

• GRAMMAR MAP



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CHECK UP ③

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## POINT 6-1 ● 분사의 종류와 의미

분사는 명사를 수식하거나 주어나 목적어가 어떤 상태인지 보충 설명해 주는 기능을 한다. 동사 뒤에 -ing를 붙인 현재분사와 -ed를 붙인 과거분사가 있으며, 각각 다른 의미를 가지고 있다.

### 1 현재분사, v-ing: 능동(~하게 하는), 진행(~하고 있는)의 의미

- The game is **exciting**. 경기가 흥미진진하다.
- This is an **exciting** game. 이긴 신나는 경기이다.
- The girl is **dancing**. 소녀는 춤추고 있다.
- Look at the **dancing** girl. 춤추는 소녀를 보렴.

### 2 과거분사, v-ed: 수동(~된, 당한), 완료(~한, 된)의 의미

- The players were **injured**. 선수들이 부상당했다.
- They are **injured** players. 그들은 부상당한 선수들이다.
- The leaves have **fallen**. 잎사귀들이 떨어졌다.
- Look at the **fallen** leaves. 낙엽들을 보렴.

## POINT CHECK

Answers p. 45

### A

괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

- 1 Wow, look at those (jumped, jumping) dolphins!
- 2 Let's pick up those (broken, breaking) pieces of glass.
- 3 I feel happy whenever I see his (smiled, smiling) face.
- 4 An (excited, exciting) crowd of people gathered around the player.
- 5 When we got there, five B-boys were (performed, performing).
- 6 I hated his (boring, bored) speech.

### B

괄호 안의 주어진 말을 알맞은 형태로 빈칸에 쓰시오.

- 1 Hush! Do not wake the \_\_\_\_\_ dog up. (sleep)
- 2 According to the police, the \_\_\_\_\_ money is about 5,000 dollars. (steal)
- 3 It is always \_\_\_\_\_ to hear other people's point of view. (interest)
- 4 A unique style of music has \_\_\_\_\_ in this country. (develop)
- 5 I'm afraid that the air conditioner is not \_\_\_\_\_ right. (work)
- 6 This is a novel \_\_\_\_\_ in Korean. (write)

## POINT 6-2 ● 분사의 역할 1: 명사 수식

분사는 명사의 앞, 또는 뒤에 위치하여 명사를 수식하는 역할을 한다.

- 1 분사를 단독으로 쓰는 경우: 명사의 앞에서 수식한다.
  - I'm afraid of that **barking dog**. 난 저 짖고 있는 개가 두렵다.
  - There are some **broken windows** in the house. 집에는 깨진 유리창들이 몇 있다.
- 2 분사에 수식어구가 있는 경우: 「분사 + 수식어구」가 명사의 뒤에서 수식한다. 이때 명사와 분사 사이에는 「관계대명사 + be 동사」가 생략되어 있다.
  - I know **a man living in the apartment**. 난 그 아파트에 사는 한 남자를 안다.  
→ I know **a man** (who is) **living** in the apartment.
  - The girls saw **a film made in France**. 소녀들은 프랑스에서 제작된 영화를 봤다.  
→ The girls saw **a film** (which[that] was) **made** in France.

### POINT UP

- ✓ 명사를 꾸미면 현재분사이고, 명사의 용도를 나타내면 동명사이다.
  - a dancing bear = a bear which is dancing (현재분사, 동명사) 춤추고 있는 곰
  - running shoes = shoes for running (현재분사, 동명사) 운동화(달리기 위한 신발)

## POINT CHECK

Answers p.46

### A

괄호 안의 말을 알맞은 형태로 빈칸에 쓰시오.

- 1 We saw a few \_\_\_\_\_ stars in the night sky. (shine)
- 2 How did you make the \_\_\_\_\_ baby sleep again? (cry)
- 3 Have you ever seen a \_\_\_\_\_ squirrel in the forest? (fly)
- 4 Put the \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables into the large bowl. (mix)
- 5 We found some \_\_\_\_\_ facts about the accident. (hide)
- 6 The children had \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes for lunch. (mash)
- 7 The woman \_\_\_\_\_ the news report is her friend. (report)
- 8 I will introduce a boy \_\_\_\_\_ Paul to her. (call)
- 9 The \_\_\_\_\_ baby in the cradle is Sam's daughter. (sleep)
- 10 She loves the sound of \_\_\_\_\_ rain. (fall)

# B

<보기>와 같이 두 문장을 한 문장으로 완성하십시오.

보기

Look at the cat. It is chasing the rat.

→ Look at the cat chasing the rat.

1 There is a bulldog. It is barking fiercely at us.

→ There is \_\_\_\_\_.

2 Here is a book. It was written by the famous artist.

→ Here is \_\_\_\_\_.

3 Do you know that girl? She is chatting with Mike over there.

→ Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?

4 The police found a big box. It was wrapped with tape.

→ The police found \_\_\_\_\_.

5 Who is the healthy-looking boy? He is sitting in the playground.

→ Who is \_\_\_\_\_?

6 I see a small boy. He is standing in the fishpond.

→ I see \_\_\_\_\_.

7 Look at the car. It was repaired by Sam.

→ Look at \_\_\_\_\_.

8 She looks at the mirror. It was broken by her son.

→ She looks at \_\_\_\_\_.

9 Sally heard her name. It was called in the crowd.

→ Sally heard \_\_\_\_\_.

10 I saw Paul. He was throwing a ball.

→ I saw \_\_\_\_\_.



## POINT 6-3 ● 분사의 역할 2: 보어

분사는 주어, 목적어의 상태를 보충 설명해 주는 주격보어, 목적격보어의 역할도 한다.

### 1 2형식 문장의 주격보어

분사를 주격보어로 갖는 동사는 be, come, go(= become), sit, stand, remain, stay, keep 등이다. 현재 분사는 주어의 능동적 의미를, 과거분사는 주어의 수동적 의미를 나타낸다.

