GRAMMAR
MAP

Level 2
Intermediate

| 정 답 및 해 설 |

PART 1

부정사

Unit 1 주어와 보어로 쓰이는 to 부정사

A
1. to spend time, 시간을 보내는 것
2. to walk, 걷는 것
3. to make jam, 잼을 만드는 것
4. to be polite, 공손한 것

B
1. to sing   2. sing
3. to study   4. study

Unit 2 목적어로 쓰이는 to 부정사

C
1. want to join   2. planning to go
3. need to buy   4. begin to learn
5. expected to pass

D
1. what to wear   2. when to meet
3. where to stay   4. how to go(get)

Exercise

A
1. It's important to have
2. It's wrong to cheat
3. It's difficult to play

B
1. to teach English   2. to lie down
3. to stop eating

C
1. finish, to finish   2. to stay, stay
3. to go, go   4. lives, to live

D
1. where to go   2. how to use
3. what to buy   4. when to leave

Edit
1. That's → It's
2. to has → to have
3. to not buy → not to buy
4. how use → how to use

Write
1. It's dangerous to walk alone at night.
2. My lifetime dream is to travel around the world.
3. I don't know what to say to her.

Unit 3 명사 + to 부정사

A
1. something to eat
2. homework to do
3. a magazine to read
4. a big family to support
5. the first woman to fly

B
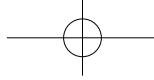1. about   2. of   3. in
4. of   5. in(at)

Unit 4 형용사 + to 부정사

C
1. delighted to find   2. sorry to hear
3. surprised to see   4. sad to leave
5. excited to get

D
1. 읽기에 지루한   2. 배우기 쉬운
3. 먹기 나쁜   4. 살 수 없는
5. 발음하기 어려운

Exercise

A
1. to eat   2. to eat with
3. to write   4. to write on

B
1. X   2. O   3. X
4. O   5. O

C
1. to do   2. to read   3. to sit
4. to succeed   5. to look

D
1. pleased to hear
2. disappointed to find
3. hard to remember
4. impossible to dislike

Edit
1. print → to print
2. to play → to play with
3. it → 삭제
4. to make expensive → expensive to make

Write
1. There is nothing to see here.

2. We don't have any chairs to sit on.

3. This car is cheap to run.

Unit 5 동사 + 목적어 + to 부정사

A   1. to spend   2. Dad to spend
3. to listen   4. us to listen
5. me not to use   6. you not to put

B   1. 우리에게 최선을 다하라고
2. 그에게 더 분명하게 말하라고
3. 우리에게 정크푸드를 먹지 말라고
4. 그녀에게 오토바이를 타지 말라고

Unit 6 원형부정사

C   1. help   2. to help   3. to go   4. go

D   1. saw him smoke
2. felt somebody touch
3. hear someone cry
4. make me laugh
5. let us speak

Exercise

A   1. wanted   2. saw   3. asked
4. let   5. told   6. made

B   1. knock   2. to take
3. cry   4. to come

C   1. him whisper   2. something crawl up

D   1. asked her to pull over
2. made me write
3. let us borrow

Edit   1. goes → go
2. leave → to leave
3. to look → look

Write   1. We expect you to keep your word.
2. I heard her come in last night.
3. My parents don't let us oversleep on the weekend.

Unit 7 too … to 부정사 / enough to 부정사

A   1. too spicy   2. strong enough
3. warm enough   4. too young
5. enough books   6. too cold
7. enough water   8. big enough

B   1. too   2. enough   3. too
4. enough   5. so

Unit 8 in order to 부정사

C   1. in order   2. X   3. in order not
4. X   5. in order   6. in order not

D   1. 청소하는 것을   2. 청소하기 위해
3. 건강을 유지하기를   4. 건강을 유지하기를
5. 건강을 유지하기 위해

Exercise

A   1. too cold to have a bath
2. too young to get married
3. interesting enough to see
4. smart enough to solve
5. enough time to look around
6. enough money to buy
7. tall enough to ride

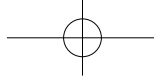**B**   1. strong enough to get through
2. naive enough to believe

C   1. too weak to finish
2. too heavy to walk

D   1. in order to tell her how sorry I was
2. He went for a massage after work in order to relax.
3. She always wears long underwear in order not to get cold.

Edit   1. people enough → enough people
2. so → too
3. in order to not make → in order not to make

Write   1. He ate too much to sleep well.
2. The weather is warm enough to go on a picnic.

3. I went to the supermarket to buy some food.

| Part Review |

A
1. It is, to teach   2. It is, to exercise
3. is to work   4. to travel
5. not to laugh
6. how to cook(make)
7. what to do
8. something to drink
9. someone to talk with
10. sorry to hear
11. happy to hear
12. saw her dance
13. make(have) us read
14. too hot to play
15. tall enough to reach
16. in order to find
17. in order not to make

B
1. It   2. He
3. to become   4. to buy
5. to do   6. to be
7. bring   8. sweep
9. in order

C
1. to play with
2. to see
3. kneel down
4. too sick to continue
5. not to look old

D
1. That → It
2. go → to go
3. time enough → enough time
4. sleep over → to sleep over
5. to use → use

해 설

C 1. to play → to play with
'가지고 놀 장난감'이라는 의미로 a toy는 전치사 with의 목적어 역할을 한다.
2. in order to see → to see
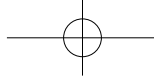in order to see는 '만나기 위해서'라는 의미이고,

'만나서 기쁜'은 glad to see로 표현한다.
3. to kneel down → kneel down
지각동사(see)의 목적어 다음에는 to 부정사가 아닌 원형부정사를 쓴다.
4. sick too to continue → too sick to continue
'너무 아파서 계속할 수 없는'은 too sick to continue이다.
5. to not look old → not to look old
to 부정사의 부정은 to 앞에 not을 쓴다.

D 1. That → It
가주어 it을 문장 앞에 쓰고, to 부정사(진주어)를 뒤에 쓴 문장이다.
2. go → to go
be 동사 다음에는 보어가 온다. to 부정사(to go~)는 주어를 보충 설명하는 보어 역할을 한다.
3. time enough → enough time
enough가 형용사를 꾸밀 때는 형용사 뒤에 쓰지만, 명사를 꾸밀 때는 명사의 앞에 쓴다.
4. sleep over → to sleep over
allow의 목적어 다음에는 to 부정사를 쓴다.
5. to use → use
사역동사(let)의 목적어 다음에는 원형부정사를 쓴다.

| Part Test |

A
1. 배우는 것은   2. 운전하는 것을
3. 마실 것   4. 그가 조용히 하기를
5. 내다보기 위해서

B
1. too late to do
2. enough time to prepare
3. slim enough to wear
4. too expensive to drink

C
1. hope work → hope to work
2. what prepare → what to prepare
3. happy hear → happy to hear
4. study → to study
5. go → to go

D
1. ①   2. ③   3. ①   4. ③
5. ③   6. ②   7. ②

E
1. ③   2. ②   3. ④

D 3. ① helped
사역동사 help는 목적어 다음에 to 부정사와 원형 부정사 둘 다 쓸 수 있다. advise, want, teach의 목적어 다음에 to 부정사를 쓴다.

