

## Part V

**Directions:** Questions 101-140 are incomplete sentences. Four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), (D), are given beneath each sentence. You are to choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.

지시 : 101번에서 140번은 불완전한 형태의 문장입니다. 각각의 문장 아래에 (A), (B), (C), (D)라고 표시된 4개의 단어나 구가 주어져 있습니다. 가장 알맞은 단어나 구를 선택하여 문장을 완성하십시오. 그리고 답안지에 문제의 번호를 찾아 정답을 표시하십시오.

ExampleSample Answer

If John needs a pencil, he can use one \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) (B) (C) (●)

- (A) of me
- (B) my
- (C) mine
- (D) of mine

In English, the sentence should read, "If John needs a pencil, he can use one of mine." Therefore you should choose (D).

As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on the problems.

101. The new employee would rather \_\_\_\_\_ at night.  
 (A) work  
 (B) to work  
 (C) working  
 (D) to have worked
102. Mr. Williams' trip will \_\_\_\_\_ him away from the office for three weeks.  
 (A) keep  
 (B) retain  
 (C) detain  
 (D) continue
103. Bill Anderson \_\_\_\_\_ living in Zurich for two years now.  
 (A) is  
 (B) was  
 (C) has been  
 (D) had been
104. The expanded museum shop offers an outstanding selection of books and collectors' items from \_\_\_\_\_ the world at nominal cost.  
 (A) through (B) around  
 (C) over (D) about
105. Mr. Reston was recently \_\_\_\_\_ to Sydney.  
 (A) transited  
 (B) transacted  
 (C) transposed  
 (D) transferred
106. All of our products are tested to insure long life and accuracy. They are all unconditionally \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) secure  
 (B) guaranteed  
 (C) promised  
 (D) inexpensive

**포인트**

101. would rather 다음에는 동사의 원형이 와야 한다.
102. 적당한 동사를 고르는 문제. 뒤에 나오는 away from ~ 과 어울릴 수 있는 것은 (A).
103. 문맥에 맞도록 시제를 선택하는 문제. 과거의 어느 시점에서 현재까지 계속된 상황을 나타내려면 현재완료 시제가 적당하다.
104. 의미상 맞는 전치사를 고르는 문제. **around the world** 세계 전역, 전 세계
105. 문맥상 의미가 통하는 동사를 고르는 문제. **transit** 통과하다 **transact** 거래하다. 사무처리를 하다 **transpose** 바꾸다. 전환하다 **transfer** 이동하다. 전근하다
106. 문장 속에서 보어 역할을 할 수식어를 고르는 문제. 이런 경우 답은 흔히 제시된 문장 속에 나와 있다.  
 insure = guarantee

정답 101.(A) 102.(A) 103.(C) 104.(B) 105.(D) 106.(B)

PART V/해설

107. Please return this \_\_\_\_\_ of the statement with your payment.  
 (A) portion (B) partition  
 (C) promotion (D) process
108. After you call, you'll receive a confirmation card \_\_\_\_\_ the mail.  
 (A) in (B) for  
 (C) by (D) over
109. Because you are so busy, we \_\_\_\_\_ have time to discuss things thoroughly.  
 (A) never (B) yet  
 (C) soon (D) even
110. This \_\_\_\_\_ may be applied to your account or cashed at a bank.  
 (A) return (B) refund  
 (C) recall (D) recess
111. Please \_\_\_\_\_ the "No-Smoking" sign.  
 (A) look (B) stare  
 (C) glance (D) observe
112. When your \_\_\_\_\_ is complete, obtain all necessary immunizations from your local health department.  
 (A) disease  
 (B) reaction  
 (C) idea  
 (D) itinerary
113. No one is scheduled for 11:00, but there is \_\_\_\_\_ coming at 11:15.  
 (A) anybody  
 (B) anyone  
 (C) somebody  
 (D) everyone

포인트

107. this의 수식을 받는 적당한 명사를 찾는 문제. payment라는 단어가 나온 것으로 봐서 돈과 관련된 것임을 알 수 있으므로 「몫, 분배 재산」을 뜻하는 portion이 가장 적당.
108. 의미상 적당한 전치사를 찾는 문제. confirmation card가 우편물 안에 들어 있는 것이므로 전치사 in이 적합하다.
109. 논리상 빈 칸에는 부정을 나타내는 단어가 와야 한다.
110. 적절한 주어를 찾는 문제. account, cashed, bank 등 돈과 관련된 표현들에 주목. refund 반환금, 상환
111. 전치사가 필요 없으며 의미가 통하는 동사를 찾는 문제.  
 stare at 뵈다  
 glance at 힐끗 보다  
 observe 지켜보다, 관찰하다
112. 적당한 주어를 찾는 문제. 우선 complete을 보어로 취할 때 의미가 통하는 것을 찾는다.  
 itinerary 여행 일정
113. 긍정문에서는 any 대신 some이 주로 쓰인다.

정답 107.(A) 108.(A) 109.(A) 110.(B) 111.(D) 112.(D) 113.(C)

114. The preparation of a good encyclopedia \_\_\_\_\_ years of hard work by many people.

- (A) makes (B) does  
(C) takes (D) brings

115. A special-delivery letter is not expedited \_\_\_\_\_ it reaches the post office in the area to which it is addressed.

- (A) while  
(B) until  
(C) up to  
(D) as far as

116. The company began its overseas orientation program \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) for two years  
(B) in two years  
(C) since two years  
(D) two years ago

117. Because of the weather, the 7:00 a.m. flight from Paris was \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) imported  
(B) finished  
(C) delayed  
(D) convened

118. If you have \_\_\_\_\_ received this announcement, please forgive us for sending another.

- (A) immediately  
(B) decisively  
(C) previously  
(D) unknowingly

119. Shareholders \_\_\_\_\_ cash dividends for the past forty-six years.

- (A) are receiving  
(B) have been receiving  
(C) will be receiving  
(D) will receive

포인트

114. 적당한 술어를 찾는 문제. 「시간이 걸리다. 노력이 들다」라고 할 때는 take를 쓴다.

115. 빈칸에는 「주어+동사」로 이루어진 절과 절을 연결하는 접속사가 필요하기 때문에 (C)는 일단 제외. 의미상 (B)가 적합하다. expedite 편지를 급송하다

116. 과거 시제와 어울리는 부사구를 선택하는 문제. (A), (C)는 완료형에, (B)는 미래 시제에 적합하다.