- The poor child **stood crying** in the rain. 불쌍한 그 아이는 빗속에서 울면서 서 있었다.
- The happy boy **sat surrounded** by his friends. 행복한 소년은 친구들에 둘러싸여 앉아 있었다.

### 2 5형식 문장의 목적격보어

분사를 목적격보어로 갖는 동사는 keep, leave, find, get, have, make, 지각동사 등이다. 현재분사는 목적어가 동작을 한다는 의미를, 과거분사는 목적어가 동작의 대상이 된다는 의미를 나타낸다.

- We **saw some workers digging** a hole. 우리는 구덩이를 파고 있는 인부들을 보았다.
- The writer **had his books wrapped** in paper. 그 작가는 자신의 책들을 종이로 포장했다.

## POINT CHECK

Answers p.47

### A

괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

- 1 The dog came (run, running) when I called it.
- 2 The children sat (cross-legging, cross-legged) on the floor.
- 3 The scared woman ran (scream, screaming) into the night.
- 4 The teacher said to me, "Please remain (seated, seating) over there."
- 5 I had to keep (stood, standing) in the bus for an hour.
- 6 The soldier lay (wounding, wounded) on the battlefield.

### B

괄호 안의 주어진 말을 이용하여 빈칸에 쓰시오.

- 1 They had to keep the fire \_\_\_\_\_ for two days. (burn)
- 2 Tomorrow I will leave the door \_\_\_\_\_ for you. (unlock)
- 3 I often found myself \_\_\_\_\_ about the beautiful island. (think)
- 4 The boy got his nose \_\_\_\_\_ in the soccer game. (break)
- 5 I think you should have the old television \_\_\_\_\_ out. (check)
- 6 I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ a ball in the playground. (kick)

## A

괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

- 1 Mom washed the fruits in cold (ran, running) water.
- 2 I put a bandage around my (burnt, burning) finger.
- 3 While sailing, we saw a lot of (flown, flying) fish.
- 4 I have no (fixed, fixing) schedule, so I can join you.
- 5 This is one of the most (interested, interesting) stories.
- 6 Ellie is (interested, interesting) in TV shows.
- 7 There were some children (played, playing) in the mud.
- 8 Do you see the tall boy (stood, standing) on the stage?
- 9 There were several cars (stuck, sticking) in the mud.
- 10 We shouldn't eat any fish (caught, catching) in the river.

## B

괄호 안에 주어진 말을 사용하여 우리말을 영어로 옮기시오.

- 1 잠자는 동안, 나는 갑자기 웅웅거리는 소리를 들었다.  
→ While sleeping, I suddenly heard a \_\_\_\_\_. (buzz, sound)
- 2 저 깨진 창문들을 조심해야 한다!  
→ You should be careful of those \_\_\_\_\_! (break, windows)
- 3 너는 커다란 눈사람을 만들고 있는 저 남자를 아니?  
→ Do you know the \_\_\_\_\_ the big snowman? (make, man)
- 4 그녀는 어제 Eric이 보낸 선물을 열지 않았다.  
→ She didn't open the \_\_\_\_\_ by Eric yesterday. (send, present)
- 5 나는 코끼리들이 코로 물을 마시고 있는 것을 보았다.  
→ I saw the \_\_\_\_\_ water with their trunks. (drink, elephant)
- 6 우리는 토요일마다 집으로 배달된 피자를 먹는다.  
→ We have \_\_\_\_\_ to our home every Saturday. (deliver, pizza)

# C

**서술형** 다음은 서술형 평가이다. 각 문항의 지시에 따라 알맞은 답을 쓰시오.

[1-2] 주어진 두 문장을 완전한 한 문장으로 만드시오.

1

- There is a saucer in the sky.
- It is flying.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

2

- Can you see the car over there?
- It is parked.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

[3-4] 괄호 안의 말을 의미가 통하도록 배열하시오.

3

- A: Which painting do you like?  
B: I love that picture (in, colors, painted, bright).

→ \_\_\_\_\_

4

- A: Do you know the pretty girl?  
B: Yes. The girl (on, talking, phone, the) is Susan.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

# D

**고난도** 다음 글을 읽고 밑줄 친 ㉠, ㉡, ㉢에서 각각 알맞은 것을 골라 쓰시오.

On May 9, 1962, a tornado lifted a cow ㉠ (naming, named) *Fawn* from an Iowa farm. She flew about a half mile to a neighbor's field. Then she made her way back home and her owner was ㉡ (surprising, surprised). Five years later, when the same thing happened, some tourists in a bus saw the ㉢ (fly, flying) cow. From then on, *Fawn*'s owner always put her in the barn when a storm was coming. *Fawn* died a natural death in 1978.

㉠ \_\_\_\_\_ ㉡ \_\_\_\_\_ ㉢ \_\_\_\_\_

## POINT 6-4 ● 동명사와 현재분사의 구분

동명사와 현재분사는 「동사원형+ing」로 같은 모습이지만, 쓰임새는 전혀 다르므로 구분해서 알아두어야 한다.

- 1 동명사는 '용도, 목적'을 나타내며, 현재분사는 '상태, 동작의 진행'을 나타낸다.
  - 「동명사+명사」: The **swimming pool** is large and clean. 수영장은 크고 깨끗하다.
  - 「현재분사+명사」: That **swimming dog** is my pet. 저 헤엄치는 개는 내 애견이다.
- 2 동명사는 보어로 쓰여 '~하는 것'의 뜻이고, 현재분사는 진행형에 사용되어 '~하는 중인'의 뜻이다.
  - 「be동사+동명사」: My hobby **is playing** the drums. 나의 취미는 드럼 연주이다.
  - 「be동사+현재분사」: He **is playing** the violin. 그는 바이올린을 연주하고 있다.
- 3 동명사는 목적으로 쓰여 '~하는 것'의 뜻이고, 현재분사는 '하면서'라는 동시동작을 뜻한다.
  - 「일반동사+동명사」: He **enjoys reading** foreign books. 그는 외국서적을 즐겨 읽는다.
  - 「일반동사+현재분사」: She **sat reading** the storybook. 그녀는 이야기책을 읽으며 앉아 있었다.

