

CORE SET

G7



NAME

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사 용 매 뉴 얼

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인사이트의 수능 대비 프로그램

■ COMBO Series *콤보 시리즈*

회차당 6문제로 구성된 지속 학습용 수능 대비 교재

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

■ CORE SET Series *코어셋 시리즈*

유형별 약점을 보완하기 위한 집중 학습용 수능 대비 교재

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

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

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

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

1) How can we best define success? Does it simply mean that there was a task before us that anyone could accomplish? If that is the case, then we can call walking down the driveway and (A)[**collect / collecting**] the mail a success. Yet, success means so much more. Success comes when we face a challenge and struggle against all odds to succeed. Historically, success often (B)[**followed / was followed**] a series of failures. For example, Abraham Lincoln suffered a big defeat in the first election he ever entered, and was considered a poor and bumbling speaker. Yet, he became one of our greatest presidents, (C)[**what / whose**] speeches are still regarded as masterpieces of political persuasion. It is important to study our failures, learn from them, and then make a new attempt.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|--------------|-------|
| ① | collect | followed | what |
| ② | collect | was followed | whose |
| ③ | collecting | followed | what |
| ④ | collecting | followed | whose |
| ⑤ | collecting | was followed | what |

2) At least when it comes to "human books", we judge beautiful covers more closely and accurately than others. So suggests a study from 2010 that (A)[**investigated / was investigated**] if physically attractive women were judged more in line with their unique, self-reported traits. Researchers used a "round robin" format in which participants met each other for brief intervals and took away a certain impression of the other. Turns out, the more physically attractive someone was, the more (B)[**accurate / accurately**] the other person read her. The study also found that when we evaluate an attractive woman, we're more likely to judge her favorably at least up to a certain point. To the extent that an attractive woman believes about herself (C)[**that / what**] we also want to believe about her, we may just be under the irrationally compelling spell of physical attraction.

*round robin (스포츠) 리그전

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------------|------------|------|
| ① | investigated | accurately | that |
| ② | investigated | accurate | what |
| ③ | investigated | accurately | what |
| ④ | was investigated | accurate | that |
| ⑤ | was investigated | accurately | that |

3) Perhaps our lack of inner peace is partly due to the effect of noise upon the nervous system of modern people. Scientific experiments show that noise in the places where we work, live, or sleep ① **reduces** efficiency to a noticeable degree. Contrary to popular belief, it is doubtful ② **if** we ever completely adjust our physical, mental, or nervous mechanisms to noise. No matter ③ **how** familiar a repeated sound becomes, it never passes unheard by the subconscious. Motor-car horns, the roar of airplanes, and other harsh noises actually result in physical activity ④ **while** sleep. Impulses transmitted to nerves by these sounds cause muscular movements which disturb real rest. If the reaction is ⑤ **extremely** severe, it is almost like a shock to our body.

4) Cooking at home is a great way to save money and quit increasing your debt with restaurant charges. Cooking at home takes time, but so (A)**[is / does]** driving to a restaurant. Busy schedules make it difficult to find the time to cook healthy, tasty, and economical home-cooked meals. The suggestions here can help. You can save time by preparing one or two large meals on the weekend and (B)**[scheduling / schedule]** leftovers for a meal or two during the week. Soups and stews are easy to prepare in quantity. Take your lunch to work at least three days a week. In addition to (C)**[bringing / bring]** sandwiches, think about yogurt, vegetables, soup, and microwave meals.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|------------|----------|
| ① | is | scheduling | bringing |
| ② | is | schedule | bring |
| ③ | does | scheduling | bringing |
| ④ | does | scheduling | bring |
| ⑤ | does | schedule | bring |

5) Most of us make at least three important decisions in our lives: where to live, what to do, and whom to do it with. We choose our towns, our jobs, and our spouses and friends. Making these decisions ①**is** such a natural part of adulthood that it is easy to forget that we are among the first human beings to make them. For most of recorded history, people lived ②**where** they were born, did what their parents had done, and associated with those who were doing the same. Social and physical structures were the great dictators ③**that** determined how and where people would spend their lives. This left most folks with little to decide for ④**themselves**. But the industrial and technological revolutions changed all that, and the resulting explosion of personal liberty ⑤**creating** an array of options, alternatives, and decisions that our ancestors never faced.

6) I require my students to write a failure resume. That is, to craft a resume that ①**summarizes** all their biggest mistakes—personal, professional, and academic. For every failure, each student must describe ②**that** he or she learned from that experience. Just imagine the looks of surprise this assignment inspires in students who are so used to ③**showcasing** their successes. However, after they finish their resume, they realize that viewing experiences through the lens of failure ④**forces** them to come to terms with the mistakes they have made along the way. In fact, ⑤**as** the years go by, many former students continue to keep their failure resume up-to-date, in parallel with their traditional resume of successes.

7) Calluses, an area of thick hard skin on a hand, which develop when people hold or grip something with their hands strongly for a long time, (A)[**constitute / constituting**] a particular case of localized touch. In principle, the thickened layer of skin should dull touch; in practice, the reverse occurs. By protecting the nerve endings in the hand, the callus makes the act of probing less (B)[**hesitant / hesitantly**]. Although the nature of this process is not yet well understood, the result is: the callus both makes the hand more sensitive to minute physical spaces and stimulates sensations at the fingertips. We could imagine the callus doing the same thing for the hand as the zoom lens (C)[**is / does**] for the camera.

*callus 굳은살

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------------|------------|------|
| ① constitute | hesitant | is |
| ② constituting | hesitant | does |
| ③ constitute | hesitant | does |
| ④ constituting | hesitantly | is |
| ⑤ constitute | hesitantly | is |

8) Thinking machines have inched a step closer to reality. And if cyborgs have you worried, instead ① **thinking** of robots that can help with housework. Some researchers are busy designing programs that can guide the behavior of a robot in a way similar to ② **how** the different parts of the brain interact to guide the behavior of a mouse in a maze. The brain of the mouse, like other mammals, has a complex structure in ③ **which** different parts take responsibility for different aspects of overall cognition. When the mouse goes through a maze, the visual information is memorized in a part of the brain. Another part determines ④ **whether** the experience was good or bad, and beneficial or useless, which is then passed to another part of the brain, ⑤ **where** selections and decisions are made concerning how to behave.

9) Extending the bounds of music beyond the restrictive formality of Classicism (A)[**was / were**] the prime function of the musical period known as Romanticism. The Romantic period of classical music in the 19th century arose as a result of the Industrial Revolution and an increased sense of European nationalism. (B)[**During / While**] this time, folk songs became admired as expressions of that nationalism. Musically speaking, rigid classical forms such as the sonata allegro form gave way to simpler and more fluid styles that (C)[**lacking / lacked**] formal unity. A piano sonata by Chopin, for example, might well be viewed as a series of short episodes rather than one distinct form with many parts.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|--------|---------|
| ① was | While | lacked |
| ② were | During | lacking |
| ③ was | During | lacked |
| ④ were | While | lacked |
| ⑤ was | During | lacking |

10) Alison said, "I think it's wrong for me to complain that people don't understand disability and then refuse to talk about my personal life. Telling my story is the best way I know to make issues I care about (A)**[understanding / understood]**." *MY LIFE IN MY HANDS* is Alison's story: from her mother's rejection at birth, to independence, a first class art degree, motherhood and critical success. Through the strength of her personality and the nurturing of her artistic talents, Alison was determined to live as (B)**[full a / a full]** life as possible. *MY LIFE IN MY HANDS* challenges our perceptions of disability by showing how Alison overcame pain, prejudice, violence and loneliness (C)**[reached / to reach]** a state of happy independence. It is an extraordinary and compelling story like no other.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------------|--------|----------|
| ① | understanding | full a | to reach |
| ② | understanding | a full | reached |
| ③ | understood | full a | to reach |
| ④ | understood | full a | reached |
| ⑤ | understood | a full | to reach |

11) Clear your mind and be in the moment. You make mistakes when you lose concentration, when you let your mind drift away and stop ①**paying** attention. You can reflect upon the past and dream about the future when you're out of your current situation, but while you're in it, keep your focus ②**sharp and to the point**. This is not always easy to ③**be accomplished**; you've got a lot on your mind. When your attention drifts, you stop listening to people, you ④**make errors** in judgment, and you lose sight of your goals. When your concentration is strong, however, you are so focused that nothing can distract you from communicating ⑤**clearly and effectively**.

12) Recently I was in my office, with a lot to do, when I got a phone call informing me that the electric company had cut off my power. Years ago, I would (A)**[respond / have responded]** to this petty annoyance with a pointless, immature outburst of anger. But since then I have learned that stress management is vital to health. So I hung up the phone, took a deep breath, exhaled slowly, and punched my table so hard that I could not make a fist for three days. Then using my other hand, I called the electric company, the automatic response system (B)**[of which / which]** must have been designed by some idiot. You must use your touch-tone phone to pass a lengthy multiple-choice test. This is the electric company's way of testing your worthiness as a customer. And you get put in line to speak with an actual customer service representative. While waiting, I kept my stress level down by calmly refining these (C)**[citizen-irritated / citizen-irritating]** measures. But I came to be told that I had not paid my bill.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------------|----------|--------------------|
| ① | respond | which | citizen-irritated |
| ② | respond | of which | citizen-irritating |
| ③ | respond | of which | citizen-irritated |
| ④ | have responded | of which | citizen-irritating |
| ⑤ | have responded | which | citizen-irritated |

13) Critics of Franklin D. Roosevelt complained bitterly about the money his administration spent on government projects, but their attacks had no resonance with the public, ① **who** saw the president as working to end the Great Depression. His opponents thought they had an example that would show just how wasteful he ② **had become**: his dog, Fala, to which he paid considerable attention. Critics spoke out against his insensibility—spending taxpayers' money on a dog ③ **while** so many Americans were still in poverty. But Roosevelt had a response: How dare his critics ④ **attack** a defenseless little dog? His speech in defense of Fala was one of the most popular speeches he ever gave. In the long run, it only made the president more ⑤ **sympathetically**, since many people naturally sided with the dog.

