

# Problem Solving Skill

## 정답 및 해설

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- Chapter 2 시제 Tense
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- Chapter 4 수동태 Passive Voice
- Chapter 5 명사와 관사 Nouns and Articles
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## PRACTICE 1

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1 isn't he     | 2 have you    |
| 3 shouldn't we | 4 are they    |
| 5 could she    | 6 didn't they |
| 7 weren't they | 8 do we       |
| 9 isn't it     | 10 does he    |

## PRACTICE 2

- |              |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 will you   | 2 isn't it           |
| 3 shall we   | 4 am I not[aren't I] |
| 5 can't you  | 6 shall we           |
| 7 were there | 8 will you           |
| 9 do they    | 10 aren't there      |

## PRACTICE 3

- where the nearest subway station is
- if[whether] that man is my new biology teacher
- what made her so happy
- when the tragic accident happened
- if[whether] he got married to the English girl
- who will look after her while her parents are working
- why you didn't agree with him
- how far it is from here to the airport
- if[whether] my dream will come true
- if[whether] he has any brothers or sisters

## PRACTICE 4

- Why do you think she quit[quitted] school?
- How do you guess you can discover your hidden talents?
- Please tell me if[whether] you are an FBI agent.
- Where do you suppose he comes from?
- I know what you did after school yesterday.
- When do you believe you can afford to buy the house?

- I want to know if[whether] you added your name to the list.
- Which do you think is the faster way to go there?
- Who do you believe is guilty between the two people?
- Where do you guess you lost your camera?

## PRACTICE 5

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 ①, ② - 1형식       | 2 ①, ②, ③ - 3형식     |
| 3 ①, ②, ③, ⑦ - 5형식 | 4 ①, ②, ⑥ - 2형식     |
| 5 ②, ① - 1형식       | 6 ①, ②, ④, ⑤ - 4형식  |
| 7 ①, ②, ③ - 3형식    | 8 ①, ②, ⑥ - 2형식     |
| 9 ①, ②, ③, ⑦ - 5형식 | 10 ①, ②, ④, ⑤ - 4형식 |

## PRACTICE 6

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 brilliant | 2 cloudy   |
| 3 tired     | 4 silent   |
| 5 popular   | 6 fluently |
| 7 cold      | 8 late     |
| 9 serious   | 10 calm    |
| 11 bad      | 12 pale    |
| 13 quickly  |            |

## PRACTICE 7

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 good             | 2 strange       |
| 3 looks like       | 4 dully         |
| 5 fresh, energetic | 6 young         |
| 7 guilty           | 8 heavy         |
| 9 sweet            | 10 rich, stingy |
| 11 good            | 12 sounds like  |

## PRACTICE 8

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 1 with | 2 after |
| 3 with | 4 to    |
| 5 for  | 6 from  |



같이 생각이나 추측을 나타낼 때는 간접의문문의 의문사는 문장의 가장 앞으로 나온다.

- 14 ② to understand → understood  
목적어와 목적격 보어의 관계가 수동일 때는 목적격 보어로 과거분사가 나온다.
- ③ to start → start[starting]  
지각동사의 목적격 보어로는 동사원형 또는 현재분사가 온다.
- ④ see → to see  
want + 목적어 + to 부정사 '~가 ...하기를 원하다'
- 15 provide A with B 'A에게 B를 제공하다'
- 16 ask + 직접목적어 + of + 간접목적어
- 17 ① 5형식 ②③④⑤ 3형식
- 18 help + 목적어 + (to) + 동사원형
- 19 Let's ~, shall we?
- 20 prefer A to B 'B보다 A를 더 좋아하다'
- 21 간접의문문에서 의문사가 주어로 쓰인 경우에는 직접의문문의 어순을 그대로 쓴다.
- 22 There are ~, aren't there?
- 23 ② finish → finished
- 24 ④의 had는 일반동사 have의 과거형이므로 hadn't you?를 didn't you?로 고쳐야 한다.
- 25 pay ~ for ... '...에 대해 ~를 지불하다'
- 26 ③ truly → true  
appear, seem, sound, taste, feel은 주격 보어로 형용사가 온다.
- 27 • name ~ after ... '...의 이름을 따서 ~의 이름을 짓다'

• help ~ with ... '~가 ...하는 것을 돕다'

- 28 주어가 사물을 가리키는 3인칭 단수 명사일 때, 부가의문문의 인칭대명사는 it을 쓴다.
- 29 의문사가 있는 간접의문문의 어순은 「의문사 + 주어 + 동사」이다. 일반동사의 경우 3인칭 단수 현재형일 때의 변화에도 유의해야 한다.
- 30 tell은 목적격 보어로 to 부정사가 오고, to 부정사의 부정형은 「not + to 부정사」의 형태로 쓴다.
- 31 ① 의문사가 없는 간접의문문: 「if[whether] + S+V」  
⑤ 의문사가 있는 간접의문문: 「의문사+S+V」
- 32 의문사 why가 있으므로 I wonder 뒤에 「의문사 + S+V」어순의 간접의문문을 써야 한다.
- 33 ① Where can you tell me I can ~ → Can you tell me where I can ~ 의문사가 있는 간접의문문의 어순은 「의문사 + 주어 + 동사」  
② becoming → to become - encourage + 목적어 + to 부정사  
③ to laugh → laugh - 사역동사 + 목적어 + 동사원형  
④ to move → move - 지각동사 + 목적어 + 동사원형
- 34 ㉔ to stay in silent → to stay silent - 불완전자동사 stay + 명사/형용사 '~인 상태로 있다'  
㉕ help → to help - want + 목적어 + to 부정사  
㉖ choosing → to choose - encourage + 목적어 + to 부정사 '~가 ...하도록 격려하다'
- 35 주절의 동사가 think나 imagine과 같이 생각이나 추측을 나타낼 때 간접의문문의 의문사는 문장 맨 앞에 위치해야 한다.

CHAPTER

2

시제

Tense

본문 \_ p.22

PRACTICE 1

- 1 bowed
- 2 accomplished
- 3 affected
- 4 declared
- 5 chatted
- 6 grabbed
- 7 aimed
- 8 scratched

- 9 tied
- 10 destroyed
- 11 soaked
- 12 envied
- 13 appointed
- 14 designed
- 15 tapped
- 16 attempted
- 17 classified
- 18 avoided
- 19 tried
- 20 dispatched

21 begged	22 carried
23 downloaded	24 boarded
25 boiled	26 displayed
27 disturbed	28 dried
29 accepted	30 dyed
31 buried	32 buzzed
33 challenged	34 amounted
35 defeated	36 cherished
37 demanded	38 applied
39 assigned	40 clapped
41 reunified	42 snapped
43 focused[focussed]	44 enrolled
45 replied	46 complained
47 performed	48 attracted
49 connected	50 hummed
51 established	52 inherited
53 gasped	54 curled
55 succeeded	56 exported
57 coughed	58 counted
59 crawled	60 regarded
61 fried	62 reviewed
63 chewed	64 stirred
65 hugged	66 conquered
67 controlled	68 jogged
69 weighed	70 pardoned
71 ripped	72 limited
73 mixed	74 occurred
75 perched	76 refunded
77 permitted	78 sniffed
79 copied	80 published
81 referred	82 wounded
83 committed	84 regretted
85 relaxed	86 wrapped
87 conducted	88 converted
89 rewarded	90 embarrassed
91 changed	92 married
93 supported	94 proved
95 prayed	96 dropped
97 approved	98 survived
99 completed	100 stretched

## PRACTICE 2

1 d                    2 t                    3 d

4 d	5 t	6 id
7 t	8 id	9 d
10 t	11 d	12 id
13 t	14 id	15 d
16 t	17 id	18 d
19 t	20 id	21 t
22 t	23 id	24 t
25 t	26 id	27 t
28 d	29 d	30 id
31 t	32 d	33 id
34 t	35 d	36 id
37 t	38 d	39 t
40 id	41 id	42 d
43 id	44 t	45 id

## PRACTICE 3

1 began – begun	2 drank – drunk
3 met – met	4 dealt – dealt
5 crept – crept	6 arose – arisen
7 paid – paid	8 bit – bit(ten)
9 laid – laid	10 beat – beat(en)
11 wore – worn	12 dug – dug
13 built – built	14 cut – cut
15 sent – sent	16 brought – brought
17 fell – fallen	18 sold – sold
19 flew – flown	20 sat – sat
21 bought – bought	22 forgot – forgotten
23 came – come	24 burst – burst
25 fought – fought	26 bent – bent
27 shone – shone	28 ate – eaten
29 fed – fed	30 drove – driven
31 knelt – knelt	32 slept – slept
33 got – got(ten)	34 found – found
35 cost – cost	36 froze – frozen
37 ground – ground	38 kept – kept
39 hurt – hurt	40 wove – wove(n)
41 chose – chosen	42 forgave – forgiven
43 spread – spread	44 hit – hit
45 hung – hung	46 set – set
47 rang – rung	48 knew – known
49 led – led	50 meant – meant
51 swam – swum	52 taught – taught
53 stole – stolen	54 read – read

- 55 rode – ridden      56 put – put  
 57 left – left      58 bet – bet  
 59 drew – drawn      60 lent – lent  
 61 lay – lain      62 won – won  
 63 hid – hidden      64 let – let  
 65 threw – thrown      66 shook – shaken  
 67 blew – blown      68 rose – risen  
 69 bore – born      70 spoke – spoken  
 71 caught – caught      72 broke – broken  
 73 ran – run      74 felt – felt  
 75 stood – stood      76 held – held  
 77 spent – spent      78 gave – given  
 79 sewed – sewn/sewed  
 80 thought – thought  
 81 shrank – shrunk      82 grew – grown  
 83 sank – sunk      84 sang – sung  
 85 took – taken      86 struck – struck  
 87 wound – wound      88 wrote – written  
 89 swept – swept      90 shot – shot  
 91 tore – torn      92 lost – lost  
 93 swung – swung  
 94 understood – understood  
 95 stuck – stuck  
 96 wept – wept  
 97 became – become  
 98 dreamed/dreamt – dreamed/dreamt  
 99 sowed – sown/sowed  
 100 overcame – overcome  
 101 quit – quit  
 102 woke – woken

## PRACTICE 4

- 1 have already sent
- 2 have gone
- 3 has enjoyed
- 4 have not[haven't] read
- 5 has never been
- 6 has won
- 7 has rained
- 8 have just arrived
- 9 Have, heard
- 10 have taught

## PRACTICE 5

- 1 I haven't finished, 완료
- 2 Ms. Kim has lived, 계속
- 3 He has bought, 결과
- 4 Mr. Lee has worked, 계속
- 5 Sally has already had, 완료
- 6 Have you met, 경험

## PRACTICE 6

- 1 Jack has stayed at the hotel for two weeks.
- 2 I have composed songs for seven years.
- 3 Liz has visited a nursing home for three months.
- 4 My brother has had the laptop computer since 2004.
- 5 I have dated Chris since last June.
- 6 Mark has enjoyed playing tennis since 2000.

## PRACTICE 7

- |                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1 did you go          | 2 did you meet |
| 3 has been            | 4 came, was    |
| 5 haven't been        | 6 wasn't       |
| 7 have helped, joined | 8 haven't read |
| 9 haven't driven      | 10 fell, met   |

## PRACTICE 8

- 1 have been studying
- 2 have been playing
- 3 have been looking
- 4 have been knitting
- 5 has, been fixing

## PRACTICE 9

- 1 ① has moved to another country three times  
② has been living in Korea for six months
- 2 ① has been writing novels since she was 28 years old  
② has written eight novels for fifteen years
- 3 ① have been doing gardening for an hour  
② have planted two trees so far
- 4 ① has been building a church for three months  
② has built several apartments since he

- graduated from university
- 5 ① has taught hundreds of students so far in China  
② has been teaching Korean in China for two years

**PRACTICE 10**

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1 respects          | 2 is playing    |
| 3 was reading       | 4 know          |
| 5 admire            | 6 was sleeping  |
| 7 sounds            | 8 do you think  |
| 9 prefer            | 10 Do you have  |
| 11 don't understand | 12 was smelling |
| 13 am thinking      | 14 appears      |
| 15 consists         | 16 am feeling   |
| 17 believed         |                 |

**PRACTICE 11**

- |                                  |                    |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 went[had gone]                 | 2 had given        |
| 3 met                            | 4 spent[had spent] |
| 5 already left[had already left] |                    |
| 6 became                         |                    |
| 7 had taught                     | 8 ate[had eaten]   |
| 9 had lost                       | 10 saw[had seen]   |

**PRACTICE 12**

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 had been reading   | 2 had been playing |
| 3 had been expecting | 4 had been snowing |

**PRACTICE 13**

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 has played           | 2 has been watching |
| 3 had been walking     | 4 haven't met       |
| 5 had already finished | 6 have been trying  |
| 7 had left             | 8 had been waiting  |
| 9 did you hand         | 10 was              |
| 11 hadn't been getting | 12 had cleaned      |
| 13 have stayed         | 14 has been cooking |
| 15 had been standing   | 16 hasn't eaten     |
| 17 had been looking    |                     |

**PRACTICE 14**

- 1 will buy a necklace  
2 is throwing a party

- 3 am going to have a piano lesson  
4 will keep a diary in English  
5 am eating out with my family  
6 am going to do volunteer work  
7 are going to have a picnic

**중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답** 본문 \_ p.40

- 1 ③ 2 ③ 3 ④ 4 He has been working there 5 We have been discussing the issue for an hour. 6 ④ 7 ④ 8 ⑤ 9 ④  
10 ③ 11 ③ 12 ③ 13 had been living 14 ②, ⑤ 15 ① 16 ② 17 ⑤ 18 have been cleaning 19 ⑤ 20 ③ 21 had told 22 I have been reading it since yesterday. 23 ⑤ 24 ④ 25 had stolen 26 ② 27 ③ 28 ⑤ 29 ① 30 ④

**중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설**

- 현재완료의 용법 중 '결과'를 나타내는 문장이다.
- 현재완료의 용법 중 '계속'을 나타내는 문장이다. since(~이후로)는 사건이 시작된 과거의 시점을 나타내고 주절에는 주로 현재완료시제를 쓴다.  
• be interested in '~에 관심이 있다'
- a minute ago는 특정한 과거를 나타내므로 현재완료시제와 함께 쓸 수 없다.
- 현재완료 진행시제(have/has + been + ~ing)는 과거에 시작된 일이 현재까지 계속되고 있음을 뜻한다.
- 「have+been+~ing」 형태의 현재완료 진행시제로 과거에 시작한 동작이 현재까지 계속되고 있음을 나타낸다.
- 〈보기〉의 문장은 현재완료 결과 용법의 예로, 선택지 중 결과 용법에 해당하는 문장은 ④이다. ①과 ②는 경험 용법, ③은 완료 용법, ⑤는 계속 용법의 예이다.
- 차가 고장 난 시점이 수업에 늦은 시점(과거시제)보다 더 이전이므로 과거완료시제를 쓴다.
- 과거보다 이전에 벌어진 동작이므로 과거완료시제가 되어야 한다.
- ④ 경험 ① 결과 ②⑤ 완료 ③ 계속

- 10 현재완료의 용법 중 '계속'을 나타내는 문장이다.  
for(~동안)는 사건이 일어난 시간의 길이를 나타낸다.
- 11 과거보다 이전에 일어난 동작이므로 과거완료시제를 쓴다.
- 12 **this morning**은 특정한 과거를 나타내므로 과거시제가 와야 하고, **three weeks before**는 **this morning**보다 앞선 시점이므로 과거완료시제가 와야 한다.
- 13 아버지를 방문한 시점인 과거 이전부터 시작한 동작이 과거까지 진행되고 있으므로 과거완료 진행시제를 쓴다.
- 14 상태를 나타내는 동사는 진행형으로 쓰지 않는다.  
① is belonging to → belongs to  
③ am wanting to → want to  
④ is consisting of → consists of
- 15 현재완료시제는 과거의 특정한 때를 나타내는 부사(구)와 함께 쓰지 않는다.
- 16 현재진행형은 미래를 나타내는 부사(tomorrow, tonight, this weekend)와 함께 쓰여 가까운 미래에 계획되어 있는 일을 나타낸다.
- 17 **since**는 '~이후로'라는 뜻으로, **since**가 있는 문장의 주절에는 현재완료 시제가 나온다.
- 18 과거에 시작한 동작이 현재까지 진행되고 있으므로 현재완료 진행시제를 쓴다.
- 19 시간접속사 **when**은 과거시제 동사와 함께 쓰여 특정한 과거 시점을 나타낼 수 있다. 이 경우 주절의 동사 자리에도 과거시제를 쓴다.
- 20 **during my school days, 5 minutes ago, until last month, last night**은 특정한 과거를 나타내

- 로 현재완료시제와 함께 쓸 수 없다.
- 21 과거보다 이전에 일어난 동작이므로 과거완료시제를 쓴다.
- 22 「have+been+~ing」 형태의 현재완료 진행시제는 과거에 시작한 동작이 현재까지 계속되고 있음을 나타낸다.
- 23 과거보다 이전에 일어난 동작이므로 과거완료시제를 쓴다.
- 24 ④ **has been taking** → **took**
- 25 과거보다 이전에 일어난 동작이므로 과거완료시제를 쓴다.
- 26 과거에 시작한 동작이 현재까지 진행되고 있으므로 현재완료 진행시제를 쓴다.
- 27 동작이 아닌 소유, 감정, 인식, 지각 등의 상태를 나타내는 동사가 동작을 나타내는 의미로 쓰일 경우를 제외하고는 진행형을 쓰지 않는다.
- 28 **since**(~이후로)는 사건이 시작된 과거의 시점을 나타낸다. **since**가 있는 문장의 주절에는 주로 현재완료시제를 쓴다.
- 29 ㉓ 문장에 **for** 부사구가 포함되어 있으므로 현재완료시제를 써야 한다.  
① **for**(~동안)는 사건이 일어난 시간의 길이를 나타낸다.  
㉔ 주어(The patient)가 능동적으로 고려하고 있으므로 **considering**이 답이다.
- 30 과거보다 이전에 벌어진 동작은 과거완료시제를 써야 하므로 **they have failed**를 **they had failed**로 써야 한다.

# CHAPTER 3 조동사

Modals

본문 \_ p.46

## PRACTICE 1

- |             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| 1 Does[Did] | 2 did  |
| 3 does      | 4 did  |
| 5 do[did]   | 6 did  |
| 7 does      | 8 does |
| 9 didn't    |        |

## PRACTICE 2

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1 did meet      | 2 do think  |
| 3 does look     | 4 do hope   |
| 5 Do tell       | 6 did teach |
| 7 does love     | 8 does go   |
| 9 did encourage | 10 did quit |

## PRACTICE 3

- 1 is able to speak
- 2 was able to ride
- 3 weren't able to play
- 4 will be able to drive
- 5 wasn't able to solve
- 6 won't be able to see
- 7 wasn't able to join
- 8 am able to manage
- 9 am not able to find
- 10 won't be able to change

## PRACTICE 4

- 1 Can, be
- 2 Can[Could], drink
- 3 can't, be
- 4 can, tell
- 5 Can[Could], work[be working]
- 6 Can[Could], carry
- 7 Can[Could], see
- 8 can't, know
- 9 can[could], help
- 10 can[could], affect

## PRACTICE 5

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| 1 have | 2 have |
| 3 had  | 4 must |
| 5 have | 6 had  |
| 7 must | 8 must |
| 9 have | 10 had |

## PRACTICE 6

- 1 had to return
- 2 has to be converted
- 3 have to appreciate
- 4 will have to[have to] go
- 5 will have to[have to] prove
- 6 had to wait

## PRACTICE 7

- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1 must be   | 2 can't speak     |
| 3 can't be  | 4 must like       |
| 5 must feel | 6 can't recognize |

## PRACTICE 8

- 1 must not drive
- 2 don't have to go
- 3 must not happen
- 4 must not tell
- 5 doesn't have to make
- 6 don't have to take
- 7 must not speak
- 8 don't have to pretend
- 9 must not be
- 10 doesn't have to climb
- 11 must not eat

## PRACTICE 9

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 may[might] visit    | 2 may[might] ask   |
| 3 may[might] not be   | 4 may[might] break |
| 5 may[might] not come |                    |
| 6 may[might] have     |                    |

## PRACTICE 10

- |            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| 1 may      | 2 May            |
| 3 might    | 4 be able to     |
| 5 must not | 6 can't          |
| 7 have to  | 8 Could          |
| 9 could    | 10 don't have to |

## PRACTICE 11

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1 would          | 2 Would       |
| 3 be able to     | 4 Will        |
| 5 can't          | 6 would       |
| 7 does           | 8 must not    |
| 9 would          | 10 does       |
| 11 would         | 12 would      |
| 13 have to       | 14 would      |
| 15 did           | 16 be able to |
| 17 don't have to | 18 had to     |

## PRACTICE 12

- 1 should[ought to] listen
- 2 should[ought to] reply
- 3 should not[ought not to] go
- 4 should[ought to] give

- 5 should[ought to] warn
- 6 should[ought to] be
- 7 should[ought to] apply
- 8 should not[ought not to] watch
- 9 should[ought to] apologize
- 10 should not[ought not to] tell

### PRACTICE 13

- 1 'd better pay                    2 'd better not be
- 3 'd better not lose            4 'd better not sit
- 5 'd better win                    6 'd better not overeat
- 7 'd better think                8 'd better go

### PRACTICE 14

- 1 used to[would] jump
- 2 used to be
- 3 used to[would] wake
- 4 used to be
- 5 used to like
- 6 used to[would] spend
- 7 used to have
- 8 used to[would] gather
- 9 used to[would] hide
- 10 used to feel

### PRACTICE 15

- 1 must have rained
- 2 may have heard
- 3 should have thought
- 4 can't[cannot] have had
- 5 shouldn't[should not] have used
- 6 may not have gone

### PRACTICE 16

- 1 must                                2 must
- 3 cannot                            4 must
- 5 cannot                            6 may
- 7 can                                 8 should
- 9 may                                10 shouldn't
- 11 must                              12 should
- 13 should

### 중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문\_p.61

- 1 ⑤ 2 ③ 3 must have practiced 4 would rather hurt myself than 5 ④ 6 don't have [need] to 7 ④ 8 ② 9 ① 10 We should have brought a map 11 ③ 12 ④ 13 ③ 14 ③ 15 ③ 16 ② 17 ③ 18 ③ 19 had better take a taxi 20 used to 21 we don't have to be rich 22 Would you like some cheese with that wine 23 ⑤ 24 ② 25 ③ 26 ⑤ 27 ④ 28 ⑤ 29 be able to 30 ④ 31 ② 32 Neither could I 33 ④ 34 (1) We should have left sooner (2) She must have told a lie (3) He cannot[can't] have read my article 35 ④