117. 의미상 적합한 동사를 찾는 문제. import 수입하다 delay 지연시키다 convene 소집하다. 모으다

118. 문맥에 알맞는 부사를 찾는 문제. 또 다른 것을 보내는 것에 대해(for sending another) 용서를 구하는 걸로 봐서 this announcement는 이전에(previously) 보낸 것.

119. 「~동안」을 뜻하는 for가 나오므로 완료형이 적합하다.

정답 114.(C) 115.(B) 116.(D) 117.(C) 118.(C) 119.(B)

PART V/해설

120. I know \_\_\_\_\_ people here.  
 (A) most of  
 (B) most of the  
 (C) almost the  
 (D) almost all
121. Mr. Scott skipped lunch because \_\_\_\_\_ so much work to do.  
 (A) there are  
 (B) there was  
 (C) he has been  
 (D) he can have
122. Greenland is the world's only \_\_\_\_\_ of natural cryolite.  
 (A) origin  
 (B) start  
 (C) basis  
 (D) source
123. He couldn't remember which \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) it was one  
 (B) one was it  
 (C) was it one  
 (D) one it was
124. The Suez Canal is \_\_\_\_\_ waterway about one hundred miles long.  
 (A) an imaginary  
 (B) a false  
 (C) an artificial  
 (D) a hypothetical
125. Peter came back to work yesterday looking very fit and said he \_\_\_\_\_ a good vacation last week.  
 (A) have (B) had had  
 (C) could have (D) has

포인트

120. **people**을 수식하는 적당한 형용사구를 찾는 문제. **most of the** 혹은 **almost all the** 등이 쓰일 수 있다.
121. 시제 일치 문제. 주절의 시제가 과거이다.
122. **only**의 수식을 받는 적당한 보어를 고르는 문제. **source** 근원, 출처 **cryolite** 빙정석(氷晶石)
123. **which** 이하는 동사 **remember**의 목적어가 되는 명사절에 해당. 그러므로 「주어+동사」의 어순을 지켜야 한다.
124. 수에즈 운하를 설명해 주는 문장이다. **imaginary** 상상의 **false** 거짓의 **artificial** 인위적인 **hypothetical** 가설에 근거한.
125. 주절의 시제가 과거이고, 피터가 얘기하는 시점(**yesterday**)에서 지난 주(**last week**)는 더 앞선 시제이므로 **said**의 목적절의 시제는 과거 완료가 되어야 한다.

정답 120.(B) 121.(B) 122.(D) 123.(D) 124.(C) 125.(B)

126. The new consultant's office will be located near \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) ours (B) by us  
 (C) to ours (D) to us
127. Mortgage funds never completely \_\_\_\_\_ in the recession.  
 (A) dropped off  
 (B) dropped by  
 (C) dried up  
 (D) dried out
128. Please \_\_\_\_\_ any inquiries about your account to our Customer Service representative.  
 (A) consult  
 (B) refer  
 (C) regard  
 (D) advise
129. In recent years, the public's interest in more nutritional foods has grown and the popularity of yogurt has risen \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) accordingly  
 (B) obviously  
 (C) attentively  
 (D) chronologically
130. The concert \_\_\_\_\_ at 8:00 and should be finished by 10:30.  
 (A) begin  
 (B) begun  
 (C) began  
 (D) begun
131. All products are \_\_\_\_\_ inspected and tested before shipment from the factory.  
 (A) temporarily  
 (B) tentatively  
 (C) tediously  
 (D) thoroughly

포인트

126. 「근처에」를 뜻하는 전치사 near가 이미 나와 있으므로 빈 칸에 들어갈 말은 our office. 이것을 소유대명사로 고치면 ours가 된다.
127. 문맥상으로도 적당하고, 부사 completely와도 호응을 이루는 술어를 고르는 문제. drop off 줄다. 감소하다 dry up 고갈되다. 바닥나다
128. 적당한 동사를 찾는 문제. 뒤에 나온 전치사 to와 호응을 이루고, 의미가 상통하는 단어를 찾는다. consult ~을 참고로 하다. 조사하다 refer A to B A를 B에게 조회시키다
129. and를 중심으로 앞에 나온 내용이 원인이며, 뒤에 나온 내용이 그에 따른 결과이다. accordingly 따라서(syn. therefore) obviously 명백히 attentively 주의 깊게 chronologically 연대순으로, 연대기적으로
130. 시제 일치 문제. begin - began - begun으로 변화한다.
131. 상식적으로 생각할 때 검사나 테스트는 철저하게 해야 한다. temporarily 일시적으로 tentatively 시험적으로, 임시로 tediously 지루하게 thoroughly 철저하게

정답 126.(A) 127.(C) 128.(B) 129.(A) 130.(C) 131.(D)

PART V/해설

132. Everyone who wanted a ticket to the play was able to get \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) it (B) any  
(C) one (D) them

133. The solid-state transistor you requested is temporarily out of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) merchandise  
(B) stock  
(C) store  
(D) supply

134. Road construction has had a strong effect on the \_\_\_\_\_ development of the country.

- (A) industry  
(B) industrial  
(C) industrially  
(D) industrialize

135. Today, office managers expect accuracy, efficiency, and \_\_\_\_\_ from those they supervise.

- (A) dedication  
(B) dedicated  
(C) dedicatedly  
(D) dedicate

136. We are so glad you could come. Welcome \_\_\_\_\_ Rome.

- (A) in (B) at  
(C) to (D) of

137. The hotel breakfast includes an omelette, two \_\_\_\_\_ of bacon, and some toast.

- (A) sticks  
(B) strands  
(C) slices  
(D) shreds

포인트

132. 빈칸에는 a ticket to the play를 받을 수 있는 대명사가 와야 한다. 「a+보통명사」를 받을 때는 one을, 「the+보통명사」를 받을 때는 it을 쓴다.

133. out of stock 품질이 되어

134. 명사 development를 꾸며 줄 형용사를 찾는 문제.

135. 병렬 구조 문제. accuracy, efficiency 등과 대등한 품사의 단어를 찾는다.

136. 적당한 전치사를 찾는 문제.

137. bacon의 수량을 나타낼 때 쓰일 수 있는 단위는? slice는 bacon이나 bread 등에 사용.

정답 132.(C) 133.(B) 134.(B) 135.(A) 136.(C) 137.(C)

138. The owner's manual will \_\_\_\_\_ you with the many ways this product can serve you.  
 (A) familiarize  
 (B) familiar  
 (C) familiarly  
 (D) familial
139. Economic studies indicated that \_\_\_\_\_ overestimated the benefits of its project.  
 (A) the company is greatly  
 (B) the company greatly  
 (C) the company it greatly  
 (D) greatly is the company
140. In preparing the budget, we tried to account for the \_\_\_\_\_ of oil.  
 (A) price rising steadily  
 (B) price steadily rising  
 (C) rising steadily price  
 (D) steadily rising price

## 포인트

138. 앞에 조동사 will이 나왔으므로 빈 칸에는 본동사가 들어가야 한다.
139. that 이하는 indicated의 목적절이므로 「주어+동사(overestimated)」로 이루어져야 한다.

