

Answer Key

GRAMMAR Inside

LEVEL 2

UNIT 01 감각동사와 수여동사

CHECK UP

p.12

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.13

- STEP 1** 1. new 2. interesting
3. him my secret 4. for 5. me
- STEP 2** 1. of 2. delicious 3. to 4. for
- STEP 3** 1. to me 2. to his parents 3. for me
- STEP 4** 1. felt cold 2. taste salty
3. her notebook to me 4. my diary to
5. me my teacher's name

UNIT 02 목적격 보어를 가지는 동사

CHECK UP

p.14

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.15

- STEP 1** 1. travel 2. depressed 3. to wear
4. take 5. to water
- STEP 2** 1. shake[shaking] 2. to take 3. wait
4. warm 5. choose[to choose]
- STEP 3** 1. to clean 2. knock[knocking]
3. tell 4. to think
- STEP 4** 1. want you to choose
2. made us happy
3. felt something touch[touching]
4. let me have

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.16-17

- A** 1. taste sour 2. named their baby Alice
3. You look young 4. allowed me to use
5. smells like curry 6. him wash the dishes
7. lent Bill my tent / lent my tent to Bill

- B** 1. This lake looks very deep 2. heard someone call her name 3. keeps food fresh
4. made a wedding dress for her 5. asked a favor of his neighbor 6. showed his scar to them
- C** 1. saw Mia talk[talking] to Henry
2. something fall[falling] from the sky
3. got me to join the book club 4. made me work until late last night 5. felt the wind blow[blowing] through her hair 6. let me ride my bike to school
- D** 1. children gifts / gifts to children
2. knock[knocking] on the door
3. the driver to stop the car

REVIEW TEST

pp.18-21

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠ 4. ㉠ 5. ㉠ 6. ㉠ 7. ㉠ 8. ㉠
9. ㉠ 10. ㉠ 11. ㉠ 12. ㉠ 13. steal[stealing]
14. use 15. to go 16. to me 17. of me
18. for his daughter 19. ㉠ 20. tastes bitter
21. didn't[did not] let me enter 22. got me to keep a diary 23. ㉠ 24. The story sounded strange 25. I heard my sister play the violin
26. ㉠, ㉠, ㉠ 27. ㉠ 28. ㉠ 29. X, to 30. O
31. He helped us find the way 32. tiredly → tired
33. teach → to teach

- 1 감각동사(taste) + 형용사: ~한 맛이 나다
2 수여동사(lend) + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어
3 사역동사(make) + 목적어 + 동사원형
4 advise + 목적어 + to부정사(구)
5 지각동사(see) + 목적어 + 동사원형[현재분사]
6 ㉠ 감각동사(feel) + 형용사 (smoothly → smooth)
7 ㉠ find + 목적어 + 형용사 (excite → exciting)
8 ㉠는 for가 들어가야 한다.
9 감각동사(look, taste, smell, sound) + 형용사
10 ㉠ get(~을 시키다) + 목적어 + to부정사(구)
11 ㉠ 사역동사(let) + 목적어 + 동사원형
12 사역동사(have) + 목적어 + 동사원형
13 지각동사(see) + 목적어 + 동사원형[현재분사]
14 사역동사(let) + 목적어 + 동사원형
15 allow + 목적어 + to부정사(구)
16 수여동사(give) + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어
17 수여동사(ask) + 직접목적어 + of + 간접목적어
18 수여동사(buy) + 직접목적어 + for + 간접목적어
19 ㉠ usefully → useful ㉢ sadly → sad

- ④ arrive → to arrive ⑤ to bring → bring
- 20 감각동사(taste) + 형용사: ~한 맛이 나다
- 21 사역동사(let) + 목적어 + 동사원형
- 22 get(~을 시키다) + 목적어 + to부정사(구)
- 23 ④는 「수여동사 + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어」로 이루어진 4형식, 나머지는 「동사 + 목적어 + 목적격 보어」로 이루어진 5형식이다.
- 24 감각동사(sound) + 형용사: ~하게 들리다
- 25 지각동사(hear) + 목적어 + 동사원형[현재분사]
- 26 ③ looks like spicy → looks spicy
④ get some water of me → get me some water / get some water for me
- 27 b. play → to play
e. successfully → successful
- 28 • cleaning → to clean
• to bring → bring
- 29 수여동사(give) + 직접목적어 + to + 간접목적어
- 30 keep + 목적어 + 형용사(구)
- 31 help는 목적격 보어로 동사원형과 to부정사 둘 다 쓸 수 있다. 조건에서 6단어로 쓰라고 했으므로 동사원형으로 쓴다.
- 32 감각동사(look) + 형용사: ~하게 보인다
- 33 expect + 목적어 + to부정사(구)

CHAPTER

02 시제

UNIT 01 현재, 과거, 미래시제 / 진행형

CHECK UP p.24

1. a 2. b 3. c

PRACTICE p.25

- STEP 1** 1. takes 2. entered 3. was taking
4. will send
- STEP 2** 1. ordered 2. boils 3. eating
4. runs
- STEP 3** 1. knows 2. took 3. was singing
4. am going to visit / will visit
- STEP 4** 1. is going to learn
2. is washing dishes
3. fixed my computer
4. ride a bicycle

UNIT 02 현재완료

CHECK UP p.26

1. c 2. c 3. b 4. c

PRACTICE p.27

- STEP 1** 1. haven't seen 2. sent
3. has snowed 4. has gone
- STEP 2** 1. Have you ever baked 2. since
3. learned 4. have lived
- STEP 3** 1. has lost 2. has come 3. has gone
- STEP 4** 1. have forgotten
2. has worked here for
3. have already bought
4. have been to
5. Have you ever used

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING pp.28-29

- A** 1. have just moved 2. will[is going to] do volunteer work 3. has worn those glasses for 4. has met my parents 5. is drying his hair 6. turn red and yellow in fall 7. graduated from elementary school
- B** 1. What are you going to do 2. My sister has broken my earphones 3. Sue has liked to sing since 4. I was watching a movie when 5. My mother will be forty years old 6. The restaurant opens at ten o'clock
- C** 1. eats 2. heard 3. has been 4. check 5. has 6. has taught 7. was walking 8. will help
- D** 1. took a math quiz 2. went to the dentist 3. will[is going to] have dinner with Ryan 4. will[is going to] practice the violin

REVIEW TEST pp.30-33

1. ① 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ② 5. ④ 6. ③ 7. ④ 8. ⑤
9. ② 10. ⑤ 11. will[is going to] be 12. has lived 13. ⑤ 14. ④ 15. stayed 16. is looking 17. has gone 18. has liked Mindy since 19. Have you ever been 20. has stolen my purse

21. met her boyfriend 22. ③ 23. I was writing an email to my friend 24. I am going to join the movie club 25. We have been friends for 26. ③, ④ 27. ② 28. ② 29. O 30. X, heard [hear] 31. X, won 32. am believing → believe 33. for → since, was taller → is taller

- 1 변함없는 진리는 항상 현재시제를 쓴다.
- 2 과거를 나타내는 부사구(last month)가 있으므로 과거시제가 와야 한다.
- 3 특정 시점(now)에 진행 중인 일을 나타내므로 현재진행형이 와야 한다.
- 4 소유를 나타내는 동사(have)는 진행형으로 쓰지 않는다.
- 5 과거부터 현재까지의 경험은 현재완료로 나타낸다.
- 6 ③ 변함없는 진리는 항상 현재시제를 쓴다. (was → is)
- 7 ④ 과거를 나타내는 부사구(last year)는 현재완료와 함께 쓸 수 없다. (has gone → went)
- 8 for + 기간: ~ 동안 / since + 시점: ~ 이래로
- 9 보기와 ②는 현재완료의 <완료>를 나타낸다. ①, ③은 <경험>, ④, ⑤는 <계속>을 나타낸다.
- 10 보기와 ⑥는 현재완료의 <계속>을 나타낸다. ①은 <결과>, ②는 <경험>, ③, ④는 <완료>를 나타낸다.
- 11 미래에 대한 예측을 나타낼 때 will이나 be going to를 쓴다.
- 12 과거의 어느 시점부터 현재까지 어떤 동작이나 일이 계속되고 있을 때 현재완료를 쓴다.
- 13 ① will[is going to] ride ② is running ③ was ④ lost
- 14 첫 번째 빈칸은 과거를 나타내는 부사구(last Saturday)가 있으므로 과거시제가 와야 한다. 두 번째 빈칸은 since가 있으므로 현재완료가 와야 한다.
- 15 과거를 나타내는 부사구(last summer)가 있으므로 과거시제가 와야 한다.
- 16 특정 시점(now)에 진행 중인 일을 나타내므로 현재진행형이 와야 한다.
- 17 과거 행동으로 인한 결과가 현재까지 영향을 미치고 있을 때 현재완료를 쓴다.
- 18 과거의 어느 시점부터 현재까지 어떤 동작이나 일이 계속되고 있을 때 현재완료를 쓴다.
- 19 과거부터 현재까지의 경험은 현재완료로 나타낸다.
- 20 과거 행동으로 인한 결과가 현재까지 영향을 미치고 있을 때 현재완료를 쓴다.
- 21 과거를 나타내는 부사구(last year)가 있으므로 과거시제가 와야 한다.
- 22 A의 말을 듣고 즉흥적으로 결심한 일을 나타내므로 will을 쓴다.
- 23 과거진행형(be동사의 과거형 + v-ing)이 와야 한다.
- 24 be going to + 동사원형
- 25 과거 어느 시점에서부터 현재까지 계속되고 있는 상태를 나타내므로 현재완료를 쓴다.
- 26 ① am knowing → know ② will play → has played ⑤ is → was

