

중학교 2학년 영어문법 (Middle School 2nd Year English Grammar)

1. 동명사 (Gerunds)

- **Definition:** A gerund is the "-ing" form of a verb that acts as a noun.
- **Example:**
 - I enjoy **swimming**.
 - She likes **reading** books.

Korean Explanation: 동명사는 동사의 -ing 형태로, 명사처럼 사용됩니다. 주어, 목적어, 보어 역할을 할 수 있습니다.

Key Points:

- 동명사는 주로 **enjoy, like, hate, love** 등과 함께 사용됩니다.
- 목적어로 사용될 때: I like **running**.
- 주어로 사용될 때: **Reading** is fun.

Practice Questions:

1. I enjoy _____ (watch) movies on weekends.
 2. She loves _____ (travel) around the world.
 3. _____ (swim) is good for your health.
 4. They are good at _____ (sing) songs.
 5. I hate _____ (study) late at night.
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2. 미래 시제 (Future Tense: Will / Be going to)

- **Will:** Used for **predictions, decisions made at the moment of speaking, and promises.**
 - Example: I **will** go to the party tomorrow.
- **Be going to:** Used for **plans or intentions.**
 - Example: I am **going to** visit my grandparents next weekend.

Korean Explanation:

- **Will**은 미래의 예측, 즉석에서 결정한 일, 약속 등에 사용됩니다.
- **Be going to**는 이미 계획된 일이나 의도된 일에 사용됩니다.

Practice Questions:

1. I _____ (study) English tomorrow.
 2. She _____ (not/go) to the park next weekend.
 3. We _____ (have) a meeting at 3 p.m. today.
 4. I think it _____ (rain) tomorrow.
 5. I _____ (call) you later.
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3. 현재 완료 시제 (**Present Perfect Tense**)

- **Structure:** have/has + **past participle**
- **Use:** To describe an action that happened at an **unspecified time** before now or an action that **has an effect on the present.**
 - Example: I have visited France. (I visited France at some point in my life.)
 - Example: She has finished her homework. (She finished her homework, and now it is complete.)

Korean Explanation:

현재 완료 시제는 과거의 일이 현재에 영향을 미칠 때 사용됩니다.

Key Points:

- **Have:** I/we/you/they
- **Has:** He/she/it

Practice Questions:

1. I _____ (finish) my homework already.
 2. He _____ (never/see) that movie.
 3. They _____ (be) to New York before.
 4. We _____ (meet) many famous people.
 5. She _____ (not/visit) her grandmother recently.
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4. 조건문 (Conditional Sentences)

- **Type 1: If + Present Simple, will + base verb**
 - Example: If it rains, we will stay home.
- **Type 2: If + Past Simple, would + base verb** (hypothetical, unreal)
 - Example: If I were you, I would study harder.
- **Type 3: If + Past Perfect, would have + past participle** (past unreal condition)
 - Example: If I had known about the test, I would have studied.

Korean Explanation: 조건문은 현재 사실, 가정에 따라 다르게 사용됩니다.

Practice Questions:

1. If I _____ (have) time, I will help you. (Type 1)
2. If it _____ (be) sunny, we would go for a walk. (Type 2)
3. If she _____ (study) harder, she would have passed the test. (Type 3)

4. If I _____ (be) rich, I would travel the world. (Type 2)
 5. If they _____ (invite) me, I will attend the party. (Type 1)
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5. 부정대명사 (Indefinite Pronouns)

- **Definition:** Pronouns used for **non-specific** things or people.
 - **Examples:** some, any, much, many, few, all, each, none, everyone, etc.

Korean Explanation: 부정대명사는 불특정한 사람이나 사물을 나타낼 때 사용됩니다.

Key Points:

- **Some:** 일반적으로 긍정문에서 사용
- **Any:** 부정문이나 의문문에서 사용
- **Much:** 불가산 명사와 함께 사용
- **Many:** 가산 명사와 함께 사용

Practice Questions:

1. There are _____ (many / much) books on the table.
 2. I don't have _____ (any / some) questions.
 3. Does she have _____ (any / much) money?
 4. _____ (Everyone / No one) likes to play video games.
 5. We have _____ (few / much) time to finish this project.
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6. 부사 (Adverbs)

- **Definition:** Words that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.
 - **Examples:** quickly, slowly, very, too, well, badly

Korean Explanation: 부사는 동사, 형용사, 또는 다른 부사를 꾸며주는 역할을 합니다.

Practice Questions:

1. He runs very _____ (fast).
 2. She speaks _____ (loud) in class.
 3. My brother plays the piano _____ (well).
 4. They worked _____ (hard) to finish the project.
 5. It is _____ (too) hot outside today.
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7. 수동태 (Passive Voice)

- **Structure:** Subject + **be (am/is/are/was/were)** + past participle
- **Use:** To focus on the action or the object of the sentence rather than the subject.
 - Example: The cake **was made** by my mother. (focus on the cake, not who made it)

Korean Explanation: 수동태는 행위의 주체보다는 대상에 초점을 맞추는 표현입니다.

