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동 명 사



Chapter 1 품사와 문장 성분

│. 기본 & 연습



영어의 8 품사

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) I saw the <u>movie</u> last year. 명사
 - (2) Let's <u>have</u> a party. 동사
 - (3) She is thirteen years <u>old</u>. 형용사
 - (4) Do you know his name? 대명사
 - (5) John went home <u>late</u> yesterday. 부사
 - (6) This is white and that is black. 접속사
 - (7) The leaves become red <u>in</u> the fall. 전치사
 - (8) Were you in the house? 동사
 - (9) He gave <u>it</u> to me. 대명사
 - (10) We had a very good time there. 부사
- 2. (1) What are you doing? 대명사 / 주어
 - (2) He sent me this postcard. 명사 / (직접)목적어
 - (3) This is a computer. 명사 / 보어
 - (4) The mountain is very high. 부사 / 형용사 수식
 - (5) I have a very big bag. 형용사 / 명사 수식
- 3. (1) We are (**good**) friends.
 - (2) Marie is very (**pretty**).
 - (3) He (**swims**) well.
 - (4) I (really) like music.
 - (5) There was a (happy) prince in the town.
 - (6) My grandmother (**died**) in 1989.
 - (7) I must (print) this.
 - (8) The flower is very (beautiful).

◆ 단어와 품사

1. (1) New school begins in the <u>late</u> summer.	영룡사 : 늦는
(2) He came to school <u>late</u> .	부사 : 늦게
2. (1) Please <u>close</u> the window.	동사 : 닫다
(2) Christmas is very <u>close</u> .	형용사:가까운
3. (1) Snow is <u>fall</u> ing from the sky.	동사 : 떨어지다
(2) I like <u>fall</u> better than summer.	명사:가을



🔞 문장 성분

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) Love is a very beautiful thing. 주어
 - (2) She is <u>a singer</u>. 주격 보어
 - (3) They don't have a dog. 목적어
 - (4) Who made this? 주어
 - (5) My father bought me a watch. 간접목적어
 - (6) Louis is very tall. 주격 보어
 - (7) Did you go to the concert? 동사
 - (8) It is very cold in winter. 주어
 - (9) I was surfing the Internet. 목적어
 - (10) You made me happy. 목적격 보어
- 2. (1) They are on the beach.

(2) Miss Jameson is an announcer.

주격 보어 주 동

(3) I am reading a novel.

동 목적어

(4) Nick bought me a game CD.

동 간목

(5) We call him Jimmy.

- 주 동 목 목적격 보어
- 3. (1) Mr. Ford (is) our math teacher. ← 동사
 - (2) David is very good-looking and I like (him). ← 목적어
 - (3) That is my cap. Please give (it) to me. ← 직접목적어

Ⅱ. 종 합 문 제

1. (1) Little Red Riding Hood goes to her grandmother.

- (2) Grandma lives <u>happily</u> near the woods, and a wolf lives there. 부사
- (3) The wolf knocks on the door of grandma's house.
- (4) The wolf says, "I am Red Riding Hood, grandma." 대명사
- (5) Grandma opens the door, and the wolf eats her. 접속사
- (6) Red Riding Hood knocks and comes into grandma's house.

전치사

(7) Red Riding Hood says, "Grandma, you have big teeth", and the wolf eats her.

(8) <u>Hurrah!</u> A woodcutter saves Red Riding Hood and grandma. 감탄사

- 2. (1)-(d) are / (2)-(c) am / (3)-(a) is / (4)-(e) was / (5)-(b) were
- 3. (1) Andrew gets up at 7 o'clock in the morning.
 - (2) Ann eats her breakfast at 8 o'clock.
 - (3) Phil goes to school at 8:30.
 - (4) Meg studies hard at school until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
 - (5) Michelle **goes to bed** at 10 o'clock in the evening.
- 4. (3) New
- 5. (2) buy
- 6. (1) books
- 7. (4) good
- 8. (3) sleep
- 9. (4) in
- 10. (3) Alas
- 11. (1) quickly
- 12. (3) A: Julia plays <u>in</u> the park. B: I will stay at home <u>because</u> it's raining. (접속사)
- 13. (2) I solve the problem <u>easy</u>. \rightarrow I solve the problem <u>easily</u>.
- 14. (1) I am a Korean and I love Korea.
 - (2) He is a very strong man.
 - (3) She goes to school early in the morning.

Ⅲ. TOEFL 맛보기

⑥ 유형 1. 형용사 − 명사 혼동

② 유형 4. 부사 – 명사 혼동

예제) C: health → healthy

예제) D: fastness → fast

🔘 유형 2. 형용사 - 부사 혼동

◎ 유형 5. 전치사 - 접속사 혼동

예제) D: coldly → cold

예제) C: when → in

⊙ 유형 3. 동사 - 명사 혼동

② 유형 6. 주어 찾기

예제) C: life → live

예제) (D) Young people

②、유형 7. 동사 찾기

예제) (B) buy

◎ 유형 8. 주어와 동사 찾기

예제) (D) Steven Spielberg may be

🔘 유형 9. 보어 찾기

예제) (C) a dangerous animal

🔘 유형 10. 목적어와 목적격 보어 찾기

예제) (C) the Internet

◎ 유형 11. 문장 성분이 빠진 경우

예제) A: Thomas Allen the \rightarrow Thomas Allen was the

IV. CBT MINI TEST

2. C: goodness → good ☜ 유형 1. 형용사 - 명사 혼동

3. B : give → gift ☜ 유형 3. 동사 - 명사 혼동

5. (D) horses 電 유형 10. 목적어 찾기

6. D : easily → easy 등 유형 2. 형용사 - 부사 혼동

7. (B) is ☜ 유형 7. 동사 찾기

8. (C) The Lumiere brothers invented 유형 8. 주어와 동사 찾기

9. (C) a famous tower 유형 9. 보어 찾기

10. B : lateness → late ☜ 유형 4. 부사 - 명사 혼동

Chapter 2 장

│. 기본 & 연습



평서문

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) Tommy is my friend.
 - (2) Jane **reads a comic book**.
 - (3) Bobby has a cute puppy.
- 2. (1) Patty isn't always at home on Sundays.
 - (2) Andy doesn't write a letter to his parents.
 - (3) Tony didn't play baseball with his friends.
 - (4) You aren't Jason's brother.
 - (5) We didn't have a good time at the party.



🔝 의문문

- 1. (1) Does she make a paper doll?
 - (2) Are you students of the school?
 - (3) Can he speak English?
- 2. (1) What do you do after school?
 - (2) Is he Tom's brother?
 - (3) Who gave you this book?
- 3. (1) Yes, she does. / No, she does not.
 - (2) She is my friend, Jenny. / She is my sister. 등
- 4. (1) 아니, 좋아해. (Yes, I do.)
 - (2) 응, 안 친절해. (No, she isn't.)
 - (3) 아니, 끝냈어. (Yes, they did.)
- 5. (1) You are hungry, aren't you?
 - (2) Mr. Baker teaches English, doesn't he?
 - (3) It doesn't rain today, does it?
 - (4) We can use this, can't we?
 - (5) Let's take a walk, **shall we**?
 - (6) Give it to me, will you?



명령문

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) Let's go to the library.
 - (2) Be quiet.
 - (3) Don't make a noise.
- 2. (1) Let's go home with Danny.
 - (2) Don't sit on the table.
- 3. (1) 지금 출발해라, 그렇지 않으면 기차를 놓칠 것이다.
 - (2) 열심히 공부해라, 그러면 시험에 합격할 것이다.



<u>링</u> 감탄문

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) What an interesting book this is!
 - (2) How smart she is!
 - (3) How fast he speaks!
- 2. (1) What big dogs they are!
 - (2) How fine it is today!

Ⅱ. 종 합 문 제

- 1. (1) 의문문으로: Did Alice call the police vesterday?
 - (2) 부정문으로 : Her mother didn't buy the bicycle for her.
 - (3) 의문문으로 : Was she very angry?
 - (4) 부정문으로 : Alice doesn't go to school by bicycle.
 - (5) 부정문으로 : She isn't still crying in her bed.
 - (6) 부가 의문문으로 : Alice is a good and nice girl, isn't she?
 - (7) 의문문으로 : Can she buy her daughter a new bicycle?
- 2. (1) Do you know my brother?
- 3. (3) What time did you get up this morning?

- 4. (2) No, I can't.
- 5. (4) A: Do you like baseball? B: Yes, I do.
- 6. (4) Greg has a roommate, <u>hasn't he?</u>

 \rightarrow doesn't he?

