

CORE SET

G3



NAME

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InSIGHT on WEB
인사이트온웹



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InSIGHT on WEB

인사이트온웹



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

구 분	권 번호	난도	권당 문항수	총 문항수	기 타
B 빈칸 추론	B1-B3	하	99	297	·빈칸 문제 모음입니다. ·교3은 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	·교3은 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) If you were a baseball fan ① during the early 1960s, you probably remember a baseball player named Maury Wills. From 1960 to 1966, Wills was a record making base stealer. In 1965, a year ② when he stole more bases than any other player in the major leagues, he also held the record for the greatest number of times being caught stealing. However, if Wills had allowed himself ③ to become frustrated by his outs, he would have never set any records. Thomas Edison said, "I'm not ④ discouraged because every wrong attempt discarded is another step forward." Even though it is five thousand experiments that do not work, the milestones on the road to success ⑤ is always the failures.

2) Do you know where pearls come from? Real pearls are made by oysters which are hard-shelled sea animals. Inside the shell ① are the oyster's mouth, heart, and stomach. The oyster has a muscle which it uses ② to open and close its shell. It also has lines of tiny hairs that it waves back and forth to make water ③ flow in and out of its shell. When the water brings in tiny sea creatures, the oyster eats them. Sometimes a grain of sand sticks to the inside of the oyster. That bothers the oyster, so it covers the grain of sand with a layer of a white liquid. The oyster adds layers of this substance until the grain of sand is covered. This eventually hardens and ④ is formed a pearl. The most valuable pearls are the round ones ⑤ seen in jewelry stores, but some are uneven or flat in shape.

3) Medicine is the science and art of healing sick and (A)[injuring / injured] people, and of helping people avoid sickness. In ancient times, people believed that gods and evil spirits caused sickness. Every priest had secret spells, prayers, and "magic" powders. These things were not really medicines, but priests knew some useful things. For example, the priests of ancient Egypt knew that certain plants helped people cure certain diseases. On the other hand, Greek doctor, Hippocrates, (B)[who / whom] lived more than 400 years before Christ, was one of the first to separate medicine from magic and superstition. He taught that each sickness has its own cause that a doctor must find by careful observation. Hippocrates is said to (C)[write / have written] the Hippocratic Oath, the pledge that doctors still take, which is a promise to do their best to care for their patients.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① injuring	who	write
② injuring	whom	have written
③ injured	who	have written
④ injured	who	write
⑤ injured	whom	have written

4) We were on our way home from a weekend trip. Suddenly, our car became difficult ① **to drive** and we realized we had a flat tire. It was quite dark by the time we had changed the tire. Then not long after getting back on the road, ② **another** tire blew. But at this point, we had no spare tire. No traffic was on the road, and only scattered farms were along the way. When we were debating whether to sleep in the car or ③ **walking** to the nearest farm for help, car headlights appeared in the distance. My husband walked to the middle of the road to flag it down. My children and I sat in the car ④ **with the inside light on** so the driver could see we were a family and not a threat. Luckily, it was a lovely couple who lived at a nearby farm. They suggested we ⑤ **spend** the night at their house, and we were glad to have somewhere safe to spend the night.

5) Once upon a time, there was a man who strayed from his own country into the world known as the Land of the Fools. He soon saw a number of people flying in terror from a field (A) **[which / where]** they had been trying to reap wheat. "There is a monster in that field," they told him. He looked and knew (B) **[that / what]** it was a watermelon. He offered to kill the "monster" for them. When he had cut the watermelon from its stalk, he took a slice and began to eat it. The people were even more terrified of him than they had (C) **[done / been]** of the watermelon. They drove him away with pitchforks, crying: "He will kill us next unless we get rid of him."

*pitchfork 농기구 건초용 포크

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|------|------|
| ① | which | that | been |
| ② | which | what | been |
| ③ | where | that | done |
| ④ | where | what | done |
| ⑤ | where | that | been |

6) My daughter, a law school graduate, had scheduled an appointment to have her wisdom teeth (A) **[removed / removing]** immediately following her final exams. After the procedure was over, the dentist came into the recovery room to tell her everything had gone (B) **[good / well]** and she could leave soon. Then he added, "I have to tell you, I've had people come out of unconsciousness talking about everything—their love lives, embarrassing moments. Some of them even start swearing at us. But you're the first of my patients that (C) **[has / have]** ever given me a lecture on law."

*wisdom teeth 사랑니

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|------|------|
| ① | removed | well | have |
| ② | removing | good | have |
| ③ | removed | well | has |
| ④ | removing | well | has |
| ⑤ | removed | good | has |

7) Teenagers aren't ① **old enough** to be formally hired, but they are at an age when they can take on their first jobs for their neighbors or their own families. ② **Doing** many different house chores for their friendly "bosses" will teach kids the importance of hard work. So you need to insist that your kid ③ **perform** tasks in a satisfactory way so that these first jobs can be good learning experiences. Teenagers will "train" ④ **them** on how to fold laundry neatly, mow even the places hard to reach, or play gently with the children they are babysitting. ⑤ **What** they learn from their first jobs can be used in school now and in their careers later.

*mow 잔디를 깎다

8) Here is a simple way to get rid of a red nose in winter. All you have to do is (A)[**rub / rubbed**] your ears quickly with your hands! When you are exposed to cold weather long enough, your nose becomes colder than the rest of your face because it sticks out. Blood rushes in to warm it up, (B)[**made / making**] it red. Rubbing your ears makes blood rush to them. They steal the nearest blood, which, when you're cold, (C)[**happens / it happens**] to be in your nose. Someone should have told Rudolph about it.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------|--------|------------|-----|
| ① rub | made | happens | |
| ② rub | making | happens | |
| ③ rub | making | it happens | |
| ④ rubbed | making | happens | |
| ⑤ rubbed | made | it happens | |

9) Janet wants to study political science at university. But she has one problem: she keeps failing in the mathematics examination. "I am an excellent student in all other subjects, so my continuous failure in math was making me ① **feel** very stupid," she says. In fact, she stopped ② **going** to her mathematics class after a while because she didn't like ③ **being reminded** of how bad she was. Last February, Janet had a test to find out if she had learning difficulties. She found that while her IQ is above average, her numerical ability is similar to ④ **that** of an 11-year-old because she has a disease called dyscalculia. She was partly relieved to know the truth ⑤ **because of** it explained a lot of difficulties she had in her daily life.

*dyscalculia 계산 장애, 난산증

10) For thousands of years, people have looked up at the night sky and looked at the moon. They wondered (A)[**if / what**] the moon was made of. They wanted to know how big it was and how far away it was. One of the most interesting questions was "Where did the moon come from?" No one knew for sure. Scientists developed (B)[**many / much**] different theories, or guesses, but they could not prove that their ideas were correct. Then, between 1969 and 1972, the United States sent astronauts to the moon for their studying the moon and (C)[**returned / returning**] to Earth with rock samples.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|------|-----------|
| ① | if | many | returning |
| ② | if | much | returned |
| ③ | what | many | returned |
| ④ | what | much | returned |
| ⑤ | what | many | returning |

11) I was working at a nursing home. It was late in the evening ①when I finished, so I ran down the street to the bus stop. I enjoyed the ride home and watched my fellow passengers ②got off at their stops. After a while, I was the only one ③left on the bus. As the bus approached my stop, the driver called out to me, "Where do you live?" I explained to him ④that I lived just up the next street. He then offered to drop me off outside my house. I thanked the bus driver and walked to my door, ⑤knowing that I would never forget his kindness.