## POINT CHECK

Answers p. 48

### A

밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 나머지 둘과 다른 것을 고르시오.

- 1 a. Let's not wake up the sleeping child.  
b. I want to buy a pair of running shoes.  
c. Use this sleeping pill if you can't sleep.
- 2 a. Where are the students going this weekend?  
b. The girls are picking up some strawberries there.  
c. Is your hobby collecting foreign stamps?
- 3 a. Mary and her friends are having so much fun.  
b. The only possible way is breaking the door.  
c. The great movie is now showing at theaters.
- 4 a. Did you finish drawing the cartoon?  
b. The lonely man stood crying in the rain.  
c. My brother dislikes eating alone at home.
- 5 a. They came singing together.  
b. My mom sat knitting a sweater.  
c. The boys and girls continued playing the game.



## POINT 6-5 ● 감정을 나타내는 분사

감정을 나타내는 동사는 현재분사(-ing), 과거분사(-ed)의 형태가 되어 형용사처럼 쓰일 수 있다. 주어가 감정을 느끼면 과거분사로 쓰고, 주어가 감정을 느끼게 하는 것이면 현재분사로 쓴다.

amazing 놀라운	— amazed 놀란	interesting 흥미로운	— interested 흥미를 느낀
amusing 즐거운	— amused 즐거워진	moving 감동을 주는	— moved 감동받은
boring 지루한	— bored 지루해진	pleasing 기쁘게 하는	— pleased 기쁜
confusing 혼란하게 하는	— confused 혼란스러운	satisfying 만족스러운	— satisfied 만족한
disappointing 실망스러운	— disappointed 실망한	shocking 충격을 주는	— shocked 충격을 받은
depressing 우울하게 하는	— depressed 우울한	surprising 놀라운	— surprised 놀란
embarrassing 당황하게 하는	— embarrassed 당황한	terrifying 두렵게 하는	— terrified 두려워하는
exciting 흥미진진한	— excited 흥분한	tiring 지치게 하는	— tired 지친
frightening 무섭게 하는	— frightened 무서워하는	worrying 걱정을 주는	— worried 걱정되는

- The game interests a lot of children. 그 게임은 많은 아이들에게 흥미를 불러일으킨다.

→ The game is **interesting**. 게임은 흥미롭다.

= 흥미로움을 느끼게 하는 것

→ A lot of children are **interested**. 많은 아이들이 흥미를 느낀다.

= 흥미로움을 느끼는 것

### POINT UP

- ✓ 감정을 나타내는 분사가 사람을 꾸미거나 사람인 주어를 보충 설명하면 과거분사로 쓰고, 사물을 꾸미거나 사물인 주어를 보충 설명하면 현재분사로 쓴다.

• She was (exciting, **excited**) at the news. 그녀는 그 소식에 흥분했다.

• The news of the battle was (**shocking**, shocked) to us. 전투에 대한 소식은 우리에게 충격적이었다.

## POINT CHECK

Answers p.49

A

괄호 안에 주어진 말을 알맞은 형태로 빈칸에 쓰시오.

1 It was very \_\_\_\_\_ to hear my grandma tell a story. (amuse)

My parents looked very \_\_\_\_\_ at my appearance.

- 2 She was \_\_\_\_\_ because she had nothing to do. (bore)  
I read the new storybook, but it was very \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 The words are so \_\_\_\_\_ that I can't memorize them. (confuse)  
His lecture was so hard that every student was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 The movie wasn't successful, so the actors were \_\_\_\_\_. (disappoint)  
It was very \_\_\_\_\_ that my friends didn't like the movie.
- 5 To me, this rainy weather is very \_\_\_\_\_. (depress)  
After the vacation, they were \_\_\_\_\_ about going back to school.
- 6 The family is planning to take an \_\_\_\_\_ trip to Africa. (excite)  
We were \_\_\_\_\_ to hear that they were getting married.
- 7 My little brother was \_\_\_\_\_ by my father's ghost mask. (frighten)  
At night, there were \_\_\_\_\_ noises outside our tent.
- 8 Have you ever read the \_\_\_\_\_ story of a faithful dog? (move)  
All of us were deeply \_\_\_\_\_ by the true story.
- 9 I love the \_\_\_\_\_ smell of freshly baked bread. (please)  
The children were all \_\_\_\_\_ that Santa Claus came.
- 10 Tom is always asking for more food. He is never \_\_\_\_\_. (satisfy)  
Joan looks very happy because she finally got a \_\_\_\_\_ job.
- 11 It was \_\_\_\_\_ that the team didn't go on to the finals. (shock)  
Adults are often \_\_\_\_\_ by the actions of their children.
- 12 I was really \_\_\_\_\_ to hear that Mike had failed the test. (surprise)  
It isn't \_\_\_\_\_ at all that Mary won first prize at the contest.
- 13 The thought of going abroad alone was \_\_\_\_\_. (terrify)  
The soldiers were \_\_\_\_\_ that the enemy would attack again.
- 14 I have had a very \_\_\_\_\_ day, so I'd like to take a bath. (tire)  
I was very \_\_\_\_\_ when I got home from school yesterday.
- 15 The man said, "This is a very \_\_\_\_\_ situation." (worry)  
However, the girls didn't seem \_\_\_\_\_ about the situation.
- 16 She gave an \_\_\_\_\_ performance. (amaze)  
They were \_\_\_\_\_ at the show.