- 7. (3) will you, shall we
- 8. (2) Karen doesn't finish her work before 6 o'clock.
- 9. (1) (부정문) You <u>doesn't</u> keep your promise. → You <u>don't</u> keep your promise.
- 10. (4) What a beautiful flower this is!
- 11. (3) How I am busy!
- 12. (2) Not eat something cold.→ Don't eat something cold.
- 13. \rightarrow (**Let's**) go shopping in the afternoon.
- 14. \rightarrow Help me with my homework, (and) I'll help you later.
- 15. \rightarrow Take care of your baby sister, (**or**) your mother will be angry.
- 16. (1) 내 남동생은(형은/오빠는) 너무 어리석다. 그는 항상 숙제를 잊어버린다.
 - (2) 지하철을 타라, 그렇지 않으면 학교에 늦을 것이다.
 - (3) 여기서 떠들지 말자. 많은 학생들이 공부하고 있어.

Chapter 3 명 사

│. 기본 & 연습

🔝 명사의 종류

기 초 확 인

(1) tower : 보통명사 - 보어 building : 보통명사 - 보어

(2) chair: 보통명사 - 목적어

(3) water : 물질명사 - 목적어(4) love : 추상명사 - 주어

(5) Norway : 고유명사 - 주어 country : 보통명사 - 보어

🔃 셀 수 있는 명사와 셀 수 없는 명사

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) Do you have any <u>sisters</u>?
 - (2) I have much <u>homework</u> today.
 - (3) I don't have much money. I only have two dollars.
 - (4) My $\underline{\text{family}}$ is very big.
 - (5) Do you have $\underbrace{\text{time}}_{\text{U}}$? Yes. Maybe about an $\underbrace{\text{hour}}_{\text{C}}$.
 - (6) Susan likes <u>coffee</u> very much.
 - (7) She can speak three <u>languages</u>. They are <u>Korean</u>, <u>English</u>, and <u>Japanese</u>.
 - (8) We have much $\underline{\text{snow}}$ this winter.

(9) Her <u>hair</u> is brown.

U Hei <u>nan</u> is brown

(10) I have a wonderful <u>plan</u>.

- 2. (1) I want a milk.
 - → I want **a glass of milk**. / I want **some milk**.
 - (2) The grasses are green.
 - \rightarrow The **grass is** green.
 - (3) We have much times.
 - \rightarrow We have **much time**.
 - (5) My favorite subject is a history.
 - \rightarrow My favorite subject is **history**.



셀 수 없는 명사의 양을 표시하는 방법

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) I drink two (glasses) of milk every day.
 - (2) I need some (sheets) of paper.
 - (3) We eat some (loaves) of bread for lunch.
 - (4) He gave me a (bottle) of wine.
- 2. (1) Give her a cup of coffee.
 - (2) I want a sheet of paper.



(10) 명사의 수

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) I have many pen. \rightarrow I have many pens.
 - (2) <u>The United States are</u> in North America. → <u>The United States is</u> in North America.
 - (3) Mathematics are very difficult. \rightarrow Mathematics is very difficult.
 - (4) I like every boys in my class. \rightarrow I like every boy in my class.
 - (5) Does your father have $\underline{\text{many money}}$? \rightarrow Does your father have $\underline{\text{much money}}$?
- 2. (1) We have (much) snow in winter.
 - (2) There are (**some**) books in his room.
 - (3) Each (person) has his or her room.
 - (4) (Many) people come to the contest.
 - (5) Dave has (a few) hobbies.
 - (6) There is (a little) sugar in the pot.
 - (7) Every (rose) has its thorn.
 - (8) Do you have (any) problems?
 - (9) We have (a little) time.
 - (10) Meg went out (a few) minutes ago.
- 3. (1) I have a few (some) pens.
 - (2) I have much time on Saturday.
 - (3) There is a little bread.



명사의 복수형

- 1. (1) flower flowers (2) dish - dishes (3) child - **children** (4) woman - women (5) datum - **data** (6) horse - horses (7) baby - babies (8) foot - **feet**
 - (9) leaf leaves (10) photo - photos (11) country - countries (12) sheep - sheep (13) story - stories (14) toy - toys
 - (15) wife wives (16) roof - roofs (17) house - houses (18) bus - **buses** (19) airplane - airplanes (20) gram - grams

- 2. (1) A cat is an animal.
 - (2) Her children are very cute.
 - (3) There are dishes on the table.
- 3. (1) My father repaired the **benches**.
 - (2) They look like oxen.
 - (3) I am five feet tall.
 - (4) There are many **women** in the room.
 - (5) The **leaves** of the tree are very pretty.

🕼 명사의 소유격

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) This is a boys' school.
 - (2) He stands beside the door of the room.
 - (3) How is today's weather?
- 2. (1) This is Bill's car.
 - (2) The jacket of this CD is pretty.
 - (3) This is a students' room.

Ⅱ. 종 합 문 제

- 1. (1) Susan (3) gold (4) bread (8) truth (9) English (12) snow
- 2. (2) I go to school.
- 3. (1) Jane buys two boxes of chocolate.
 - (2) She gives them to her **children** and her **babies**.
 - (3) In her house, there live many mice.
 - (4) One child dropped some pieces of chocolate on his feet. A mouse jumps on them and eats the chocolates.
 - (5) The child thinks the **mice** are like **deer**. He loves the little mouse very much.
 - (6) The child's teeth are rotten.
 - And the mouse's **teeth** are also rotten.
 - (7) They always play together on the fallen **leaves** of the trees.
- 4. (2) sugar
- 5. (4) letters
- 6. (1) a few
- 7. (2) These are the girls's books. \rightarrow These are the girls' books.
- 8. (4) She's not pretty. (= She is)
 - * 나머지는 소유격

- 9. (2) shirts
- 10. (1) Mathematics <u>are</u> an interesting subject. → Mathematics <u>is</u> an interesting subject.
- 11. (3) I drink two milks every day. \rightarrow I drink two glasses of milk every day.
- 12. (2) a piece of
- 13. I don't have (much) money.
- 14. It takes many (hours) to finish it.
- 15. (1) sheep
- 16. (1) I am learning a lot of new words.
 - (2) I bought a little fruit at the market.
 - (3) I need two pieces of chalk.

III. TOEFL 맛보기

② 유형 12. 명사의 수가 잘못된 경우

예제1) C: month → months 예제2) D: countries → country 예제3) C: kidney → kidneys 예제4) A: nations → nation

⊙ 유형 13. 명사의 복수형이 잘못된 경우

예제1) A: childrens → children 예제2) D: citys → cities

IV. CBT MINI TEST

B: player → players
 유형 12. 명사의 수가 잘못된 경우

2. A: countries → country ■ 유형 12. 명사의 수가 잘못된 경우

3. D : foots → feet 유형 13. 명사의 복수형이 잘못된 경우

4. B: woman → women유형 12. 명사의 수가 잘못된 경우

5. B: musicians → musician ¹ 유형 12. 명사의 수가 잘못된 경우

7. C : licenses → license■ 유형 12. 명사의 수가 잘못된 경우

9. B : kind → kinds ■ 유형 12. 명사의 수가 잘못된 경우

Chapter 4 관 사

│. 기본 & 연습

A

부정관사 a, an의 쓰임

_____ 기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) I saw **an** wonderful bridge. \rightarrow **a**
 - (2) **A** boys are playing basketball. \rightarrow **The**
 - (5) Tommy is $\underline{\mathbf{a}}$ honest boy. $\rightarrow \mathbf{an}$
- 2. (1) There is (a) notebook on the desk.
 - (2) I want (X) cool water.
 - (3) I bought (\mathbf{a}) bag yesterday.
 - (4) We ate (${\bf X}$) bread and butter for lunch.
 - (5) He is (\mathbf{a}) very kind man.
- 3. (1) She is (**an**) honest girl.
 - (2) Linda wears (a) yellow shirt.
 - (3) This is (a) useful thing.
 - (4) There are 60 minutes in (an) hour.
 - (5) I want to go to (a) university.
- 4. (1) 하루에는 24시간이 있다.
 - (2) 조앤은 매우 친철하고 정직한 소녀이다.
 - (3) 상자 하나에 12권의 책이 들어있다.

