

1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Trade secret law aims to promote innovation, although it accomplishes this objective in a very different manner than patent protection. Notwithstanding the advantages of obtaining a patent, many innovators prefer to protect their innovation through secrecy. They may believe that the cost and delay of seeking a patent are too great or that secrecy better protects their investment and increases their profit. They might also believe that the invention can best be utilized over a longer period of time than a patent would allow. Without any special legal protection for trade secrets, however, the secretive inventor risks that an employee or contractor will disclose the proprietary information. Once the idea is released, it will be "free as the air" under the background norms of a free market economy. Such a predicament would lead any inventor seeking to rely upon secrecy to spend an inordinate amount of resources building high and impassable fences around their research facilities and greatly limiting the number of people with access to the proprietary information.

* patent: 특허 ** predicament: 곤경

- ① 특허와 영업 비밀법의 비용 효율성 비교
- ② 영업 비밀법이 혁신에 미치는 부정적 영향
- ③ 영업 비밀 보호의 필요성과 특허와의 차이점
- ④ 특허 없이 발명을 보호하기 위한 물리적 보안 방법
- ⑤ 자유 시장 경제에서 지적 재산권 법률의 변화 과정

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The power of social comparison is also an important factor in human motivation. Cultural animals set their goals by what others in their community want. If nature had programmed us merely to find food, shelter, and someone with whom to sleep, people would have had little urge to find ways to make life better once those basic natural goals were satisfied.

The power of social comparison is an important factor in human motivation. Cultural animals ① set their goals by what others in their community want. If nature had programmed us merely ② to find food, shelter, and someone with whom to live, people would ③ have had little urge to find ways to make life better once those basic natural goals were satisfied. But the cultural animal tunes in to his society, and as society's standards change from year to year or century to century, each individual learns to want whatever currently signifies the good life. What is a luxury for one generation, such as cable television or a second car, ④ considers a necessity in the next generation. The shifting standards of happiness depend on human motivational plasticity, which is rooted in keeping up with one's neighbors. The constant factor is ⑤ that cultural animals want to keep up with their peers.

Most animals want to feel pleasure and avoid pain. In human beings, as cultural animals, that same motivation is present, but it has been transformed into the search for happiness. Happiness depends on meaning, insofar as it requires an assessment of current versus expected circumstances (unlike the sensation of pain, which is a response of the nervous system and requires no meaningful thought). It is also found in conscious experience rather than momentary sensation.

* plasticity: 유연성, 가소성

[지문출처: The Cultural Animal: Human Nature, Meaning, and Social Life (Roy F. Baumeister, Roy F. Baumeister Francis Eppes Eminent Scholar and Professor of Psychology Florida State University)]

- ①
- ②
- ③
- ④
- ⑤

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

A number of psychologists have argued that the job of the adaptive unconscious is to detect patterns in the environment as quickly as possible and to signal the person as to whether they are good or bad. Such a system has obvious advantages, but it also comes with a cost: the quicker the analysis, the more error-prone it is likely to be. It would be advantageous to have another, slower system that can provide a more detailed analysis of the environment, catching errors made by the initial, quick analysis. This is the job of conscious processing.

Joseph LeDoux, an American neuroscientist, suggests that humans have a nonconscious "danger detector" that sizes up incoming information before it reaches conscious awareness.

(A) Your first thought is "snake!" and you stop quickly with a sharp intake of breath. Upon closer analysis, however, you realize that the object is a branch from a small tree, and you go on your way. According to LeDoux, you performed an initial, crude analysis of the stick nonconsciously, followed by a more detailed, conscious analysis.

(B) If it determines that the information is threatening, it triggers a fear response. Because this nonconscious analysis is very fast, it is fairly crude and will sometimes make mistakes.

(C) Thus it is good to have a secondary, detailed processing system that can correct these mistakes. Suppose that you are on a hike and suddenly see a long, skinny, brown object in the middle of the path.

All in all, not a bad combination of systems to have. Useful though the nonconscious pattern detector is, it is tied to the here-and-now. It reacts quickly to our current environment, skillfully detects patterns, alerts us to any dangers, and sets in motion goal-directed behaviors. What it cannot do is anticipate what will happen tomorrow, next week, or next year, and plan accordingly. Nor can the adaptive unconscious muse about the past and integrate it into a coherent self-narrative. Among the major functions of consciousness are the abilities to anticipate, mentally simulate, and plan.

* crude: 허술한, 대강의

[지문출처: Strangers to Ourselves: Discovering the Adaptive Unconscious (Timothy D. Wilson)]

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

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In education, we have the opportunity to cultivate lifelong learning. Not only do we have the opportunity, but isn't this really our primary goal of education — to celebrate our students' curiosity and to equip them to think and learn for themselves? Our students should never stop asking questions. We want them, as adults, to spend their free time doing creative and problem-solving activities — performing music, learning new languages, completing puzzles, and playing board games. Not only will these activities sharpen critical thinking, they will also promote better executive functioning and mental acuity as they get older.

How do we improve our problem-solving skills? It first starts simply with the intrinsic desire to learn and to love the process of learning. Lifelong learners, too, are frequently interdisciplinary thinkers. They see the value of the complexities and subtleties of various concepts, understanding when ideas from one area may provide a solution to a problem in another. That isn't to say that lifelong learners must become specialists in all fields. On the contrary, they are significantly more likely to recognize where their knowledge ends and where it begins. However, those self-perceived frontiers can also reveal when collaboration is required and when it's best to follow someone else's lead. In this approach, lifelong learning can help us solve problems in both our professional and personal lives. It encourages us to improve ourselves, teaches us how things function, hints at what's possible, and, most importantly, allows us to -----.

Anticipatory thinking is future-oriented feature sensemaking, anticipating and preparing for challenges, many of which are not fully comprehended until they are faced. Sensemaking is frequently expressed as a retroactive process of

explaining events and diagnosing problems. But we can also use it to make predictions about what will happen in the future. In almost all fields, the capacity to think forward is a sign of expertise.

