

Master

7

Flying Grammar

Student Book

A* List

Flying[🦋] Grammar

Master

7



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Workbook
비법 정리 노트

이 책의 구성과 특징

1940-1941

[illegible]

• **What is the difference between a *group* and a *team*?**
 - **Group** is a collection of individuals who are working together to achieve a common goal.
 - **Team** is a group of individuals who are working together to achieve a common goal, but with a high degree of interdependence and coordination.

• **What are the characteristics of a *group*?**
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- **BRADYCARDIA** = heart rate below 60 bpm
 - athletes, endurance athletes, females, older adults, the young at heart
 - heart beats sitting at 40 bpm, could reach 180 bpm during training
 - no hypotension, no chest pain or other signs

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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.

来源: 中国知网 中国期刊全文数据库 2019 年第 10 期

4. **THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN**

A. *Don't forget to use any one.*
→ I _____ for this spring.

B. *The officers have no free training time.*
→ The _____ is _____.

C. *People believed Rick reached the top of the mountain.*
→ People believed Rick _____ the top of the mountain.

D. *They were going up with a single day before his friends left the camp.*
→ They _____ us _____ with a _____ day before his friends left the camp.

[illegible]

4. Which of the following is not a type of security measure?
a. Firewall
b. Antivirus
c. Encryption
d. Malware

5. Which of the following is not a type of security measure?
a. Firewall
b. Antivirus
c. Encryption
d. Malware

6. Which of the following is not a type of security measure?
a. Firewall
b. Antivirus
c. Encryption
d. Malware

Keywords: child sexual abuse; disclosure; social support

[illegible]

26. Which of the following is **not** a function of the cell membrane?

- Regulation of the cell's internal environment
- Protection of the cell from the external environment
- Communication with other cells
- Storage of genetic information



I've 15 years. Now I started doing my math homework two hours ago, and I am still doing it.
My friends have also been doing my homework with me for two hours.
When I started doing my homework, my father is _____ for one hour.
My sister (Lisa) is _____ for two hours.
My mother is _____ when I finished.
My brother, Jack is _____ across 4 of them.

1. *How many people are there in your family?*

Students may start *Paul's Day*. On *Paul's Day*, they assume roles about as much as they can in history and make up what they think the actual day, all of the events, all of the people, the actions leading to the action leading. They say, "We had the day, I think, it was pretty good, but it would have a certain day." (It was pretty good for those years before) you are the day. So, I understand a friend's book and start making up the action day. (It was pretty good, but it was the day for the day) and we had a book. I thought we had a day, we were going to be, but then we all decided together.

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 40% 출제하여 서술형 내신 시험에 대비할 수 있도록 하였습니다.



Workbook

unabel 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 빠르고 손쉽게 사용할 수 있도록 구성하였습니다.



기출문제

실제 내신 시험 유형으로 구성된 기출문제 2회분을 수록하였습니다.

