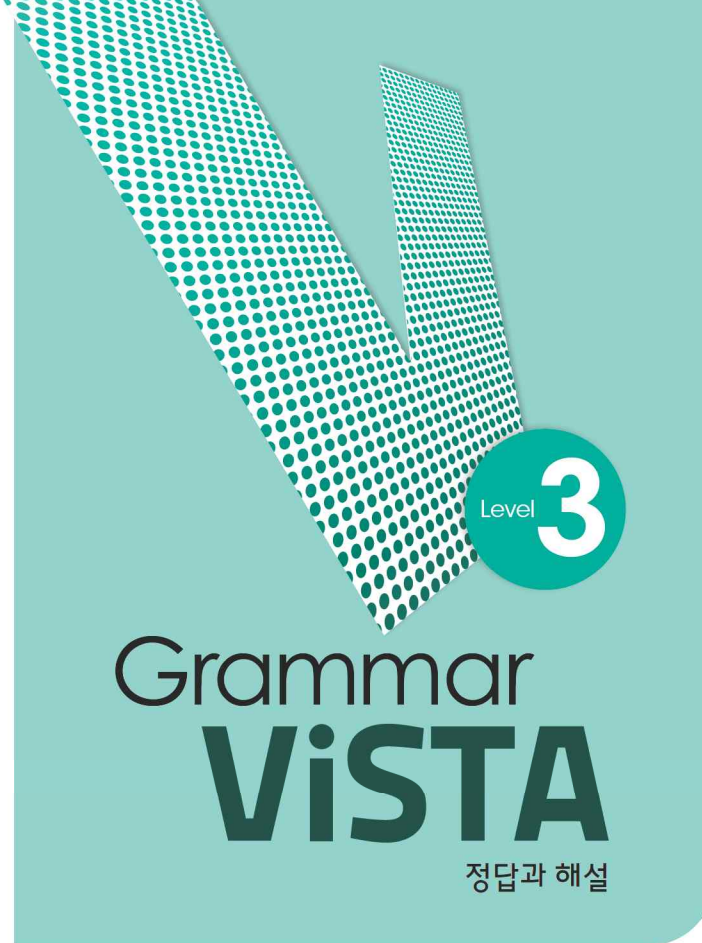




• 본 교재

• workbook

Chapter 01 시제

GP Practice 01 현재완료

GP Practice 02 현재완료진행

p. 13

- A** 1 have 2 invented 3 since
4 been 5 has been
- B** 1 has been raining
2 has gone to 3 have left
- C** 1 Have we ever met
2 haven't decided
3 has been erupting for
- D** 1 has been running /
~해 오고 있는 중, has + been + -ing
2 since / ~부터 계속, since, 과거 시점
3 been / ~가 본 적 있다, been
4 have never seen / 경험, have + p.p.

GP Practice 03 과거완료

GP Practice 04 미래완료

p. 15

- A** 1 had driven 2 found
3 had 4 will have known
5 will have left
- B** 1 had been reading
2 had not eaten
3 will have arrived
4 had been swimming
5 had failed
- C** 1 had already started
2 had been watching
3 will have finished
- D** 1 had just left / had + p.p.
2 was / 과거
3 had been raining / had
4 will have become / will have + p.p.

Grammar & Writing

p. 16

- A** 1 has changed a lot since I left
2 have gained some weight
3 have been looking for
4 had been thinking about you
5 will have sponsored the African boy

6 I found I had gotten

- B** 1 have loved the song
2 has stopped raining
3 had been sleeping
4 had been flying
5 had washed all my socks
6 has been waiting for you

- C** 1 had learned
2 has learned
3 has been learning
4 will have learned

- D** 1 has lost
2 has gone to
3 have been cleaning
4 will have met

Actual Test

p. 18

- 1 ③ 2 ⑤ 3 ⑤ 4 ② 5 ③ 6 ② 7 ② 8 ④
9 ③ 10 ③ 11 ② 12 ① 13 has gone to
14 has been running 15 has forgotten
16 ③ 17 ④ 18 ⑤ 19 ② 20 ③ 21 has
taken pictures 22 had been chewing on
23 will have asked 24 ④ 25 have lived in
this house since I was 26 had found the
error before 27 had been flying over the
Atlantic 28 has → had, 과거, had p.p. 29 are
→ have been, ~해 왔다, 현재완료 30 She had
never lost a game until then

- 1 '2002년 이래로 현재까지'처럼 과거부터 현재까지 계속되는
일은 현재완료로 씀.
- 2 과거 시점보다 이전의 일하므로 과거완료이다.
- 3 미래의 특정시점을 기준으로 그때까지 완료될 일하므로 미래
완료이다.
- 4 과거를 나타내는 부사(last year)는 과거시제와 함께 쓰임.
- 5 [has been to + 장소]: ~에 가 본 적 있다 (경험)
- 6 보기의 for a long time의 for는 '현재까지 ~동안 계속'이고
②의 since는 '~시점 이래로 현재까지 계속'을 의미함. ①, ④
는 완료, ③은 경험, ⑤는 결과이다.
- 7 보기와 ②는 경험, ①, ③은 완료, ④는 결과, ⑤는 계속이다.
- 8 과거 시점을 기준으로 그 이전의 일하므로 과거완료이다.
- 9 미래의 특정시점에 완료될 행동은 미래완료 [will have
won ~]을 씀.
- 10 ③은 현재 시점을 기준으로 그 이전에 팬을 잃어버려서 현재

없는 상태이므로 현재완료이다.

- 11 현재를 기준으로 가가 경험과 현재완료진행이며 3인칭 단수
주어이므로 [has p.p.], [has been + -ing]를 쓴다.
- 12 [since + 과거시점 / 주어 + 과거동사]: ~이래로
- 13 [have gone to]: ~로 가버리고 여기에 없다
- 14 과거 특정시점에 시작한 일이 현재에도 진행 중이면 현재완료
진행형이다.
- 15 과거의 일이 현재까지 영향을 끼치면 현재완료이다.
- 16 과거 시점보다 이전의 일하므로 과거완료이다.
- 17 미래의 특정시점을 기준으로 그때까지 완료될 일하므로 미래
완료이다.
- 18 과거부터 현재까지 얼마나 오래 해 왔는지를 묻는 질문이므로
현재완료로 대답함.
- 19 [has gone to]: ~로 가버리고 여기에 없다
- 20 ① has finished → will have finished ② have gone
to → have been to ④ has repaired → had repaired
⑤ rained → raining
- 21 과거부터 현재까지 계속되는 일은 현재완료이다.
- 22 과거 특정시점보다 먼저 있었던 일이 그 과거 시점에도 진행
되고 있는 일은 과거완료진행형이다.
- 23 미래의 특정시점을 기준으로 그때까지 완료될 일하므로 미래
완료이다.
- 24 ④는 그 이전부터 과거 시점까지 진행해 오던 일하므로 [had
been cooking]이다.
- 25 [주절(현재완료) + since + 과거 시점]: ~이래로 ~해 왔다
- 26 과거 시점을 기준으로 그 전부터의 일하므로 과거완료이다.
- 27 그 이전부터 과거 시점까지 진행해 오던 일하므로 [had been
+ -ing]이다.
- 28 가수가 무대에 등장했던 과거를 기준시점으로 그 이전의 일은
[had + p.p.]이다.
- 29 since는 현재완료시제에 사용되므로 주절은 [주어 + 현재완
료동사]이다.
- 30 과거 시점을 기준으로 그 전부터의 일하므로 과거완료이다.

Grammar Mapping

p. 22

- ① have / has + p.p. ② 현재 ③ 완료 ④ just
⑤ 경험 ⑥ never ⑦ 계속 ~해 왔다 ⑧ for
⑨ have / has + been + -ing ⑩ had + p.p.
⑪ 이전 ⑫ 막 ~했었다 ⑬ ~한 적이 있었다
⑭ 계속 ⑮ ~해버렸다 ⑯ will + have + p.p.
⑰ 미래

Chapter 02 조동사

GP Practice 05 can, may

GP Practice 06 must, should

p. 25

- A** 1 Can 2 can't 3 be able to
4 may 5 must
- B** 1 may 2 has to
3 was able to
- C** 1 should have turned left
2 must have dialed
3 can't have read
- D** 1 cannot / ~일 리가 없다, cannot
2 be able to / 불가능, be able to
3 have cleaned / 과거, have p.p.
4 have come / 과거, have p.p.

GP Practice 07 used to, would like to

GP Practice 08 had better, would rather, may as well

p. 27

- A** 1 had better not 2 would
3 may as well 4 would rather
5 used to
- B** 1 used to 2 would
3 would rather 4 had better
- C** 1 would rather cook
2 had better not tell
3 used to be very energetic
- D** 1 used to / 상태, used to
2 had better not / 뒤, not
3 go / ~하는 것이 낫다, 동사원형
4 than / than, B, A

Grammar & Writing

p. 28

- A** 1 should not bother your pet
2 May I have your attention
3 used to carry me on her back
4 cannot have been there
5 had better not speak ill of others
6 should have checked the schedule

- B** 1 must have eaten my chocolate
2 would like to introduce a new student
3 would rather go on foot
4 must be someone in the house
5 I may have met him before
6 had better take an umbrella
- C** 1 should be, should have been
2 cannot be, cannot have been
3 must be, must have been
4 may leave, may have left
- D** 1 used to have
2 would rather buy, fix
3 had better put on

Actual Test

p. 30

1 ③ 2 ④ 3 ④ 4 ③ 5 ③ 6 ③ 7 ② 8 ②
9 ① 10 ④ 11 would 12 must have known
13 don't have to 14 ⑤ 15 ④ 16 ② 17 ④
18 don't have to be responsible for 19 used
to be allergic 20 cannot have made that
foolish mistake 21 ② 22 ④ 23 ② 24 ③
25 has to feed 26 would rather take a walk
27 should have apologized 28 would → used
to, 상태, used to 29 had not better → had
better not, 뒤, not 30 must → have to, 동사
원형, have to 31 I should have brought my
swimsuit today

- 1 [cannot + 동사원형]: ~일 리가 없다
2 조동사 뒤에는 일반동사 원형을 사용한다.
3 [should have p.p.]는 '~했어야 했다'로 과거 일에 대한 유
감이나 후회를 말함.
4 must는 과거형이 없으므로 과거의 의무를 나타낼 때는 had
to를 씀.
5 현재를 기준으로 과거 사실에 관한 일은 [조동사(can, may,
must, should) + have + p.p.] 형식을 씀.
6 파도가 높으므로 해변가에서 멀리 떨어져야 한다는 당위성 또
는 의무가 문맥상 자연스럽다. can은 '능력, 허락, 추측'을 의
미한다.
7 ② [would rather + 동사원형]: 차라리 ~하는 것이 낫겠다
8 ② [used to + 동사원형]: (예전에) ~했다
9 must는 의무(~해야 한다), 강한 추측(~임에 틀림없다) 의미
를 가짐.
10 would는 '~하곤 했다'이고 [would like to]는 '~하고 싶다'
이다.

- 11 [used to + 동사원형] = [would + 동사원형]: 과거에 ~하
곤 했다
12 [must have p.p.]: ~했음이 분명하다
13 [don't have [need] to + 동사원형]: ~할 필요 없다
14 ① [조동사 + 동사원형] ② [may as well + 동사원형]:
~하는 것이 낫겠다 ③ [used to + 동사원형]: ~하곤 했다
④ [ought to + 동사원형]: ~해야 한다
15 [must have p.p.]는 현재를 기준으로 과거 사실에 대한 강
한 추측을 나타냄.
16 [had better not + 동사원형]: ~하지 않는 것이 낫다
17 '열심히 했음이 분명하다'가 문맥상 자연스러우므로 [must
have worked hard]를 써야 함.
18 [don't have to + 동사원형]: ~할 필요 없다
19 [used to + 동사원형]: (예전에) ~하곤 했다
20 [can't have p.p.]: ~했을 리가 없다
21 ② 그의 결정이 잘못될 리가 없다. (부정적 추측)
22 ④ [should have p.p.]는 '~했어야 했다'이고 [must have
p.p.]는 '~했음이 분명하다'로 같은 의미가 아님.
23 ②는 '강한 추측'이고 나머지는 '의무'이다.
24 ⑥ [had better not + 동사원형]: ~하지 않는 편이 낫다
⑥ [would rather + A + than + B]: B하느니 A하겠대(A,
B 모두 동사원형) ⑥ [should have p.p.]: ~했어야 했다
25 [have to + 동사원형]은 '~해야 한다'이다. 주어가 3인칭 단
수이며 현재시제이므로 has to를 씀.
26 [would rather + A(동사원형) + than + B(동사원형)]: B를
하느니 차라리 A를 하겠다
27 [should have p.p.]: ~했어야 했는데
28 현재와 다른 과거 상태이면 [used to + 동사원형]이다.
29 had better는 일반동사이며 부정형은 바로 뒤에 not을 쓴다.
30 조동사 뒤에는 동사원형을 쓰므로 [will + have to]이다.
31 과거의 일에 대한 유감이나 후회는 [should have p.p.]를 씀.