4. ③ make
목적어 다음에 원형부정사가 쓰였으므로 빈칸에 들어 갈 수 있는 동사는 사역동사 make이다.

E 1. ③ to healthy → to be healthy
healthy(건강한)는 형용사다. '건강하기를 원하다'는 want to be healthy로 표현한다.

2. ② got mad → get mad
지각동사 saw의 목적어 다음에는 원형부정사를 쓴다.

3. ④ to not give up → not to give up
to 부정사의 부정은 to 앞에 not을 쓴다.

PART 2
동명사

Unit 9 주어와 보어로 쓰이는 동명사

A 1. Smoking, 담배 피는 것
2. Gardening, 정원 가꾸기
3. Driving, 운전하기
4. fishing, 낚시하는 것
5. running, 운영하는 것

B 1. Eating healthy food is
2. Learning to cook is
3. Living abroad is
4. Being polite to others is

Unit 10 목적어로 쓰이는 동명사

C

1. doing	2. to do	3. doing
4. doing	5. doing	6. to do
7. to do	8. to do	9. doing
10. doing	11. to do	12. to do

D

1. write	2. open	3. opening
4. watch	5. watching	

Exercise

A

1. being	2. to be	3. to lock
4. locking	5. to eat	6. doing

B

1. G	2. G	3. P
4. G	5. P	

C 1. to have, drinking 2. to put, eating
3. sitting, watching 4. to prevent, using

D 1. without saying goodbye
2. by turning up
3. by crying or smiling

Edit 1. to picking → picking(to pick)
2. to yawn → yawning
3. at to write → at writing

Write 1. Swimming is good exercise for old
people.
2. He avoids wearing light-colored clothes.
3. Helen is interested in designing furniture.

Unit 11 동명사와 부정사

A 1. to work, working 2. spending
3. to see   4. going

B 1. to take   2. to see   3. seeing
4. eating   5. to eat

Unit 12 동명사의 여러 가지 쓰임

C 1. skiing   2. agreeing
3. seeing   4. surfing

D 1. busy taking   2. like doing
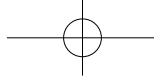3. spends, buying

Exercise

A 1. to learn   2. reading(to read)
3. reading   4. washing
5. washing(to wash)
6. to jog

B 1. to turn off   2. seeing   3. eating

C 1. Would you like to go shopping?
2. Would you like to go skiing?
3. Would you like to go fishing?
4. Would you like to go bowling?

D 1. like having, going
2. trouble(difficulty) speaking
3. help laughing

Edit 1. say → to say(saying)
2. to nag → nagging
3. watch → watching
4. cry → crying

Write 1. Don't forget to buy sugar on your way
home.

2. I remember borrowing a few books from
her last year.
3. We're looking forward to seeing you
soon.

| Part Review |

A 1. Swimming is
2. is reading(to read)
3. enjoy working
4. finish doing(washing)
5. put off doing
6. at playing
7. started dancing(to dance)
8. remember calling
9. Remember to call
10. forget traveling
11. forgets to do
12. stop drinking
13. stop to change
14. go shopping
15. looking forward to hearing
16. busy preparing
17. have trouble(difficulty) sleeping

B 1. fixing   2. making
3. to relearn   4. watching
5. to buy   6. going
7. skiing   8. cancelling

C 1. Being honest(To be honest)
2. mind calling
3. designing(to design)
4. about being late
5. reading
6. like going

D 1. to get → getting
2. make→ makes
3. to buy → buying
4. by read → by reading
5. to play → playing

C 1. Be honest → Being honest(To be honest)
　　동사를 동명사 또는 to 부정사로 바꾸어 문장의
　　주어로 쓸 수 있다.

　2. mind call → mind calling
　　mind는 동명사를 목적어로 쓴다.

　3. design → designing(to design)
　　동명사 또는 to 부정사가 be 동사 다음에 보어로
　　쓰인다.

　4. about to be late → about being late
　　전치사(about) 다음에는 to 부정사가 아닌 동명사
　　를 쓴다.

　5. to read → reading
　　「spend+시간+동명사」는 '~하는 데 시간을 쓰다'
　　이다.

　6. like to go → like going
　　「feel like+동명사」는 '~하고 싶다'이다.

D 1. to get → getting
　　avoid는 동명사를 목적어로 쓴다.

　2. make → makes
　　주어로 쓰인 동명사는 단수 취급 하므로 make 뒤
　　에 –s를 붙인다.

　3. to buy → buying
　　'과거의 일을 기억하다'는 remember 다음에 동명
　　사를, '미래의 일을 기억하다'는 to 부정사를 쓴
　　다. 과거의 일이므로 동명사를 쓴다.

　4. read → reading
　　전치사(by) 다음에는 동명사를 쓴다.

　5. to play → playing
　　'~하는 것을 멈추다'는 「stop+동명사」로 표현한
　　다.

| Part Test |

A	1. smoking	2. giving	3. To be
	4. seeing	5. to invite	

B	1. to get up(getting up)	
	2. drinking	3. to think
	4. driving	5. writing

C	1. to do	2. studying
	3. to put	4. doing
	5. to be	6. nagging
	7. doing	

D	1. ②	2. ④	3. ④	4. ②
	5. ⑤	6. ⑤	7. ②	
E	1. ⑤	2. ①	3. ②	

D 2. ④ to stop biting
　　want는 to 부정사를 목적어로 쓰고, stop은 동명
　　사를 목적어로 쓴다.

　6. ⑤ to go swimming
　　would like은 to 부정사를 목적어로 쓰며, 「go+동
　　명사」는 '~하러 가다'의 뜻이다.

　7. ② to call
　　앞으로의 일을 기억하는 것이므로 forget 다음에
　　to 부정사를 쓴다.

E 1. ⑤ to get → getting
　　전치사(about) 다음에는 동명사를 쓴다.

　2. ① Lose → Losing(To lose)
　　동사(lose)는 동명사(losing)로 바꾸어 주어로 쓴
　　다. 주어로 쓰이는 동명사는 to 부정사로도 바꿔
　　쓸 수 있다.

　3. ② stopping → to stop
　　decide는 to 부정사를 목적어로 쓴다.

PART 3

명사와 대명사

Unit 13 셀 수 있는 명사

A
1. toys   2. pears   3. cities
4. potatoes   5. benches   6. dishes
7. feet   8. children   9. leaves
10. foxes   11. teeth   12. wives

B
1. books, friends   2. sister
3. man   4. songs

Unit 14 셀 수 없는 명사

C
1. N   2. N   3. C
4. N   5. C   6. C
7. C   8. N   9. N
10. N   11. C   12. N

D
1. some   2. a   3. some
4. some   5. some   6. an
7. a   8. a   9. some

Exercise

A
1. knowledge   2. things
3. music   4. literature
5. Doctors, patients 6. passion, patience

B
1. fruit, vegetables
2. Women, chocolate
3. butterflies, flowers
4. hours, homework

C
1. a piece of
2. three bottles of
3. five kilograms of
4. two spoonfuls of
5. two loaves of

D
1. children, thunder
2. subjects, mathematics, science

---

3. furniture, chairs
4. skirts, clothing

Edit
1. creams → cream
2. a → 삭제
3. scissor → scissors
4. two piece of cheesecake → two pieces of cheesecake

Write
1. There are twelve months in a year.
2. Would you like some more chicken soup?
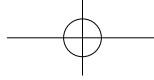3. Too much sugar is bad for our health.

