

● Chapter 1.

※주의해야 하는 동사(타동사)

discuss the matter (about 아님)  
 attend a wedding (attend to 아님)  
 mention it (mention about 아님)  
 enter the classroom(enter into the classroom아님)  
 merry tom(merry with 아님)  
 resemble her mother(resemble with 아님)  
 survive he husband(survive after 아님): 누구보다 오래살다  
 reach Seoul(reach to Seoul 아님)  
 adress the audience(adress to 아님)  
 answer(=reply to) the question(answer to 아님)

- looks like +명사 or 절(~처럼 보인다)  
 You seems to know your topic thoroughly  
 It seems that you know your topic thoroughly
- mistake A for B(=think A as B) A를 B로 생각하다
- talk A into ~ing A를 설득하여 ~하게 하다
- bring me back two pies = bring back two pies to me
- ask him a favor = ask a favor of him
- explain A to B A를 B에게 설명하다
- prevent A from ~ing A가 ~하는 것을 막다
- provide(supply) A with B A에게 B를 공급하다  
 provide(supply) B for A A에게 B를 공급하다
- cost , envy , save , forgive : 목적어 2개를 취한다
- 무생물 주어의 example  
 A week's journey took us to the very heart of the jungle  
 A closer examination of it will show it's fake
- 명령문의 부가의문문 Let's~ shall we?
- 명령문의 부가의문문 동사원형 will you?
- hope wish는 not을 주절일시 수반하지 않는다
- 의문사 + do you think + I do?

● Chapter 2

- 가까운 미래는 현재 진행형으로 쓰는 것이 가능하다  
 I'm leaving tommorrow on a business trip
- ever, never + 과거완료는 → 과거형으로 쓰는 것이 가능하다  
 I'm never saw her using it
- 권유할 때 won't you~ will you~ + with me 가 수반  
 권유할 때 shall we~
- 현재의 습관, 상태 → 단순 현재형을 쓴다  
 What college do you go to?
- 시간이나 조건을 나타내는 부사절에서는 현재시제가  
 미래시제를 대신한다(by the time 포함)
- In ten years : 10년 후에
- 명백한 과거를 나타내는 어구가 있으면 과거형으로 쓴다  
 (1990과 같은 연도 the after before yesterday와 같은 것)  
 John was promoted a years ago today
- 과거시점 부터 지금까지 이어져온 동작(have been ~ing)
- 문맥이 진후 완료시제 →그문장도 완료시제(문법 고르기)

● Chapter 3

- already, never, 빈도부사, ever 는 조동사 뒤 일반동사 앞,  
 조동사와 본동사 사이에 위치 have + never + p.p
- hold up 가로막다, 방해하다
- ※ 관용어구들  
 Are you being served? 식당에서 주문하셨습니까?  
 Is this seat taken ? 빈자리인가요?

I'm bore to death with most of TV program TV프로가 지루하다

Be seat 착석하세요

Sustained (Overuled) 인정합니다 (기각합니다)

I'm flattered 과찬이십니다 Where are you headed for? 어디가?

- His mother made him stay home = He was made to stay home
- The life style of the Eskimo people is threatened by inderstrialization
- The first style of our lives is ruined by our parents(주어 와 동사)
- regard A as B A를 B로 생각하다
- She was ashamed of being laughed at by them (laugh at )
- the dress become you 수동형으로 쓰이지 않음  
ex) get(become, grow)+p.p 동작 , remain(lie, stand)+p.p 상태
- take care of 는 같이 붙어 다닌다.
- remain unchanged remain은 수동형을 수반하지 않는다
- needs to be p.p = need ~ing ~할 필요가 있다
- be(get) married to
- neither A nor B B에 수를 일치 시킨다

※ 전치사에 의해서 혼동되는 숙어

be possessed of 자질을 소유하다  
 be possessed with ~에 사로 잡히다  
 be full of = be filled with ~로 가득차다  
 be attributed to ~탓으로 돌리다  
 be surprised at ~에 놀라다  
 be concerned about ~에 대해 걱정하다  
 be concerned with ~와 관련되다  
 be disappointed at(in) ~에 실망하다  
 be delighted at(with) ~에 끼뻑하다  
 be satisfied(content, pleased) with ~에 만족하다  
 be known to ~로 알려지다  
 be known for ~로 유명하다  
 be known by ~에 의해 알 수 있다  
 be married to ~와 결혼하다  
 be located in(on, at) ~에 위치하다  
 be accustomed to ~ 익숙해지다  
 be committed to ~에 의해 저질러 지다  
 allow A to ~ing A로 하여금 ~하도록 하다  
 be covered with ~로 덮여 있다  
 be interested in ~에 흥미가 있다  
 be surround with(by) ~로 둘러쌓여 있다

