



초등 영어 쓰기 교재

Parody

WRITING

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라이팅

Answers

Lucky Number

어떤 숫자가 행운이고 또는 불운일까요? 그것은 나라마다 달라요. 좀 더 알아봅시다.

14쪽

15쪽

Warm UP

A Word Check

2 country 3 unlucky 4 mean 5 floor 6 victory

B Grammar Check

1 why, healthy 2 This is, am sleepy

16~17쪽

Original | 1 T 2 F

끝어 읽기

^①Which numbers are / lucky or unlucky? / It depends / on the
어떤 숫자가 ~일까요? / 행운 혹은 불운 / 그것은 달려 있어요 /
country. / For example, / in China, / the number four is / bad
나라에 / 예를 들어 / 중국에서 / 숫자 4는 ~입니다 / 불운 /
luck. / Why? / The number four / means death. / ^②This is why /
왜 일까요? / 숫자 4는 / 죽음을 의미합니다 / 이것이 ~한 이유입니다 /
some buildings / don't have a ^③fourth floor. / ^④Which number is
어떤 건물들에는 / 4층이 없습니다 / 어떤 숫자가 행운일까요? /
lucky / in China? / It is / the number eight. / Why? / For the
중국에서 / 그것은 ~입니다 / 숫자 8 / 왜 일까요? / 중국 사람들에게 /
Chinese, / the number eight / means money. / ^⑤This is why /
숫자 8은 / 돈을 의미합니다 / 이것이 ~한 이유입니다 /
Chinese people / love this number.
중국 사람들이 / 이 숫자를 너무나 좋아합니다

구문

- ① ④ 'Which + 명사'에서 which는 뒤에 오는 말을 꾸며 '어떤 ~'의 의미를 나타낸다.
- ② ⑤ 'This is why ~'는 '이것이 ~한 이유이다' 라는 뜻으로, why 뒤에는 This에 대한 구체적인 결과가 나온다.
- ③ fourth는 four의 서수로, 순서(~번째)를 나타낼 때 사용한다. fourth floor는 '4번째 층' 즉 4층을 의미한다.

해석

어떤 숫자가 행운과 불운일까요? 그것은 나라들에 달려 있어요. 예를 들어, 중국에서 숫자 4는 불운입니다. 왜 일까요? 숫자 4는 죽음을 의미합니다. 이것이 어떤 건물에는 4층이 없는 이유입니다. 중국에서는 어떤 숫자가 행운일까요? 그것은 숫자 8입니다. 왜 일까요? 중국 사람들에게 숫자 8은 돈을 의미합니다. 이것이 중국 사람들이 이 숫자를 너무나 좋아하는 이유입니다.

Read again and write

- 1 four, eight 2 death, money 3 fourth floor, love

18~19쪽

1st Parody

A Outline

- 1 thirteen, seven 2 was killed, victory 3 plans, Americans

B Write

- 2 It depends on the country.
- 3 For example, in the U.S.A., the number thirteen is bad luck. Why?
- 4 Jesus was killed on the thirteenth day.
- 5 This is why some people don't make plans on the thirteenth day.
- 6 Which number is lucky in the U.S.A.?
- 7 It's the number seven. Why?
- 8 For Americans, the number seven means victory in card games.
- 9 This is why American people love this number.

20쪽

2nd Parody

B Outline

- 1 nine, Japan, seven, Japan / seventeen, Italy, thirteen, Italy
- 2 pain, great luck / death, a rich living
- 3 hospitals, ninth, Japanese / hotels, seventeenth, Italian

C Write

- 1 • Which numbers are lucky or unlucky?
• Which numbers are lucky or unlucky?
- 2 • It depends on the country.
• It depends on the country.
- 3 • For example, in **Japan**, the number **nine** is bad luck. Why?
• For example, in **Italy**, the number **seventeen** is bad luck. Why?
- 4 • The number **nine** means **pain**.
• The number **seventeen** means **death**.
- 5 • This is why some **hospitals** don't have a **ninth** floor.
• This is why some **hotels** don't have a **seventeenth** floor.
- 6 • Which number is lucky in **Japan**?
• Which number is lucky in **Italy**?
- 7 • It's the number **seven**. Why?
• It's the number **thirteen**. Why?
- 8 • For the **Japanese**, the number **seven** means **great luck**.
• For the **Italians**, the number **thirteen** means **a rich living**.
- 9 • This is why **Japanese** people love this number.
• This is why **Italian** people love this number.

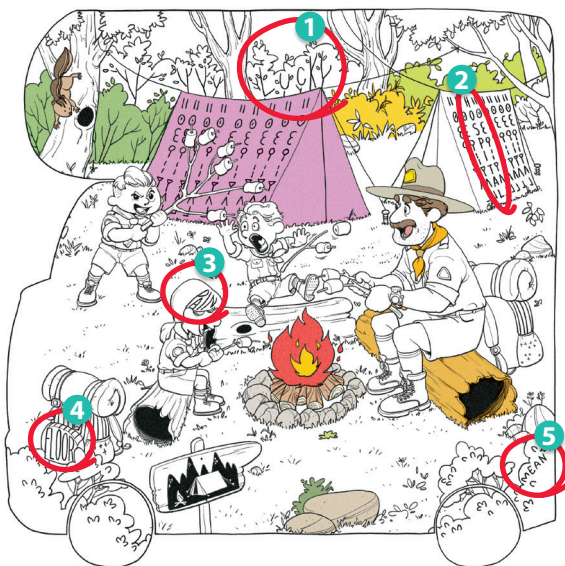
3rd Parody

Write and present

예시 Parody ① Which numbers are lucky or unlucky? It depends on the country. For example, in **Germany**, the number **thirteen** is bad luck. Why? **Jesus died on the thirteenth day**. This is why **some buildings don't have a thirteenth floor**. Which number is lucky in **Germany**? It is the number **four**. Why? For the **Germans**, the number **four** means **great luck**. This is why **German** people love this number.

