



CHAPTER 01

시제

▶ p. 11

01 현재완료 계속·경험

- A** 1. has rained 2. has been 3. Have you seen
B 1. has had 2. has studied 3. has lived
C 1. has learned, for three years
 2. has been, since 3. has never watched

02 현재완료 완료·결과

- A** 1. finished 2. has lost 3. have dropped
 4. has packed
B 1. have just had 2. have not told her yet
 3. has already seen
C 1. has gone to 2. has just come
 3. hasn't[has not] mailed 4. have forgotten

03 현재완료 진행형

- A** 1. has been living 2. has been exercising
 3. has been writing 4. has been reading
 5. has been playing
B 1. have been playing 2. has been teaching
 3. has been raining 4. have been studying
 5. has been fixing 6. has been looking for

04 과거완료

- A** 1. gave → had given
 2. already saw → had already seen
 3. broke → had broken 4. ate → had eaten
B 1. had had lunch
 2. had never been to Spain
 3. had not seen him for a while

- C** 1. had started the fire 2. had already left
 3. had been ill for three days

05 과거완료 진행형

- A** 1. had been building 2. had been having
 3. had been using 4. had been studying
 5. had been playing 6. had been driving
 7. had been attending 8. had been taking a nap
B 1. had been raining 2. had been cooking
 3. had been writing 4. had been studying
 5. had been living 6. had been hiding
 7. had been digging 8. had been arguing

06 미래완료

- A** 1. will have ended 2. will have finished
 3. will have started 4. will have arrived
 5. will have sold 6. will have completed
 7. will have been married
B 1. will have left
 2. will have lived[will have been living]
 3. will have come 4. will have spent
 5. will have become 6. will have won
 7. will have fallen asleep

Wrap-Up Test

▶ p. 18

- 01 ③ 02 ③ 03 ④ 04 ⑤ 05 ④
 06 ② 07 ① 08 ④ 09 ③ 10 ④
 11 ② 12 ⑤ 13 ③ 14 ⑤ 15 ③
 16 ⑤ 17 ⑤ 18 ③ 19 ④ 20 ⑤
 21 has been, for an hour
 22 has been sleeping
 23 has been to China twice
 24 will have finished the homework by 6 o'clock
 25 arrived, had already left

- 01 결과를 나타내는 현재완료 have had을 쓴다.
 02 계속을 나타내는 현재완료 have known을 쓴다.
 03 의사가 방문한 시점이 과거이기 때문에 과거완료 had been을 쓴다.
 04 In September라는 미래 시점에 완료되는 일이므로 미래완료 will have been married를 쓴다.
 05 주절 시제가 과거인데 gave보다 먼저 일어난 일이므로 빈칸에는 과거완료 had bought를 쓴다.
 06 경험을 나타내는 현재완료를 쓴다.
 07 계속을 나타내는 현재완료를 쓴다.
 08 계속을 나타내는 과거완료 진행형과 현재완료 진행형을 쓴다.
 09 지난밤에 화재가 발생했으므로 과거 동사 was를 쓰고, 담배가 화재를 발생시킨 시점은 소방수가 말한 것보다 앞서기 때문에 had started를 쓴다.
 10 계속을 나타내는 현재완료에서 <have[has] p.p. ~ since 주어+과거 동사>
 11 런던에 두 번 다녀온 경험과 회사에서 내내 승승장구했다는 계속을 나타내어 has been.
 12 계속을 나타내는 현재완료에서 <have[has] p.p. ~ since+명사 / 주어+과거동사>
 13 계속을 나타내는 현재완료를 쓴다.
 14 ⑤ 현재완료 완료, ①, ②, ③, ④ 현재완료 경험
 15 ③ 현재완료 결과, ①, ②, ④, ⑤ 현재완료 계속
 16 ⑤ 현재완료 경험, ①, ②, ③, ④ 현재완료 완료
 17 ⑤ 과거완료 had left를 써야 한다.
 18 ③ 과거완료 진행형 had been living을 써야 한다.
 19 몇 시간 후에 완료될 일을 나타내므로 미래완료 will have reached를 쓴다.
 20 특정 과거 시점까지 계속된 일을 나타내므로 과거완료 진행형 had been waiting을 써야 한다.
 21 한 시간 전부터 지금까지 도서관에 계속 있으므로 현재완료 has been과 함께 for an hour를 쓴다.
 22 두 시간 전부터 지금까지 자고 있으므로 현재완료 진행형 has been sleeping을 쓴다.
 23 경험을 나타내는 현재완료 have[has] been to.
 24 미래 시점(6시 정각)까지 완료를 나타내는 미래완료.
 25 Sarah가 도착한 시점은 과거(arrived)이고 기차가 떠난 것은 과거 이전(had already left)이다.



CHAPTER 02

조동사

▶ p. 21

01 조동사의 특징

- A** 1. not can → cannot 2. may → may
 3. makes → make 4. don't must → must not
 5. Do I should → Should I
 6. will must → will have to
- B** 1. will travel around Europe
 2. Can you tell me the way
 3. should not accept the plan
 4. may play the piano
 5. will be able to solve the problem

02 do, be, have

- A** 1. They have not gone to the baseball field by car.
 2. Eric sings the song better than Ralph does.
 3. Did Tiffany go to the movies with her friend, Jason?
 4. Hillary does know that Clara made a big mistake yesterday.
 5. A lot of houses have been built in the suburbs of New York (by them).
- B** 1. has nothing to do with this accident
 2. have only to submit[hand, turn in] this paper

03 can, could

- A** 1. 파티가 끝난 후에 약간의 음식이 남아 있을 수도 있어.
 2. Brian이 떠나기를 원하지 않는다는 것이 과연 사실일까?
 3. Steven이 유죄라는 사실에 어떠한 의심도 있을 수 없다.
 4. Alex는 스무 살이 되기 전에 5개 언어를 말할 수 있었다.
 5. 기자들과 인터뷰하는 것은 매우 스트레스가 많은 경

험일 수도 있다.

- B** 1. can't afford to ignore his friends' advice
2. cannot help admiring his excellent achievements

○4 may, might

- A** 1. Psy는 내년 8월에 콘서트를 위해 런던을 방문할지도 모른다.
2. Sally가 그녀의 아버지를 자랑스러워하는 것이 당연하다.
3. 너의 귀중품을 안전 금고에 두는 편이 낫다.
4. 좋은 자리를 얻으려면 일찍 떠나야 한다.
- B** 1. may not leave your room until you receive permission
2. might as well throw your money, as

○5 must, have to

- A** 1. have to book 2. has to leave
- B** 1. must not run 2. don't have to be removed
3. didn't have to wait for 4. cannot be here
5. must[have to] consider

○6 will, would

- A** 1. 이 문은 아무리 해도 열리지 않는다.
2. Ted는 체중을 줄이기 위해서 매일 운동한다.
3. Brown은 이사 가기 전에 매일 방과 후에 나를 만나곤 했다.
4. Martin이 부탁해도 Catherine은 그를 위해 노래를 부르지 않을 것이다.
- B** 1. I would rather stay at home than go with him.
2. We would lend her much money when she was in difficulties.
3. Angela would like to take part in club activities.

○7 should, ought to

- A** 1. saw → (should) see 2. to not → not to

3. prepares → prepare 4. should not → should
5. ought → ought to 6. shouldn't → should

- B** 1. lest you should fall down the stairs
2. should have taken the subway
3. should be home by now
4. insisted that children (should) not eat
5. ought to check your answers carefully

○8 need, dare

- A** 1. doesn't dare → dare not 2. dares → dare
3. don't need → don't need to[need not]
4. to speak → speak 5. to come → come
- B** 1. you needn't[don't need to] come
2. didn't dare to open the door
3. didn't dare to say what he did
4. don't need to be a member of the team
5. needs to compromise and cooperate with them

○9 used to, had better

- A** 1. use → used 2. to draw → draw
3. use → use to 4. was used → used
5. to go → go
- B** 1. used to take a walk
2. used to be much warmer than now
3. used to be a famous actress
4. had better go to bed early
5. had better not force your opinion

10 <조동사 + have + p.p.>

- A** 1. can't → may[might] 2. may → can't
3. should → must 4. must → should
- B** 1. need not have worried about his health
2. must have studied hard
3. can't have done it

Wrap-Up Test

▶ p.32

- 01 ② 02 ② 03 ① 04 ① 05 ③
 06 ④ 07 ① 08 ⑤ 09 ① 10 ③
 11 ② 12 ④ 13 ③ 14 ② 15 ②
 16 ⑤ 17 ① 18 ③ 19 ①

- 20 would, like, to
 21 used, to, go
 22 cannot have done
 23 must have been
 24 may as well live alone as marry
 25 need not have bought

- 01 don't have to ~할 필요 없다
 02 두 개의 조동사를 이어서 사용할 수 없기 때문에 can을 be able to로 쓴다.
 03 과거의 습관 would ~하곤 했다
 04 have only to ~하기만 하면 된다
 05 had better ~하는 게 낫다
 06 <lest + 주어 + should + 동사원형> ~하지 않기 위해서
 07 must have p.p. 틀림없이 ~했을 것이다
 08 should have p.p. ~했어야 했는데 (하지 못했다)
 09 <so that + 주어 + may[can] + 동사원형> ~하기 위하여 (= in order to[so as to] + 동사원형)
 10 <cannot but + 동사원형> ~하지 않을 수 없다
 11 ② must learn → learn: 조동사 뒤에는 동사원형이 온다.
 12 ④ to watch → watch: <would rather A(동사원형) than B(동사원형)> B하느니 차라리 A하겠다.
 13 ③ attended → (should) attend: <insist + that + 주어 + (should) + 동사원형>
 14 ② <can't[cannot] afford to + 동사원형> ~할 처지가 아니다
 15 ② can 부탁 ①, ③, ④, ⑤ can 허가 (승인)
 16 don't have to ~할 필요 없다
 must not ~해서는 안 된다 (금지)
 17 <may well + 동사원형> ~하는 것은 당연하다
 18 <must not + 동사원형> ~해서는 안 된다 (금지)
 19 may have p.p. ~했을지도 모른다 (과거 사실에 대한 약한 추측)

- 20 want to = would like to ~하고 싶다
 21 <used to + 동사원형> ~하곤 했다
 22 cannot have p.p. ~했을 리 없다 (과거 사실에 대한 강한 의심)
 23 must have p.p. ~했음에 틀림없다 (과거 사실에 대한 강한 추측)
 24 may as well A as B B하느니 차라리 A하는 편이 낫다
 25 need not have p.p. ~할 필요는 없었다



CHAPTER 03

수동태

▶ p. 35

01 수동태 문장 만드는 법

- A 1. cause → are caused
 2. are spent → spend
 3. injured → was injured
 4. was repaired → repaired
 5. stole → was stolen
- B 1. The city was destroyed by the earthquake.
 2. The contract was signed by James yesterday.
 3. The first school was founded by Cathy in 1890.
 4. Two hundred people were employed by the company.
 5. This famous picture was painted by Claude Monet.