- 부사구가 도치되면 뒤의 주절도 도치된다  
Only after he had taken his last shot were we allowed to climb the moutain
- sell, peel 등은 능동의 의미를 가지려면 수동으로 쓰여져야 한다  
ex) claim, cut, full, wash

● Chapter 4

- I suggest(insist,order) that 주어 + (should) + 동사원형
- I do too = So do I
- I don't either = Neither do I
- Why not? = Certainly = Sure = It can't be true
- You're kidding = You must be kidding = It can't be true
- I might go 나는 가지 않을지 모른다
- It won't accept my password 아무리해도 암호를 듣지 않는다
- would(used) to + 동사원형 과거의 습관
- would + 동사원형 과거의 불규칙한 습관
- 의문문과 부정문에서 need는 조동사로 쓰일 수 있다  
ex) You need not avoid speaking in public  
Need I type this letter again?  
= Do I need to type this letter again?

※ 조동사의 관용적 쓰임

may have p.p ~이었을지 모른다  
 must have p.p ~이었음에 틀림없다  
 can't have p.p ~일 리가 없다  
 should have p.p ~했었어야 했는데  
 need not have p.p ~할 필요가 없었는데  
 can't help ~ing ~하지 않을 수 없다  
 can't 형용사 ~ing 아무리 ~ 해도 형용사하지 않다  
 may well ~하는 것이 당연하다  
 may as well ~하는 것이 낫다  
 would like to ~하고 싶다  
 would rather A than B B하느니 차라리 A한다

● Chapter 5

- 가정법현재If+S+동사원형+S+조동사현재+동사원형  
 현재나 미래에 실현 가능성이 있음
- 가정법과거If+S+were or 동사과거형+S+조동사과거+동사원형  
 현재사실의 반대거나 실현 가능성이 없음  
 If were to+S+조동사과거+동사원형  
 실현 가능성이 적은 일
- 가정법과거완료If+S+had+p.p+S+have+p.p  
 과거의 사실을 반대로 상상
- 혼합가정법If+S+had+p.p+S+조동사과거+동사원형  
 만약 했으면 지금 할텐데
- ※ If 절이 주절보다 앞선 시제이거나 같은시제이다
- ※ 주절의 동사가 동사의 원형을 사용한다(요구, 주장, 제안)  
 동사로는 demand, insist, propose, recommend, order, decide  
 propose  
 명사로는 decision, suggestion, wish, order  
 ex) The committee proposed that he (should) be selected  
 He asked that the agenda for Monday's staff meeting  
 (should) be submitted right away
- ※ 요구 요청 등 주관적 판단의 형용사다음 동사원형이 온다  
 important, vital, proper, essential, necessary, urgent, desirable  
 ex) It's important that contract (should) be signed  
 It isn't necessary that she come here at all
- ※ 그런데 that 절의 내용이 주절의 의향과 상관없으면 현재동 사가 온다
- I wish / as if 뒤의 현재는 주절에 과거가 오고 과거는 과거 완료가 온다
- It is high/about time +S+과거동사
- with your assistance I would certainly succeed
- If she had been left to herself = (Having been)left to herself
- be stuck to ~에 달라붙어 있다  
 ex) I couldn't move my legs, It was as if they were stuck to the floor
- If = suppose = providing = In case = On condition

● Chapter 6

- 의문사 + to + 동사원형 은 주어, 목적어, 보어로 쓰임  
 ex) when to pay 언제 지불해야 할지  
 where to put 어디에 놓아야 할지  
 which bus to take 어느 버스를 타야할지  
 how to do 어떻게 해야 할지
- ※ ~ing를 목적어로 취하는 숙어

look forward to ~ing ~를 기대하다  
 object(be opposed) to ~ing ~하는 것을 반대한다  
 be tired of ~ing ~에 싫증나다  
 There is no ~ing ~할 수 없다  
 resort to ~ing ~에 의존하다  
 take to ~ing ~를 좋아하게 되다  
 what do you say to ~ing ~하는게 어때?  
 when it comes to ~ing ~할 의도를 가지고  
 be used(accustomed) to ~ing ~하는데 익숙해져 있다  
 spend/waste money/time (in) ~ing ~하는데 돈/시간을 쓰다  
 have no trouble (in) ~ing 수월하게 ~하다  
 have a hard time (in) ~ing ~하는데 어려움을 겪다  
 That's the way to go 그렇게 하는거야

