

## Grammar

### 1. Participial Construction(분사구문)

As <u>she</u> <u>felt</u> tired, <u>she</u> went to bed early.	종속절의 주어가 주절의 주어와 <u>동일</u> 할 때, 종속절의 주어를 생략하고 <u>종속절의 동사</u> 를 <u>분사형태</u> 로 바꿔 부사구로 표현한 구문
<u>Feeling</u> tired, she went to bed early.	

### 2. Example - Because he had no umbrella, he decided to stay in his school.

① 종속절의 접속사 생략      \*의미를 명확히 하기 위해 남겨두기도 함

**Because** he had no umbrella, he decided to stay in his school.

② 종속절의 주어와 주절의 주어가 같은 경우, 종속절의 주어 생략

**Because** He had no umbrella, he decided to stay in his school.

③ 종속절의 동사를 현재분사로 바꾸기

**Because** he (Had)→(Having) no umbrella, he decided to stay in his school.

### 3. 형태

• 현재분사 (동사원형-ing) Studying a lot of data, he came to a conclusion.

동사구가 능동의 의미일 때 현재분사 형태로 쓴다.

• 과거분사 (동사원형-ed / 동사의 과거분사) Overwhelmed with the work, she fell asleep.

동사구가 수동의 의미일 때 과거분사 형태로 쓴다, 이때, 과거분사 앞에는 being이 생략된 것으로 본다.

※ 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 고르시오.

1) Jason hurt his leg, (playing / plays / played) soccer.

2) He was reading a book, (listening / listens / listened) to music.

3) She resigned from the company, (said / saying) that she would look for a more challenging job.

4) (Giving / Given) a free ticket, I went to a concert of a famous choir.

5) (Recognizing / Recognized) as the best in the world, the choir sang one beautiful song after another.

6) I closed my eyes and listened, (reminding / reminded) myself of how music had healed my soul years ago.

※ 괄호 안의 단어들을 활용하여 빈칸을 완성하시오.

1) 선생님의 설명에 혼란스러워진 나는, 무엇을 할지 몰랐다.

\_\_\_\_\_, I didn't know what to do.  
(confused, teacher's, explanation)

2) 그 운동선수는 관객들에게 손을 흔들며 결승선을 넘었다.

The athlete \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ to the spectators.  
(his hand, the finish line, waving, crossed)

3) Sarah는 그녀가 가장 좋아하는 선율(노래)를 부르며 빗속을 걸었다.

Sarah walked in the rain, \_\_\_\_\_. (singing, her, favorite, tunes)

Grammar

1. Inversion (도치구문)

<i>Never</i> 「did + he」 imagine that his book would become so popular.	영어 문장은 일반적으로 「주어+동사」의 순서인데 강조, 정서의 변화 등을 위해 「동사+주어」와 같이 동사가 주어 앞에 오는 것
--	--

1) 부정의 부사구나 little, never, rarely 등의 표현이 문장 앞에 올 때, 동사가 주어 앞으로 오면서 어순이 바뀐다.

*부정부사구* + (조)동사 + 주어

*Little* did he know that people would go to any length to connect with each other.

*Hardly* had I noticed when trouble started.

*At no time* did he lose his self-control.

*On no account* should you sign the contract.

*By no means* will this election be easy for her.

*Under no circumstances* can we wear makeups in class.

(\*under no circumstances, at no time, on no account, by no means는 모두 never로 바꿔도 의미가 통한다.)

2) 장소나 방향을 의미하는 전치사구, 부사가 문장 맨 앞에 쓰이면 동사가 주어 앞으로 오면서 어순이 바뀐다.

*On the stage* actors appeared → *On the stage* appeared actors.

\*위의 두 가지 형태의 문장 모두 사용 가능

*Next to the bookshelf* was a fireplace.

*At the bottom of the garden* was a dark wood.

*Among the countries she visited* were Canada and South Africa.

*Behind the door* is your friend still waiting.

*Somewhere over the rainbow* is the world we don't know.

※ 괄호 안의 단어들을 활용하여 문장을 완성하시오.

1) 그가 마주한 위험을 그는 거의 인지하지 못했다.

\_\_\_\_\_ he faced. (the danger, did, little, he, realize)

2) 내가 전화를 했을 때 그녀는 한 번도 집에 있지 않았다.

\_\_\_\_\_ phoned. (was, she, Not once, when, at home, I)

3) 그는 단 한마디도 하지 않았다.

\_\_\_\_\_. (did, word, he, say, Not a single)

4) 그들 바로 앞에 큰 성이 (서)있었다.

\_\_\_\_\_. (in front of, stood, them, Directly, a great castle)

※ Put the following into Korean.

1) **On the grass** sat an enormous frog.

2) **In no case** should he be left out of the class.

3) **Seldom** have I seen such a remarkable dance performance.

4) **Under a tree** was lying one of the biggest men I had ever seen.

5) **No sooner** had the President finished his speech before congress **than** they gave him a standing ovation.