wolf will return the wheat.  
 ② The wolf will run away with the wheat.  
 ③ The wolf will take the wheat and eat the sheep.



### Check whether True or False.

- 1 The stag promised to return the wheat as soon as possible.
- 2 The sheep allowed the stag to borrow his wheat.
- 3 The sheep did not trust both the stag and the wolf.
- 4 In the end, the wolf killed the sheep and ate him.

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 do / I / know / How / my / wheat? / return / will / you  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 as / soon / as / can. / I / promise / to / I / return / it  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 even / less / than / the / wolf / I / trust / you! / I / trust  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Two / evils / right. / something / do / not / make  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 run / away / with / You / will / my / wheat.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar Point **Passive Sentences**

### 1 Here is an example of **passive sentence**:

"My friend the wolf says that he will guarantee that the wheat **will be returned** to you."

### 2 We form the **passive** like this:

be + past participle

- The house **is made** of wood.
- The car **wasn't repaired** last week.

### 3 We also form the **passive** with **will, can, must, etc.:**

Active		Passive
They will finish the job.	->	The job <b>will be finished</b> .
They must build the house.	->	The house <b>must be built</b> .



**Complete the passive sentences using the correct form of the verbs.**

show / write / paint / deliver / sell

- 1 The mail  yesterday.
- 2 These novels  by a German.
- 3 This drama  on TV every Friday.
- 4 The newspapers  here.
- 5 The classrooms  last week.



**Circle the right words.**

- 1 This mountain can ( see , be seen ) from a long distance.
- 2 The students must ( finish , be finished ) their homework by tomorrow.
- 3 The managers will ( write , be written ) the report.
- 4 The exam must ( take , be taken ) by all students.
- 5 The email will ( send , be sent ) by tomorrow morning.



## REVIEW



Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 어느 날 아침, 늑대가 농부의 집 창 밖에 앉아 있었습니다.

**window. / outside / sat / a wolf / morning, / One / the farmer's**

2 그는 농부의 아내가 그녀의 아이에게 하는 말을 들었습니다.

**to her / He / heard / child, / wife / the farmer's / say**

3 늑대는, 당연한 얘기지만, 매우 흥분하였습니다.

**became / course, / very / excited. / of / The wolf,**

4 그는 맛있는 식사를 기대하며 창문 밖에서 하루 종일 기다렸습니다.

**hoping / all day / meal. / a delicious / waited / outside / the window / He / for**

5 그 때 마침, 농부가 총을 들고 집 밖으로 나왔습니다.

**then, / the farmer / Just / of / the house / came / a gun. / with / out**

6 당황스럽고 겁이 나서, 늑대는 숲으로 도망쳤습니다.

**into / and / the wolf / ran / Confused / away / scared, / the woods.**



## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 황소가 물을 마시기 위해서 연못으로 걸어갔습니다.

**ox / An / a / of water. / walked / pond / down to / have / drink / to / the**

2 그는 어린 개구리를 밟아 뭉개면서, 물 안을 침범거렸습니다.

**crushing / into / a / the / frog. / He / young / water, / splashed**

3 다른 개구리는 말했습니다. “어린 개구리는 거대한 괴물에 의해 죽음을 당했어.”

**said, / "The / frog / HUGE / monster." / a / was / frog / by / killed / Another / young**

4 “괴물은 그것보다 훨씬 더 컸어.” 라고 다른 개구리는 주장했습니다.

**frog / "The / than / the / other / bigger / stated. / that," / MUCH / monster / was**

5 늙은 개구리는 그의 원래 크기의 거의 3배가 되었습니다.

**times / normal / his / size. / was / The / three / almost / old / frog**

6 “비슷하지도 않아요!” 라고 다른 개구리는 킁킁 웃었습니다.

**not / even / frog / giggled. / "You're / the / close!" / other**

# REVIEW Unit 5



## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 옛날에, 사자, 늑대, 자칼, 그리고 여우가 함께 사냥을 나갔습니다.

**a lion, / a jackal, / together. / A / long / a wolf, / a fox / went / time ago, / hunting / and**

2 그들은 무엇을 잡든지 함께 나누어 먹기로 했습니다.

**caught. / whatever / They / to share / agreed / they**

3 사자가 곧바로 수사슴을 잡고 다른 친구들에게 선포했습니다.

**to / and / the others. / The lion / announced / the stag / immediately / took**

4 “물론, 내가 정글의 왕이기 때문에 첫 번째 부분을 가져갈 것이다.”

**king / will have / of / “Of / I / the jungle.” / course, / because / the first / I am / part**

5 “그러나 내가 가장 용감하기 때문에 두 번째 부분도 가져갈 거야!”

**the second / part / the bravest! / have / But / will / I / am / because / also / I**

6 물론, 늑대, 자칼, 그리고 여우는 아무 말도 하지 않았습나다.

**nothing. / the wolf, / and / course, / the jackal, / said / the fox / Of**



## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 어느 날 수사슴이 양에게 다가왔습니다.

**to / came / One / a sheep. / a stag / day**

2 “안녕 이웃. 내가 밀을 좀 빌려도 될까?”라고 수사슴이 물었습니다.

**neighbor. / Can / asked / "Hello / I / the stag. / some wheat?" / borrow**

3 “가능한 빨리 되돌려 줄 것을 약속할게.”

**promise / it / can." / I / "I / as / as soon / to return**

4 하지만 양은 수사슴을 믿지 않았습니다.

**the sheep / the stag. / not / But / did / trust**

5 “네가 나의 밀을 되돌려 준다는 걸 어떻게 알아?” 양이 말했습니다.

**the sheep. / return / I / my wheat?" / "How / know / do / will / you / said**

6 “넌 빠르기 때문에 내가 절대로 너를 잡을 수가 없잖아.”

**catch / you." / never / I / fast, and / "You / could / are**



## Unit 6

# The Goat and the Goatherd

### Translate the sentences.

A goat walked away from the farm one day. He saw some very green grass on a hill.

"I would love to eat that grass," thought the goat.

The goatherd begged the goat to come back, but the goat would not listen.

"Please come back, goat! If you do not, the master will surely beat me."

The goat kept walking, so the goatherd threw a rock at him. The rock hit the goat

and broke one of the animal's horns. The goatherd became very frightened.

"I am sorry, dear goat! Please do not tell the master I broke your horn."

The goat replied, "I do not need to tell the master anything.

He will see for himself what you have done!"

(Evil deeds cannot stay hidden.)







### Translate each word into Korean.

- |         |                      |             |                      |
|---------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 hit   | <input type="text"/> | 7 frighten  | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 beg   | <input type="text"/> | 8 hill      | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 beat  | <input type="text"/> | 9 listen    | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 goat  | <input type="text"/> | 10 master   | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 break | <input type="text"/> | 11 throw    | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 green | <input type="text"/> | 12 goatherd | <input type="text"/> |



### Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 1 farm  | <hr/> |
| 2 grass | <hr/> |
| 3 dear  | <hr/> |
| 4 rock  | <hr/> |
| 5 reply | <hr/> |



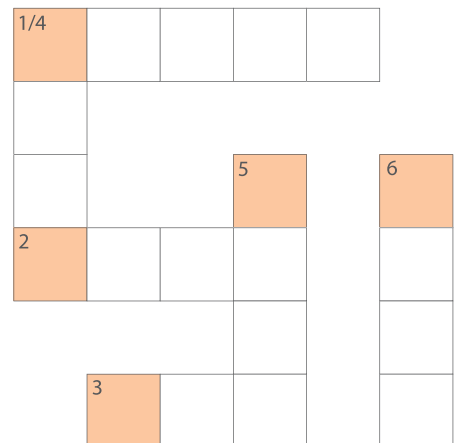
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- The goat  not listen.
- I would  to eat that grass.
- The rock  the goat.

#### Down

- He  see for himself.
- The goat  walking.
- Please come , goat!





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 What did the goat see on a hill?  
 ① a flock of sheep      ② pretty flowers      ③ green grass      ④ fresh cabbages
- 2 The goatherd threw   at the goat.  
 ① a ball      ② a rock      ③ a cane      ④ a coin
- 3 Which part of the goat's body did the rock hit?  
 ① goat's horn      ② goat's head      ③ goat's leg      ④ goat's eye



### Arrange the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 The goatherd begged the goat to come back.
- 2 But the goat kept walking, so the goatherd threw a rock at him.
- 3 A goat walked away from the farm.
- 4 The rock hit the goat and broke the goat's horn.

→ 
  → 
  →



### Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 beat / will / The / master / me. / surely

---

- 2 frightened. / goatherd / very / The / became

---

- 3 one / of / the / The / rock / broke / horns. / animal's

---

- 4 to / tell / I / need / do / not / anything. / the / master

---

- 5 see / for / himself / will / He / you / what / have / done!

---

## Grammar Point Come

### 1 Here is an example of **come**:

"Please **come back**, goat!"

### 2 **Come** and **go** are different.

HERE <----- **come**

HERE --- **go** ---> THERE

### 3 **Come in, come out, and come back**:

- You can say "**Come in!**" when someone knocks at the door.
- You can express that the ticket **comes out** of the machine.
- **Come back** means 'return to this place here.': He will **come back**.

### 4 **Other expressions with come**:

- A: Where do you **come from**? / B: I **come from** America.
- I will **come over** and see you tonight. (visit someone)
- A: I can't do this. / B: **How come**? (Why is that?)



### Fill in the blanks with the correct expressions.

- 1 He came  from school at 5 o'clock.
- 2 A: Where do you come  ? B: Japan.
- 3 The ticket didn't come  of the machine.
- 4 He said that he would come  and see me tonight.
- 5 A: I am leaving now. B: When are you coming  ?



### Fill in the blanks using come in the correct form.

- 1 Where does she  from?
- 2 He  back from America yesterday.
- 3 She  here everyday.
- 4 Are you  to the party tonight?
- 5 Mike will  back tomorrow.



