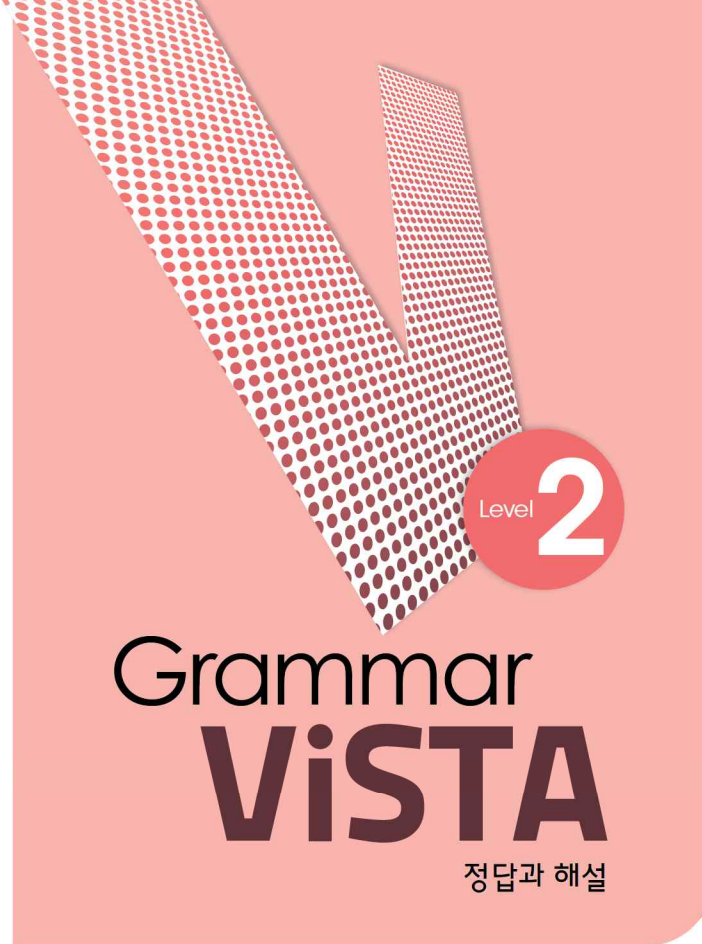




• 본 교재

• workbook

Chapter 01 문장의 형태

GP Practice 01. 동사 + 보어

p. 13

- A** 1 pretty 2 became
3 sounds like 4 cold
- B** 1 looks 2 taste
3 smell like 4 feels
- C** 1 look great 2 smells sweet
3 turn yellow 4 sounded excited
- D** 1 quiet / 명사·형용사
2 happy / 형용사
3 good / 형용사
4 O / 명사, ~처럼 보다

GP Practice 02. 수어동사 + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어

GP Practice 03. 수어동사 + 직접목적어 + 전치사 + 간접목적어

p. 15

- A** 1 me a text message
2 gave 3 for
4 ask 5 to
- B** 1 some useful advice to me
2 a wooden seesaw for the children
3 his secret to me
- C** 1 bought his mom a silver ring
2 teaches me Chinese
3 showed us a funny video clip
- D** 1 O / ~에게 ~를, 간접 + 직물
2 to / ~를 ~에게, to
3 of / ~를 ~에게, of
4 for / ~를 ~에게, for

GP Practice 04. 동사 + 목적어 + 목적격보어

p. 17

- A** 1 to sit 2 to believe
3 him a rich man 4 happy
- B** 1 B 2 A 3 C 4 D
- C** 1 told me to keep the change
2 call this stone Alien
3 allow me to skip breakfast
4 keeps the baby's head warm

- D** 1 excited / 형용사
2 to get / to + 동사원형
3 healthy / 형용사
4 to repeat / to + 동사원형

GP Practice 05. 사역·지각 동사 + 목적어 + 목적격보어

p. 19

- A** 1 keep 2 playing
3 to rest 4 ride
- B** 1 think 2 drive
3 burn (burning) 4 to arrive
- C** 1 listened to Judy talk (talking)
2 had me pay back
3 let us join
4 watched a monkey climb (climbing)
- D** 1 feel / 동사원형
2 O, cut / 동사원형, 동사원형 + -ing
3 to find, find / to + 동사원형, 동사원형
4 to fix / to + 동사원형

Grammar & Writing

p. 20

- A** 1 sounds like an amazing idea
2 makes me relaxed
3 bought his grandmother a bracelet
4 told me to chew the food well
5 cooked a nice dinner for her guest
6 made me wash my sneakers
- B** 1 calls me a princess
2 smells delicious
3 lent Mike my bicycle
4 asked him to set up
5 saw two boys leave (leaving)
6 gave me three tickets
7 made the boy feel
- C** 1 dance (dancing) on the stage
2 to read her blog
3 shake (shaking) suddenly
4 wear his new hat
- D** 1 make your trip exciting
2 give you some tips
3 send it to me
4 help you to travel

Actual Test

p. 22

- 1 ④ 2 ① 3 ④ 4 ⑤ 5 ① 6 ②, ⑤ 7 ①, ③
8 ③ 9 ① 10 ② 11 ④ 12 ④ 13 ③ 14 ④
15 ③ 16 to 17 walking 18 set 19 to solve
20 ④ 21 ⑤ 22 ③ 23 read (reading) 24 to
follow 25 advised us to save energy 26 found
paper-folding very fun 27 let 28 talking → to talk,
to + 동사원형 29 to → for, 3형식, for 30 This novel
makes me think about nature

- 1 sound는 주격보어로 형용사를 사용함.
2 [show + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어]
3 expect는 목적격보어로 [to + 동사원형]을 사용함.
4 [buy + 직접목적어 + for + 간접목적어]
5 [make + 목적어 + 동사원형]: 목적어를 ~하도록 만들다
6 see는 목적격보어로 동사원형과 [동사원형 + -ing]를 사용함.
7 [teach + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어] = [teach + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어]
8 [bring + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어] = [bring + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어]
9 감각동사 look, taste는 주격보어로 형용사를 사용함.
10 want는 목적격보어로 [to + 동사원형]을 사용하고 make는 목적격보어로 형용사를 씀.
11 ①, ②, ③, ⑤ 5형식 문장 [주어 + 동사 + 목적어 + 목적격보어], ④ 4형식 문장 [주어 + 동사 + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어]
12 look like 뒤에는 명사가 와야 함.
13 tell, ask, get, want는 목적격보어로 [to + 동사원형]을 사용하고, have는 목적격보어로 동사원형을 사용함.
14 [give, send, hand, offer + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어], [make + 직접목적어 + for + 간접목적어]
15 advise는 목적격보어로 [to + 동사원형]을 사용하고 have, make, help, watch는 목적격보어로 동사원형을 사용함.
16 [lend + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어] = [lend + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어]
17 지각동사 see는 목적격보어로 동사원형과 [동사원형 + -ing] 둘 다 사용 가능함.
18 [get + 목적어 + to + 동사원형] = [have + 목적어 + 동사원형]
19 help는 목적격보어로 동사원형과 [to + 동사원형] 둘 다 사용 가능함.
20 make는 목적격보어로 동사원형을 사용하므로 feel을 써야 함.
21 allow는 목적격보어로 [to + 동사원형]을 사용하므로 to enter를 써야 함.
22 ⑥의 get은 목적격보어로 [to + 동사원형]을 사용하므로 to carry를 써야 하고, [tell + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어]이므로 ⑥의 for는 to로 바꿔야 함.
23 지각동사 see는 목적격보어로 동사원형과 [동사원형 + -ing]

둘 다 사용 가능함.

- 24 tell은 목적격보어로 [to + 동사원형]을 사용함.
25 advise는 목적격보어로 [to + 동사원형]을 사용함.
26 find는 목적격보어로 형용사를 사용함.
27 let은 '~가 ~하도록 허락하다'라는 의미이며 목적격보어로 동사원형을 사용함.
28 5형식 동사 want의 목적격보어는 [to + 동사원형]이다.
29 3형식 동사로 쓰인 cook 뒤의 어순은 [직접목적어 + for + 간접목적어]이다.
30 make는 목적격보어로 동사원형을 사용함.

Grammar Mapping

p. 26

- ① 주격보어 ② They became friends. ③ 간접목적어
④ 직접목적어 ⑤ He made me a cake. ⑥ 직접목적어
⑦ 전치사 ⑧ 간접목적어 ⑨ He made a cake for me.
⑩ 목적격보어 ⑪ She keeps her room clean.

Chapter 02 시제

GP Practice 06. 현재완료

GP Practice 07. 과거와 현재완료

p. 29

- A** 1 lost 2 eaten
3 has been to 4 in
5 have you
- B** 1 has been 2 has gone to
3 has forgotten
- C** 1 Have you tried the recipe
2 enjoyed the magic show
3 has not gotten enough sleep
- D** 1 met / 과거, 과거
2 has met / has
3 have not come / have + not + p.p.
4 O / Have + 주어

GP Practice 08. 현재완료 용법

p. 31

- A** 1 have seen 2 since
3 yet 4 been
- B** 1 have learned 2 has worked
3 have, lived 4 has, won

- C** 1 has been busy since last week
2 have just finished dinner
3 has erupted many times
4 hasn't saved enough money
- D** 1 O / 방금 막 끝났다, has + just + p.p.
2 have worked / ~해 왔다, 완료
3 has gone / ~로 가버렸다, gone
4 for / ~ 동안 계속, for, 기간

Grammar & Writing

p. 32

- A** 1 has never touched my pet snake
2 has had the symptom for two months
3 have moved four times since 2015
4 How long has she studied
5 painted *The Starry Night* in
6 have never been to Tokyo
- B** 1 have tracked the lion since
2 hasn't opened his birthday gifts
3 has sponsored poor children since
4 has changed diapers for her baby nine times
5 broke her promise yesterday
6 Why have people left
- C** 1 played, has played
2 arrived, has, arrived
3 lived, has lived
4 ran, has run
- D** 1 visited Spain
2 he hasn't
3 has visited
4 has been to, two times (twice)

Actual Test

p. 34

- 1 ⑤ 2 ③ 3 ③ 4 ⑤ 5 ④ 6 ① 7 ⑤ 8 ⑤
9 ② 10 ⑤ 11 ① 12 ⑤ 13 ① 14 has eaten
15 has gone to 16 ③ 17 ② 18 ④ 19 been
20 have not (haven't) named, yet 21 played
22 has played the piano for 23 have deleted
the files by mistake 24 Have you ever ridden in
25 haven't 26 has collected figurines for three
years 27 have been to the zoo many times
28 have died → died, 과거, 과거 29 not has →

has not, has + not + p.p., 아직 ~안 했다 30 This
company has built seventeen buildings since
last year

- 1 과거부터 시작된 일이 현재에 영향을 미칠 때 현재완료시제를 씀.
2 '~전에'란 의미의 과거부사 ago는 과거시제와 사용함.
3 현재완료 의문문 [Have / Has + 주어 + p.p. ~?]
4 '~해 봤다'라는 뜻으로 과거부터 현재까지의 경험을 나타내므로 현재완료시제를 씀.
5 과거부터 현재까지 계속된 일은 현재완료시제를 씀.
(since: ~부터 지금까지 계속)
6 ②의 yet은 '아직'이란 의미로 부정문과 사용하고 ③은 현재까지 계속해 온 것이므로 현재완료 [have + p.p.]를 쓰고 ④는 have를 써야 하고 ⑤의 when은 과거의 시점이므로 과거시제를 씀.
7 과거부터 현재까지 계속된 일은 현재완료시제를 씀.
(for + 기간: 과거부터 지금까지 ~ 동안)
8 과거부사인 [in + 년도]는 과거시제와 함께 쓰고, [since + 시점]은 과거시점부터 지금까지 계속되는 것이므로 현재완료와 함께 씀.
9 과거부터 지금까지 계속되는 일을 묻는 현재완료 의문문은 [의문사 + have + you + p.p. ~?]이다.
10 3인칭 단수주어의 완료시제 의문문 [Has + she + p.p. ~?]
11 [have gone to ~]는 '~에 가버리고 여기 없다'란 의미이므로 1인칭 주어와 사용할 수 없음.
12 '어젯밤'은 과거부사이므로 과거시제와 사용함.
13 [since + 과거시점]은 '~ 이래로 지금까지'의 뜻으로 현재까지 계속해 온 일을 나타냄.
14 과거부터의 일이 현재에 완료된 것은 [have / has + p.p.]이다.
15 '~로 가버리고 여기에 없다'는 '결과'를 나타내는 현재완료를 씀.
16 보기와 ③은 경험, ①과 ②는 완료, ④는 계속적 용법, ⑤는 '가 버리고 없다'란 의미로 '결과'를 나타냄.
17 보기와 ②는 과거부터 현재까지 계속해 온 일, ①은 여러 번 해 본 경험, ③은 해 본 적 없는 경험, ④는 한 번 가 본 경험, ⑤는 막 끝낸 원료를 나타냄.
18 3인칭 주어의 완료시제는 [has + p.p.], '~에 가 본 적 있다'는 [have been to + 장소 명사], since(~이후로)는 현재완료시제와 함께 사용함.
19 [has been at]은 '지금까지 계속 ~에 있어 왔다(계속)'를 뜻하고, [has been to]는 '지금까지 ~에 가 본 적 있다(완료)'를 의미함.
20 '아직 ~하지 않았다'는 [주어 + have / has + not + p.p. + yet]이다.
21 과거부사 then은 과거시제와 사용함.
22 과거부터 현재까지 ~ 동안 계속해 오다는 [has + p.p. + for + 기간]이다.

(21~22) 해석

우리 엄마는 1988년에 피아노를 배우기 시작하셨다. 엄마는 그때 거의 매일 피아노를 치셨다. 이제, 약 30년 동안 피아노를 연주해 오셨다.

