

B&Y ENGLISH

B&Y 「중급 특강」

ING - 개념편 LV.1

ING

1) ING : 동사원형 + ing 의 형태로, 동사를 ㉠, ㉡, ㉢ 역할로 활용하기 위해 쓴다.

To 부정사 표현	ING 표현
㉠ 그녀는 <u>[음악]</u> 을 좋아한다. She likes <u>[to listen to the music]</u>	㉠ 그녀는 <u>[음악을 듣는 것]</u> 을 좋아한다. She likes <u>[listening to the music]</u> .
㉡ 이것은 로봇이다. ◀ <u>[공공 장소를 청소하는]</u> This is a robot ◀ <u>[to clean public spaces.]</u>	㉡ 이것은 로봇이다. ◀ <u>[공공 장소를 청소하는]</u> This is a robot ◀ <u>[cleaning public spaces.]</u>
㉢ <u>[다른 사람들을 돕기 위해]</u> , 그녀는 여기에 왔다. <u>[To help others]</u> , she came here.	㉢ <u>[다른 사람들을 도우면서]</u> , 그녀는 여기에 왔다. <u>[Helping others]</u> , she came here.

2) ING 개념 지도

ING의 용법	자리
㉠ 동명사 “~하는 것” / “~하기” ① 주어 : <u>[Helping people]</u> is important ② 목적어 : I love <u>[helping people.]</u> ③ 보어 : My goal is <u>[helping people.]</u> ④ 전치사의 목적어 : By <u>[helping people]</u> , You can be happy.	S ㉠ O/C ㉠ Op
㉡ 현재분사 “~하는” / “~하고 있는” [=능동/진행] ① 명사 앞(단독) : Here is a <u>[sleeping]</u> baby. ② 명사 뒤(구) : I love the baby ◀ <u>[sleeping there]</u> ③ 명사 뒤(being 생략) : I love the baby ◀ <u>[being held gently]</u>	[] ㉡ [] ㉡
㉢ 분사구문 “~하면서” / “~해서”... 등 ① 동시(=시간) : <u>[Grabbing his board]</u> , he ran into the waves. ② 부연 : This train starts at 2pm, <u>[arriving in London at 9pm.]</u> ③ 이유 : <u>[(Being) allergic to nuts]</u> , he avoided the cake. ④ 조건 : <u>[Turning to the right]</u> , you will find the restaurant. ⑤ 대조/양보 : <u>[Being sick in bed]</u> , I completed all assignments.	[] ㉢ [] S, [], V

ING 분석하기 - 명사적 용법 => 동명사

명

[winning this competition] is my goal.
V3' O' S V2 C

[이 경기를 이기는 것]이 / 나의 목표이다.

- 1) ING 덩어리를 []로 묶고 **품사** 표시하기
- 2) 문장 구조를 분석하기. (세부 문장 구조까지)
- 3) 끊어 읽기 방식으로 한글 해석 쓰기

[예시]

- ① 주어 : Learning a new language can be very enjoyable.
- ② 목적어 : The teacher considered introducing many activities in class.
- ③ 보어 : Her goal is becoming a successful author.

명사적 용법 Training

1	Using the latest technology can greatly improve efficiency.	★ latest : a. 최신의 ★ efficiency : n. 효율성
2	They stopped using outdated methods in their work.	★ outdated : a. 구식의, 낡은 ★ method : n. 방법
3	I started staying focused on my studies more.	★ focused : a. 집중된 상태의 (p.p) ★ study : v. 공부하다. 연구하다 n. 공부, 연구
4	His main goal is improving his skills.	★ improve : v. 향상시키다.
5	She is excited about starting her new job.	★ excited : a. 짜릿한, 기대되는 ★ job : n. 일, 직업
6	Being a leader requires great responsibility.	★ require : v. 요구하다. ★ responsibility : n. 책임

동사의 목적어 : ING로 할까? TO 부정사로 할까?

I like [playing soccer / to play soccer]. : 나는 / 좋아한다 / 축구하는 것을

1. to 부정사만 목적어로 취함 (주로 미래지향)

★ 바램

want, expect, hope, wish, care, desire, long

★ 계획·결심

plan, design, prepare, decide, determine, resolve, choose, arrange

★ 약속 · 동의

promise, swear, agree, assent, consent.

