수동태

CHAPTER 03

● GRAMMAR MAP

	시제	현재	is, am, are + p.p.
		미래	will be + p.p.
수동태		과거	was, were + p.p.
		진행	be being + p.p.
		완료	have[has] been + p.p.

- 4형식 문장
  - 간접목적어를 주어로 하는 경우
  - 직접목적어를 주어로 하는 경우
- 5형식 문장
- 주의
  - 수동태 형태로 쓸 수 없는 동사
  - by 이외의 전치사가 쓰이는 경우

POINT 3-1 ● 능동태와 수동태

주어가 동사의 행위를 하는 것을 능동태라 하고, 주어가 동사의 행위를 받는 것을 수동태라 한다. 수동태의 기본 형태는 「be동사+과거분사」로, be동사 다음에 '~로 되어진'이라는 뜻을 지닌 과거분사를 쓴다.

1 수동태 문장의 시제별 형태

1) 현재

- Mr. Kim **teaches** Korean history. 김 선생님은 한국사를 가르치신다.
  - → Korean history **is taught by** Mr. Kim. 한국사는 김 선생님에 의해 가르쳐진다.
  - → **Is** Korean history **taught by** Mr. Kim? 〈의문문〉 한국사는 김 선생님에 의해 가르쳐지니?
  - → Korean history **is not taught by** Mr. Kim. 〈부정문〉 한국사는 김 선생님에 의해 가르쳐지지 않는다.
    - ☞ 수동태의 부정형은 「be동사+not+과거분사+by+목적격」이다.

2) 과거

- The tall boy **helped** the little girl. 그 키 큰 소년은 어린 소녀를 도와주었다.
  - → The little girl **was helped by** the tall boy. 어린 소녀는 그 키 큰 소년에게 도움을 받았다.
  - → **Was** the little girl **helped by** the tall boy? 어린 소녀가 그 키 큰 소년에게 도움을 받았니?

3) 미래

- The famous pianist **will play** the music. 유명한 피아노 연주자가 그 음악을 연주할 것이다.
  - → The music **will be played by** the famous pianist. 그 음악은 유명한 피아노 연주자에 의해 연주될 것이다.

2 조동사를 포함하는 수동태: 「조동사+(not)+be+과거분사」

- The teacher **may scold** the boys. 선생님은 그 소년들을 꾸짖을 지도 모른다.
  - → The boys **may be scolded by** the teacher. 그 소년들은 선생님에 의해 꾸짖음을 당할 지도 모른다.
  - → The boys **may not be scolded by** the teacher. 그 소년들은 선생님에게 꾸짖음을 당하지 않을 지도 모른다.
- We **should finish** it by three in the afternoon. 우리는 오후 3시까지 그것을 끝내야 한다.
  - → It **should be finished by** us by three in the afternoon. 그것은 우리에 의해 오후 3시까지 끝내져야 한다.

cf. 다음과 같은 경우에는 「by+목적격」을 생략할 수 있다.

1) 행위자가 일반인일 때
- English is spoken (by people) in many countries. 영어는 (사람들에 의해) 많은 국가에서 사용된다.

2) 행위자를 알 수 없을 때
- The castle was built (by them) in the 14th century. 그 성은 14세기에 (그들에 의해) 지어졌다.

3 동사구의 수동태

문장에 동사구(「동사+전치사」, 「동사+부사」)가 있는 경우, 동사구를 한 덩어리로 취급하여 동사만 「be동사+과거분사」로 바꾸고 뒤에 전치사나 부사는 그대로 둔다.

- My sister will **take care of** the kittens. 내 누나가 새끼 고양이들을 돌볼 것이다.
  - → The kittens will **be taken care of by** my sister. 새끼 고양이들은 내 누나에 의해 돌보아질 것이다.
- I think we should **put** the meeting **off** until next week. 나는 우리가 회의를 다음 주까지 미뤄야 한다고 생각한다.
  - → I think the meeting should **be put off** until next week. 나는 회의가 다음 주까지 미뤄져야 한다고 생각한다.

✓ 동사구가 수동태로 전환되는 경우, 전치사나 부사를 생략하지 않음에 주의한다.

- The guard turned the light off immediately. 그 경비원은 즉시 불을 껐다.
  → The light was (turned, turned off) immediately by the guard. 그 불은 경비원에 의해 즉시 꺼졌다.

POINT CHECK

A 다음 주어진 문장을 수동태로 바꿀 때 빈칸을 채우시오.

1 I clean the kitchen every Sunday.

→ The kitchen _____ by me every Sunday.

2 Fishermen catch a lot of fish every day.

→ A lot of fish _____ by fishermen every day.

3 The Whales can beat the Dolphins today.

→ The Dolphins _____ by the Whales today.

4 The student asked a simple question.

→ A simple question _____ by the student.

5 The diligent girls cleaned up the dirty floor.

→ The dirty floor _____ by the diligent girls.

6 Mike will buy that brand-new computer.

→ That brand-new computer _____ by Mike.

7 Careless drivers cause a lot of traffic accidents.

→ A lot of traffic accidents _____ by careless drivers.

8 My grandfather will bring some presents.

→ Some presents _____ by my grandfather.

9 People enjoy animated movies in many languages.

→ Animated movies _____ in many languages.

10 The police car couldn't catch up with the sports car.

→ The sports car couldn't _____ by the police car.

11 A big truck carried the heavy boxes.

→ The heavy boxes _____ by a big truck.

