

중학
문법+쓰기
코리아.
2

LEVEL

3

Answers

CHAPTER **01** to부정사와 동명사

UNIT **1** to부정사의 용법 pp.8~11

문법 확인

1 It 2 for 3 to join 4 to borrow

형태 연습 1

- 1 걱정하는 것 2 마실 3 좋은 점수를 받아서
- 4 작가가 되었다 5 늦지 않기 위해
- 6 그렇게 말하다니 당신은 7 네가 좋은 예절을 배우는 것

형태 연습 2

- 1 to win 2 to miss 3 to find 4 to see
- 5 to sing

영작 훈련

STEP 1

1 to finish 2 to catch 3 for you 4 of him

STEP 2

- 1 decided to hold 2 It, fun to watch
- 3 for Alex to come 4 to take selfies
- 5 The best way to learn 6 grew up to become

STEP 3

- 1 a fool to believe him
- 2 do my best not to disappoint you
- 3 I am excited to go to the concert.
- 4 He was the first person to invent the computer.
- 5 It is important for us to make good friends.

STEP 4

- 1 to become a professional soccer player
- 2 of you to look after the abandoned dog
- 3 This app is easy to use.
- 4 People jumped into the water to save me.
- 5 It is difficult to persuade my parents.

UNIT **2** to부정사의 주요 구문 pp.12~15

문법 확인

1 a 2 a 3 a 4 b

형태 연습 1

- 1 too, to have 2 too, to wear 3 too, to call
- 4 too, to help 5 enough to reach
- 6 enough to see 7 enough to carry

형태 연습 2

- 1 too, to upload 2 seem to work
- 3 enough to ask 4 seems to taste
- 5 too, to ride 6 enough to lift

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 a. too hot b. hot enough
- 2 a. too big[large] b. big[large] enough
- 3 a. too fast b. fast enough
- 4 a. too old b. old enough

STEP 2

- 1 seems to stop
- 2 too exhausted to walk
- 3 large enough to accommodate
- 4 hard enough to run
- 5 too busy to hang out
- 6 seems to get along well

STEP 3

- 1 She seems to have fun at school.
- 2 The machine is simple enough for children to use.
- 3 These letters are too small for me to read.
- 4 We got up early enough to see the sunrise every day.
- 5 The noise was too loud for me to fall asleep.

STEP 4

- 1 is too complex for me to put together
- 2 The movie was good enough to draw large audiences.
- 3 She is tall enough to reach the top shelf.
- 4 Joan seems to be worried about the test.
- 5 The class was too difficult for me to follow.

UNIT 3 to부정사와 동명사 비교 pp.16~19

문법 확인

1 a 2 b 3 a 4 b

형태 연습 1

1 visiting 2 staying 3 borrowing 4 arriving
5 getting 6 meeting 7 to feed 8 to send

형태 연습 2

1 worth taking 2 like going 3 mind changing
4 no knowing 5 can't help thinking
6 are used to hearing

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 couldn't help laughing
- 2 remember visiting
- 3 feel like having
- 4 stop doing
- 5 used to eating

STEP 2

- 1 couldn't help expressing
- 2 you mind waiting
- 3 worth considering carefully
- 4 finished reading the book
- 5 is used to making speeches

STEP 3

- 1 looking forward to seeing you soon
- 2 decided to give up becoming a lawyer
- 3 Would you mind turning on the air conditioner?
- 4 I am used to staying up late at night.
- 5 She couldn't help thinking about that boy.

STEP 4

- 1 is worth trying
- 2 Most teenagers are used to having their smartphones
- 3 On arriving home, I ran into the bathroom.
- 4 The boy is looking forward to going to school.
- 5 He forgot changing the date for the appointment.

서술형 기본 훈련

p.20

틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 It is polite **of** you to listen to others carefully.
- 2 The boy was **smart enough** to solve the math problem.
- 3 She seems **(to be)** worried about her future.

영작하기

- 1 On arriving in London, I went to the London Eye right away.
- 2 John walked too fast for me to keep up with him.
- 3 I remember leaving my cell phone in the classroom.
- 4 I'm pleased to hear the good news.
- 5 It is nice of you to help people in need.

서술형 실전 훈련

p.21

- 1 (1) Sam forgot **to buy** some milk on the way home.
(2) It was rude **of** you to ask that question.
- 2 People are used to sharing their ideas on social media.
- 3 (1) well enough to become a singer
(2) excited to be on stage
- 4 (1) that we couldn't look down
(2) that he can read that difficult book
- 5 I'm looking forward to going on vacation.
- 6 (1) to watch a game
(2) for us to buy the tickets
(3) seeing

해설

- 1 (1) '~할 것을 잊다'는 「forget+to부정사」를 써서 나타낸다.
(2) 사람의 태도를 나타내는 형용사 rude 뒤에는 to부정사의 의미상 주어로 「of+목적격」을 쓴다.
- 2 be used to -ing: ~하는 데 익숙하다
- 3 **해석** K-pop 스타가 되는 것이 민재의 꿈이다. 그는 노래와 춤을 가수가 될 만큼 충분히 잘한다. 그는 자신의 꿈을 이루기 위해 오디션에 참가하기로 결심했다. 다음이 그의 차례이다. 그는 무대에 서게 되어서 신이 난다.
(1) 형용사/부사+enough+to부정사: ~할 만큼 충분히 ...한/하게
(2) 감정의 원인을 나타내는 부사적 용법의 to부정사
- 4 (1) too+형용사/부사+to부정사: 너무 ~해서 ...할 수 없다
(= so+형용사/부사+that+주어+can't+동사원형)
(2) 형용사/부사+enough+to부정사: ~할 만큼 충분히 ...한/하

게 (= so+형용사/부사+that+주어+can+동사원형)

5 look forward to -ing: ~하는 것을 고대하다

6 해석 Diana에게 어떻게 지내니? 우리는 여기서 재미있게 지내고 있어. 어제 우리는 경기를 보기 위해 축구 경기장에 갔어. 우리가 표를 사는 것이 쉽진 않았지만 우리는 마침내 그걸 얻었어. 경기는 볼 만한 가치가 있었어. 우리는 거기서 멋진 시간을 보냈어.

- (1) 목적을 나타내는 부사적 용법의 to부정사
- (2) 의미상 주어인 「for+목적격」, 진주어인 to부정사구
- (3) be worth -ing: ~할 가치가 있다

서술형 CLINIC

p.22

1 The singer's new song is **good enough** to be the top song.

수정 이유 '~할 만큼 충분히 ...한/하게'는 「형용사/부사+enough+to부정사」로 나타낸다.

2 She stopped **walking** and looked at the sky.

수정 이유 '~하는 것을 멈추다'라는 의미를 나타낼 때는 stop 뒤에 동명사를 쓴다.

3 It is impossible **for me** to finish the homework in an hour.

수정 이유 ① 주어인 to부정사구를 문장 뒤로 보낸 형태로, 주어 자리에는 가주어 it을 쓴다.
 ② impossible은 사람의 성격, 태도를 나타내는 형용사가 아니므로 의미상 주어를 「for+목적격」으로 써야 한다.

4 The dog **seems to like** everyone.

수정 이유 ① 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로, 동사는 seems가 알맞다.
 ② '~인 것 같다'는 「seem+to부정사」로 나타낸다.

5 It was wrong **of me not to talk** to you.

수정 이유 ① 사람의 태도를 나타내는 형용사 wrong 뒤에는 to부정사의 의미상 주어로 「of+목적격」을 쓴다.
 ② to부정사의 부정은 to부정사 앞에 not을 붙여 나타낸다.

CHAPTER 02 시제

UNIT 1 현재완료, 현재완료진행 pp.24~27

문법 확인

- 1 have kept 2 bought 3 been playing
- 4 Have you ever tried 5 has been

형태 연습 1

- 1 have, gone out / Have, gone out / haven't gone out
- 2 has been / has not[never] been / Has, been
- 3 has, started / has not started / Has, started

형태 연습 2

- 1 have taken 2 has spent 3 has, finished
- 4 Have, thought 5 have been talking

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 have, finished 2 hasn't cleared
- 3 Have, read 4 have been watching

STEP 2

- 1 has lived in Paris for two years[since two years ago]
- 2 has left her umbrella at home
- 3 has been very strong since last night
- 4 have been waiting for her for an hour[since an hour ago]

STEP 3

- 1 have been building a bridge for several months
- 2 has not called me since Monday
- 3 I have just seen the latest movie
- 4 We have known each other since childhood.
- 5 Have you ever ridden a skateboard?

