

★★시험완벽대비 내신기출문제 정밀분석★★

대치동



중학영문법

3600제

2

정답과 해설

Grammar

unit 1-1 문장의 필수요소



첫걸음 start

본문 10 쪽

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 01 목적어: 없음 | 보어: peaceful |
| 02 목적어: some cookies | 보어: 없음 |
| 03 둘 다 없음 | |
| 04 목적어: the book | 보어: interesting |
| 05 목적어: me | 보어: 없음 |
| 06 목적어: 없음 | 보어: hot |
| 07 목적어: 없음 | 보어: difficult |
| 08 목적어: the work | 보어: 없음 |

unit 2-1 문장의 형식 - 1형식



첫걸음 start

본문 11 쪽

A b, d

- B 01 Jennifer는 유명한 여배우가 되었다. (2형식)
 02 나는 공부할 때 음악을 듣는다. (1형식)
 03 나는 내 개에게 먹이를 주고, 산책을 시켰다. (3형식)
 04 그 상점은 9시까지 열려 있다. (2형식)
 05 그 새들은 하늘 높이 날아간다. (1형식)

unit 2-2 2형식 감각동사



첫걸음 start

본문 12 쪽

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 01 seems | 02 useful |
| 03 looked like | 04 terrible |
| 05 open | |

unit 2-3 문장의 형식 - 3형식



첫걸음 start

본문 13 쪽

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 01 resembles | 02 discuss |
| 03 reach | 04 marry |
| 05 attended | 06 mention |
| 07 approached | 08 accompanied |
| 09 access | 10 reached |

unit 2-4 1형식동사와 헛갈리는 3형식동사



첫걸음 start

본문 14 쪽

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 01 lay | 02 Raise |
| 03 lay | 04 rises |
| 05 risen | 06 raises |
| 07 arose | 08 aroused |
| 09 rising | 10 rise |

unit 2-5 문장의 형식 - 4형식



첫걸음 start

본문 15 쪽

- 01 me a new bag
- 02 to you
- 03 salt
- 04 to Tom
- 05 Susan a book
- 06 her sister a new dress
- 07 me a question
- 08 you a favor

unit 2-6 4형식에서 3형식 전환



첫걸음 start

본문 16 쪽

- 01 Gavin owed his brother 100 dollars.
(3형식)
- 02 Can you lend some money to me? (4형식)
- 03 Julie cooked a delicious meal for me. (4형식)
- 04 Henry asked a tricky question of me. (4형식)
- 05 Mark showed his painting to me. (4형식)
- 06 Nick bought his mother some flowers.
(3형식)

unit 3-1 문장의 형식 - 5형식



첫걸음 start

본문 17 쪽

- 01 나는 그 제안을 신중하게 고려했다. (3형식)
- 02 사장이 Julie가 신중하다고 생각했기 때문에,
그는 그녀를 관리자로 임명했다. (5형식)
- 03 Paul은 그 책이 쉽다는 것을 알게 됐다.
(5형식)
- 01 Ken은 그 책을 쉽게 찾았다. (3형식)

unit 3-2 5형식 사역동사



첫걸음 start

본문 18 쪽

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 01 read | 02 go |
| 03 clean | 04 use |
| 05 fix | 06 stay |
| 07 do | 08 close |
| 09 laugh | 10 paint |
| 11 fix | 12 washed |
| 13 pulled | 14 mended |

unit 3-3 5형식 지각동사



첫걸음 start

본문 19 쪽

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 01 barking | 02 singing |
| 03 ring | 04 shake |
| 05 cry | 06 touching |
| 07 calling | 08 change |

★ 실력다지기 check up

본문 20 쪽

- 01 work
- 02 wait
- 03 walk
- 04 listen
- 05 call
- 06 hit
- 07 sing
- 08 shake
- 09 play
- 10 called
- 11 call
- 12 delicious

- 13 true
- 14 nice
- 15 to

- 01 to play → play
- 02 terribly → terrible
- 03 of 빼기
- 04 me → to me
- 05 for 빼기
- 06 happily → happy
- 07 me → to me
- 08 went → go
- 09 Rise → Raise
- 10 lie → lay

개념 다지기 warm up

본문 22 쪽

- 1 목적어
- 2 보어
- 3 b. d.
- 4 3형식 S + 3V + O / 4형식 S + 4V + I.O + D.O / 5형식 S + 5V + O + O.C
- 5 명사, 형용사
- 6 lay - lain - 자
laid - laid - 타
- 7 rose - risen - 자
raised - raised - 타
- 8 give, show, hand, send, pay, make, cook, bring, buy
- 9 have, let, make, 동사원형, 과거분사
- 10 see, look at, watch, hear, listen to, feel, observe, 동사원형, 현재분사, 과거분사

실전 유형완전정복

중간·기말고사 대비 변형 문제

본문 23 쪽

- 1 ④ **해설** 주어진 문장은 1형식이므로, 4번이 정답이다. ① 3형식 ② 1형식 ③ 4형식 ⑤ 5형식
- 2 ① 보어 **해설** ② ③ ④ ⑤ 목적어
- 3 ① **해설** He will become a dancer in the future
- 4 ③ look은 2형식 동사이므로, 형용사가 온다. 부사는 올 수 없다.
- 5 ① a. 주어 b. 목적어 c. 목적격보어 **해설** A의 빈칸은 주어이므로 주격, B의 빈칸은 목적어이므로 목적격, C의 빈칸은 목적격보어로 형용사가 오는 것이 어법상 적절하다.
- 6 ① 7 ⑤ 목적격보어
- 8 ① 1형식 **해설** ② 3형식 ③ 2형식 ④ 2형식 ⑤ 4형식
- 9 ④ 2형식 **해설** ① 2형식 ② 2형식 ③ 2형식 ⑤ 2형식
- 10 ① 형용사 11 ② ②의 talk는 형용사가 뒤에 올 수 없으므로, quiet를 quietly로 바꿔야 한다.
- 12 ① **해설** marry, reach, enter는 뒤에 전치사가 오지 않는다. reach가 같은 뜻으로 쓰인 arrive는 전치사가 필요하다.
- 13 ②
- 14 ② **해설** smell은 2형식동사이므로 형용사가 온다. deliciously → delicious
- 15 ③ ④
- 16 ③ answer은 뒤에 전치사가 오지 않는다.
- 17 ④ 3형식 **해설** ① 3형식 ② 2형식 ③ 3형식 ⑤ 3형식
- 18 ③ ‘참석하다’라는 의미의 attend는 전치사를 필요로 하지 않는다.
- 19 ④
- 20 ① **해설** 주어진 문장의 올바른 형태는 Sue gave her sister a doll. 또는 Sue gave a doll to her sister.이다.
- 21 ② 주어진 문장의 올바른 형태는 Tom teaches me math. 또는 Tom teaches math to me.이다.

22 ① 해설 예문 4형식

23 ④ 24 ① 25 ② for → to 26 ①

27 ② ③ 28 ② 29 ① 30 ③

31 ③ 4형식의 직접목적어 해설 ①, ②, ④, ⑤ 5형식의 목적격보어

32 ② ⑤ 사역동사이므로 목적격보어가 동사원형이 맞다. 해설 ①, ③, ④ 사역동사

33 ③ 해설 'A를 B로 부른다'로 해석되는 call은 5형식동사로, A가 목적어, B가 목적격보어이다.

34 ③ to 삭제

35 ④ to wash를 wash로 바꿔야 한다.

36 ① 해설 saw(see), heard(hear)는 지각동사이며, had(have)는 사역동사이므로 동사원형이 온다.

37 ⑤ 38 ① ④

39 ② 4형식 해설 ①, ③~⑤ 5형식

40 ① to 삭제 41 ② ③ 42 ④ ⑤

43 ⑤ 해설 see는 지각동사일 때 목적격보어로 동사원형과 v-ing 둘 다 올 수 있다.

44 ④ 목적어 해설 ①~③, ⑤ 목적격보어

45 ④ 2형식 해설 ①~③, ⑤ 3형식

46 ⑤ 해설 ①~③ 3형식, ④ 2형식

47 ③ 해설 ①, ④ 3형식 ② 1형식 ⑤ 2형식

48 ⑤ 4형식 문장

49 ④ 2형식 해설 형용사가 와야 하므로, nicely를 nice로 바꾼다.

50 ④ 해설 ① 3형식 ②, ③, ⑤ 5형식

51 ③ feel well은 '건강 상태가 좋다'라는 의미이다.

52 ① make는 사역동사로, read가 동사원형으로 와야 한다.

53 ② hear는 지각동사로, 목적격보어에 s가 붙을 수 없다.

54 ① 55 ③ 56 ① ②

57 ① ⑤ 58 ② ③

59 ① ③ 60 ③

○ 서술형 대비 ○

1 (1) of

(2) to

(3) for

2 tastes, smells, looks 등등 가능

3 approached to → approached

4 Can you pass some salt to me?

5 My father bought a new laptop computer for me.

6 We decided to call the cat Kitty.

7 I heard the bird sing a song.

8 I saw her crying.

9 I think the movie very impressive.

10 to do the dishes → do the dishes

11 walking → walk

unit 1-1 의문문



첫걸음 start

본문 36 쪽

- 01 Does Brian walk to school everyday?
- 02 Was the teacher pleased with the class?
- 03 Did the company pay you a lot of money?
- 04 Do newspapers give us much information?
- 05 Was Kate the best student in the class?
- 06 Would Phil answer my question?

unit 1-2 의문사로 시작하는 의문문



첫걸음 start

본문 37 쪽

- 01 Why are you late?
- 02 How did Laura finish the work on time?
- 03 When did Paul arrive at the airport?
- 04 Who was Kate with?
- 05 Where are we going to eat dinner?
- 06 How can she lie to me?
- 06 Why has Mark left?
- 08 Why did people start to laugh?

unit 1-3 부정의문문



첫걸음 start

본문 38 쪽

- 01 Yes, I did.
- 02 No, it isn't.

- 03 No, you didn't.
- 04 Yes, he / she does.
- 05 Yes, it is.
- 06 No, you don't.
- 07 No, they aren't.
- 08 Yes, it is.
- 09 No, he can't.
- 10 Yes, they do.

unit 2-1 부가의문문



첫걸음 start

본문 39 쪽

- 01 doesn't she
- 02 isn't it
- 03 didn't you
- 04 have you
- 05 is it
- 06 doesn't he
- 07 was she
- 08 didn't he
- 09 was she
- 10 isn't he
- 11 did he
- 12 can't you

unit 2-2 명령문과 청유문의 부가의문문



첫걸음 start

본문 40 쪽

- 01 will you
- 02 shall we
- 03 shall we
- 04 will you
- 05 shall we
- 06 will you
- 07 shall we
- 08 will you
- 09 shall we
- 10 will you

unit **2-3** 명령문, and / or



첫걸음 start

본문 41 쪽

- A**
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 01 or | 02 or |
| 03 or | 04 and |
| 05 and | 06 or |
| 07 or | 08 or |
| 09 and | 10 or |
- B**
- 01 you study harder, you will succeed
- 02 you don't study harder, you will fail the test
you study harder, you will fail the test
- 03 you don't get up early, you will miss the bus
you get up early, you will miss the bus
- 04 you don't wear a jacket, you might be too cold
you wear a jacket, you might be too cold
- 05 you don't clean your room, your parents will get angry
you clean your room, your parents will get angry
- 06 you run faster, you will catch the bus

unit **3-1** 간접의문문



첫걸음 start

본문 43 쪽

- 01 Tell me where you are going.
- 02 Can you tell me if Helen was late yesterday?
- 03 I want to know how far it is from here to the hospital.
- 04 I wonder when the show begins.
- 05 Paul doesn't know when the meeting is.

06 They need to find out who broke the window.

07 I don't remember where I met him.

08 Kevin asked me when I could go fishing with him.

unit **4-1** 감탄문



첫걸음 start

본문 44 쪽

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 01 How | 02 How |
| 03 How | 04 What |
| 05 How | 06 What |
| 07 What | 08 How |
| 09 What | 10 How |



실력다지기 check up

본문 45 쪽

- 01 would you
- 02 can't you
- 03 will you
- 04 won't you
- 05 shall we
- 06 What
- 07 if
- 08 or
- 09 How
- 10 and

01 Can you tell me where the nearest gas station is?

02 Do you know where the financial aid office is?

03 She can do this, can't she?

04 He will walk to school, won't he?

05 Paul asked me if the weather was nice.

- 06 What long hair she has!
 07 You don't like coffee, do you?
 08 He promised me that he wouldn't do that again, didn't he?
 09 Mike asked me why I was angry at him.
 10 How busy I was today!
 11 Let's go to the festival together, shall we?
 12 Wait for your boss' approval before doing anything, will you?
 13 How did the meeting go this morning?
 14 Can you tell me if you can finish the report today?
 15 Work hard, and you will succeed.

개념 다지기 warm up

본문 47 쪽

- 1 앞
 2 앞 / 원형
 3 앞
 4 앞
 5 의문사
 6 같다
 7 부정 / 긍정
 was he / she
 8 will you / shall we
 9 '~해라, 그러면 ~한다.'
 '~해라, 그렇지 않으면 ~한다.'
 If you don't study hard, you will fail the test.
 10 간접의문문
 11 의문사 + 주어 + 동사
 you tell me where the library is
 12 if(whether)
 13 What+(a/an)+형용사+명사+(주어+동사)
 How+형용사/부사+(주어+동사)

실전 유형완전정복

중간·기말고사 대비 변형 문제

본문 48 쪽

- 1 ① ③ 2 ① 3 ③ 4 ④ 5 ④
 6 ① 7 ② 8 ④ 9 ④
 10 ④ 해설 worked → work
 11 ② 12 ④ 13 ③ 14 ②
 15 ① ③ 16 ② 17 ④
 18 ① 해설 길 안내를 하는 답변이 적절하다.
 19 ② 해설 둘 중에 하나를 고르는 문제는 의문사 which(어느/어떤 것)를 쓴다. Why로 물어보는 질문에는 Because로 답한다.
 20 ② 21 ① 22 ④
 23 ⑤ 해설 why로 시작하는 질문의 답은 보통 because로 시작한다.
 24 ②
 25 ① 해설 isn't he? → doesn't he?
 26 ① 27 ④ 28 ①
 29 ② 해설 ① doesn't he? → isn't he?
 ③ do they? → can they?
 ④ has she? → doesn't she?
 ⑤ isn't it? → is it?
 have가 '가지다'라는 의미로 쓰였을 때에는 일반동사이므로 부가의문문은 does / doesn't로 써야 한다.
 30 ④ 31 ① ④ ⑤
 32 ② 해설 there is / are의 부가의문문은 isn't / aren't there이다.
 ① do you? → will you?
 ③ are they? → aren't there?
 ④ won't you? → will you?
 ⑤ is it? → isn't there?
 33 ⑤
 34 ① 해설 ㉠ will you → shall we
 ㉡ shall we → will you
 35 ③ 36 ①
 37 ④ 해설 why does she cry → why she cries
 38 ④ 39 ①
 40 ④ ⑤ 해설 ㉣ are you → you are

⑤ is the hospital → the hospital is

41 ③ 42 ⑤ 43 ② 44 ① ②

45 ④ 46 ⑤ 47 ③ 48 ①

49 ② 해설 2번의 How는 What으로 바꾸는 것이 적절하다.