- be to + 동사원형 : 예정 의무 운명 가능
  - ex) You are to examine the report carefully(의무)
  - They were never to see their homeland again(운명)
  - Nothing was to be found in the house(가능)
- 부정사의 결과적 용법 never to / only to
- ※ 동사 원형을 취하는 구문 들
  - 관용구들 let go 놓아주다, make believe ~하는체하다
  - why not + 동사원형
  - but / except / than 다음에 동사원형이 온다
  - go / come / help / dare 등의 다음에 동사원형이 온다
  - ex) I do was (to) break th window
  - I'll do anything but(except) work on a form
  - She'd rather die than lose the children
- 부정사의 주어는 for 이지만 사람의 성품을 나타내는 동사이면 of 가 온다
- enjoy being frightened frighten은 깜짝 놀라게 하다라는 타동사
- ※ 독립부정사들

so to speak 말하자면  
 to be frank with you 솔직히 말하자면  
 to tell the truth 솔직히 말하자면  
 to made matter worse 설상 가상으로  
 to be sure 확실히  
 to say nothing of ~은 말할것도 없고  
 strange to say 이상한 이야기 이지만  
 to make a long story short 요약하자면  
 to begin with 우선

- recall 은 ~ing를 목적으로 취한다
- I appreciate your helping me wash the dishes  
 소유격을 주어로 가짐
- 형용사 enough to 동사의 순을 취한다
- 전치사 + 동명사를 항상 취한다
- too 형용사 to 동사 너무 '형용사' 해서 '동사'할 수 없다
  - ex) We were too upset with each other to be able to have  
 a peaceful discussion

※ 동명사의 관용적 표현

can't help(stop) ~ing 하지않을 수 없다=cannot but 동사원형  
 There is no ~ing ~할 수 없다=we cannot 동사원형  
 =It is impossible to 동사원형  
 It is no use ~ing ~해도 소용없다=It is useless to 동사원형  
 be worth ~ing ~할 가치가 있다=be worthwhile to v(or ~ing)  
 go / come ~ing ~하게 되다  
 be busy ~ing 하기에 바쁘다  
 feel like ~ing 하고 싶다=feel inclined to 동사원형  
 =have a mind to 동사원형  
 It goes with out saying that ~은 말할것도 없다  
 =It's needless to say that  
 on(upon) ~ing 하자마자=as soon as=when+S+V  
 make a point of ~ing ~하는 것을 규칙으로 하다  
 make it a rule to 동사원형=be in the habit of ~ing  
 lose no time in ~ing 지체없이 ~하다  
 what's the use of ~ing ~해서 무슨 소용이 있나?  
 come close to (near) ~ing ~할뻔하다  
 cannot(never)... without~ing ....할때마다 ~하다  
 be on the point (brink / verge) of ~ing 막 ~하려하다  
 =be about to

● Chapter 7

- 분사의 의미가 ~하는 것일 경우에는 ~ing 이고  
 ~되는 것이면 p.p형이 온다  
 ex) I was bored by the program  
     The program was boring  
     A satisfying meal  
     The results are pleasing to both of us  
     All your changes of plans have made me totally confused'
- 명사로 쓰이는 분사  
 the dead and the dying / the handicapped
- 전치사 역할  
 considering(given) ~를 고려해 볼 때 following ~후에  
 regarding(concerning) ~ 에 관하여 preceding ~전에
- 명사구를 꾸미는 과거분사  
 a broken glass = a glass which is broken(수동)  
 a closed shop = a shop which is closed(수동)  
 fallen leaves = leaves that have fallen(수동)
- 명사구를 꾸미는 현재분사  
 a sleeping baby = a baby who is sleeping  
 anyone wishing to leave early = anyone who wishes to leave early
- 분사가 앞에서 꾸미는 경우는 분사 혼자 명사를 수식할 경우  
 He presented a surprising report  
 Which major to choose can be an agonizing decision
- 분사가 뒤에서 꾸미는 경우는 분사에 수식어가 있거나 분사의 목적어나 보어가 있는 경우  
 The bridge seized two hours before by the enemy was retaken
- seat (앉히다), sit(앉다)  
 ex) who is the man sitting to your sister  
     who is the man seated to your sister
- We had a thrilling but hair-raising experience
- Are there any seats left for tonight?
- 부사절에 there + be 가 있을 경우는 there는 없어지지 않는다  
 As there was no bus service, we had to walk all the way to school  
 There being no bus service, we had to walk all the way to school
- 분사구문의 주어와 주절의 주어가 다른 경우는 분사구문의 주어를 생략해서는 안된다  
 Having set, we started for home(X)  
 The sun having set, we started for home(O)

