



◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법 시행령」제33조에 의한 표시

1) 제작연월일 : 2022-07-06

2) 제작자 : 교육지대(주)

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. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중 어법상 어색한 것만을 있는 대로 고른 것은?

㉠ Dong-ju was born in 1917 near Yanbin, China. As a young boy, he loved sports, and he was a soccer player for school. ㉡ He also loved sewing so much that he sewed the numbers on all his friends' soccer uniforms. ㉢ However, it was literature that he was loved most. In elementary school he wrote a lot of poems. He even made a literary magazine with his cousin, Song Mong-gyu. ㉣ In middle school he once borrowed a poetry book by a famous poet of the time, Baek Seok, and had copied the whole book by hand. ㉤ He really wanted to have his own copy of the rare book.

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

2. 어법상 (A)~(D)에 들어갈 말이 가장 알맞게 짝지어진 것은?

Do you enjoy plays, poems, novels, or cartoons? They are different kinds of literature, and people differ in ___(A)___ kind they prefer. However, all of them allow us to go beyond our own small world ___(B)___ we live. When we read literature, we come across the ideas of great writers ___(C)___ lived long ago. We can even imagine being someone else or living in a completely different place. In short, literature opens up for us new worlds ___(D)___ we have never visited before.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|---------|-------|------|-------|
| ① which | which | who | which |
| ② what | that | that | where |
| ③ which | where | who | that |
| ④ that | which | who | that |
| ⑤ that | where | that | which |

3. 어법상 ㉠~㉣에 들어갈 말이 알맞게 짝지어진 것은?

㉠ While / During he was a college student, he often hung out with other young poets and wrote poetry where he expressed feelings about his hometown and lost country. To celebrate his graduation, he wished to publish 19 of his poems under the title, *Heaven, Wind, Stars, and Poetry*. He made three copies of the book by hand. One was given to his close friend, Jeong Byeong-uk, ㉡ the other / another was presented to his favorite professor, and the last one was kept for himself. However, his professor advised against his plan ㉢ because / because of he thought the Japanese government would not allow the publication. Dong-ju followed his advice and gave up the idea.

- | ㉠ | ㉡ | ㉢ |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| ① While | the other | because |
| ② While | another | because |
| ③ While | the other | because of |
| ④ During | another | because of |
| ⑤ During | the other | because of |

4. 어법상 바른 문장만을 <보기>에서 있는 대로 고른 것은?

<보기>
 ㉠ It was Jimin who ate the cake.
 ㉡ It was two years ago which Yunji got her puppy.
 ㉢ It is old coins that my brother has collected for 10 years.

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

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 (A)~(E) 중 어법상 옳은 것은?

After giving up the idea of publishing his poems under the title, *Heaven, Wind, Stars, and Poetry*, Dong-ju decided to study (A) farther in the country where his father had studied before. So, in 1942, Dong-ju and his cousin began to study in Japan. (B) In July 10 the following year, his cousin was arrested by the Japanese police for (C) take part in an independence movement. Four days later, Dong-ju was also arrested on the same charges. In 1945, Dong-ju and his cousin died in prison after harsh treatment by the police. Just a few (D) month later, Korea achieved independence from Japan.

In 1948, Jeong Byeong-uk brought Dong-ju's poems to the poet's brother, and they were finally published. The book was given the title the poet had thought of many years before. His poems are loved by people of all ages, and thus they still (E) shine brightly in our hearts like the stars in the autumn night sky.

- ① (A) ② (B)
③ (C) ④ (D)
⑤ (E)

6. 어법상 옳은 것은 모두 몇 개인가?

<보기>

- ㉠ He said that he had finished his homework.
㉡ My father regretted that he had washed his car.
㉢ When Ms. Gray got home, her family had eaten dinner.
㉣ I had never seen a kangaroo before I went to Australia.

- ① 1개 ② 2개
③ 3개 ④ 4개
⑤ 없다

7. 글의 흐름상 (A)~(C)에 들어갈 단어를 알맞게 연결한 것은?

