

13. Determiners/Proverbs

한정사/대명사

한정사 Determiners

◇ 한정사 Determiners : 명사의 의미를 규정(limit, determine)하는 단어로서, [명사] 혹은 [형용사+명사] 앞에 놓여 명사를 수식(modify)한다.

(ex.) **the** teacher, **a** prestigious college, **a bit of** honey, **several** books, **that** handsome man, **those** people, **whatever** purpose, **either** way, **his** excellent choice

◇ 한정사는 한마디로 명사의 '정체'를 밝혀주는 품사이다. 어떤 명사가 일반적인(general) 것인지, 특정한(specific) 것인지를 가리키기도 하며(가령 a book과 this book의 차이를 보라), 그 명사의 수 혹은 양이 얼마나 많은지를 표현하기도 한다. (much food와 little food) 특히 명사의 수와 양을 표현할 때 쓰이는 한정사를 '수량사'(Quantifier)라고 부른다.

◇ 셀 수 없는 명사와 복수명사는 한정사 없이 쓸 수 있지만 (그 경우 일반적인 것을 지칭), 셀 수 있는 명사의 단수형은 반드시 한정사가 동반되어야 한다.

◇ 한정사의 종류는 다음과 같다.¹⁾

1. 관사 the articles (an, a, the)
2. 명사 소유격 possessive nouns (Mark's, the chairperson's, my father's)
3. 대명사 소유격 possessive pronouns (her, my, their, whose, etc.)
4. 수사 numerals (one, two / first, second etc.)
5. 수량사 quantifiers (few, many, each, every, either, all, both, some, any, etc.)
6. 지시형용사 demonstrative adjectives (this, that, these, those, such)

◇ 이 한정사 여섯 가지의 각각의 특징은 다음과 같다.

- 1) 4-5-6, 즉 수사, 수량사, 지시형용사는 **대명사로도 쓰이고** 한정사로도 쓰인다. 특히 대명사로 쓰일 때 수량사는 “부정대명사” indefinite pronouns, 지시형용사는 “지시대명사” demonstrative pronouns 라고 불린다.

(ex.) **All** books are

All are

All of the books are

This friend is

This is

1) 의문사(interrogative adjectives) what, which, whatever, whichever와 관계사(relative adjectives) which도 한정사로 쓰이며, 의문대명사 who와 관계대명사 who, which의 소유격인 whose도 한정사로 쓰인다.

2) 3은 인칭대명사, 의문대명사, 관계대명사의 소유격으로서, 이런 대명사는 주격, 목적격, 소유대명사에서는 대명사로 쓰이고, **소유격은 한정사**로 쓰인다.

(ex.) **What** makes you so angry?

What do you do?

What kind of job are you interested in?

3) 2, 즉 명사의 소유격은 무한대로 많다. 하지만 다른 모든 한정사는 정해져 있다.

4) 1, 3, 6 즉 **관사, 대명사 소유격, 지시형용사**는 중복해서 사용할 수 없다. 5, 즉 수량사도 (all, both—predeterminer—를 제외하고는) 특별한 예외 말고는 1, 3, 6과 중복해서 사용할 수 없다. 하지만 2번, 즉 명사 소유격은 중복 사용이 가능하다.

☞ 다음 표현의 어법상의 정오를 판정하라.

- the your girls ()
- those my books ()
- some my friends ()
- my father's car ()
- the officer's house ()
- a dog's life ()

◇ 한정사는 형용사와 똑같이 명사를 수식한다. 그런데 왜 형용사와 분리하여 취급하는가?

① 형용사는 새로운 형용사가 끊임없이 탄생되지만, 한정사는 (명사 소유격을 제외하면) 더 이상 만들어 낼 수 없다. 한정사는 이미 정해져 있는 단어들이다.

② 한정사는 모든 형용사보다 맨 앞에 온다. 즉 형용사와 다른 범주이다.

(ex.) **this** large round heavy old wooden table

③ 한정사의 상당부분은 대명사로도 쓰이고, 중복 사용이 안 되는 등, 형용사와는 다른 독특한 성격을 가지고 있다.

전치한정사 Predeterminers

◇ ‘전치한정사’란 말 그대로 한정사(determiner)의 앞(pre)에 위치하는 품사이다. 결국 명사구의 구조는 [전치한정사+한정사+형용사+명사]의 형태가 가장 복잡한 구조라고 말할 수 있다.

