

CORE SET

G4



NAME

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사 용 매 뉴 얼

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인사이트의 수능 대비 프로그램

■ COMBO Series *콤보 시리즈*

회차당 6문제로 구성된 지속 학습용 수능 대비 교재

회차 번호	난도	회차당 문항수	총 문항수	기타
101-200	하	6	600	·101번에서 300번까지는 다음 단계에 대비할 수 있도록 서서히 난이도가 높아집니다. ·300번 이후는 전체적인 난이도가 유지됩니다.
201-300	중	6	600	
301-700	상	6	2400	

■ CORE SET Series *코어셋 시리즈*

유형별 약점을 보완하기 위한 집중 학습용 수능 대비 교재

구분	권 번호	난도	권당 문항수	총 문항수	기타
B 빈칸 추론	B1-B3	하	99	297	·빈칸 문제 모음입니다. ·고3은 수준에 따라 B5부터 선택 가능합니다.
	B4-B6	중	99	297	
	B7-B12	상	99	594	
Bx 빈칸 추론 (추가분)	Bx1-Bx2	하	99	198	·B1-B12의 문제와 겹치는 문항이 일부 있을 수 있습니다.
	Bx3-Bx4	중	99	198	
	Bx5-Bx6	상	99	198	
G 어법	G1-G3	하	99	297	·고3은 수준에 따라 G4부터 선택 가능합니다. ·내신 대비 문법 교재로도 좋습니다.
	G4-G6	중	99	297	
	G7-G10	상	99	396	
V 어휘	V1-V2	하	99	198	·V1, V3, V5, V6, V7은 단어 선택형이고, V2, V4, V8은 단어 선택형과 틀린 단어 찾기가 섞여 있습니다.
	V3-V4	중	99	198	
	V5-V8	상	99	396	
A 순서 배열	A1	하	66	66	
	A2	중	66	66	
	A3-A5	상	99	297	
L 위치 찾기	L1	하	66	66	
	L2	중	66	66	
	L3-L5	상	99	297	
T 주제 추론	T1	하	66	66	·T3는 선택지가 우리말로 되어 있습니다.
	T2	중	66	66	
	T3	중	66	66	
	T4-T5	상	99	198	
U 무관한 문장	U1	하	66	66	
	U2	중	66	66	
	U3-U5	상	99	297	
H 제목 추론	H1	하	66	66	
	H2	중	66	66	
	H3-H4	상	99	198	
HM 함축 의미 추론	HM3-HM4	상	60	120	
S 문단 요약	S1	하	60	60	
	S2	중	60	60	
	S3	상	100	100	
2Q 장문 독해 (2문제 유형)	2Q1	하	100	100	·장문 독해 중 2문항 유형(41-42번)을 모아 놓았습니다.
	2Q2	중	100	100	
	2Q3	상	100	100	

* 이외에도 저난도 문제 유형 모음인 《HAPPY SET series *해피셋 시리즈*》와 중등부 수능 대비 프로그램인 《COMBO Jr series *콤보 주니어 시리즈*》가 있습니다.

* 수정 작업 중인 교재가 있을 수 있으니, 필요한 교재가 있을 『인사이트온웹』의 홈페이지(<https://insightonweb.com>)에서 확인하시기 바랍니다.

※ 다음 각 문제의 유형에 따라, 괄호 (A)~(C) 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 바르게 짝짓거나, 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

1) There are millions of roads that lead to success. Yet far too many people push and shove just to get on a few of those roads, while (A)[**left / leaving**] most of the other ones empty. There is almost no limit to the number of ways in which (B)[**you / your**] dream can be reached. There's no need to give up on that dream just because one of the most obvious ways is blocked. At first, your dream will seem (C)[**impossible / impossibly**]. Move toward it anyway, and before long you will surely find an unexpected, new way.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|------|------------|
| ① | left | you | impossible |
| ② | left | your | impossibly |
| ③ | leaving | your | impossible |
| ④ | leaving | your | impossibly |
| ⑤ | leaving | you | impossibly |

2) Pioneers ①**who** moved to new lands carefully chose a place to settle. Some families looked for rich land to farm. ②**Others** wanted to find wild animals that had fur. A good living could be made by catching these animals and ③**sell** the furs. Some traders made their living by buying these furs and taking ④**them** to market. Often, too many animals were killed. Many hunters and traders then decided ⑤**to move** on to find more.

3) No president since Franklin D. Roosevelt has held office for more than two terms. Roosevelt served four terms, and after his death during his last term in office, a law (A)[**restricted / restricting**] the number of terms a president could serve was passed. This was done because many people feared that an unscrupulous president would take advantage of a lengthy term to permanently install (B)[**him / himself**] in office. Today's laws prevent a U.S. president (C)[**to be / from being**] elected more than two times.

*unscrupulous 부도덕한

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|---------|------------|
| ① | restricted | him | to be |
| ② | restricted | him | from being |
| ③ | restricted | himself | from being |
| ④ | restricting | himself | to be |
| ⑤ | restricting | himself | from being |

4) The art of giving motion to objects ①is known as animation. To “animate an object” is to make it move in a realistic fashion. The term applies more ②specifically to living objects than to non-living ones. Also, animating living creatures is ③much more difficult than animating mechanical ones. For example, animating a human being is more difficult than animating an airplane. When a human being walks, his or her arms and legs ④moving in a specific way in relation to his or her body, whereas an airplane is one whole chunk of metal with relatively few visible moving ⑤parts.

5) He was on his way to do what he loved to do. He was one of my little brother’s best friends and one of those kids that I watched (A)[grow / grew] up over so many years. And he, like the rest of my brother’s friends, grew up to be a great man. And he really was a great man. My brother said, “I can’t remember one memory of him that didn’t make me smile or (B)[laugh / laughed].” If that’s not the ingredient of a great man, I don’t know (C)[that / what] is.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|---------|------|
| ① | grow | laughed | that |
| ② | grow | laugh | what |
| ③ | grow | laugh | that |
| ④ | grew | laugh | that |
| ⑤ | grew | laughed | what |

6) Imagine an archer that does not have a target to ①shoot his arrow at. He would fire his arrows aimlessly and would not be successful. Have a goal, write it down, and act upon that goal. Now that there is a clear target, you can have a plan of action. A visible target ②is easier to hit. Nobody ever sat his or her way to success. It takes hard work, motivation, a positive attitude and a strong belief ③that you can do it. That combination produces ④what we call it luck. Do not sit back and wait for life ⑤to happen to you. Have a plan and take the needed steps to create what you want.

7) Not all newspaper ads are for (A)[**sell / selling**] things. Some ads are about people. The 'Help Wanted' ads give information about jobs. All kinds of jobs are (B)[**found / founded**] in this part of the newspaper. There are ads for secretaries, doctors and professors. Another kind of ad about people (C)[**is / are**] the 'personal' ad. These ads are not about work. They are written by people who are looking for friends.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|---------|-----|
| ① | sell | found | is |
| ② | sell | founded | are |
| ③ | selling | found | is |
| ④ | selling | founded | are |
| ⑤ | selling | founded | is |

8) Car accidents are a big problem in the USA. Some accidents ①**are caused** by bad weather. When roads are icy and wet, it can be difficult ②**to control** the car. Other accidents ③**result from** problems with the car. Even a small problem like a flat tire can be serious if the car is going fast. Bad roads are another cause of accidents. Some accidents happen ④**because of** the driver falls asleep. But the most common cause of accidents ⑤**is** drunk driving. Drivers who have had too much alcohol cause many injuries and deaths.

