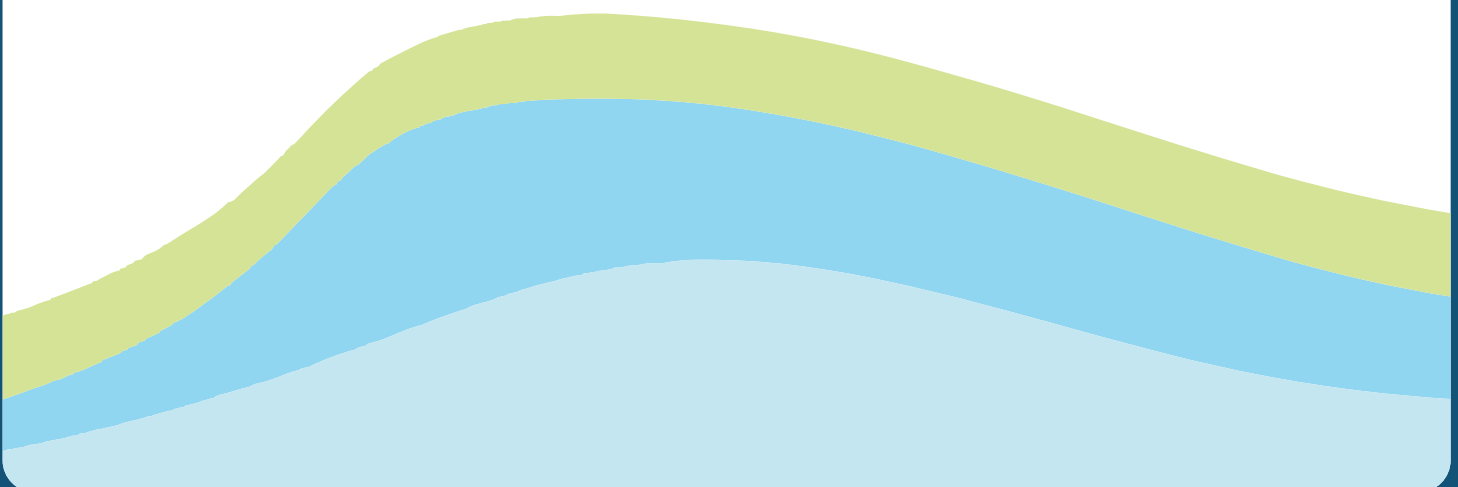


# Aesop's Fables



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# The Dog and the Wolf

## Translate the sentences.

A very hungry wolf walked through a city. He was almost dead because he had not eaten for many weeks. A fat house-dog saw the wolf and said, "Hello, cousin.

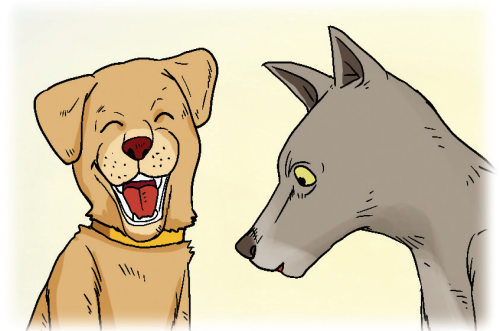
You look very hungry. Follow me and I will show you a better way to live. You will never be hungry again."

The wolf followed the dog to his master's house. As the two animals walked along, the wolf saw a strange ring around the dog's neck. "What is that ring around your neck?" the wolf asked the dog.

"Oh, that is nothing," said the dog. "I must wear a collar and chain at night. It does not hurt. After some time, you will even not notice it."

The wolf stopped and said, "Thank you, cousin. But I do not think I want to wear a collar and chain. Goodbye." The wolf turned around and walked back into the city.

(It is better to be free and hungry than to be a fat slave.)







### Translate each word into Korean.

- |          |                      |           |                      |
|----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 follow | <input type="text"/> | 7 slave   | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 collar | <input type="text"/> | 8 neck    | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 chain  | <input type="text"/> | 9 night   | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 hurt   | <input type="text"/> | 10 week   | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 cousin | <input type="text"/> | 11 turn   | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 city   | <input type="text"/> | 12 notice | <input type="text"/> |



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

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 1 free    | <hr/> |
| 2 fat     | <hr/> |
| 3 house   | <hr/> |
| 4 wear    | <hr/> |
| 5 strange | <hr/> |



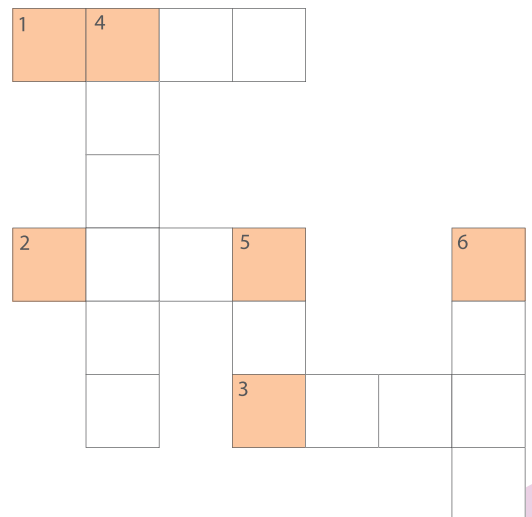
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- He had not eaten for  weeks.
- It  not hurt.
- You  even not notice it.

#### Down

- He was  dead.
- A fat house-dog  the wolf .
- The  walked back into the city.





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 A very hungry wolf walked through  .  
 ① a forest                      ② a country                      ③ a city                      ④ a house
  
- 2 Why did the dog try to take the wolf to his master's house?  
 ① to show a better way to live                      ② to catch him  
 ③ to show his master                      ④ to show his house
  
- 3 Why did the wolf reject to follow the dog?  
 ① to follow other friends                      ② to keep his freedom  
 ③ to go to the river                      ④ to hunt food in the woods



### Check whether True or False.

- 1 The wolf had not drunk for many weeks.
- 2 The dog followed the wolf to his master's house.
- 3 The wolf also wanted to wear a collar and chain.
- 4 The house-dog was fat.

True                      False

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



### Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 The / wolf / ring / a / strange / saw / the / dog's / neck. / around

---

- 2 that / ring / around / What / is / your / neck?

---

- 3 will / never / be / You / again. / hungry

---

- 4 a / collar / and / chain / must / I / wear / at / night.

---

- 5 will / I / show / you / live. / a / better / way / to

---

## Grammar Point

## Present Simple

1 Here are some examples of the **present simple**:

"But I **do not think** I **want** to wear a collar and chain."

"It **does not hurt**."

2 We use the **present simple** to talk about regular things, facts, feelings, opinions, and thoughts.

3 We form the **present simple** like this:

| Positive         |               | Negative         |                      |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|
| I/ you/ we/ they | <b>think</b>  | I/ you/ we/ they | <b>don't think</b>   |
| he/ she/ it      | <b>thinks</b> | he/ she/ it      | <b>doesn't think</b> |

4 We form **present simple** questions like this:

- **Do you study** English?
- **Does she study** Math?



**Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb.**

- 1 She  English and Japanese. (study)
- 2 Jane  to school. (go)
- 3 Mike  TV every night. (watch)
- 4 He  to buy a new car. (want)
- 5 Tom  lunch at 12 o'clock. (have)



**Make the sentences negative.**

▶ He plays golf.

He doesn't play golf.

1 I need something to drink.

2 They like tennis.

3 Ned listens to the radio.

4 She loves musicals.

5 Tom and John work hard.



# The Man and the Satyr

## Translate the sentences.

A man lived by himself in a forest. One day, he met a fairy. "Hello, fairy," said the man.

"Will you be my friend?"

The fairy smiled and said, "I will be your friend." The fairy and man became great friends.

They ate breakfast, lunch and dinner together every day.

One cold night, the man blew on his hands to warm them up. "What are you doing to your hands?" asked the fairy. "I'm warming them up," said the man.

The fairy smiled and sat down at the table for dinner. The man put two bowls of hot soup on the table. The soup was too hot, so the man blew on it. "What are you doing to the soup?" asked the fairy. "I'm cooling it down," said the man.

"I cannot be friends with someone who has both hot and cold breath,"

said the fairy as he walked out of the house. The man never had any more friends.

(A man who takes both sides should not be trusted.)





### Translate each word into Korean.

- |   |           |                      |    |          |                      |
|---|-----------|----------------------|----|----------|----------------------|
| 1 | fairy     | <input type="text"/> | 7  | together | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 | breath    | <input type="text"/> | 8  | bowl     | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 | cool      | <input type="text"/> | 9  | walk     | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 | night     | <input type="text"/> | 10 | smile    | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 | breakfast | <input type="text"/> | 11 | ask      | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 | forest    | <input type="text"/> | 12 | warm     | <input type="text"/> |



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

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |   |        |       |
|---|--------|-------|
| 1 | friend | <hr/> |
| 2 | cold   | <hr/> |
| 3 | hot    | <hr/> |
| 4 | great  | <hr/> |
| 5 | both   | <hr/> |



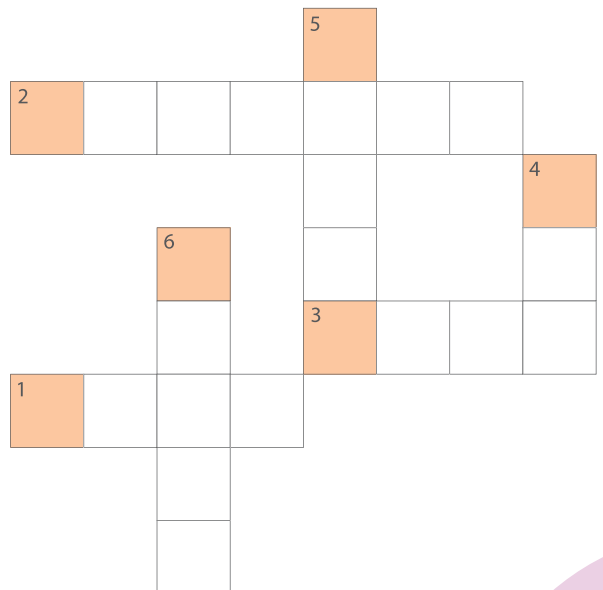
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- The  was too hot.
- I'm  them up.
- I'm cooling it .

#### Down

- The  never had any more friends.
- A man  by himself in a forest.
- The fairy walked out of the .





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 A man lived by himself  .  
 ① near the sea                      ② in a city                      ③ in a forest                      ④ near the river
  
- 2 Who became the man's friend?  
 ① the wolf                      ② the fairy                      ③ the fox                      ④ the elf
  
- 3 Why did the fairy leave the man?  
 ① Because the man gave the hot soup.                      ② Because the man blew on his hands.  
 ③ Because the man had both sides.                      ④ Because the man blew on the soup.



### Arrange the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 The man blew on the soup to cool it down.
- 2 The fairy walked out of the house, and the man never had any more friends.
- 3 A man met a fairy, and they became great friends.
- 4 One cold night, the man blew on his hands to warm them up.



### Put each word in the correct order.

- 1 will / I / your / friend. / be  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
- 2 them / up. / I'm / warming  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
- 3 are / What / doing / you / to / the / soup?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
- 4 at / the / table / sat / down / for / dinner. / The / fairy  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
- 5 The / man / hot / soup / on / the / table. / put / two / bowls / of  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar Point Both / Either / Neither

1 Here is an example of **both ... and**:

"I cannot be friends with someone who has **both hot and cold** breath."

2 We use **both ... and** to link two similar ideas:

· She likes both English and Math.

3 We use **either ... or** to talk about two possibilities:

· He is either a doctor or a teacher.

4 We use **neither ... nor** to put two negative statements together:

· Jane doesn't like basketball. + Cathy doesn't like basketball.

→ Neither Jane nor Cathy likes basketball.



### Circle the right words.

- 1 He can play ( both, either ) golf and tennis.
- 2 ( Either, Neither ) the bus nor the train arrived on time.
- 3 Both Mike ( and, nor ) Tom study well.
- 4 Paul is either at home ( or, nor ) at the gym.
- 5 Neither Ann ( or, nor ) Jo finished the homework.



### Combine these sentences with **neither ... nor**.

- 1 Josh doesn't play football. + David doesn't play football.

---

- 2 She didn't eat lunch. + She didn't eat dinner.

---

- 3 Mary didn't pass the exam. + Chris didn't pass the exam.

---



# The Eagle and the Jackdaw

## Translate the sentences.

One sunny day, a mighty eagle flew down from a mountain. He caught a helpless lamb with his claws and flew away.

