Answer Key

GRAMMAR Inside

LEVEL 2

CHAPTER
01 여러 가지 동사

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 **2.** ① **3.** ① **4.** ③ **5.** ② **6.** ① **7.** ② **8.** ④
9. ② **10.** ② **11.** ③ **12.** ③ **13.** steal[stealing]
14. use **15.** to go **16.** to me **17.** of me
18. for his daughter **19.** ② **20.** tastes bitter
21. didn't[did not] let me enter **22.** got me to keep a diary **23.** ④ **24.** The story sounded strange **25.** I heard my sister play the violin
26. ①, ②, ⑤ **27.** ③ **28.** ③ **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 ① 감각동사(feel) + 형용사 (smoothly → smooth)
7 ② find + 목적어 + 형용사 (excite → exciting)
8 ④는 for가 들어가야 한다.
9 감각동사(look, taste, smell, sound) + 형용사
10 ② get(~을 시키다) + 목적어 + to부정사(구)
11 ③ 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 ① usefully → useful ③ 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 보이다

33 expect + 목적어 + to부정사(구)

CHAPTER 02 시제

UNIT 01 현재, 과거, 미래시제 / 진행형

CHECK UP p.24

1. ⓐ 2. ⓑ 3. ⓒ

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. ⓒ 2. ⓒ 3. ⓑ 4. ⓒ

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 ⑤는 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. ⓐ **2.** ⓒ

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. ⓐ **2.** ⓒ **3.** ⓐ **4.** ⓑ

PRACTICE p.39

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

4. cannot **5.** must not

STEP 2 **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. ④ **2.** ④ **3.** ② **4.** ③ **5.** ② **6.** ① **7.** ④ **8.** ③ **9.** ④ **10.** ② **11.** ① **12.** ⓐ may ⓑ must **13.** ④ **14.** had **15.** to **16.** ④ **17.** ④ **18.** used to be **19.** may not want **20.** ③ **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.** ①, ③ **27.** ④ **28.** ③ **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 ③은 '~해도 된다(허가)'의 의미이고, ①, ②, ④, ⑤는 '~일지도 모른다(불확실한 추측)'의 의미이다.

5 ② 미래의 가능은 will be able to를 쓴다. (will can → will be able to)

6 ① 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 ④ must + 동사원형: ~임에 틀림없다(강한 추측) (has to → must)

10 ② 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 ①, ②, ③, ⑤는 '~할 수 없다'의 의미이고, ④는 '~일 리가 없다'의 의미이다.

17 ①, ②, ③, ⑤는 '~해야 한다(의무)'의 의미이고, ④는 '~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

4. so big that he can't pass through this hole

STEP 4 **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)

CHAPTER
05 동명사

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. ④ 2. ⑤ 3. ④ 4. ④ 5. ④ 6. ② 7. ⑤ 8. ② 9. ⑤ 10. to fail → failing 11. bringing → to bring 12. ② 13. ② 14. using 15. to set 16. to change 17. shopping 18. ⑤ 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. ③, ⑤ 27. ⑤ 28. ④ 29. X, to travel 30. O 31. X, going to 32. to learn → learning 33. to buy → buying

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

14 try v-ing: 시험 삼아 ~하다[해 보다]
15 forget to-v: (앞으로) ~할 것을 잊다
16 agree는 to부정사만 목적어로 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 목적어로 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 목적어로 취하는 동사이다.
30 on v-ing: ~하자마자
31 feel like v-ing: ~하고 싶다
32 enjoy는 동명사만 목적어로 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. ⑤ **2.** ① **3.** ⑤ **4.** ④ **5.** ④ **6.** ⑤ **7.** ④ **8.** ② **9.** ④ **10.** ⑤ **11.** was read **12.** to keep **13.** be held **14.** ⑤ **15.** ② **16.** was filmed by my favorite director **17.** was made a superstar by that sitcom **18.** is looked up to by many workers **19.** ③ **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.** ②, ③ **27.** ② **28.** ④ **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 동사원형은 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 동사원형은 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. ⓐ 2. ⓑ

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. ⓐ 2. ⓑ 3. ⓒ 4. ⓒ

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. ⓒ 2. ⓒ 3. ⓐ

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 '서로'의 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. ⓐ **2.** ⓑ **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. ④ 2. ③ 3. ① 4. ③ 5. ② 6. ④ 7. ② 8. ④ 9. ④ 10. three times as much as / three times more than 11. as hot 12. the highest 13. younger than 14. ⑤ 15. ① 16. cheaper than 17. The nicer, the better 18. ② 19. The higher, the colder 20. five times as expensive as / five times more expensive than 21. Which do you like more 22. ⑤ 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. ③, ⑤ 27. ② 28. ② 29. X, larger and larger 30. O 31. X, most crowded cities 32. as → than 33. cheapest → the cheapest, fast → faster

1 ④ 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 ④ 비교급 + and + 비교급: 점점 더 ~한 (bright and bright → brighter and brighter)
7 ② 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 ④ Which ~ 비교급, A or B?: A와 B 중에서 어느 것이 더 ~한가?
① of ② heavier ③ rich ⑤ 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 ② heavy and heavier → heavier and heavier
③ very → much[a lot, even, far]
④ more people → the more people
⑤ boy → boys
16 비교급 + than: ~보다 더 …한
17 the + 비교급 ~, the + 비교급 ...: ~하면 할수록 더 …하다
18 ② 미나는 하니보다 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 ⑤ 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 ① 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. ⓑ 2. ⓐ 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. ⓐ 2. ⓒ 3. ⓐ

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, 그러지 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 들어가야 한다.
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 ⓐ because ⓑ when ⓒ though ⓓ 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, 그러지 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. ⓐ **2.** ⓒ **3.** ⓒ

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. ⓑ **2.** ⓑ **3.** ⓒ **4.** ⓑ

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

UNIT 03 관계부사

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.

CHAPTER 12 가정법

UNIT 01 가정법 과거, 가정법 과거완료

CHECK UP p.156

1. ⓑ 2. ⓑ 3. ⓒ 4. ⓑ

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. ⓑ 2. ⓒ 3. ⓑ 4. ⓒ

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

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

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 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

1 주절의 시제가 과거인 경우 종속절에는 과거 또는 과거완료가 와야 한다.

2 과학적 사실, 일반적 진리는 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 현재시제를 쓴다.

3 역사적 사실은 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 과거시제를 쓴다.

4 의문사가 없는 의문문의 화법 전환에서 접속사는 if[whether]를 쓴다.

5 주절의 시제가 과거인 경우 종속절에는 과거 또는 과거완료가 와야 한다.

6 ④ 과학적 사실, 일반적 진리는 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 현재시제를 쓴다. (was → is)

7 ① 의문사가 없는 의문문의 화법 전환에서 if 다음의 어순을 「주어 + 동사」로 바꾼다. (did I like → I liked)

8 의문사 다음의 어순을 「주어 + 동사」로 바꾸고, 인용 부호 안의 인칭대명사는 전달자에 맞춰서 바꾸고, 동사도 시제에 맞춰 바꾼다.

9 목적어가 없는 경우 전달동사는 say를 쓴다. 인칭대명사를 전달자에 맞춰 바꾸고, 동사도 시제에 맞춰 바꾼다.

10 의문문의 경우 전달동사는 ask이다. 의문사가 없으므로 접속사 if[whether]를 쓰고, 어순을 「주어 + 동사」로 바꾸고 인칭대명사를 전달자에 맞춰 바꾸고, 동사도 시제에 맞춰 바꾼다.