9) One of the most satisfying compliments I ever remember the two of us, as a couple, receiving was from someone (A)[**whom / whose**] we have never even met. We were sitting in a movie theater waiting for the previews to begin. We were whispering, joking around and just having a great time. Then, I overheard the woman behind us whisper to her husband, "Look at those two, probably out on one of their first dates!" At the time, we (B)[**have / had**] been married for thirteen years! When I think about the things I love most about our relationship, few thoughts (C)[**raise / rise**] more quickly to the surface than that we are still playful after so many years of marriage.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|------|-------|
| ① | whom | have | raise |
| ② | whom | had | raise |
| ③ | whom | had | rise |
| ④ | whose | have | raise |
| ⑤ | whose | had | rise |

10) Barney ①was having his shoes shined when Fred came running up to him. Fred was out of breath and looked nervous. He had spent the whole day ②looking for his son and he thought Barney could help him find the boy. Barney told Fred that he was going to Nick's Garage to get his tank ③filling up with gas. Lots of kids from the neighborhood would go there and play because Nick let them ④play in the old cars behind the garage. It was possible that one of them had seen Fred's son or knew ⑤where he was.

11) When nutritional biochemist Judith Wurtman is stressed out, she does (A)[that / what] a lot of people usually do: she reaches for food. But in her case, it's a healthy rice cake or two. "My research suggests that carbohydrates raise levels of a brain chemical which regulates mood. The chemical produces a calming effect on the entire body. So symptoms of stress such as anger and tension (B)[is / are] eased," she says. Since the mood-enhancing effect of carbohydrates takes time to work and lasts just two to three hours, Wurtman suggests (C)[to eat / eating] several mini-meals on high-stress days.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|-----|--------|
| ① | that | is | to eat |
| ② | that | are | eating |
| ③ | that | is | eating |
| ④ | what | is | to eat |
| ⑤ | what | are | eating |

12) Competition can be ①extremely healthy. It drives us to improve, to reach and stretch. In the business world, it makes our economy ②prosper. But there is another side to competition that isn't so nice. In the movie Star Wars, Luke Skywalker gets to learn about a positive energy shield ③called "the force," which gives life to all things. Later, Luke faces the evil Darth Vader and ④learn about the "dark side of the force." There is a sunny side and a dark side in competition, and both are powerful. The difference is this: Competition is healthy when you compete against ⑤yourself. Competition becomes dark when you tie your self-worth into winning.

13) It is surely a blessing (A)[**that / which**] dreams do not instantly come true. For if your dreams were to be fulfilled immediately, you would never have the pleasure of dreaming them. Having something to look forward to (B)[**gives / giving**] enormous richness in life. Working toward a dream is what makes that dream worth having. The fact that a dream has not yet been fully realized is what makes that dream so (C)[**desirable / desirably**].

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|--------|-----------|
| ① | that | gives | desirable |
| ② | that | giving | desirable |
| ③ | that | giving | desirably |
| ④ | which | gives | desirably |
| ⑤ | which | giving | desirable |

14) When my son was four, there were times when I told him ①to do something and he just said, "No." I'd look at him in amazement, admiring his courage and ②**amusing** by his boldness. There's an irony here: Small children have less trouble saying no ③than most adults do. A second irony is that when people can't say no, they often end up ④**feeling overloaded**. However, those who are able to say no have less pressure. Learning to say no doesn't mean we have to become uncooperative. Saying no is about recognizing our limits and ⑤**being selective**.

15) Starfish are truly (A)[**amazing / amazed**] creatures. Their delicate star shape makes (B)[**them / themselves**] one of the most beautiful creatures in the sea. But starfish have special talents as well as beauty. For instance, if a starfish loses a leg, it grows a new one. The starfish's eating habits are equally interesting. Starfish are the only creatures that can turn their stomachs inside out. When the starfish sees something to eat, it reverses its stomach. The stomach comes out of the creature's mouth. It absorbs all that (C)[**can / it can**] eat directly into its stomach.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|------------|--------|
| ① | amazing | them | can |
| ② | amazing | themselves | can |
| ③ | amazing | them | it can |
| ④ | amazed | themselves | can |
| ⑤ | amazed | them | it can |

16) We all use them. Their cousins leave permanent traces of blue, red, or black. What are they? They're pencils, of course, and they have been around for quite some time. ① **Other simple inventions** that improve our lives haven't been around that long. The zipper ② **was finally invented** in the early 1900s. And paper clips, though they seem ③ **simply**, were not invented until the late 1800s. Pencils, in a crude form, ④ **have been** around for almost 450 years. By the late 1600s, pencils, much like ⑤ **ones** we write with today, were already in use.

17) A government policy (A) **[restricted / restricting]** the use of plastic bags is gradually taking root, particularly among large discount stores and retailers. According to the Ministry of Environment, the supply of plastic bags in the stores (B) **[has / have]** been dropped to 70~80 percent recently. This is due to the introduction of the government policy on the regulation of their use. Currently, more and more stores are selling plastic bags for 20~50 won and paper bags for 50~100 won. They also make it a rule (C) **[refund / to refund]** the money if purchasers return plastic or paper bags.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|------|-----------|
| ① | restricting | has | refund |
| ② | restricted | have | to refund |
| ③ | restricting | have | refund |
| ④ | restricted | has | refund |
| ⑤ | restricting | has | to refund |

18) As a foreign student, you may encounter language problems in America. Spoken English may sound very ① **rapidly**. You may have trouble ② **understanding** what a person says simply because he speaks so fast that your comprehension cannot keep up. Do not hesitate to ask people to speak slowly or to repeat ③ **what** has been said. People in America use a great deal of slang, and spoken words are often abbreviated. For example, medical school is usually ④ **referred to** as 'Med school,' chemistry is 'chem,' and physical education is 'PE.' Often the abbreviation is the first syllable of the word, or if two or more words are together, ⑤ **their** initials.

19) My grandfather bought a radio for me as a birthday gift when I was fourteen. For a girl at that age, the radio opened my eyes to music. When I woke up with popular music in the morning, I usually felt (A)[**refreshed / refreshing**] and energetic. I've treasured this radio more than ever since my grandfather (B)[**dead / died**], for the radio brings memories to me just like comfort from heaven. Whenever I listen to the music over the radio, I am reminded of my loving grandfather. In consequence, I look on this precious radio as the most unforgettable, valuable and memorable present I have (C)[**ever / never**] received.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|------|-------|
| ① | refreshed | dead | ever |
| ② | refreshed | died | ever |
| ③ | refreshing | died | never |
| ④ | refreshing | dead | never |
| ⑤ | refreshing | died | ever |

20) A young man ①**was on his way to** Princeton. Although it was his first time, he was ②**proud enough** to want to get around without asking for information. He walked to the bus stop where he ③**saw a bus to mark** "Princeton." He boarded it. After thirty or forty minutes, he asked the conductor, "④**Which stop** is Princeton University campus?" The conductor looked at him and asked, "Princeton? You ⑤**should have taken** this bus going in the other direction. You are in Hamilton Square."

21) Kindness is one of the most powerful tools ①**available to you**. Kindness can positively change your world in a way that ②**nothing else can**. Act with kindness toward others. You'll create an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation in which ③**amazing things can be accomplished**. Be kind to yourself. You'll ④**make possible to focus** your considerable creative energy on achieving the highest and best of your dreams. Let kindness ⑤**freely flow from you**, and it will surely change your world.

22) Have you heard colds and flu can't live in some land? (A)[**Despite / Although**] this place sounds like a make-believe land, it really does exist. It can be found quite easily on a map. There is still a lot of room there for people who want to live in a virus-free place. But you won't find this land (B)[**crowded / crowding**] with people who never want to catch a cold. Perhaps it's because this germ-free paradise is the North Pole. Life at the Pole is very cold. In fact, it's so cold that common cold germs cannot live there. Germs need heat to survive. The viruses and germs that spread colds and flu can only exist in lands (C)[**where / which**] the weather is warm.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|----------|-------|
| ① | Despite | crowded | where |
| ② | Despite | crowding | which |
| ③ | Although | crowded | which |
| ④ | Although | crowding | which |
| ⑤ | Although | crowded | where |

23) A common cause of misunderstanding between persons of different cultures ①**is** the way in which we interpret gestures and other unspoken signals. These are seldom, if ever, ②**taught** in language classes and are so automatic that we forget how they may mean different things in different cultures. It would never occur to an American, for instance, ③**that** his right hand might be more acceptable than his left. However, in some cultures it is offensive ④**to hand** someone something with the left hand. Nor would it occur to the American woman that ⑤**looks** directly at a man could be interpreted as bold or disrespectful.

