Build Up 1: '명령문, and/or ...'   Worksheet 1-12   Lesson 1

학년		반		번호		이름	

명령문,	and	주어+동사	'…해라, 그러면~'
	or		'…해라, 그렇지 않으면~'

＊문맥에 따라 'if'절을 사용하여 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.

e.g   Hurry up, and you will meet them.
      → If you hurry up, you will meet them.

      Don't make a noise, or you will wake up the baby.
      → If you make a noise, you will wake up the baby.

A 다음을 연결하여 문장을 완성한 후 빈칸에 쓰세요.

1	Get up early,	·	·	you will get wet all over.
2	Go down one block,	· and ·	·	you will miss the first train.
3	Take the umbrella,	·	·	you will see the library.
4	Add more salt,	· or ·	·	you will make the soup better.

1. Get up early, _____.
2. Go down one block, _____.
3. Take the umbrella, _____.
4. Add more salt, and _____.

B. <보기>와 같이 문장을 바꿔 쓸 때, 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰세요.

<보기>
If you have balanced meals, you will be much healthier.
→ Have balanced meals, and you will be much healthier.

1. If you buy the dress, you will regret it.
   →_____ the dress, _____ you will regret it.

2. If you don't put on this scarf, you will get a cold.
   →_____ this scarf, _____ you won't get a cold.

3. If you don't work out regularly, you will gain some weight.
   →_____ regularly, _____ you will gain some weight.

◀ Answers ▶

A. 1. or you will miss the first train
   2. and you will see the library
   3. or you will get wet all over
   4. and you will make the soup better

B. 1. Don't buy, or
   2. Put on, and
   3. Work out, or

Build Up 2: 'It ... (for ~) to부정사' Worksheet 1-13   Lesson 1

학년	반	번호	이름

It + 동사	일의 성격을 나타내는 형용사	for + 목적격	to+동사원형	~가 …하는 것이 —하다
	사람의 성질을 나타내는 형용사	of + 목적격		

* 일의 성격을 나타내는 형용사: easy, difficult, possible, impossible, exciting, dangerous, important 등
  eg. It is important **for** him **to** get the job.
* 사람의 성질을 나타내는 형용사: careful, careless, nice, generous, foolish, stupid, polite, impolite 등
  eg. It is foolish **of** him **to** get the job.

A <보기>와 같이 주어진 어구를 바르게 배열하여 대화를 완성하세요.

> **<보기>**
> A: I don't get along well with Sarah.
> B: Me neither. <u>It is difficult for me to understand her</u>.
>   (for me, it, to understand, is, difficult, her)

1. A: I don't know how to use this machine.
   B: Let's ask Jack. _____.
              (to do, will be, easy, that, it, for him)

2. A: The questions in the exam were very difficult.
   B: Yes, they were. _____.
               (to answer, it, impossible, them, was, for the students)

3. A: Jeff is late. Have you got any calls from him?
   B: Not yet. He has never been late. _____.
               (is, to be, it, strange, for her, late)

B. 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰세요.

1. 그 일이 시간 내에 끝나는 것은 불가능하다.
   → It's _____ to be finished in time.

2. 우리가 이 물을 마시는 것은 안전하다.
   → It is _____ to drink this water.

3. 네가 그녀의 몸무게를 언급하다니 약간 불친절했다.
   → It was a bit _____ to mention her weight.

4. 그가 너에게 그 돈을 주다니 관대했다.
   → It was _____ to give the money to you.

◖ Answers ◗

A. 1. It will be easy for him to do that.
   2. It was impossible for the students to answer them
   3. It is strange for him to be late.

B. 1. impossible for the work[job]
   2. safe for us
   3. unkind of you
   4. generous of him

Build Up 1   'not only *A* but (also) *B*'   **Worksheet 2-12**   Lesson 2

학년	반	번호	이름

not only *A* but (also) *B* = *B* as well as *A*	'A뿐만 아니라 B도'

A. 다음 두 문장을 <보기>와 같이 한 문장으로 만드세요.

> **<보기>**
> He goes to a post office to mail letters. + He goes to a post office to buy stamps.
> → He goes to a post office not only to mail letters but also to buy stamps.

