9 Star Stories

Words & Expressions

1 By mistake  2 die of  3 fell in love with  4 Fill, with  5 Native  6 myth  7 wild  8 well  9 thirst
10 ③  11 ②  12 ①  13 The magician turned the rose into a dove.  14 The policeman ran after the suspect.  15 Dad will buy some oranges on his way back home.

5 아메리카 원주민들은 아시아에서 아메리카로 이어진 육로를 걷어왔다.
6 로마 신화에서, 머큐리의 신들의 전령사였다.
7 그들은 사나운 야생 늑대들이다.
8 우리는 그 우물에서 신선한 물을 빚아왔다.
9 그 시마 여행가는 갑증으로 고생받았다.
10 그녀는 밤을 문종색 아이라드우를 쓴다.
11 그는 그 도구의 사용법을 설명했다.
12 나는 세어 보지 않았지만, 20명 정도로 추정된다.

Conversation

A 1 You know, you  2 wearing, is  3 in good health
4 so that, stay in good health, enter  5 one of, star groups, don’t you  6 got a clue  7 Could, spell
8 over there, are joined together, look like  9 musical instrument, named, Lyra
10 you know, lots of, their own, don’t you  11 Actually, in each season, what are, in Korea
12 several winter star groups
13 Could you spell

Grammar

A 1 both, and  2 are, 3 so that  4 so, that
B  1 O  2 X  3 O  4 X
C  1 in order that  2 so as to
D  1 and  2 were  3 so  4 too

1 믿을 만한 문장은 이름의 철자를 알여 놓라 하는 것으로 ②가 같
은 표현이다.
2 상대방이 특정 질문의 답을 알고 있을 거라고 생각할 때 부가의
문장을 사용한다. 형사분의 주어가 You이고 시점이 현재일 일
반동사이며 날간에는 don’t you가 들어가야 한다.
3 ‘음을 가지고 있는’의 의미로 구체적인 상황을 표현하는 전위사
는 ④ with이다.
4 믿을 만한 문장은 ‘모르고 있을’을 나타내는 표현으로 ①을 계획한
나머지 표현들과 의미가 같다.
5 대상을 구체적으로 상황하는 표현으로는 대상을 수식하는 문장
구조가 적절하다. 따라서 소년을 상황하고 있는 문장인 A boy
(who is) ho ling a bag is Jinsu가 맞는 표현이다. 「한계대
명사와 be동사」는 생략이 가능하다.
6 (D) 나는 Lucy를 알지, 그렇지 않아?  (B) 아니, 몸바. 누가
Lucy야?  (A) 창바지 커머 입고 있는 소녀가 Lucy야.  (C) 오,
알았야. 그녀는 키가 크고 건강해 보여.  (E) 그래. 그녀는 건강
을 위해 매일 수영을 해. 그리고 또한 수영 대회에도 참가해.
7 also enter a swimming contest에서 ⑤가 대화의 내용과 일
치하지 않음을 알 수 있다.
8 '어느자를 붙였고 모르다 그리고 답했으므로 날간에 들어갈 만은 ④
가 적절하다.
9 Could you spell that, please?는 ‘철자 좀 알려 주겠니?’의 표
현이므로 철자를 말하고 있는 마지막 문장 바로 앞에 있어 한다.
A. 'A와 B 둘 다'의 의미는 both A and B로 나타낸다.
2. 주어 Both A and B는 복수동사를 쓴다.
3. '~하기 위해, ~하도록'의 의미는 목적을 나타내는 so that + can 구문을 쓴다.
4. '나무 ~해서 …하다'의 의미는 '원인과 결과'를 나타내는 'so+형부+that+주어+동사2' 구문을 쓴다.

B. 1. both A and B에서 A와 B의 구조가 같아야 한다. kind(친절함)와 friendly(상냥함)는 모두 형용사로 적절하다.
2. both A and B가 주어로 쓰일 때는 복수동사를 쓴다. 따라서 is를 are로 고쳐 써야 한다.
3. ~하기 위해, ~하도록'의 의미는 목적을 나타내는 so that + can 구문을 쓴다.
4. 문맥의 의미상 '나무 ~해서 …하다'가 적절하므로 'so+형부+that+주어+동사2' 구문을 써야 한다. 따라서 so poor that으로 고쳐 써야 한다.

C. 1. 'so that + can' 구문은 'in order that' 구문으로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
2. 'in order to' 부정사동, 'so as to 부정사동' 구문으로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.

