

EBS

중학도 역시 EBS

세상에 없던 새로운 공부법

EBS 중학

뉴런



영어 3



무료 강의 제공

메인북

+

워크북

+

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1 부가의문문

부가의문문은 사실을 확인하거나 동의를 구할 때 평서문 뒤에 덧붙이는 「동사+주어?」의 짧은 의문문이다. 평서문이 긍정문이면 부정문으로, 평서문이 부정문이면 긍정문으로 부가의문문을 만든다. 부가의문문의 주어는 반드시 대명사로 쓴다.

Fred was late, **wasn't he?** Fred는 지각했지, 그렇지 않니?

Bomi broke her arm, **didn't she?** 보미는 팔이 부러졌지, 그렇지 않니?

Nick and Tom can't come to the park, **can they?** Nick과 Tom은 공원에 올 수 없지, 그렇지?

You have been to Hong Kong, **haven't you?** 너는 홍콩에 가 봤지, 그렇지 않니?

Grammar Plus

- 「There is/are ~」 구문의 부가의문문은 「isn't/aren't there?」이다.
There are five members in your family, **aren't there?** 너의 가족은 5명이지, 그렇지 않니?



2 선택의문문

선택의문문은 둘 중 하나를 선택하게 하는 의문문으로 「A or B?」의 구조로 되어 있다.

Is this **your cap or Jessy's cap?** 이것은 너의 모자니 아니면 Jessy의 모자니?

Did you **go out or stay at home yesterday?** 너는 어제 외출했니 아니면 집에 있었니?

Which do you prefer, **playing baseball or watching baseball games?**

너는 야구를 하는 것과 야구 경기를 보는 것 중에 어느 것을 더 좋아하니?

Grammar Plus

- 선택의문문에는 Yes나 No로 대답하지 않는다.
A: Are you an early bird or a night owl? 너는 아침형 인간이니 아니면 야행성 인간이니?
B: I am a night owl. 나는 야행성 인간이야.

Grammar Practice 1

A 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

- 1 The game is really exciting, (is / isn't) it?
- 2 He doesn't eat carrots, (does / doesn't) he?
- 3 Sam lost his bike, didn't (he / Sam)?
- 4 Which is bigger, an elephant (and / or) a whale?

B 밑줄 친 부분을 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

- 1 John and Peter fought yesterday, didn't he?
→ _____
- 2 Pat has never been to Mexico, does she?
→ _____
- 3 Which is heavy, a panda or a gorilla?
→ _____
- 4 Would you like your coffee with and without sugar?
→ _____

C 빈칸에 알맞은 부가의문문을 쓰시오.

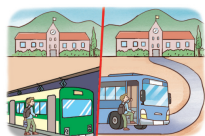
- 1 You don't like meat, _____?
- 2 Your mom sings well, _____?
- 3 Sujin can speak Chinese, _____?
- 4 You haven't finished it, _____?

D 자연스러운 대화가 되도록 질문을 완성하십시오.

1



2



3



- 1 A: Which do you prefer, _____?
B: I prefer coffee to tea.
- 2 A: Do you go to school _____?
B: By subway. It's faster than by bus.
- 3 A: Would you like to swim _____?
B: I'd like to swim in the pool. It is scary to swim in the sea.

A

- whale 고래

B

- fought fight(싸우다)의 과거형
- sugar 설탕

C

- meat 고기, 육류

D

- prefer A to B B보다 A를 더 좋아하다
- scary 무서운

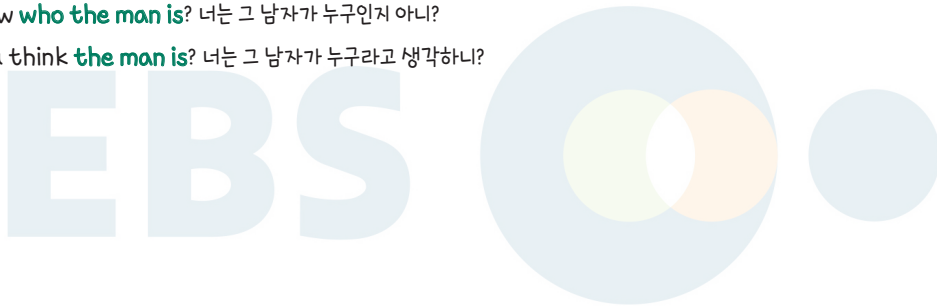
1 간접의문문: 의문사가 있는 경우

간접의문문은 의문문이 다른 문장의 일부로 들어가서 명사처럼 쓰이는 의문문이다. 직접의문문은 「의문사+동사+주어」의 어순이지만, 간접의문문은 「의문사+주어+동사」의 어순이다.

