

Writing Wise

A Unique Combination of Grammar Points and Writing Practice

Level 3-2



Answers

point
1

관계대명사

Grammar Check

p.08

- A** 1 whose 2 what 3 which (that)
4 who(m) (that)

- B** 1 whose 2 which (that) 3 what

Writing Practice Basic

p.09

- A** 1 what you were looking for
2 that book whose cover
3 the first man that walked
4 player who has scored
5 the very idea that
6 the guitar which (that)

- B** 1 whose, fur 2 that, happens
3 What, he, says 4 who (that), lives
5 which (that), he, took 6 what, I, have

Writing Practice Advanced

p.10

- A** 1 I have never eaten what he cooked.
2 She has a friend whose job is a doctor.
3 What I don't like is the end of the movie.
4 The library doesn't have the book which I want.
5 She woke up her son who fell asleep on the sofa.
6 He is the most famous person that has visited our restaurant.

- B** 1 He didn't receive the package which (that) she sent.
2 The only thing that matters is my parents' permission.
3 This is what Tylor showed us last night.
4 The fashion model who(m) (that) I interviewed was attractive.
5 I looked after a sick dog whose life was in danger.
6 She is the best actress that has ever performed this part.

Writing Activity

서술형 완벽 대비

p.11

- A** 1 who (that) wants to be a biologist
2 who(m) (that) everybody likes
3 who (that) shares a room with Robin
4 who (that) speak Korean very well
5 whose dream is making exciting movies

|해설|

나는 지난 토요일에 Robin의 생일파티에 갔었다. 나는 생물학자가 되고 싶어하는 미국 소년과 모든 사람들이 좋아하는 일본 소녀, 그리고 Robin과 방을 함께 쓰고 있는 인도 소년을 만났다. 나는 또한 한국말을 아주 잘하는 두 명의 아프리카 소년들과 이야기하는 것을 즐겼다. 그리고 나는 흥미진진한 영화를 만드는 것이 꿈인 중국 소년과 친구가 되었다.

- B** 1 the best cook that I've ever met
2 what I want to eat
3 the only person that knows everything about me
4 the dress that (which) she bought me
5 the same house that she lives in
6 What makes her really happy

|해설|

- 1, 3, 5 선행사에 최상급, the very, the only, the same 등이 포함될 경우에는 주로 관계대명사 that을 쓴다.
2, 6 what은 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사로 the thing which의 의미이다.

point
2

관계부사

Grammar Check

p.12

- A** 1 how 2 where 3 why 4 when
- B** 1 when we first met
2 how (the way) she always treats her kid
3 why I complained to the manager
4 where my family spent our winter vacations

Writing Practice Basic

p.13

- A** 1 The hotel where she stayed
2 how he fixed
3 the month when
4 the reason why I broke
5 the day when I first visited
6 the place where we used to play
- B** 1 how, you, treat 2 why, you, made
3 where, he, works 4 when, everything, is
5 why, he, had 6 where, I, can, eat
7 when, they, became

Writing Practice Advanced

p.14

- A** 1 2011 is the year when Steve Jobs died.
2 This book explains the reason why the war broke out.
3 This is the beach where I come to sunbathe.
4 I don't know why Henry quit his job.
5 You have to change how you deal with stress.
6 Now is the time when the children need their parents most.

- B** 1 That is the reason (why) Greg hired you.
2 Doing yoga is how (the way) I stay in shape.
3 Monday is the day when everybody feels tired.
4 This is the place (where) the car accident happened.
5 This is how (the way) we can protect the environment.
6 This is the time (when) he decided to become an actor.

Writing Activity

서술형 완벽 대비

p.15

- A** 1 the month when people celebrate the New Year
2 how we can reduce the amount of trash
3 (the reason) why Earth's climate is becoming warmer
4 (the place) where visitors can see hundreds of marine animals
5 how you can check your health

|해설|

- 1 선행사가 시간을 나타낼 때는 관계부사 when을 쓴다
2, 5 선행사가 방법을 나타낼 때는 관계부사 how를 쓴다. 단, 관계부사 how와 선행사 the way는 함께 쓰지 않는다.
3 선행사가 이유를 나타낼 때는 관계부사 why를 쓴다.
4 선행사가 장소를 나타낼 때는 관계부사 where를 쓴다.

- B** 1 where she can enjoy fresh coffee
2 why she gets good grades in English
3 where she first met her boyfriend
4 when the bus arrives
5 how she respects old people

|해설|

- 1, 3 선행사가 장소를 나타낼 때는 관계부사 where를 쓴다.
2 선행사가 이유를 나타낼 때는 관계부사 why를 쓴다.
4 선행사가 시간을 나타낼 때는 관계부사 when을 쓴다.
5 선행사가 방법을 나타낼 때는 관계부사 how를 쓴다. 단, 관계부사 how와 선행사 the way는 함께 쓰지 않는다.

point
3

주의해야 할 관계사의 쓰임

Grammar Check

p.16

A 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 × 4 ×

B 1 which 2 when 3 who 4 where

Writing Practice Basic

p.17

- A 1 a nice guy who (that) has
2 the house where (in which) the singer
3 which helps me clear
4 who is an English chef
5 which is the capital
6 which Elena recommended

- B 1 the, museum, built 2 The, girl, sitting
3 who, had 4 whom, I, work 5 which, was, made
6 when, she, became

Writing Practice Advanced

p.18

- A 1 The cute girl drawing cartoons is Kate.
2 We visited Boryeong, where the mud festival was held.
3 The pictures taken by Helen Levitt is now on display.
4 Amy told me about her husband, who works as a pilot.
5 I remember last summer, when I rode the London Eye.

- B 1 These are the free gifts (which (that) are) given to customers.
2 This model airplane is the toy (which (that)) he likes the most.
3 The bed (which (that)) I slept in last night was very comfortable. 또는 The bed (in which) I slept last night was very comfortable.
4 Chris called her late at night, which made her angry.
5 I often ask advice of Ms. Clark, who is very wise.
6 I went to the amusement park, where I met Robin by chance.

Writing Activity

서술형 완벽 대비

p.19

- A 1 the house (which (that)) my sons and I were born in 또는 the house (in which) my sons and I were born
2 The woman (who is) watering the flowers is my wife
3 an apple tree (which (that)) my family planted together
4 The twin boys (who are) trying to climb the tree
5 The small house (which (that) is) made of red bricks

|해설|

- 1 which가 전치사 in의 목적으로 전치사와 나란히 쓰인 관계대명사 which는 생략할 수 없다.
2, 4, 5 주격관계대명사와 be동사가 생략되었다.
3 an apple tree와 my family사이에 목적격 관계대명사 that (which)가 생략되었다.

- B 1 which was close to a river
2 where people can enjoy various water sports
3 which flew across the river
4 who had just moved in next door
5 who(m) he misses so much
6 when he became her friend

|해석|

마침내, Dave는 꿈에 그리던 집을 샀다!