02 수동태의 시제

- A 1. has been invited 2. was being driven
 3. will be built 4. had been developed
 5. is being cut
- B 1. is being used 2. will be sent
 3. will have been finished 4. have been found
- C 1. has been postponed[was postponed]
 2. will be treated 3. is being made

3 4형식 문장의 수동태

- A** 1. was made for his son by him
2. wasn't given the money
3. wasn't sent to him by Rachel
4. was brought to me by my father yesterday
5. was asked some difficult questions at the interview
- B** 1. were taught mathematics[math]
2. was told a surprising story
3. was made for me 4. will be given

4 5형식 문장의 수동태

- A** 1. were considered sacred by people in India
2. is called the king of K-pop by a lot of fans
3. were asked to clean the classroom by the teacher
4. will be elected captain of the team by us because of his ability
- B** 1. was advised to go to bed early
2. was considered creative and brilliant
3. was allowed to go hiking
- C** 1. persuaded Ted to donate some money, was persuaded to donate some money by Jane
2. expects her to finish the work successfully, is expected to finish the work successfully by Mark

5 사역동사 · 지각동사의 수동태

- A** 1. They were seen playing basketball by Susan
2. was made clean by my mother
3. The driver was made to stop his car for speeding by the police officer
- B** 1. cried → crying[to cry] 2. seeing → seen
3. read → to read
- C** 1. was made to change my mind
2. was made embarrassed

6 조동사가 있는 문장의 수동태

- A** 1. prohibit → be prohibited 2. solve → be solved
3. do → done 4. make → be made
5. sent → been sent
- B** 1. be made for your daughter by you
2. will not be made by him until tomorrow morning
3. could be heard from far away
- C** 1. must not be used in the library
2. be cooked by your sister
3. may not be selected by
4. should be recommended by his teacher

7 동사구의 수동태 표현

- A** 1. will be dealt with by our team
2. should be looked into by the detective
3. is always spoken ill of by
4. will be picked up by my father
5. were laughed at by the bad man
- B** 1. should be taken care of by their parents
2. was made fun of by him
3. has been brought up by her grandfather
4. was put off by Alex

8 that절을 목적어로 하는 문장의 수동태

- A** 1. is believed that the number thirteen is unlucky, is believed to be unlucky
2. is said that the greenhouse effect is dangerous to us, is said to be dangerous to us
3. is thought that the company lost lots of money last year, is thought to have lost lots of money last year
4. is reported that many people are homeless after the earthquake, are reported to be homeless after the earthquake
- B** 1. is considered to be

- 2. is thought to have
- 3. is said to be
- 4. is believed to be effective

09 by 외의 전치사를 쓰는 수동태

- A**
- 1. to → with 2. with → to
 - 3. by → with 4. by → of
 - 5. by → at 6. by → with
 - 7. by → in
- B**
- 1. is crowded with 2. was married to
 - 3. is known to 4. were surprised at
 - 5. were satisfied with 6. is engaged in

10 의문문 · 명령문의 수동태

- A**
- 1. Are your meals cooked by you?
 - 2. Are you satisfied with this result?
 - 3. What is this called in English?
 - 4. Let this poem be learned by heart at once.
- B**
- 1. Let this flower not be touched.
 - 2. Let this book be removed from the library.
 - 3. What is this electrical device used for?
 - 4. By whom was this computer invented?

Wrap-Up Test
▶ p.46

01 ②	02 ④	03 ④	04 ③	05 ④
06 ②	07 ③	08 ③	09 ④	10 ①
11 ③	12 ②	13 ②	14 ①	15 ③
16 ①	17 ③	18 ③	19 ①	20 ⑤
21 ②	22 ④			

- 23 has just been sent by Sarah
- 24 must be looked up to by
- 25 was made to think about my future

- 01 미래형 수동태는 will be p.p. 형태이다.
- 02 진행형 수동태는 <be동사+being +p.p.> 형태이다.

- 03 현재완료 수동태는 have[has] been p.p. 형태이다.
- 04 현재완료 수동태는 have[has] been p.p. 형태이다.
- 05 지각동사의 목적격 보어가 현재분사인 경우에는 수동태에서도 현재분사를 그대로 쓴다.
- 06 진행형 수동태는 <be동사+being +p.p.> 형태이다.
- 07 미래 시제 수동태는 will be p.p. 형태이다.
- 08 4형식 동사의 수동태는 <be동사+p.p.+<전치사>+간접목적어+by+목적어> 형태이다. 동사 buy는 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 for를 쓴다.
- 09 사역동사 make의 목적격 보어가 원형부정사일 경우 수동태에서는 to부정사로 바뀐다.
- 10 의문사가 있는 의문문의 수동태는 <의문사+be동사+주어+p.p. ~?> 형태이다.
- 11 ③ should made → should be made: 조동사의 수동태는 <조동사+be p.p.> 형태이다.
- 12 ② be interested in ~에 관심 있다
- 13 ② throw → be thrown: 부정 명령문의 수동태 형태는 <Don't let +목적어+be p.p.>이다.
- 14 ① be accused of ~로 비난받다/기소되다
- 15 ③ considered → is considered: <consider +목적어+목적격 보어(명사)>의 수동태는 <주어+be considered +명사>의 형태이다.
- 16 조동사가 있는 문장의 수동태는 <조동사+be p.p.> 형태이다.
- 17 5형식 문장의 수동태로 목적격 보어인 to부정사가 <be동사+p.p.> 다음에 나와야 한다.
- 18 의문사가 있는 의문문의 수동태는 <의문사+be동사+주어+p.p.~ ?> 형태이다.
- 19 be known to: ~에게 알려지다
- 20 <주어+be동사+thought +to+동사원형>: ~가 ~한 것으로 생각되다
- 21 ② was taken care → was taken care of: 동사구 (take care of)의 수동태
- 22 ④ come → to come: 지각동사의 목적격 보어가 원형부정사인 경우 수동태에서는 to부정사로 바뀐다.
- 23 현재완료 수동태는 have[has] been +p.p. 형태이다.
- 24 조동사가 포함된 동사구(look up to)의 수동태로 <must +be looked up to +by 목적격>이다.
- 25 사역동사 make의 목적격보어가 원형부정사일 경우 수동태에서는 to부정사로 바뀐다. 사역동사의 수동태: <be동사+made+to부정사>



CHAPTER 04

to부정사 I

▶ p. 49

01 to부정사의 명사적 용법 I
- 주어, 목적어, 보어

- A** 1. Live → To live[Living] 2. having → to have
3. travel → to travel 4. go → to go
- B** 1. They agreed to work together.
2. To write essays in English is not easy.
3. Emily planned to reduce fat in her diet.
4. My dream is to be a famous artist.
- C** 1. promised to call me every day
2. To find fault with other people
3. To express your feelings properly
4. to understand European culture

02 to부정사의 명사적 용법 II
- 〈의문사 + to부정사〉

- A** 1. how I should use 2. what to buy
3. where to look
- B** 1. when to get 2. how to connect
3. which team to support 4. what to wear
- C** 1. How to begin, where to stop
2. how to live a happy life

03 to부정사의 명사적 용법 III
- 가주어 · 가목적어 it

- A** 1. It is wise to save money for the future.
2. It isn't easy to learn a foreign language.
3. It was quite sensible to realize the danger in advance.
- B** 1. found it difficult to understand
2. makes it a rule to get up
- C** 1. It is essential to prepare your passport
2. think it necessary to attend

3. found it interesting to learn

04 to부정사의 형용사적 용법 I - 명사 수식

- A** 1. to live → to live in
2. to share her secret → to share her secret with
3. to hide place → place to hide
4. to write → to write on
5. to come man → man to come
- B** 1. The ability to speak English
2. enough money to buy
3. some time to work on
- C** 1. the first African writer to receive
2. containers to store some food
3. the good sense not to be involved
4. efforts to expand and improve

05 to부정사의 형용사적 용법 II
- 〈be + to부정사〉

- A** 1. is to be held 2. is to speak
3. was never to return 4. are to be rescued
5. you are to succeed 6. are to meet
- B** 1. is not to be bought
2. are to finish your homework
3. is to submit the report to his teacher
4. was never to meet her children again
5. you are to lose weight

06 to부정사의 부사적 용법

- A** 1. grew up to be a famous artist
2. must be foolish to say something
3. studied hard in order not to fail
4. I was surprised to hear
5. be a fool to accept his proposal
- B** 1. must be crazy to behave like that
2. turned off the TV in order not to disturb him

- 3. were sad to hear that her mother passed away
- 4. hurried to the station only to discover
- 5. would be foolish to spend

Wrap-Up Test

▶ p. 56

- 01 ② 02 ③ 03 ④ 04 ③ 05 ⑤
- 06 ① 07 ⑤ 08 ③ 09 ③ 10 ③
- 11 ⑤ 12 ⑤ 13 ③ 14 ③ 15 ③
- 16 ① 17 ④ 18 ②
- 19 It is natural to protect
- 20 I found it difficult to make
- 21 told us what to do in the laboratory
- 22 came home to find a policeman waiting for her
- 23 Nothing was to be found in the house.
- 24 Jackson needs friends to study with today.
- 25 I was amazed to meet the actors at the theater.

