

## 유사단어 모음(by S.N.S.)

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### ■ believe와 believe in 의 차이

1. believe sb/sth : to think that something is true, correct or real

If you believe someone or if you believe what they say or write, you accept that they are telling the truth.

1-1. believe+Sb : (~의 말을) 믿다

Do you believe me? = Do you believe what I say?

I believe Tom. = I think that he has told me the truth.

Strangely, no one believed us when we told them we'd been visited by a creature from Mars.

1-2 believe+Sth : (~이~ 사실이라고) 믿다

Do you believe the news?

He failed the exam. Do you believe it.

I believe that it is raining. = I think this is a correct fact.

## 2. believe in+ Sb/Sth

2-1. believe in+ Sb : (~의 인격이나 능력을) 믿다.

to trust someone because you think that they can do something well or that they are a good person

Do you believe in me? (인격이나 능력을)

I believe in Tom. = I trust Tom.

2-2 believe in+ Sth : (~의 존재를) 믿다. to be certain that something exists

Do you believe in ghosts? = Do you think that ghosts exist?

Do you believe in God? = Do you think that God exists?

Do you believe in UFO? = Do you think that UFO exists?

#

"I **believe in** you, but I don't **believe** you on this occasion" - means I have faith in you generally but on this occasion I don't believe something you have just said.

## ■ because, since, as 및 for의 차이

(강) because>since>as>for (약)의 순으로 원인 및 이유를 말해주며, because 절은 listener 또는 독자가 모르고 있는 내용을 담고, as와 since 절은 listener 또는 독자에게 이미 다 알려져 있으며, 크게 중요시 않는 내용이다.

because 절은 주절을 생략하고 쓸 수 있으나 since나 as 절은 주절 없이 쓸 수 없다.

'Why are you laughing?' 'Because you look so funny.'(O)

'Why are you laughing?' 'As/Since you look so funny.'(X)

1. **because** : 종속접속사로서 직접적인 이유 및 원인을 말해주며, because 절은 주절의 앞뒤에 올수 있으나 일반적으로 뒤에 온다.

He was absent because he was ill in bed.

# because 앞에 comma가 없는 경우는 보통 뒤로부터 새기고, 앞에 comma가 있는 경우, 보통 앞에서부터 내리 새긴다. 즉 comma가 없는 경우가 보다 강한 원인, 이유를 말한다.

I could not go to the concert because I had to take care of the baby.

I could not go to the concert, because I had to take care of the baby.

2. **since** : 종속접속사로서 listener 또는 독자가 알고 있는 이유를 말해주며, 일반적으로 since 절이 주절 앞에 온다.

Since she is ill, I can't take her with me.

Since he did not pay his bill, his electricity was cut off.

(He did not pay his bill, so his electricity was cut out.

(중요한 부분은 전기가 끊겼다는 것이다.)

3. **as** : 종속접속사로서 부수적 또는 우연적인 이유를 말해주며, 일반적으로 as 절이 주절 앞에 온다.

As it was cold, I nearly caught cold.

As it is raining again, I will stay at home.

(It is raining, so I will stay at home.)

(중요한 것은 집에 머물러 있다는 것이다.)

4. **for** : 등위접속사이며, 판단의 근거로서 부가적으로 이유를 제시한다.

for 절은 문장의 앞에 올 수 없으며, for 앞에 comma를 둔다.

It is morning, for birds are singing.

She must be very happy, for she is dancing.

He is a good athlete, for he has won prizes in many contests.

He stayed at home, for it was raining hard.

For birds are singing, it is morning. (X)

## ■ 시간 표시로서 ‘~까지’라는 의미의 by, to, until, through 의 차이

1. (preposition) **by**: not later than, at or before;

If something happens by a particular time, it happens at or before that time.

어떤 최종시한의 의미로 쓰인다(늦어도 ~까지는 끝내야한다, 마쳐야한다, 제출해야한다)

I have to be home **by** 6:00 a.m.

(=at or before 6:00 a.m., not later than 6:00 a.m.) (6시나 그전 까지)

She had promised to be back **by** five o'clock.

The application must be in **by** the 31st to be accepted.

I want you to come to work **by** 6 tomorrow morning.

She **won't** be back **by** 5 o'clock.

= She will arrive at some unknown time later than 5.

She was planning to be back by five o'clock, but she has had to change her plans.

# by 다음에는 절이 올 수 없으므로 절이 오기 위해서는 by the time으로

**By the time** I got to the station the train had already gone.

It was almost dark **by the time** they reached the gates.

2. **to(until)**: to와 until 다음에 오는 시간 또는 날자는 포함되지 않는다.

- 1) (preposition) **to**:

December 20 **to** January 5 : Christmas vacation 라는 공고가 있다면

12월 20일 부터 1월 5일까지 Christmas 방학( 5일이 포함되지 않고 그 전날까지만 포

함되며, 5일은 등교하는 날이 된다.)

It's only two weeks **to** your birthday.

We're open daily from 2 a.m. **to** 6 p.m.

It is ten minutes **to** six.

We work from nine **to** five.

2) (preposition) **until**: 상태의 계속을 나타내므로 stay, wait 등과 같이 계속의 의미를 갖는 동사에 붙는 것이 보통이고, finish, return, come back, reach 등과 같이 어떤 때에 한 번만 일어나는 동사와 같이 쓰이는 것은 보통 부정문의 경우이다.

The word 'until' is used to denote a usage that connotes an action or event any time before the time period that usually follows the word, but not beyond that time.

The school will be closed **until** January 5.

1월 4일(포함)까지만 방학이고 1월 5일 등교한다는 의미입니다.

Stay in the office **until** six. 6시까지 계속해서 있어라.

We don't open **until** ten.

He waited for me **until** Saturday. He waited for me **until** six.

He did not come **until** midnight.

They lived in a small apartment **until** June 1998.

We're going to drive **until** dark.

Harry was so tired that he slept **until** noon.

He stayed there **until** the end of the month.

Fred will be away **until** Tuesday. (So he'll be back on Tuesday)

I'll be working **until** 10:30. (So I'll stop working at 10:30)

She **won't** be back **until** 5 o'clock.

= She will be back at 5, but not before 5.

**In declarative sentences, "until" doesn't usually include the end of time. Hence, its negative "not until" includes the end of time. (includes 5 o'clock).**

# until은 접속사로도 쓰이기 때문에 절이 올 수 있다.

The baby didn't walk **until** he was 18 months old.

# I will be home **by** 6. 6시까지 돌아오겠다(상태의 변화)

I will be home **until** 6. 6시까지 집에 있겠다.(상태의 계속)

### 3. (preposition) **through**:

If something happens from a particular period of time through another, it starts at the first period and continues until the end of the second period.

up to and including that time

December 20 **through** January 5 : Christmas vacation 라는 공고가 있다면

12월 20일부터 1월 5일까지 Christmas 방학(글 숫자의 날자가 포함된다.)

Museum hours are 2-4 p.m. Tuesdays **through** Fridays.

She stayed with us **through** the winter. 그는 겨울 내내 우리와 함께 있었다.