12) If you are raising a dog, you have to know that bathing it is as important as feeding it. First of all, keep in mind that your dog would prefer smelling more like garbage to (A)[**smell / smelling**] like roses as it is a natural instinct for it. When bathing your dog, don't be too firm or strict. Nor (B)[**should you / you should**] be rough. You should also speak cheerfully and give your dog as much love as possible, even when you think bathing it is troublesome. Especially, be sure to be extra careful while (C)[**cleaned / cleaning**] around your dog's sensitive ears.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|------------|----------|
| ① | smell | should you | cleaning |
| ② | smell | you should | cleaned |
| ③ | smelling | should you | cleaning |
| ④ | smelling | should you | cleaned |
| ⑤ | smelling | you should | cleaned |

13) Beethoven was passing a cottage early one evening and heard someone ①practicing one of his compositions. As he paused to listen, he overheard a girl express the desire to hear a real musician perform it ②properly. He entered the house and discovered ③what the young lady was blind. ④Offering to play for her, he sat at the piano and played the music for an hour or so. Dusk settled into evening and the only candle in the room went out, but the moonlight shined in the room. Under the inspiration that he received from the blind girl ⑤who loved his music so much, Beethoven composed the "Moonlight Sonata."

14) There are many amazing inventions we can use. Have you ever seen a fork that has five tines? The tines are not in a row. Instead, they go around the fork handle in a circle. What kind of fork is this? It is a spaghetti fork. You put the fork on your plate with the tines (A)[touched / touching] the plate. Then, you twirl the fork. Soon, the fork is holding a lot of spaghetti. Here is another one. Do you have trouble (B)[get / getting] up in the morning? If so, the cork clock is for you. The clock hangs on the wall over the bed. Many strings hang down from the clock. The strings are tied to a case of corks. The case of corks hangs over the head of the person sleeping. When the alarm goes off, so (C)[do / are] the corks. One by one, 60 corks drop on the sleeper's head. Ping! Ping! Ping! What a way to wake up!

*tine (포크 등의) 가지

(A)	(B)	(C)
① touched	get	do
② touched	getting	are
③ touching	getting	are
④ touching	getting	do
⑤ touching	get	do

15) The backlight is ①what allows you to see your phone in the dark or in dim light. However, the light also uses battery power. If you use your phone without the backlight, your battery will last ②longer. If you have to use the backlight, many phones will let you ③set the amount of time to leave the backlight on. ④Shortening that amount of time so that it doesn't drain your battery. Usually, one or two seconds will be sufficient. Some phones have a light sensor, which can turn off the backlight in bright conditions and enable it in darker ⑤ones.

16) We sometimes feel self-conscious in front of others. It may be that we've just gotten braces and we're afraid everyone will stare at us. We stop smiling and talk with our heads (A)[**bow / bowed**]. But we need not be ashamed just because we feel different. All we need to do is (B)[**lift / lifted**] our heads and smile. We will be amazed to find how little even our best friends notice about our appearances, the things that don't really matter. Who we are is far more noticeable and far more important than (C)[**how / what**] we look like.

*brace 치열 교정기

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|--------|------|
| ① | bow | lift | how |
| ② | bow | lift | what |
| ③ | bow | lifted | what |
| ④ | bowed | lift | what |
| ⑤ | bowed | lifted | how |

17) People made tools out of bone or flint 10,000 years ago. The tools were weak. They broke ①easily. Then someone found an object in a stone. It could be pounded into shape. It didn't wear out. It was copper. Copper was used to ②make tools and weapons. Then people found it could be melted, too. It could also be joined with other metals. Bronze is an alloy of tin and copper. An alloy is a new metal ③made of two other metals. Bronze is very strong. Its use changed the world. The time of bronze tools is ④called the "Bronze Age." Then people discovered iron. They used copper less often. More and more things were made of iron. The discovery of electricity made copper ⑤importantly again. Copper conducts electricity very well. So wires were made of copper.

18) A college history professor could not help but (A)[**notice / noticing**] that one of his students was late to class for the third time that week. Before class ended he went around the room asking students some questions about the day's lecture. Of course, he made sure to pick on his tardy pupil. "And who was it (B)[**that / what**] developed the theories behind communism?," the professor asked. "I don't know," the student said. "Perhaps if you came to class on time, Mr. Reeb, you would (C)[**know / have known**] now," said the professor. "That's not true," the student next to him replied. "He never pays attention in class anyway!"

*communism 공산주의

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|------|------------|
| ① | notice | that | know |
| ② | notice | what | have known |
| ③ | notice | that | have known |
| ④ | noticing | what | have known |
| ⑤ | noticing | that | know |

19) Post-it Notes are one of the all-time greatest inventions. The pads of stickable paper ① **have been** an office essential for years, but were they really an accidental creation? The answer is yes. It's true that the adhesive wasn't originally intended to be used on pieces of paper. Spencer Silver created a substance which should have been ② **much** stickier. In fact, his creation was forgotten until years later when a second man ③ **named** Art Fry remembered Silver's not so sticky substance. Fry was sitting in church, ④ **seeking** a way to easily access the various hymns in his hymnal. He came up with the idea that Silver's creation applied to the back of paper could make ⑤ **that** easier to flip back and forth to different pages.

20) Conducting research is the best way to plan how to get around Disney World. If you understand and memorize the sure steps of getting around the area, you will have the finest vacation of your life. (A) **[Despite / Though]** its huge size, getting around Disney World can be very interesting. The easiest and cheapest means would be by foot. Walking from one place to another (B) **[is / are]** the most convenient way of getting around, especially if the attractions are "walkable." You don't have to worry that you might get lost when you walk because most of the theme park features are accompanied by lots of sign boards (C) **[that / what]** will point you where you want to go.

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

21) Without a "proper incentive," losing weight is hard work. However ① **hard** you may try, you won't lose weight. Having a proper incentive means you must be very clear about the real benefits you are going to get from ② **making** the necessary changes. Unless you have a clear idea of these benefits, you won't have the motivation to make the changes ③ **needed**. Remember ④ **which** is not easy to change your eating habits. Some people diet for years without ever having a proper incentive. That is ⑤ **why** they stay overweight.

22) Last year my boyfriend and I were in a car accident. Both cars had their parts scattered all over the road, in people's gardens and even in doorways. After the accident, my brain could not process (A)[**that / what**] had happened: I felt confused and my legs were shaking. I just looked at the scene in front of me—the damaged cars, the police (B)[**spoke / speaking**] with my boyfriend and the curious onlookers. Among those people at the accident was a lady who had come out of a nearby house with a blanket. She must have seen me (C)[**to shake / shaking**]. Feeling thankful, I kept the blanket around me all the way home. It made me feel warm and safe.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|----------|----------|
| ① | that | spoke | to shake |
| ② | that | speaking | shaking |
| ③ | what | speaking | shaking |
| ④ | what | speaking | to shake |
| ⑤ | what | spoke | shaking |

23) Dominican people are friendly and warm-hearted. It is common for them to invite you into their home ①**to share** in a meal. One thing you will notice when you first arrive ②**is** their characteristic 'manana' attitude. 'Manana' means 'tomorrow' in Spanish, but is commonly used by people ③**who** don't want to put a specific time and date on it. People here have a very relaxed attitude. The thing to keep in mind is not to get annoyed too quickly. Openly ④**show** your displeasure to a waiter or anyone else in a service industry is likely to get you less satisfactory service. You'll get a ⑤**much** better service as long as you keep smiling and being friendly while using as much Spanish as you can.

