



◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법 시행령」제33조에 의한 표시

1) 제작연월일 : 2022-07-06

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3) 이 콘텐츠는 「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」에 따라 최초 제작일부터 5년간 보호됩니다.

◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」외에도「저작권법」에 의하여 보호되는 콘텐츠의 경우, 그 콘텐츠의 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복제하거나 전송하는 것은 콘텐츠산업 진흥법 외에도 저작권법에 의한 법적 책임을 질 수 있습니다.

**1. 대화의 밑줄 친 문장과 의미가 같은 것은?**

G : Thanks for letting me volunteer here, Ms. Yun.

W: It's my pleasure, Jimin. I'm glad you decided to help.

G: Well, what should I do?

W: Today's lesson is about taking photos with smartphones. Why don't you help the slow learners?

G: Okay. Is there anything I should know?

W : Yes. Please be kind to the learners. It is important.

G : I'll keep that in mind.

- ① It is important of you to be kind to the learners.
- ② It is important for you to be kind to the learners.
- ③ It is important for the learners to be kind to you.
- ④ It was important of the learners to be kind to you.
- ⑤ It was important for you to be kind to the learners.

**2. a~e 중 바르게 쓰인 것은?**

Once upon a time there was a small village in a forest. The villagers were farmers and raised cows. Luckily, a some good grassland laid in the middle of the village. Everyone allowed to use the grassland. Therefore, the villagers called it "the commons." By tradition, each family only had one cow, so it was easy for each cow in the village to find enough grass to eat. The grass on the commons was green all summer long. But one day a villager broke the rule. He brought another cow and lets it graze on the commons. He thought that nobodys wouldn't notice it. A happy feeling filled his heart when he thought of the milk and cheese that the second cow would bring to his family.

- |     |     |
|-----|-----|
| ① a | ② b |
| ③ c | ④ d |
| ⑤ e |     |

**3. 밑줄 친 a의 결과 쓰임이 같은 것은?**

Last Saturday, I went to the community center in my neighborhood. I volunteered with senior citizens who were taking a smartphone class there. The day's lesson was about taking photos with smartphones. I helped the slow learners in the class. a It was a little difficult for me to explain the same thing again and again. However, I felt really proud when I saw "my students" take pictures with their smartphones after the class. I think I am going to volunteer more often.

- ① It is hot and sunny.
- ② It is not far from here.
- ③ It was my first mistake.
- ④ It was a very exciting game.
- ⑤ It is dangerous for kids to cook *ramyon*.

## 4. ㉠~㉦ 중 어법상 틀린 것만을 모두 고른 것은?

Soon, other villagers did the same. Some secretly brought one more cow to the commons, ㉠ while others brought very more to the grassland without telling anyone.

They thought that there would be enough grass for the additional cows. Soon the village was full of happy-looking farmers!

㉢ The number of cows rose slowly at first. Then the cow population grew more quickly. The grass on the commons began to disappear, and ㉣ it became harder of the cows to find grass to eat. In addition, it did not rain for a long time.

In the past, when a dry year came, the small number of cows on the commons always found something to eat. However, ㉤ no grass was left now because there were too many cows. Things were harsh for the villagers: many of the cows died.

Finally, the grass came back. ㉥ Now it was able to support only one cow per family. The village went back to the one-family-one-cow rule. The villagers all learned an important lesson: when resources are shared, ㉦ it is important for everyone to value the resources and used them fairly. The villagers now tell this story to their children. They call it "The Story of the Commons."

- ① ㉠, ㉢                      ② ㉢, ㉤  
 ③ ㉢, ㉥                      ④ ㉠, ㉢, ㉦  
 ⑤ ㉠, ㉥, ㉦

## 5. (A)~(E) 중 어법상 옳은 것만을 있는 대로 고른 것은?

Once upon a time there was a small village in a forest. (A) The villagers were farmers and raised cows. Luckily, some good grassland lay in the middle of the village.

Everyone was allowed to use the grassland. Therefore, it was called "the commons." (B) By tradition, each family only had one cow, so it was easy for each cow in the village to find enough grass to eat. The grass on the commons was green all summer long.

But one day a villager broke the rule. (C) He brought another cow and let it to graze on the commons. He thought that nobody would notice it. (D) A happy feeling is filled with his heart when he thought of the milk and cheese that the second cow would bring to his family.

A few days later, the farmer visited a close friend that had four children. (E) He wanted to helped his friend, so he told him in secret, "Why don't you bring in one more cow and raise it on the commons?" The friend thanked him and did as he was told the next day.