12종 교과서별 문법 chart

교과서 단원	교과서(권오영)	Flying Grammar Master 7. 8	금성(민찬규)	Flying Grammar Master 7. 8	두산(김성곤)	Flying Grammar Master 7. 8
1	영사철의 접속사 조동사를 포함하는 수동태	Unit 11 (8) —	so~ that~ 분사의 한정적 용법	— Unit 15, 16 (7)	관계대명사 what 현재완료진행시제 to부정사의 부사적 용법	Unit 6 (8) Unit 1 (7) Unit 10 (7)
2	조동사 + have + 과거분사 분사의 한정적 용법 가주어 if	Unit 3 (7) Unit 15, 16 (7) Unit 8 (7)	강조(It ~ that ~ 구문) 가주어 if	Unit 16 (8) Unit 8 (7)	부정사의 부정 관계대명사의 계속적 용법 접속사 as	Unit 9 (7) Unit 6 (8) Unit 10 (8)
3	간접회법, 직접회법 관계부사 강탈문	Unit 15 (8) Unit 8 (8) —	관계대명사 what 비교급 강조 부사	Unit 6 (8) Unit 6 (7)	동명사 주어 가장법 현재 강조(do)	Unit 13 (7) Unit 4 (8) Unit 16 (8)
4	관계대명사의 계속적 용법 완료형 수동태 조동사 + have + 과거분사	Unit 6 (8), 7 (8) Unit 2 (8) Unit 3 (7)	분사구문 to부정사의 부사적 용법	Unit 16 (7) Unit 10 (7)	형용사(-body/-thing + 형용사) 관계부사	— Unit 8 (8)
5	강조(It ~ that ~ 구문) 접속사 since so that~	Unit 16 (8) Unit 10 (8) Unit 10 (7)	관계부사 가장법 과거	Unit 8 (8) Unit 3 (8)	강조(It ~ that ~ 구문) 사역동사(make) 조동사 + have + 과거분사	Unit 16 (8) Unit 11, 1 (8) Unit 3 (7)
6	수동태 현재완료진행시제 분사구문	Unit 1 (8), 2 (8) Unit 1 (7) Unit 16 (7)	동격 접속사 as	Unit 17 (8) Unit 10 (8)	의문사 + to부정사 완급	Unit 8 (7) Unit 5 (7)
7	상관접속사 분사구문 가장법 과거	Unit 12 (8) Unit 16 (7) Unit 3 (8)	조동사 + have + 과거분사 as if 가장법	Unit 3 (7) Unit 4 (8)	현재분사의 한정적 용법 관계대명사의 계속적 용법	Unit 15 (7) Unit 6 (8)
8	So, Neither + 동사 + 주어 as if 가장법 복합관계대명사	Unit 17 (8) Unit 4 (8) Unit 9 (8)	복합관계사 간접회법, 직접회법	Unit 9 (8) Unit 15 (8)	조동사 + have + 과거분사 과거완료시제	Unit 3 (7) Unit 2 (7)
9	동격 복합관계부사	Unit 17 (8) Unit 9 (8)	접속사 although 가목적어, 전목적어	Unit 10 (8) Unit 8 (7)	help + 목적어 + 동사원형 수의 일치	Unit 11 (7) Unit 13 (8)
10	가장법 현재 사역동사 + 목적어 + 과거분사 부대사항 with	Unit 4 (8) Unit 15 (7) Unit 17 (7)	가장법(without) 간접의문문	Unit 5 (8) Unit 11 (8)	비교급을 이용한 최상급 표현 가장법 과거 과거분사의 한정적 용법	Unit 7 (7) Unit 3 (8) Unit 15 (7)

교과서 단원	두산(이병민)	Flying Grammar Master 7. 8	미래엔(배두분)	Flying Grammar Master 7. 8	비상(이석재)	Flying Grammar Master 7. 8
1	의문사 + to부정사 the 비교급~, the 비교급~	Unit 8 (7) Unit 6 (7)	영사철의 접속사 the 비교급~, the 비교급~	Unit 11 (8) Unit 6 (7)	가주어 if 접속사 because	Unit 8, 15 Unit 10 (8)
2	영사철의 접속사 가주어 if	Unit 11 (8) Unit 8 (7)	과거완료시제 too~ to부정사	Unit 2 (7) Unit 10 (7)	관계대명사의 계속적 용법 현재완료진행시제	Unit 6 (8) Unit 1 (7)
3	관계부사 도치	Unit 8 (8) Unit 17 (8)	관계대명사 what 접속사 although	Unit 6 (8) Unit 10 (8)	관계부사 so that ~	Unit 8 (8) Unit 10 (7)
4	영사철을 이끄는 접속사 so that~	Unit 11 (8) Unit 10 (7)	분사의 한정적 용법 동격	Unit 15 Unit 17 (8)	과거완료시제 강조(It ~ that ~ 구문)	Unit 2 (7) Unit 16 (8)
5	복합관계부사 접속사 while	Unit 9 (8) Unit 10 (8)	현재완료진행시제 It seems that~(=it seems to 부정사~)	Unit 1 (7) Unit 12 (7)	소유격 관계대명사 접속사 and, or	Unit 6 (8) —
6	가장법 과거 as if 가장법 분사의 한정적 용법	Unit 3 (8) Unit 4 (8) Unit 15 (7)	관계대명사의 계속적 용법 used to	Unit 6 (8) Unit 4 (7)	분사구문 영사철의 접속사	Unit 16 (7) Unit 11 (8)
7	let + 목적어 + 동사원형 비교급을 이용한 최상급	Unit 11 (7) Unit 7 (7)	관계부사 when 가주어 if (It ~ that ~)	Unit 8 (8) Unit 11 (8)	시제 일치 It seems that~(=it seems to 부정사~)	Unit 14 (8) Unit 12 (7)
8	과거완료시제 접속사 since 접속사 although	Unit 2 (7) Unit 10 (8) Unit 10 (8)	분사구문 enough to부정사	Unit 16 (7) Unit 10 (7)	관계대명사 what 접속사 as	Unit 6 (8) Unit 10 (8)
9	상관접속사 분사구문	Unit 12 (8) Unit 16 (7)	so that~ 동명사를 목적으로 쓰는 동사	Unit 10 (7) Unit 14 (7)	가장법 과거 접속부사	Unit 3 (8) Unit 12 (8)
10	가장법 과거완료 분사구문 동시동작(with)	Unit 3 (8) Unit 17 (7)	가장법 과거 as if 가장법	Unit 3 (8) Unit 4 (8)	분사의 한정적 용법 접속사 although	Unit 15 (7) Unit 10 (8)

