

CORE SET

G6



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) Before refrigerators, people used ice houses ① to preserve their food. Ice houses had thick walls, no windows, and a tightly fitted door. In winter, when streams and lakes were frozen, large blocks of ice were cut, carried to the ice houses, and covered with sawdust. Often, the ice would last well into the summer. One day, while ② working in an ice house, a man lost a valuable watch. He searched relentlessly for it, carefully raking through the sawdust, but couldn't find it. His fellow workers also looked, but their efforts, too, proved unsuccessful. A small boy in the neighborhood ③ who heard about the fruitless search slipped into the ice house during the noon hour and soon emerged with the watch. ④ Amazed, the men asked him how he found it. "I closed the door," the boy replied, "lay down in the sawdust, and kept very still and ⑤ quietly. Soon I heard the watch ticking."

2) Research has shown that babies' babbles improve in quality when they are babbling back and forth to an adult. It may seem silly to carry on conversations with your baby that ① mean nothing at all. Yet research shows that it is far from silly. Nor is ② it silly to use baby talk or infant-directed speech. Parents who engage their babies in such small talk are probably helping their babies by emphasizing the sounds and silences that are used to ③ form the stream of language. Besides ④ offer a fun connection with the baby, these sounds and silences are indirectly teaching the baby about the joys of communicative exchange. So, try to engage very young children in conversation. This is easy enough to do and ⑤ provides babies with more data about how language works.

*babbling 재잘거림

3) Letting your baby cry is not okay, at least ① if you believe parenting expert Penelope Leach. In her new book, Leach says that letting young ones cry for prolonged periods ② puts them at risk of suffering brain damage. It is not an opinion but a fact that it's potentially damaging to leave babies to cry. Crying triggers the release of the hormone cortisol, too much of ③ it can damage a developing brain. But the issue is ④ hardly settled. Lots of other child-rearing experts say that letting your babies "cry down" is a good practice that helps ⑤ them learn to fall asleep. But Leach criticizes the idea of training babies to be self-reliant. A baby left to cry will eventually sleep, but only because he or she is exhausted and has despaired of getting help, she argues.

*cortisol 코르티솔(부신피질에서 생기는 스테로이드 호르몬의 일종)

4) The only difference between people who are creative and people who aren't ①**is** a simple belief. Creative people believe they are creative. People who believe they are not creative, are not. Once you have a special identity and a set of beliefs about yourself, you come to ②**be** interested in seeking out the skills needed to express your identity and beliefs. This is why people who believe they are creative ③**becoming** creative. If you believe you aren't creative, there's no need to learn how to come to be creative and you don't. The reality is that ④**believing** you aren't creative excuses you from trying or attempting anything new. When a man tells you that he isn't creative, you're talking to a person who will make no effort ⑤**to be** a creative person.

5) In large classes, students (A)**[give / are given]** multiple-choice tests with just one right answer for every question, and every right answer must be carefully marked for grading. In contrast, in most situations outside of school there are a lot of answers to every question, most of (B)**[which / them]** are correct in some way, and even more important, it's acceptable to fail. In fact, failure is an important part of life's learning process. Just as evolution is a series of trial-and-error experiments, life is full of false starts and an inevitable stumbling. The key to success is the ability to extract the lessons out of each of these experiences and (C)**[moved / to move]** on with that new knowledge.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|-------|---------|
| ① | give | which | moved |
| ② | give | them | to move |
| ③ | are given | which | moved |
| ④ | are given | them | to move |
| ⑤ | are given | which | to move |

6) Whenever I look into my daughter Emily's face, I think about the power of fatherhood. Her face reminds me ①**that** I have given her more than just my name. Like me, she has freckles stretching across the bridge of her nose almost like a Band-Aid. The skin around her eyes ②**form** small and thin lines, and the lines match mine. "When Emily smiles," my mother tells me, "she looks just like you." Other things in her are reflections of me. I see myself most ③**clearly** in her eyes, the windows to her soul. Like me, Emily has a drive ④**to succeed** and will try anything. "Who needs to wait for instructions?" she used to tell ⑤**herself** as she attempted to do the high bar in gymnastics class; more than once, she failed. Also, more than once, she succeeded.

*high bar (체조의) 철봉

7) Hair grows slowly from deep in your skin with the growing hair under the skin pushing the visible ends forward. So the only living part of your hair is underneath the skin, while all the hair (A)[**what / that**] you see above the surface is dead and cannot change color. Hair gets its color from cells containing a pigment called melanin, which is found only in living hairs underneath your skin. You develop gray hair when the living cells underneath your skin stop (B)[**to make / making**] melanin, and this happens slowly with aging. Some hairs have their normal color, but the ones without melanin will be completely white. So there is no such thing as gray-colored hair. Gray hair is dark hairs with white hairs (C)[**mix / mixed**] in.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|---------|-------|
| ① what | to make | mix |
| ② what | making | mixed |
| ③ that | making | mix |
| ④ that | to make | mixed |
| ⑤ that | making | mixed |

8) The bill-changing machine determines if your bill is counterfeit. Do you take it personally when one of your bills ①**is** rejected? Only experts know just how ②**bad** the machine makes you feel. The machine checks for several characteristics. For instance, by passing a light through it, the machine examines your bill's density. It also uses light rays ③**to check** thin lines in your bill. A magnet generates a signal from the ink in your bill. Of course the signal had better match the one characteristic of the ink ④**used** in printing real bills. In addition, the machine measures the exact length of your bill. It's a good thing ⑤**which** the machine doesn't measure the sweat on your palms while you await its judgment.

*counterfeit 가짜의

9) A cold shower feels great sometimes, but its long-term effect is limited. However, if you repeat ①**it** day after day, you will see results, the way the steady drops of water carve a canyon. Washing yourself under running cold water helps make your skin glow. You'll feel ②**alive** and ready to tackle the stress in your daily life, your hair will grow stronger, and you'll get colds less often. Of course, it is much easier to start this in summer, ③**which** the tap water is naturally warmer than in winter. In January, it is ④**so** cold that I can't help but scream—but I take my cold shower anyway. Just remember, a cold shower should not ⑤**be taken** when you have a cold or your body is feeling cold.

10) No matter how sensitive I am when I listen, I will not be able to grasp fully (A)**[what / that]** you are saying unless I understand something about you. Communication requires some understanding of the other person's frame of culture. Nothing more dramatically illustrates the necessity of effective two-way communication than a cross-cultural relationship. When an anthropologist studies a primitive community, he may live there for several years, (B)**[learning / learn]** its language and customs, before he begins to truly understand what he is hearing and seeing. He knows that language is not enough. He will not understand the words or ways of the people until he understands the cultural context. We cannot understand every culture; yet the better we understand the culture and history of a foreign country, the more (C)**[specific / specifically]** we will come to understand their foreign policies and public statements.

*anthropologist 인류학자

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|----------|--------------|
| ① | what | learning | specific |
| ② | what | learning | specifically |
| ③ | what | learn | specifically |
| ④ | that | learning | specifically |
| ⑤ | that | learn | specific |

11) I think you are wonderful—just great. After seeing you on television last night and ①**hearing** you sing Lullaby, I couldn't go to sleep for ages. Today I am going to buy all your records and just play ②**them** over and over again. I want to be your most devoted fan. Please come to my town soon so that I can really see you and ③**be** close to you. Please send me a big, signed photograph of yours so that I can have it ④**frame**. I want to hang it in my bedroom. Then your picture will be the last thing I see before I go to bed and the first thing I see when I wake up in the morning. Do try to let me ⑤**have** one soon.

12) Most children stop to notice the sounds around them and (A)**[investigate / investigating]** how they can make sounds with any object. While some are very sensitive to noise and cover their ears during joyful banging and pounding, other children robustly create noise whenever possible. Making loud sounds is a powerful experience, helping children feel big in their small bodies. Children make sounds in their play more often than they use words. They eagerly imitate the roar of an engine or the sweet mew of a kitten. (B)**[Observed / Observing]** how they use sounds can teach adults so much about what children understand and feel. We can take advantage of their interest and alert sense of hearing by intentionally providing installations (C)**[that / what]** create interesting sounds.