Practice Questions:

1. The book _____ (write) by the famous author.
 2. The letter _____ (send) yesterday.
 3. A new movie _____ (release) next week.
 4. The homework _____ (do) by the students.
 5. The house _____ (build) last year.
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8. 관계대명사 (Relative Pronouns)

- **Who:** for people

- **Which:** for things or animals
- **That:** for people, things, and animals (can be used in place of **who** or **which**)

Korean Explanation: 관계대명사는 사람, 사물, 동물을 설명할 때 사용됩니다.

Practice Questions:

1. The woman _____ (who / which) is sitting there is my aunt.
2. The book _____ (that / who) I read was interesting.
3. The car _____ (who / that) he bought is expensive.
4. The movie _____ (which / who) we watched last night was exciting.
5. The boy _____ (who / that) helps me is very kind.

정리 (Summary):

이렇게 중2 영어문법에서는 동명사, 미래 시제, 현재 완료 시제, 조건문, 부정대명사, 부사, 수동태, 관계대명사 등의 다양한 문법이 포함됩니다. 이 문법들은 실생활에서 자주 사용되며, 시험에서도 중요한 항목들이기 때문에 확실히 이해하고 연습하는 것이 중요합니다.

Sure! I'll go through each question and answer again, adding a brief **explanation of the grammatical point** in each case to help you understand why the correct answer is what it is.

1. 동명사 (Gerunds)

1. I enjoy _____ (watch) movies on weekends.
 - **Correct Answer:** watching
 - **Explanation:** The verb **enjoy** is always followed by a gerund (the "-ing" form of the verb), which acts as a noun in this context.
2. She loves _____ (travel) around the world.

- **Correct Answer:** traveling
 - **Explanation:** The verb **loves** is also followed by a gerund, just like "enjoy." This is a common pattern with verbs like **like, love, enjoy**, etc.
3. _____ (swim) is good for your health.
- **Correct Answer:** Swimming
 - **Explanation:** The gerund **swimming** acts as the subject of the sentence. In English, activities (like swimming, reading, etc.) are often described with gerunds.
4. They are good at _____ (sing) songs.
- **Correct Answer:** singing
 - **Explanation:** The phrase **good at** is followed by a gerund when talking about someone's ability in a certain activity.
5. I hate _____ (study) late at night.
- **Correct Answer:** studying
 - **Explanation:** The verb **hate** is followed by a gerund when expressing dislike or negative feelings toward an activity.
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2. 미래 시제 (Future Tense: Will / Be going to)

1. I _____ (study) English tomorrow.
- **Correct Answer:** will study
 - **Explanation:** The future tense with **will** is used to express decisions made at the moment of speaking or predictions. Here, the decision to study tomorrow is made now.
2. She _____ (not/go) to the park next weekend.
- **Correct Answer:** is not going
 - **Explanation:** The **be going to** form is used for planned actions in the future. The sentence describes a plan, so we use the **am/is/are going to** structure.

3. We _____ (have) a meeting at 3 p.m. today.

- **Correct Answer:** are having

- **Explanation:** We use the **present continuous** tense to describe planned future events, especially when they are arranged or scheduled.

4. I think it _____ (rain) tomorrow.

- **Correct Answer:** will rain

- **Explanation:** The verb **think** is followed by **will** when making a prediction about the future based on your opinion or what you believe.

5. I _____ (call) you later.

- **Correct Answer:** will call

- **Explanation:** **Will** is used here because the speaker is making a decision or promise at the moment of speaking.

3. 현재 완료 시제 (Present Perfect Tense)

1. I _____ (finish) my homework already.

- **Correct Answer:** have finished

- **Explanation:** Present perfect is used to express an action that has occurred **at an unspecified time** before now. It connects the past action to the present situation.

2. He _____ (never/see) that movie.

- **Correct Answer:** has never seen

- **Explanation:** The **present perfect** tense is used with **never** to indicate that the action has never happened at any time up to now.

3. They _____ (be) to New York before.

- **Correct Answer:** have been

- **Explanation:** **Have been** is used when someone has visited a place at some point in the past, but the exact time is not specified.
4. We _____ (meet) many famous people.
- **Correct Answer:** have met
 - **Explanation:** The present perfect is used here to indicate that the meeting of famous people has occurred at various times up until the present.
5. She _____ (not/visit) her grandmother recently.
- **Correct Answer:** has not visited
 - **Explanation:** The present perfect negative form is used to show that something has not happened recently. The word **recently** signals that the action could have happened in the past but didn't.
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4. 조건문 (Conditional Sentences)

1. If I _____ (have) time, I will help you. (Type 1)
- **Correct Answer:** have
 - **Explanation:** Type 1 conditionals are used to talk about real or possible situations in the future. The condition (if clause) uses the **present simple** tense, and the result (main clause) uses **will**.
2. If it _____ (be) sunny, we would go for a walk. (Type 2)
- **Correct Answer:** were
 - **Explanation:** Type 2 conditionals express hypothetical or unreal situations in the present or future. We use **were** instead of **was** with "I" and "it" in these sentences.
3. If she _____ (study) harder, she would have passed the test. (Type 3)
- **Correct Answer:** had studied
 - **Explanation:** Type 3 conditionals describe unreal past situations. The **past perfect** tense is used in the "if" clause, and the result uses **would have + past participle**.

