제 1 강 동사와 문형

□ 자동사와 타동사의 성질

	+ 목적어	+ 전치사	수동태
자동사(vi)	X	O	X
타동사(vt)	O	X	O

□ 문형의 분류

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자동사 ┌─완전자동사   : S + V          – 1형식
       └─불완전자동사 : S + V + SC     – 2형식
타동사 ┌─완전타동사   : S + V + O      – 3형식
       ├─수여동사     : S + V + IO + DO – 4형식
       └─불완전타동사 : S + V + O + OC – 5형식
       * ┌─완전   : 보어 (X)
         └─불완전 : 보어 (O)
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A. 1형식 : S + V₁

① 의미에 유의해야할 완전자동사

(1) do : 「충분하다, 좋다」(= be good enough)
Anything will **do**. <반드시 will 수반>

(2) matter, count : 「중요하다」(= be important)
It doesn't **matter** to me.
His opinions does not **count**.

(3) pay : 「수지맞다, 이익이 되다」(= be profitable)
This business **pays**.

(4) work : 「작동하다(= operate), 효과가 있다(= be effective)」
The machine did not **work**.
This type of medicine **works** well.

② 자동사 + 전치사 = 타동사구
자동사가 목적어를 취하려면 반드시 전치사가 필요하다.

(1) account for : 「~을 설명하다(= explain), ~의 원인이 되다」
His illness **accounts for** his absence.

(2) add to : 「~을 늘리다, 증가시키다」(= increase)
This **adds to** our difficulties.

(3) admit of : 「~의 여지가 있다」
His conduct **admits of** no excuse.

(4) agree to   (+ 사물) : 「~에 동의하다」
      with (+ 사람) : 「~와 의견이 같다」
      on   : 「~에 대해 합의하다」
I **agree to** your proposal.
I **agree with** you.
They **agreed on** the plan.

(5) allow for : 「~을 고려하다, 참작하다」(= consider)
We must **allow for** some delay.

(6) apologize to : 「~에게 사과하다」
She **apologized to** me for her rudeness.

(7) complain of/about : 「~에 대하여 불평하다」
He always **complains of/about** his work.

(8) conform to : 「~에 따르다, 순응하다」
You must **conform to** the rules of the group.

(9) consist in : 「~에 있다」
         of : 「~로 구성되다」
Happiness **consists in** contentment.
My family **consists of** five people.
= My family **is composed of** five people.
= My family **is made up of** five people.

▶ compose : 「~을 구성하다(V₃)」(= make up)

(10) deal with : 「~을 다루다」
        in : 「~을 거래하다」
The book **deals with** economy.
He **deals in** various imported wines at that store.

(11) experiment with : 「~을 실험하다」
They **experimented with** the new chemicals.

(12) graduate from : 「~를 졸업하다」
I **graduated from** Korea University.

(13) insist on : 「~을 주장하다」
I **insisted on** his innocence.

(14) interfere with : 「~을 방해하다」
         in : 「~을 간섭하다」
His father **interfered with** his plan.
He **interfered in** another person's affairs.

(15) object to : 「~에 반대하다」(= oppose)
I don't **object to** the plan.

(16) operate on : 「~을 수술하다」
The surgeon **operated on** him.

(17) participate in : 「~에 참가하다」(= take part in)
We **participated in** the discussion.

(18) result in   (+ 결과) : 「~을 초래하다」
        from (+ 원인) : 「~에서 기인하다」
The quarrel **resulted in** heavy loss.
The damage **resulted from** the fire.

(19) wait for : 「~를 기다리다」(= await)
        on : 「~를 시중들다」(= attend on)
Time and tide **wait for** no man.
She will **wait on** the table.

B. 2형식 : S + V₂ + SC

③ 중요 불완전자동사
주격보어로 명사나 형용사가 온다.
부사는 불완전자동사의 보어가 될 수 없다.

(1) **지속** : 「~인 채로 있다, 계속 ~이다」

> be, keep, remain, stay, continue

He **kept** *silent* all day.
The results of the experiment **remain** *a secret*.

(2) **변화** : 「~하게 되다」

> • become + 명사/형용사
> • make + 명사
> • get, grow, come, go, turn, fall, run + 형용사
> • prove, turn out (to be) : 「~로 판명되다」

He **became** *a doctor/happy*.
She will **make** *a good wife*.
It's **getting** *dark*.
He **grew** *thin and weak*.
She **proved/turned out** (to be) *a spy*.

