

A. 관계대명사절

1. 역할 : ()에 나오는 ()를 꾸며준다. 즉 ()의 역할.
 ↴ : ()

2. 해석 : ()

3. 관계대명사의 종류 :

선행사	관계대명사
사람	(), ()
사물, 동물	(), ()

ex1) Yuna is talking to a girl () is wearing glasses.

해석 :

ex2) Jake is wearing a hat () looks very old.

해석 :

B. ~thing + 형용사

- () / () / () : 형용사가 ()에서 꾸며준다.

ex1) You did (wonderful something / something wonderful).

ex2) 'bad'의 적절한 위치는? : Sam didn't do (①) anything (②).

A. 길 알려 주기 : *Go straight one block / and turn right . It's on your left.*

해석 :

next to
on your right
on your left

Go straight.
around the corner
between A and B

Turn left.
Turn right.
across from

- ►직진하세요.()
- 오른쪽으로 가세요()
- ~의 건너편에()
- A와 B 사이에()
- (당신)오른쪽에()
- 왼쪽으로 가세요()
- ~(바로)옆에()
- 모퉁이를 돋 곳에()
- (당신)왼쪽에()

B. 선호 묻기 : Which do you prefer, steak or Bulgogi?

해석 :

L. e. s. s. o. n. 05.

Different Countries, Different Cultures

Language in Use

A. 능동태와 수동태

1. **능동태** : 주어가 ~한다.(주어가 동작을 함.)
2. **수동태** : 주어가 ~되다, 당하다, 받다. (주어가 동작의 대상이 됨.)

3. **수동태의 형태** : _____ +목적격

ex) Lots of tourists love Spain.

→ _____

4. **수동태의 의문문** : _____ 를 문장의 _____로.

부정문 : _____ 을 be동사의 _____로.

ex) The room was cleaned by Jenny.

(의문문) _____ ?

(부정문) _____ .

B. so ~ that ...

1. **의미** : _____

2. 관련이 있는 문장끼리 연결한 후 **so that** 구문으로 바꿔쓰세요.

① Julie is very kind.	② It rained very hard.	③ Claire got up very late.	④ The room was very cold.	⑤ David turned on the heater.	⑥ She couldn't get on the train.	⑦ Everybody likes her.	⑧ We put off the picnic.
① Julie is very kind. a) David turned on the heater. → _____	② It rained very hard. b) She couldn't get on the train. → _____	③ Claire got up very late. c) Everybody likes her. → _____	④ The room was very cold. d) We put off the picnic. → _____				