

GRAMMAR
Inside
Answer Key

LEVEL 2

Unit 01 감각동사와 수여동사

CHECK UP

p.12

1. ㉞ 2. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.13

- STEP 1** 1. comfortable 2. interesting
3. him my secret 4. to 5. me
- STEP 2** 1. of 2. delicious 3. to 4. for
- STEP 3** 1. to me 2. to his parents 3. for me
- STEP 4** 1. felt cold 2. taste salty
3. her notebook to me
4. my digital camera to
5. me my future plans

Unit 02 목적격보어를 가지는 동사

CHECK UP

p.14

1. ㉡ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.15

- STEP 1** 1. travel 2. depressed 3. to wear
4. take 5. to polish
- STEP 2** 1. shake[shaking] 2. to take 3. look
4. warm 5. choose[to choose]
- STEP 3** 1. to clean 2. knock[knocking]
3. tell 4. to think
- STEP 4** 1. want you to choose
2. keep the city clean
3. felt something touch[touching]
4. let me have

Grammar for Writing

pp.16~17

- A** 1. taste sour 2. named their baby Alice
3. You look young 4. allowed me to use
5. keeps food fresh 6. him wash the dishes
7. lent Bill my tent[lent my tent to Bill]

- B** 1. This lake looks very deep 2. heard
someone call her name 3. asked a few
favors of his secretary 4. made a wedding
dress for her 5. The shampoo smells very
good 6. showed his new game console to
me
- C** 1. saw Mia talk[talking] to Henry yesterday
2. something fall[falling] from the sky 3. got
me to join the book club 4. made me work
until late last night 5. felt the wind
blow[blowing] through her hair 6. let me
ride my bike to school
- D** 1. his girlfriend a love letter[a love letter to
his girlfriend] 2. knock[knocking] on the
door 3. to clean up the toys

Review Test

pp.18~21

1. ㉡ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠ 4. ㉢ 5. ㉡ 6. ㉠ 7. ㉡ 8. ㉣
9. ㉡ 10. ㉡ 11. ㉢ 12. ㉤ 13. steal[stealing]
14. use 15. to go 16. to me 17. of me
18. for his mother 19. ㉡ 20. tastes bitter
21. didn't[did not] let me enter 22. got me to
keep a diary 23. The story sounded strange
24. made fresh potato salad for me 25. I heard
my sister play the violin 26. ㉠, ㉡, ㉤ 27. ㉢
28. ㉢ 29. X, to 30. O 31. X, nod 32. tiredly
→ tired 33. teach → to teach

- 1 감각동사(taste) + 형용사: ~한 맛이나다
2 수여동사(lend) + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어
3 사역동사(make) + 목적어 + 동사원형
4 advise + 목적어 + to부정사(구)
5 지각동사(see) + 목적어 + 동사원형[현재분사]
6 ㉠ smoothly → smooth 감각동사(feel) + 형용사
7 ㉡ excite → exciting find + 목적어 + 형용사
8 ㉠, ㉡, ㉢, ㉤는 to, ㉣는 for가 들어가야 한다.
9 감각동사(look, taste, smell, sound) + 형용사
10 ㉡ get(~을 시키다) + 목적어 + to부정사(구)
11 ㉢ 사역동사(let) + 목적어 + 동사원형
12 사역동사(make) + 목적어 + 동사원형
13 지각동사(see) + 목적어 + 동사원형[현재분사]
14 사역동사(let) + 목적어 + 동사원형
15 allow + 목적어 + to부정사(구)
16 수여동사(give) + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어
17 수여동사(ask) + 직접목적어 + of + 간접목적어
18 수여동사(buy) + 직접목적어 + for + 간접목적어

- 19 ① usefully → useful ③ sadly → sad
④ arrive → to arrive ⑤ to bring → bring
- 20 감각동사(taste) + 형용사: ~한 맛이 나다
- 21 사역동사(let) + 목적어 + 동사원형
- 22 get(~을 시키다) + 목적어 + to부정사(구)
- 23 감각동사(sound) + 형용사: ~하게 들리다
- 24 수역동사(make) + 직접목적어 + for + 간접목적어
- 25 지각동사(hear) + 목적어 + 동사원형[현재분사]
- 26 ③ some questions me → me some questions[some questions of me]
④ get some water of me → get me some water[get some water for me]
- 27 b. play → to play
e. successfully → successful
- 28 • cleaning → to clean
• to bring → bring
- 29 수역동사(give) + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어
- 30 keep + 목적어 + 형용사(구)
- 31 사역동사(make) + 목적어 + 동사원형
- 32 감각동사(look) + 형용사: ~하게 보인다
- 33 expect + 목적어 + to부정사(구)

CHAPTER

02 시제

Unit 01 현재, 과거, 미래, 진행시제

CHECK UP

p.24

1. a 2. b 3. c

PRACTICE

p.25

- STEP 1** 1. takes 2. entered 3. was taking
4. will send
- STEP 2** 1. ordered 2. boils 3. eating
4. runs
- STEP 3** 1. knows 2. gave 3. was singing
4. will[am going to] visit
- STEP 4** 1. is going to learn
2. is washing dishes
3. fixed my computer
4. ride a bicycle

Unit 02 현재완료

CHECK UP

p.26

1. c 2. c 3. b 4. c

PRACTICE

p.27

- STEP 1** 1. haven't seen 2. sent
3. has snowed 4. has gone
- STEP 2** 1. Have you ever baked 2. since
3. learned 4. has lived
- STEP 3** 1. has lost 2. has come 3. has gone
- STEP 4** 1. have forgotten
2. has worked here for
3. have already bought
4. have been to
5. Have you ever used

Grammar for Writing

pp.28~29

- A 1. have just moved 2. sells pretty earrings
3. has worn those glasses for 4. has seen
my parents 5. is drying his hair 6. The
Earth is round 7. graduated high school

- B** 1. What are you going to do 2. My sister has broken my earphones 3. Sue has liked to sing since 4. I was watching a movie when 5. My mother will be forty years old 6. The restaurant opens at 10 o'clock
- C** 1. eats 2. closes 3. has been 4. check 5. has 6. has taught 7. was walking 8. will help
- D** 1. took a math quiz 2. went to the dentist 3. will[is going to] have dinner with Ryan 4. will[is going to] have a violin lesson

Review Test

pp.30~33

1. ① 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ② 5. ④ 6. ③ 7. ④ 8. ⑤
9. ② 10. ⑤ 11. sets 12. has lived 13. ⑤
14. ④ 15. stayed 16. is looking 17. has gone
18. has liked Mindy since 19. Have you ever been 20. has stolen my purse 21. met her boyfriend 22. ③ 23. I was writing an email to my friend 24. I am going to join the movie club
25. We have been friends for 26. ③, ④ 27. ③
28. ② 29. O 30. X, heard[hear] 31. X, was 32. am believing → believe 33. for → since, was taller → is taller

- 1 변함없는 진리는 항상 현재시제를 쓴다.
- 2 과거를 나타내는 부사구(last month)가 있으므로 과거시제가 와야 한다.
- 3 특정 시점(now)에 진행 중인 일을 나타내므로 현재진행형이 와야 한다.
- 4 소유를 나타내는 동사(have)는 진행형으로 쓰지 않는다.
- 5 과거부터 현재까지의 경험은 현재완료로 나타낸다.
- 6 ③ was → is 변함없는 진리는 항상 현재시제를 쓴다.
- 7 ④ has gone → went 과거를 나타내는 부사구(last year)는 현재완료와 같이 쓸 수 없다.
- 8 for + 기간: ~동안 / since + 시점: ~이래로
- 9 보기와 ②는 현재완료의 <완료>를 나타낸다. ①, ③은 <경험>, ④, ⑤는 <계속>을 나타낸다.
- 10 보기와 ⑤는 현재완료의 <계속>을 나타낸다. ①은 <결과>, ②는 <경험>, ③, ④는 <완료>를 나타낸다.
- 11 변함없는 진리는 항상 현재시제를 쓴다.
- 12 과거의 어느 시점부터 현재까지 어떤 동작이나 일이 계속되고 있을 때 현재완료를 쓴다.
- 13 ① will[is going to] ride ② is running ③ was ④ lost
- 14 첫 번째 빈칸은 과거를 나타내는 부사구(last Saturday)가 있으므로 과거시제가 와야 한다. 두 번째 빈칸은 since가 있으므

로 현재완료가 와야 한다.

- 15 과거를 나타내는 부사구(last summer)가 있으므로 과거시제가 와야 한다.
- 16 특정 시점(now)에 진행 중인 일을 나타내므로 현재진행형이 와야 한다.
- 17 과거 행동으로 인한 결과가 현재까지 영향을 미치고 있을 때 현재완료를 쓴다.
- 18 과거의 어느 시점부터 현재까지 어떤 동작이나 일이 계속되고 있을 때 현재완료를 쓴다.
- 19 과거부터 현재까지의 경험은 현재완료로 나타낸다.
- 20 과거 행동으로 인한 결과가 현재까지 영향을 미치고 있을 때 현재완료를 쓴다.
- 21 과거를 나타내는 부사구(last year)가 있으므로 과거시제가 와야 한다.
- 22 A의 말을 듣고 즉흥적으로 결심한 일을 나타내므로 will을 쓴다.
- 23 과거진행형(be동사의 과거형 + v-ing)이 와야 한다.
- 24 be going to + 동사원형
- 25 과거 어느 시점에서부터 현재까지 계속되고 있는 상태를 나타내므로 현재완료를 쓴다.
- 26 ① am knowing → know ② will play → has played
⑤ is → was
- 27 b. am liking → like d. Do → Have
- 28 • is having → has • needed → need
• have lived → lived
- 29 이미 정해진 미래의 계획을 나타낼 때 be going to를 쓴다.
- 30 감각을 나타내는 동사(hear)는 진행형을 쓰지 않는다.
- 31 과거를 나타내는 부사구(last year)가 있으므로 과거시제가 와야 한다.
- 32 인지를 나타내는 동사(believe)는 진행형을 쓰지 않는다.
- 33 for + 기간: ~동안 / since + 시점: ~이래로
현재를 나타내는 부사(now)가 있으므로 현재의 사실이나 상태를 나타내는 현재시제를 써야 한다.

Unit 01 can, may, will

CHECK UP

p.36

1. a 2. c

PRACTICE

p.37

- STEP 1 1. can't 2. swim 3. Would 4. will
 STEP 2 1. can 2. May[Can] 3. could
 STEP 3 1. rain 2. will be able to 3. to drive
 4. save
 STEP 4 1. may[can] have 2. won't be late
 3. may be 4. will finish
 5. is able to run

Unit 02 must, should

CHECK UP

p.38

1. a 2. c 3. a 4. b

PRACTICE

p.39

- STEP 1 1. turn 2. must 3. don't have to
 4. cannot 5. must not
 STEP 2 1. follow 2. not change 3. had to
 come 4. don't have to worry
 STEP 3 1. should 2. can't 3. must
 STEP 4 1. should not sleep 2. had to get up
 3. must not smoke 4. must like me

Unit 03 would like to, had better, used to

CHECK UP

p.40

1. c 2. b 3. c 4. a

PRACTICE

p.41

- STEP 1 1. to have 2. had better 3. used to
 4. had better not

- STEP 2 1. had better 2. would like to
 3. used to

- STEP 3 1. had better not 2. would like to
 3. used to

- STEP 4 1. used to wear 2. would like to see
 3. had better look for 4. used to be a
 hospital 5. Would you like to go

Grammar for Writing

pp.42~43

- A 1. can't[isn't able to] speak 2. may snow
 3. would like to invite 4. used to be a post
 office 5. must be angry 6. had better not
 study 7. had to go
 B 1. will be able to meet him 2. My family
 used to visit Jeju 3. Can you turn on the
 heater 4. You don't have to take his advice
 5. You should not tell me lies 6. I may not
 meet you
 C 1. would like to have 2. had better not drink
 3. used to play 4. can't be 5. will start
 D 1. must not smoke 2. have to speak quietly
 3. may eat or drink

Review Test

pp.44~47

1. ④ 2. ④ 3. ③ 4. ③ 5. ② 6. ① 7. ④ 8. ①
 9. ④ 10. ② 11. ① 12. (A) may (B) must
 13. ④ 14. had 15. to 16. ④ 17. ④ 18. used
 to be 19. had better not go 20. may not want
 21. must come 22. can't play 23. He doesn't
 have to go to work 24. I would like to buy a new
 smartphone 25. She will buy the plane ticket
 26. ①, ③ 27. ④ 28. ③ 29. X, not talk 30. X,
 to see 31. O 32. uses to → used to, would like
 live → would like to live 33. helped → help, had
 to → have to

- 1 have[has] to + 동사원형: ~해야 한다(의무)
 2 used to + 동사원형: ~하곤 했다(과거의 습관)
 3 had better + 동사원형: ~하는 것이 낫다(충고, 경고)
 4 보기와 ③은 '~해도 좋다(허가)'의 의미이고, ①, ②, ④, ⑤는
 '~일지도 모른다(불확실한 추측)'의 의미이다.
 5 ② will can → will be able to 미래의 가능성은 will be
 able to를 쓴다.
 6 ① has better → had better had better + 동사원형:

~하는 것이 낫다(충고, 경고)

- 7 don't have to: ~할 필요가 없다(= don't need to, need not)
- 8 can: ~해도 좋다(= may)
- 9 ④ may → must must + 동사원형: ~임에 틀림없다(강한 추측)
- 10 ② have → to have would like to + 동사원형: ~하고 싶다
- 11 Can[Could, Will, Would] you ~?: ~해 주시겠습니까?
- 12 (A) may + 동사원형: ~해도 좋다(허가, 요청)
(B) must + 동사원형: ~해야 한다(의무)
- 13 must + 동사원형: ~임에 틀림없다(강한 추측) / may + 동사원형: ~일지도 모른다(불확실한 추측)
- 14 had better + 동사원형: ~하는 것이 낫다(충고, 경고) / had to + 동사원형: ~해야 했다(과거 의무)
- 15 would like to + 동사원형: ~하고 싶다 / used to + 동사원형: ~이었다(과거의 상태)
- 16 ①, ②, ③, ⑤는 '~할 수 없다'의 의미이고, ④는 '~일 리가 없다'의 의미이다.
- 17 ①, ②, ③, ⑤는 '~해야 한다(의무)'의 의미이고, ④는 '~임에 틀림없다(강한 추측)'의 의미이다.
- 18 used to + 동사원형: ~이었다(과거의 상태)
- 19 had better not + 동사원형: ~하지 않는 것이 낫다(충고, 경고)
- 20 may not + 동사원형: ~않을지도 모른다(불확실한 추측)
- 21 must + 동사원형: ~해야 한다(= have to)
- 22 can't + 동사원형: ~할 수 없다(= be not able to)
- 23 don't have to + 동사원형: ~할 필요가 없다
- 24 would like to + 동사원형: ~하고 싶다
- 25 will + 동사원형: ~할 것이다
- 26 ② will can → will be able to ④ to meet → meet
⑤ would → used to
- 27 a. wearing → wear d. being → be
- 28 • able to not → not able to
• not to go → not go
- 29 should의 부정문은 should not으로 쓴다.
- 30 be able to + 동사원형: ~할 수 있다
- 31 had better + 동사원형: ~하는 것이 낫다(충고, 경고)
- 32 used to + 동사원형: ~하곤 했다(과거의 상태) / would like to + 동사원형: ~하고 싶다
- 33 should + 동사원형: ~해야 한다 / have to + 동사원형: ~해야만 한다

