



# MY WRITING COACH

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정답과 해설 3



CHAPTER  
**[ 01 ]** 목적격보어가 있는 5형식 문장

**Unit 01** 목적격보어로 명사, 형용사를 쓰는 동사 p. 15

- 01 You will find the novel very easy.
- 02 Did the story make him happy?
- 03 I didn't find the problem easy.
- 04 Do they call you master?
- 05 silently → silent
- 06 him was unique → (that) he was unique 또는 him (to be) unique
- 07 She thought him kind and generous.
- 08 He keeps his desk neat.
- 09 What do you call your puppy?
- 10 Please leave them open. 또는 Leave them open, please.

**Unit 02** 목적격보어로 to부정사를 쓰는 동사 p. 17

- 01 I didn't tell her to help me.
- 02 She didn't allow me to eat the rest.
- 03 I told her not to help me.
- 04 We asked him to take us to the airport.
- 05 to not → not to
- 06 going → to go
- 07 don't want you to waste time
- 08 didn't expect him to understand me
- 09 Didn't I tell you not to come into my room?
- 10 Do you want me to help you?

**Unit 03** 사역동사의 목적격보어 p. 19

- 01 I had those boxes removed.
- 02 I let him close the door.
- 03 My mom made me wipe the table.
- 04 I helped Sally (to) carry her suitcase.
- 05 stay → to stay
- 06 to stay → stay
- 07 made him walk the dog
- 08 had him water the flowers in the pots
- 09 let him go to a movie with his friends
- 10 got him to paint the door

**Unit 04** 지각동사의 목적격보어 p. 21

- 01 him shake[shaking] his head
- 02 a family laughing loudly
- 03 them knock[knocking] on the door
- 04 someone coming toward her
- 05 carrying → carried
- 06 blown → blow[blowing]
- 07 We saw him walking in.
- 08 I listened to him talk about the grade.
- 09 I saw him come[coming] in.
- 10 I felt the ground shake[shaking].

**중간고사 · 기말고사 실전문제** pp. 22~25

- 01 healthily → healthy
- 02 cleaning → to clean
- 03 play → to play
- 04 to change → change
- 05 plays → play[playing]

- 01 목적격보어는 명사나 형용사가 온다.
- 02 ask는 목적격보어로 to부정사를 쓰는 동사이다.
- 03 want는 목적격보어로 to부정사를 쓰는 동사이다.
- 04 사역동사 make는 목적어와 목적격보어가 능동 관계일 때 목적격보어로 동사원형을 쓴다.
- 05 지각동사는 목적격보어로 동사원형 또는 현재분사를 쓴다.

- 06 Wearing gloves will make you warm.
- 07 I found the bottle empty.
- 08 Can you help me do the dishes?
- 09 She tried to keep the coffee cold.
- 10 My parents expected me to take care of my sister.

- 06 make의 목적격보어로 형용사가 온다.
- 07 find의 목적격보어로 형용사가 온다.
- 08 사역동사 help는 목적격보어로 to부정사 또는 동사원형을 쓴다.
- 09 keep의 목적격보어로 형용사 cold가 쓰였다.
- 10 expect는 목적격보어로 to부정사를 쓴다.

- 11 made her parents happy

- 12 told me to come home
- 13 don't let me stay out
- 14 asked me to find
- 15 saw you waiting

- 11 <make + 목적어 + 목적격보어(형용사)>
- 12 <tell + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>
- 13 <let + 목적어 + 목적격보어(동사원형)>
- 14 <ask + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>
- 15 <see + 목적어 + 목적격보어(현재분사)>, 지각동사 see의 목적격보어로 원형부정사(wait)도 가능하지만, 그 당시에 진행 중인 동작(기다리고 있는 것)을 강조하기 위해서는 현재분사가 더 적절하다.

- 16 They named their daughter Jimin.
- 17 The doctor advised him to exercise regularly.
- 18 I got my brother to take a picture
- 19 I heard someone play[playing] the violin.
- 20 Can you help me (to) move the washing machine?

- 16 <name + 목적어 + 목적격보어(명사)>
- 17 <advise + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>
- 18 <사역동사 get + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>
- 19 <hear + 목적어 + 목적격보어(동사원형 또는 현재분사)>
- 20 <help + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사 또는 동사원형)>

- 21 Kate allowed me to use her laptop.
- 22 I saw a tall guy walking into the jewelry shop.
- 23 make me smile
- 24 feel the table shake[shaking]
- 25 not to leave

- 21 <allow + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>
- 22 <see + 목적어 + 목적격보어(동사원형 또는 현재분사)>
- 23 <make + 목적어 + 목적격보어(동사원형)>, 목적어와 목적격보어의 관계가 능동이므로 동사원형을 쓴다.
- 24 <feel + 목적어 + 목적격보어(동사원형 또는 현재분사)>
- 25 to부정사 앞에 not을 붙이면 부정의 의미가 된다.

- 26 Her joke made my friends laugh.
- 27 I saw Mina running in the park.
- 28 My sister told me not to wear her skirt.

- 29 My mistake made Jason angry.
- 30 Her mother's phone call had her get up early.
- 31 Your advice got me to buy some vegetables.

- 26 <make + 목적어 + 목적격보어(동사원형)>, 목적어와 목적격보어의 관계가 능동이므로 동사원형을 쓴다.
- 27 <see + 목적어 + 목적격보어(현재분사)>, '달리고 있는'이라고 진행 중인 동작을 강조하고 있으므로 지각동사의 목적격보어로 현재분사를 쓴다.
- 28 <tell + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>, to부정사 앞에 not을 붙이면 부정의 의미가 된다.
- 29 <make + 목적어 + 목적격보어(형용사)>
- 30 <사역동사 have + 목적어 + 목적격보어(동사원형)>, 목적어와 목적격보어의 관계가 능동이므로 동사원형을 쓴다.
- 31 <사역동사 get + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>

- 32 I can smell the chicken burning.
- 33 I heard people screaming on the street.
- 34 Cindy watched Bill walking along the beach with his dog.
- 35 me to open the window
- 36 his son to finish the homework in an hour
- 37 them to help their friends

- 32~34 <지각동사 + 목적어 + 목적격보어(현재분사)>, 지각동사의 목적격보어로 그 당시에 진행 중인 동작을 강조하기 위해서는 현재분사를 쓰는 것이 더 적절하다.
- 35 <ask + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>
- 36 <order + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>
- 37 <advise + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>

- 38 Speaking in front of many people makes me nervous.
- 39 (1) asked / to come to his house  
(2) advised / to bring his umbrella

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	문장 기호	틀린 부분	고친 내용
(1)	(A)	be alone	alone
(2)	(C)	be	to be
(3)	(D)	came	come[coming]

- 38 <make + 목적어 + 목적격보어(형용사)>
- 39 (1) <ask + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>

- (2) <advise + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>
- 40 (1) <want + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>  
 <leave + 목적어 + 목적격보어(형용사)>
- (2) <expect + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사), to부정사 앞에 not을 붙이면 부정의 의미가 된다.
- (3) <look at + 목적어 + 목적격보어(동사원형 또는 현재분사)>

CHAPTER  
**[ 02 ]** 시제와 조동사

**Unit 01** 현재완료 시제 p. 29

- 01 Jina has studied Japanese for 3 years.
- 02 has painted it for three days
- 03 have used the bike for two years
- 04 has lived here[in Korea] for five years
- 05 Have you ever been to
- 06 Have you already decided
- 07 have helped him for two years
- 08 has loved the singer since
- 09 I have never been to the States.
- 10 He has not left the house yet.

**Unit 02** 과거완료 시제 p. 31

- 01 he had worked at a bank
- 02 called / had just come back
- 03 found / had called her twice
- 04 didn't know / had never met her
- 05 already left → had already left
- 06 is → had been
- 07 had no money / she had lost her wallet
- 08 I went to the beach / had never seen a beach
- 09 finished / had / gone out
- 10 had / had finished

**Unit 03** 완료진행 시제 p. 33

- 01 She had been watching the news since nine.
- 02 He had been reading
- 03 have been living there for
- 04 has been calling him
- 05 has → had
- 06 worked → working
- 07 They have been complaining
- 08 We had been washing the car
- 09 has been raining
- 10 have been studying

**Unit 04** 여러 가지 조동사 구문 p. 35

- 01 I'd rather not go than sit with him.
- 02 you had[you'd] better not go out
- 03 would rather walk than take
- 04 Would you like to order
- 05 hadn't better → had better not
- 06 waiting → wait
- 07 to stay → stay
- 08 not rather → rather not
- 09 am used to sleeping
- 10 is used to open

**Unit 05** 조동사 + have + 과거분사 p. 37

- 01 She can't[cannot] have got[gotten] a C on the math exam.
- 02 You must have left it in the restroom.
- 03 I shouldn't[should not] have told her.
- 04 He might[may] have forgotten the appointment.
- 05 You should have watched
- 06 You should not have lied
- 07 can't[cannot] have lost
- 08 He must have finished
- 09 (A) I shouldn't[should not] have invited them.
- 10 (C) Benjamin might have said something rude

**중간고사 · 기말고사 실전문제** pp. 38~41

- 01 has died → died
  - 02 has → had
  - 03 was → has
  - 04 not better → better not
  - 05 arrive → have arrived
- 
- 01 현재완료 시제는 과거부터 현재에 걸쳐 일어난 일을 나타낼 때 쓴다. 2 days ago는 과거의 특정한 시점이므로 과거 시제로 써야 한다.
  - 02 두 가지 과거의 일 중 먼저 일어난 일은 과거완료 시제로 쓴다.
  - 03 과거에 시작된 일이 현재에도 진행 중임을 강조할 때는 현재완료진행 시제를 쓴다.
  - 04 had better의 부정형은 had better not이다.
  - 05 <should have + 과거분사>는 과거 일에 대한 유감을 나타낸다.

- 06 I have tried water-skiing once.
- 07 I found that I had left my bag on the bus.
- 08 I have been waiting for my cousin for an hour.
- 09 I would rather walk than take a crowded subway.
- 10 He must have gone to bed late last night.

- 06 과거부터 현재까지의 경험을 나타내는 현재완료 시제로 쓴다.
- 07 두 가지 과거의 일 중 먼저 일어난 일은 과거완료 시제로 쓴다.
- 08 과거에 시작된 일이 현재도 진행 중임을 강조할 때는 현재완료진행 시제를 쓴다.
- 09 <would rather ~ than ...>은 '...하느니 차라리 ~하겠다'를 의미한다.
- 10 <must have + 과거분사>는 과거의 일에 대한 강한 추측을 나타낸다.

- 11 came home / had already finished lunch
- 12 has never seen
- 13 have been playing basketball since
- 14 would like to eat
- 15 may have forgotten

- 11 주절은 과거완료 시제의 완료
- 12 현재완료 시제의 경험
- 13 현재완료진행 시제
- 14 ~하고 싶다: <would like to + 동사원형>
- 15 ~했을지도 모른다: <may have + 과거분사>

- 16 My aunt has taught[been teaching] Spanish for 15 years.
- 17 You had better go home and get some rest right now.
- 18 The politician should have been honest.
- 19 I used to watch a movie every Saturday.
- 20 My brother may have finished his homework.

- 16 현재완료 시제의 계속 또는 현재완료진행 시제
- 17 ~하는 게 낫다: <had better + 동사원형>
- 18 ~했어야 했다: <should have + 과거분사>
- 19 ~하곤 했다: <used to + 동사원형>
- 20 ~했을지도 모른다: <may have + 과거분사>

- 21 She must have missed her bus.

- 22 Have you ever been to Europe before?
- 23 shouldn't[should not] have shouted at her
- 24 has learned[been learning] French for 8 years
- 25 would like to drink

- 21 ~했음이 분명하다: <must have + 과거분사>
- 22 현재완료 시제의 경험
- 23 ~하지 말았어야 했다: <shouldn't[should not] have + 과거 분사>
- 24 현재완료 시제의 계속 또는 현재완료진행 시제
- 25 ~하고 싶다: <would like to + 동사원형>

- 26 My classmates have been playing soccer for three hours.
- 27 When I arrived at school, the event had already finished.
- 28 My uncle must have washed the dishes.
- 29 should have listened to my teacher
- 30 must have lived in London
- 31 may have won first prize

- 26 현재완료진행 시제: <have been + 현재분사>
- 27 두 가지 과거의 일 중 먼저 일어난 일은 과거완료 시제로 쓴다.
- 28 ~했음이 분명하다: <must have + 과거분사>
- 29 ~했어야 했다: <should have + 과거분사>
- 30 ~했음이 분명하다: <must have + 과거분사>
- 31 ~했을지도 모른다: <may have + 과거분사>

- 32 The baby has been crying for 30 minutes.
- 33 Amy has been living in Vancouver for five years.
- 34 It has been raining since last night.
- 35 had lived in New York before he moved to Tokyo
- 36 had already started when Emily got to the theater
- 37 got angry because his sister had broken his laptop

- 32~34 현재완료진행 시제: <have[has] been + 현재분사>
- 35 도쿄로 이사한 것보다 뉴욕에서 살았던 것이 먼저 일어난 일이므로 과거완료 시제를 써야 한다.
- 36 극장에 도착한 것보다 영화가 시작한 것이 먼저 일어난 일이므로 과거완료 시제를 쓴다.
- 37 화가 난 것보다 노트북을 고장 낸 것이 먼저 일어난 일이므로 과거완료 시제를 쓴다.

- 38 has been doing her homework for two hours
- 39 (1) had (already) finished cleaning my room  
(2) had (already) gone to bed

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	문장 기호	틀린 부분	고친 내용
(1)	(D)	living	live
(2)	(E)	had	have had
(3)	(G)	visiting	to visit

- 38 두 시간 전부터 지금까지 계속 숙제를 하고 있는 상황이므로 현재완료진행 시제를 쓴다.
- 39 (1) 여동생이 집에 온 것보다 내가 방 청소를 마친 것이 먼저 일어난 일이므로 과거완료 시제를 쓴다.  
(2) 내가 숙제를 끝마친 것보다 남동생이 잠자리에 든 것이 먼저 일어난 일이므로 과거완료 시제를 쓴다.
- 40 (1) '과거에 거기에 살았다'는 의미이므로 과거의 상태를 나타내는 <used to + 동사원형>을 쓴다.  
(2) ~했음이 분명하다: <must have + 과거분사>  
(3) ~하고 싶다: <would like to + 동사원형>

## Unit 01 to부정사의 명사적 쓰임

p. 45

- 01 It is important for you to be kind to others.
- 02 It wasn't nice of you to leave
- 03 It is necessary for them
- 04 It was impossible for me to persuade
- 05 for → of
- 06 to not → not to
- 07 was not hard for him to pass
- 08 was kind of you to help the kid
- 09 It was difficult for him to reach the top.
- 10 It is generous of them to help people in need.

