

초등 영문법 완성

# GRAMMAR UP

정답 및 해설





## Unit

## 01

## 수동태 I

## Check Up A p.10

- (1) was, opened (2) was, made

## Check Up B p.11

- (1) were, washed (2) are, read  
(3) will, be, learned

## Warm Up

p.12

## I

1. (1) 공을 던졌다 (2) David에 의해 던져졌다  
2. (1) 창문을 깼다 (2) Paul에 의해 깨졌다  
3. (1) 신발을 수선한다 (2) 그 노인에게 의해 수선된다  
4. (1) 그 그림을 그렸다 (2) Vincent에 의해 그려졌다  
5. (1) 과학을 가르칠 것이다  
(2) Smith 선생님에게 의해 가르쳐질 것이다

## II

1. (1) 저녁을 요리한다 (2) Bella에 의해 요리된다  
2. (1) 마루를 닦았다 (2) 그에 의해 닦였다  
3. (1) 그 사진을 찍었다 (2) Parker씨에 의해 찍혔다  
4. (1) 소파를 옮겼다  
(2) Tom과 나에 의해 옮겨졌다  
5. (1) 그 개를 사랑한다  
(2) 우리 가족 모두에게 사랑을 받는다

## III

1. The kite, me 2. The game, them  
3. The computer, Peter 4. The boxes, her  
5. The letter, him 6. The machine, him  
7. The house, my uncle 8. The toy, the boys  
9. The classroom, the students

10. The newspaper, her

## IV

1. was, passed 2. are, grown 3. was, told  
4. were, invited 5. is, played 6. was, found  
7. be, bought 8. were, fried 9. is, used  
10. was, discovered

## V

1. was, stolen 2. was, locked  
3. was, written 4. was, discovered  
5. were drawn 6. is, loved  
7. was, called 8. is, visited  
9. was, caught 10. is, read

## VI

1. were, planted 2. were, carried  
3. will, be, invited 4. is, sung  
5. will, be, prepared 6. will, be, punished  
7. will, be, delivered 8. will, be, played  
9. is, held 10. will, be, remembered

## Build Up

p.18

## I

1. hits 2. was given 3. lost  
4. met 5. chews 6. will be cut  
7. are dressed 8. drinks 9. saw  
10. was broken 11. was ruined  
12. was repaired 13. will be finished  
14. was designed 15. was watched

## II

1. is sold 2. were cut  
3. is taught 4. is worn  
5. were bought 6. was recorded  
7. is made 8. is drunk  
9. was roasted 10. will be mailed  
11. will study 12. saw



13. will be washed      14. were grown  
15. will visit

### III

1. be used      2. her      3. is loved  
4. are      5. closed      6. watered  
7. blown      8. by      9. put  
10. was

### IV

1. helped      2. was boiled      3. was fired  
4. was finished      5. be cooked      6. hung  
7. written      8. was read      9. painted  
10. was invited

## Jump Up

p.22

### I

1. was found by me      2. was thrown by Jack  
3. were cleared by Eric      4. was solved by him  
5. were made by her      6. is taught by Mr. Jones  
7. is visited by many people  
8. was invented by Edison

### II

1. is worn by Nelly      2. was drilled by Henry  
3. was forgotten by her      4. will be used by Greg  
5. will be seen by us      6. was[is] read by me  
7. were sold by us      8. were cheered by Aaron

## Wrap Up

p.24

01. ③      02. ④      03. ⑤      04. ②      05. ②  
06. ⑤      07. ②      08. ②  
09. (1) repaired (2) be, sung      10. ⑤  
11. (1) was stolen by him  
(2) will be solved by them  
12. (1) The flowers are grown by him.  
(2) The table will be painted by me.

01 수동태의 형태: 『be동사+과거분사(+by+행위자)』

02 수동태의 형태: 『be동사+과거분사(+by+행위자)』

03 미래 수동태: 『will+be+과거분사(+by+행위자)』

04 첫 문장은 수동태로 과거분사 형태인 told가, 두 번째 문장은 능동태로 과거형 broke가 알맞다.

05 능동태 문장이 수동태가 될 때는 능동태의 동사를 『be동사+과거분사』로 바꾼다.

06 미래 수동태: 『will+be+과거분사(+by+행위자)』

07 ① teach → taught

③ invited → was invited

④ broke → broken

⑤ was → were

08 수동태에서 by 다음에는 목적격이 와야 하므로, ② his는 him이 되어야 한다.

09 (1) 수동태의 형태: 『be동사+과거분사(+by+행위자)』

(2) 미래 수동태: 『will+be+과거분사(+by+행위자)』

10 ⑥ I → me

⑦ saw → seen

11 (1) 수동태의 형태: 『be동사+과거분사(+by+행위자)』

(2) 미래 수동태: 『will+be+과거분사(+by+행위자)』

12 (1) 수동태의 형태: 『be동사+과거분사(+by+행위자)』

(2) 미래 수동태: 『will+be+과거분사(+by+행위자)』





## Unit

## 02

## 수동태 II

## Check Up A p.30

The drawing was not drawn by Picasso.

## Check Up B p.30

- (1) Are the flowers sold by Eliza?  
(2) Was the cat found by Clark?