   1. It is unhealthy. + It is wasteful.
    → _____

   2. He is fluent in English. + He is fluent in French.
    → _____

   3. The teachers are watching the movie. + The students are watching the movie.
    → _____

   4. She has three sons. + She has two daughters.
    → _____

B. 'A'에서 만든 문장들을 <보기>와 같이 바꾸어 쓰세요.

> **<보기>**
> He goes to a post office not only to mail letters but also to buy stamps.
> → He goes to a post office to buy stamps as well as to mail letters.

   1. It is not only unhealthy but also wasteful.
    → _____

   2. He is fluent not only in English but also in French.
    → _____

   3. Not only the teachers but also the students are watching the movie.
    → _____

   4. She has not only three sons but also two daughters.
    → _____

◖ **Answers** ◗

A. 1. It is not only unhealthy but also wasteful.

    2. He is fluent not only in English but also in French.

    3. Not only the teachers but also the students are watching the movie.

    4. She has not only three sons but also two daughters.

B. 1. It is wasteful as well as unhealthy.

    2. He is fluent in French as well as in English.

    3. The students as well as the teachers are watching the movie.

    4. She has two daughters as well as three sons.

Build Up 2 🐻 관계부사	Worksheet 2-13	Lesson 2

학년		반		번호		이름	

	관계부사	선행사		전치사 + 관계대명사
시간	when	the time 등	=	in / on / at + which
장소	where	the place 등		in / on / at + which
이유	why	the reason		for which
방법	how	the way		in which

※ 'the way'와 'how'는 같이 쓸 수 없으므로 둘 중 하나를 반드시 생략해야 한다.

A. 빈칸에 알맞은 관계부사를 쓰세요.

1. I don't remember the day _____ Eric left Seoul.

2. Do you know the reason _____ he didn't come?

3. A library is a place _____ you can find a lot of books.

4. This is the house _____ my aunt lives.

5. It is the time _____ we must begin our work.

B. 다음 두 문장을 <보기>와 같이 한 문장으로 만드세요.

> **<보기>**
> I don't know the reason. + He was late for the reason.
> → I don't know the reason why he was late.

1. No one knows the time. + She will arrive at that time.
   → _____

2. The restaurant is on the 4th Avenue. + She sometimes eats out at the restaurant.
   → _____

3. We need to know the reason. + Mr. Kim was really angry for the reason.
   → _____

4. This is the city. + I was born in the city 20 years ago.
   → _____

◀ **Answers** ▶

A. 1. **when**   2. **why**   3. **where**   4. **where**   5. **when**

B. 1. **No one knows the time when she will arrive.**

2. **The restaurant where she sometimes eats out is on the 4th Avenue.**

3. **We need to know the reason why Mr. Kim was really angry.**

4. **This is the city where I was born 20 years ago.**

| Build Up 1 | 'If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형, 주어 + would/could + 동사원형 ....' | Worksheet 3-12 | Lesson 3 |

| 학년 | | 반 | | 번호 | | 이름 | |

| If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형, 주어 + would/could + 동사원형 .... | '만약 …한다면 ~할 텐데.' : 현재 사실에 반대되는 상황을 가정 |

A. 주어진 낱말을 이용하여 빈칸을 적절히 채우세요.

Sora: If Jim got more pocket money, he *would waste* (waste) it all on stupid things.

Jim:　That isn't true. If I had more money, I _____ (spend) it on a new cellular phone.

Andy: If I _____ (win) a lottery, I would buy a computer.

Matt: I _____ (not buy) a plane, if I were you. It's much too expensive.

Sora: If I had more money, I _____ (save) it for a trip to Paris.

Jim:　If I _____ (have) a lot of money, I _____ (buy) a motor bike.

Matt: I _____ (not buy) a motor bike if I _____ (be) you. It is too dangerous.

B. What would or wouldn't you do, if you got more pocket money? Write five sentences.

　e.g. If I got more pocket money, I would buy more clothes.
　　　 If I got more pocket money, I wouldn't complain so much.

