

H&H 영문법

수능해석을 위한 최소한의 영문법

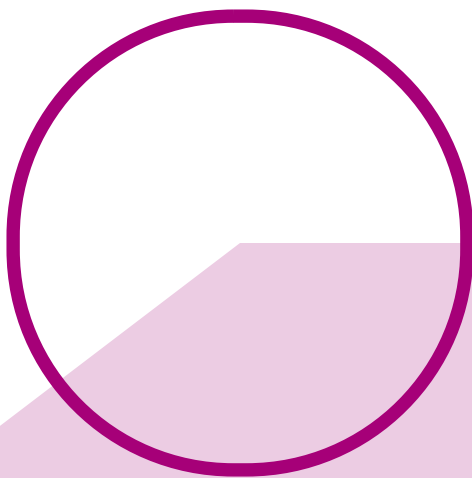


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1.

영어 문장의 5형식 (기초)

1.1. 1형식: S + V (주어 + 동사)

1.1.1. 개념

- 주어와 동사만으로 문장이 완성
- 동사는 완전자동사 (목적어 불필요)
- 수식어(부사/전치사구)가 올 수 있으나 필수 요소는 아님

1.1.2. 주요 동사

- exist, happen, occur, arise, appear, disappear
- arrive, come, go, leave, remain, stay
- live, die, sleep, work, rise, fall
- laugh, smile, cry, run, walk, swim

1.1.3. 연습문장 (수능 수준)

1. Technology evolves rapidly in modern society.
 2. The industrial revolution occurred in the late 18th century.
 3. Cultural diversity exists in most metropolitan areas.
 4. Many species disappeared during the ice age.
 5. New challenges arise in the digital economy.
 6. The concept of sustainability has emerged recently.
 7. Traditional values remain in rural communities.
 8. Economic inequality persists despite various policies.
 9. Social movements flourished during the 1960s.
 10. The debate continues among scholars.
 11. Human consciousness functions in complex ways.
 12. Climate patterns shift over long periods.
 13. Innovation thrives in competitive markets.
 14. Ancient civilizations collapsed for various reasons.
 15. Neurons communicate through electrical signals.
 16. The phenomenon appears in different contexts.
 17. Democracy spreads across developing nations.
 18. Languages evolve through cultural exchange.
 19. Creativity flourishes in diverse environments.
 20. The trend reversed in the following decade.
 21. Conflicts arise from misunderstanding.
 22. The population grows exponentially in urban areas.
 23. Consciousness emerges from neural activity.
 24. The movement originated in Europe.
 25. Cultural norms vary across societies.
-

1.2. 2형식: S + V + C (주어 + 동사 + 보어)

1.2.1. 개념

- 주어 = 보어 (주격보어)
- 동사는 불완전자동사 (보어 필요)
- 보어: 명사 또는 형용사

1.2.2. 주요 동사

be동사: am, are, is, was, were 감각동사: look, sound, smell, taste, feel 상태동사: seem, appear, remain, stay, keep 변화동사: become, get, grow, turn, go, come

1.2.3. 연습문장 (수능 수준)

1. The assumption proved incorrect after further research.
2. Traditional education systems seem outdated in the digital age.
3. This approach appears effective for language acquisition.
4. The hypothesis remains controversial among scientists.
5. Cultural identity becomes more complex in globalized societies.
6. The results turned out unexpected despite predictions.
7. Economic policies often prove insufficient for inequality.
8. The situation grew worse over time.
9. Social media has become essential for communication.
10. The theory sounds plausible but lacks empirical evidence.
11. This phenomenon seems universal across cultures.
12. The concept appears simple yet profound.
13. Their interpretation remained consistent throughout the study.
14. The evidence looks compelling at first glance.
15. This solution seems viable for environmental problems.
16. The atmosphere turned hostile during the debate.
17. The argument appears valid from this perspective.
18. Technological progress has become inevitable.
19. The findings proved significant for future research.
20. This assumption seems reasonable given the context.
21. The relationship between variables remains unclear.
22. The proposal sounds ambitious but achievable.
23. Traditional values appear incompatible with modern lifestyles.
24. The correlation proved stronger than expected.
25. This framework seems applicable to various contexts.

1.3. 3형식: S + V + O (주어 + 동사 + 목적어)

1.3.1. 개념

- 동사의 동작이 목적어에게 미침

- 동사는 완전타동사
- 목적어: 명사 또는 명사 상당어구

1.3.2. 주요 동사

- have, make, take, give, get, find
- create, develop, produce, generate
- affect, influence, impact
- require, need, demand
- achieve, accomplish, attain
- understand, recognize, realize

1.3.3. 연습문장 (수능 수준)

1. Technology has transformed our daily lives significantly.
 2. Researchers conducted extensive experiments on cognitive behavior.
 3. Modern society emphasizes individual achievement over collective success.
 4. The study examines the relationship between poverty and education.
 5. Scientists have discovered new evidence for climate change.
 6. Cultural differences influence communication patterns.
 7. The government implemented comprehensive welfare policies.
 8. Educators recognize the importance of critical thinking skills.
 9. The theory explains various psychological phenomena.
 10. Innovation requires substantial investment and resources.
 11. The article analyzes contemporary social issues.
 12. Companies pursue sustainable business practices.
 13. The research demonstrates significant correlation between variables.
 14. Globalization has accelerated cultural exchange.
 15. Students develop analytical skills through practice.
 16. The experiment confirmed the initial hypothesis.
 17. Technology generates both opportunities and challenges.
 18. The author explores complex philosophical questions.
 19. Historians interpret historical events from different perspectives.
 20. The policy addresses fundamental economic problems.
 21. Scientists investigate the underlying mechanisms of diseases.
 22. The data supports the proposed theory.
 23. Educators promote collaborative learning environments.
 24. The study reveals unexpected patterns in behavior.
 25. Consumers demand greater transparency from corporations.
-
-

2. 구 구조의 핵심어(Head) 학습 자료 (심화)

2.1. 📖 핵심어(Head)란?

2.1.1. 기본 개념

Head(핵심어, 중심어)는 구(**phrase**) 안에서 그 구의 의미와 문법적 특성을 결정하는 핵심 단어입니다.

핵심 원리:

- 의미의 중심: **Head**가 구 전체의 기본 의미를 결정
 - 문법적 특성 계승: 구 전체가 **head**의 품사를 따름
 - 필수 요소: **Head**는 생략 불가능, 수식어는 생략 가능
-

2.2. 📖 각 구(**Phrase**)의 **Head** - 기초부터 심화까지

2.2.1. 명사구 (Noun Phrase, NP)

Head = 명사

구조: (한정사) + (전치형용사) + 명사 + (후치수식어: 전치사구/관계절/분사구/동격절)

2.2.1.1 기초 예시:

- the *book* → head: book
- a very interesting *story* → head: story
- beautiful *flowers* → head: flowers

2.2.1.2 중급 예시:

- the *students* in my class → head: students
- all the extremely talented young *musicians* → head: musicians
- those three beautiful old wooden *chairs* → head: chairs
- my best friend's younger *sister* → head: sister

2.2.1.3 고급 예시:

- the very first comprehensive *report* submitted by the research team last month → head: report
- every single incredibly detailed *analysis* of the economic data collected during the pandemic → head: analysis
- the most outstanding academic *achievements* ever recorded in the history of this institution → head: achievements
- a series of highly controversial political *decisions* made by the government officials → head: decisions

2.2.1.4 최고난이도 예시:

- the complete and utter *destruction* of all the historical buildings that had been standing for centuries in the old city center → head: destruction
- the internationally recognized *expert* on medieval European history who has published over fifty books → head: expert

- all those extremely complicated mathematical *equations* that nobody in the entire department could solve → head: equations

2.2.2. 동사구 (Verb Phrase, VP)

Head = 동사

구조: (조동사) + (부사) + 본동사 + (목적어/보어) + (부사구)

2.2.2.1 기초 예시:

- quickly *ran* → head: ran
- *loves* music → head: loves
- will *go* → head: go

2.2.2.2 중급 예시:

