

PHONE ENGLISH

SINEOR 1-2

ENGLISH CONVERSATION

SKY COMMUNITY BOOKS
Published by Sky Community Group
ISBN 978-89-962782-3-8

No Part of this publication may be reproduced in whole or in part,
or stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by an means,
electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise,
without written permission of the publisher

How to use this book

1 Today's Class

일상에서의 평범한 대화를 통해 회화 표현을 익힐 수 있도록 구성되어 있습니다.
수업하기 전에 교재의 내용을 학습하면 좀 더 도움이 됩니다.

2 Other Expressions

앞서 본 대화를 응용하여 이용할 수 있는 표현들로 구성되어 있습니다.
Today's Class 와 연결하여 이해하고 표현해 볼 수 있습니다.

3 Pronunciation

본문 중에서 발음하기 어려운 단어들로 구성되어 있습니다.
한번 더 발음해 보고, 원어민 선생님께 잘못된 부분을 교정 받을 수 있습니다.

4 Vocabulary & Expressions

본문에 나온 중요하고 많이 사용되는 단어들과 그 해석으로 구성되어 있습니다.
한번 더 읽고, 암기하면 더 자유로운 표현을 할 수 있게 됩니다.

5 Practice

본문에서 많이 쓰이는 회화 표현들로 구성되어 있습니다.
괄호를 주의하여 암기해 두면, 비슷한 상황에서 자유롭게 표현할 수 있게 됩니다.

6 Review

본문의 내용과 문법에 관련된 문제로 구성되어 있습니다.
문제를 풀어보면서, 앞서 익혔던 표현들과 문법을 다시금 점검할 수 있습니다.

7 Today's Homework

본문에서 가장 중요한 단어, 숙어, 표현들로 구성됩니다.
배운 것을 기억하며, 단어와 숙어를 조합하여 회화 표현을 스스로 구성해 볼 수 있습니다.

8 Key Words

본문의 핵심 단어를 선별하여 구성되어 있습니다.
단어를 먼저 보고, 본문을 유추해 보면 더 재미있게 학습할 수 있습니다.

SENIOR 1-2



Contents

Lesson 01	Have (1)	04
Lesson 02	Have (2)	06
Lesson 03	Have (3)	08
Lesson 04	Have, like, study	10
Lesson 05	Know, speak, want	12
Lesson 06	Play, go	14
Lesson 07	Read, drive, teach	16
Lesson 08	At school	18
Lesson 09	Don't & Let's	20
Lesson 10	What a & How	22
Lesson 11	Time (1)	24
Lesson 12	Time (2)	26
Lesson 13	Time (3)	28
Lesson 14	There is / There are	30
Lesson 15	Can, may	32
Lesson 16	Have to	34
Lesson 17	V ~ing (1)	36
Lesson 18	V ~ing (2)	38
Lesson 19	Tallest & as tall as	40
Lesson 20	Older, younger, taller, shorter	42

Lesson 01

Have (1)

* Today's Class

A: This is my office.

B: What do you have on the wall?

A: A picture.

B: What do you have on the table?

A: A clock.

B: What do you have under the table?

A: A book.

B: What do you have in that bottle?

A: Some water.

A: 여기가 내 사무실이에요.

B: 벽에 무엇이 걸려 있습니까?

A: 그림이에요.

B: 테이블 위에는 무엇이 있어요?

A: 시계예요.

B: 테이블 아래에는 무엇이 있어요?

A: 책이에요.

B: 저 병 안에는 무엇이 들어 있어요?

A: 물이 좀 들어 있어요.

* Other expressions

A: What does Bob have under his arm?

B: He has a violin.

A: What does Alice have in her hand?

B: A bag.

A: What does she have in the bag?

B: Some apples.

She has five apples in the bag.

A: 밥이 팔에 끼고 있는 것은 무엇입니까?

B: 바이올린입니다.

A: 앨리스는 손에 무엇을 들고 있어요?

B: 가방이에요.

A: 가방 안에 뭐가 들어있어요?

B: 사과예요.

가방 안에 사과가 5개 들어 있어요.

* Pronunciation

wall, picture, clock, bottle, water, violin

Key Words

clock, bottle,
water, violin

* Practice

What do you have () the wall?

What () you have under the table?

What does Alice have () her hand?

Vocabulary & Expressions

bottle : 병, 병 모양의 용기

violin : 바이올린

watermelon : 수박

under : ~의 아래에

* Review

1. 단어들을 주어진 문장의 뜻이 되도록 순서대로 나열하세요.

you, do, what, in, bottle, that, have, ?

저 병 안에는 무엇이 들어 있어요?

2. 다음 문장을 완성하는 알맞은 단어를 고르세요.

What do you have () the table?

테이블 아래에는 무엇이 있어요?

(A) on

(B) in

(C) under

(D) at

3. 다음 질문에 가장 적절한 답을 고르세요.

What does Bob have under his arm?

(A) He had a violin.

(B) He has a violin.

(C) He have a violin

(D) He can have a violin.

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

What do you have~?, clock, bottle, water, violin, watermelon

* Answers

1. What do you have in that bottle? 2. (C)

3. (B)

Lesson 02

Have (2)

* Today's Class

A: We don't have classes tomorrow evening. A: 우리는 내일 저녁 수업이 없어요.
Do you have classes tomorrow evening? 당신들은 내일 저녁 수업이 있어요?
B: No, we don't. B: 없어요,
We don't have classes, either. 우리도 수업이 없어요.
A: Do you have classes tomorrow morning? A: 내일 오전에는 수업이 있어요?
B: Yes, we do. B: 네, 있어요.
A: What classes do you have? A: 무슨 수업이 있어요?
B: We have Biology and Geology. B: 생물학과 지질학이 있어요

* Other expressions

A: Who are they? A: 그들은 누구입니까?
B: They're Mr. and Mrs. Tevez. B: 테베즈씨 부부입니다.
A: Do they have any children? A: 그들은 아이들이 있습니까?
B: Yes, they do. They have two children. B: 네, 있어요. 아이들이 둘 있어요.
A: Are their children boys? A: 남자 아이들입니까?
B: No, Girls. They have two daughters. B: 아뇨, 여자아이들이에요. 딸이 둘이에요.
But they don't have any sons. 하지만 남자아이들은 없어요

* Pronunciation

evening, either, biology, geology,
children, daughter, son

* Practice

Do they have () children?
() are they?
We have biology () geology.