A jackdaw saw what the eagle had done. He was jealous of the eagle's power and strength. "I want to be just as powerful as the eagle!" thought the jackdaw.

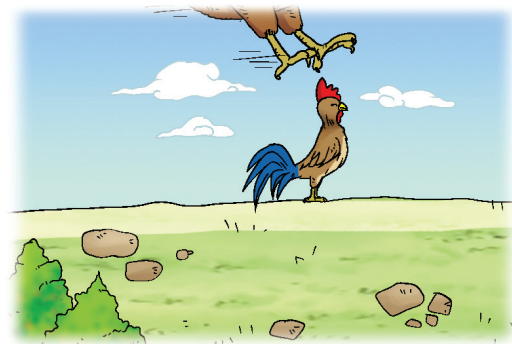
"I will capture a ram with my claws!"

So the jackdaw flew down to a farm and tried to carry away a ram. Of course, the ram was too heavy and soon the jackdaw became stuck in the ram's hair. Just then, the farmer came outside and saw the jackdaw. He caught the jackdaw, and then he brought the bird home for his children to play with.

The farmer's children asked, "Father! Father! What kind of bird is this?"

The farmer laughed, "This is nothing more than a silly jackdaw, but he would like to think that he is a great eagle."

(Do not pretend you are better than you are.)







### Translate each word into Korean.

- |   |          |                      |    |         |                      |
|---|----------|----------------------|----|---------|----------------------|
| 1 | claw     | <input type="text"/> | 7  | capture | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 | mighty   | <input type="text"/> | 8  | ask     | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 | sunny    | <input type="text"/> | 9  | outside | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 | helpless | <input type="text"/> | 10 | jealous | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 | jackdaw  | <input type="text"/> | 11 | carry   | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 | ram      | <input type="text"/> | 12 | pretend | <input type="text"/> |



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

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |   |          |       |
|---|----------|-------|
| 1 | heavy    | <hr/> |
| 2 | catch    | <hr/> |
| 3 | farm     | <hr/> |
| 4 | mountain | <hr/> |
| 5 | lamb     | <hr/> |



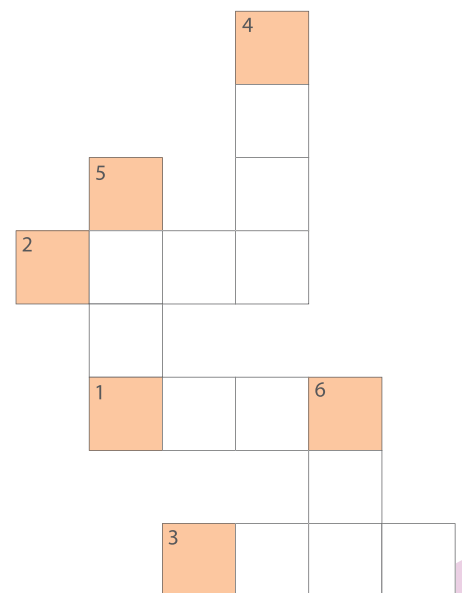
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- He became stuck in the ram's .
- He brought the  home.
- He caught a helpless .

#### Down

- What  of bird is this?
- I will capture a ram  my claws!
- The  was too heavy.





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 What did the mighty eagle catch?  
 ① a goat                      ② a fish                      ③ a jackdaw                      ④ a lamb
  
- 2 The ram was too heavy and soon the jackdaw became stuck  .  
 ① in the ram's ear                      ② in the ram's hair  
 ③ in the tree                      ④ in the grass
  
- 3 What did the farmer do when he saw the jackdaw?  
 ① He caught it.                      ② He freed it.  
 ③ He ignored it.                      ④ He beat it.



### Match and complete the sentences.

- |                                      |                                  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 He caught a helpless lamb •        | • the eagle!                     |
| 2 I want to be just as powerful as • | • for his children to play with. |
| 3 The farmer came outside •          | • and saw the jackdaw.           |
| 4 He brought the bird home •         | • that he is a great eagle.      |
| 5 He would like to think •           | • with his claws.                |



### Put each word in the correct order.

1 from / A / mighty / flew / eagle / a / mountain. / down

---

2 eagle's / jealous / of / the / power. / He / was

---

3 what / done. / the / A / jackdaw / had / saw / eagle

---

4 a / more / than / This / jackdaw. / is / nothing / silly

---

5 flew / farm. / The / to / down / a / jackdaw

---

## Grammar Point Too

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

"Of course, the ram was **too** heavy and soon the jackdaw became stuck in the ram's hair."

2 We use **too** to mean 'more than is good or suitable in the situation'.

3 We can use **too** like this:

**too** + adjective: She was **too** tired.

**too** many + plural noun: There were **too** many students in the classroom.

**too** much + uncountable noun: He gave us **too** much work.

4 We can use **too** with 'to + infinitive' to explain why someone cannot do something:

· He's **too** young to swim. (=He can't swim because he's too young.)



### Complete the sentences using too many or too much and the given words.

- 1 Jane always makes . (noise)
- 2 Our soccer team has . (players)
- 3 There was  in it. (salt)
- 4 She made . (mistakes)
- 5 There are  to do. (things)



### Combine these sentences with too ... to.

- 1 She can't run. She is too old.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I can't do my homework. I am too tired.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 They can't see the movie. They are too busy.  
\_\_\_\_\_



# The Fox and the Stork

## Translate the sentences.

One day, the fox wanted to play a trick on the stork. "The stork looks so funny with his long beak!" laughed the fox. "I will play a joke on him!"

So the fox went to the stork and said, "I would like to invite you for dinner."

"Oh, yes! Thank you," said the stork.

For dinner, the fox gave the stork some soup. He put the soup in a very shallow bowl.

The stork could not eat any of the soup because his mouth was so long.

The fox ate all of his soup easily and laughed because the stork could not eat anything.

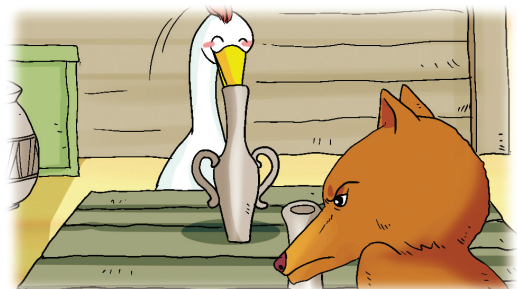
"I will not be angry at the fox," thought the stork to himself.

"Instead, I will play a trick on him too!" A few days later, the stork invited the fox for dinner.

This time, the stork gave the fox some fish in a tall, thin bowl. The fox could not eat anything, but the stork could eat the fish easily with his long beak.

Angrily, the fox yelled, "This is a mean trick you played on me, Mr. Stork!" The stork replied:

(Do not play tricks on others if you cannot stand to have tricks played on yourself.)





### Translate each word into Korean.

- |           |                      |           |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 soup    | <input type="text"/> | 7 stork   | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 shallow | <input type="text"/> | 8 laugh   | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 bowl    | <input type="text"/> | 9 yell    | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 mouth   | <input type="text"/> | 10 long   | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 thin    | <input type="text"/> | 11 dinner | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 fish    | <input type="text"/> | 12 beak   | <input type="text"/> |



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

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1 invite | <hr/> |
| 2 angry  | <hr/> |
| 3 tall   | <hr/> |
| 4 trick  | <hr/> |
| 5 play   | <hr/> |



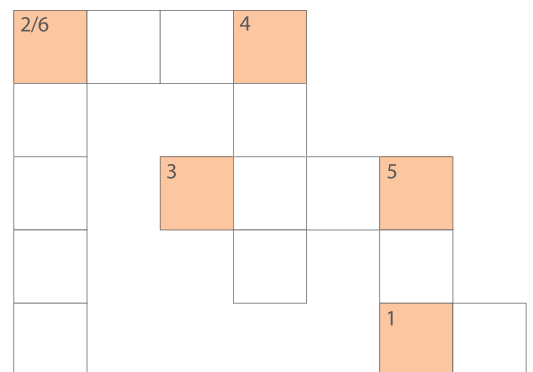
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- The fox wanted  play a trick.
- The stork couldn't eat any of the .
- The fox  the stork some soup.

#### Down

- I will  a trick on him.
- The fox could not  anything.
- The fox went to the .





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Why did the fox think that the stork looked so funny?
  - ① because of his long beak
  - ② because of his short tail
  - ③ because of his long leg
  - ④ because of his small eyes
  
- 2 Where did the fox put the soup to play a joke on the stork?
  - ① in a tall, thin bowl
  - ② in a shallow bowl
  - ③ in a short, fat bowl
  - ④ in a deep bowl
  
- 3 Where did the stork put the fish to play a trick on the fox?
  - ① in a tall, thin bowl
  - ② in a shallow bowl
  - ③ in a short, fat bowl
  - ④ in a deep bowl



### Arrange the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 The stork invited the fox, and gave the fish in a tall, thin bowl.
- 2 The fox invited the stork, and gave the soup in a shallow bowl.
- 3 The stork wanted to play a trick on the fox, too.
- 4 The fox wanted to play a trick on the stork.

→ 
  → 
  →



### Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 a / joke / on / him! / will / I / play  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
- 2 would / like / to / you / invite / I / for / dinner.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
- 3 will / I / not / at / the / fox. / be / angry  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
- 4 ate / The / fox / soup / easily. / all / of / his  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
- 5 a / mean / trick / you / on / me. / played / This / is  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar Point Will

1 Here are some examples of **will**:

"I **will** play a joke on him!"

"I **will not** be angry at the fox."

2 We use **will** to talk about the future.

**will + INFINITIVE**

I will go.

3 We make sentences with **will** like this:

|           |                                    |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Positive  | He will go.                        |
| Negative  | He will not go. (will not = won't) |
| Questions | Will he go?                        |



Complete the sentences using **will** and the given verbs.

go / drink / be / open / play

- 1 He \_\_\_\_\_ the window.
- 2 They \_\_\_\_\_ soccer.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee.
- 4 Jane and Mike \_\_\_\_\_ to California.
- 5 She \_\_\_\_\_ fine.



Make the sentences using **will**.

▶ (I / help you)

I will help you.

1 (I / have the first part)

2 (he / be a doctor)

3 (he / tell you a secret)

4 (they / study hard for a test)

5 (she / make me a sandwich)



## REVIEW



### Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 매우 배가 고프든 늑대 한 마리가 도시를 어슬렁 거렸습니다.

**hungry / through / wolf / a city. / A very / walked**

2 그는 몇 주 동안 아무 것도 먹지 못해서 거의 죽을 지경이었습니다.

**almost dead / was / not eaten / because / He / many weeks. / for / he had**

3 똥똥한 애완견 한 마리가 그 늑대를 보고 말했습니다. “안녕, 사촌. 너는 매우 배가 고파 보이는구나.”

**You / look / and said, / cousin. / very / "Hello, / saw / hungry." / the wolf / A fat house-dog**

4 늑대는 개를 따라서 개 주인의 집으로 갔습니다.

**master's / to his / the dog / house. / The wolf / followed**

5 “시간이 좀 지나면 그게 있는지조차 모를 거야.”

**you will / notice / "After / it." / not / even / some time,**

6 늑대는 방향을 바꾸어, 도시로 돌아갔습니다.

**The wolf / back into / turned around / walked / the city. / and**





## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 한 남자가 숲 속에 혼자 살고 있었습니다.

**in / a forest. / A man / by / lived / himself**

2 어느 날, 그는 요정을 만났습니다.

**he / day, / One / met / a fairy.**

3 “내 친구가 되어주겠니?”

**you / be / friend?“ / my / “Will**

4 요정과 남자는 좋은 친구가 되었습니다.

**great / and / The fairy / man / became / friends.**

5 남자는 식탁에 뜨거운 수프 두 그릇을 놓았습니다.

**two bowls / of hot / The man / on / put / the table. / soup /**

6 “나는 그것을 식히는 중이야.” 라고 그 남자는 말했습니다.

**it / said / the man. / down,“ / cooling / “I'm**

# REVIEW Unit 5



## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

- 1 어느 화창한 날, 거대한 독수리 한 마리가 산에서 날아왔습니다.

**from / sunny / a mountain. / a mighty / eagle / day, / One / flew down**

- 2 그는 독수리의 힘과 강인함이 부러웠습니다.

**strength. / eagle's power / He / jealous / was / and / of the**

- 3 “나도 독수리처럼 강했으면 좋겠다!”

