

## chapter 7 능동태와 수동태

★ 기본적으로 능동태와 수동태를 똑바로 이해하기 위해서는 앞에서 배웠던 자동사와 타동사에 대한 이해가 완벽히 이해되어야 합니다!! 다시 한 번 복습해볼까요?

### 1. 3형식 문장의 수동태 전환

- (1) 능동태의 목적어가 수동태의 주어
- (2) 수동태의 be동사는 주어의 수와 문장의 시제를 반드시 생각!!
- (3) 능동태의 주어는 by + 목적격으로 바꾸고 문장 뒤로!!  
-> 주어와 동사, 목적어를 제외한 나머지는 그대로 내려온다는 점이 중요

### 2. 시제에 따른 수동태 문장 변환

과거

Lily wrote the letters.

The letters were written by Lily.

현재

Lily writes the letters.

The letters are written by Lily.

미래

Lily will write the letter.

The letter will be written by Lily.

### 현재완료

Lily has written the letters.

The letters have been written by Lily.

### 진행형

Lily is writing the letters.

The letters are being written by Lily.

3. 수동태가 될 수 없는 동사(자동사)

remain, result from, result in, happen, occur, arrive, appear, disappear, consist, belong  
등

4. 타동사이면서 수동태가 불가능한 동사(의미 때문에 그러한 경우가 많음)

resemble, lack, cost, have, let 등

5. 숙어적인 표현의 수동태들

be surprised at  
be satisfied with  
be covered with  
be pleased with  
be interested in

be known for  
be known to  
be known as

6. 부정문의 수동태

Lily didn't write the letter.  
The letter was not written by Lily.

7. 의문문의 수동태

(1) 의문사가 있는 경우

Who wrote the letter?  
By whom was the letter written?

(2) 의문사가 없는 경우

Did Lily write the letter?  
Was the letter written by Lily?

★ 수여동사에 대한 개념 설명(문장 전환 시 전치사 to, for, of에 대한 설명)

8. 4형식의 수동태(수여동사)

(1) I gave Lily the ring.

Lily was given the ring by me.

The ring was given to Lily by me.

(2) 3형식으로 바꿀 시 for를 쓰는 동사는 간접목적어를 주어로 사용하지 않습니다.

I made him toys.

Toys were made for him by me.

He was made toys by me. -> 틀린 문장

9. 지각동사 및 사역동사의 수동태

(1) We saw Lily enter the room.

(2) We saw Lily entering the room.

(3) I made Lily work hard.

### 고난이도 구문 도전하기

1. This is very different from the case of someone who suppresses emotions such as anger out of a feeling that they need to present a facade of self-control, or out of fear of what others may think. (2013년 대수능 23번 문제)
  
2. The appeal to a genetic change driving evolution gets gene-culture co-evolution backwards : it is a top-down explanation for a bottom-up process. (2013년 대수능 27번 문제)
  
3. Agreeing on international taxes on emissions was notoriously hard, as we already know that the European Union has experienced terrible difficulties in trying to regularize the complex and myriad differences in its members' sales taxes. (2013년 대수능 40번 문제)
  
4. Therefore, to apologize sincerely we must first listen attentively to how the other person really feels about what happened—not simply assert what we think happened. (2013년 대수능 41번 문제)
  
5. Making better decisions when picking out jams or bottles of wine is best done with the emotional brain, which generates its verdict automatically. (2013년 대수능 42번 문제)
  
6. If strong bonds make even a single dissent less likely, the performance of groups and institutions will be impaired. (2011년 대수능 22번 문제)
  
7. In a classic set of studies over a ten-year period, biologist Gerald Wilkinson found that, when vampire bats return to their communal nests from a successful night's foraging, they frequently vomit blood and share it with other nest-mates, including even non-relatives. (2011년 대수능 24번 문제)
  
8. So far as you are wholly concentrated on bringing about a certain result, clearly the quicker and easier it is brought about the better. (2011년 대수능 26번 문제)
  
9. For a child, it could be placing with trembling fingers the last block on a tower she has built, higher than any she has built so far. (2011년 대수능 31번 문제)
  
10. The effect was clearly due to the social anxiety they experienced immediately before and after having to introduce themselves to the entire group. (2011년 대수능 41번 문제)

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어법 문제 도전하기

1. Another girl mentioned that girls "were not supposed to speak unless speaking to."  
(2012년 7월 교육청 모의고사)
2. Without that training, the very threat of critical feedback often leads us to (practice/be practiced) destructive, maladaptive behaviors that negatively affect not only our work but the overall health of our organizations. (2011년 4월 교육청 모의고사)
3. (Asked/Asking) to recall what they had read, they remembered the description as being more positive than it was. (2011년 6월 평가원 모의고사)
4. We are trapping deep in a paradox : deciding on the best course of action, then doing something else. (2011년 대수능 6월 평가원 모의고사)
5. Only then can social policies be considering key factors of production, beyond their role as instruments of social protection. (2011년 10월 교육청 모의고사)
6. At the Conference, the children (attended/attending) educational sessions, taking field trips to museums and listening to presentations from other children. (2006년 3월 교육청 모의고사)
7. (Grabbing/Grabbed) his board, he ran into the waves. (2006년 4월 교육청 모의고사)
8. In Kenya's Samburu National Reserve, two methods were used to finding out what tempts elephants to wander out of their protected habitat. (2006년 4월 교육청 모의고사)
9. (Realizing/Realized) some environmental crises, South Korea is getting serious about recycling. (2006년 5월 교육청 모의고사)
10. So the government launched a campaign to get fastfood restaurants (recycle/to recycle) 90% of their waste. (2006년 5월 교육청 모의고사)

※ 네이버에 “을목영어”를 치시면 총 1장 - 8장 까지 있는 고품질 무료 강의를 들으실 수 있습니다. 현재 문법 무료 강의는 순차적으로 업데이트되고 있습니다.^^

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