11 의문문의 경우 전달동사는 ask이다. 어순을 「의문사 + 주어 + 동사」로 바꾸고, 인칭대명사를 전달자에 맞춰 바꾸고, 동사도 시제에 맞춰 바꾼다.

12 주절이 과거인 경우 종속절의 시제는 과거 또는 과거완료가 되어야 한다.

13 과학적 사실, 일반적 진리는 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 현재시제를 쓴다.

14 목적어가 있는 경우 전달동사는 tell을 쓰고, 주절의 시제에 맞춰 종속절의 시제를 과거로 쓴다.

15 전달동사는 ask를 쓰고, 의문사 다음의 어순을 「주어 + 동사」로 바꾼다. 인용 부호 안의 인칭대명사는 전달자에 맞춰서 바꾸고, 동사도 시제에 맞춰 바꾼다.

16 속담은 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 현재시제를 쓴다.

17 역사적 사실은 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 과거시제를 쓴다.

18 과학적 사실, 일반적 진리는 주절의 시제와 상관없이 항상 현재시제를 쓴다.

19 목적어가 있는 경우 전달동사는 tell을 쓴다. 인칭대명사를 전달자에 맞춰 바꾸고, 동사도 시제에 맞춰 바꾼다.

20 의문문의 경우 전달동사는 ask를 쓰고, 의문사가 주어인 경우에는 「의문사 + 동사」의 어순을 그대로 쓴다. 인칭대명사를 전달자에 맞춰 바꾸고, 동사도 시제에 맞춰 바꾼다.

21 의문문의 경우 전달동사는 ask이다. 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 현재시제를 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

workbook
Answer Key

GRAMMAR Inside

LEVEL 2

GRAMMAR BASICS

01 문장의 성분 p.2

A **1.** Cats, eat **2.** You, should go **3.** The picture, was painted **4.** His grandparents, took care of **5.** My love for my family, will last **6.** Exercising every day, keeps **7.** You and I, have to finish **8.** My younger sister, laughed at **9.** That he didn't receive my letter, must be **10.** What she borrowed from me, was

B **1.** 수식어 **2.** 동사 **3.** 수식어 **4.** 주어 **5.** 보어 **6.** 목적어 **7.** 보어 **8.** 목적어 **9.** 보어 **10.** 동사

02 품사 p.3

A **1.** about **2.** always **3.** salt **4.** listen **5.** pretty **6.** language **7.** oh **8.** the **9.** with **10.** now

B **1.** 대명사 **2.** 전치사 **3.** 감탄사 **4.** 동사 **5.** 접속사 **6.** 형용사 **7.** 명사 **8.** 부사 **9.** 부사 **10.** 접속사

03 구와 절 p.4

A **1.** 구 **2.** 구 **3.** 절 **4.** 구 **5.** 구 **6.** 절 **7.** 절 **8.** 구 **9.** 절 **10.** 절

B **1.** i **2.** j **3.** c **4.** f **5.** a **6.** e **7.** h **8.** g **9.** b **10.** d

CHAPTER 01 여러 가지 동사

UNIT 01 감각동사와 수여동사 pp.5-6

A **1.** young **2.** sweet **3.** my son a bike **4.** fresh **5.** to me **6.** a doll **7.** for **8.** good **9.** her **10.** to

B **1.** to my brother **2.** for my younger sister **3.** to his daughter **4.** to us **5.** of you **6.** to her **7.** for her mother

C **1.** to you **2.** great **3.** bad **4.** some money **5.** soft **6.** to me **7.** terrible **8.** beautiful **9.** to us **10.** me

D **1.** like **2.** for **3.** to **4.** to **5.** of **6.** for **7.** for **8.** to **9.** to **10.** to

WRITING PRACTICE p.7

A **1.** looks heavy **2.** lent a beautiful necklace to **3.** tastes fantastic **4.** bought me a long dress / bought a long dress for me **5.** smell sweet **6.** gave her his locker key / gave his locker key to her

B **1.** bought her a trendy T-shirt **2.** looked really sleepy **3.** asked them various questions **4.** This potato pizza smells delicious **5.** sent the wrong product to her customer **6.** wrote lots of letters to me

UNIT 02 목적격 보어를 가지는 동사 pp.8-9

A **1.** study **2.** taking **3.** to come **4.** useful **5.** smile **6.** to listen **7.** sing **8.** go **9.** a hero **10.** to enter

B **1.** burn[burning] **2.** Harry **3.** to study **4.** take **5.** fight[fighting] **6.** to go **7.** fresh **8.** to help **9.** move[to move] **10.** to take

C **1.** tell **2.** to come **3.** to get up **4.** to turn down **5.** repair **6.** take[taking] **7.** find[to find] **8.** jump[jumping] **9.** to do **10.** take

D **1.** so happy **2.** playing the violin at the concert **3.** the father of pop music **4.** to come to my birthday party **5.** swim in the pool **6.** to stay out late

WRITING PRACTICE p.10

A **1.** wanted me to tell **2.** saw your dog run[running] **3.** advised me to say sorry **4.** got me to do **5.** found the show boring **6.** calls me a little princess

B **1.** keeps her room clean **2.** had me bring his camera **3.** saw his car stop in front of **4.** asked me to be quiet **5.** made him our president **6.** made me eat more vegetables

REVIEW TEST pp.11-13

1. ① **2.** ③ **3.** ④ **4.** ② **5.** ③ **6.** ② **7.** ⑤ **8.** ④ **9.** ② **10.** ④ **11.** ③ **12.** ③ **13.** play[playing] **14.** make **15.** ① **16.** for her **17.** of me **18.** to him **19.** gives energy to plants **20.** sounds different **21.** I had him make a call **22.** He asked me to return his book **23.** I want you to make dinner **24.** exercise → to exercise, healthily → healthy **25.** pictures for you → pictures to you, picking → to pick

CHAPTER 02 시제

UNIT 01 현재, 과거, 미래시제 / 진행형 pp.14-15

A **1.** is going to see **2.** visited **3.** goes **4.** is talking **5.** was watching **6.** make **7.** bought **8.** has **9.** am looking **10.** was

B **1.** wear **2.** wrote **3.** knows **4.** is taking **5.** were **6.** teaches **7.** will[am going to] learn **8.** is **9.** planned **10.** are eating

C **1.** was **2.** will[am going to] go **3.** started **4.** is **5.** traveled **6.** is watching **7.** feels **8.** won't[am not going to] watch **9.** knows **10.** was playing

D **1.** will[am going to] cook **2.** gets **3.** am writing **4.** passed **5.** was riding

WRITING PRACTICE p.16

A **1.** visited his office **2.** is looking for her purse **3.** Frogs hibernate **4.** sent three emails **5.** will[is going to] repair his car **6.** The library opens

B **1.** I play tennis with my father **2.** moved to Seoul three years ago **3.** are going to take the train **4.** is making dinner at home **5.** The basketball game will start **6.** was playing with my friend

UNIT 02 현재완료 pp.17-18

A **1.** used **2.** has studied **3.** have been **4.** hasn't read **5.** for **6.** lost **7.** has gone **8.** has read **9.** saw **10.** since

B **1.** has been **2.** has never had **3.** went **4.** has gone **5.** cleaned **6.** have met

C **1.** have known **2.** has lost **3.** has gone **4.** have left **5.** has eaten **6.** has been

D **1.** 나는 아직 수학 숙제를 끝내지 못했다. **2.** Stella는 멕시코에 5년째 살고 있다. **3.** 너는 독일 음식을 먹어 본 적이 있니? **4.** 나는 이미 옷을 빨았다. **5.** Harry는 우리 집을 여러 번 방문했다. **6.** Earl과 나는 다섯 살 때부터 친한 친구이다. **7.** 내 상사는 출장차 서울에 가고 없다. **8.** 누군가 호텔에 여행 가방을 두고 갔다. **9.** Jenny는 방금 그녀의 엄마의 생일 선물을 샀다. **10.** 나는 중국에 가 본 적이 없다.