(from) Tuesday through Saturday 화요일부터 토요일까지(Saturday가 포함된다.)

#-1. encyclopedia에서

미국에서 through는 Monday through Friday에서 처럼 up to and including을 의미할 수 있다.

영국에서는 Monday to Friday 또는 Monday to Friday inclusive가 사용되며 가끔씩 Monday through to Friday도 쓰인다.

#-2. 고급영문법(An Advanced English Grammar), 정호영역 p.554

We stayed there from July **through** October. (美)

We stayed there from July **to(or till)** October. (英)

# 고급영문법해설, 문용 저, 법문사 p.421

a. The shop will be closed until Sunday.

b. The shop will be closed until Tuesday.

a) 문장에서는 이요일 포함되는 것으로 볼 수도 있으나(일요일에는 보통 문을 닫으므로)

b) 문장에서는 화요일이 포함되지 않는 것으로 볼 수 있다.

until을 사용할 때는 포함 여부의 시간 관계가 불분명하다.

## 끝에 오는 시간 또는 날자를 포함시키고 싶으면 혼돈을 피하기 위하여 through를 쓰는 것이 좋겠다.

## ■ What is the difference between a casket and a coffin?

For people who are not speakers of American English, being asked about the difference between a casket and a coffin might be confusing, because in most English speaking countries, a casket is a small box for holding jewelry, while a coffin is a box for burying the dead. However, in the United States, many people use the term “casket” to refer to a coffin, echoing a trend propagated by the American funeral industry, which is very fond of euphemisms. “Coffin” seems cold and final in the ears of funeral directors, while a “casket” seems more user-friendly.

Many Americans distinguish between a casket and a coffin on the basis of shape. They may use the term “coffin” to refer to a traditional rectangular box used for burial, while they think of a casket as a burial container which is tapered on both

ends. The term “casket” is also sometimes used for a coffin with a split lid which is designed to allow people to view the decedent at an open casket funeral.

Outside of the United States, most people refer to all burial containers as coffins, regardless as to their shape. However, the use of the term “casket” for a burial container started to spread in the 1990s, in no small part thanks to the outreach of American funeral homes, which have branches overseas in many English-speaking nations. Some people are distressed by the reach of the American funeral industry, arguing that traditional modes of burial should be retained, and rejecting the sometimes garish and overstated trappings of an American funeral.

Burial containers can be built from any number of materials, including plastic, metal, cardboard, wood, stone, and clay. They may be ornately decorated or left simple, and typically, handles are included to make the container easier to move. Funerary containers may be used for burial or cremation, with some firms designing special cremation coffins which are intended to break down quickly in the retort.

In some communities, the tradition of building a coffin for the deceased has been retained, especially in rural areas with a strongly traditional bent. In other regions, people purchase a coffin from a funeral home as part of a funeral package, although it is also possible to purchase coffins through wholesalers, coffin manufacturers, and wood workers. In the United States, people are specifically allowed to bring their own caskets or coffins to a funeral home for use in a burial or cremation, under the Funeral Rule, a law which is supposed to protect the right of funeral consumers.

## ■ What is the difference between "cost" and "price"?

Most people tend to use these words interchangeably when they want to mean the amount of money required to buy something. For example, we can say, "What is the price of the car" or "How much does the car cost"? In business however, the two words have a different meaning. When you talk about the "cost" of something, what you are referring to is the amount of money that you spent to make that particular thing. For example, when businessmen talk about the cost of a car, they are referring to the amount they spent manufacturing it. "Price", on the other hand, refers to the amount of money that the car is sold for. It is the amount that the customer pays.

The word "cost", unlike the word "price", is normally used with services. For example, one talks about the cost of getting one's car repaired, and the cost of going on holiday. "Cost" is also used with abstractions; one talks about the "cost of

living", the "cost of war", etc. When you wish to use an adjective, then it is "price" that is used. For example, you talk about "exorbitant" prices, "great prices", and "bargain prices". As everyone knows every politician has his/her price. Yes, the word price is normally used when you wish to bribe someone. You can tell the individual to name his/her price.

## ■ cheap, expensive, inexpensive 및 less inexpensive 의 차이

‘가격이 싸다/비싸다’의 표현은 price와 함께 low/high(steep)가 쓰이고, 구체적인 물건과 함께는 cheap/expensive가 쓰인다.

The price of the car is low. (O)

The car is cheap. (O)

The price of the car is cheap. (X)

The price of the car is high. (O) (a high price, high-priced, )

The car is expensive. (O)

The price of the car is expensive. (X)

### # 다른 표현

The item is high in price/expensive/of high price.

The item is low in price/cheap/inexpensive/of low price.

### 1. (adj.) cheap : 싸, 값싼, 싸구려의

1) Goods or services that are **cheap** cost less money than usual or than you expected.

I'm going to live off campus if I can find somewhere **cheap** enough.

Operating costs are coming down because of **cheaper** fuel.

Food is usually **cheaper** in supermarkets.

Children and the elderly are entitled to **cheap** train tickets.

The scheme is simple and **cheap** to operate.

2) If a shop or restaurant is **cheap**, it charges low prices.

I go to the **cheapest** hairdresser's in town.

3) inexpensive and of poor quality

I bought some **cheap** wine for cooking with.

He bought some **cheap** shoes that fell apart after a couple of months.

### 2. (adj.) expensive : 비싼

1) involving high cost or sacrifice,

high in price or charging high prices; "expensive clothes"; "an expensive shop"

Broadband is still more **expensive** than dial-up services.

2) **Expensive** implies having a price that is high in relation to others of its kind or

that is in excess of the thing's worth or the purchaser's ability to pay an expensive car; costly refers to something high in price and usually implies richness, magnificence, rareness, etc.

She was expensively dressed, with fine furs and jewels.

The houses in this area are very expensive.

(adj.) **inexpensive** : 비용이 많이 들지 않는, (별로)비싸지 않은, 저렴한

(cheap처럼 싸구려의 느낌이 없다.)

내가 구입한 물건이든 상대가 구입한 물건이든 가능한 cheap보다 inexpensive라고 표현하는 것이 좋겠다.

Something that is **inexpensive** does not cost very much.

There is a large variety of good, **inexpensive** restaurants.

(adj.) **less expensive** : 비교하여 상대적으로 싸다는 의미

(원급 little, 비교급 less, 최상급 least)

A pen is **less expensive** than a book

=A pen is not as expensive as a book. 펜은 책보다 가격이 싸다

Food here is **less expensive** than in Seoul: clothing, on the other hand, is more expensive. (이곳에서는 음식값은 서울보다 덜 비싸지만 ,그 반면에 옷값은 비싸다.)

This is the **less expensive** of the two books. (두 책 중에서 이것이 덜 비쌉니다. )

This watch is less expensive than that watch.