* intrinsic: 본질적인 ** frontier: 한계

[지문출처: Never Stop Asking: Teaching Students to be Better Critical Thinkers (Nathan D. Lang-Raad)]

- ① tune out and focus on what counts
- ② become specialists in multiple disciplines
- ③ collaborate effectively with diverse teams
- ④ predict future challenges in our careers
- ⑤ recognize the limitations of formal education

5. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

We live in a world that has always been very diverse in terms of adaptations to both our physical and social environments. These diversities have existed over many years of human evolution with limited conflict. Initially, when conflict occurred, it happened mostly in areas where there was competition for natural resources needed for the survival and functioning of particular societies. An example of this was the competition among the Plains Indians for territory and for buffalo. The buffalo roamed over the Plains, thus causing conflict between tribes for territory and for the buffalo which was their main food source. Although these conflicts were often severe, they were highly localized. In today's world, with mass media, the world has become less localized but is still very diverse. As a result, many cultures with diverse values, as with the Plains Indians, have come into contact and have increased the potential for misunderstanding and conflict.

Anthropologists with their expertise in culture can play a very important role in addressing these problems. In this chapter, I will discuss some of these problems and the role I have played, as an applied environmental anthropologist, in tackling some of them. Refugee crises and migrations, for example, create a world that is more in need of anthropologists than ever before. Authoritarian regimes are causing their citizens to leave in ever increasing numbers. Migrants are becoming refugees in countries around the world causing political, economic and cultural tensions of

adjustment both by the citizens of the host countries as well as by the refugees themselves. Many of the host countries are unable to accommodate the numbers and needs of people seeking asylum.

* roam: 돌아다니다

[지문출처: Why the World Needs Anthropologists (Taylor & Francis 출판사)]

While conflicts in the past were primarily ____ (A) ____ and centered around competition for resources as seen with the Plains Indians, today's world has become less ____ (B) ____ due to mass media, increasing the potential for cultural conflict.

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| ① global | connected |
| ② severe | diverse |
| ③ inevitable | accessible |
| ④ localized | isolated |
| ⑤ frequent | competitive |

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In talks and sound bytes over the past year, I've been saying that — for the vast majority of online youth — digital citizenship is the new Internet safety. And indeed digital citizenship is HUGE, for the very reason that behaving aggressively online more than doubles the risk of being victimized. Still, that's really only the half of it. Media literacy is the other half. I haven't been saying that "digital citizenship + media literacy = online safety 2.0" because it's such a mouthful, and it's important to keep things simple and focused. But media literacy is huge too, because critical thinking about incoming ad messages, compliments, group think, etc. is protective against manipulation and harm. -Anne Collier, NetFamilyNews.org

Digital citizenship, digital leadership, big data, Internet safety, and privacy are high on the list of discussions for media literacy educators. Teachers are concerned by the amount of technology that students are exposed to on a regular basis, and are debating how to handle those technology tools in the classroom. School administrators worry

constantly about how much freedom they should grant teachers when it comes to these platforms, as well as the questions involved in allowing students to use network services for personal or educational use. Parents worry about how their children might be exploited on the Internet. Students want to know why their favorite tools are constantly being monitored, taken away from them, or limited in schools. They question why education is not keeping up with their own technology preferences, and why teachers and administrators aren't seeing the possibilities of how they can become leaders with technology. These concerns lead back to classroom educators, who must be conscious of all these issues while at the same time bringing some perspective to these conversations.

The media tend to report the most horrendous atrocities. This creates an illusion of omnipresent danger, and parents conclude from these reports that they need to fear their neighbors and passersby, and in turn they impress those fears upon their children. Thoughtful, considerate, and critical thinking must be given to the mediated messages that are encountered by children and teens online.

* exploit: (부당하게) 이용하다

[지문출처: Teaching Media Literacy (Belinha S. De Abreu)]

- ① The Role of an Educator: Finding the Right Equilibrium
- ② Digital Citizenship: Teaching Students Online Safety
- ③ The Dangers of Technology Overuse in Schools
- ④ How Students Can Become Digital Leaders
- ⑤ Media Literacy: A New Core Subject for Schools

7. 밑줄 친 this conception이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

For many, the history of creativity research is very recent (eighteenth – or nineteenth – century) and the history of scientific creativity research is even more so (mid-twentieth-century). Because of this relatively short past, more attention is paid to the study of historical creations and creators and the manifestation of creativity across time. The history of the notion of

creativity is often overlooked. Yet we argue here that one cannot fully disentangle the former from the latter. A full appreciation of acts of creativity from the past can be achieved only by considering how they were perceived at the time, including in reference to their "creativity" (or whatever concepts were used to designate creative phenomena).

A great example of why history matters – especially old histories – is offered by taking a close look at the word "creativity" itself. The term's etymological roots take us back to the Latin verb *creare*, which meant bringing something forth – making or producing something. However, this notion was not applied to human creativity for several centuries. Instead, the idea of "creation" was associated with God and the generative powers of nature. Different terms, *ars* and *artis*, more similar to today's notion of art, were applied to human forms of making, both technical and artistic. As such, the earliest, thirteenth-century, uses of "create" were in the passive past participle (was created). It is only in the fifteenth century that the present tense (to create) and present participle (creating) of the verb began to be used. Thus, for hundreds of years, creativity was associated with the divine as opposed to the human. This conception was first challenged in the Renaissance and replaced more or less entirely during the Enlightenment.

The word "creativity" came into being, or at least was first documented, in 1875 in Adolphus William Ward's History of Dramatic English Literature, in reference to Shakespeare's "poetic creativity". The use of the word marked a radical change in our understanding of creating: from something that already happened and was out of reach to an ongoing process and, finally, a more generalizable trait or phenomenon. The word "creativity" was not very popular at first. It took more than fifty years and such significant societal transformations as World War II for it to enter standard dictionaries and infiltrate languages other than English.