24) Forgiveness occurs in two stages. In the first stage, you stop (A)[**to blame / blaming**] the person who hurt or wronged you. This does not mean that you no longer hold the person responsible for his or her actions; instead you recognize the human flaws that led the person (B)[**injures / to injure**] you. If you are able to complete the first stage, you can choose to move on to the second stage: acceptance and restoration of the relationship. The second stage requires you to accept the other person's apology for wrongdoing and (C)[**decide / decides**] to offer your trust and friendship again.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|-----------|---------|
| ① | to blame | injures | decide |
| ② | to blame | to injure | decides |
| ③ | to blame | injures | decides |
| ④ | blaming | to injure | decide |
| ⑤ | blaming | to injure | decides |

25) Jose Feliciano was born to a farmer in Puerto Rico. Soon after his birth, his family moved to New York City, ① **where** his father searched unsuccessfully for a well-paying job. He grew up in the poorest part of Manhattan. Jose's childhood memories are different from ② **those** of most people. He recalls being afraid of getting lost in the city and ③ **asking** the police to help him home. He remembers ④ **not to be** able to date in high school and join the athletic teams. Most of all, he remembers his reliance on his friends and his family. They ⑤ **used to guide** him down streets and in the house. Jose Feliciano was born blind.

26) During his lifetime, what ordinary people enjoyed most about Einstein was his legendary image. (A) **[He / His]** somewhat disorganized appearance amazed people. To many in his day, he was seen as an odd old man. While teaching at Princeton University, he once decided not to wear socks when he went to lectures, as shown in pictures still (B) **[kept / keeping]** at the school. When he was invited to Buckingham Palace and had a chance to play the violin with the young Queen Elizabeth, he stopped playing in the middle to complain to the queen (C) **[that / what]** she played too loudly.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|---------|------|
| ① | He | kept | that |
| ② | He | keeping | what |
| ③ | His | kept | that |
| ④ | His | kept | what |
| ⑤ | His | keeping | what |

27) An ① **increasing** number of people come to the U.S. every year, believing that it's a paradise ② **where** their dreams will come true. However, as shown in the case of Hurricane Katrina, the U.S. still has a long way to go to become such a dream country. Survivors of the hurricane ③ **were** breaking into grocery stores to steal food—not what the world is used ④ **to seeing** in the most powerful nation on the planet. In fact, the U.S. government failed to take immediate measures to help out those Katrina victims. Katrina not only flooded the city but also ⑤ **exposing** the ugly side of American society.

28) Exercise keeps your heart healthy. It helps control blood pressure, boosts the good blood cholesterol level, and (A)[**gets / getting**] the heart in shape. Your heart is a muscle. Like your other muscles, when it's in shape, it will be able to work better so that you'll have more energy. Besides (B)[**it works / working**] better, your heart may also work longer if you exercise. Studies show that people who regularly exercise three times a week for thirty minutes (C)[**live / living**] longer than people who are inactive. Any exercise is considered beneficial.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|----------|--------|
| ① | gets | it works | live |
| ② | gets | working | living |
| ③ | gets | working | live |
| ④ | getting | it works | living |
| ⑤ | getting | working | living |

29) Television ① **has played** a major role in the creation of adult-like children. Before the electronic age, children received much of their social information from the books they read. Children read children's books ② **containing** information appropriate to a child's level of understanding. Adult information was contained in adult books, ③ **which** children did not read. Today, children have access to adult information through television. Children ④ **are exposed** to adult situations and adult views of life. Many social scientists hold that the removal of the barriers between child information and adult information ⑤ **have** pushed children into the adult world too early.

30) The Soccer War was a six-day war fought by El Salvador and Honduras in 1969. It had little to do with soccer, though. The fact that the people of El Salvador were illegally immigrating to the territories of Honduras (A)[**was / were**] a leading cause of this war. The mass media in both countries also encouraged hatred towards each other, eventually causing thousands of people (B)[**be / to be**] expelled from Honduras. The war is called the Soccer War because it began after a bitterly contested series of three World Cup qualifying matches between them. This War left thousands of people (C)[**dead / died**] and caused \$50 million in damage.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|-------|------|
| ① | was | be | died |
| ② | was | be | dead |
| ③ | was | to be | dead |
| ④ | were | to be | dead |
| ⑤ | were | be | died |

31) Holi is the Hindu festival celebrating the arrival of spring. Although Holi has religious roots, not many religious activities are involved in ①**their** celebration. Huge fires are lit up on the eve of Holi. People of all ages ②**are soaked** with a variety of colors during Holi. They go around until the afternoon, ③**throwing** colored powder and water at each other. There is a story about the origin of Holi. Holika, an evil creature, tried to burn her nephew to death. When the fire started, however, she was devoured by the flames and he ④**survived** unharmed. Perhaps this festival got its name, Holi, ⑤**which** means “burning” in the Indian language, got its name from this story.

32) When you eat out, make it a rule (A)**[to request / request]** how your food should be prepared. Most restaurants will happily prepare your meal in different ways if you just request it. You should never feel like you have to accept food items (B)**[exact / exactly]** as they are described on the menu. You can ask that they bake or broil fried items. Also, you can ask for salad dressing on the side. You may be surprised to see (C)**[how / however]** many calories you can save. In this way, you can save 10 to 30 grams of fat and 100 to 300 calories per meal.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|---------|---------|
| ① | request | exact | however |
| ② | request | exactly | however |
| ③ | request | exact | how |
| ④ | to request | exactly | however |
| ⑤ | to request | exactly | how |

33) Michael and I saw six men work in a chair factory. Their work was to bend several pieces of steel and ①**attach them** so that a folding chair would result. Among the ten or twelve of these “teams” working together, one in particular ②**was known for** its perfect coordination and lightning-like efforts. The men knew they were good. They would work very quickly for twenty or thirty minutes before taking a break—to show ③**what** it was to be the best in the factory. I remember ④**to talk** with them: each expressed enormous pride in being a part of the fastest, best team. This sense of belonging to an ⑤**accomplished** work group is one of the distinctive satisfactions of the world of work.

34) At a time when sports and (A)[**other / others**] extracurricular activities are being cut from schools throughout the U.S., solely (B)[**getting / get**] rid of soda and sugar-filled drinks is nothing but a temporary measure. Although I understand how those drinks help worsen the problems of obesity and diabetes faced by our youth, we must not forget that physical education and sports programs, which also prevent obesity and diabetes, (C)[**are being / being**] trimmed from school budgets every year.

*obesity 비만 **diabetes 당뇨병

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|---------|-----------|
| ① | other | getting | are being |
| ② | other | getting | being |
| ③ | other | get | are being |
| ④ | others | getting | being |
| ⑤ | others | get | are being |

35) In ancient time the most important examinations were spoken, ①**not written**. In the schools of ancient Greece and Rome, testing usually consisted of saying poetry aloud or ②**giving speeches**. In the European universities of the Middle Ages, students who were working for advanced degrees ③**to discuss** questions in the their field of study of the subject. This custom exists today ④**as** part of the work of testing candidates for a master's or doctor's degree. Generally, however, modern examinations are written. Two types of tests ⑤**are commonly used** in modern schools.

