



4-G

1 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?

The age we live in, the twenty-first century, is predominantly characterized by information and knowledge. Knowledge, which is deemed an important resource, ①considered as a key element in enabling organizations to gain a competitive advantage. To acquire knowledge and information, companies must rely on the data they collect from a multitude of sources. This data, the basic element, is gathered from various input sources, ②from which information is subsequently extracted or learned. The obtained information is then transformed into knowledge, which ③eventually triggers actions or decisions. ④Despite the fact that most organizations possess a substantial amount of data, the obstacle lies in converting it into valuable information, and eventually into, knowledge. This is perceived as one of the biggest challenges ⑤confronted by organizations today, since effectively exploiting this knowledge can help predict customer behavior and business trends.

- ① a    ② b    ③ c    ④ d    ⑤ e

2 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The twenty-first century is the age of information and knowledge. It is a century that is characterized by knowledge as the important resource that gains competitive advantage for companies. (A)[Acquire / To acquire] all these knowledge and information, organizations must rely on the data that they store. Data, the basic element, is gathered daily from different input sources. Information is extracted or learned from these sources of data, and this captured information is then transformed into knowledge (B)[that / what] is eventually used to trigger actions or decisions. By and large, organizations do not have any problem of not having enough data because most organizations are rich with data. The problem however is that many organizations are poor in information and knowledge. This fact translates into one of the biggest challenges faced by organizations: how to transform raw data into information and eventually into knowledge, which if exploited correctly (C) [provide / provides] the capabilities to predict customers' behaviour and business trends.

- |              | (A)  | (B)      | (C) |
|--------------|------|----------|-----|
| ① Acquire    | that | provide  |     |
| ② Acquire    | what | provides |     |
| ③ Acquire    | what | provide  |     |
| ④ To acquire | that | provides |     |
| ⑤ To acquire | what | provides |     |



3 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The twenty-first century is the age of information and knowledge.

(A) This fact translates into one of the biggest challenges faced by organizations: how to transform raw data into information and eventually into knowledge, which if exploited correctly provides the capabilities to predict customers' behaviour and business trends.

(B) It is characterized by knowledge as the important resource that gains competitive advantage for companies. To acquire all these knowledge and information, organizations must rely on the data that they store. Data, the basic element, is gathered daily from different input sources. Information is extracted or learned from these sources of data.

(C) This captured information is then transformed into knowledge that is eventually used to trigger actions or decisions. By and large, organizations do not have any problem of not having enough data because most organizations are rich with data. The problem however is that many organizations are poor in information and knowledge.

- ① (A) - (B) - (C)    ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A)    ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

4 다음 글의 요지를 12단어 이상의 영어 문장으로 영작하시오.

The twenty-first century is the age of information and knowledge. It is a century that is characterized by knowledge as the important resource that gains competitive advantage for companies. To acquire all these knowledge and information, organizations must rely on the data that they store. Data, the basic element, is gathered daily from different input sources. Information is extracted or learned from these sources of data, and this captured information is then transformed into knowledge that is eventually used to trigger actions or decisions. By and large, organizations do not have any problem of not having enough data because most organizations are rich with data. The problem however is that many organizations are poor in information and knowledge. This fact translates into one of the biggest challenges faced by organizations: how to transform raw data into information and eventually into knowledge, which if exploited correctly provides the capabilities to predict customers' behaviour and business trends.

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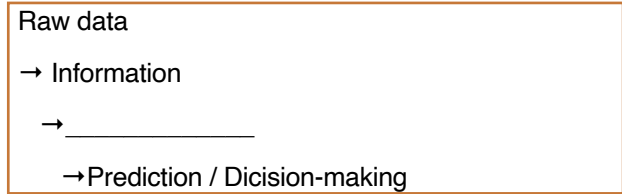
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다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The twenty-first century is the age of information and knowledge. It is a century that is characterized by knowledge as the important resource that gains competitive advantage for companies. To acquire all these knowledge and information, organizations must rely on the data that they store. Data, the basic element, is gathered daily from different input sources. Information is extracted or learned from these sources of data, and this captured information is then transformed into knowledge that is eventually used to trigger actions or decisions. By and large, organizations do not have any problem of not having enough data because most organizations are rich with data. The problem however is that many organizations are poor in information and knowledge. This fact translates into one of the biggest challenges faced by organizations: how to transform raw data into information and eventually into knowledge, [exploited / provides / which / correctly / it] the capabilities to predict customers' behaviour and business trends.