STEP 4

- 1 I have just received a text message
- 2 I have been a big fan of baseball
- 3 We have not[haven't] decided what to do next week yet.
- 4 Dave has never been absent from school before.
- 5 I have been standing in this line for three hours.

UNIT 2 과거완료, 과거완료진행 pp.28-31

문법 확인

1 had 2 had 3 had 4 had never 5 had been

형태 연습 1

1 had, left 2 had worked 3 had never traveled
4 had prepared 5 had written

형태 연습 2

1 had seen 2 had been 3 had been waiting
4 had bought 5 had been hiking

영작 훈련

STEP 1

1 had, begun 2 had known 3 had met
4 had been painting 5 had lived

STEP 2

1 had finished her homework
2 had been suffering from headaches
3 had gotten the wrong change
4 had never played the drums
5 had been practicing hard

STEP 3

1 The plane had already left when we arrived
2 He had worked at a bank
3 My father had been working
4 They had lived in Toronto for 10 years before they moved
5 couldn't participate in the game because she had hurt her leg

STEP 4

1 I hadn't turned off the light
2 before we sold it
3 before the computer crashed
4 had done volunteer work until last month
5 Emma had been reading comic books at that time.

서술형 기본 훈련

p.32

틀린 부분 고치기

1 They have[had] grown up together since childhood.

2 Sue was exhausted last night as she hadn't slept well for several days.

3 My mother had been calling me before I got home.

영작하기

1 The boy has just thrown an empty can out of the window.

2 I didn't have any money because I had left my wallet at home.

3 Dan has been trying to solve this problem for hours.

4 She has just gone out.

5 They have been very friendly.

서술형 실전 훈련

p.33

1 (1) He has visited 10 countries so far.

(2) I became healthier because I had exercised.

2 (1) have lost my movie ticket

(2) has been sleeping for two hours[since two hours ago]

3 (1) my mother had already prepared dinner

(2) has been running, for 35 minutes

4 got there, had already ended

5 (1) I have just arrived in Busan.

(2) I have been here twice before.

6 (1) have entered → had entered

(2) already escaped → had already escaped

해설

1 (1) so far(지금까지)가 있으므로 경험을 나타내는 현재완료로 쓴다.
(2) 과거 시점보다 앞선 일이 과거에 영향을 미칠 때는 과거완료로 쓴다.

2 (1) 과거의 일이 현재에 영향을 미칠 때는 현재완료로 쓴다.
(2) 과거 시점부터 현재까지 계속 진행되고 있는 일은 현재완료진행으로 쓴다.

3 (1) 과거 시점보다 앞선 일을 나타낼 때는 과거완료로 써야 한다.
(2) 과거 시점부터 현재까지 계속 진행되고 있음을 나타낼 때는 현재완료진행으로 써야 한다.

4 도착한 것은 과거(got), 그보다 앞선 일은 과거완료(had ended)로 나타낸다.

5 **해석** 안녕, 민호야. 나는 부산에 막 도착했어. 나는 전에 여기 두 번 와 본 적이 있어. 나는 여기에서 일주일간 머물 거야. 아, 내 버스가 온다. 곧 다시 문자 보낼게.

(1) 완료를 나타내는 현재완료시제이다.

(2) 경험을 나타내는 현재완료시제이다.

6 해석 ABC 은행 강도 사건

어제 도둑 몇 명이 ABC 은행을 털려고 했다. 다행히도 도둑들이 은행에 들어온 직후에 한 은행 직원이 몰래 경찰에 연락을 했다. 경찰이 도착했을 때, 도둑들은 이미 도망쳤다. 하지만 오늘 경찰은 마침내 그 도둑들을 잡았다.

- (1) 과거(called)보다 앞선 일을 나타내므로 과거완료로 써야 한다.
- (2) 과거(arrived)보다 앞서 완료된 일을 나타내므로 과거완료로 써야 한다.

서술형 CLINIC

p.34

1 Yesterday I met the man that I **had worked** with before.

수정 이유 함께 일한 것이 만난 것(met)보다 앞선 일이므로 과거완료로 써야 한다.

2 They have never **been** to the amusement park before.

수정 이유 '~에 가 본 적이 있다'는 의미로 경험을 나타낼 때는 have[has] been to로 쓴다.

3 Ellen **hadn't** studied Spanish before she moved to Spain last year.

수정 이유 과거(moved)보다 더 앞선 일이므로 과거완료를 써야 하며, 과거완료의 부정은 'hadn't+p.p.'로 나타낸다.

4 We **had been running** for hours, so we took a break.

수정 이유 과거(took)보다 앞서 일어나 과거까지 이어져 온 일므로 과거완료진행인 'had been +ing'로 써야 한다.

5 Risa **has had** the dog since she **was** three years old.

수정 이유 ① 세 살 때부터 지금까지 계속 기르고 있는 것이므로 현재완료로 써야 한다.

② 세 살이었던 과거 시점을 나타내므로 과거시제로 써야 한다.

CHAPTER 03 조동사

UNIT 1 조동사 (1)

pp.36~39

문법 확인

- 1 can 2 may 3 must 4 May
- 5 don't have to 6 have to

형태 연습 1

- 1 may[can] 2 may[might] 3 must[have to]
- 4 must not 5 must 6 cannot[can't]
- 7 don't have to 8 can

형태 연습 2

- 1 비가 올지도 모른다 2 빌려도 된다[빌릴 수 있다]
- 3 써야 한다 4 같지도 모른다 5 멈춰야 한다
- 6 도와주시겠어요 7 수영하면 안 된다 8 사용해도 된다
- 9 먹을 수 있다 10 초조한 게 틀림없다
- 11 가져올 필요가 없다

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 a. can play b. may[can] play
- 2 a. have to sit b. may[can] sit
- 3 a. may[might] be b. must be
- 4 a. must not rush b. don't have to rush

STEP 2

- 1 must not throw trash
- 2 may[can] take this class
- 3 may[might] not be
- 4 must wash your hands
- 5 was able to find the building
- 6 had to finish her homework

STEP 3

- 1 may get an A on the math test
- 2 must be excited to meet her favorite singer
- 3 We must not eat fast food too often.
- 4 The little girl can ride a bike by herself.
- 5 You have to switch off the lights to save energy.

STEP 4

- 1 cannot[can't] be angry with you because of that

- 2 You must not talk loudly in the theater.
- 3 I can[am able to] speak three languages.
- 4 Can[Could] you drive Dan to school?
- 5 You don't have to worry about your future.

UNIT 2 조동사 (2)

pp.40~43

문법 확인

- 1 had better 2 would rather 3 cannot
- 4 may 5 must 6 should

형태 연습 1

- 1 would rather skip 2 used to watch
- 3 should stay 4 ought to leave 5 used to live
- 6 may[might] have fallen 7 must have been
- 8 cannot[can't] have made 9 should have locked
- 10 should not have overslept

형태 연습 2

- 1 차라리 있겠다 2 시작해야 한다 3 확인했어야 했다
- 4 들었을지도 모른다 5 청소하는 게 좋겠다
- 6 잊어버렸던 게 틀림없다 7 싸우곤 했다
- 8 빠지지 말았어야 했다

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 may[might] have moved
- 2 must have been 3 shouldn't have been
- 4 should have thought

STEP 2

- 1 cannot have broken 2 may have seen
- 3 had better not buy 4 must have lost

STEP 3

- 1 Dora used to be healthy
- 2 You should have discussed it with me.
- 3 She cannot have failed the exam.
- 4 You had better rest at home.
- 5 He must have changed his phone number.