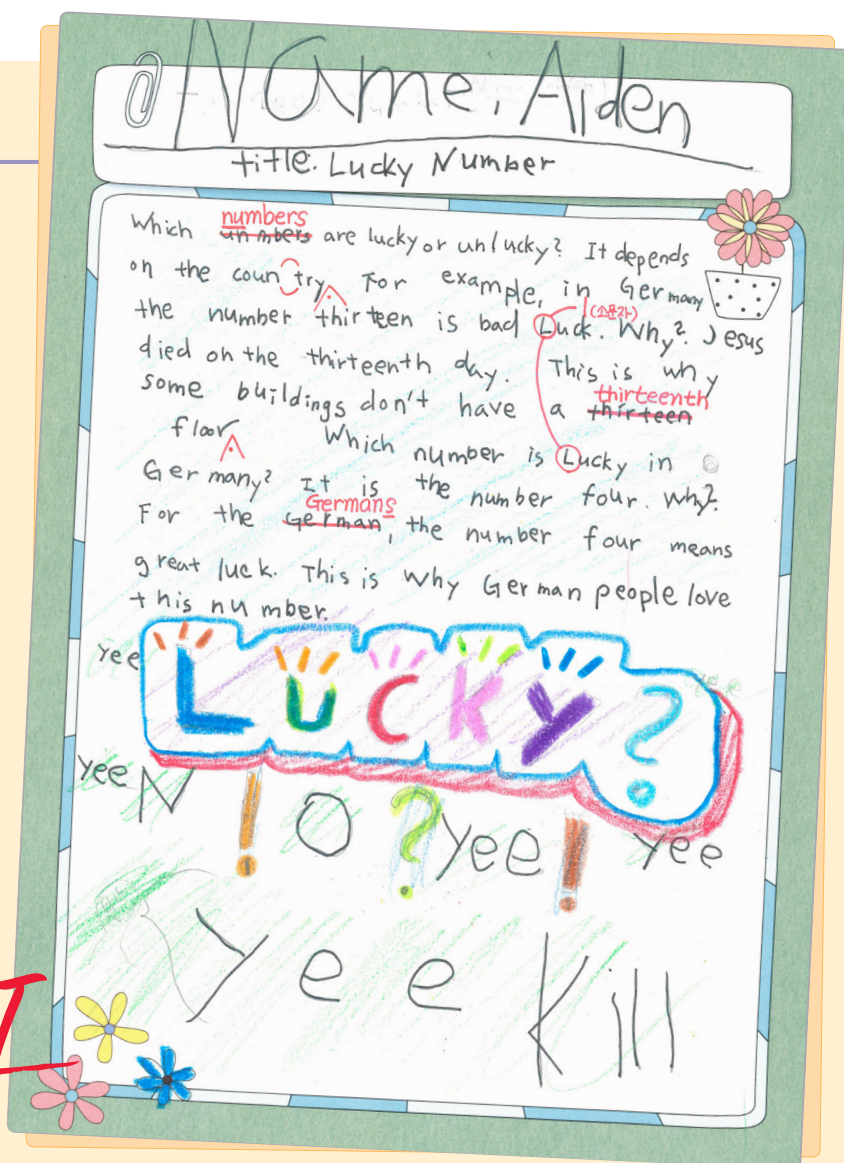
예시 Parody ② Which numbers are lucky or unlucky? It depends on the country. For example, in **India**, the number **twenty-six** is bad luck. Why? The number **twenty-six** means **tragedy**. This is why **many people hate the number twenty-six**. Which number is lucky in **India**? It is the number **nine**. Why? For the **Indians**, the number **nine** means **money**. This is why **Indian** people love this number.

Word Hunter



	단어	뜻
1	lucky	행운의
2	hospital	병원
3	pain	고통
4	floor	층
5	mean	의미하다

PARODY EXAMPLE



EXCELLENT

Kitten Loves Gorilla

너는 왜 나를 따라오니? 너는 나를 좋아하니?

24쪽

25쪽

WarmUP

A Word Check

2 clean 3 tiny 4 kitten 5 poor 6 gorilla

B Grammar Check

1 ~처럼 2 좋아하다 3 ~처럼

26~27쪽

Original | 1 T 2 F

끊어 읽기

There once was / a tiny kitten / in America. / His mother died /
예전에 있었습니다 / 작은 새끼 고양이 한 마리 / 미국에 / 그의 엄마가 죽었어요 /

¹when he was young. / One day, / the poor kitten / saw a big
그가 어렸을 때 / 어느 날 / 가엾은 새끼 고양이는 / 큰 고릴라를

gorilla. / Interestingly, / the kitten / ²liked the gorilla / and followed
봤어요 / 재미있게도 / 새끼 고양이는 / 고릴라를 좋아했어요 / 그리고 그녀를 어디든

her everywhere. / The gorilla also / began to love the kitten. / She
따라 다녔어요 / 고릴라도 또한 / 새끼 고양이를 좋아하기 시작했어요 / 그녀는

took care of the kitten / ³like his mom. / She cleaned him / and
새끼 고양이를 돌봐 주었어요 / 그의 엄마처럼 / 그녀는 그를 씻겼어요 / 그리고

⁴gave him food. / The gorilla and the kitten / became a family.
그에게 음식을 주었어요 / 고릴라와 새끼 고양이는 / 가족이 되었어요

구문

- ① when은 '∼할 때'라는 의미의 접속사로, when이 이끄는 문장은 '그(새끼 고양이)가 어렸을 때'로 해석한다.
- ② ③ like는 '좋아하다'와 '∼처럼'의 두 가지 뜻으로 쓰인다. '좋아하다'로 쓸 때는 내용의 흐름에 맞춰 과거형 liked가 되어 '좋아했다'의 의미를 나타낸다.
- ④ 'give + 사람 + food'는 '∼에게 음식을 주다'의 의미인데, 내용의 흐름에 맞춰 과거형 gave(주었다)가 왔다.

해석

옛날 미국에 아주 작은 새끼 고양이 한 마리가 있었습니다. 그가 어렸을 때 그의 엄마는 세상을 떠났습니다. 어느 날, 가엾은 새끼 고양이가 큰 고릴라를 보았습니다. 재미있게도, 새끼 고양이는 고릴라를 좋아했고 그녀를 어디든 따라 다녔습니다. 고릴라도 새끼 고양이를 사랑하기 시작했습니다. 그녀는 새끼 고양이의 엄마처럼 그를 돌봐 주었습니다. 그녀는 그를 씻기고 그에게 먹이를 주었습니다. 고릴라와 새끼 고양이는 가족이 되었습니다.

Read again and write

- 1 gorilla
- 2 followed, food
- 3 family

28~29쪽

1st Parody

A Outline

- 1 tortoise
- 2 followed, slept
- 3 mother, son

B Write

- 2 His mother died when he was young.
- 3 One day, the poor baby hippo saw a large tortoise.
- 4 Interestingly, the baby hippo liked the tortoise and followed her everywhere.
- 5 The tortoise also began to love the baby hippo.
- 6 She took care of the baby hippo like his mom.
- 7 She cleaned him and slept with him.
- 8 The tortoise and the baby hippo became mother and son.

