

# CORE SET

G1



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) Last Saturday afternoon, I went to a football match in London. My dad got me a ticket for the final against Holland. The match was really (A)[**exciting / excited**] from the start. Holland scored a goal after ten minutes, and they were playing really well. After half time, however, England played (B)[**better / best**]. Rooney, my favorite player, was excellent. After sixty minutes, he scored the first goal. Ten minutes later he scored another goal, and the score was 2-1! I think Rooney's the best player. He plays better, runs faster, and (C)[**shoots / shooting**] harder than all the other players.

- |   | (A)      | (B)    | (C)      |
|---|----------|--------|----------|
| ① | exciting | better | shoots   |
| ② | exciting | better | shooting |
| ③ | exciting | best   | shoots   |
| ④ | excited  | best   | shooting |
| ⑤ | excited  | better | shooting |

2) One day I was sitting at home and someone (A)[**called me up / called up me**] and said that she had problems with a certain computer program. She had just gotten a computer and knew nothing about it. The first thing I told her to do was (B)[**opened / to open**] Windows. After I said that, I could hear her windows (C)[**are / being**] opened in the house. Then she came back to the phone and said, "I opened all the windows." I had to tell her to open MS Windows on the PC, not her house windows!

- |   | (A)          | (B)     | (C)   |
|---|--------------|---------|-------|
| ① | called me up | to open | being |
| ② | called me up | opened  | are   |
| ③ | called me up | to open | are   |
| ④ | called up me | to open | being |
| ⑤ | called up me | opened  | are   |

3) You ①**awaken** and watch the news of a morning traffic jam. Although you leave home early for a doctor's appointment, you arrive too late ②**to find** parking. After ③**waiting** two hours for a 15-minute consultation, you wait again to have your prescription filled. ④**Return** home to the evening news, you watch crowds of youths throwing stones somewhere in the Middle East. As you ⑤**set** the alarm clock for the next morning, one neighbor's car alarm goes off and another's air conditioner starts to run. So goes a day in the life of an average American.

4) The invention of Ivory Soap, one of the world's most popular ①**brands**, was an accident. The manufacturer had begun making a product ②**calling** White Soap in 1878. But one day a factory worker went to lunch, forgetting ③**to turn** off the mixing machine. As a result, ④**much more** air than usual was added to the soap. When the air-filled product was unmolded, it became the world's first floating soap. Customers loved the soap because it could not ⑤**be lost** at the bottom of a tub.

\*unmold 틀에서 떼어내다

5) Several years ago, Ken had a car accident. Ever since, he (A)**[was / has been]** in a wheelchair. It is hard for him to turn on lights, open doors, or pick up things. That is (B)**[why / how]** Sinbad, his 'service dog,' is so important to him. Sinbad has (C)**[trained / been trained]** to help people like Ken. With his dog's help, Ken can now get to work and take care of his home.

- |   | (A)      | (B) | (C)          |
|---|----------|-----|--------------|
| ① | was      | how | trained      |
| ② | was      | why | trained      |
| ③ | has been | how | trained      |
| ④ | has been | how | been trained |
| ⑤ | has been | why | been trained |

6) Destruction of the world's rain forests is a serious problem. Unfortunately, they are disappearing. As part of a class project, the students (A)**[who / whose]** teacher is Mike Myers bought three acres of rain forest in Costa Rica. They hope that the land they bought will be protected and not destroyed. They became so (B)**[interesting / interested]** in rain forests that they decided to get a closer look at a real rain forest. So last month, Myers and four of his students went on an (C)**[eight-day / eight-days]** trip to visit the rain forests.

- |   | (A)   | (B)         | (C)        |
|---|-------|-------------|------------|
| ① | who   | interesting | eight-day  |
| ② | who   | interested  | eight-days |
| ③ | whose | interesting | eight-days |
| ④ | whose | interested  | eight-day  |
| ⑤ | whose | interested  | eight-days |

7) A force can change the motion of an object that is already ① **moving**. In a soccer game, one player applies a force to the ball ② **by kicking** it toward the goal. A player from ③ **the other** team kicks the moving ball in a different direction. His kick applies a force that changes the motion of the ball. If you throw a ball straight up in the air, it does not keep ④ **going** up forever. The force of gravity changes the ball's motion, ⑤ **caused** it to fall back to the ground.

8) Vincent van Gogh, a famous Dutch artist, painted some of his most (A) **[wonderfully / wonderful]** paintings in Arles, in the south of France. However, he was mentally ill. During one of his moments of madness he attacked his friend, the artist Paul Gauguin. In another moment of madness, he cut off part of his own ear. Van Gogh (B) **[put / was put]** into a mental hospital, but he did not get any better. Finally, on Sunday, July 27, 1890, Vincent van Gogh took a gun, went into a cornfield, and shot (C) **[him / himself]**. His last words were "La tristesse durera," which means, "the sadness will continue."

- |   | (A)         | (B)     | (C)     |
|---|-------------|---------|---------|
| ① | wonderfully | put     | himself |
| ② | wonderfully | was put | himself |
| ③ | wonderful   | was put | himself |
| ④ | wonderful   | put     | him     |
| ⑤ | wonderfully | was put | him     |

9) The discovery of two more moons around Pluto had raised some questions like ① **how can it** have 3 moons altogether despite its small size. Scientists are already offering opinions on it. One idea is that a large object fell into Pluto, ② **breaking** pieces off the planet. After billions of years spinning around Pluto, those pieces ③ **could have come** together to form moons. ④ **Another opinion** is that the two little moons were originally just small asteroids pulled into orbit around Pluto. Astronomers believe that the moon's orbit of Pluto will allow them ⑤ **to learn** more about Pluto's size and structure.

\*asteroid 소행성

10) Most wedding customs (A)**[observed / observing]** in the U.S. today began in other countries and past centuries. Some are based on old superstitions about ways (B)**[bring / to bring]** the couple good luck and many children. Others symbolize the marital promise of lifelong devotion. The traditional American bride wears a long white gown and a veil. In early times, people thought the veil would protect the bride from evil spirits. The groom usually wears a tuxedo, (C)**[what / which]** is commonly rented just for his wedding day.

- |   | (A)       | (B)      | (C)   |
|---|-----------|----------|-------|
| ① | observed  | bring    | which |
| ② | observed  | bring    | what  |
| ③ | observed  | to bring | which |
| ④ | observing | to bring | what  |
| ⑤ | observing | to bring | which |

11) There are many things trees can do for our lives. Some of the good things that trees do for us ①**is** easy to see. Trees give us many of the foods ②**that** we eat. Apples, oranges, and lemons come from trees. Many different nuts come from trees. The seeds of the cacao tree are dried, toasted, and then ③**mashed** into paste. This paste is used to ④**make** chocolate. Even chewing gum is made using trees! Wood from trees is made into paper. Think of all of the paper you use for ⑤**reading** and writing.

12) There's a town in Oregon (A)**[which / whose]** name perhaps sounds stranger than any other place name in the United States. It is called Boring. It's a suburb of Portland. Boring is a town that absolutely has nothing to recommend it to the world, except the ridiculous name. When I heard that there were Boring Middle School and Boring High School in Oregon, I couldn't stop (B)**[to laugh / laughing]**. I wonder what it's (C)**[like / likely]** to study in those schools.

