

GRAMMAR  
**Inside**  
**Answer Key**

LEVEL 3

## Unit 01 현재완료

## CHECK UP

p.12

1. ⑥ 2. ⑥ 3. ③

## PRACTICE

p.13

- STEP 1** 1. had 2. have lost 3. for 4. heard  
5. has been living
- STEP 2** 1. lost 2. has gone  
3. have been playing[have played]
- STEP 3** 1. have had a toothache 2. have left  
3. has been to
- STEP 4** 1. has known her since  
2. Have you ever been to  
3. joined the dance club  
4. has already read  
5. have been listening to

## Unit 02 과거완료, 미래완료

## CHECK UP

p.14

1. ⑥ 2. ⑥ 3. ③ 4. ③

## PRACTICE

p.15

- STEP 1** 1. had been 2. will have finished  
3. will have been living  
4. had been watching
- STEP 2** 1. had finished 2. will have watched  
3. will have been 4. had waited[had been waiting]
- STEP 3** 1. had been chatting  
2. will have been learning
- STEP 4** 1. had been living 2. had already left  
3. will have been 4. had saved  
5. will have been working

## Grammar for Writing

pp.16~17

- A** 1. has just arrived 2. has never met  
3. has liked him since 4. traveled Europe

5. had left my purse 6. will have rained  
[will have been raining] 7. had never eaten

- B** 1. Diana has just recovered from her illness  
2. after he had saved the file 3. She has  
been a lawyer for three years 4. He has  
been reading that book for two hours  
5. She will have been running the store  
6. he had been sleeping for eight hours
- C** 1. has been to Italy 2. had never played  
badminton 3. will have snowed[will have  
been snowing] for a week 4. has been  
crying[has cried] for an hour 5. have  
forgotten my aunt's address 6. will have  
read the book four times 7. had worked for  
the shop for two years
- D** 1. met, have known 2. entered, will have  
worked[will have been working]

## Review Test

pp.18~21

1. ③ 2. ④ 3. ④ 4. ⑤ 5. ④ 6. ③ 7. ③ 8. ⑤  
9. ② 10. ④ 11. ② 12. Have you ever seen  
13. ③ 14. have spent 15. has been cooking  
16. will have stayed 17. has gone → had gone  
18. have seen → will have seen 19. Have you  
ever cooked spaghetti before 20. I have been  
wearing glasses since 21. She had been looking  
for her purse 22. ②, ④ 23. had already left  
24. has been to Brazil 25. will have broken  
down four times 26. ③, ④, ⑤ 27. ④ 28. ③  
29. X, will have eaten 30. O 31. X, had just  
finished 32. for → since, have mastered → will  
have mastered 33. have played → played[had  
played], will play → will have played

- 1 과거부터 현재까지 계속되는 일은 현재완료로 나타낸다.  
2 결과를 나타내는 현재완료 용법이다.  
3 과거의 한 시점보다 더 이전의 일은 과거완료로 나타낸다.  
4 미래의 특정 시점까지 지속되고 있을 일은 미래완료 진행형으로 나타낸다.  
5 since + 기준 시점: ~이래로 / for + 기간: ~동안  
6 ③ → will have been studying 미래의 특정 시점까지  
지속되고 있을 일은 미래완료 진행형으로 나타낸다.  
7 과거부터 현재까지의 경험은 현재완료로 나타낸다.  
8 과거의 한 시점보다 더 이전의 일은 과거완료로 나타낸다.  
9 과거에서 현재까지 계속 진행되고 있는 동작은 현재완료 진행형  
으로 나타낸다.  
10 보기와 ④는 현재완료의 <경험>을 나타낸다. ①은 <결과>.

- ②, ⑤는 <계속>, ③은 <완료>를 나타낸다.
- 11 보기와 ②는 현재완료의 <계속>을 나타낸다. ①은 <결과>, ③, ⑤는 <완료>, ④는 <경험>을 나타낸다.
- 12 경험을 나타내는 현재완료 용법이다.
- 13 ③ have fixed → fixed 과거를 나타내는 부사구(three days ago)가 있으므로 과거시제가 와야 한다.
- 14 현재까지 영향을 미치는 과거의 일은 현재완료로 나타낸다.
- 15 과거에서 현재까지 계속 진행되고 있는 동작은 현재완료 진행형으로 나타낸다.
- 16 미래의 특정 시점까지 지속될 상태는 미래완료로 나타낸다.
- 17 과거의 한 시점보다 더 이전의 일은 과거완료로 나타낸다.
- 18 미래의 특정 시점까지 완료될 동작이나 지속될 상태는 미래완료로 나타낸다.
- 19 경험을 나타내는 현재완료 용법이다.
- 20 과거에서 현재까지 계속 진행되고 있는 동작은 현재완료 진행형으로 나타낸다.
- 21 과거 이전에 시작하여 과거의 한 시점까지 지속되었던 일은 과거완료 진행형으로 나타낸다.
- 22 ① was → have been ③ have seen → saw ⑤ has been → had been
- 23 과거의 한 시점보다 더 이전의 일은 과거완료로 나타낸다.
- 24 과거부터 현재까지의 경험은 현재완료로 나타낸다.
- 25 미래의 특정 시점까지 완료될 동작이나 지속될 상태는 미래완료로 나타낸다.
- 26 ① has been raining → rained ② have eaten → had been eating[was eating]
- 27 a. has lost → had lost d. has been teaching → will have been teaching[will have taught]
- 28 • had seen → saw / • has lived → had lived
- 29 미래의 특정 시점까지 완료된 동작이나 지속될 상태는 미래완료로 나타낸다.
- 30 과거의 한 시점보다 더 이전의 일은 과거완료로 나타낸다.
- 31 과거의 한 시점보다 더 이전의 일은 과거완료로 나타낸다.
- 32 since + 기준 시점: ~이래로 / for + 기간: ~동안 미래의 특정 시점까지 완료된 동작이나 지속될 상태는 미래완료로 나타낸다.
- 33 과거의 한 시점보다 더 이전의 일은 과거완료로 나타낸다. / 미래의 특정 시점까지 완료될 동작이나 지속될 상태는 미래완료로 나타낸다.

## CHAPTER

# 02 조동사

## Unit 01 can, may, must, should

### CHECK UP

p.24

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉢

### PRACTICE

p.25

- STEP 1** 1. should 2. must 3. may have gone  
4. can't have been
- STEP 2** 1. May 2. can't[cannot] fly 3. has to
- STEP 3** 1. must not → don't have to[don't need to, need not] 2. can't see → can't have seen 3. should bring → should have brought
- STEP 4** 1. is able to ride 2. You have to fasten 3. must have worn my coat  
4. may have left my wallet

## Unit 02 had better, ought to, would rather, may as well, used to

### CHECK UP

p.26

1. ㉠ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉠

### PRACTICE

p.27

- STEP 1** 1. memorize 2. had better not  
3. would rather 4. to go
- STEP 2** 1. used to 2. would rather 3. ought to
- STEP 3** 1. would not rather → would rather not 2. would → used to 3. ought to not → ought not to 4. would as well → may as well
- STEP 4** 1. ought not to miss 2. used to have  
3. would rather go 4. had better take his advice

## Grammar for Writing

pp.28~29

- A** 1. This smartphone must be 2. may have gone home 3. can't[cannot] have bought

4. should have gone 5. would rather play soccer 6. don't have to finish 7. will be able to save money

- B** 1. She must have been ill yesterday  
2. You should wear your seat belt  
3. You had better not drink too much coffee  
4. You may order anything  
5. I used to watch baseball games  
6. You ought not to make a noise

- C** 1. had better rest 2. must be 3. used to take 4. May I go 5. must have caught  
6. should have left 7. can't have seen  
8. would rather read

- D** 1. Can you carry 2. have to turn right  
3. shouldn't[should not] have eaten

## Review Test

pp.30~33

1. ② 2. ④ 3. ① 4. ③ 5. ⑤ 6. ② 7. ④ 8. ①  
9. ④ 10. must 11. used to 12. ④ 13. ④  
14. may not be 15. must have forgotten  
16. used to 17. ③ 18. used to be 19. may have taken  
20. don't have to[don't need to, need not] hurry  
21. have to[had better, ought to]  
22. would rather 23. I should have listened to my parents  
24. You had better not play outside  
25. You ought not to talk loudly 26. ①, ③, ⑤  
27. ① 28. ② 29. X, ought not to 30. O 31. X, had better  
32. eat → have eaten 33. dress → have dressed

- 1 ought to + 동사원형: ~해야 한다  
2 must have v-ed: ~이었음에 틀림없다(과거 사실에 대한 강한 추측)  
3 cannot + 동사원형: ~일 리가 없다  
4 used to + 동사원형: ~하곤 했다(과거의 습관) / ~이었다(과거의 상태)  
5 ⑤ will can → will be able to 두 개의 조동사는 연이어 쓸 수 없으므로, 다른 조동사가 올 때는 be able to를 쓴다.  
6 ② had not better → had better not had better의 부정형: had better not  
7 must not: ~해서는 안 된다(금지) / don't have to: ~할 필요가 없다(= don't need to, need not)  
8 can't have v-ed: ~이었을 리가 없다(과거 사실에 대한 강한 의심)  
9 don't have to: ~할 필요가 없다(= don't need to, need not)  
10 must + 동사원형: ~임에 틀림없다(강한 추측) / ~해야 한다(의무)

- 11 used to + 동사원형: ~하곤 했다(과거의 습관) / ~이었다(과거의 상태)  
12 ①, ②, ③, ⑤는 '~해야 한다(의무)'의 의미이고, ④는 '~임에 틀림없다(강한 추측)'의 의미이다.  
13 ① going → go ② working → work ③ are not able → are not able to ⑤ can't → couldn't[was not able to]  
14 may + 동사원형: ~일지도 모른다(약한 추측)  
15 must have v-ed: ~이었음에 틀림없다(과거 사실에 대한 강한 추측)  
16 used to + 동사원형: ~이었다(과거의 상태)  
17 보기와 ③은 '~일지도 모른다(약한 추측)'의 의미이고, ①, ②, ④, ⑤는 '~해도 된다(허락)'의 의미이다.  
18 used to + 동사원형: ~이었다(과거의 상태)  
19 may have v-ed: ~이었을지도 모른다(과거 사실에 대한 약한 추측)  
20 don't have to: ~할 필요가 없다(= don't need to, need not)  
21 have to: ~해야 한다 / had better + 동사원형: ~하는 게 좋겠다 / ought to + 동사원형: ~해야 한다  
22 would rather A than B: B하느니 차라리 A하겠다  
23 should have v-ed: ~했어야 했지만 하지 않았다(과거의 일에 대한 후회나 유감)  
24 had better의 부정형: had better not  
25 ought to의 부정형: ought not to  
26 ② to → than ④ sitting → sit  
27 d. wear → have worn e. would → used to  
28 • won't able → won't be able / • had not better → had better not / • be → have been  
29 ought to의 부정형: ought not to  
30 must not: ~해서는 안 된다(금지)  
31 had better + 동사원형: ~하는 게 좋겠다  
32 must have + v-ed: ~이었음에 틀림없다(과거 사실에 대한 강한 추측)  
33 should have v-ed: ~했어야 했지만 하지 않았다(과거의 일에 대한 후회나 유감)

## Unit 01 수동태의 의미와 형태

## CHECK UP p.36

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

## PRACTICE p.37

- STEP 1** 1. was invented 2. resembles  
3. made 4. being shown 5. been suggested
- STEP 2** 1. being discussed 2. disappeared [has disappeared] 3. be shown  
4. was punished
- STEP 3** 1. is played by people all around the world 2. will be delivered within three days (by them) 3. is being destroyed by tourists
- STEP 4** 1. was taken 2. was being repaired  
3. has been done 4. can be bought

## Unit 02 4형식, 5형식 문장의 수동태

## CHECK UP p.38

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡

## PRACTICE p.39

- STEP 1** 1. to 2. for 3. playing 4. to work
- STEP 2** 1. shouting[to shout] 2. for me  
3. of him 4. to stand
- STEP 3** 1. was made angry by his rude attitude 2. was seen painting[to paint] the beautiful scenery (by me)  
3. was made to help my brother with his homework by my mom 4. was taught to me by my grandfather, was taught Chinese by my grandfather
- STEP 4** 1. is called Lucky 2. were made to read 3. was bought for me  
4. were heard laughing

## Unit 03 주의해야 할 수동태

## CHECK UP

p.40

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉡

## PRACTICE

p.41

- STEP 1** 1. was laughed at 2. with 3. with  
4. are taken care of
- STEP 2** 1. was reported that the police arrested the murderer 2. was run over by the speeding truck 3. is believed to affect personality by some people
- STEP 3** 1. of 2. to 3. with 4. about
- STEP 4** 1. is composed of 2. It is said that  
3. is looked up to by 4. was satisfied with

## Grammar for Writing

pp.42~43

- A** 1. was created by 2. must be kept 3. is being updated 4. was seen entering[to enter] 5. was made to learn 6. is filled with customers 7. It is believed that
- B** 1. The puzzle has not been solved 2. were given the new textbooks 3. Bill will be elected our class president 4. Dan is satisfied with his new position 5. My puppies were taken care of by my sister 6. This ring was given to me by my boyfriend
- C** 1. has been influenced 2. was put off (by him) 3. was made to bring 4. is being built (by them) 5. will be given to you (by me) 6. should be baked (by you) 7. is said that
- D** 1. is not interested in 2. is crowded with  
3. is satisfied with

## Review Test

pp.44~47

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢ 4. ㉢ 5. ㉡ 6. ㉡ 7. ㉡ 8. ㉠  
9. ㉡ 10. ㉢ 11. is being built 12. to be  
13. eating[to eat] 14. ㉠ 15. was made for me  
16. hasn't[has not] been fixed 17. was given to me 18. ㉠, ㉢ 19. were made to pick up  
20. will be released 21. is filled with 22. ㉢

23. The deer was run over by the truck 24. your password should be changed 25. It is believed that yoga is 26. ③, ④, ⑤ 27. ⑤ 28. ③ 29. X, was given to 30. X, were surprised at 31. X, was seen helping[to help] 32. enjoy → enjoyed 33. saying → to say