#

In general, cheap products are made with inferior materials, using inferior manufacturing processes and therefore producing inferior products. This allows cheap products to be offered to the consumer at what appears to be inexpensive prices. We see a low price and start shopping from there; forgetting all about the purpose for our purchase. Inexpensive products are made with quality materials using quality manufacturing processes to produce quality products that are offered at low prices. Inexpensive products may not be as low priced as cheap products but here's where the math come in. When you talk cheap verses inexpensive, the word value is the deciding factor. You can determine the value of something by comparing the cost times the quality.

low cost \* low quality = cheap = a poor value

low cost \* good quality = inexpensive = a good value

low cost \* high quality = inexpensive = a great value

## ■ doubt와 suspect의 차이

doubt는 that절 내용을 부정하는 의심으로서 ‘~이라고 생각하지 않는다’ 라는 의미로 해석



할 수 있고, suspect는 that절의 내용을 인정하는 의심으로서 ‘~이라고 생각한다’ 의미로 해석할 수 있다.

doubt 다음에는 if 나 whether로 연결되는 명사절이 올 수 있으나, suspect 다음에는 if 또는 whether절이 올 수 없고 that절만이 온다.

If you doubt whether something is true or possible, you believe that it is probably not true or possible.

You use suspect when you are stating something that you believe is probably true, in order to make it sound less strong or direct.

I doubt he's a thief. 그 사람이 도둑이 아닌 것 같다.

I suspect he's a thief. 그 사람이 도둑인 것 같다.

I've always suspected that he doesn't really love me.

= I've always doubted that he really loves me.

I doubt that he will be able to win the game.

그가 그 시합에서 이길 것이라고는 생각하지 않는다.

The cop suspected that the boy was on the spot.

경찰관은 그 소년이 현장에 있었을 것이라고 생각했다.

## ■ '마침내 , 드디어, 결국, 끝으로' 의미를 갖는

### finally, at last, at length, in the end 및 at the end 의 차이

1. (adverb)finally : 다음 의미로 쓰인다.

1) **at last** 의미 : after a long period of time or a long delay and often after previous unsuccessful attempts

So you've **finally** decided to ask her out, right?

He tried many times and **finally** succeeded.

2). **definitively** 의미 : in a way that rules out further continuance, change, or discussion

The venue won't be **finally** decided until the next meeting.

3). **as last in the series** 의미 : as the last in a series of things or actions, 여러개 중에서 하나씩 나열하다 마지막 것을 말할 때,

We visited Belgium, Holland, Germany, and **finally** Switzerland.

4) **as the last word** 의미 : used to introduce the last in a series of things said by somebody, 연설 등의 마지막에 인사로 하는 말(끝으로)

**Finally**, I'd like to thank all of you for coming here tonight.

2. (adverb)**at last** : 다음 의미로 쓰인다.

1) **after a long time, eventually** 의미 :

finally와 같이 오래 기다렸다는 것을 말하며 finally보다 어감이 강하다.

She passed the the test **at last**.

Now that the dog has stopped barking, perhaps we can **at last** get some rest.

2) **in the end, finally, ultimately** 의미 :

After all their troubles, **at last** they lived happily ever after.

3. (adverb)**at length** :

(adverb) after a long period of time or an especially long delay,

곤란 여하에 불구하고 긴 시간을 드려 간신히 도달하는 뜻이 강하다

**At length** we arrived at our destination.

# (adverb)**at last = at the end, in the end = finally = ultimately**

(A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, Oxford에서)

In spite of every obstacle, we have **at last** arrived.

They had very little to eat, **at last** some of them fell ill.

**at length = after a long time, at the end, in the end, in the long run**

(A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, Oxford에서)

After a voyage of three months, we **at length** arrived safe.

## ■ ‘~하는 동안, ~하는 중’의 의미인 전치사 for와 during의 차이

1. (prepositon) **for** : for는 얼마의 기간동안 어떤 사건이 ‘계속, 내내, 쭉쭉’ 이어지는 것을 말할 때

사용하며, 수사(數詞)를 동반한 명사가 흔히 온다.

**for + 숫자정보**

Hannah is going away **for** a week in October.

I was asleep **for** an hour.

We watched TV **for** two hours last night.

A game of rugby usually lasts **for** eighty minutes.

2. (prepositon) **during** : 어떤 기간동안의 어느 한 시점(when)을 거론할 때 사용하며, 때를 나타내는 명사가 온다(단순히 사건이 ‘~중’ 발생하는 것을 말한다.)

**during + 기간이름**

**During** is usually used for a general period of time and not for a definite period of time such as ‘eighty minutes’. You can say: **during** the afternoon/the day/the holiday/the week and so on where ‘**during**’ doesn't mean the whole time but at certain times within the general period.

I'll phone you **during** the holidays  
I met a lot of friends **during** my vacation.

cf.

My father was in hospital **for** seven weeks.  
My father was in hospital **during** the summer.  
It rained **during** the night **for** three or four hours.

## ■ **during**과 **over**의 차이

1. **During** the next day, the horse came back again, bringing with it eleven wild horses which it had met while escaping.

This means that the horse came back, but we don't know exactly when. It could have been at the beginning of the next day, or in the middle of the next day or at the end of the next day.

2. **Over** the next day, the horse came back again, bringing with it eleven wild horses which it had met while escaping.

This means that the horse was coming back at the start of the next day, and arrived by the end of the next day. It took him a whole day to get back from his escape.

## ■ '어려운, 힘든, 곤란한' 의미인 **hard**와 **difficult**의 차이

**hard**와 **difficult**가 혼용되는 경우도 있으나 일반적으로 다음과 같은 의미 차이가 있다.

1. (adjective)**hard**: 육체적, 정신적으로 노력을 필요로 하는 상황에서 '어려운, 힘든, 곤란한'

**Hard** means requiring a great deal of endurance or physical or mental effort.

Farming is **hard** work. 농사는 고된 일이다

This problem is very **hard** to solve.

The old man is **hard** of hearing without his hearing aid.

It is **hard** to tell the truth.

2. (adjective)**difficult**: 지식이나, 기술적 재능(기능)의 차원에서 접근할 때 '어려운, 힘든'

**Difficult** means needing much effort or skill to accomplish, deal with, or understand.

Mathematics is always **difficult** for me.

It is **difficult** to learn cooking.

Teaching is a **difficult** job.

He asked a **difficult** question.

She had a difficult decision to make.

The questions are too difficult for the children.

## ■ '바라다, 기대하다, 원하다' 의미를 갖는

## hope, expect, want 및 wish 의 차이

**hope**(바라다) : 바라는 대로 될 가능성이 있으나 바라는 사람이 인위적으로 어떻게 할 수 없는 경우에 쓴다.

**expect**(기대하다) : 확신을 갖고(가능성이 큰것으로 믿고) 일어나기를 바라는 경우에 쓴다.

**want**(원하다) : 부족 또는 필요를 느껴 바라는 것이며, 바람을 이루기 위하여 무엇인가 할 수 있을 때 쓴다. 우아한 표현이 아니고 보통 아랫 사람에게 쓰는 경우가 많다.

**wish**(기원하다, 바란다) : 가정법으로서 이뤄질 수 없는 것을 바랄 때 쓴다.

### 1. hope

#### 1) hope for + object :

I **hope for a present** from Tom.