- 01 주어 it이 쓰였으므로 진주어 to부정사가 와야 한다. '약속을 깨다'는 능동 형태로 쓴다.
- 02 목적을 나타내는 부사적 용법의 to부정사
- 03 보어 역할을 하는 명사적 용법의 to부정사가 와야 한다.
- 04 expect는 to부정사를 목적어로 취한다.
- 05 a pencil to write with: a pencil을 수식하는 형용사적 용법의 (to부정사+전치사)가 와야 한다.
- 06 각각 주어와 가목적어 역할을 하는 it이 와야 한다.
- 07 whom to trust: 누구를 믿어야 할지
how to play chess: 체스하는 법
- 08 (to부정사+전치사)는 명사를 수식하는 형용사적 용법이다. 의미상 to write on, to live on이 와야 한다.
- 09 (주어+동사+it(가목적어)+목적격 보어+to부정사(진목적어))
- 10 결과를 나타내는 to부정사 용법으로 grew 뒤에 to be가 와야 한다.
- 11 보기는 목적을 나타내는 to부정사의 부사적 용법이다. ① <be+to부정사>의 형용사적 용법, ②, ③, ④ 명사적 용법, ⑤ 부사적 용법
- 12 <only/never+to부정사>는 결과를 나타내는 to부정사의 부사적 용법이다. ①, ②, ③ 형용사를 한정하는 부사적

- 용법, ④ 형용사적 용법, ⑤ 결과를 나타내는 부사적 용법
- 13 ③ 보어로 쓰인 to부정사의 명사적 용법, ①, ②, ④, ⑤는 <be+to부정사>의 형용사적 용법
- 14 ③ 명사 수식의 형용사적 용법, ①, ②, ④, ⑤는 명사적 용법
- 15 <manage to+동사원형> 가까스로 ~하다, look after 돌보다
- 16 (의문사+to부정사)가 목적으로 쓰인 명사적 용법으로 의미상 how to get이 와야 한다.
- 17 ④ to talk → to talk to[with]: 명사를 꾸며 주는 (to부정사+전치사)가 와야 한다.
- 18 ② to live → to live on: 명사를 꾸며 주는 (to부정사+전치사)가 와야 한다.
- 19 (It(가주어)+be동사+형용사+to부정사(진주어))
- 20 (주어+동사+it(가목적어)+목적격 보어+to부정사(진목적어))
- 21 (tell+간접목적어+직접목적어(what to do))
- 22 결과를 나타내는 to부정사의 부사적 용법
- 23 (be동사+to부정사)로 가능성을 나타낸다.
- 24 (명사+to부정사+전치사) 형태로 to study 뒤에 전치사 with가 와야 한다.
- 25 감정 판단의 근거를 나타내는 to부정사의 부사적 용법

CHAPTER 05

to부정사 II

▶ p. 59

01 to부정사의 의미상 주어

- A 1. for you → of you 2. for him → of him
3. of her → for her
- B 1. It is very kind of you to help
2. It is important for you to attend
3. It is foolish of Emily to meet
4. It is impossible for us to get
- C 1. is natural for her to get angry at his mistake
2. is impossible for you to achieve a big success
3. is thoughtful of you to try to help

02 to부정사의 시제

- A** 1. seems to have passed
2. seems to have known
3. appears to have won
4. seems to be surprised
5. is said to have written
- B** 1. seemed to be ill
2. seems to have told a lie
3. seems to have been a great singer
4. seem to be satisfied with
5. seemed to remember her name

03 to부정사의 수동태, to부정사의 부정

- A** 1. to have rebuilt → to have been rebuilt
2. to not → not to 3. to write → to be written
4. to sing → to be sung 5. to invite → to be invited
6. to have forgotten → to have been forgotten
7. to have stolen → to have been stolen
8. to not → not to 9. to not → not to
- B** 1. attend the meeting to be held
2. the first president to be respected
3. seems to have been developed
4. seemed to be wounded
5. enough food to be shared

04 목적격 보어로 쓰이는 to부정사

- A** 1. leave → to leave 2. coming → to come
3. admit → to admit 4. stay → to stay
- B** 1. advised me to exercise
2. expected Jessica to meet
3. asked the teacher not to give
4. want me to be
- C** 1. ordered him to move his car
2. allowed me to go home early
3. wants me to write this report quickly

05 목적격 보어로 쓰이는 원형부정사 - 사역동사

- A** 1. to feel → feel 2. to change → change
3. repair → repaired 4. doing → (to) do
5. leaving → leave
- B** 1. finish 2. watch 3. know 4. practice 5. feel
- C** 1. let him do what he wants
2. make them stop fighting
3. help us communicate with

06 목적격 보어로 쓰이는 원형부정사 - 지각동사

- A** 1. enter 2. crawling 3. singing 4. planted
5. playing
- B** 1. left → leave[leaving] 2. gone → go[going]
3. to come → come[coming]
4. beaten → beat[beating]
5. to play → play[playing]
- C** 1. felt the house shaking intensely
2. saw a strange man enter[entering] the house yesterday
3. heard her daughter play[playing] the guitar

07 to부정사의 관용 표현

- A** 1. so expensive that I can't buy it
2. so busy that he can't prepare for the meeting
3. enough for children to understand
4. too difficult for you to solve
5. so hard as to get a scholarship,
so hard that he could get a scholarship
- B** 1. so surprised that he couldn't say
2. too heavy for Kevin to carry
3. courageous enough to speak

08 독립 부정사, <be + 형용사 + to부정사>

- A** 1. To make a long story short

- 2. To tell the truth
- 3. not to speak of
- 4. are willing to learn many things
- 5. Be sure to fasten your seat belt
- 6. was eager to please his mother

▶ p. 68

Wrap-Up Test

01 ③	02 ①	03 ①	04 ②	05 ①
06 ①	07 ⑤	08 ③	09 ②	10 ③
11 ③	12 ④	13 ②	14 ⑤	15 ②
16 ②	17 ①	18 ①	19 ③	20 ③
21 ⑤	22 ④			

- 23 not to speak of English
- 24 to have been chosen
- 25 so kind as to drive

- 01 <형용사+enough to +동사원형> ~할 만큼 충분히 ...한
- 02 see는 지각동사로서 목적격 보어로 원형부정사나 현재 분사를 갖는다.
- 03 make는 사역동사로서 목적격 보어로 원형부정사를 갖는다.
- 04 사람의 성질을 나타내는 형용사가 보어일 때 to부정사의 의미상 주어는 <of+목적격>을 쓴다.
- 05 to부정사의 부정: <not[never]+to부정사>
- 06 사역동사 have는 목적격 보어로 원형부정사나 과거분사를 사용한다.
- 07 difficult는 사람 주어와 함께 쓰이지 않는다.
- 08 allow는 목적격 보어로 to부정사를 갖는다.
- 09 expect는 to부정사를, help는 원형부정사 또는 to부정사를 목적격 보어로 취한다.
- 10 to be frank with you 솔직히 말하자면
to begin with 우선
- 11 too ~ to ... 너무 ~해서 ...할 수 없는
사람의 성격을 나타내는 형용사가 보어일 때, to부정사의 의미상 주어는 <of+목적격>을 쓴다.
- 12 <(t(가주어) ~ for +목적격(의미상 주어)+to부정사(진주어)>
- 13 to부정사의 시제가 주절의 동사와 같은 경우, 단순 부정사(to buy)를 쓴다.

- 14 to부정사의 시제가 주절의 동사보다 앞선 경우, 완료 부정사(to have decided)를 쓴다.
- 15 <so+형용사/부사+that+주어+can't[couldn't] ~> = <too+형용사/부사+to ~>
- 16 ② old → so old: <too ~ to> = <so ~ that+주어+can't[couldn't]>: 너무나 ...해서 ~할 수가 없는
- 17 ① bring → to bring: 동사 get은 '~ 시키다'의 사역의 의미일 때, 목적격 보어로 to부정사를 갖는다.
- 18 <지각동사(see)+목적어+목적격 보어(원형부정사/현재 분사)>
- 19 <allow+목적어+to부정사> ~가 ...하는 것을 허락하다
- 20 ③ to elect → to be elected: 선출되는 것이므로 to부정사의 수동형인 to be elected가 봐야 한다.
- 21 ⑤ playing → play: <do nothing but +원형부정사> ~하기만 하다
- 22 ④ to부정사의 시제가 주절의 시제보다 앞선 경우, 완료 부정사(to have been injured)를 쓴다.
- 23 not to speak of ~은 말할 것도 없고
- 24 to have been chosen: 주절의 동사보다 앞선 시제이므로 완료 부정사를 쓰고 의미상 수동형이 필요하다.
- 25 <so+형용사+as to +동사원형> ~할 정도로 충분히 ...한

▶ p. 71

CHAPTER 06

동명사

01 동명사의 역할 - 주어, 목적어, 보어

- A**
 - 1. listen → listening[to listen]
 - 2. Play → Playing[To play]
 - 3. become → becoming[to become]
 - 4. to answer → answering
 - 5. be → being
- B**
 - 1. We enjoy talking about
 - 2. spending much money on shopping
 - 3. was ashamed of being scolded
 - 4. Traveling to a foreign country sounds
- C**
 - 1. was always fond of finding fault with
 - 2. Have you ever considered going to live
 - 3. Respecting others is important

02 동명사의 의미상 주어, 동명사의 부정

- A**
1. my opening the window
 2. his coming here on time
 3. her being so rude to me
 4. my applying for medical school
 5. his father working too much
 6. being laughed at by his friends
- B**
1. my boss interfering in my task
 2. is proud of his son being a famous film director
 3. are afraid of meeting
 4. is angry about his not sending
 5. approved of his staying in Paris for another month

03 동명사의 시제와 태

- A**
1. treating → being treated
 2. having losing → having lost
 3. having broken → having been broken
 4. winning → having won
- B**
1. of her being found safe
 2. for not having attended the meeting
 3. of his teacher's discovering his mistakes
- C**
1. complained of the plane having been delayed
 2. regrets not having studied hard
 3. am sure of Susan having read the report

04 동명사와 현재분사

- A**
1. 현재분사 2. 현재분사 3. 현재분사 4. 동명사
 5. 동명사 6. 현재분사 7. 동명사 8. 동명사
 9. 동명사 10. 현재분사
- B**
1. 이것은 당신을 위한 수면제입니다.
담장 위에서 자고 있는 고양이를 보세요.
 2. 저희 할머니는 지팡이가 필요해요.
Jason은 모래사장을 가로질러 걷고 있었다.
 3. Emma의 직업은 비디오 게임을 하는 것이다.
Brian은 청중 앞에서 피아노를 연주하고 있다.
 4. 대기실에 침묵이 흐른다.

그들은 공항에서 그들의 짐을 기다리고 있다.

05 동명사 목적어 vs. to부정사 목적어

- A**
1. stealing 2. asking 3. to tell 4. waiting
 5. smoking 6. to go
- B**
1. purchasing 2. to abandon 3. playing
 4. to travel 5. having 6. to arrive
- C**
1. refused to listen to the advice of the teacher
 2. mind my turning down
 3. agreed to give up gambling
 4. seemed to avoid investigating

06 동명사와 to부정사 둘 다 목적어로 취하는 동사

- A**
1. to make 2. attending 3. to move 4. to lock
- B**
1. being taken 2. to take 3. to say 4. playing
- C**
1. Don't forget to take your cellphone
 2. regret to inform you
 3. remembers seeing him study[studying]

07 동명사의 관용 표현 I

- A**
1. denying 2. taking 3. fall 4. talking
- B**
1. As soon as he saw me on the road
 2. I couldn't enjoy the holiday
 3. Whenever David visits the city

08 동명사의 관용 표현 II

- A**
1. changing 2. increasing 3. providing
 4. eating 5. playing 6. having
- B**
1. is used to doing exercise
 2. are addicted to using the cellphone
 3. had difficulty in adjusting to living
 4. has committed herself to improving the lives of the children

Wrap-Up Test

▶ p.80

- 01 ③ 02 ③ 03 ④ 04 ④ 05 ①
 06 ④ 07 ⑤ 08 ③ 09 ② 10 ③
 11 ① 12 ⑤ 13 ④ 14 ② 15 ③
 16 ② 17 ⑤ 18 ④ 19 ⑤ 20 ③

- 21 ③
 22 without saying that health is above wealth
 23 is no use trying to forget
 24 have difficulty in learning mathematics
 25 has committed himself to protecting endangered animals