**the eagle!" / to be / "I / as powerful as / want / just**

- 4 “난 내 발톱으로 숫양을 잡을 거야!”

**with / my claws!" / will / "I / capture / a ram**

- 5 그 때, 농부가 밖으로 나왔고 갈까마귀를 발견했습니다.

**and / the jackdaw. / Just / then, / came / outside / saw / the farmer**

- 6 농부의 아이들이 물었습니다. “아빠! 아빠! 이건 어떤 종류의 새예요?”

**is / children / asked, / bird / What / The farmer's / kind of / "Father! / this?" / Father!**



## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 어느 날, 여우는 황새에게 장난을 치고 싶었습니다.

**the stork. / One / on / the fox / wanted / to play / a trick / day,**

2 “너를 저녁식사에 초대하고 싶어.”

**would like / you / to invite / "I / for dinner."**

3 저녁식사로, 여우는 황새에게 수프를 주었습니다.

**the fox / dinner, / some soup. / For / the stork / gave**

4 황새는 부리가 너무 길어서 수프를 전혀 먹을 수 없었습니다.

**could not/ because / his mouth / the soup / was / so long. / any of / eat / The stork**

5 “나는 여우에게 화를 내지 않겠어.” 라고 황새는 속으로 생각했습니다.

**will / the fox," / to himself. / the stork / at / be angry / thought / "I / not**

6 여우는 아무 것도 먹을 수 없었지만 황새는 긴 부리로 쉽게 물고기를 먹을 수 있었습니다.

**could not / his / eat anything, / easily with / eat / but / could / the stork / long beak. / The fox / the fish**



# The Goose With the Golden Eggs

## Translate the sentences.

There once was a man with a special goose. He loved the goose because it laid one golden egg every day. "You're a wonderful goose!" exclaimed the man. He took his golden eggs to the market and soon became rich. The man bought a big house and filled it with expensive things. The special goose continued to lay one golden egg every day.

One day the man grew angry at the goose and said, "You lazy goose. Lay more eggs!"

The goose could not lay more than one golden egg a day. Then the man had an idea.

He would cut open the goose and get all the golden eggs he wanted.

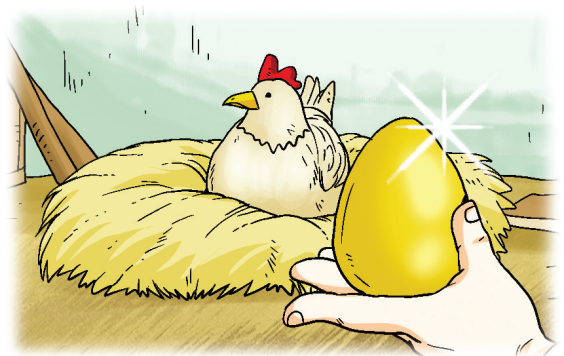
He grabbed his knife and sliced open the goose. There were no eggs inside the goose.

Since the goose was dead, he had no more golden eggs. A month later, he could not

pay his taxes and lost all of his expensive things, including his house. He became

a beggar and had no friends.

(If you are greedy, you will end up with nothing.)





### Translate each word into Korean.

- |             |                      |              |                      |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 golden    | <input type="text"/> | 7 market     | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 goose     | <input type="text"/> | 8 month      | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 pay       | <input type="text"/> | 9 cut        | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 rich      | <input type="text"/> | 10 wonderful | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 expensive | <input type="text"/> | 11 lazy      | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 egg       | <input type="text"/> | 12 beggar    | <input type="text"/> |



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

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 1 special | <hr/> |
| 2 goose   | <hr/> |
| 3 house   | <hr/> |
| 4 grab    | <hr/> |
| 5 friend  | <hr/> |



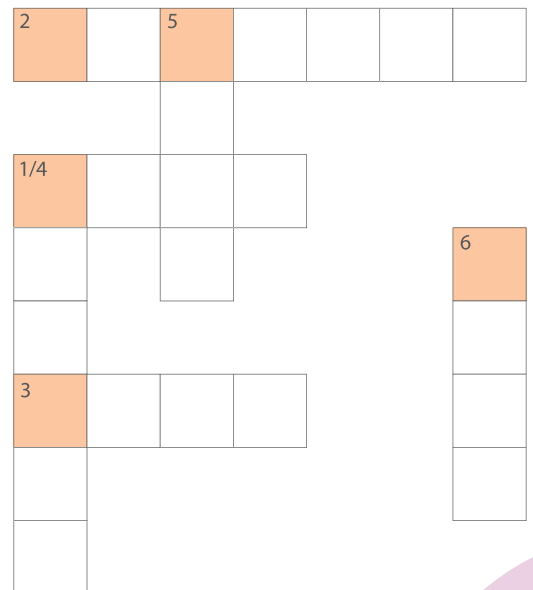
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- The man  angry at the goose.
- He had no .
- The goose was .

#### Down

- The goose laid one  egg.
- The man had an .
- He  all of his expensive things.





### Choose the correct answer.

- There once was a man with  .  
 ① a special cat      ② a special cow      ③ a special goose      ④ a special duck
- How many golden eggs did the goose lay a day?  
 ① one      ② two      ③ three      ④ nothing
- Why did the man lose his house and all of his expensive things?  
 ① Because he was greedy.      ② Because he sold the goose.  
 ③ Because he broke the golden eggs.      ④ Because he was kind.



### Check whether True or False.

- The goose laid more than three golden eggs a day.
- The man took the golden eggs to the market.
- The man killed the goose to get more golden eggs.
- He had more golden eggs because he cut open the goose.

True      False

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



### Put each word in the correct order.

- no / eggs / inside / There / were / the / goose.  


---
- his / taxes. / He / pay / could / not  


---
- continued / to / lay / every / day. / one / golden / egg / The / special / goose  


---
- The / man / with / filled / it / expensive / things.  


---
- get / all / the / golden / eggs / wanted. / he / He / would  


---

## Grammar Point **Because / Since / As**

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

"He grabbed his knife and sliced open the goose. **Since** the goose was dead, he had no more golden eggs."

2 We can use **because, since, and as** to express a reason for something.

3 Normally we use **because** when the reason has not been mentioned previously; the reason usually comes in second place:

· I missed the train **because** I got up late.

4 If the conversation has already mentioned that 'I got up late', we normally use **since or as**; the reason usually comes in first place:

· I couldn't get up early today. **Since** I got up late, I missed the train.



### Make the sentences with your own words.

1 Since I was thirsty,

---

2 Since she was sad,

---

3 Since it was cold,

---

4 Since they are students,

---

5 Since he studies hard,

---



### Combine these sentences with because.

1 He didn't study hard. + He failed the exam.

---

2 I was very busy. + I forgot the appointment.

---

3 They were hungry. + They ate too much.

---



# The Monkey and the Camel

## Translate the sentences.

Once upon a time, there was a great celebration for the King Lion. All the animals in the jungle were there. They asked the monkey to dance for them. "Dance, monkey, dance!" they shouted happily.

The monkey danced and made everyone laugh. The camel soon became jealous of the monkey. "I can dance and make everyone laugh, too," thought the camel.

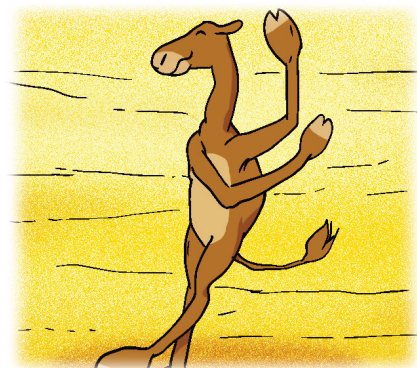
The camel pushed the monkey aside and said, "Watch me, monkey. I can dance just like you!" But the camel did not dance well at all. The animals became very angry.

"Leave now, camel! You are not welcome here, and neither is your bad dancing!"

The King Lion became so angry that he killed the camel. Soon, all the animals feasted on the camel's meat, and the monkey danced again.

"Dance, monkey, dance!" they cheered, and the celebration continued.

(Do not try to beat those who are better than you.)







### Translate each word into Korean.

- |   |             |                      |    |         |                      |
|---|-------------|----------------------|----|---------|----------------------|
| 1 | celebration | <input type="text"/> | 7  | angry   | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 | jealous     | <input type="text"/> | 8  | leave   | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 | camel       | <input type="text"/> | 9  | welcome | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 | push        | <input type="text"/> | 10 | feast   | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 | watch       | <input type="text"/> | 11 | cheer   | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 | dance       | <input type="text"/> | 12 | well    | <input type="text"/> |



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

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |   |          |       |
|---|----------|-------|
| 1 | leave    | <hr/> |
| 2 | again    | <hr/> |
| 3 | dance    | <hr/> |
| 4 | continue | <hr/> |
| 5 | now      | <hr/> |



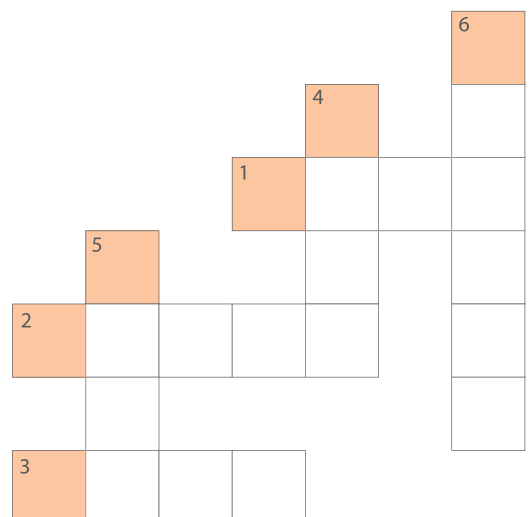
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- The camel did not dance  at all.
- I can  just like you!
- The animals became  angry.

#### Down

- You are not welcome .
- The monkey  everyone laugh.
- The King Lion  the camel.





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The camel became jealous of  .  
 ① the lion                      ② the tiger                      ③ the monkey                      ④ the chimpanzee
  
- 2 Why did the animals become very angry?  
 ① Because the monkey didn't dance.                      ② Because the King killed the camel.  
 ③ Because there wasn't enough food.                      ④ Because the camel didn't dance well.
  
- 3 Who killed the camel?  
 ① the monkey                      ② the lion                      ③ the snake                      ④ the tiger



### Match and complete the sentences.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 There was a great celebration •</li> <li>2 The monkey danced and •</li> <li>3 Do not try to beat those •</li> <li>4 The King Lion became so angry •</li> <li>5 "Dance, monkey, dance!" •</li> </ol> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that he killed the camel.</li> <li>• they shouted happily.</li> <li>• who are better than you.</li> <li>• for the King Lion.</li> <li>• made everyone laugh.</li> </ul> |
|--|--|



### Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 the / animals / there. / the / jungle / All / were / in  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
- 2 and / make / laugh, / everyone / I / can / dance / too.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
- 3 aside. / the / monkey / pushed / The / camel  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
- 4 on / the / meat. / All / camel's / feasted / the / animals  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
- 5 to / They / the / monkey / dance / for / them. / asked  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar Point Adjectives and Adverbs

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

"Dance, monkey, dance!" they shouted **happily**."

"But the camel did not dance **well** at all."

### 2 Compare **adverbs** and **adjectives**:

· **adverb**: Read the books **carefully**.

· **adjective**: You should be **careful** when you drive.

### 3 We form most regular **adverbs** by adding **-ly** to the **adjective**: bad-badly

If an **adjective** ends with **-y**, the **adverb** ends with **-ily**: happy-happily

If an **adjective** ends with **-ble**, the **adverb** ends in **-bly**: comfortable-comfortably

### 4 Some **adverbs** are irregular; they do not end with **-ly**: good-well

Fast and **hard** are both **adjectives** and **adverbs**: fast-fast, hard-hard



### Put in the adverb form of the adjective in brackets.

- 1 They are playing soccer  . (happy)
- 2 She answered these questions  . (easy)
- 3 My mother looked at me  . (angry)
- 4 Tom studies very  . (good)
- 5 Our team played the game very  . (bad)



### Circle the right forms.

- 1 He is a ( good, well ) basketball player.
- 2 I was late because the bus went ( slow, slowly ).
- 3 She always reads books ( quick, quickly ).
- 4 This sofa is really ( comfortable, comfortably ).
- 5 It was an ( easy, easily ) exam for her.



# The Goatherd and the Wild Goats

## Translate the sentences.

One day there was a terrible storm. A goatherd put his goats into a cave to keep them safe. Inside the cave, there was already a pack of wild goats.