Hoping is more emotional. If I **hope for** something, I believe that it is possible or likely, but I am not sure that it will happen, and I can do nothing about it.

#### 2) hope + to-infinitive :

They **hope to be** there by 7:25a.m.

infinitive의 의미상의 주어인 hope의 목적어가 hope 다음에 올수 없다.

They hope you to be there by 7:25a.m. (x)

#### 3) hope + that-clause :

After hope you can use either the **future tense** or the **simple present tense**.

I **hope** (that) you (**will**) enjoy the film.

현재의 일에 대한 희망을 나타낼 때에는 현재형을 쓴다.

I **hope** (that) he **is** not seriously hurt. 중상이 아니기를 바란다.

#### 4) hope so : I hope so.          so : adverb

### 2. expect

#### 1) expect + object :

I am **expecting a phone call**.

If you are **expecting something** or **someone**, you believe that they will be delivered to you or come to you soon, often because this has been arranged earlier.

#### 2) expect + (object) to-infinitive :

I am **expecting him to arrive** soon.

If you **expect a person to do** something, you believe that it is the person's duty to do for you.

#### 3) expect + that-clause :

I **expect that** it will rain tomorrow.

If you **expect that** something will happen, you believe that it will happen.

I **expect (that)** Johnson will come to the meeting.

=I **expect Johnson to come** to the meeting.

#### 4) expect so : I expect so.          expect : adverb

### 3. want

#### 1) want + object :

I **want a new computer**.

- 2) **want + (object) + to-infinitive** :  
 I **want her to go** to Havard University.  
 want는 목적으로 that 절을 갖지 못한다.

**4. wish**

- 1) **wish + (object) + to-infinitive** :  
 I wish him to leave me.
- 2) **wish + that-clause** :  
 I **wish that** I were a millionaire.

**# 의미 비교**

I hope that he calls me. 전화가 올지 모르지만 단순히 바라는 경우를 생각할 수 있다.  
 I expect a call from him tomorrow. 전화 해준다고 해서 기다리는 경우를 들 수 있다.  
 I want to call him tonight. 전화를 하고 싶어 실행에 옮길 것을 의미하는 경우를 생각할 수 있다.  
 I wish that I could call him. 가정법과거로서 이복에 있는 친지에게 전화를 하고 싶으나 할 수 없는 것을 한탄하는 경우를 들 수 있다.

**#** 앞에서 비교 차이 외에 각 단어가 갖고 있는 다른 의미와 용도를 다음과 같이 소개 한다.

**1. hope**

(noun)

- 1) **confident desire** 의미: a feeling that something desirable is likely to happen.  
 The research offers hope to sufferers.
- 2) **likelihood of success** 의미: a chance that something desirable will happen or be possible.  
 There's not much hope that things will improve.
- 3) **wish or desire** 의미: something that somebody wants to have or do or wants to happen or e true  
 My hope is that she will change her mind.
- 4) **source of success** 의미: somebody or something that seems likely to bring success or relief  
 We have to do this, it's our only hope.

**2. expect**

(transitive and intransitive verb)

- 1) **to have baby** 의미: to be pregnant with or look forward to the birth of a child  
 (informal )  
 (used only in progressive tenses )  
 She is expecting her third in July.

**3. want**

(transitive verb)

- 1) **wish something done** 의미: to desire to do something or that something be done  
 I don't want you being late.  
 He wants his steak well done.
- 2) **miss something** 의미: to feel the lack of something  
 After a week on the road, I want my own bed.
- 3) **wish somebody to be present** 의미 : to wish to see or speak to somebody  
 He's wanted on the phone.  
 Someone wants you at the door.
- 4) **seek somebody as crime suspect** 의미 : to seek somebody in connection with a crime  
 (usually passive )  
 The police wanted for two felonies

5) **desire somebody sexually** 의미 : to feel sexual desire for somebody ( informal )

(noun)

6) **poverty: the state of being poor** 의미 :

Freedom from want is a fundamental human right.

5. wish

(transitive verb)

1) **have strong desire** 의미: to have a strong feeling of wanting something to happen or wanting to have something

I wish she'd say yes.

What do you wish for?

2) **want something** 의미: to want something or want to do something

Stay longer, if you wish.

3) **express desire** 의미: to express or feel a desire that something is true or will come to pass

They wished me a safe journey.

We only wish for peace. (intransitive verb)

4) **greet somebody** 의미: to greet somebody in a particular way

She wished me good afternoon as I left.

(noun)(plural wish-es)

5) **a desire** 의미: a desire to do or have something

I had no wish to offend you.

6) **something wished** 의미: something that is desired

He finally got his wish.

7) **hope** 의미: a hope for somebody's welfare or health ( usually plural )

Give him our best wishes.

8) **polite request** 의미: a polite request ( formal ) ( often plural )

They honored our wishes and changed the date of the meeting.

## ■ What is the difference between a House and a Home ?

1. A house is just a building but a home is where someone lives. So you could say that when it's vacant, it's a house but when someone moves in and can use that address, it's a home. Also, putting your own styling and furnishing touches makes it personal and therefore a home.

2. It is the people living inside the house that make it a home. Your home is your refuge from the outside world. It is where you practice your traditions, celebrate your holidays, love your family and gain your strength. It is where you establish your own rules, it is where you can truly be yourself.

A house is just a piece of real estate otherwise.

## ■ 직장을 그만 두는 경우의 표현인 lay off, fire, resign(step down), quit, impeach 및 resign의 차이

1. (phrasal verb) **lay off(lay-off)** : (회사의 형편으로) 해고하다

My company **laid off** 200 workers due to economic recession.

Two years ago, I **was laid off** from my high-paying job.

His boss got laid off.

# (noun) **layoff** :

1) When there are **layoffs** in a company, people become unemployed because there is no more work for them in the company.

It will close more than 200 stores nationwide resulting in the **layoffs** of an estimated 2,000 employees.

2) a period of time when sb is not working or not doing sth that they normally do regularly

an eight-week **layoff** with a broken leg

When someone **is laid-off** there is no implication of wrongdoing, misbehavior, or incompetence on the part of the employee, it's nothing personal.

Under the unemployment benefit program, workers who lose their jobs through no fault of their own and fail to find new ones within 14 days of registering with a government-run employment service organization can receive 60 percent of their insured wages for up to six months.

They are required to report to a CLA(the Council of Labor Affairs) employment service center every month to determine their unemployed status in order to continue receiving the benefits.

2. **fire** : (계약 위반 또는 기대 미달 등으로) **해고하다**

He **was fired**.

He **was fired from** his job.

The boss **fired** two workers.

**Being fired** does carry the implication of fault on the part of the employee. Maybe he is always late for work, rarely completes his assignments on time, constantly argues with the boss over trivial matters, etc.

In most states, you can only apply for unemployment if you **are laid off**, not if you **are fired**.

3. (intransitive verb/transitive verb) **resign** :

(공식적으로) **사임하다, 사직하다, 하야하다**

# 고위직의 자진 사임에는 'step down'을 쓰는 경우가 많다.

If you **resign from** a job or position, you formally announce that you are leaving it.