## Check Up C p.31

(by some people)

## Check Up D p.31

- (1) in (2) with

## Warm Up

p.32

## I

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. was not taken      | 2. was not fixed          |
| 3. was not locked     | 4. will not be worn       |
| 5. were not read      | 6. was not opened         |
| 7. will not be served | 8. will not be introduced |
| 9. was not watered    | 10. was not painted       |

## II

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Was, brought    | 2. Was, signed    |
| 3. Was, smashed    | 4. Was, dropped   |
| 5. Is, used        | 6. Are, planted   |
| 7. Was, enjoyed    | 8. Was, destroyed |
| 9. Was, discovered | 10. Is, respected |

## III

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. by people    | 2. by people   |
| 3. by my mother | 4. by us       |
| 5. by someone   | 6. by people   |
| 7. by people    | 8. by someone  |
| 9. by people    | 10. by someone |
| 11. by someone  | 12. by people  |
| 13. by us       | 14. by people  |
| 15. by them     |                |

## IV

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

## V

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. was, stolen      | 2. isn't, seen       |
| 3. wasn't, set      | 4. Are, used         |
| 5. Was, moved       | 6. wasn't, destroyed |
| 7. weren't, invited | 8. isn't, read       |
| 9. not, be, played  | 10. Was, designed    |

## VI

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. is, interested, in  | 2. was, surprised, at   |
| 3. is, worried, about  | 4. is, filled, with     |
| 5. were, pleased, with | 6. is, known, for       |
| 7. was, crowded, with  | 8. are, satisfied, with |
| 9. is, covered, with   | 10. is, visited, by     |

## Build Up

p.38

## I

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Were you        | 2. is not taught |
| 3. were not sent   | 4. is not opened |
| 5. will not be     | 6. you invited   |
| 7. the photo taken | 8. Was the work  |



9. is not closed      10. this bread baked  
11. Was the festival      12. will not be  
13. Were the winners      14. wasn't enjoyed  
15. wasn't stopped

## II

1. with      2. at      3. to  
4. in      5. with      6. with  
7. about      8. with      9. with  
10. is delivered      11. are obeyed      12. were killed  
13. for      14. was snatched  
15. are loved

## III

1. was not closed      2. wasn't  
3. Was      4. Was  
5. made      6. was not allowed  
7. will not be      8. read  
9. isn't used      10. was not[wasn't]

## IV

1. for      2. with      3. in  
4. with      5. with      6. with  
7. about      8. to      9. at  
10. with

## Jump Up

p.42

## I

1. The sofa will not be moved  
2. A new shirt will not be bought  
3. He was not raised  
4. The building was not designed  
5. This book was not published

## II

1. Was his help needed?  
2. Was the flight delayed?  
3. Were the pens used

4. Was the event held  
5. Is the stapler shared

## III

1. The safety rules are followed (by us).  
2. The moon is seen at night (by people).  
3. The statue was built in 1973 (by an artist).  
4. These toys were advertised in China  
(by someone).

## IV

1. is, interested, in      2. was, surprised, at  
3. am, satisfied, with      4. is, known, to

## Wrap Up

p.44

01. ③      02. ③      03. ①      04. ③      05. ⑤  
06. by someone      07. ②      08. ③  
09. (1) to (2) with      10. ①  
11. (1) The skirt was not washed by my mom.  
(2) Was a new bike ridden by Bill?  
12. (1) was pleased with the present.  
(2) is worried about the result.

- 01 수동태의 부정문은 be동사 뒤에 not을 넣고 그 다음 과거분사가 온다.  
02 조동사가 있는 경우의 수동태의 부정문은 조동사 뒤에 not을 붙이고 그 다음 'be+과거분사'가 온다.  
03 수동태의 의문문은 be동사를 주어 앞으로 보내고 문장 뒤에 물음표를 붙인다.  
04 be interested in : ~에 흥미가 있다  
be surprised at : ~에 놀라다  
05 be covered with : ~로 덮여 있다  
be satisfied with : ~에 만족하다

06 수동태에서 행위자가 분명하지 않을 경우, 『by+행위자』를 생략할 수 있다.

07 조동사가 있는 경우의 수동태의 부정문은 조동사 뒤에 not을 붙이고 그 다음 『be+과거분사』가 온다.

08 수동태 문장에서 『by+행위자』를 생략하는 경우는 일반적인 사람을 나타내는 by us, by you, by them, by people인 때나, 행위자가 분명하지 않거나 추측할 수 있어 나타낼 필요가 없을 때이다.

09 (1) be known to : ~에게 알려져 있다  
(2) be crowded with : ~로 혼잡하다

10 ㉠ wrote → written  
㉡ doesn't → wasn't

11 (1) 수동태 문장의 부정문은 be동사 뒤에 not을 넣고 그 다음 과거분사가 온다.  
(2) 수동태의 의문문은 be동사를 주어 앞으로 보내고 문장 뒤에 물음표를 붙인다.