*resonance 공명, 동조

14) In the 1960s, Richard Fosbury revolutionized the high jump by replacing the traditional approach to jumping with an innovative style that became ① **known** as the "Fosbury flop." In athletics, the challenge is to run faster, jump farther, and ② **leap** higher. In the high jump, as in every other athletic event, rules exist. However, no rule existed ③ **what** controlled how the athletes jumped over the bar. The high jumpers had gone over the bar face down until Fosbury thought outside the box and Fosbury flopped face up, ④ **revolutionizing** the high jump and dramatically increasing the height to which the athletes could leap. Since Fosbury set a new Olympic record at 2.24 meters in 1968, displaying the potential of the new technique, the "Fosbury flop" ⑤ **has been** the most popular high jumping technique.

*Fosbury flop 배면뛰기

15) Cultural relativism refers to the idea (A) **[that / what]** all moral values are based on unique cultural contexts, and suggests that we must always consider the cultural context before we make any moral judgments about any behavior or event. This means that what may be morally right in one culture may not be morally right in another culture. (B) **[Reasonable / Reasonably]** as it seems at first glance, this idea can lead to severe implications if taken to its extreme. It implies that we have no right to condemn people in other cultures for doing something that may be morally wrong from our own cultural perspective. According to this perspective, given certain unique cultural circumstances incomprehensible to (C) **[almost / most]** outsiders, even extreme behavior like torture may be considered acceptable.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	that	Reasonably	most
②	that	Reasonable	most
③	what	Reasonably	almost
④	that	Reasonable	almost
⑤	what	Reasonably	most

16) The extra attention that the first-born receives—mostly in his first two years—carries over into his later relationship with his parents, (A)[**though / despite**] in different forms. Parents are not quite as easy-going with their first-born as they will be with the rest. Perhaps this is because, as new parents, they are not used to handling babies, and so often (B)[**describe / describing**] their first-born as less cuddly than the later-borns. Nevertheless first-borns do get more attention than later-borns. They more often model themselves on their parents than later-borns, (C)[**who / they**] are more likely to follow their friends. As first-borns tend to be more considerate, too, they can seem to be more old-fashioned and grown-up than other children.

*cuddly 껴안고 싶은

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|------------|------|
| ① | though | describe | who |
| ② | though | describing | who |
| ③ | despite | describing | who |
| ④ | despite | describe | they |
| ⑤ | despite | describing | they |

17) The phrase "saved by the bell" is known as a boxing slang term that came into being in the ①**latter** half of the 19th century. But contrary to what many believe, this expression did not come from the world of boxing ②**where** a downed fighter can, indeed, be saved by the bell. It originated in the 17th century, when a soldier at Windsor Castle was accused of being ③**asleep** on guard duty and was sentenced to death. The soldier denied the charge, and offered as proof of his innocence the fact that he had heard the bell in the clock tower of St Paul's Cathedral ④**strike** thirteen times at midnight. At first, no one believed that the clock's bell could have been heard from so far away, but then it ⑤**discovered** that the clock had actually struck thirteen times at midnight on the very night that the soldier was supposed to have slept on duty. The soldier was, of course, released, having been "saved by the bell."

18) ①**Hearing** the sound of a dentist's drill creates instant anxiety in many people. Professor Brian Millar of King's Dental Institute has come up with a device that allows patients to listen to music on their mp3 player, ②**while** filtering out the sound of the drill. The device captures the distinctive frequency of the drill's sound, and turns the sound into a digital signal which people ③**listening** to an mp3 player cannot hear. Patients can still hear the dentist speaking because his or her voice is on a frequency very ④**different** from the frequency of the sound from the drill. Professor Millar said, "What we need now is an investor to enable us to bring this device to as many dental surgeries as possible and help people whose fear of visiting the dentist ⑤**stop** them from seeking the oral healthcare they need."

19) People enjoy feeling scared and seek the feeling out because they know they are in no real danger. They understand the real risk of these activities is marginal, and (A)[**because of / because**] this underlying awareness they experience excitement rather than actual fear. This is why people enjoy walking through a Halloween-themed haunted house. Most people are able to realistically gauge the actual level of threat that scary stimuli (B)[**pose / are posed**] to them, and, correspondingly, their safety level. For example, watching a horror movie gives no physical threat, with the minor psychological threat being (C)[**that / what**] the viewer might have nightmares as a result of seeing it. Therefore, most viewers feel safe watching such a film, and are excited by it, not truly afraid.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|-----------|------|
| ① | because of | pose | that |
| ② | because of | pose | what |
| ③ | because of | are posed | what |
| ④ | because | pose | that |
| ⑤ | because | are posed | what |

20) When induced to give spoken or written witness to something they doubt, people will often feel bad about their deceit. Nevertheless, they begin to believe (A)[**what / that**] they are saying. When there is no compelling external explanation for one's words, saying becomes believing. Tory Higgins and his colleagues had university students read a personality description of someone and then (B)[**summarize / summarized**] it for someone else who was believed either to like or to dislike this person. The students wrote a more positive description when the recipient liked the person. Having said positive things, they also then liked the person more themselves. (C)[**Asked / Asking**] to recall what they had read, they remembered the description as being more positive than it was. In short, it seems that we are prone to adjust our messages to our listeners, and, having done so, to believe the altered message.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|------------|--------|
| ① | what | summarize | Asked |
| ② | what | summarize | Asking |
| ③ | what | summarized | Asked |
| ④ | that | summarized | Asking |
| ⑤ | that | summarized | Asked |

21) We want to stop watching so much TV, but demonstrably, we also want to watch lots of TV. So what we really want, it seems, ①**is** to stop wanting. We ②**are trapped** deep in a paradox: deciding on the best course of action, then doing something else. The way around this is ③**to see** that habits are responses to needs. This sounds ④**obvious**, but countless efforts at habit change ignore its implications. If you eat badly, you might resolve to start eating well. However, if you are eating burgers and ice-cream to feel comforted, relaxed and happy, ⑤**try** to replace them with broccoli and carrot juice is like dealing with a leaky bathroom tap by repainting the kitchen. What is required is not a better diet, but an alternative way to feel comforted and relaxed.

22) Henry Ford was an American industrialist, founder of the Ford Motor Company, and developer of the assembly line technique for mass production. He was the man who made the automobile so ① **important** to life by introducing the Model T Ford in 1908. He knew he would have to produce one model at a price ② **that** most people could afford in order to make and sell many cars. One way he did this was ③ **to add** conveyor belts to the assembly line whose moving belts would carry car parts from worker to worker faster than ever before. The other way he used to produce low-priced cars ④ **were** standardization, which meant that each Model T Ford coming from the factory was exactly the same as every other Model T Ford ⑤ **made** that year. This process of manufacturing allowed him to produce many inexpensive cars.

23) How many things can you remember (A) **[that / what]** use electricity? Of course, there are big things like the refrigerator, television, and computer in your house. Your house probably gets its electricity from a power plant that burns fossil fuels, and fuel cells could also be used to (B) **[produce / producing]** this electricity. Fuel cells might be used in remote areas where it is difficult to deliver electricity over power lines. Fuel cells can also be used for other purposes. Think about the energy used by a car or other transportation vehicles. Fuel cells can be an excellent source of electrical energy for buses, subways, and trains of the future. Hydrogen fuel cell vehicles will also be easier to (C) **[maintain / maintain them]** because there will be fewer parts to repair or replace.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|-----------|---------------|
| ① | that | produce | maintain |
| ② | that | producing | maintain them |
| ③ | what | produce | maintain |
| ④ | what | producing | maintain |
| ⑤ | what | produce | maintain them |

24) On August 28, 2001, a young firefighter named Michael Gorumba suffered a heart attack while ① **battling** a huge fire near his home. I got to the hospital before he died and met his mother, Gail, and his sister, Diane. It had been an ② **exceptionally** difficult year for their family. Gail's father, husband, and son had all died within ten months one after another. At the hospital, I asked Gail ③ **how** she was able to handle it all. She told me that the only way to deal with the difficult times in life was ④ **to take** full advantage of the joyous times. Diane's wedding was scheduled for September 16, and Gail was determined to go ahead with the event. Later, Gail told me that her daughter had no one left to walk her down the aisle and asked me if I'd do it. I thought it was a great idea and was grateful to ⑤ **have asked**.