# The Spendthrift and the Swallow



## Translate the sentences.

Once there was a young boy with lots of money. He had many friends because he bought them many gifts. But one cold winter day, he found he had no more money. "Oh, woe is me," cried the boy. "I have no money or property! I only have the warm clothes on my back, and that is all!"

The boy was afraid to see his friends again. He didn't want them to know he was poor. "They will laugh at me when they see how poor I am!" he cried. Just then a swallow flew by. The boy thought that summer had come, so he sold all his warm clothes. The next day, a terrible winter storm came and both the boy and the swallow froze to death.

(One swallow does not make a summer.)



### Translate each word into Korean.

- |          |                      |            |                      |
|----------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 young  | <input type="text"/> | 7 clothes  | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 lot    | <input type="text"/> | 8 property | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 money  | <input type="text"/> | 9 woe      | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 gift   | <input type="text"/> | 10 swallow | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 sold   | <input type="text"/> | 11 storm   | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 summer | <input type="text"/> | 12 froze   | <input type="text"/> |



### Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1 summer | <hr/> |
| 2 cold   | <hr/> |
| 3 back   | <hr/> |
| 4 afraid | <hr/> |
| 5 both   | <hr/> |



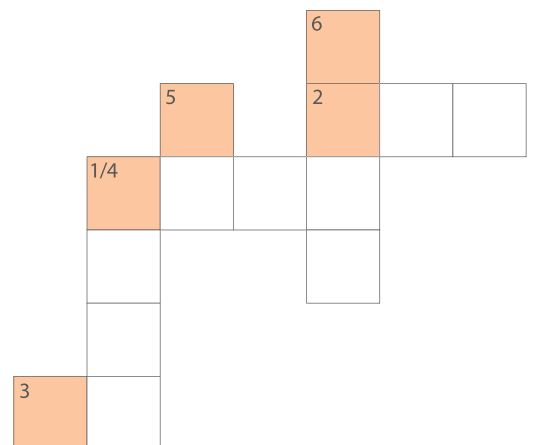
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- He found he had no  money.
- He sold all  warm clothes.
- Just then a swallow flew .

#### Down

- He had  friends.
- I have  money or property!
- He bought  many gifts.





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Why did the boy have many friends?
 

① Because he bought them many gifts.	② Because he had many toys.
③ Because he gave them a lot of food.	④ Because he was handsome.
  
- 2 Why did the boy think that summer had come?
 

① Because a frog jumped up.	② Because a swallow flew by.
③ Because it was hot.	④ Because it rained.
  
- 3 The boy   in the end.
 

① froze to death	② starved to death
③ made other friends	④ had lots of money



### Arrange the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 The boy sold all his warm clothes, and froze to death.
- 2 One day, a rich boy found that he had no more money.
- 3 The boy was afraid to see his friends again.
- 4 The boy saw a swallow, and he thought that summer had come.

→ 
  → 
  →



### Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 Once / with / lots / of / a / young / boy / money. / there / was

---

- 2 froze / death. / to / Both / the / boy / the / swallow / and

---

- 3 on / my / back. / I / have / only / the / warm / clothes

---

- 4 didn't / want / them / He / he / poor. / was / to / know

---

- 5 One / swallow / make / a / summer. / does / not

---

## Grammar Point A lot of / Lots of / Many / Much

1 Here are some examples of **lots of** and **many**:

"Once there was a young boy with **lots of** money."

"He had **many** friends because he bought them **many** gifts."

2 We usually use **a lot of/ lots of** in positive sentences:

· with uncountable nouns: He has **a lot of/ lots of** money.

· with plural nouns: She bought **a lot of/ lots of** books.

3 Use a **singular verb with an uncountable noun**: There is **a lot of** food.

Use a **plural verb with a plural noun**: There are **a lot of** students.

4 We normally use **many** and **much** in questions or negatives:

· **many** with plural nouns: Do you have **many** friends?

· **much** with uncountable nouns: I don't have **much** money.



### Circle the right words.

- 1 We don't have ( many , much ) information about this movie.
- 2 Are there ( many , much ) students in the classroom?
- 3 There ( is , are ) a lot of water in the bottle.
- 4 There ( is , are ) lots of coins in his pocket.
- 5 Will ( many , much ) people come today?



### Make the sentences with the given words.

▶ (many / apples) Are there many apples in the basket?

1 (much / luggage) \_\_\_\_\_

2 (a lot of / advice) \_\_\_\_\_

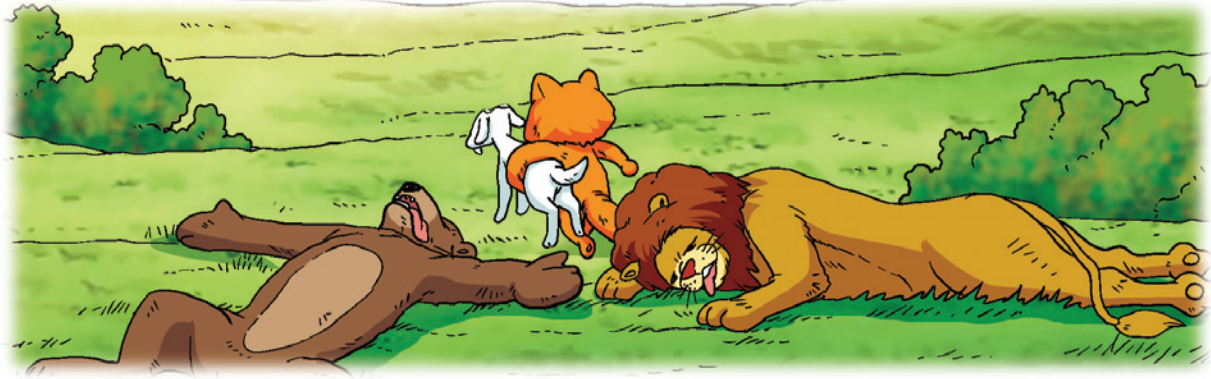
3 (lots of / houses) \_\_\_\_\_

4 (much / milk) \_\_\_\_\_

5 (a lot of / students) \_\_\_\_\_



# The Lion, the Bear, and the Fox



## Translate the sentences.

A big bear walked through a great forest. "I'm hungry," said the bear. Just then, a little lamb walked by. The bear ran to the lamb.

At the same time, a lion saw the lamb too. The lion wanted to eat the lamb too, so he attacked the bear.

The bear and the lion fought until both were bloody and injured.

A fox suddenly rushed by the injured animals and grabbed the lamb for himself.

He laughed at the lion and the bear and returned to the forest, to feast on the lamb.

The bear and the lion were terribly sad. "If we had only shared the lamb," said the lion.

"We would both have eaten. But now that sneaky fox has our food and we have nothing."

(Hard work does not always bring rewards.)





### Translate each word into Korean.

- |   |        |                      |    |        |                      |
|---|--------|----------------------|----|--------|----------------------|
| 1 | attack | <input type="text"/> | 7  | reward | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 | hard   | <input type="text"/> | 8  | sneaky | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 | fought | <input type="text"/> | 9  | share  | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 | animal | <input type="text"/> | 10 | feast  | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 | bloody | <input type="text"/> | 11 | rush   | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 | injure | <input type="text"/> | 12 | bring  | <input type="text"/> |



### Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |   |        |       |
|---|--------|-------|
| 1 | run    | <hr/> |
| 2 | injure | <hr/> |
| 3 | lion   | <hr/> |
| 4 | lamb   | <hr/> |
| 5 | laugh  | <hr/> |



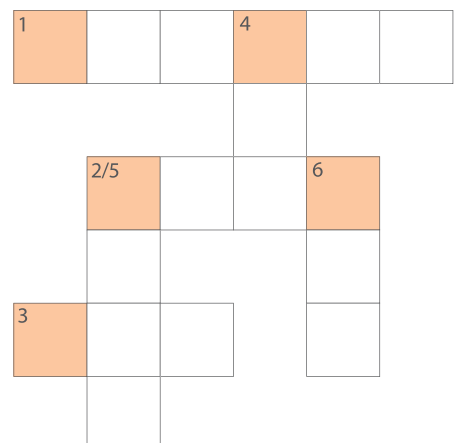
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- He returned to the .
- We would  have eaten.
- A lion  the lamb too.

#### Down

- The lion wanted to  the lamb too.
- He attacked the .
- That sneaky fox  our food.





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Which two animals fought for the lamb?
 

① the tiger and the bear	② the bear and the lion
③ the fox and the lion	④ the fox and the bear
  
- 2 The two animals fought until both  .
 

① were tired and hungry	② killed each other
③ were bloody and injured	④ shared the lamb
  
- 3 Which animal finally got the lamb?
 

① the bear	② the lion
③ the fox	④ the tiger



### Arrange the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 A fox suddenly rushed by the injured animals and grabbed the lamb.
- 2 A bear saw the lamb, and a lion saw the lamb, too.
- 3 The two animals fought until they were injured.
- 4 A little lamb walked by.



### Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 to / bear / the / The / lamb. / ran  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
- 2 He / lion / bear. / and / the / the / laughed / at  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
- 3 work / Hard / bring / rewards. / always / does / not  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
- 4 bear / and / lion / The / the / terribly / sad. / were  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
- 5 forest. / A / big / through / a / great / walked / bear  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar Point **Bring**

### 1 Here is an example of **bring**:

"Hard work does not always **bring** rewards."

### 2 **Bring and take**:

· **bring** = from there to here (toward you): Can you bring me a book?

· **take** = from here to there (away from you): Take this to your mother.

### 3 **Bring somebody something**:

· He **brought** her a gift.

· I will **bring** him some bread.

### 4 **Bring something back**:

· You can take this book and **bring** it back.

· I will take this note and **bring** it back tomorrow.



