

토익 파트5 공략

Basic Grammar Workbook

by B. L. Kim

토익 파트5 공략 Basic Grammar Workbook

■ [대명사] 대명사의 격 변화를 완성하십시오.

	주격	소유격	목적격	소유대명사
I	I			
you				
he				
she				
it				
we				
they				
my book				
your friends				
his car				
you and I				
their system				

■ [대명사] 맞는 대명사를 고르시오.

1. I'm leaving (you, your, yours) right now, and I'm not coming back.
2. The girls are too young to cross the street by (them, theirs, themselves).
3. The town (it, its, itself) is very beautiful, but the people aren't very friendly.
4. Our bathroom is not as modern as (you, your, yours).
5. Hi, how are you? It's (I, myself, me) again.
6. Don't mess about, just come with (we, our, us) .
7. They (their, theirs, themselves) said this was not the whole truth.
8. This is my pillow, so this one must be (he, his, him).
9. I've got some new cream for (you, your, yours) mother. Can you give it to (she, her, hers) ?
10. I didn't have my sunglasses, but Debbie lent (my, me, mine) (she, her, hers).

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■ [be동사, 조동사가 쓰인 문장의 의문문] 아래 평서문을 의문문으로 바꾸어 보시오.

1. Cigarettes are bad for our health.
2. Christmas is her favorite holiday.
3. That is inexcusable.
4. Democracy is our ultimate policy objective.
5. Scientists will be able to find a cure for AIDS.
6. She can help me understand how it works.
7. They have been thinking about it for a long time.
8. They can take advantage of him.
9. He should call the head office.
10. They will talk about it later.

■ [be동사, 조동사가 쓰인 문장의 부정문] 아래 평서문을 부정문으로 바꾸어 보시오.

1. Cigarettes are bad for our health.
2. Christmas is her favorite holiday.

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3. That is inexcusable.
4. Democracy is our ultimate policy objective.
5. Scientists will be able to find a cure for AIDS.
6. She can help me understand how it works.
7. They have been thinking about it for a long time.
8. They can take advantage of him.
9. He should call the head office.
10. They will talk about it later.

■ [일반동사가 쓰인 문장의 의문문] 아래 평서문을 의문문으로 바꾸어 보시오.

1. Scientists find a cure for AIDS.
2. She helps me understand how it works.
3. Jane thinks about it everyday.
4. Dina always takes advantage of him.
5. She speaks French.

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■ [일반동사가 쓰인 문장의 부정문] 아래 평서문을 부정문으로 바꾸어 보시오.

1. Scientists find a cure for AIDS.
2. She helps me understand how it works.
3. Jane thinks about it everyday.
4. Dina always takes advantage of him.
5. She speaks French.

■ [의문사] 출친 부분이 답이 되도록 의문사를 사용하여 의문문으로 만들어 보시오.

1. She was painting the wall.
2. They are talking about the test.
3. She avoided him at that time.
4. They wrapped it very carefully.
5. He owed her \$ 20.
6. She was painting the wall.
7. They are talking about the test.

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8. She avoided him at that time.
9. They wrapped it very carefully.
10. He owed her \$20.
11. There are many cars in front of the factory.
12. It was delivered yesterday.
13. She has to go to the market.
14. The next mail delivery is at 3 o'clock.
15. They oppose it because of water and electricity shortage.
16. He worked on the project for 10 years.
17. She was in London for a couple of weeks.
18. His father passed away two years ago.
19. They have enjoyed it for many centuries.
20. He put them under the seat.
21. She takes a shower twice a day.

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22. She has lived in London all her life.

23. It takes him two hours to get to work in the morning.

24. He should water the flower every other day.

25. She tried to read at least two books a week.

■ [주격의문사, 목적격의문사, 의문부사] 주어진 문장이 답이 될 수 있도록 알맞은 의문사를 적으시오.

1. Jon and Claire bought a new car.

- ① _____ bought a new car?
- ② _____ did Jon and Claire buy?

2. Good students go to the library.

- ① _____ goes to the library?
- ② _____ do good students go?
- ③ _____ do good students do?

3. Tolstoy wrote War and Peace.

- ① _____ wrote War and Peace?
- ② _____ did Tolstoy write?

4. Alex lives in Japan.

- ① _____ lives in Japan?
- ② _____ does Alex live?

5. Emma ate all the chocolate cake.

- ① _____ ate all the chocolate cake?
- ② _____ did Emma eat?

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■ [명사절로 쓰인 의문문] 주어진 의문문을 출친 부분에 연결해 보시오.