36) For a long time, people did not know (A)[**that / what**] the heart pumps blood in a circuit through the body. One of the men who helped us understand this was an English doctor named William Harvey. Harvey suggested that the heart (B)[**be / was**] at the center of a blood-circulating system. A few years later, the newly invented microscope was used to (C)[**investigate / investigating**] his claim. Through the microscope, doctors watched blood flowing in the tail of a live fish and realized he had been right.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|-----|---------------|
| ① | that | be | investigating |
| ② | that | was | investigating |
| ③ | that | was | investigate |
| ④ | what | be | investigating |
| ⑤ | what | was | investigate |

37) The way the starfish moves is a wonder to watch. It ① **is equipped** with a complicated hydraulic system that draws seawater into its limbs and by contracting or opening its small feet permits it ② **to move**. Its flexibility is such that even if turned upside down it will turn back to its original position by twisting its limbs for a while. ③ **Though** zoological research there are still many dark areas about the life of this strange creature that ④ **loves** sand and shallow water. There have been reports that starfish sometimes move in groups, ⑤ **traveling** for weeks on end and distances that are huge for such slow moving animals.

38) People are eating meat from animals that have been given hormones to (A) **[fatten up them / fatten them up]**. Those hormones are concentrated in the animals' fat and passed on to (B) **[whoever / whomever]** eats it. The connection? Hormones are growth promoters. If enough growth promoters are now in the food supply, they could affect the weight of adults and kids. However, there is a more direct connection between eating meat and (C) **[gain / gaining]** weight. Eating fatter meat itself could add pounds. In short, eating fat made you fat.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	fatten up them	whoever	gain
②	fatten up them	whomever	gain
③	fatten them up	whoever	gaining
④	fatten up them	whomever	gaining
⑤	fatten them up	whomever	gaining

39) I was driving my young daughter, ① **who was dressed** as a witch, to her friend's fancy costume party. "Mom," she asked, "what do witches say when they're making a spell?" I told her they might say, "Hubble, Bubble, Toil, and Trouble!" She ② **seemed satisfied** with this and went off to the party. When I picked her up a few hours later, however, she was very depressed. I asked her ③ **that there was anything wrong**. She said everyone at the party kept laughing at her. "Why did they do that?" I asked, ④ **worried**. "I don't know," she replied. "But every time I made a spell, they just laughed." "What did you say?" "Just ⑤ **what you told me to**. Double, Bubble, Toilet, and Trouble."

40) After my father died, my mother gave up on life. She refused her friends' invitations ① **to go out** until they gave up asking her. Then she stopped ② **traveling**, first outside of the city and then outside of her house. She didn't even ③ **feel like get** out of her chair. I would say, "Come on, Mom. Let's go somewhere." And she'd say, "No. I don't ④ **want to**." Three years later, she died. Although I love my mother, I'm still angry at her for ⑤ **giving up**, because I believe it led to her death.

41) Lung cancer kills more people in one year than all criminal and accidental deaths combined. These statistics are shocking, but the good news is that people are now well-informed about the risks (A) **[connected / connect]** to lung cancer. They know that their risk of contracting this terrible disease decreases if they either stop smoking or don't smoke at all. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said about (B) **[other / another]** types of cancer. Many people are not aware that their everyday behavior can lead to the development of these different forms of cancer. A lot of people enjoy junk food and don't exercise regularly, (C) **[that / which]** can bring about being overweight. Healthy experts warn that being overweight is a risk not only for heart disease but also for certain kinds of cancer.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|---------|-------|
| ① | connected | other | which |
| ② | connected | another | that |
| ③ | connected | another | which |
| ④ | connect | other | that |
| ⑤ | connect | another | which |

42) If meat in the supermarket looks rosier than it used to, the reason is ① **that** a growing number of markets are selling meat in airtight packages treated with carbon monoxide to keep it ② **from looking red** for weeks. The meat looks great. It looks as red as the day it was cut. And it helps retailers save money because consumers reject meat that has turned brown from exposure ③ **to oxygen**, even when it is still fresh. The carbon monoxide in the packaging is harmless. But opponents say that the process allows stores ④ **to sell** meat that is no longer fresh, and ⑤ **that consumers** will not know until they open the package at home and smell it.

*carbon monoxide 일산화탄소

43) A little girl at a camp fell in love with one of the dolls in the toy box, but she had to (A)[**put back it / put it back**] when play time was over. At Christmas time the camp staff arranged to give toys and agreed to let the child with perfect attendance (B)[**have / to have**] the first choice. The beautiful doll was placed in the center of the gifts and the little girl with perfect attendance was permitted to choose first. She stared in wonder at the doll, then she turned and took a tricycle. When (C)[**asking / asked**] why, she said her little brother had wanted a bike and now she could give him one.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|---------|--------|
| ① | put back it | have | asked |
| ② | put back it | to have | asking |
| ③ | put it back | have | asked |
| ④ | put it back | to have | asking |
| ⑤ | put it back | have | asking |

44) Yoga has become a new trend in Korea and ① **more and more** people are showing their interest in it. These days, expectant women have also joined in the fad. Yoga is believed ② **to be effective** for women before and after childbirth. "Regular yoga performance reduces the pain of delivery and ③ **preventing** skin swelling and mental depression," says an expert on yoga. She recommends that expectant women turn on music with nature sounds ④ **such as** birds chirping, wind blowing and the ocean ⑤ **when** practicing yoga.

*fad 일시적인 유행

45) Thanksgiving Day is a day set aside each year for giving thanks to God for blessings received during the year. The holiday is celebrated mainly in America and Canada. In America, Thanksgiving is usually a family day, (A)[**celebrated / celebrating**] with big dinners and joyous reunions. The first Thanksgiving observance in America was entirely religious and did not involve feasting. On Dec. 4, 1619, a group of 38 English settlers arrived near (B)[**which / what**] is now Charles City, Virginia. The group's charter required that the day of arrival (C)[**was / be**] observed yearly as a day of thanksgiving to God.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|-------|-----|
| ① | celebrating | what | be |
| ② | celebrating | which | was |
| ③ | celebrated | which | be |
| ④ | celebrated | what | be |
| ⑤ | celebrated | what | was |

46) Tom Hanks has been interested in space since he watched the first man ①walks on the moon on TV. He dreamed of becoming an astronaut and exploring a place ②where no human had set foot before. But he was soon on his way to becoming an actor, though he never dreamed he'd be where he is today. He'd won two Oscars, and is producing, directing and ③performing in films that fire his curiosity. His new IMAX film, *Magnificent Desolation*, ④which he co-produced, uses NASA footage not previously seen. This is Hanks' third film about ⑤reaching the moon.

47) About 2,400 years ago, Hippocrates prescribed willow bark, (A)[what / which] contains a natural form of aspirin. It wasn't until the early nineteenth century, however, that chemists created a simpler version of that ingredient. Unfortunately, (B)[it / they] ate the lining of the stomach. In the late 1880s, a chemist, Felix Hoffmann, conducted further experiments. He created an effective fever and pain medicine with fewer side effects. In January 1899, a German company (C)[named / naming] Bayer trademarked "Aspirin" for this new drug.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------|------|--------|
| ① what | it | named |
| ② what | it | naming |
| ③ what | they | named |
| ④ which | it | named |
| ⑤ which | they | naming |

48) The teddy bear is a ①stuffed toy bear. Strangely enough, the Teddy Bear Effect refers to the phenomenon where a passive listener appears ②to give wisdom to a speaker without doing anything other than ③listen. Suppose you ask someone a question ④expecting to learn something from the answer. You often discover the answer for yourself simply through the act of expressing the question verbally. In this situation, the listener is ⑤compared to a teddy bear because toy bears would serve the same purpose.

49) On weekends I prefer ① **to stay** at home rather than go out. That is because I have so much ② **to do** during the week—studying, meeting people and ③ **go about** my business. Since my daily life is ④ **so tiring**, I like to rest on weekends at least. I usually get up late on weekends, ⑤ **which** is very relaxing and comfortable.

