

Problem Solving Skill

정답 및 해설

- Chapter 1 문장의 기초 Introduction to Sentences
- Chapter 2 시제 Tense
- Chapter 3 조동사 Modals
- Chapter 4 수동태 Passive Voice
- Chapter 5 명사와 관사 Nouns and Articles
- Chapter 6 대명사 Pronouns
- Chapter 7 부정사 Infinitives
- Chapter 8 동명사 Gerunds
- Chapter 9 분사 Participles
- Chapter 10 형용사 Adjectives
- Chapter 11 부사 Adverbs
- Chapter 12 가정법 Conditionals
- Chapter 13 비교구문 Comparisons
- Chapter 14 관계사 Relatives
- Chapter 15 접속사 Conjunctions
- Chapter 16 전치사 Prepositions
- Chapter 17 일치와 화법 & 속담 Agreement and Narration & Proverbs

PRACTICE 1

- 1 Can she get there on time?
- 2 Aren't those gloves yours?
- 3 Doesn't he go to church on Sundays?
- 4 Is your mom angry at you?
- 5 Was David drawing a picture?
- 6 Can this be true?
- 7 Do your classmates study hard?
- 8 Didn't your brother win the race?

PRACTICE 2

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 Yes, he does. | 2 No, they don't. |
| 3 Yes, I did. | 4 No, he wasn't. |
| 5 Yes, I was. | 6 Yes, they are. |
| 7 Yes, he does. | 8 No, she isn't. |

PRACTICE 3

- 1 Who did you meet at the restaurant?
- 2 Why is Kelly so busy today?
- 3 What did he say to you?
- 4 Where did you find the key?
- 5 When will he return from the trip?
- 6 How do you go to school every day?
- 7 How is everything with you?

PRACTICE 4

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 2 When is | 3 How was |
| 4 Where did | 5 Why were |
| 6 Who is | 7 What did |
| 8 Where do | 9 When did |
| 10 Why haven't | |

PRACTICE 5

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 are you | 2 isn't it |
| 3 did she | 4 doesn't it |
| 5 couldn't he | 6 wasn't it |
| 7 do they | 8 weren't they |
| 9 are they | 10 will she |

PRACTICE 6

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

PRACTICE 7

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 Steak | 2 soccer |
| 3 a skirt | 4 noodles |
| 5 My mother | 6 by train |

PRACTICE 8

- 1 what that means
- 2 if[whether] it is important
- 3 how I can get to your school
- 4 who broke the window
- 5 if[whether] you passed the exam
- 6 if[whether] you love Mike
- 7 if[whether] she can swim
- 8 if[whether] Kate was dating him yesterday
- 9 where she lives
- 10 if[whether] Max bought a new car
- 11 how much this book costs

PRACTICE 9

- 1 What do you think he is making?
- 2 Do you know when he arrived?
- 3 Who do you believe is right?
- 4 Why do you think we should learn English?
- 5 I don't know if[whether] Susan has a digital camera.
- 6 When do you believe he will come?
- 7 What do you guess will happen next?
- 8 Can you tell me if[whether] there are bookstores near here?
- 9 How do you think we can solve this problem?

- 10 I wonder how old your brother is.
 11 Where do you believe you lost it?
 12 Why do you suppose he is so upset?

PRACTICE 10

- 1 How patient you are!
 2 How hot and humid it is!
 3 What a smart student she is!
 4 What an excellent painting that is!
 5 How angry they were!
 6 How exciting this journey is!
 7 What terrible players they were!
 8 What a friendly teacher she is!
 9 How polite he was!
 10 What beautiful songs these are!

PRACTICE 11

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 ①, ②, ③, ⑧ | 2 ①, ②, ⑧, ⑧ |
| 3 ①, ②, ④, ⑤ | 4 ①, ②, ⑥, ⑧ |
| 5 ①, ②, ③, ⑦ | 6 ①, ②, ⑧ |
| 7 ①, ②, ⑥ | 8 ①, ②, ④, ⑤ |
| 9 ①, ②, ③, ⑧ | 10 ①, ②, ③, ⑦ |
| 11 ①, ②, ⑥, ⑧ | 12 ①, ②, ⑧, ⑧ |
| 13 ①, ②, ③, ⑦ | 14 ①, ②, ④, ⑤ |
| 15 ①, ②, ③, ⑧ | 16 ①, ②, ⑧, ⑧ |
| 17 ①, ②, ④, ⑤ | 18 ①, ②, ⑥, ⑧ |

PRACTICE 12

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 1 late | 2 healthy |
| 3 cold | 4 popular |
| 5 bored | 6 quiet |
| 7 tired | 8 black |

PRACTICE 13

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1 happy | 2 terrible |
| 3 nicely | 4 look like |
| 5 well | 6 sour |
| 7 good | 8 sad |
| 9 easily | 10 sweet |
| 11 strange | 12 sounds like |
| 13 feels | 14 beautifully |

PRACTICE 14

- 1 He brought students new books.
 2 Mark will buy me a pretty doll.
 [Will Mark buy me a pretty doll?]
 3 She told me a surprising story.
 4 I'll give you a birthday gift.
 5 They got us some food.
 6 Father made us wooden toys.
 7 I asked him the price of the house.
 8 Why don't you show me the picture?
 9 Mother cooked them a nice dinner.
 10 We send our grandmother a postcard every year.

PRACTICE 15

- 1 I cooked some soup for my son.
 2 My teacher asked a difficult question of me.
 3 Jinho bought a present for her.
 4 She sent the pictures to me.
 5 I wrote a letter to my cousin.
 6 They showed their car to me.
 7 My friend made a pencil case for me.
 8 Mr. Smith teaches English to us.
 9 Can you get a Coke for me?
 10 I didn't lend my dictionary to her.

PRACTICE 16

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| 1 angry | 2 sour |
| 3 to come | 4 to leave |
| 5 to clean | 6 heavy |
| 7 to rest | 8 quiet |
| 9 to have | 10 more attractive |
| 11 to use | |

PRACTICE 17

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 baking | 2 go |
| 3 sing | 4 stay |
| 5 to consider | 6 laugh |
| 7 shouting | 8 remember |
| 9 to marry | 10 come |
| 11 to pose | 12 to watch |
| 13 touching | 14 to study |
| 15 plant | 16 carrying |
| 17 to tell | |

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 _ p.20

- 1 ④ 2 wanted me to study 3 ② 4 ③
 5 ① 6 ③ 7 ① 8 ① 9 ① 10 How old
 do you think I am? 11 ④ 12 ④ 13 ④
 14 ④ 15 you to 16 ④ 17 ③
 18 I wonder if[whether] she was practicing
 English. 19 ②, ④ 20 Which, more[better],
 or 21 ① 22 ④ 23 ③ 24 ⑤ 25 ②
 26 ③ 27 ③ 28 ① 29 ④ 30 ③ 31 ②
 32 will you 33 (1) What do you think our
 problem is (2) Who do you suppose wrote the
 letter 34 ① 35 ④ 36 ③ 37 (1) ③
 (2) ① (3) ② (4) ⑤ (5) ④ 38 ④ 39 ④
 40 ⑤ 41 (1) Why did he choose to come
 back (2) What did she say 42 (1) [3행] who,
 what (2) [8행] doing, do 43 ⑤ 44 ②
 45 ② 46 ① 47 ① 48 How nice her new
 house is! 49 ③ 50 ② 51 ⑤ 52 ③
 53 how many letters Hangeul has 54 ③
 55 ④ 56 had 57 ③ 58 (1) healthy
 (2) cute 59 keep his room neat 60 make
 someone feel good 61 ① 62 ⑤ 63 ④
 64 what prize he won last year 65 ③

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 • ‘누가’라는 주어의 역할을 하므로 who가 의문
 사로 온다.
 • 의문사가 없는 간접의문문은 의문사 자리에 대신
 if[whether](~인지)를 쓴다.
 2 「want + 목적어 + to부정사」
 3 ㉠㉢ 동사의 긍정형/부정형 → be/do/조동사의 부
 정/긍정 축약형 + 인칭대명사
 ㉡ 명령문, will you?
 4 ㉠ feel happy: make + 목적어 + 동사원형(목적격
 보어)
 ㉢ friendly and nice: 형용사가 보어 역할
 ㉣ uncomfortable: make + 목적어 + 형용사(목적
 격 보어)
 5 「make + 목적어 + 동사원형」
 6 둘 중 하나를 고르는 선택의문문에서 선택하는 대상
 을 열거할 때는 접속사 or를 쓴다.

- ①②⑤ and → or ④ but → or
 7 ① 관계대명사 ②③④⑤ 의문사
 8 • 너는 무슨 종류의 음식을 좋아하니?
 • 당신은 직업이 무엇입니까?
 9 What nice people they are!
 그들은 정말 멋진 사람들이구나!
 = They are very nice people.
 그들은 매우 멋진 사람들이다.
 10 의문사가 있는 간접의문문 어순은 「의문사 + do you
 think + 주어 + 동사?」이다.
 11 ④ it is → they are
 12 ㉢ let her to eat → let her eat
 ㉣ make her to stop → make her stop
 13 간접의문문에서 의문사 뒤의 어순은 「의문사 + 주
 어 + 동사」이다. ‘누구’라는 보어의 역할을 하므로
 who가 의문사로 온다.
 14 ④ fell → fall [falling]
 15 동사 want의 목적격 보어로는 to부정사가 온다.
 16 「What + a + 형용사 + 명사 + 주어 + 동사!」
 17 ③ He looks like tired. → He looks tired.
 18 의문사가 없는 간접의문문의 어순은 「주절 + if
 [whether] + 주어 + 동사」이다.
 19 People call her Liz. - 5형식
 ① 4형식 ②④ 5형식
 ③ 2형식 ⑤ 3형식
 20 or를 사용하여 둘 중 하나의 선택을 요구하는 선택
 의문문이다.
 Which do you like more[better], soccer or
 ‘어느 것’ ‘더 많이’ ‘또는’
 baseball?
 21 「tell + 목적어 + to부정사」
 22 「call + 목적어 + 목적격 보어」
 23 부가의문문이 did you?이므로 앞 문장은 You didn’t
 ~로 시작해야 한다. 뒤따라오는 A의 말로 보아 문
 맥상 ③이 와야 한다.
 24 ① his → him
 ② to be sleepy → sleepy
 ③ angrily → angry
 ④ warming → warm
 25 ① have you → haven’t you
 ③ bitterly → bitter
 ④ to his mom → his mom
 ⑤ to finishing → finish [to finish]

- 26 ③ No, I didn't know that.
아니, 난 그런 줄 몰랐어.
- 27 A의 마지막 말로 보아 빈칸에는 사실에 대한 확신을 묻는 표현이 와야 한다.
③ Are you all right? 너 괜찮니?
- 28 「목적어+목적격 보어」가 필요한 5형식 문장이다.
①은 make가 간접목적어(Jennie)와 직접목적어(a doll)를 취한 4형식 문장이다.
- 29 ④ upset 화난, 속상한
- 30 「help+목적어+동사원형[to부정사]」
- 31 ⑥ take → to take ③ us → to us
- 32 명령문의 부가의문문은 will you?이다.
- 33 간접의문문이 think, suppose 등의 동사의 목적어로 쓰일 때는 의문사가 문장 맨 앞에 위치한다.
- 34 「feel+형용사」 '~한 느낌이 들다'
- 35 모두 명령문이므로 부가의문문은 will you?이다.
- 36 ③ What does he do? 그는 무슨 일을 하니?
- 37 (1) 넌 점심으로 뭘 먹었니? - 피자.
(2) 어디서 그 광고를 보았니? - TV에서.
(3) 넌 학교를 어떻게 가니? - 버스로.
(4) 어떤 것이 더 지루하니? - 두 번째 것.
(5) Brian이 Tom보다 더 키가 작니?
- 아니, 그렇지 않아.
- 38 • 「hear+목적어+동사원형[-ing]」
• 「let+목적어+동사원형」
- 39 「see+목적어+동사원형[-ing]」 '~가 ...하는 것을 보다'
- 40 ⑤ nicely → nice
- 41 (1) 간접의문문을 직접의문문으로 되돌릴 때는 동사(chose)의 과거 시제에 유의해 did he choose로 써야 한다.
(2) 주절의 동사로 guess가 쓰여 의문사가 문장 맨 앞으로 이동한 문장이다. 의문사로 시작하는 의문문으로 되돌릴 때는 동사(said)의 과거 시제에 유의해 did she say로 써야 한다.
- 42 (1) 동사 do의 목적어로 what(무엇을)이 와야 한다.
(2) 사역동사 let의 목적격 보어는 동사원형(do)이다.
- 43 질문에 부정어가 포함된 동사가 있을 때, 대답에 not이 포함되면 No, ~.로 대답한다.
- 44 ② Don't you remember? 기억 안나?
- 45 (A) 감각동사 smell은 형용사를 보어로 취한다.
(B) 동사 want는 to부정사를 목적격 보어로 취한다.
(C) 일반동사 긍정문의 부가의문문은 조동사 do의 부정 축약형을 쓴다.
- 46 「want+목적어+to부정사」
- 47 「hear+목적어+동사원형[-ing]」
- 48 「How+형용사+주어+동사!」
- 49 ① isn't she → is she
② didn't he → hasn't he
④ will you → shall we
⑤ can you → can't you
- 50 「get+직접목적어+for+간접목적어」
- 51 「look+형용사」 '~해 보인다'
- 52 Let's~, shall we?
- 53 「주절+의문사+주어+동사~」
- 54 ① sourly → sour
② grows → grow
④ becomes → became
⑤ openness → open
- 55 A: 넌 팝과 재즈 중에서 어느 것을 더 좋아하니?
B: 난 재즈를 더 좋아해.
- 56 • 우리는 어제 좋은 시간을 보냈다.
• 나는 내 딸이 편지를 쓰게 만들었다.
• 그들은 지난 밤에 근사한 저녁식사를 했다.
- 57 ③ to enjoy → enjoy
hope와 you 사이에 절을 이끄는 that이 생략된 것이므로 hope 뒤에는 완전한 문장이 와야 한다.
- 58 (1) 동사 make는 형용사를 목적격 보어로 취한다.
(2) 동사 find는 형용사를 목적격 보어로 취한다.
- 59 5형식 문장 「keep+목적어+목적격 보어」의 목적격 보어는 형용사이다.
- 60 「make+목적어+동사원형」
- 61 • 「find+직접목적어+for+간접목적어」
• 「ask+직접목적어+of+간접목적어」
- 62 「give+직접목적어+to+간접목적어」
- 63 (A)와 ④의 found는 목적격 보어를 필요로 하는 5형식 동사 find이고, ①②③⑤의 found는 목적어만을 취하는 3형식 동사 find의 과거형이다.
- 64 의문사가 들어간 간접의문문의 어순은 「의문사+주어+동사」이다. 이때 시제가 과거이므로 과거동사를 써야 한다.
- 65 「tell+목적어+to부정사」
cf. say는 목적어 앞에 to가 와야 한다.

PRACTICE 1

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1 departs | 2 rewards |
| 3 bites | 4 answers |
| 5 uses | 6 sings |
| 7 breathes | 8 opens |
| 9 destroys | 10 closes |
| 11 changes | 12 proves |
| 13 makes | 14 cries |
| 15 draws | 16 reduces |
| 17 tells | 18 misses |
| 19 mixes | 20 complains |
| 21 leaves | 22 raises |
| 23 shoots | 24 lifts |
| 25 likes | 26 bears |
| 27 takes | 28 elects |
| 29 recycles | 30 recommends |
| 31 stops | 32 wants |
| 33 exchanges | 34 interviews |
| 35 allows | 36 keeps |
| 37 marries | 38 prays |
| 39 acts | 40 enjoys |
| 41 rescues | 42 starts |
| 43 vows | 44 mentions |
| 45 imagines | 46 brings |
| 47 does | 48 leads |
| 49 finds | 50 fights |
| 51 wraps | 52 flows |
| 53 argues | 54 travels |
| 55 produces | 56 seems |
| 57 serves | 58 gives |
| 59 follows | 60 finishes |
| 61 adds | 62 borrows |
| 63 copies | 64 discovers |
| 65 admires | 66 sinks |
| 67 understands | 68 worries |
| 69 remembers | 70 quits |
| 71 stretches | 72 knocks |
| 73 hopes | 74 wakes |
| 75 reports | 76 introduces |

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 77 appears | 78 saves |
| 79 supposes | 80 agrees |
| 81 beats | 82 hatches |
| 83 becomes | 84 describes |
| 85 wonders | 86 tries |

PRACTICE 2

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 s | 2 z | 3 z |
| 4 z | 5 z | 6 s |
| 7 s | 8 z | 9 iz |
| 10 z | 11 s | 12 z |
| 13 z | 14 iz | 15 z |
| 16 z | 17 s | 18 z |
| 19 iz | 20 s | 21 z |
| 22 iz | 23 z | 24 iz |
| 25 s | 26 z | 27 s |
| 28 s | 29 iz | 30 z |
| 31 iz | 32 s | 33 iz |
| 34 s | 35 z | 36 s |
| 37 z | 38 iz | 39 s |
| 40 iz | 41 s | 42 iz |
| 43 s | 44 z | 45 s |

PRACTICE 3

- | | | |
|---------|---------|------|
| 2 plays | 3 sleep | 4 is |
| 5 moves | 6 go | |

PRACTICE 4

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 2 arrives | 3 have |
| 4 leaves | 5 comes |
| 6 blames | 7 hears |
| 8 visits | 9 studies |
| 10 gets | 11 reaches |
| 12 finishes | 13 arrive |

PRACTICE 5

- | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|
| 2 was | 3 are | 4 were |
| 5 are | 6 is | 7 is |
| 8 were | 9 was | 10 was |

PRACTICE 6

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 were, was | 2 Was, wasn't |
| 3 Is, is | 4 was, was |
| 5 is, is | |

PRACTICE 7

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1 stayed | 2 ripped |
| 3 smelled | 4 caused |
| 5 worried | 6 destroyed |
| 7 died | 8 bowed |
| 9 preferred | 10 applied |
| 11 judged | 12 wasted |
| 13 controlled | 14 played |
| 15 watched | 16 delayed |
| 17 invited | 18 hurried |
| 19 copied | 20 hoped |
| 21 shopped | 22 expected |
| 23 disappeared | 24 observed |
| 25 studied | 26 fixed |
| 27 chatted | 28 carried |
| 29 smiled | 30 jogged |
| 31 popped | 32 noticed |
| 33 danced | 34 tried |
| 35 stopped | 36 rushed |
| 37 enjoyed | 38 married |
| 39 planned | 40 waited |
| 41 replied | 42 practiced |
| 43 picked | 44 dropped |
| 45 agreed | 46 decided |
| 47 fried | 48 grabbed |
| 49 clapped | 50 cleaned |
| 51 saved | 52 cried |
| 53 wrapped | 54 dried |

PRACTICE 8

- | | | |
|-------|-------|------|
| 1 d | 2 d | 3 id |
| 4 t | 5 d | 6 d |
| 7 id | 8 d | 9 t |
| 10 t | 11 id | 12 t |
| 13 d | 14 d | 15 t |
| 16 id | 17 d | 18 t |
| 19 d | 20 id | 21 t |
| 22 id | 23 id | 24 d |

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 25 t | 26 d | 27 id |
| 28 d | 29 t | 30 id |
| 31 t | 32 d | 33 d |
| 34 d | 35 id | 36 t |
| 37 d | 38 t | 39 id |
| 40 d | 41 t | 42 id |
| 43 t | 44 d | 45 id |

PRACTICE 9

- | |
|----------------------|
| 1 chose – chosen |
| 2 laid – laid |
| 3 met – met |
| 4 fell – fallen |
| 5 rang – rung |
| 6 ran – run |
| 7 spent – spent |
| 8 took – taken |
| 9 gave – given |
| 10 kept – kept |
| 11 heard – heard |
| 12 sat – sat |
| 13 bore – born |
| 14 taught – taught |
| 15 sang – sung |
| 16 cost – cost |
| 17 thought – thought |
| 18 flew – flown |
| 19 wore – worn |
| 20 hurt – hurt |
| 21 read – read |
| 22 told – told |
| 23 made – made |
| 24 fought – fought |
| 25 saw – seen |
| 26 went – gone |
| 27 brought – brought |
| 28 paid – paid |
| 29 drew – drawn |
| 30 found – found |
| 31 hit – hit |
| 32 bought – bought |
| 33 spoke – spoken |
| 34 began – begun |

- 35 understood – understood
 36 lay – lain
 37 stole – stolen
 38 put – put
 39 held – held
 40 sank – sunk
 41 woke – woken
 42 wrote – written
 43 overcame – overcome
 44 led – led
 45 knew – known
 46 left – left
 47 set – set
 48 rose – risen
 49 swept – swept
 50 smelled/smelt – smelled/smelt
 51 ate – eaten
 52 forgot – forgotten
 53 had – had
 54 became – become
 55 slept – slept
 56 let – let
 57 spread – spread
 58 dreamed/dreamt – dreamed/dreamt
 59 sent – sent
 60 beat – beaten
 61 stood – stood
 62 drank – drunk
 63 came – come
 64 said – said
 65 felt – felt
 66 meant – meant
 67 grew – grown
 68 built – built
 69 cut – cut
 70 swam – swum
 71 threw – thrown
 72 was, were – been
 73 lost – lost
 74 blew – blown
 75 drove – driven
 76 did – done
 77 hid – hidden

- 78 got – got(ten)
 79 won – won
 80 rode – ridden
 81 sold – sold
 82 shut – shut