Key Words

**either, biology, geology,
children, daughters**

Vocabulary & Expressions

either : 어느 한 쪽의, 어느 쪽
Biology : 생물학, 생활사
Geology : 지질학

* Review

1. 단어들을 주어진 문장의 뜻이 되도록 순서대로 나열하세요.
you, have, tomorrow, evening, do, classes, ?
당신들은 내일 저녁 수업이 있어요?

2. 다음 문장을 완성하는 알맞은 단어를 고르세요.

They're Mr. () Mrs. Tevez.

(A) and

(B) or

(C) however

(D) also

3. 다음 질문에 적절한 답을 고르세요.

Do they have any children?

(A) Yes, they do. They have two children.

(B) Yes, they do. They have some coffee.

(C) Yes, they do. They have bicycles.

(D) Yes, they do. They have a teacher.

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

We don't have~, Do you have~?, Are their~?, either, Biology, Geology

* Answers

1. Do you have classes tomorrow evening?
2. (A)
3. (A)

Lesson 03

Have (3)

* Today's Class

A: Do you have any brothers or sisters?	A: 형제자매가 있어요?
B: Yes, I do.	B: 네, 있어요.
A: How many brothers and sisters do you have?	A: 형제자매가 몇 있습니까?
B: I have two sisters.	B: 여자형제가 둘 있어요.
A: Do you have any brothers?	A: 남자형제는 있습니까?
B: No, I have no brothers.	B: 아뇨, 남자형제는 없어요.
How many brothers and sisters do you have?	당신은 형제자매가 몇이나 됩니까?
A: I have no brothers and sisters.	A: 나는 형제자매가 없어요.
I'm an only child.	독자예요.

* Other expressions

A: This is Bob's house.	A: 여기가 밥의 집이에요.
B: How many rooms does it have?	B: 방이 몇 개 있어요?
A: It has five rooms.	A: 5개 있어요.
B: Is that Bob's room?	B: 저것이 밥의 방입니까?
A: Yes.	A: 네.
B: He has a lot of clothes on his desk.	B: 책상 위에 옷이 많군요.
How many clothes does he have?	옷을 몇 벌 갖고 있어요?
A: About a hundred.	A: 약 백 벌이에요.

* Pronunciation

brother, sister, clothes, desk, hundred

Key Words

clothes, desk, hundred

* Practice

Do you have any brothers () sisters?
He has a lot () clothes on his desk.
() a hundred.

Vocabulary & Expressions

clothes : 옷, 의복, 의류, 침구
hundred : 100, 100개
a lot of : 많은

* Review

1. 단어들을 주어진 문장의 뜻이 되도록 순서대로 나열하세요.

does, how, it, many, have, rooms, ?

방이 몇 개 있어요?

2. 다음 문장을 완성하는 알맞은 단어를 고르세요.

I'm an () child.

나는 독자입니다.

(A) lovely

(B) angry

(C) only

(D) also

3. 다음 질문에 적절한 답을 고르세요.

Do you have any brothers or sisters?

(A) Yes, I did.

(B) No, I do.

(C) No, I didn't.

(D) Yes, I do.

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

Do you have~?, How many~?, I have no~, clothes, desk, hundred

* Answers

1. How many rooms does it have?

2. (C)

3. (D)

Lesson 04

Have, Like, Study

* Today's Class

A: Do you have an Ecology class today? A: 오늘 생태학 수업 있어요?
B: Yes, I do. I like Ecology. B: 네, 나는 생태학을 좋아해요.
 Do you like Ecology? 당신은 생태학을 좋아합니까?
A: No, I don't. I don't like it very much. A: 아뇨, 그다지 좋아하지 않아요.
B: Do you like Genetics? B: 유전학을 좋아해요?
A: Yes, I do. I like it very much. A: 네, 아주 좋아합니다.

* Other expressions

A: Do you like Philosophy?
B: Yes, I do.
 I study it very hard every day.
A: I don't study Philosophy very hard.
B: What subject do you study hard?
A: I study Economics hard.

A: 철학을 좋아하세요?
B: 네,
 매일 철학을 열심히 공부하고 있어요.
A: 나는 철학을 열심히 공부하지 않아요.
B: 어떤 과목을 열심히 공부하세요?
A: 경제학을 열심히 공부해요.

* Pronunciation

Ecology, Genetics, Philosophy,
subject, Economics

Key Words

**Ecology, Genetics,
Philosophy, subject**

* Practice

Do you have an Ecology () today?
I don't like () very much.
What subject () you study hard?

Vocabulary & Expressions

Ecology : 생태학
Genetics : 유전학
Philosophy : 철학, 형이상학
Economics : 경제학, 경제면

* Review

1. 단어들을 주어진 문장의 뜻이 되도록 순서대로 나열하세요.

(A) Ecology, an, you, do, class, have, today, ?

오늘 생태학 수업 있어요?

(B) I, it, hard, day, every, study, very

저는 매일 그것을 열심히 공부하고 있어요.

2. 다음 문장을 완성하는 알맞은 단어를 고르세요.

What () do you study hard?

어떤 과목을 열심히 공부하세요?

(A) student

(B) book

(C) color

(D) subject

3. 다음 질문에 가장 적절한 대답을 고르세요.

What subject do you study hard?

(A) I am going to study Economics.

(B) I will study Economics.

(C) I study it.

(D) I study Economics hard.

