

Day 1

1. Do you know what makes your body get tired?

(무엇이 당신의 몸이 피곤하게 하는지 아나요?)

= 위 예문은 두 문장 **Do you know?/ What makes your body get tired?** 을 합친 것
임.

*. 간접의문문 : 종속절은 평서문의 어순(주어, 동사)이 되고 주절의 시제와 일치된다.

1) 종속절에 의문사가 있을 때

i) 주절에 yes, no로 답하지 않는 동사(imagine, think, suppose, guess, believe,
등)가 있을 때

: 의문사가 앞으로 나가고 종속절은 주어, 동사 순이다.

ex) Do you think? Who is he?

→ **Who do you think he is?**

Can you imagine? How old is she?

→ **How old can you imagine she is?**

ii) 주절에 보통 동사가 있을 때: 종속절 어순은 의문사, 주어, 동사이다.

ex) Do you know? What is it?

→ **Do you know what it is?**

Do you know? What time is it now?

→ **Do you know what time it is now?**

Do you know? What did he make?

→ **Do you know what he made?**

2)종속절에 의문사가 없을 때

:접속사 whether, if(~ 인지, 아닌지)를 써서 두 문장을 연결하고 종속절의 어순은 주어, 동사이다.

ex)Do you know? Is he a doctor?

→ Do you know if he is a doctor?

I wonder. Does she like me?

→ I wonder if she likes me.

연습)

Do you know? What does he like?

1)→ _____

Do you know? How old is she?

2)→ _____

Do you think? Who is she?

3)→ _____

Can you imagine? What does she like?

4)→ _____

정답

1)Do you know what he likes?

2)Do you know how old she is?

3)Who do you think she is?

4)What can you imagine she likes?

Day 2

1. If one **is to keep** from doing damage to the body, one must answer this demand.

(만약 우리가 몸에 피해를 주는 것을 막으려면, 우리는 이 요구에 답해야 한다).

*. **Be toV 용법(형용사적 용법)**

1) He **was to die** young. (운명)

2) Nothing **was to be seen** there. (가능)

3) I **am to meet** him at 10 o'clock. (예정)

4) You **are to finish** it by 10 o'clock. (의무)

5) If you **are to succeed**, you have to work hard. (의도)

cf. My job **is to sell** cars. (명사적 용법, ~하는 것)

His hobby **is to play** the piano.

2. The same thing applies to the beggar who relies on begging for alcohol.
(같은 것이 알코올을 위해 구걸하는 것에 의존하는 거지에게도 적용된다.)

*. **apply to** : ~에 적용되다.

ex) This does not apply to beginners.

apply for : ~에 지원하다, 신청하다

ex) Who would like to apply for the job?