◇ 전치한정사의 종류

① 배수사 multipliers : once, twice, double, treble, quadruple, three times, etc.

(ex.) **ten times** the fatalities

double(twice) my previous salary

five times each year

② 분수 fractions : one-third, three-quarters, etc.

(ex.) **one-fourth** the time his brother took

two-thirds the speed

③ 한정사 all, both, half

(ex.) **all** the little children

both his parents

④ 감탄사 what : a 앞에만 온다.

(ex.) **What** a coincidence!

※ such, many 등의 표현 등은 predeterminer가 될 수도 있고 아닐 수도 있다.

(ex.) **such** a happy guy ⇔ all **such** parties

many a young man (문어적) ⇔ **many** young men. my **many** ideas

※ rather, quite의 강의어(intensifiers) 등도 predeterminer로 쓰이는 경우가 있다.

(ex.) This room is **rather** a mess, isn't it?

The ticket-holders made **quite** a fuss when they couldn't get in.

대명사 Pronouns

◇ 대명사는 일반적으로 앞에 나온 명사(=선행사 antecedent)를 대신하는 것으로 명사의 반복을 피하기 위하여 쓴다. 하지만 대명사 중에는 '선행사'가 없는, 즉 가리키는 명사가 없는 것

도 많다. 부정대명사(what 등), 의문대명사(some 등) 등이 선행사가 없는 대표적인 대명사이다.

(ex.) **Everyone** here earns over a thousand dollars a day. - 선행사 없음.

◇ 한정사 중 **수사, 수량사, 지시어, 의문사, 관계사** 모두 대명사로도 쓰인다. 한정사 중 관사와 소유격만이 대명사로 쓰이지 않는다.

◇ 한정사 - 대명사 표

		한정사 + 대명사	only 한정사	only 대명사
personal(인칭)			소유격(possessive) my, your, his, her, our, their, its	I, me, mine / you, yours / he, him, his she, her, hers / we, us, ours / they, them, theirs / it
reflexive(재귀)				-self, -selves
wh-	interrogative(의문)	what, which	whose	who, whom
	relative(관계)	which	whose	who
	-ever	whatever, whichever		whoever, whomever
indefinite(부정)		all, most, some, any, many, few, much, little, either, neither, both, several, enough ²⁾	no, every	-body, -one, -thing, none, every one
demonstrative(지시)		this, that, these, those		
reciprocal(상호)				each other, one another
numerals(수사)		one, two.....		1/3, 1/4, half
definite article(정관사)			the	
indefinite article(부정관사)			a, an	

Quantifiers - Indefinite Pronouns

◇ 한정사 용법과 대명사 용법 모두에 광범위하게 쓰이는 수량사(=부정대명사)의 표현 형태를 정확히 알아둘 필요가 있다.

◇ 기본형태

▶ 한정사 용법 : 수량사 + 명사 (ex.) some boys

▶ 대명사 용법 : 수량사 단독 (ex.) some

수량사 + **of + the/지시어/소유격** + 명사 (ex.) some of the boys

☞ 대명사 용법에서 of를 쓸 경우, of 뒤에 한정사 3총사인 [the, 지시어, 소유격] 중에 하나를 반드시 써야 함을 잊으면 안 된다.

◇ 결국 some boys = some of the boys 식이 되는 셈인데, 하지만 뜻은 다르다.

- 한정사 용법은 non-specific(=indefinite)한 내용, 즉 **일반적인 대상**을 지칭한다.
- 대명사 용법은 specific(=definite)한 내용으로서 **구체적으로 지칭하는 대상**이 있다.

다음 두 문장을 비교하라.

(ex.) **Some boys** are lazy. **Most girls** are diligent. (non-specific)

Some of the boys are lazy. **Most of those girls** in the class are diligent. (specific)

2) enough는 한정사가 될 수도 있고 아닐 수도 있다. enough food = food enough

◇ all, both는 한 가지 형태가 더 있다. **all(both) + the/지시어/소유격 + 명사** 형태이다. 즉 all, both는 of 없이도 [the, 지시어, 소유격]와 함께 쓸 수 있다는 것이다. 왜 그런가? all, both는 _____이기 때문이다.