1. Where did he go? I would like to know _____.
2. How old are you? Could you tell me _____?
3. Are you married? Could you tell me _____?
4. Should I buy that book? I would like to know _____.
5. What time is it now? Can you tell me _____?
6. Where does he live? I want to know _____.
7. Can you speak English? Could you tell me _____?
8. Did you study for the test? Can you tell me _____?
9. What did you say? Can you tell me _____?
10. When does the class start? I would like to know _____.
11. What kind of person was she when she was young?
I'd be interested in knowing _____.

■ [목적격보어의 형태] [] 속의 단어중 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

1. Few people want to see radical change [bring / brought] about by violence and upheaval.
2. His mother had him [carry / carrying] an umbrella whenever it was cloudy.
3. The manager kept the clerks always [busy / busily].
4. They have declared the bridge [unsafe / unsafely].
5. The fervor inspired him [expand / to expand] his knowledge.
6. The best way to teach a dog to stop something is not to let him [do / to do] it in the first place.

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7. I saw her children **[to pick up, picked up]** from school.
8. The fervor compelled him **[completing / to complete]** an MBA program at UCLA.
9. Even his best friends have warned him not **[getting / to get]** involved in the conflict.
10. The police threatened him **[revealing / to reveal]** where the stolen goods were.

■ [형용사구의 종류] [] 속의 동사를 알맞은 형태로 바꾸어 문장을 완성하십시오.

1. The man [do] paperwork at the desk is my brother.
2. The building [cover] with a large dome is our research center.
3. The man [rush] out of the bus is her boyfriend.
4. I have no one [talk] with about it.
5. The man [sit] at the table is wearing a vest.
6. That is no way [talk] to a poor old lady.
7. You need to have the ability [work] under intense pressure.
8. This is a musical [base] on a true story.
9. The car [park] in front of the building was towed away 5 minutes ago.
10. There are many children [slide] down the muddy hill.
11. Look at the squirrels [collect] nuts under the tree.
12. She had nothing [do] last night.
13. A Korean chemical company [employ] three thousand people has gone bankrupt.
14. A bridge [build] only three years ago in Japan has been declared unsafe.
15. Free leaflets [cover] a range of topics can be picked up from the Resource Center.
16. Thousands of people [protest] against nuclear power have marched to Seoul.

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- 17. Susan was the youngest girl [swim] a length of the pool.
- 18. He was the last person [leave] the ship.
- 19. She was the first woman [become] President in the country.
- 20. The toggle harpoon [invent] by Lewis Temple doubled the whaling catch in nineteenth-century New England.

■ 아래에 주어진 두 개의 문장을 각 지시에 따라 한 문장으로 만들어 보시오.

She entered the office. She found her staff watching TV.

① **등위접속사**(and, or, but)를 사용하여 두 문장을 연결하기(그리고 ~하다)

② **접속사**(as, when, after, although 등)를 사용하여 종속절, + 주절의 형태로 만들기

③ 위 문장을 **분사구문**으로 만들기

④ 완성된 한 문장 뒤에 **~ing**형태로 연결하여 동시동작, 동시상황으로 만들기(~하면서)

⑤ 완성된 한 문장 뒤에, **~ing**형태로 연결하여 연속동작으로 만들기(그리고 ~하다)

⑥ 완성된 문장 뒤에 **to부정사**로 다음 문장을 연결하기(목적 / 결과 등)

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■ [시제] 주어진 단어를 사용하여 현재 진행 시제를 각 항에 맞게 보기처럼 완성하십시오.

구분	긍정문	부정문	의문문
I / walk	I am walking	I am not walking	Am I walking
he / speak			
it / snow			
she / eat			

■ [시제] 단순 현재 시제의 문장을 각 빈칸에 맞게 바꾸어 보시오.

구분	현재	과거	미래
단순	He fixes the car.		
진행			
완료			
완료진행			

■ [시제] 주어진 단어를 사용하여 **현재완료진행형** 문장으로 만들어 보시오. ⇨ 출처: English Grammar Online

1. the cat / the mouse / chase → The cat _____ the mouse.
2. you / the homework / copy → You _____ the homework.
3. they / a new gadget / invent → They _____ a new gadget.
4. we / in a forum / chat / not → We _____ in a forum.
5. Lucy / on the task / concentrate / not → Lucy _____ on the task.

