GRAMMAR MAP

Level 3
Upper-Intermediate

| 정답 및 해설 |

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PART 1
부정사와 동명사

Unit 01 주어, 보어, 목적어로 쓰이는 to 부정사

A
1. It is interesting ✓to visit old temples and palaces. 방문하는 것은
2. It is necessary ✓to protect wild animals. 보호하는 것이
3. Everyone's deepest desire is ✓to live a happy life. 사는 것
4. I want ✓to tell you how much I appreciated your gift. 말하기를

B
1. get 2. move 3. to move
4. plant 5. to plant

Unit 02 명사+to 부정사 / 형용사+to 부정사

C
1. the best time to harvest
2. money to buy a car
3. a lot of homework to do
4. something to worry about
5. a friend to play with

D
1. ready 2. way 3. happy
4. thing 5. sad 6. time

Exercise

A
1. It's easier to make a promise than to keep a promise.
2. It's cheaper to rent a video than to go to a movie.
3. It's more important to review study materials than to preview them. 또는 It's more important to preview study materials than to review them.

B
1. to get into a prestigious university
2. to lose weight
3. to keep peace around the world

C
1. hope to get 2. seem to be
3. tried not to show 4. need to take
5. decided not to accept
6. learn to overcome

D
1. glad to know
2. likely to rain
3. lucky to be
4. the first person to land
5. the ability to fly
6. The best time to plant
7. the best hotel to stay

Edit
1. That's → It's
2. hearing → to hear
3. to live → to live in
4. likely changing → likely to change

Write
1. She expected to receive a good grade on her final exam.
2. Amy doesn't have anything to worry about.
3. We're really happy to join this website.

Unit 03 동사+목적어+to 부정사

A
1. him to keep 2. to meet
3. you to meet 4. us not to touch
5. her not to play

B
1. 어디에 두어야 할지를 2. 무엇을 말할지를
3. 어떻게 가는지를 4. 언제 떠날지를
5. 누구를 초대할지를 6. 해야 할지 말지를

Unit 04 원형부정사

C
1. allow 2. forced 3. make
4. had 5. requires 6. had

D
1. correct 2. wrong / tell
3. correct 4. wrong / go(going) off

Exercise

A
1. wanted Carol to be
2. reminded me to lock
3. advised his clients to invest

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4. told us not to look into
5. advised me not to take
6. encourage people not to eat

B
1. where to go
2. how to train dogs
3. what time to leave
4. how to care for the disabled

C
1. C
2. the children eat
3. us to do
4. C
5. C
6. Mr. Cooper give
7. everyone remove

D
1. turn
2. start
3. crash, collapsing
4. coming
5. tell
6. crying
7. climbing
8. burning

Edit
1. how do I change → how to change
2. get → to get
3. to feed → feed
4. to break → break 또는 breaking

Write
1. James wants me to help him (to) move the table.
2. We haven't decided what to do during our summer vacation.
3. Good teachers make their students enjoy their learning experience.

Unit 05 enough to / too ~ to / in order to

A
1. too sleepy to drive a car
2. warm enough to sit outside
3. too cold to have a bath
4. tall enough to join the team
5. enough people to make a team

B
1. in order, 향상시키려고
2. X, 향상시키는
3. in order, 잊지 않으려고
4. X, 잊지 말라고

Unit 06 의미상의 주어

C
1. my daughter
2. people
3. you
4. the children
5. children
6. Kevin

D
1. for me to read
2. of Jane to go out
3. for us to go
4. of you to help
5. for her to sleep
6. for him to work

Exercise

A
1. fast enough to join the track team
2. too short to worry about every little thing
3. enough time to finish all this work by the deadline

B
1. in order to communicate with Nicole
2. in order to buy some Christmas presents for his parents
3. in order not to get calls
4. in order not to be late for the job interview

C
1. My mother was too sleepy to watch the end of the movie.
2. Paul is tall enough to touch the fruit of that tree.
3. I arrived early in order to have a word with the boss in private.

D
1. for unskilled people to find work these days
2. for middle school students to set goals for future success
3. of you to invest all your money in the stock market
4. of Cathy to interrupt them while they were talking

Edit
1. enough bold → bold enough
2. time enough → enough time
3. for me → me
4. of you → for you

Write
1. Jennifer went downstairs to get some coffee.
2. The price of the ticket was too expensive for Mike to fly to Europe.
3. It's nice of you to join us for lunch.

Unit 07 주어, 보어, 목적어로 쓰이는 동명사

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

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B

1. 래프팅하면서 즐거워했다
2. 찾는 데 어려움이 있다
3. 웃지 않을 수 없었다
4. 스노우보드를 타러 가다
5. 일하고 싶지 않다

Unit 08 동명사와 부정사의 비교

C

1. going	2. to go	
3. going	4. to go/going	
5. going	6. going	
7. to go	8. going	
9. to go	10. to go/going	
11. to go	12. going	

D

1. to get	2. taking	3. to turn
4. eating	5. to improve	

Exercise

A

1. Making movies is very expensive.
2. Jogging is a popular exercise for many people.
3. My favorite childhood pastime was reading detective stories.

B

1. shutting	2. to travel
3. to take care of	4. eating
5. laughing	6. eating

C

1. of passing	2. of lying
3. for being	4. in doing
5. to seeing	

D

1. seeing	2. to call
3. visiting	4. talking
5. to have	6. eating
7. to understand	

Edit

1. to tell → telling
2. go to bowl → go bowling
3. to get → getting
4. to drive → to driving

Write

1. One of her favorite pastimes is playing(to play) in the snow.
2. I couldn't help worrying about the math test.
3. When I ran into an old friend, I stopped to talk to him. 또는 I stopped to talk to him when I ran into an old friend.

| Part Review |

A

1. It, to memorize
2. is to visit
3. to thank
4. first woman to climb
5. are afraid of dying
6. how to solve
7. me rewrite
8. for students to set
9. of him to leave
10. too sleepy to drive
11. strong enough to cross
12. in order to get
13. using his cell phone
14. forgot to bring
15. forget coming
16. about meeting
17. no use crying

B

1. to buy	
2. to remember	
3. burning	
4. enough exercises	
5. learning	6. come
7. to speak	8. to pick
9. had	10. told

C

1. to take part in
2. to be able to
3. a friend to play with
4. for students to come
5. tired of doing
6. had a good time watching

D

1. To living → To live 또는 Living
2. O
3. to be stuck → being stuck
4. goes to shop → goes shopping
5. O

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6. for me → me

해설

C 1. taking part in → to take part in
plan은 to 부정사를 목적어로 쓴다.

2. to can → to be able to
to 부정사는 「to+동사원형」으로 쓴다. can은 be able to로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.

3. a friend to play → a friend to play with
명사가 to 부정사의 꾸밈을 받을 때, 명사가 전치사의 목적어면 해당하는 전치사를 써 준다. '함께 놀 친구'는 a friend to play with다.

4. of students to come → for students to come
to 부정사의 의미상의 주어는 to 부정사 앞에 「for+목적격」으로 쓰는 것이 일반적이며, 사람의 성격이나 태도를 나타내는 말(nice, kind 등)과 쓰일 때만 「of+목적격」으로 쓴다.

5. tired of to do → tired of doing
전치사(of)의 목적어는 to 부정사가 아닌 동명사로 쓴다.

6. had a good time to watch → had a good time watching
「have a good time+동명사」는 '~하면서 즐거운 시간을 보내다'의 뜻이다.

D 1. To living → To live
동사의 내용이 주어로 쓰이면 부정사 또는 동명사를 쓴다. 단, 부정사가 주어로 쓰인 경우, 가주어 It을 쓰고 진주어(부정사)는 문장 뒤에 쓰기도 한다.
To exercise regularly is necessary for your health.
→ It is necessary to exercise regularly for your health.

2. O
'학생 할인을 받기 위해서 그녀는 학생인 척했다.'
pretend 다음에는 to 부정사를 쓰며, 「in order to 부정사」는 '~하기 위해서'의 뜻이다.

3. to be stuck → being stuck
remember 다음에 to 부정사를 쓰면, '(미래의 일)을 기억하다'이고, 동명사를 쓰면 '(과거의 일)을 기억하다'이다. 과거(when we were in Japan)의 일을 기억하는 것이므로 동명사를 쓴다. 수동형 동명사는 「being+과거분사」로 쓴다.

4. goes to shop → goes shopping
'~하러 가다'는 「go+동명사」로 쓴다.

5. O
'쇼를 다 본 다음에, 그는 TV를 끄고 잤다.' finish는 동명사를 목적어로 쓴다.

6. for me → me
remind 다음에 「목적어+to 부정사」를 쓰면, '~에게 …을 상기시키다'의 뜻이다. 목적어(me) 앞에는 전치사를 쓰지 않는다.

| Part Test |

A
1. Voting in every election is important.
2. Taking advanced math courses isn't easy.
3. My lifetime dream is traveling into space.

