

SKY

서술형

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SAMPLE

Chapter 02

관계사

Preview I

관계사 VS. 의문사

- 관계사와 의문사의 차이는 [앞/뒤] ❶에 있다. _____의 우주선 ❷
- 명사 뒤에 wh-가 이어진다면 관계사. 관계사가 이끄는 절은 _____절이다. ❸
- 앞에 명사 없이 wh-가 문장을 이끌고 있다면 의문사. 의문사가 이끄는 절은 _____절이다. ❹
- 관계사는 우리말로 옮길 수 있는 뜻이 없으며, 의문사는 분명한 뜻을 가지고 있다.

Quiz. 밑줄 친 who는 각각 어떤 품사로 쓰였나?

1. I don't know the man who helped me yesterday. ()
2. I don't know who helped me yesterday. ()

Preview II

구분	종류	예문
관계 대명사	who(m)	It is the arrogance of the individual who misuses the tools of communication.
	which	Sam found the bike which had been stolen by some teenagers.
	what	This is what I've learned from her speech.
관계부사	when	I'll never forget the day when I first came to this city.
	where	Memphis is the city where I first met my wife.
	why	Do you know the reason why cats are so afraid of water?
	how	I don't like how he behaves when his friends are around.

❶ 앞 ❷ 선행사(명사) ❸ 형용사 ❹ 명사

Chapter 02. 관계사

Key Point 01

관계대명사 vs. 관계부사

서술형 Solution

관계대명사와 관계부사의 차이는 [앞 / 뒤] ❶에 있다.

- 관계대명사는 이끄는(접속사의 역할) 절 안에서 대명사의 역할을 동시에 한다.
따라서 관계대명사 뒤에는 [완전한 / 불완전한] ❷문장이 이어진다.
- 관계부사는 이끄는(접속사의 역할) 절 안에서 부사의 역할을 동시에 한다.
따라서 관계부사 뒤에는 [완전한 / 불완전한] ❸문장이 이어진다.

Quiz. 각각 알맞은 표현을 선택하시오.

- ① I cannot forget the time [which / when] I first met her.
- ② I cannot forget the time [which / when] we had at the park.
- ③ This is the house [which / where] he wants to live.
- ④ This is the house [which / where] he wants to buy.

Key Point 02

관계대명사 vs. 전치사+관계대명사

서술형 Solution

- 관계대명사 + 불완전한 문장
- 전치사+관계대명사 + 완전한 문장 = 관계대명사 + 완전한 문장 + 전치사

- ex We humans should have a house **which** we can live in free of charge.
= We humans should have a house **in which** we can live free of charge.
= We humans should have a house **where** we can live free of charge.

❶ 뒤 ❷ 불완전한 ❸ 완전

Chapter 02. 관계사

Key Point 03

what vs. how

서술형 Solution

what + [완전한 / 불완전한] ❶문장

how + [완전한 / 불완전한] ❷문장

- what 뒤에 이어지는 문장 구조와 how 뒤에 이어지는 문장 구조는 다르다.
- 하지만 문장 안에서 what절과 how절이 하는 역할은 똑같다.(⇒ 명사절)
- 즉, what이나 how가 나온다는 것은 거기서부터 **중요한 정보가 시작된다**는 뜻이다.

Quiz. 각각 알맞은 표현을 선택하시오.

- ① They know [how / what] the face and bone structure and the condition of the hair would change the look in the client's favorite picture.
- ② Everyone looked at [what / how] the man held his chopsticks, so that they could imitate him.