He **resigned from** his job as sales manager.

She **resigned from** her job because she wanted to travel.

The senator has **resigned** as head of the finance committee; he will step down at the end of this year.

A hospital administrator has **resigned** over claims he lied to get the job.

Mr Robb **resigned** his position last month.

Dr. Syngman Rhee, first president of Korea, **stepped down** in the wake of the fraudulent presidential election of 1960.

한국의 초대 대통령 이승만 박사는 1960년의 대통령 부정 선거 후 하였다.

The manager **stepped down**.

#### 4. (intransitive verb/transitive verb) **quit** : (자진해서 직장을) 떠나다, 사직하다

If you **quit**, or **quit** your job, you choose to leave it.

Typically a resignation happens when the feeling is mutual. When both you and your employer want you out of there for some reason or another.

While the resignation implies that you gave proper notice and did everything you could to make the transition out smooth, quit indicates walking out on the spot.

He **quit** his job as an office boy.

He told me he'd **quit** his job, but I think the company fired him.

He quit his job because he wasn't being paid enough.

It would be silly to quit your job.

#### 5. (transitive verb)**impeach** : 탄핵하다

법률 위반 행위 등에 의하여 타의적으로 물러나는 '탄핵되다'에는 **be impeached**를 사용한다.

1) to remove somebody such as a president or a judge from public office because of having committed serious crimes and misdemeanors or because of other gross misconduct

2) to charge a serving government official with serious misconduct while in office

The Vice President **was impeached** for wrongdoings involving the purchase of weapons.

부통령은 무기 구입과 관련된 부정으로 탄핵되었다.

The Illinois House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly to **impeach** Governor Rod Blagojevich, amid allegations that he tried to sell President-elect Barack Obama's vacant Senate seat.

#### 6. (intransitive verb/transitive verb) **retire** :

은퇴하다, 퇴직하다, 퇴직시키다, 은퇴시키다

1) to leave your job or stop working because of old age or ill health



2) to stop a person or animal performing some activity because of illness or an inability to continue

If an employer **retires** an employee, they dismiss that person, usually at a time when they are near to the age at which they would normally stop working, or because they are ill

Both my parents are retired.

Since **retiring from** the company, she has done voluntary work for a charity.

He is a retired airline pilot.

# 해고나 사직을 할 경우에는 미리 통고나 예고를 하는 것이 일반적이다.

I gave my boss two weeks' notice today, because I want to move to California.

## ■ '잊고 두고오다' 의미인 leave와 forget의 차이

1. **leave** : (보따리, 모자, 지갑, 양산 등을) 잊고 두다, 간고 오는 것을 잊다(두고 온 장소를 알고 있을 때), 장소의 부사를 동반할 때는 반듯이 leave를 쓴다.

He left his hat in the train.

Be careful not to leave your umbrella. 우산을 잊지 않도록 조심해라.

Did you leave anything behind? 너 뭐 두고 왔어?

2. **forget** : 잊고 두고 왔다(leave behind), (소지품 따위를) 깜박 잊고 두고 오다(가다). 장소의 부사를 동반할 수 없다.

I have forgotten (to bring)my book.

3. **lose** : 잃다(보통 자기 수중에 다시 돌아오지 않는다는 의미를 내포한다)

I have lost my watch(purse, key, handkerchief).

### 1. leave 동사의 다양한 의미

1) (transitive and intransitive verb) depart: to go away from a person or place

I leave the office at five o'clock every day.

2) (transitive verb) desert somebody or something: to abandon a person or place

She has left the city to live in the country.

3) (transitive and intransitive verb) give up position in something: to end participation in a group or activity

She left that job for a better one.

4. (transitive verb) cause something to remain: to give something to somebody or put something in a place before departing

I left my number with Dan.

- 5) (transitive verb) let something remain behind accidentally: to forget to bring something away from a place  
If you leave something somewhere, you forget to bring it with you.  
I must have left my keys at the office.
6. (transitive verb) set something aside: to save or keep something for somebody's use  
I left some cake for you.
- 7) (transitive verb) not change condition of something: to allow something or somebody to remain unchanged in a particular state  
I left my coat on.  
Leave your sister alone.
- 8) (transitive verb) give something in will: to bequeath something as a legacy  
He plans to leave all his money to charity.
- 9) (transitive verb) have somebody as survivor: to be survived by somebody after death  
He leaves a wife and two young sons.
- 10) (transitive verb) give job to another: to transfer control of or responsibility for something to somebody  
Leave it to me.
- 11) (transitive verb) reject something: to reject something offered  
That's the best I can offer, take it or leave it.
- 12) (transitive verb) have something remaining: to cause an amount to remain by removing some amount or part  
6 minus 4 leaves 2.

## 2. forget 동사의 다양한 의미

- 1) (transitive and intransitive verb) not remember: to fail or be unable to remember something, or to do something  
I'll never forget my first day in school.  
Don't forget to call your mother.
- 2) (transitive verb) leave something behind: to leave something behind accidentally  
I've forgotten my keys.

**If you forget something that you had intended to bring with you, you do not bring it because you did not think about it at the right time.**

- 3) (transitive and intransitive verb) neglect somebody or something: to fail to give due attention to somebody or something  
Don't just disappear and forget us all.
- 4) (transitive verb) stop worrying about something: to stop thinking or worrying about somebody or something  
I'd just forget about it if I were you.
- 5) (transitive and intransitive verb) not mention somebody or something: to fail to mention somebody or something
- 6) forget yourself or lose control: to lose control of manners, emotions, or behavior  
Oh dear, I'm forgetting myself! Let me take your coat.

### **3. lose 동사의 다양한 의미**

- 1) (transitive verb) have something taken away: to cease to possess or have something such as a job or home
- 2) (transitive verb) make somebody forfeit something: to be the cause of somebody's failure to obtain, win, or maintain something  
\* a mistake that lost us the game
- 3) (transitive verb) **mislay something: to be unable to find something, often only temporarily**
- 4) (transitive and intransitive verb) fail to win: to fail to win a victory at something, e.g. in a contest, argument, war, game, or in court
- 5) (transitive and intransitive verb) earn less money than you spend: to be worse off, or worse off by a particular amount of money, as the result of a financial transaction or through expenditure exceeding income  
\* lost millions when the stock markets crashed  
\* will lose on the deal
- 6) (transitive verb) experience reduction in something: to experience a reduction in something such as weight or heat

- 7) (transitive verb) cease having quality: to cease having a quality, belief, attitude, or characteristic  
He's lost the will to live.
- 8) (transitive verb) cease having ability or sense: to cease having an ability or sense, e.g. through illness or an accident lose your sight
- 9) (transitive verb) not use something to advantage: to waste or fail to take advantage of something such as time or an opportunity
- 10) (transitive verb) be unable to control something: to be unable to control an emotion or to maintain composure  
He loses his temper easily.  
He finally lost patience with them.
- 11) (transitive verb) have loved one die: to suffer the loss of somebody through death, e.g. a loved one, a patient, or a baby before term
- 12) (transitive verb) leave somebody following behind: to escape from or leave behind somebody who is in pursuit
- 13) (transitive verb) no longer see or hear somebody: to be unable to see or hear somebody or something any longer
- 14) (transitive verb) confuse somebody: to fail to make somebody understand something  
You've lost me there.
- 15) (transitive verb) dispose of something: to get rid of something or somebody that is unwanted or undesirable  
Lose that extra space on the left.
- 16) (transitive and intransitive verb) run slow: to be or become slow by an amount of time ( refers to timepieces )

### ■ 1. What's the difference between to rent, to lend and to borrow ?

1) To **rent** is to pay for something that you use but won't own, to **lend** is to give money to someone who is expected to pay it back, to **borrow** is to get money from someone with the expectation that you'll pay it back.

