

11. Adjective Clause 형용사절

형용사절의 기능

◇ 형용사절은 종속절(subordinate clause)의 일종이다. 주절에 속해 있는 명사를 어떤 절이 뒤에서 수식(modify)할 때, 그 절을 '형용사절'이라고 한다.

- 형용사 : the red coat / something strange
- 형용사절 : This is the coat which I bought yesterday.

◇ 형용사절을 만드는 연결어(Adjective Clause Marker)로는 '관계대명사'와 '관계부사'가 있다. 그래서 '형용사절'을 '관계절'(Relative Clause)이라고도 부른다. informal한 문장 혹은 구어체에서는 '형용사절 marker'가 생략되는 경우가 무척 많으므로 잘 정리해 두어야 한다.

관계대명사 ¹⁾		관계부사	
형용사절을 이끌고 자기 자신은 대명사		형용사절을 이끌고 자기 자신은 부사	
선행사	marker	선행사	marker
사람	who, (whose), whom	장소	where
사물	which	시간	when
사람 / 사물	that	reason	why

1) 명사절 marker인 의문대명사도 의문형용사로 쓰이는 경우가 있었다. 이와 마찬가지로, whose는 관계형용사이며, 관계대명사 which도 관계형용사로 쓰일 수 있다.

(ex.) I met a girl whose father was an ambassador to the United States.

The picking of the fruit, for which work they receive no money, takes about a week.

■ 주의!

1. what을 관계대명사로 분류하는 경우도 있으나, 형용사절 marker가 아니다.

(cf.) I hadn't got much money on me but I gave them **what** I had.

She didn't ask me **what** I did while she was away.

2. how는 명사절 marker일 뿐, 형용사절을 이끌 수 없다.

(cf.) I was horrified to hear about **the way how** she had been treated. ()

I was horrified to hear about **how** she had been treated. ()

I was horrified to hear about **the way** she had been treated. ()

관계대명사와 인칭대명사

◇ 관계대명사는 보통의 대명사, 즉 인칭대명사(Personal Pronoun)와 본질적으로 동일하다. 즉 앞에 온 명사(선행사=antecedent)가 반복되어 쓰일 때, 명사의 반복을 피하기 위해서 대명사를 쓰는 것이다.

◇ 그럼 인칭대명사와의 차이점은 무엇인가? 인칭대명사는 절과 절을 연결하는 능력이 없다. 하지만 관계대명사(Relative Pronoun)는 형용사절을 만들면서 절과 절을 관계시키는(related) 능력이 하나 더 있다. 즉 관계대명사는 **인칭대명사에 연결어 능력을 추가한** 것이다.

◇ 관계대명사의 ‘격’, 즉 주격, 목적격, 소유격의 선택은 대명사로서의 기능과 관련된 것이므로, 관계대명사가 대명사로 쓰이고 있는 **관계절 내에서의 그 대명사의 쓰임**에 달려 있다. who는 주격, 소유격, 목적격의 형태가 다 다르며, which와 that은 소유격은 없고, 주격, 목적격의 형태가 동일하다.

◇ 인칭대명사는 자기의 기능에 맞는 위치에 놓이지만, 관계대명사는 관계절의 앞부분에 놓인다.

▶ Quiz : 같은 내용이 되도록 빈칸을 완성하라.

- She's one of those people **who** love to be the center of attention.

← She's one of those people. _____ love to be the center of attention.

- Mary felt manipulated by her beagle, **whose** big, brown eyes pleaded for another cookie.

← Mary felt manipulated by her beagle. _____ big, brown eyes pleaded for another cookie.

- I met a man with **whom** I used to work.

← I met a man. I used to work _____

- This is the book **which** is the most appealing to adolescents.

← This is the book. _____ is the most appealing to adolescents.

- To calm his angry girlfriend, Mark offered an apology **which** Suzi did not accept.

← To calm his angry girlfriend, Mark offered an apology. Suzi did not accept _____.