* etymological: 어원의 ** participle: 분사

[지문출처: The Cambridge Handbook of Creativity (Cambridge University Press 출판사)]

- ① 창의성이 인간보다는 신의 속성이라는 관념
- ② 창의성이 자연의 생성적 힘에서 비롯된다는 이론
- ③ 창조 행위가 수동적인 과정이라는 믿음

- ④ "create"라는 단어가 분사형으로만 사용되어야 한다는 규칙
- ⑤ 예술이 기술적 측면과 분리되어야 한다는 전통적 견해

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

Trade secret law aims to ① promote innovation, although it accomplishes this objective in a very different manner than patent protection. Notwithstanding the advantages of obtaining a patent, many innovators prefer to protect their innovation through secrecy. They may believe that the cost and delay of seeking a patent are too ② great or that secrecy better protects their investment and increases their profit. They might also believe that the invention can best be ③ utilized over a longer period of time than a patent would allow. Without any special legal protection for trade secrets, however, the secretive inventor risks that an employee or contractor will ④ prevent the proprietary information. Once the idea is released, it will be "free as the air" under the background norms of a free market economy. Such a predicament would lead any inventor seeking to rely upon secrecy to spend an ⑤ inordinate amount of resources building high and impassable fences around their research facilities and greatly limiting the number of people with access to the proprietary information.

* patent: 특허 ** predicament: 곤경

- ① _____ ② _____

③ _____ ④ _____

⑤ _____

9. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The power of social comparison is also an important factor in human motivation. Cultural animals set their goals by what others in their community want. If nature had programmed us merely to find food, shelter, and someone with whom to sleep, people would have had little urge to find ways to make life better once those basic

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[지문출처: The Cultural Animal: Human Nature, Meaning, and Social Life (Roy F. Baumeister, Roy F. Baumeister Francis Eppes Eminent Scholar and Professor of Psychology Florida State University)]

- ① 인간은 기본적인 욕구가 충족된 후에야 사회적 욕구를 추구해야 한다.
- ② 개인의 행복은 타인과의 비교가 아닌 자신의 내적 기준에서 찾아야 한다.
- ③ 사회의 기준이 변함에 따라 개인의 행복 기준도 유연하게 변화한다.
- ④ 세대 간 가치관 차이를 줄이기 위해 사회적 소통이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 사치품을 필수품으로 인식하는 현대 소비문화를 경계해야 한다.

10. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A number of psychologists have argued that the job of the adaptive unconscious is to detect patterns in the environment as quickly as possible and to signal the person as to whether they are good or bad. Such a system has obvious advantages, but it also comes with a cost: the quicker the analysis, the more error-prone it is likely to be. It would be advantageous to have another, slower system that can provide a more detailed analysis of the environment, catching errors made by the initial, quick analysis. This is the job of conscious processing.

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All in all, not a bad combination of systems to have. Useful though the nonconscious pattern detector is, it is tied to the here-and-now. It reacts quickly to our current environment, skillfully detects patterns, alerts us to any dangers, and sets in motion goal-directed behaviors. What it cannot do is anticipate what will happen tomorrow, next week, or next year, and plan accordingly. Nor can the adaptive unconscious muse about the past and integrate it into a coherent self-narrative. Among the major functions of consciousness are the abilities to anticipate, mentally simulate, and plan.

* crude: 허술한, 대강의

[지문출처: Strangers to Ourselves: Discovering the Adaptive Unconscious (Timothy D. Wilson)]

- ① 인간의 공포 반응 메커니즘을 설명하려고
- ② 야외 활동 시 동물 관찰 방법을 안내하려고

- ③ 무의식적 사고의 한계점을 경고하려고
- ④ 뇌의 다양한 정보 처리 체계를 비교하려고
- ⑤ 위험 상황에서의 올바른 대처법을 제안하려고

11. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In education, we have the opportunity to cultivate lifelong learning. Not only do we have the opportunity, but isn't this really our primary goal of education — to celebrate our students' curiosity and to equip them to think and learn for themselves? Our students should never stop asking questions. We want them, as adults, to spend their free time doing creative and problem-solving activities — performing music, learning new languages, completing puzzles, and playing board games. Not only will these activities sharpen critical thinking, they will also promote better executive functioning and mental acuity as they get older.

How do we improve our problem-solving skills? It first starts simply with the intrinsic desire to learn and to love the process of learning. Lifelong learners, too, are frequently interdisciplinary thinkers. They see the value of the complexities and subtleties of various concepts, understanding when ideas from one area may provide a solution to a problem in another. That isn't to say that lifelong learners must become specialists in all fields. On the contrary, they are significantly more likely to recognize where their knowledge ends and where it begins. However, those self-perceived frontiers can also reveal when collaboration is required and when it's best to follow someone else's lead. In this approach, lifelong learning can help us solve problems in both our professional and personal lives. It encourages us to improve ourselves, teaches us how things function, hints at what's possible, and, most importantly, allows us to tune out and focus on what counts.

Anticipatory thinking is future-oriented feature sensemaking, anticipating and preparing for challenges, many of which are not fully comprehended until they are faced. Sensemaking is frequently expressed as a retroactive process of explaining events and diagnosing problems. But we can also use it to make predictions about what

will happen in the future. In almost all fields, the capacity to think forward is a sign of expertise.

* intrinsic: 본질적인 ** frontier: 한계

[지문출처: Never Stop Asking: Teaching Students to be Better Critical Thinkers (Nathan D. Lang-Raad)]

Lifelong learners improve their problem-solving skills through ____ (A) ____ thinking and recognizing the ____ (B) ____ of their knowledge, which enables effective collaboration and focus.

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| ① convergent | extent |
| ② creative | value |
| ③ interdisciplinary | limits |
| ④ specialized | applications |
| ⑤ theoretical | importance |

12. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

We live in a world ① that has always been very diverse in terms of adaptations to both our physical and social environments. These diversities have ② existed over many years of human evolution with limited conflict. Initially, when conflict occurred, it happened mostly in areas ③ which there was competition for natural resources needed for the survival and functioning of particular societies. An example of this was the competition among the Plains Indians for territory and for buffalo. The buffalo roamed over the Plains, thus ④ causing conflict between tribes for territory and for the buffalo which was their main food source. Although these conflicts were often severe, they were highly localized. In today's world, with mass media, the world has become less localized but ⑤ is still very diverse. As a result, many cultures with diverse values, as with the Plains Indians, have come into contact and have increased the potential for misunderstanding and conflict.