- 01 give up(포기하다)은 동명사를 목적으로 취한다.
 02 cannot help -ing ~ 하지 않을 수 없다
 03 동명사의 수동형은 being p.p.이다.
 04 be ashamed of -ing(~하는 것을 창피해하다), 동명사의 의미상 주어는 주로 소유격으로 쓴다.
 05 동명사의 부정어는 동명사 앞에 not/never를 쓴다.
 06 <prevent + 목적어 + from + -ing> ~가 ...하지 못하게 하다
 07 동명사의 의미상 주어는 소유격이나 목적격을 쓴다.
 08 desire는 to부정사를 목적으로 취한다.
 09 deny는 동명사를 목적으로 취한다.
 10 sure of -ing ~을 확신하다
 11 <주어 + insist + that + 주어 + should + 동사원형> = <주어 + insist on +(의미상 주어) + -ing>
 12 be worried about(~을 걱정하다), 주절의 동사보다 시제가 앞서 있기 때문에 완료 동명사가 와야 한다.
 13 ④ 현재분사, ①, ②, ③, ⑤ 동명사
 14 ② 용도를 나타내는 동명사, ①, ③, ④, ⑤ 현재분사
 15 <remember + 동명사> ~한 것을 기억하다
 <remember + to부정사> ~할 것을 기억하다
 16 <forget + to부정사> ~할 것을 잊어버리다
 <stop + 동명사> ~하는 것을 그만두다
 17 never ~ without -ing: ~할 때마다 항상 ...하다
 18 <object to +(의미상 주어) + -ing> ~하는 것을 반대하다
 19 ⑤ to take → to taking: <be dedicated to + 명사/동명사> ~하는 데 전념하다
 20 ③ to donate → to donating: <when it comes to + 명사/동명사> ~에 관한 한

- 21 ③ to go → to going: <what do you say to + 명사/동명사> ~하는 게 어때요?
 22 It goes without saying that
 = It is needless to say that ~은 말할 필요도 없다
 23 It is no use -ing ~해도 소용없다
 24 have difficulty in -ing ~하는 데 어려움을 겪다
 25 commit oneself to -ing ~에 전념하다



CHAPTER 07

분사 I

▶ p. 83

01 현재분사 vs. 과거분사

- A 1. used 2. listening 3. completed 4. shocked
 5. serving 6. dancing 7. standing 8. running
 9. disappointed 10. spoken
 B 1. was canceled yesterday
 2. An injured person[man] should be taken
 3. an adopted Korean girl living
 4. a sign posted on the wall
 5. stories handed down from generation to generation

02 분사의 역할 I - 명사 수식

- A 1. to clear away the fallen leaves
 2. that boy waving at me
 3. The villagers invited to my party
 4. That man wearing a red cap
 5. The scientist experimenting with lasers
 6. The book containing useful information
 B 1. The movie made by a famous director
 2. remember seeing the movie starring
 3. Most of the teachers teaching English
 4. One of the greatest problems confronting us
 5. a new job selling our products[goods]

3 분사의 역할 II - 주격 보어, 목적격 보어

- A** 1. repaired 2. lying 3. walking[walk] 4. listening
5. stolen 6. delivered
- B** 1. arresting → arrested 2. finish → finished
3. preparing → prepared 4. chatted → chatting
5. interesting → interested
6. destroying → destroyed
- C** 1. saw the famous singer waving[wave]
2. you're feeling tired
3. was so crowded this morning

4 감정 동사의 분사 형용사

- A** 1. bored 2. frightening 3. pleased
4. interesting 5. embarrassing
- B** 1. excited, exciting
2. disappointing, disappointed
3. surprised, surprising
- C** 1. is disappointing to be betrayed
2. were embarrassed to know

5 분사구문 만드는 법

- A** 1. Going to the bookstore
2. Spending all the money
3. Being nervous during the interview
4. Achieving a big success
- B** 1. Turned → Turning 2. Wanted → Wanting
3. Listened → Listening 4. Walk → Walking
- C** 1. Having no money
2. (Being) Seen from the moon

6 분사구문의 용법 I - 시간, 이유, 조건, 양보

- A** 1. Waiting for the bus 2. Being sleepy
3. Having exercised outside on a cold day

4. Taking this bus

- B** 1. While she was having a shower
2. Because she was very sick
3. Though he lives near the company

7 분사구문의 용법 II - 동시 동작, 연속 동작

- A** 1. drinking a cup of coffee
2. hugging him warmly
3. arriving in Incheon at 12:00
- B** 1. destroying many old buildings
2. sang a song, playing the piano
3. delivering her speech on education
- C** 1. Carol은 책상에 앉아 그에게 긴 편지를 썼다.
2. 그녀는 코트를 벗어서 옷걸이에 걸었다.
3. 물속으로 잠수하여 그는 작은 물고기들이 주변을 헤엄 치는 것을 보았다.

8 분사구문의 부정, 〈접속사 + 현재분사/과거분사/형용사〉

- A** 1. (Though) Not being a genius
2. Not studying enough
3. As[Because] I didn't finish the project
4. While I am talking to the priest whom I depend on
5. Though he didn't sleep well the previous night
6. telephoning from abroad
- B** 1. walking along the street
2. left alone, the little boy never cried
3. used properly, computers can be helpful for learning
4. Not knowing her email address
5. Not having enough money to travel

Wrap-Up Test

▶ p. 92

- 01 ③ 02 ④ 03 ④ 04 ② 05 ④
- 06 ② 07 ⑤ 08 ③ 09 ④ 10 ⑤
- 11 ① 12 ④ 13 ④ 14 ④ 15 ②
- 16 ⑤ 17 ③ 18 ⑤
- 19 Arriving at the station
- 20 Being tired
- 21 Not, getting, up, early
- 22 While, walking
- 23 found Sally crying at the door
- 24 Finishing my homework, I went to the movies
- 25 was singing a song, playing the guitar

- 01 The woman과의 관계가 능동이므로 현재분사 singing 이 와야 한다.
- 02 감정의 상태를 나타내는 과거분사 shocked가 와야 한다.
- 03 사람들이 '부상을 당한' 것이므로 과거분사 injured가 와야 한다.
- 04 목적어와 목적격 보어가 수동 관계일 경우, 과거분사를 쓴다.
- 05 이유를 나타내는 분사구문으로 Spending이 와야 한다.
- 06 thing이 감정을 유발하므로 embarrassing, She는 감정을 느끼는 주체이므로 disappointed가 와야 한다.
- 07 We는 감정을 느끼는 주체이므로 surprised, he도 감정을 느끼는 주체이므로 excited가 와야 한다.
- 08 They는 감정을 느끼는 주체이므로 confused, 두 번째 빈칸은 동시 동작을 나타내는 looking이 온다.
- 09 ④ 동명사, ①, ②, ③, ⑤ 현재분사
- 10 ⑤ 동명사, ①, ②, ③, ④ 현재분사
- 11 조건을 나타내는 분사구문이므로 조건에 해당하는 접속사 if를 써야 한다.
- 12 양보를 나타내는 분사구문이므로 양보에 해당하는 부사절이 와야 한다.
- 13 '이야기하고 있는' 것이므로 능동의 현재분사 talking을 써야 한다.
- 14 it은 감정을 유발하므로 exciting을 써야 한다.
- 15 차가 '수리된' 것이므로 과거분사 repaired가 와야 한다.
- 16 ⑤ 남자가 아이들에 의해 '둘러싸인' 것이므로 surrounding → surrounded
- 17 ③ 그가 거리를 따라 걷다가 친구를 만난 것이므로

Walked → Walking

- 18 ⑤ 그의 이름이 '불러지는' 것이므로 call → called
- 19 부사절의 접속사와 주어를 없애고 주절과 시제가 동일하므로 부사절의 동사를 -ing로 바꾼다.
- 20 주절과 시제가 동일하므로 was를 being으로 바꾼다.
- 21 분사구문의 부정은 -ing 앞에 not을 쓴다.
- 22 <접속사+분사> 형태를 만든다.
- 23 목적어(Sally)와 목적격 보어(cry)의 관계가 능동이자 진행이므로 목적격 보어를 -ing 형태로 쓴다.
- 24 After I finished my homework를 분사구문으로 바꾼다.
- 25 동시 동작을 나타내는 분사구문이다.



CHAPTER 08

분사 II

▶ p. 95

01 단순 분사구문 vs. 완료 분사구문

- A
 - 1. Having finished his homework, he watched TV.
 - 2. Having failed the exam, he decided not to try it again.
 - 3. Having written a letter, Jason went out for a walk.
 - 4. (Having been) Born in summer, she likes summer very much.
 - 5. Because[As] I had already seen it, I didn't want to go to see the movie.
 - 6. After we ate lunch, we went to the park to take a rest.
- B
 - 1. Having made the final check
 - 2. Having hurt his leg yesterday
 - 3. Not having seen each other for a long time
 - 4. Having refused his invitation

02 능동 분사구문 vs. 수동 분사구문

- A
 - 1. (Having been) Born in France, he is proficient in French.

2. (Being) Seen from a distance, the house looks like an airplane.
3. (Being) Allowed to stay out late, I was concerned about my safety.
4. Because[As] she had been left motherless in childhood, she was brought up by her grandparents.
5. As he had been wounded in the arm, he couldn't lift heavy things anymore.

- B**
1. Compared to her friend
 2. Seen from the plane
 3. (Being) Disappointed at the result of the test

3 독립 분사구문

- A**
1. The weather being fine, we went climbing.
 2. The school being built recently, the students liked it very much.
 3. There being no seats in the restaurant, we had to wait for an hour.
 4. Because[As] the dog was sitting on the road, he turned his car to the right.
 5. Because[As] Mike had won the first prize, we held a party for him.