I wonder **how long he worked here**. 나는 그가 여기에서 얼마나 오래 일했는지 궁금하다.
cf. How long did he work here? 그는 여기에서 얼마나 오래 일했니? ▶ 직접의문문
 Could you tell me **where the nearest bakery is**? 가장 가까운 빵집이 어디에 있는지 말씀해 주시겠어요?
 I want to know **whose smart phone that is**. 나는 저것이 누구의 스마트폰인지 알고 싶다.

Grammar Plus

- 「Do you know + 의문사 + 주어 + 동사 ~?」 vs. 「의문사 + do you think + 주어 + 동사 ~?」
 think, believe, guess 등의 동사인 경우 의문사를 문장 맨 앞에 쓴다.
 Do you know **who the man is**? 너는 그 남자가 누구인지 아니?
Who do you think **the man is**? 너는 그 남자가 누구라고 생각하니?



2 간접의문문: 의문사가 없는 경우

의문사가 없는 의문문은 간접의문문에서 「if[whether]+주어+동사 ~」로 쓰고 「~인지 아닌지」로 해석한다.

Do you know **if[whether] John ate lunch**? 너는 John이 점심을 먹었는지 아닌지 아니?
cf. Did John eat lunch? John은 점심을 먹었니? ▶ 직접의문문
 Tell me **whether [if] you have money or not**. 너에게 돈이 있는지 없는지 내게 알려 줘.
 I doubt **whether or not she will pass the test**. 나는 그녀가 시험에 통과할 것인지 아닌지 의심스럽다.
cf. I doubt **if or not she will pass the test**. (×)

Grammar Plus

- whether가 이끄는 절은 주어나 보어로 쓰이기도 한다.
Whether he has ability or not is important. 그가 능력이 있는지 없는지가 중요하다.
 The problem is **whether he will join our club or not**. 문제는 그가 우리 클럽에 가입하느냐 마느냐이다.

Grammar Practice 2

A 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

- 1 Can you tell me what time (it is / is it)?
- 2 I don't know why (she cried / did she cry).
- 3 (What do you know / Do you know what) he is doing in the gym?
- 4 I wonder (if / whether) or not he will come to the party.

B 밑줄 친 부분을 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

- 1 I'm not sure how much are these shoes.
→ _____
- 2 Do you think where he put his glasses?
→ _____
- 3 I don't know whether will she help me.
→ _____
- 4 Do you know how he goes hiking often?
→ _____

C 빈칸에 주어진 의문문을 고쳐 쓰시오.

- 1 What is your favorite color?
→ I want to know _____.
- 2 What does his brother do?
→ Tell me _____.
- 3 Does Amy like playing board games?
→ I wonder _____.

D 자연스러운 대화가 되도록 밑줄 친 부분을 묻는 말을 완성하십시오.

- 1 A: I wonder what _____.
B: I get up at 7.
- 2 A: Were you late this morning? Let me know if _____.
B: No, I was not late.
- 3 A: Can I ask you _____?
B: Sure. I'm 165 cm tall.

A

4. 간접의문문을 이끄는 if는 뒤에 바로 이어서 or not을 쓰지 않는다.
• gym 체육관

B

- go hiking 도보 여행을 가다
- how often 얼마나 자주

C

- board game 보드 게임

D

- let me know ~ ~을 알려 줘

Writing 1

A 우리말과 일치하도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

- 1 너는 어제 영화 보러 갔지, 그렇지 않니?
→ You went to the movies yesterday, _____ ?
- 2 너는 고양이와 개 중에 어느 것을 애완동물로 더 좋아하니?
→ Which do you prefer as pets, _____ ?
- 3 나는 그가 그 음식을 어떻게 만들었는지 궁금하다.
→ I wonder _____ the food.
- 4 우리가 어디에서 만날지 내게 말해 줘.
→ Tell me _____.
- 5 네가 가장 좋아하는 텔레비전 프로그램은 무엇인지 내게 말해 줄 수 있니?
→ Can you tell me _____ ?
- 6 나는 나의 강아지가 아픈지 안 아픈지 모르겠어.
→ I don't know _____.