### 중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 ⑤ '하다'라는 뜻의 일반동사  
①②③④ 강조의 조동사
- 2 조동사끼리는 나란히 쓰일 수 없다.
- 3 맥락상 '~했음에 틀림없다'라는 의미가 적절하므로, 밑줄 친 부분을 「must+have+과거분사」 형태인 must have practiced로 고쳐야 한다.
- 4 would rather A than B 'B 하느니 차라리 A 하겠다'
- 5 ④ 주어진 문장과 동일한 do는 강조의 조동사 do  
① 일반동사의 의문문을 만드는 조동사 do  
② 일반동사의 부정문을 만드는 조동사 do  
③ '하다'의 의미인 일반동사 do  
⑤ 5형식 구문에서 목적격보어로 쓰인 일반동사 do의 과거분사형 done
- 6 don't have[need] to '~할 필요가 없다'
- 7 ④ 추측 ①②③⑤ 의무
- 8 may는 '~일지도 모른다'의 뜻으로 추측을 나타낸다.
- 9 ① 추측 ②③④⑤ 능력
- 10 「should have+과거분사」 '~했어야 했다'
- 11 ③ Will you can → Will you be able to
- 12 「would like to+동사원형」 '~을 하고 싶다'
- 13 ③ '~해도 좋다' ①②④⑤ '~일지도 모른다'
- 14 ③ bringing → bring  
「don't have to+동사원형」 '~할 필요가 없다'
- 15 had better의 부정형은 had better not으로 쓴다.
- 16 ought to의 부정형은 ought not to로 쓴다.
- 17 ③ 동사의 의미를 강조하는 do  
① 의문사를 만드는 조동사 do

- ② 대동사 do
- ④ '하다'라는 뜻의 일반동사 do
- ⑤ 부정문을 만드는 조동사 do
- 18 「would+동사원형」은 과거에 반복적으로 일어난 행위를 나타낸다.
- 19 내용상 버스가 떠나 영화를 보지 못할 것을 걱정하는 Jane에게 '택시를 타는 것이 낫다'고 조언하는 것이 적합하다. had better '~하는 편[것]이 낫다'
- 20 「used to+동사원형」은 과거에 반복적으로 일어난 행위나 상태를 나타낸다.
- 21 don't have to '~할 필요가 없다'
- 22 「would like+명사」 '~을 원하다'
- 23 may와 could는 허락이나 허가를 나타내는 조동사로 쓸 수 있다.
- 24 must '~임에 틀림없다'
- 25 「must have+과거분사」 '~였음에 틀림없다'
- 26 금지의 표현이 들어가야 한다.
- 27 「may have+과거분사」 '~했을지도 모른다'
- 28 「used to+동사원형」과 「would+동사원형」은 과거에 반복적으로 일어난 행위를 나타낸다. 행위가 아닌 과거의 상태를 나타낼 때는 「would+동사원형」을 쓸 수 없다.
- 29 be able to '~할 수 있다'(= can)
- 30 ④ (A)와 같은 추측 ①②③⑤ 의무
- 31 「may have+과거분사」 '~했을지도 모른다'

- 32 couldn't가 포함된 부정문에 대한 동의는 「Neither could+주어」로 쓴다.
- 33 ① A: 나 너무 피곤해. 나는 헬스장에서 운동하느라 5시간을 보냈어.  
B: 음, 넌 운동을 그렇게 많이 하지 말았어야 했어.  
(→ should not have exercised)
- ② A: 나 내일 피아노 경연대회에서 잘하기를 바라.  
B: 너는 방과 후에 연습을 더 해야 해.  
(→ must practice)
- ③ A: Sally는 요즘 살을 빼려고 노력하고 있어.  
B: 그녀는 밤늦게 간식을 먹어선 안 돼.  
(→ should not eat snacks)
- ④ A: Jason이 내 험담을 했더니 믿을 수 없어.  
B: Jason은 정직하고 친절해. 그가 그런 행동을 했을 리가 없어.
- ⑤ A: 땅이 너무 건조해서 깊게 금이 가 있어.  
B: 오랫동안 비가 많이 오지 않은 게 틀림없어.  
(→ must not have rained)
- 34 (1) 「should have+과거분사」 '~했어야 했다'  
(2) 「must have+과거분사」 '~였음에 틀림없다'  
(3) 「cannot have+과거분사」 '~했을 리가 없다'
- 35 • Can you ~? '~해 주시겠습니까?'  
• Can I ~? '~해도 되겠습니까?'  
• Can ~? '과연 ~일까?'

CHAPTER 4 수동태 Passive Voice 본문 p.68

PRACTICE 1

- 1 My proposal may be accepted by the manager.
- 2 An e-mail must be sent in advance by Brian.
- 3 They might be attracted by her natural beauty.
- 4 The deadline for reports should not be forgotten.
- 5 All the hotel rooms ought to be cleaned by the women.
- 6 Other people's design concepts can't be copied.

- 7 He will be remembered as a good leader by them.
- 8 Her heart could be broken by his words.
- 9 A live concert will be performed this evening by her.
- 10 This secret must be kept forever by the two boys.

PRACTICE 2

- 1 A lot of fish were being caught in the lake by

James.

- 2 The refrigerator was being cleaned by my daughter.
- 3 The air and water are being polluted by people.
- 4 The walls of the doghouse were being painted by the kids.
- 5 A new business is being developed by Mr. Jones.
- 6 The car is being repaired in the garage by dad.
- 7 The dirty plates and bowls are being washed by Kate.
- 8 Used books were being sold on the street by Bob and Paul.
- 9 Dinner for his wife and children was being prepared by him.
- 10 The shooting incident is being investigated by the police.

### PRACTICE 3

- 1 Her family portrait has been painted by a famous artist.
- 2 The school has never accepted cheating.
- 3 Songs have been composed for five years by Paul.
- 4 A graduation party has been held in December by the school.
- 5 The government has provided free lunch for senior citizens.
- 6 This camera has been used since last month by me.
- 7 A lot of endangered animals have been preserved for several years by the park.
- 8 The performance has been postponed several times by the director.
- 9 The volunteers have helped the kindergarten teachers.
- 10 The master has treated the servants cruelly.

### PRACTICE 4

- 2 I was taught English grammar by my brother. English grammar was taught to me by my brother.
- 3 A small two-month-old puppy was bought for

my sister by dad.

- 4 He wasn't asked such stupid questions by me. Such stupid questions weren't asked of him by me.
- 5 Her students were told surprising news about black holes by her. Surprising news about black holes was told to her students by her.
- 6 The lost key wasn't found for Mark by the police.
- 7 Those visitors were lent the rooms by the villa owner. The rooms were lent to those visitors by the villa owner.
- 8 Life vests won't be brought to us by that guy.
- 9 He was offered a good internship program by his professor. A good internship program was offered to him by his professor.
- 10 A wooden boat will be made for me by my grandfather.

### PRACTICE 5

- 1 The hamster was named Stuart.
- 2 They are always encouraged to do their best by the coach.
- 3 The suspect was found guilty of fraud by the prosecutor.
- 4 I am called Ice Princess by my friends.
- 5 The kitty was helped to get out of the box by the cat.
- 6 She was heard singing some of the old songs by him.
- 7 Jina was elected chief editor by the team.
- 8 An airplane was seen flying under the cloud by us.
- 9 The singer was made popular by the talk show.
- 10 He was expected to arrive in time by everyone.

### PRACTICE 6

- 1 His daughter was heard to play the flute in her room by him.

- 2 I was made to water the flowers by Jim.
- 3 Adam was seen to hang around the house at midnight by some people.
- 4 His sister was allowed to take a walk with his dog last night by him.
- 5 He was heard to make a strange sound by me.
- 6 She was made to run faster for a good record by him.
- 7 Minho was watched to carry the bag for the elderly by Susan.
- 8 The tea table was felt to shake slightly by me.
- 9 His daughter isn't allowed to leave for New York by him.
- 10 A group of people were watched to learn Irish folk dance by John.
- 11 She wasn't allowed to borrow anything by me.

### PRACTICE 7

- 1 He couldn't be caught up with by the police.
- 2 The old people in the town were looked after by the volunteer workers.
- 3 This trick is made use of by many magicians.
- 4 My little son was taken care of in the daytime by my sister.
- 5 My brother was laughed at so hard by Brian.
- 6 The TV was turned off at midnight by Jihye.
- 7 Weak and poor people are looked down on by him.
- 8 The meeting with that company can't be put off anymore by us.

### PRACTICE 8

- 2 It is thought that Daniel sang better than anyone else.  
Daniel is thought to have sung better than anyone else.
- 3 It was reported that the man got lost in the mountain.  
The man was reported to get lost in the mountain.
- 4 It is expected that the book will be published soon.  
The book is expected to be published soon.
- 5 It is known that a friend in need is a friend indeed.

A friend in need is known to be a friend indeed.

- 6 It is said that English examinations are always difficult.  
English examinations are said to be always difficult.
- 7 It was believed that the couple went to Jeju Island for their honeymoon.  
The couple were believed to go to Jeju Island for their honeymoon.
- 8 It is supposed that the movie is very awesome.  
The movie is supposed to be very awesome.

### PRACTICE 9

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 interested in          | 2 excited at[about] |
| 3 satisfied with         | 4 bored with        |
| 5 pleased with           | 6 worried about     |
| 7 made of                | 8 tired of          |
| 9 filled with            | 10 based on         |
| 11 covered with          | 12 known as         |
| 13 disappointed with[in] | 14 known to         |
| 15 dressed in            | 16 surprised at[by] |
| 17 made from             | 18 supposed to      |

### 중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답

본문 \_ p.80

- 1 ⑤ 2 ④, ⑤ 3 can be taken care of 4 is being changed 5 ④ 6 was being prepared for 7 ② 8 ① awarded ② pleased with 9 to 10 were paid, was paid to 11 ② 12 ③ 13 was elected mayor of Seoul 14 ④ 15 The soccer player was called a free kick artist. 16 ① 17 are not allowed to cross 18 (1) was dressed in (2) is known to 19 Her neighbors are always spoken ill of by her. 20 was looked after 21 is believed that, believed to be 22 ⑤ 23 is said to be 24 ③ 25 ② 26 is reported to be 27 The decision has been put off by the committee. 28 ⑤ 29 with 30 ③ 31 was called off 32 The scientists have done a lot of studies on genes since the 18th century. 33 of, from 34 We're[We are] not supposed to take a picture.

## 중간·기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 ⑤ are not considering → are not considered
- 2 ④ asked of → asked  
여기서는 간접목적어가 주어 자리에 나오므로 was asked 뒤에 직접목적어를 바로 쓴다.  
⑤ fix → fixed  
「조동사+be+과거분사」
- 3 동사구가 있는 문장을 수동태로 전환할 때는 동사구를 하나의 단어처럼 취급하여 붙여 쓴다.
- 4 진행형의 수동태는 「be동사+being+과거분사」의 어순으로 쓴다.
- 5 ① record → be recorded  
② is posted → be posted  
③ be putted → be put  
⑤ play → be played
- 6 진행형의 수동태는 「be동사+being+과거분사」의 어순으로 쓴다.
- 7 ① had been played → has been played  
③ has been told → have been told  
④ will train → will be trained  
⑤ will hold → will be held
- 8 ㉠ ‘메달을 수여받았다’라는 의미이므로 수동태를 완성하는 awarded가 알맞다.  
㉢ ‘~에 대해 기뻐하다’는 수동태 be pleased with로 표현한다.
- 9 동사 offer가 쓰인 4형식 문장을 수동태로 바꿀 때, 직접목적어가 수동태의 주어인 경우에는, 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 to를 쓴다.
- 10 4형식 문장은 원칙적으로 직접목적어와 간접목적어를 각각 주어로 하는 2개의 수동태로 바꿀 수 있다. 동사 pay가 쓰인 4형식 문장을 수동태로 바꿀 때, 직접목적어가 수동태의 주어인 경우에는, 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 to를 쓴다.
- 11 동사 cook은 직접목적어만을 수동태의 주어로 쓴다.  
② I was cooked a delicious soup by my mother.  
→ A delicious soup was cooked for me by my mother.
- 12 ① for → to                    ② to → for  
④ to → for                    ⑤ for → to
- 13 5형식 능동태 문장을 수동태 문장으로 전환할 때 목적격 보어인 명사는 「be동사+과거분사」 뒤에 그대로 이어서 쓴다.
- 14 동사 choose, write, buy, cook은 직접목적어만을 수동태의 주어로 쓴다.

- 15 5형식 능동태 문장을 수동태 문장으로 전환할 때 목적격 보어인 명사는 「be동사+과거분사」 뒤에 그대로 이어서 쓴다.
- 16 ① cry → to cry  
지각동사의 목적격 보어가 동사원형인 능동태 문장을 수동태 문장으로 바꿀 때 동사원형은 to부정사로 바뀐다.
- 17 사역동사 let은 수동태 문장으로 전환될 때 「be allowed+to부정사」로 표현된다.
- 18 (1) be dressed in ‘~을 입고 있다’  
(2) be known to ‘~에게 알려지다’
- 19 동사구가 있는 문장을 수동태로 전환할 때는 동사구를 하나의 단어처럼 취급하여 붙여 쓴다.
- 20 동사구가 있는 문장을 수동태로 전환할 때는 동사구를 하나의 단어처럼 취급하여 붙여 쓴다.
- 21 believe의 목적어가 that이 이끄는 절일 때는 「It is believed that ...」 이나 「~ is believed to ...」의 형태로 수동태를 만들 수 있다.
- 22 ⑤ for my father → by my father
- 23 say의 목적어가 that이 이끄는 절일 때는 「~ is said to ...」의 형태로 수동태를 만들 수 있다.
- 24 • be covered with ‘~로 덮여 있다’  
• be known to ‘~에게 알려지다’  
• be made from ‘~로 만들어지다’ - 일련의 과정을 거쳐 재료의 성질이 변한 경우
- 25 ② of → with
- 26 report의 목적어가 that이 이끄는 절일 때는 「~ is reported to ...」의 형태로 수동태를 만들 수 있다.
- 27 동사구가 있는 문장을 수동태로 전환할 때는 동사구를 하나의 단어처럼 취급하여 붙여 쓴다.
- 28 ⑤ to → as
- 29 be bored to death with ‘~에 매우 지겨워지다’
- 30 ①②④⑤ in ③ by
- 31 동사구가 있는 문장을 수동태로 전환할 때는 동사구를 하나의 단어처럼 취급하여 붙여 쓴다.
- 32 완료형의 수동태를 능동태로 바꿀 때는 「have/has+과거분사」의 어순으로 쓴다.
- 33 재료의 성질이 변하지 않은 경우 be made of를 쓰고, 일련의 과정을 거쳐 재료의 성질이 변한 경우 be made from을 쓴다.
- 34 be supposed to ‘~을 하기로 되어 있다(~해야 한다)’

## PRACTICE 1

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 citizens       | 2 witnesses     |
| 3 dictionaries   | 4 journeys      |
| 5 addresses      | 6 straws        |
| 7 nails          | 8 calendars     |
| 9 therapies      | 10 astronauts   |
| 11 mazes         | 12 foxes        |
| 13 tombs         | 14 bottles      |
| 15 guys          | 16 employees    |
| 17 bunches       | 18 dinosaurs    |
| 19 peaks         | 20 copies       |
| 21 matches       | 22 languages    |
| 23 awards        | 24 dynasties    |
| 25 radishes      | 26 photocopiers |
| 27 troops        | 28 toothbrushes |
| 29 fairies       | 30 wishes       |
| 31 foreigners    | 32 stomachs     |
| 33 gases         | 34 monkeys      |
| 35 ways          | 36 prizes       |
| 37 souvenirs     | 38 principles   |
| 39 cobras        | 40 bushes       |
| 41 programs      | 42 essays       |
| 43 crabs         | 44 scratches    |
| 45 branches      | 46 babies       |
| 47 festivals     | 48 activities   |
| 49 eyebrows      | 50 opinions     |
| 51 accidents     | 52 professors   |
| 53 batteries     | 54 clients      |
| 55 factors       | 56 helmets      |
| 57 janitors      | 58 memories     |
| 59 symptoms      | 60 consumers    |
| 61 histories     | 62 magazines    |
| 63 pennies/pence | 64 agents       |
| 65 bricks        | 66 chapters     |
| 67 sandwiches    | 68 columns      |
| 69 portraits     | 70 sketches     |

## PRACTICE 2

- |                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1 roofs               | 2 potatoes     |
| 3 heroes              | 4 fish/fishes  |
| 5 radios              | 6 Swiss        |
| 7 men                 | 8 weeds        |
| 9 studios             | 10 cliffs      |
| 11 scarves/scarfs     | 12 kangaroos   |
| 13 thieves            | 14 sheep       |
| 15 bases              | 16 promises    |
| 17 teeth              | 18 leaves      |
| 19 volcanos/volcanoes | 20 mice        |
| 21 safes              | 22 Japanese    |
| 23 pianos             | 24 reporters   |
| 25 children           | 26 factories   |
| 27 geese              | 28 feet        |
| 29 deer               | 30 chiefs      |
| 31 beliefs            | 32 keys        |
| 33 tomatoes           | 34 flashes     |
| 35 medicines          | 36 mixes       |
| 37 lives              | 38 calves      |
| 39 oxen               | 40 couches     |
| 41 aprons             | 42 canaries    |
| 43 characters         | 44 receipts    |
| 45 housewives         | 46 cherries    |
| 47 assistants         | 48 enemies     |
| 49 guests             | 50 instructors |
| 51 groceries          | 52 proofs      |
| 53 witches            | 54 hobbies     |
| 55 markets            | 56 railways    |
| 57 architects         | 58 handles     |
| 59 shampoos           | 60 wolves      |
| 61 rumors             | 62 donkeys     |
| 63 ghosts             | 64 watches     |
| 65 methods            | 66 puppies     |
| 67 donuts             | 68 articles    |
| 69 harbors            | 70 zoos        |
| 71 symbols            | 72 designers   |
| 73 palaces            | 74 chimneys    |
| 75 fishermen          | 76 reefs       |

- 77 tailors  
79 satellites

- 78 skills  
80 instruments

### PRACTICE 3

- 1 girlfriends  
3 passers-by  
5 fountain pens  
7 mothers-in-law  
9 application forms
- 2 brothers-in-law  
4 commanders in chief  
6 boyfriends  
8 mothers-to-be  
10 merry-go-rounds

### PRACTICE 4

- 1 apron  
3 have  
5 teams  
7 problem  
9 families  
11 has  
13 teams  
15 activities
- 2 is, are  
4 is  
6 was, were  
8 have  
10 tricks  
12 aren't  
14 was

### PRACTICE 5

- 1 Japan  
3 furniture  
5 leaves  
7 advice  
9 math  
11 restaurants  
13 countries
- 2 letter  
4 money  
6 homework  
8 Thursday  
10 music  
12 honesty

### PRACTICE 6

- 1 pieces[slices/loaves] of bread  
2 piece[sheet] of paper  
3 glasses[cups] of orange juice  
4 bars of soap  
5 piece[slice] of cheese  
6 bottles[glasses] of beer  
7 cup of green tea  
8 pieces of cloth  
9 spoonfuls[teaspoonfuls] of sugar  
10 pound of meat  
11 bowl of onion soup

- 12 pieces of advice  
13 bowls of fried rice  
14 pieces of furniture  
15 glass[bottle] of wine

### PRACTICE 7

- 1 valuable  
3 wise  
5 punctually  
7 courageous  
9 of use
- 2 of no use  
4 with ease  
6 of importance  
8 with kindness  
10 purposely

### PRACTICE 8

- 1 his sister's smile  
2 the legs of the sofa  
3 The manager's office  
4 the front seat of the car  
5 The twins' eyes  
6 thirty minutes' walk  
7 next week's meeting  
8 Mr. and Mrs. Smith's house  
9 the top of the page  
10 other people's opinion  
11 women's clothing department  
12 the bottom of the fountain  
13 the cost of the air conditioner  
14 girls' high schools  
15 yesterday's newspaper  
16 Tomorrow's weather

### PRACTICE 9

- 1 a friend of mine  
2 no business of yours  
3 This MP3 player of my brother's  
4 a relative of hers  
5 a good idea of yours  
6 some friends of my brother's

### PRACTICE 10

- 1 an  
3 a
- 2 a  
4 an

- 5 a
- 7 a
- 9 an
- 6 an
- 8 a
- 10 an

**PRACTICE 11**

- 1 ①
- 3 ④
- 5 ⑥
- 7 ④
- 9 ⑤
- 2 ⑤
- 4 ②
- 6 ③
- 8 ②
- 10 ①

**PRACTICE 12**

- 1 a, The
- 3 the
- 5 the
- 7 the
- 9 the
- 2 a
- 4 an
- 6 the
- 8 a
- 10 the

**PRACTICE 13**

- 1 the, the
- 3 an
- 5 the
- 7 the
- 9 a
- 2 the
- 4 the
- 6 a
- 8 A
- 10 The

**PRACTICE 14**

- 1 taxi
- 3 dinner
- 5 soccer
- 7 music
- 9 bed
- 2 school
- 4 Mom
- 6 biology
- 8 Professor
- 10 TV

**PRACTICE 15**

- 1 X
- 3 a
- 5 the
- 7 a
- 9 X
- 11 the
- 2 the
- 4 X
- 6 X
- 8 X
- 10 A
- 12 the

**중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답** 본문 \_ p.105

- 1 ② 2 ① 3 of use 4 ④ 5 potato → potatoes 6 ⑤ 7 with ease 8 ② 9 of mine 10 ④ 11 ⑤ 12 ③ 13 (A) some classmates of mine study on holidays, too. (B) I'm going to have dinner with a friend of mine. 14 ③ 15 by 16 ① 17 school → the school 18 ② 19 the 20 (A) my dad told me to handle it with care (B) my mom said that she would arrive home on time 21 the young 22 ① 23 on purpose 24 ③ 25 ④ 26 much 27 ① 28 ⑤ 29 ③ 30 ③ 31 ⑤ 32 your sister's some books → some books of your sister's 33 ③ 34 ⑤

**중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설**

- 1 복합명사는 가장 중요한 의미를 가진 단어에 '-s'나 '-es'를 붙여 복수형을 만든다.
- 2 ② many → much  
③ a few → a little  
④ few → little  
⑤ many homeworks → much[a lot of] homework
- 3 of use = useful
- 4 ① matchs → matches  
② different way → a different way[different ways]  
③ tooth → teeth  
⑤ leafs → leaves
- 5 fried potatoes(감자 튀김)는 복수형으로 쓴다.
- 6 ⑤ thieves → thieves
- 7 easily = with ease
- 8 ② the newspaper of today → today's newspaper
- 9 소유격은 부정대명사와 나란히 쓸 수 없으므로 「of+소유대명사」의 형태로 명사 뒤에 이어서 쓴다.
- 10 ④ a loaf of beer → a glass[bottle] of beer
- 11 ①②③④ '하나의' ⑤ '~당, 마다'
- 12 ③ is → are
- 13 소유격은 부정대명사와 나란히 쓸 수 없으므로 「of+소유대명사」의 형태로 명사 뒤에 이어서 쓴다.
- 14 ① a hour → an hour

- ② a old woman → an old woman
- ④ an university → a university
- ⑤ an European country → a European country
- 15 in+부정관사+교통수단 = by+교통수단 ‘~을 타고’
- 16 ② second → the second
- ③ the dinner → dinner
- ④ piano → the piano
- ⑤ the baseball → baseball
- 17 장소를 나타내는 명사 앞에 관사가 붙지 않으면 본래의 목적을 나타낸다. 따라서 ‘go to school’은 ‘공부를 하러 학교에 가다’의 의미가 된다. 여기서는 선생님을 방문하러 학교에 가는 것이므로 school 앞에 the가 붙어야 한다.
- 18 ② poor → the poor[poor people]
- 19 동작의 대상이 되는 신체의 일부 앞에는 the를 붙인다.
- 20 with care = carefully, on time = punctually
- 21 the + 형용사 = 복수보통명사
- 22 ② a most → the most
- ③ The math → Math
- ④ a father → father
- ⑤ Only → The only
- 23 on + 추상명사 = 부사

on purpose = purposely

- 24 ③ applications forms → application forms
- 25 ① an woman → a woman
- ② an UFO → a UFO
- ③ an wheelchair → a wheelchair
- ⑤ a artist → an artist
- 26 information은 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 much를 쓴다.
- 27 ① few → little
- 28 ⑤ belief → beliefs
- 29 ①⑤ listen to music과 watch TV는 관용적으로 관사 없이 쓴다.
- ② 운동경기명 앞에는 the를 쓰지 않는다.
- ④ 식사명에는 the가 붙지 않는다.
- 30 과목명은 항상 단수 취급하고 정관사 the를 필요로 하지 않는다.
- 31 ⑤ others’s → others’
- 32 소유격은 부정대명사와 나란히 쓸 수 없으므로 「some + 명사+of+소유대명사/s」 형태로 바꾸어 쓴다.
- 33 ③ the day → a day
- 34 물질명사의 수량이 2이상인 경우에는 단위명사에 -(e)s를 붙인다.