- has been *studying* English → head: studying
- will have been *working* here → head: working
- should have *finished* the project → head: finished
- might be *considering* the proposal → head: considering

2.2.2.3 고급 예시:

- has always been completely *dedicated* to his research → head: dedicated
- would have been thoroughly *investigated* by the authorities → head: investigated
- must have been constantly *reminded* of the deadline → head: reminded
- could have been more carefully *examined* before submission → head: examined

2.2.2.4 최고난이도 예시:

- have been always *made* on himself by the most critical reviewers → head: made
- should have been being more seriously *considered* by all the committee members → head: considered
- would never have been so thoroughly *analyzed* in such great detail by anyone else → head: analyzed
- might have been continuously *questioned* throughout the entire investigation process → head: questioned
- has been consistently being *challenged* by numerous scholars across multiple disciplines → head: challenged
- could have been repeatedly *mentioned* in all the previous discussions without any resolution → head: mentioned

2.2.3. 형용사구 (Adjective Phrase, AdjP)

Head = 형용사

구조: (부사) + 형용사 + (보어: 전치사구/to부정사/that절)

2.2.3.1 기초 예시:

- very *happy* → head: happy
- extremely *difficult* → head: difficult
- so *beautiful* → head: beautiful

2.2.3.2 중급 예시:

- *proud* of her achievement → head: proud
- extremely *difficult* to solve → head: difficult
- quite *similar* to the previous version → head: similar
- *aware* of the consequences → head: aware

2.2.3.3 고급 예시:

- incredibly *satisfied* with all the results obtained → head: satisfied
- completely *different* from anything we had seen before → head: different
- absolutely *certain* that the decision was correct → head: certain
- thoroughly *convinced* of the necessity for change → head: convinced

2.2.3.4 최고난이도 예시:

- totally and utterly *incapable* of understanding the complex philosophical arguments presented → head: incapable
- completely *unaware* of all the serious consequences that might follow from such hasty decisions → head: unaware
- absolutely *confident* that every single detail had been meticulously checked by the team → head: confident
- fully *prepared* for whatever challenges might arise during the implementation phase → head: prepared
- entirely *responsible* for all the mistakes that had been made throughout the entire project → head: responsible

2.2.4. 부사구 (Adverb Phrase, AdvP)

Head = 부사

구조: (부사) + 부사 + (비교구)

2.2.4.1 기초 예시:

- very *quickly* → head: quickly
- extremely *well* → head: well
- quite *slowly* → head: slowly

2.2.4.2 중급 예시:

- so *carefully* → head: carefully
- far more *efficiently* → head: efficiently
- much more *rapidly* than expected → head: rapidly
- just as *beautifully* as before → head: beautifully

2.2.4.3 고급 예시:

- considerably more *effectively* than anyone anticipated → head: effectively
- far too *hastily* for such an important decision → head: hastily
- absolutely *perfectly* in every possible way → head: perfectly
- incredibly much more *thoroughly* than required → head: thoroughly

2.2.4.4 최고난이도 예시:

- significantly more *meticulously* than any of the previous researchers had ever done → head: meticulously
- entirely too *superficially* for such a complex and nuanced topic → head: superficially
- vastly more *comprehensively* than could have been reasonably expected → head: comprehensively
- extraordinarily much more *systematically* than had been originally planned → head: systematically

2.3.  **3. 연습 문제****2.3.1. 연습 1: Head 찾기 (기초)**

다음 구에서 head를 찾으세요.

1. the extremely tall building
 - 답:
2. will have been studying
 - 답:
3. incredibly intelligent
 - 답:
4. far more rapidly
 - 답:
5. my very best friend
 - 답:

정답:

1. building (명사구)
2. studying (동사구)
3. intelligent (형용사구)
4. rapidly (부사구)
5. friend (명사구)

2.3.2. 연습 2: 복잡한 구에서 Head 찾기 (중급)

구	구 유형	Head
the most comprehensive report ever written	should have been being considered	totally unaware of the situation
significantly more carefully than before	all those incredibly talented young musicians	would have been thoroughly investigated
completely different from the original	far too hastily for comfort	

정답:

구	구 유형	Head
the most comprehensive report ever written	명사구	report
should have been being considered	동사구	considered
totally unaware of the situation	형용사구	unaware
significantly more carefully than before	부사구	carefully
all those incredibly talented young musicians	명사구	musicians
would have been thoroughly investigated	동사구	investigated
completely different from the original	형용사구	different
far too hastily for comfort	부사구	hastily

2.3.3. 연습 3: 문장 속 복잡한 구 분석 (고급)

다음 문장에서 밑줄 친 구의 head를 찾고 구 유형을 쓰세요.

1. She reads *the most intellectually challenging books* available in the library.
 - 구 유형:
 - Head:
2. They *have been consistently working extremely hard* on this project for months.
 - 구 유형:
 - Head:
3. The results were *completely different from what we had originally expected*.
 - 구 유형:
 - Head:
4. He completed the task *far more efficiently than anyone had thought possible*.
 - 구 유형:
 - Head:
5. *All the outstanding students who had been selected for the program* received scholarships.
 - 구 유형:
 - Head:
6. The data *must have been carefully analyzed* by multiple independent researchers.
 - 구 유형:
 - Head:
7. She seemed *absolutely certain that her calculations were correct*.
 - 구 유형:
 - Head:
8. They responded *considerably more diplomatically than the situation required*.
 - 구 유형:
 - Head:

정답:

1. 명사구 / books
2. 동사구 / working
3. 형용사구 / different
4. 부사구 / efficiently
5. 명사구 / students
6. 동사구 / analyzed
7. 형용사구 / certain
8. 부사구 / diplomatically

2.3.4. 연습 4: 초고난이도 구 분석

다음 극도로 복잡한 구에서 head를 찾으세요.

1. *the complete and utter destruction of all the historical monuments that had been carefully preserved for over five centuries*
 - 구 유형:
 - Head:
2. *would never have been so comprehensively documented by any previous research team*
 - 구 유형:
 - Head:
3. *entirely too superficially for such an extraordinarily complex and multifaceted issue*
 - 구 유형:
 - Head:
4. *absolutely convinced that every single assumption underlying the theory was fundamentally flawed*
 - 구 유형:
 - Head:
5. *every single highly qualified candidate who had applied for the position through the official channels*
 - 구 유형:
 - Head:

정답:

1. 명사구 / destruction
2. 동사구 / documented
3. 부사구 / superficially
4. 형용사구 / convinced
5. 명사구 / candidate

2.3.5. 연습 5: 종합 배치 연습 (복잡한 문장)

다음 복잡한 문장들을 분석하세요. 각 문장에서 주요 구들을 찾고 head를 표시하세요.

문장 1: The extraordinarily talented young researcher has been consistently producing groundbreaking results.

- 명사구:
- 동사구:

- 명사구:
- 부사구:

문장 2: All the participants seemed completely satisfied with the thoroughly organized conference.

- 명사구 1:
- 동사구:
- 형용사구:
- 명사구 2:

문장 3: The proposal should have been more carefully examined by the independent review committee.

- 명사구 1:
- 동사구:
- 부사구:
- 명사구 2:

문장 4: Every single internationally recognized expert on climate change has been warning about the consequences.

- 명사구:
- 동사구:
- 명사구:

정답:

문장 1:

- 명사구 1: The extraordinarily talented young researcher (head: researcher)
- 동사구: has been consistently producing (head: producing)
- 명사구 2: groundbreaking results (head: results)
- 부사구: consistently (head: consistently)

문장 2:

- 명사구 1: All the participants (head: participants)
- 동사구: seemed (head: seemed)
- 형용사구: completely satisfied (head: satisfied)
- 명사구 2: the thoroughly organized conference (head: conference)

문장 3:

- 명사구 1: The proposal (head: proposal)
- 동사구: should have been examined (head: examined)
- 부사구: more carefully (head: carefully)
- 명사구 2: the independent review committee (head: committee)

문장 4:

- 명사구 1: Every single internationally recognized expert on climate change (head: expert)
 - 동사구: has been warning (head: warning)
 - 명사구 2: the consequences (head: consequences)
-

2.4. 극한 도전 문제

2.4.1. 도전 1: 초장문 복잡 구조 분석

문장: The most comprehensively detailed scientific report that had ever been published by the international research consortium should have been far more carefully reviewed by all the leading experts in the field before being submitted to the prestigious academic journal.

