

Answer Key

GRAMMAR Inside

LEVEL 3

UNIT 01 현재완료

CHECK UP

p.12

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.13

- STEP 1** 1. had 2. have lost 3. for 4. heard
5. has been living
- STEP 2** 1. ate 2. has gone
3. have been playing / have played
- STEP 3** 1. have had a toothache 2. have left
3. has been to
- STEP 4** 1. has known her since
2. Have you ever been to
3. joined the dance club
4. has already read
5. have been listening to

UNIT 02 과거완료, 미래완료

CHECK UP

p.14

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠ 4. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.15

- STEP 1** 1. had been 2. will have finished
3. will have been living
4. had been watching
- STEP 2** 1. had finished 2. will have watched
3. will have been 4. had waited / had been waiting
- STEP 3** 1. had been chatting
2. will have been learning
- STEP 4** 1. had been living 2. had already left
3. will have been 4. had saved
5. will have been working

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.16-17

- A** 1. has just arrived 2. has never met
3. has liked him since 4. traveled Europe
5. had left my purse 6. will have rained / will have been raining 7. had never eaten
- B** 1. Diana has just recovered from her illness
2. after he had saved the file 3. She has been a lawyer for three years 4. He has been reading that book for two hours
5. She will have been running the store
6. he had been sleeping for eight hours
- C** 1. have forgotten my aunt's address 2. had never ridden a roller coaster 3. will have snowed / will have been snowing 4. has been crying / has cried 5. will have read the book four times 6. had worked for the shop for two years
- D** 1. met, have known 2. got, will have been

REVIEW TEST

pp.18-21

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠ 4. ㉠ 5. ㉠ 6. ㉠ 7. ㉠ 8. ㉠
9. ㉠ 10. ㉠ 11. ㉠ 12. Have you ever seen
13. ㉠ 14. have spent 15. has been cooking
16. will have stayed / will have been staying
17. has gone → had gone 18. have seen → will have seen 19. Have you ever cooked spaghetti before 20. I have been wearing glasses since
21. She had been looking for her purse 22. ㉠, ㉠ 23. has been to Brazil 24. will have broken down four times 25. had already started when we arrived / had started already when we arrived
26. ㉠, ㉠, ㉠ 27. ㉠ 28. ㉠ 29. X, will have left
30. O 31. X, had just finished 32. for → since, have mastered → will have mastered 33. have played → had played, will play → will have played / will have been playing

- 1 과거부터 현재까지 계속되는 일은 현재완료로 나타낸다.
2 결과를 나타내는 현재완료 용법이다.
3 과거의 한 시점보다 더 이전의 일은 과거완료로 나타낸다.
4 미래의 특정 시점까지 진행되고 있을 일은 미래완료 진행형으로 나타낸다.
5 since + 기준 시점: ~ 이래로 / for + 기간: ~ 동안
6 ㉠ 미래의 특정 시점까지 진행되고 있을 일은 미래완료 진행형으로 나타낸다. (has been studying → will have been studying)

- 7 과거부터 현재까지의 경험은 현재완료로 나타낸다.
- 8 과거의 한 시점보다 더 이전의 일은 과거완료로 나타낸다.
- 9 과거에서 현재까지 계속 진행되고 있는 동작은 현재완료 진행형으로 나타낸다.
- 10 보기와 ④는 현재완료의 <경험>을 나타낸다. ①은 <결과>, ②, ⑤는 <계속>, ③은 <완료>를 나타낸다.
- 11 보기와 ②는 현재완료의 <계속>을 나타낸다. ①은 <결과>, ③, ⑤는 <완료>, ④는 <경험>을 나타낸다.
- 12 경험을 나타내는 현재완료 용법이다.
- 13 ③ 과거를 나타내는 부사구(three days ago)가 있으므로 과거시제가 와야 한다. (have fixed → fixed)
- 14 현재까지 영향을 미치는 과거의 일은 현재완료로 나타낸다.
- 15 과거에서 현재까지 계속 진행되고 있는 동작은 현재완료 진행형으로 나타낸다.
- 16 미래의 특정 시점까지 지속될 상태는 미래완료로 나타낸다.
- 17 과거의 한 시점보다 더 이전의 일은 과거완료로 나타낸다.
- 18 미래의 특정 시점까지 완료될 동작이나 지속될 상태는 미래완료로 나타낸다.
- 19 경험을 나타내는 현재완료 용법이다.
- 20 과거에서 현재까지 계속 진행되고 있는 동작은 현재완료 진행형으로 나타낸다.
- 21 과거 이전에 시작하여 과거의 한 시점까지 진행되었던 일은 과거완료 진행형으로 나타낸다.
- 22 ① was → have been ③ have seen → saw
⑤ has been → had been
- 23 과거부터 현재까지의 경험은 현재완료로 나타낸다.
- 24 미래의 특정 시점까지 완료될 동작이나 지속될 상태는 미래완료로 나타낸다.
- 25 과거의 한 시점보다 더 이전의 일은 과거완료로 나타낸다.
- 26 ① has been raining → rained[was raining]
② have eaten → had been eating / was eating
- 27 a. has lost → had lost
d. has been teaching → will have been teaching / will have taught
- 28 • had seen → saw • has lived → had lived
- 29 미래의 특정 시점까지 완료될 동작이나 지속될 상태는 미래완료로 나타낸다.
- 30 과거의 한 시점보다 더 이전의 일은 과거완료로 나타낸다.
- 31 과거의 한 시점보다 더 이전의 일은 과거완료로 나타낸다.
- 32 since + 기준 시점: ~ 이래로 / for + 기간: ~ 동안
미래의 특정 시점까지 완료될 동작이나 지속될 상태는 미래완료로 나타낸다.
- 33 과거의 한 시점보다 더 이전의 일은 과거완료로 나타낸다. / 미래의 특정 시점까지 완료될 동작이나 지속될 상태는 미래완료로 나타낸다.

CHAPTER

02 조동사

UNIT 01 can, may, must, should

CHECK UP

p.24

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.25

- STEP 1** 1. should 2. must 3. might
4. Could
- STEP 2** 1. May[Could] 2. can't[cannot] fly
3. has to
- STEP 3** 1. must not → don't have[need] to / need not 2. should not → can't [cannot] 3. can → should[must, have to]
- STEP 4** 1. is able to ride 2. You have to fasten 3. may[might] come
4. must[should, may] not tell anyone

UNIT 02 had better, ought to, used to, 조동사 + have v-ed

CHECK UP

p.26

1. ㉠ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.27

- STEP 1** 1. memorize 2. had better not
3. may have gone 4. to go
- STEP 2** 1. used to 2. had better 3. ought to
- STEP 3** 1. can → can't[cannot] 2. would → used to 3. ought to not → ought not to 4. should → may[might]
- STEP 4** 1. ought not to miss 2. used to have
3. should have brought 4. had better take his advice

- A** 1. This smartphone must be 2. may[might] have gone home 3. can't[cannot] have bought 4. should have gone 5. had better not drink 6. don't have to finish 7. will be able to save
- B** 1. She must have been ill yesterday 2. You should wear your seat belt 3. The store might be open 4. Could you recommend a good restaurant 5. I used to watch baseball games 6. You ought not to make loud noises
- C** 1. had better rest 2. be able to do 3. can't be 4. May I go 5. must have caught 6. should have left 7. can't have seen 8. would play
- D** 1. Can you carry 2. have to turn right 3. shouldn't[should not] have eaten

REVIEW TEST

1. ② 2. ④ 3. ① 4. ③ 5. ⑤ 6. ② 7. ④ 8. ①
9. ④ 10. must 11. used to 12. ④ 13. ④
14. must have forgotten 15. used to 16. ③
17. ③ 18. used to be 19. may[might] have taken
20. don't have[need] to hurry / need not hurry
21. have to / had better, ought to 22. can't
23. I should have listened to my parents 24. You had better not play outside 25. You ought not to talk loudly 26. ①, ③, ⑤ 27. ① 28. ② 29. X, ought not to 30. O 31. X, had better 32. eat → have eaten 33. dress → have dressed

- 1 ought to + 동사원형: ~해야 한다
- 2 must have v-ed: ~이었음에 틀림없다(과거의 일에 대한 강한 추측)
- 3 can't[cannot] + 동사원형: ~일 리가 없다(강한 부정적 추측)
- 4 used to + 동사원형: ~하곤 했다(과거의 습관) / ~이었다(과거의 상태)
- 5 ⑤ 두 개의 조동사는 연이어 쓸 수 없으므로, 조동사 다음에는 be able to를 쓴다. (will can → will be able to)
- 6 ② had better의 부정형: had better not (had not better → had better not)
- 7 must not: ~해서는 안 된다(금지) / don't have to: ~할 필요가 없다(= don't need to, need not)
- 8 can't have v-ed: ~이었을 리가 없다(과거의 일에 대한 강한 의심)