CHAPTER

04 to부정사

Unit 01 명사적 용법의 to부정사

CHECK UP

p.50

1. ㉠ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE

p.51

- STEP 1** 1. It, to watch American dramas
2. It, to travel around the world
3. It, to run 100 m in seven seconds
- STEP 2** 1. when to start 2. where to stay
3. who(m) to see
- STEP 3** 1. to teach students 2. to draw pictures
3. to memorize 30 English words a day 4. to buy a watch
- STEP 4** 1. wanted to have 2. how to get
3. It, to eat

Unit 02 형용사적 용법의 to부정사

CHECK UP

p.52

1. ㉢ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.53

- STEP 1** 1. to eat 2. to finish 3. to love
- STEP 2** 1. with 2. to 3. in
- STEP 3** 1. is to visit 2. is to finish 3. was to see
4. are to stay
- STEP 4** 1. am to be home 2. nothing cold to drink
3. many traffic rules to follow

Unit 03 부사적 용법의 to부정사

CHECK UP

p.54

1. ㉢ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE

p.55

- STEP 1** 1. to understand 2. to know
3. to learn 4. to look
- STEP 2** 1. not to be late for class 2. to be a famous poet 3. to see you in New York 4. to take a walk
- STEP 3** 1. 나는 건강해지기 위해서 다이어트를 할 것이다.
2. 그 노인은 100세까지 살았다. 3. 나는 새 겨울 외투를 사기 위해 상점에 갔다. 4. 같은 실수를 하다니 그녀는 멍청한 것이 틀림없다. 5. 그의 노래를 듣는다면 너는 그를 가수로 생각할 것이다.
- STEP 4** 1. to hear about her death 2. is easy to learn 3. to be a great writer 4. to look for my cat

Unit 04 to 부정사의 의미상의 주어, too ~ to-v, enough to-v

CHECK UP

p.56

1. ⑥ 2. ③ 3. ⑥ 4. ③

PRACTICE

p.57

- STEP 1** 1. for you → of you 2. enough slim → slim enough 3. so sour → too sour
4. of her → for her
- STEP 2** 1. for 2. of 3. for 4. of
- STEP 3** 1. rich enough to buy the island
2. too small for me to put all my books
3. so easy that she can read it
4. so big that he can't pass through this hole
- STEP 4** 1. too lazy to finish 2. silly of you to tell 3. exciting for me to cook 4. old enough to understand

Grammar for Writing

pp.58~59

- A** 1. wants to be a singer 2. exercised every day to lose weight 3. It, to meet new people
4. is easy to use 5. grew up to be a supermodel 6. to believe Jake's words
7. too busy to have lunch

- B** 1. old enough to make a decision 2. Give me something hot to drink 3. I don't know when to call him 4. are looking for a bench to sit on 5. It is very hard for her to eat less 6. I am to arrive at the station by 9 o'clock
- C** 1. to learn English 2. enough to buy 3. to collect pictures 4. to fail the exam 5. not to remember 6. cold to drink
- D** 1. strong enough to lift 2. how to get to 3. too short to ride

Review Test

pp.60~63

1. ④ 2. ⑤ 3. ③ 4. ③ 5. ⑤ 6. ④ 7. ② 8. ③
9. ①, ③ 10. ③ 11. ④ 12. to hear 13. to visit
14. too complicated for him to do 15. large enough to hold 16. what to do 17. ④ 18. ②
19. ⑤ 20. only to miss the train 21. To hear him play the piano 22. ③ 23. big enough to fit all these books 24. is difficult for me to sing 25. any paper to write on 26. ①, ③, ⑤ 27. ②
28. ③ 29. O 30. X, of you 31. X, easy enough 32. finishing → finish 33. buying → to buy, make → to make

1. It은 가주어, to learn 이하가 진주어이다.
2. talk는 자동사이므로 목적어를 취하려면 전치사(to)가 필요하다.
3. too ~ to-v: 너무 ~하여 ...할 수 없다
4. 결과를 나타내는 부사적 용법의 to 부정사
5. 사람의 성향이나 성질을 나타내는 형용사(rude) 뒤에서 to 부정사의 의미상의 주어는 「of + 목적격」으로 나타낸다.
6. ①, ②, ③, ⑤는 형용사적 용법의 to 부정사, ④는 목적을 나타내는 부사적 용법의 to 부정사이다.
7. ② to live → to live in live는 자동사이므로 목적어를 취하려면 전치사(in)가 필요하다.
8. ③ to wear nice → nice to wear -thing 등으로 끝나는 대명사 뒤에 수식하는 형용사가 있을 때, to 부정사는 형용사 뒤에서 수식한다.
9. 사람의 성향이나 성질을 나타내는 형용사(kind, polite) 뒤에서 to 부정사의 의미상의 주어는 「of + 목적격」으로 나타낸다.
10. 보어로 쓰인 명사적 용법의 to 부정사
11. ① too difficult ② to hear ③ of you ⑤ to tell
12. 감정의 원인을 나타내는 부사적 용법의 to 부정사
13. when to-v: 언제 ~할지
14. too + 형용사 + to-v: 너무 ~하여 ...할 수 없다
15. 형용사 + enough to-v: ~할 만큼 충분히 ...하다
16. what to-v: 무엇을 ~할지

- 17 ① reading → to read ② to found → to find
③ to visiting → to visit ⑤ live → to live
- 18 보기와 ②는 목적을 나타내는 부사적 용법의 to부정사이고, ①, ④, ⑤는 명사적 용법, ③은 형용사적 용법의 to부정사이다.
- 19 ①, ②, ③, ④는 for가 오고, ⑤는 of가 와야 한다.
- 20 결과를 나타내는 부사적 용법의 to부정사
- 21 조건을 나타내는 부사적 용법의 to부정사
- 22 ③ can → can't too + 형용사 + to-v: 너무 ~하여 ...할 수 없다(= so + 형용사 + that + 주어 + can't + 동사원형)
- 23 형용사 + enough to-v: ~할 만큼 충분히 ...하다
- 24 의미상의 주어 'for + 목적격'은 to부정사 앞에 쓴다.
- 25 형용사적 용법의 to부정사
- 26 ② to losing → to lose ④ of children → for children
- 27 b. so weak → too weak d. for you → of you
- 28 • enough hard → hard enough
• for you → of you
- 29 보어로 쓰인 명사적 용법의 to부정사
- 30 사람의 성향이나 성질을 나타내는 형용사(kind) 뒤에서 to부정사의 의미상의 주어는 'of + 목적격'으로 나타낸다.
- 31 형용사 + enough to-v: ~할 만큼 충분히 ...하다
- 32 주어를 설명하는 'be to-v' 용법(의무)이다.
- 33 형용사적 용법의 to부정사 / 명사적 용법의 to부정사(목적어)

CHAPTER

05 동명사

Unit 01 동명사의 쓰임

CHECK UP

p.66

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.67

- STEP 1** 1. drawing 2. trying 3. Meeting
4. watching
- STEP 2** 1. eating 2. riding 3. designing[to design] 4. Taking[To take]
- STEP 3** 1. studying German
2. Eating too much fast food
3. going camping with his family
- STEP 4** 1. is busy cooking 2. good at speaking 3. smiling at me
4. feel like seeing

Unit 02 동명사와 to부정사

CHECK UP

p.68

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.69

- STEP 1** 1. to get 2. waiting 3. to buy
4. to send
- STEP 2** 1. to lend 2. reading 3. playing
4. taking
- STEP 3** 1. to study 2. dancing 3. to have
- STEP 4** 1. Avoid eating 2. likes watching
3. decided to learn 4. tried using
5. forgot borrowing money

Grammar for Writing

pp.70~71

- A** 1. decided to sell their house 2. is busy cooking 3. hates getting[to get] up
4. remember meeting him 5. I stopped eating 6. making a mistake
7. Laughing[To laugh] a lot is good

- B** 1. has finished fixing the car 2. try using a different password 3. doesn't mind donating lots of money 4. Staying up every night is 5. forgot to take the medicine 6. His new album is worth buying
- C** 1. teaching Japanese 2. Being honest 3. to send 4. buying the milk 5. eating fast food 6. is busy solving
- D** 1. completing the marathon 2. busy preparing dinner 3. to go to the concert

Review Test

pp.72~75

1. ④ 2. ⑤ 3. ④ 4. ④ 5. ④ 6. ② 7. ⑤ 8. ②
9. ⑤ 10. to fail → failing 11. bringing → to bring
12. ② 13. ② 14. to get to 15. to set 16. to change
17. shopping 18. ⑤ 19. Finding a good job is not easy
20. about not going camping 21. He loves taking a walk with his dogs
22. is busy doing his math homework 23. He practices speaking English
24. forgets to take her cell phone 25. meeting 26. ③, ⑤
27. ⑤ 28. ④ 29. O 30. X, to close 31. X, going to 32. to learn → learning
33. to buy → buying

- 1 quit은 동명사만 목적으로 취하는 동사이다.
2 decide는 to부정사만 목적으로 취하는 동사이다.
3 remember v-ing: (과거에) ~했던 것을 기억하다
4 forget to-v: (앞으로) ~할 것을 잊다
5 ④ cook → cooking 전치사의 목적어로는 동명사가 와야 한다.
6 ② calling → to call forget to-v: (앞으로) ~할 것을 잊다
7 mind는 동명사만 목적으로 취하는 동사이다.
8 promise는 to부정사만 목적으로 취하는 동사이다.
9 try to-v: ~하려고 노력하다[애쓰다]
10 전치사의 목적어로는 동명사가 와야 한다.
11 remember to-v: (앞으로) ~할 것을 기억하다
12 ① to missing → missing[to miss]
③ play → playing ④ sell → selling[to sell]
⑤ Read → Reading[To read]
13 ① seeing → to see ③ giving → to give
④ to practice → practicing
⑤ to watch → watching
14 try to-v: ~하려고 노력하다[애쓰다]
15 forget to-v: (앞으로) ~할 것을 잊다
16 agree는 to부정사만 목적으로 취하는 동사이다.

- 17 go v-ing: ~하러 가다
18 ① to buy ② thinking ③ to join ④ attending
19 동명사가 문장의 주어 역할을 한다.
20 동명사의 부정은 동명사 앞에 not을 붙인다.
21 동명사가 목적어 역할을 한다.
22 be busy v-ing: ~하느라 바쁘다
23 practice는 동명사만 목적으로 취하는 동사이다.
24 forget to-v: (앞으로) ~할 것을 잊다
25 remember v-ing: (과거에) ~했던 것을 기억하다
26 ③ Tell → Telling[To tell] ⑤ meeting → to meet
27 a. go → going d. prepare → preparing
28 * to read → reading
29 remember v-ing: (과거에) ~했던 것을 기억하다
30 forget to-v: (앞으로) ~할 것을 잊다
31 feel like v-ing: ~하고 싶다
32 enjoy는 동명사만 목적으로 취하는 동사이다.
33 be worth v-ing: ~할 가치가 있다.

Unit 01 현재분사와 과거분사

CHECK UP

p.78

1. ⑥ 2. ③

PRACTICE

p.79

- STEP 1** 1. shocked 2. sitting 3. left
4. smiling 5. tested
- STEP 2** 1. that crying girl 2. watching
3. looked surprised 4. picture painted
- STEP 3** 1. wearing 2. sleeping 3. made
4. talking 5. lost
- STEP 4** 1. the boring movie 2. an email
written 3. looked excited
4. found my dog sleeping

Unit 02 분사구문

CHECK UP

p.80

1. ① 2. ③ 3. ⑥

PRACTICE

p.81

- STEP 1** 1. Reading 2. smiling 3. Being
4. Listening
- STEP 2** 1. Cleaning my room, I found some pins
2. Wearing these jeans, you will look
slimmer 3. Being ill, she won't go to
work today
- STEP 3** 1. Because[As, Since] he stood so
long in the rain 2. If you go straight
3. Although she already has a lot of
dolls
- STEP 4** 1. Finishing our homework
2. Listening to music 3. Turning right

Grammar for Writing

pp.82~83

- A** 1. was really boring 2. broken glass
3. interesting stories 4. He looked worried

5. found his name written 6. standing in
front of the door 7. exciting musical

- B** 1. Seeing me, the baby began
2. The police saw the thief hiding
3. Hating meat, he didn't order
4. Leaving now, you will catch
5. Do you know the man called Greg
6. Walking down the street, I met

- C** 1. a. interesting b. interested
2. a. boring b. bored
3. a. shocking b. shocked
4. a. excited b. exciting

- D** 1. a picture taken
2. Talking on the phone
3. building the sandcastle
4. wearing sunglasses

Review Test

pp.84~87

1. ④ 2. ④ 3. ③ 4. ② 5. ① 6. ③ 7. ② 8. ③
9. ④ 10. ① 11. Being sick 12. Exercising
regularly 13. ④ 14. ② 15. ④ 16. Sitting
17. shocking 18. locked 19. ④ 20. the car
damaged 21. an exhausting day 22. the man
waiting 23. He has a cat called Lucky 24. I
heard him playing the guitar 25. Smiling brightly,
he waved 26. ②, ③, ⑤ 27. ④ 28. ④ 29. O
30. X, speaking 31. X, drawn 32. pricing →
priced 33. ridden → riding, injuring → injured

- 1 '떠오르는'의 의미로 현재분사가 와야 한다.
2 '초대된'의 의미로 과거분사가 와야 한다.
3 '이야기를 하면서'의 의미로 현재분사가 와야 한다.
4 이유를 나타내는 분사구문(= As I walked ...)
5 ② Hear → Hearing ③ interesting → interested
④ writing → written ⑤ bored → boring
6 감정을 느끼게 할 때는 현재분사, 감정을 느낄 때는 과거분사를 쓴다.
7 이유를 나타내는 분사구문
8 조건을 나타내는 분사구문
9 ④ bored 감정을 느낄 때는 과거분사를 쓴다.
10 ① written '쓰인'의 의미로 과거분사가 와야 한다.
11 종속절의 주어가 주절의 주어와 같을 때, 종속절의 접속사와 주어를 생략하고 동사를 「v-ing」형태로 바꾼다.
12 종속절의 주어가 주절의 주어와 같을 때, 종속절의 접속사와 주어를 생략하고 동사를 「v-ing」형태로 바꾼다.
13 ①, ②, ③, ⑤는 현재분사, ④는 동명사이다.