PRACTICE 10

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 sent | 2 was |
| 3 play | 4 didn't eat |
| 5 woke | 6 didn't hear |
| 7 broke | 8 hit |
| 9 fell | 10 didn't play |
| 11 closes | 12 lay |
| 13 read | 14 brought |
| 15 saw | 16 doesn't eat |
| 17 drew | 18 came |
| 19 didn't give | 20 leaves |
| 21 drove | 22 shut |
| 23 sang | |

PRACTICE 11

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| 1 will | 2 Are |
| 3 go | 4 are |
| 5 going | 6 will join |
| 7 going | 8 will |
| 9 am | 10 will |

PRACTICE 12

- 2 Are, going to buy
 3 is going to give
 4 are going to study
 5 is going to rain
 6 is going to paint

PRACTICE 13

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 planting | 2 taking |
| 3 getting | 4 playing |
| 5 smiling | 6 bowing |
| 7 becoming | 8 seeing |
| 9 losing | 10 breathing |
| 11 standing | 12 opening |
| 13 arguing | 14 tumbling |

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 15 worrying | 16 biting |
| 17 teaching | 18 wrapping |
| 19 swimming | 20 copying |
| 21 singing | 22 baking |
| 23 dying | 24 returning |
| 25 planning | 26 operating |
| 27 serving | 28 joining |
| 29 carrying | 30 climbing |
| 31 going | 32 setting |
| 33 studying | 34 cleaning |
| 35 dating | 36 encouraging |
| 37 pulling | 38 burning |
| 39 using | 40 staying |
| 41 coming | 42 acting |
| 43 winning | 44 producing |
| 45 celebrating | 46 writing |
| 47 denying | 48 repeating |
| 49 entering | 50 eating |
| 51 making | 52 hitting |
| 53 running | 54 marrying |
| 55 shining | 56 beating |
| 57 enjoying | 58 causing |
| 59 moving | 60 solving |
| 61 facing | 62 destroying |
| 63 fighting | 64 rolling |
| 65 washing | 66 saying |
| 67 stopping | 68 shaking |
| 69 introducing | 70 happening |
| 71 flying | 72 holding |
| 73 saving | 74 sharing |
| 75 visiting | 76 putting |
| 77 lying | 78 talking |
| 79 riding | 80 collecting |
| 81 dreaming | 82 controlling |
| 83 trying | 84 driving |
| 85 hurting | 86 filling |
| 87 paying | 88 wearing |
| 89 agreeing | 90 cheating |
| 91 cutting | 92 selling |
| 93 forming | 94 fixing |
| 95 removing | 96 turning |
| 97 mentioning | 98 increasing |
| 99 waiting | 100 picking |

PRACTICE 14

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 2 was having[eating] | 3 was reading |
| 4 was cleaning | 5 was watching |
| 6 was reading | |

PRACTICE 15

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 2 are, planning | 3 were arguing |
| 4 was riding | 5 is sleeping |
| 6 is coming | 7 are, leaving |
| 8 is cooking | 9 were, doing |
| 10 are playing | 11 am not working |
| 12 was standing | 13 was having |
| 14 is not using | 15 am making |

PRACTICE 16

- | |
|--------------------------|
| 2 have passed |
| 3 Have, thought, haven't |
| 4 haven't touched |
| 5 have hatched |
| 6 has lost |
| 7 Have, visited, have |
| 8 have got(ten) |
| 9 have set |
| 10 have bought |
| 11 has been |
| 12 haven't learned |
| 13 Have, been, haven't |
| 14 has become |
| 15 has changed |
| 16 haven't eaten |
| 17 Have, seen, have |
| 18 has practiced |
| 19 has read |
| 20 haven't seen |

PRACTICE 17

- | |
|-------------------------------|
| 2 My father has gone, 결과 |
| 3 I have already done, 완료 |
| 4 She has been in Korea, 계속 |
| 5 He has been to India, 경험 |
| 6 They have just finished, 완료 |

PRACTICE 18

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

PRACTICE 19

- Jack has been here for four days.
- I have taught students for fifteen years.
- Liz has studied Japanese for two years.
- My mom has had the house since last year.
- Kate has dated Dave since last April.
- Mark has played tennis since 2000.

PRACTICE 20

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 saw | 2 have never read |
| 3 haven't talked | 4 got |
| 5 snowed | 6 have never driven |
| 7 have just finished | 8 cleaned |
| 9 haven't eaten | 10 walked |

PRACTICE 21

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1 had | 2 |
| 3 rained | 4 |
| 5 was | 6 bought |
| 7 | 8 finished |
| 9 | 10 got |

PRACTICE 22

- Mike has just played soccer for three hours.
- Have they worked here since 2010?
- The train arrived at the station five minutes ago.
- How did you earn so much last year?
- Eva hasn't[has not] seen her sister for a long time.

PRACTICE 23

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 have been studying | 2 have been playing |
| 3 has, been sleeping | 4 has been working |
| 5 Have, been reading | 6 has been repairing |
| 7 have been waiting | 8 has been talking |
| 9 Has, been baking | 10 has been watching |

PRACTICE 24

- Seyeon has been using her laptop for two hours.
- Two people have been playing tennis since 4 o'clock.
- Mike has been making lunch since noon.
- Jisu and I have been building a sand castle for an hour.
- It has been raining since this morning.

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 _ p.59

1 ② 2 ② 3 ③ 4 have lived in 5 are going to 6 ① 7 ⑤ 8 I've[I have] never eaten it. 9 ④ 10 ② 11 ④ 12 ④ 13 ① 14 a Did you finish packing your bag yesterday? 15 ② 16 ② 17 ⑤ 18 Have you, heard 19 finished, went 20 ④,⑤ 21 make → made 22 They have served free meals for two years. 23 ⑤ 24 ②,⑤ 25 ③ 26 ⑤ 27 ④ 28 ①,③ 29 have been reading, since 30 ④ 31 ③ 32 ⑤ 33 ③ 34 a I have not [haven't] been there for two months. 35 ④ 36 ② 37 ① 38 ② 39 ② 40 has been snowing 41 is washing his[the] car 42 ① 43 (1) have visited Brazil once (2) have not [haven't] won a prize in the piano competition (3) has read *Anna Karenina*, has not [hasn't] read *Anna Karenina*[it] 44 for 45 am, have been, will, will

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- ② will take → take
시간이나 조건의 부사절에서는 미래 시제 대신 현재 시제가 쓰인다.
- ⑤ I have seen ③ It does
- ③ 경험 ① 결과 ② 완료 ④⑤ 계속
- 과거에 발생한 동작이나 상태가 현재까지 이어질 때는 「have/has + 과거분사」의 현재완료로 표현한다.
- will = be going to
- ① 왕래발착동사 현재형이 미래시제를 뜻할 수 있으

- 므로 올바르다.
- ② studies → studied
- ③ was playing → will[am going to] play
- ④ Was → Were
- ⑤ doesn't → don't
- 7 ⑤ 과거를 나타내는 부사구인 last week는 미래시제 문장에 쓸 수 없다.
- 8 「have + never + 과거분사」 '~해본 적이 없다.'
- 9 ④ 현재완료 의문문의 Have가 필요하다.
- ①②③ 일반동사 의문문이고 대답을 보아 과거시제를 써야 하므로 Did가 필요하다.
- ⑤ 의문사 의문문의 동사 자리에 do의 과거형 did가 필요하다.
- 10 ㉠ trying → tried ㉡ have tried → tried
㉢ was → has been
- 11 각각 경험, 완료를 나타내는 현재완료가 필요하다.
- 12 ㉠ have met → met ㉡ swum → swam
- 13 ① 계속 ②④⑤ 경험 ③ 결과
- 14 A의 질문에 B가 Yes, I did.로 답했고, yesterday는 과거의 특정한 때이므로 과거시제를 써야 한다.
- 15 주절(he takes care of it)의 내용으로 보아 현재시제가 와야 하고, something은 단수 취급한다.
- 16 ② 경험 ①⑤ 계속 ③ 완료 ④ 결과
- 17 during the last few years는 과거부터 현재까지의 기간을 나타내므로 현재완료시제가 와야 한다.
- 18 Have you ever heard of ~?
'~에 대해 들어본 적 있니?'
- 19 • 완료를 나타내는 현재완료시제
• 과거의 특정한 때를 나타내는 과거시제
- 20 「on + 요일s」, 「every + 요일」 '~요일마다'
- 21 make - made - made
- 22 2년 전부터 무료 식사를 제공하기 시작해 현재까지 계속 제공하고 있으므로 현재완료 시제와 for(~동안)가 쓰인다.
- 23 Have you ever been to ~? '~에 가본 적 있니?'
- 24 ① the kitchen → a room
③ was taking a shower → was making spaghetti
④ (Alex 기준) was writing a letter to her dad
→ was playing the cello 또는 (Samantha 기준) listening to the radio → playing a computer game
- 25 have been (to) '~에 갔었다'
- 26 미래를 나타내는 부사구(next Monday)가 있으므로 is going to 또는 will이 들어간다.
- 27 ④ grow and grow → grew and grew
- 28 ①③ 경험 ② 완료 ④ 결과 ⑤ 계속
- 29 「have/has + been + -ing since + 사건 시작 시점」
B가 오늘 아침에 만화책을 읽고 있었고 현재까지 계속 읽고 있으므로 현재완료 진행시제가 쓰인다.
- 30 ④ stole → stolen
- 31 ③ has visited → visited
- 32 • fall - fell - fallen • is - was - been
- 33 ③ for → since
- 34 현재완료 부정문은 「have/has not + 과거분사」이다. 두 달 동안 그곳에 가본 적이 없다는 뜻이므로 since(~이후로)가 아닌 for(~동안)가 와야 한다.
- 35 ① have gone → went
② have you taught → did you teach
③ has met → met
⑤ have been → were
- 36 ② 「be going to + 장소」 '~로 가고 있다'
- 37 for(~ 동안)는 사건이 일어나 지속된 시간의 길이를 나타낸다.
- 38 (A) 과거에 진행되던 동작이므로 과거진행형을 쓴다.
(B) 명백한 과거를 나타내는 부사구(last week)는 과거시제와 함께 쓰인다.
(C) 현재완료 진행시제는 계속을 의미하므로 '~이후로'의 since가 적합하다.
- 39 ② Has he ~?에 대한 답은 Yes, he has. 또는 No, he hasn't.가 되어야 한다.
- 40 오후 세시부터 눈이 내리기 시작해 현재까지 계속 내리는 중이므로 현재완료 진행시제로 표현한다.
- 41 현재에 진행 중인 동작을 물었으므로 현재진행형으로 대답한다.
- 42 빈칸 앞에 No가 있으므로 빈칸에는 해운대에 가본 적이 없다는 내용이 와야 한다.
- 43 현재완료의 문장은 「have/has + 과거분사」로 쓴다. 주어는 복수형이면 have, 단수형이면 has를 사용하며, 부정문은 「have/has not + 과거분사」로 쓴다.
- 44 일주일 전부터 그 환자를 방문하기 시작해 현재까지 계속 방문하고 있으므로 현재완료로 표현하며 for(~동안)가 와야 한다.
- 45 예정된 계획을 나타내는 be going to, 과거에 시작된 동작이 현재까지 계속되는 현재완료진행 have been + -ing, 미래에 대한 의지를 나타내는 will이 필요하다.

PRACTICE 1

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

PRACTICE 2

- 2 I can not[can't/cannot] wait to meet them.
- 3 You may not play the computer game now.
- 4 You must not[mustn't] break your promise.
- 5 You had better not['d better not] go on a diet.
- 6 It might not[mightn't] be safe to do so.
- 7 I could not[couldn't] get to the office early.
- 8 You had better not['d better not] bring your kids.
- 9 I will not[won't] bring it to you.
- 10 You should not[shouldn't] hang it on the wall.
- 11 I did not use to[didn't use to/used not to] play the guitar.
- 12 She could not[couldn't] finish the work on time.
- 13 Denny will not[won't] be fourteen years old soon.
- 14 We should not[shouldn't] listen to the teacher.
- 15 You must not[mustn't] cross the street now.

PRACTICE 3

- 2 Will Dave play basketball?
- 3 Should Jihye take the first train?
- 4 Can he drive a car?
- 5 Should I give him my notebook?
- 6 Will he teach English at a middle school?
- 7 Can Mike speak five languages?

- 8 Will she take art classes in Italy?
- 9 Can I order some food?
- 10 Can they make Chinese dishes?

PRACTICE 4

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

PRACTICE 5

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 have to[will have to] | 2 had to |
| 3 have to[will have to] | 4 have to |
| 5 has to[will have to] | 6 had to |
| 7 has to[will have to] | 8 has to[will have to] |
| 9 had to | 10 have to[will have to] |

PRACTICE 6

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1 must | 2 can't |
| 3 must | 4 must |
| 5 can't | 6 can't |
| 7 must | 8 can't |
| 9 must | 10 can't |

PRACTICE 7

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 must not | 2 don't have to |
| 3 don't have to | 4 must not |
| 5 don't have to | 6 must not |

PRACTICE 8

- 2 were able to
- 3 am able to
- 4 wasn't able to

- 5 Aren't, able to
- 6 won't be able to[isn't able to]
- 7 was able to
- 8 weren't able to
- 9 will be able to[are able to]
- 10 is able to

PRACTICE 9

- 2 Can[Could], have 3 can't do
- 4 Can, be 5 can't find
- 6 Can[Could], turn 7 can't be
- 8 Can[Could], borrow 9 Can[Could], wait
- 10 can't go

PRACTICE 10

- 1 Do 2 does
- 3 does 4 did
- 5 does 6 Do
- 7 does 8 do
- 9 don't 10 did

PRACTICE 11

- 1 must be
- 2 doesn't have to[need not] give
- 3 will have to take
- 4 does like
- 5 can't fail

PRACTICE 12

- 1 You should not talk to your parents like that
- 2 Should I go there again
- 3 We should be polite to our teachers
- 4 Jenny should not forget the truth
- 5 I should apologize to her

PRACTICE 13

- 2 He'd better get 3 We'd better take
- 4 You'd better study 5 You'd better not drive

PRACTICE 14

- 1 Would 2 Will
- 3 Would 4 Can
- 5 Would 6 Can
- 7 Will 8 Would
- 9 Could 10 Do
- 11 Would 12 Could
- 13 Will 14 Would
- 15 Will

PRACTICE 15

- 2 may feel
- 3 may not know
- 4 may come
- 5 may not want
- 6 may work

PRACTICE 16

- 1 May 2 might
- 3 Will 4 did
- 5 must not 6 Can
- 7 have to 8 Would
- 9 be able to 10 May
- 11 Would

PRACTICE 17

- 2 used to have
- 3 used to[would] eat
- 4 used to[would] work
- 5 used to raise
- 6 used to[would] play
- 7 used to[would] ride
- 8 used to live

PRACTICE 18

- 2 I would[used to] go to bed
- 3 You had better[You'd better] not eat
- 4 Jane doesn't have to[need not] read the book

- 5 I would[‘d] like to learn
- 6 He may[might] not know the answer
- 7 She does like chocolate
- 8 The children must be excited
- 9 It cannot[can’t] be true
- 10 Would you like some bread

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 _ p.85

- 1 ④ 2 ② 3 ③ 4 won't 5 ③ 6 ①
 7 You should wash your hands 8 ② 9 ①
 10 ② 11 ⑤ 12 ④ 13 must 14 ⑤
 15 may[might] 16 ② 17 I used to work at a restaurant near my house 18 ③ 19 ⑤
 20 ② 21 cries 22 (1) You had better[You’d better] take some medicine. (2) You had better [You’d better] go to bed earlier. (3) She had better[She’d better] check the Lost and Found.
 23 have to 24 You had better not go out tonight 25 ⑤ 26 ② 27 ②,③ 28 ②
 29 ① 30 ③ 31 has to 32 Can I join you
 33 (1) was not able to (2) were able to
 34 will be able to 35 should not turn right

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 Can[May] I help you? ‘(무엇을) 도와드릴까요?’
- 2 ‘~해 주시겠어요?’라는 표현은 Would[Will] you ~?로 쓴다.
- 3 ③ ‘~임에 틀림없다’ ①②④⑤ ‘~해야 한다’
- 4 will not의 축약형 → won’t
- 5 조동사의 부정문은 조동사의 뒤에 not을 놓는다.
- 6 문맥상 can의 과거형 could가 알맞다.
- 7 should ‘~해야 한다’
- 8 ① I’d not better → I’d better not
 ③ to answer → answer
 ④ to bring → bring
 ⑤ washing → wash
- 9 ① doesn’t must → doesn’t have to
- 10 ② 일반동사 do

- ①③④⑤ 동사를 강조하는 역할의 do
- 11 ⑤ Do → Does
- 12 종속절(because ~)의 내용으로 보아 should not이 적절하다.
- 13 must ‘~임에 틀림없다’
- 14 must의 과거는 had to이므로 의문문에서는 Did ... have to ~?의 형태가 된다.
- 15 may, might ‘~일지도 모른다’
- 16 ② 동사를 강조하는 do
 ①⑤ 일반동사 do
 ③ 동사의 반복을 피하는 대동사 do
 ④ 의문문에 쓰이는 do
- 17 현재는 더 이상 하지 않는 과거의 동작이나 상태는 used to로 나타낸다.
- 18 don’t have to = need not ‘~할 필요가 없다’
- 19 ⑤ must not ‘~해서는 안 된다’
- 20 must not ‘~해서는 안 된다’
- 21 does는 앞에 나온 cries의 반복을 피하기 위한 대동사다.
- 22 「had better + 동사원형」 ‘~하는 게 낫다’
- 23 must = have to
- 24 had better의 부정문은 「had better not + 동사원형」의 어순으로 쓴다.
- 25 ⑤ should not = shouldn’t ‘~해서는 안 된다’
- 26 동사구의 반복을 피하는 대동사 did
- 27 긍정이면 Yes, you may.로, 부정이면 No, you may not[must not, can’t].로 대답한다.
- 28 would like to = want to
 ‘~하고 싶어하다, ~하기를 원하다’
- 29 should not ‘~하지 말아야 한다’
- 30 because가 이끄는 절의 주어인 I 뒤에 am이 있으므로 be able to의 형태가 되어야 한다.
- 31 have/has to ‘~해야 한다’
 주어가 3인칭 단수형이므로 has to를 쓴다.
- 32 조동사로 시작하는 의문문은 「조동사 + 주어 + 동사원형 ~?」의 어순으로 나타낸다.
- 33 be able to는 ‘~할 수 있다’라는 뜻이며, 이때 be는 주어의 인칭과 수, 시제에 따라 변한다. 부정문은 be동사 뒤에 not을 써서 표현한다.
- 34 ‘능력’을 뜻하는 조동사 can의 미래형은 will be able to로 쓴다.
- 35 우회전을 하지 말라는 표지판이므로, should not으로 금지를 나타낸다.

PRACTICE 1

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2 read | 3 stolen | 4 sung |
| 5 made | 6 broken | 7 caught |
| 8 taught | 9 written | 10 spoken |
| 11 grown | 12 fed | 13 taken |
| 14 kept | | |

PRACTICE 2

- 2 I am loved by my friends.
- 3 The Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.
- 4 Plastic bottles are recycled by them.
- 5 Those black pants were bought by me.
- 6 Those cookies were made by my mom.
- 7 A lot of books are read by Dad.
- 8 All the classmates were invited to the party by Jason.
- 9 Thieves are caught by the police.
- 10 The news was reported by Harry.
- 11 Stamps and coins are collected by Mrs. Lopez.
- 12 Two black bears were killed by the hunter.
- 13 The bus was stopped by the police officer.
- 14 The meeting was held by Mr. Kim.
- 15 The rules of the meeting were changed by the president.

PRACTICE 3

- 2 The cake wasn't made by my mother.
- 3 English isn't spoken by some people in Japan.
- 4 Was he invited to Jane's birthday party?
- 5 Was that book written by him?
- 6 Shakespeare didn't write that play.
- 7 Our math teacher isn't respected by some students.
- 8 Is Frank loved by his classmates?
- 9 Yuri didn't pay the bill.
- 10 Was Jake hurt by his brother in the park yesterday?

PRACTICE 4

- 2 The magazine will be delivered by the man.
- 3 The room will be cleaned later (by somebody).
- 4 A new restaurant has been built by Reagan.
- 5 More trees will be cut down in the future (by the people).
- 6 His lies have been believed (by everyone).
- 7 Movies or TV programs are made by directors.
- 8 The chair has been painted (by us).
- 9 This building has been built for three years (by the people).
- 10 If you tell the truth to your mom, you will be forgiven (by her).

PRACTICE 5

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 has been broken | 2 was moved |
| 3 will be done | 4 was painted |
| 5 has been polluted | |

PRACTICE 6

- 2 It may be done tomorrow by Tony.
- 3 The problem must be solved (by him).
- 4 The rules for this game should be obeyed (by them).
- 5 The plans for the summer might be changed (by us).
- 6 Dinner couldn't be prepared last night (by me).
- 7 A computer must be used for this task by Suji.
- 8 They shouldn't be put here (by us).
- 9 The promise may not be kept by Tom.
- 10 The view could be seen very well (by the people).

PRACTICE 7

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 should be washed | 2 can be saved |
| 3 will be cooked | 4 must be painted |
| 5 will be loved | |

PRACTICE 8

- 1 A new bag was bought for the boy by Mr. Kim.
- 2 My brother was made angry (by me).
- 3 He was elected the president (by them).
- 4 Bob was shown their pictures (by them).
Their pictures were shown to Bob (by them).
- 5 I was given lovely flowers by Nick.
Lovely flowers were given to me by Nick.
- 6 The place was kept clean by Jenny.
- 7 My grandparents will be sent a letter (by me).
A letter will be sent to my grandparents (by me).
- 8 The restaurant is called George's (by people).
- 9 Spaghetti was cooked for me yesterday by my mom.
- 10 I was lent 5,000 won yesterday by Minho.
5,000 won was lent to me yesterday by Minho.

