

Pretest 001

1. Ronald and Emily _____ going on a date on Friday.
① is ② are ③ will ④ be
2. When you are finished with dinner, give your plate to _____.
① me ② myself ③ I ④ mine
3. The company _____ manufactures the new computer chips won a large federal contract last month.
① which ② that
4. Javier performed _____ in his first concert of the season.
① good ② goodly ③ well
5. Lucy is the _____ girl in Great Lakes Middle School.
① older ② most older ③ oldest
6. Did _____ flight arrive on time?
① their ② there ③ they're
7. Chloe and her best friend _____ to go to the mall.
① wants ② want
8. She doesn't mind the cold because she grew up in a _____ state.
① northern ② Northern
9. Kara and Kevin are _____ the annual awards dinner.
① to organize ② organize
③ organizing ④ organized
10. Glenn _____ working overtime for the last three weeks.
① was ② is ③ has been ④ be
11. The buckle on my favorite belt _____.
① broked ② break ③ broken ④ broke
12. Neither the CEO nor the trustees _____ the outcome of the vote.
① know ② to know
③ have known ④ are knowing

1.② 2.① 3.② 4.③ 5.③ 6.① 7.② 8.② 9.③ 10.③ 11.④ 12.①

Pretest 002

0001

I'd like to introduce to you _____ most interesting book. It's about _____ space.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| A. a ; the | B. a ; 필요없음 |
| C. the ; a | D. the ; 필요없음 |

0002

A: Did you receive the invitation to the conference?

B: Oh, yes, I did. How I wish I _____ it, but I was too busy.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. attended | B. would attended |
| C. had attended | D. could attend |

0003

There is no doubt _____ he will support us.

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|-------|----------|
| A. that | B. whether | C. if | D. which |
|---------|------------|-------|----------|

0004

The little boy got punished _____ what he had done.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| A. because | B. because of |
| C. since | D. as |

0005

With the guide _____ the way, we went through the forest and got out.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. to lead | B. leading |
| C. led | D. lead |

0006

A: I've lost the pen I bought last week.

B: Bad luck. Then you have to buy _____ next week.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|--------|----------|
| A. it | B. that | C. one | D. a one |
|-------|---------|--------|----------|

0007

I go to work by bus as I can't _____ a car.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| A. pay | B. afford |
| C. offer | D. buy |

0008

A third of what she said sounds correct, but not _____.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. anything | B. nothing |
| C. everything | D. something |

0009

We had a one-month holiday in Europe, all _____ our own expense.

- A. at B. on C. by D. for

0010

A: I wonder if I could smoke here.

B: I'm sorry _____.

- A. but it's allowed B. but it's forbidden
C. but you can, now D. that you don't smoke

0011

It was because of the snow _____ the plane didn't take off.

- A. when B. which C. where D. that

0012

He is working as hard as he _____.

- A. used B. used to
C. used to work D. used to do it

0013

My English teacher insisted all the students _____ English aloud every morning.

- A. must read B. to read
C. read D. reading

0014

Will you come to the meeting tomorrow? _____, please let me know.

- A. If not B. If so C. Once not D. Once so

0015

Believe me or not, I'm always on your side _____ you have.

- A. what great difficulty
B. how great difficulty
C. no matter what great difficulty
D. however great difficulty

Answers: BCABB CBCAB DBCAC

단어, 품사, 성분 Grammar Point 001

단어, 품사, (문장)성분

a. **insurmountable** problems (2015SN)

b. A secret love loves a love story.¹

1. 단어와 형태소

1-1. 형태소 Morpheme : 단어를 형성하는 기본 단위

형태소는 단어를 구성하는 어근, 접두사, 접미사와 명사의 단복수, 소유격, 동사의 시제, 현재분사와 과거분사, 형용사 부사의 비교급, 최상급을 표현하게 된다.

1-1-1. heart 단어 = 형태소 = 어근 (Root)

단어 = 형태소 + 형태소

hearty, heartless, heartily, sweetheart, dishearten, kind-hearted, heartbeat, heartache, heartbreaking, heart-warming, heartfelt.

unhelpful = un + help + ful

단어	형태소 morpheme(s)
dog	dog
drink	drink
dogs	dog + s
drank	drink + irregular past a
drinkable	drink + able
impenetrable	im + penetr + able
intolerable	in + toler + able
irregular	ir + regular
midday	mid + day
homesick	home + sick
homesickness	home + sick + ness

1-1-2.

