

[수능에 나오는 주요 구문]

출처: 2020(작년) EBS 연계교재 수능특강과 수능완성

▶ 형식 / 준동사 활용 / 수식 / 절 / 접속사(종속절을 이끄는) / 분사구문으로 이루어진 **혼합문장**이 90%

▶ 도치(특수) 구문으로 이루어진 **혼합문장**이 10%

90%를 이루는 일반문장 구문			
연 번	구분	[주요구문] 예시 / 해석	비고
1	1형식	* The earth moves <u>round the sun</u> *	▶ 밑줄 친 부분은 부사로 해석
2	2형식	*She turned <i>pale</i> <u>at the sight of him</u> . *	▶ 밑줄 친 부분은 부사로 해석
3	3형식	*Mary has <i>three little dogs</i> *	
4	4형식	*The lady asked <i>me several questions</i> . *	▶ 동사 뒤 식구들 챙기기[~에게 ~을]
5	4형식으로 착각하기 쉬운 3형식	*You should notify me of any change of address. *	
6	5형식 [형용사/명사]	* I found this book easy *	▶ 동사 뒤 식구들 챙기기 [~를 ~라고(로)]
7	5형식 [사역]	* I have(make, let) him repair my bike *	▶ 동사 뒤 식구들 챙기기[~에게 ~하도록]
8	5형식 [to부정사]	* Eunsung forces me to stay focused *	▶ 동사 뒤 식구들 챙기기 [~에게 ~하도록(하는 것을)]
9	5형식 [지각]	*I heard my name called *	▶ 동사 뒤 식구들 챙기기[~가 ~하는것을]
10	5형식 [as / = to be]	*We can classify dogs as livestock * *they are what is sometimes referred to as decentralized energy generation sources. *	▶ 동사 뒤 식구들 챙기기[~를 ~라고(로)]
11	준동사 [to부정사] [의문사+ to부정사]	* To find distances with one eye closed is not easy * *Where to live affects your health. *	▶ 동사와 마찬가지로 동사의 성격에 따라 똑같이 뒤에 식구들 챙기기 (앞에 의미상의 주어 챙기기)/명사.형용사.부사로 씌임
12	준동사 [동명사]	* What's the use of my <i>going</i> there? *	▶ 동사와 마찬가지로 동사의 성격에 따라 똑같이 뒤에 식구들 챙기기 (앞에 의미상의 주어 챙기기)
13	준동사 [분사]	* A burnt child dreads the fire. * * I got the only ticket left * * We found her lying on the grass. * *A tray containing cookies is on the table. *	▶ 동사와 마찬가지로 동사의 성격에 따라 똑같이 뒤에 식구들 챙기기 (앞에 의미상의 주어 챙기기)

14	수식 [전치사구]	* Practice is the only way of mastering a language. * *She solved the problem <u>with ease</u> *	▶ 형용사로 씌일 경우 수식을 받는 말 찾기 ▶ 부사로도 씌임
15	수식 [관계대명사]	*The only people who fear death are those with these regrets. * *Almost everything we see or hear today comes to us in digital form. *	▶ 형용사로 씌일 경우 수식을 받는 말 찾기 ▶ 목적격관계대명사의 생략 주의
16	수식 [관계부사]	*Do you know <i>the reason</i> (why) she doesn't like me? * *Many photo buyers report that this is how they prefer to be contacted. *	▶ 형용사로 씌일 경우 수식을 받는 말 찾기 ▶ 생략 주의
17	수식 [to부정사]	*The proposal to raise taxes was approved. * *I took the subway to avoid the traffic jam. *	▶ 형용사로 씌일 경우 수식을 받는 말 찾기 ▶ 부사로도 씌임
18	수식 [분사]	*There have been no victims reported here since then. *	▶ 형용사로 씌일 경우 수식을 받는 말 찾기
19	수식/확장 [동격that]	*His attitude toward emotions can be inferred from his notion that a pleasant life presupposes little “movement of the soul” and a satisfaction with one’s own achievements. *	▶ 수식을 받는 말(동격의 단어) 찾기
20	수식/확장 [삽입/콤마 와콤마]	*A meatdol, a grinding device made of stone, is used to grind grains like rice or beans into flour or paste *	▶ 수식을 받는 말(동격의 단어) 찾기
21	명사절 [that]	*That she sings well makes her popular * *I realized he knew it from the beginning. *	▶ 명사로서의 해석 ▶ 생략 주의
22	명사절 [whether/if]	*Nobody knows if the mermaid is a woman or a fish *	▶ 명사로서의 해석
23	명사절 [의문사]	*How you spend your time, energy, and money shows what you value the most. * *Apart from these proposition, however, we know little about what Democritus thought emotions are, how they are rlated to reason, and where they are located in the body. *	▶ 명사로서의 해석
24	명사절 [관대what]	*What is surprising is that those who didn’t do well on the exams were convinced they did *	▶ 명사로서의 해석

