

## 중3 영어 공통문법

For **중학교 3학년 (Grade 3, Middle School)** English grammar, the curriculum follows common structures and essential points that are aligned across different textbooks and publishing companies in Korea. The grammatical topics typically cover areas that expand students' understanding of both written and spoken English. These points focus on **complex sentence structures**, **advanced tenses**, and **use of conditionals** that are important for students' development at this stage.

Here's a detailed breakdown of the grammar topics covered in **중3 English** across various publishers, which are common to most textbooks:

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### 1. 가정법 (Conditional Sentences)

At the **중3 level**, students move from **1st and 2nd conditionals** to **3rd conditionals**. They also work on **mixed conditionals**, which link different time references (past and present).

- **Type 1 (Real condition, present/future):**  
If + present simple, will + verb
    - Example: If it rains tomorrow, I will stay at home.
  - **Type 2 (Unreal present condition):**  
If + past simple, would + verb
    - Example: If I were you, I would study harder.
  - **Type 3 (Unreal past condition):**  
If + past perfect, would have + past participle
    - Example: If I had known about the meeting, I would have attended.
  - **Mixed conditionals (Linking past to present/future):**  
Example: If I had studied harder (past), I would be in a better school now (present).
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### 2. 분사구문 (Participial Phrases)

The **present** and **past participles** are used to shorten sentences or show cause, reason, or result. These participles are used to combine sentences or describe the subject or action in more detail.

- **Present participle** (Verb + **-ing**): Shows **action** or **cause**.
    - Example: **Walking to school, I met my friend.** (While walking, I met my friend.)
  - **Past participle** (Verb + **-ed** or irregular form): Shows **result** or **completed action**.
    - Example: **Tired from the trip, I went to bed early.** (Because I was tired, I went to bed early.)
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### 3. 수동태 (Passive Voice)

In **중3**, students expand their knowledge of the **passive voice**, especially with **complex tenses**. Passive sentences are used when the **focus** is on the **action** or **receiver of the action**.

- **Present simple passive:**  
**S + am/are/is + past participle**  
 Example: **The letter is sent every day.**
  - **Past simple passive:**  
**S + was/were + past participle**  
 Example: **The house was built last year.**
  - **Future passive:**  
**S + will be + past participle**  
 Example: **The meeting will be held tomorrow.**
  - **Present perfect passive:**  
**S + has/have been + past participle**  
 Example: **The report has been finished.**
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### 4. 관계대명사 (Relative Pronouns)

At this level, students are introduced to more **complex relative clauses**, such as defining and non-defining clauses, and use of **whose** (possessive) and **whom** (formal use).

- **Defining relative clause:**  
**Noun + who/whom/which/that**  
 Example: **The boy who is sitting next to me is my cousin.**

- **Non-defining relative clause:**  
**Noun + who/whom/which** (with commas)  
Example: **My brother, who is an artist, lives in New York.**
  - **Possessive with whose:**  
Example: **The girl whose father is a doctor is my classmate.**
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## 5. 완료 시제 (Perfect Tenses)

Students focus on the **present perfect**, **past perfect**, and **future perfect** to indicate actions that relate to the present, past, or future.

- **Present perfect:**  
**S + have/has + past participle**  
Example: **I have lived here for five years.** (Action started in the past and continues to the present.)
  - **Past perfect:**  
**S + had + past participle**  
Example: **By the time I arrived, they had already left.** (Action completed before another past action.)
  - **Future perfect:**  
**S + will have + past participle**  
Example: **By next year, I will have finished my project.** (Action that will be completed by a certain time in the future.)
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## 6. 가정법 과거완료 (Past Perfect Conditional Sentences)

Students learn how to talk about unreal situations in the past and their hypothetical results.

- **If + past perfect, would have + past participle**  
Example: **If I had studied harder, I would have passed the test.**
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## 7. 동명사와 to부정사 (Gerunds vs. Infinitives)

Students differentiate when to use **gerunds** (verb + **-ing**) and **infinitives** (to + verb), with some verbs being followed by one or the other.

