

TEPS의 마지막 스텝을 밟아라!

STEP TEPS

final

문법
·
어휘편

LinguaForum

STEPTEPS^{final} 문법·어휘편

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이 책은 링구아포럼이 독창적으로 개발하였습니다. 이 책의 내용, 사진 등 일부 혹은 전체 내용을 어떠한 방법으로든 무단 복사, 복제, 전제하는 것은 저작권법에 의해 금지되어 있습니다.

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Preface / 머리말 /

한국에서 영어의 위상이 날이 갈수록 높아지는 가운데, 입시나 취업을 위한 영어인증시험 점수를 취득하는 일은 직장인, 대학생뿐 아니라 중고등학생들에게도 빼놓을 수 없는 관문이 되었습니다. 저마다 나름대로의 목적을 가지고 고득점의 비결을 찾아 여러 학원과 웹사이트를 돌아다녀보지만 해답은 그리 쉽게 찾아지지 않습니다. 영어 학습에는 왕도가 없다는 말이 있는데 특히 입시 영어, 취업 영어는 꾸준한 노력의 성과가 어김없이 나타나는 분야가 아닌가 생각합니다.

TEPS는 한국인에게 적합한 영어 시험을 개발하고자 서울대학교에서 직접 개발하여 시행하는 시험입니다. 초·중·고등학교 교육과정부터 시작해 우리에게 익숙하지만 어렵게 느껴졌던 부분들을 표준화된 영어 시험의 방식으로 평가하는 것입니다. 따라서 외국에서 개발된 타 영어 시험과는 출제 의도나 포인트가 확연히 구별됩니다. 이는 달리 생각하면 잘만 공부하면 누구나 일정 점수 이상을 얻을 수 있다는 것을 의미하기도 합니다.

영어 학습에서는 장기적으로 꾸준히 공부하는 것도 중요하지만 목적에 따라 일정 기간 동안 구체적인 계획을 세워 공부하는 것도 필요합니다. 특히 TEPS와 같은 수험 영어에서는 단시간에 실현 가능한 목표를 세워 체계적인 계획에 따라 공부해 나가는 능력이 중요합니다. 그 전에 선행되어야 할 것은 나에게 맞는 학습 방법은 무엇인가? 그리고 어떤 교재가 나에게 적합한가? 등을 생각해 두는 것입니다.

링구아포럼은 목표 의식을 가지고 열심히 공부하는 학생들에게 힘이 되어드리기 위한 TEPS를 교재를 만들기 위해 노력해 왔습니다. 실전에 꼭 필요한 학습 내용을 정확한 순서로 제시하고 실전에 버금가는 높은 수준의 문제들로 구성하여 여러분의 TEPS 정복에 함께하고자 합니다. 링구아포럼 TEPS 교재와 함께 목표 의식을 가지고 한 발짝씩 앞으로 나아간다면 TEPS 고득점의 높은 장벽을 무너뜨릴 수 있을 것입니다. 여러분의 건승을 기원합니다.

링구아포럼 TEPS 연구팀

Structure

/ 이 책의 구성과 특징 /

진단고사

학습자의 실력을 측정하고, 그 실력에 맞는 효과적 학습을 위해 full-set의 Diagnostic Test를 제공하였다. 또한 Diagnostic Test 활용표를 함께 제시하여 학습자가 자신의 취약점을 스스로 분석해, 이를 결과로 집중적 학습을 할 수 있게 하였다.

문제 유형 및 출제 경향

최신 기술 문제와 출제 경향을 정확하게 분석하여 제시하였다.
 학습에 들어가기 전, 예시 문항을 통해 실제 경향을 파악하고
 학습 방향을 설정할 수 있도록 하였다.

Check Up

A 빈칸에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것을 고르세요.

1. I found the beans _____ much of the water.
(a) soaked up
2. The neighborhood bus _____ this stop.
(a) passes
3. The politician _____ the public for the election.
(a) serves
4. Randy _____ such a shy boy that he never spoke in class.
(a) was

Check Up

해당 Unit에서 학습한 내용을 잘 이해했는지 확인하고, 실전에 대비할 수 있는 풍부한 양의 연습 문제를 제공하였다.

Grammar

Here We Study & Detailed Explanation

Chapter에서 학습할 내용들을 도표에서 미리 확인하여, 문장 성분에 대한 이해를 높이고 학습 요소들 간의 연관성을 인식할 수 있도록 하였다.

1-1 단순시제

A 현재 (Present)

현재 시제는 지금의 상태 그대로를 표현할 때 쓰며, 다음과 같은 4가지 특징이 있다.

- (1) **현재의 반복적인 습관**
Joan waters **skims** The Times every morning. (Joan은 매일같이 Jojo를 데리고 산책을 하며, Jojo는 그러한 행동을 즐긴다.)
Joan waters her cactuses **bleekely**. (Joan은 그녀의 선인장을 매일 물을 준다.)
- (2) **물건의 진리 또는 법칙**
When cooked, vapor **turns** into rain. (당기다보면 수증기는 비가 된다.)
Some energy **comes** from the fusion of atoms. (일부 에너지는 원자핵의 융합에서 온다.)
- (3) **현재의 상태 또는 현재의 사실**
The real estate **belongs** to Mr. Trump. (그 부동산은 Mr. Trump의 것이다.)
Spaniards **have** a short sleep, called a siesta. (스페인인들은 낮잠을 자는데, 이것을 siesta라고 부른다.)
- (4) **현재 계획된 일이나 스케줄 상의 일정**

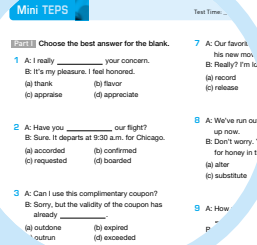
상세한 문법 설명과 수준 높은 예문을 제공하여, 실전에 필요한 문법 지식을 효과적으로 학습할 수 있게 하였다.

Here We Study:

[illegible]

Mini TEPS

Check Up 문제를 풀고난 후 실전과 유사한 Mini TEPS를 통해 다시 한 번 실력을 다진다. 실전에서와 같이 제한 시간을 두어, 학습자들이 시험 환경에 익숙해질 수 있도록 하였다.



Actual Test

Actual Test 1

GRAMMAR

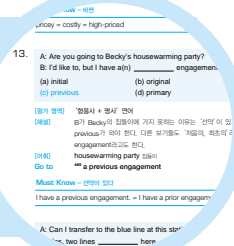
DIRECTIONS

This part of the exam tests grammar skills. You will have 25 to complete 50 questions. Be sure to follow the directions on the sheets.

각 섹션의 마지막 부분에서 full-set 3회에 해당하는 실전 모의고사를 제공하였다. 모든 학습을 마친 후 자신의 실력이 얼마나 향상되었는지 점검할 수 있을 뿐만 아니라, 최신 출제 경향을 완벽히 반영하여 실전 감각을 기를 수 있게 하였다.

정답 및 해설

문제의 정답과 상세한 해설뿐 아니라, Go to를 제시해 학습자가 관련 부분을 다시 한 번 찾아보고 중요한 내용을 되짚어 볼 수 있게 하였다. 또한, Must Know 코너에서는 기본 내용에 덧붙여 꼭 알아야 할 학습 요소를 따로 정리해 두어 학습 효과를 높였다.

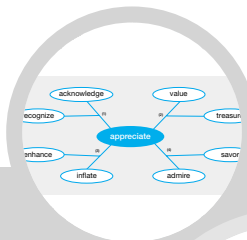


Vocabulary

Visual Mapping & Word List

Visual Mapping을 통해 단순한 Word List의 제공을 넘어서 다의어, 유의어, 어근 등을 활용해 어휘를 효과적으로 학습하는 방법을 제시하였다.

Visual Mapping에서 제시한 어휘들을 예문, 뜻과 함께 제시하여 문맥을 통한 어휘 학습을 하도록 하였다.



전망 & 의학

- jeffery** [제프리] 제프리
The four cups of coffee made Ashley Jeffery and
the other four coffee makers.
- panacea** [판아시아] 만병통치약
This tablet is not a panacea, but it has a practical role
in the treatment of the disease.
- rampant** [램판트] 만연한
Because of the flood, disease is rampant in this area.
(수난으로 인하여 질병이 만연하다.)
- pernicious** [페르니셔스] 유독한, 치명적인
Gastritis levels can be elevated by pernicious anemia.
(위염을 악화시키는 유독한 혈액 질환인 위축성 빈혈이다.)
- regimen** [레지멘] 운동법, 생활법
Diabetes patients should maintain the diet regimen
(당뇨병 환자는 운동을 유지해야 한다.)
- amnesia** [아메니아] 기억상실증
Tiffany suffered from amnesia after a car
accident. (티파니는 자동차 사고 후 기억상실증을 겪었다.)

Diagnostic Test 12

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About TEPS / 텡스 의 개 요 /

TEPS (Test of English Proficiency developed by Seoul National University)는 서울대학교에서 개발되고 텡스관리위원회에 의해 시행되는 공인인증 영어시험입니다. 매월 실시되며 응시자들의 취업, 입학 등을 위한 영어 능력 측정에 있어 귀중한 평가 자료가 됩니다.

시험은 네 개의 영역(청취, 문법, 어휘, 독해)으로 구성되며, 총 200문항으로 990점 만점입니다. 각 영역마다 엄격한 제한 시간이 있으며, 세부 사항은 다음과 같습니다.

영역	Part별 내용	문항수	시간/배점
청취 Listening Comprehension	Part I: 문장 하나를 듣고 이어질 대화 고르기	15	55분 / 400점
	Part II: 3문장의 대화를 듣고 이어질 대화 고르기	15	
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문법 Grammar	Part I: 대화문의 빈칸에 적절한 표현을 고르기	20	25분 / 100점
	Part II: 문장의 빈칸에 적절한 표현을 고르기	20	
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어휘 Vocabulary	Part I: 대화문의 빈칸에 적절한 단어 고르기	25	15분 / 100점
	Part II: 단문의 빈칸에 적절한 단어 고르기	25	
독해 Reading Comprehension	Part I: 지문을 읽고 질문의 빈칸에 들어갈 내용 고르기	16	45분 / 400점
	Part II: 지문을 읽고 질문에 가장 적절한 내용 고르기	21	
	Part III: 지문을 읽고 문맥상 어색한 내용 고르기	3	
총 계	13개 Parts	200	140분 / 990점

* IRC (Item Response Theory)에 의하여 최고점이 990점, 최저점이 10점으로 조정됨.

