

Review : Ch 06. 도치(Inversion)

① 부정표현 도치

Type1: 주어+be동사	▶	부정표현이 문장 맨 앞	+be동사+주어
Type2: 주어+조동사+동원			+조동사+주어+동원
Type3: 주어+have동사+p.p.			+have동사+주어+p.p
Type4: 주어+일반동사			+do동사+주어+동원

- ② 부정표현 중 '거의 ~않는'의 뜻을 가진 부사 6개를 쓰세요. *little, rarely, seldom; barely, hardly, scarcely*
- ③ Not until이 부사절을 이끌고 문장 맨 앞으로 나오면 (부사절 내에서/**주절에서**) 도치가 일어난다.
- ④ Only가 부사절을 이끌고 문장 맨 앞으로 나오면 (부사절 안에서/**주절에서**) 도치가 일어난다.
- ⑤ if절에서 if가 삭제되면 (**if절 안에서/주절에서**) 도치가 일어난다.
- ⑥ So가 문장 앞으로 나오면 도치가 일어난다. 구체적으로는 1.**so를 이용해서 짧은 대답(short answer)을 할** 경우, 2.**so를 이용해서 문장을 줄일** 경우, 3.**정도/결과의 부사절[so 형/부 that절]에서 so가 문장 앞으로 나갈** 경우가 있다.
- ⑦ 비교의 부사절[**as절, than절**]에서는 도치가 (필수/**선택**)이다.
- ⑧ 비교의 부사절에서 주어가 **대명사**인 경우에는 도치가 일어나지 않는다. 이는 영어의 대원칙 중 하나인 **Light → Heavy** 원칙 때문이다.
- ⑨ 장소나 **방향**을 의미하는 전치사구, **부사**, 전치사적 부사가 문장 맨 앞에 쓰이면 (**동사 덩어리 전체가/조동사·be동사·have동사·do동사만**) 주어 앞으로 이동한다.
- ⑩ 문장이 [주어+타동사+목적어]인 구조에서는 전치사구 도치를 할 수 (있다/**없다**).
- ⑪ there, here로 시작하는 문장은 도치가 일어나나, 주어가 **대명사**일 때에는 주어-동사를 도치시키지 않는다. 이도 역시 **Light → Heavy** 원칙 때문이다.
- ⑫ 직접화법 뒤에서 주어-동사 도치가 일어날 수 (**있다/없다**).
- ⑬ be동사 뒤 어구 도치

주어+be동사+**--ing/p.p./형용사구** ▶ **--ing/p.p./형용사구**+be동사+주어

**6A. 다음 문장을 알맞은 도치문으로 바꿔보세요. 괄호 안은 알맞은 순서로 배열하세요.**

1. The country was never in any danger.  
→Never **was the country in any danger.**
2. There was seldom any competitiveness between the three brothers.  
→Seldom **was there any competitiveness between the three brothers.**
3. I will never let you down again.  
→Never **will I let you down again.**
4. I could barely hear him speak.  
→Barely **could I hear him speak.**
5. The game had scarcely started when it began to rain.  
→Scarcely **had the game started when it began to rain.**
6. My computer hardly makes errors.  
→Hardly **does my computer make errors.**
7. I didn't realize that one day Michael would become famous.  
→Little **did I realize that one day Michael would become famous.**
8. Ross couldn't hear, and (he could see neither). **neither could he see**
9. A: I can't understand a word of it. B: (I can neither). **Neither can I**
10. 'If my husband has no future,' she said, 'then (my children do nor).' **nor do my children**
11. A: No one wants to talk to him. B: (I do nor). **Nor do I**
12. Not a single word (I could say). **could I say**
13. Not once (she was at home) when I phoned. **was she at home**
14. We not only lost our money, but we were almost killed.  
→ **Not only did we lose our money, but we were almost killed.**
15. I had no sooner got home than it began to rain.  
→ **No sooner had I got home than it began to rain.**
16. Under no circumstances (the door should be left unlocked). **should the door be left unlocked**
17. At no time (he lost his self-control). **did he lose his self-control**
18. On no account (you should sign the contract). **should you sign the contract**
19. By no means (this election will be easy for McCain). **will this election be easy for McCain**
20. Your tenure will not commence until the new term.  
→Not until **the new term will your tenure commence.**
21. He didn't fully understand her feelings until he received her letter.  
→Not until **he received her letter did he fully understand her feelings.**
22. She later realized how much trouble she had caused.  
→Only later **did she realize how much trouble she had caused.**
23. People were able to appreciate Gogh after his death.  
→Only after **his death were people able to appreciate Gogh.**
24. You are judged by the color of your skin in America.  
→Only in **America are you judged by the color of your skin.**
25. World governments will begin to act when the famine gets worse.  
→Only when **the famine gets worse will world governments begin to act.**
26. The marketing strategy can be effective if the business creates profit.  
→Only if **the business creates profit can the marketing strategy be effective.**