기타

afford, tend, pretend, refuse, threaten, seek, struggle, strive, dare.

2. 동명사만 목적어로 취함 (주로 과거지향)

★ 완료

finish, quit, abandon

연기 · 회피

delay, postpone, avoid, escape, miss, resist

시인 · 부인

admit, deny

숙고 · 회상 · 후회

consider, recollect, repent

선호

enjoy, mind

기타

resent, suggest, anticipate, stand, risk

3. to 부정사와 동명사를 모두 목적어로 취하는 동사 (의미차이 없음)

like, love, prefer, hate, continue, cease, start, begin

3. to 부정사와 동명사를 모두 목적어로 취하는 동사 (의미차이 발생)

remember, forget, regret [to V (미래)
V-ing (과거)

try [to V (미래)
V-ing (과거)

stop [to V (미래)
V-ing (과거)

He [remembered] to give Tom a gift
[forgot] giving Tom a gift.

He tried [to eat / eating] Brazilian food Yesterday.

He tried [to save / saving] his mother's life.

I regret to say good bye.

The hero stopped [to help / helping] those in need.

I regret saying good bye.

Please stop [to bother / bothering] me!

ING 분석하기 - 형용사적 용법 => 현재분사구 ★ Being 의 생략

The child [laughing <joyfully>] is pretty.
 S V1' V2 C
 아이는 [즐겁게 웃고 있는] / 귀엽다.

- 1) ING 부정사 덩어리를 []로 묶고 품사 표시하기
- 2) 문장 구조를 분석하기. (세부 문장 구조까지)
- 3) 끊어 읽기 방식으로 한글 해석 쓰기

★ ING는 동사가 아니다.

그 소년은 행복하게 웃고 있다.

The boy **smiling** happily. (?)

그 가족은 바다 근처에 살고 있다.

The family **living** by the sea. (?)

★ Be + ING 일 때만 현재 진행형 동사이다.

그 소년은 행복하게 웃고 있다.

The boy **is smiling** happily.

바다 근처에 살고있는 그 가족은 신선한 공기를 즐긴다.

The family **living** by the sea enjoys fresh air.

형용사적 용법 Training

1	The artist painting the beautiful landscape is my real friend Tom.	★ paint : v. (그림을) 그리다. ★ landscape : n. 풍경, 경치
2	They talked about the dog barking loudly at night.	★ discussion : n. 토론 ★ bark : v. (개가) 짖다 ★ loudly : ad. 시끄럽게
3	She became a leader leading two teams.	★ paint : v. (그림을) 그리다. ★ landscape : n. 풍경, 경치
4	She sat next to the girl reading a book quietly.	★ sit - sat - sat : v. 앉다 ★ next - ad. 옆에 ★ quietly - ad. 조용하게
5	The woman being interviewed is a well-known scientist.	★ interview : v. 인터뷰하다 ★ well-known : a. 잘 알려진
6	We listened to a speech emphasizing equality.	★ mechanic : n. 기계공 ★ advanced : a. 진보된, 발전된 ★ fix : v. 고치다.
7	The teacher allowing students to explore the subject enhances creativity.	★ allow : v. 허용하다 ★ enhance : v. 향상시키다 ★ creativity : n. 창의성

ING로 꾸밀까? TO 부정사로 꾸밀까?		
1	He is a leader [inspiring / to inspire] confidence.	★ inspire : v. ~를 북돋다, 고무시키다 ★ confidence : n. 자신감
	해석 :	
2	The captain became the last person [leaving / to leave] his vessel.	★ vessel : 배, 함선
	해석 :	
3	A food [cooking / to cook] for dinner will be decided	★ decide : v. 결정하다. ★ be decided : v. 결정되다
	해석 :	
4	The school provides opportunities [engaging / to engage] in the activities	★ opportunity : n. 기회 ★ engage in : v. ~에 참여하다
	해석 :	
5	The solution was a technique [to simplify / simplifying] the learning process.	★ technique : n. 기술 ★ simplify : v. 단순화하다.
	해석 :	
6	She will be the person [to seek / seeking] truth.	★ seek : v. 추구하다 ★ truth : n. 진실
	해석 :	
7	A topic [to discuss / discussing] at the meeting will be selected today.	★ discuss : v. 논의하다 ★ select : v. 선정하다 ★ be selected : v. 선정되다
	해석 :	
8	I want you to choose a movie [to watch / watching] on a rainy day.	★ choose : v. 선택하다
	해석 :	
9	They concentrated on a goal [reaching / to reach] by the end of the month.	★ concentrate : 집중하다 ★ reach : ~에 도달하다 ★ by+시간 : ~까지
	해석 :	