12 Our special services may help their learning problems.

→ Their learning problems _____ by our special services.

B 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 주어진 말을 이용하여 빈칸을 채우시오.

1 그 맛있는 피자는 나의 할머니에 의해 구워졌다. (bake)

→ The delicious pizza _____ my grandmother.

2 그 아픈 동물들은 공원 관리자들에 의해 구조되지 않을 지도 모른다. (rescue)

→ The sick animals _____ by the park rangers.

3 그 고장난 부분이 기계공에 의해 수리될 수 있나요? (repair)

→ _____ the broken part _____ by the mechanic?

4 그 중요한 교훈들은 모든 학생들에 의해 학습되어야 한다. (learn)

→ The important lessons _____ by all the students.

5 마지막 경기는 저 경기장에서 열립니까? (hold)

→ _____ the final game _____ in that stadium?

6 그 어리석은 소년은 그들에게 천대받았다. (look down on)

→ The foolish boy _____ by them.

7 그 욕조는 나의 여동생과 나에 의해 청소되어지지 않았다. (clean)

→ The bathtub _____ by my sister and me.

8 그 불쌍한 아이들은 그 여인에게 보살핌을 받았다. (look after)

→ The poor kids _____ by the woman.

9 많은 불쌍한 아이들이 그 조직에 의해 도움을 받습니까? (help)

→ _____ many poor children _____ by the organization?

10 그 애완견들은 소녀들에 의해 집에서 길러지지 않는다. (raise)

→ The pet dogs _____ at home by the girls.

C   <보기>와 같이 주어진 문장을 수동태로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

> **보기**   A lot of girls love rock bands.
> → <u>Rock bands are loved by a lot of girls.</u>

1   Thousands of people use the express bus.

→ _____

2   Somebody stole my dictionary in the library.

→ _____

3   The young boys can't solve the hard problem.

→ _____

4   The police officer saw the robbers in the airport.

→ _____

5   The repairman will fix this old refrigerator.

→ _____

6   The author will write another interesting storybook.

→ _____

7   People speak Chinese in this area of the country.

→ _____

8   They may finish all the water and food in ten days.

→ _____

9   We have to paint the fence this afternoon.

→ _____

10   Several guards protected the important luggage.

→ _____

POINT 3-2 ● 진행형과 완료형의 수동태

1 **진행형의 수동태**: 「be동사+being + 과거분사」

- The people **are building** a tall tower. 사람들은 높은 타워를 건설하고 있다.
  → A tall tower **is being built by** the people. 높은 타워는 사람들에 의해 건설되어지고 있다.
- The robot **is not moving** the steel bars. 로봇은 철근들을 운반하고 있지 않다.
  → The steel bars **are not being moved by** the robot. 그 철근들은 로봇에 의해 운반되고 있지 않다.

2 **완료형의 수동태**: 「have[has] been + 과거분사」

- The man **has planted** a lot of trees. 그 남자는 많은 나무를 심어 왔다.
  → A lot of trees **have been planted by** the man. 많은 나무는 그 남자에 의해 심어져 왔다.
- Doctors **haven't found** the perfect cure yet. 의사들은 완벽한 치료법을 아직 발견하지 못했다.
  → The perfect cure **hasn't been found** yet **by** doctors. 완벽한 치료법은 의사들에 의해 아직 발견되지 않았다.

POINT UP

✓ 현재완료수동태(「have[has] been+과거분사」)와 현재완료진행형(「have[has] been+현재분사」)의 형태에 유의한다.

- The machines (have been using, have been used) many times.
  그 기계들은 여러 번 사용되어 왔다.
- The scientists (have been using, have been used) the machine.
  과학자들은 그 기계를 사용하고 있다.

POINT CHECK

A 우리말과 뜻이 같도록 괄호 안의 주어진 말을 이용하여 빈칸을 채우시오.

1 지금 특별한 저녁식사가 조리되고 있다. (cook)

→ A special dinner _____ now.

2 우리는 지금까지 그 선생님께 도움을 받아 왔다. (help)

→ We _____ by the teacher until now.

3 그 자동차는 물로 세차되지 않고 있었다. (wash)

→ The car _____ with water.

4 그 문제는 벌써 그녀에 의해 해결되었다. (fix)

→ The problem _____ by her.

5 그 사고의 원인은 아직까지 밝혀지지 않았다. (reveal)

   → The cause of the accident _____ yet.

6 그 집은 지금 수리되고 있는 중이니? (repair)

   → Is the house _____ now?

7 그는 자신이 감시받고 있다는 것을 인지했다. (watch)

   → He perceived that he _____.

8 많은 사람들이 그 토크쇼에 초대되어 왔다. (invite)

   → Many people _____ to the talk show.

B 다음 문장을 수동태로 나타낼 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

1 The teachers are writing an English book.

   → An English book _____ by the teachers.

2 People have explored the island many times.

   → The island _____ many times.

3 They are discussing some possible solutions.

   → Some possible solutions _____ by them.

4 They aren't televising the president's speech now.

   → The president's speech _____ now.

5 The students haven't solved the riddle yet.

   → The riddle _____ by the students yet.

6 The tribe has celebrated the holidays in their own ways.

   → The holidays _____ by the tribe in their own ways.

7 They haven't returned the books to the library yet.

   → The books _____ to the library yet.

8 My grandmother has written two storybooks for children.

   → Two storybooks for children _____ by my grandmother.