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

Do you have~? Do you like~? Ecology, Genetics, Philosophy

* Answers

1. (A) Do you have an Ecology class today? (B) I study it very hard every day.

2. (D)

3. (D)

Lesson 05

Know, speak, want

* Today's Class

A: Do you know those two people?

B: No, I don't. Do you know them?

A: Yes. They're Okajaki's parents.

B: Are they Americans?

A: No, they're Japanese.

B: What language do they speak?

A: They speak Japanese.

It's their native language.

A: 저 두 사람을 알아요?

B: 아뇨, 몰라요. 당신은 그들을 알아요?

A: 네, 오카자키의 부모님이예요.

B: 미국인인가요?

A: 아뇨, 일본인이예요.

B: 어떤 언어를 하시요?

A: 일본어를 말하시요.

그것이 그들의 모국어예요.

* Other expressions

A: It's lunch time, Jason.

Do you want a pizza?

B: No, I don't.

Do you usually have a pizza for lunch?

A: Yes. What do you usually have for lunch?

B: I usually have a hamburger.

But I don't want one today.

I'm not hungry today.

A: 제이슨, 점심시간이예요.

피자 먹을래요?

B: 안 먹을래요,

당신은 보통 점심에 피자 먹어요?

A: 네, 당신은 점심에 무얼 먹어요?

B: 햄버거를 먹지요.

그렇지만 오늘은 먹고 싶지 않아요.

오늘은 배고프지 않아요.

* Pronunciation

parents, Americans, Japanese, language,
native, usually, hungry

* Practice

Do you know () two people?

Do you () have a pizza for lunch?

It's their () language.

Key Words

native, usually, hungry

Vocabulary & Expressions

Japanese : 일본인, 일본어

native : 태어난 땅의

usually : 보통은, 평소에는

* Review

1. 단어들을 주어진 문장의 뜻이 되도록 순서대로 나열하세요.

Speak, what, they, do, language, ?

그들은 어떤 언어를 말합니까?

2. 다음 문장을 완성하는 알맞은 단어를 고르세요.

It's their () language.

그것이 그들의 모국어예요.

(A) raw

(B) father

(C) real

(D) native

3. 다음 질문에 적절한 답을 고르세요.

What language do they speak?

(A) They are Japanese.

(B) They speak Japanese.

(C) They hate Japanese.

(D) They are going to go to Japan.

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

Do you know~? Are they~? What language~? American, Japanese

* Answers

1. What language do they speak?

2. (D)

3. (B)

Lesson 06

Play, go

* Today's Class

A: My father plays the piano very well. A: 나의 아버지는 피아노를 아주 잘 쳐요.
B: Does your mother play the piano, too? B: 당신 어머니도 피아노를 치십니까?
A: Yes, she does. A: 네.
 But she doesn't play it very well. 그런데 잘 하진 못하세요.
B: Does your brother play the viola? B: 남동생은 비올라를 연주 합니까?
A: No, he doesn't. A: 아뇨,
 He doesn't play the viola. 그는 비올라를 하지 않아요.
 He plays the flute. 플루트를 하지요.

* Other expressions

A: Do you go to the high school, Tom? A: 톰, 고등학교에 다니죠?
B: Yes. Do you go to the high school, too? B: 네, 당신도 고등학교에 다니세요?
A: Yes. Who is that? A: 네, 저 분은 누구예요?
B: That's my little sister. Her name is Jane. B: 내 여동생이에요 이름이 제인이에요.
A: Does she go to the school? A: 학교에 다녀요?
B: Yes, she does. B: 네,
 She goes to the middle school. 중학교에 다니지요.

* Pronunciation

viola, flute, little,
high school, middle school

* Practice

() your brother play the viola?
Who () that?
That's () little sister.

Key Words

viola, flute, high school

Vocabulary & Expressions

play : 연주하다
viola : 비올라, 비올라 연주자
flute : 플루트, 피리

* Review

1. 단어들을 주어진 문장의 뜻이 되도록 순서대로 나열하세요.

father, the, very, piano, well, plays, my

나의 아버지는 피아노를 아주 잘 쳐요.

2. 다음 문장을 완성하는 알맞은 단어를 고르세요.

() she doesn't play it very well.

그러나 그녀는 그다지 잘 하지 못해요.

(A) Whenever

(B) Also

(C) But

(D) And

3. 다음 질문에 적절한 답을 고르세요.

Who is that?

(A) That's my little sister.

(B) That's good.

(C) That's his book.

(D) That's ok.

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

Does your~? Do you~?, play, viola, flute, high school, middle school

* Answers

1. My father plays the piano very well.

2. (C)

3. (A)

Lesson 07

Read, drive, teach

* Today's Class

A: You have a lot of books. Who reads all these books?	A: 책이 많군요. 이 책들을 전부 누가 읽어요?
B: My mother does. She reads every night.	B: 우리 어머니요. 매일 밤 독서하세요.
A: Is that your family car?	A: 저것은 당신들 자가용입니까?
B: Yes.	B: 네.
A: Who drives it?	A: 누가 운전합니까?
B: My sister.	B: 우리 누나요.
My father doesn't have a driver's license.	아버지는 운전면허가 없으세요.

* Other expressions

A: Who is that man?	A: 저 남자는 누구죠?
B: That's Mr. David. He teaches at our school.	B: 데이비드 선생님입니다. 우리 학교에서 가르치세요.
A: Is he an American?	A: 미국인입니까?
B: Yes, he is.	B: 네.
A: What does he teach?	A: 무엇을 가르치시나요?
B: He teaches English. Who teaches English at your school?	B: 영어를 가르치세요. 당신 학교에서는 누가 영어를 가르치나요?
A: Mr. Park and Miss Jane.	A: 박 선생님과 제인 선생님이예요.

* Pronunciation

night, family, drive, license, school

Key Words

night, drive, license

* Practice

My father doesn't have a driver's ().
Is he () American?
He teaches () our school.