WRITING PRACTICE p.19

A **1.** have been to **2.** has already read **3.** have never seen **4.** has snowed **5.** have gone to **6.** has worked here since

B **1.** She has just arrived **2.** I have watched the movie **3.** found her necklace yesterday **4.** He has used this computer for **5.** The doctor has not arrived **6.** She has lost her English textbook

REVIEW TEST pp.20-22

1. ② **2.** ② **3.** ④ **4.** ④ **5.** ③ **6.** ③ **7.** ④ **8.** ③ **9.** ② **10.** ④ **11.** ⑤ **12.** ⑤ **13.** ③ **14.** ① **15.** have been **16.** is brushing **17.** met **18.** has

broken **19.** has worked **20.** drink **21.** was talking **22.** He fixed the machine **23.** She is going to be sixteen years old **24.** was → is **25.** invites → invited, was liking → liked

CHAPTER
03 조동사

UNIT 01 can, may, will pp.23-24

A **1.** play **2.** spend **3.** wasn't able to **4.** be **5.** may **6.** be **7.** take **8.** was **9.** Will **10.** be able to

B **1.** be **2.** May[Can] **3.** Will[Would, Can, Could] **4.** leave **5.** to apply **6.** can[may] **7.** live **8.** couldn't[was not able to] **9.** be able to **10.** to jump

C **1.** May[Can] **2.** may **3.** couldn't **4.** Will[Would, Could] **5.** may[can] **6.** can

D **1.** 네가 원한다면 내 크래커를 먹어도 된다. **2.** 나는 네 생일에 너를 위해 노래를 부를 것이다. **3.** 그들은 그 기계를 고칠 수 있다. **4.** 너는 오늘 저녁에 네 친구들과 영화를 보러 가도 된다. **5.** 우리는 우주를 여행할 수 있을 것이다. **6.** 그의 이야기는 사실이 아닐지도 모른다. **7.** 너희 부모님은 그 소식에 놀랄지도 모른다. **8.** 그는 내게 아무 말도 하지 않을 것이다. **9.** 당신의 이메일 주소를 제게 말해 주시겠어요? **10.** 나는 중국어를 읽을 수 있지만, 말은 전혀 못한다.

WRITING PRACTICE p.25

A **1.** may know **2.** may[can] borrow **3.** will be able to lend **4.** could[was able to] run **5.** couldn't[wasn't able to] finish **6.** Will[Would, Can, Could] you take care of

B **1.** may tell a lie about **2.** Can you stop by the post office **3.** may come into my house **4.** is able to dive from **5.** Will you carry this baggage for me **6.** won't be able to finish the report

UNIT 02 must, should pp.26-27

A **1.** stop **2.** must not **3.** should **4.** can't **5.** do **6.** save **7.** take **8.** should **9.** had to **10.** don't have to

B **1.** have to pay **2.** need not **3.** doesn't have to **4.** should not **5.** Did **6.** to run **7.** return **8.** speak **9.** had to **10.** can't [cannot] / may not

C **1.** should **2.** cannot **3.** must not **4.** need not **5.** must

D **1.** 너는 친구들을 비웃어서는 안 된다. **2.** 저 개는 매우 영리한 게 틀림없다. **3.** 너는 그 파일을 복사할 필요가 없다. 나는 이미 복사본을 갖고 있다. **4.** 문을 여는 또 다른 방법이 틀림없이 있을 것이다. **5.** 우리는 소풍이 끝나면 우리의 쓰레기를 주워야 한다. **6.** 나는 그녀를 만나기 위해 하루를 기다려야 했다. **7.** 너는 결승전을 준비해야 한다. **8.** 너는 치과에 가야만 할 것이다. **9.** 그는 밤을 새야 했다. **10.** Tony는 그의 방에 있을 리가 없다. 나는 그가 집에 들어오는 것을 보지 못했다.

WRITING PRACTICE p.28

A **1.** should practice **2.** has to hand in **3.** must be difficult **4.** This camera can't [cannot] be **5.** She doesn't have to leave **6.** had to spend

B **1.** They don't need to wear masks **2.** You should solve these questions **3.** You must be quiet in this room **4.** I had to wear a uniform **5.** We don't need to follow **6.** I should finish the report

UNIT 03 would like to, had better, used to pp.29-30

A **1.** have **2.** study **3.** would like to **4.** used to **5.** used to **6.** didn't use to **7.** had better not **8.** Would **9.** used to **10.** had better

B **1.** would like to **2.** used to **3.** had better **4.** used to **5.** had better **6.** used to **7.** would like to **8.** had better **9.** would like to **10.** used to

C **1.** would like to **2.** had better **3.** used to **4.** had better **5.** used to

D **1.** 너는 저녁으로 뭘 먹고 싶니? **2.** 그녀는 Tom에게 그녀의 돈을 빌려주지 않는 것이 낫겠다. **3.** 너는 지하철을

타는 게 낫겠다. **4.** Dave는 예전에는 부유한 남자였다. **5.** 예전에는 이곳에 오래된 집이 있었다. **6.** 아무도 그와 일하고 싶어 하지 않는다. **7.** 나는 이번 주말에 컴퓨터 게임을 하고 싶다. **8.** 우리 엄마는 예전에 농구 선수였다. **9.** Dan은 그가 건강했을 때 혼자 여행하곤 했다. **10.** 너는 우선 과학 숙제를 하는 것이 낫겠다.

WRITING PRACTICE p.31

A **1.** used to go **2.** would like to look **3.** would like to buy **4.** used to live **5.** had better not take part in **6.** had better get

B **1.** Peter would take a walk **2.** Greg didn't use to be kind **3.** You had better be on time **4.** Did you use to think **5.** had better not swim **6.** What would you like to do

REVIEW TEST pp.32-34

1. ④ **2.** ③ **3.** ⑤ **4.** ⑤ **5.** ③ **6.** ④ **7.** ② **8.** ② **9.** ① **10.** ⑤ **11.** ④ **12.** ④ **13.** ③ **14.** may[can] **15.** used to **16.** had better **17.** ⑤ **18.** She should relax before going **19.** You have to be careful **20.** doesn't have[need] to **21.** would like to **22.** to **23.** must **24.** don't had better → had better not **25.** like → like to, able → be able 또는 will → are

CHAPTER 04 to부정사

UNIT 01 명사적 용법의 to부정사 pp.35-36

A **1.** It **2.** to stay **3.** to become **4.** to take **5.** to go **6.** to carry **7.** to wear **8.** not to see **9.** to go **10.** to move

B **1.** It, to keep two cats in this small house **2.** It, to finish the homework before dinner **3.** It, to go to Europe this summer **4.** It, to make her follow my order **5.** It, to listen to his advice **6.** It, to exercise regularly

