

Master

6

Flying Grammar

Student Book

A* List

Flying[🦋] Grammar

Master

6



Contents

12종 교과서별 문법 chart	6
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Part 1 분사

Unit 1 현재분사, 과거분사	10
Unit 2 분사구문	812
Grammar in Writing 14	Review Test 16

Part 2 수동태

Unit 3 능동태와 수동태	20
Unit 4 수동태의 여러 형태	22
Unit 5 주의해야 할 수동태	24
Grammar in Writing 26	Review Test 28

Part 3 가정법

Unit 6 가정법 과거, 가정법 과거완료	32
Unit 7 I wish 가정법, as if 가정법	34
Grammar in Writing 36	Review Test 38

Part 4
관계대명사

Unit 8	관계대명사 who, which	42
Unit 9	관계대명사 that, what	44
Unit 10	주의해야 할 관계대명사	46
Grammar in Writing 48		Review Test 50

Part 5
접속사

Unit 11	시간을 나타내는 종속접속사	54
Unit 12	이유를 나타내는 종속접속사	56
Unit 13	조건, 양보를 나타내는 종속접속사	58
Grammar in Writing 60		Review Test 62

Part 6
문장의 형식

Unit 14	1형식, 2형식	66
Unit 15	3형식, 4형식	68
Unit 16	5형식	70
Grammar in Writing 72		Review Test 74

Workbook
비법 정리 노트

이 책의 구성과 특징



문법 설명

해당 unit에서 배워야 할 필수 문법을 실용적인 예문과 함께 간결하고 체계적으로 제시하여 학습자가 문법을 부담감 없이 쉽게 받아들일 수 있도록 구성하였습니다.

GRAM TOON

학습한 내용을 재미있는 만화로 재구성해 문법 사항을 점검할 뿐만 아니라 학습자의 흥미를 높일 수 있도록 구성하였습니다.

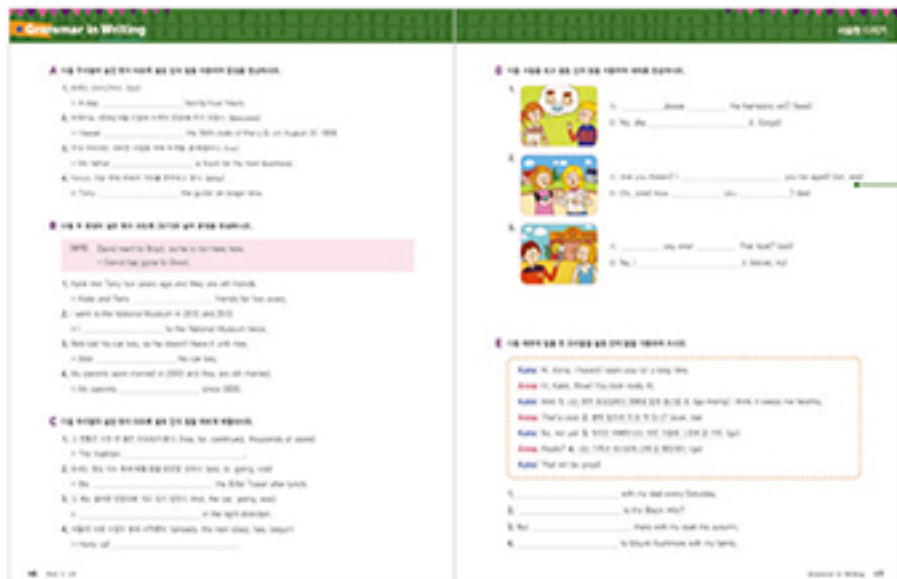


Check up

학습한 문법 사항을 다양한 유형의 문제로 풀어 보며 문장 형태에서부터 문장 구조까지 체계적으로 파악할 수 있도록 구성하였습니다.

Grammar Plus

해당 unit에서 배운 필수 문법에 대한 심화 문법을 구성함으로써 학습한 내용의 이해를 돕고, 한 단계 높은 문법까지 학습할 수 있도록 구성하였습니다.