- 1 야구 경기가 취소된 것이므로 수동태를 써야 한다.
- 2 조동사가 있는 문장의 수동태: 조동사 + be + v-ed
- 3 사역동사의 목적격보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 수동태 문장에서 to 부정사로 바뀐다.
- 4 직접목적어가 문장의 주어가 될 때 수여동사 make는 간접목적어 앞에 for를 쓴다.
- 5 be known to: ~에게 알려지다
- 6 ② fit은 타동사이지만 수동태로 쓰지 않는다.
- 7 ② enter → entering[to enter] 지각동사의 목적격보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 수동태 문장에서 현재분사나 to부정사로 바뀐다.
- 8 ④ to → with be crowded with: ~로 붐비다
- 9 직접목적어가 문장의 주어가 될 때 수여동사 give는 간접목적어 앞에 to를 쓴다. / 사역동사의 목적격보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 수동태 문장에서 to부정사로 바뀐다.
- 10 be pleased with: ~로 기뻐하다 / be satisfied with: ~에 만족하다
- 11 진행형의 수동태: be동사 + being + v-ed
- 12 that절의 주어를 수동태 문장의 주어로 할 때, that절의 동사는 to부정사로 바뀐다.
- 13 지각동사의 목적격보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 수동태 문장에서 현재분사나 to부정사로 바뀐다.
- 14 목적어가 that절인 문장의 수동태: It + be동사 + v-ed + that ~
- 15 직접목적어가 문장의 주어가 될 때 수여동사 make는 간접목적어 앞에 for를 쓴다.
- 16 완료형의 수동태: have[has, had] been v-ed
- 17 직접목적어가 문장의 주어가 될 때 수여동사 give는 간접목적어 앞에 to를 쓴다.
- 18 목적어가 that절인 문장의 수동태는 「It + be동사 + v-ed + that ~」의 형태로 쓴다. that절의 주어를 수동태 문장의 주어로 할 때, that절의 동사는 to부정사로 바뀐다.
- 19 사역동사의 목적격보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 수동태 문장에서 to부정사로 바뀐다.
- 20 미래시제의 수동태: will be + v-ed
- 21 be filled with: ~로 가득 차다
- 22 ① that is → to be ② is → was ④ jog → jogging[to jog] ⑤ Sam → for Sam
- 23 동사구의 수동태에서 동사구는 수동태로 바꿀 때 하나의 동사로 취급한다.
- 24 조동사가 있는 문장의 수동태: 조동사 + be + v-ed
- 25 목적어가 that절인 문장의 수동태: It + be동사 + v-ed + that ~

- 26 ① building → built ② sign → signed
- 27 a. repair → repaired c. cleaning → to clean
- 28 • 타동사 have는 수동태로 쓰지 않는다 / • bought to → bought for
- 29 직접목적어가 문장의 주어가 될 때 수여동사 give는 간접목적어 앞에 to를 쓴다.
- 30 be surprised at: ~에 놀라다
- 31 지각동사의 목적격보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 수동태 문장에서 현재분사나 to부정사로 바뀐다.
- 32 경기가 즐거진 것이므로 수동태를 써야 한다.
- 33 사역동사의 목적격보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 수동태 문장에서 to부정사로 바뀐다.

## Unit 01 명사적 용법의 to부정사

CHECK UP p.50

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢ 4. ㉣

PRACTICE p.51

- STEP 1** 1. to travel 2. it 3. to wear  
4. to swim
- STEP 2** 1. It, to learn 2. when to start  
3. It, to clean
- STEP 3** 1. what to do 2. how to cook  
3. where to find
- STEP 4** 1. is to win the lottery 2. was fun to go  
3. when to finish 4. it impossible to arrive

## Unit 02 형용사적 용법, 부사적 용법의 to부정사

CHECK UP p.52

1. ㉠ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉣

PRACTICE p.53

- STEP 1** 1. to live in 2. to become 3. to hear  
4. are to make
- STEP 2** 1. to play → to play with 2. doing → to do  
3. made → to make  
4. to seeing → to see
- STEP 3** 1. 그 배우는 매우 유명해져서 행복하다. 2. 우리는 사랑은 살 수 없다는 것을 안다. 3. 지금이 부모님께 전화드릴 가장 좋은 시간이다. 4. 아프리카를 혼자 여행하는 것을 보니 Jenny는 용감한 것이 틀림없다.
- STEP 4** 1. many reasons to read 2. is to arrive in 3. to hear from him 4. was very happy to hear

## Unit 03 to부정사의 의미상의 주어, 시제, 태

CHECK UP p.54

1. ㉡ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉣

PRACTICE p.55

- STEP 1** 1. for us 2. of him 3. to have lost  
4. to be punished
- STEP 2** 1. for him 2. of you 3. of her  
4. for me
- STEP 3** 1. to have made 2. to be invited  
3. to be disappointed 4. to have been told
- STEP 4** 1. to be paid 2. polite of him to apologize  
3. impossible for me to finish 4. seemed to have been

## Unit 04 목적격보어로 쓰이는 부정사

CHECK UP p.56

1. ㉠ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉣

PRACTICE p.57

- STEP 1** 1. to wear 2. dance 3. write  
4. painted 5. spoken
- STEP 2** 1. buy 2. clean 3. play[playing]  
4. to become 5. pulled
- STEP 3** 1. to hit → hit[hitting] 2. renovating → renovated  
3. choosing → (to) choose  
4. change → to change 5. to give up → give up
- STEP 4** 1. heard children make[making] noises  
2. helped me find 3. didn't let me have 4. told me to bring

## Unit 05 to부정사 구문, 독립부정사

CHECK UP p.58

1. ㉡ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉣

PRACTICE p.59

- STEP 1** 1. To tell 2. To be 3. to answer  
4. good enough

- STEP 2** 1. to cook 2. too 3. good enough  
4. to say
- STEP 3** 1. too bitter for me to drink 2. smart enough to guide 3. too old to drive on the highway 4. fun enough for adults to enjoy
- STEP 4** 1. To be sure 2. smart enough to pass 3. To make matters worse 4. too dangerous to go

## Grammar for Writing

pp.60~61

- A** 1. saw her ride[riding] a bike 2. wise of him to accept 3. someone to depend on 4. how to install the program 5. needs to be repaired 6. was too sick to go[was so sick that I couldn't go] 7. seems to have thought
- B** 1. difficult for him to make her laugh 2. He is old enough to make a decision 3. it impossible to change his mind 4. told me not to eat fast food 5. The couple is to be married 6. To hear him speak Chinese
- C** 1. him to move the heavy boxes 2. you to go there instead of me 3. him to quit smoking 4. (to) wash dishes on the weekends 5. me cry a lot 6. me use his new computer 7. to give him a birthday present
- D** 1. how to use the digital camera 2. hot enough to wear shorts 3. too sick to get out of bed

## Review Test

pp.62~65

1. ③ 2. ⑤ 3. ③ 4. ① 5. ⑤ 6. ④ 7. ④ 8. ③  
9. ③ 10. ⑤ 11. ③ 12. to have gotten 13. ②  
14. cry[crying] 15. reserve 16. to be trained  
17. ④ 18. ④ 19. let me have 20. seems to have been poor 21. too hot to take a bath  
22. ④ 23. It is impossible for me to beat him  
24. The restaurant is large enough to hold  
25. Mom told me not to touch 26. ②, ③ 27. ②  
28. ③ 29. X, to be asked 30. X, decide 31. O  
32. using → to use 33. enough warm → warm enough, come → to come

- 1 to부정사인 주어가 길어질 경우 보통 가주어 it을 쓰고 to부정사는 뒤로 보낸다.
- 2 형용사적 용법의 to부정사 / 수식 받는 명사가 to부정사 속의 동사에 이어지는 전치사의 의미상 목적어가 되는 경우 전치사는 반드시 같이 쓴다.
- 3 advise는 to부정사를 목적격보어로 취하는 동사이다.
- 4 지각동사(watch)는 동사원형이나 현재분사를 목적격보어로 취한다.
- 5 사람에 대한 주관적 평가를 나타내는 형용사가 오면 의미상 주어로 「of + 목적격」이 온다.
- 6 get은 to부정사를 목적격보어로 취하는 동사이다.
- 7 ④ reply → to reply to부정사인 주어가 길어질 경우 보통 가주어 it을 쓰고 to부정사는 뒤로 보낸다.
- 8 ③ to bring → bring 사역동사(have)는 동사원형을 목적격보어로 취한다.
- 9 보기와 ③은 명사적 용법, ①, ②, ⑤는 부사적 용법, ④는 형용사적 용법의 to부정사이다.
- 10 ⑤ → He is too young to play this game.
- 11 ③ → He seems to have waited for a long time.
- 12 to부정사의 시제가 주절의 시제보다 앞설 때 「to have v-ed(완료부정사)」를 쓴다.
- 13 ② → to bring get은 to부정사를 목적격보어로 취하는 동사이다.
- 14 지각동사(hear)는 동사원형이나 현재분사를 목적격보어로 취한다.
- 15 사역동사(have)는 동사원형을 목적격보어로 취한다.
- 16 to부정사의 수동태(단순형): to be v-ed
- 17 ① → to receive ② → to be repaired ③ → too shy to ask ⑤ → well enough to leave
- 18 ① → to sit on ② → to be ③ → to play ⑤ → to have
- 19 사역동사(let) + 목적어 + 동사원형: ~가 ...하는 것을 허락하다
- 20 to부정사의 시제가 문장 동사의 시제보다 앞설 때 「to have v-ed(완료부정사)」를 쓴다.
- 21 too ~ to-v : 너무 ~해서 ...할 수 없다
- 22 ④ of 사람에 대한 주관적 평가를 나타내는 형용사가 오면 의미상 주어로 「of + 목적격」이 온다.
- 23 to부정사인 주어가 길어질 경우 보통 가주어 it을 쓰고 to부정사는 뒤로 보낸다.
- 24 ~ enough to-v : ...할 만큼 충분히 ~하다
- 25 tell은 to부정사를 목적격보어로 취하는 동사이다.
- 26 ② talk → to talk ③ eat → to eat
- 27 c. crossing → (to) cross d. laugh → to laugh
- 28 • to shout → shout / • watch → to watch
- 29 to부정사의 수동태(단순형): to be + v-ed
- 30 사역동사(make)는 동사원형을 목적격보어로 취한다.
- 31 to make a long story short: 간단히 말해서
- 32 부사적 용법의 to부정사
- 33 ~ enough to-v : ...할 만큼 충분히 ~하다 / 명사적 용법의 to부정사(목적격)



## Unit 01 동명사의 역할

## CHECK UP

p.68

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠

## PRACTICE

p.69

- STEP 1** 1. Drinking 2. his 3. drinking  
4. not telling 5. being elected
- STEP 2** 1. being invited[having been invited]  
2. Eating[To eat]  
3. visiting[having visited]  
4. not keeping[not having kept]
- STEP 3** 1. having lost 2. my[me] closing  
3. being involved
- STEP 4** 1. Losing weight was 2. not going  
3. his[him] being sick  
4. having been treated

## Unit 02 동명사 vs. to부정사

## CHECK UP

p.70

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠

## PRACTICE

p.71

- STEP 1** 1. running 2. meeting 3. hearing  
4. to change 5. to turn
- STEP 2** 1. to complain[complaining]  
2. to answer 3. meeting 4. watching
- STEP 3** 1. listening 2. starting 3. to become  
4. hearing
- STEP 4** 1. stopped buying 2. Try to eat  
3. is worth visiting  
4. remembers returning the book  
5. prevented him from going

## Grammar for Writing

pp.72~73

- A** 1. I don't mind his[him] coming  
2. remembers borrowing money

3. forgot to buy a pen 4. promised to help  
5. was afraid of being punished  
6. stopped playing 7. try drinking tea

- B** 1. He could not help laughing at  
2. Predicting the weather is difficult  
3. worried about not finishing my homework  
4. All people like being loved by others  
5. He denied having cheated on the exam  
6. Mark is proud of having been raised
- C** 1. to buy some bread  
2. Keeping[To keep] a diary in English  
3. looking around the mall  
4. walking alone at night  
5. to dance with him
- D** 1. singing or speaking loudly  
2. to lock the door  
3. Having pets[To have pets]

## Review Test

pp.74~77

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠ 4. ㉠ 5. ㉠ 6. ㉠ 7. ㉠ 8. her  
9. not being invited[not having been invited]  
10. ㉠ 11. ㉠ 12. ㉠ 13. ㉠ 14. to bring  
15. staying 16. playing 17. ㉠ 18. angry about  
my being late again 19. The man denied having  
stolen the money 20. Giving up old habits is  
difficult 21. his[him] being 22. ㉠ 23. was afraid  
of being arrested 24. Remember to meet 25. try  
using 26. ㉠, ㉠ 27. ㉠ 28. ㉠ 29. O 30. X,  
decided to stay 31. X, to hearing 32. turning →  
to turn 33. to see → seeing

- 1 decide는 to부정사만 목적어로 취하는 동사이다.  
2 avoid는 동명사만 목적어로 취하는 동사이다.  
3 동명사가 수동의 의미이고 시제가 문장의 시제와 같을 때 단순형 수동태(being v-ed)를 쓴다.  
4 keep + 목적어 + from v-ing: ~가 ...하는 것을 막다  
5 ① Shop → Shopping ② to stand → standing  
③ he → his[him] ④ to watch → watching  
6 ② play → playing ③ to use → using  
④ to eat → eating ⑤ calling → being called  
7 try not to-v: ~하지 않으려고 노력하다  
8 동명사의 의미상 주어는 동명사 앞에 소유격 또는 목적격을 써서 나타낸다.  
9 초대받는 것이므로 수동태를 써야 한다.  
10 consider는 동명사만 목적어로 취하는 동사이다.  
11 want는 to부정사만 목적어로 취하는 동사이다.