4. If I _____ (be) rich, I would travel the world. (Type 2)

- **Correct Answer:** were

- **Explanation:** Again, for hypothetical situations in the present or future, we use **were** instead of **was** with I.

5. If they _____ (invite) me, I will attend the party. (Type 1)

- **Correct Answer:** invite

- **Explanation:** The **present simple** tense is used in the "if" clause for **real or possible** future situations. The **will** in the main clause indicates the result.

5. 부정대명사 (Indefinite Pronouns)

1. There are _____ (many / much) books on the table.

- **Correct Answer:** many

- **Explanation:** **Many** is used with countable nouns (like "books"). **Much** is used with uncountable nouns (like "water" or "money").

2. I don't have _____ (any / some) questions.

- **Correct Answer:** any

- **Explanation:** **Any** is used in **negative** sentences and questions when talking about an unspecified amount.

3. Does she have _____ (any / much) money?

- **Correct Answer:** much

- **Explanation:** **Much** is used with uncountable nouns, such as "money."

4. _____ (Everyone / No one) likes to play video games.

- **Correct Answer:** Everyone

- **Explanation:** **Everyone** is used for talking about all people, while **no one** means not a single person.

5. We have _____ (few / much) time to finish this project.

- **Correct Answer:** few
 - **Explanation:** **Few** is used with countable nouns ("time" is countable here, meaning available moments or hours), while **much** is used with uncountable nouns.
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6. 부사 (Adverbs)

1. He runs very _____ (fast).

- **Correct Answer:** fast
- **Explanation:** **Fast** is an adverb modifying the verb "runs." Some adverbs (like fast, hard) do not change form between adjectives and adverbs.

2. She speaks _____ (loud) in class.

- **Correct Answer:** loudly
- **Explanation:** To modify a verb, you need to use the adverb form of the adjective. **Loudly** is the adverb form of **loud**.

3. My brother plays the piano _____ (well).

- **Correct Answer:** well
- **Explanation:** **Well** is an adverb that modifies the verb "plays." It describes how well the piano is played.

4. They worked _____ (hard) to finish the project.

- **Correct Answer:** hard
- **Explanation:** **Hard** is both an adjective and an adverb. Here, it is modifying the verb "worked."

5. It is _____ (too) hot outside today.

- **Correct Answer:** too
- **Explanation:** **Too** is an adverb

that shows excessiveness, meaning more than necessary.

7. 수동태 (Passive Voice)

1. The book _____ (write) by the famous author.

- **Correct Answer:** was written
- **Explanation:** The passive voice is formed with the verb **to be** + past participle. The action is done by the author to the book.

2. The letter _____ (send) yesterday.

- **Correct Answer:** was sent
- **Explanation:** **Was** is the past tense of **to be**. In the passive voice, the subject (the letter) receives the action of being sent.

3. A new movie _____ (release) next week.

- **Correct Answer:** will be released
- **Explanation:** The future passive voice is formed with **will be** + past participle. This shows that the movie will be released in the future.

4. The homework _____ (do) by the students.

- **Correct Answer:** was done
- **Explanation:** **Was** + past participle is used to form the passive voice in the past tense.

5. The house _____ (build) last year.

- **Correct Answer:** was built
 - **Explanation:** The passive form in the past tense is used here, showing that the house was built by someone in the past.
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8. 관계대명사 (Relative Pronouns)

1. The woman _____ (who / which) is sitting there is my aunt.
 - **Correct Answer:** who
 - **Explanation:** **Who** refers to people, while **which** refers to things. The woman is a person, so we use **who**.
2. The book _____ (that / who) I read was interesting.
 - **Correct Answer:** that
 - **Explanation:** **That** can refer to both people and things, but here it refers to **the book** (a thing).
3. The car _____ (who / that) he bought is expensive.
 - **Correct Answer:** that
 - **Explanation:** Again, **that** is used to refer to things (the car), not people.
4. The movie _____ (which / who) we watched last night was exciting.
 - **Correct Answer:** which
 - **Explanation:** **Which** refers to things (the movie). We use **who** for people.
5. The boy _____ (who / that) helps me is very kind.
 - **Correct Answer:** who
 - **Explanation:** **Who** is used for people. Here, **the boy** is the subject of the relative clause.

This should give you a detailed breakdown of each grammatical structure, along with the correct answers and explanations. If you'd like to dive deeper into any specific topic or practice more examples, feel free to ask!