**6B. 다음 문장을 if를 삭제하고 알맞은 도치문으로 바꿔보세요.**

1. It would be a serious setback if the talks were to fail.  
→It would be a serious setback were the talks to fail.
2. If the Walden Corporation should downsize, some regional offices will close.  
→Should the Walden Corporation downsize, some regional offices will close.
3. If the shipment had been delivered before the deadline, production might have started earlier than expected.  
→Had the shipment been delivered before the deadline, production might have started earlier than expected.
4. If he studied harder, he could improve his grade up to A-.  
→Did he study harder, he could improve his grade up to A-.

**6C. 다음 문장을 알맞은 도치문으로 바꿔보세요. 괄호 안은 알맞은 순서로 배열하세요. (3번은 알맞은 단어를 고르세요.)**

1. A: I already had lunch. B: (Robert did so). So did Robert
2. A: I have seen Johnny Depp before. B: (I have so). So have I
3. As Internet crime has increased, so (do/has/have) efforts to educate the public about actions to help curtail such vicious crimes.
4. The moon shined so brightly that we could clearly distinguish everything.  
→So brightly did the moon shine that we could clearly distinguish everything.
5. The windows are so small that they don't allow much light.  
→So small are the windows that they don't allow much light.

**6D. 도치가 가능한 경우, 알맞은 도치문으로 바꿔보세요.**

1. She was very religious, as most of her friends were.  
→She was very religious, as were most of her friends.
2. The Germans settled in East Europe as the Teutonic knights of the Baltic did.  
→The Germans settled in East Europe as did the Teutonic knights of the Baltic.
3. Jane's parents were more strict with their children than most of other parents were.  
→Jane's parents were more strict with their children than were most of other parents.
4. City dwellers have a higher death rate than country people do.  
→City dwellers have a higher death rate than do country people.
5. We now know a lot more about the universe than we did ten years ago.  
→We now know a lot more about the universe than do치 불가 (∵주어가 대명사)

**6E. 가능한 형태의 문장을 모두 써보세요.**

1. A fireplace was next to the bookshelf.  
→Next to the bookshelf was a fireplace.
2. A dark wood was at the bottom of the garden.  
→At the bottom of the garden was a dark wood.
3. An enormous frog sat on the grass.  
→On the grass sat an enormous frog/ an enormous frog sat.
4. A great castle stood directly in front of them.  
→Directly in front of them stood a great castle/ a great castle stood.

5. One of the biggest men I had ever seen was lying under a tree.  
→Under a tree **was lying one of the biggest men I had ever seen/ one of the biggest men I had ever seen was lying.**
6. A 100 dollar check was tucked in the envelope.  
→In the envelope **was tucked a 100 dollar check/ a 100 dollar check was tucked.**
7. A strange procession came along the road.  
→Along the road **came a strange procession/ a strange procession came.**
8. The same monotonous landscape passed mile after mile.  
→Mile after mile **passed the same monotonous landscape/ the same monotonous landscape passed.**
9. All organisms have evolved from one ancestor.  
→From one ancestor **have evolved all organisms/ all organisms have evolved.**
10. John built a play house in the garden for his children.  
→In the garden **John built a play house for his children.** 도치 불가 (∵ [주어+타동사+목적어] 구조)
11. The boys were playing basketball in the park.  
→In the park **the boys were playing basketball.** 도치 불가 (∵ [주어+타동사+목적어] 구조)
12. It marched through the town.  
→Through the town **it marched.** 도치 불가 (∵주어가 대명사)
13. He was lying under a tree.  
→Under a tree **he was lying.** 도치 불가 (∵주어가 대명사)
14. The man released the monkey and it climbed up the tree.  
→The man released the monkey and up the tree **it climbed.** 도치 불가 (∵주어가 대명사)