## A

괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

- 1 Several (surprising, surprised) things occurred last night.
- 2 Ms. King is (worrying, worried) about sending her kid to the camp.
- 3 She was (frightening, frightened) of walking home alone in the dark.
- 4 Isn't it (exciting, excited) to see lots of dolphins at one time?
- 5 People are often (shocking, shocked) by the actions of the young.
- 6 You cannot enjoy your school life if you are (tiring, tired).
- 7 Australia is famous for many kinds of (interesting, interested) animals.
- 8 Eating alone every day is one of the most (depressing, depressed) things.
- 9 I felt really gloomy during the long, (boring, bored) rainy season.
- 10 Mr. Clark is (pleasing, pleased) that his daughter excels at languages.

## B

밑줄 친 말을 이용하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

- 1 The noise outside annoys all of us.  
 → The noise outside is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 → All of us are \_\_\_\_\_ by the noise outside.
- 2 The horror movie disgusts most people.  
 → The horror movie is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 → Most people are \_\_\_\_\_ by the horror movie.
- 3 Tom's question embarrasses the girls.  
 → Tom's question is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 → The girls are \_\_\_\_\_ at Tom's question.
- 4 The long journey exhausts my grandfather.  
 → The long journey is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 → My grandfather is \_\_\_\_\_ by the long journey.
- 5 The girl's painting fascinates everyone here.  
 → The girl's painting is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 → Everyone here is \_\_\_\_\_ with the girl's painting.

# C

**서술형** 다음은 서술형 평가이다. 각 문항의 지시에 따라 알맞은 답을 쓰시오.

[1-2] 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안에 주어진 말을 알맞게 변형하여 배열하시오.

1

Turner 씨는 너의 연설에 만족한 것처럼 보였다.  
(satisfy, Mr. Turner, with, your address, looked)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

2

이런 이름들은 외국인들에게 혼동을 줄 수 있다.  
(to, can, these names, confuse, be, foreigners)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

3 다음 주어진 단어를 알맞은 형태로 바꾸어 빈칸을 채우시오.

(1) amaze

→ I was \_\_\_\_\_ when I saw the pyramid. It's one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ buildings in the world.

(2) excite

→ Some adventures in Egypt were \_\_\_\_\_. I was \_\_\_\_\_ about them.

4 다음 주어진 문장을 괄호 안의 단어를 활용하여 <보기>와 같이 바꿔 쓰시오.

**보기** I don't like math. (bore)  
→ Math is boring. I'm bored with math.

He got bad grades on the mid-term exam. (disappoint)

→ His grades were \_\_\_\_\_. He was \_\_\_\_\_ with them.

# D

**고난도** 밑줄 친 부분들 중 어색한 것을 고르고, 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

① Do you feel depressed? ② Are you tired all the time? ③ Are you worried about your health? You may not be getting enough protein. We have the answer! This energy tonic is a great way to give your body the nourishment it needs. It's made with all-natural ingredients that will ④ make you start an excited life again. Are you interested? ⑤ Don't be embarrassed! Call us now at 800-567-4545 for your free sample.

( )번 → \_\_\_\_\_



## POINT 6-6 ● 분사구문

분사구문이란, 접속사가 있는 문장에서 접속사와 주어를 생략하고 동사에 -ing를 붙여 현재분사로 시작하는 문장으로 나타낸 것이다.

### 1 분사구문 만들기

접속사+주어+동사 ~, 주어+동사 ~.  
→ 접속사+주어+동사+ing ~, 주어+동사 ~.  
①      ②      ③

- ① 부사절의 접속사 생략
- ② 주절의 주어와 같은 경우 부사절의 주어 생략
- ③ 부사절의 동사를 현재분사(-ing)로 바꿈

☞ 「Being+과거분사 ~」인 경우, Being은 생략할 수 있으므로 과거분사로 시작하는 문장이 된다.

### 2 분사구문의 종류

1) 때 (when, while, as, after, as soon as)

- **When** I saw the lion, I couldn't move at all. 나는 사자를 봤을 때, 전혀 움직일 수 없었다.  
→ **Seeing** the lion, I couldn't move at all.

2) 이유 (because, since, as)

- **As** he felt tired, he went to bed early. 그는 피곤해서, 그는 일찍 잠자리에 들었다.  
→ **Feeling** tired, he went to bed early.

3) 조건 (if)

- **If** you turn right at the corner, you'll see the shop. 모퉁이에서 우회전하면 가게가 보일 거예요.  
→ **Turning** right at the corner, you'll see the shop.

4) 동시상황 (and, while): 두 가지 동작이 동시에 발생하거나 연속적으로 이어지는 경우 두 개의 절 중 어느 것을 분사구문으로 써도 된다. 분사구문은 주절의 앞이나 뒤에 올 수 있다.

- The boy stood up **and** raised his hand at the same time. 소년은 일어서면서 동시에 손을 들었다.  
→ **Standing** up, the boy raised his hand.  
→ The boy stood up, **raising** his hand.

cf. 양보의 부사절은 주로 despite, in spite of를 사용하여 「전치사+동명사구」의 표현으로 바꿀 수 있으며 정확히는 분사구문이 아니다.

- **Although** he is over 80, he is still healthy. 그는 80세가 넘었음에도 여전히 건강하다.  
→ **Despite being** over 80, he is still healthy.

### POINT UP

- ✓ 분사구문을 접속사가 있는 문장으로 바꿀 때, 문맥에 맞는 접속사를 써야 한다.
- Tired from a day's work, I had to prepare for the test.  
→ (Because, Though) I was tired from a day's work, I had to prepare for the test.  
나는 하루 일과로 피곤했지만, 시험을 준비해야 했다.