　　1. _____

　　2. _____

　　3. _____

　　4. _____

　　5. _____

◀ Answers ▶

A. would spend, won, would not buy, would save, had, would buy, would not buy, were

Build Up 2 'should have + 과거분사' **Worksheet 3-13** Lesson 3

학년	반	번호	이름

should have + 과거분사	'…했어야 했는데 (사실은 …하지 않았다)' : 과거 사실에 대한 유감

A. 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰세요.

> I took an English quiz this morning. I got a poor grade because I didn't study for it last night.
> I _____ last night.

B. 다음 괄호 안의 동사를 적절히 사용하여 문장을 완성하세요. (동사원형 또는 'have+과거분사' 형태)

  1. A: There's an important exam tomorrow.
     B: We should _____ for it. (study)

  2. A: Andy had to pay a fine because he threw some trash on the road.
     B: He should _____ (throw) the trash on the road.

  3. A: Although it was very cold yesterday, Jenny played for five hours outside. Now she is coughing.
     B: She should _____ (go) outside yesterday.

  4. A: I failed the math exam.
     B: You should _____ (study) for it.

  5. A: Every year, many animals are hit buy cars on the road.
     B: People should _____ (drive) more carefully.

C. 다음 문장을 'should / shouldn't have+과거분사' 형태를 이용하여 바꿔 쓰세요.
  e.g. I feel sorry because I didn't finish the project.
      → *I should have finished the project.*

  1. Tom is sorry that he quit his job.
     → _____

  2. Jason is sorry because he didn't visit his grandmother.
     → _____

  3. Anne is locked out. She didn't take her keys with her.
     → _____

  4. Tony is sorry he bought such an expensive computer.
     → _____

◀ Answers ▶

A. should have studied

B 1. study

   2. not have thrown

   3. not have played

   4. have studied

   5. drive

C. 1. Tom shouldn't have quit his job.

   2. Jason should have visited his grandmother.

   3. Anne should have taken her keys with herself.

   4. Tony shouldn't have bought such an expensive computer.

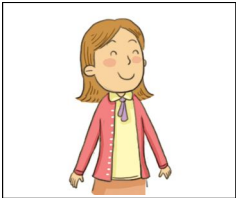## Build Up 1: 'It seems/seemed that ....' Worksheet 4-12   Lesson 4

학년	반	번호	이름

· 'It seems / seemed that ....' 구문은 '…인 것 같다, …해 보인다'의 의미이다. 'It seems / seemed that ....' 구문은 '주어+seem(s) / seemed to ....'의 구문으로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다. 이때 **seem**과 **that**절의 동사의 시제가 같으면 단순부정사, 다르면 완료부정사를 쓴다.

단순부정사	It **seems** that she is tired. → She seems **to be** tired.	seem과 that절의 동사가 is로 모두 현재시제이므로 단순부정사 사용
완료부정사	It **seems** that he was pleased. → He seems **to have been** pleased.	seem은 현재이고 that절의 동사는 was로 과거. 시제가 다르므로 완료부정사 사용

A. 다음 그림을 설명하는 문장을 <보기>와 같이 만들어 보세요.

<보기>

It seems that she is happy.
She seems to be happy.

1.

It seems _____.
He seems _____.

2.

_____
_____
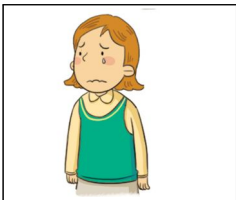
B. 두 문장의 의미가 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰세요.

1. 그녀는 거짓말을 하고 있는 것 같았다.
= She _____ to be telling a lie.

2. 그는 이번 주말에 우리를 방문할 것 같다.
= It _____ that _____ is going to visit us this weekend.

3. 그들은 결과에 매우 만족한 것 같았다.
= It seemed that they _____ very satisfied with the result.

4. It seems that Mary is disappointed.
= Mary seems _____ _____ disappointed.

5. It seemed that he was very glad to meet me.
= He _____ to _____ very glad to meet me.

◀ **Answers** ▶

A. 1. that he is very angry

   to be very angry

   2. It seems that she is very sad.

   She seems to be very sad.