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

13) Traveling from Houston to San Francisco two or three times a year by car made me feel ① **bored**, so one year I decided to take the train for my usual Christmas trip home. The most surprising part of the trip was my discovery ② **that** the best prime ribs I've ever had were on an Amtrak train. I enjoyed not only having meals, but ③ **sitting** with different people. Everyone seemed to be relaxed and friendly. I enjoyed making new friends, playing games and watching movies. I even had time to myself to read ④ **quietly**. When I arrived at my destination, I was relaxed. Not having the hustle and bustle of the airports ⑤ **were** a treat in itself. Now, whenever I have the time to take my vacation by train, believe me, I will.

14) Gargoyles are actually waterspouts to catch the rain as it flows off the roof. This water is piped into the mouths of the gargoyles and is emptied into the street, instead of dripping down the sides of the building and (A) **[damaging / damaged]** it. Stoneworkers who created these gargoyles in medieval times are said to (B) **[represent / have represented]** their friends in the grotesque forms of these gargoyles. Some people believe that gargoyles were named from the French word gargouiller, (C) **[who / which]** means "to gargle." Perhaps this is true, since people make strange and even grotesque faces when they gargle water in their throats.

*gargoyle (괴물 모양으로 만든) 홈통 주둥이 **waterspout 홈통 구멍, 방수구

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------|------------------|-------|
| ① damaging | represent | which |
| ② damaging | have represented | who |
| ③ damaging | have represented | which |
| ④ damaged | represent | who |
| ⑤ damaged | represent | which |

15) Can you ever skate on water? Amazingly enough, ① **whenever** you ice-skate, you are doing precisely that, skating on water. Here's ② **how** it happens. When the blade of your ice skate touches the ice, it is actually putting the pressure of your weight on that thin strip of ice. The ice melts for an instant as a result of that pressure and the heat ③ **it creates**, and you are really skating along on a thin layer of water. This same pressure and heat of your hand on snow causes the outer layer of a snowball ④ **melting**, making it possible for you ⑤ **to create** a hard, firm snowball!

16) We all get tired and many of us at times have felt depressed. But the mystery known as chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) is not like the normal ups and downs we experience in everyday life. One of the early signs we may experience (A)**[is / are]** a strong and noticeable fatigue that comes on suddenly and often comes and goes or never stops. You feel (B)**[so / too]** tired to engage in normal activities or are easily exhausted with no apparent reason. Unlike a serious hangover, to (C)**[which / what]** researchers have compared CFS, the profound weakness of CFS does not go away with a few good nights of sleep. Instead, it slyly steals your energy and vigor over months and sometimes years.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|-----|-------|
| ① | is | so | which |
| ② | is | too | what |
| ③ | is | too | which |
| ④ | are | too | what |
| ⑤ | are | so | which |

17) Not until we were caught up in a riptide ourselves ①**could** I comprehend how deadly a day at the beach could be. We were at Jones Beach on a beautiful summer's day. I noticed my two daughters walking into the mild surf. When the water reached just above their waists, both of them ②**were** instantly pulled out straight into the ocean. I ran down the beach into the ocean and was myself pulled out to them. A moment later, a lifeguard appeared next to us, ③**securing** us to a rope that was being held by other lifeguards on land. As they reeled us in, I could not believe ④**how hard** they had to pull to get us back on land. If we had not been swimming in a guarded area, I believe our chances of surviving ⑤**would be** slim at that time.

18) Bullies are now taking advantage of technology to threaten and tease their victims. Dealing with cyberbullying can be difficult, but (A)**[they / there]** are steps you can take. Cyberbullying refers to the new, and growing, practice of using technology to tease, or bully, someone else. Bullies (B)**[used / were used]** to be restricted to methods such as physical intimidation, postal mail, or the telephone. Now, developments in electronic media offer email, web pages, and digital photos. Computers, cell phones, and PDAs are new tools that can (C)**[apply / be applied]** to an old practice.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|-----------|------------|
| ① | they | used | apply |
| ② | they | were used | be applied |
| ③ | there | were used | apply |
| ④ | there | used | be applied |
| ⑤ | there | used | apply |

19) Photographer Ralph Steiner once taught a class ①**called** "How to Look at the World." For Steiner, the whole point of taking photographs ②**was** to gain a new appreciation of everyday life. "Celebrate the wonderful, ordinary things you see around you," he told aspiring photographers. Simple bed sheets hanging on a clothesline, he felt, ③**holding** all the magic of a drapery in fine Greek sculpture. One of Steiner's loveliest pictures—of a tree's shadow ④**falling** gently on a snow-covered field—hangs over my desk at home. It reminds me that seeing the world through the camera's eye can make the joy of a passing moment ⑤**eternal**.

*drapery 부드러운 직물의 우아한 주름

20) If properly stored, broccoli will stay fresh for up to four days. The best way to store fresh bunches (A)**[is / are]** to refrigerate them in an open plastic bag in the vegetable compartment, which will give them the right balance of humidity and air, and help preserve the vitamin C content. Don't wash the broccoli before storing it since moisture on its surface (B)**[encourages / to encourage]** the growth of mold. However, like most vegetables, it is at its best condition when used within a day or two after the purchase. Preparing broccoli is extremely easy, so all you have to do is boil it in water just until it (C)**[is / will be]** tender, three to five minutes.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------|--------------|---------|
| ① is | encourages | is |
| ② is | to encourage | will be |
| ③ is | encourages | will be |
| ④ are | to encourage | will be |
| ⑤ are | encourages | is |

21) In business settings, it's really easy to forget ①**to take** the time to say Thank-You, and yet, it's an essential part of interaction with others. It's important to people that they feel valid, important, and ②**respected**. Just as saying sorry matters, so does ③**remember** to thank those who help you move forward. And I think it's much nicer to send along a physical card than an email. A personal note written by your own hand matters ④**far** more than a few lines of typing into a window that's so easily available at your fingertips. One more thing: if you're going to go this route, put in the extra few minutes to purchase a nice card and ⑤**use** a pen that gives you a decent flow.

22) The Michelin Guide is a best-selling restaurant critique that (A)[**was published / has been published**] annually since 1900. The Guide, which covers Europe and New York, uses a star system to grade restaurants and provides summaries of restaurants' features. The Guide's success has been built on its careful evaluation of restaurants, and its reviews have the power (B)[**decided / to decide**] the fate of a business. In time, we may be able to compare restaurants worldwide (C)[**used / using**] the Guide.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------------|-----------|-------|
| ① | was published | decided | used |
| ② | has been published | to decide | using |
| ③ | was published | to decide | using |
| ④ | has been published | to decide | used |
| ⑤ | was published | decided | using |

23) Caffeine is potentially useful, but how much you consume and where you get it from are very important. I believe that the best source of caffeine is green tea. Why? Green tea contains ① **much** smaller quantities of caffeine than coffee. It contains potent antioxidants that can prevent cancers. It has a long list of other health benefits from lowering cholesterol levels to ② **prevent** tooth decay. Green tea also has an anxiety-relieving effect. This is due to the presence of a substance ③ **called** theanine that appears to be ④ **unique** to teas. So I recommend that you ⑤ **get** caffeine mostly from green tea.

24) If you really want to stop smoking, you must abstain consistently. Strongly (A)[**tempting / tempted by**] colleagues and pals, I struggled. After some months I was rewarded: I became calmer, I coughed less, and my breathing got easier. Only now, years later, do I know how unpleasant the smell of cigarette smoke (B)[**is / are**]. And I understand why my wife opened the windows after every cigarette, even in the iciest cold of winter. Nowadays we ask our visitors to refrain from smoking. Cigarettes harmed me—both physically and mentally. They are useless. Everyone (C)[**wants / wanting**] to stop smoking should know this—because it helps.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|-----|---------|
| ① | tempting | are | wanting |
| ② | tempting | is | wants |
| ③ | tempted by | is | wants |
| ④ | tempted by | are | wanting |
| ⑤ | tempted by | is | wanting |

25) There are many benefits to ① **driving** a car with a manual transmission. In addition to better gas mileage, a manual transmission allows the driver to start a car ② **what** has a low battery. With a foot on the clutch, the driver just needs to put the car in second gear and have someone ③ **push** the car until it gains enough speed. The driver then releases the clutch quickly, and the car should start. This is impossible with an automatic transmission. And people with manual transmissions say that they have ④ **much** more control of their vehicles. For example, if the brakes suddenly stop working on this type of car, the driver can change to a lower gear ⑤ **to slow** the car down.

