은지영어 고1 모의고사 변형 26년10월37번

37-01

어법 판단 (밑줄형) · 객관식

다음 글의 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When people are cooperating face to face they can (a) readily see each other and the variety of different communication signals being used, so the task space is a component of the communication space. Ishii, a professor at the MIT Media Lab, (b) defines this as seamless communication because there is no practical separation between the task and communication space. However, when people are working remotely, the task space (c) is often detached from the communication space. For example, when video conferencing, people may have the face of their collaborator on one screen, while (d) looking at a shared document on another. In this case, it is unfeasible (e) seeing many of the remote collaborator's communication signals at the same time as looking at the task space.

① (a)
② (b)
③ (c)
④ (d)
⑤ (e)

37-02

어법 선택 (괄호형) · 객관식

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

When people are cooperating face to face they can readily see each other and the variety of different communication signals (A) [being used / using], so the task space is a component of the communication space. Ishii, a professor at the MIT Media Lab, defines this as seamless communication because there is no practical separation between the task and communication space. However, when people are working remotely, the task space is often detached from the communication space. For example, when video conferencing, people may have the face of their collaborator on one screen, (B) [which / what] is separate from a shared document on another. In this case, it is unfeasible (C) [to see / seeing] many of the remote collaborator's communication signals at the same time as looking at the task space.

① being used - which - to see
② being used - what - seeing
③ using - which - to see
④ using - what - seeing
⑤ being used - which - seeing

37-03

어휘 선택 (괄호형) · 객관식

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When people are cooperating face to face they can readily see each other and the variety of different communication signals being used, so the task space is a (A) [component / supplement] of the communication space. Ishii defines this as seamless communication because there is no practical (B) [separation / integration] between the task and communication space. However, when people are working remotely, the task space is often detached from the communication space. In this case, it is unfeasible to see many of the remote collaborator's communication signals at the same time as looking at the task space. So, there is a (C) [synthetic / natural] seam between the communication space and task space.

① component - separation - synthetic
② component - integration - natural
③ supplement - separation - synthetic
④ supplement - integration - natural
⑤ component - separation - natural

37-04

빈칸 추론 (단어/구) · 객관식

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When people are cooperating face to face they can readily see each other and the variety of different communication signals being used, so the task space is a component of the communication space. Ishii, a professor at the MIT Media Lab, defines this as seamless communication because there is _____ between the task and communication space. However, when people are working remotely, the task space is often detached from the communication space. For example, when video conferencing, people may have the face of their collaborator on one screen, while looking at a shared document on another. In this case, it is unfeasible to see many of the remote collaborator's communication signals at the same time as looking at the task space.

① an inevitable interaction
② a constant conflict
③ no practical separation
④ a significant distance
⑤ a complex relationship

37-05

빈칸 추론 (절/표현) · 객관식

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When people are cooperating face to face they can readily see each other and the variety of different communication signals being used, so the task space is a component of the communication space. Ishii, a professor at the MIT Media Lab, defines this as seamless communication because there is no practical separation between the task and communication space. However, when people are working remotely, the task space is often detached from the communication space. For example, when video conferencing, people may have the face of their collaborator on one screen, while looking at a shared document on another. In this case, it is _____ at the same time as looking at the task space.

① unfeasible to see many of the remote collaborator's cues
② natural to integrate all communication signals
③ helpful to maintain eye contact with the collaborator
④ possible to monitor the task and signals simultaneously
⑤ essential to focus only on the shared document

37-06

순서 배열 · 객관식

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

When people are cooperating face to face they can readily see each other and the variety of different communication signals being used, so the task space is a component of the communication space.

(A) Ishii, a professor at the MIT Media Lab, defines this as seamless communication because there is no practical separation between the task and communication space. However, when people are working remotely, the task space is often detached from the communication space.

(B) For example, when video conferencing, people may have the face of their collaborator on one screen, while looking at a shared document on another. In this case, it is unfeasible to see many of the remote collaborator's communication signals at the same time as looking at the task space.

(C) So, there is a synthetic seam between the communication space and task space. This is the type of effect of remote communication technology that needs to be anticipated through communication models.

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

37-07

문장 삽입 · 객관식

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

> So, there is a synthetic seam between the communication space and task space.

