

Grammar **Mate** 3



ANSWER KEY

CHAPTER 01

Present & Past Tenses

현재시제와 과거시제

UNIT 01 현재시제, 현재진행형 Present Simple, Present Continuous

LET'S CHECK

p.13, 15

A
1 learn 2 live 3 takes 4 buys 5 sells
6 is 7 are 8 comes 9 study

B
1 I don't know the answer to the question.
2 Are the students at the library?
3 Do they have a lot of free time?
4 My mother doesn't drive a car.

C
1 is painting 2 is making 3 is running
4 are lying 5 are flying

D
1 aren't speaking 2 isn't moving
3 isn't doing 4 Am, singing 5 Are, wearing
6 Is, coming 7 Are, playing

LET'S PRACTICE

p.16-17

A
1 build 2 don't 3 listen 4 cries 5 Do
6 is 7 are 8 Does 9 visits

B
1 She is going shopping.
2 Is he running fast?
3 I'm not[am not] washing the dishes.
4 Mike isn't[is not] buying clothes.

C
1 draw 2 is smiling 3 order 4 is driving
5 has 6 need 7 is sitting 8 take
9 am studying

D
1 Do 2 are 3 doesn't 4 teach 5 want
6 is rising 7 are waiting 8 Do you know
9 isn't raining

UNIT 02 과거시제, 과거진행형 Past Simple, Past Continuous

LET'S CHECK

p.19, 21

A
1 bought 2 collect 3 is 4 sank
5 wrote 6 delivers 7 is 8 passed
9 missed

B
1 Were they busy on Monday?
2 We didn't go to the baseball game yesterday.
3 Did you enjoy the movie?
4 Did he get a haircut yesterday?

C
1 was helping 2 was ringing
3 were jumping 4 were running
5 was playing 6 was drinking
7 were having 8 were cleaning
9 was making

D
1 wasn't waiting 2 weren't watching
3 weren't fighting 4 wasn't wearing
5 Was, taking 6 Was, buying
7 Were, swimming 8 Were, eating
9 Was, riding

LET'S PRACTICE

p.22-23

A
1 arrived 2 was, sells 3 got 4 traveled
5 was 6 are 7 was 8 is 9 was

B
1 was eating lunch
2 was playing soccer
3 was reading a book

C
1 Was / wasn't, was 2 Were / were, were
3 Did / didn't, was 4 Did / didn't, didn't

D
1 was sleeping 2 wasn't 3 didn't
4 meet 5 walking 6 wasn't 7 moved
8 run 9 Did

LET'S WRITE

p.24-25

STEP 1
1 wear 2 invented 3 standing 4 were
5 knows

STEP 2
6 My grandparents live in the country.
7 I finished my homework an hour ago.
8 He was surfing the Internet.
9 Jessica is watering the flowers.
10 I didn't speak English well.

STEP 3
11 My grandmother is 70 years old this year.
12 He was my P.E. teacher last year.
13 They eat out on Fridays.
14 My family went on a picnic last weekend.
15 I don't believe in ghosts.
16 Did you buy a new computer yesterday?
17 Tom is waiting for his friends.
18 The children were playing a board game.
19 Is she practicing the piano?
20 Were they sitting on the sofa?

REVIEW TEST

p.26-27

1 ② 2 ① 3 ④
4 doesn't[does not] have
5 Was she studying 6 ② 7 ① 8 ④
9 ③ 10 ③ 11 ⑤ 12 ③
13 visited 14 Are you making
15 doesn't[does not] stop
16 were jumping 17 Did he catch

해설

1 변함없는 진리는 현재시제로 나타낸다. 주어(Water)가 3인칭 단수이므로 동사원형에 -(e)s를 붙인다.
2 10 minutes ago는 과거를 나타내므로 leave의 과거형인 ① left가 알맞다.
3 at the moment(지금)은 현재진행형과 어울리는 시간 표현이다. 현재진행형은 「be동사의 현재형 + 동사원형-ing」 형태이므로 ④ is watching이 알맞다.

4 일반동사 현재형의 부정문은 「don't/doesn't + 동사원형」 형태이다. 주어가 The man이므로 doesn't [does not] have가 알맞다.
5 과거진행형 의문문은 「be동사의 과거형 + 주어 + 동사원형-ing?」 형태이다. 따라서 Was she studying 이 알맞다.
6 현재진행형은 「be동사의 현재형 + 동사원형-ing」 형태이다. 주어가 She이므로 cuts를 is cutting으로 고쳐야 알맞다.
7 일반동사 과거형의 의문문은 「Did + 주어 + 동사원형?」 형태이다. 따라서 ① Did he go to school by bus?가 알맞다.
8 ①②③⑤는 모두 과거를 나타내는 시간 표현이 쓰였으므로 was, ④는 지금(now) 진행 중인 일이므로 is가 알맞다.
9 빈칸 뒤에 형용사 tall이 있으므로 빈칸에는 be동사가 와야 한다. 내용상 과거와 현재의 일을 나타내므로 ③ wasn't - am이 알맞다.
10 어제의 일을 묻는 내용이다. 일반동사 find가 쓰였으므로 조동사 did를 사용해서 묻고 답한다.
11 상태 동사는 현재진행형을 쓰지 않고 현재시제를 쓴다. 따라서 ① is having → has, ② I'm wanting → I want, ③ Are you knowing → Do you know, ④ is liking → likes로 고쳐야 알맞다. ⑤의 have는 '먹다'의 의미이므로 진행형을 쓸 수 있다.
12 ① not fly → don't fly, ② isn't sell → doesn't sell, ④ didn't cleaned → didn't clean, ⑤ don't eating → aren't eating으로 고쳐야 알맞다.
13 last weekend은 과거를 나타내므로 visit → visited로 고쳐야 알맞다.
14 지금(now) 진행 중인 일을 묻고 있다. 현재진행형 의문문은 「be동사의 현재형 + 주어 + 동사원형-ing?」 형태이므로 Do you make → Are you making으로 고쳐야 알맞다.
15 일반동사 현재형의 부정문은 「don't/doesn't + 동사원형」 형태이다. 주어가 The elevator이므로 doesn't[does not] stop이 알맞다.
16 '~하고 있었다'는 과거진행형을 써서 「be동사의 과거형 + 동사원형-ing」 형태로 나타낸다. 주어가 복수(The girls)이므로 be동사는 were가 알맞다.
17 과거(yesterday)의 일을 묻고 있다. 일반동사 과거형의 의문문은 「Did + 주어 + 동사원형?」 형태이다.