## A

다음 문장을 분사구문으로 바꿀 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

- 1 While I was watching the TV show, I laughed a lot.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, I laughed a lot.
- 2 When we were on vacation, we went fishing together.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, we went fishing together.
- 3 As the reporter was coming into the building, he saw the actress.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, the reporter saw the actress.
- 4 When I saw the huge insect, I jumped in fright.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, I jumped in fright.
- 5 Because I felt so hungry, I went out to buy some bread.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, I went out to buy some bread.
- 6 The boy was wearing a thin shirt, so he was shivering with cold.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, the boy was shivering with cold.
- 7 If we take a taxi instead of the bus, we will get there on time.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, we will get there on time.
- 8 The girl smiled sweetly and shook hands with me.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, the girl shook hands with me.
- 9 The children walked home, and they sang a song all the while.  
→ The children walked home, \_\_\_\_\_ all the while.
- 10 Although I have some good friends, I feel lonely here.  
→ Despite \_\_\_\_\_, I feel lonely here.

**B**

다음 괄호 안의 말을 사용하여 분사구문을 부사절로 바꾸시오.

- 1 Doing my homework, I always listen to the radio. (when)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, I always listen to the radio.
- 2 Playing the game, I talked with him on the phone. (while)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, I talked with him on the phone.
- 3 Getting so angry, he couldn't say anything. (because)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, he couldn't say anything.
- 4 Having very little time left, we should hurry to the station. (as)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, we should hurry to the station.
- 5 Turning to the left, you'll find the French restaurant easily. (if)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, you'll find the French restaurant easily.
- 6 All the people stood up, giving him a big hand. (and)  
→ All the people stood up \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Jack said something, munching on an apple. (while)  
→ Jack said something \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 In spite of studying hard every day, I can't get good grades. (although)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, I can't get good grades.
- 9 Feeling tired, I turned off the computer. (because)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, I turned off the computer.
- 10 Living in a remote village, she has few visitors. (as)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, she has few visitors.

## POINT 6-7 • 분사구문의 시제와 태

### 1 단순형 vs. 완료형 분사구문

분사구문의 시제가 주절의 시제와 일치할 때 단순분사구문을 쓰고, 분사구문의 시제가 주절의 시제보다 이전일 때 완료 분사구문을 쓴다.

- While I **was** cheating on the test, I **was** nervous. 난 시험 중 부정행위하면서 떨었다.  
→ **Cheating** on the test, I was nervous.
- After I **had cheated** on the test, I **was** punished. 난 시험에서 부정행위를 한 후 처벌받았다.  
→ **Having cheated** on the test, I was punished.  
☞ 부사절의 시제(had cheated)가 주절의 시제(was) 이전을 나타내는 경우 'Having+과거분사'로 나타낸다.

### 2 수동형 분사구문

분사구문의 의미가 능동의 의미이면 능동형 분사구문을 쓰고, 수동의 의미이면 수동형 분사구문을 쓴다. 단순수동형 분사구문은 'Being+과거분사 ~'이고, 완료수동형 분사구문은 'Having been+과거분사 ~'이다.

- **As** she **was left** alone, she **felt** lonely. 그녀는 홀로 남겨졌기 때문에 외로웠다.  
→ **(Being) Left** alone, she felt lonely.
- **After** he **had been treated** by the doctor, he **fell** asleep. 그는 의사에게 치료받은 후 잠이 들었다.  
→ **(Having been) Treated** by the doctor, he fell asleep.

## POINT CHECK

Answers p.52

### A

부사절은 분사구문으로, 분사구문은 부사절로 바꾸시오.

- After he had finished cleaning his room, he took a rest.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, he took a rest.
- When I was praised for my work, I felt really happy.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, I felt really happy.
- Because the castle was built a long time ago, it is now in ruins.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, the castle is now in ruins.
- Having failed the test, she prepares for the test again.  
→ As \_\_\_\_\_, she prepares for the test again.
- Having been used for years, the computer didn't work very well.  
→ As \_\_\_\_\_, it didn't work very well.



## POINT 6-8 ● 분사구문의 다양한 형태

### 1 독립분사구문: 주어가 있는 분사구문

부사절의 주어와 주절의 주어 일치하지 않을 때 분사구문으로 만들 경우, 부사절의 주어를 생략하지 않고 분사 앞에 그대로 써 준다.

- Because **there** are lots of things to do, I can't go out. 난 할 일이 많아서 외출할 수 없다.  
→ **There being** lots of things to do, I can't go out.

### 2 접속사가 있는 분사구문

부사절의 의미를 정확하게 나타내기 위해 접속사를 생략하지 않고 분사구문에 그대로 둘 수 있다.

- **After** we watched the DVD, we started to cook dinner. 우리는 DVD를 본 후 저녁 요리를 시작했다.  
→ **After watching** the DVD, we started to cook dinner.

### 3 분사구문의 부정

분사구문의 부정은 분사 앞에 not, never를 쓴다.

- As I **didn't** know what to do, I asked for help. 난 뭘 해야 할지 몰라서 도움을 요청했다.  
→ **Not knowing** what to do, I asked for help.

### 4 with를 사용한 분사구문

「with+명사+분사」 형태의 분사구문은 '~하면서', '~한 채로'의 뜻을 나타낸다.

1) 명사가 동작의 주체인 경우 현재분사를 쓴다.

- He was running **with his dog following**. 그는 개를 따라오게 하면서 조깅 중이었다.  
→ He was running **and** his dog was following.

2) 명사가 동작의 대상인 경우 과거분사를 쓴다.

- Tim thought about it **with his arms crossed**. Tim은 팔짱을 끼고 그것을 생각했다.  
→ Tim thought about it **while** he was crossing his arms.

3) 「with+명사구+형용사/부사구」인 경우 형용사/부사구 앞에 being이 생략된 것으로 본다.

