fast

Your First Grammar

# GRAMMAR BEAN 1

정답 및 해설

Grammar Bean

UNIT 01 명사 1 : 셀 수 있는 명사 / 셀 수 없는 명사

## My Grammar Note p.13

1. 명사 2. 셀 수 있는, 셀 수 없는 3. an, a, an

## STEP1 Warm-up p.14-15

**A** 1. tree 2. car 3. joy 4. monkey 5. water 6. policeman 7. health 8. Seoul 9. Alice 10. MP3 player

**B** ○ : rabbit, school, orange, bike, house, child

△ : snow, milk, cheese, Korea, sugar, air

**C** Kevin, Seoul, Europe, McDonald's, China, Hello Kitty

**D** 1. an 2. a 3. an 4. a 5. a 6. an 7. a 8. a 9. an 10. an 11. an 12. a 13. a 14. a

## STEP2 Practice p.16-19

**A** 1. idea 2. dog 3. girl 4. building 5. Peter 6. sister 7. music 8. love, Grace 9. morning 10. name, Harry 11. Seoul 12. France

**B** 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. an 6. a 7. a 8. an 9. a 10. a 11. an 12. an 13. an 14. a 15. a 16. an

**C** 1. an 2. X 3. an 4. a 5. an 6. X 7. an 8. an 9. X 10. a 11. a 12. a 13. X 14. an 15. an

**D** 1. ③ 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ①

**E** 1. ③ 2. ③ 3. ② 4. ③

**F** 1. rain 2. Emma 3. an apartment 4. a new student 5. An ant 6. ○ 7. a rose 8. ○ 9. a piano 10. a good idea 11. a red umbrella 12. a tall tree 13. China 14. ○ 15. Love

## STEP3 Grammar into Writing p.20-21

**A** 예시

| 종류 | 명사 |
|---|---|
| 동물 | elephant, lion, cat, monkey |
| 음식 | juice, bread, sandwich |
| 직업 | doctor, dancer, pilot, bus driver |
| 내 방에 있는 것 | desk, chair, book, bag |
| 도시, 나라 | Seoul, Tokyo, Australia, India |
| 만지거나 볼 수 없는 것 | music, love, happiness, peace |
| 장소 | church, station, gym, school |

**B** 1. 1) milk 2) I like orange juice.
2. 1) an artist 2) She is a genius.
3. 1) a singer 2) Daniel is an actor.
4. 1) A rabbit 2) An elephant is big.
5. 1) a beautiful flower 2) Seoul is a large city.

**C**

This is Tony's lunchbox.
Inside, there's a hamburger, an apple, a banana and an egg.
They taste good!

## Wrap-up Test p.22-24

1. ④ 2. ② 3. ④ 4. ④ 5. ④ 6. ①
7. ② 8. ③ 9. A time → Time
10. meat, water

1. want(원하다)는 동사이다.

2. ② orange의 발음이 모음으로 시작하므로 an을 쓴다.
3. ④ leg의 발음이 자음으로 시작하므로 a를 쓴다.
4. coffee, air, bread는 모두 셀 수 없지만, school은 셀 수 있다.
5. ① sugar는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 앞에 a/an을 쓰지 않는다.
   ④ 나라 이름 앞에는 a/an을 쓰지 않는다.
6. ① peace는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 앞에 a/an이 들어갈 수 없다. ②④ a, ③ an
7. English newspaper의 발음이 모음으로 시작하므로 an을 쓴다.
8. book은 셀 수 있는 명사이므로 앞에 a를 써야 한다.
9. time은 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 앞에 a/an을 쓰지 않는다.
10. 셀 수 없는 명사: meat, water
    셀 수 있는 명사: carrot, onion, potato

## UNIT 02 명사 2 : 복수 표현

### My Grammar Note p.27

1. cars, boxes, babies
2. men, children, sheep
3. cup, pieces[slices]

