

제 1 강 동사와 문형

□ 자동사와 타동사의 성질

	+ 목적어	+ 전치사	수동태
자동사(vi)	X	O	X
타동사(vt)	O	X	O

□ 문형의 분류

자동사	┌완전자동사 : S + V	- 1형식
	└불완전자동사 : S + V + SC	- 2형식
타동사	┌완전타동사 : S + V + O	- 3형식
	└수여동사 : S + V + IO + DO	- 4형식
	└불완전타동사 : S + V + O + OC	- 5형식
	* ┌완전 : 보어 (X)	
	└불완전 : 보어 (O)	

A. 1형식 : S + V₁

① 의미에 유의해야할 완전자동사

- do : 「충분하다, 좋다」 (= be good enough)
Anything will **do**. <반드시 will 수반>
- matter, count : 「중요하다」 (= be important)
It doesn't **matter** to me.
His opinions does not **count**.
- pay : 「수지맞다, 이익이 되다」 (= be profitable)
This business **pays**.
- work : 「작동하다(= operate), 효과가 있다(= be effective)」
The machine did not **work**.
This type of medicine **works** well.

② 자동사 + 전치사 = 타동사구

자동사가 목적어를 취하려면 반드시 전치사가 필요하다.

- account for : 「~을 설명하다(= explain), ~의 원인이 되다」
His illness **accounts for** his absence.
- add to : 「~을 늘리다, 증가시키다」 (= increase)
This **adds to** our difficulties.
- admit of : 「~의 여지가 있다」
His conduct **admits of** no excuse.
- agree to (+ 사물) : 「~에 동의하다」
with (+ 사람) : 「~와 의견이 같다」
on : 「~에 대해 합의하다」
I **agree to** your proposal.
I **agree with** you.
They **agreed on** the plan.
- allow for : 「~을 고려하다, 참작하다」 (= consider)
We must **allow for** some delay.

- apologize to : 「~에게 사과하다」
She **apologized to** me for her rudeness.
- complain of/about : 「~에 대하여 불평하다」
He always **complains of/about** his work.
- conform to : 「~에 따르다, 순응하다」
You must **conform to** the rules of the group.
- consist in : 「~에 있다」
of : 「~로 구성되다」
Happiness **consists in** contentment.
My family **consists of** five people.
= My family **is composed of** five people.
= My family **is made up of** five people.
- compose : 「~을 구성하다(V₃) (= make up)
- deal with : 「~을 다루다」
in : 「~을 거래하다」
The book **deals with** economy.
He **deals in** various imported wines at that store.
- experiment with : 「~을 실험하다」
They **experimented with** the new chemicals.
- graduate from : 「~를 졸업하다」
I **graduated from** Korea University.
- insist on : 「~을 주장하다」
I **insisted on** his innocence.
- interfere with : 「~을 방해하다」
in : 「~을 간섭하다」
His father **interfered with** his plan.
He **interfered in** another person's affairs.
- object to : 「~에 반대하다」 (= oppose)
I don't **object to** the plan.
- operate on : 「~을 수술하다」
The surgeon **operated on** him.
- participate in : 「~에 참가하다」 (= take part in)
We **participated in** the discussion.
- result in (+ 결과) : 「~을 초래하다」
from (+ 원인) : 「~에서 기인하다」
The quarrel **resulted in** heavy loss.
The damage **resulted from** the fire.
- wait for : 「~를 기다리다」 (= await)
on : 「~를 시중들다」 (= attend on)
Time and tide **wait for** no man.
She will **wait on** the table.

B. 2형식 : S + V₂ + SC

③ 중요 불완전자동사

주격보어로 명사나 형용사가 온다.
부사는 불완전자동사의 보어가 될 수 없다.

(1) 지속 : 「~인 채로 있다, 계속 ~이다」

be, keep, remain, stay, continue

He **kept** *silent* all day.

The results of the experiment **remain** *a secret*.

(2) 변화 : 「~하게 되다」

- become + 명사/형용사
- make + 명사
- get, grow, come, go, turn, fall, run + 형용사
- prove, turn out (to be) : 「~로 판명되다」

He **became** *a doctor/happy*.

She will **make** *a good wife*.

It's **getting** *dark*.

He **grew** *thin and weak*.

She **proved/turned out** (to be) *a spy*.

▶ 관용표현

come *true/right/loose/easy*

<실현되다/옳게 되다/느슨해지다/쉬워지다>

go *bad/mad/blind/bankrupt*

<상하다, 나빠지다/미치다/눈이 멀다/파산하다>

turn *pale/red/sour/cold*

<창백해지다/붉어지다/시어지다/추워지다>

fall *asleep/ill*

<잠들다/병나다>

run *short/dry/high*

<부족하다/마르다/격해지다>

(3) 판단 : 「~인 것 같다, ~처럼 보이다」

seem, appear (to be)

He **seems/appears** (to be) *healthy*.

(4) 감각 : 「~하게 보이다[느껴지다] 등」

look, feel, smell, taste, sound + 형용사

He **looks** *happily*. (X)

→ He **looks** *happy*. (O)

I don't **feel** *good* this morning.

The butter **smelled** *bad*.

Good medicine **tastes** *bitter* to the mouth.

His story **sounds** *strange*.

C. 3형식 : S + V₃ + O

④ 자동사로 혼동하기 쉬운 타동사

타동사의 목적어가 항상 「을/를」로 해석되지는 않는다.
타동사 뒤에 전치사를 쓰면 안 된다.
()안의 전치사를 쓰면 틀린다.

(1) accompany : 「~와 동반하다, ~와 동행하다」
His secretary **accompanied** (with) him.

(2) address : 「~에게 말을 걸다, 연설하다」
He **addressed** (to) us in French.

(3) affect/influence : 「~에 영향을 미치다」
The policy will not **affect/influence** (on) us.

(4) answer : 「~에게 대답하다」 (= reply to)
Have you **answered** (to) her letter?

▶ answer for : 「~을 책임지다」
We must **answer for** the consequences.

(5) approach : 「~에 다가가다, 접근하다」
A pretty girl **approached** (to) me.

(6) attend : 「~에 참석하다, 출석하다」
He **attended** (at) the meeting.

▶ attend to : 「~에 주의하다」
on : 「~를 시중들다, 간호하다」
Attend to what your teacher says.
The nurses **attend on** patients.

(7) await : 「~를 기다리다」 (= wait for)
He **awaited** (for) his wife.

(8) become/suit : 「~에 어울리다」
The new shirt **becomes** (to) you.

(9) call/phone : 「~에게 전화하다」
Call (to) me at the office.

▶ call on/at : 「~을 방문하다」
I **called on** him last night. <on+사람>
I **called at** his office last night. <at+장소>

(10) comprise : 「~로 구성되다」 (= consist of)
This book **comprises** (of) twenty chapters.

(11) contact : 「~와 접촉하다, 연락하다」
Contact (with) him by mail or phone.

(12) discuss : 「~에 대해 토의하다」
We **discussed** (about) the problem.

(13) enter : 「~에 들어가다」 (= go into)
We **entered** (into) the restaurant.

▶ enter into : 「~을 시작하다」 (= begin)
He **entered into** the business.

- (14) equal/match : 「~에 필적하다」
No one can **equal** (with) him in English.
- (15) greet : 「~에게 인사하다」
She **greeted** (to) me kindly.
- (16) inhabit : 「~에 살다, 거주하다」 (= live in)
Various kinds of fish **inhabited** (in) the sea.
- (17) marry : 「~와 결혼하다」
She **married** (with) a rich man.
- ▶ be married to : 「~와 결혼해 있다」 <상태>
get married to : 「~와 결혼하다」 <동작>
She **is married to** a rich man.
She **got married to** him last year.
- (18) mention : 「~에 대하여 언급하다」 (= refer to)
He **mentioned** (about) the accident.
- (19) obey : 「~에 복종하다, 준수하다」
You should **obey** (to) your parents.
- (20) oppose : 「~에 반대하다」 (= object to)
I **oppose** (to) your proposal.
- ▶ be opposed to : 「~에 반대하다」
I **am opposed to** your proposal.
- (21) reach : 「~에 도착하다」 (= arrive at/in)
I **reached** (at) New York this morning.
- (22) resemble : 「~와 닮다」 (= take after, look like)
She **resembles** (with) her mother.
- (23) survive : 「~에서 살아남다, ~보다 오래 살다」
He **survived** (from) the air crash.

5 to부정사를 목적으로 취하는 동사

주로 미래의 일, 일시적·구체적 행위를 나타내는 경우

- (1) want, would like, hope, wish, desire : 「원하다」
I **want to go** to the movies tonight.
- (2) expect : 「기대하다」
I **expect to find** a good job
- (3) decide, determine, resolve, choose : 「결정하다」
She **decided to postpone** her departure.
- (4) plan : 「계획하다」
I **plan to go** to Europe.
- (5) promise : 「약속하다」
He **promised to come** here tonight.
- (6) agree, consent : 「동의하다」
He **agreed to accept** the offer.
- (7) offer : 「제의하다」
I **offered to accompany** her.

- (8) refuse : 「거절하다」
He **refused to take** part in our plan.
- (9) pretend, affect : 「가장하다, ~인 체하다」
She **pretended not to know** me.
- (10) afford : 「~할 여유가 있다」 <반드시 can/cannot 수반>
We **can't afford to keep** a car.
- (11) manage : 「이력저력 ~하다, 간신히 ~하다」
He **managed to save** some money.
- (12) need : 「~할 필요가 있다」
He **needs to learn** English.
- (13) seek, endeavor : 「~하려고 애쓰다, 노력하다」
He **sought to be** friendly.

※ <자동사 + to V>의 관용 표현

- (1) fail to ~ : 「~하지 못하다」 (= can not/do not)
He **failed to pass** the exam.

▶ fail in + (동)명사 : 「실패하다」
He **failed in** the exam.
He **failed in** persuading her.

- (2) happen/chance to ~ : 「우연히 ~하다」
I **happened to sit** beside her.

- (3) come/get/grow to ~ : 「~하게 되다」
<become to ~>는 불가
He **came/got/grew to** know the fact.
cf. He **became to** know the fact. (X)

- (4) care to ~ : 「~하고 싶다」
<care to>는 부정문·의문문에서 like의 뜻.
I don't **care to go** alone.

- (5) tend to ~ : 「~하는 경향이 있다」
Some people **tends to resist** change.

- (6) bother/trouble to ~ : 「일부러 ~하다, 수고하다」
Don't **bother to fix** a lunch for me.

- (7) long/yearn to ~ : 「~하기를 갈망하다」
I **long to visit** my native place.

6 동명사를 목적으로 취하는 동사

주로 과거의 일, 일반적·습관적 행위를 나타내는 경우

- (1) enjoy : 「즐기다」
He **enjoys reading** detective novels.
- (2) practice : 「연습하다」
You should **practice playing** the piano regularly.
- (3) avoid, escape, evade, help : 「피하다」
She **avoided meeting** him recently.
- (4) mind : 「꺼리다, 싫어하다」
Would you **mind opening** the window?

- (5) resent : 「분개하다」
He **resented** *being called* a fool.
- (6) finish : 「끝내다」
I've **finished** *reading* that book.
- (7) stop, quit : 「중단하다」
Stop *talking* and listen to me.
- ▶ stop to V : 「~하기 위하여 멈추다」
부사적 용법의 <목적>의 뜻
I called him, but he didn't **stop** *to talk* to me.
- (8) give up, abandon : 「포기하다」
She **gave up** *learning* how to drive.
- (9) postpone, put off, delay, defer : 「미루다, 연기하다」
You must not **postpone** *answering* this letter.
- (10) admit, acknowledge : 「인정하다」
He **admits** *having done* it himself.
- (11) deny : 「부인하다」
He **denied** *having met* her.
- (12) allow, permit : 「허락하다」
They don't **allow** *smoking* in the room.
- (13) forbid : 「금지하다」
They **forbid** *entering* the house.
- (14) suggest : 「제안하다」
Father **suggested** *going* on a picnic.
- (15) advise, recommend : 「충고하다」
I **advised** his *starting* at once.
- (16) consider : 「고려하다」
I am **considering** *buying* a new car.
- (17) imagine, fancy : 「상상하다」
I cannot **imagine** her *failing* in the exam.
- (18) anticipate : 「기대하다」
We **anticipated** *receiving* a gift from our uncle.
- (19) miss : 「~하지 못하다, ~하는 것을 놓치다」
We **missed** *seeing* that film.
- (20) involve : 「포함하다, 수반하다」
Most measurements **involve** *reading* some type of scale.
- (21) risk : 「위험을 무릅쓰다, 감히 ~하다」
I'm willing to **risk** *losing* everything.
- (22) advocate : 「주장하다」
He **advocated** *abolishing* slavery.
- (23) appreciate : 「감사하다」
I **appreciate** your *helping* me with the work.

7 to 부정사/동명사 둘 다 목적으로 취하는 동사

(1) 의미 차이가 없는 경우

begin/start(시작하다), continue(계속하다),
intend(의도하다), attempt(시도하다)

The baby **began** *to cry/crying*.

I **intend** *to go/going* abroad next year.

(2) 의미 차이가 있는 경우

i) like, love, prefer, hate

+ ~ing : 일반적 · 습관적 행위

+ to V : 일시적 · 구체적 행위

I don't **like** *drinking*.

<나는 (원래) 술 마시는 것을 좋아하지 않는다.>

I don't **like** *to drink*.

<나는 (지금) 술 마시고 싶지 않다.>

ii) remember, forget, regret

+ ~ing : 과거의 일

+ to V : 미래의 일

I **remember** *seeing* her before.

I **remember** *to see* her tomorrow.

I **forgot** *to post* the letter.

<편지 부칠 것을 잊었다.>

I **forgot** *posting* the letter.

<편지 부친 것을 잊었다.>

▶ regret ~ing : 「~한 것을 후회하다」

regret to V : 「~하게 되어 유감이다」

I **regret** *telling* her what I thought.

I **regret** *to say* that I can't help you.

iii) try + to V : 「~하려고 애쓰다」

try + ~ing : 「시험삼아 ~해보다」

He **tried** *to open* the door.

He **tried** *opening* the door.

iv) mean to V : 「의도하다」

mean ~ing : 「의미하다」

I didn't **mean** *to hurt* your feeling.

Punctuality **means** *being* on time.

8 목적어 다음에 전치사를 수반하는 동사

(1) S + 공급동사 + A + with + B

- provide/supply A with B : 「A에게 B를 공급하다」
- present A with B : 「A에게 B를 주다, 선사하다」
- furnish A with B : 「A에게 B를 설치하다, 공급하다」
- equip A with B : 「A에게 B를 갖추다, 장비하다」
- endow A with B : 「A에게 B를 부여하다」
- entrust A with B : 「A에게 B를 맡기다, 위임하다」

Our school **provide** the children **with** food.

= Our school **provide** food **for** the children.

They **supply** us **with** oil.

= They **supply** oil **to** us.

(2) S + 제거·박탈동사 + A + of + B

- rob A of B : 「A에게서 B를 강탈하다, 빼앗다」
- deprive A of B : 「A에게서 B를 빼앗다, 박탈하다」
- rid A of B : 「A에게서 B를 제거하다」
- clear A of B : 「A에게서 B를 치우다, 제거하다」
- relieve A of B : 「A에게서 B를 덜어주다」

We must **rid** the house **of** cockroaches.

- ▶ rob + 사람/장소 + of + 사물
steal + 사물 + from + 사람/장소
The man **robbed** her **of** her handbag.
= The man **stole** her handbag **from** her.

(3) S + 통고·확신동사 + A + of + B

- remind A of B : 「A에게 B를 상기시키다」
- inform/notify A of B : 「A에게 B를 알리다」
- warn A of B : 「A에게 B를 경고하다」
- convince/assure A of B : 「A에게 B를 확신시키다」
- accuse A of B : 「A를 B로 고발[고소]하다」

She **reminds** me **of** my dead sister.
We finally **convinced** them **of** our innocence.

(4) S + 상벌동사 + A + for + B

- praise A for B : 「A를 B에 대하여 칭찬하다」
- scold A for B : 「A를 B에 대하여 꾸짖다」
- blame A for B : 「A를 B에 대하여 비난하다」
- punish A for B : 「A를 B에 대하여 벌주다」
- forgive A for B : 「A를 B에 대하여 용서하다」
- thank A for B : 「A에게 B를 감사하다」

He **blamed** his teacher **for** his failure.

- ▶ thank + 사람 + for + 사물
appreciate + 사물/동명사
Thank you **for** your kindness.
= I **appreciate** your kindness.

(5) S + 금지동사 + O + from ~ing

- prevent, keep, stop, deter, discourage, prohibit, hinder
dissuade, restrain
「...가 ~하지 못하게 하다」

His wife **prevented** him **from** going abroad.
The doctor **prohibited** her **from** smoking.

- ▶ forbid(V₃)+ O + to V
The doctor **forbade** her **from** smoking. (X)
→ The doctor **forbade** her **to** smoke. (O)

D. 4형식 : S + V₄ + IO + DO

9 중요 수여동사

4형식을 3형식으로 전환시 전치사 to, for, of를 쓴다.

(1) to를 쓰는 동사 : 직접 전달을 나타내는 동사

- give, bring, show, tell, offer, lend, pass, send,
pay, allow(주다, 허락하다), owe(빚지다)
grant/award(수여하다), hand(건네주다)

Mary **gave** John a flower.
= Mary **gave** a flower **to** John.

(2) for를 쓰는 동사 : 동사 자체에 전달의 뜻이 없는 경우

- buy, make, get, find, choose, order(주문하다),
spare(나누어주다), win(얻게 해주다), secure(보장하다)

My mother **made** me a cake.
= My mother **made** a cake **for** me.

(3) of를 쓰는 동사

- ask

She **asked** me a question.
= She **asked** a question **of** me.

※ 3형식으로 전환할 수 없는 4형식 동사

- envy(부러워하다), forgive/pardon(용서하다),
save(덜어 주다), cost(들게 하다)

I **envy** your success **to** you. (X)
→ I **envy** you your success. (O)

10 수여동사 do

(1) do (a person) good[harm/damage] :

「~에게 이익[피해]를 주다」
Exercise will **do** you much good.
= Exercise will **do** much good **to** you.

Typhoon Sarah **did** the crops great damage.
= Typhoon Sarah **did** great damage **to** the crops.

(2) do (a person) a favor : 「~의 부탁을 들어주다」

Will you **do** me a favor?
= Will you **do** a favor **for** me?

11 수여동사로 혼동하기 쉬운 동사

- explain(설명하다), introduce(소개하다),
suggest/propose(제안하다), announce(알리다),
confess(자백하다), admit(인정하다)

He **explained** me his situation. (X)
→ He **explained** his situation **to** me. (O)

- ▶ 목적어 자리에 절이 올 때는 전치사 to가 먼저 온다.
She **explained** to me that she was late on account of the traffic jam.

E. 5형식 : S + V₅ + O + OC

□ 5형식 문장의 특징

- ① 목적어와 목적격보어는 의미상 <주어+술어>의 관계(Nexus)이다.
- ② 목적격보어 자리에는 <명사·형용사·준동사>가 올 수 있다.
- ③ 목적어와 목적격보어의 관계가 능동관계이면 <to부정사·동사원형·현재분사> 수동관계이면 <과거분사>를 쓴다.

12 S + V₅ + O + to be + 명사 (to be) + 형용사

형용사 앞에서는 <to be>를 생략할 수 있다.
3형식에서는 that절을 목적어로 취한다.

think, believe, suppose, imagine, know (인식동사)

I **believe** John **to be** a good student.
= I **believe** that John is a good student. <3형식>

We **thought** him **(to be)** foolish.
= We **thought** that he was foolish. <3형식>

- ▶ 인식동사는 3형식에서 to부정사를 목적어로 취하지 않는다.
단 수동태 뒤에서는 to부정사가 올 수 있다.
He **supposes** to speak here. (X)
→ He **is supposed** to speak here. (O)

13 S + V₅ + O + as + 명사/형용사

목적격보어 앞에 as를 쓰는 동사
as는 절대 생략할 수 없다.

regard/think of/look (up)on (~라고 여기다),
refer to(~라고 부르다),
describe, treat, accept, define, recognize,
acknowledge, imagine

We **regard** the dove **as** the symbol of peace.
They **think of** the idea **as** absurd.
They always **referred to** him **as** "blockhead".