[예시]

[To부정사와의 비교]

① 주격 관계절 : There is a man helping you.

① 주격 관계절 : There is a man to help you.

② 목적격 관계절 : There is a man helping. (x).

② 목적격 관계절 : There is a man to help.

③ 동격(=보충절) : There is a way **[of]** helping you.

③ 동격(=보충절) : There is a way to help you.

후치수식에 대한 문법적 관점

-ING 후치 수식을 보는 관점

(1) 짧으면 전치수식, 길면 후치수식

The [laughing] child is pretty.
S V2 C

그 웃고 있는 아이는 / 귀엽다

The child [laughing <joyfully>] is pretty.
S V1' V2 C

(2) 주격 관계대명사 + be동사 생략

The child [(which is) laughing] <joyfully>
(주격관계대명사 + be) 생략

아이는 <[즐겁게 웃고 있는] / 귀엽다.

- 형용사&p.p 후치 수식의 3가지 관점

(1) 짧으면 전치수식, 길면 후치수식

The [selected] man is you
 [선별된]↗사람은 / 당신이다.

The man [selected for the project] is you.
 [그 프로젝트를 위해 선별된]↗사람은 / 당신이다.

(2) 주격 관계대명사 + be동사 생략

The man [(who is) selected for the project] is you.
 [그 프로젝트를 위해 선별된]↗사람은 / 당신이다.

(3) being 생략

The man [(being) selected for the project] is you.
 [그 프로젝트를 위해 선별된]↗사람은 / 당신이다.

1. 명사를 후치수식하는 형용사구를 관계대명사(또는 -ing)를 사용하는 문장으로 변형하세요.

1	The building constructed will be the new library.	★ construct 건설하다 ★ library 도서관
	=>	
2	We discussed the strategy valid in the current industry.	★ strategy : n. 전략 ★ valid : a. 유효한 ★ current : a. 현재의 ★ industry : n. 산업
	=>	
3	She was motivated by the culture using ancient symbols in art.	★ motivate 동기부여하다 ★ ancient symbol 고대의 상징물
	=>	
4	I love the baby so curious about the world around him.	★ curious a. 호기심 있는, 궁금해 하는 ★ around prep. ~주변에
	=>	

ING 부정사 분석하기 - 부사적 용법의 해석 ★

[세부 용법]

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| | Playing the guitar, he sang his favorite song. |
| ① 동시(=시간) ★ | He solved the puzzle, speaking out loud. |
| | The painter, making a great painting, forgot about the time. |
| | Being allergic to nuts, he avoided the cake. |
| ② 이유 ★ | Feeling nervous, she practiced her speech repeatedly. |
| | They paused the movie, wanting to make popcorn. |
| | Having a tight budget, they looked for a smaller house. |
| | This train starts at 2pm, arriving in London at 9pm. |
| ③ 계속(=부연) ★ | He solved the puzzle, showing great patience and intelligence. |
| | It rained for two weeks, completely ruining our holiday. |
| | Catching the 10 o'clock train, we can get there by lunchtime. |
| ④ 조건 | Turning to the right, you will find the restaurant. |
| | Being left alone at home, you might feel so lonesome. |
| | Being sick in bed, I completed all assignments. |
| ⑤ 대조/양보 | Knowing the difficulty, they still tried their best. |
| | Having little money, they enjoyed their vacation. |
| | They continued the journey, facing many obstacles. |

★ 분사구문의 경우, 의미를 명확히 구분하지 않아도 괜찮다. => 맥락에 맞게 자연스럽게 해석하기

[Knowing the difficulty], he gave up.