Grammar in Writing 서술형 다지기

학습한 문법 사항을 다양한 유형의 서술형 문제로 풀어 보며 단순한 문장 쓰기에서 내신 시험 대비까지 할 수 있도록 구성 하였습니다.



Review Test

각 part의 학습이 끝난 후 해당 part의 문법에 대한 이해도를 확인할 수 있도록 내신에 자주 출제되는 문제 유형으로 구성하였습니다. 또한 서술형 문항도 35% 출제하여 서술형 내신 시험에 대비할 수 있도록 하였습니다.



Workbook

unibell 추가 학습 문항을 통해 학습한 내용을 복습하고 각 문법 사항에 대한 이해를 높일 수 있도록 구성하였습니다.



비법 정리 노트

part별 핵심 문법 사항을 한눈에 보기 쉽게 정리하여 문제 풀이나 시험 직전에 빠르게 손쉽게 사용할 수 있도록 구성하였습니다.



기출문제

실제 내신 시험 유형으로 구성된 기출문제 2회분을 수록하였습니다.

12종 교과서별 문법 chart

교과서 단원	교과서(권오형)	Flying Grammar Master 5, 6	공성(민찬규)	Flying Grammar Master 5, 6	두산(김성곤)	Flying Grammar Master 5, 6
1	5형식(make) 접속사 that	Unit 16 (6)	조동사 may 동명사	Unit 4 (5) Unit 16, 17 (5)	비인칭 주어 접속사 so	— Unit 6 (6), 13 (6)
2	조동사 may to부정사의 명사적 용법 to부정사의 부사적 용법	Unit 4 (5) Unit 12 (5) Unit 14 (5)	현재완료 의문사 + to부정사	Unit 3 (5) Unit 12 (5)	주격 관계대명사 조동사 had better	Unit 8, 9, 10 (6) Unit 6 (5)
3	완급 접속사 when	Unit 10, 11 (5) Unit 11 (6)	가주어 접속사 so	Unit 12 (5) Unit 6, 13 (6)	to부정사의 형용사적 용법 조동사 have to 영정문 + and	Unit 13 (5) Unit 5 (5) —
4	과거진행시제 주격 관계대명사	Unit 2 (5) Unit 8, 9, 10 (6)	조동사 would like to 현재분사, 과거분사	Unit 6 (5) Unit 1 (6)	수동태 5형식	Unit 3, 4, 5 (6) Unit 16 (6)
5	최상급 동격	Unit 10, 11 (5) —	형용사 5형식(지각동사)	— Unit 16 (6)	목적격 관계대명사 가주어 so	Unit 8, 9, 10 (6) Unit 12 (5)
6	too~ to부정사 수동태	Unit 15 (5) Unit 3, 4, 5 (6)	5형식(allow) 재귀대명사	Unit 16 (6) Unit 9 (5)	현재완료 부정대명사(one~, the other~)	Unit 3 (5) Unit 7 (5)
7	현재완료 목적격 관계대명사	Unit 3 (5) Unit 8, 9, 10 (6)	5형식(사역동사) to부정사의 형용사적 용법	Unit 16 (6) Unit 13 (5)	부정대명사(each) 상관접속사	Unit 8 (5) —
8	5형식(사역동사, 지각동사)	Unit 16 (6)	수동태 완급	Unit 3, 4, 5 (6) Unit 10, 11 (5)	too~ to부정사 5형식(ask, tell)	Unit 15 (5) Unit 16 (6)
9	가주어 so 관계대명사 what	Unit 12 (5) Unit 9 (6)	비교급 주격 관계대명사	Unit 10 (5) Unit 8, 9, 10 (6)	5형식(지각동사) 접속사 since so~ that~	Unit 1, 16 (6) Unit 12 (6) Unit 15 (5)
10	so~ that~ to부정사의 부사적 용법	Unit 15 (5) Unit 14 (5)	목적격 관계대명사의 생략 부정대명사	Unit 10 (6) Unit 7 (5)	간접의문문 접속사 because	— Unit 12 (6)