명사의 단복수 : books, peaches

명사의 소유격 : Korea's, one's

동사의 시제, 과거분사 : died, watched, opened

동사의 3 인칭 단수, 현재시제 : eats, teaches

동사 ~ing, 현재분사 : eating, teaching

형용사, 부사의 비교급, 최상급 : happier, faster, happiest

¹¹ 몰래하는 사랑에는 사랑 이야기가 꼭 있다.

1-2. 단어 :

단어 Word : 사전에서 찾을 수 있는 문법의 기본 단위

(A basic grammatical unit which also largely corresponds to the main unit of the dictionary.)

1-3. 품사 Part of Speech; Word Class : 단어의 역할

형태, 기능, 의미의 유사성을 기반으로 단어를 분류하는 기준

A set of words which form a class in terms of their similarity of form, function and meaning.

① 명사, 동사, 형용사, 부사 (수사)

② 대명사, 조동사, 한정사, 전치사, 접속사

1-4. 문장성분 : 문장을 구성하는 기본 단위

주어 (Subject)

동사 (Verb)

목적어 (Object)

보어 (Complement)

부사어 (Adverbial, Adjunct)

품사의 종류 Parts of Speech Grammar

Point 2

1. 명사 n. (noun) : boy, dancer , flower, beauty, country
2. 관사 art. (article) : a, an (부정 관사), the (정 관사)
3. 동사 v. (verb) : go, do, see, work, feel, stand
4. 형용사 a / adj. (adjective) : good, easy, new, beautiful
5. 부사 ad / adv. (adverb) : beautifully, carefully, hard, up, very
6. 대명사 pron. (pronoun) : we, these, some, everybody, what
7. 수사 num. (numeral) : nine, fifty, third, twentieth
8. 전치사 prep. (preposition) : in, on, from, through, for
9. 접속사 conj. (conjunction) : and, or, if, when, although
10. 감탄사 interj. (interjection) : ah, well, alas, why

Exercise 001

A. Tell the parts of speech of the following words. (약어로 표시하세요)

hospital (n.)

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1. difficulty | () | 2. have | () |
| 3. quietly | () | 4. who | () |
| 5. big | () | 6. forty | () |
| 7. take | () | 8. careful | () |
| 9. into | () | 10. carelessness () | |
| 11. but | () | 12. hello | () |
| 13. at | () | 14. where | () |
| 15. come | () | 16. out | () |
| 17. hi | () | 18. your | () |
| 19. extremely | () | 20. unless | () |

단어의 형성 Grammar Point 003

단어의 형성 (Word Formation) (조어법)

2-1. Simple Word

there, man, water, which, sun, moon, fire

2-2. 파생어 = 어근에 접미사를 활용해서 품사를 변화시킨 단어

conduct	conductible	conductor	conduction
conductivity	semi-conductor	conductive	conductance
non-conductor	conductiveness	conductorial	non-conducting

2-3. 합성어 Composition : 복합명사, 복합형용사, 복합동사

복합명사 deadline, motorway, snowfall, toothpaste

복합형용사 world-famous, light-blue

복합동사 outline, sightsee, mass-produce, honeymoon

2-4. 접두사 혹은 접미사 Affixation

receive, detain, duration, dislike, inexperienced, freedom

2-5. 품사의 전용 (Conversion)

I don't really like there to be too many **don'ts** in this school.

His speech contains a lot of **ifs** and **buts**.

He **downed** his beer and punched me on the nose.