- 23 과거부터의 일이 현재에 완료되는 것은 [have + p.p.]이다.
24 경험을 묻는 현재완료 의문문 [Have / Has + 주어 + ever + p.p. ~?]
25 완료시제 의문문에 대한 부정 대답은 [No, 주어 + haven't (hasn't)]이다.
26 과거부터 현재까지 '~ 동안 계속해 오다'는 [have / has + p.p. + for + 기간]이다.
27 '~에 가 본 적 있다'는 [have been to + 장소]이다.
28 ago는 과거를 의미하는 부사여서 과거시제와 사용함.
29 현재완료 부정문의 어순은 [has + not + p.p.]이고 의미는 '아직 ~ 안 했다'이다.
30 [since + 과거시점]은 '~ 이래로 지금까지'를 뜻하므로 과거부터 현재까지 계속해 온 일을 나타냄.

Grammar Mapping

p. 38

- ① 있는 ② 없는 ③ have / has + p.p. ④ not ⑤ just
⑥ 경험 ⑦ never ⑧ 계속 ⑨ ~에 갔다 왔다
⑩ have gone to ⑪ 기간 ⑫ 과거시점

Chapter 03 조동사

GP Practice 09. can, may, will

p. 41

- A** 1 May 2 Would
3 can 4 turn
5 might
- B** 1 may 2 could
3 Will
- C** 1 may be 2 are able to dive
3 Can you bring
- D** 1 May / 허락, May 2 work / 동사원형
3 would / 가능, would
4 be able to / 불가능, be able to

GP Practice 10. must, have to, should

p. 43

- A** 1 had to 2 didn't have to
3 should 4 must

- B** 1 must 2 didn't have to
3 must not 4 had to

- C** 1 Should I say sorry
2 You must not swim
3 don't have to feel
4 must be the only child

- D** 1 should not / 조동사 + not
2 have to / 불가능, have to로
3 don't have to / ~할 필요 없다, don't
4 must be busy / 동사원형, be + 형용사

GP Practice 11. had better, used to, would like to

p. 45

- A** 1 had better 2 to join
3 used to 4 had better not
- B** 1 had better 2 used to
3 would 4 would like to
- C** 1 used to live on land
2 had better not pop
3 would, like to visit
4 had better break
- D** 1 visit / 습관, 동사원형
2 had / 충고, had
3 had better not / 뒤, not
4 to order / to + 동사원형

Grammar & Writing

p. 46

- A** 1 your uncle used to be very cute
2 had better not eat
3 must not cut in line
4 We will have to compete
5 That may not be a dog
6 doesn't have to thank
- B** 1 must be over 100 meters tall
2 It may rain today
3 will become a mother next year
4 You should not make fun of
5 cannot fill
6 was able to move the table
7 had better get some rest
- C** 1 has to 2 used to

- 3 Can 4 had better
5 must
- D** 1 You had better add some salt to it
2 had better buy the ticket online
3 You had better not wear the cap

Actual Test

p. 48

- 1 ① 2 ④ 3 ⑤ 4 ④ 5 ② 6 ⑤ 7 ① 8 ⑤
9 ⑤ 10 ④ 11 ④ 12 ① 13 must 14 would
15 can't 16 ② 17 ④ 18 ⑤ 19 ④ 20 was
not (wasn't) able to write 21 is going to hold
22 You don't have to try on a bigger size
23 I had better recycle this gift box 24 ③
25 must 26 would like to 27 used to 28 will
popular → will be popular, be + 형용사 29 can →
be able to, 불가능, be able to 30 don't had better
→ had better not, 뒤, not 31 You will have to
enter the correct password

- 1 must는 강한 추측을 나타내는 조동사로 '∼임에 틀림없다'를 의미함.
2 [used to]는 '∼하곤 했다'란 의미로, 현재와는 다른 과거의 상태나 행동을 의미함.
3 '∼할 수 있을 것이다' 의미는 [will be able to]이다. 조동사 뒤에 바로 조동사가 올 수 없음.
4 [had better + 동사원형]: ∼하는 것이 낫다
5 [would like to]: ∼하고 싶다
6 '∼할 필요가 없다'는 [doesn't have to]이고, [must not]은 '∼하면 안 된다'를 의미함.
7 [would like to + 동사원형]: ∼하고 싶다
8 [be going to]는 미래 표현으로 '∼할 예정이다'를 의미함.
9 '∼해야 한다'의 must는 [have (has, had) to]로 대체함.
10 can't: ∼할 수 없다
11 [had better]: ∼하는 것이 낫다(충고, 권유)
12 보기의 문장과 ①은 강한 추측(∼임에 틀림없다)이고, 나머지 must는 의무를 나타냄.
13 must 용법 중 ③은 '∼해선 안 된다'(금지), ⑥는 '∼임에 틀림 없다'(강한 추측)이다.
14 ⑥의 [would you like to]는 '∼하고 싶다'이고, ⑥의 would는 '∼하곤 했다'이다.
15 can의 용법 중 부정형으로 ③은 '∼하면 안 된다', ⑤는 '∼할 수 없다'이다.
16 ①, ③, ④, ⑤는 약한 추측(∼일지도 모른다)이고, ②는 허락(∼해도 된다)을 의미함.

- 17 [don't have to]는 '∼할 필요 없다'로 '∼하면 안 된다'와 의미가 다름.
18 상대방에게 요청할 때 쓰는 조동사는 can (could), will (would)이고, [May I ~?]는 본인이 상대방에게 허락을 구하는 표현임.
19 [used to]는 '∼하곤 했다'로 현재와 다른 과거의 상태나 행동을 의미함.
20 [could not]은 [was not able to]와 같은 쓰임으로 '∼할 수 없었다'를 의미함.
21 [will = be going to]: ∼할 것이다
22 [don't have to + 동사원형]: ∼할 필요 없다
23 [had better + 동사원형]: ∼하는 것이 낫다
24 ⑥는 [had better] '∼하는 것이 낫다' ③은 [조동사 + 동사원형]이므로 [should be careful] ④는 [주어 + used to] '∼하곤 했었다'가 필요함.
25 [must + 동사원형]: ∼임에 틀림없다(강한 추측)
26 [would like to + 동사원형]: ∼하고 싶다
27 [used to]는 '이전에는 ∼이었다'로 현재와 다른 과거의 상태나 행동을 의미함.
28 조동사 뒤에는 동사원형이 오므로 [조동사 + be + 형용사] 어순이다.
29 [조동사 + 조동사]는 불가능하므로 will 뒤의 can은 [be able to]로 사용함.
30 [had better]의 부정형은 바로 뒤에 not을 붙임.
31 조동사 뒤에 조동사가 바로 올 수 없으므로 미래 조동사 will 뒤에 '∼해야 한다'란 의미의 [have to]를 사용함.

Grammar Mapping

p. 52

- ① 동사원형 ② 조동사 + not ③ be able to
④ ∼해 주시겠어요? ⑤ 허락 ⑥ ∼일지도 모른다
⑦ 강한 추측 ⑧ had to ⑨ don't have to ⑩ must not
⑪ had better not ⑫ ∼하곤 했다

Chapter 04 수동태

GP Practice 12. 능동태와 수동태

p. 55

- A** 1 bakes 2 is spoken
3 threw 4 appeared
5 was made
- B** 1 is grown in many countries by
2 was painted by
3 was written by me

- C** 1 were destroyed by
2 is used 3 was broken by
- D** 1 solved / 풀리는, be동사 + p.p.
2 is loved / 사랑받는, be동사 + p.p.
3 arrived / 도착하다, 불가능
4 were / are / were

GP Practice 13. 수동태의 시제

GP Practice 14. 수동태의 여러 형태

p. 57

- A** 1 wasn't 2 are
3 be posted 4 are being eaten
- B** 1 cannot be copied 2 Was, returned
3 is being watched
- C** 1 When was, ordered
2 were not taken by
3 will be caught by
- D** 1 Was / Was + 주어 + p.p.
2 being / is being
3 be / be + p.p.
4 was not / be동사 + not

GP Practice 15. 동사구 수동태

GP Practice 16. by 이외의 전치사를 쓰는 수동태

p. 59

- A** 1 with 2 about
3 in 4 to
- B** 1 was looked after 2 will be carried out
3 were brought up
- C** 1 is known for 2 was pleased with
3 are turned on
- D** 1 with / with 2 at / at
3 was put off / put off
4 from / from

Grammar & Writing

p. 60

- A** 1 was changed by this book
2 The cello was being played
3 You will be satisfied with
4 is the learning material uploaded
5 was laughed at by everyone
6 am tired of the same lunch menu

- B** 1 was not delivered
2 was the ninth planet discovered
3 is being built
4 can be collected
5 are satisfied with
6 was carried out by researchers

- C** 1 was made by Andrew
2 are caused by speeding
3 is being read by young women
4 was not (wasn't) seen by them

- D** 1 is covered with
2 is taught by
3 is disappointed with
4 is looked after by

Actual Test

p. 62

- 1 ⑤ 2 ③ 3 ① 4 ④ 5 ③ 6 ④ 7 ① 8 ②
9 ③ 10 ⑤ 11 was laughed at by 12 was
surprised at 13 ② 14 ① 15 ⑤ 16 are
answered 17 was not (wasn't) seen 18 was
taken care of 19 ⑤ 20 ④ 21 ① 22 was
made by 23 be pulled 24 ② 25 a wrote ⑥
written 26 must opened → must be opened, 열
리다, be + p.p. 27 for → with, 느끼다, with 28 is
known for its beautiful scenery 29 was built
30 visited

- 1 기계가 발명되는 것이므로 수동태 문장. 과거시제 수동태는 [was / were + p.p.]이다.
2 서점이 발견되는 것이므로 수동태 문장이다. 조동사가 있으므로 [조동사 + be + p.p.]이다.
3 [be interested in]: ∼에 관심이 있다
4 시는 누군가에 의해 쓰여지는 것이므로 수동태 문장이다. 수동태의 부정형은 [be동사 + not + p.p.]이다.
5 동사구 look after의 수동태는 [be동사 + looked after + by 행위자]로 표현함.
6 의문사 없는 의문문의 수동태는 [Be동사 + 주어(능동태의 목적어) + p.p. + by 행위자(능동태의 주어) ~?]
7 현재시제 수동태 [주어(능동태의 목적어) + am / are / is + p.p. + by 행위자(능동태의 주어)]
8 사진이 찍혀지는 것이므로 수동태 [was + taken]의 형태가 되어야 함.
9 disappear(사라지다)는 자동사이므로 수동태 불가능.
10 현재진행시제 능동태 [주어(수동태의 by행위자) + am / are

- / is + 동사원형 + -ing + 목적어(수동태의 주어)]
- 11 [be laughed at by]: ~에게 비웃음을 당하다
- 12 [be surprised at]: ~에 놀라다
- 13 ㉔는 '우리가 아이들을 구하는 것'이므로 능동태이고, ㉔는 '아 이들이 구해지는 것'이므로 수동태임.
- 14 ㉔는 be satisfied with(~에 만족하다), ㉔는 의문사 없는 의 문문의 수동태이므로 [Be동사 + 주어 + p.p. ~?]이다.
- 15 who가 주어인 의문문의 수동태는 [By whom + be동사 + 주어 + p.p. ~?] '누구에 의해서 ~되었나?'이다.
- 16 주어로 쓰인 questions는 동사 answer(대답하다)의 대상이 므로 수동태 [be동사 + p.p.]이다.
- 17 주어 sunrise는 동사 see(보다)의 대상이므로 수동태이고 수 동태의 부정형은 [be동사 + not + p.p.]이다.
- 18 주어 sister는 동사구 [take care of]의 대상이므로 수동태 로 [be동사 + taken care of]이다.
- 19 read의 과거분사는 read이다.
- 20 의문사가 있는 분장의 수동태는 [의문사 + be동사 + 주어 + p.p. ~?]
- 21 수동태에서 행위자가 일반인이거나 내용상 불분명하고 중요하 지 않은 경우에는 [by + 행위자] 생략 가능함.
- 22 주어로 쓰인 This movie는 동사 make의 대상이므로 수동 태이고 과거형은 [was / were + p.p.]이다.
- 23 주어로 쓰인 tooth는 동사 pull(뽑다)의 대상이므로 수동태이 고, 조동사의 수동태는 [조동사 + be + p.p.]이다.
- 24 ㉔와 ㉔가 맞는 표현이고, ㉔는 주어가 복수이므로 수동태 [were + built], ㉔는 현재진행시제 수동태로 [is being chased], ㉔는 동사구 look after의 수동태로 [be동사 + looked after + by]이다.
- 25 ㉔는 주어 who가 동사 write의 주체이므로 능동태이고, ㉔는 <해리포터>라는 책이 write(쓰나)의 대상이므로 수동태임.
- 26 조동사가 있는 수동태는 [조동사 + be + p.p.]이다.
- 27 [be동사 + disappointed with]: ~에 실망하다
- 28 [be동사 + known for]: ~로 유명하다
- 29 Eiffel Tower가 과거에 지어진 것이므로 수동태 과거 [was + p.p.]이다.
- 30 주어(에펠타워)가 '여전히 방문된다'이므로 수동태 [is + p.p.] 이다.

해석 (29-30)

파리의 에펠타워는 1889년에 지어졌다. 프랑스 사람들은 이것 을 싫어했다. 일부는 이것이 '굴뚝처럼 생겼다고 말했다. 하지만 이것은 요즘 전 세계에서 오는 많은 관광객들에 의해 방문되 어진다.