24) In the early days of automobiles, tires were seldom black. The rubber from which they were made was naturally colored off—white or tan. Today's black tires owe (A)[**its / their**] color to an accidental discovery. In 1885, a rubber tire company decided to try black tires, (B)[**thinking / thought**] that they might not show dirt. They added carbon black coloring to the rubber mixture. To their surprise, they discovered (C)[**that / what**] the carbon-colored rubber tires were five times more durable than the uncolored ones.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|----------|------|
| ① | its | thought | that |
| ② | its | thinking | what |
| ③ | their | thought | that |
| ④ | their | thought | what |
| ⑤ | their | thinking | that |

25) Grandma does not know which year she was born in. I know my father is fifty years old, so I estimate that she must be at least seventy. She is healthier ① **than** my father. In fact, she has never been in the hospital and criticizes my father for ② **being** weak and going to the hospital frequently. One of her pastimes ③ **are** telling us a lot of stories from legends and, best of all, ghost stories. She has also told many stories, ④ **which** she claims are her own adventures. She even claims that she was once ⑤ **kidnapped** by a devil and escaped three days later.

26) Who is the most important person in your life? Think about that question for a moment. The answer is you. No one can replace you. You need to be (A) **[that / what]** we all need: a best friend, someone who can put up with your craziness and problems but still accept you. Stop (B) **[tearing / to tear]** yourself to pieces when others don't like something you've done. Even if what you do is wrong, dangerous, or stupid, it is the act, not you, that is the problem. So do not let others (C) **[destroy / destroying]** the relationship you have with the most important person in your life—you! Accept your uniqueness and free others to be themselves, too.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|---------|------------|
| ① that | tearing | destroy |
| ② that | to tear | destroying |
| ③ what | tearing | destroying |
| ④ what | to tear | destroy |
| ⑤ what | tearing | destroy |

27) Scientists can't say for certain ① **what** the man of the future will look like. However, they do predict that he'll have a smaller face and a bigger nose. He'll have ② **less** hair than he does now. In fact, he might even be bald! Man's face ③ **has been getting** smaller since cave man days. In those days, man needed big teeth to tear off big pieces of meat. As his diet changed, his teeth became smaller. So ④ **were** his jaw and his face. It is possible that the man of the future might very well be born without wisdom teeth, a tonsil, and an appendix, ⑤ **which**, many doctors say, serve no real functions now.

28) Benjamin Franklin once arrived at an inn in Baltimore on a very cold night, and found all the best places around the fire already (A)[**occupied / to occupy**] by others. Sitting down near a window, he loudly called a servant and ordered him to take some oysters to his horse. The curious guests went out to see (B)[**what / whether**] the horse could really eat the oysters. They soon returned complaining that the horse would pay no attention to the oysters. By that time Franklin was settled in the warmest chair, and, stretching himself (C)[**lazy / lazily**], he replied, "In that case, bring them to me and give him some hay."

*oyster 굴

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|---------|--------|
| ① | occupied | what | lazy |
| ② | occupied | whether | lazy |
| ③ | occupied | whether | lazily |
| ④ | to occupy | what | lazy |
| ⑤ | to occupy | whether | lazily |

29) A friend once told me that when she had her baby, both her parents were present at the hospital. You might think it was not ①such an unusual event. It was unusual for her parents, however, because they ②hadn't spoken to each other in years. The birth of their grandchild brought them together. They spoke, almost ③like long-lost friends. The bitterness and awkwardness softened and was replaced by a sense of gratefulness for the gift of life and love. There was no effort ④involving. Neither one was trying. All that happened was ⑤that both of them realized that there is so much more to life than the small things that kept them separate.

30) Are you wondering (A)[**whether / what**] you can afford to take your family on a vacation this year? Then you might want to take your family on a camping trip. Most public parks have hiking trails, and many parks have lakes for fishing, boating, and swimming. There may also be a playground with swings, basketball courts, and other facilities. Also, you should remember (B)[**to bring / bringing**] along bikes, balls and gloves, board games, or any other favorite game or toy. Many public parks offer nature programs for kids, and some even show movies outside on weekends. Since most of these parks (C)[**located / are located**] in remote areas, away from the city lights, they make great places to watch sunsets and gaze at the stars at night.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|----------|-------------|
| ① | whether | to bring | located |
| ② | whether | to bring | are located |
| ③ | whether | bringing | are located |
| ④ | what | bringing | are located |
| ⑤ | what | to bring | located |

31) It's all around us. Yet, we can't see it, smell it, or taste it. We need it to stay ① **alive**. Can you guess what it is? It's nitrogen—the main gas in the air. Over 70% of our air is made up of nitrogen. When we breathe, we use only the air's oxygen. The oxygen enters our lungs. Then it enters our blood. Meanwhile, we breathe the nitrogen back out. Still, we need nitrogen, and so ② **are** all living things. It keeps our bodies from wearing out. It helps ③ **rebuild** them. How does the nitrogen get into our bodies? A few plants can take in pure nitrogen. In the plants, the nitrogen joins with other things. Through this process, proteins are formed. The proteins are ④ **what** we need. When we eat the plants, we get the proteins. That is ⑤ **how** we get our nitrogen.

32) In living birds, feathers have many functions other than flight. They help to keep a bird (A)[**warm / warmly**] by trapping heat produced by the body close to the surface of the skin. Feathers may also be used to (B)[**attract / attracting**] mates. The tail of Caudipteryx carried a large fan of long feathers, a structure that would have made a very impressive display. The rest of the body seems to have been covered in much shorter feathers, (C)[**which / that**] would have kept out the cold. A few large feathers were present on the arms, and these might have been involved in display.

*Caudipteryx 깃털공룡

(A)	(B)	(C)
① warm	attract	which
② warm	attracting	which
③ warm	attracting	that
④ warmly	attract	that
⑤ warmly	attracting	which

33) The city of Pompeii is a ① **partially** buried Roman town-city near modern Naples. Pompeii was destroyed and buried ② **during** a long eruption of the volcano Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD. The eruption buried Pompeii under 4 to 6 meters of ash and stone, and it ③ **lost** for over 1,500 years before its accidental rediscovery in 1599. Since then, its rediscovery ④ **has provided** a detailed insight into the life at the height of the Roman Empire. Today, this UNESCO World Heritage Site is one of Italy's most popular tourist attractions, with about 2,500,000 people ⑤ **visiting** every year.

34) Sometimes we wish we were as rich as our neighbor or (A)[**have / had**] the same nice clothes as our friend. Other times we wish we were smarter or more talented. One secret to being unhappy is to always compare ourselves to someone else. It doesn't matter (B)[**how / such**] talented, smart, or wealthy we are. One secret to being happy is to learn to be content with who we are and what we have. If there is something about ourselves that we don't like, then we should change what we don't like and make ourselves better people. If there is something we don't have (C)[**that / it**] we really want, then we should work, save, and get it.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|------|------|
| ① | have | how | that |
| ② | have | such | it |
| ③ | had | how | that |
| ④ | had | such | it |
| ⑤ | had | how | it |

35) Franciszek Gajowniczek was a Nazi prisoner in Auschwitz when a fellow inmate escaped. The standard punishment when anyone escaped was to select 10 men at random and place them in a cell where they ①**were left** to starve to death. When Gajowniczek heard his name ②**calling**, he sobbed, "My wife and my children." At that moment, a Franciscan priest and fellow inmate named Koble ③**stepped** forward and said, "I will die in his place. I have no wife or children." His request was granted. Since that time, Gajowniczek ④**has gone** back every year to Auschwitz on August 14 to remember the man who died for him on that date in 1941. And in his yard he placed a plaque to honor this priest and to remind ⑤**others** of his great sacrifice.