30쪽

2nd Parody

B Outline

- 1 puppy, big elephant, Africa / duckling, large cat, Ireland
- 2 elephant, fruit / cat, milk
- 3 a small family / mom and son

C Write

- 1 • There once was a **small**[**little**] **puppy** in **Africa**.
• There once was a **little**[**small**] **duckling** in **Ireland**.
- 2 • His mother died when he was young.
• His mother died when he was young.
- 3 • One day, the poor **puppy** saw a **big elephant**.
• One day, the poor **duckling** saw a **large cat**.
- 4 • Interestingly, the **puppy** liked the **elephant** and followed her everywhere.
• Interestingly, the **duckling** liked the **cat** and followed her everywhere.
- 5 • The **elephant** also began to love the **puppy**.
• The **cat** also began to love the **duckling**.
- 6 • She took care of the **puppy** like his mom.
• She took care of the **duckling** like his mom.
- 7 • She cleaned him and gave him **some of her fruit**.
• She cleaned him and gave him **some of her milk**.
- 8 • The **elephant** and the **puppy** became **a small family**.
• The **cat** and the **duckling** became **mom and son**.

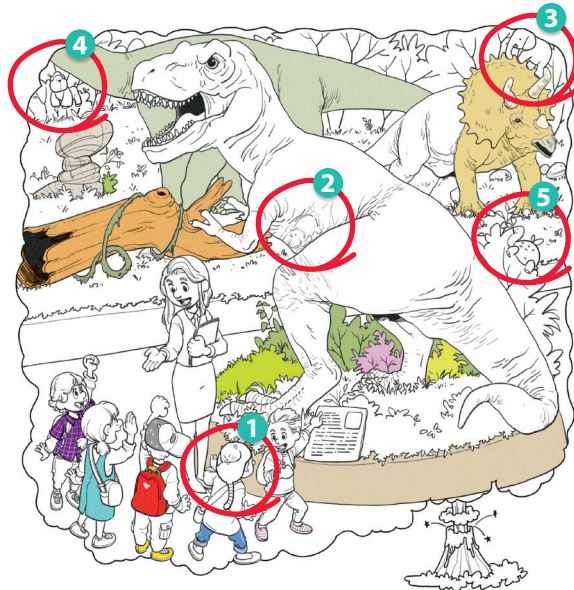
3rd Parody

💡 Write and present

예시 Parody ① There once was a **tiny puppy** in **America**. His mother died when he was young. One day, the poor **puppy** saw a **big chimpanzee**. Interestingly, the **puppy** liked the **chimpanzee** and followed her everywhere. The **chimpanzee** also began to love the **puppy**. She took care of the **puppy** like his mom. She cleaned him and **played with him every day**. The **chimpanzee** and the **puppy** became **a real family**.

예시 Parody ② There once was a **small piglet** in **Japan**. His mother died when he was young. One day, the poor **piglet** saw a **large lion**. Interestingly, the **piglet** liked the **lion** and followed her everywhere. The **lion** also began to love the **piglet**. She took care of the **piglet** like his mom. She cleaned him and **kept him warm**. The **lion** and the **piglet** became **mother and baby**.

Word Hunter



- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1 | kitten |
| 2 | hippo |
| 3 | elephant |
| 4 | gorilla |
| 5 | tortoise |

PARODY
EXAMPLE

There once was a Pigling in Japan. ^{→ piglet}

His mother died when he was young. ^{→ mother (불며 쓰세요)}
 one day, the poor Pigling saw a big lion. ^{→ piglet}
 Interestingly, the Pigling liked the lion and followed her everywhere. ^{the}
 The lion also ^{began} to love the Pigling. ^{took}
 She ^{took} care of the Pigling like his mom. She gave him ^{warm} and kept him ^{food}.
 The lion and Pigling became mother and baby. ^{the}



GREAT

How Animals Survive

커다란 뱀이 도마뱀의 꼬리를 물어요. 하지만 도마뱀은 괜찮을 거예요. 여러분은 이유를 아나요?

34쪽

35쪽

Warm Up

A Word Check

2 snake 3 grow 4 bite 5 tail 6 lizard

B Grammar Check

- I think that the girl can do everything.
나는 그 소녀가 모든 것을 할 수 있다고 생각한다.
- Our teacher knows that we are brothers.
우리 선생님은 우리가 형제라는 것을 안다.

36~37쪽

Original | 1 F 2 T

끝어 읽기

Lizards get away / from their enemies / in a smart way. / If a snake
도마뱀들은 도망칩니다 / 그것들의 적으로부터 / 똑똑한 방법으로 / 뱀이 도마뱀의
bites the lizard's tail, / the lizard ^①breaks it off. / The tail falls
꼬리를 물면 / 도마뱀은 그것을 잘라냅니다 / 그 꼬리는 떨어집니다 /
off, / but continues to move. / So the snake thinks / ^②that the tail
하지만 계속해서 움직입니다 / 그래서 뱀은 생각합니다 / 그 꼬리는 여전히
is still another animal. / ^③While the snake is watching the tail, /
또 다른 동물입니다 / 뱀이 그 꼬리를 쳐다보고 있는 동안 /
the lizard runs away. What happens to the lizard? / A new tail
도마뱀은 다른 데로 달아납니다 / 도마뱀에게는 무슨 일이 생기나요? / 새로운 꼬리가 곧
grows back soon.
다시 자라납니다

구문

- ① breaks off는 '∼을 잘라내다'라는 의미의 구동사로, 목적어 it이 사이에 와서 breaks it off가 되었다. it은 내용의 흐름상 its tail을 가리킨다.
- ② that은 앞에 the snake thinks와 the tail is still another animal을 연결하는 접속사로 쓰였다.
- ③ While은 '∼하는 동안에'라는 의미로 내용의 흐름상 '보고 있는 동안, 다른 데로 달아난다'로 해석한다.

해석

도마뱀은 똑똑한 방법으로 그것의 적으로부터 도망칩니다. 뱀이 도마뱀의 꼬리를 물면, 도마뱀은 그것을 잘라냅니다. 그 꼬리는 떨어져 나가지만 계속해서 움직입니다. 그래서 뱀은 여전히 그 꼬리가 또 다른 동물이라고 생각합니다. 뱀이 그 꼬리를 쳐다보고 있는 동안, 도마뱀은 다른 데로 달아납니다. 도마뱀에게는 무슨 일이 생기나요? 새로운 꼬리가 곧 다시 자라납니다.