Grammar Mapping

p. 66

- ① be동사 + p.p. ② not ③ Be동사 + 주어 ④ 조동사
⑤ was / were ⑥ will be ⑦ being ⑧ in, at, with

Chapter 05 to부정사

GP Practice 17. to부정사의 명사적 쓰임

p. 69

- A** 1 to have 2 to invite
3 to keep 4 to hear
- B** 1 where to get off 2 how to pose
3 It, to spend our vacation on the moon
- C** 1 is to find 2 It, to read
3 agreed to hold
- D** 1 It / 가져어, It 2 to have / to부정사
3 not / not, 앞 4 when / 언제, when

GP Practice 18. to부정사의 형용사적 쓰임

p. 71

- A** 1 to eat 2 to explain
3 to feed 4 to succeed
- B** 1 in 2 about
3 on 4 with
- C** 1 two books to return
2 nothing interesting to watch
3 the best way to release
- D** 1 to break / 뒤, 동사원형
2 O / 명사 + to부정사
3 to live in / live in a house, in
4 nothing special / 명사 + 형용사

GP Practice 19. to부정사의 부사적 쓰임

p. 73

- A** 1 ㉔, 눈을 보게 되어서
2 ㉔, 먹기에
3 ㉔, (결국) 가수가 되다
4 ㉔, 게임을 이기기 위해
5 ㉔, 비행기를 사는 것을 보니
- B** 1 B 2 C 3 D 4 A 5 E
- C** 1 was sad to break up with
2 lived to be
3 is difficult to answer
- D** 1 happy / 감정형용사
2 easy / 형용사
3 to buy / to부정사
4 to solve / to부정사

GP Practice 20. to부정사의 의미상의 주어

GP Practice 21. to부정사를 이용한 구문

p. 75

- A** 1 of 2 for
3 too 4 strong enough
5 her
- B** 1 strong enough to lift
2 too short to reach
3 so, that, could
- C** 1 wise of him to take
2 for my English teacher to speak
3 was hot enough to fry
- D** 1 for him / 없으면, for
2 of her / 있으면, of
3 old enough / ~하기에 충분한, 형용사 + enough
4 O / ~하기엔 너무 ~한, too + 형용사

Grammar & Writing

p. 76

- A** 1 decide to become an artist
2 a partner to work with
3 too small for us to sleep in
4 how to throw a frisbee
5 is to open next month
6 time to make
- B** 1 His plan was to read
2 silly of you to spend
3 are to fill out
4 when to turn off
5 where to go
6 for him to have
7 so young that she couldn't remember
- C** 1 too late to watch
2 of them to save
3 to live in
4 how to wrap
5 to meet my Korean fans
- D** 1 boring, to listen to
2 difficult, to solve
3 fun, to ride

Actual Test

p. 78

- 1 ⑤ 2 ⑤ 3 ③ 4 ⑤ 5 ⑤ 6 ④ 7 ① 8 ③
9 ② 10 ④ 11 for me 12 to remember 13 ③
14 ④ 15 ① 16 ③ 17 to read 18 enough to see 19 ③ 20 something important to tell
21 must be brilliant to understand 22 ⑤ 23 not to wake the baby 24 for you to watch 25 what to buy 26 too lazy to move 27 end → to end, 목적어, to부정사 28 enough kind → kind enough, ~하기에 충분한, 형 + enough 29 for → of, 있으면, of 30 Ten minutes is too short to take a break.

- 1 앞에 성품형용사가 없을 때 to appear를 행하는 주체는 [for + 목적격]의 형태임.
- 2 [where + to부정사]: 어디로 ~할지를
- 3 [가져어 it, 진주어 to부정사]
- 4 [형용사 / 부사 + enough + to부정사]: ~하기에 충분히 ~한
- 5 [명사 + to부정사 + 전치사]의 형태로 '같이 살 ~'을 의미함.
- 6 [too 형용사 + to부정사]: 너무 ~해서 ~할 수 없다
- 7 [-thing으로 끝나는 대명사 + 형용사 + to부정사]
- 8 to부정사의 형용사 용법 [명사 + to부정사 + (전치사)]
- 9 [의문사 + to부정사] 형태에서 의문사 why는 사용 불가함.
- 10 [forget + to부정사]는 명사적 용법으로 '~하는 것을 잊다'를 의미하고, 나머지는 부사적 용법의 '목적'으로 '~하기 위해'를 뜻함.
- 11 성품형용사가 없으면 to부정사의 의미상 주어는 [for + 목적 격]이다.
- 12 [가져어 it, 진주어 to부정사]
- 13 성품형용사가 앞에 없을 때 to부정사의 의미상 주어는 [for + 목적격]이다.
- 14 [가져어 it, 진주어 to부정사]
- 15 성품형용사(nice)가 앞에 있을 때 to부정사를 행하는 의미상 주어는 [of + 목적격]이고, ㉔, ㉔, ㉔, ㉔와 같이 성품형용사가 없을 때는 [for + 목적격]이다.
- 16 형용사 용법은 ㉔와 ㉔, 부사적 용법은 ㉔, 명사적 용법은 ㉔와 ㉔이다.
- 17 [be동사 + to부정사] 용법 중 '의무'로 '~해야 한다'를 의미함.
- 18 [형용사 / 부사 + enough to부정사]: ~하기에 충분히 ~한
- 19 [how + to부정사]: ~하는 방법
- 20 [대명사 -thing + 형용사 + to부정사]
- 21 to부정사의 부사적 용법의 판단의 근거는 [[판단]동사 + to부 정사]이다.
- 22 [명사 + to부정사 + 전치사]의 형태로 [a chair to sit on]이 되어야 함.

- 23 to부정사의 부정은 [not + to부정사]의 형태로 '~하지 않기 위해'를 의미함.
- 24 to부정사를 행하는 의마상 주어는 [for + 목적격]이다.
- 25 [의문사 what + to부정사]의 형태로 '무엇을 ~할지'를 의미함.
- 26 [so + 형용사 + that + 주어 + can't ~] = [too + 형용사 + to부정사]
- 27 agree는 목적어로 to부정사를 가짐.
- 28 '~하기에 충분한' 어순은 [형용사 + enough + to부정사]이다.
- 29 성품형용사가 있으면 의마상주어는 [of + 목적격]이다.
- 30 [too + 형용사 / 부사 + to부정사]: ~하기에 너무 ~한

Grammar Mapping

p. 82

- ① to + 동사원형 ② 명사 ③ 형용사 ④ 부사 ⑤ 주어
⑥ 목적어 ⑦ 의문사 ⑧ 명사 수식 ⑨ 목적 ⑩ 감정의 원인
⑪ 형용사 수식 ⑫ for ⑬ of ⑭ 충분히 ⑮ enough to
⑯ 너무 ⑰ to

Chapter 06 동명사

GP Practice 22. 동명사의 명사적 쓰임

GP Practice 23. 동명사의 관용적 쓰임

p. 85

- A** 1 designing 2 Cooking
3 making 4 playing
5 watching
- B** 1 taking a shower 2 building ships
3 making noise
- C** 1 is busy collecting 2 Raising three sons
3 keeps changing
- D** 1 Sleeping / 주어, 동명사
2 singing / 동명사
3 not / not, 앞
4 building / 동명사

GP Practice 24. 동명사와 to부정사

p. 87

- A** 1 to call 2 to ride, riding
3 to study 4 playing
- B** 1 to see 2 waiting
3 to wear 4 to take

- C** 1 gave up moving 2 expect to see
3 started to snore 4 stop bothering
- D** 1 O, keeping / to부정사, 동명사
2 to find / ~하려고 노력하다, to부정사
3 worrying / ~하는 것을, 동명사
4 O / ~했던 것을, 동명사

Grammar & Writing

p. 88

- A** 1 keep looking at the clock
2 stopped barking at me
3 learned to ride a horse
4 has difficulty remembering
5 mind moving your foot
6 spent three hours doing his homework
- B** 1 wanted to do volunteer work
2 is fond of raising reptiles
3 enjoy watching bullfighting
4 forgot borrowing a (one) dollar
5 tried to find an exit
6 expects to find out more
- C** 1 calling 2 Eating
3 painting 4 staying
5 to invite 6 buying
- D** 1 Taking a sand bath
2 building a sandcastle
3 running along the beach

Actual Test

p. 90

- 1 ④ 2 ② 3 ① 4 ④ 5 ② 6 ④ 7 ② 8 ④
9 ③ 10 ④ 11 ③ 12 to say 13 ⑤ 14 ① 15 ③
16 making 17 seeing 18 walking 19 ③
20 eating 21 drawing 22 ⑤ 23 ⑤ 24 avoided
answering his call 25 gave up growing my hair
26 forgot counting 27 was afraid of hurting
28 speaking → to speak, 말할 것을, to부정사 29 to
move → moving, ~하던 것을, 동명사 30 We are
looking forward to meeting you next month

- 1 '~먹는 것을' 주어로 할 때 동명사 주어(동사원형 + -ing) 또는 to부정사 주어(to + 동사원형) 가능함.
- 2 expect는 목적어로 to부정사(to + 동사원형)를 취함.
- 3 전치사 for의 목적어로 동명사를 씀.

- 4 '~했던 것을 기억하다'의 remember는 목적어로 동명사를 취함.
- 5 '~하던 것을 멈추다'의 stop은 목적어로 동명사를 취함.
- 6 ①, ②, ③, ⑤는 동사 또는 전치사 뒤의 목적어로 쓰였고, ④는 보어로 쓰임.
- 7 [practice + 동명사]: ~하는 것을 연습하다
- 8 [enjoy + 동명사]: ~하는 것을 즐기다
- 9 ⑥의 '~타는 것'은 동명사 또는 to부정사 주어가 와야 하고, ④의 avoid는 동명사 목적어를 갖는 동사이다.
- 10 [remember + to부정사]: ~할 것을 기억하다
[forget + to부정사]: ~할 것을 잊다
- 11 [keep + 동명사]: 계속 ~하다
[hope + to부정사]: ~할 것을 희망하다
- 12 hate는 동명사와 to부정사 모두를, decide는 to부정사를 목적으로 갖는 동사이다.
- 13 plan은 목적어로 to부정사를 취함.
- 14 mind는 북적여로 동명사를 갖는 동사이다.
- 15 '설거지 하는 것'을 주어로 할 때 동명사 주어 또는 to부정사 주어가 가능함.
- 16 [stop + 동명사]: ~하는 것을 멈추다
- 17 [remember + 동명사]: ~했던 것을 기억하다
- 18 [enjoy + 동명사]: ~하는 것을 즐기다
- 19 [forget + to부정사]: ~할 것을 잊다
[forget + 동명사]: ~했던 것을 잊다
- 20 [try + not + to부정사]는 '~하지 않기 위해 노력하다'이고 [avoid + 동명사]는 '~하는 것을 피하다'이다.
- 21 [be good at + 동명사]: ~하는 것을 잘하다
- 22 '책들을 읽는 것'은 books가 주어가 아니라 동명사가 주어이므로 단수 취급하여 동사 is를 사용함.
- 23 [try + to부정사]는 '~하기 위해 노력하다'이다. to부정사를 부정할 때는 not, never를 바로 앞에 씀.
- 24 [avoid + 동명사]: ~하는 것을 피하다
- 25 [give up + 동명사]: ~하는 것을 포기하다
- 26 [forget + 동명사]: ~했던 것을 잊다
- 27 [be afraid of + 동명사]: ~하는 것을 두려워하다
- 28 [remember + to부정사]: ~할 것을 기억하다
- 29 [stop + 동명사]: ~하던 것을 멈추다
- 30 [look forward to + 동명사]: ~하는 것을 기대하다

Grammar Mapping

p. 94

- ① 동사원형 + -ing ② 주어 ③ 목적어 ④ 동사 ⑤ 전치사
⑥ 보어 ⑦ go -ing ⑧ be busy -ing ⑨ 동명사
⑩ finish, keep ⑪ to부정사 ⑫ expect, decide ⑬ 없는
⑭ hate, begin ⑮ 있는 ⑯ ~할 것을 ⑰ ~했던 것을
⑱ 노력하다 ⑲ ~해 보다

Chapter 07 분사

GP Practice 25. 현재분사와 과거분사

GP Practice 26. 분사의 형용사적 쓰임

p. 97

- A** 1 used 2 singing
3 boiled 4 playing
- B** 1 sleeping 2 made
3 running 4 wounded
- C** 1 her lost necklace
2 wearing sunglasses
3 rolling stone
4 filled with
- D** 1 dancing / 진행, 현재
2 cooked / 수동, 과거
3 O / 원로, 과거
4 scarf made in Italy / 뒤

GP Practice 27. 감정을 나타내는 분사

GP Practice 28. 현재분사와 동명사

p. 99

- A** 1 satisfied 2 surprising
3 excited 4 shocking
- B** 1 세탁기, 동명사 2 잠자는 미녀, 현재분사
3 수영하는 것, 동명사 4 지루하게 하는, 현재분사
- C** 1 waiting room 2 driving test
3 was not shocked 4 sounds interesting
- D** 1 boring / 느끼게 하는, 현재
2 surprised / 느낀, 과거
3 O / 느끼게 하는, 현재
4 running / 달리는 용도, 동명사

GP Practice 29. 분사구문

p. 101

- A** 1 Waiting 2 Buying
3 Hearing 4 Not wanting
- B** 1 Wearing these glasses
2 Losing an arm
3 Being tired
- C** 1 After the boys took off
2 When he left the stage
3 Because she loved Eric

- D** 1 삭제 / 주어, 함
2 Hearing / 무사설, 동사원형 + -ing
3 Not knowing / not, 앞
4 O / 접속사

Grammar & Writing

p. 102

- A** 1 Seeing a dragonfly
2 a skirt worn by Scottish men
3 She was surprised
4 After heating glass
5 feel exhausted
6 Although being fast in water
- B** 1 sleeping beauty
2 Loving rap music
3 was disappointed with my drawing
4 While driving
5 is very touching
6 look worried
- C** 1 부사절 2 접속사
3 접속사 4 주어
5 동사원형
- D** 1 Following our boat
2 Opening a book
3 Washing her jacket

Actual Test

p. 104

- 1 ⑤ 2 ⑤ 3 ③ 4 ⑤ 5 ④ 6 ④ 7 ① 8 ① 9 ④
10 ⑤ 11 ① 12 ③ 13 singing 14 shocking
15 Reading 16 ③ 17 ⑤ 18 ② 19 ① 20 made
21 satisfied 22 ③ 23 Being young 24 Finishing
her meal 25 Taking this shortcut 26 sitting in
the first row 27 written by the writer 28 Feeling
frightened 29 keeping → kept, 수동, 과거 30 She
→ 생략, 주어

- 1 '흐르고 있는 물'이므로 진행 상태를 나타내는 현재분사를 씀.
2 '손을 흔드는 여성'이므로 진행 상태를 나타내는 현재분사를 씀.
3 '나무로 만들어진 장난감 말'이므로 수동 상태를 나타내는 과거분사를 씀.
4 축구 기술이 '놀라게 하는' 감정을 유발하므로 현재분사를 씀.
5 '사워하면서'라는 의미로 시간을 나타내는 분사구문(= While he took)을 씀.