PRACTICE 9

- | | |
|---------------|---------|
| 1 with | 2 in |
| 3 about | 4 to |
| 5 with[about] | 6 about |
| 7 of | 8 with |
| 9 at | 10 with |
| 11 from | 12 for |

PRACTICE 10

- 1 The president was welcomed by the crowd.
- 2 The work could be finished easily (by me).
- 3 Science will be taught by Mr. Song.
- 4 The dishes weren't done by Yumi.
- 5 The living room and bathroom are cleaned by my kids.
- 6 The party has been postponed by Susan.
- 7 We were given some information by John.
Some information was given to us by John.
- 8 A pretty skirt was bought for me by my grandmother.
- 9 I am called Jen by Alex.
- 10 I was asked some difficult questions by my son.

Some difficult questions were asked of me by my son.

- 11 The photocopier can be fixed by Mike.
- 12 This wall wasn't painted by Cathy.
- 13 Bill must be invited to the show (by you).
- 14 We were made bored by his story.
- 15 I was paid 30,000 won by Seho.
30,000 won was paid to me by Seho.
- 16 The Internet can be used for our homework (by us).
- 17 His cat was named Garfield by him.
- 18 Sandwiches were made for me by him.

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 _ p.104

- 1 ③ 2 are helped 3 ②,⑤ 4 ④
 5 was written by 6 ① 7 The window was broken by Brian. 8 ③ 9 I was called Alex (by people). 10 ⑤ 11 of 12 ② 13 is used, is held 14 ⑤ 15 was invented 16 ①
 17 ②,④ 18 ② 19 (1) A lot of time will be given to you by me.[You will be given a lot of time by me.] (2) My car has been stolen (by someone). (3) The mystery can be explained by them. 20 ④ 21 ⑤ 22 ②,⑤ 23 ④
 24 (A) stolen (B) saved 25 ② 26 made of 27 ④ 28 ④ 29 ② 30 ② 31 All the plants have been watered by us. 32 with 33 ⑤ 34 ④ 35 *The Old Man and the Sea* was written by Ernest Hemingway. 36 ④
 37 ③ 38 ⑤ 39 were killed 40 ① is known 41 (1) with (2) of (3) about 42 will be saved by this medicine

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 ③ → Our grandmother has the red car. '가지다, 소유하다'라는 뜻의 have는 수동태 문장으로 만들 수 없다.
- 2 능동태의 시제가 현재이면 수동태는 「is[are]+과거 분사」가 된다. 주어가 복수형이므로 are를 쓴다.
- 3 ② teached → taught

- ⑤ wrote → written
- 4 be interested in '~에 흥미가 있다'
- 5 과거시제 수동태 「was[were]+과거분사+by+목적격」
- 6 ② prepared → be prepared
③ made → were made
④ were written → was written
⑤ has been taught → have been taught
- 7 능동태의 시제가 과거이면 수동태는 「was[were]+과거분사」가 된다. 주어가 단수이므로 was를 쓴다.
break - broke - broken
- 8 ③ is read → was read
- 9 목적격 보어가 명사인 5형식 문장을 수동태로 바꿀 때, 목적격 보어는 과거분사 뒤에 이어서 쓴다.
능동태의 시제가 과거이므로 수동태는 「was[were]+과거분사」이며, 수동태의 주어(I)가 단수이므로 was를 쓴다.
- 10 ⑤ cut → was cut
- 11 4형식 문장의 직접목적어가 수동태의 주어가 될 때는 간접목적어 앞에 전치사를 쓴다. 동사 ask의 간접목적어 앞에는 전치사 of가 온다.
- 12 수동태의 시제가 과거이므로 능동태도 과거시제가 되어야 한다.
- 13 • use - used - used
• hold - held - held
- 14 ⑤ chose → chosen
- 15 과거의 역사적 사실을 나타내므로 수동태의 시제도 과거가 되어야 한다.
- 16 ① in ②③④⑤ by
- 17 ①③⑤ 동사 resemble, 자동사, 동사 suit 등은 수동태 문장으로 만들 수 없다.
- 18 수동태의 부정문은 「주어+be동사+not+과거분사」의 어순이므로 ②는 The school was not built in 2011.이 되어야 한다.
- 19 (1), (3) 「조동사+(not)+be+과거분사」
(2) 「have[has]+been+과거분사」
행위 주체가 someone, anyone 등일 땐 생략이 가능하다.
- 20 ④ → Spaghetti with cream sauce was made for him by his wife.
4형식 동사 make는 직접목적어만을 수동태의 주어로 취한다.
- 21 ⑤ cleaning → cleaned
- 22 ① built → was built ③ call → called
④ caught → was caught
- 23 행위의 주체가 일반인이거나 굳이 말하지 않아도 알 수 있는 경우에는 「by+목적격」을 생략할 수 있다.
- 24 (A) steal - stole - stolen
(B) save - saved - saved
- 25 ② The cookies was baked by I.
→ The cookies were baked by me.
- 26 be made of '~로 만들어지다'(물리적 변화)
- 27 ④ be happy → happy
- 28 ① is belonged → belongs
② She was bought a doll by her father.
→ A doll was bought for her by her father.
③ I was cooked Chinese dishes by my sister.
→ Chinese dishes were cooked for me by my sister.
⑤ by → of
- 29 ② is sent her → was sent to her
- 30 바르게 배열하면 The preparation should be completed by next Friday.가 된다.
- 31 주어가 3인칭 복수인 현재완료시제의 수동태이므로 「have+been+과거분사」의 형태가 되어야 한다.
- 32 be filled with '~로 가득 차 있다'
- 33 ⑤ by → with
be covered with '~로 덮여 있다'
- 34 be interested in '~에 흥미가 있다'
- 35 능동태를 수동태로 바꿀 때에는 능동태의 목적어를 주어 자리로 옮기고, 동사는 「be동사+과거분사」의 형태로, 주어는 「by+목적격」으로 바꾸고 시제는 능동태와 일치시킨다.
- 36 ④ was satisfied to → was satisfied with
- 37 5형식 문장의 목적격 보어인 clean은 수동태로 전환될 때 「be동사+과거분사」 뒤에 이어서 쓴다.
- 38 ⑤ painting → painted
- 39 주어가 3인칭 복수이고 과거의 역사적 사실을 나타내는 과거시제의 수동태이므로 「were+과거분사」의 형태가 되어야 한다.
- 40 a be born '태어나다'
b be known for '~로(~때문에) 알려지다'
- 41 (1) be covered with '~로 덮여 있다'
(2) be made of '~로 만들어지다'(물리적 변화)
(3) be worried about '~에 대해 걱정하다'
- 42 수동태의 미래형은 「will be+과거분사」로 쓴다.

PRACTICE 1

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 eggs | 2 watches |
| 3 horses | 4 pens |
| 5 shoes | 6 glasses |
| 7 books | 8 dishes |
| 9 churches | 10 classmates |
| 11 bottles | 12 classes |
| 13 girls | 14 cameras |
| 15 buses | 16 months |
| 17 beaches | 18 boxes |
| 19 neighbors | 20 brushes |
| 21 houses | 22 places |
| 23 customs | 24 friends |
| 25 foxes | 26 matches |
| 27 sandwiches | 28 wishes |
| 29 bicycles | 30 animals |

PRACTICE 2

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1 ladies | 2 stories |
| 3 keys | 4 parties |
| 5 diaries | 6 songs |
| 7 couches | 8 monkeys |
| 9 babies | 10 activities |
| 11 cities | 12 donkeys |
| 13 students | 14 cultures |
| 15 days | 16 families |
| 17 boys | 18 habits |
| 19 ways | 20 factories |
| 21 hobbies | 22 ferries |
| 23 candies | 24 computers |
| 25 benches | 26 countries |
| 27 memories | 28 doctors |
| 29 pennies | 30 communities |

PRACTICE 3

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1 videos | 2 children |
| 3 wolves | 4 beliefs |

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 5 lives | 6 oxen |
| 7 potatoes | 8 mice |
| 9 sheep | 10 men |
| 11 photos | 12 geese |
| 13 roofs | 14 teeth |
| 15 tomatoes | 16 fish/fishes |
| 17 knives | 18 clocks |
| 19 calves | 20 yourselves |
| 21 mosquito(e)s | 22 radios |
| 23 wives | 24 memos |
| 25 leaves | 26 deer |
| 27 heroes | 28 neighbors |
| 29 blouses | 30 safes |
| 31 shelves | 32 feet |
| 33 kangaroos | 34 thieves |
| 35 studios | 36 chiefs |
| 37 women | 38 zoos |
| 39 pianos | 40 emergencies |

PRACTICE 4

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

PRACTICE 5

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 books | 2 scientist |
| 3 dogs | 4 hospital |
| 5 teams | 6 people |
| 7 letter | 8 was |
| 9 friends | 10 are |
| 11 girl | 12 class |
| 13 families | 14 is |
| 15 building | |

PRACTICE 6

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 2 is | 3 countries |
| 4 a[the] car | 5 lives |
| 6 Leaves[The leaves] | 7 are |
| 8 a[the] bag | 9 a[the] restaurant |
| 10 was | |

PRACTICE 7

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 water | 2 Saturday |
| 3 a computer | 4 beauty |
| 5 New York | 6 happiness |
| 7 air | 8 dogs |
| 9 Death | 10 A family |
| 11 September | 12 salt |
| 13 Christmas | 14 paper |
| 15 advice | |

PRACTICE 8

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 information | 2 juice |
| 3 Seoul | 4 happiness |
| 5 Jane | 6 time |
| 7 families | 8 class |
| 9 questions | 10 apples |

PRACTICE 9

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 a piece[sheet] of | 2 three slices of |
| 3 four glasses of | 4 ten spoonfuls of |
| 5 five pounds of | 6 a piece of |
| 7 three cups of | 8 a bottle of |
| 9 six bars of | 10 two slices of |

PRACTICE 10

- 2 loaf of bread
- 3 piece of advice
- 4 glasses[cups/bottles] of water
- 5 pieces of furniture
- 6 pieces[slices/loaves] of bread
- 7 cup of tea

- 8 spoonfuls[teaspoonfuls] of salt
- 9 pounds of meat
- 10 glass[bottle] of wine

PRACTICE 11

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 was | 2 is |
| 3 socks | 4 is |
| 5 glasses, them | 6 means |
| 7 is | 8 those scissors |
| 9 two-hour | 10 pairs, shoes |
| 11 three-month-old | 12 pants |
| 13 ten-dollar | 14 makes |
| 15 gloves | |

PRACTICE 12

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 2 Mr. Kim's friend | 3 Mr. Kim's wife |
| 4 Mr. Kim's son | 5 Mr. Kim's niece |

PRACTICE 13

- 2 my dog's tail
- 3 the exit of the building
- 4 the owner of this car
- 5 today's TV programs
- 6 the bottom of the bottle
- 7 my students' report cards
- 8 Mr. Brown's blanket
- 9 the result of the test
- 10 my sisters' clothes

PRACTICE 14

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

PRACTICE 15

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1 × | 2 × |
| 3 ○ | 4 ○ |

- 5 × 6 ○
 7 ○ 8 ×
 9 × 10 ×

PRACTICE 16

- 1 an 2 a
 3 an 4 a
 5 An 6 an
 7 a 8 a
 9 a 10 an
 11 an 12 a
 13 an 14 a
 15 a

PRACTICE 17

- 1 an egg 2 a house
 3 a tree 4 a baby
 5 a glass 6 A police officer
 7 an elephant 8 a monitor

PRACTICE 18

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

PRACTICE 19

- 1 the 2 the
 3 a 4 The
 5 the 6 a
 7 the 8 a, The
 9 a 10 a
 11 the 12 The
 13 the 14 a, The
 15 The, the

PRACTICE 20

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

- 9 a 10 the
 11 A

PRACTICE 21

- 1 the poor 2 the face
 3 the Pacific 4 a week
 5 the Netherlands 6 The rich
 7 ○ 8 a post office
 9 ○ 10 ○
 11 the Thames 12 the New York Times
 13 ○ 14 the back
 15 ○

PRACTICE 22

The, The, The, the, the, a

PRACTICE 23

- 1 bus 2 tennis
 3 mom 4 lunch
 5 Math 6 bed
 7 TV 8 home
 9 Professor 10 school

PRACTICE 24

- 1 × 2 the
 3 the 4 ×
 5 the 6 an
 7 the 8 ×
 9 a 10 the
 11 × 12 the
 13 a 14 ×
 15 A 16 ×
 17 the[a], the[a] 18 the
 19 a 20 The
 21 the 22 a, a
 23 ×, × 24 ×
 25 × 26 ×
 27 × 28 The, an
 29 The 30 ×
 31 the 32 the
 33 × 34 The

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- 1 ② 2 ④ 3 ②, ③ 4 a cup of coffee, four slices[pieces] of cake 5 ① 6 ③ 7 ②
 8 pairs of socks 9 ③ 10 ③ 11 ③ 12 ②
 13 ② 14 ② 15 ②, ⑤ 16 (1) bowl (2) bottle (3) pair (4) glass 17 ① 18 ②
 19 ① 20 ③ 21 that he won a marathon
 22 ③ 23 ⑤ 24 ② 25 ⑤ 26 ③ 27 ③
 28 ① 29 ④ 30 a slices b bars c loaves
 d bottle e pieces f bars

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 ① leaf - leaves
 ③ wolf - wolves
 ④ tooth - teeth
 ⑤ foot - feet
- 2 ① five pieces of furniture
 ② two slices of cheese
 ③ three cups of coffee
 ⑤ two bowls of cereal
- 3 ① piece → pieces, breads → bread
 ④ two salt → two (tea)spoonfuls of salt
 ⑤ five meat → five pounds[pieces] of meat
- 4 a cup of '한 잔의 ~'
 four slices[pieces] of '네 조각의 ~'
- 5 ② mouse의 복수형 - mice
 ③ bench의 복수형 - benches
 ④ bird의 복수형 - birds
 ⑤ fox의 복수형 - foxes
- 6 ③ some juices → some juice
 물질명사인 juice는 복수형으로 쓰일 수 없다.
- 7 same은 정관사 the와 함께 쓰인다.
- 8 a pair of '한 켤레의 ~, 한 쌍의 ~, 한 벌의 ~'
- 9 • a glass of '한 잔의 ~'
 • 명사 a plan과 명사구 studying for the test를 동격으로 연결하는 of
- 10 ① apple → apples
 ② Moon → The Moon, Earth → the Earth
 ④ day → a day
 ⑤ capital → the capital

- 11 ① milks → milk ② meats → meat
 ④ sugars → sugar ⑤ bottles → bottle
- 12 ② childrens → children
- 13 ① student → a[the] student
 ③ a second → the second
 ④ math teacher → a[the] math teacher
 ⑤ a very → very
- 14 ② noisy → noise
- 15 ① the lunch → lunch
 ③ to the school → to school
 ④ the economics → economics
- 16 (1) a bowl of '한 그릇의 ~'
 (2) a bottle of '한 병의 ~'
 (3) a pair of '한 켤레의 ~'
 (4) a glass of '한 잔의 ~'
- 17 ① This is Jenny's bag.
- 18 ② 40-years-old → 40-year-old
- 19 ① two cup → two cups
- 20 many 뒤에는 명사의 복수형이 와야 하므로, 단 · 복수의 형태가 같은 sheep이 가능하다.
- 21 the news와 he won a marathon은 that으로 연결되는 동격 관계이다.
- 22 ③ per(~당, ~마다)
 ① 대표 단수 ② one(하나)
 ④ the same(같은) ⑤ a certain(어떤)
- 23 ⑤ 유일한 것을 나타내는 명사 앞에는 the를 쓴다.
- 24 tends → tend
 「the + 형용사」는 '~인 사람들'의 의미이며 복수형으로 취급한다.
- 25 ⑤ a bread → a loaf of bread
 물질명사는 단위명사를 이용하여 수를 나타낸다.
- 26 셀 수 없는 명사는 many와 함께 쓸 수 없다.
- 27 ③ 동격
 ① 지시대명사 ② 지시형용사
 ④ 명사절을 이끄는 접속사 ⑤ 관계대명사
- 28 ① a → the
- 29 ④ an ①②③⑤ a
- 30 a three slices '세 장'
 b two bars '두 개'
 c three loaves '세 덩어리'
 d a bottle '한 병'
 e four pieces '네 장'
 f three bars '세 개'

PRACTICE 1

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1 him | 2 We |
| 3 You | 4 me |
| 5 they | 6 us |
| 7 her | 8 it |
| 9 them | 10 She |

PRACTICE 2

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 2 his, his | 3 their, theirs |
| 4 my, mine | 5 your, yours |
| 6 our, ours | |

PRACTICE 3

- | | |
|--------|-----------|
| 1 He | 2 my, her |
| 3 They | 4 us |
| 5 hers | 6 his |
| 7 ours | 8 him |
| 9 your | 10 its |

PRACTICE 4

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1 himself | 2 herself |
| 3 myself | 4 yourself |
| 5 itself | 6 ourselves |
| 7 himself | 8 themselves |

PRACTICE 5

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 me | 2 himself |
| 3 them | 4 us |
| 5 herself | 6 you |
| 7 itself | 8 myself |
| 9 myself | 10 her |

PRACTICE 6

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

PRACTICE 7

- 1 It seems that you are upset about what happened.
- 2 It seems that my sister has a plan to stay at Sumi's for a while.
- 3 It was Minji's brother that I saw at the theater yesterday.
- 4 It seems that it is her first time on a train.
- 5 It was a week ago that I met Sumin at the amusement park.
- 6 It was my uncle that was seriously injured in the car accident.
- 7 It seems that they always live in a fantasy world.
- 8 It is at the bus stop that I'm going to meet the children this Sunday.

PRACTICE 8

- 1 It is important to recycle the bottles.
- 2 It is very exciting reading science fiction.
- 3 It is difficult to study a foreign language.
- 4 It is disappointing that you lied again.
- 5 It is helpful exercising every day.
- 6 It made me happy that our team won the game.

PRACTICE 9

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1 Is this | 2 That car |
| 3 These girls | 4 this |
| 5 those buildings | 6 That |
| 7 These books | 8 Those |

PRACTICE 10

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

PRACTICE 11

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

PRACTICE 12

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

PRACTICE 13

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

PRACTICE 14

- Each of the flowers has a different color.
- Mr. Kim called every student last night.
- Each table is covered with green cloth.
- I used to go to my grandmother's house every Sunday.
- Each player is wearing red pants.
- Not every book in this room is about politics.

PRACTICE 15

- You should read all the books in this room.
- Ms. Ford gave me all of those dishes for my birthday present.
- She is going to tell you all of the information.
- I will invite both boys to my performance.
- Both of the tests were very difficult for me.
- He didn't follow both of the rules.
- She ate the rest of the cake on the table.
- The rest of you may go home now.
- The rest of the crew were rescued from the burning ship.
- All of the participants looked tired when the bell rang.
- Not all people are happy with the changes.

PRACTICE 16

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1 student | 2 the taxis |
| 3 kids | 4 night |
| 5 Does | 6 was |
| 7 morning | 8 the headphones |
| 9 those words | 10 parent |
| 11 are | 12 has |
| 13 have to | 14 is |
| 15 The rest of | 16 are |
| 17 ways | 18 was |
| 19 minute | 20 are |

PRACTICE 17

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 anything | 2 Someone |
| 3 anyone | 4 someone |
| 5 something | 6 anyone |
| 7 Anyone | 8 something |
| 9 anything | 10 Something |
| 11 Someone | 12 anything |

PRACTICE 18

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1 Who | 2 Whose |
| 3 Whom | 4 Who |
| 5 whom | 6 Whose |
| 7 Who | 8 Whose |
| 9 Whom | 10 whom |

PRACTICE 19

- 1 What
- 2 Which
- 3 Whom
- 4 What
- 5 What
- 6 Which
- 7 Whose
- 8 Which
- 9 Which
- 10 What

PRACTICE 20

- 1 Which seat do you want?
- 2 What classes do you have tomorrow?
- 3 Which food does Cathy like?
- 4 What countries does he want to visit?
- 5 Which wallpaper is good for your room?