CHAPTER 6

6

대명사  
Pronouns

본문 \_ p.112

PRACTICE 1

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| 1 myself      | 2 herself  |
| 3 himself     | 4 you      |
| 5 me          | 6 yourself |
| 7 herself     | 8 us       |
| 9 yourself    | 10 herself |
| 11 them       | 12 her     |
| 13 themselves | 14 herself |
| 15 me         |            |

PRACTICE 2

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1              | 2 (himself)  |
| 3 (themselves) | 4            |
| 5              | 6 (myself)   |
| 7 (herself)    | 8            |
| 9              | 10 (herself) |

PRACTICE 3

- 1 It is necessary to participate in the debate.
- 2 I found it hard to take care of a baby.

- 3 It is dangerous riding a motorcycle without a helmet.
- 4 I thought it rude calling him late at night.
- 5 It is certain that Mr. Simpson will get promoted quickly.
- 6 It is interesting to learn foreign languages.
- 7 It is important taking exercise regularly.
- 8 It is shocking that Tony broke the window on purpose.
- 9 She found it a lot of fun reading science fiction.
- 10 I thought it a good idea to ask others' opinion.

## PRACTICE 4

- 1 They appeared to know the truth about my family.
- 2 It happened that there was no one at home.
- 3 It seems that my brother has a plan to stay at uncle's for a while.
- 4 It appears that she feels quite satisfied with the result.
- 5 The teacher happened to show up very late.

## PRACTICE 5

- |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 ② | 2 ⑤ | 3 ③ |
| 4 ① | 5 ④ |     |

## PRACTICE 6

- |      |     |     |
|------|-----|-----|
| 1 ①  | 2 ③ | 3 ② |
| 4 ⑤  | 5 ④ | 6 ① |
| 7 ④  | 8 ③ | 9 ⑤ |
| 10 ② |     |     |

## PRACTICE 7

- |         |        |         |
|---------|--------|---------|
| 1 it    | 2 one  | 3 one   |
| 4 ones  | 5 it   | 6 them  |
| 7 ones  | 8 one  | 9 one   |
| 10 ones | 11 one | 12 it   |
| 13 it   | 14 one | 15 them |
| 16 One  | 17 one | 18 them |

## PRACTICE 8

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| 1 the other   | 2 others   |
| 3 The others  | 4 another  |
| 5 other       | 6 others   |
| 7 the other   | 8 others   |
| 9 the others  | 10 another |
| 11 other      | 12 another |
| 13 the others | 14 other   |

## PRACTICE 9

- |                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 The others              | 2 the other       |
| 3 the other               | 4 the others      |
| 5 another                 | 6 the others      |
| 7 others                  |                   |
| 8 One, another, the other |                   |
| 9 One, the other          |                   |
| 10 Some, the others       | 11 One, the other |
| 12 the other              | 13 others         |
| 14 the others             | 15 another        |
| 16 One, the other         | 17 others         |
| 18 The others             |                   |

## PRACTICE 10

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 the emotions | 2 was           |
| 3 have         | 4 the countries |
| 5 They all     | 6 are           |
| 7 hotels       | 8 have          |
| 9 his friends  | 10 They both    |

## PRACTICE 11

- 1 Each member will be offered dinner after the meeting.
- 2 Every road is blocked because of the traffic accident.
- 3 Each of the players should hold his national flag in the right hand.
- 4 I give a call to my parents overseas every two weeks.
- 5 All the teachers should hand in the students' report cards each by the end of the day.
- 6 Every citizen who was watching the news was very happy about the result.

PRACTICE 12

- 1 word      2 has      3 participants  
4 second    5 hours    6 is

PRACTICE 13

- 1 anything                      2 Somebody  
3 something                    4 anybody  
5 something                    6 anybody  
7 something                    8 somebody  
9 anything                      10 anybody

PRACTICE 14

- 1 didn't, anything            2 no one  
3 doesn't, anything        4 nobody  
5 nothing                      6 didn't, anyone

PRACTICE 15

- 1 Not all my friends  
2 Not every fruit  
3 Not both of my sisters  
4 not always interesting  
5 Not all TV programs  
6 Not both of you

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 p.128

- 1) 1) It is important how we solve the problem.  
2) It was not clear what he really meant. 2 ④  
3 ③ 4 pulled himself up 5 ⑤ 6 Some, others 7 ③ 8 It is 9 ⑤ 10 ①  
11 ③ 12 ⑤ 13 It seems, are 14 ④  
15 happened to live 16 other 17 ①  
18 ② 19 ① 20 ① 21 ② 22 ones  
23 some 24 ⑤ 25 another 26 ⑤  
27 no, another, other 28 second[other]  
29 ④ 30 ④ 31 It is very generous of him to make such a big donation. 32 are  
33 another 34 ① 35 ① 36 ⑤  
37 don't, any 38 each 39 ②

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 의문사가 이끄는 절은 that절과 마찬가지로 문장 내에서 주어, 목적어, 보어의 역할을 할 수 있으므로 주어 it과 함께 가주어, 진주어 구문을 이룰 수 있다.  
2 ④ 비인칭 주어 ①②③⑤ 「It ~ that ...」 강조구문  
3 ③ in itself는 '그 자체로서'의 뜻으로 itself는 전치사 in의 목적어이다.  
4 '~을 끌어올리다'라는 뜻은 「타동사+부사」 형태인 pull up으로 나타내며, 목적어인 재귀대명사 (himself)는 중간에 삽입하여 쓴다. 이때 등위접속사 and 앞의 시제가 과거이므로 답도 과거시제에 맞게 쓴다(pulled himself up).  
5 by oneself '혼자서'  
6 「some ~ others ...」 '(불특정한 수의 사람[것]들 중에서) 몇몇은 ~, 다른 사람[것]들은 ...'  
7 ① 사물을 가리키는 it  
② It ~ that ... 강조구문  
④ 비인칭 주어 it  
⑤ seems[appears, happens] that ~ 의 주어  
8 to부정사를 진주어로 하는 가주어 it  
9 both '둘 다'  
10 ① someone → anyone  
11 one ~ the other ... (둘 중에) 하나는 ~, 다른 하나는 ...  
③ The other    ① any    ② other  
④ another      ⑤ The others  
12 ⑤ are → is  
13 「주어+seem(s)+to부정사」는 「It seems that ~」으로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다. 주어진 문장에서 to부정사구의 시제가 주절의 시제와 일치(to be interested)하고, 주어가 복수(The kids)이므로 바뀐 문장에서 that 절의 동사는 주절과의 시제일치, 수일치를 통해 are가 된다.  
14 ①②③⑤ it ④ that  
15 「It happened that ~」은 「주어+happened+to부정사」로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.  
16 other+복수 명사 '다른'  
17 ① 일반적인 사람들을 나타내는 대명사  
②④ 앞에 나온 명사의 반복을 피하기 위해 쓰는 대명사 one  
③ '하나의'의 뜻으로 쓰인 형용사  
⑤ '한 사람, 하나'의 뜻으로 쓰인 대명사



- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 3 to join  | 4 to come     |
| 5 to solve | 6 to forgive  |
| 7 to live  | 8 to preserve |
| 9 to hurt  | 10 to study   |

**PRACTICE 4**

- 2 Cathy to fix his broken computer now
- 3 Brian to review the lesson
- 4 Brian to share her science book
- 5 Cathy to act more responsibly
- 6 Cathy to join his club
- 7 Brian to talk to Mr. Kim
- 8 Cathy to make ten copies of the report

**PRACTICE 5**

- |                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 how to play      | 2 what to wear         |
| 3 how to cooperate | 4 what[how] to prepare |
| 5 what to do       | 6 how to use           |
| 7 what to say      | 8 how to save          |
| 9 how to get       | 10 what to eat         |

**PRACTICE 6**

- 1 fun stories to tell the kids
- 2 nothing interesting to watch
- 3 true friends to talk with
- 4 so many places to visit
- 5 a house to live in
- 6 rules to keep the streets clean
- 7 anybody to help me carry the stones
- 8 his babies to look after
- 9 something to eat
- 10 a method to go there

**PRACTICE 7**

- 2 It's time to clean the living room.  
[It's time I cleaned the living room.]
- 3 It's time to read books.  
[It's time I read books.]
- 4 It's time to walk the dog.  
[It's time I walked the dog.]
- 5 It's time to go swimming.  
[It's time I went swimming.]

**PRACTICE 8**

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 are to go            | 2 are to succeed      |
| 3 was to be seen       | 4 was to die          |
| 5 are to hand          | 6 was not to be eaten |
| 7 is to come           | 8 are to be           |
| 9 was to sleep         | 10 are not to make    |
| 11 was not to be found | 12 is to be held      |

**PRACTICE 9**

- 2 in order to[so as to] give him the invitation card,  
so that I could give him the invitation card
- 3 in order to[so as to] take part in volunteer work,  
so that she can take part in volunteer work
- 4 in order to[so as to] let him know the truth about the rumor,  
so that I can let him know the truth about the rumor
- 5 in order to[so as to] remind me of the plans,  
so that he could remind me of the plans
- 6 in order to[so as to] roll down the window,  
so that I could roll down the window

**PRACTICE 10**

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 ① for ② to | 2 ① for ② to |
| 3 ① to ② for | 4 ① for ② to |
| 5 ① to ② for |              |

**PRACTICE 11**

- 1 delighted to find the frog alive
- 2 glad to go there with you
- 3 grew up to be a great artist
- 4 an opera singer to sing like that
- 5 so hard to understand
- 6 too small to read
- 7 excited to have a chance to talk with him
- 8 woke up to find himself famous

**PRACTICE 12**

- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 so, that, can | 2 so, that, couldn't |
|-----------------|----------------------|

- 3 too, to                      4 so, that, could
- 5 so, that, can't            6 enough, to
- 7 so, that, couldn't        8 enough, to
- 9 so, that, could            10 too, to

**PRACTICE 13**

- 1 add                            2 shout[shouting]
- 3 use                            4 play[playing]
- 5 crawl[crawling]            6 wash[to wash]
- 7 get                            8 move[moving]
- 9 sneak[sneaking]           10 rub[rubbing]
- 11 take[taking]                12 stay up

**PRACTICE 14**

- 1 ②                            2 ③                            3 ②
- 4 ①                            5 ③                            6 ⑤

**PRACTICE 15**

- 1 never to tease              2 not to fail
- 3 never to skip                4 not to be
- 5 not to pollute                6 never to hurt

**PRACTICE 16**

- 1 You can tell this to your mom if you want to.
- 2 I'd like to join you, but I won't be able to.
- 3 I will help you whenever you want me to.
- 4 Jason didn't want to send his puppy to his grandmother, but he decided to.
- 5 I don't want to go climbing with him, but I have to.
- 6 Mira waited for me until midnight, although I told her not to.

**PRACTICE 17**

- 1 for                            2 for                            3 to
- 4 for                            5 of                             6 for
- 7 to                             8 of                             9 to
- 10 for                          11 of                            12 to
- 13 of                            14 for                           15 of

**중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답** 본문 \_ p.153

- 1 ① 2 too, to 3 to learn[learning] 4 how to
- 5 ① 6 ③ 7 seemed be → seemed to be
- 8 It took four hours for us to get to the valley.
- 9 ⑤ 10 ③ 11 ④ 12 to understand
- 13 ④ 14 to keep 15 in order to[so as to]
- 16 ⑤ 17 plan → to plan 18 ⑤ 19 ⑤
- 20 ② 21 ② 22 so that 23 ② 24 that, can't
- 25 ④ 26 smart enough to 27 ③
- 28 ④ 29 to 30 ② 31 ① 32 It, for, to
- 33 seem to be 34 ⑤ 35 ②,④ 36 ④
- 37 cancel → to cancel[cancel(l)ing] 38 for her to keep
- 39 ③ 40 ② 41 ④
- 42 He lay down on the bed and pretended to be asleep.
- 43 ③ 44 ⑤ 45 what to say
- 46 ② 47 The plane ticket is too expensive for her to afford.

**중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설**

- 1 「형용사+enough+to부정사」 '~할 정도로 충분히 ...한'
- 2 「so+형용사+that+주어+can't」 = 「too+형용사+to부정사」
- 3 to부정사와 동명사는 주어에 대해 보충 설명하는 주격 보어로 쓰인다.
- 4 「의문사+주어+should+동사원형」 = 「의문사+to부정사」
- 5 ① think → to think
- 6 ③ 형용사적 용법 ①②④⑤ 부사적 용법
- 7 「seem+to부정사」 '~처럼 보인다'
- 8 「It takes ~ to부정사」 '~하는 데 ~가 걸리다'
- 9 ⑤ 형용사적 용법 ①②③④ 명사적 용법
- 10 ① forming → to form
- ② find → to find
- ④ see → to see
- ⑤ doing → to do
- 11 「be scared+to부정사」 '~하기를 무서워하다'
- 12 decide 뒤에 동사가 목적어로 올 때는 「to+동사원형」의 형태로 쓴다.
- 13 부정어 not은 to부정사 앞에 쓴다.
- 14 enable의 목적격 보어로는 to부정사가 온다.

- 15 in order to[so as to] ‘~하기 위해서’
- 16 ⑤ 명사적 용법
- 17 「allow + 목적어 + to 부정사」  
‘~가 ...하는 것을 허락하다, 하게 두다’
- 18 • 사역동사 + 목적어 + 동사원형  
• ask + 목적어 + to 부정사
- 19 • enough ‘충분한’  
• 「형용사 + enough + to 부정사」 ‘~할 정도로 충분히 ...한’
- 20 what to + 동사원형 ‘무엇을 ~할지’
- 21 ② 예정 ①③④⑤ 의무
- 22 「in order to + 동사원형」  
= 「so that + 주어 + can + 동사원형」
- 23 ② to touch → touch[touching]
- 24 「too + 형용사 + to 부정사」  
= 「so + 형용사 + that + 주어 + can't」
- 25 kind는 사람의 성질을 나타내는 형용사이므로, to 부정사의 의미상 주어 앞에 for 대신 of를 붙인다.
- 26 「so + 형용사 + that + 주어 + can」  
= 「형용사 + enough + to 부정사」
- 27 「so + 형용사 + that + 주어 + can't」  
= 「too + 형용사 + to 부정사」
- 28 부정사의 의미상의 주어는 「for + 목적격」의 형태로 쓴다.
- 29 • 진주어를 나타내는 to 부정사  
• in order to ‘~하기 위하여’
- 30 tell은 목적격 보어로 to 부정사를 취한다.
- 31 사역동사 + 목적어 + 동사원형
- 32 「It ~ to ...」 구문에서 「for + 목적격」은 의미상의 주어를 나타낸다.
- 33 「It seems that ~」은 「주어 + seem(s) + to 부정사」로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.
- 34 make의 목적격 보어는 원형부정사로, 전치사의 목적어는 동명사로 나타낸다.
- 35 ② talk → talk to  
④ interesting nothing → nothing interesting
- 36 ④ 명사적 용법 ①②③⑤ 부사적 용법
- 37 주어에 대해 보충 설명을 하는 주격 보어는 to 부정사나 동명사로 쓴다.
- 38 「It ~ to ...」 구문으로 「for + 목적격」을 써서 의미상의 주어를 나타낸다.
- 39 「It is time for + 목적격 + to 부정사」 ‘~가 ...할 시간이다’
- 40 사람의 성질이나 특징을 나타내는 형용사가 있으면 의미상의 주어는 「of + 목적격」의 형태로 쓴다.
- 41 ④ deal → to deal
- 42 pretend + to 부정사 ‘~인 체하다’
- 43 ask는 목적격 보어로 to 부정사를 취한다.
- 44 ① of me → for me  
② of you → for you  
③ for you → of you  
④ me → for me
- 45 what to + 동사원형 ‘무엇을 ~할지’
- 46 「enough + to 부정사」는 ‘~할 정도로 충분한’의 의미를 가지고, 종이 위에 쓰는 것이므로 전치사 on이 필요하다.
- 47 「so + 형/부 + that + 주어 + can't」는 「too + 형/부 + to 부정사」로 바꿀 수 있다. 뜻은 ‘너무 ~해서 ...하다’이다.

## CHAPTER



## 동명사

Gerunds

본문 \_ p.162

## PRACTICE 1

- 1 being a single parent
- 2 travel(l)ing around the world at the age of 30
- 3 wearing uniforms in the school
- 4 Staying in the countryside during the vacation
- 5 Getting to know each member well
- 6 talking about your problem with your parents
- 7 listening to different music and writing about it
- 8 checking the number of the guests

## PRACTICE 2

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 answering | 2 to be         |
| 3 watching  | 4 reading       |
| 5 to make   | 6 listening     |
| 7 speaking  | 8 being         |
| 9 to stay   | 10 interrupting |
| 11 to send  | 12 turning      |
| 13 planning | 14 electing     |
| 15 to plant |                 |

## PRACTICE 3

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 to live, living    | 2 to buy                |
| 3 to take, taking    | 4 to drive              |
| 5 to study, studying | 6 to cause              |
| 7 making             | 8 to read, reading      |
| 9 learning           | 10 breathing            |
| 11 to cut, cutting   | 12 to listen, listening |
| 13 to wear, wearing  | 14 to take, taking      |
| 15 going             | 16 to find              |

## PRACTICE 4

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 copying    | 2 watching     |
| 3 to find    | 4 repeating    |
| 5 changing   | 6 writing      |
| 7 to play    | 8 smoking      |
| 9 to take    | 10 to apply    |
| 11 to buy    | 12 to persuade |
| 13 bothering | 14 to send     |
| 15 to bring  |                |

## PRACTICE 5

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1 dying    | 2 turning  |
| 3 using    | 4 breaking |
| 5 inviting | 6 hearing  |

## PRACTICE 6

- 1 turning off the stove
- 2 letting the bird out
- 3 keeping my child's old toys

- 4 doing every kind of housework
- 5 saving 20,000 won in a week
- 6 having steak for dinner

## PRACTICE 7

- 1 look forward to going
- 2 need painting, need to be painted
- 3 having trouble[difficulty/a hard time] speaking
- 4 used to skipping
- 5 busy making
- 6 spent, buying
- 7 worth watching, worthwhile to watch
- 8 couldn't help feeling, couldn't but feel
- 9 no use telling, of no use to tell, useless to tell
- 10 go shopping

## PRACTICE 8

- |                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1 not telling              | 2 not being    |
| 3 never to enter           | 4 not giving   |
| 5 not handling             |                |
| 6 not sending[not to send] |                |
| 7 never to see             | 8 not going    |
| 9 not to call              | 10 not sending |

## PRACTICE 9

- |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 ① | 2 ① | 3 ③ |
| 4 ② | 5 ② | 6 ③ |

## PRACTICE 10

- 1 my sister's[my sister] wearing my clothes
- 2 somebody calling him late at night
- 3 his[him] saying hello to her family
- 4 Minsu's[Minsu] being the chairman
- 5 her teacher's[her teacher] having cancer
- 6 the man's[the man] entering when we were having dinner
- 7 his[him] doing his best on the stage
- 8 my son's[my son] not following his directions all the time
- 9 my works being well-known among people
- 10 my[me] winning the first prize in this competition

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 \_ p.173

- 1 ② 2 ④ 3 ③ 4 ③ 5 ① 6 ⑤ 7 ④  
 8 ⑤ 9 ② 10 ① 11 ② 12 ⑤ 13 On  
 14 ⑤ 15 ② 16 but smile 17 to launch →  
 in launching 18 ⑤ 19 ⑤ 20 visit → to visit  
 21 ③ 22 Practicing the piano hard 23 in, of  
 24 I'm used to driving in Tokyo 25 ③  
 26 her from going 27 ④ 28 be changed  
 29 ④ 30 worthwhile to see 31 ② 32 of  
 no use, useless 33 ② 34 ④ 35 ②  
 36 (1) to fill (2) getting 37 ④ 38 ②  
 39 (1) Sleeping eight hours a day (2) eating  
 healthy food 40 decided to stay home instead  
 of going out

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 ② 현재분사 ①③④⑤ 동명사  
 2 give up + -ing '~을 포기하다'  
 3 ③ 현재분사 ①②④⑤ 동명사  
 4 ③ to step → stepping  
 mind + -ing '~을 꺼리다'  
 5 ② to see → seeing  
 ③ to move → moving  
 ④ to meet → meeting  
 ⑤ to be → being  
 6 want + to 부정사 '~을 원하다'  
 7 ① studying → to study  
 ② being → to be  
 ③ taking → to take  
 ⑤ selling → to sell  
 8 주어로 쓰인 동명사는 단수로 취급한다.  
 9 ② to buy → buying  
 10 • look forward to + -ing '~을 고대하다'  
 • 전치사의 목적어로 동사가 올 때는 동명사의 형  
 태로 쓴다.  
 11 ⑥ to get along with → getting along with  
 ④ are → is  
 12 '~하는 것이 싫다'는 「hate + 동명사/to 부정사」로  
 나타낼 수 있다. 또한, 지각동사는 원형부정사(give  
 up)를 목적격 보어로 취한다.  
 13 on + -ing '~하자마자'

