

81  
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(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Life today is incomparably more convenient than it was. However, we must become aware that our excessive consumption today is not only rapidly using up the accumulated wealth built by our ancestors, but also (A) borrows / borrowing from the wealth of our descendants as well. At least, we ought to abandon immediately our so-called progressive attitude that rejects our ancestors' lifestyle which placed long-term thinking ahead of short-term convenience. The impressive recycling structures of our ancestors may appear (B) to be / to have been irrational and inefficient in the short-term. But they made extensive use of the rice crop. And though rice growing was accompanied by a tremendous amount of physical labor and care, still it was valuable as a recycling system. The reason that traditional rice agriculture continues today is that it did not impose ever increasing burden on the environment that modern industry (C) does / is.

- | (A)         | (B)            | (C)    |
|-------------|----------------|--------|
| ① borrows   | — to be        | — is   |
| ② borrows   | — to be        | — does |
| ③ borrowing | — to have been | — is   |
| ④ borrowing | — to have been | — does |
| ⑤ borrowing | — to be        | — does |

82  
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다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Many companies today want to have the most talented people work for them. It is important to them ① to recruit intelligent, creative, and motivated employees, and they compete with other companies to

attract the best people possible. Google, the Internet company, has become a well-known example of a company which spends large amounts of money and resources to find smart, hard-working employees. The company tries to make the experience of working at the company ② as happily as possible, while providing very generous benefits. Google offers benefits that ③ few companies can equal. Most professional employees can choose their working times. Many workers are also ④ excited to have the chance to develop something new based on their own ideas. No wonder highly motivated talented people who are looking for interesting jobs ⑤ apply to join Google.

83  
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(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Americans are addicted to bottled water. But a growing number of U.S. cities are calling on Americans to kick the habit. Author Charles Fishman says people drink so much bottled water that it's starting to hurt the environment. "Bottled water is something that you wouldn't suspect would have (A) so a significant impact / such a significant impact," says Fishman. Last year, Americans consumed more than 30 billion bottles of water. Most of the bottles — about 80 percent — end up in landfills. (B) Lain / Laid end to end, that's enough non-biodegradable plastic to circle the Earth more than 150 times. "We just need to get away from these wasteful, environmental disastrous consumer habits that have been developed and (C) get back / have been got back to drinking water out of the tap," say experts. Experts also say the widely held perception that bottled water is better than tap water is simply not true. \*non-biodegradable : 미생물에 의해 분해되지 않는

- | (A)                         | (B)      | (C)                |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| ① so a significant impact   | — Lain — | get back           |
| ② so a significant impact   | — Lain — | have been got back |
| ③ such a significant impact | — Laid — | get back           |
| ④ such a significant impact | — Laid — | have been got back |
| ⑤ such a significant impact | — Lain — | get back           |

84  
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다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The past thirty to forty years ① have seen a huge increase in the number of children who suffer from allergies, and scientists are still looking for the explanation. A currently popular explanation for the rise in allergies is the so-called “hygiene hypothesis.” The basic idea is that young children ② brought up in an environment which is too clean are more at risk of developing allergies. Nowadays, people bathe and wash their clothes ③ more frequently than in the past, and thanks to vacuum cleaners homes are less dusty, too. One result of all these changes is that in their early lives children are exposed to fewer allergens, ④ which mean that their bodies cannot build up natural immunity to them. Simply put, exposure to allergy-causing substances ⑤ is necessary for natural protection against them to develop.

85  
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(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Robots are still far from being the chatty companions seen in science-fiction movies. But some toy robots are becoming more than just sophisticated machines. According to James Kuffner, a professor of robotics, a robot could imitate most human movements if it had twenty or more motors. (A) There is / It is no accident that such a robot has a humanoid shape. He says, “A dish-washer will only wash dishes, but a humanoid robot can do more.” Among the things that they do is having a fight. In Korea and Japan, the centers of the toy-robot industry, people often enjoy toy robot battles. By 2026, he estimates, consumer robots will be able to perform (B) that / what people find

hazardous or unpleasant. A leading company in robot design and research has the prospect that a robot of the size of a typical twelve-year-old can do most household tasks. The obstacles to building a robot of that size have to do with weight and cost. The larger robots get, the more gears they need (C) moving / to move, causing them heavier and more expensive.