When people are cooperating face to face they can readily see each other and the variety of different communication signals being used, so the task space is a component of the communication space. ① Ishii, a professor at the MIT Media Lab, defines this as seamless communication because there is no practical separation between the task and communication space. ② However, when people are working remotely, the task space is often detached from the communication space. ③ For example, when video conferencing, people may have the face of their collaborator on one screen, while looking at a shared document on another. ④ In this case, it is unfeasible to see many of the remote collaborator's communication signals at the same time as looking at the task space. ⑤ This is the type of effect of remote communication technology that needs to be anticipated through communication models.

37-08

내용 일치/불일치 · 객관식

다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

When people are cooperating face to face they can readily see each other and the variety of different communication signals being used, so the task space is a component of the communication space. Ishii, a professor at the MIT Media Lab, defines this as seamless communication because there is no practical separation between the task and communication space. However, when people are working remotely, the task space is often detached from the communication space. For example, when video conferencing, people may have the face of their collaborator on one screen, while looking at a shared document on another. In this case, it is unfeasible to see many of the remote collaborator's communication signals at the same time as looking at the task space. So, there is a synthetic seam between the communication space and task space. This is the type of effect of remote communication technology that needs to be anticipated through communication models.

① Video conferencing allows users to monitor both the task and all social cues simultaneously without any difficulty.
② Remote work technology can cause a disconnection between the task and communication areas.
③ Ishii uses the term 'seamless communication' to describe interactions without functional separation.
④ Communication models are necessary to predict the impacts caused by remote communication tools.
⑤ In face-to-face collaboration, the task space is naturally integrated into the communication space.

37-09

주제/제목/요지 · 객관식

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

When people are cooperating face to face they can readily see each other and the variety of different communication signals being used, so the task space is a component of the communication space. Ishii, a professor at the MIT Media Lab, defines this as seamless communication because there is no practical separation between the task and communication space. However, when people are working remotely, the task space is often detached from the communication space. For example, when video conferencing, people may have the face of their collaborator on one screen, while looking at a shared document on another. In this case, it is unfeasible to see many of the remote collaborator's communication signals at the same time as looking at the task space. So, there is a synthetic seam between the communication space and task space. This is the type of effect of remote communication technology that needs to be anticipated through communication models.

① The importance of using multiple screens in modern video conferencing
② The role of social cues in enhancing the quality of shared documents
③ The functional separation of task and communication spaces in remote collaboration
④ Strategies for improving face-to-face cooperation in professional environments
⑤ The historical development of communication models in the MIT Media Lab

37-10

무관한 문장 · 객관식

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

When people are cooperating face to face they can readily see each other and the variety of different communication signals being used, so the task space is a component of the communication space. ① Ishii, a professor at the MIT Media Lab, defines this as seamless communication because there is no practical separation between the task and communication space. ② However, when people are working remotely, the task space is often detached from the communication space. ③ For example, when video conferencing, people may have the face of their collaborator on one screen, while looking at a shared document on another. ④ Effective communication models also emphasize the importance of high-speed internet for global business growth. ⑤ In this case, it is unfeasible to see many of the remote collaborator's communication signals at the same time as looking at the task space.

37-11

요약문 완성 · 객관식

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

When people are cooperating face to face they can readily see each other and the variety of different communication signals being used, so the task space is a component of the communication space. Ishii, a professor at the MIT Media Lab, defines this as seamless communication because there is no practical separation between the task and communication space. However, when people are working remotely, the task space is often detached from the communication space. For example, when video conferencing, people may have the face of their collaborator on one screen, while looking at a shared document on another. In this case, it is unfeasible to see many of the remote collaborator's communication signals at the same time as looking at the task space. So, there is a synthetic seam between the communication space and task space.

While face-to-face interaction offers seamless integration, remote technology creates a _____ (A)_____ between task and communication spaces, making it difficult to process both types of information _____(B)_____.

① bridge - collectively
② gap - individually
③ barrier - alternatively
④ separation - simultaneously
⑤ connection - sequentially

37-12

보기 조합형 · 객관식

다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것만을 〈보기〉에서 있는 대로 고른 것은?

When people are cooperating face to face they can readily see each other and the variety of different communication signals being used, so the task space is a component of the communication space. Ishii, a professor at the MIT Media Lab, defines this as seamless communication because there is no practical separation between the task and communication space. However, when people are working remotely, the task space is often detached from the communication space. For example, when video conferencing, people may have the face of their collaborator on one screen, while looking at a shared document on another. In this case, it is unfeasible to see many of the remote collaborator's communication signals at the same time as looking at the task space. So, there is a synthetic seam between the communication space and task space. This is the type of effect of remote communication technology that needs to be anticipated through communication models.