## Unit 02 to부정사의 형용사적 쓰임

p. 47

- 01 gave us a topic to write about
- 02 I need something cold to drink.
- 03 This is the only way to solve it.
- 04 There is nothing interesting to watch on TV.
- 05 write → write with
- 06 sweet something → something sweet
- 07 had enough time to study
- 08 has no friends to discuss this problem with
- 09 I had nothing to put in.
- 10 I have something else to take care of.

## Unit 03 to부정사의 부사적 쓰임

p. 49

- 01 I was glad to see her again.
- 02 not to be late
- 03 I'm sorry[Sorry] to hear that.
- 04 You're stupid to lend him money again.
- 05 must be thirsty to drink the water
- 06 grew up to be a vet
- 07 I am happy to be here with you.
- 08 We need to go there to see her.
- 09 He tried hard only to fail.
- 10 He tried hard to succeed.

## Unit 04 의문사 + to부정사

p. 51

- 01 He doesn't know what to buy.
- 02 what we should order
- 03 who(m) to ask
- 04 when to start
- 05 I don't know what to buy with the money.
- 06 Do you know how to fix the bike?
- 07 Do you know how to use
- 08 don't know what to say
- 09 what to buy her
- 10 where to go

## Unit 05 seem to / seem that

p. 53

- 01 seems to have a lot of money
- 02 seemed that they knew each other
- 03 seemed (to be) a great musician
- 04 seems that he ate alone
- 05 had been → was
- 06 was → had been
- 07 seems → seemed
- 08 seems to have had a headache  
seems that she had a headache
- 09 seems to have heard  
seems that he has heard
- 10 seemed to arrive  
seemed that they arrived

## Unit 06 too ~ to / ~ enough to / so ~ that

p. 55

- 01 He is old enough to watch the movie.
- 02 The book was too boring to read.
- 03 She is old enough to decide for herself.
- 04 She was so sad that she couldn't say anything.
- 05 lazy so → so lazy
- 06 too → so
- 07 was so confused that
- 08 He is healthy enough to overcome
- 09 We are close enough to understand
- 10 He lives too far to come

- 01 I don't mind opening the windows.
- 02 I usually enjoy reading books.
- 03 He promised to come by 3.
- 04 I quit exercising there.
- 05 to persuade → persuading
- 06 going → to go
- 07 You should avoid saying
- 08 She kept smiling
- 09 (A) I didn't forget to tell her.
- 10 (C) Why don't we try calling her?

**중간고사 · 기말고사 실전문제** pp. 58~61

- 01 of → for
- 02 helps → to help
- 03 meeting → to meet
- 04 knows → to know
- 05 to have → having

- 01 사람의 성품이나 성격을 나타내는 형용사가 아닐 경우 의미상 주어는 <for + 행위자>를 쓴다.
- 02 to부정사는 명사를 수식해 '~할, ~하는'이라는 의미로 쓰인다.
- 03 to부정사는 감정을 나타내는 형용사 뒤에서 '~하게 되어'라는 의미로 쓰인다.
- 04 seem 뒤에 보어로 to부정사를 쓰면 '~하는 것으로 보인다'라는 뜻이다.
- 05 enjoy는 목적어로 동명사를 취하는 동사이다.

- 06 It is dangerous for young students to play soccer here.
- 07 He went to the convenience store to buy some milk.
- 08 She needs someone to talk with.
- 09 My sister is learning how to drive.
- 10 She promised to study hard this semester.

- 06 <It ~ for + 행위자 + to부정사>
- 07 to부정사의 부사적 역할 '~하기 위해'(목적)
- 08 to부정사의 형용사적 역할 '~할'
- 09 ~하는 법: <how + to부정사>
- 10 promise는 목적어로 to부정사를 취하는 동사이다.

- 11 foolish of you to refuse
- 12 told me the way to solve
- 13 decide when to leave
- 14 too busy to go on vacation
- 15 seem to know the answers

- 11 <It ~ of + 행위자 + to부정사>
- 12 to부정사의 형용사적 역할 '~하는'
- 13 언제 ~할지: <when + to부정사>
- 14 ~하기에 너무 ...한: <too + 형용사 + to부정사>
- 15 ~하는 것처럼 보인다: <seem + to부정사>

- 16 It is fun for me to ride a bike.
- 17 There are many beautiful places to visit in Canada.
- 18 The ring was so expensive that he couldn't[could not] buy it.
- 19 It seems that you like Italian food.
- 20 The snow continued falling all afternoon.

- 16 <It ~ for + 행위자 + to부정사>
- 17 to부정사의 형용사적 역할 '~할'
- 18 너무 ~해서 ...할 수 있다/없다: <so + 형용사 + that절>
- 19 ~하는 것으로 보인다: <It seems + that절>
- 20 continue는 목적어로 동명사를 취하는 동사이다.

- 21 I'm strong enough to carry them.
- 22 Can you tell me how to get to the airport
- 23 kind of her to feed stray cats
- 24 young to watch this movie
- 25 how to solve

- 21 ~하기에 충분히 ...한: <형용사 + enough + to부정사>
- 22 ~하는 방법: <how + to부정사>
- 23 <It ~ of + 행위자 + to부정사>
- 24 ~하기에 너무 ...한: <too + 형용사 + to부정사>
- 25 어떻게 ~하는지: <how + to부정사>

- 26 He walked carefully not to fall.
- 27 I had time to help the old man.
- 28 They decided to go to Poland next month.

- 29 Olivia was surprised to see a famous singer on the bus.
- 30 Lily is very excited to go on a trip to Europe.
- 31 The players were disappointed to lose the game.

- 26 to부정사의 부사적 역할 ‘~하기 위해’, to부정사 앞에 not을 쓰면 부정의 의미가 된다.
- 27 to부정사의 형용사적 역할 ‘~할’
- 28 decide는 목적으로 to부정사를 취하는 동사이다.
- 29~31 감정을 나타내는 형용사+to부정사: ~하게 되어

- 32 Jimin has a lot of books to read.
- 33 We need a basket to put these oranges in.
- 34 An old man found a bench to sit on.
- 35 so fast that they can catch the bus
- 36 is so small that it can fit
- 37 is so smart that she can read

- 32~34 to부정사의 형용사적 역할 ‘~할’
- 35~37 <형용사+enough+to부정사>는 <so ~ that> 구문으로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.

- 38 short to reach the clock  
short that he cannot[can't] reach the clock
- 39 (1) heavy enough to  
(2) so heavy that he can't[cannot]

40

	문장 기호	틀린 부분	고친 내용
(1)	(A)	of	for
(2)	(C)	goes	to go 또는 she should go
(3)	(D)	to spend	spending

- 38 ~하기에 너무 ...한: <too + 형용사+to부정사>  
= 너무 ...해서 ~할 수 있다/없다: <so + 형용사+that절>
- 39 (1) ~하기에 충분히 ...한: <형용사+enough+to부정사>  
(2) 너무 ...해서 ~할 수 있다/없다: <so + 형용사+that절>
- 40 (1) 사람의 성품이나 성격을 나타내는 형용사가 아닐 경우 의미상 주어는 <for + 행위자>를 쓴다.  
(2) 어디로 ~할지: <where + to부정사> 또는 <where + 주어 + should + 동사원형>  
(3) mind는 목적으로 동명사만을 취하는 동사이다.

CHAPTER  
[ 04 수동태 ]

Unit 01 수동태의 의미와 형태

p. 65

- 01 Ten employees are rewarded by the company.
- 02 The museum is visited by many people.
- 03 The contest is held by the city every year.
- 04 The machine is checked thoroughly by engineers.  
또는 The machine is thoroughly checked by engineers.
- 05 cutted → cut
- 06 throwed → thrown
- 07 This book is loved by
- 08 The patients are treated by
- 09 It[The laundry] is done by
- 10 It[The car] is used by

Unit 02 수동태의 여러 형태

p. 67

- 01 were ignored by them at the party
- 02 wasn't[was not] tricked by them
- 03 will be caught by the police
- 04 might be woken up by the noise
- 05 damage → be damaged
- 06 give → be given
- 07 Will he be taken
- 08 has to be fixed
- 09 should be put
- 10 It[The clip] wasn't[was not] posted

Unit 03 주의해야 할 수동태

p. 69

- 01 Her brother is taken care of by her.
- 02 The mountain is covered with snow.
- 03 Her father was satisfied with the news.
- 04 She is not interested in those movies.
- 05 by → with
- 06 by → to
- 07 worried about the test
- 08 is made of grains
- 09 (D) the light was still turned on
- 10 (E) Lucy was taken care of by her mother.

**Unit 04 4형식 문장의 수동태** p. 71

- 01 was given a thick book by her  
was given to me by her
- 02 was offered 500 dollars by him  
were offered to her by him
- 03 was told a story by him  
was told to her by him
- 04 was lent his car by him  
was lent to her by him
- 05 Jim was sent a card. → A card was sent to Jim.
- 06 to → for
- 07 Some Mexican food was cooked for us (by her).
- 08 A pair of gloves was bought for me (by him).
- 09 were sent to me
- 10 am taught English

**Unit 05 5형식 문장의 수동태** p. 73

- 01 Some teachers were seen to go out for lunch by her.
- 02 He was heard screaming (by people).
- 03 I was made to eat vegetables by my mom.
- 04 She is expected to come by 7 (by me).
- 05 She is considered a great scientist.
- 06 I was allowed to use his laptop.
- 07 The bag was found empty by the police.
- 08 He was made to get up at six by his dad.
- 09 were left open
- 10 was made to go by my mom

**중간고사 · 기말고사 실전문제** pp. 74~77

- 01 hired → were hired
  - 02 to → for
  - 03 me → to me
  - 04 released → be released
  - 05 approach → to approach
- 01 주어가 행위를 당하는 것을 표현할 때는 <be동사+ 과거분사>의 수동태를 쓴다.
  - 02 ~로 알려지다(유명한 이유): be known for
  - 03 4형식 문장의 직접목적어를 주어로 수동태 문장을 쓸 때는 간접목적어 앞에 전치사를 쓴다.
  - 04 주어가 행위를 당하는 것을 표현할 때는 <be동사+ 과거분사>

의 수동태를 쓰는데, 조동사를 써야 하는 경우 <조동사+ be + 과거분사>로 쓴다.

- 05 지각동사의 목적격보어가 원형부정사인 문장의 수동태에서는 목적격보어인 원형부정사를 to부정사로 바꿔 쓴다.

- 06 My brother was injured in the soccer game.
- 07 The trees are being trimmed by my uncle.
- 08 I was surprised at the news of their wedding.
- 09 Cell phones should not be used in a movie theater.
- 10 I was asked to write a letter to him by my sister.

- 06 <be동사+ 과거분사>
- 07 수동태의 진행형: <be동사+ being + 과거분사>
- 08 ~에 놀라다: be surprised at
- 09 <조동사+ 수동태>로 쓰인 문장에서는 조동사 뒤에 not을 붙이면 부정의 의미가 된다.
- 10 5형식 문장의 목적어를 주어로 하여 수동태 문장을 쓸 때는 동사를 수동태로 쓴 후, 목적격보어를 그대로 쓴다.

- 11 was found under my bed
- 12 will be designed by
- 13 can be used
- 14 were taken care of by
- 15 was painted white

- 11 수동태의 과거형: <be동사의 과거형 + 과거분사>
- 12~13 <조동사+ be + 과거분사>
- 14 둘 이상의 단어로 된 동사구는 하나의 단어처럼 취급하여 항상 함께 쓴다.
- 15 5형식 문장의 목적어를 주어로 하여 수동태 문장을 쓸 때는 동사를 수동태로 쓴 후, 목적격보어를 그대로 쓴다.

- 16 Should this project be completed by next month?
- 17 The small island was covered with snow last night.
- 18 He is not interested in English literature.
- 19 The pizza will be delivered to them by 7 p.m.
- 20 She was not named the best actress of the year.

- 16 수동태의 의문문: <조동사+ 주어 + be + 과거분사 ~?>
- 17 ~로 덮이다: be covered with
- 18 ~에 관심 있다: be interested in

- 19 <조동사 + be + 과거분사>
- 20 5형식 문장의 목적어를 주어로 하여 수동태 문장을 쓸 때는 동사를 수동태로 쓴 후, 목적격보어를 그대로 쓴다.

- 21 We are satisfied with your food.
- 22 The chicken is being roasted by my dad.
- 23 was destroyed
- 24 not invited to the party
- 25 should be kept

- 21 ~에 만족하다: be satisfied with
- 22 수동태의 진행형: <be동사 + being + 과거분사>
- 23 수동태에서 행위자는 <by + 행위자(목적격)>로 쓴다.
- 24 수동태의 부정: <be동사 + not + 과거분사>
- 25 <조동사 + be + 과거분사>

- 26 She is known as the richest person.
- 27 The rabbit was being chased by a lion.
- 28 The computer was turned on by her daughter.
- 29 was written by William Shakespeare
- 30 may be burnt by the forest fire
- 31 was not made by him

- 26 ~로 알려지다: be known as
- 27 <be동사 + being + 과거분사>
- 28 turn on의 수동태: be turned on
- 29 <be동사 + 과거분사 + by + 행위자>
- 30 <조동사 + be동사 + 과거분사>
- 31 수동태의 부정문: <be동사 + not + 과거분사>

- 32 filled with
- 33 made from
- 34 interested in
- 35 was told an interesting story  
was told to me
- 36 was offered the job  
was offered to me
- 37 were shown some trophies  
were shown to them

- 32 ~으로 가득 차 있다: be filled with
- 33 ~으로 만들어지다(원형 변화): be made from

- 34 ~에 흥미가 있다: be interested in
- 35~37 <4형식 문장의 간접목적어 + 수동태 + 직접목적어 + by + 행위자>  
<4형식 문장의 직접목적어 + 수동태 + 전치사 + 간접목적어 + by + 행위자>

- 38 caught a bird  
was caught by Danial
- 39 (1) be cleaned  
(2) be made  
(3) be washed

40

	문장 기호	틀린 부분	고친 내용
(1)	(B)	as	to
(2)	(D)	break	broken
(3)	(F)	shot	be shot

- 38 <주어 + 동사 + 목적어>  
= <주어 + 수동태 + by + 행위자>
- 39 <조동사 + be + 과거분사>
- 40 (1) ~에게 알려지다: be known to  
(2) break up(헤어지다)의 수동태는 be broken up이다.  
(3) 동물들이 총에 맞는 것이므로 shoot(총을 쏘다)의 수동태인 be shot으로 써야 한다.