\*humanoid : 인간 모양의

- | (A)        |   | (B)  |   | (C)     |
|------------|---|------|---|---------|
| ① There is | — | what | — | moving  |
| ② There is | — | that | — | moving  |
| ③ It is    | — | that | — | to move |
| ④ It is    | — | what | — | moving  |
| ⑤ It is    | — | what | — | to move |

86  
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다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Just like adults, when children arrive home from school or play feeling hungry, they will eat ① whatever is easiest. Often their food choices are not always ② the healthiest they could make. But if the right ingredients are available, children will make smart choices and they might even learn to cook in the process. For example, here is a recipe for an easy and healthy pizza snack. First ③ spread spaghetti sauce on English muffin halves. Top this with sliced olives, slices of meat and fresh vegetables. Before heating, don't forget ④ sprinkling some cheese on the top. After that, heat this pizza in a toaster or a microwave oven until the cheese is melted. Last but not least, let it ⑤ cool off a bit before you enjoy your self-made easy pizza.

\*muffin : 작고 둥근 빵

87  
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(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The environment is one of the most important factors in prompting human adaptation. Climatic variations cannot usually be affected or avoided by humans. Here (A) lays / lies the need to adapt. For example, when a person moves from a cool, rainy, and coastal region to a hot, dry, and mountainous area, he must undergo a number of physiological changes that allow survival in the new environment. First, the body changes in order to regulate body temperature more efficiently. To keep from overworking the heart, the body's heart rate slows down. Additionally, the body also perspires less to prevent dehydration. Furthermore, people who are unaccustomed to (B) live / living in high altitudes usually have trouble breathing because of the decreased oxygen levels. A hormone called erythropoietin causes an increase in red blood cells, making it possible for humans to breathe in higher elevations. Human body tries to do all it (C) can survive / can to survive in a new environment.

\*erythropoietin : 에리스로포이에틴(적혈구 생성 촉진 인자)

- | (A)    | (B)      | (C)              |
|--------|----------|------------------|
| ① lays | — living | — can survive    |
| ② lays | — live   | — can to survive |
| ③ lies | — live   | — can survive    |
| ④ lies | — living | — can survive    |
| ⑤ lies | — living | — can to survive |

88  
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다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Advances in genomics are beginning to revolutionize the face of medicine. Three years after scientists announced they ① had sequenced the human genome, new knowledge about ② how our genes affect our health is transforming the way diseases are understood, diagnosed, treated — and even predicted. Today, gene tests are available for more than 1,300 diseases. And now, as genetic screening gets ③ cheaper

and faster, researchers are hunting down the biological bases of more complex disorders that involve multiple genes — serious or deadly illnesses like Alzheimer’s disease, heart disease and depression.

④ Though the vast potential offered by genomic advances, however, scientific revolutions must be tempered by reality. Genes are not

⑤ the only factor involved in complex diseases — lifestyles and environmental influences are also critical. And predictions about new tests and treatments may not come to pass as fast as researchers hope — they may not even come at all.

\*genomics : 유전체학

89  
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(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Humans have relied on birds for a wide range of services. The potential value from supporting native bird populations is clearly great, but (A) it is / they are largely ignored. Human culture aside, birds are a vital functioning part of the global ecosystem. They are important hunters, active in limiting the growth of insect populations. We would probably notice their absence most in the rapid increase in the number of harmful insects. In the 1880s, researchers in northern Washington State found birds that eat worms (B) brings / brought considerable savings in protecting forest plantations. They are also important pollinators and seed-spreaders for countless thousands of plant species that could not manage without them, and are vital to giving birth to new generations of dozens of tree and shrub species through spreading seeds. Indeed, but for birds many species (C) will / would face extinction.

- | (A)        | (B)       | (C)     |
|------------|-----------|---------|
| ① it is    | — brought | — would |
| ② it is    | — brought | — will  |
| ③ it is    | — brings  | — will  |
| ④ they are | — brings  | — will  |
| ⑤ they are | — brought | — would |

Jazz singer Ella Fitzgerald was a quiet and humble woman who experienced little of the love she ① sang about so exquisitely for more than fifty years. Her voice, even in later years when she suffered from ② crippling arthritis, was always filled with a clear, light energy that could leave the toes of even the stubborn listeners ③ tapping. Although Fitzgerald, an African American, came of age in an era when racism was prevalent, ④ whatever she felt never spilled over into her music. She sang the lyrics of a white Cole Porter or a black Duke Ellington with the same impossible-to-imitate ease and grace, earning every one of the awards heaped on her in her later years. ⑤ Performing with Duke Ellington at Carnegie Hall in 1958, critics called Fitzgerald “The First Lady of Song.” Although she died in 1996, no one has come along to challenge her title, and Ella Fitzgerald is still jazz’s first lady.