B 우리말과 일치하도록 괄호 안의 단어들을 바르게 배열하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

- 1 우리 마을에 연못이 하나 있었지, 그렇지 않니? (was, wasn't, there, there)
→ _____ a pond in our village, _____ ?
- 2 Joanne은 파티에 오지 않았지, 그렇지? (she, did, come, didn't, Joanne)
→ _____ to the party, _____ ?
- 3 저 하얀 셔츠와 파란 셔츠 중에 어느 것이 더 비싼가요?
(or, more, expensive, the white shirt, the blue shirt)
→ Which is _____, _____ ?
- 4 나는 네가 그것을 살 것인지 아닌지 궁금해. (if, it, or, you, buy, not, will)
→ I wonder _____.
- 5 너는 그 박물관까지 가는 데 얼마나 걸렸는지 아니? (it, to, get, how, took, long)
→ Do you know _____ to the museum?
- 6 이번 경기에 우리가 이기느냐 마느냐는 매우 중요하다. (or, we, not, win, will, whether, this game)
→ _____ is very important.

Writing 2

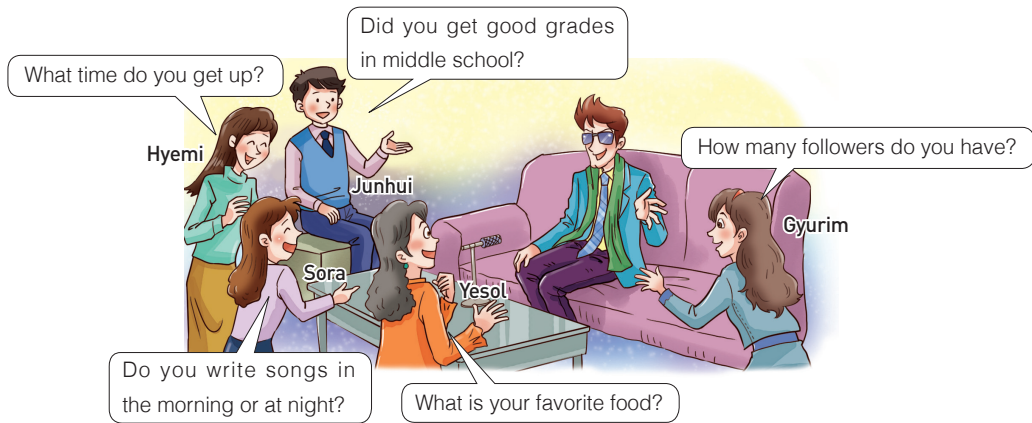
A <보기>의 표현과 필요한 단어를 추가하여 대화를 완성하십시오.

보기 do don't drinks dessert for here to go

- A: Hello. Can I take your order?
 B: Yes. I'd like one fish sandwich and one cheeseburger. And you have onion rings, _____?
 A: Yes, we do.
 B: Then I'll take some onion rings, too.
- A: Would you like any _____ or _____?
 B: I'd like two colas, please.
- A: _____ or _____?
 B: For here, please.



B 스타의 팬 사인회에 참석한 팬들이 하는 질문을 보고, 다음과 같이 바꿔 쓰시오.



- Hyemi: I want to know _____.
- Sora: I wonder _____.
- Junhui: Could you tell me _____?
- Gyurim: Can I ask you _____?
- Yesol: Tell me _____.

Reading 1

(A) Do you know ㉠ why do they think so? This is because there is ㉢ no way to measure them. When you take the distance around a circle and divide it by the distance across it, you will always get Pi.

(B) While Pi is equal to about 3.14, it is infinitely long. With the help of computers, mathematicians ㉣ have been able to calculate Pi but they haven't been able to see the ending of the number.

(C) The Earth ㉡ is shaped like a 3D circle. A slice of a tree trunk reveals many circular rings and the human eye contains ㉤ a circle-shaped pupil. Like those examples, we can find circles everywhere in the natural world. However, people think circles are mysterious.



1

윗글의 흐름이 자연스럽게 바르게 배열한 것은?

- ① (A) - (B) - (C)
- ② (A) - (C) - (B)
- ③ (B) - (A) - (C)
- ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

2

윗글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중에서 어법에 맞지 않는 것을 골라 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

Words & Phrases

measure **통** 재다, 측정하다
 across **ㄸ** ~을 가로질러
 with the help of ~의 도움으로
 trunk **통** 나무의 몸통
 pupil **통** 눈동자, 동공

distance **통** 거리
 be equal to ~와 동등하다
 mathematician **통** 수학자
 reveal **통** 드러내다
 mysterious **통** 신비로운

divide **통** 나누다
 infinitely **통** 무한으로, 끝없이
 calculate **통** 계산하다
 contain **통** 담다, 포함하다



Reading 2

Highly successful people have three things in common: motivation, ability, and opportunity. This means that we need a combination of motivation, talent, and luck if we want to succeed. However, there is one more very important factor. The fourth ingredient is interaction with other people. This is critical but often neglected: every time we interact with another person at work, we have a choice to make. Are we going to give more, take more, or just match what we give with what we take? Takers might seem the most successful. However, one study showed that the most successful people were givers.