- ① (A), (B)                      ② (A), (B), (D)  
 ③ (A), (D), (E)              ④ (B), (D), (E)  
 ⑤ (B), (C), (D), (E)

## 6. 다음 대화의 ㉠~㉥ 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

A : ㉠ Have you decided where to volunteer?

B : Not yet. Do you know a good place to volunteer?

A : ㉢ If I am you, I'd go to the community center.

B : The community center? What can I do there?

A : There's a smartphone class for senior citizens, and they're looking for volunteers.

B : That ㉣ sounds interesting, but ㉤ I've never taught anyone.

A : Don't worry. ㉥ All you need to do is help the teacher there.

B : Okay. Thanks for your advice.

\* A : Boy B : Girl

- ① ㉠                              ② ㉢  
 ③ ㉣                              ④ ㉤  
 ⑤ ㉥

\* 대화를 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

(G : Girl, W : Woman)

G : Thanks for ㉠ let me volunteer here, Ms. Yun.

W : You're welcome, Jimin. I'm glad you are here.

G : Well, what should I do?

W : Today's lesson is about ㉡ taking photos with smartphones. Why don't you ㉢ helping the slow learners?G : Okay. ㉣ Is there anything I should know?

W : Yes. Please be kind to the learners.

G : [A] I'll keep that in mind. By the way, do you mind if I ㉤ used your charger? My battery is a little low.

W : Of course not. Go right ahead.

## 7. 대화 중 [A]의 that과 쓰임이 같은 것은?

- ① The car is not that expensive.  
 ② She understood that when her teacher told the story.  
 ③ He remembers that day they first met at the concert.  
 ④ These are chairs and tables that my dad made for himself.  
 ⑤ I didn't bring the English homework that I finished last night.

8. 대화에서 어법상 어색한 것끼리 묶인 것은?

- ① a, d                      ② b, e  
 ③ a, c, e                  ④ b, c, d  
 ⑤ c, d, e

## 9. 다음 글 빈칸 (ㄱ)~(ㄴ)에 들어갈 be동사가 모두 올바르게 짝지어진 것을 고르시오.

Once upon a time there ( ㄱ ) a small village in a forest. The villagers were farmers and raised cows. Luckily, some good grassland lay in the middle of the village.

Everyone ( ㄴ ) allowed to use the grassland. Therefore, it ( ㄷ ) called "the commons." By tradition, each family only had one cow, so it was easy for each cow in the village to find enough grass to eat. The grass on the commons was green all summer long.

But one day a villager broke the rule. He brought another cow and let it graze on the commons. He thought that nobody would notice it. A happy feeling filed his heart when he thought of the milk and cheese that the second cow would bring to his family.

A few days later, the farmer visited a close friend who had four children. He wanted to help his friend, so he told him in secret, "If I ( ㄹ ) you, I would bring in one more cow and raise it on the commons." The friend thanked him and did as he was told the next day.

	( ㄱ )	( ㄴ )	( ㄷ )	( ㄹ )
㉠	was	were	was	were
㉡	were	was	were	was
㉢	were	was	was	were
㉣	was	were	were	was
㉤	was	was	was	were

- ① a                              ② b  
 ③ c                              ④ d  
 ⑤ e

## 10. 다음 중 어법상 옳은 것은?

- ① The grass began to disappearing.
- ② The book printed at a factory and finally published.
- ③ I recommend you listen to Happy by Pharrell Williams.
- ④ The poem still remains one of Korea's favorite poem.
- ⑤ I'm looking forward to visit the restaurant by the river.

## 11. (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 어법상 옳은 것을 골라 짝지는 것은?

Once upon a time there was a small village in a forest. The villagers were farmers and raised cows. Luckily, some good grassland lay in the middle of the village. Everyone (A) allowed / was allowed to use the grassland. Therefore, it was called "the commons." By tradition, each family only had one cow, so it was easy for each cow in the village to find enough grass to eat. The grass on the commons was green all summer long. However, one day a villager broke the rule. He brought another cow and let it (B) graze / be grazed on the commons. He thought that nobody would notice it. A happy feeling (C) filled / was filled his heart when he thought of the milk and cheese that the second cow would bring to his family.