50) My grandmother was the daughter of a farmer (A) **[who / which]** lived near a country town. When she was young, she (B) **[was used / used]** to complain that life gave her few opportunities to meet people and offered her little chance of education. But that was fifty years (C) **[ago / before]**. We still live in the same farmhouse. We still enjoy the peace of the countryside and the quiet of the woods, but our life is very different from that of our grandparents.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|----------|--------|
| ① | who | was used | before |
| ② | which | used | before |
| ③ | who | was used | ago |
| ④ | which | was used | before |
| ⑤ | who | used | ago |

51) Vitamins are important in fighting disease and curing many ailments. Many people believe they can prevent cancer, stop aging, and (A) **[grow / growing]** back hair with vitamins. People are spending billions of dollars on vitamin supplements, believing they can cure all their ailments. Researchers are now studying if taking supplements above the recommended levels (B) **[is / are]** actually harmful. Some vitamins are harmful if (C) **[taken / taking]** above their levels, but others are not.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|-----|--------|
| ① | grow | is | taken |
| ② | growing | are | taking |
| ③ | grow | are | taken |
| ④ | growing | is | taking |
| ⑤ | grow | are | taking |

52) In the washroom of a club, British newspaper publisher William Beverbrook happened to meet Edward Heath, a young member of Parliament, about whom Beverbrook had printed an (A)**[insulted / insulting]** editorial a few days earlier. "Mr. Heath," said Beverbrook, embarrassed by the encounter. "I've been (B)**[thinking it over / thinking over it]**, and I was wrong. Here and now, I wish to apologize." "Very well," grunted Heath. "But the next time, I wish you'd insult me in the washroom and (C)**[apologize / to apologize]** in your newspaper."

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|------------------|--------------|
| ① | insulted | thinking over | it apologize |
| ② | insulted | thinking over it | to apologize |
| ③ | insulting | thinking it over | to apologize |
| ④ | insulting | thinking over it | apologize |
| ⑤ | insulting | thinking it over | apologize |

53) Our teenagers found the electronic door-entry system to our new car ①**interestingly** and had no trouble ②**remembering** the numeric code. I used the remote control. One day after ③**dropping off my daughter**, I returned to the car and found my remote wasn't working. I had to go back inside to ask my daughter for the code. That evening, ④**on hearing** about the incident, the kids quickly pointed out something I'd overlooked. I ⑤**could have used** the key.

54) It's a good thing there was so much clay in Greece because the Greeks needed something to write (A)**[of / on]**. They didn't have papyrus like the Egyptians, and they hadn't learned to make paper from rags like the Chinese. But the Greeks could use clay to make tablets—flat pieces of clay. They marked wet clay tablets with things (B)**[which / whose]** record they wanted to keep. Business records were kept only as long as needed, so most tablets weren't baked to save the records. Tablets, whether baked or not, (C)**[hardening / hardened]**, but some survived for at least two thousand years after they were baked in house fires.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|-------|-----------|
| ① | of | which | hardening |
| ② | of | whose | hardened |
| ③ | on | which | hardened |
| ④ | on | whose | hardening |
| ⑤ | on | whose | hardened |

55) On Christmas Day, two candidates, a man and a woman, ① **were selected** as the finalists in a competition to pick the first Korean to go into space. As the process came to a close, it seemed ② **as if** all of Korea was becoming excited and ready to be involved in space development. But why is it important for a Korean to go to space? Korea's plan to send ③ **its** first astronaut into space is part of a bigger project to increase people's appreciation of science. Since Korea is a small country with no special natural resources, it must use science and technology to become ④ **more prosperous**. Thus, it should encourage its brightest people ⑤ **taken** more interest in science.

56) Chickpeas grow up from 8 to 40 inches tall in height, (A) **[spread / spreading]** their branches in all directions. Some chickpea varieties have compound leaves and some have simple leaves. Because of its deep taproot system, chickpea can withstand drought conditions by (B) **[extracting / extraction]** water from deeper layer in the soil. Flowers which are born in groups of two or three are a 1/2 to 1 inch long and come in purple, white, pink or blue color depending upon variety. Each flower produces a short bud which (C) **[appear / appears]** to be inflated.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|------------|---------|
| ① | spread | extracting | appear |
| ② | spread | extraction | appear |
| ③ | spreading | extracting | appear |
| ④ | spreading | extraction | appears |
| ⑤ | spreading | extracting | appears |

57) As the old saying goes, "Love will find a way." That has never been truer than in modern Saudi Arabia. In Saudi Arabia, ① **almost** all marriages are arranged by parents. And it's extremely difficult ② **for** men and women to meet people they aren't related to. So young people have turned to technology. Bluetooth, a high-tech wireless networking protocol, allows Saudi young people ③ **to find** dates. Bluetooth named after an ancient king who helped with communication between tribes ④ **make** individuals access information about strangers. Because of the way Bluetooth is designed, however, there is little the government can do to stop ⑤ **its** use.

58) Many legends surround the Christmas celebration. Among the legends ①are the favorite tale of Saint Nicholas, ②whose bag overflows with gifts for "good" children. The original Saint Nicholas was a bishop who lived in ③what is now Turkey about 1,700 years ago. He spent his life doing good deeds. The Dutch people called him Sinterklaas. His fame spread to America, ④where his name was changed to Santa Claus. Today Americans think of him as that fat, cheerful fellow who ⑤travels in a reindeer-drawn sled.

59) Why would anyone be against learning something that might make their job easier? Often it is because they fear that something that makes it easier might one day take over their job. Teaching is (A)[like / alike] asking someone to go on a trip. Just as no one is going to take you up on an invitation to travel on a trip from (B)[which / where] they would never return, people will be reluctant to participate in learning about their own obsolescence. When you teach anyone something new, you have to make (C)[it / them] clear from the outset that the destination is someplace we'd all like to go.

*obsolescence 노후(화), 구식(화)

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|-------|------|
| ① | like | which | it |
| ② | like | where | them |
| ③ | like | which | them |
| ④ | alike | where | them |
| ⑤ | alike | which | it |

60) One of the earliest and cleverest uses of psychological war ①was thought up by Alexander the Great in 328 B.C. During his march to conquer India, he ordered his blacksmiths ②to make helmets, spears and pieces of armor that were too large for any of his soldiers. He then deliberately left them on the main road ③where the enemy leaders would be certain to find them. The leaders and soldiers ④were terrified and demoralized when they saw the size of the armor that they thought ⑤was belonged to Alexander's soldiers.

*demoralize 사기를 저하시키다

61) What is a webinar, and (A)[**how / what**] benefits can it generate for a company? As more businesses look for creative ways to reach new customers as well as cut costs of communicating, the subject of webinars often comes up. The word webinar is (B)[**derived / deriving**] from two root words: web and seminar. A webinar is a seminar using the web and conferencing software. One of the most immediate benefits of a webinar is (C)[**that / which**] it can eliminate a large portion of your company's travel budget. While there will always be those occasions where a face-to-face meeting is necessary, many business exchanges can be handled with the use of web conferences.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|----------|-------|
| ① | how | derived | that |
| ② | how | deriving | which |
| ③ | what | deriving | which |
| ④ | what | derived | which |
| ⑤ | what | derived | that |

62) During the day Louise Wilkinson works as a librarian. Once the sun goes down, she transforms ① **her** into a vampire. Louise has even got some vampire teeth. For ten years as a vampire, she ② **has collected** a houseful of horror movie videos, skulls and bats. She enjoys ③ **frightening** people, although she knows it is just a game. As a secretary of the Dracula Society, which has 110 members, Louise has even been to the town of Dracula's birth. She loves going to parties dressed as the 'Mistress of the Dark,' ④ **where** she pretends to bite the necks of the other guests. Sometimes she dresses up as one of Dracula's victims and ⑤ **wears** a white dress covered with artificial blood.