- 27 I am liking the boy band BTS.
→ I like the boy band BTS.
Do you ever been to Jeonju?
→ Have you ever been to Jeonju?
- 28 • is having → has • needed → need
• have lived → lived
- 29 이미 정해진 미래의 계획을 나타낼 때 be going to를 쓴다.
- 30 감각을 나타내는 동사(hear)는 진행형으로 쓰지 않는다.
- 31 과거를 나타내는 부사구(last year)가 있으므로 과거시제가 와야 한다.
- 32 인지를 나타내는 동사(believe)는 진행형으로 쓰지 않는다.
- 33 for + 기간: ~ 동안 / since + 시점: ~ 이래로
현재를 나타내는 부사(now)가 있으므로 현재의 사실이나 상태를 나타내는 현재시제를 써야 한다.

CHAPTER

03 조동사

UNIT 01 can, may, will

CHECK UP

p.36

1. a 2. c

PRACTICE

p.37

- STEP 1** 1. can't 2. play 3. Would 4. will
STEP 2 1. can 2. May[Can] 3. could
STEP 3 1. rain 2. be able to 3. to drive
 4. save
STEP 4 1. may[can] have 2. won't be late
 3. may be 4. will finish
 5. is able to run

UNIT 02 must, should

CHECK UP

p.38

1. a 2. c 3. a 4. b

PRACTICE

p.39

- STEP 1** 1. turn 2. must 3. don't have to

STEP 2

4. cannot 5. must not
1. follow 2. not change 3. had to come 4. don't have to worry

STEP 3

1. should 2. can't 3. must

STEP 4

1. should not sleep 2. must be
3. must not smoke 4. will have to take

UNIT 03**would like to, had better, used to****CHECK UP**

p.40

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢ 4. ㉣

PRACTICE

p.41

STEP 1

1. to have 2. had better 3. used to
4. had better not

STEP 2

1. had better 2. would like to
3. would

STEP 3

1. had better not 2. would like to
3. used to

STEP 4

1. used to have 2. would like to see
3. had better look for 4. used to be a hospital 5. Would you like to go

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.42-43

A

1. can't[isn't able to] speak 2. may snow
3. would like to invite 4. would[used to] visit
5. must be angry 6. had better not study
7. had to go

B

1. will be able to meet him 2. didn't use to eat dessert 3. Can you turn on the heater
4. You don't have to take his advice 5. You should not lie to me 6. He may not meet you

C

1. will start 2. had better not drink 3. used to play 4. would like to have 5. can't be

D

1. must not smoke 2. have to speak quietly
3. may eat or drink

REVIEW TEST

pp.44-47

1. ㉣ 2. ㉣ 3. ㉡ 4. ㉢ 5. ㉡ 6. ㉠ 7. ㉣ 8. ㉢
9. ㉣ 10. ㉡ 11. ㉠ 12. ㉠ may ㉡ must 13. ㉣
14. had 15. to 16. ㉣ 17. ㉣ 18. used to be
19. may not want 20. ㉢ 21. may use
22. can't[cannot] play 23. He doesn't have to go to work 24. I would like to buy a new smartphone 25. Would you lend me this book
26. ㉠, ㉢ 27. ㉣ 28. ㉢ 29. X, not talk 30. X, be 31. O 32. uses to → used to, would like live → would like to live 33. helped → help, had to → have to

- 1 have to + 동사원형: ~해야 한다(의무)
2 used to + 동사원형: ~하곤 했다(과거의 습관)
3 should + 동사원형: ~해야 한다
4 보기와 ㉢은 '~해도 된다(허가)'의 의미이고, ㉠, ㉡, ㉣, ㉤는 '~일지도 모른다(불확실한 추측)'의 의미이다.
5 ㉡ 미래의 가능성은 will be able to를 쓴다. (will can → will be able to)
6 ㉠ had better + 동사원형: ~하는 것이 낫다(충고, 경고) (has better → had better)
7 don't have to: ~할 필요가 없다(= don't need to, need not)
8 must + 동사원형: ~해야 한다(= have to)
9 ㉣ must + 동사원형: ~임에 틀림없다(강한 추측) (has to → must)
10 ㉡ would like to + 동사원형: ~하고 싶다 (have → to have)
11 Can[Could, Will, Would] you ~?: ~해 주시겠습니까?
12 ㉠ may + 동사원형: ~해도 된다(허가) ㉡ must + 동사원형: ~해야 한다(의무)
13 must + 동사원형: ~임에 틀림없다(강한 추측) / may + 동사원형: ~일지도 모른다(불확실한 추측)
14 had better + 동사원형: ~하는 것이 낫다(충고, 경고) / had to + 동사원형: ~해야 했다(과거 의무)
15 would like to + 동사원형: ~하고 싶다 / used to + 동사원형: ~이었다(과거의 상태)
16 ㉠, ㉡, ㉢, ㉤는 '~할 수 없다'의 의미이고, ㉣는 '~일 리가 없다'의 의미이다.
17 ㉠, ㉡, ㉢, ㉤는 '~해야 한다(의무)'의 의미이고, ㉣는 '~임에 틀림없다(강한 추측)'의 의미이다.
18 used to + 동사원형: ~이었다(과거의 상태)
19 may not + 동사원형: ~않을지도 모른다(불확실한 추측)
20 had better not + 동사원형: ~하지 않는 것이 낫다(충고, 경고)
21 can: ~해도 좋다(= may)
22 be not able to + 동사원형: ~할 수 없다(= can't)
23 don't have to + 동사원형: ~할 필요가 없다

- 24 would like to + 동사원형: ~하고 싶다
 25 Would you + 동사원형: ~해 주시겠습니까?
 26 ② will can → will be able to ④ to meet → meet
 ⑤ would → used to
 27 a. wearing → wear d. being → be
 28 • able to not → not able to
 • go → to go
 29 should의 부정문은 should not으로 쓴다.
 30 used to + 동사원형: ~이었다(과거의 상태)
 31 had better + 동사원형: ~하는 것이 낫다(충고, 경고)
 32 used to + 동사원형: ~하곤 했다(과거의 습관) / would like to + 동사원형: ~하고 싶다
 33 should + 동사원형: ~해야 한다 / have to + 동사원형: ~해야 한다

CHAPTER

04 to부정사

UNIT 01 명사적 용법의 to부정사

CHECK UP p.50

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE p.51

- STEP 1** 1. It, to watch American dramas
 2. It, to travel around the world
 3. It, to run 100 m in seven seconds
STEP 2 1. what to say 2. where to stay
 3. who(m) to see
STEP 3 1. to teach students 2. to draw pictures
 3. to memorize thirty English words a day 4. to buy a watch
STEP 4 1. wanted to have 2. how to use
 3. It, to eat

UNIT 02 형용사적 용법의 to부정사

CHECK UP p.52

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE p.53

- STEP 1** 1. to eat 2. to finish 3. to love
STEP 2 1. with 2. to 3. in
STEP 3 1. is to visit 2. are to return 3. was to see
 4. are to stay
STEP 4 1. am to be home 2. nothing cold to drink
 3. many traffic rules to follow

UNIT 03 부사적 용법의 to부정사

CHECK UP p.54

1. ㉢ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE p.55

- STEP 1** 1. to understand 2. to know
 3. to learn 4. to work
STEP 2 1. not to be late for class 2. to be a famous poet
 3. to see you in New York 4. to take a walk
STEP 3 1. 나는 건강해지기 위해서 다이어트를 할 것이다.
 2. 그 노인은 100세까지 살았다. 3. 나는 새 겨울 외투를 사기 위해 상점에 갔다. 4. 같은 실수를 하다니 그녀는 어리석은 것이 틀림없다.
 5. 그가 노래하는 것을 듣는다면 너는 그를 가수로 생각할 것이다.
STEP 4 1. to hear about her death 2. is easy to learn
 3. to be a great writer 4. to look for my cat

UNIT 04 to부정사의 의미상의 주어, too ~ to-v, enough to-v

CHECK UP p.56

1. ㉡ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉡ 4. ㉢

PRACTICE p.57

- STEP 1** 1. of you 2. small enough 3. too sour
 4. for her
STEP 2 1. for 2. of 3. for 4. of
STEP 3 1. rich enough to buy the island
 2. too small for me to put all my books
 3. so easy that she can read

