



# 영어

# ENGLISH

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# 1

외국문도서출판사  
주체100(2012)

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## 머 리 말

위대한 령도자 김정일원수님께서서는 다음과 같이 말씀하시였다.

《외국어는 기억력이 왕성한 청소년시절에 배워야 합니다. 동무들은 고등중학교시절에 외국어학습에 힘을 넣어 회화도 하고 번역도 하고 글도 지을수 있도록 외국어를 한가지이상 완전히 소유하여야 합니다.》

1학년 영어 교과서는 외국어학습을 잘할데 대하여 주신 위대한 수령 김일성대원수님의 교시와 위대한 령도자 김정일원수님의 말씀을 높이 받들고 영어학습의 첫 단계부터 학생들이 듣고 말하고 읽고 쓰는 4가지 기능의 기초를 튼튼히 닦을수 있도록 내용이 구성되였다. 그리고 학생들이 가정과 학교, 자연과 사회생활 등 일상생활에서 많이 쓰는 입말체문장들과 세계상식자료들을 기본으로 하여 본문을 구성하였다.

1학기에 배우는 과들은 대체로 듣고 그대로 반복하며 따라해보는 과정을 통하여 영어발음과 어조를 완성하며 배운 내용에 기초하여 영어로 쉽게 말할 하도록 하는데 기본을 두었고 2학기에 배우는 과들은 듣고 말하기를 확고히 앞세우면서 점차 읽고 쓰는 기능을 형성시켜나가도록 하였다.

교과서에서는 주제와 말하기정황이 담겨진 그림들을 많이 주어 머리를 써서 창조적으로 학습하도록 하며 그 과정에 단어와 문장들을 소유하고 말할 할수 있도록 하였다.

또한 학생들사이에 말을 주고 받는 연습문제들을 많이 주어 수업시간에는 물론 과외시간에도 영어로 말하는 연습을 할수 있도록 하였다.

강성대국건설의 미래의 주인들인 학생들은 중학교기간에 한가지 이상의 외국어를 완전히 소유할데 대한 위대한 령도자 김정일원수님의 말씀을 명심하고 영어학습의 첫 출발단계인 1학년에서부터 학습목표를 높이 세우고 정열적으로 학습하여 영어의 기초를 튼튼히 다져야 할것이다.

**The Great Leader  
Generalissimo Kim Il Sung  
Will Always Be with Us**



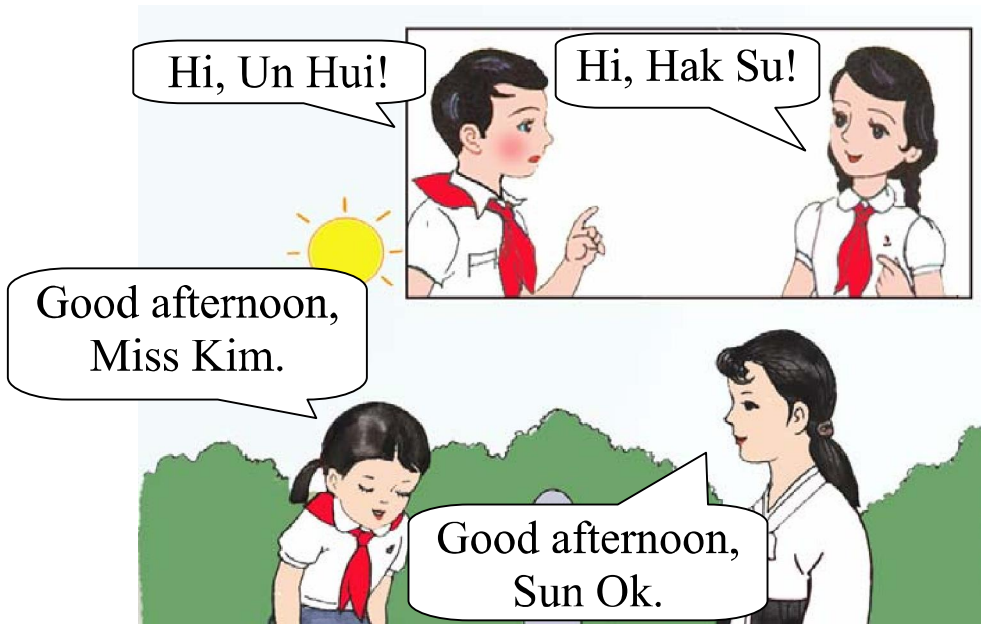
**Birthplace of the Great Leader  
Generalissimo Kim Il Sung at Mangyongdae**

**Unit 1** Part 1 ABC of English  
**Speak in English!**



**Good morning !**

1. 영어를 듣고 영어로 인사해봅시다.

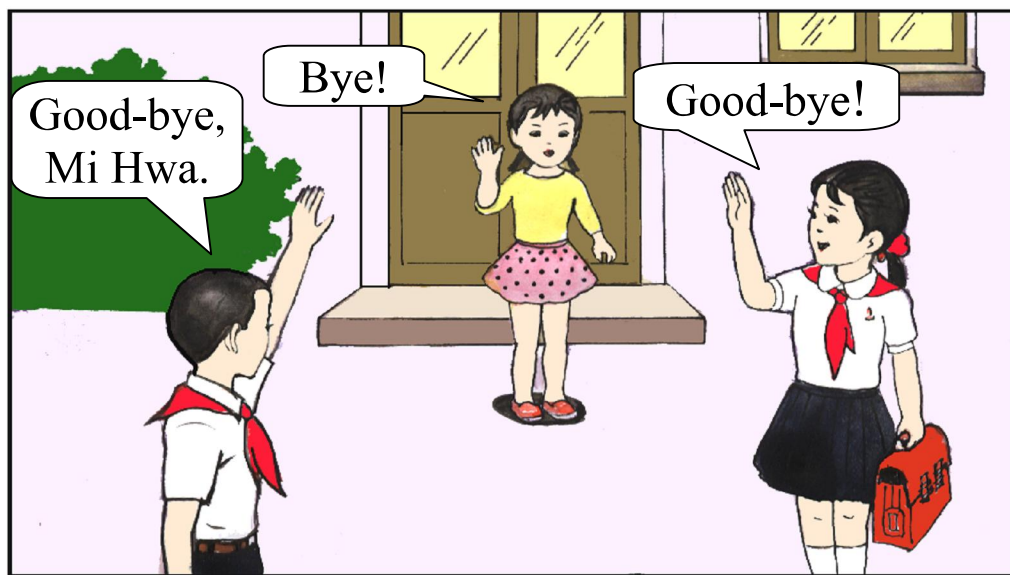
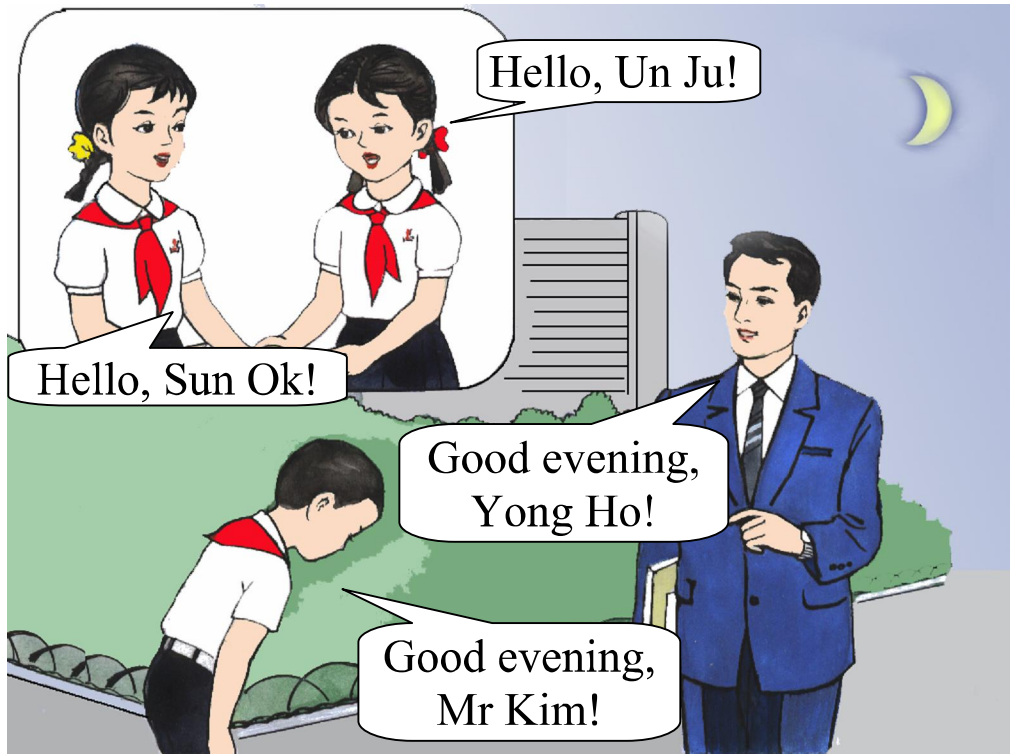


2. 옆에 앉은 동무와 영어로 인사해봅시다.



# Hello!

1. 영어를 듣고 영어로 인사해봅시다.

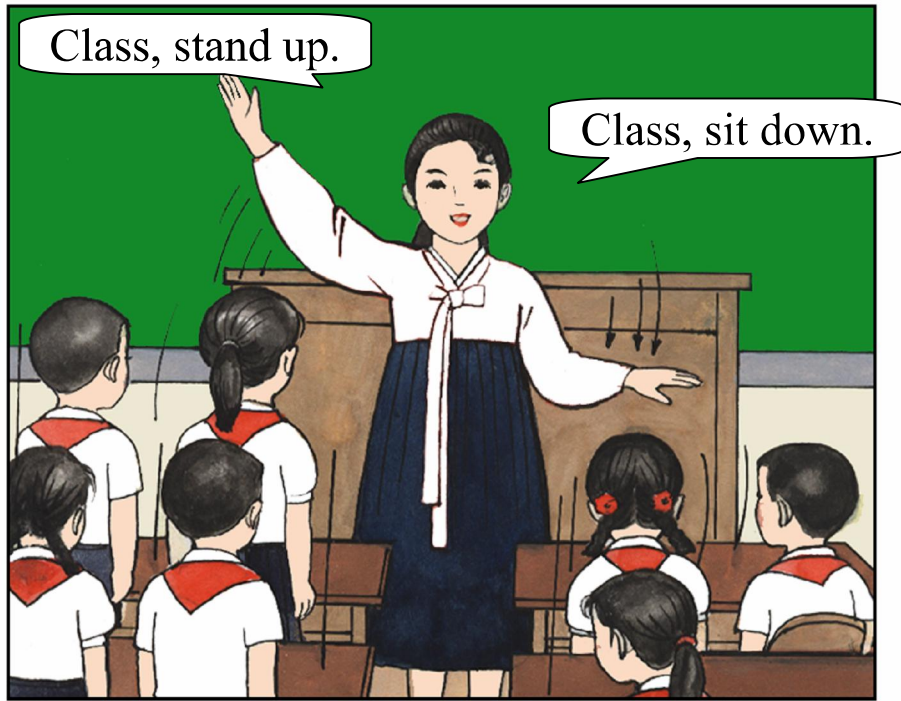


2. 동무들과 조를 무어 영어로 인사를 해봅시다.



### Class, stand up

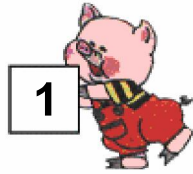
1. 선생님의 말을 듣고 영어로 말해봅시다.



2. 동무들끼리 조를 무어 영어로 말해봅시다.



**Unit 2** English alphabet



**Aa Ee Ii Oo Uu**

1. Learn the letters. (글자들을 배우시오.)

Aa Ee Ii Oo Uu



cake



bee



bike



nose



music

c\_ke b\_ b\_ke n\_se m\_sic

2. Match. (짝을 무으시오.)

|   |   |
|---|---|
| A | o |
| O | u |
| U | a |
| E | i |
| I | e |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| O | a |
| A | e |
| E | i |
| U | o |
| I | u |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| E | u |
| U | a |
| A | o |
| I | e |
| O | i |

3. Fill in the missing letters. (빠진 글자들을 써넣으시오.)

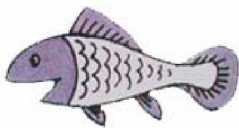
Eo ou Ao Io o

o oi oe oa Uo

4. Listen and act. (듣고 행동하시오.)



5. Find the letters. (글자들을 찾으시오.)



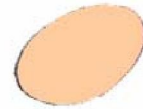
fish



frog



juice



egg



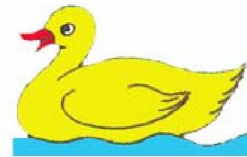
ant



apple



rice

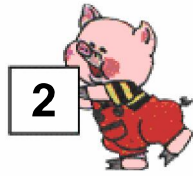


duck

6. How many letters? (글자가 몇개입니까?)

The fat cat has a black hat.

We often play 'Hide and Seek'.



Hh Jj Kk

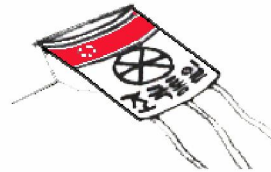
1. Learn the letters. (글자들을 배우시오.)



hand



jump



kite



2. Count and write the numbers. (글자들을 세어보고 개수를 쓰시오.)

|          |          |          |  |
|----------|----------|----------|--|
| <i>A</i> | <i>6</i> | <i>U</i> |  |
| <i>E</i> |          | <i>K</i> |  |
| <i>I</i> |          | <i>J</i> |  |
| <i>O</i> |          | <i>H</i> |  |



3. Find the letters. (글자들을 찾으시오.)



desk



jeep



kite



jet



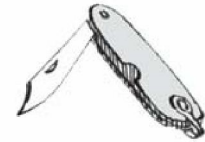
hand



book

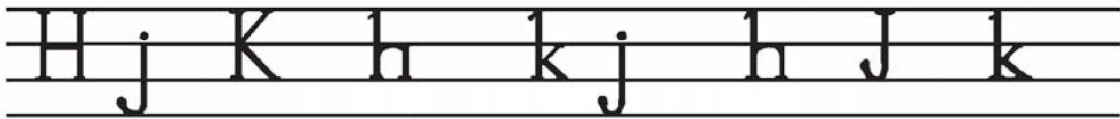


horse

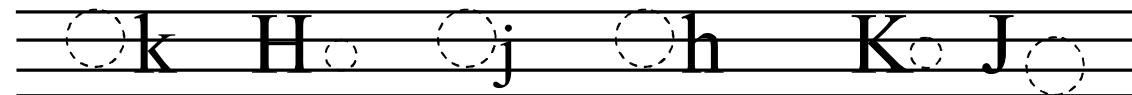
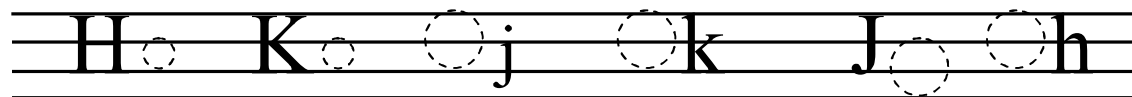


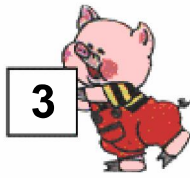
knife

4. Connect the letters. (대문자와 소문자를 연결하십시오.)



5. Fill in the missing letters. (빠진 글자들을 써넣으시오.)





# Bb Cc Dd Gg Pp

1. Learn the letters. (글자들을 배우시오.)

B b C c D d G g P p



book



cat



door



girl



pencil

ook at oor ir encil

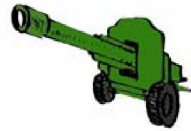
2. Find the letters. (글자들을 찾으시오.)



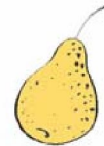
cap



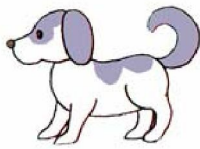
bag



gun



pear



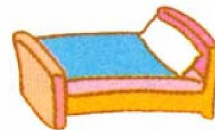
dog



doctor



goat



bed

3. Let's chant and write. (다같이 따라읽고 글자들을 씹시다.)

A a for apple



APPLE apple

E e for egg



EGG egg

H h for hand



HAND hand

J j for jeep



JEEP jeep

K k for kite



KITE kite

B b for bee



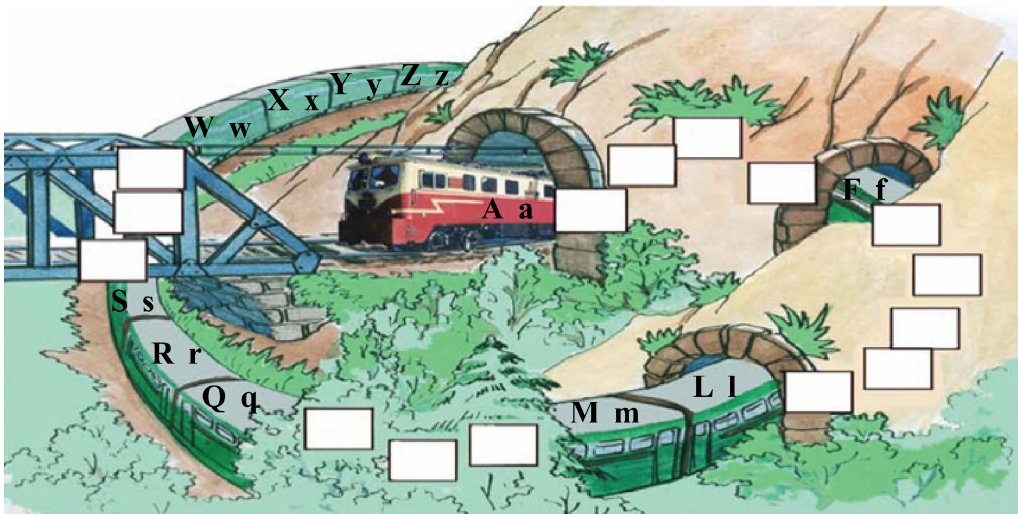
BEE bee

G g for girl



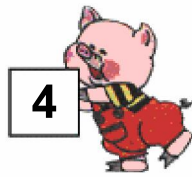
GIRL girl

4. Think and write. (생각하고 쓰시오.)



How many letters?

(몇개의 글자들이 있습니까?)



# Tt Vv Yy Qq Ww Rr

1. Learn the letters. (글자들을 배우시오.)

Tt Vv Yy Qq Ww Rr



tea



van



yellow



quilt



water



rabbit

\_ea \_an \_ellow \_uilt \_ater \_abbit

2. Connect the letters. (대문자와 소문자를 연결하십시오.)

T V Y Q W R Q Y W R V

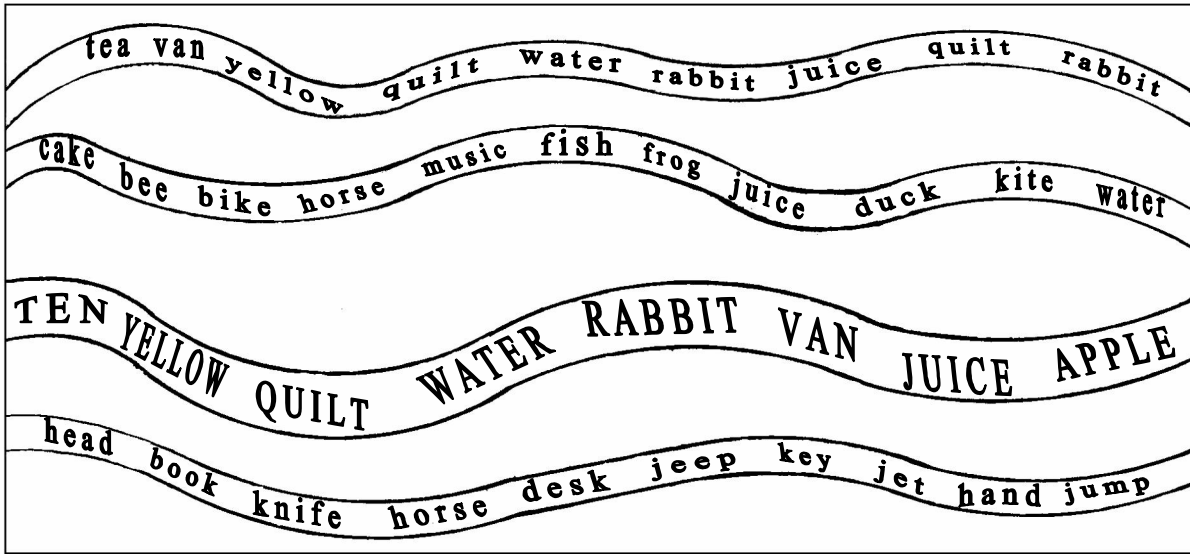
v y q w r t y w r v q

3. Fill in the missing letters. (빠진 글자들을 써넣으시오.)

T ○ y W ○ r V ○ Qq

○ t Q ○ w ○ v Y ○ R ○

4. How many letters ? (글자가 몇개 있습니까?)



|          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|
| t _____? | y _____? | w _____? |
| v _____? | q _____? | r _____? |
| T _____? | V _____? | Y _____? |
| Q _____? | R _____? |          |



5. Let's chant. (다같이 따라 읽읍시다.)

V v for van VAN R r for rabbit RABBIT  
 T t for tea TEA Q q for quilt QUILT  
 Y y for yellow YELLOW Ww for water WATER



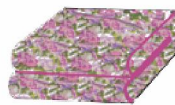
tea



van



yellow



quilt

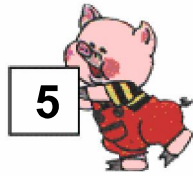


water



rabbit





**Ll Mm Nn Ff Xx Zz Ss**

1. **Learn the letters.** (글자들을 배우시오.)

Ll Mm Nn Ff Xx Zz Ss



lion



mouth



nose



fish



box



zoo



school

lion mouth nose fish box zoo school

2. **Let's chant.** (다같이 따라 읽읍시다.)

L l for lion LION X x for box BOX

M m for mouth MOUTH Z z for zoo ZOO

N n for nose NOSE S s for school SCHOOL

F f for fish FISH

3. **Write.** (쓰시오.)

LION MOUTH NOSE

FISH BOX ZOO SCHOOL

4. How many letters? (같은 글자들이 몇 개 있습니까?)

lion pig mouth ant pear fish bee

box hand zoo tea yellow lion

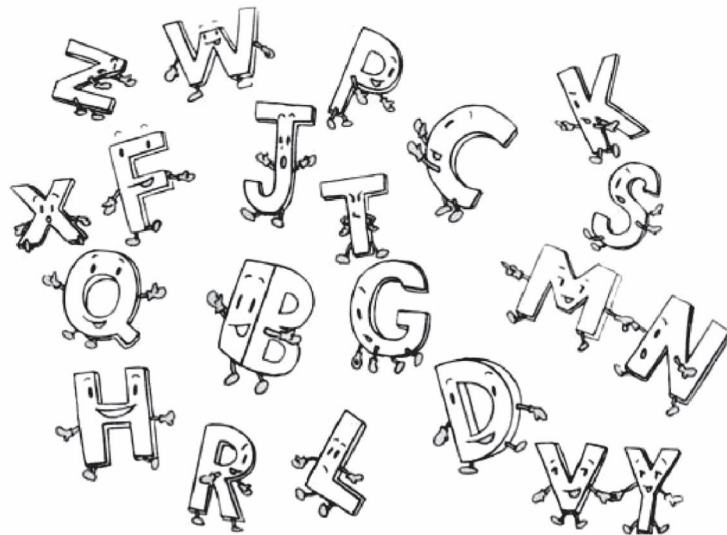
mouth zoo nose fish school

bike apple kite school juice box

l \_\_\_\_\_?      f \_\_\_\_\_?      s \_\_\_\_\_?  
 m \_\_\_\_\_?      x \_\_\_\_\_?  
 n \_\_\_\_\_?      z \_\_\_\_\_?



5. Look and write. (보고 쓰시오.)



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

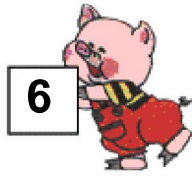
What letters are missing?



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



A-Z

1. Learn the A B C Song. (ABC 노래를 배우시오.)

The ABC Song

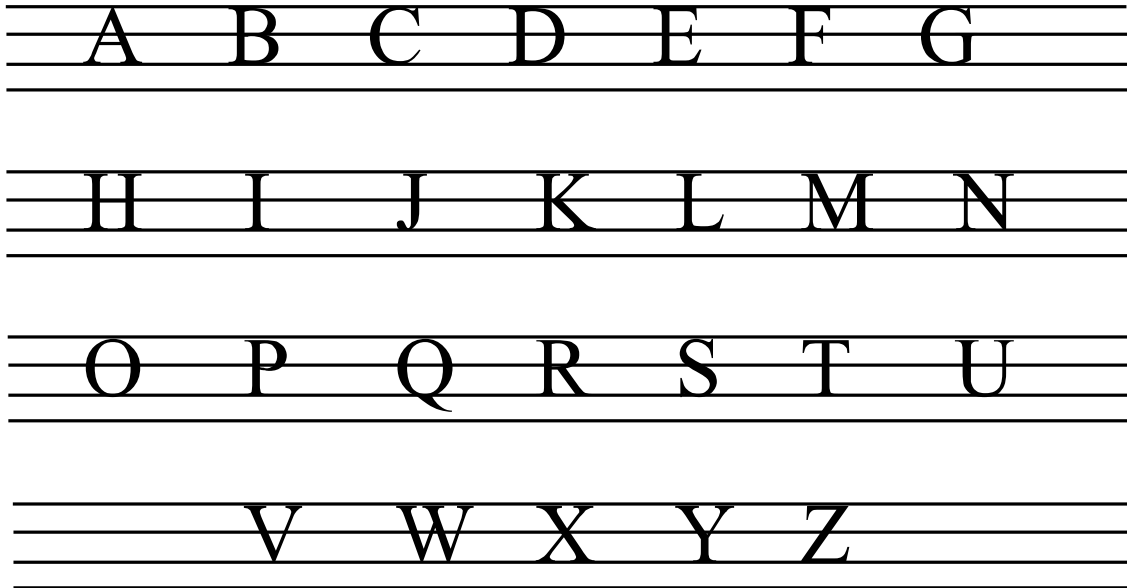
A B C D E F G H I J K  
 L M N O P Q R S T U V W  
 Q R S T U V W X Y Z Oh  
 well you see now I know the A B C!

2. Say and connect. (ABC 순서대로 말하며 련결하시오.)

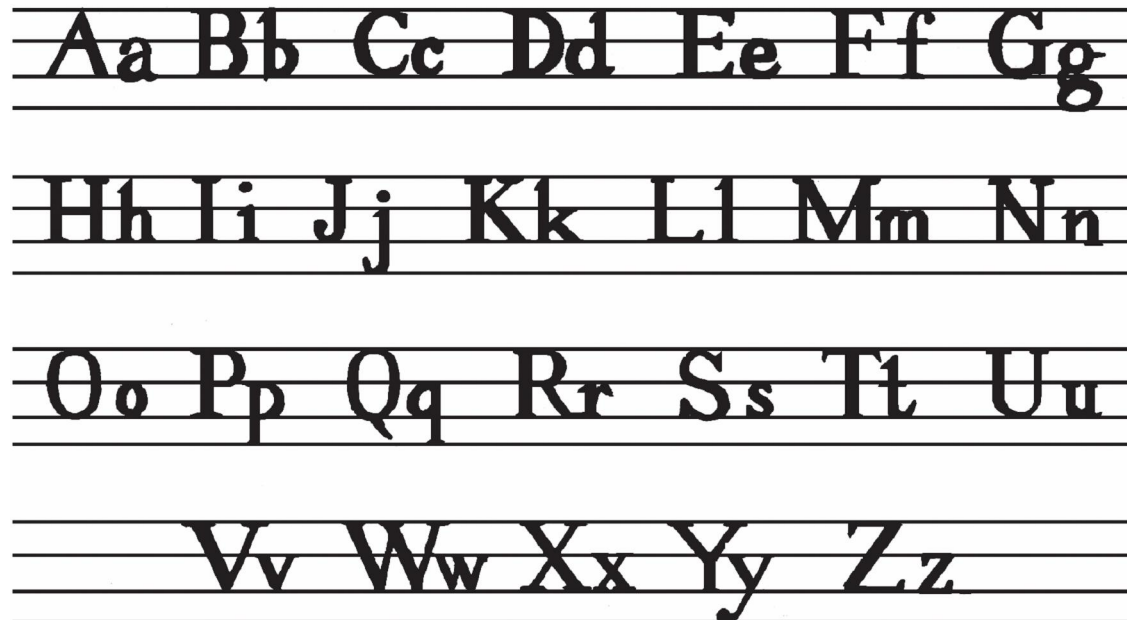
A B C D E F I J  
 Z  
 Y  
 X U V  
 W T  
 S R P M L K  
 Q O  
 G H  
 N

What's this? It's a

3. Fill in the small letters. (소문자를 써넣으시오.)



4. Write the letters. (글자들을 쓰시오.)



5. Write your name in English. (영어로 자기 이름을 쓰시오.)

Kim Myong Song

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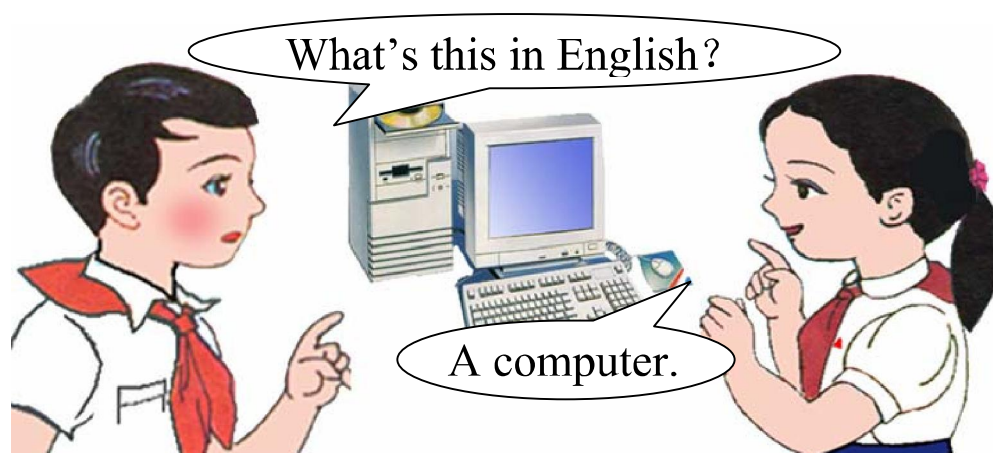
**Unit 3**

**English words**



**Computer**

**1. Learn to say.** (말하는것을 배우시오.)



**2. Look and say.** (보고 말하시오.)

- What's this in English?
- A computer.



**computer**



**bus**



**mouse**



**pen**



**ribbon**



**ball**

3. Read and copy. (읽고 옮겨쓰시오.)

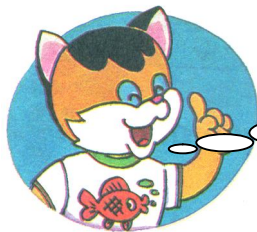
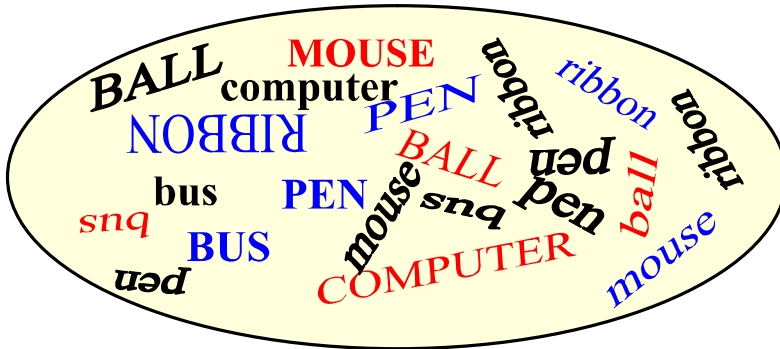
computer mouse pen

ribbon ball bus

4. Pronounce. (발음하시오.)

|        |        |      |        |        |
|--------|--------|------|--------|--------|
| / ɒ /  | orange | dog  | ribbon | song   |
| / ɔ: / | door   | ball | pause  | call   |
| / p /  | pen    | pig  | pear   | pupil  |
| / b /  | bus    | bag  | bike   | button |

5. How many words? (단어가 몇 개 있습니까?)



Can you spell?

|          |     |            |        |
|----------|-----|------------|--------|
| computer | 컴퓨터 | English    | 영어     |
| bus      | 버스  | in English | 영어로    |
| pen      | 펜   | mouse      | 마우스, 쥐 |
| ball     | 볼   | ribbon     | 리본     |



## Chair

1. Learn to say. (말하는것을 배우시오.)



2. Look and say. (보고 말하시오.)

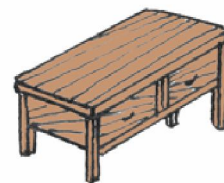
- What's this in English?
- It's a desk.
- Thank you.



**chair**



**desk**



**table**



**notebook**



**textbook**



**ball-pen**

3. Read and copy. (읽고 옮겨 쓰시오.)

chair ball-pen desk notebook

textbook ribbon bus ball

4. Pronounce. (발음하시오.)

|       |      |      |          |       |
|-------|------|------|----------|-------|
| / e / | egg  | text | desk     | leg   |
| / u / | book | look | notebook | put   |
| / k / | cup  | cap  | kite     | check |
| / g / | bag  | pig  | game     | flag  |

5. Correct the words. (단어를 정확히 쓰시오.)

|                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| hacir _____    | enp-llab _____ |
| ksed _____     | koobeton _____ |
| ookbtext _____ | lebat _____    |
| nobbir _____   | ocmupetr _____ |
| soume _____    | ubs _____      |



Can you spell?

chair 의자  
 desk 학생 책상  
 table 책상  
 It's ... = It is ...

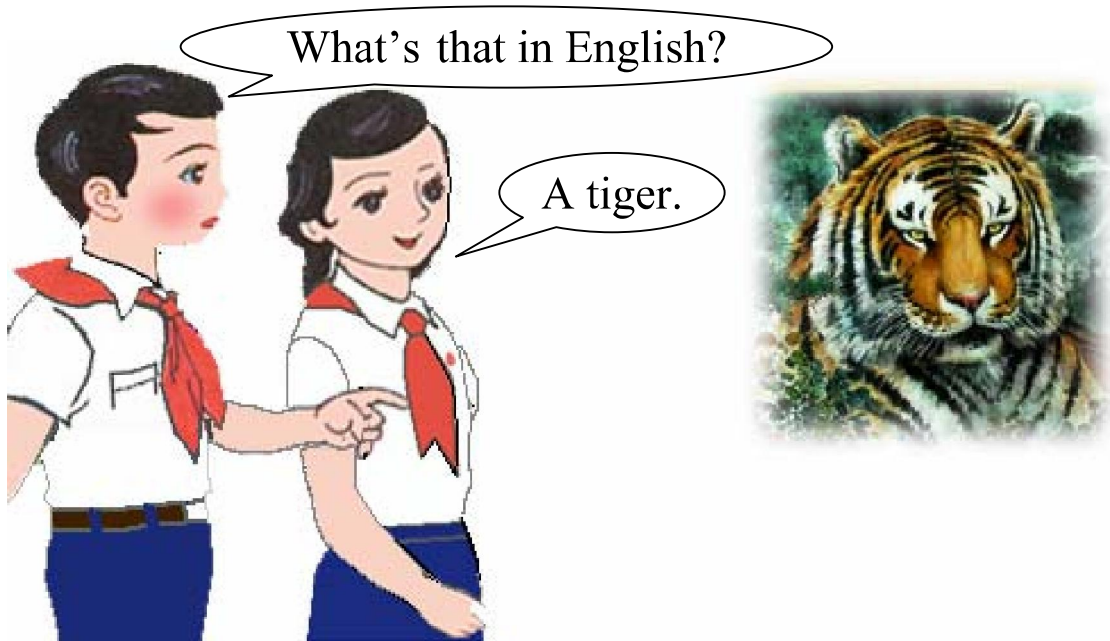
notebook 학습장  
 textbook 교과서  
 ball-pen 원주필  
 그것은 ...이다





# Tiger

## 1. Learn to say. (말하는것을 배우시오.)

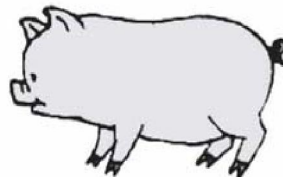


## 2. Look and say. (보고 말하시오.)

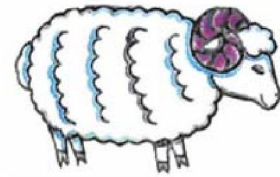
- What's that in English?
- It's a cat.



cat



pig



sheep



panda



lion



tiger

3. Read and copy. (읽고 옮겨 쓰시오.)

cat pig dog panda lion

tiger chair ribbon ball

4. Pronounce. (발음하시오.)

|        |       |      |      |
|--------|-------|------|------|
| / ɪ /  | pig   | fish | disk |
| / i: / | sheep | bee  | key  |
| / t /  | tiger | cat  | tank |
| / d /  | dog   | desk | dot  |

5. Word puzzle (단어 찾기)

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| d | o | g | c | a | t | k |
| c | a | s | h | e | e | p |
| p | a | n | d | a | f | s |
| o | t | d | l | i | o | n |
| t | i | g | e | r | m | n |

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s | h | e | e | p | a | n | d | a |
| k | n | o | t | e | b | o | o | k |
| p | i | p | a | n | d | a | g | l |
| i | t | e | x | t | b | o | o | k |
| g | k | n | o | c | a | t | a | c |
| m | b | a | l | l | l | i | o | n |

6. Make your own word puzzle. (단어 수수께끼를 만드시오.)

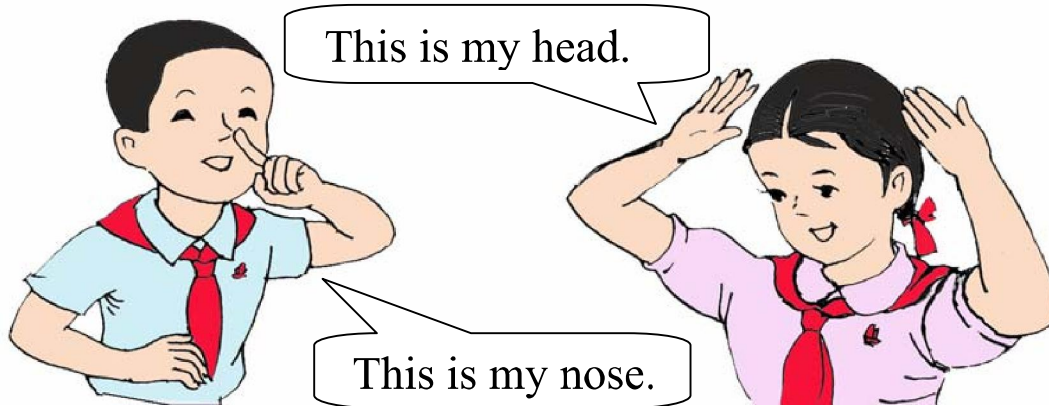


|         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| tiger 범 | cat 고양이   |
| pig 돼지  | lion 사자   |
| sheep 양 | panda 참대곰 |



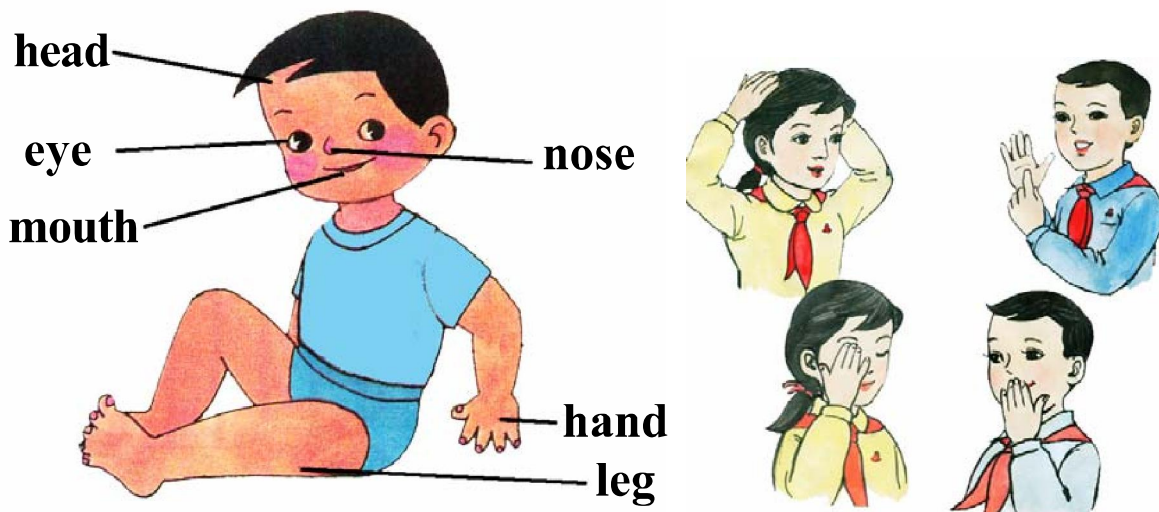
# Head

## 1. Learn to say. (말하는것을 배우시오.)



## 2. Look and say. (보고 말하시오.)

- This is my nose.
- Touch your mouth.



3. Read and copy. (읽고 옮겨 쓰시오.)

head eye nose my mouth

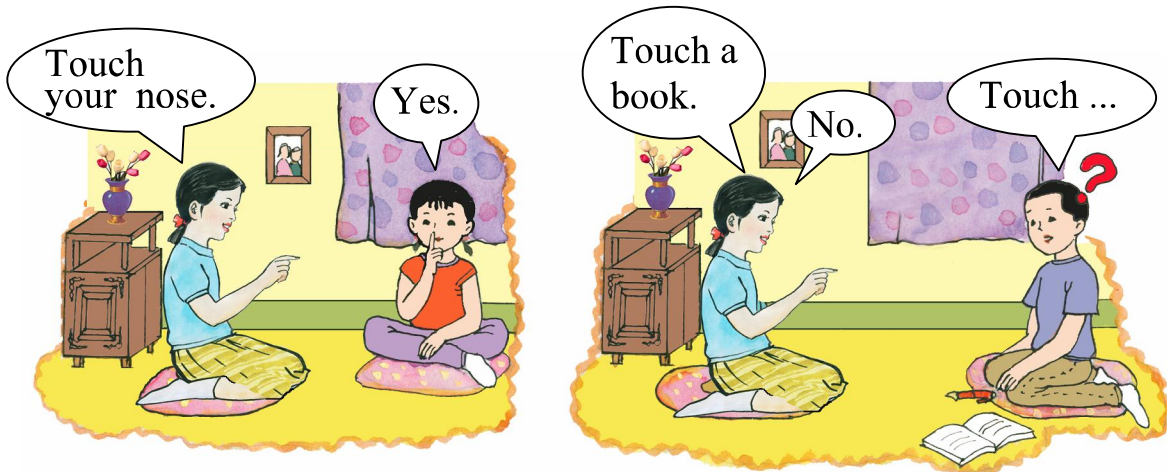
hand leg your chair lion

4. Pronounce. (발음하시오.)

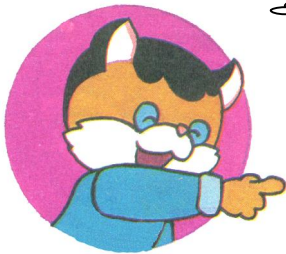
|      |       |        |          |       |
|------|-------|--------|----------|-------|
| /aɪ/ | my    | high   | tie      | kite  |
| /aʊ/ | mouth | house  | mouse    | how   |
| /n/  | nose  | number | notebook | green |
| /m/  | moon  | map    | morning  | make  |

5. Say and act in pairs. (짝을 무어서 말하고 행동하시오.)

- Touch your mouth.



Can you spell?



head 머리  
eye 눈  
nose 코  
mouth 입  
touch 다치다

hand 손  
leg 다리  
my 나의  
your 너의



## Supplementary Exercises

1. Ask and say in pairs. (짝을 무어 묻고 말하시오.)



computer



ribbon



chair



book



mouth



mouse



hand



leg

- What's this in English?
- A computer.

2. Fill in the missing letters. (빠진 글자를 써넣으시오.)

h\_e\_d no\_\_ \_us b\_\_ c t p n

s\_eep t\_g\_r lio\_ ba\_\_ -pe\_

\_e\_k \_\_air no\_\_ \_b\_\_k t\_bl\_

\_iger ha\_d ri\_b\_n p\_n a p\_g

**3. Group and write.** (같은 부류에 속하는 단어들끼리 쓰시오.)

sheep, table, mouse, bus, ribbon, mouth, chair, tiger  
eye, cat, notebook, pen, pig, textbook, computer, ball  
lion, nose, head, panda, desk, leg, ball-pen, hand

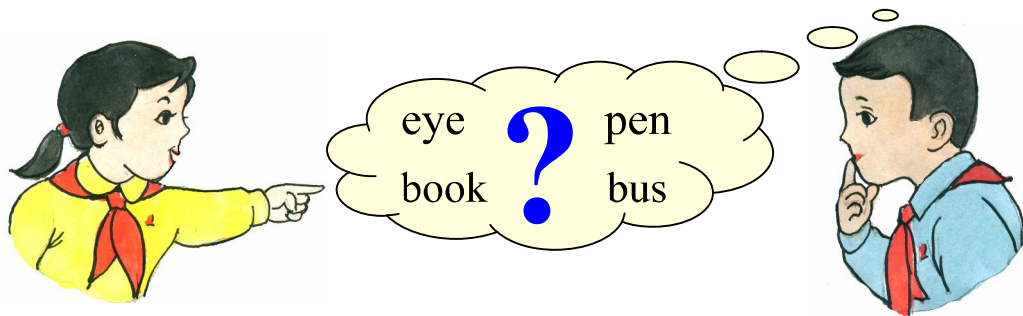
- ① sheep
- ② notebook
- ③ head

**4. Word puzzle** (단어 찾기)

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| t | b | e | y | e | y | e | b |
| e | u | k | m | p | i | g | a |
| x | s | m | o | u | s | e | l |
| t | m | o | u | t | h | m | l |
| b | c | u | s | h | e | e | p |
| o | a | t | e | y | e | y | e |
| o | t | h | e | t | p | e | n |
| k | n | o | s | e | y | e | s |
| c | o | m | p | u | t | e | r |

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| c | p | a | n | d | a | n | t |
| p | i | g | c | a | t | e | n |
| b | a | l | l | i | o | n | v |
| n | o | t | e | b | o | o | k |
| s | t | i | g | e | r | s | d |
| p | i | g | d | e | s | k | c |
| e | y | e | h | e | a | d | g |
| n | e | r | i | b | b | o | n |
| c | h | a | i | r | l | e | g |

How many words? (몇 개의 단어들 이 있습니까?)



**5. Make your own word puzzle.** (단어 수수께끼를 만드시오.)

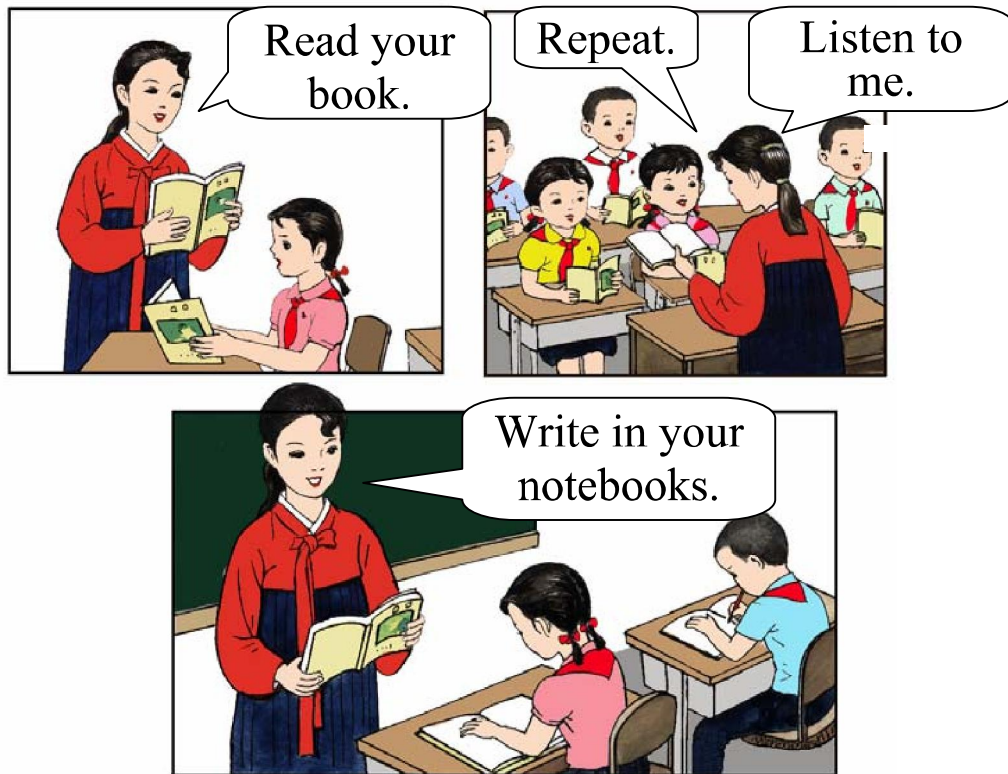
**Unit 4**

**Speak and write in English!**



**Classroom English**

**1. Listen and say.** (듣고 말하십시오.)



- Read your book.
- Listen to me.
- Repeat.
- Write in your notebooks.

**2. Work in pairs and say.** (짝을 무어서 말해보시오.)



3. Read and copy. (읽고 옮겨 쓰시오.)

Read. Listen to me. Repeat.

Write in your notebook.

4. Pronounce. (발음하시오.)

|       |         |       |        |        |
|-------|---------|-------|--------|--------|
| / l / | line    | lamp  | lion   | listen |
| / r / | room    | write | ribbon | read   |
| / ʃ / | English | shirt | shoes  | sheep  |
| / s / | say     | sun   | spell  | speak  |

5. Match. (알맞는것끼리 짝을 무으시오.)

read



book



listen



notebook



write



textbook



Can you spell?

classroom 교실      read 읽다  
 listen 듣다          one 하나, 1  
 Listen to me. 내 말을 들으시오.  
 repeat 반복하다  
 Write in your notebooks.  
 자기 학습장에 쓰시오.





## I am a boy

### 1. Listen and say. (듣고 말하십시오.)

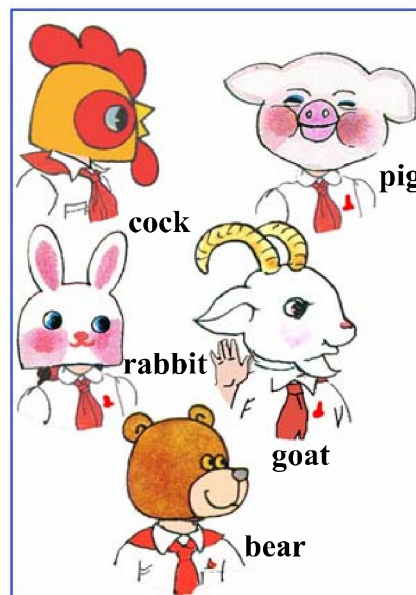
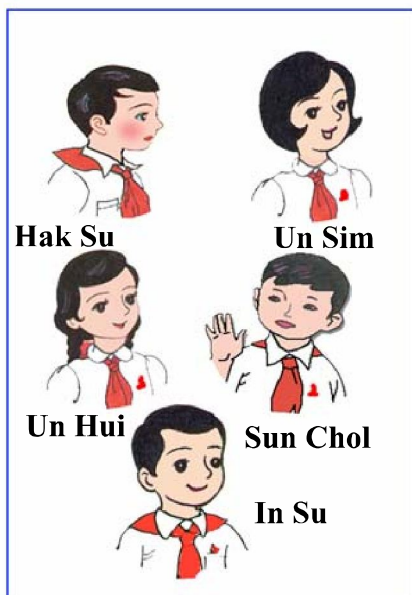


- Hello!
- I'm Myong Song.
- I'm a boy.
- I'm a schoolboy.