- 14 practice는 동명사(running)를 목적으로 취하는 동  
 사이다.  
 ① to take → taking  
 ② holding → to hold  
 ③ going → to go  
 ④ to call → calling  
 15 be fond of + -ing '~을 좋아하다'  
 be capable of + -ing '~할 능력이 있다'  
 16 cannot help + -ing '~하지 않을 수 없다'  
 = cannot but + 동사원형  
 17 succeed in + -ing '~하는 데 성공하다'  
 18 ⑤ be busy + -ing '~하느라고 바쁘다' 그녀는 어  
 제 저녁 8시 경 그녀의 숙제를 하느라고 바빴었다.  
 ①②③ spend + 목적어 + (on) + ~ing '~하느라 ...  
 을 소비하다'  
 ④ stop + 동명사 '~하는 것을 멈추다, 그만두다'  
 stop + to 부정사 '~하기 위해 멈추다'  
 '그녀는 자정 전에 TV 보는 것을 멈췄다'는 의미  
 가 되기 위해서는 watching이 와야 한다.  
 19 be worth + -ing '~할 가치가 있다'  
 20 remember + to 부정사 '~할 것을 기억하다'  
 21 • plan + to 부정사 '~을 계획하다'  
 • go + -ing '~하러 가다'  
 • look forward to + -ing '~을 고대하다'  
 22 동명사를 이용하여 문장의 주어를 만든다.  
 23 succeed in + -ing '~하는 데 성공하다'  
 instead of + -ing '~대신에'  
 24 be used to + -ing '~에 익숙하다'  
 25 ③ with → of  
 be in favor of + -ing '~에 찬성하다'  
 26 keep ... from + -ing '...가 ~하는 것을 막다'  
 27 cannot help + -ing '~하지 않을 수 없다'  
 28 need + -ing '~되어야 할 필요가 있다'  
 = need to be + 과거분사  
 29 ④ to taking → taking  
 30 be worth + -ing '~할 가치가 있다'  
 = be worthwhile + to 부정사  
 31 ② accepting → accept 또는 but → help  
 32 It is no use + -ing '~해도 소용없다'  
 = It is of no use + to 부정사  
 = It is useless + to 부정사  
 33 ② standing → stand  
 used to + 동사원형 '~하곤 했다'

- 34 ① to be → being  
 ② eat → eating  
 ③ to meet → meeting  
 ⑤ not for join → for not joining
- 35 '~하기 위해 사용되다'라는 뜻은 「be used to + 동사원형」으로 나타낸다.  
 ①, ⑤ 「used to + 동사원형」 '~하곤 했다'  
 ③, ④ 「be used to + 동명사」 '~에 익숙해지다'
- 36 (1) stop by + to 부정사 '~하기 위해 들르다'  
 (2) be used to + -ing '~에 익숙하다'
- 37 ㉠ telling → to tell

- ㉡ doing not return → not returning  
 ㉢ to turn → turning  
 ㉣ dropping → to drop  
 ㉤ are → is

- 38 continue + to 부정사 / -ing '~하는 것을 계속하다'  
 부정어 not은 to 부정사 앞에 쓰며, turn it down은 「동사 + 대명사 + 부사」의 어순이 되어야 한다.
- 39 (1) 동명사는 주어, 보어, 목적어의 역할을 한다.  
 (2) 동명사는 전치사의 목적어로 쓰인다.
- 40 decide + to 부정사 '~하기로 결심하다'  
 instead of + (동)명사 '~하는 대신에'

# CHAPTER 9 분사

본문 \_ p.180

Participles

## PRACTICE 1

- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1 painted | 2 running     |
| 3 dancing | 4 used        |
| 5 spoken  | 6 flying      |
| 7 called  | 8 singing     |
| 9 founded | 10 terrifying |

## PRACTICE 2

- 1 sung by kids
- 2 fallen under the tree
- 3 taking a break
- 4 lying on the grass
- 5 covered with snow
- 6 standing in front of the gate
- 7 hanging on the wall
- 8 filled with blueberries

## PRACTICE 3

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1 reading | 2 screaming  |
| 3 looking | 4 surrounded |
| 5 hit     | 6 surprised  |
| 7 calling | 8 fixed      |
| 9 waiting | 10 tested    |

## PRACTICE 4

- |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1 A  | 2 B  | 3 B  |
| 4 A  | 5 B  | 6 B  |
| 7 B  | 8 A  | 9 A  |
| 10 A | 11 B | 12 A |

## PRACTICE 5

- 1 excited, exciting
- 2 disappointing, disappointed
- 3 boring, bored
- 4 surprised, surprising
- 5 amazed, amazing
- 6 confusing, confused
- 7 shocking, shocked
- 8 depressed, depressing
- 9 fascinating, fascinated
- 10 interested, interesting
- 11 impressing, impressed
- 12 frightened, frightening
- 13 satisfied, satisfying
- 14 embarrassed, embarrassing

## PRACTICE 6

- 1 Feeling tired

- 2 Walking along the street
- 3 Knowing it's her mistake
- 4 Not having a car anymore
- 5 Waiting for a taxi
- 6 arriving in Daejeon at 10:30
- 7 Opening the box
- 8 (Being) Given the prize
- 9 Not being old enough
- 10 Turning right
- 11 Telling me her plans
- 12 serving us some tea

**PRACTICE 7**

- 1 If you had taken my advice
- 2 Having read the paper
- 3 Because[As/Since] I had lost my bag
- 4 Although I had not heard from her for a long time
- 5 (Having been) Repaired by Greg
- 6 Not having read the article
- 7 Having bought a brand-new car
- 8 Because[As/Since] he didn't find me
- 9 Not knowing what to do
- 10 Although I heard the truth about him

**PRACTICE 8**

- 1 with her legs crossed
- 2 with the light turned on
- 3 with his wife knitting a sweater
- 4 with my dog following me
- 5 with the door closed
- 6 with her daughter sitting beside her

**PRACTICE 9**

- 1 speaking                      2 speaking
- 3 Compared                    4 Judging
- 5 speaking

**PRACTICE 10**

- 1 Generally speaking    2 Compared with
- 3 Strictly speaking    4 Considering
- 5 Frankly speaking

**중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답** 본문 p.192

- 1 ③ 2 ④ 3 ① 4 ② 5 no water left
- 6 ① 7 ⑤ 8 riding 9 ① 10 ② 11 ④
- 12 ④ 13 taking → taken 14 ① 15 Look at the baby smiling at me. 16 ③
- 17 (1) falling → fallen (2) slept → sleeping (3) Wanting not → Not wanting 18 ③
- 19 ① 20 ① 21 ② 22 ⑤ 23 ②
- 24 ③ 25 ② 26 ④ 27 ② 28 ④
- 29 ④ 30 ③ 31 ④ 32 ③ 33 Watching, my mom 34 ⑤ 35 ③ 36 ② 37 Not knowing 38 ③ 39 As[Because/Since], was considered 40 ④ 41 Having done 42 ③
- 43 ④ 44 Although[Though] he had stage fright 45 with, pointing

**중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설**

- 1 • 동시동작을 나타내는 분사구문이다.  
• imagine + -ing '~을 상상하다'
- 2 양보를 나타내는 분사구문이다.
- 3 • '~하고 있는'의 의미를 가진 현재분사가 와야 하므로 passing이 되어야 한다.  
• 「with + 명사 + 분사」는 '~을 ...한 채로'의 뜻으로 동시동작을 나타내고, 명사와 분사의 관계가 수동일 때는 과거분사를 쓴다.
- 4 ① using → used  
③ giving → given  
④ played → playing  
⑤ writing → written
- 5 no water와 left의 관계가 수동이므로 과거분사를 쓴다.
- 6 the pants와 made의 관계가 수동이므로 과거분사를 쓴다.
- 7 an old man과 visiting의 관계가 능동이므로 현재분사를 쓴다.
- 8 a man과 riding의 관계가 능동이므로 현재분사를 쓴다.
- 9 이유를 나타내는 부사절로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.
- 10 목적어(a trailer)와 목적격 보어(blocking)의 관계가 능동이므로 현재분사를 쓴다.
- 11 ① surprising → surprised

- ② to lie → lying  
 ③ taking → to take  
 ⑤ prepared → preparing
- 12 수동의 의미를 나타내는 과거분사가 와야 한다.
- 13 taken from '~에서 얻어진, 가져온'
- 14 이유를 나타내는 분사구문이므로, 이유를 나타내는 접속사 because로 시작하는 부사절로 바꿀 수 있다.
- 15 현재분사 smiling은 목적어(the baby)의 행위를 설명하는 목적격 보어이다.
- 16 ③ have been delivering → have been delivered
- 17 (1) 떨어진 낙엽이므로 완료의 의미를 갖는 과거분사 fallen이 와야 한다. 'falling leaves'는 '떨어지고 있는 낙엽'이 되어 on the ground와 어울리지 않는다.  
 (2) 자고 있는 중이었으므로 과거진행시제가 되기 위해 sleeping이 와야 한다.  
 (3) 분사구문에서 분사를 부정하는 not은 분사 앞에 와야 한다.
- 18 ③ 현재분사 ①②④⑤ 동명사
- 19 ② sending → sent  
 ③ turn off → be turned off  
 ④ exciting → excited  
 ⑤ is held → held
- 20 ① 동명사 ②③④⑤ 현재분사
- 21 '~한 감정을 느끼게 하는'의 의미가 되어야 하므로 현재분사가 들어가야 한다.
- 22 ① talk → talking  
 ② Study → Studying[To study]  
 ③ play → playing  
 ④ to read → reading
- 23 「with+명사+분사」에서 명사와 분사의 관계가 수동이면 과거분사를 쓴다. 따라서 crossing을 crossed로 고쳐야 한다.
- 24 ③ 원인, 이유 ① 양보  
 ②⑤ 동시동작 ④ 조건
- 25 ㉠ 수동의 의미를 나타내는 과거분사 called 이하라 명사 the bell을 수식하고 있다.  
 ㉡ 능동의 의미를 나타내는 현재분사 embarrassing 이 명사 situation을 수식하고 있다.  
 ㉢ frankly speaking은 비인칭 독립분사구문으로 '솔직히 말하면'의 의미이다.  
 ㉣ burned → burning ㉤ giving → given  
 ㉥ speaking → spoken ㉦ hiding → hidden
- 26 ④ 현재분사 ①②③⑤ 동명사
- 27 • surprising '놀라운'  
 • 진행의 의미를 나타내는 현재분사
- 28 ① shocked → shocking  
 ② excited → exciting  
 ③ interested → interesting  
 ⑤ amazed → amazing
- 29 • written in English '영어로 쓰인'  
 • '~한 감정을 느끼는'의 의미인 과거분사가 들어 가야 한다.
- 30 ① disappointing → disappointed  
 ② moved → moving  
 ④ interested → interesting  
 ⑤ surprising → surprised
- 31 ④ annoyed → annoying
- 32 ③ It은 주어, to see 이하라 진주어인 문장이다. excited → exciting
- 33 접속사와 부사절의 주어를 빼고 부사절의 동사를 -ing형태로 바꾸어 분사구문을 만든다. 부사절의 주어와 주절의 주어는 같은 대상을 가리키지만, 부사절의 주어는 구체적인 명사, 주절의 주어는 대명사로 쓰인 경우, 분사구문에서는 주절의 주어를 구체적인 명사로 쓴다.
- 34 ⑤ 동시동작 ①②③④ 양보
- 35 • 「with+명사+분사」에서 명사와 분사의 관계가 수동이면 과거분사를 쓴다.  
 • 문장의 주어로는 동명사(-ing)가 온다.
- 36 ① Though → Because[As/Since]  
 ③ As → Although  
 ④ Though → Because[As/Since]  
 ⑤ If → After[When]
- 37 not이나 never와 같은 부정어는 분사 앞에 붙인다.
- 38 수동형의 분사구문에서는 being을 생략할 수 있다.
- 39 이유나 원인을 나타내는 분사구문이므로 부사절은 접속사 As[Because/Since]로 시작한다.
- 40 동시동작을 나타내는 분사구문이고, 주절의 목적어(a swallow)와 목적격 보어(flying)의 관계가 능동이므로 현재분사를 쓴다.
- 41 부사절의 시제가 주절의 시제보다 앞설 때는 「having+과거분사」를 써서 분사구문을 만든다.
- 42 (A) 동시동작을 나타내는 분사구문이므로 carrying을 쓴다.  
 (B) chickens와 given의 관계가 수동이므로 과거분

사를 쓴다.

(C) '~한 감정을 느끼는'의 뜻일 때는 과거분사를 쓴다.

- 43 분사구문이 **-ing**로 시작하는 것으로 보아 부사절과 주절의 시제가 같은 것을 알 수 있다.

44 양보를 나타내는 분사구문이므로 **Although** 또는 **Though**로 시작하는 부사절로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.

45 「with+명사+분사」에서 명사와 분사의 관계가 능동이면 현재분사를 쓴다.

## CHAPTER 10 형용사

Adjectives

본문 \_ p.200

### PRACTICE 1

- 1 Golf is an outdoor game.
- 2 I'm sorry that you missed an important lesson.
- 3 I did my best to avoid similar mistakes.
- 4 My sister is a famous singer in Japan.
- 5 They played an exciting game and the spectators enjoyed it.
- 6 James was the only person I talked to last night.
- 7 The woman standing there is the former leader.
- 8 No one could carry the heavy rock so far.
- 9 Where did you meet the lovely kids?
- 10 Jenny was very shocked by her dad's sudden death.

### PRACTICE 2

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 alive     | 2 sole     |
| 3 important | 4 cheerful |
| 5 sleeping  | 6 unique   |
| 7 afraid    | 8 great    |
| 9 alike     | 10 angry   |

### PRACTICE 3

- 1 something very expensive
- 2 Someone famous
- 3 a strange thing
- 4 anything dangerous

- 5 something special
- 6 a meaningful party
- 7 anything else to say
- 8 a lot of nice people
- 9 no one humorous
- 10 The important thing
- 11 anybody attractive
- 12 somewhere very dangerous
- 13 nothing new to tell
- 14 somewhere quiet to talk

### PRACTICE 4

- 1 We collected some money for homeless people last year.
- 2 My sister went to Africa to help the doctor cure sick people.
- 3 We should provide some more convenient services for disabled people.
- 4 The city is planning to build a school for deaf people.
- 5 We need to find a solution for young people who don't have jobs.
- 6 There's a special class for blind people in this center.
- 7 Do you think rich people should pay more taxes to help poor people?
- 8 The battlefield was covered with dead people and injured people.

## PRACTICE 5

- 1 two purple silk
- 2 your favorite Italian
- 3 all those small
- 4 half these dirty plastic
- 5 Both my gorgeous
- 6 All the smart
- 7 double the regular
- 8 both his new Canadian
- 9 the first three
- 10 these two large yellow

## PRACTICE 6

- |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 much  | 2 many  | 3 much  |
| 4 many  | 5 many  | 6 many  |
| 7 much  | 8 much  | 9 many  |
| 10 much | 11 many | 12 much |

## PRACTICE 7

- 1 a lot of world-famous dishes
- 2 a lot of chances
- 3 a lot of salt
- 4 a lot of evidence
- 5 a lot of weight
- 6 a lot of workers
- 7 a lot of interesting stories
- 8 a lot of work
- 9 a lot of time
- 10 a lot of water

## PRACTICE 8

- |            |            |            |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 a little | 2 a few    | 3 few      |
| 4 little   | 5 a little | 6 a few    |
| 7 few      | 8 little   | 9 a little |
| 10 a few   | 11 few     | 12 little  |

## PRACTICE 9

- 1 only a few friends
- 2 only a little information
- 3 only a little practice
- 4 only a few hours
- 5 Only a few applicants
- 6 only a little pepper

## PRACTICE 10

- |         |        |        |
|---------|--------|--------|
| 1 any   | 2 Any  | 3 some |
| 4 some  | 5 any  | 6 some |
| 7 any   | 8 Some | 9 any  |
| 10 some |        |        |

## PRACTICE 11

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 any pride     | 2 some rice      |
| 3 any situation | 4 any help       |
| 5 any souvenirs | 6 some water     |
| 7 Some people   | 8 any interest   |
| 9 some money    | 10 some medicine |

## PRACTICE 12

- 2 two – second
- 3 three – third
- 4 five – fifth
- 5 nine – ninth
- 6 twelve – twelfth
- 7 fifteen – fifteenth
- 8 twenty – twentieth
- 9 twenty-two – twenty-second
- 10 twenty-six – twenty-sixth
- 11 thirty – thirtieth
- 12 thirty-one – thirty-first
- 13 forty – fortieth
- 14 fifty-seven – fifty-seventh
- 15 sixty-nine – sixty-ninth
- 16 seventy-three – seventy-third
- 17 eighty-four – eighty-fourth
- 18 ninety-nine – ninety-ninth
- 19 a[one] hundred – a[one] hundredth
- 20 a[one] thousand – a[one] thousandth

## PRACTICE 13

- 1 a[one] hundred (and) ninety-five
- 2 three hundred (and) seventy-four
- 3 five hundred (and) one
- 4 nine hundred (and) eighteen
- 5 two thousand, a[one] hundred (and) sixteen
- 6 four thousand, (and) eighty-seven
- 7 five thousand, three hundred (and) two

- 8 nine thousand, seven hundred (and) three
- 9 eleven thousand, (and) ninety
- 10 thirty-four thousand, eight hundred (and) fifteen
- 11 seventy thousand, three hundred (and) two
- 12 eighty-six thousand, two hundred (and) forty
- 13 a[one] hundred (and) two thousand, three hundred (and) sixty-nine
- 14 two hundred (and) eighty thousand, a[one] hundred (and) sixty-six
- 15 six hundred (and) two thousand, eight hundred (and) one
- 16 nine hundred (and) eleven thousand, three hundred
- 17 three million, seven hundred (and) forty-four thousand
- 18 five million, (and) eighteen thousand, seven hundred (and) ninety-nine
- 19 sixteen million, nine hundred (and) fifty thousand, five hundred (and) forty-one
- 20 twenty-eight million, two hundred (and) twenty-seven thousand, eight hundred (and) forty-six

### PRACTICE 14

- 1 four-sevenths
- 2 seven-tenths
- 3 five and two-fifths
- 4 two-thirds
- 5 three-fourths[three-quarters]
- 6 sixteen and a half[one-half]
- 7 twenty-five and eight-ninths
- 8 six and a quarter[one-quarter]
- 9 a seventh[one-seventh]
- 10 nine and three-eighths
- 11 two point seven six
- 12 thirty-one point zero four
- 13 zero point one two
- 14 three point five
- 15 fifty-two point nine three
- 16 ten point zero one
- 17 zero point eight nine
- 18 one point three nine
- 19 fourteen point two five one

- 20 two hundred (and) seventy-five point one nine

### PRACTICE 15

- 1 two thousand (and) six
- 2 nineteen ninety
- 3 eighteen eighty-four
- 4 June (the) fifth[the fifth of June]
- 5 November (the) nineteenth[the nineteenth of November]
- 6 February (the) twenty-fourth[the twenty-fourth of February]
- 7 December (the) first, two thousand (and) two the first of December, two thousand (and) two
- 8 September (the) fifteenth, two thousand (and) ten the fifteenth of September, two thousand (and) ten
- 9 January (the) twentieth, fifteen eighty-two the twentieth of January, fifteen eighty-two
- 10 April (the) ninth, seventeen thirty-five the ninth of April, seventeen thirty-five

### PRACTICE 16

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 once       | 2 three times  |
| 3 half       | 4 twice        |
| 5 four times | 6 twice        |
| 7 quarters   | 8 five times   |
| 9 half       | 10 three times |

### PRACTICE 17

- 1 one twenty[twenty after/past one]
- 2 five sixteen
- 3 four-o-five[five after/past four]
- 4 seven fifty-six
- 5 eight forty-five[a quarter to nine]
- 6 two fifteen[a quarter after/past two]
- 7 twelve fifty[ten to one]
- 8 six thirteen
- 9 eleven thirty-five[twenty-five to twelve]
- 10 nine seventeen
- 11 four-o-nine
- 12 three thirty[half past three]
- 13 eight twenty-three

- 14 nine forty-eight
- 15 ten forty[twenty to eleven]

**중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답** 본문\_p.217

- 1 ④ 2 alike 3 ③ 4 ③ 5 ⑤ 6 a few minutes to review something important 7 ④
- 8 brave people 9 ② 10 ③ 11 ④
- 12 something 13 ④ 14 ⑤ 15 ②
- 16 little 17 a few 18 little 19 few
- 20 A little 21 many, much, little, few 22 ③
- 23 twice[two times], than 24 ③ 25 sick, handicapped, disadvantaged, sick, handicapped, disadvantaged 26 ④
- 27 Nine point seven five, three quarters[three-fourths], ten point five 28 ⑤ 29 ②
- 30 same, twice 31 ② 32 ④ 33 ③
- 34 Any, relax[rest], do 35 ① twelfth ② fifth ③ three times ④ five ⑤ four ⑥ a quarter[one-quarter]

**중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설**

- 1 glad는 서술적 용법으로만 쓸 수 있는 형용사이다.
- 2 alike는 서술적 용법으로 쓴다.
- 3 ① harmful nothing → nothing harmful  
④ people were → person was 또는 Every → All the  
⑤ any → some
- 4 worth '~의 가치가 있는'
- 5 ⑤ Things bad → Bad things
- 6 a few는 '약간의, 몇몇의'라는 뜻으로서 셀 수 있는 명사(minutes)와 결합한다. 부정대명사 something은 꾸미는 말이 뒤에 나오므로, '중요한 무언가'는 'something important'라고 쓴다.
- 7 -thing으로 끝나는 단어는 형용사가 뒤에서 수식하고, 부정문이므로 something이 아닌 anything을 쓴다.
- 8 「the + 형용사」 '~한 사람들'
- 9 ① sleeping ② asleep
- 10 ③ 명사를 수식하는 수식어구이다.  
①②④⑤ '~한 사람들'의 뜻으로 복수 명사처럼 쓰인다.

