

**쓰담
쓰담**
내신영문법

정답 및 해설

1

Chapter 1

동사의 현재형

UNIT 01 be동사의 현재형

PRACTICE p. 010

- 1 The table is in front of the sofa. (또는 The table is in front of a sofa.)
- 2 Is your uncle a teacher?
- 3 Kate is shy.
- 4 There are two cats in the box.

NOW REAL TEST 1 p. 011

- 1 He is not very kind.
- 2 Today is her first day at a Korean middle school.
- 3 ②
해설 ①, ③, ④, ⑤에는 are가, ②에는 is가 들어가야 한다.
- 4 ④
- 5 ①
- 6 My friend Jongin and I are good friends. We are in the same class. Our teachers are very kind.
- 7 is
- 8 ㉠ Is Sera riding a bike? ㉡ She is doing her homework.
- 9 It is small and white.

NOW REAL TEST 2 p. 013

- 1 ㉠ are ㉡ is ㉢ is ㉣ isn't ㉤ is ㉥ are
- 2 The girls are listening to music in the classroom.
- 3 (1) is watching
(2) is drinking (또는 is having)
(3) are playing
- 4 (1) Is → Are
(2) are → is
(3) They are → She is
- 5 (1) What is Jimmy doing?
(2) She is watering the plants in the garden.
- 6 Everything is ready, and many guests is coming. → Everything is ready, and many guests are coming. / There is many good dancers in our school. → There are many good dancers in our school. / Jeongmin and Minjeong is good at dancing. → Jeongmin and Minjeong are good at dancing.

UNIT 02 일반동사의 현재형

PRACTICE p. 015

- 1 He goes to bed late.
- 2 I don't go to school by bike.
- 3 Does she go jogging every morning?
- 4 Some animals don't use their tails.

NOW REAL TEST 1 p. 016

- 1 (1) has (2) goes (3) doesn't
- 2 ③
해설 주어가 They이므로 doesn't가 아니라 don't가 되어야 한다.
- 3 to
해설 We don't go to school on Sundays.
- 4 ②
해설 동사가 gets이므로 3인칭 단수가 주어로 와야 한다. ②는 복수이므로 올 수 없다.
- 5 ③
해설 washes → wash
- 6 ②
해설 ① go → goes ③ don't → doesn't ④ doesn't → don't ⑤ stops → stop
- 7 Haeyeong has a dog, but Dogyeong doesn't have a dog.
- 8 (1) like, likes (2) cook
- 9 ②
해설 ②에는 Does가 들어가야 하고, 나머지는 Do가 들어가야 한다.
- 10 A: Do they live in Canada?
B: No, they don't.

NOW REAL TEST 2 p. 018

- 1 (1) Yes, he does.
(2) No, she doesn't.
- 2 (1) Brian doesn't go to the movies once a month.
(2) Does Sally clean her room every day?
- 3 He likes music. He plays the piano well. He often goes to classical music concerts with his friends.
- 4 (1) Yes, she does.
(2) No, she doesn't. (She teaches English)
- 5 On Friday, Suji cleans the living room, washes the dishes, feeds the dog, and waters the flowers. But she doesn't clean the bathroom on that day.

선생님, 헛갈려요! p. 020

- 1 ③ (Look → Look at 또는 Look after)
- 2 (1) passing (2) like (3) up (4) after

Chapter 2

동사의 과거형

UNIT 03 be동사의 과거형

PRACTICE p. 022

- 1 I was very ill last year.
- 2 There were many people in the park.
- 3 Were you at the YG concert yesterday?
- 4 The question wasn't (= was not) very difficult.

NOW REAL TEST 1 p. 023

- 1 Kim Yuna was skating on the ice.
- 2 I was playing tennis last night.
- 3 ①
해설 주어가 He and I이므로 was가 아니라 were가 맞다.
- 4 ②
해설 ②는 was, 나머지는 were가 들어가야 한다.
- 5 He was playing basketball.
- 6 A woman was tasting *kimchi* next to me.
- 7 ④
해설 ① were → was ② was → were ③ were → was ⑤ were → was
- 8 He was riding a bike.
- 9 ③
해설 be동사로 물었으므로 be동사로 답해야 한다.
- 10 ⑤
해설 '~하고 있었다'는 과거진행형을 사용하여 표현한다.