"Please join my herd," said the goatherd to the wild goats. "What will you give us?" asked the wild goats. The goatherd took the food away from his own goats and gave it to the wild goats.

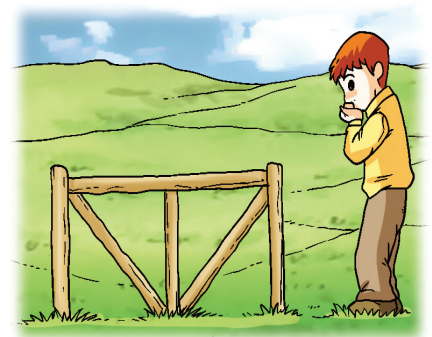
"See how kind I am?" said the goatherd to the wild goats. "I have given you much to eat." But when the storm ended, the wild goats left. They did not join the herd.

"Why are you so ungrateful?" yelled the sad goatherd. "I gave you good food during the storm!"

The wild goats responded, "We see now how poorly you treat your own goats.

You took away all their food and let them be hungry. If we join your herd, you will treat us the same way."

(Do not mistreat your old friends in order to gain new friends.)





### Translate each word into Korean.

- |            |                      |            |                      |
|------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 storm    | <input type="text"/> | 7 mistreat | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 eat      | <input type="text"/> | 8 treat    | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 terrible | <input type="text"/> | 9 inside   | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 same     | <input type="text"/> | 10 end     | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 herd     | <input type="text"/> | 11 cave    | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 wild     | <input type="text"/> | 12 yell    | <input type="text"/> |



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

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1 join   | <hr/> |
| 2 see    | <hr/> |
| 3 kind   | <hr/> |
| 4 sad    | <hr/> |
| 5 hungry | <hr/> |



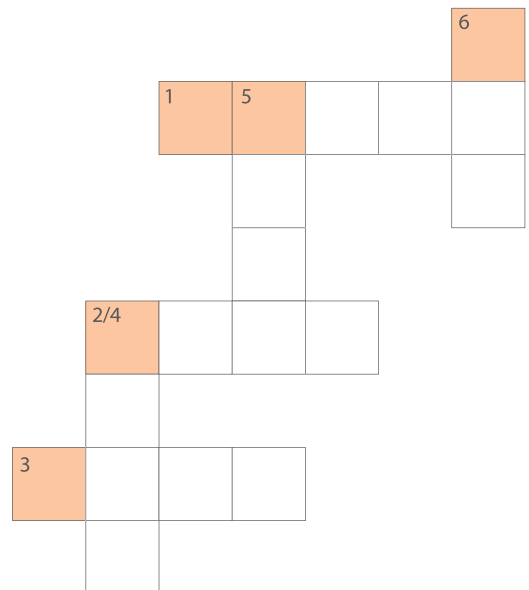
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- was a terrible storm.
- did not join the herd.
- Please  my herd.

#### Down

- You  away all their food.
- I  given you much to eat.
- You  them be hungry.





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Where did the goatherd lead his goats to?  
 ① the hill                      ② the bridge                      ③ the forest                      ④ the cave
- 2 How did the goatherd treat his own goats?  
 ① poorly                      ② richly                      ③ gently                      ④ nicely
- 3 Why didn't the wild goats join the goatherd's herd?  
 ① Because they were not satisfied with the food.  
 ② Because they didn't want to be treated poorly.  
 ③ Because they wanted to join another herd.



### Arrange the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 When the storm ended, the wild goats didn't join the goatherd's herd.
- 2 A goatherd put his goats into a cave to avoid the storm.
- 3 The goatherd gave the food to the wild goats.
- 4 The goatherd met the wild goats and asked them to join his herd.

→  →  →



### Put each word in the correct order.

1 will / What / us? / give / you

---

2 ungrateful? / Why / you / so / are

---

3 food / you / I / gave / the / storm! / during / good

---

4 already / was / wild / a / pack / of / There / goats.

---

5 the / same / will / us / treat / You / way.

---

## Grammar Point What / Why

1 Here are some examples of **what** and **why**:

"What will you give us?"

"Why are you so ungrateful?"

2 We use **what** to ask about things:

· **What** did you buy at the store?

We use **why** to ask about the reason for something:

· **Why** does he work so hard?

3 We form questions with **what** and **why** like this:

|      | be/ do/ auxiliary verb + | subject + | verb   |
|------|--------------------------|-----------|--------|
| What | is                       | this?     |        |
| Why  | does                     | he        | leave? |
| What | can                      | he        | do?    |



### Circle the right words.

- 1 What ( does, did ) she do yesterday?
- 2 Why ( is, are ) they so angry?
- 3 Why ( do, does ) you study English?
- 4 What ( is, does ) he doing?
- 5 What ( is, does ) he have in his hands?



### Answer the questions about yourself.

▶ What will you do tonight?

I will see the movie.

1 What did you eat for lunch?

2 What did you study yesterday?

3 What is your favorite flower?

4 What is your favorite sport?

5 What do you have in your bag?



# The Donkey, the Fox, and the Lion

## Translate the sentences.

A donkey and a fox became good friends. The fox hunted for meat, and the donkey collected fresh vegetables. The two animals shared everything with each other.

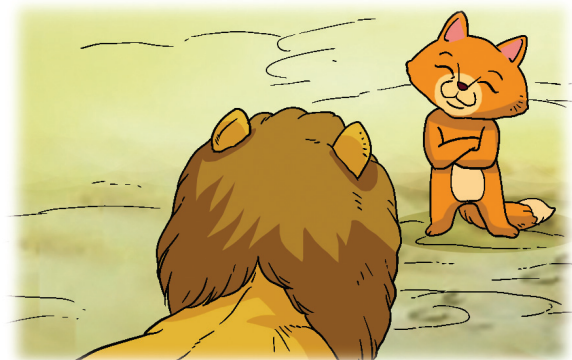
One day, a lion appeared and the donkey became very afraid. "Don't worry, my friend," said the fox. "I will talk to the lion. Everything will be okay."

So the fox went to the lion and said, "Hello lion. I will make a deal with you. If you do not hurt me, I will lead the donkey into a hole so you can eat him." The lion, of course, agreed to the fox's plan.

The fox returned to the donkey and said, "Do not worry, my friend. The lion will not hurt us. But we must hide from him until he is gone. There is a hole over there where you will be safe." So the donkey climbed into the hole and waited.

When the lion saw that the donkey was stuck in the hole, he ate the fox first, and the donkey second.

(Traitors should expect to be punished.)







### Translate each word into Korean.

- |             |                      |          |                      |
|-------------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| 1 agree     | <input type="text"/> | 7 plan   | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 hunt      | <input type="text"/> | 8 deal   | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 collect   | <input type="text"/> | 9 share  | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 appear    | <input type="text"/> | 10 stuck | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 vegetable | <input type="text"/> | 11 lead  | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 punish    | <input type="text"/> | 12 safe  | <input type="text"/> |



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

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1 fresh  | <hr/> |
| 2 hurt   | <hr/> |
| 3 expect | <hr/> |
| 4 talk   | <hr/> |
| 5 day    | <hr/> |



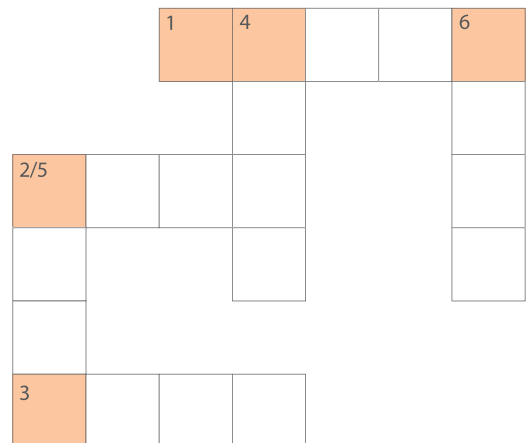
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- He ate the fox .
- The fox  to the lion.
- The  will not hurt us.

#### Down

- The donkey climbed  the hole.
- Everything  be okay.
- I will  to the lion.





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 What made the donkey feel very afraid?  
 ① a lion                      ② a tiger                      ③ a snake                      ④ a cat
  
- 2 Where did the fox tell the donkey to hide?  
 ① behind the rock            ② in the cave                      ③ behind the tree            ④ in the hole
  
- 3 What happened to the fox in the end?  
 ① He was survived.                      ② He ran away.  
 ③ He was killed.                      ④ He jumped.



### Match and complete the sentences.

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 The fox hunted for meat, •   | • and the donkey became very afraid.         |
| 2 A lion appeared •            | • to be punished.                            |
| 3 There is a hole over there • | • I will lead the donkey into a hole.        |
| 4 Traitors should expect •     | • and the donkey collected fresh vegetables. |
| 5 If you do not hurt me, •     | • where you will be safe.                    |



### Put the words in the correct order.

1 a / fox / good / and / friends. / A / donkey / became

---

2 animals / shared / The / everything / two / each / other. / with

---

3 with / I / a / make / you. / deal / will

---

4 lion / fox's / to / The / plan. / the / agreed

---

5 is / gone. / from / We / must / until / hide / him / he

---

## Grammar Point **Must / Must Not (Mustn't)**

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

"But we **must** hide from him until he is gone."

### 2 We use **must** with an infinitive:

must + INFINITIVE  
You **must** leave now.

I / You / He / She / It / We / They **must** study hard.

### 3 We use **must** in rules, to say that an action is necessary:

· All visitors **must** pay the admission fee.

### 4 The negative form of **must** is **must not**:

· You **must not** forget the appointment.



## Complete the sentences using **must** or **mustn't** and the given words.

- 1 You  your own pencils. (bring)
- 2 You  a noise in the museum. (make)
- 3 He  all his classes. (attend)
- 4 She  the teacher's instructions. (follow)
- 5 We  late for school. (be)



## Make the sentences using your own words.

▶ They must visit their grandmother.

1 You must read \_\_\_\_\_

2 We must not watch \_\_\_\_\_

3 He must finish \_\_\_\_\_

4 She must go \_\_\_\_\_

5 You must not eat \_\_\_\_\_



## REVIEW



### Complete the unscrambled sentences.

- 1 옛날에 특별한 거위 한 마리를 가진 남자가 있었습니다.

**man / a / with / was / There / once / special / a / goose.**

- 2 그는 그 거위가 매일 하나씩 황금알을 낳았기 때문에 그 거위를 매우 좋아했습니다.

**goose / loved / one / it / He / day. / every / the / golden / laid / because / egg**

- 3 “너는 멋진 거위야!” 라고 그 남자는 외쳤습니다.

**goose!" / the / exclaimed / man. / wonderful / "You're / a**

- 4 그 남자는 큰 집을 샀고 비싼 물건들로 그 집을 채웠습니다.

**man / it / expensive / The / things. / and / with / filled / house / bought / big / a**

- 5 거위는 하루에 하나 이상의 황금알을 낳을 수 없었습니다.

**goose / golden / than / one / more / could / day. / The / egg / a / not / lay**

- 6 거위 안에는 알들이 없었습니다.

**eggs / the / no / goose. / inside / were / There**



## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 옛날 옛적에, 사자 왕을 위한 거대한 축하 행사가 열렸습니다.

**for / there / upon / Once / Lion. / celebration / a great / a time, / the King / was**

2 원숭이는 춤을 찾고 모든 사람들을 웃게 만들었습니다.

**laugh. / everyone / The monkey / and / made / danced**

3 낙타는 곧 원숭이를 질투하게 되었습니다.

**The camel / became / the monkey. / jealous / of / soon**

4 “나도 춤추면 모든 사람들을 웃게 할 수 있어.” 낙타는 생각했습니다.

**everyone / too," / thought / "I / dance / and make / can / laugh, / the camel.**

5 동물들은 매우 화가 났습니다.

**very / angry. / The animals / became**

6 사자 왕은 너무 화가 나서 낙타를 죽였습니다.

**that / killed / became / King Lion / the camel. / The / he / so angry**

# REVIEW Unit 10



## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 어느 날 심한 폭풍이 불었습니다.

**day / storm. / there / was / One / a terrible**

2 염소지기는 염소들을 안전하게 보호하기 위해 그들을 동굴 안에 넣었습니다.

**a cave / safe. / into / his goats / them / put / A goatherd / to keep**

3 동굴 안에는 벌써 야생 염소 떼가 있었습니다.