Key Point 04

계속적 용법 vs. 제한적(한정적) 용법

서술형 Solution

계속적 용법 : 선행사, 관계대명사 + 불완전한 문장

제한적 용법 : 선행사 + 관계대명사 + 완전한 문장

- 관계사의 용법은 선행사와 관계사 사이에 **comma**의 유무로 구별할 수 있다.
- 'comma'는 앞뒤가 서로 **별개**라는 것을 보여준다.
 - ▶ comma가 있다는 것은 별개인 뒷부분을 **생략해도 괜찮다**는 뜻이다. 선행사는 **이미 아는 대상**이기 때문이다.
 - 즉 이때 관계대명사절은 없어도 상관없는 **추가적인 정보(additional information)**일 뿐이다.
 - ▶ comma가 없다는 것은 **관계대명사절을 생략할 수 없다**는 뜻이다. 선행사는 **잘 모르는 대상**이기 때문이다.
 - 즉, 이때 관계대명사절은 의미를 파악하기 위해 반드시 **필요한 정보(necessary information)**이다.
- ☞ 그렇다면 선행사가 고유명사라면 comma가 [있다 / 없다] . ❸

Quiz. 다음 중 각각 알맞은 표현을 선택하시오.

- ① Our destination for our last day on Jeju Island is [Mt. Halla which / Mt. Halla, which] is the highest mountain in Korea.
- ② There is [a mountain which / a mountain, which] I want to climb with you.

❶ 불완전한 ❷ 완전 ❸ 있다

Step 1

다음 두 문장을 <보기>와 같이 관계대명사 **who**나 **which**를 이용한 문장으로 바꿔 쓰시오.

보기

The student will receive a prize. She finishes the quiz first.

→ The student who finishes the quiz first will receive a prize.

1 Did you see the postcard? It came this morning.

→ _____

2 The books are my favorite. They were written by Jane Austen.

→ _____

다음 두 문장을 <보기>와 같이 관계대명사 **whom**나 **which**를 이용한 문장으로 바꿔 쓰시오.

보기

The pictures were very impressive. Jim took them on his trip to Australia.

→ The pictures which Jim took on his trip to Australia were very impressive.

3 The book was found in the first drawer of my desk. I misplaced it last week.

→ _____

4 I ran into an old friend. I hadn't seen her for ten years.

→ _____

다음 두 문장을 <보기>와 같이 관계대명사 **whose**를 이용한 문장으로 바꿔 쓰시오.

보기

I have a classmate. His sister studies in Singapore.

→ I have a classmate whose sister studies in Singapore.


5 We have a writing lab for students. Their native language isn't English.

→ _____

6 The company is stifling the creativity of its workforce. Its employees are in constant fear of losing their jobs.

→ _____

Step 2

 다음 우리말과 같도록 괄호 안의 단어를 바르게 배열하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1 당신이 먹는 음식은 일종의 강력한 약이 될 수 있다.

[the / eat / you / be / food / a / can / powerful]

→ _____ form of medicine.

2 목표의 달성은 그것에 전념하는 그 순간에 보장된다.

[it / moment / the / to / commit / is / at / you / assured / yourself]

→ The achievement of your goal _____

3 나는 책들을 반납하지 않았고, 나는 그것들을 읽는 것을 끝내지 못했다.

[finish / books / reading / didn't / which / I / the]

→ I didn't return _____, _____

4 모든 등반가들은 산 밑에 도착했고, 그들은 지쳤다.

[bottom / exhausted / mountain / who / were / the / reached / of / the]

→ The climbers, _____, _____

5 4월 1일은 만우절이라 불리고, 그 날에 사람들은 서로 속인다.

[each / other / called / April Fools' Day / people / fool / when]

→ April 1st is _____, _____

6 저 웹사이트에서 찾은 그 정보는 올바르지 않았다.

[was / Website / that / information / on / found / the]

→ _____ incorrect.

7 위대한 일을 이루어낸 모든 사람은 위대한 몽상가들이었다.(꿈을 크게 가져야 위대한 일을 이루어낼 수 있다.)

[achieved / great / have / men / who / all / things / have / been]

→ _____ great dreamers.

8 당신은 당신이 쉽게 얻은 물건의 가치를 의심할 필요가 있다.(삶에서 진정으로 가치 있는 것들은 대부분 많은 노력을 통해 얻어진다.)