- Visiting him yesterday, he lent me this book(X)
- When I visited him yesterday, he lend me this book(O)
- As I have just graduating = Having just graduating

- 분사 구문의 부정은 분사 앞에  
As he was not able to = Not being able to walk
- 부대상황의 with with + 명사 + 분사 or 분사구  
with her legs crossed  
with his band in his pocket

● Chapter 8

- 관계대명사의 수의 일치는 선행사에 일치시킨다  
ex) John has two brothers who are lawyers  
He lives in a house which has a garden  
She is one of those children who refuse to share things
- 선행사가 관계대명사와 붙어있지 않은 경우는 문장의 균형을 맞추기 위함이거나 선행사에 수식어구가 붙어 있기 때문이다  
ex) One day a younger brother appeared whom everyone had given up for dead  
Did you set the movie last night that starred Anthony?
- Which가 쓰이는 경우  
계속적 용법일 경우 즉, 다음에 오는 관계대명사는 which이고  
구 or 절을 받는 경우는 which를 사용한다  
ex) He said he was ill, which was a lie  
제일 첫 단어가 선행사인 경우  
ex) Our car, which is secondhand, never breaks down
- that이 쓰이는 경우  
선행사가 사람과 동물의 혼합인 경우  
ex) The young girl and her horse that performed so well  
선행사에 the+최상급, the+서수, the only, the same, the very 가 있는 경우  
ex) It was the only film that she ever made  
선행사가 all, no, any, some, (a) few, every, little, much에 수식되거나  
-thing, -one, -body로 끝나는 대명사인 경우  
  
ex) There was not much that I could remember that helped the investigation  
선행사 앞에 who, which, what 등이 있는 경우  
ex) Who is the man that is leaning against the gate?
- 관계대명사 what = the thing which, anything which  
what + S + V 로 나오거나 형용사적용법에서는 what + 명사 형태로 나옴  
ex) Tell me what thoughts you have on the subject  
그문제에 관한 너의 모든 생각을 말해보아라 (강조적 용법과 비슷)
- 유사 관계대명사 as  
as + 형용사 + an 명사 + as ever + p.p p.p한만큼 가장 형용사한 ex) She is as graceful a dancer as ever performed at the art center  
such... as ~ ~하는 그런 ...  
ex) You are lucky to have such friends as will stand up for you  
the same... as ~ ~와 같은 ...  
ex) She does the same job as I do
- 관계대명사 than  
ex) The teacher is giving children more homework than I think proper  
The Milky Way is made up of more stars than anybody can count
- 관계대명사의 생략  
ex) They are the ones (who) I believe are responsible for me being fired
- 관계부사의 생략은 where을 제외한 관계부사 생략가능 where 내포된 전치사가 있어야함  
ex) the town where I was born = the town I was born in  
선행사가 place이면 전치사생략 가능  
ex) This is the place I was born  
ex) Christmas is the time of year stores expect to sell the most goods  
Teach me the way this new copier operates  
Can you tell me the reason my computer keeps crashing?

○ 선행사의 생략

how는 the way of how 중 하나만 the reason why도 둘중하나 생략

ex) Friday where we can park around here is impossible

Christmas is when stores expect to sell the most of goods

Can you tell me why my computer keeps crashing?

Teach me how this new copier operates

※ 바로 그런 이유로 해석

That is the reason I've decided to look for a better job

※ 바로 그런 식으로

That is the way popcorn should be eaten

※ 선행사와 분리된 관계부사(문장의 균형 때문에)

The time will surely come when we'll be able to the moon

Then the day came when I had to go back to school

● Chapter 9

○ lost and found 분실물 센터 (관용구)

○ that 이 쓰이는 경우 (선행사가 없을 경우에 쓰인다)

ex) Did you hear that there would be no bonus this year?

The problem is that we don't have enough money

Half of the reason was that I was not used to eating foreing food

○ whether A or not B A일지 B일지

※ as 의 응용

The train whistle blew as it passed through the town(=when)

As it is raining again, I don't want to get wet outside(=since)

As his children grew older, he needs more money(...함에따라)

This fish isn't cooked as I like it (=in the way ...대로)

○ It is only a matter of time before someone finds out the truth!

= It won't be long before someone finds out the truth!