**was / already / the cave, / there / of / a pack / Inside / wild goats.**

4 염소지기는 자신의 염소들에게 줄 음식을 가져와 야생 염소들에게 주었습니다.

**gave / wild goats. / away from / to / The goatherd / the / goats / and / his own / the food / took / it**

5 그들은 무리에 합류하지 않았습니다.

**the herd. / not / join / did / They**

6 당신은 그들의 음식을 모두 빼앗고 그들을 배고프게 내버려 두었어요.

**You / let / be hungry. / and / their food / all / them / took away**



## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 당나귀와 여우는 좋은 친구가 되었습니다.

**became / good / a fox / A donkey / and / friends.**

2 두 동물은 모든 것을 서로 나누었습니다.

**shared / with / two animals / The / everything / each other.**

3 어느 날, 사자가 나타났고 당나귀는 매우 두려워했습니다.

**One / became / day, / very / appeared / a lion / afraid. / the donkey / and**

4 “걱정하지마, 내 친구야.” 라고 여우가 말했습니다.

**worry, / the fox. / "Don't / my friend," / said**

5 다 괜찮아질 거야.

**Everything / be / will / okay.**

6 배신자는 반드시 대가를 치른다.

**expect / to be / punished. / should / Traitors**



# The Miser and His Gold

## Translate the sentences.

A miser lived in a small house with a garden. Everyday, he would go to the same spot in the garden and dig up the gold he had buried. He would count the gold and then bury it in the same spot. One day, a thief saw the miser count his gold and then bury it. That night, the thief dug up the gold and ran to the market to buy a boat. When the man woke up in the morning, he saw that his gold was gone.

"No! My gold," cried the man. "I have lost everything. What a cruel world!"

A traveler, who was passing by the house, saw the miser crying and asked,

"Why are you crying over an empty hole?" "I have been robbed. I have no more gold!"

replied the miser. "Why did you not keep your gold in your house so you could use

it to buy things?" asked the traveler. "I would never spend my gold. That would be crazy,"

replied the man.

The traveler picked up a stone and threw it into the hole.

"Bury that rock. It is worth as much as the gold when it is buried."

(A possession is worth nothing if we do not use it.)







### Translate each word into Korean.

- |          |                      |          |                      |
|----------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| 1 garden | <input type="text"/> | 7 count  | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 dig    | <input type="text"/> | 8 world  | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 boat   | <input type="text"/> | 9 empty  | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 market | <input type="text"/> | 10 gold  | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 cruel  | <input type="text"/> | 11 stone | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 crazy  | <input type="text"/> | 12 hole  | <input type="text"/> |



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

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 1 bury  | <hr/> |
| 2 pick  | <hr/> |
| 3 world | <hr/> |
| 4 empty | <hr/> |
| 5 thief | <hr/> |



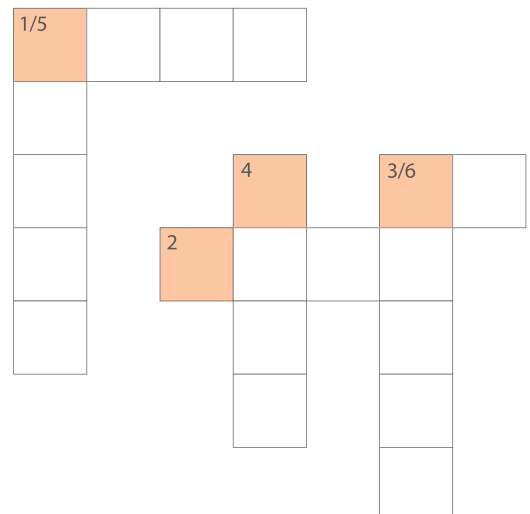
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- 1  a cruel world!
- 2 He saw that his gold was .
- 3 I have  more gold!

#### Down

- 4 I have  everything.
- 5 That  be crazy.
- 6 I would  spend my gold.





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 What did the miser bury in the garden?  
 ① the stone                      ② the rock                      ③ the gold                      ④ the diamond
  
- 2 Who said that the stone is worth as much as the buried gold?  
 ① the miser                      ② the thief                      ③ the traveler                      ④ none of them
  
- 3 What is the lesson from this story?  
 ① If you don't use it, it is worth nothing.                      ② Don't bury the gold.  
 ③ Beware of the thief.                      ④ Don't believe the stranger.



### Match and complete the sentences.

- |   |                          |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Everyday, he would go to | • | • over an empty hole?                |
| 2 | He would count the gold  | • | • and threw it into the hole.        |
| 3 | The thief ran to         | • | • the same spot in the garden.       |
| 4 | Why are you crying       | • | • the market to buy a boat.          |
| 5 | He picked up a stone     | • | • and then bury it in the same spot. |



### Put the words in the correct order.

1 a / garden. / lived / a / small / A / miser / with / in / house

---

2 A / thief / his / count / gold. / saw / the / miser

---

3 up / gold. / The / dug / the / thief

---

4 been / robbed. / have / I

---

5 saw / the / miser / and / asked. / crying / A / traveler

---

## Grammar Point Imperative

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

"Bury that rock."

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

· Come in. Hurry up, please. / Don't open the door. / Don't be late.

3 We use the **imperative**:

- to give instructions: **Stop** the car!
- to give warnings: **Be** careful!
- to give advice: **Have** a rest.
- to ask people to do things: **Listen** to me, please.
- to make offers: **Have** some water.
- to 'wish' things: **Have** a nice day!



### Complete the imperative.

wait / forget / come / turn / pass

- 1 [ ] right at the end of the road.
- 2 Don't [ ] for me.
- 3 [ ] to my birthday party, please.
- 4 Don't [ ] your book.
- 5 [ ] the salt, please.



### Make the sentences negative.

▶ Attempt the impossible.

Don't attempt the impossible.

- 1 Play tricks on others.
- 2 Say bad things.
- 3 Be late for school.
- 4 Be kind to others.
- 5 Trust a liar.

---

---

---

---

---

---



# The Serpent and the Eagle

## Translate the sentences.

One day, an evil serpent attacked an eagle. The serpent wrapped himself around the eagle's neck and tried to kill the bird. Scared for his life, the eagle flew into the sky.

But no matter how hard he tried, the eagle could not get rid of the serpent.

A countryman walked along the road and saw the battle. "Oh my! It looks like the serpent will kill that poor eagle any second now." Soon the dying eagle fell from the sky to the ground. The kind countryman hit the serpent and freed the eagle.

"Thank you, kind sir!" cried the grateful eagle. "Your kindness will not be forgotten."

Just then, when the countryman was not looking, the serpent secretly bit his water jug.

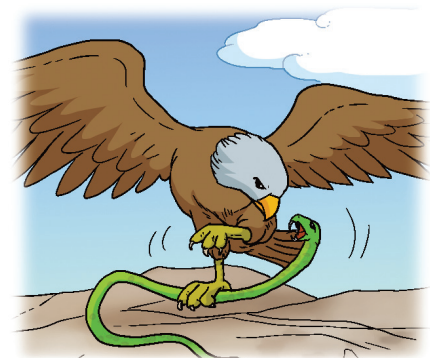
A deadly poison went into the countryman's water.

After walking many miles, the countryman became very tired and thirsty.

He opened his water jug to have a drink. Suddenly, from the sky, the eagle flew down and knocked the poisonous water jug away from the countryman's hands.

"Thank you, kind eagle. You have saved my life too!"

(An act of kindness will always be repaid.)





### Translate each word into Korean.

- |           |                      |            |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 knock   | <input type="text"/> | 7 kindness | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 wrap    | <input type="text"/> | 8 sky      | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 free    | <input type="text"/> | 9 bit      | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 serpent | <input type="text"/> | 10 jug     | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 battle  | <input type="text"/> | 11 poison  | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 neck    | <input type="text"/> | 12 thirsty | <input type="text"/> |



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

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 1 sky   | <hr/> |
| 2 life  | <hr/> |
| 3 save  | <hr/> |
| 4 drink | <hr/> |
| 5 open  | <hr/> |



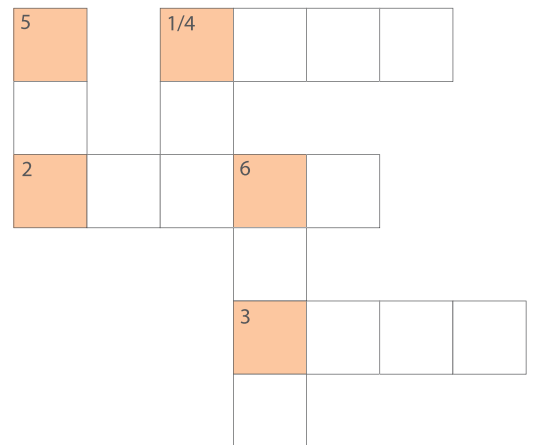
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- You  saved my life too!
- The serpent secretly bit his  jug.
- The eagle flew  the sky.

#### Down

- The kind countryman  the serpent.
- A countryman  the battle.
- An  serpent attacked an eagle.





### Choose the correct answer.

- The eagle could not get rid of  .  
 ① the snare                      ② the serpent                      ③ the rope                      ④ the countryman
- What did the serpent secretly do?  
 ① It bit the man's water jug.                      ② It approached the man slowly.  
 ③ It got into the man's bag.                      ④ It drank the man's water.
- What went into the man's water?  
 ① dirt                      ② bacteria                      ③ poison                      ④ honey



### Match and complete the sentences.

- |                                     |   |                                |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 Scared for his life,              | • | • to the ground.               |
| 2 Your kindness will not            | • | • the eagle flew into the sky. |
| 3 The dying eagle fell from the sky | • | • to have a drink.             |
| 4 The serpent wrapped himself       | • | • around the eagle's neck.     |
| 5 He opened his water jug           | • | • be forgotten.                |



### Put the words in the correct order.

1 The / serpent / the / bird. / kill / to / tried

---

2 like / looks / It / will / kill / the / serpent / that / poor / eagle.

---

3 the / road. / along / A / countryman / walked

---

4 tired / The / countryman / and / became / thirsty. / very

---

5 kindness / of / An / act / be / repaid. / will / always

---

## Grammar Point **Go**

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

"A deadly poison **went** into the countryman's water."

2 **Go means to move from one place to another:**

· I **go** to school by bus.

3 **Go + prepositions:**

· She **went into** the house. / She **went out of** the house.

· He **went up** the stairs. / He **went down** the stairs.

4 **Go + -ing for activities:**

· I **go** swimming / fishing / shopping / dancing / skiing.

5 **Future plans with be going to:**

· She **is going to** meet Tom for lunch.



### Fill in the blanks with the correct form of go.

- 1 He usually  to work by subway.
- 2 They  fishing yesterday.
- 3 Let's  to the movies tonight!
- 4 I like to  skiing in the winter.
- 5 She  out of the house and enjoyed the sunshine.



### Write about your plans for next week. Use be going to.

- ▶ On Monday, I am going to visit the museum.
- 1 On Tuesday, \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 On Wednesday, \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 On Thursday, \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 On Friday, \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 On Saturday, \_\_\_\_\_



## Unit 13

# The Lion and the Mouse

### Translate the sentences.

A lion slept in the forest on the ground. A tiny mouse came up to him accidentally.

"Oh, no!" cried the little mouse. "I have bumped into a dangerous lion!"

The lion, now awake, put his huge paw on the mouse.

He said angrily, "I will kill you, silly mouse! Why did you wake me?"

"Oh, please, great lion!" begged the mouse. "If you let me go, one day I will help you."

The lion laughed at the mouse. "How can a tiny mouse help a great lion? I will let you live because you have made me laugh with your silly joke," said the lion.

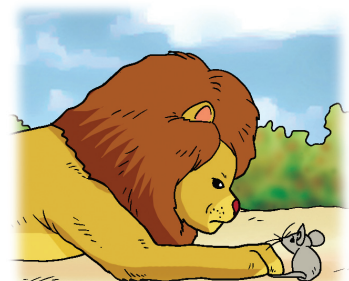
A few days later, the lion became caught in a hunter's net. The angry lion yelled loudly, but he could not escape. "ROOOOAAAR," shouted the lion throughout the forest.

The tiny mouse heard the lion's cry. "It is my friend, the great lion! He is in great trouble," thought the mouse. The mouse ran and ran and ran until he found the lion trapped in the hunter's net. The mouse began to chew on the rope. Soon, the lion was free.

"You laughed at me when I said one day I would help you," said the mouse.

"But now you see, even a small mouse can help a great lion."

(Kindness will never go unrewarded.)