명사 접미사

-er(singer) -or(sailor) -ist(artist) -ee(employee) -ess(hostess) -ian(musician) -ese(Japanese) -ant(contestant) -ism(heroism) -ness(happiness) -(a) tion(examination) -ment(movement) -ion(decision) -ing(wedding) -ship(friendship) -hood(childhood) -age(shortage) -ure(failure) -dom(freedom) -ty(cruelty) -ity(reality) -y(discovery) -th(warmth) -al(arrival) -ance (reliance) -ence(difference) -ful(mouthful) -ry(slavery)

형용사 접미사

-ful(useful) -less(homeless) -ish(childish) -ive(active) -ous(famous) -able(eatable) -ible(responsible) -ic(poetic) -ant(pleasant) -ly(lively) -al(cultural) -y(rainy) -ent(dependent) -ary(imaginary) -some(tiresome) -like(childlike) -en(wooden) -ate(fortunate) -an(Indian) -ed(talented)

기타 접미사

-ize(modernize) -en(widen) -ify(simplify) -ate(originate) -ly(slowly) -ward(backward) -wise(likewise) -teen(fourteen) -ty(forty) -th(ninth)

부정의 접두사

un-(unhappy) dis-(disagree) in-(informal) im-(impolite) ir-(irregular) il-(illegal) non-(non-conductor) de-(defrost)

특정의미의 접두사

re-(retell) mis-(misspell) co-(co-exist) anti-(anti-tank) pro-(pro-French) counter-(counteract) over-(overdo) under-(under-paid) ex-(ex-wife) pre-(predict) post(post-war) fore-(foresee) self-(self-made) super-(superman) sub-(subway) inter-(interact) micro-(microwave) mini-(minibus) tele-(telephone) semi-(semi-circle) vice-(vice-chairman)

Exercise 002

접미사를 통한 품사 판단력

A. Underline the suffixes and tell the parts of speech the words belong to

1. fearless() 2. marriage() 3. activity() 4. jewelry() 5. normalize() 6. golden() 7. safety() 8. homeward() 9. European() 10. health() 11. healthy() 12. refusal() 13. conditional() 14. activate() 15. twelfth() 16. modesty() 17. careful() 18. grateful() 19. technician() 20. referee() 21. selfish() 22. scholarship() 23. affectionate() 24. kingdom() 25. thirsty() 26. obedient() 27. confidence() 28. collective() 29. otherwise() 30. beautify() 31. permissible() 32. secondary() 33. lengthen() 34. troublesome() 35. significant() 36. hyphenate() 37. realistic() 38. actress() 39. continuous() 40. comfortable() 41. daily() 42. warlike()

접두사를 통한 문맥추론

B. Underline the prefixes and tell the meaning of the words in Chinese

1. dishonest 2. cooperate 3. untrue 4. anti-fascist 5. over-estimate 6. irresistible 7. post-graduate 8. submarine 9. micro-computer 10. non-interference 11. counter-attack 12. misunderstand 13. demobilize 14. ex-president 15. inconvenient 16. forecast 17. illogical 18. international 19. impossible 20. self-reliant 21. rewrite 22. pro-American 23. pre-heat 24. supermarket 25. mini-skirt 26. telescope 27. semiconductor 28. vice-premier 29. disprove 30. unlock

C. 괄호 속의 단어를 문맥에 맞게 고치세요.

1. ave decided to accept their (invite) _____ to pay a visit to their factory.

2 David will go on holiday as soon as he (finish) _____ the project.

3 Although the small town has been changing slowly, it looks quite (difference) _____ from what it

4. The small village has become (wide) _____ known in recent years for its silk exports.

★★

5 The teacher noticed some (improve) _____ in my speech after I had practiced.

6 My father is a sports fan and he enjoys (swim) _____ very much.

★★★

7. (doubt) _____ Mr. Crow was an extremely peculiar man.

8. His suggestions turned out to be very (effect) _____ in the improvement of our production.

9. It is difficult for a (foreign) _____ to learn Korean.

10. He is asked to (short) _____ his report to one page.

11. One can jump (high) _____ on the moon **than** on the earth.

12. He seemed very young, but he was (real) _____ older than all of us.

13. Ryu Hyun Jin, our favorite basetball (play) _____, is becoming a superstar in the world.

14. He is (confidence) _____ even though he has failed several times.

15. The place was so (attract) _____ that the tourists spent much more time there than any other place.

1. invitation 2. finishes 3. different 4. widely 5. improvement 6. swimming
7. Undoubtedly 8. effective 9. foreigner 10. shorten 11. higher 12. really
13. player 14. confident 15. attractive

D. 적당한 접두사 혹은 접미사를 이용해서 빈칸을 채우세요.

1. He used the machine too much.

He _____used the machine.