(Quiz) 다음 문장의 어법상의 정오를 판정하라.

all life / both students ()

all my life / both your students ()

all of my life / both of those students ()

all of life / both of students ()

◇ 수량사를 대명사와 함께 쓰면 어떻게 될까? 일반적으로 수량사는 대명사와 함께라면, 한정사로 못 쓰인다. 즉 of를 중간에 넣어야 한다.

- 기본 형태 = 수량사 + of + 대명사(목적격) (ex.) some of them ³⁾

◇ 특정 수량사는 항상 of를 동반한다. a number of, a great deal of 등이 그 예인데, 이런 수량사는 of 뒤에 the, 소유격, 지시어를 써도 되고 안 써도 된다.

(Quiz) 다음 문장의 어법상의 정오를 판정하라.

a lot of members ()

a lot of my members ()

a lot members ()

a lot my members ()

3) 다만 all, both는 다음과 같이 표현할 수도 있다. all of it = it all / both of them = them both

many of members ()

many of my members ()

many my members ()

many members ()

◇ 수량사(=부정대명사)에서 또 하나 중요한 사항은, 그것이 어떤 명사와 함께 사용되는가의 문제이다.

① 복수 명사와 결합하는 수량사

- two, both, (a) few, several, many + (of the) + 복수명사
- a couple of, a number of + 복수명사

(ex.) few (of those) students / a couple of students

② 셀 수 없는 명사(단수)와 결합하는 수량사

- (a) little, much + (of the) + 셀 수 없는 명사
- a great deal of, a bit of + 셀 수 없는 명사

(ex.) little (of the) evidence / a great deal of evidence

③ 복수 명사와도 결합하고 셀 수 없는 명사(단수)와도 결합하는 수량사

- all most, some, any, no(none)⁴⁾, enough + (of the) 복수명사⁵⁾ / 셀 수 없는 명사

- a lot of, lots of, plenty of + 복수명사 / 셀 수 없는 명사

(ex.) all (of these) apples / all (of the) rice

a lot of apples / a lot of rice

④ 한정사 용법과 대명사 용법에 결합되는 명사의 수가 다른 수량사

- one, each, every⁶⁾, either, neither + **단수명사(셀 수 있는 명사)**
- one, each, every one⁷⁾, either, neither + of the + **복수명사**

(Quiz) 다음 문장의 어법상의 정오를 판정하라.

each student ()

each of student ()

each of students ()

each of the student ()

each of the students ()

4) no는 한정사로 none은 대명사로 쓰인다. 즉 of가 없을 때는 no, of가 있을 때는 none을 쓴다.

5) 셀 수 **있는** 명사의 단수와도 함께 쓰일 수 있다. (ex.) all my house, some guy, any other boy, etc.

6) every는 한정사로만 쓰이고, 대명사로 쓰일 때는 every one으로 표현한다.

7) everyone = everybody로서 indefinite한 사람'을 가리킨다. every one은 '사람', '사물'에 다 쓰일 수 있다.

인칭대명사 Personal Pronouns

◇ 인칭대명사 소유격의 의미

: 소유격(possessive adjectives)이 소유의 의미만을 나타낸다고 생각하면 잘못이다.

(ex.) This is not **my** car; it's **her** car.

She is very proud of **her** achievements as a teacher.

=

Several people came to **his** aid after he collapsed on the sidewalk.

= came to

◇ 일반인칭 (Generic Pronouns = Impersonal Pronouns) : 특정인이 아닌 일반인을 지칭하는 대명사로서 one, we, you, they가 쓰인다.

- one은 formal한 표현이므로, 일반적으로 we, you, they를 쓰는 경우가 많다.
- we는 speaker와 listener를 포함한 일반인,
you는 구어체에서 가장 많이 쓰이는 generic pronoun으로서 listener를 포함한 일반인,
그리고 마지막으로 they는 speaker와 listener를 **제외**한 일반인을 말한다.

(ex.) **One** should do **one's**(=his)⁸⁾ duty.

We have had lots of rain this year.

You have to be careful when using a knife.

They mine graphite in Brazil, don't **they**?

8) his를 쓰는 것이 미국적인 사용법이다.

◇ 명사의 대용어(substitute pronoun)로서의 one

① **a(n) + 단수명사**, 즉 특정 대상을 가리키지 않는(indefinite) 단수 명사구를 대신한다.