▶ 관용표현
come *true/right/loose/easy*
<실현되다/옳게 되다/느슨해지다/쉬워지다>
go *bad/mad/blind/bankrupt*
<상하다,나빠지다/미치다/눈이 멀다/파산하다>
turn *pale/red/sour/cold*
<창백해지다/붉어지다/시어지다/추워지다>
fall *asleep/ill*
<잠들다/병나다>
run *short/dry/high*
<부족하다/마르다/격해지다>

(3) **판단** : 「~인 것 같다, ~처럼 보이다」

> seem, appear (to be)

He **seems/appears** (to be) *healthy*.

(4) **감각** : 「~하게 보이다[느껴지다] 등」

> look, feel, smell, taste, sound + 형용사

He **looks** *happily*.　(X)
→ He **looks** *happy*. (O)
I don't **feel** *good* this morning.
The butter **smelled** *bad*.
Good medicine **tastes** *bitter* to the mouth.
His story **sounds** *strange*.

C. 3형식 : S + V₃ + O

④ 자동사로 혼동하기 쉬운 타동사
타동사의 목적어가 항상 「을/를」로 해석되지는 않는다.
타동사 뒤에 전치사를 쓰면 안 된다.
( )안의 전치사를 쓰면 틀린다.

(1) accompany : 「~와 동반하다, ~와 동행하다」
His secretary **accompanied** (with) him.

(2) address : 「~에게 말을 걸다, 연설하다」
He **addressed** (to) us in French.

(3) affect/influence : 「~에 영향을 미치다」
The policy will not **affect/influence** (on) us.

(4) answer : 「~에게 대답하다」 (= reply to)
Have you **answered** (to) her letter?

▶ answer for : 「~을 책임지다」
We must **answer for** the consequences.

(5) approach : 「~에 다가가다, 접근하다」
A pretty girl **approached** (to) me.

(6) attend : 「~에 참석하다, 출석하다」
He **attended** (at) the meeting.

▶ attend to : 「~에 주의하다」
　　　　 on : 「~를 시중들다, 간호하다」
Attend to what your teacher says.
The nurses **attend on** patients.

(7) await : 「~를 기다리다」 (= wait for)
He **awaited** (for) his wife.

(8) become/suit : 「~에 어울리다」
The new shirt **becomes** (to) you.

(9) call/phone : 「~에게 전화하다」
Call (to) me at the office.

▶ call on/at : 「~을 방문하다」
I **called on** him last night. <on+사람>
I **called at** his office last night. <at+장소>

(10) comprise : 「~로 구성되다」 (= consist of)
This book **comprises** (of) twenty chapters.

(11) contact : 「~와 접촉하다, 연락하다」
Contact (with) him by mail or phone.

(12) discuss : 「~에 대해 토의하다」
We **discussed** (about) the problem.

(13) enter : 「~에 들어가다」 (= go into)
We **entered** (into) the restaurant.

▶ enter into : 「~을 시작하다」 (= begin)
He **entered into** the business.

(14) equal/match : 「~에 필적하다」
No one can **equal** (with) him in English.

(15) greet : 「~에게 인사하다」
She **greeted** (to) me kindly.

(16) inhabit : 「~에 살다, 거주하다」 (= live in)
Various kinds of fish **inhabited** (in) the sea.

(17) marry : 「~와 결혼하다」
She **married** (with) a rich man.

▶ be married to : 「~와 결혼해 있다」 <상태>
get married to : 「~와 결혼하다」 <동작>
She **is married to** a rich man.
She **got married to** him last year.

(18) mention : 「~에 대하여 언급하다」 (= refer to)
He **mentioned** (about) the accident.

(19) obey : 「~에 복종하다, 준수하다」
You should **obey** (to) your parents.

(20) oppose : 「~에 반대하다」 (= object to)
I **oppose** (to) your proposal.

▶ be opposed to : 「~에 반대하다」
I **am opposed to** your proposal.

(21) reach : 「~에 도착하다」 (= arrive at/in)
I **reached** (at) New York this morning.

(22) resemble : 「~와 닮다」 (= take after, look like)
She **resembles** (with) her mother.