분석해야 할 모든 구:

1. 모든 명사구
2. 모든 동사구
3. 모든 형용사구
4. 모든 부사구

정답:

명사구들:

1. The most comprehensively detailed scientific report that had ever been published by the international research consortium (head: *report*)
2. the international research consortium (head: *consortium*)
3. all the leading experts in the field (head: *experts*)
4. the field (head: *field*)
5. the prestigious academic journal (head: *journal*)

동사구들:

1. should have been reviewed (head: *reviewed*)
2. had been published (head: *published*)
3. being submitted (head: *submitted*)

형용사구:

1. most comprehensively detailed (head: *detailed*)

부사구:

1. far more carefully (head: *carefully*)

2.4.2. 도전 2: 매우 긴 동사구 분석

다음 동사구들에서 head를 찾으세요:

1. might have been continuously being questioned by numerous independent investigators
 - Head:
2. should never have been so hastily implemented without proper consultation
 - Head:
3. would have been being more thoroughly examined had there been sufficient time
 - Head:
4. must have been repeatedly mentioned in all the previous committee meetings
 - Head:
5. could have been far more systematically organized from the very beginning
 - Head:

정답:

1. questioned
 2. implemented
 3. examined
 4. mentioned
 5. organized
-

2.4.3. 도전 3: 극도로 복잡한 명사구

다음 명사구에서 head를 찾으세요:

1. all those extremely complicated mathematical equations that nobody in the entire research department could possibly solve
 - Head:
2. the internationally recognized expert on medieval European history who has published over fifty comprehensive books
 - Head:
3. every single one of the most outstanding academic achievements ever recorded in the entire history of this prestigious institution
 - Head:
4. the complete and utter destruction of all the historically significant architectural monuments that had been standing for centuries
 - Head:

정답:

1. equations
 2. expert
 3. achievements
 4. destruction
-

2.5. 💡 Head 판별 최종 전략

2.5.1. 복잡한 구에서 Head 찾는 방법

1. 명사구:
 - “이것이 결국 무엇인가?”를 물어보세요
 - 모든 수식어를 제거해도 남는 핵심 명사
2. 동사구:
 - 조동사를 모두 제거하고 본동사를 찾으세요
 - “has been being made” → made가 head
 - 완료/진행/수동의 마지막 동사
3. 형용사구:
 - “어떤 상태?”를 나타내는 형용사
 - 수식 부사를 제거한 핵심 형용사
4. 부사구:
 - “어떻게?”를 나타내는 부사

- 정도 부사를 제거한 핵심 부사

2.5.2. 기억할 핵심

- 아무리 길고 복잡해도 *head*는 단 하나
- 구 전체의 품사 = *head*의 품사
- *head*만 남겨도 문법적으로 완전한 구

2.6. 🔥 최종 종합 테스트

다음 초복잡 문장을 완전히 분석하세요:

문장: All the most distinguished internationally recognized professors who had been teaching at the university for over three decades should have been far more thoroughly consulted before any of those incredibly significant policy changes were so hastily implemented by the inexperienced new administrative team.

찾아야 할 것:

1. 모든 명사구와 각각의 *head*
2. 모든 동사구와 각각의 *head*
3. 모든 형용사구와 각각의 *head*
4. 모든 부사구와 각각의 *head*

정답:

명사구:

1. All the most distinguished internationally recognized professors who had been teaching at the university for over three decades (head: *professors*)
2. the university (head: *university*)
3. three decades (head: *decades*)
4. any of those incredibly significant policy changes (head: *changes*)
5. the inexperienced new administrative team (head: *team*)

동사구:

1. should have been consulted (head: *consulted*)
2. had been teaching (head: *teaching*)
3. were implemented (head: *implemented*)

형용사구:

1. most distinguished (head: *distinguished*)
2. internationally recognized (head: *recognized*)
3. incredibly significant (head: *significant*)
4. inexperienced (head: *inexperienced*)

부사구:

1. far more thoroughly (head: *thoroughly*)
2. so hastily (head: *hastily*)

3.

주 문장에 대하여 (1)

3.1. 전치사 (Preposition)

3.1.1. 시간 전치사

- *at*: 특정 시각 (at 3 o'clock, at night)
- *on*: 특정 날짜/요일 (on Monday, on June 1st)
- *in*: 월/년/계절/긴 시간 (in 2024, in summer, in the morning)
- *for*: 기간 (for 3 years, for a long time)
- *during*: 하는 동안 (during the vacation)
- *by*: 까지 (완료 기한) (by tomorrow)
- *until/till*: 까지 (계속) (until midnight)
- *since*: 이래로 (since 2020)
- *before/after*: 전에/후에

3.1.2. 장소/방향 전치사

- *at*: 특정 지점 (at the station)
- *in*: 공간 안 (in the room, in Korea)
- *on*: 표면 위 (on the table, on the wall)
- *to*: 로 (방향) (go to school)
- *from*: 로부터 (from Seoul)
- *into*: 안으로 (into the building)
- *out of*: 밖으로
- *toward(s)*: 쪽으로
- *through*: 을 통과하여
- *across*: 을 가로질러
- *along*: 을 따라
- *beyond*: 너머에
- *between*: (둘) 사이에
- *among*: (셋 이상) 사이에

3.1.3. 원인/이유 전치사

- *because of*: 때문에
- *due to*: 때문에
- *owing to*: 때문에
- *thanks to*: 덕분에
- *on account of*: 때문에

3.1.4. 기타 중요 전치사

- *with*: 와 함께, 을 가지고
 - *without*: 없이
 - *by*: 에 의해, 로 (수단)
 - *for*: 을 위해, 동안
 - *about*: 에 관하여
 - *like*: 처럼
 - *as*: 로서
 - *despite/in spite of*: 에도 불구하고
 - *except*: 을 제외하고
 - *besides*: 외에도
-

4.

ㅈ문장에 대하여 (2)

4.1. 종속접속사 (Subordinate Conjunction)

4.1.1. 시간 부사절 접속사

- *when*: 할 때
- *while*: 하는 동안
- *as*: 할 때, 하면서
- *before*: 하기 전에
- *after*: 한 후에
- *until/till*: 할 때까지
- *since*: 한 이래로
- *as soon as*: 하자마자
- *once*: 일단 하면
- *whenever*: 할 때마다

4.1.2. 이유/원인 부사절 접속사

- *because*: 때문에
- *since*: 때문에 (이미 알려진 이유)
- *as*: 때문에
- *now that*: 이제 이므로

4.1.3. 조건 부사절 접속사

- *if*: 만약 라면
- *unless*: 하지 않는다면 (if not)
- *provided/providing (that)*: 라는 조건으로
- *as long as*: 하는 한
- *in case*: 할 경우에 대비하여

4.1.4. 양보 부사절 접속사

- *though/although*: 비록 이지만
- *even though/even if*: 비록 일지라도
- *while*: 이긴 하지만
- *whether*: 이든 아니든

4.1.5. 목적 부사절 접속사

- *so that*: 하기 위해서
- *in order that*: 하기 위해서

- (so) that may/can: 할 수 있도록

4.1.6. 결과 부사절 접속사

- so + 형/부 + that: 너무 해서 ...하다
- such + (a/an) + 명사 + that: 너무 해서 ...하다

4.1.7. 방법/양태 부사절 접속사

- as: 처럼, 하듯이
- as if/as though: 마치 인 것처럼

4.1.8. 비교 부사절 접속사

- as as: 만큼 ...한
 - than: 보다
 - the + 비교급, the + 비교급: 할수록 더 ...하다
-

5. 명사절 종속 접속사는 ㅈ문장이 아니다

5.0.1. 명사절 접속사

that: 라는 것 (명사절 유도)

- I think *that* he is right.

whether: 인지 아닌지

- I don't know *whether* he will come.

if: 인지 (명사절에서)

- Ask him *if* he is free.