26) An 11-year-old boy called James became a vegetarian about seven months ago after (A) **[accidental / accidentally]** finding a website about factory farming on the Internet. He decided immediately to become vegetarian as he saw the way animals were treated. He even persuaded his parents, brother, and sister to become vegetarian too. The first few days of being vegetarian (B) **[he / who]** missed meat because he was used to eating it but after a few days he got used to it. He also started campaigning in his neighbourhood by giving out leaflets about being vegetarian. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) noticed (C) **[that / what]** he was doing and he won a Compassionate Kid Award. Now he feels really lucky to have won the award.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------|-----|------|
| ① | accidental | he | that |
| ② | accidental | who | that |
| ③ | accidentally | he | what |
| ④ | accidentally | who | what |
| ⑤ | accidentally | he | that |

27) By far the most dramatic issue ① **being addressed** in the oceans is the development of a new generation of underwater surveillance technology. The U.S. Navy is in the ② **testing** phase of the Low Frequency Active Sonar(LFAS) system designed to monitor undersea activity by enemy submarines. With sound as ③ **loud** as 240 decibels, these systems are planned to permeate 80 percent of the world's oceans. At peak output, the sound would still be at 120 dB as far as 250 miles away from the source. During tests over the past several years using source output levels much lower than ④ **those** planned when the system is implemented, the Navy has been looking at the effects of the tests on local marine life. In the view of LFAS supporters, the results show minimal behavioral disturbance, but acoustic activists ⑤ **follow** the issue disagree strongly.

28) According to some scientists, the great German music composer, Ludwig van Beethoven, (A)[**may suffer / may have suffered**] from lead poisoning. They recently tested pieces of Beethoven's hair, using equipment that creates the most detailed X-ray possible. They found levels of lead in Beethoven's hair, which (B)[**were / was**] more than one hundred times higher than those found in most people today. Scientists say that this much lead could easily have caused the stomach pains (C)[**that / what**] Beethoven suffered from for more than thirty years. Lead is also linked to depression and irrational anger, which Beethoven is also thought to have suffered.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------------|------|------|
| ① | may suffer | were | what |
| ② | may suffer | was | what |
| ③ | may have suffered | were | that |
| ④ | may have suffered | were | what |
| ⑤ | may have suffered | was | that |

29) In those days when there was no postal service, a person had to hire a messenger to send a message. When a tribal chief decided ① **to send** a message to another chief, he called upon the strongest and swiftest male in his domain to deliver his words. The tribesman accepted his calling with all respect. He was singled out for his personal bravery, and he ② **was given** a position of great trust. Only he and the person ③ **to whom** he would deliver the message would know the intentions of the chief. To be swift, trustworthy and courageous were the attributes ④ **required** of a messenger because he could be in great danger of being captured and ⑤ **torturing** to reveal the message.

30) When we enter a room, we immediately recognize the floor, chairs, furniture, tables, and so forth. But when a robot scans a room, it sees nothing but a vast collection of straight and curved lines, (A)[**which / what**] it converts to pixels. It takes an enormous amount of computing time to make sense out of this jumble of lines. A computer sees only a collection of circles, ovals, spirals, straight lines, curly lines, corners, and so on. (B)[**Spending / Spent**] an enormous amount of computing time, a robot might finally recognize the object as a table. But if you rotate the image, the computer has to start all over again. In other words, robots can see, and in fact they can see (C)[**much / very**] better than humans, but they don't understand what they are seeing.

*jumble 혼잡, 뒤범벅

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|----------|------|
| ① | what | Spent | very |
| ② | what | Spending | much |
| ③ | which | Spending | much |
| ④ | which | Spent | very |
| ⑤ | which | Spending | very |

31) Although life is different from nonlife, it is not ① **completely** different. Living things exist in a nonliving universe and depend on ② **it** in many ways. Plants absorb energy from sunlight, and bats find shelter in caves. Indeed, living things are made of the same tiny particles ③ **that** make up nonliving things. What makes organisms different from the materials that compose them ④ **are** their level of organization. Living things exhibit not just one but many layers of biological organization. This tendency toward order is sometimes ⑤ **modeled** in a pyramid of life.

32) Competition between human beings and wildlife is (A) **[occurring / occurred]** across the Pacific. The panda of China's bamboo forests can daily consume 80 pounds of bamboo shoots, stems, and leaves. But the Chinese people also require bamboo—for fuel, food, and furniture. Consequently, the panda's territory was halved between 1975 and 1989. (B) **[Save / To save]** the panda, an international wildlife symbol, the Chinese government had a ten-year plan from 1992-2002 to extend this unique creature's sphere. The San Diego Zoo in California (C) **[helping / is helping]** China save the panda with an annual donation of one million dollars.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	occurring	Save	is helping
②	occurring	To save	is helping
③	occurring	To save	helping
④	occurred	To save	helping
⑤	occurred	Save	helping

33) Many workers and companies have asked ① **themselves** the question, "What do we work for?" and they now look to the notion of work-life balance. This is the idea that balancing one's work and private life ② **lead** to a higher quality of not just work but also life. Even ③ **working** in a time of global competition, we, as human beings, want to live happily inside and outside of our workplace. Since companies also recognized that happy workers are motivated and productive compared to less happy ones, many ④ **have made** efforts to change their working environments. Some companies let their workers choose to work at home so that they can take care of their family. ⑤ **Others** have banned their employees from working overtime.

34) The fork is a farming tool which people began to use long, long ago. For centuries no one thought of eating with it. Although it (A)[**appeared / was appeared**] as an eating tool in Greece as early as the fourth century, it did not start to be generally used until the Modern Ages. Not until the eleventh century, when a young lady from what is known as Turkey brought her fork to Italy, (B)[**doing / did**] the way of eating with a fork reach Europe. By the fifteenth century the use of fork for eating was seen everywhere in Italy. However, English travellers thought (C)[**it / this**] Italian way of eating silly. Anyone who used a fork to eat with was laughed at in England for the next hundred years.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------|-------|------|
| ① | appeared | doing | it |
| ② | was appeared | doing | it |
| ③ | appeared | did | this |
| ④ | was appeared | did | this |
| ⑤ | appeared | did | it |

35) Design would very likely ①**thrive** in hard times. During the 1940s in the economic slump after World War II, designers produced furniture and other products from cheap materials like plastic and plywood. Their products were not just cheap, but also beautiful and durable, ②**which** was a powerful combination. What designers do really well is to work in the conditions of scarcity, ③**coming** up with new ways of looking at what they have. ④**How** dark the economic picture may be, it can be a chance for designers to make an accessible design for a broad audience. They don't let risky times ⑤**dull** their appetite for more creative design.

*plywood 합판, 베니어판

36) The violent opposition which Copernicus' new system met from the Church (A)[**leading / led**] subsequent commentators to suppose that he had delayed publication of his work through fear of the church authorities. There seems, however, to be no direct evidence supporting this opinion. It has been thought to be significant that Copernicus addressed his work to the Pope. It is, of course, quite (B)[**conceivable / conceivably**] that the aged astronomer might have wished by this means to demonstrate that he wrote in no spirit of hostility to the church. His address to the Pope might have been considered as a desirable shield precisely because the author recognized (C)[**that / what**] his work would have to confront criticism from the Church.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|-------------|------|
| ① | led | conceivable | what |
| ② | led | conceivably | that |
| ③ | led | conceivable | that |
| ④ | leading | conceivably | that |
| ⑤ | leading | conceivably | what |

37) How salmon return to the correct shoreline region for spawning ①is not completely understood. It appears they use some form of “map and compass” navigation, ②it is based on information about position and direction of travel. This information most likely comes from some environmental cues, ③including day length, the sun’s position and the polarization of light that results from its angle in the sky, and the earth’s magnetic field. ④Whatever the specific mechanism is, as spawning time approaches, salmon have a seemingly inherited tendency to orient ⑤themselves toward the area of the coastline where the specific waterway of their birth flows.