### 2. Look and say. (보고 말하십시오.)

I'm ...

I'm a ...



3. Read and copy. (읽고 옮겨 쓰시오.)

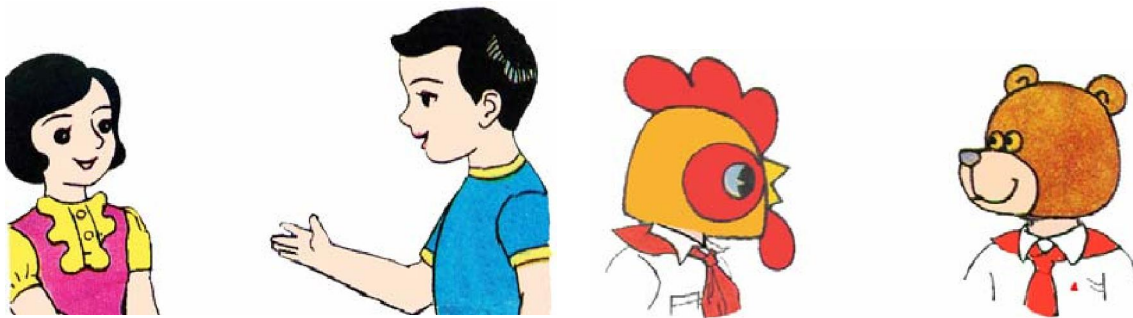
Hello. I am Su Jin.

I am a boy. I am a schoolboy.

4. Pronounce. (발음하시오.)

|        |        |       |        |        |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| / h /  | home   | horse | hot    | hand   |
| / k /  | cap    | cat   | can    | basket |
| / ɔɪ / | boy    | coin  | toy    | oil    |
| / əʊ / | hellow | goat  | yellow | coat   |

5. Work in pairs. Say in English. (짝을 무어 영어로 말해 보시오.)



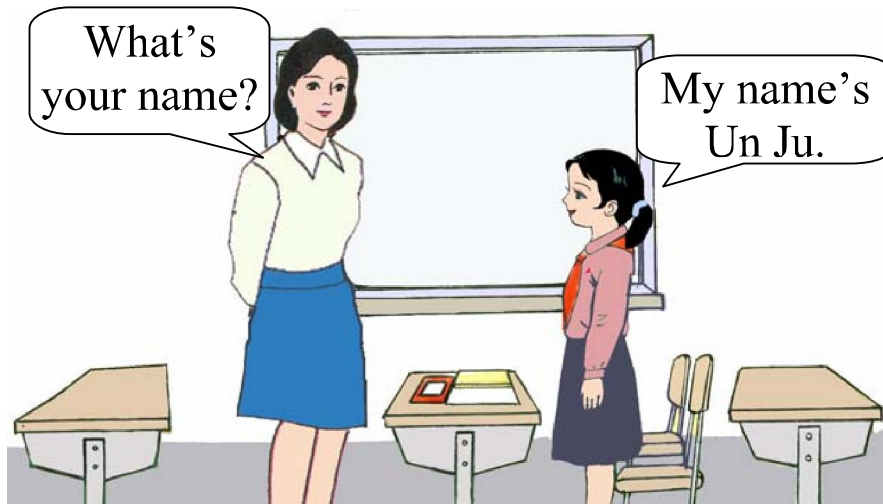
Can you spell?

hello 애! 여!  
 I'm ... (=I am ...) 나는 ...이다  
 boy 소년 schoolboy 남학생  
 two 둘, 2 cock 수탉  
 rabbit 토끼 bear 곰



## What's your name?

### 1. Listen and say. (듣고 말하십시오.)



- Good morning!
- What's your name?
- My name's Un Ju.
- How are you?
- Fine, thank you.

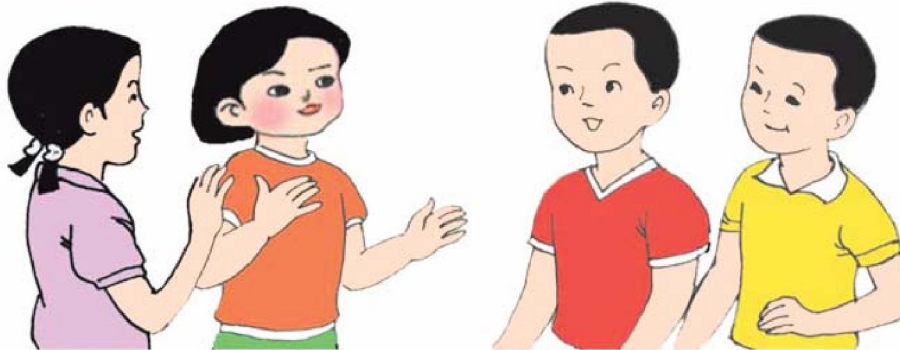
### 2. Look and say. (보고 말하십시오.)

Sun Ok

Jong Hui

Chung Il

Ho Rim



### 3. Match. (짝을 무으시오.)

|                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| ① Good morning.     | I'm Sun Mi.      |
| ② What's your name? | Fine, thank you. |
| ③ How are you?      | Good morning.    |

### 4. Write. (쓰시오.)

What's your name?

How are you? Thank you.

### 5. Pronounce. (발음하시오.)

|       |       |        |       |       |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| / f / | fat   | fish   | four  | fine  |
| / v / | voice | violin | very  | five  |
| / θ / | think | thank  | thing | three |



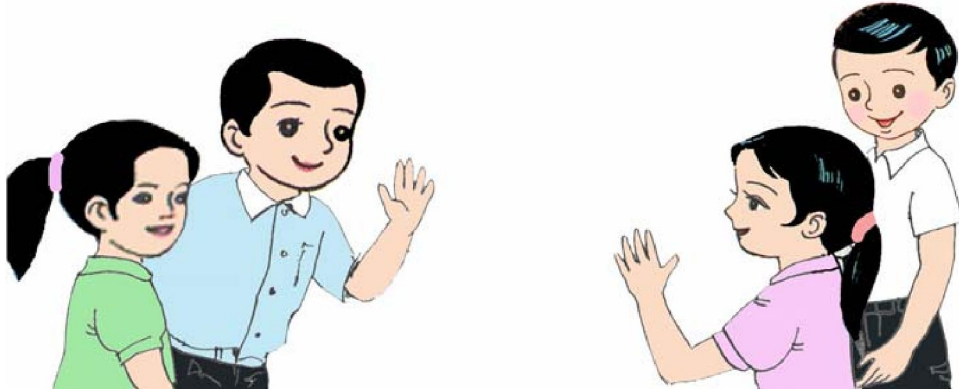
Can you spell?

good morning 안녕하세요  
 name 이름 is ...이다  
 What's ... = What is ... 무엇인가?  
 How are you? 안녕하니?  
 Fine, thank you. 덕분에 건강해.  
 three 셋, 3



## You are a girl

### 1. Listen and say. (듣고 말하십시오.)



- Hello, Un Ju.  
Your name's Un Ju.
- You're a girl.  
You're a schoolgirl.

### 2. Look and say. (보고 말하십시오.)



**Jong Hui**



**Un Hui**



**Sun Chol**



**Hak Su**



**Chol Nam**



**Linda**

- You're Jong Hui.
- Your name's Jong Hui.
- You're a girl / schoolgirl.

3. Write. (쓰시오.)

Your name's Un Ju.

You're a schoolgirl.

4. Say. (말하시오.)

- Hello!
- You're ...
- Your name's ...
- I'm ...
- My name's ...
- How are ...
- Fine, ...



5. Pronounce. (발음하시오.)

/jɔ:/ your yours yourself  
 /ju:/ you unit music youth  
 /ɑ:/ are arm car farm



Can you spell?

you 너 are ...이다  
 You're ... (=You are ...) 너는 ...이다 girl 소녀  
 schoolgirl 녀학생 four 넷, 4



## This is Miss Kim

### 1. Listen and say. (듣고 말하십시오.)



- This is Miss Kim.  
She's my teacher.
- Miss Kim, this is my father.
- Hello, Mr Ri.
- This girl's my friend.  
She's Un Ju.

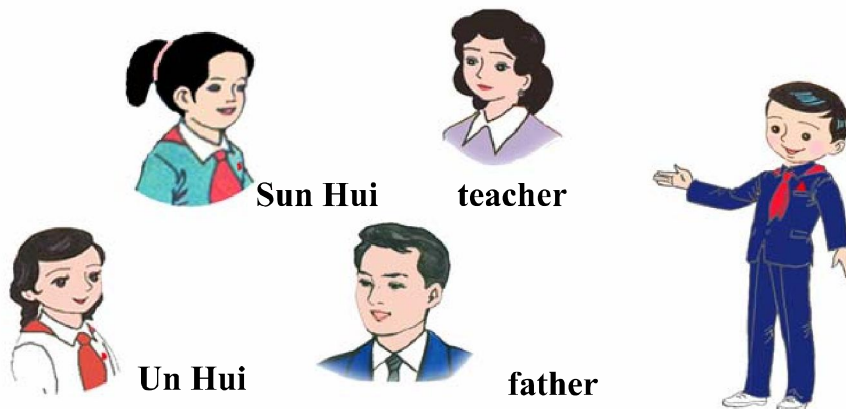
### 2. Match. (짝을 맞추시오.)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① This is Miss Kim.</li> <li>② This is Un Ju.</li> <li>③ This is my father.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. She's my friend.</li> <li>b. He's a worker.</li> <li>c. She's my teacher.</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

### 3. How many sentences can you make? (몇 개의 문장을 만들수 있습니까?)

This is your / my ...

She's ...



4. Write. (쓰시오)

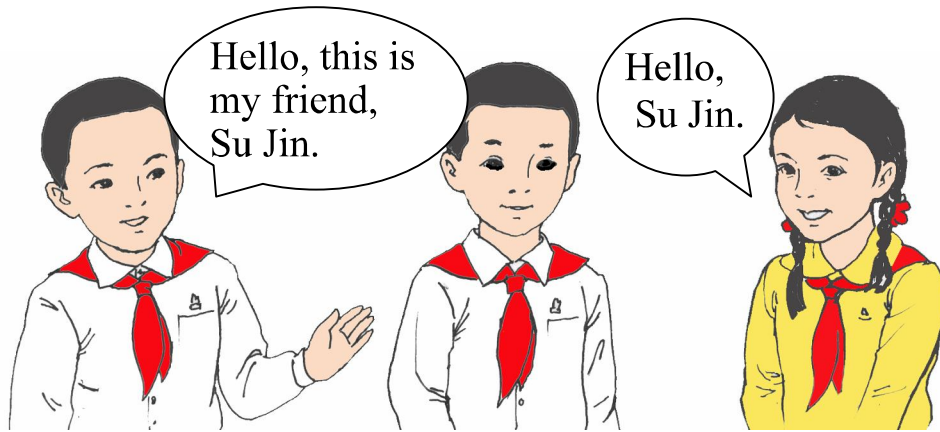
This is Miss Kim.

She's my teacher.

5. Pronounce. (발음하십시오.)

|      |         |       |           |        |
|------|---------|-------|-----------|--------|
| /ð/  | this    | that  | father    | mother |
| /tʃ/ | teacher | chalk | chocolate | chair  |
| /dʒ/ | badge   | age   | jet       | joke   |

6. Work in group and say. (조를 무어 말하십시오.)



|         |                  |
|---------|------------------|
| this    | 이 사람, 이분, 이해, 이것 |
| Miss    | 처녀 선생님           |
| teacher | 선생, 교원           |
| friend  | 친한 동무, 벗         |
| worker  | 로동자              |
| she     | 그 여자             |
| father  | 아버지              |
| five    | 다섯, 5            |





## What's this in English?

### 1. Listen and say. (듣고 말하십시오.)



**1**

- What's this in English?
- A classroom.
- A classroom?
- Yes, a classroom.

**2**

- What's that in English?
- It 's a bag.
- A bag?
- No, sorry. A chair.

### 2. Write. (쓰시오.)

What's that in English? A bag.

A classroom. No, sorry. A chair.

**3. Look and make sentences.** (그림을 보고 문장들을 만드시오.)

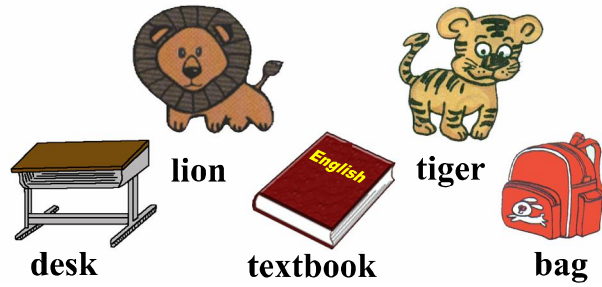
A: ..... this in English?

B: ..... textbook.

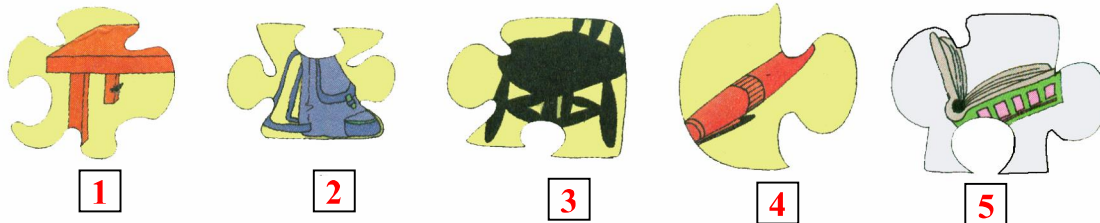
A: No, what's .....?

B: ..... a bag .

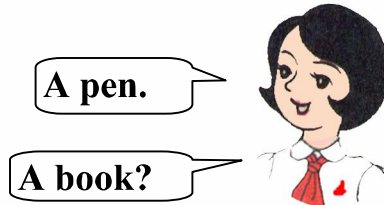
A: ..... , it's a bag.



**4. Ask and say in pairs.** (짝을 무어 묻고 말하시오.)



What's this?  
No.  
Yes, a book!



A pen.  
A book?

**5. Number.** (수자를 맞추시오.)

|   |        |   |        |   |            |    |        |
|---|--------|---|--------|---|------------|----|--------|
| 1 | that   | 4 | 가방     | 7 | in English | 10 | 영어로    |
| 2 | Sorry. | 5 | 여섯, 6  | 8 | six        | 11 | 저것     |
| 3 | bag    | 6 | 선생, 교원 | 9 | teacher    | 12 | 미안합니다. |



Can you spell?

in English 영어로    that 저것은, 저것  
bag 가방                sorry 미안하다  
six 여섯, 6              no 아니요, 아니다  
yes 예



## What are these?

1. Listen and say. (듣고 말하십시오.)



A: What are these ?  
Legs?

B: No, they're arms.

A: Yes, they're arms.  
What are these?

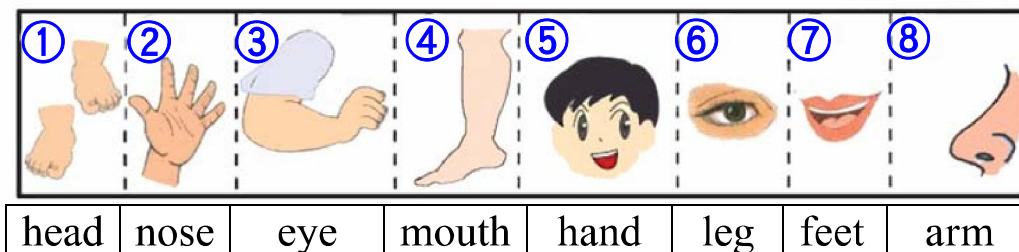
B: They're eyes.  
These are feet.

A: Feet?

B: Yes.

A: Legs, eyes and feet.

2. Match. (짝을 맞추시오.)



3. Write. (쓰시오.)

What are these? Legs.

They're arms. These are feet.

#### 4. Make sentences. (문장을 만드시오.)

a, an, are, **is**, these, this, what, these are

① What's    this?

This is    arm.

② What's    ?

It's    hand.

③ What    these?

   are feet.

④    are these?

   feet.

#### 5. Work in pairs and say. (짝을 무어 말하시오.)

This is an / my arm.

These are my / your arms.

Touch your / my head.



(head, eye, mouth, desk, chair, pen, leg, feet, hand)



Do you know?

these 이것들 (this 의 복수)

they 그들은, 그들, 그것들은

feet 발들 (foot 의 복수)

arm 팔

an 하나의

seven 일곱, 7



## She is very kind

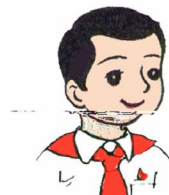
### 1. Listen and say. (듣고 말하십시오.)



Miss Ri is our teacher.  
She's our English teacher.  
She's very kind.  
We all love her.  
We all like English.

### 2. Look and say. (보고 말하십시오.)

How many sentences ...? (모두 몇 개의 문장을 ...?)



Miss Kang

Mr Kim

Un Sim

In Su

- Miss Kang's our / my / your teacher.
- She / Un Sim's very kind.
- Un Sim and In Su like English.

3. Write. (쓰시오.)

She's very kind. We all love her.

We all like English.

4. Fill in the blanks. (빈 칸을 채우시오.)

her **our** very love I like kind **is**

- ① Miss Han's s our teacher.
- ②       English.
- ③ She's      .
- ④ We all      .

5. Make sentences. (문장들을 만드시오.)

- is, your, She, teacher, English
- kind, is, very, Miss Ri
- We, English, like, all



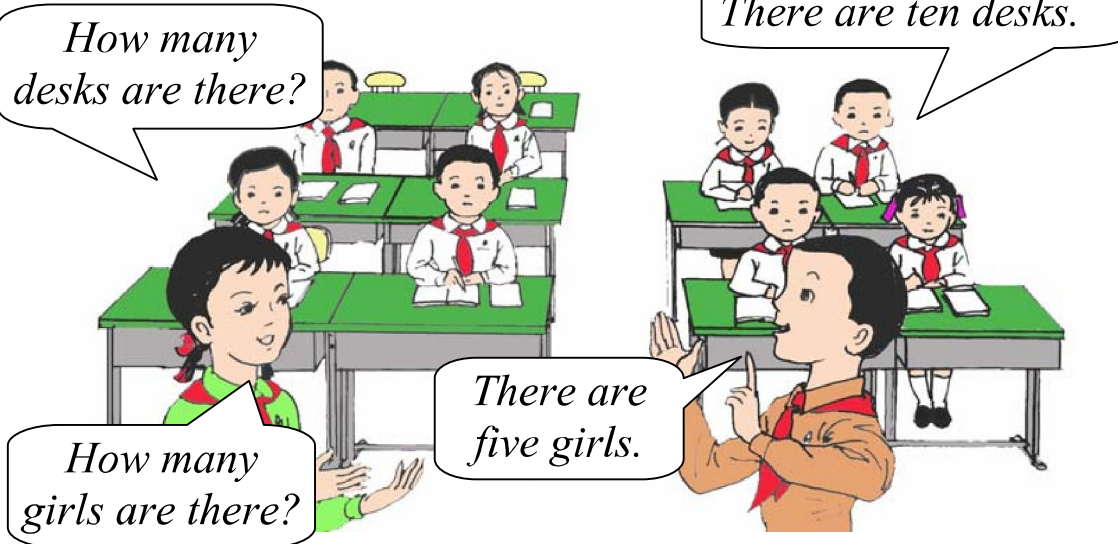
Do you know?

|               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| our 우리의       | we 우리는, 우리  |
| kind 친절 한     | all 모두      |
| love 사랑(존경)하다 | like 좋아하다   |
| her 그 너자를     | eight 여덟, 8 |



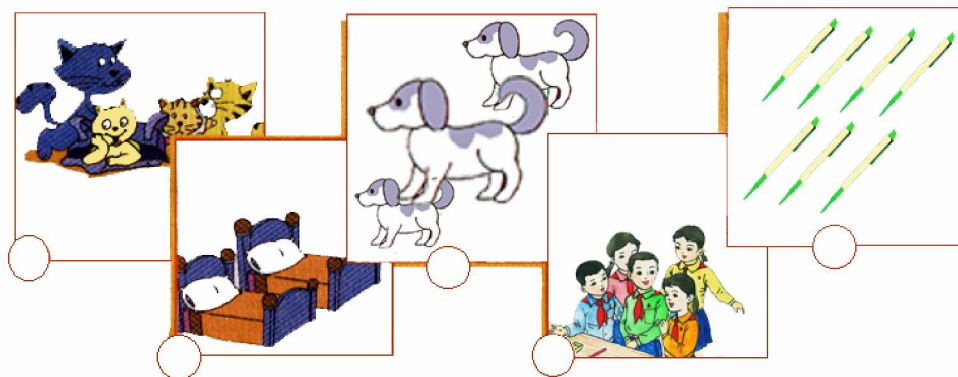
## How many desks are there?

### 1. Listen and say. (듣고 말하십시오.)



- How many desks are there?  
There are ten desks.
- How many girls are there?  
There are five girls.

### 2. Look and say. (보고 말하십시오.)



- How many ..... are there?
- There are .....

3. Write. (쓰시오.)

How many desks are there?

There are ten desks.

4. Ask and say in pairs. (짝을 무어 묻고 말하시오.)



5. Match. (짝을 맞추시오.)

|      |      |       |     |       |      |     |     |       |     |
|------|------|-------|-----|-------|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| 1    | 2    | 3     | 4   | 5     | 6    | 7   | 8   | 9     | 10  |
| five | four | eight | ten | seven | nine | one | six | three | two |



Do you know?

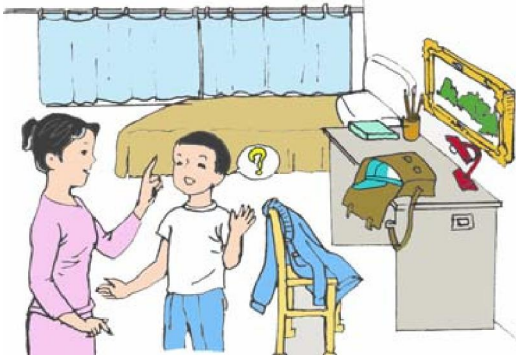
How many 몇개의, 몇개  
 there are ... ...이 있다  
 nine 아홉, 9                      ten 열, 10  
 eleven 열하나, 11              girl 소녀, 처녀





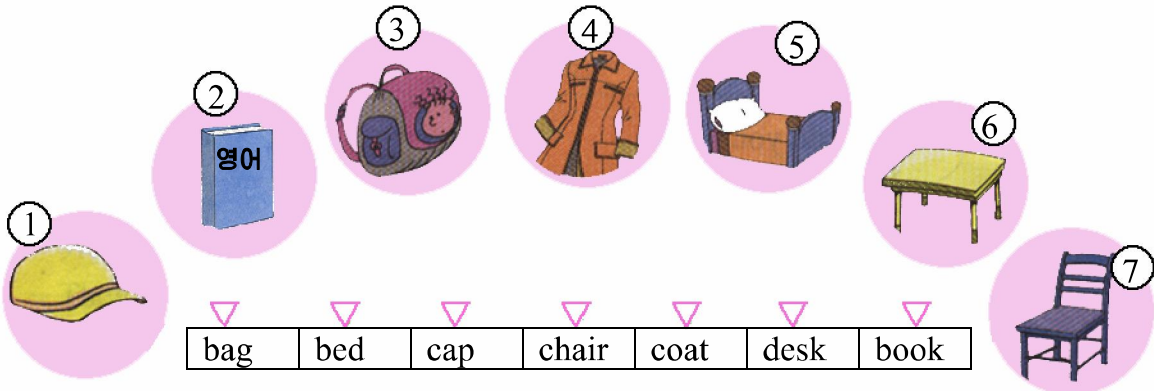
## Where's my coat ?

### 1. Listen and say. (듣고 말하십시오.)



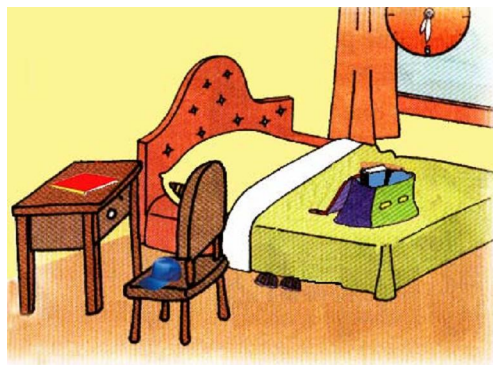
- Mum, where's my coat?
- It's on the chair.
- Thank you.
- Where's my cap?
- It's in the bag.
- Thank you, Mum.

### 2. Match. (짝을 맞추시오.)



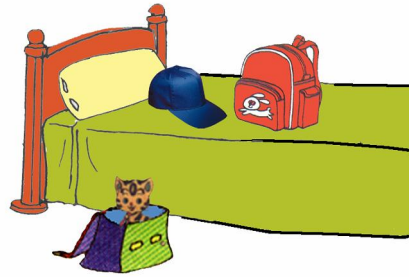
### 3. Complete the sentences. (문장을 완성하십시오.)

- The bag is \_\_\_\_\_ the bed.
- The red book \_\_\_\_\_  
desk.
- The cap \_\_\_\_\_  
chair.
- The blue book \_\_\_\_\_  
bag.



4. Look and say. (그림을 보고 말하십시오.)

- 1) Where's your cap?
- 2) Where's the cat?
- 3) Where's your bag?

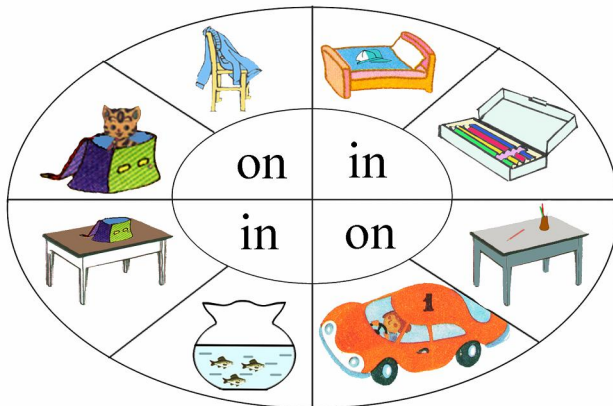


5. Write. (쓰십시오.)

Where's my coat? On the chair.

Where's my cap? It's in the bag.

6. Match. (짝을 맞추십시오.)



- 1) on the chair
- 2) in the bag
- 3) on the desk
- 4) on the bed
- 5) in the car



Do you know?

mum 엄마  
on 위에  
cap 모자  
blue 푸른  
It 그것  
Where's... = Where is ... 어디에 ... 있니?

coat 옷  
in 안에  
bed 침대  
red 붉은  
It's ... 그것은 ...이다



## English alphabet (Writing-style)

### 1. Write. (쓰시오.)

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg

Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn

Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt

Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

head computer ribbon chair

table mouth fish tiger

your bag like jump arm

English teacher feet eye

Read your book, please.

How are you? Fine, thank you.

2. **Think and write.** (글자가 들어있는 단어를 생각하여 쓰시오.)

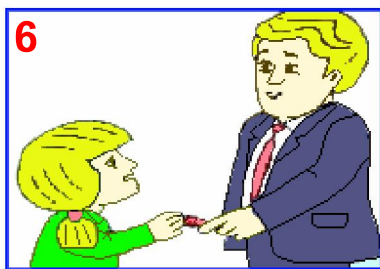
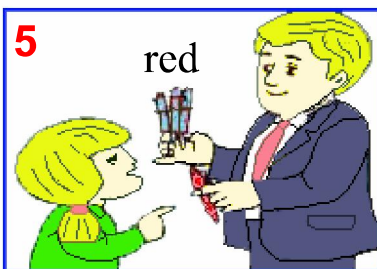
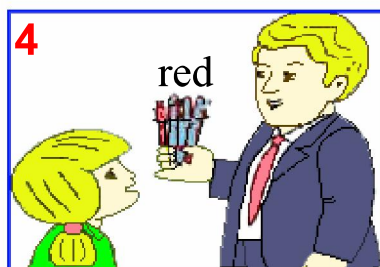
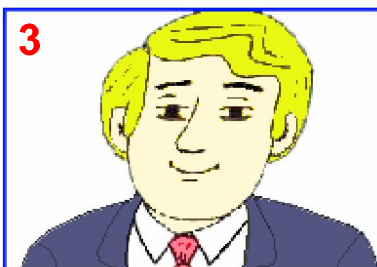
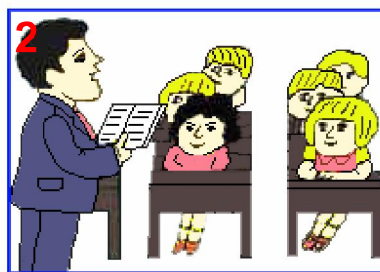
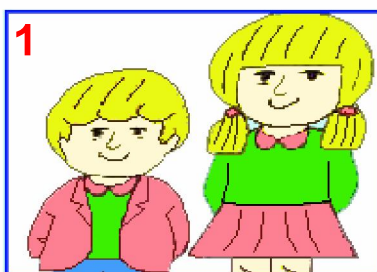


3. **Make sentences. Who is the first?** (문장을 만드시오. 누가 제일 먼저 만들었는가요?)

|             |             |                  |             |        |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|--------|
| our         | She is      | English teacher. | We all      | this   |
| What colour | are there?  | coat?            | What's      | love   |
| my          | the teacher | Where's          | are         | What's |
| the apples? | How many    | This girl is     | that        |        |
| chairs      | my friend.  | in English?      | in English? |        |

**Part 2 Listen and Repeat**  
**Unit 5**  
**Meet Sandy and Sue**

**1. Listen, repeat and act**



Narrator: Meet Sandy and Sue!  
This is Sue's class.  
Her teacher's Mr Crisp.

Mr Crisp: Which is your pen, Sue?

Sue: The red pen, sir.

Mr Crisp: Here you are, Sue.

Sue: Thank you, sir.



## 2. Drill

### 1) Number drill




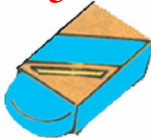




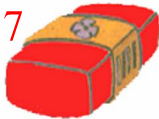

Count up to 8 on your fingers.

### 2) Pronunciation drill

/p/ pen pig pan      /t/ table ten tank

/b/ back bag bar      /d/ desk day date

### 3) Pattern drill

|   |   |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|
|    | 1    | 2   | 3    | 4   |
| Hak Su  | red   | green  | blue   | blue   |
|  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  |
| Sun Ok  | blue  | brown  | red  | green  |

-Which is Hak Su's pencil? -Whose is the red pencil?

The red pencil.

The red pencil is Hak Su's.

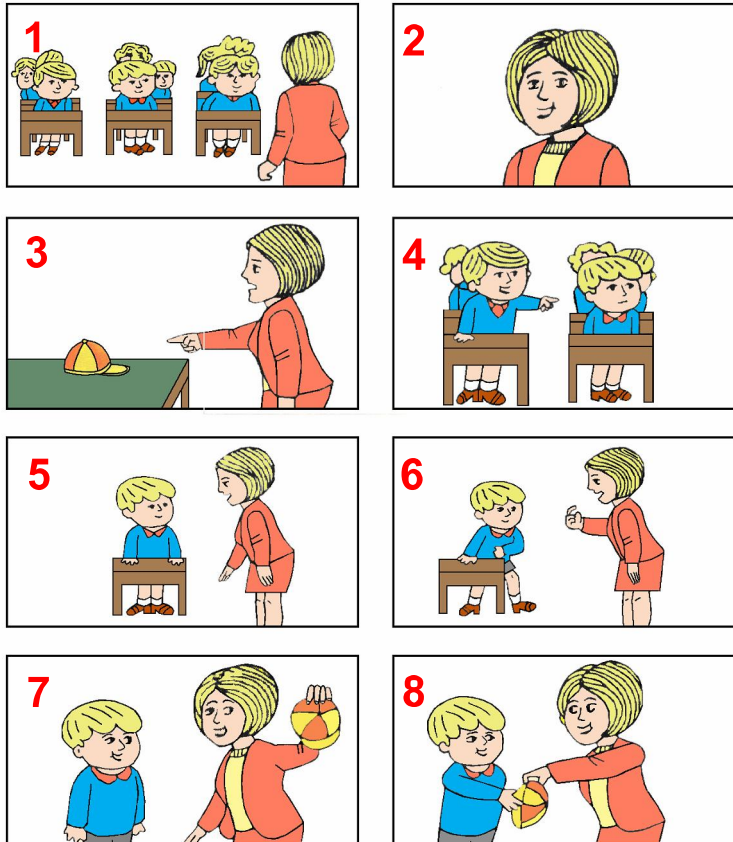
### 4) A game



# Unit 6

# Sandy's class

## 1. Listen, repeat and act



Narrator: This is Sandy's class.  
His teacher's Miss Williams.

Miss Williams: Whose is this cap?

Tom: It's Sandy's, Miss Williams.

Miss Williams: Sandy!

Sandy: Yes, Miss Williams.

Miss Williams: Come here, please.

Sandy: Yes, Miss Williams.

Miss Williams: Is this your cap?

Sandy: Yes, it is.

Miss Williams: Here you are, Sandy. Sit down, please.

Sandy: Thank you, Miss Williams.



## 2. Drill

### 1) Number drill

Count up the numbers 9 – 13 in order.

### 2) Pronunciation drill

/k/ key look kite /f/ fat family flag

/g/ green frog grass /v/ five van seven

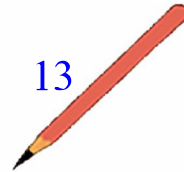
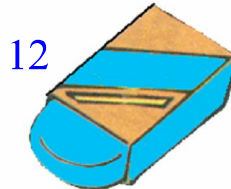
### 3) Pattern drill



In Su

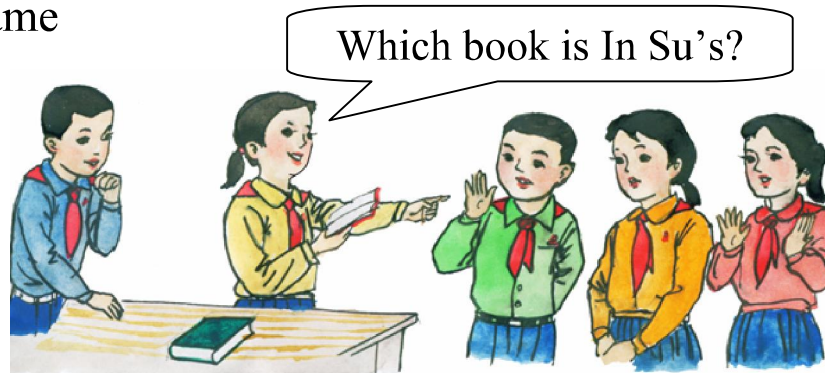


Un Sim



- Whose is this green book? It's In Su's.
- Which book is In Su's? The green book.
- Is this In Su's book? Yes, it is.
- Is In Su's book green? Yes, it is.

### 4) A game





# Unit 7

# Kick the ball

## 1. Listen, repeat and act



Tom: Kick the ball, Sandy!  
Sandy: All right, Tom.  
Tom: Look, Sandy!  
Mr Crisp: Oh!  
Sandy: Sorry, Mr Crisp.  
Mr Crisp: It's all right, Sandy.  
Whose is this ball?  
Is this your ball, Tom?  
Tom: No, it isn't.  
Mr Crisp: Is this your ball, Sandy?  
Sandy: Yes, it is.



## 2. Drill

### 1) Number drill

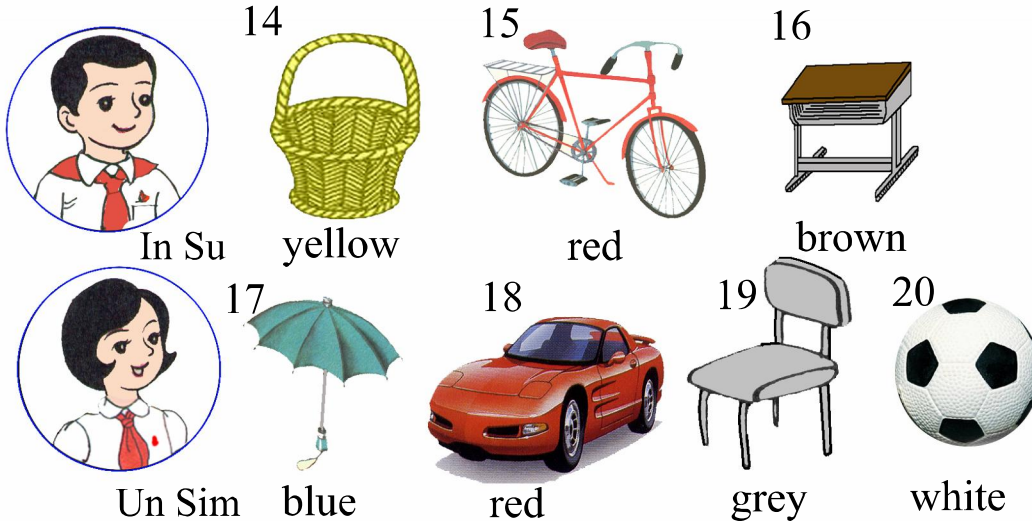
Count up the numbers 14 – 20 in order.

### 2) Pronunciation drill

/s/ sea sit sick /ʃ/ ship sheep shirt

/z/ zoo zero zebra /ʒ/ pleasure measure

### 3) Pattern drill

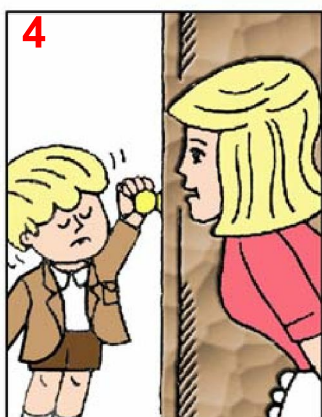
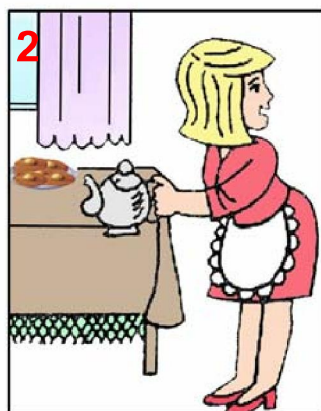


- Is the yellow basket Un Sim's/ In Su's?  
No, it isn't./ Yes, it is.
- Is In Su's basket red/ yellow?  
No, it isn't./ Yes, it is.
- Is the yellow basket Un Sim's?  
No, it isn't. It's In Su's.
- Whose is the yellow basket?  
It's In Su's.
- Which basket is In Su's?  
The yellow basket.

# Unit 8

# Are you hungry?

## 1. Listen, repeat and act



Mother: Hullo, Sandy! Hullo, Sue!  
Children: Hullo, Mum!  
Mother: Tea's ready. Are you hungry, Sue?  
Sue: Yes, I am.  
Mother: Are you hungry, Sandy?  
Sandy: No, I'm not. What's for tea?  
Mother: Look. Are you hungry now, Sandy?  
Sandy: Oh, yes, I'm very hungry.



## 2. Drill

### 1) Number drill

Count up the numbers 21 – 26 in order.

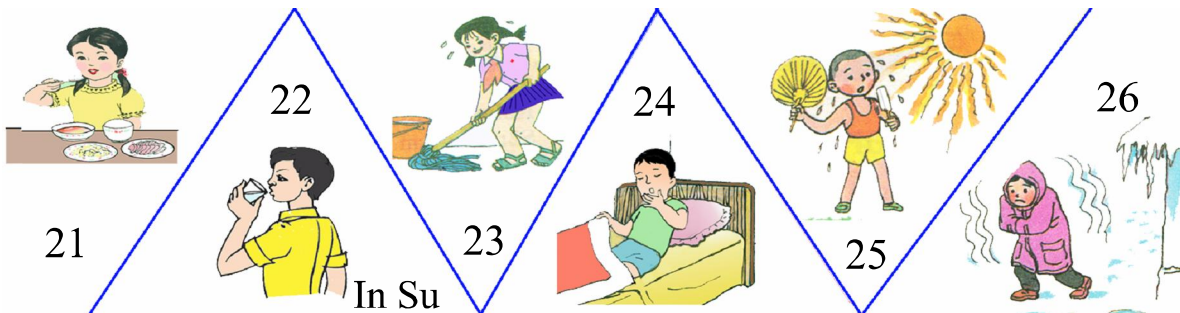
### 2) Pronunciation drill

/tʃ/ switch peach match /m/ some moon morning

/dʒ/ jump job badge /n/ name nose neck

/h/ hot high hat /ŋ/ sing driving song

### 3) Pattern drill



- Is In Su thirsty/ hungry? No, he isn't.
- Is In Su hungry or thirsty? He isn't hungry. He's thirsty.
- Are you thirsty/ hungry? No, I'm not. / Yes, I am.
- Are you hungry or thirsty? I'm not thirsty. I'm hungry.

### 4) A joke

A: Who can spell the word *banana*?

B: I can.

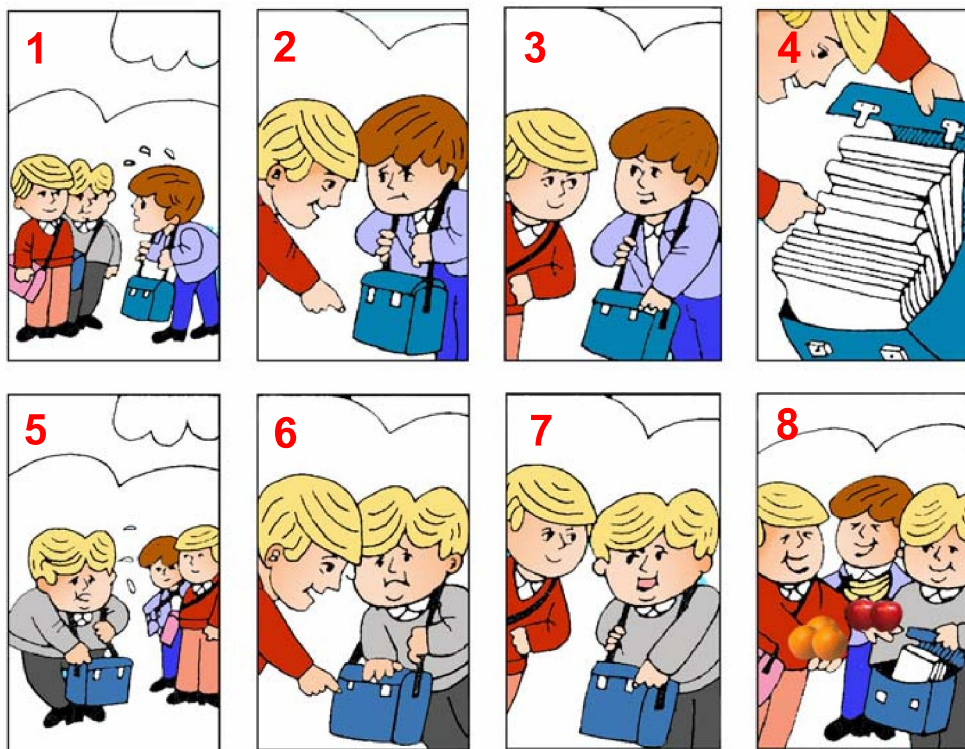
C: Me too. But I don't know when to stop.  
Banananananana ...



## Unit 9

## My bag's heavy

### 1. Listen, repeat and act



Sandy: My bag's heavy.

Tom: What's in it, Sandy?

Sandy: Open it and see.

Tom: Six books and six exercise-books!

Billy: My bag's heavy, too.

Tom: What's in it, Billy?

Billy: Open it and see!

Tom: One book, two apples, three oranges and a banana!



## 2. Drill

### 1) Number drill

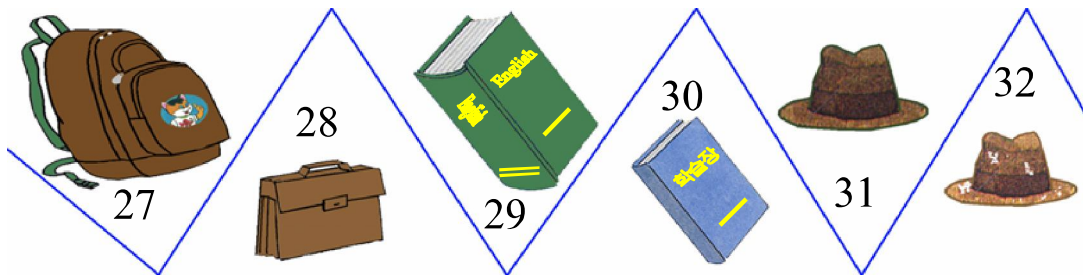
Count up the numbers 27—32 in order.

### 2) Pronunciation drill

/θ/ thing third three /w/ wet where /l/ let lake

/ð/ then this that /j/ yet yes yellow

### 3) Pattern drill



- Is the brown schoolbag light/ heavy?

No, it isn't. / Yes, it is.

- Is the brown schoolbag heavy or light?

It isn't light. It's heavy.

- What about the schoolbag? The schoolbag's heavy.

- What is it?

It's a heavy schoolbag.

It's a heavy brown schoolbag.

### 4) A riddle

They are twin brothers.

One is on the right.

And one is on the left.

But they never see each other.

What are they?



# Unit 10

## There's a man at the door

### 1. Listen, repeat and act



(A doorbell rings.)

Sue: There's a man at the door, Dad.

Father: Who is it, Sue? Open the door!

Sue: It's the postman, Dad.

Postman: Good morning, Sue.

Sue: Good morning, postman.

Postman: There's a letter for your mother.  
And there's a letter for your father.

Sue: Thank you. Dad! There's a letter for  
mum, and there's a letter for you.

Father: This isn't a letter! It's a bill!



## 2. Drill

### 1) Number drill

Count up the numbers 33 – 38 in order.

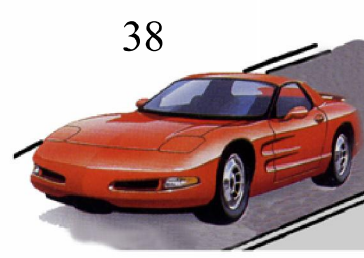
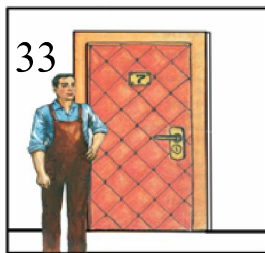
### 2) Pronunciation drill

/i:/ me green bee /e/ leg desk men

/ɪ/ it pig big /æ/ bag cap man

/ɜ:/ bird girl her /ə/ teacher mother about

### 3) Pattern drill



- Is there a woman /man at the door?

No, there isn't. / Yes, there is.

- Is he a postman /a worker? No, he isn't. / Yes, he is.

- Is there a woman at the door?

There isn't a woman at the door.

There's a man at the door.

- Is he a postman? He isn't a postman. He's a worker.

- Who's at the door? There's a man at the door.

Tell me about him. He's a worker.



# Unit 11

## Are your hands clean?

### 1. Listen, repeat and act



Mother: Are your hands clean, Sandy?  
Sandy: Yes, my hands are clean, Mum.  
Mother: Show me your hands, Sandy.  
Your hands aren't clean. They're very dirty!  
Go and wash your hands at once.  
Sandy: All right, Mum.  
Mother: Are your hands clean now, Sandy?  
Sandy: Yes, they are, Mum.  
Mother: Sandy! Look at my nice clean towel!



**2. Drill**

1) Number drill

Count up the numbers 39—46 in order.

2) Pronunciation drill

/ʌ/ sum mum sun /ɒ/ box dog cock

/ɑ:/ car park hard /ɔ:/ sport short horse

3) Pattern drill



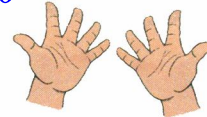
Un Hui

39

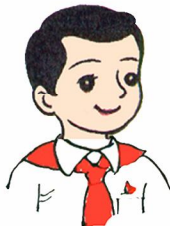


Her exercise book is new.

40



Her hands are clean.



In Su

41



His exercise book is old.

42



His hands are dirty.

43



mother's shoes  
/small

44



father's shoes  
/big

45



light book

46

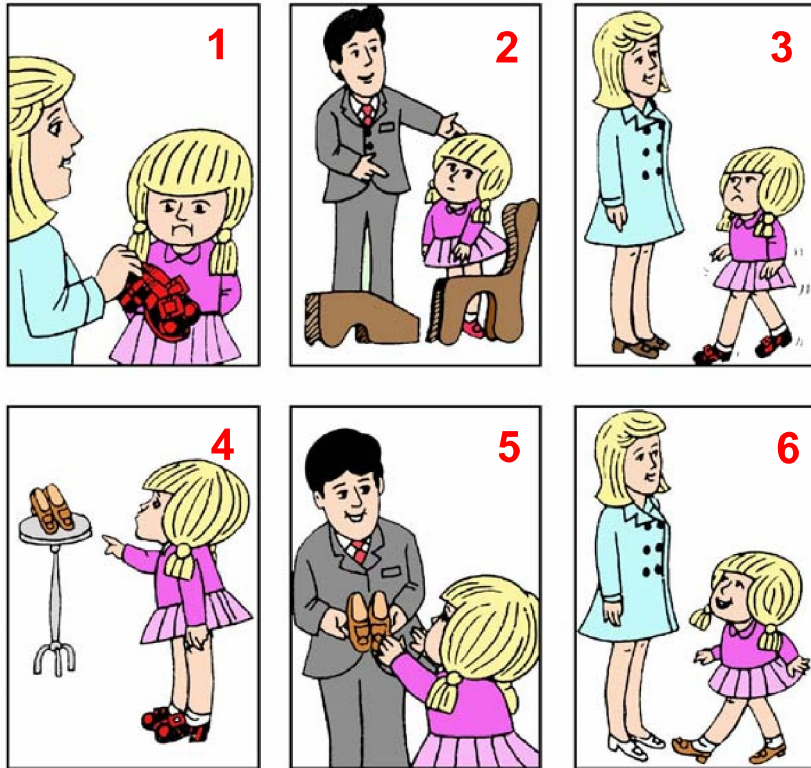


heavy books

- Are Un Hui's hands dirty? No, they aren't.
- Are Un Hui's hands clean? Yes, they are.
- Are Un Hui's hands clean or dirty?  
Her hands aren't dirty. Her hands are clean.

**Unit 12**      **These shoes are nice**

**1. Listen, repeat and act**



Mother:            These shoes are nice.  
                         Try on these shoes, Sue.

Salesman:         Sit down here, please.

Mother:            How are they, Sue?

Sue:                They're very tight, Mum.  
                         Oh, Mum! Look at those shoes.  
                         Those are pretty shoes.

Salesman:         Here you are, young lady.