5 윗글의 요지를 아래와 같은 도식으로 나타낼 때, 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.



정답:

\_\_\_\_\_

6 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분의 아래 해석을 참고하여, 괄호 속 어휘를 문맥과 문법에 맞도록 배열하시오.

(해석) 즉, 기초 데이터를 지식으로 변형하고, 결국에는 지식으로 변환하는 과정으로서, 만약 이것이 올바르게 활용된다면 고객행동과 비즈니스 추세를 예측하는 능력을 제공할 것이다.

정답:

\_\_\_\_\_



7 다음 글에 대한 이해로 적절하지 않은 것은?

The twenty-first century is the age of information and knowledge. ㉠It is a century that is characterized by knowledge as the important resource that gains competitive advantage for companies. To acquire all these knowledge and information, organizations must rely on the data that they store. Data, the basic element, is gathered daily from different input sources. Information is extracted or learned from these sources of data, and this captured information is then transformed into knowledge that is eventually used to trigger actions or decisions. By and large, organizations do not have any problem of not having enough data because most organizations are rich with data. The problem however is that many organizations are poor in information and knowledge. This fact translates into one of the biggest challenges faced by organizations: how to transform raw data into information and eventually into knowledge, ㉡which if exploited correctly provides the capabilities to predict customers' behaviour and business trends.

- ① Sentence ㉠ is used to focus on the noun phrase 'a century'.
- ② There seems like to be a certain sequence of companies exploiting data.
- ③ Organizations have enough capacity to collect data.
- ④ Companies have a difficulty taking advantage of accumulated data.
- ⑤ The relative pronoun ㉡ refers to 'knowledge' in the main clause.



4-1

8 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

What we used to call multinational firms are increasingly becoming global firms. Among firms, what passes for national identification depends upon history and where their corporate headquarters happen to be located. But the latter is increasingly becoming a matter determined more by local taxation than by economic functionality. The recent fuss about U.S. firms moving their legal headquarters to Bermuda to get lower taxes is but one example.

In other words, place of origin or the nationality of the passports held by the top managers makes less and less difference when it comes to making real decisions. Ownership is often not what it seems to be. Nokia is seen as a Finnish company, but more of Nokia's shares are owned by Americans than by Finns.

- ① It is the ownership that curbs the further enlargement of multinational companies.
- ② National identification means a lot when it comes to predicting a firm's behavior
- ③ It is important that global enterprises contribute to the host countries by making fair and timely tax payment
- ④ Global companies derive their competitive advantages from their national identity that enhances customer loyalty
- ⑤ As global firms proliferate, the boundaries of national identity regarding corporate management are dissolving

9 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

What we used to call multinational firms are increasingly becoming global firms. Among firms, what passes for national identification depends upon history and where their corporate headquarters happen to be located. But the latter is increasingly becoming a matter determined more by local taxation than by economic functionality. The recent fuss about U.S. firms moving their legal headquarters to Bermuda to get lower taxes is but one example. National identification means little when it comes to predicting a firm's behavior. Place of origin or the nationality of the passports held by the top managers makes less and less difference when it comes to making real decisions. Ownership is often not what it seems to be. Nokia is seen as a Finnish company, but more of Nokia's shares are owned by Americans than by Finns.

- ① Nationality: Still a Major Influence on Corporate Strategy
- ② The Growing Disconnection between Global Firms and Nationality
- ③ The Corporate Nationality: A Question of Culture and Community?
- ④ Tax Incentives and New Markets: Why Firms Relocate Overseas
- ⑤ Why Borderless Businesses Cost Dramatically Less than Traditional Companies



10 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸

(A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

What we used to call multinational firms are increasingly becoming global firms. Among firms, what passes for national identification depends upon history and where their corporate headquarters happen to be located. But the latter is increasingly becoming a matter determined more by local taxation than by economic functionality. The recent fuss about U.S. firms moving their legal headquarters to Bermuda to get lower taxes is but one example. National identification means little when it comes to predicting a firm's behavior. Place of origin or the nationality of the passports held by the top managers makes less and less difference when it comes to making real decisions. Ownership is often not what it seems to be. Nokia is seen as a Finnish company, but more of Nokia's shares are owned by Americans than by Finns.