CHAPTER  
**[ 05 ]** 분사

**Unit 01** 명사를 수식하는 분사 p. 81

- 01 The girl talking to Chris is my sister.
- 02 I bought a pen made in China.
- 03 There is a cat sleeping under the chair.
- 04 I have seen a picture painted by Picasso.
- 05 breaking → broken
- 06 stood → standing
- 07 painting the wall is
- 08 invited to the party are
- 09 I bought it at a book fair held in Seoul.
- 10 There were many people selling books.

**Unit 02** 감정을 표현하는 분사 p. 83

- 01 I'm interested in exciting games.
- 02 Her success was not surprising.
- 03 She feels satisfied with the result.
- 04 Is he interested in K-pop?
- 05 amazed → amazing
- 06 disappointing → disappointed
- 07 was shocked by the shocking news
- 08 was touched by his touching story
- 09 I was disappointed.
- 10 the game was disappointing

**Unit 03** 분사구문 1 p. 85

- 01 Not enjoying sports, she left.
- 02 Coming back from work, he went to bed.
- 03 Walking along the street, I met my friend.
- 04 Being so tired, he decided not to go there.
- 05 Having not → Not having
- 06 Listen → Listening
- 07 If you turn left
- 08 After he turned off the TV
- 09 Because[Since/As] she was not confident
- 10 Though[Even though/Although] he didn't have much money

**Unit 04** 분사구문 2 p. 87

- 01 After the table was cleaned
- 02 Because[Since/As/When] he was called by his teacher
- 03 Though[Even though/Although] it is written in easy English
- 04 When[If] it is seen from a distance
- 05 Decorating → Decorated
- 06 Don't → Not
- 07 It being a fine day
- 08 The dog barking hard
- 09 The book (being) published
- 10 She being tired

**Unit 05** with + 명사 + 분사 p. 89

- 01 He was listening with his[the] arms crossed.
- 02 You should chew with your mouth closed.
- 03 He fell down with five seconds left.
- 04 Try punching with your knees bent.
- 05 fixing → fixed
- 06 fully → full
- 07 his legs injured, he couldn't walk
- 08 the door open, he went out
- 09 his dog following him
- 10 her project completed

**중간고사 · 기말고사 실전문제** pp. 90~93

- 01 walked → walking
- 02 interesting → interested
- 03 Waved → Waving
- 04 Didn't → Not
- 05 is blowing → blowing

- 01 수식받는 명사와 분사의 관계가 능동일 때는 현재분사를 쓴다.
- 02 수식받는 명사와 분사의 관계가 수동일 때는 과거분사를 쓴다.
- 03 As they waved their hands에서 접속사와 주어는 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사 형태로 바꾼다.
- 04 부사절이 부정인 문장의 분사구문은 현재분사 앞에 Not을 붙인다.
- 05 <with + 명사 + 현재분사구>

- 06 The girl standing at the bus stop is my friend.

- 07 My brother is fixing the bike damaged by the storm.
- 08 Doing my homework, I ask my brother many questions.
- 09 Disappointed with the result, I didn't go anywhere for 2 weeks.
- 10 My dad is sitting on a chair with his eyes closed.

- 06 현재분사구가 명사를 뒤에서 수식하여 형용사 역할을 한다.
- 07 과거분사구가 명사를 뒤에서 수식하여 형용사 역할을 한다.
- 08 When I do my homework에서 접속사와 주어는 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사 형태로 바꾼다.
- 09 Because[Since/As] I was disappointed with the result에서 접속사와 주어를 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사로 바꾼 후(Being disappointed), Being을 생략한다.
- 10 <with + 명사 + 과거분사>

- 11 was satisfied with
- 12 reading a book written
- 13 Listening to music
- 14 Time running out
- 15 with a candy

- 11 주어가 감정을 느끼는 것이므로 과거분사 satisfied를 쓴다.
- 12 a book과 write는 수동 관계이므로 과거분사 written을 쓴다.
- 13 As I listened to music에서 접속사와 주어는 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사 형태로 바꾼다.
- 14 Because[Since/As] time ran out에서 접속사는 생략하고 동사를 현재분사로 바꾼 후, 주어는 주절의 주어와 다르므로 남겨 둔다.
- 15 <with + 명사 + 전치사구>

- 16 The flowers delivered today made my sister pleased.
- 17 Being sick, she was absent from school.
- 18 Hearing the news, my sister was totally shocked.
- 19 Looking at the rainbow, we were sitting on the beach.
- 20 My brother is sleeping with his legs on the pillow.

- 16 the flowers와 deliver는 수동 관계이므로 명사를 수식하는 과거분사 delivered를 쓰고, my sister가 감정을 느낀 것이므로 동사 made의 목적격보어로 과거분사 pleased를 쓴다.

- 17 Because[Since/As] she was sick에서 접속사와 주어는 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사 형태로 바꾼다.
- 18 When my sister heard the news에서는 접속사와 주어는 생략하고 동사를 현재분사 형태로 바꾸고, 주절에서는 주어가 감정을 느낀 것이므로 동사를 was shocked로 쓴다.
- 19 As we looked at the rainbow에서 접속사와 주어는 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사 형태로 바꾼다.
- 20 <with + 명사 + 전치사구>

- 21 Turning to the left
- 22 Tired from the work
- 23 (Being) Written in easy English 또는 Because [Since/As] it is written in easy English
- 24 sitting next to her
- 25 Kind and diligent

- 21 If you turn to the left에서 접속사와 주어는 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사 형태로 바꾼다.
- 22 Because[Since/As] I was tired from the work에서 접속사와 주어는 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사 형태로 바꾼다. (Being은 생략 가능)
- 23 Because[Since/As] it is written in easy English에서 접속사와 주어를 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사로 바꾼다. (Being은 생략 가능)
- 24 수식받는 명사와 분사의 관계가 능동이므로 현재분사 sitting을 쓴다.
- 25 Because[Since/As] she is kind and diligent에서 접속사와 주어를 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사 Being으로 바꾼다. Being은 생략할 수 있으므로 빈칸의 수에 맞춰 생략한다.

- 26 She showed me some pictures taken in England.
- 27 She was sleeping with the radio turned on.
- 28 The weather being fine, I walked my dog.
- 29 Opening the door, he saw his brother cooking.
- 30 Because[Since/As] she had a heavy box, she took a taxi to the station.
- 31 When[After] he was left alone, he began to sing.

- 26 pictures와 take는 수동 관계이므로 과거분사형 taken을 쓴다.
- 27 <with + 명사 + 분사구>, the radio와 turn on은 수동 관계이므로 turn을 과거분사형 turned로 쓴다.
- 28 Because[Since/As] the weather was fine에서 접속사는 생략하고 동사는 현재분사로 바꾼 후, 주어는 주절의 주어와 다르므로 남겨 둔다.

- 29 부사절의 주어가 주절의 주어와 같으므로 접속사와 주어를 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사 형태로 바꾼다.
- 30 분사구문이 이유를 나타내므로, 이유를 나타내는 접속사를 이용해 부사절로 바꾸어 쓴다.
- 31 분사구문이 때를 나타내므로, 때를 나타내는 접속사를 이용해 부사절로 바꾸어 쓴다.

- 32 That old woman wearing a red scarf is my grandmother.
- 33 There were a lot of old toys covered with dust.
- 34 These are popular computer games made for teenagers.
- 35 with her dog following her
- 36 with her jacket open
- 37 with a letter in her hand

- 32 수식받는 명사와 wear는 능동 관계이므로 현재분사 wearing을 쓴다.
- 33 수식받는 명사와 cover는 수동 관계이므로 과거분사 covered를 쓴다.
- 34 수식받는 명사와 make는 수동 관계이므로 과거분사 made를 쓴다.
- 35 <with + 명사 + 현재분사구>
- 36 <with + 명사 + 형용사>
- 37 <with + 명사 + 전치사구>

- 38 with the door open
  - 39 (1) Look at that girl wearing a red hat.  
(2) There were some children playing soccer.  
(3) I have a cousin called Kate.
  - 40
- |     | 문장 기호 | 틀린 부분   | 고친 내용    |
|-----|-------|---------|----------|
| (1) | (A)   | chatted | chatting |
| (2) | (C)   | Drink   | Drinking |
| (3) | (E)   | fix     | fixed    |

- 38 <with + 명사 + 형용사>
- 39 (1) 수식받는 명사와 wear는 능동 관계이므로 현재분사 wearing을 쓴다.  
(2) 수식받는 명사와 play는 능동 관계이므로 현재분사 playing을 쓴다.  
(3) 수식받는 명사와 call은 수동 관계이므로 과거분사 called를 쓴다.

- 40 (1) 수식받는 명사와 chat가 능동 관계이므로 현재분사 chatting을 쓴다.  
(2) While we were drinking coffee에서 접속사와 주어를 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사로 바꾼 후 Being을 생략한다.  
(3) <with + 명사 + 과거분사구>

CHAPTER  
[ 06 비교 ]

Unit 01 원급을 이용한 비교 표현 p. 97

- 01 were twice as thick as mine
- 02 as gently as possible
- 03 twice as large as mine
- 04 Seoul is not as[so] freezing as
- 05 harder → hard
- 06 as many as cups → as many cups as
- 07 The city was not as clean as I imagined.
- 08 He earns three times as much as I do.
- 09 exercises as hard as Tom does
- 10 can jump as high as Minsu can

Unit 02 비교급을 이용한 비교 표현 p. 99

- 01 It was getting darker and darker.
- 02 He is a lot heavier than me.
- 03 The drama is getting more and more boring.
- 04 She studies twice more than you.
- 05 higher → high
- 06 the more it becomes interesting → the more interesting it becomes
- 07 The darker it gets / the brighter
- 08 The slower you walk / the more
- 09 The more words you know, the less hard it will get.
- 10 English will become much[a lot/far] easier.

Unit 03 최상급을 이용한 비교 표현 p. 101

- 01 No other train arrives as early
- 02 is taller than any (other) member on the team
- 03 No (other) member is as light as
- 04 No (other) member is[runs] faster than
- 05 girl → girls
- 06 in → of
- 07 Buses are more convenient than
- 08 No (other) student is as light as
- 09 is easier than any (other) game
- 10 No (other) room is as big as

중간고사 · 기말고사 실전문제 pp. 102~105

- 01 difficult → as difficult
- 02 as twice → twice as
- 03 very → a lot[far/much]
- 04 the more I became bored → the more bored I became
- 05 kindly → kind

- 01 ~만큼 ...한/하게: <as + 형용사/부사 + as>
- 02 몇 배만큼 ~한/하게: <배수사 + as + 형용사/부사 + as>
- 03 비교급 앞에 far, much, a lot을 쓰면 '훨씬 더'라는 의미로 비교급을 강조하는 표현이 된다.
- 04 더 ~할수록, 더 ...하다: <the + 비교급 (주어 + 동사), the + 비교급 (주어 + 동사)>
- 05 원급 비교 문장으로 so와 as 사이에는 be동사의 보어로 쓰이는 형용사(원급)가 와야 한다.

- 06 I can run as fast as my sister.
- 07 They want to leave Seoul as soon as possible.
- 08 We watched the boat drift farther and farther away.
- 09 Seoul is one of the largest cities in the world.
- 10 My brother reads three times more than me.

- 06 <as + 형용사/부사 + as>
- 07 가능한 ~한/하게: <as + 형용사/부사 + as possible>
- 08 점점 더 ~한/하게: <비교급 + and + 비교급>
- 09 가장 ~한 것들 중의 하나: <one of the + 최상급 + 복수 명사>
- 10 세 배 더: <three times + 비교급 + than>

- 11 twice as thick as
- 12 as early as possible
- 13 higher we went / the slower
- 14 the second oldest hotel
- 15 No other / more important

- 11 <배수사 + as + 형용사/부사 + as>
- 12 가능한 ~한/하게: <as + 형용사/부사 + as possible>
- 13 더 ~할수록, 더 ...하다: <the + 비교급 (주어 + 동사), the + 비교급 (주어 + 동사)>
- 14 두 번째로 가장 ~한/하게: <the second + 최상급>
- 15 <no (other) + 명사 ~ 비교급>은 최상급 의미를 나타낸다.

- 16 She painted the wall as carefully as she could.
- 17 Airplanes are far faster than trains.
- 18 Memory loss is becoming a bigger and bigger problem.
- 19 The healthier food I eat, the healthier I will be.
- 20 No other desk is as clean as her desk.

- 16 가능한 ~한/하게: <as + 형용사/부사 + as + 주어 + can [could]>
- 17 <far[a lot/much] + 비교급 + than>
- 18 점점 더 ~한/하게: <비교급 + and + 비교급>
- 19 더 ~할수록, 더 ...하다: <the + 비교급 (주어 + 동사), the + 비교급 (주어 + 동사)>
- 20 <no (other) + 명사 ~ as + 형용사 + as>는 최상급 의미를 나타낸다.