STEP 4

4. so big that he can't pass through this hole
1. too lazy to finish 2. silly of you to tell 3. exciting for me to cook 4. old enough to understand

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.58-59

- A** 1. wants to be a singer 2. wore sunglasses to [in order to, so as to] protect 3. It, to meet new people 4. is easy to use 5. grew up to be a supermodel 6. to believe Jake's words 7. too busy to have lunch / so busy that she couldn't have lunch
- B** 1. old enough to make a decision 2. Give me something hot to drink 3. I don't know when to call him 4. are looking for a bench to sit on 5. It is very hard for her to eat less 6. I am to arrive at the station
- C** 1. to learn English 2. enough to buy 3. to collect pictures 4. to fail the exam 5. not to remember 6. cold to drink
- D** 1. surprised to meet 2. how to get to 3. too short to ride

REVIEW TEST

pp.60-63

1. ④ 2. ⑤ 3. ③ 4. ③ 5. ⑤ 6. ④ 7. ② 8. ③
9. ①, ③ 10. ③ 11. ④ 12. to hear 13. to visit / I should visit 14. too complicated for him to do 15. large enough to hold 16. what to do 17. ④
18. ② 19. ⑤ 20. only to miss the train 21. To hear him play the piano 22. ③ 23. big enough to fit all of these clothes 24. any paper to write on 25. ② 26. ①, ③, ⑤ 27. ② 28. ③ 29. O
30. X, of you 31. The song is difficult to sing 32. finishing → finish 33. buying → to buy, write → to write

- 1 It은 가주어, to learn 이하가 진주어이다.
- 2 talk는 자동사이므로 목적어를 취하려면 전치사(to)가 필요하다.
- 3 too ~ to-v: 너무 ~하여 ...할 수 없다
- 4 결과를 나타내는 부사적 용법의 to부정사
- 5 사람의 성향이나 성질을 나타내는 형용사(rude) 뒤에서 to부정사의 의미상의 주어는 「of + 목적격」으로 나타낸다.

- 6 ①, ②, ③, ⑤는 형용사적 용법의 to부정사, ④는 목적을 나타내는 부사적 용법의 to부정사이다.
- 7 ② live는 자동사이므로 목적어를 취하려면 전치사(in)가 필요하다. (to live → to live in)
- 8 ③ -thing 등으로 끝나는 대명사 뒤에 수식하는 형용사가 있을 때, to부정사는 형용사 뒤에서 수식한다. (to wear nice → nice to wear)
- 9 사람의 성향이나 성질을 나타내는 형용사(kind, polite) 뒤에서 to부정사의 의미상의 주어는 「of + 목적격」으로 나타낸다.
- 10 보어로 쓰인 명사적 용법의 to부정사
- 11 ① too difficult ② to hear ③ of you ⑤ to tell
- 12 감정의 원인을 나타내는 부사적 용법의 to부정사
- 13 when to-v: 언제 ~할지(= when + 주어 + should + 동사원형)
- 14 too + 형용사 + to-v: 너무 ~하여 ...할 수 없다
- 15 형용사 + enough to-v: ~할 만큼 충분히 ...하다
- 16 what to-v: 무엇을 ~할지
- 17 ① reading → to read ② to found → to find ③ to visiting → to visit ⑤ live → to live
- 18 보기와 ②는 목적을 나타내는 부사적 용법의 to부정사이고, ①, ④, ⑤는 명사적 용법, ③은 형용사적 용법의 to부정사이다.
- 19 ①, ②, ③, ④는 for가 오고, ⑤는 of가 와야 한다.
- 20 결과를 나타내는 부사적 용법의 to부정사
- 21 조건을 나타내는 부사적 용법의 to부정사
- 22 ③ too + 형용사 + to-v: 너무 ~하여 ...할 수 없다(= so + 형용사 + that + 주어 + can't + 동사원형) (can → can't)
- 23 형용사 + enough to-v: ~할 만큼 충분히 ...하다
- 24 형용사적 용법의 to부정사
- 25 의미상의 주어 「for + 목적격」은 to부정사 앞에 쓴다. (It is important for teenagers to make friends.)
- 26 ② losing → to lose ④ of children → for children
- 27 b. so weak → too weak d. for you → of you
- 28 • enough hard → hard enough • for you → of you
- 29 보어로 쓰인 명사적 용법의 to부정사
- 30 사람의 성향이나 성질을 나타내는 형용사(kind) 뒤에서 to부정사의 의미상의 주어는 「of + 목적격」으로 나타낸다.
- 31 형용사를 수식하는 부사적 용법의 to부정사
- 32 주어를 설명하는 「be to-v」 용법(의무)
- 33 형용사적 용법의 to부정사 / 명사적 용법의 to부정사(목적어)

UNIT 01 동명사의 쓰임

CHECK UP

p.66

1. ㉸ 2. ㉸ 3. ㉸

PRACTICE

p.67

- STEP 1** 1. drawing 2. trying 3. Meeting
4. watching
- STEP 2** 1. eating 2. riding 3. designing[to design] 4. Taking[To take]
- STEP 3** 1. going camping with his family
2. Eating too much fast food
3. not keeping her promise
- STEP 4** 1. is busy cooking 2. good at speaking 3. smiling at me
4. feel like watching

UNIT 02 동명사와 to부정사

CHECK UP

p.68

1. ㉸ 2. ㉸ 3. ㉸

PRACTICE

p.69

- STEP 1** 1. to get 2. waiting 3. to buy
4. to send
- STEP 2** 1. to exercise 2. reading 3. playing
4. lying
- STEP 3** 1. to study 2. dancing 3. to have
- STEP 4** 1. Avoid eating 2. likes watching
3. decided to learn 4. tried using
5. forgot borrowing money

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.70-71

- A** 1. decided to sell their house 2. forgot to take
3. hates getting[to get] up

4. remember meeting him 5. couldn't[could not] help looking at 6. making a mistake
7. Laughing[To laugh] a lot is good

- B** 1. has finished fixing the car 2. try using a different password 3. doesn't mind donating lots of money 4. Staying up every night is 5. brush my teeth before going to bed 6. His new album is worth buying
- C** 1. teaching Japanese 2. Being honest 3. to send 4. buying the milk 5. eating fast food 6. is busy solving
- D** 1. completing the marathon 2. busy preparing dinner 3. to go to the concert

REVIEW TEST

pp.72-75

1. ㉸ 2. ㉸ 3. ㉸ 4. ㉸ 5. ㉸ 6. ㉸ 7. ㉸ 8. ㉸
9. ㉸ 10. to fail → failing 11. bringing → to bring
12. ㉸ 13. ㉸ 14. using 15. to set 16. to change 17. shopping 18. ㉸ 19. Finding a good job is not easy 20. about not going camping 21. He loves taking a walk with his dogs 22. is busy doing his math homework 23. He practices speaking 24. forgets to take her cell phone 25. meeting 26. ㉸, ㉸ 27. ㉸ 28. ㉸ 29. X, to travel 30. O 31. X, going to 32. to learn → learning 33. to buy → buying

- 1 quit은 동명사만 목적으로 취하는 동사이다.
2 decide는 to부정사만 목적으로 취하는 동사이다.
3 remember v-ing: (과거에) ~했던 것을 기억하다
4 cannot help v-ing: ~하지 않을 수 없다
5 ㉸ 전치사의 목적어로는 동명사가 와야 한다. (cook → cooking)
6 ㉸ forget to-v: (앞으로) ~할 것을 잊다 (calling → to call)
7 mind는 동명사만 목적으로 취하는 동사이다.
8 promise는 to부정사만 목적으로 취하는 동사이다.
9 try to-v: ~하려고 노력하다[애쓰다]
10 전치사의 목적어로는 동명사가 와야 한다.
11 remember to-v: (앞으로) ~할 것을 기억하다
12 ㉸ to missing → missing[to miss]
㉸ play → playing ㉸ sell → selling[to sell]
㉸ Read → Reading[To read]
13 ㉸ seeing → to see ㉸ giving → to give
㉸ to practice → practicing
㉸ to watch → watching

- 14 try v-ing: 시험 삼아 ~하다[해 보다]
 15 forget to-v: (앞으로) ~할 것을 잊다
 16 agree는 to부정사만 목적으로 취하는 동사이다.
 17 go v-ing: ~하러 가다
 18 ① to buy ② thinking ③ to join ④ attending
 19 동명사가 문장의 주어 역할을 한다.
 20 동명사의 부정은 동명사 앞에 not을 붙인다.
 21 동명사가 목적어 역할을 한다.
 22 be busy v-ing: ~하느라 바쁘다
 23 practice는 동명사만 목적으로 취하는 동사이다.
 24 forget to-v: (앞으로) ~할 것을 잊다
 25 remember v-ing: (과거에) ~했던 것을 기억하다
 26 ③ Tell → Telling[To tell] ⑤ meeting → to meet
 27 a. go → going d. to prepare → preparing
 28 • to read → reading
 29 wish는 to부정사만 목적으로 취하는 동사이다.
 30 on v-ing: ~하자마자
 31 feel like v-ing: ~하고 싶다
 32 enjoy는 동명사만 목적으로 취하는 동사이다.
 33 be worth v-ing: ~할 가치가 있다