- ▶ consider, elect, appoint + O + (to be/as) OC
to be나 as를 아무 때나 생략할 수 있다.
He **considers** himself **(to be/as)** an intellectual.
They **elected** him **(to be/as)** President.
They **appointed** White **(to be/as)** manager.

14 S + V₅ + O + 명사/형용사

make(~이 되게 하다), call, name

John has **made** Harry a doctor/happy.
They **called** him a fool.
They **call** that fair. (= consider)
They **named** the child John.

15 S + V₅ + O + to V

(1) want, like, would like, wish, desire : 「원하다」
I **want** you to finish this work soon.
cf. I **want** this work (to be) finished soon. <수동>

(2) expect : 「기대하다」
I **expect** him to pass the exam.

(3) intend, mean : 「의도하다」
I **intend** him to go there.

(4) ask, require, request, beg : 「요청하다」
I **asked** her to wait for a while.

(5) tell, order, command : 「명령하다」
I **ordered** him to leave the room.
cf. He **ordered** the work (to be) done. <수동>

(6) advise, urge : 「권고하다」
He **advised** me not to drink so much.

(7) encourage : 「격려하다, 장려하다」
The teacher **encouraged** the boy to study hard.

(8) persuade : 「설득하다」
He **persuaded** me to forgive her.

(9) get, cause : 「~하게 하다」
I'll **get** him to help you.
The rain **caused** the river to overflow.

(10) enable : 「~할 수 있게 하다」
His efforts **enabled** him to succeed.

(11) force, compel, oblige : 「강요하다」
They **forced** me to sign the paper.

(12) allow, permit, leave : 「허락하다」
He **allowed** them to go home.

(13) forbid : 「금지하다」
The king **forbade** him to leave the territory.

(14) invite : 「~하고 싶게 만들다」
The cool water of the lake **invited** us to swim.

(15) motivate : 「동기를 주다」
The new plan **motivates** the staff to work hard.

※ 주의해야 할 동사

(1) 5형식으로 쓸 수 없는 동사 → that 절로

hope, say, suggest, propose, demand, insist

I **hope** you to come. (X)
→ I **hope** that you will come. (O)

(2) that절을 취할 수 없는 동사 → 5형식으로

want, like, would like

I **want** that you will come. (X)
→ I **want** you to come. (O)

16 지각동사

지각동사 + O + 동사원형/~ing/p.p

- see, watch, notice, observe, look at (보다)
- hear, listen to (듣다)
- feel (느끼다), smell (냄새를 맡다)

I **heard** someone *call* my name. <능동 → 완결>
 I **heard** someone *calling* my name. <능동 → 진행>
 I **heard** my name *called*. <수동>

- ▶ 특정 순간 표시 부사구가 있는 경우 현재분사만 쓴다.
 I **saw** the letter *lie* on the table **this morning**. (X)
 → I **saw** the letter *lying* on the table **this morning**. (O)

17 사역동사

make(강제), let(허락·방임), have(부탁)

(1) make + O + 동사원형/p.p
 He **made** me *do* it at once.
 Can you **make** yourself *understood* in English?

(2) let + O + 동사원형/be+p.p
 let은 수동 관계일 때 <be+p.p>를 쓴다.
 He **let** me *use* his car.
 I will not **let** the papers *be lost*.

(3) have + O + 동사원형/~ing/p.p
 I **had** him *repair* my car.
 He **had** us *laughing* all through the night.

- ▶ have + O + p.p
 i) 시키다
 I **had** my car *repaired*.
 I **had** my picture *taken*.
 I **had** my hair *cut*.
 ii) 당하다
 I **had** my car *stolen*.
 I **had** my leg *broken*.

18 중요 5형식 동사

(1) help(V₅) + O + (to) 원형
 help(V₃) + (to) 원형
 help는 목적격보어나 목적어로 to부정사와 동사원형을 다 쓸 수 있다.
 He **helped** me (to) *study* English.
 He **helped** (to) *paint* the house.

(2) keep + O + 형용사/~ing/p.p
 This coat will **keep** you *warm*.
 She **kept** me *waiting* so long.
 I will **keep** my fingers *crossed*.

(3) get + O + 형용사/to V/~ing/p.p
 The child **got** his hand *dirty*.
 I **got** him *to repair* my car.
 He **got** the clock *going*.
 I **got** my car *repaired*.

(4) leave + O + 형용사/to V/~ing/p.p
Leave the door *open*.
 He **left** children *to go* out.
 Don't **leave** the baby *crying*.
Leave the window *closed*.

(5) find + O + 형용사/원형/to V/~ing/p.p
 I **find** him *foolish*.
 They **found** the business *pay*.
 I **found** the box *to contain* nothing.
 I **found** him *standing* at the door.
 I **found** the boy seriously *wounded*.

19 가목적어 - 진목적어

5형식문장의 목적어로 <부정사·명사절>이 올 때는 반드시 가목적어 it을 쓴다.
 I found **it** difficult *to do* the work.
 I make **it** a rule *to take* a walk in the morning.
 We took **it** for granted *that they would* consent.

- ▶ 명사가 수식어를 동반하여 길어지면 가목적어를 쓰지 않고 <목적격보어 + 목적어>로 도치된다.
 The computer has made **it** possible **the phenomenal leap** in human proficiency. (X)
 → The computer has made possible the phenomenal leap in human proficiency. (O)

20 혼동하기 쉬운 동사

(1) lie/lay
 lie - lay - lain : (vi) 「눕다, 놓여 있다」
 lay - laid - laid : (vt) 「눕히다, 놓다」
 lie - lied - lied : (vi) 「거짓말하다」
 He **lay** on the bed and fell asleep.
 He **laid** the book on the desk.
 He **lied** to the boss and was fired.

- ▶ lay an egg : 「알을 낳다」
 lay the foundation : 「기초를 세우다」
 lay emphasis on : 「~에 중점을 두다, 강조하다」

(2) rise/raise/arise
 rise - rose - risen : (vi) 「오르다, 올라가다」
 raise - raised - raised : (vt) 「올리다」
 arise - arose - arisen : (vi) 「(사건·사고 등이) 발생하다」
 The sun **rises** in the east.
 He **raised** his right hand.
 Accidents **arise** from carelessness.

- ▶ raise a question/an objection : 「문제/이의를 제기하다」

(3) sit/set/seat
 sit - sat - sat : (vi) 「앉다」
 seat - seated - seated : (vt) 「앉히다」
 set - set - set : (vt) 「놓다」
 He **sat** on the chair.
 Please **seat** yourself on the chair.
 = Please **be seated** on the chair.
 He **set** it on the table.

(4) fall/fell

fall - fell - fallen : (vi) 「떨어지다」

fell - felled - felled : (vt) 「쓰러뜨리다」

Prices are **falling**.

The woodman **felled** the tree.

(5) find/found

find - found - found : 「발견하다」

found - founded - founded : 「설립[창설]하다, 기초를 세우다」

I **found** a dollar on the floor.

They collected funds and **founded** a school.

(6) hang

hang - **hung** - **hung** : 「걸다, 매달다」

hang - **hanged** - **hanged** : 「교수형에 처하다」

I **hung** a lamp from the ceiling.

The man was **hanged** for murder.

(7) affect/effect

affect : 「영향을 미치다」 (= influence)

effect : 「초래하다, 일으키다」 (= cause)

Cares **affect** the health.

Their efforts **effected** a change.

▶ effect는 명사일 때 「영향」의 뜻으로 쓰인다.

Cares have an **effect** on health.

(8) talk/speak/say/tell

i) **talk/speak**

(V₁) talk/speak of/about, to, with]

May I **talk/speak to** Mr. Kim?

(V₃) speak + 언어

He **speaks** English fluently.

ii) **say**

(V₃) say + O

say + that S + V

He **said** something to her.

He **said** that she was a liar.

▶ My watch **says** two o'clock.

<내 시계는 2시를 가리키고 있다.>

iii) **tell**

(V₃) tell + O

tell + O + of/about

He **told** a lie/the truth/a joke.

We will **tell** him *of/about* the news.

(V₄) tell + IO + DO

tell + O + that S + V

He **told** me the truth.

He **told** me *that* he was coming.

(V₅) tell + O + to V : 「명령하다」

He **told** me *to do* that.

제 2 강 부정사

1 명사적 용법

(1) 주어

To **see** you is always a pleasure.
= It is always a pleasure **to see** you. <가주어-진주어>

(2) 보어

My wish is **to meet** her at once.

(3) 목적어

I want **to buy** a camera.
I think **it** difficult **to solve** the problem.
<5형식문장에서는 반드시 가목적어 it을 쓴다.>

▶ 전치사의 목적어

원칙적으로 to부정사는 전치사의 목적어로 쓸 수 없으나 다음은 예외이다.

i) be about to V : 「막 ~하려고 하다」
I was **about to start** then.

ii) have no choice/alternative but to V :
「~하지 않을 수 없다」
He had no choice **but to give up**.

iii) know better than to V : 「~할만큼 어리석지 않다」
I know better **than to do** such a thing.

※ 의문사 + to부정사

know, think 등 인식류 동사의 목적어 자리에는 to부정사가 바로 올 수 없고, <의문사 + to부정사>가 와야 한다.

I **know to drive** a car. (X)
→ I **know how to drive** a car. (O)

2 형용사적 용법

(1) 명사가 의미상의 주어

He is not **a man to deceive** you.

▶ the first + 명사 + to V : 「~했던 최초의 사람[것]」
the last + 명사 + to V : 「결코 ~하지 않을 사람[것]」
He was **the first person to fly** over the Atlantic.
He is **the last man to tell** a lie.

(2) 명사가 의미상의 목적어

I have a lot of **work to do**.

(3) 명사 + to부정사 + 전치사

= 전치사 + 관계대명사 + to부정사
I need **a house to live**. (X)
→ I need a house **to live in**. (O)
= **in which to live**.

I have no money **to buy** a car **with**.
= **with which to buy** a car

3 동격구문

(1) 명사 + to V

plan, program, attempt, decision, resolution, effort,
wish, reason, ability, desire, opportunity

They devised **a plan to rob** a bank.
He has no **ability to solve** the problem.

(2) 명사 + of ~ing

hope, possibility, probability, idea, thought, doubt,
responsibility, danger

She has no **hope of winning** the game.
I have no **idea of going** there.

(3) 명사 + to V/of ~ing

way, means

Freezing is a good **way to preserve** food.
= Freezing is a good **way of preserving** food.

4 be to부정사

<be to>는 일종의 조동사 역할을 한다.

- (1) 예정 : We **are to** meet here at 6. (= are going to)
- (2) 의무 : You **are to** obey your parents. (= should)
- (3) 가능 : No one **was to** be seen in the street. (= could)
- (4) 의도 : If you **are to** succeed, you must work hard.
(= intend to)
- (5) 운명 : He **was never to** return home.
(= was destined never to)

5 부정사의 부사적 용법

(1) 목적 : 「~하기 위하여」

<목적>의 뜻을 분명하게 하기 위하여
<in order to V/so as to V>를 쓸 수 있다.
He studied hard **to pass** the exam.
= He studied hard **in order to pass** the exam.
= He studied hard **so as to pass** the exam.

▶ 목적 표현에 <for ~ing> 불가

He studied hard **for passing** the exam. (X)

i) 명사 + for ~ing : 용도

A vase is a kind of pot **for holding** flowers.

ii) 동사 + for ~ing : 이유

He was dismissed **for neglecting** his duty.

(2) 결과 : 「...하여 그 결과 ~하다」

무의지동사(grow up, awake, live) 뒤에 오거나
<only to V/never to V>의 형태일 때
She **grew up to be** a fat lady.
He **awoke to find** himself famous.
He tried hard **only to fail**.
He went to Africa **never to return**.

(3) **감정의 원인** : 「~해서, ~하니」
 감정 형용사/동사 뒤에서
 I was **surprised to hear** the news.

(4) **판단의 근거** : 「~하다니, ~하는 것을 보니」
 추측(must, cannot)을 나타내는 문장이나 감탄문 다음에
 He **must be mad to say** like that.
 How **stupid you are to quarrel** with him!

(5) **조건**
 You will take him for an American **to hear** him speak English.
 = You will take him for an American **if** you hear him speak English.

※ to부정사가 주절 앞에 나와 있으면 부사적 용법이며 <목적>이나 <조건>의 뜻으로만 해석된다.
To learn English, he went to America. <목적>
To make a new start, you will do well. <조건>

6 부정사의 목적어의 자리 이동
 <가주어[가목적어] - 진주어[진목적어]> 구문에서 부정사의 목적어를 가주어[가목적어] 자리로 옮길 수 있다. 그리고 목적어 자리는 반드시 비어 있다.

It is difficult **to read** this book.
 ⇒ This book is difficult **to read** ().

It is dangerous **to swim in** the river.
 ⇒ The river is dangerous **to swim in** ().

I find it difficult **to read** this book.
 ⇒ I find this book difficult **to read** ().

▶ <easy/hard/difficult/impossible/dangerous> 등의 형용사는 원칙적으로 사람을 주어로 쓸 수 없지만, 부정사의 목적어가 자리 이동을 한 경우는 사람을 주어로 쓸 수 있다.
 He is hard **to please** ().
 ⇒ It is hard **to please** him.

He is hard **to please** his wife. (X)
 → It is hard **for** him **to please** his wife. (O)

7 독립부정사
 문장 전체를 수식하는 부정사로 관용적으로 쓰인다.

- to start/begin with : 「우선」
- to tell the truth : 「사실을 말하자면」
- so to speak : 「말하자면」
- to be sure : 「확실히」
- not to say : 「~할 정도는 아니지만」
- to do one justice : 「~을 공정히 평가하면」
- to be frank with you : 「솔직히 말하면」
- to be brief : 「간단히 말하면」
- to make matters worse : 「설상가상으로」
- to say nothing of = not to speak of = not to mention = needless to say : 「~은 말할 것도 없이」

He is, **so to speak**, a walking dictionary.
 The old man is very frugal, **not to say** stingy.

8 관용 표현
 (1) too ... to V : 「너무 ...해서 ~할 수 없다」
 She is **too young to get** married.

▶ too ... to V 구문에서 부정사의 목적어가 주어 자리에 있으면 목적어 자리는 비어 있어야 한다.
 The stone is **too heavy for you to lift** ().
 = The stone is **so heavy that** you can't lift it.

(2) ... enough to V : 「~하기에 충분히 ...하다」
 He is rich **enough to buy** the expensive car.

(3) so ... as to V : 「매우 ...하여 ~하다」
 I got up **so early as to catch** the first train.

9 부정사의 시제
 부정사의 시제는 술어동사의 시제에 따라 결정된다.

- 단순부정사 (to+원형) : 술어동사와 같은 시제
- 완료부정사 (to have p.p) : 술어동사보다 앞선 시제

She **seems to be** ill.
 = It **seems** that she **is** ill.
 She **seemed to be** ill.
 = It **seemed** that she **was** ill.

She **seems to have been** ill.
 = It **seems** that she **was** ill.
 She **seemed to have been** ill.
 = It **seemed** that she **had been** ill.

※ **소망동사의 과거 + 완료부정사**
 = 소망동사의 과거완료 + 단순부정사
 과거의 이루지 못한 소망

want, wish, hope, expect, intend, mean

I **hoped to have seen** the movie last night.
 = I **had hoped to see** the movie last night.
 cf. I **had hoped to have seen** the movie last night. (X)

10 부정사의 의미상의 주어

(1) **표시하지 않는 경우**
 It is wrong **to tell** a lie. <일반인>
 I want **to pass** the exam. <문장의 주어와 일치>
 I want **you to pass** the exam. <문장의 목적어와 일치>

▶ to부정사의 생략된 의미상의 주어는 주절 주어와 일치해야 한다.
 To **inspect** the car, **a special light** is needed. (X)
 → To **inspect** the car, **you** need a special light. (O)

(2) **표시하는 경우**
 i) **for + 목적격**
 It is impossible **for you** to solve the problem.
 It's time **for you** to leave.
For the fat lady to pass, I stepped aside.

ii) **of + 목적격** : 사람의 성질형용사 뒤에서
 It's **kind of you** to say so.
 = You are kind to say so.

11 부정사의 태

- 능동 : <to + 원형>
- 수동 : <to be p.p>

I don't like **to help** them. <능동>
 I don't like **to be helped** by them. <수동>

(1) 문장의 주어가 행위의 주체이면 명사 뒤의 to부정사는 능동태로 써야 한다.

I have letters **to be written** today. (X)
 → I have letters **to write** today. (O)

▶ There is[are] 뒤에는 능동태 · 수동태 모두 가능
 There are letters **to write**. (O)
to be written. (O)

(2) <가주어-진주어> 구문에서 to부정사의 목적어가 자리 이동한 경우 수동태로 바꾸지 않는다.

This book is difficult **to be read**. (X)
 → This book is difficult **to read**. (O)

(3) 능동형으로 수동의 뜻을 나타내는 부정사

You **are to blame**.
 = You are to be blamed.

This house **is to let**.
 = This house is to be let.

12 부정사의 부정

부정어(not, never)를 부정사 앞에 놓는다.

He decided **not to go** there.
 <그곳에 가지 않기로 결정함>

cf. He **didn't decide** to go there.
 <동사 부정 : 그곳에 갈지 안 갈지를 결정하지 않음>

13 代부정사

앞에 나온 <부정사>나 <동사구>를 반복하지 않고 to만 쓰는 것.

You can take the books if you want **to**.
 (= to take the books)

She opened the window, though I told her **not to**.
 (= not to open the window)

14 분리부정사 : <to+부사+원형>

의미상 혼동되는 경우 외에는 쓰지 않는 것이 원칙

He agreed **to calmly discuss** the matter.
 <조용히 토의할 것에 동의했다.>

He agreed *calmly* **to discuss** the matter.
 <토의하는데 조용히 동의했다.>

It is wise **to slowly drive**. (X)
 → It is wise **to drive slowly**. (O)

제 3 강 동명사

1 동명사의 용법

명사처럼 문장의 주어, 목적어, 보어 구실을 하며, 동사처럼 목적어나 보어를 가질 수 있고 부사(구)의 수식이 가능하다.

(1) 주어

Collecting stamps is very interesting.

cf. **Collecting of** stamps is very interesting. (X)

(2) 보어

My hobby is **collecting** stamps.

(3) 목적어

i) 타동사의 목적어

I enjoy **collecting** stamps.

ii) 전치사의 목적어 : 동명사를 쓰는 것이 원칙

I am fond of **collecting** stamps.

cf. I am fond of **to collect** stamps. (X)

※ 명사화된 구조

<~ing>가 관사나 형용사의 수식을 받으면 완전히 명사로 바뀐 경우로, 뒤에 오는 명사를 전치사 of로 연결한다.

understanding English <동명사>

the understanding of English <명사>

2 전치사 to + ~ing

(1) be used to ~ing : 「~에 익숙해져 있다」

get used to ~ing : 「~에 익숙해지다」

He **is used to getting** up early now.

▶ be used to+원형 : 「~하기 위하여 사용되다」

used to+원형 : 「~하곤 했다」

Brushes **are used to paint** a picture.

He **used to get** up early in the summer.

(2) look forward to ~ing : 「~을 기대하다」

I am **looking forward to seeing** you again.

(3) with a view to ~ing : 「~할 목적으로」

He went to Italy **with a view to studying** opera.

(4) What do you say to ~ing? : 「~하는 게 어때요?」

What do you say to playing golf this weekend?

(5) object to ~ing = be opposed to ~ing :

「~에 반대하다」

I don't **object to going** there if you accompany me?