POINT 3-3 ● 수동태를 쓰지 않는 경우

목적어를 갖지 않는 자동사들은 수동태로 바꿀 수 없고, 목적어를 갖는 타동사일지라도 수동태로 바꿀 수 없는 것들이 있다.

1 자동사가 쓰인 문장

1형식, 2형식 문장에 쓰이는 자동사는 목적어가 없으므로 수동태로 쓸 수 없다.

- The train **arrived** at the station at nine. 기차는 9시에 역에 도착했다.
  - → The train <u>was arrived</u> at the station at nine. (X)

2 수동태를 쓰지 않는 일부 타동사

상태(state)를 나타내는 일부 타동사 have, resemble, become, weigh, fit, cost 등은 수동태로 쓰지 않는다.

- The millionaire **has** expensive cars. 백만장자는 비싼 자동차들을 <u>소유하고 있다</u>.
  - → Expensive cars <u>are had</u> by the millionaire. (X)
- The baby **resembles** her grandfather. 아기는 할아버지를 <u>닮았다</u>.
  - → Her grandfather <u>is resembled</u> by the baby. (X)

POINT CHECK

A 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

1 Some holes (appeared, were appeared) in the wall.

2 The black jacket (looks, is looked) very expensive.

3 The last train to Busan will (leave, be left) in two hours.

4 I don't think your computer (is worked, works) fast.

5 The young man (is seemed, seems) to be a good actor.

6 The girls (are become, have become) world-famous singers.

7 The big suitcase (doesn't weigh, is weighed) over 10 kilograms.

8 Wow, the red dress really (fits, is fit) your older sister.

9 The fresh bananas (are cost, cost) about 20 dollars a box.

10 According to the news, five tourists (remain, are remained) missing.

A 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

1   The boys were (inviting, invited) by the rich family.

2   People (are spoken, speak) Spanish in the country.

3   The race (was, has) won by the young driver.

4   A lot of problems were (causing, caused) in the final game.

5   Last year, tragic events (happened, were happened) in my hometown.

6   The convenience store (sells, is sold) monthly magazines.

7   The young zebras were (catching, caught) by the lions.

8   Sadly, the player was (defeated, defeating) by his opponent.

9   Many wild animals have (disappeared, been disappeared) for over 20 years.

10 What we have to consider is how much it will (cost, be costed).

B 다음 주어진 문장을 수동태로 바꿀 때 빈칸을 채우시오.

1   They delivered the big boxes to me.

→ _____ by them.

2   The officer arrested the driver on the spot.

→ _____ by the officer.

3   My sister will take care of the kittens.

→ _____ by my sister.

4   She is cooking the dishes in the kitchen.

→ _____ by her.

5   Every year, David plants trees and flowers in the garden.

→ Every year, _____ by David.

6   In the country, people have made use of solar energy.

→ In the country, _____ by people.

7   For two years, the nurses have cared for the sick woman.

→ For two years, _____ by the nurses.

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

[1-2] 다음 주어진 문장을 수동태로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

1

The large helicopter is moving the tank.

→ _____

2

They have harvested the crops in the field.

→ _____

3 다음 괄호 안의 말을 의미가 통하도록 배열하시오.

Brandon stopped walking to answer the phone. At that moment, he realized that (someone, watched, was, by, he, being).

→ _____

4 다음 중 어법에 맞지 <u>않는</u> 문장을 하나 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

① The song was composed by him.
② A church will be built in my town.
③ Sorry, this coupon can be not used here now.

( )번 → _____

D 고난도 다음 대화를 읽고 ⓐ~ⓒ에서 어법상 옳은 표현을 골라 쓰시오.

A: Hello. Is this Joe's Jewelry Store?
B: Yes, it is. Can I help you?
A: Yes, please. This is Lisa King. I'm calling about my watch.
   ⓐ(Has it repaired, Has it been repaired) yet?
B: Not yet. It ⓑ(is repairing, is being repaired) right now.
A: I see. When can I pick it up?
B: Please come by at six o'clock. It ⓒ(will repair, will be repaired) by then.

ⓐ _____ ⓑ _____ ⓒ _____

POINT 3-4 ● 4형식 문장의 수동태

「주어+동사+간접목적어+직접목적어」로 이루어진 4형식 문장은 간접목적어(~에게)와 직접목적어(~을, 를)를 목적어로 가지기 때문에 2개의 수동태 문장을 만들 수 있다.

1 **4형식 문장의 수동태**

원칙적으로 간접목적어, 직접목적어 모두 수동태의 주어로 쓸 수 있다. 특히, 직접목적어가 주어인 경우 뒤에 남는 간접목적어 앞에 적절한 전치사(to, for, of 중 하나)를 쓴다.

> **간접목적어 앞에 쓰이는 전치사와 관련된 동사**
> - to : give, lend, show, tell, teach, send, sell, pass, bring, read, write
> - for : buy, make, get, find, cook, choose, do
> - of : ask

- The lady **gave** the boy a present. 숙녀가 소년에게 선물을 주었다.
  - → The boy **was given** a present by the lady. 소년은 숙녀에게서 선물을 받았다.
  - → A present **was given to** the boy by the lady. 선물이 숙녀에 의해 소년에게 주어졌다.