2. Last week he made his house larger.

He _____larged his house.

3. They wrote the book together.

They were _____-authors of the book.

4. This happened after the war.

It was a _____war event.

5. He wrote the essay again to improve it.

He _____wrote the essay

1 . overused 2. enlarged 3. co-authors 4. postwar 5. rewrote

품사의 전용 Conversion Grammar Point 4

품사의 전용 : 하나의 단어가 2 개 이상의 품사로 사용되는 경우

□ 다음 문장에서 밑줄 친 like 의 품사를 말하세요.

1. I like reading at night.
2. The two girls are very like.
3. Important issues like economy deserve consideration.
4. Like enough it will snow.
5. I hope I can speak English like you do.
6. The child is equally good at singing, dancing and the like.

1. 동사 2. 형용사 3. 전치사 4. 부사 5. 접속사 6. 명사

1.
Let's go. (동사)
I'd like to have a go at it. (명사)

2.
I haven't seen him since 1998. (전치사)
We met in 1980. I have never heard from him since. (부사)

3.
Let's sit round the table. (전치사)
I'll come round this afternoon. (부사)
There's a round table in the room. (형용사)
The doctor is out on his rounds at the moment. (명사)
She rounded the corner at 95 miles per hour. (동사)

1. 명사와 동사로 사용되는 단어 ★★★★★

fashion	① 유행, 패션	② 만들다
coin	① 동전	② 주조하다, 말을 만들어내다
arm	① 팔, 무기 arms	② 무장하다
house	① 집	② 저장하다
mean	① 의미, 의도	② 의미, 의도하다
rock	① 암석, 바위	② 흔들리다, 진동하다
fool	① 바보	② 속이다
iron	① 철, 다리미	② 다림질하다
book	① 책	② 예약하다
station	① 역, 방송국	② 주문하다
face	① 얼굴	② 직면하다
want	① 결핍, 가난	② 원하다
share	① 주식, 주가	② 공유하다
act	① 행위, 법률	② 행동하다
school	① 학교, 떼	② 떼지어 다니다

2. 형용사와 동사로 사용되는 단어 ★★★

better	① 더 나은	② 개선하다
further	① 더 나아가	② 발전시키다, 촉진하다
calm	① 차분한, 조용한	② 진정시키다
free	① 자유로운, 무료의	② 해방시키다
dry	① 건조한	② 말리다, 건조시키다

3. 부사와 동사로 사용되는 단어

back	① 뒤로	② 후원하다, 후퇴하다
near	① 근처의	② 접근하다
down	① 아래로 (전치사)	② 내려가다, 앉다
forward	① 앞으로	② 진행시키다, 전송하다

4. 형용사와 부사로 사용되는 단어

enough	① 충분한	② 충분히	③ 충분 (명사)
long	① 긴	② 길게	③ 지속하다 (동사)
hard	① 단단한	② 열심히	cf. hardly
late	① 늦은	② 늦게	cf. lately (최근에) ²

² close, closely / hard, hardly / short, shortly / near, nearly / high, highly

Exercise 003

A. Tell the parts of speech in the italicized words.

1. It's the European Cup final this weekend.
The project is in its final stages.
2. I don't usually take my break until 10:30.
Glass breaks easily.
3. I'm a French major.
She majored in physics at Yale.
The play is a major success.
4. Could you wait a while?
She wrote her first novel while still at school.
We whiled away the time at the airport reading magazines.
5. After the storm, it was calm.
Shelley was unable to calm her.
After a storm comes a calm. (Proverb)
6. Why are you so quiet this evening?
I enjoy the quiet of the country.
The wind quieted down.
7. Don't be so rough with her.
A gang of roughs knocked him down and took all his money.
Hard work roughed his hand.
8. They planted some trees round the house.
Don't look round.
Already the round sun was setting.
Each round of the boxing match lasted two minutes.
We round our lips to say OO.