The location of corporate headquarters tends to be determined by \_\_\_\_\_ rather than economic functionality, and corporate nationality is becoming less \_\_\_\_\_ in running a company.

(A) (B)

- ① tax important
- ② tax meaningless
- ③ history important
- ④ nationality important
- ⑤ nationality meaningless

11 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

What we used to call multinational firms are increasingly becoming global firms. Among firms, what passes for national identification depends upon history and where their corporate headquarters happen to be located. But the latter is increasingly becoming a matter determined more by local taxation than by economic functionality. The recent fuss about U.S. firms moving their legal headquarters to Bermuda to get lower taxes is but one example. National identification means little when it comes to predicting a firm's behavior. Place of origin or the nationality of the passports held by the top managers makes less and less difference when it comes to making real decisions. Ownership is often not what it seems to be. Nokia is seen as a Finnish company, but more of Nokia's shares are owned by Americans than by Finns.

- ① Local taxation is having more influence on the location of corporate headquarters.
- ② There may be many other examples of U.S. firms' behaviors in terms of reducing taxes.
- ③ Firms' national identifications the most crucial for predicting their decisions.
- ④ The nationality of corporate managers becomes meaningless regarding making their decisions.
- ⑤ Corporate ownership is not exactly what it looks like as you can see in Nokia's case.



12 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에 들어갈 적절한 표현  
으로만 바르게 묶인 것은?

What we used to call multinational firms are increasingly becoming global firms. Among firms, what passes for national identification depends upon history and where their corporate headquarters happen to be located. But the latter is increasingly becoming a matter (A)[determining / determined] more by local taxation than by economic functionality. The recent fuss about U.S. firms (B) [moving / moved] their legal headquarters to Bermuda to get lower taxes is but one example. National identification does not have anything to do with a firm's future behavior. Place of origin or the nationality of the top managers makes (C)[little / much] difference when it comes to making real decisions. Ownership is often not what it seems to be. Nokia is seen as a Finnish company, but more of Nokia's shares are owned by Americans than by Finns.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① determining moving little
- ② determined moving little
- ③ determined moved much
- ④ determining moved much
- ⑤ determined moving much



## 4-2

13 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is some discomfort in most of us that makes us (A)[unwilling / willing] to take credit for our accomplishments or to even accept a well-deserved compliment. Try an experiment. Give someone you know a genuine compliment about a quality they have or about something they have done that you truly appreciate. Often their first response is to (B) [maximize / minimize] their contribution or their effort: “Oh, I was just doing my job.” “Anyone would have done the same thing.” “It was nothing.” What is it that makes us uneasy about accepting credit for something wonderful we have done? We feel proud of our accomplishments and our skills, but we don’t know how to (C)[accept / refuse] credit for them gracefully, without seeming like a braggart or a know-it-all.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① unwilling minimize accept
- ② unwilling maximize refuse
- ③ willing minimize accept
- ④ willing maximize refuse
- ⑤ unwilling minimize refuse

## 14 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is some discomfort in most of us that makes us reluctant to take credit for our accomplishments or to even accept a well-deserved compliment. Try an experiment. Give someone you know a genuine compliment about a quality they have or about something they have done that you truly appreciate. Often their first response is to underestimate their contribution or their effort: “Oh, I was just doing my job.” “Anyone would have done the same thing.” “It was nothing.” What is it that makes us uncomfortable about accepting credit for something wonderful we have done? We feel proud of our accomplishments and our skills, but we don’t know how to take credit for them gracefully, without seeming like a braggart or a know-it-all.

- ① how to give and accept compliments gracefully
- ② why we tend to downplay others’ accomplishments
- ③ the reason why we feel uneasy when taking credit
- ④ differences between being modest and underestimating quality
- ⑤ ways to differentiate genuine compliments and overestimation





15 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은?

Often their first response is to downplay their contribution or their effort: “Oh, I was just doing my job.” “Anyone would have done the same thing.” “It was nothing.”