○ once ...일단 ...하면

○ in case 그러한 경우에

ex) Bring your gameboy in case you have to wait

※ if 정리

If you ran all the way, you'd get there in time(만약 ....이라면)

It doesn't matter a bit if no one is good at dreaming(설령 ~일지라도=eventhough)

I wonder if John's home yet(~인지, 아닌지 whether)

※ 접속사구 대응어구

Every time + S + V ~할때는 언제든지

ex)Every time I call on him, he is out

the next time + S + V 다음에 ~ 할려면

the last time + S + V 지난번 ~ 했을 때

the moment(minute) + S + V ~하자마자

once + S + V 일단 ~하면

ex) Once I get a job, I will pay off my debts

as soon as ~하자마자(=immediately, the moment, the instant)

by the time ~때 까지는

now(that) ~ 이니까

ex) Now that he's 18 , he can get his driver's license

※ even if 비록 ~할지라도 if절 의 내용이 사실인가 의심스러울 때

ex) I wouldn't go into that place even if you paid me!

even though 비록 ~이지만 if 절의 내용이 사실일 때

ex) You should buy those books even though they are expensive

○ in that ~ 하므로(because)

ex) The situation is rather complicated in that we have two director

○ for는 종속 접속사가 아니고 because는 종속접속사이므로 주절필요

for 는 주절이 필요 없다

ex) For he found nothing in the goose but ordinary flesh and blood

※ 병렬 구조를 취하는 주요 상관 접속사

both A and B A, B 둘다

not only A but also B = B as well as A A뿐만아니라 B도

either A or B A 이거나 B이거나

neither A nor B A도 B도 아닌(not either A or B)

not A but B A가 아니라 B

※ 수의 일치(원칙적으로는 가까운 것과 일치시킨다)

ex) Either your breaks or your eyesight is at falt!

그러나 A as well as B는 A에 수를 일치시킨다

ex) He as well as you is good and wise

○ not(no) A until(till) B B해서야 A한다

ex) She did not return home until midnight

○ no sooner A than B A 하자마자 B하다

ex) No sooner had he left home than he began to run to school

○ not A because B B하다고 해서 A한 것은 아니다

ex) I didn't call, because I didn't want to talk to her

○ so +형·부+ that, such+명+that 매우 ~하여 ~하다

ex) I was so upset that I couldn't sleep all night

I was such upsetting news that I couldn't sleep all night

Please call me when my drycleaning is ready so that I can pick it up

○ lest ~하지 않도록

ex) I put it in the top drawer lest someone steal it

○ the way I see it 내가 보는 바로는(관용구)

● Chapter 10

○ much+to my surprise much가 강조의 의미로 쓰임

○ at work 직장에서

ex) I'll see you at work on Monday

○ benefit from ~으로부터 혜택을 받다

ex) I think they could all benefit from some language

○ for one's age 그나이에 비해서

ex) The child is tall for his age

○ above ~ing ~하지 않는

ex) It can't be he is above stealing

○ move to tears 감동 받아 울다

ex) She was moved to tears by the drama

○ at the same rate 같은 속도로

ex) I grows all the time though no always at the same rate

○ starve to death 굶어 죽다

※ 전치사가 전치사 목적어 뒤에 오는 구문

What train do you go back by?

The party that I went to ended at midnight

He asked what I used it for?

He isn't a man that is easy to work with

It is a good place to have a meetin in

What a mess he's go into?(그가 심한 궁지에 빠졌구나!)

○ What topic you're going to wirte your theis on

on 학문적인 것 about는 일상적인 것

○ I want you home by eight o'clock sharp 8시 정각 까지

○ From ten to six till twenty after 6시10분전부터 6시 20분까지

○ out of 전체의 성분이 이루어졌을 때 사용한다

ex) You made some cushion out of those old curtains

○ by 정도나 차이를 나타냄

ex) They expect to increase profits by 10% during th next year

※ during은 특별한 기간 for는 불특정된 기간을 나타낸다

ex) For such a long time

during last month

- 2년 후에 two years later = after two years
- Will you pay in cash or by credit card  
현금으로 in cash 카드로 by credit card

●chapter 11

- 쉽고 어려운 정도나 당위성을 의미하는 형용사는 사람을 주어로 취하지 못한다

dangerous, (in)convenient, (un)necessary, (un)important  
natural, strange

ex) It is inconvenient for him to go there by train  
그러나 easy, difficult, hard, impossible은 to 부정사의 목적어를 주어로 한 문장은 가능 It is for~ to~구문

ex) It is easy for you to please him

He is easy for you to please

It was easy to persuade him

He was easy to persuade

※ 주의 해야할 형용사 위치

형용사가 전치사+명사 등의 수식어구를 수반할 때

a bucket full of water(=a bucket which is full of water)

