

CORE SET

G8



NAME

성남시 분당구 정자일로 240 월드프라자 402호
TEL. 0507-1342-1957

사 용 매 뉴 얼

- ◆ 페이지마다 3문제가 있습니다. 풀어야 할 문제의 개수도 3의 배수로 정해서 매번 일정한 개수를 풀어나갑니다.
- ◆ 3문제당 10~15분 정도로 시간을 정해서 풉니다.
- ◆ 채점은 다음과 같이 합니다.
 - 각 문제 번호에 맞은 문제는 ○표, 틀린 문제는 √표를 합니다.
 - 마지막으로 푼 문제의 아래쪽에 문제를 푼 날짜와 맞은 개수를 표시합니다.
예) 1월 31일에 12개 중 10개 맞았을 경우 ⇒ 1.31 10/12
 - 틀린 문제는 맞을 때까지 최소 2회 더 풀어봅니다.
 - 다시 풀어 맞은 문제에는 ○표를 추가합니다.
 - 처음에 틀렸던 문제는 답지를 참고해 반드시 오답 노트를 합니다. 오답 노트는 문제 옆에 논리적으로 적습니다.
⇒ 오답 노트를 하는 과정은 문제 푸는 논리를 내 것으로 만드는 과정입니다.
 - 일정 기간이 지나면 날짜별로 맞은 개수를 퍼센트로 환산해서, 어떻게 나아지고 있는지 확인합니다.
- ◆ 문제를 푸는 과정에 모르는 단어가 나오더라도 바로 사전을 찾지 말고 위쪽에 표시만 하고 계속 읽어 나갑니다.
⇒ 첫 번째 채점을 하고 난 다음 모르는 단어를 찾아 확인합니다. 새로 알게 된 단어들은 단어장을 만들어 정리해 둡니다.
- ◆ 답지의 해설을 보고도 이해가 되지 않는 경우, 담당 교사나 《인사이트온웹 수능영어카페 <https://cafe.naver.com/insightonweb>》에 문의해서 해결합니다.
- ◆ 교재 오류 관련(오탈자, 오답, 편집 오류, 문제 및 해설 오류 등) 신고도 《인사이트온웹 수능영어카페 <https://cafe.naver.com/insightonweb>》에서 가능합니다.

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) According to the American Podiatric Medical Association, 85 percent of the U. S. population will seek medical care for foot pain at some point in their lives. In cultures ①**where** people do not wear shoes, however, less than 10 percent of the population will seek medical care for their feet. Health care access is more limited in these countries, but ②**it** has been well documented that shoe-wearing populations are ③**much** more prone to foot problems. This disparity in foot problems between barefoot and shoe-wearing cultures shows that wearing shoes tends to make feet more susceptible to injury than ④**to go** barefoot. One researcher, after observing persons ⑤**walking** barefoot in China and India, went so far as to conclude that shoes were "the cause of most of the ailments of the human foot."

2) "Eat food." These days this is easier said than done, especially when seventeen thousand new products show up in the supermarket each year, all (A)**[competes / competing]** for your food dollar. But most of these items don't deserve to be called food—I call them edible food-like substances. They're highly processed concoctions designed by food scientists, consisting mostly of ingredients derived from corn and soy (B)**[what / that]** no normal person keeps in the pantry. Furthermore, they contain chemical additives with which the human body has not been long acquainted. Today, much of the challenge of eating well comes down to choosing real food and (C)**[avoiding / avoids]** these industrial novelties.

*concoction 조합물 **pantry 식료품 저장실

| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|------|----------|
| ① | competes | what | avoiding |
| ② | competes | that | avoids |
| ③ | competing | that | avoids |
| ④ | competing | that | avoiding |
| ⑤ | competing | what | avoiding |

3) Albert Schweitzer built his African hospital in 1913. A remarkably unique community ①**developed** around the hospital, there in the midst of the primeval forest. Among the Western physicians were ②**those** dedicated to long-term care, while others only engaged in brief tasks. Then there were the tourists driven by curiosity. In such a small community, frictions were ③**bound** to arise. Remarkably, Schweitzer's community functioned well, pursuing a common goal of caring for ④**the sick**. How was that possible? Radiating from Dr. Schweitzer, the idea of a life devoted to helping others ⑤**become** the guiding principle of the community. He inspired and strengthened the experience of togetherness through his music and meaningful talks.

4) Where exactly do you look for inspiration? A British designer says, "You can find inspiration in everything and if you can't, you're not looking (A)[**correct / correctly**]**—so look again.**" When you open your eyes to the world, you will discover that it is overflowing with potential to trigger your imagination. Never be without a camera or sketchbook to capture and record inspirational scenes, objects, or people. And never underestimate the importance of visiting galleries and museums. (B)[**How / However**] irrelevant to your imagination contemporary art exhibitions might sometimes seem, it is worth visiting them. Often we find that the exhibitions you least expect to enjoy (C)[**deliver / delivering**] the most inspiring results. In museums, too, a wealth of inspiring artifacts and ancient relics awaits your artistic interpretation.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|---------|------------|
| ① | correct | However | deliver |
| ② | correct | How | deliver |
| ③ | correctly | However | deliver |
| ④ | correctly | How | delivering |
| ⑤ | correctly | However | delivering |

5) Sandra stopped ①to obey a red light at an intersection. While waiting for the light to turn green, her car suddenly died. It was a busy intersection, and the traffic behind her started growing. When the light turned green, and she had still not been successful at starting her car, the guy in the car directly behind her started to become very impatient, ②which he showed by honking his horn continuously as Sandra worked feverishly to get the car started again. Finally, in desperation at all the honking, Sandra got out of her car and ③approached the guy in the car behind her. "I can't seem to get my car started," Sandra said to him, smiling. "Would you be a sweetheart and go and see ④what you can get it started for me? I'll stay here in your car ⑤leaning on your horn for you."

6) Austrian monk Gregor Mendel, the father of modern genetics, studied inheritance in pea plants. Unfortunately, (A)[**few / little**] took notice when Mendel's paper appeared in 1866. Two years after publication, while the scientific world was catching up with his breakthrough, Mendel was elected abbot of his monastery. He left peas behind, (B)[**devoted / devoting**] the rest of his life to monastic duties—and a side-trip into bee raising. He developed a strain of honeybees (C)[**which / whose**] honey was exceptionally tasty. But their aggressive stinging was too much for the neighbors, so he destroyed the entire species.

*strain 종족, 혈통

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|----------|-------|
| ① | few | devoted | which |
| ② | few | devoting | whose |
| ③ | few | devoting | which |
| ④ | little | devoting | whose |
| ⑤ | little | devoted | which |

7) Sir Isaac Newton is best known for his theory of gravitation and description of the three laws of motion. But Newton might not ① **have published** his work, had it not been for Edmond Halley. A well-respected scientist in his own right, Halley visited Newton at Cambridge, ② **where** he lived a lonely academic life. He discussed a problem he was working on, only ③ **to discover** that Newton had already solved it. Halley encouraged Newton to publish his work and even ④ **offer** to do it at his own expense. The result was the publication of Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica in 1687, ⑤ **which** laid the groundwork for the study of mathematics and changed the way people see the world.

8) Studies show that people (A) **[eat / eating]** a wide variety of healthy foods live longer and reduce the risk that they develop lifestyle illness. Food choices influence our risk of (B) **[developing / development]** these lifestyle illnesses such as heart disease, cancer, and diabetes. Foods, in particular vegetables and fruit, contain a large number of naturally occurring substances known as phytochemicals. Currently, scientists have identified over 12,000 of these phytochemicals, many of (C) **[which / them]** are thought to interfere with the processes that cause cancer and heart disease.

*phytochemical 파이토케미컬(생리활성영양물질)

| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|-------------|-------|
| ① | eat | developing | which |
| ② | eat | development | them |
| ③ | eating | developing | which |
| ④ | eating | developing | them |
| ⑤ | eating | development | which |

9) Each July 7 the festival of San Fermin begins in the town of Pamplona in north central Spain. Locals and tourists who are living and visiting there ① **party** hard for the next nine days. There is dancing and music, and there are also lots of fun activities. But ② **what** is the most famous is El Encierro, or the running of the bulls. This event involves large, angry bulls wandering through some narrow streets on their way to the bullring. The problem is ③ **that** the bulls are not alone. Courageous young people, wearing only white outfits and red handkerchiefs to protect their body, run ④ **voluntary** with the bulls through the streets. Don't risk your life just so you can list this crazy activity on your personal resume. The bulls obviously don't want people ⑤ **to run** with them, so just stay away.

10) The saddest places on earth are graveyards. Not because dead people lie there, but because dreams, talents, and purposes that never came to fruition (A)[**have / are**] buried there. Graveyards are filled with books that were never written, songs that were never sung, and things that were never done. You have talents that no one else can offer. There are things you can do (B)[**that / it**] no one else is capable of doing the way you can do them. Don't rob this earth of your purpose by taking it to the grave with you. You see, we all have a purpose for living, breathing, and existing. We all have unique talents that were created and (C)[**give / given**] to us to be shared. Our task is to understand this and figure out what our purpose is.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|------|-------|
| ① | have | that | given |
| ② | have | it | give |
| ③ | are | that | given |
| ④ | are | that | give |
| ⑤ | are | it | given |

11) There once was a man who was so despondent, his spirit so torn up by care and worry, ①**that** he decided to end it all. He started to walk across the city to a bridge from which he planned to jump. However, as he walked, he made ②**another** decision. He said to himself, "If, on the way, I should meet someone with a friendly disposition, someone ③**whose** manner would bring a ray of hope into my life, I would turn back." End of story. We don't know ④**whether** the man jumped or not. However, the story begs the question: If, while walking toward the bridge, that man had met you, what ⑤**did he do**? Compassion makes the difference between life and death in some people's lives.