NOW REAL TEST 2 p. 026

- 1 (1) was doing his homework / was taking care of his younger brother
(2) wasn't cleaning his room / wasn't washing the dishes
- 2 When I was watching a *pansori* performance, my mom was making rice cakes.
- 3 (가) I was at the library. (또는 I was in the library.)
(나) I was reading some science books. (또는 I was reading a few science books.)
- 4 Q: Were there many lions at the zoo?
A: Yes, there were four lions (there).

UNIT 04 일반동사의 과거형

PRACTICE p. 028

- 1 Molly ran around the house.
- 2 He didn't get up early today.
- 3 My parents drank a lot of coffee yesterday.
- 4 Hodong didn't eat meat for dinner.

NOW REAL TEST 1 p. 029

- 1 (1) had (2) go (3) didn't buy
- 2 ③
- 3 didn't get up
- 4 My math teacher didn't come to school today.
- 5 ④
해설 sleep의 과거형은 slept이다.
- 6 (1) played tennis (2) saw a movie (3) ate out
- 7 (1) watched TV / watered the plants
(2) didn't eat breakfast / didn't meet my friends
- 8 ㉠ Did ㉡ he didn't ㉢ Did ㉣ he did
- 9 (1) ate (2) didn't play
- 10 (1) went (2) got (3) moved

NOW REAL TEST 2 p. 032

- 1 visit → visited / feed → fed / jump → jumped / have → had
- 2 (1) They wanted to go to Jeju.
(2) My father bought groceries at the supermarket.
(3) She cut the cake into two pieces.
- 3 (1) The bird flew high to the sky yesterday.
(3) He grew a lot of flowers in his garden last summer.
- 4 (1) Did he send an email to her last night?
(2) Paul and Emma didn't fix the broken machine.
- 5 A: Did the Korean War break out in 1951?
B: No, it didn't. It broke out in 1950.

Chapter 3

조동사

UNIT 05

will, be going to, can, be able to

PRACTICE p. 036

- 1 I will be fifteen (years old) next month.
(또는 I am going to be fifteen (years old) next month.)
- 2 Semi won't (= will not) take her cat.
(또는 Semi isn't (= is not) going to take her cat.)
- 3 Can penguins fly? (또는 Are penguins able to fly?)
- 4 Sam will be able to arrive here at 3.

NOW REAL TEST 1 p. 037

- 1 Won't, come
- 2 (1) Can she dance well?
(또는 Is she able to dance well?)
(2) She can't dance well.
(또는 She is not able to dance well.)
- 3 ㉠ Will you play (또는 Are you going to play)
㉡ I won't (또는 I'm not)
- 4 ㉠ Can he swim very well?
㉡ No, he can't.
- 5 What kind of food are you going to cook?
(또는 What kind of food are you going to make?)
- 6 (1) will rain (또는 is going to rain)
(2) can't play
- 7 (1) Can Jack do his homework by himself?
(2) They will be able to pass the exam.
- 8 be
- 9 (1) will make a cake (또는 is going to make a cake)
(2) will go shopping (또는 is going to go shopping)
(3) will watch a movie
(또는 is going to watch a movie)

NOW REAL TEST 2 p. 039

- 1 (1) I am not going to ride the bike.
(2) He is not able to carry the heavy box.
- 2 John can play soccer well. → John can play soccer well. / He will be able to play it much better later. → He will (be able to) play it much better later.
- 3 It's Friday. According to the schedule, we are going to arrive on Saturday. We will be able to see our families soon. We can do it! Don't worry! We will be great astronauts.
- 4 (1) He is going to build a new house on Jeju Island.
(2) She is able to finish the project by tomorrow.

UNIT 06

must, should, have to, may

PRACTICE p. 040

- 1 It may rain a lot in the afternoon.
- 2 You don't have to say sorry. (또는 You don't need to say sorry.)
- 3 We must be quiet in the classroom.
- 4 May (= Can) I order dessert?

