

쓰기로
마스터하는
중학수술형

—
정답 및 해설

Unit 01 문장의 형식

문장으로 CHECK UP

pp. 09~10

- A** 1 The falling rain sounds pleasant.
 2 Strange creatures live in the deep sea.
 3 Benjamin brought his parents flowers.
 4 The lake becomes an ice rink in winter.
 또는 In winter, the lake becomes an ice rink.
 5 The dry air makes my eyes itchy.
 6 We want to buy your painting.
- B** 1 teaches visitors history 2 gave his watch to me 3 call him a superstar 4 The park is, place 5 dinner for her family
- C** 1 keeps his workers busy
 2 showed Sarah an expensive car
 또는 showed an expensive car to Sarah
 3 ask you a question 또는 ask a question of you
 4 Your curry smells delicious.
 5 My dad gets up early in the morning.
- D** 1 The farmer grows vegetables and fruits.
 2 My parents got me quiet.
 3 Benny bought a cup of coffee for Jake.
 또는 Benny bought Jake a cup of coffee.
 4 The fresh strawberries tasted sweet.
 5 They called her a hero.

서술형으로 STEP UP

p. 11

예제 His new songs made me excited.

- 1** (1) His hands felt rough.
 (2) My friend made a bracelet for me.
 (3) The new semester begins in March.
 (4) Greg didn't[did not] give me his number.
 또는 Greg didn't[did not] give his number to me.
- 2** (1) Her shoes became dirty.
 (2) My grandparents sent me a gift.
 또는 My grandparents sent a gift to me.
 (3) I can't[cannot] believe that he's[he is] 70 years old.

Unit 02 5형식 문장

문장으로 CHECK UP

pp. 13~14

- A** 1 He named his hamster "Snowball."
 2 Jenny had her hair permed.
 3 The couple let the dogs run in the field.
 4 Airplanes enable people to travel quickly.
 5 My father felt his phone vibrate.
- B** 1 made him clean 2 wants us to join
 3 found the sofa comfortable 4 heard the musician play[playing] 5 expect students to follow 6 helped its baby climb
- C** 1 I saw Sean score[scoring]
 2 The doctor told my father to eat
 3 The coach made me practice
 4 Bella left her car dirty.
 5 I had my tooth pulled out.
- D** 1 The professor advised the audience to take notes.
 2 I let her use my new phone.
 3 Nick listened to some people argue[arguing] on the street.
 4 The woman asked the waiter to bring more napkins.
 5 My friend helped me (to) finish my homework.

서술형으로 STEP UP

p. 15

예제 He had the machine fixed

- 1** (1) watched us take[taking] the test
 (2) Her business made her rich.
 (3) My parents don't allow me to wear makeup.
- 2** (1) She wants them to live without pain.
 (2) His wife advised him to drink warm milk

기술문제로 WRAP UP

pp. 16~17

- 01** (1) Can you bring me some snacks?
 (2) I think that she is an intelligent woman.
 (3) My neighbor sang loudly in the middle of the night.
 또는 In the middle of the night, my neighbor sang loudly.
 (4) Her face turned pale after she heard the news.
 또는 After she heard the news, her face turned pale.

- 02 (1) My uncle bought new sneakers for me.
(2) Please show the house to her friends.
- 03 (1) Dad likes watching
(2) his friend a letter
(3) me to drink
- 04 (1) leave the door open
(2) We elected Josh our captain.
(3) I'm[I am] going to have my hair cut
- 05 (1) so the salesperson gave her a discount
(2) I hear the bell ringing from the temple
(3) told us to wait for a moment
- 06 (1) terribly → terrible (2) 없음
- 07 (1) The model had photos taken
(2) made him leave the restaurant
(3) She felt Alex poke[poking] her.
- 08 (1) hid → hide[hiding] (2) calmly → calm

해설

- 01 (1) 4형식 문장: <주어+수여동사(bring)+간접목적어+직접목적어>
(2) 3형식 문장: <주어+동사+목적어(that절)>
(3) 1형식 문장: <주어+동사>
(4) 2형식 문장: <주어+동사+주격보어(형용사)>
- 02 (1) 수여동사 buy는 3형식 문장으로 바꿀 때 전치사 for를 쓴다.
(2) 수여동사 show는 3형식 문장으로 바꿀 때 전치사 to를 쓴다.
- 03 (1) 3형식 문장: <주어+동사+목적어(동명사구)>
(2) 4형식 문장: <주어+수여동사(write)+간접목적어+직접목적어>
(3) 5형식 문장: <주어+order+목적어+to부정사>
- 04 (1) leave는 목적격보어로 형용사를 쓴다.
(2) elect는 목적격보어로 명사를 쓴다.
(3) 사역동사 have는 목적어와 목적격보어가 수동 관계일 때 목적격보어로 과거분사를 쓴다.
- 05 (1) 4형식 문장: <주어+수여동사(give)+간접목적어+직접목적어>
(2) 5형식 문장: <주어+지각동사(hear)+목적어+현재분사>
(3) 5형식 문장: <주어+tell+목적어+to부정사>
- 06 (1) 주격보어로 부사가 아닌 형용사를 쓴다.
- 07 (1) 사역동사 have의 목적어와 목적격보어가 수동 관계이므로 목적격보어로 과거분사를 쓴다.
(2) 사역동사 make의 목적어와 목적격보어가 능동 관계이므로 목적격보어로 동사원형을 쓴다.
(3) 지각동사 feel의 목적어와 목적격보어가 능동 관계이므로 목적격보어로 동사원형이나 현재분사를 쓴다.
- 08 (1) 지각동사 see의 목적어와 목적격보어가 능동 관계이므로 목적격보어로 동사원형이나 현재분사를 쓴다.
(2) 목적격보어로 부사가 아닌 형용사를 쓴다.

CHAPTER

02

시제와 조동사

Unit 01 현재완료와 과거완료

문장으로 CHECK UP

pp. 21-22

- A 1 has been five years since I left my hometown
2 had been in the shower when she called
3 I've never seen a real tiger before.
4 Have you ever met anyone famous?
5 Martha has been sleeping for ten hours.
6 Charlie had been working as a server
- B 1 has gone to China 2 The fox had been hiding
3 The band has just released 4 has been crying
5 had taken a nap before
- C 1 I've[I have] never tried
2 already melted before I brought
3 Halie has been practicing for her speech
4 not returned to port yet
5 I had been waiting for a taxi
- D 1 Have you been to Melbourne?
2 The plane has been flying for 12 hours.
3 I've[I have] failed my driving test twice.
4 The sun had been shining when the clouds rolled in.
5 He read this novel last month.

서술형으로 STEP UP

p. 23

- 예제** (1) has been barking for
(2) has lost his passport

- 1 (1) My mom has been planting rice for
(2) I've[I have] been looking for my watch since
(3) He had been playing video games for
- 2 (1) The bus had (already) left
(2) Jennifer has gone to Madrid.
(3) I've[I have] forgotten my password for the website.

Unit 02 조동사

문장으로 CHECK UP

pp. 25-26

- A 1 You'd better go before the traffic gets bad. 또는 Before the traffic gets bad, you'd better go.

- 2 I used to drink milk every morning.
또는 Every morning, I used to drink milk.
- 3 Would you like to sit down for a while?
- 4 I'd rather take a walk than stay home.
- 5 She must have heard the news.
- 6 You should have come to the concert.

- B** 1 You could have told me 2 I would rather not answer 3 You can't[cannot] have seen
4 Charles shouldn't have swum 5 Gwen may[might] have gone to

- C** 1 I'd[I would] like to visit Russia
2 That noise may[might] have been
3 She would[used to] go jogging
4 The raccoon must have eaten my vegetables.
5 I'd[I would] rather not see your friends.

- D** 1 There was[used to be] a lighthouse over there.
2 It's[It is] raining hard. You'd[You had] better not go out.
3 I'd[I would] rather go to bed than watch the match.
4 The fire can't[cannot] have destroyed all of the documents.
5 We shouldn't[should not] have wasted money when we were young.

➔ 서술형으로 STEP UP

p. 27

예제 (1) used to wear
(2) can't[cannot] have understood you

- 1 (1) would like to study
(2) I shouldn't have asked him
(3) Aliens may[might] have visited
- 2 She'd better get here soon

기출문제로 WRAP UP

pp. 28-29

- 01 (1) You had better not watch this video.
(2) I'd like to buy a ticket for Tokyo.
(3) I have watched this movie three times.
(4) I would rather skip a meal than eat junk food.
- 02 had exercised, ate lunch, have been studying
- 03 (1) have been drawing a picture for
(2) He had visited New York
(3) used to have
- 04 (1) had already finished
(2) completed
- 05 I should have eaten less.
- 06 She could have gone to the university

- 07 Rachel can't[cannot] have passed the test.
08 (1) shouldn't have used
(2) He must have forgotten
(3) He may[might] have stolen
09 He used to play guitar in the band.