I **am opposed to driving** over the speed limit.

(6) come close/hear to ~ing :

「하마터면 ~할 뻔하다, 거의 ~하게 되다」

He **came close to being** run over by a car.

(7) devote/dedicate/commit + O + to ~ing :

「...을 ~에 바치다」

He **devoted** his life **to helping** the poor in Africa.

▶ be devoted/dedicated/committed to ~ing :

「~에 헌신하다, 전념하다」

She **was devoted to looking** after her children.

(8) contribute to ~ing : 「~에 공헌하다」

He **contributed to promoting** the welfare of our society.

(9) lead to ~ing : 「~을 초래하다」

His diligence **led to succeeding** in his life.

(10) confess to ~ing : 「~을 고백[자백]하다」

He **confessed to having stolen** the car.

3 동명사의 의미상의 주어

주절의 주어와 같을 때는 생략하고, 다를 때는 반드시 표시한다.

(1) <소유격>을 쓰는 것이 원칙이다.

Would you mind **opening** the window?

Would you mind **my opening** the window?

He insisted on **paying** the money.

He insisted on **Tom's paying** the money.

(2) 무생물이나 부정대명사의 경우에는 목적격을 쓴다.

We were glad of **the examination being** over.

I can't imagine **anyone else marrying** her.

※ 동명사의 생략된 의미상의 주어는 주절 주어와 일치해야 한다.

On **hearing** the news, *my mind* was changed. (X)

→ On **hearing** the news, *I* changed my mind. (O)

4 동명사의 시제

(1) 단순동명사 : 술어동사와 같은 시제

He *is* proud of **being** rich.

= He *is* proud that he *is* rich.

(2) 완료동명사 : 술어동사보다 앞선 시제

He *is* proud of **having been** rich.

= He *is* proud that he *was* rich.

※ remember/forget/regret 등은 단순동명사로 과거의 일을 나타낼 수 있다.

I don't *regret* **telling** her the story.

= I don't regret that I told her the story.

단 먼 과거를 가리키는 시간 부사가 있으면 완료형을 쓴다.

I *regret* **having been** idle in my youth.

5 동명사의 태

- 능동 : <원형+ing>
- 수동 : <being p.p>

I don't like **treating** someone with flattery. <능동>
 I don't like **being treated** like a child. <수동>

※ 능동형으로 수동의 뜻이 되는 경우

want/need/deserve/be worth + ~ing
 (= to be p.p)

The garden *wants/needs* **watering**.
 = The garden *wants/needs* **to be watered**.

The book *is worth* **reading**.
 = The book *is worth while* **to be read**.

6 동명사의 부정

부정어(not, never)를 동명사 앞에 놓는다.
 I worried about Tom's **not answering** my letter.

7 동명사의 관용 표현

- (1) go ~ing : 「~하러 가다」
 스포츠·레저에 관련된 경우에 사용
 He **went** *fishing/camping/shopping*.
- (2) cannot help ~ing : 「~하지 않을 수 없다」
 I **cannot help** *admiring* his courage.
 = I **cannot but** *admire* his courage.
 = I **cannot choose but** *admire* his courage.
 = I **cannot help but** *admire* his courage.
 = I **have no choice/alternative but** *to admire* his courage.
- (3) There is no ~ing : 「~하는 것은 불가능하다, ~할 수 없다」
There is no *knowing* when she will come.
 = **It is impossible** *to know* when she will come.
 = **We cannot** know when she will come.
- (4) It is no use/good ~ing : 「~해도 소용없다」
It is no use/good *crying* over spilt milk.
 = **It is of no use** *to cry* over spilt milk.
 = **There is no use (in)** *crying* over spilt milk.
- (5) of one's own ~ing : 「...가 직접 ~한」
 This is a picture **of my own** *painting*.
 = This is a picture **painted by myself**.
- (6) not/never ... without ~ing : 「...하면 반드시 ~하다」
 They **never** meet **without** *quarreling*.
 = They **never** meet **but** they quarrel.
 = **Whenever** they meet, they quarrel.
- (7) It goes without saying that : 「~은 말할 필요도 없다」
It goes without saying that she will pass.
 = **It is needless to say that** she will pass.

- (8) make a point of ~ing : 「반드시 ~하다」
 I **make a point of** *brushing* my teeth twice a day.
 = I **am in the habit of** *brushing* my teeth twice a day.
 = I **make it a rule** *to brush* my teeth twice a day.
- (9) be on the point/verge/brink of ~ing : 「막 ~하려고 하다」
 He **was on the point of** *starting*.
 = He **was about** *to start*.
- (10) feel like ~ing : 「~하고 싶어지다」
 I don't **feel like going** to the party.
 = I **am not inclined** *to go* to the party.
- (11) far from ~ing : 「결코 ~하지 않은», 「~하기는커녕」
 She is **far from** *being* happy.
Far from *helping* me, he disturbed my work.
- (12) in ~ing : 「~할 때», 「~하는 데 있어서」
 You must be careful **in** *crossing* the street.
 = You must be careful **when** you cross the street.
- (13) (up)on ~ing : 「~하자마자」
(Up)on *hearing* the news, I started for home.
 = **As soon as** I heard the news, I started for home.
- (14) by ~ing : 「~함으로써」
 He earns his living **by** *teaching* English.

8 동명사 앞의 전치사의 생략

- (1) be busy (in) ~ing
 = be busy with + 명사 : 「~하느라 바쁘다」
 He **is busy (in)** *doing* this work.
 = He **is busy with** this work.
- (2) spend/waste + O + (in) ~ing
 = spend/waste + O + on + 명사 :
 「~하는데 ...을 쓰다」
 She **spends** a lot of money **(in)** *buying* clothes.
 = She **spends** a lot of money **on** clothes.
- (3) have difficulty/trouble/a hard time (in) ~ing
 = have difficulty/trouble/a hard time with + 명사 :
 「~하는데 어려움을 겪다」
 I **had difficulty (in)** *solving* the problem.
 = I **had difficulty with** the problem.

제 4 강 분사

A. 분사

□ 현재분사와 과거분사

현재분사	원형+ing	<능동>의 뜻
과거분사	원형+ed 불규칙동사의 p.p	<수동>의 뜻

- 자동사 → 항상 현재분사
- 타동사
 - ┌ 목적어 있으면 → 현재분사
 - └ 목적어 없으면 → 과거분사

① 분사의 형용사적 용법

(1) 한정적 용법

i) 전치수식 : 분사 단독일 때

- a **sleeping** baby
- a **dancing** girl
- a **running** horse

- a **broken** window
- a **used** car
- a **wounded** soldier

▶ 자동사의 과거분사는 <완료>의 뜻이다.

- fallen** leaves <낙엽>
- the **risen** sun <떠오른 태양>

ii) 후치수식 : 분사에 다른 어구가 수반될 때

- People **living** in the city are very busy everyday.
- The boy **writing** a letter is my friend.

- I received a letter **written** in English.
- Look at the mountain **covered** with snow.

▶ 단독분사의 후치수식

① 일시적·동사적 속성을 지닌 경우

- the people **attending**
- the problems **discussed**

② 대명사를 수식하는 경우

- those **invited**

(2) 서술적 용법

i) 주격보어

- She sat **waiting** on the bench.
- The door remained **locked**.

ii) 목적격보어

- I heard him **playing** the piano.
- She kept me **waiting** so long.

I want it **finished** by tomorrow.

I heard my name **called**.

I had my car **repaired**.

I got my car **stolen**.

② 감정동사

- ┌ 감정을 유발할 때 (사물) → 현재분사
- └ 감정을 느낄 때 (사람) → 과거분사

놀라게 하다	surprise, amaze, astonish, astound, frighten, alarm
기쁘게 하다, 만족시키다	amuse, delight, please, satisfy
당황하게 하다	embarrass, bewilder, confuse, puzzle, perplex, baffle
실망시키다	disappoint, discourage, frustrate
기타	bore (지루하게 하다) excite (흥분하게 하다) interest (흥미를 유발하다) depress (우울하게 하다) tire, exhaust (지치게 하다)

- the **surprising** news / the **surprised** girl
- an **exciting** game / an **excited** spectator

The book is very **boring**.

I am **bored** with that book.

cf. Mr. Brown is a very **boring** person. <따분하게 하는 사람>

③ 유사분사

명사에 -ed를 붙여 형용사로 쓰는 것으로, 「~을 가진」의 의미를 나타낸다.

- a **red-haired** boy
- warm-blooded** animals

B. 분사구문

④ 분사구문의 구조와 의미

<접속사 + S + V>인 절을 분사로 시작하는 구로 줄인 것으로 문두, 문미, 문중 어디든 올 수 있다.

When he saw a cop, the boy ran away.

⇒ **Seeing** a cop, the boy ran away.

⇒ The boy ran way, **seeing** a cop.

⇒ The boy, **seeing** a cop, ran away.

(1) 시간 : when, while, before, after

Arriving at home, I found her dead.

(2) 이유 : because, since, as

Having no money with me, I can't help you.

(3) 조건 : if

Turning to the right, you will find the building.

(4) 양보 : though

Admitting what you say, I still can't believe you.

(5) 동시동작 : 「~하면서」 (as)

Walking on tiptoe, I approached her.

(6) 연속동작 : 「그리고 ~하다」 (and)

The train left Seoul at 6, **arriving** in Busan at 12.

5 분사구문과 주어의 일치

분사구문의 생략된 주어는 주절 주어와 일치해야 한다.

Returning to the room, the book was missing. (X)

→ Returning to the room, I found the book missing. (O)

6 과거분사구문 (= 수동분사구문)

부사절이 수동태인 경우의 분사구문 <being p.p>에서 being이 생략된 형태

Seeing from a distance, the stone looks like a human face. (X)

→ Seen from a distance, the stone looks like a human face. (O)

= Being seen from a distance, the stone looks like a human face.

▶ 형용사·명사 앞에서도 being을 생략할 수 있다.

As he was angry at my words, he made no reply.

⇒ (Being) Angry at my words, he made no reply.

7 완료분사구문

주절 시제보다 앞선 일은 완료형을 쓴다.

Finishing the work, I have nothing more to do. (X)

→ Having finished the work, I have nothing more to do. (O)

8 부정분사구문

부정어는 분사 앞에 온다.

Having not met him before, I don't know him. (X)

→ Not having met him before, I don't know him. (O)

9 접속사 + 분사구문

분사구문이 <시간·조건·양보>의 뜻을 나타내는 경우 분사 앞에 접속사를 쓸 수 있다.

While swimming in the river, he was drowned.

If properly used, it can be very helpful.

Though written in haste, the book has few mistakes.

10 독립분사구문

분사구문의 주어와 주절의 주어는 다를 때 분사 앞에 의미상의 주어를 표시한다.

Night coming on, we left for home.

= As night came on, we left for home.

An eye bandaged, I could not write properly.

= As an eye was bandaged, I could not write properly.

11 With + 독립분사구문

독립분사구문이 <이유>나 <동시동작>의 뜻일 때 with를 붙일 수 있다.

(1) with + O + 현재분사

She stood still with her hair flying in the wind.

(2) with + O + 과거분사

She was listening to music with her eyes closed.

(3) with + O + 형용사/부사(구)

He is sleeping with his mouth open.

Don't stand with your hands in your pockets.

12 분사구문의 강조

<이유>를 나타내는 분사구문을 강조하여, 「이처럼, 사실 ~하기 때문에」로 해석한다.

(1) 현재분사 + as + S + do

Standing as it does on the hill, this hotel commands a fine view.

(2) 과거분사 + as + S + be

Written as it is in plain English, the book is fit for beginners.

13 분사구문의 관용표현

(1) generally/strictly/frankly/briefly/properly speaking :

「일반적으로/엄격하게/솔직하게/간단히/정확히 말하면」

Generally speaking, men can run faster than women.

(2) judging from : 「~으로 판단하건대」

Judging from his expression, he's in a bad mood.

(3) taking ~ into consideration : 「~을 고려하면」

Taking everything into consideration, they ought to be given another chance.

(4) granting (that) : 「~이라 할지라도」

Granting that the car is old-fashioned, I still want to buy it.

(5) talking/speaking of : 「~으로 말하자면」

Talking of movies, I don't like sad movies.

(6) seeing (that) : 「~이므로」

Seeing that it is 12 o'clock, I will wait for her no longer.

(7) compared with/to : 「~와 비교해서」

Compared with his brother, he is not so intelligent.

(8) weather permitting : 「날씨가 좋으면」

We'll go on a picnic, weather permitting.

(9) other things being equal : 「다른 조건이 같다면」

Other things being equal, I would choose the safest way.

(10) all things considered : 「만사를 고려하면」

All things considered, I'm sure we made the right decision.

14 분사전치사

(1) considering : 「~을 고려하면, ~에 비해서」

Considering his age, he looks young.

(2) concerning/regarding : 「~에 관하여」 (= about)

I said nothing concerning the future.

(3) including : 「~을 포함하여」

Six were present, including the teacher.

B. 종속접속사

5 명사절 (1) - that 절

- that + 완전한 절 : 「~라는 것」

(1) 주어

That she will pass the test is certain.
= It is certain **that** she will pass the test. <가주어-진주어>

▶ 관계대명사 what + 불완전한 절

That she says is not true. (X)
→ **What** she says is not true. (O)

(2) 목적어

타동사 <think, believe, know, say, hope, expect> 등의 목적어로 쓰일 때 that을 생략할 수 있다.
I think (**that**) she will pass the test.

▶ 원칙적으로 that절은 전치사의 목적어로 쓸 수 없지만, 예외적으로 in, except/save/but의 목적어로 쓰일 수 있다.

i) in that : 「~라는 점에서」
I like him **in that** he is honest.

ii) except that : 「~인 것 외에는」
That will do **except that** it is too long.

(3) 보어

His only fault is **that** he has no fault.

▶ 주어 that the reason이면 보어에 because절을 쓰지 못한다.

The reason I can't go is **because** I'm busy. (X)
→ The reason I can't go is **that** I'm busy. (O)

(4) 동격

No one can deny *the fact* **that** he is honest.

※ 형용사 뒤의 that 절

i) <be sure/certain/assured/convinced> 등 확신의 의미를 나타내는 형용사 뒤
I am *sure* (**that**) she will pass the test.

ii) <be afraid/fearful/anxious/sorry/angry/glad> 등의 감정형용사 뒤
I am *afraid* (**that**) she will fail in the test.

6 명사절 (2) - whether/if 절

- whether/if + 완전한 절 : 「~인지 아닌지」
- if 절은 타동사의 목적어로만 쓰인다.

(1) 주어

Whether it will rain or not is not certain.

(2) 목적어

<don't know, doubt, wonder, question, ask, be not sure> 등 의문·불확실성의 표현 뒤에는 whether/if절을 쓴다.
I don't know **whether/if** he will come to the party.
He asked me **whether/if** I would go to the movies.
I'm not interested in **whether** you like the plan or not.

(3) 보어

The question is **whether** he has enough money or not.

(4) 동격

The question **whether** we should go or not was not answered yet.

※ whether와 if의 차이

i) if 뒤에는 or not이 바로 올 수 없다.
I don't care **whether** it rains **or not**. (O)
I don't care **whether or not** it rains. (O)
I don't care **if** it rains **or not**. (△)
I don't care **if or not** it rains. (X)

ii) 종속절이 부정문일 때는 if를 쓴다.
I don't care **if** it *doesn't* rain. (O)
I don't care **whether** it *doesn't* rain. (X)

iii) to부정사 앞에는 whether를 쓴다.
I'm not sure **whether to buy** the car or not. (O)
I'm not sure **if to buy** the car or not. (X)

7 명사절 (3) - 의문사절 (= 간접의문문)

- 의문대명사(who/what/which) + 불완전한 절
- 의문부사(when/where/why/how) + 완전한 절

(1) 주어

Why he left school was not known.

(2) 목적어

I can't imagine **what** made him do it.
We are talking about **how** we will go to Busan.

(3) 보어

The problem was **who** would tie the bell around the cat's neck.

※ 간접의문문의 어순

i) <의문사 S + V>의 어순을 취한다.
Do you know **where is he from**? (X)
→ Do you know **where he is from**? (O)

ii) 주절의 동사가 인식동사 <think, believe, suppose, guess, imagine> 등이면, 의문사를 문두에 쓴다.
Do you *think* **where** he is from? (X)
→ **Where** do you *think* he is from? (O)

iii) how 절에서는 형용사/부사가 how 뒤에 온다.
I was surprised to see **how she was pretty**. (X)
→ I was surprised to see **how pretty she was**. (O)

8 시간 부사절

- (1) when : 일시적인 동작 <시점>
while : 동작의 계속 <기간>
When I saw her last, she lived in L.A.
Mary listened to the radio **while** she studied.
- (2) before : 그때까지의 동작의 완료
until[till] : 그때까지의 지속
You must *finish* the work **before** I come back.
I will *wait* here **until** you come back.

- ▶ not A before B : 「A하지 않아 B하다」
It will **not** be long **before** we meet again.
I had **not** waited long **before** he came.
- ▶ not A until B : 「B하고 나서야 비로소 A하다」
I **didn't** hear the news **until** I came to Korea.
= **It was not until** I came to Korea **that** I heard the news.
= **Not until** I came to Korea *did I hear* the news.
<not until이 문두에 오면 주어와 동사가 도치된다.>

- (3) after : 「~한 후에」
since : 「~한 이래로」
since는 현재까지의 계속을 뜻하며 since 뒤에는 <과거>, 주절에는 <현재완료> 시제가 온다.
We *moved* to the country **after** the war broke out.
I *have lived* here **since** I was born.

- (4) as soon as : 「~하자마자」
= Hardly/Scarcely + 과거완료 + when/before + 과거
= No sooner + 과거완료 + than + 과거
As soon as I left home, it began to rain.
= I *had hardly/scarcely left* home **when/before** it began to rain.
= I *had no sooner left* home **than** it began to rain.
= **Hardly/Scarcely had I left** home **when/before** it began to rain.
= **No sooner had I left** home **than** it began to rain.
<hardly/scarcely/no sooner가 문두에 오면 주어와 동사가 도치된다.>

- (5) once : 「일단 ~하면」, 「~하자마자」
Once you start, you can't stop on the way.
Once the baby awoke, it began to cry.

9 이유 부사절

- (1) because, as, since : 「~때문에」
He succeeded **because** he worked hard.
Since/As I haven't much money, I can't buy it.
- (2) now (that) : 「~한 이상, ~이니까」 <주절 앞>
Now (that) we're here, we may as well see the sights.
- (3) in that : 「~라는 점에서」 <주절 뒤>
Men differ from brutes **in that** they can think and speak.

10 목적 부사절

- (1) (so/in order) that ~ may/can/will : 「~하기 위하여」
Mary works hard **(so) that** she **may** succeed.
He raised his hand **(in order) that** the taxi **could** stop.
- (2) lest ~ (should) : 「~하지 않기 위하여」
= for fear (that) ~ (should)
Mary works hard **lest** she **(should)** fail in the exam.
= Mary works hard **for fear (that)** she **(should)** fail in the exam.
= Mary works hard **(so) that** she **may not** fail in the exam.

11 결과 부사절

- (1) so that : 「그래서」
She studied hard, **so that** she passed the exam.
- (2) so + 형용사/부사 + that : 「너무 ~해서 ...하다」
such + a + 형용사 + 명사 + that
= so + 형용사 + a + 명사 + that
It was **so** fine **that** we took a walk.
= It was **such a fine day that** we took a walk.
= It was **so fine a day that** we took a walk.
- ▶ such + 형용사 + 복수명사/불가산명사
so + many/much/few/little + 명사
These birds have **such small wings that** they cannot fly into the air.
It was **such fine weather that** we took a walk.
He ate **so much food that** he could hardly walk.