- 14 ①, ③, ④, ⑤는 현재분사, ②는 동명사이다.
 15 ①, ②, ③, ⑤는 분사, ④는 동명사이다.
 16 이유를 나타내는 분사구문(= As I sat ...)
 17 감정을 느끼게 할 때는 현재분사를 쓴다.
 18 '잠깐'의 의미로 과거분사가 와야 한다.
 19 ④ used used car: 중고차
 20 '손상된'의 의미로 과거분사가 와야 한다.
 21 '피곤하게 하는'의 의미로 현재분사가 와야 한다.
 22 '기다리고 있는'의 의미로 현재분사가 와야 한다.
 23 앞에 있는 명사를 수식하는 과거분사구
 24 목적격보어 역할을 하는 현재분사구
 25 동시동작을 나타내는 분사구문(= As he smiled brightly, ...)
 26 ① writing → written ② breaking → broken
 27 a. interesting → interested c. Taken → Taking
 28 • stood → standing
 29 감정을 느끼게 될 때는 과거분사를 쓴다.
 30 '말하는'의 의미로 현재분사가 와야 한다.
 31 '그려진'의 의미로 과거분사가 와야 한다.
 32 '가격이 매겨진'의 의미로 과거분사가 와야 한다.
 33 '타고 있던'의 의미로 현재분사가 와야 한다.
 '부상 당한'의 의미로 과거분사가 와야 한다.

CHAPTER

07 대명사

Unit 01 부정대명사 I

CHECK UP

p.90

1. ① 2. ②

PRACTICE

p.91

- STEP 1** 1. one 2. any 3. all 4. Each
 5. ones
STEP 2 1. some 2. any 3. some 4. any
STEP 3 1. one 2. Both 3. every 4. All 5. it
STEP 4 1. have one
 2. some fresh strawberries
 3. Both of us like
 4. Each was

Unit 02 부정대명사 II

CHECK UP

p.92

1. ① 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ③

PRACTICE

p.93

- STEP 1** 1. another 2. each other
 3. One, the other 4. Some, others
STEP 2 1. others 2. each other[one another]
 3. another 4. the other
STEP 3 1. the others 2. one another
 3. others 4. another, the other
STEP 4 1. each other[one another] 2. another
 3. Some, others 4. One, the other

Unit 03 재귀대명사

CHECK UP

p.94

1. ③ 2. ③ 3. ①

PRACTICE

p.95

- STEP 1** 1. myself 2. himself 3. themselves
 4. by myself

- STEP 2** 1. X 2. O 3. O 4. X
STEP 3 1. beside 2. by 3. between
STEP 4 1. excused himself
 2. do your homework yourself
 3. help yourself to
 4. ride a bike by myself

Grammar for Writing

pp.96~97

- A** 1. Both of us[We both] attended
 2. Each person has 3. need some coins
 4. hurt himself 5. another one
 6. One is a desktop, the other
B 1. I like English itself 2. Every person wants to live
 3. solve the problem for themselves
 4. All her money was stolen 5. have known each other for ten years
 6. Some foreigners like kimchi, but others don't
C 1. one 2. it 3. any 4. ourselves 5. both
 6. the other
D 1. burned herself 2. each other[one another]
 3. another is, the other is

Review Test

pp.98~101

1. ① 2. ② 3. ⑤ 4. ⑤ 5. ① 6. ⑤ 7. ① 8. ⑤
 9. ④ 10. by herself 11. yourself 12. One, the other
 13. one 14. ⑤ 15. ② 16. another
 17. some 18. ④ 19. cut yourself 20. Every student
 21. both practice 22. ② 23. All of us were very tired
 24. we enjoyed ourselves very much 25. Some students like math and others like English
 26. ①, ③, ④ 27. ② 28. ③ 29. O
 30. X, others 31. O 32. another → the other
 33. are → is, make you → make yourself

- 1 앞에서 언급된 것과 동일한 것을 가리킬 때 it을 쓴다.
 2 앞에 언급된 것과 같은 종류의 불특정한 사람이나 사물을 가리킬 때 one을 쓴다.
 3 each는 '각각(의)'의 의미로 단수 취급한다.
 4 one another는 '서로'의 의미로 보통 셋 이상일 때 쓴다.
 5 '약간'의 뜻으로 의문문에는 주로 any를 쓴다.
 6 ⑤ Every → All 뒤의 명사가 복수이므로 all을 쓴다.
 7 ① introduce me → introduce myself '자신'의 의미이므로 재귀대명사를 쓴다.
 8 ⑤ other → the other one ~ the other ...: (둘 중의)

하나는 ~, 나머지 하나는 ...

- 9 another: 또 다른(= one more)
 10 by oneself: 홀로, 혼자서(= alone)
 11 burn oneself: 데다, 화상을 입다
 12 one ~ the other ...: (둘 중의) 하나는 ~, 나머지 하나는 ...
 13 앞에 언급된 것과 같은 종류의 불특정한 사람이나 사물을 가리킬 때 one을 쓴다.
 14 긍정문이나 권유문에서는 주로 some을 쓴다.
 15 every는 단수 취급 / 「all of + 명사」는 뒤에 오는 명사의 수에 일치
 16 another: 또 하나 다른 것 / one ~, another ..., the other ...: (셋 중의) 하나는 ~, 다른 하나는 ..., 나머지 하나는 ...
 17 권유문에서는 주로 some을 쓴다. / some ~ others ...: 어떤 것[사람]들은 ~, 다른 어떤 것[사람]들은 ...
 18 some ~ others ...: 어떤 것[사람]들은 ~, 다른 어떤 것[사람]들은 ...
 19 cut oneself: 베이다
 20 every: 모든(단수 취급)
 21 both: 둘 다(복수 취급)
 22 ② 강조용법(생략 가능) ①, ③, ④, ⑤ 재귀용법
 23 all: 모두, 모든 것
 24 enjoy oneself: 즐거운 시간을 보내다
 25 some ~ others ...: 어떤 것[사람]들은 ~, 다른 어떤 것[사람]들은 ...
 26 ② some → any ⑤ any → some
 27 c. each another → each other[one another]
 d. are → is
 28 • Each of us have → Each of us has
 • Both of my parents was → Both of my parents were
 29 앞에 언급된 것과 같은 종류의 불특정한 사람이나 사물을 가리킬 때 one을 쓴다.
 30 some ~ others ...: 어떤 것[사람]들은 ~, 다른 어떤 것[사람]들은 ...
 31 by oneself: 홀로, 혼자서
 32 one ~ the other ...: (둘 중의) 하나는 ~, 나머지 하나는 ...
 33 every: 모든(단수 취급) / make oneself at home: 자신을 편안하게 하다

Unit 01 원급, 비교급, 최상급

CHECK UP

p.104

1. a 2. b 3. c

PRACTICE

p.105

- STEP 1** 1. tallest 2. much 3. high
4. more exciting
- STEP 2** 1. more 2. largest 3. cold 4. earlier
- STEP 3** 1. cheaper than 2. the tallest
3. as fast as
- STEP 4** 1. much stronger than 2. as well as
3. more difficult than
4. the most famous actress

Unit 02 비교 구문을 이용한 표현

CHECK UP

p.106

1. c 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. c

PRACTICE

p.107

- STEP 1** 1. five times 2. inventions
3. the angrier 4. more
- STEP 2** 1. bigger and bigger 2. more difficult
3. four times
4. the most beautiful cities
- STEP 3** 1. prettiest 2. The slower[The more slowly], the more 3. longer and longer
- STEP 4** 1. darker and darker 2. The earlier, the sooner 3. Who is richer
4. three times bigger than

Grammar for Writing

pp.108~109

- A** 1. as cheap as 2. getting warmer and warmer 3. the tallest building in 4. much more money than 5. one of the happiest days 6. Which is closer 7. The longer, the more tired

- B** 1. is one of the greatest writers 2. Who is older, Paul or Alice 3. three times bigger than my hometown 4. became more and more famous 5. twice as much money as me 6. The higher I climbed, the colder it became
- C** 1. the hottest 2. hotter than 3. as cool as 4. lighter than 5. twice as old as[twice older than] 6. the shortest
- D** 1. the slowest 2. twenty times as fast as 3. faster than 4. three times faster than

Review Test

pp.110~113

1. ① 2. ③ 3. ⑤ 4. ③ 5. ② 6. ④ 7. ② 8. ④
9. ① 10. three times as much as[three times more than] 11. as hot 12. the highest
13. younger than 14. ⑤ 15. ① 16. cheaper than 17. The nicer, the better 18. ② 19. The higher, the colder 20. three times as expensive as[three times more expensive than] 21. Which do you like more 22. ⑤ 23. The movie was twice as long as 24. His English is getting better and better 25. Carter is one of the most famous magicians in the world 26. ③, ⑤ 27. ② 28. ②
29. X, larger and larger 30. O 31. X, most crowded cities 32. much → more 33. cheapest → the cheapest, fast → faster

- 1 as + 원급 + as: ~만큼 ...한
2 비교급 + than: ~보다 더 ...한
3 the + 최상급: 가장 ~한
4 the + 비교급 ~, the + 비교급 ...: ~하면 할수록 더 ...하다
5 Who ~ 비교급, A or B?: A와 B 중에서 누가 더 ~한가?
6 ④ dark and dark → darker and darker
비교급 + and + 비교급: 점점 더 ~한
7 ② two → twice 배수사 + as + 원급 + as ~: ~의 몇 배로 ...한
8 (A) one of the + 최상급 + 복수명사: 가장 ~한 것들 중 하나
(B) Who ~ 비교급, A or B?: A와 B 중에서 누가 더 ~한가?
9 ① 비교급을 강조할 때는 비교급 앞에 much, a lot, even, far 등을 쓴다.
② heavier ③ rich ④ smaller ⑤ most famous
10 배수사 + as + 원급 + as ~(= 배수사 + 비교급 + than): ~의 몇 배로 ...한
11 as + 원급 + as: ~만큼 ...한
12 the + 최상급: 가장 ~한
13 비교급 + than: ~보다 더 ...한

- 14 비교급을 강조할 때는 비교급 앞에 much, a lot, even, far 등을 쓴다.
- 15 ② heavy and heavier → heavier and heavier
③ very → much[a lot, even, far]
④ more people → the more people
⑤ boy → boys
- 16 비교급 + than: ~보다 더 ...한
- 17 the + 비교급 ~, the + 비교급 ...: ~하면 할수록 더 ...하다
- 18 미나는 하니보다 몸무게가 더 나간다.
- 19 the + 비교급 ~, the + 비교급 ...: ~하면 할수록 더 ...하다
- 20 배수사 + as + 원급 + as ~(= 배수사 + 비교급 + than): ~의 몇 배로 ...한
- 21 Which ~ 비교급, A or B?: A와 B 중에서 어느 것이 더 ~한가?
- 22 ⑤ better → well as + 원급 + as: ~만큼 ...한
- 23 배수사 + as + 원급 + as ~: ~의 몇 배로 ...한
- 24 비교급 + and + 비교급: 점점 더 ...한
- 25 one of the + 최상급 + 복수명사: 가장 ~한 것들 중의 하나
- 26 ① harder → hard
② more faster → much[a lot, even, far] faster
④ best → better
- 27 b. taller → tall
e. farthest → farther, hardest → harder
- 28 · hottest → hot
· more popular → most popular
· artist → artists
- 29 비교급 + and + 비교급: 점점 더 ...한
- 30 which ~ 비교급, A or B?: A와 B 중에 어느 것이 더 ~한가?
- 31 one of the + 최상급 + 복수명사: 가장 ~한 것들 중의 하나
- 32 비교급 + than: ~보다 더 ...한
- 33 the + 최상급: 가장 ~한 / 비교급 + than: ~보다 더 ...한

CHAPTER

09 접속사

Unit 01 시간, 이유, 결과의 종속 접속사

CHECK UP

p.116

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE

p.117

STEP 1 1. As 2. While 3. so 4. that

5. starts

STEP 2 1. before 2. so 3. since 4. while

5. that

STEP 3 1. that 2. tell 3. cleaned

STEP 4 1. after I had dinner 2. until[till] you are ready 3. Since[Because, As] he worked 4. When[As] you leave 5. so cold that

Unit 02 조건, 양보의 종속 접속사 / 명령문 + and, or ~

CHECK UP

p.118

1. ㉠ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.119

STEP 1 1. Though 2. If 3. Unless 4. and

STEP 2 1. miss 2. leave 3. was 4. study

STEP 3 1. Unless 2. Though[Although] 3. and 4. or

STEP 4 1. If you see Jenny 2. Unless you are quiet 3. Though[Although] I was tired 4. or you will be

Grammar for Writing

pp.120~121

- A 1. before you called 2. If you change your plans 3. so I gave a present 4. so vivid that I could remember 5. until[till] your class is over 6. While I was traveling 7. and I will forgive you

- B** 1. Although I took the medicine
2. As I entered the room, everyone
3. Since it was Sunday, the shop was
4. After he finishes lunch, he will wash
5. Unless you walk faster, you will be late
6. Put on your coat, or you will
- C** 1. stayed at home all day 2. moved to Paris
3. need a digital camera 4. get to school on time
5. say sorry to him 6. was cooking in the kitchen
- D** 1. before we watched the movie 2. that we cried a lot
3. When we got out of the movie theater 4. until it stopped raining

Review Test

pp. 122~125

1. ④ 2. ② 3. ② 4. ③ 5. ① 6. ③ 7. ③ 8. ④
9. ② 10. ⑤ 11. before 12. and 13. Though [Although]
14. ⑤ 15. until it stops 16. If he is not busy [Unless he is busy]
17. ② 18. ① 19. As 20. while [While]
21. until [till] my dream comes true 22. or you'll make a mistake
23. have dinner together after Jimmy comes back
24. Since he skipped breakfast, he felt 25. so scared that he screamed
26. ①, ④, ⑤ 27. ③ 28. ③ 29. O 30. X, comes back 31. X, so
32. very → so 33. If → Unless

- 1 while: ~하는 동안
2 though: ~에도 불구하고
3 so: 그래서
4 so ~ that ...: 매우[너무] ~해서 ...하다
5 명령문, and ~: ...해라, 그러면 ~할 것이다
6 ③ Unless → If unless: 만약 ~하지 않으면 (= if ~ not)
7 ③ will tell → tells 조건을 나타내는 부사절에서는 현재시제가 미래시제를 대신한다.
8 명령문, or ~: ...해라, 그러지 않으면 ~할 것이다
if: ~한다면, ~라면
unless: 만약 ~하지 않으면 (= if ~ not)
9 ①, ③, ④, ⑤는 '~이기 때문에'의 의미이고, ②는 '~할 때'의 의미이다.
10 ①, ②, ③, ④는 If가 들어가야 하고, ⑤는 Unless가 들어가야 한다.
11 after: ~후에 / before: ~전에
12 명령문, and ~: ...해라, 그러면 ~할 것이다
13 though [although]: ~에도 불구하고
14 ⑤ though: ~에도 불구하고
15 시간의 부사절에서는 현재시제가 미래시제를 대신한다.