### Fill in the blanks with the correct form of bring or take.

- 1 Can I [ ] this book to read tonight?
- 2 He [ ] me some flowers yesterday.
- 3 She [ ] my pencil yesterday, but she didn't [ ] it back.
- 4 Can you [ ] me a cup of coffee?
- 5 She always [ ] me presents.



### Match and complete the sentences.

- |                      |   |                                  |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 Take this form     | • | • your passport when you travel. |
| 2 You have to take   | • | • a newspaper?                   |
| 3 Could you bring me | • | • some food yesterday.           |
| 4 I will bring you   | • | • to the officer.                |
| 5 He brought me      | • | • a gift tomorrow.               |



# The Farmer and His Sons

## Translate the sentences.

An old farmer knew that he was close to dying. He called all his sons to his side and said,

"My boys. Do not sell the farm when I am dead because I have hidden a great treasure somewhere. When I die, you should dig everywhere until you find it."

The old farmer died the next day.

The sons all grabbed shovels and began digging up the whole farm. When it came time to harvest the crops, they made lots of money. They made more money than any of the other farms.

As the sons celebrated their success, one son said, "We did find our father's treasure.

Because we dug the ground up everywhere, it was perfect for planting crops.

That is why we now have so much money."

(Good work is itself a treasure.)





### Translate each word into Korean.

- |            |                      |              |                      |
|------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 grab     | <input type="text"/> | 7 dig        | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 hide     | <input type="text"/> | 8 shovel     | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 success  | <input type="text"/> | 9 crop       | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 treasure | <input type="text"/> | 10 harvest   | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 money    | <input type="text"/> | 11 celebrate | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 sell     | <input type="text"/> | 12 farmer    | <input type="text"/> |



### Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 1 ground  | <hr/> |
| 2 farm    | <hr/> |
| 3 son     | <hr/> |
| 4 old     | <hr/> |
| 5 perfect | <hr/> |



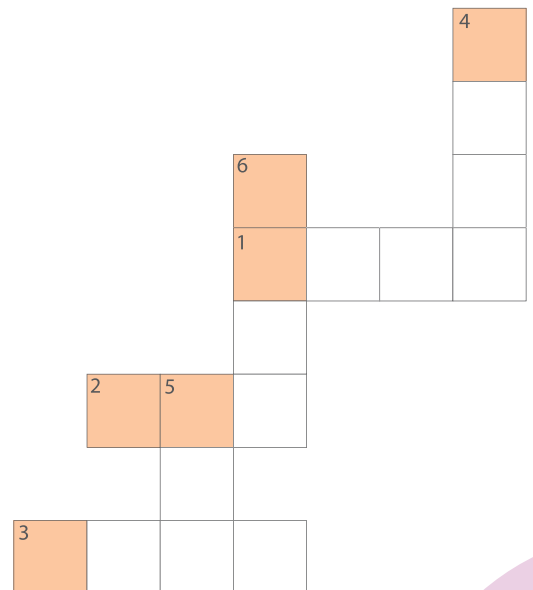
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- I  hidden a great treasure.
- The old farmer died the next .
- Do not  the farm.

#### Down

- He called all his sons to his .
- The sons  grabbed shovels.
- made lots of money.





### Choose the correct answer.

- What did the old farmer say that he hid in the ground?  
 ① crops                      ② a treasure                      ③ money                      ④ food
- What did the old farmer say to his sons?  
 ① Don't sell the house.                      ② Plant the crops.  
 ③ Don't sell the farm.                      ④ Harvest the crops.
- What did the sons use to dig the ground?  
 ① a shovel                      ② a crane                      ③ a hammer                      ④ a truck



### Arrange the sentences in the correct order.

- The old farmer buried money in the ground.
- The sons made lots of money.
- The sons dug up the farm, but didn't plant crops.
- Finally, the sons found what was their father's treasure.

□ → □ → □ → □



### Put the words in the correct order.

- You / everywhere / you / until / find / it. / should / dig

---

- They / more / money / any / of / made / the / other / farms. / than

---

- our / did / father's / find / We / treasure.

---

- much / have / we / now / so / money. / why / That / is

---

- farmer / An / old / that / knew / he / was / to / dying. / close

---

## Grammar Point **Should / Ought To**

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

"When I die, you **should** dig everywhere until you find it."

2 We use **should** and **ought to** with an infinitive:

· You **should** leave. / We **ought to** wait.

3 We use both **should** and **ought to** to ask for or to give advice, to say what is the correct or best thing to do:

· When we are talking about a duty or a law, we usually use **ought to**:

You **ought to** tell the truth.

· On the other hand, when we are giving a personal opinion, we usually use **should**:

You **should** visit her.

4 We use **should** much more than **ought to** in negatives and questions:

· I **shouldn't** help her. / **Should** I help her?



**Complete the sentences with should or shouldn't and the given words.**

spend / eat / call / be / take

- 1 You  an ambulance right now.
- 2 You  so much money.
- 3 You  too much sugar.
- 4 You  a good rest.
- 5 You  a kind person.



**Make the sentences with your own words.**

▶ We should eat  more fruits.

1 They shouldn't drive

2 I ought to read

3 She shouldn't put

4 Children should go to

5 You ought not to tell



## REVIEW



**Complete the unscrambled sentences.**

1 어느 날, 염소가 농장을 떠나 길을 걷고 있었습니다.

**walked / one / from / A goat / the farm / day. / away**

2 그는 언덕에 있는 매우 푸른 잔디를 보았습니다.

**grass / on / a hill. / saw / very green / He / some**

3 “저 풀을 먹는다면 얼마나 좋을까.”라고 염소는 생각했습니다.

**to eat / love / that grass, / thought / would / the goat. / "I**

4 염소지기는 염소에게 돌아오라고 애원했지만, 염소는 듣지 않았습니다.

**but / The goatherd / would not / the goat / the goat / begged / listen. / to come back,**

5 “제발 돌아와, 염소야! 네가 돌아오지 않으면, 주인이 분명히 나를 때릴 거야.”

**goat! / the master / "Please / If you / beat / come back, / do not, / surely / will / me."**

6 염소는 계속 걸었고, 염소지기는 염소에게 돌을 던졌습니다.

**The goat / walking, / so / at him. / threw / a rock / the goatherd / kept**





## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 옛날에 돈이 많은 어린 소년이 있었습니다.

**a young / with / there / Once / money. / lots of / was / boy**

2 소년은 그들에게 많은 선물을 사주었기 때문에 친구들이 많았습니다.

**them / many friends / He / he bought / many gifts. / because / had**

3 하지만 어느 추운 겨울 날, 그는 더 이상 돈이 없다는 것을 알았습니다.

**cold / winter day, / But / money. / he / no more / he / found / had / one**

4 소년은 그의 친구들을 다시 보기가 두려웠습니다.

**again. / friends / afraid / The boy / his / to see / was**

5 그는 자신이 가난하다는 것을 친구들이 아는 것을 원치 않았습니다.

**He / want / poor. / to know / them / he / didn't / was**

6 “내가 얼마나 가난한지 그들이 본다면 그들은 날 비웃을 거야!” 라며 소년은 울었습니다.

**laugh / when / he cried. / how poor / "They / at me / see / I am!" / will / they**

# REVIEW Unit 10



## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 큰 곰이 거대한 숲을 걷고 있었습니다.

**a great / A big / bear / walked / through / forest.**

2 동시에, 사자도 그 어린 양을 보았습니다.

**saw / the same / time, / At / too. / the lamb / a lion**

3 사자도 역시 그 어린 양을 먹고 싶어했습니다. 그래서 사자는 곰을 공격했습니다.

**too, / the lamb / he / wanted / the bear. / The lion / so / to eat / attacked**

4 곰과 사자는 둘 다 피를 흘리고 상처를 입을 때 까지 싸웠습니다.

**and / and / both / The bear / until / the lion / bloody / were / fought / injured.**

5 갑자기 여우가 상처 입은 둘 옆으로 돌진해 들어와 어린 양을 잡아챘습니다.

**suddenly / the lamb / A fox / by / and / the injured / grabbed / for himself. / rushed / animals**

6 곰과 사자는 몹시 슬펐습니다.

**terribly / the lion / The bear / were / and / sad.**



## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 늙은 농부는 자신이 곧 죽을 것이라는 것을 알게 되었습니다.

**dying. / he / that / was / close to / An old / knew / farmer**

2 "내가 죽거든, 그것을 찾을 때 까지 땅을 전부 파 보아야 한다."

**find / "When / until you / it." / dig / should / you / everywhere / I die,**

3 그 늙은 농부는 다음날 세상을 떠났습니다.

**the next / The old / farmer / day. / died**

4 아들들은 모두 삽을 들고 농장 전체를 파기 시작했습니다.

**shovels / the / began / The sons / all / whole / farm. / grabbed / digging up / and**

5 농작물을 추수할 시기가 되었을 때, 그들은 많은 돈을 벌어들였습니다.

**time / money. / harvest / it / came / When / lots of / they / made / to / the crops,**

6 다른 농장들보다 훨씬 많은 돈을 벌었습니다.

**any of / They / made / than / the other / farms. / money / more**



# The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing

## Translate the sentences.

A wolf sat staring at a herd of sheep. The shepherd was always around so the wolf could not kill any sheep. One day, the wolf saw a sheep's skin and smiled.

"I can use this skin to sneak past the shepherd," thought the wolf.

So, the next day, the wolf wore the sheep's skin and went looking for dinner.