C **1.** how to solve the problem **2.** who(m) to ask about my application **3.** where to go next **4.** what to prepare for dinner **5.** how to arrange the furniture **6.** when to start recording

D **1.** to buy **2.** to clean / cleaning **3.** not to accept **4.** where to buy / where I should buy **5.** when to tell / when we should tell **6.** to invite / inviting **7.** what not to do / what they should not do **8.** to finish **9.** to go **10.** how to read / how I should read

WRITING PRACTICE p.37

A **1.** It, to visit new places **2.** what to say **3.** to edit the magazine **4.** It, to score 100 **5.** decided to leave **6.** need to fix the computer

B **1.** 200 dollars to rent this tent **2.** decide where to go for summer vacation **3.** It was wise to buy the tickets **4.** wanted to go back and get **5.** to learn how to cook steak **6.** what to prepare for the trip

UNIT 02 형용사적 용법의 to부정사 pp.38-39

A **1.** to do **2.** warm to drink **3.** to sell **4.** to deal **5.** to be **6.** is to study **7.** sweet to eat **8.** to talk to **9.** to finish **10.** to write in

B **1.** to study **2.** to answer **3.** to call **4.** to ask **5.** to lead **6.** to explain

C **1.** in **2.** to **3.** on **4.** with **5.** with **6.** to **7.** on **8.** in

D **1.** is to arrive **2.** was to be **3.** is to meet **4.** are to be married **5.** are to clean **6.** are to enjoy

WRITING PRACTICE p.40

A **1.** important to say **2.** to paint with **3.** is to pay **4.** was to start **5.** any friends to talk to **6.** was never to see

B **1.** is looking for a roommate to live with **2.** don't have anything to worry about **3.** was not to return to his hometown **4.** needs something pretty to wear

5. send me something to read
6. the best season to visit the island

UNIT 03 부사적 용법의 to부정사 pp.41-42

A **1.** to see **2.** To get **3.** to be **4.** to solve **5.** to walk **6.** to see **7.** To see **8.** to buy **9.** to be **10.** to go

B **1.** to start his new job **2.** To hear his accent **3.** to be a hundred years old **4.** to carry in my pocket **5.** to have such a wonderful family **6.** To make your vacation fun

C **1.** to help **2.** To get **3.** to arrive **4.** only to fail **5.** to keep

D **1.** Dean은 노래 대회에서 우승하여 행복했다. **2.** 그 소식을 들으면 그녀는 실망할 것이다. **3.** 나는 그 이야기를 들어서 슬펐다. **4.** 그는 자라서 세계 최고의 미용사 중 한 명이 되었다. **5.** 미국에서 공부하기 위해서 나는 영어를 더 열심히 공부해야 한다. **6.** 그 교회는 여기서 가기에 꽤나 어렵다. **7.** 우리는 챔피언전에서 우승하기 위해 더 연습해야 한다. **8.** Logan은 일하러 갔지만 휴일인 것을 알게 되었다. **9.** 저 큰 컨테이너들은 옮기기 쉽지 않다. **10.** 네 아빠를 깨우지 않도록 조심해라.

WRITING PRACTICE p.43

A **1.** to[in order to, so as to] log in **2.** angry to find out **3.** grew up to be **4.** was careless to drop **5.** difficult to write **6.** To hear him

B **1.** only to find it closed **2.** To see her dance, you would think **3.** is very hard to pass **4.** shocked to hear the news **5.** are pleased to see you again **6.** to get into a good university

UNIT 04 to부정사의 의미상의 주어, too ~ to-v, enough to-v pp.44-45

A **1.** for me **2.** too large **3.** so tired **4.** for me **5.** of Jane **6.** to reach **7.** smart enough **8.** to understand **9.** of him **10.** to do

B **1.** for **2.** of **3.** of **4.** for **5.** of **6.** for **7.** of **8.** for **9.** of **10.** for

C **1.** enough to touch **2.** too big for me to drive **3.** strong enough to lift **4.** fast enough to win **5.** cheap enough for young students to buy **6.** too small to contain

D **1.** 그 티셔츠는 내가 입기에 너무 작다. **2.** 그 소녀는 그 수수께끼를 풀 만큼 충분히 똑똑했다. **3.** 내 아들은 그 드라마를 보기에 너무 어리다. **4.** 그 커피는 내가 마시기에 충분히 달았다. **5.** 그 영화는 내가 이해하기 너무 어려웠다. **6.** 그는 그 답을 찾아낼 만큼 충분히 영리했다. **7.** 내 여동생은 개를 키우기에는 너무 조심성이 없다. **8.** Mark는 유명한 배우가 될 만큼 충분히 재능이 있다. **9.** 이 책은 내가 그만 읽기에는 너무 재미있다. **10.** 그 텔레비전은 내가 살 수 있을 만큼 충분히 저렴하다.

WRITING PRACTICE p.46

A **1.** to do your best **2.** of you to leave **3.** is too young to take the subway **4.** light enough to carry **5.** too embarrassed to answer **6.** foolish of you to behave

B **1.** he was too small to join a basketball team **2.** is sharp enough to cut the paper **3.** was too heavy for me to carry **4.** is so hot that I can't sleep **5.** It was wise of her not to touch **6.** It is easy for Koreans to learn Japanese

REVIEW TEST pp.47-49

1. ④ **2.** ⑤ **3.** ④ **4.** ① **5.** ③ **6.** ④ **7.** ② **8.** ② **9.** ⑤ **10.** ③ **11.** ③ **12.** to accept **13.** where to get off / where I should get off **14.** too spicy for me to eat **15.** strong enough to support **16.** what to do **17.** ⑤ **18.** ③ **19.** ③ **20.** to find himself **21.** is difficult to guess **22.** smart enough to pass the test **23.** something nice to give to my friend **24.** saying → to say **25.** travel → to travel / traveling, what do → what to do / what I should do

CHAPTER
05 동명사

UNIT 01 동명사의 쓰임 pp.50-51

A **1.** Waiting **2.** building **3.** Taking **4.** doing **5.** repairing **6.** finishing **7.** going **8.** watching **9.** not smoking **10.** crying

B **1.** taking **2.** dancing[to dance] **3.** holding **4.** watching[to watch] **5.** telling **6.** listening **7.** studying **8.** Living[To live] **9.** making **10.** skiing

C **1.** meeting a lot of people during the trip **2.** Understanding my parents **3.** collecting comic books **4.** Pointing at someone **5.** is busy making her new album

D **1.** 매일 일기를 쓰는 것은 쉽지 않다. **2.** 내가 가장 좋아하는 활동은 내 아이들과 하이킹하는 것이다. **3.** Lyle은 그의 친구들과 낚시하러 갔다. **4.** Tony는 어제 저녁 식사를 준비하느라 바빴다. **5.** Jina는 오늘 밤 외출하고 싶지 않다. **6.** Peter는 그녀의 제안에 웃지 않을 수 없었다. **7.** 내가 이 병을 여는 것을 도와줄래? **8.** 그 셔츠들은 멋져 보이니까 살 가치가 있다. **9.** 여행에서 돌아오자마자 그는 당장 다시 여행을 가고 싶어 했다.