Grammar Mapping

p. 34

① ~해도 된다 ② ~일 리가 없다 ③ cannot +
have + p.p. ④ ~일지도 모른다 ⑤ may + have +
p.p. ⑥ ~임에 틀림없다 ⑦ must + have +
p.p. ⑧ ~해서 안 된다 ⑨ ~할 필요가 없다
⑩ ~했어야 했는데 하지 못했다 ⑪ ~하곤 했다
⑫ ~이었다 ⑬ ~하는 것이 낫다 ⑭ had better
not ⑮ than

Chapter 03 수동태

GP Practice 09. 수동태의 의미와 기본 형태

GP Practice 10. 수동태의 다양한 형태

GP Practice 11. 동사구 수동태

p. 37

- A** 1 being painted 2 be
3 been 4 were
5 contains
- B** 1 is being written
2 has been damaged
3 should be treated
- C** 1 is being carved
2 has been used
3 will be released
- D** 1 be obeyed / be + p.p.
2 have been won / been + p.p.
3 is being heated / being + p.p.
4 was carried out / carried out

GP Practice 12. 4형식 문장의 수동태

GP Practice 13. 5형식 문장의 수동태

p. 39

- A** 1 to 2 was taught
3 to lay 4 to stand
- B** 1 was made to take out
2 were allowed to enter
3 was given a lot of attention
4 was given to olive oil
- C** 1 is not felt to move
2 is called poor man's food
3 was bought for Jack
- D** 1 to ride, riding / to 부정사
2 to stand up / to 부정사
3 for him / for
4 to me / to

GP Practice 14. 목적어가 that절인 문장의 수동태

GP Practice 15. by 이외의 전치사를 쓰는 수동태

p. 41

- A** 1 for 2 to live
3 is expected 4 with
- B** 1 is believed that, is believed to bring
2 is thought that, is thought to be

- C** 1 is known to have
2 is made from
3 was reported to be
- D** 1 O / 동사원형
2 to have been / have p.p.
3 is believed / is believed
4 with / with

Grammar & Writing

p. 42

- A** 1 The package was delivered
2 He was advised to read
3 We were made to stay inside
4 are believed to have evolved
5 Sally was heard playing
6 was disappointed with her new bike
- B** 1 was given enough time
2 was kept secret by
3 Salt was passed to
4 My computer is being repaired
5 His artwork will be displayed
6 were laughed at by people
- C** 1 The next flight from Busan has been
canceled
2 A video file was sent to Joshua
3 Your bed must be kept
4 Dogs have been trained
5 The tests were handed out
6 He was made to attend the meeting
- D** 1 was named Ace
2 was given a birthday gift
3 was given to
4 were cooked for

Actual Test

p. 44

1 ⑤ 2 ③ 3 ④ 4 ⑤ 5 ② 6 ② 7 ①
8 ② 9 ④ 10 to sweep 11 to know
12 covered with 13 ④ 14 ④ 15 ② 16 ②
17 was believed that the tree protected the
town, was believed to protect the town
18 was given to the visitors 19 was
disappointed with her test grades 20 ①
21 Tim is expected to play the main role

22 was turned off during the movie 23 The recipe has been passed down 24 ② 25 has been translated 26 was seen climbing (to climb) 27 must be kept 28 ⑤ 29 wear → to wear, to부정사 30 be → being, being 31 The medicine should (must) be taken after breakfast

- 1 조동사 수동태 [조동사 + be + p.p.]
- 2 수동태 완료형 [have (has) + been + p.p.]
- 3 사역동사 make의 목적격보어인 원형부정사는 수동태 문장에서 to부정사로 바뀐.
- 4 수동태 진행형 [be동사 + being + p.p.]
- 5 수동태 진행형 [be동사 + being + p.p.]
- 6 지각동사의 목적격보어로 쓰인 현재분사 또는 동사원형은 수동태로 쓰일 때 현재분사 또는 to부정사로 바뀐.
- 7 지각동사의 목적격보어로 쓰인 동사원형과 5형식 동사의 목적격보어로 쓰인 to부정사는 수동태 문장으로 쓰일 때 to부정사로 씀.
- 8 [be tired of]: ~에 싫증나다, [be made of]: ~로 만들어 지다
- 9 ④ 4형식 동사 make의 직접목적어가 수동태의 주어로 쓰이면 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 for를 씀.
- 10 사역동사 make의 목적격보어인 동사원형은 수동태 문장에서 to부정사로 바뀐.
- 11 that절이 목적어로 쓰인 문장을 수동태로 바꾸면 [that절의 주어 + be동사 + p.p. + to부정사]이고 의미는 '~한다고 생각된다'이다.
- 12 [be covered with]: ~로 덮여 있다
- 13 ① [run over]는 동사구로 한 단어로 취급하며 수동태로 쓰일 때는 [be동사 + run over]이다. ② with → from ③ 4형식 동사 buy는 직접목적어(a bag)를 주어로 하는 수동태만 만들 수 있다. ⑤ put은 [be동사 + put]으로 바뀌어야 함.
- 14 that절이 목적어로 쓰인 문장을 수동태로 바꾸면 [that절의 주어 + be동사 + p.p. + to부정사]이고 의미는 '~한다고 알려지다'이다.
- 15 지각동사의 목적격보어로 쓰인 현재분사 또는 동사원형은 수동태로 쓰일 때 현재분사 또는 to부정사로 바뀐.
- 16 수동태 완료형 [have (has) + been + p.p.]
- 17 that절이 목적어로 쓰인 문장을 수동태 문장으로 바꿀 때 [It + be동사 + p.p. + that절]과 [that절의 주어 + be동사 + p.p. + to부정사] 두 가지 형태로 쓰임.
- 18 4형식 동사 give는 수동태로 바꿀 때 직접목적어가 주어로 쓰이면 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 to를 씀.
- 19 [be동사 disappointed with]: ~에 실망하다
- 20 ① 5형식 문장의 목적격보어는 목적어가 아니므로 수동태의 주어에 될 수 없음.

- 21 [be동사 expected to]: ~할 것으로 예상되다, 5형식 동사의 목적격보어로 쓰인 to부정사는 수동태 문장에서도 to부정사로 씀.
- 22 [turn off]는 '~을 끄다' 의미의 동사구로 하나의 단어로 취급함. 수동태는 [be동사 + turned off]이다.
- 23 수동태 완료형 [have (has) + been + p.p.]
- 24 ④ 4형식 동사 buy의 수동태 [직접목적어 주어 + be동사 bought + for + 간접목적어] ⑤ [be동사 allowed to]: ~하도록 허락받다
- 25 수동태 완료형 [have (has) + been + p.p.]
- 26 지각동사의 목적격보어로 쓰인 현재분사 또는 동사원형은 수동태로 쓰일 때 현재분사 또는 to부정사로 바뀐.
- 27 조동사 수동태 [조동사 + be + p.p.]
- 28 ③ for ④ for ⑤ with ⑥ after ⑦ to
- 29 사역동사 make의 수동태는 [be동사 + made + to부정사]이다.
- 30 '~되어지는 중' 의미의 진행형 수동태는 [be동사 + being + 과거분사]이다.
- 31 조동사 수동태 [조동사 + be + p.p.]

Grammar Mapping

p. 48

- ① be동사 ② be ③ being ④ been ⑤ 전치사 ⑥ She ⑦ for, of ⑧ to ⑨ 목적격보어 ⑩ I ⑪ 동사원형 ⑫ to부정사 ⑬ to carry ⑭ that절 ⑮ that절의 주어 ⑯ in, at, of, with

Chapter 04 부정사

GP Practice 16. to부정사의 명사적 쓰임

p. 51

- A** 1 to leave 2 it
3 to say 4 to work
5 how
- B** 1 It, to learn from mistakes
2 It, to develop good habits
3 what to do
- C** 1 Their mission, to search for
2 it, exciting to travel 3 how to hang
- D** 1 It / 가주어, It
2 not / not, 앞
3 it / it, to부정사

- 4 should use / 어떻게, should + 동사원형

GP Practice 17. to부정사의 형용사적 쓰임

GP Practice 18. to부정사의 부사적 쓰임

p. 53

- A** 1 to learn 2 to show
3 to stay at 4 to hear
- B** 1 ③ 2 ① 3 ②
4 ④ 5 ⑤
- C** 1 are to stay
2 something to write about
3 to breed
4 difficult to spell
- D** 1 to sit on / 위에 앉을, on
2 are to follow / 의무, to부정사
3 convenient / 편리한, 형용사
4 to be / 결국 ~하다, to부정사

GP Practice 19. 목적격보어로 쓰이는 부정사

p. 55

- A** 1 to take 2 look
3 to bring 4 sing
5 to reserve
- B** 1 knock / knocking 2 change
3 to put on 4 (to) remember
- C** 1 ordered him to pay
2 feel the mosquito bite / biting
3 let his cat sleep
4 had me recycle
- D** 1 follow, following / 원형부정사
2 feel / 원형부정사
3 O, to fix / 원형부정사, to부정사
4 to marry / to부정사

GP Practice 20. to부정사의 의미상 주어

GP Practice 21. to부정사의 시제

p. 57

- A** 1 of 2 to have
3 for 4 to have missed
5 to be treated
- B** 1 to share 2 to have left
3 to be loved
- C** 1 to be upgraded

- 2 for left-handed people to use
3 have sensed

- D** 1 of you / 있으면, of
2 O / 동사원형
3 to have lost / have p.p.
4 to be washed / 수동, be p.p.

GP Practice 22. to부정사를 이용한 구문

GP Practice 23. 독립부정사

p. 59

- A** 1 to say 2 too good
3 To make 4 to reach
5 fast enough
- B** 1 too young to open
2 too energetic to stay still
3 large enough to hold
- C** 1 smart enough to use
2 too foggy, to drive
3 To be frank with you
- D** 1 too / 너무 ~해서, too
2 hard enough / ~하기 충분히, 부사 + enough
3 To be sure / 확실히, be sure
4 so / so

Grammar & Writing

p. 60

- A** 1 thrilling to take pictures of
2 advised me not to watch
3 was too rare to eat
4 the file to be deleted
5 thoughtful of you to remember
6 seems to enjoy his busy life
- B** 1 want you to open
2 one millionth customer to visit
3 too young to travel
4 difficult to keep a secret
5 are to transfer
6 to have experienced many things
7 lets me eat his snacks
- C** 1 to enjoy her life
2 to wear to the party
3 to become an actor
4 to hold a summer sale soon
5 small to hold the big teddy bear
6 enough to appear in TV commercials

- D** 1 made him set the table
2 told him to wear sunscreen
3 advised him to wear green pants
4 helped him ride / to ride a bike

Actual Test

p. 62

- 1 ① 2 ③ 3 ④ 4 ④ 5 ④ 6 ④ 7 ⑤ 8 ⑤
9 ① 10 ③ 11 to arrive 12 for us to follow
13 not to buy 14 ③ 15 ④ 16 ① 17 ⑤
18 heard her whisper / whispering 19 how to use
20 seems to have spent 21 ④ 22 fun to learn magic tricks 23 is too bitter for me to drink
24 seems to have found the evidence
25 ② 26 ① 27 seem to read 28 too small to cover
29 to wash · wash, 목적격보어, 원형부정사
30 (to) changed → (to) be changed, 교체되다, 수동태 31 (to) travel → (to) have traveled, 다룰 때, to + have p.p. 32 The curtain is thick enough to block the sun

- 1 let은 목적격보어로 원형부정사를 가짐.
2 성품을 나타내는 형용사가 있을 때 to부정사의 의미상 주어는 [of + 목적격] 형태로 씀.
3 to부정사가 명사를 수식하는 형용사 용법임.
4 [to tell the truth]: 솔직히 말해서
5 tell은 목적격보어로 to부정사를 가짐.
6 성품 이외의 형용사가 앞에 오면 to부정사의 의미상 주어는 [for + 목적격] 형태로 씀.
7 [to be sure]: 확실히, [to make matters worse]: 설상가상으로
8 [too + 형용사 + to 부정사]: ~하기에 너무 ~한
9 get은 목적격보어로 to부정사를 가짐.
10 ⑥ to부정사가 주절의 동사보다 이전 시제이므로 to부정사 완료형 [to have forgotten] ⑥ 성품을 나타내는 형용사가 없을 때 to부정사의 의미상 주어는 [for us] ⑥ allow는 목적격보어로 to부정사를 쓰므로 [to sleep]이다.
11 expect는 목적격보어로 to부정사를 가짐.
12 성품 이외의 형용사 뒤에 to부정사의 의미상 주어는 [for + 목적격 + to부정사]이다.
13 to부정사를 부정할 때는 not을 바로 앞에 씀.
14 보기와 ③은 명사적 용법이고 ①은 형용사 용법 ②는 감정의 원인(부사) ④는 결과(부사) ⑤는 목적(부사)이다.
15 [be + to부정사]인 보기와 ④는 의무이고 ①은 예정 ②는 가능 ③은 예정 ⑤는 운명이다.
16 help는 목적격보어로 원형부정사 또는 to부정사를 쓰고 각각

- 동사 see는 목적격보어로 원형부정사 또는 현재분사를 씀.
17 가목적어 it 뒤에 진목적어 to부정사를 쓰고, 가주어 it 뒤에 진주어 to부정사를 쓴다.
18 각각동사는 목적격보어로 원형부정사 또는 현재분사를 씀.
19 [how + to부정사]: ~하는 방법
20 to부정사가 주절의 동사보다 이전 시제이므로 to부정사 완료형 [seem to have p.p.] 형식을 씀.
21 '내가 읽기에'이므로 의미상 주어는 for me이다.
22 [주어 + 동사 + 가목적어 (it) + 목적격보어 + 진목적어 (to부정사)]
23 [too + 형용사 + for + 목적격 + to부정사]: ~가 ~하기에 너무 ~한
24 to부정사가 주절의 동사보다 이전 시제이므로 to부정사 완료형 [seem to have p.p.] 형식을 씀.
25 [have + 목적어 + 목적격보어(원형부정사)]
26 [seems to have known → seems to know]: to부정사가 주절의 동사와 같은 시제이므로 단순 부정사를 씀.
27 to부정사가 주절의 동사와 같은 시제이므로 단순 부정사 [seem to + 동사원형] 형태를 씀.
28 [too + 형용사 + to부정사]: ~하기에 너무 ~한
29 make는 목적격보어로 원형부정사를 갖는 동사이다.
30 '배터리가 교체되다'이므로 to부정사 수동태를 씀.
31 to부정사 시제가 주절의 시제보다 앞설 때 [to + have p.p.]를 씀.
32 [형용사 / 부사 + enough + to부정사]: ~하기에 충분히 ~한

Grammar Mapping

p. 66

- ① 주어, 목적어, 보어 ② 가목적어 it ③ 명사 수식
④ 부사 ⑤ to stay ⑥ stay ⑦ for ⑧ of
⑨ to + have p.p. ⑩ to + be p.p. ⑪ enough
⑫ too ⑬ ~은 말할 것도 없이 ⑭ 설상가상으로

Chapter 05 동명사

- GP Practice 24. 동명사의 명사적 쓰임
GP Practice 25. 동명사의 의미상 주어
GP Practice 26. 동명사의 시제

p. 69

- A** 1 asking 2 not having
3 being kept 4 knocking
5 his

- B** 1 our taking pictures
2 having designed
3 being watched
C 1 Listening to others requires
2 his shadow following
3 having helped me
D 1 Taking / 주어, 동명사
2 his 또는 him / 소유격, 목적격
3 having been / having p.p.
4 being treated / 수동, being + p.p.