B
1. correct 2. wrong
3. correct 4. correct
5. wrong 6. wrong

C
1. to go 2. to have 3. going
4. to meet 5. to meet 6. meeting
7. having 8. doing 9. to meet

D
1. ④ 2. ④ 3. ① 4. ④
5. ① 6. ④ 7. ②

E
1. ② 2. ④ 3. ②

해설

B 2. to not be punished → not to be punished
'~하지 않기 위해서'는 「not to 부정사」로 쓴다.

5. signing → to sign, of them → for them
want는 to 부정사를 목적어로 사용한다. to 부정사의 의미상의 주어는 보통 「for+목적격」으로 나타내며, 사람의 성격, 태도 등의 형용사(ex. kind, nice, careless)가 쓰일 때만 「of+목적격」을 쓴다.

6. avoid → to avoid
advise는 목적어 다음에 to 부정사를 쓴다.

D 4. ④ '나는 400달러 짜리 iPod Touch를 사달라고 아빠를 계속 설득하고 있다.' '~을 계속하다'는 「keep+동명사」이고, '~에게 …을 하도록 설득하다'는 「persuade+목적어+to 부정사」이므로, '사달라고 아빠를 계속 설득하다'는 keep persuading Dad to buy다.

5. ① '차 두 대가 지나갈 만큼 길이 넓지 않다.' '~가 …할만큼 ~한'은 「형용사+enough+for+목적격(의미상의 주어)+to 부정사」로 쓴다.

7. ② '~하는 방법'은 「(the) way+to 부정사」로 쓰고, '금연하다'는 stop smoking이다.

E 1. ② help → helps
동명사구(Reading books)가 주어로 쓰이면 단수

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취급하므로 동사 뒤에 –s를 붙인다.

2. ④ to talk → talking
finish는 동명사를 목적어로 쓴다.

3. ② the Earth → for the Earth
'~가 …을 하는 데 시간이 걸리다'는 「It takes+사람/사물+시간+to 부정사」 또는 부정사 앞에 의미상의 주어를 써서, 「It takes+시간+for 사람/사물+to 부정사」로 쓴다.

PART 2
분사

Unit 09 현재분사와 과거분사

A
1. having
2. snowing
3. snowed
4. waiting
5. watched

B
1. writing
2. spoken
3. speaking
4. sent
5. sending

Unit 10 형용사로 쓰이는 분사

C
1. disappointed
2. embarrassing
3. challenging
4. exhausting

D
1. 삶은 계란
2. 끓는 물
3. 감추어진 계단
4. 상심한 마음
5. 놓여있는 돈

Exercise

A
1. X
2. X
3. O
4. X
5. O
6. X

B
1. boring, bored
2. frightening, frightened
3. upsetting, upset
4. tiring, tired

C
1. a damaged car
2. growing children
3. polluted water
4. anyone breaking the rules
5. Organically grown fruit

D
1. smiling girl
2. woman injured in a car accident
3. lost purse
4. man reading under the tree

Edit
1. eating → eaten
2. breaking → broken
3. Using → Used

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4. the standing girl → the girl standing

Write 1. Her smiling face makes everyone happy.
2. The tiger is one of the most endangered animals.
3. An island is a piece of land surrounded by water.

Unit 11 분사구문 Ⅰ

A 1. 부사절: Before Amy left home, O
2. 부사절: Before the teacher arrived, X
3. 부사절: Because I didn't like the movie, O
4. 부사절: Because the test was easy, X

B 1. After eating dinner,
2. Opening the door,
3. Being a doctor,
4. Needing some money,
5. Eating too fast,

Unit 12 분사구문 Ⅱ

C 1. Going 2. Needing 3. Made
4. Written 5. Not lacking

D 1. 쿠키를 먹으면서 2. 노래를 부르면서
3. 커피를 마시면서

Exercise

A 1. climbing the ladder
2. facing the end of their lives
3. Being hungry
4. (Being) Properly trained

B 1. hiking 2. bitten 3. Knowing
4. Frightened 5. Used

C 1. Shocked by something,
2. Climbing the mountain,
3. Located near Niagara Falls,
4. Not written in easy English,

D 1. I attempted to start a conversation, making a comment about the weather. 또는 I made a comment about the weather, attempting to start a conversation.
2. We stood in the doorway, waiting for the rain to stop. 또는 We waited for the rain to stop, standing in the doorway.
3. The driver approached the curve, slowing down. 또는 The driver slowed down, approaching the curve.
4. Bill walked around the village, taking pictures. 또는 Bill took pictures, walking around the village.

Edit 1. When I opening → Opening 또는 When I opened
2. Covering → Covered
3. Having not flown → Not having flown
4. read a newspaper → , reading a newspaper

Write 1. Mom often falls asleep while watching movies on TV.
2. Not having enough time, Joe didn't answer all the questions on the test.
3. Being made of plastic, the box is light but strong.

| Part Review |

A 1. is speaking
2. is spoken
3. have visited
4. was disappointed
5. were disappointing
6. be exciting
7. was excited
8. Encouraged by
9. encouraging word
10. sleeping dogs
11. baby sleeping
12. After finishing
13. Being vegetarians
14. reading a newspaper
15. Not having
16. While cleaning
17. Shocked at(by)

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B

1. interested
2. interesting
3. tired
4. tiring
5. falling
6. fallen
7. burnt
8. burning
9. fascinated
10. fascinating

C

1. painted vase
2. barking dog
3. house painted
4. Watching
5. Not finishing
6. Discouraged

D

1. breaking → broken
2. O
3. exhausting → exhausted
4. whistled → , whistling
5. O
6. O

해 설

C 1. painting vase → painted vase
분사가 명사를 수식할 때, 명사와 능동관계면 현재분사를, 수동관계면 과거분사를 사용한다. '채색된 꽃병'은 꾸밈을 받는 명사와 분사가 수동관계이므로, painted vase로 쓴다.

2. barked dog → barking dog
현재분사는 진행을, 과거분사는 완료를 나타낸다. '짖고 있는 개'에서 '짖고 있는'은 진행이므로 현재분사로 표현한다.

3. painted house → house painted
명사(the house)를 수식하는 분사(painted)에 수식어구(in red)가 딸려 있으면 명사의 뒤에서 수식한다.

4. Watched → Watching
'뉴스를 매일 보기 때문에'(because we watch the news every day)를 분사구문으로 바꾸면 watching the news every day가 된다

5. Finishing not → Not finishing
분사구문에서 부정어 Not은 분사 앞에 쓴다.

6. Discouraging → Discouraged
'긴 업무시간과 낮은 임금 때문에 실망해서'(because she was discouraged by the long hours and low pay)를 분사구문으로 바꾸면 (being) discouraged by ~가 된다.

D 1. breaking → broken
'깨진 접시'는 꾸밈을 받는 명사(dishes)와 분사가 수동관계이므로, broken dishes로 쓴다.

2. O
'흐르는 물에 손을 씻으세요.' 현재분사에는 진행의 의미가 있으므로 '흐르는 물'은 running water로 표현한다.

3. exhausting → exhausted
'지친 주자'는 꾸밈을 받는 명사(runner)와 분사가 수동관계이므로 exhausted runner로 표현한다.

4. whistled → ,whistling
Robert walked down the road while he was whistling to himself.를 분사구문을 이용해 바꾸면 Robert walked down the road, whistling to himself.가 된다.

5. O
when I opened the envelope를 분사구문 opening the envelope로 바꾸었다.

6. O
shocking은 '충격적인', shocked는 '충격을 받은'의 뜻이므로 '뉴스가 충격적이었다'는 shocking으로 표현한다.

| Part Test |

A

1. exhausting
2. fainted
3. broken
4. jumping
5. charming

B

1. Talking to her friends
2. Shocked by the explosion
3. Not wanting to interrupt the conversation

C

1. amazed → amazing,
2. excited → exciting,
3. limiting → limited,
4. Attended → Attending,
5. encouraging → encouraged,
6. exciting → excited,
7. surprising → surprised

D

1. ③
2. ④
3. ④
4. ③
5. ②
6. ⑤
7. ⑤

E

1. ②
2. ①
3. ①

해 설

D 4. ③ '장시간 비행으로 지쳐서'(as he was exhausted by a long flight)를 분사구문으로 바꾸면, (being) exhausted by a long flight이다.

6. ⑤ '학교에서 집으로 가다가'는 부사절 while I

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was walking home from school 또는 분사구문 walking home from school로 표현한다.

E 1. ② surrounding → surrounded
'바다에 둘러싸인'은 꾸밈을 받는 명사(water)와 분사가 수동관계이므로 surrounded water로 표현한다.