교과서 단원	시제(박준연)	Flying Grammar Master 7, 8	시제(신정현)	Flying Grammar Master 7, 8	지학사(양현권)	Flying Grammar Master 7, 8
1	의문사 + to부정사 가정법 과거완료	Unit 8 (7) Unit 3 (8)	간접의문문 to부정사의 영사적 용법	Unit 11 (8) Unit 8 (7)	시제일치 to부정사의 영사적 용법	Unit 14 (8) Unit 8 (7)
2	간접의문문 That's because, why	Unit 11 (8) Unit 10 (8)	원급 전치사 + 관계대명사	Unit 5 (7) Unit 7 (8)	It seems that~(=it seems to 부정사~) too ~ to부정사 ~	Unit 12 (7) Unit 10 (7)
3	간접희법, 직접희법 I wish 가정법 과거	Unit 15 (8) Unit 4 (8)	관계부사 It is said that ~	Unit 8 (8) Unit 2 (8)	목적격 관계대명사 that 비교급을 이용한 최상급	Unit 6 (8) Unit 7 (7)
4	가주어 if 관계대명사 who, which	Unit 8 (7) Unit 6 (8)	관계대명사 what 부분부정	Unit 6 (8) Unit 16 (8)	가주어 if(~ that ~) 가정법 과거	Unit 11 (8) Unit 3 (8)
5	현재완료진행시제 강정을 나타내는 분사	Unit 1 (7) Unit 15 (7)	비교급 강조 부사 가주어 if	Unit 6 (7) Unit 8 (7)	동명사를 목적으로 쓰는 동사 타동사 + 부사	Unit 14 (7) -
6	분사구문 복합관계부사	Unit 16 (7) Unit 9 (8)	접속사 while ask + 목적어 + to부정사	Unit 10 (8) Unit 8 (7)	ask + 목적어 + to부정사 used to	Unit 8 (7) Unit 4 (7)
7	enough to부정사 영사절을 이끄는 접속사	Unit 10 (7) Unit 11 (8)	관계대명사의 계속적 용법 분사의 한정적 용법	Unit 6 (8) Unit 15 (7)	because of 분사구문	- Unit 16 (7)
8	enable + 목적어 + to부정사 부정대명사	Unit 8 (7) -	분사구문 강조(~ that ~ 구문)	Unit 16 (7) Unit 16 (8)	분사의 한정적 용법 간접희법, 직접희법	Unit 15 (7) Unit 15 (8)
9	완료형 수동태 상관접속사	Unit 2 (8) Unit 12 (8)	과거완료시제 의문사 + to부정사	Unit 2 (7) Unit 8 (7)	분사의 한정적 용법 관계대명사의 계속적 용법	Unit 15 (7) Unit 6 (8)
10	과거완료시제 cannot help V-ing	Unit 2 (7) Unit 14 (7)	가정법 과거 so that ~	Unit 3 (8) Unit 10 (7)	관계부사 영사절의 접속사	Unit 8 (8) Unit 11 (8)
11	접속사 if 접속부사	Unit 3, 10 (8) Unit 12 (8)				