Mother:            How are they, Sue?

Sue:                They're just right!



## 2. Drill

### 1) Number drill

Count up the numbers 47 – 55 in order.

### 2) Pronunciation drill

/ʊ/ book good foot      /eɪ/ cake game lake

/u:/ food room fool      /aɪ/ bike time rice

/ɔɪ/ boy toy soy

### 3) Pattern drill



This apple  
is nice.



This apple  
is nice, too.



These apples are nice.



This picture  
is beautiful.



This picture is  
beautiful, too.



These pictures are  
beautiful.



This is a new  
basketball.



This is a new  
football, too.



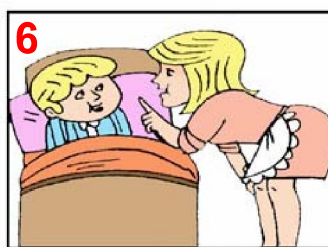
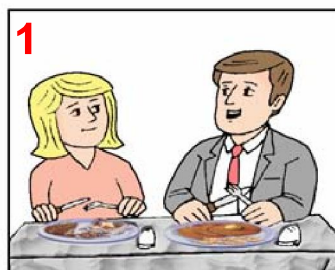
These are new balls.

- Is this apple nasty / nice? No, it isn't. / Yes, it is.
- Are these apples nasty/ nice?  
No, they aren't. / Yes, they are.
- Are those nasty apples?  
Those aren't nasty apples. Those are nice apples.

# Unit 13

# It's a holiday!

## 1. Listen, repeat and act



Father: The children are very quiet this morning , Betty.

Mother: Sandy! Sue! Breakfast's ready.

Father: Go upstairs and see, Betty.  
Perhaps they're still asleep.

Mother: Wake up, Sandy!  
It's eight o'clock.

Sandy: (sleepily) Eh?

Mother: Wake up! You're late.

Sandy: No, I'm not, Mum.  
The school's shut today. It's a holiday!

Mother: Lazybones!



## 2. Drill

### 1) Number drill

Count up the numbers 56—63 in order.

### 2) Pronunciation drill

/əʊ/ coat road cold /iə/ dear hear beer

/aʊ/ how brown cow /eə/ care share chair

### 3) Pattern drill

56



57



62



The teacher's old.

They're old men.

The dog's clever.

58



59



63



The actress is beautiful.

They are beautiful women.

They're clever animals.

60



61



The man is fat.

They are fat men.

- Is the teacher old?

Look at him. He isn't young. He's old.

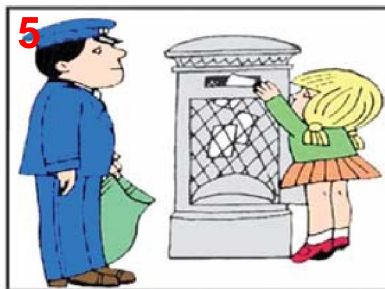
- Tell me about the teacher. Look at him. He's an old man.

- Who is the old man? The old man is a teacher.

# Unit 14

# There are some letters

## 1. Listen, repeat and act



Mother: Post these letters for me please, Sue.  
Sue: OK, Mum. Good morning, postman.  
Postman: Good morning, Sue. How are you today?  
Sue: Fine, thanks. Are there any letters in the letter-box this morning?  
Postman: No, there aren't any letters here.  
Sue: Just a minute. There are some letters in the letter-box now.  
Postman: Thank you, Sue.



**2. Drill**

1) Number drill

Count up the numbers 64 – 69 in order.













2) Pronunciation drill

/ʊə/ cure sure

/ts/ meets prints

/dz/ finds sends

3) Pattern drill

|   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| 64<br>   | in<br>     | 65<br>   | on<br>     |
| 66<br> | on<br>   | 67<br> | in<br>   |
| 68<br> | near<br> | 69<br> | near<br> |

- Are there any children in the playground? No, there aren't.
- Are the children in the playground? No, they aren't.
- Are there any children in the playground?  
There aren't any children in the playground.  
There are some in the classroom.
- Are the children in the playground or in the classroom?  
The children aren't in the playground.  
They're in the classroom.



## Part 3 Think and Say in English

### Unit 15

## Introduction Learn English for Korea!

### 1. Your ideas: How can you learn English?

Look at the pictures. Can you learn English like this?

Write yes (✓) or no (×).



1 Sleep with English



2 Listen to English



3 Speak English



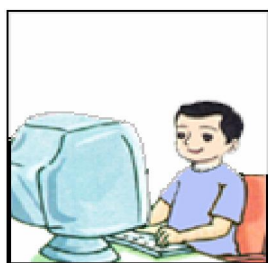
4 Read English



5 Write English



6 Eat English



7 Play with a computer



8 Sing in English

### 2. Vocabulary (1): Have fun!

#### 2.1 Miming Play a game

Listen to your teacher. Do the actions.



listen



speak



sing



write



sleep



read



look

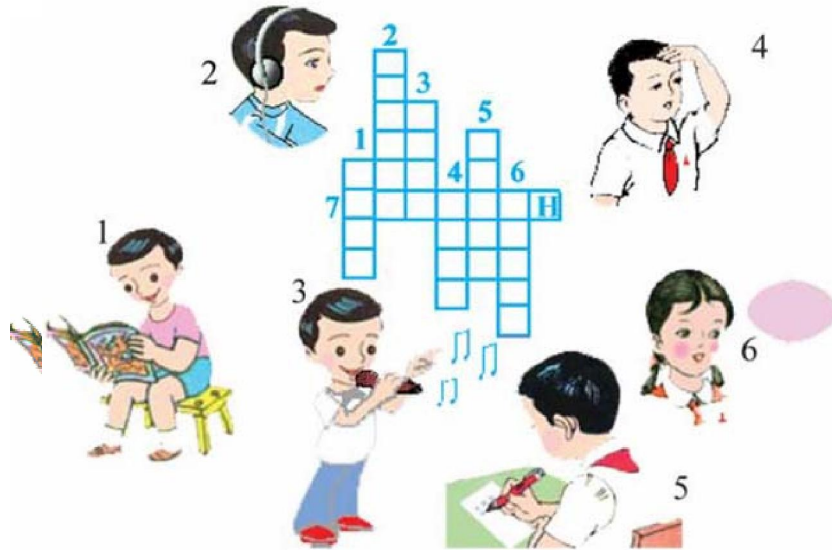


eat

## 2.2 Writing A puzzle

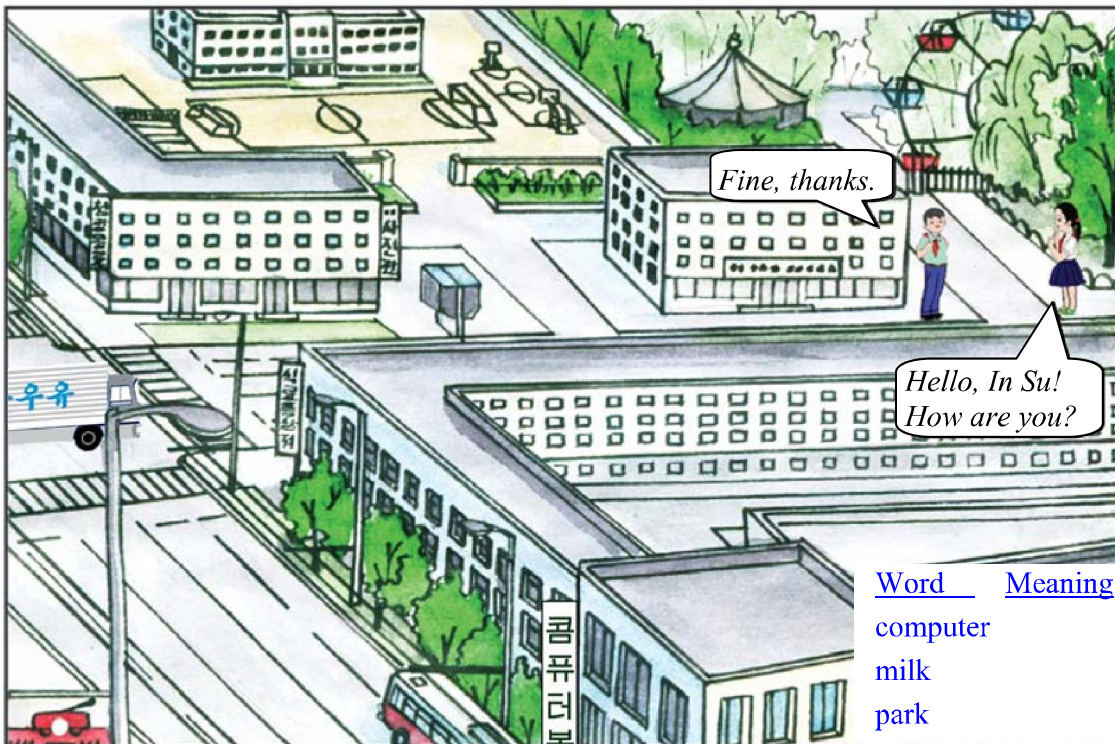
Write the words in the puzzle.

What is word 7?




## 3. Vocabulary (2): Think!

Look at the picture. How many words can you understand?



## 4. Speaking: Practice!

### 4.1 Listening Where are they?

 Listen. Where are the people? Write 1, 2, 3 or 4.



1 in a school



2 in a park



3 in a factory



4 in town

### 4.2 Speaking Practice with your teacher

Talk to your teacher.



### 4.3 Speaking Practice in pairs

Work in pairs. Ask each other.

Student 1: Hello, Sun Chol.  
How are you?

Student 2: Fine, thanks.  
How are you?

Student 1: Fine, thanks. Bye!

Student 2: Bye!



## 5. Numbers: Learn the numbers

### 5.1 Speaking One, two, three ...



Say the numbers.



Say it clearly!  
 thirteen /ˌθɜːˈtiːn/  
 fourteen /ˌfɔːˈtiːn/  
 fifteen /ˌfɪfˈtiːn/

### 5.2 Writing Think!

What's the next number?

- a. two, four, six, .....
- b. five, ten, fifteen, .....
- c. one, four, eight, thirteen, .....
- d. twenty, eighteen, sixteen, .....
- e. sixteen, thirteen, ten, .....

Write some numbers for your neighbour to complete.

### 5.3 Play a game What's the word?

Look at your Language Record. Choose four words.

Write them in the squares. Don't look at your neighbour's!

Your words

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

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

Now work with your neighbour. Ask:

Write your neighbour's letters.

What's number seven?

What's number fifteen?

'B'.

Nothing.

Your neighbour's words.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

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

The first student to guess the four words is the winner.

## 6. Review: Your Language Record

Now complete your Language Record.

| Word   | Meaning | Example                              |
|--------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| eat    |         | I <b>eat</b> rice and soup.          |
| listen |         | <b>Listen</b> to the cassette.       |
| look   |         | <b>Look</b> at the picture.          |
| play   |         | <b>Play</b> a game!                  |
| read   |         | <b>Read</b> this book!               |
| sing   |         | <b>Sing</b> a song!                  |
| sleep  |         | I <b>sleep</b> at night.             |
| speak  |         | I <b>speak</b> English.              |
| write  |         | <b>Write</b> the word in the puzzle. |
| a song |         | Sing <b>a song</b> .                 |
| in     |         | I read a book <b>in</b> English.     |
| with   |         | Sing it <b>with</b> your class.      |

### Saying hello Write the meanings.

Hello. ....

How are you? Fine, thanks. ....

Not too bad. ....

Bye! Good-bye! .....

# Supplementary Exercises

## 1. Vocabulary: A puzzle



## 2. Listen and repeat: Learn some sentences



Listen and say the sentences.

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| Speak English. | Hello.        |
| Read.          | How are you?  |
| Listen.        | Fine, thanks. |
| Write.         | How are you?  |

## 3. Writing and speaking: Talk to Tom

Write your answers.

- Tom:* Hello.  
*You:* .....  
*Tom:* How are you?  
*You:* .....  
*Tom:* I'm fine. Good. Here's my bus. Bye!  
*You:* .....

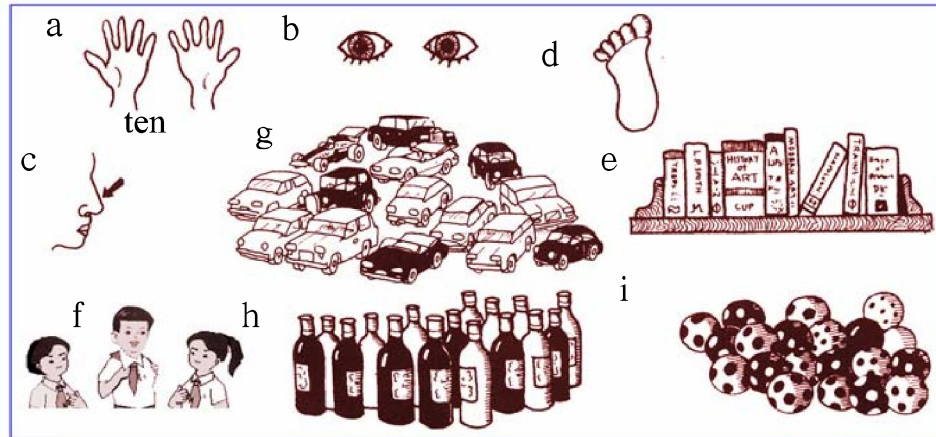


Talk to Tom on the cassette.

## 4. Count: Numbers

### 4.1 One and two

Write the number.



### 4.2 Listen and tick



Listen and tick (✓) the number.

- |                               |                             |                               |                             |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 <input type="checkbox"/> | c. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | 14 <input type="checkbox"/> | e. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 13 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. 6 <input type="checkbox"/> | 16 <input type="checkbox"/> | d. 8 <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 <input type="checkbox"/> | f. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> | 15 <input type="checkbox"/> |

### 4.3 Think!

Write the numbers.

### 4.4 Number puzzle

Write the answers.

|                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| F                    | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="text"/> | 2+2=?                |                      | 4+4=?                |                      | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="text"/> | 6-1=?                |                      | 11-1=?               |                      | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="text"/> | 9-2=?                |                      | 10+2=?               |                      | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="text"/> | 7+2=?                |                      | 5-2=?                |                      | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

|         |         |         |           |
|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| .....   | + nine  | + two   | = fifteen |
| +       | +       | +       |           |
| three   | + ..... | + seven | = fifteen |
| +       | +       | +       |           |
| eight   | + ..... | + six   | = .....   |
|         |         |         |           |
| fifteen | fifteen | fifteen | fifteen   |


**Theme A New Friends**

**Unit 16**

**Topic  
Around the world**

**1. Listen and speak: I'm ...**

**1.1 Listening What's your name?**

 Read and listen .  
Can you understand?  
Tell the class.

My name's .....  
I'm ..... years old.

|    |        |    |          |
|----|--------|----|----------|
| 10 | ten    | 13 | thirteen |
| 11 | eleven | 14 | fourteen |
| 12 | twelve | 15 | fifteen  |

My name's Carolina.  
What's your name?

Filippo.

How old are you?

I'm eleven.  
And you?

I'm twelve.

**1.2 Speaking Practice**

Work in a small group. Ask each other.

What's your name?




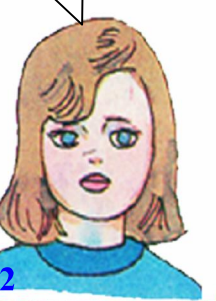
My name's...

How old are you?

I'm ... years old.

**1.3 Writing Four students**

Write two sentences for each person.


|  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>My name's Hak Su.<br/>I'm twelve years old.</p>  <p>12</p> |  <p>13</p> |  <p>11</p> |  <p>12</p> |
|--|---|--|---|

Hak Su

Marek

Paula

Carolina

 Check your answers with the cassette or your teacher.

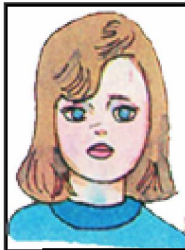


## 2. Vocabulary: Around the world

### 2.1 Reading They live in ...

Read about Carolina and Marek. Join them to the right country.

*This is Marek.  
He's thirteen years old.  
He's from Russia.*



*This is Carolina.  
She's twelve years old.  
She's from Italy.*

### 2.2 Writing Hak Su and Paula

Look at the pictures. Write about Hak Su and Paula. Join them to the right country on the map.

This is .....  
He's .....



DPR Korea

This is .....  
She's .....



Brazil

## 3. Activity: A photo poster

### 3.1 Writing A picture of you

Find a photograph or draw a picture. Write about yourself.



*This is me!  
My name's Un Hui!  
I'm twelve years old.  
I'm from Korea.*

**3.2 Writing Our town**



This is my house. It is in Kusong City. This is my flat. It is in Samjiyon County.  
 Kusong City is in Korea. Samjiyon County is a county in Korea.

Look at the picture and read the text. (Look at Exercise 2.)

Who lives there? Hak Su, Marek, Paula or Carolina?

Make a poster. Find a photograph or draw a picture of your house or flat.

Write about it.

*This is my house/flat. It is in .....  
 ..... is a .....*

Put your pictures and write on a poster.

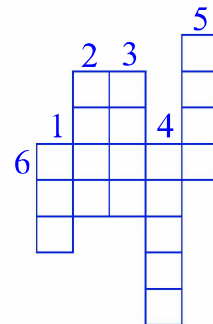
Put them on the classroom wall.

**4. Practice**

**4.1 Vocabulary What's the word?**

Put the words in the puzzle. What is word 6?

1. .... old are you?
2. Hak Su is ..... Korea.
3. What is y..... name?
4. England is a s..... country.
5. My n..... is David.



Make a puzzle for other students.

Look in Units 15 and 16 for words.

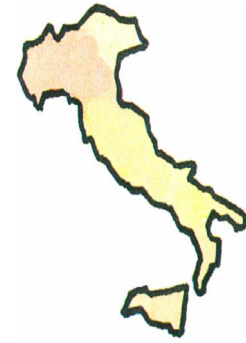
### 4.2 Writing      Some more countries

Write about England, Russia and Italy.  
Now look at the map on page 80. Find these countries:

Russia   Italy   England

Write about them.


*Russia is a ... .. country.*



Italy is a long country.

## 5. Numbers: Learn some more numbers

### 5.1 Speaking      ten, twenty, thirty ...

 Listen and say the numbers.

|          |            |           |           |               |
|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| 10 ten   | 20 twenty  | 30 thirty | 40 forty  | 50 fifty      |
| 60 sixty | 70 seventy | 80 eighty | 90 ninety | 100 a hundred |

### 5.2 Listening      Thirteen or thirty?

 Listen and write the number.


### 5.3 Writing      twenty-one, twenty-two ...

Write the numbers.

|                      |          |                              |                        |
|----------------------|----------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 21 <u>twenty-one</u> | 54 ..... | 101 <u>a hundred and one</u> |                        |
| 32 <u>thirty-two</u> | 67 ..... | 88 .....                     | 225 <u>two hundred</u> |
| 47.....              | 74 ..... | 92 .....                     | <u>and twenty-five</u> |

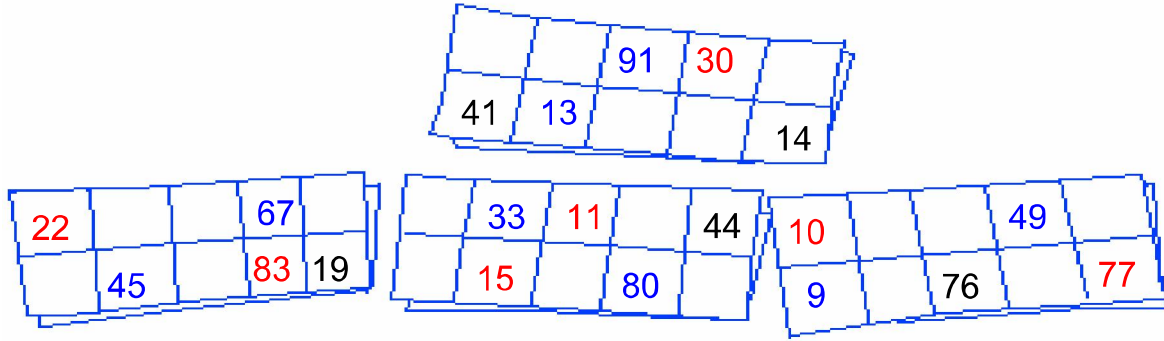
Write some numbers for your neighbour.

### 5.4 Play a game      Bingo!

 Choose a card. Listen.

Put a cross (×) if you hear one of your numbers.

When your card is full of crosses, shout ‘Bingo!’.



## 6. Review: Your Language Record

Now complete your Language Record.

| Word     | Meaning | Example  |
|----------|---------|--|
| a city   |         | Pyongyang is a beautiful <b>city</b> .               |
| a flat   |         | My <b>flat</b> is big.                               |
| a house  |         | My <b>house</b> is small.                            |
| a name   |         | What's your <b>name</b> ?                            |
| a county |         | My house is in Samjiyon <b>County</b> .              |
| and      |         | Five <b>and</b> five is ten.                         |
| big      |         | Russia is a <b>big</b> country.                      |
| long     |         | Chile is a <b>long</b> country.                      |
| small    |         | England is a <b>small</b> country.                   |
| I'm      |         | <b>I'm</b> twelve years old.                         |
| she      |         | Paula is eleven years old. <b>She's</b> from Brazil. |
| he       |         | Hak Su is twelve years old. <b>He's</b> from Korea.  |
| this     |         | <b>This</b> is my house.                             |
| what     |         | <b>What's</b> your name?                             |
| your     |         | What's <b>your</b> name?                             |
| my       |         | <b>My</b> name is Paula.                             |
| from     |         | I'm <b>from</b> England.                             |

**Names and ages** Write the meanings.

|                            |
|----------------------------|
| My name's .....            |
| How old are you? .....     |
| I'm twelve years old. .... |
| What's your name? .....    |
| This is my house. ....     |

**Supplementary Exercises**

**1. Speak and write: Hak Su and Un Ju, Paco and Anali**

**1.1 Hak Su and Un Ju**

Complete the dialogue.

My \_\_\_\_\_.

Hello.  
What's your name?

My name's Un Ju.  
What's \_\_\_\_\_?

How old are you?

I'm \_\_\_\_\_.

I'm twelve years old.  
How \_\_\_\_\_?

**1.2 Paco and Anali**

Write about Paco and Anali.

My \_\_\_\_\_.

13  
**PACO**

I'm \_\_\_\_\_.

My \_\_\_\_\_.

12  
**ANALI**

I'm \_\_\_\_\_.

## 2. Reading and writing: Where they live?

### 2.1 Chol Nam and Susan

Read about Chol Nam and Susan.

Join them to the right country.



This is Chol Nam.  
He's eleven years old.  
He's from DPR Korea.



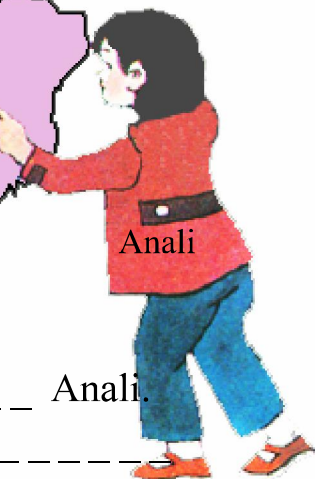
This is Susan.  
She's twelve years old.  
She's from England.



### 2.2 Paco and Anali

Write about Paco and Anali.

This is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
He's \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
' \_\_\_\_\_ Argentina



This \_\_\_ Anali.  
She's \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
' \_\_\_\_\_ Brazil.

### 3. Listen and repeat: Learn some sentences



Listen and say the sentences.

My name's Jack.

This is Marek.

I'm eleven years old.

He's thirteen years old.

This is Carolina.

What's your name?

She's twelve years old.

How old are you?

### 4. Writing and speaking: Talk to Cathy

Write your answers to Cathy's questions.

*Cathy:* Hello. What's your name?

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* My name's Cathy. How are you?

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* I'm fine. I'm from Scotland. Where are you from?

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* That's interesting. Is your town big or small?

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* I'm from Edinburgh. Edinburgh is a big city. See you later!

Bye!

*You:* .....



Now talk to Cathy on the cassette.

### 5. Say it clearly! : /ti:n/ thirteen / ti/ thirty



Listen and say the numbers.

13 thirteen    30 thirty    14 fourteen    40 forty

15 fifteen    50 fifty    16 sixteen    60 sixty

17 seventeen    70 seventy    18 eighteen    80 eighty

19 nineteen    90 ninety

## Unit 17

## Language focus

## 'this', 'that', 'be'

1. *Listening: A new school and new friends*1.1 *Your ideas* What are they saying?

Susan is at a new school.  
 She is with Kate and Tony.  
 Look at the picture.  
 What are they saying?

1.2 *Listening* Are you new here?

Listen to Kate, Susan and Tony.

Are they in the same class?

*Kate:* Hello. Are you new here?

*Susan:* Yes. It's my first day.

*Kate:* What's your name?

*Susan:* Susan.

*Kate:* I'm Kate. This is Tony.

*Tony:* Hi, Susan.

*Susan:* Are you new here?

*Tony:* Oh, no. We're in Class 2M. What class are you in?

*Susan:* Class 2F. This is my classroom, here.

*Tony:* We're in that classroom, there.

*Kate:* Oh, no! That's the bell. Susan, come to my house  
 with Tony after school.

*Susan:* Thanks.

Can you understand the conversation? Check with your teacher.

Read the conversation in groups of three.



## 2. Grammar (1): What's this? What's that?

### 2.1 Make a rule 'this' or 'that'?

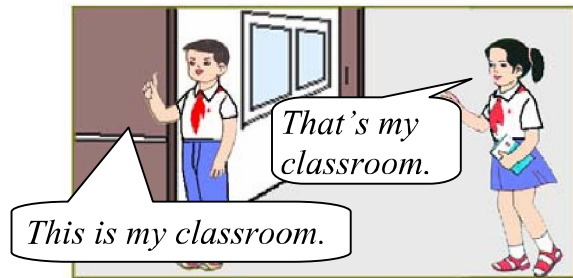
When do you say 'this'?

When do you say 'that'?

('that's' = 'that is')

Talk to your neighbour.

Make a rule.



### 2.2 Test your rule Fill the gap

Put 'this is' or 'that's' in the sentences.



### 2.3 Speaking Introduce someone

Introduce two students to your class.

*This is Yong Chol and that's Sun Ok.*



### 3. Grammar (2): Here we are

#### 3.1 Summary The verb 'be'

The verb 'be' has different forms in English.

We use the short forms when we speak.

Can you complete the tables? Look at Exercise 1.2 and Unit 16.



| BE                 |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| I'm (I am)         | from England.<br>in Italy. |
| You're (You are)   |                            |
| We're (We are)     |                            |
| They're (They are) |                            |

|                |                            |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| He's (He is)   | from England.<br>in Italy. |
| She's (She is) |                            |
| It's (It is)   |                            |

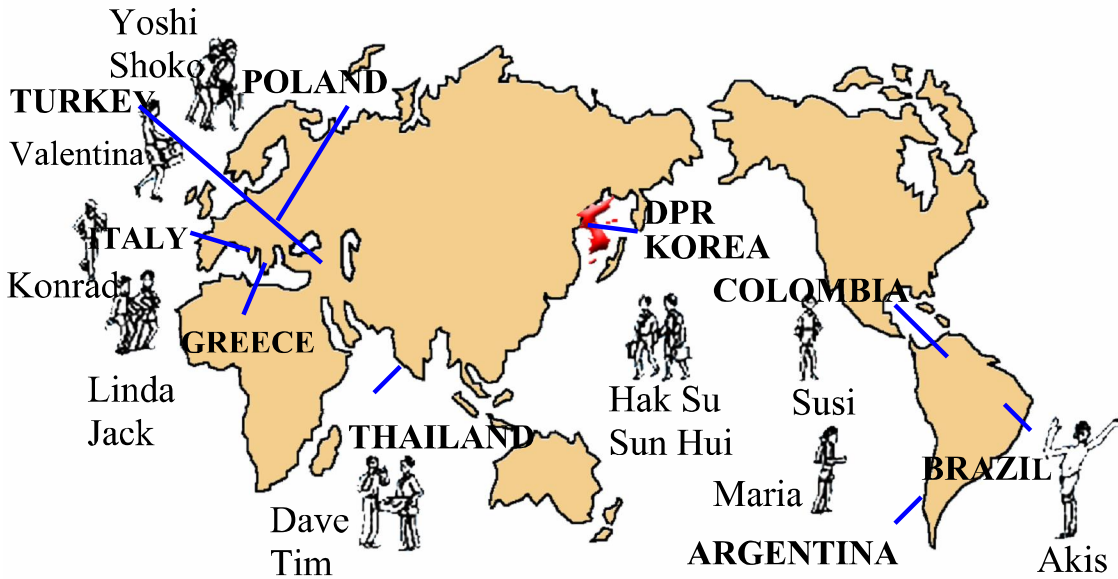
| BE: QUESTIONS |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| Where         | <u>am</u> I? |
|               | ___ you?     |
|               | ___ we?      |
|               | ___ they?    |

|       |          |
|-------|----------|
| Where | ___ he?  |
|       | ___ she? |
|       | ___ it?  |

#### 3.2 Practice Where are they?

Look at the map. Write your answers to the questions.

- Where's Valentina? *She's in Turkey.*
- Where's Akis? *He's .....*
- Where are Dave and Tim? *They're .....*
- Where's Konrad? *.....*
- Where are Linda and Jack? *.....*
- Where's Maria? *.....*
- Where's Susi? *.....*
- Where are Hak Su and Sun Hui? *.....*
- Where are Yoshi and Shoko? *.....*
- Where are you? *.....*



**4. Classroom phrases: In the classroom**


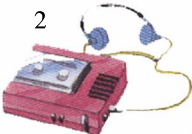

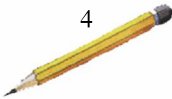


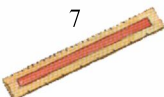
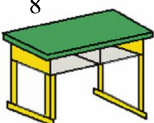
**4.1 Vocabulary Things in your classroom**

Put the words in the puzzle.

- dictionary      pen      pencil      desk      book
- cassette      cassette player      bag      ruler

What is word 9?

Check your answers with your teacher or a dictionary.

1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 

cassette p...

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

9 B K A

A

G

## 4.2 Practice Ask your neighbour

Work in pairs. Ask each other about things in your classroom.

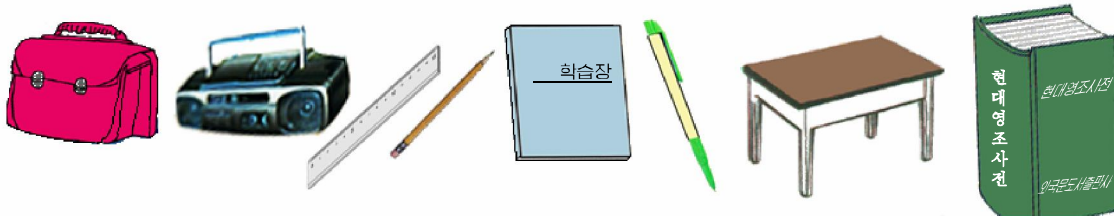
What's this? It's a book. What's that? It's a desk.

## 5. Review: Your Language Record

Now complete your Language Record.

| Word    | Meaning | Example                                |
|---------|---------|--|
| a bell  |         | That's the <b>bell</b> .               |
| a boat  |         | They're on a <b>boat</b> .             |
| a bus   |         | He's on a <b>bus</b> .                 |
| a day   |         | This is my first <b>day</b> at school. |
| a plane |         | We're on a <b>plane</b> .              |
| a train |         | She's on a <b>train</b> .              |
| first   |         | This is my <b>first</b> day at school. |
| new     |         | This is my <b>new</b> bag.             |
| this    |         | <b>This</b> is my classroom.           |
| here    |         | This is my classroom <b>here</b> .     |
| that    |         | <b>That's</b> my classroom.            |
| there   |         | That's my classroom <b>there</b> .     |
| come    |         | <b>Come</b> to my house!               |
| after   |         | Come to my house <b>after</b> school.  |
| with    |         | Come to my house <b>with</b> Tony.     |

**In the classroom** Write the name.



**'this' or 'that'**

Write 'this is' or 'that's'.



**Pronouns**

Complete the sentences with 'I', 'he', 'she', 'it', 'you', 'we', or 'they'.



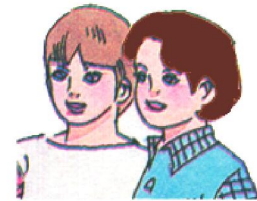
Hello!  
.....'m Hak Su.  
Here are my friends.



This is Sun Chol.  
..... is from Korea.



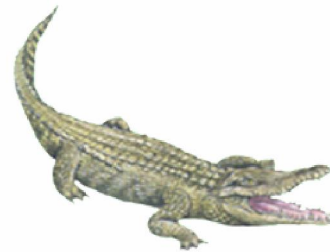
This is Susan.  
..... is from  
England.



This is Steven and  
this is Konrad.  
..... are from Italy.



This is me and my family.  
..... are from Korea.



This is a crocodile.  
..... is from Africa.

**Supplementary Exercises**

**1. Writing (1): 'this' or 'that'?**

**1.1 Write a sentence**

Write a sentence for each word.

For example.

*This is my house. That's my computer.*



house computer radio book football television


**1.2 Check your answers**


 Listen. Check your answers.


**2. Writing (2): Where are they from?**


**2.1 This is ...**


Complete the sentences.


1    
 This is Gang Chol and Sun Hui.   
 ..... Korea.

2    
 This is Konrad.   
 He's ..... Italy.

3    
 This is Susi.   
 She's from Colombia.

4    
 I'm Marek and this is Yura.   
 ..... Russia.


5    
 This is Anali.   
 ..... Brazil.

6    
 This is Jack.   
 ..... Greece.

### 2.2 Check your answers

 Listen. Check your answers.

### 3. Listen and repeat: Learn some sentences

 Listen and say the sentences.

This is Jack and that's Helen.                      What's this? It's a dictionary.  
Where's Susi?    What's that? It's my bag.  
Where are Jack and Linda?

### 4. Writing and speaking: Talk to Tom

Write your answers to Tom's questions.

*Tom:* Hello. My name's Tom. What's your name?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* Where are you from?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* Oh. I'm from England. What class are you in at school?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* I'm in Class 2. My school is in London. Where is your school?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* That's interesting. See you soon! Bye!

*You:* .....

 Now talk to Tom on the cassette.

### 5. Vocabulary: What's the word?

Find the word in the puzzle.

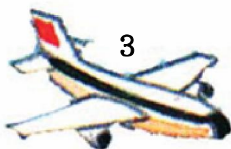
1



2



3



4



5



R B O O K G Y H U J  
P E N G I O P K H F  
B L A C K B O A R D  
T R A I N X D C F V  
E R F G P E N C I L  
Q B A G A S W E R T  
B U S C F R T G Y H  
E H O U S E Y D F S  
Q X M C D P L A N E  
R E C A S S E T T E



6



7



8



9



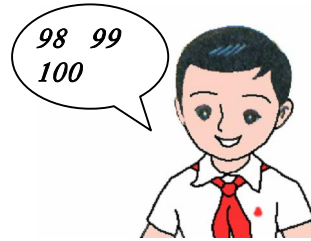
10

## 6. Numbers: Learn the numbers

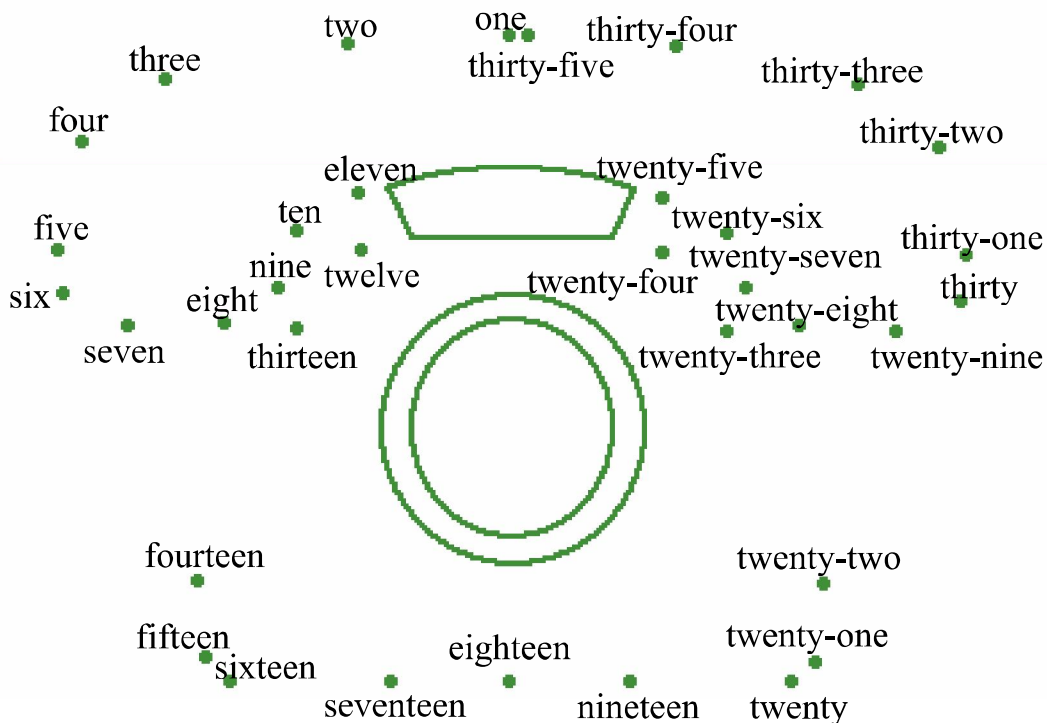
### 6.1 Think!

What's the next number?

- ten, twenty, thirty, .....
- twenty, twenty-five, thirty, thirty-five, forty, .....
- twelve, twenty-four, thirty-six, .....
- seven, fourteen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, .....
- nine, eighteen, twenty-seven, .....
- two hundred, two hundred and fifty, three hundred, three hundred and fifty, ...



### 6.2 What is it?





## 7. Say it clearly!: Personal pronoun

### 7.1 Listen and say



Listen and say the words.

I'm I'm from England. They're They're from Brazil.

You're You're in Class 1. He's He's in Brazil.

We're We're in school. She's She's from Italy.

You're You're in Class 2. It's It's in my bag.

### 7.2 Listen and write



Listen. Write about Simon and Mari.

Name: *Simon* ..... *Mari* .....

From: ..... .....

Age: ..... .....

Class: ..... .....

**Unit 18**

**Revision  
Units (15–17)**

**1. Write: What's the word?**

Write the words in the puzzle.

One, \_\_\_\_, three, four.

Come \_\_ my house.

Sun Hui is at a n\_\_ school.

\_\_\_\_ is Chol Nam.

\_\_\_\_ is Sun Hui.

\_\_\_\_ are you from?

\_\_\_\_ is your name?

**2. Speak: Who is it?**

Join the sentences and the pictures.

This is Sun Ok.  
She is from Korea.  
She is thirteen years old.

This is Lech.  
He is from Poland.  
He is twelve years old.

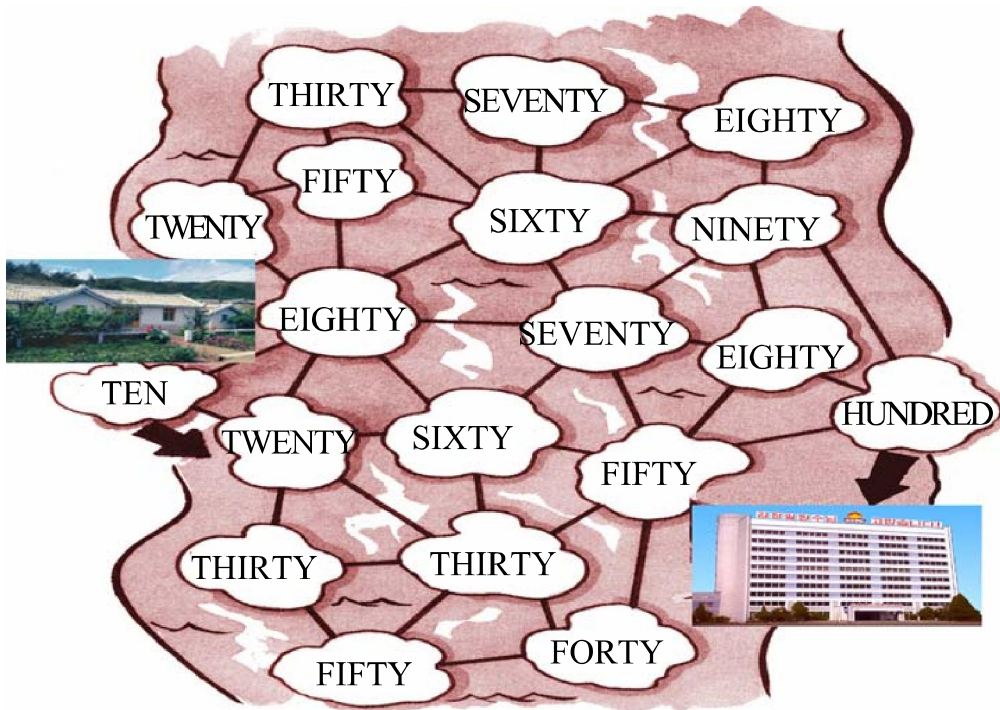
This is Fernando.  
He is from Brazil.  
He is eleven years old.

This is Lou.  
She is from Canada.  
She is twelve years old.

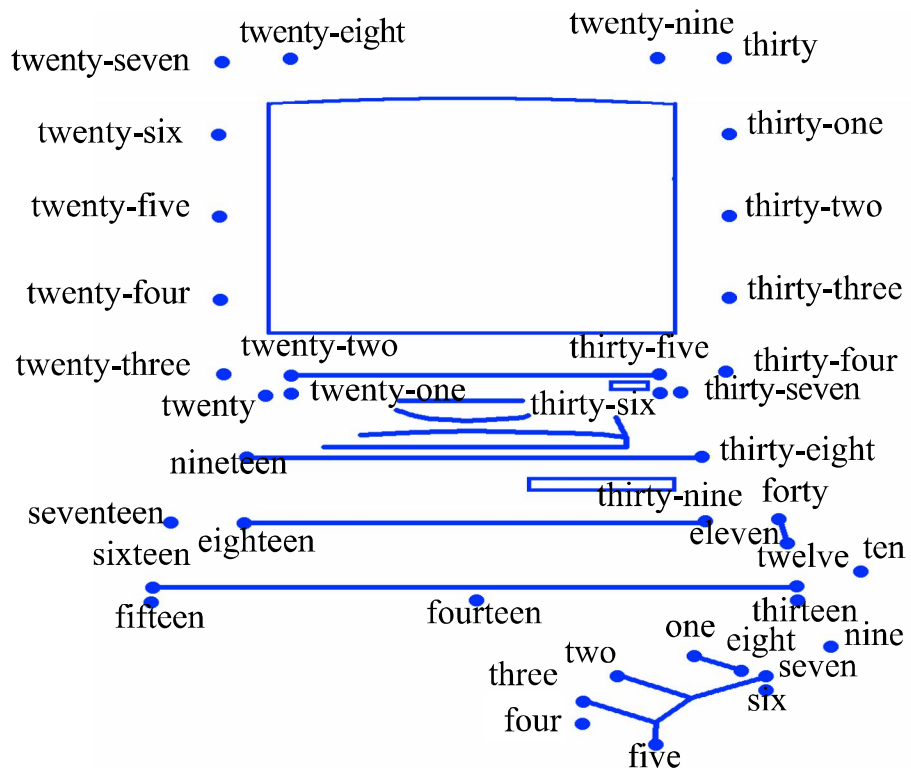


### 3. Find the way: 10, 20, 30, 40, ... 100 — but how?

Find the way from the house to the school.

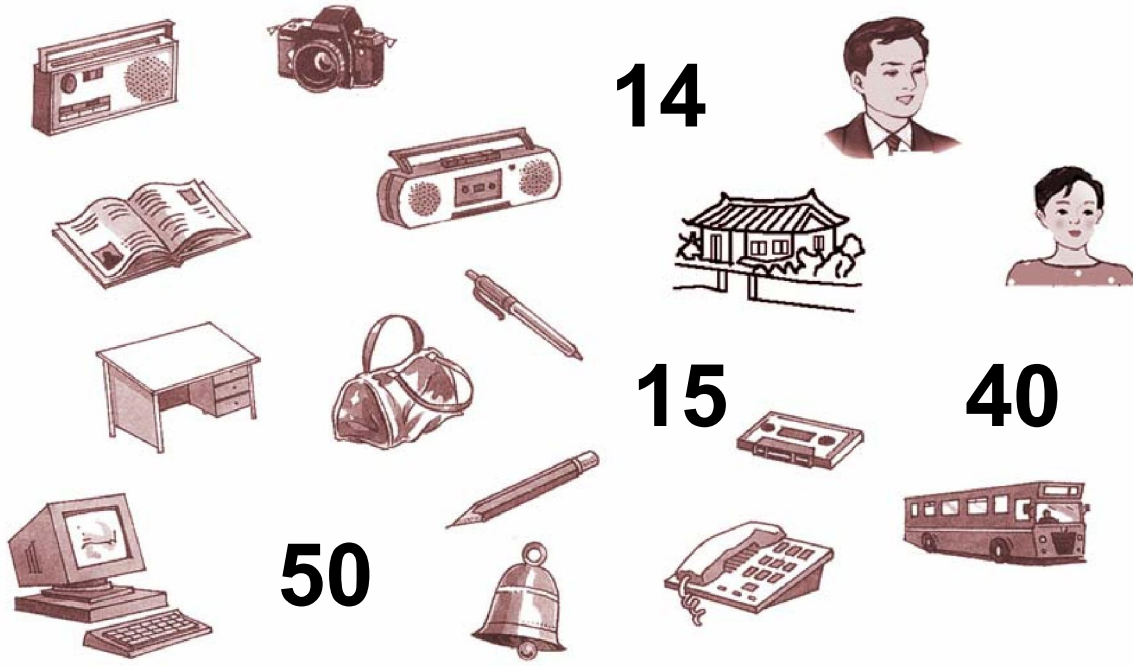


### 4. Join the dots: What is it?



### 5. Write: What are they?

Write the missing words.



man      cassette player            bus

     radio      desk     

forty      computer

fifty      camera

telephone      computer

women      bell     

pen            fourteen

# Theme B Where We Live

## Unit 19

### Topic Our country



**Mt. Paektu, the sacred mountain of revolution**

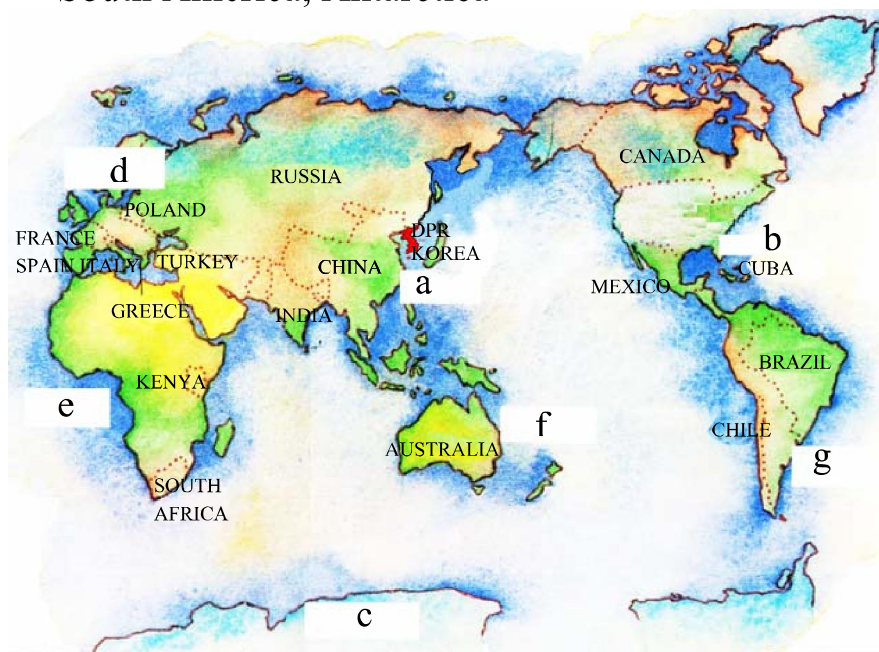
### 1. Look and speak: Where are you?

#### 1.1 Vocabulary The continents

Look at the map.

Write the names of the continents in the correct place.

Asia, Europe, Africa, Australia, North America,  
South America, Antarctica



Where is our country?

What is our language? Tell the class.

For example:

*They live in China.*

*China is in Asia.*

*They speak Chinese.*

**Some languages**

|            |         |
|------------|---------|
| Korean     | Spanish |
| Italian    | Polish  |
| Portuguese | Turkish |
| French     | Greek   |

**1.2 Speaking People and places**

What can you say about these people and places?


*... and ... live in ...*

*... is in ...*

*They speak ...*



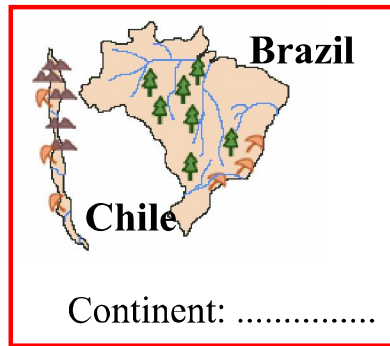
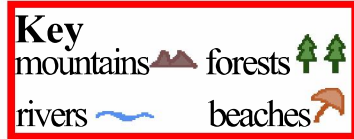
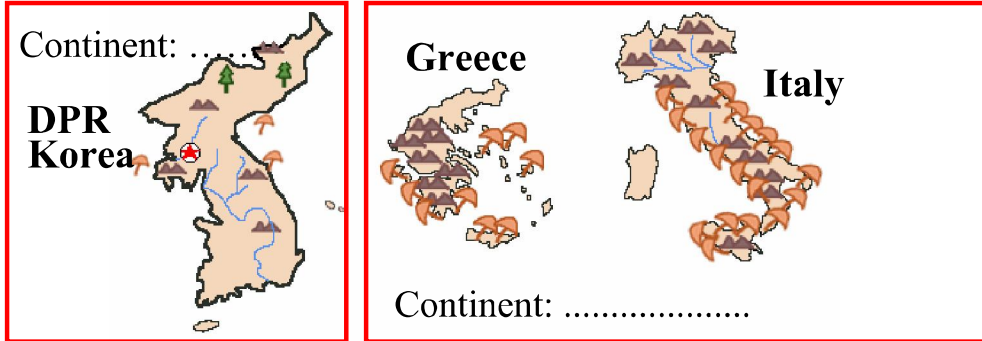
Write about the people.

 Check your answers with the cassette or your teacher.

## 2. Speaking: Where are they?

Find these countries on the map.

What continent are they in?



What has each country got?

Tell the class.

*Greece has got mountains and rivers.*

*Italy has got ...*

*Brazil has got ...*

*Korea has got ...*

*Chile has got ...*

## 3. Writing: Come to my country!

Read about Korea.

Make a poster about our country.  
Draw the forests, mountains, rivers  
and beaches

It has got rivers, mountains  
and beaches.  
We speak Korean.

It is a great,  
prosperous and  
powerful nation.



## 4. Practice

### 4.1 Writing      Answering and asking

Look at the map in Exercise 1.1.

Write your answers to the questions.

Write three more questions for other students.

