

# Grammar Test

\_\_\_\_\_ 고등학교 \_\_\_\_\_ 반 \_\_\_\_\_ 번 이름 \_\_\_\_\_

**1** 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

- (1) Along the road (was / were) a couple of newly painted houses.
- (2) Nothing would prevent her (from speaking / to speak) out for the disadvantaged.
- (3) He sometimes falls asleep with his eyes (open / opening).

**2** 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분이 어법상 어색한 것은?

- ① Right next to the library stood a tall bell tower .
- ② Fear of failure kept her from trying a new relationship .
- ③ They were prevented to leave the country without a clear reason.
- ④ He ran towards her with his hands up .
- ⑤ The woman set out on a trip as usual with her favorite camera in her backpack .

**3** 다음 문장을 보기와 같은 형태로 바꿔 쓰시오.

보기

A big hairy dog was in front of the convenience shop.

→ In front of the convenience shop was a big hairy dog.

(1) A group of actors and actresses appeared from the left of the stage.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

(2) A number of small shabby houses were behind the luxurious apartment buildings.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

**4** 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 말을 바르게 배열하되, 필요한 경우 형태를 바꾸시오.

(1) 나쁜 날씨가 우주 왕복선이 이륙하는 것을 막았다.

(from, take off, prevented, the bad weather, the space shuttle)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

(2) 벽화가 손상되는 것을 막기 위해 그 동굴은 폐쇄되었다.

(being damaged, closed, from, keep, the cave, the wall paintings, to, was)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

(3) 어떤 것도 그가 그 산의 정상에 오르는 것을 막지 못했다.

(climbing, could, from, him, nothing, stop, the peak of the mountain)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

5 다음 문장을 보기와 같은 형태로 바꿔 쓰시오.

보기  
She prayed and her baby was on her back.  
→ She prayed with her baby on her back.

(1) Do not speak when your mouth is full at a dinner table.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

(2) He went out for a walk and his dog followed him.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

(3) She went to school the next morning and her hair was braided.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

6 다음 글의 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 짝지은 것은?

Everyone (A) has / have, at one time or another, found some old object, picked it up, and wondered about it. How old is it? Who made it? How was it used? Who lost it?

All over the world, archaeologists find old objects and wonder about them. Archaeology is the discovery and study of ancient objects, to find out who made them, how they were used, and how they were lost. Things that are found (B) is / are often all that (C) is / are left to tell us about the forgotten past.

- |        | (A)   | (B) | (C)   |    | (A)    | (B)   | (C) |       |     |
|--------|-------|-----|-------|----|--------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| ① has  | ..... | is  | ..... | is | ② has  | ..... | is  | ..... | are |
| ③ has  | ..... | are | ..... | is | ④ have | ..... | is  | ..... | are |
| ⑤ have | ..... | are | ..... | is |        |       |     |       |     |

7 다음 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

Archaeologists not only look for ① lost objects, but they also look for answers to all of the questions about the things they ② find. Archaeologists studied a stone Pueblo god and made a copy, with the lost arm ③ replacing, to show how the god ④ looked long ago. They also painted the copy with the stripes of the original. ⑤ Finding objects is just one part of the archaeologist's work. Studying the objects, comparing them, and restoring them to their original state are also parts of the archaeologist's work.