12 (1) be pleased with : ~에 기뻐하다  
(2) be worried about : ~에 대해 걱정하다

## Unit 3 가정법 I

### Check Up A p.50

if

### Check Up B p.51

liked

## Warm Up

p.52

### I

1. 날개가 있다면, 날 수 있을 텐데
2. 여기 온다면, 만날 수 있을 텐데
3. 순하다면, 만질 수 있을 텐데
4. 온다면, 눈사람을 만들 수 있을 텐데
5. 부자라면, 지을지도 모를 텐데
6. 지우개를 가져왔다면, 빌려줄 수 있을 텐데
7. 좋다면, 배를 탈 수 있을 텐데
8. 의사가 전화번호를 안다면, 전화를 할 수 있을 텐데
9. 정직하다면, 그를 믿을 텐데

### II

1. Fred라면, 편지를 쓸 텐데
2. 의사라면, 치료해 줄 수 있을 텐데
3. 여기에 있다면, 아주 기쁠 텐데
4. 여기에 있다면, 도와주실 텐데
5. 차를 운전한다면, 태워줄 수 있을 텐데
6. 키가 더 크다면, 들어갈지도 모를 텐데
7. 조용하다면, 음악을 들을 텐데
8. 시간을 충분히 준다면, 그 일을 끝마칠 수 있을 텐데
9. 충분히 있다면, 잤을 텐데

### III

1. knew, would tell
2. slept, would get up



- 3. visited, would be
- 5. were, would try
- 7. called, might not be
- 4. raised, would not be
- 6. were, could watch
- 8. had, could write

#### IV

- 1. stayed, would be
- 3. opened, could visit
- 5. read, might be
- 7. were, would come
- 2. warmed, would taste
- 4. were, could wear
- 6. were, could enjoy
- 8. were, would be

#### V

- 1. (1) ㉔ (2) ㉑
- 3. (1) ㉓ (2) ㉔
- 2. (1) ㉔ (2) ㉖

#### VI

- 1. (1) ㉔ (2) ㉑
- 3. (1) ㉔ (2) ㉖
- 2. (1) ㉓ (2) ㉔

### Build Up

p.58

#### I

- 1. were
- 4. found
- 7. knew
- 10. opens
- 2. is
- 5. are
- 8. were
- 3. drove
- 6. were
- 9. hears

#### II

- 1. would
- 4. would
- 7. will
- 10. could
- 2. can
- 5. can
- 8. will
- 3. would
- 6. can
- 9. would

#### III

- 1. arrive
- 4. solves
- 7. tell
- 10. were
- 2. read
- 5. came
- 8. were
- 11. help
- 3. passes
- 6. lived
- 9. wore

#### IV

- 1. rained
- 2. saw
- 3. finished

- 4. were
- 7. checked
- 10. were
- 5. wore
- 8. is
- 11. were
- 6. were
- 9. followed

### Jump Up

p.62

#### I

- 1. had, could
- 3. dressed, could
- 5. didn't, have, could
- 7. didn't, beat, could
- 2. were, could
- 4. were, not, could
- 6. were, not, could

#### II

- 1. would
- 4. were
- 7. were
- 10. would
- 2. would
- 5. would
- 8. were
- 11. earned
- 3. were
- 6. had
- 9. lived

### Wrap Up

p.64

- 01. ㉔ 02. ㉓ 03. ㉔ 04. ㉔ 05. ㉓
- 06. ㉔ 07. ㉓ 08. ㉓ 09. searched
- 10. ㉓ 11. had, could, spend
- 12. (1) If Lauren left (2) If Rowan were not sick

- 01 가정법 과거: 'If+주어+동사 과거형 ~, 주어+조동사 과거형+동사원형 ~'
- 02 주절에 will이 있는 것으로 보아 단순 조건문이고, 조건절은 동사의 현재형으로 미래를 나타낸다.
- 03 가정법에서 if절의 be동사는 주어에 관계없이 were를 쓴다.
- 04 가정법 과거는 'If+주어+동사 과거형 ~, 주어+조동사 과거형+동사원형 ~'의 형태이고 if절의 be동사는 주어에 관계없이 were를 쓴다.

- 05 '나에게 충분한 돈이 있다면 너에게 그것을 사줄 수 있을 텐데.'라는 의미이므로 가정법 과거 형태를 쓴다.
- 06 '나에게 날개가 있다면, 너에게 날아갈 수 있을 텐데.'라는 의미로 가정법 과거 형태인 'If+주어+동사 과거형 ~, 주어+조동사 과거형+동사원형 ~'을 쓴다. ④ can은 could가 되어야 한다.
- 07 ③ can → could
- 08 ③ is → were
- 09 가정법 과거에서 if절의 동사는 과거형을 사용하므로 search는 searched가 되어야 한다.
- 10 가정법 과거를 직설법으로 전환하면 현재시제가 된다.
- 11 직설법을 가정법 과거로 전환하면 'If+주어+동사 과거형 ~, 주어+조동사 과거형+동사원형 ~'의 형태가 된다.
- 12 (1) 가정법 과거: 'If+주어+동사 과거형 ~, 주어+조동사 과거형+동사원형 ~'  
(2) 가정법에서 if절의 be동사는 주어에 관계없이 were를 쓴다.