Dave는 그의 새 집으로 이사를 갔는데, 그 집은 강 가까이에 있었다. 이 강은 유명한 장소이고, 그곳에서 사람들은 다양한 수상 스포츠를 즐길 수 있다. 그는 아름다운 새들을 보았고, 그 새들은 강을 가로질러 날아갔다. 그는 새 친구를 사귀었는데, 그 친구는 옆집으로 막 이사를 왔다. 그는 옛 친구 Elena에게 편지를 받았는데, 그는 그녀를 아주 많이 그리워한다. 그는 여전히 유치원에서의 첫날을 기억하고 있고, 그때 그는 그녀의 친구가 되었다.

point
4

복합관계사

Grammar Check

p.20

- A 1 Whatever 2 Whoever 3 Whenever
4 However

Writing Practice Basic

p.21

- A 1 whichever (whatever) you want
2 who(m)ever you bring
3 wherever you want to
4 Whoever reads the book
5 Whatever I suggest
6 However hard he studied
- B 1 Whichever, you, buy 2 Whenever, I, see
3 Whatever, I, say 4 Wherever, they, have
5 who(m)ever, you, want 6 whoever, visits

Writing Practice Advanced

p.22

- A 1 You can have whichever you like.
2 She doesn't do whatever would harm others.
3 Elena loses her appetite whenever she feels depressed.
4 Whatever I do, my parents always support me.
5 However hard Ted tried, he failed every exam.
6 Whoever wants to use this software can download it for free.

- B 1 Take a deep breath whenever you get nervous.
2 Whichever you choose, you will be satisfied.
3 Whoever you are, you should respect other people.
4 Whatever other people say, I will follow my dream.
5 Wherever you live, the location of your home is important.
6 However fast you run, you won't catch up with her.

Writing Activity

서술형 완벽 대비

p.23

- A 1 Whenever you visit the library
2 Whoever has a library card
3 whichever (whatever) books you need
4 whichever (whatever) books you want to read
5 However busy you are

|해석|

Seattle 중앙 도서관

- 1 당신이 언제 도서관에 방문하더라도 당신은 책을 읽을 수 있다.
2 도서관 카드를 가지고 있는 사람은 누구나 도서관을 이용할 수 있다.
3 당신이 필요로 하는 어느 책이든 도서관에서 빌릴 수 있다.
4 당신이 읽고 싶은 무슨 책이든 찾을 수 있다.
5 당신이 아무리 바쁘다 해도 그 책을 빌리고 싶지 않으면 원래 장소에 다시 가져다 두어라.

- B 1 Whatever he cooks
2 whichever she recommends
3 However he washes the shirt
4 wherever she goes

|해석|

- 1 그가 무엇을 요리할지라도, 나는 그것을 기꺼이 먹겠다.
2 그는 그녀가 추천하는 것은 어느 것이든 볼 것이다.
3 그가 아무리 셔츠를 빨더라도, 그 얼룩은 사라지지 않을 것이다.
4 그녀가 가는 어디라도, 그 개는 Lily를 따라갈 것이다.

point
1

4형식 문장의 수동태

Grammar Check

p.26

A 1 to 2 for 3 by 4 sent

B 1 was written to / was written 2 was read / was read to 3 was asked / were asked of

Writing Practice Basic

p.27

A 1 was, sent, to, me 2 am, taught, how, to, swim 3 be, bought, for, Nicky 4 were, brought, to, the, poor 5 was, told, to, me 6 were, asked, of, Linda 7 was, made, for, her

B 1 My boss will be sent an email
2 Food was thrown to the animals
3 Her friends were given an invitation card
4 The first chapter of the book was read to Sam
5 A bottle of milk was bought for me by mom
6 The change was passed to him
7 Rory was asked some questions about the accident

Writing Practice Advanced

p.28

A 1 The same text messages were sent to all of us by him.
2 I was taught how to drive by my father.
3 Some jokes were told to people by him at the party.
4 A few pieces of furniture were shown to the couple by the salesman.
5 He was given a meat pie recipe by his grandmother.B 1 This story was read to the twins by their mother.
2 The waiter was given a tip by a middle-aged man.
3 This painting was shown to us for the first time by the curator.
4 The piano was bought for the boy by his parents.
5 He was passed the room key by his roommate.
6 This food was cooked for the customers by a top chef.

Writing Activity

서술형 완벽 대비

p.29

A 1 Pasta was cooked for Peter by Cindy.
2 A baseball cap was given to Jane by Peter.
3 A pair of gloves was made for Dean by Jane.
4 A bunch of flowers was sent to me by Dean.

|해설|

1, 3 cook, make는 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 for를 쓴다.
2, 4 give, send는 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 to를 쓴다.B 1 made, by 2 was, bought, for
3 was, never, lent, to 4 was, found, by
5 was, given, to

|해석|

나는 Thomas 씨에 의해 만들어졌고 내 주인을 기다렸다. 어느 날 나는 Mary라는 이름의 소녀를 위해 그녀의 아빠에게 구매되었다. 그녀는 나를 무척 좋아했고 아무에게도 결코 나를 빌려주지 않았다. 나를 잃어버렸을 때 나는 그녀의 아빠에 의해 발견되었다. 몇 년이 흐른 후, 나는 Mary의 딸인 Kate에게 주어졌고 Mary에게 사랑받았던 것처럼 그녀에게도 사랑을 받았다.

|해설|

2 buy는 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 for를 쓴다.
3, 5 lend, give는 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 to를 쓴다.

point
2

5형식 문장의 수동태

Grammar Check

p.30

A 1 mayor 2 singing 3 to eat 4 speechless

B 1 to sting 2 was kept 3 were made

Writing Practice Basic

p.31

A 1 was, asked, to, mail
2 were, heard, exploding
3 was, called, "Daddy-Long-Legs"
4 was, made, to, clean
5 was, found, empty
6 was, wished, to, be, healthy
7 was, watched, being, built

B 1 He was wanted to be honest
2 She was named Melissa
3 The door was heard knocked on
4 The front gate was kept closed
5 They are made exhausted
6 The visitors were allowed to take pictures in the museum
7 The team is made to practice shooting every day

Writing Practice Advanced

p.32

A 1 Tears were felt to run down his cheeks.
2 He was watched leaving by his proud father.
3 The missing man was found alive by the lake.
4 Anna was elected their president by the members.
5 I was asked to call an ambulance by a pregnant woman.
6 I am made to wash the dishes on weekends by Mom.

B 1 She is called a cutie pie by her brother.
2 Her name was heard twice at the awards ceremony.
3 I was expected to be honest by my parents.
4 A beggar is seen lying (to lie) on the street.
5 Their mother was kept busy by the household chores.
6 The soldiers were ordered to stay alert by the officer.

Writing Activity

서술형 완벽 대비

p.33

A 1 was made to pay
2 was elected class president
3 were kept cold
4 was felt touching (to touch)
5 was encouraged to sing

|해석|

1 그녀는 과속에 대한 벌금을 내게 되었다.
2 그 반에서 수진이는 반장으로 선출되었다.
3 음료수가 냉장고 안에서 차갑게 유지됐다.
4 누군가 그의 어깨를 만지는 것을 느꼈다.
5 그 가수는 팬들에 의해 한 곡 더 부르도록 요청받았다.

B 1 were made to sleep
2 were not allowed to walk
3 was seen
4 were heard singing (to sing)
5 was felt blowing (to blow)

|해석|

여름 캠프 때, 나는 숲에서 캠핑을 하고 있었다. 우리는 텐트에서 함께 자야 했다. 우리는 혼자서 주변을 돌아다니는 것이 허락되지 않았다. 텐트 안에서는 아무 것도 정확히 보이지 않아서 나의 다른 감각들이 강화되었다. 부엉이와 매미가 우는 것이 들렸다. 여름 밤의 공기가 내 맨발에 불어오는 것이 느껴졌다.