1. 명사, 형용사 2. 명사, 동사 3. 명사, 동사, 형용사 4. 명사, 접속사, 동사
5. 형용사, 동사, 명사 6. 형용사, 명사, 동사 7. 형용사, 명사, 동사
8. 전치사, 부사, 형용사, 명사, 동사,

B.

1. I wish to wish the wish you wish to wish, but if you wish the wish the witch wishes, I won't wish the wish
2. A good cook could cook as much cookies as a good cook who could cook cookies.
3. I saw a saw that could out saw any other saw I ever saw.
4. I thought, I thought of thinking of thanking you.
5. Sounding by sound is a sound method of sounding sounds.

문법적 판단력 Preview 001

1.
 - a. A series of experiments (was, were) performed.
 - b. A number of experiments (was, were) performed.

2.
 - a. A bunch of grapes (is, are) on the table.
 - b. A bunch of apples (is, are) on the table.

3. 다음 두 문장을 비교해서 해석하세요.
 - a. He's a student of Jespersen.
 - b. He was a student of Jespersen's .

4. 형용사구, 부사구?
Mary saw the man in the service station.

문법과 구문독해 Preview 002

000-1.

This week marks the 300th anniversary of the publication of Sir Isaac Newton's *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica*, a fundamental work for the whole of modern science and a key influence on the philosophy of the European Enlightenment.

Sidney Greenbaum, [An Introduction to English Grammar](#), Second Edition (2002)

000-2.

"The misnamed "demilitarized zone," a verdant but heavily mined sanctuary for wild birds and animals, continues to be the focal point of the most powerful concentrations of opposing military forces of the post-cold war world despite both secret and open attempts at reconciliation."

[The Two Koreas](#)

구문독해 5대 원칙

1. 동사 찾기 : 긴주어 짧은 동사,
2. to 부정사, that 절 전후 논리적 판단,
3. 숨어 있는 관계사절 찾기
4. 분사구문
5. 문장의 연결고리 :

01. 동사찾기

001.

Growth **for the sake of** growth is the ideology of the cancer cell.

002.

One day the **former** employer's son appeared in our living room, looking for a job.³

003.

At the base of our troubles lies a sense of **insecurity**.⁴

004.

There are always two voices sounding in our ears – the voice of fear and the voice of confidence. **One** is the clamor of the senses, **the other** is the whispering of the higher self.⁵

³ appear 1. show up 2. look, seem / one day, some day, the other day / today, now, used to, no longer, at first, in the past, recently / former, late, ex-wife ↔ would-be, prospective, potential

⁴ lie – lay – lain / lay – laid – laid / lie – lied – lied;

⁵ one, the other, another, a second, the third; on the other hand, **the other way around**

동사 찾기 tip

1. 현재 과거
2. 조동사, (빈도) 부사
3. 현재분사, 과거분사 = _____

be 동사

1. 있다
2. 이다
3. 되다 (to be, will be)
4. 존재하다 (exist)

Review Test 동사찾기

The National Education Association conducts extensive research on a great many aspects of education.

Certain types of computers work properly only in environments with precisely controlled temperatures.

The gorilla, while not as curious as the chimpanzee, shows more persistence and memory retention in solving a problem.

The belief in fairies has existed from earliest times, and the literature of many countries includes tales of fairies and their relationship to humans.

Salt Lake City, Utah's capital and largest city, is an industrial and banking center.

A rat's sharp teeth can gnaw through wood, plaster, or soft metal such as lead.

In sculpture the term "modelling" denotes a way of shaping clay, wax, or other pliable materials.

Excessive consumption of caffeine can result in restlessness, insomnia, and even delirium.

Variables such as individual and corporate behavior make it nearly impossible for economists to forecast economic trends with precision.

Eliminating problems by transferring the blame to others is often called scapegoating.

Sea turtles date back 100 million years and are the only ancient sea reptiles to survive to the present day.

At first, the scientific method may appear to be a narrow and restrictive way of gaining understanding.

Mammals lose body heat to their environment in cold weather more quickly than in hot weather.

The situation comedy has proved to be a remarkably durable commercial television format.