Read again and write

- 1 enemy 2 tail 3 tail, runs away 4 grows

38~39쪽

1st Parody

A Outline

- 1 enemy 2 leg 3 breaks, swims 4 back

B Write

- 2 If a big fish bites the octopus' leg, the octopus breaks it off.
- 3 The leg falls off, but continues to move.
- 4 So the big fish thinks that the leg is still another animal.
- 5 While the big fish is watching the leg, the octopus swims away.
- 6 What happens to the octopus?
- 7 A new leg grows back soon.

40쪽

2nd Parody

B Outline

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 big fish, starfish / snake, snail | 2 arm / tail |
| 3 arm, arm, swims / tail, tail, moves | 4 arm / tail |

C Write

- 1 • **Starfish** [**Starfishes**] get away from their enemies in a smart way.
• **Snails** get away from their enemies in a smart way.
- 2 • If a **big fish** bites the **starfish's arm**, the **starfish** breaks it off.
• If a **snake** bites the **snail's tail**, the **snail** breaks it off.
- 3 • The **arm** falls off, but continues to move.
• The **tail** falls off, but continues to move.
- 4 • So the **big fish** thinks that the **arm** is still another animal.
• So the **snake** thinks that the **tail** is still another animal.
- 5 • While the **big fish** is watching the **arm**, the **starfish swims** away.
• While the **snake** is watching the **tail**, the **snail moves** away.
- 6 • What happens to the **starfish**?
• What happens to the **snail**?
- 7 • A new **arm** grows back soon.
• A new **tail** grows back soon.

3rd Parody

Write and present

예시 Parody ① **Spiders** get away from their enemies in a smart way. If a **big bird** bites the **spider's leg**, the **spider** breaks it off. The **leg** falls off, but continues to move. So the **big bird** thinks that the **leg** is still another animal. While the **big bird** is watching the **leg**, the **spider runs** away. What happens to the **spider**? A new **leg** grows back soon.

예시 Parody ② **Flatworms** get away from their enemies in a smart way. If a **shrimp** bites the **flatworm's head**, the **flatworm** breaks it off. The **head** falls off, but continues to move. So the **shrimp** thinks that the **head** is still another animal. While the **shrimp** is watching the **head**, the **flatworm moves** away. What happens to the **flatworm**? A new **head** grows back soon.

Word Hunter



단어

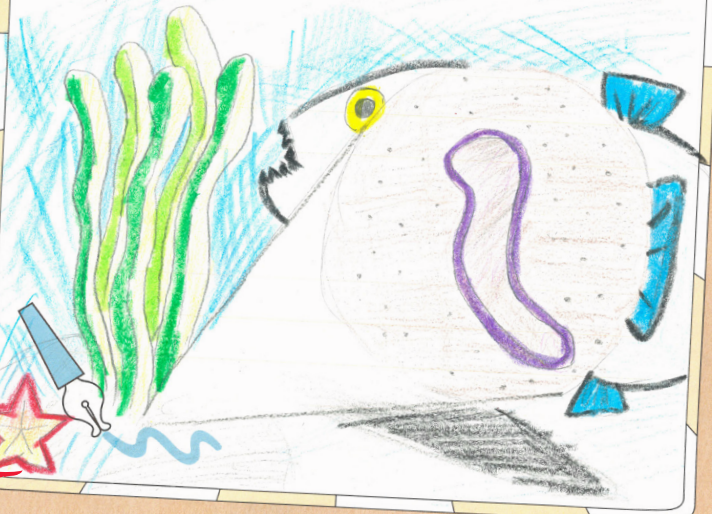
뜻

- | | | |
|---|---------|----------|
| 1 | bite | (이빨로) 물다 |
| 2 | grow | 자라다 |
| 3 | lizard | 도마뱀 |
| 4 | enemy | 적 |
| 5 | octopus | 문어 |

PARODY
EXAMPLE

Title: How animals survive Name: Lee, Ja-mi

Flatworms get away from their ~~enemies~~ in a smart way. If a ~~shrimp~~ bites the flatworm's head, the flatworm's ~~head~~ breaks it off. The head ~~falls~~ off but continues to move. So the shrimp thinks that the head is still another animal. While the shrimp is ~~watching~~ the head, the flatworm ~~moves~~ away. What happens to the flatworm? A new head grows back soon.



★
GOOD★

Crocodile's Best Friend

이 작은 새들은 무서운 악어를 두려워하지 않아요. 여러분은 이유를 아나요?

44쪽

45쪽

Warm Up

A Word Check

2 crocodile 3 amazing 4 scary 5 meal 6 tooth

B Grammar Check

1 between 2 into, out

46~47쪽

Original | 1 F 2 F

끝어 읽기

A crocodile's best friend is / the cleaner bird. / A crocodile is a
악어의 가장 친한 친구는 ~입니다 / 청소부 새 / 악어는 무서운 동물입니다 /

scary animal, / but this bird is not afraid. / A cleaner bird / ¹does
하지만 이 새는 두려워하지 않습니다 / 청소부 새는 / 놀라운

an amazing thing / for the crocodile. / It walks / ²into the crocodile's
일을 합니다 / 악어를 위해 / 그것은 걸어갑니다 / 악어의 입안으로 /

mouth, / and cleans its teeth. / The cleaner bird / picks out the
그리고 그것의 이빨들을 청소합니다 / 청소부 새는 / 음식을 뽑아냅니다 /

food / from the crocodile's teeth. / The cleaner bird ³is happy /
악어의 이빨들로부터 / 청소부 새는 행복합니다 /

to get a free meal. / The crocodile is also happy / because its teeth
공짜 식사를 얻어서 / 악어도 또한 행복합니다 / 그것의 이빨들이 깨끗해지기

become clean.

때문입니다

구문

- ① 동사 do는 '하다'의 의미를 갖는데, 주어가 3인칭 단수 A cleaner bird이므로 does로 썼다. 'do a(n) ~ thing'은 '~한 일을 하다'라는 의미이다
- ② into는 '~안으로'라는 의미의 방향을 나타내는 전치사로, 동사 walks와 함께 묶어 '~안으로 걷다'로 해석한다.
- ③ 'be동사 + happy + to 동사원형'은 '~해서 행복하다'의 의미로, 'to 동사원형'에는 행복한(happy) 이유가 나온다.

해석

악어의 가장 친한 친구는 청소부 새입니다. 악어는 무서운 동물이지만, 이 새는 두려워하지 않습니다. 청소부 새는 악어를 위해 놀라운 일을 합니다. 그것은 악어의 입안으로 걸어 들어가서 그것의 이빨을 청소합니다. 청소부 새는 악어의 이빨들로부터 음식을 뱉아냅니다. 청소부 새는 공짜로 식사를 해서 행복합니다. 악어도 또한 자신의 이빨이 깨끗해지기 때문에 행복합니다.