Grammar Check

p.34

A 1 be 2 with 3 been

B 1 are being handed out 2 can be fixed

Writing Practice

Basic

p.35

A 1 has been rejected by 2 being played 3 is covered with snow 4 should be finished 5 were very surprised at 6 is made from pineapple

B 1 was, put, off 2 has, been, known, as 3 will, be, performed 4 was, disappointed, with 5 am, tired, of 6 was, pleased, with

Writing Practice

Advanced

p.36

A 1 IU is known for her love for fans.
2 The package must be sent to Kevin.
3 The girl was brought up in the royal family.
4 She is interested in eating organic food.
5 Seoul Plaza was filled with thousands of soccer fans.
6 The surprise party for Amber is being prepared by her family.

B 1 The food waste should be thrown away immediately.
2 This table was made of white oak in Indonesia.
3 Shrimp pasta is being cooked by my husband.
4 All the concert tickets have been sold.
5 A bunch of flowers can be delivered by 7 p.m.
6 Jenny's parents were surprised at her decision to live by herself.

Writing Activity

서술형 완벽 대비

p.37

A 1 was, satisfied, with 2 was, stuck, be, blocked 3 am, worried, about 4 was, covered, with

|해석|

1 A: 대만 여행은 어땠니?

B: 좋지 않았어. 대만 음식은 내 입맛에 맞지 않았지만, 호텔은 매우 만족스러웠어.

2 A: 오늘 아침 교통 체증으로 꼼짝도 못했어.

B: 나도 그랬어. 몇몇 길이 퍼레이드 때문에 오늘 오후에 봉쇄될지도 몰라.

3 A: 나는 Peter가 학교에 결석을 해서 매우 걱정스러워. 그는 전화 또한 받지 않아.

B: Peter네 집에 가보는 게 어때?

A: 좋은 생각이야.

4 A: 나는 내 집 지붕을 고쳤어.

B: 무슨 일이 일어났는데?

A: 알다시피 눈이 너무 많이 왔잖아. 지붕이 눈으로 뒤덮여서 무너졌어.

B 1 is excited about 2 are being cut 3 is being boiled 4 is being roasted 5 has been prepared 6 has been bought 7 is pleased with 8 is taken care of 9 is filled with

|해석|

오늘 저녁에 내 가족들은 함께 저녁을 먹을 것이다. 엄마는 우리가 오랫동안 함께 식사한 적이 없기 때문에 가족이 함께 모이는 것에 대해 들뜨셨다. 엄마는 부엌에서 요리를 하고 계신다. 엄마는 감자를 자르고 냄비에 물을 끓이신다. 닭고기가 오븐에서 구워지고 있다. 또한, 몇 가지 후식이 마련되었다. 여동생이 호두 파이를 사왔다. 아빠는 두 살 난 아기인 손녀를 보시고 기뻐하신다. 주중에 그 아기는 대전에 있는 이모가 돌보셔서 우리는 아기를 자주 볼 수 없다. 우리 집은 행복으로 가득하다.

Grammar Check

p.38

- A** 1 is said 2 to have invented 3 peel
4 polished 5 to tell
- B** 1 is, known / known, to, be
2 was, reported / reported, to, have, recovered

Writing Practice Basic

p.39

- A** 1 to help 2 repaired 3 is believed 4 put
off 5 was thought 6 to have been written
- B** 1 cleans 2 is said 3 stolen 4 sent 5 to be
spread 6 is known

Writing Practice Advanced

p.40

- A** 1 The woman got these applications filled
out.
2 It is known that Gaudi designed Park
Guell.
3 The singer is said to be polite and modest.
4 She is thought to be one of the best
designers.
5 The businessman had all of his money
donated to charity.
6 The chef is expected to cook any dish in
only 15 minutes.

- B** 1 These grapefruits peel easily.
2 This tribe is known to be good at singing
and dancing.
3 She is said to be the rising star of Korean
figure skating.
4 Most celebrities are thought to always be
happy.
5 It is reported that single-person
households are increasing these days.

Writing Activity

서술형 완벽 대비

p.41

- A** 1 had us taste some wine
2 got my money stolen
3 is expected that
4 are thought to be

|해석|

- 1 우리는 프랑스 남부에 있는 포도주 양조장을 방문했다.
그 소믈리에에 우리에게 와인을 조금 맛보게 했다.
- 2 바르셀로나에서 나는 몇 명의 집시 소녀들에게 둘러싸였다.
나는 내 돈을 도난당했다.
- 3 이 어린이들은 한국의 미래가 될 것이라고 기대된다.
- 4 요즘 한국에서 GD와 IU는 천재 음악가로 여겨진다.
그들 둘 다 곡을 쓰고 노래도 부른다.

- B** 1 She is said to be mysterious.
2 It is known that she doesn't like talking
with people
3 It is expected that she goes out of her
house only when she is called by a delivery
man.
4 She is said to have lost her son a few years
ago.

|해석|

Smith 부인은 나의 이웃이다. 그녀는 큰 집에서 혼자 산다. 우리 마을 사람들은 그녀를 거의 본 적이 없고 그녀에 대해서는 거의 알려지지 않았다. 그들은 그녀가 신비하다고 말한다. 그들은 그녀가 사람들과 이야기하고 그녀 자신에 대해 질문을 받는 것을 좋아하지 않는다는 것을 안다. 그들은 그녀가 배달원이 부를 때만 그녀의 집 밖으로 나온다고 예상한다. 그 배달원은 그녀를 본 유일한 사람이다. 그녀의 얼굴은 우울과 걱정으로 가득하다. 그녀의 집은 아주 어둡고 많은 먼지들로 덮여 있다. 사람들은 그녀가 몇 년 전에 아들을 잃었다고 말한다.

point
1

가정법 과거, 가정법 과거완료

Grammar Check

p.44

A 1 were 2 do 3 decided 4 would have been 5 could have bought

B 1 had heard 2 would be 3 had

Writing Practice

Basic

p.45

A 1 had a lot of time, could exercise
2 could understand, spoke
3 had been at home, not have had
4 had known, would not (wouldn't) have worn jeans
5 hadn't put on, would have been injured
6 were Sunday, could stay home and relax

B 1 were, would exercise
2 had had, could have talked
3 were not raining, could go
4 had brought, would have taken
5 hadn't broken, could have finished
6 were, would try
7 hadn't boarded, could have survived

Writing Practice

Advanced

p.46

A 1 had gotten up early, I would not have missed the bus
2 had some wood, we could light a fire
3 knew her phone number, I could call her
4 had had enough money, I could have bought her a present
5 had not been sleepy, he might have watched the game

- B 1 If I won the lottery, I would help poor children.
2 If she had driven slowly, she would not (wouldn't) have had an accident.
3 If the flowers had been beautiful, Tina would have bought them.
4 If I had more time, I would study longer in the library.
5 If the weather had been good, they would have enjoyed their time.
6 If it rained, we couldn't go on a picnic.