*spawn 알을 낳다

38) Researchers found that the women (A)[assigning / assigned] to follow a low-fat diet did not have any additional protection against cancer or heart disease, and their weight was about the same as those following their usual diet. What’s most striking here is not the result, but the fact that (B)[even / even though] these women agreed to participate in a study with a goal of 20% fat intake, and were given significant assistance, they were only able to bring it down to 29%. My patients’ experiences, and I admit my own, support how difficult it is to control total fat intake. That’s (C)[why / because] I encourage my patients to monitor what kinds of fats they eat, not just how much fat. I recommend a diet low in saturated fat, trans fat and cholesterol.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|-------------|---------|
| ① | assigning | even | why |
| ② | assigning | even though | because |
| ③ | assigned | even | why |
| ④ | assigned | even though | why |
| ⑤ | assigned | even | because |

39) Seoul District Court last week ordered the removal of a respirator from a patient in a permanent vegetative state, ①recognizing a person’s right to die with dignity. The family of the 75-year-old woman who fell into a coma in February had filed a request in May to the court demanding that the hospital ②took her off life-support. In its ruling, the court said that the woman is unlikely ③to regain consciousness and be able to live without the aid of life-support and that the use of a respirator is medically meaningless. The court said that it could be presumed that ④if she had been informed of her current condition and treatment, she would have preferred to remove the artificial respirator and ⑤die a natural death.

40) Autism is a brain disorder that begins in early childhood, (A)[**affected / affecting**] about two to five children per 1,000. It is a disability marked by slow development of physical, social, communication, and learning skills. For example, children with autism display immature speech and use words without attaching the customary meanings to (B)[**them / themselves**]. In addition, they are likely to display repetitive behaviors, such as rocking back and forth for long periods of time. They also have abnormal responses to sensations as well as abnormal ways of understanding people, objects, and events. (C)[**Despite / Although**] early behavioral or cognitive intervention can help children gain self-sufficiency as well as social and communication skills, there is no known cure.

*autism 자폐증

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|------------|----------|
| ① affected | them | Despite |
| ② affected | themselves | Although |
| ③ affecting | them | Despite |
| ④ affecting | them | Although |
| ⑤ affecting | themselves | Although |

41) The Senoi people of Malaysia are famous for their art of dream interpretation, ①**which** they practiced until recently. Traditionally, they used their dreams to control the 'awake' part of their life. Each day, adults used to ②**meeting** each other to discuss their dreams in order to solve personal and community problems. At breakfast every day, children told their dreams to elder family members and ③**learned** dream interpretation in the analysis that followed. For example, if a child had a nightmare about falling, his elders told him ④**that** it was a wonderful dream; it was the quickest way to contact the spirit world, and there was nothing to ⑤**be afraid** of. In this way, the Senoi lived peacefully within themselves and their society, without psychological problems, crime, or violence.

42) Many fitness locations line exercise rooms with mirrors (A)[**to allow / allow**] you to watch your form as you work out. Yet a study found that those who exercised in front of a mirror felt less calm and more fatigued after 30 minutes of working out (B)[**than / as**] those who exercised without staring at their reflection. The exercise chain Curves deliberately designs its small gyms without mirrors so women can concentrate on the workout rather than on (C)[**how / what**] they look. Other gyms are also beginning to offer "reflection-free" zones. If yours doesn't, mention the idea to the gym manager.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------|------|------|
| ① to allow | than | how |
| ② to allow | as | what |
| ③ to allow | than | what |
| ④ allow | as | what |
| ⑤ allow | than | how |

43) My career as a music teacher is definitely my choice. Yet, ①it was my father who motivated me to have such passion for music. He was not able to finish his music major course in college but still he managed ②to become a successful musician. Teaching music is also a passion for my dad. Not ③knowing to many, he scheduled twice a week a session for music amateurs who wanted to learn how to play guitars without charging a single cent. This was a reason ④why he gained a great reputation in our neighborhood. I would not sleep without my dad ⑤playing a tune with his flute. There were also instances when I giggled aloud whenever he softly blew his trumpet just beside my ears.

44) The school day itself is hardly designed to encourage serious study and concentration, (A)[divided / dividing] up into those 50-minute pieces of learning. Students move about the school like cars on a factory production line, having little pieces of geography or history or biology added at certain times and in a particular order. Most children cannot concentrate under these conditions. The very act of being taught all day by people who know better, or at least believe they know better, is enough to make any but the highly motivated students (B)[rebel / to rebel]. The only rationale behind the present system is that it makes administration and school bureaucracy easy, but it can never be called (C)[efficient / efficiently].

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	divided	rebel	efficient
②	dividing	to rebel	efficiently
③	divided	to rebel	efficient
④	dividing	to rebel	efficient
⑤	divided	rebel	efficiently

45) There is an ocean of people who ①are now feeling so depressed that they have become resigned to the fact that they are in deep trouble. No wonder almost every single stock in the world has gone down significantly, ②mostly by half. What we all need to do is to sit down and calm down and go back to basics, and most important of all, ③shed our sense of pessimism. It is only with a sense of optimism, preferably accompanied by a sense of energy and laughter, ④that we will be able to pick ourselves up from the depression. In particular, governments must immediately start infrastructure projects to increase employment, and they must force banks, particularly those that they have rescued, ⑤lending to small businesses.

46) First written in 2005 by Stephenie Meyer, Twilight was ranked number 5 on the New York's Bestseller list and is now translated in 20 different languages. Inspired by a dream she had in 2003 about a vampire boy, a human girl, and a forbidden love between them, Meyer (A)**[created / creating]** Edward Cullen and Isabella Swan. The story of how Isabella moved to the small town of Forks, Washington, where she met Edward (B)**[has / is]** told from Isabella's perspective. Twilight is not perfect; it has discouragingly large number of pages and there are too many adjectives. Other than that, (C)**[it / which]** is so entertaining that it's difficult to put down.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|-----|-------|
| ① | created | has | it |
| ② | created | has | which |
| ③ | created | is | it |
| ④ | creating | is | which |
| ⑤ | creating | is | it |

47) Mr. Brown wanted his students to learn math in the context of real life. He felt it was not enough for them just to work out problems from a book. To show his students how math could really help ①**them**, he held several contests during the year. The contests allowed his students ②**to have** fun while they practiced math and raised money. Once he filled a fishbowl with marbles, asked the students to guess how many marbles there were, and ③**awarded** a free lunch to the winner. Another time they entered a contest to guess how many soda cans the back of a pickup truck ④**was held**. To win, they had to practice their skills at estimating, multiplying, dividing, and measuring. They used ⑤**most** of the prize money for an end-of-the-year field trip.

48) It is hard for street trees to survive with only foot-square holes in the pavement. The average life of a street tree surrounded by concrete and asphalt (A)**[is / are]** seven to fifteen years. Many factors underground determine if a street tree will make it. If the soil is so dense that the roots cannot get in, it will surely die. If they can get in, there is a better chance of getting the water and nutrients (B)**[needing / needed]** to survive. Another question is whether adequate water supplies are getting into the growing area. Some of the water comes from underground sources and some from rain, and it is hard to measure (C)**[where / what]** the tree is getting it. Of course, if the roots get into the sewers, they can get everything they need.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|---------|-------|
| ① | is | needing | where |
| ② | is | needing | what |
| ③ | is | needed | where |
| ④ | are | needing | where |
| ⑤ | are | needed | what |

49) Years ago, there was a very wealthy man who, with his devoted young son, ① **he shared** a passion for art collecting. Together they traveled around the world, ② **adding** only the finest art treasures to their collection. Priceless works by Picasso, Van Gogh, Monet, and many ③ **others** adorned the walls of the family estate. The widowed, elderly man looked on with satisfaction as his only son became an ④ **experienced** art collector. The son's trained eye and sharp business mind caused his father ⑤ **to beam** with pride as they dealt with art collectors around the world.

50) A few miles from where I live is Avebury—one of the most fascinating and extraordinary relics of our distant past. It is a strange place, full of magic, (A) **[where / which]** certainly art and religion were practiced together. It is four thousand years old, and it's so large that it (B) **[will require / must have required]** an enormous feat of the ancients to raise those great stones into those circles. And it wasn't for things like defense or for living in: it was for practicing rituals. If we could, by imagination, go back to that time and (C) **[see / to see]** the people moving about, we would find that they danced to music, sang, and dressed themselves in particular clothes, because at that time, religion and art were inseparable.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① where	will require	see
② where	must have required	see
③ where	must have required	to see
④ which	must have required	see
⑤ which	will require	to see

51) Humans have eaten bread before ① **recorded** history. Bread is made of wheat and the people in Egypt and Mesopotamia have cultivated wheat. In the British Museum there is one actual loaf of bread ② **displayed**. Paintings in the Egyptian pyramids show that the dead ③ **buries** with loaves of bread. It is said that this loaf of bread is more than 4,000 years old. The Greeks learned how to make bread from the Egyptians and in turn ④ **spread** the practice all over Europe. In Greece a personal social status could be known by the color of the bread: the darker the bread, the ⑤ **lower** the social status. It is said that the Romans and the Greeks liked their bread white.