2. ① Hoped → Hoping
'연구논문을 더 일찍 끝내고 싶어서'(because I hoped to finish the research paper earlier)를 분사구문으로 바꾸면, hoping to finish the research paper earlier가 된다.

3. ① leaving → left
부사절 Before ~에 주어가 생략되지 않았으므로 분사구문이 아닌 부사절로 표현한 문장이다. leaving을 과거동사 left로 바꾼다.

PART 3
동사의 시제

Unit 13 현재완료

A
1. You have made, You haven't made, Have you made
2. He has been, He hasn't been, Has he been
3. It has snowed, It hasn't snowed, Has it snowed
4. They have done, They haven't done, Have they done

B
1. they have, they haven't
2. it has, it hasn't
3. we have, we haven't

Unit 14 현재완료진행

C
1. We have been living
2. She has been working
3. I haven't been playing
4. He hasn't been studying
5. Has it been raining
6. Have you been driving

D
1. has he been standing
2. have you been waiting
3. have you been studying
4. has it been snowing

Exercise

A
1. have owned
2. has kept
3. has been
4. hasn't started
5. have already seen
6. has never eaten

B
1. What has he done
2. Who has talked to the teacher
3. How long has Amy been on holiday

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4. How many times has she met Paul

C
1. Hannah has been watching the match since 8 o'clock.
2. We haven't been sailing on the lake.
3. Has Sofia been teaching English in Beijing?
4. How long has he been working in the garage?

D
1. have been good friends since 2010
2. has gone to Osaka to meet her cousins
3. has been raining for five days
4. have been traveling since 2009

Edit
1. have lived → lived
2. when → since 또는 have always wanted → always wanted
3. has been not → has not been(hasn't been)
4. has been having → has had

Write
1. James has won many awards for his skating.
2. How often have you cleaned the windows this year?
3. How long has Andrea been studying Chinese?

Unit 15 과거완료

A

1. You had seen	2. He had come
3. She had gone	4. We had had
5. It had been	6. They had met
7. I hadn't waited	8. He hadn't done
9. We hadn't read	10. It hadn't snowed

B

1. Had you lived	2. Had they decorated
3. Had Carol eaten	4. Had Linda seen

Unit 16 시제의 비교

C

1. I have	2. it has	3. he hasn't
4. it had	5. he hadn't	

D
1. turned on, had started
2. arrived, had gone
3. corrected, had written
4. sang, had never heard

Exercise

A

1. had read	2. had been
3. hadn't been	4. hadn't used
5. Had Emily called	6. Had they booked

B

1. Who had eaten	2. Where had she lived

3. How many times had he read

C

1. has lived	2. have, seen
3. saw	4. has gone
5. has stolen	6. have, worked

7. did, join

D

1. has worked	2. studied
3. have wanted	4. have been waiting
5. had bought	6. had started

Edit
1. wrote → have written
2. has seen → had seen
3. have been knowing → have known
4. has he been visiting → has he visited

Write
1. Who wrote the book Animal Farm?
2. Mr. Wilson is the best teacher I have ever met in my life.
3. I hadn't heard of the brand until you mentioned it yesterday.

| Part Review |

A
1. has liked(loved)
2. have been to
3. haven't finished
4. Has, gone, has
5. has been waiting
6. Have, been playing, haven't
7. have, been studying
8. had left
9. Had, studied, had 또는 Did, study, did
10. became
11. has become
12. did, know

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13. have, known
14. is snowing
15. has been snowing
16. left
17. had left

B
1. visited
2. haven't eaten
3. hadn't eaten
4. for
5. since
6. has been cooking
7. had just left
8. had met

C
1. for ten years
2. has existed
3. started
4. did Jessica go
5. I have
6. had he gone

D
1. O
2. have lived → lived
3. has gone → went
4. O
5. does it have been → has it been
6. isn't talking → hasn't talked(hasn't been talking)

해설

C
1. since ten years → for ten years
현재완료에서 「for+시간」은 '~ 동안'의 뜻으로, 「since+과거의 시점」은 '~ 이후로'의 뜻으로 쓰인다. ten years는 시간이므로 for와 함께 쓴다.

2. has been existing → has existed
exist 등의 존재를 나타내는 동사는 진행 시제로 쓰지 않는다.

3. have started → started
현재완료는 명확한 과거(five years ago)를 나타내는 말과 같이 쓰지 않는다.

4. has Jessica gone → did Jessica go
의문사 when은 정확한 시점을 묻는 표현이므로 현재완료와 함께 쓰지 않는다.

5. I do → I have
현재완료(Have you seen ~?)로 물으면 have(has)를 이용해 답한다.

6. has he gone → had he gone
과거의 시점(when I arrived)을 기준으로 그 이전 상황을 언급하고 있으므로 현재완료가 아닌 과거완료로 묻는다.

D 1. O
'내 남동생은 어렸을 때부터 사진 찍는 것을 좋아했다.' 과거부터 현재까지의 일을 현재완료 시제로 표현한 맞는 문장이다.

2. have lived → lived
현재와는 상관없는 과거(from 2005 to 2010)의 일이므로 과거완료로 쓴다.

3. has gone → went
명확한 과거(last year)의 일이므로 과거 시제로 쓴다.

4. O
'Joanna는 지난 금요일부터 시험이 세 번 있다.' 과거부터 현재까지의 일을 현재완료 시제로 표현한 맞는 문장이다.

5. does it have been → has it been
how long은 기간을 묻는 표현으로 현재완료(진행) 시제와 자주 쓰인다. 현재완료진행 의문문은 「의문사+have(has)+주어+been+현재분사」 순으로 쓴다.

6. isn't talking → hasn't talked(hasn't been talking)
'말다툼을 한 이후로 3일 동안 말을 안 하고 있다'에서 '말을 안 하고 있다'는 과거부터 현재까지의 일이므로 현재완료(진행) 시제로 쓴다.

| Part Test |

A
1. has had
2. had
3. called
4. has called
5. have, flown
6. did, fly

B
1. have ever seen
2. haven't had
3. had seen
4. had lost
5. has been surfing

C
1. have, been
2. have traveled
3. went
4. went, was
5. did, stay
6. went
7. had, visited
8. had been
9. have never been

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10. have wanted
11. was

D 1. ② 2. ③ 3. ⑤ 4. ①
5. ③ 6. ④ 7. ④

E 1. ③ 2. ② 3. ④

해 설

E 1. ③ when → since
'시애틀에 살았을 때'(when we lived in Seattle)는 명확한 과거이므로 현재완료와 쓰지 않는다. '시애틀에 살던 때부터'(since we lived in Seattle)로 고쳐야 맞다.

2. ② been having → had
have 등의 소유를 나타내는 동사는 진행시제로 사용하지 않는다.

3. ④ has → had
'할아버지께서 돌아가시기 바로 전에 유서를 쓰셨다'에서 '유서를 쓰셨다'는 '돌아가시기'(과거) 전에 일어난 일이므로 과거완료로 쓴다.

PART 4
수동태

Unit 17 수동태와 시제

A 1. P 2. A 3. P
4. A 5. P

B 1. It was done 2. It will be done
3. It is being done 4. It was being done
5. It has been done 6. It must be done
7. It wasn't done 8. It can't be done

Unit 18 by+행위자/ 다른 전치사+목적어

C 2. by people
3. by someone
4. by workers

D 1. to 2. about 3. in
4. with 5. in 6. about
7. with 8. with 9. in
10. in 11. to 12. with

Exercise

A 1. write 2. is mixed
3. has changed 4. is limited
5. is divided

B 1. is measured
2. will be spoken
3. is being checked
4. was being painted
5. has been canceled
6. must be learned

C 1. Alexandre-Gustave Eiffel built the Eiffel Tower.
2. They were setting up the table when I entered the room.
3. How many plays did William Shakespeare write?

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4. When will doctors find a cure for AIDS?

D
1. is known for 2. is located in
3. is interested in 4. is composed of
5. are related to 6. Are, satisfied with

Edit
1. should put → should be put
2. is written your name → is your name written
3. invented → invented by 또는 was the computer invented → invented the computer
4. did → was

Write
1. *Flour(Flower)* is pronounced the same way as *flower(flour)*.
2. Everyone must be treated equally before the law.
3. Is the number 13 believed to be bad luck in your country?

Unit 19 주의해야 할 수동태

A
1. to 2. X 3. to
4. X 5. for

B
1. She was called
2. I was made
3. The dog was named
4. Arthur was considered

Unit 20 다양한 수동태 표현

C
1. repair 2. reviewed 3. review
4. made 5. broken

D
1. like to be told 2. like to be paid
3. like to be given 4. for being invited
5. for being elected 6. for being taught

Exercise

A
1. Linda was awarded the first prize.
The first prize was awarded to Linda.
2. Some people were sent three invitations by mistake.
Three invitations were sent to some people by mistake.
3. Ann was shown several pictures.
Several pictures were shown to Ann.