D. 1. 'both A and B2' 구문으로 'A와 B 둘 다'의 의미이다.
2. 'both A and B2' 구조가 주어로 쓰일 때는 복수동사를 쓴다.
3. 'so that + can' 구문으로 목적을 나타낸다.
4. '나무 ~해서 …할 수 없다'는 'too + -to' 형태로 쓴다.

이 부분으로
1. Dippers 2. clear night, star groups 3. look like 4. think of, story about 5. following, are from 6. Read, guess, are about 7. Greek Myth, fell in love with 8. with, saw, coming 9. turned, into, so that couldn't know 10. found out, set, in front of, who 11. want, to kill, by mistake 12. turned, into the sky 13. From then on, has, followed 14. Native Americans 15. Long ago, walked freely, to hunt 16. saw, ran after, throughout 17. needed, for 18. Finally, caught, killed, in 19. Every autumn, low to, horizon, drips, turn 20. If, closely, running after 21. Short Story 22. ago, lived with 23. It, dry summer, dying of thirst 24. went out, to find, for 25. long walk, small well, filled, with 26. On her way back home, crying for 27. some water, turned into, like 28. dying of thirst, gave him 29. turned into, like 30. got home, drank 31. turned into, diamonds 32. flew up, turned to 33. find out, to, in the beginning 34. are about 35. Isn't it, made up, with 36. do, see, anything else 37. Look at, closely, kind of, comes to, mind

1. 'both A and B2' 구문으로 'A와 B 둘 다'의 의미이다.
2. 내용상 목적을 나타내는 접속사 so that을 쓰어야 한다.
3. 4. 'both A and B2' 구조가 주어로 올 경우에는 복수 동사를 쓴 다.
4. '형부+enough to 부정사동' 구문은 'so + that 주어+동사2' 구 문으로 바꿔 써볼 수 있다.
5. 목적을 나타내는 in order to 구문을 쓰기 위해서 to 다음의 동 사원형이 되어야 한다. 따라서 결이 됨으로써 to 대신 that를 써야 한다.
6. 'both A and B2' 구문에서 A와 B는 동일할 동사가 있어야 한다.
7. 'both A and B2' 구조가 주어로 올 경우에는 복수동사를 써야 한다. 따라서 has를 have로 고쳐 써야 한다.
8. 'so + 형부+that + 구문으로 '나무 ~해서 …하다'의 의미이다.
9. 'too + 형부+to 부정사동' 구문은 '~하기에는 너무 …한'의 의미로
4 Can you think of an interesting story about them?
5 The following stories are from people in different countries.
6 Read them and guess what star groups the stories are about.
7 Greek Myth / Zeus fell in love with Callisto.
8 One day, when he was with her, he saw his wife Hera coming.
9 Zeus turned Callisto into a big bear so that Hera couldn’t know it was her.
10 However, Hera found out about it and set the bear in front of Arcas, Callisto’s son, who was out hunting wild animals.
11 Zeus did not want Arcas to kill his mother by mistake.
12 So he also turned Arcas into a little bear and placed both the mother and the son in the sky.
13 From then on, Arcas, the Little Bear has always followed Callisto, the Big Bear.
14 An Old Story by Native Americans
15 Long ago, a great bear walked freely in the sky to hunt during spring.
16 Three hunters saw the bear and ran after it throughout the summer.
17 They needed food for their families.
18 Finally the hunters caught the bear and killed it in autumn.
19 Every autumn, when the group of stars are low to the horizon, you can see the bear’s blood drips on the trees and the leaves turn red and brown.
20 If you look closely at the stars, you can see the hunters running after the great bear.
21 Tolstoy’s Short Story in Russia
22 A long time ago, a little girl lived with her sick mother.
23 It was a dry summer and many people were dying of thirst.
24 One summer night, the girl went out with an old dipper to find water for her mother.
25 After a long walk, she finally found a small well in a forest and filled her dipper with water.
26 On her way back home, she saw a little dog crying for water.
27 When she gave the dog some water, her old dipper turned into silver and was shining like the moon.
28 Then, she saw an old man dying of thirst and again she gave him some water.
29 Now her dipper turned into gold and was shining like the sun.
30 Finally she got home and her mother drank the water.
31 Then the dipper turned into 7 diamonds.
32 The diamonds flew up to the sky and turned to 7 bright stars.
33 Did you find out the answer to the question in the beginning?
34 All the stories are about the Big Dipper or the Big Bear.
35 Isn’t it interesting that people made up different stories with the same star group?
36 Now, what do you see, a bear, a dipper, or anything else?
37 Look at the star group closely. What kind of story comes to your mind?