■ [시제] 주어진 단어를 사용하여 **현재완료진행형 의문문** 문장으로 만드시오. ⇨ 출처: English Grammar Online

1. Kerry / paint → _____?
2. the secretary / the documents / print out → _____?
3. they / a room / share → _____?
4. the dog / run around / how long → _____?
5. you / at the door / knock / how long → _____?

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- [시제] 보기의 주어진 문장에 대하여 A는 how long~을 사용한 현재완료 의문시제로 묻고, B와 C처럼 [] 속에 주어진 단어를 사용하여 답을 하시오.

보기	<p>He works for her.</p> <p>A: <u>How long has he worked</u> for her?</p> <p>B: He <u>has worked</u> for her <u>for</u> ten years. [ten years]</p> <p>C: He <u>has worked</u> for her <u>since</u> 1996. [1996]</p>
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1. He knows her sister.

- A: _____ ?
- B: _____ . [a long time]
- C: _____ . [he moved to Seoul]

2. She lives in Seoul.

- A: _____ ?
- B: _____ . [twenty years]
- C: _____ . [she was born in 1986]

3. They are friends.

- A: _____ ?
- B: _____ . [ten years]
- C: _____ . [1999]

4. He teaches her English.

- A: _____ ?
- B: _____ . [a month]
- C: _____ . [last month]

5. He has three dogs.

- A: _____ ?
- B: _____ . [twelve years]
- C: _____ . [he was eleven years old]

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■ [시제] 주어진 문장을 과거완료시제 긍정문으로 완성하십시오. ⇨ 출처: English Grammar Online

1. They spent their honeymoon in Paris where they (meet) _____ two years before.
2. When Alice (do) _____ the shopping, she picked her children up from school.
3. He showed us the place where he (hurt) _____ his leg.
4. I looked at the photos that he (send) _____.
5. Yesterday I read an interesting article which my teacher (recommend) _____ to me.

■ [시제] 주어진 문장을 과거완료시제 부정문으로 완성하십시오. ⇨ 출처: English Grammar Online

1. I (not / touch) _____ a snake before that day.
2. Andy won the match although he (not / play) _____ squash before.
3. When I left the house, I (not / have) _____ breakfast yet.
4. Jim crashed into another car because he (not / realize) _____ the red traffic light.
5. I worked on Saturday, so I (not / go) _____ to the party the day before.

■ [시제] () 속의 단어를 사용하여 과거완료시제 의문문으로 완성하십시오. ⇨ 출처: English Grammar Online

1. (what / you / say) _____ before you opened the window?
2. (he / speak) _____ to you before he called us?
3. (you / switch) _____ off the cooker before we left?
4. (you / take) _____ the laundry in when it started to rain?
5. (who / live) _____ in that house before the Smiths bought it?

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■ [태] 아래 수동태 문장의 시제를 완성하십시오.

구분	현재	과거	미래
단순	The room is cleaned.		
진행			
완료			
완료진행			

■ [태] 아래 문장을 수동태로 바꾸어 보시오. 줄친 부분이 있으면 그 부분만 바꾸어 보시오.

1. People never invite **me** to parties.

2. They didn't invite **me** to the party.

3. They are building **a new airport** at the moment.

4. When I was here two years ago, they were building **a new airport**.

5. You should wash **this sweater** by hand.

6. Somebody has to wash **these clothes**.

7. Let me show you how you should play it.

8. Somebody stole **my bicycle** last night.

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9. Did he give **you** an invitation to his party?

10. I heard that they may not finish **the new highway** on schedule.

11. Here's where they offered **me** a job.

12. We keep **our pizzas** in special boxes so we can bring **them** to you nice and hot.

13. First they brought **me** the wrong order. Now they have charged **me** too much.

14. Did they offer **him** a job with the government?

15. Who did **it**?

16. When did they finish **it**?

■ [태] 아래 SVOO 형식 문장의 굵게 표시된 단어를 주어로 하여 수동태를 만드시오.

※ 직접 목적어를 주어로 할 때, 간접목적어 앞에 for를 쓰는 동사: **build, buy, cook, draw, find, fix, get, make, paint**

1. He gave **me** the money.

2. She was teaching **her son** how to drive.

3. They awarded **him** the gold medal for journalism in 1972.

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4. He has written me **several e-mails**.

5. A man in front of the mirror told **me** the change.

6. They charged **her** the full rate.

7. They sold **me** a stolen phone.

8. He handed **me** the room key.

9. They sent him **many valuable presents**.

10. They offered **him** trips to Bermuda for free.

11. I promised **her** the best date of her life.

12. Harvard granted **him** the Ph. D. in 1987.

13. I lent **her** the money at a low rate of interest.

14. They didn't serve **him** the dessert.

15. They showed **him** the mountaintop.

16. They bought him **the best equipment**.

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■ [태] 아래 SVOC형식 문장의 수동태를 만들어 보시오.