- |   | (A)   | (B)      | (C)    |
|---|-------|----------|--------|
| ① | which | to laugh | like   |
| ② | which | to laugh | likely |
| ③ | which | laughing | like   |
| ④ | whose | laughing | likely |
| ⑤ | whose | laughing | like   |

13) Usually, wild dogs of Africa ① **are born** in January and February. One mother dog may have eight to ten pups, which she hides in a hole underground. By the time the pups are ten weeks old, they begin to look more like the other dogs in the pack. ② **Though small**, they are already learning the ways of the older animals. Soon they are ready to follow the pack, ③ **wherever** it goes. During the first three months of the pups' life, the pack usually remains as much in one place as it can. Once the pups are ready, though, the pack ④ **moves** on. Moving, of course, allows the pups more chances for hunting their prey and ⑤ **find** water during the long dry season.

14) Before aspirin was invented, some people made a drink from the bark of a tree (A) **[calling / called]** the white willow. This drink made their pains and fever (B) **[go / to go]** away. People had been drinking a white willow bark for thousands of years, but no one knew why it helped. Then, in the 1830s, scientists in England analyzed all the things that (C) **[was / were]** in the bark of the white willow. They discovered which part of the plant stopped the pain. They called this pain-stopping substance salicin. Soon people started making medicines with salicin and selling it.

- |   | (A)     | (B)   | (C)  |
|---|---------|-------|------|
| ① | calling | go    | was  |
| ② | calling | to go | was  |
| ③ | called  | go    | were |
| ④ | called  | to go | were |
| ⑤ | called  | go    | was  |

15) Even flowers can work for us. Not only do they look ① **pretty** but also one kind of flowers ② **is used to** tell how much smog is in the air over Tokyo. Its name is Winter Queen Gamma 3, ③ **that** is a kind of begonia. ④ **When left** out for six days in smog, it gets white spots on its leaves. If the smog continues for two more days, the spots turn into blisters. Then the leaves turn brown and are filled with holes. The flowers are working ⑤ **to warn** people living there of this danger.

\*blister 물집, 수포



16) The Newton Outdoor Flea Market opened Saturday. The new market is (A)[**located / locating**] at Highway 57 and King Avenue near downtown Newton. The market has more than 100 stands (B)[**which / where**] sell new and used clothing, books, tools, and more. The market also sells fresh fruit and vegetables, and plenty of refreshments. Saturday's grand opening was a big success. More than 800 people (C)[**shopped / have shopped**] at the market since the opening. Shop owners are very happy.

\*refreshments 가벼운 음식물, 다과

- |   | (A)      | (B)   | (C)          |
|---|----------|-------|--------------|
| ① | located  | which | shopped      |
| ② | located  | which | have shopped |
| ③ | located  | where | shopped      |
| ④ | locating | which | shopped      |
| ⑤ | locating | where | have shopped |

17) If you want to get ①**close enough** to wild animals to photograph them in their natural habitats, you need to become as ②**invisibly** to them as possible. ③**Rubbing** dirt and ashes on your skin helps you blend into your surroundings. Camouflage clothing, which imitates the random color patterns of grass and tree leaves, also ④**blends with** the background. Looking for animals just before sunrise is a good idea, ⑤**because** animals cannot see you easily at this time.

\*camouflage 위장

18) China has often been (A)[**criticized / criticizing**] for its abuse of human rights, including freedom of speech. However, the Chinese government sees the issue differently. They tie human rights to development and note that before 1949, 80 percent of its population lived in hunger. Through tight government controls, China has (B)[**raised / risen**] the quality of life for the majority of its people. The right to quality of life, they argue, is more important than other rights. They also argue that a stable society is more important than the individual rights of those (C)[**who / whose**] challenge the government.

- |   | (A)         | (B)    | (C)   |
|---|-------------|--------|-------|
| ① | criticizing | raised | who   |
| ② | criticized  | risen  | who   |
| ③ | criticizing | risen  | whose |
| ④ | criticized  | raised | who   |
| ⑤ | criticized  | raised | whose |

19) Do you know that homes can ①**make money**? People who film commercials, TV shows, and movies often need rooms or even whole houses. One family made ②**hundreds of** dollars by letting a movie maker ③**to shoot** part of a film in their dining room. Another family made more than \$1,000 when their home ④**was used** in a commercial for long distance phone calls. Some homeowners were paid ⑤**up to** \$2,500 a day for the use of their houses.

20) In some countries, the law considers you (A)**[enough old / old enough]** to die for your country before you have a right to vote. In others, you could be forced to become a child soldier in spite of laws (B)**[forbidding / forbid]** the practice. The Convention on the Rights of the Child says that no one under the age of 15 should fight in a war. Shockingly, however, in many parts of the world, (C)**[much / very]** younger children continue to be forced into both state armies and other armed groups when conflicts break out—to kill and be killed.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	enough old	forbidding	very
②	enough old	forbidding	much
③	enough old	forbid	very
④	old enough	forbidding	much
⑤	old enough	forbid	much

21) In eastern areas of China, there is shortage of electricity supply. So, cities ①**that** are in desperate need for electricity should even ask for the assistance in remote places. When we use electricity, we should remember ②**saving** it. Set your air-conditioners at 27°C ③**and** you won't feel less comfortable than when they are at 26°C. In fact, some factories already shift their working hours ④**to avoid** the peak time of electricity use. My parents don't work from Monday to Friday as before. They work from Saturday to Wednesday and ⑤**take** the following two days off instead. This is also a way out, don't you think?

22) In these days, we are used to (A)[**see / seeing**] women play sports in pants. But women had to struggle for the right to wear pants on a playing field. For example, Eleanor Sears was an excellent athlete, but she couldn't play polo well with skirts on. Annoyed by a tradition (B)[**that / what**] required women to wear skirts even on the field, Sears decided to challenge it in 1909. Wearing pants and a jacket, she appeared at the field and asked to play polo with one of the teams. (C)[**Shocking / Shocked**] by her appearance, the American captain ordered her off the field. It wasn't until World War I that pants on the playing field became acceptable for women.

- |   | (A)    | (B)  | (C)      |
|---|--------|------|----------|
| ① | see    | that | Shocking |
| ② | see    | what | Shocked  |
| ③ | seeing | that | Shocking |
| ④ | seeing | that | Shocked  |
| ⑤ | seeing | what | Shocking |

23) Windows were very important in the construction of Gothic cathedrals. They allow more light ① **to come** into a church. And the scenes in the glass ② **tell** stories of the Christian faith. Windows were also important because the architects ③ **could take** out parts of the stone. Stone is still part of a special kind of window, but by ④ **replacing** it with glass, the architects could make the whole building ⑤ **to look** more airy and open.

\*Gothic cathedral 고딕 성당

24) When European settlers in Arizona came across a hole in the ground over four thousand feet across, they didn't know what it was. The outside edges of the hole (A)[**was / were**] raised 200 feet into the air. Thousands of pieces of shiny metal were (B)[**surrounded / surrounding**] this unusual formation. How it was formed was a mystery for years. Now many scientists say that they know the answer to the mystery. The hole (C)[**was formed / has formed**] fifty thousand years ago when an asteroid from outer space smashed into the earth.

\*asteroid 소행성

- |   | (A)  | (B)         | (C)        |
|---|------|-------------|------------|
| ① | was  | surrounded  | has formed |
| ② | was  | surrounded  | was formed |
| ③ | were | surrounding | was formed |
| ④ | were | surrounding | has formed |
| ⑤ | were | surrounded  | has formed |

25) Over 10 percent of the American population ①**has** some type of physical or mental disability, and ②**as** our population grows older, this number will increase. Examples of disabilities are serious difficulty walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, and even thinking. Historically, ③**the disabled** have been discriminated against. They have often been isolated and ④**not permitting** to participate in the normal course of life. In 1990, the Americans with Disabilities Act was passed. The purpose of this law was to stop discrimination against Americans ⑤**who** are disabled.