-thing,-body,-one으로 끝나는 복합대명사나

all, those, things를 수식할 때는 뒤에서 수식

ex) Can you show me something a little cheaper?

things Korean 한국의 문물, those present 출석자

available도 뒤에서 수식한다

ex)We only have a small suite available

※ 관용구들

authorities concerned 관련자, the sum total 총계

from time immemorial 아득한 옛날부터

7pm sharp 7시 정각, a court martial 군법회의

Asia Minor 소아시아, consulate general 총영사관

※ 형용사가 명사적으로 쓰이는 경우

the +형용사, 분사 = 사람을 나타내는 복수 보통명사

The unemployment, The accused(피고인-단수),

The deceased(고인-단수)

The unemployment(=unemployed people) want their jobs back

The + 형용사, 분사=추상명사

The unknown(미지의 것), the unexpected(예상치 못한 것)

The obvious(명백한 것)

- 전치사+(the)+형용사 의 관용구

for certain 확실히 for good 영원히 for real 정말로

in short 요약하면 in general 일반적으로 in particular 특히

in vain 헛되이 in common 통상적으로 before long 멀지않아

- 두단어 이상으로 된 형용사 만드는 법

분사 포함 형

a fast-moving car(the car is moving fast)

tree-lined street(the street is lined with tree)

a battery-powered flashlight(the flashlight is powered by battery)

숫자 + 단위 형

a five-year-old building(the building is five years old)

a three-hour meeting(the meeting lasted three hour)

수를 표현	양을 표현
a great many	a great amount of
a great(large) number of	a large quantity of
a number of	a good deal of
many	much
quite a few	quite a little
not a few	not a little
several	some
a few	a little
few	little
only a few	only a little

- 많고 적음을 many, much로 나타내지 않는 경우  
주로 large와 small을 쓰는 경우  
amount, audience, percentage, family, number, population  
quantity, sum  
ex) There was a large audience at the concert
- 주로 high, low 쓰는 경우  
income, salary, wage, fee, price, taxes, tariffs  
ex) His salary is high(low)
- 가능성(chance, odds)의 대소  
높은-fair, good, excellent 낮은-poor, slim
- ※ enough의 위치-부사일때는 수식받는말 뒤에 형용사일때는 앞 뒤 모두  
ex) When he called for a date, she turned down, because he hadn't asked soon enough  
We have enough money to travel  
= We have money enough to travel
- much가 too, rather를 꾸미는 부사일 때 much too expensive  
much rather go  
ex) It is much too hot to go for a walk  
그러나 형용사로 쓰이면 too much로 쓰인다  
ex) He spends too much money
- downstairs, upstairs는 부사이므로 전치사or관사가 붙지 않는다
- ago(과거 시제와 함께 현재를 기준으로 ~전에)  
ex) The last time I went there was five years ago
- before(현재완료, 과거, 과거완료와 함께 지금 그때보다 이전에)  
ex) I've seen you somewhere before(막연한 과거)  
I heard that he had not a year before(과거를 기준으로 그전에)
- since(현재 완료와 함께 과거를 기준으로 지금까지)  
ex) My two sons were arrested by police on Thursday morning and I have not heard from them since
- 부정문에서 slightest 조금도 ~ 않다  
ex) I haven't got the slightest interest in heaving rumors about them
- the last 가장 ~할 것 같지 않은 should와 쓰이면 ~해서는 안될  
ex) She is the last person who should accuse others of wasting money
- might as well A as B B 하기 보다는 A 한다  
ex) You might as well go yourself as send him there
- as good as ~와 다름 없다  
ex) Summer is as good as over 여름은 다 갔다
- ※ not more than 기껏해야 no more than 단지, 겨우  
not less than 적어도 no less than 만큼이나
- ※ 라틴어 비교급 prior superior 는 to를 쓰고 강조시 much나 absolutely를 사용한다
- After receiving his Ph.D his salary was three times as much as before
- There were four times more automobiles in 1990 than there were in 1960
- In seven years the tree will grow to twice your height
- ※ 비교급  
know better than to 동사원형 ~할 정도로 어리석지 않다  
ex) Susan knows better than to exercise without having stretched first

비교급 뒤에 of the two 오면 정관사를 붙인다

ex) I think Susan is the nicer of the two

the 비교급 for(because)

ex) She doesn't trust him the less for his lies

= She doesn't trust him the less because he lies

비교급+any other+단수명사

ex) He is richer than any other man in this town

no+A+비교급+than+B 어떤 A도 B 보다 ~하지 못하다

ex) No Korean-made movie has been more successful than "swiri"