(23) survive : 「~에서 살아남다, ~보다 오래 살다」
He **survived** (from) the air crash.

5 to부정사를 목적어로 취하는 동사
주로 미래의 일, 일시적·구체적 행위를 나타내는 경우

(1) want, would like, hope, wish, desire : 「원하다」
I **want** *to go* to the movies tonight.

(2) expect : 「기대하다」
I **expect** *to find* a good job

(3) decide, determine, resolve, choose : 「결정하다」
She **decided** *to postpone* her departure.

(4) plan : 「계획하다」
I **plan** *to go* to Europe.

(5) promise : 「약속하다」
He **promised** *to come* here tonight.

(6) agree, consent : 「동의하다」
He **agreed** *to accept* the offer.

(7) offer : 「제의하다」
I **offered** *to accompany* her.

(8) refuse : 「거절하다」
He **refused** *to take* part in our plan.

(9) pretend, affect : 「가장하다, ~인 체하다」
She **pretended** not *to know* me.

(10) afford : 「~할 여유가 있다」 <반드시 can/cannot 수반>
We **can't afford** *to keep* a car.

(11) manage : 「이럭저럭 ~하다, 간신히 ~하다」
He **managed** *to save* some money.

(12) need : 「~할 필요가 있다」
He **needs** *to learn* English.

(13) seek, endeavor : 「~하려고 애쓰다, 노력하다」
He **sought** *to be* friendly.

※ <자동사 + to V>의 관용 표현
(1) fail to ~ : 「~하지 못하다」 (= can not/do not)
He **failed to** pass the exam.

▶ fail in + (동)명사 : 「실패하다」
He **failed in** the exam.
He **failed in** persuading her.

(2) happen/chance to ~ : 「우연히 ~하다」
I **happened to** sit beside her.

(3) come/get/grow to ~ : 「~하게 되다」
<become to ~>는 불가
He **came/got/grew to** know the fact.
cf. He **became to** know the fact. (X)

(4) care to ~ : 「~하고 싶다」
<care to>는 부정문·의문문에서 like의 뜻.
I don't **care to** go alone.

(5) tend to ~ : 「~하는 경향이 있다」
Some people **tends to** resist change.

(6) bother/trouble to ~ : 「일부러 ~하다, 수고하다」
Don't **bother to** fix a lunch for me.

(7) long/yearn to ~ : 「~하기를 갈망하다」
I **long to** visit my native place.

6 동명사를 목적어로 취하는 동사
주로 과거의 일, 일반적·습관적 행위를 나타내는 경우

(1) enjoy : 「즐기다」
He **enjoys** *reading* detective novels.

(2) practice : 「연습하다」
You should **practice** *playing* the piano regularly.

(3) avoid, escape, evade, help : 「피하다」
She **avoided** *meeting* him recently.

(4) mind : 「꺼리다, 싫어하다」
Would you **mind** *opening* the window?

(5) resent :「분개하다」
He **resented** *being called* a fool.

(6) finish :「끝내다」
I've **finished** *reading* that book.

(7) stop, quit :「중단하다」
Stop *talking* and listen to me.

▶ stop to V :「～하기 위하여 멈추다」
부사적 용법의 <목적>의 뜻
I called him, but he didn't **stop** *to talk* to me.

(8) give up, abandon :「포기하다」
She **gave up** *learning* how to drive.

(9) postpone, put off, delay, defer :「미루다, 연기하다」
You must not **postpone** *answering* this letter.

(10) admit, acknowledge :「인정하다」
He **admits** *having done* it himself.

(11) deny :「부인하다」
He **denied** *having met* her.

(12) allow, permit :「허락하다」
They don't **allow** *smoking* in the room.

(13) forbid :「금지하다」
They **forbid** *entering* the house.

(14) suggest :「제안하다」
Father **suggested going** on a picnic.

(15) advise, recommend :「충고하다」
I **advised** his *starting* at once.

(16) consider :「고려하다」
I am **considering** *buying* a new car.

(17) imagine, fancy :「상상하다」
I cannot **imagine** her *failing* in the exam.

(18) anticipate :「기대하다」
We **anticipated** *receiving* a gift from our uncle.

(19) miss :「～하지 못하다, ～하는 것을 놓치다」
We **missed** *seeing* that film.