의문사: who, what, when, where, why, how

- I know *what* you mean.
-

6.

등위접속사는 쉼표가 아니다

6.1. 등위접속사 (Coordinate Conjunction)

6.1.1. 기본 등위접속사 (FANBOYS)

- *for*: 이므로 (이유)
- *and*: 그리고 (나열, 추가)
- *nor*: 도 아니다 (부정 나열)
- *but*: 그러나 (대조)
- *or*: 또는 (선택)
- *yet*: 그러나 (대조)
- *so*: 그래서 (결과)

6.1.2. 상관 등위접속사

- *both A and B*: A와 B 둘 다
- *either A or B*: A 또는 B (둘 중 하나)
- *neither A nor B*: A도 B도 아닌
- *not only A but also B*: A뿐만 아니라 B도
- *not A but B*: A가 아니라 B

6.1.3. 등위접속부사 (접속부사)

등위접속사처럼 쓰이지만 문법적으로는 부사

추가/나열

- *however*: 그러나
- *therefore*: 그러므로
- *moreover*: 게다가
- *furthermore*: 더욱이
- *besides*: 게다가
- *in addition*: 추가로

대조

- *nevertheless*: 그럼에도 불구하고
- *nonetheless*: 그럼에도 불구하고
- *on the other hand*: 반면에

결과

- *thus*: 따라서
 - *consequently*: 결과적으로
 - *accordingly*: 따라서
-

6.2. 수능 독해를 위한 핵심 포인트

6.2.1. 전치사 vs 접속사 구별

전치사 뒤: 명사(구)

- despite *the rain* ✓
- despite *it rained* X

접속사 뒤: 주어+동사 (절)

- although *it rained* ✓
- although *the rain* X

6.2.2. 헷갈리기 쉬운 것들

전치사	접속사
despite	although/though
in spite of	although/though
because of	because
due to	since/as

6.2.3. 복합 관계사 (종속접속사 역할)

- *whatever*: 하는 것은 무엇이든
- *whoever*: 하는 사람은 누구든
- *whichever*: 하는 것은 어느 것이든
- *whenever*: 할 때는 언제든
- *wherever*: 하는 곳은 어디든
- *however*: 아무리 해도

수능 독해 **TIP**: 긴 문장에서 접속사를 먼저 찾아 문장 구조를 파악하고, 전치사구는 수식어로 처리하여 핵심 문장 구조를 단순화시키세요!

7.

영어 문장의 5형식 (심화)

7.1. 4형식: S + V + I.O + D.O (주어 + 동사 + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어)

7.1.1. 개념

- 누구에게(I.O) 무엇을(D.O) 주다/보이다
- 수여동사 사용
- 3형식으로 전환 가능: S + V + D.O + 전치사 + I.O

7.1.2. 주요 동사 & 전환

- give/offer/hand/pass (to)
- show/teach/tell (to)
- buy/cook/make/get/find (for)
- ask (of)

7.1.3. 연습문장 (수능 수준)

1. The teacher gave students clear instructions for the assignment.
2. Research offers society valuable insights into human behavior.
3. Technology provides users unprecedented access to information.
4. The study showed participants different visual stimuli.
5. Companies offer employees various professional development opportunities.
6. The article teaches readers effective communication strategies.
7. Parents pass children cultural values and traditions.
8. The program grants participants international experience.
9. Schools provide students comprehensive educational resources.
10. Experts give policymakers evidence-based recommendations.
11. The museum shows visitors rare historical artifacts.
12. Technology brings users both benefits and challenges.
13. The book offers readers diverse perspectives on society.
14. Universities provide students cutting-edge research facilities.
15. The policy gives citizens greater economic security.
16. Mentors teach apprentices essential professional skills.
17. The system grants users customizable options.
18. Libraries offer communities free educational resources.
19. The program teaches participants critical thinking methods.
20. Innovation brings society significant technological advances.
21. The workshop gave participants practical training.
22. Research shows scientists unexpected experimental results.
23. Education provides individuals opportunities for social mobility.
24. The initiative offers communities sustainable development solutions.
25. Technology grants researchers powerful analytical tools.

7.2. 5형식: S + V + O + O.C (주어 + 동사 + 목적어 + 목적격보어)

7.2.1. 개념

- 목적어 = 목적격보어 (O = O.C)
- 목적격보어: 명사 또는 형용사
- 불완전타동사 사용

7.2.2. 주요 동사

지명/선출: elect, choose, select, appoint, name, call 상태유지: keep, leave 인식: consider, think, believe, find, suppose 변화: make, turn, drive

7.2.3. 연습문장 (수능 수준)

1. Scholars consider this theory fundamental to modern psychology.
2. The committee elected her chairperson of the organization.
3. Research has made sustainable development a global priority.
4. People often find multitasking counterproductive.
5. Society considers education essential for economic growth.
6. The board appointed him director of the research institute.
7. Critics call this approach revolutionary in the field.
8. The discovery made quantum physics accessible to students.
9. Experts believe this method effective for language learning.
10. The organization named her researcher of the year.
11. Technology has made information instantly available.
12. Psychologists consider social interaction crucial for development.
13. The experience left participants more aware of cultural differences.
14. Researchers found the correlation statistically significant.
15. The movement made environmental protection a political issue.
16. Scientists consider this hypothesis plausible but unproven.
17. The policy made healthcare accessible to all citizens.
18. Economists call this phenomenon the digital divide.
19. The study found the intervention remarkably effective.
20. Society considers creativity valuable in modern workplaces.
21. The reform made the system more transparent.
22. Experts believe this strategy sustainable in the long term.
23. The revolution made democracy possible in the region.
24. Researchers consider this discovery groundbreaking.
25. Technology keeps users constantly connected.

8. 특수 구조: Nexus 구조 (준동사의 목적격 보어)

8.1. 개념

- 5형식의 특수한 형태
 - 목적격보어 자리에 준동사(to부정사, 원형부정사, 현재분사, 과거분사)
 - O와 O.C 사이에 의미상 주술관계 성립 (Nexus)
-

8.2. 사역동사 (Causative Verbs)

8.2.1. 구조: S + 사역동사 + O + 원형부정사/p.p

8.2.2. 주요 동사

- *make*: 하게 만들다 (강제성)
- *have*: 하게 시키다 (당연한 일)
- *let*: 하게 허락하다

8.2.3. 능동/수동 구분

- 원형부정사: 목적어가 능동적으로 행동
 - *make/have/let* + O + 동사원형
- 과거분사: 목적어가 수동적으로 당함
 - *have* + O + *p.p* (*make/let*은 수동 불가)

8.2.4. 연습문장

make (강제)

1. The experiment made participants reconsider their assumptions.
2. Technology makes people rely on digital devices excessively.
3. The policy made companies adopt sustainable practices.
4. Social pressure makes individuals conform to group norms.
5. The evidence made scientists revise their theory.

have (시킴)

1. The professor had students analyze complex data sets.
2. The organization had researchers conduct independent studies.
3. The teacher had participants work in collaborative groups.
4. The company had employees undergo professional training.
5. The system had users verify their personal information.

have + O + *p.p* (수동)

1. The team had the equipment installed by specialists.
2. Researchers had the data analyzed by external consultants.

3. The company had the report reviewed by experts.
4. Students had their papers evaluated by peers.
5. The organization had the system upgraded last month.

let (허락)

1. The policy lets citizens access public records freely.
2. The system lets users customize their preferences.
3. The program lets participants explore various options.
4. The approach lets students learn at their own pace.
5. The framework lets researchers apply different methodologies.

8.3. 지각동사 (Perception Verbs)

8.3.1. 구조: S + 지각동사 + O + 원형부정사/현재분사/p.p

8.3.2. 주요 동사

- see, watch, observe, notice
- hear, listen to
- feel

8.3.3. 형태별 의미 차이

- 원형부정사: 동작의 전체 과정 관찰
- 현재분사(-ing): 동작의 진행 중인 순간 포착
- 과거분사(p.p): 목적어가 당하는 상태

8.3.4. 연습문장

원형부정사 (전체 과정)

1. Researchers observed participants complete the cognitive tasks.
2. Scientists watched the reaction occur under controlled conditions.
3. Psychologists noticed children develop language skills naturally.
4. Observers saw the phenomenon repeat in different contexts.
5. Experts heard participants express diverse opinions.