## 91 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The most common complaint about advertising is that it presents misleading or untruthful claims about products. In the United States the Federal Trade Commission can stop advertising it (A) considers / is considered misleading. Such authority, however, is rarely used, since the advertising industry tends (B) controlling / to control its members voluntarily. Dishonest selling practices are the most difficult to control because many questionable selling practices are not illegal. For example, a smart salesperson may talk a buyer into signing a contract to buy goods that, upon reflection, he may not want. Many American states and some nations regulate this kind of selling by what is called a “cooling-off” period, in the course of (C) it / which buyers may get out of sales contracts.

- | (A)             | (B)           | (C)     |
|-----------------|---------------|---------|
| ① considers     | — to control  | — it    |
| ② considers     | — to control  | — which |
| ③ is considered | — to control  | — which |
| ④ is considered | — controlling | — it    |
| ⑤ is considered | — controlling | — which |

## 92 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

There are many kinds of common materials that we use and work with every day. These materials include wood, metal, water, and oil. The former two materials are considered to be solids. ① The latter two are considered to be liquids. But there ② is another kind of



material which cannot be categorized so easily. That material is glass. About two centuries ago some construction workers ③ were restoring an old church. They watched the panes of glass in the windows ④ to appear to be thicker at the bottom than at the top. Other construction workers started to notice the same thing in windows in other buildings as well. This made people ⑤ start to think about the actual quality of glass. For many years since, people have been wondering and debating whether glass can be best classified as a liquid or a solid. This is a very popular topic among both scientists and non-scientists.

93  
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(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Albert Einstein had many passions beyond his physics. He spent much time thinking, writing and speaking on human rights, democracy, and education reform. Less well known, however, (A) is / are his contributions to philosophy. Einstein thought deeply about the nature of knowledge and of reality, about scientific theories and their relation to the world. He often wondered how the hidden, unseen world (B) which / where his equation described was possible. How is it that the mind can venture into realms of knowledge divorced from our everyday experiences? Einstein answered with a bold philosophical conviction: our minds have access to the reality beyond what we can see. This was a controversial, even rash statement to make, but rarely (C) Einstein was afraid / was Einstein afraid of walking into the deep waters of new disciplines.

- |       | (A) |       | (B) |                     | (C) |
|-------|-----|-------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| ① is  | —   | which | —   | Einstein was afraid |     |
| ② is  | —   | where | —   | was Einstein afraid |     |
| ③ are | —   | where | —   | Einstein was afraid |     |
| ④ are | —   | where | —   | was Einstein afraid |     |
| ⑤ are | —   | which | —   | was Einstein afraid |     |

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Antarctica contains approximately 70 percent of the world's fresh water supply, and yet it ① is considered to be one of the world's largest deserts. That's because Antarctica's enormous supply of fresh water is locked up in ice that ② averages over two kilometers in thickness. If the ice sheets melted, the seas would rise as much as 60 meters. However, like ③ every other deserts on Earth, Antarctica receives less than 250 millimeters of rain a year. It's hard to believe that, 500 million years ago, Antarctica had a warm climate and a cover of luxuriant vegetation. While the surface of Antarctica is inhospitable to ④ most living things, the water surrounding the continent is crowded with living creatures. At the bottom of the food chain in Antarctic waters ⑤ is a hardy type of algae which huge numbers of krill feed on.

\*algae : 해조류

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Last year there was a boom in the number of electric bicycles on the roads of Japan. The great thing about riding an electric bicycle is that it's so simple: just turn a pedal or press a button to activate the motor, and you're on your way. It's much like (A) riding / to ride a regular bicycle but requires less effort! On an electric bicycle you do not have to pedal as hard, and you can cycle up long, steep hills with ease. Nearly 300,000 electric bicycles have been sold (B) during / for last year, but manufacturers are not directing their sales efforts towards the business person or student who cycles every day to their local station. "The people we mainly (C) sell / sell to are seniors, or housewives in their 30s who have children," says a manager of Panasonic Cycles.

Similarly, Yamaha Motor Corporation reports they are also developing a market among companies that provide delivery services, such as pizza companies, which are attracted by the economy of such bicycles.