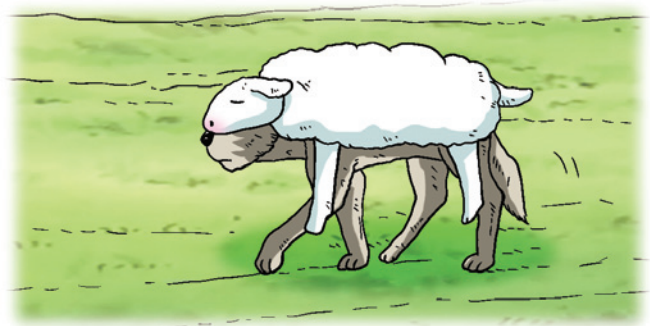
The wolf found a little lamb and said, "Hello, lamb. Come with me and I'll tell you a secret."

The lamb followed the wolf and was eaten.

The wolf still felt hungry, so he went back to the herd of sheep.

The shepherd also felt hungry and wanted some dinner. He walked among the sheep with his knife and saw a large one talking to a little lamb. He licked his lips and killed the wolf in sheep's clothing.

(If you do evil things, evil things will happen to you.)





### Translate each word into Korean.

- |   |          |                      |    |          |                      |
|---|----------|----------------------|----|----------|----------------------|
| 1 | sneak    | <input type="text"/> | 7  | shepherd | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 | herd     | <input type="text"/> | 8  | knife    | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 | secret   | <input type="text"/> | 9  | lick     | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 | evil     | <input type="text"/> | 10 | follow   | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 | clothing | <input type="text"/> | 11 | around   | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 | skin     | <input type="text"/> | 12 | lip      | <input type="text"/> |



### Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |   |        |       |
|---|--------|-------|
| 1 | sheep  | <hr/> |
| 2 | little | <hr/> |
| 3 | look   | <hr/> |
| 4 | walk   | <hr/> |
| 5 | large  | <hr/> |



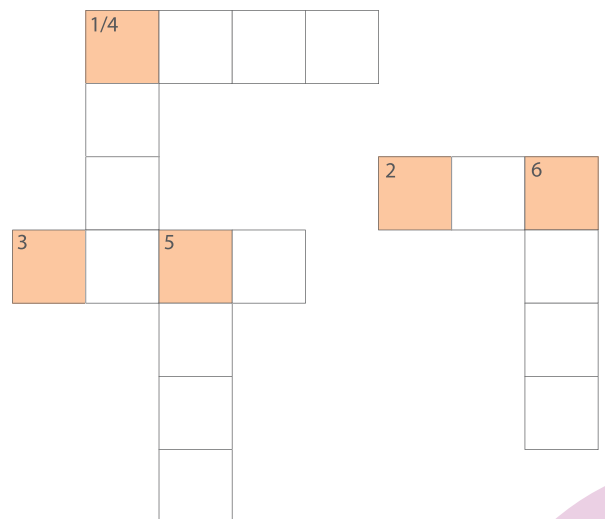
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- Evil things  happen to you.
- The wolf  a sheep's skin.
- The wolf still  hungry.

#### Down

- The wolf  the sheep's skin.
- The  followed the wolf.
- He  back to the herd of sheep.





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 What did the wolf use to sneak past the shepherd?  
 ① a knife                      ② a wolf's skin                      ③ a sheep's skin                      ④ a lamb's leg
  
- 2   followed the wolf and was eaten.  
 ① The shepherd                      ② The lamb                      ③ The evil                      ④ The wolf
  
- 3 Why did the wolf go back to the herd of sheep?  
 ① Because he still felt hungry.                      ② Because he wanted to meet the lamb.  
 ③ Because he liked to kill the lamb.                      ④ Because he left a sheep's skin.



### Match and complete the sentences.

- |                                  |   |                               |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 I can use this skin            | • | • a herd of sheep.            |
| 2 A wolf sat staring at          | • | • I'll tell you a secret.     |
| 3 The lamb followed the wolf and | • | • to sneak past the shepherd. |
| 4 Come with me and               | • | • with his knife.             |
| 5 He walked among the sheep      | • | • was eaten.                  |



### Put the words in the correct order.

1 The / wolf / any / sheep. / not / kill / could

---

2 me / and / Come / with / I'll / a / secret. / tell / you

---

3 shepherd / The / around. / was / always

---

4 a / large / one / He / saw / a / little / lamb. / talking / to

---

5 killed / in / sheep's / clothing. / the / wolf / He

---

## Grammar Point **And / But / So**

### 1 Here are some examples of **and/ but/ so**:

"The shepherd also felt hungry **and** wanted some dinner."

"The shepherd was always around **so** the wolf could not kill any sheep."

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

· He is smart **and** handsome.

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

· He can play baseball, **but** he can't play tennis.

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

· I was late, **so** I missed the school bus.  
*situation*                      *result*



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

- 1 Jane is pretty  kind.
- 2 The restaurant is expensive,  the food is terrible.
- 3 Tom studied hard,  he didn't get a good grade.
- 4 I don't have any money,  I can't buy new shoes.
- 5 They wanted to swim,  they went to the beach.



### Complete the sentences using your own words.

▶ I got up late, so

I was late for school.

1 My father is handsome and

2 I like English, but

3 I am tired, so

4 My sister can play the piano, but

5 My brother sings well, and



# The Tortoise and the Hare

## Translate the sentences.

One day, the hare laughed at the tortoise, "You are so slow, tortoise! Look at how you move! How can you ever get anywhere?"

The tortoise replied, "I bet you I can get places faster than you. I challenge you to a race." Of course, the hare laughed at the tortoise when he said this.

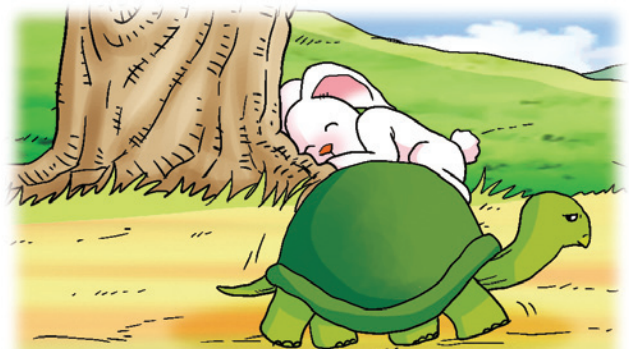
The next day, the tortoise and the hare had their race. The hare ran so fast that he could not see the tortoise after a few minutes. Just to show the tortoise how silly the race was, the hare decided to lie down next to a tree for a short nap.

"The tortoise is so slow," thought the hare. "I can sleep here for an hour and still win the race!"

But the hare soon fell into a deep sleep and did not awake for many hours.

The tortoise slowly walked by and finished the race first.

(The race is not always won by the fastest.)







### Translate each word into Korean.

- |             |                      |          |                      |
|-------------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| 1 hare      | <input type="text"/> | 7 awake  | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 tortoise  | <input type="text"/> | 8 race   | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 challenge | <input type="text"/> | 9 move   | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 deep      | <input type="text"/> | 10 place | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 nap       | <input type="text"/> | 11 fast  | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 tree      | <input type="text"/> | 12 win   | <input type="text"/> |



### Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1 sleep  | <hr/> |
| 2 slow   | <hr/> |
| 3 short  | <hr/> |
| 4 first  | <hr/> |
| 5 finish | <hr/> |



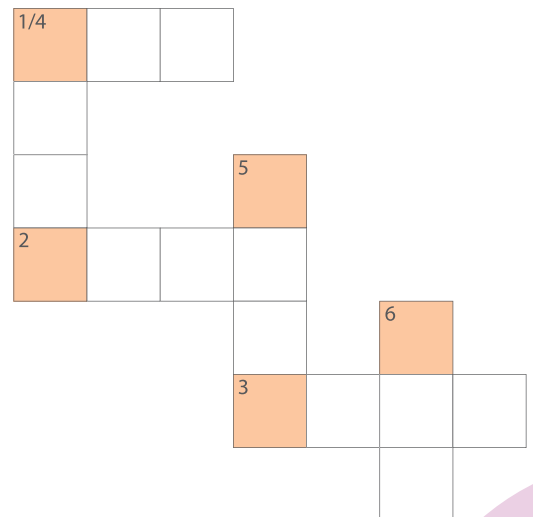
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- can you ever get anywhere?
- I challenge you to a .
- at how you move!

#### Down

- I can sleep here for an .
- The hare soon  into a deep sleep.
- are so slow, tortoise!





### Choose the correct answer.

- Why did the hare laugh at the tortoise?
  - Because he is so fast.
  - Because he is so slow.
  - Because he is so ugly.
  - Because he is so fat.
- The tortoise challenged the hare to  .
  - a fight
  - a bet
  - a race
  - a game
- Why did the hare decide to take a short nap?
  - to show how fun the race was
  - to show how tired he was
  - to show how silly the race was
  - to show how happy he was



### Check whether True or False.

- The hare laughed at the tortoise because he was so slow.
- The hare won the race.
- The tortoise was far behind the hare in the beginning.
- The hare awoke after an hour.

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.

- lie / down / next / to / The / hare / to / decided / a / tree.

---

- hare / their / The / the / and / race. / had / tortoise

---

- I / bet / you / places / than / I / can / you. / faster / get

---

- finished / The / first. / tortoise / the / race

---

- did / for / The / hours. / awake / not / hare / many

---

## Grammar Point **Passive Sentences**

1 Here is an example of **passive sentence**:

"The race **is not always won** by the fastest."

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

be + Past Participle

- The house **is made** of wood.
- The car **wasn't repaired** last week.

3 We use the **passive** when it is not important who does the action, or when we don't know who does it.

We also use the **passive** when we have been talking about something, and not the person who did it.

- Active: They delivered the product yesterday.
- Passive: The product **was delivered** (by them) yesterday.



**Complete the passive sentences using the correct form of the verbs.**

make / paint / write / sell / speak

- 1 This novel  by Shakespeare.
- 2 The car  in Japan.
- 3 The tickets  yesterday.
- 4 The office  last month.
- 5 English  in many countries.