Unit 15 a/an, the

A
1. a   2. an   3. a
4. a   5. X   6. an
7. X   8. an   9. X

B
1. a   2. the   3. the
4. a, The   5. a, the

Unit 16 one, another, the other(s), others

C
1. it   2. one   3. one   4. it

D
1. the other   2. another, the other
3. the others

Exercise

A
1. the   2. a, The   3. a, the
4. The, the   5. A, The   6. a, The, the

B
1. a bird   2. the bus   3. A boy
4. the car   5. a film, an orange

C
1. one   2. it   3. one
4. ones   5. them

D
1. One, another, the other
2. One, the others
3. Some, others
4. Some, the others

Edit
1. a → an   2. a → the

3. it → one   4. one → it

Write 1. I put some apples in the fridge.

2. My cell phone is too old. Can I get a new one?

3. Three of them arrived on time and the others came ten minutes late. 또는 Three of them came ten minutes late and the others arrived on time.

Unit 17 something, anything, nothing, everything

A 1. don't want anybody

2. didn't say anything

3. need anyone

4. have anything

B 1. Everything   2. All things

3. anything   4. nothing

Unit 18 재귀대명사

C 1. myself   2. yourself

3. themselves   4. ourselves

D 1. X   2. O   3. X   4. O

Exercise

A 1. someone   2. anyone

3. anything   4. something

5. everyone   6. Everything

B 1. herself   2. her   3. himself

4. him   5. yourself   6. you

C 1. blame yourself   2. make yourself

3. help yourselves 4. behave themselves

D 1. nothing   2. Everyone knows

3. no one has

Edit 1. nothing → anything 또는 doesn't understand → understands

2. have → has

3. by themself → by themselves
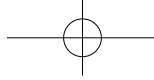
Write 1. Don't say anything at this point.

2. Nothing is more important than health.

3. Paul hates to eat by himself.

| Part Review |

A 1. an onion, two potatoes

2. some coffee, sugar

3. eight glasses of water

4. hands, feet

5. An apple a day

6. The woman

7. one

8. another

9. One, the other

10. One, the others

11. Some, others

12. something wrong

13. know anything

14. Everything is

15. himself

16. introduce myself

17. taught herself

B 1. animals   2. some

3. a   4. the

5. one   6. One, the other

7. someone   8. anyone

C 1. How many children

2. Beauty   3. in a week

4. another   5. anything

6. something

D 1. coffees → coffee

2. homeworks → homework

3. Old persons → Old people

4. one → ones

5. want → wants

6. by oneself → by herself

해설

C **1.** How many childs → How many children
how many 다음에는 복수 명사를 쓰며, child의 복수형은 children이다.

2. A beauty → Beauty

beauty는 셀 수 없는 추상명사이므로 a와 함께 쓰지 않는다.

3. in the week → in a week

'일주일은 칠 일이다'에서 '일주일'은 셀 수 있는 명사로 'a week'로 쓴다.

4. other → another

'다른(different) 것을 쓰세요'라는 의미로 another one을 쓴다. 여러 개일 경우 other ones로 쓴다.

5. nothing → anything

not과 nothing은 같이 쓰지 않는다. nothing 또는 not ~ anything으로 쓴다.

6. anything → something

권유나 부탁의 의문문에서는 anything이 아닌 something을 쓴다.

D **1.** coffees → coffee

coffee와 같이 셀 수 없는 명사는 cup 등의 용기를 사용하여 수량을 표시한다. 이 때 cup은 수에 따라 복수로 표현하지만, coffee에는 –s를 붙이지 않음에 주의하자.

2. homeworks → homework

homework는 셀 수 없는 명사이므로 뒤에 –s를 붙이지 않는다.

3. Old persons → Old people

persons는 격식을 차린(formal) 표현으로 특정 집단에 속한 다수의 사람을 가리키거나, 인명수를 언급할 때 쓴다. ex) accused persons(피고인들), capacity of 10 persons(10명 정원)

일반적인 사람은 people을 쓴다. '노인들'은 old people이다.

4. one → ones

earrings는 복수이므로 ones로 받는다.

5. want → wants

주어 everybody는 단수 취급 하므로 동사 뒤에 –s를 붙인다.

6. by oneself → by herself

by oneself는 '혼자서'의 뜻이다. 주어가 she이므로 by herself로 쓴다.

| Part Test |

A		
	1. buses	2. X
	3. classes	4. ideas
	5. X	6. X
	7. coins	8. X
	9. sandwiches	10. chairs

	11. X		12. countries
B	1. X	2. the	3. an
	4. The	5. a	6. X
C	1. food		2. flowers
	3. yourselves		4. something
	5. yourself		6. months
	7. ourselves		
D	1. ④	2. ④	3. ③	4. ③
	5. ④	6. ③	7. ②	
E	1. ②	2. ①	3. ④	

해 설

E **1.** ② it → itself

'나의 개가 거울에 비친 자신의 모습을 보면…'에서 주어와 목적어가 같으므로 재귀대명사 itself를 목적어로 쓴다.

2. ① nothing → anything

not과 nothing은 같이 쓰지 않는다. not은 anything과 함께 쓴다.

3. ④ another → the other

둘 중 하나는 one, 나머지 다른 하나는 the other로 표현한다.

PART 4

동사의 시제

Unit 19 단순 시제

A 1. We are, We were, We will be

2. You eat, You ate, You will eat

3. He studies, He studied, He will study

4. She has, She had, She will have

B 1. works   2. broke

3. will be   4. am going to visit

Unit 20 진행 시제

C 1. He is playing, He was playing, He will be playing

2. They are making, They were making, They will be making

3. It is snowing, It was snowing, It will be snowing

D 1. is reading   2. are sleeping

3. were walking   4. was studying

5. will be swimming

Exercise

A 1. has   2. was

3. won't lie   4. drink, drinks

5. travels, took   6. is, will come

B 1. does, is doing   2. rains, is raining

3. taste, is tasting

C 1. called

2. was taking

3. was reading, came

4. finished, was cooking

D 1. will make   2. will be lying

3. will jump   4. will be working out

5. will be sleeping

Edit 1. finded → found

2. ate → eat

3. do you do → did you do

4. you'll visit → you visit

5. is having → has

Write 1. I talked with her on the phone an hour ago.