교과서 단원	천재(김진원)	Flying Grammar Master 7, 8	천재(이재영)	Grammar NOTE	천재(정사열)	Flying Grammar Master 7, 8
1	so ~ that ~ 영사절의 접속사	- Unit 11 (8)	영문문 + and ~ 가주어 if	Unit 12 (8) Unit 8 (7)	사역동사 + 목적어 + 과거분사 분사구문	Unit 15 (7) Unit 16 (7)
2	가주어 if 현재완료진행시제	Unit 8 (7) Unit 1 (7)	상관접속사 관계부사	Unit 12 (8) Unit 8 (8)	조동사 + have + 과거분사 소유격 관계대명사	Unit 3 (7) Unit 6 (8)
3	조동사를 포함하는 수동태 강조(~ that ~ 구문)	- Unit 16 (8)	가정법 과거 조동사 + have + 과거분사	Unit 3 (8) Unit 3 (7)	the 비교급~, the 비교급~ 관계대명사 what	Unit 6 (7) Unit 6 (8)
4	간접의문문 조동사 + have + 과거분사	Unit 11 (8) Unit 3 (7)	It seems that~(=it seems to 부정사~) so that~	Unit 12 (7) Unit 10 (7)	It seems that~(=it seems to 부정사~) 독립분사구문	Unit 12 (7) Unit 17 (7)
5	It seems that~(=it seems to 부정사~) 과거완료시제	Unit 12 (7) Unit 2 (7)	too ~ to부정사 간접의문문	Unit 10 (7) Unit 11 (8)	의문사 + to부정사 과거완료시제	Unit 8 (7) Unit 2 (7)
6	관계부사 used to	Unit 8 (8) Unit 4 (7)	as if 가정법 접속사 while	Unit 4 (8) Unit 10 (8)	강조(do) 강조(~ that ~ 구문)	Unit 16 (8) Unit 16 (8)
7	접속사 although 관계대명사 what	Unit 10 (8) Unit 6 (8)	접속사 although used to	Unit 10 (8) Unit 4 (7)	관계대명사의 계속적 용법 가정법 과거	Unit 6 (8) Unit 3 (8)
8	가정법 과거 the 비교급~, the 비교급~	Unit 3 (8) Unit 6 (7)	so ~ that ~ 강조(~ that ~ 구문)	- Unit 16 (8)	관계부사 도치	Unit 8 (8) Unit 17 (8)
9	분사구문	Unit 16 (7)	분사구문 동시동작(with) 과거분사의 한정적 용법	Unit 17 (7) Unit 15 (7)	상관접속사 so that ~	Unit 12 (8) Unit 10 (7)
10	관계대명사의 계속적 용법 조동사 + have + 과거분사	Unit 6 (8) Unit 3 (7)	관계대명사의 계속적 용법 영사절을 이끄는 접속사	Unit 6 (8) Unit 11 (8)	간접희법, 직접희법	Unit 15 (8)



Part 1

시제

시제는 어떤 사건이나 사실이 일어난 때를 나타낸다.
시제에는 현재, 과거, 미래, 진행시제가 있다. 그 외 과거
어느 시점의 일이 현재까지 영향을 미치는 것을 나타내는
현재완료시제와 과거 어느 시점의 일이 해당 시점까지
영향을 미치는 것을 나타내는 과거완료시제가 있다.

Unit **1** 현재완료

Unit **2** 과거완료

④ **현재완료:** have/has + 과거분사

현재완료는 과거의 어느 시점에 일어난 일이 현재까지 영향을 미칠 때 사용한다.

• 경험: ~한 적이 있다

과거부터 현재까지의 경험을 나타낼 때 사용하며, ever, never, before, once 등과 함께 쓴다.