- B**
1. Being → There being
 2. is → being
 3. There be → There being
 4. Snowing → It snowing
 5. The world was → The world being

- C**
1. My parents permitting
 2. All things considered
 3. It being so hot

4 비인칭 독립 분사구문

- A**
1. Considering
 2. Frankly speaking
 3. Talking of
 4. Granting that
 5. Judging from
 6. Taking everything into consideration

- B**
1. Judging from her accent
 2. Frankly speaking
 3. Generally speaking
 4. Strictly speaking
 5. Taking his age into consideration
 6. Talking of movies

5 <with + 목적어 + 분사>

- A**
1. with him following her
 2. with her head turned away
 3. with his arms folded
 4. with his eyes fixed
- B**
1. crossing → crossed
 2. closing → closed
 3. play → playing
 4. masking → masked
 5. tie → tied
- C**
1. with tears running down
 2. with his body shaking

6 분사/to부정사/동명사 구별하기

- A**
1. killed
 2. Sleeping
 3. To keep
 4. To reduce
 5. swimming
 6. Being distrusted
 7. to overcome

Wrap-Up Test

▶ p.102

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 01 ④ | 02 ② | 03 ③ | 04 ② | 05 ④ |
| 06 ① | 07 ② | 08 ② | 09 ⑤ | 10 ③ |
| 11 ③ | 12 ② | 13 ④ | 14 ㉸ | 15 ㉠ |
| 16 ㉢ | 17 ④ | 18 ③ | | |

19 (Being) Surprised

20 If (being) asked

21 Considering

22 The, concert, being, over

23 Taking, all, things, into, consideration

24 Wounded, in, the, leg

25 Having, heard, showed

- 01 부사절의 시제가 주절의 시제보다 한 시제 앞설 경우, 완료 분사구문 having p.p.를 쓴다.
- 02 being p.p. 분사구문에서 being은 생략할 수 있다.
- 03 분사구문의 주어와 주절의 주어와 다를 경우, 분사구문의 주어를 그대로 쓰는 독립 분사구문이다.
- 04 부사절의 주어와 일반인인 경우, 주절의 주어와 다르더라도 일반인 주어를 생략하는 비인칭 독립 분사구문이다.
- 05 <with+목적어+분사> ~한 채로
- 06 As she was born을 분사구문으로 바꾼 (Having been) Born, 'When I arrived'를 분사구문으로 바꾼 Arriving 이 와야 한다.
- 07 Being compared에서 Being이 생략된 분사구문. generally speaking 일반적으로 말해서
- 08 with her hair flying 머리카락이 바람에 날리면서 with her eyes closed 눈을 감고서
- 09 부사절의 시제가 주절의 시제보다 한 시제 앞설 경우 완료 분사구문 having p.p.를 쓴다.
- 10 '불을 피우다가'의 의미로 현재분사 lighting이 자연스럽다.
- 11 부사절의 시제가 주절의 시제보다 한 시제 앞설 경우 완료 분사구문 having p.p.를 쓰며, 완료 분사구문의 부정은 not having p.p.이다.
- 12 앞에 there는 그대로 두고 부사절의 시제가 주절과 동일하므로 are를 -ing 형태로 바꾼다.
- 13 부사절의 주어와 일반인인 경우, 주절의 주어와 다르더라도 일반인 주어를 생략하는 비인칭 독립 분사구문이다.
- 14 분사구문의 주어와 주절의 주어와 다를 경우, 분사구문의 주어를 그대로 쓰는 독립 분사구문이다.
- 15 judging from ~로 판단해 보면
- 16 Being written에서 Being이 생략된 분사구문이다.
- 17 분사구문의 주어와 주절의 주어와 다를 경우, 분사구문의 주어를 그대로 쓰는 독립 분사구문이다.
- 18 <with+목적어+분사> ~한 채로 목적어와 분사의 관계가 능동이므로 현재분사 coming을 쓴다.
- 19 주어(we)가 감정을 느끼는 주체이므로 (Being) Surprised로 바꾸어야 한다.
- 20 주어(I)가 질문을 받는 것이므로 If (being) asked로 바꾸어야 한다.
- 21 비인칭 독립 분사구문으로 그의 나이를 '고려하면'이므로 Considering이 와야 한다.

- 22 분사구문의 주어와 주절의 주어와 다를 경우, 분사구문의 주어를 그대로 쓰는 독립 분사구문이다.
- 23 taking ~ into consideration ~을 고려해 보면
- 24 Being wounded에서 Being이 생략된 분사구문이다.
- 25 부사절의 시제가 주절의 시제보다 한 시제 앞설 경우 완료 분사구문 having p.p.를 쓴다.



CHAPTER 09

접속사

▶ p. 105

01 등위접속사

- A** 1. so 2. and 3. or 4. but 5. so
6. so 7. and 8. but
- B** 1. Tell the truth in front of the judge, or you'll be punished.
2. Exercise hard, and you will be able to lose weight
3. Return the book today, or you will have to pay a late fee.

02 상관접속사

- A** 1. but 2. or 3. but
- B** 1. has → have 2. is → are 3. want → wants
4. is → are
- C** 1. Both, and 2. neither, nor 3. either, or

03 종속접속사 I - 명사절

- A** 1. what 2. that 3. Whether 4. whether
- B** 1. whether it will[is going to] rain tomorrow
2. when David will come to the party
3. that Judy thinks of only herself
4. that Jane has nothing to do with the case
5. if you can accept the request

04 종속접속사 II - 부사절 (시간)

- A** 1. before 2. As 3. While 4. As soon as
B 1. Every time I wash my car
 2. will be with her as long as she needs me
 3. didn't come home until the meeting was over

05 종속접속사 III - 부사절 (이유, 원인)

- A** 1. Now that 2. because 3. Since
B 1. For → Because[As, Since]
 2. because of → because
 3. though → for[because]
C 1. because he had a stomachache
 2. as she was going to marry him
 3. Now that it is vacation

06 종속접속사 IV - 부사절 (목적, 결과)

- A** 1. lest he should be caught by the bear
 2. too expensive for me to buy
 3. (in order) for her to pass through
 4. so as not to get sick
B 1. broke his leg, so that he couldn't play soccer anymore
 2. so easy that even children can solve it
 3. such a kind man that he gave me good advice

07 종속접속사 V - 부사절 (양보, 조건)

- A** 1. even if 2. If 3. In case 4. Although 5. Unless
B 1. despite → as 2. will take → take 3. will go → go
C 1. Unless Jack loves Sarah, she will be very unhappy.
 2. While she prefers baseball, I prefer soccer.

Wrap-Up Test

▶ p.114

- 01 ④ 02 ① 03 ④ 04 ⑤ 05 ⑤
 06 ① 07 ③ 08 ① 09 ④ 10 ③
 11 ⑤ 12 ① 13 ③ 14 ② 15 ⑥
 16 ③ 17 ② 18 ① 19 ④ 20 ③
 21 ② 22 ③
 23 Why do you think it is
 24 such a famous painter that
 25 not only sings like an angel but also dances

- 01 until은 '∼할 때까지'를 나타내는 시간 접속사이다.
 02 both A and B A와 B 둘 다
 03 neither A nor B A도 B도 아니다
 04 Whether는 '∼인지'의 뜻으로 명사절을 이끌어 주어 역할을 할 수 있다. if 명사절은 주어로 쓰지 못한다.
 05 이유를 나타내는 부사절 접속사가 와야하므로 now that (∼이기 때문에)
 06 so ~ that ... 너무 ~해서 ...하다
 so that 주어+동사 ~하도록 (목적)
 07 '∼하는 동안에', '반면에'의 의미를 가진 while이 와야 한다.
 08 or not과 함께 쓰여 '∼인지 아닌지'라는 뜻의 명사절을 만들고, even과 함께 쓰여 '비록 ~이지만'이라는 양보의 부사절을 만드는 if가 와야 한다.
 09 ④ ~때문에 (이유), ①, ②, ③, ⑤ ~할 때 (시간)
 10 ③ 만약 ~라면 (부사절) ①, ②, ④, ⑤ ~인지 아닌지 (명사절)
 11 ⑤ ~이기 때문에 (이유) ①, ②, ③, ④ ~이래로 (시간)
 12 as soon as ~하자마자
 as long as ~하는 한
 13 <though+주어+동사>, <despite/in spite of+명사>
 <because+주어+동사>, <because of+명사>
 14 <형용사/부사+as+주어+동사> 비록 ~이지만 (양보)
 <주어+동사, so that+주어+동사> 그래서 ~하다 (결과)
 15 <so ~ that+주어+can't[couldn't]> 너무 ~해서 ...할 수 없다
 16 원인과 결과를 연결하는 등위접속사 so가 와야 한다.
 17 동사 know의 목적으로 의문사절(의문사+주어+동사)이 와야 한다.
 18 <명령문, and ...> ~해라, 그러면 ...할 것이다

(= If + 주어 + 동사)

- 19 not only A but also B: A뿐만 아니라 B도 (= B as well as A)
- 20 <every time + 주어 + 동사> ~할 때마다 (= whenever)
- 21 ② are → am: Neither A nor B가 주어일 경우 동사는 B에 일치시킨다.
- 22 ③ unless → if: unless는 '만약 ~하지 않는다면'의 뜻으로 if ~ not과 같은 표현이다.
- 23 <의문사 + do you think + 주어 + 동사 ~ ?>
- 24 <such + a + 형용사 + 명사 + that + 주어 + 동사>
매우 ~해서 ...하다
- 25 not only A but also B A뿐만 아니라 B도



CHAPTER 10

관계사 I

▶ p. 117

01 주격 관계대명사

- A** 1. who → which[that] 2. which → what
3. which → who[that] 4. what → which[that]
5. that → what 6. which → that[who]
7. which → who[that]
- B** 1. He has a watch which[that] costs 100 dollars.
2. Cathy saw a boy who was running on the ground.
3. I saw a girl and a cat that[which] were playing together.
4. I know a teacher who can speak three languages.
5. The man who is carrying a heavy box is my father.

02 소유격 관계대명사

- A** 1. who → whose 2. that → whose
3. whose → which 4. which → whose
- B** 1. Daniel burnt down the tree whose fruits had poison.
2. Emily called the teacher whose class she attended.

3. I know the woman whose daughter is a famous singer.

- C** 1. a dentist whose name is Kelly
2. children whose first language is not Chinese
3. the teacher whose class I enjoy the most

03 목적격 관계대명사

- A** 1. whom 2. which 3. that 4. that 5. that
- B** 1. Jason is the boy whom[that] I met with my friend yesterday.
2. This is the birthday cake which[that] I bought for my brother.
3. This man whom[that] I ran into yesterday is one of my father's colleagues.
- C** 1. The actress whom[that] I wanted to see
2. The TV program which[that] I didn't watch yesterday
3. the very question that Angelina wanted to ask a doctor

04 관계대명사 that

- A** 1. that 2. that 3. that
- B** 1. Ted is the very person that will be able to solve the problem.
2. I know the woman and her pet that are running along the street.
3. The astronauts and the spacecraft that crashed into the sea have not been found.
- C** 1. The old man and his boat that were in the sea
2. the very person that was chosen
3. The only thing that matters to us

05 관계대명사 what

- A** 1. what 2. what 3. what 4. What 5. what
- B** 1. is to me what water is to fish

- 2. handsome and what is better very rich
- 3. what many people wanted her to do
- 4. understand what the teacher explained

06 <전치사 + 관계대명사>

- A** 1. on which 2. for whom 3. with whom
4. with which 5. for which
- B** 1. for, which, which[that], for
2. with, whom, whom[that], with
3. which[that], in, in, which
4. with, which, which, with
5. which, in, in, which

07 관계대명사의 생략

- A** 1. business 뒤에 which[that]
2. movie 뒤에 which[that]
3. woman 뒤에 who[that] is
4. facts 뒤에 which[that] were
- B** 1. flying 2. reading 3. written 4. about whom
5. which are made
- C** 1. Anyone interested in classical music can join the festival.
2. The picture painted by Matisse was sold for a high price at auction.