50 ④ 해설 4번의 빈칸에는 How가 들어가는 것이 적절하다.

51 ③ 52 ③ 53 ⑤

54 ③ 55 ③ 56 ④

57 ② 해설 부가의문문은, 긍정문 뒤에는 부정으로, 부정문 뒤에는 긍정으로 쓴다.

58 ⑤ 59 ④ 60 ② 61 ②

○ 서술형 대비 ○

- 1 Did Jane work all day
- 2 Has Kate met Daniel before
- 3 Does Paul find it interesting to learn a foreign language
- 4 will you
- 5 걸음을 주의해라, 그렇지 않으면 넘어질 것이다.
you don't watch your step, you will fall.
you watch your step, you will fall.
- 6 외투를 입어라, 그렇지 않으면 감기에 걸릴 것이다.
you don't put on your coat, you will catch a cold.
you put on your coat, you will catch a cold.
- 7 I asked my sister when she finished her homework.
- 8 Paul was wondering if(whether) Laura would invite him to the party.
- 9 How fast the winner ran!
- 10 What a striking breakthrough you made!

unit 1-1 동사의 역할



첫걸음 start

본문 62 쪽

01 수: 단수	태: 수동태	시제: 현재
02 수: 단수	태: 능동태	시제: 현재
03 수: 단수	태: 수동태	시제: 현재
04 수: 복수	태: 수동태	시제: 과거
05 수: 단수	태: 능동태	시제: 현재

unit 2-1 수 일치 - 단수와 복수



첫걸음 start

본문 63 쪽

A 01 upsets	02 is
03 is	04 join
05 is	06 seem
07 causes	08 helps
09 forget	10 were
B 01 speak	02 washes
03 has	04 is
05 are	06 goes
07 worries	08 are
09 helps	10 carries

unit 1-3 주의해야 할 수 일치



첫걸음 start

본문 65 쪽

01 is	02 are
03 were	04 is
05 is	06 is
07 miss	08 has
09 are	10 have
11 has	12 are
13 is	14 goes
15 were	16 is
17 cover	18 has
19 changes	20 is
21 seems	22 are
23 has	24 enjoy
25 commute	



실력 다지기 check up

본문 67 쪽

01 have	02 drive
03 are	04 is
05 is	06 were
07 were	08 were
09 are	10 have
11 am	12 sounds
13 have	14 speak
15 is	16 am
17 have	18 suffer
19 are	20 know



개념 다지기 warm up

본문 68 쪽

- 1 수 일치, 시제, 태
- 2 is / was are / were
s / es
없다
- 3 학문명, 나라
학문명: mathematics, economics, politics
diabetes, measles
나라명: the Netherlands, the Philippines

주의해야 할 수 일치

- 1 and, A, 복수 취급
- 2 A가 B의 부분이나 전체
B에 수를 일치
some, half, most, 분수, 퍼센트 of B
- 3 Either / or / Neither / nor
Not only / but also
B



실전 유형완전정복

중간·기말고사 대비 변형 문제

본문 69 쪽

- 1 ① 해설 is → are
- 2 ④ 해설 fixs → fixes
- 3 ①
- 4 ② 해설 ① go → goes ③ go → goes
④ has → have ⑤ has → have
- 5 ②
- 6 ② 해설 I and Tom은 복수이므로 동사 are 이
맞다.
- 7 ③ a number of A는 복수치급한다.
- 8 ① 해설 첫 번째 문장의 주어는 Everything이므
로 단수, 두 번째 문장에서는 all이 주어이며, all이
사물을 의미할 때에는 단수치급한다. (사람을 가리킬
때에는 복수치급한다.) 세 번째 문장의 주어는 the
water이므로 단수다.
- 9 ② 10 ① 11 ② 12 ③

- 13 ③ 해설 are → is

- 14 ④

- 15 ② 해설 is → are

- 16 ③

- 17 ⑤ 해설 ① are → is ② are → is

- ③ is → are ④ make → makes

- 18 ④ 해설 every는 뒤에 단수명사, 단수동사가 온
다.

- 19 ① 20 ② 21 ①

- 22 ② 해설 make → makes

- 23 ① 24 ② ⑤ 25 ③ 26 ① 27 ④

- 28 ① 해설 are → is

- 29 ① 30 ③ 31 ③ 32 ②

- 33 ① 해설 ② has → have ③ have → has

- ④ speak → speaks ⑤ love → loves

- 34 ③ 해설 takes → take

- 35 ④ 36 ① 37 ②

- 38 ① 해설 goes → go

- 39 ⑤

- 40 ② 해설 are → is

서술형 대비

- 1 Both and
- 2 Neither nor
- 3 like → likes
- 4 is
- 5 are
- 6 ① Two fifth → Two fifths
② is → are
- 7 ① Either → Neither
② are → is
- 8 ① likes → like
② make → makes
③ likes → like

unit 1-1 시제 - 현재시제



첫걸음 start

본문 80 쪽

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 01 goes | 02 play |
| 03 likes | 04 comes |
| 05 comes | 06 wakes |
| 07 barks | 08 takes |
| 09 studies | 10 drinks |

unit 1-2 시제 - 과거시제



첫걸음 start

본문 81 쪽

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 01 goes | 02 went |
| 03 bought | 04 opens |
| 05 rises | 06 went |
| 07 met | 08 boils |
| 09 discovered | 10 take |

unit 1-3 과거동사 만드는 방법



첫걸음 start

본문 83 쪽

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 01 finished | 02 collected |
| 03 changed | 04 carried |
| 05 entered | 06 failed |
| 07 ended | 08 enjoyed |
| 09 baked | 10 asked |
| 11 danced | 12 called |

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 13 closed | 14 cried |
| 15 loved | 16 answered |
| 17 helped | 18 believed |
| 19 played | 20 folded |
| 21 hated | 22 cooked |
| 23 talked | 24 started |
| 25 learned | 26 missed |
| 27 looked | 28 wanted |
| 29 saved | 30 married |
| 31 pushed | 32 solved |
| 33 kicked | 34 touched |
| 35 studied | 36 played |
| 37 picked | 38 stayed |
| 39 seemed | 40 turned |
| 41 washed | 42 replied |
| 43 watched | 44 visited |
| 45 walked | 46 worried |
| 47 carried | 48 moved |
| 49 applied | 50 worked |

unit 1-4 불규칙동사

불규칙동사 TEST

본문 87 쪽

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 01 was/were | been |
| 02 went | gone |
| 03 taught | taught |
| 04 brought | brought |
| 05 had | had |
| 06 held | held |
| 07 chose | chosen |

08 drew	drawn
09 woke	woken
10 broke	broken
11 dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt
12 flew	flown
13 smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt
14 sang	sung
15 put	put
16 laid	laid
17 felt	felt
18 hurt	hurt
19 shut	shut
20 cast	cast
21 threw	thrown
22 set	set
23 heard	heard
24 left	left
25 fell	fallen
26 drank	drunk
27 met	met
28 made	made
29 told	told
30 spoke	spoken
31 said	said
32 ate	eaten
33 fed	fed
34 bit	bitten
35 slid	slid
36 sent	sent
37 saw	seen
38 showed	shown
39 blew	blown
40 cost	cost
41 lent	lent
42 bought	bought
43 thought	thought
44 swam	swum

45 began	begun
46 let	let
47 fought	fought
48 wrote	written
49 spent	spent
50 sat	sat
51 knew	known
52 got	got / gotten
53 rose	risen
54 drove	driven
55 rang	rung
56 kept	kept
57 meant	meant
58 won	won
59 led	led
60 understood	understood
61 stood	stood
62 read	read
63 lost	lost
64 wore	worn
65 forgot	forgotten
66 slept	slept
67 grew	grown
68 caught	caught
69 gave	given
70 bore	born
71 paid	paid
72 built	built
73 found	found
74 took	taken
75 hit	hit
76 burned/burnt	burned/burnt
77 rode	ridden
78 sold	sold
79 spread	spread
80 did	done

**첫걸음 start**

본문 90 쪽

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 01 carried | 02 heard |
| 03 went | 04 held |
| 05 grew | 06 promised |
| 07 lent | 08 saw |
| 09 moved | 10 studied |
| 11 found | 12 bought |
| 13 made | 14 held, prayed |
| 15 hid | 16 chose |
| 17 broke | 18 began |
| 19 read | 20 built |
| 21 won | 22 wrote |
| 23 wore | 24 drank |
| 25 asked | |

unit 1-5 시제 - 미래시제**첫걸음 start**

본문 92 쪽

- 01 I am going to buy some books tomorrow.
 02 Lisa is getting married next year.
 03 James is to arrive here this evening.
 04 We are about to open a new branch in Paris.

unit 1-6 시제 - 진행시제**첫걸음 start**

본문 93 쪽

- A** 01 I was laughing so hard that my stomach hurt.
 02 Kate is working part time at a restaurant this month.
 03 Paul was seeing off his friend when I saw him.

04 Nick was talking on the phone then.

05 The girls were listening to some music when Brian entered the room.

- | | |
|----------------|-------|
| B 01 진행 | 02 진행 |
| 03 진행 | 04 진행 |
| 05 미래 | 06 미래 |
| 07 진행 | 08 진행 |

unit 2-1 시제 - 현재완료(have / has p.p.)**첫걸음 start**

본문 95 쪽

- 01 My cousin has lived in Vietnam.
 02 Nick has been promoted to manager.
 03 Karen has had an argument with her best friend.
 04 Jane has watched that movie twice.
 05 I haven't finished writing the report.
 06 Sam has been ill since last Friday.
 07 My father has known him for a long time.
 08 Amy has lost her new watch.
 09 I haven't heard from him since he left.
 10 They have read this book before.

unit 2-2 현재완료의 용법**첫걸음 start**

본문 97 쪽

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 01 완료 | 02 경험 |
| 03 계속 | 04 경험 |
| 05 경험 | 06 완료 |
| 07 결과 | 08 완료 |
| 09 결과 | 10 계속 |

unit 2-3 현재완료와 과거시제의 차이



첫걸음 start

본문 98 쪽

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 01 became | 02 has written |
| 03 stopped | 04 called |
| 05 went | 06 was |
| 07 went | 08 was, went |
| 09 bought | 10 didn't eat |

unit 2-4 과거완료



첫걸음 start

본문 99 쪽

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 01 had made | 02 had made |
| 03 had called | 04 had met |
| 05 had come | |

unit 2-5 미래완료



첫걸음 start

본문 100 쪽

- 01 내년이 되면 Kate가 Mike와 결혼한지 30년 이 된다.
- 02 Bill이 그 영화를 한 번만 더 보면 10번을 본 것이 된다.
- 03 내일 이 시간쯤에 Laura는 한국에 도착해 있을 것이다.
- 04 네가 식당에 도착할 때쯤 나는 이미 식사를 끝 냈을 것이다.
- 05 다음주 월요일에 이르러서는 John이 병원에 있는지 한 달이 된다.



실력다지기 check up

본문 101 쪽

단순 시제	진행시제 (be v-ing)	완료시제 (have p.p.)	완료진행시제 (have been v-ing)
현재	현재진행 (is / am/ are v-ing)	현재완료 (have p.p.)	현재완료진행 (have been v-ing)
과거	과거진행 (was / were v-ing)	과거완료 (had p.p.)	과거완료진행 (had been v-ing)
미래	미래진행 (will be v-ing)	미래완료 (will have p.p.)	미래완료진행 (will have been v-ing)

- 01 is
- 02 did you see
- 03 had had
- 04 broke
- 05 saw
- 06 had left
- 07 have been
- 08 broke
- 09 stops
- 10 moves



개념다지기 warm up

본문 102 쪽

현재 / 과거 / 미래시제

- 현재
- 현재
- 역사적인 사실
- will, be v-ing, be going to v
- be, understand, know, believe, have(소유), resemble

완료시제

- 현재완료
- 경험, 완료, 계속, 결과

3 경험

완료

계속

결과

4 yesterday, last night, ~ ago, in + 연도, then 등 명백한 과거를 나타내는 부사는 현재완료시제와 함께 쓰일 수 없다.

5 과거완료

6 계속, 완료, 경험, 결과, 미래완료시제

실전 유형완전정복

중간·기말고사 대비 변형 문제

본문 103 쪽

1 ③

2 ⑤ read 와 put은 동사원형, 과거동사, 과거분사가 같다. 해설 ③번의 put은 현재시제였다면, 주어 가 3인칭 단수여서 puts로 쓰였을 것이다.

3 ②

4 ④ 해설 break - broke - broken / wake - woke - woken

5 ③ 6 ② bite - bit - bitten

7 ① go didn't → didn't go 8 ③

9 ③ 해설 He was ating breakfast. → He was eating breakfast.