1. We considered **him** to be a genius.

2. We believed **him** to be reliable.

3. The parents named **their daughter** Aphrodite.

4. They elected **him** their leader.

5. The shock of standing in front of the class has rendered **the poor boy** speechless.

6. The summer job will make **him** strong.

■ [태] that절 속의 주어로 문장을 고쳐 보시오. ⇨ 출처: English Grammar Online

1. People know that **she** is a good swimmer.

2. They say that **Francis** is in hospital.

3. They think that **the children** are in bed.

4. People believe that **the robber** has worked in the bank.

5. People believe that **nuclear power stations** are dangerous.

6. His colleagues thought that **he** was on holiday.

7. People know that **cars** pollute the environment.

8. They suppose that **the new product** will come out soon.

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■ [관계대명사] 관계대명사를 사용하여 주어진 문장을 한 문장으로 만들어 보시오.

1. Mr. Brown is the man. He owns that enormous house.

2. The bookstore didn't have the book. I was looking for the book.

3. The man has gone to prison. He shot two policemen last year.

4. The woman is his secretary. She brought the parcel yesterday.

5. The code appears to be the basis of Windows 2000. It has appeared on the web lately.

6. Mr. Kimbell is the person. I obtained the information from him.

7. The man was very rude. She invited him to the party last night.

8. People are called bilingual. They speak two languages.

9. Thousands of children have migrated to city streets. Many of them had been exploited for their labor and denied the right to education at home.(계속적 용법)

10. The problem arises principally from the economic situation. We have had the problem with our budget. We have faced the economic situation since 1998.

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11. This paper will examine the extent. The Human Rights Act 1998 has persuaded the courts to acknowledge that children have rights of their own to the extent.

12. Hanson used to write down his ideas in form of brief sketches.
None of them was intended for publication.(계속적 용법)

13. He was the author of six books and more than seventy articles. Many of them had been translated into English, Italian, Polish, and Russian.(계속적 용법)

14. She numbered him among the people. She admired and respected them most.

15. Please indicate the extent. You agree or disagree with the following statements to the extent.

■ [관계대명사] **who, which, whose** 중 맞는 것을 고르시오. ⇨ 출처: <https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises>

1. I talked to the girl _____ car had broken down in front of the shop.
2. Mr Richards, _____ is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.
3. We often visit our aunt in Norwich _____ is in East Anglia.
4. This is the girl _____ comes from Spain.
5. That's Peter, the boy _____ has just arrived at the airport.
6. Thank you very much for your e-mail _____ was very interesting.
7. The man, _____ father is a professor, forgot his umbrella.
8. The children, _____ shouted in the street, are not from our school.
9. The car, _____ driver is a young man, is from Ireland.
10. What did you do with the money _____ your mother lent you?

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■ [관계대명사] 맞는 것을 고르시오. 출처: <http://www.grammar-quizzes.com/clauses-8.html>

1. We bought a used car. The fender of it was dented.
We bought a used car, **(its fender, the fender of which, which the fender)**, was dented.
2. We wanted to buy a used car. The price of the car depended on the market.
We wanted to buy a used car, **(the price of which, its price, which the price)** depended on the market.
3. My husband was reading a magazine. The cover of it had a picture of a hybrid car.
My husband was reading a magazine, **(whose the cover, which its cover, the cover of which)** had a picture of a hybrid car.
4. The sun had destroyed the car paint. The color of the paint was faded.
The sun had destroyed the car paint, **(whose its cover, the color of which, which its color)** was faded.
5. We called a body shop and made an an appointment. The time of the appointment was rather inconvenient.
We called a body shop and made an appointment, **(the time of which which its time, which the time)** was rather inconvenient.
6. The car also needed a few minor repairs. The condition of the car was pretty good.
The car, **(which its condition, whose condition, the condition of that)** was pretty good, needed a few minor repairs.
7. We got a reasonable estimate. The amount of the estimate was the lowest of all.
We got a reasonable estimate, **(the amount of which, its amount which, the amount of that)** was the lowest of all.