(20) involve :「포함하다, 수반하다」
Most measurements **involve** reading some type of scale.

(21) risk :「위험을 무릅쓰다, 감히 ～하다」
I'm willing to **risk** *losing* everything.

(22) advocate :「주장하다」
He **advocated** *abolishing* slavery.

(23) appreciate :「감사하다」
I **appreciate** your *helping* me with the work.

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7 to부정사/동명사 둘 다 목적어로 취하는 동사
(1) 의미 차이가 없는 경우

> begin/start(시작하다), continue(계속하다),
> intend(의도하다), attempt(시도하다)

The baby **began** *to cry/crying*.
I **intend** *to go/going* abroad next year.

(2) 의미 차이가 있는 경우
ⅰ) like, love, prefer, hate
    + ～ing : 일반적·습관적 행위
    + to V : 일시적·구체적 행위
    I don't **like** *drinking*.
    <나는 (원래) 술 마시는 것을 좋아하지 않는다.>
    I don't **like** *to drink*.
    <나는 (지금) 술 마시고 싶지 않다.>

ⅱ) remember, forget, regret
    + ～ing : 과거의 일
    + to V : 미래의 일
    I **remember** *seeing* her before.
    I **remember** *to see* her tomorrow.

    I **forgot** *to post* the letter.
    <편지 부칠 것을 잊었다.>
    I **forgot** *posting* the letter.
    <편지 부친 것을 잊었다.>

▶ regret ～ing :「～한 것을 후회하다」
  regret to V :「～하게 되어 유감이다」
  I **regret** *telling* her what I thought.
  I **regret** *to say* that I can't help you.

ⅲ) try + to V :「～하려고 애쓰다」
    try + ～ing :「시험삼아 ～해보다」
    He **tried** *to open* the door.
    He **tried** *opening* the door.

ⅳ) mean to V :「의도하다」
    mean ～ing :「의미하다」
    I didn't **mean** *to hurt* your feeling.
    Punctuality **means** *being* on time.

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8 목적어 다음에 전치사를 수반하는 동사
(1) S + 공급동사 + A + with + B

> • provide/supply A with B :「A에게 B를 공급하다」
> • present A with B :「A에게 B를 주다, 선사하다」
> • furnish A with B :「A에게 B를 설치하다, 공급하다」
> • equip A with B :「A에게 B를 갖추다, 장비하다」
> • endow A with B :「A에게 B를 부여하다」
> • entrust A with B :「A에게 B를 맡기다, 위임하다」

Our school **provide** the children **with** food.
= Our school **provide** food **for** the children.

They **supply** us **with** oil.
= They **supply** oil **to** us.

(2) S + **제거·박탈동사** + A + **of** + B

> • rob A of B : 「A에게서 B를 강탈하다, 빼앗다」
> • deprive A of B : 「A에게서 B를 빼앗다, 박탈하다」
> • rid A of B : 「A에게서 B를 제거하다」
> • clear A of B : 「A에게서 B를 치우다, 제거하다」
> • relieve A of B : 「A에게서 B를 덜어주다」

We must **rid** the house **of** cockroaches.

▶ rob + 사람/장소 + of + 사물
steal + 사물 + from + 사람/장소
The man **robbed** her **of** her handbag.
= The man **stole** her handbag **from** her.

(3) S + **통고·확신동사** + A + **of** + B

> • remind A of B : 「A에게 B를 상기시키다」
> • inform/notify A of B : 「A에게 B를 알리다」
> • warn A of B : 「A에게 B를 경고하다」
> • convince/assure A of B : 「A에게 B를 확신시키다」
> • accuse A of B : 「A를 B로 고발[고소]하다」

She **reminds** me **of** my dead sister.
We finally **convinced** them **of** our innocence.

(4) S + **상벌동사** + A + **for** + B

> • praise A for B : 「A를 B에 대하여 칭찬하다」
> • scold A for B : 「A를 B에 대하여 꾸짖다」
> • blame A for B : 「A를 B에 대하여 비난하다」
> • punish A for B : 「A를 B에 대하여 벌주다」
> • forgive A for B : 「A를 B에 대하여 용서하다」
> • thank A for B : 「A에게 B를 감사하다」

He **blamed** his teacher **for** his failure.