- 12 ③ calling → to call remember to-v: ~할 것을 기억하다
- 13 ⑤ changing not → not changing 동명사의 부정은 동명사 바로 앞에 not을 붙인다.
- 14 forget to-v: ~할 것을 잊다
- 15 feel like v-ing: ~하고 싶어지다
- 16 stop v-ing: ~하는 것을 멈추다
- 17 look forward to v-ing: ~하기를 고대하다 / be used to v-ing: ~하는 것에 익숙하다
- 18 동명사의 의미상의 주어는 동명사 앞에 소유격 또는 목적격을 써서 나타낸다.
- 19 동명사가 문장 동사의 시제보다 앞설 때 완료형(having v-ed)을 쓴다.
- 20 주어 역할을 하는 동명사
- 21 동명사의 의미상의 주어는 동명사 앞에 소유격 또는 목적격을 써서 나타낸다.
- 22 ④ → turning mind는 동명사만 목적어로 취하는 동사이다.
- 23 동명사가 수동의 의미이고 시제가 문장의 시제와 같을 때 단순형 수동태(being v-ed)를 쓴다.
- 24 remember to-v: ~할 것을 기억하다
- 25 try v-ing: (시험 삼아) ~ 해보다
- 26 ② to go → going ④ buy → buying  
⑤ ask → asking
- 27 a. ride → riding c. to have → having
- 28 • avoided to meet → avoided meeting
- 29 suggest는 동명사만 목적어로 취하는 동사이다.
- 30 decide는 to부정사만 목적어로 취하는 동사이다.
- 31 look forward to v-ing: ~하기를 고대하다
- 32 forget to-v: ~할 것을 잊다
- 33 be worth v-ing: ~할 가치가 있다

## CHAPTER 06 분사

### Unit 01 현재분사 vs. 과거분사

#### CHECK UP

p.80

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

#### PRACTICE

p.81

- STEP 1** 1. boiling 2. made 3. smiling  
4. shouting
- STEP 2** 1. painted 2. sleeping 3. running  
4. depressed
- STEP 3** 1. bored 2. amazing 3. locked
- STEP 4** 1. an interesting book 2. some people interested 3. looked disappointed 4. their car covered

### Unit 02 분사구문

#### CHECK UP

p.82

1. ㉠ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉡

#### PRACTICE

p.83

- STEP 1** 1. Feeling 2. waiting 3. Not being  
4. Turning off
- STEP 2** 1. Taking this bus 2. Falling down the stairs 3. Not knowing what to buy
- STEP 3** 1. If you turn left 2. While I traveled in Europe 3. As she didn't[did not] have enough money
- STEP 4** 1. Drinking coffee 2. Being hungry  
3. Visiting our website  
4. Not finishing his work

### Unit 03 여러 가지 분사구문

#### CHECK UP

p.84

1. ㉡ 2. ㉢

## PRACTICE

p.85

- STEP 1** 1. Weather permitting 2. Judging  
3. Accepted
- STEP 2** 1. There being lots of snow 2. (Being)  
Chosen to be the team captain  
3. (Having been) Run over by a car
- STEP 3** 1. (Having been[Being]) Left  
2. finishing 3. Generally speaking  
4. with his eyes closed
- STEP 4** 1. Considering her age 2. with her  
legs crossed 3. Having lived

## Grammar for Writing

pp.86~87

- A** 1. boiling water 2. He wasn't[was not]  
satisfied 3. Having studied 4. Feeling sick  
5. with his eyes closed 6. Not having any  
money 7. (Being) Written
- B** 1. saw the man taking a walk 2. It being  
cold, I turned 3. Judging from his accent  
4. While playing football, he got 5. an email  
written by his father 6. Having finished my  
homework, I went out
- C** 1. a. disappointing b. disappointed  
2. a. exciting b. excited  
3. a. amused b. amusing  
4. a. interested b. interesting  
5. a. satisfied b. satisfying
- D** 1. Playing soccer 2. preparing dinner  
3. with his arms folded

## Review Test

pp.88~91

1. ② 2. ③ 3. ② 4. ② 5. ⑤ 6. ③ 7. ② 8. ⑤  
9. ⑤ 10. ④ 11. turned 12. surrounded  
13. playing 14. Judged from → Judging from  
15. ③ 16. Not knowing where to get a taxi  
17. (Having been) Given lots of homework 18. ③  
19. Having made the mistake 20. found the  
restaurant closed 21. Taking this medicine  
22. ③ 23. It being too cold outside 24. The red  
car parked outside 25. I felt something hitting  
my leg 26. ③, ⑤ 27. ③ 28. ③ 29. X,  
connecting 30. X, (Having been) Cooked  
31. X, Finishing[Having finished] 32. crossing →  
crossed 33. damaging → damaged, Be → Being

- 1 '손을 흔들고 있는'이라는 능동, 진행의 의미이므로 현재분사를 써야 한다.
- 2 '놀란'이라는 수동의 의미로 과거분사를 써야 한다.
- 3 '충격적인'이라는 능동의 의미로 현재분사를 써야 한다.
- 4 이유를 나타내는 분사구문
- 5 완료형 분사구문(having v-ed)
- 6 ①, ②, ④, ⑤는 현재분사이고, ③은 동명사이다.
- 7 ①, ③, ④, ⑤는 현재분사이고, ②는 동명사이다.
- 8 ⑤ stealing → stolen '도난당한'이라는 수동의 의미이므로 과거분사를 써야 한다.
- 9 ⑤ Having raised → (Having been) Raised 수동 분사구문(having been v-ed)
- 10 ① interesting → interested ② surprised → surprising ③ stood → standing ⑤ satisfying → satisfied
- 11 '텔레비전을' 커튼 채'라는 수동의 의미이므로 과거분사가 와야 한다.
- 12 '~에 둘러싸여'라는 수동의 의미이므로 과거분사를 써야 한다.
- 13 '농구를' 하고 있는'이라는 능동, 진행의 의미이므로 현재분사를 써야 한다.
- 14 judging from: ~로 판단하건대
- 15 이유를 나타내는 분사구문
- 16 분사구문의 부정은 분사 앞에 not을 붙인다.
- 17 수동 분사구문(having been v-ed)으로 having been은 생략 가능하다.
- 18 ③ → Because he was brought up in China 문두에 Having been이 생략된 수동 분사구문이다.
- 19 종속절의 시제가 주절의 시제보다 앞선 경우 완료형 분사구문(having v-ed)을 쓴다.
- 20 '달한'은 수동의 의미이므로 과거분사를 쓴다.
- 21 조건을 나타내는 분사구문
- 22 boring: 지루한 / bored: 지루해하는
- 23 분사구문의 의미상 주어와 주절의 주어와 다를 경우 보통 분사 앞에 주어를 쓴다.
- 24 분사가 다른 어구를 수반하여 길어질 경우 명사 뒤에서 수식한다.
- 25 목적격보어 역할을 하는 현재분사
- 26 ③ Be nervous → Being nervous ⑤ run → running
- 27 a. amused → amusing e. taking → taken
- 28 • bored → boring / • Knowing not → Not knowing
- 29 '연결하는'이라는 능동의 의미로 현재분사를 써야 한다.
- 30 수동 분사구문(having been v-ed)을 써야 한다
- 31 완료형 분사구문(having v-ed)이나 분사구문(v-ing)을 써야 한다.
- 32 과거분사인 crossed를 써야 한다.
- 33 '피해를 입은'이라는 수동의 의미로 과거분사 damaged를 써야 한다. / 분사구문이므로 Being을 써야 한다.

## Unit 01 원급, 비교급, 최상급

## CHECK UP

p.94

1. a 2. b 3. a 4. c

## PRACTICE

p.95

- STEP 1** 1. soft 2. even 3. more 4. most boring
- STEP 2** 1. more careful than 2. much[even, far, a lot] better 3. the youngest 4. not as difficult
- STEP 3** 1. not as heavy 2. more expensive than 3. the strongest of
- STEP 4** 1. as many books as 2. far heavier than 3. more comfortable than 4. the biggest city in 5. the scariest movie I have ever seen[the scariest movie that I've ever seen]

## Unit 02 여러 가지 비교구문

## CHECK UP

p.96

1. b 2. c 3. b 4. c

## PRACTICE

p.97

- STEP 1** 1. twice 2. cities 3. the better 4. More and more 5. as early as possible
- STEP 2** 1. as hard as possible 2. The more, the better 3. braver than any other man
- STEP 3** 1. funnier than any other boy 2. as funny as 3. funnier than
- STEP 4** 1. three times heavier than 2. The more, the more tired 3. more and more exciting 4. one of the biggest temples

## Grammar for Writing

pp.98~99

- A** 1. faster than any other train 2. The more, the better 3. as soon as possible 4. three times as thick as[three times thicker than] 5. one of the most dangerous sports 6. the coldest month of 7. more and more handsome[handsomer and handsomer]
- B** 1. go fishing as much as I do 2. The hotel was not as comfortable as my home 3. My dog is getting heavier and heavier 4. The laptop was a lot cheaper than I thought 5. No boy in his school runs faster than Junho 6. the funniest teacher I have ever met
- C** 1. more intelligent than 2. three times older than 3. higher than any other mountain, as high as, higher than 4. more populated than any other city, as populated as[more populated than]
- D** 1. as heavy as 2. the fastest 3. lighter than any other 4. as short as[shorter than] 5. younger than 6. as tall as[taller than]

## Review Test

pp.100~103

1. ① 2. ⑤ 3. ④ 4. ④ 5. ⑤ 6. ① 7. ④ 8. ③ 9. ③ 10. ③ 11. the most beautiful 12. The more, the more 13. ④ 14. possible 15. three times more than 16. as fast as 17. earlier than 18. ③ 19. one of the hottest days of 20. more and more exciting 21. even harder than 22. ② 23. finish the work as soon as possible 24. the most delicious cake I have ever had 25. The more you practice, the better 26. ②, ③, ⑤ 27. ③ 28. ③ 29. X, one of the most famous teenage actors 30. O 31. X, better than any other singer 32. big and big → bigger and bigger, biggest → big 33. most crowded → more crowded

- 1 as + 원급 + as: ~만큼 ...한[하게]  
 2 the + 최상급 + in: ~에서 가장 ...한[하게]  
 3 the + 비교급, the + 비교급: ~할수록 더 ...하다  
 4 부정 주어 ~ 비교급 + than  
 5 배수사 + as + 원급 + as: ~의 몇 배로 ...한[하게]  
 6 ① so more than → much[a lot, even, far] more than much, even, far, a lot 등이 비교급 앞에 오면 '훨씬'의 의미로 비교급을 강조한다.

- 7 ④ friend → friends one of the + 최상급 + 복수명사:  
가장 ~한 ...들 중 하나
- 8 Jessica가 Sunny보다 키가 더 크므로, ③은 내용과 일치하지 않는다.
- 9 ① three → three times ② bad and bad → worse and worse ④ very → much[even, far, a lot]  
⑤ day → days
- 10 ③ heavier and heavier 비교급 + and + 비교급: 점점 더 ~한[하게]
- 11 the + 최상급 + in: ~에서 가장 ~한[하게]
- 12 the + 비교급, the + 비교급: ~할수록 더 ...하다
- 13 much, even, far, a lot 등이 비교급 앞에 오면 '훨씬'의 의미로 비교급을 강조한다.
- 14 as + 원급 + as + 주어 + can = as + 원급 + as + possible
- 15 배수사 + 비교급 + than: ~의 몇 배로 ...한[하게]
- 16 A not as ~ as B: A는 B만큼 ~하지 않다.
- 17 Sam이 셋 중에서 가장 먼저 일어난다.
- 18 ①, ②, ④, ⑤는 모두 최상급의 의미이다.
- 19 one of the + 최상급 + 복수명사: 가장 ~한 ...들 중 하나
- 20 비교급 + and + 비교급: 점점 더 ~한
- 21 much, even, far, a lot 등이 비교급 앞에 오면 '훨씬'의 의미로 비교급을 강조한다.
- 22 ② 첫 번째 문장은 '나의 개가 너의 개보다 가볍다'의 의미이고, 두 번째 문장은 '나의 개가 너의 개보다 무겁다'의 의미이다.
- 23 as + 원급 + as possible: 가능한 한 ~한[하게]
- 24 the + 최상급 + (that) + 주어 + have ever v-ed: 지금까지 ~한 것 중 가장 ...한
- 25 the + 비교급, the + 비교급: ~할수록 더 ...하다
- 26 ② smart → smarter ③ as not → not as  
⑤ the more easy → the easier
- 27 b. bigger → big d. very → much[even, far, a lot]
- 28 • most happy → happier / • funnier → funny
- 29 -ous로 끝나는 단어는 앞에 most를 붙여 최상급을 만든다.
- 30 배수사 + as + 원급 + as: ~의 몇 배로 ...한[하게]
- 31 the + 최상급 = 비교급 + than any other + 단수명사
- 32 비교급 + and + 비교급: 점점 더 ~한 / 배수사 + as + 원급 + as: ~의 몇 배로 ~한
- 33 비교급 + than: ~보다 ...한[하게]

## CHAPTER

# 08 접속사

## Unit 01 종속접속사

### CHECK UP

p.106

1. ㉞ 2. ㉠

### PRACTICE

p.107

- STEP 1** 1. hears 2. until 3. As 4. when  
**STEP 2** 1. since 2. says 3. If  
**STEP 3** 1. As 2. while 3. Though 4. If  
**STEP 4** 1. until[till] she tells me 2. Every[Each] time he hears 3. Even if he doesn't come 4. Though[Although] he had little time 5. As soon as the show starts

## Unit 02 짝으로 이루어진 접속사, 간접의문문

### CHECK UP

p.108

1. ㉞ 2. ㉞ 3. ㉠

### PRACTICE

p.109

- STEP 1** 1. Both 2. or 3. but also  
4. the movie starts  
**STEP 2** 1. Both, and 2. neither, nor  
3. either, or  
**STEP 3** 1. Who do you think will be the next president? 2. Can you tell me how much this hat is? 3. Do you know who lives next door? 4. I'd like to know if[whether] Harry has a girlfriend.  
**STEP 4** 1. Both Liam and I wear 2. as well as delicious 3. Why do you think he stole

## Grammar for Writing

pp.110~111

- A** 1. what her email address is  
2. While I was cleaning the living room

3. Both the facilities and the teachers  
4. Not only Junho but also I[ as well as Junho] want to be 5. who sent this parcel  
6. neither big nor crowded 7. Unless you come[If you don't come]

- B** 1. What do you think is the key  
2. Since I didn't have any money  
3. As soon as you pass the bank  
4. Though he was angry  
5. either in her room or in the kitchen  
6. If you want to read my books

- C** 1. either kung fu or taekwondo  
2. not only smart but also polite  
3. Since it rained heavily  
4. Although he was very tired  
5. if the restaurant is open on Sundays  
6. Both Zoey and I like to learn new languages  
7. neither in my room nor in the living room

- D** 1. Even though it rained 2. because we were hungry 3. while he played the guitar  
4. Unless you are a Korean citizen

## Review Test

pp.112~115

1. ② 2. ⑤ 3. ① 4. ③ 5. ③ 6. ① 7. ⑤ 8. ④  
9. ① 10. Unless 11. not only, but also 12. ④  
13. either ice cream or cake 14. what happened to him 15. As soon as you get home 16. ⑤  
17. ④ 18. Who do you think knows  
19. if[whether] Carl has a pet 20. when I can visit Korea 21. since 22. if[If] 23. As  
24. Nobody knows who stole the painting  
25. Neither Mom nor I like to go shopping  
26. ②, ③ 27. ③ 28. ③ 29. O 30. X, rains  
31. O 32. am → are 33. where will he visit → where he will visit

- 1 either A or B: A와 B 둘 중 하나  
2 though: 비록 ~하지만  
3 의문사가 없는 경우의 간접의문문: if[whether] + 주어 + 동사  
4 if: 만일 ~라면 / unless: ~하지 않는다면  
5 ① is he → he is  
② Do you guess when → When do you guess  
④ who the window broke → who broke the window  
⑤ Where can you tell me → Can you tell me where  
6 ② Either → Neither ③ and → nor  
④ and also → but also ⑤ but → and