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anthropologists than ever before. Authoritarian regimes are causing their citizens to leave in ever increasing numbers. Migrants are becoming refugees in countries around the world causing political, economic and cultural tensions of adjustment both by the citizens of the host countries as well as by the refugees themselves. Many of the host countries are unable to accommodate the numbers and needs of people seeking asylum.

* roam: 돌아다니다

[지문출처: Why the World Needs Anthropologists (Taylor & Francis 출판사)]

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① | ② |
| ③ | ④ |
| ⑤ | |

13. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In talks and sound bytes over the past year, I've been saying that — for the vast majority of online youth — digital citizenship is the new Internet safety. And indeed digital citizenship is HUGE, for the very reason that behaving aggressively online more than doubles the risk of being victimized. Still, that's really only the half of it. Media literacy is the other half. I haven't been saying that "digital citizenship + media literacy = online safety 2.0" because it's such a mouthful, and it's important to keep things simple and focused. But media literacy is huge too, because critical thinking about incoming ad messages, compliments, group think, etc. is protective against manipulation and harm. -Anne Collier, NetFamilyNews.org

Digital citizenship, digital leadership, big data, Internet safety, and privacy are high on the list of discussions for media literacy educators.

(A) Parents worry about how their children might be exploited on the Internet. Students want to know why their favorite tools are constantly being monitored, taken away from them, or limited in schools.

(B) Teachers are concerned by the amount of technology that students are exposed to on a

regular basis, and are debating how to handle those technology tools in the classroom. School administrators worry constantly about how much freedom they should grant teachers when it comes to these platforms, as well as the questions involved in allowing students to use network services for personal or educational use.

(C) They question why education is not keeping up with their own technology preferences, and why teachers and administrators aren't seeing the possibilities of how they can become leaders with technology. These concerns lead back to classroom educators, who must be conscious of all these issues while at the same time bringing some perspective to these conversations.

The media tend to report the most horrendous atrocities. This creates an illusion of omnipresent danger, and parents conclude from these reports that they need to fear their neighbors and passersby, and in turn they impress those fears upon their children. Thoughtful, considerate, and critical thinking must be given to the mediated messages that are encountered by children and teens online.

* exploit: (부당하게) 이용하다

[지문출처: Teaching Media Literacy (Belinha S. De Abreu)]

- ① (A) - (B) - (C) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
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14. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

For many, the history of creativity research is very recent (eighteenth — or nineteenth — century) and the history of scientific creativity research is even more so (mid-twentieth-century). Because of this relatively short past, more attention is paid to the study of historical creations and creators and the manifestation of creativity across time. The history of the notion of creativity is often overlooked. Yet we argue here that one cannot fully disentangle the former from the latter. A full appreciation of acts of creativity from the past can be achieved only by considering how they were perceived at the time, including in reference to their "creativity" (or whatever concepts were used to designate creative

phenomena).

A great example of why history matters — especially old histories — is offered by taking a close look at the word "creativity" itself. The term's etymological roots take us back to the Latin verb *creare*, which meant bringing something forth — making or producing something. However, this notion was not applied to human creativity for several centuries. Instead, the idea of "creation" was associated with God and the generative powers of nature. Different terms, *ars* and *artis*, more similar to today's notion of art, were applied to human forms of making, both technical and artistic. As such, the earliest, thirteenth-century, uses of "create" were in the passive past participle (was created). It is only in the fifteenth century that the present tense (to create) and present participle (creating) of the verb began to be used. Thus, for hundreds of years, creativity was associated with the divine as opposed to the human. This conception was first challenged in the Renaissance and replaced more or less entirely during the Enlightenment.

The word "creativity" came into being, or at least was first documented, in 1875 in Adolphus William Ward's History of Dramatic English Literature, in reference to Shakespeare's "poetic creativity". The use of the word marked a radical change in our understanding of creating: from something that already happened and was out of reach to an ongoing process and, finally, a more generalizable trait or phenomenon. The word "creativity" was not very popular at first. It took more than fifty years and such significant societal transformations as World War II for it to enter standard dictionaries and infiltrate languages other than English.

* etymological: 어원의 ** participle: 분사

[지문출처: The Cambridge Handbook of Creativity (Cambridge University Press 출판사)]

- ① 창의성이라는 개념은 르네상스 시대에 처음 등장했다.
 ② 창의성이라는 단어의 의미는 시대에 따라 변화해왔다.
 ③ 고대 라틴어의 영향은 현대 영어 어휘에 여전히 남아있다.
 ④ 창의성은 원래 신의 영역이었으나 점차 인간의 특성으로 인식되었다.
 ⑤ 역사적 어원 연구는 단어의 숨겨진 의미를 발견하는 데 중요하다.

15. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Trade secret law aims to promote innovation, although it accomplishes this objective in a very different manner than patent protection. Notwithstanding the advantages of obtaining a patent, many innovators prefer to protect their innovation through secrecy. They may believe that the cost and delay of seeking a patent are too great or that secrecy better protects their investment and increases their profit. ① Many countries have different regulations regarding how long patents remain valid. ② They might also believe that the invention can best be utilized over a longer period of time than a patent would allow. ③ Without any special legal protection for trade secrets, however, the secretive inventor risks that an employee or contractor will disclose the proprietary information. ④ Once the idea is released, it will be "free as the air" under the background norms of a free market economy. ⑤ Such a predicament would lead any inventor seeking to rely upon secrecy to spend an inordinate amount of resources building high and impassable fences around their research facilities and greatly limiting the number of people with access to the proprietary information.

* patent: 특허 ** predicament: 곤경

- ①
 - ②
 - ③
 - ④
 - ⑤

16. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The power of social comparison is also an important factor in human motivation. Cultural animals set their goals by what others in their community want. If nature had programmed us merely to find food, shelter, and someone with whom to sleep, people would have had little urge to find ways to make life better once those basic natural goals were satisfied.