**Circle the right words.**

- 1 The window ( broke , was broken ) by him.
- 2 They ( sold , were sold ) a lot of cars yesterday.
- 3 He ( wrote , was written ) the best novel of the year.
- 4 The accident ( saw , was seen ) by a few people.
- 5 I ( helped , was helped ) by a stranger.



## Unit 13

# The Wolf and the Crane

### Translate the sentences.

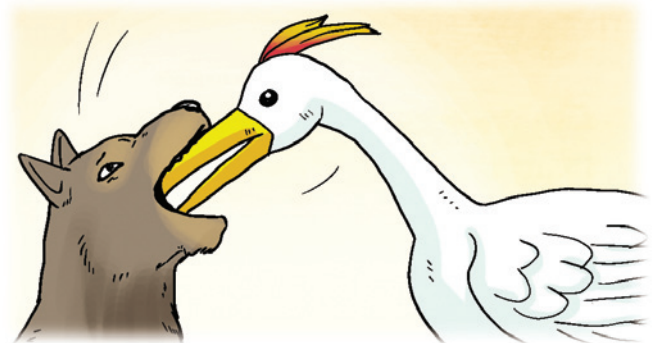
A wolf had been gorging on an animal he had killed, when suddenly a small bone in the meat stuck in his throat and he could not swallow it. He soon felt terrible pain in his throat, and ran up and down, groaning and groaning, and seeking for something to relieve the pain. He tried to induce everyone he met to remove the bone. "I would give anything," said he, "if you would take it out."

At last the crane agreed to try, and told the wolf to lie on his side and open his jaws as wide as he could. Then the crane put its long neck down the wolf's throat, and with its beak loosened the bone, till at last it got it out.

"Will you kindly give me the reward you promised?" said the crane.

The wolf grinned and showed his teeth and said: "Be content. You have put your head inside a wolf's mouth and taken it out again in safety; that ought to be reward enough for you."

(Gratitude and greed go not together.)





### Translate each word into Korean.

- |   |         |                      |    |          |                      |
|---|---------|----------------------|----|----------|----------------------|
| 1 | relieve | <input type="text"/> | 7  | grin     | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 | crane   | <input type="text"/> | 8  | induce   | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 | reward  | <input type="text"/> | 9  | safety   | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 | content | <input type="text"/> | 10 | swallow  | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 | loosen  | <input type="text"/> | 11 | terrible | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 | throat  | <input type="text"/> | 12 | gorge    | <input type="text"/> |



### Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |   |        |       |
|---|--------|-------|
| 1 | open   | <hr/> |
| 2 | pain   | <hr/> |
| 3 | beak   | <hr/> |
| 4 | remove | <hr/> |
| 5 | seek   | <hr/> |



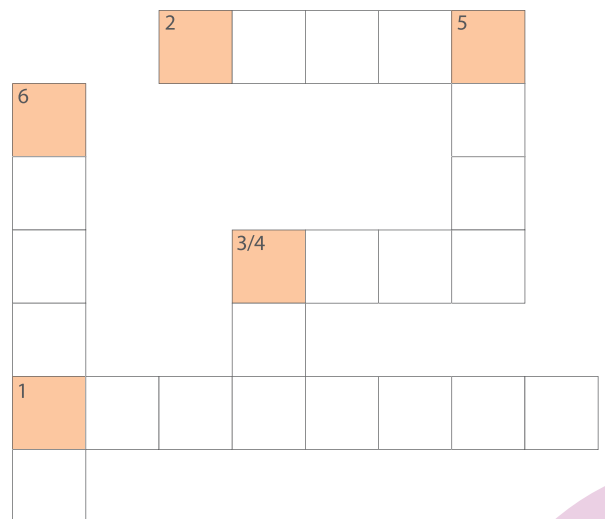
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- I would give .
- He  not swallow it.
- He soon felt terrible .

#### Down

- The crane  his head inside.
- The wolf ran up and .
- A small bone stuck in his .





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Why did the wolf feel terrible pain in his throat?
  - ① Because he had a cold.
  - ② Because he drank hot water.
  - ③ Because a bone got stuck.
  - ④ Because a bone got broken.
  
- 2 How did the crane loosen the bone?
  - ① with its hands
  - ② with its beak
  - ③ with its teeth
  - ④ with the stick
  
- 3 Why did the crane agree to help the wolf?
  - ① for the fun
  - ② for the reward
  - ③ Because he felt sympathy.
  - ④ Because he felt great.



### Arrange the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 He soon felt terrible pain in his throat.
- 2 At last the crane agreed to try.
- 3 A wolf had been gorging on an animal he had killed.
- 4 He tried to induce everyone he met to remove the bone.

→ 
  → 
  →



### Put each word in the correct order.

- 1 his / side. / The / crane / to / lie / the / wolf / on / told

---

- 2 induce / tried / he / met. / He / to / everyone

---

- 3 The / to / crane / try. / agreed

---

- 4 it / At / last / out. / got / it

---

- 5 ought / be / to / That / for / you. / reward / enough

---

## Grammar Point Ability: Can / Could

1 Here is an example of **can / could**:

"He **could** not swallow it."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

▶ He **could** swallow it.

He **could not** swallow it.

1 Ann can catch Rab.

2 The bee can go to other flowers.

3 They could eat lunch.

4 I can catch the largest ostrich.

5 She could ride a bike.



### Circle the right word.

1 Now he ( can , could ) listen to the music.

2 Tom ( can , could ) not eat anything yesterday.

3 Ann can speak English, but she ( can , can't ) speak Japanese.

4 Tom ( can , can't ) cook well, so he works as a chef.

5 When I was young, I ( can , could ) ride a horse.



# The Two Fellows and the Bear

## Translate the sentences.

Two men were traveling through a forest. Suddenly, a huge bear jumped out from behind a tree. "Arhhggg!" shouted the bear.

Scared for his life, one of the men immediately climbed up a tree. The other man fell on the ground. He pretended to be dead. Someone had told him that a bear will not touch a dead body.

Sure enough, the bear sniffed the fallen man for a few moments and soon walked away.

The man in the tree climbed down and said, "Friend, I am glad you are alive.

But it looked like the bear whispered something in your ear! What did he say?"

"He said that it is not wise to be friends with someone who will run away in times of danger."

(Tragedy is the test of true friendship.)







### Translate each word into Korean.

- |   |        |                      |    |            |                      |
|---|--------|----------------------|----|------------|----------------------|
| 1 | travel | <input type="text"/> | 7  | ear        | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 | test   | <input type="text"/> | 8  | huge       | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 | climb  | <input type="text"/> | 9  | whisper    | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 | bear   | <input type="text"/> | 10 | friendship | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 | touch  | <input type="text"/> | 11 | body       | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 | sniff  | <input type="text"/> | 12 | danger     | <input type="text"/> |



### Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |   |        |       |
|---|--------|-------|
| 1 | climb  | <hr/> |
| 2 | ear    | <hr/> |
| 3 | wise   | <hr/> |
| 4 | glad   | <hr/> |
| 5 | travel | <hr/> |



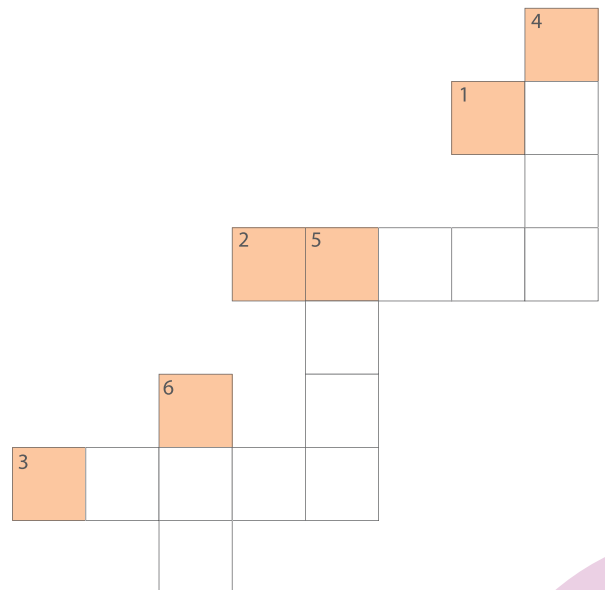
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- He pretended to  dead.
- The  man fell on the ground.
- I am glad you are .

#### Down

- The  soon walked away.
- The man in the  climbed down.
- What  he say?





### Choose the correct answer.

- What jumped out from behind a tree?  
 ① a chimpanzee      ② a bear      ③ a lion      ④ a gorilla
- The man on the ground pretended to be  .  
 ① strong      ② dead      ③ big      ④ small
- You should not be friends with someone  .  
 ① who runs away in times of danger      ② who can't run fast  
 ③ who has little money      ④ who is faithful to his friends



### Check whether True or False.

- The bear did not say anything to the fallen man.
- The man in the tree climbed down to save his friend.
- A huge bear jumped out from behind a rock.
- Both the men survived from the bear.

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 each word in the correct order.

1 through / were / Two / a / forest. / men / traveling

---

2 a / few / sniffed / man / The / bear / moments. / the / fallen / for

---

3 will / not / A / bear / a / dead / body. / touch

---

4 up / immediately / One / of / a / tree. / climbed / the / men

---

5 test / is / friendship. / of / the / true / Tragedy

---

## Grammar Point **Something / Anything**

### 1 Here are some examples of **something** and **someone**:

"It looked like the bear whispered **something** in your ear."

"He said that it is not wise to be friends with **someone** who will run away in times of danger."

### 2 Look at this table:

**something / anything** = a thing  
**somebody / anybody** = a person  
**someone / anyone** = a person  
**somewhere / anywhere** = a place

### 3 We usually use **something/ somebody/ someone** and **somewhere** in positive sentences:

· I need **something** to drink.

### 4 We usually use **anything/ anybody/ anyone** and **anywhere** in negative sentences, and in questions:

· I don't know **anything** about her. / Do you have **anything** to eat?