- |   | (A)     | (B)      | (C)       |
|---|---------|----------|-----------|
| ① | riding  | — during | — sell to |
| ② | riding  | — during | — sell    |
| ③ | riding  | — for    | — sell to |
| ④ | to ride | — for    | — sell    |
| ⑤ | to ride | — during | — sell to |

96  
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다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Control of evaporation, and particularly transpiration of water through plants, is obviously ① of crucial importance in all regions of the world where water is scarce. It is being investigated thoroughly in connection with the use of sea water for agriculture. Sea water can actually be used for ② watering certain plants, on certain soils. But it seems ③ unlikely that it can be widely used for growing plants useful for food, and it is not at all certain how long it can be carried on before the accumulation of salt in the lower parts of the soil makes it unusable. Therefore, most attempts to use sea water for agriculture depend on first removing the excess salt. There are two basic methods of desalination. One depends on using a membrane which will allow the water ④ to pass, but will hold back the salts. The other is a process of distillation, in which water vapor or steam, not containing salts, forms fresh water when ⑤ condensing.

\*transpiration : 배출, 발산    \*\*desalination : 염분 제거

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

For decades, scientists have attempted to trace the peopling of the far north. The earliest Paleo-Eskimos showed up all across the Arctic region about 4,500 years ago, but about 1,000 years ago, they were replaced by new migrants called the Neo-Eskimos, (A) whom / who researchers have concluded are the ancestors of modern Eskimo groups such as the Inuit. Scientists found human hair during their excavations 20 years ago at a Paleo-Eskimo site, and its DNA was well-preserved by permafrost. The DNA (B) derived / was derived from the hair carried a relatively rare genetic marker called D2a1, which is absent in modern Native Americans. To check possible links between the Paleo-Eskimo sample and Neo-Eskimo, scientists analyzed the DNA from 14 Greenland Inuits; none had the D2a1 marker. The D2a1 marker found in the Paleo-Eskimo is closely related to a marker called D2a1a, found in present-day inhabitants of the Bering Sea area. Scientists agree that this suggests that Paleo-Eskimos (C) arose / was arisen from this area.

\*Paleo-Eskimo : 고대 에스키모인

\*\*Neo-Eskimo : 신 에스키모인

\*\*\*permafrost : 영구 동토층

- | (A)                              | (B) | (C) |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| ① whom — derived — arose         |     |     |
| ② whom — was derived — arose     |     |     |
| ③ who — was derived — was arisen |     |     |
| ④ who — derived — arose          |     |     |
| ⑤ who — derived — was arisen     |     |     |

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Self-esteem refers to our positive and negative evaluations of ourselves. Though some people have higher self-esteem than others, a feeling of self-worth is not a single trait ① written permanently in stone. There are two social psychological answers to our need for self-esteem. One theory is that people are inherently social animals, and ② that the need for self-esteem is driven by this more primitive need

to connect with others and gain their approval. Our self-esteem thus serves as an indicator of ③ how are we doing in the eyes of others. The other theory is that people are motivated to see themselves as valuable members of society as a way of coping with ④ a deeply rooted fear of death that privately haunts us all. In a series of experiments, investigators found that after participants ⑤ were given positive feedback that boosted their self-esteem, they reacted to graphic scenes of death, or to the thought of their own death, with less defensiveness and anxiety.

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(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

If Bangladesh were to count her blessings, they would number three: the Brahmaputra, the Meghna and the mighty Ganges. But these blessings, (A) allying / allied with the regions' summer monsoon climate, are also a curse. Although almost two metres of rain fall on Bangladesh each year, more than two-thirds arrive in just four months. For much of the year, the vast delta formed by the three rivers is parched, but in many summers their banks burst, causing massive floods. Lacking proper sanitation and water-storage facilities, Bangladesh is also prone to epidemics of water-borne disease. In addition, climate change will only make matters worse, with shifting patterns of rainfall and rising sea levels (B) threatening / threatened to render large tracts of agricultural land useless. It is clear that Bangladesh represents a challenging case study for (C) whoever / whomever wants to solve the world's water problems.

\*parch : 바싹 마르다

- | (A)                                | (B) | (C) |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| ① allying — threatening — whoever  |     |     |
| ② allying — threatening — whomever |     |     |
| ③ allying — threatened — whomever  |     |     |
| ④ allied — threatened — whoever    |     |     |
| ⑤ allied — threatening — whoever   |     |     |

100 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?  
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As a result of the tsunami disaster that struck Japan in 2011, hundreds of thousands of people were left ① homeless. In response to the tragedy, many people began suffering from the symptoms of severe depression. While efforts are being made to reunite families and ② rebuild lost housing, all of these efforts to return to normal will take time. In this period of intense sorrow and heartache, though, one small, quick fix has emerged in the shape of a fluffy, robot seal called Paro. Paro is programmed to respond to human touch and is being used ③ to combat depression among those who have lost everything but their lives. In response to ④ be stroked, the seals emit gurgling sounds of pleasure and wiggle their flippers. There are some signs ⑤ that the seals are doing some good.

\*gurgling : 까르륵거리는