교과서 단원	두산(이병민)	Flying Grammar Master 5, 6	미래엔(배두분)	Flying Grammar Master 5, 6	비상(이석재)	Flying Grammar Master 5, 6
1	부정대명사 to부정사의 형용사적 용법	Unit 7 (5) Unit 13 (5)	접속사 when 동명사의 명사적 용법	Unit 11 (6) Unit 16, 17	to부정사의 형용사적 용법 to부정사의 부사적 용법	Unit 13 (5) Unit 14 (5)
2	주격 관계대명사 who 동명사의 명사적 용법	Unit 8, 9, 10 (6) Unit 16, 17 (5)	to부정사의 형용사적 용법 5형식	Unit 13 (5) Unit 16 (6)	수동태 상관접속사	Unit 3, 4, 5 (6) —
3	목적격 관계대명사 5형식(ask)	Unit 8, 9, 10 (6) Unit 16 (6) (5)	의문사 + to부정사 조동사 may	Unit 12 Unit 4 (5)	주격 관계대명사 수령형용사	Unit 8, 9, 10 (6) —
4	to부정사의 부사적 용법(한번, 목적) 접속사 because	Unit 14 (5) Unit 12 (6)	현재완료 완급	Unit 3 (5) Unit 10, 11 (5)	목적격 관계대명사 5형식(make)	Unit 8, 9, 10 (6) Unit 16 (6)
5	강조(이 ~ that ~) 현재완료	— Unit 3 (5)	주격 관계대명사 who 접속사 and	Unit 8, 10 (6) —	가주어 so 현재완료	Unit 12 (5) Unit 3 (5)
6	접속사 as 5형식(사역동사)	Unit 6, 13 (6) Unit 16 (6)	목적격 관계대명사 that 접속사 before	Unit 9, 10 (6) Unit 11 (6)	5형식(사역동사, expect)	Unit 16 (6)
7	과거분사 가주어 so	Unit 1, 2 (6) Unit 12 (5)	수동태 동명사	Unit 3, 4, 5 (6) Unit 16 (5)	5형식(지각동사) 동명사의 명사적 용법	Unit 1, 16 (6) Unit 16, 17 (5)
8	접속사 as 형용사	Unit 11, 12 (6) —	so~ that~ 접속사 until	Unit 15 (5) Unit 11 (6)	접속사 so 의문사 + to부정사	Unit 6, 13 (6) Unit 12 (5)
9	생 수 없는 명사 완급	— Unit 10, 11 (5)	접속사 so 5형식(make)	Unit 6, 13 (6) Unit 16 (6)	접속사 so 현재분사, 과거분사	Unit 6, 13 (6) Unit 1 (6)
10	so~ that~ 5형식(지각동사)	Unit 15 (5) Unit 1, 16 (6)	5형식(지각동사, ask)	Unit 16 (6)	비교급을 이용한 최상급 부정어를 이용한 최상급 재귀대명사	Unit 11 (5) — Unit 9 (5)
11	관계대명사 what 부문 부정	Unit 9 (6) —				