25	명사절 [복합관계대명사]	<div>*Whoever comes will be welcomed.</div> <div>*Chose whichever you like to have.</div> <div>*She is always quick to help with whatever we need no matter what it is</div> <div>*</div>	<div>▶ 명사로서의 해석</div> <div>▶ 복합관계부사와 혼동 주의!!</div>
26	형용사절 [관계대명사]	<div>*Although writing is a medium whose content is spoken language, its uses differ from those of speech</div> <div>*</div> <div>*I was, not in a house where people had once lived and laughed, but in a graveyard the boundaries of which I was violating.</div> <div>*</div> <div>*The girl he bought a ring for lives next door.</div> <div>*</div> <div>*That the fact that the fat people eat accumulates is wrong is true.</div> <div>*</div> <div>*This is the same watch <u>as</u> I gave him</div> <div>*</div>	<div>▶ 수식을 받는 말 찾기</div> <div>▶ 생략주의</div> <div>▶ 소유격관대 주의</div> <div>▶ 유사관계대명사 주의= 해석 똑같음(as, than, but)</div>
27	형용사절 [관계부사]	<div>*This is an old castle the old king used to live</div> <div>*</div>	<div>▶ 생략주의</div>
28	부사절 [시간/이유/조건/양보]	<div>*When she goes out, she takes her dog with her.</div> <div>*</div> <div>*He listened to me patiently although he was angry</div> <div>*</div>	<div>▶ 부사절과 주절구분</div> <div>▶ 분사구문으로 바꿀 수 있음.</div>
29	부사절 [결과/목적]	<div>*It was so <i>dark</i> that we could not see anything.</div> <div>*</div> <div>*The symbolism of the mountain in world mythology was of such crucial importance to the concept of cosmic order that the ancient Mesopotamians tried to replicate the mountain by building pyramidal mud brick towers called Ziggurates.</div> <div>*</div> <div>*Please turn out the light so (that) I can sleep.</div> <div>*</div> <div>*His talent was such that he deserved to be famous.</div> <div>*</div> <div>* He ran slowly, so (that) he was easily caught.</div> <div>* She is so wise as to solve the problem</div>	<div>▶ 부사절과 주절구분</div> <div>▶ so ~that~ / such ~that~ :너무~해서 ~하다</div> <div>▶ so that~: ~하도록 하기위해</div> <div>▶ so ~ as to ~ : 너무 ~해서 ~하다</div>
30	부사절 [양보/복합관계사]	<div>*Whether you're a wrestler planning to win a league title next season, or a student with an entrepreneurial spirit who wants to start your won business and build a successful career, you need to plan the right steps.</div> <div>*</div> <div>*Whatever the origin of the term, in practice rights have</div>	<div>▶ 부사절과 주절구분</div> <div>▶ whether</div> <div>▶ 복합관계사</div> <div>▶ no matter ~</div> <div>▶ be동사 생략가능</div>

		become a politically enforceable contract with demands and expectations.	
31	부사절 [계속적용법] *관계대명사 *관계부사 *전치사+관계대명사 *유사관계대명사	<div>*What we do observe becomes the material for our interpretation and judgment, both of which are affected by our emotional state.</div> <div>*</div> <div>*Hen was taken to the city's animal shelter, where a call was put through to Animal Place to see if they would be willing to give her a home.</div> <div>*</div> <div>*He befriended the influential poet, Leigh Hunt, to whom he dedicated his first book of poems in 1850</div> <div>*</div> <div>*He was absent today, <u>as</u> is often the case</div> <div>*</div>	<div>▶ ,와 같이 쓰이는 경우</div> <div>▶ 관계대명사 계속적용법의 해석은 <u>and</u>, but, for, although + 대명사</div> <div>▶ 관계부사 계속적용법의 해석은 ,when = 그리고 그때에 / ,where= 그리고 그곳에서</div> <div>▶ 전치사+관계대명사 역시 관계부사로 바꿀수 있으며 부사로 끝고 해석 = to whom = 그에게</div> <div>*유사관계대명사(as, than, but)역시 해석 똑같음.</div>
32	분사구문/ 부사구 [일반분사구문]	<div>* Not knowing what to do, she asked me for some advice.</div> <div>*</div> <div>* Admitting it is right, I can't put it into practice.</div> <div>*</div> <div>* A man came up to her, asking her to dance.</div> <div>*</div>	<div>▶ 부사구와 주절구분</div> <div>▶ (준)동사 뒤 식구들 챙기기</div>
33	분사구문/ 부사구 [독립분사구문]	<div>*It <i>being</i> rainy, <i>we</i> stayed at home.</div> <div>*</div> <div>*The sun <i>having</i> set, <i>we</i> started for home.</div> <div>*</div> <div>*The wind <i>blowing</i> hard, <i>the fire</i> spread rapidly.</div> <div>*</div>	<div>▶ 부사구와 주절구분</div> <div>▶ (준)동사 뒤 식구들 챙기기</div> <div>▶ (준)동사의 의미상의 주어 챙기기</div>
34	with 분사구문	<div>*He sat in thought, with his eyes closed.</div> <div>*</div> <div>*With the two dogs gently snoring in their favourite armchairs, we would yawningly creep up to our beds.</div> <div>*</div>	<div>▶ 독립분사구문과 동일</div> <div>▶ with +명사(의미상주어)+분사</div> <div>▶ 보통 동시상황을 나타냄.(때, 하면서, 한 채로, 동시에, 가운데)</div>
10%를 이루는 도치(특수)문장 구문			
35	도치 [1형식]	<div>*There is a growing interest in promoting social, economic, and environmental sustainability at the local level.</div> <div>*</div>	<div>▶ 주어와 동사의 위치를 잘 찾기</div>
36	도치 [It가주어 to 진주어]	<div>*It is impossible <i>to understand</i> her.</div> <div>*</div>	<div>▶ 주어와 동사의 위치를 잘 찾기</div> <div>▶ 준동사 주의</div>
37	도치	<div>*The benefit of having a website is that it makes it so easy for</div>	<div>▶ 목적어와 목적격보어</div>