Unit

04 가정법 II

Check Up A p.70

- (1) were (2) liked

Check Up B p.71

- (1) as, if, were (2) as, if, knew

Warm Up

p.72

I

1. 내가 피아니스트라면
2. 네가 건강하다면
3. 네가 나를 보러 온다면
4. 그가 내 생각을 한다면
5. 내가 그 시계를 살 수 있다면
6. 내가 유명한 가수라면
7. 내가 파티에 갈 수 있다면
8. 내 사촌이 공부를 더 열심히 한다면
9. 내가 Tony보다 키가 더 크면
10. Sally가 가게 전화번호를 잊어버리지 않았다면

II

1. 마치 그녀를 만난 것처럼
2. 마치 어린아이처럼
3. 마치 가수인 것처럼
4. 마치 신을 믿는 것처럼
5. 마치 슬프지 않은 것처럼
6. 마치 그가 모든 것을 쓴 것처럼
7. 마치 경찰관인 것처럼
8. 마치 나의 어머니인 것처럼
9. 마치 영화배우인 것처럼
10. 마치 그 이야기가 아주 재미있는 것처럼





### III

- |           |           |          |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. drew   | 2. snowed | 3. were  |
| 4. stayed | 5. read   | 6. liked |
| 7. were   | 8. lived  | 9. went  |
| 10. were  |           |          |

### IV

- |                  |         |         |
|------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. were          | 2. came | 3. were |
| 4. knew          | 5. were | 6. had  |
| 7. were          | 8. were | 9. were |
| 10. didn't, care |         |         |

### V

- |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. d | 3. c |
| 4. b | 5. f | 6. g |
| 7. e |      |      |

### VI

- |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. b | 3. e |
| 4. f | 5. d | 6. g |
| 7. c |      |      |

## Build Up

p.78

### I

- |                  |           |                |
|------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. were not      | 2. snowed | 3. could       |
| 4. is not        | 5. is not | 6. were        |
| 7. were          | 8. can't  | 9. doesn't eat |
| 10. doesn't give |           |                |

### II

- |                |                 |                  |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. wasn't      | 2. isn't        | 3. isn't         |
| 4. were        | 5. ate          | 6. doesn't raise |
| 7. were        | 8. didn't catch | 9. loved         |
| 10. could read |                 |                  |

### III

- |          |           |             |
|----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. could | 2. were   | 3. sang     |
| 4. were  | 5. worked | 6. were not |

- |          |        |         |
|----------|--------|---------|
| 7. saved | 8. had | 9. read |
| 10. were |        |         |

### IV

- |            |            |               |
|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. were    | 2. weren't | 3. were       |
| 4. were    | 5. were    | 6. were       |
| 7. could   | 8. kept    | 9. remembered |
| 10. wanted |            |               |

## Jump Up

p.82

### I

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. wish, were           | 2. wish, rained          |
| 3. wish, were           | 4. sorry, can't          |
| 5. wish, called         | 6. sorry, isn't          |
| 7. sorry, isn't         | 8. wish, could, play     |
| 9. sorry, doesn't, make | 10. sorry, doesn't, have |

### II

- |                              |                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. In, fact, isn't           | 2. in, fact, isn't |
| 3. in, fact, isn't           | 4. as, if, liked   |
| 5. as, if, was               | 6. as, if, enjoyed |
| 7. as, if, were              | 8. as, if, were    |
| 9. In, fact, doesn't, handle |                    |
| 10. In, fact, doesn't, own   |                    |

## Wrap Up

p.84

- |   |       |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. ②   | 02. ③ | 03. ② | 04. ② | 05. ④ |
| 06. had   | 07. ① | 08. ② |       |       |
| 09. (1) liked (2) were                                    | 10. ③ | 11. ③ |       |       |
| 12. (1) Richard agreed with me<br>(2) he were an engineer |       |       |       |       |

01 I wish 가정법: 'I wish+(that)+주어+동사의 과거형 ~'

02 'Alice는 마치 그것에 대해 모든 것을 아는 것처럼 말한다' 라는 의미의 as if 가정법이다.

03 as if 가정법에서 주절의 동사가 현재이므로 직설법으로 전환할 때 현재시제가 되고, 부정문으로 바뀐다. 'Rick은 마치 자신이 교수인 것처럼 강의한다 = 사실, Rick은 교수가 아니다'

04 '네가 나와 같이 콘서트에 갈 수 있으면 좋을 텐데'라는 의미의 I wish 가정법이므로 'I wish+(that)+주어+동사의 과거형 ~' 형태로 쓴다.

05 In fact로 시작하는 문장은 직설법이므로 be동사의 현재형이, as if가 있는 문장은 가정법이므로 were가 들어간다.

06 I wish 가정법: 'I wish+(that)+주어+동사의 과거형 ~'

07 ① wake → woke

08 ② am → were

09 (1) I wish 가정법에서 동사는 과거형을 사용하므로 like는 liked가 되어야 한다.  
(2) as if 가정법에서 be동사는 주어에 관계없이 were를 쓴다.

10 '마치 ~인 것처럼'을 의미하는 as if 가정법을 사용하고, 현재 사실의 반대를 이야기하고 있으므로 주절의 동사는 현재시제인 looks, as if절은 were를 쓴다.