B. 1. seemed   **2.** seems, he

   3. were   **4.** to be

   5. seemed, be

Build Up 2: 'so that ... can/could~'　　**Worksheet 4-13**　　Lesson 4

학년		반		번호		이름	

so that ... can / could~	'…가 ~하기 위해서, …가 ~할 수 있도록'

A. 다음 <보기>에서 알맞은 구문을 골라 문장을 완성하세요.

1. I studied very hard so that _____ .

2. She exercised regularly so that _____ .

3. John saved a lot of money so that _____ .

4. I gave him a ride so that _____ .

<보기>	he could buy that house
	I could pass the exam
	she could be healthy
	he could be on time

B. 주어진 두 문장을 'so that'과 'could'를 이용하여 한 문장으로 만드세요.

1. Everyone in the class should arrive on time. + They catch the first train.
   → _____

2. He saved a lot of money. + He helped the poor.
   → _____

3. She prepared the breakfast. + I saved my time.
   → _____

4. They opened the door. + I went into the room.
   → _____

◖ **Answers** ◗

A. 1. I could pass the exam

   2. she could be healthy

   3. he could buy that house

   4. he could be on time

B. 1. Everyone in the class should arrive on time so that they can catch the first train.

   2. He saved a lot of money so that he could help the poor.

   3. She prepared the breakfast so that I could save my time.

   4. They opened the door so that I could go into the room.

Build Up 1 'too+형용사/부사+to+동사원형' **Worksheet 5-12** Lesson 5

학년	반	번호	이름

'too+형용사/부사+to+동사원형': '너무 …해서 ~할 수 없다'	≒	'so+ 형용사 / 부사+that+주어+cannot+동사원형'

e.g. He is **too** young **to** go to school ≒ He is **so** young **that** he **cannot** go to school.

A. 두 문장의 의미가 같도록 빈칸을 완성하세요.

1. Mike is too slow to follow his dad.
   → Mike is so _____.

2. They are too weak to lift the bag.
   → They are _____.

3. I am so tired that I can't help you.
   → I am _____.

4. She was too short to press the button.
   → She was _____.

5. The dog was so small that he could not save his owner.
   → The dog was _____.

B. 다음 주어진 그림을 보고, 'too ... to ~ / so ... that ~ ' 구문을 활용하여 <보기>와 같이 문장을 만들어 보세요.

<보기>
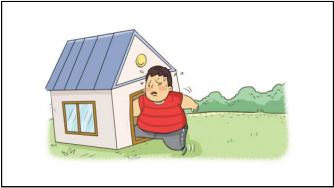
(big, enter)
He is too big to enter the house.
He is so big that he cannot enter the house.

(old, carry)
1. She is _____.
2. She is _____.

(difficult, read)
3. The book was _____.
4. The book was _____.

◀ **Answers** ▶

A 1. slow that he can't follow his dad

  2. so weak that they cannot lift the bag

  3. too tired to help you

  4. so short that she couldn't press the button

  5. too small to save his owner

B. 1. too old to carry the bag

  2. so old that she cannot carry the bag

  3. too difficult for her to read

  4. so difficult that she couldn't read it

Build Up 2: 간접의문문   🐻 **Worksheet 5-13**   Lesson 5

| 학년 | | 반 | | 번호 | | 이름 | |

간접의문문: 직접의문문이 다른 문장 안으로 들어간 것	의문사가 있는 의문문	'의문사+주어+동사' e.g. Who is the man? → He asks me <u>who the man is</u>.
	의문사가 없는 의문문	'if / whether+주어+동사' e.g. Does she live in Seoul? → I don't know <u>if she lives in Seoul</u>.

A. 여러분은 여행 가이드와 함께 여행 중입니다. 다음 그림을 보고 여행 가이드에게 물어볼 질문을 만들어 보세요.

1. Do you know _____?

2. Excuse me, can you tell me _____?

3. Could you tell me _____?

4. Sorry to bother you, but do you know _____?

5. I'm curious about _____.

6. Have you any idea about _____?

7. Can I ask you _____?

8. Do you happen to know _____?

9. Can you tell me _____?

◖ Answers ◗

A. 1. how far away the hotel is

2. how high the prices are

3. how hot it is

4. what the beaches are like

5. if there are any good shops

6. how big the resort is

7. what there is to do at night

8. if it is sunny

9. what the hotel is like

Build Up 1   'as if' 가정법   **Worksheet 6-12**   Lesson 6

학년	반	번호	이름

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as if / as though + 주어 + 동사의 과거형: '마치 …인 것처럼'
as if / as though + 주어 + 동사의 과거완료형: '마치 …였던 것처럼'

---

e.g   He talks **as if** he knew her. → In fact, he doesn't know her.