▶ thank + 사람 + for + 사물
appreciate + 사물/동명사
Thank you **for** your kindness.
= I **appreciate** your kindness.

(5) S + **금지동사** + O + **from** ~ing

> prevent, keep, stop, deter, discourage, prohibit, hinder
> dissuade, restrain
> 「…가 ~하지 못하게 하다」

His wife **prevented** him **from** going abroad.
The doctor **prohibited** her **from** smoking.

▶ forbid(V₅)+ O + to V
The doctor **forbade** her **from** smoking. (X)
→ The doctor **forbade** her **to smoke**. (O)

D. 4형식 : S + V₄ + IO + DO

9 **중요 수여동사**
4형식을 3형식으로 전환시 전치사 to, for, of를 쓴다.

(1) **to를 쓰는 동사** : 직접 전달을 나타내는 동사

> give, bring, show, tell, offer, lend, pass, send,
> pay, allow(주다, 허락하다), owe(빚지다)
> grant/award(수여하다), hand(건네주다)

Mary **gave** *John a flower*.
= Mary **gave** a flower **to** John.

(2) **for를 쓰는 동사** : 동사 자체에 전달의 뜻이 없는 경우

> buy, make, get, find, choose, order(주문하다),
> spare(나누어주다), win(얻게 해주다), secure(보장하다)

My mother **made** *me a cake*.
= My mother **made** a cake **for** me.

(3) **of를 쓰는 동사**

> ask

She **asked** *me a question*.
= She **asked** a question **of** me.

※ 3형식으로 전환할 수 없는 4형식 동사

> envy(부러워하다), forgive/pardon(용서하다),
> save(덜어 주다), cost(들게 하다)

I **envy** your success to you. (X)
→ I **envy** *you your success*. (O)

10 **수여동사 do**
(1) do (a person) good[harm/damage] :
「~에게 이익[피해]를 주다」
Exercise will **do** *you much good*.
= Exercise will **do** much good **to** you.

Typhoon Sarah **did** *the crops great damage*.
= Typhoon Sarah **did** great damage **to** the crops.

(2) do (a person) a favor : 「~의 부탁을 들어주다」
Will you **do** *me a favor*?
= Will you **do** a favor **for** me?

11 **수여동사로 혼동하기 쉬운 동사**

> explain(설명하다), introduce(소개하다),
> suggest/propose(제안하다), announce(알리다),
> confess(자백하다), admit(인정하다)

He **explained** *me his situation*.   (X)
→ He **explained** his situation **to** me. (O)

▶ 목적어 자리에 절이 올 때는 전치사 to가 먼저 온다.
She **explained** *to me* that she was late on account of
the traffic jam.

E. 5형식 : S + V₅ + O + OC

□ 5형식 문장의 특징
① 목적어와 목적격보어는 의미상 <주어+술어>의 관계(Nexus)이다.
② 목적격보어 자리에는 <명사·형용사·준동사>가 올 수 있다.
③ 목적어와 목적격보어의 관계가 능동관계이면 <to부정사·동사원형·현재분사> 수동관계이면 <과거분사>를 쓴다.

⑫ S + V₅ + O + to be + 명사
(to be) + 형용사
형용사 앞에서는 <to be>를 생략할 수 있다.
3형식에서는 that절을 목적어로 취한다.

> think, believe, suppose, imagine, know (인식동사)

I **believe** John **to be** *a good student.*
= I **believe** that John is a good student. <3형식>

We **thought** him (**to be**) *foolish.*
= We **thought** that he was foolish. <3형식>

▶ 인식동사는 3형식에서 to부정사를 목적어로 취하지 않는다.
단 수동태 뒤에서는 to부정사가 올 수 있다.
He **supposes** *to speak* here.   (X)
→ He **is supposed** *to speak* here.   (O)

⑬ S + V₅ + O + as + 명사/형용사
목적격보어 앞에 as를 쓰는 동사
as는 절대 생략할 수 없다.