교과서 단원	시제(박준연)	Flying Grammar Master 5, 6	시제(신정현)	Flying Grammar Master 5, 6	지학사(양현권)	Flying Grammar Master 5, 6
1	간접의문문 동명사의 영사적 용법	— Unit 16, 17 (5)	5형식(사역동사) 최상급	Unit 16 (8) Unit 10, 11 (5)	조동사 will 현재분사, 과거분사	Unit 4 (5) Unit 1 (8)
2	관계대명사	Unit 8, 9, 10 (8)	to부정사의 형용사적 용법 생 수 없는 명사	Unit 13 (5) —	조동사 should 비교급	Unit 5 (5) Unit 10, 11 (5)
3	to부정사의 형용사적 용법 5형식(make)	Unit 13 (5) Unit 16 (8)	5형식(지각동사) 2형식	Unit 16 (8) Unit 14 (8)	최상급을 이용한 표현 접속사 and	Unit 11 (5) —
4	재귀대명사 접속사 if	Unit 9 (5) Unit 6, 13 (8)	the + 비교급~, the + 비교급~ 현재완료	Unit 11 (5) Unit 3 (5)	to부정사의 부사적 용법(목적) 최상급	Unit 14 (5) Unit 10, 11 (5)
5	반도부사 so~ that~	— Unit 15 (5)	주격 관계대명사 감탄문	Unit 8, 9, 10 (8) —	접속사 after, before 형용사	Unit 11 (8) —
6	분사구문 5형식	Unit 1, 2 (8) Unit 16 (8)	too~ to부정사 접속사 that	Unit 15 (5) —	현재완료 5형식(make)	Unit 3 (5) Unit 16 (8)
7	관계대명사 who 수동태	Unit 8, 9, 10 (8) Unit 3, 4, 5 (8)	접속사 if 수동태	Unit 6, 13 (8) Unit 3, 4, 5 (8)	5형식(지각동사) 동격	Unit 16 (8) —
8	부가의문문 관계부사 where	—	목적격 관계대명사 상관접속사	Unit 8, 9, 10 (8) —	수동태 전치사	Unit 3, 4, 5 (8) —
9	현재완료 가정법 과거	Unit 3 (5) Unit 6 (8)	가주어 if to부정사의 부사적 용법	Unit 12 (5) Unit 14 (5)	상관접속사 가주어 if	— Unit 12 (5)
10	시제 일치 It seems to부정사	Unit 1 (5) —	so~ that~ 접속사 though	Unit 15 (5) Unit 13 (8)	생 수 없는 명사 주격 관계대명사 which	— Unit 8, 10 (8)

교과서 단원	천재(김진원)	Flying Grammar Master 5, 6	천재(이재영)	Flying Grammar Master 5, 6	천재(정사영)	Flying Grammar Master 5, 6
1	5형식(want) 접속사 that	Unit 16 (8) —	동명사의 영사적 용법 부가의문문	Unit 16, 17 (5) —	동명사의 영사적 용법 접속사 that	Unit 16, 17 (5) —
2	to부정사의 부사적 용법 현재완료	Unit 14 (5) Unit 3 (5)	과거시제 현재완료	Unit 1 (5) Unit 3 (5)	접속사 if 5형식(want)	Unit 6, 13 (8) Unit 16 (8)
3	비교급 too~ to부정사	Unit 10, 11 (5) Unit 15 (5)	접속사 if 5형식(keep, make)	Unit 6, 13 (8) Unit 16 (8)	주격 관계대명사 목적격 관계대명사	Unit 8, 9, 10 (8)
4	접속사 if 주격 관계대명사	Unit 6, 13 (8) Unit 8, 9, 10 (8)	현재완료 현재분사	Unit 3 (5) Unit 1 (8)	5형식(사역동사) 간접의문문	Unit 16 (8) —
5	동명사 to부정사의 형용사적 용법	Unit 16 (5) Unit 13 (5)	to부정사의 부사적 용법(목적) 동명사와 to부정사의 비교	Unit 14 (5) Unit 17 (5)	과거진행시제 to부정사의 형용사적 용법	Unit 2 (5) Unit 13 (5)
6	5형식(사역동사) 목적격 관계대명사	Unit 16 (8) Unit 8, 9, 10 (8)	5형식(사역동사) 비교급	Unit 16 (8) Unit 10, 11	현재완료 수령형용사	Unit 3 (5) —
7	수동태	Unit 3, 4, 5 (8)	to부정사의 형용사적 용법 5형식(지각동사)	Unit 13 Unit 16 (8)	enough + to부정사 too~ to부정사 so~ that~ 재귀대명사	Unit 15 (5) Unit 9 (5)
8	접속사 before, after 의문사 + to부정사	Unit 11 (8) —	주격 관계대명사 5형식(ask, want)	Unit 8, 9, 10 (8) Unit 16 (8)	가주어 if 수동태	Unit 12 (5) Unit 3, 4, 5 (8)
9	접속사 while, as soon as enough + to부정사	Unit 11 (8) Unit 15 (5)	수동태 최상급	Unit 3, 4, 5 (8) Unit 10, 11 (5)	5형식(지각동사) 현재분사, 과거분사	Unit 16 (8) Unit 1 (8)
10	5형식(지각동사) 현재분사, 과거분사	Unit 16 (8) Unit 1 (8)	의문사 + to부정사 접속사 before, after	Unit 12 (5) Unit 11 (8)	to부정사의 의미상의 주어 비교급의 강조	Unit 15 (5) Unit 10 (5)
11			목적격 관계대명사 the + 비교급~, the + 비교급~	Unit 8, 9, 10 (8) Unit 11 (5)		