Read again and write

- 1 cleaner bird 2 picks out 3 meal, teeth

48~49쪽

1st Parody

A Outline

- 1 cleaner fish 2 swims, food 3 free, clean

B Write

- 2 A shark is a scary animal, but this fish is not afraid.
- 3 A cleaner fish does a funny thing for the shark.
- 4 It swims into the shark's mouth, and cleans its teeth.
- 5 The cleaner fish picks out the food from the shark's teeth.
- 6 The cleaner fish is happy to get a free meal.
- 7 The shark is also happy because its teeth become clean.

50쪽

2nd Parody

B Outline

- 1 giraffe's / zebra's
- 2 walks into, giraffe's mouth, food, teeth / sits on, zebra's body, insects, skin
- 3 meal, giraffe, clean teeth / meal, zebra, a clean skin

C Write

- 1 • A giraffe's best friend is the cleaner bird.
• A zebra's best friend is the cleaner bird.
- 2 • A giraffe is a big animal, but this bird is not afraid.
• A zebra is a sharp animal, but this bird is not afraid.
- 3 • A cleaner bird does a surprising[an interesting] thing for the giraffe.
• A cleaner bird does an interesting[a surprising] thing for the zebra.
- 4 • It walks into the giraffe's mouth, and cleans its teeth.
• It sits on the zebra's body, and cleans its skin.
- 5 • The cleaner bird picks out the food from the giraffe's teeth.
• The cleaner bird picks out the insects from the zebra's skin.
- 6 • The cleaner bird is happy to get a free meal.
• The cleaner bird is happy to get a free meal.
- 7 • The giraffe is also happy because its teeth become clean.
• The zebra is also happy because its skin becomes clean.

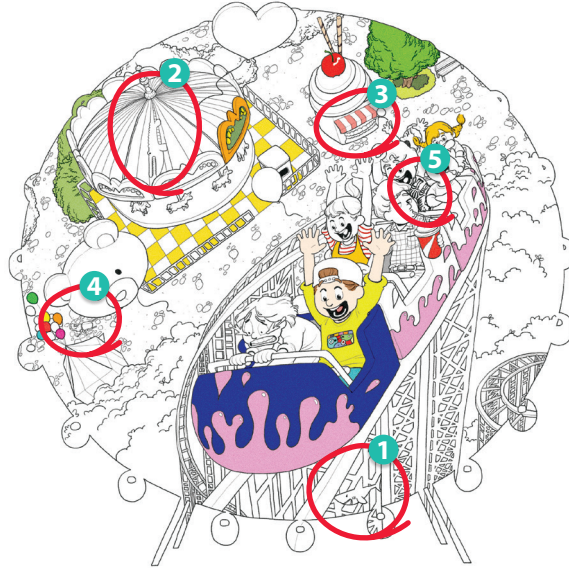
3rd Parody

Write and present

예시 Parody ① An elephant's best friend is the cleaner bird. An elephant is a big animal, but this bird is not afraid. A cleaner bird does an interesting thing for the elephant. It sits on the elephant's body, and cleans its skin. The cleaner bird picks out the insects from the elephant's skin. The cleaner bird is happy to get a free meal. The elephant is also happy because its skin becomes clean.

예시 Parody ② A sea anemone's best friend is the clownfish. A sea anemone is a scary animal, but this fish is not afraid. A clownfish does a funny thing for the sea anemone. It swims inside the sea anemone's hair, and cleans its skin. The clownfish picks out the waste from the sea anemone's skin. The clownfish is happy to get a safe place. The sea anemone is also happy because its skin becomes clean.

Word Hunter



1 shark

2 crocodile

3 teeth

4 insect

5 zebra

PARODY
EXAMPLE

Title: Elephant's Best Friend name: 윤종빈

An elephant's best friend is the cleaner bird. ~~An~~ elephant is a big animal, but this bird is not afraid. A cleaner bird ~~is~~ ^{does} an interesting thing for the elephant. It ~~sit~~ ^{sits} on the elephant's skin. The cleaner bird picks out food from the elephant's skin. The cleaner bird is happy to get a free meal. The elephant is also happy because ~~it~~ ^{the insects} so clean.
 → its skin becomes



☆☆☆
EXCELLENT

Van Gogh's Life

아무도 내 그림을 이해하지 못해요. 난 불행해요. 여러분은 내가 누구인지 아나요?

54쪽

55쪽

Warm UP

A Word Check

2 understand 3 alive 4 unfortunate 5 crazy 6 popular

B Grammar Check

1 How sad the news is! 2 How hard Serena works!

56~57쪽

Original | 1 F 2 T

끝어 읽기

^①Everybody knows Vincent van Gogh. / He is famous / for his great
모든 사람들은 빈센트 반 고흐를 압니다 / 그는 유명합니다 / 그의 훌륭한
paintings. / When he was alive, / however, / people didn't understand
그림들로 / 그가 살아 있을 때 / 하지만 / 사람들은 그의 그림들을 이해하지
his paintings. / Some people even thought / ^②that he was crazy. /
못했습니다 / 어떤 사람들은 심지어 생각했습니다 / 그는 미쳤습니다 /
He was never a great painter / until he died. / However, / Vincent
그는 결코 위대한 화가가 아니었습니다 / 그가 세상을 떠날 때까지 / 하지만 / 빈센트
van Gogh became popular / after he died. / People began / to
반 고흐는 인기를 얻게 되었습니다 / 그가 죽은 후 / 사람들은 시작했습니다 /
love his great paintings. / ^③How unfortunate! / He lived an unhappy
그의 훌륭한 그림들을 좋아하는 것을 / 얼마나 불행한가요! / 그는 불행한 삶을 살았습니다 /
life / because he was ahead of his time.
그가 그의 시대를 앞서갔기 때문에

구문

- ① Everybody는 '모든 사람들, 모두'라는 3인칭 복수의 의미이지만, 단수 동사(knows)를 쓴다.
- ② that은 접속사로 앞에 나온 Some people even thought와 뒤에 나온 he was crazy를 연결해 준다.
- ③ How가 이끄는 감탄문으로 뒤에 주어와 동사인 'he was'가 생략되었다.