- 7 ⑤ → I wonder if[whether] he is interested in art.  
8 ①, ②, ③, ⑤는 '만일 ~라면'의 의미이고, ④는 '~인지 아닌지'의 의미이다.  
9 ②, ③, ④, ⑤는 '~동안'의 의미이고, ①은 '~반면에'의 의미이다.  
10 unless: ~하지 않는다면(= if ~ not)  
11 not only A but also B: A뿐만 아니라 B도(= B as well as A)  
12 보기와 ④는 '~함에 따라'의 의미이고, ①, ③은 '~할 때', ②, ⑤는 '~ 때문에'의 의미이다.  
13 either A or B: A와 B 둘 중 하나  
14 의문사가 있는 간접의문문에서 의문사가 주어일 때는 「의문사 + 동사」의 어순으로 쓴다.  
15 as soon as: ~하자마자  
16 whenever: ~할 때마다  
17 ④ unless → if unless: ~하지 않는다면(= if ~ not)  
18 주절의 동사가 think, believe, guess, suppose 등인 경우 의문사를 맨 앞에 둔다.  
19 의문사가 없는 경우의 간접의문문: if[whether] + 주어 + 동사  
20 의문사가 있는 경우의 간접의문문: 의문사 + 주어 + 동사  
21 since: ~때문에 / since: ~이래로  
22 if: ~인지 아닌지 / if: 만일 ~라면  
23 as: ~때문에 / as: ~함에 따라  
24 의문사가 있는 간접의문문에서 의문사가 주어일 때는 「의문사 + 동사」의 어순으로 쓴다.  
25 neither A nor B: A도 B도 아닌  
26 ② as → since ③ when I'll arrive → when I arrive  
27 a. were → was e. have → has  
28 • is he → he is / • though → because[as, since]  
29 B as well as A에서 B에 동사의 수를 일치시킨다.  
30 조건을 나타내는 부사절에서는 현재시제로 미래를 나타낸다.  
31 although: 비록 ~하지만  
32 both A and B는 복수 취급한다.  
33 의문사가 있는 경우의 간접의문문: 의문사 + 주어 + 동사

## Unit 01 관계대명사

## CHECK UP p.118

1. a 2. b 3. c

## PRACTICE p.119

- STEP 1** 1. What 2. that 3. which  
4. whose 5. whom
- STEP 2** 1. who → whose  
2. what → which[that]  
3. that → what[the things that]  
4. which → who[that]
- STEP 3** 1. I have a parrot whose body is very colorful and attractive. 2. The newspaper which[that] was delivered this morning was wet. 3. The reporter interviewed a woman who[that] won first prize in a contest.
- STEP 4** 1. a boyfriend whose hobby is the same 2. the first man that walked on the moon 3. The website which compares the prices

## Unit 02 관계부사

## CHECK UP p.120

1. a 2. b 3. b

## PRACTICE p.121

- STEP 1** 1. when 2. how 3. where 4. why
- STEP 2** 1. where 2. how 3. when 4. why
- STEP 3** 1. Tomorrow is the day when the shopping mall will start its big sale.  
2. I don't know the reason why my grades are lower than I expected.  
3. The video clip shows how rice cakes are cooked.
- STEP 4** 1. the reason why 2. how you fixed  
3. the day when 4. the store where

## Unit 03 주의해야 할 관계사

## CHECK UP p.122

1. b

## PRACTICE p.123

- STEP 1** 1. which 2. sitting 3. which  
4. where
- STEP 2** 1. X 2. which were 3. that  
4. that are 5. X
- STEP 3** 1. who didn't[did not] reply  
2. where we slept for one night  
3. which are still loved by many children
- STEP 4** 1. a teacher everyone  
2. made of[from] cotton  
3. whom you talked  
4. where I met

## Unit 04 복합관계사

## CHECK UP p.124

1. b 2. c 3. b

## PRACTICE p.125

- STEP 1** 1. Wherever 2. whomever  
3. However 4. Whichever
- STEP 2** 1. However 2. whenever  
3. whomever
- STEP 3** 1. Wherever 2. whenever  
3. whoever 4. whatever
- STEP 4** 1. Whoever auditions 2. Whatever happens 3. However angry you are  
4. Whenever I meet Ben

## Grammar for Writing

pp.126~127

- A** 1. whom Noah is talking 2. what I bought for her 3. which made the bread softer  
4. Whatever she says 5. However hard I tried 6. how the thief broke into  
7. where I enjoyed surfing

- B** 1. Einstein is the scientist I admire the most  
 2. a man whose dream was to make films  
 3. a company that makes LED monitors  
 4. that you told me about yesterday  
 5. is the time when you should think about  
 6. The girls standing in front of the airport
- C** 1. why he is upset with me 2. where I used to play soccer with friends 3. when we went on a field trip 4. that is interested in politics 5. which[that] starts at 7 o'clock 6. whose ambition is to win the championship
- D** 1. where we spent the last weekend  
 2. who[that] is grilling some meat  
 3. whose hat is purple  
 4. which[that] I am holding

## Review Test

pp.128~131

1. ② 2. ④ 3. ④ 4. ② 5. ① 6. ⑤ 7. ① 8. ①  
 9. ④ 10. ⑤ 11. which 12. that are 13. ②  
 14. where 15. What 16. Whenever  
 17. which 18. The store which[that] sells my favorite type of bags is closed today.  
 19. They didn't say the reason why[for which] the game was canceled. 20. Be careful on the stairs whose surface is slippery. 21. However fast I ran 22. Whenever she meets her friends 23. ③  
 24. anything that you will regret later  
 25. traveled to Venice, where I met 26. ①, ②, ④  
 27. ③ 28. ④ 29. X, What 30. X, wherever  
 31. O 32. that → which 33. what → which[that], who → which

10. 선행사가 사람인 계속적 용법의 주격 관계대명사 who  
 11. 목적격 관계대명사는 생략 가능하다.  
 12. 「주격 관계대명사 + be동사」는 생략 가능하다.  
 13. ① → what ③ → which ④ → whom ⑤ → whose  
 14. 장소가 선행사인 관계부사 where  
 15. 선행사를 포함한 관계대명사 what  
 16. whenever: ~할 때마다  
 17. 사물이 선행사인 계속적 용법의 주격 관계대명사 which  
 18. 사물이 선행사인 주격 관계대명사 which, that  
 19. 이유가 선행사인 관계부사 why(= for which)  
 20. 소유격 관계대명사 whose  
 21. however: 아무리 ~하더라도(양보의 부사절)  
 22. whenever: ~할 때마다(시간의 부사절)  
 23. 전치사가 관계대명사 앞에 오는 경우, 그 관계대명사는 생략할 수 없다.  
 24. 목적격 관계대명사 that  
 25. 계속적 용법의 관계부사 where  
 26. ③ who → whom ⑤ that → who  
 27. b. which → where c. is talking → talking[who [that] is talking]  
 28. • that → which  
 29. 선행사를 포함한 관계대명사 what  
 30. wherever: ~하는 곳은 어디든지  
 31. 이유가 선행사인 관계부사 why  
 32. that → which that은 계속적 용법으로 쓸 수 없다.  
 33. 목적격 관계대명사 that[which] / 사물이 선행사인 계속적 용법의 주격 관계대명사 which

1. 사람이 선행사일 때 주격 관계대명사는 that, who이다.  
 2. 사람이 선행사인 목적격 관계대명사는 whom이다. / 전치사 바로 뒤에는 관계대명사 who나 that을 쓸 수 없다.  
 3. 사물이 선행사인 주격 관계대명사는 which이다. / 관계대명사 that은 계속적 용법으로 쓸 수 없다.  
 4. 장소가 선행사인 관계부사 where  
 5. whoever: ~하는 누구나  
 6. ⑤ Which → Whichever whichever: 어느 것을 ~할지라도  
 7. ① the way how → how[the way] 선행사 the way와 관계부사 how는 함께 쓰지 않는다  
 8. whoever: 누가 ~할지라도(양보의 부사절)  
 9. 앞의 빈칸에는 소유격 관계대명사 whose, 뒤의 빈칸에는 앞 문장 전체를 받는 계속적 용법의 관계대명사 which가 와야 한다.



**Unit 01** 가정법 과거, 가정법 과거완료, 혼합 가정법**CHECK UP** p.134

1. ㉞ 2. ㉞ 3. ㉞

**PRACTICE** p.135

- STEP 1** 1. were 2. will 3. would be  
4. wouldn't have forgiven
- STEP 2** 1. would you say 2. would have  
3. would not be 4. had not bought
- STEP 3** 1. lived, would see 2. had had, could have gone  
3. hadn't[had not] done, couldn't[could not] play
- STEP 4** 1. were, would pay  
2. had had, would have asked  
3. had gone, wouldn't be

**Unit 02** I wish, as if, It's time + 가정법**CHECK UP** p.136

1. ㉞ 2. ㉞ 3. ㉞

**PRACTICE** p.137

- STEP 1** 1. were 2. had attended  
3. had made 4. went
- STEP 2** 1. I wish the pretty singer were  
2. I wish I had listened to 3. she were an expert on the environment  
4. she had cried last night
- STEP 3** 1. were 2. had saved 3. knew  
4. hadn't[had not] eaten
- STEP 4** 1. I wish I had been more active  
2. as if he were my father  
3. It is time you stopped complaining

**Unit 03** 주의해야 할 가정법**CHECK UP** p.138

1. ㉞ 2. ㉞ 3. ㉞

**PRACTICE**

p.139

- STEP 1** 1. But 2. Were it not for  
3. to take a nap
- STEP 2** 1. Were it warmer  
2. But for the Internet  
3. Without my teacher's advice
- STEP 3** 1. to meet you 2. A wise man  
3. With my brother's help
- STEP 4** 1. Without my parents' support  
2. Had it not been for his injury  
3. A British person would not use that word

**Grammar for Writing**

pp.140~141

- A** 1. were, could take 2. I wish I had brought  
3. With Suji's help 4. had spoken, could have been  
5. had saved, could buy  
6. as if she had had
- B** 1. talk as if he knew 2. It is time we took a break  
3. Your family would not blame you  
4. Without the GPS, we would have lost  
5. Were I a principal, I would allow  
6. Had it not been for her beautiful voice
- C** 1. played, could join 2. had had, could have answered  
3. I had been 4. had had  
5. hadn't[had not] played, wouldn't[would not] have won  
6. I could speak
- D** 1. had an umbrella 2. went by subway  
3. had studied harder

**Review Test**

pp.142~145

1. ㉞ 2. ㉞ 3. ㉞ 4. ㉞ 5. ㉞ 6. ㉞ 7. ㉞ 8. ㉞  
9. ㉞ 10. ㉞ 11. ㉞ 12. ㉞ 13. ㉞ 14. wish my house were  
15. Were I you 16. Without the security camera 17. ㉞ 18. had, could pick  
19. had not fastened, would have been seriously injured  
20. I wish I had read a lot of books  
21. An honest person would not say 22. Had he asked me politely  
23. Without a travel guide, I could not have found  
24. as if he were rich  
25. It's time we went home 26. ㉞, ㉞, ㉞ 27. ㉞  
28. ㉞ 29. O 30. X, had not lost 31. O 32. go → went  
33. showed → had shown

- 1 가정법 과거: If + 주어 + v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형
- 2 가정법 과거완료: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + have v-ed
- 3 혼합 가정법: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형
- 4 I wish + 가정법 과거완료: I wish + 주어 + had v-ed
- 5 if절의 동사가 were일 때 접속사 if를 생략할 수 있으며, 이때 주어와 동사의 위치가 바뀐다.
- 6 ④ I had known → Had I known[If I had known]  
if절의 동사가 had일 때 접속사 if를 생략할 수 있으며, 이때 주어와 동사의 위치가 바뀐다.
- 7 ⑤ would have had → would have 혼합 가정법: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형
- 8 as if + 가정법 과거: as if + 주어 + v-ed
- 9 혼합 가정법: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형
- 10 I wish + 가정법 과거완료: I wish + 주어 + had v-ed
- 11 without, but for, if it were not for, were it not for: ~이 없었다면
- 12 부사구가 가정법의 if절을 대신해 쓰일 수 있다.
- 13 to부정사구가 가정법의 if절을 대신해 쓰일 수 있다.
- 14 I wish + 가정법 과거: I wish + 주어 + v-ed
- 15 if절의 동사가 were일 때 접속사 if를 생략할 수 있으며, 이때 주어와 동사의 위치가 바뀐다.
- 16 without: ~이 없었다면
- 17 without, but for, if it had not been for, had it not been for: ~이 없었다면
- 18 가정법 과거: If + 주어 + v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형
- 19 가정법 과거완료: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + have v-ed
- 20 I wish + 가정법 과거완료: I wish + 주어 + had v-ed
- 21 주어가 if절을 대신한다. (= If he/she were an honest person, he/she ...)
- 22 if절의 동사가 had일 때 접속사 if를 생략할 수 있으며, 이때 주어와 동사의 위치가 바뀐다.
- 23 without: ~이 없었다면
- 24 as if + 가정법 과거: as if + 주어 + v-ed
- 25 It's time + 가정법: It's time + 주어 + v-ed
- 26 ① Were I → Had I been[If I had been] ③ know → had known
- 27 c. have studied → study d. meet → to meet
- 28 · woke → had woken
- 29 가정법 과거완료: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + have v-ed
- 30 I wish + 가정법 과거완료: I wish + 주어 + had v-ed
- 31 부사구가 가정법의 if절을 대신해서 쓰일 수 있다.
- 32 It's time + 가정법: It's time + 주어 + v-ed
- 33 I wish + 가정법 과거완료: I wish + 주어 + had v-ed

## CHAPTER

# 11 일치와 화법

## Unit 01 수의 일치

### CHECK UP

p.148

1. ㉞ 2. ㉠

### PRACTICE

p.149

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>STEP 1</b> | 1. Is 2. is 3. were 4. come  |
| <b>STEP 2</b> | 1. are → is 2. were → was<br>3. is → are 4. are → is   |
| <b>STEP 3</b> | 1. is 2. has 3. is 4. seems  |
| <b>STEP 4</b> | 1. Someone is sitting 2. Physics is<br>3. What Connor said was<br>4. Reading fantasy novels is |

## Unit 02 시제의 일치

### CHECK UP

p.150

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉞

### PRACTICE

p.151

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>STEP 1</b> | 1. had lost 2. would study 3. is<br>4. was                        |
| <b>STEP 2</b> | 1. is 2. discovered 3. invented<br>4. has                         |
| <b>STEP 3</b> | 1. was 2. would attend 3. is<br>4. was                            |
| <b>STEP 4</b> | 1. water freezes 2. broke out<br>3. practice makes 4. he would go |