🔞 정관사 the의 쓰임

- 1. (1) February is (the) second month of the year.
 - (2) He works 10 hours (a) day.
 - (3) Open (the) window, please.
 - (4) (The) woman on the bus is my teacher.
 - (5) This is (**the**) biggest building in this city.
- 2. (1) These are an lemon trees.
 - → These are <u>lemon trees</u>. (an 삭제)
 - (2) Moon shines brightly.
 - → The moon shines brightly. (The 삽입)
 - (3) I live on third floor.
 - → I live on the third floor. (the 삽입)
 - (4) What a pretty flowers they are!
 - → What **pretty flowers** they are! (a 삭제)
 - (5) It is funny movie.
 - → It is <u>a funny movie</u>. (a 삽입)

Ⅱ. 종 합 문 제

- 1. (1) Yesterday, I saw (a) dog and (a) cat.
 - (2) (The) dog was chasing (the) cat.
 - (3) (The) cat was chasing (a) mouse.
 - (4) (The) mouse ran into (a) hole.
 - (5) But (the) hole was very small.
 - (6) (The) cat couldn't get into (the) hole.
 - (7) So it ran up (\mathbf{a}) wall.
 - (8) (The) dog tried to climb (the) wall too, but it couldn't.
- 2. (1) a
- 3. (2) the
- 4. (3) I like <u>the basketball</u>. → I like <u>basketball</u>. (the 불필요)
- 5. (4) () love is important. ← love는 추상명사이므로 부정관사가 쓰일 수 없다.
- 6. (4) I have <u>an</u> wonderful idea. \rightarrow I have <u>a</u> wonderful idea.
- 7. (2) A your friend called you. \rightarrow Your friend called you. / A friend of yours called you.
- 8. (3) I already saw the hat.
- 9. (1) 바닷물에는 소금이 들어있기 때문에 사람들이 마실 수 없다.
 - (2) 이 유리잔에 있는 바닷물은 하얗게 보인다.
 - (3) 어머니는 하루에 1,000원씩 내게 주신다.

III. TOEFL 맛보기

🔘 유형 14. 필요한 관사가 빠진 경우

예제1) A: is very → is a very

예제2) D: of earth \rightarrow of the earth

⑥ 유형 15. 불필요한 관사가 쓰인 경우

예제1) A: the fourth \rightarrow fourth

예제2) C: a money → money

② 유형 16. 관사를 잘못 쓴 경우

예제1) B: a moon → the moon

예제2) A:an→a

예제3) C: and $a \rightarrow$ and an

IV. CBT MINI TEST

- 1. B: a many → many 유형 15. 불필요한 관사가 쓰인 경우
- 2. A: an → a ☜ 유형 16. 관사를 잘못 쓴 경우
- 3. A: is very → is a very 유형 14. 필요한 관사가 빠진 경우
- 5. A: A baseball → Baseball • 유형 15. 불필요한 관사가 쓰인 경우

- 9. B: a → an ☜ 유형 16. 관사를 잘못 쓴 경우
- 10. C : an → the ☜ 유형 16. 관사를 잘못 쓴 경우

Chapter 5 대명사

│. 기본 & 연습

🔼 사람을 가리키는 인칭대명사

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) He is my English teacher.
 - (2) We are friends.
 - (3) I like **her** but she likes **him**.
 - (4) Her husband is a writer.
 - (5) Joe plays basketball with **them**.
- 2. (1) (You) are the delight of my life.
 - (2) This is (her) notebook.
 - (3) Andrew went home with (his) brother.
 - (4) Please tell (me) the secret.
 - (5) What do (they) do?
- 3. (1) This is Nancy's book and that is mine.
 - (2) I don't have a pen, so I borrowed **hers**.
 - (3) Our house is on 2nd Street and theirs is on 4th Street.
- 4. (1) This radio is (his).
 - (2) Are these shoes (yours)?
 - (3) This car is (ours).

🔝 비인칭 주어 it

기 초 확 인

- 1. (4) What is she? (She) is a teacher.
- 2. (1) 서울의 7월은 매우 덥습니다.
 - (2) 서울에서 그 도시까지의 거리는 200km가 넘습니다.
- 3. (1) It is April 20th.
 - (2) It is nine twenty-five.

행동이 자신에게 돌아가는 재귀대명사

- 1. (1) The poet killed (**himself / herself**).
 - (2) I wash my clothes (myself).
 - (3) He says to (himself).
- 2. (1) Did you make this cake (yourself)?



🔘 사람, 사물을 가리키는 지시대명사

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) This is not Mr. Grant.
 - (2) That is a calendar and this is a clock(watch).
 - (3) Are these your books?
- 2. (1) I will go swimming (this) Sunday.
 - (2) Are (those) your students?
 - (3) (**This**) (**cap**) is mine.
- 3. (1) Is this a pen? Yes, this is.
 - →Yes, it is.
 - (2) This books are English books.
 - \rightarrow **These** books are English books.
 - (3) Those is my friends.
 - → Those **are** my friends.
 - (4) These cap is Johnny's.
 - \rightarrow **This** cap is Johnny's.
- 4. (1) 저 사람들이 네 형제들이니?
 - (2) 나는 이번 주말에 공원에 갈 거야.
 - (3) 이 꽃들은 해바라기들이다.



🗐 부정 대명사

- 1. (1) Do you have a watch? Yes, I have (one).
 - (2) If you have any money, please lend me (some).
 - (3) Do you have the letter? No, I lost (it).
 - (4) (Each) student has his or her desk.
- 2. (1) 학생들 모두가 출석했다.
 - (2) 연필 있으면 하나만 빌려줘.
 - (3) 각 사람들은 자신의 이름을 갖고 있다.
 - (4) 모든 것이(사방이) 어두웠다.
 - (5) 외국인 친구가 있니? 응, 한 명 있어.

Ⅱ. 종 합 문 제

1. (1) The girl lived with the girl's grandfather and grandmother.

he he

(2) $\underline{\text{Grandfather and grandmother}}$ loved the girl very much. They

(3) Grandfather made a pretty bed, and the bed was the girl's bed.

he:

(4) One day, a prince saw the girl.

her

- (5) <u>The prince</u> fell in love with the girl, and wanted to marry the girl. He
- (6) But the girl didn't want to leave <u>grandfather and grandmother</u>.
- (7) The girl said goodbye to $\underline{\text{the prince}}$.

him

- (8) The girl, grandfather, and grandmother lived together happily in the girl, grandfather, and grandmother's house. their
- 2. (4) she her
- 3. (2) <u>The duck's</u> feet are dirty. → <u>It's</u> feet are dirty. It's가 아니라 **Its**(소유격)여야 한다.
- 4. (1) I visited my uncle's.
- 5. (3) Yes. It is an umbrella.
- 6. **i**t
- 7. (4) What day of the week is it today? (비인칭 주어)
- 8. (2) myself themselves
- 9. (3) This glasses were broken.
 - \rightarrow **These** glasses were broken.
- 10. (1) A : Did you see a lion?
 - B: Yes. I saw it at the zoo.
 - → Yes, I saw one at the zoo.
- 11. There are (some) cats on the street.
- 12. I can't sing (any) songs.
- 13. (3) Each of you have to study hard.
 - → Each of you has to study hard.
- 14. (1) This is my watch, and that is his.
 - (2) Minkyu went to the movies by himself.
 - (3) It snows a lot in winter.

Ⅲ. TOEFL 맛보기

🔘 유형 17. 명사와 대명사의 일치

예제1) C:its→their 예제2) C:its→his

🔘 유형 18. 인칭대명사의 격이 잘못된 경우

예제1) $D: him \rightarrow his$ 예제2) $B: theirs \rightarrow their$

⊙ 유형 19. 대명사를 잘못 쓴 경우

예제) A: That → It

IV. CBT MINI TEST

1. $C: \text{they} \rightarrow \text{he}$

☜ 유형 17. 명사와 대명사의 일치

2. $C: their \rightarrow they$

☜ 유형 18. 인칭대명사의 격이 잘못된 경우

3. D: itself \rightarrow it

☜ 유형 19. 대명사를 잘못 쓴 경우

4. A: their \rightarrow his

☜ 유형 17. 명사와 대명사의 일치

5. D: they \rightarrow them

☜ 유형 18. 인칭대명사의 격이 잘못된 경우

6. B: its \rightarrow it

☜ 유형 18. 인칭대명사의 격이 잘못된 경우

7. B: they \rightarrow he

☜ 유형 17. 명사와 대명사의 일치

8. $C: its \rightarrow their$

☜ 유형 17. 명사와 대명사의 일치

9. $C: ours \rightarrow we$

☜ 유형 18. 인칭대명사의 격이 잘못된 경우

10. D: it \rightarrow her

☜ 유형 17. 명사와 대명사의 일치

Chapter 6 형용사, 부사

│. 기본 & 연습



형용사



부사

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) beautiful, blue: 형용사 명사 eyes 수식
 - (2) very : 부사 형용사 healthy 수식

healthy:형용사-주격 보어

- (3) very : 부사 부사 slowly 수식 slowly : 부사 동사 talks 수식
- (4) many : 형용사 명사 people 수식
- (5) young: 형용사 주격 보어
- 2. (1) This city is very big.
 - (2) The person is very **funny**.
- 3. (1) This river is very (**deep**).
 - (2) Chopin was a (great) pianist and composer.
 - (3) The boy plays tennis very (well).
- 4. (1) I cannot get up early in the morning.
 - (2) This bread is very soft and sweet.