[Having little money], he was sad.

[Knowing the difficulty], he tried his best.

[having little money], He enjoyed his trip.

She was sad, ^부leaving ^{이유}her hometown.
 S V₂ C V_{3'} O'

그녀는 / 슬펐다. / [그녀의 고향을 떠나게 되어서]

- 1) ING 덩어리를 []로 묶고 **품사** 표시하기
- 2) 문장 구조 분석하기. (세부 문장 구조까지)
- 3) 끊어 읽기 방식으로 한글 해석 쓰기

1	Running in the morning, he enjoyed the fresh air.	★ enjoy : v. 즐기다. ★ fresh : a. 신선한
2	Saving enough money, they bought a new house.	★ save : v. 저축하다. ★ buy-bought-bought : v. 사다
3	They traveled the world, experiencing different cultures.	★ travel : v. 여행하다. ★ experience : v. 경험하다 ★ culture : n. 문화
4	She praised his work, recognizing his talent.	★ praise : v. 칭찬하다. ★ work : n. 작품. v. 일하다. ★ recognize : v. 인정하다. ★ talent : n. 재능
5	The movie ended, making everyone speechless.	★ end : v1. 끝나다 ★ speechless : a. 말이 없는
6	The athlete, training hard, won the championship.	★ athlete : n. 운동선수 ★ hard : ad. 열심히 ★ win-won-won : v. 우승하다.
7	Lacking experience, she showed the best performance.	★ lack + ~ : v3. ~가 부족하다 ★ performance : n. 공연
8	Feeling nervous, she practiced her speech repeatedly.	★ practice : v. 연습하다 ★ speech : n. 연설 ★ repeatedly : ad. 반복적으로
9	Having a lot of work, she stayed late at the office.	★ a lot of : det. 많은 ★ stay : v. 머물다 ★ late : ad. 늦게까지

ING 분석하기 - 주어와 동사 사이에 위치한 분사구문

㉠ 형 또는 ㉡ 부

The dog, [barking <loudly>], chased the postman.
S V1' V3 O

그 개는 / ㉠ 시끄럽게 짖고있는 / 쫓아갔다. / 배달원을
 ㉡ 시끄럽게 짖으면서

★ 주어와 동사 사이에 위치한 분사구문은,
 “주어의 상태나 상황을 설명”하는 경우가 대부분이다.

㉠ 형 또는 ㉡ 부 어떻게 해석해도 무방하다.

1	The students, studying hard for their exams, seemed stressed.	★ seem : V2. ~인 것 같다.
2	The flowers, blooming in the garden, added beauty to the landscape.	★ bloom : v. 꽃피우다. ★ add : v. 추가하다 ★ landscape : n. 풍경
3	The book, being written by a famous author, attracted a lot of attention.	★ attract : v. (관심을) 끌다 ★ attention : n. 주의, 관심
4	The story, being based on true events, was very impactful.	★ base : v. ~에 기반하다 ★ true event : n. 실제 사건, 실화 ★ impactful : a. 임팩트있는, 강렬한
5	The teacher, explaining the concept clearly, helped the students understand the theory.	
6	The photographer, capturing the moment, took amazing pictures.	★ photographer : n. 포토그래퍼, 사진작가 ★ capture : v. 포착하다
7	The students, discussing their project, came up with innovative ideas.	★ discuss : v. ~에 대해 토론하다 ★ come up with : ~을 떠올리다. ★ innovative : a. 혁신적인
8	The message, being sent accidentally, caused some confusion.	★ accidentally : ad. 우연히 ★ cause : v. 초래하다. 야기하다 ★ confusion : n. 혼동, 혼란
9	The project, being completed on time, was a big success.	★ complete : v. 완료하다. ★ on time : 제시간에 ★ success : n. 성공

ING의 부사적 용법 : 부사절 -> 분사구문 전환하기 (1)

★ 먼저, ‘부사절’의 개념부터 잡읍시다.