- 9 don't have to: ~할 필요가 없다(= don't need to, need not)
- 10 must + 동사원형: ~임에 틀림없다(강한 추측) / ~해야 한다(의무)
- 11 used to + 동사원형: ~하곤 했다(과거의 습관) / ~이었다(과거의 상태)
- 12 ①, ②, ③, ⑤는 '해야 한다(의무)'의 의미이고, ④는 '임에 틀림없다(강한 추측)'의 의미이다.
- 13 ① is → be ② working → work ③ are not able → are not able to ⑤ have to → has to
- 14 must have v-ed: ~이었음에 틀림없다(과거의 일에 대한 강한 추측)
- 15 used to + 동사원형: ~이었다(과거의 상태)
- 16 a may, might b should c can't
- 17 보기와 ③은 '~일지도 모른다(약한 추측)'의 의미이고, ①, ②, ④, ⑤는 '~해도 된다(허가)'의 의미이다.
- 18 used to + 동사원형: ~이었다(과거의 상태)
- 19 may[might] have v-ed: ~이었을지도 모른다(과거의 일에 대한 약한 추측)
- 20 don't have to: ~할 필요가 없다(= don't need to, need not)
- 21 have to + 동사원형: ~해야 한다 / had better + 동사원형: ~하는 게 좋겠다 / ought to + 동사원형: ~해야 한다
- 22 can't have v-ed: ~이었을 리가 없다(과거의 일에 대한 강한 의심)
- 23 should have v-ed: ~했어야 했다(과거의 일에 대한 후회나 유감)
- 24 had better의 부정형: had better not
- 25 ought to의 부정형: ought not to
- 26 ② could be able to → could[was able to]
④ have not to → don't have to
- 27 d. wear → have worn e. would → used to
- 28 • won't able → won't be able
• had not better → had better not
• must be → must have been
- 29 ought to의 부정형: ought not to
- 30 must not: ~해서는 안 된다(금지)
- 31 had better + 동사원형: ~하는 게 좋겠다
- 32 must have v-ed: ~이었음에 틀림없다(과거의 일에 대한 강한 추측)
- 33 should have v-ed: ~했어야 했다(과거의 일에 대한 후회나 유감)

UNIT 01 수동태의 의미와 형태

CHECK UP

p.36

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE

p.37

- STEP 1** 1. was invented 2. resembles
3. made 4. being shown 5. been suggested
- STEP 2** 1. being discussed 2. disappeared
[has disappeared] 3. be shown
4. was punished
- STEP 3** 1. is played by people all around the world
2. will be delivered within three days (by them)
3. is being destroyed by tourists
- STEP 4** 1. was taken 2. was being built
3. has been done 4. can be bought

UNIT 02 4형식, 5형식 문장의 수동태

CHECK UP

p.38

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.39

- STEP 1** 1. to 2. for 3. playing 4. to work
- STEP 2** 1. shouting[to shout] 2. for me
3. to him 4. to stand
- STEP 3** 1. was made angry by the boy's rude attitude
2. was seen painting[to paint] the beautiful scenery (by me)
3. was made to help my brother with his homework by my mom
4. was taught to me by my grandfather, was taught Chinese by my grandfather
- STEP 4** 1. is called Lucky 2. were made to read
3. was bought for me
4. were heard laughing

UNIT 03 주의해야 할 수동태

CHECK UP

p.40

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE

p.41

- STEP 1** 1. was laughed at 2. with 3. with
4. are taken care of
- STEP 2** 1. was reported that the police arrested the murderer
2. was run over by the speeding truck
3. is believed to affect personality by some people
- STEP 3** 1. of 2. to 3. with 4. about
- STEP 4** 1. is composed of 2. It is said that
3. is looked up to by 4. was disappointed with[at]

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.42-43

- A** 1. was created by 2. must be kept 3. is being updated
4. was seen entering[to enter] 5. was made to learn
6. was made for my dad 7. is believed to earn
- B** 1. The puzzle has not been solved 2. were given the new textbooks
3. Bill will be elected our class president 4. Dan is satisfied with his new position
5. My puppies were taken care of by my sister
6. This ring was given to me by my boyfriend
- C** 1. has been influenced 2. was put off (by him)
3. was made to bring 4. is being built (by them)
5. will be given to you (by me)
6. should be baked (by you) 7. is said that
- D** 1. is composed of 2. is interested in
3. is filled with

REVIEW TEST

pp.44-47

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢ 4. ㉣ 5. ㉤ 6. ㉥ 7. ㉦ 8. ㉧
9. ㉨ 10. ㉩ 11. is being built 12. to be
13. fighting[to fight] 14. ㉪ 15. was made for me
16. hasn't[has not] been fixed (by them) 17. was

given to me 18. ①, ⑤ 19. were made to pick up 20. will be released 21. is filled with 22. ③ 23. The deer was run over by the truck 24. your password should be changed 25. It is said that yoga is good 26. ③, ④, ⑤ 27. ⑤ 28. ③ 29. X, was given to 30. X, were surprised at 31. X, was seen helping[to help] 32. enjoy → enjoyed 33. saying → to say

- 1 야구 경기가 취소된 것이므로 수동태를 써야 한다.
- 2 조동사가 있는 문장의 수동태: 조동사 + be + v-ed
- 3 사역동사의 목적격 보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 수동태 문장에서 to 부정사로 바뀐다.
- 4 직접목적어가 문장의 주어가 될 때 수어동사 make는 간접목적어 앞에 for를 쓴다.
- 5 be known to: ~에게 알려지다
- 6 ② 타동사 resemble은 수동태로 쓰지 않는다.
- 7 ② 지각동사의 목적격 보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 수동태 문장에서 현재분사나 to부정사로 바뀐다. (enter → entering[to enter])
- 8 ④ be crowded with: ~로 붐비다 (to → with)
- 9 직접목적어가 문장의 주어가 될 때 수어동사 show는 간접목적어 앞에 to를 쓴다. / 사역동사의 목적격 보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 수동태 문장에서 to부정사로 바뀐다.
- 10 be pleased with: ~로 기뻐하다 / be satisfied with: ~에 만족하다
- 11 진행형의 수동태: be동사 + being + v-ed
- 12 that절의 주어를 수동태 문장의 주어로 할 때, that절의 동사는 to부정사로 바뀐다.
- 13 지각동사의 목적격 보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 수동태 문장에서 현재분사나 to부정사로 바뀐다.
- 14 목적어가 that절인 문장의 수동태: It + be동사 + v-ed + that ~
- 15 직접목적어가 문장의 주어가 될 때 수어동사 make는 간접목적어 앞에 for를 쓴다.
- 16 완료형의 수동태: have[has, had] been + v-ed
- 17 직접목적어가 문장의 주어가 될 때 수어동사 give는 간접목적어 앞에 to를 쓴다.
- 18 목적어가 that절인 문장의 수동태는 「It + be동사 + v-ed + that ~」의 형태로 쓴다. that절의 주어를 수동태 문장의 주어로 할 때, that절의 동사는 to부정사로 바뀐다.
- 19 사역동사의 목적격 보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 수동태 문장에서 to부정사로 바뀐다.
- 20 미래시제의 수동태: will be + v-ed
- 21 be filled with: ~로 가득 차다
- 22 ① that is → to be ② is → was ④ jog → jogging[to jog] ⑤ Sam → for Sam
- 23 동사구는 수동태로 바꿀 때 하나의 동사처럼 취급한다.
- 24 조동사가 있는 문장의 수동태: 조동사 + be + v-ed

- 25 It으로 시작해야 하므로, 목적어가 that절인 문장의 수동태인 「It + be동사 + v-ed + that ~」의 형태로 쓴다.
- 26 ① building → built ② sign → signed
- 27 a. repair → repaired c. cleaning → to clean
- 28 • 소유를 나타내는 타동사 have는 수동태로 쓰지 않는다.
• bought to → bought for
- 29 직접목적어가 문장의 주어가 될 때 수어동사 give는 간접목적어 앞에 to를 쓴다.
- 30 be surprised at: ~에 놀라다
- 31 지각동사의 목적격 보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 수동태 문장에서 현재분사나 to부정사로 바뀐다.
- 32 경기가 즐거진 것이므로 수동태를 써야 한다.
- 33 사역동사의 목적격 보어로 쓰인 동사원형은 수동태 문장에서 to부정사로 바뀐다.