CHAPTER

06 분사

UNIT 01 현재분사와 과거분사

CHECK UP p.78

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE p.79

- STEP 1** 1. shocked 2. sitting 3. left
 4. smiling 5. checked
STEP 2 1. that crying girl 2. watching
 3. looked surprised 4. picture painted
STEP 3 1. lost 2. sleeping 3. made
 4. talking 5. wearing
STEP 4 1. the boring movie 2. an email written
 3. looked excited
 4. found my dog sleeping

UNIT 02 분사구문

CHECK UP p.80

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE p.81

- STEP 1** 1. Reading 2. smiling 3. Being
 4. Listening
STEP 2 1. Cleaning my room, I found some money. 2. Coming after 8:00 p.m., you can get a discount. 3. Being ill, she won't go to work today.
STEP 3 1. Because[As, Since] he stood[was standing] so long in the rain 2. If you go straight 3. Although he had an exam the next day
STEP 4 1. Finishing our homework
 2. Listening to music 3. Turning right

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING pp.82-83

- A** 1. was really boring 2. broken glass
 3. interesting stories 4. He looked worried
 5. everything written 6. standing in front of the door 7. kept her car parked
B 1. Seeing me, the baby began
 2. The police saw the thief hiding
 3. Hating meat, he didn't order
 4. Leaving now, you will catch
 5. Do you know a man named Greg Smith
 6. Walking down the street, I met
C 1. a. tiring b. tired
 2. a. boring b. bored
 3. a. shocking b. shocked
 4. a. excited b. exciting
D 1. a picture taken
 2. Talking on the phone
 3. building the sandcastle
 4. wearing sunglasses

REVIEW TEST

pp.84-87

1. ④ 2. ④ 3. ③ 4. ② 5. ① 6. ③ 7. ② 8. ③
 9. ④ 10. ① 11. Being sick 12. Exercising regularly 13. ④ 14. ② 15. ④ 16. Sitting
 17. shocking 18. locked 19. ④ 20. the car damaged 21. was disappointing 22. Those girls building 23. Studying in Korea 24. I heard him playing the guitar 25. Smiling brightly, he waved 26. ②, ③, ⑤ 27. ④ 28. ④ 29. O
 30. X, speaking 31. X, drawn 32. building → built 33. ridden → riding, injuring → injured

- 1 '떠오르는'의 의미로 현재분사가 와야 한다.
 2 '초대된'의 의미로 과거분사가 와야 한다.
 3 '이야기를 하면서'의 의미로 현재분사가 와야 한다.
 4 시간이나 때를 나타내는 분사구문(= As I walked ...)
 5 ② Hear → Hearing ③ interesting → interested ④ writing → written ⑤ bored → boring
 6 감정을 느끼게 할 때는 현재분사, 감정을 느낄 때는 과거분사를 쓴다.
 7 이유를 나타내는 분사구문
 8 조건을 나타내는 분사구문
 9 ④ 감정을 느낄 때는 과거분사를 쓴다. (boring → bored)
 10 ① '불리는'의 의미로 과거분사가 와야 한다. (calling → called)
 11 부사절의 주어가 주절의 주어와 같을 때, 부사절의 접속사와 주어를 생략하고 동사를 「v-ing」 형태로 바꾼다.
 12 부사절의 주어가 주절의 주어와 같을 때, 부사절의 접속사와 주어를 생략하고 동사를 「v-ing」 형태로 바꾼다.
 13 ①, ②, ③, ⑤는 현재분사, ④는 동명사이다.
 14 ①, ③, ④, ⑤는 현재분사, ②는 동명사이다.
 15 ①, ②, ③, ⑤는 분사, ④는 동명사이다.
 16 이유를 나타내는 분사구문(= As I sat ...)
 17 감정을 느끼게 할 때는 현재분사를 쓴다.
 18 '잠긴'의 의미로 과거분사가 와야 한다.
 19 ④ used car: 중고차 (use → used)
 20 '손상된'의 의미로 과거분사가 와야 한다.
 21 '실망하게 하는'의 의미로 현재분사가 와야 한다.
 22 '만들고 있는'의 의미로 현재분사가 와야 한다.
 23 시간이나 때를 나타내는 분사구문
 24 목적격 보어 역할을 하는 현재분사구
 25 동시동작을 나타내는 분사구문(= As he smiled brightly, ...)
 26 ① writing → written ④ breaking → broken
 27 a. interesting → interested c. Taken → Taking
 28 • stood → standing
 29 감정을 느낄 때는 과거분사를 쓴다.
 30 '말하는'의 의미로 현재분사가 와야 한다.
 31 '그려진'의 의미로 과거분사가 와야 한다.

- 32 '지어진'의 의미로 과거분사가 와야 한다.
 33 '타고 있던'의 의미로 현재분사가 와야 한다.
 '부상당한'의 의미로 과거분사가 와야 한다.

CHAPTER

07 수동태

UNIT 01 능동태와 수동태

CHECK UP

p.90

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE

p.91

- STEP 1** 1. made 2. is used 3. is being made
 4. will be released
STEP 2 1. This website is visited by many people. 2. The bird was watched by the scientists. 3. Kate will be chosen as the best actress (by them).
 4. The chocolate cookies are being baked by John now.
STEP 3 1. was solved 2. is being held
 3. will be painted 4. is shared
STEP 4 1. was drawn by 2. will be built
 3. is being recorded 4. is elected by

UNIT 02 수동태의 여러 가지 형태

CHECK UP

p.92

1. ㉡ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.93

- STEP 1** 1. Was 2. to 3. playing 4. must be followed
STEP 2 1. was not invited 2. must be kept
 3. to wash 4. for me
STEP 3 1. was made to wake up early by my mom 2. are taught English by Mr. Smith 3. was advised to eat more

vegetables by my doctor 4. can be removed easily (by you)

- STEP 4** 1. Were these pictures taken 2. was made for me 3. was heard talking
4. was called Princess by

UNIT 03 주의해야 할 수동태

CHECK UP p.94

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡

PRACTICE p.95

- STEP 1** 1. was taken care of 2. disappeared
3. is covered with 4. resembles
STEP 2 1. was put off by my boss
2. is looked up to by Sophia
3. are satisfied with life
STEP 3 1. in 2. of 3. with 4. to
STEP 4 1. was laughed at by 2. was surprised at 3. was filled with
4. were run over by

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING pp.96-97

- A** 1. was written by 2. is being built
3. will be put off 4. was made to guide
5. was bought for me 6. was sent to me
7. disappeared
B 1. should be kept secret 2. Was the computer broken by you 3. was seen standing at the bus stop 4. was not baked by me 5. He is called an angel by his friends 6. Mowgli was brought up by wolves
C 1. am satisfied with 2. is being repaired
3. can be made by anyone 4. was told to get 5. should be covered with
D 1. are pleased with 2. is disappointed with[at] 3. is surprised at 4. is taken care of by

REVIEW TEST

pp.98-101

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠ 4. ㉠ 5. ㉠ 6. ㉠ 7. ㉠ 8. ㉠
9. ㉠ 10. ㉠ 11. was read 12. to keep 13. be held 14. ㉠ 15. ㉠ 16. was filmed by my favorite director 17. was made a superstar by that sitcom 18. is looked up to by many workers 19. ㉠ 20. is liked by 21. was told to us 22. was laughed at by 23. will be caught by the police 24. Important issues are being talked about 25. My little brother was heard crying 26. ㉠, ㉡ 27. ㉠ 28. ㉠ 29. Was the child rescued by the hero 30. O 31. X, brought up by her uncle 32. by → with 33. been → being, many → by many

- 1 드레스가 디자인된 것이므로 수동태가 되어야 한다.
2 4형식 문장의 수동태에서 직접목적어를 주어로 수동태를 만들 때 동사 send는 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 to를 쓴다.
3 수동태의 미래시제: will be + v-ed
4 사역동사의 수동태에서 make 다음에 목적격 보어로 쓰인 동사 원형은 to부정사로 바뀐다.
5 be surprised at: ~에 놀라다
6 ① was disappeared → disappeared
② 소유를 나타내는 타동사(have)는 수동태로 쓰이지 않는다.
③ built → was built
④ 상태를 나타내는 타동사(resemble)는 수동태로 쓰이지 않는다.
7 ④ 수동태의 미래시제: will be + v-ed (will being finished → will be finished)
8 ② 지각동사 다음에 목적격 보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 수동태 문장에서 현재분사나 to부정사로 바뀐다. (read → reading[to read])
9 4형식 문장의 수동태에서 직접목적어를 주어로 수동태를 만들 때 동사 make는 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 for를 쓴다.
10 동사구의 수동태에서 동사구는 수동태로 바꿀 때 하나의 동사로 취급한다.
11 잡지는 읽히는 것이므로 수동태가 되어야 하며 과거를 나타내는 표현(in the past)이 있으므로 과거시제 수동태를 쓴다.
12 사역동사의 수동태에서 make 다음에 목적격 보어로 쓰인 동사 원형은 to부정사로 바뀐다.
13 수동태의 미래시제: will be + v-ed
14 be satisfied with: ~에 만족하다
be filled with: ~로 가득 차다
15 4형식 문장의 수동태에서 직접목적어를 주어로 수동태를 만들 때 동사 give는 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 to를 쓴다.
be known to: ~에게 알려지다
16 수동태의 과거시제: be동사의 과거형 + v-ed
17 5형식 문장에서 목적어가 수동태의 주어가 되고, 목적격 보어가 명사인 경우 그대로 쓴다.