현재분사 (진행 중)

1. Scientists observed neurons firing in specific patterns.
2. Researchers watched participants struggling with complex problems.
3. Psychologists noticed students engaging with the material actively.
4. Observers saw the trend emerging in recent data.
5. Experts heard critics questioning the methodology.

과거분사 (수동)

1. Researchers observed the hypothesis being tested repeatedly.
2. Scientists watched the theory being challenged by new evidence.
3. Observers noticed traditional methods being replaced by technology.
4. Experts saw the framework being applied in various fields.

5. Psychologists heard the concept being discussed extensively.

혼합 예문

1. Sociologists observe culture shaping individual behavior constantly.
 2. Economists watch markets respond to policy changes.
 3. Researchers noticed participants being influenced by social cues.
 4. Scientists see technology transforming research methodologies.
 5. Experts heard the proposal being criticized by stakeholders.
-

8.4. 일반동사의 준동사 목적격보어

8.4.1. to부정사를 목적격보어로 취하는 동사

8.4.2. 주요 동사

- 요구/명령: ask, tell, order, command, require
- 충고/설득: advise, persuade, encourage, urge
- 허락: allow, permit, enable
- 기대: expect, want, would like
- 강제: force, compel

8.4.3. 구조: S + V + O + to-v

8.4.4. 연습문장

1. The study encourages researchers to explore alternative approaches.
 2. Technology enables users to access information instantly.
 3. Educators advise students to develop critical thinking skills.
 4. The policy requires companies to implement safety measures.
 5. Evidence persuaded scientists to reconsider their assumptions.
 6. The program allows participants to customize their learning paths.
 7. Experts urge policymakers to address environmental concerns.
 8. Research expects participants to follow ethical guidelines.
 9. The system enables researchers to analyze large datasets.
 10. Teachers encourage students to question conventional wisdom.
 11. The framework allows scholars to integrate different theories.
 12. Organizations require employees to undergo regular training.
 13. The methodology enables scientists to test multiple hypotheses.
 14. Mentors advise apprentices to seek diverse experiences.
 15. Technology forces societies to adapt to rapid changes.
 16. The approach encourages learners to take intellectual risks.
 17. Regulations require institutions to maintain transparency.
 18. Evidence compels researchers to revise their conclusions.
 19. The program enables students to develop practical skills.
 20. Experts urge communities to adopt sustainable practices.
-

8.4.5. 현재분사/과거분사를 목적격보어로 취하는 동사

8.4.6. 주요 동사

- 유지: keep
- 방치: leave
- 발견: find
- 포착: catch

8.4.7. 구조

- S + V + O + *-ing* (능동, 진행)
- S + V + O + *p.p* (수동, 완료)

8.4.8. 연습문장

현재분사 (능동/진행)

1. Technology keeps people constantly checking their devices.
2. The policy left many citizens wondering about its effectiveness.
3. Researchers found participants performing better in groups.
4. Scientists caught the phenomenon occurring repeatedly.
5. The system keeps data flowing between different platforms.
6. The approach left students questioning their assumptions.
7. Observers found the pattern emerging across cultures.
8. Experts caught the trend developing in recent years.
9. The method keeps learners actively engaging with content.
10. The experiment left researchers searching for explanations.

과거분사 (수동/완료)

1. The reform left traditional systems completely transformed.
 2. Researchers found the hypothesis well supported by evidence.
 3. The study left many questions unanswered.
 4. Scientists keep the variables carefully controlled.
 5. The policy left communities deeply divided.
 6. Experts found the correlation strongly established.
 7. The debate left the issue unresolved.
 8. Technology keeps users constantly connected.
 9. The movement left society fundamentally changed.
 10. Researchers found the theory widely accepted.
-

8.5. Nexus 구조 정리표

동사 유형	원형	to-v	-ing	p.p
사역동사 (make/have/let)	✓	X	X	✓ (have만)
지각동사 (see/watch/hear)	✓	X	✓	✓
일반동사 (ask/tell/advise)	X	✓	X	X
상태동사 (keep/leave/find)	X	X	✓	✓

8.6. 수능 독해 핵심 포인트

8.6.1. 문장 형식 빠르게 파악하기

1. 동사 찾기
2. 목적어 유무 확인 (자동사 vs 타동사)
3. 보어 유무 확인 (완전 vs 불완전)

8.6.2. Nexus 구조 해석 요령

- 목적어와 준동사 사이의 능동/수동 관계 파악
- *-ing*: “가 ...하고 있는”
- *p.p*: “가 ...되어진”
- *to-v*: “가 ...하도록”

8.6.3. 긴 문장 분석법

1. 주절의 동사 찾기
2. 접속사로 절 구분
3. 각 절의 형식 파악
4. 수식어구는 일단 괄호 처리

9. 동사구가 복잡해지는 이유

9.1. Part 1: 동사의 12시제 총정리표

9.1.1. 12시제 매트릭스 (3×4)

단순형	진행형	완료형	완료진행형
현재	동사원형(3단현: -s/es)	am/is/are+ V-ing	have/has+ p.p
have/has been+ V-ing	과거	동사 과거형(V-ed/불규칙)	was/were+ V-ing
had+ p.p	had been+ V-ing	미래	will+ 동사원형
will be+ V-ing	will have+ p.p	will have been+ V-ing	

9.2. Part 2: 각 시제별 상세 정리

9.2.1. 단순형 (Simple)

9.2.1.1 단순 현재 (Simple Present)

구조: 동사원형 (3인칭 단수: -s/es)

핵심 용법

- ① 불변의 진리, 과학적 사실
- ② 습관적·반복적 행동
- ③ 현재의 상태
- ④ 격언, 속담

시간 표현: always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never, every day/week/month

연습문장

1. Technology transforms the way people communicate globally.
2. Cultural diversity enriches modern society significantly.
3. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
4. Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius under normal atmospheric pressure.
5. Economic policies directly affect income distribution patterns.
6. Democracy requires active participation from informed citizens.
7. Scientists conduct experiments to test their hypotheses systematically.
8. Competition drives innovation in free market economies.
9. Education plays a crucial role in social mobility.
10. Knowledge empowers individuals to make better decisions.
11. Climate change poses serious threats to global ecosystems.
12. Language reflects cultural values and worldviews.
13. Markets respond to supply and demand forces.

14. Gravity pulls objects toward the center of the earth.
15. Evolution occurs through natural selection processes.

9.2.1.2 단순 과거 (Simple Past)

구조: 동사의 과거형 (규칙: -ed / 불규칙: 별도 암기)

핵심 용법

- ① 과거의 완료된 동작
- ② 과거의 상태
- ③ 과거의 습관 (used to 유사)

시간 표현: yesterday, ago, last week/month/year, in 2020, when I was young

연습문장

1. The Industrial Revolution fundamentally transformed human society.
2. Darwin proposed his theory of evolution in the 19th century.
3. Ancient civilizations developed sophisticated agricultural techniques.
4. The Renaissance began in Italy during the 14th century.
5. Scientists discovered penicillin accidentally in 1928.
6. Einstein published his theory of relativity in 1905.
7. The printing press revolutionized information distribution dramatically.
8. World War II ended in 1945 with profound global consequences.
9. The feminist movement gained significant momentum in the 1960s.
10. Ancient Greeks made substantial contributions to Western philosophy.
11. The Cold War shaped international relations for several decades.
12. Agricultural innovations changed human settlement patterns completely.
13. The civil rights movement challenged systemic racial discrimination.
14. Technological breakthroughs accelerated during the space race era.
15. The Great Depression led to major economic policy reforms.

9.2.1.3 단순 미래 (Simple Future)

구조: will + 동사원형

핵심 용법

- ① 미래 예측
- ② 즉석 결정
- ③ 약속, 의지

기타 미래 표현

- be going to + 동사원형: 계획된 미래, 근거 있는 예측
- be about to + 동사원형: 막 하려는 참
- 현재진행형: 확정된 가까운 미래

시간 표현: tomorrow, next week/month/year, soon, in the future, in 2030

연습문장

1. Technology will continue to transform education fundamentally.
2. Climate change will affect future generations profoundly.
3. Artificial intelligence will revolutionize numerous industries.
4. Scientists will discover new treatments for diseases.