12 조건 부사절

- (1) if : 「만약 ~하면」
= suppose/supposing (that)
= providing/provided (that)
If you hurry up, you will catch the train.
Suppose (that) he refuses, what shall we do?
I will come **provided (that)** it is fine tomorrow.
- (2) unless : 「~하지 않으면」 (= if ~ not)
Unless you work hard, you will fail.
= If you don't work hard, you will fail.
- (3) in case : 「만약 ~하면」, 「~에 대비해서」
In case I am late, don't wait to start dinner.
Take an umbrella **in case** it should rain.
- (4) as[so] long as : 「~하는 한」, 「~하기만 하면」
Any book will do **as long as** it is interesting.

13 양보 부사절

(1) though, although, even though, even if : 「~이지만, ~일지라도」
Though/Although it may sound strange, it is quite true.
Even if you don't like her, you have to help her.

▶ despite/in spite of : 「~에도 불구하고」
despite/in spite of는 전치사로서 뒤에 명사(구)가 온다.
Despite he was sick, he went to work. (X)
→ Though he was sick, he went to work. (O)

(2) while/whereas : 「~이지만」, 「~인 반면에」
While/Whereas I admit that it is difficult, I don't think that it is impossible.
Wise men seek after truth, while/whereas fools despise it.

(3) whether ~or not : 「~이든 아니든」
Whether or not you like it, you must do it.

(4) no matter + 의문사 : 「~일지라도」 (= 의문사+ever)
No matter what may happen, I am ready.
= Whatever may happen, I am ready.

▶ no matter how/however가 이끄는 절에서는 형용사/부사가 no matter how/however 뒤에 온다.
No matter how you may try hard, you cannot lift the stone. (X)
→ No matter how hard you may try, you cannot lift the stone. (O)

14 접속사 as의 용법

(1) 시간 : 「~할 때」 (= when), 「~하면서」
I lived in Seoul as I was young.
He trembled as he spoke.

(2) 이유 : 「~때문에」 (= because)
As he was ill, he didn't attend the meeting.

(3) 비례 : 「~함에 따라서」
He grew more charitable as he grew older.

(4) 양태 : 「~처럼, ~대로」
Do in Rome as the Romans do.

▶ as ~, so ... : 「~한 대로 그렇게 ...하다」
As you sow, so shall you reap.

(5) 양보 : 명사/형용사/부사 + as + S + V
Young as he is, he is wise.
= Young though he is, he is wise.
cf. Young although he is, he is wise. (X)

▶ 명사가 앞에 나올 때는 관사가 탈락된다.
A beggar as he was, he was happy. (X)
→ Beggar as he was, he was happy. (O)

15 부사절의 <주어 + be>의 생략

<시간 · 조건 · 양보> 부사절에서 주절과 주어와 같을 때 부사절의 <주어 + be>를 생략할 수 있다.

When (he was) a child, he lost his parents.

When (he was) young, he would go swimming in the river.

While (he was) at Oxford, he was active in the dramatic society.

While (he was) reading a book, he fell asleep.

When (he was) asked his opinions, he remained silent.

The task is rather difficult, if (it is) not impossible.

Though (he is) old, he is very strong.

제 6 강 관계사

1 관계대명사의 종류와 격

- 관계대명사 = 접속사 + 대명사 ⇒ 형용사절
- 관계대명사 + 불완전한 절

(선행사)	(관계대명사)
• 사람	+ who
• 사물	+ which
• 사람 · 사물	+ that

(1) 주격 + () + V

This is the man **who/that** lives next door to me.
The book **which/that** is on the desk is mine.

(2) 목적격 + S + V + ()

목적격 관계대명사는 생략할 수 있다.
This is the man (**whom/that**) I met yesterday.
The book (**which/that**) I bought yesterday is interesting.

(3) 소유격 + 명사

• 소유격관계대명사 + 완전한 절
This is the man **whose** name is Leon.

▶ which의 소유격

the + 명사 + of which
= of which + the + 명사
= whose + 무관사 명사

He said a word *the meaning of which* I don't know.
= He said a word **of which** *the meaning* I don't know.
= He said a word **whose** *meaning* I don't know.

2 삽입절과 관계대명사의 격

<think, believe, know, say> 등 인식동사가 사용된 삽입절은 관계대명사의 격에 영향을 주지 않는다.

He is a boy **who** I think is honest.
⇒ He is a boy. + I think (that) he is honest.

cf. He is a boy **whom** I think to be honest. <삽입절이 아님>

⇒ He is a boy. + I think him to be honest.

3 전치사 + 관계대명사

- <전치사 + 관계대명사> + 완전한 절

(1) 관계사절의 전치사가 관계대명사 앞으로 도치된 경우
This is the man **of whom** I spoke.
⇒ This is the man (**whom**) I spoke **of**.

She has a son **of whom** she is very proud.
⇒ She has a son (**whom**) she is very proud **of**.

(2) 선행사에 의해 전치사가 결정되는 경우

This is *the pen* **with which** she wrote the book.
⇒ This is the pen. + She wrote the book **with the pen**.

4 계속적 용법의 which

계속적 용법의 which는 <형용사 · 구 · 절>을 선행사로 받을 수 있다.

He is *rich*, **which** unfortunately I am not.
He tried to solve *the problem*, **which** was impossible.
I said *nothing*, **which** made her angry.

5 관계대명사 that의 용법

(1) 선행사가 부정대명사(all, any, every, no)일 때
All that glitters is not gold.

(2) 선행사 앞에 강한 한정어가 있을 때

the only, the very, the+서수, the+최상급

This is *the best movie* **that** I have ever seen.
She is *the only woman* **that/whom** I love.

<이러한 한정어 뒤에 <사람>이 올 때는 who도 가능>

(3) 선행사가 의문대명사일 때

Who that is sane can do such a thing?

(4) 선행사가 사람+사물[동물]일 때

Look at *the boy and the dog* **that** are running over there.

※ 관계대명사 that 앞에는 <전치사>와 <comma>가 올 수 없다.

This is the house **that** I live in.
→ This is the house **in that** I live. (X)
→ This is the house, **that** I live in. (X)

6 관계대명사 what

(1) 선행사 + 관계대명사 ⇒ 명사절
• what = the thing that ~ : 「~하는 것」
What is important is courage.
This is **what** I want.

▶ 관계대명사 what 앞에는 선행사가 올 수 없다.

This is *the thing* **what** he says. (X)
→ This is *the thing* **that**he says. (O)

(2) 관계형용사 what

• what + 명사 = all the + 명사 + that ~
I gave him **what money** I had.

▶ what little : 「(양이) 적으나마 모든」

what few : 「(수가) 적으나마 모든」
I gave him **what little** money I had.
I have sold **what few** books I had.

(3) what의 관용 표현

i) what + S + be

• what S is : 「S의 현재의 상태 · 모습」
• what S was[used to be] : 「S의 과거의 상태 · 모습」

What I am is quite different from **what I was**.

ii) A is to B what[as] C is to D :
 「A와 B의 관계는 C와 D의 관계와 같다」
 Reading is to the mind **what** food is to the body.
 = **What** food is to the body, reading is to the mind.

iii) what is called = what we call : 「소위, 이른바」
 He is **what is called** a book-worm.

iv) what is + 비교급

- what is better : 「錦上添花격으로」
- what is worse : 「雪上加霜으로」

He is handsome, and **what is better**, very rich.
 She lost her way, and **what was worse**, it began to rain.

7 관계대명사의 생략

(1) 목적격관계대명사

- i) 타동사의 목적어
 The man **I met** yesterday is my teacher.
- ii) 전치사의 목적어
 전치사의 목적어가 생략되면, 전치사는 반드시 후치.
 This is the house **she lives in**.

(2) 주격관계대명사

- i) 주격보어
 He is not the man (**that**) *he was*.
- ii) There is 구문 앞·뒤
There is a man downstairs (**who**) wants to see you.
 He is one of the best soccer players (**that**) *there are* in the world.

(3) 주격관계대명사 + be

Can you see the girl (**who is**) *reading* a book?
 This is a novel (**which was**) *written* by Hemingway.
 The painting (**which is**) *on the wall* was a wedding present.
 This is a book (**which is**) *useful* for children.

8 관계사절의 일치

관계사절의 동사는 선행사의 수에 일치시킨다.
 He has *a son* **who is** very tall.
 He has *two sons* **who are** very tall.

▶ 일치에 주의해야할 선행사

- one of + 복수명사 + 관계대명사 + 복수동사
- the only one of + 복수명사 + 관계대명사 + 단수동사

John was one of *the boys* **who were** not eligible.
 John was *the only one* of the boys **who was** not eligible.

9 부정대명사/수사 + of + 관계대명사

<of + 관계대명사> 앞에 <one, either, both, some, any, many, most, all, none, 수사> 등이 있는 경우 of는 「~중에서」의 뜻이다.
 He has a lot of friends, **many of whom** are teachers.
 = He has a lot of friends, **of whom many** are teachers.
 = He has a lot of friends, and many of them are teachers.

10 복합관계대명사

• 관계대명사 + ever : 선행사 + 관계대명사

(1) <명사절>이나 <양보부사절>을 이끈다.

i) 명사절

Whoever says so is a liar.
 = *Anyone who* says so is a liar.
Whatever he says is true.
 = *Anything that* he says is true.

I will give you **whichever** you choose.
 = I will give you *any one that* you choose.

ii) 양보부사절

Whoever says so, I don't believe it.
 = *No matter who* says so, I don't believe it.
Whatever you may think, he is innocent.
 = *No matter what* you may think, he is innocent.
Whichever you choose, you will be satisfied.
 = *No matter which* you choose, you will be satisfied.

▶ 복합관계형용사

• whatever/whichever + 명사
 You may read **whatever book** you like.
Whichever side wins, I will be satisfied.

(2) whatever는 범위가 정해지지 않은 막연한 뜻일 때 쓰고, whichever는 범위가 정해진 선택의 뜻일 때 쓴다.

Do **whatever** you like.
Whichever of the three sisters you choose to marry, you will have a good wife.

(3) whatever/whatsoever가 부정어 뒤에 오면 at all (전혀)의 뜻을 갖는 강조 부사가 된다.

He has *no* sense **whatever**.
 = He has no sense at all.

(4) 복합관계대명사는 <단수> 취급한다.

Whoever comes, he will be welcomed.

(5) 복합관계대명사의 격

복합관계대명사의 격은 바로 앞에 있는 동사나 전치사와는 무관하게 관계사절의 구조만으로 결정한다.
 I'll give it to **whoever** *wants* it.
 = I'll give it to anyone who wants it.

I'll give it to **whomever** *you like*.
 = I'll give it to anyone whom you like.

11 유사 관계대명사

• as, but, than + 불완전한 절

(1) such, as[so], the same ~ as

Read *such* books **as** will be helpful.

As many men **as** came were caught.

This is *the same* watch **as** I lost. <같은 종류>

cf. This is *the same* watch **that** I lost. <동일물>

▶ 계속적 용법의 as는 앞·뒤의 절을 받기도 한다.

He was in need of money, **as** was often the case.

As may be expected, it is very expensive.

(2) no/not/never ~ but

• but = that/who ~ not : 「~하지 않는」

There is *no* rule **but** has exceptions.

= There is no rule that does not have exceptions.

There is *no one* **but** wants money.

= There is no one who does not want money.

(3) 비교급 ~ than

Don't use *more* words **than** are necessary.

You have *more* books **than** I have.

12 관계부사

(1) 관계부사의 종류

- 관계부사 = 접속사 + 부사 ⇒ 형용사절
- 관계부사 + 완전한 절

- 시간 + when
- 장소 + where
- 이유 + why
- 방법 + how

Tell me *the day* **when** she will come back.

This is *the house* **where** I was born.

This is *the reason* **why** he did it.

▶ 선행사 the way와 관계부사 how는 반드시 둘 중 하나를 생략해야 한다.

This is **the way how** he solved the problem. (X)

→ This is **the way** he solved the problem. (O)

→ This is **how** he solved the problem. (O)

(2) 관계부사/선행사의 생략

i) 관계부사의 생략

I know the time (**when**) he will come back.

Tell me the reason (**why**) you didn't come.

ii) 선행사의 생략

선행사가 생략되면 <명사절>이 된다.

This is (*the place*) **where** the accident happened.

Now is (*the time*) **when** I need you most.

That is (*the reason*) **why** he was absent.

※ 관계대명사와 관계부사의 차이

┌ 관계대명사 + 불완전한 절

└ 관계부사 + 완전한 절

This is the house **which** my uncle built last year.

This is the house **where** my uncle lived last year.

13 복합관계부사

• 관계부사 + ever : 선행사 + 관계부사

(1) 시간·장소부사절

You may come **whenever** you like.

= You may come *at any time when* you like.

I will follow you **wherever** you go.

= I will follow you *to any place where* you go.

(2) 양보부사절

Whenever you may come, you are welcome.

= *No matter when* you may come, you are welcome.

Wherever she is, I will find her.

= *No matter where* she is, I will find her.

▶ however + 형용사·부사 + S + V : 「아무리 ~할지라도」

However stupid he is, he wouldn't do that.

= **No matter how stupid** he is, he wouldn't do that.

제 7 강 시제

□ 12시제

- ① 현재 : 원형(s)
- ② 과거 : 원형+ed/불규칙동사
- ③ 미래 : will/shall + 원형
- ④ 현재완료 : have/has + p.p
- ⑤ 과거완료 : had + p.p
- ⑥ 미래완료 : will/shall + have + p.p
- ⑦ 현재진행 : am/are/is + ~ing
- ⑧ 과거진행 : was/were + ~ing
- ⑨ 미래진행 : will/shall + be + ~ing
- ⑩ 현재완료진행 : have/has + been + ~ing
- ⑪ 과거완료진행 : had + been + ~ing
- ⑫ 미래완료진행 : will/shall + have + been + ~ing

- ① I **learn** English.
- ② I **learned** English.
- ③ I **will learn** English.
- ④ I **have learned** English.
- ⑤ I **had learned** English.
- ⑥ I **will have learned** English.
- ⑦ I **am learning** English.
- ⑧ I **was learning** English.
- ⑨ I **will be learning** English.
- ⑩ I **have been learning** English.
- ⑪ I **had been learning** English.
- ⑫ I **will have been learning** English.

① 현재

과거 · 현재 · 미래에 걸친 상황을 나타낼 때 현재시제를 쓴다.

- (1) 현재의 사실
He **lives** in Seoul.

- (2) 현재의 습관 · 반복적인 행위

always, as usual, every day, in the morning,
at night, twice a week, in general, as a rule

I **get up** early *every morning*.

- (3) 일반적 사실 · 진리
The sun **rises** in the east.
Water **boils** at 100°C.

② 현재시제의 미래 대응

<시간 · 조건부사절>에서는 미래조동사 will/shall을 쓰지 않고 현재시제가 미래를 대응한다.

I will start *when* she **will come** back. (X)
→ I will start *when* she **comes** back. (O)

I will not go camping *if* it **will rain** tomorrow. (X)
→ I will not go camping *if* it **rains** tomorrow. (O)

- ▶ 명사절과 형용사절에서는 그대로 미래로 표현
I don't know *when* she **will arrive**. <명사절>
Tell me the time *when* you **will return**. <형용사절>
I wonder *if* he **will come** to the party. <명사절>

③ 과거

- (1) 과거의 사실
과거 시점 부사어구가 있으면 항상 과거형을 써야 한다.

yesterday, then, at that time, those days,
시간 + ago, last + 시간, in + 연도, just now
the other day, when I was young

He **died** *three years ago*.
I **met** her *last night*.

- (2) 과거의 습관
She **often told** a lie to her parents.
- (3) 역사적 사실 : 항상 과거시제
Columbus **discovered** America in 1492.

④ 미래

I **will** be seventeen years old *next birthday*.
Shall I call a doctor? <제가 ~할까요?>
Shall we go to the movies? <~하는 게 어때요?>

※ 미래 대응어

- (1) be going to
What **are** you **going to** do tonight?
It **is going to** rain tomorrow.
- (2) be about to : 「막 ~하려고 하다」
The plane **is about to** leave.
- (3) be to : 「~할 예정이다」
He **is to** come here tonight.
- (4) be due to : 「~할 예정이다」
The train **is due to** arrive in 5 minutes.
- (5) be supposed to : 「~하기로 되어 있다」
He **is supposed to** arrive at six.
- (6) be likely to : 「~할 것 같다」
The president **is likely to** resign.

⑤ 진행시제

일시적인 동작의 계속

- (1) 현재진행
He **is studying** hard *right now*. <일시적>
cf. He **studies** hard *every day*. <일반적>

▶ 미래대응 : 가까운 미래의 예정
We **are visiting** New York *next month*.

- (2) 과거진행
어떤 행위의 <배경상황>은 과거진행시제를 써서 나타낸다.
I **was calling** Mary when he came.
<전화를 걸고 있는데 그가 왔다.>
cf. I **called** Mary when he came.
<그가 온 뒤에 전화를 했다.>

- (3) 미래진행
He **will be waiting** at the airport when you arrive.

6 진행형을 쓸 수 없는 동사

상태 · 무의지 동사

be, belong to, exist, have, possess, own, think, know, believe, like, love, want, see, hear, smell, taste, feel, seem, appear, resemble

- I am being here. (X)
The house is belonging to me. (X)
I am having a car. (X)
He is resembling his father. (X)
I am seeing a butterfly. (X)

- 동사의 뜻이 바뀌어 동작을 나타내거나 의지적인 행위가 될 때는 진행형이 가능하다.
I am having dinner now. (= eat)
I am having a good time. (= spend)
He is seeing the sights of Seoul. (구경[관광]하다)

7 현재완료

과거의 일이 현재와 연관을 갖는 시제

(1) 완료 : 「지금 막 ~했다」

just (지금 막)
already (긍정문 : 이미, 벌써)
yet (의문문 : 이미, 벌써 / 부정문 : 아직)

- I have just finished the work.
He has already started.
I have not passed my driving test yet.

(2) 경험 : 「~한 적이 있다」

ever, never, before, often, once, twice

- Have you ever seen a UFO before?
I have never met her.

(3) 계속 : 「지금까지 죽 ~해오고 있다」

so far, up to now, until now (지금까지)
for/in/during/over (~동안)
(ever) since (~이래로)

- I have studied English so far.

I have lived in Seoul for five years. <현재까지 5년째>
cf. I lived in Seoul for five years. <과거의 5년간>

- 현재완료 + for[in] the last[past] + 기간
I lived in seoul for the last five years. (X)
→ I have lived in seoul for the last five years. (O)

(4) 결과 : 「~했다 (그 결과 지금 ...하다)」
I have lost my watch.
= I lost my watch and I don't have it now.

8 since의 용법

(1) 전치사

현재완료 + since + 특정 과거 시점

He has been ill since last year.

- for + 막연한 기간
He has been ill for two years.
since two years. (X)
since two years ago. (O)

(2) 접속사

현재완료 + since + 과거시제

I have lived here since I was born.

- 주절에 <비인칭주어>가 올 때는 예외적으로 현재시제가 가능하다.
It is/has been three years since I came to Seoul.
= Three years have passed since I came to Seoul.

9 have been to

(1) 경험 : 「~에 가 본 적이 있다」
I have never been to Chejudo.

(2) 완료 : 「~에 갔다 왔다」
I have just been to Chejudo.

※ have gone to : 「~에 가버렸다」 <결과>
He has gone to New York.
cf. I have gone to New York. (X)
<1·2인칭 주어 사용 불가>

10 현재완료와 함께 쓸 수 없는 부사

- (1) 명백한 과거시점을 나타내는 부사
I have seen Mary a week ago. (X)
→ I saw Mary a week ago. (O)
(2) 의문사 when
When have you seen the movie? (X)
→ When did you see the movie? (O)
(3) just now (= a moment ago)
He has left here just now. (X)
→ He left here just now. (O)

11 과거완료

- (1) 과거 어느 시점까지의 <완료·경험·계속·결과>
I had finished my breakfast when he came. <완료>
I had never seen a tiger till I visited the zoo. <경험>
I had lived there for ten years when the war broke out. <계속>
I had lost my watch when I left the train. <결과>

(2) 대과거

과거 어느 시점 이전에 발생한 일
I **found** that I **had lost** my purse.