63) One day you'll look back on today, and wonder why you were so afraid to take action. One day you'll look back on today, and wonder why you let so many of life's minor inconveniences (A)[**get / to get**] you down. What would you regret not doing, if you could look back on today, ten years in the future? What would you consider (B)[**important / importantly**] about today, looking back? Today is an opportunity to build the life you want. Though it is impossible to know what the future will bring, one thing is certain. You'll never regret making the most of the day (C)[**that / when**] you have right now.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|-------------|------|
| ① | get | important | that |
| ② | get | important | when |
| ③ | get | importantly | when |
| ④ | to get | importantly | that |
| ⑤ | to get | important | when |

64) As a nurse, I am always watchful that a patient has correct body position and a wrinkle-free bed. One day I noticed a woman who had slid halfway down her bed and ① **whose sheets** were very untidy. I offered to ② **lift her up** and make the sheets tidy, but she claimed that she felt fine ③ **the way she was**. Still, I insisted that I ④ **straightened** her and the bed. After completing my task, I felt proud and happy. Just then, the patient ⑤ **looked up at me** and asked, "Am I comfortable now?"

65) Many ancient people believed that birthstones brought good luck to the wearers and also influenced their personalities. The fortune-tellers of the Middle Ages selected a gem for each month and told people that (A) **[wear / wearing]** it would keep them from harm. The modern beliefs about birthstones are thought to (B) **[originate / have originated]** in Poland in the 1700's. These beliefs spread to other European countries and to the United States. Most people now do not believe (C) **[that / what]** these affect the wearer's life, but many people still choose their own ones to be set in their jewelry.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|-----------------|------|
| ① | wearing | originate | what |
| ② | wear | originate | that |
| ③ | wearing | have originated | that |
| ④ | wear | have originated | what |
| ⑤ | wearing | have originated | what |

66) Although air conditioning is the invention that keeps us cool and comfortable in the summer, it also has left many of us (A) **[psychological / psychologically]** unprepared to deal with the outdoors. People now think that they are incapable of handling the discomfort of high temperatures and humidity. Air conditioning has also been blamed for using up the South's energy resources. In 2005, for example, Florida alone (B) **[spent / has spent]** \$2 billion just on air conditioning. Furthermore, Southern traditionalists accuse air conditioning of speeding up their lifestyles and (C) **[contribute / contributing]** to a decline in neighborly conduct.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------------|-----------|--------------|
| ① | psychological | spent | contribute |
| ② | psychological | spent | contributing |
| ③ | psychological | has spent | contributing |
| ④ | psychologically | has spent | contribute |
| ⑤ | psychologically | spent | contributing |

67) My colleague doctor Kemble told us about ① **how little respect** he received from his daughter. One day Kemble ② **was taking care of** his three-year-old daughter, while his wife went out. This was a rare occasion, as work kept him away from home. That day, when his daughter fell down and skinned her elbow, she went looking for her mother to make it stop ③ **hurting**. Her father patiently explained that Mommy was gone and she should show the injury to Daddy. She refused to show him her elbow, and ④ **to continue** to cry. Finally, ⑤ **using** the best argument he could think of, he told her that it was all right to show him her arm because he was a doctor. "Yes." she said, "but you're not my doctor."

68) Not a lot is known about ① **what** causes "ice cream headaches." They are known ② **to be triggered** by cold food or drink hitting the roof of the mouth. One theory suggests that the pain is caused because the blood vessels shrink from the cold and ③ **which** it lasts from a few seconds to a minute or two. The pain reaches its peak somewhere between 25 and 60 seconds after eating or drinking something too ④ **cold**. To avoid ice cream headaches, keeping the ice cream in the front of your mouth ⑤ **is** helpful, since the back of the mouth is usually associated with these headaches.

69) The idea of using machines to do the automated tasks and calculations (A) **[is / are]** not a new one. The first calculating machine was developed in the 1600s and used moving parts such as wheels and gears to do the mathematical tasks. The first big step towards developing an automatic computing machine (B) **[coming / came]** about in 1801. Joseph-Marie Jacquard, a French weaver, invented a weaving machine that was controlled by a series of punched cards. Where there were holes, the needles rose and met the thread, but where there were no holes, the needles were blocked. This was the first time that the stored information had been used to (C) **[work / working]** a machine. In early 1900s, electronic devices began to replace the mechanical machines.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|--------|---------|
| ① | is | coming | work |
| ② | is | came | work |
| ③ | is | coming | working |
| ④ | are | came | working |
| ⑤ | are | coming | working |

70) I was driving to our house last week. We were running low on gas. I saw a small convenience store and gas station, so I slowed down ① **to pull** in to the parking lot. One car was parked in front of the store. A young man ② **was just entering** the store, while two others stood outside the building. I had a very uncomfortable feeling. Something was just not right. 'Should I ③ **stop seeing** if something was wrong?' My wife didn't want to. So we decided ④ **to drive** on. The next morning I read in the newspaper that the store ⑤ **had been robbed** by three young men.

71) Gullah began as a trade language in West Africa. Later it was spread throughout the Caribbean and America by slaves ① **brought** from Africa. Although Gullah ② **has spoken** for hundreds of years, until recently there were few attempts to write it down. The Sea Island Translation Team is now working ③ **to preserve** this language. In the past, Gullah speakers were often told that Gullah was poor English. They felt ④ **ashamed** for speaking it. Linguists now recognize Gullah as a true language. The team wants to develop classroom materials in Gullah to give children a better understanding of their own language and to make ⑤ **it** easier to switch to English later.

72) Shanghai banned honking in the downtown area, (A) **[threatened / threatening]** fines of up to 200 yuan (\$25). Police cars are no exception. Yet some drivers who still feel the need to express themselves are spending up to 800 yuan (\$100) for personalized horns. One taxi driver has changed (B) **[his / him]** to a recording of a woman's voice saying, "Watch out! I'm making a turn." Other horns play music similar to what you'd hear on the cell phone. However, they would be useless because the new rule covers any kind of horns, no matter (C) **[how / what]** it sounds like.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|-----|------|
| ① | threatened | his | how |
| ② | threatened | him | how |
| ③ | threatening | his | how |
| ④ | threatening | him | what |
| ⑤ | threatening | his | what |

73) In Germany, scientists say they've developed a "brain scanner" to see into people's brains and know (A)[**that / what**] they're thinking about. It can read people's intentions before they act. Then, what are the practical implications of this device? It could drive advances in brain-controlled computers, (B)[**helped / helping**] people with disabilities write e-mails by thinking what they want to write. It could also help companies discover which brain areas make people (C)[**like / to like**] certain products. More importantly, there is a strong possibility that it could serve as a tool against the criminal mind, or just as a frightening new way of mind reading.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|---------|---------|
| ① | what | helping | like |
| ② | what | helped | like |
| ③ | that | helping | like |
| ④ | that | helped | to like |
| ⑤ | that | helping | to like |

74) Thank you very much for ①**offering** me the position of research assistant with Fresh Products. I appreciate your discussing the details of the position with me and ②**give** me the time to consider your offer. You have a fine organization and there are many aspects of the position, ③**which** are very appealing to me. However, at this time I am unable to accept your offer. This has been a difficult decision for me. I believe it is the ④**appropriate** decision for my career at this time. I want to thank you for the consideration given to me. It was a pleasure ⑤**meeting** you and your fine staff.