He **has traveled** to African countries once.

I **have never seen** wild animals before.

• 계속: ~해 왔다

과거에 일어난 일이 현재까지 계속될 때 사용하며, since, for, how long 등과 함께 쓴다.

Janet and I **have known** each other since we were ten years old.

※ 「for + 기간」 vs. 「since + 과거의 시점」

for + 기간: ~ 동안

I have had this table **for** seven years.

since + 과거의 시점: ~ 이래로

I have had this table **since** 2008.

• 완료: 막 ~했다

과거에 시작한 일이 현재 완료되었을 때 사용하며, just, already, yet, recently 등과 함께 쓴다.

I **have just met** your sister on the street.

• 결과: ~해 버렸다

과거에 일어난 일의 결과가 현재까지 영향을 미치고 있을 때 사용한다.

Emilia **has lost** her hat on the beach. (So she doesn't have it now.)

※ have been to (경험) vs. have gone to (결과)

I **have been to** England. (가 본 적이 있다)

They **have gone to** England. (가 버렸다)

④ **현재완료진행형:** have/has been + 동사원형 -ing

과거 어느 시점에 일어난 일이 현재에도 계속되고 있다는 것을 강조할 때 사용한다.

I **have been sitting** in class since eight o'clock this morning.

He **has been teaching** science for ten years.

현재완료는 과거의 구체적인 시점을 나타내는 부사(구) when, yesterday, ~ ago, last night 등과 함께 쓸 수 없다.

Tim **hasn't done** his homework **last night**. (X)

Tim **didn't do** his homework **last night**. (O)

GRAM TOON

Have you read this book before?

No!

I have just finished it. It was so interesting that I couldn't stop reading.

Really? I have never once finished a book!

• 현재완료 문장을 찾아 모두 동그라미 하시오.

A 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

1. My mother has (losing, lost) her purse.
2. They have (been, gone) to Rome before.
3. I have lived in Boston (for, since) I was born.
4. When (did he plant, has he planted) the maple tree in the garden?
5. It has been (raining, rained) for a week.

B 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. 우리는 작년 이래로 네 사촌 Jack을 보지 못했다. (not, see)
= We _____ your cousin Jack since last year.
2. 내 여동생은 전에 학교 동아리에 가입해 본 적이 전혀 없다. (never, join)
= My sister _____ a school club before.
3. Billy는 어젯밤부터 에세이를 쓰고 있다. (write)
= Billy _____ the essay since last night.
4. Jennifer는 부모님이 보내신 소포를 아직 받지 못했다. (not, receive)
= Jennifer _____ the package from her parents yet.
5. Nancy는 조부모님을 방문하려 고향으로 가 버렸다. (go)
= Nancy _____ to her hometown to visit her grandparents.

C 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 어법상 알맞은 형태로 고쳐 쓰시오.

1. He has already buy the concert tickets. → _____
2. Where has you be for so long? → _____
3. My brother has been working at a youth camp once. → _____
4. How long did you known each other? → _____
5. We hadn't have any problem so far. → _____

Grammar Plus

미래완료

미래완료는 「will + have + 과거분사」의 형태로 쓰여, '~하게 될 것이다'라는 의미를 나타낸다. 미래의 특정 시점까지 완료되거나 계속될 일을 나타낼 때 쓴다.

I **will have finished** my science project by 5 o'clock.

They **will have left** for the movie by the time I arrive.

On Your Own

1. Nancy (has finished, will have finished) her assignments by this weekend.
2. My family (have cleaned, will have cleaned) the garage by the time our grandparents visit.

과거완료: had + 과거분사

과거의 어느 시점 이전에 일어난 일이 과거의 해당 시점까지 영향을 미칠 때 사용한다.

• 경험

I **had met** Johnson before I came here.

Had Ken ever **studied** Chinese before he moved to China?

• 계속

My family **had had** that car for ten years before it broke down.

Ann **had lived** for five years in Paris when we went to visit her.

• 완료

I **had just finished** taking a shower when the phone rang.