140. 빈 칸에는 명사구가 와야 한다.

정답 138.(A) 139.(B) 140.(D)

## Part VI

**Directions:** In Questions 141-160 each sentence has four words or phrases underlined. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), (D). You are to identify the one underlined word or phrase that should be corrected or rewritten. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.

지시 : 141번에서 160번까지 문제의 각 문장에는 4개의 단어나 또는 어구에 밑줄이 그어져 있습니다. 밑줄을 그은 부분은 (A), (B), (C), (D)라고 표시가 되어 있습니다. 밑줄이 쳐진 단어나 어구 중 잘못을 바로 잡아야 하거나 다시 고쳐 써야 할 부분을 찾아내야 합니다. 그런 다음 답안지에 문제의 번호를 찾아 정답을 표시하십시오.

## Example

## Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (●)

At first the old woman seemed unwilling to accept anything

A

B

that was offered her by my friends and I.

C

D

Answer (D), the underlined pronoun "I", would not be accepted in carefully written English; the form me should be used after "by". Therefore, the sentence should read, "At first the old woman seemed unwilling to accept anything that was offered her by my friends and me." To answer the problem correctly, you should choose (D).

As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on the problems.

141. Would you please wait over  
A B C  
 in the reception area?  
D

142. No matter how much long it  
A  
 takes to finish the annual report,  
B C  
 it must be done.  
D

143. The popularity of jogging  
A  
 appears to have decreased since  
B C D  
 the past couple of years.

144. I look forward to meet you at  
A B  
your earliest convenience.  
C D

145. Laundry sent out by 9:00 a.m.  
A B  
it will be back by 4:00 p.m.  
C D

146. To obtain more details regard  
A  
the trip, contact your local travel  
B C D  
 agency.

147. His proposal met with a lot of  
A B C  
resistances.  
D

포인트

141. 완전한 문장이 되려면 B에 본동사가 와야 한다.  
*to wait* → *wait*

142. 시간을 물어볼 때는 흔히 *how long*을 사용한다.  
*how much* → *how*

143. *since*는 과거를 기점으로 현재까지 계속되는 것을 나타내기 때문에 그 정확한 시점을 표시해 주어야 한다.  
*since* → *for*

144. *look forward to* 다음에는 동사의 ~ing형이 온다.  
*meet* → *meeting*

145. 「주어+술어」 구문에서 주어가 *Laundry sent out by 9:00 a.m.*이므로 C는 술어가 되어야 한다. it은 불필요한 부분.

*it will be* → *will be*

146. 여행에 관한 좀더 많은 세부 사항들을 얻기 위하여라는 뜻이 되어야 한다.

*regard* → *regarding*

147. 수의 문제. *resistance*는 추상 명사이므로 복수형을 취하지 않는다.

*resistances* → *resistance*

정답 141.(B) 142.(A) 143.(D) 144.(A) 145.(C) 146.(A) 147.(D)

148. Each Monday our office staff  
A  
 and the staff of the company  
 next door goes bowling from  
B C D  
 6:00 to 7:00.

149. Today, fellowships are usually  
A  
 given by universities,  
B  
 foundations, corporates, and  
C D  
 governments.

150. The biggest parking lot  
 is located around the corner,  
A B  
 close the Main Entrance of the  
C D  
 Museum.

151. There will be a fifteen-minutes  
A B  
 intermission after the first act.  
C D

152. Hawaii is worldly famous for its  
A B  
 beauty and pleasant climate.  
C D

포인트

148. 수의 일치 문제. 주어 our office staff and the staff of the company를 복수로 받아야 한다.  
 goes → go

149. 병렬 관계를 묻는 문제. universities, foundations, governments 등과 대등한 구조를 이루기 위해서는 D를 명사로 바꿔야 한다.  
 corporates → corporations

150. C 이하가 부사구를 이루기 위해서는 전치사 to가 필요하다.  
 close → close to

151. 수량이나 크기 등을 나타내는 단위가 명사를 수식할 때는 복수 형태를 취하지 않는다.  
 fifteen-minutes → fifteen-minute

152. worldly는 「세속적으로」라는 뜻을 가지고 있으므로 내용상 적합하지 않다.  
 worldly → internationally, universally

정답 148.(C) 149.(D) 150.(C) 151.(B) 152.(A)



PART VI/해설

159. Much people feel that home  
A B C  
computers are the wave of the  
D  
future.

160. With more working people  
A  
enjoying longer vacations, there  
B  
has been a great expanse  
C D  
recently in the leisure industry.

포인트

159. much는 양을 나타내는 데 쓰이는 형용사이므로  
people을 수식하지 못 한다.  
*Much* → *Many*

160. 의미상 적합한 명사형을 선택해야 한다.  
*expanse* → *expansion*

정답 159.(A) 160.(D)

## Part V

Directions: Questions 101-140 are incomplete sentences. Four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), (D), are given beneath each sentence. You are to choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.

지시 : 101번에서 140번은 불완전한 형태의 문장입니다. 각각의 문장 아래에 (A), (B), (C), (D)라고 표시된 4개의 단어나 구가 주어져 있습니다. 가장 알맞은 단어나 구를 선택하여 문장을 완성하십시오. 그리고 답안지에 문제의 번호를 찾아 정답을 표시하십시오.

ExampleSample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (●)

If John needs a pencil, he can use one \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) of me
- (B) my
- (C) mine
- (D) of mine

In English, the sentence should read, "If John needs a pencil, he can use one of mine." Therefore you should choose (D).

As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on the problems.