STEP 4

- 1 We should have studied hard last weekend.
- 2 You had better not go to the party.
- 3 She must have left her cell phone at school.

- 4 I would rather stay home with my brothers.
- 5 The problem may[might] have been too easy for Edward.

서술형 기본 훈련

p.44

틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 He **has** to go to bed now.
- 2 You should not **have eaten** before you went to bed last night.
- 3 She looks very tired, so she **had** better stop working.

영작하기

- 1 You should have been more careful.
- 2 They used to[would] go to the library after school.
- 3 Henry may[might] have forgotten the password.
- 4 We should[had better] not go out.
- 5 You must have seen someone else.

서술형 실전 훈련

p.45

- 1 (1) used to (2) don't have to
- 2 (1) apologizes → apologize (2) not must → must not
- 3 (1) must be (2) used to read
- 4 (1) cannot[can't] have stolen the money
(2) may[might] have had an accident
- 5 I would rather keep silent.
- 6 (1) should not[shouldn't] have fallen asleep
(2) should have listened

해설

- 1 (1) 과거의 습관을 나타내는 used to
(2) don't have to+동사원형: ~할 필요가 없다
- 2 (1) had better 뒤에는 동사원형이 와야 한다.
(2) must의 부정은 must 뒤에 not을 붙인다.
- 3 (1) 깃발 든 사람을 보고 중국인임을 확신하고 있으므로 확실한 추측을 나타내는 must로 써야 한다.
(2) 예전에는 종이 신문을 읽었으나 지금은 그렇지 않으므로 과거의 습관을 나타내는 used to로 써야 한다.
- 4 (1) '나는 그녀가 돈을 훔치지 않았다고 확신한다'는 말은 '~했을 리가 없다'로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있으므로 「cannot[can't] have+p.p.」를 써서 나타낸다.
(2) '어쩌면 그들은 돌아오는 길에 사고가 났을지도 모른다'는 말은 과거의 일에 대한 추측을 나타내므로 「may[might] have+p.p.」를 써서 나타낸다.

- 5 would rather + 동사원형: 차라리 ~하겠다
- 6 해석 지난 학기에 태우는 태도가 나빴다. 우선 그는 종종 수업 시간에 잠들었다. 또한 그는 선생님 말씀을 듣지 않았다. 그것이 바로 그가 기말고사에서 낮은 점수를 받은 이유이다.
 (1) should not have+p.p.: ~하지 말았어야 했다 (그런데 했다)
 (2) should have+p.p.: ~했어야 했다 (그런데 안 했다)

서술형 CLINIC

p.46

- 1 I should **have slept** more last night.
 수정 이유 '~했어야 했다'라는 뜻의 과거의 일에 대한 후회나 유감은 「should have+p.p.」로 나타낸다.
- 2 Bruce **must** be very good at using computers.
 수정 이유 '~인 게 틀림없다'라는 뜻의 확실한 추측은 조동사 must로 나타낸다.
- 3 You **don't have to** get a permit to enter the park.
 수정 이유 '~할 필요가 없다'라는 뜻의 불필요는 don't have to로 나타낸다.
- 4 Jack **cannot[can't]** have left without saying goodbye.
 수정 이유 '~했을 리가 없다'라는 뜻의 부정의 추측은 「cannot [can't] have+p.p.」로 나타낸다.
- 5 My favorite idol group **may[might]** release a new album.
 수정 이유 ① '~할지도 모른다'라는 뜻의 불확실한 추측은 조동사 may[might]로 나타낸다.
 ② 조동사 다음에는 동사원형을 쓴다.

CHAPTER 04 분사

UNIT 1 현재분사와 과거분사 pp.48~51

문법 확인

- 1 amazing 2 painted 3 made 4 satisfying
 5 sleeping 6 surprised

형태 연습 1

- 1 smiling / girl smiling
 2 dancing / children dancing
 3 stolen / watch stolen
 4 parked / bike parked
 5 singing / people singing

형태 연습 2

- 1 tired 2 boring 3 disappointed 4 setting

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 b. interested c. interesting
 2 b. surprised c. surprising
 3 b. bored c. boring

STEP 2

- 1 sofa damaged 2 shocking story
 3 child crying 4 mountain covered

STEP 3

- 1 dancing in the street are famous
 2 They entered the cleaned room.
 3 She looked annoyed by the loud noise.
 4 People found a dog lying on the grass.
 5 We visited the museum designed by a famous architect.

STEP 4

- 1 The fireworks festival was very disappointing.
 2 I am[I'm] reading a novel (which was) published last year.
 3 Steve was excited to see his old friends.
 4 The boy wearing a Batman costume is my cousin.
 5 The players were confused by the new rules.

UNIT 2 분사구문

pp.52-55

문법 확인

- 1 Waving 2 covered 3 Putting 4 Walking
5 Excited

형태 연습 1

- 1 being 2 (being) used 3 working 4 listening
5 arriving 6 with, running 7 with, turned
8 with, folded 9 not having

형태 연습 2

- 1 다리를 끈 채로 2 어둠 속에서 길을 잃었을 때
3 모퉁이에서 오른쪽으로 돌면 4 택시를 기다리면서
5 눈을 감은 채로

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 Eating 2 Listening 3 He being 4 Not wanting
5 It being

STEP 2

- 1 Being tired 2 The weather being fine
3 Not wanting to go hiking 4 Talking to each other
5 with his computer turned on

STEP 3

- 1 with his arms crossed
2 (Being) Impressed by my report
3 Turning to the left
4 with their eyes shining

STEP 4

- 1 Buying two items, you can get an extra discount.
2 Walking on the beach, I found a pretty seashell.
3 Arriving at the airport, I looked for my travel guide.
4 (Being) Surrounded by his fans, the singer gave his autograph.
5 While waiting for the bus, I saw the traffic accident.

서술형 기본 훈련

p.56

틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 I found the ending of the story **shocking**.

2 **Turning** to your left, you'll find the hospital.

3 **Locked** inside the elevator, he shouted for help.

영작하기

- 1 This is the photo taken by a famous photographer.
2 Visiting our homepage, you can get more information.
3 It was a humid day with little wind blowing.
4 It was really shocking.
5 You look excited. / visit an amazing place

서술형 실전 훈련

p.57

- 1 with my eyes covered
2 The flowers given by John
3 (Being) Seen from the Moon
4 (1) satisfied (2) amazing
5 Turning off the alarm
6 (1) Today I found my purse **stolen** on the way to school.
(2) I was so **worried**.
(3) I was **disappointed** to find there was no money in the purse.

해설

- 1 「with+명사+분사」 구문에서 눈이 가려진 것이므로 cover를 과거 분사로 쓴다.
2 수식어구를 동반한 분사는 명사를 뒤에서 수식한다.
3 부사절의 접속사와 주어를 생략하고 부사절의 동사 is를 분사 being으로 바꾸며, 수동태의 분사구문에서 being은 생략할 수 있다.
4 **해석** Kate는 어제 그녀가 가장 좋아하는 작가의 책을 읽었다. 그녀는 그 책에 만족했다. 이 놀라운 책은 여러 모로 그녀의 삶을 변화시킬 것이다.
▶ 분사가 설명하는 대상이 감정을 일으키는 주체이면 현재분사를, 감정을 느끼는 주체이면 과거분사를 쓴다.
5 부사절 After I turned off the alarm을 분사구문으로 나타낸다.
6 **해석** 오늘 나는 등갯길에 지갑을 **도난당한** 것을 알았다. 나는 정말 **걱정이** 되었다. 방과 후에 나는 경찰에게서 연락을 받았다. 그들은 누군가가 내 지갑을 발견했다고 말했다. 나는 그 말을 듣고 기뻐했다. 하지만 지갑 안에 돈이 없는 것을 알고는 **실망했다**.
(1) 지갑을 '도난당한' 것이므로 과거분사 stolen을 써야 한다.
(2), (3) 주어가 감정을 느낀 것이므로 과거분사 worried와 disappointed를 써야 한다.

1 Having an umbrella, Paula didn't get wet.

수정 이유 주어가 우산을 가지고 있었던 것으로 능동 의미의 분사 구문이므로 현재분사 Having을 써야 한다.