He talked **as if** he knew her. → In fact, he didn't know her.

She talks **as if** she had seen a ghost. → In fact, she didn't see a ghost.

A. **'as if'**를 사용하여 다음 문장을 완성하세요.

1. In fact, he was not her own baby.
   → She treated him _____ .

2. In fact, her life didn't depend on it.
   → She did the work _____ .

3. In fact, they didn't know everything.
   → They spoke _____ .

4. In fact, his whole body was not on fire.
   → He felt _____ .

5. In fact, the bird didn't know my feeling.
   → The bird looked at me _____ .

6. In fact, he could not do a million things at once.
   → He acted _____ .

7. In fact, she knows me.
   → She acted _____ .

8. In fact, she is not American.
   → She speaks English _____ .

◀ **Answers** ▶

1. as if he were her own baby

2. as if her life depended on it

3. they knew everything

4. as if his whole body were on fire

5. as if the bird knew my feeling

6. as if they could do a million things at once

7. as if she didn't know me

8. as if she were American

Build Up 2	접속사 'while'	Worksheet 6-13	Lesson 6

학년		반		번호		이름	

While	vs.	When
'…하는 동안'	해석	'…할 때'
어느 일정한 기간	의미 차이	어느 특정한 때
주로 진행 시제와 같이 사용	용도	주로 단순 시제와 같이 사용
While she **was cooking**, he was reading the newspaper.	e.g.	**When** she **saw** him, he was reading the newspaper

A. 그림을 보고, 'while'을 사용하여 <보기>와 같이 문장을 만들어 보세요.

<보기>

→ Tom <u>did his homework while Mike was playing basketball with his friend</u>.

Tom / do homework   Mike / plat basketball

1.

it / rain   Ann / take a walk

→ _____

_____

2.

Mom / do the dishes   Dad / wash the car

→ _____

_____

3.

Julia / listen to music   Ben / fish

→ _____

_____

4.
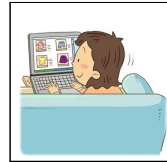
he / read a book   his wife / shop

→ _____

_____

◖ **Answers** ◗

A. 1. It rained while Ann was taking a walk with her friend.

   2. Mom did the dishes while Dad was washing the car.

   3. Julia listened to music while Ben was fishing.

   4. He read a book while his wife was shopping.

Build Up 1 🐻 although 　　　**Worksheet 7-12**　　　Lesson 7

학년		반		번호		이름	

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although: **'(비록) …이긴 하지만, …임에도 불구하고'**

　≒ though, even though

A. 다음 문장을 우리말로 해석하세요.

　1. Although it was very cold, he went out without an overcoat.

　　→ ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

　2. She took care of her sisters, although she was only ten.

　　→ ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

　3. Although Tom is weak, he is very brave.

　　→ ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

B. 괄호 안에서 알맞은 접속사를 고르세요.

　1. (If / Although) he got up late, he wasn't late for school.
　2. (Because / Although) he is old, he can do the work.

C. 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 고르세요.

　I can remember his face, but I can't remember his name.

　= ＿＿＿＿＿＿ I can remember his face, I can't remember his name.

　a. Because　　　b. When　　　c. Since　　　d. If　　　e. Although

D. 다음 우리말에 맞도록 <보기>에서 알맞은 말을 골라 괄호 안의 말과 함께 바르게 배열하세요.

　그 소년은 비록 작지만, 이 상자들을 옮길 수 있다.

　(is, the boy, small)

　→＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿, he can carry these boxes.