보기

ⓐ Face-to-face collaboration allows people to observe various communication cues easily.

ⓑ In seamless communication, task and communication spaces function as a single unit.

ⓒ Ishii argues that remote communication technology eliminates the seam between spaces.

ⓓ Working remotely often leads to the detachment of the task space from the communication space.

ⓔ Video conferencing screens typically integrate the collaborator's face and the task on one display.

ⓕ A synthetic seam is an artificial gap created by remote communication tools.

ⓖ Communication models are irrelevant when predicting the impact of remote technology.

① ⓓ, ⓕ, ⓖ
② ⓐ, ⓑ, ⓓ
③ ⓐ, ⓒ, ⓕ, ⓖ
④ ⓑ, ⓒ, ⓔ
⑤ ⓒ, ⓔ, ⓖ

37-13

어법 조합형 · 객관식

다음 밑줄 친 ⓐ~ⓕ 중, 어법상 틀린 것끼리만 짝지은 것은?

When people are ⓐ cooperating face to face they can readily see each other and the variety of different communication signals ⓑ being used, so the task space is a component of the communication space. Ishii, a professor at the MIT Media Lab, ⓒ define this as seamless communication because there is no practical separation between the task and communication space. However, when people are working remotely, the task space is often detached from the communication space. For example, when video conferencing, people may have the face of their collaborator on one screen, while ⓓ looked at a shared document on another. In this case, it is unfeasible to see many of the remote collaborator's communication signals ⓔ at the same time as looking at the task space. So, there is a synthetic seam between the communication space and task space. This is the type of effect of remote communication technology ⓕ that needs to be anticipated through communication models.

① ⓑ, ⓒ
② ⓑ, ⓓ, ⓕ
③ ⓐ, ⓑ
④ ⓒ, ⓓ
⑤ ⓓ, ⓔ, ⓕ

37-14

어휘 조합형 · 객관식

다음 밑줄 친 ⓐ~ⓕ 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것만을 있는 대로 고른 것은?

When people are cooperating face to face they can ⓐ readily see each other and the variety of different communication signals being used, so the task space is a ⓑ supplement of the communication space. Ishii, a professor at the MIT Media Lab, defines this as seamless communication because there is no ⓒ practical separation between the task and communication space. However, when people are working remotely, the task space is often ⓓ attached to the communication space. For example, when video conferencing, people may have the face of their collaborator on one screen, while looking at a shared document on another. In this case, it is ⓔ unfeasible to see many of the remote collaborator's communication signals at the same time as looking at the task space. So, there is a ⓕ natural seam between the communication space and task space.

① ⓐ, ⓒ, ⓔ
② ⓑ, ⓓ, ⓕ
③ ⓐ, ⓔ, ⓕ
④ ⓒ, ⓓ, ⓔ
⑤ ⓑ, ⓓ

37-15

어법 고쳐쓰기 · 서술형

다음 글에서 어법상 틀린 곳을 2곳 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

When people are cooperating face to face they can readily see themselves and the variety of different communication signals being used, so the task space is a component of the communication space. Ishii, a professor at the MIT Media Lab, defines this as seamless communication because there is no practical separation between the task and communication space. However, when people are working remotely, the task space is often detached from the communication space. In no case it is feasible to see many of the remote collaborator's communication signals at the same time as looking at the task space.

37-16

본문 빈칸 완성 · 서술형

다음 글의 내용에 맞게 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 쓰시오.

When people are cooperating face to face they can readily see each other and the variety of different communication signals being used, so the task space is a component of the communication space. Ishii defines this as seamless communication because there is no practical (1)_____ between the task and communication space. However, when people are working remotely, the task space is often (2)_____ from the communication space.

37-17

조건 영작 · 서술형

다음 우리말을 [조건]에 맞게 영작하시오.

이것은 통신 모델을 통해 예측될 필요가 있는 원격 통신 기술의 영향의 유형이다.

[조건] 관계대명사 that을 사용할 것
[조건] 수동태(be anticipated)를 포함할 것
[조건] 18단어 이내로 작성할 것

37-18

주제 영작 · 서술형

다음 글의 주제를 영작하고자 할 때, 주어진 단어를 활용하여 영작하시오.