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 p.165

- 1 ③ 2 ④ 3 ② 4 ⑤ 5 ① 6 ① 7 ④
- 8 ① 9 (1) has → have (2) her → hers
- 10 every summer 11 ④ 12 ① 13 ②
- 14 ② 15 ⑤ 16 ① 17 ④ 18 ① 19 ③
- 20 ⑤ 21 ③ 22 ④ 23 ④ 24 ③ 25 other
- 26 ③ 27 ①,④,⑤ 28 ② 29 ⑤ 30 ②
- 31 ② 32 the winter 33 ⑤ 34 ③
- 35 (1) those (2) this (3) These (4) that 36 ⑤
- 37 Everyone seems to be thinking the same thing now. 38 myself 39 The queen used to look at herself in the mirror 40 the other
- 41 ④ 42 ③ 43 It is not easy to decide which club I should join 44 ④ 45 ②
- 46 (1) Which (2) What (3) Whose

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 (A) 주어가 단수이므로 be동사는 was다.
(B) 대명사 he의 소유격이 필요하므로 his가 맞다.
(C) 앞에 나온 단수 명사 science book, Cosmos를 받으므로 It이 올바르다.
- 2 ④ 재귀적 용법 ①②③⑤ 강조적 용법

- 3 ② 비인칭 주어 it ①③④⑤ 사물을 가리키는 it
- 4 「another + 단수 명사」 ‘또 다른 ~, 또 하나의 ~’
- 5 ① 강조적 용법의 재귀대명사는 생략이 가능하다.
②③④⑤ 전치사의 목적으로 쓰인 재귀대명사는 생략할 수 없다.
- 6 do one’s best ‘최선을 다하다’
one’s 자리에는 인칭대명사의 소유격을 쓴다.
- 7 ④ have → has
each는 단수 취급한다.
- 8 by oneself ‘혼자서, 홀로’
- 9 (1) Laura and I는 복수형 주어이므로 has를 have로 바꾼다.
(2) 문맥상 ‘저 빨간 것은 그녀의 것이다’라는 뜻이 되어야하므로 her를 hers로 바꾼다.
- 10 every 뒤에 시간 관련 명사가 오면 ‘매, ~마다’의 의미가 된다.
- 11 저기 있는 저 그림들을 봐. 저것들은 내 그림들이야.
- 12 ① 사물을 가리키는 it ②③④⑤ 비인칭 주어 it
- 13 one ~ the other ...
‘(둘 중에) 하나는 ~, 다른 하나는 ...’
- 14 의문대명사가 전치사 뒤에 오면 목적격으로 쓴다.
- 15 ① his’ → his ② himself → themselves
③ her → she ④ herself → her
- 16 지금 ‘다른 할 일’이 있다는 것을 나타내야 하므로, 평서문에 쓰이는 something이 들어간다.
- 17 one ~ another ... the other -
‘(셋 중에) 하나는 ~, 다른 하나는 ... , 나머지 하나는 -’
- 18 ‘누군가’를 뜻하는 someone은 평서문에 쓰인다.
- 19 • 선택의 범위가 주어질 때는 which를 쓴다.
• What do you think of ~?
‘~에 대해 어떻게 생각하니?’
- 20 ⑤ 가주어 it ①②④ 비인칭 주어 it
③ 사물을 가리키는 it
- 21 one ~ the other ...
‘(둘 중에) 하나는 ~, 다른 하나는 ...’
- 22 ④ 관계대명사 ①②③⑤ 의문대명사
- 23 ① This → These ② These → Those
③ this → that ⑤ those → these
- 24 (A), (B) some ~, others ...
‘몇몇은 ~, 다른 사람(것)들은 ...’
(C) those who ~ ‘~하는/한 사람들’
- 25 • each other ‘서로’

- on the other hand '반면에'
- 26 ③ 가주어 it ①④⑤ 비인칭 주어 it
② 사물을 가리키는 it
- 27 ②③ 가주어 it
① 사물을 가리키는 it
④ 날씨를 나타내는 비인칭 주어 it
⑤ 시간을 나타내는 비인칭 주어 it
- 28 every는 뒤에 단수 명사와 단수 동사를 취한다.
- 29 ①②③④ 명사의 반복을 피하기 위한 부정대명사 one
⑤ '유일한'의 의미를 지닌 형용사 one
- 30 ② other → the other
- 31 some ~ others ...
'(불특정한 수의 사람들 중에서) 몇몇은 ~ 다른 사람들은 ...'
- 32 that은 앞에 나온 명사의 반복을 피하기 위해 쓰였다.
- 33 ⑤ were → was
「all of + 셀 수 없는 명사 + 단수 동사」
- 34 앞에 나온 명사가 복수형일 때, 그 반복을 피하기 위해 쓰는 부정대명사는 ones이다.
- 35 (1) those days '그 당시, 그 때'
(2) this Friday '이번 금요일'
(3) these '이것들'
(4) that은 the population을 대신하여 앞에 나온 명사의 반복을 피하기 위해 쓰였다.
- 36 • He burned himself.
• My little sister can't look after herself.
• They set up their tents by themselves.
• You should be proud of yourself.
- 37 It seems that 주어 + 동사 = 주어 seem to 동사원형
- 38 • by oneself '혼자서'
• burn oneself '태다'
• enjoy oneself '즐거운 시간을 보내다'
- 39 문장의 주어와 목적어의 대상이 같으므로 채귀대명사를 쓴다.
- 40 one ~ the other ...
'(둘 중에) 하나는 ~, 다른 하나는 ...'
- 41 「whose + 명사」 '누구의 ~'
- 42 「be able to + 동사원형」 '~할 수 있다'
by oneself '혼자서, 홀로'
- 43 가주어 it을 가장 앞에 놓고, 진주어인 to부정사구는 문장 뒤로 보낸다.
- 44 글의 ㉠ rest와 ㉡는 '나머지'라는 의미이다.
① 쉬다 ② 휴식 ③ 받치다, 기대다 ⑤ 그대로 있다
- 45 those는 뒤에 who가 와서 '~한 사람들'의 의미로 쓰인다.
- 46 (1) 어느 재킷이 더 싸니?
(2) Paul에게 무슨 일이 일어났니?
(3) 난 그 얘기가 마음에 들어. 그건 누구의 아이디어야?

CHAPTER 7 부정사

Infinitives

본문 _ p.174

PRACTICE 1

- It is important to read a lot of books.
- It is exciting to go to a concert.
- It was not easy to make my dream come true.
- It is a lot of fun to visit foreign countries.
- It is helpful to watch English TV programs.
- It is not good to spend so much time playing computer games.

PRACTICE 2

- to be a famous singer
- to see things clearly
- to take care of patients
- to watch movies
- to go to Europe
- to jog every day

PRACTICE 3

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 2 to meet | 3 to keep |
| 4 not to fail | 5 to protect |
| 6 to eat | 7 not to have |
| 8 to swim | 9 to see |
| 10 not to talk | 11 to take |
| 12 not to forget | 13 to visit |
| 14 to build | 15 not to spend |

PRACTICE 4

- 2 Becky to open the door
- 3 Becky to meet his parents
- 4 Becky to come to his place
- 5 Becky to clean the room
- 6 Tony to repair her car
- 7 Tony to go out to play
- 8 Becky to shut the door
- 9 Becky not to touch anything
- 10 Tony to say sorry to his brother first

PRACTICE 5

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 2 how to solve | 3 how to help |
| 4 what to cook | 5 how to use |
| 6 what to say | 7 how to grow |
| 8 what to buy | |

PRACTICE 6

- 1 no one to understand him
- 2 something to eat
- 3 no money to give him
- 4 enough time to help me
- 5 something cold to drink
- 6 someone to love
- 7 a lot of things to buy
- 8 enough time to think
- 9 the best way to get there
- 10 three jobs to do

PRACTICE 7

- 2 It's time to have lunch.

- 3 It's time to go swimming.
- 4 It's time to go home.
- 5 It's time to study math.
- 6 It's time to watch TV.

PRACTICE 8

- 1 to say hello to me
- 2 to check her email
- 3 to protect your eyes
- 4 to take care of the sick
- 5 to buy a present for his mom
- 6 to ask about the test
- 7 to pass the exam
- 8 to stay healthy and slim

PRACTICE 9

- 1 in order to study for the final exam
- 2 so as to ask if he could go shopping with me
- 3 so as to pick up Kelly
- 4 in order to watch the birds in the tree
- 5 in order to surf the Internet
- 6 so as to make salad

PRACTICE 10

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

PRACTICE 11

- 1 I was really excited to go back to my hometown.
- 2 I was surprised to see Nancy on the street.
- 3 I was so happy to get a new computer.
- 4 Jason was stupid to show the answer to his classmate.
- 5 I was glad to introduce my family to you.
- 6 Sora was lucky to pass such a difficult test.
- 7 She was upset to find out the truth.
- 8 I was sorry to hear about their problem.
- 9 He was very pleased to watch the news.
- 10 Cathy was very smart to get the highest score.

PRACTICE 12

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

PRACTICE 13

- He worked hard enough to become a lawyer.
- Junho was so surprised that he couldn't say anything.
- The little boy is too short to reach the shelf.
- He was so thin that he could get through the door.
- I ran (in order/so as) to catch the bus.
- Mina went to Canada (in order/so as) to study English.
- James is so shy that he can't speak to strangers.
- I studied very hard (in order/so as) to be the top student.
- The flower is beautiful enough to attract many butterflies.

PRACTICE 14

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

PRACTICE 15

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 wear | 2 shake[shaking] |
| 3 carry[to carry] | 4 ring[ringing] |
| 5 do | 6 feel |
| 7 enter[entering] | 8 find[to find] |
| 9 plant[planting] | 10 practice |

PRACTICE 16

- clean the room first

- play[playing] the guitar
- know the truth
- study English for the test
- the table move[moving]

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 _ p.189

- 1 ② 2 ③ 3 ⑤ 4 ③ 5 (1) when (2) how
 6 ⑤ 7 to buy 8 ③ 9 too heavy for me to lift
 10 ④ 11 ② 12 ② 13 ② 14 ④
 15 ③ 16 ② 17 ④ 18 ② 19 ②, ⑤
 20 ①, ③ 21 ④ 22 I would like to fly in the sky
 23 ⑤ 24 It is useful to learn a second language.
 25 ③ 26 to say how many people use it
 27 ② 28 ② 29 ⑤ 30 ⑤
 31 ⑤ 32 to do 33 ③, ⑤ 34 ① 35 ⑤
 36 ② 37 where to 38 ①, ③ 39 ⑤
 40 The water was so dirty that I could not drink it
 41 to make someone feel good 42 ③
 43 ran fast enough to catch him 44 It is important to remember your friend's birthday
 45 ⑤ 46 to learn how to make a cake
 47 ⑤ 48 ② 49 ④ 50 ⑤ 51 (A) I drank coffee (in order/so as) to stay awake. (B) And I also skipped meals (in order/so as) to study more.
 52 ④ 53 ① 54 (1) how to play the cello (2) what to wear 55 helping[help]
 56 (1) a dictionary to look up new words (2) a camera to take pictures 57 (1) He is [He's] too sleepy to stay up late. (2) He is [He's] so sleepy that he can't [cannot] stay up late.

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- ② 부사적 용법
①③⑤ 명사적 용법
④ 형용사적 용법
- tell의 목적격 보어로는 to부정사가 온다.
- It takes me an hour to go to school by bus.
- 빈칸에 들어갈 말은 necessary for me to study이다. to부정사의 의미상 주어는 「for+목적격」으로 표현한다.

- 5 (1) 시간을 묻는 의문사 when
(2) 방법을 묻는 의문사 how
- 6 ⑤ 형용사적 용법
①③④ 명사적 용법
② 부사적 용법
- 7 '~하기 위해서'라는 뜻을 가진 to부정사의 부사적 용법이 필요하다.
- 8 「what to + 동사원형」 '무엇을 ~할지'
- 9 「too + 형용사 + for + 목적격 + to부정사」 '~가 ...하기에 너무 -한'
- 10 ④ 부사적 용법 중 '결과'
①②③⑤ 명사적 용법
- 11 사역동사 make의 목적격 보어로는 원형부정사가 온다.
- 12 ㉠ meeting → to meet
㉡ bring → to bring
- 13 ② of
①③④⑤ for
- 14 감정을 나타내는 형용사 뒤에 오는 to부정사는 그 감정을 느끼는 원인이 된다.
- 15 ③ 명사적 용법
①②④⑤ 부사적 용법
- 16 ① staying → to stay
③ goes → to go
④ be → to be
⑤ playing → to play
- 17 「ready + to부정사」 '~할 준비가 된'
- 18 ② 형용사적 용법
①④⑤ 명사적 용법
③ 부사적 용법
- 19 ② visit → to visit
⑤ sing → to sing
- 20 사역동사 let, have는 목적격보어로 원형부정사를, allow, order, tell은 목적격보어로 to부정사를 취한다.
- 21 (A), (B), (C), (E) how
(D) What
- 22 「would like + to부정사」 '~하고 싶다'
- 23 ⑤ 가주어 it
①④ 비인칭 주어 it
②③ 사물을 가리키는 it
- 24 「It(가주어) ~ to부정사(진주어)」 구문
- 25 ③ eat → to eat
- 26 「to + 동사원형」이 문장의 뒤에서 구를 이끌어 진주어 역할을 한다.
- 27 ② going → go
- 28 ② of
①③④⑤ for
- 29 ⑤ to hide → hide[hiding]
- 30 「dying + to부정사」 '몹시 ~하고 싶어하는'
- 31 ⑤ 형용사적 용법
①②③ 명사적 용법
④ 부사적 용법
- 32 「what to + 동사원형」 '무엇을 ~할지'
- 33 ③ Keep → To keep[Keeping]
⑤ to call → call[calling]
- 34 ① 형용사적 용법
② 명사적 용법
③④⑤ 부사적 용법
- 35 「too + 형용사 + to부정사」=「so + 형용사 + that + 주어 + cannot」 '너무 ~해서 ...하지 못하다'
- 36 ② for → to
- 37 「where to + 동사원형」 '어디서 ~할지'
- 38 (A), (E) 명사적 용법 중 동사의 목적으로 쓰이는 to 부정사
(B), (C) 부사적 용법 중 '목적'의 의미
(D) 형용사적 용법
- 39 ① do → doing
② study → studied
③ 30-years-old → 30-year-old
④ to helps → to help
- 40 「so + 형용사 + that + 주어 + can't」 '너무 ~해서 ...할 수 없다'
- 41 '~하기 위해서'의 뜻으로 목적이나 의도를 나타내는 부사적 용법의 to부정사이다.
- 42 ③ taking → to take
- 43 「so + 형용사/부사 + that + 주어 + can」
=「형용사/부사 + enough + to부정사」 '매우 ~해서 ...할 수 있다' = '...하기에 충분히 ~하다'
- 44 to부정사를 진주어로, 본래의 주어 자리에 it을 가주어로 쓴 문장이 필요하다.
- 45 ⑤ of → for
- 46 how to make a cake가 learn의 목적으로 쓰였음을 알 수 있다.
- 47 promise 뒤에 동사가 목적으로 올 때는 「to + 동사원형」의 형태로 쓴다.

- 48 To go. (I'll take it out.) 가져갈 것입니다.
For here. 여기서 먹을 것입니다.
- 49 ④ make의 목적격 보어는 동사원형으로 쓴다.
①②③⑤ 목적격 보어로 to부정사의 형태를 갖는 동사들이다.
- 50 ⑤ 감정의 원인을 나타내는 부사적 용법
①②③④ 목적을 나타내는 부사적 용법
- 51 in order to = so as to = to부정사의 부사적 용법 중 '목적'
- 52 ④ to water → water
- 53 (A) 의문사 의문문은 「의문사+be동사/do(does/ did)+ 주어+동사원형 ~?」이다.

(B) decide는 목적으로 to부정사를 취하는 동사다.
(C) see는 목적격보어로 원형부정사를 취한다.

- 54 (1) 「how + to부정사」 '~하는 법'
(2) 「what + to부정사」 '무엇을 ~할지'
- 55 동사 watch는 목적격보어로 원형부정사를 취하고, 동작의 능동적 진행을 강조할 때는 현재분사를 취한다.
- 56 to부정사의 부사적 용법 '~하기 위해'
(1) 수지는 새 단어를 찾아보기 위해 사전이 필요하다.
(2) 수지는 사진을 찍기 위해 카메라가 필요하다.
- 57 「too + 형용사 + to부정사」= 「so + 형용사 + that + 주어 + can't [cannot]」 '너무 ~해서 ...할 수 없다'

CHAPTER



동명사

Gerunds

본문 _ p.200

PRACTICE 1

- 1 Working seven days a week is depressing.
- 2 Her job is designing shoes.
- 3 Taking a shower makes you feel refreshed.
- 4 Learning English takes a lot of time and effort.
- 5 My hobby is taking photos outside.
- 6 Your mistake was speaking too fast.

PRACTICE 2

- 1 Practicing the violin
- 2 Being honest
- 3 travel(!!)ing around the world
- 4 Making new friends
- 5 teaching English to kids
- 6 Living in the countryside

PRACTICE 3

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 working | 2 to watch |
| 3 talking | 4 having |

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 5 to send | 6 cooking |
| 7 smoking | 8 to go |
| 9 writing | 10 to see |

PRACTICE 4

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 2 not having | 3 not going |
| 4 not eating | 5 not staying |

PRACTICE 5

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 to eat, eating | 2 smoking |
| 3 reading | 4 to move |
| 5 to paint, painting | 6 to snow, snowing |
| 7 to be | 8 to go, going |
| 9 to drink | 10 playing |
| 11 making | 12 to spend, spending |
| 13 to throw, throwing | 14 to get |
| 15 to run, running | |

PRACTICE 6

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 to find | 2 talking |
| 3 buying | 4 not talking |
| 5 to set | 6 opening |
| 7 calling | 8 to fill |
| 9 telling | 10 seeing |
| 11 not to spend | 12 meeting |
| 13 not to be | 14 cleaning |
| 15 to visit | |

PRACTICE 7

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 playing | 2 moving |
| 3 having | 4 taking |
| 5 going | 6 watching |
| 7 cleaning | 8 singing |
| 9 fixing | 10 visiting |
| 11 being | 12 having |
| 13 coming | 14 hearing |
| 15 living | |

PRACTICE 8

- 1 go skating
- 2 spent, buying
- 3 fixing[to be fixed]
- 4 How[What] about taking, What do you say to taking
- 5 busy studying
- 6 no use trying
- 7 couldn't help laughing
- 8 having trouble[difficulty/a hard time] getting
- 9 spent, thinking
- 10 go skiing
- 11 There is no defeating [It is impossible to defeat]
- 12 spends, reading
- 13 had fun[a good time] playing
- 14 had trouble[difficulty/a hard time] understanding

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 _ p.209

- 1 ② 2 (1) smoking (2) watching 3 ① 4 ③
 5 ③ 6 (1) I really dislike being interrupted by people. (2) Don't forget to feed our dog after school tomorrow. 7 ③ 8 ⑤ 9 washing, planting, cleaning 10 ③ 11 ③ 12 ④
 13 collecting[to collect], reading[to read]
 14 ② 15 Exercise → Exercising [To exercise]
 16 at 17 ③ 18 ② 19 ③ 20 Getting
 21 They are having difficulty solving this problem
 22 ③ 23 taking 24 ③, ④ 25 ①
 26 watching 27 Playing basketball 28 ①
 29 (1) a, to give → giving (2) c, to wash → washing 30 ③ 31 smoking in public places
 32 ④ 33 ② 34 ③ 35 (1) There is → There are (2) to talk → talking (3) theirs → them
 36 ④ 37 forget to plan to study for the exam next time 38 ③, ④ 39 ③ 40 ③, ④
 41 (1) eight glasses water → eight glasses of water (2) enjoy to do → enjoy doing
 42 playing basketball, listening to music, playing the piano

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 mind + -ing ' ~을 꺼리다'
 - ① hope + to 부정사 ' ~을 바라다'
 - ③ want + to 부정사 ' ~을 원하다'
 - ④ would like + to 부정사 ' ~을 하고 싶다'
 - ⑤ wish + to 부정사 ' ~을 희망하다'
- 2 (1) stop + -ing ' ~을 멈추다'

cf. stop + to 부정사 ' ~을 하기 위해 멈추다'

 (2) finish + -ing ' ~을 끝내다'
- 3 ① 현재분사 ②③④⑤ 동명사
- 4 ③ 너 오늘 Watson 씨에게 편지를 보낸 것을 기억해?

「remember + 동명사」 '과거에 했던 일을 기억하다'

「remember + to 부정사」 '미래에 할 일을 기억하다'
- 5 enjoy + -ing ' ~을 즐기다'
- 6 (1) dislike는 동명사만을 목적으로 취하는 동사다.
 (2) 「forget + to 부정사」 '미래에 할 일을 잊다'

- cf. 「forget + 동명사」 ‘과거에 했던 일을 잊어버리다’
- 7 (B) want → wants
(E) three soaps → three bars of soap
- 8 look forward to + -ing ‘~을 기대하다’
- 9 전치사의 목적어로는 동명사가 온다.
- 10 (A) 「be busy + 동명사」 ‘~하느라 바쁘다’
(B) 「enjoy + 동명사」 ‘~을 즐기다’
(C) 「promise + to 부정사」 ‘~하기로 약속하다’
- 11 ① to talk → talking
② taking → to take
④ to turn → turning
⑤ changing → to change
- 12 ④ to go → to going
「What do you say to + 동명사 ~?’
‘~하는 게 어때?’
- 13 「like + -ing/to 부정사」 ‘~을 좋아하다’
- 14 「try + to 부정사」 ‘~하려고 노력하다, 애쓰다’
cf. try + -ing (시험삼아) ~해보다’
- 15 문장의 주어로는 동명사(Exercising)나 to 부정사 (To exercise)가 온다.
- 16 be good at + -ing ‘~을 잘하다’
- 17 ③ 현재분사 ①②④⑤ 동명사
- 18 문맥상 미래의 행동에 관해 말하는 것이므로 「remember + to 부정사」(미래에 할 일을 기억하다)인 ②가 맞다.
cf. 「forget + 동명사」 ‘~한 것을 잊다’
- 19 ③ to play → playing
practice + -ing ‘~을 연습하다’
- 20 문장의 주어로는 동명사(Getting)나 to 부정사 (To get)가 온다. 한 단어여야 하므로 Getting이 된다.
- 21 「have difficulty/trouble/a hard time + 동명사」 ‘~하는 데 어려움을 겪다’
- 22 • 「like + -ing/to 부정사」 ‘~을 좋아하다’
• be interested in + -ing ‘~에 관심 있다’
- 23 think of + -ing ‘~하는 것에 대해 생각하다’
- 24 ① of me → for me
② to enjoy → enjoying
⑤ was → were
- 25 ① 현재분사 ②③④⑤ 동명사
- 26 deny + -ing ‘~을 부인하다’
- 27 <보기>에서 문장의 주어로 동명사(Learning)가 왔으므로, 동명사로 시작하는 문장이 되어야 한다.