- a. What continent are Korea and India in? .....
- b. What continent are Greece and Italy in? *They're in Europe.*
- c. What continent is Brazil in? *It's in* .....
- d. What continent is Poland in? .....

### 4.2 Reading      What countries are they?

Read about the countries. What countries are they?

Write about two more countries. Ask another student to guess.

a

This country is in Asia.  
It's a big country. They  
speak Chinese there.

b

This country is in Europe.  
It is very big. They speak  
Russian there.

c

This country is in West Europe.  
It is a small country. They  
speak English there.

d

This country is in South  
America.  
It has got forests and a very  
big river.  
They speak Portuguese there.

## 5. Review: Your language record

Now complete your Language Record.



| Word       | Meaning | Example  |
|------------|---------|--|
| has got    |         | Our country <b>has got</b> rivers and mountains. |
| eat        |         | In Italy, people <b>eat</b> spaghetti.           |
| live       |         | You <b>live</b> in Mexico.                       |
| speak      |         | We <b>speak</b> Korean.                          |
| a beach    |         | Korea has got beautiful <b>beaches</b> .         |
| a country  |         | India is a big <b>country</b> .                  |
| a forest   |         | Brazil has got very big <b>forests</b> .         |
| a mountain |         | Everest is a very high <b>mountain</b> .         |
| a river    |         | The Amazon is a very big <b>river</b> .          |
| big        |         | Brazil is a <b>big</b> country.                  |
| very       |         | China is a <b>very</b> big country.              |

### My country

Write the meanings.

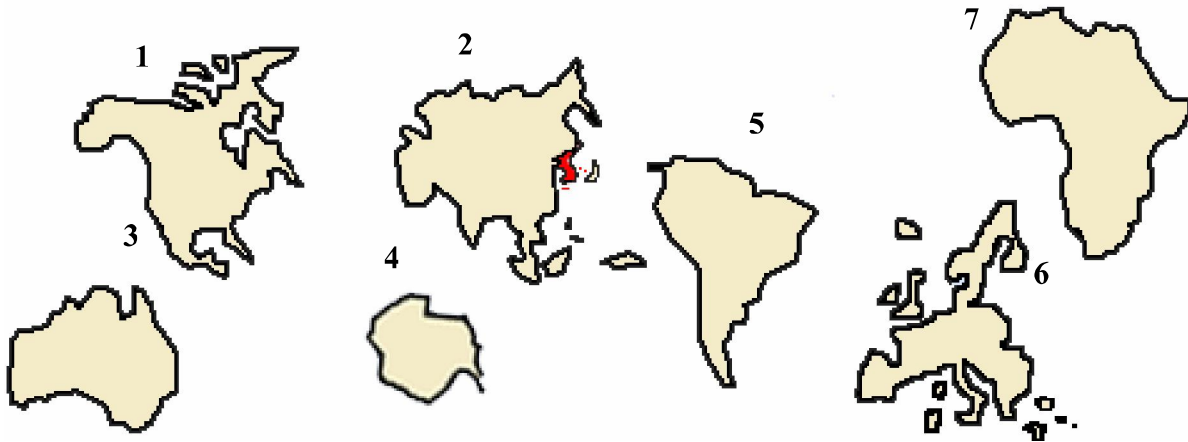
|  |
|--|
| I live in .....<br>It is a big country .....<br>It has got .....<br>We speak ..... |
|--|

## Supplementary Exercises

### 1. *Look and write:* Name the continents

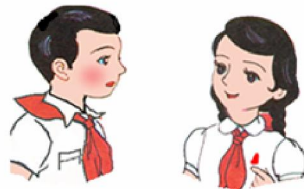
Match the name to the continent. (Look at page 100 in your textbook.)

Asia   Africa   Australia   Europe   North America  
 South America   Antarctica



## 2. Writing: People and places

Read about Hak Su and Un Hui.



Hak Su and Un Hui live in Korea.  
It is in East Asia.  
It is a very beautiful country.  
They speak Korean.

Write about these people.



Portugal



Egypt



Poland

Maria and Miguel live  
in Portugal.

It is in .....

It is .....

They .....

Mohammed and Huda  
live .....

.....

.....

.....

Lou and Edward live  
.....

.....

.....

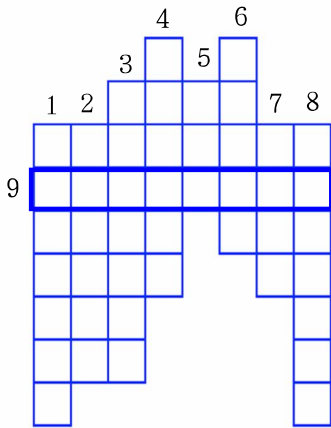
.....


 Listen. Check your answers.

### 3. Vocabulary: What's the word?

Write the words in the puzzle.

What is word 9?



1. Brazil is in South A..... .
2. This is a f..... . → 
3. England is a small c.....
4. They speak F..... in France.
5. Russia has g..... rivers, mountains and beaches.
6. They s..... Korean in Korea.
7. 34 million people l..... in Argentina.
8. In Canada, they speak French and E..... .

### 4. Listen and repeat: Learn some sentences



Listen and say the sentences.

Canada is in North America.

It is a very big country.

It has got rivers, mountains and beaches.

They speak English and French there.

### 5. Writing and speaking: Talk to Cathy

Write your answers to Cathy's questions.

*Cathy:* Hello. How are you?

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* I'm fine. Tell me about your country. Is it very big?

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* My country is Scotland. It has got mountains and rivers.  
What about your country?

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* Scotland has got beaches, too. What about your country?

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* We speak English in Scotland. What is your language?

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* Your English is very good! See you later. Bye!

*You:* .....



Now talk to Cathy on your cassette.

## 6. Say it clearly! : Vowels



Listen and say.

|      |            |         |         |         |
|------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| /ɪ/  | Spanish    | Polish  | Turkish | Italian |
| /i:/ | Portuguese | Chinese | Greek   |         |
| /e/  | French     |         |         |         |
| /æ/  | Arabic     |         |         |         |

In Spain, they speak Spanish.

In Brazil, they speak Portuguese.

**Language focus**  
**Articles, plurals**

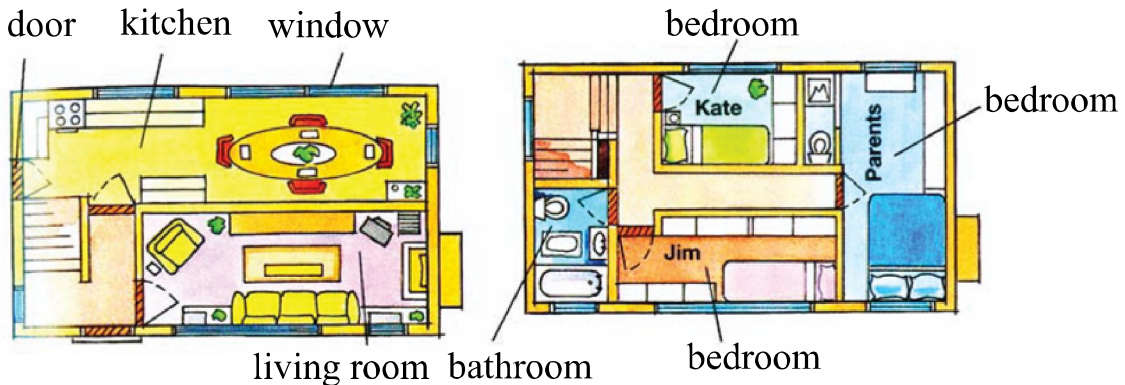
**Unit 20**

**1. Look and write: Susan visits Kate**

**1.1 Vocabulary A plan of the house**

Look at the plans.

Complete the sentences with the correct number.



|         |         |         |        |           |           |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 one   | 2 two   | 3 three | 4 four | 5 five    | 6 six     |
| 7 seven | 8 eight | 9 nine  | 10 ten | 11 eleven | 12 twelve |

Kate's house has got ... rooms. It has got ... bedrooms, ... living room, ... bathroom, and ... kitchen. It has got ... windows.

**1.2 Listening In the house**

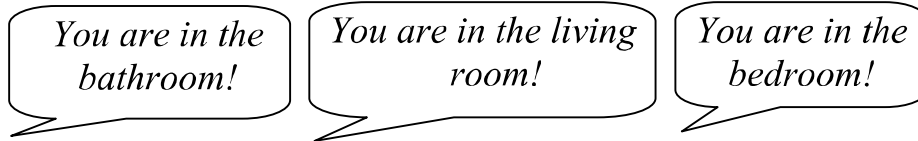
Listen. Look at the plan in Exercise 1.1.

Tick(✓) the rooms they see.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><i>Kate:</i> Here we are. This is my house. Come in, Susan.</p> <p><i>Susan:</i> Oh, it's nice.</p> <p><i>Kate:</i> This is the living room.</p> <p><i>Tony:</i> Look out of the window.</p> <p><i>Susan:</i> Oh, look! There's the school.</p> <p><i>Tony:</i> That's right.</p> <p><i>Kate:</i> This is the kitchen.</p> <p><i>Susan:</i> Mmm.</p> | <p><i>Kate:</i> Come upstairs. That's the bathroom. It's very small.</p> <p><i>Susan:</i> Oh, where's your bedroom?</p> <p><i>Kate:</i> Here.</p> <p><i>Susan:</i> Wow! It's very big.</p> <p><i>Kate:</i> Yes. It's a nice room. Look out of this window.</p> <p><i>Susan:</i> Oh, yes. There's the town.</p> <p><i>Tony:</i> Where's your house?</p> <p><i>Susan:</i> Mmm. I think it's ...</p> |
|---|---|

### 1.3 Play a game Where am I?

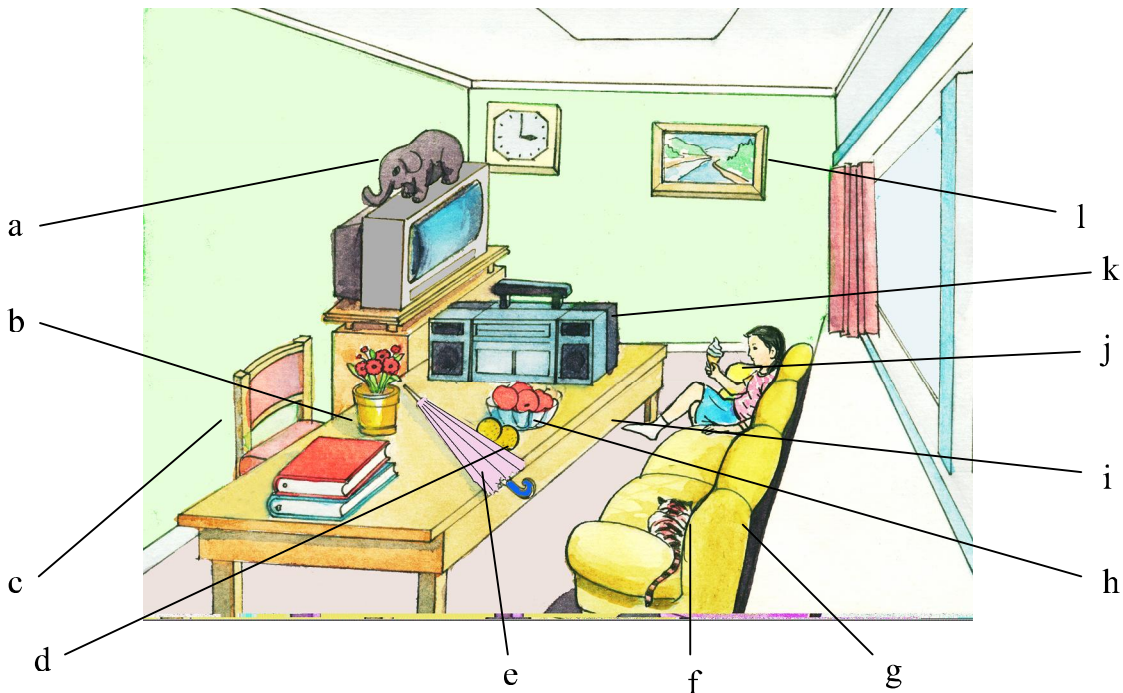
Think of a room in a house. Mime it to the class.  
The others have to guess where you are.



## 2. Grammar (1): In the living room

### 2.1 Vocabulary Label the picture

Label the picture of the living room.



- an umbrella    a plant    a recorder    a chair    an ice-cream    a cat
- an elephant    a picture    an apple    a table    an orange    a sofa

### 2.2 Make a rule 'a' or 'an'?

Look at the words in Exercise 2.1. Write them in a table.

When do you use 'a' or 'an'?  
Tell the class your ideas.

|         |             |
|---------|-------------|
| a       | an          |
| a plant | an elephant |

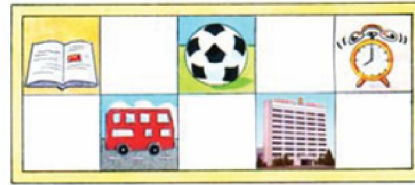
### 2.3 Check Test your rule

Write 'a' or 'an'.

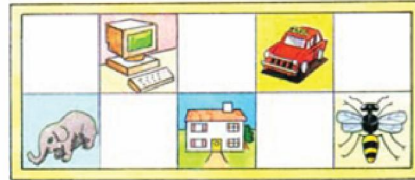
Check your answers with your teacher.



aeroplane      bank      egg  
ball              park



exercise      football      alarm clock  
book          bus              school



elephant      house      insect  
computer      taxi

### 2.4 Play a game Bingo!

Choose two cards in Exercise 2.3.

Listen and put a cross (x).

The first students to complete two cards are the winners.

### 2.5 'the' Where's the cat?

How do you say this sentence in your language?

*Is the cat on the sofa?*

In English, you say 'the' if you are thinking of a particular thing.

*Is the cat on the sofa? (= the cat in the picture)*

Work in pairs. Ask your neighbour. Look at the picture in Exercise 2.1.

*Where's the ... ?      It's on the ...*

telephone      elephant      cat      umbrella      radio

## 3. Grammar (2): Seven pictures

To say plurals in English, you can usually add 's'.

*a picture      seven pictures      an apple      two apples*

Look at the picture in Exercise 2.1. What's in the picture?

*one ... two ... three ... four ... five ... six ... seven ...*

Work in pairs. Look at the picture in Exercise 2.1.

Ask your neighbour.

*Where are the pictures? They're on the wall.*

Where are the ... ?

pictures      plants      books      apples      oranges

They're on the ...

#### Say it clearly!

/plɑ:nts/ **plants**

/bʊks/ **books**

/ˈpɪktʃəz/ **pictures**

/ˈɒrɪndʒɪz/ **oranges**


## 4. Talking: Shopping (1)

### 4.1 Vocabulary What's this?

Can you add the missing labels?



### 4.2 Listening Kate and Susan in the shop

 Kate and Susan are in a small shop. Listen.

What do they want?

*Man:* Hello.

*Kate:* Hello. Can I have this magazine, please?

*Man:* That's 50 pence, please.

*Kate:* Here you are.

*Man:* Thank you.

*Susan:* Can I have that packet of sweets, please?

*Man:* Yes, of course. That's 25 pence, please.

*Susan:* Here you are.

*Man:* Thank you.

*Kate:* Bye.

*Man:* Good-bye.

Work in pairs. Read the dialogue with your neighbour.

### 4.3 Practice Ask for things

Work in pairs. You are in a shop. Take turns to ask for things.

Can I have ..., please?



That's ..., please. Here you are.

Thank you.

ten twenty thirty forty fifty  
 10 20 30 40 50  
 twenty-five thirty-five forty-five  
 25 35 45



### 5. Review: Your Language Record

Now complete your Language Record.

| Word        | Meaning | Example                                 |
|-------------|---------|---|
| come up     |         | <b>Come up</b> to my room.              |
| has got     |         | My house <b>has got</b> three bedrooms. |
| an apple    |         | The <b>apples</b> are on the table.     |
| a cat       |         | The <b>cat</b> is on the sofa.          |
| a chair     |         | The books are on the <b>chair</b> .     |
| a flat      |         | I live in a small <b>flat</b> .         |
| an orange   |         | The <b>oranges</b> are on the table.    |
| a picture   |         | The <b>picture</b> is on the wall.      |
| a plant     |         | The <b>plant</b> is on the table.       |
| a room      |         | This is a nice <b>room</b> .            |
| a sofa      |         | The cat is on the <b>sofa</b> .         |
| a table     |         | The <b>table</b> is in the living room. |
| a telephone |         | The <b>telephone</b> is on the desk.    |
| an umbrella |         | Can I have an <b>umbrella</b> ?         |
| nice        |         | This is a <b>nice</b> room.             |
| out of      |         | Look <b>out of</b> the window.          |
| right       |         | That's <b>right</b> .                   |

**Rooms** Label the rooms.

**Going shopping** Write the meanings.



Can I have a pen, please? .....  
 That's ×× won, please. ....  
 Here you are. ....  
 Thank you. ....

**'a', 'an' and plurals** Label the pictures.



## Supplementary Exercises

### 1. Look and write: Our house

Draw a plan of your house or your friend's house.

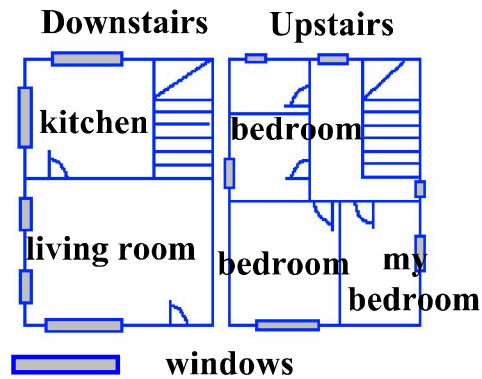
Write the names of the rooms.

Show the windows.

Write about the house.

*This is my friend's house.*

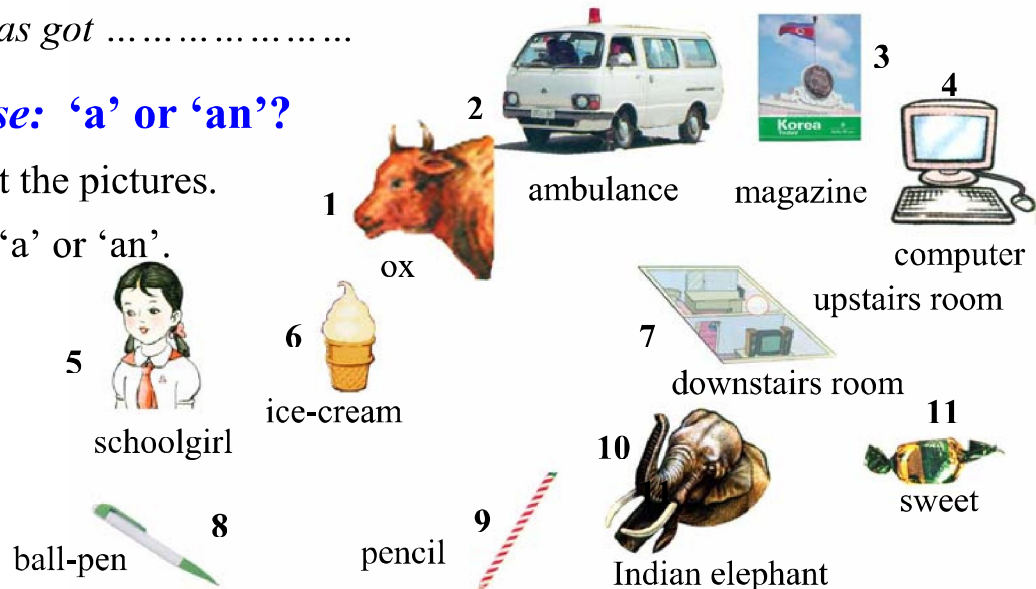
*It has got .....*



### 2. Choose: 'a' or 'an'?

Look at the pictures.

Write 'a' or 'an'.



### 3. *Speak:* Where's the cat?

#### 3.1 Answer the questions

Look at the picture. Answer the questions.

- a. Where's the telephone? *It's on the sofa.*
- b. Where's cassette player? *It's .....*
- c. Where's the bag? *.....*
- d. Where's the TV? *.....*
- e. Where's the cassette? *.....*
- f. Where's the computer? *.....*

#### 3.2 Right or wrong?

Read the sentences. Are they right or wrong?

Correct the wrong sentences.

- a. That computer is in the sofa.  
*Wrong! The computer is on the table.*
- b. The bag is in the room.  
*Right!*
- c. The clock is on the chair.  
*.....*
- d. The cassette is on the sofa.  
*.....*
- e. The telephone is on the desk.  
*.....*
- f. The cassette player is on the table.  
*.....*



#### 4. *Writing and speaking: Talk to Tom*

Write your answers to Tom's questions.

*Tom:* Hello again! How are you?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* I'm fine. Tell me where is your house.

*You:* .....

*Tom:* My house is in London. Is your house very big?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* My house is small. It has got two bedrooms. What about your house?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* My bedroom is a big room. It's a nice room. Is your bedroom big?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* That's interesting. See you soon. Bye!

*You:* .....



Now talk to Tom on the cassette.

#### 5. *Listen and repeat: Learn some sentences*



Listen and say the sentences.

This is my house.

Can I have this magazine, please?

This is the living room.

That's 50 won, please.

That's the bathroom.

Here you are.

Come upstairs.

Thank you.

#### 6. *Say it clearly! : /s/ /z/ /ɪz/*



Listen and say the words .

/s/ class books

/z/ bags pictures radios chairs

/ɪz/ oranges exercises

**Revision**  
**Units (19 – 20)**

**Unit 21**

**1. Write: Where are they from?**

**1.1 'he's', 'she's', etc. Here are my friends**

Choose the correct sentences for the pictures a – f.

- a. They are from Wonsan.
- b. We are from Pyongyang.
- c. She's from Hamhung.
- d. I'm from Korea.
- e. He's from Haeju.
- f. Where are you from?

*Hello! My name's Hak Su.*  
(a)  
-----



*This is my friend Su Nam.*  
(c)  
-----



*This is my friend Un Hui.*  
(b)  
-----

*This is Hak Chol and Song Chol.*  
(d)  
-----



*This is my family.*  
(e)  
-----



(f)  
-----

### 1.2 Practice Some more friends

Look at the map. What can Hak Su say about the people?

Chol Nam *He is from Sinuiju.*

Sun Chol and Sun Ok

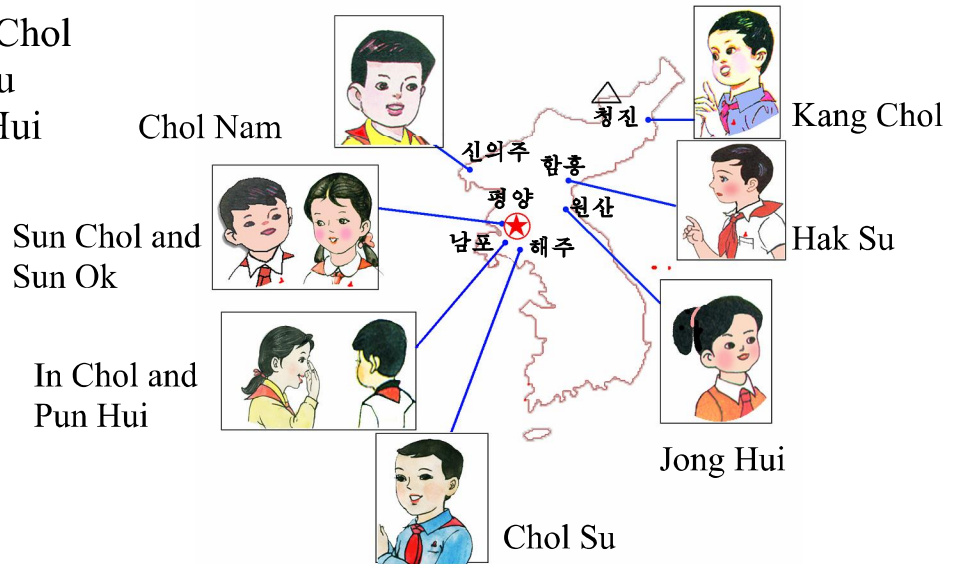
Chol Su

In Chol and Pun Hui

Kang Chol

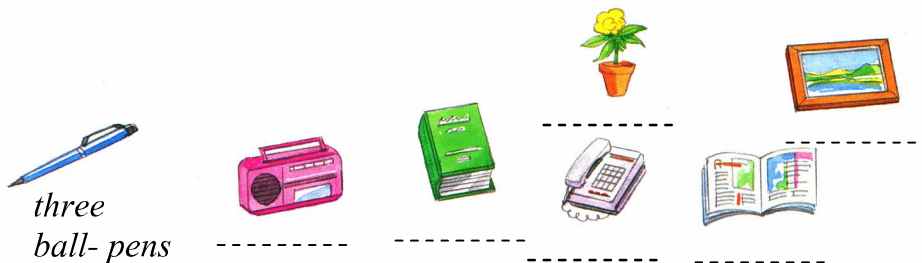
Hak Su

Jong Hui

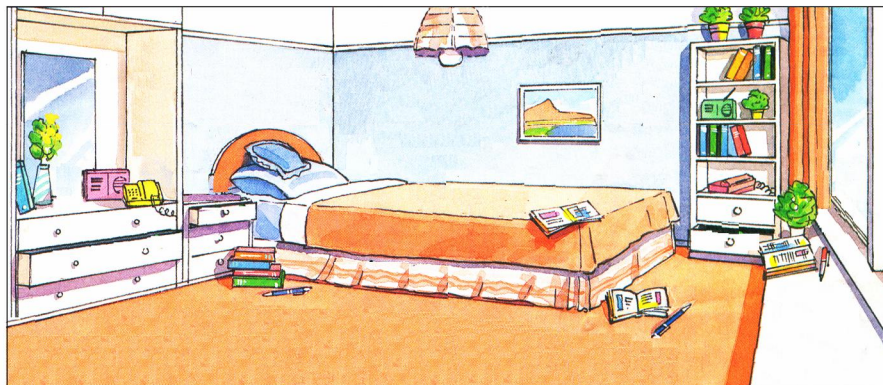


### 2. Look and speak: What's in the picture?

Look at this picture. How many of these things can you find?



three  
ball-pens



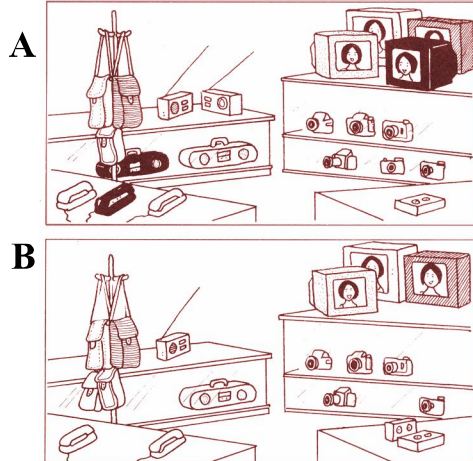
## Supplementary Exercises

### 1. *Plurals: Seven differences*

Look at the pictures. Seven things are different.

Picture A has got ...    Picture B has got ...

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| a. three bags. | four bags. |
| b. ....        | .....      |
| c. ....        | .....      |
| d. ....        | .....      |
| e. ....        | .....      |
| f. ....        | .....      |
| g. ....        | .....      |



### 2. *Talking: Talk to Cathy*

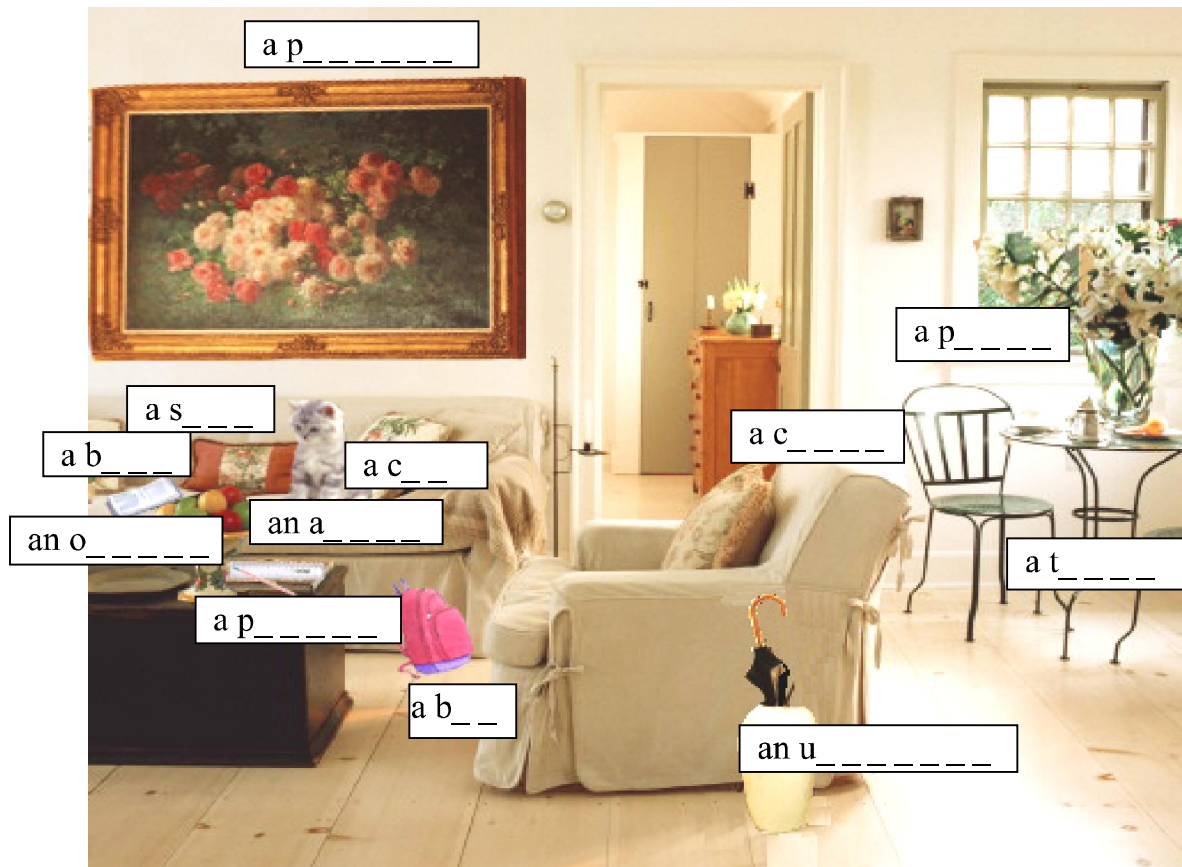
Write your answers.

- Cathy:* Hello. How are you?  
*You:* .....  
*Cathy:* I'm fine. Where are you from?  
*You:* .....  
*Cathy:* Oh, yes. I'm from Scotland. Where is your house?  
*You:* .....  
*Cathy:* My house is in Edinburgh. How old are you?  
*You:* .....  
*Cathy:* I'm twelve years old. They speak English in my country.  
 What about your country?  
*You:* .....  
*Cathy:* Your English is very good. Is your school very big?  
*You:* .....  
*Cathy:* That's interesting. See you later. Bye!  
*You:* .....

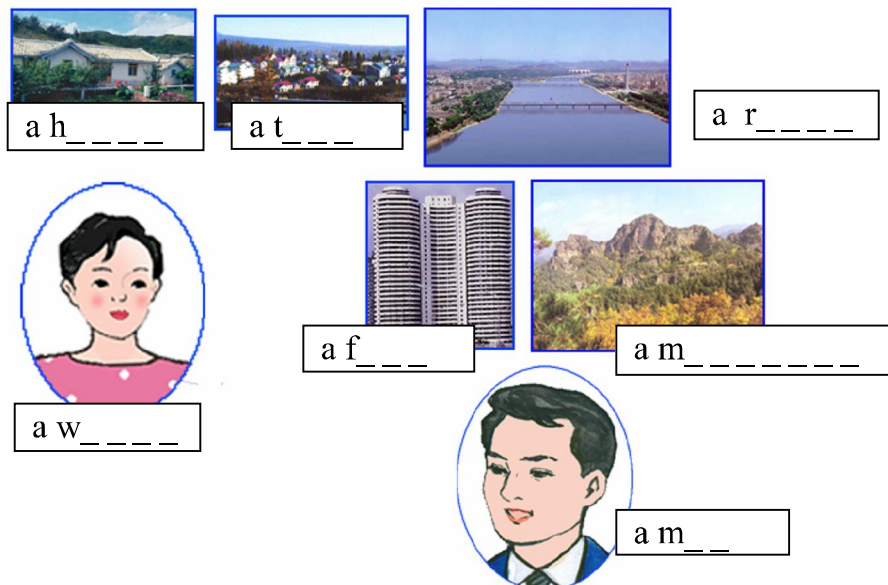
 Now talk to Cathy on the cassette.

# A picture dictionary (1)

Label the picture.



What's the noun?





# Theme C Animal World

## Unit 22

### Topic Animal facts



Tiger on Mt. Paektu

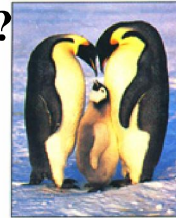
### 1. Your ideas: Animals around the world

#### 1.1 Discussion Where are they from?

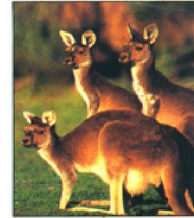
Look at the pictures.  
Join the animals to the continents.  
Tell the class your ideas.

*Tigers are from Asia.*

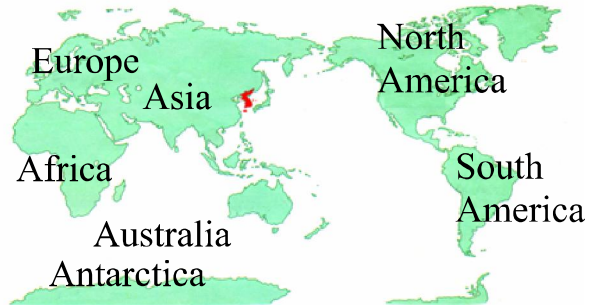
*Penguins are from  
Antarctica.*



penguins



kangaroos



toucans



black bears



tigers



zebras

#### 1.2 Check Are you right?

 Listen. Check your answers.

## 2. Speaking and writing: Animal facts

### 2.1 Negative sentences Right or wrong?

Work in pairs. Are these sentences right or wrong?  
Correct them, if they are wrong.

a. Tigers are from Europe.

*Wrong! Tigers aren't from Europe. They're from Asia.*

b. Penguins are from cold countries.

*Right! Penguins are from Antarctica.*

c. Kangaroos are from South America.

.....

d. Toucans are from Antarctica.

.....

e. Zebras are from hot countries.

.....

f. Black bears are from Europe.

.....



Check your answers on the cassette or with your teacher.

### 2.2 Writing Write some animal facts

Look at the map.

Write some 'right or wrong' sentences about the animals.

Give them to your neighbour.

## 3. Read and write: The things animals can do

### 3.1 Vocabulary What can they do?



A tiger can run.



A kangaroo can jump.



A toucan can fly.

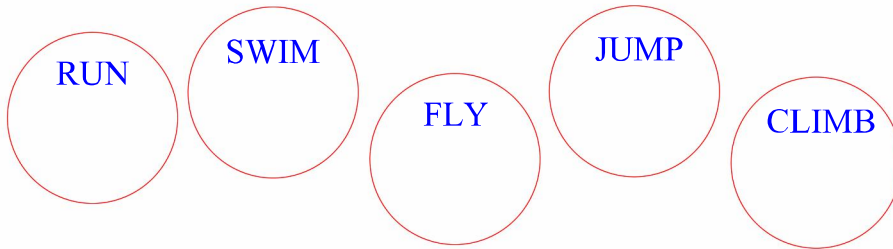


A penguin can swim.



A bear can climb.

Look at the animals in Exercise 3.1 again.  
Write the names of the animals in the circles.



Compare your ideas with your neighbour.

### 3.2 Practice Can penguins fly?

Answer your teacher's questions.

**Say it clearly!**

/kæn/ can

/kɑ:nt/ can't



Can penguins fly?

No, they can't.

Can tigers swim?

Yes, they can.

Can toucans jump?

I don't know.

### 3.3 Reading Kangaroos can jump!

Read about kangaroos. Underline the new information for you.



You can listen to the text.

#### Kangaroos

Kangaroos can jump 9 metres.  
They can jump very fast — 30 kilometres per hour.  
Baby kangaroos are very small — only 3 centimetres long.  
They can't jump and they can't see.  
They can see when they are 9 weeks old.  
They can jump when they are 8 months old.  
They can't run and they can't walk.  
Kangaroos live in Australia.



### 3.4 Writing Tigers can run!

Look at the pictures. Write about tigers.

You can work by yourself or with your neighbour.



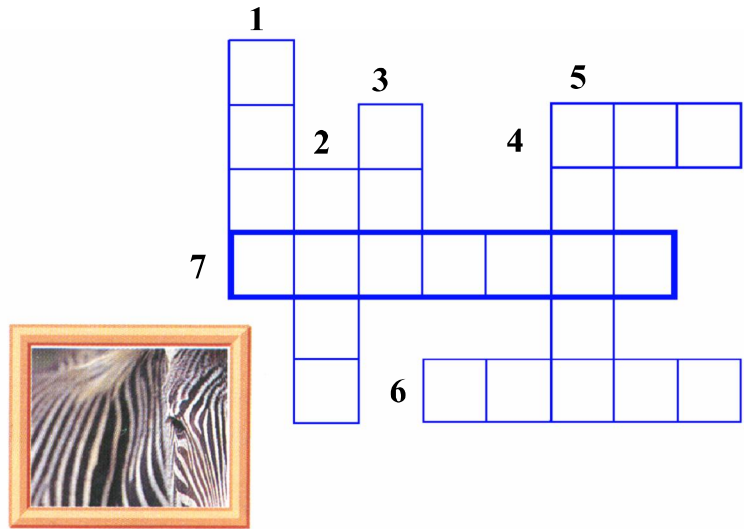
Tigers can ..... very well. They can .....5 metres.  
 Baby tigers can't ..... Tigers live .....

## 4. Practice

### 4.1 Vocabulary A puzzle

Write your answers to the questions in the puzzle. What is number 7?

1. Kangaroos can j.....
2. B..... live in North America.  
They are black. They are very big.
3. Tigers can r..... very fast.
4. Look at page 109.  
You can see a ..... on the sofa.
5. A tiger can c..... .
6. What's this in the picture?



Now make a puzzle for your class. Here are some words.

toucan kangaroo zebra bear tiger penguin  
swim fly jump climb see run eat speak live big small

### 4.2 Reading What is it?

Read the sentences. Choose the correct answer and follow the line to the next sentence. What can you see at the end?

**START** The baby can't jump for eight months. 

|          |
|----------|
| tiger    |
| kangaroo |

This animal isn't from a hot country. The baby can't swim. 

|         |
|---------|
| penguin |
| toucan  |

This animal can jump very well. 

|          |
|----------|
| bear     |
| kangaroo |

This animal isn't from a cold country. It can't climb. 

|         |
|---------|
| penguin |
| zebra   |

This animal is from a cold place. It can swim very well. 

|         |
|---------|
| penguin |
| tiger   |

This animal can climb trees. The baby can't see for two weeks. 

|        |
|--------|
| toucan |
| bear   |

This animal can run very fast. The baby can't see. 

|       |
|-------|
| tiger |
| bear  |

## 5. Review: Your Language Record

Now complete your Language Record.

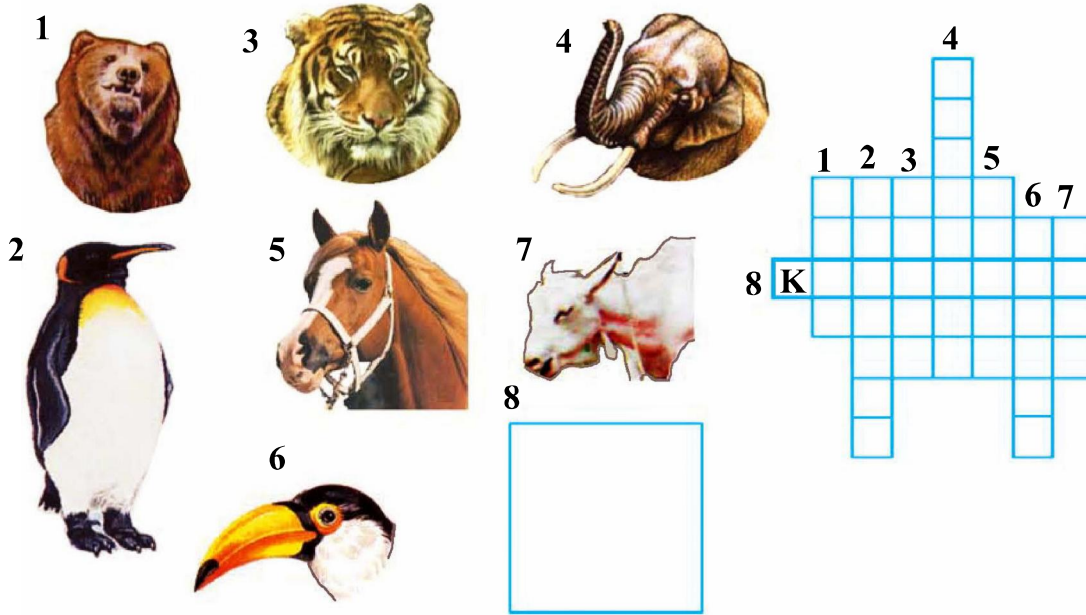
| Word                 | Meaning | Example                                   |
|----------------------|---------|---|
| can                  |         | Penguins <b>can</b> swim.                 |
| climb                |         | Bears can <b>climb</b> trees.             |
| fly                  |         | Toucans can <b>fly</b> .                  |
| jump                 |         | Kangaroos can <b>jump</b> .               |
| run                  |         | Penguins can't <b>run</b> .               |
| swim                 |         | Tigers can <b>swim</b> .                  |
| walk                 |         | Kangaroos can't <b>walk</b> .             |
| an animal            |         | A tiger is an <b>animal</b> .             |
| a baby               |         | A <b>baby</b> kangaroo can't see.         |
| a bear               |         | Black <b>bears</b> live in North America. |
| a country, countries |         | England is a <b>country</b> .             |
| a kangaroo           |         | <b>Kangaroos</b> live in Australia.       |
| a penguin            |         | A <b>penguin</b> can swim very well.      |
| a zebra              |         | <b>Zebras</b> live in Africa.             |
| fast                 |         | Tigers can run very <b>fast</b> .         |

## Supplementary Exercises

### 1. Write: What's the animal?

Write the names of the animals.

What is number 8? Draw a picture.



**2. Reading: Who am I?**

Write the name of the animal.

a. I come from Africa and India.  
I'm very big. I can't fly.

b. I come from South America.  
I can't run. I can fly.

c. I come from Antarctica.  
I can't run very fast. I can swim.

d. I come from Australia.  
I can't climb.  
I can jump very high.

e. I come from Asia.  
I can run very fast.  
I can swim. I can't fly.

Write some sentences for a friend. They can guess the name of the animal.

**3. Listen and repeat: Learn some sentences**

 Listen and say the sentences.

Penguins live in Antarctica.

Tigers live in Asia.

Penguins can swim. Can they fly?

Tigers can run. Can they climb?

No, they can't.

Yes, they can.

## 4. Reading and writing: Right or wrong?

### 4.1 Animals and continents

Look at the map. Is it right?

Write a sentence for each one. *For example:*

a. *Tigers aren't from Antarctica! They're from Asia.*

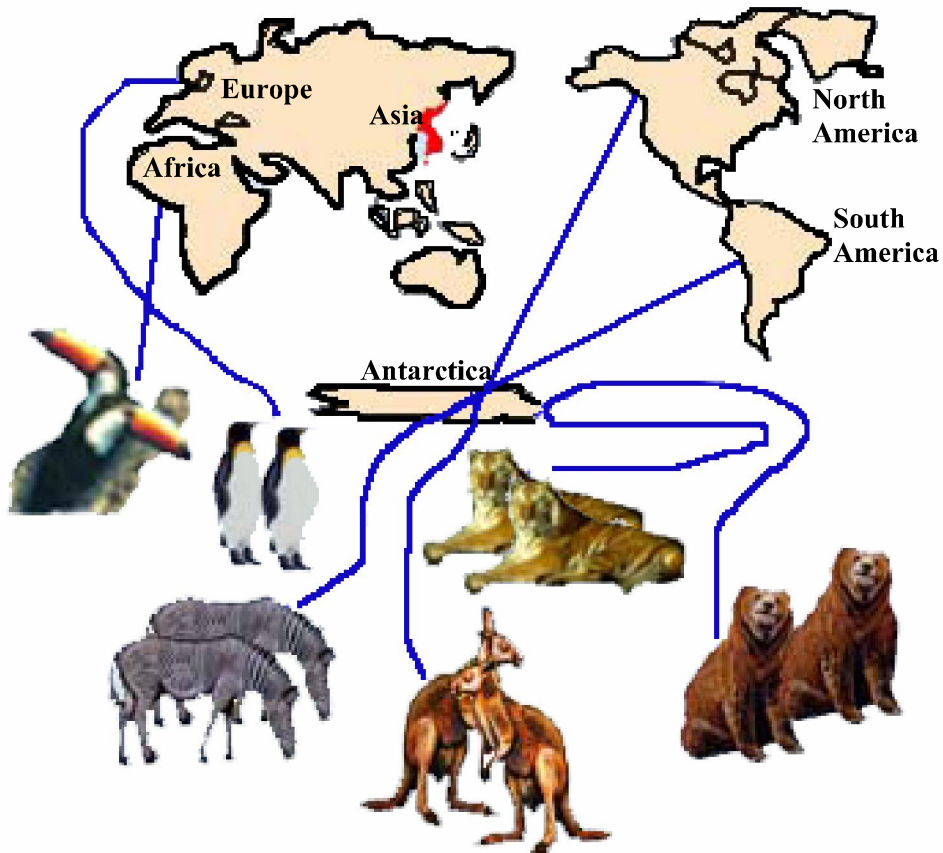
b. ....

c. ....

d. ....

e. ....

f. ....



 Listen and check your answers on the cassette.



## 4.2 All about you

Are these sentences right or wrong for you?

Correct them if they are wrong. *For example:*

- a. You're a girl. *That's right or wrong! I'm not a girl. I'm a boy.*
- b. You're from Korea. ....
- c. You're at school now. ....
- d. You're from Antarctica. ....
- e. You're in England. ....

## 5. Reading: Chimpanzees

Read about chimpanzees.

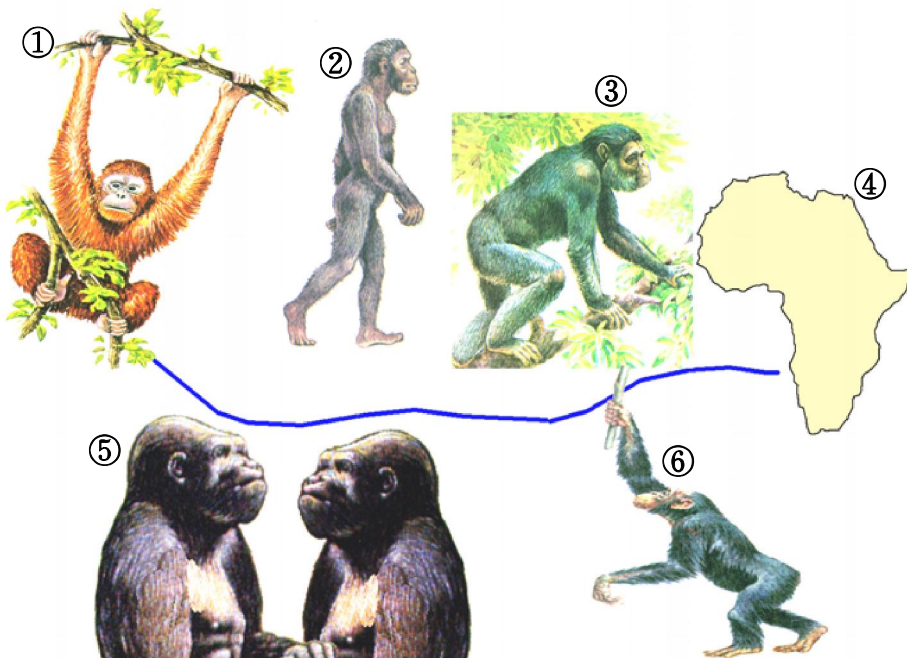
Match the sentences to the pictures.

### Chimpanzees

Chimpanzees come from Africa. They live in the trees and they can climb very well.

They can walk on two legs and run on four legs.

They can jump. They can't fly but they can 'talk'.



You can listen to the text on the cassette.

## 6. Writing and speaking: Talk to Tom

Write your answers to Tom's questions.

*Tom:* Hello.

*You:* .....

*Tom:* How are you?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* I'm fine. I like playing the guitar. Can you play the guitar?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* Can you play other musical instruments?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* What about sports?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* Well, I go swimming every day. Can you swim?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* We can go swimming together! What's your telephone number?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* I can talk to you later. Bye!

*You:* .....



Now talk to Tom on the cassette.

## 7. Say it clearly!: /æ / can, kangaroo



Listen and say the words and sentences. Open your mouth!

animal    apple    bag    can    cat    flat    kangaroo

man    sandwich    thanks    that    has

That man has an apple in his bag.

Kangaroos and cats are animals.

The sandwich is in that bag.

**Unit 23**

**Language focus**  
**'be', 'can', 'can't'**

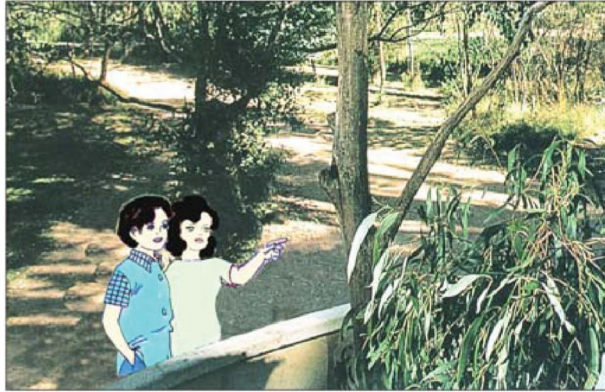
**1. Look and say: At the zoo**

**1.1 Your ideas What is it?**

Kate and Tony are at the zoo with Class 2M.

Look at the picture.

Who lives here, do you think?



**1.2 Listening Are you right?**

 Listen to Kate and Tony.

Can you complete the worksheet?

*Tony:* What's this animal?

*Kate:* I don't know. I can't see an animal here.

*Tony:* I think they're toucans.

*Kate:* No, they aren't. The toucans are in there.

*Tony:* Yes, you're right.

*Kate:* Look! I can see something in the trees.

*Tony:* Oh, yes! It's very small.

I think it's a baby.

*Kate:* No, it isn't. Look, you can see a baby there. It's very, very small.

*Tony:* Wow! It isn't very old. What are they?

*Kate:* I know. They come from Australia.  
They are ...

Can you understand the conversation?

Check with your teacher.

Work in pairs. Read the conversation.

Middle School

**Class 2M**  
**Zoo visit**

**Name of animal** .....

.....

**Number of adult animals** .....

.....

**Number of babies** .....

.....

**They come from** .....

### 1.3 Reading The three bears

Look at the pictures.

Can Kate and Tony see a koala bear, a panda bear or a polar bear?