26) Small talk is a natural human skill. Like walking, running or writing, we are all able to do it at some level. However, the way to get (A)**[much / very]** better is to practice. If you start practicing small talk, you will notice that the hardest part of having a conversation is starting the conversation. At the beginning you have to find something (B)**[what / that]** the two of you are interested in talking about. Then you can build to a full conversation. The reason why people start talking about the weather or current events (C)**[is / are]** that they are harmless and common to everyone.

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

27) Cartoons are drawings that tell stories or ①**give** messages. Most cartoons make people ②**laughed**. Some are serious. Many of them teach important lessons. They help people think. People ③**who** draw cartoons do clever things. They may make extra large heads and small bodies or huge hands and feet ④**to draw** special attention to them. They may use signs to explain thoughts. For example, a light bulb above the head means a bright idea. Cartoon makers can say much with a simple drawing and ⑤**a few** words.

28) In America, if a restaurant is formal, a host (A)[sits / seats] diners. There are reasons for this. The first reason is to distribute customers among the servers, so all of the servers attend roughly the same number of tables. A second reason is (B)[what / that] if a person is not properly dressed, the host may guide him in a place where he will not be in the sight of many people. A third reason is to make (C)[sure / surely] that customers do not disturb each other. Therefore, hosts are careful to keep families with young children and older people apart to avoid complaints.

- |   | (A)   | (B)  | (C)    |
|---|-------|------|--------|
| ① | sits  | what | surely |
| ② | seats | what | surely |
| ③ | sits  | what | sure   |
| ④ | seats | that | sure   |
| ⑤ | sits  | that | sure   |

29) An elephant's trunk is not just a large nose or upper lip. It is essential and unique in that it serves many purposes for this animal. For one thing, it is used to ① **make** many kinds of sounds. With its trunk, the elephant can communicate anger, fear, or happiness. The trunk is also used as if it ② **were** a kind of hand. At the end of the trunk ③ **is** two muscles shaped like fingers. These muscles can pick up food and water, and carry them to the elephant's mouth. Elephants use their trunks to take dust baths, too, ④ **throwing** the dust over their backs. If an elephant's trunk is injured, the elephant may die. Without its trunk, it has great difficulty ⑤ **getting** enough to eat.

30) A vacation or a weekend away from home should be a pleasant experience for you and your family. You can make the trip more (A)[enjoyable / enjoyably], by taking a few simple steps to reduce the possibility that your home will be broken into while you are gone. Use this checklist of tips. Never leave your house key (B)[hide / hidden] outside your home. Ask somebody whom you can trust (C)[pick / to pick] up your mail newspapers, and packages. And finally, don't announce your absence on answering machine messages.

- |   | (A)       | (B)    | (C)     |
|---|-----------|--------|---------|
| ① | enjoyably | hidden | pick    |
| ② | enjoyably | hidden | to pick |
| ③ | enjoyably | hide   | pick    |
| ④ | enjoyable | hide   | pick    |
| ⑤ | enjoyable | hidden | to pick |

31) Many people describe ① **themselves** as nature worshipers. They love and appreciate all things in nature. But in primitive societies and religions, it went beyond simply ② **loving nature** to a more intense relationship. The worship of fire ③ **found** among many primitive people, perhaps because they could see ④ **what** fire was capable of doing. In addition to fire, primitive people worshipped heavenly bodies: the moon, the sun, and the stars. Today we have become much more knowledgeable, and perhaps ⑤ **too worldly** to worship these natural forces; we simply appreciate them.

32) There is an underwater pyramid (A)[**located / locating**] off the coast of the island of Yonaguni, Japan that remains a mystery. It was discovered in 1985. Some scientists believe that it is a natural rock formation, and that it may have been changed by the people of an ancient civilization. Other scientists say that it (B)[**must / should**] have been made by man. As evidence of this, they note that tools were (C)[**found / founded**] near the pyramid. Tests show that the formation may be 10,000 years old and that it has been underwater for 6,000.

- |   | (A)      | (B)    | (C)     |
|---|----------|--------|---------|
| ① | located  | must   | found   |
| ② | located  | must   | founded |
| ③ | located  | should | found   |
| ④ | locating | must   | founded |
| ⑤ | locating | should | founded |

33) Money has now become so important ① **that** we often lose sight of ② **which** lies behind it. The usual way to regain our focus is ③ **to ask** a question like this: "If you were without food on a desert island with no chance of rescue for a long time and ④ **had to** choose between a million dollars in gold or 100 loaves of bread, which would you take?" It is extremely necessary ⑤ **to see** clearly and simply things which exist behind the dollars—the food, the people, the land, the houses, etc. which alone give dollars any meaning.

34) Two other communication devices that have come into common usage ①are the answering machine and its cousin, voice mail. The answering machine gives callers a recorded message ②telling them to leave a name and telephone number. At one time, many people thought the use of answering machines rude. Today, most people ③consider the lack of an answering machine inconsiderate since, without it, the caller cannot leave a message for a person who is away. Voice mail also provides a message and a chance ④to leave a message. It can be very ⑤frustrated to people who want to speak to an actual person immediately.

35) I have an acquaintance (A)[who / whom] calls me by the wrong first name. We both grew up in the same town, although we didn't know each other back then. When I first looked him up, I introduced myself. Since then, he has been calling me George. My name is Jim. Most of the time I see him at the weight room at the health club, and he greets me with a big, "Hello, George!" I thought about (B)[correcting / correction] him, but he can't hear me because he has earphones on. Sometimes we cross paths in the locker room. He says, "How's it going, George?" and (C)[keep / keeps] on walking.

- |   | (A)  | (B)        | (C)   |
|---|------|------------|-------|
| ① | who  | correction | keep  |
| ② | who  | correcting | keeps |
| ③ | who  | correcting | keep  |
| ④ | whom | correcting | keeps |
| ⑤ | whom | correction | keep  |

36) The last thing a woman needs when she is on her way down is someone telling her why she shouldn't be down. (A)[What / That] she needs is someone to be with her as she goes down, to listen to her while she shares her feelings and (B)[to understand / understanding] what she is going through. A man can offer his love, attention, and support (C)[though / despite] he can't fully see why a woman feels overpowered.

\*overpowered 압도된, (정신적 육체적으로) 무력한

- |   | (A)  | (B)           | (C)     |
|---|------|---------------|---------|
| ① | What | to understand | though  |
| ② | What | understanding | despite |
| ③ | That | understanding | despite |
| ④ | That | understanding | though  |
| ⑤ | That | to understand | despite |

37) A young American ①**named** David Weinlick and his wife, Elizabeth Runze, celebrated their first wedding anniversary today. They ②**got married** a year ago at the Mall of America in Minneapolis, Minnesota, with 2,000 shoppers in attendance. Weinlick advertised for a bride on the Internet. Then he asked his friends and relatives ③**to select** his bride for him. And they ④**were**. And so far, this arranged marriage ⑤**is working out** very well indeed. Happy anniversary!

38) On the day of our final exam at Alan Hancock Community College in Santa Maria, California, we heard (A)**[that / what]** the bookstore had changed its policy and would buy back our business-management textbooks. Before class, several of us dashed over to the store and sold our books. We were (B)**[seated / seating]** and waiting for the test when our professor announced that, (C)**[considered / considering]** the difficulty of the final, he would give an open-book exam.

- |   | (A)  | (B)     | (C)         |
|---|------|---------|-------------|
| ① | that | seated  | considered  |
| ② | that | seating | considered  |
| ③ | that | seated  | considering |
| ④ | what | seating | considering |
| ⑤ | what | seated  | considered  |

39) A bumblebee, if ①**dropped** into an open bottle, will be there until it dies, unless it is taken out. It never sees the means of escape at the top, but continues ②**to try** to find some way out through the sides near the bottom. It will seek a way where none exists, until it completely destroys ③**it**. In many ways, there are lots of people ④**like** the bumblebee. They are struggling about with all their problems and frustrations, not ever ⑤**realizing** that all they have to do is look up.