10 ② 11 ④

12 ④ ⑤ 해설 ④, ⑤ 계속

13 ④ 해설 ① have lived → lived

② don't have → haven't

③ doesn't have → hasn't

⑤ finish → finished

14 ③ 15 ⑤

16 ⑤ 해설 have lived → lived

17 ① 18 ⑤ 19 ① 20 ③

21 ② 계속 해설 ①, ③~⑤ 경험

22 ① ③ ④ 해설 ②, ⑤ 계속

23 ② 24 ③

25 ④ 해설 ① have → had

② started → starts

③ finished → finishes

⑤ are → were, was → were

26 ① 27 ② 28 ⑤ 29 ③

30 ② 계속 해설 ①, ③~⑤ 경험

31 ④ 32 ②

33 ③ 해설 Will → Did

34 ② 35 ① 36 ② 37 ⑤

38 ⑤ 해설 has been → was

39 ① 해설 have lost → lost

40 ② 해설 never been to → have never been to

41 ③ 완료 해설 ①, ④, ⑤ 경험 ② 결과

42 ⑤ 완료 해설 ①~④ 계속

43 ④ 44 ② 45 ③ 46 ④

서술형 대비

1 is working

2 doesn't drink

3 am trying

4 speaks

5 is staying
stays

6 were

7 Do you want

8 got up → get up
had → have
walked → walk
am starting → start
cooked → cook

9 have met → met
am → was
had talked → talked

10 I've never met

11 I've had

unit 1-1 능동태와 수동태



첫걸음 start

본문 114 쪽

- 01 was barked → barked
- 02 is resembled by → resembles
- 03 was existed → existed
- 04 was write → was written
- 05 hit → was hit
- 06 to held → to be held
- 07 completed → be completed
- 08 was bake → was baked

unit 1-2 수동태 문장을 만드는 방법



첫걸음 start

본문 115 쪽

- 01 The ball was passed to Kevin by me.
- 02 The movie was released by JJ company in November.
- 03 Was the bathroom cleaned by someone?
- 04 Kelly was employed to be my personal secretary by me.
- 05 A big house was built for Robert by Robert's father.
- 06 These cookies were brought by my mother.
- 07 You are being invited to my birthday party by me.
- 08 I am woken up by my dog in the morning.
- 09 All my money was stolen by the robbery yesterday.

10 We were warned not to stay outside late by people.

11 Dinner was cooked for me by Paul.

12 A nice blazer was bought for me by Laura.

unit 1-3 수동태 문장을 능동태로 만드는 방법



첫걸음 start

본문 117 쪽

- 01 My father built the house.
- 02 My aunt founded this big company.
- 03 My mother cleaned my room.
- 04 They consider the injury serious.
- 05 A photographer called Jill took these pictures.
- 06 Tim wrote this cute letter in Korean.
- 07 Emily invited me to a dinner party.
- 08 Trees surround the hospital.
- 09 He translates English into Korean.
- 10 Ice covers my door.

unit 1-4 주의해야 할 수동태



첫걸음 start

본문 119 쪽

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 01 with | 02 to go |
| 03 to cross | 04 at |
| 05 resembles | 06 with |



실력 다지기 check up

본문 120 쪽

- 01 I delivered the cookies to my grandfather.
- 02 The desk was moved from my room to the living room.
- 03 My phone was fixed by my genius friend George.
- 04 Can you lend me a pencil?
- 05 My car was used yesterday.
- 06 My skirt was given by Lisa for my birthday.
- 07 This letter was written in 1993 by my mum.
- 08 When was TV invented?
- 09 The letter arrived yesterday.
- 10 Bill was injured in a serious accident the other day.
- 11 I took the picture when you were facing the other way.
- 12 All flights were canceled because of the rain.
- 13 Some students learned English by listening to pop songs.
- 14 My homework was done by Mary because I couldn't write anything.
- 15 My dog was taken care of by Amanda last night.
- 16 The policeman arrested the burglar in Main Street.
- 17 I recorded my favorite show on TV.
- 18 The games were played by me all the time.
- 19 Baby Ross was taught to say "Hello" by his grandmother.
- 20 My dog bit Kevin yesterday.



개념 다지기 warm up

본문 122 쪽

- 1 능동태
- 2 수동태
- 3 be동사
- 4 was
- 5 are
- 6 be interested in
be satisfied with
be disappointed with / at
be shocked / surprised at
be covered with
be filled with
- 7 사역동사, 지각동사, to부정사
- 8 to stay
- 9 to sing
- 10 emerge / exist / result / resemble / appear / disappear / happen 등의 동사는 절대 수동태로 쓸 수 없다.
- 11 A는 B에게 알려져 있다
A는 B라고 알려져 있다
A는 B로 인해 유명하다



실전 유형완전정복

중간·기말고사 대비 변형 문제

본문 123 쪽

- 1 ①
- 2 ② 해설 are flied → fly
- 3 ③ 해설 The party is invited him by me. → He was invited to the party by me.
- 4 ③ need to be p.p.는 need v-ing로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
- 5 ④ 6 ① 7 ④
- 8 ③ ④ 해설 ② is → was
- ⑤ given → was given
- 9 ⑤
- 10 ① 해설 sent → sent to
- 11 ⑤ 해설 ① to → for

② interesting → interested

③ eating → eaten

④ is fill of → is filled with / is full of

12 ③ 13 ②

14 ① 해설 be동사는 수동태로 바꿀 수 없다.

15 ② 16 ③ 17 ② 18 ③

19 ② ④ 해설 4형식문장의 수동태는 두 가지 방법이 있다. 그대로 수동태로 바꾸는 방법과 3형식으로 바뀌서 수동태로 바꾸는 방법이다.

20 ① 21 ③

22 ② flow는 수동으로 쓸 수 없다.

23 ① 24 ① 25 ④ 26 ④

27 ④ 해설 to → with

28 ③

29 ③ 해설 was → were

30 ② 31 ②

32 ④ jump는 수동으로 쓸 수 없다.

33 ① 34 ② 35 ② ⑤

36 ① 해설 My brother was taught me Maths. → Maths was taught to my brother by me.

37 ⑤ 해설 ① is making → was made

② Their home was invited me by them. → I was invited to their home by them.

④ work → to work

38 ④ 해설 steal - stole - stolen

○ 서술형 대비 ○

- 1 The problem was discussed with Paul by James.
- 2 Three books were borrowed from the library by Kate.
- 3 A few boxes were brought to me by Jane.
- 4 I was made to clean my room before going out by my mom.
- 5 Someone strange was seen to sneak into the building.
- 6 was emerged → emerged
too scared → was too scared
- 7 was bought → bought
was met → met
were recommended → was recommended

unit 1-1 조동사의 쓰임



첫걸음 start

본문 133 쪽

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 01 be | 02 come |
| 03 be | 04 listen |
| 05 come | 06 be |
| 07 stay | 08 let |
| 09 finish | 10 drive |

unit 1-2 조동사의 부정문



첫걸음 start

본문 134 쪽

- A 01 Mike will not come late. /
Mike won't come late.
- 02 I may not be able to go to the party.
- 03 Sarah should not apologize to Kate. /
Sarah shouldn't apologize to Kate.
- 04 Nick had better not listen to his friends. /
Nick'd better not listen to his friends.
- 05 I could not clean my room before my
parents came. /
I couldn't clean my room before my
parents came.
- 06 You must not leave now. /
You mustn't leave now.
- 07 Joan should not stay awake. /
Joan shouldn't stay awake.
- 08 Julie might not be satisfied at the offer.
Julie mightn't be satisfied at the offer.

unit 1-3 조동사의 의문문



첫걸음 start

본문 135 쪽

- A 01 Can your sister speak English?
- 02 May they take pictures here?
- 03 Can we go there on foot?
- 04 Had he better finish writing the essay?
- 05 Should they bring their own food?

unit 2-1 조동사 do



첫걸음 start

본문 136 쪽

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 01 일반동사 | 02 강조 |
| 03 의문문 | 04 강조 |
| 05 강조 | 06 일반동사 |
| 07 의문문 | 08 일반동사 |
| 09 강조 | 10 일반동사 |

unit 2-2 조동사 will



첫걸음 start

본문 137 쪽

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 01 go | 02 decide |
| 03 have | 04 start |
| 05 coming | 06 stay |
| 07 growing | 08 spending |
| 09 meet | |

unit 2-3 조동사 would



첫걸음 start

본문 138 쪽

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 01 live | 02 to see |
| 03 would like to | 04 talk |
| 05 call | 06 would like to |
| 07 to come | 08 invite |
| 09 Would | 10 like |
| 11 would | 12 would |
| 13 will | |

unit 2-4 조동사 can / could



첫걸음 start

본문 140 쪽

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 01 허가 | 02 능력 |
| 03 능력 | 04 허가 |
| 05 능력 | 06 허가 |
| 07 허가 | 08 허가 |
| 09 허가 | |

unit 2-5 조동사 may / might



첫걸음 start

본문 141 쪽

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 01 허락 | 02 추측 |
| 03 추측 | 04 추측 |
| 05 허락 | 06 추측 |
| 07 허락 | 08 허락 |
| 09 허락 | 10 허락 |

unit 2-6 조동사 must / have to



첫걸음 start

본문 142 쪽

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| A 01 추측 | 02 의무 |
| 03 추측 | 04 추측 |
| 05 추측 | 06 추측 |
| 07 의무 | 08 추측 |
| 09 추측 | 10 추측 |
| 11 의무 | 12 의무 |
| 13 추측 | |

- B 01 Judy has to get up early.
 02 Paul has to be there before 2 o'clock.
 03 Nick had to go to school early yesterday.
 04 Karen had to practice playing the piano last week.
 05 Brian has to study hard for the exam.
 06 Laura has to clean her room.
 07 Kate and her sister have to stay home today.
 08 Sandra has to apologize to her brother.
 09 Amy had a lot of work to do, so she had to stay up late last night.
 10 You have to take off your shoes here.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| C 01 must not | 02 do not have to |
| 03 must not | 04 does not have to |
| 05 must not | 06 do not have to |
| 07 must not | 08 must not |
| 09 do not have to | 10 must not |

unit 2-7 조동사 should



첫걸음 start

본문 145 쪽

- A 01 should → had to

02 should → had to

03 should → had to

04 should → had to

B 01 should to walk → should walk

02 had to → should

03 had to → should

04 had to → should

05 had to → should

06 Had we to → Should we

unit 2-8 조동사 used to



첫걸음 start

본문 147 쪽

01 used to speak

02 are used to produce

03 used to be

04 used

05 used

06 used to

unit 2-9 조동사의 관용 표현



첫걸음 start

본문 148 쪽

01 cannot

02 may well

03 falling

04 eating

05 watching

06 stay

07 cannot

08 eat

09 rather tell

10 rather do

11 give, have

12 go

13 eat

14 defend

15 buy

16 might as well

17 visit

18 walk



실력다지기 check up

본문 150 쪽

01 leave

02 do

03 go

04 do

05 take

06 write

07 solve

08 walk

09 come

10 can't

11 have, have

12 is used to

13 study

14 used to

15 ask, wait

16 pay

17 might well

18 break

01 Paul had to finish the work yesterday.

02 Laura has to introduce herself in Korean.

03 Can Jane sing a song well?

04 Helen would like to travel all over the world.

05 Paul used to watch a movie everyday.

06 I cannot help looking at my phone.

07 The students might as well study at home.

08 Would you rather ask David to come than go alone?



개념다지기 warm up

본문 152 쪽

1 동사원형

2 뒤

3 won't wouldn't
can't couldn't

없음 mightn't

mustn't

shouldn't

'd better not

4 앞, 뒤, 동사원형

5 부정, 의문, 가능

6 미래, 의지/의도

7 would

8 can / 강한 부정 추측

9 may, might

10 must / 의무 / have to/has to

11 will have to / had to

12 must not / don't have to 없다

13 should

14 had better

15 used to

16 S가 ~하곤 했다

S가 ~하는 데 사용되다

S가 ~에 익숙하다

17 ~을 하고 싶어 하다, ~을 원하다

B하기보다는 차라리 A하고 싶다

아무리 ~해도 지나치지 않다

~하지 않을 수 없다

~하는 것은 당연하다

~하는 것이 좋겠다

B하느니 차라리 A하는 편이 낫다

👑 실전 유형완전정복

중간·기말고사 대비 변형 문제

본문 154 쪽

1 ① 2 ②

3 ② 해설 may의 부정형은 축약형이 없다.

4 ④ 5 ② 해설 does → do

6 ③ 3번의 'do'는 강조의 'do'이다

7 ⑤

8 ① 해설 조동사는 두 개가 함께 쓰일 수 없다.

9 ② 10 ③

11 ② 해설 해석상, don't have to가 don't need to로 바뀔 수 있다.

12 ④

13 ③ ⑤ 해설 had better 뒤에는 동사원형이 온다.

14 ① 15 ② 16 ③ 17 ④

18 ② 해설 (1) 부정문 / 의문문

(2) '~을 하다'라는 뜻을 가진 일반동사

(3) 강조

19 ⑤ 20 ③ 추측의 may

21 ① 해설 has better이란 표현은 없다.

22 ①

23 ① 해설 ②~⑤ 허가

24 ⑤ 25 ① ② ③ 26 ② 27 ② 28 ②

29 ② ⑤ 해설 can 과 may는 둘 다 '허락'의 의미를 가지지만, can이 '가능', may는 '추측'의 의미로 쓰일 때, 바뀌 쓸 수 없다.

30 ① 해설 과거의 일반적인 상태를 표현할 때에는 used to를 쓴다.

31 ③ 32 ③ 33 ① 강조의 do 34 ②

35 ⑤ 36 ④ 37 ③ 38 ⑤ 39 ②

40 ④ 41 ① 허락의 의미

○ 서술형 대비 ○

1 (1) couldn't

(2) had to

(3) can't

(4) don't have

(5) has to / must / should

2 (1) accepting the presents from his company

(2) play games on his computer

(3) eat sweets all the time

(4) sniffing to find things to eat

(5) drink coffee every morning

3 ① can't → couldn't

② is used to → used to

4 ① will visits → will visit

② must → can

③ she will → she would

unit 1-1 이어동사



첫걸음 start

본문 165 쪽

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 01 off | 02 on |
| 03 on | 04 in |
| 05 off | 06 away |
| 07 out | 08 off |
| 09 up | 10 on |

unit 1-2 이어동사와 목적어의 위치



첫걸음 start

본문 166 쪽

- 01 waiting for you
02 pick her up
03 them off
04 try this on
05 after her



실력다지기 check up

본문 167 쪽

- 01 Can you turn down it? → Can you turn it down?
02 I had to wake up her. → I had to wake her up.
03 I turned down it. → I turned it down.
04 put on it → put it on
05 Can I try on this? → Can I try this on?
06 Don't give up it. → Don't give it up.
07 I am going to see off them. → I am going to see them off.