기수와 서수

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) (third) (2) (fourth) (3) (ninth) (4) (nineteenth) (5) (twenty) (6) (thirty-first)
- 2. (1) This is my (**second**) English class in middle school.
 - (2) My mother has (five) sisters.
 - (3) Mary is (thirteen) years old and she is in the (first) grade.
 - (4) There are (twelve) months in a year and April is the (fourth) month.

숫자 읽는 법

- 1. (1) ten thousand and seventy-one
 - (2) nineteen eighty-seven
 - (3) February (the) fourteenth / the fourteenth of February
 - (4) three and a fourth
 - (5) nine six eight o five seven seven
 - (6) three point one four



🗐 수와 양을 막연하게 나타내는 형용사

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) Michael has (many) hobbies.
 - (2) Christy drinks (**much**) milk every day.
 - (3) I don't have (any) foreign friends.
 - (4) There are (a few) students in the playground.
- 2. (1) I have **some** relatives in America.
 - (2) We have **a little** rain in March.
 - (3) Many students travel to Europe these days.
- 3. (3) She drinks a few coffee every day.
 - → She drinks a little coffee every day.
- 4. (1) 그들은 돼지와 닭은 몇 마리씩 있지만, 소는 한 마리도 없다.
 - (2) 멜리사는 점심으로 빵과 우유를 조금 먹었다.



[[] 빈도 부사

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) My mother **always** gets up early in the morning.
 - (2) It is **often** cloudy in London.
 - (3) I will **never** go there again.
- 2. (1) I usually go swimming on weekends.
 - (2) He is sometimes late for his appointment.



(🖒 too와 either

기 초 확 인

- (1) I am a student, too.
- (2) Mark is not (an American), either.

Ⅱ. 종 합 문 제

- 1. (1) 형용사: 주격 보어
 - (2) 부사: 형용사 funny 수식
 - (3) 형용사 : 명사 river 수식
 - (4) 부사 very : 부사 fast 수식, 부사 fast : 동사 rotates 수식
- 2. (1) It is very (warm) in April.
 - (2) Our English teacher is very (**popular**) among students.
 - (3) Sandy sings very (well) and she wants to be a singer.
- 3. (3) She will marry on the **two** of May. \rightarrow **second**
- 4. (1) one thousand four hundred and twenty-seven
 - (2) three six seven five o five eight five
 - (3) three fourths
 - (4) November (the) twentieth, nineteen seventy-six
 - (5) ten point five three

- 5. (4) apples
- 6. (3) money
- 7. (2) old people
- 8. (1) Do you have (any) homework today?
 - (2) (Some) boys are playing soccer in the field.
 - (3) Will you have (some) coffee?
 - (4) Paul doesn't know (anything) about the matter.
- (3) The clerk <u>always is</u> smiling when she talks with customers.
 → The clerk <u>is always</u> smiling when she talks with customers.
- 10. (1) There are thirty-one days in May.
 - (2) It is twelve thirty p.m. = It is half past twelve p.m.
 - (3) Julia reads a few books a week.

III. TOEFL 맛보기

◎ 유형 2. 형용사 - 부사 혼동

예제1) B:well→good 예제2) D:easy→easily

◎ 유형 20. 형용사를 잘못 쓴 경우

예제1) D: much → many 예제2) B: many → much 예제3) D: twenty → twentieth

② 유형 21. 형용사, 부사 찾기

예제1) (B) famous 예제2) (A) clean 예제3) (B) quickly

IV. CBT MINI TEST

C: commonly → common
 유형 2. 형용사 - 부사 혼동

2. A : usual → usually 유형 2. 형용사 - 부사 혼동

3. C: much → many 유형 20. 형용사를 잘못 쓴 경우

4. (C) comfortable 유형 21. 형용사 찾기

6. D : regular → regularly [□] 유형 2. 형용사 - 부사 혼동

7. A: sixteen → sixteenth ® 유형 20. 형용사를 잘못 쓴 경우

9. (B) quietly 유형 21. 부사 찾기

Chapter 7 비 교

│. 기본 & 연습

📳 비교급과 최상급의 형태

기 초 확 인

- (1) little (**less**) (**least**)
- (2) cool (**cooler**) (**coolest**)
- (3) colorful (more colorful) (most colorful)
- (4) exciting (more exciting) (most exciting)
- (5) much (more) (most)
- (6) easy (easier) (easiest)

🏿 동등 비교

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) I am as tall (as) my older sister.
 - (2) Take him to hospital as soon as (possible).
- 2. (1) New Zealand (is) (not) (so / as) large as Australia.
 - (2) She speaks (**as**) (**fast**) as (**he**).

() 비교급

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) Mt. Everest is higher (than) Mt. Baekdu.
 - (2) Judy is less (tall) than her brother.
 - (3) Her eyes are (bigger than) mine.
- 2. (1) 그들은 자녀가 다섯 명이 넘는다.
 - (2) 웬디는 점점 더 아름다워진다.

🕼 최상급

- 1. (1) Jo is (the) (prettiest) girl in this town.
 - (2) This is the (most) expensive violin (in) the world.
- 2. (1) Bobby is the youngest (of) the three boys.
 - (2) Seoul is the biggest city (in) Korea.
- 3. (1) 박세리는 세계에서 가장 뛰어난 골프 선수 가운데 한 사람이다.
 - (2) 이것은 세계에서 가장 오래된 피라미드로서, 5,000년도 넘은 것이다.

Ⅱ. 종 합 문 제

- 1. (2) pretty **prettier prettiest**
 - (3) short shorter shortest
 - (5) bad worse worst
- 2. (1) well (better) (best)
 - (2) funny (funnier) (funniest)
 - (3) (wise) wiser wisest
 - (4) useless (more useless) (most useless)
- 3. (1) David is (kinder) than Neil.
 - (2) He is the (richest) man in the United States.
 - (3) Who is (**older**), Anna or Jesse?
 - (4) I am as old as (he).
 - (5) There are more people at the park on Sunday (than) on weekdays.
- 4. (1) February is the (**shortest**) month of the year.
 - (2) I can't dance as (well) as he.
 - (3) Jupiter is (bigger) than the earth.
- 5. (4) My mother gets up the earlier than my father.
 - → My mother gets up **earlier** than my father.
- 6. (1) Christmas is one of biggest holidays in many countries.
 - → Christmas is one of **the biggest** holidays in many countries.
- 7. (2) My room is <u>less larger</u> than my sister's.
 - \rightarrow My room is <u>less large</u> than my sister's.
- 8. (1) Which is longer, this bridge or that bridge?
 - (2) Sam is the quietest of the three boys.
 - (3) She ran as fast as she could.
- 9. (1) 요즘 날씨가 점점 더 따뜻해진다.
 - (2) 나는 어제 12시간도 더(넘게) 잤다.
 - (3) 남산타워는 세계에서 가장 높은 탑들 중 하나다.

Ⅲ. TOEFL 맛보기

🔘 유형 22. 원급, 비교급, 최상급 찾기

예제1) (B) as tall as

예제2) (D) longer

예제3) (A) the most popular

유형 23. 원급, 비교급, 최상급의 쓰임이 잘못된 경우

예제1) $C: higher \rightarrow high$ 예제2) $C: as \rightarrow than$

(○) 유형 24. 원급, 비교급, 최상급의 형태가 잘못된 경우

예제1) C: more smaller → smaller 예제2) B: most brightest → brightest

IV. CBT MINI TEST

1. C: most young \rightarrow youngest

☜ 유형 24. 최상급의 형태가 잘못된 경우

2. (D) better than

☜ 유형 22. 비교급 찾기

3. D: as \rightarrow than

☜ 유형 23. 비교급의 쓰임이 잘못된 경우

4. B: more faster \rightarrow faster

☜ 유형 24. 비교급의 형태가 잘못된 경우

5. (B) as big as

🖘 유형 22. 원급 찾기

6. (D) than

🖘 유형 22. 비교급 찾기

7. B: hard \rightarrow harder

☜ 유형 23. 비교급의 쓰임이 잘못된 경우

8. A: most earliest \rightarrow earliest

☜ 유형 24. 최상급의 형태가 잘못된 경우

9. (D) more rice

🖘 유형 22. 비교급 찾기

10. (A) The largest mall

☜ 유형 22. 최상급 찾기

Chapter 8 사

│. 기본 & 연습

🔟 be 동사, 일반동사, 조동사

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) These are not English books. Are these English books?
 - (2) Summer doesn't begin in June. Does summer begin in June?
 - (3) She cannot speak Chinese. Can she speak Chinese?
- 2. (1) Brad <u>are</u> twelve years old. \rightarrow Brad <u>is</u> twelve years old.
 - (2) My little brother don't like to be at home alone. \rightarrow My little brother doesn't like to be at home alone.
 - (3) She doesn't can swim. \rightarrow She **cannot** swim.
 - (4) <u>Do</u> you <u>can</u> speak English? \rightarrow <u>Can</u> you speak English?