- 16 unless: 만약 ~하지 않으면 (= if ~ not)
17 ①, ③, ④, ⑤는 부사절을 이끄는 접속사이고, ②는 명사절을 이끄는 접속사이다.
18 명령문, and ~: ...해라, 그러면 ~할 것이다
19 as: ~이기 때문에, ~할 때
20 while: ~하는 동안, ~인 반면에
21 until [till]: ~(할 때)까지
22 명령문, or ~: ...해라, 그러지 않으면 ~할 것이다
23 after: ~후에
24 since: ~이기 때문에
25 so ~ that ...: 매우[너무] ~해서 ...하다
26 ② won't → doesn't ③ unless → If
27 c. and → or d. too → so
28 • As → Though [Although]
• Though → Because [As, Since]
29 so ~ that ...: 매우[너무] ~해서 ...하다
30 조건을 나타내는 부사절에서 현재시제가 미래시제를 대신한다.
31 so: 그래서
32 so ~ that ...: 매우[너무] ~해서 ...하다
33 unless: 만약 ~하지 않으면 (= if ~ not)

Unit 01 관계대명사

CHECK UP

p.128

1. Ⓐ 2. Ⓒ 3. Ⓒ

PRACTICE

p.129

- STEP 1** 1. whose 2. who 3. which
4. whom
- STEP 2** 1. whose 2. which 3. who
4. whom
- STEP 3** 1. Yesterday I met a girl who is from Mexico 2. I want to buy a smartphone whose screen is large
3. Mr. Lee is a teacher who(m) a lot of students respect 4. The dress which the actress is wearing is very beautiful
- STEP 4** 1. which is[was] 2. whose fur is
3. who lives 4. who(m) Lily likes

Unit 02 관계대명사 that, what / 관계대명사의 생략

CHECK UP

p.130

1. Ⓑ 2. Ⓑ 3. Ⓒ 4. Ⓑ

PRACTICE

p.131

- STEP 1** 1. that 2. playing 3. what 4. that
5. which
- STEP 2** 1. that was 2. X 3. X 4. that 5. X
- STEP 3** 1. that 2. What 3. that 4. what
- STEP 4** 1. the language spoken in Brazil
2. The subjects I like
3. What she wants for Christmas
4. was the first person that arrived

Unit 03 관계부사

CHECK UP

p.132

1. Ⓐ 2. Ⓑ 3. Ⓑ 4. Ⓒ

PRACTICE

p.133

- STEP 1** 1. where 2. how 3. why 4. when
- STEP 2** 1. where 2. why 3. when 4. how
- STEP 3** 1. This is the elementary school where I used to go. 2. That is how Harry solved the problem. 3. Liz told me the reason why she left the party early. 4. April 1 is the day when people play jokes.
- STEP 4** 1. the time when the musical starts
2. the reason why he studied French
3. the shop where you bought your skirt

Grammar for Writing

pp.134~135

- A** 1. an old friend who[that] knows
2. whose father is a famous composer
3. the very house (that) I'm looking for
4. (that[which]) he saw yesterday
5. the gym where[in which] I exercise
6. how[the way] I made the potato pizza
7. The girl (that[who(m)]) I fell in love
- B** 1. You can drink anything that is
2. the digital camera I bought last week
3. the day when the fall semester begins
4. That is the reason why he moved to Seoul
5. The person drinking coffee over there
6. what I like about her
- C** 1. which has a lot of vitamin C
2. that I didn't agree with
3. that my friend recommended
4. whose job is designing clothes
5. where we can eat Greek food
6. why I was depressed yesterday
7. how I got my job
8. when the car accident happened
- D** 1. whose fur is white
2. where I play basketball
3. who[that] is reading the book

1. ① 2. ④ 3. ③ 4. ⑤ 5. ② 6. ⑤ 7. ④ 8. ③
 9. ③ 10. ② 11. ③ 12. ③ 13. ① 14. I want
 to meet the author who[that] wrote the *Dark
 Tower* series. 15. Today is the day when my final
 exams are over. 16. how 17. which 18. when
 19. whose rules are simple 20. where I traveled
 21. that was 22. that 23. the first person that
 heard the news 24. gave me what I needed 25.
 that I bought my smartphone in
 26. ②, ④, ⑤ 27. ⑤ 28. ③ 29. X, how[the
 way] 30. X, where 31. X, why 32. whose →
 who(m)[that] 혹은 생략 33. whom → who[that]

- 1 사람이 선행사일 때는 주격 관계대명사로 **who**를 쓴다.
- 2 동물이 선행사일 때는 주격 관계대명사로 **which**를 쓴다.
- 3 사람이 선행사일 때는 소유격 관계대명사로 **whose**를 쓴다.
- 4 선행사를 포함한 관계대명사 **what**을 쓴다.
- 5 장소를 나타내는 선행사 다음에는 관계부사 **where**를 쓴다.
- 6 ⑤ **which** → **whose** 소유격 관계대명사 **whose**
- 7 ④ **the way** **how** → **how[the way]** 선행사 **the way**
와 관계부사 **how**는 함께 쓰지 않는다.
- 8 ③ **whose** 소유격 관계대명사는 **that**으로 대신할 수 없다.
- 9 ①, ②, ④, ⑤는 관계대명사이고, ③은 의문사이다.
- 10 목적격 관계대명사는 생략 가능하다.
- 11 ① **which** → **where[in which]**
 ② **in where** → **where[in which]**
 ④ **for that** → **why[for which]**
 ⑤ **what** → **that**
- 12 첫 번째 빈칸에는 관계대명사 **which**가, 두 번째 빈칸에는 관계
부사 **where**가 적절하다.
- 13 선행사 **the way**와 관계부사 **how**는 함께 쓰지 않는다.
- 14 사람이 선행사일 때는 주격 관계대명사로 **who[that]**를 쓴다.
- 15 시간을 나타내는 선행사 다음에는 관계부사 **when**을 쓴다.
- 16 방법을 나타내는 관계부사 **how**
- 17 사물이 선행사인 목적격 관계대명사 **which** / 전치사가 관계대
명사 앞에 있는 경우, 관계대명사 **that**을 쓸 수 없다.
- 18 시간을 나타내는 선행사 다음에는 관계부사 **when**을 쓴다.
- 19 사물이 선행사일 때는 소유격 관계대명사로 **whose**를 쓴다.
- 20 장소를 나타내는 선행사 다음에는 관계부사 **where**를 쓴다.
- 21 「주격 관계대명사 + **be**동사」는 생략 가능하다.
- 22 목적격 관계대명사는 생략 가능하다.
- 23 서수가 선행사인 경우에는 보통 관계대명사 **that**이 온다.
- 24 선행사를 포함한 관계대명사 **what**
- 25 전치사가 관계대명사 앞에 있는 경우 관계대명사 **that**을 쓸 수
없다. 관계대명사 **that**을 쓸 경우 전치사는 뒤로 보낸다.
- 26 ① **whom** → **who[that]** ③ **which** → **what**
- 27 a. **which** → **who[that]** b. **what** → **which[that]**
- 28 • **what** → **which[that]** • **which** → **who[that]**

- 29 선행사 **the way**와 관계부사 **how**는 함께 쓰지 않는다.
- 30 장소를 나타내는 선행사 다음에는 관계부사 **where**를 쓴다.
- 31 이유를 나타내는 선행사 다음에는 관계부사 **why**를 쓴다.
- 32 사람이 선행사일 때는 목적격 관계대명사로 **who(m)[that]**을
쓰거나 생략한다.
- 33 사람이 선행사일 때는 주격 관계대명사로 **who[that]**를 쓴다.

Unit 01 능동태와 수동태

CHECK UP

p.142

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE

p.143

- STEP 1** 1. made 2. is used 3. is being made
4. will be released
- STEP 2** 1. This website is visited by many people. 2. The bird was watched by the scientists. 3. Kate will be chosen as the best actress (by them).
4. The chocolate cookies are being baked by John now.
- STEP 3** 1. was solved 2. is being held
3. will be painted 4. are used
- STEP 4** 1. was drawn by 2. will be built
3. is being repaired 4. is elected by

Unit 02 수동태의 여러 가지 형태

CHECK UP

p.144

1. ㉡ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE

p.145

- STEP 1** 1. Was 2. to 3. playing 4. must be followed
- STEP 2** 1. was not invited 2. must be kept
3. to wash 4. for me
- STEP 3** 1. was made to wake up early by my mom 2. are taught English by Mr. Smith 3. was advised to eat more vegetables by my doctor 4. must be finished on time (by you)
- STEP 4** 1. Were these pictures taken 2. was made for me 3. was heard talking
4. was called Princess by

Unit 03 주의해야 할 수동태

CHECK UP

p.146

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.147

- STEP 1** 1. was taken care of 2. disappeared
3. is covered with 4. by my grandmother
- STEP 2** 1. was put off by my boss
2. is looked up to by Sophia
3. were looked after by my sister
- STEP 3** 1. in 2. of 3. with 4. to
- STEP 4** 1. was laughed at by 2. was surprised at 3. was filled with
4. were run over by

Grammar for Writing

pp.148~149

- A** 1. was written by 2. is being built
3. was put off 4. was made to guide
5. was bought for me 6. was sent to me
7. was not satisfied with
- B** 1. should be kept secret 2. Was the computer broken by you 3. was seen standing at the bus stop 4. was not baked by me 5. He is called a tough guy by his friends 6. Mowgli was brought up by wolves
- C** 1. am satisfied with 2. is being repaired
3. can be made by anyone 4. I was told to stay longer 5. should be covered with
- D** 1. are pleased with 2. is disappointed with
3. is surprised at 4. is taken care of by

Review Test

pp.150~153

1. ㉤ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉤ 4. ㉡ 5. ㉡ 6. ㉤ 7. ㉡ 8. ㉡
9. ㉡ 10. ㉤ 11. was read 12. to keep 13. be held 14. ㉤ 15. ㉡ 16. was filmed by my favorite director 17. was made a superstar by that sitcom 18. is looked up to by many workers 19. ㉢ 20. is liked by 21. was told to us

22. was laughed at by 23. will be caught by the police 24. My cell phone is being repaired now 25. My little brother was heard crying 26. ②, ③ 27. ② 28. ③ 29. O 30. X, was disappointed with 31. X, brought up by her uncle 32. by → with 33. been → being, many → by many

- 1 드레스가 디자인된 것이므로 수동태가 되어야 한다.
- 2 4형식 문장의 수동태에서 직접목적어를 주어로 수동태를 만들 때 동사 send는 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 to를 쓴다.
- 3 수동태의 미래시제: will be v-ed
- 4 사역동사의 수동태에서 make 다음에 목적격보어로 쓰인 동사 원형은 to부정사로 바뀐다.
- 5 be surprised at: ~에 놀라다
- 6 ① was disappeared → disappeared
② 소유를 나타내는 타동사(have)는 수동태로 쓰이지 않는다.
③ built → was built
④ 상태를 나타내는 타동사(resemble)는 수동태로 쓰이지 않는다.
- 7 ④ will being finished → will be finished 수동태의 미래시제: will be v-ed
- 8 ② read → reading[to read] 지각동사 다음에 목적격보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 현재분사나 to부정사로 바뀐다.
- 9 4형식 문장의 수동태에서 직접목적어를 주어로 수동태를 만들 때 동사 make는 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 for를 쓴다.
- 10 동사구의 수동태에서 동사구는 수동태로 바꿀 때 하나의 동사로 취급한다.
- 11 잡지는 읽히는 것이므로 수동태가 되어야 한다.
- 12 사역동사의 수동태에서 make 다음에 목적격보어로 쓰인 동사 원형은 to부정사로 바뀐다.
- 13 수동태의 미래시제: will be v-ed
- 14 be satisfied with: ~에 만족하다 / be filled with: ~로 가득 차다
- 15 4형식 문장의 수동태에서 직접목적어를 주어로 수동태를 만들 때 동사 give는 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 to를 쓴다. / be known to: ~에게 알려지다
- 16 수동태: be v-ed
- 17 5형식 문장에서 목적어가 수동태의 주어가 되고, 목적격보어가 명사인 경우 그대로 쓴다.
- 18 동사구의 수동태에서 동사구는 수동태로 바꿀 때 하나의 동사로 취급한다.
- 19 be disappointed with: ~에 실망하다
- 20 수동태: be v-ed
- 21 4형식 문장의 수동태에서 직접목적어를 주어로 수동태를 만들 때 동사 tell은 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 to를 쓴다.
- 22 동사구의 수동태에서 동사구는 수동태로 바꿀 때 하나의 동사로 취급한다.
- 23 조동사의 수동태: 조동사 + be + v-ed
- 24 수동태의 진행시제: be동사 + being + v-ed
- 25 지각동사의 수동태에서 지각동사 다음에 목적격보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 문장에서 현재분사나 to부정사로 바뀐다.