- Please don't talk **with your mouth full**. 음식을 입에 넣은 채로 말하지 마세요.  
→ Please don't talk **while** your mouth is full.
- The fox looked at me sadly **with its leg in a trap**. 여우는 못에 다리가 걸린 채 나를 슬프게 바라보았다.  
→ The fox looked at me sadly **and** its leg was in a trap.

## POINT UP

✓ with 분사구문에서 분사의 형태는 앞의 명사와의 관계에 따라 결정된다.

- Jane sat down with her legs (crossing, crossed).  
Jane은 다리를 곧 채로 앉아 있었다.
- She spoke with tears (falling, fallen) down her cheeks.  
그녀는 볼에 눈물을 흘리며 말했다.

## A

다음 문장을 분사구문으로 바꿀 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

- 1 As the cat was so cute, the girl wanted to take it home.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, the girl wanted to take it home.
- 2 While I was having dinner, I got a phone call from Mike.  
→ While \_\_\_\_\_, I got a phone call from Mike.
- 3 After Sara put some clothes on her dog, she took him out for a walk.  
→ After \_\_\_\_\_, Sara took him out for a walk.
- 4 As she didn't arrive on time, she couldn't enter the concert hall.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, she couldn't enter the concert hall.
- 5 Since he has never seen the animal, he looks a little scared.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, he looks a little scared.

## B

with를 이용하여 두 문장을 한 문장으로 완성하시오.

- 1 The boy looked at me. He was folding his arms.  
→ The boy looked at me \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 The player raised his arms. Tears ran down his face.  
→ The player raised his arms \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 My little brother was sleeping. His mouth was wide open.  
→ My little brother was sleeping \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Mike kept on talking. His back was against the wall.  
→ Mike kept on talking \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 The girl got out of her room. The light was on.  
→ The girl got out of her room \_\_\_\_\_.

## POINT 6-9 • 분사구문의 관용 표현

부사절의 주어가 we, you, they, people 등과 같이 일반인일 경우, 주절의 주어와 다르다 할지라도 생략하여 분사구문을 만든다. 이때 이 분사구문은 숙어처럼 사용된다.

### 1 Frankly speaking 솔직히 말하면

- **Frankly speaking**, the report is not perfect. 솔직히 말하면, 보고서는 완벽하지 않다.
- cf. 일상 회화에서는 speaking 없이 부사만으로 표현하기도 한다.

generally 일반적으로  
technically 엄밀하게

strictly 엄밀히  
briefly 간단히

roughly 대략적으로  
broadly 대체적으로

### 2 Judging from[by] ~로 판단하건대

- **Judging from** what he said, he must be a liar. 그의 말로 판단하건대 그는 틀림없이 거짓말쟁이야.

### 3 Speaking of ~의 이야기가 나왔으니 말인데

- **Speaking of** Sam, he is good at skiing. Sam의 이야기가 나왔으니 말인데, 그는 스키를 잘 타.

### 4 \* Considering (that) ~라는 것을 고려(감안)하면

- **Considering that** he is old, he is healthy. 그는 고령인 걸 고려하면, 건강해.

## POINT CHECK

Answers p. 53

**A** 다음 우리말을 분사구문으로 표현할 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

- 1 엄밀히 말해서, 이것은 좋은 소설이 아니다.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, this is not a good novel.
- 2 이 계획으로 판단하건대, 난 앞으로 바쁜 일주일을 보낼 거야.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, I have a busy week ahead.
- 3 대충 말하면, 내 저금의 총액은 10만 달러다.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, the sum of my savings is \$100,000.
- 4 그녀의 능력들을 고려하면, 그녀는 최선을 다하지 않고 있다.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, she is not doing her best.
- 5 일반적으로 말하면, 여성은 남성보다 키가 크지 않다.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, women are not taller than men.

## A

<보기>에서 알맞은 말을 골라 바르게 고쳐 빈칸에 쓰시오.

보기	finish	hear	take	read	feel	tap
----	--------	------	------	------	------	-----

- \_\_\_\_\_ the sad novel, I shed a few tears.
- \_\_\_\_\_ a walk with my dog, I listened to the song.
- \_\_\_\_\_ a little cold, Mike closed the windows.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the awful noise, I stood up and looked outside.
- She played the piano, \_\_\_\_\_ her foot to the music.
- "Wow, it's over!" Jack shouted, \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.

## B

괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

- (Being, Having) afraid of dogs, she never goes near them.
- (Having, Being) a lot of time, we can do anything here.
- (Washing, Washed) several times, the shirt looks clean.
- (Repairing, Repaired) well, the computer works nicely.
- (It, They) being so hot outside, I decided to stay home.
- (Not knowing, Knowing not) where to go, I asked for directions.

## C

밑줄 친 부분을 분사구문으로 고치시오.

- When I heard the news, I felt excited.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, I felt excited.
- If you take this medicine, you will feel much better.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, you will feel much better.
- Peter got on his bike and cycled to Mary's house.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, Peter cycled to Mary's house.
- As Brad doesn't like spinach, he eats carrots instead.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, Brad eats carrots instead.
- After I had walked my dog, I gave her one cup of food.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, I gave her one cup of food.



## D

**서술형** 다음은 서술형 평가이다. 각 문항의 지시에 따라 알맞은 답을 쓰시오.

[1-2] 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 어법에 맞는 올바른 표현으로 고쳐 쓰시오.

1

Had been sick for a week, the boy looked unhealthy.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

2

Not have attend the meeting last Friday, I don't know what to do.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

3

괄호 안의 말을 의미가 통하도록 배열하시오.

The boy tried to catch the pen (eye, with, one, closed).

→ \_\_\_\_\_

[4-6] 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

4

Strict speaking, the correct answer is not "earth."