There is some discomfort in most of us that makes us reluctant to take credit for our accomplishments or to even accept a well-deserved compliment. (A) Try an experiment. (B) Give someone you know a genuine compliment about a quality they have or about something they have done that you truly appreciate. (C) What is it that makes us uneasy about accepting credit for something wonderful we have done? (D) We feel proud of our accomplishments and our skills, but we don't know how to take credit for them gracefully, without seeming like a braggart or a know-it-all. (E)

① (A)    ② (B)    ③ (C)    ④ (D)    ⑤ (E)

16 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

There is some discomfort in most of us that makes us reluctant to take credit for our accomplishments or to even accept a well-deserved compliment. Try an experiment. Give someone you know a genuine compliment about a quality they have or about something they have done that you truly appreciate. Often their first response is to downplay their contribution or their effort: “Oh, I was just doing my job.” “Anyone would have done the same thing.” “It was nothing.” What is it that makes us easy about accepting credit for something wonderful we have done? We feel proud of our accomplishments and our skills, but we don't know how to take credit for them gracefully, without seeming like a braggart or a know-it-all.

① a    ② b    ③ c    ④ d    ⑤ e



4-3

17 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Gordon Parker, chairman, president, and CEO of Newmont Mining Corporation, has a very deliberate speech pattern. When I asked him about it, he explained, "People listen more carefully if they think you are thinking when you speak." I tend to agree with him. Even though people can hear two to three times slower than we can talk, most of us could stand to slow down when we speak. Hurrying makes our words seem less important and gives the impression that we do not think our ideas deserve more than the briefest amount of airtime. We appear to be rushing to finish so that someone with something more valuable to say can speak. Slow down. Allow for some pauses, some silence. People will listen more closely and have more respect for what they hear.

- ① a    ② b    ③ c    ④ d    ⑤ e

18 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Gordon Parker, chairman, president, and CEO of Newmont Mining Corporation, has a very deliberate speech pattern. When I asked him about it, he explained, "People listen more carefully if they think you are thinking when you speak." I tend to agree with him. Even though people can hear two to three times faster than we can talk, \_\_\_\_\_ . Hurrying makes our words seem less important and gives the impression that we do not think our ideas deserve more than the briefest amount of airtime. We appear to be rushing to finish so that someone with something more valuable to say can speak. Slow down. Allow for some pauses, some silence. People will listen more closely and have more respect for what they hear.

- ① we have to be unhurried when we communicate with others  
 ② we have to accept people's opinions and say what they want  
 ③ we have to speak in consideration of the listener's feelings  
 ④ we must stress the most important part in our speech  
 ⑤ we need to speak at our own pace rather than others



19 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 가장 관계없는 문장은?

Gordon Parker chairman, president, and CEO of Newmont Mining Corporation, has a very deliberate speech pattern. When I asked him about it, he explained, "People listen more carefully if they think you are thinking when you speak." I tend to agree with him. ㉠Even though people can hear two to three times faster than we can talk, most of us could stand to slow down when we speak. ㉡Hurrying makes our words seem less important and gives the impression that we do not think our ideas deserve more than the briefest amount of airtime. ㉢We appear to be rushing to finish so that someone with something more valuable to say can speak. ㉣On top of facing, take an appropriate use of tone of voice, gestures, and facial expressions into account. ㉤Slow down and allow for some pauses, some silence. People will listen more closely and have more respect for what they hear.

- ① a    ② b    ③ c    ④ d    ⑤ e



4-4

20 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The nature of the creative professions is such that the professional activities of writers and artists constantly subject them to the danger of persecution for what they have expressed in the form of a work of art.

(A) At the same time, this expression is consistently subject to evaluation according to criteria of social acceptability. When these criteria become extremely restrictive, as in Soviet Russia, it becomes practically impossible for an author to create in freedom.

(B) The expression of the thoughts and ideas of the creator is central to the practice of these professions – the mind of the author provides the raw material for all literary and artistic work.

(C) For these reasons, it is especially important that censorship against creative expression be restrained by law and custom. Censorship should not become so powerful as to inhibit or prevent the exercise of the creative professions, or so invasive that the contribution of writers and artists to society remains unrealized.

- ① (A) - (C) - (B)    ② (B) - (A) - (C)  
 ③ (B) - (C) - (A)    ④ (C) - (A) - (B)  
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

21 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The nature of the creative professions is such that the professional activities of writers and artists constantly subject them to the danger of persecution for what they have expressed in the form of a work of art. The expression of the thoughts and ideas of the creator is central to the practice of these professions. At the same time, this expression is consistently subject to evaluation according to criteria of social acceptability. When these criteria become extremely restrictive, as in Soviet Russia, it becomes practically impossible for an author to create in freedom. For these reasons, it is especially important that censorship against creative expression be restrained by law and custom. Censorship should not become so powerful as to inhibit or prevent the exercise of the creative professions, or so invasive that the contribution of writers and artists to society remains unrealized.