- 6 '웃고 있는 남자'는 진행 상태를 나타내는 현재분사를 씀.
7 계획이 '흥미롭게 하는' 감정을 유발하므로 현재분사를 씀.
8 '절려진 케이크'이므로 수동 상태를 나타내는 과거분사 cut를 씀.
9 분사구문 만들 때, 부사절의 ① 접속사를 생각하고 ② 주절과 같은 주어를 생각하고 ③ [동사원형 + -ing]의 형태로 바꾼.
10 분사구문의 부정형은 not을 분사구문 앞에 씀.
11 ①은 '안전벨트를 매서'이므로 이유를 나타내는 분사구문 ②는 '비록 아파도' ③은 '좌회전을 하면' ④는 '처음 보았을 때' ⑤는 '도착했을 때'를 의미함.
12 '~하는 동안'을 의미하는 분사구문이며, 부사절은 [While S + V ~]이다.
13 '노래방' 용도를 나타내는 동명사와 '노래하는 중인' 진행을 나타내는 현재분사를 씀.
14 '~충격을 주는' 감정을 유발하므로 현재분사를 씀.
15 '~읽으면서 (동사 동작)'을 나타내는 분사구문이므로 현재분사를 씀.
16 ③의 '기다리는 중'은 진행을 의미하는 현재분사이며, 나머지는 동명사로 ①은 '말의실' ②는 '운전교육' ④는 '대기실' ⑤는 '세탁기'를 의미함.
17 ⑤는 be동사의 [동사원형 + -ing] 형태의 동명사로 '~가 되는 것'을 의미하며 나머지는 현재분사이다.
18 ⑥의 '구입된 바지'는 과거분사이므로 [buying → bought] ④에서 분사구문의 부정은 [not + 동사원형ing]이므로 [Don't having → Not having] ⑥는 '먹어서'이므로 [Eat → Eating]이다.
19 '과녁을 맞힌다면'의 뜻으로 조건을 나타냄.
20 '~로 만들어진 신발'이므로 수동을 나타내는 과거분사를 씀.
21 '만족한 감정을 느낀' 것이므로 과거분사를 씀.
22 '실망을 시키는' 감정을 유발하는 것이므로 현재분사를 씀.
23 분사구문을 만들 때 부사절은 ① 접속사를 생각하고 ② 주절과 같은 주어를 생각하고 ③ [동사원형 + -ing] 형태로 바꾼.
24 분사구문을 만들 때 부사절은 ① 접속사를 생각하고 ② 주절과 같은 주어를 생각하고 ③ [동사원형 + -ing] 형태로 바꾼.
25 '만약 ~한다면'을 나타내는 분사구문이며, 부사절은 [If you take this shortcut]이다.
26 '앉아 있는'은 진행을 나타내므로 [현재분사 + 수식어구]가 명사를 뒤에서 수식함.
27 '쓰여진'은 수동을 나타내므로 [과거분사 + 수식어구]가 명사를 뒤에서 수식함.
28 '느릴 때'를 나타내는 현재분사를 씀. 부사절은 [When it feels ~]이다.
29 동물원에 '감힌'은 수동의 의미이므로 과거분사를 씀.
30 분사구문에서 주절과 같은 부사절의 주어는 생략함.

Grammar Mapping

p. 108

- ① 동사원형 + -ing ② ~하고 있는 ③ (감정을) 갖게 하는

- ④ 동사원형 + -ed ⑤ ~당하는 ⑥ (감정을) 느낀
⑦ 명사 수식 ⑧ 분사 ⑨ 분사 + 수식어구 ⑩ 주어
⑪ 목적어 ⑫ ~하는 용도의 ⑬ 부사절 ⑭ 접속사 ⑮ 주어
⑯ 동사원형 + -ing

Chapter 08 대명사

GP Practice 30. 재귀대명사

p. 111

- A** 1 yourself 2 ourselves
3 herself 4 themselves
- B** 1 목적어, 불가 2 강조, 가능
3 목적어, 불가 4 강조, 가능
- C** 1 take care of yourself
2 enjoyed themselves
3 Help yourself to
4 wrote this thank-you letter herself
- D** 1 ourselves / 같음, 재귀대명사
2 me / 다른, 인칭대명사
3 o / 주어, 그녀가 직접
4 himself / 혼자서, himself

GP Practice 31. 부정대명사 one, another, other

GP Practice 32. one, another, other(s)의 표현

p. 113

- A** 1 it 2 another
3 ones
- B** 1 the other 2 another
3 others 4 the others
- C** 1 one 2 One, the other
3 another, the other 4 Some, others
- D** 1 it / 같음, it
2 O / 다른, one
3 the other / the other
4 others / others

GP Practice 33. 부정대명사 all, both

GP Practice 34. 부정대명사 each, every

p. 115

- A** 1 Both 2 All

- 3 Each 4 Every
- B** 1 has 2 is
3 is 4 are
- C** 1 Each had 2 All the questions
3 Every journey 4 both of them live
- D** 1 is / 단수 2 O / 단수
3 All / all 4 has / 단수, 단수

Grammar & Writing

p. 116

- A** 1 all the dishes herself
2 Each of the girls is
3 ordered a new one
4 Some like K-pop, the others don't
5 did not read either of
6 was angry with herself
- B** 1 some visit, others go
2 neither of the two cars
3 everything about himself
4 Both of us have
5 Could you play some
6 is the other
- C** 1 another, the other
2 the other
3 Some, others
- D** 1 Some, The others, herself, Each, all, themselves

Actual Test

p. 118

- 1 ⑤ 2 ② 3 ① 4 ③ 5 ④ 6 ④ 7 ⑤ 8 ④
9 ② 10 ① 11 ⑤ 12 ④ 13 ③ 14 Each, each
15 themselves 16 Both 17 help 18 Every
19 by 20 ②, ⑤ 21 ③ 22 ④ 23 Each of them
is 24 usually talks to herself 25 another
26 The others 27 Each 28 other → the other,
the other 29 her → herself, 같음, 재귀대명사
30 Some are Koreans, and the others are
Canadians.

- 1 앞에 언급한 불특정한 명사를 지칭하는 부정대명사이다.
2 불특정 다수에서 몇몇은 [some ~], 다른 몇몇은 [others ~]이다.
3 [between ourselves]: 우리끼리 이야기지만

- 4 셋 중에 하나는 one, 다른 하나는 another, 나머지 하나는 the other이다.
- 5 Every student(모든 학생), every Sunday(일요일마다)
- 6 앞에 언급한 '스커트'와 같은 종류의 또 다른 하나는 another를 사용하여 [another + 단수명사]를 쓴.
- 7 every 뒤에는 [of + 복수명사]를 쓸 수 없고 [every + 단수명사]를 쓴.
- 8 재귀대명사가 주어와 강조할 때 주어 뒤 또는 문장 끝에 위치함.
- 9 [beside oneself]: 제정신이 아닌
- 10 ①은 [other + 복수명사] ②는 불특정한 연필이므로 one ③은 또 다른 한 조각을 의미하므로 another ④는 불특정한 다수에서 [some ~, others ~] ⑤는 셋 이상의 창문이므로 [all of them]이다.
- 11 Becky와 나는 '우리'이므로 재귀대명사는 ourselves이다.
- 12 재귀대명사는 주어(she)를 강조하고, 셋 이상의 '모두'는 all이다.
- 13 둘 중 하나는 one, 나머지는 the other, [Let's ~]의 생략된 주어는 we이므로 재귀대명사는 ourselves이다.
- 14 [each + of + 복수명사]와 [each + 단수명사]를 쓴.
- 15 학생들을 강조하고 그들 자신을 나타내는 재귀대명사는 themselves이다.
- 16 [both + (of) + 복수명사]는 '둘 중에 둘 다'를 의미함.
- 17 [help oneself to]: 마음껏 먹다
- 18 [every + 단수명사]
- 19 alone(혼자서) = by oneself
- 20 enjoy yourself, hide himself, teach himself의 재귀대명사는 목적어 역할을 함.
- 21 ③은 강조 용법으로 쓰인 재귀대명사이므로 생략 가능함.
- 22 ④는 앞에서 언급한 불특정한 명사를 대신하는 대명사가 들어 가야 하므로 one, 그 외에는 인칭대명사 it을 사용함.
- 23 [each of + 복수명사 + 단수동사]
- 24 [talk to oneself]: 혼자말을 하다
- 25 셋 중 하나는 one, 다른 하나는 another, 나머지 하나는 the other이다.
- 26 셋 중 하나는 one, 나머지 모두는 the others이다.
- 27 [each + of + 복수명사 + 단수동사]
- 28 네 마리의 코알라 중 셋을 제외한 나머지는 the other이다.
- 29 주어와 목적어가 같으므로 재귀대명사를 사용함.
- 30 제한된 범위(10명) 중 몇몇은 some, 나머지는 the others이다.

Grammar Mapping

p. 122

- ① himself ② ourselves ③ yourselves
④ themselves ⑤ 재귀용법 ⑥ 목적어 ⑦ 불가 ⑧ 강조
⑨ 가능 ⑩ 홀로 ⑪ 스스로 ⑫ another ⑬ other
⑭ the other ⑮ 다른 하나는 ⑯ others

Chapter 09 비교표현

GP Practice 35. 원급, 비교급, 최상급

p. 125

- A** 1 worse 2 most slowly
3 smooth 4 more popular
- B** 1 smaller 2 luckiest
3 large 4 important
- C** 1 as healthy as
2 as light as a feather
3 earlier than me
4 the worst day
- D** 1 faster / 비교급 + than
2 poor / as + 원급 + as
3 O / better
4 the biggest / the + 최상급

GP Practice 36. 원급을 이용한 표현

GP Practice 37. 비교급을 이용한 표현

GP Practice 38. 최상급을 이용한 표현

p. 127

- A** 1 hotter and hotter 2 a lot
3 The less 4 girls
- B** 1 as gently as 2 as long as
3 the funniest 4 the more
- C** 1 as carefully as possible
2 two times as heavy as
3 The faster, the earlier
4 the most delicious pizzas
- D** 1 much / 훨씬, much
2 O / the + 비교급
3 runners / 복수
4 twice as / 배수 + as

Grammar & Writing

p. 128

- A** 1 not as crowded as
2 much heavier than mine
3 as often as possible
4 the most fashionable person
5 the best movie that I have ever seen
6 The closer, the faster

- B** 1 as hard as
2 cleverer than cats
3 as soon as possible
4 The hotter, the more
5 the best painting he has ever painted
6 one of the most endangered animals
- C** 1 younger than
2 the oldest
3 heavy
4 the heaviest
5 three times as heavy
6 younger than
- D** 1 as old as 2 later than
3 the cheapest 4 as much as

Actual Test

p. 130

- 1 ④ 2 ① 3 ② 4 ⑤ 5 ④ 6 ② 7 ① 8 ⑤
9 ④ 10 ④ 11 ⑤ 12 ② 13 ② 14 ⑤ 15 ①
16 ② 17 more 18 much 19 more and more
popular in Asia 20 were much bigger than
elephants' tusks 21 ① 22 ④ 23 two times
as long as 24 more important 25 the hardest
26 The more, the happier 27 better and better
28 worst → worse, 비교급 29 game → games,
것들, 복수 30 Brian is the most talkative student
in my class

- 1 [little - less - least]
2 [as + 원급 + as]: ~만큼 ~한
3 [비교급 + than] 형식이다. fast의 비교급은 faster이다.
4 [the + 최상급 + 명사 + (that) + 주어 have (has) ever p.p.] 형식이다. -ful로 끝나는 형용사의 최상급은 [most + 원급]이다.
5 [the + 최상급 + 명사 + 장소부사]: ~에서 가장 ~한
6 원급 비교 부정은 [not + as + 원급 + as]이다.
7 very는 원급을 강조하고 much, even, far, a lot은 비교급을 강조함.
8 ⑤번을 제외하고 모두 Jin이 Robert보다 '작다'라는 표현임.
9 [a lot + 비교급 + than]: ~보다 훨씬 더 ~한
10 [the + 최상급 + 명사 + (that) + 주어 have / has ever p.p.]: 지금까지 ~한 것 중 가장 ~한
11 [as + 원급 + as + possible] 또는 [as + 원급 + as + 주어 + can]: 가능한 한 ~한(하게)
12 [비교급 and 비교급]: 점점 더 ~한

[much + 비교급]: 훨씬 더 ~한

- 13 [the + 최상급 + 명사 + in 장소]: ~에서 가장 ~한
[one + of + the + 최상급 + 복수명사]: 가장 ~한 것들 중 하나
- 14 [A not as 원급 as B]: A는 B만큼 ~하지 않다
- 15 [as 원급 as 주어 + can (could)] 문장에서 동사 drove의 시제가 과거이므로 could를 사용함.
- 16 ①은 as wise as ③은 the sweeter ④는 soon ⑤는 more interested가 올바른 표현임.
- 17 [the 비교급 ~ the 비교급]은 '~하면 할수록 더 ~하다'의 의미함. often의 비교급은 more often이다.
- 18 [much + 비교급]: 훨씬 더 ~한
[twice as much as]: ~의 두 배 많이
- 19 [비교급 + and + 비교급]: 점점 더 ~한
- 20 매머드의 상아와 코끼리의 상아는 같은 대상을 비교한 것이다.
[much + 비교급]: 훨씬 더 ~한
- 21 ② thinner → thinnest: [the 최상급 + of 명사]
③ scientist → scientists: [one of the 최상급 + 복수명사]
④ More → The more: [the 비교급, the 비교급]
⑤ very → much: 비교급 강조는 much(even, far, a lot)이다.
- 22 '더 좋다'는 good의 비교급인 better를 사용함.
- 23 [배수사 + 비교급 + than] = [배수사 + as + 원급 + as]
- 24 [비교급 + than]: ~보다 더 ~하다
- 25 [the + 최상급]: 가장 ~한(하게)
- 26 [the 비교급 ~, the 비교급 ~]: ~하면 할수록 더 ~하다
- 27 [비교급 and 비교급]: 점점 더 ~하는
- 28 than 앞에는 bad의 비교급을 사용함.
- 29 [one of the 최상급 + 복수 명사]: 가장 ~한 것들 중 하나
- 30 [the + 최상급 + in + 장소]: ~에서 가장 ~한

Grammar Mapping

p. 134

- ① 배수사 ② possible ③ 두 개 ④ than ⑤ much
⑥ 비교급 and 비교급 ⑦ the 비교급 ⑧ 셋 이상 ⑨ in / of
⑩ one ⑪ have / has ever p.p.