2) To **rent** is exchange money for the right to use something that belongs to

someone else, such as an apartment.

To **lend** is to give something to someone, often with an agreement to have it returned, such as a loan.

**Borrowing** is the other side of lending, it is receiving something with the understanding that it will be returned.

3) to **rent** means you are paying someone to own something or live somewhere for a temporary period of time.

to **lend** means that you give someone else something to keep for a temporary period of time. It is assumed that they will give it back.

to lend can also refer to money meaning you give someone some money and they will pay it back when they are able.

to **borrow** means that you are given something by someone (who is lending it) and you are expected to give it back.

When referring to money, you borrow money from someone (again they are lending it) and you will pay it back eventually.

## ■ 2. What is the difference between lease and rent?

When you **rent** an apartment, you are basically saying that each month you are going to pay to live there for a month. At the end of that month, you then pay to live another month. And, if you choose not to live there at some point in time, you tell your landlord before the last month you intend to occupy the place that you are moving out at the end of the next month. This is called renting on a month-to-month basis.

A **lease** is where you enter into an agreement with a landlord to rent the place for a set term (number of months, like 6 months or a year). Over the lease term, the monthly payment cannot change. That's the protection you get with a lease, because in a month-to-month rental, the landlord can increase your rent whenever he wants to (generally with a 30-day notice for less than a 10% increase or a 60-day notice for more than a 10% increase). The protection the landlord has in a lease is that you are obligated to pay that rent each month for the full term of the lease. Even if you move out, you are still liable for the rent payments for the full lease term.

## ■ must, have to 및 should 의 차이

“~**해야한다**”는 의미이나 쓰임에서 강도와 어감에 차이가 있다. 강제성의 정도를 상대적으로 표시하면 다음과 같다.

(강) **must**>**have to**>**should** (약)

1) **must**: 강요의 이유가 화자(speaker)의 주관적 판단일 경우에

You must come back home early.(예로서 부모가 정해논 의무에 의한 강요)

2) have to: 강요의 이유가 화자(speaker)가 아닌 화자 이외의 사람, 주변 상황 또는 관행 등으로부터 나오는 경우에

You have to come back home early.(예로서 일찍 귀가해야 하는 상황)

3) should: 의무의 강요가 낮고 권고의 의미가 큰 경우에

You should come back home early.(예로 가능한 일찍 귀가하는 것이 좋을 것 같다.)

**1. must** : 화자의 강요(an obligation imposed by the speaker) 및 화자의 권위(speaker's authority)를 나타냄

화자 자신에 관한 언급일 때는 화자가 자신에게 부과하는 의무 또는 자신의 강한 의지이며, 주어가 제3자이면 간접적인 명령의 이미지를 갖는다.

강한 강제성을 표현할 때에 쓰이기 때문에 자기 자신에 대한 것이 아니면 조심스럽게 사용한다.

의무부과의 힘이 강하기 때문에 꼭 복종 또는 순응이 필요한 요구 사항들 가령 법, 사회규범, 도덕, 종교 등의 요구를 나타내는 데에도 쓰인다.

must는 현재에만 사용며, 미래는 will have to, 과거는 had to 로 대신한다.

I must go to school on time.

I must send in my application by September 20.

I have an important test next week, so I must study hard.

**must** expresses a strong advice or invitation.

That's a picture you really must see.

You must drive on the left in England.

**must not = it is prohibited / not allowed(negative obligation).**

You must not pass the stop sign.

must의 과거형으로 had to를 쓰는 경우에는 must의 화자 지향적 의미나 강도가 다소 감소된다. 간접화법에서 must의 고유한 의미를 유지하고 싶으면 had to 대신 그대로 must를 쓸 수도 있다.

He said to me, "You must stay here until I come back."

He told me I **must/had to** stay there until he came back.

**2. have to(have got to)** : 약하고 필요성이나 의무의 의미를 갖는 것은 must와 비슷하나 must는 행위 의무 부과 화자로부터 나오는 것에 반하여 have to는 행위 의무 부과 화자 이외의 사람, 주변 상황 또는 관행 등으로부터 나오는 것을 의미한다.

현재는 have to, 미래는 will have to, 과거는 had to로 나타낸다. have got to의 과거형도 had to 이다. do not have to (haven't got to) = it is not necessary.

**have to(have got to)** shows that the obligation comes from some other person, not the speaker.

You have an important test next week, so you have to study hard.

My teacher says that I have to go to school on time.

I have to get up at six every morning.

(아침 여섯 시에 일어나야만 하는 상황에 있음을 말하고 있음.)

have got to가 나타내는 의무나 필요는 객관적 상황에서만 나오는 것이 아니고 화자 자신으로부터도 나오는 것을 의미하므로 의무의 강도가 단순 have to보다 더 높을 수밖에 없다. 따라서 haven't got to는 화자가 상대에게 의무를 부과하지 않는다는 뜻이고, don't have to는 상황이 의무를 부과하고 있지 않다는 뜻이 강다.

You haven't got to go now if you don't want to.

**3. should** : ~하는 것이 이치에 맞다, 지당하다, 당연하다, 옳다는 어감이다.

I should do my duty.

should / ought to : to say something is a good idea, or if it is correct / right.

should is weaker than must or have to.

should is to give advice, suggestions and opinions.

should sounds more polite than must/ have to.

should not : 이치에 맞지 않다. 옳지 않다라는 어감이다.

ought to is not often used in the negative and question forms.

should는 현재, 미래에 사용되고, 과거에는 should have p.p.가 쓰이며 과거에 이루지 못한 원망 및 후회를 의미한다.

You **should have taken** your umbrella. Then you wouldn't have got wet.

## ■ '~ 때문에' 의미인 owing to 와 due to 의 차이

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/grammar/learnit/learnitv56.shtml>

1. Both 'due to' and 'owing to' can be used to mean 'because of'. Many people use the two words interchangeably.

**Owing to/Due to** bad weather, all flights were cancelled.

Ramesh was late, **owing to/due to** the heavy traffic.

**Owing to/Due to** the groom's illness, the wedding was postponed.

The wedding was postponed **due to/owing to** the groom's illness.

2. **Careful users** of the language argue that 'due to' should not be used at the beginning of a clause. But even educated native speakers of English begin clauses with 'due to'.

