

LEVEL 3 - C

POWER

English



How to use this book

Preparation

School

Lina lives near her school.
She likes studying.
Her favorite subjects are math and science.
She wants to be a doctor or an engineer someday.

다양한 생활회화 표현은 물론 개인의 의사 표현을 자유롭게 할 수 있는 문장 패턴들이 효과적으로 선별돼 구성되어 있습니다. 준비 단계에서는 각 Lesson의 Topic과 관련된 기본 표현들을 익힙니다. 수업하기 전에 교재의 내용을 학습하면 크게 도움이 됩니다. 온라인 교재를 통해 본문을 외국인 음성 mp3 파일로 3번 들읍니다. 정확한 발음과 억양을 흉내 내면서 듣고 난 문장을 천천히 3번 따라 읽읍니다. 그리고 빨리 3번 읽으면서 문장을 암기합니다.

Questions

1. Do you live near your school?
2. How long does it take from your house to school?
3. Do you like studying?
4. What are your favorite subjects?

전화영어 수업 시간은 Question 위주로 수업을 진행하여, 외국인 강사의 질문에 학습자 스스로 답변을 하면서 실제로 말하는 훈련을 합니다. Q&A 학습은 학습자들이 본인의 답변을 빠르고 쉽게 구사할 수 있도록 합니다. 일반의문문으로 강사가 물으면 해당하는 답을 길게 끝까지 대답함으로써 청취력과 영작 능력까지 동시에 향상시킬 수 있습니다.

Sample Answers

1. Yes, I live near my school.
2. It takes about 15 minutes on foot from my house to school.
3. Yes, I like studying.
4. My favorite subjects are English and math.

한국인들 대부분은 답변을 잘 못할 경우, 자신감이 떨어지고 설령 답변을 하더라도 한국적 표현을 쓰는 경우가 많습니다. 학습자 본인이 답한 내용과 Sample answer를 비교함으로써 올바른 표현 능력을 기를 수 있습니다. 만약 스스로 답변하기 어려울 경우, Sample answer 를 참고해서 보고 읽기만 해도 문장 능력이 월등하게 향상됩니다.

Practice

Lina () near her school.
She likes ().
Her () () are math and science.
She wants to be a () or an () someday.

본문에서 다루어진 콘텐츠를 최종적으로 복습하는 단계입니다. **Keyword** 박스를 참고해서 () 안에 키워드를 넣어 보면서 주요 표현과 문장 패턴을 다시 한번 연습합니다.

LEVEL 3 - C

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Lesson 1

Preparation

Business



Jenny and Julie want to have their own business.
They are planning to run a restaurant.
Both of them love cooking.
Jenny cooks seafood menus while Julie cooks the vegetables.

Grammar

***personal pronouns** : Both of us / you / them can be the subject or object of a clause.

- ▶ Both of them can come tomorrow.
- ▶ Jane sends both of you her love.
- ▶ She invited both of us.

Keywords

their / own / run /
Both / cooking /
seafood / vegetables

Questions

1. Do you have your own business?
2. What kind of business do you want to have? Why?
3. Do you like cooking? If so, what dish are you good at?
4. If you can be a cook, what kind of cuisine would you choose?
5. What do you think of running a restaurant?

Vocabulary & Expressions

run: To control or be in charge of a company, an organization or system
cuisine: A particular style of cooking

Sample Answers

1. Yes, I run a small accessory shop.
2. I want to have a clothing store. Because I like-clothes.
3. Yes, I do. I'm good at making spaghetti.
4. I'd choose Chinese cuisine.
5. Great! But I think it takes a lot of money and time to open a restaurant.

Vocabulary

From the given choices, choose the word being described in the sentence.

1. A _____ is a work or trade that a person runs or manages.
A. business B. businessman C. busy-free
2. A list of dishes available or to be served for a meal is called _____.
A. soup B. menu C. plate
3. Any fish or shellfish from the sea is called _____.
A. seafood B. fast food C. green food
4. _____ is a manner or style of preparing food.
A. Menu B. Cuisine C. Ingredients
5. A _____ is a place where meals are served to customers.
A. restaurant B. kitchen C. market



Grammar

Fill in the blank with the correct personal pronoun.

1. Mother cooks breakfast for (us, our) everyday.
2. You should tell (they, them) to keep quiet.
3. Both of (we, us) will be going to market later.
4. Who gave (your, you) that book?
5. Give (we, us) today our daily bread.

Lesson 1

Exercise

Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1. Do you have your own business?**
 - A. The business is doing well.
 - B. Yes, I am running a small bakery.
 - C. Yes, I work as an employee in that building.

- 2. Do you like cooking?**
 - A. Yes, I love to eat my mother's dishes.
 - B. Yes, I love cooking for my family.
 - C. No, I do not like buying our groceries.

- 3. What kind of dish do you love cooking?**
 - A. I enjoy cooking seafood dishes.
 - B. I enjoy eating fast food.
 - C. I enjoy watching cooking lessons.

- 4. Would you like to run a restaurant?**
 - A. No, I think it would not be that easy to run a restaurant.
 - B. Yes, I like eating in a restaurant.
 - C. Yes, they serve delicious dishes.

- 5. What kind of business do you have?**
 - A. I am running a coffee shop right now.
 - B. I do business with many people.
 - C. Our business shut down because of losses.



Reading Comprehension

Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1. Who would like to out up their own business?**
 - A. Jenny and Julie
 - B. Johnny and Judy
 - C. Jerry and Johnny

- 2. What kind of business do they plan to run?**
 - A. a restaurant
 - B. a coffee shop
 - C. a bakery

- 3. What do they love doing?**
 - A. Cooking
 - B. Sewing
 - C. Dancing

- 4. What dishes does Jenny cook?**
 - A. Seafood
 - B. Meat dishes
 - C. Vegetable soup

- 5. What dishes does Julie cook?**
 - A. Vegetable dishes
 - B. Seafood
 - C. Meat dishes



Lesson 2

Preparation



Vacation

Vacation is the best way of resting.

We travel to places where we've never been before.

We're going to have winter vacation at the end of December.

We usually look for exotic beach resorts to spend our vacation.

Grammar

***At the end of + something = at the time when something ends**

- ▶ At the end of the concert, there was great applause.
- ▶ At the end of the match, all the soccer players shook hands.

Keywords

way / where / been /
at / end / look / exotic

Questions

1. What kind of vacation do you like the most? Why?
2. Who do you spend your vacation with?
3. When do you go for a vacation?
4. Where is your favorite place for summer vacation?
5. How long did you have your summer vacation this year?

Sample Answers

1. I really like summer vacation because it's a wonderful time to play sports.
2. I usually spend my vacation with my family.
3. I go for a vacation in the summer and winter.
4. I love calm and relaxing places such as a beach.
5. I had 5 days of summer vacation this year.

Vocabulary & Expressions

exotic: Seeming unusual and exciting because of being connected with a foreign country

resort: A place where people often go for holidays

applause: The sound of many people clapping their hands and shouting, to show that they have enjoyed something

Vocabulary

What is the word being described in the sentence?

1. A _____ is a time devoted for rest and relaxation without work.
A. vacation B. overtime C. recess
2. _____ refers to something that is not native or things that come from another place.
A. exotic B. exact C. static
3. The clapping of hands to show appreciation is called to _____.
A. applause B. pause C. pound
4. A _____ is a place where people usually go for relaxation or enjoyment.
A. resort B. hospital C. office
5. _____ is another word for taking a trip or a journey by car, train, plane or a ship.
A. travel B. walk c. stay

Grammar

Choose the correct word to complete the prepositional phrase.

1. At the end of the (mass, church), people left the chapel.
2. At the end of the (game, gaming), the players shook hands.
3. At the end of the (day, daylight), the workers go home.
4. At the end of the (program, programming), all the guest left the hall.
5. At the end of the (journey, journeyed), all the tourists felt tired.

Lesson 2

Exercise

Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1. What kind of vacation do you like most?**
 - A. I like the summer vacation most because it is sunny.
 - B. I would like to spend my vacation in my hometown.
 - C. I would be going with my cousins to Disneyland this winter vacation.

- 2. With whom do you spend your vacation?**
 - A. I usually spend my vacation with my family.
 - B. I will go to Hong Kong this coming vacation.
 - C. I am saving up for this vacation.

- 3. When do you go for a vacation?**
 - A. I go for a vacation during summer time.
 - B. I go to the beach during my summer vacation.
 - C. I enjoy my vacation.

- 4. Where is your favorite place for you summer vacation?**
 - A. Acapulco is my favorite place for a summer vacation.
 - B. Aspen is my favorite place for winter vacation.
 - C. I would love to visit my grandmother during springtime.

- 5. How long did you have your summer vacation this year?**
 - A. I had a two-week summer vacation this year.
 - B. I spent my summer vacation at home this year.
 - C. I hope to travel to the Bahamas next year.



Reading Comprehension

Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1. What is the best way to take a rest?**
 - A. having a vacation
 - B. having more work
 - C. doing overtime jobs
- 2. Where can we travel?**
 - A. to places we have never been
 - B. to the same places we have been to
 - C. to places that we dislike visiting
- 3. When do we have our winter vacation?**
 - A. at the end of December
 - B. at the end of September
 - C. at the end of November
- 4. When do people usually go to exotic beaches?**
 - A. during summer vacation
 - B. during winter vacation
 - C. during spring break
- 5. Who usually wish for a vacation?**
 - A. tired and stressed people
 - B. lazy people
 - C. idle people



Lesson 3

Preparation



Weather

On a cloudy day, clouds make different shapes as they slowly scud in the sky.

It's time to bring out an umbrella; it may rain late in the afternoon.

It's cold and chilly when it snows, so you have to wear your winter clothes.

It could be dangerous to go outside on a stormy day.

Grammar

***may:** We use may to show there is a chance that something is true or that there is a possibility of it happening.

- ▶ It may rain late in the afternoon.
- ▶ It may be true.
- ▶ He may be in his office.
- ▶ You may be right.