- Michelle screamed when she saw the spider **that** dangled from the clean towel.
 ◀ Michelle screamed when she saw the spider. _____ dangled from the clean towel.
- There are a lot of things **that** I have to buy before the business trip.
 ◀ There are a lot of things. I have to buy _____ before the business trip.

<연습> 다음 빈칸에 적절한 관계대명사를 넣어라.

- This is the man _____ saved the child.
- This is the man in _____ garden we were playing yesterday.
- The girl _____ he fell in love with left him after a few weeks.

■ 주의!

: 관계대명사 중 who, whose, whom, which는 의문대명사로도 쓰인다. 관계대명사 중 that은 접속사로도 쓰인다. 즉 관계절을 만드는 모든 ‘**형용사절 marker**’는, 동시에 ‘**명사절 marker**’로도 쓰이는 것이다. 따라서 그 차이를 잘 구별할 필요가 있다.

다음 문장 중 어떤 것이 관계대명사이며, 어떤 것이 아닌가?

- It is believed **that** mathematics is not necessarily important in scientific discovery.
 He feels threatened by the fact **that** I’m smarter than he is.
 Look at the boy and the dog **that** are running here and there.
- I don’t know **who** the president of this corporation is.
 Do you know the people **who** live in that townhouse?

- Learn more about **which** can be the symptoms of anorexia.

It is a fairy tale about **which** I'm sick of hearing.

제한적 용법과 비제한적 용법

◇ 관계대명사가 이끄는 관계절은 comma(,)가 없이 쓰일 수도 있고 comma(,)와 함께 쓰일 수도 있다. 이때 전자를 제한적(Restrictive) 용법, 후자를 비제한적(Non-Restrictive) 용법이라고 부른다.²⁾ 다음 두 문장의 차이를 보라.

- People who can't swim should not jump into the ocean.
Billy, who couldn't swim, should not have jumped into the ocean.
- We stayed at the hotel that Mary recommended to us.
We stayed at World Vision Hotel, which Mary recommended to us.
- The vegetables that people often leave uneaten are usually the most nutritious.
Broccoli, which people often leave uneaten, is very nutritious.
- The children who skateboard in the street are especially noisy in the early evening.
Matthew and Loretta, who skateboard in the street, are especially noisy in the early evening.

2) '계속적 용법'이란 표현은 잘못된 표현이다.

◇ 제한적 용법으로 쓰인 관계절은 선행사를 규정하고(identify) 제한하고(restrict) 수식한다(modify). 제한적 용법으로 쓰인 관계절은 그 문장의 의미 형성에 있어서 **필수적인 정보**를 담고 있다(essential information). 선행사 자체가 구체적 내용을 담고 있지 않기 때문에(non-specific), 관계절을 빼버리면 내용의 특정성이 사라지고 만다.

◇ 비제한적 용법으로 쓰인 관계절은 선행사를 규정하거나 제한하거나 수식하지 않는(non-identifying, non-restrictive, non-modifying) 절이다. 선행사가 이미 구체적인(specific) 내용을 담고 있기 때문에, 관계절은 필수적이지 않은(non-essential) **추가정보**(extra information)를 제공할 뿐이다. 이 경우 관계절 앞에 comma가 오거나 앞뒤에 comma가 온다. 비제한적 용법의 관계절은 **형용사절이 아니며** 관계절을 빼더라도 핵심 정보 전달에는 아무 문제가 없다.

◇ 제한적 용법과 비제한적 용법을 혼동할 경우, 황당한 문장이 탄생할 수 있다.

(ex.) My father, who is a scientist, is now in Los Angeles. ()

My father who is a scientist is now in Los Angeles. ()

The earth, which moves around the sun, is called a planet. ()

The earth which moves around the sun is called a planet. ()

A heavenly body which moves around the sun is called a planet. ()

◇ 다음의 경우는 문장과 관련된 사실 정보에 차이가 생기게 된다.

(ex.) My brother who lives in Tucson came to see me this year.

My brother, who lives in Tucson, came to see me this year.

▶ 제한적 용법과 비제한적 용법에 관련된 기타 사항들

① **that**의 사용

: 제한적 용법에서는 (특히 미국에서) who, whom, which보다 **that**이 선호된다. 하지만, 비제한적 용법에서는 **that**을 쓸 수 없다.