When people are cooperating face to face they can readily see each other and the variety of different communication signals being used, so the task space is a component of the communication space. Ishii, a professor at the MIT Media Lab, defines this as seamless communication because there is no practical separation between the task and communication space. However, when people are working remotely, the task space is often detached from the communication space. For example, when video conferencing, people may have the face of their collaborator on one screen, while looking at a shared document on another. In this case, it is unfeasible to see many of the remote collaborator's communication signals at the same time as looking at the task space. So, there is a synthetic seam between the communication space and task space. This is the type of effect of remote communication technology that needs to be anticipated through communication models.

remote / technology / separate / communication / task / space

37-19

요약 서술형 · 서술형

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 단어를 글에서 찾아 쓰시오. (어형 변화 가능)

When people are cooperating face to face they can readily see each other and the variety of different communication signals being used, so the task space is a component of the communication space. Ishii, a professor at the MIT Media Lab, defines this as seamless communication because there is no practical separation between the task and communication space. However, when people are working remotely, the task space is often detached from the communication space. For example, when video conferencing, people may have the face of their collaborator on one screen, while looking at a shared document on another. In this case, it is unfeasible to see many of the remote collaborator's communication signals at the same time as looking at the task space. So, there is a synthetic seam between the communication space and task space. This is the type of effect of remote communication technology that needs to be anticipated through communication models.

Remote collaboration causes a functional (1) _____ because the task and communication spaces are (2)_____.

은지영어 고1 모의고사 변형 26년10월37번 · 정답 및 해설

빠른 정답 01 ⑤ 02 ① 03 ① 04 ③ 05 ① 06 ② 07 ⑤ 08 ① 09 ③ 10 ④ 11 ④ 12 ⑤ 13 ④ 14 ② 15 서술 16 서술 17 서술 18 서술 19 서술

37-01 어법 판단 (밑줄형) (객관식)

정답: ⑤ (e) seeing → to see

[정답 해설]
가주어 it과 진주어 구문에서 형용사 unfeasible 뒤에는 명사적 용법의 to부정사가 오는 것이 적절하다. 따라서 동명사 seeing을 to see로 고쳐야 한다.
해석: 이 경우, 업무 공간을 보는 것과 동시에 원격 협력자의 많은 의사소통 신호를 보는 것은 불가능하다.

37-02 어법 선택 (괄호형) (객관식)

정답: ① (A) being used (B) which (C) to see

[정답 해설]
(A) 의사소통 신호(signals)는 사용되는 것이므로 수동의 의미를 지닌 현재분사 수동형 being used가 적절하다. (B) 앞의 선행사(one screen)를 수식하며 뒤에 주어가 빠진 불완전한 절을 이끄는 관계대명사 which가 적절하다. (C) 가주어 it의 진주어 역할을 하는 to부정사 to see가 적절하다.
해석: 사람들이 대면하여 협력할 때, 그들은 서로를 쉽게 볼 수 있고 사용되고 있는 다양한 의사소통 신호들을 볼 수 있다.

37-03 어휘 선택 (괄호형) (객관식)

정답: ① (A) component (B) separation (C) synthetic

[정답 해설]
(A) 대면 협력 시 업무 공간이 의사소통 공간의 일부가 되므로 '구성 요소(component)'가 적절하다. (B) 이시이 교수는 업무와 의사소통 공간 사이에 실질적인 '분리(separation)'가 없는 상태를 원활한 소통으로 정의했다. (C) 원격 기술로 인해 발생하는 인위적인 틈을 설명하므로 '인위적인/합성된(synthetic)'이 적절하다.
해석: 따라서 의사소통 공간과 업무 공간 사이에는 인위적인 틈이 존재하게 된다.

37-04 빈칸 추론 (단어/구) (객관식)

정답: ③ no practical separation

[정답 해설]
이시이 교수가 대면 소통을 '원활한(seamless)' 소통이라고 정의한 이유는 업무 공간과 의사소통 공간이 하나로 통합되어 '실질적인 분리가 없기' 때문이다.
해석: 이시이 교수는 업무 공간과 의사소통 공간 사이에 실질적인 분리가 없기 때문에 이것을 원활한 소통이라고 정의한다.

37-05 빈칸 추론 (절/표현) (객관식)

정답: ① unfeasible to see many of the remote collaborator's cues

[정답 해설]
원격 협력 시 얼굴을 보는 화면과 문서를 보는 화면이 분리되어 있기 때문에, 업무 공간을 보면서 동시에 상대방의 의사소통 신호를 모두 확인하는 것은 불가능하다는 내용이 들어가야 한다.
해석: 이 경우, 업무 공간을 보는 것과 동시에 원격 협력자의 많은 신호들을 보는 것은 실행 불가능하다.