25) Suppose that you wished to develop a strong right arm, and that you tried to do so by tying the arm to your side with a rope, thus taking it out of use and (A)[to give / giving] it a long rest. Would disuse bring strength or weakness? You know that if you wished a strong right arm you could develop such an arm only by giving it the hardest sort of use. Take a look at the arm of a blacksmith if you wish to know how an arm may be made (B)[strong / strongly]. Out of resistance comes strength. The strongest oak tree of the forest is not the one that is protected from the storm, but it is the one that stands in the open, where it is compelled to struggle for its existence against the wind and rain. It is through the operation of one of nature's unvarying laws (C)[that / whose] struggle and resistance develop strength.

*blacksmith 대장장이

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------|----------|-------|
| ① to give | strong | that |
| ② to give | strong | whose |
| ③ giving | strongly | that |
| ④ giving | strong | that |
| ⑤ giving | strongly | whose |

26) Why do zebras have black and white stripes? Camouflage is the obvious answer, but where ①is a black and white forest or jungle found? Tigers' stripes help them blend in with tall grasses, but zebras are really conspicuous. What was the point of Mother Nature ②painting these elegant creatures in black and white? The animals ③whose prey on zebras are busiest during the cool hours of sunrise and sunset. It turns out that the black and white stripes show up as grey from a distance, which helps the zebras blend with the low light. And the other reason, which is very cool, is that if a zebra herd gets attacked, the wildly moving jagged stripes of the whole herd of zebras confuse the predator. Then, do zebra stripes confuse zebras as ④much as they confuse lions? Oddly enough, while making zebras indistinguishable to other animals, zebra stripes actually make it easier for zebras ⑤to recognize one another.

27) Greg Marshall works as a marine biologist for National Geographic. In 1986, he invented the Crittercam which is a small video camera that is fitted onto a wild animal. The animal eventually gets accustomed to carrying around the camera. (A)[How / What] did he come up with the idea? Greg said he got the idea when he saw a remora fish hitching a ride on a shark. The remoras get a free ride through the water from the host animal. Greg Marshall said he thought it would be (B)[interesting / interestingly] to see the shark's life through the eyes of the remora. In that moment he realized that he could attach a video camera to a shark or other animals. According to Greg, learning more about animals with Crittercams (C)[help / helps] people understand, and want to protect animals and their habitats.

*remora 빨판상어

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|---------------|-------|
| ① How | interesting | helps |
| ② How | interestingly | helps |
| ③ How | interesting | help |
| ④ What | interestingly | help |
| ⑤ What | interesting | help |

28) Despite the commonly held notion (A)**[that / which]** dampness makes joint pain worse, medical research has found no relationship between arthritis pain and the weather. High dampness, meaning lots of moisture on the surface of things, and high humidity, meaning a large amount of moisture in the air, (B)**[is / are]** the characteristics that, many people think, cause their arthritis to worsen. But patients do not experience an increase in their symptoms when bathing or swimming, which could be considered a similar environmental situation. High pressure may not be the cause, either. Patients easily handle the same increase in pressure during a flight as would occur during a storm. Common beliefs reveal more about the workings of the mind than (C)**[that / those]** of the body.

*arthritis 관절염

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|-----|-------|
| ① | that | are | those |
| ② | that | is | that |
| ③ | that | are | that |
| ④ | which | is | that |
| ⑤ | which | is | those |

29) Making your home safe for a toddler ①**requires** a careful planning. Every home contains many things that are tempting to small children. Experts have proposed many useful ideas that can safely protect them. Most importantly, all medicines and cleaning products should ②**be** stored in locked boxes. Kitchen appliances like a gas range, and toaster should have automatic safety devices so children can't turn them on, and drawers in the bathroom and kitchen should have special devices that make ③**them** impossible for kids to open them. Also, electrical outlets should be covered with a mechanism ④**whose** snaps shut when not in use. Finally, it is a good idea to buy tables and other furniture with round edges ⑤**to avoid** injuries if a toddler falls into them.

30) A sociologist tells of a case of Arab villagers who refused to let outsiders clean up a water hole contaminated with typhoid and ①**install** a pump. The reader may wonder what there was about having a nice clean water supply ②**that** violated the formal norms of Arab villagers. ③**Strangely** as it seems to us, Arab villagers like the water they drink. It has a strong taste which it gets from the camels. They think the water they drink to be almost sacred. If the men of a given village are strong or brave or fertile or smart, it is ④**because of** the water they drink. In some parts of the Arab world it is considered ⑤**unmanly** to drink clean water. The villagers saw no relationship between the disease making some of them sick and the water that made their men strong.

*typhoid 장티푸스

31) In regard to firewalking, people have speculated that there are supernatural powers over pain and heat, or mysterious brain chemicals (A)[**and / that**] prevent burning and pain. In fact, as long as you don't stand around on the coals, you will not get burned. Think of a cake in a 230°C oven. The air, the cake and the pan are all at 230°C, but only the metal pan will burn your hand. Air has very low heat capacity and also low conductivity, so you can put your hand in the oven (B)[**long enough / enough long**] to touch the cake. The heat capacity of the cake is a lot higher than air, but since it has low conductivity you can briefly touch it without getting burned. The metal pan has a heat capacity (C)[**similar / similarly**] to the cake, but high conductivity. If you touch it, you will get burned.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|-------------|-----------|
| ① | and | enough long | similar |
| ② | and | enough long | similarly |
| ③ | that | long enough | similarly |
| ④ | that | enough long | similar |
| ⑤ | that | long enough | similar |

32) Over the centuries, left-handers have been accused of criminality, and children have been subjected to ① **re-education**. In recent years the prejudice has largely vanished. But the riddle of ② **what** underlies handedness remains. Its proportions—roughly 90 percent of people are right-handed and 10 percent left-handed—③ **stay** consistent over time. Hand dominance (whether left or right) is related to brain asymmetry. Dr. Francks said, "We're really at the very beginning of understanding what makes the brain ④ **asymmetrical**." Though brain asymmetries exist in our closest primate relatives, there seems to be general consensus that the human brain is more profoundly asymmetric, and that ⑤ **understand** the asymmetry will show us much about how our brains work.

*asymmetry 비대칭

33) Food is necessary for all living things. The body requires good nutrition to function well. Therefore, it seems quite ironic that starving animals that eat barely enough to survive (A)[**is / are**] the ones who live the longest. For more than 70 years, scientists have known that animals such as dogs and mice show increased longevity with decreased food intake. In other words, mice fed 40 percent fewer calories than (B)[**it / what**] is considered to be a healthy diet will live 40 percent longer than mice that are fed normal diets. Could eating less food be a useful guideline to help slow the aging process in humans as well? Some researchers investigate the effects of a lean diet on monkeys. It's too soon to tell if the monkeys (C)[**live / will live**] longer. But so far, the animals do seem to be healthier.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|------|-----------|
| ① | is | it | live |
| ② | is | what | will live |
| ③ | are | it | live |
| ④ | are | what | will live |
| ⑤ | are | what | live |

34) I remember how I used to play outside with my friends during my childhood. We played a lot of games ① **where** we had to use our imagination. Playing those games, we learned how to compete, organize groups, and be creative. We made up a bunch of games that didn't have to ② **play** with specific toys. Now, the situation is different. Children are more restricted when they play outdoors than they ③ **were** in those days. The consequences of this are very harmful for children's development. They're not exercising, developing socially, or being raised in a natural environment. Children are playing indoors with high-tech toys. They are staying inside the house all the time, ④ **which** means they are becoming more lonely and they are making fewer friends. Definitely, they are not enjoying their lives as ⑤ **much** as we did in the past.

35) You have to pay close attention to someone's normal pattern in order to notice a deviation from it when he or she lies. Sometimes the variation is as (A) **[subtle / subtly]** as a pause. Other times it is obvious and abrupt. I recently saw a news interview with an acquaintance (B) **[who / whom]** I was certain was going to lie about a few particularly sensitive issues, and she did. During most of her interview she was calm and direct, but when she started lying, her manner changed dramatically: she threw her head back, laughed in 'disbelief,' and shook her head back and forth. It is true that the questions (C) **[dealt / dealing]** with very personal issues, but I have found that in general, no matter how touchy the question, if a person is telling the truth, his or her manner will not change significantly or abruptly.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|------|---------|
| ① | subtle | who | dealt |
| ② | subtle | who | dealing |
| ③ | subtle | whom | dealt |
| ④ | subtly | who | dealt |
| ⑤ | subtly | whom | dealing |

36) Albert Einstein talked about what influenced his life as a scientist. He remembered seeing a pocket compass when he was five years old and (A) **[marveling / marveled]** that the needle always pointed north. In that moment, Einstein recalled, he "felt something deeply hidden behind things." Around the age of six, Einstein began studying the violin. When after several years he recognized the mathematical structure of music, the violin became a lifelong friend of his. When Einstein was ten, his family enrolled him in the Luitpold Gymnasium, (B) **[there / where]** he developed a suspicion of authority. The trait served Einstein well later in life as a scientist. His habit of skepticism made (C) **[him / it]** easy to question many long-standing scientific assumptions.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|-------|-----|
| ① | marveling | there | him |
| ② | marveled | there | him |
| ③ | marveling | where | him |
| ④ | marveled | where | it |
| ⑤ | marveling | where | it |

37) Parents worrying about recent TV images of terrorism and war emotionally (A)[**affect / affecting**] their children should give them a pencil and paper. Children have much greater difficulty expressing themselves with language than (B)[**do / are**] adults. Drawing is an easier way to communicate. Drawing often gives clues to a child's feelings and can act as a starting place for conversations. So ask your children to draw while talking to them. Children who draw as they discuss an emotional experience can give twice as much information as those who only talk about (C)[**it / them**]. Now that you're informed of your children's emotional state, you can effectively do what is needed for them.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|-----|------|
| ① | affect | do | it |
| ② | affect | are | them |
| ③ | affecting | do | them |
| ④ | affecting | are | it |
| ⑤ | affecting | do | it |

38) Homework for today's children is getting out of control. The point of doing homework is to help children ①**absorb** their lessons and get them to show initiative. These objectives can be met with 90 minutes of homework a night, but when homework exceeds two or three hours a night, it begins to harm a child's happiness. When ②**given** excessive amounts of homework, children become anxious, nervous, and even depressed, so they can begin to hate their school. Excessive homework also interferes with extracurricular activities, which are just as ③**important** as academic studies. Too much homework makes ④**it** difficult for children to engage in these activities. Children also need the time just to be kids, which, though seemingly trivial from an adult's point of view, ⑤**are** very necessary to their development.