해설

- 01 (1) '~하지 않는 게 낫다': <had better not+동사원형>
(2) '~하고 싶다': <would like to+동사원형>
(3) 경험을 나타내는 현재완료
(4) '...하느니 차라리 ~하겠다': <would rather ~ than ...>
- 02 현재 시점(3시)에서 운동을 한 것은 점심 먹은 것보다 더 과거이므로 각각 과거완료, 과거로 쓴다. 2시에 공부를 시작하여 현재에도 진행 중이므로 현재완료 진행형을 쓴다.
- 03 (1) 과거에 시작된 일이 현재에도 진행 중이므로 현재완료 진행형을 쓴다.
(2) 과거에 일어난 일 중 먼저 일어난 일은 과거완료로 쓴다.
(3) 현재와는 다른 과거의 습관이나 상태는 <used to+동사원형>으로 쓴다.
- 04 (1) 과거에 일어난 일 중 먼저 일어난 일은 과거완료로 쓴다.
(2) 과거의 특정 시점을 나타내는 말(yesterday)가 있으므로 과거시제로 쓴다.
- 05 '~했어야 했는데 (하지 않았다)': <should have v-ed>
- 06 '~할 수도 있었다': <could have v-ed>
- 07 '~했을 리 없다': <can't[cannot] have v-ed>
- 08 (1) '~하지 말았어야 했는데 (했다)': <shouldn't have v-ed>
(2) '~했음이 틀림없다': <must have v-ed>
(3) '~했을지도 모른다': <may[might] have v-ed>
- 09 현재와는 다른 과거의 습관이나 상태는 <used to+동사원형>으로 쓴다.

Unit 01 수동태

문장으로 CHECK UP

pp. 33~34

- A** 1 The novel was written by a famous author.
2 The mystery has been solved by scientists.
3 The glass container is filled with a purple liquid.
4 Our field trip was put off by the school.
5 The turkey is being roasted by my mother.
6 The comet can be seen by everyone.
- B** 1 were attacked by a lion 2 will be given by
3 was being chased by 4 was turned off by
5 is usually made from
- C** 1 were written down by me
2 The palace is crowded with
3 been proven[proved] by my dad
4 The school will be designed by
5 My hair was being cut by the barber.
- D** 1 Your desk should be organized before you begin working.
2 The tank was blown up by a rocket.
3 The city was covered with[in] snow after the storm.
4 The assignment hasn't been explained by our teacher.
5 The project is being discussed by his team.

→ 서술형으로 STEP UP

p. 35

예제 The box was dropped off by a delivery person.

- 1 The floor should[must] be swept every evening.
또는 Every evening, the floor should[must] be swept.
- 2 My coach was pleased with the result.
- 3 (1) Space is being filled with trash.
(2) are left in space

Unit 02 4형식/5형식 문장의 수동태

문장으로 CHECK UP

pp. 37~38

- A** 1 The man was seen breaking the window.

- 2 New computers were bought for the employees.
3 He was asked to speak louder by the audience.
4 The patients were made to exercise every day by the doctor.
5 The number 4 is considered unlucky in some cultures. 또는 In some cultures, the number 4 is considered unlucky.

- B** 1 was told to mow 2 is called a genius
3 were kept warm by 4 was sent to the soldier
5 was heard to speak by Cathy
- C** 1 were allowed to play video games
2 told to Mary by the police
3 He was named the best actor
4 was seen sitting[to sit] on the bench
5 was made to attend the lecture
- D** 1 The books were found dirty in the storage.
2 I was made to prepare food for a party by my sister.
3 The team was heard singing[to sing] the national anthem.
4 English is taught to the elderly by Ms. Kim.
5 The boxers were forced to stop fighting by the referee.

→ 서술형으로 STEP UP

p. 39

예제 was sent to Lena by Jason

- 1 (1) was shown some card tricks by me,
were shown to my brother by me
(2) have been given a handkerchief by Chris,
has been given to me by Chris
(3) can be lent a bike by Susan, can be lent to you by Susan
- 2 (1) Mr. James was called "Prince Charming" by the viewers.
(2) He is made popular by his personality.
(3) The ducks were seen crossing the street by me.
(4) I was expected to win the election by people.
(5) Jane was made to follow the rule by the teacher.

기출문제로 WRAP UP

pp. 40~41

- 01** (1) Chicago is called the Windy City.
(2) Tim has been bothered by his nightmares.
(3) The potatoes were being cooked by my father.
(4) Did you know plastic was made from oil?

- 02 (1) to touch (2) be closed (3) been created
- 03 (1) was heard laughing[to laugh]
(2) Spanish is spoken in many countries.
(3) The window was painted blue by us.
(4) The orders were carried out by the soldiers.
- 04 (1) was given some hot soup by me
(2) Some hot soup was given to her by me.
- 05 (1) was left open (2) were made to stay
(3) We were interested in
- 06 (1) New energy can be discovered by researchers.
(2) My car was broken into by thieves.
- 07 (1): I was made to repair the damage.
- 08 (1) Finn and I were seen holding hands by Paul.
(2) My dog was looked after by my friends.
- 09 was elected class president

해설

- 01 (1) 5형식 문장의 목적격보어가 명사일 때는 수동태 문장에서 그대로 쓴다.
(2) 완료형 수동태: have/has been v-ed
(3) 진행형 수동태: be being v-ed
(4) '~로 만들어지다': be made from
- 02 (1) 목적격보어가 to부정사인 5형식 문장의 수동태
(2) 조동사가 있는 수동태: 조동사+be v-ed
(3) 완료형 수동태: have/has been v-ed
- 03 (1) 지각동사의 목적격보어로 쓰인 동사원형[현재분사]는 수동태 문장에서 to부정사[현재분사]로 바꾼다.
(2) 행위자가 막연한 일반인일 때 <by+행위자> 생략 가능
(3) 5형식 문장의 목적격보어가 형용사일 때는 수동태 문장에서 그대로 쓴다.
(4) 동사구는 하나의 동사처럼 붙여 쓴다.
- 04 동사 give가 쓰인 4형식 문장의 직접목적어를 수동태 문장의 주어로 할 때, 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 to를 쓴다.
- 05 (1) 5형식 문장의 목적격보어가 형용사일 때는 수동태 문장에서 그대로 쓴다.
(2) 사역동사의 목적격보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 수동태 문장에서 to부정사로 바꾼다.
(3) '~에 관심이 있다': be interested in
- 06 (1) 조동사가 있는 수동태: 조동사+be v-ed
(2) 동사구는 하나의 동사처럼 붙여 쓴다.
- 07 (1) 사역동사의 목적격보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 수동태 문장에서 to부정사로 바꾼다.
- 08 (1) 지각동사의 목적격보어로 쓰인 현재분사는 수동태 문장에서 그대로 쓴다.
(2) 동사구는 하나의 동사처럼 붙여 쓴다.
- 09 5형식 문장의 목적격보어가 명사일 때는 수동태 문장에서 그대로 쓴다.

누적시험으로 LEVEL UP

pp. 42~45

CHAPTER 01~03

- 01 (1) I will play the guitar on her birthday.
또는 On her birthday, I will play the guitar.
(2) Grandma brought me various fruits.
(3) The doctor advised me to avoid direct sunlight.
(4) You should keep silent during the ceremony. 또는 During the ceremony, you should keep silent.
- 02 must have done her best
- 03 used to like
- 04 (1) Jimmy was called a bookworm by his friends.
(2) The tree is being trimmed by the gardener.
(3) was seen running[to run] away
(4) gold medals are made of gold
- 05 The coffee will help you stay awake at night.
- 06 (1) How have you been (doing)?
(2) We have not seen each other since last Christmas.
(3) I should have called you.
- 07 What would you like to be?
- 08 You shouldn't have eaten so much sweets.
- 09 has been waiting for the bus for
- 10 (1) to clean (2) ○ (3) ○
- 11 (1) I've[I have] been learning Chinese for five years.
(2) Has Ross lost his suitcase?
- 12 (1) her son wash
(2) me to sleep
(3) my phone ring[ringing]
(4) five dolphins swim[swimming]
- 13 (1) haven't[have not] been offered the job by them
(2) Sue was asked to join the chess club
(3) My sister was made to translate the letter by me.
(4) The lights of my house can be turned off by this app.
- 14 better stop using the computer for a while
- 15 (1) may[might] have seen
(2) can't[cannot] have bought
(3) There used to be many visitors
- 16 (1) Janet had gone
(2) had been playing for
- 17 I realized that I had left my passport
- 18 The street is covered with[in] cherry blossoms in spring.
- 19 (1): I've been to Barcelona.

또는 I went to Barcelona last year.
(3): You'd better not walk around at night.