Questions

1. What is the weather like in your country?
2. Which weather do you like? Why?
3. What do you wear when it's snowing?
4. What do you do when the weather is stormy?
5. What activities do you do in winter?

Sample Answers

1. It's sizzling outside with a clear sky.
2. I love the sunny weather because I can go out and enjoy playing basketball with my friends.
3. I wear a thick jacket and a muffler.
4. I usually stay home and watch the weather forecast.
5. I usually go skiing and snowboarding in winter.

Keywords

cloudy / as / bring /
may / chilly / wear /
dangerous / stormy

Vocabulary & Expressions

scud: to sweep quickly and easily across the sky
chilly: Cold enough to make you feel uncomfortable
sizzling: Very hot
weather forecast: A report saying what the weather is expected to be like in the near future

Vocabulary

Fill in the blank with the correct word to complete the sentence.

1. I put on my jacket when I felt the _____ breeze.
A. Chilly B. Silly C. Willy
2. The baby loves listening to the _____ sound while the mother was cooking.
A. Sizzling B. Whistling C. Scary
3. She watches the _____ every night to know next day's weather.
A. weather forecast B. whether C. horoscope
4. Dark clouds _____ across the clear blue skies.
A. scud B. scrub C. scat
5. I would love to do _____ with you this winter vacation.
A. Snowboarding B. Surfing C. Scuba diving

Grammar

Fill in the blank with 'MAY' or 'CAN'.

1. I know you _____ do it.
2. It _____ rain today.
3. Finish the work for the day if you _____.
4. You _____ pass this way.
5. _____ you make it on Saturday?

Lesson 3

Exercise

Choose the right word that would complete the sentence.

thunder

raindrops

stars

jacket

clear

1. The sky was _____ for the whole day.
2. It could get cold in the afternoon, so bring your _____.
3. I love watching the _____ falling on my windowpane.
4. I could hear the roaring _____.
5. Farmers used the _____ to predict the weather for the next day.



Reading Comprehension

Answer each question from the given choices.

1. **What do clouds make as they scud on a cloudy day?**
 - A. Different colors
 - B. different shapes
 - C. different weather
2. **Why should people bring an umbrella?**
 - A. it might rain in the afternoon
 - B. it might be sunny the whole day
 - C. it might rain in the morning
3. **When is it cold and chilly?**
 - A. when it is sunny
 - B. when it snows
 - C. when it feels warm
4. **What should people wear during very cold weather?**
 - A. summer clothes
 - B. winter clothes
 - C. spring clothes
5. **When is it dangerous to go outside?**
 - A. During a fine weather
 - B. During a stormy weather
 - C. During a sunny weather



Lesson 4

Preparation



Marriage

Marriage does not always mean a happy ending.

Marriage is a give and take relationship.

It means not only sharing your blessings, but also loving your spouses every day.

Many people consider marriage as a way of gaining financial security.

Keywords

mean / relationship /
sharing / spouses /
consider / security

Grammar

*not only ... but also ...:

- ▶ We go there not only in winter, but also in summer.
- ▶ Not only the bathroom was flooded, but also the rest of the house.

Questions

1. Did you get married? If so, when did you get married?
2. When do married people feel the lack of freedom?
3. Why do many people prefer to stay married even though they have so many complaints about their marriage?
4. What do you think is the most important thing in happy marriage?
5. What do you think is the appropriate age to get married?

Sample Answers

1. I didn't get married yet.
2. When they want to do something alone or with their friends, they might feel the lack of freedom.
3. Because people feel more stable than when they are alone.
4. I think the most important thing in happy marriage is communication.
5. It depends on people's situations. I don't think there is an appropriate age to get married.

Vocabulary & Expressions

spouse: A husband or wife
security: The state of being protected from the bad things that could happen to you
damp: Slightly wet, often in an unpleasant way
flood: To make a place become covered or to become covered with water

Vocabulary

Choose the word being described in the sentence.

1. **Favors or gifts given by God that brings happiness.**
A. Blessings B. Problems C. Worries
2. **One's husband or wife**
A. Son-in-law B. Spouse C. Daughter-in-law
3. **Connection between people by blood or by marriage**
A. Relationship B. Friends C. Co-workers
4. **Being safe from danger or risk**
A. Worry B. trouble C. Security
- To get something because of one's effort**
A. Gain B. Lose C. Waste

Grammar

Give the correct word for the grammatical error in the sentence.

1. **My wife do not like me to come home late.**
A. doing B. does C. done
2. **She cooks dinner of her family.**
A. for B. at C. to
3. **Jenny marrying the wrong person.**
A. marriage B. married C. marry
4. **They had a happiness married life for forty years.**
A. happy B. happily C. happiest
5. **You have to think two before getting married.**
A. twice B. thrice C. once

Lesson 4

Exercise

Fill in the blank with the right word.

housewife

family

father

widow

parents

1. My husband is a loving _____ to my children.
2. Couples should help each other in raising a _____.
3. Children learn most of their values from their _____.
4. My mother has been a good _____ even if she is also working.
5. She is a _____ because her husband died last year.



Reading Comprehension

Answer each question from the given choices.

1. **What does not always mean a happy ending?**
 - A. Birthdays
 - B. marriage
 - C. deaths
2. **What kind of relationship is marriage?**
 - A. a give and take relationship
 - B. a give and give relationship
 - C. a take and take relationship
3. **Aside from sharing each other's blessings, what should spouses do?**
 - A. love each other everyday
 - B. love other people sometimes
 - C. give their blessings to other people
4. **How do some people consider marriage?**
 - A. a means of gaining financial security
 - B. a means of gaining good genes
 - C. a means of gaining popularity
5. **True or False: All married couples are happy with their lives.**



Lesson 5

Preparation

Medicine



We take painkillers to reduce our pain.

Medicines help relieve the pain immediately.

We should go to a drugstore with a prescription.

People have to be cautious of overdose when taking medicine.

Grammar

***Infinitive clauses of purpose:** We often use an infinitive to talk about a person's purpose – why he or she does something.

- ▶ I sat down to rest.
- ▶ To switch on, press the red button.
- ▶ I'm going to Austria to learn German.

Questions

1. Why should we take medicines in a proper way?
2. Do we have to get the prescription for some medicines?
3. What kind of painkiller do you take?
4. Where do you buy medicines in your country?
5. Do we have to know the right dosage before taking the medicine?

Sample Answers

1. Medicines should be taken in a proper way to prevent side effects.
2. Yes, some medicines are not over the counter.
3. I always take Tylenol. I think it works for me.
4. I usually buy them at the drugstore or pharmacy.
5. Yes, so you can avoid poisoning or addiction.

Keywords

reduce / relieve /
prescription /
cautious / taking

Vocabulary & Expressions

prescription: A piece of paper on which a doctor writes what medicine a sick person should have so that they can get it from a pharmacist

overdose: Too much of a drug taken at one time

dosage: The amount of medicine that you should take at one time

over the counter: Drugs, medicines, etc. that are bought in a shop without a prescription from a doctor

Vocabulary

Arrange the jumbled letters to form a word being described by the sentence or phrase.

1. A drug or any treatment that relieves pain

K I L L R E I N P A

2. To free from pain, stress, or fear

E L I V E R E

3. A direction written by the doctor to a pharmacist for the preparation of a medicine

S I O N C R I P T P R E

4. To give more than the amount of medicine being prescribed

S O D E O V E R

5. A sign or indication of something

S O M P T Y M

Grammar

Form the infinitive in each sentence by choosing the right word.

1. I would like to (eat, ate, eaten) pizza for dinner.
2. She wants to (passed, pass, passing) the exam.
3. Ray bought a new broom to (sweep, swept, sweeping) the floor.
4. They worked overtime to (finished, finishing, finish) their work.
5. Take time to (wrote, written, write) on your journal everyday.

Lesson 5

Exercise

Fill in the blank with the right word that would complete the sentence.

overdose

doctor

sleep

hospital

medicine

1. Mother went to see the _____ because she was very sick.
2. I do not like staying at the _____ when I am sick.
3. Do not forget to drink your _____ after very meal.
4. You should get enough _____ to get well.
5. The old man had an _____ of his medicine that's why he felt bad.



Reading Comprehension

Answer each question from the given choices.

1. What do people take to reduce pain?
A. painkillers
B. ouch killers
C. hurt killers
2. What do medicines do to relieve people from pain?
A. medicines deal with the symptoms of an illness
B. medicines make the illness worse
C. medicines are useless
3. True or False: We should make sure to have a prescription when buying drugs.

4. True or False: Overdose of drugs does not have any side effect on the body.

5. True or False: Sick people can get well even if they do not drink their medicine.



Lesson 6

Preparation

Dream



Many people dream while they sleep.

In Korea, some people believe that they would be lucky if they saw a pig in their dreams.

When I was young, I used to suffer from nightmares.

Most of the dreams relate to people's daily life.

Grammar

*** if ~ clause:** To talk about unreal or improbable situations now or in the future, we use a past tense in the if ~ clause, and would + infinitive in the other part of the sentence.

- ▶ If I knew her name, I would tell you.
- ▶ She would be happy if she had a car.

Keywords

while / lucky / saw /
suffer / nightmares /
relate

Questions

1. How often do you dream?
2. What can you say about your dreams?
3. What was your worst nightmare?
4. When do you usually dream?
5. If you saw a pig in your dream, would you buy a lottery ticket?

Vocabulary & Expressions

nightmare: A very frightening dream

relate to: To be concerned with or from a connection between two things

lottery: A system of raising money for the state or a charity, in which people buy numbered tickets and some people win prizes

Sample Answers

1. I dream every night.
2. My dreams are hard to remember, but they make me happy.
3. My worst nightmare was when I saw a big snake on my bed.
4. I usually dream when I fall a sleep at dawn.
5. Of course. I'll buy at least 5 lottery tickets worth \$10 each.

Vocabulary

Arrange the jumbled letters to form the word being described in the sentence/phrase.