○ 관용구

at last 마침내 at the most 많아야(not more than)

at the best 기껏해야 at the worst 최악의 경우에도

at the latest 늦어도 at the least 적어도

not...in the least 조금도 ...않다 for the most part 대부분

to the best of my knowledge 내가아는한

not so much A as B A라기 보다는 B이다

ex) She is not so much pessimist as a realist

● Chapter 12

○ two slices of bread 빵이 물질명사이기 때문에

○ of + 추상명사가 형용사로 쓰임

ex) of great importance = greatly important = with important

=importantly

I have a matter of great importance to discuss with you

○ on purpose 고의로

○ a, some, this, any + 명사 + of + 소유격 -이중 소유격

ex) Where did you find this camera of John's

○ In ten-dollar bills

○ 부정관사+물질명사

a glass(유리잔), an iron(다리미), a paper(신문), a fire(화재한건)

○ a success = successful

ex) The show was a success because of the enthusiasm of all the dancers

She is a success as a pianist

Eventually a strong will defends all odds

○ furniture 형 복수명사

furniture, baggage, clothing, merchandize, produce, fruit

ex) How much baggage I had when I arrived at the hotel

○ 시간, 거리, 금액등을 한 단위로 취급

ex) Statistics show that twenty-thousand dollars is the average income

○ 부분을 나타내는 말은 뒤에 오는 명사에 따라 수를 일치 시킨다

ex) About 20% of our forest territory is reserved in national forest

○ in one's seventies - 70대의(나이)

ex) I saw an old man who looked to be in his seventies

○ police 형 명사 형태는 단수 그러나 부정관사 붙이며 복수 취급

the police, the clergy, cattle, personnel

ex) Several police were injured when violence broke out

○ family 형 단수, 복수가능 하나의 단위 단수 구성원으로 보면 복수

family, committee, class, audience, club, council, crowd, team

ex) Since we've only camping overnight, we don't need much equipment

How many people are there in your family

So much poetry has been written about love

○ fish 단,복수 한 마리는 a를 붙인다 종류를 말할시는 복수

ex) How many fish did you catch

○ people 복수로 취급시 사람들 보통명사 취급시 민족,국민

ex) Many old people live alone

a people in Asia, the people in Asia

- fruit 과일 전체시 무관사 단수형 종류와 관련시 보통명사
  - ex) Much fruit tastes delicious these days
    - Is a tomato a fruit or a vegetable
- news, advice, weather, information, damage, sports, progress, luck
  - homeworkem에서는 형용사가 있어도 부정관사 붙지 않음
  - ex) Courageous behavior earned him the medal of honors
- 복합주어가 동사
  - A and B는 원칙적으로 복수취급
  - ex) On the platform were a table and four chairs
    - A and B가 단수 취급 당하는 경우
    - A and B가 한가지의 물품
  - ex) Bread and butter was enough
    - A and B가 동일인
  - ex) The great critic and poet is lecturing on philosophy
    - A and B가 every, each, no로 수식 받을 때
  - ex) Every desk and Chair has to be repaired
- per의 의미를 가지는 부정관사 정관사
  - ex) Take this medicine three times a day
    - They are usually paid by the hour
- quite, half, rather, such, what + an + 형용사 + 명사
  - ex) This is quite a show
    - Half the(a) time we would take half the time
- double, both, all, twice + the + 형용사 + 명사
  - ex) I paid double the usual price
- by the + 신체의 일부
  - ex) He take her by the hand
    - She patted me on the back
- first와 last는 부정관사와 쓰이지 않는다
  - ex) I will do it first thing in the morning
- the + 서수, 형용사, only, last, same, very + 명사 일 때
  - ex) He made the same mistake three times
- too, as, how, so + 형용사 + a(n) + 명사

● Chapter 13

※ one, other, another

one - a+단수명사, 일반 사람들(We, You)

ex) Do you have a telephone I can use? - Sorry, I don't have one

One should always do one's duty

others - 다른 것(사람), 다른 사람들

ex) Some computer program teach kid about historical characters while others let them explore new place that exist only on the computer

the other - 둘이나 셋중 나머지 하나

ex) Show me the other

the others - 나머지 것들(사람들)

ex) Where are the others

another - 또 하나, 또 한사람

ex) Can I have another?