해설

- 01** (1) 3형식 문장: <주어+동사+목적어>
(2) 4형식 문장: <주어+수여동사(bring)+간접목적어+직접목적어>
(3) 5형식 문장: <주어+advise+목적어+to부정사>
(4) 2형식 문장: <주어+keep+주격보어(형용사)>
- 02** ‘~했음이 틀림없다’: <must have v-ed>
- 03** 현재와는 다른 과거의 습관이나 상태는 <used to+동사원형>으로 쓴다.
- 04** (1) 5형식 문장의 목적격보어가 명사일 때는 수동태 문장에서 그대로 쓴다.
(2) 진행형 수동태: <be동사+being v-ed>
(3) 지각동사의 목적격보어로 쓰인 동사원형[현재분사]는 수동태 문장에서 to부정사[현재분사]로 바꾼다.
(4) ‘~로 만들어지다’(원형이 남음): <be made of>
- 05** ‘~이 ...하는 것을 돕다’: <help+목적어+(to) 동사원형>
- 06** (1), (2) 계속을 나타내는 현재완료
(3) ‘~했어야 했는데 (하지 않았다)’: <should have v-ed>
- 07** ‘~하고 싶다’: <would like to+동사원형>
- 08** ‘~하지 말았어야 했는데 (했다)’: <shouldn't have v-ed>
- 09** 과거에 시작된 일이 현재에도 진행 중이므로 현재완료 진행형을 쓴다. / 기간 앞에는 전치사 for를 쓴다.
- 10** (1) ‘~에게 ...하라고 말하다’: <tell+목적어+to부정사>
(2) 사역동사 make의 목적어와 목적격보어가 능동 관계이므로 목적격보어로 동사원형을 쓴다.
(3) 동사구의 수동태는 하나의 동사처럼 붙여 쓴다.
- 11** (1) 현재완료 진행형: <have/has been v-ing>
(2) 현재완료 의문문: <Have/Has+주어+v-ed ~?>
- 12** (1) ‘~이 ...하게 하다’: <사역동사(have)+목적어+동사원형>
(2) ‘~이 ...하는 것을 허락하다’: <allow+목적어+to부정사>
(3) ‘~이 ...하는 것을 듣다’: <지각동사(hear)+목적어+동사원형[현재분사]>
(4) ‘~이 ...하는 것을 보다’: <지각동사(see)+목적어+동사원형[현재분사]>
- 13** (1) 완료형 수동태: <have/has been v-ed> / 4형식 문장의 간접목적어를 주어로 하는 수동태 문장에서는 직접목적어 앞에 전치사를 쓰지 않는다.
(2) 5형식 문장의 목적격보어가 to부정사일 때는 수동태 문장에서 그대로 쓴다.
(3) 사역동사의 목적격보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 수동태 문장에서 to부정사로 바꾼다.
(4) 동사구는 하나의 동사처럼 붙여 쓴다.
- 14** ‘~하는 게 좋겠다’: <had better+동사원형>
- 15** (1) ‘~했을지도 모른다’: <may[might] have v-ed>

(2) ‘~했을 리 없다’: <can't[cannot] have v-ed>

(3) ‘~하곤 했다’: <used to+동사원형>

- 16** (1) Janet이 집에 간 것이 내가 파티에 도착한 것보다 더 이전에 일어난 일이므로 과거완료 시제를 쓴다.
(2) 파티에 도착했을 때보다 전에 시작된 일이 진행 중이었으므로 과거완료 진행형을 쓴다.
- 17** 과거에 일어난 일 중 먼저 일어난 일은 과거완료로 쓴다.
- 18** ‘~로 덮여 있다’: <be covered with[in]>
- 19** (1) 현재완료는 과거의 특정 시점을 나타내는 말과 함께 쓰지 않는다.
(3) had better의 부정: <had better not>

Unit 01 to부정사의 명사적 용법

문장으로 CHECK UP pp. 49~50

- A 1 It is important to learn from mistakes.
- 2 Emily likes to surf in the ocean.
- 3 Our hope is to open our own restaurant.
- 4 I found it difficult to read Arabic.
- 5 This travel magazine explains what to see in that country.
- 6 It is natural for parents to love their children.
- B 1 it possible to fool 2 when I should leave
- 3 is to make friends 4 It was kind of him
- 5 where to send the package
- C 1 My plan is to major
- 2 exciting to go skydiving
- 3 It's[It is] normal for bears to hibernate
- 4 It was foolish of us to waste time.
- 5 I want to learn how to use chopsticks. 또는 I want to learn how I should use chopsticks.
- D 1 It's[It is] helpful to cry when you feel sad.
- 2 Your job is to plant herbs in the pots.
- 3 It was thoughtful of you to give us a call.
- 4 Have you decided who(m) to invite to your party?
- 5 It was easy for him to attract people's attention.

서술형으로 STEP UP p. 51

예제 It is necessary for her to take this medicine.

- 1 (1) It was rude of them to yell at you.
- (2) She wrote down what to put in her suitcase.
- 2 It was boring to watch the movie.

Unit 02 형용사적 · 부사적 용법과 주요 구문

문장으로 CHECK UP pp. 53~54

- A 1 You have the ability to complete the task.
- 2 The student was too lazy to do his homework.
- 3 My wallet is small enough to fit in my pocket.

- 4 Pamela prepared some paper to write on.
- 5 She worked hard in order to manage her business. 또는 In order to manage her business, she worked hard.
- 6 She seems to know what to do after graduation.

- B 1 They seem to have 2 so as to get on
- 3 warm enough to go swimming 4 too complicated, to follow 5 a friend to travel with

- C 1 is hard to understand
- 2 to[in order to, so as to] see my favorite singer
- 3 The boy grew up to be[become] a firefighter.
- 4 That movie is so scary that I can't[cannot] watch it.
- 5 The girls were brave enough to feed the elephant.

- D 1 It seems that they have a lot of money.
- 2 This taxi is fast enough to catch the bus.
- 3 She was pleased to receive the message.
- 4 My grandmother is too old to go snowboarding.
- 5 My daughter needs a toy to play with.

서술형으로 STEP UP p. 55

예제 was too short to ride it

- 1 rich enough to buy the car
- 2 in order to save my pocket money

Unit 03 to부정사 vs. 동명사

문장으로 CHECK UP pp. 57~58

- A 1 I want to continue working until age sixty.
- 2 The cat tried to jump onto the tree.
- 3 I spent five years completing college.
- 4 My family decided to order Chinese food.
- 5 Donna should quit eating fast food.
- 6 Remember to put sunscreen on your face.

- B 1 didn't feel like cleaning 2 Jessica needed to use
- 3 I finished writing a report
- 4 began to cry 5 He had trouble finding

- C 1 Ramon started cooking[to cook]
- 2 My mother hopes to retire
- 3 She gave up explaining the program
- 4 Gabrielle remembers eating pizza in Chicago.
- 5 They stopped to talk to the tour guide.

- D 1 She forgot to turn off the light in her room.
- 2 Samantha keeps making the same mistakes.
- 3 That book is long, but it's[it is] worth reading.

- 4 Did you expect to get a good grade on the test?
- 5 He loves sleeping[to sleep] late on Saturday mornings.

서술형으로 STEP UP

p. 59

예제 (1) to charge (2) being

- 1 (1) feeling (2) watching (3) driving (4) to go
- 2 (1) eating (2) to walk
- 3 (1) dancing (2) (on) chatting (3) to stay

기출문제로 WRAP UP

pp. 60~61

- 01 (1) goes to the gym so as to exercise
(2) These pants are too small to wear.
(3) Ben feels like finding somebody to talk to.
- 02 (1) read → to read
(2) for her → of her
(3) stop → to stop
- 03 (1) seems to be the problem
(2) When did you start to feel
- 04 (1) to[in order to, so as to] stop her from crying
(2) how to turn on this computer
(3) Don't[Do not] forget to order the cake
- 05 (1) too dangerous for her to visit
(2) it interesting to fly
- 06 (1) was strong enough to break
(2) confusing that I couldn't
- 07 (1) It is important to reduce energy use.
(2) It is not easy for us to predict the future.
- 08 (1) It seemed that, influenced
(2) so comfortable that I can
(3) when you should arrive

해설

- 01 (1) '∼하기 위해서': <so as to-v>
(2) '…하기에 너무 ∼하다': <too+형용사/부사+to-v>
(3) '∼하고 싶다': <feel like v-ing> / to부정사가 수식하는 대명사(somebody)가 전치사의 목적어이므로 전치사를 to부정사 뒤에 쓴다.
- 02 (1) 형용사(boring)을 수식하는 부사적 용법의 to부정사
(2) 사람의 성격·성품을 나타내는 형용사(careless)가 보어이므로 의미상 주어로 <of+목적격>을 쓴다.
(3) 동사 promise는 목적어로 to부정사를 쓴다.
- 03 (1) '∼인 것 같다': <seem to-v>
(2) 동사 start는 목적어로 to부정사와 동명사를 모두 쓸 수 있지만 남은 빈칸이 2개이므로 to부정사를 쓴다.