B
1. had the tree cut down
2. had the goods picked up
3. had the wall decorated
4. had the book translated

C
1. Admiral Yi is considered the greatest admiral by Koreans.
2. The bathroom door should be kept closed (by us).

D
1. to be respected 2. to be left
3. being taken 4. to be invited
5. being asked 6. being laughed at

Edit
1. filled → fill
2. check → checked
3. to tell → to be told
4. without electing → without being elected

Write
1. These scholarships will be given to music students.
2. We must have our computer repaired.
3. Congratulations on being nominated for Best Teacher of the year 2011.

| Part Review |

A
1. was painted by
2. isn't made
3. Is, written
4. was invented by
5. will be cured
6. are being checked
7. was being cooked
8. has been canceled
9. must be kept(stored)
10. is known for
11. is located in
12. was awarded to
13. was awarded
14. was elected
15. have(get), checked
16. to love, to be loved

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17. being carried(taken)

B

1. read
2. is read
3. were
4. studied
5. has been cleaned
6. is hidden
7. be educated
8. being treated
9. do
10. into

C

1. were brought
2. will be sent
3. was found
4. are decorated with
5. had her dress altered
6. were sent to

D

1. O
2. did → was
3. to color → colored
4. does → is
5. O
6. by → of

해설

C 1. brought → were brought
주어(potatoes)가 동작(brought)의 대상이므로 수동태를 쓴다. 수동태는 「be 동사+과거분사」로 쓴다.

2. are sent → will be sent
미래(tomorrow)의 일이므로 미래 시제 수동태 「will+be+과거분사」로 쓴다.

3. found → was found
행위자가 the first astronauts인 수동태 의문문이다. 의문사 what이 주어이므로 동사는 「be동사+과거분사」를 쓴다. 의문사는 단수 취급하므로 was를 쓴다.

4. are decorated by → are decorated with
be decorated with(~로 장식되다)와 같이 상태를 나타내는 수동태는 by 이외의 전치사를 사용한다.

5. had her dress alter → had her dress altered
'~이 …되도록 하다'는 「have(get)+목적어+과거분사」로 표현한다. '드레스가 수선되도록 했다'는 had her dress altered다.

6. were sent → were sent to
수여동사의 수동태에서 직접목적어(free tickets)가 주어가 되면 간접목적어(some people) 앞에 전치사 to 또는 for를 쓴다. send는 to를 사용한다.

D 1. O
'당신의 드레스는 어디에 있나요?'라는 질문에 '세탁 중이에요'라고 답하고 있다. 주어(it)가 동작(clean)의 대상이므로 수동태로 쓰되, 현재 진행되고 있는 일이므로 진행 시제로 쓴다. 현재진행 수동태는 「be 동사+being+과거분사」로 쓴다.

2. did → was
주어(the ancient city of Pompeii)가 동작(found)의 대상이므로 수동태로 쓴다. 의문사가 있는 수동태 의문문은 「의문사+be 동사+주어+과거분사」 순으로 쓴다.

3. to color → colored
'~이 …되도록 하다'는 「have(get)+목적어+과거분사」로 표현한다. '머리를 염색하다'는 get her hair colored다.

4. does → is
주어(Chinese tea)가 동작(call)의 대상이므로 수동태로 쓴다. 의문사가 있는 수동태 의문문은 「의문사+be 동사+주어+과거분사」 순으로 쓴다.

5. O
주어가 this picture이고, 행위자가 by whom인 바른 수동태 의문문이다. by whom은 who만 문장 앞에 두고 by는 문장 끝에 쓰는 것이 일반적이다.

6. by → of
be made of(~로 만들어지다)는 상태를 나타내는 수동태로 by가 아닌 of와 함께 쓴다.

| Part Test |

A

1. is eaten
2. were held
3. will be spoken
4. have been sold
5. must be watched

B

1. The first electric light bulb wasn't invented by Edison.
2. Who were the pyramids built by? 또는 By whom were the pyramids built?
3. Their first son was named Robert Todd (by them).

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C
1. is looking
2. is located
3. are needed
4. will be interviewed
5. should be sent
6. depend
7. are interested
8. contact

D 1. ② 2. ⑤ 3. ④ 4. ⑤ 5. ④ 6. ⑤ 7. ③

E 1. ② 2. ③ 3. ③

해설

D 4. ⑤ be satisfied with(~에 만족하다)는 상태를 나타내는 수동태로 by가 아닌 with와 함께 쓴다.

5. ④ 주어(the bank robber)가 동작(caught)의 대상이므로 수동태다. 의문사가 없는 수동태 의문문은 「be동사+주어+과거분사」 순으로 쓴다.

6. ⑤ 수여동사의 수동태에서 직접목적어(this sweater)가 주어가 되면 간접목적어(me) 앞에 전치사 to 또는 for를 쓴다. make는 for를 사용한다.

7. ③ '~이 …되도록 하다'는 「have(get)+목적어+과거분사」로 표현한다. '시력 검사하다'는 have one's eyes tested다.

E 1. ② been saved → saved
주어(advances in medicine)가 동작(save)의 주체이므로 능동태다.

2. ③ be returning → be returned
주어(it=a wallet)가 동작(return)의 대상이므로 수동태로 쓴다. 조동사가 있는 수동태는 「조동사+be+과거분사」로 쓴다.

3. ③ by → of
be composed of(~로 구성되다)는 상태를 나타내는 수동태로 전치사 by가 아닌 of와 함께 쓴다.

PART 5
조동사

Unit 21 의무와 필요 must, have to

A
1. We have to show
2. You have to practice
3. Sally has to enter
4. Do I have to bring
5. Does he have to email

B 1. 가야 한다 2. 운전해서는 안 된다 3. 제출해야 한다 4. 씻을 필요없다

Unit 22 충고와 권유 should, ought to, had better

C
1. You ought to call
2. They ought to give
3. Dave ought not to eat
4. We ought not to worry

D
1. had better take
2. had better not be
3. had better not pack
4. had better get
5. had better not eat

Exercise

A
1. mustn't drive
2. must obey
3. doesn't have to get up
4. mustn't leave
5. doesn't have to wear

B 1. had to 2. will have to 3. don't have to 4. didn't have to

C 1. ought not to go 2. had better not miss 3. What should I do, should keep

D 1. has to register before February 21

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2. ought to take some aspirin
3. ought not to ask a woman her age
4. doesn't need to make his bed

Edit 1. Have you to → Do you have to
2. don't have to → mustn't
3. do I should → should I
4. has better → had better

Write 1. All students must be on time for school.
2. Dave ought not to eat too much chocolate.
3. Where should we have lunch today?

Unit 23 추측, may, might, could, must

A 1. 허락 2. 추측 3. 능력
4. 능력 5. 추측

B 1. ~해야 한다 2. ~임에 틀림없다
3. ~해서는 안 된다 4. ~일 리가 없다

Unit 24 완료형 조동사

C 1. may have been
2. must have rained
3. might have gone
4. could have taken
5. should have studied
6. should have come
7. shouldn't have played
8. shouldn't have bought

D 1. 말했어야 했다
2. 공부하는 것이 좋다
3. 공부했어야 했다
4. (화장을) 하지 않는 것이 좋다
5. 입지 말았어야 했다

Exercise

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

B 1. Ronald Fleming might move to Germany.
2. They must be home by now.
3. James couldn't be over twenty years old yet.

C 1. must have been
2. might have forgotten
3. can't have gone
4. mustn't have locked

D 1. should have been
2. shouldn't have missed
3. should have studied
4. shouldn't have parked
5. shouldn't have eaten
6. should have written

Edit 1. may → will
2. was able to → could
3. must rain → must have rained
4. should study → should have studied

Write 1. Mr. Harrison could be an art professor.
2. Rachel must have been determined when she was in high school. 또는 When Rachel was in high school, she must have been determined.
3. You should have tried it on before you bought the skirt yesterday. 또는 Before you bought the skirt yesterday, you should have tried it on.

| Part Review |

A 1. must stop
2. to eat
3. Does, have to go
4. had to wait
5. will have to study
6. mustn't wear
7. don't have to cook
8. should, do
9. to go
10. had better fill
11. had better not eat
12. may(might, could) go
13. must be
14. must have forgotten

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15. mustn't have seen
16. should have called
17. shouldn't have shouted

B

1. must
2. has
3. shouldn't
4. should
5. had better
6. don't have to
7. had better not
8. may
9. couldn't
10. should have come

C

1. Do your children have to
2. must not unplug
3. had to leave
4. doesn't
5. ought not to spend
6. must have been

D

1. O
2. must not → don't have to
3. O
4. must → may(might, could)
5. may have been → may be
6. shouldn't paint → shouldn't have painted

해설

C 1. Have your children to → Do your children have to
have to의 의문문은「Do(Does)+주어+have to」순으로 쓴다.