> regard/think of/look (up)on (~라고 여기다),
> refer to(~라고 부르다),
> describe, treat, accept, define, recognize,
> acknowledge, imagine

We **regard** the dove **as** *the symbol of peace.*
They **think of** the idea **as** *absurd.*
They always **referred to** him **as** *"blockhead".*

▶ consider, elect, appoint + O + (to be/as) OC
to be나 as를 아무 때나 생략할 수 있다.
He **considers** himself (**to be/as**) *an intellectual.*
They **elected** him (**to be/as**) *President.*
They **appointed** White (**to be/as**) *manager.*

⑭ S + V₅ + O + 명사/형용사

> make(~이 되게 하다), call, name

John has **made** Harry *a doctor/happy.*
They **called** him *a fool.*
They **call** that *fair.* (= consider)
They **named** the child *John.*

⑮ S + V₅ + O + to V
(1) want, like, would like, wish, desire :「원하다」
I **want** you *to finish* this work soon.
cf. I **want** this work (*to be*) *finished* soon. <수동>

(2) expect :「기대하다」
I **expect** him *to pass* the exam.

(3) intend, mean :「의도하다」
I **intend** him *to go* there.

(4) ask, require, request, beg :「요청하다」
I **asked** her *to wait* for a while.

(5) tell, order, command :「명령하다」
I **ordered** him *to leave* the room.
cf. He **ordered** the work (*to be*) *done.* <수동>

(6) advise, urge :「권고하다」
He **advised** me not *to drink* so much.

(7) encourage :「격려하다, 장려하다」
The teacher **encouraged** the boy *to study* hard.

(8) persuade :「설득하다」
He **persuaded** me *to forgive* her.

(9) get, cause :「~하게 하다」
I'll **get** him *to help* you.
The rain **caused** the river *to overflow.*

(10) enable :「~할 수 있게 하다」
His efforts **enabled** him *to succeed.*

(11) force, compel, oblige :「강요하다」
They **forced** me *to sign* the paper.

(12) allow, permit, leave :「허락하다」
He **allowed** them *to go* home.

(13) forbid :「금지하다」
The king **forbade** him *to leave* the territory.

(14) invite :「~하고 싶게 만들다」
The cool water of the lake **invited** us *to swim.*

(15) motivate :「동기를 주다」
The new plan **motivates** the staff *to work* hard.

※ 주의해야할 동사
(1) 5형식으로 쓸 수 없는 동사 → that 절로

> hope, say, suggest, propose, demand, insist

I **hope** you *to come.*   (X)
→ I **hope** *that* you will come.   (O)

(2) that절을 취할 수 없는 동사 → 5형식으로

> want, like, would like

I **want** *that* you will come.   (X)
→ I **want** you *to come.*   (O)

16 지각동사

지각동사 + O + 동사원형/~ing/p.p

- see, watch, notice, observe, look at (보다)
- hear, listen to (듣다)
- feel (느끼다), smell (냄새를 맡다)

I **heard** someone *call* my name.　　　<능동 → 완결>
I **heard** someone *calling* my name.　<능동 → 진행>
I **heard** my name *called*.　　　　　<수동>

▶ 특정 순간 표시 부사구가 있는 경우 현재분사만 쓴다.
I **saw** the letter *lie* on the table **this morning**.　(X)
→ I **saw** the letter *lying* on the table **this morning**. (O)

17 사역동사

make(강제), let(허락·방임), have(부탁)

(1) make + O + 동사원형/p.p
He **made** me *do* it at once.
Can you **make** yourself *understood* in English?

(2) let + O + 동사원형/be+p.p
let은 수동 관계일 때 <be+p.p>를 쓴다.
He **let** me *use* his car.
I will not **let** the papers *be lost*.

(3) have + O + 동사원형/~ing/p.p
I **had** him *repair* my car.
He **had** us *laughing* all through the night.

▶ have + O + p.p
ⅰ) 시키다
　　I **had** my car *repaired*.
　　I **had** my picture *taken*.
　　I **had** my hair *cut*.

ⅱ) 당하다
　　I **had** my car *stolen*.
　　I **had** my leg *broken*.

18 중요 5형식 동사

(1) **help**(V₅) + O + (to) 원형
help(V₃) + (to) 원형
help는 목적격보어나 목적어로 to부정사와 동사원형을
다 쓸 수 있다.
He **helped** me *(to) study* English.
He **helped** *(to) paint* the house.

(2) **keep** + O + 형용사/~ing/p.p
This coat will **keep** you *warm*.
She **kept** me *waiting* so long.
I will **keep** my fingers *crossed*.