Writing Activity

서울형 완벽 대비

p.47

- A 1 had read, would have known
2 had listened, could have answered
3 had had, could have finished
4 had studied, would have been
5 had passed, would have been

|해설|

1~5 가정법 과거완료는 '만약 ~였다면 ...했었을 텐데'의 의미로 과거 사실과 반대되는 일이나 실현 가능성이 없는 일을 가정할 때 쓰이며, 'If + 주어 + had + p.p. ~, 주어 + would (could, might) + have + p.p.'의 형태로 쓴다.

- B 1 would change my job 2 would buy more clothes 3 would go to the gym
4 would drive to work
5 would not be lonely

|해설|

1~5 가정법 과거는 '만약 ~라면 ...할 텐데'의 의미로 현재 사실과 반대되는 일이나 실현 가능성이 없는 일을 가정할 때 쓰이며, 'If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형, 주어 + would (could, might) + 동사원형'의 형태로 쓴다.

point
2

I wish/as if+가정법

Grammar Check

p.48

A 1 had asked 2 had been 3 could stay
4 were 5 had liked

B 1 could travel 2 had passed 3 knew 4 had seen

Writing Practice Basic

p.49

A 1 I were 2 she had known about it
3 I had been elected 4 she didn't like to eat fast food 5 he had listened 6 I had gotten a good score 7 he had visited New York last year

B 1 She talked as if she had seen
2 I wish I could buy a house
3 He talks as if I were
4 I wish I had been
5 He acts as if he were
6 I wish I were

Writing Practice Advanced

p.50

A 1 I wish he had told me the truth.
2 She always talks as if she knew everything.
3 I wish I had seen the movie with you.
4 I wish I could go abroad to study.
5 She kept on working as if nothing had happened.
6 I wish I were at a Hawaiian beach.

B 1 Jack wishes he could play the guitar.
2 Mr. Smith hurried as if only a few minutes were left.
3 I wish I had brought water.
4 I spoke to Mom as if I had finished my homework.
5 I wish I had met my cousin.
6 It's very cool these days as if it were already October.
7 Sarah wishes she were not sick.

Writing Activity

서술형 완벽 대비

p.51

A 1 were invited to parties
2 were Saturday today
3 were not raining
4 could travel to New York
5 had a lot of beautiful dresses

|해설|

1~5 「I wish+가정법 과거」는 '~라면 좋을 텐데'의 의미로 현재의 실현 불가능한 소망이나 현재의 일에 대한 아쉬움을 나타낸다.

B 1 we could eat out together
2 as if it were easy
3 we could study together
4 as if he were a baby

|해석|

지호: 나랑 저녁 먹으러 나가는 게 어때?

수잔: 안 돼. 우리가 함께 외식을 할 수 있다면 좋을 텐데.

지호: 왜 할 수 없는데?

수잔: 엄마가 내가 오늘 저녁을 준비하도록 하셨어. 엄마는 그것이 쉬운 것처럼 말씀하셔.

민희: 오늘 너의 집에서 함께 공부하는 게 어때?

지호: 안 돼. 우리가 함께 공부할 수 있다면 좋을 텐데.

민희: 왜 할 수 없는데?

지호: 나는 내 남동생을 돌봐야 해. 그는 아기처럼 행동해.

|해설|

1, 3 「I wish+가정법 과거」는 '~라면 좋을 텐데'의 의미로 현재의 일에 대한 유감을 나타낸다.

2, 4 「as if+가정법 과거」는 '마치 ~인 것처럼'의 의미로 주절의 시점과 같은 시점의 일을 가정한다.

point
3

여러 가지 가정법 구문

Grammar Check

p.52

A 1 Without 2 But, for 3 Had, he, been, here

B 1 went 2 Had it not been 3 would die / would have died 4 could not (couldn't) breathe

Writing Practice Basic

p.53

A 1 it, were, not, for 2 it, had, not, been, for 3 it, were, not, for 4 it, had, not, been, for 5 it, were, not, for

B 1 Had I known her problem 2 Were I rich 3 Had it not been for your support 4 If it had not been for his final basket 5 Had he been a resident of this city 6 If it were not for rules

Writing Practice Advanced

p.54

A 1 It's time we came to a conclusion.
2 Had he not been honest, I would not have employed him.
3 Had she been careful, she would not have spilt milk.
4 But for my teacher's lessons, I could not have passed the exam.
5 Without your assistance, he would have failed in his business.
6 But for passion, nothing great would have been accomplished.

B 1 It's time you bought new tires.
2 But for the traffic jam, I would not be late for the meeting.
3 Without (But for) his driver's license, he would not be able to drive.
4 Had it not been for your advice, I would have lost my best friend.
5 Without (But for) my father's support, I couldn't have become a doctor.
6 Were it fine, we would take a walk in the park.

Writing Activity

서술형 완벽 대비

p.55

A 1 you went home 2 you got up early 3 I bought some food

|해석|

- 너는 집에 가야 할 때이다. 네가 밤에 홀로 밖에 있는 것은 안전하지 않다.
- 너는 일어나야 할 때이다. 너는 학교에 늦을 것이다.
- 내가 먹을 것을 좀 사야 할 때이다. 나의 냉장고는 완전히 비었다.

|해설|

- 1~3 'It's time + 주어 + 동사의 과거형'은 '~(해야) 할 때이다'의 의미로 했어야 할 일을 하지 않은 것에 대한 유감을 나타낸다.

B 1 Had it not been for jogging, I couldn't have lost weight.
2 Were it not for water and air, what would become of us?
3 Had it not been for this invitation, we couldn't have attended his wedding.

|해석|

- 조깅을 하지 않았더라면 나는 몸무게를 줄일 수 없었을 텐데.
- 물과 공기가 없다면 우리는 어떻게 될까?
- 이 초대장이 없었더라면 우리는 그의 결혼식에 참석하지 못했을 텐데.

|해설|

- 1~3 But for와 Without은 '~이 없(었)다면'의 의미로 if it were not for / if it had not been for의 의미이다. 이때 if를 생략하면, 주어와 동사의 위치가 바뀐다.

point
1

시간·이유를 나타내는 접속사

Grammar Check

p.58

A 1 while 2 when 3 As 4 since

B 1 as 2 since

Writing Practice Basic

p.59

- A 1 when she heard the news
2 as she ate too much
3 since he left school
4 while I was preparing lunch
5 because he knows this area well

- B 1 every(each) time you need it
2 since I started playing tennis
3 As soon as I arrived home
4 because he made us do a lot of work

- C 1 until the sun set
2 When the singer appeared on the stage
3 While we were having dinner
4 As soon as I opened the email attachment

Writing Practice Advanced

p.60

- A 1 as time passed
2 until the train arrived at the station
3 because I was born in Canada
4 whenever I call on him
5 since he had the flu
6 while he was walking along the road
7 as soon as we saw the thief

|해설|

- 1 as: ~하면서
4 whenever: ~할 때마다(= each time, every time)
7 as soon as: ~하자마자(= on v-ing)

- B 1 don't know the value of health until we lose it
2 can't see him anymore since he moved away
3 found myself famous when I woke up
4 has gone down since he went on a diet
5 looked after her youngest brother while her parents went out
6 couldn't get there on time because there was a lot of traffic
7 became very cold as the seasons were changing

Writing Activity

서술형 완벽 대비

p.61

- A 1 since she was in elementary school
2 as his computer broke down last night

|해석|

- 1 Harry: 너는 중국어를 매우 잘하는구나.
Jane: 고마워.
Harry: 너는 언제 중국어를 배우기 시작했니?
Jane: 나는 초등학교에 다닐 때 그것을 배우기 시작했어.
→ Jane은 초등학교 때부터 중국어를 배웠다.
2 Susan: 인터넷에서 그 책을 주문했니?
James: 아니, 어젯밤에 내 컴퓨터가 고장 났어.
Susan: 안됐구나.
James: 오늘 내 컴퓨터를 고칠 거야.
→ James는 그의 컴퓨터가 어젯밤에 고장 나서 오늘 그의 컴퓨터를 고칠 것이다.

|해설|

- 2 as가 시간을 나타내는 접속사가 아니라 이유를 나타내는 접속사로 쓰였다.