- 18 동사구의 수동태에서 동사구는 수동태로 바꿀 때 하나의 동사로 취급한다.
- 19 be disappointed with[at]: ~에 실망하다
- 20 수동태: be + v-ed
- 21 4형식 문장의 수동태에서 직접목적어를 주어로 수동태를 만들 때 동사 tell은 간접목적어 앞에 전치사 to를 쓴다.
- 22 동사구의 수동태에서 동사구는 수동태로 바꿀 때 하나의 동사로 취급한다.
- 23 조동사의 수동태: 조동사 + be + v-ed
- 24 수동태의 진행형: be동사 + being + v-ed
- 25 지각동사의 수동태에서 지각동사 다음에 목적격 보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 현재분사나 to부정사로 바뀐다.
- 26 ① wrote → written ④ practice → to practice
⑤ for me → to me
- 27 c. by → of[from] e. for → with
- 28 * was happened → happened
- 29 수동태의 의문문: be동사 + 주어 + v-ed?
- 30 수동태: be + v-ed
- 31 동사구의 수동태에서 동사구는 수동태로 바꿀 때 하나의 동사로 취급한다.
- 32 be filled with: ~로 가득 차다
- 33 수동태의 진행형: be동사 + being + v-ed
수동태에서는 행위자 앞에 by를 붙인다.

CHAPTER

08 대명사

UNIT 01 부정대명사 I

CHECK UP

p.104

1. a 2. b

PRACTICE

p.105

- STEP 1** 1. one 2. any 3. all 4. Each
5. ones
- STEP 2** 1. some 2. any 3. some 4. any
- STEP 3** 1. one 2. Both 3. every 4. All 5. it
- STEP 4** 1. get one 2. some fresh strawberries
3. Both of us like 4. Each was

UNIT 02 부정대명사 II

CHECK UP

p.106

1. a 2. b 3. c 4. c

PRACTICE

p.107

- STEP 1** 1. another 2. each other
3. One, the other 4. Some, others
- STEP 2** 1. others 2. each other / one another
3. another[another one] 4. the other
- STEP 3** 1. the others 2. one another
3. others 4. another, the other
- STEP 4** 1. each other / one another
2. another 3. Some, others
4. One, the other

UNIT 03 재귀대명사

CHECK UP

p.108

1. c 2. c 3. a

PRACTICE

p.109

- STEP 1** 1. myself 2. himself 3. themselves
4. by myself
- STEP 2** 1. X 2. O 3. O 4. X
- STEP 3** 1. beside 2. by 3. between
- STEP 4** 1. in itself 2. do your homework
yourself 3. help yourself to
4. excused himself

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.110-111

- A** 1. Both of us attend / We both attend
2. Each person has 3. need some coins
4. hurt himself 5. another one
6. One is a desktop, the other
- B** 1. I like English itself 2. Every person wants
to live 3. made a snack for themselves
4. All her money was stolen 5. have known
each other for ten years 6. Some foreigners
like kimchi, but others don't

- C** 1. one 2. it 3. any 4. ourselves 5. both
6. the other
- D** 1. burned herself 2. each other / one another 3. another is, the other is

REVIEW TEST

pp.112-115

1. ① 2. ② 3. ⑤ 4. ⑤ 5. ① 6. ⑤ 7. ① 8. ⑤
9. ④ 10. by herself 11. yourself 12. Some, the others 13. ones 14. ⑤ 15. ② 16. another
17. some 18. ④ 19. cut yourself 20. Every student 21. both practice 22. ② 23. All of us were very tired 24. we enjoyed ourselves very much 25. help yourself to the dessert 26. ①, ③, ④ 27. ② 28. ③ 29. O 30. X, others
31. O 32. another → the other 33. are → is, make you at home → make yourself at home

- 1 앞에서 언급된 것과 동일한 것을 가리킬 때 it을 쓴다.
2 앞에 언급된 것과 같은 종류의 불특정한 사람이나 사물을 가리킬 때 one을 쓴다.
3 each는 '각각(의)'의 의미로 단수 취급한다.
4 one another는 '서로의' 의미로 보통 셋 이상일 때 쓴다.
5 '약간(의)'의 뜻으로 의문문에는 주로 any를 쓴다.
6 ⑤ 뒤의 명사가 복수이므로 all을 쓴다. (Every → All)
7 ① '자신'의 의미이므로 재귀대명사를 쓴다. (introduce me → introduce myself)
8 ⑤ one ~ the other ...: (둘 중의) 하나는 ~, 나머지 하나는 ... (other → the other)
9 another: 또 다른(= one more)
10 by oneself: 홀로, 혼자서(= alone)
11 burn oneself: 데다, 화상을 입다
12 some ~ the others ...: 어떤 것[사람]들은 ~, 나머지 모든 것[사람]들은 ...
13 앞에 언급된 것과 같은 종류의 불특정한 사물을 가리키고 복수형이 와야 하므로 ones를 쓴다.
14 긍정문이나 권유문에서는 '약간(의)'의 의미로 주로 some을 쓴다.
15 every는 단수 취급 / 「all of + 명사」는 뒤에 오는 명사의 수에 일치
16 another: 또 하나 다른 것 / one ~, another ..., the other ...: (셋 중의) 하나는 ~, 다른 하나는 ..., 나머지 하나는 ...
17 권유문에서는 주로 some을 쓴다. / some ~ others ...: 어떤 것[사람]들은 ~, 다른 어떤 것[사람]들은 ...
18 some ~ others ...: 어떤 것[사람]들은 ~, 다른 어떤 것[사람]들은 ...
19 cut oneself: 베이다

- 20 every: 모든(단수 취급)
21 both: 둘 다(복수 취급)
22 ②는 강조용법(생략 가능)이고 ①, ③, ④, ⑤는 재귀용법이다.
23 all: 모두, 모든 것
24 enjoy oneself: 즐거운 시간을 보내다
25 help oneself to: ~을 마음껏 먹다
26 ② some → any ⑤ any → some
27 c. each another → each other / one another
d. have → has
28 • Each of us have → Each of us has
• Both of my parents was → Both of my parents were
29 앞에 언급된 것과 같은 종류의 불특정한 사람이나 사물을 가리킬 때 one을 쓴다.
30 some ~ others ...: 어떤 것[사람]들은 ~, 다른 어떤 것[사람]들은 ...
31 by oneself: 홀로, 혼자서(= alone)
32 one ~ the other ...: (둘 중의) 하나는 ~, 다른 하나는 ...
33 every: 모든(단수 취급)
make oneself at home: 편히 쉬다[지내다]

CHAPTER

09 비교

UNIT 01 원급, 비교급, 최상급

CHECK UP

p.118

1. ③ 2. ② 3. ③

PRACTICE

p.119

- STEP 1** 1. longest 2. far 3. high
4. more exciting

- STEP 2** 1. more 2. largest 3. cold 4. earlier

- STEP 3** 1. cheaper than 2. the tallest
3. as fast as

- STEP 4** 1. much stronger than 2. as well as
3. more difficult than
4. the most famous actress

UNIT 02 비교 구문을 이용한 표현

CHECK UP

p.120

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠ 4. ㉠ 5. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.121

- STEP 1** 1. ten times 2. inventions
3. the angrier 4. more
- STEP 2** 1. bigger and bigger 2. more difficult
3. four times 4. the busiest cities
- STEP 3** 1. longer and longer
2. The more slowly, the more
3. the most beautiful
- STEP 4** 1. quieter and quieter 2. The earlier,
the sooner 3. Who is richer
4. three times bigger than

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.122-123

- A** 1. as cheap as 2. getting warmer and warmer
3. the tallest building in 4. much more money than
5. one of the happiest days 6. Which is closer
7. The longer, the more tired
- B** 1. is one of the greatest writers 2. Who is younger, Paul or Alice
3. three times bigger than my hometown 4. became more and more famous
5. twice as much money as me 6. The higher I climbed, the colder it became
- C** 1. hotter than 2. as cool as 3. the hottest
4. far longer than 5. the oldest 6. four times as heavy as / four times heavier than
- D** 1. the slowest 2. four times as fast as
3. faster than 4. three times faster than