101. The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ ended sooner, but we had to clear up some last minute business.  
 (A) might (B) could  
 (C) must have (D) would have
102. Because Mr. Torres had organized the sales campaign last year, he was able to manage this year's campaign \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) plainly  
 (B) easily  
 (C) obviously  
 (D) consequently
103. Those two nations are actively seeking to \_\_\_\_\_ their domestic economic slowdowns through more sales abroad.  
 (A) upset (B) offset  
 (C) inset (D) onset
104. St. Louis is a city in \_\_\_\_\_ a car is almost a necessity.  
 (A) whose (B) where  
 (C) what (D) which
105. That question was very \_\_\_\_\_ to me, so I did not want to answer it.  
 (A) embarrassing  
 (B) unexpected  
 (C) unknown  
 (D) ashamed
106. Our friends seemed \_\_\_\_\_ by the story.  
 (A) amusingly  
 (B) amusement  
 (C) amusing  
 (D) amused

포인트

101. 가정법 과거 완료의 주절 「~일 수 있었는데」의 뜻을 가진 「would + have + p.p.」가 와야 한다.
102. 부사절을 바탕으로, 주절에 들어갈 적절한 부사를 골라야 한다.  
**easily** 방법에 있어서 수월하게  
**plainly** 평이하게. 이해하기 쉽게
103. 문맥에 맞는 동사 고르기 문제.  
**offset** 상쇄하다
104. in과 함께 쓰여 관계 부사 역할을 할 수 있는 것이어야 한다.
105. 사물을 주어로 하여 쓰일 수 있는 형용사 (타동사의 동명사형)를 찾는 문제.  
 very와도 함께 쓰일 수 있어야 한다.
106. 사람을 주어로 하여 쓰일 수 있는 형용사 (타동사의 과거 분사형)를 찾아야 한다.

정답 101.(D) 102.(B) 103.(B) 104.(D) 105.(A) 106.(D)

PART V/해설

107. Many products currently on the market are \_\_\_\_\_ to last only a short time.  
 (A) had (B) done  
 (C) made (D) caused
108. Some forty companies \_\_\_\_\_ new merchandise at the exhibition.  
 (A) displayed  
 (B) displaced  
 (C) disbanded  
 (D) disputed
109. His speech \_\_\_\_\_ us to another problem in the field of industrial psychology.  
 (A) met  
 (B) informed  
 (C) introduced  
 (D) changed

110. To \_\_\_\_\_ the processing of orders, customers are asked to include a self-addressed envelope.  
 (A) expedite (B) explicate  
 (C) exploit (D) expand
111. The price of gold is constantly \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) adjusting (B) bouncing  
 (C) vibrating (D) fluctuating
112. There seems to be very little doubt that this sugar substitute has interesting qualities \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) except that  
 (B) but  
 (C) unlike  
 (D) besides

포인트

107. product와 함께 쓰일 수 있는 동사를 찾는 문제. 특정 명사와 함께 쓰이는 동사가 있으므로 따로 암기해야 한다.
108. 동일한 접두사 dis-로 시작하는 동사 중에서 문맥에 맞는 동사 고르기.  
**display** 전시하다
109. 「동사 + 목적어 + to」 문형.  
 to를 동반할 수 있는 동사를 고른다.  
**introduce A to B** A를 B에게 소개시키다
110. 문맥에 맞는 동사 고르기 문제.  
 모두 ex-로 시작하므로 혼동할 수 있다.  
**expedite** ~을 진척시키다
111. **fluctuate** 변동하다
112. 「~를 제외하고」의 뜻을 가진 전치사(except for, besides) 고르기 문제.

정답 107.(C) 108.(A) 109.(C) 110.(A) 111.(D) 112.(D)

113. Fund raising is essential for any group that \_\_\_\_\_ to have an impact.  
 (A) wishes  
 (B) wished  
 (C) had wished  
 (D) could wish
114. The Antarctic icecap is the \_\_\_\_\_ supply of fresh water in the world.  
 (A) large (B) largely  
 (C) larger (D) largest
115. \_\_\_\_\_ the latest United States census, the city's population has increased eight percent.  
 (A) In compliance with  
 (B) Depending on  
 (C) According to  
 (D) Along with
116. An important client's first requisition should be processed \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) as soon as possible  
 (B) in advance  
 (C) forthcoming  
 (D) prospectively
117. During the First World War, the price of silver \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) arose (B) elevated  
 (C) rose up (D) went up
118. One of the most annoying problems managers face is the constant \_\_\_\_\_ of office supplies.  
 (A) disagreement  
 (B) disapproval  
 (C) disappointment  
 (D) disappearance

포인트

113. 동사의 시제 문제. 일반적인 사실을 진술하는 것이므로 현재 시제로 받는다.
114. 최상급 앞에는 항상 the가 온다.
115. according to ~에 따르면
116. as soon as possible 가능한 빨리
117. go up(= rise) (물가가) 상승하다
118. 접두사 dis-로 시작하는 명사 중에서 문맥에 알맞는 것을 찾아야 한다.

정답 113.(A) 114.(D) 115.(C) 116.(A) 117.(D) 118.(D)

PART V/해설

119. It would be a mistake to \_\_\_\_\_ the investment aspect of buying a home.  
 (A) overview (B) overcome (C) overlook (D) overturn
120. The new hotel is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the five in town.  
 (A) more expensive (B) most expensive (C) more expensively (D) most expensively
121. Job security is so important to most workers that they will take a pay \_\_\_\_\_ to maintain employment.  
 (A) slice (B) cut (C) trim (D) split
122. Check-out time \_\_\_\_\_ 1:00 p.m.  
 (A) at (B) is (C) when (D) or
123. It is often interesting to speculate what the world will be like ten years \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) by then (B) long (C) past (D) from now
124. It was the worst hurricane \_\_\_\_\_ recorded.  
 (A) ever (B) that (C) as (D) was
125. Warranties are promises by manufacturers or sellers to \_\_\_\_\_ their products.  
 (A) grandstand (B) understand (C) stand up (D) stand behind

포인트

119. 문맥에 맞는 동사 고르기 문제.  
**overlook** 간과하다
120. 「the + 형용사 최상급 + of the 복수명사」는 「~중에서 가장 ~한」의 뜻.
121. 「깎다」의 뜻을 가진 동사 중 가장 적당한 것을 고르는 문제.  
**trim** 조정 **cut** 삭감
122. 문장 완성 문제. 문장에 동사가 필요하다.
123. 「앞으로 ~년 뒤에」라고 할 때는 「수 + years + from now」라고 쓴다.  
 또는 「in + 수 + years」로도 표현할 수 있다.
124. 최상급을 강조하기 위해 ever가 잘 쓰인다.  
 즉, It was the worst hurricane that had ever been recorded에서 that had been이 생략된 형태다.
125. **stand behind** 뒤에서 밀어주다, 후원하다

정답 119.(C) 120.(B) 121.(B) 122.(B) 123.(D) 124.(A) 125.(D)

126. Please provide your \_\_\_\_\_ time of arrival when you reply.

- (A) estimate (B) estimating  
(C) estimated (D) estimation

127. The cost of transporting goods by truck \_\_\_\_\_ risen with the price of gasoline.

- (A) has (B) are  
(C) was (D) have

128. The revenue figures for the last quarter were much higher than \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) were expecting  
(B) expect  
(C) expected  
(D) have expected

129. The medical research laboratory was built last year, \_\_\_\_\_ already it is too small.

- (A) or (B) and  
(C) where (D) because

130. Ben's brothers, \_\_\_\_\_ older than he, are working in electronics.

- (A) who (B) both  
(C) and (D) are

131. Weekly staff meetings can be an \_\_\_\_\_ communication tool.

- (A) invaluable  
(B) innate  
(C) indicative  
(D) intelligible

포인트

126. 도착 예정 시간  
estimate 예상하다  
estimated 예상되는

127. 주어 cost가 단수이므로 동사는 was 혹은 has로 축약된다. rise는 자동사로 수동태를 이루지 못하므로 현재 완료 has risen이 된다.