Calcium, the most abundant mineral in the body, works with phosphorus in maintaining bones and teeth.

Instead of trying to imitate reality in their works, many artists of the early twentieth century began to reveal their feelings and ideas in abstract art.

A major step in the development of algebra was the evolution of an accurate understanding of negative quantities.

General reference maps include basic information, such as continents, countries, rivers, cities, and other features.

A great deal of gift-giving, barter, buying, and selling goes on among the Navajos.

The emergence of the railroad during the 1800's did much to accelerate the settlement of the Midwestern United States.

The question of the origin of the Moon is interesting not only in itself but also as a part of the larger genesis of the Earth and the solar system.

By destroying harmful germs, disinfectants stop decay from becoming progressively worse.

During the twentieth century there has been much concern over the relationships between social conditions and mental health.

The concepts behind the laws of probability enter fundamentally into all of statistical mechanics.

With the start of the penny papers in the 1830's, the number of people regularly reading a newspaper rose considerably.

A theological view of human development sometimes differs from an anthropological perspective.

Characteristics in realistic literature tend to be more complex than those in romantic literature.

The most common form of candle is a hard cylinder of paraffin with a wick running through its center.

Facial expressions and hand gestures play an essential part in the communication between two people.

There / Here 구문 Grammar Point 5

A. 다음 문장에서 틀린 부분이 있다면 고치세요.

1. There was still dozens of presents to wrap.
2. Recently, there has been complaints about the noise in the dorms.
3. In the past, there was many more independently owned grocery stores.
4. There is still five shopping days until Christmas.
5. I didn't like the ending because there was too many loose ends that were not tied up.
6. There was an old woman who lived in a shoe.
7. Since it had snowed all night, there was only some trucks on the road.
8. There is some cookies and pastries to go with the coffee.
4. Fortunately, there was a flashlight and some candles in the closet.
5. There is lots of things for the kids to do there.

1. was > were 2. has > have 3. was > were 4. is > are 5. was > were
6. OK 7. was > were 8. is > are 9. was > were 10. is > are

B.. Fill each blank with“ there to be”or “ there being”

1. _____ a bus stop so near the house is a great advantage.
2. It would be surprising for _____ (not) any objections.
3. Bill intended _____ a sports meeting this autumn.
4. Bill was relying on _____ another opportunity.
5. Bill planned for _____ a family reunion.
6. _____ no bus, I walked home.
7. I have no objection to _____ a meeting the weekend.
8. The teacher stopped to wait for _____ complete silence .
9. The committee considered _____ less justification in the second case .
10. For _____ a mistake in computer’s arithmetic is impossible .

C.

1. There seems to be _____ wrong with the machine. It stops working.

- ① something ② nothing
③ anything ④ one thing

2. What _____ to be afraid?

- ① is there ② has been there
③ is it ④ there is

3. _____ a certain doubt among the students **as to** the necessity of the work.

- ① It existed ② There existed
③ They had ④ There had

4. Here there was _____ dust, _____ crowds and _____ noise **but** for birdsong.

- ① a, a, a ② no, no, no
③ some, some, some ④ many, a, many

★★★★

5. I don't want _____ a God; I don't want the universe to be like that.

Thomas Nagel

- ① there is ② there to be
③ there would be ④ there being

1. ② 2. ① 3. ② 4. ② 5. ②

구와 절 Grammar Point 6

문장 (Sentence) : 단어들이 모여 완전한 하나의 생각을 나타내는 독립적인 단위

① 첫 글자는 대문자로 시작하고, 마침 때는 마침표, 의문부호, 감탄부호를 붙여한다.

We baked some potatoes in the fire.

② 문장 안에서 주어와 동사 사이에는 일치가 이루어져야 한다.

The water **begins** to freeze. (begin 원형 Root, begins 는 3 인칭 단수현재)

③ 문장 안에서 주어와 주어를 가리키는 대명사는 일치해야 한다.

He must feel proud of *himself*. (O)

The president may blame *himself*. (O)

Supporters of **the president** may blame *himself*. (X)

구 (Phrase):

① 하나 이상의 단어가 구성하는 문법단위로 명사, 형용사, 부사 등의 품사적 역할을 수행한다.