*inmate 수감자, 재소자

36) Regardless of how you look for a job, you must learn how to prepare a resume. It is a personal document (A)[**covering / covered**] your educational background, work experience, career preferences and goals, and major interests. It also includes such basic information as your postal address, e-mail address, and telephone number. Your resume is your formal introduction to an employer, (B)[**so / which**] it should present you in the best light, emphasizing your strengths and potential to contribute to a firm as an employee. However, it should never contain inaccuracies. You do not want to begin your career with unethical behavior. An employer will discover any false information—either immediately or (C)[**during / while**] the months after you are hired.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|-------|--------|
| ① | covering | so | during |
| ② | covering | so | while |
| ③ | covering | which | while |
| ④ | covered | so | during |
| ⑤ | covered | which | while |

37) The writer Leo Buscaglia was once invited to be one of the judges in a school competition ①to find 'the child who cared most for others.' The winner was a boy ②who neighbor, a gentleman of over eighty, had just been widowed. When he saw the old man sitting in his garden ③crying, the boy jumped over the fence, sat on the man's lap and stayed there for a long time. When he went back home, his mother asked him what he ④had said to the poor man. "Nothing," said the boy, "He's lost his wife and ⑤that must have really hurt. I just went over to help him to cry."

38) I remember (A)[to run / running] a workshop last year for a group of senior academics on how they might improve collaboration. We were discussing behavior that should exist (B)[that / what] has been shown to improve productivity: whenever anyone has a concern, he or she explains the concern in a frank and respectful way. As I was explaining this idea, I could see a woman rolling her eyes at my comments and clearly (C)[showed / showing] disagreement with my words, so I said, "I think you are uncomfortable with this idea. Would you share your view with the group?" Without hesitation she said, "There is no way to tell a supervisor about a concern in a completely frank and open way. I did that once and I had to leave the department."

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|------|---------|
| ① | to run | that | showed |
| ② | to run | what | showing |
| ③ | running | what | showing |
| ④ | running | what | showed |
| ⑤ | running | that | showing |

39) The ancient Egyptians developed a way of preserving the bodies of their dead, in the belief ①that the body would be necessary in the ancient Egyptian afterlife and this would ensure their eternal survival. The liver, lungs, and brain ②removed. The heart, however, was left in the body so that it could be judged on the Day of Judgement. The body was then covered with a salt-like substance to stop it from ③decaying. After that the body was packed with dry material such as linen or straw and ④wrapped in bandages. The process and techniques differed according to the roles and the wealth of the dead. The ⑤wealthier the dead, the more elaborate the process.

40) Animals that are active during the day are called diurnal. In many mammals, (A)[**included / including**] humans, metabolism and body temperature drop at night. Some diurnal animals are negatively affected by darkness. They do not function well and may have more difficulty learning when it is dark than when it is light. We are probably most familiar with the diurnal animals since they are the ones that are awake when we are. We make many of these animals, such as horses, donkeys, camels, and llamas (B)[**working / work**] for us. Animals that are active during the night are called nocturnal. We all can think of several kinds of animals that are well known for coming out at nighttime, such as owls, wolves, and bats. In the United States, if you are out at night, animals such as the armadillo, opossum, porcupine, and raccoon can (C)[**see / be seen**].

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|---------|---------|
| ① | included | working | see |
| ② | included | work | be seen |
| ③ | including | working | see |
| ④ | including | work | be seen |
| ⑤ | including | working | be seen |

41) Dad came to football games whenever I played. He stood on the sidelines and watched the game attentively. I never told him how to get to a game; he just showed up. (A)[**Then / When**] I left the field at the end of a period, he would call me over with his hands. Not quite sure of what he was talking about, he always said the same thing. "You're playing good, Ron. Bend your knees (B)[**a few / a little**] more." I would respond to his comments by bending my knees more and (C)[**to run / running**] faster when I got back in the game.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|----------|---------|
| ① | Then | a few | to run |
| ② | Then | a little | running |
| ③ | When | a few | to run |
| ④ | When | a little | running |
| ⑤ | When | a few | running |

42) My friend's family had adopted a stray dog. ①**Unable** to trace his previous owner, they kept him and called him Toby. Perhaps a clue to his past was the fact ②**that** he got nervous if anyone smoked when he was around. As soon as they threw a cigarette butt down on the ground, Toby would jump on it and stamp on it, with stiff front paws ③**hold** together, until the cigarette end was totally destroyed. The family thought that perhaps something related to fire had caused Toby ④**to get** lost. He seemed to recognize that a cigarette meant fire, and had taught ⑤**himself** how to put the fire out.

*stamp 짓밟다

43) Recycling aluminum cans (A)[**save / saves**] 95 percent of the energy used to make aluminum cans from virgin ore. Used aluminum cans are recycled and returned to a store shelf as a new can in about 60 days. (B)[**That / Those**] means a consumer could purchase the same recycled aluminum can from a retailer's shelf nearly every 9 weeks. It's estimated that, since 1972, some 18.7 million tons of aluminum have been recycled. These 1,099 billion aluminum cans, (C)[**placed / placing**] end to end, could stretch to the moon and back some 174 times.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|-------|---------|
| ① | save | That | placed |
| ② | save | Those | placing |
| ③ | saves | Those | placed |
| ④ | saves | That | placing |
| ⑤ | saves | That | placed |

44) When a foreigner visits a Korean family, he will be surprised ①to find how kind and polite they are, and how ②warm they receive and entertain him. However, Koreans are by no means friendly to the people they meet on the street. So foreigners might feel ③embarrassed by this paradox, where the world of the home and the world of the street ④are so separate and different from each other. Americans, on the other hand, are extremely nice and friendly even to strangers. So they seem ⑤to have many different types of friends and associates.

45) It's one of my most favorite concepts: competition. When it comes to playing sports or games with people, I absolutely love the experience of competition. (A)[**Although / Despite**] I enjoy competition in games, I'm not a sore loser or a sore winner. Years ago I saw a wonderful Buddhist teacher (B)[**speak / spoken**] at a college. A man asked him what he thought about competition. (C)[**Sat / Sitting**] there in his bright orange robes, the teacher seemed to really pause and think about the question. Then he said something like, "I think it's good. When you play games, you need competition. No competition, no fun. But when there is jealousy, then it's not so good."

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|--------|---------|
| ① | Although | speak | Sitting |
| ② | Although | speak | Sat |
| ③ | Although | spoken | Sat |
| ④ | Despite | spoken | Sat |
| ⑤ | Despite | speak | Sitting |

46) People who work in large buildings get sick ① **more often** than normal. The reason for this ② **lies** in the buildings themselves. These large buildings usually have windows ③ **that** cannot be opened. The same air stays in the buildings for a long time and ④ **become** unhealthy. It may be full of chemicals ⑤ **coming from** the furniture, the rugs, or the photocopy machines. Or it may be full of cigarette smoke. This unhealthy air causes "sick building syndrome," as doctors call this problem.

47) Railroad networks made it easier for people to travel from the country to cities. During the 1800s, the streets within cities became (A) **[extreme / extremely]** crowded with people and traffic. One way of coping with the problem of moving around the cities (B) **[was / were]** to tunnel underground. The world's first underground passenger railway opened in 1863. It was the Metropolitan Line in London, England. When steam locomotives hauled the passenger carriages, smoke in the tunnels was a big problem. Passengers on the trains travelled through a fog-like darkness. Those waiting at the stations couldn't breathe properly (C) **[because / because of]** the smoke coming out of the tunnels.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|------|------------|
| ① | extreme | was | because |
| ② | extreme | were | because of |
| ③ | extremely | was | because of |
| ④ | extremely | were | because |
| ⑤ | extremely | was | because |

48) Our human body is made up of many muscles. All these muscles work together to help you ① **make** a motion. They form the muscle system. 650 muscles are wrapped around your bones. They basically cover the bones ② **like** a blanket. Muscles are fastened to the bones by tough bands ③ **calling** tendons. You can see your tendons when you move your finger up and down. ④ **Moving** your fingers back and forth makes your tendons move. These muscles around the bone must be told when to move. They are controlled by your thinking. If you want to walk, talk or ⑤ **smile**, you send a message to the brain. Your brain receives and processes the message.