40) In the old days people tried to prepare everything for winter. For example, when food was plentiful in summer, some was set aside for winter. To preserve meat, the pioneers stored it by drying, salting, or (A)[**smoking / to smoke**] the meat in the smokehouses. Summer vegetables had to be kept from (B)[**freezing / frozen**] during the winter. They were put into cellars or into deep holes in the ground. Then the pioneers (C)[**covered / were covered**] the vegetables with straw and earth.

- |   | (A)      | (B)      | (C)          |
|---|----------|----------|--------------|
| ① | smoking  | freezing | covered      |
| ② | smoking  | freezing | were covered |
| ③ | smoking  | frozen   | were covered |
| ④ | to smoke | freezing | covered      |
| ⑤ | to smoke | frozen   | were covered |

41) I was surprised at the news that you ①**had decided** not to finish your studies at the university. As your uncle, I have always tried not to interfere in your affairs and I don't intend ②**to begin** now. I know you're twenty one, a grown-up lady ③**old enough** to make up your mind. This is something you'll have to work out yourself. But I suggest that you ④**to complete** your education first. A year is really a short time, and later you'll be glad you postponed ⑤**getting married**.

42) While flower giving is very popular these days, the most common reason to give flowers (A)[**is / are**] to express romantic love. Nervous first dates, wedding decorations and bouquets, anniversaries, and Valentine's Day are all special events (B)[**when / that**] need beautiful, carefully selected flowers. But love isn't the only reason people give flowers. Flowers are often presented for a celebration such as birthdays and (C)[**give / given**] to Moms on Mother's Day by children.

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

43) Today, people are not getting ① **enough** sleep. People take time from sleep to do other things. People work longer, go to meetings at night, eat supper late, watch television, or ② **going** out until late. In today's society, ③ **it** is easier to do more at night. Stores stay ④ **open** 24 hours a day for shopping. Companies want their employees ⑤ **to work** late. Television stations broadcast all day and all night.

44) One day my mother went on a business trip. (A)[**During / While**] the flight from Denver to Kansas City, my mother was sitting across the aisle from a woman and her eight-year-old son. Mom couldn't help (B)[**laughing / to laugh**] as they neared their destination and she overheard the mother (C)[**say / said**] to the boy, "Now remember—run to Dad first, then the dog."

- |   | (A)    | (B)      | (C)  |
|---|--------|----------|------|
| ① | During | laughing | say  |
| ② | During | laughing | said |
| ③ | During | to laugh | say  |
| ④ | While  | laughing | said |
| ⑤ | While  | to laugh | said |

45) If you have a pair of jeans, you will know that ① **what** they are made of is a cloth called denim; but do you know ② **where** the word comes from? At first, it was used to ③ **describing** a serge cloth made in Nimes, France—the original name was serge de Nimes. Gradually, these last two names were shortened to the word we know as denim, ④ **although** now denim ⑤ **is made** all over the world and not just in Nimes.

46) Some people think that all wild animals are dangerous. Actually, very (A)[**few / little**] of them will attack a person if he leaves them alone. Even a lion will keep away from a person unless it is very hungry. Lions and tigers only kill and eat men when they have grown too old or too weak (B)[**to catch / catching**] their usual food. Some wild animals get very frightened if they only smell a person. Wild animals only attack hunters when the hunters mean to harm their young ones, or when the hunters make (C)[**it / them**] angry.

- |   | (A)    | (B)      | (C)  |
|---|--------|----------|------|
| ① | few    | to catch | it   |
| ② | few    | to catch | them |
| ③ | few    | catching | them |
| ④ | little | to catch | it   |
| ⑤ | little | catching | them |

47) Is winter your favorite time of year? If you like snow and ice, maybe you should ①**stay** at the Ice Hotel in Quebec, Canada. But, you can only check in at this hotel ②**during** the winter. Why? Because this hotel is only made of ice and snow! This ③**amazing** hotel is built every December. It has 32 rooms, and 80 people can stay there ④**each night**. The hotel even has a movie theater, art gallery, and church. Of course, these parts of the hotel ⑤**is** made of ice. In fact, all the furniture, art, lights, and even plates and glasses are made out of ice.

48) Sadly, in many poor areas of the globe, women are not allowed to play an important role in society, which (A)[**mean / means**] half of the knowledge, talent and strength that could improve conditions is literally going to waste. That's why we are focusing on (B)[**give / giving**] power to women worldwide. We're introducing community projects where men and women work together to accomplish what had seemed (C)[**impossible / impossibly**].

- |   | (A)   | (B)    | (C)        |
|---|-------|--------|------------|
| ① | mean  | give   | impossible |
| ② | mean  | giving | impossibly |
| ③ | means | giving | impossible |
| ④ | means | giving | impossibly |
| ⑤ | means | give   | impossibly |

49) Like other African-Americans, the Ellisons were attracted to Oklahoma ① **because** the new state had no strong tradition of slavery. After Ellison's father ② **dead** when Ellison was three, his family suffered hard times. But Ellison's mother was committed to his education, and she encouraged him ③ **to read** widely. After two years at the college, he went to New York City to find a summer job, and never ④ **returned** to the South. In New York he met Richard Wright, an African-American writer and political activist, who motivated him to write. In 1952, he published the novel *Invisible Man*, ⑤ **which** became an immediate success.

50) It has been proven that background music does (A)[**when / what**] it is designed to do. Factory workers produce 13 percent more, and supermarket shoppers buy 38 percent more groceries when they hear background music. Some people say it helps them relax and feel (B)[**calm / calmly**]. But other people don't like background music. They say it's (C)[**bored / boring**] to hear the same songs all the time, and that they can't stop singing those songs all day.

- |   | (A)  | (B)    | (C)    |
|---|------|--------|--------|
| ① | when | calm   | bored  |
| ② | when | calmly | boring |
| ③ | what | calm   | bored  |
| ④ | what | calmly | bored  |
| ⑤ | what | calm   | boring |

51) It is interesting to think about how Mars and Earth are ① **alike** and how they are different. Mars has a thin atmosphere that allows most of the sun's energy ② **to escape**. The atmosphere of Earth holds the energy of the sun and also protects Earth from the sun's burning rays. It also contains the air living things need to breathe. ③ **Seeing** from space, Earth appears blue, and Mars has a reddish color. About 70 percent of Earth is covered with water, some of ④ **which** is frozen. Because Mars is so cold, all water on the planet is ice. Both planets have caps of ice at ⑤ **their** north and south poles.

52) As one of relatively few female airline pilots, I've often (A)[**mistaken / been mistaken**] for a flight attendant, ticket agent or even a snack-bar employee. Some people ask me (B)[**if / that**] I'm a "real" pilot. Others congratulate me for making it in a male-dominated field. One day, I was in the bathroom before a flight. I was at the sink, brushing my teeth, when a woman walked through the door, looked at me and said, "My sister would be so proud of you!" I thought her sister (C)[**had to / must**] be in the airline business, so I smiled and asked why. "She's a dentist," replied the woman.

\*male-dominated 남성 위주의

- |   | (A)           | (B)  | (C)    |
|---|---------------|------|--------|
| ① | mistaken      | if   | had to |
| ② | mistaken      | that | must   |
| ③ | been mistaken | if   | must   |
| ④ | been mistaken | that | had to |
| ⑤ | been mistaken | that | must   |

53) As you can see, guilt stops you from forgiving yourself, ties you to the past, and ①**makes** the future frightening and uncertain. No one would say that a little guilt is a bad thing, but when guilt takes over it can make life so ②**hard**. Guilt can prevent you from developing emotional intelligence, and ③**leave** the person less able to determine where the limits of their responsibility ④**lies**. That is why dealing with guilt can be so difficult. It also makes you less able to distinguish between guilt and regret. Regret allows you ⑤**to learn** and move on; guilt just holds you in the past.