128. ~ than expected 기대했던 것보다

129. 접속사 선택 문제. A절과 B절을 이어줄 때 나열. 순접의 기능을 하는 접속사는 and이다.

130. ~ than he는 Ben's brothers를 부가설명해 주는 삽입구. (A)의 who는 뒤에 are가 와야 하며 (D)는 주동사 are가 뒤에 있기 때문에 부적격.

131. communication tool과 가장 잘 어울리는 형용사는 「아주 소중한」의 뜻을 가진 invaluable.

정답 126.(C) 127.(A) 128.(C) 129.(B) 130.(B) 131.(A)

PART V/해설

132. Your resume should be periodically \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) uplifted  
(B) retracted  
(C) updated  
(D) recollected
133. Jogging has become the favorite form \_\_\_\_\_ regular exercise for a lot of people.
- (A) as  
(B) to  
(C) in  
(D) of
134. If I had been told that you would go, I \_\_\_\_\_ too.
- (A) had gone  
(B) would go  
(C) will have gone  
(D) would have gone
135. Expenses as a percent of sales are \_\_\_\_\_ constant from year to year.
- (A) relatively  
(B) considerably  
(C) thoroughly  
(D) periodically
136. When you fill out this portion of the application, please do not \_\_\_\_\_ any information already given above.
- (A) duplicate  
(B) anticipate  
(C) complicate  
(D) hesitate
137. Because of a power failure, they were unable to \_\_\_\_\_ the factory.
- (A) inflict            (B) invest  
(C) inflate            (D) inspect

포인트

132. **update** (자료나 정보를) 최신의 것으로 하다
133. **a form of ~ ~의 한 형태**
134. If I had been이 왔으므로 주절에는 would have gone의 가정법 과거 완료 문장이 되어야 한다.
135. as a percent와 연결될 수 있는 부사는 relatively.
136. any information already given above와 연결이 가능한 duplicate 「중복하다」가 들어가야 한다.  
**anticipate** 고대하다  
**complicate** 복잡하게 만들다  
**hesitate** 주저하다
137. **inspect** 검사하다

정답 132.(C) 133.(D) 134.(D) 135.(A) 136.(A) 137.(D)

138. Training people to do required special tasks can be as important as recruiting \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) myself
- (B) itself
- (C) ourselves
- (D) themselves

139. Underpayment of income taxes \_\_\_\_\_ a penalty.

- (A) contracts
- (B) enacts
- (C) acquires
- (D) incurs

140. The economy is predicted \_\_\_\_\_ within the next few months.

- (A) improve
- (B) improving
- (C) to improve
- (D) improved

포인트

138. 강조의 재귀 대명사를 활용하는 문제.

139. 문맥상 incur가 적당.  
incur 초래하다, 가져오다

140. be predicted to ~하기로 예상되다

정답 138.(B) 139.(D) 140.(C)

Part VI

Directions: In Questions 141-160 each sentence has four words or phrases underlined. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), (D). You are to identify the one underlined word or phrase that should be corrected or rewritten. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.

지시 : 141번에서 160번까지 문제의 각 문장에는 4개의 단어나 또는 어구에 밑줄이 그어져 있습니다. 밑줄을 그은 부분은 (A), (B), (C), (D)라고 표시가 되어 있습니다. 밑줄이 쳐진 단어나 어구 중 잘못을 바로 잡아야 하거나 다시 고쳐 써야 할 부분을 찾아내야 합니다. 그런 다음 답안지에 문제의 번호를 찾아 정답을 표시하십시오.

Example

At first the old woman seemed unwilling to accept anything  
A B  
that was offered her by my friends and I.  
C D

Sample Answer  
(A) (B) (C) (●)

Answer (D), the underlined pronoun "I", would not be accepted in carefully written English; the form me should be used after "by". Therefore, the sentence should read, "At first the old woman seemed unwilling to accept anything that was offered her by my friends and me." To answer the problem correctly, you should choose (D).

As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on the problems.

141. The news from our branch office  
A B  
are very encouraging.  
C D
142. After working for the company  
A B  
for one year, he married with the  
C D  
boss's daughter.
143. The faculty meeting beginning  
A B  
every night at 7:00 p.m.  
C D
144. The first initial reaction to the  
A B  
idea for reorganization was met  
C D  
with disbelief.
145. The Schönbrunn Zoo  
at the Vienna, Austria is one of  
A B  
the oldest in Europe.  
C D
146. The fact that he arrives  
A  
late every day is  
B  
known the manager and  
C  
acceptable to her.  
D
147. The local production of  
A B  
Shakespeare's "Hamlet" is  
extreme well done.  
C D

포인트

141. 불가산 명사 news는 단수로 받는다.  
*are* → *is*
142. married = got married to  
 marry는 우리말과 쓰임이 다르므로 특히  
 전치사에 유의해야 한다. 따라서 with는  
 생략해야 한다.
143. 문장 전체의 서술어가 없다.  
*beginning* → *begins*
144. first와 initial은 동일한 뜻으로  
 redundancy(중복 표현)에 해당되므로  
 하나를 생략해야 한다.
145. 큰 장소 앞에는 in이 오며 고유 명사 앞에는  
 the가 불필요.  
*at the Vienna* → *in Vienna*
146. be known to ~에 알려지다  
 be known for ~로 유명하다  
 be known by ~로 알 수 있다  
*known the manager*  
 → *known to the manager*
147. well done을 수식하려면 부사가 와야 한다.  
*extreme* → *extremely*

정답 141.(C) 142.(D) 143.(B) 144.(A) 145.(A) 146.(C) 147.(C)

PART VI/해설

148. Regularly schedule helicopter flights between Manhattan and New York City's airports have been terminated for lack of business.
149. People are often judging by their appearance.
150. The negotiations concern the purchase of up 100,000 engines a year.
151. Most doctors read profession journals so they can use the latest medical knowledge in treating their patients.
152. During recessionary periods, companies are forced to search and look for ways to increase productivity while at the same time trying to reduce costs.