→ \_\_\_\_\_

5

Speak of Sam, he sent me an email last night.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

6

Judge by his looks, the man must be a soldier.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

## E

**고난도** 다음 중 어법상 틀린 부분이 있는 문장을 두 개 골라 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

- ㉠ Leaving immediately, you'll catch the last train.
- ㉡ Linda smiled with tears running down her cheeks.
- ㉢ Knowing not anyone, Yuri had lunch alone.
- ㉣ Generally speaking, roasted meat is healthier than fried meat.
- ㉤ Being born in Hollywood, Sally knows all the famous movie stars.

( ) → \_\_\_\_\_

( ) → \_\_\_\_\_

01-02 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

01

A: John, do not touch the \_\_\_\_\_ fan!

B: Why not, Mommy?

A: It's very dangerous. It will cut your finger.

- ① spin                      ② turns
- ③ spun                    ④ turned
- ⑤ spinning

02

A: Why don't you have breakfast with us?

B: I don't feel like having a big breakfast, Dad. I'll have a \_\_\_\_\_ instead.

- ① boil egg                ② fry egg
- ③ boiled egg            ④ frying egg
- ⑤ boiling egg

03 다음 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 어색한 것은?

A long time ago, the people ① on earth had no way ② to keep warm in the cold. A powerful giant ③ calling Prometheus took pity on them. Therefore, Prometheus ④ stole fire from the gods and ⑤ took it to the people.

04 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 어법에 맞게 고친 것을 순서대로 짝 지은 것은?

- There were some workers break the wall.
- There were many bricks break into pieces.

- ① break    ... breaking
- ② breaks    ... breaking
- ③ broken    ... to break
- ④ breaking    ... broken
- ⑤ breaking    ... to break

05-06 다음 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 나머지 넷과 다른 것을 고르시오.

- 05 ① We looked at the jumping ballerina.
- ② The dancing boys are my classmates.
- ③ What metal has the highest melting point?
- ④ Two men tried to save the drowning girl.
- ⑤ The dog jumped out of the burning house.

- 06 ① The old man has a walking stick.
- ② She bought a pair of running shoes.
- ③ James is wearing a swimming cap.
- ④ This is an old story about a flying horse.
- ⑤ A sleeping bag is a large warm bag that you sleep in.

07 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 어법에 맞게 고친 것은?

As soon as the movie star appeared, he was suddenly (A) surround by a crowd of (B) excite fans.

- (A) (B)
- ① surrounded ... exciting
  - ② surrounded ... excited
  - ③ surrounding ... excites
  - ④ surrounding ... excited
  - ⑤ surrounding ... exciting

08 다음 중 어법에 맞지 않는 것은?

- ① The girl reading the magazine is Mary.
- ② There are paintings hang on the wall.
- ③ The dog barking at us is Sam's pet.
- ④ Let me look after the child crying loudly.
- ⑤ The cameras made in China are sold here.

09-11 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말이 순서대로 짝지어진 것을 고르시오.

09

- Now, put the \_\_\_\_\_ onions into the pan.
- Next, add the \_\_\_\_\_ butter to the pan.

- ① sliced ... remain
- ② sliced ... remained
- ③ sliced ... remaining
- ④ slicing ... remained
- ⑤ slicing ... remaining

10

- The beggar sat \_\_\_\_\_ the coins in the can.
- The officer stood \_\_\_\_\_ at him with interest.

- ① counted ... looking
- ② counted ... watching
- ③ counted ... watched
- ④ counting ... looking
- ⑤ counting ... watching

11

- The road is blocked by a \_\_\_\_\_ tree.
- Have you ever seen a \_\_\_\_\_ star?

- ① fallen ... fall      ② falling ... falls
- ③ fallen ... falls    ④ falling ... fallen
- ⑤ fallen ... falling

12-13 대화의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

12

A: Wow, your shirt looks very nice.  
B: Thanks. It's not new, but I have it \_\_\_\_\_ every other day.

- ① iron      ② irons      ③ to iron
- ④ ironing   ⑤ ironed

13

A: Did you show your report card to your parents?

B: Sure. They were very \_\_\_\_\_ with my results. I was happy, too.

- ① terrified                      ② disappointed
- ③ satisfied                      ④ depressed
- ⑤ worried

16

다음 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

The new babysitter doesn't have enough experience, so Mrs. Smith will leave some \_\_\_\_\_ instructions for her.

- ① write                          ② speak
- ③ written                      ④ speaking
- ⑤ writing

14-15 다음 문장에서 어법상 틀린 단어를 찾고 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

14

The final scene of the film was so shocked that everyone in the theater screamed.

\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

17

다음 밑줄 친 부분을 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓴 것은?

When you drive a car, you should keep your eyes fix on the road ahead.

- ① fixes                          ② fixed
- ③ fixing                        ④ to fix
- ⑤ to be fixing

15

Even if things don't go well, don't be too disappointing.

\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

18

다음 빈칸에 알맞지 않은 것은?

I opened the door and saw the boys \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① playing soccer with some girls
- ② running around the big tree
- ③ scolded by my neighbor
- ④ standing on their hands
- ⑤ picked up some tomatoes



19 다음 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 같은 것은?

A: What do you think of the story?

B: Oh, I think it is deeply moving.

- ① amusing    ② exciting    ③ shocking  
④ touching    ⑤ interesting

22 다음 밑줄 친 부분의 올바른 형태는?

A: How about eating out today?

B: Why not? I know a nice Japanese restaurant. We can have a very satisfy lunch there.

- ① satisfies                      ② satisfying  
③ satisfied                      ④ satisfyingly  
⑤ satisfaction

20-21 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법에 맞지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- 20 ① Being overweight, I went on a diet.  
② Having no money, she had to stay home.  
③ Trying to save the boy, the man got hurt.  
④ Brushing twice, my teeth now look white.  
⑤ Seeing her friends, the girl smiled brightly.