I **lost** the watch that my uncle **had bought** me.

cf. My uncle **bought** me a watch *and* I **lost** it.
<사건발생 순서대로 쓰면 둘 다 과거시제>

- ▶ before, after, when 등이 있어서 전후 관계가 분명한 경우 과거완료 대신 과거시제를 쓸 수 있다.
The train **left/had left** *before* we reached the station.
I ate lunch *after* my wife **came/had come** back.

12 미래 완료

미래 어느 시점까지의 <완료 · 경험 · 계속 · 결과>

by + 미래표시어, by the time + S + V

He **will have finished** the work *by next week*. <완료>
If he visits L.A. again, he **will have been** there three times. <경험>
 I **will have lived** here for 20 years *by next month*. <계속>
 I **will have gone** a trip *by the time you come*. <결과>

13 완료진행시제

완료시제가 동작의 계속을 뜻할 때
 I **have been teaching** English for ten years.
 I **had been reading** for two hours till he came.
 I **will have been teaching** English for ten years by next year.

14 시제일치

(1) 시제일치의 원칙

- 주절(현재) → 종속절(시점 부사에 일치)
- 주절(과거) → 종속절(과거 · 과거완료)

I **think** that he **works** hard.
worked
will work

⇒ I **thought** that he **worked** hard.
had worked
would work <과거에서 본 미래>

(2) 시제일치의 예외

- i) 일반적 사실 · 진리, 현재의 습관, 현재에도 미치는 사실일 때 → 항상 현재
 He **said** that the earth **goes** around the sun.
 He **said** that he **gets up** at 6 every morning.
 He **said** that he **lives** *now* in Seoul.
- ii) 역사적 사실 → 항상 과거
 He **said** that the Korean War **broke out** in 1950.

제 8 강 수동태

① 능동태와 수동태

┌ 능동태 : 주어가 동작을 하는 형식
└ 수동태 : 주어가 동작을 받는 형식

- 능동태 ⇔ 수동태
- 목적어가 있는 타동사만이 수동태가 될 수 있다.
- ① 능동태의 목적어를 수동태의 주어로 한다.
- ② 동사를 <be + p.p>로 바꾼다.
- ③ 능동태의 주어를 <by + 목적격>으로 고친다.

His wife **beats** him. <능동>
⇒ He **is beaten** by his wife. <수동>

② 수동태의 시제

- 완료형 : have been p.p
- 진행형 : be being p.p
- 조동사 : 조동사 + be p.p

미래진행과 완료진행은 수동태로 하지 않는다.

- (1) 현재
He **writes** a letter.
⇒ A letter **is written** by him.
 - (2) 과거
He **wrote** a letter.
⇒ A letter **was written** by him.
 - (3) 미래
He **will write** a letter.
⇒ A letter **will be written** by him.
 - (4) 현재완료
He **has written** a letter.
⇒ A letter **has been written** by him.
 - (5) 과거완료
He **had written** a letter.
⇒ A letter **had been written** by him.
 - (6) 미래완료
He **will have written** a letter.
⇒ A letter **will have been written** by him.
 - (7) 현재진행
He **is writing** a letter.
⇒ A letter **is being written** by him.
 - (8) 과거진행
He **was writing** a letter.
⇒ A letter **was being written** by him.
- ▶ 조동사 + 본동사
We **can see** stars at night.
⇒ Stars **can be seen** at night (by us).

③ 4형식의 수동태

목적어가 둘이므로 두 가지 수동태가 가능하고, 목적어 하나가 남는다.
John gave Mary a watch.
⇒ Mary **was given** a watch by John.
⇒ A watch **was given** (to) Mary by John.
<간접목적어가 남을 때 그 앞에 전치사를 붙일 수 있다.>

④ 5형식의 수동태

(1) S + V + O + 명사/형용사
목적격보어는 수동태 뒤에 주격보어로 온다.
They call him a little giant.
⇒ He **is called** a little giant.

His wife found him dead.
⇒ He **was found** dead by his wife.

(2) S + V + O + to부정사
He allowed me to go out.
⇒ I **was allowed** to go out by him.

(3) S + 지각/사역동사 + O + 동사원형
지각/사역동사의 수동태 뒤에는 목적격보어인 동사원형이 to부정사로 바뀐다.
I never saw her laugh.
⇒ She **was never seen** to laugh.
⇒ She **was never seen** laughing.
<지각동사의 경우 현재분사를 쓸 수 있다.>

They made us enter the room.
⇒ We **were made** to enter the room.

▶ let의 수동태
He let me do it.
→ I **was let to** do it. (X)
→ I **was allowed to** do it. (O)
→ He **let it be done** by me. (O)

⑤ 목적어가 that절인 경우의 수동태

They say/think/believe/expect/know/suppose + that S + V
⇒ It is said that S + V
⇒ S + is said to V

They say that she is very rich.
⇒ **It is said that** she is very rich.
⇒ She **is said to be** very rich.

▶ that절의 시제가 주절의 시제보다 앞서는 경우 완료부정사를 쓴다.
They say that she was very rich.
⇒ She **is said to have been** very rich.

※ <tell(V₄) + O + that S + V>의 수동태
They told me that she was very rich.
⇒ I **was told that** she was very rich.

6 동작 수동

<동작>을 강조할 경우 <get/become/grow + p.p>를 쓴다.
She **is married** to a rich man. <상태>
She **got married** to him *last year*. <동작>

7 자동사의 수동태

(1) 원칙적으로 자동사는 수동태가 불가능하다.

exist, appear, disappear, happen, occur, seem

She **was disappeared** last night. (X)
→ She **disappeared** last night. (O)

▶ 수동태 불가 타동사

become(어울리다), cost, have, lack, resemble

His father **is resembled** by him. (X)
→ He **resembles** his father. (O)

(2) <자동사 + 전치사>는 수동태 가능

His friends **laughed at** him.
⇒ He **was laughed** by his friends. (X)
⇒ He **was laughed at** by his friends. (O)

8 부정주어의 수동태

주어가 Nobody/Nothing 등인 경우 수동태에서는 <not ~ by anybody/anything>으로 한다.
Nobody solved the problem.
⇒ The problem **was solved** by *nobody*. (X)
⇒ The problem **was not solved** by *anybody*. (O)

9 수동태 뒤의 전치사

(1) by + 행위자
with + 도구

The window **was broken by** a boy.
The window **was broken with** a stone.

(2) by이외의 전치사를 쓰는 경우

과거분사가 거의 형용사처럼 바뀐 경우에 쓰이며, 대개 관용적으로 쓰인다. (<수동태의 관용 표현> 참조)

10 수동태의 관용 표현

(1) be absorbed/engrossed/immersed/lost in :
「~에 열중하다, 몰두하다」
He **is absorbed in** reading a novel.

(2) be accustomed/used to : 「~에 익숙하다」
I **am not accustomed to** this kind of food.

(3) be acquainted with : 「~에 정통하다, 잘 알다」
I **am acquainted with** the lady.

(4) be addicted to : 「~에 빠져 있다, 중독되다」
He **is addicted to** drinking.

(5) be annoyed with + 사람 : 「~에 짜증나다」
at + 사물
She **was annoyed with** Tom.
He **was annoyed at** her stupidity.

(6) be based/grounded/founded (up)on : 「~에 기초하다」
This **is based on** the same principle.

(7) be bored with : 「~에 지루해하다」
We **were bored with** his lecture.

(8) be caught in : 「(비 등을) 만나다」
He **was caught in** a shower on the way.

(9) be composed of : 「~으로 구성되다」
Water **is composed of** hydrogen and oxygen.

(10) be concerned about : 「~을 걱정하다」
in/with : 「~와 관련되다」
We **are concerned about** his financial situation.
They **were deeply concerned in** that business.

▶ as[so] far as S + be concerned : 「~에 관한 한」
As far as the quality **is concerned**, it is perfect.

(11) be confronted/faced with/by : 「~에 직면하다」
He **was confronted with** great difficulties.

(12) be connected/associated with : 「~와 관련되다」
He **is connected with** the company.

(13) be convinced/assured of/that : 「~을 확신하다」
I **am convinced of** his honesty.
I **am convinced that** he is honest.

(14) be covered with : 「~로 덮혀 있다」
The road **was covered with** snow.

(15) be derived from : 「~에서 유래하다」
This word **is derived from** Latin.

(16) be devoted/committed/dedicated to : 「~에 전념하다」
He **was devoted to** world peace.

(17) be disappointed at : 「~에 실망하다」
I **was disappointed at** his failure.

(18) be dressed in : 「(옷을) 입다」
She **was dressed in** a black suit.

(19) be drowned : 「익사하다」
He **was drowned** in the pond.

(20) be embarrassed/confused by : 「~에 당황하다」
He **was greatly embarrassed by** lack of money.

(21) be engaged in : 「~에 종사하다」
to : 「~와 약혼중이다」
He **is engaged in** foreign trade.
He **is engaged to** my sister.

- (22) be exposed to : 「~에 노출되다」
Many people **were exposed to** danger.
- (23) be fed up with : 「~에 싫증나다, 질리다」
We **are fed up with** your complaining.
- (24) be filled with : 「~로 가득 차다」
The classroom **is filled with** students.
- (25) be forced/compelled/obliged to V : 「~하지 않을 수 없다」
I **was forced to sign** the paper.
- (26) be inclined to V : 「~하는 경향이 있다, ~하고 싶다」
I **am inclined to go** for a walk.
- (27) be indulged in : 「~에 빠지다, 탐닉하다」
He **was indulged in** gambling.
- (28) be injured/wounded/hurt : 「부상하다, 다치다」
She **was injured** in the accident.
- (29) be interested in : 「~에 관심이 있다」
He **is interested in** history.
- (30) be involved in : 「~에 관련되다, 열중하다」
He **is involved in** a plot.
- (31) be known to + 대상 : 「~에게 알려져 있다」
for + 이유 : 「~로 유명하다」
as + 자격 : 「~으로 알려져 있다」
by + 판단 : 「~에 의해 알 수 있다」
He **is known to** everybody.
He **is known for** the poem.
He **is known as** a poet.
A man **is known by** his company.
- (32) be located/situated in/at/on : 「~에 위치하다」
The church **is located** on the hill.
- (33) be married to : 「~와 결혼해 있다」
She **is married to** a rich man.
- (34) be occupied with/in : 「~에 종사[전념]하다」
She **is occupied with** needlework.
- (35) be offended at : 「~에 화내다」
He **was offended at** my remarks.
- (36) be opposed to : 「~에 반대하다」
He **was opposed to** her idea.
- (37) be pleased/delighted with : 「~에 기뻐하다」
I **was pleased with** your success.
- (38) be possessed of : 「~을 소유하다」
by/with : 「~에 사로잡히다」
She **is possessed of** great wealth.
He **is possessed by** an evil spirit.
- (39) be related to : 「~와 관계가 있다」
A language **is closely related to** the culture.

- (40) be satisfied/contented with : 「~에 만족하다」
She **is not satisfied with** her job.
- (41) be seated : 「앉다」
He **was seated** behind me.
- (42) be supposed to V : 「~하기로 되어 있다, ~해야 한다」
He **is supposed to arrive** at six.
Everybody **is supposed to know** the law.
- (43) be surprised/astonished/alarmed/frightened/astounded/
startled/amazed at : 「~에 놀라다」
We **were surprised at** the news.
- (44) be taken aback : 「놀라다」
He **was taken aback** to hear the news.
- (45) be tired of : 「~에 싫증나다」
from/with : 「~로 피곤하다」
I **am tired of** eating the same thing every day.
I **was tired from** a long walk.

제 9 강 가정법

1 가정법 현재

현재나 미래의 불확실한 일 가정

If + S + 현재형[원형] ~, S + will/shall/can/may + V

<현대 영어에서는 조건절에 보통 <현재형>을 쓴다.>

If he **is**[be] honest, I **will** employ him.

If it **rains**[rain] tomorrow, we **will** not go on a picnic.

2 가정법 미래

(1) 미래의 실현 가능성이 희박한 일 가정

If + S + should ~, S + will/shall/can/may + V
would/should/could/might

If it **should** rain tomorrow, we **would**[will] not go on a picnic.

▶ 주절에 명령문이 오면, <정중한 요청>을 나타낸다.
If you **should** change your mind, *please let me know.*

(2) 실현 불가능한 미래의 일 가정

If + S + were to ~, S + would/should/could/might + V

If the sun **were to** rise in the west, I **would** not change my mind.

3 가정법 과거

현재 사실의 반대 가정 → <현재>로 해석

If + S + 과거형 ~, S + would/should/could/might + V
<be동사는 항상 were>

If he **were** honest, I **would** employ him.

If I **knew** the answer, I **could** help you.

▶ if절에 조동사 could가 올 수 있다.
If I **could** skate, I **would** go with you.

4 가정법 과거완료

과거 사실의 반대 가정 → <과거>로 해석

If + S + had p.p ~, S + would/should/could/might + have p.p

If he **had been** honest, I **would have employed** him.

If we **had gone** by car, we **would have saved** time.

▶ if절에 <could have p.p>가 올 수 있다.
If he **could have helped** us, we **would have finished** it.

5 혼합가정법

가정법 과거완료(조건절) + 가정법 과거(주절)

⇒ 과거 사실이 현재에 영향을 미치는 경우

If + S + had p.p ~, S + would/should/could/might + V

If you **had taken** my advice *then*, you **would** not be in trouble *now*.

6 if의 생략

if절 안에 were/had/should가 있는 경우에만 if를 생략하면서 주어와 동사가 도치된다.

Were I in your position, I **would** not do so.

= If I were in your position, I **would** not do so.

Had he **been** honest, I **would have employed** him.

= If he had been honest, I **would have employed** him.

Should I fail, what **should** I do?

= If I should fail, what **should** I do?

7 It is (about, high) time (that) + 가정법 과거 should + 원형

「이제는 ~해야 할 시간이다」

It is time you **went** to bed.

= **It is time** you **should go** to bed.

8 I wish (that) + 가정법

「~하면 좋을 텐데」

I **wish** he **were** here *now*. <가정법과거>

I **wish** he **had been** here *yesterday*. <가정법과거완료>

I **wish** he **would** come *tomorrow*. <가정법미래>

▶ I wish의 대응 표현

I **wish** she **were** here now.

= **If only** she **were** here now.

= **Would (that)** she **were** here now.

9 would rather (that) + 가정법

「차라리 ~하면 좋겠는데」

I **would rather** you **paid** me now. <가정법과거>

I **would rather** he **had gone** to school yesterday.

<가정법과거완료>

※ would rather + 원형 : <조동사> 「차라리 ~하겠다」

I **would rather** *stay* at home.

10 as if/as though + 가정법

「마치 ~인 것처럼」

He speaks **as if** he **knew** everything. <가정법과거>

He speaks **as if** he **had read** the novel before.

<가정법과거완료>

11 직설법 + otherwise + 가정법

otherwise는 부정의 조건절 전체를 대신한다.

「그렇지 않다면[않았다면]」

I *am* busy; **otherwise** I **would** help you.

= If I were not busy, I would help you.

I *used* my calculator; **otherwise** I'd **have taken** longer.

= If I hadn't used my calculator, I'd have taken longer.

12 가정법 + but/except/save (that) + 직설법

「~하지 않으면」 (= if ~ not)

I **would** help you **but (that)** I *am* busy.

= I would help you if I were not busy.

I **would have helped** you **but (that)** I *didn't have* time.

= I would have helped you if I had had time.

13 but for/without

(1) 가정법 과거 : 「~이 없다면」

But for/Without sunlight, we **could** see nothing.

= **If it were not for** sunlight, ~

= **Were it not for** sunlight, ~

(2) 가정법 과거완료 : 「~이 없었다면」

But for/Without your help, he **would have failed**.

= **If it had not been for** your help, ~

= **Had it not been for** your help, ~

14 what if ~?

「~하면 어찌지?」 (= What would happen if ~?)

What if I **should** fail in the exam?

제 10 강 조동사

1 <추측>의 조동사

- may : 「~일 지도 모른다」
- must : 「~임에 틀림없다」
- cannot : 「~일 리가 없다」

The rumor **may** be true.
= It is possible that the rumor is true.

The rumor **must** be true.
= It is certain that the rumor is true.

The rumor **cannot** be true.
= It is impossible that the rumor is true.

2 조동사의 대응

(1) can → be able to
She **can** speak English very well.
= She **is able to** speak English very well.

▶ be able to는 사물 주어 불가
Water **is able to** freeze. (X)

(2) must → have to = have got to
You **must** go there.
= You **have to** go there.
= You **have got to** go there.

▶ must의 과거 ⇒ had to
I **must** meet her *yesterday*. (X)
→ I **had to** meet her *yesterday*. (O)

3 need

(1) need to V : 일반동사로 쓰이는 경우
He **needs** to call me.

(2) need not + 원형 : 조동사로 쓰이는 경우
He **needs not** call me. (X)
→ He **need not** call me. (O)

4 used to

(1) 과거의 규칙적인 습관 : 「~하곤 했다」
She **used to** go to the museum on Sundays.

▶ would : 과거의 불규칙적인 습관
He **would** often go climbing on Sundays.

(2) 과거의 지속적인 상태 : 「전에는 ~이었다」
There **used to** be a tall tree near here.

▶ be used to + (동)명사 : 「~에 익숙하다」
He **is used to** driving a car.

5 had better와 would rather

(1) had better + 원형 : 「~하는 것이 좋겠다」
You **had better** see the doctor.

(2) would rather + 원형 : 「차라리 ~하겠다」
would rather A than B : 「B하느니 차라리 A하겠다」
I **would rather** go tomorrow.
I **would rather** stay at home **than** go there.

※ 부정은 had better not, would rather not으로 한다.
You **had better not** go there after dark.
I **would rather not** go out.

6 정중한 표현

정중한 표현에는 조동사의 과거형을 쓴다.
Would you open the window? <will보다 정중한 표현>

※ would like/love/prefer to : 「~하고 싶다」
want의 정중한 표현으로, like, love, prefer는 would와 함께 쓰이지만 will과 함께 쓸 수 없다.
Will you like to have coffee with me? (X)
→ **Would** you like to have coffee with me? (O)

7 that + S + (should) + 원형

should가 생략되면 가정법현재의 <동사원형>이 온다
(1) 동사

- 주장하다 : insist, urge
- 요구하다 : ask, demand, require, request
- 명령하다 : order, command
- 제안하다 : suggest, propose, move
- 충고하다 : advise, recommend
- 결정하다 : decide

He *insisted* that I **(should) be** present at the meeting.
He *demand*s that she **(should) help** him.
He *order*d that I **(should) start** at once.
He *suggest*ed that the money **(should) be used** for books.
He *advise*d that I **(should) not buy** the car.

▶ 예외

i) insist가 사실을 주장할 때
He *insisted* that he **was** present at the meeting.

ii) suggest가 <암시하다>의 뜻일 때
Her words *suggest*s that she **loves** him.

(2) 명사 : (1)의 명사형

He made a *suggestion* that we **(should) leave** early.

(3) 형용사 : 이성적 판단

- necessary/essential/vital/imperative(필수적인),
urgent(긴급한), advisable/desirable(바람직한),
important, natural, proper(적절한)

It is *necessary* that he **(should) go** there in a minute.

8 조동사 + have p.p

(1) 과거의 추측

- may have p.p : 「~했을지도 모른다」
- must have p.p : 「~했음에 틀림없다」
- cannot have p.p : 「~했을리가 없다」

She's late. I think she **may have missed** the train.
I didn't hear it. I **must have been** asleep.
You **cannot have met** him. He was here at that time.

(2) 과거의 유감

- should/ought to have p.p : 「~했어야 했는데」
- would rather have p.p : 「~하는 게 나았을텐데」
- need not have p.p : 「~할 필요는 없었는데」

You **should have come** earlier.
I **would rather have stayed** at home.
He **need not have hurried**.

(3) 가정법적 표현 : 과거사실의 반대

- could have p.p : 「~할 수 있었는데」
- would have p.p : 「~했을 텐데」

He **could have bought** the house.
I **would have gone** with you.