[got / things / doubt / to / the / easily / value / you / which / of]

→ You need _____

Step 3

- I** '그들의 나이에 상관없이'의 의미가 되도록 ()안에 들어간 표현을 영작하시오. (단어 'matter'를 반드시 사용하시오.)

Encouraging our kids is not always easy. When they are young, it takes more time to let them do something for themselves than it would take for us to do it for them. When they're older, it may not be a question of time, but of effort — we may tire of struggling to get our children to do things they should do for themselves. But (), we should not fall into the trap of doing things for them. It's important for our children to learn to be responsible and to participate in the tasks of daily life in accordance with their age and abilities. What's more, it is our job to encourage them to do it.

→ () () () () () () (),

- 2** <보기>에 주어진 단어를 활용하여 우리말을 어법에 맞게 영어로 옮기시오. (단, 문맥에 알맞게 어형변화를 할 수 있으며 주어진 단어는 반드시 사용해야 하고 필요한 단어를 추가할 수 있음. 총 8단어)

The two most famous apples in western history probably never existed. The first, of course, was Eve's apple in the biblical Garden of Eden. A quick reading of Genesis makes it quite clear that the Forbidden Fruit of the Bible was not a tasty McIntosh or Red Delicious. The second legendary apple was the one (Newton이 땅으로 떨어지는 것을 보았다고 추정되는). It is said that the apple inspired him to figure out the laws of gravity. This story apparently originated with the French writer Voltaire. He had become fascinated with Newton during a stay in England. He said he had gotten the story from Newton's niece, but we don't know where she got it. By the time he was an old man, Newton was repeating the story, but by then it had become the kind of story old men like to tell about their youth, like how far they had to walk in the snow to get to school.

<보기>

(supposedly, fall, see, ground)

→ The second legendary apple was the one _____.

3 다음 주어진 어구를 사용하여 아래 우리말을 영작하시오.

“잡초들이 마치 일곱 개 머리를 가진 괴물들처럼 퍼질 것이며, 그들의 머리는 당신이 그것들을 잘라낼 수 있는 것보다 더 빨리 자란다.”

• 변형 가능 : they / fast

• 변형 불가능 : can / cut / grow / heads / like / monsters / seven-headed / than / whose / will / spread / you

→ The weeds _____ off.

Step 1 기본에 충실하자!

🔍 다음 두 문장을 한 문장으로 만들되 <보기>와 같이 가능한 **모든** 형태의 문장을 만드시오.

보기

The house was destroyed in an earthquake. + I was born and grew up in that house.

- The house where I was born and grew up was destroyed in an earthquake.
- The house in which I was born and grew up was destroyed in an earthquake.
- The house which I was born and grew up in was destroyed in an earthquake.
- The house that I was born and grew up in was destroyed in an earthquake.
- The house I was born and grew up in was destroyed in an earthquake.

1 What is the name of the high school? + You graduated from the high school.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

2 In high school, the activities were basketball and band. + I was interested in the activities.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

3 Do you remember the teacher? + I was talking about the teacher.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

4 The city was beautiful. + We spent a week in the city.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Chapter 02. 관계사

Preview I. Quiz

1. 관계대명사
2. 의문사

Key Point 01. Quiz

1. when
2. which
3. where
4. which

Key Point 03. Quiz

1. how
2. how

Key Point 04. Quiz

1. Mt. Halla, which
2. a mountain which

Key Point 08. Quiz

1. anyone who
2. No matter who
3. anything which
4. No matter which
5. anything which
6. No matter what

Key Point 09. Quiz

1. No matter how
2. though

Exercise I. Step 1

1. Did you see the postcard which came this morning?
2. The books which were written by Jane Austen are my favorite.
3. The book which I misplaced last week was found in the first drawer of my desk.
4. I ran into an old friend whom I haven't seen for ten years.
5. We have a writing lab for students whose native language isn't English.