- 11 enough '충분한', 「형용사+enough+to부정사」 '~할 정도로 충분히 ...한'
- 12 「something+형용사」 '~한 무언가'
- 13 「소유격+성질을 나타내는 형용사+색깔을 나타내는 형용사」의 어순으로 쓴다.
- 14 「much+셀 수 없는 명사」 '많은~', enough '충분한'
- 15 ② right your hand → your right hand
- 16 「little+셀 수 없는 명사」 '거의 ~없는'
- 17 「only a few+셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형」 '극소수의'
- 18 「little+셀 수 없는 명사」 '거의 ~없는'
- 19 「few+셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형」 '거의 ~없는'
- 20 「a little+셀 수 없는 명사」 '약간의'
- 21 「many+셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형」 '많은'  
「much+셀 수 없는 명사」 '많은'  
「little+셀 수 없는 명사」 '거의 ~없는'  
「few+셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형」 '거의 ~없는'
- 22 「few+셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형」 '거의 ~없는'
- 23 「배수사+as+원급+as」 = 「배수사+비교급+than」
- 24 nothing '아무것도 ~없음', something '무엇인가'
- 25 「the+형용사」 = 「형용사+people」 = 「those who are+형용사」
- 26 some은 긍정문에, any는 조건절에 쓴다.
- 27 소수는 모두 기수로 읽되, 소수점 이하는 한 자리씩 읽는다. 분수는 분자가 2 이상이면 분모에 '-s'를 붙여 읽는다.
- 28 ⑤ 34.14 : thirty-four point one four
- 29 45분은 three-fourths라고 하지 않는다.
- 30 twice '두 번, 2배'
- 31 권유나 요구를 나타내는 의문문과 일반적인 긍정문에 쓰이는 것은 some이다.
- 32 형용사는 기수, 국적 순으로 써야 한다.
- 33 -where로 끝나는 단어는 형용사가 뒤에서 수식한다. 따라서 quiet somewhere를 옳게 고친 형태는 somewhere quiet이다.
- 34 any가 '어떠한 ~라도'라는 뜻일 때에는 긍정문에 쓸 수 있다. do는 '적절하다, 충분하다'라는 의미를 나타낸다.
- 35 ① 12일은 서수로 twelfth로 쓴다.  
② '5번째'라는 뜻의 서수는 fifth이다.  
③ '3배'라는 뜻의 배수사는 three times로 쓴다.  
④, ⑤ 3시 55분은 three fifty-five 또는 five to four(4시 5분 전)로 쓴다.  
⑥ 분수 1/4은 a quarter 또는 one-quarter로 쓴다.

## PRACTICE 1

- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 freely       | 2 fairly           |
| 3 creatively   | 4 firmly           |
| 5 angrily      | 6 wisely           |
| 7 effectively  | 8 softly           |
| 9 quickly      | 10 willingly       |
| 11 fortunately | 12 heavily         |
| 13 certainly   | 14 privately       |
| 15 luckily     | 16 essentially     |
| 17 similarly   | 18 easily          |
| 19 seriously   | 20 mainly          |
| 21 actually    | 22 completely      |
| 23 finally     | 24 globally        |
| 25 naturally   | 26 safely          |
| 27 necessarily | 28 colorfully      |
| 29 formally    | 30 hopefully       |
| 31 equally     | 32 frequently      |
| 33 specially   | 34 attentively     |
| 35 carelessly  | 36 contrarily      |
| 37 negatively  | 38 originally      |
| 39 directly    | 40 internationally |

## PRACTICE 2

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 terribly     | 2 personally   |
| 3 definitely   | 4 fully        |
| 5 happily      | 6 uniquely     |
| 7 successfully | 8 gently       |
| 9 surely       | 10 really      |
| 11 currently   | 12 probably    |
| 13 suddenly    | 14 brightly    |
| 15 reasonably  | 16 actively    |
| 17 simply      | 18 busily      |
| 19 sharply     | 20 differently |
| 21 dully       | 22 politely    |
| 23 tightly     | 24 genuinely   |
| 25 proudly     | 26 rarely      |
| 27 truly       | 28 morally     |
| 29 normally    | 30 possibly    |

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 31 foolishly   | 32 anxiously   |
| 33 generally   | 34 mentally    |
| 35 casually    | 36 officially  |
| 37 cheerfully  | 38 nicely      |
| 39 perfectly   | 40 wholly      |
| 41 incredibly  | 42 practically |
| 43 properly    | 44 responsibly |
| 45 sensitively | 46 pleasantly  |
| 47 exactly     | 48 severely    |
| 49 emotionally | 50 sensibly    |

## PRACTICE 3

- |      |     |     |
|------|-----|-----|
| 1 A  | 2 A | 3 B |
| 4 A  | 5 B | 6 A |
| 7 B  | 8 B | 9 A |
| 10 B |     |     |

## PRACTICE 4

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 1 fast   | 2 carefully |
| 3 high   | 4 late      |
| 5 surely | 6 hard      |
| 7 long   | 8 exact     |
| 9 last   | 10 complete |

## PRACTICE 5

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1 late    | 2 close     |
| 3 mostly  | 4 hardly    |
| 5 nearly  | 6 happy     |
| 7 closely | 8 highly    |
| 9 high    | 10 hard     |
| 11 lately | 12 strange  |
| 13 near   | 14 directly |
| 15 most   |             |

## PRACTICE 6

- |                         |
|-------------------------|
| 1 ① hard ② hardly       |
| 2 ① regular ② regularly |
| 3 ① logically ② logical |

- 4 ① fast ② fast  
 5 ① lately ② late  
 6 ① effectively ② effective  
 7 ① high ② high  
 8 ① closely ② close

### PRACTICE 7

- 1 You will often see movie stars in this district.  
 2 I sometimes feel uncomfortable with Mr. Jung.  
 3 Foreigners seldom learn the Korean language easily.  
 4 The weather is always unpredictable.  
 5 It rarely rained when I was staying in the town.  
 6 I'll never tell him what happened to you yesterday.  
 7 My sister is usually more impulsive than my brother and I.

### PRACTICE 8

- 1 is always too loud  
 2 seldom rides his motorcycle  
 3 often got lost  
 4 can never win  
 5 Americans rarely take  
 6 usually shake hands  
 7 is sometimes difficult  
 8 would often spend  
 9 will always be

### PRACTICE 9

- 1 ① still ② yet ③ already  
 2 ① already ② still ③ yet  
 3 ① already ② yet[already] ③ still  
 4 ① yet[already] ② already ③ still  
 5 ① already ② still ③ yet

### PRACTICE 10

- 1 already                      2 already  
 3 still                         4 still  
 5 yet                         6 yet  
 7 still                         8 yet

- 9 still                         10 already  
 11 yet                         12 yet  
 13 still

### PRACTICE 11

- 1 either                      2 too  
 3 too                         4 Neither  
 5 either                      6 too  
 7 neither                    8 too  
 9 either                      10 too  
 11 either                    12 too

### PRACTICE 12

- 1 ① much                      ② very  
 2 ① very                      ② much  
 3 ① very                      ② much  
 4 ① very                      ② much  
 5 ① much                      ② very  
 6 ① very                      ② much  
 7 ① much                      ② very  
 8 ① very                      ② much

### PRACTICE 13

- 1 Who else should we pick up at the airport?  
 2 Even his kind words couldn't calm me down.  
 3 Jason couldn't talk to anyone else about his problem.  
 4 He even resembles my father's personality.  
 5 I want nothing else except a bicycle for my birthday.  
 6 She goes jogging even when the weather is bad.  
 7 What else did your professor advise you to do?  
 8 One of my friends calls me even in the middle of the night.

### PRACTICE 14

- 1 else                         2 even                      3 else  
 4 even                         5 Even                      6 else  
 7 else                         8 even                      9 else  
 10 else                         11 even                      12 Even

PRACTICE 15

- 1 before      2 before      3 ago
- 4 before      5 before      6 before
- 7 before      8 ago            9 ago
- 10 ago        11 before       12 ago

PRACTICE 16

- 1 up your sister      2 it on
- 3 out the gas          4 out the wrinkles
- 5 on the TV            6 it away
- 7 into your room
- 8 out how to operate the machine
- 9 the experiment out    10 for the keys
- 11 up her car            12 with him
- 13 up the phone        14 about it
- 15 it in

PRACTICE 17

- 1 You should care about your health.
- 2 Don't put it off until Friday.
- 3 Did he look at the memo?
- 4 Take it off and try this on.
- 5 I am waiting for my turn.
- 6 I checked them out at the library.
- 7 The cat was sitting on the chair.
- 8 Will you pick it up for me?

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- 1 ⑤ 2 ② 3 ④ 4 ③ 5 ③ 6 ⑤ 7 too
- 8 ⑤ 9 ③ 10 ③ 11 ③ 12 near → nearly
- 13 ⑤ 14 (e)ven 15 ①, ④ 16 ④ 17 ②
- 18 ⑤ 19 it rarely rains 20 ② 21 ③
- 22 usually does his homework 23 ④
- 24 a either b can c neither 25 ④ 26 ①
- 27 hard → hardly 28 ② 29 ③ 30 ③
- 31 ago 32 ⑤ 33 ③ 34 highly → high
- 35 ③, ④ 36 (1) already (2) yet (3) still
- 37 ③

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 ⑤ 명사 - 형용사 ①②③④ 형용사 - 부사
- 2 yet은 부정문에서 '아직'의 의미를 갖는다.
- 3 not ~ either '∼도 또한 ...않다'
- 4 ③ neither → either
- 5 ③ true → truly
- 6 동사구에서 목적어가 대명사일 때는 「동사+목적어+부사」의 어순으로 쓰고, 자동사 뒤에 전치사가 올 때는 「동사+전치사+목적어」의 어순으로 쓴다.
- 7 too(∼또한)는 긍정문에 쓰인다.
- 8 ⑤ heavy → heavily
- 9 ③ it feels usually → it usually feels
- 10 even '∼조차'
- 11 ③ hardly → hard
- 12 near '가까운, 가까이', nearly '거의'
- 13 ⑤ 비교급을 수식하는 부사 ①②③④ 명사를 수식하는 형용사
- 14 a '짝수의'라는 뜻의 형용사 even  
 b 비교급을 강조하는 부사 even  
 c '동일한'이라는 뜻의 형용사 even
- 15 I'm not ∼으로 시작하는 문장에 동의할 때는 Me, neither. 또는 Neither am I.로 대답한다.
- 16 ④ look him for → look for him
- 17 before는 ago와 달리 시간을 나타내는 말 없이 홀로 쓰일 수 있다.
- 18 ⑤ else anywhere → anywhere else  
 else는 수식하고자 하는 말 뒤에 온다.
- 19 빈도부사는 일반동사 앞에 온다.
- 20 highly '매우' → high '높이'
- 21 • show up '나타나다'  
 • pick up '마중 나가다'  
 • get up '일어나다'
- 22 빈도부사는 일반동사 앞에 온다.
- 23 ④ Either do I. → Neither do I.
- 24 부정문에 동의할 때에는 「not ~ either」, 「Neither + 동사 + 주어」, Me, neither.로 대답한다.
- 25 빈도부사는 일반동사 앞에 온다.
- 26 ① still → already[yet]
- 27 hardly '거의 ~ 않는'
- 28 ② '움직이지 않는' ①③④⑤ '여전히'
- 29 • ever '(의문문에서) 언젠가'  
 • once '한 때'

- still '여전히'
- 30 ③ '열심히' ①②④⑤ '어려운'
- 31 ago는 '~ 전에'의 뜻으로 시간을 나타내는 말과 함께 쓴다.
- 32 ① much → very  
② much → very  
③ very → much  
④ has bought → bought
- 33 lately '최근에'

- 34 high '높은, 높게', highly '매우, 대단히'
- 35 ③ strange something → something strange  
④ took out it → took it out, carried back it → carried it back
- 36 (1) already '이미, 벌써'  
(2) yet '아직'  
(3) still '여전히'
- 37 ③ broke down it → broke it down

## CHAPTER 12 가정법

### Conditionals

본문 \_ p.248

#### PRACTICE 1

- |           |              |            |
|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 1 send    | 2 are        | 3 invented |
| 4 give    | 5 breaks out | 6 have     |
| 7 deliver | 8 solved     | 9 let      |
| 10 become |              |            |

#### PRACTICE 2

- |          |        |              |
|----------|--------|--------------|
| 1 rains  | 2 goes | 3 don't feel |
| 4 answer | 5 eats | 6 smell      |
| 7 know   |        |              |

#### PRACTICE 3

- |          |            |         |
|----------|------------|---------|
| 1 picked | 2 were     | 3 lose  |
| 4 played | 5 leave    | 6 spoke |
| 7 are    | 8 were not | 9 get   |
| 10 use   |            |         |

#### PRACTICE 4

- 2 If I knew her address, I could write to her.
- 3 If he didn't tell lies all the time, we would[could] like him.
- 4 If she were in the office, I could meet her.
- 5 If I weren't appointed as principal of this school, I would leave this city.

- 6 If Ms. Kim could find another apartment, she wouldn't stay here for one more month.
- 7 If she loved the boy, she would pay attention to him.
- 8 If we had a time machine, we would[could] know exactly what happened to dinosaurs.

#### PRACTICE 5

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 had        | 2 were      |
| 3 caught     | 4 would win |
| 5 could meet | 6 were      |

#### PRACTICE 6

- 2 I spoke Spanish fluently enough to travel alone
- 3 I were good at painting like my sister
- 4 he were strong enough to knock the boy down
- 5 we lived in a world free from wars
- 6 my parents let me ride a motorbike
- 7 I wouldn't[would not] need to take a math test next week
- 8 I were allowed to go out after 9 o'clock
- 9 he knew how to fix a car
- 10 the weather wouldn't[would not] be freezing cold tomorrow

## PRACTICE 7

- 1 as if he were a professional dancer
- 2 as if she were a celebrity
- 3 as if he did everything by himself
- 4 as if he were a brave soldier at that time
- 5 as if she had a good relationship with her brother
- 6 as if she wrote a report by herself
- 7 as if he were not responsible for a terrible accident
- 8 as if his father were a successful businessman
- 9 as if she went to the beach
- 10 as if he helped me make the bed every morning

## PRACTICE 8

- |            |            |           |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 were not | 2 would    | 3 were    |
| 4 it       | 5 couldn't | 6 Without |
| 7 could    | 8 wouldn't |           |

## PRACTICE 9

- 2 If I had known you were so busy, I would not have called on you.
- 3 If we tried to keep our great traditions, many of them would not disappear.
- 4 If I hadn't met a good English teacher, I could[would] not have become interested in English.
- 5 If I played the flute well enough, the symphony orchestra would accept me as a member.
- 6 If I hadn't been an only child in my family, I wouldn't have wanted brothers and sisters.
- 7 If I hadn't worked part-time after school, I couldn't have earned extra money.
- 8 If Mike hadn't been born and raised in such a cold area, he could have stood the hot weather here.
- 9 If Susan hadn't seen a scary movie at night by herself, she could have fallen asleep.
- 10 If he ran an anti-virus program regularly, his computer wouldn't crash frequently.
- 11 If my grandfather hadn't known how to send an e-mail, we couldn't have kept in touch more often.

## PRACTICE 10

- 2 I wish my mom gave me chocolate chip cookies at night.
- 3 I wish I had read many good books in my school days.
- 4 I wish I were talented at all kinds of martial arts.
- 5 I wish I had not complained to my mother about everything.
- 6 I wish James would not leave Korea after he finishes this semester.
- 7 I wish I had accepted my friend's sincere advice then.
- 8 I wish I had bought the concert ticket on the first day of selling.
- 9 I wish her new album sold well.
- 10 I wish I had prepared for the performance better.
- 11 I wish I had paid attention to what was going on around me.
- 12 I wish I hadn't made fun of one of our classmates at all times.
- 13 I wish there were many national museums in my city.
- 14 I wish I had traveled around the country when I was young and healthy.
- 15 I wish I had accepted the best candidate as a member of the committee.

## PRACTICE 11

- 2 as if she felt guilty about herself
- 3 as if he had not worked for the company as a sales manager
- 4 as if the police had not made much effort to find the lost child
- 5 as if he had studied computer science in college
- 6 as if she[he] had interviewed the professor regarding the issue
- 7 as if she could afford to buy a house near the beach at that time
- 8 as if he had witnessed the car accident
- 9 as if he[she] had sent the papers to the right place

- 10 as if the girl had been to Australia and had seen kangaroos

### PRACTICE 12

- 1 If it were not for you
- 2 If it had not been for the movie
- 3 If it were not for the accident
- 4 If it had not been for his effort
- 5 If it were not for this map
- 6 if it had not been for this

### PRACTICE 13

- 1 hadn't helped                      2 had taken
- 3 loves                                      4 hadn't set
- 5 invented                                6 had driven
- 7 know                                      8 had studied
- 9 had been constructed
- 10 won                                      11 had taken
- 12 had exercised

### PRACTICE 14

- 1 be    2 destroy
- 3 change                                      4 occurred
- 5 be    6 pay
- 7 evolved                                      8 take
- 9 is coming                                      10 prepare
- 11 express                                      12 see
- 13 be    14 be

### PRACTICE 15

- 1 Were I as strong as Superman
- 2 Were I you
- 3 Had I known him better
- 4 Had she not been here
- 5 Were a satellite destroyed
- 6 Had he eaten breakfast
- 7 Had you painted the walls in your room light green
- 8 Were you interested in living at the North Pole

### PRACTICE 16

- 1 Were it not for

- 2 Had they been successful
- 3 Were he here
- 4 Had there been
- 5 Were they on the Moon
- 6 Had it not been raining
- 7 Were we in outer space
- 8 Had the train arrived

### 중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 \_ p.265

- 1 shines 2 ④ 3 ③ 4 had paid, have been  
 5 ② 6 ③ 7 ⑤ 8 ④ 9 ⑤  
 10 practice speaking slowly 11 ⑤ 12 ①  
 13 ③ 14 ③ 15 had joined 16 as if he had made a choice by himself 17 had been  
 18 am → were 19 had succeeded 20 if, as if 21 If it had not been for the invitation  
 22 ① I didn't know how to use this machine  
 ② I couldn't bake cookies easily 23 ③  
 24 could have invented the machine 25 ②  
 26 she read 27 desired, could have

### 중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 조건을 나타내는 if절이 미래의 일을 나타낸다고 하더라도 if절의 동사는 항상 현재형으로 쓴다.
- 2 ④는 as if 가정법 과거완료 문장이다. 이때 주절의 시체가 현재이므로 가정법 문장의 had written은 직설법으로 고칠 때 과거시체(didn't write)를 쓴다.  
 ① was → is not (as if 가정법 과거)  
 ② shouldn't → should (가정법 현재 명사절)  
 ③ don't → didn't, can't → couldn't (if 가정법 과거완료)  
 ⑤ was → am not, didn't say → don't say (if 가정법 과거구문의 if 생략)
- 3 ③ '~인지 (아닌지)'의 뜻으로 간접의문문을 이끄는 if ①②④⑤ 조건을 나타내는 if
- 4 과거 사실에 반대되는 일을 가정할 때 쓰는 가정법 과거완료로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.
- 5 ② didn't support → hadn't supported 과거 사실에 반대되는 일을 가정하고, 과거 사실이

현재까지 영향을 미치는 경우에 쓰는 혼합가정법이  
다. 「If+주어+had+과거분사 ~, 주어+would/  
could/should/might+동사원형 ...」

- 6 과거 사실에 반대되는 일을 가정하고, 과거 사실이 현재까지 영향을 미치는 경우에 쓰는 혼합가정법이다.
- 7 과거 사실에 반대되는 일을 가정할 때 쓰는 가정법 과거완료로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.
- 8 ① will come → comes  
② helps → will help  
③ is → were  
⑤ keeps → keep
- 9 ⑤ be killed → been killed
- 10 제안을 나타내는 suggest 뒤에 이어지는 that절의 동사는 「(should)+동사원형」을 쓴다.
- 11 현재 사실에 반대되는 일을 가정할 때 쓰는 가정법 과거에서 if절의 주어가 I일 때 동사는 were를 쓴다.
- 12 요구를 나타내는 demand 뒤에 이어지는 that절의 동사는 「(should)+동사원형」을 쓴다.
- 13 가정법 과거에 쓰인 without은 if it were not for와 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
- 14 「as if+가정법 과거」의 주절의 동사가 현재형이면 현재의 사실과 반대되는 일을 나타낸다.
- 15 과거의 사실과 반대되는 일을 소망할 때는 「I wish+

가정법 과거완료」로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.

- 16 「as if+가정법 과거완료」의 주절의 동사가 현재형이면 과거의 사실과 반대되는 일을 나타낸다.
- 17 과거 사실에 반대되는 일을 가정하고, 과거 사실이 현재까지 영향을 미치는 경우에 쓰는 혼합가정법이다.
- 18 현재 사실에 반대되는 일을 가정할 때 쓰는 가정법 과거이므로 if절의 동사는 과거형이 되어야 한다.
- 19 과거의 사실과 반대되는 일을 소망할 때는 「I wish+가정법 과거완료」로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.
- 20 if ‘~한다면’, as if ‘마치 ~인 것처럼’
- 21 if it had not been for ~ ‘~이 없었다면’
- 22 가정법 과거완료는 과거 사실에 반대되는 일을 가정할 때 쓴다. 따라서 직설법 문장은 과거 시제로 써야 한다.
- 23 ③ looked → look
- 24 과거 사실에 반대되는 일을 가정할 때 쓰는 가정법 과거완료이다.
  - 25 • 가정법 과거구문이다.
  - to 뒤에는 동사원형이 온다.
  - 현재의 사실과 반대되는 일을 소망할 때는 「I wish+가정법 과거」를 쓴다.
- 26 권고를 나타내는 recommend 뒤에 이어지는 that절의 동사는 원형을 쓴다.
- 27 현재 사실에 반대되는 일을 가정할 때 쓰는 가정법 과거이다.