54) In 1826, Texas was a dangerous place to live in. There were robbers and criminals who could do almost anything they wanted. Stephen Austin felt that Texas ①**had** to become a safer place. He organized about twenty-five men into a unit, ②**which** was called the Texas Rangers. Their job was to go wherever there was trouble and ③**stop** it. The Texas Rangers became famous for their bravery, fine shooting, and ability to ride horses well. They didn't receive ④**any** training or wear uniforms. They were ⑤**giving** only a pistol and a rifle. It was not long before Texas became a safer place.

55) The more you read, the more you will build up your vocabulary and develop your reading skills. Wherever possible, (A)[**choose / choosing**] books or articles which encourage you to read on. Make sure they are at your level, or only a little above your level, neither too difficult nor too easy. Rather than working with word lists, it is (B)[**usually / usual**] best to see new words in context. Then you will understand how they are used. As you read a new word in context, there is a very good chance that you will be able to guess (C)[**its / their**] meaning.

- |   | (A)      | (B)     | (C)   |
|---|----------|---------|-------|
| ① | choose   | usually | its   |
| ② | choose   | usual   | its   |
| ③ | choosing | usually | their |
| ④ | choosing | usual   | Its   |
| ⑤ | choosing | usual   | their |

56) It's easy to understand what the names of some jobs mean. A lawyer works with the law. A teacher teaches. But why do we call the people (A)[**deliver / who deliver**] letters mail carriers? It's because, hundreds of years ago, in France, the first letter carriers had a leather bag (B)[**calling / called**] "malle" to carry letters in. When the people of England started making men (C)[**deliver / to deliver**] letters, the name of the bag was borrowed from the French word. But the spelling became mail instead of malle. So mail really means "a leather bag," and a mail carrier is "a bag carrier."

- |   | (A)         | (B)     | (C)        |
|---|-------------|---------|------------|
| ① | deliver     | calling | deliver    |
| ② | deliver     | called  | to deliver |
| ③ | deliver     | calling | to deliver |
| ④ | who deliver | called  | to deliver |
| ⑤ | who deliver | called  | deliver    |

57) Giving a sermon one Sunday, I saw two teenage girls in the back talking and ① **disturbed** people. I interrupted my sermon and announced, "There are two of you here who ② **have not heard** a word I've said." That ③ **quieted them down**. When the service was over, I ④ **went** to greet people at the front door. Two adults apologized for going to sleep in church, promising it ⑤ **would never happen** again.

58) A small boy was looking at the red ripe tomatoes growing in the farmer's garden. "I'll give you my two pennies for that tomato," said the boy, (A)[**pointing / pointed**] to a beautiful, large, ripe fruit hanging on the vine. "No," said the farmer, "I get a dime for a tomato like that one." The small boy pointed to another one that looked (B)[**much / many**] smaller. "Will you take two pennies for that one?" said the boy. "Yes," replied the farmer, "I'll give you that one for two cents." "OK," said the boy, putting the coins in the farmer's hand, "I'll (C)[**pick up it / pick it up**] in about a week."

- |   | (A)      | (B)  | (C)        |
|---|----------|------|------------|
| ① | pointing | much | pick up it |
| ② | pointing | many | pick up it |
| ③ | pointing | much | pick it up |
| ④ | pointed  | many | pick it up |
| ⑤ | Pointed  | much | pick up it |

59) Kids experience miracles in daily life ①**which** adults don't even recognize: a blue sky, white clouds, green leaves. To curious eyes of a child, all is a miracle. Here is an interesting story. In mid-afternoon, a mother heard a thunderstorm coming and ②**walking** out of her house. She worried about her seven-year-old daughter who would be walking three blocks home from school. As the mother walked toward the school to meet her daughter, she saw her daughter stopping to smile every time ③**the lightning flashed**. Finally, the little girl saw her mother ahead, and the child ran to her, explaining ④**happily**. "All the way home, God ⑤**has been taking** my picture!"

60) Many tourists each year come to visit Death Valley (A)[**located / is located**] in California. They come to see the valleys, canyons, desert sands, and high mountains. These different areas are all very (B)[**close / closely**] to one another. Visitors can stand near Death Valley, part of which is below sea level. In the distance, less than 160 kilometers away from Death Valley, visitors can see Telescope Park, (C)[**which / where**] is over 3351.32 meters high. Tourists may be reminded of American history. A mineral called borax was mined in Death Valley in the 1880s.

\*borax 붕사(硼砂)

- |   | (A)        | (B)     | (C)   |
|---|------------|---------|-------|
| ① | located    | close   | which |
| ② | located    | close   | where |
| ③ | located    | closely | where |
| ④ | is located | close   | which |
| ⑤ | is located | closely | where |

61) Spring fatigue comes as people's bodies struggle to ① **adapt** to the warm weather after a long winter. Those affected often feel tired, lose their appetites, and ② **suffered** from indigestion. Doctors say the natural phenomenon can ③ **be dealt with** through having proper diet and regulating one's lifestyle. They say it is important to keep regular sleeping hours as well as eat meals at appropriate times ④ **to avoid** the ill-effects of the changing weather. Eating breakfast is strongly recommended. Skipping it could make people less mentally ⑤ **effective** and cause them to tire easily.

\*fatigue 피로, 피곤

62) Mrs. Taylor had a problem. Her little son, Russell, did not like going to bed at night. No matter (A) **[how / what]** she did, he wanted to stay up. One day Mrs. Taylor had an idea! Russell liked boats. Mrs. Taylor had a boat (B) **[build / built]**—one that could be hung from the ceiling in her son's bedroom. She felt that if he could sleep in the boat, he would (C) **[want / have wanted]** to go to bed at night. The boatbuilder made the boat and hung it in the bedroom. Russell loved it. Mrs. Taylor loved it too, because finally Russell was happy to go to bed.

- |   | (A)  | (B)   | (C)         |
|---|------|-------|-------------|
| ① | how  | build | want        |
| ② | how  | built | have wanted |
| ③ | what | build | have wanted |
| ④ | what | built | have wanted |
| ⑤ | what | built | want        |

63) At what age should a child learn ① **to use** a computer? The answer seems to depend on whom you ask. Some early childhood educators believe ② **that** in modern society computer skills are a basic necessity for every child. But other educators say that children do not use their imagination enough ③ **because of** the computer screen shows them everything. Physically, children who type for a long time or use a computer mouse ④ **too much** can develop problems to their bodies. Perhaps the best way for young children to use computers is to use ⑤ **them** only for a short time each day.



64) I was returning to my car after buying groceries. In the back seat of the car next to mine (A)[**was / were**] two sweet little boys. The windows of the car were down, and the doors were unlocked. In a busy parking lot of a large shopping center, these boys had (B)[**left / been left**] completely alone in the car. The boys kept getting in and out of the car, and could easily have been hit by another car. So, I quickly wrote a note about my concerns, and put (C)[**it / them**] on the front seat.

- |   | (A)  | (B)       | (C)  |
|---|------|-----------|------|
| ① | was  | left      | it   |
| ② | was  | been left | them |
| ③ | were | left      | them |
| ④ | were | been left | it   |
| ⑤ | were | been left | them |

65) Like most parents, you might have spent money on a toy that your child didn't play with very much. You might have found your child playing ① **much** with the box than the toy that came in it. There is one toy that is a guaranteed winner for children—Blocks. ② **Buying** a set of table blocks, cube blocks, or cardboard blocks is a very good investment in your child's play. Blocks help children ③ **learn** many subjects. Children learn ④ **a lot** about shapes and sizes. Young children develop math skills by counting, matching, sorting, grouping, and ⑤ **adding** blocks while they play.