### STEP1 Warm-up p.28-29

**A** 1. a cat 2. a glass of water
3. two buses 4. two pieces of cake
5. a pair of skates 6. three babies

**B** 1. feet 2. pianos 3. sheep 4. teeth
5. boxes 6. tomatoes 7. women

**C** 1. cup 2. slice 3. cup 4. glass 5. can
6. piece 7. bottle

### STEP2 Practice p.30-33

**A** 1. boys 2. hats 3. stars 4. radios
5. buses 6. boxes 7. churches
8. dishes 9. watches 10. ladies
11. babies 12. leaves 13. wives
14. men 15. teeth 16. children
17. women 18. feet 19. sheep

**B** 1. doctors 2. glass 3. roofs 4. child
5. computers 6. plane 7. foot 8. lives
9. sheep 10. hotels 11. family
12. watches 13. knives 14. pianos

**C** 1. ① 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ① 5. ③ 6. ③

**D** 1. glasses of water 2. bottles of milk
3. slices of cheese 4. pieces of pizza
5. cans of soda 6. pieces of paper

**E** 1. friends 2. babies 3. feet 4. shoes
5. leaves 6. water 7. pieces 8. cup

**F** 1. meat 2. a slice of 3. O 4. rice
5. a glass of milk 6. O 7. slices of
8. sheep 9. pair of shoes
10. O 11. can of 12. Salt
13. children 14. butterflies
15. glasses of water

### STEP3 Grammar into Writing p.34-35

**A** three pieces of bread, two potatoes, an apple, two eggs, a cup of coffee, a glass of juice

**B** 1. 1) winter 2) I like snow.
2. 1) singers 2) They are scientists.

3. 1) a glass of milk 2) two pieces [slices] of toast in the morning
4. 1) four legs 2) have two wings
5. 1) two dishes 2) three candles on the cake

**C**

There are three trees.
A lion sleeps.
Two foxes play with a ball.

### Wrap-up Test p.36-38

1. ③ 2. ④ 3. es 4. ③ 5. ④ 6. ②
7. ③ 8. ② 9. children, friends
10. I have two pieces of bread and a glass of milk for breakfast.

1. ①②④는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 복수형으로 쓸 수 없다.
2. ④ city - cities
3. '자음+o'로 끝나는 명사는 -es를, -ch로 끝나는 명사는 -es를 붙여 복수형을 만든다.
4. a piece[slice] of pizza(피자 한 조각)
5. 첫 번째 빈칸에는 앞에 a가 있으므로 단수형, 두 번째 빈칸에는 앞에 three가 있으므로 복수형이 들어가야 한다.
6. 빈칸 앞에 각각 two, a, a가 쓰였으므로 '복수형 – 단수형 – 단수형'이 들어가야 한다.
7. ③ cloud → clouds
8. ② coffees → coffee
9. 의미상 아이, 친구의 복수형이 들어가야 한다.
10. two pieces of(두 조각), a glass of(한 잔)

## UNIT 03 a/an과 the

### My Grammar Note p.41

1. 명사 2. a/an 3. the 4. the

### STEP1 Warm-up p.42-43

**A** 1. The 2. The 3. the 4. The 5. the 6. The 7. The

**B** 1. O 2. X 3. X 4. O 5. X 6. O 7. O

**C** 1. the sun, the sky, the earth, the world
2. science, math, breakfast, tennis, lunch, soccer

**D** 1. the violin 2. baseball 3. TV 4. dinner 5. the sky 6. English 7. the morning

### STEP2 Practice p.44-47

**A** 1. have egg 2. have sandwich 3. is beautiful 4. is man 5. have small 6. has cell phone

**B** 1. Open book 2. Close window 3. play drums 4. and Earth 5. in sea 6. in morning 7. eat bread

**C** 1. the 2. X 3. the 4. X, X 5. a, the 6. a 7. a 8. the 9. The, the 10. a, the 11. The, the 12. a, an, the

**D** 1. ③ 2. ② 3. ④ 4. ④ 5. ④ 6. ② 7. ① 8. ②

**E** 1. The Earth 2. around the world 3. O 4. an old computer 5. The sun 6. play the guitar 7. The sky 8. for lunch 9. O 10. The watch

11. study English 12. an MP3 player
13. in the afternoon 14. a glass
15. The dog, the cat

## STEP3 Grammar into Writing p.48-49

**A** 1. The water in the bottle is clean.
2. My brother studies math every day.
3. The sun rises in the east.
4. My mom plays the flute well.
5. Please close the door.