CHAPTER

04 부정사

UNIT 01 명사적 용법의 to부정사

CHECK UP

p.50

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢ 4. ㉣

PRACTICE

p.51

- STEP 1** 1. to travel 2. it 3. to wear
4. to exercise
- STEP 2** 1. It, to learn 2. when to start
3. It, to clean
- STEP 3** 1. what to do 2. how to cook
3. where to go
- STEP 4** 1. is to be an architect 2. was fun to go
3. when to finish 4. it impossible to arrive

UNIT 02 형용사적 용법, 부사적 용법의 to부정사

CHECK UP

p.52

1. ㉠ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉣

PRACTICE

p.53

- STEP 1** 1. to live in 2. to become
3. to wake 4. are to make
- STEP 2** 1. to play → to play with 2. doing → to do 3. know → to know
4. to seeing → to see
- STEP 3** 1. 그 배우는 매우 유명해져서 행복하다. 2. 우리는 사랑은 살 수 없다는 것을 안다. 3. 지금이 네 부모님께 전화드릴 가장 좋은 시간이다.
4. 세계를 혼자 여행하다니 Jenny는 용감한 것이 틀림없다.
- STEP 4** 1. many reasons to read 2. is to arrive in 3. to hear from him 4. was very happy to hear

UNIT 03 to부정사의 의미상의 주어, 시제, 태**CHECK UP**

p.54

1. ㉞ 2. ㉞ 3. ㉞

PRACTICE

p.55

- STEP 1** 1. for us 2. of him 3. to have lost
4. to be punished
- STEP 2** 1. for him 2. of you 3. of her
4. for me
- STEP 3** 1. to have made 2. to be invited
3. to be disappointed 4. to have been told
- STEP 4** 1. to be paid 2. polite of him to apologize 3. important for us to finish 4. seems to have been

UNIT 04 목적격 보어로 쓰이는 부정사**CHECK UP**

p.56

1. ㉞ 2. ㉞ 3. ㉞

PRACTICE

p.57

- STEP 1** 1. to wear 2. dance 3. write
4. painted 5. spoken
- STEP 2** 1. buy 2. to stay 3. play[playing]
4. to become 5. pulled

- STEP 3** 1. to hit → hit[hitting] 2. renovating → renovated 3. choosing → choose[to choose] 4. change → to change
5. to give up → give up
- STEP 4** 1. heard them make[making] noises
2. helped me find 3. didn't let me have 4. told me to bring

UNIT 05 to부정사 구문, 독립부정사**CHECK UP**

p.58

1. ㉞ 2. ㉞ 3. ㉞

PRACTICE

p.59

- STEP 1** 1. To tell 2. To be 3. to answer
4. good enough
- STEP 2** 1. to cook 2. too 3. good enough
4. to say
- STEP 3** 1. too bitter for me to drink 2. smart enough to guide 3. too old to drive on the highway 4. interesting enough for adults to enjoy
- STEP 4** 1. To be sure 2. smart enough to pass 3. To make matters worse
4. too dangerous to go

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.60-61

- A** 1. saw her ride[riding] a bike 2. wise of him to accept 3. someone to depend on
4. To tell the truth 5. needs to be repaired
6. is believed to have been built 7. seems to have thought
- B** 1. difficult for him to make her laugh 2. it impossible to change his mind 3. told me not to eat fast food 4. The couple is to be married 5. We will decide where to stay
6. My parents were very pleased to know
- C** 1. him to move the heavy boxes 2. you to go there instead of me 3. me to put on sunscreen 4. (to) paint the wall 5. me cry a lot 6. me wear his new jacket 7. to give him a birthday present

- D** 1. how to train dogs 2. hot enough to wear shorts 3. too sick to get out of bed

REVIEW TEST

pp.62-65

1. ③ 2. ⑤ 3. ③ 4. ① 5. ⑤ 6. ④ 7. ④ 8. ③
9. ③ 10. ③ 11. ⑤ 12. to have gotten 13. ②
14. sing[singing] 15. reserve 16. to be trained
17. ④ 18. ④ 19. let me have 20. seems to have been poor 21. too hot to take a bath
22. ④ 23. It is impossible for me to beat him
24. The restaurant is large enough to hold
25. Mom told me not to touch 26. ②, ③ 27. ②
28. ③ 29. X, to be asked 30. X, decide 31. O
32. using → to use 33. enough warm → warm enough, come → to come

- 1 to 부정사가 주어로 쓰일 경우 보통 가주어 it을 쓰고 to 부정사는 뒤로 보낸다.
2 형용사적 용법의 to 부정사 / 수식 받는 명사가 to 부정사 속의 동사에 이어지는 전치사의 의미상 목적어가 될 때는 전치사를 반드시 같이 쓴다.
3 advise는 to 부정사를 목적격 보어로 취하는 동사이다.
4 지각동사(watch)는 동사원형이나 분사를 목적격 보어로 취한다.
5 사람에 대한 주관적 평가를 나타내는 형용사와 함께 쓰이면 to 부정사의 의미상의 주어로 of + 목적격을 쓴다.
6 get은 to 부정사를 목적격 보어로 취하는 동사이다.
7 ④ to 부정사가 주어로 쓰일 경우 보통 가주어 it을 쓰고 to 부정사는 뒤로 보낸다. (reply → to reply)
8 ③ 사역동사(have)는 동사원형을 목적격 보어로 취한다. (to bring → bring)
9 보기와 ③은 명사적 용법, ①, ②, ⑤는 부사적 용법, ④는 형용사적 용법의 to 부정사이다.
10 ③ to 부정사의 시제가 문장의 시제보다 앞설 때 「to have v-ed(완료부정사)」를 쓴다. (to wait → to have waited)
11 ⑤ 그녀는 너무 어려서 이 영화를 볼 수 없다.
12 to 부정사의 시제가 문장의 시제보다 앞설 때 「to have v-ed(완료부정사)」를 쓴다.
13 ② get은 to 부정사를 목적격 보어로 취하는 동사이다. (bringing → to bring)
14 지각동사(hear)는 동사원형이나 분사를 목적격 보어로 취한다.
15 사역동사(have)는 동사원형을 목적격 보어로 취한다.
16 to 부정사의 수동태(단순형): to be v-ed
17 ① → to receive ② → to be repaired
③ → too shy to ask ⑤ → well enough to leave
18 ① → to sit on ② → to be ③ → to play
⑤ → to have

- 19 사역동사(let) + 목적어 + 원형부정사: ~가 ...하게 하다
20 to 부정사의 시제가 문장의 시제보다 앞설 때 「to have v-ed(완료부정사)」를 쓴다.
21 too ~ to-v: 너무 ~해서 ...할 수 없다
22 ④ 사람에 대한 주관적 평가를 나타내는 형용사와 함께 쓰이면 to 부정사의 의미상의 주어로 of + 목적격을 쓴다.
23 to 부정사가 주어로 쓰일 경우 보통 가주어 it을 쓰고 to 부정사는 뒤로 보낸다.
24 ~ enough to-v: ...할 만큼 충분히 ~하다
25 tell은 to 부정사를 목적격 보어로 취하는 동사이다.
26 ② talk → to talk ③ eat → to eat
27 c. crossing → cross[to cross]
d. laugh → to laugh
28 • to shout → shout[shouting]
• watch → to watch
29 to 부정사의 수동태(단순형): to be v-ed
30 사역동사(make)는 동사원형을 목적격 보어로 취한다.
31 to make a long story short: 간단히 말해서
32 부사적 용법의 to 부정사(형용사 수식)
33 ~ enough to-v: ...할 만큼 충분히 ~하다 / 명사적 용법의 to 부정사(목적어)

CHAPTER

05 동명사

UNIT 01 동명사의 역할

CHECK UP

p.68

1. ⑥ 2. ⑥ 3. ③

PRACTICE

p.69

- STEP 1** 1. Drinking 2. his 3. drinking
4. not telling 5. being elected
STEP 2 1. being invited / having been invited
2. Eating[To eat]
3. visiting[having visited]
4. not keeping / not having kept
STEP 3 1. having missed 2. my[me] closing
3. being involved
STEP 4 1. Losing weight was 2. not going
3. his[him] being sick
4. having been treated

UNIT 02 동명사 vs. to부정사

CHECK UP

p.70

1. ⑥ 2. ③

PRACTICE

p.71

- STEP 1** 1. running 2. meeting 3. hearing
4. to change 5. to turn
- STEP 2** 1. complaining[to complain]
2. to answer 3. seeing 4. watching
- STEP 3** 1. listening 2. starting 3. to become
4. hearing
- STEP 4** 1. stopped buying 2. Try to eat
3. is worth visiting 4. remembers
returning the book 5. prevented him
from going

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.72-73

- A** 1. I don't mind his[him] coming
2. remembers borrowing money
3. forgot watering 4. promised to help
5. was afraid of being punished
6. stopped playing 7. try drinking tea
- B** 1. He could not help laughing at
2. Predicting the weather is difficult
3. worried about not finishing my homework
4. All people like being loved by others
5. He denied having cheated on the exam
6. Mark is proud of having been raised
- C** 1. forgot to visit
2. enjoy going to the cinema
3. refused to take a walk
4. her spending too much time
5. prevent, making
- D** 1. singing or speaking loudly
2. to lock the door
3. Having pets / To have pets