- 08 Can I talk it about with you? → Can I talk about it with you?
09 Let's look them at. → Let's look at them.
10 Write down them. → Write them down.
11 Don't throw away them. → Don't throw them away.
12 Firefighters came to put out it. → Firefighters came to put it out.
13 my friend picked up it → my friend picked it up
14 Did you turn in it? → Did you turn it in?
15 Can you turn up it? → Can you turn it up?
16 Let's put off it. → Let's put it off.
17 So they called off it. → So they called it off.
18 Did you figure out it why they were angry? → Did you figure it out why they were angry?
19 He didn't give back it to me yet. → He didn't give it back to me yet.
20 Break down them into small pieces. → Break them down into small pieces.



개념 다지기

warm up

본문 169 쪽

- 1 이어동사
- 2 취소하다 미루다
포기하다 (옷)을 입다
(옷, 신발)을 벗다 ~을 켜다
~을 끄다 ~을 버리다
~을 이해하다 ~을 입어보다
- 3 명사
- 4 대명사
- 5 전치사 뒤
~을 보다 ~을 찾다
~을 돌보다 ~에게 말하다
~을 듣다 ~에 대해 생각하다
~을 기다리다



실전

유형완전정복

중간·기말고사 대비 변형 문제

본문 170 쪽

- 1 ② look for는 자동사+전치사이므로 명사가 뒤에 온다.
- 2 ③ 3 ③ 4 ① 5 ⑤
- 6 ④ 해설 You have to turn it off.
- 7 ④ 해설 turn down it → turn it down
- 8 ② 9 ④ 10 ①
- 11 ⑤ 해설 Can you turn it down?
- 12 ② 13 ④ 14 ④ 15 ⑤ 16 ② 17 ③
- 18 ⑤ 해설 I agree with them ~.으로 쓰는 것이 옳다.
- 19 ③ 20 ④
- 21 ⑤ 해설 gave up it 은 gave it up으로 쓰는 것이 옳다.
- 22 ④ 해설 turn off it은 turn it off로 쓰는 것이 옳다.

23 ③ 24 ① 25 ⑤ 26 ⑤

27 ④ 해설 pick up it은 pick it up으로 쓰는 것이 옳다.

28 ①

29 ② 해설 put off it은 put it off로 쓰는 것이 옳다.

30 ④ 31 ② 32 ③

33 ③ Can I turn it on

34 ② 35 ⑤ 36 ④

37 ④ 38 ③ 39 ②

○ 서술형 대비 ○

- 1 put off → put on
- 2 try on this → try this on
- 3 pick up him → pick him up
- 4 Take off your shoes
Take your shoes off
- 5 put off the meeting
put the meeting off
- 6 Turn off the TV
Turn the TV off

unit 1-1 대명사



첫걸음 start

본문 179 쪽

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 01 his | 02 his |
| 03 hers | 04 her |
| 05 theirs | 06 its |

unit 1-2 주격 / 목적격



첫걸음 start

본문 180 쪽

- 01 I
 02 her
 03 We, him
 04 You, me
 05 we, them
 06 him
 07 She
 08 They, us

unit 1-3 소유격과 소유대명사



첫걸음 start

본문 181 쪽

- 01 She, her
 02 He, his
 03 Our, we
 04 yours
 05 mine

- 06 Their, them
 07 Their, Theirs
 08 She, her
 09 They, They
 10 She, her

unit 1-4 재귀대명사



첫걸음 start

본문 182 쪽

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 01 herself | 02 himself |
| 03 myself | 04 yourself |

unit 2-1 지시대명사 it



첫걸음 start

본문 183 쪽

- 01 Berlin
 02 dinner
 03 a watch
 04 a watch
 05 my car
 06 your membership
 07 a pencil
 08 chocolate flavored ice cream
 09 a sandwich
 10 a book

unit 2-2 가주어 it



첫걸음 start

본문 184 쪽

- 01 It is more fun to live in a city.
- 02 It is so sad to leave this town.
- 03 It is so hard to learn mathematics.
- 04 It is not an easy task to write a letter in English.
- 05 It makes me worried to leave my pet alone for two hours.
- 06 It was painful to say goodbye to my old friend.
- 07 It is always interesting to meet new people.
- 08 It is important that you don't skip meals.
- 09 It is essential to your health that you exercise regularly.
- 10 It doesn't matter whether the weather is good or bad.

unit 2-3 가목적어 it



첫걸음 start

본문 186 쪽

- 01 Laura finds it stressful to meet deadlines.
- 02 Can you keep it a secret that I don't know how to swim?
- 03 Brian thought it better to tell the truth.
- 04 Technology makes it possible to surf the web on your phone.
- 05 Mark makes it a rule to study before breakfast.

unit 2-4 비인칭주어 it



첫걸음 start

본문 187 쪽

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 01 비인칭 (날씨) | 02 지시대명사 |
| 03 가주어 | 04 비인칭 (날씨) |
| 05 비인칭 (밝기) | 06 가목적어 |

unit 2-5 다양한 쓰임의 it



첫걸음 start

본문 188 쪽

- 01 that sent a letter to you yesterday. /
that I sent a letter to yesterday. /
that I sent a letter to you.
- 02 that ran after Mark in the park. /
that Kate ran after in the park. /
that Kate ran after Mark.
- 03 that stole some silver in the middle of the night. /
that Jean Valjean stole in the middle of the night. /
that Jean Valjean stole some silver.

unit 3-1 부정대명사



첫걸음 start

본문 189 쪽

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 01 the others | 02 the other |
| 03 others | 04 the others |

unit 3-2 one / ones



첫걸음 start

본문 190 쪽

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 01 one | 02 it |
| 03 one | 04 one |
| 05 it | 06 one |
| 07 one | 08 It |
| 09 them | 10 ones |

unit 3-3 another, the other, the others



첫걸음 start

본문 191 쪽

- A
- 01 another
 - 02 the others
 - 03 one, the other
 - 04 another
 - 05 one, another, the others
 - 06 another
 - 07 the other
 - 08 the other
 - 09 the others
 - 10 the others

unit 3-4 some / others



첫걸음 start

본문 192 쪽

- A
- 01 Some, the others
 - 02 Some, others
 - 03 Some, others
 - 04 Some, others
 - 05 Some, Others
 - 06 Some

- 07 Some, others
- 08 Some, Other

unit 3-5 each / every



첫걸음 start

본문 193 쪽

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 01 every | 02 each |
| 03 each | 04 man |
| 05 is | 06 was |
| 07 every | 08 has |

unit 3-6 부분부정



첫걸음 start

본문 195 쪽

- 01 내가 항상 건강증이 있는 건 아니다.
- 02 모든 어른들이 무엇이 옳고 무엇이 그른건지 아는 것은 아니다.
- 03 반짝인다고 다 금은 아니다.
- 04 느린 것이 항상 멍청함을 의미하지는 않는다.
- 05 모든 스트레스가 다 해로운 것은 아니다.



실력다지기 check up

본문 196 쪽

- 01 him → his
- 02 herself → her
- 03 you → yours
- 04 another → the other
- 05 students → student
- 06 them → it
- 07 them → it
- 08 Hers → Her
- 09 mine book → mine / my book
- 10 Him → His

- 11 you → yourself
- 12 found unfair → found it unfair
- 13 this → it
- 14 other → others
- 15 it → one

- 01 비인칭주어
- 02 가주어
- 03 비인칭주어
- 04 it~that 강조
- 05 가주어
- 06 지시대명사
- 07 가목적어

개념다지기 warm up

본문 198 쪽

대명사

- 1 대명사
- 2 소유격, 명사
소유대명사, 명사
명사, 명사

재귀대명사

- 1 같을 때, 불가능
- 2 강조, 강조, 가능
- 3 myself
yourself, yourselves
himself
herself
itself
ourselves
themselves

- 4 for, by
it

- 1 지시대명사, 지시대명사
- 2 가주어, 진주어, 가짜주어(가주어), it
- 3 가목적어, 진목적어,
가짜목적어(가목적어), it
- 4 시간, 날짜, 날씨
- 5 It is ~ that, It is ~ that

부정대명사

부정대명사, it, one, another
some, others, the other, the others

each / every

- 1 each
- 2 every, 명사
- 3 단수

부분부정

- 1 all, both, every, 부분부정

실전 유형완전정복

중간·기말고사 대비 변형 문제

본문 201 쪽

- 1 ④ 해설 주어와 목적어 자리, 그리고 명사가 와야 하는 위치 등에 유의하자.
- 2 ⑤ 해설 hers는 소유대명사이므로 뒤에 명사가 올 수 없다. hers → her
- 3 ③ 해설 ourselves → us
- 4 ⑤ 해설 ① himself → himself
② himself → themselves
③ themselves → ourselves
④ ourself → ourselves
- 5 ⑤ 해설 I thought it interesting to go shopping with friends. 가목적어 it을 사용한 문장이다.
- 6 ① 해설 It is essential to have a regular checkup. 가주어 it을 사용한 문장이다.
- 7 ④ 해설 가주어 it을 사용한 문장이므로, 다시 긴 주어로 되돌려 쓴 문장을 골라보자!
- 8 ③ 가주어it 9 ⑤ 가주어it
- 10 ④ 해설 ① bag → bags / one → ones
② them → it ③ it → them ⑤ one → ones
- 11 ② 해설 it은 형용사와 관사의 꾸밈을 받을 수 없고, 특정 대상을 지칭한다.
- 12 ④ 해설 특정 대상을 지칭할 때, 단수는 it, 복수는 them을 사용한다.

13 ⑤ 해설 ㉔는 특정 대상이 복수이므로, them으로 바뀌야 한다.

14 ② 해설 you는 동사가 are로 쓰이므로 빈칸에 올 수 없다.

15 ③ 16 ①

17 ④ 해설 전치사 뒤에는 목적격이 쓰인다.

18 ⑤ 해설 its → their

19 ⑤ 해설 명사가 오는 자리에 소유격은 단독으로 쓰일 수 없다.

20 ③ 해설 their → theirs

21 ③ 해설 ① her → hers ② him → his

④ he → his ⑤ yours → your

22 ④

23 ⑤ 해설 their → theirs

24 ② 25 ⑤ 26 ③ 27 ②

28 ⑤ 해설 ①~④ 비인칭주어

29 ④ 해설 4번의 'it'은 가주어 'it'이고, 나머지는 비인칭주어다.

30 ⑤ 해설 It takes about five minuets.

31 ④ it~that 강조용법 해설 ①~③, ⑤ 가주어

32 ⑤ 해설 It is hard to swim without a life jacket. 가주어 it을 사용한 문장이다.

33 ②

34 ① 해설 It이 가주어이므로, 진주어로 to부정사구(명사구)를 쓸 수 있다.

35 ① 해설 가주어 it을 사용한 문장이므로, 다른 대명사가 쓰일 수 없다.

36 ②

37 ② 해설 ① This → These ③ That → They

④ These → This ⑤ these → this

38 ④

39 ① 해설 특정한 대상을 지칭할 때는 it, 불특정한 대상을 지칭할 때는 one이다.

40 ③

41 ③ 해설 고양이가 두 마리라고 명시했으므로 나머지 한 마리, 즉 the other를 사용해야 한다.

42 ⑤

43 ① 해설 불특정다수는 some, 그 후에 언급된 또 다른 일부는 others를 사용한다.

44 ③

45 ① 해설 Not every boy likes playing football. 이 완성된 문장으로, 부분부정 문장이다.

46 ③ 해설 each와 every는 단수취급한다.

47 ⑤

48 ④ 해설 ① himself → herself

② weselves → ourselves

③ themselves → itself

⑤ youself → yourself

49 ② 해설 ②의 재귀대명사는 생략 불가능하다.

50 ② 51 ③ 52 ③

53 ⑤ 해설 ① it → one ② them → it

③ ones → one ④ it → them

54 ④ 해설 ① girls like → girl likes

② boy → the boys 혹은 of boy에서 of를 빼야 한다.

③ have → has

⑤ think → thinks

each와 every는 반드시 단수명사와 단수동사가 온다.

55 ② 해설 parents care → parent cares

○ 서술형 대비 ○

1 others

2 (1) One is English and the other is Korean.
(2) it fun to go to the movies

3 are not always happy

4 Not every student likes English.

5 a red bag that I found in the park yesterday

unit 1-1 to부정사



첫걸음 start

본문 214 쪽

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 01 travel | 02 study |
| 03 drink | 04 become |
| 05 to take | 06 to talk |
| 07 not to | 08 not to |
| 09 not to | 10 not to |
| 11 Not to | |

unit 1-2 to부정사의 명사적용법



첫걸음 start

본문 215 쪽

- A**
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 01 목적어 | 02 목적어 |
| 03 보어 | 04 주어 |
| 05 목적어 | 06 목적어 |
| 07 보어 | 08 주어 |

unit 1-3 to부정사의 형용사적용법



첫걸음 start

본문 216 쪽

- A**
- 01 something to eat
 - 02 something to drink
 - 03 some money to buy
 - 04 reason to be angry
 - 05 time to go to a movie

- B** 01 그들은 다음 주에 떠날 예정이다.

- 02 만약 네가 시험에 통과하려 한다면, 너는 더 열심히 공부해야 한다.
- 03 방 안에는 아무도 보이지 않았다.
- 04 너는 즉시 그녀에게 사과해야 한다.
- 05 두 명의 지원자가 무작위로 선택될 예정이다.
- 06 비행기는 9시에 이륙할 것이다.
- 07 그녀는 그를 두 번 다시 보지 못할 운명이었다.
- 08 너는 도서관에서 시끄럽게 해서는 안 된다.
- 09 모든 사람들은 규칙을 지켜야 한다.
- 10 그들은 다시 만날 운명이었다.