2. I'm sure you'll get better soon.

3. She's cleaning up the house now.

Unit 21 현재완료의 의미와 형태

A 1. made   2. bought   3. kept

4. caught   5. found   6. sold

7. done   8. become   9. cut

10. stolen   11. driven   12. begun

B 1. You have met, You haven't met, Have you met

2. They have finished, They haven't finished, Have they finished

3. She has gone, She hasn't gone, Has she gone

Unit 22 현재완료의 쓰임
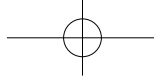
C 1. 이곳에서 8년 동안 살고 있다

2. 일본에 가본 적이 있다

3. 일본으로 갔다

D 1. visited   2. has rained 3. rained

Exercise

A 1. have baked   2. has broken

3. haven't done   4. haven't seen

B 1. have lived in Boston for 8 years

2. has worn glasses since 2008

3. has gone

4. has never been

C 1. Have you been, haven't

2. Have they met, have

3. Has he ever taught, has

4. Has she ever tried, hasn't

D 1. didn't eat

2. hasn't slept

3. fell down, broke

4. have worked, haven't spoken

Edit 1. not has → has not(hasn't)

2. gone → been

3. has arrived → arrived

4. have they painted → did they paint

Write 1. Mom has gone shopping.

2. I haven't seen you since last Christmas.

3. Have you been to Germany?

| Part Review |

A 1. goes　　　　　2. went

3. used to go　　4. rains, will stay

5. going to cut　6. is singing

7. called, was cooking(making)

8. will be eating(having)

9. has played, for

10. hasn't eaten(had), since

11. have already finished(done)

12. haven't arrived yet

13. has taken

14. Has, gone

15. have, lived

16. have met

17. Have you been, have, haven't

B 1. is calling

2. teaches

3. burned
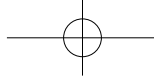
4. was raining, got up

5. will go

6. for

7. since

C 1. sleeps　　　　2. Did you meet

3. was waiting　4. met

5. have known　6. were you

D 1. has ended → ended

2. is smelling → smells

3. uses to → used to

4. it'll be → it's

5. have you finished → did you finish

6. has been → has gone

해설

C 1. are sleeping → sleeps
현재의 습관은 현재 시제로 쓴다.

2. Have you met → Did you meet
명확한 과거 시점(yesterday)에 일어난 일은 현재완료가 아닌 과거 시제로 쓴다.

3. am waiting → was waiting
'내가 버스를 기다리고 있을 때 비가 오기 시작했다'에서 '기다리고 있었다'는 과거에 진행되던 일이므로 과거진행 시제로 쓴다.

4. have met → met
'다툰 적이 없다'는 과거부터 현재까지 계속된 일이므로 현재완료로 쓰고, '우리가 처음 만난'것은 과거의 일이므로 과거 시제로 쓴다.

5. know → have known
5년 동안 알고 지낸 사이이므로 과거부터 현재까지의 일을 나타내는 현재완료 시제로 쓴다.

6. have you been → were you
명확한 과거 시점(last night)에 일어난 일은 과거 시제로 쓴다.

D 1. has ended → ended
과거(in 1945)에 일어난 역사적 사실이므로 과거 시제로 쓴다.

2. is smelling → smells
'~ 냄새가 나다'는 감각 동사로 진행 시제를 쓰지 않는다.

3. uses to → used to
「used to + 동사원형」은 '~하곤 했다'는 뜻이다.

4. it'll be → it's
조건의 부사절에서는 미래 시제 대신 현재 시제를 쓴다.

5. have you finished → did you finish
'언제 이 모든 것을 다 끝냈니?'와 같이 정확한 시점을 묻는 의문사 when은 과거 시제와 함께 쓴다.

6. has been → has gone
have[has] been은 '가 본 적이 있다'이고, have[has] gone은 '가버렸다'이다. '그녀가 외출해서 여기에 없는' 상황이므로 has gone out을 쓴다.

| Part Test |

A 1. causes
2. wrote
3. didn't sleep, played
4. will be, don't come

B 1. has lost her bag
2. has worked for the company for 10 years
3. haven't played tennis since 2005

C 1. do you go → are you going
2. have you bought → did you buy
3. didn't have bought → haven't bought
4. I use → I'm using
5. I go → I'm going
6. do you drive → have you driven
7. for → since

D 1. ① 2. ③ 3. ② 4. ⑤
5. ③ 6. ① 7. ⑤

E 1. ① 2. ① 3. ②

해설

E 1. ① Are you thinking → Do you think
'~라고 생각하다'의 뜻일 때 인지를 나타내는 think는 진행 시제로 쓰지 않는다.

2. ① have moved → moved
'작년에 시골로 이사했다'는 과거 시점(last year)이므로 과거 시제를 쓴다.

3. ② I'm not → I won't be
미래(tomorrow)의 일이므로 미래 시제로 쓴다.

PART 5
형용사와 부사

Unit 23 형용사와 부사

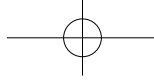**A** 1. carefully 2. clearly 3. usually
4. possibly 5. truly 6. angrily
7. happily 8. fast 9. well

B 1. I gain weight quickly. 빠르게
2. We need to make a quick decision. 빠른
3. It rains a lot here in the early winter. 이른
4. He got up early this morning. 일찍

Unit 24 형용사로 쓰이는 분사

C 1. exciting 2. excited
3. written 4. writing

D 1. touching 2. disappointed
3. frightening 4. annoyed

Exercise

A 1. carefully 2. well
3. good 4. terribly
5. terrible 6. polite
7. politely

B 1. tiring 2. embarrassing
3. embarrassed 4. confused
5. confusing

C 1. hardly 2. hard 3. lately 4. late

D 1. Growing 2. broken
3. wearing 4. destroyed
5. divided

Edit 1. clear → clearly 2. good → well
3. surprised → surprising
4. injuring → injured 5. late → lately

Write 1. We arrived fifteen minutes late.

2. I was shocked at her car accident.

3. I can hardly express my inner feeling.

Unit 25 비교급과 최상급의 형태

A 1. busier, the busiest

2. earlier, the earliest

3. sadder, the saddest

4. more quickly, the most quickly

5. worse, the worst

6. better, the best

B 1. colder   2. more generous

3. the hottest   4. later

5. the fastest   6. the most gracefully

Unit 26 비교급과 최상급의 쓰임

C 1. much   2. very   3. still

4. far   5. very   6. much

D 1. than   2. in   3. of

4. of   5. than   6. in

Exercise

A 1. bigger than

2. heavier than

3. more tired than

4. nicer than

5. better than

6. more politely than

B 1. the largest

2. the healthiest

3. the most comfortable

4. the most dangerous

5. the fastest

6. the best

C 1. much   2. me   3. mine

4. of   5. in

D 1. taller than, the tallest

2. more beautiful than, the most beautiful

3. the busiest

4. easier than

5. the most quickly

6. more interesting than

Edit 1. more happy → happier

2. very → much(a lot, even 등)

3. the carefulliest → the most carefully

4. most → the most

Write 1. Jack works harder than his brother.

2. Today is much warmer than yesterday.

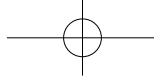3. Physics is the most difficult of all subjects.

