

TEST 7 _ Grade 12

1	Several of these washers are out of order and _____.						
(A)	need to repair	(B)	need repairing	(C)	need to be repairing	(D)	repairing of which is needed
<p>사물이 주어일 때 : need 동명사 (수동의 의미: ~ 되어질 필요가 있다) = need to be p.p. (need to be repaired)</p>							

2	_____ Hopkins industry was not able to meet their production quota in the second quarter is not surprising, given the high number of layoffs they have had to make in recent times.						
(A)	What	(B)	Although	(C)	That	(D)	So
<p>- 이 문장의 동사는 is 보어는 not surprising 즉, is not surprising 앞 부분까지가 문장의 주어 = 명사절 명사절을 이끄는 접속사 ? What / That</p> <p>- What : 선행사를 포함한 관계대명사 , 즉, 주어 또는 목적어가 없는 불완전한 문장을 이끈다 That : 명사절을 이끄는 접속사, 즉 완전한 문장을 이끈다</p> <p>- Hopkins industry was ~ quarter 는 완전한 문장임.. 따라서 접속사가 필요함</p> <p>- given ~ : ~ 을 감안하면</p> <p>- layoffs : When there are layoffs in a company, workers are told by their employers to leave their job, usually because there is no more work for them in the company. 감원, 해고</p>							

3	The software we just purchased will _____ us to add titles and comments to our digital pictures.						
(A)	submit	(B)	make	(C)	permit	(D)	suggest
<p>- permit A to 동사원형 : A가 ~ 하는 것을 허락하다</p> <p>* Suggest is one of those verbs that cannot be followed by a to-infinitive.</p> <p>Suggest can be followed by an -ing form or a that-clause.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Activists suggested abolishing the plan to build the bridge. •Activists suggested that the plan to build the bridge should be abolished. •The doctor suggested that he should quit smoking. <p>Suggest cannot be followed by a direct personal object. You should use a structure with to.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Can you suggest a nice restaurant to me? (NOT Can you suggest me a nice restaurant?) •I don't know what I should suggest to her? (NOT I don't know what I should suggest her?) •He suggested to me that I should change my style of parenting. (NOT He suggested me that I should change my style of parenting.) <p>Suggest is one of those verbs that can be followed by a subjunctive structure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •He suggested that I write to her as soon as possible. •She suggested that I accompany her. 							

4	_____ that you can expand opportunities while minimizing risk.						
(A)	If you manage potential customers						
(B)	By managing potential customers						
(C)	To manage potential customers						
(D)	It is by managing potential customers						
<p>주어진 문장이 that ~ 이하로 시작하므로, 주절로 쓰일 수 있는 문장이 빈칸에 들어가야 함. It is ~ that --- :강조구문</p>							

5	The seminar will discuss the important role the management _____ in maintaining employee morale during last year's crisis.						
(A)	plays	(B)	played	(C)	playing	(D)	had played
<p>the important role (that / which) the management _____ during last year's crisis. 즉, 관계대명사 절 안에서 주어 the management 에 상응하는 동사가 필요하다 작년 위기 상황.. 이라는 언급이 있으므로.. 과거시제 필요</p>							

6	Employees who would like to contribute to the company charity drive _____ to place their donations in the box in Jack Elliott's office.						
(A)	will invite	(B)	are inviting	(C)	can invite	(D)	are invited
<p>- Employees who ~ drive 까지는 문장의 주어</p> <p>- 즉, 동사가 필요함.. invite 는 타동사 이므로, 능동형의 경우 목적어가 필요</p> <p>- 이 문장에는 invite 의 목적어에 해당하는 명사가 없으므로.. 수동태가 적합함</p>							

7	_____, London Bridge was then rebuilt as a part of the tourist attractions.						
(A)	It was sold to an Arizona entrepreneur						
(B)	Sold to an Arizona entrepreneur						
(C)	To an Arizona entrepreneur						
(D)	Selling to an Arizona entrepreneur						
<p>- 문장과 문장을 연결해주는 방법? 접속사 / 분사구문 / 관계대명사절</p> <p>- (A)~(D) 보기 중에 해당하는 것은? 분사구문</p> <p>- 주절의 주어는? London Bridge .. 따라서 수동형의 분사가 연결되어야 함.</p>							

8	Train robberies _____ in America than anywhere else in the world during the latter half of the nineteenth century.						
(A)	were more frequent	(B)	which were more frequent	(C)	more frequent than	(D)	they were more frequent than
<p>- Train robberies 에 상응하는 동사가 없는 문장임</p> <p>- 따라서, 동사로 이어지는 (A)가 정답임.</p>							