The power of social comparison is an important factor in human motivation. Cultural animals set their goals by what others in their community want. If nature had programmed us merely to find food, shelter, and someone with whom to live, people would have had little urge to find ways to make life better once those basic natural goals were satisfied. But the cultural animal tunes in to his society, and as society's standards change from year to year or century to century, each individual learns to want whatever currently signifies the good life. What is a luxury for one generation, such as cable television or a second car, is considered a necessity in the next generation. The shifting standards of happiness depend on human motivational plasticity, which is rooted in keeping up with one's neighbors. The constant factor is that cultural animals want to keep up with their peers.

Most animals want to feel pleasure and avoid pain. In human beings, as cultural animals, that same motivation is present, but it has been transformed into the search for happiness. Happiness depends on meaning, insofar as it requires an assessment of current versus expected circumstances (unlike the sensation of pain, which is a response of the nervous system and requires no meaningful thought). It is also found in conscious experience rather than momentary sensation.

* plasticity: 유연성, 가소성

[지문출처: The Cultural Animal: Human Nature, Meaning, and Social Life (Roy F. Baumeister, Roy F. Baumeister Francis Eppes Eminent Scholar and Professor of Psychology Florida State University)]

- ① Social Comparison: How Others Shape Our Goals
- ② Why Luxuries Become Necessities Over Time
- ③ The Social Roots of Human Motivation
- ④ How Society's Standards Influence Our Desires
- ⑤ Beyond Basic Needs: The Evolution of Human Wants

17. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A number of psychologists have argued that the job of the adaptive unconscious is to detect patterns in the environment as quickly as possible and to signal the person as to whether they are good or bad. Such a system has obvious advantages, but it also comes with a cost: the quicker the analysis, the more error-prone it is likely to be. It would be advantageous to have another, slower system that can provide a more detailed analysis of the environment, catching errors made by the initial, quick analysis. This is the job of conscious processing.

Joseph LeDoux, an American neuroscientist, suggests that humans have a nonconscious "danger detector" that sizes up incoming information before it reaches conscious awareness. If it determines that the information is threatening, it triggers a fear response. ① Because this nonconscious analysis is very fast, it is fairly crude and will sometimes make mistakes. ② Thus it is good to have a secondary, detailed processing system that can correct these mistakes. ③ Some scientists argue that meditation practices can help improve both systems over time. ④ Suppose that you are on a hike and suddenly see a long, skinny, brown object in the middle of the path. ⑤ Your first thought is "snake!" and you stop quickly with a sharp intake of breath. Upon closer analysis, however, you realize that the object is a branch from a small tree, and you go on your way. According to LeDoux, you performed an initial, crude analysis of the stick nonconsciously, followed by a more detailed, conscious analysis.

All in all, not a bad combination of systems to have. Useful though the nonconscious pattern detector is, it is tied to the here-and-now. It reacts quickly to our current environment, skillfully detects patterns, alerts us to any dangers, and sets in motion goal-directed behaviors. What it cannot do is anticipate what will happen tomorrow, next week, or next year, and plan accordingly. Nor can the adaptive unconscious muse about the past and integrate it into a coherent self-narrative. Among the major functions of consciousness are the abilities to anticipate, mentally simulate, and plan.

* crude: 허술한, 대강의

[지문출처: Strangers to Ourselves: Discovering the Adaptive

Unconscious (Timothy D. Wilson)]

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① | ② |
| ③ | ④ |
| ⑤ | |

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

In education, we have the opportunity to cultivate lifelong learning. Not only do we have the opportunity, but isn't this really our primary goal of education — to celebrate our students' curiosity and to equip them to think and learn for themselves? Our students should never stop asking questions. We want them, as adults, to spend their free time doing creative and problem-solving activities — performing music, learning new languages, completing puzzles, and playing board games. Not only will these activities sharpen critical thinking, they will also promote better executive functioning and mental acuity as they get older.

How do we improve our problem-solving skills? It first starts simply with the intrinsic desire to learn and to love the process of learning. Lifelong learners, too, are frequently ① interdisciplinary thinkers. They see the value of the complexities and subtleties of various concepts, understanding when ideas from one area may provide a solution to a problem in another. That isn't to say that lifelong learners must become ② specialists in all fields. On the contrary, they are significantly more likely to recognize where their knowledge ends and where it begins. However, those self-perceived frontiers can also reveal when collaboration is ③ avoided and when it's best to follow someone else's lead. In this approach, lifelong learning can help us solve problems in both our ④ professional and personal lives. It encourages us to improve ourselves, teaches us how things function, hints at what's ⑤ possible, and, most importantly, allows us to tune out and focus on what counts.

Anticipatory thinking is future-oriented feature sensemaking, anticipating and preparing for challenges, many of which are not fully comprehended until they are faced. Sensemaking is frequently expressed as a retroactive process of explaining events and diagnosing problems. But we

can also use it to make predictions about what will happen in the future. In almost all fields, the capacity to think forward is a sign of expertise.

* intrinsic: 본질적인 ** frontier: 한계

[지문출처: Never Stop Asking: Teaching Students to be Better Critical Thinkers (Nathan D. Lang-Raad)]

- ①
- ②
- ③
- ④
- ⑤

countries as well as by the refugees themselves. Many of the host countries are unable to accommodate the numbers and needs of people seeking asylum.

* roam: 돌아다니다

[지문출처: Why the World Needs Anthropologists (Taylor & Francis 출판사)]

- ①
- ②
- ③
- ④
- ⑤

19. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

We live in a world that has always been very diverse in terms of adaptations to both our physical and social environments. ① These diversities have existed over many years of human evolution with limited conflict. ② Initially, when conflict occurred, it happened mostly in areas where there was competition for natural resources needed for the survival and functioning of particular societies. ③ Modern technology has significantly improved our ability to utilize natural resources more efficiently. ④ An example of this was the competition among the Plains Indians for territory and for buffalo. ⑤ The buffalo roamed over the Plains, thus causing conflict between tribes for territory and for the buffalo which was their main food source. Although these conflicts were often severe, they were highly localized. In today's world, with mass media, the world has become less localized but is still very diverse. As a result, many cultures with diverse values, as with the Plains Indians, have come into contact and have increased the potential for misunderstanding and conflict.