2 The people watching the game were excited.

수정 이유 문장 전체의 동사는 were이므로 watched는 명사 people을 수식하는 분사가 되어야 하며, 사람들이 '관람하는' 것이므로 현재분사 watching을 써야 한다.

3 (Being) Given the prize, I was really happy.

수정 이유 주어가 '상을 받은' 것이므로 Giving을 수동형 분사구문 Being given으로 바꾸어 써야 한다. 이때 Being은 생략할 수 있다.

4 Kelly focused on studying with her cell phone turned off.

수정 이유 '~을 ...한 채로, ~이 ...하면서'라는 뜻을 나타내는 「with+명사+분사」 형태의 분사구문으로, her cell phone과 turn off는 수동 관계이므로 과거분사 turned로 써야 한다.

5 The people injured in the accident were taken to the hospital.

수정 이유 사람들이 '부상당한' 것이므로 과거분사를 쓴다.

CHAPTER 05 비교급

UNIT 1 원급과 비교급

pp.60~63

문법 확인

- 1 smart 2 twice as 3 even
- 4 longer and longer 5 healthier 6 noisy

형태 연습 1

- 1 as big as / twice as big as [twice bigger than]
- 2 as expensive as / three times as expensive as [three times more expensive than]
- 3 as fast as / not as[so] fast as
- 4 as beautiful as / more beautiful than

형태 연습 2

- 1 as fast as 2 the more
- 3 more and more popular
- 4 not as[so] comfortable as 5 twice as thick as

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 b. as heavy as c. heavier than
- 2 b. older than c. twice as old
- 3 b. larger than c. as[so] large as

STEP 2

- 1 as fantastic as 2 more difficult than
- 3 more comfortable 4 the better
- 5 as soon as possible

STEP 3

- 1 travels faster than sound
- 2 The dough is not as thin as paper.
- 3 The Earth is getting warmer and warmer.
- 4 The more you spend, the less you will save.
- 5 Actions speak louder than words.

STEP 4

- 1 is four times as big as the real size
- 2 The more nicely you talk to others, the more nicely
- 3 Time is far more important than money.
- 4 I tried to keep as calm as possible[I could].
- 5 The program is getting more and more interesting.

UNIT 2 최상급

pp.64-67

문법 확인

- 1 wisest 2 most delicious 3 deepest 4 tall
5 girl

형태 연습 1

- 1 the biggest 2 the happiest 3 the worst
4 one of the most popular
5 one of the most foolish
6 one of the most serious

형태 연습 2

- 1 the brightest 2 larger than any other
3 the most helpful 4 as exciting as
5 one of the most intelligent

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 b. the fastest runner c. one of the fastest runners
2 b. the tallest c. taller than
3 b. the most entertaining show
c. more entertaining than

STEP 2

- 1 the hottest of all seasons
2 more valuable than
3 more diligent than any other worker
4 the most exciting film
5 one of the most popular singers

STEP 3

- 1 is one of the greatest inventions in history
2 No river in the world is as long as
3 Owen bought the cheapest watch in the store.
4 Your answer is more creative than any other answer.
5 No other game was more difficult than this game.

STEP 4

- 1 the happiest moment (that) I have[I've] ever experienced
2 is one of the most important factors
3 Shawn gave the most interesting speech in our class.
4 Shopping with friends is more exciting than playing games.

- 5 No (other) habit is better than making a to-do list.

서술형 기본 훈련

p.68

틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 The singer's new song was as **good** as the last one.
2 Blue whales are heavier than any other **animal** in the world.
3 I got **more and more nervous** before the interview.

영작하기

- 1 This year, it rained twice as much as last year.
2 This is the most boring movies (that) I have[I've] ever seen.
3 The higher you go up, the lower the temperature becomes.
4 It is one of the largest waterfalls
5 He is the tallest boy in this picture.

서술형 실전 훈련

p.69

- 1 more and more violent
2 (1) This screen is not as **wide** as that one.
(2) It is one of the best-selling **books** of all time.
3 as relaxing / than any other
4 (1) is more comfortable than
(2) is the heaviest of
5 (1) three times as expensive as
(2) the lightest of
(3) twice as heavy as

해설

- 1 '점점 더 ~한/하게'는 「비교급+and+비교급」으로 나타내는데, 비교급이 「more+형용사/부사」 형태인 경우에는 「more and more+형용사/부사」로 쓴다.
2 (1) not as+원급+as: ~만큼 ...하지 않은/않게
(2) '가장 ~한 ...들 중 하나'는 「one of the+최상급+복수명사」로 쓰므로 book이 아닌 books로 써야 한다.
3 the+최상급
→ No (other) ~ +as+원급+as
→ 비교급+than any other+단수명사
4 (1) 비교급+than: ~보다 더 ...한/하게
(2) the+최상급+of+복수명사: ~ 중에서 가장 ...한/하게
5 (1), (3) 배수사+as+원급+as: ~보다 ... 배 더 ~한/하게
(2) the+최상급+of+복수명사: ~ 중에서 가장 ...한/하게

1 This tree is **three times** as tall as Susan.

수정 이유 '~보다 몇 ...배 더 -한/하게'는 「배수사+as+원급+as」로 나타낸다. '세 배'는 배수사 three times를 써서 나타낸다.

2 The **longer** I waited, the **angrier** I got.

수정 이유 '~할수록 더 ...하다'는 「the+비교급, the+비교급」으로 나타낸다.

3 She tried to explain the situation as **clearly** as possible.

수정 이유 '가능한 한 ~한/하게'는 「as+원급+as possible」로 나타내며, '분명하게'의 의미이므로 부사 clearly의 원급을 써야 한다.

4 The painter became **more and more famous**.

수정 이유 「비교급+and+비교급」 구문에서 비교급이 「more+형용사/부사」 형태인 경우에는, 「more and more+형용사/부사」 형태로 쓴다.

5 Doing your best is **much[even/still/far/a lot] more important** than winning.

수정 이유 ① '훨씬'의 의미로 비교급을 강조하는 부사는 much, even, still, far, a lot이다. very는 비교급을 강조할 수 없다.
② important의 비교급은 more important이다.

CHAPTER 06 수동태

UNIT 1 수동태의 형태

pp.72~75

문법 확인

- 1 being carried 2 been postponed 3 to
4 singing

형태 연습 1

- 1 is delayed / is being delayed
2 are cancelled / will be cancelled
3 to write / to leave
4 to enter / laughing

형태 연습 2

- 1 to use 2 to choose 3 is being seen
4 will be invited 5 has been read

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 a. were sold b. were being sold
2 a. was found b. will be found
3 b. was told to him c. was told the news
4 b. was seen dancing

STEP 2

- 1 has been cleaned 2 will be saved
3 is being washed 4 was made to learn
5 were cooked for us

STEP 3

- 1 is being printed now
2 The game has been cancelled
3 The film will be made by a Korean director.
4 Someone was heard knocking on the door.
5 We were given no information.

STEP 4

- 1 The work will be finished
2 was sent to another class
3 Our school song was being played.
4 The thief was being chased by the police.
5 I was made to go to bed early.

UNIT 2 주의해야 할 수동태 pp.76~79

문법 확인

- 1 about 2 looked after 3 known to
4 was put off 5 be washed

형태 연습 1

- 1 can be saved 2 must be kept 3 may be found
4 are brought up 5 is cut off

형태 연습 2

- 1 can be bought 2 must[should] be returned
3 was looked down on 4 was filled with
5 is looked up to

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 was satisfied with 2 is interested in
3 was covered with 4 is known to

STEP 2

- 1 should be obeyed by students
2 was broken into 3 cannot[can't] be taken
4 was surprised at[by] 5 must be completed
6 was pleased with

STEP 3

- 1 A bird was run over by a car.
2 This bag was made of leather.
3 All citizens should be protected by law.
4 The homeless are looked after by the community.
5 Many people are worried about food safety.

STEP 4

- 1 Our trip was put off until September.
2 The test results may be announced today.
3 Our request was turned down by the director.
4 The package must be delivered today.
5 We were satisfied with the service of the hotel.