2. don't have to unplug → must not unplug
'컴퓨터가 켜있을 때는 플러그를 뽑으면 안 된다'이므로 금지의 must not으로 표현한다. don't have to는 '~할 필요 없다'이다.

3. has to leave → had to leave
과거(at the age of 13)의 일이므로 had to를 쓴다.

4. hasn't → doesn't
「Do(Does)+주어+have to」로 물으면 do(does)를 이용해 대답한다.

5. ought to not spend → ought not to spend
「ought to+동사원형」(~해야 한다)의 부정은 「ought not to+동사원형」이다.

6. must be → must have been
과거에 대한 추측이므로「must+have+과거분사」(~였음에 틀림없다)로 표현한다.

D 1. O
should(~하는 것이 좋다)는 충고할 때 쓰인다.

2. must not → don't have to
'이 버스는 무료야. 표를 살 필요가 없어'이므로「don't have to+동사원형」(~할 필요 없다)를 사용한다.

3. O
'파티에 무엇을 입고 가는 것이 좋을까?'는 should(~하는 것이 좋다)를 이용해 표현하며, 조동사가 있는 의문문은「의문사+조동사+주어+동사원형」순으로 쓴다.

4. must → may(might, could)
'확실히는 모르겠어'(I'm not sure.)는 강한 추측의 표현 must와는 어울리지 않는다. 약한 추측은 may, might 또는 could를 이용한다.

5. may have been → may be
may have been은 '~이었을지도 모른다'의 뜻으로 과거사실을 추측할 때 사용한다. 미래(within the next ten years)는 may를 이용해 추측한다.

6. shouldn't paint → shouldn't have painted
'이 색으로 칠하지 말았어야 해'는 과거 일에 대한 후회로「shouldn't have+과거분사」로 표현한다.

| Part Test |

A Can , can't, must, don't have to, might, can't, must, might

B

1. correct
2. wrong
3. correct
4. wrong
5. correct
6. wrong
7. wrong

C

1. should have done
2. should have spoken
3. should have had
4. should have worn
5. shouldn't have worn
6. shouldn't have bitten
7. shouldn't have been

D

1. ③
2. ③
3. ②
4. ⑤
5. ④
6. ⑤
7. ④

E

1. ③
2. ①
3. ④

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해 설

B 2. should to study → should study
조동사(should) 다음에는 동사원형을 쓴다.

4. might go → might have gone
'Jonathan이 여기에 없다. 이미 집으로 갔을지도 모른다.' 과거사실에 대한 약한 추측은 「might have+과거분사」로 표현한다.

6. 'll must work → 'll have to work
조동사는 연속해서 사용하지 않는다. must(~해야 한다)의 미래형은 「will have to+동사원형」이다.

7. must work → must have worked
'그녀는 어제 하루 종일 일한 게 분명하다.' 과거사실에 대한 강한 추측은 「must have+과거분사」로 표현한다.

D 3. ② '~해야 할 것이다'(미래의 필요)는 「will have to+동사원형」으로 표현한다.

4. ⑤ '쇼핑을 가고 싶으면 어디로 가는 것이 좋을까?'는 충고의 should를 이용해 표현하며, should가 들어간 의문문은 「(의문사)+should+주어+동사원형」 순으로 쓴다. ought to는 의문문으로 잘 사용하지 않는다.

E 1. ③ not be → not to be
「ought to+동사원형」(~해야 한다)의 부정은 「ought not to+동사원형」이다.

2. ① have better → had better
'하는 편이 낫다'는 「had better+동사원형」이다.

3. ④ get → have gotten(got)
'비행기표가 모두 팔렸다. 지난 달에 샀어야 했다'는 과거 사실에 대한 후회로 「should have+과거분사」로 표현한다.

PART 6
형용사절

Unit 25 주격 관계대명사 who, which, that

A
1. I'm looking for a secretary (who can use a computer well).
2. I like a film (which has a happy ending).
3. A botanist is a person (who studies plants).
4. The bus (which takes you to the station) should be here any minute.

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

Unit 26 목적격 관계대명사 who(m), which, that

C
1. I read a book that I bought to prepare for class.
   (S1 V1 / S2 V2)
2. The police arrested a man who Jill worked with.
   (S1 / V1 / S2 / V2)
3. The man who I met yesterday comes from Canada.
   (S1 / S2 V2 / V1)
4. The email that I sent didn't reach everybody.
   (S1 / S2 V2 / V1)

D
2. The apples that we bought in the shop were bad. ✓
3. She's the woman who I told you about. ✓

Exercise

A

1. who	2. that	3. whom
4. which	5. was	6. was

B
1. whom/who/that you met at the party are all old friends of mine
2. whom/who/that David takes after is his uncle
3. is a feeling which/that nobody can describe

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C 1. ø 2. who 3. ø
4. which 5. ø 6. whom

D 1. who(that) try to score goals for their team
2. (which/that) you use to hit a ball when playing tennis
3. (which/that) they are playing on the radio
4. (who/whom/that) you don't trust
5. which(that) carries people across the water

Edit 1. it → ø
2. to who → to whom 또는 to who David is talking → David is talking to
3. are → is
4. are → is

Write 1. A florist is someone who arranges and sells flowers.
2. The book (which/that) you recommended was quite useful.
3. Do you know the girl (whom/who/that) Jerry falls in love with? 또는 Do you know the girl with whom Jerry falls in love? 또는 Do you know the girl who(that) falls in love with Jerry?

Unit 27 소유격 관계대명사 whose

A 1. which 2. who 3. whose
4. whose 5. who

B 1. Do you know the girl who I danced with? 목적격 관계대명사
2. Do you know the girl who danced with me? 주격 관계대명사
3. This is the girl whose mother is from Canada. 소유격 관계대명사
4. A woman whose daughter was crying tried to calm her. 소유격 관계대명사

Unit 28 what / it be ~ that

C 1. that 2. what 3. that
4. What 5. what

D 1. X 2. O 3. O

Exercise

A 1. the actor whose new show started on TV last night
2. The house whose roof is very old
3. a neighbor whose baby cries all night.
4. is a woman whose husband is dead

B 1. who 2. whose 3. who
4. which 5. whose 6. whose

C 1. what 2. that 3. what
4. that 5. what

D 1. It is Luxembourg that is the richest country in the world by GNP per capita.
2. It was Alexander Fleming that discovered penicillin in 1928.
3. It was the necklace that Paul bought for his mother's birthday.
4. It was Marconi that invented the radio.

Edit 1. who → whose
2. that → what
3. what → that
4. whom → that(who)

Write 1. Have you read the book whose title is *The Third Wave*?
2. That's what I want to say.
3. You shouldn't believe everything (that) you read in the newspaper.

Unit 29 관계부사 where, when

A 1. 의문부사 2. 관계부사 3. 관계부사
4. 의문부사 5. 관계부사

B 1. which 2. where 3. which
4. when 5. which

Unit 30 관계부사 why, how

C 1. 의문부사 2. 관계부사 3. 관계부사
4. 의문부사 5. 관계부사

D 1. why 2. how 3. ø
4. which 5. which

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Exercise

A
1. which 2. where 3. when
4. which 5. where 6. when

B
1. is the town where Alexander Graham Bell was born
2. is the church where Sue and Peter got married
3. when I graduated from university was long and hot
4. was the year when the Korean War broke out

C
1. which 2. why 3. which
4. how 5. ø

D
1. They never told us the reason why they moved away.
   They never told us the reason for which they moved away.
2. Deaf people should learn the way they can communicate.
   Deaf people should learn how they can communicate.
   Deaf people should learn the way in which they can communicate.

Edit
1. in where → in which 또는 where
2. in which → on which 또는 when
3. that → why 또는 for which
4. the way how → the way 또는 how 또는 the way in which

Write
1. Chungwadae is the place where the President of South Korea lives.
2. Do you know the year when your parents got married?
3. There are many reasons why sleep is important.

| Part Review |

A
1. a person who(that)
2. country which(that)
3. The person whom(who/that)
4. the hotels which(that)
5. the teacher, about
6. The bus, for
7. dog whose leg
8. what I wanted
9. It is, that(which)
10. The house where
11. a city where
12. the day when
13. The day on which
14. the reason why
15. The reason for which
16. how
17. the way in which

B
1. which 2. who 3. ø
4. which 5. whose 6. that
7. where 8. which 9. ø
10. when

C
1. I opened
2. who just walked past were
3. which was damaged
4. who are waiting 또는 waiting
5. a place in which 또는 a place where
6. everything that 또는 what

D
1. O
2. which → whose
3. O
4. the way how → the way 또는 how 또는 the way in which
5. for why → for which 또는 why
6. O

해설

C
1. I opened it → I opened
   목적격 관계대명사절 (which/that) I opened가 선행사 the letter를 꾸미는 문장이다. 관계대명사절에서는 선행사와 같은 부분(it)이 생략된다.
2. who just walked past was → who just walked past were
   주격 관계대명사절 who just walked past가 선행사 the men을 꾸미는 문장이다. 주어(the men)가 복수이므로 동사도 복수형 were로 쓴다.
3. which were damaged → which was damaged
   주격 관계대명사절의 동사는 선행사의 수에 일치시킨다. 선행사(the picture)가 단수이므로 were가 아닌 was를 사용한다.