- 26 ① wrote → written ④ practice → to practice
⑤ for me → to me
- 27 c. by → of[from] e. for → with
- 28 · for → at · was happened → happened
- 29 수동태: be + v-ed
- 30 be disappointed with: ~에 실망하다
- 31 동사구의 수동태에서 동사구는 수동태로 바꿀 때 하나의 동사로 취급한다.
- 32 be filled with: ~로 가득 차다
- 33 수동태의 진행시제: be동사 + being + v-ed / 수동태에서는 행위자 앞에 by를 붙인다.

Unit 01 가정법 과거, 가정법 과거완료

CHECK UP

p.156

1. ㉞ 2. ㉞ 3. ㉞ 4. ㉞

PRACTICE

p.157

- STEP 1** 1. were 2. could have seen
3. wouldn't be 4. had gotten
- STEP 2** 1. would not buy 2. could have gone
3. spoke 4. had heard
- STEP 3** 1. weren't[were not], could go
2. had known, could have called
3. knew, could invite
4. hadn't[had not] stolen,
wouldn't[would not] have gone
- STEP 4** 1. were, could watch
2. had enough money, would travel
3. had not been full, would have eaten

Unit 02 I wish + 가정법, as if + 가정법

CHECK UP

p.158

1. ㉞ 2. ㉞ 3. ㉞ 4. ㉞

PRACTICE

p.159

- STEP 1** 1. liked 2. hadn't spent 3. were
4. had seen
- STEP 2** 1. had gone 2. didn't[did not] have
3. were
- STEP 3** 1. hadn't[had not] had a fight with my
brother 2. were in the same class
3. cleaned her room every day
4. hadn't[had not] heard the news
- STEP 4** 1. I wish I were good at singing
2. I wish I had brought an umbrella
3. he speaks Chinese as if he were

Grammar for Writing

pp.160~161

- A** 1. were, wouldn't[would not] forgive
2. I wish I could sleep
3. had checked, could have seen
4. I had brought my sunglasses
5. as if he didn't[did not] know the truth
6. had hurried up, could have taken
7. had taken, wouldn't[would not] have failed
- B** 1. I wish I were taller than her 2. I would
have gone on a picnic 3. we would have
more fun 4. wish I had not told my secret
5. behaves as if she were a five-year-old kid
6. He talked as if he had been to Spain
- C** 1. could play 2. had, could give 3. had
bought 4. weren't, couldn't go 5. had
happened 6. had missed, would have been
7. had invited, would have gone
- D** 1. would[could, might] buy this dress
2. I had more time
3. I hadn't[had not] lost my gloves

Review Test

pp.162~165

1. ㉞ 2. ㉞ 3. ㉞ 4. ㉞ 5. ㉞ 6. ㉞ 7. ㉞ 8. ㉞
9. ㉞ 10. ㉞ 11. ㉞ 12. had 13. were 14. had
called 15. stopped, would be 16. had studied,
could have gotten 17. had won 18. ㉞
19. had, could drive 20. hadn't[had not] lied
21. the cell phone weren't[were not] so expensive
22. ㉞ 23. as if the math test had been easy
24. I had not bought the expensive coat 25. If
she weren't busy, she could go 26. ㉞, ㉞, ㉞, ㉞
27. ㉞ 28. ㉞ 29. X, knew 30. X, would call
31. O 32. went → had gone 33. as if I am → as
if I were, have worried → worry

- 1 가정법 과거: If + 주어 + v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형
- 2 가정법 과거완료: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + have v-ed
- 3 I wish + 가정법 과거: I wish + 주어 + v-ed
- 4 I wish + 가정법 과거완료: I wish + 주어 + had v-ed
- 5 as if + 가정법 과거: as if + 주어 + v-ed
- 6 ㉞ has → had I wish + 가정법 과거: I wish + 주어 + v-ed
- 7 ㉞ saw → had seen 가정법 과거완료: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + have v-ed

- 8 가정법 과거완료: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + have v-ed
- 9 가정법 과거: If + 주어 + v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형
- 10 가정법 과거완료: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + have v-ed
- 11 I wish + 가정법 과거완료: I wish + 주어 + had v-ed
- 12 I wish 가정법 과거: I wish + 주어 + v-ed
- 13 가정법 과거에서 if절의 be동사는 주어의 인칭에 관계없이 were가 온다.
- 14 as if + 가정법 과거완료: as if + 주어 + had + v-ed
- 15 가정법 과거: If + 주어 + v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형
- 16 가정법 과거완료: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + have v-ed
- 17 I wish + 가정법 과거완료: I wish + 주어 + had v-ed
- 18 ① can → could
③ have worked → had worked
④ have not missed → had not missed
⑤ will have told → would have told
- 19 가정법 과거: If + 주어 + v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형
- 20 가정법 과거완료: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + have v-ed
- 21 I wish + 가정법 과거: I wish + 주어 + v-ed / 가정법 과거에서 be동사는 주어의 인칭에 관계없이 were를 쓴다.
- 22 가정법 과거에서 be동사는 주어의 인칭에 관계없이 were를 쓴다.
- 23 as if + 가정법 과거완료: as if + 주어 + had v-ed
- 24 I wish + 가정법 과거완료: I wish + 주어 + had v-ed
- 25 가정법 과거: If + 주어 + v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형
- 26 ② haven't been → hadn't been[weren't]
- 27 c. have bought → buy 또는 had → had had
d. can introduce → could introduce
- 28 • drive → had driven • practiced → had practiced
• have been → be
- 29 as if + 가정법 과거: as if + 주어 + v-ed
- 30 가정법 과거: If + 주어 + v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형
- 31 가정법 과거완료: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + have v-ed
- 32 I wish + 가정법 과거완료: I wish + 주어 + had v-ed
- 33 as if + 가정법 과거: as if + 주어 + v-ed
가정법 과거: If + 주어 + v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형

CHAPTER

13 일치와 화법

Unit 01 시제의 일치

CHECK UP

p.168

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.169

- STEP 1** 1. had been 2. grow 3. wins
4. was
- STEP 2** 1. moves 2. is 3. was
- STEP 3** 1. would win 2. had lost 3. started
4. makes
- STEP 4** 1. you did your best 2. was built
3. snakes sleep

Unit 02 화법

CHECK UP

p.170

1. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.171

- STEP 1** 1. told 2. if 3. she had bought
4. who had kicked
- STEP 2** 1. said (that) it would snow on Christmas Day 2. asked me if[whether] I liked musicals
3. told Tom (that) I had something to tell him 4. asked me where I was going 5. said (that) he had gotten an F in history 6. asked me who had sent the fax 7. asked me if[whether] I wanted to change the schedule
8. asked the cook how he[she] had made the potato pizza
- STEP 3** 1. told, he wanted 2. asked, if[whether] she could borrow my
3. asked, why I liked

- A** 1. asked me if[whether] I liked 2. (that) water boils 3. (that) the Korean War ended
4. she wants to travel 5. (that) Japan is
6. (that) my sister wore my jacket
7. asked me where I had bought
- B** 1. told me that he had already seen
2. asked me if I could speak English
3. said that two heads are better
4. asked me who lived in that big house
5. heard that Picasso was born in Spain
6. told me that she had met my teacher
- C** 1. (that) he would go to America to study
2. what he wanted to study in America
3. (that) he planned to study marketing
4. if[whether] she had heard the noise
5. what had happened
6. (that) there had been a car accident
- D** 1. (that) she would go to the beach to swim
2. salt water boils faster than fresh water
3. if[whether] he had seen the movie

Review Test

pp.174~177

1. ② 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ② 5. ④ 6. ④ 7. ① 8. ②
9. ② 10. ④ 11. ⑤ 12. ④ 13. the Earth moves around
14. told me (that) I looked young
15. asked me what I would do 16. is
17. started 18. is 19. told me (that) he had had a fight with his girlfriend
20. asked me what had made me think so 21. asked me if[whether] I could lend her my digital camera
22. said that he always goes to school 23. asked me how I had solved the problem
24. told me that he wanted to study 25. asked me if I had finished my homework
26. ①, ⑤ 27. ③ 28. ③
29. X, is 30. X, I liked 31. O 32. will → would
33. have → had, told → asked

- 1 주절의 시제가 과거인 경우 종속절에는 과거 또는 과거완료가 와야 한다.
2 과학적 사실, 일반적 진리는 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 현재 시제를 쓴다.
3 역사적 사실은 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 과거시제를 쓴다.
4 의문사가 없는 의문문의 화법 전환에서 접속사는 if[whether]를 쓴다.

- 5 주절의 시제가 과거인 경우 종속절에는 과거 또는 과거완료가 와야 한다.
6 ④ was → is 과학적 사실, 일반적 진리는 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 현재시제를 쓴다.
7 ① did I like → I liked 의문사가 없는 의문문의 화법 전환에서 if 다음의 어순을 「주어 + 동사」로 바꾼다.
8 의문사 다음의 어순을 「주어 + 동사」로 바꾸고, 인용 부호 안의 인칭대명사는 전달자에 맞춰서 바꾸고, 동사도 시제에 맞춰 바꾼다.
9 목적어가 없는 경우 전달동사는 say를 쓴다. 인칭대명사를 전달자에 맞춰 바꾸고, 동사도 시제에 맞춰 바꾼다.
10 의문사가 없는 의문문의 경우 전달동사는 ask이다. 접속사 if[whether]를 쓰고, 어순을 「주어 + 동사」로 바꾸고 인칭대명사를 전달자에 맞춰 바꾸고, 동사도 시제에 맞춰 바꾼다.
11 의문문의 경우 전달동사는 ask이다. 어순을 「의문사 + 주어 + 동사」로 바꾸고, 인칭대명사를 전달자에 맞춰 바꾸고, 동사도 시제에 맞춰 바꾼다.
12 주절이 과거인 경우 종속절의 시제는 과거 또는 과거완료가 되어야 한다.
13 과학적 사실, 일반적 진리는 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 현재 시제를 쓴다.
14 목적어가 있는 경우 전달동사는 tell을 쓰고, 주절의 시제에 맞춰 종속절의 시제를 과거로 쓴다.
15 의문사 다음의 어순을 「주어 + 동사」로 바꾸고, 인용 부호 안의 인칭대명사는 전달자에 맞춰서 바꾸고, 동사도 시제에 맞춰 바꾼다.
16 속담은 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 현재시제를 쓴다.
17 역사적 사실은 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 과거시제를 쓴다.
18 과학적 사실, 일반적 진리는 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 현재 시제를 쓴다.
19 목적어가 있는 경우 전달동사는 tell을 쓴다. 인칭대명사를 전달자에 맞춰 바꾸고, 동사도 시제에 맞춰 바꾼다.
20 의문사가 주어인 경우에는 「의문사 + 동사」의 어순을 그대로 쓴다.
21 의문문의 경우 전달동사는 ask이다. 접속사 if[whether]를 쓰고, 어순을 「주어 + 동사」로 바꾸고 인칭대명사를 전달자에 맞춰 바꾸고, 동사도 시제에 맞춰 바꾼다.
22 평서문의 간접화법: say + (that +) 주어 + 동사
23 의문사가 있는 의문문의 간접화법: ask + (목적어 +) 의문사 + 주어 + 동사
24 평서문의 간접화법: tell + 목적어 + (that +) 주어 + 동사
25 의문사가 없는 의문문의 간접화법: ask + (목적어 +) if + 주어 + 동사
26 ② had he → he had ③ was → is
④ had broken → broke
27 b. that → if[whether] d. had I → I had
28 • had I done → I had done • had died → died
29 과학적 사실, 일반적 진리는 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 현재 시제를 쓴다.
30 의문사가 있는 의문문의 간접화법: ask + (목적어 +) 의문사 + 주어 + 동사

- 31 의문사가 주어진 경우에는 「의문사 + 동사」의 어순을 그대로 쓴다.
- 32 주절의 시제가 과거인 경우 종속절의 시제는 과거 또는 과거완료가 되어야 한다.
- 33 주절이 과거인 경우 종속절의 시제는 과거 또는 과거완료가 되어야 한다. / 의문사가 없는 의문문의 간접화법: ask + (목적어 +) if[whether] + 주어 + 동사

GRAMMAR
Inside
workbook
Answer Key

LEVEL 2

GRAMMAR BASICS

pp.2~4

01 문장의 성분

- A** 1. Cats, eat 2. You, should go 3. The picture, was painted 4. His grandparents, took care of 5. My love for my family, will last 6. Exercising everyday, keeps 7. You and I, have to finish 8. My younger sister, laughed at 9. That he didn't receive my letter, must be 10. What she borrowed from me, was
- B** 1. 수식어 2. 동사 3. 수식어 4. 주어 5. 보어 6. 목적어 7. 보어 8. 목적어 9. 보어 10. 동사

02 품사

- A** 1. about 2. always 3. salt 4. listen 5. pretty 6. language 7. oh 8. the 9. with 10. now
- B** 1. 대명사 2. 전치사 3. 감탄사 4. 동사 5. 접속사 6. 형용사 7. 명사 8. 부사 9. 부사 10. 접속사

03 구와 절

- A** 1. 구 2. 구 3. 절 4. 구 5. 구 6. 절 7. 절 8. 구 9. 절 10. 절
- B** 1. i 2. j 3. c 4. f 5. a 6. e 7. h 8. g 9. b 10. d

CHAPTER

01 여러 가지 동사

Unit 01 감각동사와 수여동사

pp.5~6

- A** 1. young 2. sweet 3. my son a bike 4. fresh 5. to me 6. a doll 7. for 8. good 9. her 10. to
- B** 1. to my brother 2. for my younger sister 3. to his daughter 4. to us 5. of you 6. to her 7. for her mother
- C** 1. to you 2. great 3. bad 4. some money 5. soft 6. to me 7. terrible 8. like a real person 9. to us 10. me
- D** 1. like 2. for 3. to 4. to 5. of 6. for 7. for 8. to 9. to 10. to

Writing Practice

p.7

- A** 1. looks heavy 2. lent a beautiful necklace to 3. tastes fantastic 4. bought me a long dress[a long dress for me] 5. smell sweet 6. gave her his locker key[his locker key to her]
- B** 1. bought her a trendy T-shirt 2. looked really sleepy 3. asked me a lot of questions 4. This potato pizza smells delicious 5. sent the wrong product to her customer 6. wrote lots of letters to me