(ex.) I bought a good camera. Why don't you buy _____?

I bought a good camera. I could lend _____ to you.

② [한정사], [형용사], [한정사+형용사]가 앞에 올 때, 반복된 명사를 대신한다. 이 때는 특정, 불특정, 단수, 복수 어떤 경우에도 쓸 수 있다.

(ex.) A: What sort of a museum is it?

B: it's quite a huge one.

A: Who are your favorite poets?

B: Well, different ones for different times, I think.

I like that picture. I mean the fourth one from the right.

Which one do you like best?

A: Is this laptop yours?

B: No, mine is the one on the table. (it을 못 쓰는 이유는?)

※ substitute pronoun으로서 one을 쓸 수 없는 경우

- 셀 수 없는 명사의 대용어로는 쓸 수 없다.

(ex.) He likes red wine better than white one. (X)

⇒

재귀대명사 Reflexive Pronouns

◇ 재귀대명사는 -self, -selves 형태로, myself, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves 등이 있다. 재귀대명사는 **주어와 같은 대상을 지칭할 때** 인칭대명사 대신 사용되는 대명사이다. 재귀대명사의 사용은 ‘목적어(primary) 용법’과 ‘강조(emphatic) 용법’으로 나뉜다.

◇ Primary Reflexive Pronouns (목적어 용법)

① 재귀대명사를 포함한 구동사 : 일반적으로 formal한 표현이 된다.

(ex.) You may avail **yourself** of any equipment in this office.

He prided **himself** on his achievement.

He exerted **himself** to complete the project.

She seated **herself** by the table.

Help **yourself** to the Korean barbecue.

☞ 재귀대명사가 생략되어 자동사로 변신하는 경우도 많다.

(ex.) adjust oneself to ⇒ adjust to

identify oneself with ⇒ identify with

prepare oneself for ⇒ prepare for

② 일반 타동사의 목적어

(Quiz) 다음 두 문장을 비교하라.

- Mary's mother stared at **her** in the mirror.
Mary's mother stared at **herself** in the mirror.
- He taught **him** to play the piano.
He taught **himself** to play the piano.
- She bought **her** a new camera.
She bought **herself** a new camera.

③ 전치사 + 재귀대명사

(ex.) Do you really feel bad **about** yourself?

Take care **of** yourself.

by oneself / in oneself / beside oneself / between ourselves / in spite of oneself

◇ Emphatic Reflexive Pronouns (강조 용법)

: 재귀대명사의 강조용법은 강조하고 싶은 명사를 반복하는 일종의 **동격** 표현이다. 이 경우 재귀대명사의 위치는 강조하고 싶은 명사 **바로 뒤에** 오며, 특히 그 명사가 주어라면 주어 바로 뒤에 오거나, 오해의 여지가 없는 경우 주어 뒤 어디에나 올 수 있다.

(ex.) The fear was far worse than the interrogation **itself**.

Mr. Kim **himself** said repeatedly that he intended to stay there.

I wouldn't do such a thing **myself**.

The new structures wouldn't **themselves** conceal policy differences.

☞ 강조용법으로 쓰인 재귀대명사는 항상 생략 가능하다.

▷ 주어와 같은 대상을 지칭하는데도, 재귀대명사를 쓰지 않고 인칭대명사를 쓰는 경우
: '장소'나 '시간'을 가리키는 **전치사** 뒤에서

(ex.) Open the door behind **you**.

Bonds carried his bat with **him** two-thirds of the way down the first base line.

She looked around **her** and kicked her cat.

We have two months before **us**.

One-Another-Other

▷ 대명사/한정사로 쓰이는 one, another, other 등은 주어진 대상을 하나씩 혹은 여러 개씩 지칭하는 표현으로 쓰일 수 있다.

	단수		복수	
	대명사	한정사	한정사	대명사
처음	one	one boy	some boys	some
중간	another	another boy	other boys	others
마지막	the other	the other boy	the other boys	the others

○	.....	one
●	.....	another [= a second]
△	.....	another [= a third]
□	.....	the other [= the fourth]

○○	.....	some
△△	.....	others
□□□	.....	the others [= the rest]

(ex.) I have 4 brothers. _____ is 18 years old, _____ is 16, _____ is 14, and _____ is 12.

She has 4 sisters. _____ is 18 years old, _____ is 16, _____ twins are 14.