▶ TEPS 등급표

등급	점수	능력검정기준 (Description)
1*급 Level 1*	901-990	외국인으로서 최상급 수준의 의사소통능력: 교양있는 원어민에 버금가는 정도로 의사 소통이 가능하고 전문분야 업무에 대처할 수 있음. (Native Level of Communicative Competence)
1급 Level I	801-900	외국인으로서 거의 최상급 수준의 의사소통능력: 단기간 집중 교육을 받으면 대부분의 의사소통이 가능하고 전문분야 업무에 별 무리없이 대처할 수 있음. (Near-Native Level of Communicative Competence)
2*급 Level 2*	701-800	외국인으로서 상급 수준의 의사소통능력: 단기간 집중 교육을 받으면 일반분야 업무를 큰 어려움 없이 수행할 수 있음. (Advanced Level of Communicative Competence)
2급 Level 2	601-700	외국인으로서 중상급 수준의 의사소통능력: 중장기간 집중 교육을 받으면 일반분야 업무를 큰 어려움 없이 수행할 수 있음. (High Intermediate Level of Communicative Competence)
3*급 Level 3*	501-600	외국인으로서 중급 수준의 의사소통능력: 중장기간 집중 교육을 받으면 한정된 분야의 업무를 큰 어려움 없이 수행할 수 있음. (Mid Intermediate Level of Communicative Competence)
3급 Level 3	401-500	외국인으로서 중하급 수준의 의사소통능력: 중장기간 집중 교육을 받으면 한정된 분야의 업무를 다소 미흡하지만 큰 지장 없이 수행할 수 있음. (Low Intermediate Level of Communicative Competence)
4*급 Level 4*	301-400 201-300	외국인으로서 하급 수준의 의사소통능력: 장기간의 집중 교육을 받으면 한정된 분야의 업무를 대체로 어렵게 수행할 수 있음. (Novice Level of Communicative Competence)
5*급 Level 5*	101-200 10-100	외국인으로서 최하급 수준의 의사소통능력: 단편적인 지식만을 갖추고 있어 의사소통이 거의 불가능함. (Near-Zero Level of Communicative Competence)

Grammar in TEPS (50문항/25분)

TEPS 문법 영역은 Part I~Part IV, 네 가지 유형으로 구성되며 총 배점은 100점이다. 유형별 문제 수와 특징은 다음과 같다.

Part I - 20문항

A, B 두 사람의 짧은 대화 중에 들어갈 적절한 표현을 고르는 유형이다. 구어체의 형식으로 문법 표현력과 문맥 이해도를 평가한다.

Choose the best answer for the blank.

A: Do you know if Brad is studying now?

B: Well, when I saw him in his room, he _____ the TV.

- (a) watches (b) is watching
(c) was watching (d) will watch

Part II - 20문항

문장 속의 빈칸을 채우는 문제로 문어체의 특징을 다룬다. 문법 자체에 대한 이해도는 물론 구문 파악도 능력도 중요하다.

Choose the best answer for the blank.

The detective stated that the woman _____ to the police if she had been in the spot.

- (a) reports (b) can report
(c) could report (d) could have reported

Part III - 5문항

대화문에서 어법상 틀리거나 어색한 부분이 있는 문장을 고르는 유형이다. 문법 지식뿐 아니라, 정확한 구문 파악력, 상황에 따른 회화의 특징을 이해하는 능력도 필요하다.

Identify the option that contains an awkward expression or an error in grammar.

- (a) A: My younger brother was driven me crazy last night.
(b) B: Did he do anything wrong? I thought he was a good boy.
(c) A: He spilt water in my drawer and didn't clean it up.
(d) B: You might have done something to him beforehand.

Part IV - 5문항

주제에 대한 한 문단의 글에서 문법적으로 틀리거나 어색한 문장을 고르는 유형이다. 짧은 시간 내에 틀린 부분을 정확하게 파악해야 하므로 문법 지식뿐만 아니라 속독 능력도 중요하다.

Identify the option that contains an awkward expression or an error in grammar.

- (a) Elephants, the largest land animals, once have various species. (b) Most species became extinct after the last ice age. (c) However, the Mammoths, the dwarf forms of these elephants, survived as late as 2,000 BC. (d) They are close relatives of modern elephants.

Vocabulary in TEPS (50문항/15분)

TEPS 어휘 영역은 구어체의 Part I과 문어체의 Part II로 구성되며, 총 배점은 100점이다. 유형별 문제 수와 특징은 다음과 같다.

Part I – 25문항

A와 B의 대화 중 빈칸에 가장 적절한 어휘를 넣어야 한다. 어휘의 단편적 의미보다는 대화의 흐름에 맞는 상대적인 의미를 중요시한다.

Choose the best answer for the blank.

A: Cash or _____?

B: I'll put it on my credit card.

- (a) bill
- (b) money
- (c) value
- (d) charge

Part II – 25문항

문장의 빈칸에 가장 적절한 어휘를 넣는 25문항으로 구성되어 있다. Part I과 마찬가지로 문맥을 근거로 하여 어휘의 상대적인 의미를 알고 있는지 평가한다. 하나의 의미 구로 어휘를 학습하는 것이 제한된 시간 안에 문제를 정확히 푸는 데 효과적이다.

Choose the best answer for the blank.

No public official is likely to change his or her _____ on high taxes.

- (a) tune
- (b) mind
- (c) sense
- (d) attention

Diagnostic Test

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

DIRECTIONS

This diagnostic test assesses your grammar and vocabulary skills. Before you study each section of this book, the test result will provide comprehensive information about your current proficiency in these two areas. In the grammar session, you will have 25 minutes to complete 50 questions. In the vocabulary session, you will have 15 minutes to complete 50 questions. Be sure to follow the directions given on the sheets.

GRAMMAR 문법편

Part I Questions 1–20

Choose the best answer for the blank.

1. A: My desk is full of trash.
B: _____ mine. Let's tidy them up this afternoon.
(a) It is
(b) So is
(c) So that
(d) That is so
2. A: Did you hear Monica will retire this month?
B: I wonder what made her _____ to do so.
(a) decide
(b) decided
(c) to decide
(d) deciding
3. A: What did you buy at that flea market?
B: _____ for the kids.
(a) A little just something
(b) A something just little
(c) Something a little just
(d) Just a little something
4. A: Did you pick up the newspaper this morning?
B: No, somebody _____.
(a) should have stolen it
(b) must have stolen it
(c) could have stolen it
(d) would have stolen it
5. A: Who gave a presentation this morning?
B: John _____. It was quite good.
(a) do
(b) does
(c) did
(d) will do
6. A: Could you babysit tonight for Gerald and me?
B: Sorry, but I promised _____.
(a) go to a farewell dinner
(b) to go to a farewell dinner
(c) to going a farewell dinner
(d) going to a farewell dinner
7. A: It's getting difficult to find a decent job.
B: The situation _____.
(a) will be better soon enough
(b) will better soon enough be
(c) soon be enough will better
(d) be enough better soon
8. A: Do you know _____ when paper's jammed in the machine?
B: I'd better read the manual.
(a) how to do
(b) what to do
(c) which to do
(d) where to do
9. A: That dishwasher is attractive.
B: It will take up space _____ the kitchen.
(a) at
(b) on
(c) in
(d) from

10. A: What are you going to do this summer?

B: I feel like _____ to Alaska.

- (a) go
- (b) to go
- (c) going
- (d) being going

11. A: We should check all the statistics again.

B: I consider _____ credible.

- (a) it
- (b) they
- (c) it is
- (d) them

12. A: I called you several times last night.

B: Sorry, I turned my phone off because I was _____.

- (a) fed up with my girlfriend
- (b) fed with my girlfriend up
- (c) with my girlfriend fed up
- (d) fed my girlfriend with up

13. A: What are those empty boxes for?

B: We _____ to London this weekend.

- (a) move
- (b) are moving
- (c) would move
- (d) have moved

14. A: Do you know why Thomson quit his job?

B: He _____ by a competitor.

- (a) scouted
- (b) was scouted
- (c) has scouted
- (d) being scouted

15. A: Who is responsible for editing all these manuscripts?

B: Ms. Anderson _____ for a year.

- (a) is that
- (b) does so
- (c) do that
- (d) has been

16. A: What does James do?

B: He is working for _____.

- (a) bank
- (b) banks
- (c) a bank
- (d) the bank

17. A: Huxley had sensational ideas.

B: He _____ for his time.

- (a) advanced
- (b) was advanced
- (c) had advanced
- (d) had been advanced

18. A: It took me ages to get through all the checkups.

B: They help you _____.

- (a) detect in early serious diseases
- (b) to detect diseases in early stages serious
- (c) detect serious diseases in early stages
- (d) to detect serious diseases early in stages

19. A: Is she keeping up the good work?

B: Yes, she's well ahead _____ schedule.

- (a) on
- (b) under
- (c) with
- (d) of

20. A: The price of oil is soaring again.

B: I can't believe _____.

- (a) it has hit another record high
- (b) that has hit record high another
- (c) that hit another high record
- (d) it hit that another record high

Part II Questions 21–40

Choose the best answer for the blank.

21. His business was deeply in the red, _____ Terry decided to cut back on his spending.
(a) or
(b) so
(c) but
(d) because
22. Jonathan found it very _____ calculating the first quarter budget for an overseas branch.
(a) complicate
(b) complicated
(c) complicating
(d) to complicate
23. We visited the island and spent most of our time and money _____ never before experienced adventures.
(a) seek
(b) to seeking
(c) seeking
(d) having sought
24. People _____ vaccines for chicken pox since the disease first appeared.
(a) develop
(b) developed
(c) have developed
(d) are developing
25. The newsletter, _____ let us know about the president's death, is issued biweekly.
(a) what
(b) which
(c) whatever
(d) in which
26. _____ the crime scene, forensic scientists discovered that someone had removed the body.
(a) Investigating
(b) To investigate
(c) Being investigated
(d) Investigated
27. Of the two candidates, the manager decided to hire _____ did better in the final training session.
(a) whatever
(b) whoever
(c) whichever
(d) whomever
28. Jerrod offered _____ us launch a new restaurant even though he is very busy running his own business.
(a) help
(b) helping
(c) to help
(d) helped
29. Please go over the document and tick the yes box _____ you agree with all the statements.
(a) if
(b) though
(c) as if
(d) while
30. If the flight _____ this morning, we would have had to depart for Singapore tonight.
(a) is not canceled
(b) were canceled
(c) were not canceled
(d) had not been canceled

31. _____ that all the life within a radius of 50 miles could have been wiped out.
- (a) So devastating were the nuclear weapons
 - (b) Devastating the nuclear weapons were so
 - (c) Devastating so the nuclear weapons were
 - (d) So the nuclear weapons were devastating
32. _____ you have driven to a destination multiple times, it's always important to be aware of the road conditions.
- (a) Despite
 - (b) Even if
 - (c) As though
 - (d) However
33. Because _____, analysts recommend utility companies.
- (a) no all blue chips are making large profits
 - (b) all blue chips are not making large profits
 - (c) blue chips all are not making large profits
 - (d) not all blue chips are making large profits
34. The columnist was not as original as she once _____.
- (a) is
 - (b) was
 - (c) has been
 - (d) had been
35. Our body can take in _____ when we heat red tomatoes with a spoonful of oil.
- (a) a lycopene
 - (b) little lycopene
 - (c) a few lycopene
 - (d) more lycopene
36. Mrs. White had sent the complaint form _____.
- (a) right the goods were delivered before
 - (b) before right the goods were delivered
 - (c) the goods were delivered right before
 - (d) right before the goods were delivered
37. It is imperative that those who purchase an item priced more than \$400.00 _____ it.
- (a) declare
 - (b) will declare
 - (c) be declared
 - (d) are declaring
38. An able person gives all his or her efforts to _____ the person is now under.
- (a) no matter achieve goals what
 - (b) achieve goals the circumstances what
 - (c) no what matter the circumstances achieve
 - (d) achieve goals no matter what the circumstances
39. The aspects of the human experience _____ general psychology, but also the applications of it.
- (a) do not merely cover
 - (b) covers merely not
 - (c) is not merely covering
 - (d) are not covering merely
40. 15- and 30-year fixed-rate mortgages are _____ who do not own a private residence.
- (a) those the most popular choices
 - (b) still the most popular choices for those
 - (c) the most still popular choices for those
 - (d) those for the still most popular choices

Part III Questions 41–45

Identify the option that contains an awkward expression or an error in grammar.