- 1** Koala bears are from Australia.  
They live in trees. Adult koala bears aren't very big.  
They are only 0.5 metres tall.  
Baby koala bears are very small.  
They are only 2 centimetres tall!



- 2** Panda bears are from China. Adult panda bears are very big. They are 130kilos.  
Baby panda bears aren't very big:only 1.5 kilos. They are black and white.

- 3** Polar bears are from the Arctic.  
Baby polar bears aren't very big but adult polar bears are very strong.



## 2. Grammar (1): It isn't a panda bear!

### 2.1 Your ideas In Korean

How can you say these sentences in Korean?

*They're panda bears.*

*They aren't panda bears! They're koala bears.*

*They're from China.*

*They aren't from China! They're from Australia.*

## 2.2 Summary 'not'

In English, there is a long and a short form of 'not'.  
Can you complete the table?

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| I'm not (I am not)       | from Wonsan. |
| You aren't (You are not) |              |
| He ..... (He is not)     |              |
| She ..... (She is not)   |              |
| It ..... (It is not)     |              |
| We ..... (We are not)    |              |

### Say it clearly!

/ɪz/ is  
/ɪznt/ isn't  
/ɑ:/ are  
/ɑ:nt/ aren't

## 2.3 Practice What is it?

Look at the pictures. The sentences are wrong!  
Correct them. Write your answers.

1 It's a bag.  
It isn't a bag!  
It's a football.



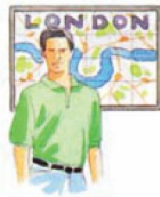
2 They're pens.  
They aren't pens!  
They're books.



3 They're zebras.



5 He's from Paris.



7 It's a window.



4 It's a table.



6 They're pencils.



8 They're very old.



## 3. Grammar (2): What can you do ?

### 3.1 Your ideas The things you can do

Look at the pictures.

What can you do? What can't you do?

Write some sentences.

*I can ...*

*I can't ...*

Compare with your neighbour. Read some sentences to the class.

What other things can you do? Tell the class.



**3.2 Summary ‘can’ and ‘can’t’**

‘Can’ is easy! You can use the same form for everybody.

|      |       |                |
|------|-------|----------------|
| I    |       |                |
| You  |       | play tennis.   |
| He   | can   | swim.          |
| She  |       |                |
| It   |       | fly.           |
| We   | can’t | speak Chinese. |
| You  |       |                |
| They |       |                |

**Say it clearly!**  
 /kæn/ can  
 /kɑ:nt/ can’t

**4. Classroom phrases: In the classroom**

**4.1 Instructions Some things your teacher says**

Match the sentences to the pictures.

Compare your answers with your neighbour.

- 1 *Read about animals.*
- 2 *Look at the picture.*
- 3 *Write some sentences.*
- 4 *Match the words to the pictures.*
- 5 *Listen.*
- 6 *Work in pairs.*



### 4.2 Practice Some things you can say

Here are some useful phrases. Look at the pictures.

What are the people saying?

What's 'spaghetti' in English?

Can I have a dictionary, please?

What does 'taxi' mean?

Can you play the cassette again, please?

I don't understand this word.

Can you say that again, please?



### 5. Review: Your Language Record

Now complete your *Language Record*.

**Classroom phrases** Add more phrases. Write the meanings.

What's 'pizza' in English? .....

What does 'taxi' mean? .....

.....

.....

**'be' (negative)** Complete the table.

|                                 |                           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| I'm <u>not</u> (I am not)       | It ..... (It is not)      |
| You <u>aren't</u> (You are not) | We ..... (We are not)     |
| He ..... (He is not)            | You ..... (You are not)   |
| She ..... (She is not)          | They ..... (They are not) |

**'can' and 'can't'** Complete the table. Write some more example.

|                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| I can play tennis. | I can't speak Chinese. |
| You can swim.      | We can't fly.          |
| He .....           | You .....              |
| She .....          | They .....             |

## Supplementary Exercises

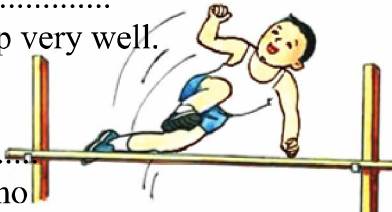
### 1. Look and write: What can they do?

#### 1.1 'can' or 'can't'


Look at the pictures.

Write 'can' or 'can't' in the sentences.


1. He .....  
jump very well.




2. They ..... fly!




3. They .....  
play the piano  
very well.




4. She .....  
read Chinese.



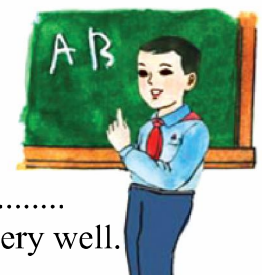
5. It .....  
fly very well.



6. He .....  
climb very well.



7. He ..... write.





## 1.2 What can animals do?

Complete the chart about zebras and toucans. Write about the animals.

*For example:*

Tigers can swim but they can't fly.

Kangaroos can't swim but they can jump.

| animal | tiger | kangaroos | penguins | zebras | toucans |
|--------|-------|-----------|----------|--------|---------|
| swim   | yes   | no        | yes      | .....  | .....   |
| jump   | yes   | yes       | yes      | .....  | .....   |
| run    | yes   | no        | no       | .....  | .....   |
| climb  | yes   | no        | no       | .....  | .....   |
| fly    | no    | no        | no       | .....  | .....   |

## 2. Reading: You're wrong!

Match the correct sentence to each picture.

- He isn't from China. He's from Italy.
- It isn't a tiger. It's a lion.
- You are not in the basketball team.
- You're in the football team.
- It isn't horrible. It is nice.
- It isn't cold. It's warm.

1) *I am in the basketball team.*

2) *It's horrible.*

3) *It's cold.*

4) *It's a tiger.*

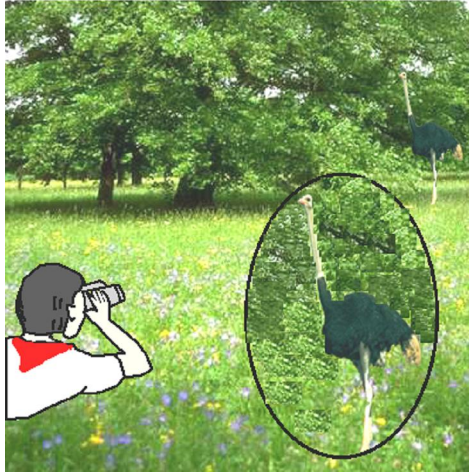
5) *He is from China.*

 Listen and check your answers.

### 3. Reading, writing and speaking: An ostrich or a flamingo?

#### 3.1 Where they live?

Read the texts and look at the picture. Can Yong Hui see an ostrich or a flamingo?



**Ostriches** are birds. They come from Africa and Australia. They are black and white. They are very big. They can run very fast – 60 km per hour. They can't fly. An ostrich nest isn't in a tree. It's in the ground. A female ostrich sits on 10 to 20 eggs.

**Flamingos** come from many countries. They are pink in colour. They have long legs. They live near salt water. They eat fish and they can fly. The nest is near water. It is on the ground. A female flamingo sits on two eggs.

#### 3.2 Is Cathy right?

Read what Cathy says about flamingos. Is she right? If she is wrong, correct her.

*Cathy:* Flamingos come from a lot of countries.

*You:* *That's right!*

*Cathy:* Flamingo nests are in trees.

*You:* *No, they aren't! They're .....*

*Cathy:* Flamingos are black and white.

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* Flamingos are very small.

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* A flamingo nest is in the water.

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* Flamingos have long legs.

*You:* .....

 Listen. Check your answers.

### 3.3 Write about an ostrich!

Write four sentences with wrong information about an ostrich.  
Next lesson, ask another student to correct the sentences.

.....  
.....  
.....

## 4. Say it clearly!: Syllables

### 4.1 International words



Listen and say the words on the cassette.

Words with one syllable: film club

Words with two syllables: taxi football cassette

Words with three syllables: dictionary radio telephone  
computer cinema sandwiches

### 4.2 Some more words



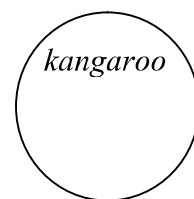
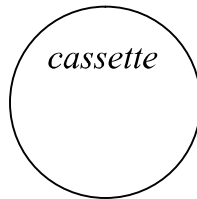
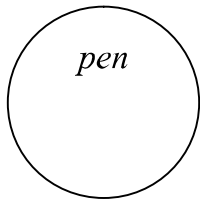
Listen and say the words. Put the words in the correct circle.

pen cassette kangaroo school classroom woman friends  
Africa pencil toucan zebra umbrella picture plant chair  
table tiger

**one syllable words**

**two syllable words**

**three syllable words**



Look at Units 15–22. Write three more words in each circle.

## 5. Listen and repeat: Learn some sentences



Listen and say the sentences.

What's 'spaghetti' in English? Can I have a dictionary, please?

What does 'taxi' mean? Can you play the cassette again, please?

I don't understand this word. Can you say that again, please?

## Unit 24

Revision  
Units (22 – 23)1. *Vocabulary:* Find the word

Can you find the names of the animals in the puzzle?



|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H | K | O | A | L | A | B | E | A | R | L | A | S | H | M |
| Z | E | B | R | A | C | V | A | G | F | E | K | O | L | M |
| D | U | S | G | P | A | N | D | A | B | E | A | R | N | L |
| H | Y | B | L | A | C | K | B | E | A | R | R | D | W | G |
| J | U | H | G | P | E | N | G | U | I | N | F | D | O | T |
| Z | X | C | V | B | N | M | L | T | I | G | E | R | X | H |
| K | A | N | G | A | R | O | O | C | S | T | U | P | B | U |
| H | G | D | S | C | T | O | U | C | A | N | M | T | Y | N |

2. *Writing:* This animal can ...2.1 *Writing* What can they do?

Write some sentences about the animals in Exercise 1.

For example: *A tiger can't fly. An elephant can walk.*

You can use these verbs:

swim climb fly jump run walk talk speak

What can you do? Write some sentences.

*I can read. I can write. I can .... I can't ....*

## 2.2 Reading What can a tortoise do?

Look at the picture and read the sentences. Are they true or false?

- a. Tortoises can't fly.
- b. Tortoises can't walk very fast.
- c. Tortoises can live for 200 years.
- d. Tortoises can't live in cold countries.
- e. Tortoises can climb.

Tortoises come from warm countries, but they can live in cold countries.

When it is cold, they sleep for 20—24 weeks. Big tortoises can live for 150 years. Small tortoises can live for 50 or 60 years.

They eat plants. They can't fly and they can't climb, but they can walk at 5 kilometres per hour.



## 3. Look and read: Is it right?

Look at the pictures and read the sentences. Some sentences are wrong! Correct them.

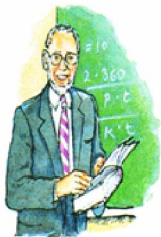


a. It's a cock.  
*That's right.*

b. It's a pencil.  
*It isn't a pencil.  
It's a book.*



c. They're penguins.



e. She's very old.



f. It's a house.

g. It's a mountain.



h. You're a boy!

### 4. Classroom phrases: In the classroom

Match the two parts of the sentences.

- |               |                                    |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Read ...   | a. ... to the cassette.            |
| 2. Look ...   | b. ... the words and the pictures. |
| 3. Write ...  | c. ... at the pictures.            |
| 4. Match ...  | d. ... about the animals.          |
| 5. Listen ... | e. ... in pairs.                   |
| 6. Work ...   | f. ... some sentences.             |

### Supplementary Exercises

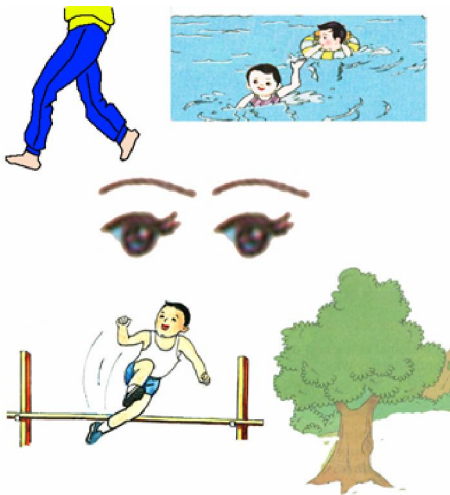
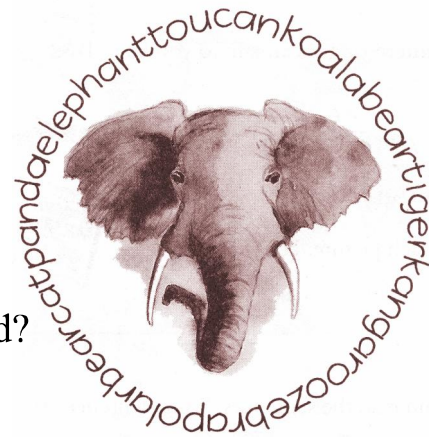
#### 1. Vocabulary: Find the words

##### 1.1 Find the animals

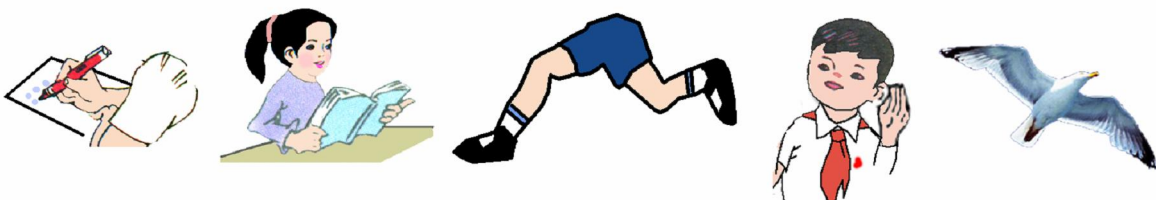
How many animal names can you find?

##### 1.2 What's the verb?

Find the verbs in the square.



A W A L K I E Y Q H K A O Y W  
 R E G H I C L I M B J W V Q L  
 F G E T W E A D C D I J E O O  
 J U M P S G A C S D W E A G O  
 R K U O R U N R U W F A H W K  
 E F E R D S C S W I M L I H A  
 A J U I L I S T E N A O X A S  
 D F R E T S D A F L Y D A V A  
 J D G A F W R I T E U K Y Q G



## 2. Speaking: Questions and answers

### 2.1 Talk to Cathy

Write your answers to Cathy's questions.

*Cathy:* Hello! It's sports day at my school today. I'm in the swimming team. Can you swim?

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* I'm in the basketball team, too. Can you play basketball?

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* My friend can jump two metres high. Can you jump two metres?

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* She can also run a kilometre in six minutes. Can you run very fast?

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* Can you do another sports?

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* That's interesting. I can talk to you later. Bye!

*You:* .....



Now talk to Cathy on the cassette.

### 2.2 What can you ask Cathy?

Write a question for each picture.

*For example:*

*Can you play the guitar?*



### 3. Write: Is it right?

Look at the pictures and read the sentences.  
Some sentences are wrong! Correct them.



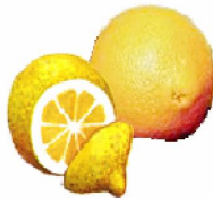
1) It's a plant.  
*That's right.*



2) It's a tiger.  
*It isn't a tiger.*  
*It's ...*



3) It's a tortoise.  
.....



5) They're oranges.  
.....



6) They're telephones.  
.....



4) You're five years old!  
.....



7) It's a tree.  
.....



8) She's an astronaut.  
.....

### 4. Classroom phrases: In the classroom

Here are some sentences you can say. Match the two parts.

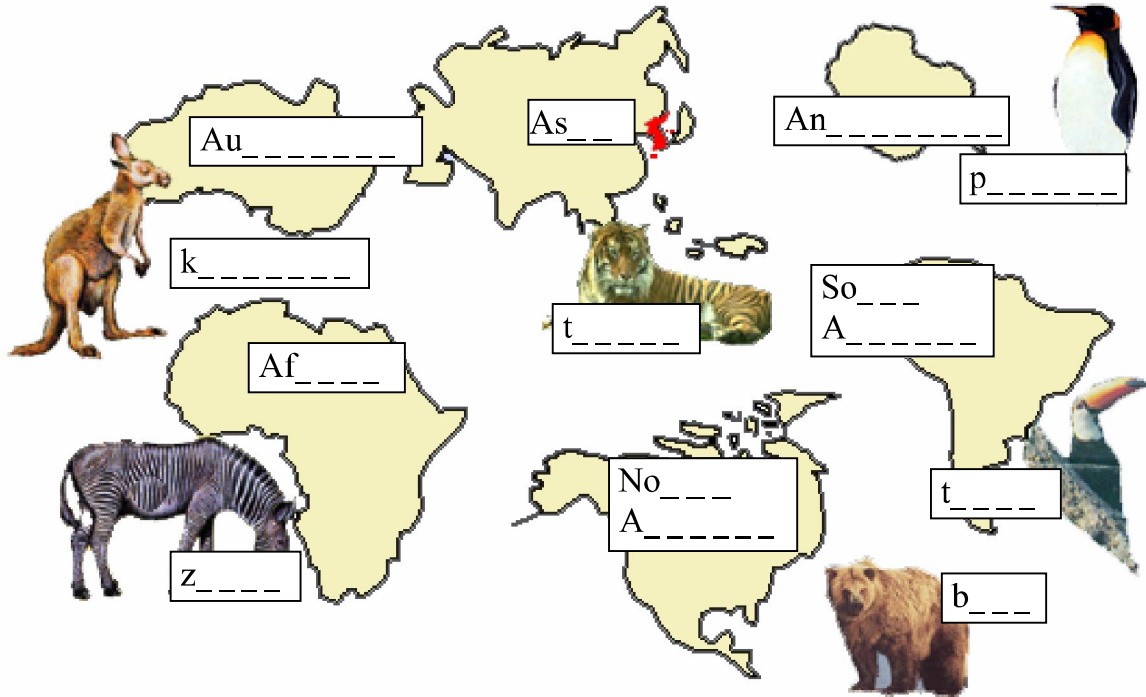
- |                       |                                |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. What's 'pizza' ... | a. ... understand this word    |
| 2. What does ...      | b. ... say that again, please? |
| 3. Can I have ...     | c. ... a dictionary, please?   |
| 4. Can you ...        | d. ... in English?             |
| 5. I don't ...        | e. ... 'fly' mean?             |

 Listen and check your answers.

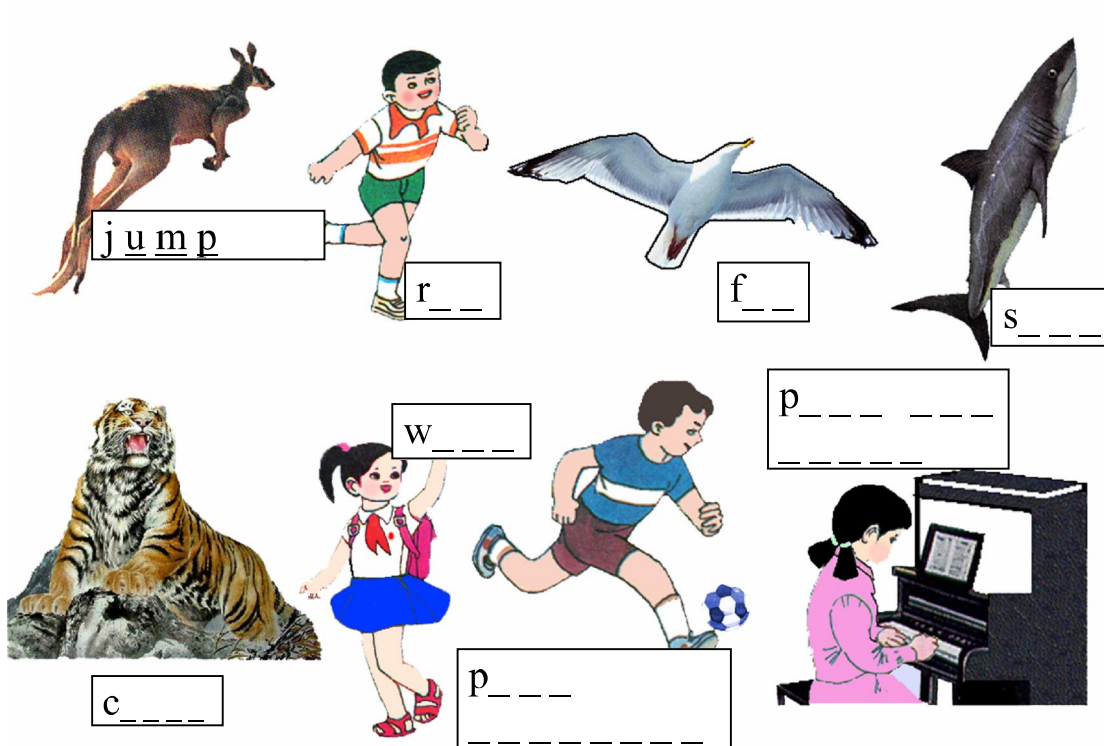


## A picture dictionary (2)

Label the pictures.



What can they do?



## Theme D The Circle of Life

### Unit 25

### Topic Natural food

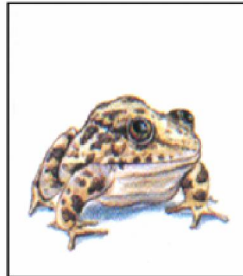
#### 1. Your ideas: In our country

Look at the pictures. Can you find these animals in our country?  
Work with your neighbour. Make three lists.

They can fly.      They can't walk.      They can swim.  
*butterfly*                      *whale*                      *whale*



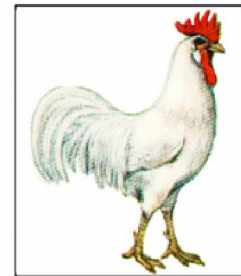
a rabbit



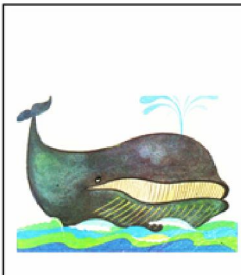
a frog



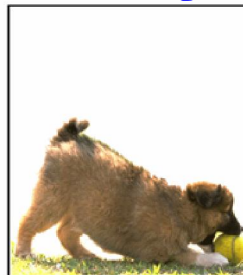
a butterfly



a cock



a whale



a dog



a seal



a fish

#### 2. Speak and write: Big or small, they are all important!

##### 2.1 Speaking What do they eat?

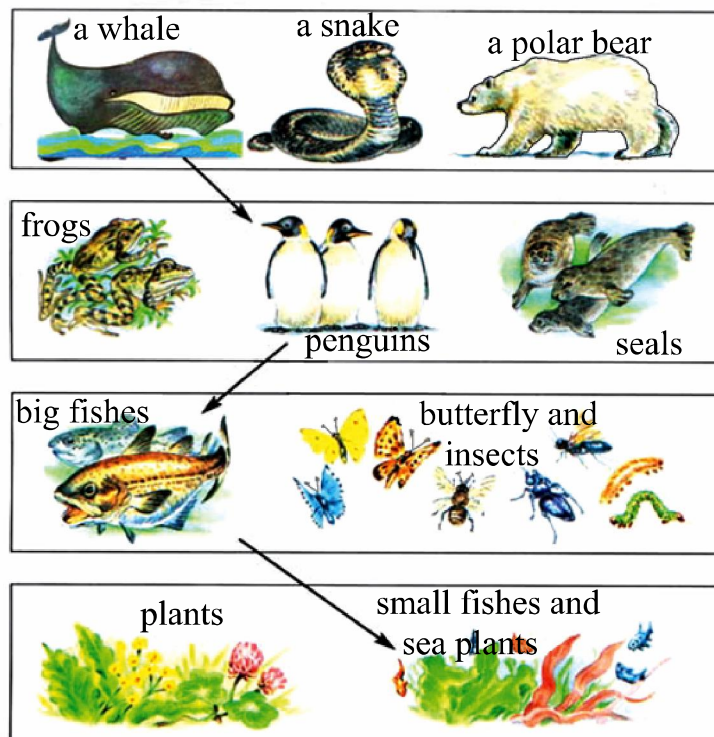
All the animals in the world are important. They give food to other animals. Look at the pictures. Make a food chain for each animal.

What can you say about the food chains? Tell your neighbour.

*A whale eats penguins.*

*A penguin eats big fishes.*

*A big fish eats small fishes and sea plants.*



## 2.2 Writing Write about a food chain

Write about a food chain for a snake and a polar bear.

*A snake eats ..... A polar bear eats .....*

*A frog eats ..... A seal eats .....*

*A butterfly eats ..... A big fish eats .....*

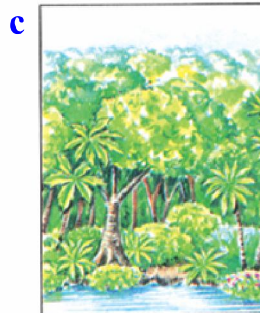
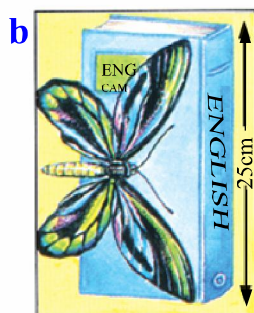
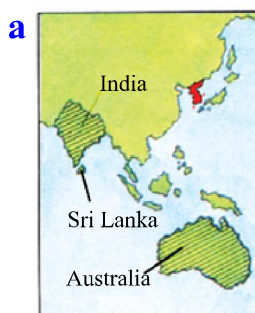
## 3. Read: A circle of life

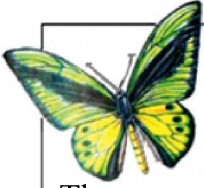
### 3.1 Reading A beautiful butterfly



Read about the biggest butterfly in the world.

Can you match the pictures to the spaces?





There are a lot of butterflies in the world. There are small butterflies. There are big butterflies. The birdwing butterfly is a very big butterfly. It is also very beautiful.

**1**

▲ It lives in the forests. It eats flowers.

The female isn't beautiful. It is black and white. ▼

**2**

**3**

▲ It is 25cm across, the same size as this book!

**4**

▲ There are birdwing butterflies in India, Sri Lanka and Australia.

### 3.2 Vocabulary Words

Read the text in Exercise 3.1 again.

Make a list of the words and phrases you can't understand.

Words I can't understand  
*beautiful*

Compare with your neighbour. Can you guess the meanings?

Check with your teacher.

### 3.3 Reading The life of a butterfly

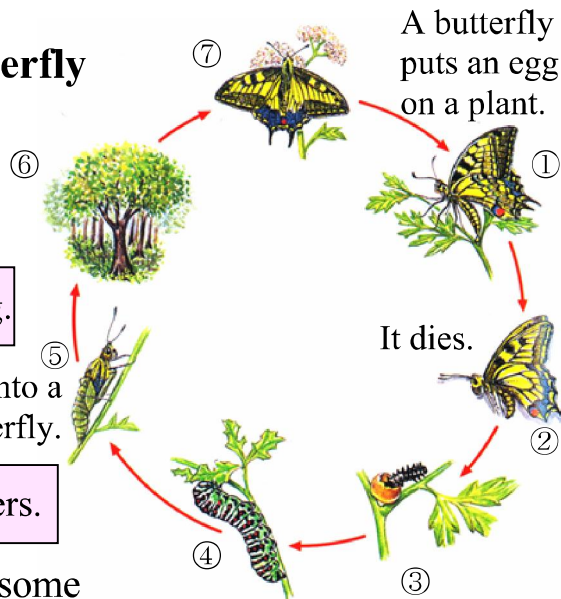
Work with your neighbour.

Match the sentences to the pictures.

A caterpillar comes from the egg.


It flies in the forest. It changes into a butterfly.

It eats the plant. It eats flowers.



Read the sentences again. Write some more words on your list from Exercise 3.2.

Check with your teacher.

 Check your answers with the cassette or your teacher.

## 4. Practice

### 4.1 Vocabulary What's the word?

Can you join the picture or sentence to the correct word?



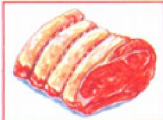

It swims in rivers and the sea.

A caterpillar comes from .....

Snakes ..... frogs and small animals.

A butterfly can .....

a frog  
an egg  
eat  
a butterfly  
meat  
a plant  
a fish  
fly



### 4.2 Writing Write about an animal

Look at the pictures in Exercise 1 or choose another animal.

Draw a picture and write about it.

*This is a fox.*

*It lives in forests.*

*It eats small animals.*

*It isn't very beautiful.*

*It is very cunning.*

*Foxes live in Asia, Europe and North America.*












## 5. Review: Your Language Record

Now complete your Language Record.

| Word      | Meaning | Example  |
|-----------|---------|--|
| change    |         | Caterpillars <b>change</b> into butterflies.       |
| come from |         | I <b>come from</b> England.                        |
| die       |         | All animals <b>die</b> .                           |
| eat       |         | Snakes <b>eat</b> small animals.                   |
| fly       |         | Butterflies <b>fly</b> . A butterfly flies.        |
| live      |         | Polar bears <b>live</b> in the Arctic.             |
| put       |         | I <b>put</b> my book on the table.                 |
| meat      |         | Polar bears eat <b>meat</b> .                      |
| the sea   |         | A whale lives in <b>the sea</b> .                  |
| beautiful |         | Butterflies are <b>beautiful</b> .                 |
| black     |         | This is <b>black</b> .                             |
| white     |         | This is <b>white</b> .                             |
| also      |         | A polar bear eats seals. It <b>also</b> eats fish. |
| a lot of  |         | The world has got <b>a lot of</b> animals.         |

**Animals** Label the picture.

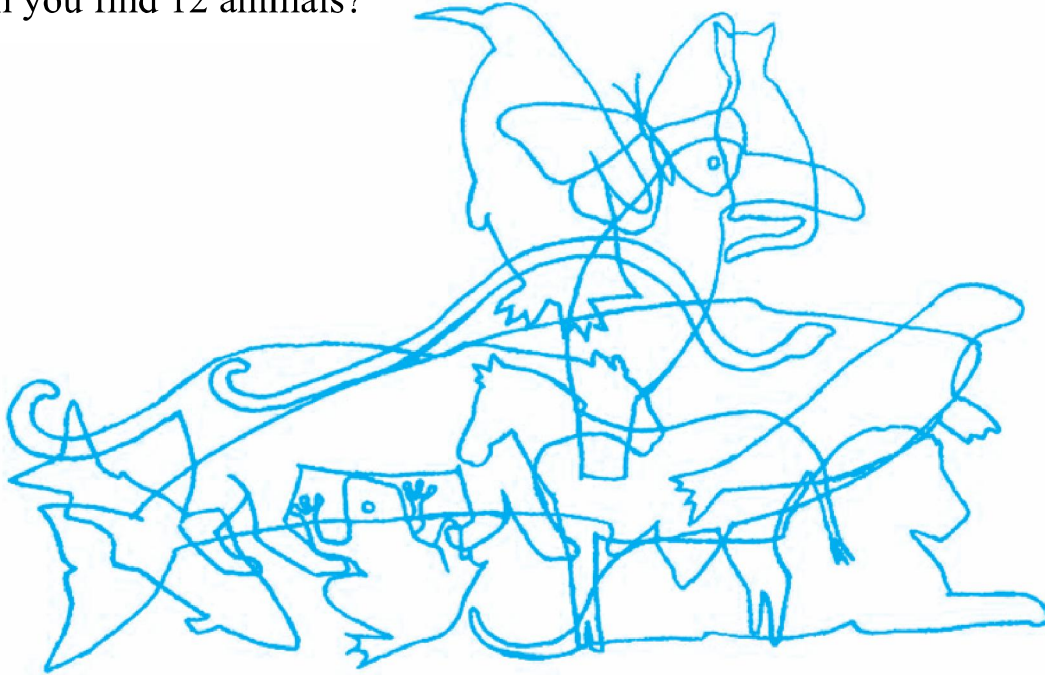
|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <p><b>a</b></p>  <p>a whale</p> | <p><b>b</b></p>  <p>-----</p> | <p><b>c</b></p>  <p>-----</p> |
| <p><b>d</b></p>  <p>-----</p>   | <p><b>e</b></p>  <p>-----</p> | <p><b>f</b></p>  <p>-----</p> |
| <p><b>g</b></p>  <p>-----</p>   | <p><b>h</b></p>  <p>-----</p> | <p><b>i</b></p>  <p>-----</p> |

## Supplementary Exercises

### 1. Vocabulary: Find the animals

Look at the picture.

Can you find 12 animals?



Make four lists.

*They've got two legs:* .....

*They've got four legs:* .....

*They can fly:* .....

*They can swim very well:* .....

### 2. Reading and writing (1): An animal quiz

Read the sentences. If they are wrong, correct them.

**Animal quiz** *Right or wrong?*

1. Penguins come from the Arctic.

Wrong! They come from Antarctica.

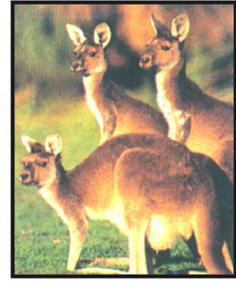
2. Whales eat plankton. 3. Polar bears eat meat.


4. Baby tigers can't see. 5. Tigers can jump 10 metres.



6. Kangaroos can run.      7. Penguins can't jump.

-----  
8. A fish eats meat and plants.  
-----



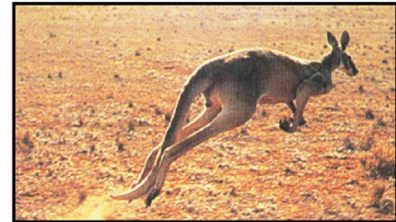
 Listen and check your answers.

### 3. Reading and writing (2): More animal facts

#### 3.1 Kangaroos or polar bears

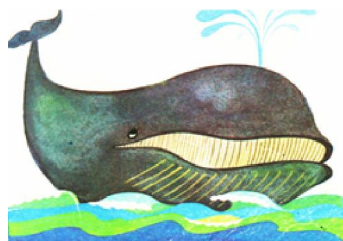
Join the sentences to the correct animal.

- a. They can jump nine meters.
- b. They come from a very cold continent.
- c. They are very white.
- d. They come from Australia.
- e. They eat fish.
- f. A baby is only three centimetres long.
- g. They can swim very well.
- h. They can jump 30 kilometres per hour.




#### 3.2 A whale

Write about a whale.



-----  
 -----  
 -----  
 -----

### 4. Listen and repeat: Learn some sentences

 Listen and say the sentences.

A polar bear eats meat.

A fish eats meat and plants.

A penguin eats fish.

The birdwing butterfly is a very big butterfly.



It is also very beautiful.

It lives in forests.

It eats flowers.

## 5. Reading: Food chains

### 5.1 What do they eat?

Join the animals with the food.



a cat



a penguin



rabbits



big fish



a fox



a deer



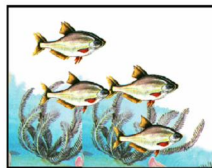
birds



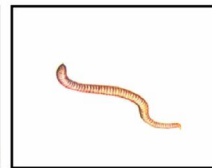
grass



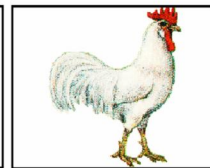
a leopard



sea plants and small fish



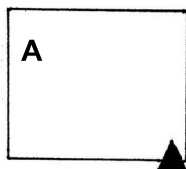
a worm



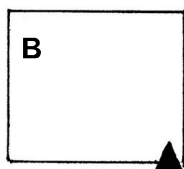
a cock

### 5.2 In Africa

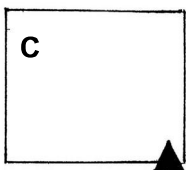
Look at the pictures. Join the pictures to the texts.



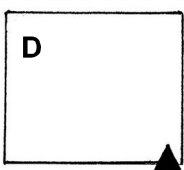
These lions and zebras live in Africa.



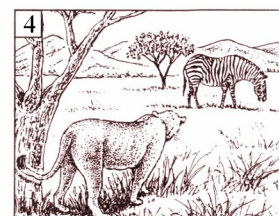
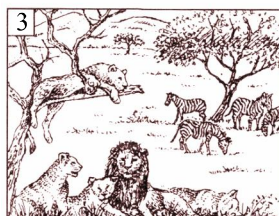
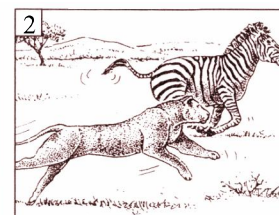
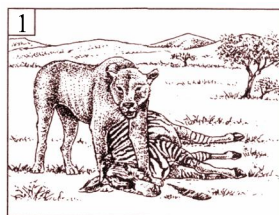
A lion sees a zebra.



It runs very fast.

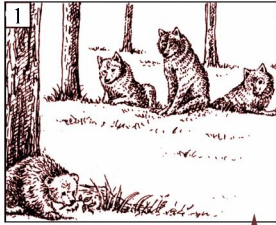


It eats the zebra.



### 5.3 In Canada

Write about the pictures.



This bear .....

.....

.....

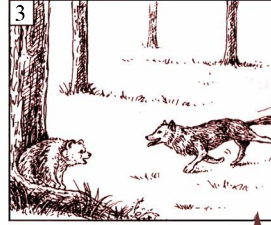
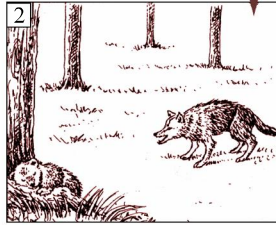
.....

A wolf .....

.....

.....

.....

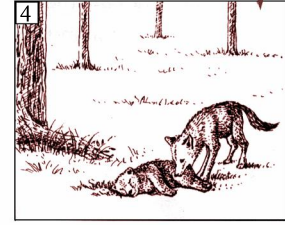


.....

.....

.....

.....



.....

.....

.....

.....

### 6. Speaking and writing: Talk to Tom

Write your answers to Tom's questions.

Tom: Hello. How are you?

You: .....

Tom: I'm fine. Can you help me with my homework?

It's about food chains.

You: .....



Tom: I know a polar bear eats seals. What about a seal?

You: .....



Tom: And a fish?

You: .....



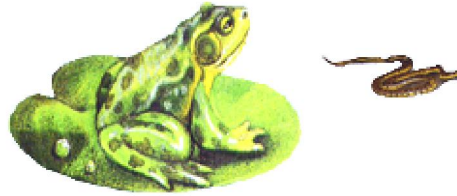
Tom: Oh, that's right. Now, what about a cat?

You: .....



Tom: And a frog?

You: .....



Tom: That's all. Thanks very much! Bye!

You: .....

 Now talk to Tom on the cassette.

## 7. Say it clearly!: 's': /ts/, /z/ and /ɪz/

 There are three ways to say 's'.

Listen. Say the words and sentences.

/ts/: eats          puts          plants

/z/: is          lives          flies          comes          frogs

snails          butterflies

/ɪz/: changes          fishes

A frog eats /ts/ snails /z/.

A caterpillar comes /z/ from an egg.

A caterpillar changes /ɪz/ into a butterfly.

Butterflies /z/ fly in the forest.

Fishes /ɪz/ eat plants /ts/.

## Unit 26

### Language focus

### Present simple, 'there is/are'

#### 1. Speaking: A new pet

##### 1.1 Your ideas Your pets

Have you got a pet at home? What is it?

Tell the class about it.

I've got a pet ..... His/Her name is .....

He/She is ..... old. He/She sleeps in .....

He/She eats .....



##### 1.2 Listening Kate has got a new pet

 Listen. Kate has got a new pet. What is it?

A rabbit, a dog, a mouse or a cat?

*Kate:* Hi, Susan.

*Susan:* Hi, Kate. What's in the box?

*Kate:* It's my new pet. It lives in here.

*Susan:* I like pets. I've got a pet mouse.

*Kate:* Oh, that's nice.

*Susan:* What is your pet? Can I see it?

*Kate:* Yes. He's in here.

His name's Fang. He's a baby.

*Susan:* How old is he?

*Kate:* He's eight weeks old. He sleeps a lot.

He eats at night. He's very nice.

*Susan:* What is he?

*Kate:* Look! You can see him.

*Susan:* Ugh!

*Kate:* He likes a mouse for dinner!

*Susan:* Oh, no! My mouse is in my pocket!



**1.3 Speaking Read the conversation**

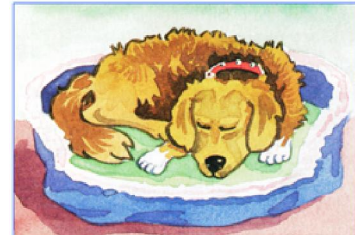
Work in pairs. Read the conversation.

**1.4 Writing Your pet**

Draw a picture of your pet or an animal you know.

Write about it.

*This is my pet dog. His name is Tiger.  
He is eight years old. He eats meat.  
He sleeps in my house.*



**2. Grammar (1): Present simple**

**2.1 Your ideas What is different?**

Read the sentences. Look at the sentences with ‘he’, ‘she’ and ‘it’.  
What is different?

- I *like* my pet dog.
- You *speak* English.
- We *walk* to school.
- They *live* in England.
- She *likes* her pet cat.
- He *lives* in a box.
- It *eats* a mouse for dinner.

**2.2 Summary Complete the table**

Complete the table with the correct form of the verb.

|      |                             |     |                             |
|------|-----------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| I    | live in Korea.              | He  | ..... in Korea.             |
| You  | sleep eight hours at night. | She | ..... eight hours at night. |
| We   | come from Wonsan.           | It  | ..... from Africa.          |
| They | sing a song every day.      |     |                             |

You can use the *present simple* to talk about:  
something that happens regularly and something that is true generally.  
I come to school on foot. He lives in a small house.

## 2.3 Practice Talk to your neighbour

Tell your neighbour about your day.



*by bus*



*by car*



*on foot*

*I come to school ...*

*I go home ...*



*in my house*



*in the park*



*in the street*

*After school, I play ...*

Tell the class about your neighbour.

*Peter comes to school by bus.*

*He goes home by car. He plays in the park.*

## 2.4 More practice Fill the gap



Choose a word to fill the gap.

- |                                     |                |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| a. Tony ..... to school by bus.     | live / lives   |
| b. Fang ..... a mouse for dinner.   | eat / eats     |
| c. Polar bears ..... in the Arctic. | play / plays   |
| d. We ..... football at school.     | come / comes   |
| e. Kangaroos ..... from Australia.  | speak / speaks |
| f. You ..... English.               | walk / walks   |
| g. She ..... English songs.         | sing / sings   |
| h. Susan ..... to school.           | go / goes      |

## 3. Grammar (2): Facts about the world

### 3.1 Your ideas Read about the world

Read these facts about the world.

Can you tell the class more facts about the world?

How do you say 'there is' and 'there are' in your language?

### 3.2 Make a rule 'there is /are'

Look at Exercise 3.1 again.

When do you say 'there is'? When do you say 'there are'?

Tell the class your ideas.

#### Facts about the world

There are 7 continents in the world.

There're more than 200 countries in the world.



◀ There is a very long river in Egypt.

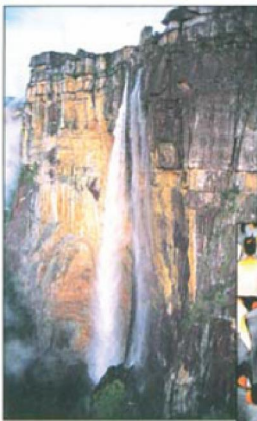
▲ There is a very big forest in Brazil.

### 3.3 Check Test your rule

Write 'there is' or 'there are' in these sentences.



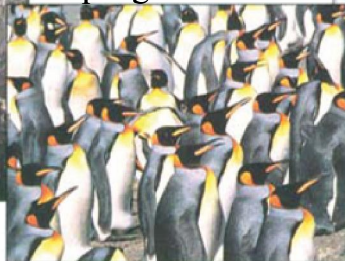
Listen and check your answers.



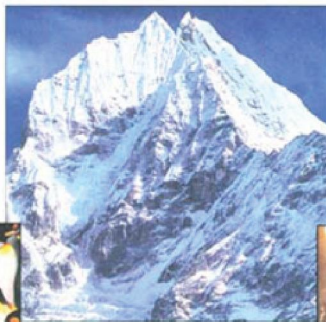
Angel Waterfall

◀ .....  
a very high waterfall in Venezuela.

..... eighteen types of penguins. ▼



Penguins

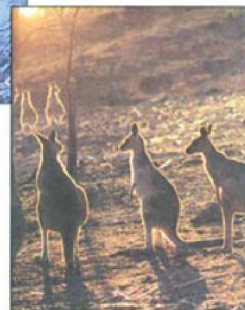


Mount Everest

▶ .....  
fifty types of kangaroos in Australia.

◀ .....  
a very high mountain in Nepal.

Kangaroos

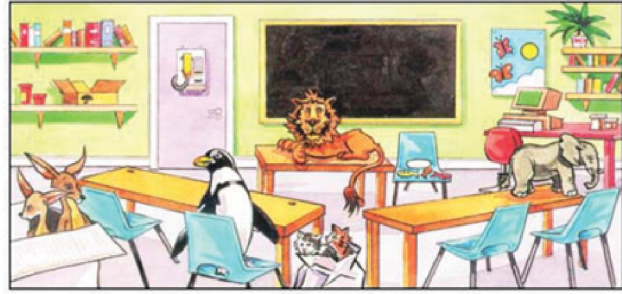


### 3.4 Practice What's wrong?

Look at the picture. There are some strange things in the classroom! Write about them.

For example:

*There's an elephant on a desk.*



## 4. Talking: Shopping

### 4.1 Asking for things In the shop



Listen. Has Susan got the right money at the end?

*Susan:* Can I have "The World of Nature", please?

*Assistant:* Yes, here it is.

*Susan:* Thank you, er ...

*Assistant:* Is that OK?

*Susan:* Can I have the free map, please?

*Assistant:* Oh, sorry. There are two here. Here you are.

*Susan:* Thank you. How much is that?

*Assistant:* That's £ 2.50 please.

*Susan:* Here's ten pounds.

*Assistant:* Thanks. Here you are, £ 2.50 change.

*Susan:* But ...

### 4.2 Practice Work in pairs

Work with a partner. You are in a shop.

Act out your dialogue for the class.

*A:* Can I have .....?

*B:* Yes, .....?

*A:* Thank you.

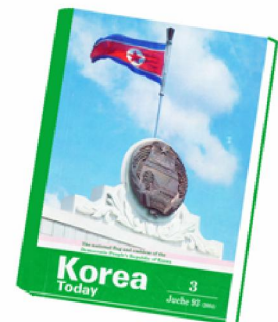
*B:* Is that OK?

*A:* Can I have ..... ?

*B:* Sorry. .... Here you are.

*A:* Thank you. How much is that?

*B:* That's .....





A: Here's ten won.

B: .....

### 5. Review: Your Language Record

Now complete your *Language Record*.

| Word      | Meaning | Example                                       |
|-----------|---------|---|
| come      |         | I <b>come</b> to school by bus.               |
| like      |         | I <b>like</b> butterflies.                    |
| dinner    |         | I like fish for <b>dinner</b> .               |
| a pet     |         | Susan has got a <b>pet</b> at home.           |
| a pocket  |         | I've got 100 <i>won</i> in my <b>pocket</b> . |
| a street  |         | There are many cars in the <b>street</b> .    |
| by bus    |         | I go home <b>by bus</b> .                     |
| by car    |         | She goes home <b>by car</b> .                 |
| on foot   |         | I go to the shops <b>on foot</b> .            |
| there is  |         | <b>There is</b> a very long river in Egypt.   |
| there are |         | <b>There are</b> 50 types of kangaroos.       |
| a lot     |         | He sleeps <b>a lot</b> .                      |

**Present simple** Write some more examples.

|      |                      |     |                        |
|------|----------------------|-----|------------------------|
| I    | go to school by bus. | He  | goes to school by bus. |
| You  | live in a big house. | She | lives in a big house.  |
| We   | .....                | It  | .....                  |
| You  | .....                |     |                        |
| They | .....                |     |                        |

**'there is' / 'there are'** Complete the sentences.

- ..... a very beautiful lake in Korea.
- ..... 6 000 million people in the world.
- ..... a very high volcano in Italy.
- ..... only 60 panda bears in the world.



**Going shopping** Write the meanings.

|                                |                     |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Can I have ... , please? ..... | Sorry. ....         |
| Here it is. ....               | That's ×× won. .... |

**Supplementary Exercises****1. Writing, listening and speaking: Talk to Tom**

Write your answers to Tom's questions.

*Tom:* Hello.

*You:* .....

*Tom:* How are you?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* I'm fine. Have you got a pet?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* Oh. I've got a pet. It's a parrot. She can talk.  
Say hello to Polly.

*You:* .....

*Polly:* Hello.

*Tom:* Polly comes from South America. Where are you from?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* Oh, have a lot of people got pets in your country?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* What pets have they got?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* That's interesting. I can talk to you again soon. Bye.

*You:* .....



You can talk to Tom on the cassette.

## 2. Grammar: Present simple

### 2.1 '-s' with 'he', 'she' and 'it'

Read the sentences. Write them in the correct circle.

I like my pet.

It lives in a box.

He eats at night.

He comes from Africa.

You know a lot about pets.

Kate and Susan like pets.

My cat sleeps a lot.

Elephants sleep four hours every day.

Kate lives in a small house.

We learn English at school.

1

**I, you, we, they**

*I like my pet.*

2

**he, she, it**

*It lives in a box.*

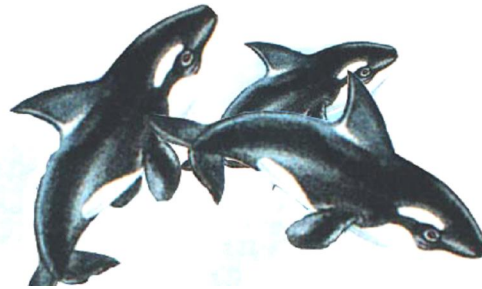
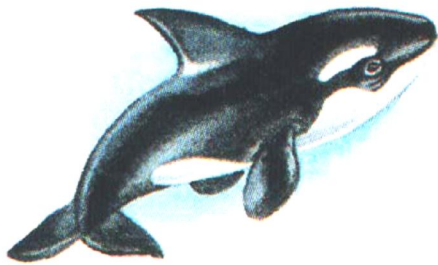
### 2.2 'like' or 'likes'?

Choose a word to fill the gap.

- |                                       |                       |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Tom and Tara _____ pets.           | <i>like / likes</i>   |
| b. I _____ to school by bus.          | <i>go / goes</i>      |
| c. My cat _____ a lot.                | <i>eat / eats</i>     |
| d. I _____ chocolate.                 | <i>like / likes</i>   |
| e. Cats _____ for 13 hours every day. | <i>sleep / sleeps</i> |
| f. Parrots _____ from South America.  | <i>come / comes</i>   |
| g. We _____ songs every day.          | <i>sing / sings</i>   |
| h. I _____ in a big city.             | <i>live / lives</i>   |
| i. You _____ English very well.       | <i>speak / speaks</i> |

### 2.3 A dolphin and dolphins

Join the words to make sentences.



This dolphin /It

Dolphins/They

come from      comes from    eat    eats    jump    jumps  
sleep    sleeps    talk    talks

the Atlantic.    different parts of the world.    fish.    at night.  
12 kilos of fish every day.    8 metres for a fish.    to other dolphins.

Write the sentences here.

.....  
.....

### 3. Look and write: The animal park

Look at the picture.

What is in the park?