**6F. 다음 문장에서 잘못된 부분을 찾아 바르게 고쳐보세요.**

1. And then, he handed her an envelope which was tucked a fifty-dollar bill. **which→in which**
2. Movies were first seen as an exceptionally potent kind of illusionist theatre, the rectangle of the screen corresponding to the proscenium of a stage, which appear actors. **which→on which**

**6G. 다음 문장을 알맞은 도치문으로 바꿔보세요. 괄호 안은 알맞은 순서로 배열하세요.**

1. There (a lot of coffee shops are in Korea). **are a lot of coffee shops in Korea**
2. There (an airplane goes). **goes an airplane**
3. Here (your change is). **is your change**
4. Here (the bus comes)! **comes the bus**
5. There (he is). **도치 불가 (∵주어가 대명사)**
6. There (you go again). **도치 불가 (∵주어가 대명사)**
7. Here (you go). Two coffees and a muffin, right? **도치 불가 (∵주어가 대명사)**
8. Here (we are). This is your room. **도치 불가 (∵주어가 대명사)**
9. I stopped the car, and a policeman walked up.  
→I stopped the car, and up **walked a policeman.**
10. The door opened and the thief came out.  
→The door opened and out **came the thief.**

11. A 15<sup>th</sup> century pub stands opposite.  
→Opposite **stands a 15<sup>th</sup> century pub.**
12. At first there was silence. Then (a voice that I knew came). **came a voice that I knew**
13. Professor Lee was to give the initial paper at the conference, but first (a welcoming address by the head of the organizing team came). **came a welcoming address by the head of the organizing team**
14. After a few days of relative calm, next (a blizzard came), preventing us from leaving the hut. **came a blizzard**

#### 6H. 자연스럽게 못한 문장을 골라보세요.

1. 'What do you mean?' Henry asked.  
'What do you mean?' asked Henry.  
'What do you mean?' he asked.  
'What do you mean?' asked he. (X) (::주어가 대명사)
2. 'I don't know her family name,' Tom said.  
'I don't know her family name,' said Tom.  
'I don't know her family name,' he said.  
'I don't know her family name,' said he. (X) (::주어가 대명사)
3. "I love you," Jane whispered.  
"I love you," whispered Jane.  
"I love you," she whispered.  
"I love you," whispered she. (X) (::주어가 대명사)
4. "Why don't we go to a movie?" Liz suggested.  
"Why don't we go to a movie?" suggested Liz.  
"Why don't we go to a movie?" she suggested.  
"Why don't we go to a movie?" suggested she. (X) (::주어가 대명사)

#### 6I. 괄호 안에서 알맞은 단어를 고르고, 도치가 일어나지 않은 문장으로 다시 써보세요.

1. Growing in popularity (is/are) miniature rock and mineral collections known as micro mounts.  
→ **Miniature rock and mineral collections known as micro mounts are growing in popularity.**
2. Situated on the top floor of the house (was/were) my bedroom.  
→ **My bedroom was situated on the top floor of the house.**
3. Related to cohesion (is/are) surface tension.  
→ **Surface tension is related to cohesion.**
4. Fundamental to achieving progress towards sustainability (is/are) an economy that concentrates on well-being and quality of life for all.  
→ **An economy that concentrates on well-being and quality of life for all is fundamental to achieving progress towards sustainability.**
5. In living organisms, most of the strongest chemical bonds are covalent, linking atoms to form a cell's molecules. But crucial to the functioning of a cell (is/are) weaker bonds within and between molecules.  
→ **... But weaker bonds within and between molecules are crucial to the functioning of a cell.**