- ① Give More Power to Censoring Works of Art  
 ② Encourage Young Artistic Professionals' Censorship  
 ③ Create More Literary Artistic Works in Soviet Russia  
 ④ Let Creative Works be free from Excessive Censorship  
 ⑤ Limit Freedom of Individuals Through Law and Custom



다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

The nature of the creative professions is such that the professional activities of writers and artists constantly (A)그들이 표현해온 것에 대하여 그들을 박해를 겪게 하는 in the form of a work of art. The expression of the thoughts and ideas of the creator is central to the practice of these professions – the mind of the author provides the raw material for all literary and artistic work. At the same time, this expression is consistently subject to evaluation according to criteria of social acceptability. When these criteria become extremely restrictive, as in Soviet Russia, it becomes practically impossible for an author to create in freedom. For these reasons, it is especially important that censorship against creative expression be restrained by law and custom. Censorship should not become so powerful as to inhibit or prevent the exercise of the creative professions, or (B)\_\_\_\_\_.

22 위 글의 (A)를 <조건>에 맞게 영작하십시오.

<보기>  
subject / to / the persecution / for / express

<조건>  
<보기>의 단어를 모두 사용하여 총 10단어로 작성할 것  
필요시 어형을 변형시키거나 단어를 추가할 것

→  
\_\_\_\_\_

23 위 글의 (B)를 <조건>에 맞게 영작하십시오.

<보기>  
artists / invasive / to / that / unrealize /  
the contribution / society / of / remain / so

<조건>  
<보기>의 단어만을 모두 한 번씩 사용할 것  
필요시 어형을 변형시킬 것

→  
\_\_\_\_\_



24 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The nature of the creative professions is such that the professional activities of writers and artists constantly subject them to the danger of persecution for what they have expressed in the form of a work of art. The expression of the thoughts and ideas of the creator is central to the practice of these professions - the mind of the author provides the raw material for all literary and artistic work. At the same time, this expression is consistently subject to evaluation according to criteria of social acceptability. When these criteria become extremely restrictive, as in Soviet Russia, it becomes practically impossible for an author to create in freedom. For these reasons, \_\_\_\_\_. Censorship should not become so powerful as to inhibit or prevent the exercise of the creative professions, or so invasive that the contribution of writers and artists to society remains unrealized.

- ① All creative works should be evaluated financially for their value
- ② Writers and artists should be guaranteed the right to freely express their opinions
- ③ Writers should continue their creative activities only within the field set by law and customs
- ④ Standards for determining whether works are creative or not should be legally established
- ⑤ Censorship should have the authority to manage not only creative works but also laws and customs

25 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.

The nature of the creative professions is such that the professional activities of writers and artists constantly subject them to the danger of persecution for what they have expressed in the form of a work of art. The expression of the thoughts and ideas of the creator is central to the practice of these professions – the mind of the author provides the raw material for all literary and artistic work. At the same time, this expression is consistently subject to evaluation according to criteria of social acceptability. When these criteria become extremely restrictive, as in Soviet Russia, it becomes practically impossible for an author to create in freedom. For these reasons, it is especially important that censorship against creative expression be limited by law and custom. Censorship should not become so powerful as to inhibit or prevent the exercise of the creative professions, or so invasive that the contribution of writers and artists to society remains unrealized.

↓

Censorship against creative expressions should not be too (A)\_\_\_\_\_ for authors and artists to (B)\_\_\_\_\_ their contribution to society.

<조건>

글에 나와 있는 단어 중 하나를 골라 쓸 것  
필요한 경우 단어를 변형해서 쓸 것

(A) \_\_\_\_\_

(B) \_\_\_\_\_



26 다음 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 지문에 사용된 어휘의 의미로 적절하지 않은 것은?

The nature of the creative professions is such that the professional activities of writers and artists constantly ㉠subject them to the danger of persecution for what they have expressed in the form of a work of art. The expression of the thoughts and ideas of the creator is central to the ㉡practice of these professions – the mind of the author provides the raw material for all literary and artistic work. At the same time, this expression is consistently ㉢subject to evaluation according to criteria of social acceptability. When these criteria become extremely restrictive, as in Soviet Russia, it becomes practically impossible for an author to create in freedom. For these reasons, it is especially important that ㉣censorship against creative expression be restrained by law and custom. Censorship should not become so powerful as to inhibit or prevent the ㉤exercise of the creative professions, or so invasive that the contribution of writers and artists to society remains unrealized.