🔃 자동사와 타동사

기 초 확 인

- (1) They make flour at the factory. 타동사 (목적어는 flour)
- (2) It often <u>rains</u> in summer. 자동사
- (3) What are you reading? 타동사 (목적어는 what)
- (4) Many people swim in the sea. 자동사
- (5) Please show me the photo. 타동사 (간접목적어 me, 직접목적어 the photo)
- 🔃 1형식 동사 (완전 자동사)
- 🕥 2형식 동사 (불완전 자동사)
- 🗐 3형식 동사 (완전 타동사)
- 🕼 4형식 동사 (수여 동사)
- 🕝 5형식 동사 (불완전 타동사)

- 1. (1) Her eyes are brown. 동 보
 - (2) Fine weather <u>makes</u> me <u>feel</u> good. 목 목보
 - (3) My mother made us pizza. 동 간목 직목
 - (4) The stars <u>are shining</u> in the night sky.

- 2. (1) 그의 얼굴은 자주 빨개진다.
 - (2) 나는 우리 아이들에게 사과 파이를 만들어줄 것이다.
 - (3) 무엇이 너를 그렇게 기쁘게 만들었니?
 - (4) 모두가 그를 제임스라고 하는 대신에 지미라고 부른다.
- 3. (1) Sally looks sick today. / Today sally looks sick.
 - (2) Andy bought Mary a bracelet.
 - (3) Joan made Judy cry.

Ⅱ. 종 합 문 제

- 1. (3) Does your father work for a bank?
- 2. (1) I drink two glasses of milk every day.

타동사

(2) His face $\underline{\text{became}}$ red when he $\underline{\text{saw}}$ the girl.

자동사

타동사

(3) Terry usually $\underline{\underline{goes}}$ to the movies on weekends.

자동사

(4) Who directed the movie Toy Story?

타동사

(5) Kate lives in San Francisco.

자동사

- 3. (4) My mother bought me a pair of shoes. (간접목적어 me, 직접목적어 a pair of shoes)
- 4. (2) sees
- 5. (3) become
- 6. (4) be
- 7. (4) Mr. Baker gave me last Christmas.
 - → me 뒤에 직접목적어가 (this card, a present 등) 와야 한다.
- 8. (1) 사무실의 모든 사람들은 윌슨 양이 정직하다고 생각한다.
 - (2) 그 소녀가 나에게 팜플렛을 보여주었다.
 - (3) 은행나무 잎은 가을에 노랗게 변한다.
- 9. (1) There are about twenty people in the church.
 - (2) I saw Mr. White come out of the store.

Ⅲ. TOEFL 맛보기

(ⓒ , 유형 25. 동사 자리에 to 부정사나 동명사를 쓴 경우

예제1) A: covering → covers

예제2) B: to see \rightarrow see

예제3) A: being → are

예제4) B: to go \rightarrow go

예제5) B: smelling → smell

예제6) D: to blow → blows

IV. CBT MINI TEST

모든 문제의 유형은

☜ 유형 25. 동사 자리에 to 부정사나 동명사를 쓴 경우

1. A: to be \rightarrow is

2. A: cheering \rightarrow cheer

3. B: to have \rightarrow has

4. B: to like \rightarrow like

5. B : growing \rightarrow grows

6. C: looking \rightarrow look

7. B: using \rightarrow use

8. A: living \rightarrow live

9. A: to lay \rightarrow lay

10. A: creating \rightarrow created

Chapter 9 시 제

│. 기본 & 연습

🔯 현재

🔞 과거

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) lived
 (2) had

 (3) went
 (4) was

 (5) wished
 (6) saw

 (7) made
 (8) did

 (9) gave
 (10) got
- 2. (1) We (visited) our teacher's house yesterday.
 - (2) Sandra (goes) to the sea every summer.
 - (3) There (was) a flower shop here ten years ago.
- 3. (1) Did James have a little brown dog?
 - (2) We didn't learn about the law of gravity.



기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) I (will be) in the United States next year.
 - (2) She (is going) to go to the market this afternoon.
 - (3) The singer (will) play in a musical.
- 2. Is (she) (going) (to) be in London next week?
- 3. (1) Julia will be seventeen (years old) next year. / Julia is going to be seventeen (years old) next year.
 - (2) I am going to meet Mike this evening.



- 1. (1) The students are (taking) a test now.
 - (2) It (was) (raining) outside when I went out.
- 2. (1) She is making a cake.
 - (2) The people were listening to the radio.
 - (3) Were you reading a book or a magazine?
- 3. (1) 내가 집에 왔을 때 그들은 TV를 보고 있는 중이었다.
 - (2) 내가 전화 했을 때 너는 무얼 하고 있었니?
- 4. (1) I am reading a book now.
 - (2) Were you cooking?

🗐 현재 완료

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) I (have been) to the park twice.
 - (2) We (have lived) in this house since 1990.
 - (3) Tom (made) this box last month.
- 2. (1) 경험
 - (2) 완료
 - (3) 결과
 - (4) 계속
- 3. (1) 한국에 계신 지 얼마나 되셨습니까?
 - (2) 나는 역에 막 도착했다.
 - (3) 수잔은 뉴욕으로 떠나버렸다.
- 4. (1) It has been cold for a week.
 - (2) I have met him many times.

Ⅱ. 종 합 문 제

- 1. (1) Spring usually (begins) in March.
 - (2) Miss Parker (has worked) here for ten years.
 - (3) (Did) you have dinner with him last night?
 - (4) Cindy (was watching) TV when I came home.
- 2. (1) (B)
 - (2) (E)
 - (3) **(D)**
 - (4) **(F)**
- 3. (1) She (has) (been) sick (since) yesterday.
 - (2) My boyfriend (has) (gone) to Hong Kong.
- 4. (3) We have never eaten such delicious food. (경험 용법)
- 5. (1) The actor didn't wave his hands to his fans.
 - (2) Has John lived in a big city?
 - (3) The moon was shining in the sky.
 - (4) She will not win the medal.
- 6. (4) I am eating lunch alone when my mother came home.
 - → I was eating lunch alone when my mother came home.
- 7. (1) I am going to meet him last weekend.
 - \rightarrow I **met** him last weekend.
- 8. (3) You mean everything to me.

- 9. (1) (Have) you ever (heard) the music of Radio Head?
 - (2) I (am) (going) (to) start for home at seven.
 - (3) She (didn't) eat lunch because she (was) not hungry.
- 10. (1) Children were playing baseball.
 - (2) I haven't finished my homework yet.

III. TOEFL 맛보기

- 🔘 유형 26. 진행 시제의 형태가 잘못된 경우
- 예제) B: change → changing
- ⊙ 유형 27. 완료 시제의 형태가 잘못된 경우
- 예제) B: play → played
- ② 유형 28. 동사의 시제가 잘못된 경우

예제1) $B: has \rightarrow had$ 예제2) $B: wear \rightarrow wore$

예제3) B: has begun → began

IV. CBT MINI TEST

- 1. B: is \rightarrow was
 - ☜ 유형 28. 동사의 시제가 잘못된 경우
- 2. A : recycle \rightarrow recycling
 - ☜ 유형 26. 진행 시제의 형태가 잘못된 경우
- 3. A: win \rightarrow won
 - ☜ 유형 27. 완료 시제의 형태가 잘못된 경우
- 4. B: has decided \rightarrow decided
 - ☜ 유형 28. 동사의 시제가 잘못된 경우
- 5. $C: use \rightarrow using$
 - ☜ 유형 26. 진행 시제의 형태가 잘못된 경우
- 6. B: changed \rightarrow have changed
 - ☜ 유형 28. 동사의 시제가 잘못된 경우
- 7. D: invent \rightarrow invented
 - ☜ 유형 28. 동사의 시제가 잘못된 경우
- 8. $C: digs \rightarrow digging$
 - ☜ 유형 26. 진행 시제의 형태가 잘못된 경우
- 9. $C: is \rightarrow was$
 - ☜ 유형 28. 동사의 시제가 잘못된 경우
- 10. A: say \rightarrow said
 - ☜ 유형 27. 완료 시제의 형태가 잘못된 경우

Chapter 10 조 등 사

│. 기본 & 연습

- 조동사란?
- 🕟 조동사의 특징

기 초 확 인

- 1. (3) He may be an American.
- 2. (1) She can play the piano very well.
 - (2) May I come into your room?
- 3. (1) The baby cannot say "papa" and "mama."
 - (2) Must he come here by ten o'clock?