### Translate each word into Korean.

- |             |                      |           |                      |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 dangerous | <input type="text"/> | 7 net     | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 chew      | <input type="text"/> | 8 silly   | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 laugh     | <input type="text"/> | 9 angry   | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 forest    | <input type="text"/> | 10 escape | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 rope      | <input type="text"/> | 11 trap   | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 beg       | <input type="text"/> | 12 paw    | <input type="text"/> |



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

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1 tiny   | <hr/> |
| 2 hunter | <hr/> |
| 3 wake   | <hr/> |
| 4 huge   | <hr/> |
| 5 help   | <hr/> |



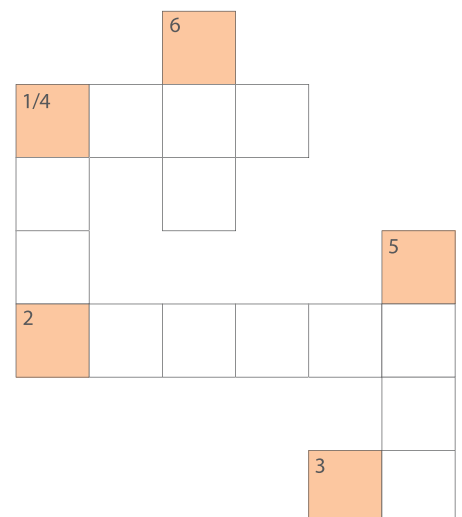
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- The  laughed at the mouse.
- The lion couldn't  from the net.
- A tiny mouse came  to him.

#### Down

- I will let you .
- A small mouse can  a great lion.
- I will kill .





### Choose the correct answer.

- Who disturbed the lion in sleep?  
 ① a mosquito                      ② a bird                                      ③ a mouse                                      ④ a rabbit
- How did the lion feel about the tiny mouse?  
 ① great                                      ② lazy                                      ③ sad                                      ④ silly
- How did the mouse help the lion?  
 ① by chewing the hunter's net                                      ② by scaring the hunter  
 ③ by laughing at the lion                                      ④ by calling his friends



### Check whether True or False.

- The lion fell in the hole.
- The lion let the mouse go.
- The mouse cut the rope with scissors.
- The mouse found the lion trapped in the hunter's net.

| 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 bumped / into / I / have / lion! / a / dangerous

---

2 did / Why / you / me? / wake

---

3 a / great / lion? / help / How / can / a / tiny / mouse

---

4 heard / The / tiny / mouse / cry. / the / lion's

---

5 unrewarded. / Kindness / will / go / never

---

## Grammar Point Where / When / Why / How

1 Here are some examples of **why** and **how**:

"Why did you wake me?"

"How can a tiny mouse help a great lion?"

2 **Where, when, why, and how** are question words.

- We use **where** to ask about places, **when** to ask about times and dates, **why** to ask about the reason, and **how** to ask 'in what way?'

3 We form questions with **where, when, why, and how** like this:

|       | be / do / auxiliary verb | subject | verb   |
|-------|--------------------------|---------|--------|
| Where | is                       | she?    |        |
| Why   | did                      | he      | leave? |
| How   | can                      | you     | leave? |



### Circle the right word.

- 1 How ( can , are ) you eat such terrible food, cousin?
- 2 Where ( do , did ) you go yesterday?
- 3 When ( do , does ) she go to school?
- 4 Why ( can , is ) she studying Chinese?
- 5 How ( can , are ) they get there?



### Put where, when, why or how in the blanks.

- 1  are you leaving? - At 8 o'clock.
- 2  did you get to America? - By Airplane.
- 3  is she going? - To the zoo.
- 4  is the bank? - Next to the hospital.
- 5  was Tom sad? - Because he lost his wallet.



# The Milkmaid and Her Pail

## Translate the sentences.

Once there was a very pretty milkmaid. She carried a pail of fresh milk on her head.

"I will make much money from this pail of milk," thought the maid to herself.

As she walked through the field, she began to think about many things.

"I will sell the milk and turn it into cream. Then I will make butter.

The butter I will sell at the market. And then I will buy some chickens!"

The maid became so excited. She walked faster and faster. "Oh, yes! It will be so

wonderful. The chickens will give me eggs, and I can make even more money.

Then I will buy a beautiful dress to wear. All the young men will fall in love with me!"

The maid became so excited, she started to run. "I cannot wait! Oh, how wonderful it will be!"

Just then, the maid tripped on a rock and spilled the milk on the ground.

The milk and all the maid's dreams disappeared.

(Don't be too excited about something you don't yet have.)





### Translate each word into Korean.

- |            |                      |           |                      |
|------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 carry    | <input type="text"/> | 7 fall    | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 milkmaid | <input type="text"/> | 8 wait    | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 fresh    | <input type="text"/> | 9 money   | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 pail     | <input type="text"/> | 10 spill  | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 dream    | <input type="text"/> | 11 market | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 sell     | <input type="text"/> | 12 butter | <input type="text"/> |



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

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |             |       |
|-------------|-------|
| 1 milk      | <hr/> |
| 2 pretty    | <hr/> |
| 3 sell      | <hr/> |
| 4 wonderful | <hr/> |
| 5 chicken   | <hr/> |



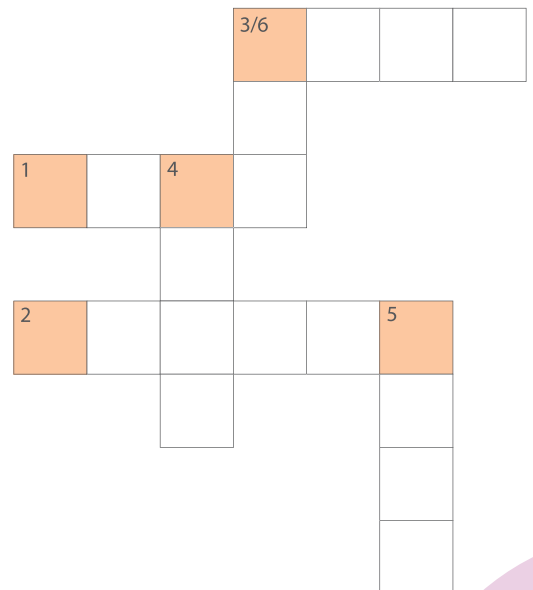
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- I can make even  money.
- The maid  so excited.
- I will buy  chickens!

#### Down

- The maid tripped on a .
- The chickens will give me .
- walked faster and faster.





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The milkmaid carried a pail of fresh   on her head.  
 ① cream                      ② milk                      ③ butter                      ④ water
- 2 What will she buy after selling the butter?  
 ① cream                      ② eggs                      ③ chickens                      ④ dress
- 3 What happened to her in the end of the story?  
 ① She tripped on a rock.                      ② She got married.  
 ③ She became rich.                      ④ She spilled the ink.



### Arrange the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 She carried some milk on her head.
- 2 She tripped on a rock and spilled the milk.
- 3 She thought about the ways to make money.
- 4 There was a very pretty milkmaid.

→ 
  → 
  →



### Put each word in the correct order.

1 wonderful / it / will / be! / How

---

2 the / milk / spilled / The / the / ground. / maid / on

---

3 will / fall / in / with / me! / love / All / the / young / men

---

4 about / think / many / She / things. / to / began

---

5 dress / wear. / to / a / buy / I / will / beautiful

---

## Grammar Point Will / Be Going To

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

"I **will** make much money from this pail of milk."

"I **will** sell the milk and turn it into cream."

### 2 We use **will** and **be going to** with an infinitive.

#### **will / be going to + INFINITIVE**

He **will leave** tomorrow.

He **is going to** take the train.

### 3 Compare **will** and **be going to**:

· We use **will** for actions that we decide to do now, at the moment of speaking:

I am hungry. I **will** have some pizza.

· We use **be going to** for actions that we have decided to do before we speak:

He **is going to** visit his grandmother. (He decided it before.)



### Circle the right words.

- 1 She will ( have , has ) a sandwich for lunch.
- 2 Tom ( is , are ) going to make a cake for his mom.
- 3 They ( is , are ) going to play soccer after school.
- 4 He ( will , going to ) open a bank account.
- 5 Mike will ( buy , buys ) some new clothes.



### Make the sentences using will.

▶ (as clean as)

His car is as clean as my car.

1 (She / drink an orange juice)

2 (He / give me a gift)

3 (I / buy two bottles of milk)

4 (They / play baseball)

5 (We / go shopping)



## REVIEW



### Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 한 구두쇠가 정원이 있는 작은 집에 살고 있었습니다.

**with / A miser / a small / in / house / lived / a garden.**

2 매일, 그는 정원의 같은 장소로 가서 그가 묻어 놓은 금을 파 보았습니다.

**buried. / he would / the gold / go to / dig up / Everyday, / had / the same spot / and / he / in the garden**

3 그날 밤, 도둑은 금을 파내고 배를 사기 위해서 시장으로 도망쳤습니다.

**a boat. / the thief / ran to / and / the gold / the market / dug up / to buy / That night,**

4 “도둑을 맞았습니다. 난 더 이상 금을 가지고 있지 않아요!” 라고 구두쇠는 대답했습니다.

**have / "I / gold!" / I / robbed. / been / no more / replied / have / the miser.**

5 여행객은 돌을 하나 집어 그것을 구덩이 안에 던졌습니다.

**threw it / the hole. / The traveler / into / a stone / and / picked / up**

6 소유물은 만약 우리가 그것을 사용하지 않는다면 아무런 가치가 없다.

**if / do not / use / worth nothing / we / it. / is / A possession**





## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 어느 날, 사악한 뱀이 독수리를 공격했습니다.

**an evil / attacked / day, / One / serpent / an eagle.**

2 뱀은 독수리의 목을 감고 죽이려고 했습니다.

**to kill / The serpent / wrapped / around / neck / tried / the eagle's / and / himself / the bird.**

3 생명의 위협을 느낀 독수리는 하늘로 날아올랐습니다.

**his life, / for / flew / the sky. / Scared / into / the eagle**

4 하지만 아무리 노력해도, 독수리는 뱀을 떼어 버릴 수 없었습니다.

**get rid of / not / no matter how / tried, / the eagle / serpent. / he / hard / But / could / the**

5 시골청년이 길을 걷다 그 싸움을 보았습니다.

**the battle. / along / the road / A countryman / walked / saw / and**

6 그는 물을 마시려고 그의 물병을 열었습니다.

**have / He / opened / to / jug / a drink. / his water**

# REVIEW Unit 15



## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 작은 쥐 한 마리가 우연히 그와 부딪혔습니다.

**him / accidentally. / A tiny / mouse / came / up to**

2 “위험한 사자와 부딪치고 말았어!”

**bumped / "I / a dangerous / into / have / lion!"**

3 사자는 쥐를 비웃었습니다.

**laughed / the mouse. / The lion / at**

4 며칠 후, 사자는 사냥꾼의 그물에 잡혔습니다.

**the lion / in / became / A few / caught / later, / a hunter's / net. / days**

5 화가 난 사자는 크게 울부짖었으나 그는 그물에서 빠져나올 수가 없었습니다.

**but / not escape. / loudly, / he / lion / The angry / could / yelled**

6 작은 쥐가 사자의 울음소리를 들었습니다.

**the / mouse / heard / lion's cry. / tiny / The**



## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 옛날에 우유를 짜는 아주 예쁜 소녀가 있었습니다.

**Once / there / milkmaid. / was / a very / pretty**

2 그녀가 들판을 걷고 있을 때, 그녀는 많은 생각을 하기 시작했습니다.

**she / to think / through / began / As / the field, / many things. / about / walked / she**

3 소녀는 매우 흥분하였습니다.

**so excited. / maid / The / became**

4 그녀는 점점 더 빨리 걸었습니다.

**and / She / faster / faster. / walked**

5 모든 젊은 남자들이 나를 사랑하게 될 거야!

**men / "All / in love / fall / will / the young / with me!"**

6 우유와 소녀의 모든 꿈들은 사라졌습니다.

**disappeared. / all the / dreams / The milk / maid's / and**



# The Fox and the Crow

## Translate the sentences.

One day a fox saw a crow sitting in a tree. The fox had seen many crows before, but this one interested him greatly. This crow had a delicious piece of cheese in her beak.

"Good morning, beautiful creature!" cried the fox. "My, what beautiful feathers you have!"

The crow did not reply. She only looked at the fox suspiciously.