\*persecution: 박해, 책망

- ① ㉠ to force someone or something to experience something very unpleasant, especially over a long time
- ② ㉡ a work that involves a lot of skill or training
- ③ ㉢ it is possible or likely that they will be affected by something
- ④ ㉣ a system in which an authority limits the ideas that people are allowed to express
- ⑤ ㉤ an activity or process that helps you practice a particular skill

27 다음 글의 요지를 아래와 같이 요약할 때 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The nature of the creative professions is such that the professional activities of writers and artists constantly subject them to the danger of persecution for what they have expressed in the form of a work of art. The expression of the thoughts and ideas of the creator is central to the practice of these professions—the mind of the author provides the raw material for all literary and artistic work. At the same time, this expression is consistently subject to evaluation according to criteria of social acceptability. When these criteria become extremely restrictive, as in Soviet Russia, it becomes practically impossible for an author to create in freedom. For these reasons, it is especially important that censorship against creative expression be restrained by law and custom. Censorship should not become so powerful as to inhibit or prevent the exercise of the creative professions, or so invasive that the contribution of writers and artists to society remains unrealized.

\*persecution: 박해, 책망

↓

Censorship against creative professions should be (A) \_\_\_\_\_, because it (B) \_\_\_\_\_ the exercise of creativity.

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| (A)          | (B)       |
| ① limited    | stops     |
| ② promoted   | helps     |
| ③ promoted   | prevents  |
| ④ limited    | expresses |
| ⑤ emphasized | restrains |



4-5

28 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Now I am not in any way suggesting that you, dear mom, need to follow my lead and become slightly addicted to photography or preserving your memories in scrapbooks. However, I am strongly suggesting that you take a lot of pictures of your children to document their lives and save those memories. They are changing every day. Of course you are so busy trying to keep life together that you probably have not had time to notice! But trust me on this; taking pictures is a way to \_\_\_\_\_.

So, even if you cannot take the time to organize your photos, try to take lots of pictures as much as you can. Label and file them in consecutive order in an acid-free box. Then when you have time in twenty or thirty years, you can look back through them and enjoy the strong emotions and memories that they evoke.

- ① distract you from being present in the moment
- ② decrease the quality of your memories over time
- ③ inspire and motivate others through your unique perspective
- ④ capture those fleeting moments and preserve them for a lifetime
- ⑤ create unnecessary mess if you fail to organize them properly

29 다음 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Now I am not in any way suggesting that you, dear mom, need to follow my lead and become slightly addicted to photography or preserving your memories in scrapbooks. (A)\_\_\_\_\_, I am strongly suggesting that you take a lot of pictures of your children to document their lives and save those memories. They are changing every day. Of course you are so busy trying to keep life together that you probably have not had time to notice! But trust me on this; you will treasure these pictures for a lifetime. (B)\_\_\_\_\_ you cannot take the time to organize your photos, take lots of pictures. Label and file them in consecutive order in an acid-free box. Then when you have time in twenty or thirty years, you can look back through them and enjoy the strong emotions and memories that they evoke.

- | (A)            | (B)      |
|----------------|----------|
| ① But          | Even if  |
| ② In short     | Since    |
| ③ For instance | Until    |
| ④ Though       | Because  |
| ⑤ However      | Now that |





4-6

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Many students lack the life experiences to imagine that people in other cultures live, behave, and believe differently. Online collaborations create authentic ways for students to learn about places they have never experienced. For instance, (A) a cross-national sharing between elementary schools in different climates revealed which students in one school had questions about snow, which they had never seen, while the partner students were trying to imagine open-air, year-round schools. Minor differences are not minor to students who have never been exposed to any differences at all. Given that most students will, as adult, work in international markets, (B) 그들이 다른 문화 양식을 더 많이 접할수록 during school years, the more successfully they will make transition as adults.

30 위 글의 밑줄 친 (A)에서 어법상 어색한 한 단어를 고치고 이유를 서술하시오.

정답: \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

이유:

\_\_\_\_\_

31 위 글의 밑줄 친 (B)에서 한글 해석을 <보기>의 주어진 단어만을 변형 없이 모두 사용하여 서술하시오.