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■ [분사구문] 분사구문으로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

1. Although she feels sick, she will take part in the seminar.

2. Though she is a timid girl, she severely belittles others.

3. As I was very sick, I went to the hospital for a week.

4. While I was walking in the park, I saw two guys fighting.

5. Now that he is married, he has to work harder.

6. As it was Sunday yesterday, our family went to a swimming pool.

7. When I was in Guam, I bought some beautiful pearls.

8. If the time permits, I will learn Spanish on my own.

9. If it's fine tomorrow, I am going to do my washings.

10. Unless the pay is too low, you'd better take the job.

11. If you want to learn the English language, you have to practice every day.

12. When the gates of a football ground were open, a crowd of people rushed in.

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13. When I was young, I was full of hopes and enthusiasms.

14. Seeing that I am a college student, I can't afford to buy such an expensive car.

15. Since he was exhausted from business affairs, he decided to get leave for seven days.

16. Once you submit your thesis by the end of this month, you will graduate.

17. Once Boris makes up his mind, he never changes it.

18. Even though air fares go up again this summer, I intend to go to Canada.

19. Since Den was entirely absorbed in his thoughts, he was unaware of the passage of time.

20. While Jack has many defects, he has a strong sense of responsibility.

21. If the weather is good tomorrow, we may go to the beach.

22. When the government has consistency in its agricultural policies, the base of agriculture in Korea can be stable.

23. She picked up the phone and then dialed the number.

24. He took out his wallet and paid me \$20.

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25. He repaired the car and took it out for a road test.

26. As I did not know the way, I had to ask for directions

27. Because she did not understand English, she found it hard to communicate.

28. He ran down to the bus stop and then he arrived just in time for the last bus.

29. My mother, as she was terrified at the noise, rushed out of the shop.

30. The man, as he felt cold, asked me to turn on the heating.

31. As I was disappointed at the news, I decided not to call him.

32. After I had done my homework, I took her to the park.

33. The dog, if it were trained well, would cost a lot.

■ 맞는 분사를 고르시오.

1. Political decisions are inherently moral decisions that must be supported by (**compelling / compelled**) evidence.

2. I do not remember any national event (involving / involved) so many (**exciting / excited**) people.

3. Sign up to receive notification when (**exciting / excited**) new auto show content becomes available.

4. Spencer Campbell has had his house (**painting / painted**) so that it looks highly attractive.

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5. The book is about a ship (**naming / named**) the Titan, which is almost exactly the same in every way as the Titanic.
6. Seahorses, with their (**enchancing / enchanted**) and almost magical appearance, are simply a type of fish.
7. As a child he was (**fascinating / fascinated**) by the airplanes (taking / taken) off from the nearby airfield.
8. It was a (**thrilling / thrilled**) experience to be in the midst of that highly ethnic variety of Americans, all of whom were (**uniting / united**) in brotherhood and purpose.
9. This book was so (**boring / bored**) that I fell asleep half way through it.
10. She looked like a (**drowning / drowned**) kitten.
11. A large number of external injuries were also caused by (**collapsing / collapsed**) buildings and (**flying / flown**) glass splinters.
12. After an (**exhausting / exhausted**) job search with no results, James decided to join the Air Force.
13. What benefits is an (**injuring / injured**) worker entitled to?
14. I was (**exciting / excited**) when I probably should have been (terrifying / terrified).
15. Managers who send (**threatening / threatened**) e-mails to their staff could be doing more harm than good.

■ [부정사와 동명사] 부정사나 동명사로 써야 할 곳을 찾아 바르게 고치시오.

1. The new car has been so successful that they want throw a party.
2. Some products are manufactured wear out after one or two years.
3. Robert scanned the lobby quickly, in search of a comfortable place sit for a while.
4. You must be stupid offer such a guarantee if you were poor at deliver your promises.
5. Only a third of the people showed up for the meeting so we decided postpone it until next week.

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6. I was considering bid for the construction of the hospital facilities.
7. The best way eat pizza is fold a slice in half keep the edges from drip.
8. Originally the company was dedicated to improve the motorcycling experience.
9. I've found it difficult write about Iraq for the last few days.
10. She has grown up expand her musical tastes to Broadway.
11. I am so shocked learn that the boy has been treated with absolute cruelty by the police.
12. Try your best by work hard on challenges.
13. Let's just try set down a general outline today and we can work out the details later.
14. It is not necessary visit the gym develop muscle strength.
15. The company auditor suggested set up a compliance department monitor daily expenditures.
16. The plane is expected arrive Monday morning with the equipment.
17. I think be a good friend is listen to others when they are talking.
18. You can hire a real estate agent assist you in sell your house.
19. They are expected reside at the dormitory for a week complete their orientation.
20. It enabled us offer a wider array of dishes for our customers choose fro