5. Renewable energy will replace fossil fuels gradually.
6. Global population will reach 10 billion by 2050.
7. Automation will change the nature of employment significantly.
8. Medical advances will extend human lifespan considerably.
9. Virtual reality will transform entertainment and education.
10. Genetic engineering will raise complex ethical questions.
11. Space exploration will expand human knowledge dramatically.
12. Quantum computing will solve previously impossible problems.
13. Biotechnology will revolutionize agricultural production methods.
14. Nanotechnology will create unprecedented materials and devices.
15. Globalization will continue to interconnect world economies.

9.2.2. 진행형 (Continuous/Progressive)

9.2.2.1 현재 진행 (Present Continuous)

구조: am/is/are + V-ing

핵심 용법

- ① 지금 이 순간 진행 중인 동작
- ② 현재 시점의 일시적 상황
- ③ 가까운 미래의 확정 계획
- ④ 변화의 진행 (getting, becoming, growing 등)

진행형 불가 동사: know, believe, understand, want, need, love, hate, prefer, belong, own, consist, exist, appear, seem

시간 표현: now, right now, at the moment, currently, at present, these days

연습문장

1. Researchers are currently investigating sustainable energy solutions.
2. Technology is rapidly transforming traditional business models.
3. Scientists are developing innovative approaches to climate change.
4. The global economy is experiencing significant structural changes.
5. More people are becoming aware of environmental issues.
6. Social media is fundamentally changing human communication patterns.
7. Experts are analyzing data from recent psychological experiments.
8. Governments are implementing comprehensive educational reforms worldwide.
9. Companies are increasingly adopting sustainable business practices.
10. Cultural attitudes are gradually shifting toward greater inclusivity.
11. Artificial intelligence is revolutionizing medical diagnostics currently.
12. Urban populations are growing at unprecedented rates globally.
13. Researchers are studying the long-term effects of digitalization.
14. Organizations are adapting to remote work environments rapidly.
15. Society is grappling with complex technological ethical dilemmas.

9.2.2.2 과거 진행 (Past Continuous)

구조: was/were + V-ing

핵심 용법

- ① 과거 특정 시점에 진행 중이던 동작
- ② 과거의 배경 상황 설명
- ③ 두 과거 동작의 동시 진행
- ④ **when**(했을 때) + 단순과거, **while**(하는 동안) + 과거진행

시간 표현: at that time, while, when, at 3 o'clock yesterday

연습문장

1. Scientists were conducting experiments when the discovery occurred accidentally.
2. The economy was experiencing rapid growth during that period.
3. Researchers were analyzing data while new evidence emerged.
4. Society was undergoing fundamental changes throughout the decade.
5. Experts were debating the theory when contradictory findings appeared.
6. Technology was evolving rapidly during the late 20th century.
7. People were questioning traditional values when the movement began.
8. The government was implementing reforms while opposition intensified.
9. Scientists were studying the phenomenon when they noticed patterns.
10. Companies were adapting to globalization throughout the 1990s.
11. Scholars were investigating the issue when new perspectives emerged.
12. The population was shifting to urban areas during that era.
13. Researchers were testing the hypothesis while collecting additional data.
14. Society was transitioning to digital technology in the early 2000s.
15. Economists were predicting growth when the crisis suddenly hit.

9.2.2.3 미래 진행 (Future Continuous)

구조: will be + V-ing

핵심 용법

- ① 미래 특정 시점에 진행 중일 동작
- ② 미래의 예정된 일 (자연스럽게 진행될 일)
- ③ 미래의 배경 상황

시간 표현: at this time tomorrow, this time next week, at 10 tomorrow

연습문장

1. Scientists will be conducting advanced research in quantum physics.
2. Technology will be transforming industries in unprecedented ways.
3. Researchers will be analyzing massive datasets using AI algorithms.
4. The global population will be facing significant resource challenges.
5. Companies will be implementing automation technologies extensively.
6. Experts will be debating ethical implications of genetic engineering.
7. Society will be adapting to climate change consequences continuously.
8. Governments will be reforming educational systems to address needs.
9. AI will be assisting doctors in diagnosing complex diseases.
10. Renewable energy will be powering most cities by 2050.
11. Scientists will be exploring distant planets with advanced probes.
12. Economies will be transitioning to sustainable business models.
13. Researchers will be developing personalized medicine approaches.
14. Technology will be enabling unprecedented global connectivity.
15. Organizations will be managing increasingly diverse workforces.

9.2.3. 완료형 (Perfect)

9.2.3.1 현재 완료 (Present Perfect)

구조: have/has + p.p

핵심 용법

- ① 완료: 막 끝난 동작 (just, already, yet)
- ② 경험: 과거 현재까지의 경험 (ever, never, before, once, twice)
- ③ 계속: 과거부터 현재까지 계속 (for, since)
- ④ 결과: 과거 동작의 현재 결과

시간 표현:

- 완료: just, already, yet, recently, lately
- 경험: ever, never, once, twice, before, often
- 계속: for (기간), since (시작점), so far, up to now

주의: 과거 특정 시점 표현(yesterday, ago, last, in 2020)과 함께 사용 불가

연습문장

① 완료 용법

1. Scientists have just published groundbreaking research on gene therapy.
2. The committee has already reached a consensus on policy reforms.
3. Researchers have recently discovered evidence supporting the hypothesis.
4. Technology has lately revolutionized medical diagnostic procedures.

② 경험 용법

1. Humanity has experienced numerous technological revolutions throughout history.
2. Scientists have never fully explained the nature of consciousness.
3. Society has witnessed several major economic transformations before.
4. Researchers have often encountered unexpected results in experiments.
5. Technology has repeatedly changed communication methods dramatically.

③ 계속 용법

1. This theory has influenced academic thinking for over five decades.
2. The debate has continued since the early 20th century.
3. Democracy has evolved significantly over the past two centuries.
4. Scientists have studied this phenomenon for many years.
5. The organization has operated in this field since its establishment.

④ 결과 용법

1. Climate change has caused unprecedented environmental damage globally.
2. Globalization has created new economic opportunities and challenges.
3. Technology has made information instantly accessible to billions.
4. Research has revealed important patterns in human behavioral psychology.
5. Innovation has completely transformed the modern healthcare industry.
6. Digitalization has fundamentally altered traditional business models.

9.2.3.2 과거 완료 (Past Perfect)

구조: had + p.p

핵심 용법

- ① 대과거: 과거보다 더 이전 (과거의 과거)
- ② 완료: 과거 시점까지 완료
- ③ 경험: 과거 시점까지의 경험
- ④ 계속: 과거 이전부터 과거까지 계속

시간 표현: before, by the time, already, when, after, until

연습문장

1. Scientists had already discovered the principle before technology enabled applications.
2. The theory had influenced researchers for decades before new evidence emerged.
3. By the time the study concluded, attitudes had changed significantly.
4. Researchers had never encountered such results until that experiment.
5. The movement had gained momentum before government intervention occurred.
6. Technology had transformed society before people fully understood implications.
7. Economists had predicted the crisis, but policymakers had ignored warnings.
8. The civilization had flourished for centuries before it collapsed suddenly.
9. Scientists had tested the hypothesis repeatedly before confirming validity.
10. By 2000, globalization had already reshaped international trade patterns.
11. Researchers had collected extensive data before analyzing the results.
12. The paradigm had dominated for years before alternative theories appeared.
13. Technology had advanced significantly by the time regulations were established.
14. The population had migrated to cities before infrastructure developed adequately.
15. Scientists had debated the issue extensively before reaching consensus.