REVIEW TEST

pp.74-77

1. ④ 2. ② 3. ④ 4. ② 5. ⑤ 6. ① 7. ④ 8. her
9. not being invited / not having been invited

10. ⑤ 11. ④ 12. ③ 13. ⑤ 14. to bring
15. staying 16. playing 17. ⑤ 18. angry about
my being late again 19. Giving up old habits is
difficult 20. denied having stolen the money
21. his[him] being 22. ④ 23. was afraid of
being arrested 24. Remember to meet 25. try
using 26. ①, ③ 27. ⑤ 28. ④ 29. O 30. X,
hoped to receive 31. X, to hearing 32. turning
→ to turn 33. to see → seeing

- 1 decide는 to부정사만 목적으로 취하는 동사이다.
2 avoid는 동명사만 목적으로 취하는 동사이다.
3 동명사가 수동의 의미이고 시제가 문장의 시제와 같을 때 단순
형 수동태(being v-ed)를 쓴다.
4 keep + 목적어 + from v-ing: ~가 ...하는 것을 막다
5 ① Shop → Shopping[To shop] ② to stand
→ standing ③ he → his[him] ④ to watch →
watching
6 ② play → playing ③ to use → using
④ to eat → eating ⑤ calling → being[to be]
called
7 try not to-v: ~하지 않으려고 노력하다
8 동명사의 의미상의 주어는 동명사 앞에 소유격 또는 목적격을
써서 나타낸다.
9 초대받는 것이므로 동명사의 수동태를 써야 한다.
10 consider는 동명사만 목적으로 취하는 동사이다.
11 want는 to부정사만 목적으로 취하는 동사이다.
12 ③ remember to-v: ~할 것을 기억하다 (calling → to
call)
13 ⑤ 동명사의 부정은 동명사 바로 앞에 not을 붙인다.
(changing not → not changing)
14 forget to-v: ~할 것을 잊다
15 feel like v-ing: ~하고 싶어지다
16 stop v-ing: ~하는 것을 멈추다
17 expect는 to부정사만 목적으로 취하는 동사이다. /
be used to v-ing: ~하는 것에 익숙하다
18 전치사의 목적으로 동명사를 쓰고 동명사의 의미상의 주어는 동
명사 앞에 소유격 또는 목적격을 써서 나타낸다.
19 주어 역할을 하는 동명사이다.
20 동명사의 시제가 문장의 시제보다 앞설 때 완료형(having
v-ed)을 쓴다.
21 동명사의 의미상의 주어는 동명사 앞에 소유격 또는 목적격을
써서 나타낸다.
22 ④ mind는 동명사만 목적으로 취하는 동사이다. (turn →
turning)
23 동명사가 수동의 의미이고 시제가 문장의 시제와 같을 때 단순
형 수동태(being v-ed)를 쓴다.
24 remember to-v: ~할 것을 기억하다
25 try v-ing: (시험 삼아) ~해 보다
26 ② to clean → cleaning ④ buy → buying

⑤ ask → asking

27 a. ride → riding c. to have → having

28 • to meet → meeting

29 suggest는 동명사만 목적어로 취하는 동사이다.

30 hope는 to부정사만 목적어로 취하는 동사이다.

31 look forward to v-ing: ~하기를 기대하다

32 forget to-v: ~할 것을 잊다

33 be worth v-ing: ~할 가치가 있다

CHAPTER

06 분사

UNIT 01 현재분사 vs. 과거분사

CHECK UP

p.80

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE

p.81

STEP 1 1. boiling 2. rented 3. smiling

4. shouting

STEP 2 1. painted 2. sleeping 3. running

4. depressed

STEP 3 1. bored 2. amazing 3. locked

STEP 4 1. an interesting book 2. some people interested 3. looked disappointed 4. their car covered

UNIT 02 분사구문

CHECK UP

p.82

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE

p.83

STEP 1 1. Feeling 2. waiting 3. Not being 4. Turning off

STEP 2 1. Taking this bus 2. Falling down the stairs 3. Not knowing what to buy

STEP 3 1. If you turn left 2. While I traveled in Europe 3. Because she didn't[did not] have enough time

STEP 4 1. Drinking coffee 2. Being hungry 3. Visiting our website 4. Not finishing his work

UNIT 03 여러 가지 분사구문

CHECK UP

p.84

1. ㉡ 2. ㉢

PRACTICE

p.85

STEP 1 1. Weather permitting 2. Judging 3. Accepted

STEP 2 1. There being a lot of snow 2. (Being) Chosen to be the team captain 3. (Having been) Run over by a car

STEP 3 1. (Having been / Being) Left 2. finishing[she finished] 3. Generally speaking 4. with the lights turned off

STEP 4 1. Considering his age 2. with her legs crossed 3. Having lost

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.86-87

A 1. boiling water 2. He wasn't[was not] satisfied 3. Having studied 4. Turning left 5. with his eyes closed 6. Not having any money 7. (Being) Written

B 1. saw a man taking a walk 2. It being cold, I turned 3. Judging from his accent 4. While playing football, he got 5. an email written by his father 6. Having finished my homework, I went out

C 1. a. disappointing b. disappointed 2. a. exciting b. excited 3. a. amused b. amusing 4. a. interested b. interesting 5. a. satisfied b. satisfying

D 1. playing on a swing 2. Lying on the bed 3. his arms folded

REVIEW TEST

pp.88-91

1. ② 2. ③ 3. ② 4. ② 5. ⑤ 6. ③ 7. ② 8. ⑤
9. ⑤ 10. ④ 11. parked 12. surrounded
13. playing 14. Judged from → Judging from
15. ③ 16. Not knowing where to get a taxi
17. (Having been) Given lots of homework
18. ③ 19. Having made the mistake 20. found
the restaurant closed 21. Taking this medicine
22. ③ 23. The red car parked outside 24. I felt
something hitting my leg 25. It being too cold
outside 26. ③, ⑤ 27. ③ 28. ③ 29. X,
connecting 30. X, (Having been) Cooked
31. X, Finishing[Having finished] 32. crossing →
crossed 33. damaging → damaged, Be → Being

- 1 '손을 흔들고 있는'이라는 능동, 진행의 의미이므로 현재분사를 써야 한다.
2 그들이 '놀란' 감정을 느끼는 것이므로 과거분사를 써야 한다.
3 액션 영화의 결말이 '충격적인' 감정을 느끼게 하는 것이므로 현재분사를 써야 한다.
4 이유를 나타내는 분사구문
5 완료형 분사구문(having v-ed)
6 ①, ②, ④, ⑤는 현재분사이고, ③은 동명사이다.
7 ①, ③, ④, ⑤는 현재분사이고, ②는 동명사이다.
8 ⑤ '도난당한'이라는 수동의 의미이므로 과거분사를 써야 한다.
(stealing → stolen)
9 ⑤ 수동 분사구문(having been v-ed)을 써야 한다.
(Having raised → (Having been) Raised)
10 ① interesting → interested ② surprised →
surprising ③ stood → standing ⑤ satisfying →
satisfied
11 '(차가) 주차된 채'라는 수동의 의미이므로 과거분사를 써야 한다.
12 '~에 둘러싸여'라는 수동의 의미이므로 과거분사를 써야 한다.
13 '(농구를) 하고 있는'이라는 능동, 진행의 의미이므로 현재분사를 써야 한다.
14 judging from: ~로 판단하건대
15 이유를 나타내는 분사구문
16 분사구문의 부정은 분사 앞에 not을 붙인다.
17 수동 분사구문(having been v-ed)으로, having been은 생략 가능하다.
18 ③ 문두에 Having been이 생략된 수동 분사구문이다.
(→ Because it was placed in the fridge)
19 부사절의 시제가 주절의 시제보다 앞선 경우 완료형 분사구문(having v-ed)을 쓴다.
20 '달한'은 수동의 의미이므로 과거분사를 쓴다.
21 조건을 나타내는 분사구문
22 boring: 지루한 / bored: 지루해하는
23 분사가 다른 어구와 함께 쓰여 길어질 경우 명사 뒤에서 수식한다.

- 24 목적격 보어 역할을 하는 현재분사
25 부사절의 주어가 주절의 주어와 다르므로 분사 앞에 주어를 남겨둔다.
26 ③ Be nervous → Being nervous ⑤ run → running
27 a. amused → amusing e. taking → taken
28 • bored → boring • Knowing not → Not knowing
29 '연결하는'이라는 능동의 의미로 현재분사를 써야 한다.
30 수동 분사구문(having been v-ed)을 써야 한다.
31 분사구문(v-ing)이나 완료형 분사구문(having v-ed)을 써야 한다.
32 '꼬아진'이라는 수동의 의미로 과거분사 crossed를 써야 한다.
cross one's fingers: 행운을 빌다
33 '피해를 입은'이라는 수동의 의미로 과거분사 damaged를 써야 한다. / 분사구문이므로 Being을 써야 한다.