**B** 1. 1) soccer 2) Let's play baseball.
2. 1) breakfast 2) He has lunch at 2.
3. 1) The moon 2) The sun is hot.
4. 1) the morning 2) I take a shower in the evening.
5. 1) the piano 2) I can play the violin.

**C**

There are three buses. The green bus goes to my school. The blue bus goes to Everland. The red bus goes to my uncle's house. This is a bus card. I use the card every day.

## Wrap-up Test p.50-52

1. ② 2. ④ 3. ③ 4. ② 5. ③ 6. ②
7. ④ 8. ③ 9. A letter → The letter
10. The girl

1. money는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 a를 붙일 수 없다.
2. watch TV에는 the를 쓰지 않는다.
3. sky 앞에는 항상 the를 쓰며, 앞에서 말한 cake를 먹고 싶다고 했으므로 the를 써야 한다.
4. 식사 이름 앞에는 the를 쓰지 않는다.
5. 앞에 나온 '알람시계'를 다시 언급하고 있으므로 두 번째 빈칸에는 the를 쓴다.
6. 운동경기 앞에는 the를 쓰지 않고, afternoon 앞에는 the를 쓴다.
7. breakfast 앞에는 the를 쓰지 않고, earth 앞에는 the를 쓴다.
8. ①②④ the[The], ③ a
9. 앞에서 말한 편지를 다시 말하고 있으므로 A가 아닌 The를 써야 한다.
10. 특정 소녀(빨간 코트를 입은 소녀)를 말하고 있으므로 girl 앞에 The를 쓴다.

# UNIT 04 대명사 1 : 인칭대명사 / 지시대명사

## My Grammar Note p.55

1. 명사 2. we, you, she, they 3. these, that, those 4. 그것, they

## STEP1 Warm-up p.56-57

**A** 1. He 2. I 3. This 4. Those 5. They
6. You 7. It 8. She

**B** 1. ⓐ 2. ⓔ 3. ⓑ 4. ⓓ 5. ⓒ

**C** 1. you 2. they 3. she 4. he 5. we
6. they 7. they 8. she 9. it 10. they

**D** 1. ⓑ – ② 2. ⓒ – ① 3. ⓐ – ③

## STEP2 Practice p.58-61

**A** 1. We 2. She 3. It 4. They 5. You
6. This 7. That

**B** 1. You 2. He 3. She 4. You 5. They
6. We 7. It

**C** 1. This, These 2. Those, That
3. It, They

**D** 1. I 2. She 3. They 4. That 5. We
6. Those 7. He 8. This

**E** 1. He 2. She 3. They 4. They 5. It
6. It 7. They 8. They 9. He 10. It
11. They 12. They 13. It 14. He
15. She

**F** 1. He 2. We 3. This 4. Those 5. You
6. It 7. They 8. It 9. She 10. They

## STEP3 Grammar into Writing p.62-63

**A** 1. This is a potato pizza. It is delicious.
2. Brian is rich. He has two buildings.
3. I have two dogs. They are very cute.
4. This is my mother. She cooks very well.
5. That is a rabbit. It has a short tail.
6. This is my house. It has a big living room.

**B** 1. This is my notebook. It is very light.
2. My aunt has two daughters. They are twins.
3. Minji plays the piano very well. She wants to be a pianist.
4. This is my new coat. It is very warm.
5. Jihun and I like computer games. We are good friends.

**C**

My father works in a hotel. He is a famous chef. He works with four cooks. They are very nice people. This is my father's steak. It is delicious.

## Wrap-up Test p.64-66

1. ④ 2. ④ 3. ① 4. ③ 5. ③ 6. ④
7. ② 8. They 9. We are brothers.
10. That, It

1. 대명사는 명사를 대신하는 말이다.
①②③ 대명사, ④ 명사
2. these 이 사람들, 이것들
3. 보기의 I와 we는 각각 단수형과 복수형이다.
he, she, it – they, this – these
4. ③ 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 명사는 Paul이므로 인칭대명사 He를 써야 한다.
5. ③ '너와 네 친구들'은 '너희들'에 해당하는 you로 바꿀 수 있다.
6. Kate와 Joe를 대신할 수 있는 대명사는 they이다.
7. glasses는 복수이므로 These나 They가 적절하고, my MP3 player는 단수이므로 it이 적절하다.
8. my sisters와 my new shoes를 대신하여 쓸 수 있는 대명사는 they이다.
9. 'Dan과 나'를 대신하여 쓸 수 있는 대명사는 '우리'를 의미하는 we이다.
10. '저것'과 '그것'을 의미하는 대명사는 각각 that과 it이다.