WRITING PRACTICE p.52

A **1.** writing[to write] a travel blog **2.** is not interested in making **3.** talked about changing **4.** was good at playing basketball **5.** couldn't[could not] help telling the truth **6.** is worth reading

B **1.** She was proud of winning **2.** was busy writing a report **3.** is biting his nails **4.** Maggie didn't finish eating dinner **5.** Respecting different cultures is important **6.** He was afraid of speaking

UNIT 02 동명사와 to부정사 pp.53-54

A **1.** to go **2.** doing **3.** buying **4.** to feel **5.** to go **6.** to lock **7.** to buy **8.** to clean **9.** knocking **10.** traveling

B **1.** to buy **2.** moving **3.** to leave **4.** to turn **5.** writing **6.** shooting **7.** being **8.** taking **9.** to call **10.** to see

C **1.** living **2.** to bring **3.** running **4.** to open **5.** meeting **6.** to win **7.** to go **8.** fighting **9.** to tell **10.** studying

D **1.** 그 아기는 나를 보자마자 울기 시작했다. **2.** 차 열쇠 가져오는 거 잊지 마. **3.** Diane은 건강을 위해 담배 피우는 것을 그만뒀다. **4.** 그는 일에 집중하려고 애썼지만, 그럴 수 없었다. **5.** Nick은 그 청바지를 한번 입어보았다. **6.** 우리 엄마는 커피 마시는 것을 아주 좋아하신다. **7.** 그녀는 수프에 소금을 넣은 것을 잊어버려서 소금을 약간 더 추가했다. **8.** William은 Zoe에게 돈을 빌려줬던 것을 기억했다. **9.** 그녀는 휴대 전화를 받으려고 멈춰 섰다. **10.** 외출할 때 난로를 끄는 것을 기억해라.

WRITING PRACTICE p.55

A **1.** avoided eating **2.** wanted to see his daughter **3.** enjoys taking pictures **4.** promised to give us **5.** stopped working **6.** remember meeting him

B **1.** She forgot to call her mother **2.** Would you mind bringing me **3.** Mandy stopped to smell the roses **4.** should keep practicing until the competition **5.** She likes spending time with Tom **6.** Remember to make a reservation

REVIEW TEST pp.56-58

1. ④ **2.** ④ **3.** ③ **4.** ② **5.** ③ **6.** ⑤ **7.** ④ **8.** ⑤ **9.** ④ **10.** do → doing **11.** bringing → to bring **12.** making → to make **13.** ① **14.** ② **15.** to take **16.** eating **17.** seeing **18.** ④ **19.** Using your phone in the dark **20.** She has a bad habit of sleeping **21.** Ted likes to meet new people **22.** practiced speaking **23.** stopped listening to music **24.** to think → thinking **25.** to be → being, to throw → throwing

CHAPTER
06 분사

UNIT 01 현재분사와 과거분사 pp.59-60

A **1.** talking **2.** written **3.** bored **4.** satisfied **5.** sleeping **6.** known **7.** reading **8.** exciting **9.** amazing **10.** named

B **1.** shocking **2.** interested **3.** waiting **4.** excited **5.** surprised **6.** broken **7.** spoken **8.** playing **9.** looking **10.** boring

C **1.** wearing **2.** made **3.** satisfying **4.** built **5.** interested **6.** tired **7.** cut **8.** dancing **9.** exciting **10.** playing

D **1.** painted by Picasso **2.** wearing a long coat **3.** carrying a yellow backpack **4.** imported from India **5.** practicing basketball in the rain

WRITING PRACTICE p.61

A **1.** covered with paper **2.** singing on the stage **3.** fix the broken door **4.** sounded amazing **5.** three bottles filled with **6.** had a tree planted

B **1.** The man sat talking on the phone **2.** That skirt worn by Susie **3.** The boy waiting for me over there **4.** a very interesting person to talk to **5.** the picture taken by the paparazzi **6.** Who was the man having dinner with you

UNIT 02 분사구문 pp.62-63

A **1.** Handing **2.** sitting **3.** Hugging **4.** Seeing **5.** Wanting **6.** Being **7.** Turning **8.** Lying **9.** Wearing **10.** Smiling

B **1.** Looking out the window **2.** Taking the bus **3.** Feeling tired **4.** Lifting heavy boxes **5.** Wanting to learn how to play tennis **6.** Putting down his book

C **1.** Though he was upset with her **2.** As[While] I sat[was sitting] on the beach **3.** If you turn right at City Tower **4.** When she got off the bus / While she was getting off the bus **5.** Because[As, Since] I had no money **6.** After I had dinner

D **1.** 내 차례를 기다리면서 나는 잡지를 읽었다. **2.** 그 결과들에 압도되어 그녀는 한마디도 할 수 없었다. **3.** 그를 나의 집에 데려가서 나는 그에게 구경을 시켜주었다. **4.** 일이 끝나고 나면 피곤해서 나는 아무것도 하고 싶지 않다. **5.** 한국인이어서 그는 항상 김치와 밥을 먹는 것을 좋아한다. **6.** 공항에 도착했을 때 나는 어머니께 전화했다. **7.** 교통 혼잡을 뚫고 운전하면서 그는 늦게 도착하는 것에 대해 걱정하였다. **8.** 라디오를 들으면서 James는 숙제를 했다. **9.** 잠자리에 들기 전에 나는 항상 알람을 맞춘다. **10.** 왼쪽으로 돌면 너는 집 한 채를 보게 될 것이다.

WRITING PRACTICE p.64

A **1.** Taking the subway **2.** Crossing the old bridge **3.** Feeling depressed **4.** Arriving home **5.** Hearing the news **6.** Being very old

B **1.** Playing tennis, I sprained
2. Having little time, we have to hurry up
3. Cleaning the street behind his house
4. Running out of time, he couldn't solve
5. Reading a book, I drank
6. Taking this train, you can get to Busan

REVIEW TEST pp.65-67

1. ③ **2.** ③ **3.** ④ **4.** ③ **5.** ② **6.** ⑤ **7.** ③ **8.** ③ **9.** ③ **10.** ③ **11.** ② **12.** Leaving the house **13.** Thinking of her family **14.** Running frequently **15.** ③ **16.** ① **17.** called **18.** Reading **19.** Having no time **20.** I was amazed **21.** ② **22.** Anyone seeing the man should **23.** Studying hard, he got **24.** Travel → Traveling, boring → bored **25.** exciting → excited, Watch → Watching, amusing → amused

CHAPTER
07 수동태

UNIT 01 능동태와 수동태 pp.68-69

A **1.** solved **2.** is loved **3.** is being washed **4.** was made **5.** will be held **6.** respect **7.** was invented **8.** is visited **9.** is being cooked **10.** will be canceled

B **1.** be kept **2.** was injured **3.** will divide **4.** are being baked **5.** was taking **6.** are used **7.** is being done **8.** love **9.** will be performed **10.** by Samuel

C **1.** An email is being written by Oliver. **2.** The meeting schedule will be changed by my boss. **3.** The picture was painted by my son. **4.** This doll is loved by the little girl. **5.** The bathroom is shared by the guests. **6.** The office will be cleaned this weekend (by us).

D **1.** was directed **2.** stole **3.** will be finished **4.** is being repaired **5.** was designed **6.** is being used **7.** will be delivered

WRITING PRACTICE p.70

A **1.** was written by **2.** was taken by **3.** will be cooked by **4.** are being changed by **5.** was seen by **6.** is being reported

B **1.** are parked on the road **2.** This monitor was made in Korea **3.** This picture was painted **4.** will be used to help sick people **5.** is being read by my brother **6.** Spanish is spoken in many countries

UNIT 02 수동태의 여러 가지 형태 pp.71-72

A **1.** wasn't invited **2.** Was **3.** leaving **4.** to **5.** was called **6.** for **7.** be solved **8.** to do **9.** singing **10.** of

B **1.** for **2.** to brush **3.** to clean **4.** Was **5.** be tested **6.** to **7.** wasn't[was not] cooked **8.** was named **9.** soccer **10.** entering[to enter]

C **1.** This novel wasn't[was not] written by Mr. Lee. **2.** Milk must be kept in a cool place (by you). **3.** Was the button pushed by you? **4.** He was allowed to go camping by his parents. **5.** When was this bridge built (by them)?