포인트

148. 명사 helicopter flights를 수식하려면 schedule은 과거 분사 scheduled가 되어야 한다.  
*schedule* → *scheduled*
149. 수동태 문장이므로 judging은 judged가 되어야 한다.  
*judging* → *judged*
150. 숫자 앞에 올 수 있는 전치사에는 up to(까지), over(이상) 등이 있다.  
*up 100,000* → *up to 100,000*
151. *profession journal*  
 → *professional journal*
152. search and look for는 의미가 중복되므로 하나만 써야 한다.

정답 148. (A) 149. (B) 150. (C) 151. (A) 152. (B)

153. Since three years, Mr. Bechfold  
 A  
 has been handling all foreign  
 B C  
accounts.  
 D

154. The task force had little trouble  
 A B  
to identification  
 C  
the most pressing needs of the  
 D  
 community.

155. Following year of acceptable  
 A  
growth, the firm suffered a  
 B  
slight recession in the first  
 C  
quarter of 1982.  
 D

156. As the price of fresh produce  
 A B  
 increases, so does the amount of  
 C  
 home vegetable gardens.  
 D

포인트

153. since 뒤에는 특정 시간이 오며 three hours  
 같은 기간은 오지 못 한다.  
 since → for

154. have trouble (in) ~ing  
 ~하는 데 어려움을 겪다  
 to identification → in identifying

155. 「~후에」에 해당하는 전치사는 after  
 Following year → After the year

156. 가격이라는 동일한 항목을 비교하는 것이므로  
 the amount를 the price로 바꿔야 한다.  
 amount → price

정답 153.(A) 154.(C) 155.(A) 156.(C)

PART VI/해설

157. Confirmed reservations  
A  
cancelled less than two weeks  
B C  
ahead the meeting are subject to  
D  
a service charge.

158. The total capital cost, after  
A B  
allowing for inflation, will be 7.2  
C  
billions dollars.  
D

159. The technician explained about  
A  
how the new telephone system  
B C  
worked.  
D

160. Please find out whether that  
A  
light blue automobile is the one  
B  
we should get with.  
C D

포인트

157. 「~보다 앞서」에는 ahead of, in advance of, prior to 등이 있다.  
*ahead* → *ahead of*

158. 7.2 billions dollars에서 billions는 형용사로 쓰였으므로 복수 형태로 쓸 수 없다.  
*billions* → *billion*

159. explain은 타동사이므로 about은 불필요  
*explained about* → *explained*

160. 「the one + (that) + we should get」으로 문장이 완성되므로 with는 불필요하다.  
*get with* → *get*

정답 157.(D) 158.(D) 159.(A) 160.(D)

## Part V

**Directions:** Questions 101-140 are incomplete sentences. Four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), (D), are given beneath each sentence. You are to choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.

지시 : 101번에서 140번은 불완전한 형태의 문장입니다. 각각의 문장 아래에 (A), (B), (C), (D)라고 표시된 4개의 단어나 구가 주어져 있습니다. 가장 알맞은 단어나 구를 선택하여 문장을 완성하십시오. 그리고 다음 답안지에 문제의 번호를 찾아 정답을 표시하십시오.

## Example

## Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (●)

If John needs a pencil, he can use one \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) of me
- (B) my
- (C) mine
- (D) of mine

In English the sentence should read, "If John needs a pencil, he can use one of mine." Therefore, you should choose (D).

As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on the problems.

101. For full details of this special offer please \_\_\_\_\_ your local dealer.  
 (A) stare (B) look  
 (C) view (D) see
102. Not \_\_\_\_\_ does the meeting take place on a holiday, it also conflicts with my vacation plans.  
 (A) just (B) only  
 (C) hardly (D) alone
103. If your dealer does not have the books you want, you may order \_\_\_\_\_ by mail.  
 (A) it (B) him  
 (C) them (D) your
104. The city is run \_\_\_\_\_ a mayor and six-member council who are elected for four years.  
 (A) for (B) among  
 (C) by (D) to
105. All of the tickets of the art \_\_\_\_\_ had been sold before the opening date.  
 (A) exhibit (B) design  
 (C) production (D) catalog
106. The price increase \_\_\_\_\_ into effect last month.  
 (A) goes (B) went  
 (C) was gone (D) has gone
107. Each of the secretaries is required to take a \_\_\_\_\_ at the switchboard.  
 (A) work (B) situation  
 (C) time (D) turn

## 포인트

101. 의미 혼동이 가능한 동사의 정확한 용법을 묻는 문제. look이나 stare에는 전치사 at이 필요하다는 점에 주의.
102. not ~, but also의 상관접속사 문제.
103. 알맞은 대명사 고르기 문제.
104. 수동태 문장에 적합한 전치사를 찾는 문제.
105. art 다음에 자연스럽게 연결되는 단어 찾기 문제.
106. last month와 같은 시제가 명확하게 과거인 경우 과거형 동사를 써야 한다.
107. take로 시작되는 관용어구에 적합한 단어를 찾는 문제.

정답 101. (D) 102. (B) 103. (C) 104. (C) 105. (A) 106. (B) 107. (D)

PART V/해설

108. Under no circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ accept these terms.  
 (A) can (B) can we  
 (C) we can (D) that we can
109. In order to get the \_\_\_\_\_ fare, you must be flexible in your travel plans.  
 (A) smallest (B) shortest  
 (C) lowest (D) least
110. He spent a long time thinking \_\_\_\_\_ his response.  
 (A) at (B) with  
 (C) about (D) in
111. The energy shortage is not likely to \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1980s.  
 (A) disappear (B) disapprove  
 (C) disclose (D) discount
112. The forecast \_\_\_\_\_ for fair weather through the end of the week.  
 (A) claims (B) predicts  
 (C) states (D) calls
113. Commuting to work can take as \_\_\_\_\_ time as two hours each way.  
 (A) great (B) far  
 (C) many (D) much
114. The price of this year's new cars is much \_\_\_\_\_ than last year's.  
 (A) expensive (B) wealthy  
 (C) richer (D) higher

포인트

108. 「부정어 부사구 + 조동사 + 주어」의 도치 문제. 112. call for = predict
109. fare 앞에 올 수 있는 형용사를 고르는 문제. price와 fare는 low나 high의 수식을 받는다. 113. time을 수식할 수 있는 형용사를 찾는 문제.
110. think 다음에 오는 관용적 전치사 고르기 문제. 114. price와 함께 올 수 있는 형용사 선택 문제.
111. dis- 로 시작되는 동사의 의미 구별 문제.