52) In China it has never been rare for emperors to paint, but Huizong took it so seriously that the entire Northern Song Dynasty is thought (A)[to fall / to have fallen] because of it. He was from a long line of artistic emperors, who added to the Imperial collections and held discussions about painting, calligraphy, and art collecting. Collecting was easy for Huizong—if he wanted a painting, the owner would have to hand it over. When he inherited the throne, at age nineteen, (B)[it / which] was expected that he would continue his ancestors’ royal patronage. This he did, but spent so much of the next twenty-five years (C)[involving / involved] in art that he ignored his official duties.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | to fall | it | involved |
| ② | to fall | which | involving |
| ③ | to have fallen | it | involving |
| ④ | to have fallen | it | involved |
| ⑤ | to have fallen | which | involved |

53) Energize your life by starting each day with gratitude. When you wake up, before you do anything else, stop and count your blessings. Then find something special about each day ①that you can be thankful. It’s a great way to get each day ②started on a positive note, and it can make a major difference throughout the day. ③Actively practicing gratitude on a regular basis will keep you in touch with the very best of your possibilities. It will enable you to see opportunities and utilize resources which may otherwise have remained ④hidden. So in a very real sense it will add value to each moment of the day. There are many good things in your life, waiting for you to fully appreciate and enjoy. When you do this, those positive things will grow ⑤even stronger.

54) Over the last several decades, manufacturers have learned that they must ‘automate, or evaporate.’ Companies that make everything from automobiles to Oreo Cookies know that adding robots to assembly lines allows the human employees to produce faster and more (A)[efficiently / efficient]. However, automating manufacturing processes has also reduced the number of jobs (B)[which / in which] workers can earn a decent living. When workers aren’t losing their jobs to the countries that provide cheaper labor—a practice known as outsourcing—they are losing (C)[them / themselves] to machines as businesses desperately seek to improve productivity.

*outsourcing 외부조달, (업무의) 외부 위탁

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|----------|------------|
| ① | efficiently | which | themselves |
| ② | efficient | which | them |
| ③ | efficiently | in which | them |
| ④ | efficient | which | themselves |
| ⑤ | efficiently | in which | themselves |

55) A psychology class that had been learning about the effects of positive reinforcement on test subjects—people who ①**are told** they are doing well and so consequently do well—decided to try an experiment on their teacher. One half of the class smiled appreciatively at everything he said, and managed to look ②**interested** throughout the entire class. Meanwhile, the other half of the class pretended to ignore the lesson and ③**look** bored. Within a few minutes, the teacher began to focus all of his attention on the enthusiastic group ④**while** ignoring the other half of the class. Later that day, the students wrote up their observations, and ⑤**rewarded** with top marks.

56) Prior to World War II, less than one-fifth of the U.S. population lived in the suburbs, residential areas surrounding cities, (A)**[which / they]** expanded urban lifestyles into previously rural areas. After World War II, the expansion of interstate highway systems, including loops around major cities, made (B)**[easier / it easier]** for disenchanted city dwellers to leave the congestion of the city and move into surrounding neighborhoods, from which they could easily commute to their jobs. The shortage of housing in many cities, combined with rapid economic expansion, government-subsidized loans, and moderately priced housing in outlying areas, (C)**[made / making]** suburban living attractive and economically practical for working-class and middle-class families.

*loop (철도·전차 등의) 환상선(環狀線)

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------|-----------|--------|
| ① which | easier | made |
| ② which | easier | making |
| ③ which | it easier | made |
| ④ they | easier | making |
| ⑤ they | it easier | making |

57) Mobile phones belonging to hospital staff were found to be tainted with bacteria and may be a source of hospital-acquired infections. 95 percent of the mobile phones ①**were** contaminated with at least one type of bacteria with the potential to cause illness ②**ranging** from minor skin irritations to deadly diseases. Only 10 percent of staff regularly cleaned their phones. Several strains of drug-resistant bacteria are generally harmless to healthy people but can become lethal to hospital patients in ③**weakened** conditions. The researchers noted that more studies were needed to confirm their findings, ④**which** were based on a relatively small sampling. But they called for common-sense measures to help reduce the risk of contamination, especially ⑤**frequently** cleaning of phones.

58) My husband and I are purchasing a house (A)[**whose / where**] the current owner is a chain smoker. We are concerned about the odor the years of smoking in this house might leave behind. All the floor surfaces throughout the home are hardwood and all the walls are plaster. We will be painting all the walls and the ceilings and re-finishing the hardwood before moving in. I am wondering (B)[**that / if**] there are any recommendations you might have to "treat" the surfaces to make the smoke smell gone before the painting and re-finishing occurs. We would sincerely appreciate any advice anyone (C)[**offers / offering**] to make this horrible smoke odor disappear.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|------|----------|
| ① | whose | if | offering |
| ② | whose | that | offers |
| ③ | where | if | offering |
| ④ | where | if | offers |
| ⑤ | where | that | offers |

59) As the train neared the resort town on the coast ①**where** I was going to spend my two-week vacation, I got up from my seat, wandering up the aisle to stretch my legs for a few minutes. When I turned to go back to my seat, I happened to glance down the aisle and ②**sit** a few rows back was a man, an incessant talker, and it used to take hours to get away from him once he started a conversation. I was not at all sorry when he moved away from our neighborhood. We ③**had not seen** each other since then, and I certainly did not want to spoil my vacation by renewing an acquaintance with him now. Luckily at that moment he was much too busy ④**talking** to the man next to him to catch sight of me. I slipped past him back to my seat, took down my two suitcases, and carried them to the other end of the car so that I ⑤**could be ready** to get off the train as soon as it pulled into the station.

60) Finding rescue in the desert is all about making your presence ①**known**. The best way to do this is to be seen. If you're in a car, open your hood and ②**tie** a handkerchief around your antenna. If you leave your car in search of help, leave a note on your windshield ③**detailed** who you are and which direction you're headed for. If you're on foot in the cool evening hours, gather up whatever you can ④**to spell** out a message for low-flying planes. Rocks, logs, anything will do as long as you can make it large enough ⑤**to be seen**. That is, make a "help" or an "SOS" sign.

61) While it's fairly obvious that dishing out genuine praise is a great idea, it's surprising how few people do it. There seem to be several reasons for this. Some people are too shy to deliver praise; it makes them (A)[**feel / felt**] uncomfortable. Others feel that people "don't need praise" or that they already know how wonderful they are. (B)[**Overcome / Overcoming**] these or other objections might be difficult, but it's nevertheless worth the effort. The truth is, most people don't get nearly enough praise and could always use more. When I think of the kindest people I know, all of (C)[**them / whom**] are in the habit of dishing out compliments. It's hard not to like someone who is in the habit of praising others.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|------------|------|
| ① feel | Overcome | them |
| ② feel | Overcome | whom |
| ③ feel | Overcoming | them |
| ④ felt | Overcoming | whom |
| ⑤ felt | Overcome | them |

62) Many dishes have fill-ins just as movie stars do. When I get my lights and cameras ①to set up, I remove the fill-in and put in the real thing. Sometimes I have to brush the meat with its juices because it may have dried out. And when I'm shooting something like tomatoes, I always carry water to spray them with dew just before I shoot. Shooting dishes outdoors ②has its own problems. I'm always worrying about flies or worms ③crawling up a glass. I also worry that a dog may come up from behind and run off with the food. Once I was shooting a piece of cheese outdoors and needed something to make its color ④beautiful. Finally I found it: a weed with lovely blue flowers. When the shot ⑤appeared, several people were horrified—the weed was belladonna, a toxic plant!