08 관계대명사의 계속적 용법

- A** 1. which → whom[who] 2. that → which
3. they → which 4. whom → who
- B** 1. which he made himself
2. which she refused to accept
3. who is beautiful and smart
4. whom I invited to have a cup of coffee with me
- C** 1. whom I couldn't see
2. which connects the two islands

Wrap-Up Test

▶ p.126

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 01 ① | 02 ⑤ | 03 ② | 04 ① | 05 ① |
| 06 ④ | 07 ④ | 08 ④ | 09 ③ | 10 ⑤ |
| 11 ⑤ | 12 ② | 13 ③ | 14 ② | 15 ③ |
| 16 ④ | 17 ① | 18 ⑤ | 19 ⑤ | 20 ④ |

- 21 (who was) injured in the accident
- 22 What she said yesterday
- 23 which you recommended
- 24 the novel which[that] Billy is interested in
- 25 whose purpose I didn't understand

- 01 선행사가 사람인 주격 관계대명사 who가 와야 한다.
- 02 선행사가 사람인 소유격 관계대명사 whose가 와야 한다.
- 03 선행사가 사람인 목적격 관계대명사 whom이 와야 한다.
- 04 선행사가 <the only + 명사>인 경우 관계대명사 that을 써야 한다.
- 05 선행사를 포함한 관계대명사 what이 와야 한다.
- 06 관계대명사의 계속적 용법으로 선행사가 사물인 목적격 관계대명사 which가 와야 한다.
- 07 선행사가 사람인 <전치사 + 관계대명사> 형태로 with whom이 와야 한다.
- 08 선행사가 사물인 소유격 관계대명사 whose가 와야 한다.
- 09 선행사가 사물인 목적격 관계대명사 which가 와야 한다.
- 10 선행사가 사물인 <전치사 + 관계대명사> 형태로 for which가 와야 한다.
- 11 what is called 소위 what is better 더욱 좋은 것은
- 12 선행사가 사물이거나 문장 전체인 경우 관계대명사 which가 와야 한다.
- 13 선행사가 <사람 + 사물>, 최상급일 경우 관계대명사 that을 쓴다.
- 14 선행사를 포함한 관계대명사 what 선행사가 <the very + 명사>인 경우 관계대명사 that
- 15 새들이 날고 있으므로 현재분사 flying 책들이 쓰여지므로 과거분사 written
- 16 선행사가 사물인 주격 관계대명사 which 선행사가 사람인 목적격 관계대명사 whom
- 17 <전치사 + 목적격 관계대명사>에서 목적격 관계대명사는 생략할 수 없다.
- 18 ①, ②, ③, ④ 관계대명사, ⑤ 동격을 이루는 명사절 접

속사

- 19 ⑤ whose → which: 선행사가 사물인 소유격 관계대명사의 형태는 <whose + 명사> 또는 <the + 명사 + of which>이다.
- 20 ④ 회사에서 '만들어진' 차들이므로 making → made
- 21 선행사가 사람인 주격 관계대명사 who가 쓰인다.
- 22 선행사를 포함한 관계대명사 what이 쓰인다.
- 23 선행사가 사물인 목적격 관계대명사 which가 쓰인다.
- 24 선행사가 사물인, 전치사의 목적격 관계대명사 which[that]이 쓰인다.
- 25 선행사가 사물인 소유격 관계대명사 whose가 쓰인다.



CHAPTER 11

관계사 II

▶ p. 129

01 관계부사 when, where

- A 1. when 2. when 3. when 4. where 5. where
- B 1. which → in which[where]
2. where → which 3. where → which
4. where → when 5. which → in which[where]
- C 1. He met Cathy on Friday when he went to the hospital.
2. Ann went back to the country where she was born and raised.
3. Do you remember the name of the shop where we bought shoes.
4. The day after Christmas is Boxing Day when many people go shopping.

02 관계부사 why, how

- A 1. why 2. how 3. how 4. why 5. why
- B 1. We don't know the reason why Steven quit his job.
2. You have to learn the way[how] Ben coped with the difficulties.

3. I don't know the reason why Diana cried out to me last night.

- C 1. the reason why Emily is angry with
2. the way we can communicate with each other
3. the reason why Ted failed the exam

03 관계부사와 선행사의 생략

- A 1. when 앞에 the time 2. where 앞에 the place
3. reason 뒤에 why 4. why 앞에 the reason
5. where 앞에 at the place
- B 1. the way how → the way[how]
2. in where → in which[where]
3. that → the day (when)
4. which → which 생략
- C 1. at the corner where people couldn't see her
2. can't understand the reason Jason got angry with Susan

04 관계부사의 계속적 용법

- A 1. when → which 2. that → when
3. when → where 4. which → where
5. and when → when[and then]
- B 1. where she met Robert
2. where he would study art
3. when we started the party
4. when nobody bothers her at all
- C 1. where we saw Van Gogh's paintings
2. when the Olympic Games were held in Seoul

05 복합 관계대명사 whoever, whomever

- A 1. anyone, whom 2. anyone, who
3. Anyone, who 4. Whoever, may
5. Whoever
- B 1. whoever wants it
2. Whoever may say so

3. whoever[whomever] she chose

06 복합 관계대명사 whichever, whatever

- A** 1. anything that you like
 2. No matter which you take
 3. No matter what you give me
 4. whatever[whichever] she wants to know
 5. No matter what my children do
 6. anything that he can to make money
- B** 1. whatever → what 2. What → Whatever
 3. anything whatever → whatever[anything that]
 4. whichever → which

07 복합 관계부사 whenever, wherever, however

- A** 1. How → However 2. wherever → where
 3. When → Whenever 4. wherever → where
 5. where → wherever 6. How → However
- B** 1. at any place where he may be
 2. No matter where you may be
 3. No matter when I may get up
 4. whenever you like
 5. No matter how late you may come

08 유사 관계대명사 as, but, than

- A** 1. as 2. than 3. but 4. as 5. as
- B** 1. but → as 2. as → than 3. but → as
 4. than → as 5. as → but 6. as → than
 7. than → but

Wrap-Up Test

▶ p. 138

- 01 ② 02 ① 03 ③ 04 ④ 05 ①
 06 ① 07 ④ 08 ④ 09 ① 10 ④
 11 which
 12 the time
 13 the reason
 14 ④ 15 ③ 16 ① 17 ② 18 ⑤
 19 ② 20 ④
 21 However, hard, she, tried
 22 wherever, he, may, be
 23 but, is, affected
 24 the reason why Harry got angry
 25 No matter where she goes

- 01 장소를 나타내는 관계부사 where가 와야 한다.
 02 시간을 나타내는 관계부사 when이 와야 한다.
 03 이유를 나타내는 관계부사 why가 와야 한다.
 04 방법을 나타내는 관계부사 how가 와야 한다.
 05 선행사를 포함한 복합 관계대명사 whoever (= anyone who) ~하는 누구나
 06 관계부사의 계속적 용법으로 장소를 나타내는 관계부사 where, 시간을 나타내는 관계부사 when이 와야 한다.
 07 유사 관계대명사로 <such+명사+as>, <부정어+명사+but>으로 나타낸다.
 08 however 아무리 ~해도
 wherever 어디에나, 어디든
 09 whoever ~하는 누구나 (명사절)
 누가 ~하든지 (양보 부사절)
 10 whenever 언제 ~하더라도 (양보 부사절)
 ~하는 어느 때나 (시간 부사절)
 11 목적격 관계대명사는 생략할 수 있다.
 12 관계부사 when의 선행사 the time을 생략할 수 있다.
 13 관계부사 why의 선행사 the reason을 생략할 수 있다.
 14 <전치사+관계대명사>일 때 관계대명사는 생략할 수 없다.
 15 <more+명사+than> ~보다 더 ...한
 16 <such+명사+as+주어+동사> ~하는 그런 ...
 17 whatever ~하는 무엇이든
 18 ⑤ 관계부사 where는 in which와 같은 의미이므로 where I was born in은 올바른 표현이 아니다.
 19 ② whatever = no matter what 무엇을 ~하더라도

- 20 장소를 나타내는 관계부사 where가 와야 한다.
 21 however = no matter how 아무리 ~하더라도
 22 wherever = at any place where ~하는 어느 곳이나
 23 유사관계대명사 but = that ~ not
 24 이유를 나타내는 관계부사 why를 써야 한다.
 25 wherever = no matter where 어디에(서) ~하더라도



CHAPTER 12

비교 구문

▶ p. 141

01 원급 비교 표현 I

- A** 1. not, as[so], clever 2. as, well, as
 3. not, as[so], popular 4. as, attractive, as
 5. as, difficult
B 1. as old as yours 2. as angry as Catherine
 3. as good as his last book
 4. isn't as generous as 5. isn't as big as

02 원급 비교 표현 II

- A** 1. twice, as, expensive, as
 2. as, soon, as, possible
 3. as, many, movies, as, possible
 4. as, often, as, he, can
 5. five, times, as, many, books, as
B 1. as early as possible
 2. ten times as useful as
 3. three times more expensive than
 4. three times as cheap as
 5. as specifically as he[she] could

03 비교급 · 최상급 만드는 법

- A** 1. stranger, strangest
 2. fatter, fattest

3. friendlier, friendliest

4. more important, most important

B 1. farther 2. worse 3. latter 4. less 5. more

C 1. the best novel he has ever written

2. at least water and food

04 비교급 표현 I

A 1. bigger, than 2. nicer, than

3. more, intelligent, than 4. more, crowded, than

5. worse, than

B 1. more comfortable than this one

2. is bigger than the basketball court

3. more difficult than gaining weight

C 1. less smart than Jack

2. much easier to learn than figure skating

3. far more interesting activities, than

4. even more important than the past

5. still more difficult to learn than English

05 비교급 표현 II

A 1. The younger, the easier

2. The sooner, the sooner

3. The more, the less

B 1. is getting longer and longer

2. becomes colder and colder

3. he became more and more nervous

4. her English is getting better and better

C 1. bad → worse 2. much → more

3. fat → fatter 4. hard → harder

5. Longer → The longer

06 최상급 표현 I

A 1. the deepest → deepest 2. the best → best

3. the fastest → fastest 4. largest → the largest

5. beautiful → most beautiful

6. of the world → in the world

- B**
1. the highest building in the world
 2. the tallest student in his class
 3. one of the greatest museums
 4. one of the most famous soccer players
 5. the most intelligent of all the insects

07 최상급 표현 II

- A**
1. smart → as smart
 2. students → student
 3. beautiful → more beautiful
 4. expensive → more expensive
- B**
1. more valuable than[as valuable as] love
 2. as bad as[worse than] bullying
 3. more generous than[as generous as]
- C**
1. richer than any other man
 2. shorter than any other boy
 3. the coldest place in the world
 4. the most popular actress in Hollywood

