

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Nitrogen in its gaseous form is often used in situations in which ① it is important to keep other, more reactive atmospheric gases away. It serves industry as a blanketing gas, for example, in protecting materials such as electronic components during production or storage. ② To prevent the oxidation of wine, wine bottles are often filled with nitrogen after the cork is removed. Nitrogen has recently also been used in blanketing fruit after it has been picked to protect ③ it from rotting. Apples, for example, can be stored for up to 30 months if they are kept at low temperatures in an atmosphere of nitrogen. In addition to these applications, nitrogen is used in oil production, ④ in which it is pumped in compressed form underground to force oil to the surface. Ordinary air cannot be used for this purpose ⑤ because of some of the gases that make up air would react with the oil, producing undesired by-products.

\*oxidation 산화(酸化)

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Dear Mr. Marx:

It has come to my attention ① that you were responsible for this past weekend's "Halloween Scare" email that was circulated through our corporation's intranet mail system. The rather large graphic file you created and mass-mailed to all departments and all personnel ② were not only thematically and visually inappropriate, but it overloaded our servers and crashed key hubs in Charlotte, Biloxi, and Mobile, temporarily crippling business in the Southern Region. You must know that this kind of behavior cannot ③ be condoned at The Dogwood Firm. Your expertise ④ as a systems analyst is vital to us, but your outstanding ability does not justify your singular poor judgment. In the future, please limit your ⑤ use of The Dogwood Firm's technology to work-specific business. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Admond Lee

Chief Technology Officer

\*thematically 주제와 관련하여 \*\*condone 용서하다

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

What is wrong with pseudoscience? Certainly not just that it is basically false, since anyway all our factual theories are at best partially true. What is wrong with pseudoscience is, first, that it refuses to ① ground its doctrines and could not do it because pseudoscience makes a total break with our scientific heritage — which is not the case of scientific revolutions, all of which are partial since every new idea has to be judged by means of others that are not questioned in the given context. Second, pseudoscience ② refuses to test its doctrines by experiment proper; moreover, it is largely untestable because it tends to interpret all data in such a way that its theses are confirmed no matter what happens: the pseudoscientist, like the fisherman, exaggerates his catch and neglects his failures or excuses them. Third, pseudoscience ③ lacks a self-correction mechanism: it cannot learn from either fresh empirical information (which it swallows without digesting it), new scientific discoveries (which it looks down on), or criticism (which it rejects furiously). It can make no progress because it manages to interpret every failure as confirmation and every criticism as an attack. Differences of opinion among its believers, when such disagreements arise at all, ④ lead to endless sect splitting rather than to progress. Fourth, the primary aim of pseudoscience is not to set up, test, and correct systems of hypotheses (theories) mapping reality, but to influence things and men: it has, like magic and like technology, a primarily practical aim rather than a cognitive one but, unlike magic, it presents itself as science and, unlike technology, it does not ⑤ reject the backing of science.

\*pseudoscience 의사(擬似) 과학 \*\*sect 분파, 종파

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

In sports, attendance is nearly always (98-99 percent of the time) with at least one other person. The sports fan pays a price for the right to enjoy an emotional experience with ① others. The fan goes to the game to be with others, to ② share the experience in this social exchange. More broadly speaking, unlike most other retail settings, large crowds have ③ positive psychological effects. No line at the grocery checkout will make most shoppers happy, but no line to see a ballgame is a definite hint to a fan either that this is a ④ terrible sporting event or that the fan has arrived at the stadium on the wrong date. The excitement of the competition and the aura of the star power of the players on the team are such that the experience is best enjoyed in the ⑤ absence of others.

\*aura 기운, 매력

## 5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A big mistake many new college students make is just sitting in their rooms. Some students stay in their rooms waiting for friends to come find them, convinced that it will happen on its own. Other students remain in their rooms because they feel shy or are uncertain about how to approach other people. For the first few weeks of the semester, you should try\_\_\_\_\_.

Walk down your residence hall corridor and look into other rooms where doors are propped open. If you see a student sitting alone in a room, knock lightly, say hello, and introduce yourself. If nothing else, get out and walk around campus. Look for groups of new students who are hanging out together and join them. Whatever you do, don't isolate yourself. Most students form friendships within the first couple of months of college, and it is much harder to join existing groups than it is to meet new people one-on-one.

\*corridor 복도 \*\*prop (받침대 등으로) 받치다

- ① not to stand out as a black sheep
- ② to be much more generous and cooperative
- ③ to safeguard the faith that people have in you
- ④ to spend as little time as possible in your room
- ⑤ not to live up to the expectations you have created

## 6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The freedom to choose one's identity is critical, since the sources of identity are shifting from "belonging" to "achievement." Speaking for many, Kymlicka says that "identification is more secure, less liable to be threatened, if it does not depend on accomplishment." But this is absurd. Achievement increasingly is the basis for a satisfying life. To be sure, some people want unconditional acceptance by their "in" group. But more and more, people in rich countries achieve many of their identities. They choose their careers, friendships, allies, mixing and matching pieces and styles. Even their ethnic, racial and national affiliations are forged in various ways, despite the fact that a person's self-image depends partly on how he's viewed by others. Indeed, the ability to \_\_\_\_\_ is the essence of freedom. A good society recognizes and does not pit roots and wings against one another. If roots are the necessary condition for happiness, then wings are the sufficient condition. A good life is not possible without both.

\*affiliation 소속, 가입, 입회 \*\*forge 구축하다  
\*\*\*pit 싸움 붙이다

- ① stay at "in" group
- ② belong to a group
- ③ read another's face
- ④ make one's own self
- ⑤ throw up one's position

7. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The efficient and valuable use of big data needs the personal and organizational capacity of asking the right questions and in the right way. Big data is powerful only if it is generated, combined, or supported by the creation of strong narratives, organizationally and contextually framed.

- (A) The arts and humanities are essential in order to make big data, analytics, data mining, and digital transformation significant for stakeholders.
- (B) In other words, the arts and humanities are capable of embedding into big data the aesthetic human-based dimensions that ultimately make them relevant in order to identify, address, and solve key questions for sustainable societal, economic, and environmental wealth creation.
- (C) This means that the big data has to be “thick,” i.e., not only quantitatively but most importantly qualitatively relevant. The arts/humanities are important in the age of digital transformation and big data because they dominate the knowledge domains of the creation and communication of narratives as well as meanings of human life.

\*stakeholder 이해 당사자, 주주  
\*\*embed 끼워 넣다, 단단히 박아 넣다

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

8. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳은?

In contrast, a zero-sum game where the winner takes all also establishes a proportional relationship, but at any point along the continuum there is only one or the other, black or white, and each retains its full identity.

When opposites blend, they are placed on the far ends of a continuum, and between the two extremes there is a gradation that mixes the two opposites. ( ① ) For instance, black and white blend into each other through shades of gray. ( ② ) As the amount of white decreases through shades of gray, the amount of black increases. ( ③ ) The two opposites are always in a proportional relationship, but at any point along the continuum there is some amount of each (except at the very extremes). ( ④ ) In a blend, pure black and pure white are diluted when combined into gray. ( ⑤ ) They both lose their identity; gray is not black and it is not white.

\*continuum 연속(체) \*\*dilute 희석하다