- 1. (1) I (can) speak English a little.
 - (2) You (must/ have to) take the subway to go there.
 - (3) Her temperature is almost 39° C. She (**must**) be sick.
 - (4) The man can't speak English. He (cannot) be an American.
- 2. (1) The man cannot play badminton very well.

 Can the man play badminton very well?
 - (2) She may not (= must not) use this phone. May she use this phone?
- 3. (1) Diana will be able to make a cheese cake.
 - (2) You had to take care of the baby.
- 4. (1) 그녀는 유부녀일 리가 없다.
 - (2) 그 사람은 미쳤음에 틀림없다.
 - (3) 그 아이들은 이 정원에서 놀아도 된다.

Ⅱ. 종 합 문 제

- 1. (1) We (may) go home after we finish the work.
 - (2) You (need not) buy the thing.
 - (3) Mr. Davis (must) be an Englishman.
 - (4) Spring (will) come soon.
 - (5) She (should) do the work.
- 2. (3) She may <u>is</u> sick. \rightarrow She may <u>be</u> sick.
 - (4) <u>Does</u> the man <u>can</u> repair the radio? \rightarrow <u>Can</u> the man repair the radio?
- 3. (1) She (is) (able) to speak Japanese.
 - (2) I (have) (to) write a letter to my parents.
 - (3) You (don't) (have) (to) go there.
- 4. (3) We <u>don't have to</u> read it. (우리는 그것을 읽을 필요가 없다.) = We <u>must not</u> read it. (우리는 그것을 읽으면 안 된다.)
- 5. (1) I could go there by subway.
 - (2) You will have to come back home.
 - (3) I don't have to(= need not) make a box.
 - (4) She cannot be a Korean.
- 6. (1) May I go with you? No, (you) (must) not.
 - (2) Must I send this to Mr. King? No, you (need) (not).
- 7. (1) 우리는 부모님과 선생님들의 말씀을 잘 들어야 한다.
 - (2) 저 남자가 그의 아버지일 리가 없다.
 - (3) 널 기쁘게 하려면 내가 뭘/어떻게 해야 하니?
- 8. (1) My father cannot read the newspaper without glasses.
 - (2) Mr. Williams doesn't have to go to the meeting tonight.
 - (3) Do I have to finish this by four o'clock?

III. TOEFL 맛보기

- ◎ 유형 29. 조동사 뒤에 동사 원형을 쓰지 않은 경우
- 예제1) C: wears → wear
- 예제2) C: joins → join
- 예제3) C: felt → feel
- 예제4) B: living → live
- 예제5) B: to see → see
- IV. CBT MINI TEST

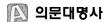
모든 문제의 유형은

- ☜ 유형 29. 조동사 뒤에 동사 원형을 쓰지 않은 경우
 - 1. $B: helps \rightarrow help$

- 2. C: sank \rightarrow sink
- 3. C: to go \rightarrow go
- 4. C: built \rightarrow build
- 5. A: is \rightarrow be
- 6. B: lasts \rightarrow last
- 7. D: has \rightarrow have
- 8. $C: wore \rightarrow wear$
- 9. A: pulling \rightarrow pull
- 10. B: being \rightarrow be

Chapter 11 의 문 사

│. 기본 & 연습





기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) (Whose) shoes are these?
 - (2) (Who) broke this glass?
 - (3) (Which) do you like better, spring or fall?
- 2. (1) **(D)**
 - (2) (A)
 - (3) **(C)**
 - (4) **(B)**
- 3. (1) Whom did you meet yesterday?
 - (2) What makes you so happy?
 - (3) Whose desk is this?
 - (4) What color is his car?

(의문부사

- 1. (1) (When) did the ceremony begin? At ten o'clock.
 - (2) (How) is your mother? She's fine.
 - (3) (Where) do you eat lunch? At a nearby restaurant.
 - (4) (Why) is the baby crying? Because she is hungry.
 - (5) (How) (many) classes do you have this year? Eight classes.
- 2. (3) What long have you lived in Seoul?
 - → **How** long have you lived in Seoul?
- 3. (1) I entered the middle school in March(last year, this spring, ...).
 - (2) I live in Seoul(a city, ...).
 - (3) I take the bus(the subway, ...)./I go (home) by bus(by subway, on foot, ...).
- 4. (1) When did you get up?
 - (2) Why were you late for the meeting?

Ⅱ. 종 합 문 제

- 1. (1) (Who) made this delicious soup?
 - (2) (What) did you do last night?
 - (3) (How) do you know I am sick?
 - (4) (Why) do you want to leave this city?
- 2. (1) **(C)**
 - (2) **(D)**
 - (3) (A)
 - (4) (B)
- 3. (4) When will you come back to Korea?
- 4. (4) Who daughter is she?
 - \rightarrow **Whose** daughter is she?
- 5. (1) Nobody knows what her name is.
 - (2) I can't remember what date he left.

Ⅲ. TOEFL 맛보기

⑥ 유형 30. 의문사 찾기

예제1) (C) what

예제2) (B) how to use

◎ 유형 31. 의문사를 잘못 쓴 경우

예제1) B: how \rightarrow what 예제2) A: what \rightarrow how

IV. CBT MINI TEST

1. (D) what lived

☜ 유형 30. 의문사 찾기

2 B: what \rightarrow how

☜ 유형 31. 의문사를 잘못 쓴 경우

3. D: what \rightarrow why

☜ 유형 31. 의문사를 잘못 쓴 경우

4. (D) when to cross

☜ 유형 30. 의문사 찾기

5. $C: when \rightarrow how$

☜ 유형 31. 의문사를 잘못 쓴 경우

6. B: that \rightarrow what

☜ 유형 31. 의문사를 잘못 쓴 경우

7. C: what \rightarrow how

☜ 유형 31. 의문사를 잘못 쓴 경우

8. (A) why

🖘 유형 30. 의문사 찾기

9. B: who \rightarrow where

☜ 유형 31. 의문사를 잘못 쓴 경우

10. (A) when

☜ 유형 30. 의문사 찾기

Chapter 12 to 부 정 사

│. 기본 & 연습



🔊 to 부정사란?



🕟 명사적 쓰임

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) I want to learn Chinese. 목적어
 - (2) To know oneself is not an easy thing. 주어
 - (3) The problem is how to repair the broken clock. 보어
 - (4) It is necessary to save some money. 진주어
- 2. (1) My only wish is (to) live happily with you.
 - (2) (It) is exciting to see a soccer game.
 - (3) I want to learn (how) (to) drive a car.
- 3. (1) 사람들은 1950년대에 컴퓨터를 만들기 시작했다.
 - (2) 록 스타가 되는 것이 그의 꿈이었다.



형용사적 쓰임



이 부사적 쓰임

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) He closed the window to keep out the noise. 부사적 목적
 - (2) I was sorry to hear the bad news. 부사적 원인
 - (3) Such a thing is very easy to do. 부사적 형용사 수식
 - (4) I have so many things to do today. 형용사적 명사 수식
 - (5) We will be happy to win the game. 부사적 조건
- 2. (1) 재키는 불교를 공부하기 위해 중국에 갔다.
 - (2) 프레드는 생일 선물로 자전거를 받아서 아주 기뻐한다.
 - (3) 나에게 있어서, 가장 하기 어려운 말은 "사랑한다"는 말이다.

Ⅱ. 종 합 문 제

- 1. (1) Jane promised (to return) the notebook on Monday.
 - (2) The girls are (making) paper dolls.
 - (3) I have (**seen**) the TV show once.
 - (4) We all expect (to see) you.
 - (5) He went to the airport (to meet) Miss Watson.
- 2. (2) This law is difficult to understand. 부사적 용법(형용사 difficult 수식)
 - * 나머지는 명사적 용법 목적어

- 3. (1) The child is happy (to) have a new toy.
 - (2) We bought this running machine (to) (do) some exercise at home.
- 4. (4) I am happy to hear the news of his passing the exam. 부사적 용법 중 감정의 원인
 - * 나머지는 부사적 용법 중 목적(~하기 위하여)
- 5. (2) People were so surprised <u>see</u> the accident.
 - \rightarrow People were so surprised **to see** the accident.
- 6. (4) The doctor told me to not smoke again.
 - → The doctor told me **not to** smoke again.
- 7. (1) Do you know (how) (to) make a paper airplane?
 - (2) (It) is bad for health (to) eat too much food.
 - (3) (What) can you do (to) help poor people?
- 8. (1) Please give me some cool water to drink.
 - (2) I am saving money to travel to Europe.
 - (3) Jo doesn't like to have a meal alone.