1

윗글의 글쓴이의 의도로 가장 알맞은 것은?

- ① 성공과 행복은 밀접한 관계가 있다.
- ② 사람들은 누구나 성공하고 싶어 한다.
- ③ 성공한 사람들은 개인마다 독특한 특징이 있다.
- ④ 남들에게 베푸는 사람들이 가장 성공적인 사람들이다.
- ⑤ 인생에서 성공하려면 좋은 선택을 하는 것이 중요하다.

2

윗글의 내용과 일치하도록 질문에 대한 대답을 완성하십시오.

Q: What are necessary factors to be successful?

A: Motivation, _____, _____, and _____ are necessary factors.

Words & Phrases

successful ㉠ 성공한

motivation ㉠ 동기

combination ㉠ 조합

ingredient ㉠ 성분, 요소

neglect ㉠ 무시하다

have ~ in common ~을 공통으로 가지고 있다

ability ㉠ 능력

talent ㉠ 재능

interaction ㉠ 상호 작용

interact ㉠ 소통하다, 교류하다

opportunity ㉠ 기회

factor ㉠ 요소

critical ㉠ 대단히 중대한

choice ㉠ 선택





Actual Test

01 짝지어진 두 단어의 관계가 <보기>와 다른 것은?

| 보기 |

distance - distant

- ① luck - lucky
- ② choice - choose
- ③ success - successful
- ④ mystery - mysterious
- ⑤ interaction - interactive

02 빈칸에 공통으로 알맞은 말은?

- The truck hit a tree _____.
- An elephant has a long _____.
- Dad is looking in the _____ of his car.

- ① trunk ② pupil
- ③ stem ④ shape
- ⑤ factor

03 밑줄 친 부분과 바꿔 쓸 수 있는 말은?

Your advice is critical to my decision.

- ① factor ② infinite
- ③ containing ④ opportunity
- ⑤ very important

04 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

One pound is roughly _____ to 450 g.

05 밑줄 친 부분이 어법상 틀린 것은?

- ① This tree isn't dead, is it?
- ② Eddie can swim, can't Eddie?
- ③ You were sleeping, weren't you?
- ④ Your mom hasn't been here, has she?
- ⑤ Saemi and her brother will help each other, won't they?

06 어법상 빈칸에 들어갈 부가의문문으로 알맞은 것은?

You and your brother went to the same middle school, _____?

- ① did you ② did they
- ③ didn't you ④ didn't they
- ⑤ weren't you

07 우리말을 영작할 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말은?

우리는 비가 곧 그칠지 아닐지 궁금하다.

→ We wonder _____ or not it will stop raining soon.

- ① if ② that ③ how
- ④ when ⑤ whether

08 빈칸에 들어갈 수 없는 것은?

_____, didn't he?

- ① Mr. Jones helped you
- ② Eric didn't do his best
- ③ Your brother went out
- ④ Grandpa picked you up
- ⑤ Your father taught you how to swim

09 어법상 옳은 문장은?

- ① Is this your cap or her?
- ② Do you walk to school or by bus?
- ③ Did you stay at home or went out?
- ④ Would you like some cake or ice cream?
- ⑤ Which do you prefer, basketball and soccer?

10 어법상 틀린 문장은?

- ① Do you think what he is doing?
- ② Do you know who that person is?
- ③ I wonder how long he waited here.
- ④ I don't know if he will come or not.
- ⑤ Can you tell me what brought you here?

11 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 수 없는 것은?

A: Which do you prefer, summer or winter?
 B: _____ I enjoy winter sports.

- ① Winter.
- ② I love winter.
- ③ I like winter better.
- ④ Yes, I prefer winter.
- ⑤ I prefer winter to summer.

12 대화의 빈칸에 알맞은 말은?

A: Kelly didn't come to school today, did she?
 B: _____ She was sick in bed all day long.

- ① Yes, she did. ② Yes, she was.
- ③ No, she didn't. ④ No, she wasn't.
- ⑤ No, she doesn't.