His parents wanted him to be a doctor, but Dong-ju chose to study literature at a college in Seoul. During his college years, he often hung out with other young poets and wrote poetry (A) when where he expressed feelings about his hometown and lost country. To celebrate his graduation, he wished to publish 19 of his poems under the title, *Heaven, Wind, Stars, and Poetry*. He made three copies of the book by hand. One was given to his close friend, Jeong Byeong-uk, (B) another / the rest was presented to his favorite professor, and the last one was kept for himself. However, his professor advised against his plan because he thought the Japanese government would not allow the publication. Dong-ju followed his (C) advice / advise and gave up the idea.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------|----------|--------|
| ① where | another | advice |
| ② where | the rest | advice |
| ③ where | another | advise |
| ④ when | the rest | advice |
| ⑤ when | the rest | advise |

8. Which of the following is grammatically correct?

- A : My aunt known London so well because she had visited the city many times.
B : Before I went out to buy a cake, I had blow up the balloons already.
C : He lost his umbrella his mother had given him this morning.
D : It was the movie *Green Light* that I watch last Sunday.
E : It was my mother whom named me Boram.
F : It was my mother whom I learned how to read and write from.

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

* 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Dong-ju decided ㉠ to studying further in the country ㉡ to which his father had studied before. So, in 1942, Dong-ju and his cousin began to study in Japan. On July 10 the following year, his cousin ㉢ arrested by the Japanese police for taking part in an independence movement. Four days later, Dong-ju was also arrested on the same charges. In 1945, Dong-ju and his cousin died in prison after harsh treatment by the police. It was just a few months later ___㉣___ Korea achieved independence from Japan. In 1948, Jeong Byeong-uk brought Dong-ju's poems to the poet's brother, and ㉤ they were finally publishing. The book ㉥ was given the title that the poet had thought of many years before. His poems are loved by people of all ages, and thus they still shine brightly in our hearts like the stars in the autumn night sky.

9. ㉠~㉥ 중 바르게 쓰인 것은?

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| ① ㉠ | ② ㉡ |
| ③ ㉢ | ④ ㉤ |
| ⑤ ㉥ | |

10. ㉣에 알맞은 말로 짝지어진 것은?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| ① why, that | ② who, that |
| ③ when, that | ④ which, where |
| ⑤ where, whom | |

11. ㉠~㉥ 중 어법상 옳은 것은?

Have you read these lines before? They are part of the poem "Counting Stars at Night" by Yoon Dong-ju. ㉠ The poem was written a long time ago but still remain one of Korea's favorite poems.

Dong-ju was born in 1917 near Yanbin, China. As a young boy, he loved sports, and he was a soccer player for his school. ㉡ He also loved sewing so much that he sewed the numbers on all his friends' soccer uniforms. However, it was literature that he loved most. In elementary school he wrote a lot of poems. He even made a literary magazine with his cousin, Song Mong-gyu. In middle school he once borrowed a poetry book by a famous poet of the time, Baek Seok, and copied the whole book by hand. He really wanted to have his own copy of the rare book.

㉢ His parents wanted him be a doctor, but Dong-ju chose to study literature at a college in Seoul. During his college years, he often hung out with other young poets and wrote poetry where he expressed feelings about his hometown and lost country. To celebrate his graduation, he wished to publish 19 of his poems under the title, *Heaven, Wind, Stars, and Poetry*. He made three copies of the book by hand. ㉣ One was given to his close friend, Jeong Byeong-uk, another was presented his favorite professor, and the last one was kept for himself. However, his professor advised against his plan because ㉤ he thought the Japanese government will not allow the publication. Dong-ju followed his advice and gave up the idea.

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

12. 대화의 (A)~(C)에 알맞은 표현으로 묶인 것은?

Jessica : Hey, Minjun. What are you doing?
 Minjun : I'm reading a novel for a book report.
 Jessica : Let me see. Oh, is this a new book by Ken Kuller?
 Minjun : Yeah, I borrowed it this morning. Do you know Ken Kuller?
 Jessica : Of course. I'm a big fan of his. I've read all of his mystery books.
 Minjun : I think he's a great writer. I can't stop reading this book.
 Jessica : You know what? His novel *Four Eyes* has (A) made / been made into a movie.
 Minjun : Yeah. I saw the movie poster. It looks (B) interesting / interestingly.
 Jessica : It'll come out next Thursday. I'm looking forward (C) to see / to seeing it.
 Minjun : Maybe we can see the movie together.

(A) (B) (C)

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| ① made | interesting | to seeing |
| ② made | interestingly | to see |
| ③ been made | interesting | to see |
| ④ been made | interestingly | to see |
| ⑤ been made | interesting | to seeing |

13. 다음 글의 ㉠~㉢에 들어갈 말이 알맞게 짝지어진 것은?

Dong-ju decided to study further in the country where his father had studied before. So, in 1942, Dong-ju and his cousin began to study in Japan. On July 10 the following year, his cousin was arrested the Japanese police for ㉠ (take) part in an independence movement. Four days later, Dong-ju was also arrested on the same charges. In 1945, Dong-ju and his cousin ㉡ (die) in prison after harsh treatment by the police. It was just a few months later that Korea achieved independence from Japan.