GP Practice 27. 동명사와 to부정사

GP Practice 28. 동명사의 관용적 쓰임

p. 71

- A** 1 to look 2 drinking
3 to feel, feeling 4 studying
5 to eat
B 1 complaining 2 to get
3 using 4 adding
C 1 remember meeting me
2 stopped to drop off
3 got used to living without
D 1 catching / 동명사
2 to show up / to부정사
3 to rain, raining / to부정사, 동명사
4 to call / ~할 것을, to부정사

Grammar & Writing

p. 72

- A** 1 Try saving the file with a different name
2 I couldn't help eating
3 hated being treated like a child
4 refused to wear a fur coat
5 avoid talking to strangers
6 is to search for life on Mars
B 1 worth watching two times
2 kept singing until late
3 continued to fight for 30 years
4 look forward to visiting you soon
5 regret to tell you
6 Eating food with your right hand
C 1 being the leader of his team
2 her working too hard these days
3 not having invited you to the party

- 4 visiting the tower
5 not keeping his promise
D 1 to call 2 not having called
3 making 4 making
5 to make

Actual Test

p. 74

- 1 ④ 2 ② 3 ④ 4 ③ 5 ④ 6 ⑤ 7 ④ 8 ⑤
9 ④ 10 ④ 11 ④ 12 ⑤ 13 ④ 14 ② 15 ⑤
16 ④ 17 cleaning 18 to tie 19 planting
20 speaking 21 reading 22 ② 23 He tried folding colored paper into a ship 24 Do you mind my sitting next to you 25 He denies having spread the false rumor 26 being late for the meeting 27 putting 28 to work → working, 동명사, ~하던 것을 29 teaching → having taught, 완료 동명사, having p.p. 30 We look forward to her coming back

- 1 avoid는 동명사를 목적어로 가짐.
2 동명사의 의미상 주어는 소유격이나 목적격 형태임.
3 agree는 to부정사를 목적어로 가짐.
4 [forget + to부정사]: ~할 것을 잊다
5 [can't help + 동명사]: ~하지 않을 수 없다
6 [look forward to + 동명사]: '~할 것을 기대하다'이고, like는 목적어로 to부정사나 동명사 모두를 가짐.
7 [forget + to부정사]: ~할 것을 잊다
8 [get used to + 동명사]: ~하는 것에 익숙해지다
9 [remember + 동명사]: ~했던 것을 기억하다, [remember + to부정사]: ~할 것을 기억하다
10 [give up]은 목적어로 동명사를, hate는 동명사나 to부정사를 모두 가짐.
11 decide는 to부정사를 목적어로 가짐.
12 [be proud of + 동명사]는 '~하는 것을 자랑스러워하다'이고, 동명사의 의미상 주어는 목적격 또는 소유격을 씀.
13 [try + to부정사]는 '~하기 위해 노력하다'이고, to부정사의 부정은 not을 바로 앞에 씀.
14 [be used to + 동명사]의 to는 전치사이고 나머지는 to부정사이다.
15 ① had difficulty finding ② proud of not being ③ stop raining ④ is good at searching
16 ① hated doing / to do ② keep cheering ③ about being ⑤ considered quitting
17 [How about -ing ~?]: ~하는 것이 어때?

- 18 [stop + to부정사]: ~하기 위해 멈추다
 19 전치사는 목적어로 명사 또는 동명사를 가진.
 20 practice는 동명사를 목적어로 가진.
 21 [spend + 시간 + -ing]: ~하느라 시간을 보내다
 22 @ play → playing @ 동명사 주어는 단수 취급 are → is이다.
 23 [try + 동명사]: 시험 삼아 ~해 보다
 24 [mind + 동명사]는 '~하는 것을 꺼려하다'이며 동명사 sitting의 의미상 주어는 my이다.
 25 [deny + 완료 동명사(having p.p.)]: ~했던 것을 부인하다
 26 전치사는 목적어로 명사 또는 동명사를 가진.
 27 [forget + 동명사]: ~했던 것을 잊어버리다
 28 stop은 목적어로 동명사를 씀.
 29 동명사 시제가 주절 시제보다 앞서면 완료 동명사를 씀.
 30 [look forward to + 동명사]: ~하는 것을 기대하다

Grammar Mapping

p. 78

- ① 전치사 ② 소유격, 목적격 ③ having p.p.
 ④ being p.p. ⑤ 동명사 ⑥ keep ⑦ avoid
 ⑧ to부정사 ⑨ agree ⑩ refuse ⑪ 없는
 ⑫ 있는 ⑬ ~했던 ⑭ ~할 ⑮ ~해 보다 ⑯ 노력하다
 ⑰ ~하는 데 익숙하다 ⑱ ~하지 않을 수 없다

Chapter 06 분사

GP Practice 29. 현재분사와 과거분사

GP Practice 30. 분사의 형용사적 쓰임

p. 81

- A** 1 sleeping 2 recorded
 3 called 4 made
 5 interesting
B 1 buried in the snow
 2 caught in a storm
 3 wearing a red tie
C 1 the five animals hidden
 2 a jellyfish floating
 3 amazing speed
D 1 used / 수동, 과거분사
 2 O / 진행, 현재분사
 3 boring / 느끼게 하는, 현재분사
 4 friend living in Brazil / 뒤

GP Practice 31. 목적격보어로 쓰이는 분사

p. 83

- A** 1 praising 2 dyed
 3 frozen 4 wrapped
B 1 her, walking
 2 her name, written
 3 the chair, broken
 4 my hamster, hiding
C 1 found her telling
 2 their heights measured
 3 hear the noise coming from
 4 had his left leg broken
D 1 O / 동사원형 + -ing, ~하는 것을
 2 playing / 동사원형 + -ing, ~하는 것을
 3 washed / p.p., 되도록
 4 done / p.p., ~되도록

GP Practice 32. 분사구문

p. 85

- A** 1 Having 2 Walking
 3 Not being 4 Considering
B 1 Having poor eyesight
 2 Taking this bus
 3 (Although) Not being tall
C 1 While I cleaned (was cleaning) my room
 2 Because he didn't feel well
 3 If you wear these jeans
D 1 Watching / 주어, 함
 2 Turning / 동사원형 + -ing
 3 Not being / not, 앞
 4 Judging from / ~로 판단하건데, Judging from

GP Practice 33. 완료형 분사구문

GP Practice 34. 수동 분사구문

GP Practice 35. 주어가 있는 분사구문

GP Practice 36. with + 명사 + 분사

p. 87

- A** 1 coming 2 following
 3 speaking 4 Struck
 5 Having lived
B 1 Having slept through the winter
 2 Medusa looking at him
 3 (Being) Packed in a box

- C** 1 Kept in an airtight container
 2 with my cat sitting
 3 Having eaten salty soup
D 1 Seen / 수동, (Being) p.p.
 2 Having worked / having p.p.
 3 It being / 불가
 4 turned / p.p., ~된 채로

Grammar & Writing

p. 88

- A** 1 Having lost his key
 2 The bank being closed
 3 Eating less salt
 4 with my cat sleeping next to me
 5 looking for hidden treasure
 6 Arriving early
 7 heard someone whistling cheerfully
B 1 Proofreading his report
 2 with tears running down
 3 Compared with his peers
 4 Turning right at the next corner
 5 Although made in haste
 6 Having been attacked by a dog
C 1 opened 2 downloaded
 3 ringing 4 running
D 1 Surrounded by many people
 2 Having read the books
 3 Coming in first place
 4 It being windy
 5 Kept in the refrigerator
 6 Having lived in Tokyo

Actual Test

p. 90

- 1 ③ 2 ③ 3 ⑤ 4 ② 5 ③ 6 ② 7 ③ 8 ④
 9 ④ 10 ① 11 made 12 eating 13 watching
 14 ⑤ 15 ③ 16 ④ 17 Wrapped 18 Looking
 19 Judging 20 ⑤ 21 ③ 22 ④ 23 ③ 24
 Left 25 Having lived 26 with my eyes
 closed 27 It being cold 28 exhausting →
 exhausted, 수동, 과거 29 spins → spinning, 진행,
 현재 30 Feeling tired, Max rested in his room

- 1 '그의 이름이 불려지는'은 수동 의미이므로 과거분사를 씀.

- 2 '놀라게 하는' 감정을 유발하는 형용사이므로 현재분사를 씀.
 3 Although he lived near the school을 분사구문으로 바꿔서 접속사, 주절과 같은 주어 생략 후 [live + -ing] 형태를 씀.
 4 '불이 타고 있는'은 진행 의미이므로 현재분사를 씀.
 5 차를 잃어버린 시점이 경찰에 신고한 것보다 먼저 일어난 일이므로 완료분사 [Having + p.p.] 형태를 씀.
 6 감정을 유발하는 형용사는 현재분사, 감정을 느끼는 형용사는 과거분사를 씀.
 7 '칭찬을 받아서'는 수동이므로 과거분사, '손을 흔들며'는 능동이므로 현재분사를 씀.
 8 ① Go → Going ② Being → It being 부사절의 주어(비인칭주어 It)가 주절의 주어와 다른면 생략 불가 ③ spoken → speaking '일반적으로 말해서' ⑤ Felt → Feeling으로 바꿔야 함.
 9 부사절을 분사구문으로 고칠 때 접속사 생략, 주절과 같은 부사절 주어 생략, 부사절의 동사가 주절 시제와 같을 때 [동사원형 + -ing] 형태의 단순분사를 씀.
 10 '의사이기 때문에'이므로 [이유 접속사 + 주어 + 동사] 형태를 씀.
 11 시계가 '만들어진'이므로 수동 의미의 과거분사를 씀.
 12 '먹고 있는'이므로 능동, 진행 의미의 현재분사를 씀.
 13 [with + 명사 + 분사]에서 '친구들이 보고 있는 채로'이므로 현재분사를 씀.
 14 '얼굴을 물감으로 칠해지도록 하다'는 목적어의 수동 상태를 의미하므로 과거분사를 써야 함.
 15 '깨진'은 수동 의미이므로 과거분사를 써야 함.
 16 부사절을 분사구문으로 고칠 때 접속사 생략, 주절과 같은 부사절 주어 생략, 부사절의 동사가 주절 시제와 같을 때 단순분사를 쓰므로 [Drives → Driving]이 되어야 함.
 17 미라(mummy)가 '싸여진' 수동 상태이므로 과거분사를 씀.
 18 '~하면서'는 능동 행동을 나타내므로 현재분사를 씀.
 19 [Judging from]: ~로 판단하건데
 20 수화를 배운 것은 과거, 의사소통이 가능한 것은 현재이므로 부사절과 주절 시제가 다를 경우 완료분사(having p.p.)를 써야 함.
 21 ③ [Although she is rich, ~]로 '~임에도 불구하고'이며, 나머지 '~할 때, ~하면서' 의미이다.
 22 '손으로 만져지면'은 수동 의미의 과거분사를 씀.
 23 ⑥ Don't feeling → Not feeling ⑦ spoken → speaking ⑧ crossing → crossed
 24 분사구문 만들 때, 부사절의 접속사, 주절과 같은 주어 생략 후 동사 시제가 주절의 시제와 같을 때 [동사원형 + -ing] 형태로 고칠, Being left에서 Being은 생략 가능함.
 25 분사구문 만들 때, 부사절의 접속사, 주절과 같은 주어 생략 후 동사 시제가 주절보다 앞설 때 [having + p.p.] 형태를 씀.
 26 '~가 ~된 채로'는 [with + 명사 + 과거분사] 형태임.

- 27 부사절 As it was cold를 분사구문으로 고칠 때, 주절과 다른 부사절 주어(It)는 생략 불가이다.
- 28 '매우 지쳤다'는 수동 상태이므로 exhaust의 과거분사를 씀.
- 29 거미가 '거미줄을 짜고 있는'은 목적어의 진행 상태이므로 spin의 현재분사를 씀.
- 30 '피로함을 느껴서'는 Feeling tired이다.

Grammar Mapping

p. 94

- ① 동사원형 + ing ② 과거분사 ③ 능동, 진행
④ 수동, 완료 ⑤ ~하게 하는 ⑥ ~당하는 ⑦ 앞
⑧ 뒤 ⑨ 주격 ⑩ 목적격 ⑪ 부사절 ⑫ 접속사
⑬ 주어 ⑭ having p.p. ⑮ p.p. ⑯ 분사

Chapter 07 비교표현

GP Practice 37. 원급, 비교급, 최상급

GP Practice 38. 원급을 이용한 표현

p. 97

- A** 1 clean 2 nicer
3 most 4 three times
- B** 1 as high
2 more exciting
3 they could
- C** 1 more important than
2 as big as
3 as often as I can
4 the coldest month in
- D** 1 better / 비교급 + than
2 O / as + 원급 + as
3 largest / 최상급
4 possible / possible

GP Practice 39. 비교급을 이용한 표현

GP Practice 40. 최상급을 이용한 표현

GP Practice 41. 원급, 비교급을 이용한 최상급 의미 p. 99

- A** 1 more 2 much
3 sports 4 colder and colder
- B** 1 No (other) drink
2 three years older
3 The higher, the farther

- C** 1 much more thoughtful
2 The less, the more
3 one of the most popular
4 the most touching, ever watched
- D** 1 harder and harder / 비교급 + and + 비교급
2 much / 훨씬, much
3 boy / 단수
4 the easier / the + 비교급

Grammar & Writing

p. 100

- A** 1 is not as tall as her brother
2 is the happiest day of my life
3 the best cartoon I have ever read
4 save as much energy as possible
5 is much less expensive than
6 No insect, is more disgusting than
- B** 1 more helpful than
2 getting better and better
3 one of the greatest inventions
4 twice as fast as
5 The more often, the more confidence
6 more diligent than any other
- C** 1 as old as
2 the most popular
3 faster, other car
4 less expensive
5 (other) car, more expensive
- D** 1 as efficient as
2 three times bigger than
3 as clearly as they could
4 The more books, the more knowledge
5 No other, brighter than, No other, as bright as, brighter than any other planet

Actual Test

p. 102

- 1 ① 2 ④ 3 ④ 4 ③ 5 ② 6 ⑤ 7 ② 8 ②
9 ① 10 ③ 11 ① 12 the most intelligent
13 not as expensive 14 The more, the better
15 ④ 16 the most boring story I have ever heard 17 The higher the prices are, the less
18 more 19 possible 20 ⑤ 21 ① 22 ④
23 ②, ⑤ 24 a lot more effective than
25 one of the greatest figure skaters

- 26 more and more interested 27 more
28 more beautiful → beautiful, 원급
29 students → student, 단수명사 30 I left home as quietly as possible

- 1 [as + 원급 + as]: ...만큼 ~한 (하)게
2 [the 비교급 ~ the 비교급 ~]: ...하면 할수록 더 ~하다
3 [the + 최상급 + 명사 + (that) + 주어 + have p.p.]: 지금껏 한 것 중 가장 ~한
4 [비교급 + than]: ...보다 ~한 (하)게
5 [부정 주어 + as + 원급 + as]: ...만큼 ~한 것은 없다
6 [one + of + the + 최상급 + 복수명사]: 가장 ~한 것들 중 하나, [as + 원급 + as + possible = as + 원급 + as + 주어 can]: 가능한 한 ~한 (하)게
7 [as + 원급 + as]: ...만큼 ~한 (하)게, [the + 최상급 + 명사 + (that) + 주어 + have p.p.]: 지금껏 한 것 중 가장 ~한
8 very는 원급, much, even, far, a lot은 비교급을 강조함.
9 [one + of + the + 최상급 + 복수명사]: 가장 ~한 것들 중 하나
10 [the 비교급 ~ the 비교급 ~]: ...하면 할수록 더 ~하다
11 most → more, [비교급 + than]: ...보다 ~한 (하)게
12 [부정 주어 + 비교급 + than]: ...만큼 ~한 것은 없다 = [the + 최상급]: 가장 ~한
13 [B 비교급 + than A] = [A not + as + 원급 + as B]
14 [the 비교급 ~ the 비교급 ~]: ...하면 할수록 더 ~하다
15 [the 비교급 ~ the 비교급 ~]: ...하면 할수록 더 ~하다
16 [the + 최상급 + 명사 + (that) + 주어 + have p.p.]: 지금껏 한 것 중 가장 ~한
17 [the 비교급 ~ the 비교급 ~]: ...하면 할수록 더 ~하다
18 [A less + 원급 + than B] = [B 비교급 + than A]
19 [as + 원급 + as + possible] = [as + 원급 + as + 주어 can]: 가능한 한 ~한 (하)게
20 ① of → in ② than → to ③ very → much / ever / far / a lot / still ④ much → more
21 ①은 '가장 ~한 것들 중 하나'이고 나머지는 '가장 ~한'을 의미함.
22 ④는 원급 much이고 나머지는 비교급 more이다.
23 ② as twice old as → twice as old as ⑤ phones → phone
24 a lot + [비교급 + than]: ...보다 훨씬 ~한 (하)게
25 [one + of + the + 최상급 + 복수명사]: 가장 ~한 것들 중 하나
26 [비교급 and 비교급]: 점점 더 ~한 (하)게
27 [비교급 and 비교급]: 점점 더 ~한 (하)게, [비교급 + than]: ...보다 ~한 (하)게
28 [as + 원급 + as]: ...만큼 ~한 (하)게

29 [비교급 + than + any other] 다음에는 단수명사를 쓴다.