※ 조동사가 2개 이상 겹칠 경우 부정어는 첫 조동사 뒤에 온다.
He **may not have moved** to Busan.
You **should not have joined** such a club.

9 관용 표현

(1) may well : 「~하는 것도 당연하다」
You **may well** say so.

(2) may as well : 「~하는 것이 좋겠다」
may as well A as B : 「B하는 것보다 A하는 것이 낫다」
You **may as well** consult the doctor.
You **may as well** not know a thing at all **as** know it imperfectly.

(3) cannot ~ too : 「아무리 ~해도 지나치지 않다」
We **cannot be too** careful in driving.

제 11 강 명사와 관사

1 가산명사

가산명사는 단수·복수의 구별이 있고, 단수형에는 반드시 부정관사 혹은 한정사를 붙여야 한다.

a/the/my/this book
two/these books

Do you have **dictionary**? (X)
→ Do you have **a/the/my dictionary**? (O)

※ 한정사(determiner)

명사 앞에 붙어 막연한 뜻의 명사에서 특정한 뜻의 명사로 바꾸어 주는 역할을 한다.

- 정관사(the)
- 소유격(my, Tom's)
- 지시형용사(this, that, these, those)
- 부정형용사(all, some, any, many, most, no, every, each, another)

2 불가산명사

부정관사를 붙일 수 없고 복수형이 없다.
셀 때는 <a piece of>와 같이 단위명사를 쓴다.

물질명사	water, coffee, beer, gold, soap, paper, chalk, sugar, sand, money ※ 집합적 물질명사 furniture, equipment, bread, food, fish(생선), game(사냥감), clothing, baggage, luggage, machinery, weaponry, jewelry, scenery, poetry
추상명사	information, advice, knowledge, news, weather, happiness, wealth
고유명사	Tom, Korea, Seoul station, The Pacific

Can you give me **an information**? (X)
→ Can you give me **a piece of information**? (O)

He has **many furnitures**. (X)
→ He has **much furniture**. (O)

3 집합명사

(1) 일정수의 집합체

- 집합명사 : 집합체 → 단수 취급
- 군집명사 : 구성원 → 복수 취급

family, committee, audience, jury, team, class

My **family** is large. <집합명사>
My **family** are all well. <군집명사>

(2) 불특정수의 무리 : 무관사로 복수 취급

cattle(소떼), people(사람들), poultry(가축)

Cattle are grazing on the grass.
There are many **people** in the street.

▶ people에 a나 -s가 붙는 경우 「국민·민족」의 뜻
The Koreans are **a diligent people**.
There are many **peoples** in Asia.

(3) 사회의 전체 집단 : 항상 the와 함께 복수 취급

the police, the clergy, the nobility, the public

The police are chasing after the murderer.

4 명사의 복수형

(1) 모음 변화

- tooth → **teeth**, foot → **feet**, goose(거위) → **geese**
- mouse → mice, louse(이) → lice

(2) 어미 변화

- child → **children**, ox → **oxen**

(3) 외래어 복수

- focus → foci/focuse**s**, fungus(진균류) → fungi, stimulus(자극) → stimuli
- phenomenon → phenome**na**, criterion(기준) → criteria
- datum → da**ta**, bacterium → bacteria, medium → media, curriculum → curricula/curriculums
- analysis → analys**es**, basis → base**s**, crisis → crisi**s**, hypothesis(가설) → hypothes**es**, thesis(논제) → thes**es**

(4) 복합어의 복수형

- sons-in-law, lookers-on, passers-by
- grown-ups, have-nots(무산자), forget-me-nots(물망초), touch-me-nots(봉선화), go-betweens(중개자)
- men-servants, women-writers

(5) 단수·복수의 형태가 같은 명사

sheep, deer, swine(돼지), salmon(연어), trout(송어), carp(잉어), species, series, means(수단), Japanese, Chinese, Swiss

5 항상 복수형으로만 쓰는 명사

(1) 복수형이 단수 취급되는 명사

학문명	mathematics, economics, physics, politics, statistics
병명	measles(홍역), diabetes(당뇨병)
게임	billiards, checkers
국명/ 기타	the United States, the United Nations, news

Mathematics is my favorite subject.
The United States is located in North America.
No **news** is good news.

▶ statistics가 <통계(표)>의 뜻일 때는 복수 취급
Statistics shows that the population of our country is 45 million. (X)
→ **Statistics** show that the population of our country is 45 million. (O)

10 수사 + 명사

<수사+명사>가 다른 명사를 수식할 경우 명사는 단수로 표시하며, hyphen(-)을 쓴다.

- a **ten-year-old** boy cf. The boy is **ten years old**.
- a **ten-foot-tall** tree cf. The tree is **ten feet tall**.
- a **two-story** house
- ten **five-dollar** bills

11 독립소유격

소유격 다음의 명사가 생략되는 경우

- (1) house, shop, store, cathedral(사원) 등의 건물
I visited **my teacher's** (house).

(2) 명사가 반복되는 경우

My car is more expensive than **John's**. (= John's car)

12 이중소유격

소유격이 다른 한정사와 중복되는 경우

한정사 + 명사 + of + 소유대명사/독립소유격

your that car (X)
→ **that car of yours** (O)

some Jane's books (X)
→ **some books of Jane's** (O)
→ **some of Jane's books** (O)

13 동격

앞의 (대)명사를 구체적으로 설명하여 같은 문법적 관계를 갖는 것.

Martha, a choreographer, runs her own dance company.
I met **a friend of mine, Mr. Graham**.

▶ 명사와 대명사는 동격이 될 수 없다.

A rich merchant, he is well-known. (X)
→ **He, a rich merchant** is well-known. (O)

14 명사 + 명사

선행명사가 다음 명사를 수식하는 형용사적 기능을 하며, 선행명사는 복수로 하지 않는다.

- book store (책방)
- blood type (혈액형)
- intelligence test (지능 검사)
- brain surgery (뇌수술)

some **bloods types** (X)
→ some **blood types** (O)

▶ 복수형으로 의미가 달라지는 명사는 선행명사를 복수형으로 쓴다.

- mathematics teacher (수학 선생님)
- arms control (무기 억제)
- customs office (세관 사무실)
- savings account (보통예금 계좌)
- futures market (先物 시장)

15 부정관사 a와 an

발음상 a는 자음 앞에, an은 모음 앞에 온다.
I had **a letter** from **an old** friend yesterday.

- (1) h가 묵음이 되는 경우 an을 쓴다.
an hour, an honest man

- (2) [j]와 [w]는 자음 취급하여 a를 쓴다.
a university, a useful animal, **a European**
a year, a young man
a watch, a week, a woman
a one-eyed man

16 정관사의 용법

- (1) 한정되어 어느 것인지 알 수 있는 경우
The pencil in your hand is mine.

▶ 불가산명사도 한정되면 정관사가 붙는다.
the water in the well
the failure of my friend

- (2) 유일한 것
the earth, the sun, the moon, the world, the sky,
the east/west/south/north, the right/left, the president

▶ 방위를 나타내는 표현은 정관사가 붙지 않으면 부사
Japan lies **east** of Korea.
= Japan lies to the east of Korea.

- (3) 단위 표시

by the + 단위명사

They are paid **by the hour**.
Sugar is sold **by the pound**.

▶ 구체적인 수치가 밝혀져 있으면 a(n)를 붙인다.
이 경우 a(n)은 per(~마다, ~당)의 뜻이다.
He earns **5 hundred dollars a week**.

- (4) 신체의 일부 표시

동사 + 사람 + 전치사 + the + 신체일부

i) catch/hold/pull/take/seize → by
He **caught me by the hand**.
= He caught my hand.

ii) touch/kiss/pat/hit/strike → on
She **kissed me on the cheek**.
= She kissed my cheek.

iii) look → in
She **looked me in the face**.

- (5) 서수와 형용사의 최상급 앞
the first page
the highest mountain

17 the + 형용사/분사

(1) 복수보통명사 : 「~한 사람들」
The rich are not always happy. <= rich people>
The wounded were sent to the hospital.
<= Wounded people>

▶ the accused (피고), the deceased(故人)은 단수

(2) 추상명사
The beautiful is higher than the true.
<= beauty> <= truth>

18 관사의 생략

(1) 장소를 나타내는 명사가 본래의 목적으로 쓰일 때

go to church/sea/school/bed
「예배보러 가다/선원이 되다/수업하러 가다/자러 가다」
at school/church/table 「수업중/예배중/식사중」

We go to church every Sunday.

▶ 다른 목적으로 쓰일 때는 관사를 쓴다.
I went to the church to see the poet's grave.

(2) by + 교통·통신 수단
He goes to work by car/subway.
I'll inform you by letter.

▶ by 이외에 다른 전치사가 쓰이면 관사가 온다.
in a bus, on a bike, over the telephone

(3) 관직명·혈연관계 등이 동격·보어로 쓰일 때
또는 인명이 뒤에 올 때
Elizabeth II, Queen of England, was present at the meeting.
They elected George chairman.
President Reagan was a movie star in the past.

(4) 양보절에서 명사가 문두로 이동할 때
Boy though/as he was, he was very wise.

(5) 식사명·운동경기·병명 등
It happened at dinner.
We played basketball yesterday.
I think I've got measles.

▶ 악기명 앞에는 반드시 정관사를 붙인다.
She likes to play the piano.

(6) 언어명
He speaks English well.

▶ the + 국적형용사 → 국민전체
the English <영국사람들>
the Koreans <한국사람들>

(7) <연도>는 무관사로 쓰고, <연대>는 정관사가 붙는다.
in 1980 <1980년에>
in the 1980's <1980년대에>

19 고유명사와 정관사

(1) 정관사
바다, 강, 산맥, 군도, 사막, 지역명, 신문, 공식 국명, 호텔, 관공서명

the Pacific Ocean, the Thames, the Himalayas,
the West Indies, the Sahara, the Middle East,
the Times, the United States of America,
the Grand Hotel, the White House, the Pentagon

(2) 무관사
호수, 산, 대륙, 국가, 도시, 지명붙은 공공건물, 대학, 공원, 거리명
Lake Michigan, Mt. Everest, Africa, Korea, New York,
Seoul Station, Oxford University, Central Park, Main Street

제 12 강 대명사

A. 인칭대명사

□ 인칭대명사의 종류

인칭	수·성	주격	목적격	소유격	소유대명사	재귀대명사
1인칭	단수	I	me	my	mine	myself
	복수	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2인칭	단수	you	you	your	yours	yourself
	복수	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3인칭	단수	남성	he	him	his	himself
		여성	she	her	her	herself
	중성	it	it	its	-	itself
	복수	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

① 인칭대명사의 격

(1) 주격 : 주어·주격보어

Jane and I wanted to go.
I thought it was **she**.

(2) 목적격 : 목적어·목적격보어

Do you love **me**?
I thought it to be **him**.

▶ 전치사 뒤에는 목적격을 쓴다.

Let's divide money *between* **you** and I. (X)
→ Let's divide money *between* **you** and **me**. (O)

(3) 소유격 : 한정사

She needs **your** help.

▶ its : it의 소유격

it's : <it is>의 축약형
The baby took **its** toy.
I think **it's** Jason.

(4) 소유대명사 = 소유격 + 명사

i) 소유격 뒤의 명사의 반복을 피하기 위해 사용
My car is as expensive as **yours**. (= your car)

ii) 이중소유격에서

Robert Smith is a friend of **his**.

② 인칭대명사의 수의 일치

대명사는 선행명사와 <수>가 일치해야 한다.

All students are expected to turn in **his** papers on time. (X)
→ *All students* are expected to turn in **their** papers on time. (O)

It was during the 1920's that *the friendship* between Hemingway and Fitzgerald reached **their** highest point. (X)

→ It was during the 1920's that *the friendship* between Hemingway and Fitzgerald reached **its** highest point. (O)

③ 재귀대명사

(1) 재귀 용법

목적어가 주어와 동일인일 때 사용
She killed **herself**. <She = herself>
cf. *She* killed **her**. <She ≠ her>

▶ 동일한 절 내에서만 적용된다.

John said that *Mary* doesn't like **himself**. (X)
→ *John* said that *Mary* doesn't like **him**. (O)

Various animals have shells that keep **themselves** from growing beyond a certain size. (X)
→ *Various animals* have shells that keep **them** from growing beyond a certain size. (O)

(2) 강조 용법

(대)명사 뒤에 혹은 문미에 동격으로 쓰여 강조한다.

I saw *him* do it **myself**. <주어 강조>
I saw *him* do it **himself**. <목적어 강조>

(3) 관용 표현

- for oneself : 「혼자 힘으로」
- by oneself : 「혼자서」
- to oneself : 「혼자서만, 독점하여」
- beside oneself : 「제정신이 아닌」
- in spite of oneself : 「자신도 모르게」
- of itself : 「저절로」
- in itself : 「그 자체로서, 본래」

The baby cannot stand **for himself**.

She lives in the large apartment **by herself**.

B. 지시대명사

④ this/that

(1) that/those

반복되는 명사 뒤에 한정어구가 있는 경우

The climate of Italy is similar to **that** of Korea.
<= the climate>

The ears of a rabbit are longer than **those** of a cat.
<= the ears>

(2) those who/which ~ : 「~하는 사람들/것들」

관계대명사의 선행사로 they, them은 불가

They who were present were all pleased. (X)

→ **Those who** were present were all pleased. (O)

(3) 지시부사 this/that : 「이(그)만큼, 이(그)렇게」

It was about **this** high.

Did you get up **that** early?

5 such

(1) as such

as 뒤의 반복되는 명사는 such로 대신한다.
I am a *civilian* and want to be treated **as such**.
<= as a civilian>

(2) such as : 「(예를 들면) ~과 같은」 (= like)

poets **such as** Dante and Goethe
= **such** poets **as** Dante and Goethe

(3) such as it is (they are) : 「번번치 않지만」

The food, **such as it was**, was plentiful.

6 so

(1) 목적어

<think/hope/believe/say/expect/suppose/be afraid> 뒤에서
절을 대신한다.

A: Will he pass the exam?

B: I hope **so**. <= that he will pass the exam>

▶ 부정문은 not으로 대신한다.

I'm afraid **not**. <= that he will not pass the exam>

(2) 보어

<be, become, keep, remain, seem> 뒤에서 앞의 명사·
형용사를 대신한다.

She was poor but she did not seem **so**. <= poor>

C. 부정대명사

7 one

(1) 일반인 : one 또는 he로 받는다.

One should obey **one's/his** parents.

(2) <a + 단수가산명사>의 대응

- one : 불특정한 대상
- it : 특정한 대상

I lost *my umbrella*. I must buy **one**. <= an umbrella>

I lost *my umbrella*. I must find **it**. <= the umbrella>

(3) 한정사/형용사 뒤의 대명사는 one을 쓴다.(복수형은 ones)

This one is too small. Do you have **a bigger one**?

I don't like white socks. Don't you have **black ones**?

(4) one으로 받을 수 없는 경우

i) 불가산명사(물질명사·추상명사)

I like red **wine** better than white **one**. (X)

ii) 소유격 (+ own) 뒤

The hat is larger than **my sister's one**. (X)

This house is **my own one**. (X)

iii) 기수 뒤

She has three dolls and I have **two ones**. (X)

iv) these/those 뒤

Do you like these cigarettes or **those ones**? (X)

8 some/any

(1) 대명사·형용사로 쓰이며 some은 긍정문에

any는 부정문·의문문·조건문에 쓰인다.

Do you have **any** money?

- Yes, I have **some** money.

- No, I **don't** have **any** money.

If you have **any** questions, please ask me.

▶ someone, somebody, something, anyone, anybody,

anything은 대명사로 some, any 용법에 준한다.

(2) 의문문에서 긍정의 답을 기대하거나 <권유·제안>을

나타낼 때 some을 쓴다.

Could I have **some** water?

Would you like **some** coffee?

(3) 긍정문에 쓰인 any는 「어떤 ~라도」의 뜻이다.

Any boy can do it.

※ 부정문에서 any를 주어로 쓰지 않는다.

Any boy **can't** do it. (X)

→ **No** boy can do it. (O)

9 each/every

항상 단수 취급한다.

(1) each : 대명사, 형용사

- each of + 복수명사
- each + 단수명사

Each has his own life style.

Each of the boys has his own room.

Each boy has his own room.

(2) every : 형용사로만 쓰인다.

- every + 단수명사

every는 단독으로 쓸 수 없고, -one/body/thing과
결합하여 부정대명사를 이룰 수 있다.

Every boy has his own room.

Every has his own life style. (X)

→ **Everyone** has his own life style. (O)

▶ <every + 수사 + 복수명사> : 「~마다」

The Olympics are held **every four years**.

10 all/most/almost

(1) all : 대명사, 형용사

- all + (of) + 한정사 + 명사
- all + 가산명사(복수)/불가산명사(단수)

all of the boys <대명사>
 all boys <형용사>
 all the boys <전치한정사>

(2) most : 대명사, 형용사

- most + of + 한정사 + 명사
- most + 명사

명사 앞에 한정사가 붙어 있을 때에는 반드시 of가 있어야 한다.

most of the boys <대명사>
 most boys <형용사>

cf. most the boys (X)

(3) almost : 부사

almost는 부사이므로 명사를 수식할 수는 없다. 그러나 <all/every/any/no>등과 같은 부정대명사/부정형용사는 수식할 수 있다.

Most all the money was stolen. (X)
 → Almost all the money was stolen. (O)

11 other/another

(1) 둘 중에서

┌one : 「하나는」
 └the other : 「나머지 하나는」
 We have two cars; one is my father's and the other is mine.

(2) 셋 이상에서

i) ┌one : 「하나는」
 └the others : 「나머지 전부는」
 There are four books; one is mine, and the others are hers.

ii) ┌one : 「하나는」
 └another : 「또 하나는」
 There are four cars; one is mine, another my father's, a third my mother's, and the other my sister's.

iii) ┌some : 「일부는」
 └others : 「또 일부는」
 I have a lot of flowers. Some are red and others are yellow.

iv) ┌some : 「일부는」
 └the others : 「나머지 전부는」
 I have a lot of flowers. Some are red and the others are yellow.

(3) another의 기타 용법

- i) Will you have another cup of coffee? <= one more>
- ii) I don't like this hat: show me another? <= a different one>
- iii) A is one thing; B is another. : 「A와 B는 별개이다」
 To know is one thing; to teach is another.

(4) another + 단수가산명사
 other + 복수가산명사/불가산명사
 another friends (X)
 → another friend (O)
 → other friends (O)

another information (X)
 → other information (O)

▶ another + 수사 + 복수명사
 In another three weeks, it'll be finished.

(5) 상호대명사 : 「서로 서로」

- each other : 둘 사이
- one another : 셋 이상

These two men hate each other.
 The three brothers quarrel with one another.

12 either/neither

대명사·형용사로 쓰이며 항상 단수 취급한다. 지시 대상이 둘 일 경우에만 쓴다.

- either/neither of + 복수명사
- either/neither + 단수명사

Either of the two books is available.
 You can take either book.

Neither of the two boys was as yet 20 years old.
 Neither parent realized what was happening.

13 none/no

(1) none : 대명사로만 쓰인다.
 <none of + 복수명사>는 단수 또는 복수 취급
 None have succeeded in solving the problem.
 None of us want/wants to die.
 None of the milk was left.

(2) no : 형용사로만 쓰인다.
 No boy can do it.
 I have no friends.

▶ no는 -one/body/thing과 결합하여 부정대명사를 이룰 수 있다.
 No one/Nobody likes him.
 He said nothing.