9	Polls are useful tools for the politicians, but they must never control policy; to lead is to direct public opinion, -----.	
(A)	not simply reacting to it	
(B)	more than simply reacting to it	
(C)	rather than reacting to it simply	
(D)	not simply to react to it	
<p>- not A but B = B , not A : A 가 아니라 B 이다</p> <p>* 상관접속사 : A와 B의 문법적인 구조와 역할이 동일해야 한다.</p>		

10	No one knows----- motivates whale to beat their flippers on top of water, a behavior described by marine biologists as "flipper flapping".						
(A)	while	(B)	the specific behaviors	(C)	if	(D)	what
<p>- knows 의 목적어가 필요한 문장</p> <p>- 목적어 = 명사절</p> <p>- 목적절에 주어 가 없는 문장이므로, 문장과 문장을 연결하면서 주어의 역할을 하는 선행사를 포함한 관계대명사가 필요함.</p> <p>- (B)가 답이 될 수 없는 이유? motivates 와 상응하는 3인칭 단수가 아니므로</p>							

11	Idaho's natural resources include fertile soil, rich mineral deposits, thick forests, and -----.	
(A)	abundant water supplies	
(B)	water supplies are abundant	
(C)	supplies of water are abundant	
(D)	supplies abundant water	
<p>- 형용사 + 명사 구가 병렬구조로 이어지고 있음</p> <p>- (A)~(D)에서 형용사 + 명사 로 구성된 어구를 찾아야 함.</p>		

12	The director _____ his job one week after his vacation.		
(A)	returned	(B)	returned to
(C)	returned back to	(D)	having returned to
- 주어 The doctor 에 상응하는 동사가 필요한 문장 - returned 는 자동사 .. 즉 목적어 his job 과 연결되려면 전치사가 필요함. - (C)가 답이 될 수 없는 이유? returned 과 back 은 의미가 중복되므로			

13	Members of the club (A) <u>were surprising at</u> (B) <u>Bill's</u> (C) <u>leaving</u> the school (D) <u>so unexpectedly</u> .		
‘~에 놀라다’ = be surprised at			

14	Last week the court (A) <u>has ruled</u> that the law (B) <u>pertaining</u> to school financing (C) <u>was</u> (D) <u>unconstitutional</u> .		
Last week = 과거부사구 * 과거 부사구와 현재완료시제는 함께 쓸 수 없다 !! (A) has ruled → ruled - pertaining to ~ 에 관련한, 속하는			

15	The last man (A) <u>to tell a lie</u> (B) <u>named</u> Dennis, was very (C) <u>lively</u> and assured (D) <u>to me</u> that none of the group members would ever hurt me.		
- assure 사람 that ~ : (사람) 에게 that 절 이하를 확신시키다 (4형식 동사) - the last man to ~ : 절대 ~ 할 것 같지 않은 사람 - named 앞에 that was 가 생략됨 - lively 활기찬. 쾌활한			

16	If food (A) <u>is used as</u> a reward or punishment, a child (B) <u>may develop</u> (C) <u>habits lead to</u> (D) <u>excessive</u> consumption or unbalanced diet.		
- a child (주어) may develop (동사) habits (목적어) 즉, lead 가 동사 형태로 쓰일 수 없는 문장임 = 분사로 바꾸어 써야 함 수식을 받는 habits 와 lead 는 주어와 동사의 관계이므로 .. 현재분사 형태로 leading 이 되어야 함.			

17	(A) <u>For each of the</u> (B) <u>past three quarters</u> , the subscription renewal rate (C) <u>dropping</u> by a minimum of 5.6 (D) <u>percent</u> over the previous year.
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For 이하는 전치사구
the subscription renewal rate 가 주절의 주어이므로, dropping 이 동사형태를 취해야 함.
즉. dropping을 과거형인 dropped 로 고쳐 써야 함.
* percent 는 uncountable noun 으로 복수형도 percent 임

18	Mr. Kim has served (A) <u>as</u> a (B) <u>principal</u> of the elementary school in the (C) <u>deserted</u> island (D) <u>since</u> twenty years.
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- '20년 동안' 의 의미가 되어야 하므로
since를 for 로 바꾸어 써준다.