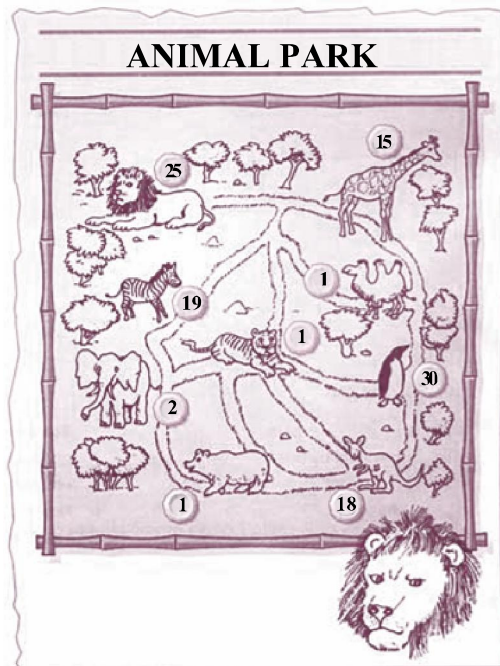
Write about the park.

For example:

*There are 25 lions in the park.*

*There is one camel.*

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



#### 4. Listen and repeat: Learn some sentences



Listen and say the sentences.

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| This is my pet.              | There are seven continents in the world.        |
| He lives in my house.        | There are more than 200 countries in the world. |
| He sleeps 8 hours every day. | There is a very long river in Egypt.            |
| He eats meat.                | There is a very big forest in Brazil.           |

#### 5. Read and write: In the music shop

Read the dialogue. Write the sentences in the correct places.

- a. Can I have the songbook, please?
- b. Thank you. Bye.
- c. Thank you. How much is that?
- d. Here is £ 10.
- e. Yes, here it is.

*Jim:* Can I have the new music cassette, please?  
*Assistant:* .....  
*Jim:* Thank you , er...  
*Assistant:* Is that OK?  
*Jim:* .....  
*Assistant:* Oh, sorry. Here you are.  
*Jim:* .....  
*Assistant:* That's £ 7, please.  
*Jim:* .....  
*Assistant:* Thanks. Here you are. £ 3 change.  
*Jim:* .....  
*Assistant:* Bye.



Listen. Check your answers.

## Unit 27

## Revision

## Units (25 – 26)

**1. Vocabulary: A puzzle!**

Match the two parts of the words.

|        |        |
|--------|--------|
| kan    | tain   |
| cater  | fly    |
| butter | er     |
| pen    | pillar |
| riv    | est    |
| for    | guin   |
| moun   | garoo  |



Write one of the words in the sentences.

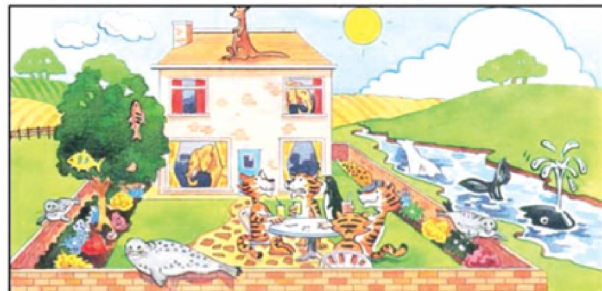
- The female birdwing ..... is black and white.
- A ..... changes into a butterfly.
- There are a lot of trees in a .....
- A ..... eats fish.
- There is a very long ..... in South America.
- Everest is a very big .....
- A ..... can jump 30 kilometres an hour.

**2. Look and write: What's wrong?**

Look at the picture.  
There are some strange things here!  
Write about them.

For example:

*There are two fishes in the tree.*



### 3. Grammar: Present simple

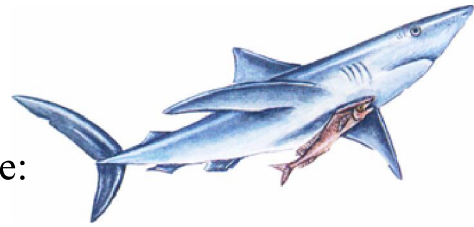
#### 3.1 Fill the gap Describe a shark



Read about white sharks.

Choose the correct word for each space:

live/lives eat/eats swim/swims



#### SHARKS

Sharks ..... in all parts of the world. There are 250 different sharks. All sharks .... meat.

A white shark isn't very nice. It is very big — 6 metres long.

It ..... fish, small sharks, seals! It ..... very fast — 65 kilometres an hour.

A remora is a small fish — only 45 centimetres long. It ..... on a shark. It ..... food from the shark and ..... with the shark.

#### 3.2 Writing Describe Sun Hui's life

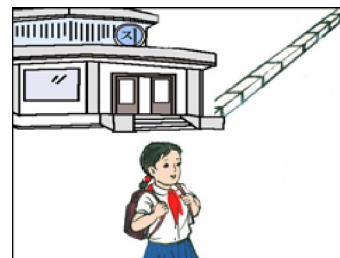
Look at the pictures. Write about Sun Hui.



She lives ...



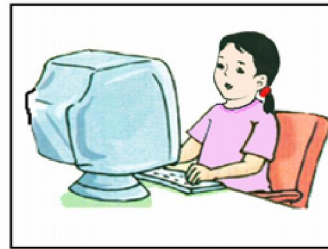
She goes ...



She comes home ...



She ...



She ...



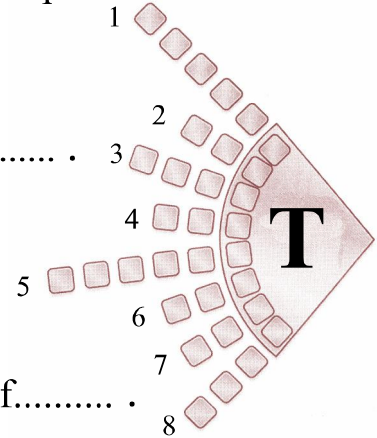
She ...

## Supplementary Exercises

### 1. Vocabulary: What's the word?

Read the sentences. Write the missing words in the puzzle.

- (1) Sun Hui has got a pen in her p..... .
- (2) Whales sometimes e..... penguins.
- (3) A butterfly eats plants but a polar bear eats m..... .
- (4) Hak Chol has got a p..... .
- (5) There are a lot of trees in a f..... .
- (6) I p..... my book on the table.
- (7) Elephants eat a l..... of food.
- (8) My friends go to school by bus, but I go on f..... .



### 2. Grammar: Present simple

Match 1—7 to a—g. Make seven sentences.

- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) A cat ...                   | a. ... eats mice.                |
| (2) A caterpillar ...           | b. ... eat leaves.               |
| (3) Sometimes, a polar bear ... | c. ... likes pets.               |
| (4) We ...                      | d. ... live in forests.          |
| (5) A bird ...                  | e. ... changes into a butterfly. |
| (6) Caterpillars ...            | f. ... eats penguins.            |
| (7) Hak Su ...                  | g. ... play football at school.  |





### 3. Choose a word

Choose the correct word to make a sentence.

#### Crocodiles

- a. This crocodile come/comes from the River Nile in Egypt.
- b. It sleep/sleeps in the river at night. Crocodiles live/lives in Africa, Asia, Australia and America.
- c. They live/lives in rivers near the sea. They like/likes to be in the sun.
- d. Crocodiles eat/eats frogs and fish in the river, but a big crocodile eat/eats big animals, for example zebras and monkeys. The zebras and monkeys come/comes to the river to drink.



### 4. Look and write: What's in the Central Zoo?

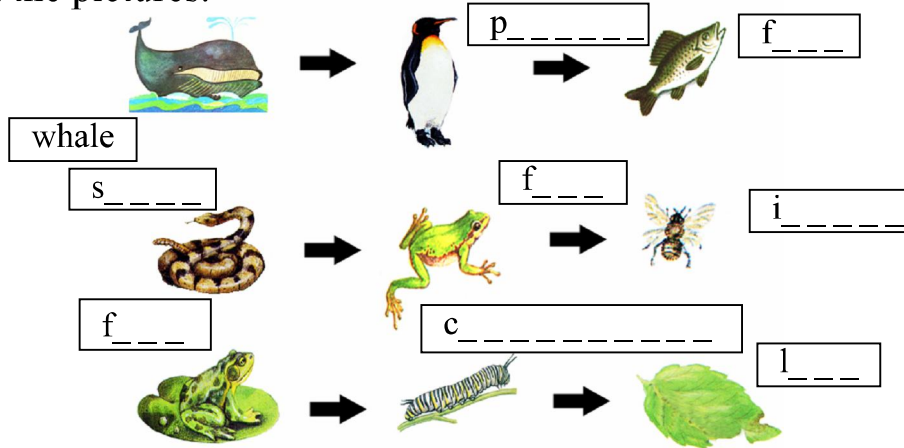
Look at the picture. Write about the animals and other things in the zoo.



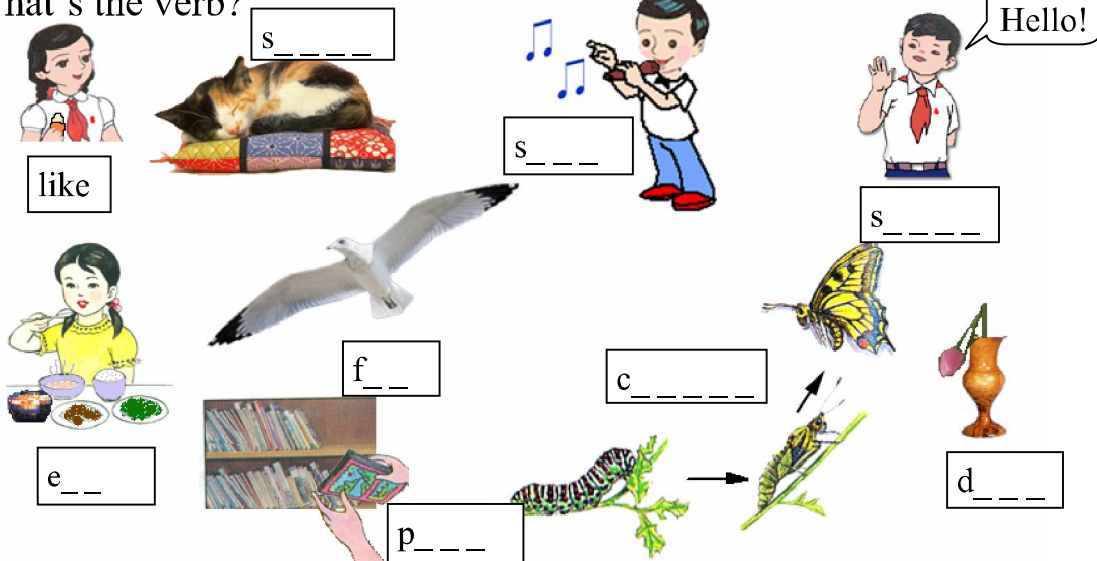
There are many elephants. ....  
 .....

### A picture dictionary (3)

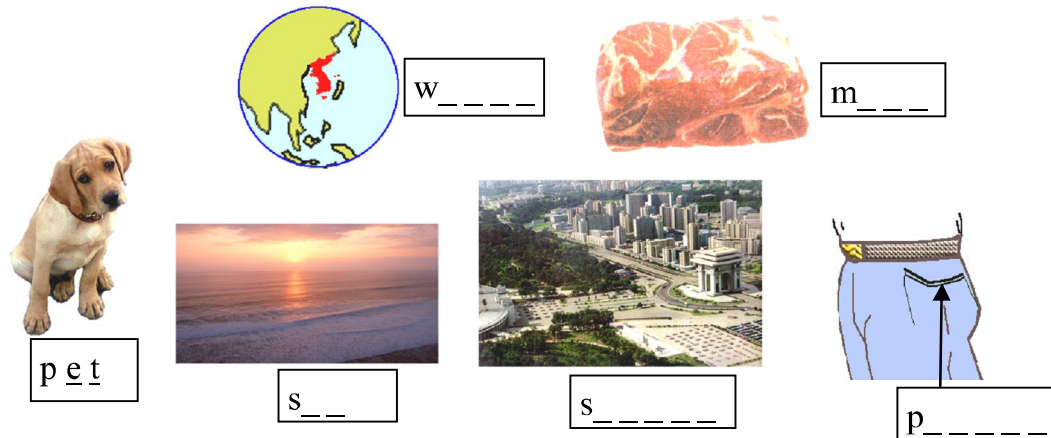
Label the pictures.



What's the verb?



What's the noun?



**Theme E North and South**

**Unit 28**

**Topic**  
**The clothes we wear**

| 일  | 월  | 화  | 수  | 목  | 금  | 토  | 일  | 월  | 화  | 수  | 목  | 금  | 토  | 일  | 월  | 화  | 수  | 목  | 금  | 토  |   |   |   |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|
| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 |   |   |   |
| 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |   |   |   |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |   |   |   |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |
| 30 | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 |   |   |   |
| 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |   |   |   |
| 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |   |   |   |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |    |    |    |   |   |   |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |
| 30 | 31 | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  |   |   |   |
| 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |   |   |   |
| 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |   |   |   |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |    |    |   |   |   |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |    |    |   |   |   |
| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 31 | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |   |   |   |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |   |   |   |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |    |    |   |   |   |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |

**1. Vocabulary (1): The months**

**1.1 Pronunciation A calendar**

Look at the calendar. Read the names of the months:

January      February      March      April      May      June      July  
 August      September      October      November      December

Can you say them?

**1.2 Your ideas Our year**

Work in a small group. Write your answers. Tell the class.

When is it hot in our country? *It's hot in .....*

When is it cold?

When is it summer?

When is it winter?

When is your birthday?

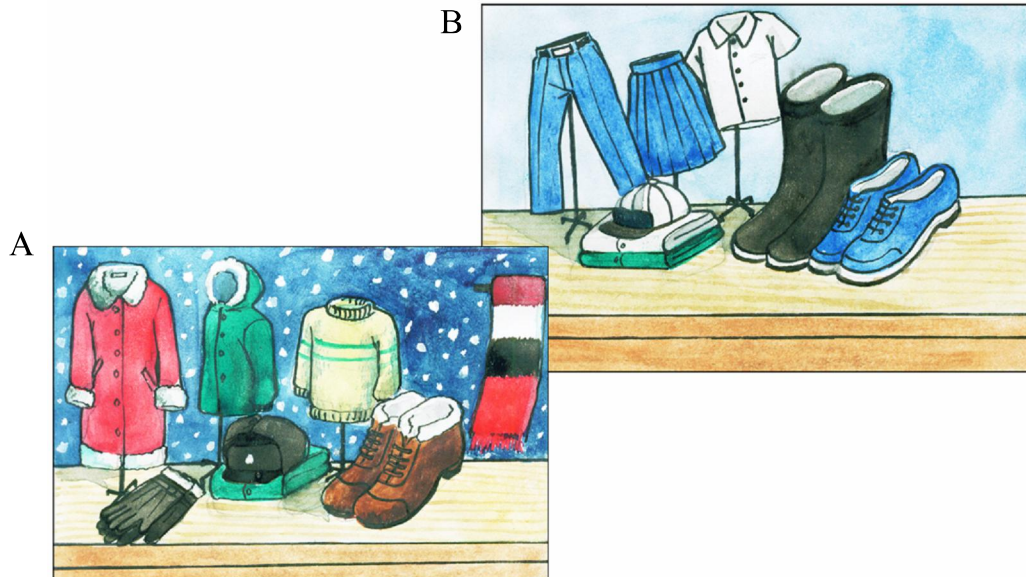
When are our school holidays?

## 2. Vocabulary (2): What can you wear?

### 2.1 Clothes Clothes in winter and summer

Look at the pictures.

Are the windows in summer or in winter?



### 2.2 Speaking More clothes

Where can you put these clothes — in window A or B? Tell the class.

*We can put the ..... in window .....*



a shirt



shorts



a coat



a scarf



gloves



a sweater

### 2.3 Play a game Complete the sentence

Play a game with the class. Start a sentence. Another student can complete it with the name of a month.

*Hak Su:* Yong Hui, we can wear shorts in ...

*Yong Hui:* In June. Chol Nam, we can wear a sweater in ...

*Chol Nam:* In December. Su Nam, we can wear shoes in ...

*Su Nam:* All the time! Yong Su, we can ...

### 3. Reading: The weather in England

Read about the weather in England. Is it the same in our country?

It is winter in England in November, December, January and February. It is cold all the time. Sometimes it is very cold. It is also wet and windy. People wear sweaters, coats, hats and gloves.



It is summer in June, July and August. It is usually warm. Sometimes it is very hot and sometimes it is wet. People wear shirts, shorts and sandals.



You can listen to the texts.

When is our winter? When is our summer?

Write about winter and summer in our country.






### 4. Practice

#### 4.1 Vocabulary Find the words

Find the answers in the puzzle. Complete the sentence with a word in the puzzle.

W I N T E R E H K F S H W Q J  
S N O W R D E C E M B E R W U  
S U M M E R H D R E S S D H N  
H J U R U N W U S W W I N D Y  
S H O R T S F L Y A E D S G D  
E W T J C O A T U S W J M B U  
Q W M Y M A R C H E H Z F D E  
G L I V A U G U S T I N P F V  
H O L I D A Y S N F Y J U N E

Make a puzzle like this for your class.

- a. In England, it is warm in the s... .
- b. In New Zealand, it is w... in June, July and August.
- c.  d. 
- e.  f.  g. 
- h. January, February, M..... .
- i. April, May, J..... .
- j. July, A..... , September.
- k. October, November, D..... .
- l. When are your summer h.....?

### 4.2 Writing Where is she from?

Look at the photographs and read about Ingrid.  
Where is she from — New Zealand or England?

Draw pictures of you in July and December. Write about these pictures.



*This is me at school in December.  
I wear a shirt, a skirt and black shoes. The boys wear shirts and shorts.*

*This is me at school in July.  
I wear a sweater and a dress and black shoes. I've also got a coat and a scarf.*

## 5. Review: Your Language Record

Now complete your *Language Record*.

| Word         | Meaning | Example   |
|--------------|---------|---|
| wear         |         | We <b>wear</b> sweaters in January in our country.    |
| clothes      |         | I've got a lot of <b>clothes</b> .                    |
| a holiday    |         | My summer <b>holidays</b> are in August.              |
| a month      |         | There are 12 <b>months</b> in the year.               |
| the sea      |         | Can you swim in the <b>sea</b> ?                      |
| snow         |         | There is <b>snow in</b> New Zealand in July.          |
| summer       |         | It is <b>summer in</b> England in June and July.      |
| winter       |         | It is <b>winter</b> in New Zealand in June and July.  |
| weather      |         | The <b>weather</b> is cold in winter.                 |
| wet          |         | It is <b>wet</b> in England in March.                 |
| windy        |         | It is <b>windy</b> today.                             |
| all the time |         | In Africa, they can wear shorts <b>all the time</b> . |

**Clothes** Label the clothes.



# Supplementary Exercises

## 1. Write: Months

### 1.1 Months in circles

Write the names of the months in the circles. (Look at Exercise 1.2.)

Months that start with 'M'

Months that end with 'R'

Months with 30 days

Months with 31 days

Months with 28 or 29 days

### 1.2 A birthday puzzle

Read the sentences. Write the correct name on the calendar.

**Chol Nam**: My birthday month starts with 'S'.

**In Su**: My birthday is in the autumn. The month starts with 'N'.

**Un Hui**: My birthday month starts with 'D'.

**Kang Ok**: My birthday month has four letters. It starts with 'J' and it ends with 'Y'.

**Sun Ho**: My birthday month starts with 'A'. It ends with 'L'.

**Sun Ok**: My birthday month starts with 'O'.

**Sun Hui**: My birthday month starts with 'M'. It has got five letters.

**Yong Su**: My birthday month has 28 days – sometimes!

**Hak Su**: My birthday is in the summer. The name of the month starts with 'A'.

**Yong Sun**: My birthday month starts with 'J'. It is a cold month.

**In Ho**: My birthday month has got three letters.

**Yong Ok**: My birthday month starts with 'J'. It ends with 'E'.



## 2. Listen and repeat: Learn some sentences

 Listen and say the sentences.

Sometimes it's hot.

People wear shirts, shorts and sandals.

Sometimes it's wet.

Sometimes it's windy.

Sometimes it's very cold.

People wear sweaters, coats and hats.

## 3. Look and draw lines: Bedroom

Draw lines to put the clothes in the correct place.



#### 4. *Writing and speaking: Talk to Cathy*

Write your answers to Cathy's questions.

*Cathy:* Hello, how are you?

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* I'm fine. I've got a new sweater. It's winter here now. Is it winter in your country?

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* When is it warm?

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* That's interesting.

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* When is it windy?

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* Oh. It's windy in November in England. It's also wet. When is it wet in your country?

*You:* .....

*Cathy:* Oh, dear! I can talk to you again later. Bye!

*You:* .....



Now talk to Cathy on the cassette.

#### 5. *Say it clearly!: /w/*



Listen. Say the words and sentences.

walk windy wet warm winter wear weather

In winter, the weather is wet.

We wear warm clothes in winter.

It is windy weather today.

**Unit 29**

**Language focus**

**Possessive 's', colours**



**Lake Chon of Mt. Paektu**

**1. Speak: Holidays!**

**1.1 Your ideas Our holiday**

Where can you go on summer holidays?

What clothes can you take with you in winter?

What clothes can you take with you in summer?

**1.2 Listening Kate visits her aunt**



Susan is in Kate's bedroom.

Kate is going to her aunt's house. Listen.

What can Kate take?

What can't Kate take?

Where is Kate's aunt, do you think?

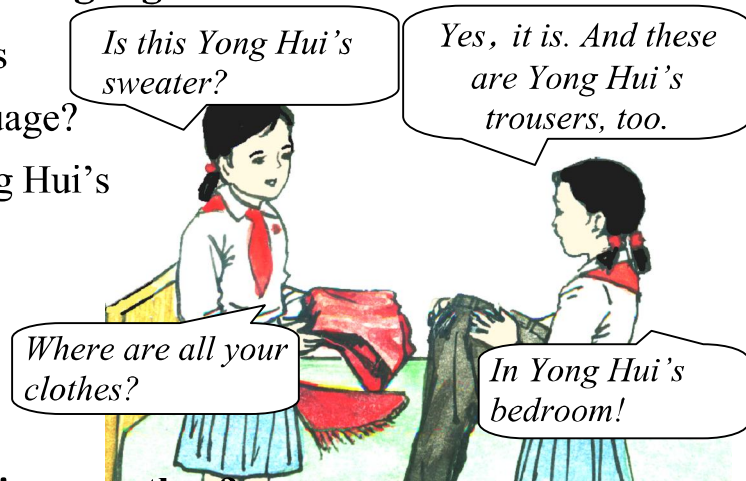
*Susan:* Look! This is a nice shirt.  
*Kate:* Yes, it is. But it's Carol's. I can't take that.  
*Susan:* OK. Here's a blue shirt. Can you take this?  
*Kate:* Yes, thanks.  
*Susan:* Have you got a scarf and gloves?  
*Kate:* No, but I can take my dad's red scarf and my mum's gloves.  
*Susan:* Good. Here's your winter hat.  
*Kate:* Thanks. You know, it's very cold there now. Eight degrees!  
*Susan:* What! Brrrr! In July!

## 2. Grammar: Yong Hui's clothes

### 2.1 Your ideas In our language

How can you say this dialogue in our language?

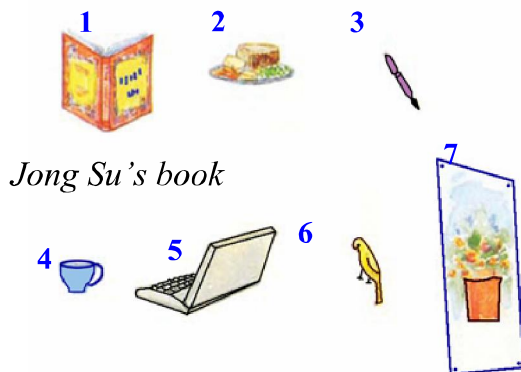
How do you say Yong Hui's in our language?



### 2.2 Practice Whose things are they?

Look at the picture. Some important things are missing!

Whose are these things?



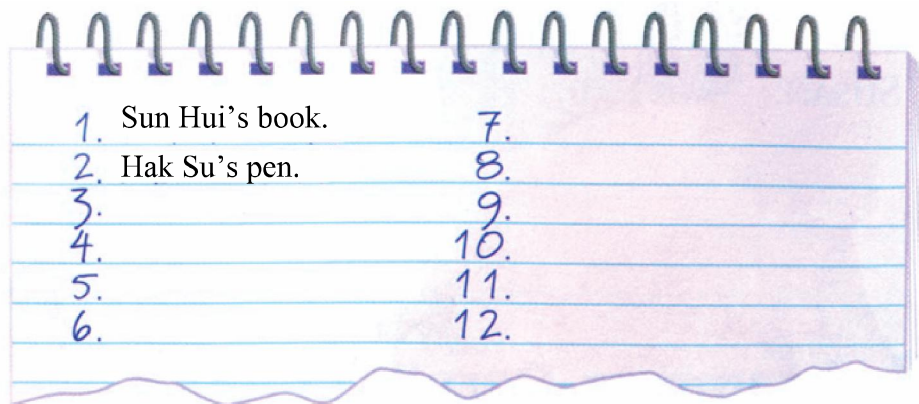
Check with your neighbour. Point and ask each other.

*Whose book is this? It's Jong Su's.*

### 2.3 Play a game Memory

Collect 12 things from 12 students in the class.

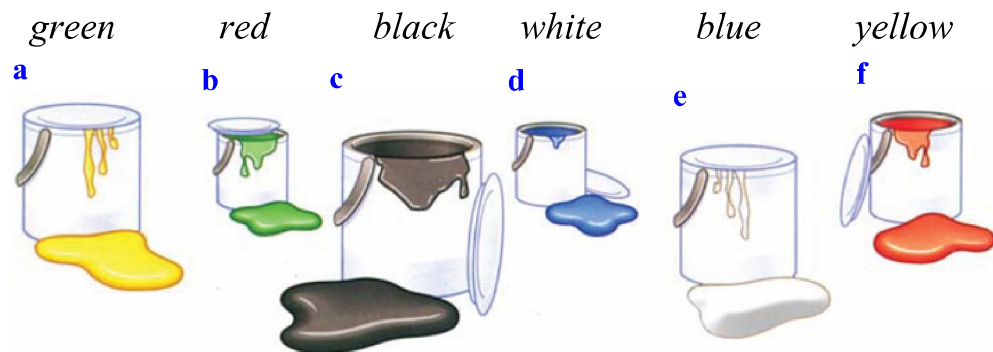
Give them to the teacher. When the teacher holds up each thing, write down whose it is.



## 3. Vocabulary: Colours and clothes

### 3.1 Matching What colour is it?

Match the words with the colours.



### 3.2 Practice Colours in your classroom

Work in a small group. Look at things in your classroom.

Write a list.

Find:

- 2 black things or 2 yellow things
- 2 green things or 2 blue things
- 2 white things or 2 red things

*Hello, my name's Jong Sun .  
I've got .....  
.....*

Tell the class:

*Hak Su's bag is green.  
My book is green.*

*Hello, my name's Sun Hui.  
I've got a white shirt and  
a black skirt. I've also got  
green shoes.*

*Hello. My name's  
Sun Chol. I've got  
a green shirt, blue  
trousers and black  
shoes.*

*Hi! My name's Chol Nam.  
I've got a white shirt and  
black trousers.  
I've got white shoes.*



**3.3 Practice Who is who?**

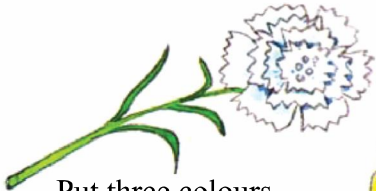
Read what these people say.

Write the correct name under each person.

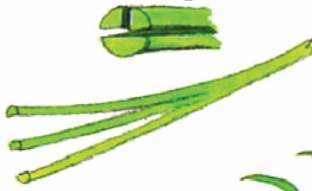
Write a description for Jong Sun.

**An experiment to try at home** Make a new type of flower.


① Find a white flower.



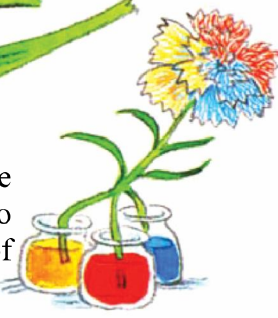
② Cut the stem into three parts.



③ Put three colours in some water.



④ Put the flower in the water. Wait one or two days. Look a new type of flower!



## 4. Talking: Meeting people

### 4.1 Your ideas With your friends

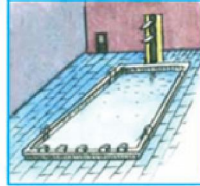
Where can you go with your friends?

Where can you meet?

Tell the class.

*We can go to ...*

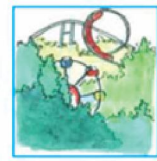
*We can meet at ...*



swimming pool



town centre



park



sports club



beach



cinema

### 4.2 Listening Fireworks tomorrow!



Listen. Susan and Kate are on the telephone.

What can they see tomorrow?

Where can they meet?

When can they meet?

*Susan:* Hello.

*Kate:* Hello, Susan. It's Kate.

*Susan:* Hi, Kate.

*Kate:* Listen. Do you want to see the fireworks tomorrow?

*Susan:* Tomorrow ... that's Wednesday.

*Kate:* That's right! We can see them from my mother's office.

*Susan:* Fantastic.

*Kate:* Can you come?

*Susan:* Um... OK! What time?

*Kate:* The fireworks start at 7 o'clock.

*Susan:* OK. Where can we meet?

*Kate:* At my mother's office.

*Susan:* See you tomorrow. Bye.

*Kate:* Bye.



### 4.3 Practice Make a conversation

Work in pairs. What can you do tomorrow?

When and where can you meet?

Make a conversation. Act out your conversation for the class.

*A:* Hello ...

*B:* Where can we meet?

*B:* Hello ...

*A:* We can meet at ...

*A:* Do you want to ... tomorrow? *B:* OK. See you then! Bye.

*B:* Fantastic! What time?

*A:* Bye.

*A:* At ...

## 5. Review: Your Language Record

Now complete your *Language Record*.

| Word       | Meaning | Example                               |
|------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| meet       |         | We can <b>meet</b> at the cinema.     |
| start      |         | I <b>start</b> school at 8 o'clock.   |
| take       |         | You can <b>take</b> my coat.          |
| an aunt    |         | My <b>aunt</b> lives in Chongjin.     |
| an office  |         | My mother works in an <b>office</b> . |
| a firework |         | I like <b>fireworks</b> .             |
| a hat      |         | I've got a blue <b>hat</b> .          |
| whose      |         | <b>Whose</b> cat is this?             |

**Meeting friends** Write the meanings.

|                              |
|------------------------------|
| Do you want to go to .....   |
| What time can we meet? ..... |
| Where can we meet? .....     |
| See you then! .....          |



**Possessives** Label the Pictures.

Sun Ok

Sun Chol

Hak Su

Gang Chol



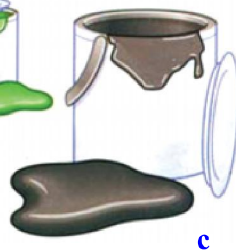
a Sun Ok's book

b

c

d

**Colours** Label the colours.



**Supplementary Exercises**

**1. Writing: Whose things are they?**

**1.1 This is Sun Hui's bag!**

Follow the lines.

Write about the things.

Jong Hui

Hak Su

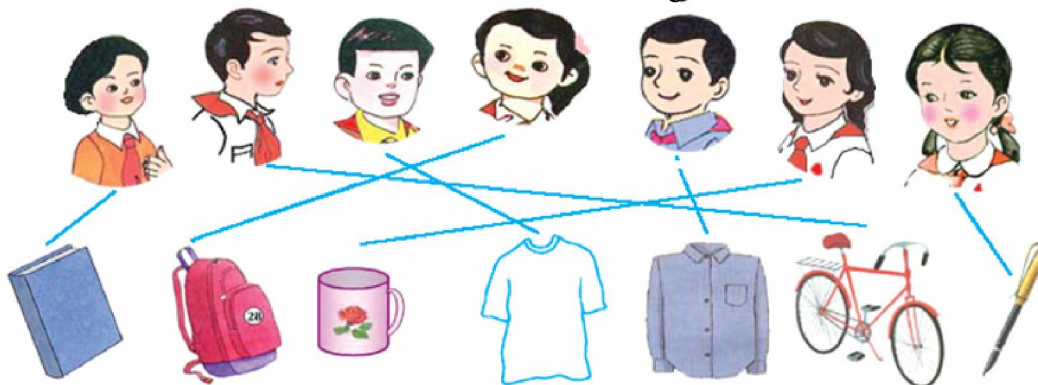
Chol Nam

Sun Hui

Yong Ho

Un Hui

Sun Ok



*This is Jong Hui's book.*

## 1.2 What does 's' mean?

Look:

's = *possessive*

This is Sun Hui's bag.

's = *is*

It's very hot. = It is very hot.

Put the sentences in the correct list.

- That's my house.
- This is Carol's shirt.
- It's black and white.
- Sun Ok's aunt lives in Wonsan.
- Jack's in the park.

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 's = 'is'<br>Look! Here's<br>the bus! | 's = possessive<br>I can take<br>dad's scarf. |
|---------------------------------------|---|

## 2. Writing and speaking: Talk to Tom

Write your answers to Tom's questions.

*Tom:* Hello. How are you?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* I'm fine. It's very hot here today. Is it hot in your country?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* It's summer here. Is it summer in your country?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* It's 25 degrees today. What temperature is it with you?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* Oh. At school we can wear shorts and shirts.

What can you wear at school?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* We can go to a swimming pool after school.

Can you go to a swimming pool in your town?

*You:* .....

*Tom:* I've got a lot of homework now.

I can talk to you again soon. Bye.

*You:* .....



Now talk to Tom on the cassette.

### 3. Listen and repeat: Learn some sentences



Listen and say the sentences.

Is this Carol's sweater?

Yes, it is.

And these are Carol's trousers, too.

This is my dad's sweater and my mum's coat.

I've got a yellow shirt and blue trousers.

### 4. Read and write: In Ho's bedroom

#### 4.1 Colour the clothes

Read the sentences and colour the clothes.

- The sweater on the bed is red.
- The shoes in the window are brown.
- The trousers on the chair are black.
- The sweater on the table is yellow.
- The shirt on the desk is white.
- The coat on the door is blue.
- The shirt on the bed is green.



#### 4.2 Whose are they?

The things in In Ho's room aren't all In Ho's.

Read the sentences and complete the table.

The red sweater is Chol Nam's.

The yellow sweater is Jong Su's.

The blue shirt is Sun Chol's.

The blue coat is Chol Nam's.

The black trousers are Chol Nam's.

| colour | clothes | person   | place      |
|--------|---------|----------|------------|
| red    | sweater | Chol Nam | on the bed |

### 5. Talking: At the festival!

Susan and Tony are on the telephone.

Match the sentences a — f to the correct place 1 — 6.

- The festival starts at 6 o'clock.

- b. Bye.  
 c. Hello, Tony. It's Susan.  
 d. At my house!  
 e. Listen. Do you want to come to the festival tomorrow?  
 f. That's right. Can you come?

*Tony:* Hello!

*Susan:* 1.....

*Tony:* Hi, Susan.

*Susan:* 2.....

*Tony:* Tomorrow? That's Saturday.

*Susan:* 3.....

*Tony:* Fantastic! Yes, I can come. What time?

*Susan:* 4.....

*Tony:* Where can we meet?

*Susan:* 5.....

*Tony:* OK. Six o'clock at your house. Fine. Bye!

*Susan:* 6.....



Listen and check your answers.

## 6. Say it clearly! : /s / *and* /z /

### 6.1 Say the words



Listen. Say the words.

[s] bus fireworks this class weeks  
 dress

[z] she's he's Susan's mother's days years  
 clothes shoes sandals gloves colours trousers

### 6.2 Listen and write



Listen. Write the words in the lists.

fireworks coats thanks animals class holidays  
 friends shoes bus countries weeks trees

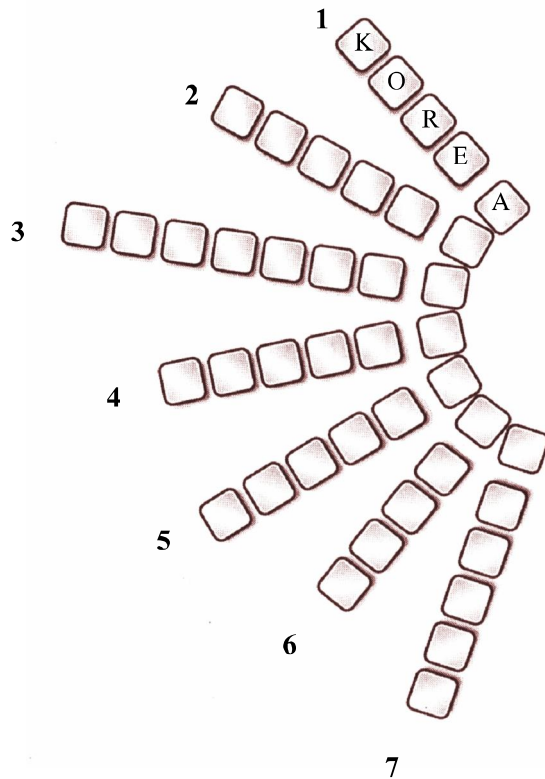
[s] *fireworks* [z] *animals*

**Unit 30** **Revision**  
**Units (28—29)**

**1. Read and write: What's the word?**

Read the sentences. Write the names of the countries in the puzzle.

- (1) They speak Korean there.
- (2) They speak English there but it's not England!
- (3) A small island in China.
- (4) A very, very big country in South America.  
They speak Portuguese there.
- (5) A country in Europe. The capital is Warsaw.
- (6) The capital of this country is Madrid.
- (7) The Olympic Games come from here.



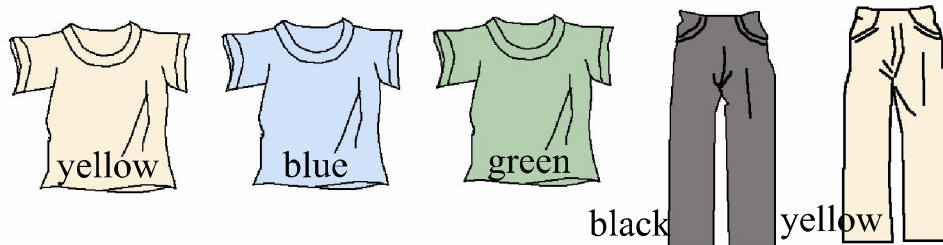
**2. Speak and write: Find the words!**

Find the names of the clothes and the names of four colours.

|               |                 |           |  |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------|--|
| H A T         | T R O U S E R S | S L S     |  |
| D R E S S E S | S K I R T       | M W       |  |
| S H X S S     | A N D           | A L S E E |  |
| K B L U E S   | S D G F         | D X A     |  |
| Z Q T         | G L O V E S     | F B A T   |  |
| R S C A R F   | H A Z J         | O L E     |  |
| E Z K T       | S H I R T S     | R E R     |  |
| D S H O R T S | M E N G Y S     |           |  |
| N H Y O U R   | Y E L L O W Y   |           |  |
| E H G R E E N | N L K A U T W   |           |  |
| V S H O E S   | O C O A T E R   |           |  |

**3. Look and write: What can Hak Su wear?**

Look. Hak Su has got three shirts and two pairs of trousers.



**What clothes can he wear?**

He can wear a yellow shirt and black trousers.

He can wear .....

.....

Now Hak Su has got blue trousers. What extra clothes can he wear now?



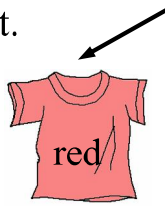
blue .....

.....

Now he has got a red shirt.

What extra clothes can he wear now?

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....



**Think!**

There are four shirts on the beach. One shirt is red. One shirt is blue, one is yellow and one is green. Two shirts are big and two shirts are small.

Read the sentences and complete the chart.

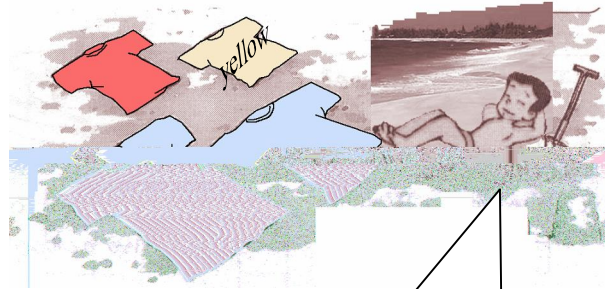
**Number puzzle**

Write the number words in the puzzle.

*Hak Su's shirt is blue. It is big. My shirt is small and red.*

*That's Sun Ho on the beach.*

*Sun Ho and Chol Nam have got small shirts. They are not green.*



|                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="text"/> | $20 \div 5 = ?$      | <input type="text"/> | $21 \div 3 = ?$      | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="text"/> | $40 \div 8 = ?$      | <input type="text"/> | $21 + 6 - 18 = ?$    | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

|                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="text"/> | $23 + 5 - 20 = ?$    | <input type="text"/> | $3 \times 4 - 3 = ?$ | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="text"/> | $100 \div 5 = ?$     | <input type="text"/> | $9 + 5 - 13 = ?$     | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
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*My name isn't Nam Su. My shirt is yellow.*

| Name     | Colour of shirt | Big or small |
|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| Nam Su   | .....           | big          |
| Hak Su   | blue            | .....        |
| Sun Ho   | .....           | small        |
| Chol Nam | .....           | .....        |

**Theme F In the Sun**

**Unit 31**

**Topic**  
**What's the time?**



**The Grand People's Study House**

**1. Vocabulary: On a sunny day**

Here are some things you can do on a sunny day.

Can you label the pictures?

- swim*
- play a game*
- ride a bicycle*
- have a picnic*
- go for a walk*
- play on a beach*
- play in a park*

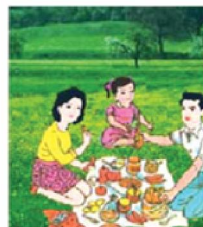


What can you do near where you live?

Tell the class.

*We can ...*

*We can go to ...*





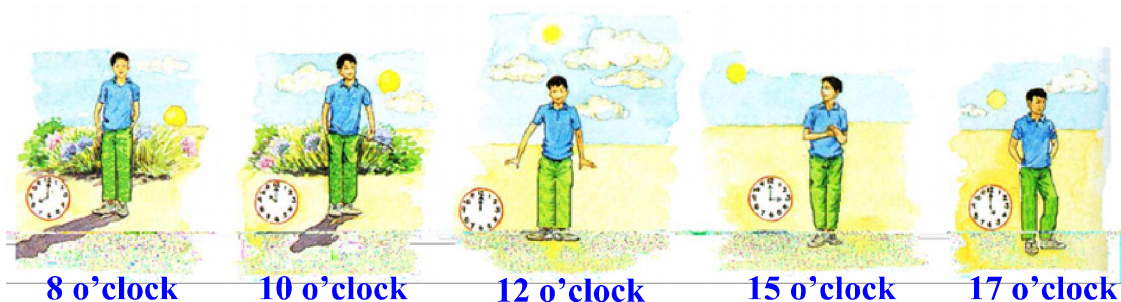
## 2. Listen and check: In the sun

### 2.1 'o' clock Hak Su's shadow

 Look at the pictures. Where is the sun?

Where is Hak Su's shadow?

Can you draw Hak Su's shadow for 12 o'clock, 15 o'clock and 17 o'clock? Is it long or short?



Tell the class. Listen and check your answers.

*At 8 o'clock, Hak Su has got a long shadow.*

*At 10 o'clock, Hak Su has got a .....*

*At 12 o'clock, Hak Su .....*

*At 15 o'clock, Hak Su .....*

*At 17 o'clock, Hak Su .....*

### 2.2 Practice Time from the sun

Work in pairs. Ask each other.

What time is it? It's three o'clock.



Draw a shadow. Ask your neighbour.



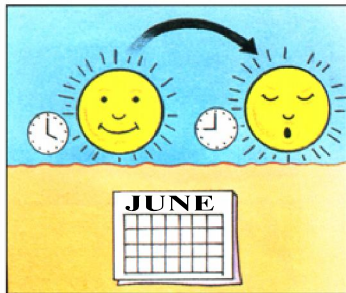
### 3. Reading and writing: How long is our day?

#### 3.1 Reading The day in England

Read about the day in England. Is it the same in our country?

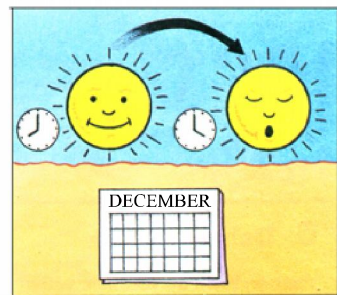


You can listen to the text.



In England, in June, the day is very long and the night is very short. The sun comes up at 4 o'clock in the morning.

It goes down at 9 o'clock in the evening. It is warm in June. Sometimes it is very hot.



In December, the day is very short and the night is very long. The sun comes up at 8 o'clock in the morning.

It goes down at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It is always cold in December.

#### 3.2 Writing Write about our country

Work with your neighbour. Look at Exercise 3.1 again.

Write about June or December in our country.

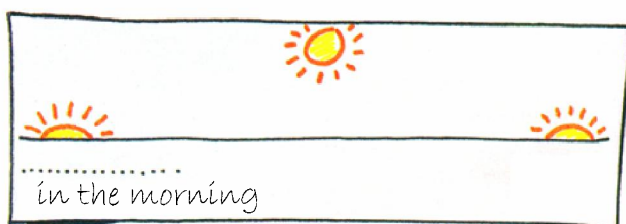
Draw the sun and write the times.

*In June/December, the sun comes up at ...*

*It goes down at ... It is ...*

*Sometimes ... It is always ...*

Compare your work with other students.



### 4. Play a game: What do you do?

Listen to your teacher. Mime what you do at different times of the day.

6 o'clock in the evening

5 o'clock in the afternoon

10 o'clock at night



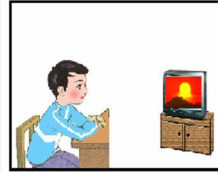
get up



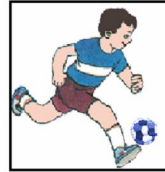
eat



read



watch television



play



sleep

### 5. Practice

#### 5.1 Vocabulary What's the word?

Write the correct word in the squares.

What word is number 7?

1 s..... 

2 It isn't long. It's s.....

3 Can you ..... football?

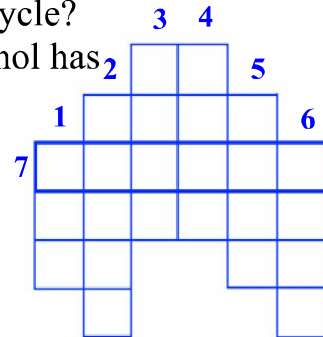
4 Can you ..... a bicycle?

5 At 8 o'clock, Yong Chol has got a ..... shadow.

6 W.....

Now make a puzzle with this word.

A F T E R N O O N

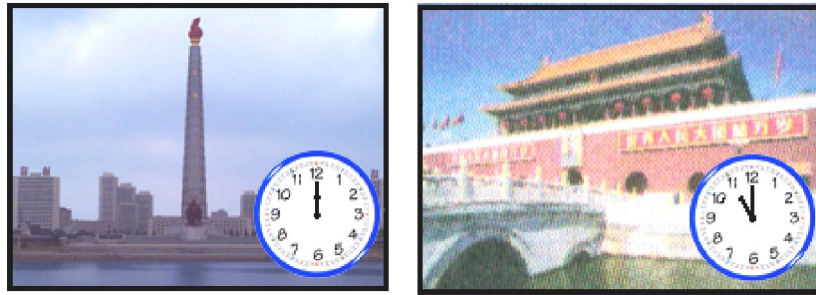


Look in your *Language Records* for words for your puzzle.

## 5.2 Writing What time is it?

Read about time in other parts of the world.

The time is different in different parts of the world! When it is 12 o'clock at noon in Pyongyang, it is 11 o'clock in the morning in Beijing, China.



Write your answers to these questions.

When it is 12 o'clock at noon in Pyongyang, what time is it?

in Moscow? It is 6 o'clock in the morning.

in Cairo? ..... in New Delhi? .....

in Madrid? ..... in Mexico City? .....

Find the time in some more places. Make a list and ask your neighbour.

## 6. Review: Your Language Record

Now complete your Language Record.

| Word             | Meaning | Example  |
|------------------|---------|--|
| come up          |         | The sun <b>comes up</b> at 5 o'clock in June.        |
| get up           |         | I <b>get up</b> at 6 o'clock in the morning.         |
| go down          |         | The sun <b>goes down</b> at 5 o'clock in December.   |
| watch television |         | Sometimes, I <b>watch television</b> in the evening. |
| ride             |         | I can <b>ride</b> a bicycle.                         |

Theme F

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| a bicycle | I have got a <b>bicycle</b> .                         |
| a picnic  | We can go for a <b>picnic</b> in the afternoon.       |
| a shadow  | I have got a long <b>shadow</b> in the sun.           |
| a walk    | We can go for a <b>walk</b> in the afternoon.         |
| afternoon | Sometimes, I play football in the <b>afternoon</b> .  |
| day       | In December, in Korea, the <b>day</b> is very short.  |
| evening   | I go to bed at 10 o'clock in the <b>evening</b> .     |
| morning   | I go to school in the <b>morning</b> .                |
| night     | In December, in Korea, the <b>night</b> is very long. |
| long      | In the afternoon, my shadow is <b>long</b> .          |
| short     | In the morning, my shadow is <b>short</b> .           |
| warm      | Sometimes it is <b>warm</b> in England.               |
| always    | I <b>always</b> eat at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.    |
| sometimes | <b>Sometimes</b> it is very cold here.                |

**The time** Write the meanings of the phrases.

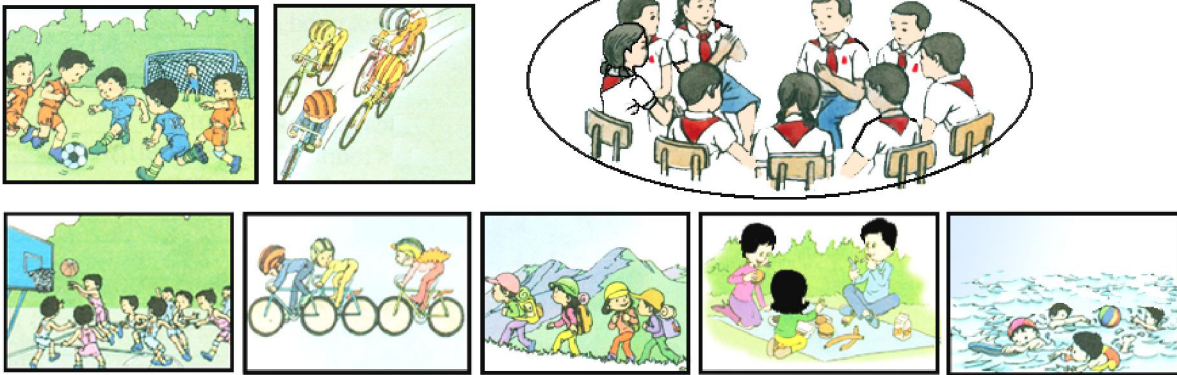
|                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| What time is it?         | in the morning .....   |
| It's one o'clock. ....   | in the afternoon ..... |
| It's seven o'clock. .... | in the evening .....   |
| .....                    | at night .....         |

## Supplementary Exercises

### 1. *Read and write: An activity day*

Read what the student says. Write the correct time for each picture.