66) Little India is one of Singapore's most famous tourist attractions. You can feel the Indian atmosphere when you see women (A)[**to wear / wearing**] saris, walking around the streets. There are especially many Indian restaurants in Little India. When I visited there with my friends last year, we decided to eat a curry meal with rice and chicken, (B)[**called / calling**] 'Biryani.' While we were waiting for the dish, an Indian lady explained the recipe. As we heard, most people used their right hand to eat. It seemed to be unclean but I thought it was their unique culture (C)[**what / which**] we had to understand.

\*sari 사리(인도 여성의 전통 의상)

- |   | (A)     | (B)     | (C)   |
|---|---------|---------|-------|
| ① | to wear | called  | what  |
| ② | to wear | calling | what  |
| ③ | wearing | called  | what  |
| ④ | wearing | calling | which |
| ⑤ | wearing | called  | which |

67) Australia is home to the most dangerous creatures on earth. The Australian taipan, for example, is a snake, ① **whose** poison is strong enough to kill 199 adults with just one bite. Great white sharks with about 3,000 teeth are as ② **deadly** as taipans, too. But these sharks actually kill ③ **more** fewer people than Australian wild dogs do. The dogs kill more people each year than great white sharks have killed in the past 100 years! Also, saltwater crocodiles can break people in half, but they are a ④ **protected** species. And the box jellyfish's poison can make your heart ⑤ **stop** after only three minutes.

68) FedEx (A) **[founded / was founded]** in 1971 by Fred Smith. When he was a college student at Yale, he had a new kind of business idea that would change the ways of freight delivery. Finishing his service in the military, Smith started his own company (B) **[calling / called]** FedEx and began to put his ideas into practice. Business was very slow at first. But he wouldn't give up. FedEx was the idea of his dreams and he did (C) **[however / whatever]** it took to keep the company alive. FedEx is now worth billions of dollars and does business in countries all around the world.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① founded	calling	however
② founded	called	whatever
③ was founded	calling	however
④ was founded	called	however
⑤ was founded	called	whatever

69) In 1937, Amelia Earhart was trying ① **to make** history by flying around the world in a small plane. However, she and Fred Noonan, her navigator, suddenly ② **disappeared** over the Pacific Ocean in July of that year. They were never heard from again. One theory is that their plane ran out of fuel and ③ **crashed** into the ocean. Another claims that the Japanese captured and killed the two aviators, ④ **believing** them to be spies. Still another theory suggests that their plane crashed on a remote island, ⑤ **which** cannibals killed and ate them.

\*cannibal 식인종

70) In life, we often find that we have to do things we do not want to do, and be in places (A)[**where / which**] we do not really want to be. For example, how many of us like to work, and how many people actually enjoy their jobs? (B)[**Giving / Given**] a choice, most people would want to spend their lives doing things that they want. But if we have no choice but to be at that place, why not make the fullest use of it? Physically we are forced to be there. Why not let our hearts and souls (C)[**be / to be**] there as well, so that we can live the moment to the fullest?

- |   | (A)   | (B)    | (C)   |
|---|-------|--------|-------|
| ① | where | giving | be    |
| ② | where | given  | be    |
| ③ | which | giving | be    |
| ④ | which | given  | to be |
| ⑤ | which | giving | to be |

71) Somerset Maugham, an English writer, once wrote a story about a janitor at St. Peter' Church in London. One day a young priest discovered that the janitor couldn't read and write, and ① **fired** him. Jobless, the man ② **decided to open** his own tobacco store, which became a great success. In the course of ten years he had opened ③ **a dozen shops** and made lots of money. One day his banker asked him to sign some papers, and ④ **was surprised** to learn that the man couldn't read or write. The banker said, "You are a millionaire, but ⑤ **where you would be** if you could read and write?" "Well," replied the man, "I'd be a janitor at St. Peter' Church."

72) Finally, it was my turn. I stepped inside the booth and pulled the curtain closed behind me. I chose my candidates and pressed the button to make my vote count. I could not help (A)[**smiling / to smile**] when I left the booth. I walked across the damp grass back to my car, grinning. I voted, I wielded the power that celebrities on TV urged me to use. Tuesday night, I will find out (B)[**if / that**] my candidate will win the election. Win or lose, I know my vote counted and made a difference. While it meant nothing before I entered the voting booth, it means everything now: I am proud to wear the small sticker (C)[**says / saying**] a huge statement: "I voted."

- |   | (A)      | (B)  | (C)    |
|---|----------|------|--------|
| ① | smiling  | if   | says   |
| ② | to smile | if   | saying |
| ③ | smiling  | if   | saying |
| ④ | to smile | that | says   |
| ⑤ | smiling  | that | saying |

73) I stood on the train with my head out of the window. My father stood on the platform ① **nervously looking** at his watch. I couldn't think of anything to say and ② **neither could he**. In the end I said, Don't forget ③ **to feed** the dog, will you? My father gave an awkward laugh, then the train started to move, so I waved good-bye and went to look for a seat. I found a window seat opposite a lady. I ④ **have wanted** to look at the landscape or read my book but the woman started talking about her daughter's disease and telling me things I didn't want to hear. Then the train ⑤ **reached Sheffield**.

74) In most countries (A)[**which /where**] there are mountains, people enjoy the unique appeal of skiing. In its simplest form, skiing is sliding down a snow-covered slope on a pair of long, slim plates called skis. It is one of the few sports that enable people (B)[**to move / move**] at high speed without any power-producing device. In its most advanced form, it is a highly skilled sport in which experts can slide down a mountain trail at more than 60 miles an hour, soar through the air for several hundred feet, or (C)[**make / making**] quick turns through an obstacle course.

\*soar 급상승하다

- |   | (A)   | (B)     | (C)    |
|---|-------|---------|--------|
| ① | which | to move | make   |
| ② | which | move    | making |
| ③ | where | to move | make   |
| ④ | where | move    | making |
| ⑤ | where | to move | making |

75) According to the U.S. Census Bureau's population clock, the number of people in the country hit 300 million. Calculating the number of people in large countries ① **are** not an easy job. The official census, ② **taken** in 2000, was conducted by telephone and through interviews. Since then, the Census Bureau ③ **has used** the population clock to predict growth. Many people believe the clock omits the number of illegal immigrants living in the U.S. "I don't think anyone believes it was the precise moment ④ **when** the population hit 300 million," says Howard of the Census Bureau. "We are confident that we're somewhat ⑤ **close**."

76) As a lawyer for an insurance company, I frequently investigate the medical histories of people (A)[**involved / involving**] in lawsuits. In one case, a woman could only remember that her doctor's last name was "Kool." I called directory assistance for the number of "Dr. Kool" and dialed (B)[**it / them**]. When I reached a man on the other end, I told him that I worked for a law firm and (C)[**what / that**] we were planning to subpoena his medical records. With great annoyance, the man replied, "Miss, I fix air conditioners, not people."

\*subpoena 증거로 채택하다

- |   | (A)       | (B)  | (C)  |
|---|-----------|------|------|
| ① | involved  | it   | what |
| ② | involved  | it   | that |
| ③ | involved  | them | what |
| ④ | involving | it   | that |
| ⑤ | involving | them | what |

77) "Everyone has the need to cry," says psychotherapist Vera Diamond. She explains that psychic therapy often ①**consists of** the ways to give people permission to cry. She even gives crying exercises, in which patients practice crying just to become used to ②**expressing** emotion. She suggests safe, private places ③**to cry**, like under the bedcovers or in the car. Crying is a way of relieving tension, but people don't like it when others cry ④**because** it makes them gloomy. After all, people may be holding back a need to cry, or they'll do just about anything to make you ⑤**to stop** crying.