Chapter 10 접속사

GP Practice 39. 시간 접속사

GP Practice 40. 이유 접속사

p. 137

- A** 1 when 2 because
3 falls 4 before

- B** 1 While 2 after
3 since 4 because
- C** 1 Because (As, Since) she is color-blind
2 when you sneeze
3 Since it was late
4 until it turned into
- D** 1 until / 할 때까지, until
2 after / 온 후에, after
3 Because / 부드러워서, Because
4 arrives / 부사절, 현재

GP Practice 41. 조건 접속사

GP Practice 42. 양보 접속사

GP Practice 43. 명령문 and / or

p. 139

- A** 1 if 2 Unless
3 if 4 though
- B** 1 B 2 D 3 A 4 C
- C** 1 if you don't eat it quickly
2 (Al)though Evan doesn't know Korean
3 and you can save trees
4 Unless you are a member
- D** 1 Although / 나지만, Although,
2 삭제 / if~not, 사용불가
3 does / 부사절, 현재
4 O / and S + V, 그러면

GP Practice 44. 접속사 that

GP Practice 45. 상관접속사

p. 141

- A** 1 That 2 nor
3 It 4 both
5 that
- B** 1 either, or 2 as well as
3 not only, but (also)
- C** 1 that he was rich
2 Both, and
3 It, that a beaver can cut down
- D** 1 It / It
2 that / that + S + V
3 nor / nor, 둘 모두 아닌
4 talks / B

Grammar & Writing

p. 142

- A** 1 when he rides long distances
2 before you use the machine
3 unless I raise my voice
4 Although it rained a lot
5 Neither Emily nor Olivia
6 or you will get wet
- B** 1 Though (Although) the teacher is not friendly
2 before you click "Next"
3 that bananas don't grow
4 either go home, wait for me here
5 because (as/since) it has
6 Unless you wash your hands
- C** 1 If you buy this bike online
2 while others are speaking
3 Even though it is the rainy season
4 My sister as well as I
- D** 1 - ① - ④ 2 - ④ - ③
3 - ③ - ② 4 - ② - ①
- 1 because the Wi Fi doesn't work well
2 until you came back
3 if you buy this shampoo
4 while he was listening to music

Actual Test

p. 144

- 1 ④ 2 ④ 3 ④ 4 ① 5 ③ 6 ③ 7 ① 8 ④
9 ⑤ 10 ② 11 ⑤ 12 or 13 As, as 14 ④
15 ⑤ 16 ⑤ 17 as well as 18 that
19 Although, Though, Even though 20 after
21 neither 22 ② 23 ④ 24 and the game will start
25 if it loses balance 26 either "Yes" or "No"
27 since there was a full moon
28 Neither Jim nor I am good at cooking
29 will come → comes, 시간, 현재 30 doesn't wear → wears 또는 Unless → If, if ~ not, 사용 불가

- 1 while: ~하는 동안
2 although: 비록 ~이지만
3 unless: ~하지 않는다면
4 [both A and B]: A, B 둘 모두
5 [that S + V]가 명사절로 목적어 역할을 할 때 '주어가 ~하는 것을' 의미함.

- 6 ③은 '~한 이래로'이고 나머지는 '~ 때문에'이다.
7 시간 부사절(~할 때까지)과 조건 부사절(~한다면)은 미래시제 대신 현재시제를 사용함.
8 ④는 because / as / since(이유 접속사)이고 나머지는 though / although(양보 접속사)이다.
9 ⑤는 As → (Al)though가 되어야 함.
10 ② will rain → rains: 시간과 조건 부사절에서는 미래시제 대신 현재시제를 사용함.
11 ⑤ are → am: 상관접속사 [B as well as A]가 주어로 쓰일 때 B에 동사를 일치시킴.
12 [either A or B]는 'A, B 둘 중 하나'이고 [명령문, or ~]는 '~ 해라, 아니면 ~할 것이다'이다.
13 as: ① (이유) ~ 때문에 ② (시간) ~할 때
14 ④는 의문사 '언제'이고 나머지는 접속사 '~할 때'이다.
15 ⑤는 '~ 때문에'이고 나머지는 '~할 때'이다.
16 '둘 모두를 부정' 할 때는 [neither A nor B]를 씀.
17 [B as well as A]: A뿐만 아니라 B도 역시
18 know의 목적어는 명사절 [that S + V]이다.
19 Although, Though, Even though가 답으로 가능함. 모두 '비록 ~이지만'을 의미함.
20 시간의 전후를 나타내는 접속사로 after(~한 후에), before(~하기 전에)를 씀.
21 [neither A nor B]: A도 B도 둘 다 아닌
22 [either A or B]: A와 B 둘 중 하나
23 ⑥의 [both A and B]는 항상 복수이므로 (has → have), ③의 목적어로 쓰인 명사절은 [that S + V]이므로 (that → that he), ②의 양보를 나타내는 접속사는 (As → (Al)though)를 씀.
24 [명령문, and ~]: ~해라. 그러면 ~할 것이다
25 [if S + V]: 만약 ~한다면 (조건)
26 [either A or B]: A와 B 둘 중 하나
27 [since S + V]: ~하기 때문에
28 [neither A nor B]는 'A도 B도 둘 다 아닌'을 뜻하는데, 주어로 쓰이면 B에 동사를 일치시킴.
29 시간 부사절에서 미래시제 대신 현재시제를 사용함.
30 unless는 [if ~ not]의 의미여서 not과 동시에 사용 불가함.

Grammar Mapping

p. 148

- ① 접속사 ② 시간 ③ 이유 ④ 조건 ⑤ 양보 ⑥ 현재
⑦ 미래 ⑧ that ⑨ 주어 ⑩ 목적어 ⑪ both ⑫ either
⑬ nor ⑭ but also ⑮ as well as

Chapter 11 관계사

GP Practice 46. 관계대명사의 역할과 종류

GP Practice 47. 주격 관계대명사 who, which, that

GP Practice 48. 목적격 관계대명사 who(m), which, that

p. 151

- A** 1 which 2 whom
3 who 4 which
- B** 1 who(m) I like 2 which was
3 which he lost
- C** 1 who (that) are always late
2 which (that) I send
3 which (that) has many pockets
4 whom (who, that) Jessica drew
- D** 1 which (that) / 사물, 주격
2 O / 사람, 목적격
3 삭제 / 주격, 삭제
4 삭제 / 목적격, 삭제

GP Practice 49. 소유격 관계대명사 whose

GP Practice 50. 관계대명사 that

p. 153

- A** 1 that 2 whose
3 that 4 which, that
- B** 1 whose fur is 2 that understands
3 whose bottom is
- C** 1 whose hobby is
2 the only, that knows
3 the very, that Sandra wrote
4 whose battery lasts
- D** 1 whose / 소유격 2 O / 사물, that
3 that / that 4 삭제 / 소유격, 삭제

GP Practice 51. 관계대명사 생략

GP Practice 52. 관계대명사 what

p. 155

- A** 1 O 2 X
3 O 4 O
- B** 1 what 2 that
3 What

- C** 1 What I want to drink
2 the hospital we visited
3 The man sitting by the window
4 what you heard about Hans
- D** 1 which (that) / which
2 O / 가능
3 what / what
4 O / 가능

GP Practice 53. 관계부사

when, where, why, how p. 157

- A** 1 why 2 when
3 where 4 the way, how
- B** 1 where she feels comfortable
2 why your parents love you
3 how he made Apple Computer
- C** 1 the date when Ann left Korea
2 how Eskimos greet
3 the place where I spend
4 the reason why earthquakes happen
- D** 1 when / 시간, when
2 삭제 / 방법, 없음
3 O / 이유, why
4 where / 장소, where

Grammar & Writing.

p. 158

- A** 1 which has a big garden
2 who answered the question
3 which we visited last month
4 What I want to teach
5 whose pedal was broken
6 when you came back home
- B** 1 that arrived at the concert
2 which (that) I taught today
3 how cheesecake is made
4 why they canceled the festival
5 What TV shows us
6 which (that) are produced in Korea
- C** 1 whose tail is long
2 which is from Korea
3 when we throw out the garbage

- D** 1 why the accident happened here
2 where my parents studied
3 which will surprise him
4 how we can keep our bodies warm
5 whom many Koreans are proud of

Actual Test.

p. 160

- 1 ④ 2 ③ 3 ② 4 ② 5 ③ 6 ④ 7 ⑤ 8 ① 9 ②
10 ① 11 ③ 12 ④ 13 ② 14 how 15 that
16 whose 17 what 18 where 19 ③ 20 ④
21 ③ 22 ⑤ 23 boys that are playing soccer
24 where my parents got married 25 which
sells recycled bags 26 what he is making
27 when the alarm clock goes off 28 it → 삭제,
목적격, 삭제 29 The way how → the way 또는
how, 쓸 수 없다 30 This is a picture that (which)
he took in the Arctic.

- 1 [사물 선행사 + 주격 관계대명사(which) + 동사]
2 선행사가 glasses이고 빈칸은 '안경'이라는 의미가 되어야 하므로 소유격 관계대명사 whose를 사용함.
3 [사람 선행사 + 목적격 관계대명사(whom) + 주어 + 동사]
4 선행사가 사람인 목적격 관계대명사 whom, who, that 가능, 목적격이므로 생략도 가능함.
5 선행사가 사물인 주격 관계대명사는 which, that이고, 선행사가 사람인 주격 관계대명사는 who, that이다.
6 선행사가 시간(the day, the time)을 나타낼 때 관계부사 when을 사용함.
7 선행사가 포함되어 있으므로 관계대명사 what을 사용함.
8 관계대명사는 선행사(the dress) 바로 뒤에 위치함. → The dress which she bought is for Halloween.
9 [주격 관계대명사 + be동사]는 생략 가능함.
10 선행사가 장소(a restaurant)를 나타낼 때 관계부사 where를 사용함. 밑줄 앞에 선행사가 없으므로 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사 what을 사용함.
11 선행사가 이유(the reason)를 나타낼 때 관계부사 why를 씀. 선행사가 사람일 때 주격 관계대명사 who를 사용함.
12 ① whom → who / that ② whose → who / whom / that ③ whom → which / that ④ who → whose
13 ②의 선행사가 이유(the reason)를 나타내므로 관계부사 why를 사용함.
14 방법을 나타내는 관계부사 how를 사용함.
15 선행사가 the very와 최상급을 포함할 때 관계대명사 that을 사용함.
16 선행사가 a king이고 빈칸에는 '왕'이라는 뜻이므로 소유격

관계대명사 whose를 사용함.

- 17 선행사가 없으므로 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사 what을 사용함.
18 선행사가 장소(the house)를 나타낼 때 관계부사 where를 사용함.
19 ① ② ④ ⑤의 who는 관계대명사이고 ③의 who는 의문사이다.
20 ④의 주격 관계대명사 who는 생략 불가함.
21 ③은 선행사가 없으므로 관계대명사 what을 사용함.
22 ① ~ ④는 which (that) ⑤는 선행사가 a book이고 빈칸에는 '책의'라는 뜻이므로 소유격 관계대명사 whose를 씀.
23 [사람 선행사 + 주격 관계대명사 (that) + 동사]
24 선행사가 장소(the place)를 나타낼 때 관계부사 where를 씀.
25 [사물 선행사 + 주격 관계대명사 (which) + 동사]
26 선행사 포함하는 what을 사용해서 두 문장을 연결함.
27 선행사가 시간(7 o'clock)을 나타낼 때 관계부사 when를 사용함.
28 목적격 관계대명사 뒤에는 선행사를 나타내는 목적어를 삭제함.
29 선행사 the way와 관계부사 how는 같이 쓸 수 없다.
30 선행사가 사물이고, 그가 찍었던 사진이므로 목적격 관계대명사 that (which)를 씀.

Grammar Mapping.

p. 164

- ① 선행사 ② 사람 ③ V ④ which ⑤ 사람 / 사물 / 동물
⑥ S + V ⑦ whose ⑧ 명사 ⑨ ~하는 것 ⑩ 없다
⑪ 목적격 ⑫ 시간 ⑬ 장소 ⑭ 이유 ⑮ 방법 ⑯ 생략
⑰ 전치사

Chapter 12 가정법

GP Practice 54. 가정법 과거

GP Practice 55. 단순 조건문과 가정법 과거

p. 167

- A** 1 studied, 가정법 2 are, 조건문
3 will, 조건문 4 would, 가정법
- B** 1 had, could go
2 saw, could say
3 were not, could go
- C** 1 spoke, would understand
2 had, would visit
3 sang another song, would enjoy

- D** 1 bothered / 없는, 과거, would
2 take / 있는, 현재, will
3 were / 없는, were, could
4 O / 있는, 현재, will

GP Practice 56. I wish + 가정법 과거

GP Practice 57. as if + 가정법 과거

p. 169

- A** 1 weren't 2 were
3 were 4 traveled
- B** 1 were 2 carried
3 knew
- C** 1 as if he were
2 I wish I had
3 as if she were
4 I wish I remembered her name
- D** 1 were / 사실의 반대, 과거
2 O / 사실의 반대, 과거
3 didn't / 과거
4 opened / 과거

Grammar & Writing.

p. 170

- A** 1 If my dog were, would take
2 pass, will treat
3 as if it were his first meal
4 wish the fine dust disappeared
5 If I learned, could join
6 as if I liked his food
- B** 1 miss this chance, will regret
2 were less scary, would enjoy
3 as if she understood
4 were not afraid of water, could see
5 I wish they could feel
6 as if she didn't know
- C** 1 would play badminton
2 could help sick people
3 had more money, I could buy
- D** 1 as if, agreed
2 I wish, weren't
3 I wish, were
4 had, could ask

1 ③ 2 ① 3 ④ 4 ⑤ 5 ④ 6 ② 7 ① 8 ② 9
 ⑤ 10 ② 11 ④ 12 ④ 13 ① 14 ③ 15 were
 16 had 17 if they could speak 18 as if she
 were a native speaker 19 were dressed up,
 could enter 20 as if they were 21 ② 22 ③
 23 had 24 lived 25 were 26 wish I had
 27 were, would wait for 28 is → were, 사실의 반
 대, 과거 29 will → would, 없는, would 30 I wish I
 had an older sister like Emily.