Part 1

분사

분사는 형용사처럼 명사를 수식하거나 주어 또는 목적어를 보충 설명하는 보어 역할을 한다. 분사에는 「동사원형 + -ing」 형태의 현재분사와 「동사원형 + -(e)d」 형태의 과거분사가 있다.

Unit **1** 현재분사, 과거분사

Unit **2** 분사구문

분사의 정의

분사에는 현재분사(동사원형 + -ing)와 과거분사(동사원형 + -(e)d)가 있고, 문장에서 형용사처럼 쓰인다.

종류	형태	의미	예
현재분사	동사원형 + -ing	능동 (~하는)	boring movie
		진행 (~하고 있는)	sleeping cat
과거분사	동사원형 + -(e)d	수동 (~된)	broken chair
		완료 (~한)	locked door

분사의 쓰임

- **명사 수식**: 분사는 보통 명사 앞에서 명사를 수식하며, 분사 뒤에 오는 수식어구가 긴 경우에는 명사 뒤에서 수식한다.

Alice raked up the fallen leaves in the backyard.

I know the girl walking along the street.

- **보어 역할**: 분사는 주어나 목적어의 상태나 동작을 보충 설명하는 보어로 쓰인다.

Maria stood talking on the phone. (주격보어)

He heard his name called. (목적격보어)

감정을 나타내는 분사

감정을 느끼게 할 때는 현재분사를 쓰고, 감정을 느끼게 될 때는 과거분사를 쓴다.

현재분사	과거분사	현재분사	과거분사
exciting (신나게 하는)	excited (신난)	satisfying (만족을 주는)	satisfied (만족하는)
interesting (흥미로운)	interested (흥미로워하는)	surprising (놀라운)	surprised (놀란)
pleasing (기쁨을 주는)	pleased (기뻐하는)	disappointing (실망스러운)	disappointed (실망한)
boring (지루한)	bored (지루해하는)	shocking (충격적인)	shocked (충격을 받은)

The news was really **surprising** to us.

We were really **surprised** at the news.

GRAM TOON

Have you seen a dancing cat? It was amazing!



It was dancing all day. I was surprised!



Look! I can eat closing my eyes! Ta-da!



- 현재분사를 찾아 모두 동그라미 하시오.

- 과거분사를 찾아 모두 밑줄 치시오.

A 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

1. What is that thing (fled, flying) over the bridge?
2. He cut himself on the (breaking, broken) glass.
3. John jogs (listening, listened) to music.
4. He had the door (closing, closed) during class.
5. Who is that girl (lying, lain) on the lawn?

B 다음 단어를 현재분사나 과거분사로 바꾸어 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. (interest) Comic books are _____.
I am _____ in comic books.
2. (shock) His behavior is _____ to Amy.
Amy is _____ by his behavior.
3. (bore) Patrick's long speech was _____ to the audience.
The audience was _____ by Patrick's long speech.
4. (disappoint) I am _____ by his recent movie.
His recent movie is _____ to me.
5. (satisfy) It was a very _____ result to us.
We were very _____ with the result.

C 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 어법상 알맞은 형태로 고쳐 쓰시오.

1. The annoyed sound comes from my brother's room. → _____
2. Her voice is tender and pleased. → _____
3. They found their cat sit in the garden. → _____
4. I bought a using laptop last weekend. → _____
5. I got a letter writing in French. → _____

Grammar Plus

with + (대)명사 + 현재분사/과거분사

「with + (대)명사 + 분사」 구문에서 (대)명사와 분사의 관계가 능동이면 현재분사를, 수동이면 과거분사를 사용하여 나타낸다.

I usually go for a walk **with my dog following me**.

He sat on the couch **with his eyes closed**.