1. A bad dream where the dreamer feels helpless, tired, and sad

R E M A T H I G N _____

2. To have good fortune or luck

Y C U L K _____

3. To undergo or feel pain or distress

F F R U E S _____

4. To connect or associate

L A T E R E _____

5. The highest degree of being bad or ill

S T R O W _____

Grammar

Complete the conditional sentence by adding the missing word to the 'IF' clause.

1. If I _____ up early, I would not be late for work.

A. woke

B. waking

C. awake

2. If you could _____ on Saturday, we could have lunch together.

A. comes

B. come

C. came

3. If he did not _____, things would be much better.

A. left

B. leave

C. leaving

4. If Jane will _____ hard, she will surely pass the exam.

A. studying

B. study

C. studies

5. If I _____ a lot of money, I would buy myself my own car.

A. has

B. having

C. have

Lesson 6

Exercise

Fill in the blank with the right word to complete the sentence.

writer

lottery

sleep

nightmares

movie

1. I did not _____ well last night.
2. Have you seen the _____, Nightmare on Elm Street?
3. Yesterday, I dreamt of winning the _____.
4. The tragic things in life are like _____.
5. I have always dreamed of being a _____.



Reading Comprehension

Answer each question by choosing from the given choices.

1. **What do people usually experience when they sleep?**
A. Dream
B. Scream
C. snore
2. **For Koreans, what is a sign of luck in their dreams?**
A. a horse
B. a pig
C. a dragon
3. **When did the narrator in the passage frequently experienced having nightmares?**
A. When he was young
B. when he was a baby
C. when he was a toddler
4. **True or False: Most dreams are related to things that happen in everyday life.**

5. **True or False: Nightmares in your sleep mean having bad luck.**



Lesson 7

Preparation



Wine

Red wine is made from red grapes.

White wine is made from ripened green grapes.

When drinking Red wine, use the larger wine glasses.

It is good to keep White wine cool.

Grammar

***make from:** When a material is changed into a completely different form to make something, we often use make from.

- ▶ Paper is made from wood.
- ▶ Korean traditional alcohol is made from rice.

Keywords

went out / talking / got drunk / next / hangover

Questions

1. Do you enjoy drinking wine?
2. Is there a particular wine you like?
3. Which one do you prefer, White wine or Red wine? Why?
4. What dish do you think goes well with wine?
5. Where do you buy wine in your country?

Sample Answers

1. Yes, I like drinking wine very much.
2. Ice wine is my favorite, even if it's very expensive.
3. I prefer White wine because it has a kind of sweet flavor.
4. Cheese or crackers go well as the accompaniment of wine.
5. We can buy wine at the market or department store.

Vocabulary & Expressions

shelter: A place to live, considered as one of the basic needs of life

branch: A part of tree that grows outwards from the trunk and that has leaves, fruit or small twigs growing from it

accompaniment: Something that is provided or used with something else

Vocabulary

Identify the word being described in the sentence.

- To make ripe or mature**
A. ripen B. stay young C. undeveloped
- To undergo fermentation like converting grapes into ethyl alcohol**
A. ferment B. cook C. boil
- The natural liquid or fluid that can be extracted from plants or fruits.**
A. Juice B. Fruit C. Flower
- A drinking glass, as a goblet, having a foot and a stem and used specifically for serving wine**
A. wine glass B. mug C. pitcher
- A wine that is naturally carbonated by a second fermentation.**
A. sparkling wine B. shiny wine C. bright wine

Grammar

Fill in the blanks with MADE or MAKE.

- Paper is _____ from wood.
- I would like to _____ a new garden.
- The cake was specially _____ for you.
- These tiles are _____ from white clay.
- He plans to _____ spoons _____ of silver.

Lesson 7

Exercise

Fill in the blank with the right word to complete the sentence.

glass

fruits

bottle

sour

alcohol

1. I bought a _____ of red wine for dinner.
2. Wines have fifteen percent _____ content.
3. People use other _____ in making wine.
4. Some wines taste _____.
5. My sister broke a wine _____ while washing the dishes.



Reading Comprehension

Write **TRUE** when the statement is a fact, and **FALSE** when the sentence is not true.

- 1. Red wine is made from red grapes.
- 2. White wine is made from ripened black grapes.
- 3. We use larger wine glasses when drinking red wine.
- 4. People prefer white wine cool.
- 5. Grapes are the only source of juice in making wine.



Lesson 8

Preparation



Housework

I do the laundry once a week.

My mother has a lot of housework to do.

I sent my suits and ties to the dry cleaner.

We have to take out recycled cans every Wednesday.

Grammar

***Verbs with two objects:** Many verbs can be followed by two objects – one indirect and one direct. Usually the indirect object refers to a person and comes first. We can also put the indirect object after the direct object. In this case it normally has a preposition

- ▶ Michael sent the nurse some flowers. (= Michael sent some flowers to the nurse.)
- ▶ Mother bought me a new bicycle. (= Mother bought a new bicycle for me.)

Questions

1. Who usually does the housework in your house?
2. How often do you do housework?
3. What kind of housework do you do?
4. What items do you recycle?
5. Are there Laundromats in your country?

Sample Answers

1. My wife does most of the housework in my house.
2. I try to help my wife to do housework at least three times a week.
3. I clean the rooms, wash the dishes and take care of the garden.
4. I recycle cans and paper.
5. No, there are no Laundromats in Korea, but there are dry cleaners.

Keywords

Chowchow / takes /
walk / play with / wish

Vocabulary & Expressions

laundry: Clothes, sheets, etc. that need to be washed or have just been washed

recycle: To put used objects or materials through a special process so that they can be used again

Laundromat: A place where coin – operated washing machines and tumble driers are used by customers for washing and drying clothes

Vocabulary

What word is being described by the following?

- Clothing, linens or other fabric materials that have been or are to be washed.**
A. Laundry B. Dishes C. Wardrobe
- To treat or to process used/waste materials in order to make them suitable for reuse**
A. Recycle B. Throw C. Burn
- To clean garments, coverings, rugs, etc. with a liquid other than water, as benzene or gasoline**
A. dry clean B. bleach C. launder
- A set of garments of the same color and fabric, consisting of trousers, a jacket, and sometimes a vest**
A. Suit B. Costume C. Underwear
- A commercial establishment equipped with washing machines and dryers, usually coin-operated and self-service.**
A. Laundromat B. Appliance store C. Department store

Grammar

Fill in the blank with the correct object to complete the sentence.

- Mother gave (my, me) a necklace for my birthday.
- John bought (she, her) a new book as a remembrance.
- Mel composed a nice (sing, song, sung) for Al.
- They wrote a novel for their (friendly, friends).
- Jenny baked a cake for (his best friend, her best friend).



Lesson 8

Exercise

Fill in the blank with the appropriate word.

toilet

clothes

housework

cleans

dishes

1. Everyone should know how to do _____.
2. I wash the _____ every evening.
3. Mom taught me how to wash my _____.
4. Dave _____ his bedroom every week.
5. Aside from the kitchen, the _____ should always be kept clean.



Reading Comprehension

Answer each question from the given choices.

1. How often does the narrator in the passage do the laundry?
A. once a week
B. twice a week
C. thrice a week
2. Who has a lot of housework to do?
A. mother
B. father
C. grandmother
3. What were sent to the dry cleaner?
A. uniforms
B. suits and ties
C. linens
4. When are cans taken out for recycling?
A. every Monday
B. every Tuesday
C. every Wednesday
5. True or False: Women should be the only ones to do house work.



Lesson 9

Preparation

Smoking



Native Americans cultivated the plant and smoked it for medicinal purposes. It is true that non-smokers live longer than smokers do.

These days most buildings restrict smoking inside the building in Korea. Many people try to quit smoking considering their health.

Keywords

sick / used to /
weather / catch / take

Grammar

***most + noun:** We can use most before noun phrase as a determiner. We do not generally use of when there is no other determiner (ex. article or possessive).

- ▶ Most cheese is made from cow's milk.
- ▶ Most people prefer using public transportation.

Questions

1. Do you smoke? If so, when did you start smoking?
2. Is it allowable to smoke in the office in your country?
3. What do you think of people who start smoking at early age?
4. Why do you think people smoke?
5. What do people do to quit smoking?

Sample Answers

1. No, I don't smoke.
2. No. Most buildings restrict smoking inside the building.
3. I think it's seller's fault. When selling cigarettes, people should confirm buyer's age.
4. Many people smoke to reduce their stress.
5. They try to eat snacks such as candies and chocolates instead of smoking.

Vocabulary & Expressions

cultivate: To prepare and use land for growing crops and plants
medicinal: A medical substance can cure illness or disease
restrict: To limit someone's action or movements
allowable: Acceptable according to the rules

Vocabulary

Arrange the jumbled letters to form a word being described by the following.

1. To prepare the land needed for raising crops

T I V A T E C U L _____

2. A plant whose leaves are being used for cigarettes and cigars.

C O C B A T O _____

3. To keep within limits

T I R E R C S T _____



4. Something that can be used to cure just like medicine

L A N I C M E D _____

5. People who do not smoke

M O S S K E R - O N N _____

Grammar

Choose the correct determiner to describe the noun in the sentence.

1. I would like to write the (best, most) poem for the contest.
2. (Best, Most) politicians do not fulfill their promises.
3. You should aim for the (best, most).
4. (Best, Most) of the students were excited during the first day of classes.
5. It is nice to remember the (best, most) of times.

Lesson 9

Exercise

Fill in the blank with the appropriate word.

pipes

banned

sticks

nicotine

lung

1. How many _____ of cigarettes does your father smoke in a day?
2. Smokers can have _____ diseases.
3. Smoking should be _____ in public places.
4. Cigarettes contain the substance called _____.
5. Old people used _____ to smoke tobacco.



Reading Comprehension

Answer each question from the given choices.