12) Almost everybody in southern Indiana roots for the Indiana University basketball team. What's neat about that is that people from all walks of life immediately (A)[**have / has**] something in common. The mechanic and the doctor, the schoolteacher and the chef, the janitor and the mayor may not have a lot of similar interests, but they can all discuss Indiana's season. This gives the community the chance not only to hold a common interest but also (B)[**comes / to come**] together on game day. And when the team plays away games, it's not unusual to see house after house tuned to the game. (C)[**Walk / Walking**] down the street and you'll hear conversations about the team and immediately feel that you are a part of the community.

*root 응원하다

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|---------|---------|
| ① | have | to come | Walk |
| ② | have | to come | Walking |
| ③ | have | comes | Walking |
| ④ | has | comes | Walk |
| ⑤ | has | to come | Walk |

13) The dictionary is one of man's outstanding accomplishments. It is important for man ① **to define** words in order to communicate his thoughts accurately. While defining some words is not difficult, constructing definitions for others sometimes is. At the top of the list of baffling terms ② **stand** the word "time." This may seem strange to most of us, for "time" is a commonplace word ③ **that** we use frequently. Perhaps we do not look upon the word ④ **as** puzzling because we usually think of time only in connection with clocks and calendars. But, consider for a moment that neither clock ⑤ **nor** calendar really represents time itself. Both are only a means of calculating and recording the passage of time.

14) There is an old Japanese legend about a man renowned for his flawless manners visiting a remote village. Wanting to honor as well as observe him, the villagers prepared a banquet. As they sat to eat, all eyes were on their noble guest. Everyone looked at (A) **[what / how]** the man held his chopsticks, so that they could imitate him. But then, by an unfortunate accident, as the mannered man raised a slippery slice of tofu to his lips, he (B) **[placed / was placed]** the tiniest bit of excess pressure on his chopsticks, propelling his tofu through the air and onto his neighbor's lap. After a brief moment of surprise, in order to preserve the myth of their guest's perfection and keep (C) **[him / himself]** from any embarrassment, all the villagers at the banquet began to fling tofu into each other's laps.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|------------|---------|
| ① | what | placed | him |
| ② | what | was placed | himself |
| ③ | how | placed | him |
| ④ | how | placed | himself |
| ⑤ | how | was placed | himself |

15) Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes, had a great sense of delicacy ① **where** other persons' feelings were concerned. He once paid a visit to George Meredith, the novelist, when Meredith was old and weak. Meredith suffered from an unusual disease that caused him ② **to fall** occasionally. The two men were walking up a path toward Meredith's summerhouse, Conan Doyle in the lead, when Conan Doyle heard the old novelist fall behind him. He judged by the sound ③ **which** the fall was a mere slip and could not have hurt Meredith. Therefore, he did not turn and he strode on as if he ④ **had heard** nothing. "He was a fiercely proud old man," Conan Doyle later explained, "and my instincts told me that his humiliation in being helped up would be ⑤ **far** greater than any relief I could give him."

16) It is believed that the city of Atlantis, (A)[**considered / considering**] to be a myth, was submerged by a devastating earthquake and storm thousands of years ago. Many rumors exist about its destruction, including the belief that it was destroyed in the biblical flood of Noah. Some people believe that Atlantis was a powerful nation (B)[**that / whose**] people became so corrupted by greed that Zeus destroyed it. Rumors vary about the actual location and history of Atlantis. The exact location of Atlantis is hard to determine, because the European continent is believed to (C)[**split / have split**] into many sections which moved in many directions. Some people think that Atlantis existed at least 6,000 years ago.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|-------|------------|
| ① | considered | that | split |
| ② | considered | whose | have split |
| ③ | considered | whose | split |
| ④ | considering | that | have split |
| ⑤ | considering | whose | split |

17) Many ancient Romans succeeded in becoming very wealthy, but not always healthy and wise. Great numbers of Romans never reached the age of 40 ①**because of** epidemics and diseases, combined with dirt, flies, and unhygienic food and drink, carried them to death at an earlier age. There ②**are**, of course, stories of Romans living to an older age. But the evidence of tombstones shows that a great number of Romans died ③**young**. In the absence of statistics, it is not possible ④**to guess** the average life expectancy of a Roman at birth. Considering that even today it is around 30 years of life for the average Indian, we have no reason to believe that the average Roman would have been likely to live much longer ⑤**than** the average Indian today.

18) Twenty years ago, most experts believed that differences in how girls and boys behave are ①**mainly** due to differences in how they were treated by their parents, teachers, and friends. It's hard to cling to that belief today. Dr. Leonard Sax addresses a host of issues, including discipline, learning, risk-taking, aggression, and drugs, and ②**shows** how boys and girls react in predictable ways to different situations. For example, girls are born ③**with** more sensitive hearing than boys, and that difference increases as kids grow up. So when a grown man speaks to a girl in ④**which** he thinks is a normal voice, she may hear it as yelling. Boys who appear to be inattentive in class may just be sitting too far away ⑤**to hear** the teacher—especially if the teacher is female.

19) There is a widespread misconception among the public and even professionals (A)[**that / who**] radar was invented during World War II. This is probably because UK military strategists in World War II recognized the importance of radar and developed and used it extensively, (B)[**influenced / influencing**] the outcome of the war. However, radar didn't originate in the UK or during wartime. It was invented in Germany more than thirty years earlier. Radar evolved gradually and became an important marine and aerial navigation technology by the mid-1930s. With the outbreak of World War II, radar became one of the most significant technologies used to defeat the German forces, which (C)[**is / are**] ironic, considering the German military administration rejected the first radar devices created by German scientists.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|-------------|-----|
| ① | that | influenced | is |
| ② | that | influencing | is |
| ③ | that | influenced | are |
| ④ | who | influencing | are |
| ⑤ | who | influenced | is |

20) Depression really does change the way you see the world. People with the condition find it (A)[**easy / easily**] to interpret large images or scenes, but struggle to "spot the difference" in fine detail. Depressed people have a shortage of GABA, a neurotransmitter linked to a visual skill. This substance helps us suppress details (B)[**surrounding / surrounded**] the object our eyes are focused on. To link this ability with major depressive disorder, researchers asked 32 people to watch a brief computer animation of white bars drifting over a grey and black background, and (C)[**say / said**] which way they were moving. When the image was large, the volunteers who had recovered from depression performed the task more easily. But they did less well when looking at a small image, for their ability to discriminate fine details was impaired.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|-------------|------|
| ① | easy | surrounding | say |
| ② | easy | surrounded | say |
| ③ | easy | surrounding | said |
| ④ | easily | surrounded | said |
| ⑤ | easily | surrounding | said |

21) Do you think the new or used vehicle you are purchasing is safe? Since the introduction of automotive crash-testing, the number of people killed and injured by motor vehicles ① **has decreased** in many countries. Obviously, it would be ideal ② **to have** no car crashes. However, car crashes are a reality and you want the best possible chance of survival. How are cars becoming safer? One of the reasons cars have been getting safer ③ **is** that we can conduct a well-established crash test with test dummies. The dummy's job is to simulate a human being ④ **while** a crash, collecting data that would not be possible to collect from a human occupant. So far, they have provided invaluable data on how human bodies react in crashes and have contributed greatly to ⑤ **improved** vehicle design.

22) There is a limit to (A)**[how / however]** closely Facebook listens to customer feedback. Although the site may feel like a democracy, it's decidedly not one. Facebook has always been in an authoritarian state. Facebook initially limited access to specific college campuses, which won its first wave of die-hard users. Individual Facebook users are still (B)**[allowed / allowing]** a maximum of 5,000 friends, even though Twitter has shown the value of letting Ashton Kutcher have 4.5 million followers. Founder Mark Zuckerberg has a vision of Facebook as the single and perfect register for all of society's interactions. He thinks this is an essential good; he has even said that Facebook can help (C)**[stop / stopping]** terrorism by enabling Middle Eastern youths to connect with the Western world.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|----------|----------|
| ① | how | allowed | stop |
| ② | how | allowing | stop |
| ③ | how | allowed | stopping |
| ④ | however | allowing | stop |
| ⑤ | however | allowed | stopping |

23) Clarence Birdseye started out with a fan, salt water, and ice and showed what deep freeze could do. In 1912 Birdseye found the process under an ①**unlikely** circumstance. A naturalist and keen observer, Birdseye spent hours watching Inuits fish, noticing how their catch ②**would** freeze almost instantly upon emerging from the icy sea. What intrigued him was that the fish remained flavorful when ③**thawed**—even months later. He dipped barrels of fresh cabbage in salt water, exposed them to ④**freeze** winds, and got the eureka moment. Birds Eye Frosted Foods debuted in 1930. Birdseye eventually came in from the cold ⑤**to obtain** some 300 patents.