- 21 The sweeter the food is, the happier
- 22 pop songs as often as you can
- 23 as important as
- 24 the most expensive ring
- 25 The more you practice

- 21 더 ~할수록, 더 ...하다: <the + 비교급 (주어 + 동사), the + 비교급 (주어 + 동사)>
- 22 가능한 ~한/하게: <as + 형용사/부사 + as + 주어 + can [could]>
- 23 <as + 형용사/부사 + as>
- 24 <the + 최상급>
- 25 <the + 비교급 (주어 + 동사), the + 비교급 (주어 + 동사)>

- 26 This animal is the slowest of all the animals.
- 27 The more paper we recycle, the more trees we can save.
- 28 No (other) painting in this museum is more valuable than this painting by Picasso.
- 29 not as[so] young as
- 30 as tall as
- 31 not as[so] expensive as

- 26 <the + 최상급 + of + 복수 명사>
- 27 <the + 비교급 (주어 + 동사), the + 비교급 (주어 + 동사)>
- 28 <no (other) + 명사 ~ 비교급>

- 29 <as + 형용사/부사 + as>의 부정은 <not as[so] + 형용사/부사 + as>로 쓴다.
- 30 <as + 형용사/부사 + as>
- 31 <as + 형용사/부사 + as>의 부정은 <not as[so] + 형용사/부사 + as>로 쓴다.

- 32 The more books Julia read, the wiser she became.
- 33 The longer the break time is, the happier we are.
- 34 The hotter the weather gets, the more cold drinks we have.
- 35 than any other person  
No (other) person is as rich  
No (other) person is richer
- 36 famous than any other singer  
No (other) singer was as famous  
No (other) singer was more famous
- 37 than any other park  
No (other) park is as large  
No (other) park is larger

32~34 <the + 비교급 (주어 + 동사), the + 비교급 (주어 + 동사)>

- 35~37 <the + 최상급>
  - = <비교급 + than any other + 단수 명사>
  - = <no (other) + 명사 ~ as + 형용사 + as>
  - = <no (other) + 명사 ~ 비교급 + than>

- 38 not as[so] expensive
- 39 (1) is far younger  
(2) is much taller

40

	문장 기호	틀린 부분	고친 내용
(1)	(A)	large	larger
(2)	(C)	worst	worse
(3)	(E)	cutest	cuter

- 38 <not as[so] + 형용사/부사 + as>
- 39 비교급의 강조: <much[a lot/far] + 비교급>
- 40 (1) <비교급 + than>  
(2) <the + 비교급 (주어 + 동사), the + 비교급 (주어 + 동사)>  
(3) <비교급 + than any other + 단수 명사>

CHAPTER  
[ 07 ] 접속사

Unit 01 상관접속사 p. 109

- 01 could neither eat nor sleep
- 02 not only wiped the table but also did the dishes
- 03 can either go there and sign up or do it online
- 04 Neither Tim nor Sam wants it.
- 05 want → wants
- 06 have → has
- 07 He was not only a singer but also a talented actor.
- 08 It will benefit your family as well as yourself.
- 09 He gave her not only his number but also his email address.
- 10 He gave her his email address as well as his number.

Unit 02 부사절을 이끄는 접속사 p. 111

- 01 Ms. Kim was busy, she helped me with my paper
- 02 he took a shower, he had dinner
- 03 she had an interview, she had to leave early
- 04 I will know the result / Junsu comes later
- 05 heavy so that → so heavy that
- 06 will ring → rings
- 07 If → Unless 또는 cannot → can 또는 If you are → If you are not
- 08 while
- 09 after she
- 10 before he

Unit 03 명사절을 이끄는 접속사 p. 113

- 01 It is surprising that he hates seafood.
- 02 That you didn't show up made him
- 03 is surprising that she read the book
- 04 I can't believe (that) he told us
- 05 I meant that the word was misspelled.
- 06 Make sure that you lock the door.
- 07 heard she cried
- 08 think Mary was right
- 09 Did you hear that there was a big fire?
- 10 I hope that Aron can make it by 7.

Unit 04 간접의문문 p. 115

- 01 I wonder when I saw him.
- 02 Can you tell me when the game starts?
- 03 Do you remember where his office is?
- 04 Do you know what the closest station is?
- 05 has he lived → he has lived
- 06 will it take → it will take
- 07 Do you remember where you met her?
- 08 I am not sure when she said it.
- 09 whether[if] she paid for that
- 10 whether[if] he has been there

중간고사 · 기말고사 실전문제 pp. 116~119

- 01 want → wants
  - 02 will finish → finishes
  - 03 If → Since[Because/As]
  - 04 delicious so → so delicious
  - 05 is this coffee machine → this coffee machine is
- 01 <not A but B> 구문이 주어로 쓰인 문장에서 동사는 B에 수 일치한다.
  - 02 시간이나 조건의 부사절에서 동사는 미래에 일어날 일이라도 현재 시제로 쓴다.
  - 03 늦은 이유를 설명하는 내용의 부사절이므로 이유를 나타내는 접속사를 써야 한다.
  - 04 매우 ~해서 ...하다: <so + 형용사/부사 + that>
  - 05 의문사가 없는 의문문은 whether[if] 뒤에 평서문 어순으로 쓴다.
- 06 She asked me if I had breakfast.
  - 07 I don't know when Tim is going to arrive.
  - 08 I found my car key not in my bedroom but in the kitchen.
  - 09 After my sister packed her backpack, she left for the train station. 또는 My sister left for the train station after she packed her backpack.
  - 10 Please turn off the TV so that your brother can study. 또는 Turn off the TV so that your brother can study, please.
- 06 ~인지 (아닌지): whether[if]
  - 07 간접의문문은 의문사 뒤에 평서문 어순으로 쓴다.
  - 08 A가 아니라 B: <not A but B>

- 09 after: ~한 후에
- 10 so that: ~하도록

- 11 both French and English are 또는 both English and French are
- 12 while he was sleeping
- 13 so nervous that
- 14 is that she is guilty
- 15 asked me whether

- 11 A와 B 둘 다: <both A and B>
- 12 ~하는 동안: while
- 13 매우 ~해서 ...하다: <so + 형용사/부사 + that>
- 14 접속사 that이 이끄는 명사절은 문장의 보어로 쓰인다.
- 15 ~인지 (아닌지): whether[if]

- 16 Neither the new cellphone nor the laptop was for me.
- 17 After I get up, I always drink a cup of hot tea. 또는 I always drink a cup of hot tea after I get up.
- 18 I think that I am more diligent than my brother.
- 19 I wonder if he will arrive on time.
- 20 I don't remember where I put my backpack.

- 16 A도 B도 아닌: <neither A nor B>
- 17 after: ~한 후에
- 18 ~라고 생각하다: think (that) ~
- 19 ~인지 아닌지: whether[if]
- 20 간접의문문은 의문사 뒤에 평서문 어순으로 쓴다.

- 21 either you or Amy has to
- 22 that Sarah won the gold medal
- 23 whether[if] he gets along with his new friends
- 24 how old this building is
- 25 whether[if] there is a library around here

- 21 A 또는 B: <either A or B>, has to로 보아 B의 자리에는 3 인칭 단수인 Amy가 와야 한다.
- 22 접속사 that이 이끄는 명사절은 문장의 목적어로 쓰인다.
- 23 ~인지 (아닌지): whether[if]
- 24 간접의문문은 의문사 뒤에 평서문 어순으로 쓴다.
- 25 ~인지 (아닌지): whether[if]

- 26 My husband was born not in Spain but in Portugal.
- 27 It is not surprising that she is good at singing.
- 28 I want to know where he lives.
- 29 Some other countries as well as France use French as their first language.
- 30 Plants as well as animals need water to survive.
- 31 Ann as well as Scott is looking at shooting stars.

- 26 A가 아니라 B: <not A but B>
- 27 it은 가주어, that 이하가 진주어이다.
- 28 간접의문문은 의문사 뒤에 평서문 어순으로 쓴다.
- 29~31 <not only A but (also) B> = <B as well as A>

- 32 there was something wrong as soon as I heard the sound
- 33 attend the meeting since she caught a bad cold
- 34 them playing basketball although it was raining outside
- 35 was so heavy that she couldn't carry it by herself
- 36 is so young that we can't travel long distances
- 37 were so angry that they shouted at the audience

- 32 as soon as: ~하자마자
- 33 since: ~하기 때문에
- 34 although: 비록 ~일지라도
- 35~37 매우 ~해서 ...하다: <so + 형용사/부사 + that>

- 38 before he watched
- 39 (1) Carol / well as  
(2) only / but also Mark
- 40
 

	문장 기호	틀린 부분	고친 내용
(1)	(B)	is he	he is
(2)	(D)	when	that
(3)	(E)	whether	if

- 38 ~하기 전에: before
- 39 (1) <B as well as A>  
(2) <not only A but (also) B>
- 40 (1) 간접의문문은 의문사 뒤에 평서문 어순으로 쓴다.  
(2) 목적어로 쓰인 명사절을 이끄는 접속사 that을 써야 한다.  
(3) if는 부사절을 이끌어 '만약 ~하면'의 뜻으로 쓰이고, 이때 미래를 나타낼 경우 현재 시제로 쓴다.

CHAPTER  
[ 08 ] 관계사

Unit 01 관계대명사 who(m), which, that, whose p. 123

- 01 He takes care of cats whose owners are busy.
- 02 Mike is my teacher who came from England.
- 03 An app which I installed causes a problem.
- 04 She met a boy whose dad is a politician.
- 05 whom → who[that]
- 06 who → which[that]
- 07 it → 삭제
- 08 her → 삭제
- 09 I need running shoes that[which] I can wear when jogging.
- 10 I finally found someone who(m)[that] we both can trust.

Unit 02 관계대명사 what p. 125

- 01 I really want to share what I experienced there with you.
- 02 have what you had last time
- 03 tell him what you have in mind
- 04 couldn't[could not] find what I wanted
- 05 something what → what 또는 something that
- 06 that → what
- 07 lost what you gave me
- 08 to hear what you heard from him
- 09 (B) → It isn't what he meant to say.
- 10 (D) → Sam found what he had lost.

Unit 03 전치사 + 관계대명사 p. 127

- 01 I failed the test during which I fell asleep.
- 02 Do you know the boy to whom Mingyeong is talking?
- 03 I can see the tower at which you're pointing.
- 04 Can I borrow the book on which you're sitting?
- 05 who → whom
- 06 on which → which 또는 sit on → sit
- 07 which → whom
- 08 that → which

- 09 sticks with which I play the drums
- 10 the person about whom I talked

Unit 04 관계부사 when, where, why, how p. 129

- 01 This is how he fixed my laptop.
- 02 I figured out how he escaped.
- 03 I know why she left. 또는 I know the reason (why) she left.
- 04 Saturday when there is less traffic is better.
- 05 the way how → the way 또는 how
- 06 where → that[which]
- 07 The place where he lives has a great view.
- 08 No one knows the time when she will arrive.
- 09 when the Olympics were held in Greece.
- 10 where the Olympics were held in 2008.

Unit 05 관계대명사의 계속적 용법 p. 131

- 01 He lied to me, which made me sad.
- 02 My uncle, who has never cooked, is buying a kitchen knife.
- 03 He went camping alone, which was the first time.
- 04 He talked about a dog, which he had never raised before.
- 05 that → which
- 06 whom → who
- 07 She is waiting for Jim, who won't come.
- 08 Emma, who(m) we met at school, is here.
- 09 is going to visit Jane, who asked him to help
- 10 will read *The Future* again, which she has read twice.

Unit 06 복합관계대명사 / 복합관계부사 p. 133

- 01 Whenever you need me / call me
- 02 However we go / we will be late
- 03 Whichever you choose / it will be delicious
- 04 Wherever you stay / you can see the ocean
- 05 Who → Whoever
- 06 What → Whatever
- 07 Whatever this is, it is not mine.
- 08 However he apologizes, I can't forgive him.

09 You can have whatever you want.

10 We can start whenever you want.

**중간고사 · 기말고사 실전문제**

pp. 134~137

01 who she → who

02 that → what

03 which → when 또는 at which

04 how → why 또는 how 삭제

05 however → whichever

01 관계대명사가 주어 역할을 하므로 관계사절에 주어를 중복하여 쓰지 않는다.

02 what은 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사로 '~하는 것'이라는 의미이다.

03 선행사가 시간이므로 관계부사 when 또는 <전치사 + 관계대명사>의 at which를 쓴다.

04 선행사가 이유이므로 관계부사 why를 쓰거나 why를 생략한다.

05 '어느 것이든'의 의미인 복합관계부사 whichever를 쓴다.

06 There are some rules that we need to follow.

07 This is what I have wanted to buy since last year.

08 We are going to visit my aunt, who lives in Vancouver.

09 These are the people from whom I got a lot of help.

10 I am watching a movie which is very exciting.

06 관계대명사 that이 접속사와 목적어의 역할을 하고 있다.

07 관계대명사 what이 이끄는 절이 문장의 보어 역할을 하고 있다.

08 관계대명사 who가 이끄는 절이 선행사를 추가 설명하고 있다.

09 관계대명사가 전치사의 목적어일 때 전치사는 관계절의 끝 또는 관계대명사 앞에 쓴다.

10 관계대명사 which가 이끄는 절이 선행사 a movie를 수식하고 있다.

11 which I bought

12 whose birthday is

13 when you helped me

14 which surprised my friends

15 Whatever she says

11 관계대명사 which가 접속사와 목적어의 역할을 하고 있다.

12 관계대명사 whose가 접속사와 소유격의 역할을 하고 있다.

13 선행사가 시간이므로 관계부사 when을 쓴다.

14 관계대명사 which가 이끄는 절이 앞의 절 전체를 추가 설명하고 있다.

15 무엇을 ~하더라도: whatever

16 Emma Watson is an actress whom I wanted to see.

17 I lost the bag in which I put my wallet.

18 My grandmother talked about a boy whose name is the same as mine.

19 My sister made a new friend, who lives next door.

20 He graduated from this university, which was built 110 years ago.

16 관계대명사 whom이 접속사와 목적어의 역할을 하고 있다.

17 관계대명사가 전치사의 목적어일 때 전치사는 관계절의 끝 또는 관계대명사 앞에 쓴다.

18 관계대명사 whose가 접속사와 소유격의 역할을 하고 있다.

19 관계대명사 who가 이끄는 절이 선행사 a new friend를 추가 설명하고 있다.