Unit 27 원급비교

A 1. as small as

2. as long as

3. not as(so) busy as

4. not as(so) expensive as

B 1. the same weight as

2. the same height as

3. the same price as

4. the same pronunciation as

Unit 28 다양한 비교표현

C 1. faster and faster

2. more and more popular

3. The sooner, the earlier

4. The more, the more

D 1. one of the tallest students

2. one of the prettiest parks

3. one of the most famous actresses

Exercise

A 1. as heavy as

2. not as delicious as

3. not as big as

B　1. higher and higher

　　2. worse and worse

　　3. more and more important

C　1. The warmer, the better

　　2. The younger, the faster

D　1. more serious than any other problem

　　2. more serious than all the other problems

　　3. more serious than global warming

　　4. as serious as global warming

Edit　1. cold as → as cold as

　　2. so not → not so

　　3. player → players

Write　1. His brother is not as kind as him.

　　2. The higher you go up to the mountain, the colder it gets.

　　3. Bill Gates is one of the richest men in the world.

| Part Review |

A　1. beautiful smile

　　2. smiles beautifully

　　3. late

　　4. Lately

　　5. surprising

　　6. surprised

　　7. The girl smiling

　　8. The mug broken

　　9. as interesting as

　　10. not as(so) big as

　　11. more tired than

　　12. much(even, a lot) more comfortable than

　　13. hotter and hotter

　　14. The older, the wiser

　　15. the largest of

　　16. the deepest lake in

　　17. one of the most famous paintings

B　1. comfortable　　2. beautifully

　　3. hardly　　4. disappointing

　　5. embarrassed　　6. than

　　7. as　　8. to

C　1. very well　　2. as fluently as

　　3. than　　4. the more

　　5. the most beautiful cities

D　1. O

　　2. terrifying → terrified

　　3. carefully → more carefully

　　4. O

　　5. most → 삭제

　　6. O

　　7. in → of

해 설

C　1. very good → very well

　　동사(plays)는 형용사(good)가 아닌 부사(well)의 꾸밈을 받는다.

　　2. as fluent as → as fluently as

　　동사(speak)는 부사 fluently(유창하게)의 꾸밈을 받는다. fluent는 '유창한'의 뜻인 형용사다.

　　3. as → than

　　'저것보다 더 비싼'에서 '~보다'에 해당하는 말은 than이다.

　　4. the most → the more

　　'내가 파리에서 오래 머무르면 머무를수록 나는 그 도시가 좋아졌다'에서 '~하면 할수록, 더욱 …하다'는 「the 비교급, the 비교급」으로 표현한다.

　　5. the most beautiful city → the most beautiful cities

　　'베니스는 세계에서 가장 아름다운 도시들 중의 하나'라는 뜻이다. 「one of+the 최상급+복수 명사」의 형태로 쓴다.

D　1. ○

　　friendly는 '친절한'의 뜻인 형용사로 look 다음에 쓰면 '친절해 보인다'는 뜻이다.

　　2. terrifying → terrified

　　'바퀴벌레 몇 마리에 경악하다'에서, 사람의 감정을 나타내므로 과거분사 terrified가 알맞다.

　　3. carefully → more carefully

　　carefully와 같이 –ly로 끝나는 부사는 앞에 more를 붙여 비교급을 만든다.

　　4. ○

　　비교급(more pleasant) 앞에 much, even, a lot 등을 쓰면 '훨씬 더 ~한'의 뜻이 된다.

　　5. most → 삭제

　　-est를 붙여 만든 최상급 앞에는 most를 쓰지 않

는다.

6. ○
「비교급 than any other+단수 명사」는 '다른 어느 ~보다 더 …한'의 뜻이다. any other 뒤에 단수 명사를 쓰는 것에 유의하자.

7. in → of
최상급 다음에 오는 '~(중)에서'는 「in+장소/단체」 또는 「of+복수명사/시간」으로 표현한다. 뒤에 복수 명사(all the boys)가 왔으므로 of를 쓴다.

| Part Test |

A
1. Regular   2. frequently
3. widely   4. happy
5. quickly   6. well

B
1. as(so) convenient as
2. more expensive than
3. the most creative

C
1. the most diligent
2. perfectly
3. worried
4. hard
5. lately
6. thinner and thinner

D
1. ②   2. ②   3. ④   4. ②
5. ⑤   6. ③   7. ②

E
1. ③   2. ②   3. ②

해 설

E 1. ③ the nervous → the more nervous
'결혼식 날이 가까워올수록 그녀는 점점 더 초조해졌다'에서 '~하면 할수록, 더욱 …하다'는 「the 비교급, the 비교급」으로 표현한다.

2. ② damaging → damaged
분사가 명사를 꾸밀 때 명사와 능동관계이면 현재분사를, 수동관계이면 과거분사를 쓴다. 자동차는 '훼손되는 것'으로 수동관계이다. 따라서 damaged를 쓴다.

3. ② very → much, even, a lot 등
비교급을 강조할 때는 much, even, a lot 등을 비교급 앞에 쓴다. very는 원급을 강조한다.

PART 6
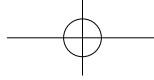## 수동태와 조동사

Unit 29 수동태의 형태와 쓰임

A
1. are locked   2. locks
3. hit   4. was hit

B
1. is surrounded   2. are cleaned
3. is planned   4. are eaten
5. is grown

Unit 30 부정문과 의문문

C
1. Spanish isn't spoken
2. English isn't taught
3. The dress isn't made
4. We aren't paid

D
1. Is Amy woken up
2. Is the show watched
3. Is a lot of oil used
4. Is soccer played

Exercise

A
1. P   2. A   3. P   4. A

B
1. My fence is painted by him
2. German is spoken
3. Eden is seen at the bus stop by me

C
1. Susan's room isn't cleaned by her.
2. Our class isn't taught by Mr. Morrie.
3. Fashion magazines aren't bought by children.

D
1. Is Mr. Davis respected
2. Are her dogs taken for a walk by her?
3. When is the newspaper delivered (by them)?

Edit
1. was preparing → was prepared
2. doesn't made → isn't made

3. Does → Is

4. did → was

Write 1. The dinner table is set at six by Mom.

2. The computer wasn't fixed by him.

3. Is your last name spelt with a 'K'?

Unit 31 수동태의 시제

A 1. was helped 2. will be helped

3. isn't helped 4. wasn't helped

5. won't be helped 6. Is, helped

7. Was, helped 8. Will, be helped

B 1. A letter can be written

2. This problem must be solved

3. This bill should be paid

Unit 32 목적어가 두 개인 수동태

C 1. X 2. to 3. for

D 1. IO: us, DO: English
are taught, is taught to

2. IO: Jay, DO: some flowers
was sent, were sent to

Exercise

A 1. French is spoken in Quebec (by people).

2. The photos of my dog were taken by
Paul.

3. Some story books will be bought for her
kids by her.

B 1. was discovered 2. were stolen

3. will be delivered 4. wasn't invited

5. won't be sent 6. were, held

C 1. X 2. to 3. for 4. X

D 1. I was given a few novels by my uncle
yesterday. / A few novels were given to
me by my uncle yesterday.

2. We'll be told some stories about Africa
by him. / Some stories about Africa will
be told to us by him.

Edit 1. was → were 2. is → was

3. can recycle → can be recycled

Write 1. The first Nobel Prize was awarded in
1901.