- 1 실현 가능성 없는 가정법 [If + S + 과거동사, S + would + 동사원형]
- 2 단순 조건문 [If + S + 현재동사, S + will + 동사원형]
- 3 실현 가능성 없는 가정법 [If + S + 과거동사, S + could + 동사원형]
- 4 현재 사실의 반대처럼 일 때 [as if + S + 과거동사]를 씀.
- 5 현재에 이루기 힘든 소망 [I wish + S + 과거동사]
- 6 '내가 나라면, 카메라를 사지 않을 텐데'라는 의미이므로 주절에 [would + not + 동사원형]을 씀.
- 7 실현 가능성 없는 가정법 [If + S + 과거동사, S + would + 동사원형]
- 8 ②는 [would → will], 단순조건문은 [If + S + 현재동사, S + will + 동사원형]이다.
- 9 ① [have → had] ② [are → were] ③ [won't → would not] ④ [will be → were]
- 10 현재 사실의 반대처럼 일 때 [as if + S + 과거동사]를 씀.
- 11 현재에 이루기 힘든 소망 [I wish + S + 과거동사]
- 12 실현 가능성 없는 가정법에서 주절이 먼저 나왔으므로 [S + could + 동사원형, if + S + 과거동사]를 씀.
- 13 실현 가능성 없는 가정법은 [If + S + 과거동사, S + would + 동사원형] 사용, 현재에 이루기 힘든 소망은 [I wish + S + 과거동사]를 사용함.
- 14 ③은 현재 실현 가능성 있는 조건문이므로 [if + 주어 + 현재동사], 나머지는 현재 실현 가능성 없는 가정법이므로 [if + 주어 + 과거동사]를 씀.
- 15 as if 가정법 과거, I wish 가정법 과거에서 be동사는 were를 사용함.
- 16 현재에 이루기 힘든 소망은 [I wish + S + 과거동사]이므로 had, 실현 가능성 없는 가정법에서 주절이 먼저 나왔으므로 [S + would + 동사원형, if + S + 과거동사]이므로 had를 씀.
- 17 현재 실현 가능성 없는 가정법 [If + S + 과거동사, S + could + 동사원형]
- 18 현재 사실의 반대처럼 일 때 [as if + S + 과거동사]를 씀.
- 19 실현 가능성 없는 가정법 [If + S + 과거동사, S + could + 동사원형]

- 20 현재 사실의 반대처럼 일 때 [as if + S + 과거동사]를 씀.
- 21 가정법 과거는 직설법 현재시제로 전환함.
- 22 ㉠ 가정법에서는 조동사 과거이므로 [we could ~]
 ㉡ 만약 ~한다면 [if + 주어 + 동사과거형]이므로 were
 ㉢ 현재 사실의 반대를 희망하므로 [I wish I had ~]를 씀.
- 23 실현 가능성 없는 가정법 [If + S + 과거동사, S + would + 동사원형]
- 24 현재에 이루기 힘든 소망 [I wish + S + 과거동사]
- 25 현재 사실의 반대처럼 일 때 [as if + S + 과거동사]를 씀.
- 26 현재에 이루기 힘든 소망 [I wish + S + 과거동사]
- 27 실현 가능성 없는 가정법 [If + S + 과거동사, S + would + 동사원형]
- 28 현재 사실의 반대처럼 일 때 [as if + S + 과거동사]를 씀.
- 29 실현 가능성 없는 가정법 [If + S + 과거동사, S + would + 동사원형]
- 30 현재에 이루기 힘든 소망 [I wish + S + 과거동사]

Grammar Mapping

p. 176

- ① 반대되는 ② 과거동사 ③ 조동사 과거 ④ 현재동사
 ⑤ 좋을 텐데 ⑥ 마치 ~인 것처럼

Grammar ViSTA

정답과 해설

Level 2

• 본 교재

• workbook

Chapter 01 문장의 형태

Unit 01 p. 8

동사 + 보어

A	1 friendly	2 sweet
	3 bad	4 well
	5 gray	6 sleepy
	7 silent	
B	1 smell	2 look
	3 is getting	4 felt
	5 walked	
C	1 terrible	2 a singer
	3 nice	4 tired
D	1 always looks energetic	
	2 ran across the field	
	3 the roads became slippery	
	4 it went bad	
	5 put a sticker on my notebook	
	6 This soup tastes very bitter	
E	1 smelled strange	
	2 didn't taste sour	
	3 looked like teachers	
	4 His face turned pale	
	5 always sounds scary	
	6 She felt gloomy	

Unit 02 p. 10

수여동사 + 간접목적어+직접목적어

수여동사 + 직접목적어 + 전치사 + 간접목적어

A	1 to	2 to
	3 for	4 for
	5 of	6 to
	7 to	
B	1 ~을·를, 3형식	2 ~에게, 4형식
	3 ~에게, 4형식	4 ~을·를, 3형식
	5 ~에게, 4형식	6 ~을·를, 3형식
C	1 me the chilli sauce	
	2 a baseball glove for his friend	
	3 a lunchbox to me	
	4 lemonade for my brother	

D	1 sent pictures of Mars to the Earth
	2 handed her pupils colored paper
	3 asked me some private questions
	4 give the pianist a big hand
	5 built houses for poor people
	6 show the guard our ID cards

E	1 gave him my electronic dictionary
	2 wrote me a letter of apology
	3 taught his brother how to drive
	4 send yellow tulips to the patients
	5 bought robot toys for his children
	6 found us our lost puppy

Unit 03 p. 12

동사 + 목적어 + 목적격보어

A	1 helpful	2 to water
	3 me	4 to bring
	5 him	6 to sit
	7 to take off	8 strong
B	1 그, 멈추	2 우리, 일어나
	3 내, 콜라를 마시	4 나, 야채를 먹으
C	1 warm for me	
	2 to eat less salt	
	3 a walking dictionary	
	4 to play in the sand	
	5 fantastic	
D	1 found the rumor false	
	2 expect me to be perfect	
	3 named his dog Superpower	
	4 told the baby pigs to open the door	
	5 wants me to buy clothes online	
	6 make the students nervous	
E	1 called Tom a bookworm	
	2 make people less tired	
	3 asked the police to help her	
	4 found the box empty	
	5 wanted dad to turn off the computer	
	6 didn't allow me to use her pillow	

Unit 04 p. 14

사역·지각동사 + 목적어 + 목적격보어

A	1 feel	2 wash
----------	--------	--------

	3 boil	4 knocking
	5 go	6 pick
	7 to help	
B	1 fly (flying)	2 smile
	3 to be	4 pass (to pass)
	5 play (playing)	6 go
	7 stay	
C	1 run around the house	
	2 shaking a bit	
	3 read an English newspaper	
	4 cry (crying) in the street	
	5 burning in the yard	
	6 to clean up after the party	
D	1 let me pay for lunch	
	2 watched the train leaving the station	
	3 made people stay at home	
	4 heard the band play jazz music	
	5 helped her to carry her luggage	
	6 had me hang out the laundry	
E	1 felt someone touch (touching)	
	2 see a stranger stand (standing)	
	3 had us believe his story	
	4 heard my brother talk (talking)	
	5 got us to take out	
	6 let my friend stay	

Error Correction p. 18

1	삭제	명사
2	O	형용사, 명사
3	to	~를 ~에게, 직목 + to + 간목
4	for	~를 ~에게, 직목 + for + 간목
5	O	~에게 ~를, 간목 + 직목
6	him	목적격
7	clean	형용사
8	O	to + 동사원형
9	clean	동사원형
10	O	동사원형
11	watch	농사원형
12	draw, drawing	동사원형

13 O 동사원형 + -ing

Sentence Writing p. 17

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 133

1 001	He became a sports hero.
2 002	Your bag looks fashionable.
3 003	Mr. Brown taught math to us.
4 004	Mary bought some cookies for her kids.
5 005	He asked his doctor two questions.
6 006	We elected him chairman of our club.
7 007	We must keep our room clean.
8 008	I want him to exercise every day.
9 009	She made him clean the bedroom.
10 010	I had my brother do his homework.
11 011	My mom didn't let me watch horror movies.
12 012	I saw her draw (drawing) a picture.
13 013	We heard a parrot say (saying) hello.

Chapter 02 시제

Unit 05 p. 20

현재완료·과거와 현재완료

A	1 broke, 과거에만
	2 have passed, 현재까지
	3 did you go, 과거에만
	4 have never met, 현재까지
	5 moved, 과거에만
	6 Have, 현재까지

- 7 How long, 현재까지
8 learned, 과거에만
9 have read, 현재까지
10 got, 과거에만
- B** 1 broke
2 have never read
3 Have you been
4 have just eaten
5 met
6 Where have you been
7 has gone to
- C** 1 has just called me
2 cut his finger last night
3 has not slept since last night
4 How have you been
5 has already worn my new jacket
6 haven't finished playing yet
7 rode that cable car two months ago
- D** 1 have loved the idol group
2 made a TV program
3 have not watched the film
4 have just finished the group project
5 lasted for 116 years
6 won two gold medals

Unit 06 p. 22

현재완료 용법

- A** 1 has, graduated 2 Have, seen
3 has grown a lot 4 has shopped
5 have visited 6 has been
7 has, left 8 has, called
- B** 1 have studied, for 2 has been sick
3 has gone to 4 have sold
5 has been to
- C** 1 have collected 2 have, played
3 have, seen 4 has, taught
5 has worked
- D** 1 has broken two times
2 have worked on the puzzle for two
3 has lost his way
4 have already eaten five chocolate bars
5 has become colder since last week

- 6 Have you ever been to
7 has invented 437 items so far
- E** 1 Have you ever heard this word
2 have read the book three times
3 have known each other for 12 years
4 has studied Spanish since last October
5 How long have you stayed
6 has gone back to Canada

Error Correction p. 24

- 1 has never seen has + never + p.p.
2 O Have + 주어
3 haven't haven't
4 lost 과거, 과거
5 O 현재완료
6 come 방금 막 왔다, has + just + p.p.
7 traveled p.p.
8 for ~ 동안 계속, for, 기간
9 has 잃어버리고 지금 없다, has
10 watched 본 적 있다, have + p.p.
11 have grown 해 왔다, 완료
12 O ~에 가 본 적 있다, been
13 O ~으로 가버렸다, gone

Sentence Writing p. 25

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 134

- 1 014 Oliver has never seen snow in Sydney.
2 015 Have you ever heard of moving stones?
3 016 No, I haven't.
4 017 He lost the key two days ago.
5 018 He has lost the key.
6 019 My sister has just come back home.
7 020 Have you ever traveled by ship?

- 8 021 He has lived in Paris for two years.
9 022 She has lost interest in music.
10 023 She has watched the movie ten times.
11 024 You have grown a lot since I last saw you.
12 025 She has been to London.
13 026 She has gone to London.

Chapter 03 | 조동사

Unit 07 p. 29

can, may, will

- A** 1 catch 2 Will
3 would 4 may not
5 Can 6 Can he
7 make
- B** 1 ① 2 ③
3 ④ 4 ②
5 ①
- C** 1 Can 2 may
3 Will 4 may not
5 Would
- D** 1 This bike may belong to Austin
2 can you hold your breath
3 Can I try on these sandals
4 Jane would pass the audition
5 may take your friends to my concert
6 Are you going to plant roses
- E** 1 may not know the answer
2 Would you stand in line
3 He was able to swim
4 may I have your attention
5 can cook Vietnamese dishes well
6 will not take long

Unit 08 p. 31

must, have to, should

- A** 1 have to 2 should
3 must be 4 have to
5 have to 6 must
7 save 8 has to
- B** 1 ④, 뭘 필요 없다
2 ③, 도와야 한다
3 ④, 설명할 필요가 없었다
4 ①, ~임에 틀림없다
5 ②, 남비하면 안 된다
- C** 1 have to 2 must
3 should not 4 don't have to
- D** 1 We should not drive fast
2 The bakery must be popular
3 I didn't have to turn on
4 Does she have to write a report
5 will have to share a room
6 You must finish the test in
- E** 1 must be lonely in the cage
2 should tell the truth to your boss
3 don't have to go
4 had to melt chocolate
5 should not run around
6 Must drivers drive

Unit 09 p. 33

had better, used to, would like to

- A** 1 had 2 to join
3 used 4 had better not
5 to wear 6 be
- B** 1 follow
2 used to be
3 would you like to visit
4 used to
5 had better not
6 eat
- C** 1 had better walk
2 would like to meet
3 used to be
4 had better not believe

- D** 1 had better not 2 used to
3 would like to 4 had better
- E** 1 used to have curly hair
2 would eat heavy meals for breakfast
3 What would you like to ride first
4 had better not bring
- F** 1 used to be an old bookstore
2 had better leave the puppy alone
3 Would you like to drink more tea
4 would go to the library

Error Correction p. 35

1	read	동사원형
2	be able to	불가능, be able to
3	may	약한 추측, may
4	will	의지, will
5	must be false	be + 형용사
6	must not	조동사 + not
7	have to	불가능, have to
8	doesn't have to	~할 필요 없다, don't have to
9	had	충고, had
10	had better not	had better not
11	O	습관, 동사원형
12	used to	상태, used to
13	would like to	to + 동사원형

Sentence Writing p. 36

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 135

1 027	She can read people's minds.
2 028	He will be able to find the answer.
3 029	The bird may look ugly, but it is very clever.
4 030	I will keep my promise.
5 031	The rumor must be false.
6 032	You must not tell the secret to anyone else.

7 033	You will have to hurry.
8 034	She doesn't have to get up early on Sundays.
9 035	You had better turn off your cell phone.
10 036	Jack had better not eat junk food.
11 037	My brother used to collect rocks.
12 038	The president used to be an actor.
13 039	I would like to travel to Europe.