- 28 「remember + to 부정사」 ‘~할 것을 기억하다’
cf. remember + -ing ‘~한 것을 기억하다’
- 29 ㉠ mind는 동명사를 목적어로 취한다.
㉡ finish는 동명사를 목적어로 취하는 동사다.
- 30 ③의 decide는 to 부정사를 목적어로 취하는 동사고 나머지 동사는 동명사를 취하는 동사다.
- 31 The topic was smoking in public places. 주제는 공공장소에서 흡연을 하는 것이었다.
- 32 전치사의 목적어로는 동명사가 온다.
- 33 「There is no + 동명사」=「It is impossible + to 부정사」 ‘~할 수 없다’
- 34 (A) 「stop + 동명사」 ‘~하는 것을 그만두다’
(B) 「감정의 형용사 + to 부정사」 ‘~하니 (기분이) ...하다’
(C) keep은 동명사를 목적어로 취한다.
- 35 (1) 「there is + 단수명사」, 「there are + 복수명사」
(2) enjoy는 동명사를 목적어로 취한다.
(3) 전치사 뒤에는 목적격이 온다.
- 36 (A) curious boy → a curious boy
(B) to work out → working out
(D) is → are
(E) tell → tells
- 37 「don't forget + to 부정사」 ‘~할 것을 잊지 말아라’
「plan + to 부정사」 ‘~할 계획을 세우다’
- 38 「begin + -ing/to 부정사」 ‘~을 시작하다’
- 39 ③ to meet → meeting
- 40 ① doing → to do
「want + to 부정사」 ‘~하기를 원하다’
② support → to support
「decide + to 부정사」 ‘~하기로 결심하다’
⑤ to work → working
「dislike + 동명사」 ‘~하기를 싫어하다’
- 41 (1) 물질명사의 수를 나타내는 단위명사의 뒤에는 of가 와야 한다.
(2) enjoy는 동명사를 목적어로 취한다.
- 42 playing basketball ‘농구하는 것’
listening to music ‘음악 듣는 것’
playing the piano ‘피아노 연주하는 것’

PRACTICE 1

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1 repaired | 2 surprising |
| 3 sleeping | 4 depressing |
| 5 boiled | 6 eating |
| 7 given | 8 invited |
| 9 taken | 10 amazing |
| 11 used | 12 rising |

PRACTICE 2

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 2 barking | 3 broken |
| 4 painted | 5 Used |
| 6 shocking | 7 written |
| 8 talking | 9 interesting |
| 10 burned | |

PRACTICE 3

- 1 lost wallet
- 2 dancing students
- 3 fallen on the ground
- 4 reading a book
- 5 burned cookies
- 6 filled with tears
- 7 exercising in the gym
- 8 covered with snow
- 9 shining sun
- 10 singing on the stage

PRACTICE 4

- 2 cooking, 목적격 보어
- 3 fixed, 목적격 보어
- 4 depressed, 주격 보어
- 5 waiting, 목적격 보어
- 6 dancing, 명사 수식
- 7 excited, 주격 보어
- 8 running, 목적격 보어
- 9 fallen, 명사 수식

- 10 cleaned, 목적격 보어
- 11 smiling, 주격 보어
- 12 listening, 주격 보어
- 13 interesting, 명사 수식
- 14 baked, 명사 수식
- 15 walking, 목적격 보어
- 16 touched, 목적격 보어

PRACTICE 5

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

PRACTICE 6

- 1 boring, bored
- 2 depressed, depressing
- 3 confused, confusing
- 4 disappointing, disappointed
- 5 moved, moving
- 6 interesting, interested
- 7 surprised, surprising
- 8 satisfied, satisfying
- 9 tiring, tired
- 10 puzzling, puzzled
- 11 excited, exciting
- 12 shocked, shocking
- 13 amazing, amazed
- 14 pleased, pleasing
- 15 embarrassing, embarrassed

PRACTICE 7

- bored, interesting, disappointed, tiring, exciting, satisfied

PRACTICE 8

- 2 Studying hard
- 3 Cooking in the kitchen
- 4 Meeting Hana at the bookstore
- 5 Taking a walk
- 6 arriving in Busan at 11:10
- 7 Listening to the radio
- 8 Pushing a boy by mistake
- 9 Planning to stay at home
- 10 Knowing him well

PRACTICE 9

- 1 with my sister following me
- 2 with his lamp turned on
- 3 with the trash cleaned up
- 4 with our legs tied
- 5 with his friends dancing
- 6 with my alarm clock ringing

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 _ p.229

1 ④ **2** excited **3** ④ **4** ③ **5** ③ **6** ④
7 ③ **8** ② **9** ③ **10** ⑤ **11** ③ **12** ②
13 ③ **14** ③ **15** watching **16** ②, ④ **17** ①
18 ① **19** listening to music **20** ④ **21** (A) taking (B) changed **22** after we finished the work **23** The woman waving to my father is my mother. **24** ④ **25** with his eyes closed **26** (1) (A), building, built (2) (D), excited, exciting **27** ② **28** ① **29** broken **30** ③ **31** help [helping] her mother wash the dishes **32** ④, ⑤ **33** ①, ② **34** ① **35** Dropping by his house **36** ③ **37** Because[As/Since] I missed the bus **38** ⑤ **39** ① **40** ② **41** ②

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 interesting ‘흥미있는’
- 2 ‘~한 감정을 느끼는’의 뜻일 때는 과거분사를 쓴다.

- 3 ④ 현재분사 ①②③⑤ 동명사
- 4 ③ satisfying → satisfied
- 5 목적어와 목적격 보어가 수동의 관계이므로 과거분사가 필요하다.
- 6 주어(Becky)와 주격 보어(eating)가 능동의 관계일 때는 현재분사를 쓴다.
- 7 (A) 책이 감동적인 것이므로 현재분사 moving (B) 사람이 지루해지는 것이므로 과거분사 bored (C) 사람이 관심을 갖게 되는 것이므로 과거분사 interested
- 8 접속사(while)와 부사절의 주어(he)를 빼고 부사절의 동사(cleaned)를 -ing형으로 바꾸어 분사구문을 만들 수 있다.
- 9 목적어(a man)와 목적격 보어(looking)가 능동의 관계일 때는 현재분사를 쓴다.
- 10 (A) 끊어진 수동의 관계이므로 과거분사 Boiled가 맞다. (B) 동시동작을 나타내는 분사구문이다. Stirring once in a while ~. = While you stir once in a while ~. (C) 문맥상 주어의 상태를 설명하는 형용사 tender가 와야 한다.
- 11 worried ‘걱정스러운’ -ed ‘~한 감정을 느끼는’
- 12 ② 현재분사 ①③④⑤ 동명사
- 13 목적어(Jane)와 목적격 보어(lying)가 능동의 관계일 때는 현재분사를 쓴다.
- 14 ③ move → moving
- 15 주어(My brother)와 주격 보어(watching)가 능동의 관계일 때는 현재분사를 쓴다.
- 16 ② using → used ④ interested → interesting
- 17 surprised ‘놀란’ - surprising ‘놀라운’
- 18 ① shocked → shocking
- 19 주어(I)와 주격 보어(listening)가 능동의 관계일 때는 현재분사를 쓴다.
- 20 (A) waited → waiting (C) feeding → to feed
- 21 (A) 전치사의 목적어로 동사가 올 때는 동명사로 쓴다. (B) 현재완료 시제이므로 과거분사 형태로 바꿔준다. **22** 문맥에 맞는 접속사(after)와 주어(we)를 더하고 동사를 시제일치(finished)하여 부사절로 만들 수

- 있다.
- 23** 현재분사가 뒤의 다른 어구들과 함께 명사를 수식할 때는 명사 뒤에 놓인다.
- 24** ④ surprised '놀란'
- 25** 「with+명사+분사」 '～을 …한 채로'
- 26** (1) 집이 지어진 수동의 의미이므로 과거분사가 되어야 한다.
(2) '～한 감정을 느끼게 하는' 것이므로 현재분사가 되어야 한다.
- 27** ② 보어로 쓰이는 현재분사 ①③④⑤ 명사를 수식하는 현재분사
- 28** '～하고 있는'의 뜻일 때는 현재분사를 쓴다.
- 29** broken '깨진' break-broke-broken
- 30** ③ 현재분사 ①②④⑤ 동명사
- 31** see는 목적격 보어로 동사원형을 취하며 목적어와 목적격 보어가 능동의 관계이면 현재분사를 쓸 수 있다.
- 32** 주어(Sally)와 주격 보어(looking)가 능동의 관계일 때는 현재분사를 쓴다.
- 33** ① 명사를 꾸며주는 현재분사
- ② 주격 보어로 쓰인 현재분사
③④⑤ 동명사
- 34** interesting '흥미있는'
be interested in '～에 관심 있다'
- 35** 접속사(When)와 부사절의 주어(I)를 빼고 부사절의 동사(dropped)를 -ing형으로 바꾸어 분사구문을 만들 수 있다.
- 36** (B) Whom → Who
(C) surprising → surprised
(E) remember → to remember
- 37** Missing the bus, ~ → Because[As/Since] I missed the bus,~
- 38** ㉞ 동명사 ㉠㉡㉢ 현재분사
- 39** 「with+명사+현재분사/과거분사」로 동시동작을 나타내며, 수동의 의미이므로 과거분사를 쓴다.
- 40** ② 동명사 ①③④⑤ 현재분사
- 41** 접속사(Though)와 부사절의 주어(I)를 빼고 부사절의 동사(go)를 -ing형으로 바꾸어 분사구문을 만들 수 있다.

CHAPTER 1 1 형용사

Adjectives

본문 _ p.238

PRACTICE 1

- 2 Ms. Song is a famous doctor.
- 3 Mary is wearing a beautiful necklace.
- 4 I'd like to have hot coffee.
- 5 Paul watched an exciting movie yesterday.
- 6 Look at the small bird over there.
- 7 Inho used to live in a large apartment.
- 8 Could you pass me the blue ball?
- 9 Put them on the plastic table.
- 10 I drank Irish tea last night.

PRACTICE 2

- 1 woman is intelligent

- 2 movie was impressive
- 3 house is empty
- 4 computer is broken
- 5 student is diligent
- 6 artists are famous

PRACTICE 3

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1 asleep | 2 sleeping |
| 3 like | 4 live |
| 5 alike | 6 alive |
| 7 glad | 8 cheerful |
| 9 scared | 10 afraid |

PRACTICE 4

- 1 eat something spicy
- 2 anybody familiar to you
- 3 someone diligent for the job
- 4 need anything else
- 5 something hot to drink[to drink something hot]
- 6 met anyone friendly
- 7 calls somebody close to her
- 8 buy anything expensive yesterday
- 9 have nothing new
- 10 seen nobody famous

PRACTICE 5

- 1 The rich have their own problems.
- 2 He did a lot of good things for the poor.
- 3 These days the blind keep dogs to help themselves.
- 4 There are some special schools for the deaf.
- 5 Mr. Park encourages the young to be brave.
- 6 I took care of the sick in the hospital yesterday.

PRACTICE 6

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1 have | 2 Do |
| 3 Are | 4 learn |
| 5 was | 6 tend |

PRACTICE 7

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 한국어 | 2 미국인, 미국의 |
| 3 폴란드 사람들 | 4 프랑스의 |
| 5 독일어 | 6 덴마크의 |
| 7 일본의 | 8 중국어 |
| 9 캐나다의 | 10 스페인어 |

PRACTICE 8

- 1 big white
- 2 all four Korean
- 3 large green
- 4 seven small metal
- 5 those nice blue
- 6 the beautiful red
- 7 my young French

- 8 the first two
- 9 comfortable wooden
- 10 half a million
- 11 both these beautiful
- 12 all her three

PRACTICE 9

- 2 both the pretty
- 3 her nice new
- 4 this small
- 5 those three high
- 6 the exciting American
- 7 the ugly black plastic
- 8 all these lovely
- 9 My wise older
- 10 that big white
- 11 its nice Chinese
- 12 the fifth happy English
- 13 all her three pink
- 14 four healthy young
- 15 two fresh red

PRACTICE 10

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

PRACTICE 11

- 1 Does Minho have many friends?
- 2 Does it take much time to get there on foot?
- 3 Are there many flowers in the vase?
- 4 Many drivers drive very fast.
- 5 Should I give the plants much water?
- 6 Many students stayed in the classroom after school.
- 7 I don't have much homework today.
- 8 Did they spend much money on this house?
- 9 We didn't have much fun.
- 10 Did you borrow many books from the library?

PRACTICE 12

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

PRACTICE 13

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

PRACTICE 14

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

PRACTICE 15

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

PRACTICE 16

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 2 any food | 3 some people |
| 4 any problems | 5 some medicine |
| 6 any place | 7 some flowers |
| 8 any [some] friends | 9 any time |
| 10 some cake | 11 some money |

PRACTICE 17

- 1 a third [one-third]
- 2 two-fifths
- 3 two and seven-elevenths
- 4 five-sixths
- 5 a half [one-half]
- 6 nine-thirteenths
- 7 a quarter [one-quarter]
- 8 four and three-sevenths
- 9 three point one four
- 10 five point five six
- 11 sixteen point two nine
- 12 fifty point one five
- 13 a[one] hundred and twenty-seven point nine three
- 14 six hundred and twelve point four nine
- 15 two thousand one hundred and five point eight nine

PRACTICE 18

- 1 eighteen twenty-six
- 2 nineteen eighty-three
- 3 two thousand (and) four
- 4 two thousand (and) ten
- 5 May (the) first [the first of May]
- 6 July (the) twelfth [the twelfth of July]
- 7 February (the) eighteenth [the eighteenth of February]
- 8 November (the) twenty-fourth [the twenty-fourth of November]
- 9 April (the) twenty-third [the twenty-third of April]
- 10 December (the) ninth [the ninth of December]

PRACTICE 19

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 once | 2 three times |
| 3 six times | 4 four times |
| 5 five times | 6 twice |
| 7 ten times | 8 once |
| 9 twice | 10 eight times |

중간·기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 p.254

- 1 ③ 2 ⑤ 3 nineteen eighty-nine
 4 ④ 5 health → healthy 6 ②
 7 Do you have something delicious to eat
 8 ① 9 ⑤ 10 ② 11 twice a week
 12 three times as many words as an average person 13 There was little food left (in it [in the refrigerator]). 14 ④ 15 ⑤ 16 ③
 17 ① 18 (D), (E) 19 ① 20 ④ 21 ②, ③
 22 ④ 23 ①, ④ 24 ②, ④ 25 ③ 26 ⑤
 27 old have 28 something special for you
 29 ③ 30 ④ 31 ④ 32 (1) some → any
 (2) few → little 33 ② 34 three times 35 ①
 36 ④ 37 ③ 38 ②

중간·기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 (A) 한국인들 (B) 영국 (C) 영국의
 2 -thing으로 끝나는 대명사를 뒤에서 수식하는 것은 형용사이다.
 3 연도는 두 자리씩 끊어 읽는다.
 4 형용사는 '성질-크기-신구-색깔-국적-재료'의 순으로 쓴다.
 5 명사 health의 형용사인 healthy가 와야 한다.
 6 a few minutes later '몇 분 후에'
 7 대명사 something을 형용사 delicious가 뒤에서 수식한다.
 8 「many + 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형」 '많은'
 9 something을 꾸며 주는 형용사가 필요하므로 명사인 example은 알맞지 않다.
 10 • 「a few + 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형」 '몇 개의'
 • 「many + 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형」 '많은'
 • 「much + 셀 수 없는 명사」 '많은'
 • 「a little + 셀 수 없는 명사」 '약간의'
 11 배수사로 횡수를 표현한다.
 12 「배수사 + as + 형용사 (+ 명사) / 부사 + as + 비교대상」 '~보다 몇 배 더 ...한'
 13 little은 '거의 없는'의 뜻으로 셀 수 없는 명사 앞에 놓인다.
 14 ④ her all → all her
 15 ⑤ any → some
 16 (A) 셀 수 있는 명사의 수를 물어볼 때는 「How many + 명사 복수형」을 쓴다.
 (B) 횡수나 빈도를 물어볼 때는 How often ~?을 쓴다.
 17 「much + 셀 수 없는 명사」 '많은'
 18 (D) Much → Many
 (E) was → has been
 19 (A) 「look + 형용사」 '~하게 보인다'
 (B) anything은 형용사가 뒤에서 수식한다.
 20 ④ How often은 횡수나 빈도를 물어보는 의문사이므로 배수사를 활용해 횡수로 대답해야 한다.
 21 (A) well-known '잘 알려진'
 (B) to see → see
 (C) a little → a few
 (D) 「how to + 동사원형」은 명사절로 전치사 뒤에 올 수 있다.
 (E) on one's own '스스로'
 22 (D) a number of → a lot of [much]
 23 ① a few '약간의, 조금의'
 ④ a plenty of '많은'
 24 ① three-fifths
 ③ the fifteenth of May [May (the) fifteenth]
 ⑤ nineteen seventy-four
 25 ① white small → small white
 ② My all → All my
 ④ These both → Both these
 ⑤ wooden new → new wooden
 26 asleep, alive, afraid, alone과 같은 형용사는 서술적 용법에만 사용되므로 명사를 수식할 수 없다.
 ① The baby is asleep.
 ② That bird is alive.
 ③ The boy was very afraid.
 ④ The girl is alone.
 27 '~한 사람들'을 뜻하는 「the + 형용사」는 복수 취급한다.
 28 something은 형용사가 뒤에서 수식한다.
 29 「few + 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수형」 '거의 ~없는'
 30 ④ 부정문에서는 some이 아닌 any가 쓰인다.
 31 ④ 「the + 나라 이름 형용사」는 '그 나라 국민 전체'를 나타낸다.
 32 (1) 부정문에서는 some 대신 any를 써야 한다.
 (2) time은 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 few가 아닌 little이 와야 한다.

- 33 a number of '많은'
 34 3 이상일 때는 「기수+times」를 이용하여 배수사 (~배, ~번)를 나타낸다.
 35 ② happily → happy
 ③ a photo interesting → an interesting photo

- ④ 25-years-old → 25-year-old
 ⑤ many → much[a lot of]
 36 낱짜를 읽을 때는 서수를 사용한다.
 37 ③ good something → something good
 38 any는 부정문에서 '조금도 ~(아니다)'로 쓰인다.

CHAPTER 11 부사

Adverbs

본문 _ p.262

PRACTICE 1

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 widely | 2 sincerely |
| 3 happily | 4 politely |
| 5 slowly | 6 slightly |
| 7 finally | 8 easily |
| 9 luckily | 10 quietly |
| 11 carefully | 12 certainly |
| 13 suddenly | 14 sadly |
| 15 busily | 16 beautifully |
| 17 really | 18 angrily |
| 19 quickly | 20 softly |

PRACTICE 2

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1 visibly | 2 simply |
| 3 dully | 4 truly |
| 5 loudly | 6 gently |
| 7 nicely | 8 seriously |
| 9 heavily | 10 clearly |
| 11 safely | 12 fully |
| 13 prettily | 14 anxiously |
| 15 mainly | 16 foolishly |
| 17 terribly | 18 reasonably |
| 19 comfortably | 20 rudely |
| 21 personally | 22 possibly |

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 23 probably | 24 casually |
| 25 rarely | 26 responsibly |
| 27 properly | 28 sensitively |

PRACTICE 3

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

PRACTICE 4

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 late | 2 carefully |
| 3 ○ | 4 last |
| 5 ○ | 6 politely |
| 7 ○ | 8 fast |
| 9 hard | 10 ○ |
| 11 easily | 12 quickly |
| 13 suddenly | 14 ○ |
| 15 certainly | 16 ○ |
| 17 slowly | 18 quietly |
| 19 ○ | 20 fully |

PRACTICE 5

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1 lately | 2 sweet |
| 3 near | 4 closely |
| 5 high | 6 hardly |
| 7 gently | 8 highly |
| 9 late | 10 quickly |
| 11 beautifully | 12 close |
| 13 hard | 14 Nearly |
| 15 happy | |

PRACTICE 6

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 ① easy | ② easily |
| 2 ① clearly | ② clear |
| 3 ① loud | ② loudly |
| 4 ① slowly | ② slow |
| 5 ① late | ② late |
| 6 ① careful | ② carefully |
| 7 ① last | ② last |
| 8 ① early | ② early |
| 9 ① lucky | ② Luckily |
| 10 ① certain | ② certainly |
| 11 ① hard | ② hardly |
| 12 ① close | ② closely |

PRACTICE 7

- I sometimes go to Incheon to visit my grandparents.
- Susie is never late for class.
- Sangmin could rarely come to our club meetings.
- They are always ready to go on a trip.
- We will sometimes go to the movies together.
- They usually shake hands to greet each other.
- I should often help my mom with the housework.
- He is seldom excited about the trip.
- Yuri never thought she was smart.
- You don't often clean your room, do you?

PRACTICE 8

- I usually go jogging in the morning.
- They must sometimes listen to others.
- We will often practice swimming.
- Hana always smiles brightly.
- Nick can seldom understand Korean.
- Climbing mountains is sometimes dangerous.
- Giho never watches comic dramas.
- I usually take care of my younger sisters.
- She rarely buys expensive clothes.
- I am often depressed by bad weather.