1 Read them and guess what star groups the stories are about.
2 One day, when he was with her, he saw his wife Hera coming.[come].
3 Zeus turned Callisto into a big bear so that Hera couldn’t know it was her.
4 However, Hera found out about it and set the bear in front of Arcas, Callisto’s son, who was out hunting wild animals.
5 So he also turned Arcas into a little bear and placed both the mother and the son in the sky.
6 Long ago, a great bear walked freely in the sky to hunt during spring.
7 Every autumn, when the group of stars are low to the horizon, you can see the bear’s blood drips on the trees and the leaves turn red and brown.
8 If you look closely at the stars, you can see the hunters running[run] after the great bear.
9 It was a dry summer and many people were dying of thirst.
10 After a long walk, she finally found a small well in a forest and filled her dipper with water.
11 When she gave the dog some water, her old dipper turned into silver and was shining like the moon.
12 Now her dipper turned into gold and was shining like the sun.
13 Finally she got home and her mother drank the water.
14 Look at the star group closely.
Before You Begin
Long ago, flying horse, group of stars, named, Ancient Greeks, Greek myth, were, thought of, as, in, stories, was saved by, looked at, imagined in, Greek myth was holding

Listen - Get Ready
Write, the brightest star, Could you spell, Can you find, got a clue, over there, looks like, can see

Speak
You know, haven’t got, Come on, who likes you, holding, Do you

Step Up
painting of, don’t you, title of, I haven’t got, talked about, painted, title of, is, in, can see, and so on, colors

Fun with Writing C
How’s, Sports Day. Both, and, entered, dropped, during the race, so that, wouldn’t drop, miss

Project - Making a Star Story Book
the most beautiful, made, angry, was taken to, so that, could calm down, was saved by, Both, and, lived happily, after, died

03 ④ from then on: 그 이후로 / from time to time: 때때로
04 clue(심리, 단서)=hint
05 run after: ~의 뒤를 쫓다
06 in front of: ~앞에 / die of: ~로 죽다
07 fill A with B: A를 B로 채우다 / fall in love with: ~와 사랑에 빠지다
08 well: 괜찮; 우수
09 closely(주의 깊게) = carefully
10 long age: 오래 전에, 옛날에

외국어
01 with을 사용하여 The girl을 상호용으로 있다.
02 I haven’t got a clue: 전혀 모르겠다.
03 Could you spell ~?은 ‘~의 자를 말해 주시겠습니까?’의 의미로 ⑥과 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.
04 (D) 나는 Lucy를 잊지, 그렇지 않나? - (B) 아니, 물라. 누가 Lucy야? - (C) 청바지를 입고 있는 여자 아이가 Lucy야. - (A) 오, 알았다. 그녀는 매우 키가 크고 건강해 보여. - (E) 그 래, 네 말이 맞다.
05 부가의문으로 주어가 You이고 긍정문이며 현재시제이며, don’t you가 들어가야 한다.
06 ③ 부가의문에 대한 응답으로 긍정이면 긍정의 표현으로 부정 이면 부정의 표현으로 답해야 한다. 뒤의 진술이 작고 있는 상황 이므로 Yes, I do.로 해야 한다.
07 I haven’t got a clue는 ‘정확 모른다.’의 의미로 ⑥과 같다.
08 ⑨ 착용의 의미를 나타내는 전치사는 with이다.
09 겉바 외국어로 보아 만간에 가장 정확한 것은 ⑤이다.
10 문법의 내용으로 보아 두 사람은 별개의 관찰을 하고 있음을 알 수 있다.
11 I haven’t got a clue는 ‘ 전혀 모른다.’의 의미이다. ⑥의 I have a hint는 알고 있을 수 있음을 암시하므로 의미가 다르다.
12 Gemini? Could you spell that, please?에서 정답이 ②임을 알 수 있다.