- 1. Why did Native Americans cultivate tobacco plants?**
 - A. for medicinal purposes
 - B. for food
 - C. for clothing material
- 2. Do non-smokers live longer than smokers do?**
 - A. Yes, they do because they have healthier lungs.
 - B. No, they do not because they did not enjoy smoking.
 - C. Yes, they do because they eat more than smokers do.
- 3. What do most buildings restrict nowadays in Korea?**
 - A. eating
 - B. smoking
 - C. drinking
- 4. Why do many people try to quit smoking?**
 - A. They would like to have a healthier life.
 - B. They no longer like the taste of tobacco.
 - C. They like to eat candies instead.
- 5. True or False: Smoking is not dangerous to your health.**



Lesson 10

Preparation



House

My house is filled with furniture.
However, house seems incomplete without love and family.
House can become a household when it is a place where all family members can relax.

Grammar

***be filled with + something = be full of + something**

- ▶ My house is filled with furniture (= My house is full of furniture.)
- ▶ The letter I wrote was full of mistakes. (= The letter I wrote was filled with mistakes.)

Questions

1. Is your home a house or an apartment?
2. Which one do you prefer, living in a house or an apartment? Why?
3. How long have you been living in your current place?
4. What kind of place do you want to live in?
5. Which one do you like better, living alone or living with your family members? Why?

Keywords

filled / incomplete /
become / where / relax

Sample Answers

1. It is an apartment.
2. I prefer living in a house because it seems more independent.
3. I've been living in this place since 2002.
4. I want to live in a house that has a high ceiling with a big window.
5. I prefer living with my family members because I can share my emotions and thoughts with them, and it makes me happy.

Vocabulary & Expressions

incomplete: Not having all its part or not finished
independent: Confident and able to do things by yourself in your own way without wanting help or advice from other people

Vocabulary

What word is being described in the sentence/phrase?

- 1. Movable things such as tables, chairs and cabinets used to fill up houses or offices**
A. furniture B. appliance C. utensils
- 2. A group of people living in a house like the family**
A. household B. helpers C. workers
- 3. Lacking some part**
A. incomplete B. enough C. full
- 4. A room or set of rooms usually located in a building used for residence**
A. Apartment B. Office C. Store
- 5. A place where the household or resident feels comfortable and happy**
A. Home B. School C. building

Grammar

Choose the correct word to complete the following sentences.

- 1. The jug was filled with (waters, water).**
- 2. Her house was full of (dusts, dust).**
- 3. The student's bag is filled with (book, books).**
- 4. Our relationship was full of memorable (experiencing, experience).**
- 5. Buggy's notebook is all (full, filled) up.**

Lesson 10

Exercise

Fill in the blank with the correct word.

cozy

haunted

1960's

mint green

storeys

1. Our house was built in the _____.
2. I would like to buy a house with two _____.
3. The kids are scared of that _____ house.
4. I would like the walls painted with a _____ color.
5. Our home is a _____ place.



Reading Comprehension

Answer each question from the given choices.

1 According to the passage, what fills up the house?

- A. furniture
- B. people
- C. animals

2 and 3. What completes a house?

- A. a garage and swimming pool
- B. love and family
- C. decors and a fireplace

4. When can a house become a household?

- A. when it is a place where all family members can relax
- B. when it has complete furnishing
- C. when it is a big house

5. True or False: All people are living in comfortable houses.



Lesson 11

Preparation



Friendship

Friends come and go as time goes by.

Some of your friends could turn out to be your enemies.

Some of them can be your best friends.

Communication is important to maintain a harmonious friendship.

Grammar

***as:** We use **as** when two things happen together over a longer period of time.

▶ I began to enjoy the new job more **as** I got used to it.

You can also use just as (= exactly at that moment)

▶ Just **as** we were going out, it started to rain.

Questions

1. Do you think you have many friends?
2. How often do you meet your friends?
3. What do you think is important to maintain friendships?
4. Have you ever been betrayed by your friend?
5. What do you usually do when you are with your friends?

Keywords

as / goes / turn / best /
maintain / friendship

Sample Answers

1. I don't have many friends but I have some best friends.
2. It's hard to meet my friends often. I try to meet them at least once a month.
3. I think concern and honesty are important to maintain friendships.
4. No. All of my friends are very kindhearted and sincere.
5. We usually go to a bar and have a talk.

Vocabulary & Expressions

go by: To pass

turn out: To happen in a particular way or to have a particular result, especially one that you did not expect

maintain: To make something continue in the same way or at the same high standard as before

betray: To be disloyal to someone who trusts you so that they are harmed or upset

Vocabulary

Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

1. Naomi and Bryan are my _____.
A. friendship B. friendly C. friends
2. _____ a good friendship exhibits good social skills.
A. maintenance B. maintaining C. mountain
3. The new student _____ to be the best speaker in the class.
A. turned around B. turned out C. turned inside
4. You should not _____ your friends. Be loyal to them.
A. betray B. battery C. beat
5. I have known Marie since childhood. She is my _____ friend.
A. best B. beast C. boss

Grammar

Spot the wrong word in the sentence and write the correct one.

1. I have three sister.

2. Friendship need to be cherished.

3. She regularly attended to her swimming class.

4. Ted will visit us tomorrow. Me really want to see him.

5. The dancers danced graceful.

Lesson 11

Exercise

Arrange the words in the proper order to make a sentence that answers the question.

1. How often do you meet your friends?

Because, we, are, busy, I, meet, them, seldom, at work

2. Do you have a good relationship with your coworkers?

Relationship, with, yes, I have, a, good, them.

Choose the sentence that means the same expression.

3. Communication is important in maintaining friendship.

- A. Communication is necessary in preserving friendship.
- B. Communication is an important factor to understand each other.
- C. Communication is about expressing your ideas.

4. My classmates turned out to be my friends.

- A. I met my classmates at school.
- B. My classmates became my friends.
- C. My classmates and I helped each other.

5. I watch movies two times a week.

- A. I seldom watch movies on weekends.
- B. I watch movies twice a week.
- C. I eat popcorn while watching movies.

Reading Comprehension

Choose the answer from the given choices.

communication

friendship

best friends

enemies

come and go

1. Some of your friends could turn out to be your _____.
2. Some of them can be your _____.
3. _____ is important to maintain a harmonious friendship.
4. _____ is the topic in this lesson.
5. Friends _____ as time goes by.



Lesson 12

Preparation



Interview

Having an interview in English is not easy.

Each company has a different interview process according to the job position.

During the interview, I try to appeal my strengths and confidence to the interviewers.

Keywords

Having / company /
according / During /
appeal / confidence

Grammar

*each + singular

- ▶ In a football match, each team has 11 players.
- ▶ Each player has three cards in this game.

Questions

1. Have you ever had a job interview?
2. Have you ever had an interview in English?
3. What do you prepare for an interview in English?
4. What do you wear when you have an interview?
5. Have you ever interviewed someone?

Sample Answers

1. Yes, I have. To get a job, interviews are inevitable.
2. Yes, I have. When I applied to the foreign company last year, I had an interview in English.
3. I usually make lists of expected questions and practice answering them in English.
4. I always wear neat suits for an interview.
5. Yes, I have. When I worked for previous company, I accompanied my boss to interview some applicants.

Vocabulary & Expressions

inevitable: Certain to happen and impossible to avoid
neat: Tidy and carefully arranged

accompany: To go somewhere with someone, especially in order to look after them

applicant: Someone who has formally asked, usually in writing, for a job, university place, etc.

Vocabulary

Give the words that are being defined in each sentence. Choose from the given choices.

applicant

confidence

interview

nervousness

inevitable

1. It is the one who applies for a job.
2. It is the quality or state of being certain.
3. It is the quality or state of being uneasy.
4. It means incapable of being avoided or evaded.
5. It is a formal consultation, usually to evaluate qualifications (as of a prospective student or employee).

Grammar

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

1. I (go, goes) to the fitness center everyday.
2. She is (a, an) girl.
3. My boss will go (at, to) Japan for a business trip.
4. You must (does, do) it.
5. Each (applicant, applicants) has strengths and weaknesses.

Lesson 12

Exercise

Arrange the words to make a complete sentence.

1. suits for an I wear neat interview.

2. English for She has studied one year.

3. to my hometown I will go next month.

Arrange the words to make a sentence that answers the question.

4. How do you manage stress after work?

and watch I exercise TV after work.

5. Do you live with your family?

No, I don't. I these days live alone.

Reading Comprehension

Write Yes if the statement is true and No if the statement is false.

- ☐ 1. It is not easy to have an interview in English.
- ☐ 2. Each company has the same interview process.
- ☐ 3. The lesson's topic is about job application.

Enumerate the things being asked.

4-5. Give the two things that the narrator appeals to the interviewers.



Lesson 13

Preparation



Mobile phone

Cell phones must be set to vibration mode or turned off during the meeting.

I want to get a cell phone with a digital camera.

Text message is very useful when people have trouble talking on the cell phone.

Grammar

***must:** necessity and obligation / In affirmative statements, we can use **must** to say what is necessary and to give strong advice and orders to ourselves or other people.

- ▶ Plants must get enough light and water if they are to grow properly.
- ▶ You must be here before six o'clock tomorrow.

Questions

1. How long have you been using a cell phone?
2. What do you think of sending a text message instead of calling?
3. Who do you call mostly with a cell phone?
4. What do you think of live bell service? Are you using it?
5. Have you ever checked out your e-mails using your cell phone?
If so, how was it?

Keywords

must / vibration / get /
Text / useful / trouble

Sample Answers

1. I've been using a cell phone for 10 years.
2. Personally, I prefer sending text messages instead of calling if it's not an urgent matter.
3. I mostly call my girlfriend with my cell phone.
4. I'm using live bell service and I think it's an enjoyable service.
5. No, I haven't. I've heard that the connecting fee is quite expensive.

Vocabulary & Expressions

vibration: A continuous slight shaking movement
obligation: A moral or legal duty to do something
urgent: Very important and needing to be dealt with immediately

Vocabulary

Give the word that gives the same meaning as the underlined word in each sentence.

1. **Cell phones are very useful for communication.**
A. functional B. ineffective C. unproductive
2. **I feel bad when I have a trouble at school.**
A. achievement C. difficulty
B. accomplishment D. deed
3. **I need to answer this urgent call from my boss.**
A. important B. welcoming C. unnecessary
4. **I want to get the latest cell phone model in the market.**
A. obtain B. throw C. discard
5. **Passing the requirements on time is a must.**
A. obligation B. advice C. direction

Grammar

Choose the correct words from the given choices.