39) When traveling by plane, be prepared for long lines and delays. Pack your carry-on bag with a book to read for fun, or some schoolwork you need to do. Also, everyone has heard stories about airlines (A)[**shipping / shipped**] baggage to the wrong destination. Be certain you know exactly what you packed in your luggage, keeping a list of those items in your carry-on bag, if possible. Be sure that your luggage has tags officially issued by the airline company that (B)[**include / includes**] your name and address, and keep your claim check in your purse or wallet. If your checked-in luggage is lost, the staff at the baggage claim desk can give you an estimate of (C)[**which / when**] it will arrive. You can insist that the airline deliver your luggage to your final destination, and they will do so free of charge.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|----------|-------|
| ① | shipping | include | which |
| ② | shipping | includes | when |
| ③ | shipping | include | when |
| ④ | shipped | include | which |
| ⑤ | shipped | includes | which |

40) When women are choosing their career paths, the question of marriage and babies ① **is** largely abstract. The age ② **at which** women college graduates have their first baby has gone up dramatically. In 1970, 73 percent of college-educated women had their first baby by thirty, while in 2000, only 36 percent ③ **did** so during that time frame. This incredible shift in large part reflects greater opportunities—and a greater necessity—for women to participate in the workforce. Women planning careers that require advanced training further ④ **to postpone** the idea of family. They are not likely to have children, if they do at all, until well into their thirties. Students who attend graduate and professional programs are ⑤ **delaying** decisions in other ways.

41) Successful people pay little attention to what the world tells them they cannot do and a lot of attention to their inner knowing. Babe Ruth, (A) **[considered / considering]** to be the greatest athlete of all time, and famous for setting the home run record, holds the record for strikeouts. The sculptor Rodin's father said, "I have an idiot for a son." Described as the worst pupil in the school, Rodin failed three times (B) **[gained / to gain]** admittance to the school of art. His uncle called him uneducable. What would you like to do (C) **[that / what]** others have told you is impractical or impossible? What would you be doing differently if you knew you can attain your goal?

(A)	(B)	(C)
① considered	gained	what
② considered	to gain	that
③ considered	to gain	what
④ considering	gained	that
⑤ considering	to gain	what

42) Many people worry deeply about how they speak and how they sound, and this anxiety often stops them from expressing themselves as ① **fully** as they wish. Because many people find themselves having to express their thoughts and ideas in situations which are important to them, yet ② **in which** they do not feel totally at ease, it is valuable to look at the reasons for this anxiety, and to find out, practically, what can be done about ③ **it**. I feel strongly that the confidence that comes from knowing you are able to express yourself with clarity and ease ④ **extends** into all areas of your life and makes you more proud and complete. In other words, if you have confidence when you speak, it will make you, as a person, more confident and consequently more ⑤ **relaxing**.

43) At noon of Sunday, the 6th of July, the fiesta exploded. There was (A)**[any / no]** other way to describe it. People had been coming in all day from the country, but they were assimilated in the town and you did not notice them. The square was as quiet in the hot sun as on any other day. The peasants were in the outlying wine-shops. There they were drinking, getting ready for the fiesta. They had come in so recently from the plains and the hills that it was necessary (B)**[that / what]** they make their shift in values gradually. They could not start in paying café prices. They got their money's worth in the wine-shops. Money still had a definite value in hours worked and bushels of grain sold. Late in the fiesta it would not matter what they (C)**[paid / were paid]**, nor where they bought.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|------|-----------|
| ① | any | that | paid |
| ② | any | that | were paid |
| ③ | no | that | paid |
| ④ | no | what | paid |
| ⑤ | no | what | were paid |

44) Television is a method of communication ①**which** depends upon reaching a great number of people. Like printing, television is in itself not an idea, or power, or good or bad. It is simply a method ②**by which** ideas and experiences can be communicated faster to more people. Television is costly to the producers of the communication and ③**relatively** cheap to the receivers. While the printed words, being relatively permanent, ④**communicate** to a large number of people over centuries, television communicates, using both pictures and words, to ⑤**million of** people at the same moment. Moreover, television appeals not only to those who can read but to those who can't.

45) Most of us know very little about the chemicals we use. Many can be dangerous if (A)**[using / used]** improperly. Chemicals should not just be dumped down the sink, but should be disposed of in such a way that the material is converted to a harmless product or stored in a secure place. Unfortunately, most people do not know how to dispose of unwanted chemicals. For this reason, many manufacturers of household chemicals that have the potential to cause harm (B)**[print / to print]** statements on the containers explaining how to properly dispose of the unused product and the container. In addition, many communities have regular cleanup efforts for dangerous household waste, (C)**[which / in which]** volunteers who know the contents of such products help determine how to dispose of them properly.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|----------|----------|
| ① | using | print | in which |
| ② | using | to print | which |
| ③ | used | print | which |
| ④ | used | to print | which |
| ⑤ | used | print | in which |

46) Children who spend all day sitting in front of a computer, television, or video game system aren't giving their bodies and brain the workout ①**which** walking on uneven surfaces, playing outdoors, and interacting with other children provide. Research shows that being sedentary and repeating a narrow range of tasks over and over again means ②**depending** on the same circuits in the brain instead of creating new ones. In addition to lowering the blood supply to the brain, these activities make children ③**become** less able to burn new circuits and think in innovative ways. The first and obvious reason exercise has an impact on insight is ④**that** it increases blood flow to the brain. Research indicates regular exercise facilitates the generation of new brain cells and ⑤**have** positive influences on areas responsible for learning and memory.

*sedentary 앉은 자세의

47) The swan flies with grace. It is made to fly, of course, but it learns as much about flying from its parents (A)**[as / so]** it knows by instinct. It is not born with the ability to fly, but with the potential. Each of us is born with the potential to fly in many skies. We may sing, dance, write, fix machines, or teach children. And we can do all things well. (B)**[Know / Knowing]** how to prepare ourselves before we spread our wings is part of discovering what we can do. When we learn to ride a bike, we know we can do it. Wanting to soar is the first part of the flight; it is studying, practicing, and asking for help (C)**[what / that]** allow us to get off the ground.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|---------|------|
| ① | as | Know | what |
| ② | as | Knowing | that |
| ③ | as | Knowing | what |
| ④ | so | Know | what |
| ⑤ | so | Knowing | that |

48) When your child starts teething somewhere between 12 and 24 months, he or she can move on to foods that need ①**to chew**. Raw vegetables can be introduced then, starting with vegetables that are easy to eat and ②**unlikely** to present a choking hazard. When ③**giving** babies "finger foods," make sure that the foods aren't too hard, large, sharp, or round. Good choices are carrot sticks, lettuce and other leafy green vegetables, and ④**lightly** blanched and cooled broccoli. As long as it's safe for the baby to chew, vegetables that adults eat are fine for a child. Most children are very fond of beans, ⑤**which** can be cooked until fairly soft.

49) All trees have different root systems. A pine grows quickly with shallow roots that spread in every direction. A maple is a slow-growing tree, (A)[**which / whose**] roots run deeper, seeking out moisture far into the earth. Both root systems give life, but when the weather turns stormy and the wind howls through the branches, the maple with its deeper roots will hold fast. (B)[**Despite / Though**] the pine grows faster and needs only surface moisture, it cannot withstand the storm. Our life is like that. We often want everything immediately. If something we're doing doesn't go right from the start, we give up, but the permanent things in life take time to develop. If we want our relationships, our skills, or our accomplishments (C)[**resist / to resist**] the storms, we must allow time for them to grow and deepen within us.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|---------|-----------|
| ① | which | Despite | resist |
| ② | which | Though | to resist |
| ③ | whose | Though | resist |
| ④ | whose | Despite | to resist |
| ⑤ | whose | Though | to resist |

50) Prepare some questions in advance of your job interview, and practice answering ① **them**. Make sure your outfit is washed and ready and fits well. Shine your shoes. Don't be late. Make sure your first questions aren't ② **when** you get paid, how much you get paid, and how many vacation days you get! Ask about the kind of work you would be doing and the skills the employer is looking for. Try to appear ③ **confident**. Most people are very nervous in a job interview, but the successful job seeker is the one who shows nervousness least. The better prepared you are, the ④ **less** nervous you will be. Listen to what the interviewer is saying, and answer honestly and completely the questions you are ⑤ **asking**.