정답 108. (B) 109. (C) 110. (C) 111. (A) 112. (D) 113. (D) 114. (D)

115. The computer has \_\_\_\_\_ many changes since it was first designed.  
 (A) undercut  
 (B) undergone  
 (C) underrated  
 (D) undertaken
116. No \_\_\_\_\_ what theorists say, salary remains the most important factor to most employees.  
 (A) telling  
 (B) wonder  
 (C) matter  
 (D) believing
117. Your order will be delivered to you \_\_\_\_\_ three days.  
 (A) within  
 (B) since  
 (C) until  
 (D) on
118. He bought the boat \_\_\_\_\_ at the boat show.  
 (A) saw it  
 (B) that he saw  
 (C) that he saw it  
 (D) it that he saw
119. There are many fine restaurants within easy \_\_\_\_\_ of the bus station.  
 (A) space (B) length  
 (C) reach (D) span
120. The waltz was the most popular dance of \_\_\_\_\_ nineteenth century.  
 (A) a (B) the  
 (C) all (D) one
121. Customs regulations \_\_\_\_\_ from country to country.  
 (A) vary (B) exchange  
 (C) charge (D) carry

## 포인트

115. 동일한 접두어로 시작하는 동사를 구별하는 문제.
116. 관용적으로 많이 쓰이는 어구에 적합한 단어를 찾는 문제.
117. 문맥상 며칠 안에(within)나 며칠 후에(in)를 뜻하는 전치사가 와야 한다.
118. 목적격 관계대명사 that을 제대로 쓸 수 있는지 시험하는 문제.
119. within easy ~ of에서 easy와 함께 쓰일 수 있는 명사 고르기 문제.
120. 서수 앞에는 정관사가 온다.
121. 문맥에 적절한 동사 찾기 문제.

정답 115. (B) 116. (C) 117. (A) 118. (B) 119. (C) 120. (B) 121. (A)

PART V/해설

122. The proposed highway would bypass the city \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) together  
 (B) heavily  
 (C) rarely  
 (D) completely
123. The manager found the new sales plan \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) interesting  
 (B) interested  
 (C) interestingly  
 (D) with interest
124. The taking of photographs \_\_\_\_\_ in this building.  
 (A) cannot be made  
 (B) will not be admitted  
 (C) has no permission  
 (D) is not allowed
125. Keep your postage meter locked when not \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) using  
 (B) for use  
 (C) in use  
 (D) having been used
126. \_\_\_\_\_ an attempt to stagger working hours, most employees still arrive at 9 a.m.  
 (A) Although  
 (B) Despite  
 (C) Regardless  
 (D) While
127. A \_\_\_\_\_ of rain has caused a water emergency in the area.  
 (A) lack  
 (B) loss  
 (C) deficit  
 (D) failure

포인트

122. 문맥에 자연스럽게 어울리는 부사 선택 문제.
123. 「find + 목적어 + 형용사」의 5형식 문장에서 목적어가 사물일 때 보어는 능동형이 온다.
124. admit와 allow의 의미를 구별하는 문제.
125. when/after/if 같은 접속사 뒤에서 「주어 + be동사」는 흔히 생략된다. use가 「사용 중」의 뜻이 되려면 전치사 in이 필요하다.
126. 「~에도 불구하고」의 뜻을 가진 단어의 정확한 용법을 묻는 문제. 「Although + 절, regardless + of」의 형태로 쓰여야 한다.
127. 문맥에 맞는 명사 고르기 문제.

정답 122. (D) 123. (A) 124. (D) 125. (C) 126. (B) 127. (A)

128. They make mistakes because they \_\_\_\_\_ the procedures.  
 (A) are not knowing  
 (B) not to know  
 (C) were not known  
 (D) do not know
129. No deposit can be \_\_\_\_\_ if reservations are cancelled less than one week in advance.  
 (A) rehearsed  
 (B) reversed  
 (C) revised  
 (D) refunded
130. Hardly \_\_\_\_\_ would quarrel with the concept of equal pay for equal work.  
 (A) nobody  
 (B) anybody  
 (C) somebody  
 (D) everybody
131. Often time is wasted in staff meetings because participants have not studied the issues \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting.  
 (A) prior to (B) in advance  
 (C) ahead (D) forward
132. Good reading habits are an \_\_\_\_\_ in almost every type of work.  
 (A) opportunity (B) asset  
 (C) inclination (D) obligation
133. They didn't like the plan; nor \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) did I (B) I liked it  
 (C) I didn't (D) it I liked
134. \_\_\_\_\_ the company to expand overseas, profits could increase ten to twenty percent.  
 (A) Were (B) Provided  
 (C) Unless (D) Should

포인트

128. 「주어 + 동사」 문형 만들기 문제.
129. 문맥에 맞는 동사 고르기 문제.
130. hardly가 이미 부정의 뜻을 가지고 있기 때문에 somebody가 아닌 anybody가 와야 한다.
131. 전치사 용례 문제.  
in advance of = ahead of
132. 문맥에 맞는 명사 고르기 문제.
133. 「nor + 조동사 + 주어」 관용어 문제.
134. 「if + 주어 + 동사 = 동사 + 주어」의 환치 문제.

정답 128. (D) 129. (D) 130. (B) 131. (A) 132. (B) 133. (A) 134. (A)

PART V//해설

135. Employees generally appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ about their performance on the job.  
 (A) background  
 (B) backlash  
 (C) feedback  
 (D) kickback
136. Mr. Reed's promotion means that he now is responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ with the labor unions.  
 (A) handling  
 (B) dealing  
 (C) treating  
 (D) managing
137. New customers are obtained by convincing people who have \_\_\_\_\_ used the company's product to start doing so.  
 (A) never      (B) often  
 (C) ever      (D) always
138. Companies competing for scarce talent should try different forms of media \_\_\_\_\_ relying solely on newspaper listings.  
 (A) except for  
 (B) in addition to  
 (C) instead of  
 (D) as well as
139. Personal information about employees should be \_\_\_\_\_ only to those who need to know it.  
 (A) divulged    (B) detached  
 (C) debated    (D) digested
140. If a company has inadequate cash, it may be unable to pay its bill and become \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) inverted  
 (B) infringed  
 (C) infeasible  
 (D) insolvent

포인트

135. 문맥에 맞는 명사 고르기 문제.
136. 「~ + with」의 동사 숙어 문제.
137. 문맥에 맞는 부사 고르기 문제.
138. 비슷한 뜻을 가진 것처럼 보이는 관용구 중에서 문맥에 맞는 형태를 고르는 문제. as well as 앞뒤의 동사는 병렬을 이루어야 하기 때문에 내용에 상관 없이 relying → rely가 되어야 한다.
139. 전치사 to와 함께 쓰일 수 있는 동사를 고르면 쉽게 정답을 알 수 있다.
140. unable to pay the bills를 다시 설명하는 형용사를 고르는 문제.