Chapter 04 수동태

Unit 10 p. 40

능동태와 수동태

A	1 are cut 2 was hurt 3 happened 4 was ordered 5 carried 6 appeared 7 are grown
B	1 was written, 쓰여졌다 2 is played, 경기되다 3 painted, 칠했다 4 made, 만들었다 5 was built, 지어졌다 6 was brought up, 키워졌다
C	1 A victory is celebrated 2 We were invited 3 The baby was laid 4 Korean culture is loved 5 A package is delivered
D	1 Etiquette is taught in the home 2 This great castle was built by slaves 3 was injured in a motorcycle accident 4 magazine is published by teenagers 5 The trees are trimmed by my dad 6 The bouquet was tossed in the air

E	1 are born 2 is advertised 3 are sent 4 The rat was placed 5 The picture was, photoshopped 6 Hot coffee was served
----------	---

Unit 11 p. 42

수동태의 시제와 여러 형태

A	1 Was 2 are being cut 3 By whom 4 Does 5 were not mixed 6 be helped 7 not be added
B	1 Were, bought 2 were being changed 3 Can, be solved 4 By whom was, seen 5 is being read
C	1 Did, drop 2 did not make 3 could solve 4 pulled 5 is collecting
D	1 Where will the next Olympics be held 2 could not be removed 3 When was the package delivered 4 is going to be hired next week 5 were being washed by the rain 6 What is this flower called
E	1 was not put 2 By whom was, edited 3 were being flown 4 Was the floor cleaned 5 money will be spent 6 is being questioned

Unit 12 p. 44

동사구 수동태 by 이외의 전치사를 쓰는 수동태

A	1 with 2 after 3 in 4 at 5 at 6 for
B	1 are, tired of 2 is filled with

3	are worried about
4	is satisfied with
5	are pleased with
6	is known to
7	is, known for
C	1 was turned off 2 laughed at the plan 3 will be looked for 4 turn down the volume 5 are being taken care of
D	1 will be covered by the moon 2 is filled with cute pink clothes 3 The boat is being pushed away 4 She is worried about the pimples 5 was brought up by his uncle 6 is known for its beautiful beaches
E	1 am disappointed with her behavior 2 is not known to people 3 is interested in space exploration 4 was taken care of by Heungbu 5 was pleased with the pay raise 6 My wisdom tooth will be pulled out

Error Correction p. 46

1	is loved	사랑받다, be동사 + p.p.
2	by	by + 행위자
3	will be used	be + p.p.
4	being	being + p.p.
5	O	being + p.p.
6	was not written	be동사 + not
7	designed	Be동사 + 주어 + p.p.
8	When was Hangeul created	be동사 + 주어
9	followed	be + p.p.
10	was turned on	turned on
11	was taken care of	보살펴졌다, p.p.
12	with	with
13	O	to

1 040	The singer is loved by a lot of girls.
2 041	All her fans were invited by the actress.
3 042	This program will be used by college students.
4 043	My car is being washed by Sam.
5 044	Dinner was being prepared in the kitchen by my dad.
6 045	The book was not written by him.
7 046	Was the building designed by Fred?
8 047	When was Hangeul created by King Sejong?
9 048	The rules should be followed by people.
10 049	The music app was turned on by him.
11 050	The egg was taken care of by the mother eagle.
12 051	We are satisfied with the English class.
13 052	K-pop is known to most teenagers in Asia.

Chapter 05 | to부정사

to부정사의 명사적 쓰임

A	1 stand	2 It
	3 is	4 how
	5 not to	6 to move
	7 be	
B	1 It, to download the travel app	
	2 It, to understand baby talk	
	3 It, to take a break every hour	
	4 It, to buy the cheaper bike	

C	1 what to bring	2 how to fold
	3 where to stay	4 when to stop
D	1 not to talk back	
	2 when to talk, when to listen	
	3 learn how to swim	
	4 was not easy to solve the quiz	
	5 decided not to eat ice cream	
	6 expect to see my mom	
E	1 to design school uniforms	
	2 tried to protect their country	
	3 forget to walk	
	4 patience to teach students	
	5 impossible to predict	
	6 how to spell your name	

to부정사의 형용사적 쓰임

A	1 rules to follow
	2 time to say
	3 pictures to show
	4 best season to read
	5 many people to help
	6 great to surprise
B	1 in, to live in
	2 in, to sleep in
	3 on, to write on
	4 with, to play with
C	1 떠나야만 한다, ③
	2 성공하고자 한다, ⑤
	3 보여질 수 있다, ①
	4 못 돌아올 운명이었다, ②
	5 도착할 예정이다, ④
D	1 courage to travel around the world
	2 no reason to get angry
	3 a great hotel to stay at
	4 many bedtime stories to tell
	5 nothing to worry about
	6 are to move to New York
E	1 many things to throw away
	2 time to waste
	3 the easiest way to please
	4 a goal to achieve

5 to grab this chance
6 something amazing to tell
7 a partner to work with

to부정사의 부사적 쓰임

A	1 to learn	2 to stay
	3 to come	4 to repair
	5 to reach	
B	1 신선한 공기를 얻기 위해, ①	
	2 결국 댄서가 되다, ④	
	3 소식을 듣게 되어서, ②	
	4 풀기에, ③	
	5 혼자 사는 것을 보니, ⑤	
C	1 ②	2 ②
	3 ③	4 ③
	5 ③	
D	1 worked out to build muscle	
	2 be smart to understand	
	3 Are you ready to make a speech	
	4 was proud to show my painting	
	5 return to the river to breed	
	6 grew up to be the president	
E	1 difficult to learn	
	2 sad to move	
	3 only to find	
	4 was very frightened to see	
	5 the password not to forget	
	6 rolled up my sleeve to give	

to부정사의 의미상 주어·to부정사를 이용한 구문

A	1 그녀, 돌보	2 Nick, 보
	3 그, 요리	4 내, 가
B	1 for me, 없음, for	
	2 of her, 있음, of	
	3 for us, 없음, for	
	4 of them, 있음, of	
	5 for him, 없음, for	
	6 for you, 없음, for	
C	1 too hungry to sleep	
	2 smart enough to answer	

3	careless enough to lose
4	too difficult, to understand
5	kind enough to show
1	too big for the kid to hold
2	so full that he could not eat
3	generous of you to donate
4	important for teens to follow
5	for him to learn
6	interesting for adults to watch
1	of you to take
2	for us to protect
3	too strict for me to follow
4	small enough to hide
5	so sick that he couldn't go
6	so big that ten people can sleep

1 It	가주어, It
2 to keep	to부정사
3 to study	to부정사
4 live in	live in a house, in
5 anything cold	명사 + 형용사
6 to stay	목적, to부정사
7 surprised	감정 원인, 감정형용사
8 to have	판단의 근거, to부정사
9 for	없으면, for
10 of	있으면, of
11 strong enough	~하기 충분한, 형용사 + enough
12 O	can
13 too tired	~하기엔 너무 ~한, too + 형용사

1 053	It is my dream to invent a flying car.
2 054	My friends promised to keep my secret.
3 055	Please don't tell me when to study.

4 056	She bought a house to live in.
5 057	Do you have anything cold to drink?
6 058	I work out every day to stay healthy.
7 059	He was surprised to hear the news.
8 060	You must be popular to have so many fans.
9 061	It is hard for me to study all night.
10 062	It was brave of the firefighter to save the boy.
11 063	He is strong enough to lift the wooden box.
12 064	He is so strong that he can lift the wooden box.
13 065	Cathy was too tired to wake up at six.

Chapter 06 동명사

Unit 17 p. 64

동명사의 명사적·관용적 쓰임

- A** 1 Having 2 chasing
3 finishing 4 watching
5 playing 6 finding
- B** 1 먹는, ② 2 사는, ③
3 지키는, ① 4 디자인하는, ④
5 외식하는, ③
- C** 1 collecting model trains
2 expressing her feelings
3 Meeting Tom at 2 p.m.
4 walking on a cloud
- D** 1 cleaner keeps moving
2 How about taking
3 Did you enjoy traveling
4 mind turning off your phone
5 Setting a goal is the first step
6 have difficulty getting up

- 7 not listening to others
- E** 1 stop laughing at his joke
2 Being a good daughter
3 bothering you this morning
4 spent, drawing the picture
5 My parents are busy decorating
6 My hobby is taking pictures of

Unit 18 p. 66

동명사와 to부정사

- A** 1 ordering 2 to turn off
3 to tell, telling 4 to save
5 asking 6 driving
7 to give
- B** 1 riding 2 to give
3 seeing 4 failing
5 to learn (learning) 6 walking
7 to get
- C** 1 ~할 것을 2 ~했던 것을
3 ~했던 것을 4 ~할 것을
5 열심히 노력
- D** 1 finished writing a report
2 forgot to lock the gate
3 stopped to take a picture
4 how to avoid catching a cold
5 tried eating a frozen banana
6 was busy searching the Internet
7 finished shooting her new film
- E** 1 hoped to go back
2 mind changing
3 Avoid eating raw meat
4 tried hard to fix
5 forget watching the fireworks
6 keep bothering your puppy

Error Correction p. 68

- 1 Watching 주어, 동명사
2 singing 동명사
3 making 동명사
4 taking 보어, 동명사

- 5 is 단수
6 O / to dance to부정사, 동명사
7 visiting 동명사
8 O to부정사
9 meeting 동명사
10 O to부정사
11 O 동명사
12 to solve to부정사
13 drinking 동명사

Sentence Writing p. 69

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 138

- 1
066 Watching musicals is fun.
- 2
067 She enjoys singing loudly.
- 3
068 I am interested in making robots.
- 4
069 His hobby is taking pictures.
- 5
070 Using chopsticks is good for the brain.
- 6
071 Jane began dancing on the stage.
- 7
072 I remember visiting the museum before.
- 8
073 Remember to hand in your report tomorrow.
- 9
074 She forgot meeting you last year.
- 10
075 Don't forget to bring your lunch today.
- 11
076 We tried solving the puzzle for fun.
- 12
077 We tried to solve the puzzle to win a prize.
- 13
078 He stopped drinking water.

Chapter 07 분사

Unit 19 p. 73

현재분사와 과거분사·분사의 형용사적 쓰임

- A** 1 talking 2 listening
3 locked 4 fried
5 ringing 6 parked
- B** 1 cooked 2 shaking
3 getting 4 filled
5 amazing 6 invited
- C** 1 made of silk 2 named Jack
3 playing 4 taken by my uncle
- D** 1 a message written by Adam
2 a fingerprint left on the window
3 wearing the blue sweater
4 geese flying in a V-formation
5 The flight attendant serving meals
6 adopted from the animal center
7 covered with chocolate
- E** 1 her smiling face
2 flying over there
3 baked potatoes
4 falling on the roof
5 touching his shoulder
6 made by the kids

Unit 20 p. 75

감정을 나타내는 분사·현재분사와 동명사

- A** 1 amazing, amazed
2 satisfying, satisfied
3 disappointing, disappointed
4 interested, interesting
5 boring, bored
- B** 1 충격을 주는, ① 2 지루하게 하는, ①
3 흥미를 느낀, ② 4 흥분을 느낀, ②
5 놀람을 느낀, ②
- C** 1 singing room 2 walking stick
3 sleeping bag 4 wrapping paper
- D** 1 용도, 참방
2 진행, 자고 있는 중인 아기

- 3 진행, 운전 중
4 용도, 먼허증
5 용도, 대기실
6 진행, 기다리는 중
- E** 1 was pleased with
2 a raccoon washing
3 was disappointed
4 new washing machine
5 a frozen lake
6 interesting
7 swimming pool
8 Flying a kite
9 baby birds waiting for their mom

Unit 21 p. 77

분사구문

- A** 1 Chatting 2 Being
3 Although 4 Visiting
- B** 1 Getting married
2 Taking this bus
3 Waving goodbye
4 Living next door to Fred
5 Flying over the island
- C** 1 When he stayed in Korea
2 While I waited / was waiting for you
3 As she didn't have a seat
4 If you wear this coat
5 Although he looks tough
- D** 1 많이 먹지만, ④ 2 지금 출발하면, ③
3 많이 읽어서, ① 4 방 청소를 할 때, ②
- E** 1 Walking under the same umbrella
2 Practicing hard
3 Saying sorry
4 Loving Chinese food
- F** 1 Saving the file
2 Being a vegetarian
3 Living alone in Spain
4 Waiting for the bus
5 Being satisfied with the food

Error Correction p. 79

- 1 moving 진행, 현재

- 2 used 수동, 과거
3 a robot moving underwater 뒤
4 O 유발하는, 느끼게 하다
5 boring 느끼게 하는, 현재
6 bored 느낀, 과거
7 O 잠자는 중, 현재분사
8 O 잠자는 용도, 동명사
9 삭제 주어, 함
10 Not not, 앞
11 O 접속사
12 Reading 부사절, 동사원형 + -ing
13 Listening 부사절, 동사원형 + -ing

Sentence Writing p. 80

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 139

- 1 079 There is a moving robot.
2 080 I bought a used bike.
3 081 There is a robot moving underwater.
4 082 The book bores him.
5 083 The book is boring to him.
6 084 He is bored with the book.
7 085 Look at the sleeping lion.
8 086 I have a sleeping bag.
9 087 Reading a book, he puts on his glasses.
10 088 Not hearing the alarm, I kept sleeping.
11 089 Although having a driver's license, Emily never drives.
12 090 Reading this book, you will find the answer.
13 091 Listening to music, he searched the Internet.