D **1.** was given first prize (by them), was given to him (by them) **2.** was made to do the paperwork (by them) **3.** was seen running[to run] across the street (by me) **4.** was made for her by her mom **5.** was named King by my family

WRITING PRACTICE p.73

A **1.** wasn't[was not] solved **2.** Was this novel translated **3.** must be washed **4.** was heard barking[to bark] **5.** was sent to me **6.** was made to get up

B **1.** was sent to the wrong person **2.** should be kept clean **3.** The chef was seen cooking food **4.** Your writing skills can be improved **5.** The fire was not caused **6.** He was made to work late

UNIT 03 주의해야 할 수동태 pp.74-75

A **1.** run over by **2.** to **3.** with **4.** were laughed **5.** appeared **6.** was brought up **7.** with **8.** by my family **9.** in **10.** with

B **1.** Two boys will be taken care of by Tina. **2.** I was surprised at the results of the election. **3.** I was disappointed with[at] her behavior. **4.** The lost dog was looked after by my grandmother. **5.** My cooking was looked down on by the French cook. **6.** Their visit will be put off for several days (by them).

C **1.** was put off **2.** to **3.** at **4.** disappeared **5.** is made **6.** with **7.** happened **8.** by my sister **9.** looked up to **10.** with

D **1.** at **2.** in **3.** with **4.** to **5.** of **6.** with

WRITING PRACTICE p.76

A **1.** was covered with **2.** resembles the actor **3.** are taken care of by **4.** were surprised at **5.** appeared **6.** is filled with

B **1.** The hamsters were taken care of by **2.** He was disappointed with the ending **3.** This song isn't known to young people **4.** My mother is interested in hiking **5.** Was he satisfied with his birthday party **6.** The necklace is made of pearls

REVIEW TEST

pp.77-79

1. ⑤ **2.** ⑤ **3.** ④ **4.** ① **5.** ⑤ **6.** ④ **7.** ③ **8.** ④ **9.** ④ **10.** ③ **11.** ③ **12.** ③ **13.** be planned **14.** running[to run] **15.** to leave **16.** were taught English **17.** is loved by millions of fans **18.** were looked after with love by her / were looked after by her with love **19.** is being upgraded by Tom **20.** was told to me by Benjamin **21.** was filled with his paintings **22.** was looked up to by the players **23.** was made to learn Chinese by my dad **24.** by → in **25.** giving → given, at → with

CHAPTER 08 대명사

UNIT 01 부정대명사 I

pp.80-81

A **1.** All **2.** Both **3.** any **4.** Each **5.** Every **6.** one **7.** some **8.** ones **9.** Every **10.** it

B **1.** one **2.** it **3.** Every **4.** Both **5.** any **6.** All

C **1.** some **2.** one **3.** any **4.** Each **5.** it

D **1.** Every → Both **2.** it → one **3.** some → any **4.** every → all **5.** Every → Each **6.** any → some

WRITING PRACTICE

p.82

A **1.** All (of) his songs **2.** Every driver **3.** Both (of) my parents **4.** Each of us has **5.** Every movie has **6.** I have to buy a new one

B **1.** All of the students have to be **2.** Would you like to have some cookies **3.** asked if we had any questions **4.** Both of my sisters resemble my mom **5.** Each person has his or her own lifestyle **6.** Do you have any plans

UNIT 02 부정대명사 II

pp.83-84

A **1.** one another **2.** another **3.** each other **4.** the other **5.** another **6.** another **7.** others **8.** Some **9.** the others

B **1.** each other **2.** others **3.** another **4.** one another **5.** the others **6.** the other

C **1.** One, the other **2.** Some, others **3.** another **4.** each other

D **1.** he wants another pet **2.** others like to get up late **3.** the other is how to study **4.** The others didn't wear it **5.** talked to each other **6.** often see one another

WRITING PRACTICE

p.85

A **1.** others **2.** each other / one another **3.** One, the other **4.** Some, the others **5.** another **6.** One, another, the other

B **1.** We should take care of one another **2.** Rachel and Tim looked at each other **3.** I want to have another cup **4.** Some people wore coats, and others didn't **5.** One is a designer, and the other is a doctor

UNIT 03 재귀대명사

pp.86-87

A **1.** myself **2.** itself **3.** by **4.** ourselves **5.** himself **6.** herself **7.** myself **8.** herself **9.** myself **10.** yourself

B **1.** X **2.** O **3.** X **4.** O **5.** X **6.** O **7.** X **8.** O **9.** X **10.** O

C **1.** yourself **2.** myself **3.** himself **4.** myself **5.** yourself

D **1.** beside himself **2.** in itself **3.** by myself **4.** seat yourself **5.** excused herself **6.** Help yourself to

WRITING PRACTICE p.88

A **1.** I cut myself **2.** finish the job by himself **3.** Help yourself to some apple pie **4.** I made these noodles myself / I myself made these noodles **5.** She was looking at herself **6.** keep this between ourselves

B **1.** Sue made this cake herself / Sue herself made this cake **2.** The boy stayed at home by himself **3.** He got up and dressed himself **4.** You may excuse yourself when **5.** I liked the movie itself **6.** he shouted, "Show yourself

REVIEW TEST pp.89-91

1. ③ **2.** ⑤ **3.** ④ **4.** ④ **5.** ① **6.** ③ **7.** ③ **8.** ② **9.** ③ **10.** ⑤ **11.** ② **12.** ① **13.** ④ **14.** the other **15.** ourselves **16.** any **17.** Some **18.** one **19.** ⑤ **20.** I was beside myself **21.** Don't try to excuse yourself **22.** They sent cards to one another **23.** I read all of your essays **24.** other → others **25.** each another → each other / one another

CHAPTER 09 비교

UNIT 01 원급, 비교급, 최상급 pp.92-93

A **1.** pretty **2.** harder **3.** cheapest **4.** more beautiful **5.** good **6.** much **7.** most important **8.** well **9.** biggest **10.** a lot

B **1.** taller **2.** youngest **3.** most popular **4.** faster **5.** hard **6.** sweeter **7.** well **8.** shortest **9.** more interested **10.** longest

C **1.** spiciest **2.** high **3.** more **4.** most dynamic **5.** more interesting **6.** fast **7.** than **8.** much[a lot, even, far] **9.** more bitter / bitterer **10.** busy

D **1.** as heavy as **2.** more expensive than **3.** the tallest (girl) of **4.** stronger than **5.** as many bags as **6.** the youngest (person) of

WRITING PRACTICE p.94

A **1.** much smarter than **2.** Mr. Lee is the richest man **3.** This laptop is cheaper than **4.** Lauren is as tall as **5.** is healthier than Jenny **6.** She is the fastest girl

B **1.** My car is as good as my brother's **2.** Kevin is as brilliant as me **3.** My desk is wider than yours **4.** My house is the most comfortable place **5.** is even shorter than that one **6.** the most famous part of the movie