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4. are waiting → who are waiting 또는 waiting
선행사 two students가 주격 관계대명사절의 꾸밈을 받는 문장이다. are waiting을 이끄는 관계대명사 who가 빠져 있다. 또한 「주격관계대명사+be」를 생략할 수도 있다.

5. a place which → a place in which 또는 a place where
선행사가 장소고 people ~ 이하에 in the prison이 생략되어 있으므로 in which 또는 관계부사 where를 사용한다.

6. everything what → everything that 또는 what
목적격 관계대명사절이 선행사 everything을 수식하는 문장이다. 선행사가 everything일 경우 관계대명사 that을 사용한다. 또는 선행사를 포함한 관계대명사 what을 쓴다.

D 1. O
선행사가 a person이고, you 앞에 목적격 관계대명사 whom(who/that)이 생략된 옳은 문장이다.

2. which → whose
선행사 a company와 products가 소유관계이므로 소유격 관계대명사 whose를 사용한다.

3. O
Mrs. Parker gave them the thing(s) which(that) she had.에서 선행사 the thing(s)와 목적격 관계대명사 which(that)이 합쳐져 what이 되었다. 관계대명사 what은 '~ 것'으로 해석된다.

4. the way how → the way 또는 how 또는 the way in which
선행사 the way와 관계부사 how는 함께 쓰지 않는다. 둘 중 하나만 쓰거나 the way in which로 쓴다.

5. for why → for which 또는 why
선행사가 이유일 때는 관계부사 why를 사용하며, 이것은 for which로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다. for why로는 쓰지 않는다.

6. O
There is a small box.와 I kept keys in the box.는 관계대명사 또는 관계부사를 이용해서 There is a small box in which I kept keys. 또는 There is a small box (which/that) I kept keys in. 또는 There is a small box where I kept keys.로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.

| Part Test |

A
1. Pet owners ✓ (who(that)) want to walk their dogs in the park must use a leash.
2. There were children ✓ (who(that)) were running out of the building.
3. A thermometer is something ✓ (which(that)) measures temperature.
4. Which is the Asian country ✓ (whose) economy is growing the fastest?
5. She never told anyone the reason ✓ (why 또는 for which) she had to leave.

B
1. The Chinese restaurant that is near my house has great Peking Duck.
2. The students who were chosen for the contest were very proud of themselves.
3. The doctor who is looking after my grandmother is very kind to her.
4. Some of the answers that I wrote on the test were incorrect.
5. Don't believe everything that you see and hear on TV or the radio.

C
1. who 2. that 3. that 4. who
5. what 6. ø 7. that 8. whose
9. who were 10. why

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

E
1. ③ 2. ② 3. ②

해설

D 3. ④ Do you like people?과 You work with them.을 목적격 관계대명사를 이용해 한 문장으로 합치면, Do you like people with whom you work? 또는 Do you like people (whom/that/ø) you work with?가 된다.

E 1. ③ who he → who
선행사 a man이 주격 관계대명사절 who ~의 꾸밈을 받는 문장이다. 관계대명사절에서 선행사와 일치하는 부분(he)은 생략한다.

2. ② which → where 또는 at which
선행사가 장소고, people ~ 이하에 at university가 생략되어 있으므로 at which 또는 관계부사 where를 사용한다.

3. ② for why → for which 또는 why
선행사가 이유고, so ~ 이하에 for the reason이 생략되어 있으므로 관계부사 why 또는 for which를 사용한다. for why로는 쓰지 않는다.

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PART 7
명사절과 화법

Unit 31 that으로 시작하는 명사절

A

1. It is a well-known fact that good pillows will help you sleep better. 주어
2. Is it true that all movies will be available online? 주어
3. My feeling is that the robbery was an inside job. 보어
4. Do you think that a large family is a blessing? 목적어
5. I firmly believe that goal-setting is important for achieving our dreams. 목적어

B

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

Unit 32 간접의문문

C

1. is it
2. it is
3. she has
4. does she have
5. how far the moon is

D

1. 만약 ~하다면
2. ~인지 아닌지
3. 만약 ~하다면
4. ~인지 아닌지

Exercise

A

1. Is it true that ✓ most people can never forget their first love?
2. That ✓ smoking has been linked to lung cancer is a well-known fact.
3. Amy's first impression of Paul is that ✓ he isn't handsome enough to tempt her.
4. It is widely believed that ✓ people have enjoyed singing from the earliest time.
5. Why do people believe that ✓ money is the root of evil?
6. In some countries, people think that ✓ the number 13 brings bad luck.

B

1. that lions are endangered
2. that you may fall in love with Jessica
3. (that) parents will always see their children as beautiful

C

1. when the library opens
2. who can speak Chinese
3. where you went for vacation
4. if(whether) there is a library nearby
5. if(whether) you met Josh
6. if(whether) she has a boyfriend
7. Whether he'll do well on the test

D

1. How many text messages do you send each day?
2. Who has had the most influence on your life?
3. Does the bus go to Los Angeles?
4. Can dogs communicate each other?

Edit

1. When the Korean War broke out
2. who invented basketball
3. if there is a post office
4. Whether a laptop computer is

Write

1. It is interesting that dogs are colorblind.
2. Do you know where garbage goes?
3. Please tell me whether you are having trouble or not.

Unit 33 직접화법과 간접화법

A

1. She said, "I met Joe here an hour ago."
2. He asked, "Do you send text messages to your mother's phone?"
3. Her mother said to her, "I don't agree with your decision."
4. David said to me, "Have you been to Los Angeles?"
5. Mr. Park said, "We're going to learn about stars today."

B

1. said
2. told
3. told
4. said
5. told
6. said

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Unit 34 간접화법 시제

C
1. was
2. were leaving
3. had gone
4. could

D
1. moves
2. had moved
3. exists
4. existed

Exercise

A
1. would do
2. was going to
3. hadn't met
4. died
5. circles

B
1. says that she wants the best education possible for her children
2. told(said to) us that we should study harder
3. said that he was taking a lot of English classes
4. told(said to) me that she had finished her composition

C
1. she had taught online the previous day(the day before)
2. they had lived there for five years
3. he might bring someone with him to the party the next(following) day

D
1. it would be a great success
2. we shouldn't miss it
3. she couldn't remember a funnier movie
4. it had made him laugh

Edit
1. said → said to 또는 told
2. can't → couldn't
3. tomorrow → the next(following) day
4. worked → works

Write
1. Ms. Curtis told Tom she could support him.
2. Thomas said to me he had met her three times.
3. Mr. Park told us Korea has a 5000-year history.

Unit 35 의문문의 간접화법

A
1. that
2. if
3. what
4. if
5. said
6. asked

B
1. what she was doing
2. where he had lived
3. if(whether) Ellen was married
4. if(whether) Jason had bought a new car

Unit 36 명령문의 간접화법

C
1. to be friendly
2. to check
3. not to shout
4. not to play

D
1. Anna to come to the office
2. Eric to close the door
3. Sally to exercise regularly
4. Tony not to worry too much

Exercise

A
1. how much pocket money Lisa got
2. what I was doing
3. if(whether) Mandy would have lunch with Sue
4. if(whether) I had cleaned the black shoes the previous day(the day before)

B
1. if
2. would do
3. had finished
4. gave Jeffrey

C
1. advised Jenny to be polite to others
2. reminded Sally not to eat so much junk food
3. warned children not to touch anything in the museum

D
1. what his strengths were
2. what he could do for them
3. if(whether) he was good enough to work for that(the) company
4. to tell them something about himself
5. why he had chosen to join them

Edit
1. asked what
2. asked me if(whether)
3. I had washed
4. not to play

Write
1. Linda asked me what year I had

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graduated from elementary school.