(ex.) Rats ran about the attic all night, **which** kept her awake. ()

Rats ran about the attic all night, **that** kept her awake. ()

Rats ran about the attic all night, and **that** kept her awake. ()

② **관계대명사의 생략**

: 제한적 용법에서는 목적격으로 쓰인 who, whom, which, **that**은 (앞에 전치사가 있지 않은 이상) 생략 가능하다. 비제한적 용법에서는 생략될 수 있는 관계대명사는 없다. (뒤에서 자세히)

③ **관계대명사 = 접속사 + 인칭대명사**

: 비제한적 용법의 관계대명사는 그 의미에 따라 적절한 [접속사 + 인칭대명사]로 풀어 쓸 수 있다.

(ex.) Laughter erupted from Jinnie, **who** hiccupped for seven hours afterward.

Jim told me about his new job, **which** he has difficulty adjusting to.

Metaphysics, **which** was difficult last year, is easy for me now.

④ 반드시 비제한적 용법으로 써야 되는 경우

1) 구나 절을 선행사로 하는 which

(ex.) I wanted to marry his daughter, **which** was impossible.

He gave a brilliant address that night, **which** surprised all of us.

The taxpayer may appeal the assessment within 30 days after receipt, in **which** case
the Tax Authority has up to one year to reach agreement with the taxpayer.

2) 부정대명사 + of + 관계대명사³⁾

(ex.) Britney Spears may have multiple personalities, **all of whom** are fashion disasters.

He undertook a further 40 quality control checks, **none of which** are required in law.

관계대명사의 대용어와 생략(Omission)

◇ 관계대명사 목적격에 whom을 쓰는 것은 사실 **formal** writing에서만 볼 수 있는 것이다. informal한 writing이나 speaking에서는 whom 대신 who나 that을 쓴다. 즉 **who도 목적격으로 쓰일 수 있다.**⁴⁾ 하지만 whom이건 who건 that이건, 목적격으로 쓰였을 때에는 ‘제한적 용법’의 경우 생략할 수 있다.

3) [all (most, many, some, half, both, one, none, neither) + of + 관계대명사] 는 항상 함께 있어야 한다. [부정대명사] 혹은 [부정대명사+of]가 관계절 뒤로 가면 안 된다.

4) 제한적, 비제한적 용법에 관계없이 whom 대신 who를 쓸 수 있다.

(ex.) I stare into the face of the woman _____ I have loved for so long. (formal)
 I stare into the face of the woman _____ I have loved for so long.
 I stare into the face of the woman _____ I have loved for so long.
 I stare into the face of the woman _____ I have loved for so long.

◇ whom이 전치사의 목적어가 되어 [전치사+whom] 형태로 표현되어 있을 때에는 [전치사+who], [전치사+that] 형태로 바꿀 수 없고 생략할 수도 없다. 하지만 [전치사+whom]도 매우 **formal**한 표현이다.⁵⁾ 보통 전치사를 관계절 뒤로 빼고, who, that, Ø ~ 전치사 형태로 쓴다. 물론 that을 쓰거나 생략하려면 ‘제한적 용법’의 경우여야 한다.

(ex.) The man **from whom** I bought the lock told me to oil it. () – very formal
 The man **from** I bought the lock told me to oil it. ()
 The man **from who** I bought the lock told me to oil it. ()
 The man **from that** I bought the lock told me to oil it. ()
 The man _____/_____/_____/_____ I bought the lock **from** told me to oil it.

◇ which의 경우도 마찬가지이다.

(ex.1) This is the state-of-the-art equipment **of which** I spoke to you. () – very formal
 This is the state-of-the-art equipment **of that** I spoke to you. ()
 This is the state-of-the-art equipment _____ I spoke **of** to you.
 This is the state-of-the-art equipment _____ I spoke **of** to you.
 This is the state-of-the-art equipment I spoke **of** to you. ()

5) [전치사+whom], [전치사+which]는 비제한적 용법에서 더 많이 쓰인다.