30 [as + 원급 + as + possible]: 가능한 한 ~한 (하)게

Grammar Mapping

p. 106

- ① 배수사 ② possible ③ 두 개 ④ than
⑤ much ⑥ 비교급 and 비교급 ⑦ the 비교급
⑧ to ⑨ 셋 이상 ⑩ in / of ⑪ one ⑫ have (has) ever p.p. ⑬ No (other) ⑭ any other

Chapter 08 접속사

GP Practice 42. 부사절을 이끄는 접속사

p. 109

- A** 1 while 2 until 3 have
4 lose 5 Even if
- B** 1 since 2 If
3 Even though 4 Because
- C** 1 As soon as I unwrapped
2 unless it is an emergency
3 (All)though penguins can't fly
4 until a huge wave comes
- D** 1 (All)though / 비록 ~이지만, 양보
2 sees / 부사절, 현재
3 is / if ~ not, 사용 불가

GP Practice 43. 간접의문문

GP Practice 44. 상관접속사

p. 111

- A** 1 either 2 she was 3 if
4 not only 5 When do you think
- B** 1 where the Statue of Liberty is
2 if (whether) he is telling the truth
3 When, we will have snow this year
- C** 1 both men and women
2 neither creative nor interesting
3 either busy or turned off
- D** 1 what my hobby was / S + V
2 if (whether) he liked / if (whether), S + V
3 Why do you think / 앞
4 am / B

- A** 1 because it lacks
2 If you sign up for six months
3 Do you know who planted
4 My dad as well as my mom has
5 Every time he washes his car
6 if you can attend the meeting
- B** 1 as / because / since the battery died
2 Both Jessica and I have curly hair
3 if / whether his dream will come true
4 What do you guess I have
5 Although / Though I usually use
6 until the computer is on sale
- C** 1 Neither, nor
2 as well as
3 Even though
4 as
5 Both, and
- D** 1 why I wanted to join
2 if (whether) I was good at dancing
3 when I had decided to become
4 who my role model was
5 if (whether) I could act the part

Actual Test

- 1 ⑤ 2 ① 3 ⑤ 4 ② 5 ③ 6 ③ 7 ② 8 ①
9 ⑤ 10 ③ 11 Unless 12 as well as 13 ④
14 ② 15 ③ 16 Since, since 17 while,
While 18 what he is saying 19 Neither
Jerome nor his brother 20 if (whether) the
trophy is really made of 21 ② 22 ① 23 ④
24 Who do you guess the boy is 25 famous
both in Korea and in Europe 26 (A) Though /
Even though she is a successful writer
27 Whenever I visited the bakery 28 while
he lived in the White House 29 is the castle
→ the castle is, 간접, 주어 + 동사 30 will arrive
→ arrives, 미래, 현재 31 The nano-robot is
smarter as well as smaller

- 1 의문사가 없는 간접의문문 [if (whether) + 주어 + 동사]: ~
인지 아닌지
2 unless: ~하지 않는다면
3 부사절이 주절에 대해 상반된 내용이므로 '~에도 불구하고'

를 씀.

- 4 주절에 생각동사(guess, think, imagine, believe) 등이 오
면 간접의문문의 의문사는 문장 맨 앞에 온다.
- 5 [neither A nor B]: A와 B 둘 다 아닌
- 6 ① that → if ②와 ⑤는 간접의문문으로 [의문사 + 주어 + 동
사] 어순 ④ 주절에 think 동사 있을 시 간접의문문의 의문사
는 문장 맨 앞에 씀.
- 7 ①, ③, ④, ⑤는 시간 부사절로 '~할 때'이고 ②는 명사절
[when + 주어 + 동사로 '언제 ~인지를' 의미함].
- 8 ①은 '~인지 아닌지'이고 나머지는 '만약 ~한다면'이다.
- 9 [both A and B]: A와 B 둘 다, [not only A but also B]:
A뿐 아니라 B도
- 10 while: ~하는 동안, if: ~인지 아닌지를
- 11 [if ~ not] = [unless]: 만약 ~가 아니면
- 12 [not only A but also B] = [B as well as A]: A뿐 아니라
B도
- 13 간접의문문은 [의문사 + 주어 + 동사]이며, 주절에 think 동사
가 있으면 의문사는 문장 맨 앞에 씀.
- 14 As → Although / Though, 주절과 부사절의 내용이 상반
되므로 '~에도 불구하고'를 씀.
- 15 시간 부사절에서는 미래시제 대신 현재시제를 씀.
- 16 since: ~이기 때문에, ~한 이래로
- 17 while: ~하는 동안, ~하는 반면
- 18 의문문이 문장의 일부가 되는 간접의문문은 [의문사 + 주어
+ 동사]이다.
- 19 [neither A nor B]: A와 B 둘 다 아닌
- 20 의문사가 없는 간접의문문은 [if / whether + 주어 + 동사]
이다.
- 21 since는 '~ 때문에' 의미도 있지만 '~한 이래로' 의미로도 사
용됨.
- 22 ㉠ [B as well A]가 주어로 쓰이면 B에 동사 단복수 일치
시키므로 am → is, ㉡ 의문사 when의 위치는 Do you
know when he will ~, ㉢ Unless → If이다.
- 23 ㉣ '글자가 작아서'로 이유를 나타내는 접속사이고 나머지는
'~에도 불구하고'를 의미함.
- 24 간접의문문은 [의문사 + 주어 + 동사]이며, 주절에 동사
guess가 있으면 의문사는 문장 맨 앞에 씀.
- 25 [both in A and in B]: A와 B 안에서 모두
- 26 [(a)lthough / even though + 주어 + 동사]: ~에도 불구하
고
- 27 [whenever + 주어 + 동사]: ~할 때마다
- 28 [while + 주어 + 동사]: ~하는 동안
- 29 의문문이 문장의 일부가 되는 간접의문문의 어순은 [의문사
+ 주어 + 동사]이다.
- 30 시간 부사절에서는 미래시제 대신 현재시제를 씀.
- 31 [B as well as A]: A뿐 아니라 B도

- ① 접속사 ② ~함에 따라 ③ ~한 이후로 ④ as
soon as ⑤ since ⑥ unless ⑦ 비록 ~이지만
⑧ 현재 ⑨ 미래 ⑩ 주어 + 동사 ⑪ where, Where
⑫ believe, guess ⑬ if / whether ⑭ both
⑮ either ⑯ nor ⑰ but also ⑱ as well as

Chapter 09 관계사

GP Practice 45. 관계대명사 who, which, that,
what

- A** 1 whose 2 which
3 What 4 that
- B** 1 Most of the people who(m) / that we
met were very friendly
2 The clothes which / that are made by
famous designers cost more
3 The person whose job is studying
animals is called a zoologist
- C** 1 what I am saying
2 who(m) / that she invited
3 whose hobby is
4 which / that leaves
- D** 1 O / 사람, 주격
2 삭제 / 목적격, 삭제
3 What / What
4 whose / 소유격

GP Practice 46. 관계부사 when, where, why, how

- A** 1 where 2 how
3 why 4 when
- B** 1 Australia is the country where my mom
studied
2 The reason why dinosaurs disappeared
is unknown
3 Tell us how you memorized English
vocabulary so quickly

- C** 1 the day when
2 how the firefighter saved
3 the reason why
4 the place where
- D** 1 삭제 / 방법, 없음
2 O / 이유, why
3 where / 장소, where
4 when / 시간, when

GP Practice 47. 관계대명사 생략

GP Practice 48. 전치사 + 관계대명사

GP Practice 49. 관계사의 계속적 용법

- A** 1 written 2 to whom
3 who 4 where
- B** 1 who is one of my closest friends
2 when it was not crowded
3 which my brother broke the next day
- C** 1 the e-mail you sent
2 who practices
3 destroyed by the storm
4 which I am interested
- D** 1 which / which
2 O / 가능
3 which / which
4 O / 가능

GP Practice 50. 복합관계대명사

GP Practice 51. 복합관계부사

- A** 1 Whatever 2 Whoever
3 However 4 Wherever
- B** 1 whenever 2 whoever
3 Whatever
- C** 1 Whoever visits him
2 Whenever we meet
3 Whatever has
4 However beautiful the flowers are
- D** 1 Whoever / whoever
2 that / 관계대명사
3 Wherever / Wherever
4 Whatever / Whatever

- A** 1 The lady who sat next to me
2 What you have to do
3 the reason why he didn't wait
4 Whichever way you choose
5 The house whose roof was painted red
6 the way in which clouds form
- B** 1 when you called
2 we bought yesterday
3 the only food that
4 which makes him happy
5 whomever I marry
6 where she spent
- C** 1 what Ally wants to eat
2 whose screen was broken
3 where they lay eggs
4 which King Sejong invented
- D** 1 that came into his head
2 whatever is on this table
3 what he told her
4 in which the team could finally win the game
5 Wherever you go

Actual Test

p. 130

- 1 ③ 2 ⑤ 3 ⑤ 4 ① 5 ② 6 ④ 7 ② 8 ④
9 ⑤ 10 ③ 11 ① 12 ⑤ 13 whoever
14 What 15 However 16 when 17 which
18 who 19 ③ 20 ②, ⑤ 21 whose
22 Whoever 23 Whatever 24 ④ 25 The
music she is listening to 26 However bright
he is 27 No matter where you hide 28 What,
what 29 he → 삭제, 주격, 삭제 30 where →
which, 불완전, which 31 The Internet has
changed how people live

- 1 선행사가 the man이고 '그 남자의 재킷'이라는 뜻이므로 소유격 관계대명사 whose를 씀.
2 선행사 앞에 the only가 있으면 관계대명사 that을 씀.
3 선행사가 시간(the time)을 나타낼 때 관계부사 when을 씀.
4 '~하는 누구든지'를 나타내는 복합관계대명사 whoever를 씀.
5 선행사가 the window이고 계속적 용법이므로 주격 관계대명사 which를 씀.

- 6 ④는 여가 시간을 보내는 방식을 의미하므로 관계부사 how를 쓰고, 나머지는 '~하는 것'의 의미인 관계대명사 what을 씀.
7 선행사가 a letter이고 계속적 용법이므로 관계대명사 which는 [접속사 + 대명사]로 나타낼 수 있다. 편지를 보냈는데 도착하지 않았으므로 but it이다.
8 why → for which, 관계부사는 [전치사 + 관계대명사]로 나타낼 수 있다.
9 ⑤ the way와 관계부사 how는 함께 쓰지 않는다.
10 ③ 선행사가 시간(the day)을 나타낼 때 관계부사 when을 씀.
11 선행사가 사람일 때 관계대명사는 who와 that, 선행사가 something일 때는 that을 씀.
12 ⑤ 전치사 뒤의 관계대명사는 생략 불가능하다. 목적격 관계대명사는 생략 가능하고 [주격 관계대명사 + be동사]도 생략 가능함.
13 [anyone who → whoever]: ~하는 누구든지
14 [the thing that → what]: ~하는 것
15 [no matter how → however]: 아무리 ~할지라도
16 선행사가 시간(school days)을 나타낼 때 관계부사 when을 씀.
17 선행사가 사물(the subject)이고 [전치사 + 관계대명사]이므로 which를 씀.
18 선행사가 사람(Mother Theresa)이고 계속적 용법이므로 주격 관계대명사 who를 씀.
19 ③ 전치사 뒤에 관계대명사 that은 쓸 수 없다.
20 두 개의 주어와 동사가 있으므로 접속사가 필요하고 [접속사 + 대명사]를 관계대명사로 바꿀 수 있다. (and it = which)
21 선행사가 the lady이고 '그 숙녀의 커피'라는 뜻이므로 소유격 관계대명사 whose를 씀.
22 '~하는 누구든지'를 나타내는 복합관계대명사 whoever를 씀.
23 '~하는 무엇이든'을 나타내는 복합관계대명사 whatever를 씀.
24 ⑥ that → what, ⑦ where → which / that
25 [선행사 + (목적격 관계대명사) + 주어 + 동사 + 전치사]
26 [however + 형용사 + 주어 + 동사]: 아무리 ~하더라도
27 [no matter where]: 어디에 ~하더라도
28 '~하는 것'을 나타내는 관계대명사 what을 씀.
29 주격 관계대명사 뒤에는 선행사를 가리키는 주어를 삭제함.
30 '울타리를 가지고 있지 않는'의 의미이고 관계사절이 불완전하므로 which를 씀.
31 방법을 나타내는 관계부사 how를 씀.