- C**
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 01 명사적 | 02 형용사적 |
| 03 명사적 | 04 형용사적 |
| 05 형용사적 | 06 명사적 |
| 07 명사적 | 08 형용사적 |
| 09 형용사적 | 10 형용사적 |

unit 1-4 to부정사의 부사적용법



첫걸음 start

본문 219 쪽

- A**
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 01 목적 | 02 결과 |
| 03 목적 | 04 판단의 근거 |
| 05 감정의 원인 | 06 목적 |
| 07 결과 | 08 결과 |
| 09 감정의 원인 | 10 판단의 근거 |

unit 1-5 to부정사의 태와 시제



첫걸음 start

본문 221 쪽

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 01 주체: I | 의미상의 주어: 필요없음 |
| 02 주체: Nick | 의미상의 주어: 필요없음 |
| 03 주체: 없음 | 의미상의 주어: 필요 |
| 04 주체: You | 의미상의 주어: 필요없음 |
| 05 주체: We | 의미상의 주어: 필요없음 |
| 06 주체: 없음 | 의미상의 주어: 필요 |
| 07 주체: Some people | 의미상의 주어: 필요없음 |
| 08 주체: Jane's father | 의미상의 주어: 필요없음 |
| 09 주체: 없음 | 의미상의 주어: 필요 |
| 10 주체: 없음 | 의미상의 주어: 필요 |

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| B 01 for Bill | 02 of him |
| 03 for Helen | 04 of her |
| 05 for Karen | 06 of you |

unit 1-6 to부정사의 관용 표현



첫걸음 start

본문 222 쪽

- A**
- 01 so busy that he can't
 - 02 so difficult that Kate couldn't pass it
 - 03 so tired that she can't study now
 - 04 so late that I couldn't catch the bus
 - 05 so expensive that James can't buy it
 - 06 so boring that Amy couldn't stay awake
- B**
- 01 in order to stay healthy
so as to stay healthy
so that he can stay healthy
 - 02 in order to travel around the world
so as to travel around the world
so that I could travel around the world

- 03 in order to warn everyone of the danger
so as to warn everyone of the danger
so that he could warn everyone of the danger
- 04 in order to discuss that matter
so as to discuss that matter
so that we can discuss that matter
- 05 in order to get a check-up
so as to get a check-up
so that he could get a check-up
- 06 to be having a birthday party
- 07 to be true
- 08 to be upset
- 09 seems to love Jane
- 10 seem to make the same mistake again
- 11 seem to have made the same mistake again



실력다지기 check up

본문 225 쪽

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 01 명사적 | 02 형용사적 |
| 03 형용사적 | 04 명사적 |
| 05 형용사적 | 06 형용사적 |
| 07 부사적 | 08 부사적 |
| 09 명사적 | 10 명사적 |
| 11 명사적 | 12 명사적 |
| 13 명사적 | 14 부사적 |
| 15 부사적 | 16 형용사적 |
| 17 명사적 | 18 명사적 |
| 19 부사적 | 20 형용사적 |

- 01 can't → couldn't
- 02 order to → in order to
- 03 seem → seems / seemed
- 04 to went → to go
- 05 couldn't → can't
- 06 for you → of you
- 07 to not get → not to get
- 08 so that to succeed → so that he can succeed



- 1 명사적, 형용사적, 부사적
- 2 to + 동사원형
not to V
- 3 명사, 주어, 목적어, 보어
~하는 것, ~하는 일, 없다
- 4 수식, 명사를 수식, 뒤
서술, be to V용법
예정, 가능, 의무, 운명, 의도
예정 = will
가능 = can
의무 = must
의무 = must
운명 = be destined to V
의도
- 5 목적, 감정의 원인, 판단의 근거, 결과
목적, ~하기 위해서
감정의 원인, ~해서
판단의 근거
결과
- 6 앓을, for 목적어, of 목적어, 앞
for + 목적격, of + 목적격
bad, careless, clever, cruel, foolish, honest,
polite, rude, silly, thoughtful, wise 등
- 7 to V
to be p.p.
- 9 in order to V, so as to V, so that S V~
- 10 so ~ that S can't / couldn't ~
so heavy that we can't lift
- 11 It seems that S V ~
seem to be satisfied at the result



- 1 ④ 해설 ④번은 형용사적용법이다. 구조가 ②번과 비슷해 보여도 해석으로 구분해보자.
- 2 ② Amy wants to be a teacher.
- 3 ④ 해설 주어로 쓰인 명사적용법의 to부정사는 가주어 it을 사용한 문장으로 바꿀 수 있다.
- 4 ② 해설 주어로 쓰인 to부정사는 단수취급한다.
- 5 ④ 해설 명사적 용법 - 형용사적 용법
- 6 ④ 해설 to부정사의 형태에 다시 한번 유의하자.
- 7 ④
- 8 ② 해설 ② 명사적용법 ①, ③~⑤ 형용사적용법
- 9 ① 해설 앞의 courage를 꾸며주는 형용사적용법의 to V이다.
- 10 ⑤
- 11 ⑤ 해설 부사적용법 - 목적
- 12 ①
- 13 ② 형용사적용법 해설 ①, ③~⑤ 부사적용법
- 14 ③ 부사적용법-목적 해설 ①, ②, ④, ⑤ 부사적용법-결과
- 15 ② 해설 to became → to become
- 16 ⑤ 해설 to becoming → to become
- 17 ① 해설 to taking → to take
- 18 ④ 해설 ① to becoming → to become
② to reads → to read
③ to exercising → to exercise
⑤ be → to be
- 19 ④
- 20 ② 해설 ②번의 to부정사의 의미상의 주어는 me이다.
- 21 ⑤
- 22 ③ 성질을 나타내는 형용사 뒤에는 전치사 of + 의미상의 주어를 쓴다.
- 23 ① 24 ②
- 25 ① 해설 to부정사의 완료시제의 역할과 의미를 확인해보는 문제이다.

26 ④ 해설 '했다'이기 때문에 pretended를 쓰고, '아픈 척'이 아니라 '아팠었던 척'이므로 to부정사의 완료시제를 쓴다.

27 ⑤

28 ① 해설 주어가 없이 go가 바로 나왔으므로 접속사가 오면 안 된다.

29 ② 30 ③ 31 ④ 32 ④

33 ② 형용사적용법

34 ⑤ 명사적용법 해설 ①~④ 부사적용법

35 ②

36 ① 해설 seem의 시제를 확인하고, to be는 seem과 시제를 맞춰준다. 그러나, 수 일치는 주어 Tom에 맞춰야 한다.

37 ③

38 ④ 시제가 과거이므로 can't가 아니라 couldn't를 쓴다.

39 ③ 해설 ③번은 부사적 용법이며, 나머지는 모두 명사적용법이다.

40 ⑤ 해설 to not go → not to go

41 ②

42 ⑤ to V는 in order to V 또는 so as to V로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.

43 ④

44 ③ 해설 He expected not to meet her.이 완성된 문장이다.

45 ③ 해설 in order to의 부정은 in order not to이다.

46 ⑤

47 ① 의미상의 주어가 일반적인 사람들일 경우, 생략 가능하다.

○ 서술형 대비 ○

- 1 To eat regularly is important.
- 2 It was foolish of me to go out without sunscreen.
- 3 It was kind of you to help him.
- 4 I am so busy that I can't exercise regularly.
- 5 This shirt is so big that Brian can't wear it.
- 6 The river was so wide that the boy couldn't swim across it.
- 7 This poem was so difficult that Tara couldn't understand it.
- 8 Joan seems to like Jake.
- 9 Henry seems to have had an accident yesterday.
- 10 Kate seemed to turn down the offer

unit 1-1 동명사



첫걸음 start

본문 242 쪽

- | | |
|-------------|--------|
| 01 목적어 | 02 주어 |
| 03 전치사의 목적격 | 04 보어 |
| 05 전치사의 목적격 | 06 목적어 |
| 07 보어 | 08 목적어 |
| 09 전치사의 목적격 | 10 주어 |

unit 1-2 동명사의 태와 시제



첫걸음 start

본문 244 쪽

- | | |
|---------------|---------|
| 01 We | 02 he |
| 03 My parents | 04 I |
| 05 Paul | 06 Jane |

unit 1-3 동명사의 관용 표현



첫걸음 start

본문 245 쪽

- A**
- 01 seeing
 - 02 taking
 - 03 surfing
 - 04 organizing
 - 05 overhearing
 - 06 doing

unit 1-4 to부정사와 동명사



첫걸음 start

본문 247 쪽

- A**
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 01 to visit | 02 writing |
| 03 seeing | 04 closing |
| 05 seeing | 06 trying |
| 07 to get | 08 eating |
| 09 learning | 10 to lock |

- B**
- 01 accepted → accepting
 - 02 washing → to wash
 - 03 play → playing
 - 04 to explain → explaining
 - 05 reading → to read
 - 06 to yell → yelling
 - 07 to go → going
 - 08 to clean → cleaning
 - 09 to seeing → seeing
 - 10 to talk → talking

★ 실력다지기 check up

본문 248 쪽

- 01 to play → playing
- 02 staying → to stay
- 03 shout → shouting
- 04 to persuading → persuading
- 05 to study → studying
- 06 Exercise → Exercising
- 07 not show → not showing
- 08 driving → to drive
- 09 speak → speaking
- 10 take → takes

- 11 to answer → answering
- 12 to drive → driving
- 13 to cry → crying
- 14 to steal → stealing
- 15 cleaning → to clean
- 16 say → saying
- 17 locking → to lock
- 18 have → has
- 19 bring → to bring
- 20 apologize → to apologize
- 21 go → going
- 22 are → is

 **개념 다지기** warm up

본문 249 쪽

- 1 명사, 주어, 목적어, 보어, 전치사의 목적격, 단수
- 2 not V-ing
- 3 by V-ing, on V-ing
- 4 않을 때, 소유격, 앞
- 5 V-ing, being p.p.
- 6 같은, 과거
- 7 look forward to V-ing
be used to V-ing
spend time V-ing
have difficulty V-ing
cannot help V-ing
- 8 enjoy, mind, finish, suggest, deny, admit, avoid
- 9 plan, decide, want, expect, hope, need, manage
- 10 start, begin, continue, like, love
- 11 ~해야 한다는 것을 잊다
~했던 것을 잊다
~해야 한다는 것을 기억하다
~했던 것을 기억하다
~하기 위해 멈추다

- ~하던 것을 멈추다
- ~하기 위해 노력하다
- ~을 한번 시도하다

12 need V-ing

 **실전** 유형완전정복

중간·기말고사 대비 변형 문제

본문 251쪽

- 1 ⑤ **해설** enjoy는 동명사를 목적어로 취한다.
- 2 ③
- 3 ⑤ **해설** hope는 to부정사를 목적어로 취한다.
- 4 ② **해설** ②을 제외한 나머지는 모두 to부정사를 목적어로 취한다.
- 5 ① 6 ④ 7 ③
- 8 ④ **해설** ‘~해야 하는 것을 잊다’ 이기 때문에 to부정사가 와야 한다.
- 9 ④ 10 ① 11 ⑤ 12 ④
- 13 ⑤ **해설** try sending him으로 써야 한다.
- 14 ④ **해설** stop to V는 ‘~하기 위해 멈추다’로 맥락상 해석이 어색해진다.
- 15 ② **해설** give up은 동명사를 목적어로 취한다.
- 16 ⑤ 17 ② 18 ①
- 19 ⑤ 20 ③
- 21 ④ **해설** ‘몇 년 전에’라고 명시하고 있기 때문에, 동명사의 완료시제가 적절하다.
- 22 ⑤ **해설** deny는 동명사를 목적어로 취한다.
- 23 ④ **해설** 동명사의 태 문제다. treat의 주체라면 treat 뒤에 대상이 따로 언급됐었을 것이기 때문에 Daniel을 대상으로 봐야 맞다.
- 24 ④ **해설** 동명사의 의미상의 주어 문제다. he를 소유격으로 바꿔야 한다.
- 25 ④ **해설** to do → doing
- 26 ② **해설** I am looking forward to visiting
- 27 ⑤ 28 ① 29 ④
- 30 ② **해설** need to be p.p.는 need V-ing로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.

31 ① 해설 to fix → fixing

32 ③

33 ① 해설 to buy → buying

34 ① 35 ③

36 ④ 해설 in은 전치사이므로, riding(동명사)이
와야 하고, expect는 to부정사를 목적어로 취한다.

37 ⑤ 해설 동명사의 완료시제와 부정형에 관련된
문제다.

38 ① 해설 he → his

39 ⑤ 40 ④ 41 ③

42 ② 43 ⑤ 44 ①

○ 서술형 대비 ○

1 to say hello

2 to bring his wallet

3 not to have studied hard →
not having studied hard

4 to visit → visiting

5 ended up getting a taxi yesterday

6 is looking forward to going to an aquarium

7 ① bring → to bring

② keeps to forget → keeps forgetting

③ expect getting → expect to get

8 ① to look → looking

② to spend → spending

③ switching → to switch

9 want, need, wish, hope, expect, plan, aim,
decide, ask, promise, agree, refuse

unit 1-1 현재분사



첫걸음 start

본문 262 쪽

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 01 considering | 02 sitting, falling |
| 03 looking | 04 walking |
| 05 lying | 06 waving |
| 07 standing | 08 missing, searching |

unit 1-2 과거분사



첫걸음 start

본문 263 쪽

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 01 broken | 02 written |
| 03 underlined | 04 walking |
| 05 designed | 06 recycled |
| 07 broken | 08 observed |

unit 1-3 현재분사와 동명사 비교



첫걸음 start

본문 264 쪽

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 01 동명사 | 02 동명사 |
| 03 동명사 | 04 현재분사 |
| 05 현재분사 | 06 현재분사 |
| 07 현재분사 | 08 현재분사 |
| 09 동명사 | 10 현재분사 |

unit 1-4 감정유발동사



첫걸음 start

본문 266 쪽

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 01 refreshed | 02 boring |
| 03 annoying | 04 satisfying |
| 05 amusing | 06 amazing |
| 07 relaxed | 08 disappointed |

unit 1-5 분사구문



첫걸음 start

본문 267 쪽

- 01 Turning to the left, you'll find the post office. (조건)
- 02 Finding her mother, she cried loudly. (때)
- 03 It being fine, we played baseball. (때)
- 04 Sitting in front of TV, I had my lunch.
- 05 Writing the letter, she mailed it to her father.
- 06 (Being) Frightened at the strange sound, he hid under the bed.
- 07 Written carelessly, the book confuses its readers.
- 08 Watching TV, I ate dinner.
- 09 Having nothing to do, Alex went to bed early.
- 10 (Being) Afraid of being punished, Judy did not tell the truth.
- 11 Writing the book in a haste, the writer made a few mistakes.
- 12 Written in a haste, the book had a few mistakes.