75) The restaurant (A)[**where / which**] I enjoyed my dinner the most when I was in London was the Grill Room in the Savoy. The Grill Room had excellent British food as well as French food. The people working in the restaurant were very kind and their service was perfect. It was (B)[**such / so**] an elegant place. It was always full of interesting people, which was why I liked to go there. You were sure to see a well-known politician or a beautiful model, or a movie star. The restaurant reminded me of what London must have been (C)[**like / alike**] in the old days.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|------|-------|
| ① | which | so | alike |
| ② | which | such | like |
| ③ | where | so | like |
| ④ | where | such | alike |
| ⑤ | where | such | like |

76) The more you know your spouse, the more likely you are ① **to buy** them a gift they hate. Two European professors of marketing took a few hundred couples, showed them pictures of furniture sets, and ② **asked** them to predict which ones they thought their partners would like and which would please a total stranger. Surprisingly, people were good at picking strangers' dislikes and likes, but ③ **unawarely** of the tastes of their own partners. According to the study authors, ④ **when** we're familiar with our spouse, it can be hard to separate our own preferences from ⑤ **theirs** and we mistake things we'd like for things they'd like.

77) The story of the stupid ostrich that buries its head in the sand ① **to avoid** its enemies is a myth. Often, when they feel they are in danger, ostriches will try to escape detection by ② **lying flat** on the ground with their necks and heads ③ **outstretched**. Since the head and neck are usually a light color, they blend in well with the sand. From a distance, only the body is readily visible and it ④ **believes** that this behavior gave rise to the myth. There have been no sightings of an ostrich ⑤ **burying** its head in the sand.

78) Those who continue to work at a job they hate for the money alone (A) **[is / are]** likely to be very unhappy. They live for their vacations and weekends. Unfortunately, they are missing out on the happiness of everyday life. It is better to receive less money and (B) **[love / loves]** what you are doing than to receive lots of money and hate what you are doing. Unfortunately, not many people have found this quality. Often, people stay in a job that they despise rather than change their work to an area (C) **[that / where]** they love.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|-------|-------|
| ① | is | loves | that |
| ② | is | love | where |
| ③ | is | love | that |
| ④ | are | loves | where |
| ⑤ | are | love | that |

79) It's not always easy to decide which sport to take up. When choosing, it is important to remember that excellence in sports results from a number of factors. For some sports, the body shape and structure with (A)**[which / that]** you are born are important. Top runners are typical examples of individuals who have selected a sport because of their natural body type. Many other sports are more dependent on training and technique, and anyone (B)**[followed / following]** a well-structured and appropriate training program should do well. The aim of all sports training is to improve fitness and skills, and to develop training programs that are both safe and effective. To do this (C)**[proper / properly]**, an understanding of the physical demands of sport is needed.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|-----------|----------|
| ① | which | followed | properly |
| ② | which | following | properly |
| ③ | which | following | proper |
| ④ | that | following | proper |
| ⑤ | that | followed | proper |

80) Music therapy is a health program in ①**which** music is used to meet physical, emotional, and social needs of individuals. After identifying the needs of the individual clients, ②**qualified** music therapists provide treatment including creating, singing, or listening to music. Music therapy also provides opportunities for communication that is helpful to ③**those** who find it difficult to express themselves in words. Researches in music therapy ④**supports** its effectiveness in many areas like overall physical condition and increasing people's motivation to participate in their treatment. It gives emotional support for the clients and their families, ⑤**providing** an outlet for expressing their feelings.

81) Legend has it that, during the Chinese Tang dynasty, a poor public official was so honest that he refused (A)**[taking / to take]** bribes. He could not buy meat to feed his family. So, he invented tofu. To this day, some Chinese call honest government officials "tofu officials." (B)**[Knowing / Known]** as "the cow of China," tofu's protein is similar in quality to that of meat. But tofu is really more like cheese in the way it is made. Soy milk is thickened with a mineral salt, forming curds—that's (C)**[why / what]** tofu's other popular name is "bean curd."

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|---------|------|
| ① | taking | Knowing | why |
| ② | taking | Known | what |
| ③ | to take | Known | why |
| ④ | to take | Knowing | what |
| ⑤ | to take | Known | what |

82) Two travelers who had never seen any fireflies came to this country and (A)[**stop / stopped**] at a hotel at night. They were soon attacked by huge mosquitoes (B)[**that / they**] had entered through a break in the screen. The two travelers turned out the lights and crawled under the sheets. After a few minutes, one of the men peeked out and saw a firefly (C)[**flown / flying**] about the room. "It's no use," he groaned. "Now they are looking for us with lanterns."

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|------|--------|
| ① | stop | that | flown |
| ② | stop | they | flying |
| ③ | stopped | that | flying |
| ④ | stopped | that | flown |
| ⑤ | stopped | they | flying |

83) Gila monsters are one of only two kinds of venomous lizards in the world. Their venom is about as ① **poisonous** as diamondback rattlesnake venom. They have thick tails that grow thicker after meals because that's ② **where** they store fat. These lizards have been known to eat up to one-third of their body weight in one meal! That is ③ **like** a 60-pound kid eating 80 quarter-pound hamburgers. They eat mostly small birds, eggs, and insects. Gila monsters track ④ **its** prey by picking up a scent. Gila monsters also sometimes eat carrion, ⑤ **which** is an animal that is already dead.

*venom 독 **carrion 썩은 고기, 사육(死肉)

84) Every company, industry or even small office has a culture. So knowing what that culture is (A)[**to give / gives**] you the key to success. The culture is how the people do things. This culture is sometimes led by companies. But mostly people generate it and it grows without plan or strategy. If you don't know this culture or fail to make use of (B)[**it / them**], you can end up looking foolish and then easy to be belittled. If they all play golf and you want to be successful and you also want to be part of a particular company (C)[**what / where**] playing golf is the company culture, then you must play it.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|------|-------|
| ① | to give | it | what |
| ② | to give | them | what |
| ③ | gives | it | where |
| ④ | gives | it | what |
| ⑤ | gives | them | where |

85) There is no actual connection among the stars in a constellation. They look ① **as if** they were in the same part of the sky, but the stars of a constellation are usually separated by huge distances. Most of the constellations ② **known** were named by the Greeks and Babylonians, to help with time-keeping and navigation and also ③ **to satisfy** religious beliefs. Many of the constellations represent characters from Greek myths, but most of ④ **their** individual stars have Arabic names. For example, in the constellation of Orion ⑤ **is** three stars—Betelgeuse(armpit), Rigel(foot), and Mintaka(upper end of the belt).

*constellation 별자리

86) A thermos is also called a vacuum bottle because it uses a vacuum to keep heat from escaping from hot food inside or (A) **[gets / getting]** inside to make cold food warmer. The vacuum is located in a thin space between thermos liner and its outer wall, (B) **[which / where]** it stops the movement of heat to and from the outside air. A vacuum works in a thermos because it is empty of air and therefore can block the heat transmission. Hot food stored in a thermos can keep its heat for many hours, and in the same way, cold food can remain cold because the vacuum protects it from the warm air (C **[surrounds / surrounding]** the thermos.

*thermos 보온병

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|-------|-------------|
| ① | gets | which | surrounds |
| ② | gets | where | surrounds |
| ③ | getting | which | surrounding |
| ④ | getting | where | surrounding |
| ⑤ | getting | where | surrounds |

87) A woman in Pittsburgh opened a restaurant in a place where two owners ① **had failed** miserably before her. She was a great success. When ② **asked** how she had succeeded in the same business where others had failed, she said: "I just loved and blessed all my customers. I loved the ③ **complained** men as well as the satisfied customers. When customers left my place I did not only invite them ④ **to come** back, I silently sent them a blessing of love and ⑤ **prayed for** their prosperity and happiness."