NOW REAL TEST 1 p. 041

- 1 don't have (또는 don't need)
- 2 A: May I park here? (= Can I park here?)
B: No, you may not.
(또는 No, you should not. / No, you shouldn't. / No, you must not. / No, you mustn't. / No, you cannot. / No, you can't.)
- 3 should not be
- 4 You should put trash in the trash can. → You should put trash in the trash can. / You have to turn off your cell phone. → You have to turn off your cell phone.
- 5 (1) should stop
(2) should not (= shouldn't) ride a bike (ride your bike도 가능)
- 6 은자: Dad, may (= can) I go to the JYP concert?
아버지: No, you may not.
- 7 (1) You should close the door.
(2) You must not (= mustn't) close the door.
(3) You don't have to close the door.
- 8 Seahorse babies can stay in a pouch for a long time. So, an adult seahorse doesn't have to watch its babies all the time.
해설 can 뒤에 동사원형이 와야 하고, '~할 필요가 없다'는 의미의 조동사는 has not to가 아니라 doesn't have to이다.

NOW REAL TEST 2 p. 043

- 1 Does she have to dance with you?
- 2 shouldn't (= mustn't), should (= must)
- 3 We have not play computer games too much. → We should not play computer games too much. / we should going to study hard → we should study hard
- 4 She doesn't need to call him back. / She needs not call him back.
- 5 (1) She may not come here.
(2) May (= Can) I drive your car?

선생님, 헛갈려요! p. 044

- 1 (1) can't (= cannot) be (2) had better not
- 2 (1) had better (2) can't be (3) had better not
(4) must be (5) must be

Chapter 4

비교급과 최상급, 감탄문과 명령문

UNIT 07

비교급과 최상급

PRACTICE p. 046

- 1 What is the longest river in the world?
- 2 His house is more expensive than this house.
- 3 Alice usually gets up earlier than her mother.
- 4 Time is as important as money.

NOW REAL TEST 1 p. 047

- 1 (1) taller (2) shorter
- 2 (1) older than (2) shorter than
- 3 ㉠
해설 강준, 효주, 신혜가 바르게 썼다. 보검이는 pretty - prettier - prettiest로 써야 하고, 중기는 early - earlier - earliest로 써야 한다.
- 4 (1) He is the most popular singer in Korea.
(2) This sound is as loud as that music.
- 5 ㉡
해설 cheaper가 되어야 한다.
- 6 the most
해설 the most는 many의 최상급으로 '가장 많은'의 의미이다.
- 7 ㉠ the biggest (= largest) country
㉡ the most expensive car
㉢ the happiest people
- 8 ㉡
해설 ㉠ bigger → bigger ㉢ expensiver → expensive ㉣ then → than ㉤ earlier → earlier

NOW REAL TEST 2 p. 049

- 1 as smart as
- 2 (1) Soccer is not as[so] popular as baseball in America.
(2) Jessica has more sisters than me.
해설 (2)에서 more는 many의 비교급으로 '더 많은'이라는 의미이다.
- 3 It was the most expensive dress in the shop.
- 4 ㉡, ㉢
해설 ㉡ 비교급 강조 표현은 very가 아니라 a lot, even, still,

much, far 등을 써야 한다. ㉢ 동등 비교는 as와 as 사이에 원급을 써야 한다. (taller → tall)

- 5 (1) Sodam gets up earlier than Goeun.
(2) Goeun sleeps as long as Sodam.

UNIT 08

감탄문과 명령문

PRACTICE p. 050

- 1 What pretty cups (they are)!
- 2 Be nice to others.
- 3 Don't (= Do not) open the windows.
- 4 How kind you are!

NOW REAL TEST 1 p. 051

- 1 don't be
- 2 How tall girl she is! → What a tall girl she is! (또는 How tall she is!) / Don't says that to her. → Don't say that to her.
- 3 Don't late for the class. → Don't be late for the class. / Nice to your classmates. → Be nice to your classmates.
- 4 What a happy day it was!
- 5 (1) What a nice bag (2) How cute
- 6 put the picture on the tail
- 7 Don't (= Do not) feed the birds.
- 8 ㉠ Water the plants.
㉡ Don't (= Do not) push the stop button.
㉢ Get up early.

NOW REAL TEST 2 p. 053

- 1 (1) a nice bike it is
(2) nice the bike is
해설 주어와 동사를 생략해서 (1) What a nice bike! (2) How nice!로 써도 된다.
- 2 (1) old trees they are
(2) old the trees are

해설 주어와 동사를 생략해서 (1) What old trees! (2) How old!로 써도 된다.