Unit 02 목적격보어를 가지는 동사

pp.8~9

- A** 1. study 2. taking 3. to come 4. useful 5. smile 6. to listen 7. sing 8. go 9. a hero 10. to enter
- B** 1. to burn → burning[burn] 2. to Harry → Harry 3. study → to study 4. taking → take 5. to fight → fighting[fight] 6. going → to go 7. freshly → fresh 8. helping → to help 9. moving → (to) move 10. take → to take
- C** 1. tell 2. to come 3. to get up 4. to turn down 5. repair 6. take[taking] 7. (to) find 8. jump[jumping] 9. to do 10. take

- D** 1. so happy 2. playing the violin at the concert 3. the father of pop music 4. to come to my birthday party 5. swim in the pool 6. to stay out late

Writing Practice

p.10

- A** 1. wanted me to tell 2. saw your dog run[running] 3. advised me to meet 4. got me to do 5. found the show boring 6. calls me a little princess
- B** 1. keeps her room clean 2. had me bring his camera 3. saw his car stop in front of 4. asked me to be quiet 5. made him our president 6. made me eat more vegetables

Review Test

pp.11~13

1. ① 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ② 5. ③ 6. ② 7. ⑤ 8. ④
9. ② 10. ④ 11. ③ 12. ③ 13. play[playing]
14. make 15. to leave 16. for her 17. of me
18. to him 19. ① 20. sounds strange
21. I had him make a call 22. He asked me to return his book 23. I want you to make dinner
24. exercise → to exercise, healthily → healthy
25. pictures for you → pictures to you, ask for you → ask you 또는 for you some questions → some questions of you

CHAPTER

02 시제

Unit 01 현재, 과거, 미래, 진행시제

pp.14~15

- A** 1. is going to see 2. visited 3. goes 4. is talking 5. was watching 6. make 7. bought 8. has 9. am looking 10. was
- B** 1. wear 2. wrote 3. knows 4. is taking 5. were fighting 6. teaches 7. will[am going to] learn 8. is 9. planned 10. are eating

- C** 1. was 2. will[am going to] go 3. started 4. is 5. traveled 6. is watching 7. feels 8. won't[am not going to] watch 9. knows 10. was playing
- D** 1. will[am going to] cook 2. gets 3. am writing 4. passed 5. was riding

Writing Practice

p.16

- A** 1. visited his office 2. is looking for her purse 3. Frogs hibernate 4. sent three emails 5. will[is going to] repair his car 6. The restaurant opens
- B** 1. I play tennis with my father 2. died three years ago 3. are going to take the train 4. is making dinner at home 5. The basketball game will start 6. She was climbing the tree

Unit 02 현재완료

pp.17~18

- A** 1. used 2. has studied 3. have been 4. hasn't read 5. for 6. lost 7. has gone 8. has read 9. saw 10. since
- B** 1. has been 2. has never had 3. went 4. has gone 5. cleaned 6. have looked
- C** 1. have known 2. has lost 3. has gone 4. have left 5. has eaten 6. has been
- D** 1. 나는 아직 수학 숙제를 끝내지 못했다. 2. Stella는 멕시코에 5년째 살고 있다. 3. 너는 독일 음식을 먹어본 적이 있니? 4. 나는 이미 옷을 빨았다. 5. Harry는 우리 집을 여러 번 방문했다. 6. Earl과 나는 다섯 살 때부터 친한 친구이다. 7. 내 상사는 출장차 서울에 가고 없다. 8. 누군가 호텔에 여행 가방을 두고 갔다. 9. Jenny는 방금 그녀의 엄마의 생일 선물을 샀다. 10. 나는 중국에 가본 적이 없다.

Writing Practice

p.19

- A** 1. have been to 2. has already read 3. have never seen 4. has snowed 5. They have gone to 6. has worked here since
- B** 1. She has just arrived 2. I have watched the movie 3. found her necklace yesterday 4. He has used this computer for 5. The doctor has not arrived 6. She has lost her English textbook

Review Test

pp.20~22

1. ② 2. ② 3. ④ 4. ④ 5. ③ 6. ③ 7. ④ 8. ③
 9. ② 10. ④ 11. ⑤ 12. ⑤ 13. ③ 14. ①
 15. have been 16. is brushing 17. met 18. has broken
 19. has worked 20. drink 21. was talking
 22. He fixed the machine last month
 23. She is going to be 16 years old next year
 24. was → is 25. invites → invited, was liking → liked

CHAPTER

03 조동사

Unit 01 can, may, will

pp.23~24

- A** 1. play 2. spend 3. wasn't able to 4. be
 5. may 6. be 7. take 8. was 9. Will
 10. be able to
- B** 1. be 2. May[Can] 3. Will[Would, Can, Could]
 4. leave 5. to apply 6. can[may]
 7. live 8. couldn't[was not able to]
 9. be able to 10. to jump
- C** 1. May[Can] 2. may 3. couldn't
 4. Will[Would, Could] 5. may[can] 6. can
- D** 1. 네가 원한다면 내 크래커를 먹어도 좋다. 2. 나는 네 생일에 너를 위해 노래를 부를 것이다. 3. 그들은 그 기계를 고칠 수 있다. 4. 너는 오늘 저녁에 친구들과 영화를 보러 가도 좋다. 5. 우리는 우주를 여행할 수 있을 것이다. 6. 그의 이야기는 사실이 아닐지도 모른다. 7. 너희 부모님은 그 소식에 놀랄지도 모른다. 8. 그는 내게 아무 말도 하지 않을 것이다. 9. 당신의 이메일 주소를 내게 말해 주시겠어요? 10. 나는 중국어를 읽을 수 있지만, 말은 전혀 하지 못한다.

Writing Practice

p.25

- A** 1. may know 2. may[can] borrow 3. will be able to lend
 4. could[was able to] run
 5. couldn't[wasn't able to] finish
 6. Can[Could, Will, Would] you take care of

- B** 1. may tell a lie about 2. Can you stop by the post office
 3. may come into my house
 4. is able to dive from 5. Will you carry this baggage for me
 6. won't be able to finish the report

Unit 02 must, should

pp.26~27

- A** 1. stop 2. must not 3. should 4. can't
 5. do 6. save 7. take 8. should 9. had to
 10. don't have to
- B** 1. have to finish 2. need not 3. doesn't have to
 4. should not 5. Did 6. to run
 7. return 8. speak 9. had to 10. can't
- C** 1. should 2. cannot 3. must not 4. need not
 5. must
- D** 1. 너는 친구들을 비웃어서는 안 된다. 2. 저 개는 매우 영리한 게 틀림없다. 3. 너는 그 파일을 복사할 필요가 없다. 나는 이미 복사본을 갖고 있다. 4. 그걸 하는 또 다른 방법이 틀림없이 있을 것이다. 5. 우리는 소풍이 끝나면 우리 쓰레기를 주워야 한다. 6. 나는 그녀를 만나기 위해 하루를 기다려야 했다. 7. 너는 결승전을 준비해야 한다. 8. Tony는 그의 방에 있을 리가 없다. 나는 그가 집에 들어오는 것을 보지 못했다. 9. 그는 보고서를 끝마치기 위해 밤을 새야 했다. 10. 너는 치과에 가야만 할 것이다.

Writing Practice

p.28

- A** 1. should practice 2. has to hand in
 3. must be difficult 4. This camera can't be
 5. She doesn't have to hurry 6. had to spend my weekend
- B** 1. You need not protect her 2. You should solve these questions
 3. You must be quiet in this room 4. I had to wear a uniform
 5. We don't need to follow 6. I should finish the report

Unit 03 would like to, had better, used to

pp.29~30

- A** 1. have 2. study 3. would like to 4. used to
 5. used to 6. didn't use to 7. had better not
 8. Would 9. used to 10. had better

- B** 1. would like to 2. used to 3. had better
4. used to 5. had better 6. used to
7. used to 8. had better 9. would like to
10. used to

- C** 1. would like to 2. had better 3. used to
4. had better 5. used to

- D** 1. 너는 저녁으로 뭘 먹고 싶니? 2. 그녀는 Tom에게 그녀의 돈을 빌려주지 않는 것이 낫겠다. 3. 너는 지하철을 타는 게 낫겠다. 4. Dave는 예전에는 부유한 남자였다. 5. 예전에는 이곳에 오래된 집이 있었다. 6. 아무도 그와 일하고 싶어하지 않는다. 7. 나는 이번 주말에 컴퓨터 게임을 하고 싶다. 8. 우리 엄마는 예전에 농구 선수였다. 9. Dan은 그가 건강했을 때 혼자 여행하곤 했다. 10. 너는 우선 과학 숙제를 하는 것이 낫겠다.

Writing Practice

p.31

- A** 1. used to go 2. would like to look
3. would like to buy 4. used to live 5. had better not take part in 6. used to have
- B** 1. had better not swim 2. Greg didn't use to be kind 3. You had better be on time
4. Did you use to think 5. Peter would take a walk 6. What would you like to be

Review Test

pp.32~34

1. ④ 2. ③ 3. ⑤ 4. ⑤ 5. ③ 6. ④ 7. ② 8. ②
9. ① 10. ⑤ 11. ④ 12. ④ 13. ③ 14. may
15. used to 16. had better 17. ⑤ 18. She should relax before going 19. You have to be careful 20. doesn't have[need] to 21. would like to 22. to 23. must 24. don't had better → had better not 25. like → like to, able → be able

CHAPTER

04 to부정사

Unit 01 명사적 용법의 to부정사 pp.35~36

- A** 1. It 2. to stay 3. to become 4. to take
5. to go 6. to go 7. to wear 8. not to see
9. to carry 10. to cook
- B** 1. It, to keep two cats in this small house
2. It, to finish the homework before dinner
3. It, to go to Europe this summer 4. It, to make her follow my order 5. It, to listen to his advice 6. It, to exercise regularly
- C** 1. how to solve the problem 2. who(m) to ask about my application 3. where to go next 4. what to prepare for dinner 5. how to arrange the furniture 6. when to start recording
- D** 1. to buy 2. to clean[cleaning] 3. not to accept 4. where to buy 5. what to buy 6. to invite 7. what not to do 8. to finish 9. to dance 10. how to read

Writing Practice

p.37

- A** 1. It, to visit new places 2. what to say
3. to edit[editing] the magazine 4. It, to score 100 5. decided to leave 6. need to fix the computer
- B** 1. 2 dollars to rent this DVD 2. decide where to go for summer vacation 3. It was wise to buy the tickets 4. wanted to go back and bring 5. to learn how to cook curry 6. what to prepare for the trip

Unit 02 형용사적 용법의 to부정사

pp.38~39

- A** 1. to do 2. warm to drink 3. to sell 4. to watch 5. to be 6. is to study 7. sweet to eat 8. to talk to 9. to finish 10. to write in
- B** 1. to study 2. to answer 3. to call 4. to ask 5. to lead 6. to explain
- C** 1. in 2. to 3. on 4. with 5. to 6. with 7. on 8. in

- D** 1. is to arrive 2. was to be 3. is to arrive
4. are to be married 5. are to clean 6. are to enjoy

Writing Practice

p.40

- A** 1. important to say 2. to write with 3. is to pay 4. was to start 5. any friends to talk to 6. was never to see
- B** 1. is looking for a roommate to live with 2. something to help relieve my cough 3. was not to return to his hometown 4. needs something pretty to wear 5. send me something to read 6. the best season to visit the island

Unit 03 부사적 용법의 to부정사 pp.41~42

- A** 1. to see 2. To get 3. to be 4. to solve 5. to walk 6. to see 7. To see 8. to buy 9. to be 10. to go
- B** 1. to blush when he smiles at her 2. To hear his accent 3. to be 100 years old 4. to carry in my pocket 5. to have such a wonderful family 6. To make your vacation fun
- C** 1. to help 2. To get 3. to arrive 4. only to fail 5. to keep
- D** 1. Dean은 노래 대회에서 우승하여 행복했다. 2. 그 뉴스를 들으면 그녀는 실망할 것이다. 3. 나는 시험에 떨어졌다는 얘기를 듣고 슬펐다. 4. 그는 자라서 세계 최고의 미용사 중 한 명이 되었다. 5. 미국에서 공부하기 위해서 나는 영어를 더 열심히 공부해야 한다. 6. 그 교회는 여기서 가기에 꽤나 어렵다. 7. 우리는 챔피언전에서 우승하기 위해 더 연습해야 한다. 8. Logan은 일하러 갔지만 휴일인 걸 알게 되었다. 9. 그 큰 컨테이너들은 옮기기 쉽지 않다. 10. 네 아버지를 깨우지 않도록 조심해라.

Writing Practice

p.43

- A** 1. to log in 2. was angry to find out 3. grew up to be 4. is anxious to pass 5. difficult to write 6. To hear him
- B** 1. only to find it closed 2. To see his face, you would think 3. is very hard to pass 4. shocked to hear the news 5. are pleased to see you again 6. to get into a good university

Unit 04 to부정사의 의미상의 주어, too ~ to-v, enough to-v

pp.44~45

- A** 1. of me → for me 2. so large → too large 3. too tired → so tired 4. of me → for me 5. for Jane → of Jane 6. foolish too → too foolish 7. enough smart → smart enough 8. understand → to understand 9. for him → of him 10. do → to do
- B** 1. for 2. of 3. of 4. for 5. of 6. for 7. of 8. for 9. of 10. for
- C** 1. enough to touch 2. too big for me to drive 3. strong enough to lift 4. fast enough to win 5. cheap enough for young students to buy 6. too small to contain
- D** 1. 그 티셔츠는 내가 입기에 너무 작다. 2. 그 소녀는 그 수수께끼를 풀 만큼 충분히 똑똑했다. 3. 내 아들은 그 드라마를 보기에 너무 어렵다. 4. 그 커피는 내가 마시기에 충분히 달았다. 5. 그 영화는 내가 이해하기 너무 어려웠다. 6. 그는 그 답을 찾아낼 만큼 충분히 영리했다. 7. 내 여동생은 개를 키우기에는 너무 조심성이 없다. 8. Mark는 유명한 배우가 될 만큼 충분히 재능이 있다. 9. 이 책은 내가 그만 읽기에는 너무 재미있다. 10. 그 텔레비전은 내가 살 수 있을 만큼 충분히 저렴하다.