## Unit 03 화법

### CHECK UP

p.152

1. ㉞ 2. ㉠

### PRACTICE

p.153

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>STEP 1</b> | 1. told 2. why he had called 3. if<br>4. not to go |
|---------------|--|

- STEP 2** 1. told me (that) his business was  
2. told me (that) she had fallen in love with me 3. asked us if[whether] we had seen 4. told me (that) I would get 5. asked us who had broken the vase 6. advised[told] him to drink eight glasses 7. told[ordered] the children not to run

- STEP 3** 1. me when I would finish 2. me to be 3. if[whether] I was 4. Sarah where she had bought

21. goes around the sun 22. asked me if [whether] I liked 23. I thought that he would be 24. The rich are getting richer, and the poor are 25. not to tell his secret 26. ②, ⑤ 27. ④ 28. ③ 29. X, has 30. O 31. X, were 32. I liked → if[whether] I liked 33. don't be → not to be

## Grammar for Writing

pp.154~155

- A** 1. Ten days is too short 2. said (that) experience is 3. a number of children have 4. asked me why I was[had been] late 5. asked me if[whether] I liked 6. learned (that) water covers 7. was returned
- B** 1. Ron asked me what had made 2. Collecting home run balls is 3. They said that they wanted to change 4. I realized that I had left 5. My teacher ordered us not to make 6. the young learn quicker than the old
- C** 1. (that) life is short, but art is long 2. if[whether] I had medicine for a headache 3. (that) he had found his cell phone in the bathroom 4. not to blame him for the accident 5. (that) blue jeans were invented in America in 1873 6. (that) the Earth rotates once a day 7. when I had seen the strange man with a moustache
- D** 1. Every seat was 2. Each player has 3. A number of fans are

- 1 주절의 시제가 과거인 경우 종속절은 과거나 과거완료가 와야 한다. -one은 단수 취급한다.
- 2 역사적 사실은 항상 과거시제를 쓴다.
- 3 일반적 사실은 항상 현재시제를 쓴다.
- 4 의문사가 없는 의문문의 화법 전환에서 접속사는 **whether**나 **if**를 쓴다.
- 5 명령문의 간접화법 전환: tell[ask, order, advise, ...] + 목적어 + **to-v**
- 6 ④ are → is 시간은 단수 취급한다.
- 7 ⑤ was → is 일반적 사실은 현재시제를 쓴다.
- 8 부정 명령문의 간접화법 전환: tell[ask, order, advise, ...] + 목적어 + **not to-v**
- 9 'a number of + 복수명사(많은 ~)'는 복수 취급하고, 'the number of + 복수명사(~의 수)'는 단수 취급한다.
- 10 동명사구가 주어인 경우 단수 취급하고, 'the + 형용사'는 복수 취급한다.
- 11 금액과 -one은 단수 취급한다.
- 12 ① don't touch → not to touch ② am → are ③ was → is ④ are → is
- 13 과학적 사실은 항상 현재시제를 쓴다.
- 14 역사적 사실은 항상 과거시제를 쓴다.
- 15 과목명은 단수 취급한다.
- 16 ④ had anyone seen → anyone had seen 의문사가 없는 의문문의 간접화법 전환: ask(+ 목적어) + if[whether] + 주어 + 동사
- 17 평서문의 간접화법 전환: tell + 목적어 (+ that) + 주어 + 동사
- 18 명령문의 간접화법 전환: tell[ask, order, advise, ...] + 목적어 + **to-v**
- 19 의문사가 있는 의문문의 간접화법 전환: ask(+ 목적어) + 의문사 + 주어 + 동사
- 20 every는 단수 취급한다.
- 21 과학적 사실은 항상 현재시제를 쓴다.
- 22 의문사가 없는 의문문의 간접화법 전환: ask(+ 목적어) + if[whether] + 주어 + 동사
- 23 주절의 시제가 과거인 경우 종속절은 과거나 과거완료가 와야 한다.
- 24 'the + 형용사(~한 사람들)'는 복수 취급한다.
- 25 부정 명령문의 간접화법 전환: tell[ask, order, advise, ...] + 목적어 + **not to-v**
- 26 ① have → has ③ ends → ended ④ are → is
- 27 a. does he support → he supports e. are → is
- 28 • air was → air is / • the rich is → the rich are

## Review Test

pp.156~159

1. ③ 2. ③ 3. ② 4. ⑤ 5. ④ 6. ④ 7. ⑤ 8. ⑤  
9. ③ 10. ② 11. ① 12. ⑤ 13. expands  
14. invented 15. is 16. ④ 17. My secretary told me (that) someone had called me several times. 18. My professor advised[told] me to study marketing abroad. 19. The waiter asked me how I liked my steak. 20. Every country has

- 29 국가명은 단수 취급한다.
- 30 주절의 시제가 현재이더라도 과거의 일을 말하고 있으므로 과거 시제를 쓴다.
- 31 「a number of + 복수명사」(많은~)는 복수 취급한다.
- 32 의문사가 없는 의문문의 간접화법 전환: ask(+목적어) + if[whether] + 주어 + 동사
- 33 부정 명령문의 간접화법 전환: tell[ask, order, advise, ...] + 목적어 + not to-v

## CHAPTER

# 12 기타 구문

## Unit 01 강조, 부정구문, 병렬

### CHECK UP

p.162

1. a 2. a 3. c

### PRACTICE

p.163

STEP 1 1. do know 2. writing 3. listening

STEP 2 1. did study 2. was Brian that  
3. was on New Year's Day that

STEP 3 1. all 2. Neither 3. always

STEP 4 1. It was in the bathroom that  
2. None of us have been abroad  
3. Not every girl likes to play 4. not  
only skiing but also snowboarding

## Unit 02 도치, 생략

### CHECK UP

p.164

1. c 2. a

### PRACTICE

p.165

STEP 1 1. lies my dog 2. do I 3. could I  
understand

STEP 2 1. is a famous Italian restaurant  
2. does Caleb come 3. have I seen

STEP 3 1. was an actor 2. I was  
3. 뒤의 leave now 4. she was

STEP 4 1. sat a butterfly 2. did I dream of  
winning 3. come with us if she wants  
to 4. So do I

## Grammar for Writing

pp.166~167

- A 1. Life is not always 2. Neither do I  
3. have I been 4. are several banks 5. was  
Sebastian that found 6. did I imagine  
7. teaching[to teach] others and learning[to  
learn] new things

- B** 1. Not every cat likes to play 2. can speak French fluently but I can't 3. neither playing nor watching sports 4. It was my teacher that taught me 5. Though smart, Jay doesn't always 6. but I do like to eat it
- C** 1. Ann is usually a joyful person, but she does look sad today. 2. Hardly do I sleep during the exam period. 3. Just around the corner is the bookstore. 4. It was at Kim's store that I bought the helmet. 5. It was at the Chinese restaurant that we had dinner. 6. Never have I seen such a beautiful view before.
- D** 1. None of 2. neither of 3. Not all of

## Review Test

pp. 168~171

1. ③ 2. ⑤ 3. ② 4. ① 5. ⑤ 6. ④ 7. ⑤ 8. ②  
9. ④ 10. ④ 11. I am 12. ③ 13. ⑤ 14. It was in the bathroom that I found my ring. 15. I did tell you yesterday. 16. When was it that you decided to become a reporter? 17. ① 18. am not always 19. neither am I 20. have I seen such a great live concert before 21. are the important files 22. None of my friends knew about 23. not only boring but also unrealistic 24. can I believe the rumor 25. angry, he just cries 26. ③, ④, ⑤ 27. ③ 28. ④ 29. O 30. X, It 31. X, is a famous temple 32. I do → do I 33. things are → are things, dance → dancing

- 1 부정의 부사가 앞에 나올 경우의 도치: 부정의 부사 + 조동사 + 주어  
2 과거 동사를 강조할 때 「did + 동사원형」을 쓴다.  
3 so + 동사 + 주어(긍정문 뒤): ~도 또한 그렇다  
4 등위접속사로 연결되는 말은 형태가 같아야 한다.  
5 It is[was] ~ that에 의한 강조: 강조하고자 하는 부분을 ~에 놓는다  
6 ④ I knew → did I know 부정의 부사가 앞에 나올 경우의 도치: 부정의 부사 + 조동사 + 주어  
7 ⑤ a sense of humor → humorous 등위접속사로 연결되는 말은 형태가 같아야 한다.  
8 not + all: 모두 ~인 것은 아니다  
9 not + all: 모두 ~인 것은 아니다  
10 neither: 둘 다 ~ 않다  
11 부사절과 주절의 주어가 같고 동사가 be동사인 경우 「주어 + be동사」는 생략 가능하다.  
12 so + 동사 + 주어(긍정문 뒤): ~도 또한 그렇다

- 13 neither + 동사 + 주어(부정문 뒤): ~도 또한 그렇지 않다  
14 It is[was] ~ that에 의한 강조: 강조하고자 하는 부분을 ~에 놓는다  
15 과거 동사를 강조할 때 「did + 동사원형」을 쓴다.  
16 의문사 강조: 의문사 + is[was] + it + that  
17 ② the guest of today's show comes → comes the guest of today's show ③ did knew → did know ④ he did ask → did he ask ⑤ That → It  
18 not + always: 항상 ~인 것은 아니다  
19 neither + 동사 + 주어(부정문 뒤): ~도 또한 그렇지 않다  
20 부정의 부사가 앞에 나올 경우의 도치: 부정의 부사 + 조동사 + 주어  
21 장소의 부사(구)가 문장 앞으로 나오는 경우의 도치: 부사(구) + 동사 + 주어  
22 none: 아무도 ~ 않다  
23 등위접속사로 연결되는 말은 형태가 같아야 한다.  
24 부정의 부사가 앞에 나올 경우의 도치: 부정의 부사 + 조동사 + 주어  
25 부사절과 주절의 주어가 같고 동사가 be동사인 경우 「주어 + be동사」는 생략 가능하다.  
26 ① does looks → does look ② drink → drinking  
27 b. I have → have I c. play → playing  
28 \* playing → plays  
29 부정의 부사가 앞에 나올 경우의 도치: 부정의 부사 + 조동사 + 주어  
30 It is[was] ~ that에 의한 강조: 강조하고자 하는 부분을 ~에 놓는다  
31 장소의 부사(구)가 문장 앞으로 나오는 경우의 도치: 부사(구) + 동사 + 주어  
32 neither + 동사 + 주어(부정문 뒤): ~도 또한 그렇지 않다  
33 장소의 부사(구)가 문장 앞으로 나오는 경우의 도치: 부사(구) + 동사 + 주어 / 등위접속사로 연결되는 말은 형태가 같아야 한다.



GRAMMAR  
**Inside**  
workbook  
**Answer Key**

LEVEL 3

# GRAMMAR BASICS

pp.2~4

## 01 문장의 성분

- A** 1. 보어 2. 수식어 3. 목적어 4. 동사 5. 주어  
6. 동사 7. 주어 8. 수식어 9. 목적어 10. 보어
- B** 1. C 2. O 3. C 4. C 5. O, O 6. O, O  
7. O 8. O, C 9. O, C 10. O, C

## 02 문장의 형식

- A** 1. 그 소년이 웃었다. (1형식) 2. 그가 내게 일어나라고 말했다. (5형식) 3. Maria는 의사가 되었다. (2형식)  
4. 너는 오늘 아름다워 보인다. (2형식) 5. James가 네게 이메일을 보냈다. (4형식) 6. 나는 학교에 가기 위해 버스를 탄다. (3형식) 7. 우리 부모님이 나를 밖에서 놀게 하셨다. (5형식) 8. 내 딸은 천사처럼 노래한다. (1형식)  
9. 아빠가 내게 크리스마스 선물을 주셨다. (4형식)  
10. 내 남동생은 스마트폰을 가지고 있지 않다. (3형식)
- B** 1. calm 2. me 3. is 4. playing 5. for  
6. happy 7. beautiful 8. entered 9. finish  
10. rises

## 03 구와 절

- A** 1. 구 2. 구 3. 절 4. 구 5. 절 6. 구 7. 절  
8. 구 9. 절 10. 절
- B** 1. 명사 2. 부사 3. 부사 4. 명사 5. 명사 6. 부사  
7. 형용사 8. 형용사 9. 부사 10. 형용사

# CHAPTER

# 01 시제

## Unit 01 현재완료

pp.5~6

- A** 1. have taken 2. has been working  
3. broke 4. have never had 5. since  
6. has been 7. has been reading  
8. reserved 9. for 10. have lost
- B** 1. bought 2. has worked[has been working]  
3. since 4. has been raining[has rained]  
5. talked 6. has gone 7. for  
8. has lived[lived] 9. saw 10. been
- C** 1. has gone to 2. have been 3. has been  
snowing 4. have lost 5. has been working
- D** 1. 너는 그의 새 뮤직비디오를 본 적이 있니? 2. 20대 때부터 그는 가난한 사람들을 돕고 있다. 3. 나는 만화 영화 Frozen을 여러 번 보았다. 4. 그는 한 시간 넘게 소파에서 잠을 자고 있다. 5. 나는 방금 샤워를 했다.  
6. 그들은 10년째 중국어를 배우고 있다. 7. 그녀는 과학 교과서를 잃어버렸다. 8. 그들은 이미 식사를 마쳤다.  
9. 너는 베트남 국수를 먹어 본 적이 있니? 10. 아빠가 내 고장난 자전거를 고쳐서 나는 그것을 탈 수 있다.

## Writing Practice

p.7

- A** 1. has just baked 2. failed the exam  
3. have you been watching 4. has lived in the house for[has been living in the house for] 5. have met each other 6. Have you ever been to
- B** 1. have been learning taekwondo since  
2. has been working in the basement since  
3. The airplane has already taken off  
4. He has overcooked the ramen  
5. has not finished his homework yet  
6. has never used the software before

## Unit 02 과거완료, 미래완료

pp.8~9

- A** 1. had never heard 2. will have been waiting  
3. had been 4. had never skied 5. will have finished 6. will have been raining  
7. had not done 8. will have built  
9. had been swimming 10. had never taken



**B** 1. had learned 2. will have seen 3. will have lived 4. had existed 5. will have cleaned 6. had been broken 7. will have been 8. will have started 9. had never heard 10. had already eaten

**C** 1. will have climbed 2. had already arrived 3. had never been 4. will have been working 5. had spent 6. will have lived 7. had lived[lived] 8. had gone[went] 9. had been[was] 10. had been

**D** 1. 이 책을 끝낼 무렵이면, 너는 많은 것을 배우게 될 것이다. 2. 그는 수리공이 오기 전까지 그것을 고치려고 애쓰고 있었다. 3. 내일이면 일주일 넘게 눈이 오는 것이다. 4. 그는 뮤지컬 배우가 되기 이전에 코미디언으로 일했었다. 5. 그는 지도를 잃어버려서 낯선 사람들에게 길을 물었다. 6. 그녀는 내가 방에 들어갔을 때 막 피아노 치는 것을 멈추었다. 7. 그 밴드는 첫 번째 앨범이 나오기도 전에 인기가 많았다. 8. 경찰이 모퉁이를 돌았을 때 그 도둑은 이미 사라졌다. 9. 내가 그 컴퓨터에 있는 파일들을 지워버려서 나는 모든 것을 다시 입력했다. 10. 그는 엄마를 만나기 전까지 10년간 그의 엄마를 찾고 있었다.