Vocabulary & Expressions

drive : 운전, 조종, 드라이브
license : 면허

* Review

1. 단어들을 주어진 문장의 뜻이 되도록 순서대로 나열하세요.

teaches, at, English, your, who, school, ?

당신 학교에서는 누가 영어를 가르치나요?

2. 다음 문장을 완성하는 알맞은 단어를 고르세요.

() reads all these books?

이 책들을 전부 누가 읽어요?

(A) What

(B) Why

(C) Where

(D) Who

3. 다음 질문에 적절한 답을 고르세요.

Is that your family car?

(A) Yes.

(B) Yes, I am.

(C) No, I'm not.

(D) No, you aren't.

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

You have ~, Is that~?, What does~?, night, drive, license

* Answers

1. Who teaches English at your school?

2. (D)

3. (A)

Lesson 08

At school

* Today's Class

A: Good morning, class.

B: Good morning, Miss White.

A: Look at the monitor, everybody. Jacky?

B: Yes, ma'am.

A: Read this sentence.

B: We study Math.

A: Very good. Now write this sentence
in your notebook, everybody.

A: 여러분, 안녕하세요.

B: 안녕하세요, 화이트 선생님.

A: 모두 모니터를 보세요. 재키?

B: 네, 선생님.

A: 이 문장을 읽어보세요.

B: We study Math.

A: 잘 읽었어요. 이제 모두 이 문장을
노트에 쓰세요.

* Other expressions

A: Tom, how do you spell listen?

B: l-i-s-e-n, listen.

A: No, it's l-i-s-t-e-n, listen.

Now spell it again.

B: L-i-s-t-e-n, listen.

A: Be quiet, everyone!

Don't talk in class.

A: 톰, listen 의 철자는 어떻게 되지요?

B: l-i-s-e-n, listen 입니다.

A: 아니에요. l-i-s-t-e-n, listen 이에요.
이제 다시 철자를 말해보세요.

B: l-i-s-t-e-n, listen 입니다.

A: 여러분 조용히 해요!

수업 시간에 잡담을 하면 안됩니다.

* Pronunciation

monitor, everybody, sentence, Math,
spell, listen, quiet

* Practice

Look () the monitor, everybody.

Now write the sentence () your note
book.

Don't talk () class.

Key Words

sentence, Math, spell,
listen, quiet

Vocabulary & Expressions

sentence : 문장

spell : ~을 철자하다

listen : 듣다, 경청하다

quiet : 조용한, 잔잔한

* Review

1. 단어들을 주어진 문장의 뜻이 되도록 순서대로 나열하세요.

(A) notebooks, in, your, this, sentence, write, now

이제 당신의 노트에 이 문장을 적으세요.

(B) spell, again, it, now

이제 다시 철자를 말해보세요.

2. 다음 문장을 완성하는 알맞은 단어를 고르세요.

Read this ().

이 문장을 읽어보세요

(A) book

(B) monitor

(C) sentence

(D) board

3. 다음을 영작하세요.

여러분 조용히 해요!

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

Look at~, How do you~?, sentence, spell, listen, quiet

* Answers

1. (A) Now write this sentence in your notebooks. (B) Now spell it again.

2. (C)

3. Be quiet, everyone!

Lesson 09

Don't & Let's

* Today's Class

A: Jessica! Tom! Breakfast is ready. Come down quickly!	A: 제시카! 톰! 아침식사가 다 됐다. 빨리 내려 오너라.
B: Yes, mother.	B: 네, 어머니.
A: Don't be noisy, children. Be quiet at the table.	A: 애들아, 떠들지 말아라. 식사할 때는 조용히 해야 해.
B: Okay, I see.	B: 네, 알겠어요.

* Other expressions

A: Let's play baseball.	A: 야구 합시다.
B: Yes, let's. Do you have a ball?	B: 네, 합시다. 공 있어요?
A: Yes, I have a bat and glove, too.	A: 네, 배트와 글러브도 있어요.
B: Fine. Let's begin!	B: 좋아요, 시작합시다!
A: O.K!	A: 좋아요.

* Pronunciation

glove, begin, quiet, noisy, quickly

* Practice

Breakfast () ready.
() be noisy, children.
() quiet at the table.

Key Words

breakfast, quickly, quiet,
glove, begin, bat

Vocabulary & Expressions

quickly : 빨리, 서둘러, 얼른
quiet : 조용한, 암전한
glove : 장갑, 글러브
begin : 시작되다, 시작하다

* Review

1. 어머니가 제시카와 톰에게 요구한 것을 고르세요.

- (A) Don't eat breakfast quickly.
- (B) Don't eat breakfast a lot.
- (C) Pray before eating something.
- (D) Don't speak loudly at the table.

2. 아래의 뜻에 맞게 문장을 완성하세요.

Let, us, soccer, play, friends, that, with
우리 저 친구들과 함께 축구를 하자.

3. 다음의 대화 흐름상 어색한 것을 고르세요.

(A) Tom : Hi, friends.

How about playing baseball in the playground?

(B) Max : Okay. Before we go, I'll check my glove and bat.

(C) Thomson : Then, Max.

You have to check swimming tube, too.

(D) Jack : Good.

I am going to gather more people who want to play the game.

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

Let's ~, Don't ~, quickly, noisy

* Answers

1. (D)

2. Let us play soccer with that friends.

3. (C)

Lesson 10

What a & How

* Today's Class

A: What's this, Jason?

B: It's pancake mix.

A: Let's make some pancakes.

B: All right. Please add some sugar.

A: O.K. Here you are.

B: Fine. Now let's cook them.

A: Oh, what a nice smell!

A: 제이슨, 이것이 무엇이죠?

B: 팬케익 분말가루예요

A: 팬케익을 만듭시다.

B: 좋아요, 설탕을 좀 넣어주세요.

A: 네, 여기 있어요.

B: 좋아요, 이제 케익을 굽시다.

A: 야, 냄새 좋다!

* Other expressions

A: Is that your puppy?

B: Yes.