2 **다음 동사는 직접목적어만 수동태의 주어로 쓸 수 있다.**

> **직접목적어만을 수동태의 주어로 쓰는 동사**
> - to+간접목적어 : sell, pass, bring, read, write
> - for+간접목적어 : buy, make, get, find, cook, choose, do

- My grandma **bought** me a mountain bike. 할머니께서 내게 산악자전거를 사 주셨다.
  - → A mountain bike **was bought for** me by my grandma. (O)
  - → I was bought a mountain bike by my grandma. (X)

POINT CHECK

A 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

1 My winter jacket was lent (to, for) my older brother.

2 An email will be sent (to, for) the English teacher.

3 A nice shelter was made (to, for) the wild foxes.

4 Some Korean dishes will be cooked (to, for) the guests.

5 I think that the secret has not been told (to, for) anybody.

6 A better place should be found (to, for) the poor people.

7   One of the best dresses was chosen (to, for) the actress.

8   Every night, a moving story is read (to, for) us by her.

9   The old car has already been sold (to, for) my neighbor.

10   Some hard questions were asked (for, of) the student.

B   다음 문장을 두 가지 형태의 수동태 문장으로 바꿀 때 빈칸을 알맞게 채우시오.

1   The boy will give her a birthday card.

    → She _____ by the boy.

    → A birthday card _____ by the boy.

2   We didn't show the man our photographs.

    → The man _____ by us.

    → Our photographs _____ by us.

3   The wise man taught us valuable lessons.

    → We _____ by the wise man.

    → Valuable lessons _____ by the wise man.

4   My neighbor lends the children the books for free.

    → The children _____ for free by my neighbor.

    → The books _____ for free by my neighbor.

C   다음 문장을 수동태로 바꿀 때 빈칸을 채우시오.

1   The carpenter made me a wooden desk.

    → _____ by the carpenter.

2   My father bought us a Christmas tree.

    → _____ by my father.

3   My husband wrote me a letter on my birthday.

    → _____ by my husband.

4   The teacher has brought us some new books.

    → _____ by the teacher.

POINT 3-5 ● 5형식 문장의 수동태 1

「주어+동사+목적어+목적격보어」의 5형식 문장의 수동태는 목적어가 수동태 문장의 주어가 되고 목적격보어는 「be동사+과거분사」 뒤에 그대로 쓴다.

1 목적격보어가 명사일 때

- People **call** the great clock **Big Ben**. 사람들은 그 거대한 시계를 빅 벤이라고 부른다.
  → The great clock **is called** Big Ben (by people).

2 목적격보어가 형용사일 때

- They **have painted** the old house **white**. 그들은 낡은 집을 흰색으로 칠했다.
  → The old house **has been painted** white.

3 목적격보어가 to부정사일 때

- We **asked** the students **to keep quiet**. 우리는 학생들에게 조용히 해 달라고 요청했다.
  → The students **were asked** to keep quiet (by us).

POINT CHECK

A 다음 주어진 문장을 수동태로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

1 They will call the new jet fighter Fast Wing.
→ _____

2 The father has named the baby Jonathan.
→ _____

3 They will elect the student the chairperson this semester.
→ _____

4 Users should keep this part clean and dry.
→ _____

5 We have left the camel alone in the desert.
→ _____

6 They advised you to lose weight for your health.
→ _____

7 We expect the players to choose their leader for the game.
→ _____

POINT 3-6 ● 5형식 문장의 수동태 2 (지각동사, 사역동사)

「주어+지각/사역동사+목적어+목적격보어」인 5형식 문장에서 지각, 사역동사의 목적격보어가 동사원형이면, 수동태에서 원칙적으로 to 부정사로 변한다. 하지만 지각동사가 수동태인 경우 to부정사보다는 주로 현재분사를 목적격보어로 쓴다.

1 **지각동사 구문의 수동태**

목적격보어로 사용된 원형부정사나 현재분사를 to부정사나 현재분사(-ing)로 나타낸다.

· We **saw** the girl **play(playing)** the electric guitar. 우리는 소녀가 전자 기타를 연주하는 것을 봤다.

→ The girl **was seen to play(playing)** the electric guitar. 소녀가 전자 기타를 연주하는 게 보였다.

cf. 지각동사의 종류: see, look at, watch, hear, listen to, feel, notice, find (알다)

2 **사역동사 구문의 수동태**

목적격보어로 사용된 원형부정사는 to부정사로 나타낸다.

· They will **make** the stranger **leave** the town. 그들은 이방인이 마을을 떠나게 할 것이다.

→ The stranger will **be made to leave** the town. 그 이방인은 마을을 떠나라고 강요 받을 것이다.

· The owner **let** me **exchange** the camera. 주인은 내가 카메라를 교환하게 해 주었다.

→ I **was allowed to exchange** the camera by the owner. 나는 카메라를 교환하도록 주인에게 허락 받았다.

☞ let의 수동태는 be allowed to로 나타낸다.

cf. help의 경우, 목적격보어로 사용된 to부정사 또는 원형부정사를 to부정사로 나타낸다.

· I **helped** my father **(to) paint** the fence. 나는 아버지께서 담을 페인트 칠하는 것을 도와드렸다.

→ My father **was helped to paint** the fence by me. 아버지는 내게 담을 페인트 칠하는 것을 도움 받으셨다.

POINT UP

✓ 지각동사와 사역동사 구문을 수동태로 전환할 때 원형부정사를 to부정사로 바꾼다.

· My brother was seen (eat, to eat) the pizza. 오빠가 피자 먹고 있는 것을 보았다.

· My sister was made (to do, doing) her homework. 언니는 숙제를 하게 되었다.