### Writing Practice

p.10

**A** 1. had just left 2. had lived 3. she will have changed 4. had been washing 5. will have studied 6. had never driven

**B** 1. He will have returned home 2. had already gone to Tokyo 3. He will have been learning cello for ten years 4. had worked at the company for 30 years 5. My brother's birthday party had already ended 6. had been working in the garden when the phone rang

### Review Test

pp.11~13

1. ③ 2. ④ 3. ② 4. ⑤ 5. has lost 6. have been doing 7. will have been playing 8. ④ 9. ④ 10. ④ 11. ⑤ 12. ③ 13. ③ 14. ② 15. ③ 16. ③ 17. had 18. has played[has been playing] 19. I had been reading the magazine for two hours 20. We will have finished eating dinner 21. I have just heard the news of her marriage 22. He has never driven 23. had already started 24. have studied → had studied[studied] 25. be → have been

## CHAPTER

# 02 조동사

### Unit 01 can, may, must, should

pp.14~15

**A** 1. close 2. can 3. must not 4. May 5. must have been 6. cannot 7. see 8. have bought 9. have to 10. can't have told

**B** 1. can 2. have to 3. wasn't able to 4. is able to 5. don't have[need] to

**C** 1. will be able to find 2. can't[cannot] have come 3. should have gotten 4. may have read 5. don't have to[don't need to, need not] bring 6. must be

**D** 1. may drink some water from the refrigerator 2. shouldn't have bought that jacket 3. must be very hungry 4. should have arrived here earlier 5. must have studied very hard 6. can't have finished his work

### Writing Practice

p.16

**A** 1. may rain 2. can't[cannot] have forgotten 3. don't have to discuss 4. must have been interested in 5. must not tell my secret 6. can[may] I go

**B** 1. His answer can't have been true 2. May I see your ID card 3. Jay may have found his wallet 4. I will be able to do the volunteer work 5. You should be honest with your friends 6. Jerry must have fallen in love

### Unit 02 had better, ought to, would rather, may as well, used to

pp.17~18

**A** 1. had better 2. turn 3. would rather 4. used to 5. as well 6. used to 7. to eat 8. ought not to 9. than 10. had better not

**B** 1. has better → had better 2. playing → play 3. ought to not → ought not to 4. to skip → skip 5. was used to → used to

6. would better → would rather 7. had not better → had better not 8. would not rather → would rather not 9. knowing → know 10. finding → find

- C** 1. used to 2. would rather 3. ought to 4. had better 5. used to 6. ought to

- D** 1. used to be very shy 2. had better go to see a doctor 3. would rather go alone 4. used to go for walks 5. may as well give up now 6. ought to say sorry to him

### Writing Practice

p.19

- A** 1. ought to respect 2. may as well take 3. would rather visit 4. had better not eat 5. used to go skiing 6. used to chat online

- B** 1. Jim may as well say nothing 2. Sue had better not follow his advice 3. You ought not to stay out 4. My father used to tell me 5. I would rather repair my jacket than 6. Brad used to be afraid of ghosts

### Review Test

pp.20~22

1. ① 2. ② 3. ④ 4. ⑤ 5. ⑤ 6. ④ 7. ① 8. ④ 9. ② 10. can't[cannot] 11. May[may] 12. ④ 13. ③ 14. can't[cannot] be 15. used to live 16. should have waited 17. ① 18. I will be able to attend 19. I should have left 20. don't have[need] to 21. used to 22. You ought not to touch anything 23. He may have lost his bag at the station 24. drinking → drink 25. take → have taken

## CHAPTER

# 03 수동태

### Unit 01 수동태의 의미와 형태

pp.23~24

- A** 1. was canceled 2. is spoken 3. repaired 4. appeared 5. was being played 6. resemble 7. will be remembered 8. are being paid 9. cannot be explained 10. has been reviewed

- B** 1. be stored 2. being washed 3. lacks 4. been delayed 5. was caused 6. be shown 7. been killed 8. rise 9. was held 10. been translated

- C** 1. was booked (by me) three months ago 2. has already been solved by Jim 3. will be delivered to you (by them) on time 4. must be taken seriously (by us) 5. is being painted by my father 6. was written by Mr. Brown in 2010 7. are cleaned every day (by us) 8. can be used (by us) in various ways 9. was being watched by the police officer 10. has been broken by my little brother 11. has to be repaired (by them) by Friday 12. was stolen from my back pocket (by someone) 13. is being carried by the hotel staff 14. was arrested yesterday by the police

### Writing Practice

p.25

- A** 1. don't fit me 2. resemble my mother 3. was fixed by my father 4. will be discussed 5. is being repaired 6. have been married

- B** 1. was made by a famous director 2. My smartphone disappeared on the bus 3. This project must be finished 4. The wall should be repainted 5. This city has been damaged by a tsunami 6. The accident is being filmed by

### Unit 02 4형식, 5형식 문장의 수동태

pp.26~27

- A** 1. to 2. to 3. for 4. to enter 5. blowing

6. to stay 7. of 8. to wear 9. playing  
10. to help

- B** 1. Scott → to Scott 2. for → to 3. to → for  
4. of → for 5. to popular → popular  
6. break → breaking[to break] 7. smile → to smile  
8. made → making[to make] 9. for → to 10. turn → to turn

- C** 1. was bought for me by my uncle 2. was made to stay after school by his teacher  
3. was seen entering[to enter] my house by one of my neighbors 4. was made popular by the movie 5. is considered to be an expert in this field (by them) 6. was taught to us by Mr. Flores last year, were taught Spanish by Mr. Flores last year 7. was given the Best Singer Award (by them), was given to EXO (by them) 8. were bought for my brother by me 9. was heard crying[to cry] at midnight by me 10. was made for me by my boyfriend 11. was elected the leader of the project (by us) 12. will be shown the new schedule by me, will be shown to you by me

### Writing Practice

p.28

- A** 1. was sent to my father 2. was bought for my mother 3. was called a national hero  
4. was heard calling[to call] my name  
5. was made to leave 6. are not allowed to buy
- B** 1. was given a file by my friend 2. should be shown to the clerk 3. have been built for the public 4. was made for my sisters  
5. He was seen lying on the beach 6. Matt was advised to exercise regularly

### Unit 03 주의해야 할 수동태

pp.29~30

- A** 1. with 2. made fun of by 3. with 4. with  
5. to be 6. with 7. looked down on by  
8. that 9. with 10. is believed
- B** 1. by their parents 2. were run over 3. was invented 4. to be 5. is believed  
6. reported 7. composed of 8. known to  
9. disappointed with 10. surprised at
- C** 1. was run over by a motorcycle yesterday  
2. was disappointed with his bad behavior

3. is interested in ice dancing 4. was looked up to by a lot of people 5. was reported that a lot of giant pandas had been killed by hunters, were reported to have been killed by hunters 6. was surprised at the math test score 7. is believed that exercising regularly is good for health, is believed to be good for health 8. is thought that harmful insects are disgusting, are thought to be disgusting 9. should be taken care of by the government 10. were pleased with my progress 11. is said that John is a very selfish person, is said to be a very selfish person

### Writing Practice

p.31

- A** 1. was broken into by a thief 2. was made fun of by my friends 3. is said that 4. to live in this house 5. is covered with dust  
6. was surprised at the news
- B** 1. is believed to raise taxes 2. is reported that women live longer than men 3. are taken care of by my grandfather 4. I was satisfied with your service 5. This notebook was made from recycled paper 6. My boss was said to have had an accident

### Review Test

pp.32~34

1. ④ 2. ④ 3. ③ 4. ⑤ 5. ⑤ 6. ② 7. ④ 8. ③  
9. ⑤ 10. ④ 11. be laughed at 12. to set the table 13. was fixed 14. ③ 15. is called big brother 16. was lent to me 17. was said to earn 18. ③ 19. is being tested 20. is interested in 21. ⑤ 22. table has been reserved by a lady 23. Onions are believed to be good for 24. to → for 25. at → with

**Unit 01** 명사적 용법의 to부정사 pp.35~36

- A** 1. to talk 2. to buy 3. to learn 4. It 5. to meet 6. it 7. to cheat 8. To wear 9. to win 10. to buy
- B** 1. to sow 2. To eat[Eating] 3. to believe 4. to finish 5. to blow[blowing] 6. to build 7. to create[creating] 8. to brush 9. to go 10. to do
- C** 1. It will be a great pleasure 2. It always took a long time to get home 3. to see the stars in the sky these days 4. what to do 5. where to get off 6. when to start
- D** 1. what to do 2. how to play 3. what to wear 4. what to study 5. where to go 6. what to eat 7. when to leave 8. where to find

**Writing Practice**

p.37

- A** 1. It is not easy to keep 2. to study medicine 3. decided not to go 4. it lonely to stay home 5. when to tell the news[when I should tell the news] 6. what to wear[what you should wear]
- B** 1. The important thing is not to give up 2. It is a good idea to order 3. think it rude to make a noise 4. know what to do for her parents 5. The bad weather made it hard to do 6. The next step is to sprinkle cheese

**Unit 02** 형용사적 용법, 부사적 용법의 to부정사

pp.38~39

- A** 1. to do 2. to step 3. to talk to 4. to go 5. To see 6. to wait 7. are to be 8. to talk about 9. to save 10. to be
- B** 1. to do 2. to take care of 3. to ride 4. to rely on 5. to succeed 6. to send 7. to learn 8. to return 9. to invite 10. to spend

- C** 1. 식탁 위에 먹을 것이 없었다. 2. 그는 결국 그의 가족에게 돌아오게 되어 있었다. 3. 근처에서 물을 찾을 수 없었다. 4. 그녀는 잠에서 깨자 학교에 늦었다는 걸 알았다. 5. 소풍 가기에 날씨가 정말 좋다. 6. 오늘 나오지 않은 걸 보니 그는 아픈 것이 틀림없다. 7. 그는 길을 물어볼 만한 사람을 찾는 중이다. 8. 여기에는 나를 괴롭힐 사람이 없다. 9. 나는 함께 어울릴 친구들이 많다. 10. 그는 얼음 위에서 넘어지지 않도록 매우 조심했다.
- D** 1. to keep 2. to release 3. to see 4. to finish 5. to pass

**Writing Practice**

p.40

- A** 1. to solve the problem 2. To see them 3. difficult to understand 4. is to direct 5. angry to know 6. to fall asleep easily
- B** 1. not to pay late fees 2. the best time to book a flight 3. borrow something to write with 4. was to meet her aunt at the station 5. only to fail to lose weight 6. The remake of the movie was to succeed

**Unit 03** to부정사의 의미상의 주어, 시제, 태

pp.41~42

- A** 1. for you 2. of him 3. to know 4. to have run out 5. to have learned 6. for me 7. to be called 8. to be taken care of 9. to have eaten 10. of you
- B** 1. for her 2. of him 3. to be 4. to be done 5. of her 6. to have been 7. to have been shot 8. for the old lady 9. of you 10. to be replaced
- C** 1. of her 2. for you 3. for me 4. of him 5. of them 6. for me 7. of him 8. for her 9. of you 10. for him
- D** 1. to be 2. to have walked 3. to have been well cared for 4. to have stolen 5. to have 6. to have been adopted

**Writing Practice**

p.43

- A** 1. for the child to understand 2. seems to be 3. to have been stolen 4. brave of you to tell 5. seem to work 6. to be very popular

- B** 1. seems to have failed 2. hard for me to make kimchi 3. Your ankle seems to be broken 4. very rude of him not to apologize 5. needs to be refrigerated 6. seems to have been written

## Unit 04 목적격보어로 쓰이는 부정사

pp.44~45

- A** 1. make 2. smile 3. to stay 4. leaking 5. sleep 6. fix 7. knocking 8. to pay 9. recover 10. start
- B** 1. hurting[hurt] 2. to transfer 3. to play 4. delivered 5. flying[fly] 6. feel 7. burning[burn] 8. (to) buy 9. to grow 10. (to) set up
- C** 1. to be 2. playing[play] 3. download 4. deleted 5. standing[stand] 6. to give 7. to wake up 8. exercise 9. to do 10. take
- D** 1. to quit 2. speak 3. biting[bite] 4. to finish 5. cut 6. to melt 7. hurting[hurt] 8. waste

### Writing Practice

p.46

- A** 1. let me try 2. felt my body shivering [shiever] 3. the dirty clothes washed 4. a strange sound coming[come] 5. made him become 6. helped them (to) escape
- B** 1. gets me to eat vegetables every day 2. helps him to hear better 3. smelled someone baking bread 4. made her daughter read a variety of books 5. warned the driver to lower 6. saw a star falling from the sky

## Unit 05 to부정사 구문, 독립부정사

pp.47~48

- A** 1. to go 2. To tell 3. warm enough 4. to buy 5. to eat 6. enough 7. to say 8. To make 9. to download 10. To make
- B** 1. to stay 2. So to speak 3. to see 4. enough to go 5. Strange to say 6. To make 7. cute enough 8. To be frank 9. to study 10. to sit

- C** 1. 그 집은 살기에 너무 오래되었다. 2. 우선, 제가 오늘 여기에 왜 있는지 설명하겠습니다. 3. 그 소파는 그가 잘 수 있을 만큼 충분히 편안했다. 4. 너무 추워서 우리는 바다에서 수영할 수 없다. 5. 사실대로 말하면, 이 소파는 당신이 생각하는 것만큼 비싸지 않다. 6. 그 영화는 사람들을 많이 웃게 할 정도로 충분히 재미있었다. 7. 이상한 이야기이지만, 나는 그녀가 지금 무언가를 숨기고 있다고 생각한다. 8. 그 개는 그의 전 주인을 기억할 만큼 충분히 똑똑했다. 9. 간단히 말해서, 그는 그의 일생 동안 다른 이들을 위해 일했다. 10. Bob은 너무 피곤해서 그의 여자친구와 쇼핑을 갈 수 없었다.