*fill-in 대역, 대용품

63) The moon travels across the sky at a rate of roughly 13.5 degrees per day, and stars in the path of the moon (A)[**end / ends**] up being hidden as a result of this movement. The moon appears large to the eye because it is close to the earth, and this means that many stars are hidden by the moon as it moves. (B)[**If / Whether**] or not a lunar cover-up occurs depends on the relative position of the moon, the stars, and the observer. Since the positions of the stars are known to an extremely high degree of accuracy, if the position of the person performing an observation and the time at which the observation was made are (C)[**accurately / accurate**] known, it is possible to determine the position of the moon.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|---------|------------|
| ① end | If | accurately |
| ② end | Whether | accurate |
| ③ end | Whether | accurately |
| ④ ends | Whether | accurate |
| ⑤ ends | If | accurately |

64) Relations between people are very personalized in the Arab culture. Friendships start and develop quickly. But the Arab concept of friendship, with its rights and duties, ① **is** quite different from that in the West. Westerners, especially Americans, tend to think of a friend as someone whose company ② **they** enjoy. A friend can ③ **be asked** for help if necessary, but it is considered poor form to cultivate a friendship primarily for ④ **what** can be gained from that person. Among Arabs, also, a friend is someone one knows and likes. However, equally important to the relationship is the duty of a friend to give help and ⑤ **does** favors to the best of his or her ability.

65) My personal trainer sometimes gives me an odd piece of advice during workouts: "Relax your face." For a long time, I found this advice confusing. Isn't hard physical training supposed to (A) **be expressed / express** in grimaces? I thought of the face as a pressure-relief valve that helps emit the pain the body is experiencing. But the trainer suggested I think about it the other way around—that (B) **controls / controlling** the face can help control the mind. I was skeptical until I read a paper in the January issue of the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. That paper led me to other papers, and it turns out (C) **that / what** the trainer is right: The face isn't a pressure-relief valve.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------------|-------------|------|
| ① be expressed | controls | that |
| ② be expressed | controlling | that |
| ③ be expressed | controlling | what |
| ④ express | controls | what |
| ⑤ express | controlling | what |

66) Almost every day I play a game with myself ① **that** I call 'time machine.' I made it up in response to my erroneous belief that what I was all worked up about was really important. ② **To play** 'time machine,' all you have to do is to imagine that whatever circumstance you are dealing with is not happening right now but a year from now. It might be an argument with your spouse, a mistake, or a lost opportunity, but it is ③ **highly** likely that a year from now you are not going to care. It will be one more irrelevant detail in your life. While this simple game will not solve ④ **every** your problems, it can give you an enormous amount of needed perspective. I find myself laughing at things that I used to ⑤ **take** far too seriously.

67) No matter what we are shopping for, it is not primarily a brand we are choosing, but a culture, or rather the people associated with that culture. (A)**[Whatever / Whether]** you wear torn jeans or like to recite poetry, by doing so you make a statement of belonging to a group of people. Who we believe we are (B)**[is / are]** a result of the choices we make about who we want to be like, and we subsequently demonstrate this desired likeness to others in various and often subtle ways. Artificial as this process is, this is what becomes our 'identity,' an identity (C)**[grounded / grounding]** on all the superficial differences we distinguish between ourselves and others. This, after all, is what we are shopping for: self-identity, knowledge of who we are.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|-----|-----------|
| ① | Whatever | is | grounded |
| ② | Whatever | are | grounding |
| ③ | Whether | is | grounded |
| ④ | Whether | are | grounding |
| ⑤ | Whether | are | grounded |

68) One of the deepest of all the human hungers ①**is** the desire to be understood, cherished, and honored. Yet, in these fast-paced days, too many people believe that listening involves nothing more than waiting for the other person to stop ②**talking**. To make matters worse, while that person is speaking, we are all too often using that time to formulate our own response, rather than empathizing with the point ③**being made**. Taking the time to truly understand the other person's point of view shows that you value what they have to say and ④**cares** about them as a person. When you start "getting behind the eyeballs" of the person who is speaking and try to see the world from their perspective, you will connect with them deeply and build a high-trust relationship ⑤**that lasts**. We have two ears and one mouth for a reason: to listen twice as much as we speak.

69) Fossils are the remains of animals or plants that have been preserved in rock formations for many centuries. Scientists know from fossils that a certain kind of fish, the coelacanth, lived in the ocean more than 350 million years ago. This fish has been thought to have disappeared about 70 million years ago. So, you can imagine how (A)**[surprising / surprised]** scientists were, when in 1938, a fisherman in South Africa caught a live coelacanth—the very fish that they thought (B)**[was / it was]** extinct even before the dinosaur died out! Since 1938, a number of coelacanths have been caught, proving that the fish has survived in great numbers. The amazing thing is (C)**[what / that]** these coelacanths, which are about 5 feet long and weigh 125 pounds, look no different today than they did 350 million years ago!

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|--------|------|
| ① | surprising | was | what |
| ② | surprised | it was | that |
| ③ | surprising | it was | what |
| ④ | surprised | was | what |
| ⑤ | surprised | was | that |

70) Bess Truman, the wife of Harry Truman, was probably the nicest and most frugal first lady to ever live in the White House. Like her husband, Bess Truman ①**was considered** extremely down-to-earth, and she was proud of her frugal ways, ②**which** did not change with her status. ③**During** her time in the White House, she never spent more than three dollars on a manicure. Instead of having an in-house hairdresser, she used to have her hair ④**styled** outside of the White House. Known for her ability to remember the names of everyone she met at state affairs, Bess also made it a habit to personally ⑤**answering** the letters she received as the president's wife.

*down-to-earth 현실적인

71) I love the Olympics. I love the awe-inspiring display of physical and mental strength. Michael Phelps did what many thought (A)[**was / it was**] impossible—winning 8 gold medals out of 8 events and breaking 7 world records in the process. Still, (B)[**being / having**] witnessed his incredible triumphs, I couldn't help but wonder what his next challenge would be. One of the recurrent themes during the Olympics is about what each athlete had to overcome to win the gold. From being 25 years older than the youngest competitor to (C)[**suffer / suffering**] through physical injuries, there's probably not one Olympic athlete who didn't have to undergo years of struggle and sacrifice.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|--------|-----------|
| ① | was | being | suffer |
| ② | was | having | suffering |
| ③ | it was | having | suffer |
| ④ | it was | being | suffering |
| ⑤ | it was | having | suffering |

72) Farmers plow more and more fields ①**to produce** more food for the increasing population. This increases pressure on our soil resources. Farmers plow soil to improve ②**it** for crops. They turn and loosen the soil, ③**leaving** it in the best condition for farming. However, this process removes the important plant cover that holds soil particles in place, making soil ④**defenselessly** to wind and water erosion. Sometimes, the wind blows soil from a plowed field. Soil erosion in many places occurs at a ⑤**much** faster rate than the natural processes of weathering can replace it.

73) Unquestionably, the arts play a significant role in any society. They can be used to commemorate events or individuals. Or they often teach moral lessons or values (A)[**considered / considering**] important in a society and are also used to send political messages or draw attention to social issues. Yet the question is posed (B)[**which / whether**] the arts should reflect society's standards or question them. Art and artists are also severely criticized for being elitist, for not making art that would appeal to ordinary people. It is (C)[**because / because of**] their communicative properties that intense debates continue over the true role of the arts in today's world.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------------|---------|------------|
| ① considered | whether | because |
| ② considered | which | because |
| ③ considered | whether | because of |
| ④ considering | which | because of |
| ⑤ considering | whether | because |

74) Billions of years ago, Mars had a lot more air—even though it is primarily carbon dioxide, not the nitrogenoxygen mix we breathe on Earth—than it ①**does** today. Ancient Martian lake-beds and river channels tell the tale of a planet covered by abundant water and ②**wrapped** in an atmosphere thick enough to prevent that water from evaporating into space. Some researchers believe the atmosphere of Mars was once as thick as ③**Earth's**. Today, however, all those lakes and rivers are dry, and the atmospheric pressure on Mars is only 1% ④**those** of Earth at sea-level. A cup of water placed ⑤**almost** anywhere on the Martian surface would quickly and violently boil away—a result of the super-low air press.

75) Lead, a heavy metal found naturally in the environment and in many common consumer products, (A)[**serving / serves**] no purpose in the human body. But most of us have a small amount in our bodies because it's so prevalent in our surroundings. In adults, a low level of lead exposure isn't considered (B)[**dangerous / dangerously**]. But in babies and young kids whose brains are still developing, even a small amount of lead can cause learning disabilities and behavioral problems. At higher levels, lead exposure can cause seizures, coma, and even death. In the United States, most at risk are kids who live in houses built before 1978, when the use of lead-containing paints in households was banned, or who (C)[**is / are**] exposed to lead through a parent's occupation.

