A Circle the ones that are grammatically correct.

1 Yesterday was (so / such) freezing that I couldn't stay outside.

2 He was so (kind / kindly) that he offered me his seat.

3 The angrier I get, the (bad / worse) the situation becomes.

4 the better you know a musical, the (more / better) you'll enjoy it.

5 He was (so / very) sick that he couldn't even sleep.

B Combine the two sentences into one sentence by using the 'so ~ that' structure.

1 The game is very complicated. My dad doesn't understand it.

   ➡ _____

2 This book is too difficult. I can't read it.

   ➡ _____

3 He was very happy. He jumped for joy.

   ➡ _____

4 I was so tired. I slept for 12 hours.

   ➡ _____

5 He is extremely skilled in languages. He speaks five languages.

   ➡ _____

C Correct the error in each underlined part.

1 <u>Old she got</u>, the more she looked like her aunt.

2 The larger the file is, <u>much time it takes for people</u> to download it.

3 The movie was <u>so frighteningly that</u> I had to close my eyes through most of it.

4 The more you can dream, <u>more you can do</u>.

5 <u>She spoke so fastly that</u> we couldn't understand what she said.

D Arrange the words in the parenthesis according to the context.

1 일찍 오면 올수록, 당신의 자리는 무대에 더 가까워질 것이다.

   ➡ The earlier you come _____. (be, to, the, the, will, seat, your, closer, stage)

2 숲 속으로 깊이 걸어 들어갈수록 더 어두워졌다.

   ➡ _____, the darker it became. (we, the, into, woods, deeper, the walked)

Grammar Master

A 1 so 2 kind 3 worse 4 more 5 so

B 1 The game is so complicated that my dad doesn't understand it.

2 This book is so difficult that I can't read it.
3 He was so happy that he jumped for joy.
4 I was so tired that I slept for 12 hours.
5 He is so skilled in languages that he speaks five languages.

C 1 Old → The older 2 much → the more 3 frighteningly → frightening 4 more → the more

5 fastly → fast

D 1 the closer your seat will be to the stage

2 The deeper we walked into the woods

Grammar Master

A   Circle the ones that are grammatically correct.

1 My mom said she (has / had) phoned me the night before.
2 When I got to the bus stop, the bus (has / had) already left.
3 I realized that I (has / had) taken the wrong book from the library.
4 He was in so much trouble, because he (forgot / had forgot) to call her.
5 I (saw / had seen) the view many times before, but it still impressed me.

B   Rewrite each sentence using reported or indirect speech.

1 Yesterday Mr. Lee said to me, "I'll see you tomorrow."
 ➡ Yesterday Mr. Lee told me that _____.
2 Mary said to me, "I was looking for Tom."
 ➡ Mary told me that _____.
3 Joe said to Eva, "I'll go on a trip with your brother."
 ➡ Joe told Eva that _____.
4 His mother told him that dinner would be ready in 10 minutes.
 ➡ His mother said to him, "_____."
5 She told me that she was going to the bookstore.
 ➡ She said to me, " _____."

C   Correct the error in each underlined part.

1 Judy has already left by the time we got to the park.
2 I had found some books that he had left.
3 When I arrived at the airport, the plane has already taken off.
4 When I met Olivia, she were in Prague for five years.
5 It was nice to see her because I didn't see her for years.

D   Arrange the words in the parenthesis according to the context.

1 나는 누군가가 나의 차를 훔친 것을 깨닫지 못했다.
 ➡ I didn't realize that _____. (had, somebody, my, stolen, car)
2 그는 내게 다른 사람들에게 공손하라고 말했다.
 ➡ He _____. (to, polite, me, others, be, told, to)

Grammar Master

A 1 had 2 had 3 had 4 had forgot 5 had seen

B 1 he would see me today
  2 she had been looking for Tom
  3 he would go on a trip with her brother
  4 Dinner will be ready in 10 minutes
  5 I am going o the bookstore

C 1 has → had 2 had found → found 3 has → had 4 were → had been
  5 didn't see → hadn't seen

D 1 somebody had stolen my car
  2 told me to be polite to others

A Circle the ones that are grammatically correct.

1 Diane wanted to take her vacation in July and (spend / spent) time in India.

2 His job is to make people smile and (give / gives) them hope.

3 Walking in the streets and (talk / talking) to the people, he fell in love with the city.

4 The coach told the runner that he should get enough sleep and (drink / drank) enough water.

5 You have to open the doors yourself by pushing a button, depressing a lever or (slind / sliding) them.

B Place the given word to complete each sentence.

1 The workers tried they could to repair the machine. (whatever)

2 He told us that we always had to do our best in we did. (whatever)

3 Give the book to wants to read it. (whoever)

4 Katie goes hiking she has an opportunity. (whenever)

5 I'll have your recommend. (whatever)

C Correct the error in each underlined part.