POINT CHECK

A 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

1 The old dog was (seen, looked) playing with the boys.

2 My classmate John was (heard, listened) singing a song.

3 The student was seen (play, to play) the guitar.

4 A strange person was seen (knocked, knocking) on the door.

5 Last night, the man was heard to (crying, cry) in the room.

6 The students will be helped (to learn, learning) faster.

7   The workers were (to make, made) to dig a big hole.

8   We will be made (to join, to be joined) the new club.

9   My mother was helped to (used, use) her smartphone.

10   The officer was allowed (to look, looking) into the murder case.

B   다음 주어진 문장을 수동태로 바꿀 때 빈칸을 채우시오.

1   We saw the men enter the house last night.

→ The men _____ the house last night.

2   People see the dolphin jumping high out of the water.

→ The dolphin _____ out of the water.

3   They will see the sun rise above the horizon.

→ The sun _____ above the horizon.

4   The girls heard the boys chat with each other.

→ The boys _____ by the girls.

5   We heard the boy singing loudly in the bathroom.

→ The boy _____ in the bathroom.

6   We will hear the big dog barking at us soon.

→ The big dog _____ soon.

7   My brother has helped the girls practice running.

→ The girls _____ by my brother.

8   The teacher made Minho take out the trash.

→ Minho _____ by the teacher.

9   My father has made the workers trim the trees.

→ The workers _____ by my father.

10   Yesterday, Grandpa didn't let us go swimming.

→ Yesterday, we _____ by Grandpa.

A   괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

1   The special medal was (given, giving) to the injured soldier.

2   A letter of invitation will be (written, writing) to the businessman.

3   I remember that the camera was lent (by, to) my cousin two months ago.

4   As the child kept crying, a lollipop was bought (for, by) her by the man.

5   The students were (shown, found) an educational movie by the teacher.

6   The poor people were (sent, sold) some useful presents by the families.

7   The great rock used to be (calling, called) Big Bear by them.

8   Every child in the house was (made happy, made happily) by the news.

9   We have not been (told leave, told to leave) this island.

10   The boy was seen (being played, to play) badminton with her.

B   다음 주어진 문장을 수동태로 바꿀 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

1   They brought the queen the big crown.

→ The big crown _____ by them.

2   He passed Duncan the ball immediately.

→ The ball _____ immediately by him.

3   The coach told me the rules of the game.

→ I _____ by the coach.

4   My mother will make Mary a teddy bear.

→ A teddy bear will _____ by my mother.

5   The chef has cooked us a great dinner.

→ A great dinner _____ by the chef.

6   Dad asked me the same question several times.

→ I _____ several times by Dad.

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

[1-2] 괄호 안에 주어진 말을 사용하여 우리말을 영어로 옮기시오.

1

> Brian은 Joe 삼촌에게 전자 기타를 받았다. (give, the electric guitar)

→ Brian ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ by Uncle Joe.

→ ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ Brian by Uncle Joe.

2

> 아인슈타인은 많은 사람들에게 천재로 여겨진다. (consider, a genius)

→ Einstein ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ many people.

3 다음 괄호 안의 말을 문맥에 맞는 형태로 고쳐 대화의 빈칸에 쓰시오. (4단어로 쓸 것)

> A: What did Mary wear?
> B: She ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ the fur coat by her mother. (make)

4 다음 주어진 말을 알맞게 배열하여 문장을 완성하시오.

> us, by, was, for, fruit juice, made

→ ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ my father.

D 고난도 다음은 민호가 작성한 오답노트이다. 밑줄 친 부분을 잘못 고친 것을 두 개 골라 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

ⓐ Thomas Edison calls the king of invention.　　　→ is called
ⓑ Curry and rice was made to us by my father last Sunday.　　　→ for
ⓒ We were made feeling comfortable by forests.　　　→ feel
ⓓ The football coach is looked up by all players.　　　→ looked up to
ⓔ That difficult question was asked for me by my teacher.　　　→ to

(　) → ＿＿＿＿＿＿

(　) → ＿＿＿＿＿＿

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POINT 3-7 ● by 이외의 전치사 표현

일반적으로 수동태의 행위자는 「by+행위자」로 쓰지만 by 대신 at, with, of, from, in, as, to 등 다른 전치사를 쓰는 경우도 있다.