Anthropologists with their expertise in culture can play a very important role in addressing these problems. In this chapter, I will discuss some of these problems and the role I have played, as an applied environmental anthropologist, in tackling some of them. Refugee crises and migrations, for example, create a world that is more in need of anthropologists than ever before. Authoritarian regimes are causing their citizens to leave in ever increasing numbers. Migrants are becoming refugees in countries around the world causing political, economic and cultural tensions of adjustment both by the citizens of the host

20. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In talks and sound bytes over the past year, I've been saying that — for the vast majority of online youth — digital citizenship is the new Internet safety. And indeed digital citizenship is HUGE, for the very reason that behaving aggressively online more than doubles the risk of being victimized. Still, that's really only the half of it. Media literacy is the other half. I haven't been saying that "digital citizenship + media literacy = online safety 2.0" because it's such a mouthful, and it's important to keep things simple and focused. But media literacy is huge too, because critical thinking about incoming ad messages, compliments, group think, etc. is protective against manipulation and harm. -Anne Collier, NetFamilyNews.org

Digital citizenship, digital leadership, big data, Internet safety, and privacy are high on the list of discussions for media literacy educators. Teachers are concerned by the amount of technology that students are exposed to on a regular basis, and are debating how to handle those technology tools in the classroom. School administrators worry constantly about how much freedom they should grant teachers when it comes to these platforms, as well as the questions involved in allowing students to use network services for personal or educational use. Parents worry about how their children might be exploited on the Internet. Students want to know why their favorite tools are constantly being monitored, taken away from them, or limited in schools. They question why education is not keeping up with their own technology preferences, and why teachers and administrators aren't seeing the possibilities of

how they can become leaders with technology. These concerns lead back to classroom educators, who must be _____ of all these issues while at the same time bringing some perspective to these conversations.

The media tend to report the most horrendous atrocities. This creates an illusion of omnipresent danger, and parents conclude from these reports that they need to fear their neighbors and passersby, and in turn they impress those fears upon their children. Thoughtful, considerate, and critical thinking must be given to the mediated messages that are encountered by children and teens online.

* exploit: (부당하게) 이용하다

[지문출처: Teaching Media Literacy (Belinha S. De Abreu)]

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| ① conscious | ② aware |
| ③ supportive | ④ critical |
| ⑤ considerate | |

21. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

For many, the history of creativity research is very recent (eighteenth – or nineteenth – century) and the history of scientific creativity research is even more so (mid-twentieth-century). Because of this relatively short past, more attention is paid to the study of historical creations and creators and the manifestation of creativity across time. The history of the notion of creativity is often overlooked. Yet we argue here that one cannot fully disentangle the former from the latter. A full appreciation of acts of creativity from the past can be achieved only by considering how they were perceived at the time, including in reference to their "creativity" (or whatever concepts were used to designate creative phenomena).

A great example of why history matters – especially old histories – is offered by taking a close look at the word "creativity" itself. The term's etymological roots take us back to the Latin verb *creare*, which meant bringing something forth – making or producing something. However, this notion was not applied to human creativity for several centuries. Instead, the idea of "creation" was associated with God and

the generative powers of nature. Different terms, *ars* and *artis*, more similar to today's notion of art, were applied to human forms of making, both technical and artistic. As such, the earliest, thirteenth-century, uses of "create" were in the passive past participle (was created). It is only in the fifteenth century that the present tense (to create) and present participle (creating) of the verb began to be used. Thus, for hundreds of years, _____. This conception was first challenged in the Renaissance and replaced more or less entirely during the Enlightenment.

*The word "creativity" came into being, or at least was first documented, in 1875 in Adolphus William Ward's *History of Dramatic English Literature*, in reference to Shakespeare's "poetic creativity". The use of the word marked a radical change in our understanding of creating: from something that already happened and was out of reach to an ongoing process and, finally, a more generalizable trait or phenomenon. The word "creativity" was not very popular at first. It took more than fifty years and such significant societal transformations as World War II for it to enter standard dictionaries and infiltrate languages other than English.*

* etymological: 어원의 ** participle: 분사

[지문출처: The Cambridge Handbook of Creativity (Cambridge University Press 출판사)]

- ① creativity was viewed as a divine attribute rather than a human capability
- ② the concept of creativity was limited to specific artistic disciplines
- ③ the word "creativity" was rarely used in written language
- ④ creativity was expressed through technical skills rather than imagination
- ⑤ creativity was considered a product of nature rather than human intent

정답 및 해설

1)

[정답] ③

[해설] 영업 비밀법(Trade secret law)은 특허와는 다른 방식으로 혁신을 촉진하고자 하며, 많은 혁신가들이 비용과 시간 등의 이유로 특허보다 비밀 유지를 선호한다는 내용과 함께, 법적 보호 없이 비밀에 의존할 경우 직원이나 계약자에 의해 정보가 유출될 위험이 있고, 이러한 곤경을 피하려면 연구 시설에 높은 장벽을 설치하고 접근 가능한 사람을 제한해야 한다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은 ③이다.

2)

[정답] ④

[해설] ④ 해당 문장의 주어 'What is a luxury for one generation(한 세대에게 사치품인 것)'이 'a necessity(필수품)'로 '여겨지는' 수동의 의미 관계이다. 또한 5형식 동사 consider 뒤에는 목적어와 목적격 보어가 와야 하는데 명사가 한 개 밖에 없으므로 considers를 is considered로 고쳐 써야 한다.

3)

[정답] ③

[해설] 주어진 글은 신경 과학자 Joseph LeDoux가 인간의 무의식적인 '위험 감지기'가 의식적 인식에 도달하기 전에 정보를 평가한다고 말하는 내용이다. 이어서 (B)에서는 이 탐지기가 정보가 위협적이라고 판단하면 공포 반응을 일으키지만, 이러한 무의식적 분석이 빠르기 때문에 실수를 할 수 있다고 설명한다. 그 다음으로 (C)에서는 이러한 실수를 수정할 수 있는 2차적이고 상세한 처리 시스템이 필요하다고 언급하며 하이킹 중에 길가에서 길고 가느다란 갈색 물체를 발견한 상황을 예시로 든다. 마지막으로 (A)에서는 그 물체가 뱀으로 오인되었다가 자세히 보니 나뭇가지임을 알게 되는 과정을 통해 LeDoux의 이론을 설명하고 있다. 따라서 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은 ③ (B)-(C)-(A) 이다.