↳ 종속절

시간 When S+V , S+V
 As S+V , S+V

이유 Because S+V , S+V
 Since S+V , S+V

조건 If S+V , S+V

양보 Although , S+V
 Even if , S+V

When I saw her for the first time, I fell in love.

=> 전환 :

① 부사절과 주절의 주어가 같으면 **삭제**한다.

② 동사를 **ING**로 바꿔준다.

③ 접속사를 **생략**할 수 있다.

1	When I heard the news, I was shocked.
	한글해석 :
	분사구문 :
2	As I walked through the park, I saw a beautiful bird. ★ walk through : ~속으로 걷다
	한글해석 :
	분사구문 :
3	Since he arrived early, he got a good seat.
	한글해석 :
	분사구문 :
4	If you mix blue and yellow, you get green.
	한글해석 :
	분사구문 :
5	Although he was tired, he continued working. ★ continue v. ~을 계속하다
	한글해석 :
	분사구문 :
6	Even if it rains, the game will go on.
	한글해석 :
	분사구문 :

ING의 부사적 용법 : 부사절 -> 분사구문 전환하기 (2)

★ 부사절의 주어와 분사구문의 주어가 다른 경우

When you are improved, your team can also do well

=>

① 부사절과 주절의 주어가 **다르면** 삭제할 수 없다.
-> (with) 주어

② 주어가 남아있을 경우 접속사를 **삭제**해야한다.

③ 동사를 ING로 바꿔준다.

1	Because Tom lives in Japan, I can't meet him often.	
2	I ate sandwiches for breakfast while I drove to my office.	
3	As the CEO reduced the size of the company, employees had to do more work.	★ reduce 감소시키다 ★ employee 종업원
4	As the upgrades were completed in spring 1699, Winstanley was satisfied with the results. ★ complete 완료하다 ★ result 결과	
5	Although I had all the necessary qualification, I couldn't get the job.	★ necessary 필요한, 필수적인 ★ qualification 자격
6	Because I was sick for a week, I couldn't meet Tom.	
7	As the wind blew very hard, I couldn't go out.	
8 (고난도)	As 30% of United States workers don't get enough sleep, US companies lose \$60 billion annually. ★ enough a. 충분한 ★ billion n. 10억	

ING의 부사적 용법 : 부사절 -> 분사구문 전환하기 (3) ★ Being의 생략

★ 부사절의 동사에 be동사가 사용된 경우, **Being** 분사구문

Because the cake was baked by her, it tastes special.

=>

1	As the bottle was made of glass, it can be easily broken.
	한글해석 :
	분사구문 :
2	When she finishes her homework, she can watch TV.
	한글해석 :
	분사구문 :
3	When the meal is cooked by him, it always tastes delicious.
	한글해석 :
	분사구문 :
4	Because the decision was made by the team, everyone supports it. ★decision 결정
	한글해석 :
	분사구문 :
5	Although he was feeling sick, he went to work.
	한글해석 :
	분사구문 :
6	If the message is delivered by noon, she will receive it today.
	한글해석 :
	분사구문 :
7	Because the photos were taken by a professional, they look amazing.
	한글해석 :
	분사구문 :

ING의 부사적 용법 : 부사절 -> 분사구문 전환하기 (4)

★접속사 + ing

:분사구문의 **의미**를 더욱 명확히 표현하고자 할 때, 접속사를 생략하지 않고 함께 사용할 수 있다.

↳ 보통 '시간'을 명확히 하는 접속사 while, when, since, before, after를 사용한다.

Before she answers the question, she thinks carefully.

=>

1	While we travel, we discover new things.	
	한글해석 :	
	분사구문 :	
2	When I spend time with my family, I feel a deep sense of happiness	
	한글해석 :	
	분사구문 :	
3	Before she makes a major decision, she always consults with her friends.	★ major a. 주요한 ★ consult v. 상담하다
	한글해석 :	
	분사구문 :	
4	After they explored the ancient ruins, they wrote a report about their findings.	★ruin : 유적지
	한글해석 :	
	분사구문 :	
5	While she worked on her project, she found inspiration in the natural beauty.	★ inspiration n. 영감
	한글해석 :	
	분사구문 :	
6	After she graduated from university, she embarked on a journey	★ university n. 대학 ★ embark on ~에 착수하다
	한글해석 :	
	분사구문 :	
7	When you engage in regular physical activity, you can enhance your mental well-being.	★ engage v. 참여하다
	한글해석 :	
	분사구문 :	

ING의 부사적 용법 : 분사구문 -> 부사절 전환하기

★접속사 + ing

:분사구문으로 압축되기 전, 생략되었던 접속사를 추론하고, 주절의 주어를 사용해 부사절을 완성할 수 있다.