제 13 강 형용사

1 형용사의 용법

- (1) **한정적 용법** : 명사 수식
 단독일 때는 명사 앞에 오고,
 수식어구를 동반하면 명사 뒤에 온다.
 a **useful** book <전치수식>
 a book **useful for children** <후치수식>

▶ -thing/-one/-body 등의 부정대명사를 수식할 경우
 단독이라도 후치한다.
something useful

- (2) **서술적 용법** : 보어
 The book is **useful**. <주격보어>
 I think the book **useful**. <목적격보어>

2 서술 형용사

a-로 시작되는 형용사는 <서술적>으로만 쓰인다.

alive, alike, alone, afraid, ashamed, asleep, awake,
 aware, ablaze(불타는)

That lobster is still **alive**.

- ▶ 서술 형용사가 명사를 수식하는 경우 명사 뒤에 온다.
 an **alive** lobster (X)
 → a lobster **alive** (O)
 → a **live/living** lobster (O)

3 전치사적 형용사

전치사처럼 뒤에 목적어를 취한다.

near, worth, like, unlike

My house is **near** the subway station.
 The book is not **worth** the price.
 = The book is not **worthy of** the price.
 He is **like** his father.
 = He and his father are **alike**. <서술 형용사>

4 형용사의 어순

전치한정사 + 한정사 + 수사 + 일반형용사 + 명사

both these first two large English flowers

(1) 전치 한정사

all, both, half, 배수사(double, twice, three times)

all, both, half 뒤에는 전치사 of가 올 수 있지만,
 배수사 뒤에는 of가 올 수 없다.

- all** (of) *these* books
both (of) *his* parents
half (of) *the* budget
double of *the* price (X)
 → **double** *the* price (O)

(2) 서수 + 기수

the **first three** lessons

(3) 일반형용사의 어순

- i) 주관적 판단 + 객관적 판단
authentic Chinese food
typical large houses
- ii) 대소 + 성상 + 신구 + 색깔 + 재료·소속
 a **little old red** car

5 so/as/too/how + 형용사 + a + 명사

It was **so fine a day** that we took a walk.
 This is **as interesting a story** as that.
 This is **too difficult a book** for me to read.
How nice a house it is!

- ▶ such/what/quite/rather + a + 형용사 + 명사
 It was **such a fine day** that we took a walk.
What a nice house it is!
 It is **quite/rather a good thing**.

6 수사 표현

(1) 순서가 있는 경우

명사 + 기수 = the + 서수 + 명사

World War II = World War **Two** / **the Second** World War
 chapter III = chapter **three** / **the third** chapter

(2) 순서가 없는 경우

명사 + 기수

Room 5 = room **five** (O) / **the fifth** room (X)
 Gate 8 = Gate **eight**
 Track 4 = Track **four**
 Flight 15 = Flight **fifteen**

▶ 인명 + 숫자 : 서수로 읽는다.

Elizabeth II = Elizabeth **the second**

7 주의해야 할 형용사

(1) high나 low를 수식어나 보어로 취하는 명사

price, salary, speed, rate, demand, supply

The price is expensive. (X)
 → *The price* is **high**. (O)

The speed of the plane is slow. (X)
 → *The speed* of the plane is **low**. (O)

(2) large와 small을 이용하여 수량을 표현하는 명사

number, amount, quantity, family, audience, population

The number of cars in New York is many. (X)
 → The *number* of cars in New York is **large**. (O)

The population of the town is little. (X)
 → The *population* of the town is **small**. (O)

8 혼동하기 쉬운 형용사

- (1) **beneficial** : 유익한, 이로운(= advantageous)
beneficent : 인정 많은(= benevolent)
- (2) **childish** : 유치한(= immature)
childlike : 어린이다운, 순진한(= innocent)
- (3) **comparable** : 비교할 수 있는, 필적하는
comparative : 비교의, 비교적인(= relative)
- (4) **confident** : 확신하는, 자신 있는(= sure, certain)
confidential : 은밀한, 비밀의(= secret)
- (5) **considerable** : 상당한, 중요한(= substantial, important)
considerate : 이해심이 많은, 사려 깊은(= thoughtful)
- (6) **credible** : 믿을 만한(= believable)
credulous : 잘 믿는, 속기 쉬운(= gullible)
- (7) **desirable** : 바람직한(= advisable)
desirous : 바라는, 원하는(= hopeful)
- (8) **economic** : 경제(학)의
economical : 경제적인, 절약하는(= thrifty, frugal)
- (9) **enviable** : 부러워할 만한
envious : 부러워하는
- (10) **healthy** : 건강한(= in good health)
healthful : 건강에 좋은(= good for health)
- (11) **historic** : 역사적인, 역사적으로 유명한
historical : 역사의, 역사를 다루는
- (12) **imaginable** : 상상할 수 있는
imaginative : 상상력이 풍부한
imaginary : 상상의, 가상의
- (13) **industrial** : 산업의, 공업의
industrious : 근면한(= diligent, assiduous)
- (14) **ingenuous** : 솔직한(= frank), 순진한(= innocent)
ingenious : 영리한(= clever), 독창력이 있는
- (15) **intelligent** : 지적인, 총명한, 지능이 있는
intellectual : (사람이) 지적인, 총명한
intelligible : 이해할 수 있는, 알기 쉬운
(= comprehensible)
- (16) **literal** : 문자의, 글자 그대로의
literary : 문학의, 문학적인
literate : 읽고 쓸 줄 아는, 학식 있는
- (17) **momentary** : 순간적인(= temporary)
momentous : 중요한, 중대한(= important)
- (18) **practical** : 실제적인, 실용적인
practicable : 실행할 수 있는
- (19) **respectable** : 존경할 만한, 훌륭한(= honorable)
respectful : 공손한, 예의 바른(= polite)
respective : 각각의, 각자의(= individual)

- (20) **sensible** : 분별 있는, 현명한(= reasonable, wise)
sensitive : 민감한(= susceptible)
sensual : 관능적인, 육욕의
sensuous : 감각적인, 심미적인
sensational : 선풍적인, 선정적인
- (21) **successful** : 성공적인
successive : 연속적인(= consecutive)
- (22) **tolerable** : 참을 수 있는(= bearable)
tolerant : 관대한(= lenient)

제 14 강 부사

① 부사의 기능

동사, 형용사, 부사를 수식한다.
 She *sang* **perfectly**. <동사 수식>
 Her voice is **extremely** *sweet*. <형용사 수식>
 I read his letter **very** *carefully*. <부사 수식>

▶ 문장 수식 부사 : 보통 문두에 위치
Fortunately *he didn't die*.

② 형용사와 부사의 형태가 같은 것

fast(빠른; 빨리), early(이른; 일찍), late(늦은; 늦게)
 hard(열심히; 열심히), high(높은; 높게)

He was **late** for work. <형용사>
 He got up **late** this morning. <부사>

He ran as **fastly** as possible. (X)
 → He ran as **fast** as possible. (O)
 → He ran as **quickly** as possible. (O)

③ -ly가 있는 부사와 없는 경우 뜻이 달라지는 경우

(1) late(늦게) - lately(최근에)
 He arrived **late** for the train.
 I haven't seen her **lately**.

(2) hard(열심히) - hardly(거의 ~하지 않다)
 He works very **hard**.
 He **hardly** works at the weekend.

▶ rare(드문) - rarely(종처럼 ~하지 않다)
 This is a **rare** event. <형용사>
 He **rarely** drinks. <부사>

(3) most(가장) - mostly(주로)
 Which part of the concert did you like **most**?
 My friends are **mostly** doctors.

(4) high(높게) - highly(매우)
 The bird flew **high**.
 That book is **highly** recommended.

(5) pretty(매우, 꽤) - prettily(예쁘게)
 This pie is **pretty** good.
 She is **prettily** dressed today.

※ -ly 형용사

friendly(우호적인), lovely(사랑스러운), costily(값비싼),
 orderly(정돈된), lively(쾌활한), likely(있음직한)

They look **friendly** and **peacefully**. (X)
 → They look **friendly** and **peaceful**. (O)

④ 부사의 위치

(1) **동사 수식**
 문미에 위치. 동사 강조시 동사 앞에 올 수 있다.
 I admit my mistake **frankly**.
 I **frankly** admit my mistake.

▶ 타동사와 목적어 사이에는 부사를 쓸 수 없다.
 I admit **frankly** my mistake. (X)

그러나 목적어가 긴 경우 타동사와 목적어 사이에 부사가 온다.
 I admit **frankly** *that I made a mistake*.

(2) **빈도·정도부사** : 일반동사 앞, be동사·조동사 뒤

always, often, frequently, usually, sometimes, hardly,
 scarcely, seldom, rarely, ever, never, nearly, almost,
 completely, certainly

I **always** go to church on Sunday.
 He *is* **often** absent from school.
 I am so tired that I *can* **hardly** walk.
 I *have* **seldom** seen her.
 The task *is* **almost** finished.

(3) **enough** : 형용사, 부사 뒤에서 수식
 He is not **enough** *old* to drive a car. (X)
 → He is not *old* **enough** to drive a car. (O)

(4) **yet, still**
 부정문에서 yet은 부정어 뒤에 오지만,
 still은 부정어 앞에 온다.
 He hasn't finished the work **yet**.
 He **still** hasn't finished the work.

⑤ 부사구가 겹칠 때의 어순

(1) **방법 + 장소 + 시간**
 She sang **perfectly** / **in the town hall** / **last night**.

▶ 왕래발착동사 뒤에서는 <장소 + 방법 + 시간>
 I *arrived* **here** / **safely** / **yesterday**.

(2) 시간 부사가 겹칠 때는 <짧은 시간 + 긴 시간>의 순서로 한다.
 He was born **at 6 p.m.** / **on June 12th** / **in 1972**.

6 very/much

(1) **very** : 형용사 · 부사의 원급, 현재분사 수식
He is **very old**.
The book is **very interesting**.

▶ 형용사화된 과거분사는 very로 수식
She had a **very annoyed** look on her face.

(2) **much** : 형용사 · 부사의 비교급/최상급, 과거분사, 동사, 부사구 수식

He is **much older** than you.
He is **much the best** student in his class.
I am **much interested** in this novel.
I don't *like* the idea **much**.
Much to my surprise, he failed in the exam.

▶ too much + 명사(불가산명사)
much too + 형용사/부사
The little boy has **too much money**.
It is **much too hot** to go for a walk.

7 too, either

「또한」의 뜻으로 too는 긍정문에, either는 부정문에 쓴다.
John can speak English, **too**.
John **can't** speak English, **either**.

8 ago와 before

(1) ago
<시간 + ago>의 형태로 항상 과거시제와 쓴다.
I *met* her **two years ago**.

(2) before
단독일 때는 <과거 · 현재 완료 · 과거 완료>에 모두 쓰이며, <시간 + before>일 때는 과거완료와 쓴다.
I ~~met~~*have met*/~~met~~*had met* her **before**.
I *had met* her **two years before**.

9 혼동하기 쉬운 부사

(1) well ㄱ부사 : 「잘, 훌륭하게, 좋게」
ㄴ형용사 : 「건강한」
good : 형용사로만 쓰인다
He plays the piano **well**. <부사>
I'm not very **well** today. <형용사>
It is **good** of you to invite me.

(2) sometime : 「언젠가」
sometimes : 「때때로」
Our house was built **sometime** around 1900.
My friend **sometimes** writes to me.

(3) formerly : 「이전에」
formally : 「정식으로」
Peru was **formerly** ruled by the spanish.
Mr. Wright has **formally** accepted the job.

10 전치사 사용 불가 부사

home, abroad, overseas, upstairs, downstairs, downtown

go **to home** (X) → go **home** (O)
go **to overseas** (X) → go **overseas** (O)

제 15 강 비교

1 원급 비교

(1) 동등 비교

as + 형용사[부사] + as
as + 형용사 + a + 명사 + as

Mary is **as** pretty **as** Jenny.
Henry sings **as** well **as** John.
Mary is **as** *pretty a girl* **as** Jenny.

- ▶ the same (+ 명사) + as
My dress is **the same** color **as** yours.
This color is **the same as** that.

(2) 열등 비교 : <not so[as] ~ as>
Mary is **not so[as]** pretty **as** Jenny.

- ▶ 긍정문에서 <so ~ as>는 쓸 수 없다.
Mary is **so** pretty **as** Jenny. (X)

2 배수 비교

배수사 + as + 원급 + as
배수사 + 비교급 + than
배수사 + the + 명사 + of

The river is **three times as long as** the Thames.
= The river is **three times longer than** the Thames.
= The river is **three times the length of** the Thames.

- ▶ twice(2배)의 경우에는 뒤에 <비교급 + than>은 쓰지 못하고, 반드시 <as ~ as>를 써야 한다.
She has **twice more** money than you. (X)
→ She has **twice as much** money **as** you. (O)

3 원급 비교의 관용 표현

(1) as ~ as S + can = as ~ as possible : 「가능한 한 ~」
I ran **as fast as I could**.
= I ran **as fast as possible**.

- ▶ <as ~ as (~) can be> : 「매우 ~한」
He is **as poor as (poor) can be**.

(2) not so much A as B = not A so much as B :
「A라기 보다는 B」 (= B rather than A)
He is **not so much** a singer **as** a dancer.
= He is **not** a singer **so much as** a dancer.
= He is a dancer **rather than** a singer.

(3) as many/as much : 「같은 수의/같은 양의」
I waited for ten minutes; it seemed **as many** hours.

- ▶ as ~ as + 수사 : 「~씩이나, 무려」
I bought **as many as twenty** books.
She played the piano **as long as four** hours.

(4) as good as : 「~와 다름없는」 (= no better than)
He is **as good as** a beggar.
= He is **no better than** a beggar.

4 원급의 최상급 표현

- (1) as ~ as any + 명사 : 「어느 누구 못지 않게 ~한」
He is **as brave as any man** in the village.
- (2) as ~ as ever + 과거동사 :
「지금까지 ~한 누구에게도 못지 않은」
He is **as great a politician as ever lived**.

5 비교급 · 최상급 만드는 법

- (1) -er, -est를 붙이는 경우 →
1음절어, -y/-er/-le/-ow로 끝나는 2음절어
strong - stronger - strongest
early - earlier - earliest
clever - cleverer - cleverest
noble - nobler - noblest
narrow - narrower - narrowest
- (2) more, most를 붙이는 경우 → 2음절 이상
useful - more useful - most useful
difficult - more difficult - most difficult
- ▶ <형용사+ly>인 부사는 more, most를 붙인다.
slowly - more slowly - most slowly
- (3) 불규칙 변화
good/well - better - best
bad/ill - worse - worst
many/much - more - most
little - less - least

6 혼동하기 쉬운 비교급 · 최상급

- (1) old - older - oldest <나이>
- elder - eldest <순위>
He is **older** than I.
He is my **elder** brother.
- (2) far - farther - farthest <거리>
- further - furthest <정도>
As I was tired, I couldn't walk any **farther**.
We must get **further** information.
- (3) late - later - latest <시간>
- latter - last <순서>
He came **later** than she.
the **latter** part of the story

the **latest** news <최근의 소식>
the **last** news <마지막 소식>

7 비교급

- (1) **우등 비교** : <비교급 + than>
He is **stronger than** I.
Betty is **more beautiful than** Judy.
- (2) **열등 비교** : <less + 원급 + than>
Mary is **less tall than** Sally.

※ 동일한 대상의 두 가지 성질을 비교할 때는
음절에 관계없이 <more ~ than>을 쓴다.
He is **more clever than wise**.
= He is clever rather than wise.

8 the + 비교급

- (1) **the + 비교급 + of the two**
John is **the taller of the two** boys.
 - (2) (all) **the + 비교급 + 이유 부사구/절**
I like him all **the better for his kindness**.
She is **none the happier because she is pretty**.
- ▶ none the less for = no less for : 「~에도 불구하고」
I love him **none the less for** his faults.
- (3) **The + 비교급 ~, the + 비교급 ...** :
「~하면 할수록 더욱 ...하다」
반드시 앞 뒤 문장 구조가 같아야 한다.
The wiser one grows, the more modest one becomes.
The more precise a writer's words (are),
the more effective the communication (is).
The sooner, the better.

9 라틴어 비교급

-or로 끝나는 형용사는 그 자체가 비교급의 뜻을
지닌 것으로 than 대신에 전치사 to를 쓴다.

- superior(우수한) - inferior(열등한)
- senior(연상의) - junior(연하의)
- major(큰) - minor (작은)
- exterior(외부의) - interior(내부의)
- prior(앞의) - posterior(뒤의)

He is three years **senior to** me.
= He is **senior to** me *by* three years.

10 비교급의 관용 표현

- (1) A no more B than C = A not B any more than C :
「A가 B가 아닌 것은 C가 B가 아닌 것과 같다」
A no less B than C :
「A가 B인 것은 C가 B인 것과 같다」
She is **no more beautiful than** her sister.
She is **no less beautiful than** her sister.
= She is as beautiful as her sister.
- A whale is **no more** a fish **than** a horse is.
= A whale is **not** a fish **any more than** a horse is.
A whale is **no less** a mammal **than** a horse is.

- (2) no more than : 「겨우」 (= only)
no less than : 「~씩이나」 (= as much as)
not more than : 「많아야」 (= at most)
not less than : 「적어도」 (= at least)
He has **no more than** 20 dollars.
He has **no less than** 20 dollars.
He has **not more than** 20 dollars.
He has **not less than** 20 dollars.
- (3) 긍정문 + much/still more
부정문 + much/still less
「~은 말할 것도 없이」 (= let alone)
He can speak English, **much more** French.
He **cannot** speak French, **much less** English.
- (4) no longer = not ~ any longer : 「더 이상 ~않다」
He lives here **no longer**.
= He does not live here any longer.

11 최상급

- 최상급은 비교 대상이 <셋 이상>일 때 쓴다.
- (1) the + 최상급 + of + (all) 복수명사
She is **the most beautiful of all the girls**.
 - (2) the + 최상급 + in + 장소
New York is **the largest city in the world**.
 - (3) the + 최상급 + 명사 + that ~ ever
She is **the most beautiful girl that I have ever seen**.
 - (4) 소유격 + 최상급 + 명사
New York is **the world's largest city**.
 - (5) the + 서수 + 최상급
Busan is **the second largest city** in Korea.
 - (6) one of the + 최상급 + 복수명사
He is **one of the richest men** in the city.

12 최상급에 the를 붙이지 않는 경우

- (1) 동일인[물]의 성질 비교
The lake is **deepest** at this point.
of. The lake is **the deepest** in Korea.
 - (2) 부사의 최상급
My mother gets up **earliest** in our family.
 - (3) 소유격 뒤
He is **my best** friend.
- ※ (a) most + 형용사/부사 : 「매우」 (= very)
most + 명사 : 「대부분의」
The girl is **most** charming.
This is **a most** useful book.
Most people believed it.

13 최상급의 의미를 나타내는 원급/비교급

A ~비교급 than any other + 단수명사
A ~비교급 than anyone/anything else
부정주어 + so + 원급 + as A
부정주어 + 비교급 + than A
= A ~ the + 최상급

Tom is the tallest boy in his class.
= Tom is **taller than any other boy** in his class.
= Tom is **taller than anyone else** in his class.
= **No boy** in his class is **so tall as** Tom.
= **No boy** in his class is **taller than** Tom.

14 비교급 · 최상급 강조 부사

(1) much/even/still/far/yet/a lot + 비교급 : 「훨씬 더」
I like tea **much better** than coffee.

(2) much/by far/the very + 최상급 : 「단연코 가장 ~한」
He is **much/by far the best** runner in our class.
= He is **the very best** runner in our class.

15 비교급/최상급을 쓸 수 없는 형용사

perfect, complete, unique(유일한, 독특한),
favorite, excellent, absolute, exquisite(절묘한)

It was **the most perfect** performance. (X)
→ It was a **perfect** performance. (O)

제 16 강 일치 · 병치 · 도치

A. 주어와 동사의 수의 일치

① **There is + 단수명사**

There are + 복수명사

There **is** a book on the desk.

There **are** many books on the desk.

② **One/The only one of + 복수명사 ⇒ 단수취급**

One of my favorite novels **is** "Gone with the wind."

The **only one** of my favorite novels **is** "Gone with the wind."