51) I stopped a taxi and got in. I stated my destination and prayed that I wouldn't (A)[**be / have been**] late for my job interview, which was scheduled half an hour later. At that time there was a recession and jobs were scarce. The driver acknowledged my instructions but didn't move off. Instead, he looked (B)[**intently / intent**] at me through his mirror. "Rachel?" he said, using my childhood nickname. Imagine my astonishment at being so familiarly (C)[**addressed / addressing**]. When the driver turned around, I had a better view of his face. It was Jensen! Even after two decades we still recognized each other. As I grasped his shoulder over the front seat, I felt a genuine affection, something which is hard to describe.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|----------|------------|
| ① | be | intently | addressed |
| ② | be | intently | addressing |
| ③ | be | intent | addressing |
| ④ | have been | intently | addressed |
| ⑤ | have been | intent | addressing |

52) As the weather becomes too cool for the beach, some of the most enthusiastic sun lovers are flocking to tanning beds to preserve ① **their** summertime color. They are aware of the health risks tanning beds have. In fact, people younger than 30 who use tanning machines ② **to increase** their risk of skin cancer by 75%. The melanoma rate among young women nearly tripled from 1973 to 2004, a period ③ **in which** the use of tanning beds increased significantly. Then why do they use tanning beds? Studies show that tanning salon customers know more about skin cancer ④ **than** non-tanners. Yet emerging evidence shows that frequent tanners seek out ultraviolet radiation, not just because they want to look good but ⑤ **because** they want to feel good.

*melanoma 흑색종

53) I once watched a raven and his mate having a meal. The meal consisted of raw flesh, some of it tender, some of it tough. The male bird first ate all the tender portions, administering savage pecks to the female if she dared to approach. It was only when nothing fit to eat (A) **[remaining / remained]** that the female was allowed to satisfy her appetite as best she might. I was led to consider (B) **[that / what]** human meals would be like if they were conducted in this fashion. From the point of view of vigorous young men, the result might be quite agreeable, but for women, children, and old men the rules of polite behavior (C) **[is / are]** more advantageous.

*raven 갈가마귀

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

54) Creativity expert Michael Michalko writes on his blog at Psychology Today that the most important thing students should be taught ① **is** that everyone "is born a creative, spontaneous thinker." If students are told they're creative, they become creative and start working to acquire the skills ② **needed** to express that creative identity. Conversely, students who accept that they're not creative ③ **develop** mental blocks that keep them "from trying or attempting anything new." Michalko says students must also learn that "all creative geniuses work passionately hard and produce incredible numbers of ideas, and most of ④ **which** are bad." For example, Thomas Edison came up with 3,000 ideas for lighting systems that didn't work, and of Shakespeare's 154 sonnets, some "were no better than his contemporaries ⑤ **could have written**, and some were simply bad."

55) In 1938, an 18-year-old Jesse Mattos had lost his high school ring (A)**[which / when]** he accidentally flushed it down in the toilet at work. At the age of 90, however, Mattos once again proudly wears his ring. While on the job, city worker Tony Congi found the ring, and on the basis of the symbol, recognized it as being from the high school he had graduated from. (B)**[Basing / Based]** on the few clues the ring provided, the graduation year 1938 and the initials JTM, Congi set out to find the owner of the ring. After tracking down a 1938 yearbook, he determined that the only name (C)**[matches / to match]** the initials was Jesse T. Mattos. Congi also found a member of the 1938 graduating class still living in the area. The man Congi found was Mattos' friend, who helped Congi take the last steps to reunite the ring with its owner after 72 years apart.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|--------|----------|
| ① | which | Basing | matches |
| ② | which | Based | to match |
| ③ | when | Basing | matches |
| ④ | when | Based | matches |
| ⑤ | when | Based | to match |

56) Many homes still have inefficient water fixtures and appliances. Replacing wasteful toilets, faucets, laundry machines, and dishwashers with efficient versions ①**reduces** water use by up to 75 percent. The U.S. Congress passed National Plumbing Standards in 1992, requiring all new homes ②**to install** efficient, low-flow toilets, showerheads, and faucets. Unfortunately, there are still lots of water guzzlers in many homes, with toilets ③**being** the worst offender. One in four toilets sold today is still a water-wasting 13-liter model, ④**caused** more than 8 billion liters to be needlessly flushed annually. High-efficiency toilets use as little as 4.5 liters per flush. Another efficient option is the dual-flush toilet, ⑤**which** lets you choose how much water to use.

*guzzler 대식가

57) What does it mean to be different? How does it feel? Is it okay ①**to look** different from everyone else at times? Sometimes, maybe even most of the time, it feels safer to blend into the crowd. We don't want to stick out like a sore thumb. However, sometimes it's when we are different ②**what** we discover new things no one has ever thought of or done before. We don't want to spend our whole lives ③**doing** only what others do. Perhaps it's good practice to try to do some little thing ④**differently** once in a while, to stand out from the crowd. We might even like it. After all, if no one ever dares to be different, how will our world ever ⑤**change** for the better?

58) One of the greatest joys known to man (A)[**is / are**] to take a flight into ignorance in search of knowledge. The great pleasure of ignorance is, after all, the pleasure of being inquisitive. The man who has lost this pleasure or exchanged it for the pleasure of dogma, (B)[**it / which**] is the pleasure of answering, is already beginning to stiffen. One envies so inquisitive a man as Jowett, who sat down to the study of physiology in his sixties. Most of us have lost the sense of our ignorance long before that age. We even become proud of our small hoard of worthless knowledge and regard increasing age itself as a school of omniscience. We forget that Socrates was famed for wisdom not because he was omniscient but because he realized at the age of seventy (C)[**what / that**] he still knew nothing.

*omniscience 박식

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

59) *Transformers* was given a rating of 12A, that is, children under 12 must be accompanied by an adult. However, it was promoted to children as young as three years old through a tie-in with a fast-food chain. The tie-in was designed to make those interested in the film (A)[**buy / bought**] the burgers and those interested in the burgers see the film. But 3-year-olds can't see the film without negotiating with their parents, nor can 4- to 11-year-olds. The way this sort of tie-in (B)[**works / working**] is to dangle the carrot of the unobtainable in front of kids in order to make it even more attractive. A sociologist has suggested that more young kids (C)[**went / go**] to the cinema when ratings were upped in the USA, because this attraction of the forbidden proved a huge marketing pull.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|---------|------|
| ① | buy | works | went |
| ② | buy | working | go |
| ③ | buy | works | go |
| ④ | bought | working | go |
| ⑤ | bought | works | went |

60) Timing is an essential ingredient of effective communication. If ①**possible**, do not discuss sensitive matters with someone who is tired, worried about other things, or in a bad mood. ②**Nor should** you approach someone about an important concern unless you have enough time to discuss the matter thoroughly. Likewise, give careful thought to ③**where** you will be talking. Unless it is necessary, do not talk about sensitive matters in front of others. Try ④**to find** a place that is free of such distractions as television, other people, and loud noises. If the person ⑤**whom** you need to talk is likely to be nervous or suspicious, it may be wise to select a place where he or she will feel relatively secure and comfortable.

61) In a study, Group A watched a two-minute clip from the film *Home Alone* that showed the family eating pizza and drinking Pepsi. The drink is mentioned by name by an adult, and in the course of the clip quite a bit of (A)[**it / which**] spills on the table. Group B also saw a two-minute clip from *Home Alone* featuring a scene with the family eating unbranded macaroni and cheese along with a glass of milk. After the screenings, both sets of subjects (B)[**offered / were offered**] a choice of Pepsi or Coke to drink: 62 percent of Group A, which had seen the Pepsi clip, chose the Pepsi compared with 42 percent of Group B, which had seen the non-Pepsi clip. (C)[**Compare / Compared**] this result to national sales figures, in which only 25 percent of cola sales are Pepsi versus 75 percent Coke. Essentially, viewing the Pepsi in a popular film had a significant influence on the subjects' choice.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|--------------|----------|
| ① | it | offered | Compare |
| ② | it | were offered | Compare |
| ③ | it | were offered | Compared |
| ④ | which | were offered | Compared |
| ⑤ | which | offered | Compared |

62) Historically, the first fossil fuel to ① **be used** extensively was coal. In the early eighteenth century, regions of the world that had readily available coal deposits were able to switch to this new fuel and ② **participate** in a major social change known as the Industrial Revolution. The Industrial Revolution involved the invention of machines that replaced human and animal labor in the manufacturing and transport of goods. Central to this change was the invention of the steam engine, ③ **which** could convert heat energy into the energy of motion. The steam engine enabled the large-scale mining of coal. The source of energy for steam engines ④ **was** either wood or coal; wood **was** quickly replaced by coal in most cases. Nations without a source of coal or those ⑤ **possessed** coal reserves that were not easily exploited did not participate in the Industrial Revolution.