Here is the plan. At ten o'clock we can play football, and then at twelve o'clock we can have a picnic. At one o'clock you can ride your bicycles to the beach. You can swim and play on the beach from two o'clock to four o'clock. Then at four o'clock we can go for a walk. At five o'clock we can play basketball on the beach, and then at six o'clock we can go home!



## 2. Look and write: What's the time?

Look at the clocks. Write the time.

It's two o'clock.



### 3. Listen and repeat: Learn some sentences



Listen and say the sentences.

- What's the time?      I go to school at seven o'clock in the morning.  
 It's five o'clock.      I come home at five o'clock in the afternoon.  
 It's ten o'clock.      I go to bed at ten o'clock in the evening.

### 4. Vocabulary: What's the word?

Put the words in the puzzle.

Can you complete the sentence in the centre?

(1) Sometimes, I w\_\_\_\_\_ television in the afternoon.

(2) The sun can tell you the time. Look at the s\_\_\_\_\_.

(3) In England, it is w\_\_\_\_\_ in June.

(4) I g\_\_ \_ up at 6 o'clock in the morning.

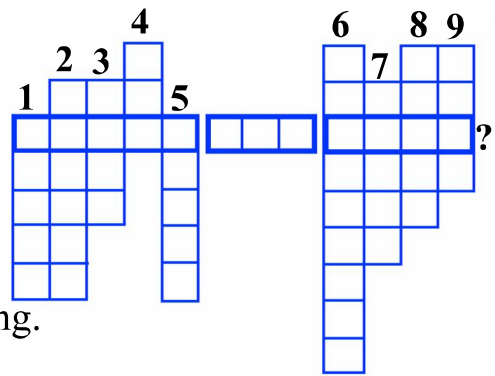
(5) In the morning, your shadow is s\_\_\_\_\_.

(6) I go to school at 7 o'clock in the morning and I come home at 5 o'clock in the a\_\_\_\_\_.

(7) In England, the n\_\_\_\_\_ is very long in December.

(8) The sun c\_\_\_\_\_ up in the east.

(9) The sun g\_\_\_\_\_ down in the west.



### 5. Writing and speaking: Talk to Cathy

Write your answers to Cathy's questions.

Cathy: Hello. How are you?

You: .....

Cathy: I'm fine. It's a sunny day here. Is it sunny where you are?  
 You: .....  
 Cathy: I can go to the park today. Is there a park near you?  
 You: .....  
 Cathy: Oh. I can ride my bicycle in the park. Can you ride a bicycle?  
 You: .....  
 Cathy: What can you do on a sunny day where you live?  
 You: .....  
 Cathy: That's interesting. Where can you walk?  
 You: .....  
 Cathy: I can walk in the mountains in Scotland. They're beautiful!  
 Are there mountains near you?  
 You: .....  
 Cathy: I can talk to you again later. Bye!  
 You: .....



Now talk to Cathy on the cassette.

## 6. *Say it clearly!*: '-s'



Remember the '-s'! Listen. Say the words and sentences.

|       |                                 |
|-------|---------------------------------|
| comes | The sun comes up at 6 o'clock.  |
| goes  | The sun goes down at 7 o'clock. |
| gets  | Simon gets up at 7 o'clock.     |
| eats  | He eats at 1 o'clock.           |
| plays | He plays basketball at school.  |



## Unit 32

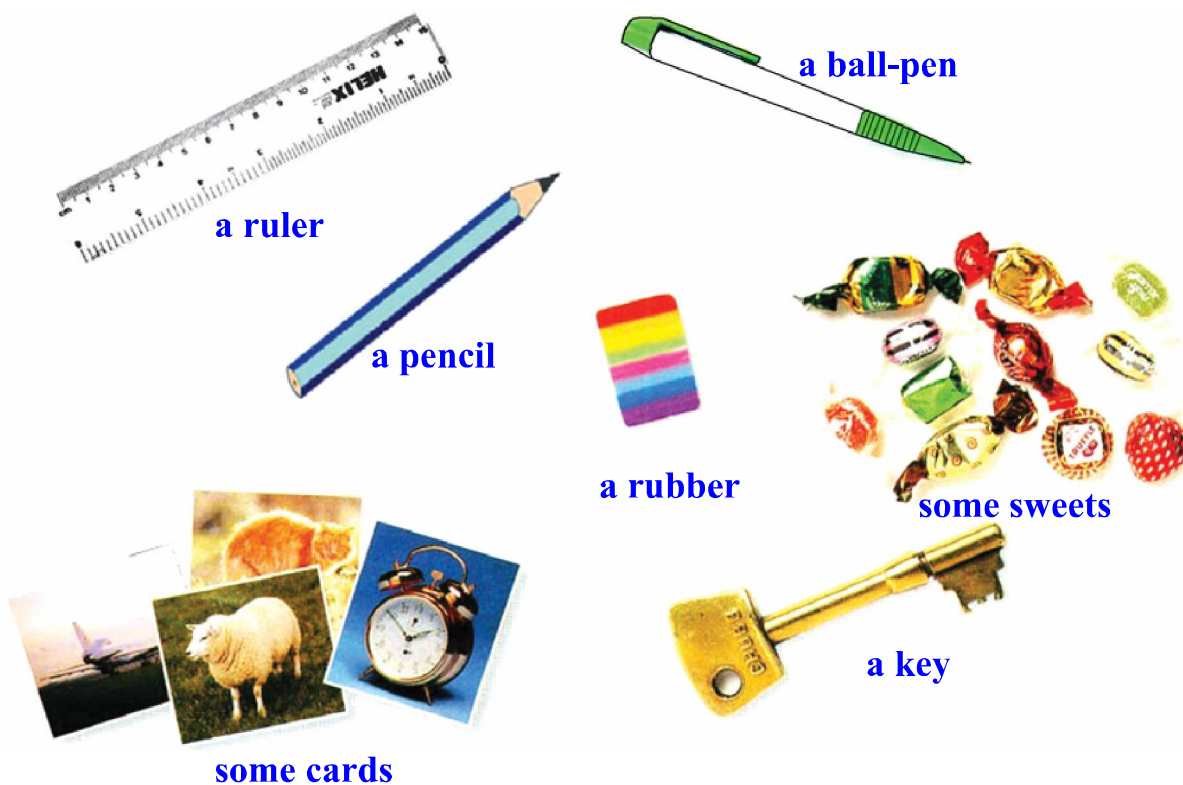
### Language focus 'have got', the time

#### 1. *Speak*: What have you got?


##### 1.1 *Your ideas* In your bag

What have you got in your bag or pocket?

Tell the class about some of your things.



##### 1.2 *Listening* Kate's birthday

 Listen to Susan and Tony. Why do they say 'Oh, no!'?

Work in a group of three. Read the conversation.

*Tony:* Hi, Susan. What have you got in your pocket?

*Susan:* Oh ... nothing.

*Tony:* Nothing! I can see something.

*Susan:* Well ... It's a present for Kate.

*Tony:* A present for Kate? Why?  
*Susan:* It's her birthday today.  
*Tony:* It isn't today. It's tomorrow!  
*Susan:* No, it isn't. It's today.  
*Tony:* What! I've got a present for Kate, but it's at home.  
*Susan:* What is it?  
*Tony:* It's a cassette.  
*Susan:* I've got a cassette for her, too.  
*Tony:* What is it?  
*Susan:* It's the new Mike Richards cassette.  
*Tony:* Mike Richards!  
*Kate:* Hi, Susan! Hi, Tony. Look,  
 I've got a present from Andy.  
 It's a cassette.  
*T and S:* Mike Richards! Oh, no!

## 2. Grammar: 'have got'

### 2.1 Make a rule 'have got' and 'has got'

When do you say 'have got'? When do you say 'has got'?

Look at these sentences and complete the table.

|                               |   |   |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| <i>I've got a cassette.</i>   | <i>You've got something in your pocket.</i> | <i>We've got a test tomorrow.</i>       |
| <i>They've got a big car.</i> | <i>Kate's got a present from Susan.</i>     | <i>My house has got three bedrooms.</i> |

|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| I've got (have got) | a new pet.         |
| You ..... (.....)   | a test tomorrow.   |
| We .....(.....)     | a present for you. |
| They .....(.....)   | a lot of pets.     |
| He's got (has got)  | a small house.     |
| She .....(.....)    | a big flat.        |
| It .....(.....)     | three bedrooms.    |

Note: 'She's got'='She has got', 'I've got'='I have got'.  
We usually say 'She's got/I've got' when we are talking.

It's easy to make questions and negatives!

*Have you got a test tomorrow?*

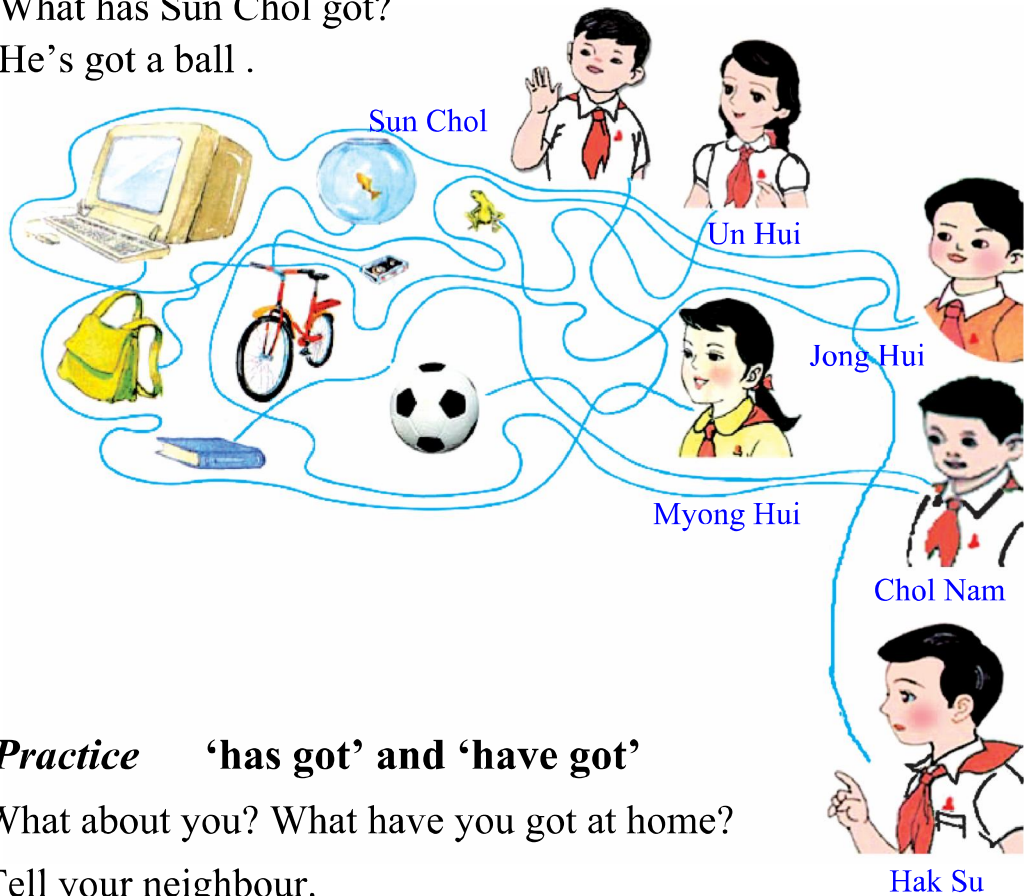
*No, I haven't got a test tomorrow.*

*Has In Ho got a present for Yong Hui?*

*No, he hasn't got a present for Yong Hui.*

### 2.2 Practice 'has got'

Look at the pictures. Ask your neighbour.  
What has Sun Chol got?  
He's got a ball .



### 2.3 Practice 'has got' and 'have got'

What about you? What have you got at home?  
Tell your neighbour.

*I've got ...*

Tell the class about yourself and your neighbour.

Say some things that aren't true. They can guess if it is true.

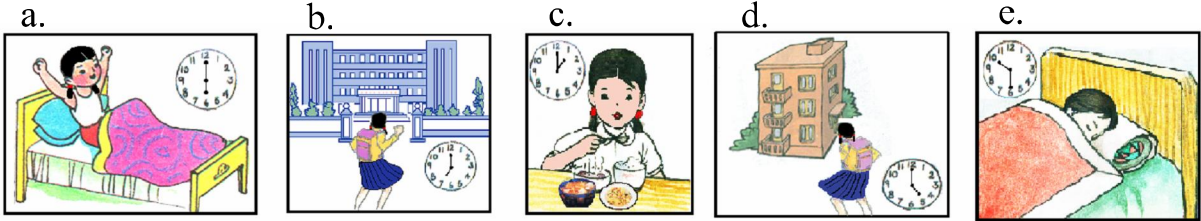
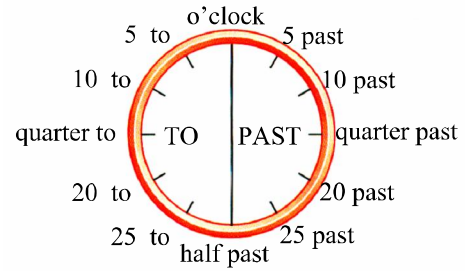
*In Su has got a rabbit at home. I've got a computer in my house.*

### 3. Practice: What time is it?

#### 3.1 Writing Around the clock

Look at these clocks. What time is it?

Complete the sentences.



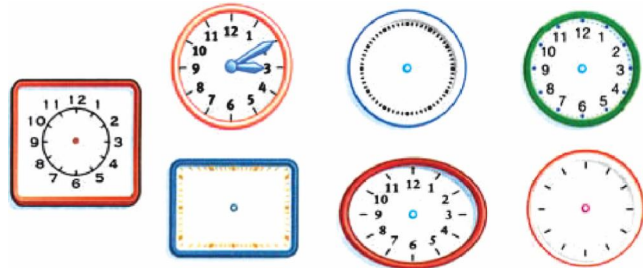
- a. Sun Ok gets up at ...    b. She goes to school at ...    c. She has lunch at ...  
 d. She goes home at ...    e. She goes to bed at ...

Draw hands on these clock faces and ask your neighbour.

For example:

*What time is it?*

*It's ten past three.*



#### 3.2 Practice Your day

Look at Exercise 3.1 again. Write about your day.

Compare with your neighbour. Tell the class about your neighbour.

*Yong Ok gets up at ...                      She ...*

### 4. Write: Your week

What do you do every week?  
 Write some things in the diary.  
 Write the time.

Tell your neighbour. Find one thing that is the same in your diary and one thing that is different.

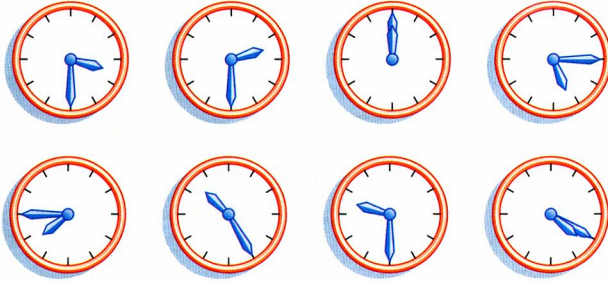
*On Monday, I play football at ...*  
*On Tuesday, I watch ... on television at ...*

| Day       | Morning | Afternoon | Evening |
|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Sunday    |         |           |         |
| Monday    |         |           |         |
| Tuesday   |         |           |         |
| Wednesday |         |           |         |
| Thursday  |         |           |         |
| Friday    |         |           |         |
| Saturday  |         |           |         |

## 5. Play a game: Bingo!

Write a day or a time in each square.

Sunday      Monday      Tuesday      Wednesday      Thursday  
 Friday      Saturday



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



Now play Bingo.

If you hear one of your words, put a cross (×) on it.

When your card is full of crosses, shout BINGO!

## 6. Classroom phrases: In the classroom

### 6.1 Instructions      Some things your teacher says

Listen to your teacher.

Match the sentences to the pictures.

Look at page 56.

Who can answer the question?

Compare with your neighbour.

Ask your neighbour.

a

b

c

d

## 6.2 Useful phrases      Some things you can say



Here are some useful phrases. Write them in your language.  
When can you say them?

*What page are we on? What's for homework? I can't find my book.*

*Sorry, I can't hear the cassette. I don't understand this exercise.*

## 7. Review: Your Language Record

Now complete your *Language Record*.

| Word       | Meaning | Example                            |
|------------|---------|------------------------------------|
| a birthday |         | When is your <b>birthday</b> ?     |
| a card     |         | I've got a picture <b>card</b> .   |
| a present  |         | I've got a <b>present</b> for you. |
| something  |         | I can see <b>something</b> .       |
| today      |         | It is hot <b>today</b> .           |
| tomorrow   |         | It's my birthday <b>tomorrow</b> . |
| at home    |         | My present is <b>at home</b> .     |

**'have got'**      Write some true sentences.

*I've got* .....

*You* .....

*We* .....

*My friends* ..... *and* .....

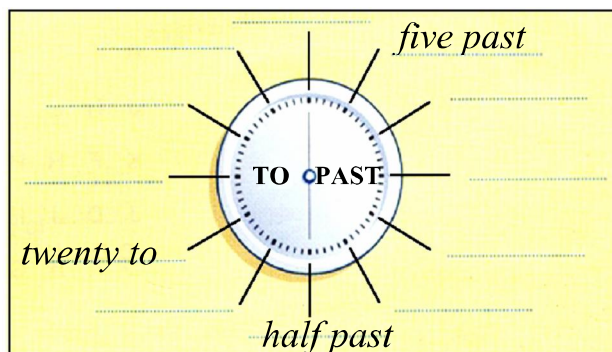
**Days of the week**      Fill in the missing days.

Sunday   Monday   .....   Wednesday   .....   .....

Saturday

**Telling the time**

Complete the clock.



**Supplementary Exercises**

**1. 'have/has got': What have they got?**

Look at the pictures and write some sentences.

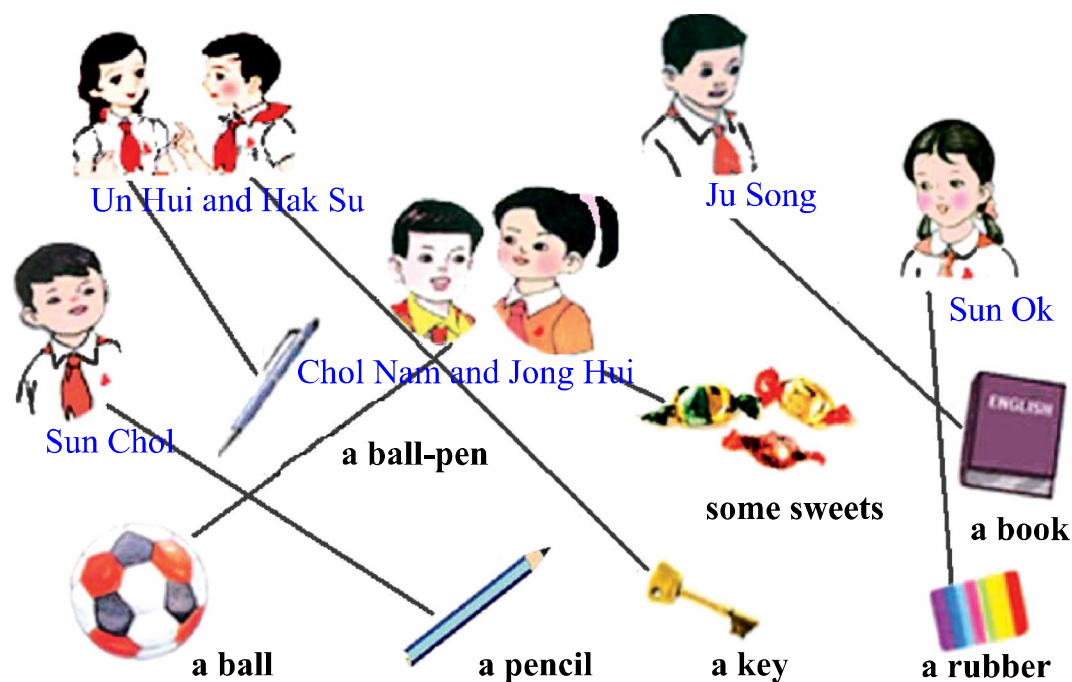
*Sun Ok has got* .....

*Un Hui and Hak Su* .....

*Sun Chol* .....

*Chol Nam and Jong Hui* .....

*Ju Song* .....



## 2. Say it clearly!: 've got', 's got'

### 2.1 Listen and say



Listen and say the words and sentences.

|             |                              |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| I've got    | I've got a new pet.          |
| You've got  | You've got a test tomorrow.  |
| We've got   | We've got a present for you. |
| They've got | They've got a lot of pets.   |
| He's got    | He's got a small house.      |
| She's got   | She's got a big flat.        |
| It's got    | It's got three bedrooms.     |

### 2.2 Listen and write



Listen. Draw lines to the correct things.

|               |              |              |                |               |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
|               |              | <b>Simon</b> | <b>Marie</b>   | <b>Lee</b>    |
|               |              |              |                |               |
| three kittens | four kittens | five kittens | two bedrooms   | four bedrooms |
|               |              |              |                |               |
|               |              |              | three bedrooms |               |

Write about Lee.

*Lee's got a flat.*

*It's got .....*

*He's got .....*

## 3. Reading: A busy week

### 3.1 When is Jack free?



Read about Jack's week.



When is Jack free?

**Jack's week**

Jack goes to school from Monday to Friday, from nine o'clock to half past three. After school on Monday and Thursday, he plays football in the park from a quarter to four until six o'clock. On Tuesday he walks to the swimming club. He swims from four o'clock to six o'clock. On Wednesday, he walks to the music school. He's got a guitar lesson from four o'clock to a quarter to five and a piano lesson from five o'clock to a quarter to six. He eats at half past six and then does his homework. Then he reads or watches television before he goes to his bed at nine o'clock. On Saturday and Sunday he goes to his grandmother's house.

**3.2 Jack's week**

Read about Jack's week again.

Copy the timetable and complete it with information about Jack's week.

|           | <i>morning</i> |    |    |    | <i>afternoon</i> |   |   |   |   | <i>evening</i> |   |   |   |
|-----------|----------------|----|----|----|------------------|---|---|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|
|           | 9              | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1                | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6              | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Sunday    |                |    |    |    |                  |   |   |   |   |                |   |   |   |
| Monday    |                |    |    |    |                  |   |   |   |   |                |   |   |   |
| Tuesday   |                |    |    |    |                  |   |   |   |   |                |   |   |   |
| Wednesday |                |    |    |    |                  |   |   |   |   |                |   |   |   |
| Thursday  |                |    |    |    |                  |   |   |   |   |                |   |   |   |
| Friday    |                |    |    |    |                  |   |   |   |   |                |   |   |   |
| Saturday  |                |    |    |    |                  |   |   |   |   |                |   |   |   |

**3.3 Our week**

Copy the timetable and complete it with information about our week.

|           | <i>morning</i> |    |    |    | <i>afternoon</i> |   |   |   |   | <i>evening</i> |   |   |   |
|-----------|----------------|----|----|----|------------------|---|---|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|
|           | 9              | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1                | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6              | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Sunday    |                |    |    |    |                  |   |   |   |   |                |   |   |   |
| Monday    |                |    |    |    |                  |   |   |   |   |                |   |   |   |
| Tuesday   |                |    |    |    |                  |   |   |   |   |                |   |   |   |
| Wednesday |                |    |    |    |                  |   |   |   |   |                |   |   |   |
| Thursday  |                |    |    |    |                  |   |   |   |   |                |   |   |   |
| Friday    |                |    |    |    |                  |   |   |   |   |                |   |   |   |
| Saturday  |                |    |    |    |                  |   |   |   |   |                |   |   |   |

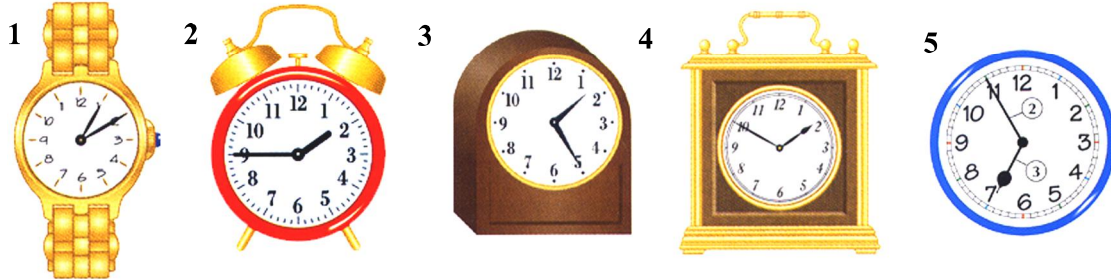
Write about our week on a piece of paper.

*On Monday, I ...*

## 4. Write: What's the time?

### 4.1 Write the time

Write the time for each clock.



*It's a quarter to two.*

### 4.2 Test your friend

Draw times on the clocks. Write the times on a piece of paper.  
Test your friend next lesson.



## 5. Listen, repeat and write: In the classroom

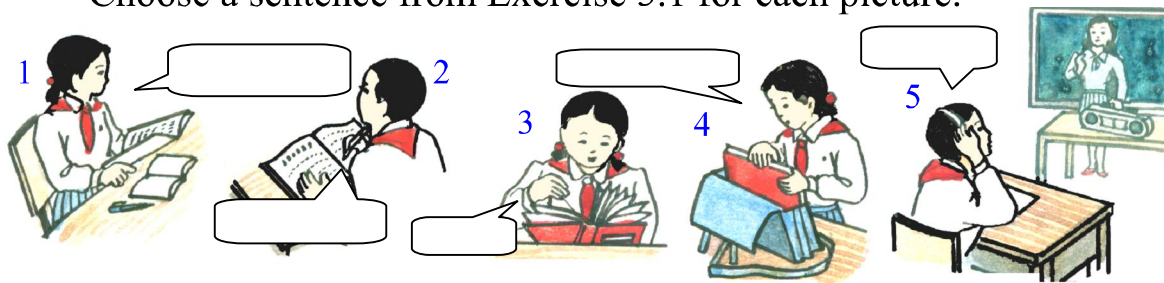
### 5.1 Learn some sentences

 Listen and say the sentences.

What page are we on? What's for homework? I can't find my book.  
Sorry, I can't hear the cassette. I don't understand this exercise.

### 5.2 Write the correct sentence

Choose a sentence from Exercise 5.1 for each picture.



**Unit 33**      **Revision**  
**Units (31 – 32)**

**1. Write (1): Test yourself!**

Work with your neighbour and do this short test.

**1.1 Vocabulary      What’s the word?**

Find the answers in the puzzle.



S H O E S R E T W U J D F K I W S  
 T U E S D A Y E T Y A G S J I W R  
 H Y T E G Y T R D S F W Y U O Q N  
 L D J D U T Y T R O U S E R S T D  
 R T D F I E H S G T E G H D U W T  
 J H U I L K T O Q A P R I L Y D Y  
 K F H H E Y G Q H A U J D G W Y G  
 J D J H G Y D E C E M B E R G S K  
 J H H G R E E N X C X C V Z I O O

**1.2 The time      What time is it?**

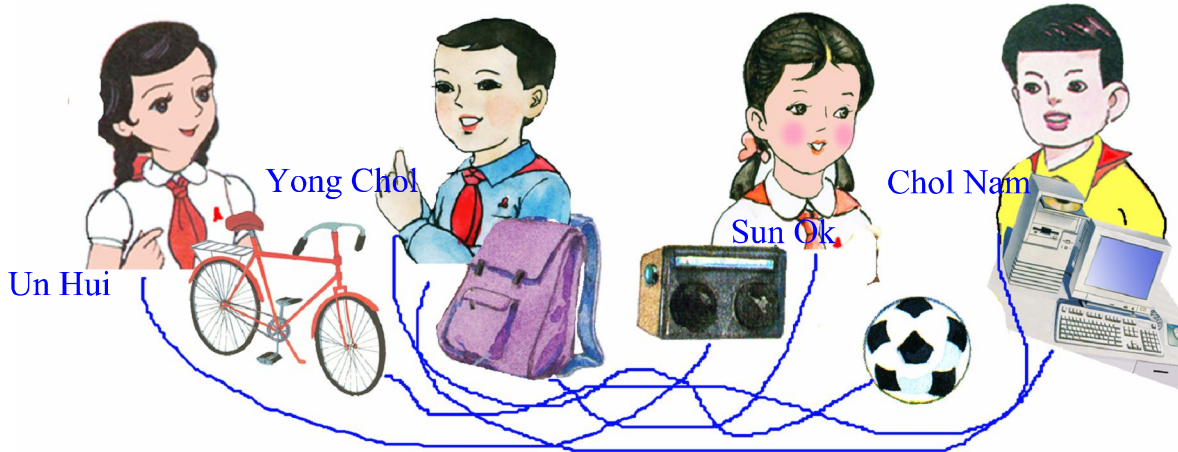
Write the time under each clock.

twenty-five \_\_\_\_\_  
 past four \_\_\_\_\_

**1.3 ‘have/has got’      What have they got?**

Write about the people.

- Un Hui has got a radio.*
- Yong Chol .....*
- Chol Nam .....*
- Sun Ok and Yong Chol .....*
- Yong Chol and Chol Nam .....*



### 1.4 Possessive 's' This is In Su's pen

Write about each object.



*This is Jong Hui's desk.*

## 2. Write (2): Write your own test

Work in small groups.

Look at Units 31 – 32 and write part of a test for your class.

Look at the test in Exercise 2 for ideas.

Tell your teacher which part you are doing.

- new words
- the time
- 'have got'
- 's (possessive)

Give the test to your teacher to check and to put together for your class.

## Supplementary Exercises

### 1. Vocabulary: What's the word?

#### 1.1 Words in circles

Can you put the words in the correct circle?

The exercise consists of four large circles, each with a category name written in bold, curved letters above it. The categories and their associated words are:


- CLOTHES**: cold, blue, red, shoes, trousers, wet, shorts, go for a walk, shirt
- COLOURS**: hot, green, black, yellow
- THE WEATHER**: warm, three o'clock, windy, watch television, Thursday, meet a friend, have a picnic
- THINGS WE CAN DO**: February, half past six, Monday, November, ride a bicycle, coat

#### 1.2 Words in a puzzle

Find the word in Exercise 1.1. Write it in the puzzle.

Read the sentence in the box!

1  a b\_\_\_\_\_

2  It's three \_\_\_\_\_.

3 The colour of the sea is b\_\_\_\_\_.

4 Tuesday, Wednesday, T\_\_\_\_\_.

5 We can m\_\_\_\_\_ at the cinema at 2.00.


6 Saturday, Sunday, M\_\_\_\_\_.

7 I g\_\_\_\_\_ to bed at ten o'clock.

8 You can go for a w\_\_\_\_\_ in the park.

9 

10 In the summer, you can wear a \_\_\_\_\_.

11 It's h\_\_\_\_\_ past ten. 

12 Can you r\_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle?

13 

14 Sometimes, I watch t\_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoon.

15 October, N\_\_\_\_\_,  
December.

16 It isn't hot. It isn't cold.  
It's w\_\_\_\_\_.

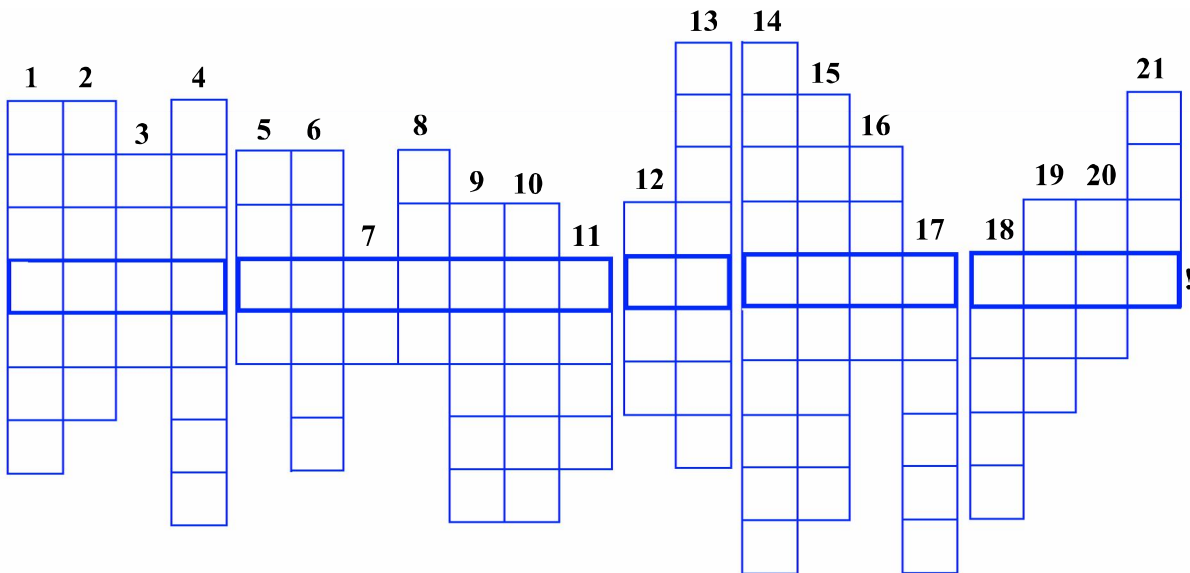
17 The sun is y\_\_\_\_\_.

18 Yellow + blue = g\_\_\_\_\_.

19 

20 The sun is h\_\_\_\_\_.

21 In Antarctica, it is very c\_\_\_\_\_.



**2. Look and write (1): What's missing?**

Look at the picture. Whose are these things?

1  Ju song's football

2  .....

3  .....

4  .....

5  .....

6  .....

7  .....

Mr Kim

 Sun Ok

 Mrs Han

 Yong Ho

 Ju Song

 Hak Su

 Min Su

**3. Look and write (2): In the picture**

Look at the picture in Exercise 2 again.

Write your answers to these questions!

a. What's wrong with the picture of Hak Su?

*He hasn't got a bicycle.*

b. What's wrong with the picture of Yong Ho?

*He .....*

c. Who has got a cat?

.....

d. Who has got a tennis racket?

.....

e. What's wrong with the picture of Mr Kim?

.....

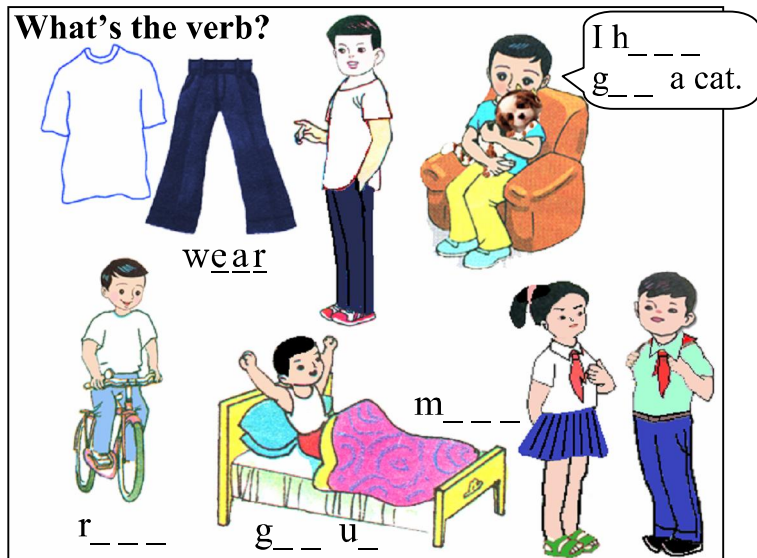
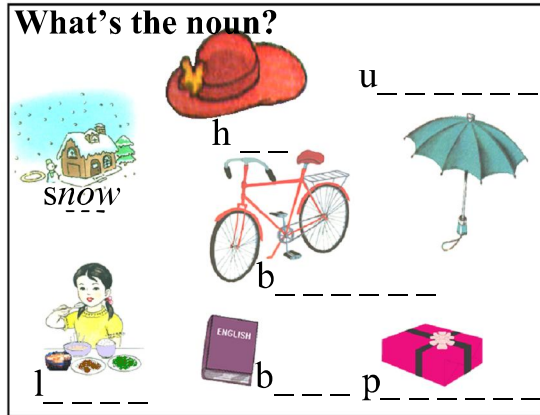
f. What's wrong with the picture of Min Su?

.....

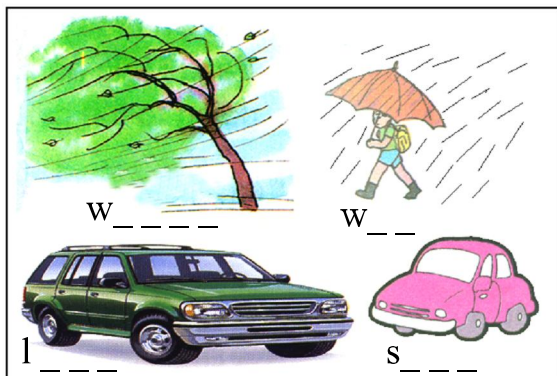
g. What has Mrs Han got in her hand?  
 .....

**A picture dictionary (4)**

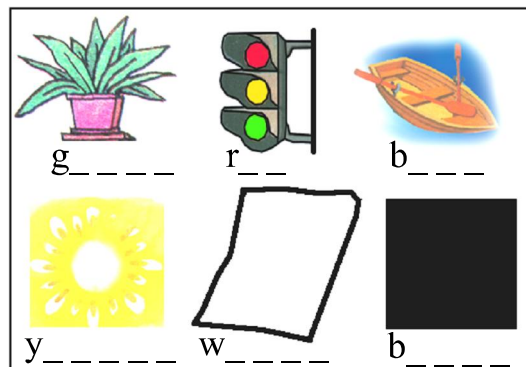
Label the picture.



**What's the adjective?**



**What's the colour?**







# Classroom English



|   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| Good morning, class.<br>(boys/girls, everybody/everyone)      | 안녕 하십니까, 학생 동무들.          |
| Sit down, please.   | 앉으십시오.                    |
| I'll call the roll.   | 출석을 부르겠습니다.               |
| Who is a monitor?   | 학급반장이 누구입니까?              |
| Are you all present?  | 모두 출석했습니까?                |
| Who is absent today?  | 오늘 누가 결석했습니까?             |
| All are present.  | 모두 출석했습니다.                |
| He is absent.<br>He is ill.                                   | 그는 결석했습니다.<br>그는 앓습니다.    |
| Don't be late again.  | 다시는 늦지 마시오.               |
| Why are you late?   | 왜 늦었습니까?                  |
| What is your homework for today?                              | 오늘 숙제는 무엇입니까?             |
| It is to learn the text by heart and prepare for this lesson. | 본문을 외우고 예습을 하는 것입니다.      |
| Ask and answer each other.                                    | 서로 묻고 대답하십시오.             |
| Close your textbooks.   | 교과서를 덮으시오.                |
| Open your textbooks.  | 교과서를 펼치시오.                |
| Listen to me carefully.                                       | 내 말을 주의깊게 들으시오.           |
| Work in pairs/groups.   | 짝/조를 무어 공부하십시오.           |
| Go back to your seat.   | 제자리로 돌아가시오.               |
| Look at the blackboard.                                       | 칠판을 보시오.                  |
| I'll read the text once, you must listen to me carefully.     | 내가 먼저 본문을 한번 읽겠으니 잘 들으시오. |
| Speak more fluently.  | 좀더 류창하게 말하십시오.            |

|                                     |                   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Who can correct mistakes?           | 누가 틀린것을 고칠수 있습니까? |
| Explain as fully as you can.        | 할수 있는것 설명하십시오.    |
| Can you understand?                 | 리해 할만합니까?         |
| Good.                               | 잘 했습니다.           |
| Very good./ Wonderful./ Excellent.  | 참 잘했습니다.          |
| Begin./ Start.                      | 시작하십시오.           |
| Stop.                               | 그만하십시오.           |
| Here is your homework for today.    | 오늘 숙제를 주겠습니다.     |
| There's the bell.                   | 종이 납니다.           |
| Don't be noisy.                     | 떠들지 마시오.          |
| Be silent./ Be quiet.               | 조용하십시오.           |
| Sit straight.                       | 가만히 앉아있으시오.       |
| Don't interrupt./ Don't disturb me. | 방해하지 마시오.         |
| Sit in groups.                      | 조별로 앉으시오.         |
| Let's have a guessing game.         | 알아맞추기 경기를 합시다.    |



# English Pronunciation



| Consonants (자음)         |                   |                      |                                |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Voiceless sound (무성 자음) |                   | Voiced sound (유성 자음) |                                |
| Symbol (기호)             | Key words(기본 단어)  | Symbol (기호)          | Key words(기본 단어)               |
| /p/                     | pen pig help      | /b/                  | bag bed back                   |
| /t/                     | ten tea tent      | /d/                  | day desk kind                  |
| /k/                     | key chick kite    | /g/                  | green gift get                 |
| /f/                     | fat family father | /v/                  | view van very                  |
| /s/                     | soon sea sit      | /z/                  | these zoo is                   |
| /ʃ/                     | ship wish sheep   | /ʒ/                  | television measure<br>pleasure |
| /θ/                     | mouth third think | /ð/                  | that this mother               |
| /tʃ/                    | switch each chip  | /dʒ/                 | job join jump                  |
| /ts/                    | gets students     | /m/                  | some sum meet                  |
|                         |                   | /n/                  | name no nose                   |
|                         |                   | /l/                  | let late lion                  |
|                         |                   | /r/                  | room red rabbit                |
|                         |                   | /h/                  | hot hand high                  |
|                         |                   | /ŋ/                  | morning ring sing              |
|                         |                   | /w/                  | what work when                 |
|                         |                   | /j/                  | you your yellow                |

| Vowels(모음)          |        |                      |
|---------------------|--------|----------------------|
|                     | Symbol | Key words            |
| Short<br>(짧은 모음)    | /ɪ/    | it busy pig          |
|                     | /e/    | bet leg red          |
|                     | /æ/    | bag cap flat         |
|                     | /ɒ/    | dog box job          |
|                     | /ʌ/    | but mum much         |
|                     | /ʊ/    | put book good        |
|                     | /ə/    | about teacher mother |
| Long<br>(긴 모음)      | /i:/   | sheep green meet     |
|                     | /ɑ:/   | father car park      |
|                     | /ɔ:/   | four short horse     |
|                     | /u:/   | pool food room       |
|                     | /ɜ:/   | bird shirt girl      |
| Diphthongs<br>(겹모음) | /eɪ/   | make cake name       |
|                     | /aɪ/   | bike nice time       |
|                     | /ɔɪ/   | boy toy oil          |
|                     | /əʊ/   | note hope close      |
|                     | /aʊ/   | now how brown        |
|                     | /ɪə/   | real dear hear       |
|                     | /eə/   | hair care air        |
|                     | /ʊə/   | sure pure cure       |

영어글자는 모두 26개이다. 그중에는 글자 그대로 발음되는 것도 있지만 글자와는 다르게 발음되는 것들도 많다.

발음기호는 / /안에 넣어서 표시한다. 일반적으로 어느 나라 말이든지 발음은 크게 두가지 - 자음과 모음으로 가르친다. 또한 성대를 진동하면서 내는 소리인가 아닌가에 따라 유성음 (Voiced sound - 성대를 진동하면서 내는 소리: d, z, g...) 과 무성음 (Voiceless sound - 성대진동이 없이 나오는 소리: t, s, k...)으로 나눈다.

자음은 크게 두가지 - 유성음과 무성음으로 가르친다.

모음은 모두 유성음이다. 모음은 소리의 길이와 발음위치에 따라 긴 모음 (Long vowels)과 짧은 모음 (Short vowels) 그리고 겹모음 (Diphthongs)으로 나눈다.

긴 모음은 / : /로 표시한다. 힘을 주어 발음하는 소리마디를 구분하기 위하여 기본력점 / ' /과 보조력점 / , /을 리용한다. 력점은 모음에 떨어진다. 긴 단어인 경우에는 기본력점과 보조력점이 있을수 있다. 한 단어안에 모음이 한개 있는 경우에는 그 모음에 력점이 있으므로 특별히 력점표시를 하지 않는다.

레: letter /'letə/  
thirteen /,θɜ:'ti:n /  
short /ʃɔ:t/



# Grammar Summary



## Theme A

### 지시대명사 (this 와 that)

**this**는 말하는 사람과 가까이 있는 사람이나 물건을 가리킬 때 쓰는 말이다. 사람을 가리킬 때에는 <이분>, <이애>로, 물건을 가리킬 때에는 <이것>으로 번역한다.

- This is In Su. (이애는 인수이다.)
- This is a desk. (이것은 책상이다.)

**that**는 말하는 사람과 조금 떨어져 있는 사람이나 물건을 가리킬 때 쓰는 말이다. 사람을 가리킬 때에는 <저분>, <저애>로, 물건을 가리킬 때에는 <저것>으로 번역한다.

- That is Hak Su. (저애는 학수이다.)
- That is a book. (저것은 책상이다.)

**That's**는 **That is**의 줄임형이다.

- That's Mr Kim and that's his house. (저분은 김선생님이고 저것은 그의 집이다.)

### be

'be'는 <...이다, ...이 있다> 등의 뜻을 가진 동사이다.

이 동사는 영어로 [bi:]라고 발음되기때문에 흔히 비동사라고 부른다.

be 동사는 여러가지 형태로 변화된다.

|     | 인칭 | 단 수                                | 복 수                            |
|-----|----|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 현재형 | 1  | I <b>am</b>                        | We <b>are</b>                  |
|     | 2  | You <b>are</b>                     | You <b>are</b>                 |
|     | 3  | He (She, It, That, This) <b>is</b> | They (These, Those) <b>are</b> |

△ **be** 동사는 명사, 형용사, 전치사, 수사 등과 함께 쓰인다.

① <**be** + 명사> 형태는 직업을 말할 때 쓰인다.

- Chol Su and Sun Ok are students. (철수와 순옥이는 학생들이다.)
- He is a teacher. (그는 교원이다.)

② <**be** + 형용사> 형태는 사람, 물건, 현상의 상태를 나타낼 때 쓰인다.

- I am cold. (나는 춥다.)
- The desk is good. (그 책상은 좋다.)

③ <**be** + 전치사> 형태는 사람이나 물건들이 어디에 있다는 것을 말할 때 쓰인다.

- Chol Su and Sun Ok are in Wonsan. (철수와 순옥이는 원산에 있다.)
- Sue is in England. (쑤는 영국에 있다.)
- The book is on the table. (그 책은 책상위에 있다.)

④ <**be** + 수사> 의 형태는 나이나 수량을 말할 때 쓰인다.

- I am 11 years old. (나는 11살이다.)
- Sandy and Tom are twelve years old. (샌디와 톰은 12살이다.)
- There are thirteen books on the table. (책상우에는 13권의 책이 있다.)

△ **be** 동사가 들어있는 문장의 의문문 만들기

의문문은 **be** 동사를 문장의 맨 앞에 놓는다.

- Are you a student? (너는 학생이냐?)
- Are you cold? (너는 춥니?)
- Is he 11 years old? (그는 11살이냐?)
- Are they in the classroom? (그들은 교실안에 있니?)
- Are there any books on the desk? (책상위에 책이 있니?)

△ **be** 동사의 줄임형은 다음과 같다.

|     | 인칭 | 단 수  | 복 수                |
|-----|----|--|--------------------|
| 현재형 | 1  | I am = I'm                                     | We are = We're     |
|     | 2  | You are = You're                               | You are = You're   |
|     | 3  | He is = He's<br>She is = She's<br>It is = It's | They are = They're |

### 형용사 (Adjective)

형용사는 어떤 사물이나 현상의 상태를 나타내는 품사로서 문장속에서 <어떤>이라는 물음에 대답한다. 형용사는 흔히 명사앞에 놓인다.

- That's a big house. (저것은 큰 집이다.)  
물음: 어떤 집인가?  
대답: 큰 집이다.
- Hyangsan is a small town. (향산은 작은 도시이다.)  
물음: 어떤 도시인가?  
대답: 작은 도시이다.

## Theme B

### 미정관사 (a 와 an)

영어에서는 어떤 물건을 가리킬 때 그 물건이 한개이면 반드시 **a** 나 **an** 을 붙인다.

- a pen (한개의) 펜
- a book (한권의) 책
- an apple (한알의) 사과

우리 말로 번역할 때에는 매번 **a(an)**를 번역하지 않아도 된다.

- This is a desk and that is a chair. (이것은 책상이고 저것은 의자이다.)

**an**은 단어의 첫 글자가 모음일 때와 글자는 자음이지만 발음이 모음으로 될 때 쓰인다.

an orange      an elephant      an ice-cream      an hour /'aʊə/



## 정관사 (the)

the는 특정한 물건이나 이미 알고있는 사람이나 물건을 말할 때와 말이나 글에서 이미 나온 대상을 다시 가리킬 때 쓴다.

단수와 복수에 다같이 쓰인다.

모음으로 시작되는 단어앞에서는 [ði]로 발음한다.

- I have a book in my bag. (나의 가방에 책이 한권 있다.)
- The book is Sun Ok's. (그 책은 순옥이의것이다.) (웃문장에서 이야기된 내용)
- The teacher is in the classroom. (단수) (그 선생님은 교실안에 있다.) (이미 알고있는 선생님)
- The students get up early. (복수) (그 학생들은 일찍 일어난다.)

## 단수와 복수 (Singular and Plural)

### — 단수 (Singular)

사람이나 물건, 동물 등이 하나이라는것을 나타내는것을 단수라고 한다.

우리 말에서는 한명, 한개, 한마리 등과 같이 <한>, <하나>라는 말로 단수를 나타낸다. 영어에서는 **a**나 **an**을 붙여 단수를 나타낸다.

### — 복수 (Plural)

사람이나 물건, 동물 등이 둘이상 있는것을 나타내는것을 복수라고 한다. 우리 말에서는 학생들, 책들, 사과알들 등과 같이 <들> 이라는 말로 나타낸다.

영어에서는 흔히 단어뒤에 's'를 붙여 복수를 나타낸다.

- a student → student + s = students (학생들)
- a book → book + s = books (책들)
- an orange → orange + s = oranges (귤들)

단어뒤에 's'가 붙어 복수가 되면 a 나 an은 쓰지 않는다.

## Theme C

### be의 부정형

be 동사의 부정형을 만들려면 be 뒤에 ‘not’ 또는 ‘n’t’를 붙인다.

- I am not a teacher. (나는 교원이 아니다.)
- He is not / isn’t a teacher. (그는 교원이 아니다.)
- They are not / aren’t in Hamhung. (그들은 함흥에 있지 않다.)

‘be + not’의 줄임형은 다음과 같다.

|     | 인칭 | 단 수  | 복 수                        |
|-----|----|--|----------------------------|
| 현재형 | 1  | I am not = I’m not   | We are not = We aren’t     |
|     | 2  | You are not = You aren’t   | You are not = You aren’t   |
|     | 3  | He is not = He isn’t<br>She is not = She isn’t<br>It is not = It isn’t | They are not = They aren’t |

### 조동사 (can과 can’t)

<...을 할 줄 안다/할 수 있다>는 것을 말할 때 **can** 을 쓴다.

- I can play the piano. (나는 피아노를 칠 줄 안다/칠 수 있다.)
- I can speak and write in English. (나는 영어로 말하고 쓸 수 있다.)