- D** 1. cold enough for me to see my breath 2. too small for her to wear 3. strong enough to last more than 5 hours 4. too busy to go home early 5. fast enough to set a world record at the Olympics 6. too expensive for me to buy

### Writing Practice

p.49

- A** 1. too slow to play games 2. safe enough for children to take 3. Strange to say 4. too far to turn back 5. To make matters worse 6. strong enough to move
- B** 1. too complicated to use 2. handsome enough to be the best model 3. To begin with, you should follow 4. To tell the truth, he didn't steal 5. so poor that he couldn't 6. The mountain is too high to climb

### Review Test

pp.50~52

1. ④ 2. ⑤ 3. ① 4. ③ 5. ③ 6. ⑤ 7. ④ 8. ③ 9. ③ 10. ④ 11. ⑤ 12. ④ 13. to read 14. talking[talk] 15. go 16. ① 17. ⑤ 18. to go, to study 19. helped me (to) make 20. so smart, can speak 21. She was too busy to check 22. To tell the truth, we hate each other 23. seems to have been born in Italy 24. be → have been 25. inviting → to invite, celebrate → to celebrate

## Unit 01 동명사의 역할

pp.53~54

- A** 1. Smoking 2. wondering 3. telling  
4. travelling 5. me 6. not finding 7. being treated 8. having studied 9. her 10. repairing
- B** 1. reading[to read] 2. Taking[To take]  
3. watching[to watch] 4. being ignored[to be ignored] 5. going 6. stealing[having stolen] 7. taking[to take] 8. Sitting[To sit] 9. Building[To build] 10. being disturbed
- C** 1. packing 2. being accepted 3. Pulling[To pull] 4. her 5. building 6. Sleeping[To sleep] 7. not going 8. having been[being] 9. going[to go] fishing 10. being disturbed
- D** 1. his[him] being late 2. being given the prize 3. not having called 4. his[him] driving 5. my[me] working hard 6. my[me] borrowing 7. his[him] having done

## Writing Practice

p.55

- A** 1. Having[To have] good friends 2. not going to the gym 3. His habit is biting[to bite] 4. my[me] going 5. going[to go] shopping 6. having lied[lying]
- B** 1. Not following traffic rules is dangerous 2. for having been kicked off 3. doesn't like being patted 4. hate waiting in a long line 5. is good at taking care of children 6. was proud of being a member

- C** 1. reading 2. to complete 3. to share  
4. shutting 5. to call 6. going 7. climbing  
8. working 9. drinking 10. talking
- D** 1. meeting 2. to turn off 3. to call  
4. asking 5. to chat 6. pouring

## Writing Practice

p.58

- A** 1. agreed to buy 2. tried driving 3. forgot lending 4. couldn't help crying 5. finished packing 6. Try to exercise
- B** 1. likes water-skiing in the summer 2. gave up taking the train 3. Bus fares keep going up 4. is busy doing laundry 5. seeing the police, he ran away 6. promised to deliver the furniture

## Review Test

pp.59~61

1. ② 2. ⑤ 3. ⑤ 4. ③ 5. ⑤ 6. ② 7. ④ 8. ③  
9. ③ 10. ④ 11. ④ 12. ⑤ 13. ④ 14. forgot to send 15. is busy taking care of 16. denied having stolen 17. ④ 18. Excuse me for not calling you earlier 19. I feel like going scuba diving 20. his[him] getting 21. having lied 22. Don't forget to do 23. I tried eating 24. to study → studying 25. to write → writing, focusing → to focus

## Unit 02 동명사 vs. to부정사

pp.56~57

- A** 1. drinking 2. to talk 3. putting  
4. snowing 5. entering 6. knowing  
7. to see 8. making 9. to take 10. to send
- B** 1. talking[to talk] 2. learning[to learn]  
3. leaving 4. working 5. to buy  
6. entering 7. to start 8. crossing  
9. failing 10. to buy

**Unit 01** 현재분사 vs. 과거분사 pp.62~63

- A** 1. surrounding 2. locked 3. painted  
4. flying 5. baking 6. watching  
7. satisfying 8. excited 9. crying  
10. embarrassed
- B** 1. boring 2. embarrassing 3. written  
4. holding 5. waiting 6. wounded  
7. produced 8. washed 9. confusing  
10. playing[play]
- C** 1. satisfied 2. stopped 3. amazed  
4. fixed 5. satisfying 6. tired 7. written  
8. standing 9. surprising 10. chasing[chase]
- D** 1. a. amazed b. amazing  
2. a. boring b. bored  
3. a. disappointing b. disappointed  
4. a. surprised b. surprising  
5. a. depressing b. depressed

**Writing Practice** p.64

- A** 1. is interested 2. stood listening to 3. the broken window 4. a disappointing tourist spot 5. vegetables grown 6. burned by the fire
- B** 1. They kept me waiting for a long time  
2. got bored with the game 3. He heard the speaker calling his name 4. A surprising number of people participated 5. There is a train leaving at 6. The actress had her photograph taken

**Unit 02** 분사구문 pp.65~66

- A** 1. Putting 2. Listening 3. Being 4. not knowing 5. Playing 6. Coming 7. Wishing  
8. Not brushing 9. Being 10. Riding
- B** 1. Plugging 2. Not having 3. Falling  
4. Turning 5. explaining 6. Waiting  
7. Being 8. Listening to 9. Talking  
10. Not knowing

- C** 1. Not enjoying sushi 2. Thinking positively  
3. Being very sick 4. Now knowing what to do 5. Jogging in the dark 6. Growing up in the country 7. Finishing my homework
- D** 1. When I looked out the window 2. While he slept 3. Because I didn't know his name  
4. If you look closely

**Writing Practice** p.67

- A** 1. Not liking the big city 2. Living overseas  
3. Taking this pill 4. Taking a shower  
5. Being overweight 6. Not feeling well
- B** 1. Being full, I didn't eat 2. Going to the beach, they drove 3. Being late, I was not able to 4. Weeping her eyes out, she 5. Switching on the light[switching the light on] 6. arriving in Seoul at 10:00

**Unit 03** 여러 가지 분사구문 pp.68~69

- A** 1. blowing 2. finishing 3. Strictly speaking  
4. Having been given 5. turned 6. Judging from 7. It being 8. Having been raised  
9. Generally speaking 10. Having learned
- B** 1. (Having been) Written 2. finishing  
3. (Having been) Rejected 4. being  
5. Speaking of 6. eating 7. Frankly speaking 8. playing 9. crossed  
10. Considering
- C** 1. Having been born 2. It being fairly hot  
3. Having been adopted 4. Asked to help her 5. After finishing this work 6. It being too dark outside
- D** 1. Having read 2. (Having been) Advised  
3. Having tried 4. There being  
5. (Being[Having been]) Kept

**Writing Practice** p.70

- A** 1. Frankly speaking 2. Having watched the movie 3. Generally speaking 4. with her eyes closed 5. Judging from his description 6. There being
- B** 1. Considering the remaining time 2. After eating, she always brushes 3. Having been left outside in the storm 4. Having wasted time before 5. Not having submitted his homework 6. Speaking of world history

## Review Test

pp.71~73

1. ③ 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ② 5. ⑤ 6. ② 7. ③ 8. ⑤  
 9. ⑤ 10. ③ 11. ① 12. surprised 13. parked  
 14. Having 15. Singing a song 16. Having been  
 his close friend 17. Leaving your house now  
 18. ④ 19. ③ 20. It being 21. Having changed  
 schools 22. with my radio turned on 23. Having  
 lived in Japan for three years 24. worked →  
 working 25. satisfied → satisfying, disappointing  
 → disappointed

## CHAPTER

# 07 비교

### Unit 01 원급, 비교급, 최상급

pp.74~75

- A** 1. well 2. deeper 3. biggest 4. most  
 delicious 5. soft 6. even 7. funny  
 8. more difficult 9. good 10. best
- B** 1. softer 2. oldest 3. fast 4. more  
 5. funniest 6. expensive 7. more popular  
 8. bigger 9. most foolish 10. tallest
- C** 1. as 2. more intelligent 3. most 4. the  
 strongest 5. early 6. more advanced  
 7. cheapest 8. better 9. fastest 10. hot
- D** 1. older than 2. as often as 3. smaller than  
 4. as well as 5. longer than

### Writing Practice

p.76

- A** 1. as big as we expected 2. worse than  
 3. the best (that) we had ever seen 4. the  
 hardest of 5. the most popular tourist spot  
 in 6. a lot busier than I thought
- B** 1. not as bad as I thought 2. the best  
 person in our team 3. as fast as the seller  
 advertises 4. far better than the original  
 one 5. more handsome now than when I  
 first saw him 6. the most hardworking of all  
 my daughters

### Unit 02 여러 가지 비교구문

pp.77~78

- A** 1. most dangerous 2. twice as fast as  
 3. darker and darker 4. the better  
 5. animals 6. bigger and bigger 7. possible  
 8. the more easily 9. three times 10. less  
 and less
- B** 1. the most nutritious vegetables 2. twice  
 as fast as 3. possible[you can] 4. as well  
 as 5. worse and worse 6. the more  
 7. three times 8. less and less 9. The  
 lighter 10. the most popular cars
- C** 1. as little as possible 2. The more, the  
 better 3. as often as possible 4. The more,  
 the more



- D** 1. higher than any other mountain 2. as high as 3. higher than 4. more interesting than any other subject 5. as interesting as 6. more interesting 7. larger than any other state 8. as large as Alaska 9. larger than Alaska

### Writing Practice

p.79

- A** 1. twice as much 2. getting higher and higher 3. one of the most famous temples 4. one of the fastest runners 5. as soon as possible 6. The more you sweat
- B** 1. three times as expensive as mine 2. was getting louder and louder 3. turn down the volume as low as possible 4. No other teacher in our school is as popular as 5. The more thankful you are, the happier 6. one of the most beautiful cities in Europe

### Review Test

pp.80~82

1. ① 2. ③ 3. ③ 4. ③ 5. ④ 6. ⑤ 7. ③ 8. ⑤  
9. ④ 10. as old as 11. as far as possible  
12. the most important 13. ① 14. faster, than  
15. as expensive as[more expensive than]  
16. three times as old 17. ⑤ 18. ② 19. ④  
20. getting better and better 21. (that) I have ever watched 22. Her hands are a lot bigger than mine 23. The more money you save, the richer you become 24. more → as[as → than]  
25. building → buildings, tallest → tall

## CHAPTER

# 08 접속사

### Unit 01 종속접속사

pp.83~84

- A** 1. arrive 2. when 3. while 4. Each time 5. until 6. since 7. because 8. Though 9. If 10. as
- B** 1. am 2. was 3. enter 4. since 5. finish 6. If 7. go 8. because[as, since] 9. though[although, even though] 10. tell
- C** 1. When 2. Because 3. unless 4. Although 5. since 6. As 7. even if 8. until 9. If 10. As 11. Though 12. while 13. Since 14. Unless 15. As soon as 16. Every time

### Writing Practice

p.85

- A** 1. until[till] the movie is over 2. As time goes by 3. since he came to Germany 4. while you are abroad 5. If you want to be healthy 6. Unless it rains tomorrow[If it doesn't rain tomorrow]
- B** 1. As soon as I graduated from university 2. As she came from a poor family 3. when you use a knife 4. Every time I call Suji 5. Though Jeremy has read many books 6. Even if you don't like opera

### Unit 02 짝으로 이루어진 접속사, 간접의문문

pp.86~87

- A** 1. either 2. neither 3. both 4. whether 5. or 6. and 7. if she would 8. who will win 9. not only 10. Why do you guess
- B** 1. and 2. the convenience store is 3. I was 4. Who do you think 5. Both 6. if he will visit 7. Neither 8. Either 9. the girl with red hair is 10. but also
- C** 1. either today or tomorrow 2. neither money nor time 3. is very famous both in Korea and abroad 4. not only a singer but also an actor 5. clothes as well as food
- D** 1. I don't know where he was going. 2. I'm not sure if[whether] you want to stay with us.

3. Tell me why you hate Logan. 4. I want to know who saved my life. 5. Where do you think the best place to buy a bag is?  
6. I wonder if[whether] he finished the project successfully.

### Writing Practice

p.88

- A** 1. who broke the window 2. either French or German 3. how much I love you  
4. if[whether] he knows me 5. not only expensive but also 6. both watching movies and
- B** 1. Either Betty or you are right 2. He is honest as well as smart 3. Do you know why she came here 4. Technology has both good and bad sides 5. Tell me what made you happy 6. Who do you believe should be our leader

### Review Test

pp.89~91

1. ③ 2. ④ 3. ⑤ 4. ② 5. ③ 6. ③ 7. ④ 8. ③  
9. ⑤ 10. ② 11. If you don't accept his office  
12. Whenever[Each time] I go shopping  
13. neither, nor 14. as well as 15. until[till]  
16. ⑤ 17. I wonder where they had 18. What do you believe 19. I don't know if[whether] it is good 20. If[if] 21. since 22. not only salty but also high in calories 23. As soon as she saw me  
24. will he → he will 25. nor → or[either → neither]

## CHAPTER

# 09 관계사

### Unit 01 관계대명사

pp.92~93

- A** 1. that 2. What 3. whose 4. which  
5. that 6. whose 7. who 8. What  
9. which 10. What
- B** 1. What 2. which 3. who 4. who  
5. whose 6. which 7. who 8. which  
9. whose 10. what
- C** 1. She met the author who(m)[that] she followed on Twitter. 2. He will give me a desk which[that] he does not use any longer. 3. She went to the gallery whose collection was very impressive. 4. This is the pencil case which[that] I have used since elementary school. 5. I have a friend who[that] traveled around the world. 6. I love the vase whose color is very unique.
- D** 1. who[that] 2. that 3. which[that] 4. What  
5. that 6. what 7. whose 8. that  
9. who(m)[that] 10. that

### Writing Practice

p.94

- A** 1. who[that] has a lot of experience  
2. whose father is a hairdresser 3. who(m)[that] you taught 4. What[The thing which[that]] matters now 5. anything that I can do 6. which[that] I played
- B** 1. a busy man whose schedule is filled  
2. a friend who listens well  
3. understood what his son was trying  
4. the only person that I can trust  
5. the music which the audience requested  
6. the very lamp that my mom

### Unit 02 관계부사

pp.95~96

- A** 1. where 2. how 3. when 4. how 5. why  
6. when 7. where 8. why 9. how  
10. where
- B** 1. when 2. how 3. why 4. where 5. how  
6. where 7. when 8. why 9. when  
10. how

- C** 1. how 2. why 3. when 4. where 5. how  
6. where
- D** 1. Carnegie Hall is a place where musicians want to perform. 2. The year when the Olympics were held in Korea was 1988. 3. The square is the place where artists gather. 4. Twelve o'clock is the time when he should take the medicine. 5. This is how I cut my electricity bill in half. 6. The salesperson explained the reason why the car would be good for me.