63) How animals perceive death has been a longstanding puzzle. That animals understand death and grieve for their losses (A)[**is / are**] no longer a question. For example, in her *Coming of Age With Elephants*, biologist Joyce Poole describes a mother elephant grieving for a stillborn baby who cried, and (B)[**spends / spent**] days on end desperately trying to revive her child. On another occasion Poole saw a troop moving through the forest when one of them fell over and died. The elephants spent a long time trying to revive their companion before moving off into the jungle, only to return the next day for further ceremony. Mark Bekoff, a professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at the University of Colorado, meanwhile, (C)[**has / having**] observed both magpies and llamas grieving.

*stillborn 사산된

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|--------|--------|
| ① | is | spends | has |
| ② | are | spends | having |
| ③ | is | spends | having |
| ④ | are | spent | having |
| ⑤ | is | spent | has |

64) The Biosphere 2 story shows ① **how** things are connected in a greenhouse. If the oxygen concentration drops in one part, it drops in all parts; if ants go crazy in one part, they go crazy in all parts. However, less ② **obvious** to most people is that the entire biosphere is similarly interconnected. For example, over the period of a few months the entire atmosphere of Earth becomes completely mixed. If a cow releases gas in Bangladesh, the methane ③ **is added** to the atmosphere, by enhancing the greenhouse effect, can help change the climate in Philadelphia. John Donne once said, "No man is an island, entire of itself," but he might just as well ④ **have written**, "No organism is an island, entire of itself." Every living individual is dependent on other individuals, and ⑤ **that** dependence is not just on parents, but on unrelated individuals that are part of the same ecosystem.

65) If you go to a bookshop, you will see many books about cookery of the East and the West. This means that people have a great interest in eating, and one would therefore expect food to become tastier in response to this interest. The fact is, however, that all kinds of food are becoming (A) **[increasingly / increasing]** unappetizing. When I visit restaurants which I remember as once having served appetizing meals, I am usually (B) **[disappointed / disappointing]** to find that the quality of their cookery has become worse. Since a sense of taste indicates the quality of a civilization, any decline in this respect can be said to indicate that of the civilization. The loss of one's sense of taste even in the case of the ordinary dishes (C) **[has / have]** quite serious implications.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	increasing	disappointed	has
②	increasingly	disappointed	have
③	increasing	disappointing	has
④	increasingly	disappointed	has
⑤	increasing	disappointing	have

66) With the help of 21st century mediums such as YouTube, people can share their talents worldwide. In 2006, Esmee Denters, a ① **17-year-old** girl from the Netherlands who was studying to become a social worker, ② **posting** a home video of herself singing pop songs on YouTube. Using her sister's webcam, Denters revealed her hidden dream of becoming a singer. This ordinary girl never expected ③ **that** her dream would come true by showing her video to strangers around the world. However, her soulful voice was quickly noticed by millions of people, and helped her ④ **land** a record deal with a major record label. The new trend of sharing video clips actually gave her a chance to get noticed by millions of people, ⑤ **making** her a global star.

67) In marine ecosystems, much of the harvest is restricted to shallow parts of the ocean where bottom-dwelling fish can be easily harvested. The typical method used to harvest bottom-dwelling fish and shellfish (A)[**involves / involving**] the use of trawls, nets which are dragged along the bottom. These nets capture various species, many of which are not commercially valuable. The trawls disturb the seafloor and create conditions that make (B)[**it / them**] more difficult for the fish population to recover. In addition, many of the fish caught are thrown away, which changes the ecological nature of the seafloor. Some people have even argued that the trawl should be banned as a fishing technique (C)[**because / because of**] the damage done to the ocean bottom.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|------|------------|
| ① | involves | it | because |
| ② | involves | it | because of |
| ③ | involves | them | because |
| ④ | involving | it | because |
| ⑤ | involving | them | because of |

68) The concept of "public transport for rent" was in place across Europe two hundred years before the car was invented, ①**when** horse-drawn carriages and drivers were available for hire. In 1891, the idea of the taxicab was born after German inventor Wilhelm Bruhn developed the taximeter, which measured the distance ②**traveled** to determine an accurate fare. Shortly after, a Nebraskan named Joe Saunders saw an opportunity ③**use** a similar device to start the first rent-a-car business. He would lend out his Model T and charge ten cents a mile for its use. Saunders' first customer is said to ④**have been** a traveling salesman who needed transportation to impress a local girl he was taking out for dinner. By 1925, Saunders had set up car rental depots across America, perhaps ⑤**becoming** the first big figure in rental business.

*depot 보관소

69) A few years ago, for the first time, I got glasses. I was amazed and surprised at how (A)[**clear / clearly**] the world around me became when I put on my glasses. Had the world around me changed? No. The difference was that I could now see the world clearly. My perspective had changed. I had become so accustomed to the dull and blurry view (B)[**that / which**] I was not even aware of what I was missing. The world didn't change. I did. Have you become accustomed to a dull, blurry view of the world? Do you expect your day to be filled with stress? We tend to think we are objective, and how we see the world is how it really is. But we see the world not as it is, but as we are. We must understand that the lens shapes (C)[**how / what**] we interpret the world. The real voyage of discovery consists not in seeking a new landscape, but in having new eyes.

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

70) Learning a new culture as an adult requires that one ① **use** new parts of the brain, at least for language. Brain scans show that people who learn one language and then, after a while, learn another store the languages in separate areas. When bilingual people have strokes, they sometimes lose the ability to speak one language but not ② **the other**. Such people have distinct neuronal networks for their two languages and perhaps for other aspects of their two cultures. But brain scans also show that children ③ **are raised** learning two languages simultaneously during the critical period develop an auditory cortex that represents both languages together. This is ④ **why** Michael Merzenich advocates learning as many different language sounds as possible in early childhood: such children develop a single, large cortical library of sounds and have an easier time ⑤ **learning** languages later in life.

*cortex 피질

71) When politicians are running in local or national elections, they become (A) **[particular / particularly]** sensitive to the pressure from citizens advocating their social welfare programs. It is quite natural for politicians in any democracy to meet the citizens' demands, hoping to attract the voters. All is good except for the problem of paying for the programs, or more specifically, (B) **[who / whoever]** will pay for the programs. Politicians have to weight on one hand their public responsibility of doing the right and prudent thing for the long-term interests of citizens and the nation, and on (C) **[another / the other]**, their personal losses of failure in the election. Since the top priority of most politicians anywhere in the world is to get elected and re-elected, prudence over public finance is often outweighed by the fear of getting rejected by the voters.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------|---------|-----------|
| ① | particular | who | another |
| ② | particular | whoever | the other |
| ③ | particularly | who | another |
| ④ | particularly | who | the other |
| ⑤ | particularly | whoever | the other |

72) Most city dwellers are exposed to noise at levels with the potential to degrade hearing ability over time. Loud noise is the leading cause of hearing loss: exposure to excessive noise has made millions of Americans a little ① **deaf**. Loud noise can do more than just ② **degrade** hearing ability. In a study conducted at a public school located next to subway tracks, researcher found that the noise level inside the classrooms ③ **faced** the subway tracks reached 89 decibels, a level ④ **at which** the doctors recommend ear protection for prolonged exposure. Besides, students in the noisiest classrooms were significantly poorer at reading tests than ⑤ **were** students in quieter classrooms on the other side of the building.

73) Just as our view of work affects our real experience of it, so (A)**[is / does]** our view of leisure. If our mindset thinks of free time, or family time as non-productive, then we will, in fact, make it a waste of time. For example, many of business leaders and Harvard students I work with (B)**[exhibit / exhibiting]** the symptoms of the "workaholic's curse." They think of all the time spent away from actual work as an obstacle to their productivity. One CEO told me: "I wanted to be productive, so I tried to maximize the times I spent working. But, as I later realized, I had too narrowly defined (C)**[that / what]** 'being productive' was. I never had time to recharge my batteries, which meant that the more I worked, the more my productivity dropped."

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|------------|------|
| ① | is | exhibit | that |
| ② | is | exhibiting | what |
| ③ | does | exhibiting | what |
| ④ | does | exhibit | that |
| ⑤ | does | exhibit | what |

74) Poetry lets us put the beauty of nature—the clouds, the flowers, and the waterfall—into words. Poetry lets us see that things, which ①**appear** to be opposites, may just be different ways of looking at the same thing. How can we be rich in poverty? Wealth in poverty means finding pleasure in simplicity, finding the core of what's important, and saying it in the ②**fewest** possible words. We are so often caught up in the pursuit of more—more money, more toys, more prestige ③**which** we forget how satisfying the simple things can be. Think of the beauty of a sunset or a walk by the river, the fun of playing in a sandbox or ④**swinging** on the swings in the park, or simply taking time to get something ⑤**done** the right way, without hurry.

75) In 1653, Dutch colonists inhabited the island of ①**where** is now Manhattan. To protect their colony against invaders, the Dutch erected a wooden wall. However, the wall was no match for the British. The British destroyed the wall and paved the narrow path where the wall ②**had once stood**. They called it Wall Street. Over the next 100 years, Wall Street became a popular place to do business. A group of merchants met ③**regularly** under a buttonwood tree in front of 68 Wall Street. In 1792, twenty-four of these businessmen signed the Buttonwood Agreement, ④**forming** what would eventually become the New York Stock Exchange. Today, Wall Street is the center of American finance. Sidewalks bustle with bankers and stockbrokers ⑤**whose** decisions affect individuals, corporations, and even our nation's economy.