UNIT 02 비교 구문을 이용한 표현 pp.95-96

A **1.** twice **2.** more **3.** people **4.** more and more interesting **5.** shorter **6.** most handsome **7.** six times **8.** hotter **9.** smarter **10.** the less

B **1.** healthier **2.** twice[two times] **3.** most popular **4.** funnier and funnier **5.** faster **6.** better **7.** kindest **8.** three times **9.** shorter and shorter **10.** movies

C **1.** four times as many dolls as **2.** more expensive **3.** twice as heavy as **4.** more and more popular **5.** lighter than / as light as **6.** cuter and cuter **7.** famous artists **8.** the better **9.** more popular **10.** The older

D **1.** More and more **2.** taller **3.** most popular **4.** The longer, the more **5.** slimmer and slimmer

WRITING PRACTICE p.97

A **1.** one of the most beautiful islands **2.** became heavier and heavier **3.** The more books, the smarter **4.** Which is more delicious **5.** three times as large as / three times larger than **6.** four times as long as / four times longer than

B **1.** is one of the richest men in **2.** The hotter the weather becomes, the more **3.** The air is getting worse and worse **4.** eats twice as much as his sister **5.** Which subject is

easier, history or science **6.** Reading is one of the most common hobbies

REVIEW TEST

pp.98-100

1. ③ **2.** ① **3.** ③ **4.** ④ **5.** ④ **6.** ③ **7.** ⑤ **8.** ③ **9.** ④ **10.** ① **11.** ⑤ **12.** as expensive as **13.** the shortest boy of **14.** a lower score than **15.** three times as fast as / three times faster than **16.** ③ **17.** ④ **18.** Which do you like more **19.** getting shorter and shorter **20.** the biggest animal **21.** This bridge is twice as long as that one **22.** This math exam was much more difficult than **23.** My school is one of the oldest schools in **24.** more I understood → the more I understood **25.** much → more, to meat → than meat

CHAPTER 10 접속사

UNIT 01 시간, 이유, 결과의 접속사

pp.101-102

A **1.** Until **2.** that **3.** While **4.** Because **5.** Since **6.** when **7.** As **8.** so **9.** is **10.** Till

B **1.** when **2.** Since **3.** so **4.** until **5.** after **6.** that **7.** As **8.** while

C **1.** was **2.** that **3.** finds **4.** so **5.** go

D **1.** so **2.** As **3.** While

E **1.** After **2.** Because **3.** While **4.** so

WRITING PRACTICE

p.103

A **1.** While he wrote[was writing] an email **2.** after I brush my teeth **3.** so I couldn't hear his voice **4.** so interesting that Jen read **5.** until[till] you finish your homework **6.** because[as, since] I will play tennis

B **1.** While some people like his idea **2.** woke up before the alarm rang **3.** so sleepy that I kept yawning **4.** stay in Boston until spring comes **5.** As I didn't have my key, I had to wait for **6.** After Mom met my teacher, she didn't say

UNIT 02 조건, 양보의 접속사 / 명령문 + and, or ~

pp.104-105

A **1.** Although **2.** or **3.** If **4.** unless **5.** and **6.** Though **7.** or **8.** don't **9.** Unless **10.** and

B **1.** and **2.** Although **3.** If **4.** or **5.** unless **6.** Though

C **1.** If **2.** and **3.** Although[Though] **4.** If, Unless **5.** Unless, or

D **1.** Though I was tired last night, I went to the gym. / I went to the gym though I was tired last night. **2.** Pull this string, and the light will turn on. **3.** If I come home early, I'll cook dinner for you. / I'll cook dinner for you if I come home early. **4.** Stop laughing at him, or he'll be very angry. **5.** Unless you are busy, let's go shopping. / Let's go shopping unless you are busy.

WRITING PRACTICE

p.106

A **1.** If you don't help me / Unless you help me **2.** Though[Although] I was hungry **3.** and someone will help you **4.** If you don't have more questions / Unless you have more questions **5.** or you'll get hurt **6.** Though[Although] I did my best

B **1.** or I will call the police **2.** Put on your sunglasses, and they will **3.** Although it rained heavily, they played **4.** Unless you have a membership card, you can't enter **5.** If you don't take your umbrella, you will get **6.** If the weather is bad

REVIEW TEST

pp.107-109

1. ⑤ **2.** ⑤ **3.** ③ **4.** ④ **5.** ② **6.** ④ **7.** ① **8.** ③ **9.** ⑤ **10.** ① **11.** ③ **12.** Though[Although] **13.** Unless **14.** so **15.** or **16.** While **17.** As **18.** ① **19.** ② **20.** Although[Though] she was

strong **21.** until[till] he comes back **22.** While I am interested in sports **23.** When the water boils, put the noodles **24.** will win → win **25.** as → that

CHAPTER
11 관계사

UNIT 01 관계대명사 pp.110-111

A **1.** who **2.** which **3.** which **4.** whom **5.** which **6.** whose **7.** who **8.** which **9.** which **10.** whose

B **1.** who **2.** who(m) **3.** which **4.** whose **5.** who **6.** which **7.** who **8.** who(m) **9.** whose **10.** which

C **1.** who **2.** which **3.** which **4.** whose **5.** which **6.** who **7.** who(m) **8.** which **9.** whose **10.** who

D **1.** The girl who is short is my sister.
2. I bought a scarf whose color is red.
3. I liked the song which you sang last night.
4. This is the watch which was made in Italy.
5. That's the man who(m) I saw at the baseball stadium. **6.** I know a girl whose birthday is the same as mine.

WRITING PRACTICE p.112

A **1.** who rides a skateboard **2.** Look at the boat which is **3.** who(m) everyone admires **4.** whose color is purple **5.** which I gave **6.** whose dream is

B **1.** The smartphone which I bought last week
2. a restaurant whose steak is very delicious
3. the dog which she is taking care of
4. the man to whom I gave a present / the man whom I gave a present to
5. a girl whose mom is a famous actress
6. a boy who has a beautiful smile

UNIT 02 관계대명사 that, what / 관계대명사의 생략 pp.113-114

A **1.** that **2.** What **3.** that **4.** that **5.** with whom **6.** that **7.** bored **8.** whom **9.** what **10.** standing

B **1.** that is **2.** X **3.** that **4.** who **5.** X **6.** X **7.** which **8.** that **9.** which is **10.** which

C **1.** that[which] **2.** in which
3. what / the thing(s) that[which]
4. talking / that[who] is talking **5.** whom
6. about which **7.** that[who] **8.** what / the thing(s) that[which] **9.** that[which]
10. that[which]

D **1.** that **2.** that **3.** what **4.** that **5.** what **6.** that

WRITING PRACTICE p.115

A **1.** that[which] is standing **2.** the sofa that[which] I sit on **3.** what[the thing that[which]] I was looking for **4.** The solution that[which] I suggested **5.** The boy who[that] is playing tennis **6.** which you swam

B **1.** I had last night was very scary **2.** selling shoes was very kind **3.** The very book that you are holding **4.** the only student that did the homework **5.** I watch every day will end next month **6.** the most delicious cake that I've ever eaten

UNIT 03 관계부사 pp.116-117

A **1.** where **2.** how **3.** where **4.** why **5.** where **6.** why **7.** when **8.** why **9.** the way **10.** when

B **1.** when **2.** why **3.** where **4.** how **5.** where **6.** when **7.** where **8.** how **9.** why **10.** when

C **1.** That is how the woman succeeded. **2.** I remember the moment when you walked into this room. **3.** Tell me the reason why I must take this class. **4.** This is the park where he exercises every morning. **5.** Tell me about the day when you won first prize. **6.** This is the house where I lived when I was young.