문법
01 동명선 번란에는 ‘A와 B 등 다’의 의미를 지니는 ⑥이 들어가야 한다.
02 ⑥ 목적어나 나타내는 것으로 so that ~ can 구문으로 나타낸다.
03 (D) 문장의 목적(=하도구)은 나타내는 전치사 so that 구문을 써야 한다. 따라서 so as to를 so that으로 고쳐 써야 한다.
04 ⑧ both A and B 구문이 주어로 온 때는 복수동사를 쓴다. 따라서 is가 are로 고쳐 써야 한다.
05 both A and B 구문에는 A와 B의 구조가 같이야 한다. 따라서 목적어 차례에 명사 poverty와 wealth가 올바르며, 따라서 형용사 wealthy를 말하는 wealth로 고쳐 써야 한다.
06 ⑤ so that 구문은 적은 부정사‘so that’/ 부정사‘so that’ 구문으로 바
thirst. After having been watered by the sun, people were dying of thirst. So they asked a wise man what they could do. The wise man advised them to build a well. They followed his advice and built a well. After a while, water started to flow from the well. People were grateful to the wise man and treated him well. However, one day, the wise man died. People were sad and decided to build a statue of him to honor him. People were happy again. Thus, the village had a happy life after building the well and honoring the wise man.

12. (A) The wise man's advice was that people should build a well. People followed his advice and built a well. Water started to flow from the well, and people were grateful to the wise man.

13. Both Andromeda and Perseus lived happily together and became stars after they died. In honor of their love, a constellation was named after them. The constellation is called Andromeda and Perseus.

14. Zeus gave the task to Callisto of giving birth to the son of Zeus. However, Callisto accidentally gave birth to the son of Zeus. Zeus was angry and threw Callisto into the sky. Callisto became a constellation and is called Callisto.

15. (B) (C) Zeus was angry and threw Callisto into the sky. Callisto became a constellation and is called Callisto.

16. (A) 22 (B) 12 (C) 14

17. Zeus gave the task to Callisto of giving birth to the son of Zeus. However, Callisto accidentally gave birth to the son of Zeus. Zeus was angry and threw Callisto into the sky. Callisto became a constellation and is called Callisto.

18. (A) 07 (B) 06 (C) 05

19. The wise man advised them to build a well. They followed his advice and built a well. Water started to flow from the well, and people were grateful to the wise man.

20. (A) 21 (B) 22 (C) 23

21. After having been watered by the sun, people were dying of thirst. So they asked a wise man what they could do. The wise man advised them to build a well. They followed his advice and built a well. After a while, water started to flow from the well. People were grateful to the wise man and treated him well. However, one day, the wise man died. People were sad and decided to build a statue of him to honor him. People were happy again. Thus, the village had a happy life after building the well and honoring the wise man.

22. (A) 07 (B) 06 (C) 05

23. The wise man advised them to build a well. They followed his advice and built a well. Water started to flow from the well, and people were grateful to the wise man.

24. (A) Zeus gave the task to Callisto of giving birth to the son of Zeus. However, Callisto accidentally gave birth to the son of Zeus. Zeus was angry and threw Callisto into the sky. Callisto became a constellation and is called Callisto.

25. Zeus gave the task to Callisto of giving birth to the son of Zeus. However, Callisto accidentally gave birth to the son of Zeus. Zeus was angry and threw Callisto into the sky. Callisto became a constellation and is called Callisto.
(2) 영어로 보고 저녁도 먹은 두 가지 행위를 다를 가리키므로

both A and B의 구조가 되어야 한다

14 <보기>는 to부정사의 부사적 용법으로 쓰였으며, '목적 (~하기 위해)'의 의미를 나타낸다. ⑤가 목적의 의미를 나타낸다. ① 감정의 원인(~해서) ② 판단의 근거(~하다니) ③ 결과(~해서 ...하나) ④ 조건(~만하면)

15 ④의 원인에는 의미상 '비록 ~이지만'의 의미를 나타내는 although가 직접하다. 나머지는 모두 목적(~하기 위하여, ~하기 위해)의 의미를 나타내는 so that이 들어간다.

16 ④ want의 목적어는 to부정사를 쓴다. (kill → to kill)

17 ② 'both A and B' 구문이 주어로 쓰일 때는 복수동사로 사용해야 한다. (is → are)

18 뒷술 전 ii는 알의 a big bear를 가리킨다.

19 관계대명사의 제3절적 용법으로 설명자가 Callisto's son[사람]을 가리키므로 관계대명사 who를 써야 한다.