9.2.3.3 미래 완료 (Future Perfect)

구조: will have + p.p

핵심 용법

- ① 미래 특정 시점까지 완료될 동작
- ② 미래 특정 시점까지의 경험
- ③ 미래 시점에서 과거를 회고

시간 표현: by (the time), by tomorrow, by next year, by 2030, before

연습문장

1. By 2050, technology will have transformed most traditional industries.
2. Scientists will have discovered cures for many diseases before 2040.
3. By the end of this century, climate change will have altered ecosystems.
4. Artificial intelligence will have revolutionized education by 2035.
5. By next decade, renewable energy will have replaced fossil fuels largely.
6. Researchers will have completed the study before the conference begins.
7. By 2030, global population will have reached nearly 9 billion people.
8. Technology will have eliminated many current jobs by mid-century.
9. By the time regulations pass, innovation will have moved forward.
10. Scientists will have explored Mars extensively before 2050.
11. By next year, the project will have achieved its primary objectives.
12. Automation will have changed manufacturing completely by 2040.
13. By the time you graduate, technology will have evolved dramatically.
14. Biotechnology will have revolutionized agriculture before 2045.

15. By 2035, society will have adapted to significant technological changes.

9.2.4. 완료진행형 (Perfect Continuous)

9.2.4.1 현재 완료 진행 (Present Perfect Continuous)

구조: have/has been + V-ing

핵심 용법

- ① 과거부터 현재까지 계속 진행 중 (계속성 강조)
- ② 최근까지 진행되어 현재 결과가 있음
- ③ 동작의 지속과 과정 강조

현재완료 vs 현재완료진행

- 현재완료: 완료, 결과 강조
- 현재완료진행: 계속, 과정 강조

시간 표현: for, since, how long, all day, recently

연습문장

1. Scientists have been studying climate patterns for several decades continuously.
 2. Researchers have been analyzing the data since the project began.
 3. Technology has been evolving at an unprecedented rate recently.
 4. The economy has been growing steadily over the past five years.
 5. Experts have been debating this controversial issue for a long time.
 6. Companies have been investing heavily in artificial intelligence development.
 7. Scholars have been investigating this phenomenon since 2010 extensively.
 8. The population has been increasing rapidly in urban areas worldwide.
 9. Scientists have been conducting experiments continuously for months.
 10. Society has been grappling with these challenges for generations.
 11. Researchers have been developing new methodologies for years.
 12. Technology has been disrupting traditional industries progressively.
 13. Governments have been implementing reforms gradually since 2015.
 14. Experts have been monitoring the situation closely all year.
 15. Organizations have been adapting to digital transformation constantly.
-

9.2.4.2 과거 완료 진행 (Past Perfect Continuous)

구조: had been + V-ing

핵심 용법

- ① 과거 이전부터 과거 특정 시점까지 계속 진행
- ② 과거 시점의 결과에 대한 원인 설명
- ③ 과거의 지속적 과정 강조

시간 표현: for, since, before, until, by the time

연습문장

1. Scientists had been researching the topic for years before the breakthrough.
2. The economy had been declining steadily before recovery policies were implemented.
3. Researchers had been collecting data for months when they discovered patterns.
4. Technology had been advancing rapidly before regulations were established.

5. Experts had been warning about the crisis for years before it occurred.
6. The population had been migrating to cities before infrastructure improved.
7. Scientists had been testing the hypothesis extensively before confirming it.
8. Companies had been struggling financially before the market stabilized.
9. Researchers had been debating the theory for decades before consensus emerged.
10. Society had been changing gradually before the revolution accelerated change.
11. Experts had been monitoring the situation closely before intervention began.
12. The movement had been gaining momentum before achieving recognition.
13. Scientists had been conducting experiments continuously before the discovery.
14. Technology had been disrupting industries before people fully adapted.
15. Researchers had been analyzing trends for years before publishing findings.

9.2.4.3 미래 완료 진행 (Future Perfect Continuous)

구조: will have been + V-ing

핵심 용법

- ① 미래 특정 시점까지 계속 진행될 동작
- ② 미래의 지속 기간 강조
- ③ 미래 시점에서의 진행 중인 과정

시간 표현: for, by, by the time

연습문장

1. By 2030, scientists will have been studying climate change for a century.
2. Researchers will have been working on this project for five years next month.
3. By next decade, technology will have been transforming society for generations.
4. Scientists will have been exploring space for 100 years by 2057.
5. By the time results appear, researchers will have been collecting data for years.
6. Technology will have been advancing exponentially for decades by 2040.
7. By 2050, humanity will have been dealing with climate change for a century.
8. Researchers will have been investigating the phenomenon for 20 years soon.
9. By graduation, you will have been studying English for over 15 years.
10. Scientists will have been monitoring the ecosystem for decades by then.
11. By 2035, companies will have been implementing AI for several decades.
12. Researchers will have been testing the theory for years before validation.
13. By next century, society will have been adapting to technology constantly.
14. Scientists will have been conducting experiments for months by completion.
15. By 2045, humanity will have been exploring Mars for 25 years.

9.3. Part 3: 조동사 + 완료형 (Modal + Perfect)

9.3.1. 조동사 + have + p.p 구조 총정리표

조동사	구조	의미	용법
<i>must</i>	must have p.p	했음에 틀림없다	과거 사실에 대한 강한 추측 (90%+ 확신)
<i>may</i>	may have p.p	했을지도 모른다	과거 사실에 대한 약한 추측 (50% 확신)
<i>might</i>	might have p.p	했을지도 모른다	과거 사실에 대한 더 약한 추측 (30% 확신)
<i>can't</i>	can't have p.p	했을 리 없다	과거 사실에 대한 강한 부정 추측
<i>could</i>	could have p.p	할 수 있었는데 (안 했다)	과거 능력/가능성 (실현 안 됨)
<i>should</i>	should have p.p	했어야 했는데 (안 했다)	과거 의무/충고 (미이행에 대한 후회)
<i>ought to</i>	ought to have p.p	했어야 했는데 (안 했다)	<i>should</i> 와 동일 (좀 더 격식)
<i>need not</i>	need not have p.p	할 필요 없었는데 (했다)	불필요한 행동을 했음
<i>would</i>	would have p.p	했을 텐데	가정법 과거완료 (실현 안 된 과거)

9.3.2. 과거 추측 (Past Speculation)

9.3.2.1 must have p.p (강한 긍정 추측)

의미: 했음에 틀림없다 (90%+ 확신)

연습문장

1. The researchers must have conducted extensive experiments before publication.
2. Scientists must have analyzed the data carefully to reach such conclusions.
3. The ancient civilization must have possessed advanced technological knowledge.
4. Experts must have considered multiple factors before making recommendations.
5. The study must have taken years to complete given its complexity.
6. Researchers must have encountered significant challenges during the process.
7. The theory must have influenced countless scholars over the decades.
8. Scientists must have verified the results through repeated testing.
9. The discovery must have revolutionized scientific understanding at that time.
10. Policymakers must have debated the issue extensively before implementation.

9.3.2.2 may/might have p.p (약한 추측)

의미: 했을지도 모른다 (may 50%, might 30% 확신)

연습문장

1. The researchers may have overlooked important variables in the analysis.
2. Ancient societies might have developed sophisticated astronomical knowledge.
3. Scientists may have underestimated the complexity of the phenomenon.
4. The experiment might have produced different results under other conditions.
5. Experts may have misinterpreted the initial data incorrectly.
6. The civilization might have collapsed due to environmental factors.
7. Researchers may have discovered the pattern accidentally during testing.
8. The theory might have influenced contemporary thinking more than realized.
9. Scientists may have tested alternative hypotheses before settling on this one.
10. The innovation might have emerged from entirely different research initially.

9.3.2.3 can't/couldn't have p.p (강한 부정 추측)

의미: 했을 리 없다 (불가능)

연습문장

1. The researchers can't have fabricated the data given peer review processes.
2. Ancient people couldn't have built such structures without advanced tools.
3. Scientists can't have overlooked such obvious evidence during analysis.
4. The theory couldn't have gained acceptance without substantial supporting data.
5. Experts can't have ignored the contradictory findings in their conclusions.
6. The civilization couldn't have survived without adequate water resources.
7. Researchers can't have completed such extensive work in limited time.
8. The discovery couldn't have occurred without previous foundational research.
9. Scientists can't have reached consensus without thorough debate.
10. The innovation couldn't have succeeded without collaborative efforts.