78) Although there are tons of creams and other skin products on the market that (A)[**claims/ claim**] to remove wrinkles, the truth is that most are ineffective and often costly. You can't make wrinkles (B)[**go / to go**] away entirely without the help of doctors who specialize in treating skin problems. These doctors may use one of many types of treatments (C)[**what / that**] reduce the appearance of wrinkles. These techniques are expensive and are not usually recommended for pregnant women.

- |   | (A)    | (B)   | (C)  |
|---|--------|-------|------|
| ① | claims | go    | what |
| ② | claims | to go | that |
| ③ | claim  | go    | that |
| ④ | claim  | to go | that |
| ⑤ | claim  | go    | what |

79) Since childhood, Jim ① **had been** fascinated by all kinds of ships. He hoped that when he grew up, he could join the hardworking sailors that he saw down by the docks. He read many books that explained how to sail and what ② **should a commander** do in dangerous situations. Moreover, Jim dreamed about taking a voyage ③ **that** would last two months. He often made his lists in which he would figure out the amount of money ④ **it would take** to buy a sailboat and the kinds of provisions he would need. After all, the day came ⑤ **when** Jim was ready to take the trip he had dreamed about.

\*provisions 식량

80) There is a connection between the words kid and goat. Although kid today is an (A) **[accepted / accepting]** English-language word that describes a child, it was once considered slang because it came from the word (B) **[which / whose]** meaning was—and is—a young goat. "Baby goats jump around playfully and are generally annoying, so the connection between baby goats and young humans (C) **[seem / seems]** to make sense," says Jeremy Butterfield, editor-in-chief of Collins Dictionaries.

\*slang 속어

- |   | (A)       | (B)   | (C)   |
|---|-----------|-------|-------|
| ① | accepted  | whose | seems |
| ② | accepted  | whose | seem  |
| ③ | accepted  | which | seems |
| ④ | accepting | whose | seem  |
| ⑤ | accepting | which | seem  |

81) One of the best things about garage sales is getting something free. When you let friends and other families know (A) **[that / who]** you are looking for an item, it is likely that someone will meet that need. We received a TV set because someone knew we needed a TV. Don't be ashamed to ask for things! We had a \$500 vacuum (B) **[give / given]** to us that needed some minor repairs. Free instruction is helpful, too. Ask people you meet how to do things. I asked a lady who sold lovely flowers how to grow flowers. I learned that it's best to start flowers from seeds in the house and then (C) **[transplant / transplanting]** them. It was just a casual conversation, but I could get some useful information.

- |   | (A)  | (B)   | (C)           |
|---|------|-------|---------------|
| ① | that | given | transplant    |
| ② | that | given | transplanting |
| ③ | that | give  | transplanting |
| ④ | who  | given | transplant    |
| ⑤ | who  | give  | transplanting |

82) What is beauty? Different cultures define (A)**[it / them]** quite differently. For example, large women were considered beautiful in many parts of Africa. In America, however, thin women have been considered the standard of beauty. With the invention of the Internet and satellite TV, this American concept of (B)**[that / what]** is beautiful has spread throughout the world. Pressured by the advertising and entertainment industries, women are using all kinds of methods to meet this standard and to make themselves (C)**[appear / to appear]** more beautiful, at least on the outside.

- |   | (A)  | (B)  | (C)       |
|---|------|------|-----------|
| ① | it   | that | to appear |
| ② | it   | what | appear    |
| ③ | it   | what | to appear |
| ④ | them | what | to appear |
| ⑤ | them | that | appear    |

83) Late one Saturday evening, I was ①**awakened** by the ringing of my phone. In a sleepy voice I said, "Hello." The party on the other end of the line paused for a moment before ②**rushing** into a long speech. "Mom, this is Susan and I'm sorry I woke you up, but I had to call because I'm going to be a little ③**lately** getting home. The tire of Dad's car just went flat while we were in the theater." Since I don't have any daughters, I knew the person ④**had misdialed**. "I'm sorry," I replied, "but I don't have a daughter named Susan." "Oh, Mom!" came the young woman's voice, "I didn't think ⑤**that** you'd be this angry."

84) I spent 24 years of my life growing up and being educated in England, and ①**appreciated** every moment. However, there is so much more in the world ②**to experience**. With just one life, I feel I need to enrich myself and those who I meet by traveling as much as possible. Only by doing this ③**can we** come to understand the uniqueness of different cultures, and realize that the more we think we are different, ④**the more** we actually have in common. There is the old saying, "Home is where the heart is," and I have to agree with this. Wherever I traveled and stayed, people I have lived with have made me ⑤**felt** at home.

85) The French government offered a prize to anyone who could invent a way to preserve food for the French army. A man named Francois Appert won the prize by (A)[**devise / devising**] way to keep food fresh in sealed glass bottles that were placed in boiling water. However, no one knew why the food stayed fresh when (B)[**treating / treated**] that way. Then in 1860, an American found a better way to sterilize food inside cans by heating them at higher temperatures. Canning was already working so well by that time (C)[**that / where**] a can of rations from the Civil War, recently discovered, was opened and its contents were fed to a dog. The food was still fresh!

\*sterilize 살균하다

- |   | (A)      | (B)      | (C)   |
|---|----------|----------|-------|
| ① | devise   | treating | that  |
| ② | devise   | treating | where |
| ③ | devising | treated  | that  |
| ④ | devising | treating | where |
| ⑤ | devising | treated  | where |

86) New research indicates that when it comes to children's shoes, the size listed by the manufacturer is (A)[**rare / rarely**] the true size. In nearly all cases, the manufacturers overstate the size. The most striking finding is (B)[**what / that**] the majority of outdoor shoes and slippers for children are too small. Interestingly, the shoe sizes given by the manufacturers almost never matched with the true sizes measured by the researchers. For outdoor shoes, 33.9% fit perfectly, 52.8% were too small, and 13.3% were too big. The percentages for slippers were 28.2%, 61.6%, and 10.2%. When shopping for shoes, parents should have their children's feet (C)[**re-measure / re-measured**].

- |   | (A)    | (B)  | (C)         |
|---|--------|------|-------------|
| ① | rare   | what | re-measured |
| ② | rare   | that | re-measure  |
| ③ | rarely | what | re-measured |
| ④ | rarely | that | re-measure  |
| ⑤ | rarely | that | re-measured |

87) Do you know that we live ① **a lot** longer now than the people who were born before us? One hundred years ago the average woman lived to be 45. But now, she can live until at least 80. One of the main reasons why people live longer ② **are** that we know how to look after ourselves better. We know which foods are good for ③ **us** and what we have to eat to make sure our bodies get all the healthy things they need. We know why we sometimes get ill and what we should do ④ **to get** better again. And we know how important ⑤ **it** is to do lots of exercise to keep our hearts beating healthily.



88) Not all archaeologists believed there had been a real city named Troy, but one of those who did (A)[**was / were**] an archaeologist named Frank Calvert. It was Calvert who first discovered that what looked like a large hill on the Turkish plain had actually been made by human beings. Calvert believed (B)[**that / what**] inside that man-made hill lay the lost city of Troy. He bought some of the land and started digging. When Schliemann met Calvert in 1868, he adopted Calvert's beliefs. Eventually, though, Schliemann made the discovery of Troy sound as if (C)[**it / they**] were his alone.