- B** 1 while he was watching TV
2 when he arrived at the bus stop
3 as her glasses are broken
4 since she began playing tennis

|해석|

- 1 그는 TV를 보는 동안 잠이 들었다.
2 그가 버스 정류장에 도착했을 때 그 버스는 이미 출발했다.
3 그녀는 그녀의 안경이 부러져서 그것을 읽을 수 없다.
4 Sarah는 테니스를 치기 시작한 이래로 살이 빠졌다.

|해설|

- 4 since가 시간을 나타내는 접속사로 쓰일 경우 종속절에는 과거시제가, 주절에는 현재완료 시제가 쓰인다.

point
2

조건·양보를 나타내는 접속사

Grammar Check

p.62

- A** 1 If 2 unless 3 unless 4 If 5 Unless
B 1 C 2 E 3 A 4 B 5 D

Writing Practice

Basic

p.63

- A** 1 If he gives me one more chance
2 Even though we are busy
3 Even if you don't like it here
4 Unless you have a ticket
5 Although summer is a fun season
- B** 1 Although(Though) there was a traffic jam
2 Even though she was very young
3 If our team wins the championship
4 Unless you try hard(If you don't try hard)
- C** 1 Although(Though) I don't understand the lyrics
2 even if they are not yours
3 unless you turn down the radio
4 If you visit Buyeo

Writing Practice

Advanced

p.64

- A** 1 if you come tomorrow morning
2 unless you skip breakfast
3 even though it looks clean
4 even though I love snowy days
5 if you don't want to go shopping
6 although he was severely wounded

|해설|

- 3, 4, 6 양보를 나타내는 접속사에는 although(though)(~이기는 하지만), even though(비록 ~일지라도)가 있다.

- B** 1 will learn about Korean culture if you go to the museum
2 watch that movie as long as I get a free ticket
3 eat late at night unless you want to gain weight
4 can talk to foreigners although my English is not perfect
5 didn't pass the exam even though he studied hard every day
6 be disappointed if you don't come to the party

|해설|

- 1, 3, 6 if(만약 ~하면)와 unless(만약 ~하지 않으면)는 조건을 나타내는 접속사이며, unless는 'if ~ not'의 의미이다. 또한 조건을 나타내는 부사절에서는 현재시제가 미래를 대신한다.
2 as long as는 '~하기만 하면'이라는 의미로 조건을 나타내는 접속사로 쓰인다.

Writing Activity

서술형 완벽 대비

p.65

- A** 1 even if it is not wonderful
2 even though you are very busy
3 if you count all the good things in your life

|해설|

- 1, 2 even though는 '비록 ~일지라도,' even if는 '만약 ~할지라도'라는 의미로 양보를 나타내고, even though는 though의 의미를 강조, even if는 if의 의미를 강조한다.

- B** 1 although it was raining(it rained)
 2 if you keep quiet
 3 unless you set the alarm

|해석|

- 1 우리는 비가 오기는 하지만 하이킹을 갔다.
 2 너희들이 조용히 하면 새가 노래하는 것을 들을 수 있다.
 3 자명종을 맞추지 않으면 너는 학교에 지각할 것이다.

|해설|

- 2, 3 if와 unless는 조건을 나타내는 접속사로, 조건을 나타내는 부사절에서는 현재시제가 미래를 대신하므로 if가 이끄는 절에 현재시제가 쓰여야 한다.

point
3

짝으로 이루어진 접속사

Grammar Check

p.66

- A** 1 not only 2 as well as 3 Both 4 neither
 5 Either
B 1 d 2 e 3 b 4 a 5 c

Writing Practice **Basic**

p.67

- A** 1 both, and 2 either, or 3 as, well, as
 4 not, but
B 1 Both Jane and I were glad
 2 Not only I but also my brother was
 3 nor talked to me
 4 or meet his friend
C 1 Not only Jane but (also) Boram(Boram as well as Jane) was
 2 enjoys either cooking or cleaning
 3 both body and mind
 4 Not Kate but you have to call

Writing Practice **Advanced**

p.68

- A** 1 The play was not serious but funny.
 2 He neither said anything nor smiled at me.
 3 You can either come with me or go to your home.
 4 We need to eat not only vegetables but also fruit.
 5 I bought both fresh apples and a bottle of milk.
 6 He has experience as well as knowledge.

|해설|

- 2 「neither A nor B」는 'A와 B 둘 다 아닌'이라는 의미이며, 비교되는 A와 B는 문법적으로 대등한 형태여야 한다. 동사구 said anything과 smiled at me가 비교되고 있다.
 6 「B as well as A」는 'A뿐만 아니라 B도'라는 의미로 「not only A but (also) B」와 같은 의미이다.

- B** 1 Both milk and cheese are necessary for cooking this dish.
 2 Neither my sister nor I want to go to bed early.
 3 Either you or Jessica has to clean the house today.
 4 Tomatoes are not only delicious but also good for your health.
 5 Not you but I have to apologize for wasting her time.
 6 Neither the teacher nor the students were in the classroom this morning.
 7 Either Sue or the girl is going to prepare dinner tonight.

|해설|

- 1 「both A and B」는 'A와 B 둘 다'의 의미로 복수 취급한다.
 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 「neither A nor B」, 「either A or B」, 「not A but B」가 주어로 쓰이는 경우 항상 B에 수일치를 시킨다.

Writing Activity

서술형 완벽 대비

p.69

- A** 1 not only decorate a Christmas tree but also hang our socks over the fireplace [hang our socks over the fireplace as well as decorate a Christmas tree]
 2 both my sister and I write Christmas cards
 3 Not I but my sister still believes
 4 wants either a bike or shoes

|해석|

크리스마스가 다가오고 있다! 나는 크리스마스를 고대하고 있다. 크리스마스마다 우리 가족과 나는 크리스마스 트리를 장식할 뿐만 아니라 벽난로 위에 양말을 걸어둔다. 또한, 내 여동생과 나는 둘 다 우리 조부모님과 친구들에게 크리스마스 카드를 쓴다. 내가 아니라 내 여동생은 여전히 산타클로스가 존재한다고 믿는다. 우리는 크리스마스 선물을 받기를 기대한다. 내 여동생은 자전거나 신발 둘 중에 하나를 원한다. 나는 새 스마트폰을 원한다. 크리스마스 아침에 우리 가족 모두는 모여서 크리스마스 트리 아래에 있는 선물들을 풀어본다.

|해설|

- 1 not only A but (also) B: A뿐만 아니라 B도(= B as well as A)
 2 both A and B: A와 B 둘 다
 3 not A but B: A가 아니라 B
 4 either A or B: A나 B 둘 중 하나