This towel is wet, Hand me another

※ 관용 표현

One A the other B 두 개의 물건이나 사람에 대해 하나는 A 다른 하나는 B

ex) I am saddened by the image of Russia with a rusty saber in one hand and a giant begging bowl in other

one... another ~ 세계 이상의 사람이나 물건에 대해 하나는..다른 하나는 ~

ex) She hung her hat on one hook and her raincoat on another

A is one thing, B is another A와 B는 별개이다

ex) Saying is one thing, and doing is another

on the one hand A on the other hand B 한편으로는 A 다른 한편으로는 B

one after another 셋이상이 차례로

one after the other 둘이 교대로

one way or another 어떻게 해서든

the other way 일전에

※ I hope so / I hope not

Will it snow tomorrow?

I hope so (눈이 왔음 좋겠어) I hope not(눈이 안 왔으면 좋겠어)

I'm afraid so (안 왔으면 좋겠는데 올 것 같아)

I'm afraid not(왔으면 좋겠는데 안 올 것 같아)

Won't it hurt him? - I'm hope not

(그것으로 그가 기분상하지 않을까? - 괜찮겠지)

○ this(these), that(those)

전화에서

ex) Hello this is tom, is this Jane?

문장을 받을 때 this는 앞, 뒤 문장 모두 가능 that은 앞 문장만 가능 ex) I'll say this: She is strictly honest

They will surely help Elmo, That will please his mom

앞에 나온 명사의 반복을 피하기 위한 that, those

The quality of his design is better than that of professional

○ have A + p.p A를 ~시키다

ex) I'm going to hve it made

○ all but ~외에는 모두 above all 무엇보다도 all at once 갑자기

ex) I lost all but ten dallors of my money

○ nobody가 보잘 것 없는 사람이라는 뜻도 있다

○ None은 셋 이상 중에서 아무것도 ~않다

ex) None of these reference books hve the information

○ How come~(왜 ~하니?)

ex) How come you didn't take a bus

○ all of, none of, much of, many of, most of, each of, either of  
neither of, both of 등이 명사 앞에 올 때는 한정어(the, my, this)  
가 붙는다

ex) all of my friends

단 인칭 대명사앞은 필요 없다

ex) all of them

○ both 양 쪽 모두가 항상 복수 취급 (인칭대명사가 뒤에 사용)

○ every + 단수 명사

ex) Every one of the plates is broken

단 every + 복수 명사 (~마다)

ex) The Olympics are held every four years (every fourth year)

○ each + 단수 명사

ex) These pens cost 50 cents each

Each course proved to be challenge

Each of us has or her own faults

※ 관용구

그것을 어떻게 생각합니까

What do you think of it? (동사가 think인 경우)

How do you like it?

이 국은 어떤 맛 입니까?

What does this soup taste of ?

어떻다고 생각하십니까?

How do you think their work?

한국의 수도는 어디 입니까?

What is the capital of Korea

인구는 얼마나 됩니까?

How long is the population of Korea

What is the population of Korea

매년 암으로 죽는 사람이 몇 퍼센트 입니까?

What percentage of people die of cancer every year?

나이(몸무게, 키)가 얼마입니까?  
 What is your age(weight, height)  
 그게 너한테 무슨 상관이야  
 What is that to you  
 What if ~라면 어떻게 될 것인가  
 What if she comes back now

● Chapter 14

- 부사구가 도치되면 주어, 동사의 순서가 바뀐다  
 ex) Only after the country has paid off all its debts will real economic recovery take place
- here나 there가 포함된 표현  
 here + there + V + S 그러나 주어가 대명사이면 S + V 임  
 ex) Here you are 여기 있습니다  
 Here we go 자 시작하자  
 Here we are 나왔습니다  
 There you go 그렇지요  
 There goes my money 내 돈이 끝장 났네  
 There you go again 또 그러는 겁니까
- What do the police suspect에서 what을 강조  
 What is it that the police suspect(직접의문문)  
 What it is that the police suspect(간접의문문)
- Whatsoever, Whatever는 부정문이나 의문문에서 no, any 다음에 명사를 수식한다  
 ex) There is no doubt whatsoever  
 Is there any chance whatever
- NO, (I have) not (waited) very (long) = No, not very
- More interesting is the way they have achieved there goal than the fact that they did it (도치구문)
- In law nothing is free from complications
- anything but + 동사원형 = never + 동사원형
- 삽입 구문들  
 ex) One page, if (it is) possible or two at the most  
 Tornadoes,, (It seems), more a erratic paths at speeds averaging 25 to 40  
 A farmer in China discovered fossil that (he believed) was evidence of dragon
- beyond 한계를 넘어서  
 ex) Why he did it is beyond my comprehension