	[It가목적어 to 진목적어]	photo buyers to see your work *	위치를 잘 찾기 ▶ 5형식 해석
38	도치 [목적어와 목적격보어 도치]	*The advent of information Technology made possible a variety of opportunities to young talents. *	▶ 목적어와 목적격보어 위치를 잘 찾기
39	도치 [It가주어 that 진주어]	*Bacterial species outnumber any other biological life form in diversity, especially if we take the unknowns into account: <u>it</u> is estimated <u>that</u> we have characterized only one percent of all bacterial species that exist. *	▶ 주어와 동사의 위치를 잘 찾기
40	도치 [It가목적어 that 진목적어]	*I think it true that he passed the exam. *When you do read the ad, you take it for granted that any comparisons it makes to the competition are not necessarily "fair and balanced." *	▶ 목적어와 목적격보어 위치를 잘 찾기 ▶ 5형식 해석
41	[It~ that 강조구문]	*It was not until the early 1990s that researchers began to pay serious attention to chemically reconstituted trans-fats. *	▶ That 이하를 주어로 해석 또는 it과 that을 제외하 고 하나의 문장으로 해 석
42	도치 [only 부사구]	*Only when the information is repeated can its possessor turn the fact that he knows something into something socially valuable like social recognition, prestige, and notoriety. *	▶ 주어와 동사의 위치를 잘 찾기
43	도치 [부정어구]	*What makes the social media space even more effective is the fact that not only do marketers have a new medium through which to share pricing and promotion information, but quite often it is one's own friends, family or other connections who are passing along price and promotion information from brands. *	▶ 주어와 동사의 위치를 잘 찾기
44	도치 [as 양보절]	*(as) Unsettling as it seems, some philosophers have even argued that for any possible body of evidence there will always be a variety of explanations consistent with it. *	▶ 부사절과 주절구분 ▶ 주어와 동사의 위치를 잘 찾기
45	도치 [대동사]	*They had the weight of a legal document, as did models. *Our biased interpretations may tell us more about ourselves than do our actual dreams.	▶ 주어와 동사의 위치를 잘 찾기 ▶ as / than / so ▶ 선택 도치 ▶ 주어가 대명사인 경

		* *Her clients love her and so do we	우 도치 안됨.(so 예외)
46	도치 [the 비교급~, the 비교급]	*the longer it takes for a work of art to reveal all of its subtleties to us, the more fond of that thing — whether it's music, art, dance, or architecture — we become. *	▶ 부사절과 주절구분 ▶ 주어와 동사의 위치를 잘 찾기
47	도치 [가정법]	*Were I as tall as you, I would buy this coat. * *Had I studied hard, I could have got a better job. * *Should it rain tomorrow, I won't come. *	▶ 부사절과 주절구분 ▶ 주어와 동사의 위치를 잘 찾기
48	특수 분사구문 [if 대용어구]	[provided that, providing that, suppose that, supposing that, assuming that, given that, in case, once] *Providing that he is still alive, how old would be now? *	▶ 부사구와 주절구분 [only if / if로 해석]
49	특수 분사구문 [even if 대용어구]	[granting that, granted that] - ~를 인정한다는 점에서, ~ 때문에, 설 사~하더라도 *Granted that I had not put a stamp on the letter, I should be grateful that it was delivered * *Granting that language is as social fact, not any individual's a linguistic change is equivalent to the diffusion of that change * *Granting that you are correct, you have to certify this to be true. *	▶ 부사구와 주절구분 ▶ even if
50	관계사(의문 사)뒤 문장 삽입	*I saw a woman who I thought was a friend of my mother's. * *He is the man who I believe can help you. * *He always tries to do what he is certain is right *She is the girl whom I think you like *	▶ 삽입된 문장을 없다고 간주하고 종속절의 주어 와 동사 잘 찾기

※수능에 나오는 주요구문은 위 50개 이외에는 거의 없다고 생각해도 됩니다. 따라서 위 문장들의 동사를 잘 찾아 해석패턴만 익혀 놓는다면 그 어떤 문장도 새로운 단어만 대입하여 자연스러운 우리말로 해석하기만 하면 됩니다.
맹세코.... 도움이 됩니다. 이것만 알아두세요. 꼭 옆에 안고 계세요.