_____ participants were in favor of the plan. _____ participants were against it. _____ abstained.

In ancient Egypt _____ types of rope were made from camel hair, and _____ were made from twisted grass.

I don't like this one. Show me _____.

Will you have _____ cup of tea?

Do you have any _____ questions?

I have _____ things to do.

63 building is taller than any _____ building in Korea.

There's no _____ way to do it.

You take the new ones and I'll take _____.

I've told Mary, but I haven't told _____ yet. I'll tell them when I see them.

◇ another 뒤에 **숫자**가 오면 an additional = extra 의 의미가 된다. 이 경우는 뒤에 복수 명사가 올 수도 있다. 주로 시간, 돈, 거리 등에 많이 쓰인다.

(ex.) I've already read five books, but I have to read _____ 5 (books).

She will be there for _____ four years.

◇ the one - the other 는 '전자'(the former), '후자'(the latter)의 개념이 된다.⁹⁾

(ex.) Work and play are both necessary to health; **the one** gives us energy and **the other** gives us rest.

◇ each other 와 one another

: '상호 대명사'(reciprocal pronouns)는 '서로서로'의 의미를 가진 두 가지 표현이 있다. 일반적으로 each other는 두 주체가 관여되었을 때, one another는 셋 이상이 관여되었을 때 쓰지만, 현대 영어에서는 혼용하는 경우도 많다. 그에 따라 one after the other 와 one after another 도 구별해서 쓰기도 하고, 혼용하기도 한다.

(ex.) The **two** new Nobel laureates congratulated _____ at the reception.

The group of new Nobel laureates congratulated _____ at the reception.

The boy showed me his dirty hands one after _____.

◇ every other + 단수명사 : 1, 3, 5, 7..... 혹은 2, 4, 6, 8

9) that을 전자, this를 후자로 쓰기도 하나, 낡은 표현이다.

(ex.) Please write on every other line.

Take this pill every other day.

◇ the other day/afternoon/evening/night = on a recent day/afternoon/evening/night

(ex.) **The other day** I went to see "Harry Potter".

◇ other than = except (for) 의 의미로서, 주로 부정문에 쓴다.

(ex.) No one knows what happened that day **other than** Charnie.

This - That

◇ 시간, 장소, 생각이 상대적으로 가까울 때 this-these, 멀리 떨어져 있을 때 that-those를 사용한다. 하지만 이것은 심리적인 것으로서, 절대적인 기준은 없다.

(ex.) I have a lot of things to do this week.

I have lived here these past three years.

Vegetarianism is very popular **these days**.

I will come and see you **one of these days**. (= some time in the near future)

The harvest was late that year.

Only a few were able to go abroad **in those days**. (= in the past)

We were young and madly in love. Ah, **those were the days**!

◇ that / those of ~ : 명사의 반복을 피하기 위한 대명사로서 [the 명사]에 해당한다.
: 이 용법에서는 this(these)는 절대 쓰면 안된다.

(ex.) The climate of Korea is milder than that(=the climate) of England.

Cameras at that time were entirely different from _____ of today.

This dress is too expensive for me. Show me a cheaper _____.

◇ that은 앞의 나온 내용을 가리키고, this는 앞 혹은 뒤에 나온 내용을 가리킨다.

(ex.) To be or not to be: **that** is the question.

We see her taking a walk, but **this** isn't very often.

What I really want to say is **this**. Man cannot live by bread alone.

◇ 부사로 쓰이는 this, that : 이것(저것)만큼, 이렇게(저렇게) 정도의 의미이다.

(ex.) I have never woken up **this** early(=as early as this).

Is the car **that** expensive(=as expensive as that)?

Some - Any

◇ some은 긍정문에서, any는 부정문, 의문문에서 쓰인다는 식의 낡은 설명 방식으로는 some과 any가 실제로 쓰이는 형태와 의미를 이해할 수 없다. 실제로 some과 any는 긍정문, 부정문, 의문문 모두에 다 쓰인다.

(1) 긍정문에서

(ex.) We showed him some of our collections.

He lives somewhere beyond the hill.

Any amount of money you would spare would be appreciated.

You can come and see me (at) **any** time you like.

(2) 부정문에서

(ex.) **Some** people do **not** accept compulsory relocation orders.

I don't know any of these people.