CHAPTER 02

Present Perfect

현재완료

UNIT 03 현재완료 1 Present Perfect 1

LET'S CHECK

p.31, 33

A

- 과거시제 2 현재완료 3 현재완료
- 과거시제 5 현재완료 6 과거시제
- 과거시제 8 현재완료

B

- Has Emma found her book?
- I haven't[have not] driven a car before.
- Have you seen my bag?
- Have they gone to Spain?

C

- ate, eaten 2 gave, given 3 fell, fallen
- took, taken 5 drove, driven
- rode, ridden 7 hid, hidden
- broke, broken 9 spoke, spoken
- got, gotten 11 wore, worn
- grew, grown 13 threw, thrown
- drank, drunk 15 sang, sung
- swam, swum 17 went, gone
- had, had 19 made, made
- built, built 21 sent, sent 22 left, left
- lost, lost 24 slept, slept 25 felt, felt
- met, met 27 sat, sat 28 won, won
- sold, sold 30 heard, heard
- found, found 32 bought, bought
- caught, caught 34 taught, taught
- came, come 36 ran, run 37 cut, cut
- hit, hit 39 read, read

LET'S PRACTICE

p.34-35

A

- come 2 run 3 eaten 4 fallen 5 been
- known 7 given 8 seen 9 written

B

- has broken
- hasn't[has not] left
- have opened

C

- Has, missed / hasn't 2 Has, made / has
- Has, bought / hasn't
- Have, washed / have

D

- met 2 has 3 hasn't 4 has't
- have not watched 6 Have 7 read
- lost

UNIT 04 현재완료 2 Present Perfect 2

LET'S CHECK

p.37, 39

A

- 경험 2 완료 3 계속 4 경험 5 계속
- 경험 7 결과 8 계속 9 결과

B

- for 2 since 3 for 4 for 5 since
- since 7 for 8 for 9 since

C

- have lived 2 have read 3 Did you watch
- has Mr. Smith taught 5 left
- did you finish 7 have been 8 landed

D

- (1) have lived (2) lived
- (1) has been (2) was
- (1) have eaten (2) ate
- (1) hasn't[has not] read (2) didn't[did not] read

LET'S PRACTICE

p.40-41

A

- already 2 yet 3 never 4 for 5 since

B

- slept 2 met 3 eaten 4 told
- forgotten

C

- has gone 2 has had 3 have watched
- has lost

D

- lived 2 have never eaten 3 has had
- since 5 Have they 6 have you had
- met 8 didn't sleep

LET'S WRITE

p.42-43

STEP 1

- has worked 2 has, finished
- Have you, been 4 has gone
- haven't, read

STEP 2

- We have known each other for five years.
- Steve has just opened the file.
- Have you ever eaten Thai food?
- I have never seen her before.
- Somebody has taken my bag.

STEP 3

- They have just left the station.
- We have already sold the sofa.
- Tim hasn't[has not] cleaned his room yet.
- I have been here before.
- He has never traveled abroad.
- We have eaten at the restaurant many times.
- Chris has broken his leg.
- My mom has passed her driving test.
- He has driven a car since 2014.
- We have been good friends for 10 years.

REVIEW TEST

p.44-45

- ④ 2 ⑤ 3 ③ 4 ⑤ 5 has lost
- have lived 7 ④ 8 ④ 9 ④ 10 ③
- ⑤ 12 ④ 13 has visited → visited
- didn't → haven't
- have already heard
- have known 17 has never been

해설

- ④ come의 과거분사형은 come이다. (come - came - come)
- have/has 뒤에는 과거분사형이 온다. 따라서 ⑤ written이 알맞다.
- missed 앞에 올 수 있는 조동사는 have/has이며, 주

어가 Tom이므로 ③ Has가 알맞다. ①④ be동사 뒤에는 일반동사가 올 수 없으며, ② Did 뒤에는 동사원형이 온다.

4 현재완료 뒤에 'since + 과거 시점'이 나오면 '~부터 계속 ...하다'의 의미이다. ③ for 뒤에는 기간을 나타내는 말이 온다.

5 과거에 일어난 일의 결과가 현재까지 영향을 미치는 상태는 현재완료로 나타낸다. 주어가 3인칭 단수(Eric)이므로 has lost가 알맞다. (Eric은 그의 우산을 잃어버린 상태이다.)

6 과거부터 현재까지 계속되는 일은 현재완료로 나타낸다. 주어가 I이므로 have lived가 알맞다. (나는 여기에 5년째 살고 있다.)

7 'Have you ever + 과거분사?'(~해 본 적이 있니?)는 경험을 나타낸다. ①② 완료 ③ 결과 ④ 경험 ⑤ 계속

8 '~에 가 본 적이 있다'는 have/has been to로 나타낸다. (cf. have gone to: ~에 가고 (지금 여기에) 없다)

9 'since + 과거 시점'은 현재완료, two days ago는 과거시제와 어울리는 표현이다.

10 'How long + 현재완료?'는 '~한지 얼마나 되었니?'의 의미로 기간에 대해 묻는 말이다.

11 ① have → has rained, ② has wash → has washed, ③ haven't never met → haven't met 또는 have never met, ④ has become → became으로 고쳐야 알맞다.

12 과거 특정 시점을 나타내는 말이 올 경우에는 과거 시제를 쓴다. ① When has the game started? → When did the game start?, ② have seen → saw, ③ has been sick → was sick, ④ has lived → lived로 고쳐야 알맞다.

13 in 2017은 과거 특정 시점을 나타내므로 has visited → visited로 고쳐야 알맞다.