(ex.) Fortunately we had a map, **without which** we would have gotten lost.

This is the state-of-the-art equipment **of** I spoke to you. ()

☞ 정리하면 ① 비제한적 용법, ② 관계대명사 앞에 전치사가 있을 때 에는 **that**으로 못 바꾸며 생략도 못 한다.

◇ 관계대명사 **주격**의 생략 (덜 중요하다)

① 관계대명사가 관계절 속에서 **보어**인 경우.

(ex.) She is not the woman she used to be.

② 주절이 There is, Here is로 시작하거나, It is~that 강조구문에서

(ex.) **There is** no girl in the class can solve this problem.

It was you sent him to school.

Who was it told you the matter?

③ 관계절이 there is 구문일 때.

(ex.) This is the most beautiful flower **there is** in my garden.

He is one of the greatest scholars **there are** in the world.

관계대명사절의 축약(Reduction)

◇ 관계대명사 생략에서는 관계대명사가 생략되어도 형용사‘절’은 그대로 있다. 이와 달리 관계대명사절의 ‘축약’이란 관계대명사절이 **분사구**로 바뀌는 것을 말한다. 즉 형용사‘절’이 형용사‘구’로 축약되는 것이다.

◇ **주격** 관계대명사가 이끄는 형용사절은, 간결하고 경제적인 표현을 구사하기 위해 분사구(=형용사구)로 항상 축약이 가능하다. **반드시 주격 관계대명사로 시작되는 절이어야 함**을 잊지 말 것! 형용사절의 축약법은 다음의 두 가지가 있다.

<1> **be 동사를 포함**하고 있는 형용사절일 때 : [주격관계대명사+be]를 함께 생략

- The man who is playing the violin is my best friend. (clause)
⇒ The man **playing the violin** is my best friend. (phrase)
- Mary applied for a job that was advertised in the paper. (clause)
⇒ Mary applied for a job **advertised in the paper**. (phrase)
- They were faced with valleys which were almost impossible to pass. (clause)
⇒ They were faced with valleys **almost impossible to pass**. (phrase)
- The children that are on the bus are going to visit the museum. (clause)
⇒ The children **on the bus** are going to visit the museum. (phrase)

<2> **be 동사가 없는** 형용사절일 때 : 주격관계대명사를 생략하고 동사를 -ing로 바꾼다.

- People who lives in glass houses should not throw stones. (clause)
⇒ People **living** in glass houses should not throw stones. (phrase)
- Anyone who wants to get the news can listen to the message. (clause)
⇒ Anyone **wanting** to get the news can listen to the message. (phrase)

※ 비제한적 용법에도 동일하게 적용된다.

- Titanic, which is said to have cost at least \$200 million to make, is one of the highest-grossing movies of all time.
- His alphabet, which consists of 85 sounds, was an important invention for his people.

관계대명사 소유격 whose

◇ who의 소유격이 whose인 것은 분명하다.

(ex.) The man **whose** name is synonymous with photography has fewer photographs taken of him than many other outstanding leaders of his time.

Mary, **whose** boyfriend didn't turn up, ended up having lunch with her sister.

◇ 문제는 which의 소유격이 없다는 것에 있다. 굳이 소유격 관계대명사를 써야 한다면 who의 소유격 whose를 빌려 쓴다.

(ex.) We have a Spanish style house. (+) I pay **its** mortgage.

⇒ We have a Spanish style house _____ mortgage I pay.

▶ its mortgage = the mortgage of the house 이므로, 다음과 같이 바꿀 수도 있다.

(ex.) We have a Spanish style house. (+) I pay the mortgage of the house.

⇒ We have a Spanish style house, the mortgage _____ I pay.

☞ 이때 of which는 [전치사+which]의 한 형태라고 볼 수 있으며, 이러한 [명사+of which] 형태는 보통 비제한적 용법으로 쓰인다.

▶ 연습 : 다음 두 문장을 관계대명사를 이용하여 한 문장으로 만들어라.

- In astronomy, the term orbit refers to the path of any object. Its motion is controlled by the gravitational pull of another object.