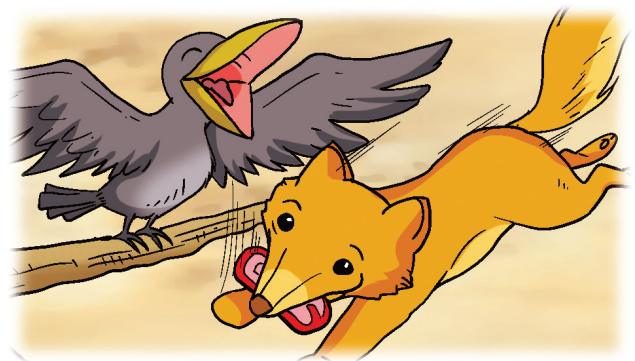
"Dearest crow! I am sure a beautiful bird like you must have a beautiful voice, too.

Would you sing me just one song? I know I will love your music, and I will tell everyone you are the Queen of Birds!"

The proud crow wanted very much to be known as the Queen of Birds. She opened her mouth and sang a horrible song. "Caw caw! Caw caw!" she cried. As soon as she opened her mouth, the cheese fell to the ground, into the hands of the clever fox.

"Thank you, crow, for the delicious cheese, but I am sad to say that you do not have such a beautiful voice, or a very clever mind."

(Vanity will lead to poor decisions.)





### Translate each word into Korean.

- |            |                      |              |                      |
|------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 interest | <input type="text"/> | 7 beak       | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 horrible | <input type="text"/> | 8 cheese     | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 voice    | <input type="text"/> | 9 piece      | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 crow     | <input type="text"/> | 10 feather   | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 lead     | <input type="text"/> | 11 beautiful | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 clever   | <input type="text"/> | 12 music     | <input type="text"/> |



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

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |             |       |
|-------------|-------|
| 1 queen     | <hr/> |
| 2 sing      | <hr/> |
| 3 open      | <hr/> |
| 4 beautiful | <hr/> |
| 5 reply     | <hr/> |



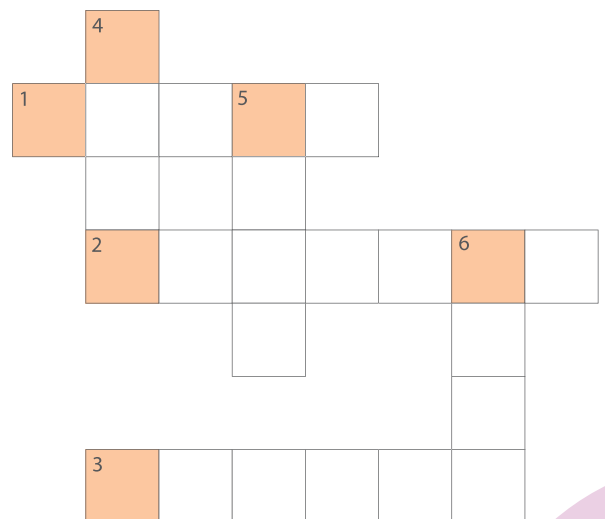
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- She opened her .
- This one interested him .
- The  fell to the ground.

#### Down

- She sang a horrible .
- A fox saw a crow sitting in a .
- I know I will  your music.





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 What did the crow have in her beak?
 

|                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| ① a piece of cake  | ② a piece of pie    |
| ③ a piece of bread | ④ a piece of cheese |
  
- 2 What did the crow want to be known as?
 

|                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| ① the Queen of the forest | ② the Queen of Birds |
| ③ the most beautiful bird | ④ the best singer    |
  
- 3 Who had the cheese in the end?
 

|                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| ① the fox              | ② the crow |
| ③ the fox and the crow | ④ nobody   |



### Match and complete the sentences.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Would you sing me                         | • | • you do not have such a beautiful voice. |
| 2 I am sad to say that                      | • | • just one song?                          |
| 3 This crow had a delicious piece of cheese | • | • the cheese fell to the ground.          |
| 4 As soon as she opened her mouth,          | • | • a crow sitting in a tree.               |
| 5 A fox saw                                 | • | • in her beak.                            |



### Put the words in the correct order.

1 everyone / I / will / are / you / tell / the / Queen / of / Birds!

---

2 beautiful / What / you / have! / feathers

---

3 had / seen / The / fox / before. / crows / many

---

4 lead / poor / Vanity / will / decisions. / to

---

5 at / suspiciously. / the / fox / only / looked / She

---

## Grammar Point

## Countable and Uncountable Nouns

1 Here are some examples of **countable** and **uncountable** nouns:

The fox had seen **many crows** before.

The crow had **a delicious piece of cheese** in her beak.

2 Most nouns have singular and plural forms. We call these nouns **countable nouns**:

· a fox / two foxes, a house / two houses

3 Some nouns have only one form. We call these **uncountable nouns**:

· water / rain / bread / food / information / advice / money

4 Here are some examples for counting **uncountable nouns**:

· a glass of water / a cup of coffee / a slice of cake

· two bottles of milk / three cups of tea / five pieces of cheese



### Circle uncountable nouns.

- 1 The sons made lots of money.
- 2 A pot of honey sat on a table.
- 3 How can you eat such terrible food, cousin?
- 4 There are two slices of cake on the table.
- 5 My teacher gave me some advice.



### Complete the sentences using the right forms of the given words.

cup / piece / slice / bottle / glass

- 1 I'd like a  of coffee.
- 2 I want to buy two  of milk.
- 3 He ate two  of cake.
- 4 I need a  of information.
- 5 Would you give me a  of water, please?



## Unit 17

# The Fox Without a Tail

### Translate the sentences.

One day, a young fox walked in the forest. He stepped in a trap and lost his tail.

"Oh, woe is me!" cried the fox. "The other foxes will laugh at me when they see

I have lost my tail." So the fox lived by himself for many months. But soon he became

sad because he had no friends. Finally, the fox without a tail decided to have a meeting

with all the foxes. "Friends, I have a great announcement to make." The other foxes

gathered around to hear the important news. "I think we should all cut our tails off

because they are unsafe. Our tails are white, and hunters can see us easily. And we

all know that hunters want to kill us only for our tails. If we cut off our tails, the hunters

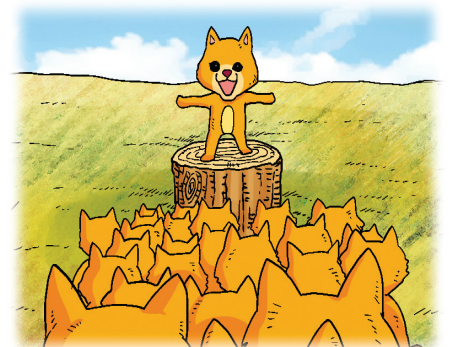
will go away." Suddenly, the master fox said, "Before we decide to cut off our tail,

please show us your own tail." The fox without a tail turned around.

All the foxes could see that he did not have a tail, and they laughed and laughed and laughed.

"Fox without a tail! We will not cut off our tails! We do not want to look silly like you!"

(Do not take advice from someone who has suffered a great loss.)







### Translate each word into Korean.

- |          |                      |           |                      |
|----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 trap   | <input type="text"/> | 7 hunter  | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 tail   | <input type="text"/> | 8 silly   | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 gather | <input type="text"/> | 9 advice  | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 walk   | <input type="text"/> | 10 hear   | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 great  | <input type="text"/> | 11 look   | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 woe    | <input type="text"/> | 12 forest | <input type="text"/> |



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

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 1 laugh   | <hr/> |
| 2 sad     | <hr/> |
| 3 cut     | <hr/> |
| 4 cry     | <hr/> |
| 5 without | <hr/> |



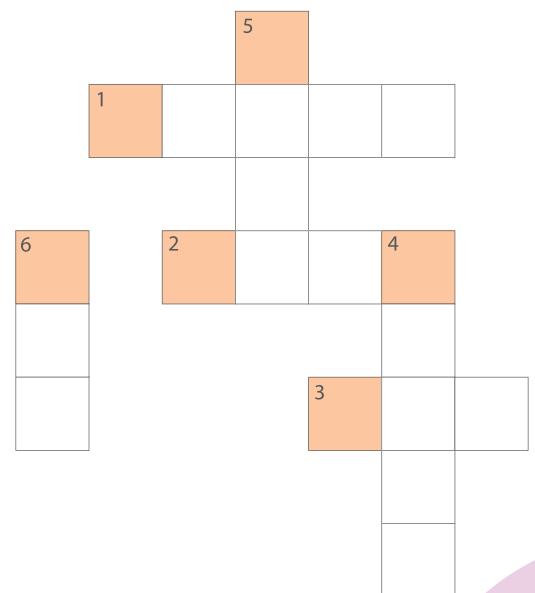
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- The  foxes will laugh at me.
- The hunters will go .
- We will not  off our tails!

#### Down

- fox walked in the forest.
- Please  us your own tail.
- Hunters  see us easily.





### Choose the correct answer.

- What did the fox lose in the forest?  
 ① his arm                      ② his tail                      ③ his money                      ④ his father
- How did the other foxes react when they saw the fox without a tail?  
 ① laughed                      ② cut their tails                      ③ became sad                      ④ had a meeting
- What was the fox's great announcement?  
 ① We should move to the other forest.                      ② We should fight with the hunters.  
 ③ We should cut our tails off.                      ④ We should not laugh at others.



### Check whether True or False.

- All the foxes decided to cut their tails off.
- The fox made a great announcement.
- The fox did not have any friends.
- The fox lived with his family.

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.

- his / and / stepped / lost / tail. / He / in / a / trap  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- for / months. / by / himself / The / fox / lived / many  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- have / The / meeting. / fox / to / decided / a  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- look / silly / We / like / you! / want / to / do / not  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- without / The / fox / turned / around. / a / tail  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar Point

## Should / Should Not (=Shouldn't)

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

"I think we **should** all cut our tails off because they are unsafe."

2 We use **should** with an infinitive:

· I / You / He / She / We / They **should go** home.

The negative form is **shouldn't**:

· You **shouldn't go** there.

3 **Should** is not as strong as **must** or **have to**:

· You **should** exercise more. (It's a good idea.)

· 'You **must** exercise more,' said the doctor. (It's very important.)

4 We can say 'I think we **should**, I don't think you **should**' to give an opinion:

· I think we **should** learn how to drive.



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

- 1 You  hard. You have a test tomorrow. (study)
- 2 You  there. It's not allowed. (park)
- 3 You  a coat. It is cold today. (wear)
- 4 We  to the manager. The food is terrible. (complain)
- 5 We  this milk. The milk is spoiled. (drink)



### Make the sentences using your own words.

▶ You should go  to the gym more often.

1 You shouldn't spend

2 We should eat

3 You should be

4 We shouldn't say

5 You should believe



# The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse

## Translate the sentences.

Once upon a time, a town mouse visited his cousin, a country mouse. For lunch, the country mouse served grass, wood, acorns, and cold water from a river.

"This food is terrible!" complained the town mouse. "How can you eat such terrible food, cousin? Come to the city, and I will show you a good meal." "Oh, yes please!"

said the country mouse. "I would love to come to the big city and see how you live!"

So the two mice went to the mansion where the town mouse lived. They saw

a big table with a very fine meal on it. The country mouse shouted, "Look, cousin, at all the delicious food! There are cakes, cheeses, jellies, and even pastries!"

But just as the two mice tried to take some food, a large cat jumped from the door.

Scared for their lives, the two mice ran into a hiding place. The hungry cat meowed

and hissed at the two scared mice for nearly two hours. Finally, the cat became tired

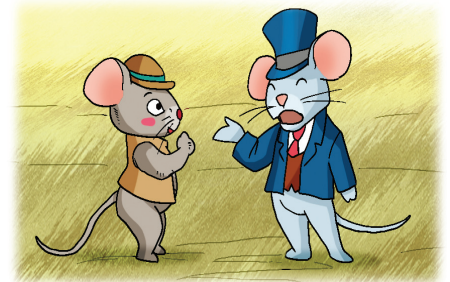
and went away. Then the country mouse said to his cousin, "You may have great luxury

and fancy food here in the city, but in the country, I have safety. Goodbye cousin."

So the country mouse grabbed his umbrella and his bag and

returned to the peace and quiet of the country.

(It is better to be poor and have safety than to be rich with fear.)





