# **서술형 정리**

| speechless  말할 수 없는 | careless  부주의한 | timeless (영원히) | passion  열정 | useless  쓸모없는 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| homeless  집이 없는 | hopeless  희망이 없는 | grand  웅장한 | put in charge of  맡다 | check out  체크아웃 |
| find out  알아내다 | decorate  장식하다 | take out  꺼내다 | take charge of  책임지다 | inconvenience  불편 |
| check  확인하다 | complain  불평하다 | unfortunately  안타깝게도 | innovative  혁신적인 | manager  매니저 |
| satisfied  만족한 | serving  1인분 | throughout  내내 | now that  ~하니까 | reason  이유 |
| slice  조각 | put up  내걸다 | pursue  추구하다 |  |  |

1. I want to decorate my room with flowers
2. Let me have the check please
3. he is always complaining about …
4. New Yorkers built their **city on a grand scale**
5. We are **sorry for** the inconvenience
6. It soon became popular thanks to its innovative design
7. He has been working as a manager at this restaurant
8. Now that you explain it, I do understand
9. I have a **passion for** fashion
10. He wishes to **pursue a medical career**
11. She was put in charge of the matter
12. The new restaurant put up a bright and colorful sign
13. Do you have a reason for being so late?
14. I’m not satisfied with the steak
15. It is hard to cook five **servings** of food all at once
16. I usually eat two **slices** of bread every morning
17. You will take charge of the company
18. To stop fire, We need to **get the oil out** of the tank.
19. This place is open **throughout** the year
20. Unfortunately, I have no **money with me**

## **상관접속사**

1. both A and B : A와 B 모두, 복수로 취급
2. not A but B : A가 아니라 B, B와 같은 수량 취급
3. not only A but also B : A뿐만 아니라 B, B와 같은 수량 취급
4. B as well as A : A뿐만 아니라 B, B와 같은 수량 취급
5. either A or B : A 또는 B 둘 중 하나, B와 같은 수량 취급
6. neither A nor B : A와 B 어느쪽도, B와 같은 수량 취급

His rival became not only a political supporter but also a good friend.

You will not only feel sure about yourself but also look confident to other people.

The soldiers as well as the last bunker are eliminated.

The winner will be either Vettel or Hamilton.

Neither winner nor loser couldn’t survived.

## 분사구문

주절과 주어가 다를 경우 생략 불가

부정형 : Not + 분사구문 (ex Not feeling)

부사절이 수동태 : 과거 분사 (ex Felt)

부사절이 현재진행형 : Being 생략 + 현재 분사 (ex Feeling)

부사절이 단순시제(현재/과거/미래) : 현재분사 (ex Feeling)

부사절이 현재/과거 분사 : Having + 과거 분사 (ex Having felt)

Jisu feeling nervous, Her friend give her some pill

-> Because Jisu was feeling nervous …

Wanting to clear his mind, Taeho decided to suicide.

-> Because he wanted to clear his mind …

Walking on the street, I saw my teacher with his children.

-> While I was walking on the street …

## 가정법 과거

If + 과거, 과거

만약 “현재의 사실과 반대되는 것” 이라면, “이랬을텐데”

If I were you, I would give him sweets.

If I have money, I could buy a new car.

I wish I 과거

~할 수 있었으면 좋았을텐데

I wish I were taller than you.