CHAPTER

07 비교

UNIT 01 원급, 비교급, 최상급

CHECK UP

p.94

1. ② 2. ⑤ 3. ② 4. ③

PRACTICE

p.95

- STEP 1** 1. soft 2. even 3. more 4. most boring
STEP 2 1. more careful than 2. much[even, far, a lot] 3. the youngest 4. not as difficult
STEP 3 1. not as heavy 2. more expensive than 3. the strongest of
STEP 4 1. as many books as 2. far heavier than 3. more comfortable than
4. the biggest city in 5. the scariest movie I have ever seen / the scariest movie that I've ever seen

UNIT 02 여러 가지 비교구문

CHECK UP

p.96

1. ⑤ 2. ③ 3. ⑤ 4. ③

PRACTICE

p.97

- STEP 1** 1. twice 2. cities 3. the better
4. More and more 5. as early as possible
- STEP 2** 1. as hard as possible 2. The more, the better 3. braver than any other man
- STEP 3** 1. funnier than any other boy
2. as funny as 3. funnier than
- STEP 4** 1. three times heavier than
2. The more, the more tired
3. more and more exciting
4. one of the biggest temples

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.98-99

- A** 1. faster than any other train 2. The more, the better 3. as soon as possible 4. three times as thick as / three times thicker than
5. one of the most dangerous sports
6. the coldest month of 7. more and more confident
- B** 1. go fishing as much as I do 2. The hotel was not as comfortable as my home
3. My cat is getting heavier and heavier
4. The laptop was a lot cheaper than I thought
5. No boy in his school runs faster than Junho
6. the funniest teacher I have ever met
- C** 1. more difficult 2. three times as long
3. busier, any other day, as busy, busier
4. larger, any other dog, No (other) dog, as large, No (other) dog, larger
- D** 1. as heavy as 2. the fastest 3. lighter than any other 4. as short as / shorter than
5. (he is) younger than 6. as tall as / taller than

REVIEW TEST

pp.100-103

1. ① 2. ⑤ 3. ④ 4. ④ 5. ⑤ 6. ① 7. ④ 8. ③
9. ③ 10. ③ 11. the most beautiful 12. The more, the more 13. possible 14. ④ 15. as fast as 16. earlier than 17. ② 18. ③ 19. one of the hottest days 20. more and more useful
21. even harder than 22. ② 23. finish the work

as soon as possible 24. the most delicious cake I have ever had 25. The more you practice, the better 26. ②, ③, ⑤ 27. ③ 28. ③ 29. X, one of the most famous teenage actors 30. O
31. X, better than any other dish 32. bigger as bigger → bigger and bigger, biggest → big
33. most crowded → more crowded

- 1 as + 원급 + as: ~만큼 ...한[하게]
2 the + 최상급 + in: ~에서 가장 ...한[하게]
3 the + 비교급, the + 비교급: 더 ~할수록 더 ...하다
4 부정 주어 ~ 비교급 + than
5 배수사 + as + 원급 + as: ~의 몇 배로 ...한[하게]
6 ① much, even, far, a lot 등은 비교급 앞에서 '훨씬'의 의미로 쓰여 비교급을 강조한다. (so more than → much[a lot, even, far] more than)
7 ④ one of the + 최상급 + 복수명사: 가장 ~한 ... 중 하나 (friend → friends)
8 Oliver가 Ethan보다 키가 더 크므로, ③은 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.
9 ① three → three times ② bad and bad → worse and worse ④ very → much[even, far, a lot]
⑤ day → days
10 ③ 비교급 + and + 비교급: 점점 더 ~한[하게] (heavy and heavy → heavier and heavier)
11 the + 최상급 + in: ~에서 가장 ...한[하게]
12 the + 비교급, the + 비교급: 더 ~할수록 더 ...하다
13 as + 원급 + as + 주어 + can = as + 원급 + as possible
14 much, even, far, a lot 등은 비교급 앞에서 '훨씬'의 의미로 쓰여 비교급을 강조한다.
15 A not as ~ as B: A는 B만큼 ~하지 않다
16 Sam이 셋 중에서 가장 먼저 일어난다.
17 a more b most c the d in
18 ①, ②, ④, ⑤는 모두 최상급의 의미이다.
19 one of the + 최상급 + 복수명사: 가장 ~한 ... 중 하나
20 비교급 + and + 비교급: 점점 더 ~한[하게]
21 much, even, far, a lot 등은 비교급 앞에서 '훨씬'의 의미로 쓰여 비교급을 강조한다.
22 ② 첫 번째 문장은 '나의 개는 너의 개만큼 무겁지 않다'의 의미이고, 두 번째 문장은 '나의 개가 너의 개보다 더 무겁다'의 의미이다.
23 as + 원급 + as possible: 가능한 한 ~한[하게]
24 the + 최상급 + (that +) 주어 + have ever v-ed: 지금까지 ~한 것 중 가장 ...한
25 the + 비교급, the + 비교급: 더 ~할수록 더 ...하다
26 ② smart → smarter ③ as not → not as
⑤ the more easy → the easier
27 b. bigger → big d. very → much[even, far, a lot]
28 • most happy → happier • funnier → funny
29 -ous로 끝나는 단어는 앞에 most를 붙여 최상급을 만든다.

- 30 배수사 + as + 원급 + as: ~의 몇 배로 ...한[하게]
 31 the + 최상급 = 비교급 + than any other + 단수명사
 32 비교급 + and + 비교급: 점점 더 ~한[하게]
 배수사 + as + 원급 + as: ~의 몇 배로 ...한[하게]
 33 비교급 + than: ~보다 더 ...한[하게]

CHAPTER

08 접속사

UNIT 01 종속 접속사

CHECK UP p.106

1. ㉞ 2. ㉠

PRACTICE p.107

- STEP 1** 1. hears 2. until 3. As 4. when
STEP 2 1. since 2. says 3. If
STEP 3 1. As 2. while 3. Though 4. If
STEP 4 1. until[till] she tells me 2. Every[Each] time he hears 3. Even if he doesn't come 4. Though[Although] he had little time 5. As soon as the show starts

UNIT 02 짝으로 이루어진 접속사, 간접의문문

CHECK UP p.108

1. ㉞ 2. ㉞ 3. ㉠

PRACTICE p.109

- STEP 1** 1. Both 2. or 3. but also
 4. the movie starts
STEP 2 1. Both, and 2. neither, nor
 3. either, or
STEP 3 1. Who do you think will be the next president? 2. Can you tell me how much this hat is? 3. Do you know who lives next door? 4. I'd like to know if[whether] Harry has a girlfriend.

- STEP 4** 1. Both Liam and I wear 2. as well as delicious 3. Why do you think he stole

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.110-111

- A** 1. what her email address is
 2. While I was cleaning the living room
 3. Both the facilities and the teachers
 4. I as well as Andy want to be 5. who sent this parcel 6. neither big nor crowded
 7. Unless you come / If you don't come
B 1. What do you think is the key
 2. Since I didn't have any money
 3. As soon as you pass the bank
 4. Though he was angry
 5. either in her room or in the kitchen
 6. If you want to read my books
C 1. either kung fu or taekwondo
 2. when she wrote her first novel
 3. Since it rained heavily
 4. Although he was very tired
 5. if the restaurant is open on Sundays
 6. Both Zoey and I like to learn new languages
 7. neither in my room nor in the living room
D 1. because we were hungry 2. not only pizza but also hamburgers / not only hamburgers but also pizza 3. if we wanted something to drink 4. while we waited[were waiting] for the food

REVIEW TEST

pp.112-115

1. ㉡ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉠ 4. ㉡ 5. ㉡ 6. ㉠ 7. ㉡ 8. ㉡
 9. ㉠ 10. Unless 11. not only, but also 12. ㉡
 13. either ice cream or cake 14. what happened to him 15. As soon as you get home 16. ㉡
 17. ㉡ 18. Who do you think knows
 19. if[whether] Carl has a pet 20. when I can visit Korea 21. since 22. if[If] 23. As
 24. Neither Mom nor I like to go shopping
 25. Nobody knows who stole 26. ㉡, ㉢ 27. ㉢
 28. ㉢ 29. O 30. X, rains 31. O 32. am → are
 33. where will he visit → where he will visit