One difference between 'due to' and 'owing to' is that 'due to' can be used after the verb 'to be'; 'owing to', on the other hand, cannot.

즉, due to 는 전치사로서 (due to)+ 명사 =형용사가 되어 be동사의 주격보어가 될 수 있으나, (owing to)+ 명사=부사로만 사용된다는 것이다.

Their success was **due to** hard work and brilliant planning. (O)

‘due to ~’가 형용사로서 주격보어

Their success was **owing to** hard work. (X)

형용사 ‘due to ~’가 와야 한다.

The actor’s success was **due to** his wife. (O)

‘due to ~’가 형용사로서 주격보어

The actor’s success was **owing to** his wife.(X)

형용사 ‘due to ~’가 와야 한다.

**Owing to** illness, he missed the game. (O)

‘owing to ~’는 부사

His absence was **due to** illness. (O)

‘due to ~’가 형용사로서 주격보어

The event was canceled **due to** the rain. (X) 부사

‘owing to ~’가 와야 한다.

The cancellation was **due to** the rain. (O)

‘due to ~’가 형용사로서 주격보어

The event was canceled **due to** the rain. (X) 부사

‘owing to ~’가 와야 한다.

### #

Note that these prepositions are sometimes used in cleft structures with **it** and the verb to be(**it ~ that** 강조구문): 다음의 강조구문에서는 ‘due to’와 ‘owing to’를 혼용하는 1번의 문장을 예제로 들었다.

It was **owing to/because of** traffic congestion on the road leading to the airport **that** I missed my flight.

It is **due to/on account of** all his hard work over the winter months **that** he has passed the exam with such a good grade.

### ■ ‘특(별)히, 각별히’ 의미인 **specially**와 **especially**의 차이

동義어로 사용되는 경우가 있으나 각 단어의 의미상의 차이점과 공통점을 알아본다.

#### 1. (adverb) **specially** :

1) If something has been done **specially** for a particular person or purpose, it has been done only for that person or purpose. 어떤 특별한 용도·목적의 의미로 ‘특히’

This is a soap **specially** designed for those with sensitive skin.

The car is designed **specially** for disabled people.

The machine was **specially** designed for use by a left-handed operator.

I made the skate **specially** for you.

This bag was **specially** made for me.

She had that cake **specially** made for his coming home party.

2) (adverb) **Specially** is used to mean more than usually or more than other things.

(especially의 의미)

[informal]

#### 2. (adverb) **especially** : 무엇보다도(above all)

다른 것과 비교하여 그것보다도 훨씬 정도가 높은 것을 나타내는 의미로 ‘특히’

You use **especially** to emphasize that what you are saying applies more to one person, thing, time, or area than to any others.

He is good at all subjects, **especially** at English.

I love the winter, **especially** when it snows.



John is **especially** important to the team.

I like all kinds of fruit, **especially** apples.

I really enjoyed the days we spent in Los Angeles. I **especially** had a good time at Disneyland.

I can't see well **especially** at night.

We should eat healthy food, **especially** much fruits and vegetables.

# especially는 주어 뒤에 오며 문두에 올 수 없다.

### 3. (adverb) **particularly** :

- 1) very or very much, to a great extent or degree than is common , **especially**, 특히, 각별히, 두드러지게

We're **particularly** interested in hearing from people who are fluent in both Spanish and English.

I **particularly** asked him to be careful. 조심하라고 각별히 부탁했다.

He **particularly** likes math.

Did you enjoy yourself? No, not **particularly**.

The trip to the museum was **particularly** interesting.

He read the book with **particularly** great interest.

I **particularly** like the white shoes.

This photo looks **particularly** flattering. 이 사진이 특별히 잘 나왔네요.

- 2) in detail, minutely, 자세히, 낱낱이

The teacher explained it **particularly**. ~ 자세히 설명하다

- 3) in a particular manner, **specically**, uniquely or individually, 별개로, 따로

### # (adjective) **special, especial** 차이

(specially와 especially의 차이도 special, especial 차이에서 유래한 것이다)

My grandmother's ninetieth birthday was an occasion of **especial** joy.

My grandmother's ninetieth birthday was an occasion of **special** joy.

Both of these are correct, however, **especial** implies that something less good exists, whereas something **special** doesn't need to be compared against anything.

형용사 especial 보다는 special이 많이 쓰이고,

부사 specially 보다는 especially가 많이 쓰인다.

### ■ come/bring과 go/take의 차이

‘come: 오다/bring: 가져오다, 데리고 오다’와 ‘go: 가다/take: 가져가다, 데리고 가다’로만 알고 있으면 실제 사용에 있어 혼란스러운 경우가 있어 다음과 같이 사례별로 정리하여 본다.

1. 말하는 사람(speaker)과 듣는 사람(listener)이 떨어져 있다가 만나는 곳으로의 이동에는 come/bring, speaker와 listener가 없는 제3의 장소로의 이동에는 go/take을 쓴다. 즉, bring은 come을 전제로 하고, take는 go를 전제로 한 것이다.

A: **Come** in. 들어와.

B: May I **come** in? 들어가도돼?

A: I am **coming** to the party tonight.

B: OK, I will see you then.

speaker와 listener가 떨어져 있다가 party에서 만나는 경우로서 **come**동사

**Bring** Tom to the park.

말하는 시점에서 speaker가 park에 있거나 listener가 도착할 시점에 speaker가 park에 와서 listener를 만날 것으로 생각한 경우로서 **bring**동사(when you come to the park가 전제되고 있다.)

A: Could you **come** here for a minute, please, Tom?

B: Yes, I'm **coming**.

listener가 speaker에게 가는 경우로서 **come**

I can't **come** to the office today because I have a bad cold.

직장에 있는 직원에게 회사에 못가겠다는 것을 알리는 경우로서 **come**

I can't **go** to the office today because I have a bad cold.

**go**로 봐서 집에 있는 가족 등에게 회사에 못가겠다는 것을 알리는 경우로 볼 수 있다.

# speaker와 listener가 떨어져 있다가 만나는 경우가 아니고 처음부터 함께 이동하는 경우에는 **go/take**

May we **go** in? speak와 listener가 같이 밖에 있을 때

Let's **go** and see Mary before the holiday is over.

If you are **going** out, **take** me to the post office.

2. speaker나 listener의 쪽으로 다른사람 또는 물건이 이동할 때 **come/bring**, 제3의 장소로 이동할 때는 **go/take**

She **came** to my party and **brought** a lovely present.

she가 speaker가 있는 곳으로 이동하였기 때문에 **come/bring**

I **went** to her party and **took** her a lovely present.

speaker인 I가 listener가 있었던 곳이 아닌 제3의 장소로 이동하였기 때문에 **go/take**

I have **brought** some toys for your children.

**bring** 동사의 사용으로 children이 있는 곳에서 listener를 만날 수 있다는 것을 알 수 있다.

만일 **take**동사를 사용한다면 children이 있는 곳에 listener를 만날 수 없는 장소인 것이다.