A: How cute! Come here, puppy.

B: His name is Brown.

Do you like dogs?

A: Yes, very much.

Do you want some cookies, Brown?

B: Please don't give anything to him.

He only eats dog food.

A: 그거 당신 강아지예요?

B: 네.

A: 정말 귀엽네요! 이리와, 강아지야.

B: 이름이 브라운이에요.

개를 좋아하세요?

A: 네, 아주 좋아해요.

과자 먹고 싶니, 브라운?

B: 아무 것도 주지 마세요.

개 먹이밖에 먹지 않아요.

* Pronunciation

pancake, mix, smell, puppy, cookies

* Practice

Let () make some pancakes.

() a nice smell!

() cute!

Key Words

pancake, what, let's,
smell, dog, how

Vocabulary & Expressions

add : 더하다, 추가하다

cute : 귀여운, 작고 예쁜

* Review

1. 단어들을 주어진 문장의 뜻이 되도록 순서대로 나열하세요.

a, nice, what, smell, !

냄새가 좋군요!

2. 다음 문장의 괄호 안에 들어갈 단어로 가장 적절한 것을 고르세요.

Please don't give () to him.

(A) anything

(B) everything

(C) nothing

(D) something

3. 다음의 의미를 갖도록 What을 이용한 감탄문을 영작하세요.

정말 아름다운 집이군요!

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

What's~?, Let's~, What a~!, How~!, Do you like/want~?

* Answers

1. What a nice smell!

2. (A)

3. What a beautiful house (it is)!

Lesson 11

Time (1)

* Today's Class

A : It's eight twenty five.

B : It's twenty five minutes after eight.

A : It's nine thirty.

B : It's half after nine.

A : It's ten thirty five.

B : It's twenty five minutes of eleven.

A : It's seven forty five.

B : It's a quarter of eight.

A : 8시 25분입니다.

B : 8시 25분입니다.

A : 9시 30분입니다.

B : 9시 반입니다.

A : 10시 35분입니다.

B : 11시 25분입니다.

A : 7시 45분입니다.

B : 8시 15분입니다.

* Other expressions

A : What time is it?

B : It's six o'clock.

A : In the morning or in the evening?

B : In the evening.

It's six o'clock in the evening.

A : What time do you have dinner?

B : At seven.

A : 몇 시입니까?

B : 6시입니다.

A : 오전입니까, 오후입니까?

B : 오후입니다.

저녁 6시입니다.

A : 저녁을 몇 시에 먹습니까?

B : 7시예요.

* Pronunciation

minutes, quarter, o'clock, dinner

* Practice

() time is it?

It's six o'clock () the evening.

Key Words

time, o'clock,

Vocabulary & Expressions

quarter : 4분의 1

o'clock : 정각

dinner : 식사, 저녁식사

exactly : 정확히, 엄밀히

* Review

1. 다음 중 가리키는 시간이 다른 하나를 고르세요.

- (A) It's one fifteen.
- (B) It's a quarter of one.
- (C) It's fifteen after one.
- (D) It's a quarter to one.

2. 단어들을 주어진 문장의 뜻이 되도록 순서대로 나열하세요.

time, now, it, what, is, ?
지금 몇 시입니까?

3. 아래 대화를 보고 물음에 답하세요.

Amy : What o'clock is it now?
Bill : It's a quarter of six by my watch.
 But my watch is ten minutes fast.
Amy : What time do you have dinner?
Bill : After twenty five minutes.

- (A) 현재 시각은 몇 시입니까?
- (B) Bill은 몇 시에 저녁을 먹습니까?

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

What time ~?, in the morning/evening, o'clock

* Answers

1. (D)

3. (A) 6 : 05 p.m.

(B) 6 : 30 p.m.

2. What time is it now?

Lesson 12

Time (2)

* Today's Class

A : What time do you get up?

B : I usually get up at seven.

A : How many hours do you sleep?

B : I sleep seven hours.

A : What time do you leave for school?

B : About eight thirty.

A : 몇 시에 일어나세요?

B : 보통 7시에 일어납니다.

A : 몇 시간 잡니까?

B : 7시간 잡니다.

A : 몇 시에 학교에 가세요?

B : 8시 30분쯤예요.

* Other expressions

A : What time do you get to school?

B : I get to school about 8:40.

A : What time does your school begin?

B : It begins at nine.

A : When do you go home?

B : Around three.

A : When do you have dinner?

B : I usually have dinner at seven o'clock.

A : 몇 시에 학교에 도착합니까?

B : 8시 40분쯤 도착해요.

A : 몇 시에 수업이 시작됩니까?

B : 9시 00분에 시작됩니다.

A : 언제 집으로 돌아갑니까?

B : 3시 쯤예요.

A : 언제 저녁을 먹습니까?

B : 보통 7시에 저녁을 먹습니다.

* Pronunciation

o'clock, usually, leave

* Practice

How many () do you sleep?

What time () you leave for school?

What time () your school begin?

Key Words

usually, begin, leave

Vocabulary & Expressions

usually : 보통은, 평소에는

leave : ~을 떠나다

get : 이르다, 도달하다

dinner : 정찬, 만찬, 저녁

* Review

1. 단어들을 주어진 문장의 뜻이 되도록 순서대로 나열하세요.
time, what, you, do, for, church, leave, ?
몇 시에 교회에 가나요?
- _____

2. 다음 내용을 보고 Tom이 학교에서 몇시간 있는지 쓰세요.

A : Tom, What time do you get to school?
B : I get to school about 9:00.
A : What time does your school begin?
B : It begins at nine thirty.
A : When do you go home?
B : Around four.

3. 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 넣으세요.

I usually get () at eight in the morning.
I get () school about eight thirty.
I usually have dinner () six o'clock.

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

What time ~?, How many hours ~?, When do/does ~?