2. All the work will be done by machines in
the future.

3. A few messages were sent to me by him.

Unit 33 능력 can, could, be able to

A 1. can't 2. can 3. can't

4. could 5. couldn't

B 1. She's able to write

2. They aren't able to speak

3. He was able to walk

4. We weren't able to play

5. Are you able to guess

Unit 34 의무와 필요 must, have to

C 1. We have to speak

2. She has to be

3. Do I have to say

4. Does she have to answer

D 1. mustn't 2. don't have to

3. mustn't 4. doesn't have to

Exercise

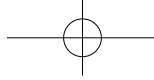**A** 1. couldn't 2. have to

3. had to 4. mustn't

5. don't have to

B 1. is able to run 2. is able to fly

3. was able to sing 4. were able to speak

5. will be able to cure

C 1. had to prepare 2. didn't have to take

3. will have to go

D 1. doesn't have to 2. didn't have to

3. mustn't 4. won't have to

5. mustn't

Edit 1. mustn't late → mustn't be late

2. I'll able to → I'll be able to

3. was able not to → was not able to(wasn't able to)

4. musted → had to

Write　1. Are you able to go to the opera tonight?

2. Sam has to exercise to be healthy.

3. Children mustn't play with fire.

Unit 35 충고와 권유 should, had better

A　1. should wear　　2. shouldn't eat

3. shouldn't speak　4. should be

5. shouldn't judge

B　1. had better not eat

2. had better turn off

3. had better not walk

4. had better go over

5. had better not wear

Unit 36 추측 may, might, must

C　1. C　　　2. C　　　3. P　　　4. P

D　1. 행복한 게 분명해

2. 가져야 한다

3. 기분이 좋지 않은 게 분명해

4. 말하면 안 돼

Exercise

A　1. should　　　　　2. shouldn't

3. may　　　　　　4. may not

5. must　　　　　　6. mustn't

B　1. 'd better not be　2. 'd better stop

3. 'd better not squeeze

4. 'd better go　　　5. 'd better phone

C　1. ought to treat

2. ought to do

3. ought not to drive

4. ought not to violate

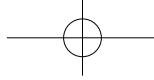**D**　1. may　　　　2. must　　　3. may not

Edit　1. 'd not better → 'd better not

2. I should → should I

3. ought to not → ought not to

4. shouldn't → mustn't

Write　1. You'd better go to bed early tonight.

2. What should I do to please my mom?

3. He must be joking.

| Part Review |

A　1. is made　　　　　2. are grown

3. isn't known　　　　4. was built

5. Were, born

6. will be finished(done)

7. was given　　　　8. was given to

9. were sent to

10. can [is able to] climb, can't [isn't able to] get

11. must [have to] wear

12. mustn't play

13. doesn't have to work

14. should I write

15. had better listen

16. may(might) be

17. must be

B　1. was given　2. gave　　　3. Was

4. Did　　　　5. could　　　6. had to

7. mustn't　　8. must

C　1. told　　　　　2. is delivered

3. will be built　　4. be able to do

5. ought not to　　6. had better stop

D　1. are baked → were baked

2. wasn't find → wasn't found

3. by she → by her

4. have to → has to

5. Do you must → Do you have to 또는 Must you

해설

C 1. was told → told
   주어(I)가 동작(told)을 행하므로 능동태를 쓴다.

   2. delivers → is delivered
   주어(the magazine)가 동작(deliver)의 대상이므로 수동태를 쓴다. 수동태는 「be+과거분사」로 쓴다.

   3. will build → will be built
   주어(a science park)가 동작(build)의 대상이므로 수동태를 쓴다. 미래 시제 수동태는 「will+be+과거분사」로 쓴다.

   4. can do → be able to do
   조동사는 연속해서 사용할 수 없으므로 can을 be able to로 바꾸어 쓴다.

   5. ought to not → ought not to
   ought to(~해야 한다)의 부정은 ought not to이다.

   6. had better to stop → had better stop
   had better(~하는 편이 낫다) 다음에는 동사원형을 쓴다.

D 1. are baked → were baked
   과거(yesterday)의 일이므로 과거 시제 수동태를 쓴다.

   2. wasn't find → wasn't found
   주어(the missing girl)가 동작(find)의 대상인 수동태 문장이다. be 동사 다음에는 find의 과거분사인 found를 쓴다.

   3. by she → by her
   수동태의 행위자는 「by+목적격」으로 쓴다.

   4. have to → has to
   주어(Daniel)가 3인칭 단수이므로 have to가 아닌 has to를 쓴다.

   5. Do you must → Do you have to 또는 Must you
   must 의문문은 「Must+주어+동사원형」이다. 또는 must 대신 have to를 써서 「Do/Does+주어+have to+동사원형」의 형태로 쓴다.

| Part Test |

A　1. speaks

　　 2. were brought

　　 3. isn't pronounced

　　 4. weren't invented

　　 5. will, be held

B　1. wasn't able to　　2. had to

---

	3. should	4. don't have to
	5. mustn't	
C	1. is made	2. be fermented
	3. lose	4. are dried
	5. give off	6. are separated
	7. is called	8. be processed
D	1. ⑤　　2. ⑤　　3. ④　　4. ④	
	5. ③	
E	1. ④　　2. ①	
F	1. ①　　2. ①　　3. ⑤	

해설

D 2. ⑤ 직접목적어(school supplies)를 주어로 하는 수동태 문장이다. 간접목적어(the children)앞에 전치사 to를 쓴다.

E 2. ① 간접목적어(Allen)를 주어로 하는 수동태 문장이다. give, send, offer, lend는 직접목적어와 간접목적어를 갖는 수여동사이지만 check는 간접목적어가 없다.

F 1. ① washed → were washed 또는 have been washed
   주어(the tomatoes)가 동작(washed)의 대상이므로 수동태로 고친다.

   2. ① won't able to → won't be able to
   am able to의 미래 시제 부정은 won't be able to이다.

PART 7

명사절과 형용사절

Unit 37 that으로 시작하는 명사절

A
1. Everybody knows ✔that she was innocent.
2. The doctor said ✔that the baby was very healthy.
3. He told me ✔that I should eat more vegetables.
4. It's true ✔that somking can cause lung cancer.
5. The point is ✔that we don't agree with you.

B
1. That   2. It   3. It   4. That

Unit 38 간접의문문

C
1. S: Mark, V: is, how old Mark is
2. S: your phone number, V: is, what your phone number is
3. S: Tony, V: live, where Tony lives
4. S: you, V: can come, when you can come home

D
1. whether(if)   2. that
3. whether(if)   4. that

Exercise

A
1. It's essential that we learn a foreign language.
2. It's necessary that we exercise regularly.

B
1. a. do you like, b. you like
2. a. did she cry, b. she cried
3. a. does this word mean, b. this word means

C
1. where Josh is
2. what he wants
3. why she's so upset
4. where I should park my car

5. when they'll come

D
1. whether(if) Jim can speak Spanish (or not)
2. whether(if) it'll rain tomorrow (or not)
3. Whether you're happy (or not)

Edit
1. Plants → That plants
2. buy → buys
3. did you do → you did
4. If → Whether

Write
1. The truth is that everyone wants to be happy.
2. I don't know where the bank is.
3. I wonder whether he has a girlfriend.