In 1948, Jeong Byeong-uk brought Dong-ju's poems to the poet's brother, and they were finally published. The book ㉢ (give) the title the poet had thought of many years before. His poems are loved by people of all ages, and thus they still shine brightly in our hearts like the stars in the autumn night sky.

㉠ ㉡ ㉢

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| ① take | die | give |
| ② take | died | gave |
| ③ taking | died | was given |
| ④ taking | were died | was given |
| ⑤ taken | were died | was given |

14. ㉠~㉥ 중 어법상 옳은 것만을 있는 대로 고른 것은?

*In the sky ㉠ when seasons pass in a hurry
Autumn fills the air.*

And ready I stand, without a worry.

To count all the stars there.

.....

Memory for one star,

Love for another star,

Loneliness for another star,

Longing for another star,

Poetry for another star,

And oh, mother, mother for another star.

.....

Have you read these lines before? They are part of the poem "Counting Stars at Night" by Yoon Dong-ju. The poem was written a long time ago but still ㉢ remained one of Korea's favorite poems until now.

Dong-ju was born in 1917 near Yanbin, China. As a young boy, he loved sports, and he was a soccer player for his school. He also loved sewing ㉡ very much that he sewed the numbers on all his friends' soccer uniforms. However, it was literature ㉣ which he loved most. In elementary school he wrote a lot of poems. He even made a literary magazine with his cousin, Song Mong-gyu. In middle school he once borrowed a poetry book by a famous poet of the time, Baek Seok, and copied the whole book ㉤ by hand. He really wanted to have his own copy of the rare book.

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

* 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

(A) Dong-ju decided to study further in the country where his father has studied before. So, in 1942, Dong-ju and his cousin began to study in Japan. (B) On July 10 the following year, his cousin was arrested by the Japanese police for taking part in an independence movement. Four days later, Dong-ju was also arrested on the same charges. In 1945, Dong-ju and his cousin died in prison after harsh treatment by the police. (C) It was just a few months later when Korea achieved independence from Japan.

(D) In 1948, Jeong Byeong-uk brought Dong-ju's poems to the poet's brother, and the poems finally published. ㉠ 책에는 시인이 수년 전에 생각해 두었던 그 제목이 붙었다. (E) His poems are loved by people of all ages, and thus they still shine brightly in our hearts like the stars in the autumn night sky.

15. 위 글의 (A)~(E) 중 어법이 맞는 문장만을 있는 대로 고른 것은?

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

16. 밑줄 친 ㉠을 영어로 바꾸어 쓸 때 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The book gave the title the poet thought of many years ago.
② The title gave the book the poet had thought of many years before.
③ The title was given to the book the poet has thought of many years ago.
④ The book was given the title the poet has thought of many years before.
⑤ The book was given the title the poet had thought of many years before.

17. 어법상 틀린 문장은?

- ① It is on Saturdays that I take a swimming lesson.
- ② He saved his documents before the computer broke down.
- ③ Dora had forgotten to bring the report that she already finishes.
- ④ When she got back, some kids had popped half of the balloons.
- ⑤ It was Jessy who watched the accident on the street yesterday.

18. 다음 대화를 읽고, 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

G : Hey, Minjun. What are you doing?
 B : I'm reading a novel for a book report.
 G : Let me see. Oh, is this a new book by Ken Kuller?
 B : Yeah, I borrowed it this morning. Do you know Ken Kuller?
 G : Of course. I'm a big fan of his. I've read all of his mystery books.
 B : I think he's a great writer. I can't stop ___(A)___ this book.
 G : You know what? His novel Four Eyes has been made into a movie.
 B : Yeah. I saw the movie poster. It looks interesting.
 G : It'll come out next Thursday. I'm looking forward to ___(B)___ it!
 B : Maybe we can see the movie together.

(A)

- ① read
- ② read
- ③ to read
- ④ reading
- ⑤ to read

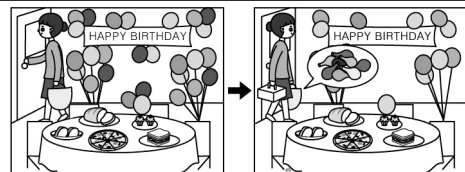
(B)

- see
- seeing
- see
- seeing
- seeing

19. 다음 중 어법상 알맞은 문장은?

- ① Judy was sick by the time her mother came back.
- ② He saved his documents before the computer broke down.
- ③ It was her mathematical ability what led to the dramatic change.
- ④ It is in 1813 that Jane Austen wrote *Pride and Prejuice*.
- ⑤ She had a terrible stomachache because she has eaten too much ice cream.