2. Tom asked her if she was interested in movies or not.

3. He reminded me not to forget to send the letter.

| Part Review |

A

1. It is, that
2. is that
3. didn't believe that
4. Where he found
5. if(whether) Sarah
6. Whether he is rich
7. who made(created)
8. says
9. said that
10. told us that (said to us), would take (were taking)
11. said that, had, started
12. why I loved
13. how old she is
14. How he spends
15. asked him if(whether) they had lived
16. warned, to stop
17. asked, not to play

B

1. say 2. that 3. when
4. worked 5. is 6. had been
7. Whether 8. will come

C

1. That garlic has
2. It is
3. the school begins
4. that
5. the previous day(the day before)
6. gained
7. to be nice

D

1. What did she say → What she said
2. O 3. O
4. If → Whether
5. can you → you can
6. don't be → not to be

해설

C

1. Garlic has → That garlic has
명사절(that garlic has health benefits)이 주어로 쓰인 문장이다. that 명사절이 주어로 쓰일 때는 that을 생략할 수 없다.

2. That is → It is
진주어 that the Earth is ~를 대신하여 문장 앞에 쓰는 가주어는 that이 아닌 it이다.

3. does the school begin → the school begins
문장의 일부분으로 쓰이는 간접의문문은 「의문사+주어+동사」 순으로 쓴다.

4. it is that → that
believe, think 등은 that 명사절을 목적어로 쓰는 경우가 많다. believe(think) 다음에 바로 that절을 쓴다.

5. yesterday → the previous day(the day before)
Peter said to me, "Did you meet Joe yesterday?"를 간접화법으로 바꾼 것이다. 전달동사(asked)가 과거 시제일 경우, 인용문에 쓰인 yesterday는 the previous day 또는 the day before로 바뀐다.

6. had gained → gained
'한국이 1945년에 독립한 것'은 역사적인 사실이므로 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 과거로 쓴다.

7. that to be nice → to be nice
직접화법으로 쓰인 명령문(Tony said to Amy, "Please be nice to my sisters.")은 「ask(tell, advise 등)+목적어+to 부정사」를 이용해 간접화법으로 고친다.

D

1. What did she say → What she said
간접의문문 What ~이 주어로 쓰인 문장이다. 간접의문문은 「의문사+주어+동사」 순으로 쓴다.

2. O
간접의문문 how old he is가 목적어로 쓰인 옳은 문장이다.

3. O
간접의문문 when human race began이 보어로 쓰인 옳은 문장이다.

4. If → Whether
if로 시작하는 명사절은 주어로 쓰일 수 없다. 주어로는 whether 명사절을 쓴다.

5. can you → you can
의문사가 없는 간접의문문은 「if(whether)+주어+동사」 순으로 쓴다.

6. don't be → not to be
부정명령문을 간접화법으로 표현하면 「warn(ask, tell 등)+목적어+not+to 부정사」가 된다.

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| Part Test |

A 1. O 2. X 3. X 4. O

B
1. (that) I looked beautiful in that dress
2. how he could get to the subway station
3. if(whether) I had met Josh
4. not to drive fast in the rain

C
1. when the person died
2. how old the person was
3. if(whether) the dead person was male or female
4. how tall the person was
5. whether the person was right or left handed
6. what the person ate

D 1. ② 2. ② 3. ⑤ 4. ⑤ 5. ② 6. ④ 7. ⑤

E 1. ③ 2. ③ 3. ②

해설

D 3. ⑤ 주어진 문장은 Harry said to me, "I will finish the report tomorrow."를 간접화법으로 바꾼 것이다. 전달하는 시점이 과거이므로, 인용문에서 사용된 will은 would, tomorrow는 the next day(the following day)로 바뀐다.

4. ⑤ '윌리엄이 버스를 한 시간 동안 기다리고 있다고 말했다'에서 '버스를 한 시간 동안 기다리고 있다'가 '말했다(said)'보다 먼저 시작되어 진행되고 있으므로 과거완료진행으로 표현한다.

5. ② '흰긴수염고래는 세상에서 가장 큰 동물이다'와 같이 일반적인 사실을 간접화법으로 표현할 때는 항상 현재 시제로 쓴다.

6. ④ '언제 화산이 폭발할지를'은 when으로 시작하는 미래 시제 간접의문문으로 쓰는 것이 알맞다.

E 1. ③ do → ø
간접의문문 where ~가 know의 목적어로 쓰인 문장이다. 간접의문문은 「의문사+주어+동사」 순으로 쓰며, 조동사 do(does)는 쓰지 않는다.

2. ③ was going → is going
직접화법이므로 말하던 당시에 실제로 사용한 시제를 쓴다. "내일 날씨가 맑고 따뜻할 것입니다"는 is going to로 표현한다.

3. ② don't forget → not to forget
부정명령문을 간접화법으로 표현하면 「tell(ask, advise 등)+목적어+not+to 부정사」가 된다.

PART 8
접속사

Unit 37 종속 접속사 Ⅰ

A 1. While 2. As 3. since 4. Unless 5. in case

B 1. meet 2. will meet 3. comes 4. will come

Unit 38 종속 접속사 Ⅱ

C 1. because 2. though 3. Though 4. Because

D 1. whereas 2. Although 3. so that 4. so, that 5. so, that

Exercise

A 1. while 2. when 3. As 4. since 5. until 6. By the time

B 1. if 2. unless 3. in case 4. if 5. in case 6. unless

C
1. Though Alyssa isn't interested in food
2. because he has passed the TOEFL with a score of 105
3. whereas other parents prefer girls

D
1. Hockey players wear lots of protective clothing so that they don't get hurt.
2. You should give the iron time to heat up so that you can iron your clothes.
3. Jessica was so busy last week that she forgot about time.
4. He bought so many books that he couldn't carry them.

Edit
1. Although 또는 but → ø
2. while → when
3. many mistakes so → so many mistakes
4. that → so that

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Write 1. Jessica had an accident while she was driving. 또는 While Jessica was driving, she had an accident.

2. We found a table although the cafe was crowded. 또는 Although the cafe was crowded, we found a table.

3. Joe talked louder so that everyone could hear.

Unit 39 상관 접속사

A 1. and 2. nor 3. but (also) 4. or 5. as

B 1. is 2. am 3. is 4. are

Unit 40 접속부사

C 1. 그러므로 2. 그러나 3. 그 외에 4. 예를 들면 5. 게다가 6. 따라서 7. 그렇지 않으면 8. 게다가

D 1. However 2. nevertheless 3. Otherwise 4. Besides 5. In addition

Exercise

A 1. either 2. not only 3. and 4. Neither 5. as 6. but 7. or

B 1. love 2. have 3. is 4. lives 5. intends

C 1. however 2. Therefore 3. Otherwise

D 1. However 2. otherwise 3. In addition 4. for example 5. Therefore 6. In short

Edit 1. and → but also 또는 not only → both

2. has → have

3. However → However,

4. otherwise → therefore(thus)

Write 1. My mother likes both gardening and playing the piano.

2. I have never been to either Nepal(Burma) or Burma(Nepal).

3. I think. Therefore, I am.

| Part Review |

A 1. when you are sad
2. While he was taking
3. until you do
4. unless I use
5. Because it was
6. Although(Though) it rained
7. whereas(while)
8. so easy that
9. so that I could
10. Both, and
11. Not only, but also
12. either, or
13. neither, nor
14. However
15. therefore(thus)
16. otherwise
17. for example

B 1. As 2. when 3. Because 4. whereas 5. Although 6. unless 7. if 8. in case 9. either 10. therefore

C 1. while 2. comes 3. Because 4. likes 5. either coffee or tea 6. In addition

D 1. it'll be → it's
2. such that → so that
3. has to → have to
4. O
5. however → therefore(thus)
6. O

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해 설

C 1. during → while
during은 전치사이므로 뒤에 주어, 동사를 쓸 수 없다. '~동안에'의 뜻인 접속사는 while이다.

2. will come → comes
in case가 이끄는 조건의 부사절에서는 미래 대신 현재 시제를 쓴다.

3. As → Because
why로 물으면 because로 대답한다. as는 상대도 알고 있는 이유를 말할 때 사용한다.

4. like → likes
not only A but also B에서 동사는 B와 일치시킨다. my sister가 단수이므로 likes를 쓴다.

5. neither coffee nor tea → either coffee or tea
neither A nor B는 부정어와 함께 쓰지 않는다. '둘 중 어느 것도 ~ 아니다'는 not ~ either A or B로 쓴다.

6. In short → In addition
in short는 '요약하면'의 뜻이다. 내용을 추가할 때 사용하는 접속부사는 in addition, besides 등이다.

D 1. it'll be → it's
조건을 나타내는 부사절에서는 미래 대신 현재 시제를 사용한다.

2. such that → so that
'고양이 먹이를 사려고'는 목적을 나타내는 so that ~으로 표현한다.

3. has to → have to
셀 수 있는 명사를 both A and B로 연결하면 동사는 복수형을 쓴다.