### Translate each word into Korean.

- |           |                      |             |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 1 luxury  | <input type="text"/> | 7 acorn     | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 grab    | <input type="text"/> | 8 return    | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 mansion | <input type="text"/> | 9 fancy     | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 pastry  | <input type="text"/> | 10 serve    | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 meal    | <input type="text"/> | 11 umbrella | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 grass   | <input type="text"/> | 12 door     | <input type="text"/> |



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

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |             |       |
|-------------|-------|
| 1 complain  | <hr/> |
| 2 cousin    | <hr/> |
| 3 delicious | <hr/> |
| 4 visit     | <hr/> |
| 5 quiet     | <hr/> |



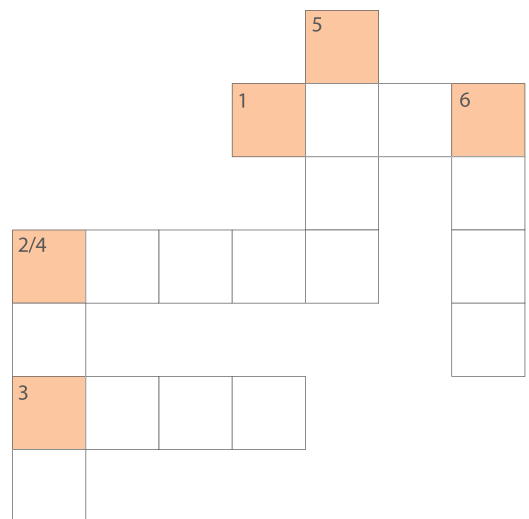
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- This  is terrible.
- A town  visited his cousin.
- The cat became tired and went .

#### Down

- I will show you a good .
- I would  to come to the big city.
- A large cat jumped from the .





### Choose the correct answer.

- What did the town mouse complain about?  
 ① hot weather                      ② an old bed                      ③ food                      ④ a large cat
- What did the two mice find in the mansion?  
 ① a fine meal                      ② a noise                      ③ a friend                      ④ cold water
- Why did the country mouse return to his house?  
 ① for safety                      ② for food                      ③ for water                      ④ for friend



### Match and complete the sentences.

- |  |   |                                  |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 The hungry cat meowed and                | • | • see how you live!              |
| 2 They saw a big table                     | • | • with a very fine meal on it.   |
| 3 I would love to come to the big city and | • | • to the mansion                 |
| 4 Then the country mouse said              | • | • hissed at the two scared mice. |
| 5 So the two mice went                     | • | • to his cousin.                 |



### Put the words in the correct order.

1 can / How / eat / food? / such / you / terrible

---

2 may / You / luxury / and / fancy / here. / food / have / great

---

3 ran / into / place. / The / two / mice / a / hiding

---

4 delicious / Look / the / all / food! / at

---

5 umbrella. / The / grabbed / country / his / mouse

---

## Grammar Point A / Some / Any / No

### 1 Here is an example of **a** and **some**:

"But just as the two mice tried to take **some** food, **a** large cat jumped from the door."

### 2 We use **a** with singular countable nouns.

· I have **a** pencil.

### 3 We use **some** or **any** with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

(**some** → positive, **any** → negative, questions)

· She has **some** pencils. She has **some** food.

· I don't have **any** money. = I have **no** money. (not ... any = no)

· Do you have **any** brothers or sisters?



### Circle the right word.

- 1 ( A, Some ) town mouse visited his cousin.
- 2 She bought ( a, some ) pens yesterday.
- 3 I need ( a, some ) information.
- 4 Mike doesn't have ( some, any ) friends.
- 5 Do they have ( some, any ) books about America?



### Make the sentences negative. Use not ... any.

▶ We take **some** pictures.

We don't take **any** pictures.

1 She needs **some** advice.

2 There are **some** eggs in the box.

3 They ate **some** cake.

4 He saw **some** snow.

5 There is **some** information.



# The Fox and the Monkey

## Translate the sentences.

Once, there was a great meeting of all the animals in the forest and jungle.

They gathered to choose a king. The monkey was invited to entertain everyone.

"Please, monkey! Make this a great day with your funny dancing and singing!"

the animals shouted. The monkey amused everyone so much that they voted him

to be their king! Only the fox was displeased with the new leader.

"Why did they elect such a stupid animal to be king?" wondered the fox.

One day, the fox found a hunter's trap with some meat in it. He ran immediately

to the monkey and said, "Oh, great king, I have found some valuable meat.

You are our king, so it belongs to you, of course." The proud monkey ran to the meat

and tried to grab it. But soon the monkey found himself caught in the hunter's trap.

The fox laughed and said, "Monkey, you pretend to be our king, but you cannot

even take care of yourself!"

Soon after, the animals chose a new king.

(A true leader must prove himself by his actions.)







### Translate each word into Korean.

- |             |                      |           |                      |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 gather    | <input type="text"/> | 7 amuse   | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 choose    | <input type="text"/> | 8 funny   | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 entertain | <input type="text"/> | 9 leader  | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 wonder    | <input type="text"/> | 10 stupid | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 proud     | <input type="text"/> | 11 grab   | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 valuable  | <input type="text"/> | 12 meat   | <input type="text"/> |



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

(You can find the definition in the program.)

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1 king   | <hr/> |
| 2 invite | <hr/> |
| 3 dance  | <hr/> |
| 4 new    | <hr/> |
| 5 leader | <hr/> |



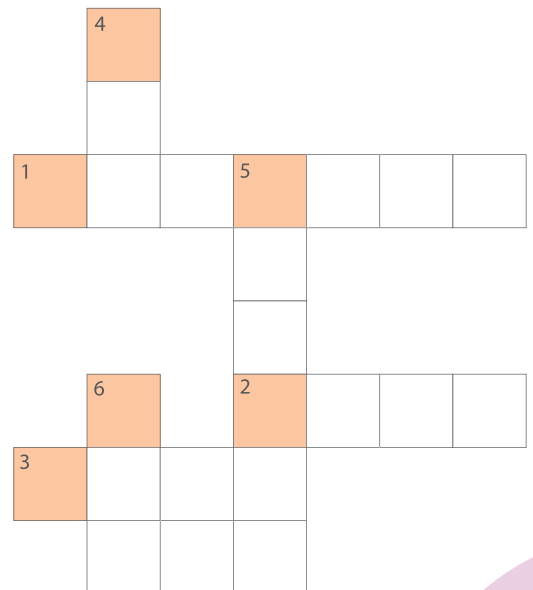
### Complete the puzzle.

#### Across

- The  chose a new king.
- You pretend to be our .
- I have found  valuable meat.

#### Down

- The proud monkey  to the meat.
- He ran immediately to the .
- are our king.





### Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Why did all the animals gather?
 

|                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| ① to choose a king        | ② to fight for a war    |
| ③ to have a music contest | ④ to worship their gods |
  
- 2 Whom did they vote as their king?
 

|         |            |          |          |
|---------|------------|----------|----------|
| ① a fox | ② a monkey | ③ a lion | ④ a bear |
|---------|------------|----------|----------|
  
- 3 What was in the hunter's trap?
 

|        |          |        |        |
|--------|----------|--------|--------|
| ① fish | ② cheese | ③ corn | ④ meat |
|--------|----------|--------|--------|



### Match and complete the sentences.

- |                                    |   |  |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 The fox found a hunter's trap    | • | • with your funny dancing and singing! |
| 2 Soon the monkey found            | • | • with some meat in it.                |
| 3 Make this a great day            | • | • to entertain everyone.               |
| 4 The proud monkey ran to the meat | • | • himself caught in the hunter's trap. |
| 5 The monkey was invited           | • | • and tried to grab it.                |



### Put the words in the correct order.

1 even / You / care / of / cannot / yourself! / take

---

2 displeased / new / The / was / leader. / with / the / fox

---

3 their / voted / be / They / king. / to / him

---

4 they / elect / Why / did / to / be / king? / such / a / stupid / animal

---

5 gathered / king. / a / choose / to / They

---

## Grammar Point Present Perfect

1 Here is an example of the **present perfect**:

"Oh, great king, I **have found** some valuable meat."

2 We form the **present perfect** using **have + past participle**:

| Positive  | Negative   |
|---|--|
| I / You <b>have finished</b> (= I've finished)      | I / You <b>have not finished</b> (= haven't)     |
| He / She / It <b>has finished</b> (= He's finished) | He / She / It <b>has not finished</b> (= hasn't) |
| We / You / They <b>have finished</b>                | We / You / They <b>have not finished</b>         |

3 **Regular past participles end in -ed or -d**: played/ arrived/ washed

**Many past participles are irregular**: bought / gone / cut / eaten / seen

4 We use the **present perfect**:

- to talk about recent actions: She **has finished** her homework.
- to talk about our lives: I **have seen** him before.



### Use the present perfect to make the sentences.

▶ (She / visit / New York)

She has visited New York.

1 (He / eat / dinner)

2 (They / buy / a car)

3 (You / go / to the theater)

4 (We / arrive / home)

5 (John / wash / the dishes)



### Make the sentences negative.

▶ They have taken photographs.

They have not taken photographs.

1 He has cooked our dinner.

2 Jim has made mistakes.

3 We have visited the museum.

4 You have seen Jane.

5 She has lost her purse.



## REVIEW



### Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 어느 날 여우가 나무에 앉아있는 까마귀를 보았습니다.

**saw / day / sitting / a crow / a tree. / in / One / a fox**

2 여우는 전에도 많은 까마귀를 보았지만, 이것은 그를 매우 흥미롭게 하였습니다.

**many crows / interested / but / one / him / The fox / before, / greatly. / this / seen / had**

3 까마귀는 대답하지 않았습니다.

**did / not / The crow / reply.**

4 “나에게 노래 한 곡만 불러줄래?”

**song?" / "Would / sing / just one / me / you**

5 그녀는 입을 열어 아주 끔찍한 노래를 불렀습니다.

**mouth / her / She / song. / horrible / a / and / sang / opened**

6 허영심은 무능한 결정을 이끌 것이다.

**lead to / poor / Vanity / will / decisions.**



## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 어느 날, 어린 여우 한 마리가 숲 속을 걸었습니다.

**the forest. / One / a young / in / day, / walked / fox**

2 그는 밧을 밟았고 꼬리를 잃었습니다.

**and / He / stepped / a trap / tail. / in / his / lost**

3 그래서 그 여우는 여러 달 동안 혼자 살았습니다.

**months. / lived / many / So / the fox / by himself / for**

4 그러나 곧 그는 친구가 없어서 슬퍼졌습니다.

**he / But soon / he had / sad / no friends. / became / because**

5 다른 여우들은 중요한 소식을 듣기 위해서 주위에 모여 들었습니다.

**the / gathered / news. / to hear / important / foxes / around / The other**

6 꼬리 없는 여우는 뒤로 돌았습니다.

**around. / a tail / turned / without / The fox**

# REVIEW Unit 20



## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 옛날에, 도시 쥐가 그의 사촌인 시골 쥐를 방문했습니다.

**Once / a town / mouse / a country / his cousin, / a time, / upon / visited / mouse.**

2 “너는 어떻게 이런 형편없는 음식을 먹을 수 있니?”

**eat / terrible / such / cousin?" / can you / food, / "How**

3 “나도 큰 도시에 가서 네가 어떻게 살고 있는지 보고 싶어!”

**"I / love to / and see / you live!" / how / the big / city / come to / would**

4 그들은 큰 테이블 위에 차려진 아주 훌륭한 음식을 보았습니다.

**meal / on it. / They / a very / fine / saw / table / a big / with**

5 마침내, 고양이는 지쳐서 떠나버렸습니다.

**Finally, / tired / went / and / the cat / became / away.**

6 공포 속에서 부유한 것보다 가난하지만 안전한 것이 더 낫다.

**is / to / with fear. / better to / safety than / It / and have / be poor / be rich**



## Complete the unscrambled sentences.

1 옛날에, 숲과 정글에 있는 모든 동물들의 성대한 모임이 있었습니다.

**and jungle. / of all / Once, / was / there / the animals / in the forest / a great / meeting**

2 그들은 왕을 정하기 위해서 모였습니다.

**to choose / gathered / They / a king.**

3 원숭이는 모든 이들을 즐겁게 하기 위해 초대되었습니다.

**was / The monkey / invited to / everyone. / entertain**

4 여우만이 새 지도자에 대해 불쾌해했습니다.

**was / the fox / new leader. / with the / displeased / Only**

5 어느 날, 여우는 고기가 놓여있는 사냥꾼의 덫을 발견하였습니다.

**trap / day, / in it. / the fox / with / some meat / One / a hunter's / found**

6 곧바로, 동물들은 새로운 왕을 선택하였습니다.

**king. / chose / Soon / a new / the animals / after,**

# 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<br>&<br>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      |