## Complete the sentences using something or anything.

- 1 I'm going to have  to eat.
- 2 She didn't say  about this project.
- 3 He likes  sweet.
- 4 Did you understand  he said?
- 5  strange happened yesterday.



## Circle the right word.

- 1 ( Somebody, Anybody ) told me that you were sick.
- 2 I couldn't find my book ( somewhere, anywhere ).
- 3 I don't know ( someone, anyone ) at this party.
- 4 Did you know ( something, anything ) about her?
- 5 They want ( something, anything ) to drink.



## REVIEW



Complete the unscrambled sentences.

- 1 늑대가 양떼를 보면서 앉아 있었습니다.

**a herd / sat / A wolf / of sheep. / staring / at**

- 2 양치기가 항상 주위에 있어서, 늑대는 양을 죽일 수가 없었습니다.

**kill / The shepherd / was / could / always / so / not / the wolf / around / any sheep.**

- 3 어느 날, 늑대는 양의 가죽을 발견하고 미소 지었습니다.

**the wolf / smiled. / and / saw / day, / a sheep's / One / skin**

- 4 양은 늑대를 따라갔고 잡아 먹었습니다.

**eaten. / The lamb / the wolf / and / followed / was**

- 5 늑대는 여전히 배가 고파서, 다시 양떼가 있는 곳으로 갔습니다.

**went / the herd / hungry, / back / of / he / to / felt / sheep. / still / so / The wolf**

- 6 양치기 또한 배가 고팠고, 저녁식사를 하고 싶었습니다.

**also / wanted / hungry / some dinner. / felt / and / The shepherd**



## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 “내가 너보다 더 빨리 도착할 수 있다고 장담해. 너에게 경주를 신청한다.”

**you / than you. / "I bet / a race." / places / I / to / challenge / faster / you / I / can get**

2 물론, 거북이가 이 말을 했을 때 토끼는 그를 비웃었습니다.

**the tortoise / he / the hare / at / this. / laughed / said / when / Of course,**

3 다음 날, 거북이와 토끼는 경주를 했습니다.

**The / the hare / the tortoise / next / their race. / had / and / day,**

4 토끼는 너무 빨리 달려서 몇 분 후에는 거북이를 볼 수 없었습니다.

**see / a few / he / after / The hare / that / the tortoise / ran / so fast / could not / minutes.**

5 “내가 1시간 동안 여기서 잠을 자도 경주에서 이길 거야!”

**still win / an hour / the race!" / sleep / can / here / "I / and / for**

6 거북이는 천천히 걸었고, 먼저 경주를 마쳤습니다.

**first. / The tortoise / slowly / walked by / the race / and / finished**

# REVIEW Unit 15



## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 그는 곧 목이 너무 아팠습니다.

**felt / in / terrible / soon / pain / his throat. / He**

2 그는 만나는 모든 동물들에게 그 뼈를 좀 빼 달라고 설득했습니다.

**met / everyone / He / he / induce / the bone. / to remove / tried to**

3 “만약 네가 이것을 빼 준다면, 내가 무엇이든 다 줄게.” 하고 말했습니다.

**said he, / anything," / take it / give / "if you / would / out." / "I would**

4 마침내 두루미가 해 보기로 동의하고는, 늑대에게 옆으로 누워서 입을 가능한 크게 벌리라고 말했습니다.

**and told / to lie / on his side / At last / open his jaws / the crane / as wide as / agreed to try, / he could. / the wolf / and**

5 “이제 당신이 약속한 보상을 주시겠습니까?” 두루미가 말했습니다.

**"Will you / give me / the crane. / the reward / promised?" / said / kindly / you**

6 늑대는 이빨을 드러내고 웃으며 말했습니다.

**said. / his teeth / and / The wolf / showed / grinned / and**



## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 두 남자가 숲 속을 지나가고 있었습니다.

**through / a forest. / were / men / traveling / Two**

2 갑자기, 거대한 곰이 나무 뒤에서 뛰어 나왔습니다.

**a tree. / a huge / Suddenly, / jumped / bear / behind / out / from**

3 생명의 위협을 느낀 한 남자는 곧 나무 위로 올라갔습니다.

**for / his life, / Scared / one of / immediately / a tree. / climbed up / the men**

4 누군가가 곰은 죽은 시체를 건드리지 않는다고 그에게 말해준 적이 있었습니다.

**a dead / will / body. / not / that / Someone / had / him / touch / a bear / told**

5 "그런데 곰이 자네의 귀에 대고 뭔가 속삭이는 것 같던데, 그가 뭐라고 하던가?"

**something / looked like / What / the bear / in your ear! / "But / whispered / it / did he/ say?"**

6 비극은 진정한 우정의 시험이다.

**friendship. / true / is / the test / Tragedy / of**



## Unit 16

# The Eagle and the Kite

### Translate the sentences.

Once there was a very sad eagle. A kite flew by and said, "Why are you so sad, eagle?"

The eagle replied, "I want to be married, but I cannot find someone who can take care of me."

The kite became excited, "I will marry you! I can take care of you, I am certain!"

"What can a kite do for an eagle?" said the sad bird.

"Why, I can catch the largest ostrich for you to eat. If you marry me, you will eat wonderful food every day!"

So the eagle and the kite were married. The next day, the kite returned with nothing more than a tiny mouse. "Where is the ostrich you promised me?" asked the eagle.

The kite responded, "I cannot catch an ostrich. I only said that so you would marry me."

(All is fair in love.)







### Translate each word into Korean.

- |           |                      |             |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 kite    | <input type="text"/> | 7 promise   | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 marry   | <input type="text"/> | 8 fair      | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 care    | <input type="text"/> | 9 wonderful | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 ostrich | <input type="text"/> | 10 eagle    | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 ask     | <input type="text"/> | 11 excite   | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 return  | <input type="text"/> | 12 catch    | <input type="text"/> |



### Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 1 sad   | <hr/> |
| 2 love  | <hr/> |
| 3 want  | <hr/> |
| 4 tiny  | <hr/> |
| 5 large | <hr/> |



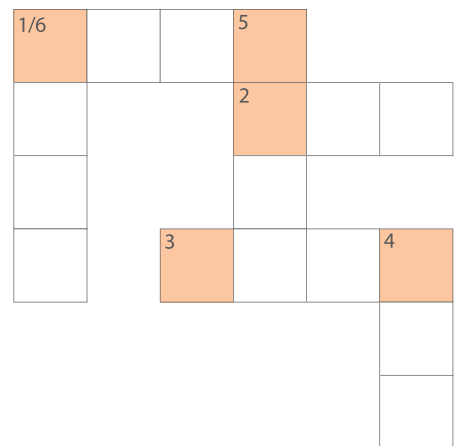
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- I  to be married.
- Why  you so sad?
- There was a  sad eagle.

#### Down

- I will marry .
- I can  care of you.
- The eagle and the kite  married.





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 What did the eagle want to do?  
 ① get married                      ② talk with the kite                      ③ eat an ostrich                      ④ find his mother
- 2 The kite promised that he would catch                      for the eagle to eat.  
 ① a chicken                      ② a mouse                      ③ a deer                      ④ an ostrich
- 3 Why did the kite lie to the eagle?  
 ① Because the kite wanted to get married to the eagle.  
 ② Because the kite hated the eagle.  
 ③ Because the kite wanted to eat an ostrich.



### Arrange the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 The kite didn't keep his promise.
- 2 An eagle wanted to be married.
- 3 The eagle and the kite were married.
- 4 The kite said, "I will marry you! I can catch an ostrich for you."

→ 
  → 
  →



### Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 you / would / that / said / me. / I / only / marry / so

---

- 2 ostrich. / I / the / largest / can / catch

---

- 3 food / eat / every / wonderful / You / day! / will

---

- 4 ostrich. / cannot / I / an / catch

---

- 5 promised / me? / Where / is / you / the / ostrich

---

## Grammar Point Who / What / Which

1 **Who, what, and which** are question words. Here is an example of **what**:

"What can a kite do for an eagle?"

2 We use **who** to ask about people: **Who** can speak Japanese?

3 We use **what** and **which** to ask about things:

We normally use **what** when there are many possible answers:

· **What** color does she like?

We normally use **which** when there is a small number of possible answers:

· **Which** sport do you like, soccer or baseball?

4 When we form questions, we normally put a form of **be** or an auxiliary verb after **who, what, and which**:

· **What** are they doing? / **Who** can play the flute?



### Put who, what, or which in the blanks.

- |   |                      |  |                        |
|---|----------------------|--|------------------------|
| 1 | <input type="text"/> | is the boy in the photo?                   | - He is my brother.    |
| 2 | <input type="text"/> | are you doing?                             | - I am playing cards.  |
| 3 | <input type="text"/> | food do you like, pizza or spaghetti?      | - I like pizza.        |
| 4 | <input type="text"/> | did he do in the morning?                  | - He went swimming.    |
| 5 | <input type="text"/> | pen is yours, the red one or the blue one? | - The red one is mine. |

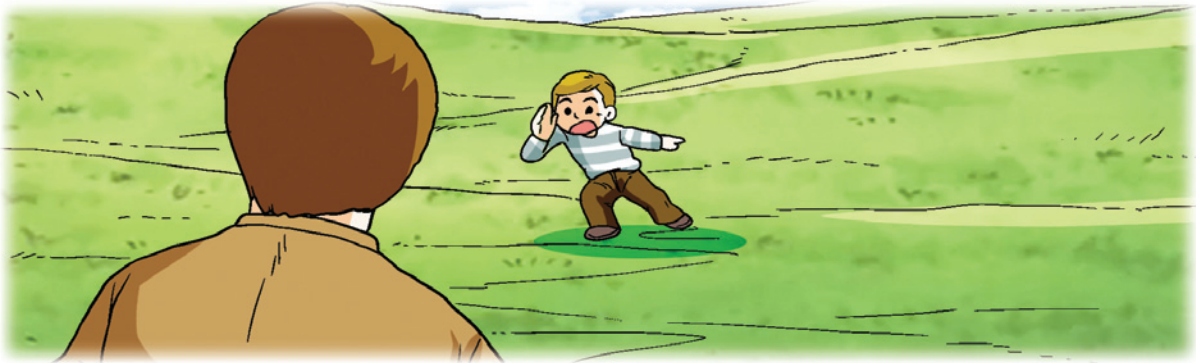


### Make the questions to match the answers. Use who, what, or which.

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| ▶ What is he doing? | - He is watching TV.     |
| 1 _____             | - He is my father.       |
| 2 _____             | - He likes soccer.       |
| 3 _____             | - I am baking cookies.   |
| 4 _____             | - Tom can speak English. |
| 5 _____             | - She is my grandmother. |



# The Shepherd's Boy



## Translate the sentences.

Once there was a lonely shepherd boy. He watched the sheep all day long, but he had no friends.