- B** 1 neither watches TV nor reads the newspaper
 2 was both boring and long
 3 neither the time nor the money to go on a holiday
 4 can leave either today or tomorrow

|해석|

- 1 James는 TV를 보지도 신문을 읽지도 않는다.
 2 그 노래는 길고 지루하다.
 3 나는 휴가를 갈 시간도 돈도 없다.
 4 우리는 오늘이나 내일 떠날 수 있다.

|해설|

1~4 짝을 이루는 접속사에서 비교되는 대상인 A와 B는 동사구 watches TV와 reads the newspaper, 형용사 boring과 long, 명사구 the time과 the money, 부사 today와 tomorrow처럼 문법적으로 대등한 형태가 되어야 한다.

point
4

명사절을 이끄는 접속사

Grammar Check

p.70

- A** 1 if(whether) 2 that 3 whether 4 That
B 1 whether 2 will rain 3 doesn't 4 that

Writing Practice Basic

p.71

- A** 1 whether Tommy will be honest
 2 if(whether) he broke the window on purpose
 3 whether or not my wallet is there
 4 What do you suppose she is thinking?
B 1 It is unbelievable that he got a perfect score.
 2 It was very impressive that he wrote this good essay.
 3 It is doubtful whether the rumor is true or not.
C 1 Can you tell me how much this book is?
 2 Who do you think the next chairman will be?
 3 I'd like to know whether John entered the singing contest.
 4 Do you know who told him the news?

Writing Practice Advanced

p.72

- A** 1 I hope that you will get better soon.
 2 I wonder if he will come with me or not.
 3 The fact is that Susan has a talent for music.
 4 I doubt whether the students can understand what I said.
 5 Whether Tom will succeed depends on his effort.
 6 When do you think the train will arrive?

|해설|

- 1, 3 접속사 that이 이끄는 절은 문장에서 주어, 목적어, 보어 역할을 한다.
- 2, 4, 5 whether와 if는 '∼인지 아닌지'라는 의미로 whether는 주어, 보어, 목적어 역할을 하는 명사절을 이끌고, if는 목적어절만을 이끈다.

- B 1 It is strange that he hasn't come to school.
2 I'm not certain if(whether) the museum is open or not.
3 Do you believe that she told you the truth?
4 I'm not sure if(whether) my aunt will like my present.
5 What do you think will happen next year?
6 My question is whether they will leave the city or not.
7 I wonder if(whether) you are free tomorrow afternoon.

|해설|

- 1 접속사 that이 이끄는 절이 문장에서 주어 역할을 하는 경우 「It(가주어) ~ that(진주어)」 구문으로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
- 5 주절의 동사가 think, believe, guess, suppose 등일 경우, 의문사가 문장의 맨 앞으로 온다. Do you think?와 What will happen next year?가 합쳐진 문장이다.

Writing Activity

서술형 완벽 대비

p.73

- A 1 that he is from Beijing
2 how long he has been staying in Seoul
3 what he thinks about his school
4 if(whether) he likes Korean pop music (or not)
5 where he wants to visit first in Seoul

|해석|

- 1 Joan은 그가 북경 출신이라는 것을 안다.
2 Joan은 그가 서울에 얼마나 오래 머무르고 있는지 궁금하다.
3 Joan은 그에게 학교에 대해 어떻게 생각하는지 묻고 싶다.
4 Joan은 그가 한국 대중 가요를 좋아하는지 아닌지 알고 싶다.
5 Joan은 그가 서울에서 처음으로 어디를 방문하고 싶은지 궁금하다.

|해설|

- 1 접속사 that이 이끄는 절이 목적어 역할을 한다.

- 2 ← Joan wonders. + How long has he been staying in Seoul?
4 의문사가 없는 의문문을 간접의문문으로 연결할 경우 whether나 if가 쓰인다.
← Joan would like to know. + Does he like Korean pop music?

- B 1 if(whether) I could go to a concert on Saturday (or not)
2 what kind of concert it was
3 that it was a performance by a symphony orchestra
4 if(whether) the tickets were expensive
5 that I didn't have to buy a ticket

|해석|

Bill: 너는 토요일에 콘서트에 갈 수 있니?

I : 어떤 종류의 콘서트인데?

Bill: 교향악단이 하는 공연이야.

I : 표가 비싸지?

Bill: 내가 너에게 무료로 한 장 줄 수 있기 때문에 너는 표를 살 필요가 없어.

Bill이 내가 토요일에 콘서트를 갈 수 있는지 없는지 물어 봤다. 나는 그것이 어떤 종류의 콘서트인지 궁금했다. 그는 나에게 교향악단이 하는 공연이라고 설명해주었다. 나는 그 표가 비싼지 알고 싶었다. 그가 나에게 표를 무료로 한 장 줄 수 있기 때문에 내가 표를 살 필요가 없다고 말했다. 그 덕분에 나는 그 공연을 아주 즐겼다.

|해설|

- 1, 4 의문사가 없는 의문문을 간접의문문으로 연결할 경우 접속사 whether나 if를 쓴다.
2 의문사가 있는 의문문을 간접의문문으로 만들 경우 「의문사+주어+동사」의 어순으로 쓴다.

point
1

수의 일치

Grammar Check

p.76

A 1 were 2 are 3 is 4 has 5 is

B 1 is 2 is 3 are 4 are 5 is

Writing Practice Basic

p.77

A 1 is 2 are 3 has 4 has 5 helps

B 1 The United States is
 2 A number of people were present
 3 The homeless need help
 4 Five years is a long time
 5 Collecting old coins is

C 1 The number of participants is
 2 The Netherlands is
 3 Half of Korean teenagers have
 4 Bread and butter was

Writing Practice Advanced

p.78

A 1 The Philippines has two official languages.
 2 The young are more interested in the Korean Wave.
 3 Two hours is a short time to spend at an amusement park.
 4 A number of girls are taking part in this activity.
 5 Every student studies hard for the exam.
 6 The number of elementary schools is decreasing.

B 1 Every minute of your life is valuable.
 2 Sixty miles is a long distance to drive.
 3 Somebody was knocking on the window.
 4 Each man and woman has an equal right to vote.
 5 Most of the buildings were destroyed in the war.
 6 A number of students do volunteer work these days.

Writing Activity

서울형 완벽 대비

p.79

A 1 The United States of America consists of 50 states.
 2 The American flag has 50 stars and 13 stripes.
 3 Each state has its own flag.
 4 each state has its own unique culture and tradition
 5 the young wear fantastic costumes and hold a big parade.

|해석|

미합중국은 50개의 주로 이루어져 있다. 미국 국기에는 50개의 별과 13개의 줄무늬가 있다. 미국 국기의 50개의 별은 미국 주의 수를 나타낸다. 각각의 주는 그 주 고유의 깃발을 가지고 있다. 또한 각각의 주는 그 주만의 고유한 문화와 전통을 가지고 있다. 예를 들면, 사과가 한창일 때, 아칸소 주에는 사과 축제가 있다. 그때가 되면 젊은이들이 화려한 복장을 하고 큰 퍼레이드를 펼친다.