Writing Practice

p.46

- A** 1. for you to do your best 2. of you to leave 3. is too young to take the subway 4. light enough to carry 5. too embarrassed to answer 6. foolish of you to behave
- B** 1. he was too small to join a basketball team 2. is sharp enough to cut the paper 3. was too heavy for me to carry 4. is so hot that I can't sleep 5. It was wise of her not to touch 6. It is easy for Koreans to learn Japanese

Review Test

pp.47~49

1. ④ 2. ⑤ 3. ④ 4. ① 5. ③ 6. ④ 7. ② 8. ② 9. ⑤ 10. ③ 11. ③ 12. to accept 13. where to get off 14. too spicy for me to eat 15. strong enough to support 16. what to do 17. ⑤ 18. ③ 19. ③ 20. to find himself 21. is difficult to guess 22. smart enough to pass the test 23. something nice to give to my friend 24. saying → to say 25. travel → to travel, what do → what to do

Unit 01 동명사의 쓰임

pp.50~51

- A** 1. Waiting 2. building 3. Taking 4. doing
5. repairing 6. finishing 7. going
8. watching 9. not smoking 10. crying
- B** 1. taking 2. dancing[to dance] 3. holding
4. watching[to watch] 5. telling 6. listening
7. studying 8. Living[To live] 9. making
10. skiing
- C** 1. meeting a lot of people during the trip
2. Understanding my parents 3. fixing
computers 4. Pointing at someone
5. is busy making her new album
- D** 1. 매일 일기를 쓰는 것은 쉽지 않다. 2. 내가 좋아하는
활동은 내 아이들과 하이킹하는 것이다. 3. Lyle은 그의
친구들과 낚시하러 갔다. 4. Tony는 어제 저녁 식사를
준비하느라 바빴다. 5. Jina는 오늘 밤 외출하고 싶지 않
다. 6. Peter는 그녀의 제안에 웃지 않을 수 없었다.
7. 내가 이 병을 여는 것을 도와줄래? 8. 그 셔츠들은 멋
져 보이니까 살 가치가 있다. 9. 그는 여행에서 돌아오자
마자 당장 다시 여행을 가고 싶어 했다.

Writing Practice

p.52

- A** 1. writing a travel blog 2. is not interested
in making 3. talked about changing 4. was
good at playing basketball 5. couldn't help
telling the truth 6. is worth reading
- B** 1. She was proud of winning 2. was busy
writing a report 3. kept talking about her
new boyfriend 4. Maggie didn't finish eating
dinner 5. I felt like reading a fantasy novel
6. He was afraid of speaking

Unit 02 동명사와 to부정사

pp.53~54

- A** 1. to get 2. doing 3. buying 4. to feel
5. to go 6. to lock 7. to buy 8. to clean
9. studying 10. traveling
- B** 1. to buy 2. moving 3. to leave 4. to turn
5. writing 6. shooting 7. being 8. taking
9. to call 10. to see

- C** 1. living 2. to bring 3. running 4. to open
5. meeting 6. to bring 7. to go 8. fighting
9. to tell 10. studying
- D** 1. 그 아기는 나를 보자마자 울기 시작했다. 2. 차 열쇠
가져오는 거 잊지 마. 3. Diane은 건강을 위해 담배 피
우는 것을 그만뒀다. 4. 그는 일에 집중하려고 애썼지만,
그럴 수 없었다. 5. Nick은 그 청바지를 한번 입어보았
다. 6. 우리 엄마는 커피 마시는 것을 아주 좋아하신다.
7. 그녀는 창문을 열어놓아 둔 것을 잊어서, 그것을 닫으려
고 다시 뛰어 들어갔다. 8. William은 Zoe에게 돈을
빌려 줬던 것을 기억했다. 9. 그녀는 휴대전화를 받으려
고 멈춰섰다. 10. 외출할 때 난로를 끄는 것을 기억해라.

Writing Practice

p.55

- A** 1. avoided eating 2. wanted to see his son
3. enjoys taking pictures 4. promised to
give us 5. tried to remember her name
6. remember meeting him
- B** 1. She forgot to call her mother 2. Would
you mind bringing me 3. Mandy stopped to
smell the roses 4. should keep practicing
until the competition 5. She likes spending
time with Tom 6. Remember to make a
reservation

Review Test

pp.56~58

1. ④ 2. ⑤ 3. ④ 4. ③ 5. ③ 6. ⑤ 7. ④ 8. ⑤
9. ④ 10. do → doing 11. bringing → to bring
12. making → to make 13. ① 14. ② 15. to
take 16. eating 17. seeing 18. ④ 19. Listening
to loud music is 20. She has a bad habit of
sleeping 21. Ted likes to meet new people
22. practiced speaking 23. stopped listening to
music 24. to think → thinking 25. to be →
being, to throw → throwing

Unit 01 현재분사와 과거분사

pp.59~60

- A** 1. talking 2. written 3. bored 4. satisfied
5. sleeping 6. known 7. reading
8. exciting 9. amazing 10. named
- B** 1. shocking 2. interested 3. waiting
4. excited 5. surprised 6. broken
7. spoken 8. playing 9. looking 10. boring
- C** 1. wearing 2. made 3. satisfying 4. built
5. interested 6. tired 7. done 8. dancing
9. exciting 10. playing
- D** 1. painted by Picasso 2. wearing a pink skirt
3. carrying a yellow backpack
4. imported from India
5. practicing basketball in the rain

Writing Practice

p.61

- A** 1. covered with paper is mine 2. singing on the stage
3. fix the broken door
4. sounded amazing 5. three bottles filled with
6. stood surrounded
- B** 1. The man sat talking on the phone 2. That skirt worn by Susie
3. The boy waiting for me over there 4. a very interesting person to talk to
5. the picture taken by the paparazzi 6. Who is the woman talking to

Unit 02 분사구문

pp.62~63

- A** 1. Handing 2. sitting 3. Hugging 4. Seeing
5. Wanting 6. Being 7. Turning 8. Listening
9. Wearing 10. Smiling
- B** 1. Looking out the window 2. Taking the bus
3. Feeling tired 4. Lifting heavy boxes
5. Wanting to learn how to play tennis
6. Putting down his book
- C** 1. Because[As, Since] I know him well
2. As[While] I sat[was sitting] on the beach
3. If you turn right at City Tower
4. When she got off the bus[While she was getting off the bus]
5. Because[As, Since] I had no money
6. After I had dinner

- D** 1. 내 차를 기다리면서, 나는 잡지를 읽었다. 2. 그 결과들에 압도되어 그녀는 한마디도 할 수 없었다. 3. 그를 나의 집에 데려가서 나는 주변을 보여주었다. 4. 일이 끝나고 나면 피곤해서, 나는 아무것도 하고 싶지 않다.
5. 한국인이어서 그는 항상 김치와 밥을 먹는 것을 좋아한다. 6. 공항에 도착했을 때 나는 어머니께 전화했다.
7. 교통 혼잡을 뚫고 운전하며, 그는 늦게 도착하는 것에 대해 걱정하였다. 8. James는 라디오를 들으면서 숙제를 했다. 9. 잠자리에 들기 전에 나는 항상 알람을 맞춘다.
10. 왼쪽으로 돌면, 너는 집 한 채를 보게 될 것이다.

Writing Practice

p.64

- A** 1. Taking the subway 2. Crossing the old bridge
3. Feeling depressed 4. Arriving home
5. Hearing the news 6. Being very old
- B** 1. Playing tennis, I sprained my ankle
2. Having little time, we have to hurry up
3. Cleaning the street behind his house
4. Running out of time, he couldn't solve
5. Reading a book, I drank
6. Taking this train, you can get to Busan

Review Test

pp.65~67

1. ③ 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ③ 5. ② 6. ⑤ 7. ③ 8. ③
9. ③ 10. ③ 11. Exercising regularly
12. Leaving the house 13. Thinking of her family
14. ③ 15. ① 16. called 17. Reading 18. ②
19. Having no time 20. I was amazed 21. ②
22. Anyone seeing the man should 23. Studying hard, he got
24. Travel → Traveling, boring → bored
25. exciting → excited, Watch → Watching, amusing → amused

Unit 01 부정대명사 I

pp.68~69

- A** 1. All 2. Both 3. any 4. Each 5. Every
6. one 7. some 8. ones 9. Every 10. it
- B** 1. one 2. it 3. Every 4. Both 5. any
6. All
- C** 1. some 2. one 3. any 4. Each 5. it
- D** 1. Every → Both 2. it → one
3. some → any 4. every → all 5. Every →
Each 6. any → some

Writing Practice

p.70

- A** 1. All (of) the students 2. Every driver
3. Both (of) my parents are 4. Each of us
has 5. Every movie has 6. I have to buy a
new one
- B** 1. All of the students have to be 2. Would
you like to have some cookies 3. asked if
we had any questions 4. Both of my sisters
resemble my mom 5. Each person has his
or her own lifestyle 6. Do you have any
plans

Unit 02 부정대명사 II

pp.71~72

- A** 1. one another 2. another 3. each other
4. the other 5. another 6. another
7. others 8. Some 9. the others
- B** 1. each other 2. others 3. another
4. one another 5. the others 6. the other
- C** 1. One, the other 2. Some, others
3. another 4. each other
- D** 1. he wants another pet 2. others like to get
up late 3. the other is how to study 4. The
others didn't wear the uniform 5. talked to
each other 6. often see one another

Writing Practice

p.73

- A** 1. others 2. each other[one another]
3. One, the other 4. Some, the others

5. another 6. One, another, the other

- B** 1. We should take care of one another
2. Rachel and Tim looked at each other
3. I want to have another cup 4. Some
people wore coats and others didn't
5. One is a designer and the other is a doctor

Unit 03 재귀대명사

pp.74~75

- A** 1. myself 2. itself 3. by 4. ourselves
5. himself 6. herself 7. myself 8. herself
9. myself 10. yourself
- B** 1. X 2. O 3. X 4. O 5. X 6. O 7. X
8. O 9. X 10. O
- C** 1. yourself 2. myself 3. himself 4. myself
5. yourself
- D** 1. beside himself 2. in itself 3. by myself
4. make yourself at home 5. excused
herself 6. Help yourself to

Writing Practice

p.76

- A** 1. I cut myself 2. finish the job by himself 3.
Help yourself to some apple pie 4. He
taught himself Chinese 5. She was looking
at herself 6. keep this between ourselves
- B** 1. Sue made this cake herself[Sue herself
made this cake] 2. The boy was in the
classroom by himself 3. He got up and
dressed himself 4. You may excuse yourself
when 5. I liked the movie itself 6. he
shouted, "Show yourself"

Review Test

pp.77~79

1. ③ 2. ⑤ 3. ④ 4. ④ 5. ① 6. ③ 7. ③ 8. ②
9. ③ 10. ⑤ 11. ② 12. ① 13. it 14. the other
15. yourself 16. any 17. Some 18. one 19. ⑤
20. I was beside myself 21. Don't try to excuse
yourself 22. They sent cards to one another
23. I read all of your essays 24. other → others
25. each another → each other[one another]

Unit 01 원급, 비교급, 최상급 pp.80~81

- A** 1. pretty 2. harder 3. cheapest 4. more beautiful 5. good 6. much 7. most important 8. well 9. biggest 10. a lot
- B** 1. taller 2. youngest 3. most popular 4. faster 5. hard 6. sourer 7. well 8. shortest 9. more interested 10. longest
- C** 1. hottest 2. high 3. more 4. most handsome[handsomest] 5. more interesting 6. fast 7. than 8. much[a lot, even, far] 9. bitterer 10. busy
- D** 1. as heavy as 2. more expensive than 3. the tallest (girl) of 4. stronger than 5. as many bags as 6. the youngest of

Writing Practice p.82

- A** 1. much smarter than me 2. Mr. Lee is the richest man 3. This laptop is cheaper than 4. Lauren is as tall as 5. is healthier than Jenny 6. She is the fastest girl
- B** 1. My car is as good as my brother's 2. Kevin is as brilliant as me 3. My desk is wider than yours 4. Messi is the best soccer player in 5. is even shorter than that one 6. the most famous part of the movie

Unit 02 비교 구문을 이용한 표현 pp.83~84

- A** 1. twice 2. more 3. girls 4. more and more interesting 5. shorter 6. most handsome 7. three times 8. hotter 9. smarter 10. the less
- B** 1. healthier 2. twice 3. most popular 4. funnier and funnier 5. faster 6. better 7. kindest 8. three times 9. shorter and shorter 10. movies
- C** 1. four times as many dolls as 2. more expensive 3. twice as heavy as 4. more and more popular 5. expensive than 6. darker and darker 7. famous artists 8. the better 9. more popular 10. The older

- D** 1. More and more 2. taller 3. most popular 4. The longer, the more 5. slimmer and slimmer

Writing Practice

p.85

- A** 1. one of the most beautiful islands 2. became heavier and heavier 3. The more books, the smarter 4. Which is more delicious 5. three times as large as[three times larger than] 6. four times as long as[four times longer than]
- B** 1. is one of the richest men in 2. The hotter the weather becomes, the more 3. Traffic is getting worse and worse 4. eats twice as much as his sister 5. Which subject is easier, history or science 6. *Shrek* is one of the funniest movies

Review Test

pp.86~88

1. ④ 2. ① 3. ③ 4. ④ 5. ④ 6. ③ 7. ⑤ 8. ③
9. ④ 10. ① 11. ⑤ 12. as expensive as
13. the shortest boy of 14. a lower score than
15. three times as fast as[three times faster than]
16. ③ 17. ④ 18. Which do you like more
19. getting shorter and shorter 20. the biggest animal
21. This bridge is twice as long as that one
22. This math exam was much more difficult than
23. My school is one of the oldest schools in
24. more I understood → the more I understood
25. much → more, very → much [a lot, far], to meat → than meat

Unit 01 시간, 이유, 결과의 종속 접속사

pp.89~90

- A** 1. Until 2. that 3. While 4. Because
5. Since 6. when 7. As 8. so 9. is
10. Till
- B** 1. when 2. Since 3. so 4. until 5. after
6. that 7. As 8. while
- C** 1. was 2. that 3. finds 4. so 5. go
- D** 1. so 2. As 3. While
- E** 1. After 2. While 3. Because 4. so

Writing Practice

p.91

- A** 1. While he wrote an email 2. after I brush my teeth 3. so I couldn't hear his voice
4. so interesting that Jen read
5. until[till] you finish your homework
6. because[as, since] I will play tennis
- B** 1. While some people like his idea 2. woke up before the alarm rang 3. so sleepy that I kept yawning 4. stay in Boston until spring comes 5. As I lost my key, I had to wait for 6. After Mom met my teacher, she didn't say

Unit 02 조건, 양보의 종속 접속사 / 명령문 + and, or~

pp.92~93

- A** 1. Although 2. or 3. If 4. unless 5. and
6. Though 7. or 8. don't 9. Unless
10. and
- B** 1. and 2. Although 3. If 4. or 5. unless
6. Though
- C** 1. If 2. and 3. Although[Though]
4. If, Unless 5. Unless, or
- D** 1. Though I was tired last night, I went to the gym. 2. Pull this string, and the light will turn on. 3. If I come home early, I'll cook dinner for you. 4. Stop laughing at him, or he'll be very angry. 5. Unless you are busy, let's go shopping.