- | (A)           | (B)       | (C)        |
|---------------|-----------|------------|
| ① was allowed | graze     | filled     |
| ② was allowed | graze     | was filled |
| ③ was allowed | be grazed | was filled |
| ④ allowed     | graze     | filled     |
| ⑤ allowed     | be grazed | was filled |

## 12. 대화의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 문장은?

- ① A : I broke my friend's favorite cup. What should I do?  
B : If I were you, I would say sorry and buy a new one.
- ② A : I didn't take my science book and Mina lent me hers.  
B : Wow. It was very nice of her to do that.
- ③ A : Today, I learned about gravity in the science class.  
B : Did you? What would happen if there were no gravity?
- ④ A : I've just come back from a long trip. I'm really happy to be home again.  
B : Right. I think it is true that there's no place like home.
- ⑤ A : Did you hear that Minsu got a bad grade on the English test? He didn't study hard.  
B : I'm sorry to hear that. If he studied hard, he could have got a better grade.

## 13. 다음 중 어법상 옳은 것끼리만 모두 짝지는 것은?

&lt;보기&gt;

- ㉠ We are looking forward to see our baby.
- ㉡ It is important for kids to learn to swim.
- ㉢ It was at the age of five that I learned how to ride a bike.
- ㉣ We had had that car for 15 years before it broke down.
- ㉤ If there were no weapons, people could lived in harmony.

- ① ㉠, ㉡, ㉢
- ② ㉡, ㉢, ㉤
- ③ ㉠, ㉡, ㉣
- ④ ㉡, ㉢, ㉣
- ⑤ ㉢, ㉣, ㉤

### 14. 다음 대화의 ㉠~㉥ 중 어법상 맞는 문장의 개수는?

G : Wow, ㉠ it feels greatly to be on this ship, Dad.  
 M : I feel the same, Sora. Here are our seats, 20A and 20B.  
 G : Yeah. Can I take the window seat? ㉡ I like see the view outside.  
 M : No problem.  
 G : By the way, I want to eat something like noodles or sandwiches.  
 M : ㉢ If I were you, I won't eat anything like that.  
 G : Why is that?  
 M : ㉣ They may make you seasick.  
 G : Oh, I see. Then, I'll have some ice cream.  
 M : ㉤ That's not a good idea, either. Let's eat after we arrive.

- ① 1개                      ② 2개  
 ③ 3개                      ④ 4개  
 ⑤ 5개

### 15. 다음 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤에 들어갈 말로 가장 알맞게 짝지어진 것은?

- The server will ㉠ sit / seat him by the window.  
 - Prices are ㉡ rising / raising. Please ㉢ rise / raise my allowance.  
 - You may ㉣ lay / lie the food on the table.

- | ㉠      | ㉡       | ㉢     | ㉣   |
|--------|---------|-------|-----|
| ① sit  | rising  | raise | lay |
| ② sit  | raising | rise  | lie |
| ③ seat | rising  | rise  | lay |
| ④ seat | rising  | raise | lay |
| ⑤ seat | raising | rise  | lie |

### 16. 다음 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중 어법상 옳은 것은?

I like to share my time and talents with other people. For example, each week I give two hours of my free time to senior citizens who ㉠ lives alone. I carry hot meals to their homes and ㉡ talk with them. I enjoy their company, and they enjoy mine. I also share my talents with patients at a local hospital. My friends and I get up on stage and ㉢ dances for them. It is a lot of fun! I love it when the patients smile and ㉣ seemed to forget their worries. Sharing myself with others ㉤ make me happy.

- ① ㉠                      ② ㉡  
 ③ ㉢                      ④ ㉣  
 ⑤ ㉤

### 17. (A)~(C)에 알맞은 표현으로 묶인 것은?

Once upon a time there was a small village in a forest. The villagers were farmers and (A) raised / rose cows. Luckily, some good grassland lay in the middle of the village.

Everyone was allowed to use the grassland. Therefore, it was called "the commons." By tradition, each family only had one cow, so it was easy (B) of / for each cow in the village to find enough grass to eat. The grass on the commons (C) was / were green all summer long.

- | (A)      | (B) | (C)  |
|----------|-----|------|
| ① raised | for | was  |
| ② raised | of  | were |
| ③ raised | for | were |
| ④ rose   | for | was  |
| ⑤ rose   | of  | were |

**18. 어법상 옳은 것은?**

- ① It is foolish for them to destroy the bridge.
- ② It was hard for him doing his best his project.
- ③ It is necessary for her to not be late for class.
- ④ The police officer had said Mr. Kim drove through the red light.
- ⑤ Because she had seen the movie many times, she knew the storyline of the movie.