37-06 순서 배열 (객관식)

정답: ② (A) – (B) – (C)

[정답 해설]
주어진 글에서 대면 협력의 특성을 설명한 후, (A)에서 이를 '원활한 소통'으로 정의하고 원격 근무 시의 분리 가능성을 언급한다. (B)에서는 원격 근무의 구체적 예시로 화상 회의 상황을 들어 공간의 분리를 설명한다. 마지막으로 (C)에서 이러한 상황을 '인위적인 틈'으로 결론지으며 통신 모델의 필요성을 강조하는 흐름이 자연스럽다.
해석: (A) 이시이 교수는 이를 원활한 소통이라 정의한다. (B) 예를 들어 화상 회의 시 화면이 분리된다. (C) 따라서 인위적인 틈이 존재하게 된다.

37-07 문장 삽입 (객관식)

정답: ⑤

[정답 해설]
주어진 문장은 원격 협력 시 업무 공간과 의사소통 공간이 분리되어 '인위적인 틈(synthetic seam)'이 생긴다는 결론적 내용이다. 이는 화상 회의의 예시를 통해 두 공간을 동시에 보기 어렵다는 설명이 끝난 직후인 5번 자리에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.
해석: 따라서 의사소통 공간과 업무 공간 사이에는 인위적인 틈이 존재하게 된다.

37-08 내용 일치/불일치 (객관식)

정답: ① Video conferencing allows users to monitor both the task and all social cues simultaneously without any difficulty.

[정답 해설]
본문에서는 화상 회의 시 업무 공간(문서)과 의사소통 공간(상대방 얼굴)이 서로 다른 화면에 있어 동시에 보는 것이 '실행 불가능

하다(unfeasible)'고 했으므로, 아무런 어려움 없이 동시에 모니터링할 수 있다는 1번은 내용과 일치하지 않는다.
해석: 화상 회의는 사용자들이 아무런 어려움 없이 업무와 모든 사회적 신호를 동시에 모니터링할 수 있게 해준다.

37-09 주제/제목/요지 (객관식)

정답: ③ The functional separation of task and communication spaces in remote collaboration

[정답 해설]
글의 핵심은 대면 협력과 달리 원격 협력에서는 업무 공간과 의사소통 공간이 기능적으로 분리되어 '인위적인 틈'이 발생한다는 것이므로 3번이 주제로 가장 적절하다.
해석: 원격 협력에서 업무 공간과 의사소통 공간의 기능적 분리

37-10 무관한 문장 (객관식)

정답: ④

[정답 해설]
본문은 대면 협력과 원격 협력 시 업무 공간과 의사소통 공간의 통합 또는 분리에 대해 다루고 있다. 4번 문장은 글로벌 비즈니스 성장을 위한 초고속 인터넷의 중요성을 언급하고 있어, 공간의 분리라는 핵심 논지에서 벗어난다.
해석: 효과적인 통신 모델은 또한 글로벌 비즈니스 성장을 위한 초고속 인터넷의 중요성을 강조한다.

37-11 요약문 완성 (객관식)

정답: ④ separation – simultaneously

[정답 해설]
원격 기술은 업무 공간과 의사소통 공간 사이에 '분리(separation)' 혹은 틈을 만들며, 이로 인해 두 정보를 '동시에(simultaneously)' 처리하는 것을 어렵게 만든다는 내용이 요약문으로 적절하다.
해석: 대면 상호작용이 원활한 통합을 제공하는 반면, 원격 기술은 업무 공간과 의사소통 공간 사이에 분리를 만들어내어 두 종류의 정보를 동시에 처리하는 것을 어렵게 만든다.

37-12 보기 조합형 (객관식)

정답: ⑤ ⓒ, ⓔ, ⓖ가 일치하지 않음

[정답 해설]
ⓒ 이시이 교수는 원격 기술이 틈을 없애는 것이 아니라, 대면 소통이 틈이 없는 것이라고 했으며 원격 기술은 오히려 틈을 만든다고 보았다. ⓔ 예시에서 화상 회의 화면은 상대방의 얼굴과 업무 문서가 서로 다른 화면(another)에 있다고 설명했다. ⓖ 마지막 문장에서 원격 기술의 영향을 예측하기 위해 통신 모델이 필요하다고(needs to be anticipated) 명시했다.
해석: ⓒ 이시이는 원격 통신 기술이 공간 사이의 틈을 제거한다고 주장한다. ⓔ 화상 회의 화면은 일반적으로 협력자의 얼굴과 업무를 하나의 디스플레이에 통합한다. ⓖ 통신 모델은 원격 기술의 영향을 예측할 때 무관하다.