정답 135. (C) 136. (B) 137. (A) 138. (C) 139. (A) 140. (D)

## Part VI

**Directions:** In Questions 141-160 each sentence has four words or phrases underlined. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), (D). You are to identify the one underlined word or phrase that should be corrected or rewritten. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.

지시 : 141번에서 160번까지 문제의 각 문장에는 4개의 단어나 또는 어구에 밑줄이 그어져 있습니다. 밑줄을 그은 부분은 (A), (B), (C), (D)라고 표시가 되어 있습니다. 밑줄이 쳐진 단어나 어구 중 잘못을 바로 잡아야 하거나 다시 고쳐 써야 할 부분을 찾아내야 합니다. 그런 다음 답안지에 문제의 번호를 찾아 정답을 표시하십시오.

ExampleSample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (●)

At first the old woman seemed unwilling to accept anything

A

B

that was offered her by my friends and I.

C

D

Answer (D), the underlined pronoun "I", would not be accepted in carefully written English; the form me should be used after "by". Therefore, the sentence should read, "At first the old woman seemed unwilling to accept anything that was offered her by my friends and me." To answer the problem correctly, you should choose (D).

As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on the problems.

PART VI/해설

141. To answer the inquiry  
A  
 accurately, it is necessary to  
B  
 refer your letter dated July 11,  
C D  
 1981.
142. Opening night in a theater is a  
A B C D  
 exciting event.
143. Art seems to be a  
A  
 gooder and gooder investment  
B  
 with each passing year.  
C D

144. Answering services give and  
A  
 take telephone messages  
for persons who they are away  
B C  
 from their offices or homes.  
D
145. The economical of the country  
A B  
 is based on sheep raising and  
C D  
 wheat growing.
146. The charges for the various  
A  
 types of consulting services  
B  
 we offer are moderately.  
C D

포인트

141. refer to에서 to가 빠졌다.  
*refer your* → *refer to your*
142. an + 모음.  
*a* → *an*
143. good의 비교급은 better.  
*gooder and gooder* → *better and better*
144. persons who they are away에서 선행사 뒤의  
 they는 중복되었다.  
*they are* → *are*
145. 문장 전체의 주어가 필요하다.  
*economical* → *economy*
146. The ~ offer까지 주어부라는 점에 유의.  
 부사는 보어가 될 수 없다.  
*moderately* → *moderate*

정답 141. (C) 142. (D) 143. (B) 144. (C) 145. (A) 146. (D)

147. Mr. Haddad's youngest daughter

- A  
was just born on last Saturday  
B  
at the university hospital.  
C D

148. Mrs. Johnson's assistant is

- A  
authorized to act in his place.  
B C D

149. I must get some informations

- A B  
from the file before my next  
C D  
appointment.

150. We always enjoy to eat oysters

- A  
and other seafood when we  
B C  
are visiting the coast.  
D

151. Because profits have increased

- A  
any this year, the manager said  
B  
he would consider salary  
C  
adjustments.  
D

152. A flashing lightning on your

- A  
telephone indicates you have  
B C  
a message at the Front Desk.  
D

포인트

147. last/next 앞에는 전치사가 오지 않는다.

*born on* → *born*

148. 문장에 적합한 대명사를 찾는 문제. Mrs.는 her로 받아야 한다.

*his* → *her*

149. information은 불가산명사이므로 's'가 없어야 한다.

*informations* → *information*

150. 동사의 목적어 문제. enjoy는 동명사를 목적어로 취한다.

*to eat* → *eating*

151. 동사 increase를 수식하는 부사가 와야 한다. any는 형용사이므로 이를 부사로 고쳐야 한다.

*any* → *a little*

152. light과 lightning의 차이점을 묻는 문제.

*lightning* → *light*

정답 147. (B) 148. (D) 149. (B) 150. (A) 151. (B) 152. (A)

PART VI/해설

153. In all parts of the world, millions  
A B  
of persons live and working on  
C D  
farms.

154. The lawyer suggested that the  
A B  
representatives sign up the  
C  
papers as soon as possible.  
D

155. A company can waste time and  
A  
money if almost its mailroom  
B  
operations are being done  
C  
by hand.  
D

156. Data-phone service  
makes possible to send printed  
A  
information from one machine  
B  
to another over telephone lines.  
C D

157. Food laws were the first focused  
A B C  
of consumer protection.  
D

158. Most industrialized countries  
A  
accept exporting as an activity  
B  
that deserves a high position in  
C  
its national priorities.  
D

포인트

153. 동사의 병렬 문제. 접속사 and로 이어지는 동사는 동일한 형태를 유지해야 하므로 working을 work으로 고친다.  
*working* → *work*

154. sign up(등록하다)와 sign on(~에 서명하다)의 차이를 구별하는 문제.  
*up* → *on*

155. almost는 부사로 its mailroom을 수식하지 못한다. 따라서 「~의 대부분」의 뜻을 가진 most of로 고쳐야 한다.  
*almost* → *most of*

156. 「make + it + 보어 + to do」의 5형식 문장에서 가목적어가 빠졌다.  
*makes possible* → *makes it possible*

157. were 이하는 보어로 명사구(the first ~ protection)가 오고 있다.  
*focused* → *focus*

158. 적절한 대명사 고르기 문제. 문맥상 its는 countries를 받으므로 their로 고쳐야 한다.  
*its* → *their*

정답 153. (D) 154. (C) 155. (B) 156. (A) 157. (C) 158. (D)

159. Soft drinks can be obtained from  
 A  
machines located  
 B  
throughout building or  
 C  
by calling extension 321.  
 D

160. We have come to depend on  
 A  
trucks by certain specialized  
 B C  
kinds of hauling.  
 D

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 포인트
 

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159. 정관사 유무 문제. 어느 특정 building에 machines가 있을 것이므로 the가 삽입되어야 한다.

*throughout building*  
 → *throughout the building*

160. depend on A for B의 전치사 문제.  
*by* → *for*

정답 159. (C) 160. (B)