- 13 The writer writing the book in a haste, the book had a few mistakes.
- 14 The weather being great, we went on a picnic.

unit 1-6 분사구문을 부사절로 바꾸는 방법



첫걸음 start

본문 269 쪽

- 01 As he is interested in reading, he buys two books every week.
- 02 Although I didn't eat all day, I wasn't hungry.
- 03 Because she was sick, Kate stayed at home all day.
- 04 Because they were so tired, they fell asleep at once.
- 05 After he / she was arrested on the spot, the suspect was questioned by the police.
- 06 When he saw the policeman, Henry felt very anxious.
- 07 When I entered the room, I could find him right away.
- 08 Although I didn't finish my work, I went to sleep.
- 09 Because he did not know well about the business, Paul had to spend a lot of time researching.
- 10 If you turn to the left, you'll find the post office.



실력다지기 check up

본문 271 쪽

- 01 injured
- 02 living
- 03 calling
- 04 called
- 05 waiting
- 06 disappointed
- 07 disappointing
- 08 repaired
- 09 taking
- 10 written
- 11 pleasing
- 12 parked
- 13 taken
- 14 developed
- 15 Reading
- 16 Standing
- 17 Angered
- 18 Read
- 19 Writing
- 20 Injured



개념다지기 warm up

본문 272 쪽

- 1 형용사
- 현재분사
V-ing
- 1 진행, 능동, 진행
- 2 진행 falling leaves / developing countries / boiling water
능동 a singing boy / a student studying
- 3 앞, 뒤,
- 과거분사
p.p.
- 1 완료, 수동태
- 2 수동, 완료

완료 fallen leaves / developed countries
/ boiled water
수동 a used pen / a broken window

현재분사와 동명사

- 1 형태
- 2 명사
- 3 진행, 수식 / 서술, 형용사
- 4 명사를 V하는 것
Studying English, Making friends
V가 N의 용도나 목적
running shoes, a sleeping bag
V가 N의 진행이나 상태
a running boy, a sleeping baby

- 5 위치와 역할, 해석

감정유발동사

- 1 interest, excite, bore, satisfy, shock, disappoint, frustrate
- 2 현재분사, ing
- 3 과거분사, ed
- 4 과거분사

분사구문

- 1 접속사, 같을 때, 다른 경우, 분사형
- 2 부사절의 동사, be동사, be동사, 시제와 수 일치
없으면, 접속사
- 3 when, after, as soon as, while
as, since, because
if
though, although
- 4 수, 시제

실전 유형완전정복

중간·기말고사 대비 변형 문제

본문 275 쪽

- 1 ⑤ 해설 첫 번째는 명사 수식의 현재분사, 두 번째 문장은 진행시제의 현재분사이다.
- 2 ④ 3 ③
- 4 ③ 해설 내가 초대를 했다면, 초대의 대상이 있었을 것이다. 내가 초대를 당한 것이므로 과거분사로 고쳐준다.
- 5 ③ 해설 주어진 문장에 동사가 없으므로 ①번은 답이 될 수 없다.
- 6 ④ 해설 진행시제로 쓰인 현재분사이다.
- 7 ② 해설 ① touched → touching
③ run → running
④ eat → eating
⑤ ring → ringing
- 8 ⑤ 해설 내 차는 사물이므로 감정을 느낄 수 없다. annoyed를 annoying으로 바꿔야 한다.
- 9 ⑤ 10 ③
- 11 ④ 해설 주어진 문장의 V-ing는 동명사이므로 동명사를 고르자.
- 12 ② 현재분사 해설 ①, ③~⑤ 동명사
- 13 ④ 해설 주어진 문장의 V-ing는 동명사이므로 동명사를 고르자.
- 14 ① 해설 주어진 문장의 V-ing는 현재분사이므로 동명사를 고르자.
- 15 ③
- 16 ① 동명사 해설 ②~⑤ 현재분사
- 17 ⑤ 해설 주어진 문장의 V-ing는 현재분사이므로 동명사를 고르자.
- 18 ③ ⑤ 해설 주어진 문장의 V-ing는 동명사이므로 현재분사를 고르자.
- 19 ② 해설 주어진 문장의 V-ing는 현재분사이므로 동명사를 고르자.
- 20 ② ④
- 21 ⑤ 해설 감정을 느꼈을 때에는 감정유발을 당한 것이므로, 감정유발동사의 과거분사 형태를 고르자.

22 ② 23 ④ 24 ⑤ 25 ③

26 ① 해설 Jessica가 동작을 한 것이므로 능동의 현재분사를 고르자.

27 ⑤ 해설 컵이 사용된 것이므로 수동의 과거분사를 골라야 한다.

28 ④ 해설 cleaning → cleaned

29 ②

30 ④ 해설 두 문장간의 흐름을 가장 적절하게 연결해주는 접속사를 고르자.

31 ③ 32 ①

33 ① ③ 해설 이유의 접속사로는 as와 because 둘 다 올 수 있다.

34 ③ 35 ⑤ 36 ④

37 ⑤ 해설 bored → boring

38 ③ 해설 감정유발동사를 수동으로 쓸 때, surprised, frightened, amazed, shocked, confused, embarrassed, puzzled는 보통 at 과 함께 쓰이고, pleased, satisfied는 with, concerned, worried는 about가 함께 쓰인다.

39 ① 40 ⑤ 41 ④

42 ⑤ 해설 주어는 같으므로 생략하고, 동사는 분사로 만들어서, Having so much money가 옳은 표현이다.

43 ④ 해설 주어는 같으므로 생략하고, 동사는 분사로 만들어서, Going to bed가 옳은 표현이다.

○ 서술형 대비 ○

- 1 (1) It being rainy, we stayed home all day.
(2) Writing the letter in a haste, he made a few mistakes.
(3) Arriving at school, I realized it was Sunday.
(4) It written in French, Julie can't read the book.
(5) She seemed really amazed when she heard the news.
(6) Please check the file attached to the mail.
- 2 (1) Left alone, she got scared and started crying.
(2) Not knowing what to say, I didn't say anything.
(3) It being fine, we went to the park to take a walk.
- 3 (1) As I didn't feel well, I didn't go to school yesterday.
(2) When I walked (While I was walking) across the street, I saw Tim and his friends.
(3) Because he has much money, he can buy this car.
(4) Although he had much money, he couldn't buy the car.
- 4 ① relating → related
② boring → bored
③ Arrived → Arriving

unit 1-1 형용사와 부사



첫걸음 start

본문 288 쪽

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 01 extremely | 02 successfully |
| 03 reasonable | 04 healthy |
| 05 neat | 06 happy |
| 07 free | 08 useful |
| 09 confident | 10 active |

unit 1-2 형용사의 쓰임



첫걸음 start

본문 289 쪽

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 01 수식 | 02 수식 |
| 03 서술 | 04 서술 |
| 05 수식 | 06 수식 |
| 07 서술 | 08 수식 |

unit 1-3 형용사의 위치 something / anything / nothing



첫걸음 start

본문 290 쪽

- 01 something wrong
- 02 anything interesting
- 03 Something dangerous
- 04 nothing wrong
- 05 something different
- 06 anything special

- 07 anybody new
- 08 anything cold
- 09 somebody clever
- 10 something new
- 11 anybody strange

unit 1-4 형용사의 순서



첫걸음 start

본문 291 쪽

- 01 beautiful long dark
- 02 an interesting young
- 03 some delicious hot
- 04 a nice big
- 05 one pretty old
- 06 a long blue
- 07 some unique Spanish
- 08 an old English
- 09 the long narrow
- 10 the first two
- 11 the next few
- 12 the last few
- 13 The first three

unit 1-5 many / much



첫걸음 start

본문 293 쪽

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 01 many | 02 much |
| 03 many | 04 much |

05 much

06 much

07 much

08 many

unit 1-6 a few / a little



첫걸음 start

본문 294 쪽

01 a little

02 few

03 little

04 A few

05 a little

06 little

07 few

08 little

09 a few

10 a little

unit 1-7 some / any



첫걸음 start

본문 295 쪽

01 any

02 someone

03 anything

04 anything

05 any

06 some

07 something

08 somewhere

09 something

10 anything

unit 2-1 부사의 쓰임



첫걸음 start

본문 296 쪽

01 barely

02 immediately

03 never

04 early

05 gladly

06 slowly

07 beautifully

08 hard

unit 2-2 빈도부사



첫걸음 start

본문 297 쪽

01 I always eat chocolate when I feel blue.

02 He would often tell us some interesting stories about his brother.

03 He always wants to buy a new TV set.

04 I never go to school on Sunday.

05 She is sometimes worried about her family.

06 My grandmother often bought me a candy.

07 Tina rarely treats people equally.

08 We always eat rice cake soup on New Year's day.

09 Students usually finish school after 3pm.

10 Jane never made the same mistake again.

11 We often ask our teacher when our holidays are.

12 He rarely studies on weekends.

unit 2-3 형용사를 부사로 만드는 방법



첫걸음 start

본문 299 쪽

01 happily

02 loudly

03 quickly

04 slowly

05 suddenly

06 surprisingly

07 gradually

08 sadly

09 similarly

10 differently

11 politely

12 rudely

13 luckily

14 fortunately

15 unfortunately

16 gladly

17 seriously

18 passionately

19 carefully

20 easily

- 21 weakly 22 strongly
23 wisely 24 foolishly

unit **3-1** 주의해야 할, 헛갈리는 형용사와 부사 1



첫걸음 start

본문 300 쪽

- A** 01 high 02 high
03 late 04 nearly
05 hardly
- B** 01 형용사 02 부사
03 형용사 04 부사
05 부사 06 형용사
07 부사 08 형용사
09 형용사 10 부사
11 형용사 12 부사
13 부사 14 형용사
15 형용사 16 부사

unit **3-2** 주의해야 할, 헛갈리는 형용사와 부사 2



첫걸음 start

본문 302 쪽

- A** 01 hard 02 hardly
03 lately 04 late
05 nearly 06 near
07 highly 08 high
09 deep 10 deeply
11 closely 12 close

- B** c. love-lovely

- C** 01 lovely 02 deadly
03 lowly 04 friendly
05 lonely 06 costly



실력다지기 check up

본문 304 쪽

- 01 lately → late
02 hardly can → can hardly
03 highly → high
04 always is → is always
05 earlyly → early
06 special something → something special
07 practice usually → usually practice
08 closely → close
09 any → some
10 anything exciting → something exciting
11 fastly → fast
12 visit sometimes → sometimes visit
13 some → any
14 many → much
15 sweet something → something sweet
16 nearly → near
17 something → anything
18 a few → a little
19 knows → know
20 few → little
21 much → many



형용사와 부사

명사

부사, 동사, 형용사, 구나 절

명사, 명사

형용사

1 명사 수식, 명사, 명사

명사 서술, 보어

2 afraid alone alive alike asleep ready

3 뒤

something / nothing / anything

somebody / nobody / anybody

someone / anyone

4 first / second

one / two / three

big / small / little

new / old

5 의견, 사실

many / much

셀 수 있는 명사 (복수)

셀 수 없는 명사

a lot of, lots of

a few / a little

조금 있는

셀 수 있는 명사 (복수)

셀 수 없는 명사

거의 없는

some / any

긍정문, 권유문 부정문, 의문문

부사

동사, 형용사, 부사, 또는 문장 전체

빈도부사

2 결코 ~아닌, 절대 ~아닌

때때로, 종종, 보통, 대개, 항상

3 앞, 뒤, 뒤

형용사를 부사로 만드는 방법

형용사, ly

형용사를 부사로 만드는 방법

1 high low close fast late early

2 거의 ~않다 최근에 거의

몹시, 매우 (대단히, 몹시의 뜻으로) 깊이
엄중히, 면밀히, 밀접하게

3 lovely 사랑스러운 deadly 치명적인

lowly (신분이) 낮은, 미천한

friendly 친근한 lonely 외로운 costly 비싼



실전

유형완전정복

중간·기말고사 대비 변형 문제

본문 308 쪽

1 ② 2 ③ Nobody likes scary movies

3 ③ 해설 지시형용사와 all의 위치는 all + 지시형
용사이며, 정관사와 소유격은 함께 쓰일 수 없다.

② These all people → All these people

④ This all food → All this food

⑤ All the her shoes → All her shoes

4 ④ 해설 bread는 셀 수 없으므로 much를 쓴다.

5 ③ 해설 ① little → few

② little → few

④ few → little

⑤ many → much

6 ③ 해설 긍정문에서는 some을 쓴다.

7 ② 8 ②

9 ③ 해설 Paul is never late for school.

10 ② 11 ②

12 ① 해설 fire 불이라는 의미로 쓰일 때에는 관사
가 붙지 않지만, 화재(사건) / 난로 등의 의미가 될 때
에는 관사가 붙는다.

13 ③ 해설 late의 부사는 lately.

14 ⑤ 해설 빈도부사의 위치를 묻는 문제다.

15 ⑤

16 ② 해설 somebody → anybody

17 ⑤ 18 ① ④ 19 ③

20 ② 21 ② 22 ①

23 ④ 해설 1, 2, 3, 5번 문장의 부사는 형용사를 수식하는 부사이며, 4번 문장의 부사는 동사를 수식한다.

24 ④ 해설 빈도부사의 위치 문제이다.

25 ④

26 ① 해설 hardly → hard

27 ⑤ 해설 early는 형용사와 부사의 형태가 같다.