Grammar Mapping

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- ① 선행사 ② of which ③ 선행사 없음 ④ 사람 + 사물 ⑤ ~하는 것 ⑥ 목적격 ⑦ be동사 ⑧ 전치사 ⑨ comma(,) ⑩ 보충 설명 ⑪ 시간 ⑫ 장소 ⑬ 이유 ⑭ 방법 ⑮ 생략 ⑯ whichever ⑰ wherever

Chapter 10 가정법

GP Practice 52. 가정법 과거

GP Practice 53. 가정법 과거완료

GP Practice 54. 혼합가정법

p. 137

- A** 1 would 2 will
3 have 4 hadn't turned
- B** 1 were not, could enjoy
2 had been, could have bought
3 hadn't helped, would be
- C** 1 is, will go
2 had taken, would have been
3 had, would hire
4 had practiced, would not be
- D** 1 were / 없는, 과거, would
2 O / 있는, 현재, will
3 have cut / 없는, have p.p.
4 be / R

GP Practice 55. I wish + 가정법

GP Practice 56. as if + 가정법

GP Practice 57. it's time + 가정법

p. 139

- A** 1 had 2 took
3 had come 4 were
- B** 1 liked
2 had gone
3 my brother didn't play
4 Kelly had showed
- C** 1 is time, bought
2 as if, were
3 I wish, had spent
- D** 1 had lent / had p.p.
2 were / 사실의 반대, 과거동사
3 O / 과거
4 went / 과거

GP Practice 58. if 생략 가정법

GP Practice 59. without, but for

p. 141

- A** 1 Were I 2 Without
3 Had he 4 see

- B** 1 he were a true friend
2 they had arrived
3 it had not been for

- C** 1 Were she my girlfriend
2 But for your help
3 Had she tried harder
4 Were it not for money

- D** 1 But for / ~이 없었다면, but for
2 Were I / Were + 주어
3 were not / were not
4 Had he heard / Had + 주어 + p.p.

Grammar & Writing

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- A** 1 I wish he would be more rational
2 as if he had had a hard time
3 Had they listened to me
4 Were I president for a day
5 To hear her speak Korean
6 Had it not been for his advice
- B** 1 But for, could not have won
2 went, would you do
3 It is time we started
4 had agreed, would have donated
5 Were it not for, could not imagine
6 had bought, would wear
- C** 1 become a fashion model
2 had practiced speaking English
3 knew her address
4 couldn't have gotten a discount
- D** 1 as if she were
2 wish I had read
3 had been, could have avoided
4 it not for
5 had finished, could go out

Actual Test

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- 1 ③ 2 ⑤ 3 ④ 4 ② 5 ④ 6 ⑤ 7 ③
8 ②, ⑤ 9 ① 10 ⑤ 11 ④ 12 ④ 13 would
/ could give 14 she taken 15 it were not for
16 ④ 17 ② 18 ④ 19 hadn't injured his
knee, could have played 20 were not feeling
21 I wish he had been elected 22 It is time

we got some rest **23** Had he seen my report card **24** I would not be hungry **25** Were it not for lighthouses **26** were not, could participate **27** It is time you thought **28** is → were, 사실의 반대, 과거 **29** have been → be, had + 과거분사, 동사원형 **30** I wish we traveled around Europe for a month

- 1 가정법 과거 [If + 주어 + 과거동사, 주어 + would / could / might + 동사원형]
- 2 가정법 과거완료 [If + 주어 + had + 과거분사, 주어 + would / could / might + have + 과거분사]
- 3 혼합가정법 [If + 주어 + had + 과거분사, 주어 + would / could / might + 동사원형]
- 4 as if + 가정법 과거완료 [as if + 주어 + had + 과거분사]
- 5 단순 조건문 [주어 + will / can / may + 동사원형 if + 주어 + 현재동사]
- 6 I wish + 가정법 과거완료 [I wish + 주어 + had + 과거분사]
- 7 단순 조건문 [If + 주어 + 현재동사, 주어 + will / can / may + 동사원형], as if + 가정법 과거 [as if + 주어 + 과거동사]
- 8 [without / but for]: ~이 없다면
- 9 I wish + 가정법 과거 [I wish + 주어 + 과거동사]
- 10 가정법 과거완료 [If + 주어 + had + 과거분사, 주어 + would / could / might + have + 과거분사]
- 11 I wish + 가정법 과거완료 [I wish + 주어 + had + 과거분사]
- 12 [without / but for / if it had not been for / had it not been for]: ~이 없었다면
- 13 가정법 과거 [If + 주어 + 과거동사, 주어 + would / could / might + 동사원형]
- 14 가정법 과거완료 [If + 주어 + had + 과거분사, 주어 + would / could / might + have + 과거분사], if 생략 [Had + 주어 + 과거분사]
- 15 [without / if it were not for]: ~이 없다면
- 16 ④ drank → had drunk, 가정법 과거완료 [If + 주어 + had + 과거분사, 주어 + would / could / might + have + 과거분사]
- 17 ② can → could, I wish 가정법 과거 [I wish + 주어 + 과거동사]
- 18 ⑥ am → were ⑥ took → had taken
- 19 가정법 과거완료 [If + 주어 + had + 과거분사, 주어 + would / could / might + have + 과거분사]
- 20 I wish + 가정법 과거 [I wish + 주어 + 과거동사]
- 21 I wish + 가정법 과거완료 [I wish + 주어 + had + 과거분사]
- 22 It's time + 가정법 [It's time (that) + 주어 + 과거동사]
- 23 가정법 과거완료 [If + 주어 + had + 과거분사, 주어 + would

- / could / might + have + 과거분사], if 생략 [Had + 주어 + 과거분사]
- 24 혼합가정법 [If + 주어 + had + 과거분사, 주어 + would / could / might + 동사원형]
 - 25 [were it not for]: ~이 없다면
 - 26 가정법 과거 [If + 주어 + 과거동사, 주어 + could + 동사원형]
 - 27 It's time + 가정법 [It's time (that) + 주어 + 과거동사]
 - 28 현재 사실의 반대 '처럼'일 때 [as if + 주어 + 과거동사]이다.
 - 29 '만약 ~했다면, ~할 텐데'의 혼합가정법은 [If + 주어 + had + 과거분사, 주어 + would + 동사원형]이다.
 - 30 I wish + 가정법 과거 [I wish + 주어 + 과거동사]

Grammar Mapping

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- ① 조동사 과거 ② had + p.p. ③ have + p.p.
④ 동사원형 ⑤ 현재 ⑥ ~라면 좋을 텐데 ⑦ 과거
⑧ ~했다면 좋을 텐데 ⑨ ~인 것처럼 ...하다 ⑩ ~이
있던 것처럼 ...하다 ⑪ 과거동사 ⑫ ~해야 할 시간이
다 ⑬ 동사 + 주어 ⑭ ~이 없다면 ⑮ ~이 없었다면

Chapter 11 일치와 화법

GP Practice 60. 수의 일치

GP Practice 61. 시제 일치와 예외

p. 151

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| A | 1 has | 2 is | 3 love |
| | 4 are | 5 Does | |
| B | 1 would | 2 travels | 3 sank |
| | 4 was | 5 get | |
| C | 1 walls have | | |
| | 2 A number of people are | | |
| | 3 the dead were buried | | |
| D | 1 is / 단순 | 2 are / 복수, 많은 | |
| | 3 O / 현재 | 4 invented / 과거 | |

GP Practice 62. 평서문의 간접화법 전환

GP Practice 63. 의문문의 간접화법 전환

GP Practice 64. 명령문의 간접화법 전환

p. 153

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| A | 1 where I lived | 2 told |
| | 3 if | 4 to put up |

- | | |
|----------|--|
| B | 1 told me that she wouldn't forget my help |
| | 2 asked her why she had left |
| | 3 asked me if / whether I remembered |
| | 4 told Paula not to drive fast |
| C | 1 told us that he would invite us |
| | 2 asked her what she wanted |
| | 3 advised me to wear |
| D | 1 why he was / S + V |
| | 2 if I liked / if, S + V |
| | 3 to do / to부정사 |
| | 4 not to say / not |

Grammar & Writing

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- | | |
|----------|--|
| A | 1 Eating an apple a day keeps |
| | 2 said that the Earth moves |
| | 3 The number of jobless people is |
| | 4 told me that I looked very tired |
| | 5 asked us if we had enjoyed |
| | 6 said that practice makes perfect |
| B | 1 Does anyone know |
| | 2 A number of students were late |
| | 3 asked me what my strengths are |
| | 4 learned that the sun is |
| | 5 told me to wear |
| | 6 asked me if / whether he could take a picture of |
| C | 1 to try the traditional food |
| | 2 if / whether I had known the reason |
| | 3 to tell him the truth |
| | 4 (that) the first Olympic Games were held in 776 B.C. |
| | 5 (that) Athens is the capital of Greece |
| D | 1 if / whether I liked cooking |
| | 2 what I wanted to cook |
| | 3 we would make cold noodles that day |
| | 4 to wash my hands first |
| | 5 not to boil the noodles too long |

Actual Test

p. 156

- 1 ② 2 ② 3 ④ 4 ③ 5 ④ 6 ② 7 ③ 8 ④
9 ⑤ 10 ① 11 ②, ⑤ 12 has 13 can
14 would 15 ② 16 ④ 17 ② 18 ①

19 The deaf use sign language **20** I asked her whether she had **21** My mom told me not to skip **22** use their sweat **23** asked me if (whether) I had drawn **24** was donated **25** told him that she liked his present **26** asked her when her next concert was **27** me not to eat spicy food **28** was → is, 현재 **29** is → are, 많은, 복수 **30** Mia learned that the Korean War ended in 1953

- 1 주절 시제와 상관없이 역사적 사실은 과거시제를 씀.
- 2 현재에도 지속되는 사실은 현재시제를 씀.
- 3 의문사가 없는 의문문을 간접화법으로 쓸 때 [ask + (목적어) + if (whether) + 주어 + 동사]이다.
- 4 명령문을 간접화법으로 쓸 때 [tell + 목적어 + to부정사]이다.
- 5 [ask (I 목적어) I if I 주어 I 동사]: ~에게 ~인지를 묻다, [ask / advise / order / tell + 목적어 + to부정사]: ~에게 ~하라고 ~하다
- 6 주절이 과거시제이면 종속절은 과거 또는 과거완료시제를 쓰므로 breaks → broke가 되어야 함.
- 7 무게는 단순 취급하므로 were → was가 되어야 함.
- 8 부정대명사 each, 동명사는 단순 취급을 함.
- 9 a number of는 '많은' 의미이며 복수 취급, the number of는 '~의 수' 의미이며 단순 취급함.
- 10 주절이 과거이던 종속절은 과거, 과거완료 또는 현재까지 지속되는 일이면 현재시제, 일반적인 사실은 주절과 상관없이 현재시제를 씀.
- 11 주절이 과거시제이면 종속절은 과거, 과거완료시제를 씀.
- 12 국가명은 복수형이어도 단순 취급을 함.
- 13 일반적인 사실은 현재시제를 씀.
- 14 주절이 과거시제이면 종속절은 과거 또는 과거완료시제를 씀.
- 15 ② my → her, 간접화법으로 전환 시 전달자의 입장에 맞게 인칭, 시제, 부사 등을 바꿈.
- 16 평서문의 간접화법은 [tell + 목적어 + that 주어 + 동사]이다.
- 17 ① have → has ③ miss → missed ④ why was I → why I was ⑤ turn → to turn
- 18 ④ 시간은 단순 취급 are → is, ⑥ 일반적인 사실은 단순 취급하므로 was → is이다.
- 19 [the + 형용사]는 '~하는 사람들'로 복수동사와 씀.
- 20 의문사가 없는 의문문의 간접화법은 [ask + 목적어 + if (whether) + 주어 + 동사]이다.
- 21 부정 명령문을 간접화법으로 쓸 때 [tell / order / ask / advise + 목적어 + not + to부정사]이다.
- 22 일반적인 사실은 현재시제를 씀.
- 23 의문사가 없는 의문문의 간접화법 [if (whether) + 주어 + 동사], 질문 시점보다 이전의 시제를 씀.

- 24 액수는 단수 취급을 함.
- 25 평서문의 간접화법은 [say (tell + 목적어) + that 주어 + 동사]이다.
- 26 의문사가 있는 의문문의 간접화법은 [ask + 목적어 + 의문사 + 주어 + 동사]이다.
- 27 부정 명령문의 간접화법은 [advise + 목적어 + not + to부정사]이다.
- 28 일반적이거나 과학적 사실은 항상 현재시제를 쓴다.
- 29 [a number of]는 '많은'을 의미하며 주어로 쓰일 때 복수 취급함.
- 30 역사적 사실은 과거시제를 씀.

Grammar Mapping

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- ① each ② 동명사 ③ that절 ④ both ⑤ a number of
 ⑥ 현재시제 ⑦ 과거나 과거완료
 ⑧ 현재적 습관 ⑨ 불변의 신리 ⑩ 과거시제
 ① say ② tell ③ that ④ ask ⑤ if (whether)
 ⑥ 의문사 ⑦ advise ⑧ to부정사 ⑨ not

Chapter 12 특수구문

GP Practice 65. 강조

GP Practice 66. 부정표현

p. 163

- A** 1 does 2 It
 3 Neither 4 Not
- B** 1 is at 9 o'clock that (when)
 2 do know
 3 was a live concert that (which)
- C** 1 We do believe
 2 Not every student
 3 None of the players
 4 It was his hair that
- D** 1 understand / 동사원형
 2 that, which / that
 3 삭제 / 없다
 4 O / Not + all

GP Practice 67. 도치

GP Practice 68. 동격

p. 165

- A** 1 sat a gentleman 2 is his tie
 3 has 4 of
- B** 1 flew the drone
 2 he fell
 3 do teenagers write letters on paper
- C** 1 lives a starfish
 2 the news that
 3 Little did he
 4 so does she
- D** 1 hid the kids / V + S
 2 O / S + V
 3 could I / 조동사 + S
 4 so did I / so, V + S

Grammar & Writing

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- A** 1 and so did I
 2 is the house where he lived
 3 Not all animals are fierce
 4 The child did tie his shoelaces
 5 did I dream of meeting you
 6 It was fireworks that we watched yesterday
- B** 1 None of them supported
 2 did suffer from
 3 has she left home
 4 It was my father that (who)
 5 denied the fact that
 6 neither could my friend
- C** 1 the cloud appeared the sun
 2 a single error did the teacher find
 3 did I imagine winning the lottery
- D** 1 it is her friends that she will meet at the school gate
 2 it is at 1 p.m. that she will go to science class
 3 it is dancing that she will practice for the school festival
 4 it is at a Mexican restaurant that she will have dinner with her family

Actual Test

p. 168

- 1 ⑤ 2 ② 3 ① 4 ③ 5 ④ 6 ① 7 ③, ⑤
 8 ④ 9 ③ 10 ④ 11 ③ 12 of 13 nothing
 14 don't always 15 Not all 16 ⑤ 17 ③
 18 hung a big portrait 19 did I notice that he was angry 20 None of my students cheated
 21 ④ 22 did I dream 23 were his letter and present 24 was child safety that / which
 25 do know 26 ③ 27 No → Not, not + every
 28 So → Neither, neither 29 the king has → has the king, have + 주어 + p.p. 30 It was last month that I started to learn Chinese