41. (a) A: I didn't expect such terrible traffic congestion.
(b) B: The city is paving the roads to spend all the budget this year.
(c) A: We have already failed to be punctual for the conference.
(d) B: It would have been better, if we take a subway.
42. (a) A: Thomas seems to have social anxiety.
(b) B: What? He seemed to have no problem when I talked to him ago.
(c) A: No. He always fears negative feedback from others.
(d) B: Really? That surely explains why he's too intimidated to speak up in class.
43. (a) A: The flu is going around again these days.
(b) B: That's because it's the change of the season.
(c) A: You know, the whole finance department is on sick leave.
(d) B: It couldn't be surprised. I feel flu symptoms coming on myself.
44. (a) A: I stopped by that shop after getting lunch yesterday.
(b) B: Every time I'd walked by there is a huge line.
(c) A: I bought a dozen assorted donuts that everyone should like.
(d) B: I'd never had their donuts, but my friends always told me how wonderful they are.
45. (a) A: How was your day?
(b) B: Well, waiting for a taxi near work, I witness a pickpocket.
(c) A: The victim didn't even realize that someone was sneaking a hand into his pocket, right?
(d) B: Yeah, I saw his face, but I didn't know what to do about it in the crowd.

Part IV Questions 46–50

Identify the option that contains an awkward expression or an error in grammar.

46. (a) To order online, simply select from our online catalog, and we will confirm your order within 24 hours. (b) All orders submitted online must include your phone number and email address so that we can contact you once your order has been shipped. (c) For your convenience, orders may also be placed by phone, mail, or fax. (d) Standard delivery for items ordered online take usually 3-5 business days.
47. (a) The Day of the Dead is a holiday celebrated in Mexico and by Latinos living in the United States and Canada. (b) The holiday is on November 1st and is not one of sadness. (c) On this day, people gather and go to their friends' or relatives' graves with the favorite foods and beverages of the deceases. (d) Scholars trace the origins of this holiday to an Aztec festival dedicated to a goddess called Mictecacihuatl.
48. (a) Fossilization will only take place under certain conditions. (b) The best condition for fossilization to occur are where the organism is immediately covered with oxygen-poor sediment that prevents decay of the organic matters. (c) For example, volcanic ash or silty sediments in the sea preserve it intact. (d) In contrast, fossilization is unlikely to occur in forests and grasslands.
49. (a) Type 2 diabetes, the most common form of diabetes, are sometimes called adult-onset diabetes. (b) Roughly 11 million people in the United States between 40 and 74 are diagnosed as pre-diabetic. (c) This is due to the growing number of older Americans, as well as to increasing obesity and lack of exercise among the general population. (d) If left untreated, pre-diabetes usually develops into type 2 diabetes.
50. (a) Hidalgo was a dedicated scholar who had studied the writings of Thomas Jefferson and the leaders of the French Revolution. (b) His study of revolutionary writings and the injustices he saw helped convince of him that Mexico should be free from colonial rule. (c) He also had great sympathy for the poor and downtrodden Mexicans, whom he worked for and earned respect and loyalty from. (d) In 1810, Hidalgo gathered tens of thousands of Mexicans into his rebel army, and they defeated the small forces of the Spaniards.

VOCABULARY 어휘편

Part I Questions 1–25

Choose the best answer for the blank.

1. A: Could you lend me a set of tools? I need it to _____ my computer.
B: Sure. Wait a minute.
(a) fix
(b) treat
(c) amend
(d) correct
2. A: Why didn't Jane make it to the conference?
B: She called me that the flight _____ two hours late, and she's now at the airport.
(a) took
(b) landed
(c) launched
(d) canceled
3. A: Ms. Lee was a great woman.
B: Right. She should have _____ her autobiography.
(a) signed
(b) drawn
(c) written
(d) depicted
4. A: Translating these dissertations is too complicated.
B: You should _____ a professional to do it.
(a) hire
(b) adapt
(c) accept
(d) promote
5. A: I think I can cook better with other frying pans.
B: Don't _____ your cooking utensils.
(a) pursue
(b) assume
(c) blame
(d) impose
6. A: Is only one piece of carry-on luggage allowed on board?
B: No, but there is a size _____.
(a) edge
(b) limit
(c) bound
(d) demand
7. A: Can you help with my assignment this afternoon?
B: Sorry, I've got my hands _____.
(a) busy
(b) full
(c) ample
(d) tough
8. A: Sorry, but Susan is not available now.
B: Please tell her to _____ my call.
(a) hold
(b) answer
(c) leave
(d) return

9. A: Steven's Auto Service Center. May I help you?
B: I'm calling to _____ about any job openings.
(a) squire
(b) require
(c) acquire
(d) inquire
10. A: Thank you very much for coming in during the middle of your day.
B: It's my pleasure. I wanted to congratulate you on your birthday _____.
(a) literally
(b) officially
(c) personally
(d) courteously
11. A: Did Alex become the class leader?
B: Unfortunately, the students selected another _____.
(a) elector
(b) candidate
(c) nominee
(d) representative
12. A: The cab fare to the airport is £40.
B: That's really _____.
(a) pricey
(b) valuable
(c) immense
(d) enormous
13. A: Are you going to Becky's housewarming party?
B: I'd like to, but I have a(n) _____ engagement.
(a) initial
(b) original
(c) previous
(d) primary
14. A: Can I transfer to the blue line at this station?
B: Yes, two lines _____ here.
(a) concord
(b) encounter
(c) transgress
(d) intersect
15. A: Today's dinner is on me.
B: Thank you for your offer, but it's too expensive. Let's pay _____.
(a) cordially
(b) separately
(c) particularly
(d) indisputably
16. A: I'm out of my league in terms of tennis.
B: If you keep practicing, you can _____ it.
(a) keep an eye on
(b) get the hang of
(c) come to terms with
(d) take advantage of
17. A: Oh, that bus almost hit you.
B: I know. I moved in _____.
(a) the big time
(b) the fullness of time
(c) the course of time
(d) the nick of time

18. A: Is it true that your secretary straightens out papers even when you don't ask?
B: Yes, she understands the mechanism at work. She always takes the _____.
(a) priority
(b) initiative
(c) superiority
(d) achievement

19. A: Can I use this complimentary coupon?
B: Sorry, the _____ period of it has already expired.
(a) validity
(b) warranty
(c) authenticity
(d) flexibility

20. A: I can't wait for our camping trip tomorrow.
B: Me, either. But a downpour is _____.
(a) observed
(b) disclosed
(c) forecast
(d) overlooked

21. A: There were too many people in the audience who made a disturbance during the lecture.
B: I couldn't even _____ what the lecturer said.
(a) drop off
(b) check in
(c) make out
(d) put through

22. A: Can I ask you about interior decoration?
B: Sure, it's a subject that never _____ to interest me.
(a) fails
(b) beats
(c) quits
(d) defeats

23. A: Monica tries to bother you all the time.
B: Maybe she is carrying out a personal _____ against me.
(a) apathy
(b) adulation
(c) vendetta
(d) sobriety

24. A: Was that novel affecting?
B: Yes, it made a(n) _____ impression on me.
(a) indelible
(b) eradicable
(c) flamboyant
(d) incognizant

25. A: This restaurant is expensive, but it really fills the bill.
B: You're right. The food is so _____ that I think it's out of this world.
(a) exquisite
(b) insipid
(c) devout
(d) peculiar

Part II Questions 26–50

Choose the best answer for the blank.

26. _____ passed by the U.S. Congress cannot become law until the president signs them.
- (a) Bills
 - (b) Files
 - (c) Forms
 - (d) Checks
27. After the shop closes, all clerks _____ the floor with brooms.
- (a) steer
 - (b) smear
 - (c) sweep
 - (d) polish
28. The company boosted its sales thanks to having a temporary _____.
- (a) turnover
 - (b) promotion
 - (c) appreciation
 - (d) coverage
29. It is stated that the library can purchase new publications with government _____.
- (a) funding
 - (b) finance
 - (c) pension
 - (d) subsidy
30. A news anchor was fired from his job just one week after he filed a sexual _____ compliant against his bosses.
- (a) distribution
 - (b) discrimination
 - (c) dissemination
 - (d) distraction
31. _____ among American youth has rapidly increased owing to unhealthy diet and lack of physical exercise.
- (a) Obesity
 - (b) Anorexia
 - (c) Autism
 - (d) Pneumonia
32. Retailers are forced to _____ the risks of lead in their products for the sake of public safety.
- (a) surge
 - (b) disclose
 - (c) outlook
 - (d) convince
33. The boy underwent brain surgery, and the _____ of recovery is much faster than expected.
- (a) rate
 - (b) degree
 - (c) extent
 - (d) portion

34. Public involvement and motivation fade when corruption and injustice spoil the spirit of _____ within a community.
(a) crudity
(b) morality
(c) integrity
(d) solidarity
35. Aborigines who arrived in Australia about 60,000 years ago were the continent's first _____.
(a) colonists
(b) inhabitants
(c) aggressors
(d) advocates
36. The newly appointed professor was accused of _____ in his thesis.
(a) plagiarism
(b) piracy
(c) pilferage
(d) extortion
37. Recent advances in electronic engineering have _____ the role of librarians.
(a) assigned
(b) operated
(c) portrayed
(d) redefined
38. Most farmers in the Middle Ages wore very simple garments made from home-woven _____.
(a) flaps
(b) fabric
(c) lumber
(d) leather
39. RUDSETI aims to help society to _____ poverty and illiteracy.
(a) cosset
(b) litigate
(c) eradicate
(d) implement
40. Gerald borrowed a _____ from the landlord after he dropped his keys in the gutter.
(a) piracy
(b) duplicate
(c) photocopy
(d) redundancy
41. Tens of thousands of birds are roosting in downtown Wichita before their _____ to South America.
(a) deportation
(b) transaction
(c) migration
(d) locomotion
42. This hand cream makes _____ hands things of the past, and keeps your hands moisturized even in the winter.
(a) damped
(b) chapped
(c) soothed
(d) flushed
43. For the past 20 years, the _____ of AIDS has haunted the lives of not just Swazi miners, but also Swazi migrant workers.
(a) peril
(b) boon
(c) tingle
(d) surmount

44. Universities become top-tier schools by _____ respected professors to join their faculty.
(a) rebelling
(b) courting
(c) persecuting
(d) transfiguring
45. This plastic material is so _____ that it promptly springs back into shape.
(a) malleable
(b) resilient
(c) stout
(d) flaccid
46. The prosecutor's questions made the witness so _____ that he got upset.
(a) assuaged
(b) vibrated
(c) placated
(d) rattled
47. English writer John Creasey was _____ by publishers 774 times before selling his first story.
(a) refuted
(b) rebuffed
(c) retorted
(d) relapsed
48. Vehicles manufactured in 2002 should be inspected to ensure _____ with the emission standards.
(a) execution
(b) inception
(c) compliance
(d) temperance
49. The proposed development would _____ from the rural character of our community because of its size and bulk.
(a) deter
(b) detract
(c) degrade
(d) desecrate
50. The large corporation was determined to _____ 38 square miles of land from the West Sea and convert it into Korea's largest mechanized rice farm.
(a) reclaim
(b) revive
(c) refurnish
(d) replenish

Diagnostic Test 평가 및 활용

본책에 실린 진단고사를 풀어보고 결과를 다음과 같은 과정으로 분석해 보면, 학습자의 현재 실력을 진단하고 앞으로의 학습 방향을 설정하는 데 큰 도움이 될 것입니다.