서술형 기본 훈련

p.80

틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 The gifts are **being opened** by the children now.
2 A Christmas card was sent **to me**.

- 3 The school project will **be finished** by a group of students.

영작하기

- 1 was seen crossing the road
2 Students were asked to be quiet
3 can be repaired by my father
4 First prize must be awarded to him.
5 All the lights were turned off.

서술형 실전 훈련

p.81

- 1 was put out by
2 (1) is filled with various flowers
(2) should not[shouldn't] be polluted by humans
3 was seen crashing into the wall
4 (1) be → being (2) cleaning → cleaned
5 (1) were told a funny story by Lisa / was told to us by Lisa
(2) may be given by our teacher
(3) was made to bring my jacket by my mother
6 are being collected

해설

- 1 동사구 put out의 수동태는 put out을 하나의 동사로 취급하며 쓴다. 수동태 문장에서 행위자 앞에는 전치사 by를 쓴다.
2 (1) be filled with: ~로 가득 차다
(2) 조동사가 있는 수동태의 부정문: 조동사+not+be p.p.
3 목적격보어가 분사인 수동태: be동사+p.p.+분사
4 (1) 수동태의 진행시제: be being+p.p.
(2) 수동태의 완료시제: have/has been+p.p.
5 (1) 수여동사가 있는 문장의 수동태
(2) 조동사가 있는 문장의 수동태: 조동사+be+p.p.
(3) 사역동사의 수동태: be+p.p.+to부정사
6 현재진행시제의 수동태: be being+p.p.

서술형 CLINIC

p.82

- 1 A new bike was bought **for** Jane by her father.
수정 이유 수여동사 buy가 쓰인 수동태 문장에서 간접목적어 앞에는 전치사 for를 쓴다.
2 My desk **is covered** with many pieces of paper.
수정 이유 주어(My desk)가 행위의 대상이므로 수동태로 써야 한다.
3 The boy's story will **be** written by the author.
수정 이유 미래시제의 수동태는 「will be+p.p.」의 형태로 쓴다.

4 She was made to tell the truth.

수정 이유 사역동사의 목적격보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 수동태 문장에서 to부정사로 바뀐다.

5 The exam papers are being handed out by the teacher.

수정 이유 ① 진행시제의 수동태는 「be being + p.p.」 형태로 쓴다.
② 수동태 문장에서 행위자 앞에는 전치사 by를 쓴다.

CHAPTER 07 관계사 1

UNIT 1 관계대명사 (1)

pp.84~87

문법 확인

- 1 whom 2 whose 3 which 4 who 5 which
6 whose 7 which 8 who

형태 연습 1

- 1 who[that] 2 which[that] 3 who(m)[that]
4 who[that] 5 whose 6 whose 7 whose
8 who(m)[that] 9 which[that]
10 which[that]

형태 연습 2

- 1 people who[that] 2 which[that] came
3 whose nickname 4 whose author
5 who(m)[that] Jane met
6 The movie which[that]

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 who[that] lived 2 which[that] is 3 whose hobby
4 who(m)[that] he helped 5 which[that] I lost

STEP 2

- 1 who[that] teaches English
2 which[that] have happy endings
3 whose door was open
4 who(m)[that] I like very much
5 which[that] he had just written

STEP 3

- 1 the boy whom I like most in my school
2 Children like books which are full of pictures.
3 The concert which you recommended was wonderful.
4 I have a friend whose parents are movie stars.
5 The woman who is sitting on the bench is my mom.

STEP 4

- 1 The questions which[that] you asked me were rude.
2 The cell phone which[that] is on the table is not mine.
3 Eric is a boy whose dream is to become a famous

singer.

- 4 I like the house whose roof is green.
- 5 Busan is the place which[that] many tourists visit.

UNIT 2 관계대명사 (2)

pp.88-91

문법 확인

- 1 what 2 that 3 What 4 that 5 that
- 6 that 7 that 8 what

형태 연습 1

- 1 what / that 2 what / that
- 3 what / that 4 that 5 that 6 that
- 7 what / the thing which[that]

형태 연습 2

- 1 what the news said 2 somebody that
- 3 what happened 4 anything that
- 5 the best movie that

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 a. what b. that you
- 2 a. what b. that he
- 3 a. what I heard b. that I
- 4 a. what b. that he can do

STEP 2

- 1 what I bought
- 2 the same desk that
- 3 nothing that we have to
- 4 What I want to drink
- 5 the first man that walked

STEP 3

- 1 the best mark that I have ever got
- 2 What Joan said made me sad.
- 3 This is the very umbrella that Joe lost.
- 4 Ted gave me what I was looking for.
- 5 There is something that we don't know.

STEP 4

- 1 the most delicious pizza that I have[I've] ever eaten
- 2 I was the only student that found the answer.

- 3 Show me what you have in your hand.
- 4 She didn't see what her mother wrote[had written].
- 5 Reading is what I enjoy doing in my free time.

서술형 기본 훈련

p.92

틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 Don't forget **what** I said.
- 2 James is an ambitious boy **whose** dream is to change the world.
- 3 I remember the man **who[that]** visited my office.

영작하기

- 1 I saw a girl who[that] was crying for help.
- 2 The cap which[that] I'm wearing is my sister's.
- 3 This is the beautiful beach whose sand is white.
- 4 She did everything that she could do for people in need.
- 5 What I saw was a sad movie.

서술형 실전 훈련

p.93

- 1 anything that we want
- 2 (1) **What** you did surprised us.
(2) I like teachers **whose** class is interesting.
- 3 what my dad made
- 4 (1) what Kate gave to me
(2) who[that] the world admires
(3) whose rules are very difficult
(4) that exists on Earth
- 5 (1) whose name is Jerry
(2) who[that] are cheering for the runner

해설

- 1 선행사가 -thing으로 끝날 때는 관계대명사 that을 쓴다.
- 2 (1) 선행사가 없으므로 관계대명사 what을 쓴다.
(2) 관계사절에서 선행사의 소유격 역할을 하므로 소유격 관계대명사 whose를 쓴다.
- 3 '나의 아빠가 만든 것'이라는 의미로 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사 what을 사용한다.
- 4 (1) 선행사가 없으므로 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사 what이 알맞다.
(2) 선행사가 사람이고 관계사절에서 목적어 역할을 하므로 목적

격 관계대명사 who 또는 that이 알맞다.

- (3) 선행사와 소유 관계이므로 소유격 관계대명사 whose를 쓴다.
- (4) 선행사에 최상급 the biggest가 있으므로 관계대명사 that이 알맞다.

- 5 (1) 관계사절에서 선행사의 소유격 역할을 하므로 소유격 관계대명사 whose를 쓴다.
 (2) 선행사가 사람이고 관계사절에서 주어 역할을 하므로 주격 관계대명사 who 또는 that을 쓰며, 선행사가 복수이므로 복수 동사를 쓴다.

서술형 CLINIC

p.94

- 1 I met the director **whose** film won a prize.
 수정 이유 관계사절의 소유격을 대신하므로 소유격 관계대명사 whose를 써야 한다.
- 2 This is not **what** I want right now.
 수정 이유 선행사가 없으므로 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사 what을 써야 한다.
- 3 What you said to me **was** very helpful.
 수정 이유 주어로 쓰인 관계대명사 what이 이끄는 관계사절은 단수 취급한다.
- 4 I did all **that** I could do for him.
 수정 이유 선행사(all)가 있으므로 what이 아닌 목적격 관계대명사 that을 써야 한다.
- 5 I like the girl **who[that]** is in the same class.
 수정 이유 ① 선행사가 사람이고 관계사절에서 주어 역할을 하므로 주격 관계대명사 who나 that을 써야 한다.
 ② 주격 관계대명사절의 동사는 선행사에 수를 일치시킨다.