- 1 either A or B: A와 B 둘 중 하나

- 2 though: 비록 ~하지만
 3 의문사가 없는 경우의 간접의문문: if[whether] + 주어 + 동사
 4 if: 만일 ~라면 / unless: ~하지 않으면
 5 ① is he → he is
 ② Do you guess when → When do you guess
 ④ who the window broke → who broke the window
 ⑤ Where can you tell me → Can you tell me where
 6 ② Either → Neither ③ and → nor
 ④ and also → but also ⑤ but → and
 7 ⑤ → I wonder if[whether] he is interested in art.
 8 ①, ②, ③, ⑤는 '만일 ~라면'의 의미이고, ④는 '~인지 아닌지'의 의미이다.
 9 ②, ③, ④, ⑤는 '~ 때문에'의 의미이고, ①은 '~한 이래로'의 의미이다.
 10 unless: ~하지 않으면(= if ~ not)
 11 not only A but also B: A뿐만 아니라 B도(= B as well as A)
 12 보기와 ④는 '~함에 따라'의 의미이고, ①, ③은 '~할 때', ②, ⑤는 '~ 때문에'의 의미이다.
 13 either A or B: A와 B 둘 중 하나
 14 의문사가 있는 간접의문문에서 의문사가 주어일 때는 「의문사 + 동사」의 어순으로 쓴다.
 15 as soon as: ~하자마자
 16 whenever: ~할 때마다
 17 ④ unless: ~하지 않으면(= if ~ not) (Unless → If)
 18 주절의 동사가 think, believe, guess, suppose 등인 경우 의문사를 맨 앞에 둔다.
 19 의문사가 없는 경우의 간접의문문: if[whether] + 주어 + 동사
 20 의문사가 있는 경우의 간접의문문: 의문사 + 주어 + 동사
 21 since: ~때문에 / since: ~한 이래로
 22 if: ~인지 아닌지 / if: 만일 ~라면
 23 as: ~때문에 / as: ~함에 따라
 24 neither A nor B: A도 B도 아닌
 25 의문사가 있는 간접의문문에서 의문사가 주어일 때는 「의문사 + 동사」의 어순으로 쓴다.
 26 ② as → since ③ when I'll arrive → when I arrive
 27 a. was → were e. have → has
 28 • is he → he is • though → because[since, as]
 29 B as well as A에서 B에 동사의 수를 일치시킨다.
 30 조건을 나타내는 부사절에서는 현재시제로 미래를 나타낸다.
 31 although: 비록 ~하지만
 32 both A and B는 복수 취급한다.
 33 의문사가 있는 경우의 간접의문문: 의문사 + 주어 + 동사

CHAPTER

09 관계사

UNIT 01 관계대명사

CHECK UP

p.118

1. a 2. b 3. c

PRACTICE

p.119

- STEP 1** 1. What 2. that 3. which
 4. whose 5. whom
STEP 2 1. who → whose
 2. what → which[that]
 3. that → what / the things that[which]
 4. which → who[that]
STEP 3 1. I have a parrot whose feathers are very colorful and attractive. 2. The newspaper which[that] was delivered this morning was wet. 3. The reporter interviewed a woman who[that] won first prize in a contest.
STEP 4 1. a boyfriend whose hobby is the same 2. the first man that walked on the moon 3. The website which compares the prices

UNIT 02 관계부사

CHECK UP

p.120

1. a 2. b 3. b

PRACTICE

p.121

- STEP 1** 1. when 2. how 3. where 4. why
STEP 2 1. where 2. how 3. when 4. why
STEP 3 1. Tomorrow is the day when the shopping mall will start its big sale.
 2. I don't know the reason why my grades are lower than I expected.
 3. The video clip shows how rice cakes are cooked.
STEP 4 1. the reason why 2. how you fixed
 3. the day when 4. the store where

UNIT 03 주의해야 할 관계사

CHECK UP

p.122

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡

PRACTICE

p.123

- STEP 1** 1. which 2. sitting 3. which
4. where
- STEP 2** 1. X 2. which were 3. that
4. that are 5. X
- STEP 3** 1. who didn't[did not] reply
2. where we slept for one night
3. which are still loved by many children
- STEP 4** 1. a teacher everyone
2. made of[from] cotton
3. whom you talked
4. where I met

UNIT 04 복합관계사

CHECK UP

p.124

1. ㉡ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉠

PRACTICE

p.125

- STEP 1** 1. Wherever 2. whomever
3. However 4. Whichever
- STEP 2** 1. However 2. whenever
3. whoever
- STEP 3** 1. Wherever 2. whenever
3. whoever 4. whatever
- STEP 4** 1. Whoever auditions 2. Whatever happens
3. However angry you are
4. Whenever I meet Ben

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.126-127

- A** 1. whom Noah is talking 2. what I bought for her
3. which made the bread softer
4. Whatever she says 5. However hard I tried
6. how the artist painted 7. where I enjoyed surfing

- B** 1. Einstein is the scientist I admire
2. a man whose dream was to make films
3. a company that makes LED monitors
4. that you told me about yesterday
5. is the time when you should think about
6. The girls standing in front of the airport

- C** 1. why he is upset with me 2. where I used to play soccer with friends
3. when we went on a field trip 4. that is interested in politics
5. whose ambition is to win the championship 6. how his company makes money

- D** 1. where[in which] we spent the last weekend
2. who[that] is grilling some meat
3. whose hat is purple
4. which[that] I am holding

REVIEW TEST

pp.128-131

1. ㉡ 2. ㉣ 3. ㉣ 4. ㉡ 5. ㉠ 6. ㉤ 7. ㉠ 8. ㉠
9. ㉣ 10. ㉤ 11. which 12. that are 13. ㉡
14. where 15. What 16. Whenever 17. which
18. The store which[that] sells my favorite type of bags is closed today.
19. They didn't say the reason why[for which] the game was canceled.
20. I saw a building whose roof collapsed.
21. However fast I ran 22. Whenever she meets her friends
23. ㉢ 24. anything that you will regret later 25. where I met an old friend of mine
26. ㉠, ㉡, ㉣ 27. ㉢ 28. ㉣ 29. X, What[The thing that[which]]
30. O 31. X, why[for which]
32. that → which 33. what → which[that], who → which

- 1 사람이 선행사일 때 주격 관계대명사는 that, who이다.
- 2 사람이 선행사인 목적격 관계대명사는 whom이다. / 전치사 바로 뒤에는 관계대명사 who나 that을 쓸 수 없다.
- 3 사물이 선행사인 주격 관계대명사는 which이다. / 관계대명사 that은 계속적 용법으로 쓸 수 없다.
- 4 장소가 선행사인 관계부사 where
- 5 whoever: ~하는 누구나
- 6 ㉤ Whatever: 무엇을[이] ~할지라도 (What → Whatever)
- 7 ㉠ 선행사 the way와 관계부사 how는 함께 쓰지 않는다. (the way how → how[the way])
- 8 whoever: 누가 ~할지라도(양보의 부사절)
- 9 앞의 빈칸에는 소유격 관계대명사 whose, 뒤의 빈칸에는 앞 문장 전체를 선행사로 하는 계속적 용법의 관계대명사 which가 와야 한다.

- 10 사람이 선행사인 계속적 용법의 주격 관계대명사 **who**
 11 목적격 관계대명사는 생략 가능하다.
 12 '주격 관계대명사 + be동사'는 뒤에 형용사구[분사구]가 올 때 생략 가능하다.
 13 ① → **what** ③ → **which** ④ → **whom** ⑤ → **whose**
 14 장소가 선행사인 관계부사 **where**
 15 선행사를 포함한 관계대명사 **what**
 16 **whenever**: ~할 때마다
 17 사물이 선행사인 계속적 용법의 주격 관계대명사 **which**
 18 사물이 선행사인 주격 관계대명사 **which, that**
 19 이유가 선행사인 관계부사 **why**(= for which)
 20 소유격 관계대명사 **whose**
 21 **however**: 아무리 ~하더라도(양보의 부사절)
 22 **whenever**: ~할 때마다(시간의 부사절)
 23 전치사가 관계대명사 앞에 쓰인 경우 관계대명사는 생략할 수 없다.
 24 목적격 관계대명사 **that**
 25 계속적 용법의 관계부사 **where**
 26 ③ **who** → **whom** ⑤ **that** → **who**
 27 b. **which** → **where** c. is talking → talking[who [that] is talking]
 28 • **that was** → **which was**
 29 선행사를 포함한 관계대명사 **what**
 30 **wherever**: ~하는 곳은 어디든지
 31 이유가 선행사인 관계부사 **why**(= for which)
 32 **that**은 계속적 용법으로 쓸 수 없다. 앞 문장 전체를 선행사로 하는 계속적 용법의 관계대명사 **which**가 와야 한다.
 33 사물이 선행사인 목적격 관계대명사 **which[that]** / 사물이 선행사인 계속적 용법의 주격 관계대명사 **which**