08 주의해야 할 비교 표현

- A**
1. can't, so, much, as
 2. no, more, than
 3. no, less, than
 4. no, more, than
- B**
1. no less popular than her friend
 2. not so much an actress as a singer
 3. much less Chinese
 4. much more his friends

Wrap-Up Test

▶ p. 150

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 01 ① | 02 ③ | 03 ⑤ | 04 ② | 05 ④ |
| 06 ① | 07 ④ | 08 ① | 09 ② | 10 ④ |
| 11 ⑤ | 12 ⑤ | 13 ② | 14 ③ | 15 ④ |
| 16 ④ | 17 ④ | 18 ① | 19 ② | 20 ④ |
- 21 twice, more, expensive, than
 22 no, more, than
 23 not more brilliant than
 24 No other building, as tall as
 25 The more you know, the more you will trust

- 01 <not+as+원급+as> ~만큼 ...하지 않은
- 02 <비교급+than> ~보다 더 ...한
- 03 <one of+the+최상급+복수 명사> 가장 ~한 것들 중 하나
- 04 <Nothing ~ as+원급+as>의 형태로 최상급을 나타낸다.
- 05 <get+비교급+and+비교급> 점점 더 ~해지다
- 06 bad - worse - worst
- 07 비교급을 강조할 때는 비교급 앞에 much, still, even, far, a lot을 쓴다. very는 형용사나 부사의 원급을 강조한다.
- 08 <as+원급+as>이므로 little의 비교급인 less는 부적절하다.
- 09 <as+형용사/부사+as+possible>
 = <as+형용사/부사+as+주어+can[could]>
- 10 <배수사+비교급+than> = <배수사+as+원급+as>
- 11 <A less+비교급+than B> = <A not so+원급+as B>
 = <B 비교급+than A>
- 12 <비교급+than+any other+단수 명사>는 최상급을 나타내는 표현이다.
- 13 not so much A as B A라기보다는 B이다
 much more ~은 말할 것도 없이
- 14 <The 비교급, the 비교급> ~하면 할수록 더 ...하다
 <A no more ~ than B> A가 B보다 더 ~한 것은 아니다
- 15 ①, ②, ③, ⑤는 최상급의 의미, ④는 다른 음악가들이 베토벤보다 더 유명하다는 의미이다.
- 16 not less than = at least 적어도
- 17 not so much A as B A라기보다는 B
- 18 <as+형용사/부사+as possible> 가능한 한 ~하게
- 19 ② more → most: <the+최상급+that+주어+have[has]+ever+p.p.>의 최상급 표현
- 20 ④ student → students: <비교급+than+the other+복수 명사>
- 21 <배수사+as+원급+as> = <배수사+비교급+than>
- 22 no more than = only 단지, 겨우
- 23 not more ... than ~ = ~보다 더 ...하지 않은
- 24 <부정 주어+as+원급+as>는 최상급을 나타낸다.
- 25 <The 비교급, the 비교급> ~하면 할수록 더 ...하다



CHAPTER 13

가정법

▶ p. 153

01 직설법과 가정법, 가정법 현재

- A** 1. rains 2. finish 3. is 4. go 5. be 6. resign
7. leave
- B** 1. children (should) learn from experience
2. animal rights (should) be respected
3. the students' homework (should) be turned in on time

02 가정법 과거

- A** 1. were 2. could[would] travel
3. didn't lose 4. could eat
- B** 1. studied, harder, would, pass
2. had, enough, money, would, travel
3. didn't, win, would, be, disappointed
- C** 1. If I were not busy, I could come to the party.
2. If she were not good at English, she could not translate the novel.
3. If he knew her phone number, he could call her up.

03 가정법 과거완료

- A** 1. had taken 2. had had 3. would have sent
4. hadn't been 5. could have discovered
- B** 1. had not rained, might have continued
2. had asked, would have helped
3. had remembered, would have sent
- C** 1. If she had not been more careful, she couldn't have survived the car accident.
2. If he had had 1,000 dollars, he could have bought the new device.
3. If he had been born into a wealthy family, he

might have succeeded as a businessman.

4. If Jason had studied hard, he wouldn't have failed the university entrance examination.

04 혼합 가정법

- A** 1. had gone, might be
2. had not been killed, would be
3. had taken, might be
4. had studied, would manage
5. had not done, would be
6. had not bought, would have
- B** 1. had not walked, would not have
2. If David had saved money when young, he would be better off now.
3. If Jane had taken the teacher's advice, she could get a good score on the test.
4. If Cathy had finished her homework yesterday, she could play with her friends now.

05 <wish + 가정법 과거 · 과거완료>

- A** 1. weren't 2. weren't 3. didn't live 4. had
- B** 1. my mother were at home
2. I knew how to solve the problem
3. he had been with his friend Susan
4. Mark had studied hard
- C** 1. I had a pet 2. I hadn't made such a mistake
3. I could speak English well
4. I had travelled abroad

06 <as if + 가정법 과거 · 과거완료>

- A** 1. were 2. had been
3. were 4. were
- B** 1. Ann was not sick 2. she isn't in London
3. he did not[didn't] win the gold medal
4. she will not buy this big house

- C** 1. as if he read 2. as if he had known
3. as if she were 4. as if he had understood

07 <Without[But for] ~, 가정법 과거>

- A** 1. Without, sunlight 2. But, for, your, advice
3. But, for, your, help 4. Without, air
- B** 1. it were not for this GPS navigation device
2. it not for this accurate manual
3. it not for the trees in the rainforest
4. it were not for the Internet

08 <Without[But for] ~, 가정법 과거완료>

- A** 1. would, have, been 2. would, not, have, seen
3. could, not, have, built
4. could, not, have, delivered
- B** 1. it had not been for the excellent strategies
2. it not been for my teacher's support
3. it had not been for his friend's help
4. it not been for classical music

09 가정법의 의미를 갖는 표현

- A** 1. If he were a Japanese
2. if I spoke Chinese well
3. If you were an Asian
4. If he were a wise man
5. If you helped me
6. If I were in your place
7. If you heard her sing a song

10 if의 생략, 특수 가정법

- A** 1. went 2. Were 3. as it were 4. left 5. Had
6. Had you been 7. Had it not been
- B** 1. What if the things Christine said were

2. Had it not been for water
3. It's time we took serious steps

Wrap-Up Test

▶ p. 164

- 01 ③ 02 ④ 03 ④ 04 ③ 05 ⑤
06 ③ 07 ② 08 ④ 09 ④ 10 ④
11 ② 12 ⑤ 13 ⑤ 14 ① 15 ①
16 ② 17 ⑤ 18 ② 19 ⑤ 20 ④
21 as if she had had no problem
22 I wish I could have done my homework
23 I won, would have been
24 had not woken me up, would have been late
25 hadn't made, could not stay

- 01 가정법 과거 <If+주어+과거형 동사, 주어+조동사 과거+동사원형>
- 02 가정법 과거완료 <If+주어+had p.p., 주어+조동사 과거+have+p.p.>
- 03 혼합 가정법 <If+주어+had p.p., 주어+조동사 과거+동사원형>
- 04 <I wish+가정법 과거완료>는 과거 사실과 반대되는 일을 소망할 때 쓴다.
- 05 <as if+가정법 과거완료>는 과거 사실과 반대되는 일을 가정할 때 사용한다.
- 06 <But for/Without/If it were not for/Were it not for+명사> ~이 없다면
- 07 혼합 가정법 <If+주어+had p.p., 주어+조동사 과거+동사원형>
- 08 주어로 쓰인 명사구가 가정법 과거완료의 조건절을 대신할 수 있다.
- 09 <as if+가정법 과거완료>는 과거 사실과 반대되는 일을 가정할 때 사용한다.
- 10 가정법 과거완료 <If+주어+had p.p., 주어+조동사 과거+have p.p.>
- 11 <It's (high) time+주어+동사의 과거형> ~할 시간이다
- 12 <as if+가정법 과거완료>는 과거 사실과 반대되는 일을 가정할 때 사용한다.
- 13 <I wish+가정법 과거완료>는 과거 사실과 반대되는 일을 소망할 때 쓴다.

- 14 <주어+insist+that+주어+(should)+동사원형> should
는 생략 가능하다.
- 15 To hear him speak English
= If you heard him speak English
- 16 가정법 과거 표현으로 if가 생략되었다.
If it were not for ~ = Were it not for ~
- 17 가정법 과거완료의 주절: <주어+조동사 과거+have p.p.>
But for = If it had not been for
- 18 ② <It is necessary that 주어+(should)+동사원형>
keeps → keep
- 19 ⑤ 혼합 가정법의 형태로 주절을 we would not have
...로 써야 한다.
- 20 ④ 가정법 과거의 형태로 주절이 we could not buy
this smart TV가 되어야 한다.
- 21 <as if+가정법 과거완료> 마치 ~였던[했던] 것처럼
- 22 <I wish+가정법 과거완료> ~였다면 좋았을 텐데
- 23 가정법 과거완료에서 if가 생략될 경우 <Had+주어+
p.p., 주어+조동사 과거+have p.p.>
- 24 가정법 과거완료 <If+주어+had p.p., 주어+조동사 과
거+have p.p.>
- 25 혼합 가정법 <If+주어+had p.p., 주어+조동사 과거+
동사원형>



CHAPTER 14

일치와 화법

▶ p. 167

01 수 일치 I

- A 1. win → wins 2. were → was 3. are → is
4. are → is 5. are → is
- B 1. Is 2. was 3. was 4. was 5. is 6. is 7. sticks

02 수 일치 II

- A 1. was → were 2. is → are 3. knows → know
4. is → are 5. is → are
- B 1. are 2. like 3. look 4. is 5. eats 6. is 7. do

03 시제 일치

- A 1. would 2. had been 3. had written
- B 1. leaves → (had) left 2. will → would
3. has left → had left 4. will → would
- C 1. it would be fine
2. he had been to London
3. will go to Europe
4. she had been in the library

04 시제 일치의 예외

- A 1. lives 2. is 3. goes 4. travels 5. broke
- B 1. will rain → rains 2. was → is
3. had been born → was born
4. was → (should) be
- C 1. time is money
2. landed on the moon
3. he always goes climbing on weekends

05 평서문의 간접화법 전환

- A 1. (that) her parents were fine
2. (that) he was going to the post office that day
3. (that) she couldn't come to the party the
next[following] day
4. (that) she had lost her purse the day before [the
previous day]
- B 1. "I am living in my own house now."
2. "My father has been ill for one week."
3. "Rachael and Martin are getting married
tomorrow."

06 의문사가 없는 의문문의 간접화법 전환

- A 1. if[whether] he had seen her
2. if[whether] I had met her the day before[the
previous day]

- 3. if[whether] I could tell him the way to City Hall
- 4. if[whether] I had time to talk with her
- 5. if[whether] he is going to the movies with her

- B**
- 1. "Do you love me?"
 - 2. "Are you an actress?"
 - 3. "Do you like classical music?"
 - 4. "Did you live in Seoul ten years ago?"
 - 5. "Are you going to read this book today?"