*tendon 힘줄

49) Joseph Semmelweiss, the 19th century Hungarian physician, felt strongly (A)[**what / that**] doctors could reduce disease by washing their hands in chlorinated lime water before examining their patients. His colleagues, because they thought that doctors were close to God, resented his suggestion that they were carrying death around on their hands, and (B)[**blamed / blames**] him. The later discovery of bacteria proved Semmelweiss (C)[**correct / correctly**].

*chlorinated lime 염화석회

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|--------|-----------|
| ① what | blames | correct |
| ② what | blamed | correctly |
| ③ what | blames | correctly |
| ④ that | blames | correctly |
| ⑤ that | blamed | correct |

50) When someone wrongs us, the instinct is ①to take revenge. An eye for an eye. A tooth for a tooth. But if everyone practices this philosophy, all we will end up with is a world ②full of blind and toothless people! Forgiveness is an ③amazing thing. When you give it, not only does the person ④receive it experience a great joy and relief, but you also feel very good. Practice forgiveness. You are helping not only others, but ⑤yourself as well.

51) Some people don't enjoy being with others. They feel uneasy in social situations. Some say that shyness allows them to look at things more closely and (A)[**listening / to listen**] more completely. But most people would agree that being shy puts people at a disadvantage. They are often too worried about what other people think of them (B)[**as / to be**] relaxed. But shy people can learn to overcome their fears. In fact, most of the children who are born (C)[**shy / shyly**] lose their shyness over time. A shy child who is given the chance to develop an ability for music or sports will gain skills and the confidence to overcome shyness.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|-------|-------|
| ① listening | as | shy |
| ② listening | to be | shy |
| ③ listening | as | shyly |
| ④ to listen | to be | shy |
| ⑤ to listen | as | shyly |

52) Imagine you have had a hard day at work. On the way home you get stuck in a 50-minute-long traffic jam. When you reach home, you find the phone ringing off the hook. ①**Thinking** it might be an emergency, you run and grab the phone, only to find it is a telemarketer ②**sells** insurance products. Your mood gets ③**bad** for the rest of the evening. On the other hand, imagine yourself stuck in the same traffic, but now you are listening to a radio channel full of jokes or ④**that** uplifts your mood. The time passes very fast. When you answer that jarring ring of the phone at home, you simply tell the telemarketer politely, and ⑤**enjoy** the rest of the evening.

53) The summer Olympic Games contain many events with misleading names. For instance, the triple jump is a track and field event. The name implies (A)**[what / that]** the event includes three jumps, but it is made up of a hop, a skip, and a jump. The athletes who compete in this event look as if they are dancing as they bounce down the runway. (B)**[Another / The other]** event is the hammer throw. This event's name is misleading because the hammer does not look like a carpenter's tool at all. The hammer in the Olympic event is a metal ball that hangs from a wire handle. The athlete holds the handle with both of his or her hands, spins around to build power, and then (C)**[releasing / releases]** the hammer into the air.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	what	Another	releasing
②	what	The other	releasing
③	what	Another	releases
④	that	The other	releases
⑤	that	Another	releases

54) There are no social conventions ①**regulating** our grief at the death of an animal. You can throw your cat's body in the garbage or can bury ②**it** with a gravestone. It is quite a different situation after the loss of a close family member, ③**when** some mourning is required to prove your humanity. In general, however, there is a notion ④**that** grief after the loss of an animal is suitable for children but not for adults. Mourning a dead pet provides children with a useful "rehearsal" for the death of human family members, but it is not considered ⑤**appropriately** for adults because there is a lack of social support for the mature person going through such grief.

55) Ask a group of people to read the same book, read the same newspaper article, or watch the same movie. Then ask them for a summary or analysis. Chances are, some will give positive reviews and others will give negative reviews. Life is somewhat like that. (A)[**Given / Giving**] the exact same situation, some will view it as a positive scenario, and others a negative (B)[**it / one**]. Very often, it is not what actually happens in our lives that (C)[**determine / determines**] how happy we are—it is, in fact, how we react that is the more important factor.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|-----|------------|
| ① | Given | is | determines |
| ② | Given | one | determines |
| ③ | Given | one | determine |
| ④ | Giving | one | determines |
| ⑤ | Giving | is | determine |

56) Life is always full of regrets. There are a million things we could have done better, another million things we could have done ① **that** we didn't, and another million things we ② **shouldn't have done**. Regrets are harmful if we focus too much on them. ③ **Keeping** our minds on things we cannot change only serves to make us frustrated, bitter, uneasy, and ④ **unhappily**. Happy People don't dwell on feelings of regret. They move on ⑤ **much** quicker. Learn to move on, too.

57) A massive chunk of ice which is around 25 miles long (A)[**is / are**] starting to break away from part of Antarctica. The crumbling of the Wilkins Ice Shelf is being caused by global warming and has happened (B)[**many / much**] faster than anyone thought it would. An ice shelf is a thick, floating platform of ice which sits on the surface of the sea. It's thought the break won't make much difference to sea levels yet as the ice is still floating on the surface. The British Antarctic Survey(BAS) said six ice shelves in the same part of the continent (C)[**have / had**] already been lost.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|------|------|
| ① | is | much | have |
| ② | is | many | have |
| ③ | is | much | had |
| ④ | are | many | had |
| ⑤ | are | much | had |

58) A customer approached the service desk of the retail discount store ①where I worked. She put down a shoe box, and announced, "I'd like a refund, please." I opened the box and ②looking over the white shoes carefully. They showed only a little wear on the soles. It was perhaps caused by the woman's ③having tried them on. ④Irritated a little, but I said, "No problem." I wrote on the refund form her name, address, phone number and description of the ⑤returned item. "And what is the matter with the shoes?" I asked. "Too big? Too small? Wrong style?" "No, no," she answered. "The wedding is over."

59) The world is changing so fast that English, perhaps the most worldly of languages, (A)[is / are] struggling to keep up. One thing is for sure: the English learners of the future will be different from (B)[that / those] of the past, will be looking for a different kind of English, and will expect to learn it in ways which reflect the technology and lifestyles of the 21st century. Learners in the future are likely (C)[to be / to have been] much younger. Across the world, English is being made a central component of more general educational reform.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|-------|--------------|
| ① | is | that | to have been |
| ② | is | those | to have been |
| ③ | is | those | to be |
| ④ | are | those | to have been |
| ⑤ | are | that | to be |

60) The lives of the residents of a small Korean island changed after ①turning off their televisions for three weeks in an unusual social experiment. All 28 residents of Darang island off the south coast agreed to take part in the experiment. The islanders, ②including the village leader Choi Dae-Mun, had a tough time at first ③fight their viewing habits. But the vast majority said later that their lives had become ④much richer, with more time for reading, conversations between spouses and religious activities. "My eyes used to be glued to the TV but now I started reading books and found them very ⑤interesting," Choi said.

61) Whenever you look at the actresses on the red carpet, you find their foreheads and eyes showing (A)[**little / a little**] sign of aging. They all have wrinkleless skin. Because of the use of botulinum toxin, commonly known by the brand name Botox, people look younger than ever. Still, the use of Botox is controversial. Some point out that (B)[**its / their**] toxicity is seriously bad for people's health. The fact that the toxin can be obtained from rotten meat or improperly canned food concern people. (C)[**Others / The others**] argue that the poison could be used as a biochemical weapon.