CHAPTER 08 관계사 2

UNIT 1 관계대명사의 생략과 계속적 용법 pp.96~99

문법 확인

- 1 in which 2 to whom 3 made 4 who
- 5 which 6 the man 7 the man

형태 연습 1

- 1 who(m)[that], to / to whom / we look up to
- 2 who[that] is sitting / sitting next to me
- 3 which[that] was sent / sent to customers

형태 연습 2

- 1 who(m)[that] I am writing
- 2 which[that] Laura handed in
- 3 which is hard 4 who[that] is waiting
- 5 who is a vegetarian 6 which broke

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 with whom 2 at which 3 which[that]
- 4 who 5 which

STEP 2

- 1 who lives 2 which made 3 The movie playing
- 4 which is 5 The teacher we all liked

STEP 3

- 1 I called Ian, who is a friend
- 2 Is this the book you are looking for?
- 3 The woman living on the second floor is a doctor.
- 4 She went to the gallery, which was closed.
- 5 The kids I met yesterday are sick now.

STEP 4

- 1 the friends (who(m)[that]) I'd like to introduce to you
- 2 Let's go to the museum (which[that]) you wanted to visit.
- 3 The girl (who[that] is) wearing the funny hat is my roommate.
- 4 People like Kate, who is kind and cheerful.
- 5 Joe isn't home yet, which worries me.

UNIT 2 관계부사

pp.100~103

문법 확인

- 1 when 2 where 3 why 4 the way
5 on which

형태 연습 1

- 1 where 2 why 3 how[the way] 4 when
5 where 6 why 7 how[the way]

형태 연습 2

- 1 where 2 how 3 why 4 when 5 why

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 b. when c. The day when
2 b. where c. The village where
3 b. why c. The reason why
4 b. how c. how he

STEP 2

- 1 The city where 2 an important reason why
3 how he passed

STEP 3

- 1 This is how I prepared for the test.
2 Blogs are spaces where we can share ideas.
3 Now I can see the reason why you are tired.
4 Thursday is the day when I have a piano lesson.
5 My dog was born in the year when I moved here.

STEP 4

- 1 This is a place where people can do different things.
2. This is the park where I played baseball with my friends.
3 Tell me the reason why Tom was late for school.
4 There is a beautiful lake where we can swim.
5 I want to know how you made this delicious pizza.

서술형 기본 훈련

p.104

틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 March is the month **when[in which]** the new school year begins.

- 2 The room in **which[where]** we stayed was very small.
3 We visited Paris, **which** is the largest city in France.

영작하기

- 1 We are looking for a quiet place where[at/in which] we can study.
2 I like the photos which[that] you are looking at.
3 I took an exam yesterday, which made me tired.
4 the reason why[for which] I didn't write to you
5 how[the way] you got the concert ticket

서술형 실전 훈련

p.105

- 1 (1) when (2) which
2 where people can see various animals
3 (1) parked at the gate (2) which is next Saturday
(3) we need to talk about
4 when I last saw him
5 There is a traffic jam caused by a car accident.
6 (1) the girl who(m)[that] everybody likes
(2) how she makes friends easily

해설

- 1 (1) 선행사가 시간(the time)을 나타내므로 관계부사 when을 쓴다.
(2) 앞 문장 전체를 선행사로 하는 계속적 용법의 관계대명사는 which이다.
2 선행사가 장소(a zoo)를 나타내므로 관계부사 where를 쓴다.
3 (1) 선행사 The bike를 수식하는 관계대명사절에서 「주격 관계대명사+be동사」가 생략된 형태이다.
(2) 선행사 the concert를 부연 설명하는 계속적 용법의 관계대명사절이 적절하다.
(3) 목적격 관계대명사 which 또는 that이 생략된 형태이다.
4 선행사가 시간(the time)을 나타내므로 관계부사 when을 쓴다.
5 선행사 a traffic jam을 수식하는 관계대명사절에서 「주격 관계대명사+be동사」가 생략된 형태이다.
6 **해석** Jenny는 모두가 좋아하는 여자아이이다. 그녀는 다른 이들에게 먼저 “안녕”이라고 말하고 모두에게 친절하다. 또한 그녀는 항상 웃는다. 그것이 바로 그녀가 쉽게 친구를 사귀는 방법이다.
(1) 선행사(the girl)를 수식하며 관계사절에서 목적어 역할을 하므로, 목적격 관계대명사 who(m) 또는 that을 써야 한다.
(2) ‘~하는 방법’이라는 뜻이므로 관계부사 how를 써야 한다.

1 This is the office **where[at which]** I work.

수정 이유 관계대명사 that은 전치사 뒤에 쓸 수 없다. 선행사(the office)가 사물이므로 that을 which로 고쳐야 한다. 선행사가 장소를 나타내므로 at which를 관계부사 where로 바꿀 수 있다.

2 The email, **which** Edward sent me, was deleted by mistake.

수정 이유 that 이하의 관계사절이 the email을 부연 설명하는 계속적 용법으로 쓰였다. 관계대명사 that은 계속적 용법으로 쓸 수 없고 선행사가 사물이므로 which를 써야 한다.

3 Show me **the way[how]** you use this machine.

수정 이유 선행사 the way와 관계부사 how는 함께 쓸 수 없고 둘 중 하나만 써야 한다.

4 We visited the KC Stadium, **which** can hold 50,000 people.

수정 이유 선행사(the KC stadium)를 부연 설명하는 계속적 용법이므로 관계대명사 which를 써야 한다.

5 The packages (**which were**) delivered to me yesterday **were** for my neighbor.

수정 이유 ① 소포들이 배달된 것이므로 which were delivered가 되어야 하며, 「주격 관계대명사+be동사」는 생략 가능하다.
② 주어가 The packages로 복수명사이므로 수를 일치시켜 was를 복수동사 were로 고쳐야 한다.

CHAPTER 09 접속사

UNIT 1 부사절을 이끄는 접속사 pp.108~111

문법 확인

- 1 when 2 If 3 as 4 Although 5 since

형태 연습 1

- 1 when / because 2 if / while
3 as / since / because 4 unless / even though

형태 연습 2

- 1 우리가 길을 따라 걸었을 때
2 나는 복통이 있었기 때문에
3 비록 비가 많이 왔지만
4 그는 학교를 떠난 이래로

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 when[as] I sat down 2 because[as/since] it was cold
3 if you ring the bell
4 although[though/even though] I have little money

STEP 2

- 1 When[As] I entered the room
2 When[As] Steve is free
3 because[as/since] she got many presents
4 Unless you leave immediately
5 Although[Though] the restaurant was crowded

STEP 3

- 1 because the room was dark
2 Even though the traffic was heavy
3 When I was young, there was a tall tree here. / There was a tall tree here when I was young.
4 If the weather is good, we will go to the park. / We will go to the park if the weather is good.
5 She attended the meeting despite her illness. / Despite her illness, she attended the meeting.

STEP 4

- 1 They walked slowly because[as / since] the road was icy. / Because[As / Since] the road was icy, they walked slowly.

- 2 Jack smiled at me as he got off the train. /
As he got off the train, Jack smiled at me.
- 3 When I went to the amusement park, it was closed. /
The amusement park was closed when I went there.
- 4 You'll be tired tomorrow unless you go to bed early. /
Unless you go to bed early, you'll be tired tomorrow.
- 5 Joe didn't hurry though he was late for school. /
Though Joe was late for school, he didn't hurry.

UNIT 2 기타 접속사

pp.112~115

문법 확인

- 1 and 2 was 3 or 4 or 5 but 6 whether
7 are 8 and

형태 연습 1

- 1 whether[if], or not 2 both, and 3 not, but
4 as well as 5 neither, nor 6 either, or
7 not only, but also

형태 연습 2

- 1 그가 결혼했는지 아닌지
- 2 집에 머물거나[있거나] 나와 함께 나갈
- 3 재미있지도 유익하지도[도움이 되지도] 않았다
- 4 서울뿐만 아니라 다른 곳들도
- 5 그러면 너는 기분이 더 나아질 것이다
- 6 집에서가 아니라 도서관에서

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 either today or tomorrow
- 2 whether[if] it'll rain (or not)
- 3 neither tea nor juice

STEP 2

- 1 Finish your homework, and
- 2 either Italy or Germany
- 3 neither umbrellas nor raincoats
- 4 Not only kids but also adults
- 5 Get some rest, or
- 6 whether[if] you will come

STEP 3

- 1 I don't know whether he is telling the truth.