- STEP 2** 1. would you say 2. would have
 3. would be 4. had not bought
STEP 3 1. lived, would see 2. had had, could have gone 3. hadn't[had not] done, couldn't[could not] play
STEP 4 1. were, would pay
 2. had had, would have asked
 3. had gone, wouldn't be

UNIT 02 I wish, as if, It's time + 가정법

CHECK UP p.136

1. ㉠ 2. ㉡ 3. ㉢

PRACTICE p.137

- STEP 1** 1. were 2. had attended
 3. had made 4. went
STEP 2 1. the weather were nice 2. I had listened to 3. she were an expert on the environment 4. it had been his fault
STEP 3 1. were 2. had saved 3. knew
 4. hadn't[had not] eaten
STEP 4 1. I wish I had been more active
 2. as if he were my father
 3. It is time you stopped complaining

UNIT 03 주의해야 할 가정법

CHECK UP p.138

1. ㉠ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉡

PRACTICE p.139

- STEP 1** 1. But 2. Were it not for
 3. to take a nap
STEP 2 1. Were it warmer
 2. But for the internet
 3. Without my teacher's advice
STEP 3 1. to make friends 2. A wise man
 3. With my brother's help
STEP 4 1. Without my parents' support
 2. Had it not been for his injury
 3. A British person would not use that word

CHAPTER

10 가정법

UNIT 01 가정법 과거, 가정법 과거완료, 혼합 가정법

CHECK UP p.134

1. ㉢ 2. ㉠ 3. ㉡

PRACTICE p.135

- STEP 1** 1. were 2. will 3. would be
 4. hadn't told

- A** 1. were, could take 2. Without your phone call 3. With Stacy's help 4. had spoken, could have been 5. had not snowed, would go 6. as if she had had
- B** 1. talks as if he knew 2. It is time we took a break 3. Your family would not blame you 4. It would be nice to have 5. Were I a superhero, I could help 6. Had it not been for her beautiful voice
- C** 1. played, could join 2. had had, could have answered 3. I had been 4. had seen 5. hadn't[had not] played, wouldn't[would not] have won 6. I could speak
- D** 1. had an umbrella 2. could ride it 3. had studied harder

REVIEW TEST

1. ② 2. ⑤ 3. ④ 4. ③ 5. ④ 6. ④ 7. ⑤ 8. ②
9. ③ 10. ④ 11. ② 12. ② 13. ② 14. wish my house were 15. Were I you 16. Without the security camera 17. ① 18. had, could pick 19. hadn't[had not] fastened, would have been 20. I wish I had read a lot of books 21. An honest person would not say 22. Without a travel guide, I could not have found 23. It's time we went home 24. ⑤ 25. Had he asked me 26. ②, ④, ⑤ 27. ② 28. ④ 29. O 30. X, had not lost 31. O 32. go → went 33. showed → had shown

- 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 혼합 가정법: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형
- 4 I wish + 가정법 과거완료: I wish + 주어 + had v-ed
- 5 if절의 동사가 were일 때 접속사 if를 생략할 수 있으며, 이때 주어와 동사의 위치가 바뀐다.
- 6 ④ if절의 동사가 had일 때 접속사 if를 생략할 수 있으며, 이때 주어와 동사의 위치가 바뀐다. (I had known → Had I known / If I had known)
- 7 ⑤ 혼합 가정법: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would [could, might] + 동사원형 (would have had → would have)

- 8 without, but for, if it were not for, were it not for: ~가 없다면
- 9 혼합 가정법: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형
- 10 I wish + 가정법 과거완료: I wish + 주어 + had v-ed
- 11 as if + 가정법 과거: as if + 주어 + 동사의 과거형
- 12 부사구가 가정법의 if절을 대신해 쓰일 수 있다.
- 13 to부정사구가 가정법의 if절을 대신해 쓰일 수 있다.
- 14 I wish + 가정법 과거: I wish + 주어 + 동사의 과거형
- 15 if절의 동사가 were일 때 접속사 if를 생략할 수 있으며, 이때 주어와 동사의 위치가 바뀐다.
- 16 without: ~가 없었다면
- 17 without, but for, if it had not been for, had it not been for: ~가 없었다면
- 18 가정법 과거: If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형, 주어 + would[could, might] + 동사원형
- 19 가정법 과거완료: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + have v-ed
- 20 I wish + 가정법 과거완료: I wish + 주어 + had v-ed
- 21 주어가 가정법의 if절을 대신해서 쓰일 수 있다. (= If he/she were an honest person, he/she ...)
- 22 without: ~가 없었다면
- 23 It's time + 가정법: It's time + 주어 + 동사의 과거형
- 24 ㉠ were ㉡ would ㉢ had ㉣ have
- 25 if절의 동사가 had일 때 접속사 if를 생략할 수 있으며, 이때 주어와 동사의 위치가 바뀐다.
- 26 ① Were I → Had I been / If I had been
③ know → had known
- 27 c. have had → had had d. meet → to meet
- 28 • woke → had woken
- 29 가정법 과거완료: If + 주어 + had v-ed, 주어 + would[could, might] + have v-ed
- 30 I wish + 가정법 과거완료: I wish + 주어 + had v-ed
- 31 부사구가 가정법의 if절을 대신해서 쓰일 수 있다.
- 32 It's time + 가정법: It's time + 주어 + 동사의 과거형
- 33 I wish + 가정법 과거완료: I wish + 주어 + had v-ed

UNIT 01 수의 일치

CHECK UP

p.148

1. ⑥ 2. ①

PRACTICE

p.149

STEP 1 1. is 2. is 3. were 4. come**STEP 2** 1. are → is 2. were → was

3. is → are 4. are → is

STEP 3 1. is 2. has 3. is 4. seems**STEP 4** 1. Someone is sitting 2. Physics is

3. What Connor said was

4. Reading fantasy novels is

UNIT 02 시제의 일치

CHECK UP

p.150

1. ③ 2. ① 3. ⑥

PRACTICE

p.151

STEP 1 1. had lost 2. would study 3. is
4. was**STEP 2** 1. is 2. discovered 3. invented
4. has**STEP 3** 1. was 2. would attend 3. is
4. was**STEP 4** 1. water freezes 2. broke out
3. practice makes 4. he would go

UNIT 03 화법

CHECK UP

p.152

1. ⑥ 2. ③

PRACTICE

p.153

STEP 1 1. told 2. why he had called 3. if
4. not to go**STEP 2** 1. said (that) his business was
2. told me (that) she had fallen in love
with me 3. asked us if[whether] we
had seen 4. told me (that) I would
get 5. asked us who had broken the
vase 6. advised[told] him to drink
eight glasses 7. told[ordered] the
children not to run**STEP 3** 1. me when I would get 2. me to be
3. if[whether] I was 4. Sarah where
she had bought

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.154-155

A 1. Two hours is enough time 2. said (that)
experience is 3. Sarah and Brad go
4. asked me why I was[had been] late
5. asked me if[whether] I liked 6. learned
(that) water covers 7. was returned**B** 1. Whether you like it or not is
2. Collecting home run balls is
3. They said that they wanted to change
4. I realized that I had left
5. My teacher ordered us not to make
6. the young run faster than the old**C** 1. (that) life is short, but art is long
2. if[whether] I had medicine for a headache
3. (that) he had found his cell phone in the
bathroom 4. not to blame him for the
accident 5. (that) blue jeans were invented
in America in 1873 6. (that) the earth
rotates once a day 7. when I had seen the
strange man with a moustache**D** 1. Every seat was 2. Each player has
3. A number of fans are

REVIEW TEST

pp.156-159

1. ③ 2. ③ 3. ② 4. ⑤ 5. ④ 6. ④ 7. ⑤ 8. ⑤
-
9. ③ 10. ② 11. ① 12. ⑤ 13. expands
-
14. was 15. is 16. ④ 17. My secretary told
-
- me (that) someone had called me several times.
-
18. My professor advised[told] me to study

marketing abroad. 19. The waiter asked me how I liked my steak. 20. Every country has 21. goes around the sun 22. asked me if [whether] I liked 23. I thought that he would be 24. not to tell his secret 25. The sick are taken care of 26. ②, ⑤ 27. ④ 28. ③ 29. X, has 30. O 31. X, were 32. I liked → if[whether] I liked 33. don't be → not to be