해석

모든 사람들은 빈센트 반 고흐를 압니다. 그는 그의 훌륭한 그림들로 유명합니다. 하지만 그가 살아 있을 때, 사람들은 그의 그림들을 이해하지 못했습니다. 어떤 사람들은 심지어 그가 미쳤다고 생각했습니다. 그가 세상을 떠날 때까지 그는 결코 위대한 화가가 아니었습니다. 하지만 빈센트 반 고흐가 죽은 후 그는 인기를 얻게 되었습니다. 사람들은 그의 훌륭한 그림들을 매우 좋아하기 시작했습니다. 얼마나 불행한가요! 그는 그의 시대를 앞서갔기 때문에 불행한 삶을 살았습니다.

Read again and write

- 1 paintings 2 love 3 ahead

58~59쪽

1st Parody

A Outline

- 1 map 2 realize 3 unlucky

B Write

- 2 He is famous for the first map of Korea.
- 3 When he was alive, however, people didn't understand his map.
- 4 Some people even thought that he did a bad thing to Korea.
- 5 He was never a great mapmaker until he died.
- 6 However, Kim Jeong-ho became popular after he died.
- 7 People began to realize the importance of his map.
- 8 How unfortunate! He lived an unlucky life because he was ahead of his time.

60쪽

2nd Parody

B Outline

- 가운데 원 Galileo Galilei / Emily Dickinson 1 Galileo Galilei's idea / Emily Dickinson's poems 2 believe his idea / love her poems 3 He, sad, he, his / She, bitter, she, her

C Write

- 1 • Everybody knows Galileo Galilei.
• Everybody knows Emily Dickinson.
- 2 • He is famous for his great idea.
• She is famous for her great poems.
- 3 • When he was alive, however, people didn't understand his idea.
• When she was alive, however, people didn't understand her poems.
- 4 • Some people even thought that he was crazy.
• Some people even thought that she was crazy.
- 5 • He was never a great scientist until he died.
• She was never a great poet until she died.
- 6 • However, Galileo Galilei became popular after he died.
• However, Emily Dickinson became popular after she died.
- 7 • People began to believe his great idea.
• People began to love her great poems.
- 8 • How unfortunate! He lived a sad life because he was ahead of his time.
• How unfortunate! She lived a bitter life because she was ahead of her time.

3rd Parody

Write and present

예시 Parody ① Everybody knows Franz Schubert. He is famous for his great music. When he was alive, however, people didn't understand his music. Some people even thought that he was crazy. He was never a great musician until he died. However, Franz Schubert became popular after he died. People began to love his great music. How unfortunate! He lived an unlucky life because he was ahead of his time.

예시 Parody ② Everybody knows Edgar Allan Poe. He is famous for his great novels. When he was alive, however, people didn't understand his novels. Some people even thought that he was crazy. He was never a great novelist until he died. However, Edgar Allan Poe became popular after he died. People began to realize the greatness of his novels. How unfortunate! He lived a painful life because he was ahead of his time.

Word Hunter



단어

뜻

1 understand 이해하다

2 carzy 미친

3 famous 유명한

4 alive 살아 있는

5 great 위대한

PARODY
EXAMPLE

Franz Schubert's life Name : Liz (김지은)

~~Everybody~~ ^{Everybody} ~~knows~~ ^{knows} Franz Schubert.

He is famous for his great music. 
When he was alive, ~~however~~ ^{however}, people didn't understand his music. 

~~Some~~ ^{Some} people even thought that he was crazy.
~~He~~ ^{He} was never a great musician until he died.
~~However~~ ^{However}, Franz Schubert ~~became~~ ^{became} popular after he died.
People began to love his great music. 

How unfortunate!
He lived an unlucky life because he was ahead of his time. 



GREAT

Chocolate Helps Your Memory

초콜릿, 남남! 그것은 달콤해요. 그것은 또한 내가 시험을 잘 볼 수 있게 도와줘요.
나는 이유를 알고 싶어요.

64쪽

65쪽

Warm UP

A Word Check

2 memory 3 taste 4 bring 5 remember 6 brain

B Grammar Check

1 helps his mother wash the dishes 2 helped me finish my homework

66~67쪽

Original | 1 T 2 F

끝어 읽기

Do you want to do well / on your next test? / Eat some chocolate. /

여러분은 잘 하길 원하나요? / 다음 시험에서 / 초콜릿을 먹으세요 /

The taste of chocolate / can ^①help you remember things. /

초콜릿의 맛은 / 여러분이 무언가를 기억하는 데 도움을 줄 수 있어요 /

For example, / eat a chocolate bar / while you study at home. /

예를 들어 / 판 초콜릿을 먹으세요 / 집에서 공부하는 중에 /

^②Then bring the same kind of chocolate bar / to school / and eat it /

그리고 나서 같은 종류의 판 초콜릿을 가져오세요 / 학교로 / 그리고 그것을 먹으세요 /

before the test. / Amazingly, / you will easily be able to remember

시험 전에 / 놀랍게도 / 여러분은 쉽게 그것을 기억할 수 있을 거예요 /

^③the things / that you studied at home. / Why? / Our brains

여러분이 집에서 공부한 것 / 왜 그럴까요? / 우리의 뇌는

remember tastes / better than words. / And tastes bring up /

맛들을 기억해요 / 단어들보다 더 잘 / 그리고 맛들은 불러일으켜요 /

the memory of ^④the words / that you learned.

단어들에 대한 기억력 / 여러분이 배운 것

구문

- ① 'help + A + 동사원형'은 'A가 ~하는 것을 돕다'의 의미로, 'A'로 you가 '동사원형'으로 remember가 와서 '여러분이 기억하는 것을 돕는다'로 해석할 수 있다.
- ② Then 이하는 두 개의 동사가 접속사 and로 연결된 명령문으로, '가져와서(bring) 먹어라(eat)'로 해석할 수 있다, it은 앞에 나온 the same kind of chocolate bar를 의미한다.
- ③ ④ that 이하의 내용이 앞에 나온 말 the things와 the words를 꾸며 준다.

해석

여러분은 다음 시험을 잘 보길 원하나요? 초콜릿을 먹으세요. 초콜릿의 맛은 여러분이 무언가를 기억하는 데 도움을 줄 수 있어요. 예를 들어, 집에서 공부하는 중에 판 초콜릿을 먹으세요. 그리고 나서 같은 종류의 판 초콜릿을 학교에 가져와서 시험 전에 그것을 먹으세요. 놀랍게도, 여러분은 집에서 공부한 것을 쉽게 기억할 수 있을 거예요. 왜 그럴까요? 우리의 뇌는 단어들(공부한 내용)보다 맛들을 더 잘 기억해요. 그리고 맛들은 여러분이 배운 단어들에 대한 기억을 불러일으켜요.