* Answers

1. What time do you leave for church?
3. up - to - at

2. 7시간

Lesson 13

Time (3)

* Today's Class

A : Is it cold in the winter in Canada? A : 캐나다의 겨울은 춥습니까?
B : Yes. In the North it's very cold. B : 네. 북부지방은 정말 추워요.
A : Is it hot in the summer? A : 여름에는 덥습니까?
B : Yes. It's very hot. B : 네. 아주 덥습니다.
A : Are fall and spring A : 이곳의 가을과 봄은
pleasant seasons here? 좋은 계절입니까?
B : Yes, they are. B : 네.

* Other expressions

A : How many months are there in a year? A : 1년은 몇 달입니까?
B : There are twelve. B : 12달입니다.
A : What are they? A : 무슨 달입니까?
B : They are January, February, March, B : 1월, 2월, 3월,
April, May, June, July, August, 4월, 5월, 6월, 7월, 8월,
September, October, November, 9월, 10월, 11월,
and December. 12월입니다.

* Pronunciation

cold, pleasant, season, month, year

* Practice

() it cold in the winter in Canada?
How () months are there in a year?
() are twelve.

Key Words

season, month, year

Vocabulary & Expressions

pleasant : 유쾌한
season : 계절, 철, 절기, 시기
month : 달, 일 개월, 한 달
year : 해, 연, 연도, 연령

* Review

1. 다음 대답을 완성하세요.

A : How many seasons are there in a year in Korea?

B : There are four seasons in Korea.

They are _____, _____, _____, and _____.

2. 다음 빈 칸에 알맞은 숫자를 쓰세요.

A : How many months are there in a year?

B : There are _____ months.

A : How many weeks are there in a month?

B : There are about _____ weeks.

A : How many days are there in a week?

B : There are _____ days.

3. 빈 칸에 알맞은 단어를 영어로 쓰세요.

(A) 1월 _____

(B) 2월 _____

(C) 4월 _____

(D) 9월 _____

(E) 12월 _____

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

Is it ~?, How many ~?, There is/are, month, season, year

* Answers

1. spring, summer, fall(autumn), winter

2. 12, 4, 7

3. (A) January (B) February (C) April (D) September (E) December

Lesson 14

There is / There are

* Today's Class

A : Excuse me. Is there a post office near here?	A : 실례합니다. 이 근처에 우체국이 있습니까?
B : Yes, there is. There's one around the corner.	B : 네, 길모퉁이를 돌면 하나 있어요.
A : Is there a village office near here?	A : 근처에 동사무소는 있습니까?
B : No, there isn't. There is no village office around here.	B : 아뇨, 없어요. 이 근처에 동사무소는 없어요.

* Other expressions

A : How many students are there in your school?	A : 당신 학교 학생은 몇 명입니까?
B : There are about three hundred.	B : 약 3백명입니다.
A : Are there any foreign students?	A : 외국인 학생도 있습니까?
B : Yes, there are two. One is American and the other is Japanese.	B : 네, 두 명 있어요. 한 명은 미국인이고 다른 한 명은 일본인이예요.
A : How many Mathematics teachers are there?	A : 수학 선생님은 몇 분 계십니까?
B : There are four.	B : 네 분 계십니다.

* Pronunciation

post office, village office,
foreign, mathematics

* Practice

Is () a post office near here?
Yes, there ().
There () about three hundred.

Key Words

around, corner, near

Vocabulary & Expressions

around : 주위에, 빙 둘러싸고
corner : 모서리, 구석, 끝
village office : 동사무소
post office : 우체국

* Review

1. 다음 단어들을 주어진 문장의 뜻이 되도록 순서대로 나열하세요.
are, there, many, so, people
매우 많은 사람들이 있습니다.
- _____

2. 아래 대화를 보고 Emily가 어디에 있는지 쓰세요.

A : Emily! Where are you?
B : I'm looking for my watch.
A : Where? Are you in the living room?
B : Yes. But I am going to my room for search.

3. 다음 질문에 가장 적절한 답을 고르세요.
Is there a computer on the table?
(A) Yes, there is a table.
(B) No, there is a computer.
(C) Yes, a computer is useful.
(D) No, there is no computer.

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

There are/is ~, How many ~, Is/are there ~ ?

* Answers

1. There are so many people.
3. (D)

2. 거실

Lesson 15

Can, may

* Today's Class

A : What's that book on the table? A : 테이블 위에 있는 책은 무엇이죠?
B : It's a French dictionary. B : 프랑스어 사전이에요.
A : Can you speak French? A : 프랑스어를 할 수 있어요?
B : No, I can't. But my big sister B : 아뇨, 못 합니다. 우리 언니가
can speak it pretty well. 아주 잘 해요.
A : Can she speak German? A : 그녀는 독일어를 할 수 있습니까?
B : Yes, she can. B : 네, 할 수 있어요

* Other expressions

A : May I come in, Miss Green? A: 미스 그린, 들어가도 될까요?
B : Who is it? B: 누구시죠?
A : Bill Smith. A: 빌 스미스입니다.
B : Come in, Bill. B: 들어오세요.
What can I do for you? 빌, 무엇을 도와드릴까요?
A : May I ask you a question? A: 질문 좀 해도 될까요?
B : Certainly. What is it? B: 물론이죠. 무엇이죠?

* Pronunciation

French, dictionary, pretty, speak,
German, question, certainly

* Practice

() you speak French?
No, I ().
() can I do for you?

Key Words

dictionary, speak,
question, certainly

Vocabulary & Expressions

ask : 묻다, 물어보다
pretty : 꽤 많은, 상당한
question : 물음, 질문, 질의
certainly : 틀림없이, 확실히

* Review

1. 단어들을 주어진 문장의 뜻이 되도록 순서대로 나열하세요.

(A) come, I, may, in, ?

들어가고도 됩니까?

(B) can, you, I, do, for, what, ?

무엇을 도와드릴까요?

2. 다음 질문에 적절한 답을 고르세요.

Can you speak German?

(A) Yes, I like Germany.

(B) No, thanks.