▶ **one of + 복수명사 + 관계대명사 ⇒ 복수취급**

the only one of + 복수명사 + 관계대명사 ⇒ 단수취급

She is one of *my friends* who **understand** me.

She is *the only one* of my friends who **understands** me.

③ **Many + 복수명사 ⇒ 복수취급**

Many a + 단수명사 ⇒ 단수취급

Many soldiers **were** killed at the field.

Many a soldier **was** killed at the field.

④ **A number of + 복수명사 ⇒ 복수취급**

The number of + 복수명사 ⇒ 단수취급

A number of patients **are** dying. <많은>

The number of patients **is** increasing. <~의 수>

▶ **A total/series/group of + 복수명사 ⇒ 단수 취급**

A total of 300 Koreans **lives** in this country.

⑤ **부분 표시어**

of 다음의 명사의 수에 일치시킨다.

most/half/some/(a) part/the rest/분수/percent(%) of ~

Two thirds of the books **are** mine.

Two thirds of the money **is** yours.

⑥ **상관접속사와 동사의 일치**

(1) **both A and B ⇒ 항상 복수 취급**

Both you and he **are** wrong.

(2) **either A or B**

neither A nor B

⇒ B에 동사 일치

not A but B

not only A but (also) B

Either you or I **am** in the wrong.

Neither she nor you **have** studied hard.

Not you but she **is** to blame.

Not only he but also his parents **are** very kind to us.

▶ **B as well as A ⇒ B에 동사 일치**

You as well as he **is** guilty. (X)

→ *You as well as he* **are** guilty. (O)

⑦ **every, each, either, neither는 항상 단수 취급**

Each student **has** his own room.

Every boy and girl **has** his or her desk.

Either of the two books **is** available.

Neither of the students **likes** English.

⑧ <시간 · 거리 · 금액 · 무게>의 복수명사가 하나의 단위를 나타낼 때는 단수 취급한다.

Three years **is** a long time to wait.

cf. *Three years* **have** passed since he died. <시간의 경과>

Two thousand dollars **is** a large sum.

⑨ **명사 and 명사**

원칙적으로 복수 취급을 하지만, 단일 개념을 나타내는 경우는 단수 취급한다.

Bread and butter **is** my favorite breakfast. <버터 바른 빵>

cf. *Bread and butter* **have** risen in price. <빵과 버터>

Slow and steady **wins** the race.

Early to bed and early to rise **makes** a man healthy.

⑩ **구와 절은 단수 취급한다.**

To treat them as hostages **is** criminal.

Writing letters **is** boring.

How they got there **doesn't** concern me.

▶ **what 절은 문맥에 따라 단수 또는 복수 취급**

What I need **is** money. <= that which>

What I need **are** books. <= those which>

⑪ **후치 수식어가 있는 주어와 동사의 일치**

주어와 동사 사이에 나오는 수식어는 주어와 동사의 일치에 영향을 미치지 못한다.

A man with some boys **are** coming now. (X)

→ *A man with some boys* **is** coming now. (O)

The rules of this game **is** simple. (X)

→ *The rules of this game* **are** simple. (O)

⑫ **관계사절의 일치**

관계사절의 동사는 선행사의 수에 일치시킨다.

The lady who live next door is a famous actress. (X)

→ *The lady who lives* next door is a famous actress. (O)

Those who likes sports are generally healthy. (X)

→ *Those who like* sports are generally healthy. (O)

B. 병치

등위접속사나 상관접속사로 연결되는 어구,
비교구문에서 비교되는 대상은 동일한 형태로 쓴다.

① 등위접속사에 의한 병치

(1) 명사 + 명사

Mr. Park is **a lawyer, a politician** and he teaches. (X)

→ Mr. Park is **a lawyer, a politician** and **a teacher**. (O)

(2) 형용사 + 형용사

John is **young, enthusiastic** and intelligence. (X)

→ John is **young, enthusiastic** and **intelligent**. (O)

(3) 부사 + 부사

The work was **handsome** and **skillfully** done. (X)

→ The work was **handsomely** and **skillfully** done. (O)

(4) 동사 + 동사

<시제 · 태 · 수>에 유의할 것.

He **went** to New York, **bought** some books, and **visiting** his daughter. (X)

→ He **went** to New York, **bought** some books, and **visited** his daughter. (O)

▶ 동일한 조동사가 반복될 때 뒤에 오는 조동사는 생략된다.
Someone **may be killed** or (may be) **injured**.

(5) 부정사 + 부정사

To know and **teaching** are quite different things. (X)

→ **To know** and **to teach** are quite different things. (O)

▶ to부정사가 병치될 때 뒤의 to는 생략할 수 있다.

He continued **to search**, (to) **explore**, and (to) **expand** the theme.

(6) 동명사 + 동명사

In my spare time, I like **reading** novels or **to watch** TV. (X)

→ In my spare time, I like **reading** novels or **watching** TV. (O)

(7) 분사 + 분사

Surprised and **as she was embarrassed**, she burst into tears. (X)

→ **Surprised** and **embarrassed**, she burst into tears. (O)

(8) 절 + 절

Frank knew **that he was potentially an alcoholic**, and **he should drink no more**. (X)

→ Frank knew **that he was potentially an alcoholic**, and **that he should drink no more**. (O)

② 상관접속사에 의한 병치

He wants **either to go** by train or **by plane**. (X)

→ He wants **either to go** by train or **to go** by plane. (O)

→ He wants to go **either by train** or **by plane**. (O)

→ He wants to go by **either train** or **plane**. (O)

③ 비교구문에 의한 병치

Studying is as difficult as **to work**. (X)

→ **Studying** is as difficult as **working**. (O)

To answer accurately is more important **than you finish quickly**. (X)

→ **To answer accurately** is more important **than to finish quickly**. (O)

The climate of Incheon is **similar to Seoul**. (X)

→ **The climate** of Incheon is **similar to that** of Seoul. (O)
<= the climate>

My car is more expensive **than John**. (X)

→ **My car** is more expensive **than John's**. (O)
<= John's car>

In the United States, more hogs are raised **in Iowa** than **any other state**. (X)

→ In the United States, more hogs are raised **in Iowa** than **in any other state**. (O)

C. 도치

1 부정어 + 조동사 + S + V

부정어가 문두에 오면, <의문문>의 어순을 취한다.

never, little, hardly, scarcely, seldom, rarely, nor, not only, not until, no sooner, nowhere

(1) be 동사 : <be + S>

Rarely is the talent seen on TV.

Not only was he driving too fast but he was also thinking of something else.

(2) 조동사 : <조동사 + S + 원형>

Nowhere can we see such beautiful pictures.

(3) 일반동사 : <do/does/did + S + 원형>

I can't go, **nor** do I want to go.

Little did I think that he would come back.

Not until the Korean War broke out did he make the machine.

(4) 완료시제 : <have/had + S + p.p>

Never have I seen her.

Hardly had we begun our walk when it began to rain.

※ Only + 부사[구·절] + 조동사 + S + V

Only then did I meet her.

Only with great difficulty could he solve the problem.

Only when he returned home did he hear the news.

2 장소부사[구] + 자동사 + S

1형식 문장에서 장소 부사[구]가 문두에 오면 조동사를 쓰지 않고 그 자동사가 직접 앞으로 나온다.

On the hill stands a church.

= A church stands **on the hill**.

▶ 주어와 대명사이면 도치가 일어나지 않는다.

Here comes John. (O)

Here comes he. (X)

→ **Here** he comes. (O)

※ 주어와 동사의 수의 일치에 주의

Beyond the lake and the woods **are** the house where my father lives. (X)

→ Beyond the lake and the woods **is** the house where my father lives. (O)

3 주격보어 + be + S

Happy is the man who is content with his lot.

= The man who is content with lot is **happy**.

▶ <so ~ that>구문의 도치

So great was her joy that she shed tears.

= Her joy was **so great that** she shed tears.

4 as/than + V + S

as, than 뒤에서 <be/조동사/대동사 do>가 쓰인 경우 도치가 될 수 있다.

He traveled widely **as** did most of his friends.

Noise pollution generally receives less attention **than** does air pollution.

▶ 주어와 대명사이면 도치가 일어나지 않는다.

They arrived earlier **than** did she. (X)

5 so/neither/nor + V + S

(1) So + V + S : 「~도 또한 그렇다」

I am happy. - **So** am I.

I like movies. - **So** do I.

I can ski. - **So** can I.

I have seen that. - **So** have I.

▶ so 다음에 도치가 되지 않으면 「정말 그렇다」의 뜻.

You seem to like movies.

- **So** I do. <= Yes, I like movies, indeed.>

(2) Neither/Nor + V + S : 「~도 또한 그렇지 않다」

I'm not happy. - **Neither/Nor** am I.

I don't like movies. - **Neither/Nor** do I.

I can't ski. - **Neither/Nor** can I.

I haven't seen that. - **Neither/Nor** have I.

제 17 강 전치사

1 전치사의 기능

<전치사+(대)명사> = 형용사구/부사구

(1) 형용사구

The book **on the desk** is mine.
He is **in good health**.

(2) 부사구

Put the book **on the desk**.

2 of + 추상명사/with + 추상명사

(1) of + 추상명사 = 형용사구

- of importance/significance/consequence/account/moment = important
- of use = useful
- of value = valuable
- of ability = able

It is a matter **of** great **importance**.
The book is **of** no **use** to me.

(2) with + 추상명사 = 부사구

- with ease = easily
- with kindness = kindly
- with care = carefully
- with fluency = fluently

He solved the problem **with ease**.

3 혼동하기 쉬운 전치사

(1) by : 어느 때까지의 <동작 완료>
until/till : 어느 때까지의 <동작 계속>
I'll be back **by** 8 o'clock.
I'll stay here **until** 8 o'clock.

(2) for + 막연한 기간

during + 특정한 기간
since + 시점
He waited at the hut **for** six hours.
We enjoyed sea-bathing **during** the vacation.
We have been here **since** one o'clock.

(3) between A and B(혹은 2)

among + 복수명사(3 이상)
The ship sailed **between** Korea **and** Japan.
The ship sailed **between** the two countries.
Three men quarreled **among** themselves.

(4) near : 「~가까이」 <전치사>

nearby : 「가까운」 <형용사>
He puts the sewing machine **near** the window.
We decided to drive to a **nearby** motel.

(5) beside : 「~옆에」

besides : 「~외에도」
He sat **beside** his father.
There were three people **besides** me.

(6) like : 「~처럼」 <비교>

as : 「~로서」 <자격>
He swims **like** a fish. <He ≠ a fish>
He works **as** a teacher. <He = a teacher>

(7) with : 구체적인 도구

by : 수단·방법
He cut the apple **with** a knife.
He earns his living **by** teaching English.

4 전치사에 따라 의미가 달라지는 표현

(1) consist of : 「~로 구성되다」

in : 「~에 있다」
Water **consists of** hydrogen and oxygen.
Happiness **consists in** contentment.

(2) result in + 결과 : 「~을 초래하다」

from + 원인 : 「~에서 기인하다」
My efforts **resulted in** success.
Success **resulted from** my efforts.

(3) succeed in : 「성공하다」

to : 「계승하다, 물려받다」
I hope you will **succeed in** your new job.
He **succeeded to** the farm.

(4) differ from : 「~와 다르다」

in : 「~에 있어서 다르다」
Korean **differs from** Japanese.
They **differ in** many respects.

(5) be concerned about : 「걱정하다」

in/with : 「관련되다」
We **are concerned about** his financial situation.
They **were** deeply **concerned in** that business.

(6) be made of : <물리적 변화 : 모양만 바뀜>

from : <화학적 변화 : 성질까지 바뀜>
Bells **are** usually **made of** bronze.
Wine **is made from** grapes.

(7) 사람 + be familiar with + 사물 : 「~에 정통하다」

사물 + to + 사람 : 「~에게 알려지다」
I **am familiar with** English.
Your name **is familiar to** me.

5 전치사의 생략

(1) this, that, last, next, every, all + 시간명사

He will be back **on next Sunday**. (X)
→ He will be back **next Sunday**. (O)

(2) today, tomorrow, yesterday, tonight, nowadays

In nowadays students don't work hard. (X)
→ **Nowadays** students don't work hard. (O)

6 전치사구

- (1) according to : 「~에 따라서」 / 「~에 의하면」
The custom changes **according to** the time.
According to the Bible, God made the world in six days.
▶ according as + S + V
According as the demand increases, prices go up.
- (2) apart/aside from : 「~은 별도로 하고, ~은 제쳐놓고」
Apart from the question of expense, the project is impracticable.
- (3) as a result of : 「~의 결과로」
Several people were killed **as a result of** the accident.
- (4) as for : 「~에 대하여 말하자면」 (= speaking of)
As for me, I will not approve the plan.
- (5) as to : 「~에 관하여」 (= about)
= as regards = in/with regard to = in/with respect to
He said nothing **as to** what he would do.
- (6) at the cost/expense of : 「~을 희생하여」
He accomplished the task **at the cost of** his health.
- (7) at the mercy of : 「~에 좌우되어」
The ship was drifting **at the mercy of** the waves.
- (8) at the rate of : 「~의 비율[속도]로」
The car ran **at the rate of** 100 miles an hour.
- (9) by means/virtue/dint of : 「~에 의하여」
Thoughts are expressed **by means of** words.
- (10) by way of : 「~을 경유하여」 / 「~으로서」
She went to Europe **by way of** Hong Kong.
I want to say a few words **by way of** apology.
- (11) contrary to : 「~에 반하여」
Contrary to expectations, he won the race.
- (12) due to : 「~때문에」
= on account of = owing to = because of
The accident was **due to** his careless driving.
- (13) except for : 「~을 제외하고」
= with exception of
The room was obscure **except for** the light of the fire.
- (14) for the purpose of : 「~할 목적으로」
= with a view to ~ing
He went to Italy **for the purpose of** studying music.
- (15) for the sake/good/benefit of : 「~을 위하여」
He saved money **for the sake of** his family.
- (16) for want/lack of : 「~의 결핍 때문에」
The company failed **for want of** capital.
- (17) in accordance with : 「~와 일치하여, ~에 따라서」
The events are scheduled **in accordance with** the lunar calendar.

- (18) in addition to : 「~외에도」 (= besides)
In addition to that sum he still owes me 70 dollars.
- (19) in answer/response to : 「~에 응하여, ~에 답하여」
They sent me a sample **in answer to** my request.
- (20) in/on behalf of : 「~을 위하여, ~을 대신하여」
He has done his best **in behalf of** his company.
- (21) in case of : 「~의 경우에는」
= in the event of
In case of fire, push the red button.
- (22) in contrast to/with : 「~와 대조적으로」
In contrast to most critical opinions, I myself consider this play superior to that.
- (23) in course/process of : 「~하는 과정에, ~중에」 (= during)
The house is now **in course of** construction.
- (24) in favor of : 「~에 찬성하여, ~을 위하여」
I am **in favor of** the proposition.
- (25) in honor of : 「~을 축하하여, 경의를 표하여」
We had a farewell party **in honor of** Mr. Smith.
- (26) in proportion to : 「~에 비례하여」
Energy use increase **in proportion to** the rise in temperature.
- (27) in search/pursuit of : 「~을 찾아서」
We started **in search of** the lost child.
- (28) in spite of : 「~에도 불구하고」 (= despite)
= with/for all
He failed **in spite of** his efforts.
▶ despite 뒤에는 of를 쓸 수 없다.
He failed **despite of** his efforts. (X)
- (29) in terms of : 「~의 관점에서」
They see everything **in terms of** money.
- (30) in the absence of : 「~이 없을 때는, ~이 없어서」
In the absence of evidence the woman was set free.
- (31) instead of : 「~대신에」
= in place of
Shall we have fish **instead of** meat today?
- (32) on the basis of : 「~을 기초로 하여」
He chose the job **on the basis of** pay.
- (33) regardless of : 「~에 관계없이」
= irrespective of = without regard to
Anyone can join the club **regardless of** age.
- (34) thanks to : 「~덕분에, ~때문에」
He could succeed **thanks to** his uncle's help.

제 18 강 특수구문

① There + V + S

유도부사 there 뒤에는 주어와 동사가 도치된다.

(1) There + be + S : 「~이 있다」

There is a book on the desk.

▶ 주어는 불특정한 것이 와야 한다.

There is the book on the desk. (X)

→ The book is on the desk. (O)

(2) There seem/appear to be + S

There seems to be nobody in the hall.

(3) There + V₁ + S

live, exist, remain, stand, come, go, appear, arise,
happen, occur

There lived a pretty girl in the cottage.

There stands a church on the hill.

There happened an event.

② It is ~ that 강조구문

(1) It is와 that 사이에 강조어구가 들어가며,
강조어구가 <사람>일 경우는 that 대신에 who를,
<사물>일 경우는 which를 쓸 수 있다.

Columbus discovered America in 1492.
S O 부사구

⇒ **It was** Columbus **that/who** discovered America in 1492.
<주어 강조>

⇒ **It was** America **that/which** Columbus discovered in 1492.
<목적어 강조>

⇒ **It was** in 1492 **that** Columbus discovered America.
<부사구 강조>

▶ 강조구문과 가주어구문의 구별

It is ~ that을 생략해도 완전한 문장이면 <강조구문>이고
그렇지 않으면 <가주어구문>이다.

It is true **that** John broke the window. <가주어구문>

It was John **that** broke the window. <강조구문>

(2) 의문사의 강조

Who discovered America?

⇒ **Who was it that** discovered America?

Why were you late for school?

⇒ **Why was it that** you were late for school?

(3) <not A until B>의 강조

The meeting did *not* begin *until* he arrived.

⇒ **It was** *not until* he arrived **that** the meeting began.

(4) 강조구문의 동사는 강조어구에 수를 일치시킨다.

It is I **that** am responsible for it.

It is you **that** are responsible for it.

③ 부가의문문

□ 부가의문문의 기본 규칙

① 긍정문이면 부정으로, 부정문이면 긍정으로 한다.

② 문장의 주어를 대명사로 바꾼다.

③ be동사와 조동사는 그대로 사용하고,
일반동사는 do를 쓴다.

완료시제는 have/had로 한다.

④ 부정의 부가의문문은 반드시 축약형을 사용한다.

You *are* tire, **aren't you?**

Bill *will* win, **won't he?**

She *learned* English, **didn't she?**

The rain *hasn't stopped* yet, **has it?**

(1) 명령문은 긍정이든 부정이든 <will you?>를 쓴다.

Close the window, **will you?**

Don't close the window, **will you?**

Let me know when he will come, **will you?**

▶ 권유를 나타내는 명령문은 <won't you?>를 쓴다.

Have a cup of coffee, **won't you?**

(2) Let's로 시작되는 제안문은 <shall we?>를 쓴다.

Let's have dinner together, **shall we?**

(3) 유도부사 there는 there로 받는다.

There is a book on the desk, **isn't there?**

(4) this/that은 it으로 these/those는 they로 받는다.

This is his book, **isn't it?**

These are their books, **aren't they?**

(5) have to → do

used to → did/used

had better → had

would rather → would

ought to → should

You *have to* help him, don't you?

You *used to* smoke a pipe, **didn't/usedn't you?**

You *had better* go to bed, **hadn't you?**

You would rather give in, **wouldn't you?**

She *ought to* go by plane, **shouldn't she?**

(6) 중문에서는 뒤의 절의 주어와 동사에 일치시킨다.

She is not a doctor but *he is* a doctor, **isn't he?**

(7) 복문에서는 주절의 주어와 동사에 따른다.

The train *had departed* when we arrived, **hadn't it?**

(8) 1인칭 주어 다음에 think, suppose, believe, guess의 목적어로
that절을 취하는 경우, that절의 주어와 동사에 일치시킨다.

I think that *he will help* you with the work, **won't he?**

▶ 단, 주절이 부정이면 긍정의 부가의문문을 쓴다.

I *don't* think that *he will help* you with the work, **will he?**

(9) 주절에 준부정어 hardly, scarcely, seldom, rarely 등이

있을 때 긍정의 부가의문문을 쓴다.

He *seldom* drinks, **does he?**