Grammar

1 진단고사 문항 분석 (해당 문제를 맞혔을 때 문항 번호에 동그라미 하세요.)

Part I: 1-20, Part II: 21-40, Part III: 41-45, Part IV: 46-50

문항	평가 영역		문항	평가 영역		문항	평가 영역	
1	도치 / 강조	Ch. 4	18	동사의 형식	Ch. 1	35	수량형용사	Ch. 3
2	동사의 형식	Ch. 1	19	전치사	Ch. 3	36	부사	Ch. 3
3	수량 형용사	Ch. 3	20	접속사와 절	Ch. 4	37	동사의 시제	Ch. 1
4	조동사	Ch. 1	21	접속사와 절	Ch. 4	38	의문사	Ch. 4
5	생략과 대치	Ch. 4	22	분사	Ch. 1	39	동사의 시제	Ch. 1
6	to 부정사	Ch. 1	23	분사구문	Ch. 4	40	비교급 최상급	Ch. 3
7	부사	Ch. 3	24	동사의 시제	Ch. 1	41	동사의 시제	Ch. 1
8	의문사	Ch. 4	25	관계대명사	Ch. 4	42	부사	Ch. 3
9	전치사	Ch. 3	26	분사구문	Ch. 4	43	조동사	Ch. 1
10	동명사	Ch. 1	27	관계대명사	Ch. 4	44	동사의 시제	Ch. 1
11	대명사	Ch. 2	28	to 부정사	Ch. 4	45	분사구문	Ch. 4
12	수동태	Ch. 1	29	접속사와 절	Ch. 4	46	주어동사일치	Ch. 2
13	동사의 시제	Ch. 1	30	동사의 시제	Ch. 1	47	분사	Ch. 1
14	수동태	Ch. 1	31	도치 / 강조	Ch. 4	48	주어동사일치	Ch. 2
15	동사의 시제	Ch. 1	32	접속사와 절	Ch. 4	49	주어동사일치	Ch. 2
16	관사와 명사	Ch. 2	33	접속사와 절	Ch. 4	50	동사의 용법	Ch. 1
17	동사의 시제	Ch. 1	34	동사의 시제	Ch. 1			

2 TEPS 문법 점수 환산

(Part I 정답 수 x 1.75) + (Part II 정답 수 x 1.75) + (Part III 정답 수 x 2.5) + (Part IV 정답 수 x 3)

(_____ x 1.75) + (_____ x 1.75) + (_____ x 2.5) + (_____ x 3) = _____ / 100점

3 나에게 취약한 부분 알기

- Chapter 1. 동사 _____ / 22
- Chapter 2. 명사와 대명사 _____ / 5
- Chapter 3. 수식어 _____ / 8
- Chapter 4. 절과 구문 _____ / 15

4 학습 목표 세우기

- 나의 현재 점수: _____ ➡ 목표 점수: _____
- 나의 학습 전략: Chapter _____ 을 중심으로 한 (기본 / 심화) 학습

1 진단고사 문항 분석 (해당 문제를 맞혔을 때 문항 번호에 동그라미 하세요.)

Part I: 1-25

문항	평가 영역		문항	평가 영역		문항	평가 영역	
1	기본 어휘	Ch. 1	10	기본 어휘	Ch. 1	19	기본 어휘	Ch. 1
2	기본 어휘	Ch. 1	11	기본 어휘	Ch. 1	20	기본 어휘	Ch. 1
3	기본 어휘	Ch. 1	12	의미 혼동 어휘	Ch. 3	21	2어 동사	Ch. 4
4	기본 어휘	Ch. 1	13	'형용사+명사' 연어	Ch. 5	22	관용어구	Ch. 6
5	기본 어휘	Ch. 1	14	기본 어휘	Ch. 1	23	고급 어휘	Ch. 2
6	기본 어휘	Ch. 1	15	기본 어휘	Ch. 1	24	기본 어휘	Ch. 1
7	관용어구	Ch. 6	16	관용어구	Ch. 6	25	고급 어휘	Ch. 2
8	기본 어휘	Ch. 1	17	관용어구	Ch. 6			
9	형태 혼동 어휘	Ch. 3	18	'동사+명사' 연어	Ch. 5			

Part II: 26-50

문항	평가 영역		문항	평가 영역		문항	평가 영역	
26	기본 어휘	Ch. 1	35	고급 어휘	Ch. 2	44	기본 어휘	Ch. 1
27	기본 어휘	Ch. 1	36	의미 혼동 어휘	Ch. 3	45	고급 어휘	Ch. 2
28	기본 어휘	Ch. 1	37	기본 어휘	Ch. 1	46	고급 어휘	Ch. 2
29	기본 어휘	Ch. 1	38	기본 어휘	Ch. 1	47	기본 어휘	Ch. 1
30	기본 어휘	Ch. 1	39	기본 어휘	Ch. 1	48	기본 어휘	Ch. 1
31	고급 어휘	Ch. 2	40	의미 혼동 어휘	Ch. 3	49	고급 어휘	Ch. 2
32	기본 어휘	Ch. 1	41	의미 혼동 어휘	Ch. 3	50	기본 어휘	Ch. 1
33	의미 혼동 어휘	Ch. 3	42	기본 어휘	Ch. 1			
34	고급 어휘	Ch. 2	43	고급 어휘	Ch. 2			

2 TEPS 어휘 점수 환산

(Part I 정답 수 × 2.2) + (Part II 정답 수 × 1.7)

(_____ × 2.2) + (_____ × 1.7) = _____ / 100점

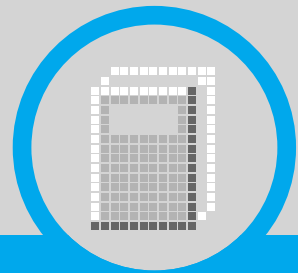
3 나에게 취약한 부분 알기

- Chapter 1. 기본 어휘 _____ / 28
- Chapter 2. 고급 어휘 _____ / 9
- Chapter 3. 혼동 어휘 _____ / 6
- Chapter 4. 2어 동사 _____ / 1
- Chapter 5. 연어 _____ / 2
- Chapter 6. 관용어구 _____ / 4

4 학습 목표 세우기

- 나의 현재 점수: _____ ➔ 목표 점수: _____
- 나의 학습 전략: Chapter _____ 을 중심으로 한 (기본 / 심화) 학습

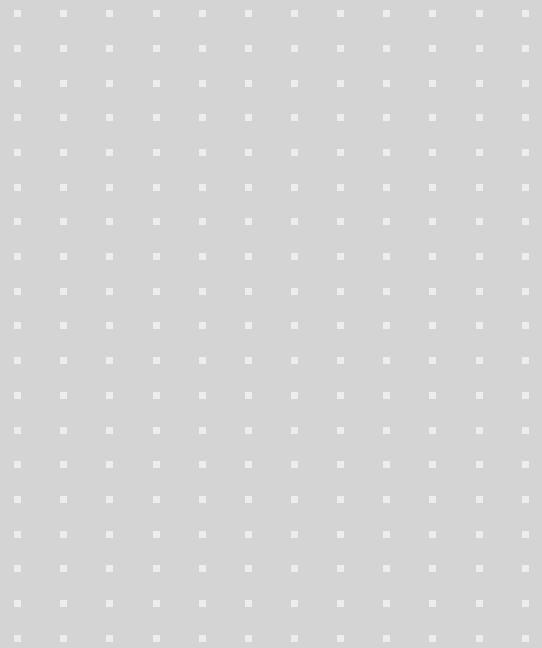
Section I



Grammar 문법편

25분 안에 50문제를 풀어야 하는 TEPS 문법은 빠른 시간 내에 문맥과 구문을 정확히 파악하는 능력이 요구됩니다. 크게 두 가지 유형(빈칸 채우기/오류 인식)으로 나뉘며, 유형에 따라 다른 전략과 기술이 요구되므로 실전 수준의 문제들을 자주 접하여 훈련하는 것이 중요합니다. 출제 경향을 완벽히 파악하여 학습하고 나면 문제를 꿰뚫어 보는 안목과 답에 대한 빠르고 정확한 접근 능력을 기를 수 있을 것입니다.

STEP TEPS final



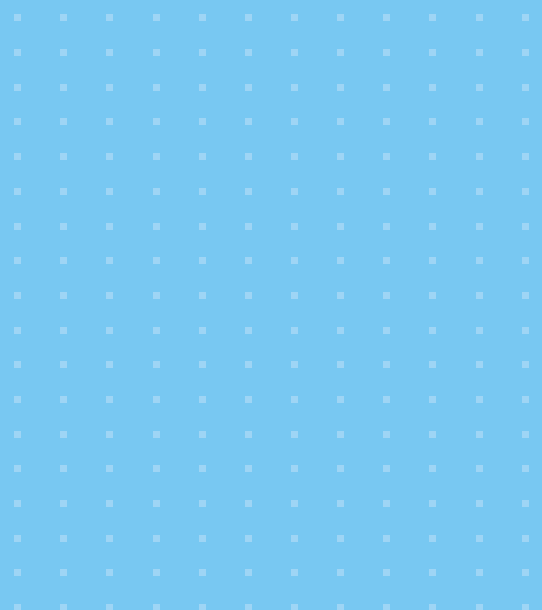
Chapter 1. 동사

Chapter 2. 명사와 대명사

Chapter 3. 수식어

Chapter 4. 절과 구문

Actual Test 1, 2, 3



Section I >>

CHAPTER

1

동사

Unit 01. 동사의 시제

Unit 02. 동사의 태

Unit 03. 준동사

Unit 04. 여러 가지 동사의 용법

Unit 05. 조동사

Here We Study:

주어	동사	목적어	보어	수식어	접속사	종속절	Etc.
불가산명사	조동사	불가산명사	불가산명사	형용사	등위접속사	명사절	도치
가산명사(복수)	자동사와 타동사	가산명사(복수)	가산명사(복수)	부사	상관접속사	부사절	생략
관사+명사	수여동사	관사+명사	관사+명사	전치사구	종속접속사	형용사절	
형용사+명사	사역동사	형용사+명사	형용사+명사	to 부정사	의문사		
명사+전치사구	지각동사	명사+전치사구	명사+전치사구	현재분사	관계대명사		
대명사	주장동사	대명사	대명사	과거분사	관계부사		
명사, 동격		명사, 동격	명사, 동격	분사구문			
명사+관계절		명사+관계절	명사+관계절				
동명사		동명사	동명사				
가주어 it		to 부정사	to 부정사				
		가목적어 it	형용사				
			현재분사				
			과거분사				
	시제와 태						
	단순시제						
	진행형						
	완료형						
	시간절						
	가정법						
	능동태 / 수동태						

- 1-1 단순시제: 현재 / 과거 / 미래
- 1-2 진행형: 현재진행 / 과거진행 / 미래진행
- 1-3 완료형: 현재완료 / 과거완료 / 미래완료
- 1-4 미래 표현과 가정법: 시간의 부사절 / 미래와 관련된 동사 / 가정법 / 소망

출제 경향

동사의 시제는 TEPS 문법 영역에서 매회 5문제 이상 출제되는 단골 소재입니다. 단순시제를 묻는 문제부터 혼합 가정법에 이르는 고난이도 문제까지 Part I~Part IV까지 두루 출제되기 때문에 동사에서 가장 먼저 학습해 두어야 할 중요한 문법 요소입니다. 기본 시제를 공부하고 나면, 장차 동명사, to부정사, 분사의 시제를 공부하는 데도 도움이 될 것입니다.