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

89) A tornado is a violent, whirling wind ①**that** moves in a narrow path over land, usually in a direction from southwest to northeast. In very severe thunderstorms, the wind at different heights blows in different directions and at different speeds. This difference in wind direction and speed ②**is** called wind shear. A strong upward wind will affect the wind shear and produce a rotation inside the thunderstorm. A funnel cloud appears, and a tornado is born. Some tornado funnels do not ③**reach** the Earth. Funnel clouds that touch down to the Earth ④**picking** up dirt and dust from the ground, giving the funnels their dark gray or black color. Sometimes tornadoes strike the Earth, go back up into the atmosphere, then go down and ⑤**strike** another area.

\*wind shear 급변풍

\*\*funnel cloud (토네이도의) 깔때기 구름

90) Of all the senses, hearing evokes the strongest feelings. Remember your favorite movie. Now imagine watching that movie ①**with** the sound off. It would be very flat and hardly worth ②**watched**. Likewise, sounds have a huge impact on the sales of products, especially cars. Car manufacturers know that one of the biggest selling features of their autos ③**is** the sound of the car door opening and closing. Some auto executives have whole teams that focus ④**exclusively** on the sounds their cars make, including the doors, windows, shifts and even seat cushions. The sound of the engines is not only a major selling feature, but also a distinctive characteristic ⑤**which** defines the brand.

91) Nowadays almost everyone worries about children being busy ① **doing** this and that. But many of today's children are being raised in a world of complete comfort. According to a recent poll, 75 percent of adults believe children today do fewer chores than the children of 10 or 15 years earlier ② **did**. And 68 percent of parents think their own children are either "somewhat" or "very" spoiled. Well, here is a solution. Instead of overprotecting your kids by doing everything for them, teach them to take care of ③ **themselves**, especially around the house. "See that sock on the floor? It goes in the washing machine." I totally understand that it's sometimes easier to do the work yourself than ④ **to get** your kids to do it. But it's worth the effort. Obviously, they can develop a sense of responsibility while ⑤ **do** house chores.

92) If you travel through the western part of South Dakota, you might see four huge heads looking at you. These heads are made of rock, but they were not made by nature. A sculptor named Gutzon Borglum built Mount Rushmore. He chose four presidents who he thought (A)[**were / they were**] symbols of America. Borglum's workers started creating the monument in 1927. Workers drilled holes in the rock and placed dynamite in the holes to blow the rock apart. Then stone cutters moved in to carve the stone into faces. Borglum drew plans of (B)[**how / what**] the monument would look like. However, the mountain did not always cooperate. Sometimes the rock was cracked or too soft to use. When this happened, Borglum had to change his plans. He changed them nine times! Mount Rushmore was a tourist attraction even before it was finished. Thousands of people came to watch it (C)[**to be / being**] built.

- |   | (A)       | (B)  | (C)   |
|---|-----------|------|-------|
| ① | were      | what | being |
| ② | were      | how  | to be |
| ③ | were      | what | to be |
| ④ | they were | what | being |
| ⑤ | they were | how  | being |

93) With the right attitude, a change can be exciting, challenging and stimulating. The right attitude makes life ① **interesting**. A difficult circumstance can be described either as a disaster ② **or** as an adventure. When I interview executives who demonstrate exceptional skills and abilities, I ask them ③ **how they developed** their great talents. The story I hear over and over again is, "I ④ **was given** a new job or assignment that was a huge challenge. I did not have the skills to succeed, but it was sink or swim. I tried hard. I got lots of feedback. Over time, I developed the talent." So, ⑤ **depend** on your attitude, difficult circumstances can provide the opportunity to learn new skills.

94) The Inchcape Rock is a great rock in the North Sea. Most of the time it is covered with water. That causes many boats and ships (A)[**crash / to crash**] onto the rock. The rock is so close to the top of the water that all the vessels that try to sail over it (B)[**hit / hits**] it. More than a hundred years ago, a kind-hearted man lived nearby. He thought that it was tragic for so many sailors to die on that hidden rock. So he fastened a floating mark to the rock with a strong chain, on top of (C)[**it / which**] a bell was attached. When ships came near, the waves made the mark float back and forth and the bell ring clearly. Now, sailors were no longer afraid to cross the sea there.

- |   | (A)      | (B)  | (C)   |
|---|----------|------|-------|
| ① | crash    | hit  | which |
| ② | crash    | hits | it    |
| ③ | to crash | hit  | it    |
| ④ | to crash | hits | it    |
| ⑤ | to crash | hit  | which |

95) Dogs can tell ①**what** you like them or not. If you like them, they like you back. In fact, they love you and will do anything that they can ②**to please** you. People react the same way. If you do not like someone, chances are that they do not like you ③**either**. Sometimes we make impulse judgments and dislike people without giving them a chance. What is in our hearts always shows. Keep your heart ④**open** to accept the best in everyone. Most people want to be good, fair, and liked. Love others, and you will ⑤**be loved** back.

96) Touring caravans are mobile homes which are connected to the back of your family car and (A)[**tow / towed**] to where you want to go. These caravans, which can have two to six beds, can be moved and many families enjoy (B)[**to travel / traveling**] from place to place on holidays. Many families can go anywhere they want if there is a camp site or caravan park open. Touring caravan parks have basic services such as shower blocks, toilet blocks, and perhaps a small shop. It is up to the family to make sure they have food, water, electricity, gas, and whatever else is needed (C)[**during / while**] their stay.

- |   | (A)   | (B)       | (C)    |
|---|-------|-----------|--------|
| ① | tow   | to travel | during |
| ② | tow   | traveling | while  |
| ③ | towed | traveling | while  |
| ④ | towed | traveling | during |
| ⑤ | towed | to travel | while  |

97) Skateboarding is one of the best ways to replace snowboarding when there is no snow. They are almost the same in that the actions include riding and performing tricks ① **using** a board. However, the difference is that in skateboarding, the asphalt tends to hurt ② **much** more than snow when you fall on the ground. Be sure to wear protective equipment such as a helmet, wrist guards, and elbow pads even if your friends point and ③ **laugh**. Skate parks provide the safe environment without cars ④ **keep** your board skills improved. Also, a long downward road without cross streets could be the perfect area ⑤ **where** you practice basic skills.

98) Every one of us faces moments of criticism. The more successful you become, the more criticism you will receive. Only those who don't try anything (A) **[remain / remains]** forever above criticism. Being criticized is not a problem if you develop a positive way of dealing with it. Winston Churchill had put on the wall of his office the following words of Abraham Lincoln: "I do the very best I can. I mean to keep going. If the end turns out to be all right, then (B) **[it / what]** is said against me won't matter." Winston Churchill and Abraham Lincoln were severely criticized in their days, just as most of our public figures (C) **[are / do]** today. It takes a person of great courage to go ahead and do what he believes to be right when critics are howling against him.

- |   | (A)     | (B)  | (C) |
|---|---------|------|-----|
| ① | remain  | what | do  |
| ② | remain  | what | are |
| ③ | remain  | it   | do  |
| ④ | remains | what | are |
| ⑤ | remains | it   | do  |

99) Fire safety is important. ① **Knowing** what to do if there is a fire can save your life. If there is a fire in your home, you must stay close to the floor and ② **leave** the building immediately. Touch closed doors slightly. Do not open them if they are hot. Do not stop ③ **taking** anything with you. Never go back into the burning house. Go to a neighbor's house to call the fire station. What if your clothes catch on fire? Well, if that ever happens, you might run as fast as you can. But running would actually make the fire ④ **get** worse because the air would cause the fire to get bigger and spread more quickly. Instead, you should immediately stop what you're doing and roll around on the wet floor until the fire ⑤ **goes** out.