88) Do your eyes often feel (A)[**dry / dryly**] or have a stinging sensation? You may have dry eye syndrome. If (B)[**leaving / left**] untreated, it may weaken vision and lead to eye infections. Tears are essential for maintaining healthy eyes. Tears keep eyes moist and clean. If too few tears are produced or their chemical composition is altered, the (C)[**annoyed / annoying**] symptoms of dry eye syndrome may develop.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|---------|----------|
| ① | dry | leaving | annoyed |
| ② | dry | left | annoying |
| ③ | dryly | leaving | annoyed |
| ④ | dryly | left | annoying |
| ⑤ | dry | leaving | annoying |

89) In the gym, I came to know Lenny "Cake," a trainer, weighing around 130 kilograms. His nickname and weight both came from his fondness for cakes. Rather than taking lessons, I watched him ①**train**. He was into the "maximum lifts" type of training as he found it the most ②**effectively**. This method consisted of short episodes in the gym ③**in which** one focused solely on improving one's past maximum in a single lift, the heaviest weight one could lift. The workout was limited to ④**trying** to exceed that weight once or twice, rather than spending time on time-consuming repetitions. I have been trying to push my limit for four years now; it is amazing to see ⑤**how** something in my body anticipates a higher level than the past maximum.

90) Jack Welch is considered to be one of the USA's top business leaders. In a gesture ①**that** was at once symbolic and real, Welch directed the ceremonial burning of the old-fashioned GE Blue Books. The Blue Books were a series of management training manuals that told how GE managers were to get tasks ②**done** in the organization. Despite the fact that these books for training ③**had not been used** for some 15 years, they still had great influence over the actions of GE managers. ④**Cited** the need for managers to write their own answers to day-to-day management challenges, Welch swept away the old order by removing the Blue Books from the organization's culture. Now, GE managers are taught to find their own solutions rather than ⑤**look them up** in a dusty old book.

91) As a ski instructor, I sometimes tease my little pupils. Once I told seven-year-old Luke that if my skis were faster than his, it was (A)[**because / because of**] I had waxed them with butter. The next morning his grandmother came to class with him. She took me aside and said, "We had no butter (B)[**leave / left**] for breakfast. Luke had spread it all over his skis, claiming that it was the proper way to wax them. He probably would not have thought it up on his own. Someone must (C)[**tell / have told**] Luke this crazy idea. I think you should tell the children that instead of listening to nonsense from other beginners, they should only take advice from their teacher."

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | because | leave | tell |
| ② | because | left | have told |
| ③ | because | left | tell |
| ④ | because of | leave | have told |
| ⑤ | because of | left | have told |

92) If we think deeply about our childhood, not just about our memories of it but how it actually felt, we realize how ① **differently** we experienced the world back then. Our minds were completely open, and we entertained all kinds of surprising, original ideas. Things that we now take for granted, things as simple as the night sky or our reflection in a mirror, often ② **causing** us to wonder. Our heads were filled with questions about the world around us. Not yet ③ **having commanded** language, we thought in ways that were preverbal—in images and sensations. When we saw the circus, a sporting event, or a movie, our eyes took in the spectacle with utmost intensity. Colors seemed more vibrant and ④ **alive**. We had a powerful desire to turn everything around us into a game, ⑤ **to play** with circumstances.

93) Delay judgment. Next time you meet someone new keep an open mind. Ask questions and listen intently to (A)[**what / whether**] they have to say, but do not form an opinion. If you form an opinion before they have the opportunity to explain themselves fully, you are not listening. Only after 15 minutes (B)[**you should / should you**] allow yourself to entertain any kind of judgment. And even then it should be a vague impression, as if you were looking at their personality through frosted glass. Keep asking questions and keep listening to their answers. If you change your view as the conversation continues, you are doing well. Don't be surprised if you find this (C)[**challenging / challengingly**]. Learning to feel comfortable with uncertainty takes some time.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|------------|---------------|
| ① | what | you should | challenging |
| ② | what | should you | challenging |
| ③ | what | should you | challengingly |
| ④ | whether | you should | challenging |
| ⑤ | whether | should you | challengingly |

94) It is typical to think of the colonization of western North America as a process ① **in which** Europeans and other immigrants remade the land by reworking natural environments into forms that were both pleasing and useful. This is surely true, but it is also true ② **that** in earlier eras settlers understood colonization as involving bodily transformation as well. The process could work both ways. Places could alter bodies as much as bodies could ③ **do** places. Despite the political and cultural rhetoric of conquest, those engaged in colonizing western North America ④ **recognizing** that the effort often brought considerable physical risks. Western immigration was a gamble in physical, as well as ⑤ **economic**, terms.

95) What do you do when you have had an extra tough time or (A) **[have / having]** made some bad mistakes? When this question comes up, I am likely to remember the day a young lawyer came to see me. He was in deep despair and completely hopeless. He had been let go, at least temporarily, by a big law firm for having made a serious mistake. I thought (B) **[it / that]** rather unfair to penalize a beginner for one mistake, even a big one. I recall reading some years ago that Mrs. Knox of Knox Gelatin had a sign posted in her plant: "He deserves to break his own neck (C) **[who / which]** stumbles twice on the same stone." At least she would give employees a second chance.

*let go 해고하다

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|------|-------|
| ① | have | it | who |
| ② | have | that | which |
| ③ | have | that | who |
| ④ | having | it | who |
| ⑤ | having | that | which |

96) "If you have a lemon, make lemonade." That's a quote by Howard Gossage. Do you have any idea what it means? ① **Strangely**, it doesn't have anything to do with fruit! The "lemon" that Howard refers to is anything that goes ② **wrong** in life. It could be losing a game, getting a poor grade on a test, or even just getting stuck in a traffic jam. He says that we should take our bad experiences and ③ **try** to squeeze something good out of them. Maybe by losing a game you might learn a new strategy from your opponents ④ **who** makes you a better player. Maybe the poor grade on your test encourages you to study harder. Maybe getting stuck in traffic gives you time to talk to your parents about something that's been bothering you. It's a matter of taking something bad and ⑤ **making** sure that something good comes out of it.

97) The acting experience contributes to the sense of satisfaction it brings. Stage acting brings immediate rewards (A)[**because / because of**] the presence of a live audience. For movie actors, however, the sense of achievement is to some degree second-hand. That is why many of them return to the stage. Live performances create an excitement that exceeds (B)[**that / those**] of any other art form. As a stage actor, you can feel the audience responding to your efforts, right then and there. You hear the laughter and see the tears when an audience is deeply moved. You can even feel the silence of an audience totally (C)[**absorbed / absorbing**] in what's happening on stage.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | because | that | absorbed |
| ② | because | those | absorbing |
| ③ | because of | that | absorbed |
| ④ | because of | that | absorbing |
| ⑤ | because of | those | absorbing |

98) Though one would expect that a country as big as Canada would be home to a great many cheese-making facilities and a tremendous quantity of cheese, ①**it** is not. Curiously, Canadians are not big consumers of cheese. I find that ②**confusing**. Their ancestors—Scots, Scandinavians, and certainly the French—all came from decidedly cheese-eating cultures. And while it is a fact ③**that** the western provinces are largely unpopulated—enormous acres of land given over to the raising of beef cattle, dairy cattle abound in southern Ontario and Quebec. Where does all the milk go? Apparently, if not ④**transform** into Cheddar, it will wind up in dairy cases simply as milk or cream. Most of the cheeses Canadians eat are imported, ⑤**which** suggests they prefer the originals made by their European and Scandinavian ancestors over the Canadian versions.

99) Debating is as old as language itself and has taken many forms throughout human history. In ancient Rome, debate in the Senate ①**was** critical to the conduct of civil society and the justice system. In Greece, advocates for policy changes would ②**routinely** make their cases before citizen juries composed of hundreds of Athenians. In India, debate was used to ③**settle** religious controversies and was a very popular form of entertainment. Indian kings sponsored great debating contests, ④**offering** prizes for the winners. China has its own ancient and distinguished tradition of debate. Beginning in the 2nd Century A.D., Taoist and Confucian scholars engaged in a practice known as 'pure talk' ⑤**which** they debated spiritual and philosophical issues before audiences in contests that might last for a day and a night.