REVIEW TEST

pp.124-127

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠ 4. ㉠ 5. ㉠ 6. ㉠ 7. ㉠ 8. ㉠
9. ㉠ 10. three times as much as / three times more than
11. as hot 12. the highest
13. younger than 14. ㉠ 15. ㉠ 16. cheaper than
17. The nicer, the better 18. ㉠ 19. The

higher, the colder 20. five times as expensive as / five times more expensive than 21. Which do you like more 22. ㉠ 23. is twice as thick as the notebook 24. His English is getting better and better 25. Carter is one of the most famous magicians in the world 26. ㉠, ㉠ 27. ㉠ 28. ㉠
29. X, larger and larger 30. O 31. X, most crowded cities 32. as → than 33. cheapest → the cheapest, fast → faster

- 1 ㉠ strong - stronger - strongest
- 2 비교급 + than: ~보다 더 ...한
- 3 as + 원급 + as: ~만큼 ...한
- 4 the + 비교급 ~, the + 비교급 ...: ~하면 할수록 더 ...하다
- 5 Who ~ 비교급, A or B?: A와 B 중에서 누가 더 ~한가?
- 6 ㉠ 비교급 + and + 비교급: 점점 더 ~한 (bright and bright → brighter and brighter)
- 7 ㉠ 배수사 + as + 원급 + as ~: ~의 몇 배로 ...한 (four → four times)
- 8 (A) one of the + 최상급 + 복수명사: 가장 ~한 것들 중 하나
(B) Who ~ 비교급, A or B?: A와 B 중에서 누가 더 ~한가?
- 9 ㉠ Which ~ 비교급, A or B?: A와 B 중에서 어느 것이 더 ~한가?
㉠ of ㉠ heavier ㉠ rich ㉠ most famous
- 10 배수사 + as + 원급 + as ~(= 배수사 + 비교급 + than): ~의 몇 배로 ...한
- 11 as + 원급 + as: ~만큼 ...한
- 12 the + 최상급: 가장 ~한
- 13 비교급 + than: ~보다 더 ...한
- 14 비교급을 강조할 때는 비교급 앞에 much, a lot, even, far 등을 쓴다.
- 15 ㉠ heavy and heavier → heavier and heavier
㉠ very → much[a lot, even, far]
㉠ more people → the more people
㉠ boy → boys
- 16 비교급 + than: ~보다 더 ...한
- 17 the + 비교급 ~, the + 비교급 ...: ~하면 할수록 더 ...하다
- 18 ㉠ 미나는 하나보다 몸무게가 더 나간다. (lighter → heavier)
- 19 the + 비교급 ~, the + 비교급 ...: ~하면 할수록 더 ...하다
- 20 배수사 + as + 원급 + as ~(= 배수사 + 비교급 + than): ~의 몇 배로 ...한
- 21 Which ~ 비교급, A or B?: A와 B 중에서 어느 것이 더 ~한가?
- 22 ㉠ as + 원급 + as: ~만큼 ...한 (better → well)
- 23 배수사 + as + 원급 + as ~: ~의 몇 배로 ...한
- 24 비교급 + and + 비교급: 점점 더 ~한
- 25 one of the + 최상급 + 복수명사: 가장 ~한 것들 중 하나
- 26 ㉠ harder → hard

② nearest → the nearest

④ best → better

27 b. taller → tall

e. farthest → farther, hardest → harder

28 • hottest → hot

• more popular → most popular

• artist → artists

29 비교급 + and + 비교급: 점점 더 ~한

30 Which ~ 비교급, A or B?: A와 B 중에서 어느 것이 더 ~한가?

31 one of the + 최상급 + 복수명사: 가장 ~한 것들 중 하나

32 비교급 + than: ~보다 더 ...한

33 the + 최상급: 가장 ~한 / 비교급 + than: ~보다 더 ...한

CHAPTER

10 접속사

UNIT 01 시간, 이유, 결과의 접속사

CHECK UP

p.130

1. ⑥ 2. ① 3. ③

PRACTICE

p.131

STEP 1 1. As 2. While 3. so 4. that
5. starts

STEP 2 1. before 2. so 3. Since 4. while
5. that

STEP 3 1. that 2. tell
3. cleaned[was cleaning]

STEP 4 1. after I had dinner 2. until[till] you
are ready 3. Since[Because, As] he
worked 4. When[As] you leave
5. so cold that

UNIT 02 조건, 양보의 접속사 / 명령문 + and, or ~

CHECK UP

p.132

1. ① 2. ③ 3. ②

PRACTICE

p.133

STEP 1 1. Though 2. If 3. Unless 4. and

STEP 2 1. miss 2. leave 3. Follow 4. study

STEP 3 1. Unless 2. Though[Although]
3. and 4. or

STEP 4 1. If you see Jenny 2. Unless you are
quiet 3. Though[Although] I was tired
4. or you will be

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.134-135

A 1. before you called 2. If you change your
plans 3. so I gave a present 4. so vivid
that I could remember 5. until[till] your class
is over 6. While I was traveling / While I
traveled 7. and I will forgive you

B 1. Although I took the medicine
2. As I entered the room, everyone
3. Since it was Sunday, the shop was
4. After he finishes lunch, he will wash
5. Unless you bring the receipt, you can't
6. Put on your coat, or you will

C 1. stayed at home all day 2. moved to Paris
3. see this photo 4. taste better 5. say
sorry to him 6. was cooking in the kitchen

D 1. before we watched the movie 2. that we
cried a lot 3. When we got out of the movie
theater 4. until it stopped raining

REVIEW TEST

pp.136-139

1. ④ 2. ② 3. ② 4. ③ 5. ① 6. ③ 7. ③ 8. ④
9. ② 10. ⑤ 11. before 12. and 13. While
14. ⑤ 15. until it stops 16. If he is not busy /
Unless he is busy 17. ② 18. ④ 19. As
20. while[While] 21. until[till] my dream comes
true 22. or you'll make a mistake 23. have
dinner together after Jimmy comes back
24. Since her son was sick, she was worried
25. so scared that he screamed 26. ①, ④, ⑤
27. ③ 28. ③ 29. O 30. X, comes back 31. X,
so 32. very → so 33. If → Unless 또는 move →
don't move

1 while: ~하는 동안

- 2 though: ~에도 불구하고, 비록 ~지만
 3 so: 그래서
 4 so ~ that ...: 매우[너무] ~해서 ...하다
 5 명령문, and ~: ~해라, 그러면 ...할 것이다
 6 ③ after: ~한 후에 / before: ~하기 전에 (after → before)
 7 ③ 조건을 나타내는 부사절에서는 현재시제가 미래시제를 대신한다. (will tell → tells)
 8 명령문, or ~: ~해라, 그렇지 않으면 ...할 것이다
 if: ~한다면, ~라면
 unless: 만약 ~하지 않으면 (= if ~ not)
 9 ①, ③, ④, ⑤는 '~이기 때문에'의 의미이고, ②는 '~할 때'의 의미이다.
 10 ①, ②, ③, ④는 If가 들어가야 하고, ⑤는 Unless가 들어가지 않는다.
 11 after: ~한 후에 / before: ~하기 전에
 12 명령문, and ~: ~해라, 그러면 ...할 것이다
 13 while: ~인 반면에
 14 ⑤ though: ~에도 불구하고, 비록 ~지만
 15 시간의 부사절에서는 현재시제가 미래시제를 대신한다.
 16 unless: 만약 ~하지 않으면 (= if ~ not)
 17 a because b when c though d that
 18 ④ 조건을 나타내는 부사절에서 현재시제가 미래시제를 대신한다.
 ① move ② that ③ and ⑤ Though[Although]
 19 as: ~이기 때문에, ~할 때
 20 while: ~하는 동안, ~인 반면에
 21 until[till]: ~(할 때)까지
 22 명령문, or ~: ~해라, 그렇지 않으면 ...할 것이다
 23 after: ~한 후에
 24 since: ~이기 때문에
 25 so ~ that ...: 매우[너무] ~해서 ...하다
 26 ② won't → doesn't ③ Unless → If 또는 don't get up → get up
 27 c. and → or d. too → so
 28 • As → Though[Although]
 • Though → Because[As, Since]
 29 so ~ that ...: 매우[너무] ~해서 ...하다
 30 시간의 부사절에서는 현재시제가 미래시제를 대신한다.
 31 so: 그래서
 32 so ~ that ...: 매우[너무] ~해서 ...하다
 33 unless: 만약 ~하지 않으면 (= if not)