One day, he decided to play a trick. He yelled, "Wolf! Wolf!" Many villagers came to help the boy, but there was no wolf.

The boy was happy to see so many people, that he played the same trick the next day.

"Wolf! Wolf!" he cried. The villagers came again, but there was still no wolf.

The villagers became very angry. "Do not play tricks on us, boy!" they shouted.

Soon a wolf really did come. The shepherd's boy yelled as loud as he could. "Wolf! Wolf!"

Nobody came this time, and the wolf ate all the sheep and the boy.

(No one will believe a liar when he finally tells the truth.)



### Translate each word into Korean.

- |            |                      |           |                      |
|------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 lonely   | <input type="text"/> | 7 finally | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 yell     | <input type="text"/> | 8 same    | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 boy      | <input type="text"/> | 9 friend  | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 shepherd | <input type="text"/> | 10 help   | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 watch    | <input type="text"/> | 11 angry  | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 wolf     | <input type="text"/> | 12 sheep  | <input type="text"/> |



### Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 1 long  | <hr/> |
| 2 happy | <hr/> |
| 3 liar  | <hr/> |
| 4 many  | <hr/> |
| 5 loud  | <hr/> |



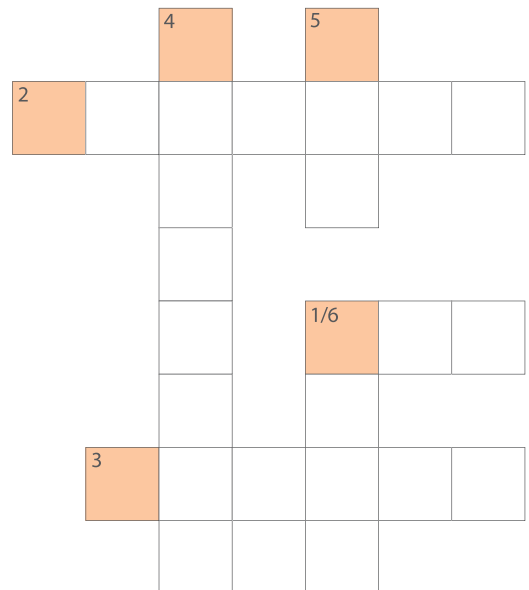
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- 1 There  a lonely shepherd boy.
- 2 He had no .
- 3 Soon a wolf  did come.

#### Down

- 4 The s became very angry.
- 5 No  will believe a liar.
- 6 There was no .





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Why did he decide to play a trick?
  - ① Because he was lonely.
  - ② Because he wanted to see the wolf.
  - ③ Because he was happy.
  - ④ Because he didn't want to watch the sheep.
  
- 2 How many times did the boy play tricks on the villagers?
  - ① once
  - ② twice
  - ③ three times
  - ④ always
  
- 3  ate all the sheep and the boy.
  - ① The lion
  - ② The wolf
  - ③ The tiger
  - ④ The fox



### Check whether True or False.

- 1 There were two shepherd boys.
- 2 The boy watched the sheep all day long.
- 3 The boy had a lot of friends.
- 4 The villagers were happy to see the shepherd boy.

True

False




### Put each word in the correct order.

1 boy / The / shepherd's / as / he / could. / as / loud / yelled

---

2 The / boy / to / see / so / many / people. / was / happy

---

3 still / wolf. / no / There / was

---

4 One / day, / decided / to / he / play / a / trick.

---

5 on / us, / boy! / Do / not / play / tricks

---

## Grammar Point **Nothing / Nobody / Nowhere**

### 1 Here is an example of **nobody**:

"**Nobody** came this time, and the wolf ate all the sheep and the boy."

### 2 Look at this table:

**nothing** = not anything  
**nobody / no one** = not anybody / not anyone  
**nowhere** = not anywhere

### 3 We use **nothing, nobody, and nowhere** before or after positive verbs:

- **Nothing** makes me sad.
- **Nobody** knows the answer.
- There is **nowhere** for them to go.



### Complete the sentences using **nothing, nobody, nowhere**.

- 1 She said  about her school.
- 2 There was  in the classroom.
- 3 There is  that I can do.
- 4 There is  that she likes to live.
- 5  agrees to his opinion.



### Complete the sentences with your own words.

- ▶ There was **nothing**  that she wanted to do.
- 1 He said nothing
  - 2 There is nowhere
  - 3 Nobody in my class
  - 4 There was nowhere
  - 5 There is nobody



## Unit 18

# The Fox and the Goat

### Translate the sentences.

A fox once fell into a well. He could not get out. "Oh, I am so sad. What terrible luck

I have," thought the fox to himself.

Just then the fox's luck changed. A goat walked by and looked into the well.

"Hello, friend! What are you doing in the well?" said the curious goat to the fox.

"Why, I'm down here drinking the finest water in the land, of course. If you hurry

and come into the well, you can have some of this delicious water too," the fox replied.

The goat, without thinking, jumped into the well. The fox immediately jumped

on the goat's back and climbed out of the well. The goat soon realized that the

fox had tricked him. Now the goat was stuck in the well.

The fox walked away and said to the goat, "If you were smart, you would have

thought about how to get out of the well before getting in."

(Look before you leap.)







### Translate each word into Korean.

- |           |                      |              |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 well    | <input type="text"/> | 7 jump       | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 luck    | <input type="text"/> | 8 climb      | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 curious | <input type="text"/> | 9 back       | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 hurry   | <input type="text"/> | 10 leap      | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 land    | <input type="text"/> | 11 delicious | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 change  | <input type="text"/> | 12 goat      | <input type="text"/> |



### Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |             |       |
|-------------|-------|
| 1 land      | <hr/> |
| 2 delicious | <hr/> |
| 3 trick     | <hr/> |
| 4 reply     | <hr/> |
| 5 fine      | <hr/> |



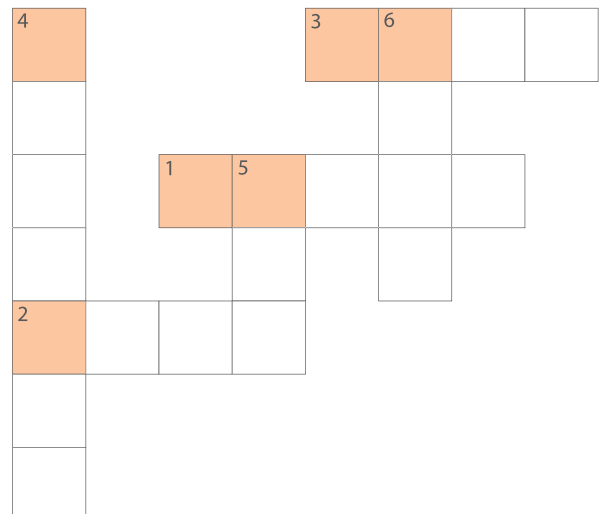
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- He  not get out.
- A  looked into the well.
- The fox walked .

#### Down

- The fox's luck .
- The fox climbed  of the well.
- The goat jumped into the .





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Why did the fox think that he had the terrible luck?
 

① Because he was hungry.	② Because he fell into a well.
③ Because he drank the dirty water.	④ Because he climbed out of the well.
  
- 2 Who was tricked by the fox?
 

① another fox	② the goat	③ the man	④ none of them
---------------	------------	-----------	----------------
  
- 3 What was the goat's fault in this story?
 

① He didn't consider how to get out.	② He didn't know how to trick.
③ He didn't consider how to get in.	④ He didn't know how to complain.



### Arrange the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 A fox once fell into a well.
- 2 The goat jumped into the well, and the fox climbed out of the well.
- 3 A goat walked by and looked into the well.
- 4 The fox said that he was drinking the finest water in the well.

→ 
  → 
  →



### Put each word in the correct order.

- 1 some / of / water. / can / You / delicious / have / this

---

- 2 you / Look / leap. / before

---

- 3 well? / What / doing / are / you / in / the

---

- 4 Now / stuck / the / well. / goat / in / the / was

---

- 5 soon / realized / had / The / goat / that / him. / the / fox / tricked

---

## Grammar Point

## Myself / Yourself / Himself / Herself

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

"Oh, I am so sad. What terrible luck I have," thought the fox to **himself**."

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:

· I bought **Mike** a new toy. (= I bought a new toy for Mike.)

· I bought **myself** a new toy. (= I bought a new toy for myself.)

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

· He painted his room **himself**. (= He painted it alone.)



### Complete the sentences using myself, yourself, etc.

- 1 Jane made  a sandwich.
- 2 Tom enjoyed  at the concert.
- 3 I taught  how to drive.
- 4 They built the tall building .
- 5 We carried our luggage .