② 주어와 동사를 갖추고 있지 않다.

절 (Clause)

① 단독으로 쓰일 수는 없지만 문장과 같이 주어와 동사가 있고, 의미적으로 독립성이 있는 단어들의 연속

② 대등절의 결합 (coordination)과 주절과 종속절의 결합 (subordination)을 통해서 하나의 문장을 이룬다.

문장 (Sentence) = 절 + 절

He's a shy man, **but** he's not scared of anything or anyone. (but 등위접속사)

대등절

대등절

They were going by car **because** it was more comfortable. (because 종속접속사)

주절 (독립절)

종속절

The man who came into the room was small and slender. (who 관계사)

종속절 (관계사절)

It will be exciting to see what they find inside. (what 의문사)

종속절 (간접의문문)

구의 종류 : 명사구, 동사구, 형용사구, 부사구, 전치사구

A. Identify the prepositional phrase in each of the following sentences, and tell whether the phrase is used as an adjective phrase or an adverb phrase.

Ex.

This newspaper **article** (on weather patterns) is interesting. 명사 + 형용사구

1. The hikers are ready for a break.
2. Yesterday we rode our bikes through the park.
3. That store has something for everyone.
4. The Reverend Jesse Jackson spoke at the convention.
5. Most children like books with colorful pictures.
6. Students from both South America and North America attended the meet.
7. I wear heavy wool socks under my hiking boots.
8. Joel and Tina are participating in the Special Olympics.
9. The door to the secret room is locked.
10. According to the map, Tony's farm is just ahead.

Answers:

1. **ready** (for a break) 형용사 + 부사구
2. **rode** our bikes (through the park) 동사 + 부사구
3. **something** (for everyone) 대명사 + 형용사구
4. **spoke** (at the convention) 동사 + 부사구
5. **books** (with colorful pictures) 명사 + 형용사구
6. **Students** (from both South America and North America) 명사 + 형용사구
7. **wear** heavy wool socks (under my hiking boots) 동사 + 부사구
8. **are participating** (in the Special Olympics) 동사 + 부사구
9. **door** (to the secret room) 명사 + 형용사구
10. (According to the map)...**is** 부사구 + 동사

EXERCISE B Each of the following sentences contains two adjective phrases. Underline each adjective phrase separately. Then, draw an arrow from each adjective phrase to the word it modifies.

Example 1. The sound (of the laughter) (of the children) pleased him.

11. He studied each of the pictures by John James Audubon.

12. The collection of rare photographs from the Civil War has great historical value.

13. There are many different kinds of folk remedies for hiccups.

14. The painting of sunflowers by van Gogh is a masterpiece.

15. Is the woman in this picture your grandmother from Italy?

Answers:

11. He studied each (of the pictures) (by John James Audubon).

12. The collection (of rare photographs) (from the Civil War) has great historical value.

13. There are many different kinds (of folk remedies) (for hiccups).

14. The painting (of sunflowers) (by van Gogh) is a masterpiece.

15. Is the woman (in this picture) your grandmother (from Italy)?

Adverb Phrases

EXERCISE C Underline the adverb phrases in the following sentences.

Example 1. The city of Katmandu has been inhabited for many centuries.

1. We traveled to Nepal's capital city.
2. In Katmandu are many Buddhist shrines.
3. The city lies between Himalayan mountain peaks.
4. During our visit we saw many interesting shops and restaurants.
5. We walked slowly through narrow, crowded city streets.
6. Most people in Nepal survive by farming.
7. Extra crops are traded for kerosene, salt, and other important items.
8. In the Himalayas live the Sherpas.
9. The Sherpas are known for their special mountaineering skills.
10. During mountain-climbing trips, they guide the climbers and help carry supplies.

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EXERCISE D

In the following sentences, circle each adverb phrase and draw an arrow to the word or word group it modifies.

Example 1. In 1998, Eduardo **traveled** throughout Spain.

11. He **shopped** in Madrid and **relaxed** on the Costa Brava.

12. He **went** by bus from Madrid to Toledo.

13. Then he **visited** Granada for three days.

14. At the Alhambra he **saw** how the Moorish rulers **lived** during the Middle Ages.

15. Moorish influence is also **evident** in the architecture of Seville.

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02. 주어의 노래

005.