11 현재의 이룰 수 없는 소망을 나타내는 I wish 가정법으로 'I wish+(that)+주어+동사의 과거형 ~'을 쓴다.

12 (1) 현재의 이룰 수 없는 소망을 나타내는 I wish 가정법은 'I wish+(that)+주어+동사의 과거형 ~'의 형태로, 직설법이 부정문이면 가정법은 긍정문이 된다.  
(2) '마치 ~인 것처럼'을 의미하는 as if 가정법은 '주절 +as if+주어+동사의 과거형 ~'의 형태로서, 직설법이 부정문이면 가정법은 긍정문이 된다.

## Unit 05 관계대명사 I

### Check Up A p.90

- (1) 선: a boy, 관: who  
(2) 선: the woman, 관: whom

### Check Up B p.91

who

## Warm Up

p.92

### I

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. the girl     | 2. a son        |
| 3. a cat        | 4. The car      |
| 5. the vet      | 6. a boy        |
| 7. a person     | 8. the picture  |
| 9. The baby     | 10. The camera  |
| 11. a book      | 12. the library |
| 13. the doll    | 14. the doctor  |
| 15. The TV show |                 |

### II

- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. the laptop    | 2. a parrot  |
| 3. the man       | 4. birds     |
| 5. a park        | 6. the ring  |
| 7. a notebook    | 8. my friend |
| 9. an old woman  | 10. the girl |
| 11. those shoes  | 12. The car  |
| 13. the engineer | 14. a person |
| 15. a house      |              |

### III

1. 선: a boy, 관: who  
2. 선: The man, 관: whom



3. 선: my brother, 관: who
4. 선: a car, 관: which
5. 선: a movie, 관: which
6. 선: two puppies, 관: that
7. 선: my best friend, 관: whose
8. 선: a doll, 관: that
9. 선: a sister, 관: who

#### N

1. 선: a novel, 관: that
2. 선: a chef, 관: who
3. 선: the man, 관: whom
4. 선: the houses, 관: whose
5. 선: the girl, 관: whom
6. 선: the present, 관: which
7. 선: the pencils, 관: which
8. 선: the birds, 관: that
9. 선: a man, 관: that

#### V

- |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. who   | 2. whose | 3. who    |
| 4. whose | 5. which | 6. which  |
| 7. who   | 8. that  | 9. that   |
| 10. that | 11. that | 12. which |

#### VI

- |           |           |          |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. whom   | 2. that   | 3. whom  |
| 4. who    | 5. who    | 6. who   |
| 7. which  | 8. that   | 9. which |
| 10. which | 11. whose | 12. whom |

### Build Up

p.98

#### I

1. 정직한 사람
2. 눈이 파란 소녀
3. 내가 사고 싶은 가방
4. 그가 그녀에게 주었던 반지
5. 내가 믿을 수 있는 나의 친구
6. 그를 도와줄 수 있는 사람
7. 큰 개가 있는 가족

8. 신문을 읽고 있는 그 남자
9. 너에게 주고 싶은 무언가
10. 이름이 Neal인 소년

#### II

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. 내가 아는 그 학생  | 2. 내가 보았던 그 소년   |
| 3. 그가 만드는 케익   | 4. 그녀가 만났던 그 남자  |
| 5. 말하고 있는 그 여자 | 6. 그가 그리고 있는 꽃   |
| 7. 그녀가 샀던 셔츠   | 8. 네가 도와주었던 그 사람 |
| 9. 저기에 서 있는 남자 | 10. 벤치에 앉아 있는 소녀 |

#### III

- |                |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. which[that] | 2. which[that] | 3. which[that] |
| 4. which[that] | 5. whose       | 6. which[that] |
| 7. who         | 8. who         | 9. who         |
| 10. who        |                |                |

#### IV

- |                |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. whose       | 2. which[that] | 3. which[that] |
| 4. which[that] | 5. which[that] | 6. which[that] |
| 7. which[that] | 8. whose       | 9. which[that] |
| 10. who        |                |                |

### Jump Up

p.102

#### I

1. a woman who[that]
2. two daughters who[that]
3. a big tree whose
4. the dress which[that]
5. the doll which[that]
6. a necklace which[that]
7. a friend whose
8. a letter which[that]

#### II

- |                 |                 |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. who[that]    | 2. whose        | 3. which[that] |
| 4. which[that]  | 5. which[that]  | 6. which[that] |
| 7. who(m)[that] | 8. who(m)[that] | 9. which[that] |

10. which[that] 11. who[that] 12. who(m)[that]  
13. which[that] 14. who[that]

## Wrap Up

p.104

01. ① 02. ④ 03. ③ 04. ① 05. ②  
06. ④ 07. ③ 08. ②  
09. the book which I read 10. ③ 11. ①  
12. (1) (b) (2) (e) (3) (d) (4) (c) (5) (a)

- 01 선행사가 사람이고 관계사절에서 주어 역할을 하므로 who가 알맞다.
- 02 선행사가 사물이고 관계사절에서 목적어 역할을 하므로 which가 알맞다.
- 03 선행사가 동물이고 관계사절에서 소유격 역할을 하므로 whose가 알맞다.
- 04 선행사가 사람이고 관계사절에서 주어 역할을 하므로 who가 들어간다.
- 05 선행사가 사물이고 관계사절에서 목적어 역할을 하므로 which가 들어간다.
- 06 둘 다 소유격 관계대명사 whose가 들어간다.
- 07 ①②④⑤ 목적어 역할  
③ 주어 역할
- 08 ② 선행사가 사람이고 관계사절에서 주어 역할을 하므로 who가 와야 한다.
- 09 선행사가 사물이고 목적격이므로 '선행사(the book) - 관계대명사(which) - 주어(I) - 동사(read)' 순으로 쓴다.