1 The people in the town were <u>warmly</u> and friendly to the visitors.

2 I was ready to go there directly or <u>called</u> her to discuss buying a house.

3 How you spend money is as important as <u>earning</u> money.

4 The hat protects the head and forehead from freezing winds and <u>had</u> a round opening at the top.

5 I learned to set up a tent and <u>cooking</u> at this summer camp.

D Arrange the words in the parenthesis according to the context.

1 나는 샌프란시스코에 갈 때마다 금문교를 방문한다.

➡ I go to the Golden Gate Bridge ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿. (visit, whenever, San Francisco, I)

2 그 개는 그녀가 어디를 가든지 그녀를 따라다닌다.

➡ The dog follows her ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿. (goes, wherever, she)

3 네가 그에게 선물로 무엇을 주더라도 그는 기뻐할 것이다.

➡ ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿, he will be happy. (gift, whatever, a, him, you, as, give)

Grammar Master

A 1 spend   2 give   3 talking   4 drink   5 sliding

B 1 The workers tried whatever they could to repair the machine.

  2 He told us that we always had to do our best in whatever we did.

  3 Give the book to whoever wants to read it.

  4 Katie goes hiking whenever she has an opportunity.

  5 I'll have whatever you recommend.

C 1 warmly → warm   2 called → call   3 earning → how you earn   4 had → has

  5 cooking → (to) cook

D 1 whenever I visit San Francisco

  2 wherever she goes

  3 Whatever you give him as a gift

A Circle the ones that are grammatically correct.

1 The jet airplane flew away, (drew / drawing) a white line across the sky.

2 He got on the bus, (look / looking) for an empty seat.

3 The boy got all the answers right, (became / becoming) the first person to get a perfect score.

4 Tony ran toward home, passed the school ground, and (turned / turning) right at the corner.

B Combine the two sentences into one sentence using the participial structure.

1 The teacher entered the classroom. He clapped with joy.

➡ _____

2 The runner finished the race in 10 minutes. He broke the national record.

➡ _____

3 I picked up the mail. I knocked on the door.

➡ _____

4 Americans leave three peas on the plate. They hoped for a year full of luck.

➡ _____

C Correct the error in each underlined part.

1 A box made of paper is lighter than <u>ones</u> made of wood.

2 We hope that there are enough glasses for each guest to have <u>it</u>.

3 Patrick bought a dictionary yesterday and he lost <u>one</u> today.

4 The hammers are too light for the job, so please send us heavier <u>one</u>.

D Put each sentence into English.

1 Joan은 흥겹게 노래를 부르면서 방으로 들어왔다.

➡ Joan came into the room, _____ cheerfully.

2 Chase는 끊임없이 중얼거리며 컴퓨터로 일을 했다.

➡ Chase worked on a computer, _____ to himself continuously.

3 그 아령들은 무거워요. 더 가벼운 것들이 필요해요.

➡ The dumbbells are heavy. We need lighter _____.

4 이 열쇠는 녹슬었군요. 새것을 장만해야겠어요.

➡ This key is rusty. I'll et a new _____.

Grammar Master

A 1 drawing 2 looking 3 becoming 4 turned

B 1 The teacher entered the classroom, clapping with joy.

  2 The runner finished the race in 10 minutes, breaking the national record.
  3 I picked up the mail, knocking on the door.
  4 Americans leave three peas on the plate, hoping for a year full of luck.

C 1 ones → one 2 it → one 3 one → it 4 one → ones

D 1 singing 2 talking 3 ones 4 one

A Circle the ones that are grammatically correct.

1 (What / That) I like most about her is her honesty.
2 Paul doesn't care (what / that) people say about him.
3 There are many risk factors (what / that) cause heart attacks.
4 Things are not always (what / that) they seem.
5 I was sure (what / that) he would perform his part well.

B Correct the error in each underlined part.

1 Have you ever seen <u>which I'm looking for</u> now?
2 <u>No all books</u> in this room were written by him.
3 <u>The thing what he gave</u> me was this ring.
4 Her parents <u>are no against</u> all of Carol's hobbies.
5 <u>That you want to buy</u> doesn't seem to be in this shop.

C Put each sentence into English.

1 인터넷의 모든 자료가 믿을만한 것은 아니다.
➡ _____ every piece of information on the Internet is reliable.
2 일등이 되는 것이 항상 중요한 것은 아니다.
➡ Being the first is _____ _____ important.
3 모든 전문가들이 그의 태도에 전적으로 공감하고 있는 것은 아니다.
➡ _____ _____ experts are entirely taken with his attitude.

D Arrange the words in the parenthesis according to the context.

1 요람에서 배운 것이 무덤까지 간다. (= 세 살 버릇 여든까지 간다.)
➡ _____ is carried to the grave. (in, learned, what, the, is, cradle)
2 우리 반의 모든 학생들이 농구를 좋아하는 것은 아니다.
➡ _____ in my class like to play basketball. (students, all, not, the)
3 나의 모든 취미가 예술과 관련된 것은 아니다.
➡ _____ related to art. (are, my, all, hobbies, not)
4 나는 진정으로 좋아하는 일을 하고 싶다.
➡ I want to do _____. (really, enjoy, I, what, doing)

정답
Grammar Master

A 1 What 2 what 3 that 4 what 5 that

B 1 which → what 2 No → Not 3 what → which[that] 또는 The thing what → What
  4 no → not 5 That → What

C 1 Not 2 not always 3 Not all

D 1 What is learned in the cradle
  2 Not all the students
  3 Not all my hobbies are
  4 what I really enjoy doing

A Circle the ones that are grammatically correct.