B 1 wash the dishes 2 clean the bathroom
 3 takes too much time 4 does the laundry

|해석|

나의 누나 Jane과 나는 종종 엄마를 돕는다. 그녀와 나 둘 중 한 명은 식사 후에 설거지를 한다. 그녀와 나는 둘 다 항상 일요일마다 욕실을 청소한다. 그러나 욕실을 청소하는 것뿐만 아니라 빨래를 하는 것도 시간이 많이 걸린다. 그래서 나나 누나 둘 중 아무도 빨래를 하지 않는다.

point
2

시제의 일치

Grammar Check

p.80

A 1 begins 2 ended 3 wins 4 starts 5 are
6 travels

B 1 was held 2 would marry 3 is

Writing Practice Basic

p.81

A 1 boils 2 would be 3 ended

B 1 she would go abroad to study 2 practice makes perfect 3 Earth moves around the sun 4 this restaurant is a very popular place

C 1 would, be, late 2 had, been, sick
3 is, the, capital, of 4 was, written, by

Writing Practice Advanced

p.82

A 1 he had lived with his mother for years
2 she would travel to Jindo on her vacation
3 this drugstore is closed on weekends
4 the building was built in the Chosun Dynasty
5 he visits the museum every weekend
6 Chile lies in South America

B 1 Alice told me that she takes a shower every morning.
2 My grandmother used to say that life is short.
3 I didn't know that a whale is a mammal.
4 We learned that Hangeul was created by King Sejong.
5 I realized that I had left my umbrella on the bus.
6 My father said that time is money.

Writing Activity

서술형 완벽 대비

p.83

A 1 was absent from school
2 had been in the hospital
3 would get better
4 are essential for health
5 would visit her after school

|해석|

월요일 아침에 Jack은 그의 친구인 Kate가 학교를 결석했다는 것을 알았다. 그는 그녀가 주말 내내 병원에 입원해 있었다는 것을 들었다. 그 선생님은 그녀가 곧 나올 거라고 말씀하셨다. Jack은 충분한 잠과 좋은 음식이 건강에 필수라고 배웠다. Jack은 그가 방과 후에 그녀에게 들려야겠다고 생각했다.

B 1 Galileo's ideas were in advance of the age in which he lived
2 the sun traveled around Earth
3 Earth goes around the sun
4 looked at the stars

|해석|

미나는 과학 잡지에서 Galileo의 생각이 그가 살던 시대를 앞선 것이었다고 읽었다. 그 당시의 모든 사람들은 지구가 중심이고 태양이 지구 주위를 돈다고 믿었다. Galileo는 지구가 태양 주위를 돈다고 증명했다. 1610년에 Galileo는 최초로 망원경을 통해서 별을 보았다. Galileo는 “모든 진실은 일단 그것이 발견되기만 한다면 이해하기 쉽다.”라고 말했다.

point
3

평서문과 명령문의 화법 전환

Grammar Check

p.84

A 1 before 2 I, you 3 to

B 1 told 2 would 3 was

Writing Practice Basic

p.85

- A
- 1 she was very proud of her son
 - 2 I had to be patient then
 - 3 he would take her around the city the next day (the following day)
 - 4 she hadn't made a reservation for dinner that night
 - 5 not to run in the classroom
 - 6 to keep the money in my wallet
 - 7 not to stand close to the fire
 - 8 to bring her a cup of coffee

- B
- 1 My brother will go on a picnic tomorrow
 - 2 I'll take my son to school today
 - 3 I am taking this writing class now
 - 4 Drink cold water as soon as you get up
 - 5 Don't touch the vase on the table

Writing Practice Advanced

p.86

- A
- 1 The man told me that he wouldn't change his decision.
 - 2 Brenda told me she had watched the movie the day before.
 - 3 They told me to bring a friend to the concert.
 - 4 The police officer warned her not to park on the street.
 - 5 I asked him to visit again later.
 - 6 Jane told me she would move to another school the next day.

- B
- 1 Harris told me that he would start early the next morning.
 - 2 She advised me to put on my seatbelt.
 - 3 The teacher asked us not to make a sound during class.
 - 4 He told me that he had forgotten his password.
 - 5 He advised me not to waste my time.
 - 6 The doctor told me that I would get well soon.

Writing Activity

서술형 완벽 대비

p.87

- A
- 1 not to smoke anymore for my health
 - 2 to get some exercise regularly
 - 3 to take that medicine three times a day
 - 4 to visit the hospital the next day (the following day)

|해석|

내 주치의의 조언

- 1 당신의 건강을 위해 더 이상 담배를 피우지 마세요.
- 2 운동을 규칙적으로 하세요.
- 3 하루에 세 번 이 약을 드세요.
- 4 내일 병원을 방문하세요.

- B
- 1 it was too cold outside that day
 - 2 not to go out
 - 3 she was afraid she had caught a cold
 - 4 to drink hot water and (to) take some rest in her bed

|해석|

Jane: 오늘 밖이 너무 추워. 나는 몸이 좋지 않아.

Tom: 정말 나가야 할 일이 없다면 외출하지 마.

Jane: 감기에 걸린 것 같아.

Tom: 따뜻한 물을 마시고 침대에서 좀 쉬어.

point
4

의문문의 화법 전환

Grammar Check

p.88

- A** 1 if (whether) 2 why, had, stayed
3 if (whether), I, had

- B** 1 my sister was 2 if (whether) 3 could go
4 I would stay

Writing Practice Basic

p.89

- A** 1 if she could borrow my umbrella
2 if there was a bakery nearby
3 whether I was having a good time
4 whether I had ever been to Europe
5 whether I would come to her office
6 if I had broken the window the day before
7 if I could speak Spanish

- B** 1 when she had visited the senior center
2 who the lady smiling at him was
3 where I was going to travel to
4 how she could know the results of the interview
5 why he had been late for school
6 what time it was then

Writing Practice Advanced

p.90

- A** 1 He asked me where the nearest market was.
2 Rebecca asked me when I had taken the medicine for a headache.
3 The policeman asked me where I had parked last night.
4 what had made her happy
5 He asked me who had broken the glass on the table.
6 Mom asked me what I wanted to eat for dinner.

- B** 1 Jack asked Sera where she had bought her new bag.
2 Bill asked me if (whether) I was interested in cooking.
3 asked us who had cleaned his room
4 asked me when I had finished my homework
5 Brenda asked me if (whether) I had ever seen a musical.
6 Jeremy asked her what she wanted to do on Christmas.

Writing Activity

서술형 완벽 대비

p.91

- A** 1 where is the tourist information center
2 I want a guidebook for tourists
3 Where can I get a map of downtown
4 Is the National Museum open on Sundays

|해석|

Robin은 지민이에게 관광 정보 센터가 어디에 있는지 물었다. 그는 지민이에게 여행자를 위한 안내 책자를 원한다고 말했다. 그는 지민이에게 그가 시내 지도를 어디에서 얻을 수 있는지를 물었다. 그는 또한 지민이에게 국립 박물관이 일요일에 문을 여는지를 물었다.