- 10 선행사가 사물이고 목적격이므로 '선행사(the toy) - 관계대명사(which) - 주어(Scott) - 동사(likes)' 순으로 쓴다.

- 11 선행사가 사람이고 목적격이므로 '선행사(the woman) - 관계대명사(who) - 주어(he) - 동사(helped)' 순으로 쓴다.

- 12 (1) Joe는 이름이 Ben인 개가 있다.  
(2) Cathy는 우리가 파티에 초대했던 여자이다.  
(3) 나는 캐나다에서 만들어진 재킷을 샀다.  
(4) Ann은 나에게 여행에서 찍은 사진을 보여주었다.  
(5) 이것은 경기에서 이긴 사람을 위한 상이다.



Unit

06

관객의대명사 II

Check Up A p.110

- (1) that (2) that

Check Up B p.111

- (1) ○ (2) × (3) ○

Warm Up

p.112

I

1. the very pen
2. the only son
3. someone
4. the oldest man
5. something
6. the first boy
7. the same bag
8. the only person
9. any room
10. all the money
11. someone
12. the wisest man
13. the girl and her cat
14. the very car
15. the most beautiful woman

II

1. anything
2. everything
3. anything
4. the only friend
5. the very man
6. something
7. someone
8. the first city
9. the best player
10. nobody
11. the highest mountain
12. the first teacher
13. a blind boy and a dog
14. all the food
15. anyone

III

1. who
2. which
3. which
4. ×
5. ×
6. ×
7. who
8. who
9. which
10. which

IV

1. who
2. ×
3. ×
4. ×
5. which
6. which
7. ×
8. which
9. ×
10. ×

V

1. ○
2. ○
3. ○
4. ×
5. ×
6. ○
7. ×
8. ×
9. ○
10. ○

VI

1. ○
2. ○
3. ○
4. ○
5. ×
6. ×
7. ○
8. ×
9. ○
10. ×

Build Up

p.118

I

1. that
2. that
3. that
4. that[who]
5. that[which]
6. that[who]
7. that[which]
8. that
9. that[which]
10. that
11. that
12. that[which]
13. that

II

1. that
2. that[which]
3. that
4. that
5. that[which]
6. that
7. that[who]
8. that[who(m)]
9. that[who]
10. that[who]
11. that[who]
12. that[which]

13. that

III

- |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. that  | 2. whom  | 3. that   |
| 4. which | 5. which | 6. whom   |
| 7. which | 8. that  | 9. that   |
| 10. that | 11. that | 12. which |

IV

- |             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. who is   | 2. who is   | 3. which is |
| 4. that is  | 5. that was | 6. which is |
| 7. who is   | 8. which is | 9. who are  |
| 10. that is | 11. that is | 12. who are |

Jump Up

p.122

I

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. the best golfer that    | 2. the only foreigner that |
| 3. nothing that I can      | 4. the same chair that     |
| 5. anyone that you can     | 6. the very scientist that |
| 7. The stone that he found |                            |
| 8. Everyone that I met     |                            |

II

1. the pen that[which] I bought yesterday
2. the boy who[that] every student likes
3. the doll which[that] my sister likes most
4. the only thing that we can do
5. the boy who[that] is running down the street
6. the festival which[that] was held on Saturday
7. the ship which[that] was made in Korea
8. the most delicious cake that I've ever eaten
9. The baby who[that] is sleeping
10. The gloves which[that] he wears

Wrap Up

p.124

- |                            |       |       |       |       |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. ③                      | 02. ② | 03. ⑤ | 04. ⑤ | 05. ② |
| 06. ③                      | 07. ⑤ | 08. ⑤ |       |       |
| 09. the only grandson that | 10. ④ | 11. ① |       |       |
| 12. (1) ㉞ (2) ㉠ (3) ㉡      |       |       |       |       |