When I turned on the TV, the program **had already started**.

• 결과

Sam couldn't walk because he **had injured** his leg.

I **had lost** my wallet when I left the restaurant.

대과거

과거에 발생한 두 가지 사건 중에서 먼저 일어난 일을 대과거라고 하며, 과거완료 시제로 표현한다.



They told me that Jake **had broken** the window.

My brother lost his pencil case that I **had bought** for him last week.

과거완료진행형: had been + 동사원형-ing

과거의 어느 시점 이전에 일어난 일이 과거의 해당 시점에도 계속되고 있다는 것을 강조할 때 사용한다.

It was midnight, Jimmy **had been studying** for five hours.

I hurt my ankle yesterday. I **had been working** out for two hours before that.

진행형에 사용하지 않는
동사에는 hate, have,
know, like, love, need,
understand, want 등이
있다.

GRAM TOON

I experienced some memory loss since I **had hurt** my head in the car accident.



So, you **had been taking** pills.



Umm... Have I **been taking** pills?



• 과거완료 문장을 찾아 동그라미 하시오.

• 과거완료진행 문장을 찾아 쓰시오.

A 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

1. She (has already packed, had already packed) her suitcase when I called her.
2. How long had you (been waiting, been waited) before the taxi arrived?
3. Aiden told me that he (have been, had been) late for the class.
4. Michelle realized that she (has left, had left) her key at home.
5. He was tired because he (had been exercising, has been exercising) so hard.

B 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. Mike는 하루 종일 일터에서 서 있었기 때문에 앉고 싶었다. (stand)
= Mike wanted to sit down because he _____ all day at work.
2. 우리가 헤어졌을 때 우리는 오랫동안 이야기를 나누지 않고 있었다. (not, talk)
= We _____ for a long time when we broke up.
3. 그는 그 프로젝트를 시작하기 전부터 피곤함을 느꼈다. (feel tired)
= He _____ before he started the project.
4. Martha는 중학생이 되기 전까지 외국에 가 본 적이 전혀 없었다. (never, be abroad)
= Martha _____ before she became a middle school student.
5. 우리 아버지는 비를 맞으며 일을 해서 독감에 걸렸다. (work)
= My father caught a bad cold because he _____ in the rain.

C 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 어법상 알맞은 형태로 고쳐 쓰시오.

1. Fortunately, I has saved the file before my computer shut down. → _____
2. When I came to the party, Lina went home already. → _____
3. Judy was in London for five years when I visited her. → _____
4. The tennis match don't had started yet when we arrived. → _____
5. They have been talking for over an hour before Jaime arrived. → _____

Grammar Plus

미래완료진행형

미래완료진행형은 「will + have been + 동사원형-ing」의 형태로 쓰여, '~하고 있게 될 것이다'라는 의미를 나타낸다.

미래의 특정 시점까지 계속되고 있을 일을 나타낼 때 쓴다.

He **will have been reading** the book twice by the time his mom arrives.

Next February, you **will have been studying** art for three years.

On Your Own

1. She (has been working, will have been working) here for ten years next month.
2. I (will be waited, will have been waiting) here for three hours by seven o'clock.

A 다음 문장을 어법에 맞도록 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

1. I don't heard her new song yet.
→ I _____ her new song yet.
2. The children have just been having dinner.
→ The children _____ dinner.
3. People believed Alvin reached the top of the mountain.
→ People believed Alvin _____ the top of the mountain.
4. They have come up with a bright idea before they finished the project.
→ They _____ up with a bright idea before they finished the project.

B 다음 두 문장을 한 문장으로 쓰시오.

1. Anne came to India three months ago. + She is still in India now.
→ Anne _____ in India for three months.
2. I lost my wallet somewhere in the park. + I can't find it now.
→ I _____ my wallet somewhere in the park.
3. Rachel knows how to use the new software. + She used it to do her homework.
→ Rachel _____ the new software before.
4. I started to watch the movie an hour ago. + I'm still watching it.
→ I _____ the movie for an hour.