<보기>

different cultural patterns / they receive to / the more exposure

→

\_\_\_\_\_

32 위 글을 읽고 요지를 <보기>의 주어진 단어만을 변형 없이 모두 사용하여 완성하시오. (정답은 **Students**로 시작함)

<보기>

through digital tools / various cultures / need to experience

→ Students

\_\_\_\_\_



33 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many students lack the life experiences to imagine that people in other cultures live, behave, and believe differently. Online collaborations create authentic ways for students to learn about places they have never experienced. For instance, a cross-national sharing between elementary schools in different climates revealed that students in one school had questions about snow, which they had never seen, while the partner students were trying to imagine open-air, year-round schools. Minor differences are not minor to students who have never been exposed to any differences at all. Given that most students will, as adults, work in international markets, they will successfully make the transition as adults

- ① once they are raised by adults that have cultural illiteracy
- ② after they have competence in speaking foreign language
- ③ when they are informed of cultural diversity and mindful of cultural acceptability
- ④ if they increase cultural sensitivity through interaction with people in the same region
- ⑤ as long as they cultivate the ability to discern abnormal climate changes and cope with them

34 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸

(A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many students lack the lift experiences to imagine that people in other cultures live, behave, and believe differently. Online collaborations create authentic ways for students to learn about places they have never experienced. For instance, a cross-national sharing between elementary schools in different climates revealed that students in one school had questions about snow, which they had never seen, while the partner students were trying to imagine open-air, year-round schools. Minor differences are not minor to students who have never been exposed to any differences at all. Given that most students will, as adults, work in international markets, the more exposure they receive to different cultural patterns during school years, the more successfully they will make the transition as adults.

↓

(A) \_\_\_\_\_ teamwork beyond nations enables students to learn about cultural (B) \_\_\_\_\_, which is essential for their success in future international markets.

- |             |     |            |
|-------------|-----|------------|
|             | (A) | (B)        |
| ① Online    |     | uniformity |
| ② Virtual   |     | uniformity |
| ③ Real-life |     | similarity |
| ④ Offline   |     | diversity  |
| ⑤ Web-based |     | diversity  |



35 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many students lack the life experiences to imagine that people in other cultures live, behave, and believe differently. Online collaborations create authentic ways for students to learn about places they have never experienced. For instance, a cross-national sharing between elementary schools in different climates revealed that students in one school had questions about snow, which they had never seen, while the partner students were trying to imagine open-air, year-round schools. Minor differences are not minor to students who \_\_\_\_\_.

Given that most students will, as adults, work in international markets, the more exposure they receive to different cultural patterns during school years, the more successfully they will make the transition as adults.

- ① have experienced differences for the first time
- ② have ever been exposed to differences
- ③ tend to enjoy learning about cultures online
- ④ have never questioned about snow
- ⑤ regard only different cultures as something authentic

36 다음 글에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many students lack the life experiences to imagine that people in other cultures live, behave, and believe differently. Online collaborations create authentic ways for students to learn about places they have never experienced.

(A) For instance, a cross-national sharing between elementary schools in different climates revealed that students in one school had questions about snow, which they had never seen, while the partner students were trying to imagine open-air, year-round schools.

(B) Minor differences are not minor to students who have never been exposed to any differences at all.

(C) Given that most students will, as adults, work in international markets, the more exposure they receive to different cultural patterns during school years, the more successfully they will make the transition as adults.

- ① (A) - (B) - (C)    ② (A) - (C) - (B)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A)    ④ (B) - (A) - (C)
- ⑤ (C) - (A) - (B)



정답

1 ①

2 ④

3 ③

4 Competitive advantage for companies come from the capabilities to transform data into information and knowledge.

5 knowledge

6 which if exploited correctly provides

7 ①

8 ⑤

9 ②

10 ①

11 ③

12 ②

13 ①

14 ③

15 ③

16 ④

17 ②

18 ①

19 ④

20 ②

21 ④

22 subject them to the persecution for what they have expressed

23 so invasive that the contribution of artists to society remained unrealized

24 ②

25 (A) restrictive, invasive, 혹은 powerful

(B) realize 혹은 practice

26 ⑤

27 ①

28 ④

29 ①

30 which를 that으로, 관계대명사가 아닌 접속사임

31 the more exposure they receive to different cultural patterns

32 Students need to experience various cultures through digital tools.

33 ③

34 ⑤

35 ①

36 ①