1. **Mary is a lecturer; ____ goes to the institute on weekends.**
A. he B. she C. it
2. **I have to ____ my tasks today.**
A. finishes B. finish C. Finnish
3. **Brazil ____ a country in South America.**
A. was B. is C. are
4. **I love the style ____ my cell phone.**
A. at B. of C. with
5. **Text messaging is ____ feature of cell phone aside from taking and making a call.**
A. another B. other C. my

Lesson 13

Exercise

The word *set* has multiple meanings. Choose the correct answer from the given choices.

- A. put in a specified position; place
- B. arrange properly for use
- C. adjust (an instrument or device) to a specific point or calibration
- D. prescribe as a time for
- E. position (oneself) in such a way as to be ready to start running a race

- ☐ 1. The man-in-charge of the marathon said, “Ready, get set, go!”
- ☐ 2. Kelly helped her aunt to set the table yesterday.
- ☐ 3. I woke up late because I forgot to set my alarm clock.
- ☐ 4. December 25 is set for Christmas Day.
- ☐ 5. Please set the book on my desk.



Reading Comprehension

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

- 1-2. The narrator wants to get a ___phone with a ____ camera .
3. _____ is very useful when people have trouble talking on the cell phone.
- 4-5. Cell phones must be set to _____ or _____ during the meeting.



Lesson 14

Preparation



Sightseeing

There are wonderful beaches in Spain.
New York is famous for its skyscraper.
Take a harbor sightseeing tour on a boat
in Australia.
We visited a beautiful temple in Korea.

Grammar

*be famous for + something

- ▶ Canada is famous for its nature.
- ▶ Korea is famous for kimchi.
- ▶ Susan is famous for her unique drawing.
- ▶ Paris is famous for wine.

Questions

1. Could you tell me the best place you have been in Seoul?
2. What do you know about Australia?
3. Do you prefer traveling with your friends or traveling alone? Why?
4. What country do you want to visit the most?
5. For your vacation, do you prefer to spend your time near the beach or in the city?

Keywords

wonderful / skyscraper /
sightseeing / temple

Sample Answers

1. I think the best place in Seoul is Gyeongbok palace.
2. Australia is known for kangaroos and koalas.
3. I prefer traveling with my friends because it feels more secure.
4. I want to visit Greece the most for its beautiful sites.
5. I prefer to visit the beautiful beaches.

Vocabulary & Expressions

skyscraper: A very tall modern city building
harbor: An area of water next to the land where the water is calm so that ships are safely settled
temple: A building where people go to worship, in the Hindu, Buddhist, Mormon or modern Jewish religious

Vocabulary

Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

1. Jeju Island has (wonder, wonderful) beaches.
2. I love to (traveling, travel) abroad.
3. John has visited several (templars, temples) in Korea.
4. (Skyscrapers, Skysceepers) are very tall modern buildings.
5. Sightseeing means devoted to or used for seeing (sights, cites).

Grammar

Spot the wrong word in the sentence and write the correct one.

1. Helen is very exciting to go on a vacation in Maldives.

2. Janice will go as her.

3. Sightseeing is relaxed.

4. I need to going now.

5. Global warming have affected our weather.

Lesson 14

Exercise

Arrange the words in the proper order to make a sentence that answers the question.

1. What do you know about Australia?

famous for Australia is kangaroos.

2. What country do you want to visit the most?

I want to see the to visit Switzerland interesting sites.

3. What is your plan for the weekend?

climbing this I plan to go mountain weekend.

Arrange the words in the proper order to make a correct sentence.

4. Mountain climbing and are my favorite pastimes sightseeing

5. I appreciate of always the wonders nature.

Reading Comprehension

Give the correct answers to the given questions.

1-4. List down the countries stated in the passage.

5. Is New York famous for its beaches? Yes or no?



Lesson 15

Preparation



Office

My office is located on Main Street in downtown.

I'm really excited about working in a new office.

And also, I'm looking forward to working with my new colleagues.

Grammar

*look forward to + Gerund or Noun

- ▶ We're looking forward to seeing you soon.
- ▶ I'm looking forward to your quick response.

Keywords

located / downtown /
excited / forward /
colleagues

Questions

1. What time do you go to the office?
2. How long do you stay in the office?
3. Which one do you prefer, working with colleagues or working alone? Why?
4. How far is your office from your place?
5. How many people are there in your office?

Sample Answers

1. I go to the office at 8:30 A.M.
2. My office hours are from 8 to 5 so I stay there for 9 hours.
3. I prefer working with colleagues because it's more efficient in managing time for project.
4. It takes 1 hour by subway.
5. There are 15 people working in the office.

Vocabulary & Expressions

look forward to: To be excited and pleased about something that is going to happen

colleague: Someone you work with, used especially by professional people or managers

efficient: Someone who works effectively and competently without wasting time, money or energy

Vocabulary

Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

- 1-2. My office's (location, located) **is** (location, located) near the subway station.
3. I'm (excited, excite) about working in a new office.
4. Julie just arrived. She came from the (downtown, donton) to buy some school supplies.
5. I have a new (colleague, college). He has a good work attitude.



Grammar

Supply the correct prepositions in each sentence. The choices are given.

in on at

1. This exotic restaurant is located ____ Palo Alto, California.
2. Jenny's birthday will be ____ July 5.
3. Clark usually gets up ____ 6: 00 o'clock in the morning.
4. Please deliver this document in our branch ____ 55th Street.
5. Sally will go to Canada ____ December.

Lesson 15

Exercise

Arrange the words in the proper order to make a sentence that answers the question.

1. How long do you stay in your office?

office for I stay in the 9 hours.

2. How do you get to your office?

I get by my to the office car.

3. What time do you go home on weekdays?

7: 00 o'clock in the evening on weekdays I go home at.

Choose the correct modifier in the sentences.

4. Abby was (nervous, nervously) during her interview.
5. The guest stood (silent, silently) until the end of the program.



Reading Comprehension

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

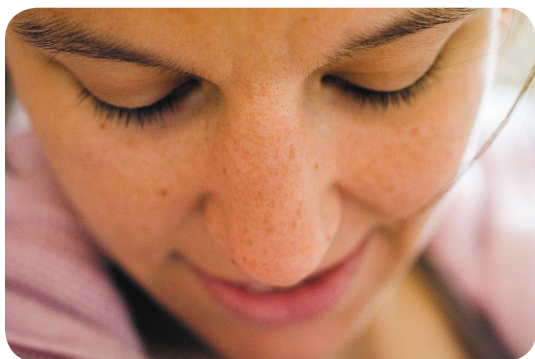
- 1-2. The narrator's office is located on ____ Street in ____.
3. The narrator excited about working in a new office? Yes or no?
4. The narrator is not looking forward to working with his new colleagues. Yes or no?
5. The lesson is about buildings. Yes or no?



Lesson 16

Preparation

Expressing feelings



When someone passed away, I express my sincerest condolences.

Julie has such a long face because she failed the exam.

Michael is so happy because he got a raise this month.

Grammar

*such + article + adjective + noun

- ▶ Mary has such a beautiful smile.
- ▶ They have such an amazing voice.

Questions

1. What do you do when you feel down?
2. Who do you share your personal problems with?
3. What do you do when you have good news?
4. Are you good at expressing your feelings?
5. Have you ever been to a funeral? If so, how was it?

Sample Answers

1. I go to the movies alone.
2. I usually talk to my close friends.
3. I call my mother or friends to share the good news.
4. Yes. I cannot hide my emotions. They are shown on my face.
5. Yes. I've been to the funeral several times.
It was so sad that I couldn't stay for long.

Keywords

passed away /
condolences / long /
failed / raise

Vocabulary & Expressions

pass away: An expression meaning to die, used because you want to avoid upsetting someone by say this directly

condolence: Sympathy for someone who has had something bad happen to them, especially when someone has died

a long face: An unhappy or worried expression

raise: An increase in the money you earn

Vocabulary

The given sentences are clues to get the correct answer in the questions that follow. Write 'Yes' if the given definition is correct and 'No' if it is wrong.

Keith has a long face because he failed in the interview.

1. Is someone who has a long face has a sad facial expression?

His sister passed away last month, so his family is still full of sorrow.

2. Is someone who passes away is the one who just passed by in a place?

Please accept our condolences for what happened. We're very sad to hear this.

3. Do we condole someone to express our thanks?

I hope I would have a raise this month. I badly need more resources.

4. Does 'raise' means increase of earnings?

Dolly needs to cheer up. She has been down for a couple of days.

5. Does being down means living in a lower part of a house or a building?

Grammar

Fill in the blank with the correct word.

1. I ___ go to Germany next month.

A. will

B. am

C. are

2. I'll give ___ pen to you.

A. two

B. one

C. four

3. My parents ___ very responsible.

A. is

B. are

C. am

4. How ___ you manage your time?

A. does

B. do

C. done

5. The story's theme is ____.

A. sadly

B. sad

C. suder

Lesson 16

Exercise

The word **pass** has multiple meanings. Choose the correct answer from the given choices.

- A. gain passage despite obstacles
- B. undergo an examination or a trial with favorable results
- C. transfer (a ball, for example) to a teammate, as by throwing.
- D. to hand over to someone else
- E. To move past in time; elapse

- ☐ 1. The days pass quickly.
- ☐ 2. My parents were very happy that I passed the exam.
- ☐ 3. We need to pass through difficult years due to the economic crisis.
- ☐ 4. Pass your papers now.
- ☐ 5. Please pass the ball to me.



Reading Comprehension

Answer each question from the given choices.

- 1. She was the one who failed the exam.**
A. Julia
B. Julie
C. June
- 2. She failed the exam, so she got a ____.**
A. long hair
B. long nose
C. long face
- 3. He got a raise this month.**
A. Johnny
B. Mike
C. Michael
- 4. He got a raise this month, so he is so**
A. happy
B. lonely
C. tired
- 5. He expresses sincerest condolences when someone passed away.**
A. not stated
B. narrator himself
C. Julie



Lesson 17

Preparation

At a restaurant



I usually have something to drink before I order.