III. TOEFL 맛보기

- 유형 32. to 부정사 찾기
- 예제1) (A) to live
- 예제2) (C) to make
- 예제3) (B) to sing
- ⑥ 유형 33. to 부정사 자리에 동사를 쓴 경우
- 예제) D: make \rightarrow to make
- ⑥ 유형 34. to 부정사 자리에 동명사를 쓴 경우
- 예제) A: changing → to change
- ① 유형 35. to 부정사의 형태가 잘못된 경우
- 예제) C: to playing → to play

IV. CBT MINI TEST

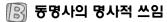
- 1. D: to expressing → to express ■ 유형 35. to 부정사의 형태가 잘못된 경우
- 2. (D) to go ☜ 유형 32. to 부정사 찾기
- 3. B: beginning → to begin ■ 유형 34. to 부정사 자리에 동명사를 쓴 경우

- C: to putting → to put
 유형 35. to 부정사의 형태가 잘못된 경우
- 8. (C) to say 유형 32. to 부정사 찾기
- 9. C: finding → to find 유형 34. to 부정사 자리에 동명사를 쓴 경우
- 10. C: to stepping → to step 유형 35. to 부정사의 형태가 잘못된 경우

Chapter 13 동명사

│. 기본 & 연습





기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) Making a decision is not always easy. 주어
 - (2) She is interested in <u>learning</u> foreign languages. 전치사의 목적어
 - (3) My dream is traveling around the world. 보어
 - (4) He hasn't finished writing the paper yet. 목적어
- 2. (1) I am tired of (doing) the same thing again and again.
 - (2) We enjoyed (swimming) at the beach.
 - (3) (Collecting / To collect) movie posters is one of my hobbies.

등명사와 to 부정사

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) We decided (to move) to the country.
 - (2) She is fond of (watching) baseball games.
 - (3) I remember (seeing) him at the station last year.
 - (4) He will stop (smoking) for his health.
- 2. (3) She forgot to turn off the radio. (라디오를 끄는 것을 잊었다.) She forgot turning off the radio. (라디오를 껐다는 사실을 잊었다.)
- 3. (4) My father promised buying a bicycle.
 - \rightarrow My father promised **to buy** a bicycle.
- 4. (1) 그 곳에 갔던 일을 기억하니?
 - (2) 그들은 남자 아이들이 춤추는 것을 보기 위해 멈춰 섰다.

₩ 동명사와 현재분사

- (1) They were having lunch in the dining room. 현재분사
- (2) Did you finish cleaning the room? 동명사
- (3) My only wish is returning to my hometown. 동명사
- (4) She is making sandwiches for her children. 현재분사

Ⅱ. 종 합 문 제

- 1. (1) The man is famous for (helping) poor people.
 - (2) I want (to become) a novelist.
 - (3) She gave up (trying) to lose weight.
 - (4) They have (played) basketball for an hour.
- 2. (4) My habit is biting my fingernails. (주격 보어)
- 3. (1) I forgot (meeting) him a few years ago.
 - (2) They expect Mr. Brown (to come).
 - (3) This town is proud of (having) a great museum.
 - (4) She went to the store (to buy) some oranges.
- 4. (3) I stopped <u>to look into</u> the show window. (쇼윈도를 들여다보기 위해 멈춰 섰다.) = I stopped <u>looking into</u> the show window. (쇼윈도를 들여다보는 것을 멈췄다.)
- 5. (2) They were watching a baseball game. (현재 분사 과거 진행 시제)
- 6. (1) Would you mind my <u>open</u> the window? → Would you mind my <u>opening</u> the window?
- 7. (1) 영어로 말하는 것은 영어를 읽는 것보다 어렵다.
 - (2) 그녀는 설거지와 빨래를 벌써 끝냈다.
 - (3) 너는 그렇게 훌륭한 부모님이 계신 것을 자랑스럽게 생각해야 한다.
- 8. (1) I enjoy listening to the radio very much.
 - (2) The man is famous for being tall.

Ⅲ. TOEFL 맛보기

② 유형 36. 동명사 찾기

예제1) (B) Listening 예제2) (C) telling

⊙ 유형 37. 동명사 자리에 동사를 쓴 경우

예제1) A: Use → Using 예제2) C: jump → jumping

⑤ 유형 38. 동명사 자리에 to 부정사를 쓴 경우

예제) B: to go → going

IV. CBT MINI TEST

(B) making a book
 ■ 유형 36. 동명사 찾기

- 2. C: work \rightarrow working
 - ☜ 유형 37. 동명사 자리에 동사를 쓴 경우

- 7. (D) looking at■ 유형 36. 동명사 찾기
- 9. (A) Drinking 유형 36. 동명사 찾기
- 10. C: spend → spending 유형 37. 동명사 자리에 동사를 쓴 경우

전 치 사 Chapter 14

│. 기본 & 연습



🔼 전치사와 전치사의 목적어

기 초 확 인

- 1. (2) your
- 2. (3) raising

🕟 전치사의 종류

- 1. 시간의 전치사
- 2. 장소의 전치사

기 초 확 인

- (1) She was born (in) spring.
- (2) Namsan Tower is (in) Seoul.
- (3) I usually get up (at) seven (in) the morning.
- (4) The river runs (under) the bridge.
- (5) I bought this book (at) this bookstore.
- (6) Please stay at home (until) ten o'clock.
- (7) We will visit Mr. Jackson's house (on) Sunday.
- 3. 목적의 전치사 for
- 4. 수단/도구의 전치사
- 5. 재료
- 6. 구전치사

- 1. (1) The cook cut the fruit (with) a knife.
 - (2) I bought pretty gloves (for) my mother.
 - (3) Wine is made (**from**) grapes.
 - (4) My brother and I go to school (by) bus.
- 2. (1) Harry sits (between) Jane and me.
 - (2) (Because) of the rain, we couldn't go out.
 - (3) There is a mailbox (in) front (of) her house.

Ⅱ. 종 합 문 제

- 1. (3) on
- 2. (2) with
- 3. (1) How many classes do you have (on) Monday?
 - (2) I was watching TV (in) the living room.
 - (3) I go to school (on) foot and my father goes to work (by) subway.
 - (4) We usually buy groceries (at) the convenience store.
- 4. (2) at in
- 5. (3) in at
- 6. (3) at
- 7. (4) We will have a meeting in four o'clock.
 - \rightarrow We will have a meeting **at four o'clock**.
- 8. (2) The children go to school by foot.
 - → The children go to school **on foot**.
- 9. (1) 그녀는 딸을 위해 귀여운 곰 인형을 만들었다.
 - (2) 4월 20일 저녁에 파티가 있을 것입니다.
 - (3) 지구는 금성과 화성 사이에 있다.
- 10. (1) There is a theater next to the department store.
 - (2) Buses couldn't run because of the heavy snow.
 - (3) I will read books in the library until nine p.m.

Ⅲ. TOEFL 맛보기

⑥ 유형 39. 전치사(구) 찾기

예제1) (B) Between

예제2) (C) In many parts

◎ 유형 40. 전치사를 잘못 쓴 경우

예제1) C:in→on

예제2) C: to → from

예제3) $B: of \rightarrow for$

예제4) C: by → in

⑥ 유형 41. 필요한 전치사가 빠진 경우

예제1) C: came America → came to America

예제2) C: kinds matter → kinds of matter

⑥ 유형 42. 불필요한 전치사가 쓰인 경우

예제1) A: to Americans → Americans

예제2) $C: down their \rightarrow their$

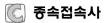
IV. CBT MINI TEST

- 1. $D: on \rightarrow at$
 - ☜ 유형 40. 전치사를 잘못 쓴 경우
- 2. (D) Like
 - ☜ 유형 39. 전치사 찾기
- 3. A: Millions years → Millions of years ■ 유형 41. 필요한 전치사가 빠진 경우
- 4. (B) with
 - ☜ 유형 39. 전치사 찾기
- 5. A : for \rightarrow of
 - ☜ 유형 40. 전치사를 잘못 쓴 경우
- 6. C: on hats \rightarrow hats
 - ☜ 유형 42. 불필요한 전치사가 쓰인 경우
- 7. D: with \rightarrow of
 - ☜ 유형 40. 전치사를 잘못 쓴 경우
- 8. D: lives the \rightarrow lives in the
 - ☜ 유형 41. 필요한 전치사가 빠진 경우
- 9. D: any of other \rightarrow any other
 - ☜ 유형 42. 불필요한 전치사가 쓰인 경우
- 10. C: with \rightarrow from
 - ☜ 유형 40. 전치사를 잘못 쓴 경우