- 04 (1) '∼가 …하는 것을 막다': <stop+목적어+from v-ing>
(2) '어떻게 ∼하는지': <how to-v>
(3) '∼할 것을 잊다': <forget to-v>
- 05 (1) '…하기에 너무 ∼하다': <too+형용사/부사+to-v> / 의미상 주어(for[of]+목적격)은 to부정사 앞에 쓴다.
(2) 가목적어 it과 진목적어 to부정사구
- 06 (1) '…할 만큼 충분히 ∼하다': <형용사+enough to-v>
(2) '너무 ∼해서 …할 수 없었다': <so+형용사+that+주어+couldn't+동사원형>
- 07 (1) 가주어 It과 진주어 to부정사구
(2) 가주어 It과 진주어 to부정사구 / 의미상 주어(for[of]+목적격)은 to부정사 앞에 쓴다.
- 08 (1) <주어+seemed to-v>는 <It seemed that+주어+동사의 과거형>으로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
(2) <형용사+enough to-v>는 <so+형용사+that+주어+can[could]+동사원형>으로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
(3) <의문사+to-v>는 <의문사+주어+should+동사원형>으로 풀어 쓸 수 있다.

Unit 01 분사

문장으로 CHECK UP

pp. 65~66

- A** 1 My brother said the directions were confusing.
 2 I was shocked to see the injured people.
 3 They sprayed water on the burning building.
 4 I visited the house built by my grandparents.
 5 A research team heard dolphins whistling.
 6 The two people dancing on the stage look graceful.
- B** 1 his teeth checked 2 was touching, was bored 3 The amazed boy tripped
 4 flying[fly] over the mountain 5 The woman sat listening to
- C** 1 fix his broken toy
 2 The dress delivered, me disappointed
 3 The books kept on this shelf
 4 Emily wanted to forget the embarrassing situation.
 5 I watched scientists launching[launch] a rocket.
- D** 1 Throw away the burned[burnt] toast.
 2 The birds sat in the tree singing together.
 3 The TV show hosted by that comedian is interesting.
 4 Her parents were surprised at her new hairstyle.
 5 The boy shaking hands with the actors is my brother.

서술형으로 STEP UP

p. 67

- 예제** (1) The girl playing chess
 (2) He kept people amused

- 1** (1) find the lost princess
 (2) that boy waving at us
 (3) I'm[I am] reading a novel written
- 2** (1) a man walking[walk] towards me
 (2) I was embarrassed.

Unit 02 분사구문

문장으로 CHECK UP

pp. 69~70

- A** 1 Hearing the doorbell, my dog always barks.
 2 Sam waited for his friend with his legs crossed. 또는 With his legs crossed, Sam waited for his friend.
 3 Broken in half, the sculpture was worthless.
 4 There being an objection, the meeting didn't end.
 5 Not living near my parents, I can't see them often.
- B** 1 It being midnight 2 with the TV turned on
 3 Created by a doctor 4 Not arriving in time
 5 Hanging up the phone 6 The rain pouring, my laundry
- C** 1 calling my name
 2 Not knowing her appearance
 3 (Being) Exhausted, he fell asleep.
 4 Ross played the cello with his eyes closed.
 또는 With his eyes closed, Ross played the cello.
 5 Shopping at the store, they saw their neighbor.
- D** 1 The weather being fine, we went for a picnic.
 2 All things (being) considered, the party was a success.
 3 Not making any mistakes, I felt proud of myself.
 4 She knitted with the cat sleeping on her lap.
 5 Turning off his computer, he started to stretch his body.

서술형으로 STEP UP

p. 71

- 예제** (1) Walking in the park, we drank coffee.
 (2) Not having a pen, he couldn't take notes.

- 1** (1) his dog running beside him
 (2) Not driving a car
 (3) Surprised at the results
 (4) Her hair being short, people
- 2** (1) Walking down the hallway
 (2) Joining this club

기출문제로 WRAP UP

pp. 72~73

- 01** (1) Amy found the sound very annoying.
 (2) This rainy weather makes me depressed.

- 02 (1) Finishing cooking
(2) Not having any plans
(3) (Being) Served with ice cream
- 03 (1) touching (2) disappointed
- 04 with my legs covered
- 05 (1) The finished product, amazing
(2) He is satisfied with
- 06 with fans cheering for me
- 07 (1) Dancing with my brother
(2) Not knowing what to do
(3) stopping, a rainbow appeared
- 08 (1) Winning the game, you will be
(2) I peeled a potato with the water running.
- 09 (1) taking us to City Hall
(2) damaged in the flood
(3) containing fresh fruit
(4) a big company employing 400 people
- 10 (1) parking → parked
(2) Been → Being
(3) Leaving → (Being) Left

해설

- 01 (1) 목적어(the sound)가 감정을 일으키므로 목적격보어는 현재분사
(2) 목적어(me)가 감정을 느끼므로 목적격보어는 과거분사
- 02 (2) 분사구문의 부정은 분사 앞에 not을 쓴다.
(3) 수동형 분사구문에서 주로 being은 생략하고 과거분사만 쓴다.
- 03 (1) 수식하는 대상(film)이 감정을 일으키므로 현재분사
(2) 서술하는 대상(The team)이 감정을 느끼므로 과거분사
- 04 명사(my legs)와 분사가 수동 관계이므로 과거분사
- 05 (1) 수식하는 대상(product)와 수동 관계이므로 과거분사 /
서술하는 대상(product)가 감정을 일으키므로 현재분사
(2) 서술하는 대상(He)가 감정을 느끼므로 과거분사
- 06 '~가 ...한/된 채로'라는 의미는 <with+(대)명사+분사>로 쓸 수 있으며, 명사(fans)와 분사가 능동 관계이므로 현재분사를 쓴다.
- 07 (2) 분사구문의 부정은 분사 앞에 not을 쓴다.
(3) 부사절과 주절의 주어가 다를 땐 주어를 생략하지 않는다.
- 08 (2) <with+(대)명사+분사>에서 (대)명사와 분사가 능동 관계이므로 현재분사를 쓴다.
- 09 (1) 수식하는 대상(The bus)와 능동 관계이므로 현재분사
(2) 수식하는 대상(The fence)와 수동 관계이므로 과거분사
(3) 수식하는 대상(a basket)과 능동 관계이므로 현재분사
(4) 수식하는 대상(company)와 능동 관계이므로 현재분사
- 10 (1) 수식하는 대상(the car)와 수동 관계이므로 과거분사
(2) 주절의 주어(he)와 능동 관계이므로 현재분사
(3) 주절의 주어(the baby)와 수동 관계이므로 과거분사

CHAPTER

06

비교

Unit 01 비교 구문

문장으로 CHECK UP

pp. 77-78

- A** 1 Seoul is the largest and busiest city
2 My dress looks much more beautiful than hers.
3 My grandmother can't cook as well as she used to.
4 Hermione is the most intelligent student of the three.
5 Buying online is less expensive than buying from stores.
- B** 1 not so cold as 2 uses the most energy
3 as politely as his father 4 Who is the most talented person 5 is much stronger than James
- C** 1 lived (the) longest in the world
2 He prefers driving to
3 Donna is the most reliable friend
4 much[a lot, far] more serious than I imagined
5 She wrote as many plays as Shakespeare (did).
- D** 1 This sofa is much[far, a lot] softer than I thought.
2 The train isn't[is not] as[so] comfortable as the bus.
3 We picked the most memorable scene from the film.
4 He could swim better than his teammates.
5 I prefer studying alone to studying with friends.

서술형으로 STEP UP

p. 79

- 예제** (1) He walks as slowly as my grandfather.
(2) My dog is more active than my cat.

- 1 (1) We visited the smallest country
(2) The book was far more interesting than
- 2 It was better than I expected.

Unit 02 여러 가지 비교 표현

문장으로 CHECK UP

pp. 81-82

- A** 1 The more I ate, the worse I felt.

- 2 He finished his work as quickly as possible.
- 3 The days get hotter and hotter in summer.
또는 In summer, the days get hotter and hotter.
- 4 It is one of the tallest mountains in Korea.
- 5 Make the letters three times darker than this.
- 6 This pumpkin is heavier than any other crop on the farm.

- B** 1 No other animal, as[so] fast as 2 got more and more upset 3 The more we talked, the more we 4 one of the smartest people 5 looks twice as big as

- C** 1 be as helpful as possible 또는 be as helpful as I can
2 the colder my coffee became
3 other city in Japan is more famous
4 Stars shined brighter and brighter.
5 Ski jumping is one of the most dangerous sports.

- D** 1 As the interview began, he got more and more nervous.
2 We made the classroom as clean as we could.
또는 We made the classroom as clean as possible.
3 The newly developed cloth is six times as thin as the last one.
4 This is one of the most expensive cars in the world.
5 Hapuna Beach is more beautiful than any other beach in Hawaii.

➔ 서술형으로 **STEP UP**

p. 83

- 예제** (1) The more you experience, the wiser you become
(2) She stayed up as late as possible

- 1** (1) more valuable than time
(2) is as[so] big as
(3) deeper than any other ocean
- 2** (1) got louder and louder
(2) one of the oldest houses
(3) the better I can see

기출문제로 **WRAP UP**

pp. 84~85

- 01** (1) Swamps are twice as humid as deserts.
(2) We need the tallest person to reach the book. 또는 To reach the book, we need the tallest person.