PRACTICE 9

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 ① already | ② yet | ③ still |
| 2 ① still | ② already | ③ yet |
| 3 ① yet | ② still | ③ already |
| 4 ① still | ② yet | ③ already |
| 5 ① yet | ② already | ③ still |

PRACTICE 10

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1 yet | 2 already |
| 3 still | 4 yet |
| 5 still | 6 already |
| 7 yet | 8 already |
| 9 still | 10 still |
| 11 already | 12 still |
| 13 already | 14 yet |
| 15 already | |

PRACTICE 11

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 too | 2 neither |
| 3 too | 4 either |
| 5 too | 6 neither |
| 7 either | 8 too |
| 9 either | 10 neither |
| 11 neither | 12 either |
| 13 too | 14 either |
| 15 neither | |

PRACTICE 12

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

PRACTICE 13

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

PRACTICE 14

- What else can I do for you?
- I didn't even imagine it was possible.
- It was even sad to say goodbye to everyone.
- Where else did you visit in London?
- He even took some medicine to fall asleep.
- They kept practicing soccer even when it rained heavily.
- The child brings his toy even to the bathroom.
- Even a small pet can give you a lot of trouble.
- Jessica even gets angry if I don't call her often.
- David can run faster than anyone else in his class.
- Dad sometimes works even on Sunday.
- You can even order a pizza on the Internet.
- Babies need to be watched even while they are sleeping.
- You'd better write these rules somewhere else.
- He speaks English, Chinese, French, and even Spanish.

PRACTICE 15

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

PRACTICE 16

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 them on | 2 about money |
| 3 on the radio | 4 it up |
| 5 at the picture | 6 in the homework |
| 7 to the radio | 8 it off |
| 9 the show off | 10 on the chair |
| 11 it out | 12 it away |
| 13 up the paper | 14 them out |
| 15 for it | 16 about it |

PRACTICE 17

- | | |
|-------|-------------|
| 1 out | 2 away[out] |
| 3 on | 4 on |
| 5 up | 6 in |
| 7 off | 8 out |
| 9 off | 10 up |

PRACTICE 18

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 Where | 2 How |
| 3 Why | 4 How many |
| 5 How long | 6 When |
| 7 How old | 8 How much |
| 9 How far | 10 Where |
| 11 When | 12 How |
| 13 Why | 14 How much |
| 15 How often | |

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 p.280

- 1 ③ 2 ⑤ 3 ④ 4 ① 5 How 6 ③, ⑤
 7 ① 8 ③ 9 ③ 10 either 11 ① 12 ②
 13 ② 14 successful → successfully 15 ④
 16 ③ 17 ④ 18 ② 19 ③ 20 ① 21 ⑤
 22 ①, ④ 23 ③ 24 ③ 25 ① 26 ⑤
 27 ② 28 ④ 29 ④ 30 (A) much (B) very
 (C) Where 31 ② 32 ⑤ 33 ③ 34 ④
 35 c, a, b, d 36 How can I get to the
 airport from here? 37 ②, ③ 38 ④

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 ③ 명사 - 형용사 ①②④⑤ 형용사 - 부사
 2 yet은 부정문에서 '아직'이란 뜻으로 쓰인다.
 3 not ~ any는 no와 같고, either는 '~또한'의 의미로 부정문에 쓰인다.
 4 took out의 목적어가 대명사 them이므로 them은 took와 out 사이에 위치하고, 동사 looked와 전치사 at의 목적어는 항상 전치사 뒤에 위치하므로 looked at them이 된다.
 5 How was it? 그건 어땠니?
 How could you find such a great movie?
 그렇게 좋은 영화를 어떻게 찾을 수 있었니?
 6 ③ careful → carefully
 ⑤ hardly → hard
 7 Why were you so sad? 넌 왜 그렇게 슬펐니?
 8 ① already → yet
 ② too → either
 ④ stopping → stop
 ⑤ very → much
 9 (C) too → neither
 10 either는 '~또한'의 의미로 부정문에 쓰인다.
 11 ① always is → is always
 12 (A) '가까이'라는 의미의 부사로 쓰인 close
 (B) '최근에'라는 의미의 부사 lately
 (C) '거의'라는 의미의 부사 nearly
 13 ② very → much
 14 successfully '성공적으로'
 15 ① - (D) ② - (B)
 ③ - (A) ⑤ - (C)
 16 ③ '많이' ①②④⑤ '훨씬'
 17 ④ easy → easily
 18 ② 마지막으로 → 마지막의
 19 ③ Me, neither. = I don't, either.
 20 (A) take off them → take them off
 21 ⑤ else nothing → nothing else
 22 (B) it called → it is[it's] called
 (C) lastly → last (E) visit → to visit
 23 Why do you say that? 왜 그렇게 생각해?
 24 ① close → closely
 ② hard → hardly
 ④ late → lately
 ⑤ nearly → near
 25 빈도부사는 조동사 뒤, 일반동사 앞에 위치한다.
 26 • 접속사 when '~할 때'
 • 의문부사 when '언제'
 27 (A) 길이를 묻는 How long ~?
 (B) 나이를 묻는 How old ~?
 (C) 셀 수 있는 명사의 수를 묻는 How many ~?
 28 ④ Me, neither. = I haven't, either.
 29 「타동사+부사」의 목적어가 대명사일 때 목적어는 항상 타동사와 부사 사이에 온다.
 30 (A) 비교급을 수식하는 much
 (B) 원급을 수식하는 very
 (C) 장소에 대한 정보를 묻는 의문사 where
 31 ② often은 빈도부사이므로 일반동사 gets 앞에 와야 한다.
 32 ⑤ pick up me → pick me up
 33 ③ spends usually → usually spends
 34 ④ set up it → set it up
 35 ① - ㉠ Jane은 이미 숙제를 했다. - 난 그녀의 어머니가 숙제하는 것을 도와줬다고 생각해.
 ② - ㉡ 점심 먹었니? - 당연히 먹었지. 벌써 세 시야.
 ③ - ㉢ 당신이 시애틀에 살던 것을 기억해요. - 전 아직 거기 살아요.
 ④ - ㉣ 네 숙제를 보여주겠니? - 아직 끝내지 않았어요.
 36 how는 '방법'을 묻는 의문사이며, 뒤에 「조동사+주어+본동사 ~?」의 어순이 온다.
 37 ② fastly → fast ③ late → lately
 38 (A) 동사를 꾸며주는 부사가 와야 한다.
 (B) 문맥상 '열심히'의 의미이므로 hard가 와야 한다.
 (C) 「look+형용사」 '~하게 보이다'

PRACTICE 1

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 find | 2 finish |
| 3 comes | 4 rains |
| 5 meet | 6 changes |
| 7 leaves | 8 studies |
| 9 hurries | 10 are |

PRACTICE 2

- 1 knew
- 2 had
- 3 couldn't travel
- 4 were
- 5 would[could/might] get
- 6 would[might] invite
- 7 would[could] bake
- 8 studied
- 9 weren't
- 10 would[could] talk

PRACTICE 3

- 2 If Steve knew the reason, he would be angry.
- 3 If this movie were fun, I wouldn't be bored.
- 4 If you were honest, you would have many friends.
- 5 If I had enough money, I could buy you a piano.
- 6 If you were old enough, you could understand this better.
- 7 If my brother were hungry, he would go out for dinner.
- 8 If I weren't tired, I could go swimming now.
- 9 If Minho agreed with the writer, he would like the book.
- 10 If I didn't have other plans, I could go shopping with you.

PRACTICE 4

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 were | 2 had |
| 3 didn't snow | 4 could speak |
| 5 would call | 6 could give |
| 7 were | 8 wouldn't leave |
| 9 could sing | 10 had |

PRACTICE 5

- 2 I wish it weren't cold here.
- 3 I wish I were diligent.
- 4 I wish I knew how to drive.
- 5 I wish Angela could join our club.
- 6 I wish there were trees around here.
- 7 I wish the class would finish soon.
- 8 I wish I could play the violin.
- 9 I wish Mark wouldn't move to another city.
- 10 I wish I were good at sports.

PRACTICE 6

- 1 as if you were his friend
- 2 as if she lived here
- 3 as if she were Korean
- 4 as if he were a king
- 5 as if the play were exciting
- 6 as if today were Saturday
- 7 as if he knew everybody in my family
- 8 as if she were very smart
- 9 as if you were a child
- 10 as if they were sick

PRACTICE 7

- 1 had finished
- 2 had known
- 3 were
- 4 would[might] have called

- 5 would[could] go
- 6 had not forgotten
- 7 would[could] have arrived
- 8 liked
- 9 could have prevented
- 10 wouldn't have felt

PRACTICE 8

- 2 I wish she had kept her promise.
- 3 I wish Jinsu had come to my house.
- 4 I wish I were in Europe now.
- 5 I wish they had finished cleaning the room.
- 6 I wish Mina had attended the meeting.
- 7 I wish my brother read books.
- 8 I wish my dog hadn't died.
- 9 I wish we had visited him in the hospital.
- 10 I wish I could go back to my country this month.

PRACTICE 9

- 1 as if she had not slept well last night
- 2 as if she were married
- 3 as if I had broken the glass
- 4 as if they had been rich in their youth
- 5 as if I had lost my watch
- 6 as if you had been right all the time
- 7 as if he knew those students
- 8 as if he were popular among his classmates
- 9 as if they had been bored by the lecture
- 10 as if it had been your idea

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 _ p.297

1 rains 2 If, won't 3 ③ 4 ① 5 ④ 6 ①
 7 ③ 8 ② 9 ②,③ 10 ③ 11 am → were
 12 ④ 13 wish, had finished 14 ④ 15 had
 travel(l)ed 16 had been 17 were 18 were
 the only child 19 ③ 20 he had met
 21 played, spoke 22 If I were invited to her
 party, I could go there. 23 if you can't attend
 the meeting 24 ② 25 ①

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 조건을 나타내는 if절의 문장에서 if절의 동사는 현재형을 쓴다.
- 2 「명령문, and ...」는 '~해라, 그러면 ...'으로 해석하고 조건을 나타내는 if절로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.
- 3 ③ will snow → snows
조건을 나타내는 if절이 미래의 일을 나타낸다 하더라도 if절의 동사는 현재형으로 쓴다.
- 4 조건을 나타내는 if절이므로 동사는 현재형을 쓴다.
- 5 현재 사실에 반대되는 일을 가정할 때 쓰는 가정법 과거로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.
- 6 ① went → goes
- 7 ③ didn't tell → hadn't told
- 8 ② are → were
- 9 ① would → will ④ caught → catch
⑤ passed → pass
- 10 가정법 과거는 「If+주어+동사의 과거형 ~, 주어+would/could/should/might+동사원형」으로 쓴다.
- 11 가정법 과거의 be동사는 인칭에 관계없이 were를 쓴다.
- 12 ④ could have entered → could enter
now로 보아 현재 사실에 반대되는 일을 가정하는 가정법 과거임을 알 수 있다.
- 13 과거의 사실과 반대되는 일을 소망할 때 쓰는 「I wish+가정법 과거완료」로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.
- 14 ④ didn't know → knew
- 15 과거의 사실과 반대되는 일을 소망할 때는 「I wish+가정법 과거완료」 구문을 쓴다.
- 16 I wish my grandmother had been there.
우리 할머니께서 거기에 계셨더라면 좋았을 텐데.
- 17 현재의 사실과 반대되는 일을 나타낼 때는 as if 뒤에 동사의 과거형을 쓴다.
- 18 Mary speaks as if she were the only child.
Mary는 마치 그녀가 외동 딸인 것처럼 말한다.
- 19 If I had enough money, I could buy all the items I want. 만약 내가 충분한 돈을 가지고 있다면, 내가 원하는 모든 항목들을 살 수 있을 텐데.
= Because I don't have enough money, I can't buy all the items I want. 나는 충분한 돈이 없기 때문에, 내가 원하는 모든 항목들을 살 수 없다.
- 20 과거의 사실과 반대되는 일을 나타낼 때는 「as if+주어+had+과거분사」를 쓴다.

- 21 「I wish+가정법 과거」에서 동사는 과거형을 쓴다.
- 22 「If+주어+동사의 과거형 ~, 주어+would/could/should/might+동사원형」'만약 ~한다면 ... 할 텐데'
- 23 if는 '~한다면'의 뜻으로 조건을 나타내며, 이때 if절의 동사는 현재형으로 쓴다.
- 24 조건문에서는 현재 시제가 미래 시제를 대신하며, 부정의 조건을 내걸었으므로 ②가 맞다.
- 25 • If I were born as the son of a king, I would be a prince. 내가 왕의 아들로 태어난다면 난 왕자가 될 텐데.
• If I knew all the answers to the test, I could

get good grades. 내가 그 시험의 답을 다 알고 있다면 난 좋은 성적을 얻을 수 있을 텐데.

- If I won the lottery, I could help the poor in our neighborhood. 내가 복권에 당첨된다면 우리 동네의 가난한 사람들을 도와줄 수 있을 텐데.
- If I were a movie director, I could make movies with famous actors. 내가 영화 감독이라면 유명한 배우들과 영화를 만들 수 있을 텐데.
- If I had a driver's license, I could drive to the country to relax. 내가 운전면허를 갖고 있다면 머리를 식히러 시골로 차를 몰고 갈 수 있을 텐데.

CHAPTER 13 비교구문

Comparisons

본문 _ p.302

PRACTICE 1

- 1 colder – coldest
- 2 younger – youngest
- 3 nicer – nicest
- 4 higher – highest
- 5 fresher – freshest
- 6 smaller – smallest
- 7 stranger – strangest
- 8 faster – fastest
- 9 lower – lowest
- 10 newer – newest
- 11 harder – hardest
- 12 closer – closest
- 13 longer – longest
- 14 slower – slowest
- 15 taller – tallest
- 16 older – oldest
- 17 kinder – kindest
- 18 warmer – warmest
- 19 larger – largest
- 20 smarter – smartest

PRACTICE 2

- 1 happier – happiest
- 2 healthier – healthiest
- 3 hotter – hottest
- 4 easier – easiest
- 5 heavier – heaviest
- 6 earlier – earliest
- 7 wiser – wisest
- 8 thinner – thinnest
- 9 funnier – funniest
- 10 prettier – prettiest
- 11 dirtier – dirtiest
- 12 luckier – luckiest
- 13 friendlier – friendliest
- 14 tastier – tastiest
- 15 sweeter – sweetest
- 16 lazier – laziest
- 17 noisier – noisiest
- 18 bigger – biggest
- 19 busier – busiest
- 20 drier – driest

- 21 wetter – wettest
- 22 uglier – ugliest
- 23 hungrier – hungriest
- 24 stricter – strictest

PRACTICE 3

- 1 more useful – most useful
- 2 more serious – most serious
- 3 cheaper – cheapest
- 4 more afraid – most afraid
- 5 more excited – most excited
- 6 harder – hardest
- 7 more tired – most tired
- 8 scarier – scariest
- 9 more curious – most curious
- 10 more popular – most popular
- 11 more handsome – most handsome
- 12 larger – largest
- 13 more slowly – most slowly
- 14 more famous – most famous
- 15 more helpful – most helpful
- 16 more surprised – most surprised
- 17 more expensive – most expensive
- 18 poorer – poorest
- 19 more boring – most boring
- 20 more anxious – most anxious
- 21 more convenient – most convenient
- 22 wider – widest
- 23 lonelier – loneliest
- 24 more foolish – most foolish
- 25 more patient – most patient
- 26 stronger – strongest
- 27 more useless – most useless
- 28 deeper – deepest
- 29 more beautiful – most beautiful
- 30 more creative – most creative
- 31 more exactly – most exactly
- 32 milder – mildest
- 33 more easily – most easily
- 34 more important – most important

- 35 more fluently – most fluently
- 36 greater – greatest
- 37 more quickly – most quickly
- 38 more difficult – most difficult
- 39 more interesting – most interesting
- 40 more nervous – most nervous

PRACTICE 4

- 1 better – best
- 2 later – latest
- 3 older – oldest
- 4 worse – worst
- 5 more – most
- 6 farther – farthest
- 7 better – best
- 8 fewer – fewest
- 9 elder – eldest
- 10 latter – last
- 11 less – least
- 12 worse – worst
- 13 further – furthest
- 14 more – most

PRACTICE 5

- 1 isn't as[so] polite as
- 2 isn't as[so] tall as
- 3 isn't as[so] cute as
- 4 isn't as[so] fast as
- 5 isn't as[so] white as
- 6 didn't buy as[so] many books as
- 7 doesn't speak English as[so] well as
- 8 isn't as[so] comfortable as
- 9 don't like basketball as[so] much as
- 10 isn't as[so] difficult as

PRACTICE 6

- 1 as old as
- 2 not as[so] expensive as
- 3 as late as
- 4 as many brothers as
- 5 not as[so] tired as
- 6 as long as

PRACTICE 7

- 1 studies as hard as she can
- 2 speak as clearly as possible
- 3 got up as early as he could
- 4 as high as she could
- 5 call me as soon as possible
- 6 helped us as much as possible
- 7 counted the number as exactly as I could
- 8 goes swimming as often as he can
- 9 make the questions as easy as possible
- 10 look as young as possible

PRACTICE 8

- 2 as loud as possible
- 3 as much as I can
- 4 as quickly as possible
- 5 as hard as we can
- 6 as fast as possible
- 7 as kindly as she could
- 8 as long as possible
- 9 as little as she can
- 10 as closely as possible
- 11 as many things as you can
- 12 as quietly as he could
- 13 as early as possible
- 14 as deep as possible

PRACTICE 9

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| 1 more | 2 more beautiful |
| 3 shorter | 4 more nervous |
| 5 later | 6 earlier |

PRACTICE 10

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 2 mine | 3 I am |
| 4 us | 5 her |
| 6 yours | |

PRACTICE 11

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 2 taller than | 3 better than |
| 4 more diligent than | 5 heavier than |
| 6 more excited, than | 7 more popular than |
| 8 faster than | 9 harder than |
| 10 more active than | |

PRACTICE 12

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

PRACTICE 13

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

PRACTICE 14

- 1 isn't as[so] exciting as hiking
- 2 isn't as[so] expensive as that one
- 3 didn't meet Insu as[so] often as you did
- 4 isn't as[so] important as friendship
- 5 isn't as[so] interesting as mine
- 6 doesn't speak Japanese as[so] fluently as Seho
- 7 wasn't as[so] boring as the book itself
- 8 doesn't spend as[so] much money as his sister

PRACTICE 15

- 1 The more you give, the happier you feel.
- 2 The faster I walked, the closer the building became.
- 3 The more you want, the more disappointed you will be.
- 4 The more you get to know him, the more you will like him.
- 5 The longer I listened to the music, the more cheerful I became.
- 6 The farther he went, the smaller he looked.
- 7 The more you practice, the better you will play.
- 8 The darker it grew, the more scared we felt.
- 9 The longer you stay, the harder it will be to leave.
- 10 The colder it gets, the more hot chocolate people drink.

PRACTICE 16

- 1 There is nothing I do better than cooking.
- 2 There is nothing I worry about more than my children.
- 3 There is nothing more difficult than math for me.
- 4 There is nothing he is interested in more than soccer.
- 5 There is nothing Lauren likes more than shopping.
- 6 There is nothing more delicious than my mom's cookies.
- 7 There is nothing I want more than a new camera.
- 8 There is nothing more exciting than action movies.
- 9 There is nothing they enjoy more than ice cream.
- 10 There is nothing John speaks better than English.

PRACTICE 17

- 1 colder and colder
- 2 prettier and prettier
- 3 taller and taller
- 4 older and older
- 5 better and better
- 6 more and more tired
- 7 more and more popular
- 8 higher and higher
- 9 faster and faster
- 10 more and more expensive

PRACTICE 18

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 the cheapest | 2 the youngest |
| 3 the most foolish | 4 the closest |
| 5 the strangest | 6 the best |
| 7 the most serious | 8 the newest |
| 9 the worst | 10 the most convenient |

PRACTICE 19

- | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | ① hotter than | ② the hottest |
| 2 | ① taller than | ② the tallest |
| 3 | ① heavier than | ② the heaviest |
| 4 | ① higher, than | ② the highest |
| 5 | ① earlier than | ② the earliest |

PRACTICE 20

- 1 one of the longest rivers
- 2 one of the most famous men
- 3 one of the most diligent students
- 4 one of the highest mountains
- 5 one of the biggest countries
- 6 one of the happiest boys
- 7 one of the most boring movies
- 8 one of the kindest teachers
- 9 one of the most beautiful girls
- 10 one of the most popular restaurants

PRACTICE 21

- 1 No (other) bag, as[so] expensive as
No (other) bag, more expensive than
more expensive than any other bag
more expensive than all the other bags
- 2 No (other) girl, as[so] tall as
No (other) girl, taller than
taller than any other girl
taller than all the other girls
- 3 No (other) singer, as[so] popular as
No (other) singer, more popular than
more popular than any other singer
more popular than all the other singers
- 4 No (other) question, as[so] difficult as
No (other) question, more difficult than
more difficult than any other question
more difficult than all the other questions
- 5 No (other) dog, as[so] cute as
No (other) dog, cuter than
cuter than any other dog
cuter than all the other dogs

- 6 No (other) sea, as[so] salty as
No (other) sea, saltier than
saltier than any other sea
saltier than all the other seas

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 _ p.323

1 ④ 2 ③ 3 ④ 4 ⑤ 5 ① 6 the most interesting 7 ③ 8 ⑤ 9 ② 10 as, as
11 ④ 12 ④ 13 ④ 14 as hard as he could
15 building is higher than, in the world
16 ②, ③ 17 possible 18 ② 19 ①, ⑤
20 ② 21 farther 22 ② 23 ② 24 ②
25 ④ 26 not as[so] bad as others' 27 the most handsome singer 28 ④ 29 ②
30 city → cities 31 ① 32 ⑤ 33 (1) as old as (2) better grade than (3) shorter than
34 taller and taller 35 ③ 36 ③ 37 ②
38 looks taller than before 39 ① 40 more beautiful than I expected 41 ④ 42 ⑤
43 ④ 44 ① 45 ② 46 It is one of the simplest ways to succeed in your life. 47 My sister's face is as small as a CD. 48 (A) paler (B) more and more beautiful 49 (1) far/still/even/much/a lot cheaper than Galas (2) far/still/even/much/a lot lighter than Optimum 6
50 ②, ④

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 「비교급+than」 '~보다 ...한', 「the+최상급」 '가장 ~한', 「as+원급+as」 '~만큼 ...하다'
2 비교급의 강조는 비교급 앞에 much, still, far, even, a lot을 쓰고 very는 원급 앞에서 원급의 의미를 강조한다.
3 This room is not so dark as that room.
이 방은 저 방만큼 어둡지 않다.
= That room is darker than this room.
저 방은 이 방보다 더 어둡다.