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■ [부정사와 동명사] to부정사, 동명사, 동사 원형 중 맞는 것을 고르시오. 출처: English Grammar Online

1. What can we do (**live, to live, living**) a healthy life?
2. In our society, people spend more and more time (**work, to work, working**).
3. So we often don't bother (**prepare, to prepare, preparing**) healthy meals.
4. In order to save time, we tend (**buy, to buy, buying**) fast food.
5. At fast food restaurants, we can eat quite a lot without (**have, to have, having**) to pay a fortune.
6. And children enjoy (**eat, to eat, eating**) chips and burgers and (drink, to drink, drinking) lemonade and cola.
7. That's a problem because (**eat, to eat, eating**) habits are hard to shake.
8. The high amount of carbohydrates in fast food and sugary drinks is blamed for (**destabilize, to destabilize, destabilizing**) the body's regulation of appetite.
9. So we keep on (**want, to want, wanting**) to eat more.
10. Bad (**eat, to eat, eating**) habits result in people (become, to become, becoming) obese.
11. Obese people risk (**suffer, to suffer, suffering**) from heart diseases.
12. We can avoid (**risk, to risk, risking**) such diseases by (**choose, to choose, choosing**) (**eat, to eat eating**) healthy food.
13. Be careful though. Some people are convinced (**do, to do, doing**) something for their health by (**live, to live, living**) on energy bars or cornflakes.
14. And this is what the advertising for these products wants (**make, to make, making**) us (**think, to think, thinking**).
15. In reality, however, these foods are often heavily sugared (**give, to give, giving**) them flavour.
16. But sugar is not mentioned as clearly as the low fat - that's why experts warn against (**rely, to rely, relying**) on the ads.
17. We should eat regular meals and try (**find, to find, finding**) ways of (**exercise, to exercise, exercising**) more.

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■ [부정사] 완료 부정사와 수동부정사

구분	예문
단순 부정사	They expect him to finish it.
완료 부정사	They expect him _____ it.
단순수동 부정사	They expect it to be finished by him.
완료수동 부정사	They expect it _____ by him.

■ [동명사] 완료동명사와 수동동명사

구분	예문
단순 동명사	I am proud of loving you
완료 동명사	I am proud of _____ you.
단순수동 동명사	I am proud of being loved by you.
완료수동 동명사	I am proud of _____ by you.

■ [부정사와 동명사] 문맥상 맞는 것을 고르시오.

1. They are reported (to have made / to make) a large second-quarter profit.
2. Everybody wanted (to be told / telling) over and over again the things which had happened to her.
3. The answer to that mystery was not likely (to be revealed / to reveal) to me anytime soon.
4. He denied (having taken / to take) the money.
5. She enjoys (being photographed / to photograph).
6. He had come home feeling heroic, and ready (to be rewarded / reward).
7. I meant (to post / to have posted) the letter, but I forgot.
8. The baby loves (being held / to hold).
9. I don't like (tell / being told) what to do.
10. Jana enjoys (being watched / watching) soap operas on television.

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■ [가정법] 다음 문장을 가정법으로 바꾸어 써 보시오.

1. She doesn't have enough money, so she can't buy a new car.

2. She didn't have enough money, so she couldn't buy a new car.

3. He didn't do it, so he was punished.

4. She didn't know the fact, so she did not tell it to you.

5. He is not rich, so he can't help all of them.

6. As she didn't work hard, she could not pass the exam.

7. As she studied hard in her school days, she is a very successful doctor now.

8. As I am not seven feet tall, I am not a great basketball player.

9. I am sorry you did such a mean thing.

10. He is sorry he is not a better student.

11. He was sorry he was not a better student.

12. He is sorry he was not a better student.

13. He was sorry he had not been a better student.

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■ [가정법] () 속의 단어 중 맞는 것을 고르시오.

1. If you (**would, should**) have any further questions regarding the purchase, please contact our service representatives.
2. (**Would, Should**) you have any further questions regarding the purchase, please contact our service representatives.
3. If various types of public transportation were available, people (**used, would use**) their cars less frequently.
4. (**As if, Should**) it rain or snow tomorrow, the reception will be held indoors instead of Central Park.
5. If the problem had been solved earlier, we could (**have, had**) finished on time.
6. If the equipment accidentally (**overheats, overheating**), it will stop working temporarily.
7. (**Had, If**) they known the snowstorm would come, they would have postponed the outdoor party.
8. If Scott had been with us, we (**won, would have won**) the bidding process last week.