20 관계대명사 which가 이끄는 절이 선행사 this university를 추가 설명하고 있다.

21 the result was not what she expected

22 whose bike was stolen

23 whichever seat is empty

24 what she made for me

25 why Julia[she] quit it 또는 Julia[she] quit her job

21 what은 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사이다.

22 관계대명사 whose가 접속사와 소유격의 역할을 하고 있다.

23 whichever: 어느 것이든

24 what은 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사이다.

25 선행사가 이유이므로 관계부사 why를 쓰거나 why를 생략한다.

26 He has a daughter whose hobby is taking pictures[photos].

27 I met a guy with whom I went to school. 또는 I met a guy whom I went to school with.

28 I will give this chocolate to whomever comes first.

29 what Monica made for her boyfriend

30 what he likes the most

**31** what Jack told me

- 26 관계대명사 whose가 접속사와 소유격의 역할을 하고 있다.
- 27 관계대명사가 전치사의 목적어일 때 전치사는 관계절의 끝 또는 관계대명사 앞에 쓴다.
- 28 '누구든'의 의미인 whoever가 전치사의 목적어 역할을 해야 하므로 whomever로 써야 한다.
- 29~31 what은 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사이다.

**32** He is thinking about the winter when we traveled to Italy.

- 33 I went to the street where Jimin and I first met.
- 34 This is how Mr. Park runs his restaurant.
- 35 Whenever I wear my raincoat
- 36 Whoever wants to join our drama club
- 37 Wherever she goes

- 32 선행사가 시간이므로 관계부사 when을 쓴다.
- 33 선행사가 장소이므로 관계부사 where를 쓴다.
- 34 선행사가 방법이므로 관계부사 how를 쓰되, the way와 how는 함께 쓰지 않는다.
- 35 ~하는 언제나: whenever
- 36 누구든: whoever
- 37 어디에 ~하더라도: wherever

**38** the bag, which is[was]

- 39 (1) place where
- (2) year when

**40**

	문장 기호	틀린 부분	고친 내용
(1)	(B)	which	what 또는 whatever
(2)	(C)	the way how	the way 또는 how
(3)	(D)	who	which

- 38 관계대명사 which가 이끄는 절이 선행사 the bag을 추가 설명하고 있다.
- 39 (1) 선행사 place와 장소를 나타내는 관계부사 where를 써야 한다.  
(2) 선행사 year와 시간을 나타내는 관계부사 when을 써야 한다.
- 40 (1) 앞에 선행사가 없으므로 선행사가 포함된 관계대명사 what을 쓰거나 명사절을 이끄는 복합관계대명사 whatever(무엇이든지)를 써야 한다.

- (2) the way와 how는 함께 쓸 수 없으므로 둘 중 하나만 쓴다.
- (3) 선행사인 a huge tsunami는 사물이므로 관계대명사 which를 써서 선행사를 추가 설명한다.

CHAPTER  
[ 09 가정법 ]

Unit 01 가정법 과거 p. 141

- 01 he had money, he would buy it
- 02 I had her number, I wouldn't[would not] have to wait
- 03 it were not snowing, I wouldn't[would not] cancel the appointment
- 04 he were an expert, he would know the reason
- 05 am → were
- 06 will → would
- 07 If I were you, I wouldn't[would not] tell him.
- 08 If I had more time, I would explain in detail.
- 09 If you were me, what would you do? 또는 What would you do if you were me?
- 10 What could you do if you went there? 또는 If you went there, what could you do?

Unit 02 가정법 과거완료 p. 143

- 01 she had had a car, she could have come
- 02 I had had money, I could have rented it
- 03 my aunt had not been busy, she would have finished it
- 04 he had called, we wouldn't[would not] have left without him
- 05 had come → came 또는 tell → have told
- 06 didn't have been → had not been
- 07 If you had been more careful, you wouldn't[would not] have gotten hurt.
- 08 If I had known that, I would have stopped you.
- 09 If it had not been so hot, I wouldn't[would not] have been sweating.
- 10 If I had brought my umbrella, I wouldn't[would not] have gotten all wet.

Unit 03 I wish + 가정법 p. 145

- 01 I wish he were my friend.
- 02 I wish I had a puppy.
- 03 I wish my grandma were healthier.
- 04 I wish we had watched the play together.
- 05 has been → were 또는 had been

- 06 can → could
- 07 I could have been there
- 08 I had learned how to play the violin
- 09 I wish there weren't so much to study.
- 10 I wish I were lying in my bed.

Unit 04 as if + 가정법 p. 147

- 01 Carl acts as if he knew me.
- 02 Jacob talks as if he had many friends.
- 03 Minsu acts as if he liked Lauren.
- 04 The man lives as if he had not been sick.
- 05 knows → knew
- 06 are → were
- 07 as if he had lived
- 08 as if she agreed with
- 09 as if he were a musician
- 10 as if he had been confident

Unit 05 without + 가정법 p. 149

- 01 If it were not for love, we couldn't[could not] live.
- 02 Without homework, we would have more fun.
- 03 If it were not for his help, I would be lost.
- 04 Without her advice, we would have failed.
- 05 was not → were not for
- 06 was not → had not been for
- 07 life would not be convenient
- 08 more people would have died
- 09 If it were not for the heavy traffic[Without the heavy traffic], we could arrive sooner.
- 10 If we had not had that luggage[Without that luggage], we could have left earlier.

중간고사 · 기말고사 실전문제 pp. 150~153

- 01 had → have 또는 will → would
- 02 if → as if
- 03 can → could
- 04 had been → were
- 05 saw → had seen

01 직설법 문장으로 바꿀 경우에는 부사절을 현재 시제로 써야 하며, 가정법 문장으로 바꿀 경우에는 주절을 <주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + 동사원형>으로 써야 한다.

- 02 <주어+동사+as if+주어+were>
- 03 <I wish + 주어+ 조동사의 과거형+ 동사원형>으로 쓴다.
- 04 문맥상 <주어+동사+as if+주어+were>로 쓴다.
- 05 과거 사실의 반대 가정은 가정법 과거완료로 쓴다.

- 06 If your aunt were not busy, she would come to visit you.
- 07 If she had followed the teacher's directions, she wouldn't have made that mistake.
- 08 I wish you were more careful about spending money.
- 09 He lives as if he were a millionaire.
- 10 Without water, all life on Earth would die.

- 06 가정법 과거: <If + 주어+ were, 주어+ 조동사의 과거형+ 동사원형>
- 07 가정법 과거완료: <If + 주어+ had + 과거분사, 주어+ 조동사의 과거형+ have + 과거분사>
- 08 <I wish + 주어+ were>
- 09 <주어+동사+as if+주어+were>
- 10 <without + 명사>를 가정법 과거와 쓰면 '~이 없다면 ...일 것이다'의 의미가 된다.

- 11 won / would travel
- 12 had checked / would have brought
- 13 wish / had learned English
- 14 cares for / as if she were
- 15 Without / have overslept

- 11 가정법 과거: <If + 주어+ 동사의 과거형, 주어+ 조동사의 과거형+ 동사원형>
- 12 가정법 과거완료: <If + 주어+ had + 과거분사, 주어+ 조동사의 과거형+ have + 과거분사>
- 13 <I wish + 주어+ had + 과거분사>
- 14 <주어+동사+as if+주어+were>
- 15 <without + 명사>를 가정법 과거완료와 쓰면 과거 사실의 반대 가정이 된다.

- 16 If this wallet were not so expensive, I would buy it.
- 17 She acts as if she were a famous singer.
- 18 She talks as if we had been friends.
- 19 Without music, my life would be dull and boring.

- 20 Without the life jacket, she couldn't[could not] have survived.

- 16 <If + 주어+ were, 주어+ 조동사의 과거형+ 동사원형>
- 17 <주어+동사+as if+주어+were>
- 18 <주어+동사+as if+주어+had+과거분사>
- 19 <without + 명사>를 가정법 과거와 쓰면 현재 사실의 반대 가정이 된다.
- 20 <without + 명사>를 가정법 과거완료와 쓰면 과거 사실의 반대 가정이 된다.

- 21 were you, I would talk to her first
- 22 had not been tired / have walked my dog
- 23 I could go to the concert with you
- 24 my house were close to my school
- 25 he had a brother

- 21 <If + 주어+ were, 주어+ 조동사의 과거형+ 동사원형>
- 22 <If + 주어+ had + 과거분사, 주어+ 조동사의 과거형+ have + 과거분사>
- 23 <I wish + 주어+ 조동사의 과거형+ 동사원형>
- 24 <If + 주어+ were, 주어+ 조동사의 과거형+ 동사원형>
- 25 <주어+동사+as if+주어+동사의 과거형>

- 26 If I knew her number, I would call her.
- 27 I wish I had not chosen this boring movie.
- 28 She walks as if she were a supermodel.
- 29 knew / could write
- 30 had finished / could have gone
- 31 had / could buy

- 26 <If + 주어+ 동사의 과거형, 주어+ 조동사의 과거형+ 동사원형>
- 27 <I wish + 주어+ had + 과거분사>
- 28 <주어+동사+as if+주어+were>
- 29 현재 사실에 대한 반대의 가정은 가정법 과거를 쓴다.
- 30 과거 사실에 대한 반대의 가정은 가정법 과거완료를 쓴다.
- 31 현재 사실에 대한 반대의 가정은 가정법 과거를 쓴다.

- 32 If the weather had been good, we wouldn't[would not] have canceled the picnic.
- 33 If she didn't tell lies all the time, we would like her.

- 34 If the boys hadn't made a lot of noise, I could have concentrated on my work.
- 35 Without support / couldn't[could not] try
- 36 Without the Internet / couldn't[could not] know
- 37 Without help / couldn't[could not] have finished

- 32 <If + 주어 + had + 과거분사, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + have + 과거분사>
- 33 <If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + 동사원형>
- 34 <If + 주어 + had + 과거분사, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + have + 과거분사>
- 35~36 <without + 명사>와 가정법 과거를 쓰면 현재 사실의 반대 가정이 된다.
- 37 <without + 명사>와 가정법 과거완료를 쓰면 과거 사실의 반대 가정이 된다.

- 38 brought / could take pictures
- 39 (1) had practiced enough  
(2) had followed my teacher's advice

40

	문장 기호	틀린 부분	고친 내용
(1)	(A)	will	would
(2)	(D)	as	as if
(3)	(E)	With	Without

- 38 <If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + 동사원형>
- 39 <I wish + 주어 + had + 과거분사>, I wish 다음에 가정법 과거가 오면 과거 사실에 대한 유감이나 후회를 나타낸다.
- 40 (1) 현재 사실의 가정이므로 주절의 조동사를 과거형(would)으로 쓴다.  
(2) 마치 ~인 것처럼: as if  
(3) ~이 없다면: Without

CHAPTER  
[ 10 특수 구문 ]

Unit 01 강조

p. 157

- 01 Paul did come to the meeting.
- 02 It was how to swim that Jemin wanted to learn.
- 03 It was around 7 that he came by my house.
- 04 It is my cousin that[who] is helping me with the assignment.
- 05 whom → that
- 06 saw → see
- 07 Lora does know the famous singer.
- 08 It was yesterday that Mark painted the door.
- 09 It was her heart that
- 10 She did apologize

Unit 02 부분 부정

p. 159

- 01 Not every Marvel movie was fun.
- 02 He is not always busy.
- 03 I don't know both of them.
- 04 I don't like either of them.
- 05 Not every rose has
- 06 Not all boys have
- 07 Not all singers can sing
- 08 Not everyone enjoys watching
- 09 No one likes to watch[watching]
- 10 All students enjoy watching

Unit 03 동격

p. 161

- 01 the rumor that Jane has a boyfriend
- 02 Manhattan / an island in NY / is
- 03 Pay phones / phones in public places / are
- 04 that / is foolish
- 05 Sue, my friend in Incheon, sent me bread.
- 06 *The Winter*, a novel by Mr. Adolf, is my favorite book.
- 07 BTS, a boy band, has received many awards.
- 08 The rumor that he won first prize
- 09 The fact that many people suffer from hunger
- 10 adopted Kong, a puppy with black hair

**Unit 04** **도치** p. 163

- 01 So was I.
- 02 is he good at dancing but also singing
- 03 do I
- 04 Neither did
- 05 he understood → did he understand
- 06 I am → was I
- 07 neither could
- 08 will I talk
- 09 Not only did Kay meet him
- 10 his head sat the bird

**Unit 05** **간접화법 1** p. 165

- 01 He told me (that) I could ask him.
- 02 They said loudly (that) they wanted ice cream.
- 03 He told her (that) he had called her a week before.
- 04 Joe told me (that) he was waiting for me.
- 05 is → was
- 06 can → could
- 07 told / that she had seen
- 08 told / I had finished
- 09 I told him that he looked nice in the shirt.
- 10 He told me that he could text me the address.

**Unit 06** **간접화법 2** p. 167

- 01 He asked me whether[if] that was mine.
- 02 Jenny told him not to be rude to her.
- 03 He asked what Jinsu had done.
- 04 You asked me what I would do the next day.
- 05 I → to
- 06 that → whether[if]
- 07 asked / whether[if] she would be
- 08 told / how she felt
- 09 whether[if] she wanted to study together there
- 10 that she couldn't because she had to go home

**중간고사 · 기말고사 실전문제** pp. 168~171

- 01 what → that[who]
- 02 do enjoys → does enjoy

- 03 classmate → classmates
- 04 am → do
- 05 is he → he is

- 01 <It ~ that> 강조 구문에서 강조하는 대상이 사람일 경우에는 that 또는 who(m)를 쓴다.
- 02 문장의 동사를 강조할 때는 <조동사 do/does/did + 동사원형>으로 쓴다.
- 03 all 뒤에는 복수 명사를 쓴다.
- 04 and 이하는 I don't like it, either.의 의미이므로 am이 아닌 do로 써야 한다.
- 05 간접화법에서 의문사 뒤에는 <주어 + 동사> 순으로 써야 한다.

- 06 You and your sister do look happy in this picture.
- 07 It was last month that my family moved to a new house.
- 08 the door stood a woman in a black T-shirt
- 09 Not everyone drinks cold drinks in hot weather.
- 10 My father asked me if I had finished my homework.