**19. 다음 문장의 상황을 가정할 때, 바르게 표현한 것은?**

As I don't have enough money, I can't buy you a present.

- ① If I have enough money, I can buy you a present.
- ② If I had enough money, I could buy you a present.
- ③ If I had enough money, I will be able to buy you a present.
- ④ If I don't have enough money, I can't buy you a present.
- ⑤ If I don't have enough money, I can buy you a present.

**20. 다음 중 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 나머지와 다른 하나는?**

- ① The hen \_\_\_\_\_ eggs this morning.
- ② The workers \_\_\_\_\_ pipes on the ground.
- ③ The woman \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers on the floor.
- ④ She \_\_\_\_\_ her baby on the bed 2 hours ago.
- ⑤ He \_\_\_\_\_ down for a while as he was very tired.



## 정답 및 해설

## 1) [정답] ②

[해설] '내가 학습들에게 친절히 대하는 것이 중요하다'는 의미를 [가주어(It) + be동사 + 형용사 + to부정사의 의미상 주어(for + 목적격) + 진주어(to부정사)] 형태로 표현할 수 있다.

## 2) [정답] ③

[해설] ㉠ 자동사 lie의 과거형 lay를 써야 한다. ㉡ 모든 사람들이 허락된 것이므로 수동태 was allowed로 써야 한다. ㉢ brought와 병렬구조를 이뤄야 하므로 과거형 let으로 써야 한다. ㉣ nobody이 부정어이므로 '아무도 그것을 눈치채지 못할 것이라고 생각했다'는 의미를 나타내려면 동사는 would notice로 써야 한다.

## 3) [정답] ⑤

[해설] ㉠ [가주어(It) + be동사 + 형용사 + to부정사의 의미상 주어(for + 목적격) + 진주어(to부정사)] 구문에서 It은 가주어이고, ㉡와 같은 쓰임이다. ㉠, ㉡ 비인칭주어 ㉢, ㉣ 대명사

## 4) [정답] ④

[해설] ㉠ 비교급 more을 강조할 수 있는 단어로는 even, much, still, far, a lot이 있다. very는 원급을 강조한다. ㉡ 가주어, 진주어 구문에서 to부정사의 의미상 주어는 to부정사 앞에 [for + 목적격]으로 표현한다. 사람의 인성, 성격, 특성을 나타내는 형용사가 쓰였을 경우에는 [of + 목적격]으로 쓴다. ㉢ 진주어에 해당하는 to value와 병렬구조를 이루는 (to) use가 적절하다.

## 5) [정답] ①

[해설] (C) 사역동사는 목적어와 목적격 보어와의 관계가 능동일 때 목적격 보어 자리에 동사원형을 취하므로 graze가 알맞다. (D) [be filled with~]은 '~로 가득하다'는 의미로, '행복한 감정은 그의 마음으로 가득찬다'는 의미는 어색하다. (E) to부정사이므로 to 뒤에 동사원형 help를 쓴다.

## 6) [정답] ②

[해설] 가정법 과거 구문은 [If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형~, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + 동사원형...] 형태이고, If절의 동사가 be동사일 경우 인칭과 수에 상관없이 보통 were을 사용한다.

## 7) [정답] ②

[해설] [A]의 that은 지시대명사 '그것'으로 ㉡ '그녀는 선생님이 그 이야기를 말해주셨을 때 그것을 이해했다'에서와 같은 쓰임이다. ㉠ 형용사를 꾸며주는 부사이다. ㉢ 명사를 꾸며주는 형용사이다. ㉣, ㉤ 목적격 관계대명사이다.

## 8) [정답] ③

[해설] ㉠ 전치사 for 다음에 동명사 letting을 써야 한다. ㉡ [why don't you 동사원형~?]의 형태가 되어야 하므로 help를 써야 한다. ㉢ 조건의 내용이므로 동사는 현재형 use를 써야 한다.

## 9) [정답] ⑤

[해설] (ㄱ) 주어가 단수명사 a small village이고, 과거 시제로 서술해야 하므로 was가 알맞다. (ㄴ) 주어가 단수명사 everyone이고, 과거 시제로 서술해야 하므로 was가 알맞다. (ㄷ) 주어가 단수명사 it이고, 수동태를 이루는 was가 알맞다. (ㄹ) 가정법 과거 구문은 [If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형~, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + 동사원형...] 형태이고, If절의 동사가 be동사일 경우 인칭과 수에 상관없이 보통 were을 사용한다.