① 상황에 적절한 시제 표현 쓰기

A: Can you help me reach Mrs. Johns?
B: Sorry, but I **don't know** her phone number.

→ 대화가 이루어지고 있는 현 상황에서 B가 'Johns 씨의 전화번호를 모르고 있다'는 의미를 표현해야 한다면, 현재 시제를 써야 합니다. 시제 문제의 기본은 사건이 일어난 시점에 맞는 올바른 시제의 동사를 쓰는 것입니다.

② 진행형의 용법 바로 알기

A: Wasn't Tom supposed to transfer to another department?
B: He **isn't leaving** this office until next Monday.

→ 진행형은 '~하고 있는 중이다'라는 진행의 기본 쓰임 이외에 '~할 것이다'라는 미래의 의미로도 종종 출제됩니다.

③ 완료형만이 나타내는 시간차 파악하기

The president was still angry about a series of demonstrations that **had caused** serious traffic jams the day before.

→ 완료형은 기본 시제 중에서 어렵다고 여겨지는 만큼, 시험에도 매회 한 두 문제씩은 꼭 출제됩니다. 현재완료와 현재, 과거완료와 과거의 분명한 차이를 파악하고 같은 과거의 사건이라도 어느 것이 먼저 일어났느냐를 따져보는 것이 중요합니다.

④ 가정법의 과거 시제, 시간절의 현재 시제 의미 파악하기

A: How's the food in your company's cafeteria?
B: It's terrific. We can taste various kinds of food.
A: Is that so? I wish I **had** the same thing in my company.
B: That would be nice.

→ 기본 시제 이외에 특수 시제를 묻는 가정법과 시간절 문제는 난이도가 높습니다. 특히 가정법은 텀스 문법의 타겟 포인트라 할 만큼 큰 비중을 차지합니다. 가정법과 시간절은 기본 시제보다 한 시제 앞선 시제를 고려해서 써야 합니다.

A 현재 (Present)

현재 시제는 지금의 상태 그대로를 표현할 때 쓰며, 다음과 같은 용법을 가집니다.

(1) 현재의 반복적인 습관

My boss **skims** *The Times* every morning. 내 상관은 아침마다 타임즈를 읽는다.
Joan **waters** her cactuses biweekly. Joan은 그녀의 선인장에 격주에 한 번 물을 준다.

(2) 불변의 진리 또는 법칙

When cooled, vapor **turns** into water. 냉각되면 수증기는 물이 된다.
Some energy **comes** from the fusion of atoms. 원자들이 융합하면 에너지가 발생한다.

(3) 현재의 상태 또는 일반적인 사실

The real estate **belongs** to Mr. Trump. 그 부동산은 Trump 씨 소유이다.
Spaniards **have** a short sleep, called a siesta, in the middle of the day
스페인 사람들은 한낮에 '시에스타'라는 짧은 잠을 잔다.

(4) 미리 계획된 일이나 스케줄 상의 일정

I **have** a conference next Thursday in London. 나는 다음 주 금요일 런던에서 큰 회의가 있다.
The next flight to New York **departs** at 9:30 pm. 뉴욕으로 가는 다음 비행기는 밤 9시 30분에 떠난다.

B 과거 (Past)

과거 시제는 과거 사실 전달을 기본으로 하며, 과거의 습관이나 반복되던 행동, 과거의 사실이나 상태 등을 나타냅니다.
주요 용법은 다음과 같습니다.

(1) 과거에 이미 완료된 일

I **finished** writing a proposal for my thesis. 나는 논문의 제안서 쓰는 걸 끝냈다.
Thompson **attended** the committee for two years. Thompson은 전에 2년 동안 그 위원회에 참가했다.

(2) 역사적 사실

The Korean War **broke** out on June 25, 1950. 한국 전쟁은 1950년 6월 25일에 발발했다.
In 1811, Hidalgo **was** captured and executed. 1811년 히달고는 체포되어 사형당했다.

C 미래 (Future): will + 동사원형

미래 시제는 주로 조동사 will(~할 것이다)을 써서 나타내며, 미래에 일어날 일을 미리 예측해서 말하는 성격이 강합니다.

(1) 미래에 일어날 일

This rain **will last** at least two more weeks. 이 비는 최소 2주 동안은 지속될 것이다.
After September, we **will have** a new administration system. 9월이 지나면 우리는 새로운 행정 제도를 갖게 될 것이다.
cf. Which train do you want to take? - We **will take** the 6:00 train. → 주어의 의지: ~하겠다
어느 기차를 타기 원하니? - 우리는 6시 기차를 타겠다.

(2) 과거 would (종속절 또는 간접화법)

Charlotte said that she **would** go to Europe to study cooking. Charlotte은 유럽으로 요리를 배우러 가겠다고 말했다.
I didn't ask her when she **would** return to Korea. 나는 그녀에게 언제 한국으로 돌아올 것인지 물어보지 않았다.

Check Up

A 빈칸에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것을 고르세요.

- I found the beans _____ much of the water in the bowl overnight.
(a) soaked up (b) will soak up
- The neighborhood bus _____ this stop beginning next month.
(a) passes (b) will pass
- The politician _____ the public for the last 17 years.
(a) serves (b) served
- Randy _____ such a shy boy that he couldn't get along with his peers.
(a) was (b) will be
- After finishing this project, we _____ on a long vacation.
(a) went (b) will go
- Did you know the reason why Mr. Smith suddenly _____ to Philadelphia?
(a) moves (b) moved
- The number of HIV positive people _____ by 10% in 1999.
(a) rises (b) rose
- The expected flood _____ the crops on the land every year.
(a) ruins (b) will ruin

B 밑줄 친 부분이 맞으면 ○ 표 하고, 틀리면 바르게 고치세요.

- Brenda makes fun of my new sweater this morning. _____
- Sorry for being late yesterday. I won't intend to do so. _____
- Everyone voted in favor of the bill in the near future. _____
- Now, we were all set to take to the road. Let's leave! _____
- The next meeting will be on July 20th. Refer to the handout. _____
- The heating bill comes to 1,650 dollars last winter. _____
- I'm not familiar with my neighborhood. I just came here a month ago. _____
- I have to handle my job and child care at the same time next year. _____

Part I Choose the best answer for the blank.

- 1 A: Anything to declare?
B: Yes, I _____ more than \$4,000 in the DFS.
(a) purchase (b) am purchasing
(c) purchased (d) will purchased
- 2 A: Who are those people waiting in the reception area?
B: I have no idea. They _____ unfamiliar to me.
(a) are (b) were
(c) being (d) will be
- 3 A: Do you exercise regularly?
B: Not now. But I _____ when I was a teenager.
(a) am (b) do
(c) did (d) will be

Part II Choose the best answer for the blank.

- 4 Anyone who has inquiries _____ to email me later.
(a) is asked (b) was asked
(c) asks (d) asked
- 5 Meteorologists _____ a conference yesterday to discuss today's unpredictable climate conditions.
(a) hold (b) are holding
(c) held (d) will hold

- 6 Robin quit the job because his boss _____ him to do a lot of his personal errands.
(a) requires (b) required
(c) is required (d) was required

Part III Identify the option that contains an awkward expression or an error in grammar.

- 7 (a) A: Did you hear Daisy would get married soon?
(b) B: No way! When did she meet a guy?
(c) A: Her best friend arranges a blind date for her, and they have been dating for 3 months.
(d) B: I can't believe it. She always said she gave up dating.

Part IV Identify the option that contains an awkward expression or an error in grammar.

- 8 (a) The Underground Railroad was secret routes used by 19th century black slaves in the United States. (b) The slaves escaped to Canada with the aid of abolitionists who were strongly against the slavery system. (c) Other various routes lead them to Mexico or overseas. (d) The Underground Railroad was at its height between 1810 and 1850, with over 30,000 people escaping from enslavement.

A 현재진행형 (Present Progressive): be동사 + ~ing

현재진행형은 말하는 지금 시점에 어떤 동작이나 사건이 진행 중이며, 아직 끝나지 않은 상태를 표현할 때 씁니다. 단순 현재가 표현하는 일반적인 사실이나 전체 현상을 설명하지는 못합니다.

(1) 현재 진행 중인 활동이나 동작

Mr. Lee **is talking** on the phone now. Lee 씨는 지금 전화 중이다.

cf. He **doesn't** usually **miss** the meeting. 그는 평소에 회의에 빠지지 않는다. → **평소의 사실**

(2) 현 시점의 상태 또는 일시적인 현상 (차후 변화 가능성 내포)

Jessica and her husband **are living** in New Jersey. Jessica와 그녀의 남편은 뉴저지에 산다.

cf. We **live** in New York. → 과거에도 현재에도 항상 그렇다는 의미

Frank **is just being** sentimental today due to the rain. 비가 오니 Frank는 오늘 정말 감성적이다.

(3) 거의 확정적인 미래

My boss **is coming** back to the office tomorrow. 내 상관은 내일 사무실로 돌아올 것이다.

We're **having** dinner with our son-in-law tonight. 우리는 오늘 밤 사위와 저녁을 먹을 것이다.

(4) 진행되고 있는 점진적인 변화나 진전

The price of oil **is going** higher and higher all around the year. 유가는 연중 점점 오르고 있다.

Things **are becoming** more serious each day. 사태는 시간이 갈수록 점점 심각해지고 있다.

B 과거진행 (Past Progressive): be동사 과거형 + ~ing

과거진행형은 과거 특정 시점에 진행 중이었던 사건을 표현할 때 쓰며, 그 일이 끝났는지의 여부는 명확히 알 수 없습니다.

(1) 구체적인 과거 시점에 진행 중이던 활동이나 동작

They **were drinking** coffee at 10:00 am yesterday. 그들은 어제 오전 10시에 커피를 마시고 있었다.

I **was passing** by the crosswalk at that time. 나는 그때 건널목을 지나가고 있었다.

(2) 과거에 동시에 일어난 두 가지 일을 설명할 때 (둘 중 하나는 진행형)

My secretary **was leaving** the office when the siren rang. 내 비서는 사이렌이 울릴 때 사무실을 나오고 있었다.

The students **were working** in the lab when their professor came in.