9.3.3. 과거 능력/가능성 (Past Ability/Possibility - Unrealized)**9.3.3.1 could have p.p**

의미: 할 수 있었는데 (실제로는 안 함), 했을 수도 있었다

연습문장

1. Researchers could have explored alternative methodologies for better results.
2. Scientists could have discovered the cure earlier with more funding.
3. The government could have prevented the crisis through timely intervention.
4. Experts could have predicted the outcome with available data.
5. The organization could have implemented reforms decades ago.
6. Researchers could have avoided errors through more careful analysis.
7. Scientists could have achieved breakthrough results with advanced equipment.
8. Policymakers could have addressed the problem before it escalated.
9. The study could have included larger sample sizes for validity.
10. Experts could have reached different conclusions with additional evidence.
11. Technology could have solved the issue years before it did.
12. Researchers could have published findings earlier but needed verification.
13. The theory could have explained more phenomena with refinement.
14. Scientists could have collaborated internationally for faster progress.
15. The innovation could have transformed the industry sooner.

9.3.4. 과거 의무/충고 (Past Obligation/Advice - Unfulfilled)

9.3.4.1 should have p.p / ought to have p.p

의미: 했어야 했는데 (실제로는 안 함) - 후회, 비난

연습문장

1. Researchers should have considered ethical implications before proceeding.
2. Scientists should have replicated the experiment to ensure reliability.
3. Policymakers should have consulted experts before implementing changes.
4. The study should have included diverse populations for generalizability.
5. Experts should have warned the public about potential risks earlier.
6. Researchers should have disclosed their funding sources transparently.
7. Scientists should have tested alternative hypotheses more thoroughly.
8. The government should have invested in preventive measures decades ago.
9. Experts should have challenged the prevailing assumptions critically.
10. Researchers should have published negative results for scientific integrity.
11. Scientists should have collaborated across disciplines for comprehensive understanding.
12. Policymakers should have prioritized long-term consequences over short-term gains.
13. The organization should have addressed systemic problems proactively.
14. Researchers should have acknowledged limitations in their conclusions.
15. Experts should have communicated findings to the public more effectively.

9.3.4.2 should not have p.p / ought not to have p.p

의미: 하지 말았어야 했는데 (실제로는 함) - 후회, 비난

연습문장

1. Researchers should not have generalized findings beyond the study scope.
2. Scientists should not have ignored contradictory evidence in their analysis.
3. Policymakers should not have implemented the policy without proper testing.
4. Experts should not have dismissed alternative explanations prematurely.
5. Researchers should not have published results before peer review completion.
6. Scientists should not have relied solely on correlational data for conclusions.
7. The study should not have excluded important demographic groups.
8. Experts should not have overstated the practical implications of findings.
9. Researchers should not have used biased sampling methods in collection.
10. Scientists should not have applied the theory beyond its validated scope.

9.3.5. 과거 불필요 (Past Unnecessary Action - But Done)

9.3.5.1 need not have p.p

의미: 할 필요 없었는데 (실제로는 함)

연습문장

1. Researchers need not have conducted additional experiments for validation.
2. Scientists need not have repeated the entire study with same methodology.
3. The committee need not have reviewed every minor detail extensively.
4. Experts need not have gathered such massive amounts of redundant data.

5. Researchers need not have spent years on preliminary literature review.
6. Scientists need not have used expensive equipment for simple measurements.
7. The team need not have replicated well-established foundational research.
8. Experts need not have consulted numerous specialists for straightforward issues.
9. Researchers need not have written such lengthy methodology sections.
10. Scientists need not have attended every conference to present findings.

9.3.6. 가정법 과거완료 (Past Unreal Conditional)

9.3.6.1 would have p.p

의미: (과거 조건이 충족됐다면) 했을 텐데

구조: If S had p.p, S would have p.p

연습문장

1. If researchers had received adequate funding, they would have completed the study earlier.
2. Scientists would have discovered the cure sooner if technology had been available.
3. The theory would have gained acceptance faster if evidence had been stronger.
4. If policymakers had acted earlier, they would have prevented the crisis.
5. Experts would have reached different conclusions if they had accessed all data.
6. The innovation would have succeeded if the market had been ready.
7. If scientists had collaborated internationally, they would have achieved breakthroughs.
8. Researchers would have published sooner if peer review had been faster.
9. The movement would have gained momentum if media had covered it.
10. If the government had invested more, outcomes would have been better.
11. Scientists would have tested more hypotheses if time had permitted.
12. The study would have included more variables if resources had been sufficient.
13. If researchers had known the limitations, they would have modified the approach.
14. Experts would have recommended different policies if they had foreseen consequences.
15. The project would have expanded if institutional support had been stronger.

9.3.6.2 could have p.p (가정법)

의미: 할 수 있었을 텐데 (과거 조건 미충족)

연습문장

1. With better funding, researchers could have explored more innovative approaches.
2. Scientists could have prevented errors if they had used advanced equipment.
3. The study could have yielded better results with larger sample sizes.
4. Experts could have predicted the outcome if more data had been available.
5. If collaboration had occurred, researchers could have achieved more comprehensive results.

9.3.6.3 might have p.p (가정법)

의미: 했을지도 모르는데 (불확실한 과거 가정)

연습문장

1. If conditions had been different, the civilization might have survived longer.
2. With more time, scientists might have discovered additional phenomena.
3. The theory might have evolved differently if alternative evidence had emerged.
4. If funding had been sufficient, researchers might have expanded the scope.

5. Different methodologies might have produced varying results in the experiment.

9.4. Part 4: 조동사 종합 정리

9.4.1. 기본 조동사 의미 정리표

조동사	현재/미래	과거 (have p.p)
<i>must</i>	해야 한다 (의무) 임에 틀림없다 (강한 추측)	했음에 틀림없다
<i>have to</i>	해야 한다 (객관적 의무)	<i>had to</i> (과거 의무)
<i>should</i>	해야 한다 (충고, 의무)	했어야 했다 (후회)
<i>ought to</i>	해야 한다 (<i>should</i> 보다 격식)	했어야 했다
<i>may</i>	해도 좋다 (허가) 일지 모른다 (추측 50%)	했을지 모른다
<i>might</i>	일지 모른다 (추측 30%)	했을지 모른다
<i>can</i>	할 수 있다 (능력) 해도 좋다 (허가)	<i>could</i> (과거 능력)
<i>could</i>	할 수 있을 텐데 (공손, 가정)	할 수 있었는데 (미실현)
<i>will</i>	할 것이다 (미래) 하려 한다 (의지)	<i>would</i> (과거 습관, 가정법)
<i>would</i>	하곤 했다 (과거 습관) 할 텐데 (가정)	했을 텐데 (가정법)
<i>shall</i>	할까요? (제안, 격식)	-
<i>need</i>	할 필요가 있다	할 필요 없었다 (했음)

9.5. Part 5: 시제 학습 핵심 정리

9.5.1. 시제 선택 플로우차트

+ 시간대 확인

↓

과거 ← → 현재 ← → 미래

+ 동작/상태 확인

↓

단순 (일반적 사실) ← → 진행 (진행 중) ← → 완료 (완료/경험/계속/결과) ← → 완료진행 (계속+진행)

+ 시간 표현 확인

↓

ago, yesterday → 과거

now, currently → 현재진행

for, since → 완료
will, tomorrow → 미래

9.5.2. 헛갈리는 시제 비교

비교	차이점	예문
현재완료 vs 과거	완료: 과거 현재 연결과거: 과거에서 완결	I have lived here for 5 years. (지금도 삼) I lived there for 5 years. (과거에만)
현재완료 vs 현재완료진행	완료: 완료/결과 강조완료진행: 계속/과정 강조	I have read the book. (다 읽음) I have been reading the book. (계속 읽는 중)
과거 vs 과거완료	과거: 과거 시점과거완료: 과거보다 더 이전	He arrived. (과거) He had already left when I arrived. (대과거)
will vs be going to	will: 즉석 결정, 예측be going to: 계획, 근거 있는 예측	I'll help you. (즉석) I'm going to study. (계획)