- 01 선행사에 the same이 있는 경우 관계대명사는 주로 that이 온다.
- 02 선행사에 all이 있는 경우 관계대명사는 주로 that이 온다.
- 03 선행사가 사물이고 단수이므로 which is가 알맞다.
- 04 선행사가 <사람+동물> 혹은 <사람+사물>인 경우, 관계대명사는 주로 that을 쓴다.
- 05 선행사가 -thing, -one, -body 등으로 끝나는 부정대명사일 때 관계대명사는 주로 that을 쓴다.
- 06 『주격 관계대명사+be동사』는 생략할 수 있다.
- 07 주격 관계대명사는 생략할 수 없다.
- 08 선행사에 서수가 있는 경우 관계대명사는 주로 that이 온다.
- 09 선행사에 the only가 있는 경우 관계대명사는 주로 that이 온다.
- 10 선행사가 사람이고 주격이므로 who가 오고, 진행형이므로 who is listening이 된다.
- 11 선행사가 사물이고 목적격이므로 which가 오고, 수동태이므로 which is made가 된다. 『주격 관계대명사+be동사』는 생략이 가능하므로 which is를 생략할 수 있다.
- 12 (1) Kate는 내가 본 가장 키가 큰 소녀이다.  
(2) 이것은 날아갔던 바로 그 연이다.  
(3) 그녀는 유명한 디자이너에 의해 디자인된 옷을 주로 입는다.



## Unit 07 관공제부사

### Check Up A p.130

- (1) 선: the place, 관: where  
(2) 선: the day, 관: when

### Check Up B p.131

- (1) why (2) when

### Warm Up

p.132

#### I

- 선: the day, 관: when
- 선: the city, 관: where
- 선: the day, 관: when
- 선: the house, 관: where
- 선: the reason, 관: why
- 선: the reason, 관: why
- 선: the reason, 관: why
- 선: the way, 관: how

#### II

- 선: the lake, 관: where
- 선: the season, 관: when
- 선: the reason, 관: why
- 선: the room, 관: where
- 선: the university, 관: where
- 선: the time, 관: when
- 선: the restaurant, 관: where
- 선: the way, 관: how

#### III

- which, in, which, where

- which, in, which, the way/how
- which, on, which, when
- which, for, which, why

#### IV

- which, in, which, when
- which, in, which, where
- which, in, which, the way/how
- which, for, which, why

#### V

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. the way/how | 2. when        |
| 3. where       | 4. where       |
| 5. why         | 6. the way/how |
| 7. when        | 8. when        |

#### VI

- |          |                |
|----------|----------------|
| 1. why   | 2. the way/how |
| 3. where | 4. the way/how |
| 5. when  | 6. where       |
| 7. why   | 8. when        |

### Build Up

p.138

#### I

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 1. how   | 2. where   |
| 3. how   | 4. the way |
| 5. where | 6. how     |
| 7. why   | 8. where   |
| 9. when  | 10. where  |
| 11. why  | 12. when   |

#### II

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. why     | 2. how    |
| 3. the way | 4. where  |
| 5. when    | 6. where  |
| 7. when    | 8. how    |
| 9. when    | 10. where |
| 11. where  | 12. why   |



## III

1. Steve가 과학을 공부하는 방법
2. Elly가 여행한 장소
3. Christina가 슬픈 이유
4. 학생들이 시험을 보는 날
5. 우리가 불꽃놀이를 보았던 장소
6. Emily가 그를 떠났던 때
7. Arthur가 피아노를 연주했던 장소
8. 많은 사람들이 영어를 사용하는 이유
9. 그녀가 과자를 모두 판 방법
10. 그녀가 돌아온 이유

## IV

1. Kate가 옷 입을 방식
2. 우리가 스키를 타러 가는 계절
3. Sonia가 행복해 보이는 이유
4. 그 영화가 시작하는 시간
5. Todd가 그 나라를 떠난 이유
6. 그가 스파게티를 만드는 방법
7. Mary가 그녀의 아들을 찾았던 역
8. Kevin의 가족이 머물렀던 도시
9. Nicole이 사는 장소
10. 그녀의 아기가 처음 단어를 말한 날

## Jump Up

p.142

## I

1. This is the hospital where you were born.
2. I saw the building where my uncle works.
3. They went to the gym where they exercised.
4. The couple needs a sofa where they can sit.
5. This is the reason why Erica smiled at Marcus.
6. This is the year when the Korean War broke out.
7. This is the moment when Karl's dream comes true.
8. Over there is the place where the battle was fought.

9. Dona can't remember the day when she met Larry first.

10. Spring is the season when tourists can see many flowers.

## II

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a chair where  | 2. the apartment where |
| 3. the reason why | 4. the place where     |
| 5. the reason why | 6. how                 |
| 7. how            | 8. the month when      |
| 9. how            | 10. the time when      |

## Wrap Up

p.144

- |   |       |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01. ③                                       | 02. ④ | 03. ② | 04. ② | 05. ③ |
| 06. where                                   | 07. ③ | 08. ④ |       |       |
| 09. the way/how                             | 10. ② | 11. ③ |       |       |
| 12. (1) the reason why (2) to the zoo where |       |       |       |       |

- 01 시간을 나타내는 선행사 the day가 있으므로 관계부사 when이 알맞다.

- 02 장소를 나타내는 선행사 the place가 있으므로 관계부사 where가 알맞다.

- 03 이유를 나타내는 선행사 the reason이 있으므로 why가 알맞다.

- 04 선행사가 방법을 나타내는 경우, 선행사 the way와 관계부사 how는 함께 쓰지 않고 둘 중 하나만 쓴다.

- 05 시간을 나타내는 선행사 the month가 있으므로 관계부사 when이 알맞다.