14 yet(아직)은 현재완료와 어울리는 표현이다. 주어가 They이므로 didn't → haven't로 고쳐야 알맞다.

15 already(이미)는 현재완료와 함께 쓰여 어떤 일이 이미 완료된 상태를 나타낸다. 주어가 We이므로 have already heard가 알맞다.

16 과거부터 현재까지 계속되는 일은 현재완료로 나타낸다. 주어가 I이므로 have known이 알맞다.

17 '~한 적이 있다[없다]'라고 경험에 대해 말할 때는 현재완료로 나타낸다. 주어가 3인칭 단수(Jiho)이므로 has never been이 알맞다.

CHAPTER 03

To-Infinitives, Gerunds

To부정사, 동명사

UNIT 05 To부정사 To-Infinitives

LET'S CHECK

p.49, 51

A

1 ① 2 ② 3 ③ 4 ④ 5 ⑤ 6 ⑥ 7 ⑦

B

1 go 2 be 3 To give 4 eat 5 join
6 to watch 7 to speak 8 stay 9 wear

C

1 The dog is looking for something to eat.
2 He is not a man to tell a lie.
3 I want a book to read.
4 Do you have some money to buy snacks?
5 It's your turn to cook dinner.
6 I have a question to ask you.
7 It is time to say goodbye.
8 Susie has a lot of friends to help her.
9 We have some water to drink.

D

1 to write an email 2 to return the books
3 to read my card 4 to hear the noise
5 to win a gold medal

LET'S PRACTICE

p.52-53

A

1 명사 2 형용사 3 형용사 4 부사
5 형용사 6 명사 7 부사 8 부사

B

1 I'm busy. I have a lot of work to do.
2 I am glad to see you again.
3 Do you want to go to the beach?
4 Being a parent is not easy.
5 Seeing is believe.
6 She hopes to be a teacher.

7 We are going to eat dinner.
8 It is dangerous to play with fire.
9 I'm so tired. I don't have enough time to sleep.

C

1 to read 2 to catch 3 to see

D

1 wanted to eat 2 is to have
3 many things to do 4 to buy a present
5 happy to help

UNIT 06 동명사 Gerunds

LET'S CHECK

p.55, 57

A

1 Watching 2 Buying 3 Eating
4 cooking 5 playing 6 reading
7 coming 8 being 9 learning 10 fixing
11 driving 12 listening 13 making
14 teaching

B

1 to quit 2 eating, to eat
3 moving, to move 4 cooking 5 waiting
6 smoking 7 talking 8 to pass
9 eating, to eat 10 snowing, to snow
11 watching, to watch 12 to leave
13 to help 14 reading 15 to go
16 memorizing 17 studying, to study
18 playing 19 going 20 answering
21 going 22 to live

LET'S PRACTICE

p.58-59

A

1 ① 2 ② 3 ③ 4 ④ 5 ⑤ 6 ⑥ 7 ⑦

B

1 designing 2 listening 3 moving
4 speaking

C

1 doing her homework 2 opening the door
3 to go to the dentist

D

1 fishing 2 to take 3 to be 4 trying
5 going 6 watching 7 telling 8 driving

9 to build

LET'S WRITE

p.60-61

STEP 1

1 to watch 2 to be 3 to show 4 to go
5 writing

STEP 2

6 Driving at night is dangerous.
7 His job is to study birds.
8 Leaves began to fall.
9 I have homework to do
10 People shake hands to say hello.

STEP 3

11 I want to get good grades.
12 He promised to keep the secret.
13 John decided to marry her.
14 I love walking[to walk] in the forest.
15 I enjoy watching movies in my free time.
16 She practices speaking English every day.
17 They kept walking.
18 He bought some books to read.
19 We got up early to see the sunrise.
20 Tom was happy to score a goal.

REVIEW TEST

p.62-63

1 ③ 2 ④ 3 ③ 4 ④ 5 ② 6 ①
7 ④ 8 ④ 9 ⑤ 10 ⑤ 11 ② 12 ③
13 going → go 14 read → reading
15 Climbing the mountain is difficult.
16 He didn't have money to buy food.
17 to buy a new bike

해설

1 동사가 문장에서 명사처럼 주어로 쓰일 때는 동명사(또는 to부정사) 형태가 되어야 한다.
2 감정을 나타내는 형용사 뒤에 to부정사가 쓰이면 '~해서, ~하니'의 의미로 감정의 원인을 나타낸다.
3 전치사(at) 뒤에 동사가 올 때는 동명사 형태로 써야 한다.
4 enjoy는 목적어로 동명사를 쓴다.
5 동사가 문장에서 명사처럼 주격 보어로 쓰일 때는 동명사 또는 to부정사 형태가 되어야 한다. ② teach는 동사원형이므로 쓸 수 없다.

6 주어로 쓰인 to부정사구(To learn a new language)는 자주어 It으로 대신하고 문장 뒤로 보낼 수 있다.
7 ①②③⑤는 to부정사가 형용사처럼 쓰여 앞의 명사를 꾸며주고 있다. ④는 부사처럼 쓰여 '~하기 위해'라는 목적의 뜻을 나타낸다.
8 ①②③⑤는 동사가 문장에서 명사처럼 주어, 목적어, 주격 보어로 쓰여 '~하는 것'이란 뜻을 나타내므로 동명사이다. ④는 현재진행형으로 쓰여 '~하고 있다, ~하는 중이다'란 뜻을 나타낸다.
9 동사 promise는 목적어로 to부정사를 쓰고, mind는 목적어로 동명사를 쓴다.
10 ⑤ 동사 need는 목적어로 to부정사만을 쓸 수 있다.
11 ② 동사 decide는 목적어로 to부정사를 쓴다. 따라서 buying → buy로 고쳐야 알맞다.
12 ①②④⑤는 뒤의 to부정사구(진주어)를 대신하므로 자주어 It이다. ③의 It은 '그것'이라는 뜻의 대명사이며, 뒤의 to solve는 진주어가 아니라 명사 question을 꾸며주므로 형용사처럼 쓰인 to부정사이다.
13 동사 need는 목적어로 to부정사를 쓴다. to부정사는 'to + 동사원형' 형태이므로 going → go로 고쳐야 알맞다.
14 동사 finish는 목적어로 동명사를 쓴다. 따라서 read → reading으로 고쳐야 알맞다.
15 주어 '그 산을 등반하는 것'은 Climbing the mountain으로 나타낼 수 있다.
16 '음식을 살 돈'은 money to buy로 나타낼 수 있다.
17 '새 자전거를 사기 위해'는 to buy a new bike로 나타낼 수 있다.