Unit 39 주격 관계대명사

A
1. You can use the phone which is in my room. 내 방에 있는 전화기
2. I like a person who has a sense of humor. 유머감각이 있는 사람
3. The boy who is wearing jeans is my cousin. 청바지를 입고 있는 소년
4. The cat which is sleeping on the sofa is 10 years old. 소파에서 자고 있는 고양이

B
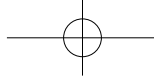1. which 2. who   3. who   4. which

Unit 40 목적격 관계대명사

C
1. which, O   2. which, S
3. who, S   4. who(m), O

D
1. They want to see the film ✔which(that) I saw.
2. Jason is the man ✔whom(who/that) I can trust.
3. The necklace ✔which(that) Josh bought for me is very precious.
4. Everybody ✔whom(who/that) I know loves music and art.

Exercise

A
1. which runs   2. who live
3. which understands   4. who give

B 1. She knows a few shops which sell cheap but good quality clothes.

2. The boy who hung out with me has moved to the suburbs.
3. The car which is in the show room looks very expensive.

C 1. I want to buy the sneakers which you're wearing now.

2. The girl who(m) Angelina adopted is from Africa.
3. The eggs which you bought this morning are all broken.

D 1. I happened to see the guy that we met in Paris last year.   that → who(m)

2. Look at the pigeons that are picking at the bread on the street.   that → which
3. The man that enjoys fast food is surprisingly very slim.   that → who
4. The flowers that he gave me yesterday were really beautiful.   that → which
5. Swimming is good exercise that you can do.   that → which
6. The woman that Tony is going to marry is Korean.   that → who(m)

Edit 1. which → who   2. she → 삭제
3. make → makes   4. were → was

Write 1. A vegetarian is a person who doesn't eat meat.

2. The giant panda is an animal which lives in China.
3. Mr. Jones is an English teacher whom I really respect.

Unit 41 소유격 관계대명사

A 1. whose house   2. whose dog
3. whose service   4. whose food

B 1. whose 2. who   3. who   4. whose

Unit 42 관계부사 where/when

C 1. which   2. where   3. which
4. where   5. which

D 1. when   2. which   3. when   4. which

Ⓔxercise

A 1. That's the boy whose bike was stolen.

2. I've found an interesting book whose author is unknown.

B 1. The crosswalk is the place where the accident occurred.

2. I remember the day when Dad bought me my first bike.
3. There was a time when she meant everything to him.

C 1. whose 2. which   3. when   4. where

D 1. where you bought the watch

2. when she goes jogging
3. where my grandparents live
4. when the Second World War ended
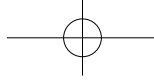
Edit 1. his → 삭제   2. when → which(that)
3. which → where   4. who → whose
5. in where → where 또는 in which

Write 1. I know a girl whose name is Olle.

2. I remember the day when my sister was born.
3. This is the house where the movie was filmed.

| Part Review |

A 1. That he told

2. It is true that
3. that nobody knows
4. that she is
5. What time is it
6. what time it is
7. Does Alice like
8. whether(if) she likes
9. Whether you are
10. The boy who(that) lives
11. The boy who(whom/that) I like
12. The books which(that) were

13. The books which(that) he gave

14. a girl whose mother is

15. a dog whose name is

16. the name, where we had(ate)

17. when people go

B
1. That
2. It
3. whether
4. that
5. which
6. where
7. she was

C
1. whether(if)
2. whose
3. Whether
4. he takes
5. are
6. how I felt

D
1. That's → It's
2. did I get → I got
3. whose → who(whom/that)
4. has → have
5. which → when
6. in where → where 또는 in which

해 설

C 1. that → whether(if)
그가 나에게 '내가 그를 태워다 줄 수 있는지'를 묻는 것이므로 '~인지 아닌지'의 뜻인 접속사 whether(if)를 쓴다.

2. that → whose
the lady와 cat이 소유관계이므로 소유격 관계대명사 whose를 쓴다.

3. If → Whether
if/whether는 '~인지 아닌지'의 뜻이며 문장의 앞에 쓸 때는 whether를 쓴다.

4. he takes it → he takes
'그가 출근할 때 타는 버스는…'에서 the bus와 he 사이에는 목적격 관계대명사 which[that]이 생략되어 있다. 선행사 the bus를 꾸미는 관계대명사절 he takes it to work에서 it은 the bus를 가리키므로 생략해야 한다.

5. is → are
관계대명사절(who live downstairs)이 the people을 꾸민다. 주어가 the people이므로 be 동사는 are를 쓴다.

6. how did I feel → how I felt
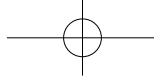동사(know)의 목적어로 쓰인 간접의문문이다. 「의문사+주어+동사」 순으로 쓴다.

D 1. That's → It's
주어가 that 명사절이면 가주어 it을 문장 앞에 쓰고 that절은 뒤에 쓴다.

2. did I get → I got
간접의문문은 「의문사+주어+동사」 순으로 쓴다.

3. whose → who(whom/that)
관계대명사절(you met yesterday)에 목적어가 생략되어 있으므로 목적격 관계대명사 who(whom/that)을 쓴다.

4. has → have
관계대명사절(which I bought)의 수식을 받는 the books가 주어이므로 has가 아닌 have를 쓴다.

5. which → when
I heard ~에 시간을 나타내는 on that day가 생략되었으므로 관계부사 when을 사용한다.

6. in where → where 또는 in which
선행사가 장소(the place)이고, we first met ~ 에 장소를 나타내는 at the place가 생략되었으므로 관계부사 where 또는 in which를 사용한다.

| Part Test |

A
1. that
2. It, that
3. when
4. whether

B
1. which are very salty and spicy
2. whose dog barks all night
3. which Ann is wearing
4. who smoke heavily

C
1. is he → he is
2. have → has
3. did you meet → you met
4. where → which
5. which → where

D
1. ⑤
2. ①
3. ④
4. ④
5. ②

E
1. ②
2. ④

F
1. ②
2. ③
3. ②

해 설

E 1. ② 선행사가 his best friend이고 he has known ~에 목적어가 생략되었으므로 빈칸에는 선행사가 사람인 목적격 관계대명사 who(whom/that)이 들어간다. 목적격 관계대명사는 생략될 수 있다.

2. ④ 빈칸에는 what으로 시작하는 간접의문문 또는 to 부정사가 올 수 있다. 간접의문문은 「의문사+

주어+동사」순으로 쓴다. ⑤ what is going on은 의문사 what이 주어로 쓰인 경우다.

F **1.** ② where → which(that)
관계부사절 has ~에 주어가 없고, 선행사가 the library이므로 주격관계대명사 which(that)을 쓴다.

2. ③ which → whose
선행사 a country와 shape이 소유관계이므로 whose를 쓴다.

3. ② which → that
'아프리카에서 많은 어린이들이 빈곤과 기아 때문에 죽어가고 있다는 것은 정말 슬픈 사실이다'는 가주어 it과 that 명사절로 표현하는 문장이다.