76) Many men would love to lead the life of Sean Connery. Tall, handsome, and dashing, Connery played the glamorous part of 007 in six James Bond movies. Connery traveled the world to shoot movies in exotic places such as equatorial Africa or the Orient. In addition to (A)[**perform / performing**] as an actor, Connery worked as the producer of films, a position of considerable power. Yet when asked in an interview why, at age sixty-two, he continued to act, Connery gave an (B)[**astorishingly / astonishing**] reply: "Because I get the opportunity to be somebody better and more interesting than I am." Many people feel like Connery. Their lives aren't all that they could be. They aren't as good as they should be. Something is missing (C)[**that / what**] even glamorous acting roles cannot fulfill.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|---------------|------|
| ① | perform | astorishingly | that |
| ② | perform | astorishing | what |
| ③ | performing | astorishingly | what |
| ④ | performing | astorishing | that |
| ⑤ | performing | astorishing | what |

77) Marine biologist Silvia Macia was boating on the north coast of Jamaica in the summer of 2001 (A)[**which / when**] she noticed something soar out of the sea. At first she thought it was a member of the flying fish family—a group of marine fish that escape predators by breaking the water's surface at great speed and (B)[**gliding / glided**] through the air on unusually large pectoral fins. But after tracing the creature's graceful arc for a few seconds, Macia realized this was no fish. It was a squid—and it was flying. "It was doing this weird thing with its arms spread out almost in a circle," recalls Macia, who teaches at Barry University in Florida. "It had its fins (C)[**flare / flared**] out as much as it could—it really looked like it was flying. It hadn't accidentally flopped out of the water; it was maintaining its posture in a certain way."

*pectoral 가슴의, 흉근의

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|---------|--------|
| ① | which | gliding | flare |
| ② | which | glided | flared |
| ③ | when | gliding | flare |
| ④ | when | glided | flared |
| ⑤ | when | gliding | flared |

78) One of the major instruments of torture in college education ①**is** the examination. With this device the professor is enabled to discover how much of what he or she has said in class you have committed to memory. The night before the examination, you cram the notes into your head. The next morning, you enter a room ②**heavy** with the atmosphere of suspicion. You leave all your notes and books in the hallway, and you write the answers to the questions ③**to which** you will have forgotten answers within a week. Either you are taking examinations under the honor system, ④**or** you are annoyed and upset by a proctor who marches around among the desks, looking for trouble. The more you understand why you are in college, the less ⑤**serious** you will take examinations.

*honor system (구성원들이 서로 믿고 규칙을 지키기로 하는) 자율 시행 제도

79) Everybody hurts sometimes, and (A)[**allows / allowing**] ourselves to feel this universal emotion links us together in a web of compassion. The dictionary defines compassion as a “deep awareness of the suffering of another coupled with the wish to relieve it,” but the only way we can gain a deep awareness of the suffering of others (B)[**is / are**] by having suffered ourselves. A theoretical understanding of suffering is as meaningless as a theoretical description of the color blue to a blind person. To know it, we need to experience it. Suffering and joy teach us, if we allow them, how to make the leap of empathy, (C)[**which / this**] transports us into the soul and heart of another person. In those moments we know other people’s joys and sorrows, and we care about their concerns as if they were our own.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|-----|-------|
| ① | allows | is | which |
| ② | allows | are | this |
| ③ | allowing | is | which |
| ④ | allowing | is | this |
| ⑤ | allowing | are | which |

80) There is nothing less sincere than receiving a mass e-mail ①**addressed** to a long list of recipients. Reaching out to others is not a numbers game. Your goal is ②**to make** genuine connections with people you can count on. I’m embarrassed by the way I learned this lesson. I had always heard that sending out New Year’s greeting cards ③**were** a good idea. So when I graduated from Yale I sent a holiday card to everyone in my contact database. That list was thousands of people long and I was hiring temporary help to address and even ④**sign** the cards at year’s end. The intention was good enough until a college roommate noted how ⑤**appreciative** he was to get not one but actually three cards one year—all with different signatures. It’s not about quantity, but it’s about a real connection.

81) A sculptor begins with an unformed piece of marble. He must be able to envision what he wants to create. Then, ①**armed** with tools and courage, he begins to chip away at the marble he does not need. Every day he examines how it looks and ②**that** he wants it to become. Every one of us who is trying to be a better person is like the sculptor. We envision who we want to be and what kind of qualities we believe in. Some of these qualities might be kindness, good self-esteem or the ability to love and feel ③**loved**. If we are honest, we must also look with the artist’s eye at our faults. We might see some jealousy and resentment, or feelings of superiority. Our faults, human ④**as** they are, are like unwanted marble that keeps our most loving selves from taking shape. Carving away at our faults is hard work, and sometimes even ⑤**hurts**. Yet, we can do this work.

82) When Parliament decided, in 1709, to create a law that would protect books from piracy, the London-based publishers and booksellers who had been pushing for such protection (A)**[was / were]** overjoyed. However, when Queen Anne gave her assent on April 10th the following year to "An act for the encouragement of learning", they were less enthused. Parliament had given them rights, but it (B)**[had / was]** set a time limit on them: 21 years for books already in print and 14 years for new ones, with an additional 14 years if the author was still alive when the first term ran out. After that, the material would enter the public domain so that anyone could reproduce it. The lawmakers intended to balance the incentive to create with the interest (C)**[that / what]** people have in free access to knowledge.

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

83) In the Gallery of the Academy in Florence, Italy, (A)**[stands / standing]** the David, by Michelangelo, considered by many to be the most beautiful sculptural work in the world. It is said that, late in his life, Michelangelo was once asked how he was able to sculpt something so beautiful. He explained that he was walking to his studio one morning and he happened to glance down a side street to (B)**[where / which]** a huge block of marble was lying, overgrown with grass and bushes. He had walked this way many times, but this time, he stopped and examined the huge block of marble, walking around it several times. Suddenly, he realized that this was exactly what he had been seeking to create the statue that had been commissioned. He had the block (C)**[bring / brought]** to his studio, where he worked on it for almost four years to create the David.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|-------|---------|
| ① | stands | where | brought |
| ② | stands | which | brought |
| ③ | stands | where | bring |
| ④ | standing | which | bring |
| ⑤ | standing | where | brought |

84) Tillich was born and brought up in a small town in eastern Germany before the turn of the century. The town was medieval in character. ①**Surrounded** by a wall, it gave the impression of a small, protected, and self-contained world. To an imaginative child, it felt ②**narrow**. Every year, however, young Tillich was able to escape with his family to the Baltic Sea. The flight to the limitless horizon and unrestricted space of the seashore ③**was** a great event. Much later, Tillich chose a place on the Atlantic Ocean for his retirement, a decision that undoubtedly ④**owing** much to those early experiences. Experiences of this kind make us ponder anew the meaning of a word like "space" or "spaciousness" ⑤**that** we think we know well.

85) So what has anger ever done for us? A lot! The feelings of control and righteousness that come from anger can motivate us to challenge and change difficult interpersonal and social injustices. If (A)[**handled / handling**] correctly, our anger can motivate others to help us. Anger can help us overcome feelings of vulnerability and release tensions and frustrations. It can provide the energy and resolution (B)[**necessarily / necessary**] to defend ourselves when we've been wronged or threatened. On the other hand, obeying our angry feelings without questioning them or choosing from a range of carefully considered responses (C)[**will / which will**] leave us with few friends and big heart problems. The aim is to allow anger to do its job and let the rational mind do its job.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|-------------|------------|
| ① | handled | necessarily | will |
| ② | handled | necessary | will |
| ③ | handled | necessary | which will |
| ④ | handling | necessarily | will |
| ⑤ | handling | necessarily | which will |

86) Early in the eighteenth century, the astronomer Edmund Halley wondered to himself why it was ① **that** the night sky is dark. This apparently naive question brings to mind ② **another** naive question posed by Isaac Newton that involved a falling apple. Halley's question is, in fact, interesting to consider because if the universe were truly infinite, as most suppose, the entire sky ③ **would** be ablaze at night. In an infinite universe, after all, there would have to be a star ④ **lying** in every possible line of sight in the sky. A star's brightness stays the same over any distance, so each of those stars would be visible to us, and the heavens would be filled with light. The fact that they are not ⑤ **indicating** that there is something fundamentally wrong with the popular conception of the universe.

87) Among the questions that writers need to ask themselves in the process of revision—Is this the best word I can find? Is my meaning clear? Can a word or phrase be cut from this without sacrificing anything essential?—perhaps the most important question is: Is this grammatical? (A)[**It / What**] is strange is how many writers seem to think that grammar is irrelevant or that grammar is more fit for a schoolchild than the future author of great literature. Or possibly they worry that they will be distracted from their focus on art if they permit (B)[**them / themselves**] to be bound by the dull requirements of English usage. But the truth is that grammar is always interesting and useful. (C)[**Master / Mastering**] the logic of grammar contributes, in a mysterious way that evokes some process of osmosis, to the logic of thought.