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

1. 우리는 그때 이후로 가까운 친구로 지내고 있다. (have, since then, close friends, been)
= We _____.
2. 나는 이미 내 컴퓨터에 보안 프로그램을 설치했다. (a security program, installed, already, have)
= I _____ in my computer.
3. Kelly는 어젯밤 전에 뮤지컬을 보러 간 적이 전혀 없었다. (been, a musical, never, had, to)
= Kelly _____ before last night.
4. 내가 일어났을 때 아빠는 아침 식사를 요리하고 계셨다. (cooking, had, breakfast, been)
= My dad _____ when I got up.

D 다음 표를 보고 [조건]에 맞도록 문장을 완성하십시오.

- [조건]
1. 현재완료진행형 또는 과거완료진행형을 이용하여 쓰시오.
 2. 제시된 since 또는 for에 유의하여 문장을 쓰시오.
 3. [보기]에서 알맞은 표현을 이용하여 문장을 쓰시오.



[보기]

work on a science project
play computer games
read a book
shop at the mall

It is 6 o'clock now. I started doing my math homework two hours ago, and I am still doing it.

My friend Nick also has been doing his homework with me for two hours.

When I started doing my homework, my father 1. _____ for one hour.

My sister Gina 2. _____ for two hours.

My mother 3. _____ since 3 o'clock.

My brother Sam 4. _____ since 4 o'clock.

E 다음 글의 밑줄 친 (A)~(F) 중 어법상 잘못된 부분을 세 곳 찾아 기호를 쓰고 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

Yesterday was April Fool's Day. On April Fool's Day, people play jokes on each other. I (A) had had a history quiz that day. When I got on the school bus, all of my friends (B) were reading their science books. They told me that Ms. Davis (C) had announced that we would have a science quiz. I (D) have studied history for three hours before I got on the bus. So, I borrowed a friend's book and started studying for the science quiz. I (E) met Ms. Davis on my way to the classroom and realized that my friends (F) played a joke on me. I was very angry at first, but then we all laughed together.

1. _____ :

2. _____ :

3. _____ :

Review Test



[1~4] 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

1. How long _____ you had the chest pain?

- ① did ② have ③ having
④ are ⑤ were

2. I have been _____ this pill for over two months.

- ① take ② taken ③ taking
④ took ⑤ takes

3. We went to Mexico last summer, I _____ there before.

- ① don't go ② didn't go
③ have never been ④ had never been
⑤ won't be

4. I _____ washing the car when it started to rain.

- ① am just finishing ② has just finished
③ had just finished ④ had just finishing
⑤ has just finishing

5. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 공통으로 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

Emily: John! It's _____ a long time!
John: Emily! How have you _____?

- ① be ② being ③ stayed
④ lived ⑤ been

[6~7] 다음 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것을 고르시오.

6. • I've just _____ (A) _____ to the post office to send a package.
• Ed is out of town. He's _____ (B) _____ to India.

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|------|--------|
| ① | been | - been |
| ② | been | - gone |
| ③ | gone | - gone |
| ④ | went | - been |
| ⑤ | was | - gone |

7. • My brother can't walk. He has _____ (A) _____ his leg during a soccer game.
• I first met Sally ten years ago. I have _____ (B) _____ her for ten years.

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| ① | broken | - to know |
| ② | broke | - been knowing |
| ③ | been breaking | - known |
| ④ | broke | - knew |
| ⑤ | broken | - known |

[8~9] 다음 밑줄 친 부분의 용법이 나머지와 다른 것을 고르시오.

8. ① Melissa has just finished her report.
② She has already written the essay.
③ I haven't read today's newspaper yet.
④ His parents have just arrived from France.
⑤ Most of us have never been to Egypt.

9. ① How long had she waited for the bus when you met her?
② The cat had just disappeared when she came in.
③ They had left the windows open since then.
④ Mike had been a member of our club since he moved to Boston.
⑤ The box had been untouched for a long time when we found it.

[10~11] 다음 [보기]의 밑줄 친 부분과 용법이 같은 것을 고르시오.

10. [보기] I have already sent the parcel to him.