교수님이 들어왔을 때 학생들은 연구실에서 공부하고 있었다.

(3) 과거 일정 시간 동안 계속적으로 일어났던 일

Tom **was arguing** with his father all evening. 톰은 저녁 내내 아버지와 논쟁을 벌이고 있었다.

Women **were fighting** for human rights for the past 200 years. 여성들은 지난 200년간 인권을 위해 싸웠다.

C 미래진행 (Future Progressive): will be + ~ing

미래의 어떤 시점에 진행 중인 일을 예상할 때 쓰며, 미래를 나타내는 특정 시간이나 시점의 표현을 동반합니다.

We **will be flying** to Alaska at 2 pm tomorrow. 내일 오후 두 시에는 우리는 비행기를 타고 알래스카로 가고 있을 것이다.

The government **will be continuing** the campaign for the next 2 years.

차후 2년 동안 정부는 그 캠페인을 계속해 나갈 것이다.

Check Up

A 빈칸에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것을 고르세요.

- Sarah changed a lot. She _____ so hard now.
(a) is working (b) was working
- The kids _____ the match at 7 pm tomorrow.
(a) was watching (b) will be watching
- Cicadas _____ off their shells in early summer.
(a) cast (b) are casting
- I _____ the document when the manager called on me.
(a) am typing (b) was typing
- The Gulf War _____ in 1991 between Iraq and the allied military.
(a) occurred (b) were occurring
- These days the economic condition of the country _____ worse and worse.
(a) was getting (b) is getting
- He _____ for the prime minister at the main gate of the National Assembly now.
(a) waits (b) is waiting
- Sorry. I can't join you to go to the ballpark this Sunday. I usually _____ for my aunt on Sundays.
(a) babysit (b) am babysitting

B 밑줄 친 부분이 맞으면 O 표 하고, 틀리면 바르게 고치세요.

- He parks his car in the underground garage right now. _____
- My parents are coming to Seoul this Saturday. _____
- We were picking apples in the orchard next summer. _____
- When the CEO announced the news, all are sitting in the auditorium. _____
- Cathy lives in Seattle, but now she visits in Detroit. _____
- The poverty in this city will be getting better in the next two years. _____
- I didn't hear the bell. I was in the darkroom developing films. _____
- I thought I'll propose that Susan marry me at the end of the year. _____

Part I Choose the best answer for the blank.

- 1 A: What is Mark doing now?
B: He _____ out in the gym.
(a) works (b) is working
(c) worked (d) will be working
- 2 A: The water _____ from the pipe. Can you fix it?
B: I don't think so. Let's get someone to fix it.
(a) leak (b) leaks
(c) is leaking (d) will leak
- 3 A: How does David feel today?
B: I heard his condition _____.
(a) was improved (b) will be improving
(c) is improving (d) being improved

Part II Choose the best answer for the blank.

- 4 These days too much drinking _____ one of the major causes of traffic accidents.
(a) is (b) was
(c) was being (d) is being
- 5 Yesterday, the girl _____ a muffler even though the weather was very hot.
(a) wears (b) was worn
(c) is wearing (d) was wearing

- 6 Glaciers at both poles _____ due to global warming.
(a) melt (b) being melted
(c) are melting (d) will melt

Part III Identify the option that contains an awkward expression or an error in grammar.

- 7 (a) A: I had terrible nightmares yesterday.
(b) B: I heard dreams are occurring when our brain is working to solve our problems.
(c) A: Actually I've worried so much about my graduation exam.
(d) B: No worries. You will be working in a good company next spring.

Part IV Identify the option that contains an awkward expression or an error in grammar.

- 8 (a) Ted, I write this letter to tell you that I would like to appreciate. (b) The flowers you sent to my wedding were incredibly beautiful, and everybody there liked them very much. (c) I should've thanked you that day, but you know, I was a bride, and was very busy and distracted. (d) Anyway, thanks again for your kindness, and let's hope to see each other soon.

A 현재완료 (Present Perfect): have/has + p.p.

현재완료는 이전에 일어난 사건이 현재 지금 시점까지 영향을 미치는 상태를 표현할 때 씁니다. 즉, 과거에서부터 현재까지 이어지는 복합적인 성격을 갖습니다.

(1) 과거로부터 계속 이어져 온 상태 (과거 시점을 나타내는 since, 지속 기간을 나타내는 for와 종종 함께 쓰임)

I **have lived** in Seoul for 9 years. 나는 9년째 서울에 살고 있다.

My father **has been** a professor since 1990. 나의 아버지는 1990년 이후로 꼭 교수입니다.

(2) 여태까지의 경험 (과거 일이지만 현재까지의 경험으로 표현할 때)

Laura **has appeared** in a movie before. 로라는 이전에 영화에 출연한 적이 있다.

The students **have been** to Japan and China. 학생들은 일본과 중국에 가본 적이 있다.

(3) 방금 또는 최근에 완료된 행동이나 사건 (부사 just, already, yet 등과 종종 함께 쓰임)

Mr. Goodman **has just finished** signing the contract. Goodman 씨는 방금 계약서에 사인을 마쳤다.

Have you done the task that I gave you an hour ago? 내가 한 시간 전에 준 업무를 끝마쳤나요?

(4) 과거에서부터 현재에 이르는 특정 시간 동안 이루어져 완료된 일

The stock price **has doubled** in the last three months. 그 주식의 가격이 지난 3달 사이 두 배가 되었다.

Travel **has become** the major industry in the country within a decade.

10년 내에 관광업은 그 나라의 주요 산업이 되었다.

A' 현재완료 진행형 (Present Perfect Progressive): have/has been + ~ing

현재완료 진행형은 현재완료와 기본적인 의미는 같지만, 과거에서부터 진행되어 온 상태가 현재를 거쳐 미래에도 영향을 줄 것이 예상될 때, 그리고 과거부터 시작된 행동이 현재에 여전히 진행 중이라는 의미를 나타낼 때 씁니다.

I **have been working** for a bank for three years. 나는 은행에서 3년째 일해오고 있다. → 앞으로도 그럴 거라는 의미를 내포

Kevin **has been writing** a romantic comedy. Kevin은 로맨틱 코미디를 하나 쓰는 중이다. → 아직 끝내지 못했음

B 과거완료 (Past Perfect): had + p.p.

과거완료는 특정 과거 시점보다 더 이전에 일어난 일을 표현할 때 씁니다.

She **had already gotten** on the plane before we arrived at the airport.

그녀는 우리가 공항에 도착하기 전에 이미 비행기에 올랐다.

The man **had traveled** to Australia before 1980. 그 남자는 1980년 이전에 호주로 여행 갔었다.

B' 과거완료 진행형 (Past Perfect Progressive): had been + ~ing

과거완료 진행형은 특정한 과거의 사건이 일어나기 이전 일정 시간 동안 지속되던 일을 표현할 때 씁니다.

Chris **had been trying** hard, so he entered law school.

Chris는 매우 열심히 노력해 왔었기에 법학 대학원에 입학했다.

I **had been planning** to go to Paris before I took on this project.

나는 이 프로젝트를 맡기 전에 파리에 가는 것을 계획하고 있던 중이었다.

C 미래완료 (Future Perfect): will have + p.p.

미래완료는 어떤 사건이 미래의 특정 시간까지는 완료될 것을 예상하여 쓰거나, 미래의 특정 시점에도 계속 지속되는 상태를 예상하여 씁니다.

I **will have finished** this paper by 6 pm tomorrow. 나는 내일 오후 6시까지 이 논문을 끝낼 것이다.

At the end of this year, I **will have dated** my boyfriend for 1 year.

올해 말이 되면, 나는 내 남자친구와 1년째 데이트를 한 것이 될 것이다.

C' 미래완료 진행형 (Future Perfect Progressive): will have been+ ~ing

미래완료 진행형은 현재 반복적으로 일어나는 일이 미래의 특정 시점까지도 지속적으로 이루어질 것을 예상하여 씁니다.

Next year, Eve **will have been living** in this apartment for 5 years. 내년엔 Eve는 이 아파트에 5년째 살고 있을 것이다.

He **will have been driving** for 10 years next month with no accidents.

다음 달이면 그는 무사고로 10년째 운전하고 있을 것이다.

Check Up

A 빈칸에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것을 고르세요.

- I _____ Tommy all this morning.
(a) don't see (b) haven't seen
- Since the scandal, the senator _____ careful about meeting outsiders.
(a) was (b) has been
- I _____ for the faulty MP3 player yet.
(a) don't get a refund (b) haven't gotten a refund
- She has been able to do multiplication since she _____ four.
(a) was (b) had been
- By this time next year, the kids all _____ from high school.
(a) will graduate (b) will have graduated
- When I lived in Missouri, there _____ nothing to do on the weekend.
(a) was (b) had been
- I _____ in finance before I transferred to this department.
(a) has been working (b) had been working
- I have been studying psychology for four years, and next year, I _____ it for five years.
(a) will be studying (b) will have been studying

B 밑줄 친 부분이 맞으면 ○ 표 하고, 틀리면 바르게 고치세요.

- I suggest that you go to see a doctor for more than a week. _____
- Did you hear that the groom ran away from the bride that night? _____
- Teresa will have lived with the poor children for three years next month. _____
- It's already midnight, but the flight expected at 7:15 pm didn't arrive yet. _____
- The apple tree has grown tall this summer. _____
- How long have you been working for this hospital? _____
- He has been drawing the woman since he had first met her. _____
- I am drinking a lot of alcohol every night before I got the disease. _____

Part I Choose the best answer for the blank.

- 1 A: Was the murderer captured at the scene?
B: No, he _____ by the time the police got there.
(a) has left (b) was left
(c) would leave (d) had left

- 2 A: Did the boys see the cartoon on TV last night?
B: No, they _____ straight to bed after bathing.
(a) went (b) was gone
(c) have gone (d) was going

- 3 A: How long have you run this flower shop?
B: Next February, I _____ this shop for 20 years.
(a) have run
(b) have been running
(c) will run
(d) will have been running

Part II Choose the best answer for the blank.

- 4 D.H. Lawrence's last novel *Lady Chatterley's Lover* _____ made into movies several times.
(a) did (b) were
(c) has been (d) have been

- 5 Finally I _____ my cell phone in the back seat of my car after searching all day.
(a) find (b) found
(c) had found (d) have been found

- 6 _____ since our office relocated to the Gangnam area.
(a) It's five years almost
(b) Almost five years
(c) It was almost five years
(d) It's been almost five years

Part III Identify the option that contains an awkward expression or an error in grammar.

- 7 (a) A: Did you hear that Richard got promoted?
(b) B: No way! I considered myself a promising candidate this time.
(c) A: He had been working so hard for several years.
(d) B: I don't believe it. How can they decide such a thing?

Part IV Identify the option that contains an awkward expression or an error in grammar.

- 8 (a) UT Electronics manufactures and sells everything pertaining to home electronic appliances. (b) It is located on Main Street in Chicago in its own building. (c) It had been in business over 7 years, and is now preparing to launch its online shopping mall. (d) From next month, customers can simply choose from its online catalog, then click to order any goods they want to purchase.