4)

[정답] ①

[해설] 주어진 글은 문제 해결 능력을 향상시키는 방법으로 평생 학습의 중요성을 강조하는 내용이다. 평생 학습자들은 다양한 분야의 지식을 연결하여 사고하며, 자신의 지식의 한계를 인식하고 필요할 때 협업하는 특성을 가진다고 말한다. 글의 마지막 문장에서는 이러한 평생 학습이 우리 자신을

향상시키고, 사물의 작동 방식을 가르치며, 가능성을 알려준다고 하면서 "가장 중요하게는(most importantly)" 무언가를 할 수 있게 해준다고 강조하고 있다. 빈칸에는 이 모든 내용의 궁극적 목적이 들어가야 하므로, ① '중요한 것에 집중하고 불필요한 것은 걸러내다'가 가장 적절하다. ② 여러 분야의 전문가가 되다 ③ 다양한 팀들과 효과적으로 협력하다 ④ 우리 경력과 미래 도전 과제를 예측하다 ⑤ 정규 교육의 한계를 인식하다

5)

[정답] ④

[해설] 주어진 글은 물리적 및 사회적 환경 모두에 대한 적응의 다양성으로 인해 갈등이 확산되고 있다는 내용이다. 과거에는 주로 자원 경쟁으로 인한 지역적인 갈등이 있었지만, 오늘날에는 대중매체로 인해 세계가 덜 고립되면서 다양한 문화 간 접촉이 증가하고 갈등 가능성이 높아졌다는 내용이다. 따라서 요약문의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ④ '지역적인 - 고립된'이다.

6)

[정답] ①

[해설] 이 글은 디지털 시민권, 디지털 리더십, 빅데이터, 인터넷 안전, 개인 정보 등의 문제에 관해 교사, 학교 관리자, 학부모, 학생들이 서로 다른 관점과 걱정을 가지고 있다는 내용이다. 그 중에서 글의 초점은 이러한 다양한 견해 사이에서 균형을 맞추는 교육자의 역할에 있다. 따라서 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '교육자의 역할: 올바른 균형 찾기'이다. ② 디지털 시민의식: 학생들에게 온라인 안전 교육하기 ③ 학교에서 기술 남용의 위험성 ④ 학생들이 디지털 리더가 되는 방법 ⑤ 미디어 리터러시: 학교의 새로운 핵심 과목

7)

[정답] ①

[해설] 'creativity(창의성)'라는 단어가 역사적으로 어떤 의미를 가지고 있는지를 어원을 통해 설명하는 글의 흐름에서, '르네상스 시대에 처음 도전 받았고 계몽주의 시대에 거의 완전히 대체된' "this conception(이 개념)"은 바로 앞 문장에서 언급한 "창의성이 인간보다는 신성한 것과 연관되었다"는 관념을 가리킨다. 따라서 밑줄 친 this conception이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은 ①이다.

8)

[정답] ④

[해설] 주어진 글은 영업 비밀에 대한 특별한 법적 보호가 없을 경우, 독점 정보가 누설될 곤경에 처

하게 될 것이기에 영업 비밀법(Trade secret law)이 필요하다는 내용이다. 이러한 흐름에서 법적 보호가 없다면 직원이나 계약자가 독점 정보를 '공개한다(prevent → disclose)'는 의미가 되어야 문맥상 적절하다.

9)

[정답] ③

[해설] 주어진 글은 인간의 행복 기준이 사회적 비교에 크게 영향을 받으며, 사회의 기준이 변함에 따라 개인도 그에 맞게 행복한 삶의 의미를 재정의한다는 내용이다. 한 세대의 사치품이 다음 세대에는 필수품으로 여겨지는 것처럼 행복의 기준이 시대에 따라 변화하며, 이러한 변화는 인간의 동기부여 유연성에 달려 있다고 설명하고 있다. 따라서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은 ③이다.

10)

[정답] ①

[해설] 이 글은 미국의 신경과학자 Joseph LeDoux의 이론을 설명하고 있다. LeDoux는 인간이 의식적인 인식 이전에 정보를 평가하는 무의식적인 '위험 감지기'를 가지고 있으며, 이 시스템이 빠르지만 허술해서 실수를 할 수 있고, 그래서 이를 수정할 수 있는 2차적이고 상세한 처리 시스템이 필요하다고 주장한다. 하이킹 중 나뭇가지를 뱀으로 오인했다가 자세히 보고 실수를 인식하는 예시를 통해 인간의 공포 반응 메커니즘을 설명하고 있다. 따라서 이 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은 ①이다.

11)

[정답] ③

[해설] 주어진 글은 평생 학습자들이 다양한 분야의 지식을 연결하여 사고하고(interdisciplinary thinkers), 자신의 지식의 한계(frontiers/limits)를 인식하며, 이를 통해 효과적인 협업과 집중이 가능해진다는 내용을 설명하고 있다. 따라서 요약문의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ③ '학제간 - 한계'이다.

12)

[정답] ③

[해설] ③ 장소의 선행사 areas를 수식하며 뒤따르는 절이 완전하므로 관계대명사 which가 아닌 관계부사 where로 고쳐야 한다.