- 4 ①②④ 수량형용사 '많은'
③ 부사 '많이'
⑤ 비교급의 수식 '훨씬'
5 Mike의 비교의 대상이 되는 Namsu 뒤에 be동사가 오므로 Mike 뒤에도 be동사가 온다.
6 interesting의 최상급인 most interesting 앞에 the를 써서 「the+최상급」으로 '가장 ~한'을 나타낸다.
7 ③ his brother → his brother's (hands)
8 「the+비교급, the+비교급」 '~하면 할수록 더 ...한'
9 ① a the → very
③ c very → much/still/far/even/a lot
④ d bigger as → big as
⑤ e much cutest → the cutest
10 「as+원급+as」 '~만큼 ...한'
11 ④ 사자는 기린보다 가볍다.
as heavy as → lighter than
12 the most '가장 많이'
13 「not as+원급+as」 '~만큼 ...하지 않은'
14 민수는 가능한 한 세계 공을 쳤다.
15 「No (other) ~ 비교급+than」으로 최상급을 표현할 수 있다.
16 ② better → well
③ fastly → fast
17 「as+원급+as possible」 '~ 할 수 있는 한 ...하게'
18 • 「the+비교급, the+비교급」
'~하면 할수록 더 ...한'
• little – less – least
19 ① shorter → short
⑤ a very → the
20 ② lighter → heavier
21 far – farther – farthest '<거리> 먼'
22 a smartest → smart
d well → better
f difficulter → more difficult
g large → larger
23 Jiyeon is not as funny as Inho.
지연이는 인호만큼 재미있지 않다.
= Inho is funnier than Jiyeon.
인호가 지연이보다 더 재미있다.
24 ② B는 D보다 작다.
as big as → smaller than
25 prefer = like ~ better '~을 더 좋아하다'
26 「not as[so]+형용사/부사 원급+as」 '~만큼 ...하지

- 않은'
- 27 일본에서 가장 잘생긴 가수는 누구니?
- 28 • 「비교급+than」 '~보다 더 ...한'
• 「the+최상급」 '가장 ~한'
- 29 「비교급+than any other+단수 명사」는 최상급의 의미를 나타낸다.
- 30 「one of+the+최상급+복수 명사」
'가장 ~한 것 중의 하나'
- 31 「not as[so]+형용사/부사 원급+as」
= 「less+원급+than」
- 32 ① possibly → possible
② The least → The less
the happiest → the happier
③ darkest and darkest → darker and darker
④ very easier → much easier
- 33 (1) Calvin은 Brad와 나이가 같다.
(2) Brad는 Jason보다 성적이 좋다.
(3) Jason은 Calvin보다 키가 작다.
- 34 「비교급+and+비교급」 '점점 더 ~한'
- 35 • 「one of+the+최상급+복수명사」 '가장 ~한 ... 중의 하나'
「in+단수 명사」 비교문에서 in은 비교 대상인 '장소, 집단' 앞에 쓰인다.
• 「the+최상급+명사+of+복수 명사」 '~중에서 가장 ...한'
- 36 「one of+the+최상급+복수 명사」
'가장 ~한 것 중의 하나'

- 37 must '~임에 틀림없다'
「비교급+than」 '~보다 더 ...한'
- 38 look '~해 보이다'
「비교급+than」 '~보다 더 ...한'
- 39 very는 비교급 앞에 올 수 없다.
- 40 록키 산맥은 내가 예상했던 것보다 더 아름답다.
- 41 A: 저는 이 셔츠가 좋은데 제게 너무 작군요. 이걸로 더 큰 사이즈 있나요?
B: 매우 죄송합니다만, 그것이 우리 가게에 있는 가장 큰 사이즈입니다.
- 42 ⑤ Sue는 반에서 가장 키가 큰 소녀들 중 한명이다.
①②③④ Sue는 반에서 가장 키가 크다.
- 43 「the+비교급, the+비교급」 '~하면 할수록 더 ...한'
- 44 ① so는 비교급을 수식할 수 없다.
- 45 ② very는 원급을 수식한다.
- 46 the most simplest → the simplest
way → ways
- 47 「as+원급+as」 '~만큼 ...하다'
- 48 (A) 의미상 '더 창백한'이란 뜻이 어울린다.
(B) 「비교급+and+비교급」 '점점 더 ~한'
- 49 (1) Optimum 6는 Galas보다 훨씬 더 싸다.
(2) Galas는 Optimum 6보다 훨씬 더 가볍다.
- 50 ① heavier → heavy
③ More → The more
happier → the happier
⑤ than → as

CHAPTER 14 관계사

Relatives

본문 _ p.332

PRACTICE 1

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1 who | 2 whose |
| 3 who(m) | 4 whose |
| 5 who | 6 who(m) |
| 7 who | 8 who(m) |

- 9 whose 10 who(m)

PRACTICE 2

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1 is | 2 was |
| 3 are | 4 love |

- 5 is 6 are
7 sings 8 are
9 is 10 are

PRACTICE 3

- 2 There is a tree which my family planted.
3 I have a dog whose name is Happy.
4 The dolls which are on the sofa are my sister's.
5 This is the room whose wall is blue.
6 Heejun is reading the book which you gave him.
7 The flowers which he brought are beautiful.
8 He made the movie which became famous.
9 This is the computer whose keyboard is broken.
10 You should take the CD which is on my desk.

PRACTICE 4

- 1 are 2 are
3 is 4 are
5 was 6 don't
7 takes 8 looks
9 were 10 is

PRACTICE 5

- 1 whom, that 2 that
3 that 4 who, that
5 that 6 which, that
7 that 8 which, that
9 that 10 who, that

PRACTICE 6

- 1 that 2 who[that] is
3 who[that] 4 that
5 which[that] 6 who[that]
7 I met at the party 8 that
9 that[which] were 10 that
11 that 12 whose
13 were 14 which[that]
15 she got from her mom

PRACTICE 7

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

PRACTICE 8

- 1 (which) 2 (whom)
3 4 (which are)
5 6 (that)
7 8 (which was)

PRACTICE 9

- 2 which[that] were 3 which[that] were
4 who[that] were 5 which[that] is
6 which[that] are 7 who[that] was
8 who[that] are 9 which[that] is
10 who[that] is

PRACTICE 10

- 1 Kevin has an uncle, who teaches English at a middle school.
2 She bought a blouse, which was on sale.
3 He was a great scientist, whom we all respected.
4 Jenny has lost her watch, which her father bought for her.
5 They climbed Mount Everest, which is the highest mountain in the world.

PRACTICE 11

- 1 when 2 why
3 where 4 when
5 how 6 where
7 how 8 why
9 where 10 how

PRACTICE 12

- 2 the place, where 3 why, the reason
- 4 the year, when 5 how
- 6 where[somewhere]

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 _ p.343

1 ③ 2 ③ 3 what you said 4 who[that]
 teaches students 5 (1) ③ (2) ② (3) ④ (4) ①
 6 ⑤ 7 ③ 8 ⑤ 9 ③, ⑤ 10 ③ 11 ④
 12 ④ 13 ③ 14 ① 15 which are 16 ④
 17 ③ 18 A fire fighter is a person who puts
 out fires and rescues people 19 ① 20 ①
 21 ① 22 ①, ④ 23 ① 24 ② 25 ② 26
 I saw the house whose roof was covered with
 snow. 27 ② 28 ③, ④ 29 ④ 30 the way
 others live 31 whom → who 32 ⑤
 33 (1) who is playing (2) which I borrowed
 from 34 (1) I know a girl who[that] can speak
 Spanish very well. (2) The book which[that] I
 bought last night is easy to read. (3) Look at
 the house whose roof is red. 35 There is a
 boy who is drawing pictures. [There is a girl
 who is watching TV. / There is a cat which is
 eating fish.] 36 ② 37 ③ 38 ①
 39 These are the books which[that] my teacher
 bought for me. 40 (A) We told them what
 they shouldn't do in the park. (B) They listened
 carefully to what we said. 41 ②
 42 in which 43 (1) I want to make a machine
 which[that] can fly me to the moon. (2) Emily
 was my student who won first prize in the
 mathematics contest.

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 ③ whom → who
- 2 ① are → is ② who → which[that]
- ④ whom → who
- ⑤ who are they → who they are

- 3 선행사를 자체에 포함하는 관계대명사 what과 그 목적격이다.
- 4 선행사가 사람일 때 뒤에 오는 주격 관계대명사는 who[that]이다.
- 5 (1) 선행사가 사람이므로 주격 관계대명사 who로 시작하는 문장이 뒤따르며, 내용상 ③이 알맞다.
 (2) 선행사가 사물(케이크)이므로 목적격 관계대명사 which로 시작하는 문장이 뒤따른다.
 (3) 선행사가 사물(냉장고)이므로 주격 관계대명사는 which가 필요하다.
 (4) 선행사가 사람이므로 주격 관계대명사 who로 시작하며, 내용상 ①이 알맞다.
- 6 ⑤ 주격 관계대명사 ①②③④ 목적격 관계대명사
- 7 선행사(many fables)가 사물이므로 which를 이용하여 두 문장을 연결한다.
- 8 선행사(story books)가 사물이므로 which가 온다.
- 9 ③ that → who ⑤ wrote → written
- 10 the way와 how는 함께 쓸 수 없다.
- 11 계속적 용법의 관계대명사는 「접속사+대명사」로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
- 12 (A) which[that] (B) which
 (C) who[that] (D) what
- 13 a lives → live
 ㉠ 「주격 관계대명사+be동사」는 반드시 함께 생략되어야 한다.
- 14 • 선행사(a man)가 사람이므로 who가 온다.
 • 선행사가 사물(an alarm clock)이므로 that이 온다.
- 15 주격 관계대명사 뒤에 be동사가 있고 그 뒤에 분사가 올 때 「관계대명사+be동사」는 생략할 수 있다.
- 16 ④ 관계대명사 ①②③ 의문대명사
 ⑤ 의문형용사
- 17 목적격 관계대명사는 생략할 수 있다.
 그녀는 그녀가 기른 토마토로 스파게티 소스를 만들었다.
- 18 who는 주격 관계대명사로 쓰였다.
- 19 ① 관계대명사 ②③④⑤ 접속사
- 20 ② whose → who ③ whose → which[that]
 ④ who → whose ⑤ whom → who
- 21 선행사(the reason)가 이유를 나타내므로 관계부사 why가 온다.
- 22 ①④ 관계대명사 ②③⑤ 의문대명사
- 23 앞의 선행사가 장소를 나타내므로 관계부사 where가 알맞다.
- 24 「주격 관계대명사+be동사+분사」에서 「관계대명

사+be동사」는 생략할 수 있으므로 현재분사의 앞인 ②가 알맞다.

- 25 (A) 선행사가 사물인 주격 관계대명사 that[which]
(B) 선행사가 사람인 주격 관계대명사 who[that]
(C) 선행사가 사물인 목적격 관계대명사 that[which]
- 26 선행사가 사물인 소유격 관계대명사 whose
- 27 ② '무엇'의 의미를 지닌 의문사
①③④⑤ 선행사를 포함하고 있는 관계대명사
- 28 ③ 주격 관계대명사 뒤에 「be동사+분사」가 올 때 「관계대명사+be동사」는 생략 가능하다.
④ that 앞에 선행사가 있고 전치사가 문장의 뒤에 있으므로 that을 생략할 수 있다.
- 29 ④ which → whose
- 30 선행사 the way와 관계부사 how는 함께 쓸 수 없으므로 관계부사는 생략되었다.
- 31 계속적 용법의 주격 관계대명사가 필요하다.
- 32 ⑤ 관계대명사 ① 지시형용사 ②④ 접속사
③ 지시대명사
- 33 (1) 선행사가 사람인 boy이므로 관계대명사는 who이며, 의미상 시제는 현재진행으로 쓴다.
(2) 선행사가 사물인 comic book이므로 관계대명사는 which이며, 어제의 일이므로 과거시제를 쓴다.
- 34 (1) 나는 스페인어를 매우 잘 말할 수 있는 한 소녀를 안다.

(2) 내가 지난 밤에 산 책은 읽기 쉽다.

(3) 지붕이 빨간 그 집을 봐.

- 35 선행사가 사람일 때는 주격 관계대명사 who를, 동물이거나 사물이면 which를 쓰며 현재진행은 「be동사+ing」로 나타낸다.
- 36 ② who → which[that]
- 37 ③ 주격 관계대명사는 단독으로 생략할 수 없다.
- 38 • 사물을 선행사로 하는 목적격 관계대명사 which나 that이 들어간다.
• 선행사에 형용사의 최상급이 포함되어 있으므로 that이 들어간다.
• 목적어의 역할을 하는 접속사 that('~라는 것')이 들어간다.
- 39 선행사 books가 사물이므로 목적격 관계대명사 which나 that을 이용하여 두 문장을 연결한다.
- 40 (A) what they shouldn't do '그들이 해서는 안 되는 것'
(B) what we said '우리가 말한 것'
- 41 ② what → that
- 42 「전치사+관계대명사」인 in which로 관계부사 where를 대신할 수 있다.
- 43 (1) 나는 나를 달로 보내줄 기계를 만들고 싶다.
(2) 수학 콘테스트에서 1등 상을 탄 Emily는 나의 제자였다.

CHAPTER 15 접속사

Conjunctions

본문 _ p.352

PRACTICE 1

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

PRACTICE 2

- | | |
|-------|------|
| 1 and | 2 or |
|-------|------|

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

PRACTICE 3

- 1 Both, and
- 2 either, or
- 3 neither, nor

- 4 both [not only], and [but also]
- 5 both [not only], and [but also]
- 6 as well as
- 7 either, or
- 8 both [not only], and [but also]
- 9 neither, nor
- 10 both [not only], and [but also]

PRACTICE 4

- 1 We are excited because we are going to interview a popular singer.
We are going to interview a popular singer, so we are excited.
- 2 Martin couldn't call you because he was very busy this week.
Martin was very busy this week, so he couldn't call you.
- 3 Jiyeon has a lot of friends because she is very nice.
Jiyeon is very nice, so she has a lot of friends.
- 4 I can't study tonight because I'm really sick.
I'm really sick, so I can't study tonight.
- 5 Seho got angry because Mom didn't buy him a toy.
Mom didn't buy Seho a toy, so he got angry.

PRACTICE 5

- 1 because 2 because of
- 3 because of 4 because
- 5 because 6 because of

PRACTICE 6

- 1 I'll do the laundry unless it rains.
- 2 Let's see a movie unless you are busy.
- 3 I can help you unless it takes too long.
- 4 He will be in trouble unless the train arrives on time.
- 5 She can finish the work unless she goes home early.

- 6 They will forgive you unless you lie to them.
- 7 You'll miss the last bus unless you hurry.
- 8 I'll buy this shirt unless I change my mind.
- 9 We can go swimming unless the pool is closed.
- 10 You can just walk unless it's too far from here.

PRACTICE 7

- 1 if the news is true (or not)
whether the news is true (or not)
- 2 if I can go home now (or not)
whether I can go home now (or not)
- 3 if he will come soon (or not)
whether he will come soon (or not)
- 4 if that girl is Chinese (or not)
whether that girl is Chinese (or not)
- 5 if she likes Bob (or not)
whether she likes Bob (or not)

PRACTICE 8

- 1 I hurried in the morning so that I could catch the train.
- 2 Turn down the volume so that I can sleep.
- 3 They practiced hard so that they could win the game.
- 4 Mike took a taxi so that he could arrive there in time.
- 5 I sent them an email so that I could ask some questions.
- 6 I was so busy that I couldn't answer the phone.
- 7 The table was so heavy that I couldn't move it.
- 8 The questions are so difficult that I can't answer them.
- 9 The coffee was so hot that she couldn't drink it.
- 10 We were so tired that we couldn't go to the party.

PRACTICE 9

- 1 It is disappointing that he lied to me.

- 2 It is exciting that we are going to Jeju.
- 3 It is strange that they didn't come.
- 4 It is a pity that the story had an unhappy ending.
- 5 It is true that Giho plays the piano well.
- 6 I know that Yumi is Sujin's sister.
- 7 I thought that she was going to cry.
- 8 I believe that her son is diligent.
- 9 I thought that you were having dinner at that restaurant.
- 10 I knew that you gave Mike a lot of books.
- 11 The fact is that she doesn't like her new job.
- 12 The point is that we can't wait any longer.
- 13 The truth is that Minho broke the window.
- 14 The big news was that Tom and Kate got married.
- 15 The problem was that he didn't know how to drive.

PRACTICE 10

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1 while | 2 after |
| 3 when | 4 before |
| 5 as | 6 until |
| 7 as soon as | 8 after |
| 9 while | 10 until |

PRACTICE 11

- 1 Even though my room is very small, I like it.
Although my room is very small, I like it.
Though my room is very small, I like it.
- 2 Even though Betty didn't want to read the book, she bought it.
Although Betty didn't want to read the book, she bought it.
Though Betty didn't want to read the book, she bought it.
- 3 Even though this computer is very old, it still works all right.
Although this computer is very old, it still works all right.
Though this computer is very old, it still works all right.

- 4 Even though English is difficult, I like learning it.
Although English is difficult, I like learning it.
Though English is difficult, I like learning it.
- 5 Even though Andy doesn't eat regularly, he is quite healthy.
Although Andy doesn't eat regularly, he is quite healthy.
Though Andy doesn't eat regularly, he is quite healthy.