6. The company whose employees are in constant fear of losing their jobs is stifling the creativity of its workforce.

7. The high school she attended is in New York City.

8. A friend I knew in high school sent me an e-mail.

9. Even the student I thought to be clever couldn't solve the problem.

10. The people waiting for the bus in the rain are getting wet.

11. I come from a city that[which] is located in the southern part of the country.

12. The psychologists studying the nature of sleep have made important discoveries.

13. The scientists who[that] are researching the causes of cancer are making progress.

14. I went to see the doctor, who told me to rest for a few days.

15. I didn't do well on the last test, which disappointed me.

16. Jason, to whom I spoke on the phone last night, is very interested in our plan. / Jason, who I spoke to on the phone last night, is very interested in our plan.

17. I visited New York, where I saw the musical.

18. but it was

19. and I placed , there

20. for[because] at that time the prices would be

Exercise I. Step 2

1. The food you eat can be a powerful
2. is assured at the moment you commit yourself to it.
3. the books, which I didn't finish reading.
4. , who reached the bottom of the mountain, were exhausted.
5. called April Fools' Day, when people fool each other.
6. The information found on that Website was
7. All men who have achieved great things have been
8. to doubt the value of things which you get easily.
9. are made by men whose feelings run ahead of their thinking.
10. finding your lifework in the work which you love.
11. "The Mona Lisa" was painted by Leonardo da Vinci, who was also an engineer and inventor.
12. Don't marry someone you can live with, but marry someone you cannot live without.
13. Time, whose teeth eat away at everything else, is powerless against truth.

14. The photographs published in the newspaper were extraordinary.

15. I have noticed that fortune cookies say the most obvious things that people may just want to hear about themselves.

16. One of the best ways to learn is to teach others, which enhances our own learning experience.

17. The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams.

18. Newborn babies are immune to many diseases because they have antibodies they received from their mothers.

19. Every single person going into this store knows that nothing will cost more than 1,000 won.

20. The only long-term solution is to make life in the rural areas more attractive, which would encourage people to stay there.

Exercise I. Step 3

1. no matter how old they are
2. that Newton supposedly saw falling to the ground
3. will spread like seven-headed monster, whose heads grow faster than you can cut them

Exercise II. Step 1

1.

→ What is the name of the high school where you graduated?

→ What is the name of the high school from which you graduated?

→ What is the name of the high school which you graduated from?

→ What is the name of the high school that you graduated from?

→ What is the name of the high school you graduated from?

2.

→ In high school, the activities where I was interested were basketball and band.

→ In high school, the activities in which I was interested were basketball and band.

→ In high school, the activities which I was interested in were basketball and band.

→ In high school, the activities that I was interested in were basketball and band.

→ In high school, the activities I was interested in were basketball and band.

3.

→ Do you remember the teacher about whom I was talking?

→ Do you remember the teacher who(m) I was talking about?

→ Do you remember the teacher that I was talking about?

→ Do you remember the teacher I was talking about?

4.

→ The city where we spent a week was beautiful.

→ The city in which we spent a week was beautiful.

→ The city which we spent a week in was beautiful.

→ The city that we spent a week in was beautiful.

→ The city we spent a week in was beautiful.

5.

→ I will remember the summer vacation when I stayed with my grandmother.

→ I will remember the summer vacation on which I stayed with my grandmother.

→ I will remember the summer vacation which I stayed with my grandmother on.

→ I will remember the summer vacation that I stayed with my grandmother on.

→ I will remember the summer vacation I stayed with my grandmother on.

6. My sister showed me what I wanted.

7. Nancy didn't understand what the teacher explained to her.

8. I'll do what I can do for you.

9. What is learned in the cradle is carried to the grave.

10. The teacher made us read what was in the textbook.

11. This is the file where I keep lots of important data.

12. I know how I can bake cakes without an oven.

13. I can't forget the day when I got on a plane for the first time.

14. Please tell me the reason why you didn't come to the event.