23 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말이 순서대로 짝지어진 것은?

- \_\_\_\_\_ being extremely cold, we had to turn on the heater.
- \_\_\_\_\_ being nothing to play with, the child looked unhappy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ becoming dark, they wanted to go home.

- ① It      ... It      ... There  
② It      ... There ... It  
③ It      ... There ... There  
④ There ... It      ... There  
⑤ There ... There ... It

- 21 ① Feeling sleepy, I went to bed early.  
② Turning right, you'll see the apartment.  
③ Born in England, he speaks English fluently.  
④ Cooked well, the chicken tastes excellent.  
⑤ Finished the work, they took a good rest.

24 다음 빈칸에 알맞지 않은 것은?

After Jeremy read the email, he was \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① confused                      ② depressed  
③ frighten                      ④ very upset  
⑤ embarrassed

25 다음 대화의 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

A: Jeremy, what are your plans for the weekend?

B: I'm planning to go hiking, weather \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① permit                      ② permitted
- ③ permits                    ④ permitting
- ⑤ has permitted

26 다음 두 문장의 의미가 같을 때 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

Although the man was very rich, he had no friends around him.

= \_\_\_\_\_, the man had no friends around him.

- ① If being very rich
- ② When being very rich
- ③ Despite being very rich
- ④ Because being very rich
- ⑤ Instead of being very rich

27 다음 중 어법에 맞지 않는 것은?

- ① Briefly speaking, Tom is the best player.
- ② Judging from the fact, Mary is innocent.
- ③ Speaking by John, where does he live?
- ④ Considering his age, he is very healthy.
- ⑤ Broadly speaking, this is cheaper than others.

28-29 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말로 짝지어진 것을 고르시오.

28

• \_\_\_\_\_ in French, the book is hard to read.

• \_\_\_\_\_ my name on the list, he asked me for my address.

- ① Write ... Writing
- ② Writing ... Written
- ③ Written ... Writing
- ④ Written ... Being written
- ⑤ Writing ... Having written

29

• \_\_\_\_\_ in haste, the mail has some spelling errors.

• \_\_\_\_\_ up the final report, I had dinner and watched TV.

- ① Typing ... Being typed
- ② Typing ... Having typed
- ③ Typed ... Being typed
- ④ Typed ... Having typed
- ⑤ Typed ... Having been typed

30 **산유형** 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분이 어법상 맞는 것을 모두 고르면?

- ① The singer's voice made me amazed.
- ② This is the most boring concert I've ever seen.
- ③ I was depressed at the result of the final exams.
- ④ The instruction my boss gave to me was confusing.
- ⑤ The book I bought yesterday is full of amused stories.

31 **신유형** 다음 대화의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것을 모두 고르면?

A: My boy, you fell asleep with your computer ① be on.

B: Oh, I'm sorry, Mom. I ② seemed to have fallen asleep ③ because I was so tired.

A: You wasted a lot of energy.

B: I know, Mom. I'll ④ try not to forget ⑤ turning it off.

32 **신유형** 밑줄 친 부분을 분사구문으로 잘못 바꿔 쓴 것은 모두 몇 개인가?

㉠ As I had read the novel, I was extremely disappointed in the movie.  
→ Reading the novel

㉡ If you play soccer in the rain, you'll have to wash the mud off your clothes afterwards.  
→ Playing soccer in the rain

㉢ As there was no money, they spent their holidays at home.  
→ Being no money

㉣ I walked quietly and I approached Maria's back.  
→ Walking quietly, I approached

㉤ Because he grew up in the U.S., it is hard for him to understand some parts of Korean culture.  
→ Growing up in the U.S.

- ① 2개      ② 3개      ③ 4개  
④ 5개      ⑤ 6개

## 서술형 평가

01-02 괄호 안에 주어진 말을 알맞은 형태로 빈칸에 쓰시오.

01

A: Look at those colorful lanterns \_\_\_\_\_ in the wind! (swing)

B: Yeah, they look so beautiful.

02

A: What would you like to have?

B: Well, I'd like some \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes and milk. (bake)

03 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 분사구문으로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

As he didn't see the amazing show, Tom says, "I should have seen it!"

→ \_\_\_\_\_

04 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

The girl stared at the boy with her mouth shutting.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

05-06 괄호 안의 말을 알맞은 형태로 빈칸에 쓰시오.

05

- I read the instructions, but they were so (1) \_\_\_\_\_. (confuse)
- We were (2) \_\_\_\_\_ about what to do next. (confuse)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_

06

- The girl is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of big dogs. (frighten)
- I heard some (2) \_\_\_\_\_ sounds that night. (frighten)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_

07 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 분사구문으로 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

The audience danced merrily, clap to the beat of the music.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

08 다음 두 문장을 한 문장으로 나타낼 때 빈칸에 주어진 철자로 시작하는 알맞은 단어를 쓰시오.

- The man found a wooden box.
- The box was not touched by human hands.

→ The man found a wooden box u\_\_\_\_\_ by human hands.

09 다음 우리말을 영어로 옮길 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

(1) 일반적으로 말해서, 여자가 남자보다 오래 산다.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_,  
women live longer than men.

(2) 솔직히 말해서, 그 코미디언은 정말로 바보처럼 보인다.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_,  
the comedian looks really stupid.

(3) 하늘 모양새로 판단하건대, 오늘은 날씨가 좋을 것 같다.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_  
the sky, it looks like it's going to be good weather today.

10 괄호 안에 주어진 말을 사용하여 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 세 가지 형태의 분사구문을 만드시오.

쉬운 영어로 쓰여져 있기 때문에, 그 책은 읽기에 어렵지 않다. (write)

→ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in easy English, the book is not difficult to read.

→ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in easy English, the book is not difficult to read.

→ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in easy English, the book is not difficult to read.