### Circle the right words.

- 1 We enjoyed ( us, ourselves ) very much.
- 2 Mike bought ( me, myself ) a new skirt.
- 3 Jane taught ( us, ourselves ) how to swim.
- 4 He will pick up the luggage ( him, himself ).
- 5 She will make ( her, herself ) a cup of coffee.



# The Monkey and the Dolphin

## Translate the sentences.

Once upon a time, a Greek ship was destroyed in a terrible storm. The dolphins saw the sinking ship. "We must help our human friends!" said the dolphins to one another. "They have been kind to us for many centuries, and we must help them!"

One by one, the dolphins carried the Greek sailors safely to land. A monkey that was on the ship jumped on the back of a dolphin and said, "Hello, friend! Please take me to safety too."

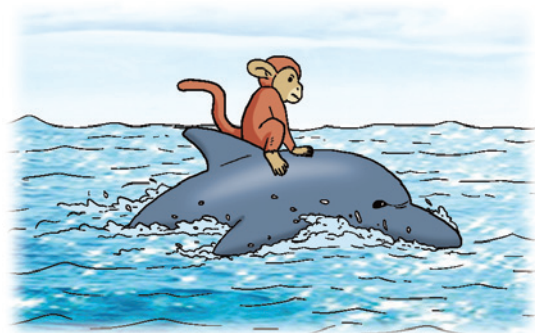
The dolphin responded, "Are you a citizen of Greece?"

"Oh, yes, of course," said the monkey. "I come from a noble family. In fact, the king is my best friend."

The dolphin looked on his back and saw that it was a monkey, not a Greek sailor.

"You lied to me, monkey, so I will not save you," said the dolphin angrily. Then the dolphin dropped the monkey into the ocean, and the lying animal drowned to his death.

(A lie will always lead you to trouble.)





### Translate each word into Korean.

- |           |                      |           |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 dolphin | <input type="text"/> | 7 sailor  | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 drop    | <input type="text"/> | 8 safety  | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 Greek   | <input type="text"/> | 9 family  | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 storm   | <input type="text"/> | 10 drown  | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 ocean   | <input type="text"/> | 11 monkey | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 destroy | <input type="text"/> | 12 land   | <input type="text"/> |



### Write the word's meaning in English.

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 1 ship    | <hr/> |
| 2 help    | <hr/> |
| 3 family  | <hr/> |
| 4 drop    | <hr/> |
| 5 century | <hr/> |



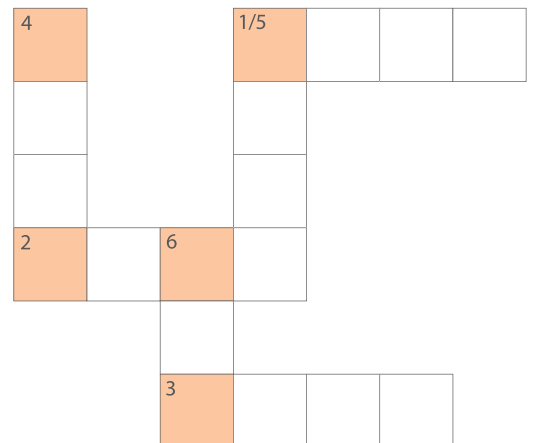
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- The dolphin looked on his .
- We  help our human friends!
- I  not save you.

#### Down

- We must help !
- The king is my  friend.
- The dolphins  the sinking ship.





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Why was the Greek ship destroyed?
  - ① because of a terrible storm
  - ② Because someone attacked the ship.
  - ③ because of a terrible typhoon
  - ④ Because it crashed into the rock.
- 2 What did the monkey pretend to be?
  - ① a king of Greece
  - ② a citizen of Greece
  - ③ a citizen of Rome
  - ④ a king of Rome
- 3 How did the monkey die?
  - ① He was drowned.
  - ② He was eaten by a shark.
  - ③ He died of hunger.
  - ④ He died of heart attack.



### Check whether True or False.

- 1 The sharks saw the sinking ship.
- 2 The king was not inside the ship.
- 3 The monkey lied to the dolphin.
- 4 The dolphins hesitated to help the sailors at first.

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 from / family. / I / a / come / noble  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 the / ocean. / The / dolphin / the / monkey / into / dropped  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 you / of / Greece? / a / citizen / Are  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 for / many / centuries. / They / have / been / to / us / kind  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 death. / The / drowned / to / animal / his / lying  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar Point **Must / Have To**

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

"We **must** help our human friends!" said the dolphins to one another."

2 We use **must** when the speaker thinks it is necessary or important:

· You **must** leave now.

3 We use **have to** to talk about an action that is necessary because of rules or laws:

· You **have to** work today.

4 Negative of **must** and **have to**:

We often use **must not** to say that something is against the rules or law:

· You **must not** touch anything here.

We use **don't have to** to say that people are not obliged to do something:

· You **don't have to** learn Japanese at school.



### Make the sentences negative.

▶ You must talk in the library

You must not talk in the library.

1 You have to take the exam.

2 She has to arrive on time.

3 He must eat inside.

4 They must tell the truth.

5 We have to be quiet.



### Circle the right forms.

1 She ( have , has ) to get up early tomorrow.

2 You ( must , must not ) disturb other players in the game.

3 He ( don't , doesn't ) have to cook for us.

4 Tom has to ( visit , visits ) his grandmother.

5 You ( must , must not ) study hard to pass the exam.



## REVIEW



Complete the unscrambled sentences.

- 1 옛날에 슬픈 독수리가 있었습니다.

**eagle. / there / was / a very / sad / Once**

- 2 솔개가 지나가다 말했습니다. “독수리야, 넌 왜 이렇게 슬퍼하는 거니?”

**A kite / are / eagle?" / and / by / said, / flew / "Why / so sad, / you**

- 3 “솔개가 독수리를 위해서 무엇을 할 수 있다는 거야?” 라며 슬픔에 잠긴 독수리가 말했습니다.

**the / do for / an eagle?" / sad bird. / can / a kite / "What / said**

- 4 “왜, 난 네가 먹을 가장 커다란 타조를 잡을 수 있어.”

**for you / to eat." / can / ostrich / "Why, / I / the largest / catch**

- 5 “만약 네가 나랑 결혼하면, 넌 매일 훌륭한 음식을 먹을 수 있을 거야!”

**me, / "If you / marry / wonderful food / eat / you / every day!" / will**

- 6 그래서 독수리와 솔개는 결혼을 했습니다.

**the eagle / So / were / married. / the kite / and**





## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 옛날에 외로운 양치기 소년이 있었습니다.

**was / shepherd boy. / there / a lonely / Once**

2 그는 하루 종일 양들을 지켰지만, 그는 친구가 없었습니다.

**no friends. / had / he / long, / the sheep / He / watched / all day / but**

3 어느 날, 그는 장난을 치기로 마음 먹었습니다.

**a trick. / day, / One / decided / to play / he**

4 마을 사람들이 다시 왔지만, 여전히 늑대는 없었습니다.

**but / no wolf. / still / The villagers / again, / there / was / came**

5 “우리에게 장난치지 마, 이 녀석아!” 그들은 소리쳤습니다.

**play / shouted. / they / tricks / "Do not / on us, / boy!"**

6 이번엔 아무도 오지 않았고, 늑대는 모든 양들과 소년을 잡아먹었습니다.

**all the sheep / came / and the wolf / the boy. / Nobody / ate / this time, / and**

# REVIEW Unit 20



## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 옛날에 여우가 우물 안에 빠졌습니다.

**once / a well. / fell / A fox / into**

2 “오, 너무 슬퍼. 이런 끔찍한 운이 있나.” 라고 여우는 혼자 생각했습니다.

**What / I have," / am / "Oh, / to himself. / the fox / thought / terrible / luck / I / so sad.**

3 염소가 걸어가다 우물 안을 보았습니다.

**A goat / by / and / looked / walked / the well. / into**

4 “안녕, 친구! 넌 우물 안에서 뭘 하고 있는 거니?” 라고 호기심 많은 염소가 여우에게 말했습니다.

**the / friend! / are you / to / doing / said / in the well?" / the fox. / curious goat / What / "Hello,**

5 염소는 생각도 해 보지 않고 우물 안으로 뛰어 들었습니다.

**The goat, / thinking, / without / into / jumped / the well.**

6 염소는 곧 여우가 그를 속인 것을 알아차렸습니다.

**tricked / soon / realized / that / him. / The goat / had / the fox**



## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 옛날 옛적에, 한 그리스 선박이 무서운 폭풍에 파괴되었습니다.

**a Greek ship / upon / was / destroyed / a time, / storm. / a terrible / in / Once**

2 돌고래들이 가라앉는 배를 보았습니다.

**The dolphins / sinking / saw / the / ship.**

3 “우리는 인간 친구들을 도와줘야 해!” 라고 돌고래들은 서로에게 말했습니다.

**one another. / to / "We / help our / human / said / friends!" / the dolphins / must**

4 한 사람씩, 돌고래들은 그리스 선원들을 안전하게 육지로 옮겼습니다.

**sailors / safely / by one, / the Greek / the dolphins / to land. / One / carried**

5 배 위에 있던 원숭이가 돌고래 등 위에 뛰어내리고는 말했습니다.

**on the / A monkey / back of / and / on the ship / was / that / jumped / a dolphin / said.**

6 “안녕, 친구! 제발 나도 안전한 곳으로 데려가 줘.”

**Please / to safety / take me / friend! / "Hello, / too."**

# 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's Fables 1	Aesop Stories	Intermediate Starter	2
29	Diary 2	Diary Writing	Intermediate Starter	3
30	Aesop's Fables 2	Aesop Stories	Intermediate Starter	4
31	Diary 3	Diary Writing	Intermediate Starter	5
32	Aesop's Fables 3	Aesop Stories	Intermediate Starter	6
33	Diary 4	Diary Writing	Intermediate Starter	7
34	Aesop's 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