We cannot get such a good medicine anywhere.

He finished the work without _____ difficulty.

The noise prevented me from getting _____ sleep.

☞ any는 부정문의 **주어**로는 쓸 수 없다.

: **Any** student will **not** succeed in the entrance exam. (X)

⇒ _____ student will succeed in the entrance exam.

(3) 의문문에서

(ex.) Aren't there **some** erasers in that drawer?

(= There are some erasers in that drawer, aren't there?)

Is there **something** to eat? (= I can smell food.)

Is there **anything** to eat? (= I'm hungry)

Will you have **some** more cake? (=Please have some more cake.)

Is there any vice presidents in your company?

Do you have any time available? (= is there any time convenient for you?)

(4) 조건문에서 : 조건문은 불확실성을 표현하므로 일반적으로 any를 쓴다.

(ex.) If you want any of these magazines, I will lend you some.

If you have any difficulty, ask me for help.

I'm not sure if(=whether) he has any brothers or sisters.

(5) some의 기타 용법

① some + 셀 수 있는 명사의 단수 : a certain, unknown, unstated 의

(ex.) Can you give me some idea of the project?

He went to some place in France last year.

② some + 숫자 : about의 뜻

(ex.) A little boy of **some** ten years of age stood up and gave his seat to the old lady.

③ some = quite a large number, amount, part

(ex.) We had to wait for some time.

Generic Nouns

◇ 집단 전체를 가리키는 명사를 Generic Nouns(총칭명사, 대표명사)라고 한다. Generic Nouns를 표현하는 방법은 명사의 종류와 수에 따라 다르다.

(1) 셀 수 있는 명사는 : **A + 단수명사 / (무관사) 복수명사** 로 표현한다.

(ex.) **A house** built of wood is more easily burnt.

A cat has nine lives. = **Cats** have nine lives.

Vegetables are good for the health.

(2) 셀 수 없는 명사는 : **무관사**로 표현한다.

(ex.) **Water** is the best drink in the world.

(3) 동물은 [**the** + 단수]로도 generic noun을 만들 수 있다. 발명품이나 악기는 일반적으로 [**the** + 단수]로 표현하는 경우가 많다.

(ex.) **The** cat has nine lives.

Who invented **the** camera?

Julia can play **the** piano, **the** violin and **the** clarinet.

(주의!) 스포츠에는 the을 Generic noun이 되지 못한다?

(ex.) Shall we **play tennis**?

(4) [the + 셀 수 **없는** 명사], [the + 복수명사]는 어떤 경우에도 Generic Noun이 될 수 없다.

(ex.) **The** water in this town is not good to drink.

The vegetables in the produce section were fresh and there was a good variety.

Exercises

※ 다음 문장에서 어법에 어긋나는 것이 있다면, 옳게 고치시오.

1. Obesity may result from a number of disease.
2. Air that contains its maximum number of water vapor is described as saturated.
3. All living thing need a lot of water to carry out their life processes.
4. Too many or too little water or salt can damage or destroy cells.
5. Some forms of life are adapted to living in many different environment.
6. An oyster has many of enemies and no defense except its shell.
7. Jupiter is a giant ball of gas and liquid with little, if any, solid surface.
8. Few manufactured substance add as much to modem living as does glass.
9. There are two kinds of number, prime and composite.
10. Most kinds of a worm have a well-developed sense of touch.
11. Single enzyme molecule can perform its entire function a million times a minute.
12. Studies of the sky indicate that there are at least hundred billion galaxies in the observable

universe.

13. Hundred of thousands of airplanes are used throughout the world.
14. Viruses cause hundreds of disease in animals.
15. Jacksonville, Florida, has about seven hundreds factories that employ about 30,000 people.
16. The total number of animal and plant species on the Earth is estimated at between 2 millions and 4.5 millions.
17. With a mass 300 time that of Earth, Jupiter's immense gravity flexes Europa's crust and heats its interior.
18. Anthropologists and social scientists have developed several theory about how family structures and functions evolved.
19. Several of the zoo animal, such as the chimpanzee, make various sounds to show different feelings.
20. The discovery of genes and their role in heredity and disease was one of the most important medical advance in history.
21. In the last decades of the twentieth century American poetry gained many of its energy from a melding of America's many distinct cultural traditions.
22. If there is few or no moisture in the air, a cyclone may travel a great distance without bringing precipitation.