CHAPTER

11 관계사

UNIT 01 관계대명사

CHECK UP

p.142

1. a 2. c 3. c

PRACTICE

p.143

- STEP 1** 1. whose 2. who 3. which
 4. whom
STEP 2 1. whose 2. which 3. who
 4. whom
STEP 3 1. Yesterday, I met a girl who is from Mexico. 2. I want to buy a smartphone whose screen is large.
 3. Mr. Lee is a teacher who(m) a lot of students respect. 4. The dress which the actress is wearing is very beautiful.
STEP 4 1. which is[was] 2. whose fur is
 3. who lives 4. who(m) Lily likes

UNIT 02 관계대명사 that, what / 관계대명사의 생략

CHECK UP

p.144

1. b 2. b 3. c 4. b

PRACTICE

p.145

- STEP 1** 1. that 2. playing 3. what 4. that
 5. which
STEP 2 1. that was 2. X 3. X 4. that 5. X
STEP 3 1. that 2. What 3. that 4. what
STEP 4 1. the language spoken in Brazil
 2. The subjects I like
 3. What she wants for Christmas
 4. was the first person that arrived

CHECK UP

p.146

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢ 4. ㉣

PRACTICE

p.147

- STEP 1** 1. where 2. how 3. why 4. when
STEP 2 1. where 2. why 3. when 4. how
STEP 3 1. This is the elementary school where I used to go. 2. That is how Harry solved the problem. 3. Liz told me the reason why she left the party early. 4. April 1 is the day when people play jokes.
STEP 4 1. the time when the musical starts
 2. the reason why he studied French
 3. the shop where you bought your skirt

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.148-149

- A** 1. old friend who[that] knows
 2. whose father is a famous composer
 3. the very house (that) I'm looking for
 4. (that[which]) he saw yesterday
 5. the reason why[for which] he moved
 6. how[the way] I made the potato pizza
 7. The girl (that[who(m)]) I fell in love with
B 1. You can drink anything that is
 2. throw away the shoes I don't wear anymore
 3. the day when the second semester begins
 4. This is the gym where I exercise
 5. The person drinking coffee over there
 6. what I like about her
C 1. which has a lot of vitamin C
 2. that I didn't agree with
 3. that my friend recommended
 4. whose job is to design clothes
 5. where we can eat Greek food
 6. why I was depressed yesterday
 7. how I got my job
 8. when the car accident happened
D 1. whose tire is flat
 2. what she said to me
 3. who is walking the dog

REVIEW TEST

pp.150-153

1. ① 2. ④ 3. ③ 4. ⑤ 5. ② 6. ⑤ 7. ④ 8. ③
 9. ③ 10. ② 11. ③ 12. ③ 13. ① 14. I want to meet the author who[that] wrote the *Dark Tower* series. 15. Today is the day when[on which] my final exams are over. 16. how
 17. that 18. when 19. whose rules are simple
 20. where I want to go 21. that was 22. that
 23. the first person that heard the news
 24. gave me what I needed 25. that I bought my smartphone in 26. ②, ④, ⑤ 27. ⑤ 28. ③
 29. X, how[the way] 30. X, where[at which]
 31. X, why[for which] 32. whose → who(m)[that] 또는 생략 33. whom → who[that]

- 1 사람이 선행사일 때는 주격 관계대명사로 who를 쓴다.
 2 동물이 선행사일 때는 주격 관계대명사로 which를 쓴다.
 3 소유격 관계대명사 whose를 쓴다.
 4 선행사를 포함한 관계대명사 what을 쓴다.
 5 장소를 나타내는 선행사 다음에는 관계부사 where를 쓴다.
 6 ⑤ 소유격 관계대명사 whose를 써야 한다. (which → whose)
 7 ④ 선행사 the way와 관계부사 how는 함께 쓰지 않는다. (the way how → how[the way])
 8 ③ which 전치사가 관계대명사 앞에 올 경우 관계대명사 that을 쓸 수 없다.
 9 ①, ②, ④, ⑤는 관계대명사이고, ③은 의문사이다.
 10 목적격 관계대명사는 생략 가능하다.
 11 ① which → where[in which]
 ② in where → where[in which]
 ④ for that → why[for which]
 ⑤ what → that[which]
 12 첫 번째 빈칸에는 앞에 전치사가 있으므로 관계대명사 which가, 두 번째 빈칸에는 관계부사 where가 적절하다.
 13 목적격 관계대명사가 와야 하고, 선행사가 the last의 수식을 받으므로 관계대명사 that을 쓴다.
 14 사람이 선행사일 때는 주격 관계대명사로 who[that]를 쓴다.
 15 시간을 나타내는 선행사 다음에는 관계부사 when을 쓴다.
 16 방법을 나타내는 관계부사 how를 쓴다.
 17 선행사가 사람과 동물인 경우 관계대명사 that을 쓴다.
 18 시간을 나타내는 선행사 다음에는 관계부사 when을 쓴다.
 19 소유격 관계대명사 whose를 쓴다.
 20 장소를 나타내는 선행사 다음에는 관계부사 where를 쓴다.
 21 뒤에 분사구가 올 때 「주격 관계대명사 + be동사」는 생략 가능하다.
 22 목적격 관계대명사는 생략 가능하다.
 23 서수가 선행사인 경우에는 주로 관계대명사 that을 쓴다.
 24 선행사를 포함한 관계대명사 what을 쓴다.
 25 목적격 관계대명사 that을 쓰고, that 앞에는 전치사가 올 수

없으므로 전치사는 관계대명사절 끝에 쓴다.

- 26 ① whom → who[that] ③ which → what
 27 a. which → who[that] b. what → which[that]
 28 • what → which[that] • which → who[that]
 29 선행사 the way와 관계부사 how는 함께 쓰지 않는다.
 30 장소를 나타내는 선행사 다음에는 관계부사 where를 쓴다.
 31 이유를 나타내는 선행사 다음에는 관계부사 why를 쓴다.
 32 사람이 선행사일 때는 목적격 관계대명사로 who(m) 또는 that을 쓰거나 생략한다.
 33 사람이 선행사일 때는 주격 관계대명사로 who[that]를 쓴다.

PRACTICE

p.159

- STEP 1** 1. liked 2. hadn't spent 3. were
 4. had seen
STEP 2 1. had gone 2. didn't[did not] have
 3. were
STEP 3 1. hadn't[had not] had a fight with my
 brother 2. were in the same class
 3. cleaned her room every day
 4. hadn't[had not] heard the news
STEP 4 1. I wish I were good at singing
 2. I wish I had brought an umbrella
 3. he speaks Chinese as if he were

CHAPTER

12 가정법

UNIT 01 가정법 과거, 가정법 과거완료

CHECK UP

p.156

1. ⑥ 2. ⑥ 3. ③ 4. ⑥

PRACTICE

p.157

- STEP 1** 1. were 2. could have seen
 3. wouldn't be 4. had gotten
STEP 2 1. would not buy 2. could have gone
 3. spoke 4. had heard
STEP 3 1. weren't[were not], could go
 2. had known, could have called
 3. knew, could invite
 4. hadn't[had not] stolen,
 wouldn't[would not] have gone
STEP 4 1. were, could watch
 2. had enough money, would travel
 3. had not been full, would have eaten

UNIT 02 I wish + 가정법, as if + 가정법

CHECK UP

p.158

1. ⑥ 2. ③ 3. ⑥ 4. ③

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.160-161

- A** 1. were, wouldn't[would not] give up
 2. I wish I could sleep
 3. had arrived, could have met
 4. I had brought my sunglasses
 5. it were a human
 6. had hurried up, could have taken
 7. had taken, wouldn't[would not] have failed
B 1. I wish I were a grown-up 2. I would have
 gone on a picnic 3. we would have more
 fun 4. wish I had not told my secret
 5. behaves as if she were a five-year-old kid
 6. He talked as if he had been to Spain
C 1. could play 2. had, could give 3. had
 bought 4. weren't, couldn't go 5. had
 happened 6. had missed, would have been
 7. could drive
D 1. would[could, might] buy this dress
 2. I had more time
 3. I hadn't[had not] lost my gloves

REVIEW TEST

pp.162-165

1. ④ 2. ⑤ 3. ② 4. ④ 5. ② 6. ① 7. ⑤ 8. ⑤
 9. ③ 10. ⑤ 11. ⑤ 12. had 13. were 14. had
 called 15. stopped, would be 16. had
 apologized, would have forgiven 17. hadn't[had
 not] happened 18. ② 19. had, could drive
 20. hadn't[had not] lied 21. winter vacation were
 longer 22. ④ 23. as if the math test had been
 easy 24. I had not bought the expensive coat

25. If she weren't busy, she could go 26. ①, ③, ④, ⑤ 27. ③ 28. ③ 29. X, knew 30. X, would call 31. O 32. went → had gone 33. as if I am → as if I were, have worried → worry