24) If you get stung by a bee, you need to remove the stinger. The stinger can continue to produce venom, and (A)**[that / which]** will make your reaction to the bee sting worse. Getting the stinger out as fast as possible is an important part of treating a bee sting. But how should you remove the stinger? Some people advocate squeezing it out, while others recommend scraping the skin with something flat to remove the stinger. One study, which used volunteers who allowed (B)**[them / themselves]** to be stung by bees, tested the different methods of stinger removal and how bad the associated reaction was. The study found that the injury related to a bee sting was no worse if you squeezed out the stinger compared to (C)**[scrape / scraping]** it off. What did make the reaction worse was if you prolonged removal of the stinger.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|------------|----------|
| ① | that | them | scrape |
| ② | that | themselves | scraping |
| ③ | that | themselves | scrape |
| ④ | which | themselves | scraping |
| ⑤ | which | them | scrape |

25) Fish comprise the main source of protein for the population of some 40 countries. The problem is that the world's fishing catch reached a peak in 1970 and ① **has been declining** since. Huge and sophisticated radar-guided net-fishing fleets and the floating fish processing factories ② **used** by Japan, Russia, and other nations have resulted in overfishing to the point ③ **where** the present catches of many kinds of table fish exceed the regenerative capacity of the species. Commercial fishing has declined dramatically ④ **because of** the pollution runoff from plants and homes along the coastline has destroyed spawning habitats. With increasing competition for remaining species, world fish harvests are declining ⑤ **both** in quality and quantity.

26) Fieldwork is the hallmark of cultural anthropology. It is the way we explore and learn about the vast ① **detailed** intricacy of human culture and individual behavior. And it is, importantly, the way ② **in which** most cultural anthropologists earn and maintain their professional standing. Some of the early personal accounts of anthropologists in the field make fieldwork ③ **sound** exciting, adventuresome, certainly exotic, sometimes easy. Malinowski, the classic anthropological fieldworker, describes the early stages of fieldwork as 'a strange, sometimes unpleasant, sometimes intensely interesting adventure which soon ④ **adopts** quite a natural course.' He goes on to describe his daily routine of strolling through the village ⑤ **observed** the intimate details of family life, and as he tells it, such observations seem possible and accessible.

*hallmark 특징, 특질

27) Larry is a systems analyst for a hospital chain in California. He designs health service delivery methods for an organization (A) **making / made** up of six hospitals, several thousand physicians, and almost a million potential patients. Larry enjoys the challenge and scope of his job. He loves to draw elegant, complicated designs. In his office are two huge blackboards, each of (B) **them / which** covers an entire wall. On one is a detailed model of the entire current hospital system. On the other is an equally complicated but elegant design of a system that would work just as well, but that he (C) **bases / is based** on completely opposite premises from the first. He always tries to conceptualize his designs in a way that is both as idealistic and realistic as possible.

*premise 전제

| (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------|-------|----------|
| ① making | them | is based |
| ② making | which | bases |
| ③ made | which | is based |
| ④ made | them | is based |
| ⑤ made | which | bases |

28) The habitual liar lies so ① **frequently** that he often doesn't know what he's doing. In most cases, if he actually thought about it, he would realize he was lying. But he doesn't care if he's speaking the truth. He simply says ② **however** comes to mind. Because he doesn't care he's lying, he will give very ③ **few**, if any, physical or vocal cues that he's being dishonest. But because he gives so little thought to his lies, the habitual liar doesn't notice them; they are often inconsistent and obvious. So ④ **while** it's hard to detect the physical and vocal cues in a habitual liar, it's easier to spot his inconsistencies. Listen carefully to see if the liar is contradicting himself and whether what he's saying ⑤ **makes** sense.

29) Hot summer days can lead to overheating or dehydration for your pet dog. During hot weather (A) **[make / making]** sure your pet dog is in an area that is well-ventilated. If it's outside, supply it with plenty of fresh water. Most importantly, never leave your pet dog unattended in a car, even if it doesn't seem (B) **[such / that]** warm. Temperatures in a closed car can climb quickly, and pet dogs are more susceptible to overheating and dehydration than humans. Some signs of overheating include a swollen tongue, cloudy eyes, excessive panting, and white gums. Some signs of dehydration include a dry mouth, sunken eyes, and rapid breathing. If (C) **[leaving / left]** untreated, your pet dog could even die. Get the dog into a shaded area. Spray cool—not cold—water over it.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|------|---------|
| ① | make | such | leaving |
| ② | make | that | left |
| ③ | make | that | leaving |
| ④ | making | such | left |
| ⑤ | making | that | left |

30) A friend recently told me that his eight-year-old daughter announced in October that her teacher ① **hadn't done** any teaching since the school year began. My friend's daughter said this because her school insisted that the teacher ② **focus** on preparing for the upcoming statewide standardized tests. My friend's daughter found the endless review in preparation for these tests ③ **bored**, and she wanted her teacher to teach instead of preparing for them. Interestingly, when my friend had his semiannual meeting with the teacher, the teacher complained ④ **bitterly** that his students were spending much less time on a reading program he loved because the school administration forced him to prepare his students for the district-wide tests. He found his own freedom ⑤ **to teach** suppressed.

31) Democracies require more equality if they are ① **to grow** stronger. The problem is that globalization pushes in the opposite direction; by placing a premium on high skills that make workers more ② **competitively**, it increases income inequality between the highly skilled minority and the rest. In this situation, it is not sufficient ③ **to reduce** economic insecurity by expanding the social safety net. Instead, a country must begin to make the transition from a welfare state to a workfare state, with an emphasis on creating a more highly skilled labor force and ④ **improving** access to the labor market for women and low-income youth. To expand job creation, new social policies must also provide better incentives for entrepreneurship and innovation. Only then can social policies ⑤ **be considered** key factors of production, beyond their role as instruments of social protection.

*entrepreneurship 창업 의욕

32) Most amateur speakers do not understand that when they are on stage they are actors and actresses. Most do have some idea that they should speak with more power on stage than they (A) **[are / do]** on a one-to-one basis, but they do not realize that their verbal eloquence must be matched with a nonverbal eloquence. If you move your hand two inches to emphasize a point when (B) **[speaking / to speak]** to one person, you may have to move it as much as two feet in front of a large audience. The general rule is, the bigger the audience, the bigger the motion. This is so difficult for people, especially businesspeople whose general style is that of understatement, (C) **[which / that]** they should take an acting course before they take a speech course.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|----------|-------|
| ① | are | speaking | which |
| ② | are | to speak | which |
| ③ | do | to speak | that |
| ④ | do | to speak | which |
| ⑤ | do | speaking | that |

33) People behave as if chance events ① **were** subject to their influence. In one study, researchers asked two groups of office workers to participate in a lottery, with a \$1 cost and a \$50 prize. One group was allowed to choose their lottery cards, while the other group had no choice. Luck determined the probability of winning, of course, but that's not ② **how** the workers behaved. Before the drawing, one of the researchers asked the participants at ③ **what** price they would be willing to sell their cards to him. The average offer for the group that was allowed to choose cards was close to \$9, but the group that had not chosen ④ **asked** less than \$2. People who believe that they have some control have the perception ⑤ **which** their odds of success are better than they actually are. People who don't have a sense of control don't experience the same bias.

34) An emergency fund is very handy when unexpected expenses arise. It is always advisable to have some money (A)[**put / putting**] away for a rainy day, as an emergency fund can supplement any temporarily foregone income or can be used for an infrequent purchase. Usually, financial experts advise that an emergency fund should be able to cover three to six months of living expenses. Emergency funds serve as a safety net (B)[**where / which**] one can afford to pay for living necessities that cannot be obtained through current income sources. So emergency funds should not be invested in risky places like the stock market. The volatility of the stock market makes (C)[**it / them**] impossible to guarantee that you will have sufficient funds if there is an emergency.

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

35) Blogs have two features that distinguish them from other forms of writing. First, they provide the hope or the illusion ①**that** someone else will read one's writing. After all, the moment a blogger ②**presses** the "publish" button, the blog can be consumed by anybody in the world. With so many people connected, somebody should stumble upon the blog. Indeed, the "number of views" statistic is a highly motivating feature because it lets the blogger ③**know** exactly how many people have at least seen the posting. Blogs also provide readers with the ability to leave their reactions and comments. ④**Most** blogs have very low readership. Perhaps only the blogger's mother or best friend reads them, but even writing for one person, compared to writing for nobody, ⑤**seeming** to be enough to compel millions of people to blog.

36) Shape plays an important role in an egg's survival. Because birds turn their eggs fairly often ①**while** they are incubating, it is important that the eggs are shaped so that they don't roll out of the nest. While round eggs roll away easily if ②**pushed**, eggs that are pointed at one end roll in circles and so stay within the nest. For this reason, eggs that are ③**laid** in little more than a scrape on the open ground are more pointed at one end than those of tree-nesting birds that have a secure nest to contain them. This pyriform shape is particularly important for cliff-nesting birds as ④**their** eggs would smash on the rocks below if they rolled away from the nest. Birds with the roundest eggs of all are generally hole-nesters; there is little danger ⑤**which** eggs contained deep within a tree or sandy tunnel will roll away.