On Your Own

1. 그는 눈을 감은 채 음악을 듣고 있다. (his eyes, close)
= He is listening to music _____.
2. 팔짱을 끼고 사람들과 이야기하는 것은 무례하다. (your arms, fold)
= It is rude to talk to people _____.

분사구문 만드는 법

분사구문이란 「접속사 + 주어 + 동사」의 부사절을 분사를 사용하여 줄여 쓴 것을 말한다.

1. 부사절의 접속사를 생략한다.

Because I felt sick, I came home early.

2. 부사절과 주절의 주어와 동사가 같을 경우, 부사절의 주어 생략한다.

Because I felt sick, I came home early.

3. 부사절의 동사를 「동사원형 + -ing」의 형태로 바꾼다.

Feeling sick, I came home early.

분사구문의 부정형은 「not/never + 분사구문」으로 나타낸다.

Not/Never getting enough sleep, I am tired.

분사구문의 쓰임

- 시간: when, as (∼할 때), after (∼후에), before (∼전에), while (∼하는 동안)

Watching the news, we were shocked.

(→ When we watched the news, we were shocked.)

- 이유, 원인: because, as, since (∼때문에)

Taking many classes today, I can't go to the movies.

(→ Because I take many classes today, I can't go to the movies.)

- 조건: if (만약 ∼한다면)

Having any questions, you can call me any time.

(→ If you have any questions, you can call me any time.)

- 양보: though, although (∼에도 불구하고)

Knowing I failed the test, I still cannot believe it.

(→ Though I know I failed the test, I still cannot believe it.)

- 동시 상황: while, as, and (∼하면서)

She was reading a book, listening to music.

(→ She was reading a book while she listened to music.)

분사구문의 맨 앞에 Being이 오는 경우, 생략할 수 있다.

[Being] Busy today, I couldn't call you back.

GRAM TOON

Walking on the street yesterday, I met your old friend Kelly!

Having fought with her, I don't want to hear anything about her.

Really? She was with her brother and he was so handsome.

I changed my mind. Hearing this news, I should definitely see her tomorrow.

- 분사구문을 찾아 모두 동그라미 하시오.

A 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

1. (Sitting, Stood) on the beach, we looked out to the sea.
2. They sang together, (dancing, danced) to the music.
3. (Not having, Having not) our own car, we rented one.
4. (Being, Been) depressed, she decided to stay home.
5. (Walking, Being walked) along the street, I came across my old teacher.

B 다음 문장을 분사구문으로 전환하여 쓰시오.

1. When he drove down the road, he saw beautiful scenery.
→ _____, he saw beautiful scenery.
2. While we waited for the bus, we practiced for the speaking test.
→ _____, we practiced for the speaking test.
3. If you take the subway, you will arrive in school on time.
→ _____, you will arrive in school on time.
4. When my mom prepared dinner, she cut her finger by mistake.
→ _____, my mom cut her finger by mistake.
5. Because he was taking a shower, he couldn't answer the phone.
→ _____, he couldn't answer the phone.

C 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 어법상 알맞은 형태로 고쳐 쓰시오.

1. Being are strict vegetarians, they don't eat meat at all. → _____
2. He leaving the house, he switched off the lights. → _____
3. Having not this interview, he cannot get the job. → _____
4. Be exhausted, he slowed down to pace himself. → _____
5. Sat on a bus, she looked out the window. → _____

Grammar Plus**완료분사구문**

부사절의 시제와 주절의 시제보다 앞선 경우에는 완료분사구문(having + 과거분사)을 쓴다.

After he **had opened** the windows, he started vacuuming.

→ **Having opened** the windows, he started vacuuming.

On Your Own

1. After Josh had done warm-up exercise, he began swimming.
→ _____, Josh began swimming.
2. As Leah had finished her assignment, she watched TV.
→ _____, Leah watched TV.

A 다음 문장을 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

- The wallet finding at the bus stop belonged to Mr. Smith.
→ _____ belonged to Mr. Smith.
- The play was really bored, so I almost fell asleep.
→ _____, so I almost fell asleep.
- The boys were exciting about going bungee jumping.
→ _____ about going bungee jumping.
- They felt their house shaken and ran out of the house.
→ _____ and ran out of the house.