20 길의 셀무에 Henn의 낙천 Zeus가 다른 여친인 Callisto와 사탕에 빠진 것을 알고 절두심에 Callisto의 아들로 하여금 흉으로 변한 그의 어머니를 죽이게 하려고 한 내용을 유추할 수 있다.

21 (A) 문맥상 '돌을 쥐다'의 의미가 적절하므로 ran after가 옳다. / run away: 달아나다 (B) 문맥상 '나쁜이 몸게 변하다'의 의미가 적절하므로 turn이 옳다. / make: 만들다 (C) 문맥상 '벌을 가까이 보다'의 의미가 적절하므로 closely가 옳다. / roughly: 대충

22 ⑤에는 문맥상 조건(~라면, ~한다면)'을 나타내는 If가 들어가야 적절하다.

23 They needed food for their families.에서 사냥꾼들이 푸른 이유가 ③임을 알 수 있다.

24 the dipper가 변한 과정으로 바뀐 것은 ⑤이다.

25 When she gave the dog some water, her old dipper turned into silver에서 ④가 길의 내용과 일치함을 알 수 있다.
Lesson 10
He Said, She Said

Words & Expressions

1 ask for  2 suffer from  3 lose weight  4 take a rest  5 on the other hand  6 waste  7 works  8 mean  9 complain  10 apologize  11 argue  12 ①  13 ①  14 They did not oppose immigration at all.  15 I think you'd better not study late at night.  16 I want to give you some advice.

6 너의 미계획에 의해 돈을 낭비하지 마라.
7 이 가계는 전기로 작동한다.
8 당신은 내가 충분히 열심히 하지 않는다는 것을 의미하니까?
9 나는 그가 어떤 것에도 불구하고 것을 들어본 적이 없다.
10 제가 기분을 상하게 했다면, 사과드립니다.
11 나는 내의 논제하고 싶지 않지만, 내가 잘못했다고 생각해.
12 휴대폰단은 일정을 체험적으로 지정한다.
13 우리는 그 사건이 일어나지 않길 바랐다.

Grammar

A keep 2 up with 3 to himself 4 close relationship
B ① ② ③ ① ④ ① ② ③ ① ④
C 1 told, to come 2 not to run
D 1 told 2 to get 3 now 4 not to

A 1. keep from -ing: ~하지 않다
2. keep up with: 앞에 떠나다
3. keep ~ to oneself: ~을/를 혼자 한다, 가슴에 담아 두다
4. keep a close relationship with: ~와 친밀한 관계를 유지하다
B 1. 경사문의 직접화법으로 적절하다.
2. 간접화법 문장이므로 said to를 told로 고쳐 써야 한다.

Conversation

A complain about, There is, hole 2 really sorry, get, another 3 look fat 4 That's not what 5 Do you think, pay for 6 Come on 7 told, to study more 8 right, Study harder 9 do you think, until late 10 what I meant 11 what, mean 12 waste time on playing 13 tell, to lose weight 14 said so 15 That's not, should exercise 16 felt hurt, should have been 17 say sorry to 18 Of course 19 Help Line, How may I 20 complain about 21 What's, problem 22 go camping, a couple of, me to go 23 how you feel, worry about 24 give up, forget about 25 I meant to say, Find out, are worried about 26 Do you, should talk to
3. 직접화법 문장으로 said를 said to로 고쳐 써야 한다.
4. 명령문의 간접화법으로 적절하다.
   C 1. 명령문의 직접화법을 간접화법으로 고칠 때는 평판문을 to 부정시로 바꾼다.
   2. 부정명령문의 직접화법을 간접화법으로 고칠 때는 평판문을 not to로 바꾼다.
   D 1. 간접화법의 전달동사는 tell을 쓴다. 따라서 told가 적절하다.
   2. 명령문의 간접화법은 전달하는 내용의 동사 앞에 to를 쓴다.
   3. 직접화법의 시제가 현재이고 now가 적절하다.
   4. 부정명령문의 간접화법에서는 전달하는 동사 앞에 not to를 쓴다.