*botulinum toxin 보툴리누스균 독소

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------|-------|------------|
| ① little | its | Others |
| ② little | its | The others |
| ③ little | their | Others |
| ④ a little | their | The others |
| ⑤ a little | their | Others |

62) Have you ever seen pictures of Indian rain-making ceremonies? We believe such methods could not bring rain. Since rain is not made by gods, we know that appealing to mythical characters ①is useless. However, one part of the Hopi Indian ceremony is rather ②interesting. The ceremonial dance is performed around bonfires. When it reaches its climax, the dancers toss silver bracelets into the fire. A tourist ③observed this wondered if the silver, combining with the oxygen in the fire, might not send quantities of silver oxide into the air with the smoke. It might be possible for those vapors ④to act like the vapors of silver iodide that modern rainmakers have used for cloud seeding. And sometimes, after the rain dance, there is rain. Then, does the rain dance ⑤consist of superstition and science?

*iodide 요오드화물

63) Taking photos on sunny, hot days (A)[**is / are**] just as dangerous for you as it is for your camera. While you can deal with a simple sunburn, your camera can face permanent damages from too much sun exposure. (B)[**Keep / Keeping**] the lens covered when you aren't using it is recommended. Photos of sunrises and sunsets are always fun to take and are fun to view later, but pointing your lens directly at the sun may hurt the camera. The lens is related to the human eye; (C)[**both / each**] are damaged by directly peering at the light.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------|---------|------|
| ① is | Keep | each |
| ② is | Keeping | both |
| ③ is | Keeping | each |
| ④ are | Keeping | both |
| ⑤ are | Keep | each |

64) When I was growing up, one of the places I enjoyed most was the cherry tree in the back yard. Every summer ①when the cherries began to ripen, I would spend hours high in the tree ②picking and eating the sweet, sun-warmed cherries. My mother always worried about my falling out of the tree, but I never ③did. But I had some competition for the cherries. Flocks of birds enjoyed them ④as many as I did and would gather together in the tree, eating the fruit quickly and eagerly whenever I wasn't there. I used to wonder why the grown-ups never ate ⑤any of the cherries.

65) In December 1891, a physical education instructor at the Y.M.C.A. Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts, invented a new game. He asked the school janitor to find two boxes and (A)[nail / nailed] them at opposite ends of the gymnasium balcony. The janitor couldn't find any boxes, so he substituted two peach baskets. If he had been able to find two boxes, the game probably (B)[has / would have] become known as "box-ball"; instead it was (C)[named / naming] "basketball."

(A)	(B)	(C)
① nail	has	named
② nail	would have	named
③ nail	would have	naming
④ nailed	has	named
⑤ nailed	would have	naming

66) Our bodily systems are so perfectly designed ①that we don't need to think about breathing. Our body estimates how much oxygen it needs and arranges for the delivery of the right amount whether we're walking, running, reading a book, or sleeping. The reason breathing is so important to us is ②that millions of reactions that must constantly take place in our body ③requiring oxygen. For example, while reading a book, millions of cells in the retina of our eyes ④are constantly supplied with oxygen-derived energy. Similarly, all the tissues of our body and the cells forming ⑤them get their energy from the burning of carbon compounds in oxygen.

*retina 망막

67) Have you ever wondered what (A)[**do shoes mean / shoes mean**] at certain times in history? Shoes could help tell the social status, authority, and political philosophies of the wearer. In ancient Greece, slaves and free citizens were recognized by their shoes. Slaves were not allowed to wear shoes at that time. Louis XIV of France wore specially made shoes with 5-inch heels to show (B)[**him / himself**] as a big ruler. Thomas Jefferson was the first U.S. president to wear lace-up shoes called 'Oxfords.' He thought Oxfords as democratic because the French wore them during the French Revolution. Oxfords of today (C)[**consider / are considered**] dress or business shoes for men and sometimes even for women.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------------|---------|----------------|
| ① | do shoes mean | him | consider |
| ② | do shoes mean | himself | are considered |
| ③ | shoes mean | himself | are considered |
| ④ | shoes mean | him | consider |
| ⑤ | shoes mean | himself | consider |

68) The human body has many amazing functions that help it ①**run** smoothly through various conditions. Shivering is just one of these functions ②**that** our body employs. Shivering, which is actually heat production in skeletal muscles, ③**requires** quite a lot of energy. When your body temperature is lowered, your muscles tighten and loosen quickly, ④**resulted** in a shiver. This in turn produces more heat in an attempt to keep your body temperature ⑤**stable**. Once your body warms back up, your muscles stop shivering. Simply, shivering is a great way for the human body to warm itself back up to a proper temperature.

*skeletal muscle 골격근

69) Have you ever remembered something with your nose? Maybe the smell of hot dogs gets you (A)[**to daydream / daydream**] about being at a baseball game. Or the smell of burnt bacon reminds you of a night around a campfire. Scientists know that the sense of smell can activate powerful memories. Wouldn't it be cool to somehow put those memories into the bottles? That's exactly (B)[**what / which**] perfumer Mark Crames tries to do. His company makes more than 200 scents. You can just take a whiff of one of the scents when you feel like (C)[**to remember / remembering**]. You may now recall your beautiful memories with that special smell whenever you want.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | to daydream | what | to remember |
| ② | to daydream | what | remembering |
| ③ | to daydream | which | to remember |
| ④ | daydream | which | remembering |
| ⑤ | daydream | what | to remember |

70) Imagine a world without numbers. How would you know what time it is or how old you are? How would you count ①the number of people in your class or in your family? Numbers help us ②describe things and people. The way people use numbers ③has changed over the years. The earliest people didn't have many words for numbers. They had words for one, two, and many. People probably started to use numbers when they began to farm and keep animals. Then they had to ④be kept track of their crops and their animals, so they invented numbers. They probably counted on their fingers at first. Later, they ⑤wrote down numerals.

71) One evening I arrived at campus after work and found the parking lot full. (A)[Searched / Searching] for a parking space, I found Margaret, my eldest daughter, who was a student at the same school. She was walking to her car to go home after her last class of the day. A few drivers eager to get the spot she would be leaving (B)[was / were] following her. Desperate to get to class on time, I stopped my car, jumped out, and ran over to my daughter. I traded keys with her and told her to drive my car home, while explaining (C)[that / what] I would bring her car home after my class. As I dashed past the other drivers on the way to class, she gave me a look of open-mouthed astonishment.

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

72) The highest lake with islands is Orba Co in Tibet. This lake has a surface ①that is 5,209 meters above sea level. Tibet is also known as the "roof of the world." It is a rough, dry, cold plateau north of the Himalayas. It is ②bitterly cold in the winter and windy all year round. Rain and melted snow flow into dozens of lakes, four of ③them are considered sacred by local people. There is very little vegetation in the stark, rocky landscape. The only trees are in the most sheltered valleys, and even ④those are often small. Yet for all its barrenness, this land can be kind. Humans live near the lakes, ⑤where they grow healthy crops.

73) Who wouldn't want to feel and look young in their sixties? We have to motivate ourselves to want to remain young. It's a good idea to be optimistic about all the wonderful things the future has in store for us. We can look forward with pleasure to (A)[**have / having**] more time to spend with our children and grandchildren, but we should be productive citizens whether that means continuing to work, finding new part-time jobs, or (B)[**volunteers / volunteering**] our services to a worthy cause. It's important to stay (C)[**active / actively**].