⇒

⇒

◇ 하지만 which의 소유격으로서 whose를 쓰는 것은 구어체에서는 피하는 것이 좋다. **인칭대명사**로 표현하는 것이 더 적절하다.

관계대명사의 일치

◇ 선행사가 될 수 있는 명사(혹은 대명사)가 여러 개가 있을 때, 문맥에 맞는 선행사를 골라 낼 수 있어야 한다.

(ex.) What was the name of the man (who, which, that) lent you the money?

What is the name of the man (who, which, that) sounds strange?

◇ 관계대명사가 주격일 때, 관계대명사가 가리키는 선행사를 잘 찾을 수 있어야 관계절의 동사를 올바르게 표현할 수 있다.

(ex.) Here are snapshots of the woman that (was, were) my great-grandmother.

Here are snapshots of the woman that (is, are) ready to be used by new subscriptions.

관계대명사절 내의 삽입

◇ 의문사절과 마찬가지로, 관계대명사절 내에서도 [주어+동사]의 삽입(Insertion)이 발생한다.

◇ 기본 형태 : 관계사(S) + S + V + 관계절의 동사(V)

⑤로 잘 쓰이는 동사

think, believe, suppose, guess, imagine / say / know / hope 등

▶ 다음 두 문장을 관계대명사를 이용하여 한 문장으로 만들어라.

- She was a teacher. I thought she was not confident in her ability.

→

- Mt. Everest is beautiful. I know it is the tallest mountain in the world

→

- John is now majoring in engineering in college. I remember he was good in math.

→

☞ 이와 같이 **종속절(that절)의 주어**가 관계대명사로 바뀔 때, 관계절 내 [주어+동사] 삽입이 발생한다. 다음 두 문장의 차이를 비교해 보라.

▶ 다음 빈칸에 적절한 단어를 넣어라.

- I gave some money to the boys _____. I thought **were** hungry.

- I gave some money to the boys _____. I thought **to be** hungry.

- He narrowed the field of applicants to the three _____ he thought _____ best qualified for the position because of training and experience.

유사 *Quasi* 관계대명사

◇ as, than, but은 원래 접속사지만, 문장 안에서 대명사 역할을 겸하는 경우가 있다. 따라서

이 경우 관계대명사로 분류할 수밖에 없게 되는데, 이것을 ‘유사관계대명사’라고 부른다.

<1> as

▶ such ~ as, as ~ as, the same ~ as 등의 형식으로 쓰인다.

- Read only **such** books **as** are worth reading.
- We are given **as** much food **as** we can barely live on.
- This is **the same** wallet **as** I bought in London.⁶⁾

▶ 절을 가리키는 as : _____와 비슷한 기능

(ex.) He went out for a walk alone, **as** was usual with him.

Janet understands the value of talking, **as** her work shows.

(cf.) 이 용법의 as는, 접속사 as와 잘 구별해야 한다.

He may sleep comfortably today, **as** he finished his task.

※ as가 이렇듯 절을 가리킬 때, **as 절 전체가 선행사절보다 앞에 오는** 경우가 많다.

(ex.) **As is the custom with** custom-made pieces, shoppers can expect to wait four to six weeks for a sofa.

As is often the case with geniuses, he often forgets the day of the month.

6) the same 뒤에 반드시 as가 오는 것이 아니다. 어떤 관계대명사든지 올 수 있다.

(ex.) This is the same guy **who** said Iraq has weapons of mass destruction.

<2> than

: than 은 앞에 **비교급**이 온다.

(ex.) Her services are **more** valuable **than** many people supposed.

Her services are **more** valuable **than** was supposed.

The next war will be **more** cruel **than** we can imagine.

The next war will be **more** cruel **than** can be imagined.

※ than이 전치사로도 쓰일 수 있는 점을 조심하라.

(cf.) He is a novelist **than** whom none is **better**.

← He is a novelist. (+) _____

☞ 다음 문장을 해석해 보라.

The ancient philosophers, Chinese, Hindoo, Persian, and Greek, were a class **than** which none has been poorer in outward riches, none richer inward.