# UNIT 05 대명사 2 : I, me, my, mine

## My Grammar Note p.69

1. 목적격, 소유격 2. 명사, my, your
3. 소유격, my

## STEP1 Warm-up p.70-71

**A** ① your ② him ③ his ④ her
⑤ us ⑥ ours ⑦ their ⑧ theirs

**B** 1. X 2. O 3. X 4. △ 5. △ 6. O
7. X 8. △

**C** 1. ⓓ-② 2. ⓒ-① 3. ⓑ-⑤ 4. ⓔ-③
5. ⓕ-④ 6. ⓐ-⑥

**D** 1. the boy's 2. the baby's
3. my parents' 4. friends' 5. children's
6. Jessica's 7. my sisters'

## STEP2 Practice p.72-75

**A** 1. I 2. My 3. Your 4. His 5. her
6. We 7. Their

**B** 1. My 2. Her 3. His 4. your 5. Its
6. Our

**C** 1. My, mine 2. Your, yours 3. Her, hers
4. Our, ours 5. His, his 6. Their, theirs
7. Kate's, Kate's

**D** 1. it 2. them 3. her 4. him 5. you
6. us 7. it

**E** 1. My 2. Her 3. Its 4. us 5. yours
6. His 7. them

**F** 1. me 2. him 3. ours 4. me 5. yours
6. hers 7. their

**G** 1. her 2. Its 3. my 4. his 5. her
6. yours 7. their 8. mine 9. ours
10. his 11. Blair's 12. parents'
13. Your 14. her 15. it

## STEP3 Grammar into Writing p.76-77

**A** 1. His house is nice.
2. My parents love me.
3. The cute cat is hers.
4. Your bag is very heavy.
5. These books are my cousins'.

**B** 1. 1) Our 2) Their house is large.
2. 1) I, him 2) We miss her very much.
3. 1) My 2) My friend's hobby is running.
4. 1) Harry's
2) Serena's uncle is a reporter.
5. 1) hers 2) The notebook is his.

**C**

Jacob is a robot. He is my good friend. He helps me a lot. He cleans my room and cooks for me every day. Sometimes he does my homework, too. I love Jacob!

## Wrap-up Test p.78-80

1. ② 2. ③ 3. ③ 4. ④ 5. ① 6. ④
7. ③ 8. ② 9. Olivia is my best friend. I call her every day. 10. my, Its name

1. your는 you의 소유격이다.
2. ①②④ 주격 – 소유대명사, ③ 주격 – 소유격
3. 첫 번째 빈칸에는 대명사의 주격이, 두 번째 빈칸에는 소유격이 적절하다.
4. 복수인 snails를 대신하면서 '소유격 + 명사'의 형태가 돼야 하므로 Their가 적절하다.
5. ① know(알다) 뒤에는 '~을'에 해당하는 말이 와야 하므로 목적격이 알맞다. (he → him)
6. ①②③ 소유대명사, ④ 소유격
소유격은 뒤에 명사가 필요하다.
7. 단수명사 뒤에는 's, -s로 끝나는 복수명사 뒤에는 '를 붙여 소유격을 만든다.
8. ① -s로 끝나는 복수명사의 소유격: 명사 +' (parents's → parents')

③ 뒤에 명사가 있으므로 소유대명사가 아닌 소유격을 써야 한다. (hers → her)

④ 소유격과 관사는 함께 쓰지 않는다. (a 또는 my 삭제)

9. 동사 call(전화하다) 다음에는 '~에게'에 해당하는 대명사의 목적격이 알맞다.

10. '나의'와 '그것의'에 해당되는 말은 각각 my와 its이다.