- 06 문장의 동사를 강조할 때는 <조동사 do/does/did + 동사원형>으로 쓴다.
- 07 <It + be동사 + 강조하는 말 + that ~>
- 08 <강조 어구 + 동사 + 주어>
- 09 not everyone: 부분 부정 표현
- 10 의문사가 없는 의문문을 간접화법으로 전달할 때에는 whether 나 if를 사용한다.

- 11 It was yesterday that
- 12 do these plants grow well
- 13 does like to play
- 14 neither has my brother
- 15 why I had studied

- 11 <It + be동사 + 강조하는 말 + that ~>
- 12 <부사구 + do/does/did + 주어 + 동사원형>
- 13 문장의 동사를 강조할 때는 <조동사 do/does/did + 동사원형>으로 쓴다.
- 14 ~ 또한 그렇지 않다: <neither + 조동사 + 주어>
- 15 의문사가 있는 의문문을 간접화법으로 전달할 때에는 <주어 + 동사 + 의문사 + 주어 + 동사>로 쓴다.

- 16 She does have more than one thousand books.

- 17 It was elephants that drew these paintings.
- 18 I was tired when I got home, and so was my sister.
- 19 She tells people (that) she is interested in music.
- 20 The police asked him what he had seen last night.

- 16 문장의 동사를 강조할 때는 <조동사 do/does/did + 동사원형>으로 쓴다.
- 17 <It + be동사 + 강조하는 말 + that ~>
- 18 ~ 또한 그렇다: <so + be동사 + 주어>
- 19 평서문의 화법 전환: <tell + 목적어 + that + 주어 + 동사>
- 20 의문사가 있는 의문문을 간접화법으로 전달할 때에는 <주어 + 동사 + 의문사 + 주어 + 동사>로 쓴다.

- 21 do like it
- 22 at Ann's birthday party that I met Jack
- 23 my sister that[who] won first prize in the contest
- 24 orange juice that he spilled on the carpet this morning
- 25 Neither can I

- 21 동사(like)를 강조하기 위해 조동사 do를 쓴다.
- 22 <It + be동사 + 강조하는 말 + that ~>
- 23 <It + be동사 + 강조하는 말 + that[who] ~>
- 24 <It + be동사 + 강조하는 말 + that ~>
- 25 <neither + 조동사 + 주어>

- 26 Not all expensive machines work well.
- 27 I ate a sandwich for breakfast, and so did my brother.
- 28 My teacher ordered us not to speak loudly.
- 29 It was at the department store that I bought a necklace for my girlfriend.
- 30 It was four years ago that Linda visited Hungary.
- 31 It was William that[who] found my lost wallet at the subway station.

- 26 <not all + 복수 명사>: 부분 부정
- 27 <so + do/does/did + 주어>
- 28 <order + 목적어 + not + to부정사>
- 29~30 <It + be동사 + 강조하는 말 + that ~>
- 31 <It + be동사 + 강조하는 말 + that[who] ~>

- 32 a very tall woman / a popular volleyball player
- 33 Slovenia / a small country in Europe
- 34 that my grandmother is suffering from a disease
- 35 told / that she had met
- 36 told / that he would visit us / he had baked
- 37 me not to swim

- 32~33 명사를 부연 설명하는 명사구는 바로 뒤에 동격 관계로 삽입할 수 있다.
- 34 소식, 소문 등의 명사는 그 뒤에 동격의 that절을 써서 그 내용을 설명할 수 있다.
- 35 평서문의 간접화법 전환: <tell + 목적어 (+ that) + 주어 + 동사>
- 36 간접화법으로 고쳐 쓸 때는 시제, 부사구 등에 주의해야 한다.
- 37 명령문의 간접화법 전환: <advise + 목적어 (+ not) + to부정사>

- 38 (1) at 7 o'clock  
(2) some roses
- 39 (1) neither does Emily  
(2) so is George

40	문장 기호	틀린 부분	고친 내용
(1)	(B)	he is	is he
(2)	(D)	will	would

- 38 (1) <It was + 꽃을 산 시각 + that ~>  
(2) <It was + 산 물건 + that ~>
- 39 (1) <neither + do/does/did + 주어>  
(2) <so + be동사 + 주어>
- 40 (1) <강조 어구 + (조)동사 + 주어>  
(2) 간접화법으로 전환할 때는 시제를 전달자 입장으로 바꿔야 한다.



# MY WRITING COACH

내신서술형 중 3

**Workbook**

**정답과 해설**



CHAPTER  
**01** 목적격보어가 있는 5형식 문장

중간고사 · 기말고사 실전문제 pp. 2~5

- 01 stop → to stop
- 02 goes → to go
- 03 to princess → princess
- 04 opening → open
- 05 beautifully → beautiful

- 01 tell은 목적격보어로 to부정사를 쓰는 동사이다.
- 02 ask는 목적격보어로 to부정사를 쓰는 동사이다.
- 03 call(~을 ...라고 부르다)의 목적격보어로 명사를 쓸 때 전치사와 함께 쓰지 않는다.
- 04 leave의 목적격보어로는 형용사를 쓴다.
- 05 '~을 ...하게 만들다'라고 할 때는 목적격보어로 형용사를 쓴다.

- 06 I heard someone play the piano at the party. 또는 I heard someone at the party play the piano.
- 07 His coach advised him to practice more.
- 08 My brother helped me clean the bathroom.
- 09 The police found the building empty.
- 10 Watching the volleyball game made us excited.

- 06 지각동사 hear는 목적어와 목적격보어가 능동 관계일 때 목적격보어로 동사원형 또는 현재분사를 쓴다.
- 07 advise는 목적격보어로 to부정사를 쓴다.
- 08 사역동사 help는 목적격보어로 동사원형 또는 to부정사를 쓴다.
- 09 find는 목적격보어로 형용사를 쓸 수 있다.
- 10 목적어의 상태를 나타낼 때는 make의 목적격보어로 형용사를 쓴다.

- 11 think the student
- 12 made her a superstar
- 13 call her an artist
- 14 told my brother not to sleep
- 15 let us run

- 11 <think + 목적어 + 목적격보어(명사)>
- 12 <make + 목적어 + 목적격보어(명사)>
- 13 <call + 목적어 + 목적격보어(명사)>
- 14 <tell + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>, to부정사 앞에 not을 쓰면 부정의 의미가 된다.

- 15 <let + 목적어 + 목적격보어(동사원형)>
- 16 Your passion will make you a great singer.
- 17 Eating too much may get you sick.
- 18 She had her bag stolen.
- 19 Her parents expect her to become a pilot.
- 20 Minji heard someone call[calling] her name.

- 16 <make + 목적어 + 목적격보어(명사)>
- 17 <get + 목적어 + 목적격보어(형용사)>
- 18 <have + 목적어 + 목적격보어(과거분사)>, 사역동사 have의 목적어와 목적격보어가 수동 관계일 때는 목적격보어로 과거분사를 쓴다.
- 19 <expect + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>
- 20 <hear + 목적어 + 목적격보어(동사원형 또는 현재분사)>

- 21 have pizza delivered
- 22 saw her play[playing] baseball
- 23 help me (to) do[wash] the dishes
- 24 saw butterflies fly[flying]
- 25 him to come

- 21 <have + 목적어 + 목적격보어(과거분사)>
- 22 <see + 목적어 + 목적격보어(동사원형 또는 현재분사)>
- 23 <help + 목적어 + 목적격보어(동사원형 또는 to부정사)>
- 24 <see + 목적어 + 목적격보어(동사원형 또는 현재분사)>
- 25 <expect + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>

- 26 She asked me to come to her birthday party.
- 27 Mr. Ford made Sam's brother his private secretary.
- 28 Neil advised Jake to watch out for icy roads.
- 29 Nancy asked Paul to help her (to) find her dog. 또는 Nancy asked Paul to find her dog.
- 30 Peter ordered Bill not to go out of the room.

- 26 <ask + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>
- 27 <make + 목적어 + 목적격보어(명사)>
- 28 <advise + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>
- 29 <ask + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>  
 <help + 목적어 + 목적격보어(동사원형 또는 to부정사)>
- 30 <order + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>, to부정사 앞에 not을 쓰면 부정의 의미가 된다.

중간고사 · 기말고사 실전문제

pp. 6~9

- 01 have → had 또는 have been → was
- 02 has → had
- 03 dancing → dance
- 04 had → have
- 05 should have not → shouldn't[should not] have

- 01 과거 이전에 시작되어 과거까지 진행 중임을 강조할 때는 과거 완료진행 시제를 쓴다. 과거에 진행 중인 동작을 나타낼 때는 과거진행 시제로 쓸 수도 있다.
- 02 두 가지 과거의 일 중 먼저 일어난 일은 과거완료형을 쓴다.
- 03 would rather 뒤에는 동사원형을 써야 한다.
- 04 ~했을 리가 없다: <cannot[can't] have + 과거분사>
- 05 <should have + 과거분사>의 부정형은 should 뒤에 not을 쓴다.

- 06 She used to go to the gym every morning.
- 07 My mom must have called my grandmother.
- 08 I found that someone had broken the cup.
- 09 You should have arrived at the theater earlier.
- 10 They have been doing computer games for two hours.

- 06 ~하곤 했다: <used to + 동사원형>
- 07 ~했음이 분명하다: <must have + 과거분사>
- 08 내가 발견한 것(과거)보다 컵을 깨뜨린 것이 먼저 일어난 일이므로 이를 과거완료형으로 쓴다.
- 09 ~했어야 했다: <should have + 과거분사>
- 10 과거에 시작된 일이 현재에도 진행 중임을 강조할 때는 현재완료 진행 시제를 쓴다.

- 11 had already left
- 12 had lost her glasses
- 13 ate the pizza / had bought
- 14 would like to drink
- 15 should have worn

- 11~13 두 가지 과거의 일 중 먼저 일어난 일은 과거완료형으로 쓴다.
- 14 ~하고 싶다: <would like to + 동사원형>

- 15 ~했어야 했다: <should have + 과거분사>

- 16 My sister cannot[can't] have bought a present for me.
- 17 I would rather skip lunch than eat vegetables.
- 18 The children have been singing for 30 minutes.
- 19 You could have called her first.
- 20 She failed[has failed] the driving test three times in six months.

- 16 ~했을 리가 없다: <cannot[can't] have + 과거분사>
- 17 ~하기보다 차라리 ...하겠다: <would rather ... than ~>
- 18 과거에 시작된 일이 현재도 진행 중임을 강조할 때는 현재완료 진행 시제를 쓴다.
- 19 ~할 수도 있었다: <could have + 과거분사>
- 20 현재완료 '계속'

- 21 cannot[can't] have seen him
- 22 should have been
- 23 used to ride horses
- 24 has been playing the guitar
- 25 have slept

- 21 ~했을 리가 없다: <cannot[can't] have + 과거분사>
- 22 ~했어야 했다: <should have + 과거분사>
- 23 ~하곤 했다: <used to + 동사원형>
- 24 과거에 시작된 일이 현재도 진행 중임을 강조할 때는 현재완료 진행 시제를 쓴다.
- 25 ~했어야 했다: <should have + 과거분사>

- 26 She cannot[can't] have forgotten the appointment with me.
- 27 You should have attended the class.
- 28 I should have invited you to my party.
- 29 Minji might have changed her phone number.
- 30 He cannot have gone out yesterday.

- 26 ~했을 리가 없다: <cannot[can't] have + 과거분사>
- 27~28 ~했어야 했다: <should have + 과거분사>
- 29 ~했을지도 모른다: <might have + 과거분사>
- 30 ~했을 리가 없다: <cannot[can't] have + 과거분사>

- 01 of → for
- 02 making → to make
- 03 be → to be
- 04 understanding → to understand
- 05 get → to get

- 01 사람의 성품이나 성격을 나타내는 형용사가 아닐 경우 to부정사의 의미상 주어는 <for + 행위자>를 쓴다.
- 02 ~하는 방법: <how + to부정사>
- 03 ~하는 것으로 보인다: <seem + to부정사>
- 04 너무 ~해서 ...할 수 없다: <too + 형용사/부사 + to부정사>
- 05 expect는 목적으로 to부정사를 취하는 동사이다.

- 06 It is easy for him to finish reading this book by tomorrow.
- 07 I am looking for something cold to drink.
- 08 He wasn't sure who to ask for help.
- 09 My sister is tall enough to reach the cake on the table.
- 10 My dad promised to buy ice cream on his way home.

- 06 <It ~ for + 행위자 + to부정사>
- 07 -thing으로 끝나는 명사를 수식하는 말은 그 뒤에 <형용사 + to부정사>의 순서로 쓴다.
- 08 누구에게 ~할지: <who(m) + to부정사>
- 09 ~하기에 충분히 ...한/하게: <형용사/부사 + enough + to부정사>
- 10 promise는 목적으로 to부정사를 취하는 동사이다.

- 11 a skirt to wear
- 12 what to bring
- 13 know how to fax
- 14 she was very sick
- 15 remembers playing with

- 11 to부정사의 형용사적 역할 '~하는'
- 12 무엇을 ~할지: <what + to부정사>
- 13 ~하는 방법: <how + to부정사>

- 14 문맥상 that절(그녀가 아픈 것)의 시제가 문장의 동사(seemed)의 시제와 같으므로 시제를 일치시켜 과거로 쓴다.
- 15 ~한 것을 기억하다: <remember + 동명사>

- 16 It is dangerous for you to swim in this lake.
- 17 I don't know where to put this vase.
- 18 He isn't free enough to read a lot of books.
- 19 My sister was too sick to go to school.
- 20 I often forget to turn off the light.