37-13 어법 조합형 (객관식)

정답: ④ ⓒ, ⓓ가 어법상 틀림

[정답 해설]
ⓒ 주어가 Ishii(3인칭 단수)이므로 동사는 defines가 되어야 한다. ⓓ 접속사 while 뒤에 주어+be동사가 생략된 분사구문으로, 사람들이 문서를 '보는' 능동의 상황이므로 현재분사 looking이 적절하다.
해석: ⓒ 이시이 교수는 이를 원활한 소통이라고 정의한다. ⓓ 다른 화면에서 공유된 문서를 보는 동안.

37-14 어휘 조합형 (객관식)

정답: ② ⓑ, ⓓ, ⓕ가 문맥상 부적절

[정답 해설]
ⓑ 대면 협력 시 업무 공간은 의사소통 공간의 '구성 요소(component)'이지 '보충물(supplement)'이 아니다. ⓓ 원격 근무 시 업무 공간은 의사소통 공간으로부터 '분리(detached)'되는 것이지 '부착(attached)'되는 것이 아니다. ⓕ 원격 기술로 인해 생기는 틈은 '인위적인(synthetic)' 것이지 '자연적인(natural)' 것이 아니다.
해석: ⓑ 업무 공간은 의사소통 공간의 구성 요소이다. ⓓ 업무 공간은 의사소통 공간으로부터 분리되어 있다. ⓕ 의사소통 공간과 업무 공간 사이에는 인위적인 틈이 존재한다.

37-15 어법 고쳐쓰기 (서술형)

모범답안: 1. themselves → each other
2. it is → is it

[정답 해설]
1. 재귀대명사는 주어와 목적어가 동일 대상일 때 사용하나, 여기서는 협력하는 상대방을 보는 것이므로 each other가 맞다. 2. 부정어 도치 구문(In no case + v + s)을 적용해야 한다.
해석: 1. 그들은 서로를 쉽게 볼 수 있다. 2. 어떤 경우에도 … 보는 것은 가능하지 않다.

37-16 본문 빈칸 완성 (서술형)

모범답안: (1) separation (2) detached

[정답 해설]
본문에서 대면 소통의 특징으로 '분리(separation)'가 없음을 언급하고, 원격 근무의 특징으로 업무 공간이 의사소통 공간으로부터 '분리(detached)'됨을 설명하고 있다.
해석: (1) 업무와 의사소통 공간 사이에 실질적인 분리가 없기 때문에. (2) 업무 공간은 종종 의사소통 공간으로부터 분리된다.

37-17 조건 영작 (서술형)

모범답안: This is the type of effect of remote communication technology that needs to be anticipated through communication models.

[정답 해설]
주어(This) + 동사(is) + 보어(the type of effect...) 구조를 잡고, '예측될 필요가 있는' 부분을 관계대명사 that절로 수식한다. '예측되다'는 수동태인 be anticipated로 표현한다.
해석: 이것은 통신 모델을 통해 예측될 필요가 있는 원격 통신 기술의 영향의 유형이다.

[전문 해석]
이것은 통신 모델을 통해 예측될 필요가 있는 원격 통신 기술의 영향의 유형이다.

37-18 주제 영작 (서술형)

모범답안: Remote communication technology tends to separate the task space from the communication space.

[정답 해설]
주어진 단어들을 활용하여 원격 통신 기술이 업무 공간과 의사소통 공간을 분리시킨다는 글의 핵심 주제를 영작한다. separate A from B 구문을 활용하는 것이 적절하다.
해석: 원격 통신 기술은 업무 공간을 의사소통 공간으로부터 분리하는 경향이 있다.

37-19 요약 서술형 (서술형)

모범답안: (1) separation (2) detached

[정답 해설]
본문에서 원격 협력의 핵심 문제로 언급된 '분리'와 관련된 단어를 찾아야 한다. (1)에는 명사형인 separation이, (2)에는 수동태 뒤 보어 역할을 하는 형용사/분사 형태인 detached가 적절하다.
해석: 원격 협력은 업무 공간과 의사소통 공간이 분리되어 있기 때문에 기능적 분리를 초래한다.