- 1 [It is / was ~ that]에 의한 강조: 강조 대상이 see의 목적어인 Mr. White이다.
- 2 현재동사 강조는 [do / does + 동사원형]이다.
- 3 [주어 + 일반동사 ~ (긍정문), so + do / does / did + 주어]: 역시 ~하다
- 4 부분부정 [not + every + 단수명사]: 모두 ~인 것은 아니다
- 5 부정이 도치는 [부정어 + have + 주어 + p.p.]이다.
- 6 동격 표현은 [명사, + 명사], [명사 + of + 명사구], [명사 + that + 주어 + 동사]이다.
- 7 [It is / was ~ that]에 의한 강조에서 강조 대상이 시간을 나타내므로 that / when을 씀.
- 8 부정이 도치 [부정어 + do / does / did + 주어 + 동사원형], ④ knew I → did I know로 바꿔야 함.
- 9 [It is / was ~ that]에 의한 강조, ③ what → that으로 바꿔야 함.
- 10 ④는 가주어 it과 접속사 that, 나머지는 [It is / was ~ that]에 의한 강조이다.
- 11 ③은 일반동사 do, 나머지는 동사 강조 do이다.
- 12 동격 표현은 [명사 + of + 명사구]이다.
- 13 전체부정 [not + anything → nothing]: 아무것도 ~않다
- 14 부분부정 [not + always]: 항상 ~인 것은 아니다
- 15 부분부정 [not + all + 복수명사]: 모두 ~인 것은 아니다
- 16 부분부정 [not + both]: 둘 다 ~인 것은 아니다
- 17 [주어 + be동사 ~ (긍정문), so + am / are / is + 주어]: 역시 ~하다
- 18 장소 부사구 도치는 [장소 부사구 + 동사 + 주어]이다.
- 19 부정이 도치는 [부정어 + do / does / did + 주어 + 동사원형]이다.
- 20 전체부정 [none of 명사 + 동사]: 아무도 ~않다
- 21 ④ so was her sister → so does her sister
- 22 부정이 도치는 [부정어 + do / does / did + 주어 + 동사원형]이다.

- 23 장소 부사구 도치는 [장소 부사구 + 동사 + 주어]이다.

- 24 [It is / was ~ that]에 의한 강조이다.

- 25 현재동사 강조는 [do / does + 동사원형]이다.

- 26 ③ he could → could he ④ did → was

- 27 부분부정 '모두 ~인 것은 아니다'는 [not + every + 단수명사]이다.

- 28 [부정문 + neither + 동사 + 주어]의 어순에 주의한다.

- 29 [부정어구 + have + 주어 + p.p.]에서 have와 주어의 어순에 주의한다.

- 30 [It is / was ~ that]에 의한 강조로 강조 대상은 last month이다.

Grammar Mapping

p. 172

- ① do / does / did ② 강조 대상 ③ any / either / anything
 ④ all / every / both / always ⑤ 주어 + 동사
 ⑥ 동사 + 주어 ⑦ not, never, little, seldom, hardly
 ⑧ be동사 + 주어 ⑨ 조동사 + 주어
 ⑩ 동사원형 ⑪ have / has / had ⑫ 동의
 ⑬ 긍정문 ⑭ 부정문 ⑮ 동격 ⑯ that

Grammar ViSTA

정답과 해설

• 본 교재

• workbook

Chapter 01 | 시제

Unit 01

p. 6

현재완료·현재완료진행

- A**
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 has been ringing | 2 have |
| 3 hasn't checked | 4 been working |
| 5 was | 6 has grown |
| 7 for | 8 been to |
| 9 have been waiting | 10 since |
- B**
- has been sick since
 - haven't eaten anything
 - has been eating dinner
 - has been snowing
 - has been on a diet
 - has bought
- C**
- has been building his house for
 - How long have you been playing
 - has never traveled
 - has not arrived yet
 - Have you ever wondered
 - has gone to his home country
- D**
- have been to the restaurant twice
 - hasn't tried
 - has been driving for
 - has been reading this book since
 - Have you ever seen
 - has been the team's captain for

Unit 02

p. 8

과거완료·미래완료

- A**
- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1 had | 2 missed |
| 3 will have | 4 dating |
| 5 had | 6 will have failed |
| 7 known | 8 had broken down |
| 9 worked | 10 teach |
- B**
- had not eaten
 - had drunk
 - will have built
 - had already closed
 - had already seen
 - had not rained
 - will have run

- had worked
- will have grown up
- had never seen

- C**
- had been crying
 - had never been to Busan
 - will have become a new person
 - will have been living
 - will have visited the museum ten times
 - had been taking a shower
- D**
- will have left
 - had shared
 - had been living
 - will have arrived
 - will have been sailing
 - had put on her seatbelt

Error Correction

p. 10

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | has already finished | 완료, has + p.p. |
| 2 | have visited | 경험, have + p.p. |
| 3 | for | ~동안 계속, for, 기간 |
| 4 | O | 현재완료, has lost |
| 5 | has been to | ~가 본 적 있다, been |
| 6 | has gone to | ~가 버렸다, gone |
| 7 | has been reading | ~해 오고 있는 중, has + been + -ing |
| 8 | went | 과거 |
| 9 | had never been | had + p.p. |
| 10 | had been | had + p.p. |
| 11 | had lost | had + p.p. |
| 12 | had been washing | had + been + -ing |
| 13 | will have watched | will have p.p. |

Sentence Writing

p. 11

도전! 필수구문 156

p. 127

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1
001 | He has already finished his homework. |
| 2
002 | I have visited the city three times. |
| 3
003 | They have known each other for five years. |

4 004	He has lost his wedding ring.
5 005	He has been to Greece.
6 006	He has gone to Greece.
7 007	She has been reading the book for an hour.
8 008	The play had already started when I went into the theater.
9 009	He had never been abroad until he turned 20.
10 010	Judy had been sick for two days when the doctor came.
11 011	I had lost my cell phone, so I couldn't call you then.
12 012	She had been washing her car when it began to rain.
13 013	If you watch this movie again, you will have watched it ten times.

Chapter 02 | 조동사

Unit 03 p. 14

can, may, must, should

- A** 1 must 2 should
3 be able to 4 can
5 should 6 had to
7 May 8 must
- B** 1 have to 2 was able to
3 cannot 4 don't have to
5 must 6 should have seen
- C** 1 must be, must have been
2 should call, should have called
3 cannot be, cannot have been
4 may know, may have known
- D** 1 I cannot thank you
2 should not judge a book by its cover
3 The movie must be good
4 may not have locked the door

- E** 1 don't have to get a visa
2 can't have said such a thing
3 must not miss this big summer sale
4 I will have to pull the tooth

Unit 04 p. 16

used to, would like to
had better, would rather, may as well

- A** 1 had better 2 may as well
3 used to 4 would like
5 used to 6 than
7 had better not
- B** 1 used to 2 would rather
3 would like to 4 had better not
5 may as well
- C** 1 would like to 2 had better not
3 used to 4 would rather
5 may as well
- D** 1 you may as well do it alone
2 would rather call her than
3 had better charge your cell phone
4 used to use signal fires
5 would bring their own lunch
6 had better not eat snacks
- E** 1 had better not put the plants
2 would like to check out these two books
3 you may as well quit
4 would like to thank everyone
5 used to be a housewife
6 would rather work alone

Error Correction p. 18

- 1 be able to 불가능, be able to
2 may like 약한 추측, 동사원형
3 O 뒤, not
4 don't have to ~할 필요 없다, don't,
5 must have practiced 과거, have p.p.
6 to respect 충고, to + 동사원형
7 should have done 과거, have p.p.

8	O / used to	습관, would, used to
9	used to	상태, used to
10	had better	~하는 것이 낫다, had
11	had better not	뒤, not
12	than	than, B, A
13	go	~하는 것이 낫다, 동사원형

Sentence Writing p. 19

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 128

- 1
014 He can (= is able to) speak five foreign languages.
- 2
015 He may like your idea.
- 3
016 You must not take pictures in the museum.
- 4
017 Children under seven don't have to pay an entrance fee.
- 5
018 You must have practiced very hard.
- 6
019 We ought to (= should) respect our parents.
- 7
020 I should have done my homework.
- 8
021 Mike used to (would) collect foreign coins.
- 9
022 He used to be my boyfriend, but he isn't now.
- 10
023 You had better take a window seat.
- 11
024 We had better not go out tonight because of the rain.
- 12
025 I would rather play outside than watch TV at home.
- 13
026 If there's nothing more to do, we may as well go home.

Chapter 03 | 수동태

Unit 05 p. 23

수동태의 의미와 기본 및 다양한 형태·동사구 수동태

- A** 1 forget 2 turned on
3 being washed 4 was introduced
5 be remembered 6 been
7 looked after
- B** 1 was discussed at the meeting by them
2 are being made by robots
3 has been spread by word of mouth
4 were taken care of by the mother eagle
5 should be saved by us
6 was put off by Henry
7 must be washed by hand (by you)
8 were handed out to homeless people by her
- C** 1 A report will be written by
2 A report is being written by
3 A report has been written by
4 A report must be written by
- D** 1 My brother was named after
2 The keyboard is being pressed
3 His writing style has been influenced by
4 The story has been loved by
5 The survey was carried out
- E** 1 His bag was discovered at the park
2 The new bridge will be built
3 Your hamburger cannot be delivered
4 He is looked up to by
5 Cookies are being baked

Unit 06 p. 25

4형식·5형식 문장의 수동태

- A** 1 to 2 for
3 of 4 to
- B** 1 to use 2 is kept
3 to feed 4 to pick up
5 to change 6 to
- C** 1 was taught some tricks by me, were taught to my dog by me

- 2 was given a piece of advice by him,
was given to me by him
3 A box of pizza was handed to
4 A difficult question was asked of
5 A kid's meal was brought to

- D** 1 were made to read the book again by her
2 was called a soccer genius
3 was heard shouting for help by the police
4 was advised to rest for two weeks by the doctor

- E** 1 The handmade bag was bought
2 They were made to serve
3 Pepper was considered valuable
4 He was heard to whistle

- F** 1 was asked to introduce
2 was cooked for the guests
3 Bangkok is often called
4 was made curious

Unit 07 p. 27

목적어가 that절인 문장의 수동태
by 이외의 전치사를 쓰는 수동태

- A** 1 is said 2 in
3 for 4 to be
5 is said 6 with
7 that
- B** 1 was reported that the singer was missing, was reported to be missing
2 is believed that elephants have good memories, are believed to have good memories
3 was believed that the wizard had magical powers, was believed to have magical powers
4 is said that the city is safe and clean, is said to be safe and clean
5 is thought that Paula has a sense of humor, is thought to have a sense of humor
- C** 1 are known to be very smart
2 Life is filled with
3 It is said that stress causes

- 4 is expected to use
5 The mountaintop is covered with
6 are required to pray

- D** 1 is said that global warming
2 is known to be useful
3 I am pleased with
4 is expected to be successful
5 His fans are disappointed with
6 is made of pure gold

Error Correction p. 29

1	are being built	being + p.p.
2	has been closed	been + p.p.
3	be watered	be + p.p.
4	looked after	looked after
5	to	to
6	for	for
7	called	called
8	to sit	to + V
9	to clean	to + V
10	to climb / climbing	to + V, V + -ing
11	is said	is said
12	to bring	to + V
13	as	~라고 알려지다, as

Sentence Writing p. 30

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 129

1 027	Space elevators are being built by the company.
2 028	The road has been closed because of heavy snow.
3 029	These flowers should be watered every day.
4 030	The puppy was looked after by him.
5 031	Two concert tickets were given to him by her.
6 032	A nice backpack was bought for me by my uncle.

7 033	She was called a Walking Dictionary.
8 034	We were told to sit down by him.
9 035	I was made to clean the room by Jessica.
10 036	The boy was seen to climb (climbing) the tree.
11 037	It is said that laughter brings good luck.
12 038	Laughter is said to bring good luck.
13 039	Korean popular music is known as K-pop.

Chapter 04 부정사

Unit 08 p. 36

to부정사의 명사적 쓰임

- A** 1 to become 2 how
3 to say 4 to order
5 it 6 It
7 To prepare 8 to walk
9 to see 10 not
- B** 1 It takes only 10 seconds to download
2 It is a great idea to deliver pizza
3 It is dangerous to swim across
4 when to stop talking
5 whom to ask
6 when to turn off
- C** 1 how to walk 2 where to go
3 what to cook 4 when to get up
- D** 1 was to feed penguins
2 how to use sign language
3 it is necessary to say no
4 not to wake up the baby
- E** 1 easy to understand Korean history
2 to walk on fallen leaves
3 The project is to build
4 planning to rent

Unit 09 p. 38

to부정사의 형용사적·부사적 쓰임

- A** 1 도착한 2 같이 살 룸메이트
3 듣게 되어서 기쁜 4 찾아서 산란 / 흥분한
5 떠나야 한다 6 성공할 방법
7 사용하기에 쉬운
- B** 1 to see you again
2 to trust Paula
3 to become the president of the country
4 to get a discount
- C** 1 You are to wear a helmet
2 The volcano is to erupt
3 No water is to be found
4 you are to meet
- D** 1 to do freelance work
2 in order to attract insects
3 was to be heard
4 very cozy to sleep in
5 many friends to play with
6 are not to ask personal questions
- E** 1 the best time to visit
2 a lot of food to stay
3 is very easy to imitate
4 the only person to know the truth
5 are to talk with
6 is to hold a fire drill

Unit 10 p. 40

목적격보어로 쓰이는 부정사

- A** 1 to make 2 to accept
3 eat 4 look
5 to babysit 6 sing
7 take
- B** 1 shake / shaking 2 to complete
3 where to get off 4 not to talk
5 not to drop 6 happen
7 to come
- C** 1 (to) paint 2 to brush
3 to keep 4 do
5 drive 6 wash / washing
7 to stop 8 to listen to
- D** 1 ask any child to choose
2 I heard my sister talking

- 3 had Betty think again
- 4 told us not to break our promise
- 5 want me to tell the truth
- 6 Let the sleeping dog lie

- E**
- 1 helped the firefighters put out
 - 2 felt sweat run / running
 - 3 saw someone walking along
 - 4 made us repeat after
 - 5 told him to get in
 - 6 encourage people to borrow money
 - 7 allow me to skip breakfast