*pyriform 서양배 모양의

37) Signaling is one of nature's ways of communication. On an East African savanna, a lion stalks a gazelle. (A)[**Sense / Sensing**] the predator, the gazelle starts springing six feet in the air, over and over. Why does it jump in one place rather than fleeing while it can? (B)[**What / It**] seems like crazy behavior, biologists theorize, is actually rational. Jumping is the gazelle's way of communicating. It is saying to the lion, "I'm strong and healthy. It would be a waste of your energy and mine (C)[**to chase / chase**] me." A weak gazelle cannot afford to do this—because of the risk that the lion will continue the chase. So the jumping of a gazelle is a credible signal to show how strong and healthy it is.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|------|----------|
| ① | Sense | What | to chase |
| ② | Sense | It | chase |
| ③ | Sensing | What | to chase |
| ④ | Sensing | What | chase |
| ⑤ | Sensing | It | chase |

38) The tendency to form ties and to live out our lives in social networks ①**has had** an important effect on our development as a species. Social networks encouraged rapid growth in the size of our brains, which enabled us to acquire language and ②**became** the dominant species on the planet. At the same time, these biological changes have given us the capacity ③**to cooperate** in large groups, even with complete strangers, to create magnificent and complex large-scale societies. Our connections—partly shaped by our genes but also profoundly influenced by our culture and our environment—are ④**remade** every day. We choose our friends, develop cultural norms about social order, make and obey rules about whom we can date or marry, and react to events ⑤**affecting** people around us, in part because we are equipped with empathy.

39) Discouragement is the biggest killer of achievement (A)[**knowing / known**] to man. If you think of giving up because you feel discouraged, my advice to you is: Don't quit! I know that is easy to say, but understand this: it's often when we feel discouraged and want to quit (B)[**that / what**] success is just around the corner. Consider that the sky is always the darkest just before dawn. So don't ever stop because you are discouraged or because things look bleak. Instead, persevere anticipating the dawn. Remember this: you may be in a storm, but (C)[**how / however**] dark the clouds are, climb up through them, and the sun is still shining brightly.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|------|---------|
| ① | knowing | that | however |
| ② | knowing | what | how |
| ③ | known | that | how |
| ④ | known | that | however |
| ⑤ | known | what | however |

40) As a parent who frequently travels on airplanes, once we're up at a comfortable 30,000 feet, I pull out my laptop, (A)[**which / on which**] I have lots of pictures and videos of my kids. Inevitably, the person next to me peeks at the screen. If I perceive even the slightest interest from my neighbor, I start with a slide show of my little boy and girl, who are obviously the most adorable children in the world. Of course, I assume that my neighbor notices (B)[**how / however**] wonderful and unique they are. Sometimes, after having so enjoyed watching my kids, my viewing buddy suggests that I look at pictures of his kids. A minute or two into the experience, I find myself wondering, "What is this guy thinking? I don't want to sit here for twenty-five minutes (C)[**look / looking**] at pictures of strange kids I don't even know!"

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|---------|---------|
| ① | which | how | look |
| ② | which | however | looking |
| ③ | on which | how | looking |
| ④ | on which | however | look |
| ⑤ | on which | however | looking |

41) Although high-school sports may not be important to everyone, most students who participate in them are favorably affected by the experience. One major advantage that students receive is the self-confidence they develop from performing before a crowd. This self-confidence contributes to (A)[**build / building**] a positive self-image, which adults need in order to function effectively in society. Another benefit to be derived from participation in high-school sports is the friendship (B)[**that / whose**] students form with the other players. Because they must cooperate with one another as a team, students learn to deal with and accept the idiosyncrasies of others. As a result, they develop a tolerance that should help them (C)[**relate/ relating**] to people in later life.

*idiosyncrasy (개인의) 특질, 개성

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|-------|----------|
| ① | build | whose | relating |
| ② | build | that | relate |
| ③ | building | whose | relating |
| ④ | building | that | relate |
| ⑤ | building | that | relating |

42) The villagers of Klaj, Jozef's former home, told him that his mother, his sister, and his niece ① **had managed** to go into hiding with the family's housekeeper in another village. Jozef and his soldiers marched to that village, but the villagers there were less helpful than ② **those** in Klaj, and at first no one would say what had happened. But eventually someone told him the story. It turned out that the three women had succeeded in remaining hidden for about two years, until October, 1944, when an armed gang heard rumors of Jews hidden in the house. ③ **Assuming** that all Jews had gold and money, the gang went to the house and demanded that the women ④ **turn** over what they had, but they had nothing. The gang members then shot the three women. The villagers took Jozef to a site in the woods and pointed out shallow graves ⑤ **which** the remains of three bodies lay.

43) Dr. Maas, the Cornell psychologist and author of *Power Sleep*, points out ① **that** naps greatly strengthen the ability to pay close attention to details and make critical decisions. He maintains that brief naps ② **taken daily** are far healthier than sleeping in or taking very long naps on the weekend. They are also far better than caffeine as a pick-me-up. Dr. Maas suggests that naps ③ **be** scheduled for midday. That's because late-afternoon naps can cause a shift in your biological clock, making it harder to fall asleep at night and ④ **getting** up the next morning. To keep naps short—fifteen to thirty minutes, set an alarm clock or timer. If you can lie down on a couch or bed, all the better. ⑤ **If not**, use a reclining chair.

44) Today there is an awakening to the importance of self-esteem. Self-esteem may be the most important psychological resource we have (A) **[helped / to help]** us meet the challenges of the future. This is especially evident in the workplace where it is becoming clear that self-esteem is not an emotional luxury but a survival requirement. Recent research is helping to clarify the important role that self-esteem plays in our ability to take risks, learn new skills, deal with others fairly and benevolently, and (B) **[is / be]** productive and assertive. We need to cultivate these important traits in order to function optimally in our organizations and communities. This is the era of the knowledge worker. New management techniques must be developed (C) **[that / what]** are appropriate for managing a better educated, more independent, and creative workforce.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|-----|------|
| ① | helped | is | that |
| ② | helped | be | what |
| ③ | to help | is | that |
| ④ | to help | be | what |
| ⑤ | to help | be | that |

45) Everyone employs different skills when it comes to (A) **[cope / coping]** with stress. While there are some people that view stress as a rare occurrence, most people consider stress to be an endless part of their life. Stress can be triggered by any event, regardless of its significance. If (B) **[left / leaving]** unchecked, stress can lead to a number of health problems such as headaches, feelings of despair, lack of energy, or nervousness. Responses to stress vary between individuals; no two people will react the same way in a given situation. It is important to take steps to reduce the effects of stress by identifying your stress triggers. Overcoming stress is one of the most important things you can do (C) **[increase / to increase]** your health, and more importantly, your happiness.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|---------|-------------|
| ① | cope | leaving | increase |
| ② | cope | leaving | to increase |
| ③ | cope | left | to increase |
| ④ | coping | left | increase |
| ⑤ | coping | left | to increase |

46) You have got to see problems as ① **common**. Sometimes, when you look at the facts of a situation, you tend to think something has happened to you ② **what** had never happened to anyone before. This is not true. The moment you allow your problems ③ **to give** birth to a negative attitude, you would not be able to handle the problems objectively. Instead of looking for solutions, you would be looking for excuses for failure. Remember, life is about perspectives. What ④ **seems** like a mountain to an ant is a small stone to a human. Expand your mental capacity. Face problems with the attitude that there is a way out and you will find it. ⑤ **Whatever** your challenge is today, don't run away. This situation will pass. Remember, beyond the clouds, the sun is still shining.

47) In the narrow road behind my father's childhood home there was an old telephone pole which, unlike the others, had been built next to a low fence. By climbing the fence, it was just possible for my father to reach the first few handles on the base of the pole and climb to the top, (A) **[where / which]** he would sit on the long wooden bar. This allowed him to escape the craziness of a small house (B) **[sharing / shared]** with six brothers and sisters, and enjoy his favorite hobby of people-watching. From the top of the pole, he could see the road in (C) **[both / either]** direction for several hundred meters as well as the yards of the other houses. However, the thing that he used to enjoy telling us about years later was something that happened pretty much within his own yard.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|---------|--------|
| ① | where | sharing | both |
| ② | where | shared | either |
| ③ | where | shared | both |
| ④ | which | sharing | both |
| ⑤ | which | shared | either |

48) Play is so important to optimal child development ① **that** it has been recognized as a right of every child. This birthright is challenged by forces including child labor and exploitation practices, war and neighborhood violence, and the limited resources available to children ② **living** in poverty. However, even those children who live in relative peace and who are ③ **fortunately** enough to have abundant available resources may not be receiving the full benefits of play because of an increasingly hurried and pressured lifestyle. Every child deserves the opportunity ④ **to develop** to their unique potential. Therefore, child advocates must consider all factors that interfere with optimal development and ⑤ **press** for circumstances that allow each child to reap the advantages associated with play.

49) Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, one of the all-time geniuses of musical composition, was told by Emperor Ferdinand that his opera The Marriage of Figaro was 'far too noisy' and contained 'far too many notes.' Artist Vincent van Gogh, (A)[**whose / his**] paintings now set records for the sums they bring at auctions, sold only one painting in his lifetime. Thomas Edison, the most prolific inventor in history, was considered unteachable as a youngster. All great achievers are given multiple reasons to believe they are failures. But in spite of that, they persevere. Like many people, you may have a hard time maintaining a positive mind-set and (B)[**prevent / preventing**] yourself from feeling like a failure. But know this: It is possible to cultivate a positive attitude about yourself, no matter what circumstances you find yourself in. Let your positive attitude, not circumstances or past failures, (C)[**determine / determines**] how you view yourself.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|------------|------------|
| ① | whose | prevent | determine |
| ② | whose | prevent | determines |
| ③ | whose | preventing | determine |
| ④ | his | prevent | determine |
| ⑤ | his | preventing | determines |

50) If I could give any piece of advice that I feel (A)[**would / it would**] make a difference in people's lives, it would be to ask yourself, "Does this really matter?" Before wasting time, effort, and energy on mundane trivialities, (B)[**try / trying**] to spend some time each day asking yourself, "What really matters most to me and will transform who I am and who I want to be?" Great people have demonstrated one consistent trait. That is the ability to focus all their energy and their entire being on the elements of their life that they consider (C)[**important / importantly**]. When we do this, we can live our lives "on purpose" instead of as a random generality that is subject to every whim of people and circumstances.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|--------|-------------|
| ① | would | try | important |
| ② | would | trying | important |
| ③ | would | try | importantly |
| ④ | it would | trying | important |
| ⑤ | it would | try | importantly |

51) A twelve-year-old Korean girl living in the United States was writing a letter of condolence to her grandmother in Korea because her grandfather ①**had died**. The girl was writing in Korean, but she was more used to ②**thinking** in English. She began by translating the sentence "I'm sorry that my grandfather died." literally into Korean. But then she stopped writing and ③**looked** at that sentence. "That doesn't sound right," she said to her mother. "I didn't kill him." Because she was writing in a language that was not second nature to her, this girl realized that an expression most people use ④**automatically** in English had a different meaning when translated literally. "I'm sorry," ⑤**using** figuratively to express regret, could be interpreted literally as meaning "I apologize."

*second nature 제2의 천성(간단하고 자연스러운 일)

52) All relationships are governed by cultural rules that tell us how to behave in relation to each other so that social interaction is safe and productive. We call this good manners or etiquette. Underneath this surface level of apparent behavior (A)[**lie / lies**] powerful rules that must be followed for society to work at all. Some of these rules vary according to the situation, but in any given culture there will be a set of universal rules that, if violated, cause the person to (B)[**isolate / be isolated**]. When they are violated in an ongoing interaction we become offended, embarrassed, or suspicious that the relationship is not good. In the helping relationship, this may result in a lack of trust or hurt feelings (C)[**if / which**] the client felt that no help was provided or the helper felt refused or ignored.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|-------------|-------|
| ① | lie | isolate | if |
| ② | lie | be isolated | if |
| ③ | lie | be isolated | which |
| ④ | lies | isolate | which |
| ⑤ | lies | be isolated | if |

53) After a windstorm, only the sturdiest trees remain ①**standing**. The harsher the wind, the stronger a tree must be in order to withstand it. Trees that survive the most adverse weather conditions develop deep roots. A forest that has been subjected to storms is ②**much** sturdier than woodlands in protected areas. The weaker trees have been removed, allowing more room for the stronger trees ③**to thrive**. A forest protected from adverse weather becomes overcrowded with thin, weak trees all ④**competing** for nutrients and sunlight. When this area is eventually exposed to a storm, virtually all of the vegetation will be leveled. A forest constantly tested by adversity will grow and endure. The protected area, which is seldom exposed to challenging conditions, ⑤**become** weak with little longevity.

54) Double Dutch is a style of jumping rope in which there are two participants turning two ropes while either one or two participants jump through the ropes. Double Dutch is a dynamic form of jumping rope that kids really love. In addition to its (A)[**is / being**] a beneficial cardiovascular exercise, Double Dutch also improves coordination and quickness. Furthermore, because it requires three to four participants working closely together, it is also great for (B)[**development / developing**] cooperative skills among children. At the most advanced levels, Double Dutch is also being done as an extreme competition sport (C)[**where / which**] groups of kids are doing high-energy dancing routines that are truly amazing.

*cardiovascular 심장혈관의

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|-------------|-------|
| ① | is | development | where |
| ② | is | developing | which |
| ③ | being | development | which |
| ④ | being | developing | which |
| ⑤ | being | developing | where |

55) The observation that old windows are often thicker at the bottom than at the top (A)[**is / are**] often offered as supporting evidence for the view that glass flows over a time scale of centuries. However, this assumption is incorrect; once solidified, glass does not flow anymore. The reason for the observation is (B)[**that / what**] in the past, making uniformly flat glass was almost impossible. The technique used to make panes of glass was to spin molten glass so as to create a round, mostly flat plate. This plate was then cut to fit a window. However, the edges of the disk became thicker as the glass spun. When (C)[**installing / installed**] in a window frame, the glass would be placed thicker side down for the sake of stability.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|------|------------|
| ① | is | what | installed |
| ② | is | what | installing |
| ③ | is | that | installed |
| ④ | are | that | installing |
| ⑤ | are | that | installed |

56) We do not hear with our eyes, but sometimes it almost seems as if we do. An environment-agency official tells a surprising incident about some people ①**who** lived in an apartment building close to a busy state highway. The families were made ②**miserably** by the noise, and they complained to the city government. City officials went to the state capital again and again to ask that something ③**be done** about quieting the highway noise. They were put off repeatedly. At last the city officials had an idea. They planted a single row of trees in front of the apartment house. The trees made hardly any difference in the amount of noise, but they ④**did block** the view of the highway. After that, there were very ⑤**few** complaints from the people in the building.

57) The Italian scholar Giambattista Vico, in his autobiography, published in 1728, shared with his readers his belief that human nature is an ever-evolving process in which human beings create their own realities and pass the lessons (A)[**learned / learning**] on to the next generation. According to his radical idea, the best way to understand the past and the unfolding human journey is to literally enter into the spirit of the great thinkers who came before and (B)[**to try / tries**] to identify with their individual lives. He grasped the notion that every life is lived within the context of others we interact with, either in real time or in our memories of past times. And it is by empathic identification (C)[**what / that**] we understand the "autobiographies" of others and, therefore, better understand our own.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|--------|------|
| ① | learned | to try | what |
| ② | learned | tries | that |
| ③ | learned | to try | that |
| ④ | learning | tries | that |
| ⑤ | learning | to try | what |

58) Driving is, for most of us, what psychologists call an overlearned activity. It is something we are so well ① **practiced** at that we are able to do it without much conscious thought. That makes our life easier, and it is ② **how** we become good at things. Think of an expert tennis player. A serve is a complex maneuver with many different components, but ③ **the better** we become at it, the less we think of each individual step. One of the interesting things about learning and attention ④ **are** that once something becomes automated, it gets executed in a rapid string of events. If you try to pay attention, you ⑤ **screw it up**. This is why the best hitters in baseball do not necessarily make the best hitting coaches.

59) If your goal is to keep up with the image ① **portrayed** by the commercials on television, you have been afflicted with the disease which is called "more." "More" is a disease which feeds upon ② **itself** like a thirst that can never be quenched. As we rush about aimlessly trying to accumulate more, we become aware of a greater number of things we don't have and must obtain. Instead of seeking the impossible goal of reaching more, we should seek the internal goal which is called "enough." Ironically, we can find people who are literally billionaires and who have lost count of all of ③ **their** possessions. These people are still driven by that eternal quest for more. On the other hand, there are people of seemingly modest means ④ **who** have attained the admirable state of enough. They no longer judge themselves based on what they have, but instead they judge themselves based on who they are. They've come to the conclusion ⑤ **which** it is more important to be someone special than to have a vast accumulation of possessions.

60) If you've ever gone snorkeling, you may ① **have seen** an amazing sight: an entire school of fish suddenly changes direction as one unit. The same goes for flocks of birds. So are they all following the commands of a leader? Researchers have determined that there is no leader or controlling force. Rather, the individual fish or bird is reacting ② **almost** instantly to the movements of its neighbors in the school or flock. ③ **Any** individual can initiate a movement, such as a change in direction, and this sends out a "maneuver wave," which spreads through the group at an astounding speed. Because individuals can see, or sense, the wave ④ **coming** toward them, they are ready to react more quickly than they would without such advance notice. ⑤ **That** appears to us as simultaneous is actually a kind of "follow your neighbor" behavior moving faster than the eye can see.

*maneuver 움직임

61) Schoolteacher Carol Tateishi writes that in her Asian upbringing, she was taught ① **that** silence is a sign of self-reliance and strength. She interviewed five Asian American secondary school students from various ethnic backgrounds. Even though their families spanned 100 years of immigration, some recurrent themes ② **emerged**, such as “you’re not supposed to say too much” and “talk could cause disrespect and harsh feelings.” The girls who entered U.S. schools as English language learners ③ **feared** speaking up because they were self-conscious about their language skills. Another girl mentioned that girls “were not supposed to speak unless ④ **speaking** to.” Restraint in speech was valued by these students and their families, whereas speaking in class ⑤ **is taken** as intellectual engagement and meaning-making in U.S. classrooms.