7 의문사가 있는 의문문의 간접화법 전환

- A**
- 1. what my name was
 - 2. where he was going then
 - 3. what I had done the day before[the previous day]
 - 4. where she could find a flower shop
 - 5. when I had parked my car there
- B**
- 1. "What time does the concert begin?"
 - 2. "When did you hear from Jason last?"
 - 3. "Where was the first World Cup held?"
 - 4. "Where can I buy a ticket to ride the train?"
 - 5. "Who came to the house yesterday?"

8 명령문의 간접화법 전환

- A**
- 1. to clean her room
 - 2. not to tell anybody what had happened
 - 3. not to worry about the situation anymore
 - 4. to go forward without fear
 - 5. not to throw away garbage in the park
 - 6. not to take photos during the performance
- B**
- 1. The mother told the children to hurry up.
 - 2. The teacher advised me to study hard.
 - 3. Cathy asked me to slow down the car.

Wrap-Up Test

▶ p.176

- 01 ④
- 02 ②
- 03 ①
- 04 ⑤
- 05 ①
- 06 ⑤
- 07 ④
- 08 ④
- 09 ①
- 10 ③
- 11 ⑤
- 12 ③
- 13 ⑤
- 14 ④
- 15 ⑤

- 16 told me that she was going to read that novel that day
- 17 asked me what my address was
- 18 asked me if[whether] I had enough time to talk with her
- 19 teacher told us to submit the report by the end of the term
- 20 "Don't take photos during the performance."
- 21 The number of the students in our class is
- 22 the sun is much larger than the Earth
- 23 The majority of players do their best
- 24 said to me, "Are you Chinese?"
- 25 said to me, "Don't be afraid of failing."

- 01 Most of는 그 뒤에 오는 명사의 수에 따라 동사의 수가 결정된다. 복수 명사 students가 왔으므로 are를 쓰고, <Most of 복수 명사>는 복수, <every + 단수 명사>는 단수 취급한다.
- 02 명사절 <that + 주어 + 동사>, <whether + 주어 + 동사>이 주어일 경우 단수 취급한다.
- 03 시간의 양을 나타내는 복수 명사가 하나의 단위로서 주어로 쓰일 때 그 동사는 단수형을 쓰고, <the number of + 복수 명사>도 단수 취급한다.
- 04 <not only A but also B>와 <neither A nor B>의 동사의 수는 B에 일치시킨다.
- 05 조건 부사절에서는 현재 시제가 미래 시제를 대신한다. 역사적 사실은 항상 과거 시제를 쓴다.
- 06 평서문의 화법 전환: <tell + (목적어) + that + 주어 + 동사> 인칭을 바꾸고 시제는 전달동사의 시제에 일치시킨다.
- 07 의문사가 있는 의문문의 간접화법 전환: <ask + (목적어) + 의문사 + 주어 + 동사> 인칭을 바꾸고 시제는 전달동사의 시제에 일치시킨다.
- 08 의문사가 없는 의문문의 간접화법 전환: <ask + (목적어) + if[whether] + 주어 + 동사> 인칭을 바꾸고 시제는 전달동사의 시제에 일치시킨다.

- 09 부정 명령문의 간접화법 전환: <tell/ask/advise/order + (목적어)+not +to부정사>
- 10 명령문의 간접화법 전환: <tell/ask/advise/order +(목적어)+to부정사>
- 11 ⑤ is → are: <B as well as A = not only A but also B>의 수는 B에 일치시킨다.
- 12 ③ were → was: <(the number of +복수 명사)>는 단수 취급한다.
- 13 ⑤ The natives가 주어이므로 has → have
- 14 ④ moved → moves: 불변의 사실이나 진리는 현재 시제이다.
- 15 ⑤ will be → (should) be: <주어+require(요구 동사)+ that +주어+(should)+동사원형>
- 16 평서문의 화법 전환: <tell +(목적어)+that +주어+동사> 인칭을 바꾸고 시제는 전달 동사의 시제에 일치시킨다.
- 17 의문사가 있는 의문문의 간접화법 전환: <ask +(목적어)+의문사+주어+동사> 인칭을 바꾸고 시제는 전달 동사의 시제에 일치시킨다.
- 18 의문사가 없는 의문문의 간접화법 전환: <ask +(목적어)+if[whether] +주어+동사> 인칭을 바꾸고 시제는 전달 동사의 시제에 일치시킨다.
- 19 명령문의 간접화법 전환: <tell/ask/advise/order +(목적어)+to부정사>
- 20 부정 명령문의 직접화법 전환: <주어+say to +목적어, "Don't+동사원형 ~.">
- 21 <(the number of +복수 명사)>는 단수 취급한다.
- 22 불변의 진리나 사실일 경우, 동사의 시제는 현재이다.
- 23 <(the majority of +복수 명사)>는 복수 취급한다.
- 24 의문사가 없는 의문문의 직접화법: <주어+say to +목적어, "동사+주어 ~.">
- 25 부정 명령문의 직접화법: <주어+say to +목적어, "Don't +동사원형 ~.">



CHAPTER 15

특수 구문

▶ p. 179

01 강조 I

- A 1. don't 2. the very 3. does 4. in the world

5. more and more

- B 1. What on earth 2. did pay off 3. the very man
4. not, in the least

02 강조 II - It ~ that 강조구문

- A 1. his high school friend that Billy met at the party last night
2. Alex that[who] played computer games with friends yesterday
3. Justin that[who] broke the cup which my mother liked most
4. at a traditional Korean restaurant that Eric had lunch with his colleagues
5. with Henry and Paul that Tiffany is riding a roller coaster at the amusement park
- B 1. a week ago that[when] Britney broke up
2. the necklace that[which] Jane gave her mother
3. yesterday that[when] my father was in the hospital
4. William that[who] landed
5. the zookeeper that[who] forgot
6. the World Cup Finals that we watched

03 부정 표현 I

- A 1. What Julie says is not always true
2. Not all the books are useful
3. None of the students answered
- B 1. Not all the cookies are sweet.
2. Not all the students studied hard in class.
3. Charlie doesn't always go climbing on the weekend.
- C 1. None of the travelers were wounded
2. Neither of us prepared for the exam
3. no one saw Ralph that day
4. has never been sick

04 부정 표현 II

- A 1. the last 2. anything 3. hardly 4. with

5. without 6. no

- B** 1. seldom attack humans
2. knows better than to make such a mistake
3. never turns on the computer without

05 도치 I - 강조를 위한 도치

- A** 1. I can → can I
2. fine weather comes → comes fine weather
3. people will travel → will people travel
4. he forgave → did he forgive
- B** 1. has Angelina been to the scene of the accident
2. could Susan speak because of a loud noise
3. had I closed my eyes than the phone rang
- C** 1. were many people
2. have we watched such a scary movie
3. had Sarah seen the photo than she burst into tears

06 도치 II - 구문상 도치

- A** 1. neither am I → so am I
2. I had → Had I [If I had]
3. He were → Were he [If he were]
- B** 1. neither[nor] do you
2. neither[nor] does Martin
3. so did Jack 4. so am I
- C** 1. neither did I 2. There was a big earthquake
3. Old as he is now

07 병렬 구조

- A** 1. I → mine 2. to run → running 3. go → going
4. careful → carefully 5. to cook → cooking
6. earn → to earn 7. character → by character
8. write → writing
- B** 1. not only a famous singer but also a great painter
2. bigger than that in your classroom
3. not to win but to take part in

08 무생물 주어 구문

- A** 1. to be poor → poor 2. study → to study
3. sleeping → from sleeping 4. to go → from going
5. resigning → to resign
- B** 1. became angry 2. because of a serious injury
3. can share a lot of information quickly
4. could not participate

Wrap-Up Test

▶ p. 188

- 01 ③ 02 ① 03 ③ 04 ① 05 ⑤
06 ③ 07 ② 08 ③ 09 ④ 10 ⑤
11 ② 12 ③ 13 ③ 14 ② 15 ④
16 ⑤ 17 ③ 18 ④ 19 ③

- 20 as important as earning
21 is different from that in France
22 neither does she
23 Martin doesn't always do well on the test
24 had she entered the room than she turned off the light
25 stop Kate from becoming an actress

- 01 시제가 과거(yesterday)이므로 동사 wanted를 did로 강조한다.
02 <It was + 장소 부사구 + that/where ~ > 강조 표현이다. 강조 어구가 장소의 부사구일 경우, that 대신 where를 쓸 수 있다.
03 never A without B A하면 반드시 B하다
04 부정어의 도치는 <부정어 + 조동사 + 주어 + 본동사> 형태로 이루어진다.
05 <부정문, neither/nor + 동사 + 주어>는 '~도 역시 ~않다'의 의미이다.
06 <It was + 강조 어구 + that ~ >을 이용해 의문사 who를 강조한 형태이다.
07 <No sooner had + 주어 + p.p. + than + 주어 + 과거 동사>는 no sooner를 문장 앞으로 도치시킨 표현이다.
08 <prevent + 목적어 + from + -ing>는 <사람 주어 + cannot + 동사원형>으로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.

- 09 <enable+목적어+to+동사원형>은 <사람 주어+can+동사원형>으로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
- 10 <make+목적어+목적격 보어(분사, 형용사)>는 <사람 주어+become+주격 보어+부사구(절)>로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
- 11 ② 가주어 it, ①, ③, ④, ⑤ <It is/was+강조어+that ~> 강조구문의 it이다.
- 12 ③ 일반동사, ①, ②, ④, ⑤ 분동사를 강조하기 위한 조동사
- 13 부정어의 도치는 <부정어+조동사+주어+본동사> 형태로 이루어진다.
- 14 <None of them>은 전체 부정을 나타내는 표현이다.
- 15 <Not+all/every/both>는 부분 부정을 나타내는 표현이다.
- 16 ⑤ hard → hardly: 의미상 부정을 나타내는 표현이 필요하다.
- 17 ③ in the least는 부정문에서 부정어를 강조하는 표현이다.
- 18 ④ from leaving → to leave: <force+목적어(A)+to+동사원형(B)> A로 하여금 어쩔 수 없이 B하게 하다
- 19 ③ 장소를 나타내는 부사구를 강조할 경우, <장소 부사구+동사+주어> 순으로 쓴다.
- 20 비교하는 내용은 병렬 구문으로 서로 동일한 문법 형태를 사용한다.
- 21 비교 구문에서 비교되는 대상은 문법 구조가 같아야 한다.
- 22 <nor/neither+동사+주어>는 부정문에 동의하는 표현이다.
- 23 not always는 부분 부정으로 '항상 ~한 것은 아니다'라는 의미이다.
- 24 <no sooner+had+주어+p.p.+than+주어+과거 동사>
- 25 <stop+목적어(A)+from+-ing(B)> A가 B하지 못하게 하다



MEMO

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing a memo.