28 ② 해설 hardly는 빈도부사로 '거의 ~하지 않다'로 해석된다.

29 ③ 해설 sugar는 셀 수 없다. few → little

30 ① 31 ③

32 ① 해설 friendly는 ly로 끝나지만 형용사다.

33 ② 해설 2번 문장의 late는 부사다.

34 ③ 35 ② 36 ② 37 ③

38 ① 해설 ①번의 late는 형용사, 나머지는 모두 부사의 성격을 가진다.

39 ⑤ 40 ⑤ 41 ④

42 ③ 해설 doll은 셀 수 있는 명사이다.

43 ③ ⑤

44 ⑤ 해설 work는 셀 수 없다.

45 ② 해설 luggage, equipment, furniture 등은 셀 수 없는 명사이다.

46 ②

47 ② 해설 some → any

48 ② 49 ⑤

50 ④ 해설 형용사 easy로 바꾸는 게 옳다.

51 ⑤ 52 ⑤ 53 ④

54 ④ 해설 긍정문이므로, something이 맞고, 형용사가 뒤에서 꾸며주는 게 맞다.

55 ②

56 ③ 해설 형용사의 순서를 묻는 문제이다.

57 ④

58 ② 해설 형용사의 적절한 위치를 묻는 문제이다.

59 ⑤ 해설 costly는 ly로 끝나지만, 형용사이다.

60 ①

61 ⑤ 해설 빈도부사는 be동사 뒤에 위치한다.

62 ① 63 ④ 64 ④

65 ④ 해설 빈도부사의 적절한 위치를 묻는 문제이다.

66 ③ 해설 lovely는 형용사

67 ③ 해설 late의 부사는 late

68 ② 69 ③

70 ④ 해설 의문문이어도 권유의 의문문에서는 some을 쓸 수 있다.

71 ③ 72 ①

○ 서술형 대비 ○

1 close → closely

2 anything → something

3 late → lately

4 a few → a little

5 little → few

6 a few → a little

7 many → much

8 I will never make the same mistake.

9 They sometimes celebrate special occasions together.

10 I will never say those horrible things to my friends.

11 We would often eat popcorn while watching a movie.

12 I sometimes wake up to drink some water late at night.

unit 1-1 규칙 비교급, 최상급 1



첫걸음 start

본문 326 쪽

- 01 youngest
- 02 later
- 03 further
- 04 the longest
- 05 the most famous
- 06 the most scary
- 07 the worst
- 08 the most boring

unit 1-2 규칙 비교급, 최상급 2



첫걸음 start

본문 327 쪽

- 01 the most famous
- 02 most impatient
- 03 the cheapest
- 04 happiest
- 05 loudest
- 06 most important
- 07 greatest
- 08 greatest

unit 1-3 불규칙 비교급, 최상급



첫걸음 start

본문 328 쪽

- A**
- 01 better
 - 02 more difficult
 - 03 more serious
 - 04 worse
 - 05 older
 - 06 bigger
 - 07 faster
 - 08 easier
- B**
- 01 Tom is older than me.
 - 02 My elder brother is studying in England.
 - 03 The latter half of the movie was rather boring.
 - 04 My house is farther than yours from here.
 - 05 I want to introduce my elder sister to you.
 - 06 The result turned out to be worse than I expected.

unit 2-1 비교급 비교



첫걸음 start

본문 330 쪽

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 01 smaller | 02 more interesting |
| 03 smarter | 04 taller |
| 05 more difficult | 06 longer |
| 07 faster | 08 bigger |
| 09 earlier | 10 cleverer |
| 11 less heavy than | 12 less small than |

- 13 less easy than 14 less cheap than
15 less often than

unit 2-2 원급 비교



첫걸음 start

본문 331 쪽

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 01 smart | 02 tall |
| 03 kind | 04 big |
| 05 fast | 06 expensive |
| 07 quickly | 08 important |
| 09 severe | 10 far |

unit 2-3 배수사를 이용한 비교급/원급 비교



첫걸음 start

본문 332 쪽

- 01 Buying a car is five times less expensive than buying a house.
- 02 Students in this class study two times (twice) harder than students in that class.
- 03 These shoes are three times more expensive than those.
- 04 Due to heavy traffic, train was twice as fast as cars.
- 05 This burger is three times bigger than your sandwich.
- 06 We went out to eat three times more than usual.
- 07 Kelly is twice taller than Nate.
- 08 Emily is twice as smart as her friends.

unit 2-4 비교급 강조



첫걸음 start

본문 333 쪽

- A**
- 01 smarter and smarter
 - 02 thinner and thinner
 - 03 taller and taller
 - 04 prettier and prettier
 - 05 faster and faster
 - 06 warmer and warmer
 - 07 darker and darker
 - 08 older and older
 - 09 more and more difficult
 - 10 greener and greener
 - 11 redder and redder
 - 12 clever and cleverer

- B**
- 01 a lot faster than
 - 02 way lower than
 - 03 far more expensive than
 - 04 a lot better than
 - 05 much smaller than
 - 06 still heavier than
 - 07 even more important than
 - 08 far more expensive than
 - 09 a lot richer than
 - 10 much more beautiful than

unit 2-5 비교급의 다양한 표현



첫걸음 start

본문 335 쪽

- 01 the harder the wind blows
- 02 the more interested I became in it

- 03 the more likely you are to lose weight
- 04 the thirstier you will become
- 05 the healthier you become
- 06 the more you achieve

unit 3-1 최상급



첫걸음 start

본문 336 쪽

- A**
- 01 the most important
 - 02 the prettiest
 - 03 the most popular
 - 04 the shortest

- B**
- 01 the smartest student

unit 3-2 원급을 이용한 최상급



첫걸음 start

본문 337 쪽

- 01 as strong as him in the world
- 02 as tall as Ken in his class
- 03 is the most valuable
- 04 as important as sound health in the world

unit 3-3 비교급을 이용한 최상급



첫걸음 start

본문 338 쪽

- 01 is as precious as money in the world /
is more precious than money in the world /
is more precious than any other thing in
the world /
is more precious than all the other things

in the world

- 02 is as tall as Jane in our school /
is taller than Jane in our school /
is taller than any other girl in our school /
is taller than all the other girls in our
school
- 03 is as big as Russia in the world /
is bigger than Russia in the world /
is bigger than any other country in the
world /
is bigger than all the other countries in
the world
- 04 is as delicious as my grandmother's
cookies in the world /
is more delicious than my grandmother's
cookies in the world /
are more delicious than any other cookie
in the world /
are more delicious than all the other
cookies in the world
- 05 is as cute as my dog in the world /
is cuter than my dog in the world /
is cuter than any other dog in the world /
is cuter than all the other dogs in the
world



실력다지기 check up

본문 340 쪽

- 01 cheap → cheaper
- 02 expensive → more expensive
- 03 quieter → more quietly
- 04 early than usual → earlier than usual
- 05 quieter
- 06 bigger
- 07 more expensive than
- 08 shorter than
- 09 cheaper than
- 10 longer than
- 11 better than

12 younger than

01 much more serious than

02 bigger

03 more slowly

04 darker than

05 better

06 more boring

07 better and better

08 taller and taller

09 warmer and warmer

10 more and more forgetful

11 The more I study, the better I understand English.

12 The more I researched, the more interested I became.

13 The more I waited, the less patient I became.

14 The warmer the weather is, the better it is to go on a picnic.

15 The bigger the pizza is, the more expensive it gets.

elder (연장자의)

eldest

farther

farthest

further

furthest

원급비교

1 as 원급 as

2 배수사

three times 비교급 than / as 원급 as B

3 비교급+and+비교급

more and more+ 원급

4 far, still, even, a lot, much, way
없다

the 비교급+(s+v~), the 비교급+(s+v~)

1 The harder

the more likely

최상급

1 최상급+복수명사, 서수, the와 최상급
사이

2 Nothing is as 원급 as ~

3 Nothing is 비교급 than A

A is 비교급 than any other 명사(단수
명사)

A is 비교급 than all the other 명사(복
수명사)



개념 다지기

warm up

본문 342 쪽

1 원급, 비교급, 최상급
+ er, + est

비교급

1 3음절 이상

ly, ed, ing, ful, less, ous, ish

2 better best

worse worst

more most

less least

latter (더 나중의) last (마지막의)

later (더 늦은) latest (최근의)

older (더 늙은, 낡은) oldest



실전

유형완전정복

중간·기말고사 대비 변형 문제

본문 345 쪽

1 ⑤ 해설 more early → earlier

2 ③

3 ④ 해설 more happy → happier

4 ③ 해설 hot, big, thin은 자음을 하나 더 붙이고
er를 붙이며, -y로 끝나는 경우는 y를 i로 고치고 er
를 붙인다.

5 ④

6 ① 해설 -ful 로 끝나는 경우, more / most를
붙여 비교급 / 최상급을 완성한다.

7 ④

8 ② 해설 비교 대상이나 관사가 없으므로, 비교급 ①, ④을 쓸 수 없다.

9 ④

10 ⑤ 해설 ① big → bigger ② important → more important ③ pretty → prettiest ④ singer → singers

④에서, '~중의 하나'는 반드시 of 뒤에 복수명사가 온다는 것을 기억하자.

11 ② 해설 elder는 than과 함께 쓰이지 않으며, 가족관계 상, 연장자를 표현할 때만 쓰인다.

12 ⑤ 해설 거리를 나타내는 '더 멀리'의 비교급은 farther 13 ②

14 ③ 해설 better → good

15 ④ 해설 little의 비교급은 less이고, few의 비교급은 fewer이다.

16 ⑤ 해설 비교급 강조 표현 확인 문제이다.

17 ②

18 ④ 해설 tallest → taller

19 ④ 20 ②

21 ① 해설 more taller → much taller

22 ⑤ 해설 taller → tall

as ~ as 비교는 원급비교이므로, 반드시 원급이 와야 한다.

23 ④ 해설 최상급은 than과 함께 쓰이지 않는다.

24 ③ 해설 players → player

25 ③

26 ⑤ 해설 than은 비교급과 함께 쓰인다.

27 ⑤

28 ② 해설 so는 비교급과 함께 쓰이지 않는다.

29 ⑤

30 ④ 해설 문장에 than이 있는 경우, 비교급을 끌어내는 단서다.

31 ③ 해설 최상급에는 the를 붙이는 것을 기억해두자.

32 ②

33 ② 해설 gooder → better

34 ④ 해설 badest → worst

35 ③

36 ② 해설 elder → older

37 ③ 해설 '~ 중 한 명'을 표현할 때, of 뒤에 반드시 복수명사가 나오는 것을 기억해 두자.

38 ④

39 ② 해설 the 비교급 ~, the 비교급 ~ 구문은 비교급을 앞으로 끌어내는 것과 함께 나머지 어순 등이 중요하다는 것을 기억해두자.

40 ② 41 ① 42 ③

43 ③ 해설 3번 문장은 '사랑은 세상의 다른 것만큼 중요하다'라는 의미를 전달한다.

44 ③ 해설 3번 문장은 '이 공원은 서울의 다른 공원들만큼 크다'라는 의미를 전달한다.

45 ④ 해설 4번 문장은 '그 어느 건물도 이 건물보다 높다'라는 의미를 전달한다.

○ 서술형 대비 ○

- 1 It's cheaper to go by train than by car.
- 2 A whale is bigger than any other animal in the world.
- 3 The climate of Korea is far milder than that of Russia.
- 4 Paul runs as fast as Mark.
- 5 Jane is one of the smartest students in his school.
- 6 Laura is older than Jennifer.
- 7 The bee hummingbird is the smallest bird in the world.
- 8 The latter part of the book was quite interesting.
- 9 The older we get, the more we want to hang on to what we have.
- 10 far harder
- 11 still higher
- 12 even taller
- 13 far cheaper
- 14 a lot earlier
- 15 much more spacious
- 16 The later, the harder
- 17 The sooner, the earlier
- 18 The older, the wiser
- 19 is longer than any other river in the world /
is longer than all the other rivers in the world /
river is longer than the Mississippi in the world
- 20 is as large as Big Ben in the world /
is larger than Big Ben in the world /
is larger than any other clock in the world /
is larger than all the other clocks in the world

unit 1-1 전치사와 접속사 1



첫걸음 start

본문 357 쪽

- | | |
|------|------|
| 01 절 | 02 구 |
| 03 절 | 04 구 |
| 05 절 | 06 구 |
| 07 절 | 08 절 |
| 09 절 | 10 구 |

unit 1-2 전치사와 접속사 2



첫걸음 start

본문 358 쪽

- A**
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 01 while | 02 while |
| 03 for | 04 during |
| 05 while | 06 for |
| 07 while | 08 for |
| 09 during | 10 during |
| 11 Although | 12 Although |
| 13 Despite | 14 Although |
| 15 Although | 16 Despite |
| 17 because of | 18 because |
| 19 because of | 20 during |
| 21 for | 22 In spite |
| 23 Because | 24 during |
- B**
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 01 전치사 | 02 접속사 |
| 03 접속사 | 04 전치사 |
| 05 접속사 | 06 전치사 |

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 07 접속사 | 08 전치사 |
| 09 접속사 | 10 전치사 |
| 11 전치사 | 12 전치사 |
| 13 전치사 | 14 접속사 |
| 15 전치사 | |

unit 2-1 명사절 접속사



첫걸음 start

본문 361 쪽

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 01 what | 02 how |
| 03 if | 04 that |
| 05 if | 06 who |
| 07 that | 08 if |
| 09 how | 10 what |

unit 2-2 명사절 접속사 that



첫걸음 start

본문 362 쪽

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 01 접속사 | 02 접속사 |
| 03 지시대명사 | 04 지시형용사 |
| 05 접속사 | 06 지시부사 |
| 07 접속사 | 08 지시대명사 |
| 09 지시형용사 | 10 접속사 |
| 11 접속사 | 12 지시형용사 |
| 13 접속사 | |

unit 2-3 명사절 접속사 if



첫걸음 start

본문 364 쪽

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 01 if | 02 if |
| 03 that | 04 that |
| 05 if | 06 if |
| 07 that | 08 if |

unit 3-1 부사절 접속사



첫걸음 start

본문 366 쪽

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 01 Although | 02 because |
| 03 although | 04 Although |
| 05 because | 06 although |
| 07 because | 08 although |
| 09 despite | 10 Although |
| 11 although | 12 because |
| 13 because of | 14 for |
| 15 because of | 16 during |
| 17 for, because | 18 because of |

unit 3-2 부사절 접속사 when



첫걸음 start

본문 367 쪽

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 01 come | 02 arrive |
| 03 go | 04 see |
| 05 had | 06 graduated |
| 07 will tell | 08 will start |
| 09 started | 10 finish |

unit 3-3 이유를 나타내는 부사절 접속사 because / as / since



첫걸음 start

본문 368 쪽

- A**
- 01 I got up late because (since / as / for 도 가능) I went to bed late.
 - 02 Because (Since / As 도 가능) I was very hungry, I ate a lot.
 - 03 Sam was angry because (since / as / for 도 가능) I broke her finger.
 - 04 Because (Since / As 도 가능) I left my window open when I was sleeping, I got a cold.
 - 05 Elizabeth did not text me back because (since / as / for 도 가능) she left her phone in the office.
 - 06 Mike was so happy because (since / as / for 도 가능) his grandmother came to visit him from Alaska.
 - 07 I got a good result from my English test because (since / as / for 도 가능) I studied hard.
 - 08 David missed the bus because (since / as / for 도 가능) he couldn't wake up on time.
 - 09 Because (Since / As 도 가능) Kate worked very hard, she got promoted.
 - 10 Angelica bought some ice cream because (since / as / for 도 가능) it was too hot.