62) Empathy is made possible by a special group of nerve cells called mirror neurons. These special cells enable us to “mirror” emotions. Mirror neurons were first discovered by Italian scientists who, while looking at the activity of individual nerve cells inside the brains of monkeys, (A) **[noticed / noticing]** that neurons in the same area of the brain were activated whether the animals were performing a particular movement or simply observing another monkey perform the same action. It appeared as though the cells in the observer’s brain “mirrored” the activity in the performer’s brain. A similar phenomenon takes place when we watch someone (B) **[experiencing / experienced]** an emotion and feel the same emotion in response. The same neural systems get activated in a part of the insula, (C) **[it / which]** is part of the mirror neuron system, and in the emotional brain areas associated with the observed emotion.

*insula (pl. insulae) (뇌·최장기의 섬, 腦島(뇌도))

| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|--------------|-------|
| ① | noticed | experiencing | it |
| ② | noticed | experiencing | which |
| ③ | noticed | experienced | which |
| ④ | noticing | experiencing | it |
| ⑤ | noticing | experienced | it |

63) Today, the world of innovation is far different from what it was a century ago. The days of the solitary inventor working on his own are gone. To oversimplify, basic ideas bubble out of universities and laboratories ① **in which** a group of researchers work together: both major breakthroughs, like understanding the genetic structure of life, and smaller ② **ones**, such as advances in mathematics or basic chemistry. Traditionally, intellectual property has played little role in ③ **promoting** basic science. Academia believes in “open architecture,” meaning ④ **that** the knowledge that research produces should be made public to encourage innovation. The great scientists are driven by an inner quest to understand the nature of the universe; the extrinsic reward that matters most to them ⑤ **are** the recognition of their peers.

64) Remember what it was like to report on a daily deadline for the first time? Or to interview a city official for the first time? Or to begin to maneuver a desktop publishing program? We know that the journalism program at our college was a source of (A)**[many / much]** of these firsts for you. We're still providing these important first experiences to budding young writers and editors. And we're hoping you'll be willing to help these students make it through the program. As you know, the costs of providing first-rate education just keep going up. We've done everything we can (B)**[contain / to contain]** costs without compromising quality. One of those things is to set up a scholarship fund for students with special financial needs. We hope you would consider contributing generously to our fund. You'll get a great feeling (C)**[known / knowing]** you're helping support the formation of future leaders in the profession.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|------------|---------|
| ① | many | contain | known |
| ② | many | contain | knowing |
| ③ | many | to contain | knowing |
| ④ | much | contain | knowing |
| ⑤ | much | to contain | known |

65) Dropping your cell phone in water means you have to replace it, but sometimes if you're fast enough, you might be able to save the phone! If you want to suck the liquid out of the inner parts of the phone, try ①**using** a vacuum cleaner. Remove all residual moisture by drawing it away, with a vacuum cleaner ②**holding** over the affected areas for up to twenty minutes. This way you can completely dry out your phone and get it ③**working** in thirty minutes. However, unless the exposure to water was extremely short, it's not recommended to attempt to turn your phone on ④**this** soon. Be careful not to hold the vacuum too close to the phone, as a vacuum can create static electricity. It is even worse for the phone. The best way, of course, is ⑤**to bring** your phone to the customer service center as soon as possible.

66) Why are fingernails scratching across a chalkboard so annoying? Some researchers say it might be a physiological throwback to the wild jungle days of human history. As evidence, they point to the fact that the screeching chalkboard sound (A)**[resembles / resembles with]** the danger sounds of some primates. Based on our evolutionary heritage, humans likely (B)**[had / to have]** a similar warning sound in the distant past. It may be that when we respond to a chalkboard sound, we're hearing the echoes of a warning fixed into our recognition system a long time ago. Researchers have also found the sound of Styrofoam being rubbed together to be the second most (C)**[irritating / irritated]** next to fingernails on a chalkboard.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------------|---------|------------|
| ① | resembles | had | irritating |
| ② | resembles | had | irritated |
| ③ | resembles | to have | irritating |
| ④ | resembles with | had | irritating |
| ⑤ | resembles with | to have | irritated |

67) The phrase, 'jack-of-all-trades' is a ① **shortened** version of 'jack of all trades and master of none.' It refers to those who ② **claim** to be proficient at countless tasks, but cannot perform a single one of them well. The phrase was first used in England at the start of the Industrial Revolution. A large number of efficiency experts set up shop in London, ③ **advertising** themselves as knowledgeable about every type of new manufacturing process, trade, and business. For a substantial fee, they would impart their knowledge to their clients. But it soon became ④ **evident** that their knowledge was limited and of no practical value. Doubtful industrialists started calling these self-appointed experts "jacks of all trades and masters of none." These experts are still with us, and as a result so ⑤ **does** the phrase.

68) Imagine for a moment that you know what you want to be doing. Imagine also that you expect to achieve it. You desire to be the best you can be in your chosen profession. When you feel that way, you will do all you can (A) **[learn / to learn]** as much as possible about the subject. In your daily routine, you will feed your mind with the information that will help you. Successful people focus on what they want to achieve and have an unwavering belief (B) **[that / which]** they will make it. It's how they think that gets them there. Of course, they weren't born thinking they were winners. They practice thinking that way, seeing themselves winning. They make a habit of visualizing themselves as (C) **[successful / successfully]**.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|-------|--------------|
| ① | learn | that | successful |
| ② | learn | which | successfully |
| ③ | to learn | that | successful |
| ④ | to learn | which | successfully |
| ⑤ | to learn | that | successfully |

69) I'd like to pay respect to the ancient people. I think ① **it** was pretty brave of them to challenge the largest elephant that ever lived with little more than a couple of sticks and a stone attached to each of them. Moreover, evidence ② **does** suggest that ancient hunters were excellent long-distance runners, had good trapping skills, and ③ **developed** cultures which lasted an extremely long time as distinct material cultures. Modern humans owe a lot to that long period of hunter-gatherers, not least of ④ **it** was probably the ability to inhabit most areas of the earth. From the rain forests to the Arctic, the first humans to inhabit the globe were hunter-gatherers, and no one else has successfully colonized any place ⑤ **where** they did not live.

70) Mr. Potter was sailing for Europe on one of the greatest transatlantic ocean liners. When he went on board, he found (A)**[another / other]** passenger was to share the cabin with him. After going to see the accommodations, he came up to the purser's desk and inquired (B)**[if / that]** he could leave his valuables in the ship's safe. Mr. Potter explained that ordinarily he never availed himself of that privilege, but he had been to his cabin and had met the man who was to occupy the other bed. Judging from his appearance, he was afraid that he might not be a very trustworthy person. The purser accepted the responsibility for the valuables and (C)**[remarking / remarked]**, "It's all right. I'll be very glad to take care of them for you. The other man has been up here and left his valuables for the same reason!"

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|------|-----------|
| ① | another | that | remarking |
| ② | another | if | remarked |
| ③ | another | if | remarking |
| ④ | other | if | remarked |
| ⑤ | other | that | remarked |

71) Language is one of the primary features that distinguishes humans from other animals. Many animals, including dolphins, whales, and birds, ① **do** indeed communicate with one another through patterned systems of sounds, scents, and other chemicals, or movements. Furthermore, some nonhuman primates ② **have been taught** to use sign language to communicate with humans. However, the complexity of human language, its ability to convey nuanced emotions and ideas, and its importance for our existence as social animals ③ **setting** it apart from the communication systems used by other animals. In many ways, language is the essence of culture. It provides the single most common variable ④ **by which** different cultural groups are identified. Language not only facilitates the cultural diffusion of innovations, it also helps to shape the way we think about, perceive, and ⑤ **name** our environment.

72) Napping after learning something new could help you commit it to memory—as long as you dream, scientists say. They found people who dream about a new task ① **perform** it better on waking than those who don't sleep or dream. Volunteers were asked to learn the layout of a 3D computer maze ② **so** they could find their way within the virtual space several hours later. Those allowed to take a nap and who also remembered ③ **dreaming** of the task found their way to a landmark quicker. The researchers think the dreams are a sign ④ **which** unconscious parts of the brain are working hard to process information about the task. Dr. Robert Stickgold said dreams might reflect the brain's attempt to find associations for the memories that could make them more ⑤ **useful** in the future.

73) Whenever I face any kind of challenge, the very first thing I do is (A)[**think / thought**] about the people I want on the team to help with it. I've been that way since I was a kid. I've always thought, "Why take the journey alone when you can invite others along with you?" I understand that not everyone operates that way. But (B)[**what / whether**] you are naturally inclined to be part of a team is really irrelevant. If you do everything alone and never partner with other people, you create huge barriers to your own potential. Dr. Allan Fromme said, "People have been known to achieve more as a result of working with others (C)[**as / than**] against them." It takes a team to do anything of lasting value. Besides, even the most introverted person in the world can learn to enjoy the benefits of being on a team.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|---------|------|
| ① | think | what | as |
| ② | think | what | than |
| ③ | think | whether | than |
| ④ | thought | what | than |
| ⑤ | thought | whether | as |

74) In some organizations, very often a decision can and should be made by an individual but he is reluctant ① **to do** so. As a result, he forms a committee and asks them for a decision ② **what** he automatically adopts. If the decision meets with an ill fate, the responsibility can be passed on to the committee and no one person is held ③ **responsible**. Something that is everyone's responsibility is no one's responsibility. Is it any wonder that some institutions, largely ④ **run** by a committee, are so poorly managed? Of course, the individual who leaves a decision to the committee can't, in reality, avoid responsibility. He is still accountable for the decision, so he only fools ⑤ **himself** if he thinks he's passing on the responsibility.