23. Although they declare that the public is entitled to the truth, much of the power industry leaders responsible have been reluctant to cooperate with independent, impartial investigators.
24. The first universal credit card, which could be used at a variety of establishment, was introduced by the Diners' Club, Inc., in 1950.
25. The memory of a typical digital computer retains informations, of this sort in the form of the digits 0 and 1 of the binary code.
26. Most of blue cheeses are made from cow's milk, but Roquefort is made from the milk of the ewe.
27. Almost all of substances expand in volume when heated and contract when cooled.
28. Nebraska has a typical continental climate with a wide seasonal variations in temperature.
29. Viruses are such a simple organisms that scientists can easily study them to gain more knowledge about life itself.
30. A X-ray binary consists of a normal star that orbits a compact object such as white dwarf, a neutron star, or a black hole.
31. Based on European burlesque shows, American musical comedies developed as an unique form of theater.
32. The term drought is applied to a period in which a unusual scarcity of rain causes a serious hydrological imbalance.

33. During the early twentieth century, there was a core of radical American artist who devoted themselves to exploring the potentials of modernism.
34. Besides being the first female physician and founding her own hospital, Elizabeth Blackwell also established the first medical school for woman.
35. The great blue heron, which is called the Blue Crane by many people, is a picturesque, aristocratic, long-legged wading birds.
36. Corn provides food for human and domesticated animals, and its derivatives are used in making cosmetics, adhesives, varnishes, paints, soaps, and linoleum.
37. National and regional online system usually have local telephone numbers that PC modems can call to access a local information base.
38. Air resists the motion of objects traveling through it.
39. Scientists study the climate record to learn about climate and their changes.
40. Beneath the skin, whales have a layer of fat called blubber, which keeps it warm.
41. In spite of their size, Rhode Island is an important industrial state.
42. Halley's Comet can be seen in its orbit only as its nears the Sun.
43. As air rises, its temperature decreases.
44. The age of rocks may be determined by the fossils in it.

45. The study of earthquakes and the waves it creates is called seismology.
46. Scientists called oceanographers use geophysical techniques to study the ocean and the land beneath them.
47. All minerals have characteristics, such as chemical composition, hardness, and streak color, that help identify it.
48. When it said "Harlem", some nineteenth-century New Yorkers meant almost all of Manhattan above Eighty-sixth Street.
49. The evolution of intelligence among early large mammals of the grasslands was due to the relationship of the hunting carnivores and the herbivores it hunted.
50. The gravitational influence of the moon it is chiefly responsible for the tides of the earth's oceans.
51. The American scientist John Winthrop, often called the founder of seismology, he was one of the first to make scientific studies of earthquakes.
52. The diameter of the Sun is 865,400 miles, and its surface area is approximately 12,000 times those of the Earth.
53. Primates have the most highly developed brains in the animal kingdom, rivaled only by these of dolphins and possibly elephants.
54. Whole civilizations have a life pattern that repeats themselves through history.
55. Today most essays are written as expository, informative journalism, although there are still

essayists in the great tradition who think of them as artists.

56. All forms of life share certain characteristics that set themselves apart from nonliving things.

57. Every satellite carries special instruments that enable itself to perform its mission.

58. Scientists have discovered that many animals, such as pigeons, are able to detect the Earth's magnetic field and may use them to help find their way.

59. Feathers enable a bird to fly and help itself maintain a constant body temperature.

60. Colds are transmitted by people who have themselves.

61. Skyscrapers need special construction to make them earthquake-resistant.

62. Mammals use food to keep them warm as well as to power their bodies and grow.

63. Gases and liquids tend to flow from areas of high pressure to that of lower pressure.

64. According to the special relativity theory, a material body can move only at a velocity lower than those of light.

65. Nearly all birds incubate their eggs by sitting on themselves.

66. Mature olive tree may have as many as 500,000 small flowers.

67. The air is the mixture of gases that surrounds the Earth.

68. The mathematics has a number of major branches.

69. The hydrogen has a lower boiling point and melting point than any other substance except helium.
70. The dogs can express several feelings with their voices.
71. A violin is a very important orchestral instrument.
72. The coyotes live in pairs, and both parents care for the young.
73. Rattlesnake has a reputation as a dangerous and deadly snake with a fierce hatred for humanity.