1 ③ 2 told, wanted, that ③ 4 ④ 5 ⑥ 6 He
told his son not to run there. ⑦ ⑤ 8 He told me not
to bother him. ⑨ ⑩ 10 He told me that he was very
hungry then. ⑩

1 keep from -ing: ~하지 못하게 하다
2 시제 앞에 따라 want가 wanted로 바뀐다.
3 ③ said him을 said to him으로 고쳐 써야 한다.
4 간접화법 구문으로 동사 t[j]이 들어가야 한다.
5 ④ 명령문의 간접화법은 전달하는 내용의 동사를 to부정시로 쓸
야 한다. 따라서 sit down을 to sit down으로 고쳐 써야 한다.
6 직접화법의 부정명령 표현은 간접화법으로 바꿀 때는 전달되는
 내용의 동사 앞에 not to를 쓴다.
7 ⑤ told to me를 said to me로 고쳐 써야 한다.
8 간접화법에서 부정명령문은 to 앞에 not을 쓴다. 전달자에 맞게
 인정평판사 me를 him으로 고쳐 써야 한다.
9 직접화법의 명령문 She said to him, “Go to bed.”을 간접화
법으로 고친 문장으로 명령의 내용이 되는 동사 앞에 to를 쓴다.
10 직접화법을 간접화법으로 바꿀 때는 평판문의 시제를 일치시켜
야 한다. 따라서 told가 과거이므로 is로 고쳐 써야 한다.
11 부정명령문의 직접화법을 간접화법으로 바꿀 때는 전달하는 내
용의 동사 앞에 not to를 쓴다.

1 Are you, or 2 stop for, to eat 3 not hungry
4 think about yourself, tired, hungry 5 Why, just
say that 6 How, look 7 look good on you, wear
8 mean sometimes 9 told the truth 10 had, terrible
morning 11 got up, have enough time for 12 was
angry with, ask for any 13 Set, next time 14 never,
to you 15 the matter with, gave, good advice
16 each other, argue 17 get angry, later, apologize,
again and again 18 what’s, problem? 19 is that, in
different ways, each other 20 want something, talk
differently 21 gives suggestions 22 For example,
should take, over there, How about 23 On the other
hand, orders 24 says, Do, Go, Be on 25 talk
for, reasons 26 to show, get 27 to share, keep,
close relationships with 28 for, are not that, values,
more 29 to give, get information, find solutions
30 Although, same language, in almost different
31 feel like, from 32 need to, so that, understand,
better 33 There are, like 34 Which one, or
35 If, ever meet, remember, in different ways
36 try hard, each other 37 takes time, practice, well
worth

1 Are You Mark or Vicky?
2 Do you want to stop for something to eat?
3 No. I’m not hungry.
4 You only think about yourself. I’m tired and
hungry.
5 Why didn’t you just say that?
6 How do I look?
7 It doesn’t look good on you. Don’t wear it.
8 You are mean sometimes.
9 What? I just told the truth.
10 I had a terrible morning.
11 I got up late, so I didn’t have enough time for
breakfast.
12 My mom was angry with me, so I couldn’t ask for
any money, but...
13 Set the alarm clock next time.
14 I’ll never talk to you again.
15 What’s the matter with you? I just gave you good
advice.
16 Vicky and Mark like each other, but they argue.
17 They get angry, but later they apologize. It
happens again and again.
So, what's the problem?
The problem is that they talk in different ways and don't understand each other well.
When they want something, they talk differently.
Vicky often gives suggestions.
For example, she says, "Maybe we should take this," "Let's go over there," and "How about Chinese food?"
On the other hand, Mark often gives orders.
For example, he says, "Do this," "Go over there," and "Be on this team."
Vicky and Mark often talk for different reasons.
Vicky talks to show or get interest and love.
She wants to share her feelings and keep her close relationships with friends and family.
However, for Mark, feelings or relationships are not that important. He values information more.
So, he talks to give or get information and to find solutions.
Although Vicky and Mark speak the same language, they talk in almost different languages.
Sometimes they feel like they're from different worlds.
They need to learn their differences so that they understand each other better.
There are many people like Mark and Vicky.
Which one are you? Mark? Or Vicky?
If you ever meet a Mark or a Vicky, remember that people talk in different ways.
You need to try hard to understand each other.
This takes time and practice, but it is well worth it.

Although Vicky and Mark speak the same language, they talk in almost different languages.
They need to learn their differences so that they understand each other better.
There are many people like Mark and Vicky.
You need to try hard to understand each other.
This takes time and practice, but it is well worth it.