D **1.** when **2.** where **3.** why **4.** when **5.** where **6.** how

WRITING PRACTICE p.118

A **1.** where the accident happened **2.** the reason why he did **3.** where I work **4.** the day when I'm free **5.** the hospital where I was born **6.** the night when I saw

B **1.** the reason why he visited me **2.** the way you painted this picture **3.** The classroom where we studied **4.** how she made this chocolate **5.** the reason why my parents are upset **6.** the day when we met

REVIEW TEST pp.119-121

1. ④ **2.** ⑤ **3.** ② **4.** ① **5.** ② **6.** ④ **7.** ③ **8.** ⑤ **9.** ① **10.** ②, ③ **11.** ② **12.** ④ **13.** ① **14.** This is the house whose stairs were broken. **15.** This is the game which[that] I like the most. **16.** why **17.** when **18.** the island where we went **19.** (who[that] is) playing the guitar **20.** that **21.** which is **22.** the hotel my family stayed at **23.** sitting behind me is very handsome **24.** in that → where[in which] **25.** That → What / The thing that[which], the way how → how[the way]

CHAPTER 12 가정법

UNIT 01 가정법 과거, 가정법 과거완료 pp.122-123

A **1.** were **2.** would buy **3.** had studied **4.** could join **5.** could have swum **6.** had called **7.** could get **8.** had **9.** had practiced **10.** were

B **1.** would **2.** could have finished **3.** were **4.** would have gone **5.** would visit **6.** would have been **7.** would make **8.** would have **9.** could ride **10.** wouldn't[would not] let

C **1.** weren't[were not], would be **2.** had been, wouldn't[would not] have hurt **3.** had asked, would have helped **4.** hadn't[had not] told, wouldn't[would not] have been **5.** had taken, wouldn't[would not] have failed **6.** had gotten up, wouldn't[would not] have missed

D **1.** doesn't[does not] have, can't[cannot] drive **2.** didn't[did not] have, didn't[did not] study **3.** didn't[did not] win, didn't[did not] receive **4.** isn't[is not] good, have to wear **5.** didn't[did not] bring, bought **6.** doesn't [does not] know, isn't[is not]

WRITING PRACTICE p.124

A **1.** If it were winter now **2.** I could have called him **3.** I would study hard **4.** If she had been more careful **5.** didn't[did not] have, could join **6.** wouldn't[would not] have had to wait

B **1.** were at home, she could receive the package **2.** If he were not selfish, he could make **3.** If my grandmother heard the news, she would be **4.** had run faster, we could have crossed **5.** If I were you, I would write **6.** had finished the homework, his teacher wouldn't have been

UNIT 02 I wish + 가정법, as if + 가정법 pp.125-126

A **1.** had **2.** were **3.** were **4.** were **5.** were **6.** were **7.** had cried **8.** had eaten **9.** had asked **10.** had bought

B **1.** were **2.** were **3.** had seen **4.** had lived **5.** played[could play] **6.** had saved **7.** were **8.** had been elected **9.** had been **10.** did

C **1.** my apartment were bigger **2.** she hadn't [had not] found out the truth **3.** I had read more books when I was young **4.** she were a teacher **5.** had been a pilot **6.** she had lived in that town

D **1.** I don't[do not] know how to play the flute **2.** I'm[I am] not as tall as you

3. you didn't[did not] come to school yesterday
4. Jessica doesn't[does not] know him
5. he didn't[did not] understand everything
6. he didn't[did not] get a hundred on the math exam

WRITING PRACTICE p.127

A **1.** I were the hero **2.** as if he hadn't[had not] lied **3.** I had finished my homework **4.** as if he were a movie director **5.** she had visited me **6.** as if I were her daughter

B **1.** I wish I could speak English well **2.** She speaks as if she were annoyed **3.** I wish I had listened to my teacher **4.** He acts as if he were the best player **5.** I wish it were not Monday tomorrow **6.** He talks as if he had exercised

REVIEW TEST pp.128-130

1. ⑤ **2.** ③ **3.** ③ **4.** ⑤ **5.** ③ **6.** ④ **7.** ② **8.** ③ **9.** ① **10.** ⑤ **11.** ③ **12.** ② **13.** ③ **14.** ③ **15.** had **16.** had learned **17.** had read, could have solved **18.** hadn't[had not] laughed **19.** were sunny, would go **20.** hadn't[had not] erased the file **21.** as if they had visited New York **22.** had followed the rules, you wouldn't have been punished **23.** He talks to me as if he were my boss **24.** can → could **25.** could take → could have taken

CHAPTER 13 일치와 화법

UNIT 01 시제의 일치 pp.131-132

A **1.** had been **2.** would **3.** is **4.** might **5.** were **6.** had **7.** is **8.** was **9.** have **10.** is

B **1.** catches **2.** have to **3.** is **4.** helps **5.** broke **6.** is **7.** would pass **8.** discovered **9.** have **10.** is

C **1.** would arrive **2.** had finished **3.** has **4.** invented **5.** is **6.** grow **7.** could use **8.** broke **9.** had lost **10.** is **11.** would win **12.** was born

WRITING PRACTICE p.133

A **1.** the earth is round **2.** he wanted to become **3.** it will snow **4.** life is short **5.** is the biggest island **6.** ended

B **1.** knew that she had already left **2.** that he had seen a UFO **3.** He said that his class starts at nine **4.** My teacher said that the Chernobyl disaster occurred **5.** said that time and tide wait for no man **6.** I told Kate that she could play the game

UNIT 02 화법 pp.134-135

A **1.** said **2.** told **3.** whether **4.** asked **5.** if she could **6.** when I would **7.** that **8.** he had driven **9.** if **10.** who had broken

B **1.** told **2.** my help **3.** where I had bought **4.** who had sent me **5.** if[whether] I had gotten **6.** (that) he would buy me

C **1.** when I had finished my homework
2. he had lost his wallet on the subway
3. if[whether] I would join the club
4. she had eaten a hamburger with her sister
5. what I wanted to be in the future
6. if[whether] I needed to buy a new cell phone
7. he had worked for a design company

D **1.** You have to study hard **2.** Did you like the concert **3.** When will you visit me **4.** How did you know my email address **5.** I will call you later **6.** Are you working for the toy company

WRITING PRACTICE p.136

A **1.** (that) she wanted to buy **2.** if[whether] I could borrow **3.** if[whether] he had time **4.** when he would do the dishes **5.** (that) she was proud of me **6.** asked me if[whether] I knew

B **1.** didn't ask me where I lived **2.** Mom asked me who had given me **3.** I told him that I understood what **4.** He asked me if I had used **5.** told me that she didn't need my help **6.** asked me if I was hungry

REVIEW TEST

pp.137-139

1. ④ **2.** ① **3.** ② **4.** ③ **5.** ④ **6.** ④ **7.** ④ **8.** ③ **9.** ⑤ **10.** ① **11.** ⑤ **12.** ①, ③ **13.** have **14.** is **15.** if[whether] we had brought our textbooks **16.** how I could change my password **17.** ① **18.** coffee has caffeine **19.** she would go to Paris **20.** can't[cannot] fly **21.** when I had bought **22.** Susie said that she memorizes **23.** I asked her if she was thirsty **24.** did I study → I studied **25.** have to → had to