

1. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Is it necessary _____ a ticket now?

- ① buy ② buys ③ to buy
④ bought ⑤ to buying

2. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Is it difficult _____ French?

- ① learn ② learns ③ to learn
④ to learning ⑤ learned

3. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is foolish _____ you to say so.

- ① for ② by ③ of
④ at ⑤ to

4. 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절하지 않은 것은?

It is _____ to plan for the future.

- ① important ② necessary ③ a good idea
④ hard ⑤ easily

5. 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절하지 않은 것은?

It was _____ of him to say so.

- ① confusing ② wise ③ foolish
④ generous ⑤ silly

6. Choose the one same word for the blanks.

- _____ is important to tell the truth.
- _____ is difficult to lose weight quickly.

- ① It ② Which ③ This
④ What ⑤ That

7. 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- _____ is wonderful to see the Leaning Tower of Pisa.
- You'd better take an umbrella. _____ is raining outside.

- ① That ② What ③ This
④ It ⑤ He

8. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(A)_____ is very important (B)_____ your best.

- | (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
|--------|-------|--------|-----|
| ① It | do | ② It | did |
| ③ It | to do | ④ That | do |
| ⑤ That | to do | | |

9. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- It's hard (A)_____ you to climb the mountain.
- It's very nice (B)_____ her to help old people.

- | (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| ① to | for | ② for | of |
| ③ of | to | ④ of | for |
| ⑤ for | to | | |

10. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- It is good (A)_____.
- It is important (B)_____ a guide dog.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|---------------|
| ① honest | not to bother |
| ② to honest | to not bother |
| ③ to honest | not to bother |
| ④ to be honest | to not bother |
| ⑤ to be honest | not to bother |

11. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- (A)_____ is easy (B)_____ learn how to dance.
- (A)_____ is difficult (B)_____ swim in the river.
- (A)_____ is easy (B)_____ learn how to ride a bike.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------|------|
| ① That | that |
| ② It | so |
| ③ That | so |
| ④ It | to |
| ⑤ It | that |

12. 다음 중 빈칸에 들어갈 말이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① It was careless _____ me to tell you my secret.
- ② It is important _____ us to exercise regularly.
- ③ It was easy _____ them to carry the box.
- ④ It is difficult _____ me to read the book.
- ⑤ It is not good _____ you to take too much salt.

13. 다음 중 빈칸에 들어갈 말이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① It is important _____ you to study hard.
- ② It's dangerous _____ children to go there.
- ③ It is easy _____ Koreans to use chopsticks.
- ④ It was impossible _____ me to pass the exam.
- ⑤ It was careless _____ you to drive in such heavy rain.

14. 각각의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- It's _____ to keep your word.
- It's _____ to play computer games.
- It's _____ to win the game.
- It's _____ to ride a mountain bike.

- ① easy
- ② interesting
- ③ important
- ④ hate
- ⑤ great

15. 다음 중 빈칸 ㉠~㉥에 같은 단어가 들어가는 것끼리 빠르게 짝지어진 것은?

- It was nice ㉠_____ you to see my son off.
- It is easy ㉡_____ us to understand his directions.
- It is impossible ㉢_____ him to do push-ups twenty times.
- It was hard ㉣_____ the children to understand what he said.
- It is very stupid ㉤_____ him to try to jump from this building.

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

16. 다음 두 문장의 의미가 같도록 할 때, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

To get up early is not easy.
= _____ is not easy to get up early.

- ① It
- ② That
- ③ To
- ④ What
- ⑤ For

17. When you combine the two sentences into one, choose the correct words to fill in the blanks.

She was clever. + She guessed the answer.
→ (A)_____ was clever (B)_____ her (C)_____ the answer.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|-----|----------|
| ① That | of | to guess |
| ② It | for | guessing |
| ③ That | for | guess |
| ④ It | of | guess |
| ⑤ It | of | to guess |

18. 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 괄호 안에 주어진 단어들을
바르게 배열한 것은?

일찍 일어나는 것은 어렵다.

(to, is, early, up, get, it, difficult)

- ① It is early to get up difficult.
- ② It is get up to difficult early.
- ③ It is difficult to get up early.
- ④ To get up is difficult it early.
- ⑤ To get it up is difficult early.

19. 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 괄호 안에 주어진 단어들을
바르게 배열한 것은?