- 1 주절의 시제가 과거인 경우 종속절에는 과거나 과거완료가 와야 한다. -one은 단수 취급한다.
- 2 역사적 사실은 항상 과거시제를 쓴다.
- 3 일반적 사실은 항상 현재시제를 쓴다.
- 4 의문사가 없는 의문문의 화법 전환에서 접속사는 whether나 if를 쓴다.
- 5 명령문의 간접화법 전환: tell[ask, order, advise, ...] + 목적어 + to-v
- 6 ④ 시간은 단수 취급한다. (are → is)
- 7 ⑤ 일반적 사실은 현재시제를 쓴다. (stayed → stay)
- 8 부정 명령문의 간접화법 전환: tell[ask, order, advise, ...] + 목적어 + not to-v
- 9 'a number of + 복수명사'(많은 ~)는 복수 취급하고, 'the number of + 복수명사'(~의 수)는 단수 취급한다.
- 10 동명사구가 주어인 경우 단수 취급하고, 'the + 형용사'(~한 사람들)는 복수 취급한다.
- 11 금액과 -one은 단수 취급한다.
- 12 ① don't touch → not to touch ② am → are ③ was → is ④ are → is
- 13 과학적 사실은 항상 현재시제를 쓴다.
- 14 역사적 사실은 항상 과거시제를 쓴다.
- 15 과목명은 단수 취급한다.
- 16 ④ 의문사가 없는 의문문의 간접화법 전환: ask (+ 목적어) + if[whether] + 주어 + 동사 (had anyone seen → anyone had seen)
- 17 평서문의 간접화법 전환: tell + 목적어 (+ that) + 주어 + 동사
- 18 명령문의 간접화법 전환: tell[ask, order, advise, ...] + 목적어 + to-v
- 19 의문사가 있는 의문문의 간접화법 전환: ask (+ 목적어) + 의문사 + 주어 + 동사
- 20 every는 단수 취급한다.
- 21 과학적 사실은 항상 현재시제를 쓴다.
- 22 의문사가 없는 의문문의 간접화법 전환: ask (+ 목적어) + if[whether] + 주어 + 동사
- 23 주절의 시제가 과거인 경우 종속절에는 과거나 과거완료가 와야 한다.
- 24 부정 명령문의 간접화법 전환: tell[ask, order, advise, ...] + 목적어 + not to-v
- 25 'the + 형용사'(~한 사람들)는 복수 취급한다.
- 26 ① have → has ③ ends → ended ④ are → is
- 27 a. does he support → he supports e. are → is

- 28 • air was → air is
• the dead rises → the dead rise
- 29 국가명은 단수 취급한다.
- 30 주절의 시제가 현재일 때 종속절에는 모든 시제가 올 수 있다. 여기서는 과거의 일을 말하고 있으므로 과거시제를 쓴다.
- 31 'a number of + 복수명사'(많은 ~)는 복수 취급한다.
- 32 의문사가 없는 의문문의 간접화법 전환: ask (+ 목적어) + if[whether] + 주어 + 동사
- 33 부정 명령문의 간접화법 전환: tell[ask, order, advise, ...] + 목적어 + not to-v

CHAPTER

12 기타 구문

UNIT 01 강조, 부정구문, 병렬

CHECK UP

p.162

1. ② 2. ② 3. ③

PRACTICE

p.163

- STEP 1** 1. do know 2. writing 3. listening
STEP 2 1. did study 2. was Brian that
 3. it that revealed
STEP 3 1. all 2. Neither 3. always
STEP 4 1. It was in the bathroom that
 2. None of us have been abroad
 3. Not every girl likes to play 4. not only skiing but also snowboarding

UNIT 02 도치, 생략, 동격

CHECK UP

p.164

1. ③ 2. ③

PRACTICE

p.165

- STEP 1** 1. was a tree house 2. do I 3. could I understand
STEP 2 1. is a famous Italian restaurant
 2. does Caleb come 3. have I seen

- STEP 3** 1. 뒤의 is an actor 2. I was
3. 뒤의 leave now 4. she was
- STEP 4** 1. sat a butterfly 2. did I dream of
winning 3. the tallest structure in
Paris, is beautiful 4. So do I

GRAMMAR FOR WRITING

pp.166-167

- A** 1. Life is not always 2. Neither do I
3. do I drink cola 4. are several banks
5. was yesterday that we had dinner 6. did
I think 7. teaching[to teach] others and
learning[to learn]
- B** 1. Not every cat likes to play 2. can speak
French fluently, but I can't 3. neither playing
nor watching sports 4. It was my teacher
that taught me 5. Though smart, Jay
doesn't always 6. but I do like to eat it
- C** 1. Ann is usually a joyful person, but she
does look sad today. 2. It was Frank that
sent flowers on my birthday. 3. On the table
were big boxes and baskets. 4. It was at
Kim's store that I bought the helmet.
5. When together, they look happier.
6. This is my favorite painting by Van Gogh,
Sunflowers. / This is *Sunflowers*, my favorite
painting by Van Gogh.
- D** 1. None of 2. neither of 3. Not all of

REVIEW TEST

pp.168-171

1. ③ 2. ⑤ 3. ② 4. ① 5. ⑤ 6. ④ 7. ⑤ 8. ②
9. ④ 10. ④ 11. I am 12. ③ 13. ⑤ 14. It was
in the bathroom that I found my ring. 15. I did
tell you yesterday. 16. When was it that you
decided to become a reporter? 17. ① 18. am
not always 19. neither am I 20. have I seen
such a great live concert before 21. are the
important files 22. watch, the most expensive
product in this shop 23. not only boring but also
unrealistic 24. angry, he just cries 25. Hardly
can I sleep at night 26. ③, ④, ⑤ 27. ③ 28. ④
29. O 30. X, It 31. X, is a famous temple 32. I
do → do I 33. things are → are things, dance →
dancing

- 1 부정의 부사가 앞에 나올 경우의 도치: 부정의 부사 + 조동사 +
주어
- 2 과거 동사를 강조할 때 「did + 동사원형」을 쓴다.
- 3 so + 동사 + 주어(긍정문 뒤): ~도 또한 그렇다
- 4 등위 접속사로 연결되는 말은 동일한 문법 형태와 구조를 가져
야 한다.
- 5 「It is[was] ~ that ...」에 의한 강조: 강조하고자 하는 부분을
It is[was]와 that 사이에 놓는다.
- 6 ④ 부정의 부사가 앞에 나올 경우의 도치: 부정의 부사 +
do[does, did] + 주어 + 동사원형 (I knew → did I know)
- 7 ⑤ 등위 접속사로 연결되는 말은 동일한 문법 형태와 구조를 가
져야 한다. (a sense of humor → humorous)
- 8 not + all: 모두 ~인 것은 아니다(부분 부정)
- 9 neither: 둘 다 ~ 않다(전체 부정)
- 10 not + all: 모두 ~인 것은 아니다(부분 부정)
- 11 부사절과 주절의 주어가 같고 부사절의 동사가 be동사인 경우
「주어 + be동사」는 생략 가능하다.
- 12 so + 동사 + 주어(긍정문 뒤): ~도 또한 그렇다
- 13 neither + 동사 + 주어(부정문 뒤): ~도 또한 그렇지 않다
- 14 「It is[was] ~ that ...」에 의한 강조: 강조하고자 하는 부분을
It is[was]와 that 사이에 놓는다.
- 15 과거 동사를 강조할 때 「did + 동사원형」을 쓴다.
- 16 의문사 강조: 의문사 + is[was] + it + that ...
- 17 ② the guest of today's show comes → comes
the guest of today's show ③ did knew → did
know ④ he did ask → did he ask ⑤ That → It
- 18 not + always: 항상 ~인 것은 아니다(부분 부정)
- 19 neither + 동사 + 주어(부정문 뒤): ~도 또한 그렇지 않다
- 20 부정의 부사가 앞에 나올 경우의 도치: 부정의 부사 + 조동사 +
주어
- 21 장소의 부사(구)가 문장 앞으로 나오는 경우의 도치: 부사(구) +
동사 + 주어
- 22 a white watch의 의미를 보충하기 위해 동격이 쓰였다.
- 23 등위 접속사로 연결되는 말은 동일한 문법 형태와 구조를 가져
야 한다.
- 24 부사절과 주절의 주어가 같고 부사절의 동사가 be동사인 경우
「주어 + be동사」는 생략 가능하다.
- 25 부정의 부사가 앞에 나올 경우의 도치: 부정의 부사 + 조동사 +
주어
- 26 ① does looks → does look ② drink → drinking
- 27 b. I have → have I c. play → playing
- 28 · playing → plays
- 29 부정의 부사가 앞에 나올 경우의 도치: 부정의 부사 + 조동사 +
주어
- 30 「It is[was] ~ that ...」에 의한 강조: 강조하고자 하는 부분을
It is[was]와 that 사이에 놓는다.
- 31 장소의 부사(구)가 문장 앞으로 나오는 경우의 도치: 부사(구) +
동사 + 주어
- 32 neither + 동사 + 주어(부정문 뒤): ~도 또한 그렇지 않다

- 33** 장소의 부사(구)가 문장 앞으로 나오는 경우의 도치: 부사(구) + 동사 + 주어 / 등위 접속사로 연결되는 말은 동일한 문법 형태와 구조를 가져야 한다.