PRACTICE 12

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 Finally | 2 However |
| 3 In addition | 4 For example |
| 5 Therefore | 6 For example |
| 7 However | 8 Therefore |
| 9 In addition | 10 Finally |

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 _ p.366

- 1 and 2 ②,③ 3 ① 4 ① 5 or 6 I think that this movie is very boring. 7 because it was [we were] too cold 8 ③ 9 Although[Though] 10 ③ 11 ① 12 ③ 13 ③ 14 ④ 15 ② 16 both, and 17 ⑤ 18 (A) After (B) before (C) while 19 When 20 ② 21 ② 22 ② 23 so, that 24 ④ 25 ③ 26 ④ 27 ④ 28 ④ 29 ⑤ 30 ④ 31 ④ 32 ② 33 ③ 34 ⑤ 35 that people tend to throw away the trash 36 ④ 37 ⑤ 38 ② 39 ④ 40 ① 41 ④ 42 ⑤ 43 ① 44 Water is one of the most unusual things as well as the most common substance on Earth. 45 ⑤ 46 ③ 47 ④ 48 ③ 49 ①,④ 50 ④ 51 ③ 52 (1) He met Wozniak, who invented the Apple computer when he was 16 years old. (2) He resigned from Apple and founded a new company when he was 30 years old. 53 ② 54 ③ 55 ③ 56 ⑤ 57 (1) the weather was so bad that I couldn't go on a picnic (2) the weather is so good that I can go on a picnic 58 because → because of 59 ② 60 ②

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 「명령문+and」 '~해라, 그러면'
- 2 ② = He runs too fast for me to catch him.
③ = Unless you get up right now, you'll be late for work.
- 3 ① 지하철을 타라, 그러면 시간에 맞춰 거기 도착할 것이다.
- 4 ① because '~때문에'
- 5 「명령문+or」 '~해라, 그렇지 않으면'
- 6 that은 목적어 역할을 하는 명사절을 이끈다.
- 7 너무 추워서 우리는 밖에 오래 있지 않았다.
- 8 • when '~할 때'
• with '~와'
- 9 although[though] '비록 ~일지라도'
- 10 ③ while '~하는 동안'
- 11 ① 지시형용사 ②③④⑤ 접속사
- 12 ③ if '~한다면'
- 13 ③ '~인지 아닌지'
①②④⑤ 조건을 나타내는 '~라면'
- 14 • because '~때문에' • if '~한다면'
- 15 ② 빈칸 뒤에 목적어 역할을 하는 명사절이 있으므로 that이 알맞다.
- 16 both A and B 'A와 B 둘 다'
- 17 ⑤ after '~후에'
- 18 아침식사를 하고 난 후(after)에 학교에 갔고, 테니스를 치기 전(before)에 바이올린을 켜으며, 음악을 들으면서(while) 공부했다.
- 19 when '~할 때'
- 20 because 뒤에는 절이 오고, because of 뒤에는 명사(구)가 온다.
- 21 ② however '그러나'
- 22 ② although '비록 ~일지라도'
- 23 so ~ that ... '너무 ~해서 ...한'
- 24 ④ 의문부사 ①②③⑤ 접속사
- 25 ③ so '그래서'
- 26 that은 보어 역할을 하는 명사절을 이끈다.
- 27 ④ '~하고 있을 때' ① '~로' ② '~만큼'
③ '~함에 따라' ⑤ '~때문에'
- 28 ④ so that ~ '~할 수 있도록'
- 29 ⑤ for example '예를 들면'
- 30 ① to ② so ③ When
④ because ⑤ or
- 31 ④ 접속사 ①②③⑤ 의문부사

- 32 (A) but '그러나, 하지만'
(B) however '그러나, 하지만'
(C) in addition '게다가'
- 33 in the end = finally '결국, 마침내'
- 34 ⑤ however '그러나'
- 35 that이 이끄는 보어 역할을 하는 명사절이 온다.
- 36 역접의 접속사인 but이 필요하다.
- 37 시간을 나타내는 접속사가 쓰인 부사절에서는 현재시제가 미래시제를 대신한다.
- 38 ② If you are rude, you will hurt the children's feeling.
= Be rude, and you will hurt the children's feeling.
- 39 ④ so '그래서'
- 40 ① besides '게다가'
- 41 John은 옷이 많지만 중고 시장에서 옷을 사므로, 앞과 반대되는 내용을 나타내는 접속사 but과 함께 옷을 사는 데 돈을 많이 쓰지 않는다는 내용이 와야 한다.
- 42 ⑤ whether '~인지 아닌지'
- 43 ① so '그래서' but '하지만'
- 44 not only A but also B = B as well as A
- 45 neither A nor B 'A도 B도 ~ 아닌'
- 46 so ~ that ... '너무 ~해서 ...한'
- 47 ④ while '~하는 동안' after '~한 후에'
- 48 ③ if '~한다면' because '~때문에'
- 49 ①④ '~ 때문에' ②③ '~로(서)' ⑤ '~하면서'
- 50 ④ for example '예를 들면'
- 51 so ~ that ... '너무 ~해서 ...한'
- 52 과거의 사실을 쓰는 것이므로 시제를 과거로 하는 것에 주의한다.
- 53 「명령문+and」 '~해라, 그러면'
- 54 ③ but '하지만'
- 55 해가 빛나고 있었음에도 불구하고 아주 따뜻하지는 않았다.
- 56 ⑤ although '비록 ~일지라도'
- 57 (1) 「so~that+주어+couldn't...」 '너무 ~해서 ...할 수 없었다'
(2) 「so~that+주어+can...」 '매우 ~해서 ...할 수 있다'
- 58 because 뒤에는 절이 오고, because of 뒤에는 명사(구)가 온다.
- 59 ② however '그러나' before '~하기 전에'
- 60 ② until '~할 때까지'

PRACTICE 1

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

PRACTICE 2

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

PRACTICE 3

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 ① in ② on | 2 ① on ② x |
| 3 ① at ② in | 4 ① at ② x |
| 5 ① at ② on | 6 ① in ② x |
| 7 ① at ② on | 8 ① on ② x |
| 9 ① in ② on | 10 ① on ② in |

PRACTICE 4

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

PRACTICE 5

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 1 until | 2 by |
|---------|------|

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

PRACTICE 6

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

PRACTICE 7

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

PRACTICE 8

- 1 going out, he turned off the light
- 2 seeing a movie, Jessica and Inho had dinner
- 3 buying the oranges, Mom looked at them carefully
- 4 deciding what to do, I told him about it
- 5 eating food, Nick usually prays
- 6 reading the book, we discussed it together

PRACTICE 9

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1 ① for | ② during |
| 2 ① during | ② for |
| 3 ① during | ② for |

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

PRACTICE 10

- 1 after 2 during
 3 for 4 before
 5 before 6 for
 7 after 8 Before
 9 during 10 for

PRACTICE 11

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

PRACTICE 12

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

PRACTICE 13

- 1 over 2 above
 3 below 4 under
 5 above 6 over
 7 below 8 under

PRACTICE 14

- 1 down 2 up
 3 out of 4 into
 5 up 6 out of
 7 into 8 down

PRACTICE 15

- 1 out of, down 2 below, above
 3 up, under 4 over, out of
 5 into, above 6 up, over
 7 into, under 8 down, below

PRACTICE 16

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

PRACTICE 17

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

PRACTICE 18

- 1 in front of, along
 2 through, behind
 3 by, around
 4 along, across
 5 through, behind
 6 by, in front of
 7 around, behind
 8 by, across

PRACTICE 19

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

PRACTICE 20

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

PRACTICE 21

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 about | 2 like |
| 3 with | 4 about |
| 5 with | 6 about |
| 7 with | 8 like |
| 9 without | 10 like |

PRACTICE 22

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 to | 2 for |
| 3 between | 4 about |
| 5 among | 6 without |
| 7 like | 8 between |
| 9 about | 10 among |
| 11 like | 12 to |
| 13 with | 14 for |
| 15 with | |

PRACTICE 23

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1 as | 2 by |
| 3 in | 4 by |
| 5 by | 6 as |
| 7 in | 8 by |
| 9 in | 10 by |
| 11 in | 12 by |
| 13 by | 14 as |

PRACTICE 24

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1 at | 2 of |
| 3 in | 4 of |
| 5 about | 6 of |
| 7 at | 8 of |
| 9 of | 10 for |
| 11 of | 12 to |

PRACTICE 25

- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| 1 of | 2 for |
| 3 to | 4 of |
| 5 in | 6 to |
| 7 of | 8 for |
| 9 of | 10 for |
| 11 of | 12 at |
| 13 for | 14 in |
| 15 about | 16 into[across] |
| 17 in | |

PRACTICE 26

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 for | 2 for |
| 3 on | 4 below |
| 5 at | 6 at |
| 7 on | 8 at |
| 9 in | 10 above |
| 11 on | 12 to |
| 13 of | 14 in |
| 15 from | 16 in |
| 17 for | 18 about |
| 19 of | 20 around |
| 21 in | 22 for |
| 23 in | 24 between |
| 25 like | 26 under |
| 27 before | 28 to |
| 29 during | 30 up |
| 31 by | 32 down |
| 33 of | 34 with |
| 35 in | 36 After |
| 37 in | 38 along |

- 39 from
- 41 on
- 43 since
- 45 into
- 47 of
- 49 behind
- 40 until
- 42 in
- 44 through
- 46 by
- 48 out of
- 50 for

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 _ p.406

1 ③ 2 ① 3 similar to mine 4 On his[the] way home 5 ⑤ 6 across[into] 7 ③ 8 ① 9 ① 10 a is b made c of 11 ⑤ 12 by 13 for, to 14 (A) while (B) to (C) which 15 ④ 16 (1) for (2) while (3) during 17 ① 18 like 19 ② 20 ② 21 ③, ④ 22 ⑤ 23 ② 24 (1) a Don't wait until they speak to you. (2) d Listen to what they say. 25 ① 26 in 27 ③ 28 (1) on (2) after (3) with (4) in 29 ② 30 ④ 31 ⑤ 32 ① 33 ① 34 (1) to (2) out of (3) in (4) with (5) about 35 ⑤ 36 ② 37 ⑤ 38 ③ 39 ⑤ 40 ② 41 ② 42 ③ 43 ① 44 ① 45 ② 46 for 47 ⑤ 48 ⑤ 49 ③ 50 ② 51 ④ 52 out of 53 ② 54 ③ 55 ② 56 ①, ④ 57 with 58 ① 59 (1) The bear is on the ball. (2) The elephant is in the box. (3) The tiger is under the chair. 60 ③ 61 ① 62 ⑤ 63 ③ 64 ③ 65 ① 66 A woman wearing glasses sat between two men on the subway 67 ③ 68 ④ 69 ① 70 ⑤

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 날짜나 요일 앞에는 on을 쓴다.
- 2 표면에 접촉해 있는 것을 나타낼 때는 on을 쓴다.
- 3 be similar to ' ~와 비슷하다'
- 4 on one's[the] way (to) ~ ' ~로 가는 길에'
- 5 • put ~ into ... ' ~을 ...안으로 넣다'
- move into ~ ' ~로 이사하다'
- 6 run across[into] '우연히 마주치다'
- 7 • 이유를 나타내는 의문부사 why가 온다.

- die of ' ~로 죽다'
- 8 공간 안에 속해 있는 느낌을 나타낼 때는 in을 쓴다.
- 9 ① in → as
- 10 be made of ' ~로 만들어지다'
- 11 • be good at ' ~을 잘하다'
- 사진이 액자 안에 끼워지지 않는다는 문장이므로 공간을 나타내는 전치사 in을 쓴다.
- 12 • by e-mail '이메일로' - 방법을 나타내는 by
- by one run '1점 차로' - 정도를 나타내는 by
- directed by ' ~에 의해 연출되다' - ' ~에 의해' 라는 뜻의 by
- 13 • for는 방향을 나타낸다.
- to는 도착지 앞에 쓴다.
- 14 (A) ' ~하는 동안, ~하면서'라는 의미의 접속사 while
- (B) ' ~에게'라는 의미의 전치사 to
- (C) 선행사 Manhattan Project를 수식하는 관계대 명사 which
- 15 • prefer A to B 'B보다 A를 더 좋아하다'
- at the airport '공항에'
- 16 (1) 시간의 길이를 나타내는 명사구 앞에는 for를 쓴다.
- (2) 빈칸 뒤에 절이 나오므로 접속사 while을 쓴다.
- (3) 특정 기간을 나타내는 명사구 앞에는 during을 쓴다.
- 17 • to ' ~로'
- about ' ~에 대해'
- 18 like ' ~처럼'
- 19 • in a car '차를 타고'
- in English '영어로'
- 20 ② of → on
- talk on the phone '전화로 이야기하다'
- 21 ③④ 전치사 ' ~이래로' ①②⑤ 접속사 ' ~때문에'
- 22 ⑤ about ' ~에 대한'
- 23 ② in ' <크기> ~로'
- 24 (1) a will speak → speak 시간을 나타내는 접속 사절에서는 현재시제가 미래시제를 대신한다.
- (2) d for → to
- listen to ' ~을 듣다'
- 25 ① by ' ~에 의해'
- 26 believe in ' ~을 믿다'
- 27 tired of ' ~에 싫증난, 지겨운'
- 28 (1) on ' ~(위)에'
- (2) after school '방과 후에'
- (3) wrong with ' ~이 잘못된, 이상한'
- (4) in English '영어로'

- 29 like는 동사로 ‘~을 좋아하다’라는 뜻을, 전치사로 는 ‘~ 같은’이라는 뜻을 가진다.
- 30 ① because → because of
② on → at
③ at → in
⑤ to dance → dancing
- 31 • with ‘~을 가진’ • with ‘~와 함께’
- 32 • similar to ‘~와 비슷한’
• laugh at ‘~을 비웃다’
• take pride in ‘~에 자부심을 가지다’
• consist of ‘~로 구성되다’
• be good at ‘~을 잘하다’
- 33 • from ‘~에서, ~부터’
• be full of ‘~로 가득차다’
- 34 (1) from A to B ‘A부터 B까지’
(2) out of ‘~밖으로’
(3) in ‘~에’
(4) with ‘~을 사용하여’
(5) about ‘~에 대하여’
- 35 • at first ‘처음에는’
• wait for ‘~를 기다리다’
• to one’s surprise ‘놀랍게도, 뜻밖에도’
- 36 • start for ‘~로 출발하다’
• thank A for B ‘A에게 B에 대해 감사하다’
- 37 특정 기간을 나타내는 명사구 앞에는 during(~동안)을 쓴다.
- 38 • most of ‘대부분의’
• be interested in ‘~에 관심이 있는’
- 39 start with ‘~부터[로] 시작하다’
- 40 ② without ‘~하지 않고, ~없이’
- 41 • leave for ‘~로 떠나다’
• to ‘~에게’
• in the morning ‘아침에’ at night ‘밤에’
- 42 ③ ‘~와 같은’ ①②④⑤ ‘좋아하다’
- 43 • from now on ‘지금부터’
• on Sunday evening ‘일요일 저녁에’
- 44 ① until ‘~까지’
- 45 • with ‘~을 가지고 있는’
• through ‘~을 통해’
• belong to ‘~의 소유이다’
- 46 단어를 배열하면 because she waited for her friend for an hour가 된다.
- 47 동작이나 상태가 완료되는 시점을 나타낼 때는 by

- (~까지)를 쓴다.
- 48 ⑤ ‘~동안’ ①② ‘~에게’ ③④ ‘~을 위해, 위한’
- 49 in은 비교적 넓은 장소 앞에, at은 비교적 좁은 장소 앞에 쓰인다.
- 50 • on time ‘제시간에’ • on foot ‘걸어서’
- 51 • at - 비교적 좁은 장소를 나타낼 때 쓴다.
• into ‘~안으로’
- 52 out of ‘~의 밖으로’
- 53 in ‘~안에’ under ‘~아래에’
- 54 「buy + 직접목적어 + for + 간접목적어」
- 55 ② ‘~을 입고’ ①⑤ ‘~(안)에’ ③④ 시간을 나타내는 in
- 56 ① The box was too heavy for me to carry.
= The box was so heavy that I couldn’t carry it.
④ The jar was filled with apple jam.
= The jar was full of apple jam.
- 57 • with ‘~의 몸이 지니고’
• with ‘~와 함께’
- 58 do one’s best at ‘~에 최선을 다하다’
be good at ‘~을 잘하다’
- 59 (1) on ‘~ (표면) 위에’
(2) in ‘~안에’
(3) under ‘~ 아래에’
- 60 ③ as ‘~로써’
- 61 be in trouble ‘곤란한 처지에 있다’
- 62 be proud of = take pride in ‘~을 자랑스러워 하다’
- 63 from ‘~로부터’ on a trip ‘여행 중인’
- 64 (A) 앞 문장과 대비되는 내용이 나올 때 쓰는 접속 부사 however
(B) instead of ‘~ 대신에’
(C) go to school ‘학교에 가다’
- 65 네 에세이의 마감일이 언제니? = ① 네 에세이는 언제 까지 제출되어야 하니?
- 66 between A and B ‘A와 B 사이에’
- 67 ③ between → among
- 68 ①②③⑤ by ④ on
cf. on foot ‘걸어서’
- 69 ① in
②③④⑤ at
- 70 ⑤ Chloe가 단 한 손을 이용하여 것처럼 아름다운 초콜릿 만드는 것을 보는 것은 놀랍다.

PRACTICE 1

- 1 our homeroom teacher was angry with us
- 2 he will get better
- 3 there were many fancy restaurants on this street
- 4 Everyone says
- 5 my son might be late for school on the first day

PRACTICE 2

- 1 Columbus discovered America in 1492
- 2 he always goes to school on foot
- 3 the trains leave every 20 minutes
- 4 water boils at 100℃ and freezes at 0℃
- 5 nothing is impossible to a willing heart
- 6 one and one makes two

PRACTICE 3

- 1 he knew, that
- 2 her, might not be, then
- 3 told, was going to learn
- 4 told, was, that day
- 5 he would, the next day[the following day]

PRACTICE 4

- 1 My younger brother said, "The computer game is too difficult for me to play."
- 2 The man told her (that) it would take about two hours from then.
- 3 The boy said (that) he didn't want to eat those carrots.
- 4 The chairman said to the members, "The money is raised by donations."

- 5 Father said (that) it would be nice to visit there again the next[following] summer.

PRACTICE 5

- 1 Kevin asked her if[whether] he might use her dictionary.
- 2 Mom asked who was calling.
- 3 The teacher asked us what our hopes for that year were.
- 4 He asked Jane when she usually watched TV.
- 5 He asked me if[whether] I was for or against dieting.
- 6 Andy asked me if[whether] I knew how to fix the MP3 player.
- 7 The man asked her if[whether] she could say that again.
- 8 The gentleman asked the boy what made him think so.
- 9 I asked James if[whether] he could lend me his bike.
- 10 Bob asked where he could get the ticket.

PRACTICE 6

- 1 She advised her neighbor to look on the bright side.
- 2 Tom told me to bring him a chair.
- 3 Jim told me to tell him when her birthday was.
- 4 The teacher ordered us not to use a cell phone in class.
- 5 Mom asked me to pass her the salt.
- 6 The doctor advised me not to eat too much junk food.
- 7 Mom ordered me to finish my homework by 7 p.m.
- 8 Mr. Anderson told us not to be late.

PRACTICE 7

- 1 mightier than
- 2 comes a calm
- 3 Strike, hot
- 4 Out of, into
- 5 in need, indeed
- 6 thicker than
- 7 speak louder
- 8 A watched pot
- 9 a will, a way
- 10 gathers no moss
- 11 is worth
- 12 Better late, never
- 13 Haste, waste
- 14 who laughs last
- 15 before they are hatched

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 정답 본문 p.430

- 1 ③ 2 ④ 3 ⑤ 4 ④ 5 ⑤ 6 ⑤ 7 ①
 8 ③ 9 I knew the guy 10 He laughs best
 who laughs last. 11 think → thought 12 ③
 13 ② 14 not to, my 15 ⑤ 16 (1) what I
 was going (2) he would go to Canada
 17 Deborah asked Davis to buy that necklace
 for her. 18 ③ 19 ② 20 ②, ⑤
 21 (1) said to (2) said to, Don't (3) said to, Have
 22 ① 23 makes 24 like, After 25 ①

중간 · 기말고사대비문제 해설

- 1 주절의 동사 say가 과거로 쓰였으므로 시제 일치 조건에 따라 종속절의 시제도 과거로 바꿔주어야 한다.
- 2 의문사 뒤의 어순을 「주어+동사」로 바꾸고 주어의 전달자의 입장에 맞게 I로 바꾼다. 전달 동사의 시제가 과거이므로 의문사절의 시제도 과거로 바꿔야 한다.
- 3 전달 동사는 said이므로 그대로 두고, 인칭대명사를 전달하는 사람의 입장에 맞게 바꾸며, 주절의 시제와 종속절의 시제를 일치시킨다.
- 4 turn away '쫓아버리다'
- 5 장군이 군인들에게 명령하는 내용이므로 전달 동사로 order를 쓰고 명령문의 내용은 order의 목적격 보어이므로 to부정사로 바꾼다.
- 6 전달 동사의 시제가 과거이므로 현재 진행형을 과거 진행형으로 바꾸고, 인칭 대명사를 전달자의 입장에 맞게 바꿔준다.
- 7 시간이 많이 걸리는 일을 함께 해서 시간을 절약하는 내용이므로 '백지장도 맞들면 낫다.'라는 뜻의 Many hands make light work.가 적절하다.
- 8 날 수 없는 거위가 끊임없는 노력과 긍정적인 생각으로 결국 날 수 있게 되었다는 내용이므로 '뜻이 있는 곳에 길이 있다.'라는 뜻의 Where there is a will, there is a way.가 적절하다.
- 9 의문사 뒤의 어순을 「주어+동사」로 바꾸고 주어의 전달자의 입장에 맞게 I로 바꾼다. 전달 동사의 시제가 과거이므로 의문사절의 시제도 과거로 바꿔야 한다.
- 10 He laughs best who laughs last. '최후에 웃는 사람이 승자다.'
- 11 주절의 동사가 과거이므로 시제 일치 조건에 따라 종속절의 시제도 과거로 바꿔주어야 한다.
- 12 의문문의 전달 동사는 asked로 바꾸고, 의문사가 없기 때문에 if[whether]로 문장을 연결한다. 인칭대명사는 전달자가 I이므로 그대로 두고, 시제는 과거시제로, 부사구 here는 there로 바꾼다.
- 13 도로에서 자전거를 타는 것에 여러 번 위험을 느낀 Emily가 필요에 의해서 보호 장치를 발명했다는 내용이므로 '필요는 발명의 어머니이다.'라는 뜻의 Necessity is the mother of invention.이 적절하다.
- 14 부정 명령문이므로 not to를, 인칭대명사는 전달하는 사람의 입장으로 고쳐야 하므로 my를 쓴다.
- 15 John과 Mark는 물고기를 잡지도 않은 상태에서 나누어줄 약속을 하는 성급한 행동을 했으므로 '김치국부터 마시지 마라.'라는 뜻의 Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.가 적절하다.
- 16 (1) 의문사 의문문의 간접화법은 「주어+ask+목적어+의문사+주어+동사」로 쓴다.
 (2) 평서문의 간접화법에서 간접화법 부분의 시제는 주절의 시제에 일치시킨다.
- 17 please가 쓰인 명령문은 간접화법으로 고칠 때 '부탁하다'의 ask를 써서 「ask+목적어+to부정사」로 표현한다.
- 18 「ask+목적어+to부정사」 '~에게 ...해달라고 부탁하다'

- 19** 그 모임에서 Tim을 만난 지 10년이 흘렀다는 게 믿기지 않고 어제 서로 본 것 같다고 하였으므로 '시간은 쏘살같이 지나간다.'는 의미의 **Time flies like an arrow.**가 알맞다.
- 20** ② to not → not to
⑤ will → would
- 21** (1) tell을 say to로 바꾸고 시제를 과거로 일치시킨다.
(2) tell을 say to로 바꾸고 과거형으로 시제를 일치시킨 뒤 부정명령문이므로 **Don't**를 쓴다.
(3) tell을 say to로 바꾸어 과거시제로 일치시킨 뒤 의문사가 없는 의문문이므로 **Have**를 쓴다.
- 22** 의문사가 없는 의문문에서 if는 '∼인지 아닌지'의 뜻을 갖는다.
- 23** **Haste makes waste.** '서두르면 일을 망친다.'
- 24** • like '∼처럼'
• after '∼후에'
- 25** 간접화법에서의 **that**은 생략 가능하다.