CHAPTER 04

Various Verbs

여러 가지 동사

UNIT 07 여러 가지 동사 1 Various Verbs 1

LET'S CHECK

p.67

A

- 1 salty 2 good 3 soft 4 busy
5 sounds 6 tastes 7 smells
8 smells like 9 looks like

B

- 1 Regular exercise keeps you healthy.
2 Linda found the math test difficult.
3 The bad food made the boy sick.
4 My grandma calls me Sweetie.
5 They named their daughter Julie.
6 We elected Dave the captain of our team.
7 Jennifer found the movie boring.
8 The cook made the soup spicy.
9 He made his youngest son the king.

LET'S PRACTICE

p.68-69

A

- 1 (1) looks (2) sounds
2 (1) smells (2) taste
3 (1) smells (2) feels

B

- 1 looks expensive
2 taste fantastic
3 sounds beautiful

C

- 1 found 2 named 3 keep 4 called
5 easy 6 bright 7 your best friend
8 him their leader
9 the TV program useful

D

- 1 The song made her famous.
2 Natasha keeps her kitchen clean.
3 His friends call him a genius.
4 The town elected Mr. Brown mayor.

UNIT 08 여러 가지 동사 2 Various Verbs 2

LET'S CHECK

p.71

A

- 1 My grandmother gave me some money.
2 Amy will buy her mom a present.
3 Tony made his parents breakfast.

- 4 Elli sent her friends Christmas cards.
5 I lent George my baseball glove.
6 Can you bring me some water?
7 Jake told us a funny story.
8 The man asked me my name.
9 Janet taught the children a song.

B

- 1 to 2 to 3 to 4 for 5 to 6 to 7 for
8 for 9 of

LET'S PRACTICE

p.72-73

A

- 1 O 2 X 3 X 4 X 5 O 6 O 7 X
8 X 9 O

B

- 1 made me pizza
2 showed Jane his room
3 asked me the way to the station

C

- 1 to 2 for 3 of 4 for 5 me your pen
6 my cousin a postcard 7 the ball to me
8 the news to everyone 9 the menu for me

D

- 1 his new camera to me
2 dinner for us
3 yoga to her students
4 invitations to her friends

LET'S WRITE

p.74-75

STEP 1

- 1 felt 2 tastes 3 made 4 call
5 showed

STEP 2

- 6 The story sounds strange.
7 This seatbelt will keep you safe.
8 We elected Jack class president.
9 She didn't tell me anything.
10 Mom made cookies for my friends.

STEP 3

- 11 The man looks perfect.
12 This shampoo smells sweet.
13 That sounds like an interesting idea.

- 14 The campfire kept us warm.
15 She found the final exam difficult.
16 I named my bike Fred.
17 Books give us a lot of information.
18 The waiter brought me a glass of water.
19 Jackie teaches music to students.
20 He asked some questions of me.

REVIEW TEST

p.76-77

- 1 ② 2 ⑤ 3 ② 4 ③ 5 ⑤
6 Mr. Lee teaches us science.
7 She found the boy honest.
8 The school elected him student of the year.
9 ② 10 ② 11 ⑤ 12 ⑤
13 softly → soft 14 for → to
15 taste sour 16 lent my notebook to him
17 made her unhappy

해설

- 1 감각동사 feel, look, taste, smell, sound 뒤에는 형용사가 주격 보어로 쓰인다. ② well은 부사이므로 good으로 고쳐야 알맞다.
2 give, send, show, pass는 모두 수여동사로 '동사 + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어' 또는 '동사 + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어' 형태로 쓸 수 있다. buy는 간접목적어가 직접목적어 뒤에 올 경우 전치사 for를 쓴다.
3 '~을 ...하게 만들다'는 'make + 목적어 + 목적격 보어(형용사)'로 나타낸다. ② sadly → sad
4 감각동사 뒤에 명사가 올 경우에는 전치사 like(~처럼)를 쓴다. ③ smells chicken → smells like chicken
5 '~에게 ...을 만들어주다'는 'make + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어' 또는 'make + 직접목적어 + for + 간접목적어'로 나타낸다.
6 '~에게 ...을 가르쳐주다'는 'teach + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어' 또는 'teach + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어'로 나타낸다.
7 '~가 ...인 것을 알게 되다, ~가 ...라고 생각하다'는 'found + 목적어 + 목적격 보어(형용사)'로 나타낸다.
8 '~을 ...로 선출하다'는 'elect + 목적어 + 목적격 보어(명사)'로 나타낸다.
9 '~하게 보이다'는 'look + 형용사', '~가 ...라는 것을 알게 되다'는 'find + 목적어 + 목적격 보어(형용사)'로 나타낸다.
10 '~에게 ...을 묻다'는 'ask + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어' 또는 'ask + 직접목적어 + of + 간접목적어' 형

태로 나타낸다.

- 11 ①②③④는 '동사 + 목적어 + 목적격 보어', ⑤는 '동사 + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어' 형태의 문장이다.
12 ①②③④는 '동사 + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어', ⑤는 '동사 + 목적어 + 목적격 보어' 형태의 문장이다.
13 감각동사 feel 뒤에는 형용사가 주격 보어로 쓰인다. softly는 부사이므로 soft로 고쳐야 알맞다.
14 '~에게 ...을 쓰다'는 'write + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어' 또는 'write + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어'로 나타낸다. 따라서 for를 to로 고쳐야 알맞다.
15 '~한 맛이 나다'는 'taste + 형용사'로 나타낸다.
16 '~에게 ...을 빌려주다'는 'lend + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어' 또는 'lend + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어'로 나타낸다.
17 '~을 ...하게 만들다'는 'make + 목적어 + 목적격 보어(형용사)'로 나타낸다.