A 시간의 부사절 (미래): 현재 시제가 미래를 대신함

시간을 나타내는 부사절에서는 미래 의미라 하더라도 현재 시제를 사용해 표현합니다. **when**뿐 아니라 **once, as soon as, after, by the time, until** 등이 이끄는 절이나 조건을 나타내는 **if**절에서도 역시 미래가 현재를 대신합니다.

(1) **when/if**절이 미래를 뜻할 때 (주절은 미래 시제)

When Robert **finishes** his work, he **will** call me. Robert가 일을 끝내면, 나에게 전화할 것이다.

If we **get** more than \$5,000 per month, we **will** buy a car. 우리는 한 달에 5000달러 이상 벌게 될 때, 차를 살 것이다.

(2) **그 와: once, as soon as, after, by the time, until** 등

Once people **leave** their own country, they **will** suffer from nostalgia. 일단 사람들은 고국을 떠나면, 향수병을 겪는다.

As soon as I **receive** the invitation, I **will** reserve a flight ticket to Cannes.

초청장을 받자마자, 나는 칸느행 비행기표를 예약할 것이다.

B 미래와 관련된 동사

미래와 관련된 몇몇 동사들은 시제에 있어서 주의해야 합니다.

(1) **go, come, start, leave, arrive** 등의 왕래발착 동사 (미래 시점이지만 현재 시제)

The airplane **leaves** soon, so let's go to our gate now. 비행기가 곧 떠난다. 이제 게이트로 가자.

The new baseball season **starts** next month. 새로운 야구 시즌이 다음 달에 시작된다.

(2) **expect, hope** 등 종속절에 미래를 동반하는 동사 (**that**절 이하는 미래 시제 / **to**부정사로 대체 가능)

The public **expect** that the president's approval rating **will decline**. 국민들은 대통령의 지지도가 떨어질 거라 예상하고 있다.

=The public expect the president's approval rating **to decline**.

I **hope** that you **will get** accustomed to the new environment as soon as possible.

나는 네가 가능한 빨리 새 환경에 익숙해지길 바란다.

C 가정법 (Subjunctives)

사실이 아닌 특수한 상황을 가정할 때는 가정법으로 표현합니다. 가정법은 상황에 따라 시제의 사용이 매우 까다롭기 때문에 주의해야 합니다. 주절은 **If**로 시작하며, 종속절에는 **would/should/could/might**의 조동사를 씁니다.

(1) 가정법 과거 (현재에 사실이 아닌 것을 가정할 때): **If+S+were/과거형 동사, S+조동사+동사원형**

If I **had** an opportunity, I **would go** to Canada. 나에게 기회가 있다면, 캐나다에 갈 텐데.

If my grandmother **were** alive, then she **might send** me a Christmas gift.

할머니가 살아계셨더라면, 내게 크리스마스 선물을 보내주실 텐데.

(2) 가정법 과거 완료 (과거에 사실이 아니었던 것을 가정할 때): **If+S+had p.p., S+조동사+have p.p.**

If he **had known** the truth, then he **would not have left** her. 만약 그가 그때 사실을 알았다면, 그녀를 떠나지는 않았을 텐데.

If she just **hadn't gotten** on the plane, Nina **wouldn't have died** young.

Nina가 그 비행기만 타지 않았더라면, 젊은 나이에 죽지 않았을 텐데.

(3) 가정법 미래 (불확실한 미래 사실을 가정할 때): **If+S+were+to부정사/If+S+should+동사원형, S+조동사+동사원형**

If it **were to rain**, the company outing **could be cancelled**. 혹시 비가 오면, 회사 야유회는 취소될 수도 있다.

If he **should transfer** to the New York office, then he **would live** apart from his family.

그가 뉴욕 지사로 전근가게 된다면, 가족들과 떨어져 살 것이다.

(4) 혼합 가정법 (가정법 과거 완료+현재의 상황): **If+S+had p.p., S+조동사+동사원형**

If Mike **had quit** smoking, then he **could live** happily with his wife now.

Mike가 담배를 끊었더라면, 지금은 아내와 행복하게 살 수 있을 텐데.

D 소망

현재나 과거에 어떤 일이 이루어지길 소망하는 문장에서는 **I wish / I would (rather)**를 사용합니다. **wish**와 **would** 뒤에는 소망하는 내용이 이어지는데, 가정법과 마찬가지로 현재 사실은 과거, 과거 사실은 과거완료로 나타냅니다.

(1) I wish (that) S+과거/과거완료

I **wish** that sports car **belonged** to me. 저 스포츠카가 내 것이라면 좋을 텐데.

I **wish** I **had taken** the job and **moved** to New York. 내가 그 일을 맡아서 뉴욕으로 갔었더라면 좋았을 텐데.

(2) I would (rather) (that) S+ 과거/과거완료

I'd **rather** I **went** to Germany to study engineering. 나는 공학을 배우러 독일에 간다면 좋겠다.

I **would rather** my husband **had studied** medicine and become a doctor. 남편이 의학을 공부해 의사가 되었다면 좋았을 텐데.

Check Up

A 빈칸에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것을 고르세요.

1. If I had fought in the war, then I _____ a medal.
(a) would receive (b) would have received
2. John, what will you do when you _____ from college?
(a) graduate (b) will graduate
3. I wish I _____ a new laptop with updated functions.
(a) have (b) had
4. Let's hope that the cargo _____ to China safely on the ship.
(a) will get (b) would have gotten
5. If I had one million dollars, then I _____ an island in the Pacific.
(a) bought (b) would buy
6. The train _____ at a quarter to 4. It's already 3:30 pm. We should hurry.
(a) leaves (b) left
7. Can I keep watching TV in Jessica's room until she _____ back from work?
(a) will come (b) comes
8. If he had two sons, he _____ one of them a lawyer.
(a) makes (b) would make

B 밑줄 친 부분이 맞으면 O 표 하고, 틀리면 바르게 고치세요.

1. As soon as the rain stops, we will go down to the bus stop. _____
2. I'll feel terrible if anyone laughed at my acting in the movie. _____
3. I wish I was able to meet the singer in person. _____
4. If he had informed us of his wife's death, then we would go to her funeral. _____
5. After you 'll get to know every step, you'll better understand the process. _____
6. I expect the sales of this game console soar during next season. _____
7. Once you move to this town, you never leave it. _____
8. The seminar starts at 2 pm tomorrow in room 202. _____

Part I Choose the best answer for the blank.

- 1 A: I don't know what I'm going to take this semester.
B: If I were you, _____ English Literature 101.
(a) I'll take (b) I'd take
(c) I'd taken (d) I'd have taken
- 2 A: Where are Sarah and Jessica?
B: When I _____ them, I will tell the girls to go find you.
(a) see (b) saw
(c) will see (d) had seen
- 3 A: What would you have done if your son _____ school at that moment?
B: Well, I think I would have totally lost my temper.
(a) quits (b) has quit
(c) had quit (d) would have quit

Part II Choose the best answer for the blank.

- 4 I would rather Dorothy and her husband _____.
(a) won't get divorced
(b) don't get divorced
(c) haven't gotten divorced
(d) hadn't gotten divorced
- 5 By the time he _____ back from China, his secretary will have finished a list of all the calls that arrived in his absence.
(a) come (b) comes
(c) will come (d) would come

- 6 If Ms. Thompson had taken the job offered in Sydney, she _____ in Australia now.
(a) may work
(b) may be working
(c) might be working
(d) might have worked

Part III Identify the option that contains an awkward expression or an error in grammar.

- 7 (a) A: What did you do for your first wedding anniversary?
(b) B: My husband and I went to Hawaii, where we had gone on our honeymoon.
(c) A: That sounds very romantic.
(d) B: I would rather go to Jeju island or some other domestic area.

Part IV Identify the option that contains an awkward expression or an error in grammar.

- 8 (a) Stephen King's *The Shawshank Redemption* was made into a film in 1994. (b) In the movie, by digging a tunnel, Andy Dufresne plans to escape from the prison where he has lived for 19 years. (c) His long desire for freedom finally leads him to sunshine in the Pacific. (d) If he were caught, he would have never realized the power of hope.

Unit Review Test

Test Time: _____ min. / 10 min. Result: _____ / 20

Part I Choose the best answer for the blank.

- 1 A: McGregor's new movie is coming to theaters.

B: I _____ it in London last weekend.

- (a) saw (b) see
(c) will see (d) had seen

- 2 A: When is our project proposal due?

B: It _____ by next Wednesday.

- (a) has done (b) is done
(c) will do (d) has to be done

- 3 A: This printing machine is a little bit strange.

B: It seemed to be okay when I _____ it last night.

- (a) use (b) used
(c) have used (d) had used

- 4 A: Do you know where Mr. Anderson is living now?

B: I _____ touch with him since last year.

- (a) don't keep (b) didn't keep
(c) haven't kept (d) hadn't kept

- 5 A: How did you like New York City?

B: The most enjoyable thing _____ reading various magazines in Barnes & Noble.

- (a) was (b) were
(c) is being (d) are being

- 6 A: I want to continue my studies in graduate school.

B: If I _____ a chance, I'd love to do that as well.

- (a) had (b) will have
(c) have had (d) would have

- 7 A: Someone spilt oil on the floor. It's greasy.

B: I _____ that. We should watch out.

- (a) don't know (b) didn't know
(c) haven't known (d) hadn't known

- 8 A: Are you sure the meeting _____ on time today?

B: Don't worry. It always does.

- (a) started (b) will start
(c) will have started (d) has started

Part II Choose the best answer for the blank.

- 9 The DNA test confirmed that the brothers _____ to the same mother.

- (a) wasn't born
(b) wouldn't be born
(c) hadn't been born
(d) wouldn't have been born

- 10 She _____ from diabetes before she turned out to be HIV positive.

- (a) suffered
(b) would have suffered
(c) has suffered
(d) had been suffering

11 Last night a candlelight rally _____ the previous president.

- (a) in honor of is organized
- (b) had been in honor organized of
- (c) was organized in honor of
- (d) has been organized in honor

12 My husband and I _____ into a new apartment very close to our work tomorrow.

- (a) are moving (b) are moved
- (c) were moving (d) would be moving

13 Trained workers _____ that they are able to deal with a series of high-risk tasks in a systematic order.

- (a) are shown (b) were shown
- (c) have shown (d) will be shown

14 Thanks to the study of stem cells, those who have been ill with incurable diseases now _____ a little hope for survival.

- (a) have (b) had
- (c) are having (d) would have had

15 If my elder sister had gotten married to that talented guy, her life _____ devastated like it is now.

- (a) is not (b) will not be
- (c) would not be (d) might not have been

16 In the past, women didn't have many civil rights such as the voting right which they _____ nowadays.

- (a) did (b) have done
- (c) have (d) had

Part III Identify the option that contains an awkward expression or an error in grammar.

17 (a) A: I heard you are not at home when the robber broke into your house.

(b) B: Yes. It was a good thing that I went out to the bank.

(c) A: The robber recently has tried another theft in the neighborhood.

(d) B: Really? We need to take quick measures, then.

18 (a) A: Are your driving lessons going well?

(b) B: Well, I think I have difficulty making U-turns.

(c) A: Didn't your instructor teach you how to do that?

(d) B: He does several times, but I'm still lacking in confidence.

Part IV Identify the option that contains an awkward expression or an error in grammar.

19 (a) Terry found himself lost in the woods.