## UNIT 06 be동사 1 : am, are, is

### My Grammar Note p.83

1. are, is 2. am, are, is 3. is, are

### STEP1 Warm-up p.84-85

**A** 1. am 2. are 3. is 4. are 5. is

**B** 1. is 2. is 3. are 4. are 5. are
6. is 7. is 8. are

**C** 1. ⓑ 2. ⓐ 3. ⓒ 4. ⓔ 5. ⓕ 6. ⓓ

**D** 1. is 2. are 3. is 4. is 5. is 6. is
7. are

### STEP2 Practice p.86-89

**A** 1. is 2. are 3. is 4. is 5. are
6. are 7. is 8. is 9. are 10. is
11. is 12. are 13. is 14. am 15. is

**B** 1. am, I'm 2. are, They're 3. is, It's
4. are, You're 5. is, That's
6. are, We're 7. is, He's

**C** 1. are very tall 2. am a student
3. is a frog 4. is an umbrella
5. are pilots 6. are hungry
7. are my grandparents

**D** 1. ③ 2. ① 3. ② 4. ① 5. ① 6. ②
7. ① 8. ③

**E** 1. is 2. is 3. is 4. are 5. is 6. are
7. are

**F** 1. are 2. is 3. O 4. This is 5. are
6. is 7. O

### STEP3 Grammar into Writing p.90-91

**A** 1. She's[She is] my art teacher.
2. I'm[I am] very excited.
3. These are my little brothers.
4. That's[That is] a beautiful village.
5. We're[We are] busy today.

**B** 1. 1) It is 2) Those are my parents.
2. 1) That is 2) These are my magazines.
3. 1) He is 2) They are fire fighters.
4. 1) is 2) Cocoa is sweet.
5. 1) is 2) Minho and his friends are very popular.

**C**

This is my dog, Happy. Its eyes (is) brown. Its fur is white. Its tail is short. Its ears (is) long. Its nose (are) black. It (are) very cute.

↓

This is my dog, Happy. Its eyes <u>are</u> brown. Its fur is white. Its tail is short. Its ears <u>are</u> long. Its nose <u>is</u> black. It <u>is</u> very cute.

## Wrap-up Test p.92-94

1. ③ 2. ④ 3. ① 4. ④ 5. ④ 6. ①
7. ② 8. ④ 9. is 10. They are

1. This boy는 단수이므로 is를 쓴다.
2. this is는 this's로 줄여 쓰지 않는다.
3. 주어가 단수형이므로 빈칸에는 복수형인 animals가 올 수 없다.
4. ①②③ are, ④ is
5. ①③ are → is, ② is → are
6. These는 복수, The SF movie와 China는 3인칭 단수이다.
7. 복수명사 뒤에는 is를 쓸 수 없다.
8. ④ is → are
9. The new computer와 He는 둘 다 단수이므로 뒤에 is를 쓴다.
10. He and she를 대신 받을 수 있는 대명사는 They이다. They 뒤에는 are를 쓴다.

# UNIT 07 be동사 2 : 부정문 / 의문문

## My Grammar Note p.97

1. are, is 2. not, not 3. aren't, isn't
4. Are they

## STEP1 Warm-up p.98-99

**A** 1, 3, 5, 6

**B** 1. She's not, She isn't 2. I'm not
3. They're not, They aren't 4. He's not, He isn't 5. It's not, It isn't 6. You're not, You aren't 7. We're not, We aren't

**C** 1. Is he 2. Am I 3. Is it 4. Are they
5. Is the dog 6. Are those 7. Is Joan
8. Is she

**D** 1. ⓑ 2. ⓐ 3. ⓔ 4. ⓒ 5. ⓓ

## STEP2 Practice p.100-103

**A** 1. are ✓ friends / are not
2. is ✓ a doctor / is not
3. is ✓ her computer / is not
4. am ✓ a scientist / am not
5. are ✓ my parents / are not
6. are ✓ tall / are not
7. is ✓ a liar / is not
8. is ✓ my brother / is not

**B** 1. am not 2. aren't 3. are 4. is
5. isn't

**C** 1. She's, isn't 2. You're, aren't 3. It's, isn't 4. They're, aren't 5. That's, isn't

**D** 1. am, Am I 2. is, Is he 3. is, Is it
4. are, Are they 5. are, Are you
6. is, Is she

**E** 1. Is, is 2. Are, are 3. Am, are 4. Is, is
5. Are, are

**F** 1. Yes, she is 2. No, I'm not[I am not].
3. No, it isn't[it's not / it is not].
4. Yes, it is. 5. No, we aren't[we're not / we are not]. 6. Yes, they are.