- **Gerunds:**
    - **After prepositions:** I am interested in playing soccer.
    - **After certain verbs:** I enjoy reading books.
    - **Example verbs:** like, enjoy, avoid, stop, etc.
  - **Infinitives:**
    - **After certain verbs:** I want to go to the park.
    - **After adjectives:** It is easy to learn.
    - **After question words:** I don't know how to solve it.
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## 8. 직접 및 간접화법 (Direct and Indirect Speech)

At 중3, students start practicing the conversion of **direct speech** to **indirect speech**, with tense changes and modifications in pronouns.

- **Direct speech:**  
Example: **He said, "I will go to the market."**
  - **Indirect speech:**  
Example: **He said that he would go to the market.**
    - Note: In indirect speech, **tense shifts** occur, and quotation marks are removed.
    - **Present simple → Past simple**
    - **Future simple → Would + verb**
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## 9. 부정사와 분사 (Infinitives vs. Participles)

At this level, students practice differentiating between **infinitives** and **participles** when they are used to modify nouns.

- **Infinitive:**  
Example: **She has a book to read.** (Purpose or intention)

- **Present participle:**  
Example: **The running water is cold.** (Describes the noun)
  - **Past participle:**  
Example: **The broken window needs to be fixed.** (Describes the noun)
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## 10. 강조구문 (Emphasis)

Students practice structures that allow them to **emphasize** a part of the sentence. For example, using **do/does/did** for emphasis or **it is/was**.

- **Using do/does/did for emphasis:**  
Example: **I do like this movie!**
  - **Using it is/was for emphasis:**  
Example: **It was Mary who helped me.**
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## 11. 부사절 (Adverbial Clauses)

Adverbial clauses modify verbs and tell **when, why, how, and under what condition** something happens. They often use subordinating conjunctions like **because, if, when, while**, etc.

- **Cause and effect:**  
**because, because of, since, so**  
Example: **She is crying because she is sad.**
  - **Time:**  
**when, while, as soon as, before, after**  
Example: **I will call you when I arrive.**
  - **Condition:**  
**if, unless, as long as**  
Example: **If it rains, we will stay home.**
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These are the **key grammar topics** for 중학교 3학년 that are common across various textbooks. They are essential not just for students' understanding of English grammar, but also for success on tests and developing a deeper understanding of the language.

Would you like me to break down any of these topics further, or would you like to see some practice questions for these grammatical points?

Sure! Below are practice questions for the 중학교 3학년 (**Grade 3**) grammar points, with the correct answers highlighted. After each answer, I'll provide a **grammatical explanation** to help clarify the rules.

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## 1. 가정법 (Conditional Sentences)

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a bird, I would fly to the sky.
  - **Correct Answer:** were
  - **Explanation:** This is a **second conditional** sentence, which expresses an unreal situation in the present. With the verb **be**, we use **were** for all subjects (even "I").
2. If it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) tomorrow, we will stay indoors.
  - **Correct Answer:** rains
  - **Explanation:** This is a **first conditional** sentence, which expresses a real or possible situation in the future. The verb **rain** is in the present simple tense because it follows the "if" clause.
3. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (study) harder, she would have passed the exam.
  - **Correct Answer:** had studied
  - **Explanation:** This is a **third conditional** sentence, which talks about unreal situations in the past. It uses the past perfect tense in the **if** clause (**had studied**) and **would have + past participle** in the result clause.
4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not speak) so loudly, everyone would be more comfortable.
  - **Correct Answer:** did not speak
  - **Explanation:** This is a **second conditional** sentence, expressing an unreal situation in the present. In the **if** clause, we use the past simple form **did not speak** to make the sentence hypothetical.
5. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) about the party, I would have come.

- **Correct Answer: had known**
  - **Explanation:** This is another example of a **third conditional** sentence, expressing an unreal past situation. The verb **had known** is in the past perfect tense.
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## 2. 분사구문 (Participial Phrases)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Walk) to the park, I met my friend.

- **Correct Answer: Walking**
- **Explanation:** The **present participle (-ing form)** is used to show that the action of walking happened at the same time as meeting the friend. It is a participial phrase modifying the subject of the sentence.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ (Tire) from the trip, I went to bed early.

- **Correct Answer: Tired**
- **Explanation:** The **past participle tired** is used here to describe the subject, showing the **result** of the action (being tired from the trip). This is a passive effect.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ (Finish) his homework, he went to bed.