Read again and write

- 1 taste of chocolate
- 2 study, same, test
- 3 tastes, tastes, memory

68~69쪽

1st Parody

A Outline

- 1 smell, flower
- 2 Smell, same
- 3 smells, smells, memory

B Write

- 2 Smell a flower.
- 3 The smell of a flower can help you remember things.
- 4 For example, smell a rose while you study at home.
- 5 Then bring the same kind of rose to school and smell it before the test.
- 6 Amazingly, you will easily be able to remember the things that you studied at home. Why?
- 7 Our brains remember smells better than words.
- 8 And smells bring up the memory of the words that you learned.

70쪽

2nd Parody

B Outline

- 1 taste, gum / smell, a flower
- 2 Chew, some fruit-flavored gum, chew, fruit-flavored gum / Smell, a tulip, smell, tulip
- 3 tastes, tastes, memory / smells, smells, memory

C Write

- 1 • Do you want to do well on your next test?
• Do you want to do well on your next test?
- 2 • Chew some gum.
• Smell a flower.
- 3 • The taste of gum can help you remember things.
• The smell of a flower can help you remember things.
- 4 • For example, chew some fruit-flavored gum while you study at home.
• For example, smell a tulip while you study at home.
- 5 • Then bring the same kind of fruit-flavored gum to school and chew it before the test.
• Then bring the same kind of tulip to school and smell it before the test.
- 6 • Amazingly, you will easily be able to remember the things that you studied at home. Why?
• Amazingly, you will easily be able to remember the things that you studied at home. Why?
- 7 • Our brains remember tastes better than words.
• Our brains remember smells better than words.
- 8 • And tastes bring up the memory of the words that you learned.
• And smells bring up the memory of the words that you learned.

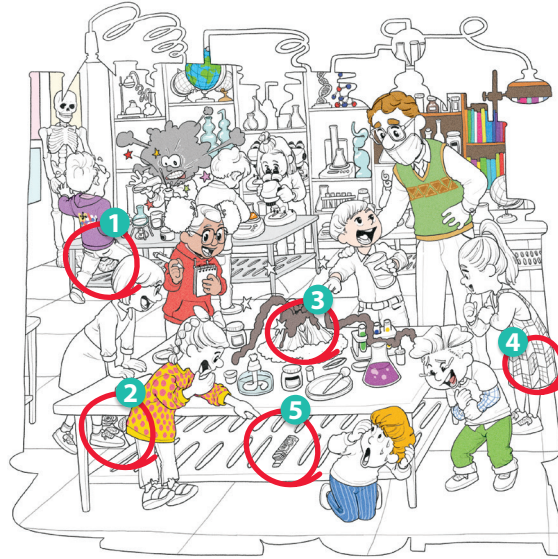
3rd Parody

Write and present

예시 Parody ① Do you want to do well on your next test? Drink some juice. The taste of juice can help you remember things. For example, drink some grape juice while you study at home. Then bring the same kind of grape juice to school and drink it before the test. Amazingly, you will easily be able to remember the things that you studied at home. Why? Our brains remember tastes better than words. And tastes bring up the memory of the words that you learned.

예시 Parody ② Do you want to do well on your next test? Smell an herb. The smell of an herb can help you remember things. For example, smell some lavender oil while you study at home. Then bring the same kind of lavender oil to school and smell it before the test. Amazingly, you will easily be able to remember the things that you studied at home. Why? Our brains remember smells better than words. And smells bring up the memory of the words that you learned.

Word Hunter



1 brain

2 rose

3 tulip

4 chocolate

5 gum

PARODY
EXAMPLE

HERB helps your memory.

Do you want to do well on your next test? Smell an herb.

The smell of ^{an} herb can help you remember things. For example, smell ^{some} lavender oil while you study at home. Then bring the same kind of lavender oil to school and smell it before the test.

Amazingly, you will ^{easily} ~~easy~~ be able to remember the things that you ^{studied} ~~study~~ at home. Why?

Our brains remember ^{smells} ~~smell~~ better than words. And smells bring up the memory of the words that you learned.



★
GOOD

My Dog Loves Dancing

여러분은 여러분의 애완동물을 잃어버렸어요. 누군가가 전화해서 그것을 발견했다고 말해요.
여러분은 그것이 여러분의 것임을 어떻게 보여 줄 수 있을까요?

74쪽

75쪽

Warm UP

A Word Check

2 street 3 call 4 sing 5 find 6 post

B Grammar Check

1 그녀는 아픔에 틀림없다. 2 그는 지금 피곤함에 틀림없다.

76~77쪽

Original | 1 T 2 T

읽어 보기

One day, / Bob couldn't find his dog. / He wrote "Missing Dog" /
어느 날 / 밥은 그의 개를 찾을 수 없었어요 / 그는 '잃어버린 개'라고 썼어요 /

on ¹pieces of paper with pictures. / He posted them / along the
사진들과 함께 여러 장의 종이에 / 그는 그것들을 붙였어요 / 거리를 따라 /

street. / The next day, / he got a call. / The caller said, / "I found
다음 날 / 그는 전화 한 통을 받았어요 / 전화 건 사람은 말했어요 / 나는 개 한 마리를

a dog. / But ²how do I know / that it's your dog?" / "That's easy. /
발견했어요 / 하지만 제가 어떻게 알지요? / 그것이 당신의 개인지 / 그것은 쉬워요 /

Sing "Happy Birthday" to it. / If it is my dog, / it will dance." /
그것에게 '생일 축하합니다'를 불러보세요 / 그것이 제 개라면 / 그것은 춤을 출 거예요 /

The caller sang. / After a moment / she said, / "Oh! The dog is
전화 건 사람은 노래를 불렀어요 / 잠시 후 / 그녀는 말했어요 / 오! 그 개가 춤을 추고

dancing! / It ³must be yours."
있어요 / 그것은 당신 것임에 틀림없네요

구문

- 1 종이의 장 수를 표현할 때는 'piece of'라는 표현을 사용하여, 종이 한 장은 'a piece of paper' 종이 여러 장은 'pieces of paper'로 쓴다.
- 2 How do I know?와 It's your dog. 두 문장을 접속사 that으로 연결한 문장이다. 한 문장으로 연결하면, 의문사 How로 시작하는 의문문이 되므로 마지막에 물음표가 왔다.
- 3 'must be'는 '~임에 틀림없다'라는 강한 확신을 나타내는 표현이다. yours(당신의 것)는 your dog로 풀어서 쓸 수 있다.