*osmosis 삼투(현상), 접촉을 통해 서서히 영향을 받음

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|------------|-----------|
| ① | It | them | Master |
| ② | It | themselves | Master |
| ③ | What | them | Master |
| ④ | What | them | Mastering |
| ⑤ | What | themselves | Mastering |

88) No society has ever developed tough men during times of peace. The old proverb is true: What doesn't kill you makes you (A)[stronger / more strongly]. Think back to the times in your life when you have grown the most. I bet that you grew as a result of overcoming difficulties. The better your attitude, the more likely you will be (B)[overcome / to overcome] difficulties and grow. You can see this pattern in the lives of great men. Demosthenes, called the greatest orator of ancient Greece, possessed a speech impediment. Legend has it he overcame it by reciting speeches with pebbles in his mouth and speaking over the roar of the waves at the seashore. John Bunyan wrote *Pilgrim's Progress* during his imprisonment in Bedford Jail. Daniel Defoe also wrote *Robinson Crusoe* (C)[during / while] in prison.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------------|-------------|--------|
| ① stronger | overcome | during |
| ② stronger | to overcome | while |
| ③ stronger | overcome | while |
| ④ more strongly | to overcome | while |
| ⑤ more strongly | overcome | during |

89) Making choices is a matter of finding the balance between the feeling of having a reasonable set of options to choose among and ① **being** able to manage the task. I've observed customers so overwhelmed by the degree of choices on an offer ② **which** they didn't even try to look at it all before walking out of the store. Sometimes, the desire to put everything in front of the customer simply ③ **masks** what's actually there. When ④ **faced** with a large amount of information we tend to scan reflexively, rather than to study everything more carefully. This was highlighted when the diet and exercise website Daily Burn tested alternative designs for its homepage. ⑤ **Reducing** the number of options that visitors could click on from 25 to 5 improved their clicks by over 20%.

90) Between 1540 and 1550, Spain transplanted foodstuffs to Peru: wine grapes, wheat, barley, and so on. This explosion of Spanish food was subsidized by the government, which offered a huge prize to the person in each town ① **who** produced Spanish foods for the first time. There was wealth to ② **be made** in cultivating the new foods. However, it was not always easy getting them to survive and ③ **thrive** in the New World. Of the more than 100 olive tree cuttings that one man imported to Peru, only three ④ **surviving**. These were so valuable that he planted them on a walled farm in a valley and had them guarded by more than 100 people and 30 dogs because one of the plants was stolen and showed up far away in Chile. Three years later, somebody sneaked back to the farm and replanted the original tree exactly where he ⑤ **had stolen** it.

91) Spider silk is several times stronger than steel of the same thickness. It's even stronger than Kevlar, a material used to ① **make** bulletproof vests. Why is spider silk stronger than steel? Spiders spin their silk out of proteins. These proteins are made of long chains. The way the chains link together in a spider's silk makes ② **them** extremely tough. Scientists are trying to learn how to put proteins together in the same way ③ **that** spiders do. If they can make spider's silk in a laboratory, they may be able to figure out how to make all kinds of new materials. Maybe people could make clothing ④ **which** could never be ripped or worn out. Car manufacturers might be able to create a car bumper that could easily be bent back into shape if it ⑤ **were** dented. Many other new products could be possible as well.

92) Children are often jealous of the better possessions of other children and become rapidly dissatisfied. One of the tasks of parenthood is to help children to learn to be satisfied with (A)[**what / that**] they have rather than demanding the possessions of others. It is a difficult task, and few of us grow to be adults without this childish voice still making itself (B)[**hear / heard**]. You hear of a friend's success, and instead of feeling happy you're annoyed by it. Is this your inner child playing: "I want yours"? Perhaps you have observed in yourself, or seen in the behavior of others, the desire to have everything that others have, (C)[**ranges / ranging**] from a new-style potato peeler or bottle opener to a new car; from gadgets to status symbols of all kinds.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|-------|---------|
| ① | what | heard | ranges |
| ② | what | heard | ranging |
| ③ | what | hear | ranges |
| ④ | that | hear | ranges |
| ⑤ | that | heard | ranging |

93) The Japanese carp has the natural ability to grow according to the size of its environment. Thus, in a small tank, it usually grows to no more than five to seven centimeters, but if (A)[**placed / placing**] in a lake, it can grow to three times that size. In the same way, people tend to grow according to their environment, although we are not talking here about physical characteristics, but about emotional, spiritual, and intellectual development. While the carp is forced, for its own well-being, (B)[**accepting / to accept**] the limits of its world, we are free to set the boundaries of our own dreams. If we are a bigger fish than the tank in which we were bred, instead of adapting to it, we should go in search of the ocean, even if the initial adaptation period proves (C)[**uncomfortably / uncomfortable**].

*carp 잉어

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|-----------|---------------|
| ① | placed | accepting | uncomfortable |
| ② | placed | to accept | uncomfortable |
| ③ | placed | to accept | uncomfortably |
| ④ | placing | accepting | uncomfortable |
| ⑤ | placing | to accept | uncomfortably |

94) Scientists have only been studying hurricanes for about 100 years. But there is evidence of hurricanes ① **occurred** long in the past. For example, geologists believe that layers of sediment in a lake in Alabama were brought there by a hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico as ② **long** as 3,000 years ago! There is also evidence in Florida of hurricanes more than 1,000 years ago. One of the first human records of hurricanes ③ **appears** in Mayan hieroglyphics. The Mayans reduced risk by building their major settlements away from the hurricane-prone coastline. In fact, it is the Mayan word "Hurakan" ④ **that** became our word "hurricane." Hurakan was the name of one of their gods, who they believed ⑤ **blew** his breath across the water and brought forth dry land. Later, Carib Indians gave the name "Hurican" to one of their gods of evil.

*hieroglyphic 상형문자

95) You are always moving toward healing all those places in you that are wounded. But the progress is not always obvious or smooth. Love will deliver everything unlike itself to your doorstep for healing. If we ask the universe to make (A)[**us / ourselves**] more loving, it may not send loving people to us that day. Instead, it may bring hard-to-love people into our lives. (B)[**Struggle / Struggling**] to deal with these people, we have the opportunity to become more affectionate. So often, the very people we find ourselves in relationships with make us lose our temper like no one else can. (C)[**Frustrating / Frustrated**] as these people are, they may be just the ones we need. The "wrong" people can often be our greatest teachers.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	us	Struggle	Frustrating
②	us	Struggling	Frustrated
③	us	Struggling	Frustrating
④	ourselves	Struggling	Frustrated
⑤	ourselves	Struggle	Frustrated

96) The 'Merton Rule' was devised in 2003 by Adrian Hewitt, a local planning officer in Merton, southwest London. The rule, which Hewitt created with a couple of colleagues and persuaded the borough council to pass, ① **was** that any development beyond a small scale would have to include the capacity to generate ten percent of that building's energy requirements, or the developers would be denied permission ② **to build**. The rule sounded sensible and quickly caught on, with over a hundred other local councils ③ **followed** it within a few years. In London, the mayor at the time, Ken Livingstone, introduced 'Merton Plus,' which raised the bar to twenty percent. The national government then introduced the rule more ④ **widely**. Adrian Hewitt became a celebrity in the small world of local council planning, and Merton council started winning awards for ⑤ **its** environmental leadership.

97) Opening moves may be the difference between making the deal and ① **being left** empty-handed. Too often, negotiators approach the negotiating table with the attitude "I'll be tough at the start. If that doesn't work, I can always take a softer approach." The flaw in taking an aggressive attitude at negotiations ② **is** that it assumes that your opening move will have no continuing effect on your counterpart once you have decided to adopt a softer approach. In fact, of course, an overly tough opening move not only communicates the nature of your demand, but also ③ **shows** something about you as a person and your company as a future partner. Thus, your counterpart may interpret your overly aggressive opening move as an indication ④ **that** you and your company are unreasonable, and perhaps untrustworthy. Once they have formed that impression, it may be very difficult to persuade them to change that evaluation no matter how ⑤ **gently** you become in subsequent negotiating sessions.

98) Though most bees fill their days visiting flowers and collecting pollen, some bees take advantage of the hard work of others. These thieving bees sneak into the nest of an ① **unsuspecting** "normal" bee (known as the host), lay an egg near the pollen mass being gathered by the host bee for her own offspring, and then sneak back out. When the egg of the thief hatches, it kills the host's offspring and then eats the pollen meant for ② **its** victim. Sometimes called brood parasites, these bees are also referred to as cuckoo bees, because they are similar to cuckoo birds, which lay an egg in the nest of another bird and ③ **leaves** it for that bird to raise. They are more ④ **technically** called cleptoparasites. Clepto means "thief" in Greek, and the term cleptoparasite refers specifically to an organism ⑤ **that** lives off another by stealing its food. In this case the cleptoparasite feeds on the host's hard-earned pollen stores.

*brood parasite (알을 대신 기르도록 하는) 탁란 동물

99) Leonardo da Vinci was one of the most learned and well-rounded persons ever to live. The entire universe from the wing of a dragonfly to the birth of the earth (A) **[was / were]** the playground of his curious intelligence. But did Leonardo have some mystical or innate gift of insight and invention, or was his brilliance learned and earned? Certainly he had an unusual mind and an uncanny ability to see (B) **[that / what]** others didn't see. But the six thousand pages of detailed notes and drawings present clear evidence of a diligent, curious student—a perpetual learner in laborious pursuit of wisdom who was constantly exploring, questioning, and testing. Expanding your mind is vital to being creative. Therefore, (C) **[invest / investing]** regularly in learning opportunities is one of the greatest gifts you can give yourself.

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