<3> but = that(who, which) + not

① 반드시 앞에 **no, hardly, scarcely, never, few, little** 등 부정어가 온다.

② **but 자체가 부정어**이다. 관계대명사 but 절에는 부정어를 추가하면 안 된다.

③ 결국 **이중부정 구문**이 생기므로, 강한 긍정의 의미를 띠게 된다.

(ex.) There is **no** rule **but** has exceptions.

= There is no rule _____ has _____ exceptions.

= There is no rule _____ _____ have exceptions.

= _____ rule has some exceptions.

None came to her house **but** was treated well.

= _____ who came to her house was treated well.

= _____ came to her house was treated well.

관계부사와 관계대명사의 관계

◇ 선행사가 '시간'이라고 when이 오고, 선행사가 '장소'라고 where가 오는 것이 아니다.

(ex.) Suppose you attend **a party** _____ you've been looking forward to.

Suppose you attend **a party** _____ there are several people you know well.

9/11/2001: That was **the day** _____ changed USA.

We should brace the world for **the day** _____ the oil runs out.

◇ 관계부사가 성립하기 위한 요건 : 두 가지를 모두 충족해야 한다.

① 선행사가 「시간」, 「장소」, 「reason」이고

② 관계절의 연결어가 「**전치사+which**」로 표현될 때

☞ 그 「**전치사+which**」를 관계부사로 바꿀 수 있다.

<1> WHEN = 시간선행사 + _____

① That was the last time. / I saw her **at that time**.

➡ That was the last time _____ I saw her.

➡ That was the last time _____ I saw her.

② Do you remember the day? / We first met **on that day**.

➡ Do you remember the day _____ we first met?

➡ Do you remember the day _____ we first met?

③ 1945 was the year. / World War II ended **in that year**.

➡ 1945 was the year _____ World War II ended.

➡ 1945 was the year _____ World War II ended.

<2> WHERE = 장소선행사 + _____

① Is there a bus stop? / I can get on the bus at that bus stop.

➡ Is there a bus stop _____ I can get on the bus?

➡ Is there a bus stop _____ I can get on the bus?

② This is the Abbey Road. / My wife and I used to roam on that street.

➡ This is the Abbey Road _____ my wife and I used to roam.

➡ This is the Abbey Road _____ my wife and I used to roam.

③ I recently went back to the town. / I was born in that town.

➡ I recently went back to the town _____ I was born.

➡ I recently went back to the town _____ I was born.

<3> WHY = the reason + _____

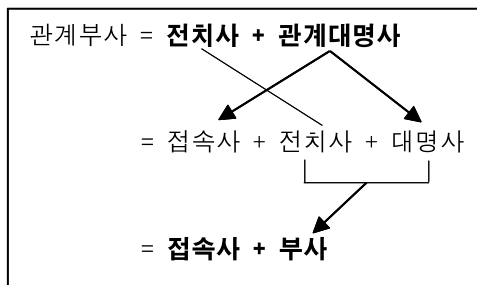
: Tell me the reason. / You have refused his proposal for that reason.

➡ Tell me the reason _____ you have refused his proposal.

➡ Tell me the reason _____ you have refused his proposal.

관계부사의 구조

※



◇ 제한적, 비제한적 용법에 관계없이 : 관계부사의 기본 정의에 따라 [전치사+관계대명사] 형태로 풀어쓰는 것이 가능하다.

(ex.) The office is the place **where** you waste most of your life.

= The office is the place _____ you waste most of your life.

= The office is the place you waste most of your life _____.

◇ 비제한적 용법에서만가 : 비제한적 용법으로 쓰인 관계대명사를 [접속사+대명사]로 풀어쓸

7) why는 비제한적 용법으로 쓰일 수 없다.

수 있었던 것처럼, 비제한적 용법으로 쓰인 관계부사는 [접속사+부사]로 풀어쓸 수 있다.

(ex.) I have recently visited Paris, Texas, _____ I was born.

= I have recently visited Paris, Texas, _____ I was born.