Speak
too much. Do you think, not eat. That's not, to say, I mean, should eat, complain about, too spicy, apologize
Step up
hairpin, Keep, what I meant, I mean, See you later, Later, that's not, to say, I hope, suits, well, complain about, not the same, as
Read-Think In
When, want something, talk differently, gives suggestions, For example, Maybe, should do, take a break, stop for, to eat
Read - Think Back
Why don't you, don't like sweets, Can you open, I can
Read - Think Back
asked, to help, said that, was, sitting, told him, stop laughing, told, to move
Read - Think Back
has come, opened, More than, to ski, said that, felt happy, saw snow, made him feel alive, come, join
Read - Think Back
Pop-up Card, scores on, would do better, big help, so much, good cheer, Happy new year, played soccer well, Wishing you, wonderful, Holidays

1 Do you want to stop for something to eat?
2 You only think about yourself.
3 It doesn't look good on you.
4 I got up late, so I didn't have enough time for breakfast.
5 My mom was angry with me, so I couldn't ask for any money, but...
6 The problem is that they talk in different ways and don't understand each other well.
7 For example, she says, "Maybe we should take this," "Let's go over there," and "How about Chinese food?"
8 On the other hand, Mark often gives orders.
9 Vicky talks to show or get interest and love.
10 She wants to share her feelings and keep her close relationships with friends and family.

Answers & Explanations
Lesson 10. He Said, She Said 29
문법
01 (1) ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ She said that she was learning how to ski. ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ Suij said (that) she liked the ski wear. ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ She told her son not to run inside.

문법
01 (1) ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲ ⑳ ㉑ ㉒ ㉓ ㉔ ㉕ ㉖ ㉗ ㉘ ㉙ ㉚ ㉛ ㉜ ㉝ ㉞ ㉟ ㊁ ㊂ ㊃ ㊄ ㊅ ㊆ ㊇ ㊈ ㊉ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ ㊗ ㊘ ㊙ ㉠ ㉡ ㉢ ㉣ ㉤ ㉥ ㉦ ㉧ ㉨ ㉩ ㊊ ㊋ ㊌ ㊍ ㊎ ㊏ ㊐ ㊑ ㊒ ㊓ ㊔ ㊕ ㊖ .localizedDescription
08 주어진 표현은 오해를 하지 말라는 말로 오해를 줄여주는 말 앞에 들어가는 것이 적절하며 ④에 들어가는 것이다.
09 여자의 말, Find out what your parents are worried about and tell them you will be more careful. 공감의 말, Do you think I should talk to them again? 어서 정담 이⑤입을 알 수 있다.
10 talk in almost different languages에서 서로 잘 이해하지 못할 수 있다.
11 If you ever meet a Mark or a Vicky, remember that people talk in different ways. You need to try hard to understand each other:에서 원자의 주장할 수 있다.
12 more than: ~ 이상
13 사역동사+목적어+원형부정사

단원별 문제해설 기출문제

[문법단어]
01 (e) 소리가 귀에 들어오고 나오지는 모두 유의해야 관계이다.
02 solution(해결책): 어려운 상황이나 문제를 처리하는 방법
03 arguc(전쟁하다) = quarrel
04 suffer from: ~로 고통받다
05 (예) 대화의 내용상 불량을 하고 있으므로 사과를 하는 표현이 적절하다.
07 컴퓨터에 대한 불만을 제거하고 있으므로 사과의 표현이 적절하다.
08 말끔한 문장에서 let's, '먹자'를 의미한다.
09 말끔한 번역은 '내 발을 오래 지나가려.' 의 의미로 (예)와 바imedia 수 있다.
10 Why don't you talk to them again and invite them to the party?에서 정답은 (예)임을 알 수 있다.
11 I mean you should not waste time on playing computer games.에서 열마가 잔심으로 말하고자 하는 바가 (3)임을 알 수 있다.
12 상대방의 의도를 제대로 확인하기 위해 묻는 표현은 (5)가 적절하다.
13 (1) 직접화법을 간접화법으로 전환할 때, said는 그대로 쓰고, 인칭대명사는 대화자에게 We를 they로, 시제는 과거시제 (said)에 맞게 like를 liked로 고친다. (2) 부정형동사 직접화법 간접화법으로 전환할 때 said to는 told로, 전달 내용의 동사 앞에는 not to를 쓴다.
14 ⑤에서 인칭대명사를 대화자에게 맞게 간접화법의 me를 him으로 고쳐야 한다.
15 ④ 간접화법 문장에서 시제를 일치시켜야 한다. 시제가 과거 (said)이므로 feels를 felt로 고쳐야 한다.

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