75) Electricity is completely safe if (A)[**used / using**] properly. However, dangerous conditions can sometimes develop. For example, loose-fitting plugs can overheat and lead to fire and water intrusion inside a plugged-in appliance can lead to electrical shock. Since the early days of the electrical revolution, electricity has been recognized as (B)[**hazardous / hazardously**] to humans. Today, even with the safe products in the market, more than 1,000 people are killed each year in the United States due to electric shocks and several thousands more are injured. The popular myth that only high voltage is dangerous to humans (C)[**make / makes**] some of us unfortunately careless when we use regular household equipment. In fact, most electric shocks occur with low voltage level household equipment.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|-------------|-------|
| ① | used | hazardous | make |
| ② | used | hazardous | makes |
| ③ | used | hazardously | makes |
| ④ | using | hazardous | makes |
| ⑤ | using | hazardously | make |

76) Every profession or trade, every art, and every science has its own technical vocabulary, the function ① **which** is partly to designate things or processes which have no names in regular English. Such special dialects, or jargons, are necessary in technical discussions of any kind and ② **secure** the precision of a mathematical formula. Besides, they save time, for it is much more economical to name a process than ③ **to describe** it. Thousands of these technical terms are very properly included in every large dictionary; yet, as a whole, they are rather on the outskirts of the English language than actually within ④ **its** borders. In trade and handicrafts, and other vocations, like farming and fishery, ⑤ **that** have occupied great numbers of men from remote times, the technical vocabulary is very old, consisting largely of native words.

77) U.S. wheat futures jumped more than 5 percent on Friday, taking weekly gains to around 25 percent as Russia's move to (A) **[temporarily / temporary]** halt grain shipments sparked a buying frenzy. Chicago Board of Trade(CBOT) front-month wheat futures have nearly doubled since prices (B) **[bottomed / have bottomed]** on June 9 at \$4.25 per bushel as the worst drought on record in Russia, the world's third-largest exporter, destroyed crops. Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin signed an order banning grain and flour exports from August 15 to December 31, with a spokesman (C) **[said / saying]** this would apply to contracts that had been already signed. The news confirmed an earlier report from a Russian news agency based in Moscow that kicked off the buying.

*bushel 약 36ℓ 정도의 양

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------------|---------------|--------|
| ① temporarily | bottomed | said |
| ② temporary | bottomed | saying |
| ③ temporarily | bottomed | saying |
| ④ temporary | have bottomed | saying |
| ⑤ temporarily | have bottomed | said |

78) As we lived on an Arizona ranch many miles from the nearest store, ① **having** no eggs was a disaster. Our whole family loved eggs, especially my husband, Bill. He liked boiled or fried eggs, but most of all, he loved them ② **scrambled**. And I loved chickens, which ③ **were** why I wanted some of our own. Ever since we'd bought the ranch, my mind had been filled with storybook images of a little red hen, four golden chicks and a magnificent cock on the roof, ④ **welcoming** the sunrise. "If we ⑤ **had** our own chickens," I again reminded Bill, "we'd never run out of eggs." He'd heard all this dozens of times before. At that time he gave a sigh of resignation. I hugged him, knowing I'd won.

79) With the rapid expansion of knowledge, your existing store of knowledge is becoming obsolete at a more rapid rate than ever before. If you were to take a trip around the world in a raft and get back after a year or two, you would find (A)**[that / what]** much of your past knowledge is of no use any longer. In some fields, the rate of knowledge obsolescence is far faster than in others. For example, the knowledge of economists who study stock prices, interest rates, market dynamics, and so on often (B)**[become / becomes]** obsolete in a few days or even a few hours. In politics, one significant event can so affect opinion polls as to make all the accumulated knowledge (C)**[regard / regarding]** the outcome of an election obsolete overnight, and create a whole new scenario.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|---------|-----------|
| ① that | become | regard |
| ② that | becomes | regard |
| ③ that | becomes | regarding |
| ④ what | become | regard |
| ⑤ what | becomes | regarding |

80) As I sat watching a squirrel gathering nuts from a small hickory tree and storing them up in his den, I thought of the state of constant fear and apprehension ①**which** wild creatures have to go through. The squirrel would shoot up the tree, making only a brown streak from the bottom to the top, seize a hickory nut, and ②**rush** down again. Half way to his den, he would climb up the trunk of another tree, ③**where** he made an observation around him. No danger ④**was** near, he would dive into the den and reappear again in an instant. Returning for another nut, he would mount the tree again for another observation. He seemed to attend to the faintest sound. It was ⑤**like** something whispered to him all the time: "Look out! Look out!" "The cat!" "The hawk!"

81) Children with phobias may go to all lengths to avoid a certain situation or may face the situation with great effort and try to hide their fear. They may lack the cognitive maturity to recognize (A)**[that / what]** their fear is irrational, so their beliefs about the danger of the situation are likely to persist. They often think that something dreadful will happen to them if (B)**[exposed / exposing]** to the situation. They can be preoccupied with these worries to such an extent that this can cause severe distress and disruption to their everyday activities. Especially, children with a social phobia fear school, public speaking, crowds, or eating and drinking in front of others. For them, speaking up in class or asking questions of authority figures (C)**[produce / produces]** great anxiety.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|----------|----------|
| ① that | exposed | produce |
| ② that | exposed | produces |
| ③ that | exposing | produce |
| ④ what | exposed | produce |
| ⑤ what | exposing | produces |

82) What is the first thing you remember ①**buying** with your own money? Benjamin Franklin never forgot his—a tin whistle. As a child, he saw it in a store window and wanted to possess it, and finally was able to. ②**Soon after** he purchased it, he realized it had cost too much. It wasn't worth ③**what** he had paid. However, he hadn't paid too much for the lesson ④**it** taught him. That stayed with him forever. From that point on, he would look at power-hungry friends, acquaintances, and politicians, and ⑤**to see** that they were all getting too little for what it was costing them.

83) Trees look strong compared with wild reeds in the field. But when a storm comes, trees can be uprooted, whereas wild reeds, while moved back and forth by the wind, (A)**[remain / remaining]** rooted and stand up again after the storm has calmed down. They teach us a great value: flexibility. When we cling to our own positions and are not willing to let our hearts (B)**[be moved / to be moved]** back and forth a little by the ideas or actions of others, we may easily be broken. Being like a wild reed does not mean being a weakling. It means moving along with the winds of the time with the roots (C)**[solid / solidly]** anchored in the ground.

| (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|-------------|---------|
| ① remain | be moved | solidly |
| ② remain | be moved | solid |
| ③ remain | to be moved | solid |
| ④ remaining | to be moved | solidly |
| ⑤ remaining | be moved | solid |

84) At the 1952 Helsinki Olympics, Roger Bannister was Britain's outstanding distance runner and was expected to win a gold medal for his team. He failed ①**to do** so. Bannister's Olympic loss, however, became the motivator causing him to consider another challenge, ②**that** of running a mile in less than four minutes. It was a goal ③**considering** unattainable. Nevertheless, on a windy, rainy day two years after the Olympics, Bannister broke the ④**four-minute** barrier by six-tenths of a second. As a result, he set off a wave of celebration and enthusiasm ⑤**felt** around the world. Recalling that historic achievement thirty years later, Bannister said that if he had won the Olympic gold medal, he would have retired and pursued medical studies.

85) Most students believe multiple-choice exams to be much simpler than any other type of test. The principal reason is that the answer is in there and all you have to do is (A)**[pick / picked]** it out from a list of choices. If there are four choices of similar merit, you have a 25% chance of guessing the answer correctly, and if you can narrow the field even further, you might get to a 33% or even 50% chance of getting it right. However, it is not that (B)**[simple / smiply]**. Guessing is always an option, but if you really don't know the subject, you won't know the answer. And the examiner isn't going to make your life easy as he wants to test your deep knowledge of the subject, which (C)**[mean / means]** that at least three choices will be somewhat right. Your job is to select the most right one!

| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|--------|-------|
| ① | pick | simple | mean |
| ② | pick | simply | mean |
| ③ | pick | simple | means |
| ④ | picked | simply | mean |
| ⑤ | picked | simple | mean |

86) Persistent and prolonged feelings of sadness lacking any particular cause are often a sign of clinical depression, ①**which** requires treatment. People who are clinically depressed often feel hopeless and worthless. Try as they might, they find it ②**difficult** to control their negative thoughts. Insomnia or the tendency to sleep too much can be ③**other** symptoms of depression. So, too, can the inability to concentrate or stay focused on a task. Probably the most important warning sign, though, is the feeling of life ④**being** without value and meaningless. Often this feeling ⑤**accompanied** by the persistent idea that suicide might be the only way out.

87) In *the Arabian Nights* we read the story of a fisherman who flung his net and brought forth from the sea, a heavy bottle of brass with a stopper of lead and bearing the seal of King Solomon. ①**Being curious** to know what the bottle contained, the fisherman removed the stopper, and out jumped a gigantic spirit ②**whose** head reached the clouds while his feet rested on the ground. The spirit threatened the fisherman with a cruel death, but being persuaded by his trick to get into the bottle, ③**was** safely sealed up once again. It had then to obey the fisherman's bidding. This story of the fisherman and the spirit may be read as a parable telling us how man learned ④**to master** the forces of nature. Uncontrolled, these forces may be dangerous, but once ⑤**mastering** they can be bent to man's will and pleasure.