- 06 장소를 나타내는 선행사 the market이 있으므로 관계부사 where가 알맞다.

- 07 ①②④⑤ 관계부사로 쓰인 when  
③ 접속사로 쓰인 when





- 08** ④ 관계사절에 전치사가 있으므로 관계부사가 아닌 관계 대명사 which나 that이 와야 한다.
- 09** 선행사가 방법을 나타내는 경우, 선행사 the way와 관계 부사 how를 함께 쓰지 않고 둘 중 하나만 쓴다.
- 10** 이유와 관련이 있으므로 선행사 the reason과 관계부사 why를 사용해야 한다.
- 11** 선행사가 방법을 나타내는 경우, 선행사 the way와 관계 부사 how를 함께 쓰지 않고 둘 중 하나만 쓴다.
- 12** (1) 선행사가 이유를 나타내는 the reason이므로 관계 부사 why를 사용한다.  
(2) 선행사가 장소를 나타내는 the zoo이므로 관계부사 where를 사용한다.

Unit

08

일치

Check Up A p.150

(1) has

(2) are

Check Up B p.151

(1) was

(2) is

Warm Up

p.152

I

1. likes

2. is

3. is

4. is

5. has

6. needs

7. was

8. is

9. is

10. is

11. has

12. is

13. is

14. is

15. doesn't look

II

1. are

2. are

3. have

4. run

5. were

6. were

7. are

8. are

9. like

10. are

11. like

12. were

13. were

14. are

15. do

III

1. is

2. is

3. is

4. are

5. have

6. is

7. live

8. is

9. enjoy

10. like

11. is

12. are

13. studies

14. are

IV

1. is

2. wears

3. is

4. use

5. is

6. need



7. is                      8. are                      9. is  
10. is                      11. come                      12. has  
13. is                      14. know

## V

1. will leave                      2. wanted                      3. is  
4. was                      5. was                      6. was  
7. was                      8. would pass                      9. goes

## VI

1. likes                      2. come                      3. invented  
4. rises                      5. is                      6. plays  
7. begins                      8. is                      9. wrote

## Build Up

p.158

## I

1. is                      2. has                      3. saw  
4. is                      5. is                      6. is  
7. discovered                      8. is                      9. are  
10. is

## II

1. loves                      2. was                      3. has  
4. believes                      5. has                      6. travels  
7. moves                      8. goes                      9. will, go  
10. will, leave

## III

1. were → was                      2. are → is  
3. were → was                      4. is → are  
5. have → has                      6. are → is  
7. are → is                      8. are → is  
9. is → are                      10. are → is  
11. are → is                      12. have → has  
13. were → was                      14. are → is

## IV

1. would                      2. was                      3. looked

4. were                      5. would                      6. was  
7. is                      8. would                      9. is  
10. attend                      11. takes                      12. were  
13. comes                      14. eats

## Jump Up

p.162

## I

1. the children were                      2. the desks is  
3. is                      4. the students were  
5. country has                      6. is  
7. is                      8. people are  
9. guests are                      10. is

## II

1. would succeed                      2. was late  
3. is sick                      4. is fine tomorrow  
5. could win the game                      6. would rain  
7. broke up                      8. gets on  
9. goes to bed                      10. is

## Wrap Up

p.164

01. ②                      02. ③                      03. ③                      04. ①                      05. ④  
06. ⑤                      07. ①                      08. ④  
09. (1) is (2) created                      10. ①                      11. ②  
12. (1) Each, has (2) Most, were

- 01 주절의 시제가 과거이므로 종속절의 시제는 과거를 쓴다.  
02 변하지 않는 진리를 나타내는 경우에는 주절의 시제와 관계없이 종속절의 시제는 현재를 쓴다.  
03 역사적 사실을 나타내는 경우에는 주절의 시제와 관계없이 종속절의 시제는 과거를 쓴다.  
04 주어가 -thing으로 끝나는 경우와 시간 단위인 경우는 단수 취급한다.



- 05** 『a number of+복수명사』는 '많은'이라는 의미로 복수 취급하고, 『the number of+복수명사』는 '~의 수'라는 의미로 단수 취급한다.
- 06** 『the+형용사』는 '~한 사람들'이라는 의미로 복수 취급하고, 구나 절이 주어로 오면 단수 취급한다.
- 07** ① is → are
- 08** ④ will → would
- 09** (1) 주어가 시간 단위인 경우는 단수 취급한다.  
(2) 역사적 사실을 나타내는 경우에는 주절의 시제와 관계없이 종속절의 시제는 과거를 쓴다.
- 10** ㉔ 국가명은 단수 취급하므로 have는 has가 되어야 한다.  
㉕ 분수 다음에 단수명사가 오는 경우, 동사는 단수를 사용하므로 were는 was가 되어야 한다.
- 11** 속담이나 격언 등은 주절의 시제와 관계없이 종속절의 시제는 항상 현재를 쓴다.
- 12** (1) 주어에 each가 있는 경우는 단수 취급하므로 동사는 has가 되어야 한다.  
(2) 『most+복수명사』인 경우는 복수 취급하므로 동사는 were가 되어야 한다.



memo

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing, spanning the width of the page.