### Writing Practice

p.97

- A** 1. why she didn't show up 2. where I often meditate 3. why he came back home  
4. how she became rich 5. where I used to swim 6. when the traffic is heaviest
- B** 1. the time when we went to the beach  
2. is the way he solved the puzzle 3. a town where grapes for wine are grown 4. the reason why she didn't leave 5. how I lost 10 kg in a month 6. the place where you can relax and recharge

### Unit 03 주의해야 할 관계사

pp.98~99

- A** 1. standing 2. whom 3. who 4. in which  
5. which 6. that 7. which 8. where  
9. which 10. when
- B** 1. X 2. which was 3. whom 4. which was  
5. X 6. that 7. which was 8. X 9. who  
10. X
- C** 1. who 2. which 3. which 4. who  
5. where 6. where 7. (who was) selling  
8. who(m)[that] 9. whose 10. when
- D** 1. which had been in the attic for many years  
2. which made his teacher worried 3. which contain healthy omega-3 fatty acids  
4. which makes her happy 5. who has sold more than 3 million albums 6. where she had worked the previous year 7. when I was fifteen years old

### Writing Practice

p.100

- A** 1. which were too sour 2. which[that] he was talking about 3. who is my old friend

4. which helped him (to) pass the exam  
5. who(m)[that] I talked about before  
6. where I stayed for a week
- B** 1. which surprised her 2. the restaurant that you talked about before 3. when it is very quiet 4. the boy Victoria danced with  
5. The man drinking water over there  
6. The picture stolen from the gallery

### Unit 04 복합관계사

pp.101~102

- A** 1. whoever 2. Whichever 3. However  
4. whenever 5. Wherever 6. Whenever  
7. Whatever 8. Whoever 9. However  
10. Whatever
- B** 1. Whenever 2. whoever 3. Whatever  
4. Whichever 5. Wherever 6. However
- C** 1. Whoever 2. Whenever 3. Whatever  
4. However 5. whomever 6. whichever  
7. However 8. wherever
- D** 1. whatever 2. Whenever 3. Whoever  
4. wherever 5. However

### Writing Practice

p.103

- A** 1. Wherever the singer goes 2. However hard it is 3. Whenever I come here  
4. Whichever route you choose 5. support whoever wins 6. have whatever you like
- B** 1. However tired she is, she will do  
2. will trust whomever you recommend  
3. Whatever you do, they will not change  
4. very well whenever you call me 5. access the Internet wherever you are 6. Whoever wins, people will be disappointed about

### Review Test

pp.104~106

1. ⑤ 2. ⑤ 3. ④ 4. ⑤ 5. ③ 6. ④ 7. ③ 8. ④  
9. ① 10. whom 11. that was 12. ③ 13. who  
14. What 15. Whoever 16. whatever[whichever]  
17. My father bought me a laptop whose color is white. 18. Anne should be responsible for what[the thing that] she did yesterday.  
19. wherever he goes 20. However smart you are 21. ③ 22. Whoever gets the correct answer  
23. What I want to know is 24. where → when  
25. who → whose, Whatever → Whenver

### Unit 01 가정법 과거, 가정법 과거완료, 혼합 가정법 pp.107~108

- A** 1. were 2. didn't 3. would 4. could  
5. had 6. be 7. had eaten 8. hadn't cleaned 9. have applied 10. be
- B** 1. feel 2. would vote 3. had not been  
4. would go 5. had practiced 6. could have met 7. were 8. would be  
9. wouldn't[would not] be  
10. hadn't[had not] booked
- C** 1. won the lottery 2. had read your email  
3. could have finished 4. knew how to drive  
5. would participate 6. would not be alive
- D** 1. I had my cell phone 2. you had helped me with the project 3. I had answered the question correctly 4. he could have gotten into the college 5. I had slept well last night 6. she would be awake now

### Writing Practice p.109

- A** 1. If I were not tired 2. If she hadn't[had not] bought a new phone 3. She might have told me 4. I wouldn't[would not] be in this place now 5. I would be happy 6. If he had known the answer
- B** 1. If I had more time, I would spend 2. If you had left a message, I would have called 3. If he had quit smoking earlier, he would be healthier 4. He might be a film director now, if he hadn't given up 5. He could have helped you if he had known 6. I would have been disappointed if I hadn't seen

### Unit 02 I wish, as if, It's time + 가정법 pp.110~111

- A** 1. didn't 2. could 3. paid 4. knew 5. had been 6. didn't 7. found 8. were 9. had known 10. hadn't been

- B** 1. were 2. had had 3. fired 4. had bought  
5. were 6. went 7. were 8. had studied  
9. were 10. found
- C** 1. had come with me 2. had dinner  
3. were my boss 4. had gone there earlier  
5. were cheaper 6. gave it back to me
- D** 1. I wish I knew how to fix 2. I wish she had kept 3. she had traveled to Hong Kong  
4. I wish I had 5. I wish I had met 6. he knew the truth 7. I wish there weren't[were not] so many mosquitoes

### Writing Practice p.112

- A** 1. she didn't[did not] hear the news  
2. I had taken the subway  
3. I wish I hadn't[had not] voted for him  
4. as if it were dead  
5. as if he had seen the movie  
6. you took a shower
- B** 1. I wish you lived in this town  
2. I wish my dad had fixed my bike  
3. I wish the police officer had arrived  
4. Daniel acts as if he were a lawyer  
5. as if nothing had happened  
6. It is time the government made a choice

### Unit 03 주의해야 할 가정법 pp.113~114

- A** 1. Without 2. Without 3. Had 4. to talk  
5. Had my son 6. But for 7. Were she  
8. you were 9. Without 10. Were he
- B** 1. But for[Without] 2. had not been 3. Had it[If it had] 4. If I were[Were I] 5. would help 6. If you had[Had you] 7. to take[if he took] 8. Were I[If I were] 9. had not been 10. to hear[if you heard]
- C** 1. Were I a robot 2. Without the light 3. If it were not for the Internet 4. Had I left earlier 5. to read my report 6. With good service
- D** 1. Were Edison alive today 2. to see the skyscraper 3. With your help 4. Had she taken the pill 5. Without the traffic jam 6. Without my math teacher

- A** 1. Had I read your text message  
 2. A good student wouldn't[would not] cheat  
 3. Without[But for] our coach 4. Were I the president  
 5. Without[But for] sunlight  
 6. Without[But for] her great effort
- B** 1. Had you chosen this car 2. With a little more time  
 3. Were you to die tomorrow  
 4. A good citizen wouldn't break a law  
 5. If it had not been for the dog  
 6. But for water, life could not exist

## Review Test

pp.116~118

1. ④ 2. ④ 3. ② 4. ③ 5. ① 6. ④ 7. ④ 8. ①  
 9. ② 10. ② 11. ③ 12. ④ 13. ⑤ 14. I would be happy  
 15. would have gone shopping  
 16. were not interested in 17. would think twice  
 18. said goodbye 19. I wish I had lent 20. had taken, wouldn't[would not] have arrived  
 21. With your help, I could have gotten 22. Were I a billionaire, I would not have to  
 23. If Chris had not moved, I could see him 24. will be → were  
 25. had been → be

## 11 일치와 화법

## Unit 01 수의 일치

pp.119~120

- A** 1. has 2. is 3. is 4. is 5. makes  
 6. is 7. is 8. have 9. is 10. are
- B** 1. have → has 2. were → was  
 3. are → is 4. are → is 5. is → are  
 6. were → was 7. are → is 8. likes → like  
 9. have → has 10. likes → like
- C** 1. lives 2. have 3. is 4. have  
 5. reminds 6. Has 7. is 8. is 9. wants  
 10. were
- D** 1. needs to be cleaned 2. teaches about the history of people  
 3. helps relieve my stress 4. is short to drive 5. are dairy products  
 6. die of hunger

## Writing Practice

p.121

- A** 1. Nobody knows 2. Three hours is  
 3. Breaking[To break] a bad habit is  
 4. Both you and I are 5. The rich pay  
 6. A number of animals are
- B** 1. No one is more beautiful than you  
 2. Mathematics is my favorite subject  
 3. Thirty dollars was paid for this skirt  
 4. Taking a warm bath helps me to relax  
 5. Why he came here is a secret  
 6. Both my father and my mother wear glasses

## Unit 02 시제의 일치

pp.122~123

- A** 1. had 2. was 3. composed 4. didn't  
 5. hadn't eaten 6. is 7. travels 8. are  
 9. hadn't 10. would
- B** 1. are 2. are 3. were 4. are 5. was  
 6. invented 7. wanted 8. was 9. was  
 10. had won
- C** 1. was 2. leads 3. were 4. is 5. is  
 6. ended 7. lays 8. would wait 9. was  
 10. smelled

- D** 1. they had lived here for 20 years  
 2. each mother penguin lays one egg  
 3. that I had had a car accident  
 4. that the earth moves around the sun  
 5. that she would star in the drama  
 6. that the professor had retired  
 7. my brother would go hiking with me

### Writing Practice

p.124

- A** 1. the Battle of Waterloo occurred  
 2. coffee is harmful 3. I didn't send you  
 4. the shoes were comfortable 5. Hitler  
 invaded 6. the early bird catches
- B** 1. I am sorry I made you upset  
 2. I believed that he wrote the poem  
 3. I thought you had taken the course  
 4. The girl said she hated mosquitoes  
 5. I heard the earth is getting warmer  
 6. Mac said that he majored in science

### Unit 03 화법

pp.125~126

- A** 1. needed 2. told 3. would 4. I had  
 5. if 6. to be 7. was 8. I had seen  
 9. not to eat 10. to show
- B** 1. said 2. told 3. if[whether] 4. told  
 5. he wanted 6. I had had 7. I lived  
 8. what 9. not to worry 10. to apply
- C** 1. me (that) she ran her own business  
 2. (that) he would apply for the job 3. him  
 what he was eating 4. asked me how he  
 could get to the theater 5. asked me  
 if[whether] I knew who he was  
 6. told[advised] me to eat more vegetables  
 7. told[ordered] me not to put my dirty  
 clothes on the sofa
- D** 1. My mom said to me, "You have to[must]  
 stay at home." 2. My father said to me,  
 "What do you want to eat?" 3. She said to  
 me, "Will you stay at my home longer?"  
 4. My boss said to me, "Did you break your  
 computer?" 5. Dennis said to me, "Take me  
 to the festival." 6. The dentist said to me,  
 "Don't[Do not] eat candies."

### Writing Practice

p.127

- A** 1. told me (that) I would become  
 2. asked me if[whether] I was married  
 3. asked me what I was looking for  
 4. asked me if[whether] I had seen  
 5. ordered me to clean  
 6. advised me not to go
- B** 1. He says that he enjoys summer sports  
 2. She ordered me not to run in the hallway  
 3. Michael asked me if I believed in God  
 4. I asked the clerk if the dress was on sale  
 5. My mother told me to take care of my sister  
 6. Nicole told me that she had missed her train

### Review Test

pp.128~130

1. ⑤ 2. ② 3. ① 4. ③ 5. ④ 6. ③ 7. ⑤ 8. ③  
 9. ① 10. ② 11. ④ 12. if[whether] I had a  
 boyfriend 13. Both Gary and I enjoy  
 14. learned (that) trees produce 15. ③  
 16. asked me what time the movie started  
 17. told her brother not to bother her 18. The  
 man asked me if[whether] I had seen 19. is  
 20. is 21. respects 22. which T-shirt looked  
 better on her 23. ordered him to raise his hands  
 24. told → said[told me] 25. had summer → has  
 summer, the country had → the country has

**Unit 01** 강조, 부정구문, 병렬 pp.131~132

- A** 1. save 2. wait 3. It 4. that 5. Not all  
6. jogging 7. Neither 8. does 9. both  
10. to express
- B** 1. call 2. like 3. It 4. was it 5. have  
6. Not all 7. did 8. would 9. brush  
10. get
- C** 1. Not 2. not 3. Neither 4. Not 5. No
- D** 1. did study 2. did lie 3. do hope 4. does  
remember 5. It was last month that I lost  
my cat 6. Who was it that you went to Paris  
with 7. It is a fan of mine that sends me  
letters every week

**Writing Practice** p.133

- A** 1. I do like musicals 2. at the post office  
that I saw George 3. It was the film that  
made 4. None of you 5. Not all  
vegetarians drink 6. neither of these  
opinions
- B** 1. I did discuss the problem with 2. It is  
green tea that I want to drink 3. It is my key  
that I am looking for 4. Not all information  
on the Internet is useful 5. Not all  
inventions are helpful to us 6. Neither of us  
can speak English

**Unit 02** 도치, 생략 pp.134~135

- A** 1. was my house 2. stood my ex-boyfriend  
3. did I see 4. did I think 5. did I  
6. Neither 7. can I 8. did I get 9. did he  
realize 10. have I heard
- B** 1. passed a plane 2. comes my daughter  
3. does my teacher remember 4. does he  
wake 5. to 6. waiting 7. can 8. was I  
9. Neither
- C** 1. use it 2. 뒤의 play tennis 3. draw it  
4. 뒤의 learn Spanish 5. 뒤의 drink 6. he  
was 7. you are 8. 뒤의 see him 9. he is  
10. it was

- D** 1. live my parents 2. sat the pianist  
3. stands a tall building 4. does he eat fast  
food 5. has she dreamed of becoming this  
famous 6. could Jeremy breathe in the  
water 7. have I seen such a handsome guy

**Writing Practice** p.136

- A** 1. this tunnel goes the bus 2. could I fall  
asleep last night 3. could she hear his voice  
4. your grandparents if you can 5. So do I  
6. Neither did I
- B** 1. the bridge passes this boat 2. I like  
watching movies while eating 3. Little does  
my friend watch TV 4. She tries whatever  
she wants to 5. He doesn't believe her, and  
neither do I 6. do you do when bored

**Review Test** pp.137~139

1. ② 2. ④ 3. ⑤ 4. ④ 5. ③ 6. ① 7. ③ 8. ⑤  
9. ③ 10. she was 11. 뒤의 go on business trips  
12. ① 13. ⑤ 14. I did forget to bring a copy of  
my ID card. 15. It was the car accident that I  
witnessed on my way to work. 16. Little did she  
dream that she would meet her favorite actor.  
17. ① 18. Neither 19. so does he 20. did I  
imagine that Anne would be a fashion model  
21. is his office 22. It was last month that a thief  
broke into my house. 23. Not every boy enjoys  
watching action movies. 24. an enormous dog  
sat → sat an enormous dog, I had → had I  
25. That → It