- 3 (1) a smart student you are
(2) smart you are

해설 주어와 동사를 생략해서 (1) What a smart student! (2) How smart!로 써도 된다.

- 4 (1) Don't take pictures
(2) Don't be disappointed

5 ③

해설 ③ What a beautiful flower it is! ④ Let's not go to the hospital, ⑤ What an amazing view it is!

선생님, 헛갈려요! p. 054

- (1) Exercise hard, and you will be much healthier.
If you exercise hard, you will be much healthier.
(2) Call her now, or she will leave you.
If you don't call her now, she will leave you.
Unless you call her now, she will leave you.
(3) Visit your grandparents often, or you will regret it later.
If you don't visit your grandparents often, you will regret it later.
Unless you visit your grandparents often, you will regret it later.

Chapter 5

전치사와 접속사

UNIT 09 전치사

PRACTICE p. 056

- 1 What does she do after school?
2 Many (= A lot of) students are waiting for the bus in front of the school.
3 A man is reading a book next to me.
4 The boxes are under the chair.

NOW REAL TEST 1 p. 057

- 1 (1) next to (또는 by) (2) under (3) on
2 between
3 ②, ③, ④
해설 ① next at → next to ⑤ among → between
4 ⑤
5 (1) behind (2) by
6 (1) in the vase
(2) next to the bed
7 (1) She did her homework for three hours.
(2) He learned Japanese during (the) summer vacation.

NOW REAL TEST 2 p. 059

- 1 ④
2 ⑤
3 across
4 around
5 ⑤
해설 with bus → by bus

UNIT 10 접속사

PRACTICE p. 060

- 1 When I look at the painting, I am happy. (또는 I am happy when I look at the painting.)
2 Picasso made this painting after his close friend died. (또는 After his close friend died, Picasso made this painting.)
3 Because (= Since, As) she is smart, she can solve this question. (또는 She can solve this question because (= since, as) she is smart.)
4 We thought (that) it was a wolf.

NOW REAL TEST 1 p. 061

- 1 When you want to go to the restroom, raise your hand. (또는 Raise your hand when you want to go to the restroom.)
2 (1) When you think about
(2) Because (= Since, As) he is brave
3 will stay → stays
4 When you go camping in summer, remember that you should watch out for mosquitoes.
5 ④
6 because (= since, as) you are
7 ②
해설 ① That she is a doctor is true, ③ I will stay there until he comes, ④ If you stay here one more day, I will give you a present, ⑤ When I study hard, my mom is happy.
8 that
9 (1) that (2) studies
10 ②

NOW REAL TEST 2 p. 063

- 1 (1) Because he helped her, she was happy.
(또는 She was happy because he helped her.)
(2) Because of his help, she was happy.
(또는 She was happy because of his help.)
2 Because (= Since, As) it rained yesterday, we didn't go on a picnic. (또는 We didn't go on a picnic because (= since, as) it rained yesterday.)
3 (1) That he is a famous singer is true.
(또는 It is true that he is a famous singer.)
(2) He did his best, but he failed the exam.
4 ③ so → because (= since, as) ⑤ or → and

③ and → but ④ that → because (= since, as)

⑤ Before → After

해설 ③ 어린이날이기 때문에 학교에 안 간 것이다. ⑤ 동훈이와 준하 둘 다 함께 갔기 때문에 and가 맞다. ④ 나는 즐거웠지만 준하는 그렇지 못했다는 내용이 되어야 하므로 but이 적절하다. ④ 준하는 배탈이 났기 때문에 즐기지 못했다. ⑤ 롯데월드를 방문한 후에 집에 돌아와 저녁을 먹었다.

선생님, 헛갈려요! p. 064

- 1 in the evening
2 (1) for
(2) while
(3) During, for

Chapter 6

명사, 대명사, 관사

UNIT 11 명사, 대명사

PRACTICE p. 066

- 1 These are my brother's toys.
2 I live in a small town.
3 Do you have blue bags?
4 My father drinks two cups of coffee in the morning.

NOW REAL TEST 1 p. 067

- 1 ③
해설 deer는 단·복수형이 동일하게 deer이다.
2 ⑥ vegetable → vegetables
3 three times a day
4 strong teeth and two big eyes
5 ③ His ⑤ Her
6 ③ animal → animals
7 coin → coins / womans → women / cheeses → cheese
8 (1) Those
(2) cups of coffee
9 He bought some strawberries and potatoes.
10 (1) These are very old cars.
(2) Those are my favorite books.