**Take** away this dirty dish and **bring** me a cup of coffee.

dish를 제3의 장소로 이동하기 때문에 **take** , coffee를 speaker에게 이동하기 때문에 **bring**

I'll be arriving at the hotel about at six o'clock.

Can you **bring** the car around at six-thirty?

speaker가 도착하여 있을 hotel에서 listener가 speaker를 만날 수 있는 이동이므로 **bring**

Can you **take** the car to the garage tomorrow? I won't have time.

speaker가 garage가 아닌 곳에서 전화를 하고 car를 가지고 갔을 때 speaker를 만날 수 없는 경우를 생각하여 **take**

3. native speaker가 아닌 우리로서는 위의 1, 2번의 개념으로 come/bring과 go/take를 사용하면 큰 오류가 없을 것으로 생각되나 1, 2번으로 설명할 수 없는 다음의 경우도 있다.

I think if you are talking about the future, then you use whichever form applies in the future. What about this: "Are you **taking** your kids to Jake's wedding?" "Are you **bringing** your kids to Jake's wedding?" I might use **the first form** if: - I was not going to Jake's wedding - I still wasn't sure whether or not I was going - I was going to Jake's wedding, but I was not sure if the listener was going, and I wanted to be tactful (not sure about this one) - I was going to Jake's wedding, but only as a distant friend and to use **the second form** may sound condescending if the listener was closer to Jake than me (I wonder how regional these subtleties are...).

It seems '**bring it there with you**', and '**take it there with you**' works both ways.

## ■ ‘말하다’ 의미의 tell, speak, say 및 talk의 차이

1. **tell** : ~에게 말해주다 If you tell someone something, you give them information. 한쪽 편에서 일반적으로 이야기, 지시, 부탁 등을 전하며, 듣는 사람과 내용에 관심을 갖는다.

If you tell someone to do something, you order or advise to do it.

If you can tell one thing from another, you are able to recognize the difference between it and other similar things.

- 1) **tell + IO(someone) + DO**

I told him the story.

She told me that she would be late.

- 2) **tell + DO +to someone**

He told his story to The Sunday Times.

- 3) **tell + O(someone) + OC**

I told him to be on time.

## 2. speak : (언어)를 말하다. 연설하다

말하는 능력 및 행동 자체에 의미를 두는 상황 및 언어를 말하다의 경우에 쓰인다.

### 1) (transitive verb)

I can speak English well.

He spoke Korean as if he had been a Korean.

### 2) (intransitive verb)

He spoke to the audience.

## 3. say : (~ 내용)을 말하다

상대가 누구인가가 중요한 것이 아니고 내용의 전달에 중점을 둔다.

(transitive verb)

### 1) say + (to someone) + O

She said they were very impressed.

He said to me that he was happy.

### 2) say + O + (to someone)

He said nothing to me.

Say hello to him for me.

I couldn't understand what he said.

# What did he **say** to you? = What did he **tell** you?

## 4. talk : 대화하다 If you talk to some, you have a conversation with him.

say나 tell 처럼 일방적으로 말하는 것이 아니고 상대의 의견도 생각하면서 서로 주고 받으며 이야기 하는 대화의 경우에 쓰인다.

### 1) (intransitive verb)

Let's talk.

The boys all began to talk at once.

I came here to talk to you.

### 2) (transitive verb)

If you talk something such as politics or sports, you discuss it.

# 이들 동사들에 대한 기타 다양한 용법에 대하여는 다음 web site를 참고할 것.

<http://www.musicalenglishlessons.com/vocabulary/verbs2.htm>

## ■ travel, trip, journey 및 tour의 차이

‘여행하다, 여행’에 대한 영어 어휘는 여러개가 있으나 의미와 어감에는 다소의 차이가 있다.

1. **travel** : 여행을 뜻하는 가장 널리 쓰이는 말로, 특히 먼 나라로 장기간에 걸친 행선지를 뜻하지 않는 여행이다. 여기저기 사방을 여행하는 실제의 경험을 말할 때에는 복수 travels 를 쓴다.

Travel is the general term to describe visiting different places/countries, usually

over a long distance. The word travel is rarely used as a noun.

1) (verb)travel :

I love to travel during the summer holidays. This year I plan to travel all around the Iberian Peninsula.

I first met my husband when I was traveling to Budapest, Hungary ten years ago.

Usually parents are not willing to let their children travel abroad.

2) (noun)travel/travelling :

His travels abroad provided lots of background material for novels he wrote.

Travelling by boat between the islands is less tiring than travelling by road.

I don't do as much travelling as I used to now that I'm retired.

**make a travel** : 여행하다

**2. trip** : 비교적 짧은 기간동안 멀지 않은 곳(그날 돌아오는 정도)으로 떠나는 여행을 말하며, 특히 특정한 업무나 놀이(pleasure)의 목적이 있고 출발점으로 다시 돌아온다.

1) (noun) trip :

**Trip** is often substituted for the word 'holiday' when the travelling distance was short.

How was your trip?

**go on a trip** : 여행을 떠나다, **make(take) a trip** : 여행하다

We talk about **day trips**, **round trips** and **business trips**. We **make journeys** usually, but we **go on trips**.

I **went on a day trip** to France. We left at 6:30 in the morning and returned before midnight the same day.

They're **going on a trip** to Australia to show the baby to their relatives.

The geography class has **gone on a trip** to Wales.

He won't be in this week. He's **gone on a business trip** to Malaysia and Singapore.

When Sally came out of hospital, her husband suggested **taking a trip** together.  
~ 병원에서 퇴원하자 ~

The **round-trip** ticket enabled me to visit all the major tourist destinations in India.

**Field trip** is a visit made by students to study something away from their school or college: a geography field trip.

**3. journey** : **Travel** is often used to describe visiting different places/countries, while **journey** is one particular movement from one place to another.

The word journey is very rarely used as a verb.

반드시 출발점에 돌아오는 것을 뜻하지 않는다.

start on one's last journey : 죽음의 마지막 길을 떠나다

It's a two-hour train **journey** from York to London.

Many people often read in the train on their daily journey to and from work.

**make(take) a journey** : 여행하다, **go on a journey** : 여행을 떠나다

He went away on a journey for a week or so.

He went on a journey to Taiwan.

He **is now on a journey**.

He **had a** comfortable **journey**.

**4. tour:** 보통 운동경기 팀이나, 연예인 단체, 혹은 정치인들이 계획에 따라 여러 곳을 돌아다니면서 경기, 공연, 시찰 등을 할 때 쓰이는 말이고 출발점으로 다시 돌아온다.

A **tour** is an organized trip that people such as musicians, politicians, or theater companies go on to several different places, stopping to meet people or perform.

1) (noun) tour :

The King left for a six-week tour of Kazakstan and Uzbekistan.

Planning has already begun for next year's rugby tour by the Fijians.

The band are currently on a two-month tour of Europe.

**be on a tour** : 여행중(순회)에 있다

He **is on tour** in Europe.

The band **are on tour** at the moment.

**make tour:** to take part in a tour

2) (transitive verb) tour :

Last year they toured Europe.