- 16 <It ~ for + 행위자 + to부정사>
- 17 어디에 ~할지: <where + to부정사>
- 18 ~하기에 충분히 ...한/하게: <형용사/부사 + enough + to부정사>
- 19 너무 ~해서 ...할 수 없다: <too + 형용사/부사 + to부정사>
- 20 ~해야 하는 것을 잊다: <forget + to부정사>

- 21 tell me where I should buy
- 22 too cold to play
- 23 very brave of your uncle to catch
- 24 time to go for a walk
- 25 where to go

- 21 어디에서 ~할지: <where + 주어 + should + 동사원형> 또는 <where + to부정사>
- 22 너무 ~해서 ...할 수 없다: <too + 형용사/부사 + to부정사>
- 23 <It ~ of + 행위자 + to부정사>, 사람의 성품이나 성격을 나타내는 형용사가 쓰인 경우 to부정사의 의미상 주어는 <of + 행위자>를 쓴다.
- 24 to부정사의 형용사적 역할 '~하는'
- 25 어디로 ~할지: <where + to부정사>

- 26 He had enough money to buy a new shirt.
- 27 Do you know how to use this machine?
- 28 Jin was surprised to see Neil on the street.
- 29 Bob is happy to meet his favorite movie star.
- 30 My teacher was disappointed to hear the news.

- 26 to부정사의 형용사적 역할 '~하는'
- 27 어떻게 ~하는지: <how + to부정사>
- 28~30 감정을 나타내는 형용사 뒤의 to부정사는 '~하게 되어'의 의미이다.

CHAPTER  
[ 04 수동태 ]

중간고사 · 기말고사 실전문제

pp. 14~17

- 01 plays → is played
- 02 playing → to play
- 03 to → with[by]
- 04 repairing → being repaired
- 05 heard → be heard

- 01 주어가 행위를 당하는 것을 표현할 때는 <be동사 + 과거분사>의 수동태를 쓴다.
- 02 5형식 문장의 수동태: <be동사 + 과거분사 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>
- 03 '~에 기뻐하다'는 be pleased 뒤에 전치사 with를 주로 쓰지만, 문맥에 따라 by, about, for, at도 쓸 수 있어요. 단, to는 쓰지 않아요.
- 04 진행 시제의 수동태: <be동사 + being + 과거분사>
- 05 <조동사 + be + 과거분사>

- 06 She is expected to arrive very soon.
- 07 That cake is covered with chocolate.
- 08 The book was bought for me by my mom.
- 09 The doorways must be kept clear.
- 10 This house was made of wood

- 06 5형식 문장의 수동태: <be동사 + 과거분사 + 목적격보어(to부정사)>
- 07 ~로 덮여 있다: be covered with
- 08 <4형식 문장의 직접목적어 + 수동태 + 전치사 + 간접목적어 + by + 행위자>
- 09 <조동사 + be + 과거분사>, 5형식 문장의 목적어를 주어로 쓴 수동태 문장에서는 목적격보어를 그대로 쓴다.
- 10 ~로 만들어지다: be made of

- 11 were answered by
- 12 should[must] be known to
- 13 can be solved
- 14 told an interesting story
- 15 were seen crossing the street

- 11 <be동사 + 과거분사 + by + 행위자>

- 12 ~에게 알려지다: be known to
- 13 <조동사 + be + 과거분사>
- 14 <4형식 문장의 간접목적어 + 수동태 + 직접목적어 + by + 행위자>
- 15 5형식 문장의 수동태: <be동사 + 과거분사 + 목적격보어>, saw의 목적격보어로 동사원형 또는 현재분사를 쓸 수 있는데, 동작이 진행 중임을 강조할 때는 현재분사를 쓸 수 있다.

- 16 The yellow vase was broken by my brother.
- 17 The film festival is held in my town every September.
- 18 Some fruits should not be eaten together.
- 19 He was looked down on by other students.
- 20 This problem will be discussed by the managers.

- 16 <수동태 + by + 행위자>
- 17 <be동사 + 과거분사>
- 18 <조동사 + not + be + 과거분사>
- 19 look down on의 수동태: <be동사 + looked down on>
- 20 <조동사 + be + 과거분사>

- 21 is looked upon by
- 22 will be kept warm
- 23 was found
- 24 are spoken
- 25 be given to

- 21 look upon의 수동태: be looked upon
- 22 5형식 문장의 수동태: <be동사 + 과거분사 + 목적격보어>
- 23~24 <be동사 + 과거분사>
- 25 <4형식 문장의 직접목적어 + 수동태 + 전치사 + 간접목적어>

- 26 The Christmas party will be held in his house.
- 27 She was made popular by her beautiful voice.
- 28 was made to move his seat by his teacher
- 29 were taken care of by her neighbors
- 30 was bought for me by my dad

- 26 <조동사 + be + 과거분사>
- 27 5형식 문장의 수동태: <be동사 + 과거분사 + 목적격보어>
- 28 사역동사 make의 목적격보어가 원형부정사인 문장의 수동태에서는 원형부정사를 to부정사로 바꿔 쓴다.

- 29 take care of의 수동태: be taken care of
- 30 <4형식 문장의 직접목적어 + 수동태 + 전치사 + 간접목적어 + by + 행위자>

CHAPTER  
[ 05 분사 ]

중간고사 · 기말고사 실전문제

pp. 18~21

- 01 breaking → broken
- 02 look → looking
- 03 Left → Leaving 또는 (Having) Left
- 04 surprising → surprised
- 05 crossing → crossed

- 01 수식받는 명사와 분사의 관계가 수동일 때는 과거분사를 쓴다.
- 02 수식받는 명사와 분사의 관계가 능동일 때는 현재분사를 쓴다.
- 03 Because[Since/As] she left[had left] home early ~에서 접속사와 주어는 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사 형태로 바꾼다.
- 04 Although they were surprised at the news ~에서 접속사와 주어는 생략하고, Being surprised ~로 쓴다.
- 05 <with + 명사 + 과거분사>

- 06 A man holding a baby is walking along the beach.
- 07 Wanting to go to the restroom, he raised his hand.
- 08 Looking at the calendar, he thought about his daughter's birthday.
- 09 Turning off the TV, he began to play the guitar.
- 10 My brother was listening with his eyes closed.

- 06 수식받는 명사와 분사의 관계가 능동일 때는 현재분사를 쓴다.
- 07 Because[Since/As] he wanted to go ~에서 접속사와 주어는 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사 형태로 바꾼다.
- 08 While he was looking at the calendar ~에서 접속사와 주어는 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사 형태로 바꾼다.
- 09 After he turned off the TV ~에서 접속사와 주어는 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사 형태로 바꾼다.
- 10 <with + 명사 + 과거분사>

- 11 composed by / exciting
- 12 invited to / bored
- 13 Being curious about
- 14 Opening the door
- 15 crying with her head

- 11 수식받는 명사와 분사의 관계가 수동일 때는 과거분사 (composed)를 쓰고, 음악은 신나는 감정을 일으키므로 현재 분사(exciting)로 쓴다.
- 12 수식받는 명사와 분사의 관계가 수동일 때는 과거분사(invited)를 쓰고, 주어가 감정을 느끼는 것이므로 과거분사(bored)로 쓴다.
- 13 Because[Since/As] he was curious about the machine에서 접속사와 주어는 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사로 쓴다.
- 14 If you open the door에서 접속사와 주어는 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사로 쓴다.
- 15 <with + 명사 + 전치사구>

- 16 Eating some pizza, she read a book.
- 17 Not having enough money, she could not buy the watch.
- 18 Taking a walk, we talked about our favorite songs.
- 19 They entered her room with their shoes on.
- 20 My sister was waiting in the car with the engine running.

- 16 While she was eating some pizza ~에서 접속사와 주어는 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사 형태로 바꾼다.
- 17 Because[Since/As] she didn't have enough money ~에서 접속사와 주어는 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사 형태로 바꾼다. 부사절이 부정문이므로 현재분사 앞에 Not을 쓴다.
- 18 While we took a walk ~에서 접속사와 주어는 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사 형태로 바꾼다.
- 19 <with + 명사 + 전치사>
- 20 <with + 명사 + 현재분사>

- 21 Not knowing her number
- 22 with his eyes shut
- 23 arrested by the police
- 24 Taken to the party
- 25 with her finger pointing

- 21 Since[Because/As] I didn't know her number ~에서 접속사와 주어는 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사 형태로 바꾼다. 부사절이 부정문이므로 현재분사 앞에 Not을 쓴다.
- 22 <with + 명사 + 과거분사>
- 23 수식받는 명사와 분사의 관계가 수동일 때는 과거분사를 쓴다.

- 24 If he is taken to the party ~에서 접속사와 주어는 생략하고 동사를 현재분사로 바꾼다(Being taken). 이때 부사절 동사가 수동태이므로 Being을 생략할 수 있다.

- 25 <with + 명사 + 현재분사>

- 26 After talking to my teacher, I felt much[far] better.
- 27 Not having enough time, I can't[cannot] walk my dog.
- 28 My mother being very sick
- 29 Opening his eyes
- 30 her heart beating fast

- 26 After I talked to my teacher ~에서 주어는 생략하고 동사를 현재분사 형태로 바꾼 후 접속사는 남겨 둔다.
- 27 Because[Since/As] I don't have enough time ~에서 접속사와 주어는 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사 형태로 바꾼다. 부사절이 부정문이므로 현재분사 앞에 Not을 쓴다.
- 28 부사절의 접속사는 생략하고 동사는 현재분사로 바꾼 후, 주어는 주절의 주어와 다르므로 남겨 둔다. 주어를 남겨 둔 분사구문(독립분사구문)에서 보어(sick)를 취하는 being은 대체로 생략하지 않는다.
- 29 부사절의 접속사와 주어는 생략하고, 동사를 현재분사 형태로 바꾼다.
- 30 <with + 명사 + 현재분사>

CHAPTER  
[ 06 비교 ]

중간고사 · 기말고사 실전문제

pp. 22~25

- 01 thicker → thick
- 02 big so → big as
- 03 more cheaper → cheaper
- 04 large → largest
- 05 the most → more

- 01 몇 배만큼 ~한/하게: <배수사 + as + 원급 + as>
- 02 <not as[so] + 형용사/부사 + as>
- 03 비교급의 강조: <much[a lot/far] + 비교급>
- 04 두 번째로 가장 ~한: <the second + 최상급>
- 05 <비교급 + than any other + 단수 명사>

- 06 This box is twice as heavy as that box.
- 07 I want to help as many people as I can.
- 08 She needs much more money than she has.
- 09 My grandfather is the oldest of my family members.
- 10 My sister reads more than any other person in my town.

- 06 몇 배만큼 ~한/하게: <배수사 + as + 형용사/부사 + as>
- 07 가능한 ~한/하게: <as + 형용사/부사 + as + 주어 + can [could]>
- 08 비교급의 강조: <much[a lot/far] + 비교급>
- 09 <the + 최상급 + of + 복수 명사>
- 10 <비교급 + than any other + 단수 명사>는 최상급 의미를 나타낸다.

- 11 stronger and stronger
- 12 was less boring than
- 13 a lot more books than
- 14 heavier than any other fruit
- 15 the third largest state

- 11 점점 더 ~한/하게: <비교급 + and + 비교급>
- 12 덜 ~한/하게: <less + 비교급>
- 13 비교급의 강조: <much[a lot/far] + 비교급>
- 14 <비교급 + than any other + 단수 명사>
- 15 세 번째로 가장 ~한/하게: <the third + 최상급>

- 16 She is one of the best musicians in the world.
- 17 More and more people are moving to the country.
- 18 Your performance was a lot better than any other competitor at the audition.
- 19 The harder you practice, the better you can play the drums.
- 20 Kuwait is one of the smallest countries in the world.

- 16 가장 ~한 것들 중의 하나: <one of the + 최상급 + 복수 명사>
- 17 점점 더 ~한/하게: <비교급 + and + 비교급>
- 18 비교급 강조: <much[a lot/far] + 비교급>  
최상급 표현: <비교급 + than any other + 단수 명사>
- 19 더 ~할수록, 더 ...하다: <the + 비교급 (주어 + 동사), the + 비교급 (주어 + 동사)>
- 20 가장 ~한 것들 중의 하나: <one of the + 최상급 + 복수 명사>

- 21 better than any other movie
- 22 The more you eat, the more
- 23 one of the funniest guys
- 24 not so[as] good at French as
- 25 taller than

- 21 <비교급 + than any other + 단수 명사>
- 22 <the + 비교급 (주어 + 동사), the + 비교급 (주어 + 동사)>
- 23 가장 ~한 것들 중의 하나: <one of the + 최상급 + 복수 명사>
- 24 <not as[so] + 형용사/부사 + as>
- 25 <비교급 + than>

- 26 I think that soccer is much more interesting than basketball.
- 27 You should explain the situation as clearly as possible.
- 28 not so large as
- 29 as big as the bookshelf
- 30 more famous than any other place

- 26 비교급의 강조: <much[a lot/far] + 비교급>
- 27 가능한 ~한/하게: <as + 형용사/부사 + as possible>
- 28 <not as[so] + 형용사/부사 + as>
- 29 <as + 형용사/부사 + as>
- 30 <비교급 + than any other + 단수 명사>

CHAPTER  
[ 07 ] 접속사

중간고사 · 기말고사 실전문제

pp. 26~29

- 01 or → and
- 02 after → before
- 03 beautiful so → so beautiful
- 04 You → That you
- 05 does my brother like → my brother likes

- 01 <both A and B>: A와 B 둘 다
- 02 before: ~ 전에, after: ~한 후에
- 03 <so + 형용사/부사 + that>: 매우 ~해서 ...하다
- 04 접속사 that이 이끄는 명사절은 문장의 주어로 쓰인다.
- 05 간접의문문은 의문사 뒤에 평서문 어순으로 쓴다.

- 06 She went back home early since she had to do her homework. 또는 Since she had to do her homework, she went back home early.
- 07 Though she was tired, she went out with her daughters. 또는 She went out with her daughters though she was tired.
- 08 As soon as she saw her mom, she began to cry. 또는 She began to cry as soon as she saw her mom.
- 09 The book was so thick that I couldn't finish it in a day.
- 10 I asked him where he was last night.

- 06 since: ~이기 때문에
- 07 비록 ~일지라도: though
- 08 ~하자마자: as soon as
- 09 매우 ~해서 ...하다: <so + 형용사/부사 + that>
- 10 간접의문문은 의문사 뒤에 평서문 어순으로 쓴다.