20. 다음을 보고 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤에 들어갈 단어로 적절한 것은?



Last Friday, it was Mr. Potter's 70th birthday. His daughter threw him a party. Before his daughter went out to buy a cake, she had already ㉠ _____ up the balloons. Also, she had ㉡ _____ the table for the party. When she got back, some kids had ㉢ _____ half of the balloons. She was not upset because she had ㉣ _____ some extra balloons.

a

b

c

d

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| ① set | bought | blown | popped |
| ② popped | bought | blown | set |
| ③ popped | set | blown | bought |
| ④ blown | set | bought | popped |
| ⑤ blown | set | popped | bought |



정답 및 해설

1) [정답] ②

[해설] ㉠ 그는 문학을 사랑한 주체이므로 수동태 was loved를 능동태 loved로 고쳐야 한다. ㉡ '빌려와서 필사했다'는 의미이므로 과거보다 더 이전의 일을 나타낼 때 사용하는 과거완료 시제는 적절하지 않다. 따라서 had copied를 copied로 고쳐야 한다.

2) [정답] ③

[해설] (A) 명사 kind(종류)를 수식하는 의문 형용사 which(어느)나 what(어떤)을 써야 한다. (B) 뒤에 완전한 문장이 나왔으므로 관계부사 where이나 관계부사 대용 that을 써야 한다. (C) 뒤에 주어 가 빠져있는 불완전한 문장이 나오고, 선행사가 사람(writer)이므로 주격 관계대명사 who나 that을 써야 한다. (D) 뒤에 목적어가 빠진 불완전한 문장이 나오고, 앞에 선행사가 new worlds이므로 목적격 관계대명사 that 또는 which를 써야 한다.

3) [정답] ②

[해설] ㉠ while은 접속사, during은 전치사이다. 뒤에 절이 나왔으므로 접속사를 써야 한다. ㉡ 세 개를 나열할 때 하나는 one, 또 하나는 another, 마지막 하나는 the other 또는 the last one으로 나타낸다. 따라서 another이 적절하다. ㉢ because는 접속사, because of는 전치사구이다. 뒤에 절이 나왔으므로 접속사를 써야 한다.

4) [정답] ③

[해설] ㉠ 강조되는 대상이 시간의 부사구 two years ago이므로 which가 아닌 that 또는 when이 가능하다.

5) [정답] ⑤

[해설] (A) farther은 '(거리상) 더 먼'이라는 의미로 흐름상 어색하다. '(정도, 범위 면에서) 더 나아간'이라는 의미의 further이 알맞다. (B) 정확한 날짜 (7월 10일) 앞에는 전치사 on을 쓴다. (C) 전치사 for 뒤에는 동명사 taking을 써야 한다. (D) a few(몇 몇의) 뒤에 셀 수 있는 명사의 복수 형태로 months를 써야 한다.

6) [정답] ④

[해설] 과거보다 이전에 일어난 일을 표현할 때, 과거완료(had p.p)를 써야 하며, 보기에 나온 문장은 모두 옳은 문장이다.

7) [정답] ①

[해설] (A) 뒤에 완전한 문장이 나오고, 앞에 나온 선행사가 장소에 개념에 가까운 poetry이므로 장소

의 관계부사 where이 알맞다. (B) 세 개를 나열할 때 하나는 one, 또 하나는 another, 마지막 하나는 the other 또는 the last one으로 나타낸다. (C) 소유격(his) 다음에 명사 advice를 써야 한다.

8) [정답] ③

[해설] A. 주절에 본동사가 없으므로 know의 과거형 knew를 써야 한다. B. 과거완료 [had p.p] 형태이며 blow의 p.p 형태는 blown이다. D. 과거에 본 영화이므로 watch의 과거형 watched로 써야 한다. E. 강조된 대상이 원래 문장에서 주어 역할을 했으므로 whom 대신 who나 that을 사용할 수 있다.

9) [정답] ⑤

[해설] ㉠ decide의 목적어로 to부정사를 취하므로 to study further이 알맞다. ㉡ 뒤 문장이 완전하므로 관계부사 where이나 전치사를 수반한 관계대명사(in which)를 사용할 수 있다. ㉢ 그의 사촌이 일본 경찰관에 의해 '체포된' 대상이고, 동사의 목적어가 없으므로 수동태 was arrested로 써야 한다. ㉣ 주어 they가 시(poems)이므로 동사는 수동태 were finally published로 써야 한다.

