

## Grammar

### 1. 상관접속사(not only A but also B)

Not only[just, merely, solely] <b>A</b> but (also) <b>B</b>	뜻: A뿐만 아니라 B도
	A와 B는 병렬구조

#### 1) A와 B의 형태(성분)가 같아야 한다.

The building is **not only** beautiful **but also** environmentally friendly.

The new policy **not only** makes the economy strong **but also** helps unites the community.

Climate change causes **not only** environmental crises **but also** economic problems.

You can donate **not only** money **but also** time.

We can provide homeless cats with **not only** food and shelter, **but also** treatment for disease.

#### ※ 다음 우리말 뜻에 맞게 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

##### 1) 그 아이는 중국어를 말할 뿐만 아니라 쓸 수 있다.

The child **not only** speaks Chinese **but also** (write / writes) it.

##### 2) 계획 세우는 것뿐만 아니라 행동으로 옮기는 것도 중요하다.

It is important **not only** (made / to make) plans **but also** to put them into action.

##### 3) 그녀는 그 소식을 들은 후에 절망적으로 보였을 뿐만 아니라 많이 울었다.

After she heard the news, she **not only** looked hopeless **but also** (cry / cried) a lot.

##### 4) 밤에 음식을 먹는 것뿐만 아니라 식사를 거르는 것은 건강에 나쁠 수 있다.

**Not only** (eat / eating) food at night **but also** skipping meals can be bad for our health.

##### 5) 이 식당의 음식은 값이 싸 뿐만 아니라 맛도 있다.

The food in this restaurant is **not only** cheap **but also** (delicious / deliciously).

##### 6) 그 프로그램의 목적은 아픈 사람들을 위한 계획을 세우는 것뿐만 아니라 정보를 제공하는 것이다.

The purpose of the program was **not only** planning for the risk **but also** (to give / giving) information.

##### 7) 자원봉사활동은 노인들을 도왔을 뿐만 아니라 사회적 인식도 향상시켰다.

Volunteer activities **not only** helped elderly people **but also** (improved / improves) social awareness.

##### 8) 우리는 그곳에 겨울 뿐만 아니라 여름에도 간다.

We go there **not only** in winter **but also** (summer / in summer).

#### ※ Put the following into Korean.

##### 1) He is not only intelligent but also funny.

##### 2) Not only the bathroom was flooded, but also the rest of the house.

##### 3) The place was not only cold, but also damp.

##### 4) She not only sings like an angel, but also dances divinely.

##### 5) She plays not only the piano, but also the violin.

##### 6) The car not only is economical but also feels good to drive.

##### 7) When writing, she considers not only her topic but also her audience.

##### 8) She not only wrote the text but also researched the photographs.

##### 9) Lily eats not only string beans but also broccoli.

## 2. 관계부사(when, where, why, how)

관계부사 = 전치사 + 관계대명사 → 문장에서 접속사와 부사의 역할을 동시에 함

### 1) Examples

That is <u>the place</u> <b>where</b> we met.	That is the place <b>at which</b> we met.
	<b>That is where</b> we met.
That was <u>the house</u> <b>where</b> she lived.	That was the house <b>in which</b> she lived.
	<b>That was where</b> she lived.
This was <u>the day</u> <b>when</b> she gave it up.	This was the day <b>on which</b> she gave it up.
	<b>This was when</b> she gave it up.
That is <u>the reason</u> <b>why</b> she hurt herself.	That is the reason <b>for which</b> she hurt herself.
	<b>That is why</b> she hurt herself.

※ 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 고르시오.

- 1) I know of a new place (which / where) you can not only play sports but also relax.
- 2) I would recommend a cinema (which / where) old movies are shown regularly.
- 3) There is a great amusement park (which / where) you can reach in half an hour.
- 4) This is the place (which / where) I spent most of my childhood.
- 5) There are many early churches (which / where) many Christians visit every year.

※ Find the mistake in each sentence and correct it

- 1) Do you know the hospital **which** Jane was born. (*which* → *where*)
- 2) Seoul is the city that the World Cup was held 18 years ago.
- 3) I like Jeju Island which I went on a trip with my family.
- 4) I realized that the food where I ate yesterday was rotten.
- 5) I lost my present where I bought for my friend.
- 6) I recently went back to the town when I grew up.
- 7) Do you remember the day where I went to the zoo?
- 8) The reason which I am calling is that I don't know your address.
- 9) I'll never forget the time which I first met you.
- 10) The place which we spent our vacation was really beautiful.

※ 괄호 안의 단어들을 활용하여 빈칸을 완성하시오.

- 1) 나는 많은 사람들이 있었던 가게에서 그 키 큰 남자를 보았다.  
I saw the tall guy in the shop \_\_\_\_\_ (there, many people)
- 2) 그는 여름이 너무 더운 필리핀으로 출장을 갔다.  
He went on a business trip to the Philippines \_\_\_\_\_ (it, hot)
- 3) 이곳은 그녀가 10년 동안 일했던 도서관이다.  
This is the library \_\_\_\_\_ for ten years. (work)