Chapter 08 대명사

Unit 22 p. 84

재귀대명사

- A** 1 you 2 ourselves
3 yourself 4 myself
5 herself 6 themselves
- B** 1 himself, 강조
2 yourself, 목적어
3 themselves, 강조
4 himself, 강조
5 yourself, 목적어
- C** 1 taught myself
2 Help yourself
3 enjoy ourselves
4 talking to myself
- D** 1 was disappointed with myself
2 He smiled at himself
3 doesn't feel any pain in itself
4 she often talks to herself
5 their projects for themselves
6 built its nest itself 또는 itself built its nest
- E** 1 introduce myself
2 about himself
3 our airline tickets ourselves
4 cuts her own hair herself 또는 herself cuts her own hair
5 the song itself
6 hung balloons around the house themselves 또는 themselves hung balloons around the house

Unit 23 p. 86

부정대명사 one, another, other(s)

- A** 1 one 2 it
3 Others 4 the others
5 the other 6 other
- B** 1 It 2 other
3 another 4 ones
5 others

- C** 1 others don't
2 the others weren't
3 the other was for her mom
4 another was a circle
- D** 1 the others are white
2 the other is a hamster
3 she wants to buy another
4 the others want chicken
5 others like instant food
- E** 1 another cup of coffee
2 want a smaller one
3 How about the white ones
4 my friends loved it
5 One lives, the other lives
6 Some animals live, others live

Unit 24 p. 88

부정대명사 all, both, each, every

- A** 1 Every 2 Each
3 All 4 can
5 Both 6 All
- B** 1 Each 2 every
3 all 4 both
- C** 1 looks 2 know
3 has 4 are
5 has
- D** 1 Both of us know
2 Both of my daughters are
3 Each of the three rooms has
4 All the windows were open
5 each student every morning
6 Every plant and animal needs
- E** 1 every Sunday
2 each of his books
3 all your problems
4 Each chapter has
5 Both glass and cans
6 every house has a colorful roof

Error Correction p. 90

- 1 yourself 같음, 재귀대명사

2	himself	himself
3	by themselves	by, themselves
4	for himself	for, himself
5	O	다른, one
6	another	같은, another
7	O	the other
8	others	others
9	need	복수
10	was	단수
11	O	복수
12	is	단수, 단수
13	student	단수, 단수

Sentence Writing p. 91

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 140

1 092	You must be proud of yourself.
2 093	Allen fixed the broken car himself.
3 094	Young children should not swim by themselves.
4 095	He always enjoys learning new things for himself.
5 096	This bag is too big. I need a smaller one.
6 097	I don't like this ring. Could you show me another?
7 098	I bought three pens. One is black, another is red, and the other is blue.
8 099	Some like going out, and others like staying at home.
9 100	All (of) the children need care and love.
10 101	All the advice was very helpful.
11 102	Both of them are high school students.
12 103	Each person is important for our team's victory.
13 104	Every student wants to get a good grade.

Chapter 09 | 비교표현

Unit 25 p. 94

원급, 비교급, 최상급

A

	비교급	최상급
1	longer	longest
2	worse	worst
3	bigger	biggest
4	busier	busiest
5	less	least
6	more	most
7	better	best
8	closer	closest
9	more slowly	most slowly
10	more famous	most famous

B

1 hardest

2 not as

3 more often

4 long as

5 most

6 more delicious

C

1 big

2 smaller

3 oldest

4 hard

5 best

6 more expensive

D

1 can run faster than lions

2 not as cold as last week

3 the tallest in your family

4 as comfortable as the sofa

5 more pleasant than

6 the hottest month of the year

E

1 as often as you

2 the most helpful

3 as bad as mine

4 later than

5 the most difficult

6 more useful than

Unit 26 p. 96

원급, 비교급, 최상급을 이용한 활용

A

- 1 as long as
- 2 higher
- 3 two times as fast
- 4 shorter
- 5 most popular
- 6 much
- 7 could
- 8 The bigger
- 9 tombs
- 10 the

B

- 1 much
- 2 The older
- 3 younger
- 4 two times more
- 5 most exciting
- 6 more and more crowded
- 7 well
- 8 heavier
- 9 the best, have ever taken
- 10 worse and worse

C

- 1 as young as possible
- 2 the most foolish mistake
- 3 a lot more than
- 4 The more, the healthier
- 5 four times as expensive as
- 6 one of the most diligent workers

D

- 1 as carefully as possible
- 2 the biggest fish, has ever caught
- 3 The less, the fewer
- 4 much (even, far, a lot, still) colder than
- 5 more and more difficult
- 6 the most popular tourist attractions

Error Correction p. 98

1	powerful	원급
2	not as	not as
3	lighter	비교급
4	more creative	more + 형용사
5	shortest	최상급

6	in	in
7	three times as	배수사 + as
8	O	원급
9	much	훨씬, much
10	smarter and smarter	비교급 + and + 비교급
11	the happier	the + 비교급
12	greatest	the + 최상급
13	have ever had	have ever p.p.

Sentence Writing p. 99

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 141

1 105	His speech is as powerful as his rival's.
2 106	Today is not as hot as yesterday.
3 107	Hot air is lighter than cold air.
4 108	Your idea is more creative than mine.
5 109	The thumb is the shortest of all five fingers.
6 110	Vatican City is the smallest nation in the world.
7 111	The KTX is three times as fast as the train.
8 112	Smile as often as possible.
9 113	I feel much healthier than before.
10 114	Cell phones are getting smarter and smarter.
11 115	The more we share, the happier we become.
12 116	The wheel is one of the greatest inventions in history.
13 117	This is the worst hairstyle that I have ever had.

Chapter 10 | 접속사

Unit 27 p. 103

시간 접속사·이유 접속사

- A** 1 when 2 until
3 because 4 while
5 need 6 since
7 as 8 Because
9 After
- B** 1 since 2 Because
3 while 4 before
5 until
- C** 1 while 2 After
3 Because
- D** 1 arrive 2 boils
3 finishes 4 come
- E** 1 while I cook lunch
2 since I visited Korea last
3 As the Earth rotates
4 until the sun came up
5 as it was too hot
- F** 1 as it was dark
2 before you swallow
3 While I was playing the violin
4 because (as, since) it is mysterious
5 After we made many mistakes

Unit 28 p. 105

조건 접속사·양보 접속사·명령문 and / or

- A** 1 unless 2 If
3 Although 4 or
5 Even though 6 and
7 finish 8 or
- B** 1 if 2 unless
3 Although 4 and
- C** 1 If 2 unless
3 and 4 or
- D** 1 set 2 want
3 returns 4 ring

- E** 1 Unless a miracle happens
2 If you live alone
3 Even though the Gobi is a desert
4 or you will regret it
5 and you will strike high

- F** 1 (Al)though he is usually wrong
2 If you take this pill
3 and you will find
4 (Al)though it was freezing
5 Unless you use this game player

Unit 29 p. 107

접속사 that-상관 접속사

- A** 1 That 2 likes
3 but also 4 and
5 that 6 either
- B** 1 It, that she went to Harvard University
2 It, that the little girl can sing so well
3 It, that he hasn't arrived yet
4 It, that Tom left his homework at home
- C** 1 not only, but 2 Neither, nor
3 either, or 4 both, and
- D** 1 그녀가 운이 좋다는, ②
2 내가 늦은, ③
3 내가 이것을 좋아하는, ②
- E** 1 Not only he but also I
2 creative as well as interesting
3 that a gorilla escaped from the zoo
4 either by phone or by e-mail
5 that the police catch the criminal
- F** 1 neither liked nor disliked
2 Not only you but also Paula applied
3 that you did your best
4 that she found her missing dog
5 Their mom as well as the kids

Error Correction p. 109

- 1 When 갈 때, When
2 Until 할 때까지, Until
3 gets 시간, 미래, 현재

- 4 Because 자서, Because
5 take 조건, 미래, 현재
6 finish If ~ not, 사용 불가
7 Though 했더라도, Though
8 and and, 그러면
9 or or, 그렇지 않으면
10 It It
11 or or, 둘 중 하나
12 nor nor, 모두 아닌
13 has 주어, B

Sentence Writing p. 110

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 142

- 1 118 When he goes fishing, I will join him.
2 119 Until she says, "Yes," her dog won't eat.
3 120 We will get home before it gets dark.
4 121 Because he didn't sleep enough, he had red eyes.
5 122 If you take a walk, you will feel better.
6 123 Unless we finish the meal, we will get hungry soon.
7 124 (Al)though I practiced a lot, I made a mistake.
8 125 Do your best, and you will succeed.
9 126 Water the plant, or it will die soon.
10 127 It is strange that it is snowing in May.
11 128 I will give this ticket to either Eric or Allen.
12 129 He was neither rude nor unkind.
13 130 Not only his brothers but also Tim has blond hair.

Chapter 11 | 관계사

Unit 30 p. 115

관계대명사의 역할과 종류·주격과 목적격 관계대명사

- A** 1 whom 2 which
3 which 4 who
- B** 1 the money, which my uncle gave to me, 삼촌이 내게 준 (돈)
2 a reporter, who interviewed the president, 대통령을 인터뷰한 (기자)
3 the picture, which was in my room, 내 방에 있던 (사진)
4 The boy, who is playing the guitar, 기타를 치고 있는 (소년)
5 The rumor, that you heard, 네가 들었던 (소문)
- C** 1 This is the song which Becky made for me
2 The actor who (whom) you want to meet is not friendly
3 Ricky cooked spaghetti which smelled really good
4 I know a girl who can speak four languages
5 The Barbie doll which I bought yesterday is for you
- D** 1 who, he, 주격
2 whom, them, 목적격
3 which, it, 목적격
- E** 1 The flower which I want to buy
2 friends who will help you
3 The building which is standing on the hill
4 The writer whom I really like
- F** 1 which I want to watch
2 which the pianist played
3 who lived in Japan
4 whom he wanted to marry

Unit 31 p. 117

소유격 관계대명사·관계대명사 that

- A** 1 that 2 whose
3 that 4 whose

가정법 과거와 단순 조건문

- A** 1 will 2 wouldn't say
3 played 4 were
5 will come
- B** 1 knew 2 will study
3 would send 4 takes
5 had
- C** 1 didn't eat, would have
2 were not, could sleep
3 lived, could visit
4 were, would buy
5 were, could learn
6 would be, were
- D** 1 ate, would be healthier
2 is, will recommend it
3 knew the truth, she would tell you
4 doesn't look good, will give it
5 listened to, would not fail
6 spoke, would travel
- E** 1 is fine, will go
2 would, met
3 had, would give you a ride
4 were, would be late
5 were good at, could see the movie
6 paint, will look

I wish와 as if 가정법 과거

- A** 1 had 2 as if
3 could 4 were
5 weren't 6 were
- B** 1 it didn't rain 2 read
3 didn't have to 4 had
5 were
- C** 1 don't have 2 isn't
3 snows 4 isn't surprised

8	O	가능
9	what	없으므로, what
10	when	시간, when
11	where	장소, where
12	why	이유, why
13	삭제	방법, 없음

- 1** 131 My teacher chose the book which (that) was written in English.
- 2** 132 He posted a picture (which, that) he took yesterday on his blog.
- 3** 133 He is from a country whose nature is very beautiful.
- 4** 134 Look at the boy and the cat that are running.
- 5** 135 I am the first girl that arrived here.
- 6** 136 It is the very book that she wants.
- 7** 137 We have to recycle the cans (which, that) we used.
- 8** 138 The girl (who is) giving a speech is my sister.
- 9** 139 Can you show me what is in your pocket?
- 10** 140 9 o'clock is the time when our class starts.
- 11** 141 This is the park where I usually exercise.
- 12** 142 I don't know the reason why he was absent.
- 13** 143 This is the way (how) he solved the puzzle.

- 5 what you bought
6 which are made of glass
- E** 1 I bought last month
2 What I ate
3 given on this website
4 What I knew
5 I borrowed yesterday
6 what he wanted

관계부사 when, where, why, how

- A** 1 how 2 why
3 when 4 where
- B** 1 why she likes Max, for which
2 how people live, in which
3 when I first saw you, on which
4 where Mozart lived, in which
- C** 1 ㉔ 2 ㉕ 3 ㉖ 4 ㉗
- D** 1 how he improved his grades
2 when we graduate from school
3 where my brother is working
4 why you punished your students
5 where his family stayed
6 how I can contact him
- E** 1 when we are the busiest
2 why the actor is popular
3 where we had lunch
4 how you can reduce stress
5 why he moved to Busan
6 when I made mistakes

1	which / that	사물, 주격
2	which / that	사물, 목적격
3	whose	소유격
4	that	that
5	O	that
6	that	that
7	O	가능

- 5 that 6 whose
- B** 1 whose dog saved his child
2 that (which) my mom bought
3 whose birthday is the same as mine
4 that I have
5 whose life was in danger
- C** 1 that is good for your health
2 whose car broke down
3 which (that) I am interested in
4 that you've ever seen
- D** 1 whose tail is very colorful
2 that you wrote to me
3 that you chose yesterday
4 whose hair is curly
5 that you learned today
6 whose writer won the prize
- E** 1 whose dog is missing
2 that my teacher has
3 whose father is a famous designer
4 whose hobby is bungee jumping
5 that I wanted
6 that you heard from her

관계대명사 생략·관계대명사 what

- A** 1 what 2 what
3 that 4 which
5 in which
- B** 1 which, ① 2 X
3 which was, ② 4 X
5 that, ① 6 who are, ②
- C** 1 what, 없음
2 What, 없음
3 that, 있음
4 that, 있음
5 what, 없음
6 that, 있음
7 what, 없음
- D** 1 I took on the wall
2 What King Sejong did
3 translated by my mom
4 I lived with last year

- D**
- 1 I wish I knew
 - 2 as if he were very thirsty
 - 3 I wish my friend gave
 - 4 as if he were not
 - 5 as if the ground were shaking
 - 6 I wish I were old enough
- E**
- 1 I had my own room
 - 2 as if she knew
 - 3 I wish my brother cleaned
 - 4 as if today were the happiest day
 - 5 I wish the people upstairs didn't walk
 - 6 as if it were your last

Error Correction p. 131

1	could	없는, could
2	were	없는, 과거
3	would	없는, would
4	O	없는, 과거
5	don't have	같은, 현재
6	get	있는, 현재
7	O	과거
8	were	과거
9	didn't make	과거
10	O	같은, 현재
11	knew	사실의 반대, 과거
12	were	사실의 반대, 과거
13	O	같은, 현재

Sentence Writing p. 132

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 144

1 144	If my mom knew how to drive, she could pick me up.
2 145	If I were you, I would help the homeless.
3 146	If he got up early, he would not be late for class.
4 147	If I had enough time, I would visit you.

5 148	As I don't have enough time, I will not visit you.
6 149	If I get a bonus, I will treat you to dinner.
7 150	I wish I lived close to you.
8 151	I wish I were five years younger.
9 152	I wish you didn't make so much noise.
10 153	I am sorry you make so much noise.
11 154	He talks as if he knew the answer.
12 155	She treats me as if I were a baby.
13 156	In fact, I am not a baby.