## CHAPTER 13 비교구문

Comparatives

본문 \_ p.270

### PRACTICE 1

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 smaller – smallest  | 2 weaker – weakest    |
| 3 nicer – nicest      | 4 deeper – deepest    |
| 5 cheaper – cheapest  | 6 darker – darkest    |
| 7 faster – fastest    | 8 wider – widest      |
| 9 cuter – cutest      | 10 safer – safest     |
| 11 lower – lowest     | 12 huger – hugest     |
| 13 larger – largest   | 14 shorter – shortest |
| 15 greater – greatest | 16 higher – highest   |
| 17 colder – coldest   | 18 closer – closest   |

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 19 sweeter – sweetest   | 20 warmer – warmest   |
| 21 kinder – kindest     | 22 ruder – rudest     |
| 23 taller – tallest     | 24 louder – loudest   |
| 25 stranger – strangest | 26 cooler – coolest   |
| 27 softer – softest     | 28 longer – longest   |
| 29 thicker – thickest   | 30 smarter – smartest |

### PRACTICE 2

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 heavier – heaviest | 2 funnier – funniest |
| 3 bigger – biggest   | 4 curlier – curliest |

- 5** happier – happiest    **6** hotter – hottest  
**7** hungrier – hungriest    **8** stricter – strictest  
**9** healthier – healthiest    **10** flatter – flattest  
**11** easier – easiest    **12** newer – newest  
**13** thinner – thinnest    **14** tastier – tastiest  
**15** fresher – freshest    **16** prettier – prettiest  
**17** fatter – fattest    **18** drier – driest  
**19** harder – hardest    **20** luckier – luckiest  
**21** braver – bravest    **22** poorer – poorest  
**23** noisier – noisiest    **24** earlier – earliest  
**25** lazier – laziest    **26** uglier – ugliest  
**27** sunnier – sunniest    **28** dirtier – dirtiest  
**29** crazier – craziest    **30** lighter – lightest

### PRACTICE 3

- 1** meaner – meanest  
**2** more easily – most easily  
**3** brighter – brightest  
**4** slimmer – slimmest  
**5** more shocked – most shocked  
**6** more effective – most effective  
**7** friendlier – friendliest  
**8** more famous – most famous  
**9** more curious – most curious  
**10** more logical – most logical  
**11** more quickly – most quickly  
**12** more surprised – most surprised  
**13** more pleasing – most pleasing  
**14** quieter – quietest  
**15** more formal – most formal  
**16** duller – dullest  
**17** more nervous – most nervous  
**18** more slowly – most slowly  
**19** more difficult – most difficult  
**20** more creative – most creative  
**21** more fluently – most fluently  
**22** more comfortable – most comfortable  
**23** more complicated – most complicated  
**24** more similar – most similar  
**25** richer – richest  
**26** more diligent – most diligent  
**27** more boring – most boring  
**28** more exactly – most exactly  
**29** more tired – most tired  
**30** more artistic – most artistic  
**31** more practical – most practical  
**32** scarier – scariest  
**33** more upset – most upset  
**34** more enjoyable – most enjoyable  
**35** lovelier – loveliest  
**36** more wonderful – most wonderful  
**37** more delicious – most delicious  
**38** more depressed – most depressed  
**39** more intelligent – most intelligent  
**40** more powerful – most powerful  
**41** more familiar – most familiar  
**42** more convenient – most convenient  
**43** more useless – most useless  
**44** more skillful – most skillful  
**45** more generous – most generous  
**46** more impressive – most impressive  
**47** more foolish – most foolish  
**48** more insistent – most insistent  
**49** more dangerous – most dangerous  
**50** more nutritious – most nutritious  
**51** more serious – most serious  
**52** more peaceful – most peaceful  
**53** more colorful – most colorful  
**54** more ambitious – most ambitious  
**55** more negative – most negative  
**56** more amazing – most amazing  
**57** more natural – most natural  
**58** more valuable – most valuable  
**59** more awkward – most awkward  
**60** more urgent – most urgent  
**61** more often – most often  
**62** more sensitive – most sensitive  
**63** more common – most common  
**64** more challenging – most challenging  
**65** more abstract – most abstract  
**66** more active – most active  
**67** milder – mildest  
**68** more helpful – most helpful  
**69** more attractive – most attractive  
**70** more awesome – most awesome  
**71** more cheerful – most cheerful

- 72 severer – severest  
 73 busier – busiest  
 74 politer – politest  
 75 more beautiful – most beautiful  
 76 more important – most important  
 77 more harmful – most harmful  
 78 more useful – most useful  
 79 more patient – most patient  
 80 gladder – gladdest  
 81 tougher – toughest  
 82 more fantastic – most fantastic  
 83 angrier – angriest  
 84 more crowded – most crowded  
 85 more recent – most recent  
 86 more hopeless – most hopeless  
 87 more loudly – most loudly  
 88 more positive – most positive  
 89 more selfish – most selfish  
 90 more embarrassed – most embarrassed

## PRACTICE 4

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 more         | 2 better       |
| 3 worse        | 4 latest[last] |
| 5 least        | 6 best         |
| 7 elder[older] | 8 last         |
| 9 worse        | 10 further     |
| 11 fewer       | 12 oldest      |
| 13 more        | 14 farthest    |

## PRACTICE 5

- 2 twice as long as  
 3 as often as  
 4 half as long as  
 5 as tall as  
 6 as cold as  
 7 as many windows as  
 8 three times as heavy as  
 9 ten times as much as  
 10 twice as expensive as

## PRACTICE 6

- 2 isn't as[so] comfortable as  
 3 can't read as[so] fast as

- 4 doesn't write English essays as[so] well as  
 5 isn't as[so] long as  
 6 isn't as[so] fat as  
 7 isn't as[so] crowded as  
 8 don't speak French as[so] fluently as  
 9 don't know about their history as[so] much as  
 10 isn't as[so] polluted as  
 11 isn't as[so] complicated as  
 12 isn't as[so] high as

## PRACTICE 7

- 1 as fast as possible  
 as fast as he could  
 2 as spicy as possible  
 as spicy as I could  
 3 as much as possible  
 as much as we can  
 4 as young as possible  
 as young as she could  
 5 as often as possible  
 as often as I can  
 6 as hard as possible  
 as hard as she can  
 7 as early as possible  
 as early as he could  
 8 as easy as possible  
 as easy as she could

## PRACTICE 8

- 1 as real as possible  
 2 made the kimbab as long as can be  
 3 exercise as hard as possible  
 4 help other people as much as possible  
 5 finished her homework as fast as she could  
 6 talks with his children as often as he can  
 7 came in as quietly as possible  
 8 write down as many things as possible  
 9 spoke as loudly as I could  
 10 will finish my work as soon as I can

## PRACTICE 9

- 1 more difficult than    2 bigger than  
 3 more popular than    4 smarter than

- 5 more boring than      6 more amazing than  
 7 more than              8 more impressive than  
 9 more nervous than    10 more convenient than  
 11 more logical than    12 more beautiful than

## PRACTICE 10

- 1 Mihyun's                  2 Hojung did  
 3 Jihoon's                  4 Kim does  
 5 I did                      6 diamond's  
 7 he does                  8 doll's  
 9 Heeyoung does        10 Mike's

## PRACTICE 11

- 1 smaller                  2 worse  
 3 better                    4 shorter  
 5 larger                    6 deeper  
 7 calmer                   8 cheaper

## PRACTICE 12

- 1 much                     2 far  
 3 a lot                      4 even  
 5 still                      6 far  
 7 even                      8 much  
 9 still                      10 a lot

## PRACTICE 13

- 1 a lot                      2 very  
 3 far                        4 very  
 5 a lot                      6 even  
 7 very                      8 far

## PRACTICE 14

- 2 The second series of the drama was less mysterious than the first series.  
 3 Your English essay was less impressive than your Korean essay.  
 4 He reacted less sensitively to the matter than his wife did.  
 5 Sujin writes a poem less creatively than other

students in class.

- 6 The law was put into practice less effectively than we expected.  
 7 Karen speaks Chinese and Japanese less fluently than Joey does.  
 8 Hiking is less attractive than playing computer games to me.  
 9 His new work is less creative than his previous work.  
 10 My elder brother runs less quickly than my father used to.

## PRACTICE 15

- 1 The hotter the weather gets, the more people have cold drinks.  
 2 The better you know the rules of the game, the more you'll enjoy it.  
 3 The harder you try to forget something, the more clearly you remember it.  
 4 The larger our society becomes, the more crime occurs.  
 5 The higher your energy level is, the more efficiently your body works.  
 6 The cheaper the price becomes, the greater the demand will be.  
 7 The earlier you buy the plane ticket, the bigger discount you can get.  
 8 The longer you expose your skin to the Sun, the higher chances to get a sunburn you have.

## PRACTICE 16

- 1 faster and faster  
 2 louder and louder  
 3 more and more interesting  
 4 more and more tired  
 5 stronger and stronger  
 6 darker and darker  
 7 less and less  
 8 more and more generous  
 9 more and more colorful  
 10 more and more fluently

## PRACTICE 17

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 the strangest         | 2 funnier             |
| 3 more easily           | 4 the most familiar   |
| 5 the most diligent     | 6 the most convenient |
| 7 hotter                | 8 the most valuable   |
| 9 the closest           | 10 the most           |
| 11 more nervous         | 12 the most practical |
| 13 earlier              | 14 more fantastic     |
| 15 the most intelligent |                       |

## PRACTICE 18

- one of the best experiences
- one of the most brilliant ideas
- one of the most delicious cakes
- one of the most surprising news
- one of the most colorful shirts
- one of the largest palaces
- one of the most famous figures
- one of the most romantic scenes
- one of the best circuses
- one of the worst workers

## PRACTICE 19

- There is nothing more important than my family in my life.
- There is nothing I worry about more than my kids living in New Zealand.
- There is nothing more interesting than her recent novel of her all works.
- There is nothing more precious than freedom in the world.
- There is nothing more helpful than a good diet and enough rest for the child to recover his health.
- There is nothing I want more than a new digital camera as my birthday gift.
- There is nothing more difficult than to be what other people want you to be.
- There is nothing worse than a person who complains all the time and does nothing.

## PRACTICE 20

- No (other) canyon, as[so] wide as  
No (other) canyon, wider than  
wider than any other canyon  
wider than all the other canyons
- No (other) dinosaur fossil, as[so] old as  
No (other) dinosaur fossil, older than  
older than any other dinosaur fossil  
older than all the other dinosaur fossils
- No (other) person, as[so] lucky as  
No (other) person, luckier than  
luckier than any other person  
luckier than all the other people
- No (other) student, as[so] artistic as  
No (other) student, more artistic than  
more artistic than any other student  
more artistic than all the other students
- No (other) policy, as[so] strict as  
No (other) policy, stricter than  
stricter than any other policy  
stricter than all the other policies

## 중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 \_ p.295

- 1 ⑤ 2 ④ 3 ① 4 ④ 5 ③ 6 ③ 7 ②  
8 ② 9 ② 10 The more comfortable you feel,  
the more natural you look in photos. 11 less  
complicated than 12 ③ 13 ③ 14 ④  
15 ⑤ 16 ② 17 The longer she stayed in  
Seoul, the more she got to like the people in the  
city. 18 Tom is not as[so] tall as Jack. 19 ④  
20 ④ 21 ④ 22 possible 23 ②  
24 more and more 25 ③ 26 less, than  
27 ⑤ 28 ③ 29 no, more[better] than  
30 ④ 31 ④ 32 ②,③ 33 all the other  
notebooks 34 further 35 better than  
36 is more intelligent than any other boy  
37 I did 38 ③ 39 ⑤ 40 ②

## 중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 ① as fastly as → as fast as  
 ② more simpler → simpler  
 ③ very bad than → worse than  
 ④ as fluent as → as fluently as
- 2 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형을 수식하는 few의 비교급을 쓴다.
- 3 very는 비교급을 수식할 수 없다.
- 4 「as + 원급 + as + 주어 + can」  
 = 「as + 원급 + as possible」
- 5 ③ '훨씬' ①②④⑤ '많이'
- 6 「as + 원급 + as + 주어 + 동사」 '~만큼 ...한'
- 7 「as + 원급 + as can be」 '더없이 ~한'
- 8 ② 첫 번째 문장은 비교급을 이용한 비교로 '~보다 더 ...한'의 뜻을, 두 번째 문장은 원급을 이용한 비교로 '~만큼 ...한'의 뜻을 나타낸다.
- 9 「not as[so] + 원급 + as」 '~만큼 ...하지 않은'
- 10 「the 비교급, the 비교급」 '~하면 할수록 더 ...하다'
- 11 「less + 원급 + than」 '~보다 덜 ...한'
- 12 뒤에 than이 있으므로 비교급이 나와야 한다.
- 13 ㉠ another → the other ㉡ than any other inventions → than any other invention
- 14 much는 비교급을 수식한다.
- 15 「the + 비교급, the + 비교급」 '~하면 할수록 더 ...한'
- 16 much 뒤에는 비교급이 오고, 셀 수 없는 명사로 쓰인 effort 앞에는 less가 온다.
- 17 「the + 비교급, the + 비교급」 '~하면 할수록 더 ...한'
- 18 「not as[so] + 원급 + as」 '~만큼 ...하지 않은'
- 19 「No ~ as[so] + 원급 + as」는 최상급의 의미를 나타낸다.
- 20 ④ movies → movie
- 21 「the + 비교급, the + 비교급」 '~하면 할수록 더 ...한'
- 22 「as + 원급 + as possible」 '가능한 한 ~하게'
- 23 ① to play → to playing  
 ③ singer → singers  
 ④ smartest → the smartest
- ⑤ bad and bad → worse and worse
- 24 「비교급 + and + 비교급」 '점점 더 ~한'
- 25 「the + 비교급 ~, the + 비교급 ...」 '~할수록 더 ...하다'
- ① The more practice they were → The more they practiced  
 ② scared → more scared  
 ④ did → was  
 ⑤ The more we read books → The more books we read
- 26 「not as[so] + 원급 + as」 = 「less + 원급 + than」
- 27 ⑤ that → those
- 28 ③을 제외한 나머지는 모두 large의 최상급을 나타낸다.
- 29 「There is no ~ 비교급 + than ...」은 최상급의 의미를 나타낸다.
- 30 ④를 제외한 나머지는 모두 음악이 가장 중요하다는 뜻이다.
- 31 「비교급 + than any other + 단수 명사」는 최상급의 의미를 나타낸다.
- 32 「비교급 + than any other + 단수 명사」, 「Nothing ~ 비교급 + than」은 최상급의 의미를 나타낸다.
- 33 「비교급 + than all the other + 복수 명사」는 최상급의 의미를 나타낸다.
- 34 far - further - furthest <정도> 더욱, 한층
- 35 「Nothing ~ 비교급 + than」은 최상급의 의미를 나타낸다.
- 36 「비교급 + than any other + 단수 명사」는 최상급의 의미를 나타낸다.
- 37 as 뒤의 목적격은 「주어 + 동사」로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.
- 38 「half[twice, three times] + as + 원급 + as」 '~보다 ...배 -한'
- 39 ① smartest → the smartest  
 ② as → than  
 ③ more specific → specific  
 ④ teachers → teacher
- 40 one of the most famous painters

## PRACTICE 1

- 1 who go to this school don't have to wear uniforms on Saturday
- 2 whose office plants are not taken good care of
- 3 who support us when we are having a hard time
- 4 whose parents run a big bakery downtown
- 5 whom I wanted to see because of an interview was not in the office
- 6 who was raised by wolves in the jungle
- 7 who have poor concentration are likely to get a low grade
- 8 who broke into my neighbor's house last night was arrested
- 9 who work for the law firm are very diligent
- 10 whose recipes could meet our expectations
- 11 whose character is open and kind is welcomed by everyone
- 12 whom I visit twice a month with some cookies lives near my house

## PRACTICE 2

- 1 The pictures which are hanging on the wall were taken in Eastern Europe.
- 2 Students can develop self-confidence through the program which is provided by some counselors.
- 3 The bicycle which had pedals was invented in the 1860s.
- 4 The farmer could produce a new kind of fruit which was bigger than any other fruit.
- 5 There was a glass of water whose temperature was under 5 degrees Celsius.
- 6 The bus which goes to the airport via the city hall runs every fifteen minutes.
- 7 People try to remember some accidents which taught them an important lesson.
- 8 There are many animals whose lives are in great danger.

- 9 The workers construct the building which is the tallest in the city.
- 10 Cyberspace has given us a new kind of reality which is called a virtual reality.

## PRACTICE 3

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 have   | 2 which   |
| 3 which  | 4 serves  |
| 5 whom   | 6 imports |
| 7 which  | 8 don't   |
| 9 whose  | 10 who    |
| 11 was   | 12 who    |
| 13 whom  | 14 wants  |
| 15 focus |           |

## PRACTICE 4

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 which, that | 2 who, that    |
| 3 that        | 4 which, that  |
| 5 that        | 6 who, that    |
| 7 who, that   | 8 that         |
| 9 whom, that  | 10 who, that   |
| 11 that       | 12 which, that |
| 13 that       | 14 whom, that  |
| 15 that       |                |

## PRACTICE 5

- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 1 that | 2 whose |
| 3 that | 4 that  |
| 5 was  | 6 who   |
| 7 that | 8 that  |
| 9 is   | 10 that |

## PRACTICE 6

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1 that          | 2 who[that] |
| 3 that produces | 4 that      |

- 5 John recommended to us  
 6 that                      7 which[that]  
 8 that we wanted to have  
 9 you already know    10 that looked  
 11 was built 100 years ago  
 12 which[that]

## PRACTICE 7

- 1 What                      2 which  
 3 what                      4 which  
 5 What                      6 what  
 7 which                      8 which  
 9 what                      10 which  
 11 what                      12 what  
 13 what                      14 which  
 15 which

## PRACTICE 8

- 1 My teacher bought me this book, which has influenced me a lot.  
 2 I sometimes ask for advice of my grandmother, who has been very helpful.  
 3 An old lady, who lives next door, gave me some cookies that she made.  
 4 He made a number of cartoons and movies, which have been loved by children.  
 5 Last Friday, I met Chris, whom I hadn't seen for a long time.  
 6 We will fly to Busan, which means we won't have to worry about traffic jams.  
 7 Thomas Edison, who is called the Father of Invention, was born in 1847.  
 8 Taekwondo, which is a kind of martial arts, requires both mental and physical training.  
 9 Jay, whose computer broke down yesterday, couldn't do his homework.  
 10 The game was shown on TV, which greatly helped it to sell well.

## PRACTICE 9

- 1 which                      2 who, that

- 3 who                      4 who, that  
 5 who, that                6 who  
 7 whom, that              8 which  
 9 who, that                10 which

## PRACTICE 10

- 2 Do you know the boy who(m)[that] Tom is talking to with a big smile?  
 Do you know the boy to whom Tom is talking with a big smile?  
 3 The bed which[that] I slept in last night was very comfortable.  
 The bed in which I slept last night was very comfortable.  
 4 These are the great inventions which[that] he is well-known for.  
 These are the great inventions for which he is well-known.  
 5 Before it is too late, we need to protect the Earth which[that] we live on.  
 Before it is too late, we need to protect the Earth on which we live.  
 6 Soccer is a sport which[that] my friends and I are very fond of.  
 Soccer is a sport of which my friends and I are very fond.  
 7 What is the title of the movie which[that] you told me about yesterday?  
 What is the title of the movie about which you told me yesterday?  
 8 We couldn't go to the birthday party which[that] we were invited to.  
 We couldn't go to the birthday party to which we were invited.  
 9 This is the port which[that] millions of immigrants from Europe entered America through.  
 This is the port through which millions of immigrants from Europe entered America.  
 10 I've never seen Susan who(m)[that] Mark fell in love with two years ago.  
 I've never seen Susan with whom Mark fell in love two years ago.

## PRACTICE 11

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 (that)      | 2 (which are) |
| 3             | 4 (who)       |
| 5 (which)     | 6 (who)       |
| 7             | 8 (that)      |
| 9 (whom)      | 10 (who is)   |
| 11 (who were) | 12 (which is) |

## PRACTICE 12

- 1 No matter what you do
- 2 Anyone who wants some cookies
- 3 anything that she needs
- 4 anything that you choose
- 5 anyone whom you meet
- 6 No matter which you buy
- 7 No matter what I asked
- 8 No matter who may say so
- 9 anything that you decide
- 10 No matter what he hears

## PRACTICE 13

- 1 why he missed the test
- 2 on which Henry and I first met
- 3 where the bus picks up passengers
- 4 how I could make strong kites
- 5 for which the war broke out
- 6 in which there live various kinds of animals
- 7 when a man first landed on the Moon
- 8 in which the teacher deals with students
- 9 when people eat turkey
- 10 in which there is the largest city park in the world
- 11 where people cannot take protein easily
- 12 how we can relax our mind and body
- 13 on which we graduated
- 14 for which I'm listening to this radio show
- 15 How[The way in which] you talk and behave

## PRACTICE 14

- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| 1 where | 2 when |
|---------|--------|

- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| 3 how   | 4 when |
| 5 where | 6 why  |
| 7 where | 8 when |
| 9 why   | 10 how |

## PRACTICE 15

- 2 when, the, time
- 3 why, the, reason
- 4 where, the, country
- 5 when, the, month
- 6 why, the, reason
- 7 where, somewhere

## PRACTICE 16

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1 ○  | 2 ○  |
| 3    | 4    |
| 5    | 6    |
| 7 ○  | 8 ○  |
| 9 ○  | 10 ○ |
| 11 ○ |      |

## PRACTICE 17

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 1 why   | 2 who   |
| 3 where | 4 which |
| 5 when  | 6 how   |
| 7 why   |         |

## PRACTICE 18

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 wherever | 2 whenever  |
| 3 However  | 4 Wherever  |
| 5 However  | 6 Whenever  |
| 7 However  | 8 whenever  |
| 9 wherever | 10 whenever |

## PRACTICE 19

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1 Whatever | 2 whenever |
| 3 Wherever | 4 Whoever  |
| 5 However  | 6 Whenever |

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 p.322

- 1 who[that] is 2 ①, ④ 3 ③ 4 ④ 5 ③  
 6 ① 7 Look at the old lady whose son is a famous actor. 8 which 9 ③ 10 at which, where 11 ⑤ 12 Whoever breaks the law will be punished. 13 who 14 where 15 whom 16 which 17 whose 18 ②, ③ 19 ② 20 ①, ④ 21 I finally found out how he solved the case. 22 ⑤ 23 need → needs 24 ③ 25 ④ 26 ② 27 However difficult the problem is 28 ④ 29 which[that] are 30 ④ 31 ④ 32 ② 33 ④ 34 which 35 ② 36 ④ 37 where, when 38 ⑤ 39 ③ 40 when 41 ⑤ 42 ③

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 선행사가 사람을 나타내는 3인칭 단수형이므로 who [that] is가 들어간다.
- 2 ① the car of which → whose car  
④ of which roof → of which the roof[the roof of which, whose roof]
- 3 however + 형용사 + 주어 + 동사 '아무리 ~하더라도'
- 4 ① wonder → wondered  
② is → are  
③ were begun → began  
⑤ who → which
- 5 ③ are → is
- 6 ② that → which  
③ that → which  
④ that → how[why]  
⑤ that → whose
- 7 선행사가 사람이므로 관계대명사 who의 소유격 whose를 이용한다.
- 8 선행사가 사물인 관계대명사의 계속적 용법이므로 which를 쓴다.
- 9 • 선행사가 사물인 관계대명사의 계속적 용법이므로 which를 쓴다.  
• 「전치사+which」는 관계부사의 역할을 한다.
- 10 관계부사는 「전치사+관계대명사」로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.
- 11 • 선행사가 사람이므로 who의 소유격 whose를 쓴다.  
• 선행사가 사물인 관계대명사의 계속적 용법이므로 which를 쓴다.
- 12 whoever + 동사 '~하는 사람은 누구나'
- 13 선행사가 사람이므로 주격 관계대명사 who를 쓴다.
- 14 장소를 나타내는 관계부사 where를 쓴다.
- 15 전치사가 관계대명사 바로 앞에 오므로 목적격 관계대명사 whom을 쓴다.
- 16 「전치사+which」는 관계부사의 역할을 한다.
- 17 선행사가 사람이므로 who의 소유격 whose를 쓴다.
- 18 ① of which → for which  
④ with who → with whom  
⑤ to whom → on whom
- 19 ② 접속사 ①③④⑤ 관계대명사
- 20 선행사에 형용사의 최상급이 포함되어 있으므로 관계대명사 that을 쓰거나 생략한다.
- 21 방법을 나타내는 관계부사 how를 쓴다.
- 22 선행사에 형용사의 최상급이 포함되어 있으므로 관계대명사 that을 쓴다. 목적격 관계대명사는 생략 가능하다.
- 23 선행사(much work)가 단수형이므로 관계대명사절의 동사(need)도 단수형이 되어야 한다.
- 24 • 선행사를 자체에 포함하는 관계대명사 what을 쓴다.  
• 선행사에 the only가 나오므로 관계대명사 that을 쓴다.  
• 간접의문문의 의문사 what을 쓴다.
- 25 ④ 목적격 관계대명사는 생략할 수 있다.
- 26 복합관계부사 however는 '아무리 ~하더라도'라는 뜻이다. 이때 however는 no matter how로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.
- 27 however + 형용사 + 주어 + 동사 '아무리 ~하더라도'
- 28 관계대명사의 목적격 또는 현재분사나 과거분사가 뒤따라 오는 「관계대명사+be동사」는 생략할 수 있다.
- 29 관계대명사 what은 「the thing(s) which[that] ~」로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.
- 30 • wherever + 주어 + 동사 '~가 어디에서 ...을 하

든'

• whatever + 주어 + 동사 '~가 무엇을 ...하든'

- 31 주격 관계대명사 뒤에 be동사가 있고 그 뒤에 현재 분사나 과거분사가 오면 「관계대명사+be동사」를 생략할 수 있다.
- 32 ② 관계부사 ①④ 의문부사 ③⑤ 접속사
- 33 선행사를 자체에 포함하는 관계대명사 what을 쓴다.
- 34 관계부사는 「전치사+관계대명사」로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.
- 35 ② where → which
- 36 관계대명사 that 앞에는 전치사를 쓸 수 없다.