B 다음 문장을 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 부사절로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

- Making the presentation, he drank some water to relieve the tension. (before)
→ _____, he drank some water to relieve the tension.
- Not checking the whole report, I had many questions to ask. (because)
→ _____, I had many questions to ask.
- Living in a small town, she has friends all over the world. (although)
→ _____, she has friends all over the world.
- Walking on the street, people often use their phones. (while)
→ _____, they often use their phones.

C 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 말을 바르게 배열하시오.

- 그 개는 나를 주의 깊게 지켜보면서 나를 향해 다가왔다. (me, watching, closely)
= _____, the dog came toward me.
- 양손을 들고 있는 여자아이는 나의 여동생이다. (both, the girl, raising, hands)
= _____ is my younger sister.
- 음식을 충분히 준비하지 않아서 그녀는 서둘러 피자를 주문했다. (preparing, enough, not, food)
= _____, she hurried to order some pizza.
- 내일 면접을 위해 필요한 서류를 가져오십시오. (the documents, your interview, required, for)
= Please bring _____ tomorrow.

D 다음 그림을 보고 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 [보기]의 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1.



2.



3.



[보기]

interest

surprise

bore

- Kelly was _____ at the man's long hair.
= The man's long hair was _____ to Kelly.
- Eva is _____ by the long meeting.
= The long meeting is _____ to Eva.
- June and Eric are _____ in music.
= Music is _____ to June and Eric.

E 다음 대화의 밑줄 친 문장의 부사절을 분사구문으로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

Kevin: Excuse me, I'm looking for a suitcase.

Clerk: Do you have anything in mind?

Kevin: Yes, 1. I'd like to buy one with wheels, because I have lots of things to carry.

Clerk: Right. It would be more convenient. We have two designs. One is with strips, and the other is checkered.

Kevin: I prefer the checkered one.

Clerk: Good choice, 2. Although it costs more than the striped one, it has two big pockets outside.

Kevin: I really like it, but the price is higher than I thought.

Clerk: Okay, here is my offer, 3. If you decide to buy the checkered one, you will get 10% off.

Kevin: Great! Then I'll take it. Thank you.

- I'd like to buy the one with wheels, because I have lots of things to carry.
→ I'd like to buy the one with wheels, _____.
- Although it costs more than the striped one, it has two big pockets outside.
→ _____, it has two big pockets outside.
- If you decide to buy the checkered one, you will get 10% off.
→ _____, you will get 10% off.

Review Test



[1~4] 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

1. We found a _____ car on a highway.

- ① wreck ② to wreck ③ wrecked
④ wrecking ⑤ be wrecked

2. I saw Danny _____ outside alone.

- ① sits ② sitting ③ sat
④ to sit ⑤ have sat

3. The house _____ by the storm was mine.

- ① destroying ② destroy ③ to destroy
④ destroyed ⑤ destroys

4. Look at the cat _____ on the roof.

- ① sleeping ② sleeps ③ to sleep
④ slept ⑤ have slept

[5~6] 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

5. • The first chocolate cake was _____ in 1674.
• Cut and open the _____ potatoes and fill them with sour cream.

- ① bake ② baking ③ to bake
④ baked ⑤ being baked

6. • He couldn't go because his leg was _____.
• Water gushed out of the _____ pipe.

- ① broken ② break ③ to break
④ breaking ⑤ broke

[7~8] 다음 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것을 고르시오.

7. • We felt _____ (A) _____ after we studied all day.
• The ending of the book was so _____ (B) _____.

(A) (B)

- ① tiring - shock
② tiring - shocking
③ tiring - shocked
④ tired - shocked
⑤ tired - shocking

8. • The _____ (A) _____ dog scared me.
• Helping the elderly was a _____ (B) _____ job.

(A) (B)

- ① barked - satisfied
② barked - satisfying
③ barking - satisfying
④ barking - satisfied
⑤ barking - to satisfy

9. 다음 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 나머지와 다른 것을 고르시오.