4. O
Chinese as well as English는 '영어뿐 아니라 중국어도'의 뜻이다.

5. however → therefore 또는 thus
'마지막 버스가 떠났다'와 '우리는 걸어가야 할 것이다'는 원인과 결과이므로 therefore 또는 thus를 사용한다.

6. O
접속부사 however는 문장의 앞, 중간, 끝에 사용할 수 있다.

| Part Test |

A
1. ex) When I get a cold, I drink a lot of ginger tea.
2. ex) I've had a British shorthair since I was 10.
3. ex) If it doesn't rain tomorrow, I'll ride a bike in Riverside Park.
4. ex) I don't eat meat because raising cows or pigs for meat causes environmental problems.
5. ex) Although I've lived with my grandmother for years, I still don't know her age.
6. ex) I'm so tired that I can't keep my eyes open.
7. ex) I'm saving money so that I can go on vacation to Greece.

B 1. and 2. either 3. nor 4. as 5. but

C 1. For example 2. Thus 3. As a result 4. However 5. Finally 6. Therefore

D 1. ④ 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ③ 5. ③ 6. ① 7. ④

E 1. ④ 2. ④ 3. ④

해 설

D 4. ③ not only A but also B에서 A, B는 같은 형태로 쓴다. not only 다음에 to 부정사를 썼으므로, but also 다음에도 to 부정사를 쓴다.

5. ③ neither A nor B는 'A, B 둘 다 아니다'의 뜻이며, 부정어와 함께 쓰지 않고, 동사는 B에 일치시킨다.

E 1. ④ have → has
not only A but also B에서 동사는 B와 일치시킨다. the doctor가 단수이므로 has를 쓴다.

2. ④ although → because
'많은 사람들이 그 차를 구매한다'와 '정말 좋은 차이기 때문이다'는 결과와 원인이기 때문에 접속사 because로 연결한다.

3. ④ for example → however
중동지역과 서구를 대조하고 있기 때문에 접속부사 however를 쓴다.

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PART 9
가정법

Unit 41 1차 가정문

A
1. is
2. doesn't call
3. don't receive
4. will get
5. won't be able to

B
1. will meet, ~인지 아닌지를
2. start, 만약 ~한다면
3. will start, ~인지 아닌지를
4. see, 만약 ~한다면

Unit 42 2차 가정문

C
1. spoke
2. shared
3. would look
4. would invite

D
1. snows
2. will be
3. would be
4. were
5. would plant
6. couldn't pass

Exercise

A
1. will(can) go, gets
2. do, will be
3. increases, will agree
4. won't(can't) eat, finishes
5. will happen, don't arrive
6. don't ask, will(can) never know

B
1. felt, would go
2. would join, was(were)
3. went, wouldn't be
4. sold, would(could) buy
5. wouldn't talk, was(were)

C
1. was(were) young, he could take the job
2. had as much money as Bill Gates, she would retire
3. was(were) interested in music, we would be good friends.

D
1. Unless she gets here soon
2. Unless the athlete practiced
3. Unless Billy bullied his classmates

Edit
1. you'll repair → you repair
2. I'm → I was(were)
3. if I was you → if I were you
4. Unless → If 또는 didn't visit → visited

Write
1. If you eat too little, it will spoil your appearance. 또는 It will spoil your appearance if you eat too little.
2. If you was(were) Superman, what would you do? 또는 What would you do if you was(were) Superman?
3. If people had four arms, life might be easier. 또는 Life might be easier if people had four arms.

Unit 43 3차 가정문

A
1. had won
2. hadn't studied
3. would have seen
4. wouldn't(couldn't) have arrived
5. couldn't have done

B
1. didn't snow
2. would earn
3. would have earned
4. didn't rain
5. hadn't rained

Unit 44 현재와 과거의 소망 wish

C
1. had
2. didn't work
3. had studied
4. hadn't eaten

D
1. I could speak English
2. I could cook well
3. I could play the violin
4. I could go on a vacation this summer

Exercise

A
1. had found, could have saved

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2. had bought, would have tasted
3. had helped, wouldn't have been
4. would(could) have taken part, hadn't broken
5. wouldn't have opened, had contained
6. had seen, wouldn't have thought

B
1. had asked
2. spoke
3. used
4. would(could) have seen
5. would(could) buy
6. wouldn't have hurt

C
1. were(was)
2. had written
3. earned
4. lived
5. hadn't done
6. had tried

D
1. wishes he had a driver's license
2. wish I were(was) at home in bed
3. wish they had bought a new car
4. wishes she hadn't eaten too much last night

Edit
1. would like → would have liked 또는 had met → met
2. rained → had rained 또는 could have planted → could plant
3. can → could
4. studied → had studied

Write
1. If you had driven more carefully last night, you wouldn't have had an accident. 또는 You wouldn't have had an accident if you had driven more carefully last night.
2. I wish I could speak well in front of people.
3. Kevin wishes he had gone to university last year.

| Part Review |

A
1. If you move
2. will say
3. wear, will slip
4. it is, will go
5. loved
6. wouldn't be
7. you were, would, do
8. I were, would choose
9. had had
10. would have told
11. had turned, wouldn't have fallen
12. had gotten(got), wouldn't have been
13. I had
14. she were(was)
15. I could
16. it would
17. had practiced

B
1. lend
2. might
3. was
4. hadn't talked
5. had asked
6. have known
7. had been
8. could
9. were
10. had stayed

C
1. doesn't open
2. knew
3. I were you
4. I had
5. hadn't met
6. it were(was)

D
1. can have → could have
2. Unless → If 또는 don't run → run
3. O
4. O
5. learned → had learned
6. will stop → would stop

해설

C
1. won't open → doesn't open
불확실한 미래의 일을 가정하고 있으므로 1차 가정문이다. 1차 가정문의 조건절에서는 현재 시제를 쓴다.

2. knows → knew
현재사실의 반대를 가정하고 있으므로 2차 가정문이다. 2차 가정문의 조건절에는 동사의 과거형을 쓴다.

3. I was you → I were you
'네가 당신이라면'은 2차 가정문으로 if I were you로 쓴다. was는 쓰지 않는다.

4. I have → I had
현재의 사실과 다른 소망은 I wish 다음에 「주어+동사의 과거형」을 쓴다.

5. didn't meet → hadn't met
과거의 소망은 I wish 다음에 「주어+had+과거분사」를 쓴다.

6. it was(were)
현재의 사실과 다른 소망은 I wish 다음에 「주어+

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동사의 과거형」을 쓴다.be 동사는 was 또는 were를 사용한다. were가 좀더 격식을 차린 표현이다.

D 1. can have → could have
'내가 18살이라면'은 현재와 다른 사실을 가정하는 것이므로 2차 가정문이다. 2차 가정문의 주절의 동사는「would/could/might+동사원형」으로 쓴다.

2. Unless → If 또는 don't run → run
unless(=if ~ not)는 '~하지 않는다면'의 뜻으로 not과 함께 쓰지 않는다. '뛰지 않으면'은 unless you run 또는 if you don't run이다.

3. O
'시간이 있으면, 그는 암벽등반을 시작할 것이다' 현재와 다른 사실을 2차 가정문으로 표현한 옳은 문장이다.

4. O
'비행기 예약을 취소하면 환불 받을 수 있나요?'는 1차 가정문으로 불확실한 현재의 상황을 가정한 옳은 문장이다.

5. learned → had learned
과거의 소망은 I wish 다음에「주어+had+과거분사」를 쓴다.

6. will stop → would stop
'~하면 좋겠는데'는 I wish 다음에「주어+would+동사원형」을 써서 표현한다.

| Part Test |

A
1. ✓ a. I don't have time.
2. ✓ a. Stephen met Rebecca.
3. ✓ b. I want to be a princess.
4. ✓ b. Jessica feels sad that she didn't study hard.

B
1. doesn't pay, will have to
2. had found out, would have spent
3. hadn't bought, wouldn't(couldn't) have shopped
4. hadn't made
5. were, wouldn't do
6. would, do, were

C 1. ② 2. ③ 3. ① 4. ⑤ 5. ⑤ 6. ④ 7. ④

D 1. ③ 2. ③ 3. ②

해설

D 1. ③ will cross → cross
현재의 일을 가정하는 1차 가정문이다. 1차 가정문의 조건절에는 동사의 현재형을 쓴다.

2. ③ are → were
'당신이 국가 지도자라면 무엇을 할지 말해주세요'는 현재사실과 반대를 가정하는 2차 가정문이므로, 조건절에는 동사의 과거형을 쓴다.

3. ② calls → would call
'Mrs. Moore는 의사가 그녀에게 진단결과를 알려주기를 바란다.' 미래에 대한 소망은 I wish 다음에「주어+would+동사원형」을 써서 표현한다.

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