CHAPTER 05

The Passive 수동태

UNIT 09 수동태 1 The Passive 1

LET'S CHECK

p.81

A

- 1 steal 2 be invited 3 make 4 be helped
5 deliver 6 be grown 7 read 8 be sold
9 be broken

B

- 1 (1) made (2) was made
2 (1) was created (2) created
3 (1) stole (2) was stolen
4 (1) is spoken (2) speak

LET'S PRACTICE

p.82-83

A

- 1 수동태 2 능동태 3 수동태 4 수동태
5 수동태 6 능동태 7 수동태 8 능동태

B

- 1 read 2 hid 3 was bitten 4 took
5 cleans 6 was found 7 was waken
8 wasn't written 9 don't grow

C

- 1 chased 2 planted 3 was canceled

D

- 1 This hotel was built
2 The fish was caught
3 My bike was stolen
4 Shoes are not made

UNIT 10 수동태 2

The Passive 2

LET'S CHECK

p.85

A

- 1 are used 2 is loved 3 is taught
4 are sold

B

- 1 was played 2 was painted
3 were destroyed 4 was written

LET'S PRACTICE

p.86-87

A

- 1 is served 2 are parked 3 are washed

B

- 1 were built 2 are cut 3 was painted
4 is spoken 5 was hit 6 was invented
7 was found 8 is walked 9 were sent

C

- 1 The shop is closed by the manager.
2 The flat tire was changed by Robert.
3 The accident was seen by many people.
4 The mistakes were corrected by the teacher.

D

- 1 invited 2 enjoyed 3 was stolen
4 grow 5 broke 6 was eaten

- 7 designed 8 by him 9 wasn't paid

LET'S WRITE

p.88-89

STEP 1

- 1 was stolen 2 is used 3 are sold
4 was built 5 were parked

STEP 2

- 6 Sam was stung by a bee.
7 This email was written by Kevin.
8 Cotton candy is made of sugar.
9 The book was published in 1997.
10 The actor is loved by many people.

STEP 3

- 11 Cricket is played in England.
12 Frogs are eaten by snakes.
13 The lock was broken by someone.
14 The building was designed by an Italian.
15 English and French are spoken in Canada.
16 We were invited to Helen's wedding.
17 The bottles are placed on the shelf.
18 A hundred people were killed in the plane crash.
19 My computer was delivered on Monday.
20 The roses were planted by my grand-mother.

REVIEW TEST

p.90-91

- 1 ③ 2 ④ 3 ⑤ 4 ⑤ 5 ④
6 The magazine is read by many women.
7 ⑤ 8 ③ 9 ④ 10 ③ 11 ④
12 is grown 13 was fixed 14 is spoken
15 was worn 16 were eaten

해설

- 1 '차려졌다'는 수동태(be + 과거분사)를 사용하여 ③ was set으로 나타낼 수 있다.
2 수동태 문장에서 행위자는 'by + 목적격'으로 나타낸다. ④ they는 주격 대명사이므로 알맞지 않다.
3 This picture가 주어인 경우 행동의 대상이므로 수동태가 적절하다. 과거시제의 수동태는 'was/were + 과거분사'의 형태이므로 ⑤가 알맞다.
4 주어(She)가 행동의 대상이므로 수동태가 적절하다. 과거시제 수동태의 부정형은 'wasn't/weren't + 과거분사'의 형태이므로 ⑤가 알맞다.

- 5 수동태 문장에서 행위자가 일반적인 사람들이거나 중요하지 않은 경우 'by + 목적격'은 생략할 수 있다. 그러나 ④의 Mr. Kim은 특정인을 가리키므로 생략할 수 없다.

- 6 수동태는 주어 뒤에 'be동사 + 과거분사'가 오고, 그 뒤에 행위자를 'by + 목적격'으로 나타낸다.

- 7 ⑤ The man이 행위자이므로 능동태가 적절하다. (was stolen → stole)

- 8 ④ The game은 시청되는 것이므로 수동태가 적절하다 (watched → was watched)

- 9 ① finish → was finished, ② was enjoyed → enjoyed, ③ bought → was bought, ⑤ was made → made로 고쳐야 알맞다.

- 10 Emma는 행위자이므로 did, The laundry는 행동의 대상이므로 'be동사 + 과거분사' 형태인 was done이 알맞다.

- 11 ② 과거시제의 수동태는 'was/were + 과거분사'의 형태이므로 were made로 써야 알맞다.

- 12 주어 Coffee가 단수이고 현재시제이므로 is grown이 알맞다.

- 13 주어 The door가 단수이고 과거시제이므로 was fixed가 알맞다.

- 14 주어 Dutch가 단수이고 현재시제이므로 is spoken이 알맞다.

- 15 주어 This wedding dress가 단수이고 과거시제이므로 was worn이 알맞다.

- 16 주어 The cookies가 복수이고 과거시제이므로 were eaten이 알맞다.

CHAPTER 06

Conjunctions

접속사

UNIT 11 접속사 1

Conjunctions 1

LET'S CHECK

p.95

A

- 1 but 2 or 3 but 4 and 5 but 6 or
7 so 8 but 9 and

B

- 1 ⑥ 2 ② 3 ③ 4 ② 5 ③ 6 ④

LET'S PRACTICE

p.96-97

A

- 1 so 2 but 3 or 4 and 5 but 6 or
7 so 8 and 9 or

B

- 1 or 2 so 3 but

C

- 1 Is that a duck or a goose?
2 The ship carries people and things.
3 Tom did his best but failed the exam.
4 It was dusty outside, so I closed the window.