<...을 할 줄 모른다>는 것을 말할 때는 **can’t** 혹은 **cannot**를 쓴다.

- I can’t play the piano. (나는 피아노를 칠 줄 모른다.)
- I cannot speak and write in English. (나는 영어로 말하고 쓸 수 없다.)

어떤 것을 어느 정도로 할 수 있다는 능력을 나타낼 때와 허가를 나타낼 때도 can을 쓴다.

- Kangaroos can jump nine metres. (캥가루는 9m까지 뛸 수 있다.)  
(능력)
- Can I have the dictionary, please? (내가 그 사전을 볼 수 있니?)  
(허가)

△ **can't**는 **cannot** 의 줄임형이다. **can** 과 **can't** 는 인칭에 관계없이 쓰이며 **can**과 **can't** 다음에는 동사의 원형이 온다.

- I can/can't speak.
- You can/can't run.
- She(He, It) can/can't swim.
- We can/can't write.
- They can/can't say.

△ **can**과 **can't**가 들어있는 문장의 의문문은 **can**과 **can't**를 문장의 맨 앞으로 내보내면 된다.

- You can/can't speak English.  
Can you speak English?  
Can't you speak English?

## Theme D

### 현재 단순(시칭) (Present Simple)

현재 단순(시칭)은 규칙적으로 일어나는 일을 말할 때 쓴다.

- I walk to school. (나는 걸어서 학교에 간다.)
- I get up early. (나는 일찍 일어난다.)

현재 단순(시칭)은 현재 순간에 진행되는 행동을 말할 때 쓴다.

- My parents work very hard. (나의 부모님들은 아주 열심히 일한다.)
- We study English. (우리는 영어를 공부한다.)
- There goes the bell. (종이 울린다.)

현재 단순(시칭)은 현재의 상태를 나타낸다.

- I feel thirsty. (나는 갈증이 난다.)
- They know me. (그들은 나를 안다.)
- My parents love me. (나의 부모님들은 나를 사랑한다.)

현재 단순(시칭)에서는 주어가 단수 3인칭(He, She, It 등)인 경우 동사에 's'를 붙인다.

- She walk + s up to school. (그 녀자는 걸어서 학교에 다닌다.)
- She get + s up at 6 o'clock every day. (그 녀자는 매일 6시에 일어난다.)
- Sun Hui work+s very hard. (순희는 아주 열심히 공부한다.)

### There is와 There are

**There is**와 **There are**는 어떤 장소에 무엇인가 있다는것을 넘두에 두고 말할 때 쓴다.

**There is**는 단수로 사람이나 물건이 어떤 곳에 한명 혹은 한개 있다는것을 말할 때 쓴다.

- There is a blue bag on the table. (책상우에 한개의 하늘색 가방이 있다.)
- There is a big river in the city. (그 도시에는 큰 강이 하나 있다.)

**There are**는 복수로 둘 또는 그이상의 물건이나 사람이 어떤 장소에 있다는것을 말할 때 쓴다.

- There are 25 students in my class. (우리 학급에는 25명의 학생들이 있다.)
- There are three books on the desk. (그 책상우에는 3권의 책이 있다.)

**There is**와 **There are**로 시작되는 문장을 우리 말로 번역할 때에는 대체로 장소를 나타내는 말을 먼저 번역한다.

비교하여보시오.

- There is a chair in the room. (방안에는 의자가 하나 있다.)
- The chair is in the room. (그 의자는 방안에 있다.)
- There are two beds in the room. (방안에 2개의 침대가 있다.)
- The two beds are in the room. (2개의 침대가 방안에 있다.)

**There is/are**문장의 의문문을 만들 때는 **be**동사 즉 **is/are**를 문장의 맨 앞에 놓으면 된다.

- There is a book on the desk. (책상위에 책이 한권 있다.)  
    Is there a book on the desk? (책상위에 책이 있습니까?)
- There are two books on the desk. (책상위에 책이 두권 있다.)  
    Are there two books on the desk? (책상위에 책이 두권 있습니까?)

## Theme E

### 소유격 ‘s’ (Possessive ‘s’)

- 영어에서 <인수의것>, <순희의 셔츠> 등과 같이 <누구의 ...> 이라는 말은 명사에 ‘s’를 붙여 만들며 이것을 소유격이라고 한다.

이때 발음은 복수형에서와 같다.

- In Su’s shirt → 인수의 셔츠
- Sun Ok’s schoolbag → 순옥이의 책가방
- 어미가 ‘s’로 끝난 명사나 복수어미 ‘s’를 가진 복수명사의 소유격은 ‘’만을 붙여 만든다.
  - girls’ dresses (여자옷)
  - schoolboys’ shoes (남학생용신발)
- 명사의 소유격을 나타내는 ‘-s’는 보통 사람이나 동물을 나타내는 명사와 함께 쓰인다.

- my brother’s books (나의 오빠의 책들)
- Sun Ok’s schoolbag (순옥이의 책가방)
- the black rabbit’s eye (검은 토끼의 눈)

무생물체를 나타내는 명사는 전치사 of(…의)와 결합하여 소유격을 나타낸다. 따라서 the table’s leg(책상의 다리)라고는 하지 않는다.

이 경우에는 전치사 of를 리용하여 the legs of the table (책상다리)라고 한다.

## Theme F

### Have got와 Has got

**have got**는 **have**처럼 <...을 가지다>라는 뜻으로서 주로 입말에서 쓰인다.

**have got**의 줄임형은 ‘**ve got**’이다.

**have got/’ve got**는 주어가 I, you, we, they인 경우에 쓰인다.

- I’ve got a new book. (나는 새 책을 가지고있다.)
- You’ve got a test tomorrow. (너는 래일 시험을 친다.)
- We’ve got a clever dog. (우리에게는 영리한 개가 있다.)

**has got**는 **have got**와 똑같은 의미를 가지고 입말에서 쓰이는데 주어가 he, she, it 즉 단수 3인칭일 때 쓰인다.

**has got**의 줄임형은 ‘**s got**’이다.

- He’s got / has got a guitar. (그는 기타를 가지고있다.)
- She’s got/has got a football. (그녀자는 축구공을 가지고있다.)
- It’s got / has got four legs. (그것은 다리가 네개이다.)

**have got/’ve got**와 **has got/’s got**의 부정문

**have got**와 **has got**의 부정문은 **not**를 리용하여 만든다.

have not got = haven’t got

has not got = hasn’t got

- I haven’t got a good computer. (나에게는 좋은 컴퓨터가 없다.)
- She hasn’t got a brother. (그에게는 오빠가 없다.)

**have got**와 **has got**의 의문문

의문문은 **have**와 **has**를 문장의 맨 앞에 놓는 방법으로 만든다.

- I have got a new cassette. (나에게는 새 카세트가 있다.)  
Have you got a new cassette? (너는 새 카세트가 있니?)
- She has got a new friend. (그녀자에게는 새 친구가 있다.)  
Has she got a new friend? (그녀자에게는 새 친구가 있니?)



# Vocabulary



## 품사기호

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <i>n</i> (= noun) 명사                 | <i>a</i> (= adjective) 형용사                    |
| <i>pron</i> (= pronoun) 대명사          | <i>def. art</i> (= definite article) 정관사      |
| <i>num</i> (= numeral) 수사            | <i>indef. art</i> (= indefinite article) 미정관사 |
| <i>v</i> (= verb) 동사                 | <i>ad</i> (= adverb) 부사                       |
| <i>aux. v</i> (= auxiliary verb) 조동사 | <i>conj</i> (= conjunction) 접속사               |
| <i>prep</i> (= preposition) 전치사      | <i>int</i> (= interjection) 감동사               |

### Unit 1

*fine* /fam/ *a* 건강한, 훌륭한

*thank* /θæŋk/ *v* 감사하다, 사의를 표하다

Thank you. 감사합니다.

*Miss* /mis/ *n* 처녀, 씨, 양

*morning* /'mɔ:nɪŋ/ *n* 아침, 오전

Good morning. 안녕하십니까?  
(아침인사)

*how* /haʊ/ *ad* 어떻게

How are you? 안녕하십니까?

*afternoon* /,ɑ:ftə'nu:n/ *n* 오후

Good afternoon. 안녕하십니까?  
(오후인사)

*hello* /hə'ləʊ/ *int* 여!

*evening* /'i:vnɪŋ/ *n* 저녁

Good evening. 안녕하십니까?  
(저녁인사)

*bye* /bai/ *int* 안녕히

Good-bye. 안녕히 가십시오.

*sit* /sɪt/ *v* 앉다

Sit down, please. 어서 앉으시오.

*raise* /reɪz/ *v* 쳐들다, 들어올리다

*hand* /hæ(:)nd/ *n* 손

*open* /'əʊpən/ *v* (책 등을) 펼치다, 열다

*book* /bʊk/ *n* 책

*page* /peɪdʒ/ *n* 페이지

*close* /kləʊz/ *v* 덮다, 닫다

### Unit 2

*cake* /keɪk/ *n* 과자

*bee* /bi:/ *n* 꿀벌

*bike* /baɪk/ *n* 자전거

*nose* /nəʊz/ *n* 코

*music* /'mju:zɪk/ *n* 음악

fish /fɪʃ/ *n* 물고기  
 frog /frɒg/ *n* 개구리  
 juice /dʒu:s/ *n* 과일단물  
 egg /eg/ *n* 닭알  
 ant /ænt/ *n* 개미  
 apple /æpl/ *n* 사과  
 rice /raɪs/ *n* 밥  
 duck /dʌk/ *n* 오리  
 jump /dʒʌmp/ *v* 뛰어오르다  
 kite /kaɪt/ *n* 연  
 desk /desk/ *n* 책상  
 jeep /dʒi:p/ *n* 지프차  
 jet /dʒet/ *n* 제트기, 분사식비행기  
 horse /hɔ:s/ *n* 말  
 knife /naɪf/ *n* 손칼  
 cat /kæt/ *n* 고양이  
 door /dɔ:/ *n* 문  
 girl /gɜ:l/ *n* 소녀  
 pencil /ˈpensl/ *n* 연필  
 cap /kæp/ *n* 모자  
 bag /bæg/ *n* 가방  
 gun /gʌn/ *n* 포  
 pear /peə/ *n* 배  
 dog /dɒg/ *n* 개  
 doctor /ˈdɒktə/ *n* 의사  
 goat /gəʊt/ *n* 염소  
 bed /bed/ *n* 침대  
 tea /ti:/ *n* 차  
 van /væ(:)n/ *n* 소형 화물자동차  
 yellow /ˈjeləʊ/ *a* 노란색의  
 quilt /kwɪlt/ *n* 이불

water /ˈwɔ:tə/ *n* 물  
 rabbit /ˈræbɪt/ *n* 토끼  
 lion /ˈlaɪən/ *n* 사자  
 mouth /maʊθ/ *n* 입  
 box /bɒks/ *n* 통  
 zoo /zu:/ *n* 동물원  
 school /sku:l/ *n* 학교  
 song /sɒŋ/ *n* 노래

### Unit 3

English /ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ/ *n* 영어  
 in English 영어로  
 this /ðɪs/ *pron* 이것, 이분  
 that /ðæt/ *pron* 저것, 저분  
 is /ɪz/ *v* ...이다  
 computer /kəmˈpjʊ:tə/ *n* 컴퓨터  
 bus /bʌs/ *n* 버스  
 mouse /maʊs/ *n* 쥐; 《컴퓨터》  
 마우스  
 pen /pen/ *n* 펜, 만년필  
 ribbon /ˈrɪbən/ *n* 리본  
 ball /bɔ:l/ *n* 공, 볼  
 chair /tʃeə/ *n* 의자  
 table /ˈteɪbl/ *n* 원탁  
 notebook /ˈnəʊtbʊk/ *n* 학습장  
 textbook /ˈtekstbʊk/ *n* 교과서  
 ball-pen /ˈbɔ:lpen/ *n* 원주필  
 It is ... (=It's ... ) 그것은 ...이다  
 pig /pɪg/ *n* 돼지  
 sheep /ʃi:p/ *n* 양  
 panda /ˈpændə/ *n* 참대곰



tiger /'taɪgə/ *n* 범  
 head /hed/ *n* 머리  
 eye /aɪ/ *n* 눈  
 leg /leg/ *n* 다리  
 your /jɔ:/ *a* 너의, 당신의  
 my /maɪ/ *a* 나의  
 pair /peə/ *n* 한조(짝)  
 in pairs 조(짝)를 무어

## Unit 4

read /ri:d/ *v* 읽다  
 write /raɪt/ *v* 쓰다  
 classroom /'klɑ:sru:m/ *n* 교실  
 one /wʌn/ *num* 하나, 1  
 listen /'lɪsn/ *v* 듣다  
 me /mi:/ *pron* 나에게, 나를  
 Listen to me. 내 말을 들으시오.  
 repeat /rɪ'pi:t/ *v* 반복하다  
 two /tu:/ *num* 둘, 2  
 I /aɪ/ *pron* 나, 나는  
 am /æm/ *v* ...이다  
 boy /bɔɪ/ *n* 소년  
 match /mætʃ/ *v* 맞추다  
 copy /'kɒpi/ *v* 복사하다  
 schoolboy /'sku:lboɪ / *n* 남학생  
 cock /kɒk/ *n* 수탉  
 bear /beə/ *n* 곰  
 three /θri:/ *pron* 셋, 3  
 what /wɒt/ *pron* 무엇  
 What's ... (= What is ...) 무엇인가

name /neɪm/ *n* 이름  
 I'm ... (=I am ...) 나는 ...이다  
 you /ju:/ *pron* 너는, 당신은,  
 너희(당신)들  
 four /fɔ:/ *num* 넷, 4  
 schoolgirl /'sku:lɡɜ:l/ *n* 여학생  
 five /faɪv/ *num* 다섯, 5  
 she /ʃi:/ *pron* 그 여자  
 teacher /'ti:tʃə/ *n* 교원, 선생  
 father /'fɑ:ðə/ *n* 아버지  
 friend /frend/ *n* 친구  
 worker /'wɜ:kə/ *n* 노동자  
 six /sɪks/ *num* 여섯, 6  
 that /ðæt/ *pron* 저, 그것  
 yes /jes/ *ad* 예  
 no /nəʊ/ *pron* 없는 *n* 아니, 부정  
 sorry /'sɒri/ *a* 미안한  
 seven /'sevn/ *num* 일곱, 7  
 these /ði:z/ *pron* 이것들  
 an /ən/ *indef. art* 하나의, 한개의  
 arm /ɑ:m/ *n* 팔  
 they /ðei/ *pron* 그것들, 그들  
 They're ... (=They are ...) 그들은 ...이다  
 feet /fi:t/ *n* foot(발)의 복수  
 eight /eɪt/ *num* 여덟, 8  
 our /aʊə/ *a* 우리의  
 very /'veri/ *ad* 매우, 대단히  
 kind /'kaɪnd/ *n* 종류 *a* 친절한  
 we /wi:/ *pron* 우리

all /ɔ:l/ *pron* 모두  
 love /lʌv/ *v* 사랑(존경)하다  
 her /hɜ:/ *pron* 그 녀자의, 그 녀자를  
 like /laɪk/ *v* 좋아하다  
 nine /naɪn/ *num* 아홉, 9  
 many /'meni/ *a* 많은  
 there /ðeə/ *ad* 거기에, 저기에  
 ten /ten/ *num* 열, 10  
 eleven /ɪ'levn/ *num* 열하나, 11  
 where /weə/ *ad* 어디에  
 coat /kəʊt/ *n* 저고리  
 mum /mʌm/ *n* 엄마  
 it /ɪt/ *pron* 그것  
 on /ɒn/ *prep* 위에, ...에 기초하여  
 the /ðə/ *def. art* 그  
 in /ɪn/ *prep* 안에  
 blue /blu:/ *a* 푸른  
 extra /'ekstrə/ *a* 그밖의  
 make /meɪk/ *v* 만들다  
 sentence /'sentəns/ *n* 문장

## Unit 5

narrator /nə'reɪtə/ *n* 해설자  
 meet /mi:t/ *v* 만나다  
 Mr /'mɪstə/ *n* 선생 (남자의  
 성, 이름앞에 붙이는 존칭어)  
 sir /sɜ:/ *n* 선생 (남자에 대한 존칭)  
 which /wɪtʃ/ *pron* 어느것, 어느  
 here /hɪə/ *ad* 여기  
 red /red/ *a* 붉은

green /gri:n/ *a* 풀색의  
 rubber /'rʌbə/ *n* 고무, 지우개  
 brown /braʊn/ *a* 밤색의  
 whose /hu:z/ *pron* 누구의, 누구의것  
 game /geɪm/ *n* 유희

## Unit 6

act /ækt/ *v* 행동하다  
 his /hɪz/ *pron* 그 남자의, 그 남자를  
 ruler /'ru:lə/ *n* 자  
 number /'nʌmbə/ *n* 수  
 drill /drɪl/ *n* 연습  
 pattern /'pætɪn/ *n* 본보기  
 pronunciation /prəˌnʌnsɪ'eɪʃən/ *n*  
 발음  
 please /pli:z/ *ad* 어서  
 come /kʌm/ *v* 오다  
 count /kaʊnt/ *v* 세다  
 numerical /nju:'merɪkəl/ *a* 수의  
 sequence /'si:kwəns/ *n* 연속  
 twelve /twelv/ *num* 열둘, 12  
 thirteen /θɜ:'ti:n/ *num* 열셋, 13

## Unit 7

kick /kɪk/ *v* 차다  
 look /lʊk/ *v* 보다  
 right /raɪt/ *a* 옳은  
 All right. 좋아.  
 bicycle /'baɪsɪkl/ *n* 자전거  
 pencil-box /'penslɒks/ *n* 필갑

basket /'bɑ:skɪt/ *n* 바구니  
 umbrella /ʌmb'relə/ *n* 우산  
 car /kɑ:/ *n* 승용차  
 black /blæk/ *a* 검은  
 grey /grei/ *a* 회색의  
 Oh /əʊ/ *int* 아!  
 fourteen /,fɔ:'ti:n/ *num* 열넷, 14  
 fifteen /,fɪf'ti:n/ *num* 열다섯, 15  
 sixteen /,sɪks'ti:n/ *num* 열여섯, 16  
 seventeen /,sevn'ti:n/ *num* 열일곱,  
 17  
 eighteen /,eɪ'ti:n/ *num* 열여덟, 18  
 nineteen /,naɪn'ti:n/ *num* 열아홉, 19  
 twenty /t'wenti/ *num* 스물, 20

## Unit 8

Hullo /hə'ləʊ/ *int* 여!, 야!  
 ready /'redi/ *a* 준비를 갖춘  
 now /naʊ/ *ad* 지금, 자  
 twenty-one /'twentɪ'wʌn/ *num*  
 스물하나, 21  
 twenty-two /'twentɪ'tu:/ *num*  
 스물둘, 22  
 twenty-three /'twentɪθ'ri:/ *num*  
 스물셋, 23  
 twenty-four /'twentɪ'fɔ:/ *num*  
 스물넷, 24  
 twenty-five /'twentɪ'faɪv/ *num*  
 스물다섯, 25  
 twenty-six /'twentɪ'sɪks/ *num*

스물여섯, 26  
 very /'veri/ *ad* 매우, 대단히  
 busy /'bɪzi/ *a* 바쁜  
 cold /kəʊld/ *a* 추운  
 hot /hɒt/ *a* 뜨거운  
 can /kæn/ *aux. v* ...할수 있다  
 word /wɜ:d/ *n* 말, 단어  
 spell /spel/ *v* ...의 철자를 쓰다  
 hungry /'hʌŋgri/ *a* 배고픈  
 thirsty /'θɜ:sti/ *a* 목마른  
 banana /bə'nɑ:nə/ *n* 바나나  
 know /nəʊ/ *v* 알다  
 when /wen/ *ad* 언제 *conj* ...할 때  
 tired /'taɪəd/ *a* 피곤한

## Unit 9

heavy /'hevi/ *a* 무거운  
 see /si:/ *v* 보다  
 exercise /'eksə'saɪz/ *n* 연습  
 big /bɪg/ *a* 큰  
 long /lɒŋ/ *a* 긴  
 small /smɔ:l/ *a* 작은  
 thick /θɪk/ *a* 두터운  
 schoolbag /'skulbæ(:)g/ *n* 학생 가방  
 light /laɪt/ *a* 가벼운  
 twenty-seven /'twentɪ'sevn/ *num*  
 스물일곱, 27  
 twenty-eight /'twentɪ'eɪt/ *num*  
 스물여덟, 28  
 twenty-nine /'twentɪ'nain/ *num*  
 스물아홉, 29

thirty /<sup>1</sup>θɜ:ti/ *num* 서른, 30  
 about /ə<sup>1</sup>'baʊt/ *prep* ...에 대하여  
 What about ~ ? ...이 어떤가?  
 riddle /<sup>1</sup>riɪdl/ *n* 수수께끼, 알아맞추기  
 twin /<sup>1</sup>twɪn/ *a* 쌍둥이의  
 brother /<sup>1</sup>brʌðə/ *n* 형, 동생  
 left /<sup>1</sup>left/ *a* 왼쪽의  
 never /<sup>1</sup>nevə/ *ad* 결코 ...하는 일이 없다  
 each /i:tʃ/ *pron* 매개의  
 other /<sup>1</sup>ʌðə/ *pron* 다른  
 each other 서로 다른

## Unit 10

door bell /<sup>1</sup>dɔ: bel/ *n* 현관의 초인종  
 ring /<sup>1</sup>riŋ/ *v* (종이) 울리다  
 there is ...이 있다  
 man /<sup>1</sup>mæ(:)n/ *n* 사람 (남자)  
 dad /<sup>1</sup>dæ(:)d/ *n* 아빠  
 postman /<sup>1</sup>pəʊstmən/ *n* 통신원  
 letter /<sup>1</sup>letə/ *n* 편지, 글자  
 mother /<sup>1</sup>mʌðə/ *n* 어머니  
 bill /<sup>1</sup>bɪl/ *n* 계산서  
 woman /<sup>1</sup>wʊmən/ *n* 여성, 부인  
 isn't /ɪzn(t)/ *is not* 의 줄임형  
 tell /<sup>1</sup>tel/ *v* 말하다

## Unit 11

clean /<sup>1</sup>kli:n/ *a* 깨끗한  
 show /ʃəʊ/ *v* 보이다, 보여주다  
 dirty /<sup>1</sup>dɜ:ti/ *a* 더러운

go /<sup>1</sup>gəʊ/ *v* 가다  
 wash /<sup>1</sup>wɒʃ/ *v* 씻다  
 once /<sup>1</sup>wʌns/ *ad* 한번  
 at once 당장, 곧  
 towel /<sup>1</sup>taʊəl/ *n* 수건  
 nice /<sup>1</sup>nais/ *a* 좋은, 훌륭한  
 forty /<sup>1</sup>fɔ:ti/ *num* 마흔, 40

## Unit 12

these /ði:z/ *pron* (this의 복수)  
 이것들  
 shoe /ʃu:/ *n* 신, 구두  
 pretty /<sup>1</sup>prɪti/ *a* 고운  
 try /<sup>1</sup>traɪ/ *v* 애쓰다  
 tight /<sup>1</sup>taɪt/ *a* 뻣뻣한, 조이는  
 those /ðəʊz/ *pron* (that의 복수)  
 저것들  
 lady /<sup>1</sup>leɪdi/ *n* 부인  
 young lady 귀동녀, 어린 아가씨  
 just /<sup>1</sup>dʒʌst/ *ad* 바로, 꼭  
 salesman /<sup>1</sup>seɪlzmən/ *n* 판매원  
 nasty /<sup>1</sup>na:sti/ *a* 대단히 불결한,  
 불쾌한  
 fifty /<sup>1</sup>fɪfti/ *num* 쉰, 50  
 picture /<sup>1</sup>pɪktʃə/ *n* 그림  
 beautiful /<sup>1</sup>bju:təfəl / *a* 아름다운  
 too /tu:/ *ad* 역시, ...도  
 basketball /<sup>1</sup>bɑ:skɪt,bɔ:l/ *n* 농구  
 football /<sup>1</sup>fʊtbɔ:l/ *n* 축구, 축구공

## Unit 13

holiday /'hɒlədi/ *n* 명절, 방학  
 breakfast /'brekfəst/ *n* 아침식사  
 child /tʃaɪld/ *n* 어린이  
 children /'tʃɪldrən/ *n* (child의 복수)  
 어린이들  
 quiet /'kwaɪət/ *a* 조용한  
 upstairs /,ʌp'steə/ *n* 층계  
 upstairs /,ʌp'steəz/ *ad* 옷층에(로, 서)  
 perhaps /pə'hæps/ *ad* 혹시  
 still /stɪl/ *ad* 아직, 여전히  
 asleep /ə'sli:p/ *a* 잠든  
 sleepily ['sli:pɪli/ *ad* 졸린듯이  
 wake /weɪk/ *ad* 깨어나다  
 o'clock /ə'klɒk/ *n* ...시  
 today /tə'deɪ/ *ad* 오늘  
 eh /ei/ *int* 뭐라고?  
 late /leɪt/ *a* 늦은, 지각한  
 lazybones /'leɪzɪ,bəʊnz/ *n* 게으름뱅이  
 shut /ʃʌt/ *v* 닫다  
 sixty /'sɪksti/ *num* 예순, 60  
 actress /'æktɪs/ *n* 여배우  
 fat /fæt/ *a* 뚱뚱한  
 clever /'kleɪvə/ *a*伶俐한  
 animal /'æɪnɪmə/ *n* 동물

## Unit 14

some /sʌm/ *pron* 얼마간, 약간  
 (긍정문에서)  
 post /pəʊst/ *v* 우편으로 보내다

letter-box /'letə,bɒks/ *n* 편지통,  
 우편통

minute /'mɪnɪt/ *n* 분, 잠깐  
 Just a minute. 잠깐만.

seventy /'sevnti/ *num* 일흔, 70  
 any /'eni/ *pron* 얼마간, 약간  
 (부정문, 의문문에서)

playground /,pleɪ'graʊnd/ *n* 운동장  
 near /nɪə/ *ad* 가까이, 접근하여

## Unit 15

think /θɪŋk/ *v* 생각하다

say /sei/ *v* 말하다

introduction /,ɪntrə'dʌkʃən/ *n*  
 소개, 안내

Korea /kə'riə/ *n* 조선

learn /lɜ:n/ *v* 배우다

learn for Korea 조선을 위하여  
 배우다

vocabulary /və'kæbjʊləri/ *n* 어휘

with /wɪð/ *prep* ...과 같이, ...로

miming /'maɪmɪŋ/ *n* 흉내내기

puzzle /'pʌzl/ *n* 수수께끼

idea /aɪ'diə/ *n* 생각

sleep /sli:p/ *v* 자다

play /pleɪ/ *v* 놀다

play with a computer 컴퓨터를  
 가지고 놀다

sing /sɪŋ/ *v* 노래하다

sing in English 영어로 노래하다

fun /fʌn/ *n* 재미, 장난

have /hæv/ *v* 가지다  
     have fun 재미나게 놀다  
 game /geɪm/ *n* 경기, 유희  
     play a game 유희를 하다  
 people /'pi:pl/ *n* 사람들  
 town /taʊn/ *n* 도시  
 talk /tɔ:k/ *v* 말하다  
 ask /ɑ:sk/ *v* 묻다  
 mean /mi:n/ *v* 의미하다  
 meaning /'mi:nɪŋ/ *n* 의미  
 complete /kəm'pli:t/ *v* 완성하다  
 record /rɪ'kɔ:d/ *n* 기록  
 choose /tʃu:z/ *v* 고르다  
 guess /ges/ *v* 추측하다  
 draw /drɔ:/ *v* 그리다  
 do /du:/ *v* 하다  
 action /'æksjən/ *n* 행동  
 writing /'raɪtɪŋ/ *n* 쓰기  
 understand /,ʌndə'stænd/ *v* 이해하다  
 supplementary /,sʌplɪ'mentri/ *n* 보충  
     supplementary exercise 보충연습  
 answer /'ɑ:nsə/ *v* 대답하다

## Unit 16

topic /'tɒpɪk / *n* 화제거리, 주제  
 county /'kaʊnti/ *n* 주, 군  
 around /ə'raʊnd/ *prep* 주위에  
 world /wɜ:ld/ *n* 세계  
 student /'stju:dənt/ *n* (대)학생

person /'pɜ:sn/ *n* 사람, 개인  
 personal /'pɜ:snəl/ *a* 개인의  
 year /jɜ:/ *n* ...살, 년, 해  
 Edinburgh /'edɪnbərə/ *n*  
     에딘버러(스코틀랜드의 주)  
 Italy /'ɪtəli/ *n* 이탈리아  
 join /dʒɔɪn/ *v* 맞붙이다  
 be from ...에서 오다  
 country /'kʌntri/ *n* 나라  
 DPR Korea  
     조선민주주의인민공화국  
 Moscow /'mɒskəʊ/ *n* 모스크바  
 Brazil /brə'zɪl/ *n* 브라질  
 Brazilian /brə'zɪljən/ *a* 브라질의  
     *n* 브라질사람  
 find /faɪnd/ *v* 찾다  
 photo /'fəʊtəʊ/ *n* 사진  
 photograph /fə'tɒɡrəf/ *n* 사진  
 self /self/ *a* 자신의  
 yourself /jɔ:'self/ *pron* 너 자신  
 live /lɪv/ *v* 살다  
 make /meɪk/ *v* 만들다  
 house /haʊs/ *n* 집  
 flat /flæt/ *n* 살림집  
 decide /dɪ'saɪd/ *v* 결심하다  
 England /'ɪŋɡlənd/ *n* 영국  
 map /mæp/ *n* 지도  
 Russia /'rʌʃjə/ *n* 로씨야  
 Argentina /,ɑ:dʒən'ti:nə/ *n*  
     아르헨티나

more /mɔː/ *a* (량, 정도, 수량 등)  
보다 많은

bingo /'bɪŋɡəʊ/ *n* 빙고놀이

card /kɑːd/ *n* 카드

cross /krɒs/ *v* 곱하기표식을 하다

be full of ...로 가득차다

city /'sɪti/ *n* 도시, 시

dialogue /'daɪəlɒɡ/ *n* 회화

Chile /'tʃɪli/ *n* 칠레

age /eɪdʒ/ *n* 나이, 시대

correct /kə'rekt/ *a* 정확한

question /'kwɛstʃən/ *n* 물음

interesting /'ɪntrɪstɪŋ/ *a* 흥미있는

later /'leɪtə/ *ad* 후에

See you later. 후에 만나자.

## Unit 17

focus /'fəʊkəs/ *n* 중심, 초점

after /'ɑːftə/ *prep* 후에

conversation /,kɒnvə'seɪʃən/ *n* 회화

grammar /'græmə/ *n* 문법

rule /ruːl/ *n* 규칙

make a rule 규칙을 만들다

test /test/ *n* 시험

fill /fɪl/ *v* 가득 채우다

gap /ɡæp/ *n* 틈, 빈자리

introduce /,ɪntrə'djuːs/ *v* 소개하다

someone /'sʌmwʌn/ *pron* 어떤 사람

summary /'sʌməri/ *n* 간단한 내용,  
요약

different /'dɪf(ə)rənt/ *a* 다른, 같지  
않은, 차이나는

form /fɔːm/ *n* 형태

use /juːz/ *v* 사용하다

table /'teɪbl/ *n* 원탁, 표, 일람표

practice /'præktɪs/ *n* 연습

Turkey /'tɜːki/ *n* 튀르키예

Greece /griːs/ *n* 그리스

Colombia /kə'lɒmbɪə/ *n* 콜롬비아

Thailand /'taɪlənd/ *n* 타이

memory /'meməri/ *n* 기억

list /lɪst/ *n* 목록

another /ə'nʌðə/ *pron* 또 다른

train /treɪn/ *n* 기차

boat /bəʊt/ *n* 배

plane /pleɪn/ *n* 비행기

dot /dɒt/ *n* 점

let /let/ *v* 하게 하다

day /deɪ/ *n* 낮

phrase /freɪz/ *n* 성구

thing /θɪŋ/ *n* 물건

dictionary /'dɪkʃənəri/ *n* 사전

cassette /kæ'set/ *n* 카세트

cassette player 녹음기

blackboard /'blæk,bɔːd/ *n* 칠판

be on ...하는 중이다

family /'fæmɪli/ *n* 가정

crocodile /'krɒkə,dɪl/ *n* 악어

Africa /'æfrɪkə/ *n* 아프리카(대륙)

soon /suːn/ *ad* 인차

See you soon. 인차 만나자.

## Unit 18

revision /rɪ'vɪʒən/ *n* 복습

compare /kəm'peə/ *v* 비교하다

compare A with B A와 B를 비교하다

add /æd/ *v* 더하다

somewhere /'sʌm,weə/ *ad* 어딘가에

before /bɪ'fɔ:/ *prep* ...에 앞서,  
...전에

activity /æk'tɪvəti/ *n* 활동

lesson /'lesn/ *n* 수업, 과

collect /kə'lekt/ *v* 모으다

radio /'reɪdɪ,əʊ/ *n* 라디오, 무선통신

switch /swɪtʃ/ *n* 스위치

trousers /'traʊzəz/ *n* 바지

wheat /wi:t/ *n* 밀

flakes /fleɪks/ *n* 얇은 조각, 튀긴  
납작강냉이

recycled /'ri:'saɪklɪd/ *a* 재생의

recycled paper 재생종이

fruit /fru:t/ *n* 과일

gum /gʌm/ *n* 껌

rent /rent/ *v* 세를 내다

technology /tek'nɒlədʒi/ *n* 기술

concert /'kɒnsət/ *n* 음악회

toast /təʊst/ *n* 군빵

milkshake /'mɪlk,ʃeɪk/ *n* 우유셰이크

folk /fəʊk/ *a* 민속의

tennis /'tenɪs/ *n* 정구

superstar /,sʃʊpə'stɑ:/ *n* 뛰어난

인기선수(배우)

sport /spɔ:t/ *n* 체육

Tel = telephone /,telɪ'fəʊn/ *n* 전화

fax /fæks/ *n* 팩스

together /tə'geðə/ *ad* 함께

group /gru:p/ *n* 무리, 집단

put in groups 조별로 놓다

way /wei/ *n* 길, 방법

way from A to B A에서 B까지  
가는 길

missing /'mɪsɪŋ/ *a* 빠진, 보이지 않는

## Unit 19

mountain /'maʊntɪn/ *n* 산

Mt /maʊnt/ mountain(산)의

줄임형

sacred /'seɪkrɪd/ *a* 신성한

revolution /,revə'lʊ:ʃən/ *n* 혁명

correct /kə'rekt/ *a* 정확한

place /pleɪs/ *n* 장소, 곳

continent /'kɒntɪnənt/ *n* 대륙

Asia /'eɪʃə/ *n* 아시아

Europe /'jʊrəp/ *n* 유럽

Australia /ə'streɪljə/ *n* 오스트랄리아

north /nɔ:θ/ *n* 북쪽

south /sauθ/ *n* 남쪽

America /ə'merɪkə/ *n* 아메리카

Antarctica /æn'tɑ:ktɪkə/ *n* 남극대륙

Spanish /'spæniʃ/ *n* 에스빠냐어

Polish /'pɒlɪʃ/ *n* 폴스까어

Portugal /'pɔ:tʃʊgəl/ *n* 포르투갈

Portuguese /,pɔ:tʃʊ'gi:z/ *n*

포르투갈어



China /'tʃaɪnə/ *n* 중국  
 Chinese /ˌtʃaɪ'niːz/ *n* 중국사람, 중국어  
 describe [dɪ'skraɪb/ *v* 묘사하다  
 describing [dɪ'skraɪbɪŋ/ *n* 서술하기  
 forest /'fɒrɪst/ *n* 수림, 밀림  
 river /'rɪvə/ *n* 강  
 beach /bi:tʃ/ *n* 바다가  
 prosperous /'prɒsp(ə)rəs/ *a* 번영하는,  
 부유한  
 powerful /'paʊəfʊl/ *a* 강력한, 위력한  
 nation /'neɪʃən/ *n* 국가, 민족  
 a great, prosperous and  
 powerful nation 강성대국  
 visit /'vɪzɪt/ *v* 방문하다  
 answering /'ɑːnsərɪŋ/ *n* 대답하기  
 asking /'ɑːskɪŋ/ *n* 묻기  
 name /neɪm/ *n* 이름 *v* ...에게 이름을  
 붙이다  
 Scotland /'skɒtlənd/ *n* 스코틀랜드  
 Egypt /'iːdʒɪpt/ *n* 에집트  
 Everest /'evərɪst/ *n* 에베레스트산  
 Amazon /'æməzn/ *n* 아마조나스강  
 France /'frɑːns/ *n* 프랑스

## Unit 20

article /'ɑːtɪkl/ *n* 관사  
 plural /'plʊərəl/ *n* 복수  
 kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/ *n* 부엌  
 bathroom /'bɑːθ,rʊ:m/ *n* 목욕탕  
 bedroom /'bed,rʊ:m/ *n* 침실

living room /'lɪvɪŋ ru:m/ *n* 살림방  
 parent /'peərənt/ *n* 부모  
 label /'leɪbl/ *v* 꼬리표를 달다  
 clock /klɒk/ *n* 시계  
 alarm clock 자명종시계  
 insect /'ɪnsekt/ *n* 곤충  
 aeroplane /,eərəʊp'leɪn/ *n* 비행기  
 bank /bæŋk/ *n* 은행  
 particular /pə'tɪkjʊlə/ *a* 독특한  
 plant /plɑːnt/ *n* 식물  
 shop /ʃɒp/ *n* 상점  
 shopping /'ʃɒpɪŋ/ *n* 물건사기  
 go shopping 물건사러가다  
 want /wɒnt/ *v* 하고싶어하다,  
 바라다  
 ox /ɒks/ *n* 황소  
 magazine /'mæɡəzɪːn/ *n* 잡지  
 sweet /swi:t/ *n* 사랑  
 downstairs /,daʊns'teəz/ *ad*  
 아래층에  
 India /'ɪndjə/ *n* 인디아  
 Indian /'ɪndjən/ *a* 인디아의  
 elephant /'elɪfənt/ *n* 코끼리  
 ambulance /'æmbjʊləns/ *n* 구급차  
 orangutan /ɒ,ræŋu:'tæn/ *n* 성성이  
 wrong /rɒŋ/ *a* 틀린  
 again /ə'geɪn/ *ad* 다시  
 point /pɔɪnt/ *n* 요점

## Unit 22

fact /fækt/ *n* 사실

animals around the world 세계도처의

동물들

penguin /'peŋgwi:n/ *n* 펭귄새

zebra /'zebrə/ *n* 줄말

toucan /'tu:kən/ *n* 큰 부리새

negative /'negətɪv/ *a* 부정의

baby /'beɪbi/ *n* 새끼

kangaroo /,kæŋgə'ru:/ *n* 캥가루

run /rʌn/ *v* 달리다

jump /dʒʌmp/ *v* 뛰어오르다

fly /flaɪ/ *v* 날다

climb /klaɪm/ *v* 기어오르다

horse /hɔ:s/ *n* 말

fold /fəʊld/ *v* 접다

tap /tæp/ *n* 수도꼭지

underline /,ʌndə'lain/ *v* 밑줄을 긋다

information /,ɪnfə'meɪʃən/ *n* 정보

chimpanzee /,tʃɪmpən'zi:/ *n* 침팬지

guitar /gɪ'tɑ:/ *n* 기타

musical /'mjuzɪkəl/ *a* 음악의

instrument /'ɪnstɹəmənt/ *n* 기구

swim /swɪm/ *v* 수영하다

swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/ *n* 수영

line /laɪn/ *n* 줄

line to ...에 연결하다

follow /'fɒləʊ/ *v* 따르다

## Unit 23

worksheet /'wɜ:kʃi:t/ *n* 연습용종이

wow /waʊ/ *int* 와!

koala /kəʊ'a:lə/ *n* 주머니곰

polar /'pəʊlə/ *a* 극의

adult /'ædʌlt/ *n* 어른

arctic /'ɑ:ktɪk/ *a* 북극의

Arabic /'ærəbɪk/ *n* 아랍어

useful /'ju:sfʊl/ *a* 쓸모있는

pizza /'pi:tʃə/ *n* 피자 (이탈리아  
파이의 한가지)

spaghetti /spə'geti/ *n* 스파게티  
(국수의 한가지)

horrible /'hɒrəbl/ *a* 무시무시한

syllable /'sɪləbl/ *n* 음절

Egyptian /ɪ'dʒɪptʃən/ *n*  
에집트사람(어)

chart /tʃɑ:t/ *n* 도표

ostrich /'ɒstrɪtʃ/ *n* 타조

flamingo /flə'mɪŋgəʊ/ *n* 홍학

per /pɜ:/ *prep* ...마다

ground /graʊnd/ *n* 땅

female /'fi:meɪl/ *a* 암컷의

sit on an egg 알을 품다

pink /pɪŋk/ *a* 분홍빛의

salt /sɔ:lt/ *n* 소금

nest /nest/ *n* 둥지

tree /tri:/ *n* 나무

## Unit 24

tortoise /'tɔ:təs/ *n* 거북기  
 classroom phrase 교실에서 쓰이는 말  
 sports day 운동회 날  
 interesting /'ɪntərestɪŋ/ *a* 재미있는  
 astronaut /,æstrɒ'nɔ:t/ *n* 우주비행사

## Unit 25

natural /'nætʃrəl/ *a* 자연의  
 food /fu:d/ *n* 식량, 먹이  
 butterfly /'bʌtəflaɪ/ *n* 나비  
 whale /weɪl/ *n* 고래  
 seal /si:l/ *n* 물개, 녀에  
 important /ɪm'pɔ:tənt/ *a* 중요한  
 chain /tʃeɪn/ *n* 사슬  
 snake /sneɪk/ *n* 뱀  
 life /laɪf/ *n* 생활, 생명  
 flower /'flaʊə/ *n* 꽃  
 across /ə'krɒs/ *prep* 가로질러  
 birdwing /'bɜ:dwɪŋ/ *n* 새의 날개  
     birdwing butterfly 범나비  
 Sri Lanka /,sri:'læŋkə/ *n* 스리랑카  
 space /speɪs/ *n* 공간, 우주  
 lot /lɒt/ *n* 다수, 다량  
     a lot of 많은  
 size /saɪz/ *n* 크기  
 caterpillar /'kætəpɪlə/ *n* 나비,  
     부(밤)나비의 새끼벌레  
 silence /'saɪləns/ *n* 침묵  
 as /æz/ *ad* ...처럼, ...과 마찬가지로  
 die /daɪ/ *v* 죽다

change /tʃeɪndʒ/ *v* 고치다, 변하다  
 plant /plɑ:nt/ *n* 식물  
 shark /ʃɑ:k/ *n* 상어  
 fox /fɒks/ *n* 여우  
 cunning /'kʌnɪŋ/ *a* 교활한  
 worm /wɜ:m/ *n* 벌레, 지렁이  
 grass /grɑ:s/ *n* 풀  
 deer /diə/ *n* 사슴  
 leopard /'lepəd/ *n* 표범

## Unit 26

pet /pet/ *n* 애완동물  
 home /həʊm/ *n* 집 *ad* 집에(으로)  
 dinner /'dɪnə/ *n* 식사, 정찬  
 happen /'hæpən/ *v* 우연히 일어나다  
 true /tru:/ *a* 진실한, 참된  
 regularly /'regjʊləli/ *ad* 규칙적으로  
 generally /'dʒenərəli/ *ad* 일반적으로  
 by /baɪ/ *prep* ...에 의하여  
 than /ðæn/ *conj* ...보다  
 waterfall /'wɔ:təfɔ:l/ *n* 폭포  
 Venezuela /,vene'zweɪlə/ *n*  
     베네수엘라  
 the River Nile النيل강  
 Nepal /nɪ'pɔ:l/ *n* 네팔  
 strange /'streɪdʒ/ *a* 낯선, 처음보는  
 function /'fʌŋkʃən/ *n* 기능  
 ask for ...을 부탁하다  
 nature /'neɪtʃə/ *n* 자연  
 at the end 마지막에  
 free /fri:/ *a* 자유로운

free map 일반지도  
 pound /paʊnd/ *n* 파운드  
 (영국화폐단위 ￦)  
 volcano /vɒl'keɪnəʊ/ *n* 화산  
 lake /leɪk/ *n* 호수  
 assistant /ə'sɪstənt/ *n* 조수  
 turn /tɜ:n/ *n* 순서, 차례  
 dolphin /'dɒlfɪn/ *n* 곱등어  
 send /send/ *v* 보내다  
 change /'tʃeɪndʒ/ *n* 잔돈, 거스름돈

## Unit 27

fence /fens/ *n* 울타리, 담장  
 remora /'remɒrə/ *n* 흡반상어  
 roof /ru:f/ *n* 지붕  
 sun /sʌn/ *n* 해, 태양  
 metro /'metrəʊ/ *n* 지하철도  
 monkey /'mʌŋki/ *n* 원숭이  
 catfish /'kæt,fɪʃ/ *n* 메기  
 duck /dʌk/ *n* 오리  
 dove /dʌv/ *n* 비둘기

## Unit 28

clothes /kləʊðz/ *n* 옷  
 wear /weə/ *v* 입다  
 calendar /'kælɪndə/ *n* 달력  
 month /mʌnθ/ *n* 달  
 January /'dʒænjʊəri/ *n* 1월  
 February /'febrʊ(ə)ri/ *n* 2월  
 March /mɑ:tʃ/ *n* 3월  
 April /'eɪprəl/ *n* 4월

May /meɪ/ *n* 5월  
 June /dʒu:n/ *n* 6월  
 July /dʒju'lai/ *n* 7월  
 August /'ɔ:gəst/ *n* 8월  
 September /səp'tembə/ *n* 9월  
 October /'ɒk'təʊbə/ *n* 10월  
 November /nəʊ'vembə/ *n* 11월  
 December /dɪ'sembə/ *n* 12월  
 birthday /'bɜ:θdeɪ/ *n* 생일  
 spring /sprɪŋ/ *n* 봄  
 summer /'sʌmə/ *n* 여름  
 autumn /'ɔ:təm/ *n* 가을  
 winter /'wɪntə/ *n* 겨울  
 scarf /skɑ:f/ *n* 목도리  
 glove /glʌv/ *n* 장갑  
 sweater /'swetə/ *n* 쉼타  
 windy /'wɪndi/ *a* 바람이 부는  
 sandal /'sændl/ *n* 찐다루  
 through /θru:/ *prep* ...을 통하여  
 shorts /ʃɔ:ts/ *n* 반바지  
 weather /'weðə/ *n* 날씨  
 end /end/ *v* 끝나다  
 start /stɑ:t/ *v* 시작하다  
 shirt /ʃɜ:t/ *n* 셔츠  
 teeth /ti:θ/ *n* tooth(이발)의 복수  
 jumper /'dʒʌmpə/ *n* 도약선수

## Unit 29

aunt /ɑ:nt/ *n* 삼촌어머니  
 hat /hæt/ *n* (채양이 있는) 모자  
 memory /'meməri/ *v* 기억하다 *n*

기억  
 collect /kə'lekt/ *v* 모으다  
 hold /həʊld/ *v* 잡다  
 type /taɪp/ *n* 형태  
 experiment /ɪks'perɪmənt/ *n* 실험  
 stem /stem/ *n* 줄기  
 cut into ...로 자르다  
 colo(u)r /'kɒlə/ *v* 색을 먹이다 *n* 색,  
 물감  
 food colour 식용물감  
 wait /weɪt/ *v* 기다리다  
 firework /'faɪəwɜ:k/ *n* 불꽃놀이  
 office /'ɒfɪs/ *n* 사무실  
 water colour 수채 화구  
 possessive /pə'zɛsɪv/ *a* 소유의  
 fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/ *a* 공상적인,  
 대단히 훌륭한

### Unit 30

capital /'kæpɪtəl/ *n* 수도  
 Madrid /'mædrɪd/ *n* 마드리드  
 (에스빠냐의 수도)  
 The Olympic Games 올림픽경기  
 (대회)  
 Hong Kong 홍콩  
 total /'təʊtl/ *n* 총계, 합계

### Unit 31

tell /tel/ *v* 말하다  
 The Grand People's Study House  
 인민대 학습당

New Delhi /nju'deli/ *n* 뉴 델리  
 (인디아의 수도)  
 sometimes /'sʌm,tʌɪmz/ *ad* 때때로  
 Ottawa /'ɒtəwə/ *n* 오타와  
 (캐나다의 수도)  
 Cairo /'kaɪrəʊ/ *n* 까히라 (에집트의  
 수도)  
 Mexico /'meksɪ,kəʊ/ *n* 메히꼬  
 Beijing /'beɪdʒɪŋ/ *n* 베이징  
 shadow /'ʃædəʊ/ *n* 그림자  
 come up (해가) 솟다  
 go down (해가) 지다  
 study /'stʌdi/ *v* 공부하다  
 always /'ɔ:lweɪz/ *ad* 항상  
 sundial /'sʌn,daiəl/ *n* 해시계  
 have a picnic 들놀이하다  
 square /skweə/ *n* 네모칸  
 go to bed 잠자리 가다

### Unit 32

nothing /'nʌθɪŋ/ *pron* 아무것도 ...  
 아니다  
 present /'preznt/ *n* 선물  
 a present for ...에게 줄 선물  
 why /wai/ *ad* 왜  
 past /pɑ:st/ *prep* (...분) 지나서  
 to /tu:/ *prep* (...분) 전  
 quarter /'kwɔ:tə/ *n* 15분  
 half /hɑ:f/ *n* 반, 2분의 1  
 lunch /lʌntʃ/ *n* 점심  
 face /feɪs/ *n* 얼굴, 면

clock face 시계의 문자판  
 put a cross 곱하기표식을 하다  
 club /klʌb/ *n* 구락부  
     swimming club 수영구락부  
 get a guitar lesson 기타수업을 받다  
 watch /wɒtʃ/ *v* 보다  
 homework /'həʊm,wɜ:k/ *n* 숙제  
 grandmother /'grænd,mʌðə/ *n*  
     할머니  
 timetable /'taɪm,tetɪbl/ *n* 시간표  
 week /wi:k/ *n* 주  
 Monday /'mʌndi/ *n* 월요일  
 Tuesday /'tju:zdi/ *n* 화요일  
 Wednesday /'wenzdi/ *n* 수요일  
 Thursday /'θɜ:zdi/ *n* 목요일  
 Friday /'fraɪdi/ *n* 금요일  
 Saturday /'sætədi/ *n* 토요일

Sunday /'sʌndi/ *n* 일요일  
 piano /prɪ'ænəʊ/ *n* 피아노  
 until /ən'tɪl/ *prep* ...까지  
 kitten /'kɪtn/ *n* 새끼고양이

### Unit 33

finish /'fɪnɪʃ/ *v* 끝내다  
 little /'lɪtl/ *a* 극히 적은, 거의 없는  
     a little 다소의  
 object /'ɒbdʒekt/ *n* 물건, 대상  
 own /əʊn/ *a* 자기소유의  
 myself /maɪ'self/ *pron* 나 자신  
 himself /hɪm'self/ *pron* 그 자신  
 herself /hə'self/ *pron* 그녀 자신  
 ourselves /'aʊə'self/ *pron* 우리 자신  
 themselves /ðəm'selvz/ *pron*  
     그들 자신

이 책은 제1중학교, 중학교 1학년 학생들을 위한 영어교과서이다.

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