13 그림의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



- ① The boy is looking for his phone.
- ② The boy wonders where his phone is.
- ③ The boy finds out where his phone is.
- ④ The boy wants to know where his phone is.
- ⑤ The boy doesn't remember where he put his phone.

14 어법상 빈칸에 공통으로 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

- Which dress looks better on me, the blue one _____ the white one?
- Tell me whether he will get here soon _____ not.



Actual Test

15 대화의 빈칸에 알맞은 부가의문문을 쓰시오.

A: There are 26 students in your class,
_____?

B: Yes, there are.

16 우리말과 일치하도록 문장을 완성하십시오.

넌 거짓말을 하지 않았어, 그렇지?

→ You _____ a lie, _____?

17 다음을 보다 공손한 표현으로 바꿔 쓴 문장을 완성하십시오.

Is he really responsible?

→ May I ask _____?

18 주어진 단어들을 이용하여 영작하십시오.

당신은 점심으로 밥과 국수 중 어느 것을 원하나요? (which, rice, noodles)

→ _____

[19~20] 밑줄 친 부분이 직접의문문인 경우 간접의문문으로, 간접의문문인 경우 직접의문문으로 바꾸어 문장을 완성하십시오.

19 He says, "Are they staying in Seoul?"

→ He asks _____.

20 She asks me how my vacation was.

→ She says to me, "_____."

[21~22] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Unfortunately, for some people, *acne is *hereditary. If you are one of them, you can't help breaking out though you try hard to keep your skin clean. Ask your mom and dad ㉓ if they had problems with acne when they were growing up. ㉔ If so, your best option is probably to see a dermatologist, a doctor who specializes in treating skin troubles. They offer treatments to help prevent and clear up acne. So if you have bad acne, it's a good idea to go visit a dermatologist. They also help you find the method that will work best for you. They might have some insight on other things you should try first, too.

*acne 여드름

*hereditary 유전적인

21 밑줄 친 밑줄 친 ㉓를 직접의문문으로 바르게 바꾼 것은?

- ① If you had problems with acne when you were growing up?
- ② Do you have problems with acne when you are growing up?
- ③ Do they have problems with acne when they are growing up?
- ④ Did you have problems with acne when you were growing up?
- ⑤ Did they have problems with acne when they were growing up?

22 밑줄 친 밑줄 친 ㉔가 의미하는 바를 풀어서 쓰시오.

→ If _____,

[23~24] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

When our homeroom teacher received a cactus, I asked him if his wife had sent it. He said yes and explained that they had had a big argument and she probably sent him the plant as an apology. He asked me to read the card to him. The message, in big red letters, read: SIT ON IT.

23 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분을 다음과 같이 바꿔 쓸 때, 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

→ I said to him, “ _____ ”

24 Why do you think the teacher’s wife sent the plant to her husband?

- ① To apologize
- ② To express her anger
- ③ To express her regret
- ④ To accept his apology
- ⑤ To make peace with him

25 문맥에 맞게 대화를 완성하십시오.

A: What a mess! There is a lot of work to do, (1) _____?

B: Yes, there is. I will do the dishes. You clean up the floor.

A: Okay. You know where the trash bags are, (2) _____?

B: Yes. They’re in the closet. Mom will be happy when she comes back, (3) _____?

A: I hope so. Let’s hurry up.

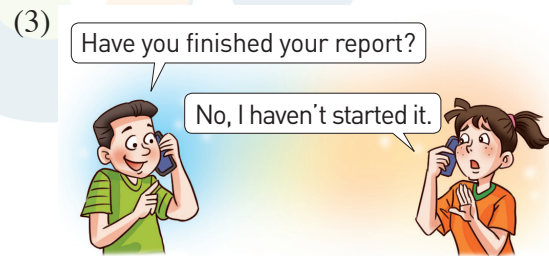
26 대화의 내용과 일치하도록 문장을 완성하십시오.



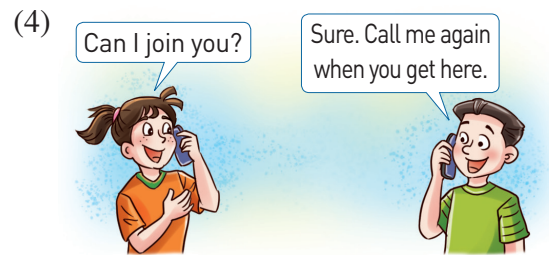
→ Jiwon wants to know _____.



→ Jiwon wonders _____.



→ Sanghyo doesn't know _____.



→ Jiwon asks Sanghyo _____.