- 37 • 관계사가 들어갈 자리 뒤에 완전한 문장이 나오므로 관계부사가 들어간다.
- 접속사 when은 '~할 때'의 의미를 가진다.
- 38 ⑤ 관계부사 ①②③④ 의문부사
- 39 관계부사가 이끄는 절은 완전한 문장이다.
- 40 관계사가 들어갈 자리 뒤에 완전한 문장이 나오므로 관계부사가 들어간다.
- 41 선행사인 the pen을 '가지고 썼다'는 뜻이 되도록 ⑤의 on which는 with which로 바꾸는 것이 적절하다.
- 42 the way와 how는 나란히 쓸 수 없다.

## CHAPTER 15 접속사

Conjunctions

본문 \_ p.330

### PRACTICE 1

- |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 or   | 2 but  | 3 or   |
| 4 and  | 5 but  | 6 or   |
| 7 and  | 8 but  | 9 or   |
| 10 and | 11 but | 12 or  |
| 13 and | 14 and | 15 but |

### PRACTICE 2

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 and | 2 or  | 3 and |
| 4 or  | 5 or  | 6 and |
| 7 or  | 8 and | 9 or  |
| 10 or |       |       |

### PRACTICE 3

- 2 I'd like to study not only English but also Chinese to become a competent translator.
- 3 You have to consider not only your interests but also your talents to find a good job for yourself.
- 4 I do things that others don't want to do as well as work hard.

- 5 We need to hire not only a new salesperson but also a new secretary.
- 6 Not only I but also Sally wants to succeed in losing weight and being more confident.
- 7 You should do your best as well as set a goal.
- 8 It is a waste of time as well as a waste of money.
- 9 A clean environment is not only essential for our health but also good for our economy.
- 10 The teachers as well as the students were shocked by the principal's final decision.
- 11 Human genes determine what diseases people may get as well as what they look like.
- 12 Humans not only have researched the Earth but also have explored the universe.

### PRACTICE 4

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 Both, and    | 2 Neither, nor |
| 3 Either, or   | 4 Both, and    |
| 5 Neither, nor | 6 either, or   |
| 7 neither, nor | 8 both, and    |
| 9 either, or   | 10 both, and   |

## PRACTICE 5

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1 have   | 2 are    |
| 3 are    | 4 use    |
| 5 are    | 6 like   |
| 7 want   | 8 takes  |
| 9 spends | 10 helps |

## PRACTICE 6

- 1 Because the royal family in Europe played golf, it began to become popular among rich people.  
The royal family in Europe played golf, so it began to become popular among rich people.
- 2 Because strong winds blow from the sea, most walls around the houses in Jeju Island are built with stones.  
Strong winds blow from the sea, so most walls around the houses in Jeju Island are built with stones.
- 3 Because people grow up in a different environment, they can never be the same as one another.  
People grow up in a different environment, so they can never be the same as one another.
- 4 Because the museum was burnt down during the German invasion, we couldn't see the original one.  
The museum was burnt down during the German invasion, so we couldn't see the original one.
- 5 Because I know what it is like to be a new student in a strange school, I want to help him fit in.  
I know what it is like to be a new student in a strange school, so I want to help him fit in.
- 6 Because the water is clean and the air is fresh, I prefer living in the countryside to living in the urban area.  
The water is clean and the air is fresh, so I prefer living in the countryside to living in the urban area.
- 7 Because keeping a diary helps me think about

my everyday life, I try to keep it every day.  
Keeping a diary helps me think about my everyday life, so I try to keep it every day.

- 8 Because I like to watch different kinds of fish, I am planning to visit the aquarium in Singapore.  
I like to watch different kinds of fish, so I am planning to visit the aquarium in Singapore.
- 9 Because we live in the age of information technology, many jobs require us to have computer skills.  
We live in the age of information technology, so many jobs require us to have computer skills.
- 10 Because the chocolate cake was very delicious, I couldn't stop myself from eating too much of it.  
The chocolate cake was very delicious, so I couldn't stop myself from eating too much of it.

## PRACTICE 7

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 because of | 2 because    |
| 3 because of | 4 because of |
| 5 because    | 6 because    |
| 7 because of | 8 because    |

## PRACTICE 8

- |     |      |
|-----|------|
| 1 A | 2 C  |
| 3 B | 4 C  |
| 5 B | 6 A  |
| 7 C | 8 A  |
| 9 B | 10 A |

## PRACTICE 9

- 1 I'll just walk there unless it's far from my house.
- 2 The door won't open unless you know the exact password.
- 3 Unless you are careful with it, you might get into trouble.
- 4 Unless you stop spending too much money, you'll be broke soon.

- 5 Her heart disease will get worse unless she goes on a diet.
- 6 You will get soaked on the way home unless you bring your umbrella with you.
- 7 Unless you say anything when you need help, no one can help you.
- 8 You cannot build a good relationship unless you try to listen to others.
- 9 Unless you have much experience in that field, you won't get the job.
- 10 Unless you follow the directions, you will get lost in a strange city.

### PRACTICE 10

- 1 Once he sees her
- 2 As long as you do your best
- 3 If you change your mind
- 4 As long as you believe in yourself
- 5 Once you like yourself
- 6 Unless you eat now
- 7 If you want to speak English well
- 8 Once he starts to read a book
- 9 As long as it doesn't snow
- 10 Once you learn the rules
- 11 If you don't like exercising alone
- 12 Unless you walk more quickly

### PRACTICE 11

- 1 Throw the ball softly so that I can hit it well.
- 2 Mr. Park spoke slowly so that everyone could write down what he was saying.
- 3 Make your plan as specific as possible so that you can follow it step by step.
- 4 The fishermen start the morning by mending their nets so that they can fish with them.
- 5 Review your notes every day so that you don't have to study all night before the exam.
- 6 I had become so close to my teacher that it became easier for me to talk with him.
- 7 Taekwondo is so popular that thousands of its practitioners visit Korea every year.

- 8 I'm so terrible at drawing that I don't think I am talented in art.
- 9 Information is so easily accessible on the Internet that you can get anything you want.
- 10 My father is so busy at his work that he can't take summer holiday this year.

### PRACTICE 12

- 1 It is interesting that sound travels much faster in steel than in water.
- 2 It is a pity that a lot of workers in the factory died because of the fire.
- 3 It was unbelievable that we survived the car crash.
- 4 It is very important that we must do something to help the town.
- 5 The young man said that his arm was badly injured.
- 6 I was excited to know that I could take English and other language courses.
- 7 I'm afraid that I may have made a lot of mistakes.
- 8 Mother is worried that the baby hardly eats all day long.
- 9 The fact is that millions of years ago there were many volcanoes in this area.
- 10 The difference between them is that there are no magazines that you can read in this cafe.
- 11 The problem was that our flight to Canada would be expensive.
- 12 The important thing is that you should respect other people's cultures.

### PRACTICE 13

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1 동격 | 2 목적어 |
| 3 동격 | 4 보어  |
| 5 주어 |       |

### PRACTICE 14

- 1 if she is going to study English literature or

Asian history,

whether she is going to study English literature or Asian history

- 2 if he is going to go to a graduate school or get a job,  
whether he is going to go to a graduate school or get a job
- 3 if you are going to attend the party or study for the final exam,  
whether you are going to attend the party or study for the final exam
- 4 if she is going to face the difficult situation or run away from it,  
whether she is going to face the difficult situation or run away from it
- 5 if you are going to keep working on the project or stop doing it,  
whether you are going to keep working on the project or stop doing it
- 6 if he is going to take part in the competition or keep practicing a little more,  
whether he is going to take part in the competition or keep practicing a little more
- 7 if your class is going to go on a picnic or go on a field trip to the museum,  
whether your class is going to go on a picnic or go on a field trip to the museum
- 8 if you are going to take care of your brother or go to the stadium,  
whether you are going to take care of your brother or go to the stadium

### PRACTICE 15

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1 As, While | 2 while, when  |
| 3 when      | 4 as           |
| 5 while, as | 6 when         |
| 7 while, as | 8 when         |
| 9 While, As | 10 while, as   |
| 11 when     | 12 while, as   |
| 13 When     | 14 While, When |
| 15 When, As |                |

### PRACTICE 16

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 since      | 2 as soon as  |
| 3 while      | 4 until       |
| 5 Every time | 6 When        |
| 7 since      | 8 as soon as  |
| 9 after      | 10 After      |
| 11 As        | 12 Every time |
| 13 While     | 14 until      |
| 15 before    |               |

### PRACTICE 17

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 even though | 2 even if      |
| 3 even though | 4 even if      |
| 5 Even though | 6 even if      |
| 7 Even if     | 8 Even though  |
| 9 even if     | 10 even though |

### PRACTICE 18

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 For example       | 2 However            |
| 3 Therefore         | 4 In addition        |
| 5 On the other hand | 6 For example        |
| 7 However           | 8 Therefore          |
| 9 In addition       | 10 On the other hand |

### PRACTICE 19

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 Finally            | 2 In contrast    |
| 3 As a result        | 4 In other words |
| 5 Finally            | 6 In contrast    |
| 7 As a result        | 8 In other words |
| 9 For example        | 10 However       |
| 11 Therefore         | 12 In addition   |
| 13 On the other hand |                  |

### PRACTICE 20

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 Finally[Therefore] | 2 Besides        |
| 3 Therefore          | 4 In other words |
| 5 For example        | 6 Besides        |
| 7 Finally[Therefore] | 8 In contrast    |

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 \_ p.355

- 1 ③ 2 ③ 3 ④ 4 ⑤ 5 ④ 6 ③  
 7 body movements as well as, verbal languages  
 8 ② 9 ④ 10 ③ 11 rained so heavily that he drove his car slowly 12 ⑤ 13 ⑤  
 14 ④ 15 ① 16 not only, but also 17 ②  
 18 ③ 19 unless it rains 20 Once you visit the country 21 ② 22 ⑤ 23 while  
 24 Not only many citizens but also the leader of the country supports the new treaty. 25 so that 26 ⑤ 27 ③ 28 Neither, nor 29 ①  
 30 ⑤ 31 ④ 32 ② 33 ⑤ 34 ①  
 35 ③ 36 ③ 37 ④ 38 ⑤ 39 ⑤ 40 ④  
 41 ① 42 ④ 43 ③ 44 As soon as she heard 45 On the other hand

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 ① or → and  
 ② such → so  
 ④ but → so  
 ⑤ so → such  
 2 • 「명령문+or」 ‘~해라, 그렇지 않으면’  
 • 「Which ~, A or B」 ‘A와 B 중 어느 ~’  
 3 besides = in addition ‘게다가’  
 4 therefore ‘그러므로’  
 5 for example ‘예를 들면’  
 6 조건을 나타내는 부사절에서는 현재시제가 미래를 대신한다.  
 7 not only A but also B = B as well as A ‘A뿐만 아니라 B도’  
 8 보기와 ② 부사절을 이끄는 접속사, ①③④⑤ 명사절을 이끄는 접속사  
 9 ④ are → am  
 10 however ‘그러나’  
 11 보기의 단어와 주어진 해석(‘너무 ~해서 ...하다’)을 통해서 「so + 형용사/부사+that」의 형태로 문장을 완성해야 하는 것을 알 수 있다.  
 12 if=whether ‘~인지 (어떤지)’  
 13 once ‘일단 ~하면’ as long as ‘~하는 한’  
 14 ④ ‘~ 때문에’  
 ①③⑤ ‘~하고 있을 때’ ② ‘~함에 따라’

- 15 ① 명사절을 이끄는 접속사 ②③ 지시대명사  
 ④ 부사절을 이끄는 접속사 ⑤ 관계대명사  
 16 not only A but also B ‘A뿐만 아니라 B도’  
 17 not A but B ‘A가 아니라 B’  
 18 「whether ~ or not」 ‘~인지 아닌지’  
 19 「if ~ not」은 unless로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.  
 20 once ‘일단 ~하면’  
 21 even though ‘비록 ~일지라도’  
 22 ⑤ ‘~대로’ ① ‘~만큼’ ② ‘~할 때’  
 ③ ‘~때문에’ ④ ‘~함에 따라’  
 23 while ‘그런데 한편’  
 24 「not only A but also B」 구조의 문장이므로 even 이 아닌 only가 와야 한다. 동사의 수는 B에 일치시킨다.  
 25 so that ~ ‘~하기 위하여’  
 26 ① are → is  
 ② are → am  
 ③ weren’t → were  
 ④ has → have  
 27 ③ which → that  
 28 neither A nor B ‘A도 B도 ~ 아닌’  
 29 whether ‘~인지 (어떤지)’  
 30 ⑤ 관계대명사 ①②③④ 명사절을 이끄는 접속사  
 31 that ‘~라는 것은’  
 32 • ‘~인지 (어떤지)’  
 • ‘~한다면’  
 33 ⑤ that → if[whether]  
 34 since = as ‘~때문에’  
 35 although ‘비록 ~일지라도’  
 36 while ‘~하는 동안’  
 37 • 접속사 when ‘~할 때’  
 • 관계부사 why ‘~하는 이유’  
 38 • 「because+절」 ‘~때문에’  
 • 「because of+명사(구)」 ‘~때문에’  
 39 ⑤ Though → Because[Since, As]  
 40 therefore ‘그러므로’  
 41 ① so → such  
 42 in contrast ‘대조적으로’  
 43 「in order not + to 부정사」 ‘~하지 않기 위해서’  
 44 on -ing = as soon as ‘~하자마자’  
 45 on the other hand ‘반면에’

# CHAPTER 16 전치사

## Prepositions

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### PRACTICE 1

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1 in  | 2 at  |
| 3 on  | 4 in  |
| 5 on  | 6 at  |
| 7 at  | 8 on  |
| 9 in  | 10 in |
| 11 on | 12 at |
| 13 on | 14 at |
| 15 In |       |

### PRACTICE 2

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 ① on ② ×   | 2 ① on ② ×   |
| 3 ① in ② on  | 4 ① on ② ×   |
| 5 ① on ② ×   | 6 ① in ② ×   |
| 7 ① on ② in  | 8 ① in ② on  |
| 9 ① on ② in  | 10 ① × ② at  |
| 11 ① at ② ×  | 12 ① at ② in |
| 13 ① at ② in | 14 ① at ② on |
| 15 ① at ② in |              |

### PRACTICE 3

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 ① from ② since | 2 ① since ② from  |
| 3 ① from ② since | 4 ① since ② from  |
| 5 ① from ② since | 6 ① since ② from  |
| 7 ① from ② since | 8 ① from ② since  |
| 9 ① since ② from | 10 ① from ② since |

### PRACTICE 4

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| 1 until | 2 by     |
| 3 by    | 4 until  |
| 5 by    | 6 until  |
| 7 by    | 8 by     |
| 9 until | 10 until |

### PRACTICE 5

- |      |         |
|------|---------|
| 1 by | 2 since |
|------|---------|

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 3 from    | 4 at     |
| 5 in      | 6 on     |
| 7 by      | 8 since  |
| 9 until   | 10 until |
| 11 on     | 12 in    |
| 13 at     | 14 from  |
| 15 by[at] | 16 since |
| 17 by[on] | 18 on    |

### PRACTICE 6

- after the rock festival
- before entering the house
- after classes
- before coming to Australia
- before the arrival of European settlers
- after getting home from work

### PRACTICE 7

- getting up before daybreak, we went to see the Tokyo Fishmarket
- giving me a prescription, the doctor explained to me about the disease
- completing the assigned house chores, I ran out to the street to play with my friends
- cooking dinner, we lit a small campfire by our tent
- talking to Jim over the cell phone, I went out to meet him at the bus stop
- moving to Argentina, John gave away all his toys to his younger cousins
- landing on the coast of Taiwan, the typhoon blew away many houses
- becoming one of the top baseball teams, the team went through a strict training program
- completing my training as a sailor, I came back home to see my family
- sinking to the bottom of the sea, the submarine exploded

## PRACTICE 8

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 ① for ② during | 2 ① during ② for  |
| 3 ① for ② during | 4 ① during ② for  |
| 5 ① during ② for | 6 ① for ② during  |
| 7 ① for ② during | 8 ① for ② during  |
| 9 ① during ② for | 10 ① for ② during |

## PRACTICE 9

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 before             | 2 during              |
| 3 for                | 4 before              |
| 5 during[throughout] | 6 After               |
| 7 for                | 8 during[throughout]  |
| 9 after              | 10 during[throughout] |

## PRACTICE 10

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1 in, on | 2 on, at |
| 3 at, in | 4 in, on |
| 5 at, on | 6 on, in |

## PRACTICE 11

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1 on | 2 at |
| 3 on | 4 in |
| 5 at | 6 in |
| 7 at | 8 on |
| 9 in |      |

## PRACTICE 12

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1 at  | 2 on  |
| 3 at  | 4 in  |
| 5 on  | 6 at  |
| 7 in  | 8 at  |
| 9 in  | 10 on |
| 11 on | 12 at |
| 13 in | 14 in |
| 15 on |       |

## PRACTICE 13

- |                |        |
|----------------|--------|
| 1 under[below] | 2 over |
|----------------|--------|

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 3 below        | 4 above       |
| 5 below[under] | 6 over        |
| 7 under        | 8 above[over] |

## PRACTICE 14

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 out of | 2 onto    |
| 3 off    | 4 into    |
| 5 up     | 6 off     |
| 7 down   | 8 onto    |
| 9 up     | 10 down   |
| 11 into  | 12 out of |

## PRACTICE 15

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 ① down ② under  | 2 ① Under ② over  |
| 3 ① off ② below   | 4 ① into ② out of |
| 5 ① up ② over     | 6 ① off ② onto    |
| 7 ① into ② under  | 8 ① above ② below |
| 9 ① out of ② onto |                   |

## PRACTICE 16

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 along   | 2 across  |
| 3 across  | 4 around  |
| 5 around  | 6 through |
| 7 through | 8 along   |

## PRACTICE 17

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 near        | 2 by          |
| 3 near        | 4 behind      |
| 5 in front of | 6 behind      |
| 7 by          | 8 in front of |

## PRACTICE 18

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 between | 2 among   |
| 3 between | 4 between |
| 5 among   | 6 among   |
| 7 between | 8 among   |
| 9 between | 10 among  |

**PRACTICE 19**

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>1</b> to         | <b>2</b> toward(s)  |
| <b>3</b> for        | <b>4</b> toward(s)  |
| <b>5</b> for        | <b>6</b> for        |
| <b>7</b> toward(s)  | <b>8</b> for        |
| <b>9</b> to         | <b>10</b> to        |
| <b>11</b> to        | <b>12</b> toward(s) |
| <b>13</b> for       | <b>14</b> to[for]   |
| <b>15</b> toward(s) |                     |

**PRACTICE 20**

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| <b>1</b> with    | <b>2</b> with    |
| <b>3</b> without | <b>4</b> with    |
| <b>5</b> against | <b>6</b> for     |
| <b>7</b> with    | <b>8</b> without |
| <b>9</b> with    | <b>10</b> with   |

**PRACTICE 21**

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| <b>1</b> as[like] | <b>2</b> by    |
| <b>3</b> by       | <b>4</b> in    |
| <b>5</b> as       | <b>6</b> by    |
| <b>7</b> like[as] | <b>8</b> as    |
| <b>9</b> by       | <b>10</b> like |

**PRACTICE 22**

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>1</b> according to  | <b>2</b> without      |
| <b>3</b> for           | <b>4</b> According to |
| <b>5</b> except        | <b>6</b> by           |
| <b>7</b> instead of    | <b>8</b> as           |
| <b>9</b> with          | <b>10</b> due to      |
| <b>11</b> Instead of   | <b>12</b> like        |
| <b>13</b> due to       | <b>14</b> by          |
| <b>15</b> due to       | <b>16</b> against     |
| <b>17</b> according to | <b>18</b> with        |
| <b>19</b> in           | <b>20</b> except      |

**PRACTICE 23**

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| <b>1</b> about | <b>2</b> of |
|----------------|-------------|

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| <b>3</b> of   | <b>4</b> of   |
| <b>5</b> at   | <b>6</b> with |
| <b>7</b> with | <b>8</b> with |
| <b>9</b> of   | <b>10</b> on  |

**PRACTICE 24**

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| <b>1</b> of  | <b>2</b> of  |
| <b>3</b> at  | <b>4</b> for |
| <b>5</b> at  | <b>6</b> to  |
| <b>7</b> for | <b>8</b> to  |
| <b>9</b> to  | <b>10</b> in |

**PRACTICE 25**

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| <b>1</b> about | <b>2</b> in   |
| <b>3</b> to    | <b>4</b> on   |
| <b>5</b> on    | <b>6</b> for  |
| <b>7</b> for   | <b>8</b> of   |
| <b>9</b> to    | <b>10</b> for |

**PRACTICE 26**

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>1</b> for       | <b>2</b> to        |
| <b>3</b> on        | <b>4</b> at        |
| <b>5</b> about[of] | <b>6</b> off[from] |
| <b>7</b> like      | <b>8</b> in        |
| <b>9</b> to        | <b>10</b> to       |

**PRACTICE 27**

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| <b>1</b> for      | <b>2</b> at            |
| <b>3</b> on       | <b>4</b> in            |
| <b>5</b> After    | <b>6</b> against       |
| <b>7</b> on       | <b>8</b> by            |
| <b>9</b> under    | <b>10</b> down         |
| <b>11</b> onto    | <b>12</b> to           |
| <b>13</b> through | <b>14</b> from         |
| <b>15</b> behind  | <b>16</b> for          |
| <b>17</b> toward  | <b>18</b> above        |
| <b>19</b> with    | <b>20</b> According to |