D

- 1 or 2 so 3 and 4 or 5 so 6 but
7 but 8 so 9 or

UNIT 12 접속사 2

Conjunctions 2

LET'S CHECK

p.99

A

- 1 while 2 after 3 because 4 If
5 Before

B

- 1 C 2 ⑨ 3 ② 4 ① 5 ⑥ 6 ④

LET'S PRACTICE

p.100-101

A

- 1 I'll make a snowman
2 when I found him
3 while you are driving
4 because it was sunny

B

- 1 while 2 because 3 If 4 when 5 after
6 before 7 while 8 are 9 don't

- C**
1 If 2 before 3 because

- D**
1 You can use my phone, you need it
2 Peter fell asleep, he was reading
3 I drank a glass of water, I was thirsty
4 You will catch the bus, you run

LET'S WRITE

p.102-103

STEP 1

- 1 and 2 or 3 when 4 because 5 If

STEP 2

- 6 Sally can sing and dance.
7 She is young but wise.
8 ate dinner after Dad came home
9 Will you have coffee or tea?
10 go home before it gets dark

STEP 3

- 11 and moved to New York
12 but it wasn't [was not] cold
13 a knife or scissors
14 When the phone rang
15 While I am studying
16 before he came in
17 After he woke up
18 if you study hard
19 so he can speak English well
20 Because we are friends

REVIEW TEST

p.104-105

- 1 ④ 2 ⑤ 3 ④ 4 ① 5 because
6 When 7 Before 8 ④ 9 ② 10 ③
11 ④ 12 ③ 13 Because 14 but
15 interesting and useful
16 while they are eating 17 If it rains

해설

- 1 서로 비슷한 내용은 ④ and로 연결한다.
2 '나는 그 영화가 너무 폭력적이기 때문에 좋아하지 않는다'고 해야 자연스럽다. ⑤ because
3 '그가 집에 왔을 때 저녁 식사가 준비되어 있었다'고 해야 자연스럽다. ④ when
4 '우리는 내일 날씨가 맑으면 동물원에 갈 것이다'라고

해야 자연스럽다. ① if

5 두 문장 모두 뒷 문장이 앞 문장의 이유를 설명하고 있으므로 because가 알맞다.

6 '13살의 나이에'는 '그가 13살이었을 때'라는 절로 바꿀 수 있다.

7 'TV를 끄고 방을 나갔다'는 '방을 나가기 전에 TV를 켜다'로 바꿀 수 있다.

8 ①②③⑤는 서로 비슷한 내용을 연결하므로 and, ④는 선택해야 할 것을 연결하므로 or이 알맞다.

9 시간과 조건의 부사절에서는 미래형 대신 현재형을 쓴다. ② will work → work

10 서로 비슷한 내용은 and, 선택해야 할 것은 or로 연결한다.

11 '우리는 가격이 싼기 때문에 버스로 갔다', '내가 일찍 온다면 자리를 잡을 수 있다'라고 해야 자연스럽다.

12 ①②④⑤는 접속사, ③은 의문사이다.

13 '~때문에'는 Because가 적절하다.

14 '하지만, 그러나'는 but이 적절하다.

15 서로 비슷한 내용은 and로 연결한다.

16 '~하는 동안'은 while을 사용한다.

17 '(만약) ~한다면'은 if를 사용한다.

CHAPTER 07

Relative Pronouns

관계대명사

UNIT 13 관계대명사 1 Relative Pronouns 1

LET'S CHECK

p.109

A

- 1 A thief is a person who steals things.
2 He lives in a house that has a pool.
3 I ate the noodles which my mom made.
4 John is the boy who is riding the bike.
5 This is the movie that I watched last night.

- 6 The patient pointed at the tooth that hurt.
7 Terry is wearing socks which have holes.
8 Is there a shop which sells fruit?
9 Is that the policeman who helped you?

B

- 1 (1) ⑥ (2) ① 2 (1) ① (2) ⑥
3 (1) ⑥ (2) ① 4 (1) ① (2) ⑥

C

- 1 who 2 who 3 which 4 which 5 who
6 who 7 which 8 who 9 which

D

- 1 are 2 lives 3 study 4 were 5 makes
6 is 7 sells 8 opens 9 are

LET'S PRACTICE

p.110-111

A

- 1 which 2 who 3 who 4 which 5 who
6 which 7 which 8 who 9 which

B

- 1 ③ 2 ⑥ 3 ① 4 ①

C

- 1 which washes dirty dishes
2 who treats sick animals
3 which cleans floors automatically

D

- 1 which lives in the desert
2 which didn't fit him well
3 who called me
4 which is near the hotel

UNIT 14 관계대명사 2 Relative Pronouns 2

LET'S CHECK

p.115

A

- 1 주격 2 주격 3 목적격 4 주격 5 목적격
6 목적격 7 주격

B

- 1 The actor we met is not famous.
2 These are shoes I usually wear.
3 Brian is a person everybody likes.
4 The man we took this morning was empty.
5 The dress you're wearing is nice.

- 6 The boy I called didn't answer the phone.
7 All the guests Amy invited came to the party.
8 I liked the museum we visited last weekend.
9 My mom liked my friend I brought home yesterday.

LET'S PRACTICE

p.116-117

A

- 1 ③, ④ 2 ①, ②, ④ 3 ③, ④ 4 ③, ④

B

- 1 X 2 O 3 X 4 X 5 O 6 X 7 O
8 X 9 O

C

- 1 which we made
2 which I set last night
3 who(m) he likes

D

- 1 which you are wearing
2 who(m) she met at her university
3 which I borrowed from my friend
4 who(m) Jamie teaches

LET'S WRITE

p.118-119

STEP 1

- 1 which 2 which 3 who 4 whom
5 who

STEP 2

- 6 who wrote this book
7 which can sing and dance
8 which Carol made
9 who is taller than him
10 which we took yesterday

STEP 3

- 11 who love animals
12 (which[that]) we watched yesterday
13 (who(m)[that]) Tom likes
14 (which[that]) I wrote
15 which[that] has a lot of beautiful beaches
16 (which[that]) I recommended
17 who[that] lives next door
18 which[that] were in the refrigerator
19 (which[that]) I bought on the Internet
20 who[that] wants to be a ballerina