<보기>　when　　　if　　　although　　　because

E. 밑줄 친 Although와 의미가 같은 것을 고르세요.

　Although Helen lost her sight, she kept trying to achieve her goals.

　a. Even　　　b. If　　　c. Because　　　d. Though　　　e. When

◀ **Answers** ▶

A. **1.** 날씨가 추운데도 불구하고, 그는 외투도 입지 않고 외출했다.

  2. 그녀는 겨우 열 살이지만, 여동생들을 돌보았다.

  3. Tom은 약하지만 매우 용감하다.

B. **1.** Although **2.** Although

C. **e**

D. Although the boy is small

E. **d**

Build Up 2 🐻 'used to + 동사원형' Worksheet 7-13   Lesson 7

학년	반	번호	이름

used to + 동사원형	'…하곤 했다', '예전에는 …이 있었다' : 과거의 반복된 습관이나 동작, 지속된 상태

e.g   David **used to** work in a factory. Now he works in a supermarket.

They **used to** live in Busan, now they live in Daejeon.

A. 다음 그림을 보고, 'used to' 구문을 이용하여 <보기>처럼 문장을 완성하세요.

<보기>

She used to have long hair.

1. She _____ tennis.

2. I _____ a taxi driver, now I'm a hairdresser.

3. We _____ in France, we live in London now.

4. He _____ glasses.

C. 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰세요.

  1. He played soccer on Sundays before, but now he doesn't

    = He _____ soccer on Sundays.

  2. I lived near the park when I was little, but now I don't.

    = I _____ near the park when I was little.

  3. When I was a child, I liked computer games. But I don't like them now.

    = I _____ computer games.

◖ **Answers** ◗

A. 1. used to play **2.** used to be **3.** used to live **4.** used to wear

B 1. used to play **2.** used to live **3.** used to like

Build Up 1   'so ... that'   **Worksheet 8-12**   Lesson 8

학년	반	번호	이름

so ... that ~	'매우 …해서 ~하다' : 원인과 결과를 나타냄

A. 자연스러운 문장이 되도록 두 어구를 연결하세요.

1. She was so honest ·   · that everyone loves her.

2. She is so smart ·   · that she can understand it.

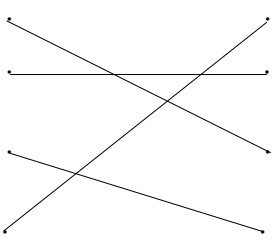3. She was so tired ·   · that she couldn't tell a lie.

4. She is so kind ·   · that she couldn't do the work.

B. 위에서 연결한 문장들을 빈칸에 다시 쓰세요.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

C. 다음 단어들을 배열하여 하나의 문장을 만드세요.

1. (wise, he, that, decide, himself, for, is so, can, he).
→ _____

2. (short, ceiling, he, so, can't, touch, is, the, he, that).
→ _____

3. (complicated, rule, is, nobody, understand, it, can, that, the, so).
→ _____

4. (nervous, that, so, I, forgot, I, question, the, was)
→ _____

◖ **Answers** ◗

A. 1. She was so honest   that everyone loves her.

  2. She is so smart   that she can understand it.

  3. She was so tired   that she couldn't tell a lie.

  4. She is so kind   that she couldn't continue working.

B. 1. She was so honest that she couldn't tell a lie.

  2. She is so smart that she can understand it.

  3. She was so tired that she couldn't continue working.

  4. She is so kind that everyone loves her.

C. 1. He is so wise that he can decide for himself.
  2. He is so short that he can't touch the ceiling.
  3. The rule is so complicated that nobody can understand it.
  4. I was so nervous that I forgot the question.

Build Up 2	'it ... that ~'	Worksheet 8-13	Lesson 8

학년		반		번호		이름	

'it ... that ~' 강조 구문	'~한 것은 바로 …이다' : 강조하고 싶은 말을 it과 that 사이에 넣는다.

e.g. Jane broke the window yesterday.
> → **It** was *Jane* **that** broke the window yesterday. **(주어 강조)**
> → **It** was *the window* **that** Jane broke yesterday. **(목적어 강조)**
> → **It** was *yesterday* **that** Jane broke the window. **(부사 강조)**

A. <보기>와 같이 밑줄 친 부분을 강조하여 문장을 만드세요.

> **<보기>**
> The accident took place <u>in 1995</u>.
> → <u>It was in 1995 that the accident took place</u>.