When I'm ready to order, I sometimes ask what is the day's special dish.

We have cheese cake for dessert.

Grammar

***be ready to + infinitive**

- ▶ Are you ready to go to the party?
- ▶ We are ready to take a test.
- ▶ Let me know when you're ready to have a meal.

Questions

1. What do you like the most for dessert?
2. What are the traditional Korean foods?
3. Which one do you prefer, rice or noodle?
4. How often do you eat out?
5. What kind of restaurant do you usually go to?

Sample Answers

1. I like ice-cream for dessert.
2. The traditional Korean foods are Japchae, Bibimbap and Bulgogi, etc.
3. I prefer rice than noodle.
4. I eat out about once a week.
5. I usually go to a family restaurant such as T.G.I. and VIPS.

Keywords

something / order /
ready to / today's
special/ dessert

Vocabulary & Expressions

traditional: Being part of the traditions of a country or group of people
noodle: Long thin pieces of food made from a mixture of flour, water and eggs, usually cooked in soup or boiling water

Vocabulary

Identify the word that does not have the same meaning with the underlined word in each sentence.

1. I like to eat out in a restaurant.
A. hardware B. bistro C. eatery
2. I like sweet desserts.
A. sugary B. bitter C. sweetened
3. Donald wants to eat his mom's special dish.
A. craves C. wishes
B. desires D. rejects
4. Believing in holy beings is their tradition.
A. custom B. costume C. practice
5. I need to ready myself for the examination.
A. prepare B. set C. sleep

Grammar

Underline the correct word in each sentence.

1. They (wants, want) to go to the amusement park.
2. I like to (watch, watched) that movie.
3. How (does, do) you do?
4. How (much, many) sisters do you have?
5. (What, Who) will go with you in the concert?

Lesson 17

Exercise

Choose the best answer to the question.

1. **How do you find the place?**
A. It's nice here.
B. I am sleepy now.
C. I want to drink juice.
2. **What do you like the most for dessert?**
A. I like to eat plain foods.
B. I like to drink water.
C. I like ice cream the most.
3. **What is your last meal in a day?**
A. breakfast
B. lunch
C. dinner

Arrange the words in the proper order to make a sentence that answers the question.

4. **How often do you eat out with colleagues?**

I with eat out my colleagues everyday.

5. **What traditional Korean food would you recommend to a foreigner?**

I'll recommend samgyetang. It is delicious dish a



Reading Comprehension

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1. The narrator usually has something to ____ before he orders.
2. They have ____ for dessert.
3. When he is ready to order, he sometimes asks the day's ____.
4. The setting of the passage is in a ____.
5. Does the narrator eat out alone at a restaurant? Yes or No?



Lesson 18

Preparation



Town

I'm living in a three-bedroom apartment.
Most of the houses in my town are expensive.

The shopping mall is about a five minute walk from my place.

Neighbors seem very friendly in my town.

Grammar

*seem + adjective

- ▶ Everyone seems so happy.
- ▶ Teachers seem strict.
- ▶ Your peers seem so competitive.
- ▶ Your peers seem so competitive.

Keywords

apartment / expensive /
walk / Neighbors /
friendly

Questions

1. How long have you been living in your current town?
2. Where did you live before you moved to the current town?
3. Do you prefer living in a city or a country? Why?
4. What facilities are there in your town?
5. What is the best thing about living in your town?

Sample Answers

1. I've been living in this town since 1998.
2. I lived in In-choen before I moved here.
3. I prefer living in a city because it's more convenient and exciting.
4. There are convenient stores, restaurants, banks and schools, etc. in my town.
5. The best thing about living in my town is the easy access of a subway station.

Vocabulary & Expressions

competitive: A competitive situation is one in which people or organizations try very hard to be more successful than others

access: How easy or difficult it is for people to enter a public building or to reach a place

Vocabulary

Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

- 1-2. Everyone has a (competitive, competition) spirit in the (competitive, competition).
- 2-4. My neighbors are very (friends, friendly), so they become my (friends, friendly).
5. My apartment is (accessing, accessible) to public transportation.

Grammar

Underline the correct word in each sentence.

1. Paul and Dina (is, are) waiting for me.
2. I (go, went) to New York last year.
3. Tracy will (check, checked) your assignments later.
4. We (are, is) very happy about our achievement.
5. Do you know (how, what) to make chocolate cookie?



Lesson 18

Exercise

Underline the subjects in the sentence, and write S if the subject is singular and P if the subject is plural before the number.

1. We must save energy.
2. This cookie is crunchy.
3. I have to go now.
4. Marie and Ana are coming.
5. Mark is alone in the library.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the following questions.

- 1. Where does the narrator live?**
 - A. in a two-bedroom apartment
 - B. in a three-bedroom apartment
 - C. in a five-bedroom apartment
- 2. How does he describe the most houses in his town?**
 - A. Most houses in his town are small.
 - B. Most houses in his town are expensive.
 - C. Most houses in his town are cheap.
- 3. How does he describe his neighbors?**
 - A. friendly
 - B. talkative
 - C. hostile
- 4. The shopping mall is about a ____ walk from the narrator's place.**
 - A. five-minute
 - B. one-hour
 - C. three-hour
- 5. What does the passage talk about?**
 - A. houses
 - B. town
 - C. neighbors



Lesson 19

Preparation



Souvenirs

My father always gives me a souvenir when returning from his business trip. My mother likes collecting souvenirs and displays them in the living room. I don't want to splurge on buying souvenirs when traveling abroad.

Keywords

souvenir / business trip /
collecting / splurge /
abroad

Grammar

***reduce clauses with when :** It is often possible to leave out subject + be after when, especially when it means 'whenever'.

- ▶ Don't forget to signal when turning right.
- ▶ I listen to music when having lunch in the office.

Questions

1. Could you recommend some famous Korean souvenirs for the foreigners?
2. What did you buy as souvenirs from the place you have visited?
3. Where do you buy souvenirs?
4. Where do you usually get the traveling information?
5. What other things would you like to do other than going on a sightseeing tour?

Sample Answers

1. I think fans and chopsticks would be good as Korean souvenirs.
2. When I visited Canada, I bought Maple syrup and Ice wine as souvenirs.
3. I usually buy souvenirs at the airport.
4. I usually search the Internet to get the traveling information.
5. I would like to go shopping and eat various foods.

Vocabulary & Expressions

souvenir: An object that you keep to remind yourself of a special occasion or a place you have visited

display: To show goods for sale in a shop or paintings, historical objects, etc. in a public place

splurge: To spend more money than you can usually afford

Vocabulary

Give the words that are being defined in each sentence. Choose from the given choices.

Souvenir splurge abroad display collect

1. It means to indulge oneself extravagantly.
2. It means beyond the boundaries of one's country.
3. It means something that serves as a reminder.
4. It means to exhibit ostentatiously.
5. It means to gather an accumulation of (objects) especially as a hobby.

Grammar

Fill in the correct interrogative words in each sentence. The choices are given.

What where when how why

1. _____ did you learn from that business trip?
2. _____ is the venue of our meeting next month?
3. Do you know _____ to make pizza crust?
4. _____ are you sad?
5. _____ are you coming back again?

Lesson 19

Exercise

Arrange the words in the proper order to make a sentence that answers the question.

1. Where do you usually buy souvenirs?

I buy at the airport souvenirs

2. How do you find traveling as a pastime?

enjoyable I find it and relaxing.

Choose the correct modifier in each sentence.

3. The students walk (brisk, briskly).
4. I will not go out because of the (heavily, heavy) rain.
5. We ought to be (carefully, careful) when crossing a street.



Reading Comprehension

Underline the correct answer in each sentence

1. The narrator's (brother, father) is the one who gives souvenirs to him.
- 2, 3, 4. His (sister, mother) likes collecting (souvenirs, stamps) and displays them on the (bedroom, living room).
5. Does the narrator want to splurge buying souvenirs when traveling abroad? Yes or No?



Lesson 20

Preparation



Strengths & Weaknesses

I'm optimistic about everything.

On the other hand, I'm not really sociable.

Sometimes I'm shy but sometimes I'm outgoing.

I had a difficult time making friends when I was a young.

Grammar

*have a difficult time + Gerund

- ▶ We had a difficult time finishing this project.
- ▶ We had a difficult time organizing a summer camp.

Questions

1. What are your strengths?
2. What are your weaknesses?
3. Are you a shy person or an outgoing person?
4. What kind of characteristics do you want to have?
5. Is there a particular type of person you don't like?
If so, why?

Keywords

optimistic / sociable /
shy / outgoing / difficult

Sample Answers

1. I'm an easy-going person because I don't want to be too serious about life.
2. I'm impatient and get tired of something easily.
3. I'm rather a shy person.
4. I want to be a more sociable person.
5. Yes. I don't like selfish people because I have difficulty communicating with them.

Vocabulary & Expressions

optimistic: Always believing that good things will happen in the future
impatient: Annoyed because of a situation you cannot control, especially when you have to wait for something
selfish: Caring only about yourself and not about other people

Vocabulary

Give the words that are defined in the sentence. These words are found in the passage.

1. It means marked by or conducive to friendliness or pleasant social relations (see sentence 2).
2. It means openly friendly and responsive (see sentence 3).
3. It means the attitude of expecting the best (see sentence 1).
4. It means personal defect or failing (see title).
5. It means 'hard to do or accomplish' (see sentence 4).

Grammar

There is an underlined word in each sentence. Try to identify what part of speech it is.

1. The boy runs quickly.
A. adjective B. verb C. noun
2. I came to see you.
A. noun B. pronoun C. predicate
3. John is glad to meet you.
A. adjective B. adverb C. noun
4. Lisa and Mary are my classmates.
A. adjective B. adverb C. noun
5. You may want to finish it now or to do it later.
A. conjunction B. interjection C. noun

Lesson 20

Exercise

Give the past tense of the verbs in the box.

