3-01 · 3-1 이름 붙이기: 언어는 세계를 나눈다
03 언어와 이야기 · 교재 p.80

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Talking about what something smells like is the most basic way of talking about our olfactory experience, and even this most basic way of talking about smells is ① easy. There are no words in the English language to describe smells in the same way in which “blue” or “green” describe colors. Instead, to talk about how something smells, we talk about the ② source of the odor. Things smell “flowery,” “fruity,” or “fishy.” Furthermore, even the most ③ familiar odors are difficult to identify when they are not experienced in their usual context. In one experiment the majority of participants was ④ unable to name very common odors like beer, urine, roses, or motor oil. Obviously, even those who couldn’t name any of these odors would drink the beer but not the urine or the motor oil. This is how evolution has shaped our brain: We respond to odors ⑤ correctly in many different ways, but we are not well-equipped to talk about them.

1. 어휘 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① English Has Rich Words for Odors
② Hard to Name, Easy to Sense: Talking About Smells
③ Why Beer Smells Like Roses
④ Smell Is Our Least Useful Sense
⑤ Colors and Smells Share the Same Words

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As children, the principle of opposites is foreign. Children perceive words and their meanings separately from each other. It is only in later development that we understood that individual words directly ① connect to one another. For many children, for instance, it is not clear that 'Right' is the opposite of 'Left'. A vivid example of this can be seen when children learn to ride a bicycle. If parents tell their child "Don't go to the left," they will often find that the child will continue ② riding straight ahead and not automatically turn to the right. The same applies to the logical connection between 'Yes' and 'No' as ③ perceiving by parents. When we were children and ④ were told, for example, "No, don't eat with your hands," we were confused and didn't know what our parents expected from us. Our confusion was about whether we should continue eating or not and if so, how? Only later ⑤ did we recognize the connection and understand that we should continue eating, but not with our hands but with a fork or a spoon.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 아이들은 반대말을 자연스럽게 이해한다.
② 부모는 아이에게 '안 돼'라는 말을 쓰지 말아야 한다.
③ 자전거 타기는 언어 발달을 돕는다.
④ 아이들은 손으로 먹는 것을 좋아한다.
⑤ 아이들은 반대말의 원리를 처음부터 알지 못하며 나중에야 단어들 사이의 연결을 깨닫는다.

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Some researchers view spoken languages as incomplete devices for capturing precise differences. They think numbers represent the most neutral language of description. However, when our language of description is changed to numbers, we do not move toward greater accuracy. Numbers are no more appropriate 'pictures of the world' than words, music, or painting. While useful for specific purposes (e.g. census taking, income distribution), they exclude information of enormous value. For example, the future lives of young students are tied to their scores on national tests. In effect, whether they can continue with their education, where, and at what cost depends importantly on a handful of numbers. These numbers do not account for the quality of schools they have attended, whether they have been tutored, have supportive parents, have test anxiety, and so on. Finally, putting aside the many ways in which statistical results can be manipulated, there are ways in which turning people's lives into numbers is _____. Statistics on crime, homelessness, or the spread of a disease say nothing of people's suffering. We read the statistics as reports on events at a distance, thus allowing us to escape without being disturbed. Statistics are human beings with the tears wiped off. Quantify with caution.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① scientifically perfect
② emotionally moving
③ completely neutral
④ morally insulating
⑤ socially fair

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Quantify with Caution: What Numbers Leave Out
② Numbers: The Most Accurate Language
③ Why Test Scores Tell Everything
④ Statistics Make Us Feel Others' Pain
⑤ Words Are Useless for Description

정답 및 해설

3-01 **1.**① **2.**② · 3-02 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 3-03 **1.**④ **2.**①

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1. ① 가장 기본적인 방식으로 냄새를 말하는 것조차 '어렵다'. 뒤에 냄새를 묘사할 단어가 없다는 설명이 이어진다. ① easy → challenging.

2. ② 우리는 냄새에 올바르게 반응하지만 그것을 말로 표현하는 능력은 부족하다는 글이다.

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1. ③ 부모에 의해 '인식되는' 연결이므로 과거분사 perceived가 알맞다. ③ perceiving → perceived.

2. ⑤ 아이들은 단어를 따로따로 인식해 Right와 Left, Yes와 No의 연결을 나중에야 이해한다는 것이 요지다.

3-03 · 2025년 3월 고1 학평 41~42번

1. ④ 통계는 사람들의 고통을 말해 주지 않아 우리가 동요하지 않고 거리를 둘 수 있게 하므로, 삶을 숫자로 바꾸는 것은 도덕적으로 '차단하는' 효과가 있다. ②는 글과 반대다.

2. ① 숫자는 중립적이거나 더 정확한 언어가 아니며 중요한 정보와 사람의 고통을 지워 버린다는 글이다.