## 10) [정답] ③

[해설] ㉠ begin의 목적어 자리에 to부정사나 동명사가 올 수 있는데, to가 올 경우 to 뒤에 동사원형 형태로 써야 한다. ㉡ 책이 주어이므로 동사는 모두 수동태로 is printed와 (is) published로 써야 한다. ㉢ [one + of + 복수명사]이므로 Korea's favorite poems로 써야 한다. ㉣ [look forward to + 동명사]이므로 동명사 visiting으로 써야 한다.

## 11) [정답] ①

[해설] (A) '모든 사람들이 목초지를 사용하도록 허락되었다'는 의미로 수동태 was allowed가 적절하다. (B) 사역동사는 목적어와 목적격 보어와의 관계가 능동일 때 목적격 보어 자리에 동사원형을 취하므로 graze가 적절하다. (C) 뒤에 목적어 his heart가 있으므로 능동태 filled가 적절하다.

## 12) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 가정법 과거는 [If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형~, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + 동사원형...]이므로 If he studied hard, he could get a better grade.로 써야 한다.

## 13) [정답] ④

[해설] ㉠ 여기서 to는 전치사이므로 동명사 seeing으로 써야 한다. ㉡ 조동사 could 뒤에는 동사원형 live를 써야 한다.

## 14) [정답] ②

[해설] ㉠ 감각동사 feels의 보어 자리에 형용사를 취해야 하므로 great로 써야 한다. ㉡ like는 목적어로 to부정사 또는 동명사를 쓸 수 있다. ㉢ 가정법 과거는 [If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형~, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + 동사원형...]이므로 will not의 축약형 won't를 wouldn't로 바꿔야 한다.



## 15) [정답] ④

[해설] ④ 뒤에 목적어 him이 나왔으므로 타동사 seat를 써야 한다. ⑤ 뒤에 목적어가 없으므로 자동사 rise의 현재분사 형을 써야 한다. ③ 뒤에 목적어 my allowance가 나왔으므로 타동사 raise를 써야 한다. ⑥ 뒤에 목적어 the food가 나왔으므로 타동사 lay를 써야 한다.

## 16) [정답] ②

[해설] ① 선행사가 복수명사 senior citizens이므로 주격 관계대명사절의 동사는 live를 써야 한다. ③ 주어가 my friend and I로 복수명사이므로 복수동사 dance를 써야 한다. ④ 동사 smile과 병렬구조를 이루는 seem을 써야 한다. ⑤ 동명사 주어는 단수 취급하므로 단수동사 makes로 써야 한다.

## 17) [정답] ①

[해설] (A) 동사 뒤에 목적어 cows가 나왔으므로 타동사 raise의 과거형 raised가 알맞다. (B) 가주어, 진주어 구문에서 진주어 to부정사의 의미상 주어는 [for + 목적격]으로 쓴다. (C) 핵심주어가 단수명사 The grass이므로 단수동사 was가 알맞다.

## 18) [정답] ⑤

[해설] ① 가주어, 진주어 구문에서 사람의 인성, 성격, 특성을 나타내는 형용사가 쓰였을 경우 to부정사의 의미상 주어는 to부정사 앞에 [of + 목적격]을 사용하여 표현한다. ② [가주어 it - 진주어 to부정사] 구문으로 doing이 아닌 to do로 써야 한다. ③ to부정사의 부정은 to부정사 앞에 not을 쓴다. ④ 경찰관이 김 씨한테 말한 것보다 김 씨가 빨간 불에 운전한 것이 더 먼저 일어난 일이기 때문에 The police officer said Mr. Kim had driven through the red light.로 써야 한다.

## 19) [정답] ②

[해설] 직설법 구문이 현재 시제로 되어 있으므로 현재 사실의 반대를 가정하는 가정법 과거 구문으로 표현할 수 있다. 가정법 과거는 [If + 주어 + 동사의 과거형~, 주어 + 조동사의 과거형 + 동사원형...] 형태이므로 부사절과 주절 각각에 과거시제이면서 직설법과 반대의 내용을 나타내야 하므로 had와 could buy가 들어감에 유의한다.

## 20) [정답] ⑤

[해설] ①,②,③,④는 타동사 lay(~을 낳다, ~을 놓다)의 과거형 laid가 오고, ⑤는 자동사 lie(눕다)의 과거형 lay가 온다.