- (3) suggested the most creative answer in the contest

- 02** I run faster than any other student
- 03** (1) The more you travel, the more you see
(2) as quietly as you can
- 04** (1) earlier and earlier
(2) as[so] late as
- 05** (1) Mike is as sociable as his brother.
(2) Lucy is the most thoughtful child of the three.
- 06** (1) the great → the greater
(2) painting → paintings
(3) comedians → comedian
또는 any other → other
- 07** No other character is as[so] strong as
- 08** You must hit the ball as accurately as possible.
- 09** (1) three times more expensive than
(2) as soon as I can
(3) more delicious than any
(4) The lower, the more satisfied
- 10** less safe than a helmet

해설

- 01** (1) '...의 몇 배로 ~한': <배수사+as+형용사의 원급+as>
(2) '가장 ~한': <the+형용사의 최상급>
(3) 최상급 뒤에 전치사 in을 써서 비교 범위를 나타낼 수 있다.
- 02** '다른 어떤 ~보다 ...하다': <비교급+than any other+단수명사>
- 03** (1) '~할수록 더 ...하다': <the+비교급 ~, the+비교급 ...>
(2) '가능한 한 ~하게': <as+부사의 원급+as+주어+can [could]>
- 04** (1) 일출 시간이 점점 더 빨라지므로 <비교급+and+비교급>
(2) '...만큼 ~하지 않은': <not as[so]+형용사의 원급+as>
- 05** (1) '...만큼 ~한': <as+형용사의 원급+as>
(2) '가장 ~한': <the+형용사의 최상급>
- 06** (1) '~할수록 더 ...하다': <the+비교급 ~, the+비교급 ...>
(2) <one of the+최상급> 뒤에는 복수명사를 쓴다.
(3) <비교급+than any other> 뒤에는 단수명사를 쓴다.
- 07** '다른 어떤 ~도 ...만큼 ~하지 않다': <No other+단수명사 ~ as[so]+원급+as>
- 08** '가능한 한 ~하게': <as+부사의 원급+as possible>
- 09** (1) <배수사+as+원급+as> = <배수사+비교급+than>
(2) <as+원급+as possible> = <as+원급+as+주어+can[could]>
(3) 최상급 표현: <비교급+than any other+단수명사>
(4) '~할수록 더 ...하다': <the+비교급 ~, the+비교급 ...>
- 10** 대화의 흐름상 '모자는 헬멧보다 덜 안전하다'가 적절하며, 이는 <less+원급+than>으로 표현한다.

Unit 01 부사절을 이끄는 접속사

문장으로 CHECK UP

pp. 89~90

- A** 1 Because her father told a joke, she laughed.
또는 She laughed because her father told a joke.
2 She stood up so that she could see better.
3 It was such a great song that everyone danced.
4 It is so cold that my dog won't go outside.
5 Do your best, and you will achieve your goal.
- B** 1 while Diana prefers fruit 2 or your team will lose 3 Although[Though] she likes sports
4 That's why I feel nervous 5 will go to, if he passes 6 so tired that they can't[cannot]
- C** 1 If you're[you are] less than 20 years old
2 Read funny stories, and you'll[you will]
3 as soon as she finishes her homework
4 Don't[Do not] play the drums while she's[she is] sleeping. 또는 While she's[she is] sleeping, don't[do not] play the drums.
5 The flowers were so pretty that I took a picture of them.
- D** 1 She is a successful business person.
That's[That is] why she is rich.
2 I spoke quietly so that I wouldn't disturb anyone.
3 Use less plastic, or the pollution will be worse.
4 When my parents arrive, I will order more food.
5 You can't go into the pool unless you wear a swimsuit. 또는 You can't go into the pool if you don't[do not] wear a swimsuit.

서술형으로 STEP UP

p. 91

예제 Mia is so angry that she won't speak to me.

- 1 (1) so much that
(2) so that he can/will
- 2 When Sally visits me tomorrow, I will talk with her.
- 3 (1) Drink water now, or
(2) Follow the directions, and
(3) Listen to her carefully, or
(4) Bring your own bag, and

Unit 02 명사절을 이끄는 접속사와 상관접속사

문장으로 CHECK UP

pp. 93~94

- A** 1 I heard that the company would use drones
2 I will both cook food and wash the dishes.
3 She brought not only a cake but also cookies.
4 Their plan is very simple but challenging.
5 Reporters as well as the mayor are attending the lecture.
- B** 1 Both, and, are angry at 2 Neither, nor, is clean 3 agree that, was long and boring
4 but also drawing pictures 5 if[whether] the rumor is true 6 to either meet, or stay
- C** 1 (that) she's[she is] good at speaking and writing English
2 was neither funny nor exciting
3 both taking a walk and seeing an exhibition
4 Either you or your friend is lying.
5 The teacher as well as the students likes the actor.
- D** 1 Both Sandy and Bell write down their spending every day.
2 The dog is not only barking but also wagging its tail.
3 You can wear (either) pants or a skirt.
4 Table tennis as well as baseball is my favorite sport. 또는 Not only baseball but also table tennis is my favorite sport.
5 I'm sure (that) I left my phone on the table.

서술형으로 STEP UP

p. 95

예제 Not only Eric but also his friends walk to school.

- 1 (1) Both Benny and Tim work
(2) either green or blue
(3) Neither my wife nor I
- 2 (1) Neither Chinese nor Japanese
(2) Not only Steve but also I, I as well as Steve

기출문제를 WRAP UP

pp. 96~97

- 01 so, that
02 The shows as well as the producer are famous.
03 Keep practicing, or you can't[cannot] become a great dancer.

- 04 (1) Golf is popular not only in Korea but also in America.
 (2) Not only the woman but also her children have red hair.
- 05 Both, and, are / Neither, nor, is
- 06 (1) After my plane lands in an hour, I'll[I will] give you a call.
 (2) Josh is so clever that he always gets perfect scores.
 (3) Please deliver my clothes quickly so that I can wear them tomorrow.
 (4) Both horses and cheetahs are fast.
- 07 While I wanted to go to the amusement park, my parents wanted to rest at home.
 또는 My parents wanted to rest at home while I wanted to go to the amusement park.
- 08 (1) Unless it rains
 (2) books as well as from people
- 09 (1) Are you sure (that) the man is Chris?
 (2) That's[That is] because the food is cheap and delicious.
 (3) Either the Nile or the Amazon is the longest river.

해설

- 01 '너무 ~해서 ...하다': <so+형용사/부사+that+절>
- 02 'A뿐만 아니라 B도': <not only A but also B> = <B as well as A> / B에 동사의 수 일치
- 03 '~해라, 그러지 않으면 ...': <명령문, or+절>
- 04 (2) <not only A but also B>는 B에 동사의 수를 일치시킨다.
- 05 'A와 B 둘 다': <Both A and B> / 복수 취급
 'A도 B도 아닌': <Neither A nor B> / B에 동사의 수 일치
- 06 (1) '~한 후에': <after+절> / 시간을 나타내는 부사절에서는 미래를 나타내더라도 현재시제로 쓴다.
 (2) '너무 ~해서 ...하다': <so+형용사/부사+that+절>
 (3) '~하기 위해': <so that+절>
 (4) 'A와 B 둘 다': <Both A and B> / 복수 취급
- 07 '~하는 반면에': <while+절> / 부사절이 주절 앞에 올 때는 쉼표(,)를 써준다.
- 08 (1) '~이 아니라면': <Unless+절> / 조건을 나타내는 부사절에서는 미래를 나타내더라도 현재시제로 쓴다.
 (2) 'A뿐만 아니라 B도': <B as well as A>
- 09 (1) '~라는 것'이라는 명사절을 이끄는 접속사는 that이며, 목적어일 때 생략 가능하다.
 (2) 뒤 문장이 원인이므로 <That's because+절>을 쓴다.
 (3) 'A와 B 중 하나': <Either A or B> / B에 동사의 수 일치

누적시험으로 LEVEL UP

pp. 98~101

CHAPTER 04 ~ 07

- 01 (1) It is not easy to change old habits.
 (2) Do you know whom to call in emergency situations?
 (3) This lecture is too difficult to understand.
- 02 (1) Both, and (2) Not only (3) Neither, nor
- 03 for students to watch[see]
- 04 (1) until (2) since (3) While
- 05 Remember to bring your own watch.
- 06 (1) She was standing with her arms crossed.
 (2) Tom drove his car with his father sitting in the back seat.
- 07 Apply this cream to your skin, and your sunburn will get better.
- 08 (1) so big that I can't[cannot] wear
 (2) French as well as English
- 09 (1) spent three hours (on) baking
 (2) is worth buying
- 10 (1) The girl riding a bike
 (2) the melted butter
 (3) Walking down the street
- 11 (1) fallen → falling[fall]
 (2) shock → shocking
 (3) are → is
- 12 (1) Not understanding the rules, I couldn't play the game.
 (2) Sue being ill, her family stayed home all day.
- 13 Come as soon as possible
- 14 (1) was rude of him to leave
 (2) one of the most diligent students
- 15 (1) to do (2) to return (3) ○
- 16 (1) so exhausted that she fell asleep
 (2) though[although] it was raining hard
 (3) She asked if[whether] the children had
- 17 (1) funnier than
 (2) as[so] funny as Miranda
 (3) funnier than any other girl
- 18 (2): If the bus is late, we will take a taxi.
 (3): I'm looking forward to seeing you this summer.
- 19 (1) The more we share, the better the world becomes.
 (2) using plastic bags in order to protect