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|--------------|----------|
| ① | have | volunteers | active |
| ② | have | volunteering | actively |
| ③ | having | volunteering | actively |
| ④ | having | volunteers | actively |
| ⑤ | having | volunteering | active |

74) Imagine living in a box, and knowing the outside world only through the pictures and descriptions written on those four walls. Even the best pictures and most accurate descriptions couldn't encompass the totality of the outside world, so you would have all sorts of assumptions about the world that ①**might** not be too useful or true. This metaphor is a great ②**one** for understanding how limited your thinking can be. Your thinking and assumptions are ③**like** those pictures and descriptions, and they form the "walls" of your box, ④**limited** what you can see or know about the world. The solution? Stop ⑤**looking** at them and get outside the box!

75) Chores are a great way to start teaching responsibility. When toddlers see Mommie and Daddie working around the house, they are often eager to help. They love to try to do the same things (A)[**that / what**] their parents are doing. Although it may take longer to get the chores (B)[**to do / done**] when you try to teach a toddler how to do them, it can help them learn to enjoy housework and develop good habits that will be an asset later on. The most important thing to remember when selecting chores for toddlers (C)[**is / are**] to keep it simple. Young children do not have any skills to take on complicated tasks.

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

76) Microwave ovens are wonderful, revolutionary cooking devices and they prepare food safely and efficiently as long as you use them properly. But there are some things you cannot or ① **should not do** with microwaves. For instance, you should never ② **put animals inside**, and never stare up close directly into a working oven for ③ **longer** than a few seconds. Finally, never put metal such as aluminum foil into a microwave oven. In addition to preventing the microwaves from reaching and ④ **heat** up the food it conceals, aluminum foil tends to give off sparks that ⑤ **might** start a fire.

77) A cell phone conversation is not the same as a face-to-face one. It's often louder, for one thing, because people mistakenly think they have to shout to (A) **[hear / be heard]** on the other end, and it's annoying for people around the user because it goes only one way. On the road, a cell phone conversation is certainly dangerous. According to a University of Toronto study, car phone users are four times (B) **[as / more]** likely as other drivers to have an accident. "Cell phones have merged everything into one all-purpose space," says Paul Levinson, a communications professor. "There are no guideposts. We do (C) **[what / that]** we want regardless of where we are."

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|------|------|
| ① | hear | as | what |
| ② | hear | more | that |
| ③ | be heard | as | what |
| ④ | be heard | as | that |
| ⑤ | be heard | more | that |

78) Years ago, a New York telephone company published a list of the fifty most commonly ① **used** words in the telephone conversations. 'I' was ranked number one. Surprised? The point is that we ② **hardly** realize how much we talk about ourselves. It's like biting your nails. It is not until someone points it out ③ **that** you notice the habit. Here is a tough exercise that will sharpen your listening skills and your self-awareness. For the next twenty four hours, try to start as ④ **few** sentences as possible with the word 'I.' You will find yourself asking more questions, doing more listening, and seeing people respond to you ⑤ **different**.

79) Aging is a result of the gradual failure of the body's cells and organs to replace and repair (A)**[them / themselves]**. This is because there is a limit to the number of times that each cell can divide. As the body's cells begin to near this limit, the rate at which they divide slows down. Sometimes the new cells that are produced have defects or do not carry out their usual task (B)**[effective / effectively]**. Organs can then begin to fail, tissues change in structure, and the chemical reactions that power the body (C)**[become / becoming]** less efficient. Sometimes the blood supply to the brain is not effective. The brain cells become short of oxygen and nutrients, leading to forgetfulness.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------------|-------------|----------|
| ① them | effective | become |
| ② themselves | effectively | become |
| ③ them | effectively | become |
| ④ themselves | effectively | becoming |
| ⑤ themselves | effective | becoming |

80) The violinists and pianists ①**their** names you've heard regularly earn between \$30,000 and \$50,000 for a single performance. Rare ②**are** the musical organizations that can afford to hire those musicians for every concert. So many orchestras turn to lesser-known musicians. Some of these musicians are full of talent and energy and they play ③**much** better than some of the famous musicians. If your orchestra is hiring a soloist you haven't heard of, the chances are good ④**that** she's fantastic. Otherwise, she wouldn't have been chosen among ⑤**thousands** of musicians.

81) At a certain age, your brain stops (A)**[growing / to grow]**. You stay alive, but some of your brain cells die and are not replaced. In fact, after the age of 18, a person may lose about a thousand brain cells each day! But there's no danger of your brain (B)**[burns / burning]** out, for the number of your brain cells (C)**[is / are]** over 100 billion. As you may lose about a thousand brain cells per day, it would take almost 300,000 years before your brain ran out of cells!

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------|---------|-----|
| ① growing | burns | is |
| ② growing | burning | are |
| ③ growing | burning | is |
| ④ to grow | burning | are |
| ⑤ to grow | burns | is |

82) As a front-desk agent on a cruise ship, I am accustomed to people ① **complaining** about their rooms. One guest, however, came straight to my desk after boarding ② **to complain** he did not have the ocean view he had requested. He demanded that he ③ **was moved** at once. I checked his cabin number and ④ **found** he indeed had an ocean view. He then objected that when he looked out his window, ⑤ **all he could see** was a parking lot. I had to remind him we hadn't left the port yet.

83) Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is considered as one of the greatest (A)[**work / works**] of American literature. It's the story of a boy who runs away from home. The boy's experiences, both good and bad, help him grow as an independent person. The modern type of runaways, however, differs greatly from that in Twain's novel. Runaways today are children or teenagers who choose to leave home without parental consent, and (B)[**which / who**] are unprepared for such independence. Most of the runaways today are not romantic, and the motivation behind the act is not the desire for free will, (C)[**but / nor**] the immediate need to escape. They are almost always fleeing from something or some.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------|-------|-----|
| ① works | who | but |
| ② works | who | nor |
| ③ works | which | but |
| ④ work | which | nor |
| ⑤ work | who | but |

84) My husband and I have parties quite often, and most guests bring a bottle of wine, dessert, etc, or they return the favor by ① **having us over** to their homes. The problem is ② **that** we have a shameless friend. He always comes empty-handed. He has no problem eating our food and drinking our liquor, but never ③ **bringing** a thing or offers to take us out in repayment. Recently we invited him and his two brothers over for dinner. One brother brought an appetizer and ④ **the other** brought wine, while he brought his friend, empty-handed. I think this behavior is so rude that I no longer want to invite him. Is there a polite way to let him ⑤ **know** he's inconsiderate?

85) Some stories about pirates say a person who broke the rules (A)[**was / were**] made to walk the plank blindfolded and hands tied. A wide plank was rested over the ship's side. The person walked to the end of the plank and then fell into the sea. However, there is not much proof (B)[**that / what**] walking the plank actually happened in real life. Rather, pirates who broke the rules were much more likely to be whipped or shot. Another terrible punishment was called marooning. The ship took the person who broke the rules to a deserted island which was usually tiny, (C)[**leaving / left**] the person alone and sailing away. The marooned person was often left with a gun so he could take his own life.

*marooning 무인도에 버리기

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

86) In 1960, the earliest of medicine was found ①**buried** with a prehistoric man. With him ②**was** eight kinds of plants and all of these are still used for their healing benefits today. In cultures around the world, medicine has developed ③**differently**. In traditional Chinese medicine, doctors heal by changing the flow of energy in the body. In India, doctors heal by trying ④**to restore** harmony between the mind, the body, and the soul. In Western medicine doctors focus mainly on diet and hygiene as a way to restore health. Now, as technology grows and the world becomes smaller, doctors ⑤**are using** the best parts of medicine from all over the world.