**G** 1. are not 2. are not 3. O 4. aren't
5. is not 6. O 7. O 8. Are these 9. O
10. Is Alice 11. he isn't 12. they are
13. it's not[it isn't / it is not] 14. I am
15. we're not[we aren't / we are not]

## STEP3 Grammar into Writing p.104-105

**A** 1. That is not my umbrella.
2. He is not a scientist.
3. They are not policemen.
4. The man is not my father.

**B** 1. Are you American
2. Is he Daniel
3. Is Linda a model
4. Are these your shoes
5. Is she your friend

**C** 1. 1) is 2) They are not Chinese.
2. 1) am not 2) Ms. Smith is not a math teacher.
3. 1) Are 2) Are you happy?
4. 1) Is this 2) Is he your favorite movie star?

**D**

A: Is he famous?
B: Yes, it is. He is the idol of many teenagers.
A: Are he an actor?
B: No, he is. He is a singer.

↓

A: Is he famous?
B: Yes, he is. He is the idol of many teenagers.
A: Is he an actor?
B: No, he isn't. He is a singer.

## Wrap-up Test p.106-108

1. ② 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ② 5. ④ 6. ③
7. ④ 8. ③ 9. ③ 10. Is John, isn't

2. be동사의 부정문: be동사 + not
3. ③ am not은 줄여 쓸 수 없다.
4. ② Yes, he is. 또는 No, he isn't.가 되어야 한다.
5. ④ 주어(these)가 복수이므로 be동사는 Are를 쓴다.
6. ③ 질문에 답할 때는 these 대신 they를 쓴다. No, these are not. → No, they are not.
7. ① am – is ② is – are ③ Is – Are ④ Is – Is
8. be동사의 의문문: be동사 + 주어 ~?
9. ①②④ are, ③ is
10. be동사의 의문문은 be동사를 주어 앞에 쓴다. No라고 했으므로, not을 써서 대답한다.

# UNIT 08 be동사 3 : There is, There are

## My Grammar Note p.111

2. 단수, 복수 3. not 5. some, any

## STEP1 Warm-up p.112-113

**A** 1. ⓐ, ⓑ, ⓓ 2. ⓒ, ⓔ

**B** 1. is 2. are 3. is 4. is 5. are
6. aren't 7. are 8. isn't

**C** 1. there is 2. there aren't 3. there is
4. there isn't 5. there are
6. there aren't

**D** 1. any 2. any 3. some 4. any 5. some
6. any 7. any

## STEP2 Practice p.114-117

**A** 1. There is 2. There is 3. There are

4. There are 5. There is 6. There are

**B** 1. There isn't 2. There isn't
3. There aren't 4. There aren't
5. There isn't 6. There aren't

**C** 1. is, Is there 2. are, Are there
3. is, Is there 4. are, Are there
5. are, Are there

**D** 1. No, there isn't. 2. No, there aren't.
3. Yes, there are. 4. Yes, there is.

**E** 1. are 2. is 3. aren't 4. isn't 5. are

**F** 1. are, some 2. is, some 3. are, some
4. aren't, any 5. aren't, any 6. Are, any

**G** 1. There is 2. O 3. There are
4. any clouds 5. There are 6. O
7. any deserts 8. Are there 9. O
10. a calendar 11. O 12. there is
13. there aren't 14. there are 15. O

## STEP3 Grammar into Writing p.118-119

**A** 1. There is a cat on the roof.
2. There are many trees in the park.
3. There are some potatoes in the basket.
4. Is there any good news?
5. There are not any stars in the sky.

**B** 1. 1) There is 2) There is a bird.
2. 1) Is there, there is 2) Are there any eggs?, there aren't
3. 1) aren't 2) There aren't[are not] any cars on the road.
4. 1) There are 2) There are many holidays in May.
5. 1) Is there 2) Is there any water on the moon?