해설

- 01 (1) 가주어 It과 진주어 to부정사구
 (2) '누구를 ~할지': <whom to-v>
 (3) '...하기에 너무 ~하다': <too+형용사/부사+to-v>

- 02 (1) 'A와 B 둘 다': <Both A and B>
 (2) 'A뿐만 아니라 B도': <Not only A but also B>
 (3) 'A도 B도 아닌': <Neither A nor B>
- 03 '...하기에 너무 ~하다': <too+형용사/부사+to-v> / to부정사의 의미상 주어는 to부정사 앞에 <for[of]+목적격>으로 쓴다.
- 04 (1) '~할 때까지': <until+절>
 (2) '~하기 때문에': <since+절>
 (3) '~인 반면에': <While+절>
- 05 '~할 것을 기억하다': <Remember to-v>
- 06 (1) 명사(her arms)와 분사가 수동 관계이므로 과거분사
 (2) 명사(his father)와 분사가 능동 관계이므로 현재분사
- 07 <If ~, 주어+will ...> = <명령문, and ...>
- 08 (1) <too + 형용사 + to-v> = <so + 형용사 + that + 주어 + can't[couldn't]+동사원형>
 (2) <not only A but also B> = <B as well as A>
- 09 (1) '~하는 데 시간/돈을 쓰다': <spend + 시간/돈 + (on) v-ing>
 (2) '~할 가치가 있다': <be worth v-ing>
- 10 (1) 수식하는 대상(The girl)과 능동 관계이므로 현재분사
 (2) 수식하는 대상(butter)와 수동 관계이므로 과거분사
 (3) 시간을 나타내는 분사구문
- 11 (1) 비가 지붕에 '떨어지는'이라는 능동·진행의 의미이므로 현재분사 (지각동사 hear의 목적격보어이므로 동사원형도 가능)
 (2) 목적어(the results)가 감정을 일으키므로 목적격보어는 현재분사
 (3) <Neither A nor B>는 B에 동사의 수를 일치
- 12 (1) 분사구문의 부정은 분사 앞에 not을 쓴다.
 (2) 부사절과 주절의 주어가 다를 땐 주어를 생략하지 않는다.
- 13 '가능한 한 ~하게': <as+부사의 원급+as possible>
- 14 (1) 사람의 성격·성품을 나타내는 형용사(rude)가 보어이므로 의미상 주어로 <of+목적격>을 쓴다.
 (2) '가장 ~한 것 중 하나': <one of the+최상급+복수명사>
- 15 (1) 형용사 역할을 하는 to부정사
 (2) '~할 것을 잊다': <forget to-v>
 (3) '~하기 위해': <so that+절>
- 16 (1) '너무 ~해서 ...하다': <so+형용사+that+절>
 (2) '비록 ~이지만': <though[although]+절>
 (3) '~인지 (아닌지)': <if[whether]+절>
- 17 '가장 ~한': <the+최상급>
 = <부정 주어 ~ 비교급+than>
 = <부정 주어 ~ as[so]+원급+as>
 = <비교급+than any other+단수명사>
- 18 (2) 조건을 나타내는 부사절에서는 미래를 나타내더라도 현재 시제로 쓴다.
- (3) '~하기를 고대하다': <look forward to v-ing>
- 19 (1) '~할수록 더 ...하다': <the+비교급 ~, the+비교급 ...>
 (2) '~하는 것을 멈추다': <stop v-ing> / '~하기 위해서': <in order to-v>

Unit 01 가정법 과거와 가정법 과거완료

문장으로 CHECK UP

pp. 105~106

- A** 1 If he were here, he would solve the problem.
 2 If I had seen you, I would have said hello.
 3 If I knew her phone number, I could call her.
 4 If we had run faster, we might have caught the bus.
 5 If Olivia were not tired, she would come with us.
- B** 1 went to, would search for 2 If I had, could build 3 you wouldn't have been late
 4 were not, could be 5 hadn't brought, would have gotten[got]
- C** 1 If it weren't[were not] windy, I would go
 2 If I hadn't[had not] given, you would have gotten[got] lost
 3 If I were a superhero, I could travel fast.
 4 If Harry had saved his money, he might have bought a bicycle.
 5 If they understood English, they could enjoy this talk show.
- D** 1 If my father had time, he would come to my soccer game.
 2 If she had been born 100 years ago, she could have been a queen.
 3 If John lived nearby, we could visit him.
 4 If Jessica had worn a sweater, she wouldn't[would not] have caught a cold.
 5 If I were good at math, I would help you with your homework.

서술형으로 STEP UP

p. 107

예제 knew my grades, I could apply for a scholarship

- 1 (1) I'm[I am] not rich, I can't[cannot] help many people in need
 (2) I didn't[did not] study hard, I couldn't[could not] pass the exam
- 2 (1) Sam spoke Chinese, he could work in Beijing
 (2) she had eaten breakfast, she wouldn't[would not] have felt hungry

Unit 02 I wish/as if/without 가정법

문장으로 CHECK UP

pp. 109~110

- A** 1 I wish I were older than my brother.
 2 Juho talked as if he had won the lottery.
 3 I wish they had taken me to Hawaii.
 4 My coworker acts as if she were my boss.
 5 Without this program, your computer might have gotten a virus.
- B** 1 I wish I could feed 2 as if he had hurt
 3 I wish I lived close to 4 Without, could have been 5 looks as if, had waited 6 Without, would be difficult
- C** 1 as if nothing had happened
 2 you hadn't[had not] taken the bus
 3 as if you were satisfied with
 4 I wish I were a famous announcer.
 5 Without her teacher, she couldn't[could not] learn Spanish.
- D** 1 I wish he were my boyfriend.
 2 She talks as if she were a scientist.
 3 I wish I could go to South America with you.
 4 Without the Internet, we couldn't[could not] have bought the clothes online.
 5 I felt as if I weren't[were not] sick.

서술형으로 STEP UP

p. 111

예제 I wish I were a teacher.

- 1 (1) He behaves as if I didn't[did not] exist.
 (2) Without exams, I wouldn't[would not] have studied.
 (3) I wish you had joined our club.
 (4) She drives as if she were a car racer.
- 2 (1) Without my dog, would have been
 (2) as if she were happy
 (3) I could be with you

기출문제를 WRAP UP

pp. 112~113

- 01** (1) (a) were (b) could
 (2) (a) had left (b) could have gotten[got]
- 02** (1) could do the housework
 (2) If you had called me
 (3) I had gone to college
- 03** (1) I wish I were
 (2) he were an athlete

- 04 (1) If I met them, I would ask
(2) she acts as if she had
- 05 couldn't contact, had brought
- 06 If they hadn't[had not] started, might have lived
- 07 (1) she didn't[did not] read the report, she couldn't[could not] join the conversation
(2) Ryan is greedy, people don't[do not] like him
- 08 Without water, nothing could survive
- 09 I wish I had bought
- 10 If I weren't[were not] a doctor, I would work

해설

- 01 (1) 현재 사실과 반대되는 상황을 가정하므로 가정법 과거
(2) 과거 사실과 반대되는 상황을 가정하므로 가정법 과거완료
- 02 (1) 현재 사실과 반대되는 상황을 가정하므로 가정법 과거
(2) 과거 사실과 반대되는 상황을 가정하므로 가정법 과거완료
(3) 과거 사실에 대한 유감·아쉬움을 나타내므로 <I wish +가정법 과거완료>
- 03 (1) 현재 사실에 대한 유감·아쉬움을 나타내므로 <I wish +가정법 과거>
(2) 주절의 시제와 일치하는 때의 사실과 반대되는 상황을 가정하므로 <as if+가정법 과거>
- 04 (1) 현재 사실과 반대되는 상황을 가정하므로 가정법 과거
(2) 주절의 시제와 일치하는 때의 사실과 반대되는 상황을 가정하므로 <as if+가정법 과거>
- 05 과거 사실과 반대되는 상황을 가정하므로 가정법 과거완료
- 06 과거 사실과 반대되는 상황을 가정하므로 가정법 과거완료
- 07 (1) 가정법 과거완료는 과거 사실의 반대를 가정
(2) 가정법 과거는 현재 사실의 반대를 가정
- 08 '~이 없다면 ...일 텐데': <Without + 명사(구), 주어 + would[could/might]+동사원형>
- 09 '~했더라면 좋을 텐데': <I wish+가정법 과거완료>
- 10 현재 사실과 반대되는 상황을 가정하므로 가정법 과거

CHAPTER

09

관계사

Unit 01 관계대명사

문장으로 CHECK UP

pp. 117~118

- A** 1 The girl who sits next to me is named Maria.
2 They are proud of the houses they built.
3 This show that is on TV isn't funny.
4 I met a man whose eyes are bright blue.
5 The car which he wants to buy is too expensive.
6 We go to a school whose curriculum is unique.
- B** 1 who(m)[that] you met knows 2 which[that] is on the table 3 The class which[that] he took
4 family whose dog barks 5 person that doesn't like
- C** 1 The school (which[that]) Jenny graduated from
2 who[that] are interviewing the movie star
3 which[that] is the same as mine
4 I'm[I am] looking for a girl whose name starts with S.
5 He's[He is] the artist (who(m)[that]) I criticized.
- D** 1 Is this the train which[that] goes to Chicago?
2 The songs (which[that]) she sang at the concert were beautiful.
3 I read a book whose title is *To Kill a Mockingbird*.
4 The models who[that] appeared on the catwalk were skinny.
5 The man (who(m)[that]) we called didn't answer his phone.