강아지와 노는 것은 재미있다.

(dog, it, to, fun, play, is, with, my)

- ① Is it fun to play with my dog?
- ② It is fun to play with my dog.
- ③ It is fun to play my dog with.
- ④ To play my dog with is it fun.
- ⑤ To play with my dog it is fun.

20. 다음 우리말을 바르게 영작한 것은?

우리가 다른 문화를 이해하는 것은 중요하다.

- ① It is important for us understand other cultures.
- ② It is important we to understand other cultures.
- ③ It is important for us to understand other cultures.
- ④ It is important to understand other cultures for us.
- ⑤ It is important of us to understand other cultures.

21. 다음 우리말을 바르게 영작한 것은? (정답2개)

아침에 일찍 일어나는 것은 힘들다.

- ① Getting up it is hard early in the morning.
- ② To get up early in the morning is hard.
- ③ To get up early in the morning it is hard.
- ④ It is getting up early in the morning hard.
- ⑤ It is hard to get up early in the morning.

22. 우리말을 바르게 영작하지 못한 것은? (정답2개)

안전 장비를 착용하는 것은 필수적이다.

- ① Wearing safety gear is necessary.
- ② To wear safety gear is necessary.
- ③ That is necessary to wear safety gear.
- ④ It is necessary for wearing safety gear.
- ⑤ It is necessary to wear safety gear.

23. 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 <보기>와 같은 것은?

<보기> It is not easy to go shopping at a traditional market.

- ① It is getting dark.
- ② It is too big to her.
- ③ It is so hot in summer.
- ④ It is time to eat breakfast.
- ⑤ It is difficult to find my glasses.

24. 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 <보기>와 같은 것은?

<보기> It is not easy to learn Chinese.

- ① It is my seat.
- ② It tastes very sweet.
- ③ It was not so hot yesterday.
- ④ It was in 2000 that I was born.
- ⑤ It is wonderful to win a soccer game.

25. 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 <보기>와 같은 것은

<보기> It is not easy to exercise every day.

- ① It is my uncle's.
- ② It is too far from here.
- ③ It is too hot these days.
- ④ It is important to keep promises.
- ⑤ It was yesterday that I saw her at the park.

26. 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 <보기>와 같은 것은?

<보기> It is good to take a walk with my dog.

- ① What time is it now?
- ② Is it your favorite book?
- ③ How long does it take?
- ④ It is glad to hear the news.
- ⑤ It is windy to swim in the river.

27. 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 <보기>와 같은 것은?

<보기> It was difficult to find an answer.

- ① It was well cooked.
- ② How much does it cost?
- ③ It was Tom that I met yesterday.
- ④ Is it urgent to choose a topic?
- ⑤ It was too dark in here, wasn't it?

28. 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 <보기>와 같은 것은?

<보기> It is good to eat a lot of vegetables.

- ① It is too cold for spring.
- ② It is 100 meters to the bank.
- ③ It is the largest city in Colombia.
- ④ It is dangerous to drive so fast.
- ⑤ It is English that Chloe teaches us.

29. 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 <보기>와 같은 것은?

<보기> It is easy to draw like Warhol.

- ① It is dark here.
- ② It takes 5 minutes by bike.
- ③ It is impossible to change the decision.
- ④ It is one of the most interesting books.
- ⑤ It is the restaurant that I really like to visit.

30. 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 <보기>와 같은 것은?

<보기> It is difficult to know the life spans of animals.

- ① It is under the table in your room.
- ② It is two miles to the station.
- ③ It is getting hot these days.
- ④ It is easy to speak English.
- ⑤ She doesn't like it.

31. 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 <보기>와 같은 것은?

<보기> It is easy for me to solve this problem.

- ① It is dangerous to cross the street.
- ② It is Yumi's favorite doll.
- ③ It is sunny and windy today.
- ④ It is far from here to Busan.
- ⑤ It was a difficult question, so I couldn't answer it.

32. 밑줄 친 부분의 쓰임이 <보기>와 같은 것은?

<보기> It is very dangerous to ride a bike without a helmet.

- ① It will be getting darker and darker.
- ② Don't forget to bring it tonight.
- ③ It was not his fault.
- ④ It was careless of you to lose your umbrella.
- ⑤ It has been a busy week for her.

33. Which one has the same usage with the following It?

<보기> It is fun to travel as a student ambassador.