(C) Yes, she can speak German very well.

(D) No, I can't.

3. 아래 밑줄 친 pretty와 동일한 의미로 쓰인 것을 고르세요.

My sister can speak English pretty well.

(A) This house is pretty as a picture.

(B) Okay. it's pretty easy.

(C) I like the pretty drawings and a performance.

(D) Amy is as pretty as Jane.

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

Can you/he/she ~?, May I ~?, speak, ask

* Answers

1. (A) May I come in? (B) What can I do for you?

2. (D)

3. (B)

Lesson 16

Have to

* Today's Class

A : Are you free today, Bill?

B : No. I have to do my homework.

A : Do you have to finish it today?

B : Yes, I do. Are you free, Jane?

A : No, I'm busy, too. I have to help my mother in the kitchen.

A : 오늘 시간 있어요, 빌?

B : 없어요. 숙제를 해야 해요.

A : 숙제를 오늘 끝내야 해요?

B : 네. 한가해요, 제인?

A : 아뇨, 나도 바빠요. 부엌에서 어머니를 도와 드려야 해요.

* Other expressions

A : Is your father at home?

B : No, he's at his office.

A : It's Sunday today. Does he have to work on Sundays?

B : Yes. He has to work very hard. He has to support a big family.

A : 아버지는 댁에 계십니까?

B : 아뇨, 출근하셨습니다.

A : 오늘은 일요일인데요. 일요일에도 일하셔야 해요?

B : 네. 정말 열심히 일하셔야 해요. 대가족을 부양해야 해서요.

* Pronunciation

free, homework, finish, kitchen, busy, support

* Practice

() you free today?

Does he have to work () Sundays?

He's () his office.

Key Words

free, finish, busy, work, support

Vocabulary & Expressions

free : 한가한, 자유로운

busy : 바쁜, 분주한

finish : 끝나다, 끝마치다

support : 부양하다, 유지하다

* Review

1. 위 대화를 읽고, 아래 질문에 가장 적절한 대답을 고르세요.
Why is Bill busy today?
(A) He has to help his mother.
(B) He has to work hard to support his family.
(C) He has to do homework.
(D) He has an appointment with his friends.
 2. 다음 질문에 적절한 대답을 고르세요.
Are you free?
(A) Yes, I like it.
(B) It's my pleasure.
(C) Thanks a lot.
(D) No, I'm busy.
 3. 단어들을 주어진 문장의 뜻이 되도록 순서대로 나열하세요.
in, I, help, the kitchen, my mother, have to
나는 부엌에서 어머니를 도와드려야 합니다.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

I have to ~, free, help, work, finish, today

* Answers

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (D) |
| 3. I have to help my mother in the kitchen. | |

Lesson 17

V ~ing (1)

* Today's Class

A : Where is Jim?

B : He's in his room.

He's studying English.

A : Is he reading an English book?

B : No, he isn't.

He's listening to the radio.

He's studying English from
the radio.

A : 짐은 어디 있어요?

B : 그의 방에 있어요.

영어를 공부하고 있어요.

A : 영어 책을 읽고 있어요?

B : 아뇨.

라디오를 듣고 있어요.

라디오로 영어를 공부하고
있어요.

* Other expressions

A : Where is Emily?

B : She's in the kitchen.

A : Is she helping mother?

B : Yes. They are cooking dinner.

A : What are they making?

B : They are making beef stew.

A : 에밀리는 어디 있지?

B : 부엌에 있어요.

A : 어머니를 돕고 있니?

B : 네. 저녁을 준비하고 있어요.

A : 무엇을 만들고 있지?

B : 쇠고기 스투를 만들고 있어요.

* Pronunciation

studying, reading, listening,
where, cooking

* Practice

He's studying English () the radio.

() she helping mother?

() are they making?

Key Words

studying, reading,
listening, cooking

Vocabulary & Expressions

read : 읽다, 이해하다

listen : 듣다, 경청하다

cook : 요리하다

help : 돕다, 거들다

* Review

1. 위 대화를 읽고, 아래 질문에 가장 적절한 대답을 고르세요.

What is Jim doing?

- (A) He is cooking in the kitchen.
- (B) He is reading an English book.
- (C) He is taking an English lesson at school.
- (D) He is listening to the radio.

2. 단어들을 주어진 문장의 뜻이 되도록 순서대로 나열하세요.

cooking, for dinner, she, Korean food, is

그녀는 저녁 식사로 한국음식을 요리하고 있다.

3. 다음 문장의 각 괄호 안의 동사를 문법과 해석에 맞게 변형하세요.

- (A) The house (build). 집은 건축 중이다.
- (B) I (make) a boat. 나는 배를 만들고 있다.
- (C) Jim, Jane, and Susan (run) a race.
Jim, Jane, Susan은 달리기 시합을 하고 있다.

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

I have to ~, free, help, work, finish, today

* Answers

- 1. (D)
- 2. She is cooking Korean food for dinner.
- 3. (A) is building (is being built) (B) am making (C) are running

Lesson 18

V ~ing (2)

* Today's Class

- A : We're going to have a party at our home next Saturday evening. Can you come, Nancy?
B : Yes. Thank you. How many people are you going to invite?
A : About fifteen. I'm going to invite Tom and Jane, too.
- A : 오는 토요일 저녁에 우리집에서 파티를 열 예정이에요. 와 주시겠어요, 낸시?
B : 네, 고마워요. 몇 사람을 초대할 예정이에요?
A : 약 15명이에요. 톰과 제인도 초대할 겁니다.

* Other expressions

- A : What are you going to do next Sunday?
B : I'm going skiing.
A : With your father?
B : No, With my friends. My father is going to go fishing. What are you going to do, Jane?
A : I'm going shopping at a department store.
- A : 오는 일요일에 뭐해요?
B : 스키 타러 갈 겁니다.
A : 아버지 하고요?
B : 아뇨, 친구들과하고요. 아버지는 낚시하러 가실 겁니다. 제인 당신은 뭐 할 겁니까?
A : 백화점에서 쇼핑할 겁니다.