*seizure 발작

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------|-------------|-----|
| ① serving | dangerous | is |
| ② serving | dangerously | is |
| ③ serves | dangerous | are |
| ④ serves | dangerously | are |
| ⑤ serves | dangerous | is |

76) The swimming competition was a great spectacle with over 1100 competitors from all over Finland for the race of a weekend, some serious about their winning and some just ① **taking** part for the love of ice pool swimming. In Finland, about 10 percent of the population have tried ice pool swimming. Luckily for us the winter this year has been ② **exceptionally** mild. During our stay it was generally hovering around -5 degrees—③ **much** milder than usual. One woman told us that she remembered ④ **to swim** when the air temperature was -36 degrees. On the Saturday of the competition the sky was clear blue and the temperature was very cold—about -10 degrees. But this competition showed a really great atmosphere and was really well ⑤ **organized**.

77) The character who fascinated me was the Incredible Hulk who raged against a frightening world that misunderstood him. In normal life, he was a government scientist who had to struggle desperately to keep his temper (A) **[because / because of]** his own anger set off a reaction in his body that transformed him uncontrollably into a brute of destructive power. The Hulk broke through the walls of fear I'd been carrying inside me and (B) **[freeing / freed]** me to feel everything I had been repressing: the pride and power over my own life. Suddenly I had a fantasy self who could show me (C) **[that / what]** it felt like to be unafraid of my own desires and the world's disapproval, and to be free enough to fly into the sky with a mighty leap.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|---------|------|
| ① | because | freed | what |
| ② | because | freeing | what |
| ③ | because | freed | that |
| ④ | because of | freed | that |
| ⑤ | because of | freeing | that |

78) In response to nearly two days of angry online commentary, Amazon.com said on Monday that "an embarrassing cataloging error" had caused thousands of books on its site ① **to lose** their sales rankings and become harder to find in searches. In an e-mailed statement that came late Monday, Amazon said 57,310 books in several broad categories ② **had affected**. Many of these titles disappeared from basic searches. For example, Nathaniel Frank, the author of the well-reviewed "Unfriendly Fire," ③ **searched** Amazon's home page for his book last weekend, but could not find a link to the hardcover edition of his book. In an interview he said, "I believe it was an error. I don't think it was ④ **anything malicious** they were trying to do." But ⑤ **other** authors didn't agree with him.

79) One of the many great family traditions my wonderful mother created for us was having a family meal every day. No matter (A)[**how / what**] activities we had on the go, my father, my brother, and I were duty-bound to come home for dinner, where we could share our stories about the day. My dad would often go around the dinner table and ask us to share one new thing we (B)[**have / had**] learned. Or he would pull out a newspaper clipping and engage us in a lively discussion relating to the story. The special tradition of a daily family meal brought our family closer and gave me many happy memories. It is a tradition I have now brought into my own family life, and (C)[**one / some**] I hope my children will continue.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|------|------|
| ① | how | have | one |
| ② | how | had | some |
| ③ | what | had | some |
| ④ | what | have | some |
| ⑤ | what | had | one |

80) I was working a really hectic job in Scotland, where I worked in a room for 12 hours a day that ①**was** filled with computer screens, no daylight and no fresh air. It was a nightmare. One day I heard about this guy who was skateboarding the length of the UK for charity, and then the width of Australia. I asked his advice and got a skateboard, ②**teaching** myself to skateboard. For there was no one else around to skateboard with. It was tough, but ③**interesting**. I quit my job, joined his support crew in Australia (the journey was called Boardfree), and ④**raised** money for kids' charities in the process. I'm now used to ⑤**ride** my skateboard as my new method of fitness training, transportation and happy-making!

81) The story is told of a native from a remote mountain village (A)[**who / which**] had the opportunity to visit a large modern city for the first time. He was amazed at the electric lights which he saw everywhere. So he bought some electric light bulbs and sockets with switches he could turn off and on. Arriving home, he hung them in front of his house. Everyone watched him with curiosity (B)[**ask / and asked**] him what he was doing, but he just smiled and said, "Just wait until dark—you'll see." When night came, he turned on the switches, but nothing happened. No one had told him about electricity. He did not know the light bulbs were useless unless (C)[**connecting / connected**] to a power source.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|-----------|------------|
| ① | who | ask | connecting |
| ② | who | and asked | connected |
| ③ | who | and asked | connecting |
| ④ | which | and asked | connected |
| ⑤ | which | ask | connecting |

82) Are you painting your world? Are you taking up the tools necessary to start painting on your canvas ①**called** life? Can you vision your life and what you want to see ②**accomplished**? Are you getting the proper tools to make that happen? We all have a great opportunity to create our own unique life. It may take a few times ③**to look** at where you are, and you may make some adjustments here and there, but the great thing about your life is ④**that** it is your own. No one can paint it for you. People can suggest colors, techniques, or even how to paint it, but only you can see it in your mind. Only you can make your life the way you truly want it ⑤**to see** to the world.

83) To change your pet's behavior you must remember that you and your pet are not the same species. Too many of you think of your pets as humans when it comes to (A)**[modify / modifying]** behavior problems, but your pets do not think the same way that you do. Many "bad" behaviors start because a dog becomes bored. Your dog tips over the trash can whenever he (B)**[is left / leaves]** alone. You try scolding and shaking him in front of the mess, but he continues to dump the trash. He covers down and has a guilty look when you arrive home. By offering your dog something he can do (C)**[that / it]** you find acceptable, he will not be tempted to destroy your valuables.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|---------|------|
| ① | modify | is left | it |
| ② | modify | leaves | that |
| ③ | modify | is left | that |
| ④ | modifying | leaves | it |
| ⑤ | modifying | is left | that |

84) A middle school teacher was showing a video ①**regarding** the Revolutionary War to his "less advance" class. Before turning on the video, he told them that the video would show actors ②**who** portrayed different historical people such as John Adams or Thomas Jefferson. ③**Turned** on the video, he watched the students as they watched the video. An actor portraying George Washington appeared. "Hey," he heard one boy ④**say**, as he nudged his friend nearby, "is that George Washington?" His friend stared at him with utter contempt. "Stupid!" his friend whispered back. "This video's in color. They didn't have color videotape back then. If it ⑤**were** George Washington, it would be in black and white!"

*nudge 팔꿈치로 슬쩍 찌르다

85) I work in an organization (A)[**where / which**] people use email to arrange a meeting for lunch with someone two desks away. Three weeks ago, 150 of our engineers participated in the first of what will be ongoing "Zero Email Fridays." It's an experiment to encourage direct contact among co-workers. And it's a month long trial that's (B)[**designing / designed**] to encourage people to phone each other or meet up face to face. The idea behind this is, of course, that it will encourage more direct, free-flowing communication and a better exchange of ideas. Getting up and walking across the corridor to talk to someone is a simple activity that contributes to (C)[**build / building**] personal networks.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|-----------|----------|
| ① | where | designing | build |
| ② | where | designed | build |
| ③ | where | designed | building |
| ④ | which | designing | building |
| ⑤ | which | designed | build |

86) No one in the last 100 years has been more widely recognized as a genius ①**than** Einstein. Yet his problems with early intellectual development and his peculiar gift ②**cast** great doubt on all our conventional ideas about genius, intelligence or "I.Q." While Einstein showed early defects in abilities ③**that** our mental tests value, his special intellectual faculties went far beyond most definitions of intelligence. Moreover, their growth appeared peculiarly ④**gradual**, contradicting the popular conception of intelligence as something inborn and fixed. Aptitudes that he had learned rather than inherited were ⑤**apparent** as crucial to his genius as any powers of intellect.

87) Every year, new roller coasters are built (A)[**what / that**] are bigger, faster, and wilder than ever. Tower rides are dropping us farther. Flat rides are spinning us with unimaginable new twists. It all seemed like good clean fun until June 2, 2001 when a young woman was found (B)[**unconsciously / unconscious**] after a three-minute ride on the Goliath roller coaster at Six Flags Magic Mountain in Valencia, California. People rushed her to a nearby hospital, (C)[**there / where**] she was pronounced dead. The Los Angeles County official attributed her death to a pre-existing condition. The woman had a serious brain problem that could have broken at any time.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|---------------|-------|
| ① | what | unconsciously | there |
| ② | what | unconscious | where |
| ③ | that | unconscious | where |
| ④ | that | unconscious | there |
| ⑤ | that | unconsciously | there |

88) Thinking clearly is a conscious act that writers must force upon ① **themselves**, just as if they were working on any other project that requires logic. Good writing doesn't come naturally, though most people obviously think it ② **is**. Many people say they'd like to try a little writing sometime—when they retire from their actual profession, like insurance or business, ③ **which** is hard. Writing is hard work. A clear sentence is no accident. Very ④ **few** sentences come out right the first time, or even the third time. Remember this as a consolation in moments of despair. If you find ⑤ **it** hard to write, it's because it is really hard. Actually writing is one of the hardest things that people do.