- 11 even though it was cold
- 12 While she was watching TV
- 13 so that he could
- 14 that I don't remember
- 15 whether[if] she received my message

- 11 비록 ~일지라도: even though

- 12 ~하는 동안: while
- 13 ~하기 위해, ~하도록: so that
- 14 접속사 that이 이끄는 명사절은 문장의 보어로 쓰인다.
- 15 ~인지 (아닌지): whether[if]

- 16 He bought not only a cake but also cookies.
- 17 Can you move aside so that my car can pass?
- 18 It is not true that the boy was alone in the forest.
- 19 I'm not sure if we can finish it on time.
- 20 We talked about who the best singer is.

- 16 A뿐만 아니라 B 역시: <not only A but (also) B>
- 17 ~하도록: so that
- 18 it은 가주어이고 that이 이끄는 명사절이 진주어이다.
- 19 ~인지 (아닌지): whether[if]
- 20 간접의문문은 의문사 뒤에 평서문 어순으로 쓴다.

- 21 that red brings fortune
- 22 whether it will rain or not
- 23 that you didn't say anything
- 24 when he will hold the next concert
- 25 whether[if] I am done with my homework

- 21 접속사 that이 이끄는 명사절은 문장의 목적어로 쓰인다.
- 22 whether: ~인지 아닌지
- 23 접속사 that이 이끄는 명사절은 문장의 목적어로 쓰인다.
- 24 간접의문문은 의문사 뒤에 평서문 어순으로 쓴다.
- 25 의문사가 없는 의문문은 whether[if] 다음에 평서문의 어순으로 쓴다.

- 26 If it rains tomorrow, our picnic will be canceled. 또는 Our picnic will be canceled if it rains tomorrow.
- 27 I can't[cannot] understand why so many people like her.
- 28 Neither his brother nor his sister liked my hobby.
- 29 Although they already ate a lot of food, they still look hungry. 또는 They still look hungry although they already ate a lot of food.
- 30 He is so gentle that everyone loves him.

- 26 if: 만약 ~라면

- 27 간접의문문은 의문사 뒤에 평서문 어순으로 쓴다.
- 28 A도 B도 아닌: <neither A nor B>
- 29 although: 비록 ~일지라도
- 30 <so + 형용사/부사 + that>: 매우 ~해서 ...하다

CHAPTER  
[ 08 관계사 ]

중간고사 · 기말고사 실전문제

pp. 30~33

- 01 who → whom
- 02 who → whose
- 03 in that → in which 또는 where
- 04 when → where
- 05 that → which

- 01 <전치사 + 관계대명사(전치사의 목적어)>로 쓸 때는 whom만 쓸 수 있다.
- 02 뒤에 나오는 명사 hair를 수식해야 하므로 소유격인 whose로 쓴다.
- 03 <전치사 + 관계대명사>로 쓸 때는 which만 쓸 수 있으며, <전치사 + 관계대명사>는 관계부사로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
- 04 선행사가 장소이므로 <접속사 + 부사구>의 역할을 하는 관계부사 where로 쓴다.
- 05 계속적 용법의 관계사절에서 관계대명사는 that을 쓰지 않고 which(사물) 또는 who(사람)를 쓴다.

- 06 Who was the person that borrowed your bike?
- 07 She is a girl whose dream is to be a pianist.
- 08 The students couldn't believe what they were seeing.
- 09 We don't know the reason why she left town.
- 10 This house has a garden, which is very beautiful.

- 06 선행사가 사람일 경우 관계대명사 who 또는 that을 쓸 수 있다.
- 07 관계대명사 whose가 접속사와 소유격의 역할을 하고 있다.
- 08 what은 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사로 '~하는 것'이라는 의미이다.
- 09 선행사가 이유이므로 <접속사 + 부사구>의 역할을 하는 관계부사 why를 쓴다.
- 10 관계대명사 which가 이끄는 절이 선행사 a garden을 추가 설명하고 있다.

- 11 Whatever she wears
- 12 whose bag looks like
- 13 the day when you
- 14 who lives in Berlin
- 15 Whichever way you take

- 11 무엇을 ~하더라도: whatever
- 12 관계대명사 whose가 접속사와 소유격의 역할을 하고 있다.
- 13 선행사가 시간(the day)이므로 <접속사+부사구>의 역할을 하는 관계부사 when을 쓴다.
- 14 관계대명사 who가 이끄는 절이 선행사 my brother를 보충 설명하고 있다.
- 15 어느 것이든: whichever

- 16 I want to visit the town where the actor was raised.
- 17 He is the boy whose umbrella I borrowed.
- 18 However hungry you are, you should eat slowly.  
또는 You should eat slowly however hungry you are.
- 19 What I want to buy right now is a warm coat.
- 20 Do you remember the town where we went last summer?

- 16 선행사가 장소이므로 <접속사+부사구>의 역할을 하는 관계부사 where를 쓴다.
- 17 관계대명사 whose가 접속사와 소유격의 역할을 하고 있다.
- 18 아무리 ~할지라도: however
- 19 what은 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사로 ‘~하는 것’이라는 의미로 명사절을 이끌어 주어 역할을 한다.
- 20 선행사가 장소이므로 <접속사+부사구>의 역할을 하는 관계부사 where를 쓴다.

- 21 the person I should talk to
- 22 whatever Mark says
- 23 what I was looking for
- 24 how he solved
- 25 What I want to eat

- 21 선행사가 사람일 경우 관계대명사 who 또는 that을 쓸 수 있는데, 여기서는 관계대명사 목적격이므로 생략할 수 있다.
- 22 whatever: 무엇이든
- 23 what은 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사로 ‘~하는 것’이라는 의미이고 문장의 보어 역할을 할 수 있다.
- 24 ~하는 방법: how
- 25 what은 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사로 ‘~하는 것’이라는 의미이고 문장의 주어 역할을 할 수 있다.

- 26 I helped an old man whose car had a flat tire.
- 27 My brother didn't say anything, which made my dad angry.
- 28 which[that] / in  
in which  
where
- 29 which[that] / for  
for which  
why
- 30 on which  
when

- 26 관계대명사 whose가 접속사와 소유격의 역할을 하고 있다.
- 27 관계대명사 which가 이끄는 절이 앞의 절 전체를 추가 설명하고 있다.
- 28 선행사가 사물이므로 관계대명사 which 또는 that을 쓴다. <전치사+관계대명사>로 쓸 때는 which만 쓸 수 있다. 선행사가 장소이므로 <접속사+부사구>의 역할을 하는 관계부사 where를 쓴다.
- 29 선행사가 사물이므로 관계대명사 which 또는 that을 쓴다. <전치사+관계대명사>로 쓸 때는 which만 쓸 수 있다. 선행사가 이유이므로 <접속사+부사구>의 역할을 하는 관계부사 why를 쓴다.
- 30 <전치사+관계대명사>로 쓸 때는 which만 쓸 수 있다. 선행사가 시간이므로 <접속사+부사구>의 역할을 하는 관계부사 when을 쓴다.

- 01 knows → knew
- 02 didn't leave → hadn't left
- 03 is → were
- 04 saw → had seen
- 05 didn't forget → hadn't forgotten

- 01 <If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + 동사원형>
- 02 <If + 주어 + had + 과거분사, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + have + 과거분사>
- 03 <I wish + 주어 + were>
- 04 <주어 + 동사 + as if + 주어 + had + 과거분사>
- 05 <I wish + 주어 + had + 과거분사>

- 06 If I didn't have any homework to do, I could meet her.
- 07 If it had snowed a lot, we would have made a snowman.
- 08 I wish my grandfather were still alive.
- 09 My parents argued as if I hadn't been with them.
- 10 Without the accident, we could have arrived earlier.

- 06 <If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + 동사원형>
- 07 <If + 주어 + had + 과거분사, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + have + 과거분사>
- 08 <I wish + 주어 + were>
- 09 <주어 + 동사 + as if + 주어 + had + 과거분사>
- 10 <without + 명사>와 가정법 과거완료를 쓰면 과거 사실의 반대 가정이 된다.

- 11 saw / ask her
- 12 had not been sick / would have attended
- 13 my cat could talk
- 14 it had not rained
- 15 would have got[gotten] lost

- 11 <If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + 동사원형>
- 12 <If + 주어 + had + 과거분사, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + have

+ 과거분사)

- 13 <I wish + 주어 + (조)동사의 과거형>
- 14 <I wish + 주어 + had + 과거분사>
- 15 <without + 명사>와 가정법 과거완료를 쓰면 과거 사실의 반대 가정이 된다.

- 16 If he were taller, his hands could reach the ceiling.
- 17 If I had been more careful, my brother wouldn't [would not] have got[gotten] hurt.
- 18 She is wearing a thick coat as if it were winter.
- 19 She talks as if she had been close to the famous actor.
- 20 Without your advice, I couldn't[could not] have finished the project.

- 16 <If + 주어 + were, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + 동사원형>
- 17 <If + 주어 + had + 과거분사, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + have + 과거분사>
- 18 <주어 + 동사 + as if + 주어 + were>
- 19 <주어 + 동사 + as if + 주어 + had + 과거분사>
- 20 <without + 명사>와 가정법 과거완료를 쓰면 과거 사실의 반대 가정이 된다.

- 21 if you were very rich
- 22 If he hadn't fastened the seat belt
- 23 I could have seen her
- 24 were still living / would meet him
- 25 as if she were from Mexico

- 21 <If + 주어 + were, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + 동사원형>
- 22 <If + 주어 + had + 과거분사, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + have + 과거분사>
- 23 <I wish + 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + have + 과거분사>
- 24 <If + 주어 + were, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + 동사원형>
- 25 <주어 + 동사 + as if + 주어 + were>

- 26 If I had run faster, I could have caught him.
- 27 If it were not for cars, we could not travel far away.
- 28 had saved enough money / could have bought
- 29 could spend more time

30 she had been born

- 26 <If + 주어 + had + 과거분사, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + have + 과거분사>
- 27 <If it were not for + 명사, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + 동사원형>
- 28 <If + 주어 + had + 과거분사, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + have + 과거분사>
- 29 <I wish + 주어 + (조)동사의 과거형>
- 30 <주어 + 동사 + as if + 주어 + had + 과거분사>

CHAPTER  
[ 10 특수구문 ]

중간고사 · 기말고사 실전문제

pp. 38~41

- 01 who → that
- 02 does → do
- 03 I should → should I
- 04 of → that
- 05 where → whether[if] 또는 from Vietnam → from

- 01 <It ~ that> 강조 구문에서 강조하는 대상이 사람일 때 that 대신 who를 쓸 수 있다.
- 02 동사를 강조할 때는 <주어에 수 일치한 조동사(do/does/did) + 동사원형>으로 쓴다.
- 03 <so + 조동사 + 주어>는 ‘~ 또한 그렇다’의 의미이다.
- 04 소식, 소문 등의 명사는 그 뒤에 동격의 that절을 써서 그 내용을 설명할 수 있다.
- 05 whether[if]를 써서 ‘베트남 출신인지’의 의미로 쓰거나, where she is from으로 써서 ‘어디 출신인지’의 의미로 써야 한다.

- 06 I can't believe that you did finish reading this book.
- 07 The doctor is not always kind to patients.
- 08 It was your brother that I met at the library.
- 09 She is a diligent student, and so is her brother.
- 10 He told me that he wanted to go home.

- 06 문장의 동사를 강조할 때는 <조동사 do/does/did + 동사원형>으로 쓴다.
- 07 항상 ~한 것은 아니다: not always
- 08 <It + be동사 + 강조하는 말 + that ~>
- 09 <so + be동사 + 주어>는 ‘~ 또한 그렇다’의 의미이다.
- 10 평서문의 간접화법 전환: <tell + 목적어 (+ that) + 주어 + 동사>

- 11 my friend's sister
- 12 Not all her friends
- 13 jumped a tall man
- 14 told me that he was in the library
- 15 the girls whether[if] they were hungry

- 11 명사를 부연 설명하는 명사구는 바로 뒤에 동격 관계로 삽입할

수 있다.

- 12 <not all[every/both/always]>: 부분 부정
- 13 <강조 어구 + 동사 + 주어>
- 14 의미상 주절의 시제(과거)와 맞춰 was(과거)로 써야 한다.
- 15 의문사가 없는 의문문을 간접화법으로 전달할 때에는 <whether [if] + 주어 + 동사>의 어순으로 쓴다.

- 16 It was a piece of cheesecake that the girl wanted.
- 17 I like taking pictures, and so does my sister.
- 18 Not every Korean eats kimchi every day.
- 19 My aunt, a movie director, goes to the movie theater every week.
- 20 He told her that he had seen the movie two days before.

- 16 <It + be동사 + 강조하는 말 + that ~>
- 17 <so + 조동사 + 주어>는 ‘~ 또한 그렇다’의 의미이다.
- 18 <not every + 명사>: 부분 부정
- 19 명사를 부연 설명하는 명사구는 바로 뒤에 동격 관계로 삽입할 수 있다.
- 20 말한(told) 시점보다 더 과거(대과거)인 had seen(과거완료)으로 써야 한다.

- 21 it is on Wednesday that I have
- 22 he does like pink colors
- 23 that[who(m)] I met at school
- 24 does practice very hard
- 25 is my brother

- 21 <It + be동사 + 강조하는 말 + that ~>
- 22 문장의 동사를 강조할 때는 <주어에 수 일치한 조동사(do/does/did) + 동사원형>으로 쓴다.
- 23 <It + be동사 + 강조하는 사람 + that[who(m)] ~>
- 24 문장의 동사를 강조할 때는 <조동사 do/does/did + 동사원형>으로 쓴다.
- 25 <강조 어구 + 동사 + 주어>

- 26 Not only does this fruit taste good, but it is (also) [but (also) it is] good for your health.
- 27 Little did I expect any prize.
- 28 so did I

29 a famous actress

30 that he stole the bag

26~27 <부정 어구 + (조)동사 + 주어>

28 <so + 조동사 + 주어>는 ‘~ 또한 그렇다’의 의미이다.

29 명사를 부연 설명하는 명사구는 바로 뒤에 동격 관계로 삽입할 수 있다.

30 소식, 소문 등의 명사는 그 뒤에 동격의 that 절을 써서 그 내용을 설명할 수 있다.