= I have recently visited Paris, Texas, _____ I was born _____.

(ex.) I began talking with Dr. Brown. But I heard a strange noise at that moment.

= I began talking with Dr. Brown, _____ I heard a strange noise.

= I began talking with Dr. Brown, _____ I heard a strange noise.

관계부사의 대응어 및 생략

- ◇ ‘제한적’ 용법에서 관계부사 when, why는 모두 **that** 을 대응어로 하거나 생략할 수 있다.
이로써 that은 관계대명사뿐만 아니라 관계부사의 대응어로도 쓰이는 것이 확인되었다. 또한 that은 ‘비제한적’ 용법에서는 두 경우 모두 쓰일 수 없다는 것도 확인되었다.

(ex.) I haven't seen them since the year **when** they got married.

= I haven't seen them since the year _____ they got married.

= I haven't seen them since the year they got married. (생략)

(ex.) The reason **why** I'm calling you is to invite you to a party.

= The reason _____ I'm calling you is to invite you to a party.

= The reason I'm calling you is to invite you to a party. (생략)

※ how는 형용사절을 만들 수 없다. 하지만 how의 대용어인 that을 통해서 형용사절을 만들 수 있다. 즉 that은 방법, 방식의 의미를 가진 관계부사로도 쓰인다. 이 that도 생략 가능하다. 즉 how는 the way how를 못 쓰는 것을 제외하고는 when, why와 대용어, 생략 등에서 똑같다.

(ex.) That's **the way how** the world goes around. ()

= That's **the way that** the world goes around. ()

= That's **the way in which** the world goes around. () - formal

= That's **the way** the world goes around. ()

= That's **how** the world goes around. ()

◇ where는 다른 관계부사와 다르다. **where는 that으로 바꿀 수 없으며 생략할 수도 없다.** where의 경우 굳이 that으로 바꾸고 싶다면, [that ~ 전치사]의 형태로 전환할 수 있을 뿐이다. 이 때 that은 당연히 _____와 같은 것으로서 _____이다.

(ex.) Do you know the name of the hotel **where** John is staying? ()

Do you know the name of the hotel **that** John is staying? ()

Do you know the name of the hotel John is staying? ()

Do you know the name of the hotel **at which** John is staying? () - formal

Do you know the name of the hotel **which** John is staying **at**? ()

Do you know the name of the hotel **that** John is staying **at**? ()

Do you know the name of the hotel John is staying **at**? ()

선행사의 생략과 명사절로의 전환

◇ 제한적 용법의 관계부사가 쓰일 때 그 선행사가 기본적인 것이라면, 즉 when 앞의 **the time / the day / the year**, where 앞의 **the place**, why 앞의 **the reason** 등은 생략해도 의미의 변화가 없다. 이렇게 선행사가 생략될 경우, 관계부사절이 생략된 선행사(=명사)의 역할도 해야 하므로 관계부사절은 **명사절**로 변하며, 결국 의문부사절과 같은 기능을 하게 된다.

(ex.) World War I began in 1914; 1917 was **the year** when the US joined the fighting.
= World War I began in 1914; 1917 was when the US joined the fighting.

This is **the place** where I met Mary for the first time.
= This is where I met Mary for the first time.

That's **the reason** why you go away, I know.
= That's why you go away, I know.

■ **Quiz** : 다음 문장의 뜻이 같도록 빈칸을 완성하라.

- ① Do you remember **the day when** we first met?
= Do you remember the day _____ we first met?
= Do you remember the day _____ we first met?
= Do you remember _____ we first met?
= Do you remember _____ we first met?

② I would like to live in **the place where** there is plenty of sunshine.

= I would like to live in the place _____ there is plenty of sunshine.

= I would like to live in the place _____ there is plenty of sunshine in.

= I would like to live in _____ there is plenty of sunshine in.

= I would like to live in _____ there is plenty of sunshine.

③ That's **the reason why** he didn't come to the banquet.

= That's the reason _____ he didn't come to the banquet.

= That's the reason _____ he didn't come to the banquet.

= That's _____ he didn't come to the banquet.