(b) He decided to hitchhike, and walked toward the roadside. (c) A truck with an enormous speed has just passed him as he was standing beside the road. (d) He wondered what kind of emergency made the truck go at such a fast speed.

20 (a) Many believe that making and using tools is the main forces in evolution. (b) The idea actually has been modified since paleontological finds have shown that apes both use and devise tools. (c) Now the emphasis is on the human use of tools as weapons for hunting. (d) This brings us to man the hunter, who had to invent not only tools, but also the social organization that allowed him to hunt big animals.

Actual Test 1

GRAMMAR

DIRECTIONS

This part of the exam tests grammar skills. You will have 25 minutes to complete 50 questions. Be sure to follow the directions given on the sheets.

Part I Questions 1–20

Choose the best answer for the blank.

1. A: How do you like this sofa?
B: That's _____.
(a) I exactly wanted to have
(b) what wanted exactly to have
(c) what exactly I wanted to have
(d) exactly what I wanted to have
2. A: Why did you accept the job offered in L.A.?
B: Well, the job _____ a good salary.
(a) guarantee
(b) is guaranteed
(c) guarantees
(d) was guaranteeing
3. A: Can you finish making the questionnaires by Friday?
B: I'm not sure, but I'll certainly _____.
(a) trying
(b) try doing
(c) try to do
(d) try to
4. A: Did you do well on the placement test?
B: Not really. Some of the instructions _____ to me.
(a) are puzzled
(b) were puzzling
(c) puzzle
(d) have puzzled
5. A: Why did Mary break up with her boyfriend?
B: Her mother _____ religious, she wasn't allowed to date him any longer.
(a) was
(b) to be
(c) being
(d) having been
6. A: How should we choose the right person from among the applicants?
B: It'll be _____ is most experienced and competent.
(a) whoever
(b) whichever
(c) whatever
(d) whatsoever
7. A: Joanna's health condition is getting better.
B: Then there should be _____ hope now.
(a) few
(b) little
(c) a little
(d) a few
8. A: Your driving has improved.
B: Yes, I think I can drive much _____ today.
(a) very
(b) well
(c) better
(d) very well
9. A: Did the CEO say something else about the merger?
B: He will let us know more details _____ it on Friday.
(a) about
(b) with
(c) for
(d) to
10. A: Can I talk to Derek in R&D?
B: Sorry, he _____ for the day.
(a) leaves
(b) has left
(c) will leave
(d) is leaving

11. A: How's your geography class?
B: Overall, it is very good, except the professor _____.
(a) too fast speaks
(b) speaks too fast
(c) fast speaks too
(d) fast too speaks
12. A: I have only \$10 for the movie.
B: It _____ be enough, as the ticket costs only \$8.50.
(a) must
(b) could
(c) might
(d) should
13. A: Is there a direct flight to Moscow tomorrow afternoon?
B: Sorry, but you have to change _____ in China.
(a) plane
(b) a plane
(c) planes
(d) the plane
14. A: Will your parents permit your staying overnight at the party?
B: I think they'd be _____ to allow it.
(a) last one
(b) the last one
(c) the last ones
(d) last ones
15. A: We're going to be late for the play.
B: Yeah. By the time we arrive, we _____ the first half of it.
(a) will miss
(b) are missing
(c) have been missing
(d) will have missed
16. A: To my surprise, my grandfather has recovered from cancer!
B: He owes _____.
(a) all it to modern medical technology
(b) it all to modern medical technology
(c) all to it modern medical technology
(d) all modern medical technology to it
17. A: Many Korean cars get exported to foreign countries.
B: _____ that's true, a lot get imported to Korea, too.
(a) Because
(b) Thus
(c) If
(d) Although
18. A: _____ about Sam?
B: He doesn't have much self-respect.
(a) Don't you like
(b) Why you do not like
(c) What don't you like
(d) How don't you like
19. A: What inspired you to continue your research on the bird?
B: I _____ my research if I hadn't met this wonderful ornithologist.
(a) haven't finished
(b) wouldn't finish
(c) won't have finished
(d) wouldn't have finished
20. A: It's too early for you to leave.
B: Sorry, but I have _____ with my client.
(a) a meeting early morning
(b) a meeting morning early
(c) an early morning meeting
(d) early a morning meeting

Part II Questions 21–40

Choose the best answer for the blank.

21. When the family went overseas, they _____.
(a) taking their cats decided
(b) decided to take their cats
(c) to decide to taking their cats
(d) were deciding take their cats to
22. Although Susan played the piano _____ well in the concours, she won none of the prizes.
(a) very
(b) much
(c) so that
(d) enough
23. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin were sitting on the bench _____ the sun set below the horizon.
(a) by
(b) until
(c) since
(d) for
24. The result of the clinical demonstration can have profound implications _____.
(a) if confirming by similar other tests
(b) being confirmed by similar other tests
(c) if confirmed by other similar tests
(d) if being confirmed by similar other tests
25. Finally, there was a meeting of all the participants, _____ fully understood the purpose of the forum.
(a) no whom
(b) none of whom
(c) of whom none
(d) whom of none
26. Despite her tight schedule at work, Jacklin _____.
(a) found the time somehow reading
(b) somehow found to read the time
(c) found the times somehow to read
(d) somehow found the time to read
27. Only 2 percent of India's population _____ in Buddhism, even though the religion originated in the country.
(a) believes
(b) believe
(c) is believing
(d) are believed
28. _____ living in this city are employed in the manufacturing industry.
(a) The half of almost peoples
(b) Almost half of people
(c) Half the people almost
(d) Almost half of the people
29. _____ to be responsible for World War I, Germany was burdened with heavy compensation.
(a) To believe
(b) Believing
(c) Believed
(d) Having believed
30. A human being is _____, apart from society.
(a) meant not living alone
(b) not meant living alone
(c) not meant to live alone
(d) meant to live not alone

31. After coming back from climbing in the Himalayas, Rosie insisted _____.
- (a) she seeing the creature
 - (b) her to be seen the creature
 - (c) having seen the creature
 - (d) that she has seen the creature
32. The person who comes first to the office _____ not call security to open the door, because we now have an electric door lock.
- (a) does
 - (b) need
 - (c) could
 - (d) might
33. It is considered unnecessary to make a passport _____.
- (a) for those unlike traveling overseas
 - (b) for those travel unlikely overseas
 - (c) for unlikely those travel overseas
 - (d) for those unlikely to travel overseas
34. The researchers became frustrated when they realized they _____ for five years without any significant achievement.
- (a) have worked
 - (b) were working
 - (c) have been working
 - (d) had been working
35. Genetic analysis is making discoveries, _____ new insight into the human body.
- (a) provide
 - (b) providing
 - (c) being providing
 - (d) to provide
36. Not _____ of the students met the course requirements specified in the syllabus.
- (a) all
 - (b) any
 - (c) every
 - (d) none
37. By the end of this training session, the employees _____ a more detailed grasp of marketing strategies.
- (a) attained
 - (b) have attained
 - (c) have been attained
 - (d) will have attained
38. Senior executives are able to calculate exactly what _____ so as not to make losses.
- (a) the sales goal of percentage should be met
 - (b) percentage should be met of the sales goal
 - (c) percentage of the sales goal should be met
 - (d) should be met the percentage of sales goal
39. No sooner _____ than he stored it in his digital organizer.
- (a) the number had remembered he
 - (b) he the number had remembered
 - (c) had remembered the number
 - (d) had he remembered the number
40. Until last week, we _____ that we could go on such a long vacation because of our hectic schedules.
- (a) do not imagine
 - (b) have not imagined
 - (c) had not imagined
 - (d) have been imagined

Part III Questions 41–45

Identify the option that contains an awkward expression or an error in grammar.

41. (a) A: I have something to tell you right now.
(b) B: Okay, I'm listening. Go ahead and tell me about it.
(c) A: I saw your boyfriend dating other woman the day before yesterday.
(d) B: It couldn't be Fred. You must have seen the wrong person.
42. (a) A: I think you're drinking too much coffee nowadays.
(b) B: That's because I have been under lots of pressure at work.
(c) A: But you can suffer from sleeping disorders when you drink that much coffee.
(d) B: I don't think drink 2 cups of coffee a day can cause sleeping problems.
43. (a) A: Are you going to work overtime today?
(b) B: Yes, my boss had me to make a schedule for next project within the day.
(c) A: That means you don't have time to go out with me tonight.
(d) B: Yeah. I've got to spend all evening finishing it up.
44. (a) A: I regret to have tedious college days.
(b) B: You went on a wonderful vacation to Costa Rica last summer.
(c) A: That's not a big deal. I've always dreamed of being an exchange student.
(d) B: Ambition has no limits. I've got a friend who has never been abroad.
45. (a) A: I hate those who suddenly break in on other people's conversations.
(b) B: I agree. I get really annoying when I am interrupted like that.
(c) A: Such people usually want to dominate the conversation.
(d) B: They must learn to be good listeners before they thrust themselves into the talk.

Part IV Questions 46–50

Identify the option that contains an awkward expression or an error in grammar.

46. (a) With the job market crowded, companies are receiving a huge number of applications, even for a single position. (b) In such a situation, interviews are considered a powerful means of helping screen all the applicants and select the right person. (c) For a job seeker, interview is a crucial phase which one can effectively convey his skills and capabilities, and also how he differs from others. (d) It is also a good opportunity to communicate with the employer and learn about the company and its people, policies, and work culture.
47. (a) Thorstein Veblen many years ago suggested that conspicuous consumption is used by people to display their wealth, power and status. (b) That explains why highly visible prestige brands haunt the lives of modern customers. (c) An increase in ownership of those positional goods benefit some people at the expense of others because we cannot all be the trendiest, most famous people, or live in the best neighborhood. (d) Adding to the price of a luxury product increases its positional value, while more and more people are forced to compete to buy it.
48. (a) Spencer Silver, working in the 3M research laboratories, developed a new adhesive. (b) However, it was even weaker than what 3M has already manufactured — it stuck to objects, but could easily be lifted off — no one knew what to do with the stuff. (c) Four years later, struggling to make a strong but easily removable bookmark, another 3M scientist, Arthur Fry, remembered Silver's adhesive. (d) The markers coated with the super weak adhesive could stay in place, yet be lifted off without damaging the pages, and today are one of the most popular office products, Post-it Notes.
49. (a) In old New England, the family farm system was based on the work force of the farm family. (b) Its most important component was the working couple who shared overlapping activities to operate the farm. (c) Usually they were a husband and wife, but in the instance of the loss of one partner, the rapid replacement of either the male for female member was crucial to the survival of the farm. (d) If a wife died, her work role was assumed by another female, such as an unmarried sister, and if the husband died, usually an older son succeeded the father, or the wife quickly remarried.
50. (a) In a provocative analysis of sport ethics and human values, *Genetically Modified Athletes* imagines the brave new world of sport. (b) The internationally acclaimed book examines this issue questioned the very cornerstone of sporting and medical ethics, asking whether sporting authorities can, or even should, protect sport from genetic modification. (c) Moreover, this book brings together sport studies and bioethics to challenge our understanding of the values that define sport. (d) We already allow athletes to optimize their performance through the use of technologies, but we do not assert that "anything goes" in sports performance enhancement.