Unit 11 p. 42

to부정사의 의미상 주어·to부정사의 시제

- A**
- 1 of
 - 2 for her
 - 3 to be disturbed
 - 4 to like
 - 5 for him
 - 6 for you
 - 7 to have visited
 - 8 to be called
- B**
- 1 for the reporter
 - 2 O
 - 3 for you
 - 4 for him
 - 5 to be built
 - 6 to have found
- C**
- 1 seems to like
 - 2 seems to enjoy
 - 3 seems to be very good at
 - 4 seem to have heard about the scientist
 - 5 seems to have been a baseball player
- D**
- 1 careless of me to leave
 - 2 needs to be wrapped
 - 3 seems to enjoy his job
 - 4 generous of him to sponsor
 - 5 the only player to have won the prize
 - 6 seems to have been created
- E**
- 1 thoughtful of him to warm up
 - 2 hard for me to do two things
 - 3 seems to have
 - 4 sorry to have broken
 - 5 seems to have changed
 - 6 useless for me to try
 - 7 thrilled to be invited

Unit 12 p. 44

to부정사를 이용한 구문·독립부정사

- A**
- 1 To begin
 - 2 To be sure
 - 3 kind enough
 - 4 to park
 - 5 too late
 - 6 so
 - 7 to speak
 - 8 To tell
- B**
- 1 too foggy for him to drive
 - 2 popular enough to become a bestseller
 - 3 too fat to pass through the hole
 - 4 small enough to be toured in three hours
 - 5 too beautiful for me to eat
 - 6 too old fashioned, to wear
 - 7 smart enough to solve the quiz
- C**
- 1 small enough to fit
 - 2 smart enough to have an alibi
 - 3 too small for him to wear
 - 4 loud enough to wake me up
 - 5 too big for me to finish
 - 6 too small for six people to ride in
- D**
- 1 Strange to say, the funny song became
 - 2 salty enough for me to float
 - 3 To be frank with you, he is not
 - 4 Not to mention, she is cute
 - 5 ripe enough to be picked
 - 6 To make matters worse, it began
 - 7 too simple to catch the eyes

Error Correction p. 46

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 it | it, to부정사 |
| 2 to spend | 어디서, to부정사 |
| 3 to write with | 가지고 쓸, with |
| 4 to visit | 예정, to부정사 |
| 5 easy | 쉬운, 형용사 |
| 6 to listen | to부정사 |
| 7 laugh | 원형부정사 |
| 8 play / playing | 원형부정사 |
| 9 O | 있으면, of |
| 10 to know | 동사원형 |
| 11 to have known | have p.p. |
| 12 lucky enough | ~하기 충분한, 형용사 + enough |

- 13** too violent 너무 ~해서, too + 형용사

Sentence Writing p. 47

도전 필수구문 156 p. 130

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1
040 | This app makes it easier to check the weather. |
| 2
041 | We decided where to spend our holiday. |
| 3
042 | I need a pencil to write with. |
| 4
043 | We are to visit Mexico next month. |
| 5
044 | My password was easy to remember. |
| 6
045 | I want you to listen to me carefully. |
| 7
046 | His funny joke made her laugh. |
| 8
047 | She watched the kittens play (playing) with a ball. |
| 9
048 | It was kind of him to help the old woman. |
| 10
049 | He seems to know the answer. |
| 11
050 | He seems to have known the answer. |
| 12
051 | He was lucky enough to marry a woman like you. |
| 13
052 | The program was too violent for him to watch. |

Chapter 05 동명사

Unit 13 p. 50

동명사의 명사적 쓰임·의미상 주어·시제

- A**
- 1 Studying
 - 2 her
 - 3 taking
 - 4 being
 - 5 asking
 - 6 not remembering
 - 7 having been
 - 8 picking
- B**
- 1 taking a picture
 - 2 my taking a picture

- 3 becoming the school president
- 4 her becoming the school president
- 5 being late for the meeting
- 6 having been late for the meeting
- 7 being interested in
- 8 having been interested in

- C**
- 1 being touched
 - 2 him / his
 - 3 winning
 - 4 becoming
 - 5 her

- D**
- 1 making money is easier
 - 2 was afraid of being forgotten by people
 - 3 imagine riding in a flying car
 - 4 apologized for having lied
 - 5 anyone teaching them

- E**
- 1 not having stopped
 - 2 instead of staying at home
 - 3 cooking or eating
 - 4 the advantage of getting up early
 - 5 keep stirring it for five minutes

Unit 14 p. 52

동명사와 to부정사·동명사의 관용적 쓰임

- A**
- 1 to eat, eating
 - 2 fighting
 - 3 being
 - 4 to help
 - 5 to bring
 - 6 opening
 - 7 posing
 - 8 riding
 - 9 to hold
 - 10 crying
- B**
- 1 to change
 - 2 making
 - 3 talking
 - 4 shopping / to shop
 - 5 thinking
 - 6 wearing
 - 7 to win
 - 8 to say
 - 9 asking
 - 10 wagging
- C**
- 1 remembers to turn off
 - 2 remember telling me the secret
 - 3 forget to return the book
 - 4 regret eating a heavy dinner
- D**
- 1 Why don't you try counting sheep
 - 2 suggested adopting a dog
 - 3 forgot ordering pizza
 - 4 feel like discussing the issue
- E**
- 1 stopped to check the tires
 - 2 is worth watching again
 - 3 regrets not buying the cute doll
 - 4 has difficulty hearing

Error Correction p. 54

1	Using	동명사
2	watching	동명사
3	telling	동명사
4	her	소유격, 목적격
5	being	동사원형 + -ing
6	having been	having p.p.
7	decorating	동명사
8	to accept	to부정사
9	to play / playing	to부정사, 동명사
10	O	동명사
11	to lend	to부정사
12	O	동명사
13	making	동명사

Sentence Writing p. 55

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 131

1 053	Using solar energy is good for the Earth.
2 054	We enjoyed watching the stars at night.
3 055	She is good at telling stories.
4 056	Do you mind her closing the door?
5 057	He is proud of being a voice actor.
6 058	He is proud of having been a voice actor.
7 059	Did you finish decorating the Christmas tree?
8 060	Judy finally agreed to accept his offer.
9 061	Evan began playing (to play) the guitar.
10 062	He forgot lending me his umbrella.
11 063	He forgot to lend me his umbrella.
12 064	Tom stopped talking to me.
13 065	I have difficulty making decisions.

Chapter 06 | **분사**

Unit 15 p. 60

현재분사와 과거분사·분사의 형용사적 쓰임

A	1 sliced	2 talking
	3 frozen	4 locked
	5 knocking	6 amazing
	7 broken	
B	1 disappointing, disappointed	
	2 surprising, surprised	
	3 amazing, amazed	
	4 frightening, frightened	
	5 interesting, interested	
C	1 used	2 left
	3 waiting	4 fried
	5 married	6 passing by
	7 oncoming	
D	1 living in Canada	
	2 flying up into the sky	
	3 riding a scooter	
	4 knitted by my mom	
E	1 the pillows filled with feathers	
	2 The speaker felt embarrassed	
	3 two messages left for you	
	4 laying its eggs in the other bird's nest	
F	1 caught in a trap	
	2 got their food frozen	
	3 surprised at the sound	
	4 handing on the wall	

Unit 16 p. 62

목적격보어로 쓰이는 분사

A	1 ~하고 있는	2 ~하고 있는
	3 ~하고 있는	4 ~하고 있는
	5 ~하고 있는	6 ~된
	7 ~된	8 ~된
	9 ~된	10 ~된
B	1 melting	2 done
	3 pulled out	4 checked
	5 knocking	6 burning
	7 interesting	

C	1 taken	2 boring
	3 delivered	4 boiling
	5 playing	
D	1 my heart beating	
	2 got his ears pierced	
	3 his shoes polished	
	4 her kids playing	
	5 her novel made	
E	1 your group project done	
	2 the door locked	
	3 the movie exciting	
	4 Jason hitting / hit	
	5 his dog running after	

Unit 17 p. 64

분사구문

A	1 Feeling cold
	2 Making a decision
	3 Using my phone
	4 Not knowing English
	5 Taking notes
	6 Being almost 80 years old
B	1 As Jennifer loves animals
	2 Although it is a used TV
	3 When the kids crossed the street
	4 If you take this shortcut
	5 Because he felt hungry
	6 While the campers ate lunch
C	1 Eating enough fruit
	2 Not being careful
	3 Coming out from behind the cloud
	4 clapping and cheering
	5 Saying, "Yes,"
	6 Getting on the bus
D	1 Opening the box
	2 Being lazy
	3 Having light bones
	4 Entering the house
	5 Feeling embarrassed
	6 Not wanting to make mistakes

Unit 18 p. 66

원료형·수동·주어가 있는 분사구문
[with + 명사 + 분사]

A	1 Saved	2 Having gained
	3 folded	4 Decorated
	5 speaking	6 speaking
	7 Asked	8 being
B	1 It being daytime	
	2 Having watched the movie	
	3 The button being touched	
	4 Having reserved a seat	
	5 Having slept enough	
	6 Loved by its owner	
	7 Written in a hurry	
C	1 with its leg hurt	
	2 with the sun setting	
	3 with his eyes closed	
	4 with spectators cheering	
D	1 Having slept enough	
	2 Having been trained	
	3 Having been educated	
	4 Considering his long working hours	
E	1 Having been stung	
	2 Having lost her memory	
	3 Not having checked	
	4 Compared to my cat	

Error Correction p. 68

1	rising	진행, 현재분사
2	the sun rising in the east	뒤
3	waiting	V + -ing, ~하는 것을
4	closed	p.p., ~된 것을
5	painting	V + -ing, ~하는 것을
6	O	p.p., ~된 것을
7	Seeing	V + -ing
8	Not knowing	not, 앞
9	Having seen	Having p.p.
10	(Being) Shocked	수동, (Being) p.p.
11	It raining	불가

12	ringing	V + -ing, ~하면서
13	O	p.p., ~된 채로

Sentence Writing p. 69
도전! 필수구문 156 p. 132

1 066	Look at the rising sun.
2 067	Look at the sun rising in the east.
3 068	He kept the girl waiting.
4 069	He kept his eyes closed.
5 070	He saw the man painting his house.
6 071	He saw his house painted.
7 072	Seeing me, she shouted with joy.
8 073	Not knowing how to say sorry, the boy just cried.
9 074	Having seen her before, I know her face.
10 075	(Being) Shocked by the news, he didn't say a word.
11 076	It raining heavily yesterday, the concert was canceled.
12 077	He was sleeping with the alarm ringing.
13 078	A pigeon flew to me with a message tied to its leg.

Chapter 07 | 비교표현

Unit 19 p. 72

원급, 비교급, 최상급·원급을 이용한 표현

A	1 brave	2 heavier
	3 hard	4 in
	5 not as rich as	6 than
	7 possible	8 twice as thick as
B	1 best	2 little

3 dirtier	4 the most crowded
5 more practical	6 the thinnest
7 busy	8 the shortest

C	1 as quietly as	2 less fierce
	3 more coffee	
D	1 as soon as possible	
	2 more convenient than cash	
	3 not as quiet as the country	
	4 twice as much money as he did	
	5 less warm than that of Jeju Island	
	6 the most adventurous person of all my friends	
E	1 the busiest person in	
	2 as often as you can	
	3 twice as many T-shirts	
	4 more important than	
	5 the most convenient of	
	6 three times longer than	

Unit 20 p. 74

비교급·최상급을 이용한 표현
 원급, 비교급을 이용한 최상급 의미

A	1 much	2 more
	3 smaller and smaller	4 strangest
	5 to	6 faster
	7 runner	8 disasters
B	1 the stronger	
	2 taller and taller	
	3 the most humorous	
	4 the best pitchers	
	5 even more dangerous	
C	1 older than	
	2 The more, the healthier	
	3 I have ever studied	
	4 as curious as, more curious than, more curious, any other girl	
D	1 much more quickly than ice	
	2 one of the wisest people	
	3 better service than any other resort	
	4 the most delicious food I have ever eaten	
	5 No other teacher at my school is as friendly as	
	6 the more ideas you will get	

E	1 louder and louder
	2 far more logical
	3 I have ever watched
	4 The closer, the longer
	5 bigger than any other
	6 one of the most famous scientists

Error Correction p. 76

1	fast	as + 원급 + as
2	O	not as
3	cheaper	비교급 + than
4	biggest	최상급
5	three times as	배수사 + as
6	possible	possible
7	much	훨씬, much
8	smaller and smaller	비교급 + and + 비교급
9	the colder	the + 비교급
10	O	복수명사
11	have ever met	have ever p.p.
12	No	No
13	river	단수명사

Sentence Writing p. 77
도전! 필수구문 156 p. 133

1 079	My dog can run as fast as a cheetah.
2 080	The rock band is not as popular as the girl group.
3 081	This cell phone is cheaper than that one.
4 082	The Sahara Desert is the biggest desert in the world.
5 083	This bike is three times as light as my old one.
6 084	Your point has to be as specific as possible.
7 085	Iron is much heavier than aluminum.
8 086	Our world is becoming smaller and smaller.

9 087	The darker it grew, the colder it became.
10 088	Jennifer is one of the most energetic girls in her class.
11 089	He is the bravest man (that) I have ever met.
12 090	No (other) river in the world is longer than the Nile.
13 091	The Nile is longer than any other river in the world.