REVIEW TEST

p.120-121

- 1 ② 2 who 3 which 4 whom 5 ②
6 ④ 7 ⑤ 8 ③ 9 ② 10 ② 11 ③
12 ③
13 I like the soup which my mom makes.
14 The computer which he wants to buy
15 which[that] my parents grow
16 who[that] stole my money

해설

- 1 첫 번째 문장은 선행사 a friend가 사람이고 형용사 절에서 동사 lives의 주어 역할을 하므로 주격 관계대명사 who[that]가 알맞다. 두 번째 문장은 선행사 the book이 사물이고 형용사절에서 동사 lost의 목적어 역할을 하므로 목적격 관계대명사 which[that]가 알맞다.
- 2 선행사 The man이 사람이고 형용사절에서 동사 invited의 주어 역할을 하므로 주격 관계대명사 who가 알맞다.
- 3 선행사 The opera가 사물이고 형용사절에서 동사 watched의 목적어 역할을 하므로 목적격 관계대명사 which[that]가 알맞다.
- 4 선행사 the girl이 사람이고 형용사절에서 전치사 to의 목적어 역할을 하므로 목적격 관계대명사 whom[that]이 알맞다.
- 5 선행사 The buses가 사물이므로 관계대명사는 which, that을 쓰고, 관계대명사 뒤의 동사는 선행사의 수에 일치시켜야 하므로 go가 알맞다. run이 문장 전체의 동사이므로 ①은 알맞지 않다.
- 6 관계대명사 which는 선행사가 사물, 동물일 때 쓴다.
- 7 목적격 관계대명사 뒤에는 「주어 + 동사」 형태가, 주격 관계대명사 뒤에는 동사가 이어진다. ①②③④는 주격, ⑤는 목적격 관계대명사이다.
- 8 ①②④⑤는 목적격 관계대명사로 생략할 수 있으나, ③은 주격 관계대명사로 생략할 수 없다.
- 9 Peter sent me yesterday는 선행사 the email을 꾸며주는 형용사절이며, 안에 목적격 관계대명사 which 또는 that이 생략되어 있다.
- 10 관계대명사 that은 선행사의 종류에 관계없이 모두 쓸 수 있다.
- 11 ③ 선행사 a friend가 사람이므로 사물, 동물을 나타내는 관계대명사 which 대신 who 또는 that을 써야 알맞다.
- 12 ③ 관계대명사 뒤에 동사(lived)가 이어지므로 whom 대신 주격 관계대명사 who[that]를 써야 알맞다.

- 13 관계대명사 which가 형용사절에서 동사 makes의 목적어 역할을 하므로 목적어 it을 중복으로 쓰지 않는다.
- 14 「그가 사고 싶은 컴퓨터」이므로 The computer가 선행사가 되고 그 뒤에 「목적격 관계대명사 + 주어 + 동사」의 어순을 따른다.
- 15 선행사 the vegetables가 사물이므로 관계대명사 which 또는 that을 써서 형용사절을 만든다.
- 16 선행사 the man이 사람이므로 관계대명사 who 또는 that을 써서 형용사절을 만든다.

WORKBOOK

UNIT 01 현재시제, 현재진행형 Present Simple, Present Continuous

p.4-5

- A**
1 is 2 get 3 cries 4 speaks 5 play
6 isn't[is not] 7 don't[do not] go 8 Are
9 Do, eat
- B**
1 are falling 2 is taking 3 are crossing
4 is cutting 5 are lying 6 isn't writing
7 aren't flying 8 Is, reading 9 Are, waiting
- C**
1 know 2 is eating 3 hugs 4 has
5 is wearing 6 aren't studying
7 once a month 8 Do you want
9 Does she go
- D**
1 is cutting 2 Is she writing
3 doesn't[does not] drink 4 Do you wear

UNIT 02 과거시제, 과거진행형 Past Simple, Past Continuous

p.6-7

- A**
1 are 2 was 3 were 4 ate 5 go
6 worked 7 helped 8 didn't speak
9 Did they enjoy
- B**
1 are watching 2 were sleeping
3 was raining 4 is drawing 5 is getting
6 aren't[are not] studying
7 weren't[were not] studying 8 Is, going
9 were, doing
- C**
1 Did / did 2 Were / weren't 3 Did / didn't
4 Were / were
- D**
1 was running 2 didn't work
3 Did you have 4 Were they playing

UNIT 03 현재완료 1 Present Perfect 1

p.8-9

- A**
1 visited, visited 2 did, done 3 ate, eaten
4 wrote, written 5 met, met
6 bought, bought 7 came, come
8 ran, run 9 cut, cut
- B**
1 have arrived 2 hasn't[has not] sold
3 have gone 4 has lost
5 haven't[have not] read 6 has worked
7 has been 8 has broken
9 haven't[have not] finished
- C**
1 Have, seen / haven't
2 Has, left / has
3 Have, studied / have
4 Have, heard / haven't

- D**
1 Has, stopped 2 hasn't[has not] answered
3 has traveled 4 Have, found

UNIT 04 현재완료 2 Present Perfect 2

p.10-11

- A**
1 hasn't[has not] finished 2 have, cleaned
3 Have, seen 4 has, eaten 5 have climbed
6 has had 7 has been 8 has gone
9 has lost
- B**
1 was 2 has been 3 haven't 4 rode
5 Have / have 6 left 7 have you had
8 has driven 9 done / have
- C**
1 ago 2 yet 3 for 4 last night 5 since
- D**
1 Have you ever seen
2 hasn't[has not] come
3 has just landed
4 have never played

UNIT 05 To부정사 To-Infinitives

p.12-13

- A**
1 ① 2 ② 3 ③ 4 ④ 5 ⑤ 6 ⑥ 7 ⑦
8 ⑧ 9 ⑨
- B**
1 There are lots of things to see in New York.
2 The boy has no friends to play with.
3 What is the best way to get to the station?
4 Karen always takes a book to read.
5 Do you want something to drink?
6 It is time to go home.
7 She has three puppies to take care of.
- C**
1 ⑨ 2 ④ 3 ⑥ 4 ⑧ 5 ③ 6 ② 7 ①