87) The Academy which Plato established might possibly be considered the world's first university. From it came his pupil Aristotle. Aristotle was (A)[**so / such**] a rich thinker that his historical influence is hard to define. What he wrote provided a basis for the discussion of biology, physics, art, psychology and politics. He provided ways of thinking about these subjects and flexible and broad approaches to (B)[**it / them**]. He also founded a science of logic which was not changed until the end of the nineteenth century. Aristotle agreed with his teacher Plato that the city-state was the best form of government. However, he differed from Plato in that he believed in the idea (C)[**that / which**] excellence lies in a balance between extremes.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|------|-------|
| ① so | it | that |
| ② so | them | which |
| ③ such | it | that |
| ④ such | them | which |
| ⑤ such | them | that |

88) If you catch ①yourself being too self-critical, start thinking about positive aspects of yourself instead. Each day, write down at least three things about yourself that ②make you feel good. Fall in love with what you do; this can be anything. Actually, it is the key for ③raising your self-esteem to be passionate about changing yourself. Be passionate about yourself, who you are, who you want to be, and where you will go in life. Be passionate about your hobbies as well. It is a source of power that enables you to ④getting fired about life and make a difference. Always remember that it is you ⑤that can change yourself in the world.

89) It was a cold winter morning in a busy subway station in Washington, D.C. There, clothed in jeans and a T-shirt, was a young man (A)[playing / played] his violin with great passion. He played for almost an hour, during which time at least a thousand people must have passed by. It seemed that hardly anyone recognized him. Most people were busily hurrying along and probably thought he was just another musician trying to make money. Even though most of the passers-by were most likely rushing to work, the scene might (B)[be / have been] quite different if they had known that the young musician was Tony Adamson, a world famous violinist. However, those who showed any surprise or appreciation of their good fortune (C)[was / were] so few that you could have counted them on one hand.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① playing	be	was
② playing	have been	were
③ playing	be	were
④ played	have been	were
⑤ played	be	was

90) Can you imagine ①what life was like 200 years ago? There was no electricity, and oil lamps ②were used at night. In addition, there were no cars or telephones, so travel was mostly on foot and communication was very difficult. These days, our lives are ③completely different. We have jet planes, cell phones, the Internet, and many more aspects of life that our ancestors couldn't even dream of. However, have all these improvements had good results? Pollution and fossil fuels have given us global warming, ④resulted in extreme weathers. Modern medicine lets us live longer, but governments are finding it hard ⑤to look after the increasing number of old people.

91) The body of a camel is so amazingly adapted to survival in the desert (A)[**that / what**] it can withstand even the harshest of desert climates. Its biggest strength must be its ability to survive without food and water for long periods of time. This unique ability stems from its body (B)[**is / being**] able to store fat in its hump and water in its stomach. When there is no food or water, the fat can be used to (C)[**power / powering**] the camel's body, and the hump gradually gets smaller. Its wide feet grip well on loose sand and stop the camel from sinking into the sand.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|-------|--------|
| ① that | is | power |
| ② that | being | power |
| ③ that | being | powers |
| ④ what | being | powers |
| ⑤ what | is | powers |

92) A young preacher heard about a sudden and tragic death of a teenager in a car accident. He rushed to the home of the parents. He saw them ①**standing** in the front yard next to their car. They had just arrived home from the hospital. He didn't know ②**what to say**, so he said nothing. They all hugged and cried together. After an hour he left, ③**never saying** a word. He felt he had not been helpful to them until several weeks later he received a card from the couple thanking him for the comfort ④**that** he had given them. They thanked him not for saying nothing but for just being there and ⑤**share** their grief.

93) There are a lot of housework ①**which** you can assign your kids daily. Doing laundry is one good example. If each person has a dirty clothes basket in their bedroom, you can send your kids ②**to pick** up all the dirty laundry and put it in the laundry room. You can get them ③**do** that every day or even every week, depending on how often you do laundry. Any kid can separate the laundry, ④**whether** male or female, when their parents help them a little. You can also show your kids how to operate the washing machine. Kids are so smart ⑤**that** they seem to soak up everything you teach them when they're young. So, go ahead and show them all that you can.

94) The United States has two major political parties-Democrats and Republicans. And periodic third parties that have never won any elections sometimes determine which of the two major party presidential candidates (A)[win / wins] an election. Running for public office has become extremely costly as electronic campaigning has become necessary, and print advertising has also become more (B)[expensive / expensively]. A lot of media specialists and polling services add considerably to campaign expenses. Telephone banks, speechwriters, speakers, and research are (C)[thinking / thought] necessary to win a campaign and they cost money. Very often the winning candidates are the ones who can raise the most money.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|-------------|----------|
| ① | win | expensive | thought |
| ② | win | expensively | thought |
| ③ | wins | expensive | thinking |
| ④ | wins | expensively | thinking |
| ⑤ | wins | expensive | thought |

95) My Neighbor Totoro is a Japanese animated film written and directed by Hayao Miyazaki. It is one of Miyazaki's most loved movies (A)[it / which] was made in 1987. It is a children's movie, but many adults like it too. The movie is about two sisters who become friends with an enormous, supernatural animal named Totoro. His 2001 movie, Spirited Away, was even more popular than My Neighbor Totoro. In fact, it made more money than (B)[any other / the other] movie in Japanese history. All of his movies contain strange but charming people and creatures. Many of his stories happen in worlds that are different from (C)[us / ours]. However, they still show his ideas about real life. He often points out how humans hurt the natural world.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|-----------|------|
| ① | it | any other | us |
| ② | it | the other | ours |
| ③ | which | any other | us |
| ④ | which | any other | ours |
| ⑤ | which | the other | ours |

96) I understand the working mother's intense desire ① **to seize** on any data that appears to show day care doesn't hurt kids. But the most comprehensive study done on the subject, appearing in the spring edition of the Child Development Journal, ② **demonstrating** that kids in day care from early childhood are more disobedient. And a 2005 British study found that toddlers ③ **cared for** by a mother grew up to be better adjusted and more dependable teenagers. What we do need to recognize is not ④ **that** children in day care will be irreversibly affected, though. It is that the mothers who stay home with their children ⑤ **are** making a huge investment in the future of our country.

97) Before you choose a contractor to remodel your home, look for someone who either lives in your town or ① **has** done work there before. Next, meet with the contractor to see if his or her vision for your home matches ② **you**. For example, does the contractor agree with ③ **what** you've planned to do? If not, you might want to look for someone else. Third, get a list of references from the contractor and find out if the people for whom he or she has done work ④ **like** what was done. And last, make sure the contractor is available on the date ⑤ **on which** you would like to start the work.

*contractor (건축 등의) 청부인, 토건업자

98) One of the biggest differences between indoor volleyball and beach volleyball is the jumping. In indoor volleyball, when you approach to hit a ball, you jump forward and end up landing either a foot or many feet in front of (A) **[when / where]** you started your jump. This, however, doesn't happen so much in the sand, and in fact jumping in beach volleyball is not done as (B) **[simple / simply]** as that of indoor volleyball. When playing beach volleyball, you will have to learn how to jump straight up with no forward movement in the air. Because you are jumping from an unstable surface, you will notice that you will sink a few inches before you take off, and (C) **[this / these]** will greatly decrease how high you can get.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|--------|-------|
| ① | when | simple | this |
| ② | when | simply | these |
| ③ | where | simple | these |
| ④ | where | simply | this |
| ⑤ | where | simply | these |

99) The urbanization of Britain improved the nation's economy in (A) **[that / what]** it moved workers from regions with low-productivity work to factories with high-productivity work. For individuals, however, moving to the city was like a lottery. A few people found themselves better off, but most people were poorer in every way. Living conditions (B) **[was / were]** terrible; disease was spreading quickly. An outbreak of cholera in 1849 killed nearly 13,000 people in London. The tragic conditions pointed out by many critics (C) **[to produce / produced]** measures to clean up the cities.

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