(3) **get** + O + 형용사/to V/~ing/p.p
The child **got** his hand *dirty*.
I **got** him *to repair* my car.
He **got** the clock *going*.
I **got** my car *repaired*.

(4) leave + O + 형용사/to V/~ing/p.p
Leave the door *open*.
He **left** children *to go* out.
Don't **leave** the baby *crying*.
Leave the window *closed*.

(5) find + O + 형용사/원형/to V/~ing/p.p
I **find** him *foolish*.
They **found** the business *pay*.
I **found** the box *to contain* nothing.
I **found** him *standing* at the door.
I **found** the boy seriously *wounded*.

19 가목적어 - 진목적어

5형식문장의 목적어로 <부정사·명사절>이 올 때는 반드시
가목적어 it을 쓴다.
I found **it** difficult *to do the work*.
I make **it** a rule *to take a walk in the morning*.
We took **it** for granted *that they would consent*.

▶ 명사가 수식어를 동반하여 길어지면 가목적어를 쓰지 않고
<목적격보어 + 목적어>로 도치된다.
The computer has made **it** possible **the phenomenal leap**
in human proficiency. (X)
→ The computer <u>has made</u> **possible** **the phenomenal leap**
　　　　　　　　V　　　　　O.C　　　　　　O
in human proficiency. (O)

20 혼동하기 쉬운 동사

(1) lie/lay
lie – lay – lain : (vi) 「눕다, 놓여 있다」
lay – laid – laid : (vt) 「눕히다, 놓다」
lie – lied – lied : (vi) 「거짓말하다」
He **lay** on the bed and fell asleep.
He **laid** the book on the desk.
He **lied** to the boss and was fired.

▶ **lay** an egg : 「알을 낳다」
lay the foundation : 「기초를 세우다」
lay emphasis on : 「~에 중점을 두다, 강조하다」

(2) rise/raise/arise
rise – rose – risen : (vi) 「오르다, 올라가다」
raise – raised – raised : (vt) 「올리다」
arise – arose – arisen : (vi) 「(사건·사고 등이) 발생하다」
The sun **rises** in the east.
He **raised** his right hand.
Accidents **arise** from carelessness.

▶ **raise** a question/an objection : 「문제/이의를 제기하다」

(3) sit/set/seat
sit – sat – sat : (vi) 「앉다」
seat – seated – seated : (vt) 「앉히다」
set – set – set : (vt) 「놓다」
He **sat** on the chair.
Please **seat** yourself on the chair.
= Please **be seated** on the chair.
He **set** it on the table.

(4) fall/fell
   fall – fell – fallen : (vi) 「떨어지다」
   fell – felled – felled : (vt) 「쓰러뜨리다」
   Prices are **falling**.
   The woodman **felled** the tree.

(5) find/found
   find – found – found :「발견하다」
   found – founded – founded :「설립[창설]하다, 기초를 세우다」
   I **found** a dollar on the floor.
   They collected funds and **founded** a school.

(6) hang
   hang – **hung** – **hung** :「걸다, 매달다」
   hang – **hanged** – **hanged** :「교수형에 처하다」
   I **hung** a lamp from the ceiling.
   The man was **hanged** for murder.

(7) affect/effect
   affect :「영향을 미치다」(= influence)
   effect :「초래하다, 일으키다」(= cause)
   Cares **affect** the health.
   Their efforts **effected** a change.

▶ effect는 명사일 때 「영향」의 뜻으로 쓰인다.
   Cares have an **effect** on health.

(8) talk/speak/say/tell
   ⅰ) **talk/speak**
      (V₁) talk/speak of[about, to, with]
      May I **talk/speak to** Mr. Kim?

      (V₃) speak + 언어
      He **speaks** English fluently.

   ⅱ) **say**
      (V₃) say + O
         say + that S + V
      He **said** something to her.
      He **said** that she was a liar.

   ▶ My watch **says** two o'clock.
      <내 시계는 2시를 가리키고 있다.>

   ⅲ) **tell**
      (V₃) tell + O
         tell + O + of/about
      He **told** a lie/the truth/a joke.
      We will **tell** him *of/about* the news.

      (V₄) tell + IO + DO
         tell + O + that S + V
      He **told** me the truth.
      He **told** me *that* he was coming.

      (V₅) tell + O + to V :「명령하다」
      He **told** me *to do* that.