NOW REAL TEST 2 p. 069

- 1 ③
해설 wife의 복수형은 wives이다.

- 2 Those balls are not mine.
3 them → it
4 (1) He bought me two loaves of bread.
(2) I drink a lot of water a day.
5 (1) sheets
(2) bars of chocolate

UNIT 12 관사, 부정대명사

PRACTICE p. 070

- 1 Terry has some cheese in his bag.
2 Let's have (= eat) lunch together.
3 You can see some people in the park.
4 We are playing basketball now.

NOW REAL TEST 1 p. 071

- 1 the
2 ③ The ⑤ by bus
3 2개
해설 어법에 맞는 문장은 ③과 ④이다. ⑤ by the taxi → by taxi ⑥ sea → the sea ⑦ any → some (또는 any → no, have → don't have)
4 ②
5 The[the]
6 ③ some ⑤ by
7 the
8 ③ some ⑤ by ⑥ the ⑦ Any ⑧ one

NOW REAL TEST 2 p.073

- 1 I really like the red ones
- 2 one
- 3 He goes home by subway every day.
- 4 Yesterday was the first day of the spring semester.
- 5 ㉠ a ㉡ a ㉢ a ㉣ The ㉤ 무관사

해설 ㉡, ㉢ university와 uniform의 u가 자음 발음이므로 an이 아니라 a를 써야 한다. ㉣ uniform이 앞에서 한 번 언급되었으므로 정관사 the를 쓴다. ㉤ 교통수단 앞에는 관사를 쓰지 않는다.

선생님, 헛갈려요! p.074

- 1 (1) 지시형용사 (2) 지시대명사 (3) 지시대명사 (4) 지시형용사
- 2 (1) school (2) the bed

Chapter 7

형용사와 부사

UNIT 13

형용사

PRACTICE p.076

- 1 I don't have much (= a lot of, lots of) money.
- 2 Susan read few books during (the) vacation.
- 3 We saw many (= a lot of, lots of) wild animals there.
- 4 I will tell you something interesting.

NOW REAL TEST 1 p.077

- 1 ㉡
- 2 ㉢, ㉣
해설 ㉠ milk는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 much나 a lot of를 쓴다. ㉡ book은 셀 수 있는 명사이므로 many나 a lot of를 쓴다. ㉢ pencil은 셀 수 있는 명사이므로 many나 a lot of를 쓴다.
- 3 (1) much (2) many (3) little
- 4 ㉠
해설 a lot of는 셀 수 있는 명사와 셀 수 없는 명사 모두 가능 / time은 셀 수 없는 명사이고 부정문이므로 much 가능 / soldier는 셀 수 있는 명사이므로 few 가능
- 5 ㉣
해설 5형식 문장의 목적격 보어로 부사는 올 수 없다.
- 6 ㉠
해설 How heavy are the teeth of snails?가 맞다.
- 7 ㉢
해설 2형식 문장에서 감각동사 look의 주격 보어로 부사가 올 수 없으므로 형용사인 pale이 정답이다.
- 8 ㉠
해설 place가 셀 수 있는 명사이므로 셀 수 있는 명사에 쓸 수 있는 수량형용사만으로 이루어진 ㉠이 정답이다.

NOW REAL TEST 2 p.079

- 1 There is little milk in the bottle.

- 2 ㉣
- 3 prepared something special
- 4 ㉡, ㉣
해설 ㉡ bread는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 How much가 맞다. ㉣ strange anything이 아니라 anything strange가 맞다.
- 5 (1) little time (2) a lot of money

UNIT 14

부사

PRACTICE p.081

- 1 Steve usually gets up at 7 a.m.
- 2 Mongsil doesn't sleep well lately. (또는 Lately, Mongsil doesn't sleep well.)
- 3 Later, he became the first Asian pilot.
- 4 Michael has a lot of (= lots of) homework to do today.