Chapter 08 | 접속사

Unit 21 p. 80

부사절을 이끄는 접속사

A	1 as soon as	2 while
	3 Since	4 meet
	5 goes	6 since
	7 even though	
B	1 If	2 even though
	3 until	4 While
	5 As soon as	6 since
	7 Although	8 because
	9 when	10 If
	11 until	12 Unless
C	1 If you go for a hike	
	2 Every time Patrick takes an umbrella	
	3 If you cannot stand the heat	
	4 since my summer vacation started	
	5 When she looks at me	
	6 as soon as it was released	
D	1 As / Because / Since the ice cream was hard	
	2 Unless you take off the monster costume	
	3 while he tries to study	
	4 when you get off the bus	
	5 since I graduated from middle school	
	6 Although the diamond is fake	
	7 until they turned dark	

간접의문문·상관 접속사

- A** 1 where we are 2 were
3 seems 4 the actor is
5 if
6 how tall the Eiffel Tower is
7 think
- B** 1 how big the moon is
2 How big do you think the moon is
3 if she likes my suggestion
4 if you are coming to the party
5 what my cat wants to say
6 What do you believe caused
7 who cooked the delicious pasta
8 when Mom proposed to you
- C** 1 both public schools and private schools
2 Not only Max but also I am ready
3 neither better nor worse
4 either cook or do the dishes
- D** 1 I learned what the symbol meant
2 My uncle neither drinks nor smokes
3 We not only love but also respect
4 Who do you believe is telling the truth
- E** 1 either you or I will be the winner
2 invite you as well as Emily
3 who designed the glass house
4 if (whether) he will keep his promise

Error Correction p. 84

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | O | ~하는 동안, 시간 |
| 2 | O | ~할 때까지, until |
| 3 | When | ~할 때, 시간 |
| 4 | leaves | if ~ not, 사용 불가 |
| 5 | as / because / since | ~때문에, 이유 |
| 6 | although / even though | 비록 ~이지만, 양보 |
| 7 | meet | 부사절, 현재 |
| 8 | he lives | 주어 + 동사 |
| 9 | O | 동사 |
| 10 | What do you think | 앞 |
| 11 | if / whether | if, whether |

- | | | |
|----|-------|----|
| 12 | are | 복수 |
| 13 | likes | B |

Sentence Writing p. 85

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 134

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1
092 | While she was studying, she listened to music. |
| 2
093 | By law, you are a child until you are 18 years old. |
| 3
094 | When he feels nervous, he bites his nails. |
| 4
095 | Unless she leaves now, she will miss her flight. |
| 5
096 | He stopped watching the movie because it was too violent. |
| 6
097 | He didn't go to see the musical although he had a ticket. |
| 7
098 | I will speak to her when I meet her the next time. |
| 8
099 | I don't know where he lives. |
| 9
100 | I know who broke this window. |
| 10
101 | What do you think his real job is? |
| 11
102 | I don't know if (whether) she will win the contest. |
| 12
103 | Both Jack and Jill are college students. |
| 13
104 | Neither the kids nor their mom likes meat. |

Chapter 09 | 관계사

Unit 23 p. 90

관계대명사 who, which, that, what

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|---------|
| A | 1 that | 2 whose | 3 which |
| | 4 who | 5 what | |

- B** 1 what I expected
2 that live next door
3 whose design is unique
4 who stole my cell phone
- C** 1 The woman who is singing on the stage is my mother
2 I lost the sneakers which I bought at a flea market
3 There are many people whose opinions are different from yours
4 The data which you gathered on the Internet might be inaccurate
5 The team is looking for the pilot and the plane that crashed into the sea
- D** 1 that, 있음 2 What, 없음
3 that, 있음 4 what, 없음
5 that, 있음 6 What, 없음
- E** 1 any medicine which works well
2 What we know, what we do
3 a robot that is programmed
4 the classmate whose notes I borrowed
- F** 1 which / that has more memory
2 What you need most
3 that I can tell
4 whose price is reasonable

Unit 24 p. 92

관계부사 when, where, why, how

- A** 1 where 2 how
3 why 4 when
- B** 1 when she left me alone, on which she left me alone
2 where your family stayed, at which your family stayed
3 why he became popular, for which he became popular
4 how people reduce stress, the way in which people reduce stress
- C** 1 when, 완전 2 which, 불완전
3 how, 완전 4 which, 불완전
- D** 1 how she looks to people
2 the time when we make a new start
3 the reason why he broke up with her

- 4 The library where I usually study
5 the way he had treated his brother
6 The box where she keeps her jewelry
- E** 1 why he called you
2 when people play tricks
3 where they were born
4 how she survived
5 which I grew up
6 why you refused to go

Unit 25 p. 94

관계대명사 생략·[전치사 + 관계대명사]

관계사의 계속적 용법

- A** 1 whom 2 which
3 at which 4 painted
5 to which 6 who
- B** 1 that, ① 2 X
3 who are, ② 4 who, ①
5 X
- C** 1 which were only two years old
2 when it was very cold
3 which made them very tired
4 where I ran into my childhood friend
5 who overcame her physical difficulties
- D** 1 The man taking a photo
2 The new bed I slept in
3 The chair on which he is
4 when he was sixteen years old
5 who did not tell her the answer
6 which often gets me into trouble
- E** 1 who was poor
2 in which he is
3 I wanted
4 which has
5 who(m) / that you can work
6 where she lived

Unit 26 p. 96

복합관계대명사·복합관계부사

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|
| A | 1 However | 2 Whoever |
| | 3 Whatever | 4 Whenever |
| | 5 whichever | 6 Wherever |
| | 7 Whomever | 8 However |

- B** 1 Whatever 2 Whichever
3 wherever 4 Whenever
5 whomever 6 However

- C** 1 no matter what may happen
2 Whichever team wins tonight
3 However expensive the car is
4 Whoever finds a solution to the problem
5 Whatever you do for others
6 whenever she has some free time

- D** 1 whichever she needs
2 whenever you feel thirsty
3 whomever he recommends
4 However rich he is
5 whatever you cook
6 Wherever you are

Error Correction

p. 98

1	which / that	사물, 주격
2	삭제	목적격, 삭제
3	whose	소유격
4	what	what
5	when	시간, when
6	for	이유, for
7	삭제	방법, 없음
8	O	가능
9	whom	whom
10	which	which
11	Whoever	Whoever
12	wherever	wherever
13	However	However

Sentence Writing

p. 99

도전! 필수구문 156

p. 135

- 1** 105 I bought a book which (that) is about space.
2 106 He is the man who(m) (that) I respect the most.

- 3** 107 I know a man whose daughter is a popular actress.
4 108 You can do what you'd like to do.
5 109 The day when we can live on Mars will come.
6 110 Do you know the reason why Rome collapsed?
7 111 The program shows a way (how) people manage time wisely.
8 112 The police found the bag I had lost at the airport.
9 113 You are the person on whom I can rely.
10 114 We ordered some seafood dishes, which tasted really awful.
11 115 Whoever wants to succeed should be diligent.
12 116 The dog follows my dad wherever he goes.
13 117 However smart he is, he won't understand her tears.

Chapter 10 가정법

Unit 27

p. 103

가정법 과거·과거완료·혼합가정법

- A** 1 were 2 will have
3 have led 4 were
5 missed 6 be
B 1 would be 2 had
3 would visit 4 would have fixed
5 behave 6 had entered
C 1 were, cheat
2 had not rained, could have gone
3 lived, could meet
4 had caught, would not have walked
5 had made, would not have
D 1 If he were not, he would be
2 If she had, she could play dolls

- 3 You would be, if I told you
4 If I had accepted, I would be
5 If he had not worked, he could not have gotten
6 If she had listened, she would not have made
E 1 were, would buy
2 come, will hold
3 didn't ignore, would not get
4 had snowed, could have made
5 had seen, would not be worse
6 had not lost, could have opened

Unit 28

p. 105

[I wish + 가정법]·[as if + 가정법]
[it's time + 가정법]

- A** 1 didn't 2 left
3 had taken 4 were
5 said 6 had seen
B 1 were 2 had not lost
3 finished 4 had stopped
5 were 6 had known
C 1 I wish she had gone
2 they liked spicy food
3 you told me
4 I wish he paid attention
5 she had not found out about my poor grades
D 1 as if I were flying in the sky
2 It's time I decided my career path
3 She wishes her house had a swimming pool
4 as if he had been a millionaire
5 I wish I had said nothing to him
6 I wish you could make all the decisions
E 1 as if he were a singer
2 Olivia were my new English teacher
3 It is time we found
4 I wish I had learned
5 I wish more people used
6 as if he had not gotten

Unit 29

p. 107

if 생략 가정법·without, but for

- A** 1 Were I 2 Without
3 to win 4 With
5 Were 6 Had
B 1 If it had not been
2 If you tasted
3 If it were not for
4 If it had not rained
C 1 Were I president
2 Had he gotten up
3 Were it not for
4 Had it not been for
D 1 Were I in your shoes
2 Without my cell phone, I would
3 Were it not for the KTX
4 Had it stormed yesterday
5 But for the Internet, we would
6 Had it not been for the director
E 1 would use
2 Were you, would, do
3 Without laws, would be
4 Were I you, would plan
5 Had he eaten, would not have gotten
6 Had it not been, could not have caught

Error Correction

p. 109

1	had	없는, 과거, could
2	O	있는, 현재, will
3	have bought	없는, have p.p.
4	have	R
5	O	과거
6	had finished	had p.p.
7	were	사실의 반대, 과거동사
8	had seen	사실의 반대, had p.p.
9	looked	과거
10	Were I	동사 + 주어
11	Had she	Had + 주어 + p.p.
12	But for	~이 없다면, But for
13	had not been	had not been

Sentence Writing p. 110

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 136

1 118	If he had a notebook, he could lend it to me.
2 119	If you miss this chance, you will regret it.
3 120	If the car had been a little cheaper, I could have bought it.
4 121	If I had finished my work yesterday, I would have more free time now.
5 122	I wish I were a bit taller.
6 123	I wish I had finished the project earlier.
7 124	He acts as if he were my boyfriend.
8 125	He talks as if he had seen the movie.
9 126	It's time we looked back over the past.
10 127	Were I you, I would accept the job offer.
11 128	Had she known his phone number, she would have called him.
12 129	But for fire, we couldn't live normal lives.
13 130	If it had not been for your help, I couldn't have made my own blog.

Chapter 11 | 일치와 화법

Unit 30 p. 113

수의 일치·시제 일치와 예외

A	1 has 3 discovered 5 is 7 sounds	2 had met 4 is 6 was
B	1 is 3 is 5 has 7 are	2 are 4 are 6 is

C	1 pulls 3 was 5 bought 7 would	2 freezes 4 invented 6 had moved
D	1 To read fifty books is 2 Two hours is too short to clean 3 The country is hit by many storms 4 I heard that Leonardo da Vinci painted 5 A number of satellites are used for 6 Water consists of oxygen and hydrogen	
E	1 Adam said that he had lost his bag 2 The book said that the pyramids are 3 The wounded were taken to 4 Both my mom and I are 5 We learned that the first World War started 6 He knew that the Earth moves	

Unit 31 p. 115

평서문·의문문·명령문의 간접화법 전환

A	1 said that they were waiting for a bus 2 told me that my advice had been helpful 3 asked me how I felt then 4 if / whether I had ever been abroad 5 told me to use honey instead of sugar 6 asked me to set the table 7 ordered / told them not to move
B	1 said, "I have a toothache." 2 said to him, "I met your brother at the library." 3 said to me, "How old are you?" 4 girl said to her mom, "Where are my gloves?" 5 said to her, "Do you like the song?" 6 said to her, "Try to speak slowly."
C	1 said that she goes running every morning 2 asked me what is in 3 told her patient not to worry 4 told me to go into the classroom 5 asked me where I had bought 6 told us not to eat on the bed 7 asked her whether he could leave a message

D	1 told me that he had broken 2 asked him if he was satisfied with 3 said that he would become a movie director 4 asked me to open the bottle 5 said that he was going to buy 6 told us to stay away from the cars
----------	--

Error Correction p. 117

1	is	단수
2	is	단수
3	learn	~한 사람들, 복수
4	are	많은, 복수
5	is	~의 수, 단수
6	know	현재
7	have	현재
8	fell	과거
9	wanted	과거
10	ask	ask
11	if / whether	if, 주어 + 동사
12	to cook	to부정사
13	not	not

Sentence Writing p. 118

도전! 필수구문 156 p. 137

1 131	The Netherlands is famous for tulips and windmills.
2 132	Three dollars is enough to buy the milk.
3 133	The young learn things faster than the old.
4 134	A number of people are resting on the beach.
5 135	The number of visitors to the blog is increasing.
6 136	I know that my teacher trusts me.
7 137	The book said that children have more bones than adults.

8 138	We learned that the Berlin Wall fell in 1989.
9 139	He told me that he wanted to meet me that day.
10 140	Jack asked me where I was going then.
11 141	Kate asked him if (whether) he had any questions.
12 142	She told me to cook lunch for her.
13 143	The teacher ordered us not to be late for school.

Chapter 12 | 특수구문

Unit 32 p. 121

강조·부정표현

A	1 any 3 Not all 5 is it 7 that	2 does 4 walk 6 every 8 who
B	1 do save food 2 It is the weather that 3 It was through me that 4 It was on the Internet that 5 It wasn't until yesterday that	
C	1 nothing 3 neither	2 None 4 No one
D	1 Not every 3 not always	2 Not all
E	1 Onions do reduce tooth pain 2 It is some good rest that you need most 3 Not every file should be deleted 4 It was in the garage where he built a computer	
F	1 Not all singers 2 He did deliver 3 not always recycled 4 It is a smile that / which 5 It was last weekend when	

도치·동격

- A**
- 1 flew the bird
 - 2 she was
 - 3 does he
 - 4 have
 - 5 can the students
 - 6 passed a motorboat
 - 7 was he
 - 8 did
 - 9 that
 - 10 a good doctor
- B**
- 1 could he find his wallet
 - 2 is a lamppost
 - 3 will I forget your kindness
 - 4 she came with his family
 - 5 did I think he would become a dancer
 - 6 stood a stranger
 - 7 can he go to an Internet cafe
 - 8 did my friend say all day long
 - 9 have I heard such a silly question
 - 10 hopped a little rabbit
- C**
- 1 so did the ambulance
 - 2 neither has he
- D**
- 1 Neither do I
 - 2 So will she
 - 3 So is he
 - 4 Neither did he
- E**
- 1 came a beautiful woman
 - 2 did he realize the dangers
 - 3 and neither are the vegetables
 - 4 the news that our team won the championship
- F**
- 1 lies a box
 - 2 does she wear
 - 3 have I seen

Error Correction

- | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|
| 1 | like | 동사원형 |
| 2 | that | that |
| 3 | It | It |
| 4 | where | 장소, where |
| 5 | had | 없다 |
| 6 | Not | Not, 단수 |

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|--------------------|
| 7 | O | not + always |
| 8 | lies a dog | 동사 + 주어 |
| 9 | she comes | 주어 + 동사 |
| 10 | does Bob talk | do(es) + 주어 + 동사원형 |
| 11 | so is my friend | so, 동사 + 주어 |
| 12 | neither will I | neither, 동사 + 주어 |
| 13 | 삭제 | 명사 |

Sentence Writing

도전! 필수구문 156

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1
144 | Peter does like the hip-hop group. |
| 2
145 | It was Peter that met Alice in the park yesterday. |
| 3
146 | It was Alice that Peter met in the park yesterday. |
| 4
147 | It was in the park that Peter met Alice yesterday. |
| 5
148 | She had nothing to worry about. |
| 6
149 | Not every man enjoys talking about soccer. |
| 7
150 | Rich people are not always happy. |
| 8
151 | Under the table lies a dog. |
| 9
152 | Here she comes. |
| 10
153 | Seldom does Bob talk to Janice. |
| 11
154 | I am sick of fast food, and so is my friend. |
| 12
155 | She won't go to the party, and neither will I. |
| 13
156 | Mr. Morgan, a doctor, advised me to eat more fruit. |