Turning to the left, you will find the post office

=>

1	분석 : Knowing the risks, they stopped the adventure. ★ risk n. 위험 ★ adventure n. 모험
	해석 :
	부사절 전환 :
2	분석 : Purchasing a new home, you must consider the location and local community amenities. ★ purchase v. 구매하다 ★ amenity n. 편의시설
	해석 :
	부사절 전환 :
3	분석 : Preparing for the marathon, he adopted a strict training program. ★ prepare v. 준비하다 ★ marathon n. 마라톤 ★ adopt v. 채택하다
	해석 :
	부사절 전환 :
4	분석 : The marketing manager, analyzing consumer behavior data, developed great strategies. ★ analyze v. 분석하다 ★ behavior n. 행동 ★ develop v. 개발하다
	해석 :
	부사절 전환 :
5	분석 : Struggling to find a balance between work and personal life, she grew stressed. ★ struggle v. 애쓰다 ★ balance n. 밸런스
	해석 :
	부사절 전환 :
6	분석 : Winning the lottery, she decided to invest in her dream of starting a small business. ★ lottery n. 복권 ★ invest v. 투자하다
	해석 :
	부사절 전환 :
7	분석 : Witnessing the impact of volunteering, he dedicated more time to helping others. ★ witness v. 목격하다 ★ volunteer v. 자원봉사하다 ★ dedicate v. 바치다. 헌신하다
	해석 :
	부사절 전환 :

ING의 부사적 용법 : 분사구문 -> 부사절 전환하기(2) ★being & P.P

★ (Being) p.p

: 분사구문에서 Being 이 사용된 경우 생략할 수 있기 때문에, 생략된 Being을 살려서 부사절로 전환할 수 있다.

One day, irritated, she was tempted to stop baking extra bread

=>

1	Compared with her sister, she is strong.	★ compare A with B A와 B를 비교하다
2	Living in India, Amy speaks Hindi very well.	
3	Poor, he couldn't attend college.	
4	Raised with a Internet, teens have much access to the world around them.	★ raise v. 키우다, 양육하다 ★ access n. 접근
5	When asked by my mother, I replied.	
6	Left alone, the girl began to sob.	★ sob v. 흐느껴 울다.

4) ING 구문을 분석하는 Tip

① 문장의 시작부에 나온 경우 : **[명사적 용법 vs 부사적 용법]**

Using the appropriate tools for their work improves efficiency.

Making every effort, they completed the project on time.

Allowing children to watch the movie was not a good decision.

Entering through the door, I smelled something delicious.

② 주어와 동사 사이에 위치한 경우 : **[형용사적 용법]**

The boy talking to Anna is my boyfriend.

The woman managing this shopping mall is my mother.

Some eagles hunting in the zone have excellent visual ability.

The fish living in the deep sea have adapted to the high pressure.

② 주어와 동사 사이에 위치한 경우(comma) : **[형용사적 용법 vs 부사적 용법]**

The leadership coach, mentoring high-potential employees, focused on the next generation.

The gardener, trimming the bushes, decorated the garden.

The chef, preparing the meal, paid close attention to every detail.

③ 문장의 끝에 나온 경우(comma) : **[부사적 용법]**

The air becomes thinner at the back of the space, making the air pressure low.

They have to raise the prices of the cars, making them relatively less attractive

He created an imaginary world of his own, making toy theaters and tiny figures.

③ 문장의 끝에 나온 경우(comma) : **[형용사적 용법 vs 부사적 용법]**

We spend the whole day hiking in the mountains.

She became an icon giving voice to the voiceless in society.

We ended up spending the entire day at the beach

He was the hero becoming a beacon of hope in dark times.

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