- 2 She takes a shower not in the morning but at night.
- 3 I want to paint my room either green or blue.
- 4 Neither Kate nor I have any plans for tomorrow.
- 5 Both Peter and I are waiting for the school bus.

STEP 4

- 1 I have neither money nor time.
- 2 We will visit both the museum and the palace.
- 3 You can go to the airport either by taxi or by subway.
- 4 Not only Tom but (also) I am interested in K-pop.
- 5 I wonder whether[if] my answer is right (or not).

서술형 기본 훈련

p.116

틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 **Although**[Though/Even though] I liked the sweater, I didn't buy it.
- 2 Both Nancy and Josh **live** in Japan.
- 3 Go now, **or** you will miss the bus.

영작하기

- 1 When the teacher asked a question, nobody could answer.
- 2 Get up early, or you will have no time to eat breakfast.
- 3 Not only I but also my brother is a middle school student.
- 4 will stay home if it rains
- 5 I couldn't go because[as/since] I had a fever.

서술형 실전 훈련

p.117

- 1 when[as] the parade passed by (them)
- 2 Although[Though/Even though] the Japanese spoke very fast
- 3 (1) I wonder **whether**[if] you can help me.
(2) Your keys may be either in your room **or** in the living room.
- 4 (1) not classical music but pop music
(2) Visit the website, and you can get
- 5 (1) when I saw my report card
(2) because I have a sore throat
(3) if my parents allow me
- 6 (1) neither soccer nor baseball
(2) as well as a cake

해설

- 1 '~할 때'라는 뜻을 나타내는 접속사 when 또는 as를 이용하여 문장을 완성한다.
- 2 '비록 ~이지만'이라는 양보의 뜻을 나타내는 접속사 although [though/even though]를 사용한다.
- 3 (1) whether[if]: ~인지 (2) either A or B: A 또는 B
- 4 (1) not A but B: A가 아니라 B
(2) 명령문, and: ~해라, 그러면 ...할 것이다
- 5 (1) '내 성적표를 봤을 때 나는 기뻐다'라는 내용이 자연스럽다.
(2) '나는 목이 아프기 때문에 오늘은 노래를 부를 수 없다'라는 내용이 자연스럽다.
(3) '부모님이 허락하신다면 나는 캠핑하러 갈 것이다'라는 내용이 자연스럽다.
- 6 (1) neither A nor B: A도 B도 아닌
(2) B as well as A: A뿐만 아니라 B도

서술형 CLINIC

p.118

- 1 Sean is not a smart student but a diligent student.
수정 이유 상관접속사 「not A but B」 구문에서 A와 B는 문법적으로 대등한 형태여야 한다.
- 2 I kept all the windows open although[though/even though] it was cold outside.
수정 이유 '비록 ~일지라도'의 뜻은 접속사 although[though/even though]를 쓴다.
- 3 Unless you wear a heavy coat, you may catch a cold. / If you don't wear a heavy coat, you may catch a cold.
수정 이유 unless는 부정의 의미를 포함하고 있으므로 부정어를 쓰지 않으며, 「if ~ not」으로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
- 4 Everyone likes Amanda because of her positive attitude.
수정 이유 뒤에 명사구 her positive attitude가 왔으므로 접속사가 아니라 전치사구 because of를 써야 한다.
- 5 Not only the driver but also his kids were wearing a seat belt.
수정 이유 ① 'A뿐만 아니라 B도'라는 뜻은 상관접속사 「not only A but (also) B」로 나타낸다.
② 「not only A but (also) B」가 주어로 쓰인 경우, B에 동사의 수를 일치시키므로 was를 were로 고쳐야 한다.

CHAPTER 10 가정법

UNIT 1 가정법 과거

pp.120~123

문법 확인

- 1 b 2 b 3 b 4 a

형태 연습 1

- 1 had / could visit / would watch
- 2 were / would go / could take
- 3 were / would try / wouldn't run

형태 연습 2

- 1 spoke, would understand
- 2 didn't have, couldn't open
- 3 finished, would go
- 4 had, would look
- 5 were, would go

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 weren't, would pick 2 snowed, would stay
- 3 won, would buy 4 would use, were

STEP 2

- 1 If you knew them 2 would[might] not get wet
- 3 had no homework 4 could make an omelet
- 5 could look up the word

STEP 3

- 1 If my room weren't a mess, I wouldn't have to clean it now.
- 2 If I didn't keep my friends' secrets, they wouldn't [couldn't / might not] trust me.
- 3 If I had a map, it would[might] be easy to find the way to the city hall.
- 4 If I didn't have poor eyesight, I could read anything on the board.

STEP 4

- 1 If we studied hard
- 2 If I were a teacher, I wouldn't give
- 3 didn't have to work
- 4 were a good drummer, he could join our band

- 5 If I had enough money, I would travel around the world.
- 6 If I were you, I wouldn't use a cell phone in class.

UNIT 2 가정법 과거완료

pp.124~127

문법 확인

1 b 2 b 3 b

형태 연습 1

- 1 had come / could have got[gotten] / could have had
- 2 had done / could have told / would have said
- 3 had stayed / could have enjoyed / would have missed

형태 연습 2

- 1 had been, would have visited
- 2 hadn't lied, wouldn't have grown
- 3 had focused, could have passed
- 4 had fallen, would have broken
- 5 had left, could have avoided

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 would have kept 2 If it had been nice
- 3 would have seen 4 If we hadn't come

STEP 2

- 1 had worn, wouldn't have caught
- 2 hadn't taken, wouldn't have been late
- 3 had come, could have met
- 4 hadn't rained, would have gone
- 5 had seen, would have called

STEP 3

- 1 I could have won the singing contest
- 2 you wouldn't have parked your car there
- 3 If we had agreed
- 4 If I had been wearing my glasses

STEP 4

- 1 I could have bought the album
- 2 If the road hadn't been icy
- 3 we would have believed you

- 4 If I had scored a goal, our team would have won the finals.
- 5 If you hadn't fought with each other, you wouldn't have been scolded.

UNIT 3 I wish 가정법, as if 가정법

pp.128~131

문법 확인

1 were 2 had passed 3 had done 4 had seen

형태 연습 1

1 were / had been 2 stayed / had stayed

3 knew / had known 4 made / had made

형태 연습 2

1 weren't 2 had gone 3 had witnessed

4 had happened 5 had studied

6 had spoken

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 a. as if, were b. as if, had been
- 2 a. I wish, had b. I wish, had had
- 3 a. I wish, didn't tell b. I wish, hadn't told

STEP 2

- 1 as if she liked 2 it didn't rain so often
- 3 it were yesterday 4 they hadn't heard the news
- 5 I had finished my homework
- 6 we had known about your troubles

STEP 3

- 1 The boys act as if they hadn't messed up the room.
- 2 I wish I were a superhero like Superman.
- 3 I wish Mom hadn't turned off my alarm clock.
- 4 I wish the questions on the exam had been easy.

STEP 4

- 1 I wish we could live on Mars
- 2 The man looked as if he hadn't slept well
- 3 Dad always treats me as if I were a child.
- 4 I wish you didn't look at your cell phone in class.
- 5 I wish I had been the main character of the play.

서술형 기본 훈련

p.132

틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 I wish I **could** change his mind.
- 2 The teacher talks as if school **would** finish early today.
- 3 If you had come to the school reunion last night, you **could have met** your old friends.

영작하기

- 1 I wish I could see my future.
- 2 I wish you had taken my advice on the matter.
- 3 If I had known your address, I could have written to you.
- 4 If I were you, I would go see a doctor.
- 5 You talk as if you were our team leader.