- D**
- 1 to swim 2 It, to watch 3 to learn
 - 4 happy to get

UNIT 06 동명사 Gerunds

p.14-15

- A**
- 1 a 2 c 3 b 4 b 5 c 6 b 7 a
 - 8 a

- B**
- 1 to drive 2 to do 3 going 4 to be
 - 5 dancing 6 working, to work
 - 7 playing, to play 8 to study 9 cooking

- C**
- 1 skiing 2 traveling 3 to do 4 to go

- D**
- 1 Writing 2 Listening 3 swimming
 - 4 playing

UNIT 07 여러 가지 동사 1 Various Verbs 1

p.16-17

- A**
- 1 smells 2 sounds 3 tastes 4 feels
 - 5 sleepy 6 lovely 7 terrible 8 felt
 - 9 feel like

- B**
- 1 kept me awake
 - 2 call you Tom
 - 3 kept the food warm
 - 4 made her famous
 - 5 found my computer broken
 - 6 elected him their next leader
 - 7 named his dog Teddy
 - 8 keep the classroom clean
 - 9 found her homework easy

- C**
- 1 great 2 cold 3 O 4 O 5 looks like
 - 6 interesting 7 O 8 healthy 9 him

- D**
- 1 sounds friendly
 - 2 makes the Earth hotter
 - 3 keep the children quiet
 - 4 calls me Peter

UNIT 08 여러 가지 동사 2 Various Verbs 2

p.18-19

- A**
- 1 a 2 a 3 b 4 a 5 b 6 a 7 b
 - 8 b 9 a

- B**
- 1 bought us pizza
 - 2 made his brother a paper airplane
 - 3 gave me her address
 - 4 passed me the ball
 - 5 teaches us math
 - 6 sent me an invitation
 - 7 brought us some ice

- C**
- 1 for me 2 to me 3 for Susie 4 of you

- D**
- 1 gave me a book
 - 2 made me a cup of cocoa
 - 3 buy me a new cellphone
 - 4 bring me the remote control

UNIT 09 수동태 1 The Passive 1

p.20-21

- A**
- 1 잤다 2 심어졌다 3 사용한다 4 만들어진다
 - 5 배달한다 6 취소되었다 7 발명했다
 - 8 지어졌다 9 불려진다.

- B**
- 1 was finished 2 was caught 3 saw
 - 4 took 5 were invited 6 is taught
 - 7 was destroyed 8 was stolen 9 found

- C**
- 1 This book is read by many people.
 - 2 The letters were sent two days ago.
 - 3 The little boy was bitten by a dog.
 - 4 The shirt was ironed by Tim.

- D**
- 1 is washed 2 was fixed 3 was stolen
 - 4 are sent

UNIT 10 수동태 2 The Passive 2

p.22-23

- A**
- 1 is produced 2 was hit 3 was painted
 - 4 is played 5 are used 6 are cleaned
 - 7 were invited

- B**
- 1 His money was stolen by someone.
 - 2 Cars are repaired by the mechanic.
 - 3 The door was closed by her.
 - 4 The dress was worn by the actress.

- C**
- 1 The people elect the president.
 - 2 We turned on the TV.
 - 3 The hotel guests use the swimming pool.
 - 4 The teacher erased the blackboard.

- D**
- 1 is kept 2 was cut 3 was bitten
 - 4 wasn't[was not] invited

UNIT 11 접속사 1 Conjunctions 1

p.24-25

- A**
- 1 and 2 or 3 and 4 or 5 or 6 so
 - 7 but 8 but 9 so

- B**
- 1 or 2 and 3 but 4 so 5 or 6 but
 - 7 so

- C**
- 1 She can play the piano and the guitar.
 - 2 The line was long, so we waited for a long time.
 - 3 Do you want to go with us or stay here?
 - 4 He got a cold, but he didn't take any medicine.

- D**
- 1 so I called 2 but I bought
 - 3 and made a snowman 4 now or later

UNIT 12 접속사 2 Conjunctions 2

p.26-27

- A**
- 1 when 2 while 3 after 4 before
 - 5 before 6 when 7 if 8 when
 - 9 because

- B**
- 1 because 2 after 3 while 4 if
 - 5 before

- C**
- 1 While I was playing soccer, I hurt my ankle.
 - 2 She felt sick after she ate the fish.
 - 3 He called the police because he lost his wallet.
 - 4 I will walk to school if the weather is good.

- D**
- 1 before he left 2 When I was young
 - 3 after I finish 4 If Angela invites me

UNIT 13 관계대명사 1 Relative Pronouns 1

p.28-29

- A**
- 1 Cindy buys milk that is low fat.
 - 2 I have an aunt who lives in Seattle.
 - 3 Grace is the girl who is wearing the red dress.
 - 4 The man who is in the kitchen is my father.

- 5 Tony is wearing jeans that are too tight.
 6 The cat which scratched me is Sally's.
 7 The person who sent the roses is Chris.
 8 Amy bought a bag which cost \$20.
 9 Is there a shop which sells swimsuits?

B

- 1 who 2 which 3 that 4 which 5 who
 6 who 7 which 8 who 9 who

C

- 1 I bought a dress which was on sale.
 2 Do you see the cat which is on the roof?
 3 The girl who came here was Karen.
 4 She took out the ring which was in the box.

D

- 1 who served us
 2 which keeps water warm
 3 who can speak English
 4 who saw the accident

UNIT 14 관계대명사 2

Relative Pronouns 2

p.30-31

A

- 1 목적격 2 주격 3 목적격 4 주격 5 주격
 6 목적격 7 주격 8 목적격 9 주격

B

- 1 which 2 that 3 whom 4 that 5 that
 6 whom 7 which 8 which 9 that

C

- 1 The cup which he dropped was broken.
 2 She gave me the strawberry jam which she made.
 3 The teacher who(m) I like the most is Mrs. Yoon.
 4 This is the tree which my dad and I planted.

D

- 1 which my mom gave me
 2 which he took
 3 who(m) he likes
 4 who(m) I meet