→ 서술형으로 STEP UP

p. 119

예제 Let's buy the laptop whose case is white.

- 1 Tim is the man who(m) I saw yesterday.
- 2 The bag which is on sale is nice.
- 3 (1) walks dogs whose owners are busy
(2) People who[that] want to get the job

Unit 02 주의해야 할 관계대명사

문장으로 CHECK UP

pp. 121~122

- A** 1 This book is what Owen borrowed.
2 April is the month in which I was born.
3 What I need is a glass of water.
4 This is the song to which she listens every day.
5 I met Mr. Lopez, who used to be my math teacher.
6 The train was delayed, which made everyone angry.
- B** 1 What you did seems 2 on which I post
3 which was peaceful 4 what made him a star
5 with whom you were
- C** 1 believe what she said
2 This is the speed at which
3 who was standing at a bus stop
4 whom I read storybooks is
5 what you ordered from the website
- D** 1 She is a friend with whom I traveled. 또는 She is a friend (who(m)[that]) I traveled with.
2 He didn't understand what I meant.
3 This is the café at which we drink coffee. 또는 This is the café (which[that]) we drink coffee at.
4 What he usually eats is vegetables and chicken breast.
5 You didn't call her last night, which depressed her.

서술형으로 STEP UP

p. 123

예제 which is her favorite restaurant

- 1 (1) who is a lawyer
(2) which surprised everybody
(3) who(m) you met last year
- 2 (1) There is the woman for whom
(2) I cleaned the sofa on which
(3) We had the meeting during which

Unit 03 관계부사와 복합관계사

문장으로 CHECK UP

pp. 125~126

- A** 1 This is how they make traditional masks.
2 Whoever finishes first will get a prize.

- 3 Tell me the reason why you are crying.
4 Today is the day when I take midterm exams.
5 They will eat whatever I cook for them.

- B** 1 I remember the moment when 2 wherever you want 3 where she was born 4 However loudly I shouted 5 He explained the reason why 6 Whenever she speaks
- C** 1 which I learned German
2 Whoever knows my secret
3 how he solved the puzzle
4 (the time) when we were together
5 these flowers wherever you want
- D** 1 We discussed how[the way/the way in which] we can reduce trash.
2 I found out the reason why[for which] he didn't invite me. 또는 I found out why[the reason] he didn't invite me.
3 We went to the store where[at which] my father works. 또는 We went to the store (which[that]) my father works at.
4 Wherever[No matter where] you go, always remember me.
5 Whatever[Anything that] you buy me will be the perfect gift.

서술형으로 STEP UP

p. 127

예제 (1) when I'll begin
(2) on which I'll begin

- 1 (1) The garage is (the place) where he stores his camping equipment.
(2) Grandfather knows how my dad proposed to my mom.
- 2 (1) whatever you want
(2) Whoever finds the answer
(3) Whenever she goes to the park

기술문제로 WRAP UP

pp. 128~129

- 01** (1) Write down what you want for your birthday.
(2) She knows a boy whose parents are doctors.
(3) The year 2012 was the time when my life changed.
- 02** (1) which[that] had red wings
(2) who(m)[that] John keeps talking about
또는 about whom John keeps talking

- 03 (1) Wherever she plays
(2) Whichever you pick
- 04 (1) are → is
(2) the time during when → the time when[during which] 또는 when[the time]
- 05 (3): The woman who is wearing glasses looks like my mom.
- 06 She has a dog, which sleeps outside.
- 07 However difficult the question is, he will solve it.
- 08 (1) where I keep my socks
(2) in which I keep my socks 또는 which I keep my socks in
- 09 (1) who is a famous pianist
(2) Whatever he suggests
(3) whenever you want
- 10 Whoever puts down all the cards

해설

- 01 (1) 목적어 역할을 하는 관계대명사 what이 이끄는 절
(2) 명사(parents)를 수식하는 소유격 관계대명사 whose
(3) 시간(the year 2012)를 나타내는 관계부사 when
- 02 (1) 선행사(bird)가 동물인 주격 관계대명사
(2) 선행사(the woman)이 사람인 목적격 관계대명사 / 관계대명사가 전치사의 목적어일 때 전치사를 관계대명사 바로 앞이나 관계사절 끝에 쓸 수 있다.
- 03 (1) at any place where(‘~하는 곳은 어디든지’)는 wherever로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
(2) no matter which(‘어느 것을 ~하더라도’)는 whichever로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
- 04 (1) 관계대명사 what이 이끄는 절은 단수 취급한다.
- 05 (3) who가 주격 관계대명사이므로 she를 삭제해야 한다.
- 06 선행사(a dog)가 동물이므로 which 또는 that을 쓸 수 있는데, that은 계속적 용법으로 쓸 수 없다.
- 07 ‘아무리 ~하더라도’: 부사절을 이끄는 복합 관계부사 however는 바로 뒤에 형용사/부사를 쓴다.
- 08 (1) 선행사(the drawer)가 양말을 보관하는 장소이므로 관계부사 where
(2) 관계대명사가 전치사의 목적어일 때 전치사를 관계대명사 바로 앞이나 관계사절 끝에 쓸 수 있다.
- 09 (1) 계속적 용법의 관계대명사는 who(m), which만 가능하다.
(2) ‘무엇을 ~하더라도’: 부사절을 이끄는 복합 관계대명사 whatever
(3) ‘~하는 때 언제든지’: 부사절을 이끄는 복합 관계부사 whenever
- 10 ‘~하는 사람은 누구든지’: 명사절(주어)를 이끄는 복합 관계대명사 Whoever

CHAPTER

10

특수 구문

Unit 01 강조, 부분부정, 동격

문장으로 CHECK UP

pp. 133~134

- A** 1 Not every story has a happy ending.
2 It was Holly's sister who yelled at her.
3 Monica grew up in Bayville, a small village in New York.
4 I did hand in my homework.
5 Duke University, a well-known school, is in North Carolina.
- B** 1 does smell strange 2 Not all birds are
3 It is happiness that 4 Adrian, my new classmate 5 was milk that, drank 6 does not always agree with
- C** 1 Paris, the center of fashion
2 It was in 1982 that
3 We did lock the window
4 It was Joey that[who] took a picture with me.
5 Not everyone knows about the plan.
- D** 1 Not all of these watches are expensive.
2 The movie does make me laugh.
3 Living in a foreign country isn't[is not] always fun.
4 It was her coat that Chloe left on the subway.
5 Happy Times, my favorite restaurant, is near my house.

서술형으로 STEP UP

p. 135

예제 It is a comic book that Mason wants to read.

- 1 (1) It was Mr. Willis that[who] graded the final exams.
(2) It's[It is] a rabbit that the dogs are chasing in the forest.
(3) It was 10 years ago that the scientist discovered a new star.
(4) She does look elegant in that dress.
- 2 (1) Judy, one of my coworkers
(2) Mexico City, the capital of Mexico
(3) Ms. Flores, my former math teacher

Unit 02 도치와 특수 구문

문장으로 CHECK UP

pp. 137~138

- A** 1 sat a small green frog
2 will I forget your birthday
3 They demanded that he accept the job.
4 I want to take a break. – So do I.
5 Violet suggested that the country should preserve its history.
- B** 1 could he understand 2 the city replace
3 walked the teacher 4 he should be released
5 neither is my father
- C** 1 hid my dog
2 So can I.
3 they shouldn't[should not] close the school
4 did she visit her hometown again
5 The doctor suggested that she (should) stop wearing heels.
- D** 1 I demanded that he (should) be honest.
2 In the hallway were standing some cats.
3 He didn't have an umbrella, and neither[nor] did I.
4 The expert suggested that children (should) get enough sleep.
5 Little did I imagine (that) I would swim for one mile.

서술형으로 STEP UP

p. 139

예제 They demanded that the document should be printed.

- 1 (1) On the rooftop were sleeping tiny birds.
(2) Never does August clean his room.
(3) Not only was it cold, but it was also windy.
- 2 (1) I should not be rude to others
(2) I take a walk every day

Unit 03 화법 전환

문장으로 CHECK UP

pp. 141~142

- A** 1 I told my friend that I would be late.
2 He asked me when I usually woke up.
3 I found out why Nathan was upset.
4 My father advised me to think about my future.
5 She asked them if they had smartphones.