Chapter 15 접 속 사

│. 기본 & 연습





1. that

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) Mr. Harris is a dentist, (but) Mr. Wallace is not.
 - (2) She doesn't know the fact, (or) she pretends not to know it.
 - (3) Everyone thinks (that) time is precious.
 - (4) I had much homework yesterday, (but) I didn't do it.
 - (5) It is March, (but) it is still cold.
 - (6) I know (that) the earth goes round the sun.
 - (7) The cookie was very delicious, (so) I ate it.
- 2. (3) The man is not so fat, and he looks fat on TV.
 - \rightarrow The man is not so fat, **but** he looks fat on TV.
- 2. 시간의 접속사
- 3. 조건의 접속사
- 4. 원인/이유의 접속사

- 1. (1) (When) I was a child, I lived in the country.
 - (2) I will be happy (if) you come to the party.
 - (3) We were late (because / since) the traffic was so heavy.
 - (4) She has been good at drawing (since) she was a child.
 - (5) I will love you (until) I die.
- 2. (3) He has worked as a policeman because he was twenty.
 - → He has worked as a policeman **since** he was twenty.
- 3. (1) 제니는 엄마가 집에 오실 때까지 자지 않을 것이다.
 - (2) 내가 그 나라를 떠난 뒤로 5년이 지났다.
 - (3) 피곤하면 집에 가자.



상관접속사

기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) (Both) France and Germany are European countries.
 - (2) Either you (or) Tommy should carry the bag.
 - (3) I liked (neither) the blue skirt nor the beige one.
 - (4) Not only Andy (but) also Tony is my brother.
- 2. (1) I like not only pizza but also spaghetti. I like spaghetti as well as pizza.
 - (2) Both Seattle and Chicago are American cities.
 - (3) It is not a pen but a pencil.

Ⅱ. 종 합 문 제

- 1. (2) but so
- 2. (4) because until
- 3. (2) since
- 4. (1) We will be happy (if) you join us.
 - (2) I think (that) this is the best.
 - (3) (When) my mother comes back, I will have dinner with her.
 - (4) We turned on the light (**because**) it became dark.
- 5. (1) Both Sandy or Paul are my cousins.
 - → **<u>Both</u>** Sandy **<u>and</u>** Paul are my cousins.
- 6. (3) The child is crying but she has lost her mother.
 - → The child is crying **because** she has lost her mother.
- 7. (1) Minkyu can speak (not) only English (but) also Japanese.
 - (2) (Either) James (or) you should come and help us.
 - (3) Neither she (nor) I am a college student.
- 8. (1) 그녀는 지식뿐 아니라 많은 경험도 지니고 있다.
 - (2) 우리는 시골에 살기 때문에 그런 것을 볼 기회가 거의 없다.

Ⅲ. TOEFL 맛보기

② 유형 43. 접속사 찾기

예제1) (B) but he

예제2) (A) When

예제3) (D) Both

예제4) (C) that

◎ 유형 44. 접속사를 잘못 쓴 경우

예제1) $C: and \rightarrow but$

예제2) $D: and \rightarrow or$

예제3) $C: or \rightarrow nor$

예제4) A: for → that

IV. CBT MINI TEST

- 1. (B) when
 - 🖘 유형 43. 접속사 찾기
- 2. $C: or \rightarrow and$
 - ☜ 유형 44. 접속사를 잘못 쓴 경우
- 3. (D) because
 - ☜ 유형 43. 접속사 찾기
- 4. D: also \rightarrow and
 - ☜ 유형 44. 접속사를 잘못 쓴 경우
- 5. (B) that
 - 🖘 유형 43. 접속사 찾기
- 6. (A) and they help
 - 🖘 유형 43. 접속사 찾기
- 7. A: During \rightarrow When
 - ☜ 유형 44. 접속사를 잘못 쓴 경우
- 8. (C) If
 - 🖘 유형 43. 접속사 찾기
- 9. A: Both \rightarrow Either
 - ☜ 유형 44. 접속사를 잘못 쓴 경우
- 10. (B) so
 - ☜ 유형 43. 접속사 찾기

Chapter 16 일치, 병렬, 어순, 동격, 중복

│. 기본 & 연습



기 초 확 인

- 1. (1) The boy and his $dog(\mathbf{run})$ on the street.
 - (2) Some of the apples (are) rotten.
 - (3) Mathematics (is) my favorite subject.
 - (4) (**Does**) anybody live in this house?
- 2. (1) I met Jim at the station and I talked with (him) for ten minutes.
 - (2) Mother is very busy. Let's go and help (her).
 - (3) Look at the white building. Mr. King designed (it).
 - (4) We have two dogs and I play with (them) every night.



기 초 확 인

- 1. (3) happiness
- 2. (2) We can go there or to stay here.
 - \rightarrow We can **go** there or **stay** here.



어순

기 초 확 인

- 1. (2) What did you do him with last night?
 - → What did you do with him last night?
- 2. (4) Mt. Everest is the mountain highest in the world.
 - \rightarrow Mt. Everest is **the highest mountain** in the world.
- 3. (1) You must <u>always</u> be honest to everyone./You must be <u>always</u> honest to everyone.
 - (2) I have something **funny** to tell you.



- (1) Mr. Hall, the baker, is very kind to everybody.
- (2) Delispice, my favorite rock band, will have a concert in May.
- (3) Newton, one of the greatest scientists, discovered the law of gravity.



중복

기 초 확 인

- (1) The principal of our school (\boldsymbol{he}) is in his fifties.
- (2) I watched a very funny movie (it) last night.
- (3) The writer (he) wrote some detective novels.
- (4) Have you ever met Miss Charles (her)?

Ⅱ. 종 합 문 제

- 1. (2) The boy look very shy.
 - \rightarrow The boy **looks** very shy.
- 2. (4) their it
- 3. (4) You must obey your parents.
- 4. (3) traveling
- 5. (2) kind
- 6. (4) There are several boys and girls on the playground.
- 7. (2) You sometimes may use my phone.
 - ightarrow You $ext{may sometimes use}$ my phone.
- 8. (1) John, (my little brother), likes playing video games.
 - (2) $\underline{\text{Venus}}$, (the second planet from the sun), is smaller than the earth.
 - (3) He plays the contrabass, (the biggest string instrument).
- 9. (2) The children are riding bicycles **them** along the river.

북필요

Ⅲ. TOEFL 맛보기

💽 유형 45. 주어와 동사의 수 일치

예제1) $C: has \rightarrow have$ 예제2) $B: grow \rightarrow grows$

◎ 유형 17. 명사와 대명사의 일치

예제1) C: its → their

예제2) D: themselves → itself

◎ 유형 46. 병렬 - 열거 구문

예제1) (B) use

예제2) B: beauty → beautiful

⑤ 유형 47. 병렬 - 등위(상관)접속사로 연결된 구문

예제1) D: strength → strong 예제2) D: watching → to watch

(O), 유형 48. 병렬 - 비교 구문

예제) D: hit → hitting

⑥ 유형 49. 어순 – 문장 성분 및 품사의 위치

예제1) (A) make us feel better 예제2) C: is it → it is

⑥ 유형 50. 어순 - 수식어의 위치

예제1) (B) the most popular American 예제2) C: glider small \rightarrow small glider

⑥ 유형 51. 동격어 찾기

예제) (A) the study

⑥ 유형 52. 중복 – 주어나 목적어의 중복

예제) A: it is → is

IV. CBT MINI TEST

B: loves → love
 유형 45. 주어와 동사의 수 일치

3. (C) a black American ☜ 유형 51. 동격어 찾기

4. C: them → it 유형 17. 명사와 대명사의 일치

6. D : hairy → hair 유형 46. 병렬 - 열거 구문

7. B: hard something → something hard 電 유형 50. 어순 - 수식어의 위치

8. A : their → its ☜ 유형 17. 명사와 대명사의 일치

10. D: breath → breathe 등 유형 47. 병렬 - 등위 접속사로 연결된 구문

11. A: always was → was always 의 유형 50. 어순 - 수식어의 위치

12. D : climb → climbing 유형 46. 병렬 - 열거 구문

14. C: people enough → enough people 육형 50. 어순 - 수식어의 위치

- 17. (C) an
 - ☜ 유형 51. 동격어 찾기
- 18. A: to write \rightarrow writing
 - ☜ 유형 47. 병렬 등위 접속사로 연결된 구문
- 19. B: bears wild \rightarrow wild bears
 - ☜ 유형 50. 어순 수식어의 위치
- 20. B: invited them \rightarrow invited
 - ☜ 유형 52. 중복 목적어의 중복