= That's _____ he didn't come to the banquet.

Exercises

※ 다음 밑줄에 어법상 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. The smallest particle of an element _____ is an atom.

- ① can exist ② it can exist
③ that can exist ④ that it can exist

2. Of the twenty amino acids _____ make up protein, ten are considered essential.

- ① and ② they ③ who ④ which

3. In astronomy, the term orbit refers specifically to the path of any object _____ motion is controlled by the gravitational pull of another object.

- ① which ② what ③ whose ④ its

4. The human circulatory system consists of the heart and the system of blood vessels _____ blood throughout the body.

- ① that transport ② when transported
③ which transportation ④ transport that

5. Monkeys communicate through body postures, gestures, and vocalizations, _____ require intelligence to be interpreted.

- | | |
|--------|----------------|
| ① all | ② all of which |
| ③ they | ④ who |

6. The outermost layer of the solar atmosphere is the corona, _____ thin hydrogen gas at high temperature.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| ① which consists of | ② which consisting of |
| ③ consists of | ④ and consisting of |

7. Seismic waves cause vibrations at points _____ the Earth's surface.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| ① which they reach | ② at which reaching them |
| ③ at which they reach | ④ where do they reach |

8. Many bacteria exist in a symbiotic condition _____ as partners with other organisms.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ① they function in which | ② which it function in them |
| ③ in which their function | ④ in which they function |

9. Petroleum some people _____ black gold is one of the most valuable resources in the world today.

- ① refer to as ② refer to it as
③ its reference as ④ who refer to it as

10. An amphibian must spend part of its life cycle in the water _____.

- ① which its eggs are laid and fertilized
② its eggs are laid and fertilized there
③ where its eggs are laid and fertilized
④ where are its eggs laid and fertilized

11. Lichens are hardy organisms found in hostile environments _____ few other organisms can survive.

- ① that where ② which
③ where ④ that

12. Joints are the places _____ two or more bones meet in the skeleton of the body.

- ① which ② at which
③ where do ④ what

13. Using only 20 different amino acids, a cell constructs thousands of different proteins, _____ has a highly specialized role in the cell.

- ① who ② whose ③ which ④ each of which

14. Scientists often divide animals into various groups based on certain similarities the animals _____.

- ① share ② to share ③ sharing ④ are shared

15. Chemotherapy is aimed at killing the adult worms, which, if undisturbed, _____ for 20 years and continue to cause damage.

- ① can ② can live ③ living ④ to live

16. During the American Revolution, women water carriers, _____ plenty of opportunity to observe the firing of cannons, could replace a wounded comrade.

- ① had ② whom they have
③ who had ④ whose had

17. Small hot peppers were introduced into Europe, _____ became popular before gaining widespread acceptance in the United States.

- ① where they ② where
③ which they ④ at which

18. All _____ to participate in BMX is a bicycle with wheels that are a maximum of 20 inches.

- ① a person needs ② need
③ a person needing ④ that needs

19. As an art, literature is the organization of words, _____ elevates and transforms experiences in society as a continuing symbolic criticism of values.

- ① through which ② through it
③ through which it ④ which through

20. Were I wealthy, _____ I'm not, I would still go to work every day.

- ① so ② what ③ which ④ while

21. He was a foreigner, _____ they perceived from his accent.

- ① what ② as ③ because ④ so

22. There is no one _____ knows that the earth is round.

- ① as ② but ③ who ④ that

※ 다음 문장을 읽고 어법상 어긋난 부분을 찾아서 옳게 고치시오.

23. Olives are cultivated chiefly for their oil, that is used in cooking.

24. Woods are classified as softwood or hardwood, depending on the tree from what they come.
25. In the United States the cabinet consists of the president's advisers, each of which is a department head.
26. Uranium, the natural resource which nuclear power is based, occurs in scattered deposits throughout the world.
27. In astronomy, the term orbit refers specifically to the path of any object that motion is controlled by the gravitational pull of another object.
28. Carbohydrates are made during photosynthesis, the process whose green plants make food.
29. There are thousands of kinds of bacteria, which most are harmless to human beings.