1. (1) You should take care of <u>the child</u>.

    → _____

  (2) <u>You</u> should take care of the child.

    → _____

2. (1) I lost <u>the hat</u> at the station.

  → _____

  (2) I lost the hate <u>at the station</u>.

  → _____

3. (1) I dated <u>Daniel</u> at the amusement park last Sunday.

  → _____

  (2) I dated Daniel <u>at the amusement park</u> last Sunday.

  → _____

  (3) I dated Daniel at the amusement park <u>last Sunday</u>.

  → _____

◖ Answers ◗

A

1. (1) It is the child that you should take care of.

   (2) It is you that should take care of the child.

2. (1) It was the hat that I lost at the station.

   (2) It was at the station that I lost the hat.

3. (1) It was Daniel that I dated at the amusement park last Sunday.

   (2) It was at the amusement park that I dated Daniel last Sunday.

   (3) It was last Sunday that I dated Daniel at the amusement park.

A

Build Up 1: 'with+명사(구)+형용사/분사/부사(구)' 🐻 **Worksheet 9-12** Lesson 9

학년		반		번호		이름	

'with+명사(구)+형용사/현재분사/과거분사/부사(구)'	'…하면서', '…인 채로' : 동시에 일어나는 일을 묘사함

* 이때 명사와 그 뒤의 형용사 · 분사는 의미상으로 주어와 동사의 관계에 있는데, 분사는 능동적인 관계에 있으면 현재분사를, 수동적인 관계에 있으면 과거분사를 쓴다.
  e.g with my hand swinging **(내 손을 흔들면서)**
  with his legs crossed **(다리를 꼰 채로)**

A. 다음 그림을 보고 <보기>와 같이 빈칸을 완성하세요.

보기

The singer sang _____with his eyes closed_____.

1. She was standing _____.

2. I fell asleep _____.

3. She said something _____at the door.

B. 다음 괄호 안의 어구들을 바르게 배열하세요.

1. Mary came to school (clothes, with, wet, her).
2. He looked at his son (folded, his, with, arms).
3. She left the kitchen (with, boiling, kettle, the).
4. They began to work (with, sleeves, their, rolled up).
5. Joseph spoke (mouth, his, with, full).

◖ **Answers** ◗

A.

1. **with her hair blowing in the wind**
2. **with the window open**
3. **with her finger pointing**

B.

1. **with her clothes wet**
2. **with his arms folded**
3. **with the kettle boiling**
4. **with their sleeves rolled up**
5. **with his mouth full**

Build Up 2: 과거 분사의 후위 수식   **Worksheet 9-13**   Lesson 9

학년	반	번호	이름

He bought **a camera <u>made</u>** in Germany. ↑_____|	분사가 부사구 등의 다른 말과 함께 명사를 꾸밀 때, 명사 뒤에서 꾸며줌

※ 현재분사는 능동 · 진행의 의미를 전달하는 반면, 과거분사는 수동 · 완료의 의미를 전달한다.

A. 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르고 해석하세요.

1. I have an old book (writing / written) in Chinese.

   → _____

2. I was impressed by the photo (taking / taken) by him.

   → _____

3. There are hundreds of people (working / worked) in the factory.

   → _____

4. The car (breaking / broken) in the accident was mine.

   → _____

5. I like this picture (painting / painted) by Pablo Picasso.

   → _____

B. 괄호 안의 낱말을 이용하여 주어진 우리말과 일치하도록 문장을 완성하세요.

1. 그녀는 Robert Frost가 쓴 시를 외웠다.
   She memorized a poem _____ by Robert Frost. (write)

2. 하늘에서 날고 있는 저 비행기를 보아라.
   Look at that airplane _____ in the sky. (fly)

3. 나는 나무 아래에 떨어진 나뭇잎들을 주웠다.
   I picked up the leaves _____ under the tree. (fall)

4. 정문 앞에 서 있는 저 남자는 나의 수학 선생님이다.
   The man _____ in front of the gate is my math teacher. (stand)

5. 나는 눈에 덮인 아름다운 집을 보았다.
   I saw a beautiful house _____ with snow. (cover)

◖ **Answers** ◗

A.