- ① The last song of the musical was so touching.
② It is interesting to play baseball with my father.
③ The book you recommended is boring.
④ I finally finished writing the essay.
⑤ I saw him preparing dinner.

[10~11] 다음 대화의 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

10. A: I'm sure I failed my test. I'm so depressed.
B: Cheer up! Let's just forget about the test and watch a/an _____ movie.

- ① excite ② exciting ③ excited
④ to exciting ⑤ to be excited

11. A: Which one is your sister?
B: The girl _____ a yellow jacket over there.

- ① wear ② wore ③ worn
④ wearing ⑤ being worn

12. 다음 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

As I have no time to cook, I buy a lot of frozen dinner.
= _____, I buy a lot of frozen dinner.

- ① Have no time to cook
- ② I had no time to cook
- ③ Had no time to cook
- ④ Having no time to cook
- ⑤ Having been no time to cook

- [13~14] 다음 밑줄 친 부분의 의미로 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

13. Living in the country, I can grow vegetables.

- ① Before I live in the country
- ② If I have lived in the country
- ③ Though I live in the country
- ④ Because I live in the country
- ⑤ While I lived in the country

14. Getting up early, you can enjoy a cool breeze.

- ① Until you get up early
- ② If you get up early
- ③ Although you get up early
- ④ Before you got up early
- ⑤ While you got up early

- [15~16] 다음 밑줄 친 부분이 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오.

15. ① The baby was lying on the bed next to his mother.
② The smiling woman in the picture is my aunt.
③ We saw a dog wandering through the wood.
④ All of the crafts here are made of recycling paper.
⑤ The pictures are known to young artists in France.

16. ① Boiling the eggs for ten minutes, you can make the sauce.
② We eating dinner, we talked about the trip.
③ Feeling thirsty, I kept drinking cold drinks.
④ Being too big, the hamburger had to be cut into two pieces.
⑤ Not knowing her number, I was unable to call her.

- [17~18] 다음 문장과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

17. If you type in the key words, you'll get plenty of data.
= _____, you'll get plenty of data.

- ① To type in the key words
- ② Typing in the key words
- ③ Type in the key words
- ④ You typing in the key words
- ⑤ If you typing in the key words

18. Although she admitted her mistakes, she refused to apologize.
= _____, she refused to apologize.

- ① To admit her mistakes
- ② Being admitted her mistakes
- ③ Admitted her mistakes
- ④ Admit her mistakes
- ⑤ Admitting her mistakes

19. 다음 우리말을 바르게 영작한 것을 고르시오.

나는 무엇을 해야 할지 알고 싶어서 너에게 전화했어.

- ① Know what to do, I called you.
- ② Not to know what to do, I called you.
- ③ To know what to do, I called you.
- ④ Wanting to know what to do, I called you.
- ⑤ Want to know what to do, I called you.



서답지

[20~22] 다음 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

20. The _____ animals by the hunters ran up to the mountain. (frighten)

21. We looked down at the valley, _____ on the cliff. (stand)

22. The phone _____ on the bus yesterday was mine. (steal)

서답지

[23~25] 다음 문장을 분사구문으로 전환할 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

23. Because the report was written in a hurry, it had some mistakes.
→ _____, the report had some mistakes.

24. If you take this train, you will arrive in Boston before midnight.
→ _____, you will arrive in Boston before midnight.

25. Although she was nervous at first, she decided to try skydiving.
→ _____, she decided to try skydiving.

서답지

[26~27] 다음 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 밑줄 친 부분을 부사절로 고쳐 쓰시오.

26. Being watching a movie, you should turn off your cell phone. (while)
→ _____, you should turn off your cell phone.

27. Hearing the news, people were excited and went wild. (as)
→ _____, they were excited and went wild.

서답지

[28~29] 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 어법상 알맞은 형태로 고쳐 쓰시오.

28. When he failed the course, he was unable to hide his disappointing face.
→ _____

29. Preparing not for the final test, he felt nervous.
→ _____

서답지

30. 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 말을 바르게 배열 하시오.

그 감독은 마침내 그 장면에 만족했다.
(the scene, satisfied, was, with)
= The director _____ finally.

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