- 21 during
- 23 as
- 25 across
- 27 by
- 29 like
- 31 like
- 33 in front of
- 35 on
- 37 before
- 39 as
- 41 to
- 43 behind
- 45 into
- 47 for
- 49 against
- 51 in
- 53 Instead of
- 55 on
- 57 except
- 59 to
- 61 at
- 63 at
- 65 to
- 67 of
- 69 for
- 71 to
- 73 at
- 75 of
- 77 of
- 79 in
- 81 of
- 83 during
- 85 towards
- 87 with
- 89 to
- 91 with
- 93 out of
- 95 about
- 97 between
- 99 of
- 22 instead of
- 24 for
- 26 from
- 28 since
- 30 on
- 32 at
- 34 since
- 36 along
- 38 on
- 40 of
- 42 around
- 44 among
- 46 among
- 48 with
- 50 into
- 52 due to
- 54 like
- 56 as
- 58 between
- 60 of
- 62 about
- 64 at
- 66 for
- 68 at
- 70 on
- 72 of
- 74 on
- 76 for
- 78 for
- 80 to
- 82 on
- 84 on
- 86 out of
- 88 in
- 90 in
- 92 with
- 94 like
- 96 with
- 98 to
- 100 on

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- 1 ③ 2 ② 3 ④ 4 ③ 5 ④ 6 with  
 7 ④, ⑤ 8 ⑤ by → since 9 from, to 10 ①  
 11 ③ 12 teach → teaching 13 ① 14 ②  
 15 ⑤ 16 than → to 17 on, for 18 ④  
 19 ③ 20 ⑤ 21 ③ 22 for → during  
 [throughout] 23 ③ 24 ② 25 ③ 26 ⑤  
 27 without 28 ① for ② with ③ into 29 ⑤  
 30 ③ 31 ⑤ 32 on 33 ② 34 ③  
 35 ④ 36 for 37 with 38 ⑤ 39 among[of]  
 40 ④ 41 ① 42 ② 43 ③ 44 ④  
 45 to → into 46 out of 47 ② 48 ②, ④  
 49 ④ 50 ① 51 until → by 52 ② 53 among  
 → between 54 ⑤ 55 ③ 56 ③ 57 see  
 → seeing 58 ① 59 ④ 60 ② 61 in  
 front of 62 ⑤ 63 as → to 64 ① 65 In,  
 for, behind, On, on, to, with 66 ③ 67 ①

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 at은 비교적 짧은 시간을 나타내는 말 앞에 쓴다.
- 2 • 시간을 나타내는 전치사 in은 비교적 긴 시간을 나타내는 말 앞에 쓴다.  
 • 장소를 나타내는 전치사 in은 비교적 넓은 장소 앞에 쓰인다.
- 3 • 요일 앞에는 on을 쓴다. • in '〈도구〉 ~로'
- 4 fall off '~에서 떨어지다'
- 5 instead of '~대신에'
- 6 • help A with B 'A가 B하는 것을 돕다'  
 • be busy with '~로 바쁘다'
- 7 ④ in this year → this year  
 ⑤ In last Monday → Last Monday
- 8 ⑤ 문맥상 '~이후로'의 의미를 갖는 전치사 since가 와야 한다.  
 ① on the bus '버스에서'  
 ② look at '~을 보다'  
 ③ like '~같은'  
 ④ be exposed to '~에 노출되다'
- 9 from A to B 'A에서 B로'
- 10 apply for '~에 지원하다, 신청하다'  
 apologize for '~에 대해 사과하다'
- 11 • 섬을 나타내는 명사 앞에는 on을 쓴다.  
 • on the Internet '인터넷으로'

- 12 전치사의 목적으로 동사가 올 때는 동명사의 형태로 쓴다.
- 13 because of 뒤에는 명사(구)가 온다.
- 14 • with ‘~와 함께’  
• keep up with ‘~에 뒤지지 않다, 따라가다’
- 15 instead of ‘~대신에’
- 16 prefer A to B ‘B보다 A를 더 좋아하다’
- 17 • 「sting ~ on ...」 ‘...를 쏘다’  
• look for ‘~을 찾다’
- 18 • take after ‘~를 닮다’  
• similar to ‘~와 유사한’
- 19 make an impact on ‘~에 영향을 미치다’
- 20 • be filled with ‘~로 가득차다’  
• be famous for ‘~로 유명하다’
- 21 According to ‘~에 따르면’,  
be full of ‘~로 가득찬’
- 22 during[throughout] 다음에는 특정 기간을 나타내는 명사(구)가 온다.
- 23 • be covered with ‘~로 덮여있다’  
• be crazy about ‘~에 열광적이다, ~를 매우 좋아하다’
- 24 focus on ‘~에 초점을 맞추다’
- 25 consist of ‘~로 구성되어 있다’
- 26 「add ... to ~」 ‘~에 ...를 더하다’
- 27 without ‘~없이, ~하지 않고’
- 28 ① 시간의 길이를 나타내는 명사구 앞에는 ‘~동안’의 의미를 갖는 전치사 for를 쓴다.  
② 도구를 나타내는 경우 ‘~을 사용하여’의 의미를 갖는 전치사 with를 쓴다.  
③ 기존의 것을 다른 형태로 변화시킬 때는 전치사 into를 쓴다.
- 29 ⑤ 동사 - ‘좋아하다’ ①②③④ 전치사 - ‘~처럼’
- 30 • be headed for ‘~로 향하다’  
• between A and B ‘A와 B 사이에’
- 31 ⑤ in addition → in addition to(~에 더하여)
- 32 depend on ‘~에 의존하다’
- 33 • die of ‘~로 죽다’  
• be made of ‘~로 만들어지다’
- 34 • around ‘~주위를’  
• prepare for ‘~를 준비하다’
- 35 during 다음에는 특정 기간을 나타내는 명사(구)가 온다.
- 36 for 다음에는 시간의 길이를 나타내는 명사(구)가 온다.
- 37 with ‘~와 함께, ~을 가지고’
- 38 • with ‘~을 가지고 있는’  
• be pleased with ‘~에 기뻐하다’
- 39 among은 셋 이상의 사물 또는 사람을 나타내는 말 앞에 쓴다. 의미상 전치사 of도 가능하다.
- 40 ④ at → in
- 41 concentrate on ‘~에 집중하다’
- 42 at least ‘적어도’
- 43 die from[of] ‘~로 죽다’
- 44 ① in foot → on foot  
② at land → on land  
③ in TV → on TV  
⑤ at the subway → on the subway
- 45 into pieces ‘조각들로’
- 46 out of ‘~밖으로’
- 47 like ‘~처럼’, above ‘~위에’
- 48 <보기> 문장의 as는 전치사로 ‘~로서’로 해석한다.  
①⑤ 접속사 as ‘~함에 따라’  
③ 접속사 as ‘~대로’
- 49 ④ with → of
- 50 • 「by+교통수단」 ‘~를 타고’  
• 「by+ing」 ‘~함으로써’
- 51 동작이나 상태가 어느 한 시점에 완료됨을 나타낼 때는 by를 쓴다.
- 52 get along with ‘~와 잘 지나다’
- 53 두 개의 사물 또는 두 명의 사람을 나타내는 말 앞에는 between을 쓴다.
- 54 toward ‘~을 향하여’
- 55 (a) take care of ‘~을 돌보다’  
(b) busy with ‘~로 바쁜’  
(c) sorry for ‘미안하게 생각하는’
- 56 by ‘~ 옆에, ~만큼’
- 57 look forward to+ing ‘~을 고대하다’
- 58 onto ‘~ 위로’
- 59 against ‘~에 반대하는’
- 60 due to ‘~때문에’
- 61 in front of ‘~앞에서’
- 62 proud of ‘~을 자랑스러워하는’
- 63 according to ‘~에 따르면’
- 64 except ‘~을 제외하고’
- 65 • on the subway ‘지하철 내에서’  
• in the subway ‘지하철 역에서’
- 66 ③ to → in
- 67 (A) leave for ‘~을 향해 떠나다’  
(B) jealous of ‘~을 질투하는’  
(C) at the moment ‘지금’

# CHAPTER 17 일치와 화법

본문 \_ p.414

Agreement and Narration

## PRACTICE 1

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 are    | 2 has     |
| 3 come   | 4 greet   |
| 5 is     | 6 is      |
| 7 travel | 8 swims   |
| 9 work   | 10 visits |

## PRACTICE 2

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| 1 have   | 2 is    |
| 3 are    | 4 finds |
| 5 visits | 6 have  |
| 7 is     | 8 stop  |
| 9 appear | 10 is   |

## PRACTICE 3

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 weighs | 2 set     |
| 3 lives  | 4 has     |
| 5 shows  | 6 need    |
| 7 wants  | 8 costs   |
| 9 were   | 10 brings |

## PRACTICE 4

- |             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| 1 were      | 2 wear  |
| 3 is        | 4 has   |
| 5 buildings | 6 was   |
| 7 have      | 8 don't |

## PRACTICE 5

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 makes    | 2 gives     |
| 3 is       | 4 sounds    |
| 5 visit    | 6 is        |
| 7 was      | 8 ranks     |
| 9 attracts | 10 seems    |
| 11 looks   | 12 produces |
| 13 is      | 14 has      |
| 15 is      | 16 was      |

## PRACTICE 6

- |               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 had been    | 2 was                |
| 3 was         | 4 had not blown away |
| 5 had been    | 6 had visited        |
| 7 wouldn't be | 8 would be           |

## PRACTICE 7

- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1 was            | 2 is        |
| 3 could          | 4 eat       |
| 5 had been       | 6 went      |
| 7 wait           | 8 ordered   |
| 9 use            | 10 had been |
| 11 goes          | 12 was      |
| 13 had forgotten | 14 reached  |
| 15 was           |             |

## PRACTICE 8

- 1 said, she would, that night
- 2 said, he had seen, the night before[the previous night]
- 3 said, he was
- 4 told, she didn't, those
- 5 told, he would, me there
- 6 told, she was
- 7 told, he
- 8 said, was then
- 9 said, had been, the day before[the previous day]
- 10 said, he, the following year

## PRACTICE 9

- 1 Brad asked Ron when his graduation ceremony was.
- 2 I asked mom if[whether] we had an electric drill at home.
- 3 The old lady asked if[whether] I knew the legend about that town.

- 4 My aunt asked me how my family was those days.
- 5 The gentleman asked the stewardess when dinner would be served.
- 6 Edward asked what Koreans do on Lunar New Year's Day.
- 7 The doctor asked me if[whether] I had been bitten by a snake.
- 8 The teacher asked the class who would answer that question for him[her].
- 9 I asked Mr. Gwak if[whether] we should come to school the following Saturday.
- 10 Sumi asked me if[whether] the Russian restaurant had been crowded.

**PRACTICE 1**

- 1 I ordered my dog to get out of the room.
- 2 I asked Dan how he had climbed up that cliff.
- 3 I asked Andrea why she hadn't told me the truth.
- 4 I asked Tina who she had talked with over the phone. / I asked Tina with whom she had talked over the phone.
- 5 I asked Mr. Carlson if[whether] I could go to the washroom.
- 6 The nurse told[advised] me to take my medicine 30 minutes after meals.
- 7 The secretary told me (that) Mrs. Evans had been expecting me.
- 8 The coast guard told[advised] me not to swim too far off the beach.
- 9 Mr. Wilson asked me to come and have tea at his home at 4 o'clock.
- 10 The judge ordered the defendant to do 48 hours of community service.
- 11 My mother told me not to eat any junk food on my way home.
- 12 Mr. Lee said (that) he would hand out our[my] graded exam papers the next[following] day.
- 13 The sergeant ordered[told] the soldiers not to shoot without his order.
- 14 The principal said (that) all students had to get to school before 8 o'clock.

- 15 I asked the old man to wait there for a minute.
- 16 The police officer told my dad (that) that road was temporarily closed that day.
- 17 The mechanic told[advised] the customer to change the engine oil the following month.
- 18 The detective asked the woman if[whether] she had seen any strangers the previous night[the night before].
- 19 Mitch's uncle told me (that) he had served in the Marine Corps twenty years before.
- 20 The instructor told[advised] me to breathe slowly and deeply before diving into the water.
- 21 My mom told[advised] me to use vanilla sugar instead of honey.
- 22 The teacher told[ordered] us not to use our cell phones in class.

**중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답** 본문 \_ p.428

1 ③ 2 he would help me 3 was made up by 4 ① 5 ① 6 ③ 7 ③ 8 is 9 ② 10 ③ 11 wants → want 12 asked, if[whether], could 13 ④ 14 ① 15 are 16 ④ 17 ⑤ 18 ④ 19 ⑤ 20 ② 21 ④ 22 ③ 23 ③ 24 ① 25 ④ 26 had become → became 27 ⑤ 28 to wrap 29 ② 30 ②,⑤

**중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설**

- 1 주절의 시제가 과거이므로 종속절의 시제도 과거로 바뀐다.
- 2 주절의 시제가 과거이므로 종속절의 will은 would 로 바뀐다.
- 3 주어진 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되려면 빈칸에는 수동태가 들어가야 한다. 한편, 「all of+ 셀 수 없는 명사+ 단수동사」이고, 시제가 과거이므로 수동태의 be동사 자리에는 was가 들어간다.
- 4 주절의 시제가 과거이므로 종속절의 시제도 과거로 바뀌고, tomorrow는 the following day 또는 the next day로 바뀐다.

- 5 neither A nor B는 위치상 동사와 더 가까이에 있는 B에 동사의 수를 일치시킨다.
- 6 주절의 시제가 과거이므로 종속절의 시제도 과거로 바뀐다. 인칭대명사는 전달하는 사람의 입장으로 바뀐다.
- 7 주절의 시제가 과거이므로 종속절의 시제는 과거, 과거완료 또는 would가 된다.
- 8 the number of(~의 수)는 단수 취급한다.
- 9 ② were → was
- 10 직접 화법을 간접 화법으로 바꿀 때 that절의 주어와 목적어는 전달하는 사람의 입장으로 바뀐다.
- 11 most of 다음에 복수 명사가 오면 복수 동사를 쓴다.
- 12 의문사가 없는 의문문의 화법 전환이므로 said to를 asked로 바꾸고, if나 whether로 두 문장을 연결하고 「주어+동사」의 어순으로 바꾼다.
- 13 ④ → Mr. Kim told John not to make a noise.
- 14 의문사가 없는 의문문을 간접 화법으로 바꿀 때는, if나 whether로 두 문장을 연결한다.
- 15 not only A but (also) B는 위치상 동사와 더 가까이에 있는 B에 동사의 수를 일치시킨다.
- 16 의문사가 없는 의문문의 화법 전환이므로 said to를 asked로 바꾸고, if나 whether로 두 문장을 연결하고 「주어+동사」의 어순으로 바꾼다.
- 17 ⑤ speak → speaks
- 18 의문사가 없는 의문문의 화법 전환이므로 said to를 asked로 바꾸고, if나 whether로 두 문장을 연결하

고 「주어+동사」의 어순으로 바꾼다.

- 19 의문사가 있는 의문문의 화법 전환이므로 said to를 asked로 바꾸고, 의문사로 두 문장을 연결하고 「주어+동사」의 어순으로 바꾼다.
- 20 ② are → is
- 21 명령문의 화법 전환이므로 said to를 told로 바꾸고, 명령문의 동사원형을 to부정사로 바꾼다.
- 22 ③ are → is
- 23 ① books → book, have → has  
② was → were  
④ was → were  
⑤ were → was
- 24 의문사가 없는 의문문의 화법 전환이므로 said to를 asked로 바꾸고, if나 whether로 두 문장을 연결하고 「주어+동사」의 어순으로 바꾼다.
- 25 직접 화법의 전달동사를 advise로 바꾸고 명령문의 do not ~ 은 not to ~로 바꾼다.
- 26 역사적 사실은 항상 과거시제로 쓴다.
- 27 간접 화법의 종속절의 시제는 직접 화법의 전달 내용이 과거일 경우 과거완료로 바꾼다.
- 28 명령문의 화법 전환에서 명령문의 동사원형은 to부정사로 바꾼다.
- 29 either A or B는 위치상 동사와 더 가까이에 있는 B에 동사의 수를 일치시킨다.
- 30 ② has gone → went, goes, had gone  
⑤ had discovered → discovered

## CHAPTER 18 특수구문 & 속담

본문 \_ p.434

Inversion, Emphasis, Ellipsis &amp; Proverbs

### PRACTICE 1

- There are some reasons
- has John considered resigning
- Here are the pepperoni pizzas
- So are the boys
- There have been several snowstorms
- until this morning did I hear
- There goes the last train

- Neither do these grapes I bought
- So do some birds migrating south
- Here they are

### PRACTICE 2

- much[far, still, a lot, even] colder
- did ring
- didn't show up at all

- 4 much[far, still, a lot, even] better
- 5 much[far, still, a lot, even] more expensive
- 6 the very place
- 7 much[far, still, a lot, even] more capable
- 8 much[far, still, a lot, even] hotter
- 9 did finish
- 10 was not satisfied, at all
- 11 much[far, still, a lot, even] better
- 12 the very cafe
- 13 much[far, still, a lot, even] easier
- 14 much[far, still, a lot, even] faster
- 15 much[far, still, a lot, even] cheaper

### PRACTICE 3

- 1 Who was it that threw the ball out of the window?
- 2 It was a shooting star that you saw last evening.
- 3 It was in Seoul that the meeting was held.
- 4 When was it that the teacher asked me to come and see him?
- 5 It was the blind girl that was playing the guitar in the crowd.
- 6 It was at the Colosseum that many gladiators fought and died.
- 7 Why is it that some animals hibernate every winter?
- 8 Where was it that Wonjin's family went last December?
- 9 It was the raw fish I ate last night that caused my stomachache.
- 10 Why is it that this restaurant is so crowded every day?
- 11 It was two minutes ago that the KTX for Busan left Gwangmyeong station.
- 12 It was at the park that the Boy Scouts met to do voluntary cleaning work.
- 13 It was just thirty minutes ago that I came back home from math class.
- 14 What is it that the people are looking at under the bridge?
- 15 It was going hiking that he enjoyed the most.

### PRACTICE 4

- 1 I asked Mira to lie to the newspaper reporters, but she didn't want to lie to the newspaper reporters.
- 2 We all went to Gordon's home and we all played video games.
- 3 My dog is smaller than Scott's dog.
- 4 Grandpa says he feels much better today than he felt yesterday.
- 5 Neil has a pair of roller skates that are much better than Mark's roller skates.
- 6 Isabel tries to get up early, but she can't get up early.
- 7 Although most passengers survived the accident, some people didn't survive the accident.
- 8 Oscar brought two fishing rods and Bob brought some bait for the fishing expedition.
- 9 I wanted to eat Chinese food, but Karen didn't want to eat Chinese food.
- 10 He started climbing up the steep cliff at one o'clock and he finally reached the top after two hours.
- 11 This cell phone is a hundred dollars, while that one is only seventy dollars.
- 12 Jude is really good at math, but I'm not really good at math.
- 13 Some like their eggs scrambled, but some don't like their eggs scrambled.
- 14 I went to school by bicycle, while Sharon went to school by bus.

### PRACTICE 5

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 (they were) | 2 (she is)   |
| 3 (who were)  | 4 (that was) |
| 5 (he is)     | 6 (it was)   |
| 7 (who is)    | 8 (it is)    |
| 9 (which was) | 10 (she was) |

### PRACTICE 6

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 they were | 2 which is |
|-------------|------------|

- 3 that was                      4 that is
- 5 who was                      6 which is
- 7 he was                        8 that is
- 9 they were                    10 who were

**PRACTICE 7**

- 1 ③                                2 ⑥
- 3 ⑤                                4 ②
- 5 ⑨                                6 ⑩
- 7 ④                                8 ⑧
- 9 ⑦                                10 ①

**PRACTICE 8**

- 1 no place like home
- 2 is known by the company he keeps
- 3 Birds of a feather
- 4 Slow and steady
- 5 in other people's shoes
- 6 rains but it pours
- 7 Well begun
- 8 What goes around
- 9 A burnt child
- 10 runs after two hares will catch neither

**중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답** 본문 \_ p.446

- 1 ① 2 ② 3 I was 4 ⑤ 5 the very 6 ④  
 7 at all 8 ①, ⑤ 9 (1) She did finish her final report before the due date. (2) It was in the park that I saw Tom running last night. 10 ③ 11 ①  
 12 ③ 13 they are 14 she was  
 15 which[that] is 16 ③ 17 did I tell 18 ③  
 19 it is 20 she was 21 what she wrote is → is what she wrote 22 ② 23 is it → it is 24 ①

**중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설**

- 1 「So + 동사 + 주어」를 써서 앞에 나온 긍정문의 내용에 동의할 수 있다.

- 2 「Neither + 동사 + 주어」를 써서 앞에 나온 부정문의 내용에 동의할 수 있다.
- 3 접속사가 이끄는 부사절에서의 「주어 + be 동사」는 생략할 수 있다.
- 4 ⑤ did taught → did teach
- 5 the very를 써서 명사를 강조한다.
- 6 ④ '훨씬' ①②③⑤ '많이'
- 7 at all을 써서 부정어를 강조한다.
- 8 비교급 강조 - much, far, still, a lot, even
- 9 (1) 동사의 강조는 조동사 do로 한다.  
 (2) 부사구의 강조는 「It is/was ~ that...」으로 한다.
- 10 새해 계획을 지나치게 많이 세워놓은 지호에게 민지가 해 줄 수 있는 말로는 '말하기는 쉽고 행동은 어렵다.'는 뜻의 It is easier said than done.이 적절하다.
- 11 ① 가주어-진주어, ②③④⑤ 강조구문
- 12 의문사를 강조하고자 할 때는 「의문사 + is / was it that ~」의 형태로 쓴다.
- 13 접속사가 이끄는 부사절에서의 「주어 + be 동사」는 생략할 수 있다.
- 14 접속사가 이끄는 부사절에서의 「주어 + be 동사」는 생략할 수 있다.
- 15 「관계대명사 + be 동사」 뒤에 분사가 나올 경우 「관계대명사 + be 동사」는 생략할 수 있다.
- 16 ③ 「관계대명사 + be 동사」 뒤에 분사가 나올 경우 「관계대명사 + be 동사」는 생략할 수 있다.
- 17 부정어가 문장의 맨 앞에 올 경우에는 「부정어 + 조동사 + 주어 + 동사」의 어순으로 쓴다.
- 18 서두르지 말고 천천히 매일매일 공부하면 좋은 성적을 얻을 수 있다는 내용이므로 '천천히 그리고 꾸준히 하면 이긴다.'라는 뜻의 Slow and steady wins the game.이 적절하다.
- 19 감탄문에서의 「주어 + be 동사」는 생략해도 의미가 전달되는 경우에 생략할 수 있다.
- 20 문장에서 공통되는 요소가 있을 때는 생략할 수 있다.
- 21 「Here + 동사 + 주어」
- 22 ② he has → has he
- 23 주어가 대명사일 경우에는 「Here + 주어 + 동사」의 어순이다.
- 24 Suzy는 필자의 기분을 생각하지 않고 큰 소리로 많은 사람들 앞에서 필자를 당황하게 만들었으므로 '다른 사람의 입장이 되어 보아라.'는 뜻의 Put yourself in other people's shoes.가 적절하다.