13)

[정답] ②

[해설] 주어진 글은 미디어 리터러시 교육자들이 논의하는 주요 주제들(디지털 시민의식, 디지털 리더십, 빅데이터, 인터넷 안전, 프라이버시)을 소개하고 있다. 이어서 (B)에서는 교사들이 학생들의 기

술 노출에 대해 우려하고 있으며, 학교 관리자들도 교사와 학생들에게 얼마나 자유를 허용해야 하는지 고민한다는 내용을 설명한다. 그 다음 (A)에서는 학부모들이 자녀들이 인터넷에서 이용당할까 우려하고, 학생들은 자신들의 좋아하는 도구가 감시되거나 제한되는 이유에 의문을 가진다는 내용이 이어진다. 마지막으로 (C)에서는 학생들이 교육이 자신들의 기술 선호도를 따라가지 못하는 이유와 교사와 관리자들이 기술을 통해 리더가 될 가능성을 보지 못하는 이유에 의문을 제기하며, 결국 이러한 우려들이 교실 교육자들에게 돌아가 이들이 모든 문제를 인식하면서도 동시에 이러한 대화에 균형 잡힌 관점을 제공해야 한다는 결론으로 마무리된다. 따라서 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은 ②이다.

14)

[정답] ④

[해설] 주어진 글은 "creativity(창의성)"이라는 단어의 어원과 의미 변화를 역사적으로 살펴보는 내용이다. 라틴어 'creare'에서 유래한 이 단어는 수세기 동안 인간의 창의성이 아닌 신과 자연의 생성적 힘과 연관되었다. 인간의 창작 활동에는 다른 용어(ars, artis)가 사용되었으며, "create"는 13세기에 수동태 과거분사 형태로만 사용되다가 15세기에 들어서야 현재형과 현재분사로 사용되기 시작했다. 즉, 수백 년 동안 창의성은 인간보다는 신성한 것과 연관되었다가 르네상스 시대에 도전받고 계몽주의 시대에 완전히 바뀌었다는 내용이다. 따라서 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은 ④이다.

15)

[정답] ①

[해설] 주어진 글은 영업 비밀법과 특허 보호의 차이점, 발명가들이 특허 대신 비밀 유지를 선호하는 이유, 그리고 법적 보호 없이 비밀에 의존할 때의 위험에 대해 설명하고 있다. 반면, ① '많은 국가들이 특허의 유효 기간에 관한 다른 규정을 가지고 있다'는 문장은 특허의 국가별 규정 차이에 관한 내용으로, 글의 전체적인 흐름인 '영업 비밀 보호와 특허 보호의 비교'와 관련이 없다.

16)

[정답] ③

[해설] 사회적 비교가 인간 동기부여의 중요한 요소이며, 사회의 기준이 변화함에 따라 개인이 행복한 삶의 의미를 배우고 따라간다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ③ '인간 동기부여의 사회적 뿌리'이다. ① 사회적 비교: 다른 사람들이 우리의 목표를 형성하는 방법 ② 시간이 지남에 따라 사치품이 필수품이 되는 이유 ④ 사회의 기준이 우리의 욕구에 미치는 영향

⑤ 기본적인 필요를 넘어서: 인간 욕구의 진화

17)

[정답] ③

[해설] 이 글은 Joseph LeDoux의 이론에 따라 인간이 가진 무의식적인 '위험 감지기'와 이를 보완하는 의식적인 상제 처리 시스템에 대해 설명하고 있다. 반면, ③ '일부 과학자들은 명상 수행이 시간이 지남에 따라 두 시스템을 모두 향상시키는 데 도움이 될 수 있다고 주장한다.'는 명상 수행에 관한 다른 과학자들의 주장을 언급하는 것으로, LeDoux의 이론과 그 예시를 설명하는 글의 전체 흐름과 관계가 없다.

18)

[정답] ③

[해설] 평생 학습을 통한 문제 해결 능력 향상에 대해 설명하는 글의 흐름에서, ③ 'avoided(피해야 하는)'는 문맥상 적절하지 않다. 평생 학습자들이 자신의 지식의 한계를 인식하는 것은 오히려 '언제 협업이 필요한지(required)'를 알게 해준다는 의미가 되어야 문맥상 자연스러우므로 avoided를 required로 바꿔야 한다.

19)

[정답] ③

[해설] 이 글은 과거에는 자연 자원에 대한 경쟁으로 인해 지역적인 갈등이 존재했으나, 현대에는 매스 미디어로 인해 세계가 더 연결되면서 다양한 문화 간 갈등 가능성이 증가했다는 내용을 다루고 있다. ③ '현대 기술은 자연 자원을 더 효율적으로 활용하는 우리의 능력을 크게 향상시켰다'는 문장은 자연 자원의 활용 효율성에 관한 내용으로, 문화적 다양성과 갈등에 관한 글의 전체 흐름과 관련이 없다.

20)

[정답] ①

[해설] 주어진 글은 디지털 기술과 관련된 교사, 학교 관리자, 학부모, 학생들의 다양한 관점과 우려를 설명하는 내용이다. 마지막 문장에서는 이러한 모든 우려가 결국 교실 교육자들에게 돌아오며, 이들이 이러한 모든 문제에 대해 어떤 태도를 가져야 하는지를 언급하고 있다. 빈칸에는 교육자들이 이러한 복잡한 문제들을 제대로 파악하고 인식해야 한다는 의미가 들어가야 하므로, 가장 적절한 것은 ① '의식하는(conscious)'이다.

21)

[정답] ①

[해설] 주어진 글은 "creativity(창의성)"이라는 단어의 발달사를 설명하면서, 원래 이 개념은 신과 자연의 창조력에 연관되었다가 나중에야 인간의 특성으로 인식되기 시작했음을 알리는 내용이다. 빈칸

문장의 연결사 'Thus'를 통해 해당 문장은 앞에서 설명한 내용의 결론 부분이 되어야 한다. 앞에서 'create'라는 단어가 13세기에는 수동태 과거분사로만 사용되다가 15세기에 들어서야 현재형과 현재분사가 사용되기 시작했고, 창조의 개념이 신이나 자연의 것으로 여겨졌다고 설명했다. 따라서 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '창의성은 인간의 능력이라기보다는 신성한 속성으로 여겨졌다'이다. ② 창의성의 개념은 특정 예술 분야로 제한되었다 ③ "창의성"이라는 단어는 문자 언어에서 거의 사용되지 않았다 ④ 창의성은 상상력 보다는 기술적 기술을 통해 표현되었다 ⑤ 창의성은 인간의 의도보다는 자연의 산물로 여겨졌다