1. Cry

2. Teach

3. draw

4. go

5. hit



Reading Comprehension

Answer the following questions.

1-2. List down the two weaknesses of the narrator.

3-4. List down the two strengths of the narrator.

5. When the narrator was young, he had hard time in making friends. True or false?



Answers

Lesson 1

Vocabulary p.3

1. A. business
2. B. menu
3. A. seafood
4. B. Cuisine
5. A. restaurant

Grammar p.3

1. us ("Us" is being used here as an indirect object.)
2. them (Use the objective case of the pronoun.)
3. us ("Us" is the objective case of 'we'.)
4. you ("You" is used as an indirect object. 'Your' is the possessive case of 'you'.)
5. us ("Us" is the objective case of 'we'.)

Exercises p.4

1. B.
2. B.
3. A.
4. A.
5. A.

Reading Comprehension p.5

1. A.
2. A.
3. A.
4. A.
5. A.

Lesson 2

Vocabulary p.7

1. A. vacation
2. A. exotic
3. A. applause
4. A. resort
5. A. travel

Grammar p.7

1. mass (A mass is the church activity people attend to)
2. game (A game is a sports event that people watch)
3. day (Day refers to time, while daylight refers to the brightness provided by the sun)
4. program (a program is a plan of action to accomplish at a specified end)
5. journey (a journey is the time or distance to be traveled for a certain trip)

Exercises p.8

1. I like the summer vacation most because it is sunny.
2. I usually spend my vacation with my family.
3. I go for a vacation during summer time.
4. Acapulco is my favorite place for a summer vacation.
5. I had a two-week summer vacation this year.

Reading Comprehension p.9

1. A.
2. A.
3. A.
4. A.
5. A.

Lesson 3

Vocabulary p.11

1. A. chilly
2. A. sizzling
3. A. weather forecast
4. A. scud
5. A. snowboarding

Grammar p.11

1. CAN
2. MAY
3. CAN
4. MAY
5. CAN

Exercises p.12

1. CLEAR
2. JACKET
3. RAINDROPS
4. THUNDER
5. STARS

Reading Comprehension p.13

1. B. different shapes
2. A. it might rain in the afternoon
3. B. when it snows
4. B. winter clothes
5. B. During a stormy weather

Lesson 4

Vocabulary p.15

1. A. Blessings
2. B. Spouse
3. A. Relationship
4. C. Security
5. A. Gain

Grammar p.15

1. B. does (make sure that verb agrees with the singular subject)
2. A. for ('for' means intended to belong to)
3. B. married (the action already took place, so use the simple past tense of the verb)
4. A. happy (use an adjective to describe the object in the sentence; "happiness" is a noun)
5. A. twice (use an adverb to describe the action in a sentence, "two" is an adjective)

Exercises p.16

1. FATHER
2. FAMILY
3. PARENTS
4. HOUSEWIFE
5. WIDOW

Reading Comprehension p.17

1. B. marriage
2. A. give and take relationship
3. A. love each other everyday
4. A. a means of gaining financial security
5. FALSE

Lesson 5

Vocabulary p.19

1. PAINKILLER
2. RELIEVE
3. PRESCRIPTION
4. OVERDOSE
5. SYMPTOM

Grammar p.19

1. eat
2. pass
3. sweep
4. finish
5. write

General rule: Use the simple present form of a verb when forming the infinitive

Exercises p.20

1. DOCTOR
2. HOSPITAL
3. MEDICINE
4. SLEEP
5. OVERDOSE

Reading Comprehension p.21

1. A. painkillers
2. A. medicines deal with the symptoms of an illness
3. True: We should make sure to have a prescription when buying drugs.
4. False: Overdose of drugs does not have any side effect on the body.
5. False: Sick people can get well even if they do not drink their medicine.

Lesson 6

Vocabulary p.23

1. NIGHTMARE
2. LUCKY
3. SUFFER
4. RELATE
5. WORST

Grammar p.23

1. A. woke (use the simple past verb for this conditional sentence)
2. B. come (use the simple present form of an action verb when using the auxiliary 'could')
3. B. leave (use the base form of a verb when using 'did'/'do')
4. B. study (use the simple present form of an action verb when using the auxiliary 'will')
5. C. have (use the plural form of a verb when using personal pronouns such as I, you)

Exercises p.24

1. SLEEP
2. MOVIE
3. LOTTERY
4. NIGHTMARES
5. WRITER

Reading Comprehension p.25

1. A. dream
2. B. pig
3. A. when he was young
4. True : Most dreams are related to things that happen in everyday life.
5. False: Nightmares in your sleep mean having bad luck.

Lesson 7

Vocabulary p.27

1. A. ripen
2. A. ferment
3. A. juice
4. A. wine glass
5. A. sparkling wine

Grammar p.27

1. MADE (made is used here as a past participle)
2. MAKE (make is used here as a part of an infinitive)
3. MADE
4. MADE
5. He plans to MAKE spoons MADE of silver.

Exercises p.28

1. BOTTLE
2. ALCOHOL
3. FRUITS
4. SOUR
5. GLASS

Reading Comprehension p.29

1. TRUE
2. FALSE. It's made from green grapes.]
3. TRUE
4. TRUE
5. FALSE. There are other ingredients in making wine.

Lesson 8

Vocabulary p.31

1. A. laundry
2. A. recycle
3. B. dry clean
4. A. suit
5. A. laundromat

Grammar p.31

1. me ('me' is the objective case of 'I')
2. her ('her' is the objective case of 'she')
3. song ('song' is a noun, while the other two words are verbs)
4. friends ('friends' is a noun, while 'friendly' is an adverb)
5. her best friend (use the correct personal pronoun referring to a girl)

Exercises p.32

1. HOUSEWORK
2. DISHES
3. CLOTHES
4. CLEANS
5. TOILET

Reading Comprehension p.33

1. A. once a week
2. A. mother
3. B. suits and ties
4. C. every Wednesday
5. False: Women should be the only ones to do housework.

Lesson 9

Vocabulary p.35

1. CULTIVATE
2. TOBACCO
3. RESTRICT
4. MEDICINAL
5. NON-SMOKERS

Grammar p.35

1. best (best is used here to mean the highest excellence)
2. Most (most is used in the sentence to mean majority)
3. best (best here is used to mean excellence)
4. Most (most is used in the sentence to mean majority)
5. best (best is used here to mean the nicest part)

Exercises p.36

1. STICKS
2. LUNG
3. BANNED
4. NICOTENE
5. PIPES

Reading Comprehension p.37

1. A. for medicinal purposes
2. A. Yes, they do because they have healthier lungs.
3. B. smoking
4. A. They would like to have a healthier life.
5. False: Smoking is not dangerous to your health.

Lesson 10

Vocabulary p.39

1. A. furniture
2. A. household
3. A. incomplete
4. A. apartment
5. A. home

Grammar p.39

1. water (water is a concrete noun. The singular and plural forms are spelled the same way.)
2. dust (dust is a concrete noun. The singular and plural forms are spelled the same way.)
3. books (when something is filled up, it has several things in it, so use the plural form of the object)
4. experience (use a noun here)
5. filled (use a past participle)

Exercises p.40

1. 1960's
2. STOREYS
3. HAUNTED
4. MINT GREEN
5. COZY

Reading Comprehension p.41

1. A. furniture
- 2-3. B. love and family
4. A. when it is a place where all family members can relax
5. False. Some people have no homes.

Lesson 11

Vocabulary p.43

1. C. friends (means persons whom one knows, likes, and trusts)
2. B. maintaining (means preserving or keeping)
3. B. turned out (means to end up)
4. A. betray (means be disloyal to)
5. A. best (means finest)

Grammar p.43

1. sisters ('Three' modifies the noun 'sister', so it should be in its plural form)
2. needs (Friendship is a singular subject, so the verb must be 'needs'.)
3. attends (Use the present tense to express habitual actions.)
4. I ('I' am the subject, but the object is 'me'.)
5. gracefully (The adverb 'gracefully' modifies the adjective 'danced'.)

Exercises p.44

1. I meet them seldom because we are busy at work.
2. Yes, I have a good relationship with them.
3. A. Communication is necessary in preserving friendship.
4. B. My classmates became my friends.
5. B. I watch movies twice a week.

Reading Comprehension p.45

1. enemies
2. best friends
3. communication
4. friendship
5. come and go

Lesson 12

Vocabulary p.47

1. applicant
2. confidence
3. nervousness
4. inevitable
5. interview

Grammar p.47

1. go (The subject-verb agreement rules apply to all personal pronouns except I and you, which, although SINGULAR, require PLURAL forms of verbs.)
2. a ('A' introduces singular nouns that start with consonant letters.)
3. to (Use 'to' to indicate direction.)
4. do (When modals are used in the sentence, the verbs must be in their base forms.)
5. each (The subject of a sentence beginning with each is grammatically singular.)

Exercises p.48

1. I wear neat suits for an interview.
2. She has studied English for one year.
3. I will go to my hometown next month.
4. I exercise and watch TV after work.
5. No, I don't. I live alone these days.

Reading Comprehension p.25

1. Yes
2. No
3. Yes
- 4-5. strengths and confidence

Answers

Lesson 13

Vocabulary p.51

1. A. functional
2. C. difficulty
3. A. important
4. A. obtain
5. A. obligation

Grammar p.51

1. B. she [Mary is female and is singular, so the pronoun must be 'she'.]
2. B. finish [An infinitive is formed by to and the base form of the verb.]
3. B. is [Use the present tense of the verb to express facts.]
4. B. of [Use 'of' to indicate 'with reference to']
5. A. another [another introduces singular noun]

Exercises p.52

1. E.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.
5. A.

Reading Comprehension p.53

- 1-2. cell, digital
3. Text message
- 4-5. vibration mode, turned off

Lesson 14

Vocabulary p.55

1. Wonderful (means magnificent or breathtaking)
2. Travel (means to take a trip)
3. temples (means buildings where people go to worship)
4. skyscrapers (means tall and modern city buildings)
5. sights (means tourists attractions)

Grammar p.55

1. exciting: excited (excited is an adjective that describes when someone feels happy and enthusiastic about something.
--> For example: She was so excited that she couldn't sleep.
Exciting is an adjective that means something is making you excited.
--> For example: The football match was so exciting that she couldn't wait to tell everyone about it.)
2. as: with (indicates 'accompaniment')
3. relaxed: relaxing ('Relaxing' describes something that makes one relaxed.
--> For example: It is a relaxing massage.
'Relaxed' is an adjective that describes one's feeling.
--> For example: I feel relaxed now.)
4. to going: to go (Infinitives are formed by to and the base form of the verbs.)
5. have: has (Global warming is singular, so the verb must be 'has'.)