1. **written,** 나는 중국어로 쓰인 오래된 책 한 권을 가지고 있다.

2. **taken,** 나는 그에 의해 찍힌 사진에 감명 받았다.
3. **working,** 그 공장에서 일하는 사람들이 수백 명 있다.
4. **broken,** 그 사고에서 부서진 차는 내 차였다.
5. **painted,** 나는 **Pablo Picasso**가 그린 이 그림을 좋아한다.

B 1. written 2. flying 3. fallen 4. standing 5. covered

Build Up 1 관계대명사의 계속적 용법	Worksheet 10-12	Lesson 10

학년	반	번호	이름

* 관계대명사의 두 가지 용법 비교

한정적 용법	계속적 용법
관계대명사 앞에 콤마(,)가 없다.	관계대명사 앞에 콤마(,)가 있다.
관계사절을 먼저 해석한다.	앞에서부터 차례로 해석한다.
관계대명사절은 선행사를 뒤에서 직접 수식한다.	관계대명사절은 문장과 독립적으로 쓰여 선행사를 보충 설명한다. 의미상 '접속사(and, but, for)+대명사'로 바꿀 수 있다.
e.g. I have a brother who is an artist. (나는 예술가인 남동생이 있다. - 남자 형제가 몇 명인지 알 수 없음)	e.g. I have a brother, who is an artist. (나는 남동생이 하나 있는데, 그는 예술가이다. - 남자 형제가 한 명 있음)

1) 관계대명사 계속적 용법에서는 'that'과 'what'은 쓸 수 없다.
2) 앞 문장 전체가 관계대명사 'which'의 선행사가 되기도 한다.

    e.g. He said nothing at all, which made her more angry.

A. 다음 밑줄 친 부분에 유의하여 우리말로 해석하세요.

  1. He had two sons, who became doctors.
    → _____

  2. Everyone likes the boy, who is very kind and honest.
    → _____

  3. He had a few books, which he read again and again.
    → _____

  4. I love this novel, which has many interesting characters.
    → _____

B 다음 문장에서 어법상 틀린 곳을 찾아 바르게 고치세요.

  1. Sally liked the present what Tom gave to her.
  2. This is the house who Mr. Parker built.
  3. He was an Englishman, that I knew from her accent.
  4. I added some sauce, what made the dish delicious.

◖ Answers ◗

A

1. 그는 아들이 둘 있었는데, 그들은 의사가 되었다.

2. 모든 사람들이 그 소년을 좋아하는데, 그는 친절하고 정직하기 때문이다.

3. 그는 책이 몇 권 있었는데, 그것들을 반복해서 읽었다.

4. 나는 이 소설을 무척 좋아하는데, 많은 재미있는 등장인물들이 있기 때문이다.

B

1. what → which / that

2. who → which / that

3. that → which

4. what → which

Build Up 2 명사절을 이끄는 접속사 'if / whether'   **Worksheet 10-13**   Lesson 10

학년	반	번호	이름

명사절을 이끄는 접속사 'if / whether'	'…인지 아닌지'

e.g. I asked him **if / whether** he could swim.
I don't know **if / whether** he is honest.

A 다음을 연결하여 문장을 완성하세요.

1. Listen to your teacher   ·   · a. whether it is fine tomorrow or not.
2. I will go to the zoo   ·   · b. if you want to learn well.
3. Could you tell me   ·   · c. if you'd like to come with me.
4. I was wondering   ·   · d. whether he will leave the city.
5. He can't decide   ·   · e. if it is going to rain tomorrow?

B. 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르세요.

1. I don't believe (if / that) he did it.

2. She asked (if / that) you were tired.

3. He asked me (if / that) you knew her address.

4. I think (if / that) he will come back soon.

5. It is natural (if / that) parents love their children.

◖ Answers ◗

A

1. b   **2.** a   **3.** e   **4.** c   **5.** d

B

1. that   **2.** if   **3.** if   **4.** that   **5.** that