Writing Practice

p.94

- A** 1. If you don't help me[Unless you help me]
2. Though[Although] I was hungry 3. and you'll pass the test 4. Unless you have more questions [If you don't have more questions] 5. or you'll get hurt
6. Though[Although] I did my best
- B** 1. or I will call the police 2. Put on your sunglasses, and they will 3. Although it rained heavily, they played 4. Unless you have a membership card, you can't enter 5. If you don't take your umbrella, you will get 6. If the weather is bad

Review Test

pp.95~97

1. ⑤ 2. ⑤ 3. ③ 4. ④ 5. ② 6. ④ 7. ① 8. ③
9. ⑤ 10. ① 11. ③ 12. Though[Although]
13. Unless 14. so 15. or 16. As 17. While
18. ① 19. ② 20. Although[Though] she was strong 21. until[till] he comes back 22. While I am interested in sports 23. miss the train unless we run now 24. will win → win 25. as → that

Unit 01 관계대명사

pp.98~99

- A** 1. who 2. which 3. which 4. whom
5. which 6. whose 7. who 8. which
9. which 10. whose
- B** 1. who 2. who(m) 3. which 4. whose
5. who 6. which 7. who 8. who(m)
9. whose 10. which
- C** 1. who 2. which 3. which 4. whose
5. which 6. who 7. who(m) 8. which
9. whose 10. who
- D** 1. The girl who has long hair is my sister.
2. I bought a scarf whose color is red.
3. I liked the song which you sang last night.
4. This is the watch which was made in Italy.
5. That's the man who(m) I saw at the baseball stadium.
6. I know a girl whose birthday is the same as mine.

Writing Practice

p.100

- A** 1. boy who rides a skateboard 2. Look at the boat which is 3. teacher who(m) everyone admires 4. whose color is yellow 5. which I gave 6. whose dream is
- B** 1. The smartphone which I bought last week
2. a restaurant whose food is very delicious
3. the dog which she is taking care of
4. the man to whom I gave a present [the man whom I gave a present to]
5. a girl whose mom is a famous actress
6. a boy who has a beautiful smile

Unit 02 관계대명사 that, what / 관계대명사의 생략

pp.101~102

- A** 1. that 2. What 3. that 4. that 5. with whom 6. that 7. interested 8. whom 9. what 10. standing
- B** 1. that is 2. X 3. that 4. who 5. X 6. X 7. which 8. that 9. which is 10. X
- C** 1. 삭제 또는 that[which] 2. in which 3. the thing that[which] 또는 what

4. talking 또는 that[who] is talking 5. whom 6. about which 7. that 8. the thing that[which] 또는 what 9. 삭제 또는 that 10. 삭제 또는 that

- D** 1. that 2. that 3. what 4. that 5. what 6. that

Writing Practice

p.103

- A** 1. that[which] is standing 2. the sofa that[which] I sit on 3. what[the thing which[that]] I was looking for 4. The solution that[which] I suggested 5. The boy who[that] is playing tennis 6. which you swam
- B** 1. I had last night was very scary 2. selling shoes was very kind 3. the same glasses that you are wearing 4. the only student that did the homework 5. I watch every day will end next month 6. the most delicious cake that I've ever eaten

Unit 03 관계부사

pp.104~105

- A** 1. where 2. how 3. where 4. why 5. where 6. why 7. when 8. why 9. how 10. when
- B** 1. when 2. why 3. where 4. how 5. where 6. when 7. where 8. how 9. why 10. when
- C** 1. That is how the woman succeeded. 2. I remember the moment when you walked into this room. 3. Tell me the reason why I must take this class. 4. This is the park where he exercises every morning. 5. Tell me about the day when you won first prize. 6. This is the house where I lived when I was young.
- D** 1. when 2. where 3. why 4. when 5. where 6. how

Writing Practice

p.106

- A** 1. where the accident happened 2. the reason why he did 3. where I work 4. the day when I'm free 5. the hospital where I was born 6. the exact time when she went out

- B** 1. the reason why he visited me 2. the way you painted this picture 3. The classroom where we studied 4. how she made this chocolate 5. the reason why my parents are upset 6. the day when we first met

Review Test

pp.107~109

1. ④ 2. ⑤ 3. ② 4. ① 5. ② 6. ④ 7. ③ 8. ⑤
9. ① 10. ②, ③ 11. ② 12. ④ 13. ③
14. This is the house whose stairs were broken.
15. This is the game which[that] I like the most.
16. why 17. when 18. the island where[to which] we went 19. (who is) playing the guitar
20. that 21. which is 22. the hotel my family stayed at 23. sitting behind me is very handsome 24. in that → where[in which]
25. That → What, the way how → how[the way]

CHAPTER

11 수동태

Unit 01 능동태와 수동태

pp.110~111

- A** 1. solved 2. is loved 3. is being washed
4. was made 5. will be held 6. respect
7. was invented 8. is visited 9. is being cooked 10. will be canceled
- B** 1. be kept 2. was injured 3. will divide
4. are being baked 5. was taking
6. is used 7. is being done 8. love
9. will be performed 10. by Samuel
- C** 1. An email is being written by Oliver.
2. The meeting schedule will be changed by my boss. 3. The picture was painted by my son. 4. This doll is loved by the little girl.
5. Her new song was downloaded by many people. 6. The office will be cleaned this weekend (by us)
- D** 1. was directed 2. stole 3. will be finished
4. is being repaired 5. was built 6. is being used 7. will be sent

Writing Practice

p.112

- A** 1. was written by 2. was taken by 3. will be cooked by 4. are being changed by
5. was watched by 6. is being repaired
- B** 1. are parked on the road 2. This monitor was made in Korea 3. This picture was painted 4. will be used to help poor people
5. is being read by my brother 6. Spanish is spoken in many countries

Unit 02 수동태의 여러 가지 형태

pp.113~114

- A** 1. wasn't invited 2. Was 3. leaving
4. to 5. was called 6. for 7. be solved
8. to do 9. singing 10. of
- B** 1. for 2. entering[to enter] 3. to clean
4. Was 5. be tested 6. to 7. wasn't[was not] cooked 8. was named 9. soccer
10. putting[to put]

- C** 1. This novel was not written by Mr. Lee.
 2. These fruits must be kept in a cool place (by you). 3. Was the button pushed by you?
 4. The work should be finished by tomorrow (by you). 5. When was this bridge built (by them)?
- D** 1. was given first prize (by them), was given to him (by them) 2. was made to do the paperwork (by them) 3. was seen running[to run] across the street (by me) 4. was made for her by her mom 5. was named King by my family

Writing Practice

p.115

- A** 1. wasn't solved 2. Was this novel translated 3. must be kept 4. was heard barking[to bark] 5. was sent to me 6. was made to get up
- B** 1. was sent to the wrong person 2. should be kept a secret 3. The chef was seen cooking food 4. Your writing skills can be improved 5. This picture was not taken 6. He was made to work late

- B** 1. The hamsters were taken care of by
 2. He was disappointed with the ending
 3. This song isn't known to young people
 4. My mother is interested in hiking
 5. Was he satisfied with his birthday party
 6. The most expensive necklace in the store is made of

Review Test

pp.119~121

1. ⑤ 2. ⑤ 3. ④ 4. ① 5. ⑤ 6. ④ 7. ③ 8. ④
 9. ④ 10. ③ 11. ③ 12. ③ 13. be planned
 14. running[to run] 15. to leave 16. were taught English 17. is loved by millions of fans
 18. were looked after with love by her[were looked after by her with love] 19. is being upgraded by Tom now 20. was told to me by Benjamin 21. was filled with his paintings
 22. was looked up to by the players 23. was made to learn Chinese by my dad 24. by → in
 25. giving → given, at → with

Unit 03 주의해야 할 수동태

pp.116~117

- A** 1. run over by 2. to 3. with 4. were laughed 5. appeared 6. was brought up 7. with 8. by my family 9. in 10. with
- B** 1. The scientist was looked up to by many people. 2. I was surprised at the results of the election. 3. I was disappointed with her behavior. 4. The lost dog was looked after by my grandmother. 5. My cooking was looked down on by the French cook. 6. Their visit will be put off for several days.
- C** 1. was put off 2. to 3. at 4. disappeared 5. is made 6. with 7. happened 8. by my sister 9. looked up to 10. with
- D** 1. at 2. in 3. with 4. to 5. of 6. with

Writing Practice

p.118

- A** 1. was covered with 2. resembles the actor 3. are taken care of by 4. were surprised at 5. appeared 6. is filled with

Unit 01 가정법 과거, 가정법 과거완료

pp.122~123

- A** 1. were 2. would buy 3. had studied
4. could join 5. could have swum 6. had called
7. could get 8. had 9. had practiced 10. were
- B** 1. would 2. could have finished 3. were
4. would have gone 5. would visit 6. would have been
7. would make 8. would have 9. were 10. wouldn't[would not] let
- C** 1. weren't[were not], would be 2. had been, would[could, might] not have hurt 3. had asked, would[could, might] have helped
4. hadn't[had not] told, would[could, might] not have been 5. had taken, would[could, might] not have failed 6. had gotten up, would[could, might] not have missed
- D** 1. doesn't[does not] have, can't[cannot] drive 2. didn't[did not] have, didn't[did not] study 3. didn't[did not] win, didn't[did not] receive 4. am, can't[cannot] go
5. didn't[did not] go, didn't[did not] arrive 6. doesn't[does not] know, isn't[is not]

Writing Practice

p.124

- A** 1. If I were rich 2. I could have called him
3. I would study hard 4. If she had been more careful 5. didn't[did not] have, could join 6. wouldn't[would not] have had to wait
- B** 1. were at home, she could receive the package 2. If he were not selfish, he could make 3. If my grandmother heard the news, she would be 4. had arrived on time, she could have caught 5. If I were you, I would write 6. had finished the homework, his teacher wouldn't have been

Unit 02 I wish + 가정법, as if + 가정법

pp.125~126

- A** 1. had 2. were 3. were 4. were 5. were

6. were 7. had been 8. had eaten 9. had asked 10. had bought

- B** 1. were 2. were 3. had seen 4. had lived
5. played[could play] 6. had saved 7. were
8. had been elected 9. had been 10. did
- C** 1. my apartment were big 2. she had not found out the truth 3. I had read more books when I was young 4. she were a teacher
5. had been a pilot 6. she had lived in that town
- D** 1. I don't[do not] know how to play the flute
2. I'm[I am] not as tall as you
3. you didn't[did not] come to school yesterday
4. Jessica doesn't[does not] know him
5. he didn't[did not] understand everything
6. he didn't[did not] get a 100 on the math exam

Writing Practice

p.127

- A** 1. I were the hero 2. as if he hadn't[had not] lied 3. I had finished my homework 4. as if he were a movie director 5. she had visited me 6. as if I were her daughter
- B** 1. I wish I could speak English well 2. She speaks as if she were annoyed 3. I wish I had listened to my teacher 4. He acts as if he were the best 5. I wish she were my girlfriend 6. He talks as if he had exercised

Review Test

pp.128~130

1. ⑤ 2. ③ 3. ③ 4. ⑤ 5. ③ 6. ④ 7. ② 8. ③
9. ① 10. ⑤ 11. ③ 12. ② 13. ③ 14. ③
15. had 16. had learned 17. had read, could have solved 18. hadn't[had not] laughed
19. were sunny, would go 20. hadn't[had not] erased the file 21. as if they had visited New York 22. had followed the rules, you wouldn't have been punished 23. He talks to me as if he were my boss 24. can → could 25. could take → could have taken

Unit 01 시제의 일치

pp.131~132

- A** 1. had been 2. would 3. is 4. might
5. were 6. had 7. is 8. was 9. have
10. is
- B** 1. catches 2. have to 3. is 4. dreams
5. broke 6. make 7. would pass
8. discovered 9. have 10. is
- C** 1. would arrive 2. had finished 3. has
4. invented 5. is 6. grow 7. could use
8. broke 9. had lost 10. is 11. would win
12. was born

Writing Practice

p.133

- A** 1. the earth is round 2. he wanted to
become 3. it will snow 4. life is short
5. is the biggest island 6. ended
- B** 1. knew that she had already left 2. that he
had seen a UFO 3. He said that his class
starts at nine 4. My teacher said that
Chernobyl disaster occurred
5. said that time and tide wait for no man
6. I told Kate that she could play the game

Unit 02 화법

pp.134~135

- A** 1. said 2. told 3. whether 4. asked
5. if she could 6. when I would 7. that
8. he had driven 9. if 10. who had broken
- B** 1. told 2. my help 3. where I had bought
4. who had sent me the package
5. if[whether] I had gotten
6. that he would buy me
- C** 1. when I had finished my homework
2. he had lost his wallet in the subway
3. if[whether] I would join the club.
4. she had eaten a hamburger with her sister
5. what I wanted to be in the future
6. if[whether] I needed to buy a new cell phone
7. he had worked for a design company

- D** 1. You have to study hard 2. Did you like
the concert 3. When will you visit me
4. How did you know my email address
5. I will call you later
6. Are you working for the toy company

Writing Practice

p.136

- A** 1. (that) she wanted to buy 2. if[whether] I
could borrow 3. if[whether] he had time
4. when he would do the dishes
5. (that) she was proud of me
6. asked me if[whether] I knew
- B** 1. asked me where I live 2. Mom asked me
who had given me 3. I told him that I
understood what 4. He asked me if I had
used 5. told me that she didn't need my
help 6. asked me if I was hungry

Review Test

pp.137~139

1. ④ 2. ① 3. ② 4. ③ 5. ④ 6. ④ 7. ④ 8. ③
9. ⑤ 10. ① 11. ⑤ 12. ①, ③ 13. goes 14. is
15. if[whether] we had brought our textbooks
16. how I could change my password 17. ①
18. coffee has caffeine 19. she would go to
Paris 20. can't[cannot] fly 21. when I had
bought 22. Susie said that she memorizes
23. I asked her if she was thirsty 24. did I study
→ I studied 25. have to → had to, will have →
had