PART 8
부사절과 가정법

Unit 43 시간과 결과의 부사절

A　　1. while　2. when　3. until　4. since

B　　1. such　2. so　　3. such　4. so
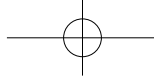
Unit 44 원인과 대조의 부사절

C　　1. because　　　　2. although
　　　3. although　　　　4. because

D　　1. because　　　　2. although
　　　3. in spite of

Exercise

A　　1. When　　2. whereas　3. While
　　　4. Since　　5. Although

B　　1. so late that Dad drove me to school
　　　2. such a great trip that I couldn't forget it

C　　1. Although my grandma is eighty years old
　　　2. because the room was filled with cigarette smoke
　　　3. Although I rang the doorbell several times

D　　1. Emma always sweeps her hair back ✔ when she feels nervous.
　　　2. I want to read all his books ✔ because his works have never disappointed me.
　　　3. I usually eat bread and drink milk for breakfast, ✔ while my sister has only fruit.
　　　4. Things are getting worse ✔ in spite of his efforts.
　　　5. Last Sunday we decided to stay at home ✔ because of the bad weather.

Edit　1. you'll get → you get
　　　2. such a good books → such good books
　　　3. Although 또는 but → 삭제

4. despite of → despite 또는 in spite of

Write 1. I felt so tired that I took a two-hour nap.

2. Although Blake is 25 years old, he often behaves like a child. 또는 Blake often behaves like a child although he's 25 years old.

3. Because the school bus broke down on the way to school, he was late. 또는 He was late because the school bus broke down on the way to school.

Unit 45 1차 가정문

A 1. keep 2. stops
3. don't visit 4. doesn't rain

B 1. will be 2. will(can) go
3. won't(can't) buy 4. won't(can't) get

Unit 46 2차 가정문

C 1. knew 2. weren't(wasn't)

D 1. would look 2. wouldn't(couldn't) be

Exercise

A 1. had 2. is 3. were(was)
4. don't have 5. didn't have

B 1. Unless it snows
2. Unless you're

C 1. watched, would(could) have
2. knew, wouldn't(couldn't) say
3. were, wouldn't tell

D 1. will(can) mail 2. would take
3. won't come 4. wouldn't miss
5. would, do

Edit 1. he'll be → he's
2. not → 삭제 또는 unless → if
3. am → were
4. weren't → wouldn't be

Write 1. Unless you work here, you can't park

your car.

2. If you opened the windows, it would be very noisy.
3. If I were a doctor, I could help you.

| Part Review |

A 1. when he is
2. while she was playing
3. get(come) here
4. so delicious that
5. such a delicious cake that
6. because it rained
7. although it rained
8. because of
9. in spite of
10. cook(make), will do(wash)
11. doesn't come
12. Unless she comes
13. would look
14. couldn't finish
15. had
16. didn't eat
17. If I were you

B 1. when 2. whereas
3. although 4. while
5. despite 6. such
7. so

C 1. When I finish
2. Although
3. such a curious boy
4. In spite of(Despite)
5. If I have
6. If she weren't(wasn't)
7. wouldn't be sleepy

D 1. In spite of → Although
2. because → because of
3. Unless → If 또는 don't → 삭제
4. will → would
5. was → were
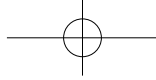
해 설

C 1. will finish → finish
시간 부사절에서는 미래 시제 대신 현재 시제를 쓴다.

2. Because → Although
'그는 배고프지 않았다'와 'Bob은 밥을 많이 먹었다'는 although(~임에도 불구하고)로 연결해야 자연스럽다.

3. so → such
'매우 ~해서 …하다'는 「so+형용사/부사+that+주어+동사」 또는 「such (+a/an)+형용사+명사+that+주어+동사」로 표현한다.

4. Although → In spite of(despite)
명사구(the bad weather)는 접속사(although)가 아닌 전치사(구)(in spite of, despite)와 함께 쓴다.

5. had → have
주절에 「will+동사원형」을 사용한 1차 가정문이다. 조건절은 현재 시제로 쓴다.

6. isn't → weren't(wasn't)
'그녀가 가수가 아니었다면 그녀는 배우가 되었을 것이다'는 현재와 다른 사실을 가정하는 2차 가정문이다. 2차 가정문의 조건절은 과거 시제로 쓰며, be 동사는 주어와 상관없이 were로 쓴다. (일상 대화에서는 was를 쓰기도 함)

7. won't → wouldn't
'만약 네가 커피를 마신다면 너는 졸리지 않을 거야'는 현재와 다른 사실을 가정하는 2차 가정문이다. 2차 가정문의 주절의 시제는 「would/could+동사원형」으로 쓴다.

D 1. In spite of → Although
in spite of는 전치사구로서 다음에 명사 또는 동명사를 쓴다. she lives ~와 같이 주어와 동사가 있는 절은 접속사와 함께 쓴다. in spite of와 같은 뜻을 가진 접속사는 although이다.

2. because → because of
personal reasons은 명사구이므로 접속사 because가 아닌 전치사구 because of와 쓴다.

3. Unless → If 또는 don't → 삭제
'지금 떠나지 않으면 우리는 그 곳에 제 때 도착하지 못할거야'에서 '지금 떠나지 않으면'은 if we don't leave now 또는 unless we leave now로 표현한다. unless는 if ~ not으로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.

4. will → would
'Sofia가 남자라면 어떤 모습일까?'는 현재와 반대되는 사실을 가정하는 2차 가정문이다. 2차 가정문의 주절의 동사는 「would/could+동사원형」으로 쓴다.

5. was → were
관용적으로 쓰이는 충고의 표현으로 '내가 너라

면'은 If I were you로 표현한다.

| Part Test |

A 1. because you helped
2. Although she is

B 1. had, would(could) go
2. were(was), would be
3. didn't live, would(could) have

C 1. When 2. because
3. such 4. although
5. so 6. Since
7. if

D 1. ③ 2. ③ 3. ③ 4. ⑤
5. ③ 6. ④ 7. ②

E 1. ③ 2. ① 3. ①

해 설

D 3. ③ '엄마는 클래식 음악을 좋아하신다'와 '아빠는 포크 음악을 좋아하신다'와 같이 서로 대조적인 내용은 접속사 whereas 또는 while로 연결한다. 대조의 while/whereas 앞에는 항상 comma(,)를 쓴다.

E 1. ③ which → that
「such (+a/an)+형용사+명사+that+주어+동사」는 '매우 ~해서 …하다'는 뜻이다. '방이 너무 엉망이라서 청소하는 데 두 시간도 더 걸렸다'

2. ① were → are
'문제를 당하면 당신은 누가 당신의 진정한 친구인지 알게 될 것이다'는 미래의 일을 가정하는 1차 가정문이다. 1차 가정문의 조건절의 동사는 현재형으로 쓴다.

3. ① Despite → Although
despite은 전치사이므로 절(the train left ~)과 함께 쓰지 않는다. despite과 같은 뜻을 가진 접속사는 although이다.