- B** 1 what I usually do after school
2 if (whether) I was interested in doing some volunteer work
3 that she was going to help clean up the park that day
4 if (whether) I had ever done any volunteer work

|해석|

- 1 너는 방과 후에 보통 무엇을 하니?
2 너는 자원봉사를 하는 것에 관심이 있니?
3 나는 오늘 공원을 청소하는 것을 돕는 자원봉사를 하려고 해.
4 너는 자원 봉사를 해본 적이 있니?

point
1

강조 구문

Grammar Check

p.94

- A** 1 Shakespeare that (who), "Romeo and Juliet" that (which) 2 with my friends that (who), last Sunday that (when)
3 does take

- B** 1 where 2 who 3 which 4 when

Writing Practice Basic

p.95

- A** 1 do, know 2 do, want

- B** 1 It was him that
2 where (that) the 2002 World Cup was held
3 Dora and Kate do want to travel
4 I did miss my homeland
5 during the lunchtime that (when)

- C** 1 was to you that I lent the notebook 2 was last month that (when) there was a big festival in our city 3 was my brother that (who) entered university this year 4 is coffee and doughnuts that (which) they sell at the store 5 do remember

Writing Practice Advanced

p.96

- A** 1 I did enjoy studying with you last year.
2 It was in Korea that I was born.
3 My grandmother did come to see me last weekend.
4 It was Jake that laughed at my mistake.
5 Jenny does like to share delicious food with her neighbors.
6 It was French toast that my husband cooked for me.

- B** 1 in 1988 that Korea held the Olympic Games
2 automobiles that the company exports
3 on the radio that I heard the news
4 did tell you that it was dangerous
5 on Saturday that we visited our uncle's house
6 at the park that I lost my wallet

Writing Activity

서술형 완벽 대비

p.97

- A** 1 It was Yu Jaesuk
2 It was by accident that
3 It was Kimchi Stew that
4 did get

|해석|

내가 어제 만난 사람은 바로 유재석이었다. 내가 그를 만난 것은 식당에서 정말 우연이었다. 그는 내가 모르는 다른 몇몇 사람들과 함께 식사를 하고 있었다. 그들이 주문한 것은 바로 김치찌개였다. 너한테는 믿기지 않을 수도 있겠지만, 나는 그의 사인을 정말로 받았다!

|해설|

- 1~3** 「It is (was) ~ that ...」 구문을 이용한 것으로, 강조하고자 하는 내용을 동사와 that 사이에 쓴다.
4 강조하고자 하는 동사 앞에 do (does / did)를 써서 강조한다.

- B** 1 was Henry that broke the window
2 was a soccer ball that he kicked
3 was during the lunch break that he played soccer
4 was on the playground that he played soccer

|해석|

Jess! Henry가 학교에서 창문을 깨뜨렸어! 그는 점심시간 동안에 운동장에서 친구들과 축구를 하고 있었는데, 그가 축구공을 너무 세게 찬 거야. 그는 지금 곤경에 처해 있어!

point
2

부정 구문, 병렬

Grammar Check

p.98

A 1 any 2 child 3 stay 4 anything 5 nice
6 smokes

B 1 neither of 2 not always 3 no one 4 Not all 5 never

Writing Practice Basic

p.99

A 1 Not all the dolls in the store are
2 building and heating
3 child wants to have
4 ate nor drank
5 knows how to solve

B 1 don't, always 2 Not, all 3 Neither
4 never 5 No, one 6 Not, every

Writing Practice Advanced

p.100

A 1 Not every boy likes playing soccer.
2 I don't always take the subway to school.
3 No one has answered that question.
4 Neither of us knew that she was absent then.
5 Jerry is neither tall nor fat.
6 Neither my brother nor I like fast food.

B 1 I saw none of the people I've wanted to see.
2 Sara is stronger and faster than Amy.
3 I don't always go out on Sundays.
4 Henry likes dancing as well as singing.
5 Neither of us prepared for the exam.
6 Exercise is good for both body and mind.

Writing Activity

서술형 완벽 대비

p.101

A 1 Nobody dislikes wearing school uniforms.
2 We are not always right.
3 Not all the students like wearing school uniforms.
4 None of the teachers understand us.

|해설|

1, 4 nobody, none은 '아무도 ~하지 않는다'라는 의미의 전체부정이다.

2, 3 「not+all, every, always」는 '모두(항상) ~인 것은 아니다'라는 의미의 부분부정이다.

B 1 Every student likes
2 Not all students exercise
3 No one brings

|해석|

1 모든 학생들이 영화를 보는 것을 좋아한다.

2 모든 학생들이 매일 운동을 하는 것은 아니다.

3 아무도 학교에 도시락을 가져오지 않는다.

|해설|

2 「not+all, every」는 '모두(항상) ~인 것은 아니다'라는 의미의 부분부정이다.

3 no one은 '아무도 ~하지 않는다'라는 의미의 전체부정이다.

Grammar Check

p.102

A 1 So are you. 2 Neither will they. 3 So did she. 4 Neither do I.

B 1 were some bananas 2 have I lied 3 have I heard 4 did I finish 5 comes my bride

Writing Practice

Basic

p.103

A 1 will I buy things
2 does David come to school
3 sat a butterfly
4 was my room cleaned

B 1 likes, watching, musicals, so, do, I
2 doesn't, like, spicy, food, neither, do, I
3 will, learn, Chinese, so, will, Tom

C 1 the deep sea lived a beautiful mermaid
2 did I dream of buying a big house
3 those hills he has lived for a long time
4 do I have coffee at night

Writing Practice

Advanced

p.104

A 1 Scarcely did it rain this summer.
2 Around the corner is a Korean restaurant.
3 Over the rainbow may be a wonderland.
4 Rarely do I have breakfast.
5 Never does he tell me a lie.
6 Here comes the queen!

B 1 Behind a house hid the boy.
2 Little have I heard about the matter.
3 In the woods saw Judy a beautiful house.
4 Never have I seen such a big frog.
5 Under the desk was found my lost ring.
6 Hardly does the man speak to us all day long.

Writing Activity

서술형 완벽 대비

p.105

A 1 is an old house 2 lives a little girl 3 does she live with 4 does she forget 5 is she afraid of

|해석|

어느 작은 마을 한 쪽 끝에 오래된 집 하나가 있습니다. 그 집에는 어린 소녀가 살고 있습니다. 어머니와 아버지 모두 그녀와 살고 있지 않습니다. 그러나 소녀는 결코 어머니와 아버지를 잊지 않습니다. 소녀는 씩씩하고 아무것도 두려워하지 않습니다. 그 소녀의 이름은 뽀뽀 롱스타킹입니다.

|해설|

1, 2 방향이나 장소의 부사(구)를 강조할 경우 「부사(구)+동사+주어」의 어순으로 도치된다.

3~5 부정어를 강조할 경우 「부정어+조동사(do)+주어+동사원형」의 어순으로 도치된다.

B 1 lay beautiful scenery 2 Never have I seen
3 came the rain 4 do I like rain 5 I walked fast

|해석|

나는 한라산에 갔다. 아름다운 경치가 내 밑에 펼쳐졌다. 나는 결코 그렇게 아름다운 산을 본 적이 없다. 그러나 얼마 지나지 않아 비가 내렸다. 나는 결코 비가 오는 것을 좋아하지 않는다. 나는 젖은 산길을 따라 빠르게 걸었다. 나는 거의 젖지 않았다.

|해설|

1, 3, 5 방향이나 장소의 부사(구)를 강조할 경우 「부사(구)+동사+주어」의 어순으로 도치된다. 단, 주어가 대명사일 경우 「부사(구)+대명사+동사」 순으로 쓴다.

2, 4 부정어(never)를 강조할 경우 「부정어+조동사(do)+주어+동사원형」의 어순으로 도치된다.