- ① It helps your body and mind develop.
- ② It's fresh and delicious!
- ③ It isn't easy to get a good grade in math.
- ④ It is more interesting than that.
- ⑤ I can't stand it anymore.

- 1) ③
- 2) ③
- 3) ③: 의미상의 주어인 'for+목적격'을 사용하나, 사람의 성격을 나타내는 형용사가 올 경우 'of+목적격'을 사용함.
- 4) ⑤
- 5) ①: to부정사의 의미상의 주어가 'of+목적격'이 왔으므로 빈칸에 사람의 성격을 나타내는 형용사가 온다.
- 6) ①: 가주어 It의 자리이다.
- 7) ④: 첫 번째 it은 가주어이고, 두 번째 it은 비인칭 주어이다.
- 8) ③: 가주어 it, 진주어 to do
*do one's best 최선을 다하다
- 9) ②: to부정사의 의미상의 주어는 to부정사 앞에 'for(of)+목적격'으로 나타낸다.
• for+목적격 - 일반적인 경우
• of+목적격 - 사람의 성격을 나타내는 형용사가 쓰인 경우 (kind, nice, foolish, stupid, polite, rude 등)
- 10) ⑤: It이 가주어이므로 진주어로 쓰이는 to부정사가 와야 한다. to부정사의 부정은 to 앞에 not을 붙여서 표현한다.
- 11) ④: 진주어-가주어 문장은 to부정사처럼 긴 주어가 올 때 to부정사를 문장의 뒤로 보내고 원래 주어 자리에 가주어 It을 쓴다.
- 12) ①: of, 나머지는 for
to부정사의 의미상의 주어는 일반적으로 'for+목적격'으로 쓰며, 사람의 성격을 나타내는 형용사가 쓰였을 경우에는 'of+목적격'으로 쓴다.
- 13) ⑤: to부정사의 의미상의 주어는 careless(부주의한)와 같이 사람의 성격을 나타내는 형용사 뒤에서는 'of+목적격'으로 쓴다. 나머지 일반적인 경우는 'for+목적격'을 쓴다.
- 14) ④: hate (v.) (무엇을) 몹시 싫어하다 (n.) 증오
빈칸 순서대로, important, interesting, great, easy이다.
- 15) ⑤: ㉠, ㉡빈칸에는 of가, ㉢, ㉣, ㉤ 빈칸에는 for가 들어간다.
- 16) ①
- 17) ⑤: 진주어인 to 부정사구에서 행위의 주체를 밝힐 때 'for+목적격'의 형태를 to 부정사 앞에 사용하며, 사람의 성격을 나타내는 형용사 뒤에서는 'of+목적격'의 형태로 to 부정사의 의미상 주어를 밝혀준다.
- 18) ③: 가주어 it, 진주어 to get up early 형태로 알맞게 영작한다.

19) ②: 진주어-가주어 문장은 to부정사처럼 긴 주어가 올 때 to부정사를 문장의 뒤로 보내고 원래 주어 자리에 가주어 It을 쓴다.

20) ③: It (가주어) + for+목적격 + to부정사(진주어)

21) ②, ⑤

22) ③, ④

23) ⑤: 가주어 It

①, ③, ④ 비인칭 주어 It ② 대명사 It

24) ⑤: 가주어

①, ② 대명사 It ③ 비인칭 주어 It ④ 강조

25) ④: 가주어

① 대명사 It ②, ③ 비인칭 주어 It ⑤ 강조

26) ④: 가주어

①, ③, ⑤ 비인칭 주어 It ② 대명사 It

27) ④: 가주어

①, ② 대명사 It ③ 강조 ⑤ 비인칭 주어 It

28) ④: 가주어 It

①, ② 비인칭 주어 It ③ 대명사 It ⑤ 강조 용법의 It

29) ③: 가주어 It,

①, ② 비인칭 주어 ④ 대명사 It ⑤ 강조 용법의 It

30) ④: 가주어 It

①, ⑤ 대명사 It ②, ③ 비인칭 주어 It

31) ①: 가주어 It

②, ⑤ 대명사 It ③, ④ 비인칭 주어 It

32) ④: 가주어 It

①, ⑤ 비인칭 주어 It

②, ③ 대명사

33) ③: 가주어 It, 나머지는 대명사 It