서술형 실전 훈련

p.133

- 1 (1) You talk as if you **had made** the food yourself.
(2) I wish I **had** the concert ticket.
- 2 (1) I wish this jacket were smaller.
(2) The girl ate in a hurry as if she hadn't eaten anything for days.
- 3 I had, could[would] lend
- 4 (1) could speak English fluently
(2) had heard the weather report, I would have brought my umbrella
- 5 had known, wouldn't have felt

해설

- 1 (1) '마치 ~였던 것처럼'의 뜻이므로 과거 사실의 반대를 나타내는 「as if+가정법 과거완료」로 써야 한다.
(2) '~한다면 좋을 텐데'의 뜻이므로 현재 사실과 반대되는 일을 가정하는 「I wish+가정법 과거」로 써야 한다.
- 2 (1) '~라면 좋을 텐데'의 뜻으로 현재의 실현 불가능한 소망을 나타내는 「I wish+가정법 과거」로 쓴다.
(2) '마치 ~였던[했던] 것처럼'의 뜻으로 과거 사실의 반대를 나타내는 「as if+가정법 과거완료」로 쓴다.
- 3 현재 사실과 반대되는 일을 가정하고 있으므로 가정법 과거 「If+주어+동사의 과거형 ~, 주어+조동사의 과거형+동사원형 ...」으로 쓴다.
- 4 (1) 직설법 문장에서 현재 실현할 수 없는 일에 대한 아쉬움을 나타내고 있으므로 「I wish+가정법 과거」로 쓴다.
(2) 직설법 과거는 반대 의미의 가정법 과거완료로 나타낸다.

5 해석 일기에게

기말고사가 드디어 끝났어. 슬프게도 나는 모든 문제의 답을 다 알지는 못해서 기분이 좋지 않았어. 내 생각에 나는 이번에 나쁜 성적을 받을 것 같아. 다음에는 더 잘 할 거야.

→ 만일 그가 모든 문제의 답을 알았다면, Harry의 기분이 나쁘지 않았을 텐데.

▶ 과거 사실에 대한 가정으로, 그가 '모든 질문의 답을 알았다면 Harry의 기분이 나쁘지 않았을 텐데.'라는 뜻이 되어야 자연스러우므로 가정법 과거완료로 써야 한다.

서술형 CLINIC

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- 1 If I were not busy, I **could** spend more time with you.
수정 이유 가정법 과거에서 조동사는 과거형을 쓴다.
- 2 I wish you **had talked** about the problem with me.
수정 이유 '~했다면 좋았을 텐데'라는 뜻은 과거 사실에 대한 소망을 나타내므로 「I wish+가정법 과거완료」로 나타내며, 동사는 「had+p.p.」의 형태로 쓴다.
- 3 Steve talks as if he **had read** all the books in the library.
수정 이유 '마치 ~였던 것처럼'이라는 뜻은 「as if+가정법 과거완료」로 나타내며, 동사를 「had+p.p.」 형태로 쓴다.
- 4 I wish I **had** a sister.
수정 이유 '~라면 좋을 텐데'라는 뜻은 「I wish+가정법 과거」로 나타내며, 동사는 과거형을 쓴다.
- 5 If I **had closed** the windows last night, I might not **have caught** a cold.
수정 이유 과거 사실의 반대를 가정하는 가정법 과거완료에서 if절의 동사는 「had+p.p.」, 주절의 동사는 「조동사의 과거형+have+p.p.」로 쓴다.

CHAPTER 11 일치 및 특수구문

UNIT 1 수와 시제 일치 pp.136~139

문법 확인

1 was 2 need 3 was 4 missed 5 is

형태 연습 1

1 every / all 2 the number / a number
3 each / both 4 the / people 5 is 6 is
7 would clean

형태 연습 2

1 agree 2 is 3 has 4 was 5 catches 6 is

영작 훈련

STEP 1

1 a. die b. dies 2 a. plays b. play
3 a. is b. learned, is 4 a. is b. thought, was

STEP 2

1 send presents 2 would quit his job
3 is round 4 The English have
5 have to pay, the poor

STEP 3

1 All the buildings were burned
2 Physics is a branch of science.
3 The number of pandas in zoos is decreasing.
4 People thought that I was lucky.
5 The teacher said that Columbus reached America in 1492.

STEP 4

1 I learned (that) light travels faster than sound.
2 Economics is difficult for many students.
3 A number of people moved from the countryside to the cities.
4 The young need to respect the elderly.
5 He said (that) the picnic would be cancelled.

UNIT 2 강조와 부정 구문 pp.140~143

문법 확인

1 b 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 b 6 a

형태 연습 1

1 Jack 2 his bike 3 It was, that 4 do 5 does
6 did 7 Not 8 Neither

형태 연습 2

1 정말 다했다 2 항상 맞는 것은 아니다
3 정말 최선을 다했다 4 우리 중 아무도 듣지 못했다
5 바로 케이크였다 6 바로 공원에서였다

영작 훈련

STEP 1

1 It is Tom 2 It was Mom that 3 does look
4 Not every worker 5 None of my friends

STEP 2

1 do miss 2 None of these books
3 It is sandwiches that 4 Not all computer games
5 It was last summer that

STEP 3

1 It is not always hot in summer.
2 It was Linda that won the marathon.
3 I did spend a lot of money on this phone.
4 It was this morning that I heard the news.
5 Not every K-pop song is popular in Japan.

STEP 4

1 does like kids
2 Not all the students went on a field trip.
3 I couldn't solve all the problems on the exam.
4 It was my neighbor that made noise all night.
5 It is at five o'clock that the soccer game starts.

서술형 기본 훈련

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틀린 부분 고치기

1 A number of people **are** dancing in the square.
2 He said that it **would** rain in the afternoon.
3 Do you know that the Eiffel Tower **was** built over 100 years ago?

▶ **영작하기**

- 1 None of them told the truth.
- 2 It was on TV that I heard the good news.
- 3 Helen doesn't listen to all kinds of music.
- 4 I liked neither of them.
- 5 do remember her birthday

서술형 실전 훈련

p.145

- 1 Technology is not always helpful.
- 2 (1) water freezes at 0°C
(2) Tom would win the race
- 3 (1) None of the students should talk
(2) don't clean my room every week
- 4 his dog that saved him
- 5 (1) Dad that put a family photo on his desk
(2) a family photo that Dad put on his desk
(3) on his desk that Dad put a family photo
- 6 (1) It was last week that our school held a special competition.
(2) Not all the participants won a prize.

해설

- 1 '항상 ~인 것은 아니다'라는 의미의 부분 부정은 not always로 나타낸다.
- 2 (1) 과학적 사실은 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 현재시제로 쓴다.
(2) 주절이 과거시제일 때 종속절은 과거 또는 과거완료 시제로 쓴다.
- 3 (1) none은 '누구도 ~ 않다'라는 뜻의 전체 부정을 나타낸다.
(2) every가 부정어와 함께 쓰이면 '모두 ~인 것은 아니다'라는 부분 부정을 나타낸다.
- 4 'His dog saved him.'에서 주어를 강조한 'It is[was] ~ that' 강조 구문이다.
- 5 It is[was]와 that 사이에 강조하는 말을 쓰고 나머지를 that 이하에 순서대로 쓴다.
- 6 **해석** 우리 학교에서 지난주에 특별한 대회가 열렸다. 그것은 일종의 노래 대회였는데 패자가 없었다. 모든 참가자들이 상을 받았다. 모두가 대회를 즐겼다.
(1) It is[was]와 that 사이에 부사구를 넣어 강조한다.
(2) not all은 '모두 ~인 것은 아니다'라는 부분 부정을 나타낸다.

서술형 CLINIC

본문 p.146

- 1 Everyone **has** to come early tomorrow.
수정 이유 every는 단수 취급하므로 단수 동사 has가 되어야 한다.
- 2 The news did **shock** me.
수정 이유 「do[does/did]+동사원형」으로 동사를 강조하므로, did shock이 되어야 한다.
- 3 Two kilometers **is** a long distance.
수정 이유 거리를 나타내는 말은 단수 취급한다.
- 4 We **didn't** eat all of the food we ordered.
수정 이유 '모두 ~인 것은 아니다'라는 부분 부정은 not ~ all로 나타낸다.
- 5 **It was** last Sunday that we took the swimming class.
수정 이유 강조 구문이므로 It was ~ that으로 써야 한다.