**C** 1. Yes, there are some clothes.
2. There are two chocolate bars.
3. There is a toothbrush.

## Wrap-up Test p.120-122

1. ③ 2. ④ 3. ③ 4. ③ 5. ④
6. (1) some (2) any (3) any 7. ④ 8. ④
9. ④ 10. Is there, there is

1. 빈칸 뒤의 명사가 단수(a river)이므로 is를 쓴다.
2. 빈칸 뒤의 명사가 any bridges로 복수이고, '~가 있니?'라고 물어보는 의문문이므로 Are there를 쓴다.
3. many balloons는 복수이므로 be동사 are를 쓰고, a key는 단수이므로 is를 쓴다.
4. ③ 부정문이므로 some이 아닌 any를 써야 한다.
5. ④ milk는 셀 수 없는 명사이지만 수량을 나타내는 말과 함께 쓰여 복수형이 되었으므로 There is 뒤에 쓸 수 없다.
6. 긍정문: some, 부정문, 의문문: any
7. Are there ~?의 의문문에는 Yes, there are. 또는 No, there aren't.로 답한다.
8. There isn't 다음에는 복수명사가 올 수 없다.
9. There are + 복수명사
10. Is there + 단수명사 ~?

# UNIT 09 형용사 1

## My Grammar Note p.125

1. 명사 2. ① 형용사, 명사 ② be동사

## STEP1 Warm-up p.126-127

**A** lazy new rich young handsome

**B** 1. ⓓ 2. ⓑ 3. ⓒ 4. ⓐ

**C** 1. She is a pretty girl.
2. This is my new computer.
3. Jenny has a big bag.
4. The singer has yellow hair.
5. That is an old television.

**D** 1. delicious juice 2. a small key
3. her nice kitchen 4. tall boys
5. my new friends 6. his blonde hair
7. a green apple

**E** 1. ⓒ 2. ⓕ 3. ⓐ 4. ⓔ 5. ⓑ 6. ⓓ 7. ⓖ

## STEP2 Practice p.128-131

**A** 1. ③ 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ③ 5. ② 6. ③ 7. ①

**B** 1. This is my white shirt.
2. She is a good teacher.
3. It is his old computer.
4. He is an honest boy.
5. The red bag is mine.
6. I love your sweet smile.
7. It's their new song.

**C** 1. tall, is tall 2. cold, am cold
3. expensive, is expensive
4. fast, is fast 5. hungry, are hungry
6. happy, are happy
7. high, is high 8. short, are short
9. new, is new 10. small, is small

**D** 1. are tall 2. are bright 3. is empty
4. is hot 5. is exciting
6. an easy question
7. a beautiful island

**E** 1. a kind boy 2. is old
3. Your black jacket 4. my new bike
5. her beautiful voice
6. Our new house 7. is young

**F** 1. She is a smart student.
2. He has a brown rabbit.
3. Boram has a new MP3 player.
4. There is a round table.
5. Rain is a famous singer.
6. It is a big balloon.
7. Sophia reads interesting books.
8. Jennifer is a beautiful actress.
9. This is an old castle.
10. I have comfortable shoes.

## STEP3 Grammar into Writing p.132-133

**A** 1. This movie is boring.
2. My cats are fat.
3. The math question is difficult.
4. Her fingers are long.
5. That lake is beautiful.
6. Chocolate milk is delicious.
7. Computer games are fun.

**B** 1. 1) your yellow coat
2) Your yellow coat is pretty.
2. 1) the short boy
2) The short boy is smart.
3. 1) my new notebook
2) My new notebook is expensive.
4. 1) the old man
2) The old man is rich.
5. 1) the pretty princess
2) The pretty princess is lazy.

**C**

I am Bat Monster. I have three wings. My legs are long. I have an eye. My body is yellow. My best friend is Batman.

↓

I am Bat Monster. I have two wings. My legs are short. I have three eyes. My body is blue. My best friend is Batman.