NOW REAL TEST 1 p.082

- 1 ㉡
해설 빈도부사 often은 일반동사 drives 앞에 위치해야 한다.
- 2 (1) I always wanted to be a pilot. (2) He was never interested in math.
해설 (1) 빈도부사 always가 일반동사 wanted 앞에 위치 (2) 빈도부사 never가 be동사 was 뒤에 위치
- 3 ㉡
해설 빈도부사 never는 조동사 will 뒤에 위치해야 한다. 따라서 will never do가 되어야 한다.
- 4 효린, 빈도부사 usually는 일반동사 앞에 위치해야 하므로 usually가 works 앞에 와야 한다.
- 5 (1) You will never get bored when you are with me. (2) He never does many things for me.

해설 (1) 빈도부사 never가 조동사 will 뒤에 위치 (2) 빈도부사 never가 일반동사 does 앞에 위치

- 6 (1) She gave up her dream. (2) She never gave up her dream.
해설 빈도부사 never는 일반동사 gave up 앞에 위치
- 7 ㉢
해설 '거의 ~ 않는다'이라는 의미의 빈도부사는 seldom이나 hardly로, 일반동사 does 앞에 위치한다.
- 8 ㉣
해설 '종종'이라는 의미의 빈도부사는 often으로, be동사 is 뒤에 위치한다.
- 9 (1) They sometimes go to the movies. (2) They are always in the house.

NOW REAL TEST 2 p.084

- 1 Sally drives carelessly.

Chapter 8

부가의문문, 비인칭주어, 4형식 문장

UNIT 15

부가의문문, 비인칭주어

PRACTICE p.088

- 1 Billy has a twin brother, doesn't he?
- 2 Don't drink too much coffee, will you?
- 3 What season is it in Japan now?
- 4 It takes five minutes to the park by bike.

NOW REAL TEST 1 p.089

- 1 It
- 2 That's → It's
- 3 (1) It takes two hours. (2) It is 100 dollars.
- 4 (1) isn't it (2) don't they (3) shall we
- 5 ㉠
해설 ㉠은 '그것'이라는 의미의 지시대명사이고 나머지는 비인칭주어이다.
- 6 ㉡
- 7 (1) You aren't (= are not) hungry (2) She likes shopping (3) Let's go to the amusement park
- 8 ㉣
해설 주어진 문장의 it은 앞 문장의 a very special dress를 가리키는 지시대명사이다. ㉣는 지시대명사이고 나머지는 비인칭주어이다.

- 2 (1) high (2) late

- 3 ㉣
해설 ㉣는 형용사이고 나머지는 부사이다.
- 4 ㉡
해설 ㉠ Amy can usually swim ~, ㉢ They are never late ~, ㉣ visit → visits ㉤ Sam seldom does ~.
- 5 (1) always plays (2) never plays

선생님, 헛갈려요! p.086

- 1 (1) boring (2) surprised (3) tiring, tired
- 2 I watched a fantastic movie about baseball. The movie was very interesting. My friend Jesse watched a different movie. It was boring. Jesse was really disappointed by the movie.

NOW REAL TEST 2 p.091

- 1 Jinhi: Is it raining outside? Minho: Yes, it is.
- 2 ㉣
해설 ㉠ isn't he → doesn't he ㉡ isn't Usain Bolt → isn't he ㉢ is he → isn't he ㉤ do you → will you
- 3 (1) You aren't interested in watching movies, are you? (2) John had a lot of books, didn't he?
- 4 ㉣
해설 ㉣는 비인칭주어이고 나머지는 지시대명사이다.
- 5 This is rainy → It is rainy / there will be sunny → it will be sunny / will we? → shall we?

UNIT 16

4형식 문장

PRACTICE p.093

- 1 I will buy you a new watch. (또는 I will buy a new watch for you.)
- 2 Parents give their children love. (또는 Parents give love to their children.)
- 3 My uncle made me a dress. (또는 My uncle made a dress for me.)
- 4 Her smile brings me happiness. (또는 Her smile brings happiness to me.)

NOW REAL TEST 1 p. 094

- 1 (1) They bought a good car for their parents.
(2) The teacher showed a painting to us.
(3) He gave the children some big help.
(4) I will buy some snacks for your friends.
(5) My sister cooked dinner for me.
(6) The doctor gave him some medicine.
(7) I will make a delicious cake for my son tomorrow.
(8) He sent a gift to her.
(9) Give others all of your clothes.
(10) My father made a nest for the birds.
- 2 buy a pair of shoes for him
- 3 (1) Jihyo a beautiful bag
(2) a nice car for Jihyo
- 4 ⑤
해설 동사가 ask이므로 to가 아니라 of가 되어야 한다.
- 5 • Today is my mom's birthday. I will give some flowers to her.
• My mom always cooks delicious food for me.