- 1 가정법 과거: If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형
- 2 가정법 과거완료: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + have v-ed
- 3 I wish + 가정법 과거: I wish + 주어 + 동사의 과거형
- 4 I wish + 가정법 과거완료: I wish + 주어 + had v-ed
- 5 as if + 가정법 과거: as if + 주어 + 동사의 과거형
- 6 ① I wish + 가정법 과거: I wish + 주어 + 동사의 과거형 (has → had)
- 7 ⑤ 가정법 과거완료: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + have v-ed (saw → had seen)
- 8 가정법 과거완료: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + have v-ed
- 9 가정법 과거: If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형
- 10 가정법 과거완료: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + have v-ed
- 11 I wish + 가정법 과거완료: I wish + 주어 + had v-ed
- 12 I wish + 가정법 과거: I wish + 주어 + 동사의 과거형
- 13 가정법 과거에서 if절의 be동사는 주어의 인칭에 관계없이 were를 쓴다.
- 14 as if + 가정법 과거완료: as if + 주어 + had v-ed
- 15 가정법 과거: If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형
- 16 가정법 과거완료: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + have v-ed
- 17 I wish + 가정법 과거완료: I wish + 주어 + had v-ed
- 18 ① can → could
③ have worked → had worked
④ have not missed → had not missed
⑤ will have told → would have told
- 19 가정법 과거: If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형
- 20 가정법 과거완료: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + have v-ed
- 21 I wish + 가정법 과거: I wish + 주어 + 동사의 과거형
가정법 과거에서 be동사는 주어의 인칭에 관계없이 were를 쓴다.
- 22 가정법 과거에서 be동사는 주어의 인칭에 관계없이 were를 쓴다.
- 23 as if + 가정법 과거완료: as if + 주어 + had v-ed
- 24 I wish + 가정법 과거완료: I wish + 주어 + had v-ed
- 25 가정법 과거: If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형

26 ② haven't been → hadn't been / weren't

27 c. have bought → buy

d. can introduce → could introduce

28 • drive → had driven

• practiced → had practiced

29 as if + 가정법 과거: as if + 주어 + 동사의 과거형

30 가정법 과거: If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형

31 가정법 과거완료: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + have v-ed

32 I wish + 가정법 과거완료: I wish + 주어 + had v-ed

33 as if + 가정법 과거: as if + 주어 + 동사의 과거형
가정법 과거: If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형

CHAPTER

13 일치와 화법

UNIT 01 시제의 일치

CHECK UP

p.168

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.169

STEP 1 1. had been 2. grow 3. wins
4. was

STEP 2 1. moves 2. is 3. was

STEP 3 1. would win 2. had lost 3. started
4. makes

STEP 4 1. you did your best 2. was built
3. snakes sleep

UNIT 02 화법

CHECK UP

p.170

1. ㉢

PRACTICE

p.171

- STEP 1** 1. told 2. if 3. she had bought
4. who had kicked
- STEP 2** 1. said (that) it would snow on Christmas Day 2. asked me if[whether] I liked musicals
3. told Tom (that) I had something to tell him 4. asked me where I was going 5. said (that) he had gotten an F in history 6. asked me who had sent the fax 7. asked me if[whether] I wanted to change the schedule
8. asked Lisa how she had made the potato pizza
- STEP 3** 1. told, he wanted 2. asked, if[whether] she could borrow my 3. asked, why I liked

- around 14. told me (that) I looked young
15. asked me what I would do 16. is
17. started 18. freezes 19. told me (that) he had had a fight with his girlfriend 20. asked me what had made me think so 21. Amy asked me if[whether] I wanted some coffee 22. said that he always goes to school 23. asked me how I had solved the problem 24. asked me if I had finished my homework 25. (that) she would go to the baseball stadium 26. ①, ⑤ 27. ③
28. ③ 29. X, is 30. X, I liked 31. O 32. will → would 33. have → had, told → asked

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.172-173

- A** 1. asked me if[whether] I liked 2. (that) water boils 3. (that) the Korean War started
4. she wants to travel 5. (that) Japan is
6. (that) my sister wore 7. asked me why I wanted to become
- B** 1. told me that he had already seen
2. asked me if I could speak English
3. said that two heads are better
4. asked me who lived in that big house
5. heard that Picasso was born in Spain
6. told me that she had met my teacher
- C** 1. (that) he would go to America to study
2. what he wanted to study in America
3. (that) he planned to study marketing
4. if[whether] she had heard the noise
5. what had happened
6. (that) there had been a car accident
- D** 1. if[whether] he could play the drums
2. humans first landed on the moon in 1969
3. (that) she had ridden a bike along the river

REVIEW TEST

pp.174-177

1. ② 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ② 5. ④ 6. ④ 7. ① 8. ②
9. ② 10. ④ 11. ⑤ 12. ④ 13. the earth moves

- 주절의 시제가 과거인 경우 종속절에는 과거 또는 과거완료가 와야 한다.
- 과학적 사실, 일반적 진리는 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 현재 시제를 쓴다.
- 역사적 사실은 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 과거시제를 쓴다.
- 의문사가 없는 의문문의 화법 전환에서 접속사는 if[whether]를 쓴다.
- 주절의 시제가 과거인 경우 종속절에는 과거 또는 과거완료가 와야 한다.
- ④ 과학적 사실, 일반적 진리는 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 현재시제를 쓴다. (was → is)
- ① 의문사가 없는 의문문의 화법 전환에서 if 다음의 어순을 「주어 + 동사」로 바꾼다. (did I like → I liked)
- 의문사 다음의 어순을 「주어 + 동사」로 바꾸고, 인용 부호 안의 인칭대명사는 전달자에 맞춰서 바꾸고, 동사도 시제에 맞춰 바꾼다.
- 목적어가 없는 경우 전달동사는 say를 쓴다. 인칭대명사를 전달자에 맞춰 바꾸고, 동사도 시제에 맞춰 바꾼다.
- 의문문의 경우 전달동사는 ask이다. 의문사가 없으므로 접속사 if[whether]를 쓰고, 어순을 「주어 + 동사」로 바꾸고 인칭대명사를 전달자에 맞춰 바꾸고, 동사도 시제에 맞춰 바꾼다.
- 의문문의 경우 전달동사는 ask이다. 어순을 「의문사 + 주어 + 동사」로 바꾸고, 인칭대명사를 전달자에 맞춰 바꾸고, 동사도 시제에 맞춰 바꾼다.
- 주절이 과거인 경우 종속절의 시제는 과거 또는 과거완료가 되어야 한다.
- 과학적 사실, 일반적 진리는 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 현재 시제를 쓴다.
- 목적어가 있는 경우 전달동사는 tell을 쓰고, 주절의 시제에 맞춰 종속절의 시제를 과거로 쓴다.
- 전달동사는 ask를 쓰고, 의문사 다음의 어순을 「주어 + 동사」로 바꾼다. 인용 부호 안의 인칭대명사는 전달자에 맞춰서 바꾸고, 동사도 시제에 맞춰 바꾼다.
- 속담은 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 현재시제를 쓴다.
- 역사적 사실은 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 과거시제를 쓴다.
- 과학적 사실, 일반적 진리는 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 현재 시제를 쓴다.

- 19 목적어가 있는 경우 전달동사는 **tell**을 쓴다. 인칭대명사를 전달자에 맞춰 바꾸고, 동사도 시제에 맞춰 바꾼다.
- 20 의문문의 경우 전달동사는 **ask**를 쓰고, 의문사가 주어인 경우에는 「의문사 + 동사」의 어순을 그대로 쓴다. 인칭대명사를 전달자에 맞춰 바꾸고, 동사도 시제에 맞춰 바꾼다.
- 21 의문문의 경우 전달동사는 **ask**이다. 의문사가 없는 의문문일 때 접속사 **if[whether]**를 쓰고, 어순을 「주어 + 동사」로 쓰고 동사도 시제에 맞춰 쓴다.
- 22 평서문의 간접화법: **say + (that +) 주어 + 동사**
- 23 의문사가 있는 의문문의 간접화법: **ask + (목적어 +) 의문사 + 주어 + 동사**
- 24 의문사가 없는 의문문의 간접화법: **ask + (목적어 +) if[whether] + 주어 + 동사**
- 25 평서문의 간접화법: **tell + 목적어 + (that +) 주어 + 동사**
- 26 ② had he → he had ③ was → is
④ had become → became
- 27 b. that → if[whether] d. had I → I had
- 28 • had I done → I had done • had died → died
- 29 과학적 사실, 일반적 진리는 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 현재 시제를 쓴다.
- 30 의문사가 있는 의문문의 간접화법: **ask + (목적어 +) 의문사 + 주어 + 동사**
- 31 의문사가 주어인 경우에는 「의문사 + 동사」의 어순을 그대로 쓴다.
- 32 주절의 시제가 과거인 경우 종속절의 시제는 과거 또는 과거완료가 되어야 한다.
- 33 주절의 시제가 과거인 경우 종속절의 시제는 과거 또는 과거완료가 되어야 한다. / 의문사가 없는 의문문의 간접화법: **ask + (목적어 +) if[whether] + 주어 + 동사**