Exercises p.56

1. Australia is famous for kangaroos.
2. I want to visit Switzerland to see the interesting sites.
3. I plan to go mountain climbing this weekend.
4. Mountain climbing and sightseeing are my favorite pastimes.
Sightseeing and mountain climbing are my favorite pastimes.
My favorite pastimes are mountain climbing and sightseeing.
My favorite pastimes are sightseeing and mountain climbing.
5. I always appreciate the wonders of nature.
I appreciate the wonders of nature always.

Reading Comprehension p.57

- 1-4. Spain, USA, Australia, Korea
5. no { it is famous for its skyscrapers}

Lesson 15

Vocabulary p.59

1. location (means site or place)
2. located (means situated or placed)
3. excited (means being thrilled)
4. downtown (means business center)
5. colleague (mean coworker)

Grammar p.59

1. Use 'in' for cities, countries, and other places.
2. Use 'on' for specific dates.
3. Use 'at' for specific time.
4. Use 'on' to indicate street names and other locations.
5. Use 'in' for months.

Exercises p.60

1. I stay in the office for 9 hours.
2. I get to the office by my car.
3. I go home at 7:00 o'clock in the evening on weekdays.
4. nervous (Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns.)
5. silently (Adverbs modify adjectives, verbs, and other adverbs.)

Reading Comprehension p.61

- 1-2. Main, downtown
3. yes
4. no
5. no (It's about office.)

Lesson 16

Vocabulary p.63

1. yes
2. no (someone who passed away is someone who is dead.)
3. no (we condole someone to express sympathy for a sorrowful happening.)
4. yes
5. no (being 'down' means being 'depressed'.)

Grammar p.63

1. A. will (Use the future tense to express future actions.)
2. B. one (Nouns have to agree with their determiners in number.)
3. B. are (Parents is plural, so the verb must be 'are'.)
4. B. do (The subject-verb agreement rules apply to all personal pronouns except I and you, which, although SINGULAR, require PLURAL forms of verbs.)
5. B. sad (Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns.)

Exercises p.64

1. E.
2. B.
3. A.
4. D.
5. C.

Reading Comprehension p.65

1. B. Julie
2. C. long face
3. C. Michael
4. A. happy
5. B. narrator himself

Lesson 17

Vocabulary p.67

1. A. hardware (it is where fittings, cutlery, tools, utensils, or parts of machines are sold.)
2. B. bitter (means harsh or acidic)
3. D. rejects (means junk or discards)
4. B. costume (means attire or set of clothes)
5. C. sleep (means to be asleep)

Grammar p.67

1. want (they is plural, so the verb must be 'want')
2. watch (infinitives are formed by to and the base form of the verbs)
3. do (The subject-verb agreement rules apply to all personal pronouns except I and you, which, although SINGULAR, require PLURAL forms of verbs.)
4. many (Use 'many' to determine plural countable nouns.)
5. who (use 'who' when asking for a person.)

Exercises p.68

1. a. It's nice here.
2. c. I like ice cream the most. (ice cream is usually served as dessert.)
3. c. dinner (it is the last meal in a day.)
4. I eat out with my colleagues everyday.
5. I'll recommend samgyetang. It is a delicious dish.

Reading Comprehension p.69

1. drink
2. cheese cake
3. special dish
4. restaurant
5. no (see the last sentence; the narrator used the pronoun 'we'. It means that he has a companion.)

Lesson 18

Vocabulary p.71

1. Competitive (means aggressive or spirited to be successful)
2. competition (means contest or race)
3. friendly (means sociable)
4. friends (means persons whom one knows, likes, and trusts)
5. accessible (means nearby or close to)

Grammar p.71

1. are ('Paul and Dina' is plural, so the verb must be 'are'.)
2. went (Use the past tense of the verb to express past actions.)
3. check (The future tense indicator 'will' is followed by verbs in their base forms.)
4. are ('we' is plural, so the verb must be 'are'.)
5. how (use how when asking for a process.)

Exercises p.72

1. we (plural)
2. cookie (singular)
3. I (singular)
4. Marie and Ana (plural)
5. Mark (singular)

Reading Comprehension p.73

1. B. in a three-bedroom apartment
2. B. Most houses in his town are expensive.
3. A. friendly
4. A. five-minute
5. B. town

Lesson 19

Vocabulary p.75

1. splurge
2. abroad
3. souvenir
4. display
5. collect

Grammar p.75

1. What (Use what when asking for information)
2. Where (Use where when asking for a place)
3. How (Use how when asking for a process)
4. Why (Use why when asking for a reason)
5. When (Use 'when' when asking for time)

Exercises p.76

1. I buy souvenirs at the airport.
2. I find it relaxing and enjoyable.
I find it enjoyable and relaxing.
3. briskly (Adverbs modify adjectives, verbs, and other adverbs.)
4. heavy (Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns.)
5. careful (Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns.)

Reading Comprehension p.77

1. father
- 2, 3, 4. mother, souvenirs, living room
5. no (see sentence 5)

Lesson 20

Vocabulary p.79

1. sociable
2. outgoing
3. optimistic
4. weakness
5. difficult

Grammar p.79

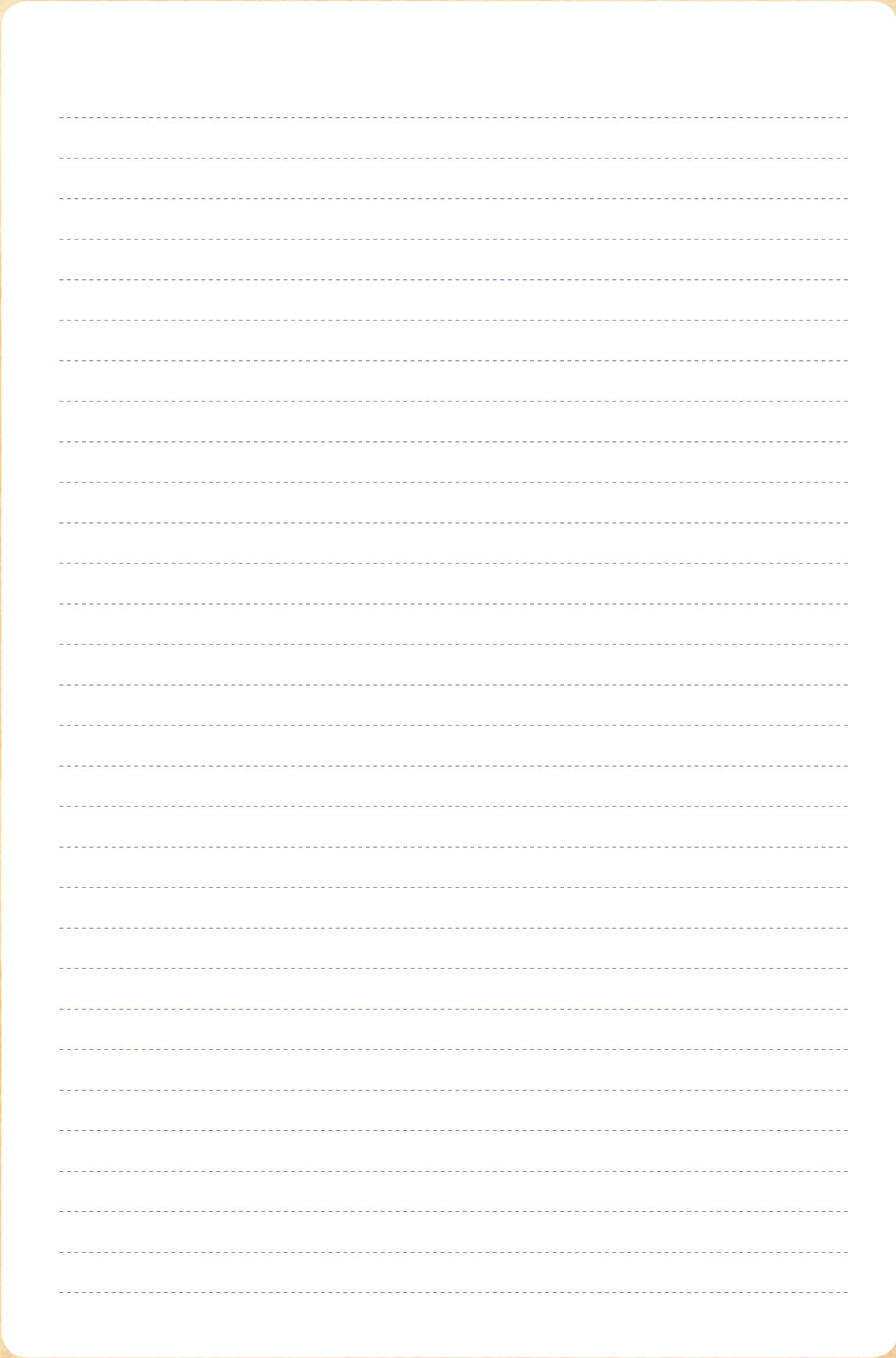
1. B. verb
2. B. pronoun
3. A. adjective
4. C. noun
5. A. conjunction

Exercises p.80

1. cried
2. taught
3. drew
4. went
5. hit

Reading Comprehension p.81

- 1-2. not sociable, shy
- 3-4. optimistic, outgoing
5. yes



A blank sheet of lined paper with horizontal blue dashed lines, set against a textured orange background with faint circular patterns. The paper is white with rounded corners and contains 20 horizontal lines.