NOW REAL TEST 2 p. 096

- 1 to, for, of
- 2 (1) The man gave her a flower.
(2) The man gave a flower to her.
- 3 (1) The company bought him a new car.
(2) The company bought a new car for him.
- 4 ①, ③
해설 ① to → for ③ to → of
- 5 (1) a hat to (2) a cake for
- 6 ㉠ bought me a bag ㉡ made yummy cookies for me ㉢ gave me a doll

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- 1 ④
- 2 ②

Chapter 9

to부정사와 동명사

UNIT 17 to부정사

PRACTICE p. 100

- 1 I want to be a doctor.
- 2 Mr. Smith sang a song to please her.
- 3 To cook with children is fun. (또는 It is fun to cook with children.)
- 4 We lined up to buy some doughnuts.

NOW REAL TEST 1 p. 101

- 1 Her dream is to be a movie director.
(또는 Her dream is to become a movie director.)
- 2 to take
- 3 My mom wanted me to help her.
- 4 to tell the secret
- 5 (1) I turned on the fan to get some cool air.
(2) He reads a lot of books to get useful information from them.
- 6 take pictures to make my own album
- 7 (1) Steve's dream is to be a great scientist. (또는 Steve's dream is to become a great scientist.)
(2) I want to stay here.

- 8 (1) I don't want to watch TV all day long.
(2) I really hope to see her soon.
- 9 ㉠ to pass the exam
㉡ not to be late for school

NOW REAL TEST 2 p. 103

- 1 (1) To solve math questions is very hard.
(2) It is easy for Jack to study English.
- 2 ㉠ go → to go (또는 going)
㉢ Have → To have (또는 Having)
- 3 ①
해설 ② see → to see ③ To not sleep → Not to sleep ④ run → to run ⑤ get → to get
- 4 (1) 다시 만나서 무척 반갑습니다.
(2) 나는 새 자전거를 사기 위해 돈을 번다.
(3) 오래된 신문을 모으는 것은 쉽지 않다.
(4) Joyce는 자라서 작가가 되었다.
(5) 그런 일을 하는 것을 보니 너는 매우 이기적이다.
다른 것: (3)
해설 나머지는 to부정사의 부사적 용법이고, (3)은 주어의 역할을 하는 명사적 용법이다.
- 5 ④
해설 to부정사의 부정은 'not to+동사원형'이다.

UNIT 18 동명사

PRACTICE p. 105

- 1 My hobby is playing soccer in my free time.
- 2 Washing dirty cars is very hard.
- 3 They avoided entering the secret room.
- 4 Thank you for inviting me to this party.

NOW REAL TEST 1 p. 106

- 1 (가) sending (나) reading
- 2 We should finish doing our homework soon.
- 3 What about watching a movie this Saturday?
- 4 He is also good at play the violin. → He is also good at playing the violin. / Is he interested in sing, too? → Is he interested in singing, too?
- 5 Saving money to go to Canada was very hard to me.
- 6 finish washing
- 7 ②
해설 stop+ing: ~하는 것을 멈추다
- 8 ④
해설 전치사의 목적으로 동사가 올 때는 동명사 형태로 써야 한다. (play → playing)

NOW REAL TEST 2 p. 108

- 1 (1) collecting (2) playing (3) reading
- 2 (1) Thank you for (your) inviting me to B1A4's concert.
(2) My favorite activity is taking pictures of animals.
- 3 ①
해설 mind와 enjoy는 동명사를 목적으로 취하는 동사이다.
- 4 ①, ④, ⑤
해설 ② to go ③ reading
- 5 (1) Taking naps is Eugene's favorite thing to do.
(2) Sam enjoys playing computer games and reading books.
(3) Harold enjoys playing soccer and reading books.
- 6 He is interested in watching the baseball game.
해설 전치사의 목적으로 동사가 올 때는 동명사 형태로 써야 한다.

선생님, 헛갈려요! p. 110

- 1 (1) to buy (2) to give
- 2 (1) to look up (2) seeing



memo



memo





memo



memo





 **memo**