89) Two identical twin brothers have married two identical twin sisters in a joint wedding ceremony in China. The two couples look so much (A) **[alike / like]** that members of their own family struggle to tell them apart. One brother met and fell in love with one of the sisters. The other couple (B) **[meeting / met]** at their engagement party and instantly fell for each other. The elder brother said he had only mixed up the sisters once: "We were buying marriage stuff together, and I accidentally held my fiancée's sister's hand, while she also mistook me for my brother. I only realized the mistake when my brother ran over and (C) **[split up us / split us up]**."

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|---------|-------------|
| ① | alike | met | split us up |
| ② | alike | met | split up us |
| ③ | like | meeting | split us up |
| ④ | like | met | split us up |
| ⑤ | like | meeting | split up us |

90) The word esteem came from the Latin *aestimare*, ① **which** means "to estimate or evaluate." Self-esteem thus refers to our positive and negative evaluations of ourselves. Some individuals have higher self-esteem than others, and this attribute can have a profound impact on the way they think and feel about ② **themselves**. It is important to keep in mind, however, that although some people have higher self-esteem than others, a feeling of self-worth is not a single trait ③ **written** permanently in stone. Rather, it is a state of mind that ④ **varies** in response to success, failure, ups and downs in fortune, social interactions, and other life experiences. People who have an unstable and changing self-esteem react more strongly to positive and negative events than ⑤ **are** people whose sense of self-worth is stable and secure.

91) The bad-smelling odor of skunks is contained in a liquid which the animal produces and then discharges if (A)[**frightened / frightening**] or in danger. The liquid is called musk. Musk is produced by two glands near the base of the skunk's tail. If a skunk's first warnings to its enemy such as growling and stamping its front feet (B)[**is / are**] not heeded, it turns its back, lifts its tail, and sprays its liquid toward the enemy. Only a little liquid is discharged, sometimes no more than two or three drops, but it is so powerful that it can be smelled from a half mile away. In addition to (C)[**smell / smelling**] bad, the liquid can sting the eyes.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|-----|----------|
| ① | frightened | is | smell |
| ② | frightened | are | smell |
| ③ | frightened | are | smelling |
| ④ | frightening | is | smell |
| ⑤ | frightening | are | smelling |

92) In 1927, a man stood on the shores of Lake Michigan, prepared to throw ①**himself** into the freezing waters. His first child had died and he was bankrupt. On the verge of suicide, it suddenly struck him that his life belonged, not to himself, but to the universe. He decided to discover ②**that** the penniless, unknown individual might be able to do for all humanity. His name was Buckminster Fuller who was ③**considered** as one of our first futurists and global thinkers. He saw our planet as "Spaceship Earth." He secretly took the responsibility of being a "ship's captain," and made it his goal ④**to help** care for everyone on board. His work has inspired and paved the way for many ⑤**who** came after him, like Alvin Toffler, Tom Peters, and John Naisbitt.

93) The starting point in goal setting is to have a clear idea about (A)[**what / where**] you stand today. Thereafter, you have to work out in your mind what you want to achieve in the future, say, in 5 years. Write them down as (B)[**specific / specifically**] as possible, and prioritize them from most to least important. Break each goal into its constituent parts and identify specific activities leading to its achievement. Imagine in your mind reaching each goal and put a time limit on its attainment. Deciding what you want is often more difficult than (C)[**to get / getting**] what you want. You have got to know where you want to go, since you will work towards it only if you have a goal in mind to work towards.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|--------------|---------|
| ① | what | specific | to get |
| ② | what | specifically | getting |
| ③ | where | specific | to get |
| ④ | where | specifically | to get |
| ⑤ | where | specifically | getting |

94) In Japan, the introduction of tea-drinking, about six hundred years ago, altered ① **almost** every aspect of life. It had a very deep influence on aesthetics, in particular pottery, but also architecture, painting and poetry. It influenced politics as the tea ceremony became a place ② **which** warring factions could meet. It fundamentally altered religion, for tea and Buddhism were inextricably mixed together. One cup of tea was ③ **worth** an hour of Zen meditation. Tea altered economics. The cultivating and exporting of tea was vital to the growth of the Japanese economy. The extra energy ④ **provided** by the caffeine in tea enabled the Japanese to work incredibly long hours. It deeply affected health, since the boiling of the water, and the chemicals in tea ⑤ **that** destroyed bacteria, almost eliminated water-borne disease.

95) One morning when a king (A) **[was / who was]** surrounded by wise men, he was quieter than usual. "What is wrong, Your Highness?" asked one of the wise men. "I'm confused," replied the king. "At times I am highly overcome by depression, and feel powerless to fulfill my duties. At other times, I am dizzy with all the power I have. I'd like a talisman to help me (B) **[is / be]** at peace with myself." The wise men, surprised by such a request, spent long months in discussion. In the end, they went to the king with a gift. "We have engraved magic words on the talisman. Read them out loud whenever you are too confident, or very sad," they said. The king looked at the object he (C) **[has ordered / had ordered]**. It was a simple silver ring, but with an inscription: "This will pass."

*talisman 부적

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|-----|-----|
| ① | was | is | has |
| ② | who was | is | has |
| ③ | was | be | had |
| ④ | who was | is | had |
| ⑤ | was | be | has |

96) ① **Most** drivers think they are better than others behind the wheel. A team from Ottawa University interviewed nearly 400 motorists of all ages. They all had to answer questions about ② **what** they thought of their own driving skills. The question topics included ③ **how** they react in different driving conditions, including terrible weather and congested roads. They then had to rate the skills of others on the road. The results were very similar across all age ranges—almost all of those ④ **interviewed** believed their driving ability was better than that of other drivers. Older drivers in the poll were more ⑤ **confidence** in their ability than younger ones.

97) Sleep deprivation has a great influence on the immune system. Consider what happens in public schools in December just before the winter break. Kids get sick. Teachers get sick. Parents get sick. We tend to think there are just a lot of viruses (A)[**go / going**] around. In reality, the main reason for these minor but unpleasant illnesses (B)[**are / is**] that we are exhausted. Students and teachers are all sleep-deprived from the constant stress of the first semester, and it begins to catch up with us. Our immune systems are not functioning as (C)[**effective / effectively**] as they do when we are well rested, and we get sick. What do most of us do when the winter break comes? We try to get caught up on sleep.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------|-----|-------------|
| ① go | are | effective |
| ② go | are | effectively |
| ③ going | is | effectively |
| ④ go | is | effectively |
| ⑤ going | is | effective |

98) It was Mary's thirteenth birthday. It was also her first birthday at her uncle's house. Everyone brought out gifts for Mary: stockings from Elena, a purse from Steve, and a pair of very old silver earrings from Chris, who said she ① **had had** them since she was a little girl. Uncle Jack gave a lengthy speech about ② **how** Mary was like a daughter to him and to Aunt Barbara. And then, he handed her an envelope in ③ **which** was tucked a fifty-dollar bill. Mary was to buy ④ **herself** some new clothes with Aunt Barbara's help and advice. A miracle! So many presents and so much money all at once made her eyes ⑤ **shone**. She wanted to kiss everybody.

99) Inspired by the "slow food" movement, growing numbers of people want their vacation to be something more than a vague memory of uncomfortable plane rides and (A)[**rushes / rushed**] sightseeing tours. They are encouraged by a sense of adventure as well as a taste for real experience. Slow travel doesn't mean limiting the curiosity about seeing the world. It gives us a better chance to experience the world. On many holidays today, we feel like we are just (B)[**delivering / being delivered**] somewhere. This is why slow travel supporters have developed a travel campaign to promote the idea "fly less, stay longer." These people try to treat (C)[**them / themselves**] to an adventure by spending a longer amount of time at just one destination.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------|-----------------|------------|
| ① rushed | being delivered | themselves |
| ② rushed | being delivered | them |
| ③ rushed | delivering | themselves |
| ④ rushes | delivering | them |
| ⑤ rushes | being delivered | them |