### Wrap-up Test p.134-136

1. ① 2. ③ 3. ② 4. ④ 5. ③ 6. ② 7. ④ 8. ③ 9. An elephant has a long nose. 10. is a good sport

1. heart는 '심장, 마음'이라는 뜻의 명사이다.
2. poor–rich, kind–unkind
3. be동사 다음에는 명사나 형용사가 올 수 있다.
4. 빈칸에는 뒤에 오는 명사를 꾸며주는 형용사가 들어가야 한다.
5. 주어 + be동사 + 형용사
   '길다'의 의미를 갖는 형용사는 long이다.
6. ① a pretty → pretty
   ③ animals fast → fast animals
   ④ small oranges는 복수형이므로 a와 함께 쓸 수 없다. → a 삭제
7. ①②③ 오래된, 낡은 ④ 나이가 많은
8. '소유격 + 형용사 + 명사'의 형태가 되어야 하므로 my favorite singer가 알맞다.
9. '(a/an) + 형용사 + 명사'의 형태가 되어야 한다.
10. '(a/an) + 형용사 + 명사'의 형태로 쓴다. be동사(is)는 주어(swimming) 다음에 써서 '~이다'의 의미를 나타낸다.

## UNIT 10 형용사 2

### My Grammar Note p.139

1. that, these, those, 단수, these, those
2. many, much 3. few, a little

### STEP1 Warm-up p.140-141

**A** 1. This 2. That 3. That 4. These 5. Those 6. These 7. This

**B** 1. this key 2. that library
3. these oranges 4. those toys
5. that pretty girl 6. this hot tea
7. those cute rabbits

**C** 1. many 2. much 3. many 4. a lot of 5. a lot of 6. many 7. much

**D** 1. ⓕ 2. ⓓ 3. ⓑ 4. ⓒ 5. ⓔ 6. ⓐ

### STEP2 Practice p.142-145

**A** 1. This 2. These 3. These 4. This 5. Those 6. That 7. Those

**B** 1. many 2. many 3. many 4. much 5. many, a lot of 6. much, a lot of 7. many, a lot of

**C** 1. little 2. a little 3. a few 4. few 5. a few 6. few 7. little 8. few 9. a few 10. few

**D** 1. This 2. That 3. These 4. Those 5. That 6. These 7. This 8. Those 9. This 10. That

**E** 1. little sugar 2. a little money
3. many good friends
4. a few cute dogs

5. few trees 6. a little butter
7. much orange juice
8. a few old radios 9. little light

## STEP3 Grammar into Writing p.146-147

**A** 1. These computers are brand-new.
2. I have a few backpacks.
3. I download a lot of music.
4. There is little air in the rocket.
5. There are many books in the library.

**B** 1. 1) These 2) Those singers are famous.
2. 1) much[a lot of] 2) We have much [a lot of] rain in summer.
3. 1) many[a lot of] 2) She has many [a lot of] comic books.
4. 1) a few 2) There is a little honey on the plate.
5. 1) little 2) There are few stars in the sky.

**C**

The ugly witch visits Snow White's house. In the witch's basket, there are much apples. That apples look delicious. Snow White likes apples. But she has few money.

↓

The ugly witch visits Snow White's house. In the witch's basket, there are many[a lot of] apples. Those apples look delicious. Snow White likes apples. But she has little money.

## Wrap-up Test p.148-150

1. ③ 2. ② 3. ① 4. ③ 5. ③ 6. ④
7. ②, ③ 8. ④ 9. a little 10. There are a lot of horses

1. a little은 '조금 있는'의 뜻이다.
2. money는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 much로 수식한다.
3. 단독으로도 쓸 수 있고, 명사와 함께 쓸 수도 있는 것은 This와 These이다. 빈칸에는 단수형이 적절하므로 This가 들어가야 한다.
4. a little + 셀 수 없는 명사
5. time은 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 few가 아닌 little과 함께 쓰며, little(거의 없는)이 부정의 의미이므로 not을 쓸 필요가 없다.
6. (a) few + 복수명사 / (a) little + 셀 수 없는 명사
7. 복수명사(fans)를 꾸밀 수 있는 형용사는 many와 a lot of이다.
8. a little + 셀 수 없는 명사
   ④ a little trees → a few trees
9. help는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 a little을 써서 '약간의, 조금의'라는 뜻을 나타낸다.
10. a lot of + 복수명사
    a lot of는 명사 앞에 쓰여 '많은'의 의미를 나타낸다.

memo

memo