해석

어느 날, 밥은 그의 개를 찾을 수 없었어요. 그는 사진들과 함께 여러 장의 종이에 '잃어버린 개'라고 썼어요. 그는 거리를 따라 그것들을 붙였어요. 다음 날, 그는 전화 한 통을 받았어요. 전화 건 사람은 말했어요. "나는 개 한 마리를 발견했어요. 하지만 제가 어떻게 그것이 당신의 개인지 알지요?" "그것은 쉬워요. 그것에게 '생일 축하합니다'를 불러보세요. 그것이 제 개라면, 그것은 춤을 출 거예요." 전화 건 사람은 노래를 불렀어요. 잠시 후 그녀는 말했어요. "오! 그 개가 춤을 추고 있어요. 그것은 당신 것임에 틀림없네요."



Read again and write

- 1 Missing, posted
- 2 found, your dog
- 3 sang Happy Birthday

78~79쪽

1st Parody

A Outline

- 1 Missing Cat
- 2 know
- 3 Good boy, tail

B Write

- 2 She wrote "Missing Cat" on pieces of paper with pictures.
- 3 She posted them along the street.
- 4 The next day, she got a call.
- 5 The caller said, "I found a cat. But how do I know that it's your cat?"
- 6 "That's easy. Say "Good boy!" to it. If it is my cat, it will wag its tail."
- 7 The caller did so.
- 8 After a moment she said, "Oh! The cat is wagging its tail! It must be yours."

80쪽

2nd Parody

B Outline

- 1 Jack, Missing Parrot / Jessy, Missing Rabbit
- 2 parrot, parrot / rabbit, rabbit
- 3 Hello, turned around / Hooray, jumped high

C Write

- 1 • One day, Jack couldn't find his parrot.
• One day, Jessy couldn't find her rabbit.
- 2 • He wrote "Missing Parrot" on pieces of paper with pictures.
• She wrote "Missing Rabbit" on pieces of paper with pictures.
- 3 • He posted them along the street.
• She posted them along the street.
- 4 • The next day, he got a call.
• The next day, she got a call.
- 5 • The caller said, "I found a parrot. But how do I know that it's your parrot?"
• The caller said, "I found a rabbit. But how do I know that it's your rabbit?"
- 6 • "That's easy. Say "Hello!" to it. If it is my parrot, it will turn around."
• "That's easy. Say "Hooray!" to it. If it is my rabbit, it will jump high."
- 7 • The caller did so.
• The caller did so.
- 8 • After a moment she said, "Oh! The parrot is turning around! It must be yours."
• After a moment she said, "Oh! The rabbit is jumping high! It must be yours."

3rd Parody

Write and present

예시 Parody ① One day, Robert couldn't find his hamster. He wrote "Missing Hamster" on pieces of paper with pictures. He posted them along the street. The next day, he got a call. The caller said, "I found a hamster. But how do I know that it's your hamster?" "That's easy. Clap your hands. If it is my hamster, it will dance." The caller did so. After a moment she said, "Oh! The hamster is dancing! It must be yours."

예시 Parody ② One day, Nancy couldn't find her pig. She wrote "Missing Pig" on pieces of paper with pictures. She posted them along the street. The next day, she got a call. The caller said, "I found a pig. But how do I know that it's your pig?" "That's easy. Sing "Do-Re-Mi" to it. If it is my pig, it will jump up and down." The caller sang. After a moment she said, "Oh! The pig is jumping up and down! It must be yours."

Word Hunter



단어

뜻

1	moment	순간
2	street	거리
3	sing	노래하다
4	find	발견하다
5	post	(안내문을) 붙이다

PARODY
EXAMPLE

My Hamster. **LOVES** Singing ✂ ~A

Name : Jang Su bin

One day, Robert ~~couldn't~~ ^{got} find his hamster.
 He wrote "Missing Hamster" on pieces of paper with pictures.
 He posted them along the street.
 The next day, he ^{got} a call.
 The caller said, "I found a hamster. But how do I know it's your hamster?"
 "That's easy. Clap your hands. If it is my hamster, it will sing."
 The caller ^{did so} clapped her hands.
 After a moment she said, "Oh! The hamster is singing!
 It must be yours."



☆☆☆
EXCELLENT

Workbook

Answers

1 Lucky Number

Grammar Check

03쪽

- A**
- 1 is why she
 - 2 why people love
 - 3 This is why he
 - 4 This is why I am

- B**
- 5 This is why some hospitals
 - 6 This is why, hungry and tired
 - 7 This is why Italian people like

2 Kitten Loves Gorilla

Grammar Check

05쪽

- A**
- 1 인형처럼
 - 2 좋아한다
 - 3 그의 엄마처럼
 - 4 좋아하니

- B**
- 5 blue eyes like me
 - 6 like the kangaroo
 - 7 like her dad

3 How Animals Survive

Grammar Check

07쪽

- A**
- 1 I hope that I will become a singer. / 나는 가수가 되기를 희망한다.
 - 2 My mom thinks that I can do everything. / 나의 엄마는 내가 모든 것을 할 수 있다고 생각한다.
 - 3 We know that the lizard's tail can grow back. / 우리는 도마뱀의 꼬리가 다시 자란다는 것을 안다.

- B**
- 4 that you are smart
 - 5 that I like him
 - 6 that we are twins

4 Crocodile's Best Friend

Grammar Check

09쪽

- A**
- 1 out
 - 2 into
 - 3 between

- B**
- 4 into the Chinese restaurant
 - 5 out of the hat
 - 6 between two trees

5 Van Gogh's Life

Grammar Check

11쪽

- A**
- 1 How tall my boyfriend is!
 - 2 How unhappy Van Gogh was!
 - 3 How big your eyes are!
 - 4 How well the lady dances!

- B**
- 5 How beautiful these flowers are!
 - 6 How hard Cindy studies!
 - 7 How popular his paintings are!

6 Chocolate Helps Your Memory

Grammar Check

13쪽

- A**
- 1 me clean
 - 2 help, bring up
 - 3 help you sleep
 - 4 help me study

- B**
- 5 help you finish your homework
 - 6 help us remember things
 - 7 helped me find my cellphone

7 My Dog Loves Dancing

Grammar Check

15쪽

- A**
- 1 너는 배고픔에 틀림없다.
 - 2 그것은 너의 것임에 틀림없다.
 - 3 그녀는 피곤함에 틀림없다.
 - 4 그는 외국인임에 틀림없다.

- B**
- 5 must be rich
 - 6 must angry
 - 7 must be mine

Memo