- ① I've been to an aquarium before.
- ② I have never had a problem with my friends.
- ③ He has gone to school.
- ④ I haven't sent an email to Scott yet.
- ⑤ Sue has collected old coins since she was ten.

11. [보기] My sister has been in Shanghai for a year.

- ① I have already solved three problems.
- ② They haven't decided what to buy yet.
- ③ Polly has grown pumpkins in her garden before.
- ④ How long have you studied English?
- ⑤ He has never borrowed money from other people.

[12~14] 다음 밑줄 친 부분이 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오.

12. ① She has already paid for dinner.
 ② They have just fed all the animals at the zoo.
 ③ She has lost a button from her jacket.
 ④ Summer camp registration has begun.
 ⑤ Have you saw my hat anywhere?

13. ① I had just finished setting the table when he came.
 ② Had you studied Chinese before you moved here?
 ③ He had been sick for a month when I met him.
 ④ I had been played soccer when my mom called.
 ⑤ It was discovered that somebody had broken into my house.

14. ① Have you ever thought about your future?
 ② He has never seen such an amazing sight.
 ③ She has known Mr. Weber for ten years.
 ④ How long you have worn the glasses?
 ⑤ Where has he gone? He was here just now.

[15~16] 다음 두 문장이 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

15. It began raining a week ago, and it was still raining.
 = It _____ for a week.

- ① is raining ② was raining
- ③ has been raining ④ had been raining
- ⑤ has rained

16. He started to watch the soccer match an hour ago and he's still watching it.
 = He _____ the soccer match for an hour.

- ① had watched ② is watching
- ③ had been watching ④ was watching
- ⑤ has been watching

[17~18] 다음 우리말에 맞는 문장을 고르시오.

17. David는 내일 8시까지 집에 도착할 것이다.

- ① David will be arrived home by eight tomorrow.
- ② David will has arrived home by eight tomorrow.
- ③ David will have arrived home by eight tomorrow.
- ④ David will have arriving home by eight tomorrow.
- ⑤ David will have arrive home by eight tomorrow.

18. 그들은 다음 달로 일 년째 새 도로를 건설하고 있을 것이다.

- ① They will have building the new road for a year by the end of next month.
- ② They will have build the new road for a year by the end of next month.
- ③ They will been building the new road for a year by the end of next month.
- ④ They will been built the new road for a year by the end of next month.
- ⑤ They will have been building the new road for a year by the end of next month.



시작

[19~20] 다음 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

19. Sarah _____ me yet. (not, text)

20. My dad _____ a news reporter before he retired ten years ago. (be)

시작

[21~23] 다음 밑줄 친 부분을 어법상 알맞은 형태로 고쳐 쓰시오.

21. It is still snowing. It has been snowed for three days.

→ _____

22. I'm sorry, but I have forgot your name.

→ _____

23. James had never been in China since he was twenty.

→ _____

시작

[24~26] 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 말을 이용하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

24. 나는 어젯밤에 내 열쇠를 사용한 이래로 지금까지 그것을 본 적이 없다. (see)
= I _____ my key since I used it last night.

25. 내가 기차역에 도착했을 때 아직 열차는 도착하지 않았다. (arrive, yet)
= When I got to the railway station, the train _____.

26. 우리 부모님은 자정에 집에 도착하셨다. 부모님이 집에 도착하셨을 때 우리는 체스 놀이를 하고 있었다. (play, chess)
= My parents arrived home at midnight. We _____ when they came home.

시작

[27~28] 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 말을 바르게 배열하십시오.

27. Tim은 처음 Nicole을 만난 이후로 계속 그녀를 놀려 왔다. (teasing Nicole, met her, been, has, since, he first)
= Tim _____.

28. 우리는 같은 영화를 다섯 번 본 적이 있다. (seen, the same, have, five times, movie)
= We _____.

시작

[29~30] 다음 두 문장을 한 문장으로 쓸 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

29. • Tara left her house at 2 p.m.
• We visited her at 2:30 p.m.
→ Tara _____ when we visited her.

30. • Ben went to London three months ago.
• He is still there.
→ Ben _____ in London for three months.

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