B 1 said, she wanted to 2 us how we felt
3 what he was doing 4 me if[whether] I often ate
5 told me not to sing 6 to feed my fish

- C** 1 why she was laughing
2 Jayce told me (that) he could fix
3 He asked me if[whether] I knew
4 The man told us not to touch anything.
5 I wonder if[whether] they'll[they will] come here.
- D** 1 The police officer ordered the man not to move.
2 Rick asked her where the towels were.
3 Elena tells me (that) she's[she is] interested in music.
4 She wants to know if[whether] my feet hurt.
5 Mike told me (that) he would help me (to) clean up.

서술형으로 STEP UP

p. 143

예제 told, she was invited to the event

- 1 (1) it would rain the next day
(2) asked me where her coat was
(3) me to change my clothes
(4) not to fight with her
- 2 (1) if[whether] I won the contest
(2) how far your house is from school
- 3 Do not jump

기출문제로 WRAP UP

pp. 144~145

- 01** (1) the desk was lying one big cat
(2) will I forgive her for lying to me
(3) I wonder why you came to Korea.
- 02** (1) where the fair takes place
(2) when the fair is
- 03** (1) It was Carl that[who] rode a bicycle last weekend.
(2) It was at a flea market that Mary bought clothes last Sunday.
(3) Joseph did practice hard to pass the audition.
- 04** (1) my favorite actor
(2) Chris, my swimming instructor
- 05** (1) There he goes.
(2) Gina has a cat, and so does he.
(3) 없음
(4) Does Kelly know where you live?

- 06 (1) Neither do I.
 (2) Do you know what lawyers do?
 (3) A bigger car is not always better.
- 07 I drink plenty of water and take vitamins
- 08 (1) asked me where the library was
 (2) asked, if[whether] she would go
 (3) to focus on his studies

해설

- 01 (1) 부사(구)를 강조하기 위한 도치: <부사(구)+동사+주어>
 (2) 부정어(구)를 강조하기 위한 도치(조동사가 있는 문장):
 <부정어(구)+조동사+주어>
 (3) 간접의문문의 어순: <의문사+주어+동사>
- 02 (1), (2) 간접의문문의 어순: <의문사+주어+동사>
- 03 (1), (2) 주어, 목적어, 부사(구) 등을 강조할 때는 <It is[was] ~ that> 형태로 쓴다.
 (3) 동사를 강조할 때는 <do[does/did]+동사원형> 형태로 쓴다.
- 04 (1), (2) 동격 관계는 쉼표로 연결한다.
- 05 (1) 주어가 대명사인 경우에는 도치시키지 않는다.
 (2) '~도 또한 그렇다': <so+동사+주어>
 (4) 간접의문문의 어순: <의문사+주어+동사>
- 06 (1) '~도 또한 그렇지 않다': <Neither+동사+주어>
 (2) 간접의문문의 어순: <의문사+주어+동사>
 (3) '항상 ~인 것은 아니다': <not always>
- 07 '~할 것을 제안하다': <suggest that+주어(+should)+동사원형>
- 08 (1) 의문사가 있는 의문문의 화법 전환: <ask(+목적어)+의문사+주어+동사>
 (2) 의문사가 없는 의문문의 화법 전환: <ask(+목적어)+if[whether]+주어+동사>
 (3) 명령문의 화법 전환: <ask[tell, order, advise 등]+목적어+to-v>

누적시험으로 LEVEL UP

pp. 146~149

CHAPTER 08 ~10

- 01 (1) It was the TV that this store sold me.
 (2) I do think you should forgive him.
- 02 What[what]
- 03 If I weren't[were not] a teenager, I would travel by car.
- 04 (1) On a leaf is a tiny drop of water.
 (2) Never does Daniel lose his stuff.
- 05 (1) If Yejin had a smartphone, she could download the app.
 (2) If I had understood French, I could have followed the movie.
 (3) As he doesn't[does not] know the way, he can't[cannot] help the woman find the place.
- 06 (1) which has a purple door
 (2) where[in which] Dr. Gavin was born and raised 또는 which Dr. Gavin was born and raised in
 (3) whose name is the same as mine
- 07 (1) wouldn't[would not] use
 (2) if[whether] he would order
 (3) Don't[Do not] stand
- 08 Without electricity, life would be inconvenient
- 09 demanded, students wear
- 10 (1) That's the shopping mall where I met her.
 (2) That's the shopping mall at which I met her. 또는 That's the shopping mall which[that] I met her at.
- 11 (3): My uncle explained how[the way/the way in which] he repaired the car.
- 12 (1) would you do if you won the lottery
 (2) treats me as if I were a child
- 13 (1) Neither[Nor] did I.
 (2) student hates
 (3) she feel
- 14 (1) my best friend
 (2) how long the river is
 (3) if[whether] he brushed his teeth
- 15 Yesterday was the day when I finished my project.
- 16 I have an aunt, who lives nearby.
- 17 (1) I had a boyfriend like him
 (2) as if he had invited
- 18 (1) what he was wrapping
 (2) whose screen was cracked
 (3) Whoever breaks the rule
- 19 (1) which I recommended

- (2) who lives in New York
- (3) which surprised everybody

- 20** (1) where I would like to go
 (2) (that) she would clean the floor the next day
 (3) to check every room

해설

- 01** (1) 주어, 목적어, 부사(구) 등을 강조할 때는 <It is[was] ~ that> 형태로 쓴다.
 (2) 동사를 강조할 때는 <do[does/did]+동사원형> 형태로 쓴다.
- 02** 선행사를 포함하며 명사절을 이끄는 관계대명사 what
- 03** 현재 사실과 반대되는 상황을 가정하므로 가정법 과거
- 04** (1) 부사(구)를 강조하기 위한 도치: <부사(구)+동사+주어>
 (2) 부정어(구)를 강조하기 위한 도치(일반동사가 있는 문장): <부정어(구)+do[does/did]+주어+동사원형>
- 05** (1) 현재 사실과 반대되는 상황을 가정하므로 가정법 과거
 (2) 과거 사실과 반대되는 상황을 가정하므로 가정법 과거완료
 (3) 가정법 과거는 현재 사실의 반대를 가정
- 06** (1) 선행사가 사물(The house)이고, 관계사절에서 주어 역할을 하므로 주격 관계대명사 which
 (2) 장소를 나타내는 명사(the city)가 선행사이고 관계사절에서 부사 역할을 하므로 관계부사 where 또는 <전치사+관계대명사>
 (3) 명사(name)을 수식하는 소유격 관계대명사 whose
- 07** (1) 현재 사실과 반대되는 상황을 가정하므로 가정법 과거
 (2) 의문사가 없는 의문문의 화법 전환: <ask(+목적어)+if[whether]+주어+동사>
 (3) 부정 명령문의 직접화법 전환
- 08** ‘~이 없다면 ...일 텐데’: <Without+명사(구), 주어+would [could/might]+동사원형>
- 09** ‘~할 것을 요구하다’: <demand that+주어(+should)+동사원형>
- 10** (1), (2) 장소를 나타내는 명사(the shopping mall)이 선행사이므로 관계부사 where 또는 <전치사+관계대명사>
- 11** (3) 방법을 나타내는 관계부사 how는 선행사와 함께 쓸 수 없다.
- 12** (1) 현재 사실과 반대되거나 현재에 실현 가능성이 거의 없는 상황을 가정하므로 가정법 과거
 (2) 주절의 시제와 일치하는 때의 사실과 반대되는 상황을 가정하므로 <as if+가정법 과거>
- 13** (1) ‘~도 또한 그렇지 않다’: <Neither[Nor]+동사+주어>
 (2) not every 뒤에는 단수명사만 온다.
 (3) 부정어가 문장 맨 앞에 오면 도치가 일어나는데, 일반동사일 경우 <부정어+do[does/did]+주어+동사원형>으로 쓴다.

- 14** (1) 명사(Bryce)를 부연 설명하는 동격 관계
 (2), (3) 간접의문문의 어순: <의문사/if[whether]+주어+동사>
- 15** 시간을 나타내는 관계부사 when
- 16** 사람(an aunt)를 선행사로 하고 계속적 용법으로 쓰인 관계대명사 who
- 17** (1) 현재 사실에 대한 유감·아쉬움을 나타내므로 <I wish+가정법 과거>
 (2) 주절의 시제보다 앞선 때의 사실과 반대되는 상황을 가정하므로 <as if+가정법 과거완료>
- 18** (1) 의문사가 있는 간접의문문의 어순: <의문사+주어+동사>
 (2) 명사(screen)을 수식하는 소유격 관계대명사 whose
 (3) ‘~하는 사람 누구든지’: 명사절(주어)를 이끄는 복합 관계대명사 whoever
- 19** (1)~(3) 관계대명사 who(m)과 which만 계속적 용법으로 쓸 수 있다.
- 20** (1) 의문사가 있는 의문문의 화법 전환: <ask(+목적어)+의문사+주어+동사>
 (2) 평서문의 화법 전환: <tell+목적어(+that)+주어+동사> / 간접화법으로 전환할 때, tomorrow는 the next day로 바꾼다.
 (3) 명령문의 화법 전환: <ask[tell, order, advise 등]+목적어+to-v>

MEMO

A large, empty white rectangular area intended for writing a memo.



MEMO