about	**1** be worried / concerned about ~를 걱정하다 · Mom **was worried about** my schoolwork. 엄마는 내 학업을 걱정하셨다.
at	**2** be surprised at / by ~에 놀라다 · We **were surprised at** the sudden noise. 우리는 갑작스러운 소음에 놀랐다. **3** be delighted at / with ~에 기뻐하다 · She **was delighted at** the good news. 그녀는 희소식에 기뻐했다. **4** be disappointed at / with ~에 실망하다 · Mike **was disappointed at** the result. Mike는 결과에 실망했다.
in	**5** be interested in ~에 관심이 있다 · Sally **is interested in** pop art. Sally는 팝아트에 관심이 있다. **6** be involved in ~에 관련되다 · I don't want to **be involved in** the case. 난 그 사건에 관련되고 싶지 않다.
of	**7** be tired of ~에 질리다, 싫증나다 · They **were tired of** the boring game. 그들은 지루한 게임에 싫증이 났다. **8** be composed of ~로 구성되다 · One team **is composed of** 11 players. 한 팀은 11명의 선수로 구성된다.
with	**9** be covered with ~로 덮이다 · The table **was covered with** a white cloth. 탁자는 흰 천으로 덮여 있었다. **10** be pleased / satisfied with ~에 기쁘다 / 만족하다 · We **are pleased with** your success. 우리는 너의 성공에 기쁘다. **11** be filled / crowded with ~로 가득차다 / 붐비다 · The mug **was filled with** fresh milk. 머그잔은 신선한 우유로 채워졌다.
의미 차이	**12** be made (out) of ~로 만들어지다 〈재료의 성질이 변하지 않음〉 · The doll **is made out of** chocolate. 그 인형은 초콜릿으로 만들어졌다. **13** be made from ~로 제조되다 〈원료가 변화함〉 · I know cheese **is made from** milk. 난 우유로 치즈를 제조한다는 걸 안다. **14** be made into 가공되어 ~가 되다 〈원료 → 제품〉 · The grapes will **be made into** wine. 포도는 와인이 될 것이다. **15** be known to ~에게 알려지다 〈대상〉 · The singer **is known to** almost everyone. 그 가수는 거의 모두에게 알려져 있다. **16** be known as ~로서 알려지다 〈자격〉 · Isadora **was known as** a famous dancer. Isadora는 유명한 무용수로 알려졌다. **17** be known for ~로 유명하다 〈특징〉 · The city **is known for** its tall buildings. 그 도시는 고층 건물들로 유명하다.

A 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 빈칸을 완성하시오.

1   The girls were _____ the unbelievable news. (surprise)

2   Five students are _____ the cheating case. (involve)

3   The room will be _____ a lot of guests today. (crowd)

4   This sauce is _____ some special beans and salt. (make)

5   My mother was _____ receiving nice presents. (delight)

6   Actually, I am sick and _____ doing the same thing. (tire)

7   The skins of the animals are _____ shoes and belts. (make)

8   People say that Tofu is _____ very healthy food. (know)

9   The teacher will be _____ our behavior. (satisfy)

10 The park is well _____ its beautiful scenery during fall. (know)

B 다음 문장을 수동태로 바꿀 때 괄호 안의 주어진 말을 이용하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

1   A lot of snow covered the hills. (with)

→ The hills _____ a lot of snow.

2   My mother's poor health worries me. (about)

→ I _____ my mother's poor health.

3   The team's loss has disappointed many fans. (at)

→ Many fans _____ the team's loss.

4   The tribe made the tall statue out of stone. (out of)

→ The tall statue _____ stone by the tribe.

POINT 3-8 ● that이 이끄는 문장의 수동태

문장에서 that이 이끄는 문장이 목적어인 경우, 가주어 It을 이용하거나 that이 이끄는 문장의 주어를 수동태의 주어로 하여 문장을 만들 수 있다.

1 **주절과 that절의 시제가 같은 경우**

「It is[was] ~ that ...」 수동태 또는 that절의 주어를 문장 전체의 주어로 하여 「~ be동사+과거분사+단순부정사 (to+동사원형)」 수동태로 만들 수 있다.

- People **say that** he **is** the best player. 사람들은 그가 최고의 선수라고 말한다.
  - → **It is said that** he is the best player.
  - → **He is said to be** the best player.

2 **주절보다 that절의 시제가 앞선 경우**

「It is[was] ~ that ...」 수동태 또는 that절의 주어를 문장 전체의 주어로 하여 「~ be동사+과거분사+완료부정사 (to+have+과거분사)」 수동태로 만들 수 있다.

- They **believe that** he **invented** the machine. 그들은 그가 그 기계를 발명했다고 믿는다.
  - → **It is believed that** he invented the machine.
  - → **He is believed to have invented** the machine.

POINT UP

✓ 복문을 단문으로 전환하는 경우, that절 동사의 시제에 주의한다.

- It is believed that he told us a true story. 그가 우리에게 사실을 말했다고 여겨진다.
  - → He is believed to (tell, have told) us a true story.

POINT CHECK

Answers p.25

A 다음 주어진 문장을 두 가지 형태의 수동태 문장으로 바꾸시오.

1 People say that the old man is over 100 years old.

→ _____

→ _____

2 People believed that the sun moved around the earth.

→ _____

→ _____

3 They say that the big earthquake destroyed most of the buildings.

→ _____

→ _____

A 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

1 Jessica was surprised (at, in) all of her birthday presents.

2 About 60-70 percent of our body is composed (of, by) water.

3 Andy was delighted (to, at) the unexpected piece of good luck.

4 The tourists were pleased (with, by) the traditional food.

5 Foreigners who visit South Korea are interested (to, in) the Korean costume.

6 Students can be involved (in, by) more physical activities, such as farming and camping.

7 It is reported (that, what) second-hand smoke harms your health.

8 It (say, is said) that women live longer than men.

9 Good luck is thought (happening, to happen) by chance.

10 Dinosaurs are believed (to live, to have lived) about 200 million years ago on the earth.

B 문장을 비교하여 괄호 안의 말을 알맞은 형태로 쓰시오.

1 (a) Those fine wine glasses were _____ _____ crystal. (make)

   (b) The plastic bags were _____ _____ 100% recycled plastic. (make)

   (c) The skins are _____ _____ handbags, purses, shoes, and belts. (make)

2 (a) Yuri is _____ _____ her appearance. (worry)

   (b) He is _____ _____ the future of the country. (concern)

3 (a) Haeundae is _____ _____ summer vacationers. (crowd)

   (b) The park was _____ _____ trash after the concert. (fill)

   (c) Jimmy's hands are _____ _____ paint. (cover)

4 (a) This song is _____ _____ kids all around the world. (know)

   (b) Mark Twain is _____ _____ his interesting novels. (know)

   (c) Soybeans are well _____ _____ a health food. (know)

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

[1-2] 다음 각 조건에 맞게 우리말을 영작하시오.