1 It was by Charles Darwin (which / that) the theory was first introduced.
2 Little (do I / I do) know about music, but I like to sing.
3 Never (I have / have I) seen such a great film.
4 It (is / was) a recipe book that I borrowed from ther last week.
5 Only rarely (does she reveal / reveals she) her emotions to anyone.

B Correct the error in each underlined part.

1 <u>It was due to his help who</u> we could finish it so quickly.
2 <u>It is on the way back home</u> that her son had an accident.
3 <u>Not only I love my parents</u> but I respect them.
4 <u>Little he dreamed that</u> he would be a famous writer.
5 <u>Seldom the man was</u> seen by his neighbors.

C Rewrite the sentence below so that each underlined part may be stressed. Be sure to used the structure 'It was ~ that ….'

I applied for Kevin's English course yesterday because of his sense of humor.

➡ It was _____.
➡ It was _____.
➡ It was _____.

D Arrange the words in the parenthesis according to the context.

1 나는 요즘 그녀와 말다툼을 거의 하지 않는다.
➡ _____ an argument with her these days. (have, Rarely, I, do)
2 나는 그러한 일이 일어날 거라고는 꿈에도 생각하지 못했다.
➡ _____ that such a thing would happen. (did, dream, I, Little)
3 그는 지난밤에 소음 때문에 잠을 잘 수 없었다.
➡ _____ last night because of the noise. (sleep, could, he, well, Hardly)
4 이것보다 더 재미있는 영화가 제작된 것은 없다.
➡ _____ been made than this. (movie, Never, has, more, exciting, a)
5 위성이 작동을 멈춘 것은 바로 이틀 전이었다.
➡ _____ the satellite stopped working. (ago, it, was, days, that, two)

정답
Grammar Master

A 1 that   2 do I   3 have I   4 was   5 does she reveal

B 1 who → that   2 is → was   3 I love → do I love   4 he dreamed → did he dream

   5 the man was → was the man

C 1 Kevin's English course that I applied for yesterday because of his sense of humor /

   yesterday that I applied for Kevin's English course because of his sense of humor /
   because of his sense of humor that I applied for Kevin's English course yesterday

D 1 rarely do I have

   2 Little did I dream
   3 Hardly could he sleep well
   4 Never has a more exciting movie
   5 It was two days ago that

A Circle the ones that are grammatically correct.

1 Depression can cause (very / even) more unhappiness.
2 The rumor (what / that) the company would shut down has been proven false.
3 The claim (what / that) I stole his wallet is groundless.
4 Brown sugar is (much / very) better for your health than white sugar.
5 Our bodies always send a signal (that / in which) we should take care of ourselves.

B Choose the one that is used differently from the function of the underlined 'that'.

> She didn't recognize the fact <u>that</u> someone was following her.

1 Everyone was shocked at the news <u>that</u> their beloved star had died.
2 There is no possibility <u>that</u> he will be selected for the position.
3 Last night I dreamed <u>that</u> I was falling from a cliff.
4 There is little hope <u>that</u> the environment will recover.

C Correct the error in each underlined part.

1 Swimming in the pool <u>is very easier than swimming</u> in the sea.
2 Have confidence <u>what you can do anything</u>.
3 Today's weather is <u>lot warmer than I thought</u>.
4 Reading a novel is <u>a very nicer way to kill time</u>.
5 You can do the project yourself. I have a strong <u>belief which you can complete it</u>.

D Arrange the words in the parenthesis according to the context.

1 공기와 물이 예전보다 훨씬 더 더러워졌다.
   ➡ The air and water ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ they used to be. (much, are, than, more, dirty)
2 민주주의는 사람은 모두 평등하게 태어났다는 생각에 기초한다.
   ➡ Democracy is based on the idea ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿. (all, equal, that, men, created, are)
3 그들이 쌍둥이라는 사실은 때때로 그들에게 스트레스를 준다.
   ➡ ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ sometimes causes them stress. (twins, the, they, fact, that, are)
4 로봇은 인간보다 훨씬 더 잘 볼 수 있지만, 그들은 보고 있는 것을 이해하지 못한다.
   ➡ Robots ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿, but they don't understand what they are seeing.
     (see, humans, much, can, than, better)

Grammar Master

A 1 even 2 that 3 that 4 much 5 that

B 3

C 1 very → much[a lot, even, still, far] 2 what → that 3 lot → a lot
   4 very → much[a lot, even, still, far] 5 which → that

D 1 are much more dirty than
   2 that all men are created equal
   3 can see much better than humans