* Pronunciation

party, invite, skiing, department store

* Practice

We're () to have a party at our home.
How () people are you going to invite?
() are you going to do?

Key Words

be going to, invite,
skiing, fishing

Vocabulary & Expressions

be going to : ...할 예정이다
about : 대략, 약, 정도
invite : 초대하다, 초청하다
department store : 백화점

* Review

1. 위 대화를 읽고, 아래 질문에 가장 적절한 대답을 고르세요.
What is Jane going to do on Sunday?
(A) She is going to have party with friends.
(B) She is going skiing.
(C) She is going fishing.
(D) She is going shopping at a department store.
2. 다음 질문에 가장 적절한 대답을 고르세요.
How many players do you need to play soccer?
(A) I'm going to play soccer after school.
(B) About twenty.
(C) Don't mention it.
(D) Soccer is more interesting than baseball.
3. 주어진 단어들을 다음 질문의 적절한 대답이 되도록 순서대로 나열하세요.

A: What are you going to do during the vacation?

B: _____

(going to, in, New York City, visit, my brother, I, am.)

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

What are you going to ~?, How many ~?, I'm/We're going to ~

* Answers

1. (D)

2. (B)

3. I am going to visit my brother in New York City.

Lesson 19

Tallest & as tall as

* Today's Class

A : Do you know George?

B : Yes, I do.

He's the tallest boy in our class.

A : Really? Is he taller than you?

B : Yes.

I'm the second tallest in our class.

A : 조지를 아세요?

B : 네. 우리 반에서 키가 제일 큰 아이예요.

A : 그래요? 당신보다 더 커요?

B : 네. 나는 우리 반에서

두 번째로 커요.

* Other expressions

A : Who's taller, you or Mike?

B : I don't know. How tall is he?

A : 180 centimeters.

B : I'm 180 centimeters, too.

A : Then you are as tall as Mike.

B : Yes.

He and I are the same height.

A : 당신과 마이크 중에 누가 더 크죠?

B : 모르겠어요. 그는 키가 얼마죠?

A : 180센티미터예요.

B : 나도 180센티미터예요.

A : 그럼 마이크와 키가 같군요.

B : 맞아요.

그와 나는 키가 같아요.

* Pronunciation

know, tallest, taller, really, centimeters, same, height

* Practice

Is he taller () you?

Who's (), you or Mike?

() tall is he?

You are () tall () Mike.

Key Words

tallest, taller, same, height

Vocabulary & Expressions

second : 제2의, 두 번째의

same : 같은, 동일한

height : 높이, 고도, 키, 높음

* Review

1. 괄호 안에 들어갈 알맞은 단어를 아래 상자에서 고르세요

fast - faster - fastest, big - bigger - biggest

- (A) He can run almost as () as a horse.
(B) Light travels () than sound.
(C) It is the () building that I have ever seen.
(D) A tiger is () than a dog, but it's smaller than an elephant.
2. 다음 질문에 가장 적절한 답을 고르세요.
Who is the tallest student in your class?
(A) Tell me about it.
(B) Amy is taller than Bill.
(C) George is the tallest boy in my class.
(D) That building is the tallest in the city.
3. 다음 보기 중 의미가 다른 문장을 고르세요.
(A) George is taller than any other boy in his class.
(B) George is nearly as tall as me.
(C) George is the tallest of all the boys in his class.
(D) No other boy in his class is as tall as George.

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

How tall ~?, as ~ as, than, taller, tallest, same

* Answers

1. (A) fast (B) faster (C) biggest (D) bigger
3. (B)

2. (C)

Lesson 20

Older, younger, taller, shorter

* Today's Class

A : How old are you, Bill?

B : I'm fifteen, Alice.

A : Really?

Then you are older than I am.

B : That's right. I'm two years older than you. And you are two years younger than I.

A : 빌, 몇 살이에요?

B : 15살이에요, 앨리스

A : 그래요?

그럼 나보다 나이가 많군요.

B : 맞아요. 나는 당신보다 2살 많아요. 그리고 당신은 나보다 나이가 2살 적어요.

* Other expressions

A : How tall are you, Mike?

B : I'm 180 centimeters tall.

How tall are you, Alice?

A : 172 centimeters.

B : Then I'm eight centimeters taller than you are.

A : That's right. I'm eight centimeters shorter than you.

A : 마이크 키가 얼마예요?

B : 180센티미터예요.

당신은 얼마예요, 앨리스?

A : 172센티미터예요.

B : 그럼 내가 당신보다 8센티미터 크군요.

A : 맞아요. 나는 당신보다 8센티미터 작아요.

* Pronunciation

fifteen, older, than, younger, centimeters, taller, shorter

* Practice

() old are you, Bill?

Then you are older than I ().

I'm two years () than you.

Key Words

older, younger, taller, shorter, than

Vocabulary & Expressions

older : 더 많은, 더 오래된

younger : 더 어린

taller : 더 키가 큰, 더 높은

shorter : 더 짧은

* Review

1. 단어들을 주어진 문장의 뜻이 되도록 순서대로 나열하세요.

eight, than, are, taller, you, centimeters, am, I.

나는 당신보다 8센티미터 더 키가 큽니다.

2. 다음 대화 속에서 Jane의 나이로 알맞은 것은?

Jane : How old are you, Ted?

Ted : I'm eighteen, Jane.

Jane : Oh, really? Then you are three years older than I am.

(A) 13

(B) 15

(C) 17

(D) 18

3. 다음 질문에 적절한 답을 고르세요.

How tall are you, Mike?

(A) Don't be shy.

(B) No. I'm not good at English.

(C) I'm about six feet.

(D) I'm pretty young.

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

How old ~?, How tall ~?, older, younger, taller, shorter, than

* Answers

1. I'm eight centimeters taller than you are.

2. (B)

3. (C)