1

할머니의 방은 오래된 가구로 가득하다.

(1) 동사 fill을 사용할 것

→ My grandmother's room _____ .

(2) 형용사 full을 사용할 것

→ My grandmother's room _____ .

2

그는 젊었을 때 용감한 군인이었다고 말해진다.

(1), (2) say, brave, soldier를 사용하여 주어가 다른 문장 두 개를 완성할 것

→ (1) It _____ as a young man.

→ (2) He _____ as a young man.

3 다음 괄호 안의 말을 변형하여 문장을 완성하시오.

The herbal tea _____ a healing effect for headaches. (think, have)

D 고난도 다음 중 어법상 <u>어색한</u> 부분이 있는 문장을 골라 ✓표 하고, 바르게 고쳐 문장을 다시 쓰시오.

ⓐ Mary is satisfied with her school uniform.	☐
ⓑ We were disappointed at the result of the game.	☐
ⓒ Jack is tired by the same routines of the school.	☐
ⓓ It is believed that a friend in need is a friend indeed.	☐
ⓔ It is said that there are too many commercials on TV these days.	☐
ⓕ Molly is thought to make the model plane by herself.	☐

( ) → _____

( ) → _____

01-02 다음 대화의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

01

A: Where is the key, Brian?

B: Why? Isn't the door open?

A: No, it isn't. The door is _____ .

① open ② locked
③ opened ④ locking
⑤ not locked

02

A: Where is Larry? I'd like to talk with him.

B: Larry? Sorry, he _____ to this party.

A: Oh, I didn't know that.

① has invited
② will invite
③ won't invite
④ wasn't invited
⑤ should be invited

03 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법이 올바르지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

① The tall tower was built in 2010.
② The cake will be baked by Mary.
③ Many accidents are caused by drivers.
④ Spanish is spoken in Mexico.
⑤ The box is weighed 100 kilograms.

04 다음 주어진 문장을 수동태로 바르게 나타낸 것은?

Mike borrowed the books from the library.

① Mike is borrowed the books from the library.
② Mike was borrowed the books from the library.
③ The books borrowed from the library by Mike.
④ The books are borrowed from the library by Mike.
⑤ The books were borrowed from the library by Mike.

05 다음 두 문장의 의미가 같도록 할 때 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

They will show their performance on that huge stage.

= Their performance _____ on that huge stage.

① is shown
② was shown
③ will show
④ will be shown
⑤ has been shown

06 다음 두 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 말이 순서대로 짝지어진 것은?

> • You guys will _____ into two teams.
> • Each team _____ of five members.

① divide   … consisting
② divide   … is consisted
③ be divided … consists
④ be divided … is consisted
⑤ is divided … is consisted

07 다음 빈칸에 알맞지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

> The little girl _____ by her grandmother.

① is looked after
② wasn't cared for
③ will be raised
④ is not resembled
⑤ will be educated

08 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

> At present, the new computer system _____ by programmers.

① is testing
② has tested
③ was tested
④ will be testing
⑤ is being tested

09 다음 문장을 수동태로 나타낼 때 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

> Jason may not choose my painting as the best one.
> → My painting _____ as the best one by Jason.

① may not choose
② may be not chose
③ may be not chosen
④ may not be chose
⑤ may not be chosen

10 다음 중 어법에 맞지 <u>않은</u> 문장은?

① The chair has fixed by my grandfather.
② That book was written by my neighbor.
③ The lost bag was found by the police officer.
④ The classroom is being cleaned by my students.
⑤ One of the treasures was stolen from the museum.

11 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말이 순서대로 짝지어진 것은?

> • English is taught _____ us by Mr. Simpson.
> • A lovely room was made _____ my sister.

① to … of   ② for … to
③ to … for   ④ by … for
⑤ of … to

12 다음 주어진 문장을 수동태로 바꿀 때 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

> They didn't let us camp in the park.
>
> → We _____ in the park.

① didn't let camp
② didn't let them camp
③ were allowed to camp
④ were not allowed camping
⑤ were not allowed to camp

13 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법에 맞지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

① My dad's car <u>is being repaired</u>.
② The last puzzle <u>can't be solved</u>.
③ All the tickets <u>have been sold out</u>.
④ Mary's opinion <u>should be considered</u>.
⑤ The good students <u>must have praised</u>.

14 다음 두 문장의 의미가 같도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

> The waiters were serving lunch when we arrived.
>
> = Lunch _____ _____ _____
> by the waiters when we arrived.

15 다음 주어진 문장과 의미가 가장 가까운 것은?

> Nobody has sent the letters yet.

① The letters must have been sent.
② The letters have already been sent.
③ The letters should not be sent yet.
④ The letters haven't been sent yet.
⑤ The letters will not have been sent.

16 괄호 안의 말을 의미가 통하도록 배열하시오.

> A: Wow, this movie looks interesting. Let's go and see it.
> B: No, let's wait. The movie (on, be, will, TV, shown) soon.

→ _____

17 다음 중 어법에 맞지 <u>않는</u> 문장은?

① I was given a big box.
② Sam was shown the picture.
③ Brian was told the girl's secret.
④ We were taught some nice lessons.
⑤ The girl was made a beautiful party dress.