- B**
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 01 시간 / 접속사 | 02 시간 / 전치사 |
| 03 이유 / 접속사 | 04 시간 / 접속사 |
| 05 이유 / 접속사 | 06 시간 / 접속사 |

unit 3-4 접속사 as



첫걸음 start

본문 371 쪽

- A** 01 접속사 02 전치사
 03 접속사 04 접속사
 05 접속사
- B** 01 이유 02 때
 03 ~한대로 04 ~함에 따라
 05 이유 06 때
 07 이유 08 이유
 09 ~함에 따라 10 ~한대로
- C** 01 ~로서 02 ~처럼

unit 3-5 부사절 접속사 if



첫걸음 start

본문 373 쪽

- 01 have 02 finishes
 03 get 04 says
 05 go 06 will spend
 07 exercise 08 calls
 09 rains 10 is

unit 3-6 가정법 과거



첫걸음 start

본문 374 쪽

- 01 If I were more intelligent, I would know the answer.
 02 If I had more time, I would contact you.
 03 If he knew her, he would say hello to her.

- 04 If I had wings, I could get there in 10 minutes.
 05 If Susan were here, she would be so glad to see you.
 06 If I had a car, I could pick you up.
 07 If he had money, he would buy you dinner.
 08 If my mother knew the truth, she wouldn't let me go to the party.
 09 If I knew the answer, I would tell you.
 10 If Julie lived in Korea, I would invite her.



실력다지기 check up

본문 376 쪽

- 01 I wonder if he can lend me his car during my summer vacation.
 02 The girl stayed home because she was not feeling well.
 03 Despite all my efforts, I didn't pass the test.
 04 Somebody broke into his house while he was away.
 05 Your computer will restart several times during installation.
- 01 that
 02 what
 03 how
 04 bought
 05 will see
 06 visit
 07 failed
 08 goes
 09 was raining
 10 study

구와 절

- 1 명사 (구) 없다
because of Despite
- 2 절 (S + V) because
- 3 while
during
for
because, since, as
because of, due to, owing to
although, even though
despite, in spite of
since as before after
~이기 때문에

명사절 접속사

- 1 주어, 목적어, 보어, 전치사의 목적격
- 2 ~라는 것 ~인지 아닌지
어떻게 / 얼마나 어디서
언제 왜
무엇이 / 무엇을 누가 / 누구를

명사절 접속사 if

- 1 ~인지 아닌지 = whether
부사절

부사절 접속사

- 1 이유, 시간, 양보, 조건
가능
- 2 이유, 시간, 양보, 조건
- 3 because, since, as
although, even though
when, while, after, before, since, as
if, unless, provided
- 4 앞, 중간, 뒤
- 5 Because, As, Since
Because of, Due to
Although, Even though
Despite, In spite of
While

During

For

부사절 접속사 when

- 1 ~일 때 없다
until, till, before, after
- 2 because
as
since
~이래로
for

다양한 as의 쓰임

- 1 ~ 때문에 (이유)
~할 때, ~하면서
~한대로
~하고 있을 때, ~함에 따라 (시간)
- 2 ~와 같이, ~처럼
~로서

부사절 접속사 if

- 1 만약 ~라면 조건
- 2 없다
- 3 가능
만약 ~라면 없고
~인지 아닌지 있다

가정법

- 1 반대
- 2 현재사실 반대
과거동사~ 조동사과거
동사원형~
I don't have money, I can't buy a new car
I don't have wings, I can't fly

- 1 ② **해설** despite와 in spite of 는 둘 다 전치사다.
- 2 ④ **해설** 뒤에 '절'이 오기 때문에 접속사가 필요하며, 의미상 4번이 가장 적절하다.
- 3 ② **해설** 뒤에 '절'이 오기 때문에 접속사가 필요하다.
- 4 ④
- 5 ④ **해설** 명사를 꾸며주는 지시형용사 역할을 하고 있다. 나머지는 접속사다.
- 6 ④
- 7 ⑤ **해설** if도 가능하다.
- 8 ④ **해설** ④번의 if절은 부사절이므로 미래시제를 쓸 수 없다.
- 9 ② **해설** 주어진 문장의 if절은 부사절이므로, 부사절인 ②번을 고를 수 있다.
- 10 ⑤ **해설** 주어진 문장의 as는 때의 접속사이다.
- 11 ③ **해설** '~ 이래로'라는 뜻의 시간의 접속사
- 12 ⑤ **해설** 조건의 부사절이므로 미래시제를 쓸 수 없다.
- 13 ① ⑤ 14 ① ②
- 15 ① **해설** 조건의 부사절
- 16 ⑤ **해설** 뒤에 절이 있으므로 접속사를 골라야 한다.
- 17 ④ **해설** 4번의 빈칸에는 'for'이 가장 적절하다.
- 18 ④ ⑤ **해설** ④번은 의미상, ⑤번은 전치사구이므로 둘 다 빈칸에 올 수 없다.
- 19 ②
- 20 ① **해설** 뒤에 '절'이 오기 때문에 접속사가 필요하며, 의미상 1번이 적절하다.
- 21 ③ **해설** '~로서'의 전치사를 고르는 문제이다.
- 22 ③ **해설** 의미상 가장 적절한 접속사 that을 고를 수 있으며, 지난 to부정사의 다양한 표현에서 공부한 so ~ that의 복습 문제로 활용해보자.
- 23 ① **해설** 뒤에 '절'이 오기 때문에 접속사가 필요하며, 의미상 1번이 적절하다.

24 ② 25 ⑤

- 26 ⑤ **해설** ⑤번의 if는 조건의 부사절을 이끄는 접속사이다.
- 27 ②
- 28 ⑤ **해설** 가정법은 현재사실과 반대로, be동사의 과거형은 무조건 were로 써야 한다. (was를 쓸 수 없다.)
- 29 ③ **해설** 가정법 과거도 현재사실과 반대되는 일을 나타내므로, 나머지는 모두 현재에 관한 문장이지만, ③번은 과거에 관한 문장이다.
- 30 ④ ⑤ **해설** 주절은 S + 조동사과거 + 동사원형이다.
- 31 ③ **해설** 가정법 과거는 현재사실에 반대되는 일을 나타낸다.
- 32 ② **해설** 1,3,4,5번 문장의 when은 부사절 접속사이며, 2번문장의 when은 명사절 접속사이다.
- 33 ⑤ **해설** that을 제외하고 다른 접속사는 의미상 가능하다.
- 34 ①
- 35 ③ **해설** '~인지 아닌지'의 명사절
- 36 ③ **해설** A문장의 if는 명사절 접속사이며, B,C문장의 if는 부사절 접속사의 역할을 한다.

○ 서술형 대비 ○

- 1 They will cancel the trip if the weather is bad.
- 2 Despite (In spite of 도 가능) his young age, Jerry did a good job.
- 3 I took notes during the meeting.
- 4 If Jim were here, he would be so happy.
- 5 I couldn't sleep because of the noise last night.
- 6 I will check the prices before I go to the store.
- 7 I enjoyed the movie despite (in spite of 도 가능) having a headache.
- 8 We enjoyed the evening because of good weather.
- 9 as
- 10 if
- 11 when
- 12 If Peter weren't sick, he could go camping with us.
- 13 If I weren't tired, I could stay longer.

unit 1-1 관계사 / 형용사절 접속사



첫걸음 start

본문 395 쪽

- 01 have a book that is interesting
 02 saw a girl who was wearing a red coat
 03 is the man whom I believe to be faithful
 04 is the car that was purchased by my parents
 05 don't like this perfume which reminds me of my old boss
 06 is the house that my father built 10 years ago
 07 house which Nick bought 2 years ago has the red roof
 08 is what nobody can answer

unit 1-2 관계대명사 that



첫걸음 start

본문 396 쪽

- A** 01 a restaurant 02 an old book
 03 The festival 04 the shoes
- B** 01 The bike that I bought last year is too small for me to ride now.
 02 The house of which roof is green is Tom's house.
 03 Paul wanted to do something that will make his parents proud of him.
 04 I liked the dress that you wore last night.

unit 1-3 관계대명사 which



첫걸음 start

본문 397 쪽

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 01 which | 02 who |
| 03 which | 04 who |
| 05 who | 06 who |
| 07 which | 08 which |
| 09 which | 10 which |

unit 1-4 관계대명사 what



첫걸음 start

본문 398 쪽

- 01 I don't know the name of the book that I bought the other day.
 02 I bought the outfit that you wanted to buy yesterday.
 03 What you said made me very sad.
 04 Sally saw what I had bought for her birthday.
 05 What I bought had such great reviews.
 06 I forgot to bring what you asked for the other day.
 07 This is what everyone is talking about.
 08 David said what I will never forget.
 09 She wrote down what she wanted to buy.
 10 I know what you did last summer.

unit 1-5 관계대명사 who



첫걸음 start

본문 400 쪽

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 01 who | 02 whom |
| 03 whom | 04 who |
| 05 whose | 06 whose |
| 07 who | 08 whom |
| 09 whom | 10 whose |

unit 1-6 관계대명사의 주격 / 목적격



첫걸음 start

본문 402 쪽

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 01 생략불가능 | 02 생략가능 |
| 03 생략불가능 | 04 생략가능 |
| 05 생략가능 | 06 생략가능 |



실력다지기 check up

본문 403 쪽

- | |
|---|
| 01 which |
| 02 whose |
| 03 whom |
| 04 that |
| 05 what |
| 01 없음 |
| 02 what → who |
| 03 없음 |
| 04 who → that / which |
| 05 who → whose |
| 06 which → whom |
| 07 what → that / which |
| 08 what → that |
| 09 something what → something that / what |

- 10 없음
- 11 whom → who
- 12 which → whom
- 13 없음
- 14 없음
- 15 spoke → who spoke
- 16 what → that / which
- 17 with who → whom
- 18 whose → who
- 19 which → who
- 20 that → which



개념다지기 warm up

본문 405 쪽

관계사

- 1 관계대명사
- 2 that that 없음
which which of which
what what 없음
who whom whose
- 3 선행사 관계대명사
선행사까지
I have a house
관계대명사
I have a house that
관계대명사의 문장 나머지
I have a house that has a big garden.
이어 쓴다

관계대명사 that

- 1 사물/동물
- 2 없다 없다
that과 접속사 that

관계대명사 which

- 1 사물
- 2 계속적용법(서술적용법) 있다
계속적용법 문장 전체나 구

있다

관계대명사 what

1 없다

the thing that / which

관계대명사 who

1 사람

2 주격, 목적격, 소유격

주격 - who

목적격 - whom

소유격 - whose

3 사물

of which

4 가능

생략 가능한 관계대명사의 종류

1 목적격관계대명사

주격 + be동사

be동사

be동사

불가능

2 없다

👑 실전 유형완전정복

중간·기말고사 대비 변형 문제

본문 408 쪽

1 ②

2 ⑤ 해설 ⑤번은 관계대명사이고, 나머지는 모두 접속사이다.

3 ② 해설 관계대명사 that은 선행사가 반드시 있어야 한다.

4 ① 관계대명사 해설 ②~⑤ 접속사

5 ③ 해설 선행사가 사람이므로 who가 적절하다.

6 ② 7 ② ③ 8 ④

9 ④ 해설 what은 선행사와 함께 쓰일 수 없다.

10 ② 11 ③

12 ③ 해설 선행사가 사물이라도 소유격은 whose를 쓸 수 있다.

13 ⑤ 관계대명사 해설 ①~④ 접속사

14 ③

15 ② 해설 ③번에서 what은 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사이므로 알맞지 않다.

16 ⑤ 17 ③

18 ② 관계대명사 해설 ①, ③~⑤ 접속사

19 ② 해설 1,3,4,5번 문장의 that은 관계대명사이다.

20 ① 21 ① 22 ④

23 ⑤ 해설 선행사가 사람인 경우, 관계대명사는 who를 써야 한다.

24 ②

25 ③ 해설 선행사가 his homework가 아닌, 문장 전체이므로, 반드시 계속적용법의 which를 써야 한다.

26 ② 해설 주격관계대명사를 쓰는 경우, 주격관계대명사 뒤에 나오는 동사의 수 일치는 선행사에 맞춘다.

27 ② 접속사 해설 ①, ③~⑤ 관계대명사

28 ④ 29 ③

○ 서술형 대비 ○

1 is wearing a coat that she bought yesterday

2 was looking for his cat that was sleeping under the bed

3 I bought was quite boring

4 whom I have known for 10years lives in Singapore now

5 I saw on the way to school is my science teacher

6 the wallet what → the wallet that

7 who → that / which

8 come → comes