10) [정답] ③

[해설] [It + be동사 ~ that ...] 강조 구문에서 강조하고자 하는 말을 It be동사와 that 사이에 위치시키는데, 시간의 부사구(just a few months later)가 강조될 경우, that 뿐만 아니라 when을 쓸 수 있다.

11) [정답] ②

[해설] ㉠ 주어가 단수명사 the poem이고, 남아 있는 것은 현재시제이므로 remains로 고쳐야 한다. ㉢ want는 목적격 보어 자리에 to부정사를 취하므로 to be가 적절하다. ㉣ '~에게'라는 의미의 전치사 to를 his favorite professor 앞에 넣어야 한다. ㉤ thought와 시제 일치시켜 will을 would로 고쳐야 한다.

12) [정답] ⑤

[해설] (A) 주어가 '소설'이고, 동사 뒤에 목적어가 없으므로 현재완료 수동태를 완성하는 been made가 적절하다. (B) 감각동사 looks의 보어 자리에 형용사 interesting이 적절하다. (C) [look forward to v-ing]에서 to는 전치사이므로 동명사 seeing이 적절하다.

13) [정답] ③

[해설] ㉠ 전치사 for 다음에는 명사나 동명사 형태가 올 수 있으므로 taking이 알맞다. ㉡ die는 자동사이므로 수동태로 쓸 수 없다. 따라서 died가

알맞다. ㉠ 주어 '책'이 제목을 받은 것이므로 수동태 was given이 알맞다.

14) [정답] ②

[해설] ㉠ 선행사 the sky를 수식하는 장소의 관계부사 where을 써야 한다. ㉡ 여전히 남아있다는 의미로 현재형 remains로 써야 한다. ㉢ '너무 ~해서 ...하다'라는 의미의 [so + 형용사/부사 + that + 완전한 문장] 구문이 되어야 하므로 so로 써야 한다.

15) [정답] ②

[해설] (A) 동주의 아버지가 일본에서 공부한 것은 동주가 그곳에서 공부하기로 결심한 것보다 이전에 일어난 일이므로 과거완료 had studied로 쓴다. (D) 주어 the poems가 출판된 대상이므로 수동태 were finally published로 쓴다.

16) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 원래 4형식 능동태 문장에서 간접 목적어(the book)를 주어 자리로 보내 만든 수동태 문장으로, [be동사 + p.p] 형태의 동사 뒤에 직접목적어(the title이하)가 남아있어야 한다. the title과 the poet 사이에는 목적격 관계대명사가 생략되어있고, 시인이 책의 제목을 생각한 것은 책에 제목이 붙여진 것보다 이전 일이므로 과거완료 had thought이 사용된 문장이 어법상 옳다.

17) [정답] ③

[해설] ㉢ Dora가 리포트를 가져올 것을 잊어버린 것보다 그것을 끝낸 것이 더 먼저 일어난 일이기 때문에 Dora forgot to bring the report that she had already finished.로 써야 한다.

18) [정답] ④

[해설] (A) '~하는 것을 멈출 수 없다'는 의미가 되어야 하므로 동명사 reading을 써야 한다. (B) '~를 기대하다'는 의미의 표현은 [look forward to + v-ing]이므로 동명사 seeing을 써야 한다.

19) [정답] ②

[해설] ㉠ 엄마가 돌아왔던 것보다 Judy가 아팠던 것이 먼저이므로 was를 과거완료 had been으로 바꿔야 한다. ㉢ [It + be동사 ~ that ...] 강조구문으로 what을 that으로 바꿔야 한다. ㉣ 시제가 과거이므로 is를 was로 바꿔야 한다. ㉤ 배가 아프기 전에 너무 많은 아이스크림을 먹은 것이므로 has eaten을 과거완료 had eaten으로 바꿔야 한다.

20) [정답] ⑤

[해설] ㉠ 그의 딸이 케이크를 사러 가기 전에, 그녀는 이미 풍선을 '붙여놓았다'는 의미로 과거완료 시제(had + p.p)를 완성하는 과거분사 blown이

알맞다. ㉡ 또한, 그녀는 파티를 위한 테이블을 '세팅해두었다'는 의미로 과거완료 시제를 완성하는 과거분사 set이 알맞다. ㉢ 그녀가 돌아왔을 때, 몇몇의 아이들이 풍선의 반을 '터트렸다'는 의미로 과거완료 시제를 완성하는 과거분사 popped가 알맞다. ㉣ 왜냐하면 그녀는 여분의 풍선을 '사놓았기' 때문이라는 의미로 과거완료 시제를 완성하는 과거분사 bought이 알맞다.