19	A story involving a (A) <u>disfigured 3-year-old</u> girl whose family said they (B) <u>were asked to leave</u> a KFC restaurant because her appearance (C) <u>was scaring</u> customers (D) <u>have been found</u> to be a hoax.
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이 문장의 주어는 ? A story
involving ~ customers 까지가 a story를 수식하는 형용사절임
즉, a story 와 상응하는 동사 형태로 고쳐서 have been found → has been found 로 써야 함.
A story (involving a disfigured 3-year-old girl) ← whose family said / they were asked to leave a KFC restaurant / because her appearance was scaring customers)
- disfigured : If someone is disfigured, their appearance is spoiled.
(외모가 흉하게 망가뜨려진)
- hoax: A hoax is a trick in which someone tells people a lie, for example that there is a bomb somewhere when there is not, or that a picture is genuine when it is not. (거짓말, 장난질)

20	The next morning he awoke (A) <u>to find</u> the sun shining and (B) <u>being early riser</u> , he lost no time (C) <u>in putting on</u> his clothes (D) <u>to take a walk</u> in the park.
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- being early riser 에 관사가 빠져 있음 .. → being an early riser
- lose no time in --ing : 곧 -- 하다

21	He said the alliance (A) <u>between</u> Korea and the U.S. (B) <u>had</u> helped (C) <u>creating</u> unprecedented peace and prosperity (D) <u>on the peninsula</u> .
- help + to 부정사 / 동사원형	

22	(A) <u>Because</u> palm trees produces seeds capable (B) <u>to withstand</u> prolonged immersion in salt water, palms (C) <u>are found</u> on (D) <u>many continents</u> .
- capable of -- ing : -- 할 수 있는	

23	News (A) <u>circulates</u> around the office (B) <u>that</u> one of the managers (C) <u>are being</u> promoted to an (D) <u>executive</u> position.
- one of the managers 의 주어는 one .. 따라서, 단수형의 동사가 와야 함. (C) are being → is being	

24	(A) <u>Early</u> in his career, Elvis (B) <u>confessed his friend</u> that he (C) <u>felt chosen</u> by God but didn't know (D) <u>why</u> .
- confess 는 3형식 동사 !! * 4형식으로 절대 안 쓰이는 3형식 동사 : say , explain, suggest, describe, introduce, announce, propose, confess	

25.	(A) His both daughters are very smart.
	(B) She will be difficult to finish the task in time.
	(C) There seems to be strange something about his behavior.
	(D) Students are encouraged to read the first two chapters carefully.
<p>(A) : Both + 소유격+ 명사 : Both his daughters</p> <p>(B) : difficult 는 사람을 주어로 쓸 수 없음 : It will be difficult for her to finish the task in time.</p> <p>(C) : something + 형용사 (형용사 후치수식) : something strange</p>	

26.	(A) Bread and butter was all we had.
	(B) Because of I had no money, I had to walk home.
	(C) I don't understand who she could treat him so bad.
	(D) A small country like ours must alert to such dangers.

(B) because of + 명사구 : Because + 명사절
: Because I had no money

(C) 관계대명사 who 이하에 완전한 문장이 쓰였음..
관계대명사절 안에는 주어 또는 목적어가 없어야 함.

따라서 관계대명사를 관계부사로 고쳐줄 수 있음

I don't understand how she could treat him so bad.

(D) alert 는 형용사 또는 타동사

A small country like ours must be alert to such dangers.

27.	(A) There are stoves at either sides of the room.
	(B) He is one of the most best-known men of letters in his country.
	(C) The moment he saw me, he left.
	(D) Attend your own business.

(A) : either + 단수 → either side

(B) : well-known 의 최상급은? most well-known 또는 best-known
men of letters 는 저술가들

(D) : attend + 명사 : ~에 출석하다 / attend to + 명사 : ~에 주의하다

28.	(A) The poison, using in a small quantity, will prove to be a medicine.
	(B) I don't know to use a washing machine myself.
	(C) That war was resulted from the economic rivalries of the two nations.
	(D) The instruments they used were very primitive by modern standards.

(A): the poison 은 use의 주체가 아닌 대상이므로 using → used 로

(B): know + 의문사 + to 부정사

(C): result from ~ 로부터 기인하다 / result 는 자동사임 .. 즉 수동태 문장이 불가능함

(D): by modern standards 현대 기준으로는

29.	(A) He gave us a football to play with it.
	(B) The exam, along with the term paper, will be used to be determined the grade.
	(C) He let it be known that he objected to be treated like a child.
	(D) There is something fishy in his dealing with the matter.

(A): a football : 축구공 하나
 a football을 가리키는 it 이 하나의 문장 안에서 쓰일 수 없음.
 He gave us a football to play with.

(B): to be determined 의 주체는 the exam 이므로.. 결정하는 주체가 됨.
 to be determined → to determine

(C): object to -- ing
 he objected to being treated like a child

30.	(A) His income was small though he worked hard.
	(B) He is junior than I by ten years.
	(C) He blamed the bus driver about the accident.
	(D) The boy left the room in hurry.

(B): junior to = younger than ~
 (C): blame A for B : A를 B에 대해 비난하다
 (D): in a hurry = in haste 서둘러서