수사 의문문,

Who among us has not wondered whether there is intelligent life in galaxies beyond our **own**?

006.

The unknown is **not necessarily** unknowable; fresh knowns may **make** the former unknowns **become** also known.⁶

007.

In the nineteenth century, to be allowed to call the young lady by her first name was a great privilege.

008.

Pricing will be based on the actual time and costs **incurred**.⁷

⁶ the missing, the lost, the dead, the dying, the wounded, the carried, **the displaced** / the beautiful, the good, the true, **the unknown, the unknowable**

⁷ occur, recur, concur, incur

009.

What **no** wife of a writer can ever understand is that a writer is working when he's staring out of the window.

Burton Rascoe

010.

What you do is more important than how much you make, and how you feel about it is more important than what you do.⁸

Jerry Gillies

011.

Whether we view microbes or genetic modifications as the greater hazard **depends on** whether we look at foods through the lens of scientific or other value systems.

⁸ She asked me what I wanted. / She gave me what I wanted.

Review Test

동사찾기 2

1. Because of hardiness, daylilies can be cultivated particularly easily.
2. An Olympic marathon is 26 miles and 385 yards, approximately the distance from Marathon to Athens.
3. Unlike that of iron construction, the technology for constructing buildings with reinforced concrete developed rather rapidly.
4. One of the oldest types of aesthetic theory is that of "formism," more popularly known as "imitation theory."
5. Due to sophisticated transportation networks, people can now buy the same types of perishable goods in Toronto as in New York city.
6. A significant proportion of the plants and animals of Hawaii exists nowhere else in the world.
7. The extent of the harmful effect of locoweeds on animals depends on the soil in which the plants grow.
8. In the eastern part of New Jersey lies the city of Elizabeth, a major shipping and manufacturing center.
9. Work in parapsychology, a very controversial field, has attracted a relatively small number of scientists.
10. All birds, like most reptiles and a few primitive mammals, develop from embryos in eggs outside the mother's body.
11. Duke Ellington's orchestra, playing his original compositions and arrangements, achieved a fine unity of style and made numerous innovations in modern jazz.
12. Criminal contempt, committed in the presence of the court, may consist of disorderly behavior, disrespect, or disobedience of a judge's orders.
13. The Cubist movement in art was a reaction against traditional methods of portraying reality.

1. can be cultivated 2. is 3. developed 4. is 5. can buy 6. exists 7. depends
8. lies 9. has attracted 10. develop 11. achieved, made 12. may consist of
13. was

In adolescence, a young person may experience some emotional stress due to conflicting and confusing social demands.

Situated in the heart of a grain-farming and livestock-raising region, Abilene, Kansas, is a prosperous trading and distributing center.

A good exercise program helps teach people to avoid the habits that might shorten their lives.

Even though relatively costly, the diesel engine is highly efficient and needs servicing infrequently.

The modern circus dates from the end of the eighteen century.

Around the world there may be as many as million earthquakes in a single year.

Many people who live in New York City think that life in a large city offers special advantages.

Translated into terms of psychological theory, association has been thought of as the basis of learning, conditioning, and creative thinking.

The last half of the nineteenth century witnessed the steady improvement of the means of travel.

Of the 300 languages that were once spoken by Native American people, an estimated 150 exist today.

Only in the past decade have meteorologists begun to understand that the air and the oceans act as a single fluid when they exchange heat and gases.

Mental ability and aptitudes often vary greatly among members of the same family.

Most decisions about practical matters have to be made on the basis of incomplete information.

In addition to providing antibodies against bacteria, the immune system recognizes and destroys abnormal or foreign cells.

Not until the Centennial Exposition of 1876 in Philadelphia did the acquisition of antique furniture become a serious endeavor for American collectors.

There is, it seems, no limit to the satisfaction to be found in the pursuit of knowledge.

수사의문문 Grammar Point

the + 형용사 Grammar Point

The [survived](#) in the last year's flood had lots of moving stories to tell.