*insomnia 불면증

88) In some African countries, elephants are (A)[**nearly / near**] extinction because they are hunted for their ivory tusks, which are then sold for a marginal profit on the black market. Beyond the tragedy of greatly diminished numbers of those elephants, the poachers are only hurting themselves and their African brothers and sisters. As the animals become more and more scarce, so (B)[**does / do**] the hunters' potential for any further income. Furthermore, since African tourism and safaris create greater economic opportunities than the selling of ivory does, (C)[**it / which**] would be more advantageous for the Africans to encourage protection of the elephant herds, rather than their destruction.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|------|-------|
| ① | nearly | does | it |
| ② | nearly | does | which |
| ③ | nearly | do | it |
| ④ | near | does | it |
| ⑤ | near | do | which |

89) The economic boom ①**caused** by outsourcing has led to big changes in Indian cities. The city of Chennai has an American-style fun park ②**where** workers dress up as Hindu gods to entertain the young. Hyderabad has a 1,000-seat movie theater that shows American films the same week they are shown in the United States. These changes are partly due to the fact ③**which** young Indians are learning to enjoy a more western lifestyle. The growth in the number of foreigners living in India ④**has** also had an impact. These westerners go to India to train Indians or to do high-level computer work, and they discover that they like living in India because their money buys more there. In India, they can go to expensive restaurants and have ⑤**paid** help in their homes, luxuries they could never afford in their home countries.

*outsourcing 외부 용역, 외부 조달, 아웃소싱(자체 인력·부품 등을 이용해 하던 일을 비용 절감과 효율성 증대를 위해 외부 용역이나 부품으로 대체하는 것)

90) Some say that computers and mobile phones are ruining our spelling and grammar. Well, if it does seem that standards of grammar and spelling are slipping, it's probably because there are vast numbers of people writing now, (A)[**who / when**] in the pre-internet age, probably wouldn't have bothered to write at all. Surely, it's better that people are writing and communicating their viewpoint than not, isn't it? Think back to the days when we left home (B)[**going / to go**] to university or work overseas. The most cost-effective means to communicate was through letters. When we did get around to writing them, these often arrived weeks after they were written, (C)[**resulted / resulting**] in stretches of silence. But now, even my 76-year-old Mom is texting and e-mailing using the Internet phone I bought her, proving that you're never too old to embrace technology!

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|-------|-----------|
| ① | who | going | resulted |
| ② | who | to go | resulting |
| ③ | when | to go | resulting |
| ④ | when | to go | resulted |
| ⑤ | when | going | resulted |

91) Columbus was given a party after his successful expedition of discovering a new continent. Everyone praised Columbus for his achievement but one man in the party, jealous of Columbus, (A)[**remarked / was remarked**] that what Columbus did was not a great achievement but a fortunate accident. Columbus moved an egg toward him and asked him to make it stand upright on the table. The man tried several times but failed. Then he asked Columbus (B)[**what / whether**] he could do it. Columbus took the egg and pressed the narrower side of the egg on the table with mild force to create a small dent in it, which made it stand upright. The man who failed, immediately said that he (C)[**has / would have**] done it this way, too. Columbus replied, "It is always easier for others to do a thing after someone has shown the way." What Columbus did was break the existing paradigm. This is sometimes referred to as thinking outside the box.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------|---------|------------|
| ① | remarked | what | has |
| ② | remarked | whether | would have |
| ③ | remarked | whether | has |
| ④ | was remarked | what | would have |
| ⑤ | was remarked | whether | has |

92) There is a widely held belief that any reduction in the number of languages ①is a benefit for mankind, and not a tragedy at all. A variety of thoughts feed this belief. One reflects the ancient tradition, ②expressing in several mythologies, that the spread of languages in the world was a penalty imposed on humanity, the reversal of the spread of languages would restore ③much of his original perfection. In an ideal world, according to this view, there would be just one language, ④which would guarantee mutual understanding and peace. Any circumstances which would reduce the number of languages in the world, thereby enabling us ⑤to move closer to this goal, must therefore be welcomed.

93) Would you like to help make your school a greener place? There are often many areas ①where schools can help make the environment cleaner and greener for all of us. First of all, we should recycle computers. Schools use a ②surprising number of computers. Just recently our school got all new flat panel screens. That sounds great, but what happened to the 100 or so giant computer monitors that we didn't need any more? They were properly recycled, but this doesn't always happen. It's extremely bad for the environment ③to just throw computers in the trash. There is almost no way to dispose of the parts of computers ④safe in a manner that is good for the environment. They can, however, be recycled or reused. So next time you see new computers in your school, be sure to ask what happened to the old ⑤ones and if they were properly recycled.

94) People avoid feedback because they hate being criticized. Psychologists have a lot of theories about why people are so (A)[**sensitive / sensitively**] to hearing about their own imperfections. One is that they associate feedback with the critical comments received in their younger years from parents and teachers. (B)[**What / Whatever**] the cause of our discomfort is, most of us have to train ourselves to seek feedback and listen carefully when we hear it. Without that training, the very threat of critical feedback often leads us to (C)[**practice / be practiced**] destructive, maladaptive behaviors that negatively affect not only our work but the overall health of our organizations.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|----------|--------------|
| ① | sensitive | Whatever | practice |
| ② | sensitive | Whatever | be practiced |
| ③ | sensitive | What | practice |
| ④ | sensitively | Whatever | practice |
| ⑤ | sensitively | What | be practiced |

95) We often buy closets, which we hope will give order to our many possessions. The closet "system" is one element of "household storage," a manufacturing and retailing industry large enough to pack away everything everyone ① **has accumulated**. On Google, the entry "household storage" yields over 2,000,000 hits, including over 130,000 enterprises, all of ② **which** sell nothing but things to put things in. In addition to household storage, there's out-of-household storage, the windowless boxes ③ **dotting** the outskirts of cities that contain, at this writing, 40,000 facilities, averaging 80 to 90 percent occupancy. Everyone wants some place to put her things in, ④ **whatever** she owns one cup and saucer or half the football equipment in America. Household storage is not just a space, but it is an attitude. Things-to-put-things-in create a pleasant paradox. They allow a person to enjoy the comfort of owning many things and also, since ⑤ **they** can place those things out of sight, the illusion that she does not own them.

96) Ultrasound, an imaging technique, produces an image by (A)[**bounce / bouncing**] sound waves off an object inside the body. A picture is then made using the reflected sound waves. The frequency of sound waves used in ultrasound imaging (B)[**range / ranges**] above human hearing. The choice of frequency depends on how deep into the body the sound waves are needed to penetrate. Lower frequencies allow doctors to see structures deeper inside the body. The lower the frequency, however, the less (C)[**clear / clearly**] the image will become. Doctors use ultrasound to visualize the size and structure of internal organs.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|--------|---------|
| ① | bounce | range | clear |
| ② | bounce | ranges | clearly |
| ③ | bouncing | ranges | clear |
| ④ | bouncing | ranges | clearly |
| ⑤ | bouncing | range | clearly |

97) Archaeologist Mark Aldenderfer set out last year to explore remote cliffside caves in Nepal's Mustang district, aiming to find human remains near an ancient settlement ① **high** in the Himalayas. Almost at once, he came face-to-face with ② **what** he was seeking: Sticking out from the rock, a skull was looking at him right ③ **as** he was looking at it. The skull, dating back perhaps 2,500 years, was among many human bones ④ **piled** inside several burial caves. Aldenderfer and his team hope that DNA analysis will pinpoint the origins of this isolated region's inhabitants, who may ⑤ **migrate** from the Tibetan Plateau or southern points.

98) There are women who have lost children in overseas wars, for (A) **[them / whom]** Mother's Day will never be the same. And then there is Eva Briseno. Joseph Briseno Jr., Eva's 27-year-old son, is one of the most severely wounded soldiers ever to survive. A bullet to the back of his head in Baghdad in 2003 left him (B) **[paralyzed / paralyzing]** and blind, but awake and aware of his condition. Instead of putting Joseph in a nursing home, Eva takes care of him in her own home. She spends her days brushing his teeth, sucking fluid from his lungs, and turning him every other hour (C) **[prevents / to prevent]** bedsores. She has a plan: forming her own home health care agency to supply nurses for Joseph and other wounded veterans.

*bedsore 욕창, 침대 얹이

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|------------|------------|
| ① | whom | paralyzed | prevents |
| ② | whom | paralyzed | to prevent |
| ③ | whom | paralyzing | to prevent |
| ④ | them | paralyzed | to prevent |
| ⑤ | them | paralyzing | prevents |

99) Over millions of years of evolution, the brain has grown from the bottom up, with its higher centers ① **developing** as elaborations of lower, more ancient parts. The most primitive part of the brain, shared with all species that have more than a minimal nervous system, ② **is** the brainstem surrounding the top of the spinal cord. This root of the brain regulates basic body functions like breathing and the metabolism of the organs, as well as ③ **to control** stereotyped reactions and movements. This primitive part of the brain is believed to be incapable of thinking or learning; rather it consists of preprogrammed regulators that ④ **keep** the body running as it should and reacting in a way that ensures survival. From this most primitive root, emerged the emotional centers. Millions of years later, through evolution from these emotional areas developed the thinking part of brain. There was an emotional brain long before a rational ⑤ **one**.