- **Correct Answer: Finishing**
- **Explanation:** The **present participle finishing** is used to show that the action of finishing homework happened before going to bed. It emphasizes the sequence of events.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ (Send) yesterday, the letter was lost in the mail.

- **Correct Answer: Sent**
- **Explanation:** The **past participle sent** is used to describe the action that happened in the past, and it modifies the subject, "the letter."

5. \_\_\_\_\_ (Be) excited about the concert, she couldn't sleep.

- **Correct Answer: Being**
- **Explanation:** The **present participle being** is used here to show the state of excitement. The phrase emphasizes that her inability to sleep was due to her

excitement.

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### 3. 수동태 (Passive Voice)

1. The letter \_\_\_\_\_ (write) by Mary.

- **Correct Answer:** was written
- **Explanation:** The **passive voice** is formed with **be** + past participle. In this case, **was** is the past tense of **be**, and **written** is the past participle of **write**.

2. The movie \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) by many people every weekend.

- **Correct Answer:** is watched
- **Explanation:** The **passive voice** in the present simple tense is formed with **is/are + past participle**. Here, **is** + **watched** is used to express an ongoing action that happens regularly.

3. The homework \_\_\_\_\_ (do) by the students yesterday.

- **Correct Answer:** was done
- **Explanation:** In the past simple passive, we use **was/were + past participle**. **Was done** shows that the action (doing homework) happened in the past and was completed.

4. The house \_\_\_\_\_ (build) by a famous architect.

- **Correct Answer:** was built
- **Explanation:** The **passive voice** in the past tense is **was built**, indicating that the action was performed by the architect on the house in the past.

5. The report \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) by the manager next week.

- **Correct Answer:** will be completed
  - **Explanation:** For the **future passive** form, we use **will be + past participle**. **Will be completed** shows that the action will be done in the future.
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### 4. 관계대명사 (Relative Pronouns)



1. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ (who / which) is sitting over there is my teacher.
    - **Correct Answer:** who
    - **Explanation:** **Who** is used for people, so it is the correct choice to refer to the woman. **Which** would be used for things.
  2. The book \_\_\_\_\_ (that / who) I borrowed was really interesting.
    - **Correct Answer:** that
    - **Explanation:** **That** can be used for both people and things, but here it refers to **the book**, which is a thing. So, **that** is correct.
  3. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (whose / who) bicycle was stolen is my friend.
    - **Correct Answer:** whose
    - **Explanation:** **Whose** shows possession. It is used when we want to say that something belongs to someone. Here, the bicycle belongs to the boy.
  4. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ (which / who) lives next door is very friendly.
    - **Correct Answer:** which
    - **Explanation:** **Which** is used for animals or things, not people. Since we are talking about the dog, **which** is correct.
  5. The man \_\_\_\_\_ (who / whose) car was parked outside helped us.
    - **Correct Answer:** whose
    - **Explanation:** **Whose** is used to show possession, and here it indicates that the car belongs to the man.
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## 5. 완료 시제 (Perfect Tenses)

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) my homework already.
  - **Correct Answer:** have finished
  - **Explanation:** The **present perfect** tense is formed with **have/has + past participle**. This shows that the action is completed at some unspecified point before now.

2. By the time we arrive, they \_\_\_\_\_ (leave).

- **Correct Answer:** will have left

- **Explanation:** The **future perfect** tense is used to show an action that will be completed before a certain time in the future. It is formed with **will have + past participle**.

3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at this company for five years before she decided to quit.

- **Correct Answer:** had worked

- **Explanation:** The **past perfect** tense is used to show that an action was completed before another action in the past. **Had worked** shows that the work was completed before her decision to quit.

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (never see) such a beautiful sunset before.

- **Correct Answer:** have never seen

- **Explanation:** The **present perfect** is used to talk about experiences up until now. It is formed with **have/has + past participle**.

5. By the time you arrive, I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) my meal.

- **Correct Answer:** will have finished

- **Explanation:** The **future perfect** tense is used to show that an action will be completed by a certain time in the future.

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I hope these questions, answers, and explanations will help you understand the grammar points more clearly! If you need additional questions or further clarification, feel free to ask.