18 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말이 나머지 넷과 <u>다른</u> 것은?

① The soccer ball was given _____ Harry.
② The dictionary was lent _____ Jane.
③ Math is taught _____ us by Mrs. Song.
④ Every night, a fairy tale is read _____ the child by his mother.
⑤ The pretty doll was bought _____ my cousin Mina by my father.

19 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 알맞은 말은?

> • New York _____ the "Big Apple."
> • The giant observation wheel _____ the "London Eye."

① is calling
② is naming
③ is called
④ has named
⑤ has called

20 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

> The tourists were asked _____ the place as soon as possible.

① leave
② being left
③ leaving
④ to be left
⑤ to leave

21 다음 빈칸에 알맞지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

> The servants were _____ to enjoy the party by the king.

① ordered
② told
③ made
④ allowed
⑤ had

22-23 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말이 순서대로 짝지어진 것을 고르시오.

22

> • The hunters saw the lions _____ the young giraffe.
> • The lions were seen _____ the young giraffe by the hunters.

① kill ⋯ killed
② kill ⋯ to kill
③ to kill ⋯ being killed
④ killing ⋯ to be killed
⑤ killing ⋯ being killed

23

> • Thankfully, the flight attendant helped me _____ my seat belt.
> • Thankfully, I was helped _____ my seat belt by the flight attendant.

① fasten ⋯ to fasten
② fastened ⋯ to fasten
③ fastened ⋯ to be fastened
④ to fasten ⋯ to be fastened
⑤ to fasten ⋯ being fastened

24 다음 대화의 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

> A: Thomas Edison was the inventor of the telephone, right?
> B: Sorry, you're wrong. The telephone _____.

① was invented by him
② will be invented by him
③ should be invented by him
④ was not invented by him
⑤ must have been invented by him

25 다음 우리말을 영어로 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

> 그 파일은 다시 올려져야 합니까?
> → Does the file _____ again?

① must be uploaded
② must be uploading
③ has to be uploaded
④ have to be uploaded
⑤ have to be uploading

26 다음 두 문장의 의미가 같도록 할 때 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

> Watching the old movie makes me bored.
>
> = I'm _____ watching the old movie.

① mad for   ② filled with

③ tired of   ④ excited at

⑤ interested in

27 다음 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 어색한 것은?

① We were shocked <u>at</u> the news.

② Are you surprised <u>at</u> the result?

③ My mother was delighted <u>at</u> the fact.

④ I wasn't disappointed <u>at</u> your behavior.

⑤ The hill is covered <u>at</u> cherry blossoms.

28 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말이 순서대로 짝지어진 것은?

> • I was sad _____ punished by the teacher.
>
> • I'm afraid _____ asked many questions.

① been   ⋯   being

② being   ⋯   been

③ to be   ⋯   being

④ to have   ⋯   of being

⑤ to be   ⋯   of being

29 신유형 다음 중 어법상 <u>틀린</u> 문장을 <u>모두</u> 고르면?

> ⓐ It is thought that Mary is a genius.
>
> ⓑ It is expected to he will get married next year.
>
> ⓒ It is believed that Tom broke the rule.
>
> ⓓ The player is supposed to win the first prize.
>
> ⓔ The book is thought to write ten years ago.

① ⓐ, ⓑ   ② ⓑ, ⓔ

③ ⓐ, ⓑ, ⓓ   ④ ⓑ, ⓓ, ⓔ

⑤ ⓑ, ⓒ, ⓓ, ⓔ

30 신유형 다음 중 수동태를 능동태로, 능동태를 수동태로 <u>잘못</u> 바꾼 것을 <u>모두</u> 고르면?

① Our teacher says that we ought to do something about it.

  → Our teacher says that something ought to be done about it.

② I heard a stranger calling me last night.

  → A stranger was heard to calling me last night.

③ Chocolate cake is sometimes made for me by my mother.

  → My mother sometimes makes me chocolate cake.

④ It costs ten cents to take a picture with the character.

  → Ten cents is costed to take a picture with the character.

⑤ Kungfu has been learned by my friend Sam for three months.

  → My friend Sam learned Kungfu for three months.

01 다음 문장을 수동태로 나타낼 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

> My brother has collected some rare foreign stamps.

→ Some rare foreign stamps _____ _____ _____ _____ my brother.

02 다음 우리말을 영어로 나타낼 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

> 그 멋진 조각상은 재활용 재료들로 만들어졌다.

→ The wonderful statue _____ _____ _____ recycled materials.

03-05 다음과 같이 주어진 문장을 두 가지 형태의 수동태 문장으로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

> They say that Sally is good at dancing.
> → It is said that Sally is good at dancing.
> → Sally is said to be good at dancing.

03 Scientists consider that the insects helped plants to bloom.

→ _____

→ _____

04 They suppose that the famous cyclist failed the doping test.

→ _____

→ _____

05 We understood that she had practiced hard for the game.

→ _____

→ _____

06 다음 괄호 안의 말을 우리말과 일치하도록 배열하시오. (동사 변형할 것)

> 많은 쓰레기가 길 여기저기에 버려져 있다.
>
> (everywhere, a lot of, on the street, trash, throw away)

→ _____

07 다음 중 어법에 맞지 <u>않는</u> 문장을 고르고 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

> ① The new magazines are sold at the store.
> ② One of the ideas was suggested by my teacher.
> ③ The girl was seen water the plants by herself.

( )번

→ _____