**3-01** · 3-1 이름 붙이기: 언어는 세계를 나눈다
03 언어와 이야기 · 교재 p.64

## 2025학년도 9월 모평 40번

2024년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Human speech differs from the cries of other species in many ways. One very important distinction is that all other animals use one call for one message as the general principle of communication. This means that the number of possible messages is very restricted. If a new message is to be included in the system, a new sound has to be introduced, too. After the first few tens of sounds it becomes difficult to invent new distinctive sounds, and also to remember them for the next time they are needed. Human speech builds on the principle of _____. In a typical human language there are something like thirty or forty distinctive speech sounds. These sounds can be combined into chains to form a literally unlimited number of words. Even a small child, who can communicate by only one word at a time, uses a system for communication that is infinitely superior to any system utilized by any other animal.

**1.** 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① using one call for one message
② combining a restricted number of sounds into an unlimited number of messages
③ inventing a new sound for each new idea
④ imitating the cries of other species
⑤ repeating a single word in different tones

**2.** 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Animals Cannot Remember Their Calls
② How Children Learn Their First Word
③ The Origin of the Alphabet
④ Few Sounds, Endless Messages: What Makes Human Speech Unique
⑤ Animal Cries: A Richer System Than Speech

# 2025년 3월 고3 학평 36번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

What would a language be like if it didn't make any simplifications or generalizations? It would be a language in which every word was a ① proper noun. Because you don't want to gloss over the differences between snakes that are slightly different in some respect, every snake must have its own name. Furthermore, every event must have its own verb, because not every occasion of thinking or dancing or talking is ② different. There might be some superintelligent race of beings that could know such a language, but they would have to know ③ virtually everything in the world to learn all these names. Human language has taken a different route—many ④ fewer names, with a loss of precision, but a basic vocabulary that is ⑤ readily acquired. However, this fact is not simply a compromise with our limited cognitive capacity. By using the same word for different objects, we're communicating information about those things. Calling two different-looking things "spider" communicates that they probably have eight legs, weave nests, eat insects, and other noticeable details, which we would not know if we gave them all their own separate names.

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

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

**2.** 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 모든 대상에 고유한 이름을 붙이는 언어가 가장 이상적이다.
② 인간 언어의 일반화는 인지 능력의 한계에 따른 타협일 뿐이다.
③ 거미는 종마다 생김새와 습성이 크게 다르다.
④ 어휘가 적은 언어는 의사소통에 불리하다.
⑤ 언어는 정밀성을 일부 잃는 대신, 같은 단어로 여러 대상을 묶어 그들에 대한 정보를 전달한다.

# 2026년 3월 고3 학평 30번

2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Every time you conceptualize, categorize, and put a name on something that is not a proper name, you abstract away from its particularities. Picture daisies and clover flowers in a lawn. Those four ordinary nouns leave out their differences. “Flower” co-categorizes the white and yellow types with the beige ones, and all the many other sorts to be found elsewhere. “Lawn” ignores the varieties of grass and all the nongrassy plants that are there. Zoom in, and you will find _____ everywhere. No two daisies, no two clovers, are exactly alike, and yet they present to a quick glance a carpet patterned uniformly enough. For most practical purposes, the differences can be ignored—making a daisy chain, sunbathing, and the like. Not so, however, for the groundskeeper of a sports stadium, where the constituent grasses and their stages of growth really do matter. And to an infinite mind, with infinite memory, each blade of grass, with its own distinct life history, need not be co-categorized with all its fellows. Each could have its own name, as you yourself do.

**1.** 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① uniform patterns
② the same kind of grass
③ individuality and uniqueness
④ a carpet of identical flowers
⑤ a perfect order of categories

**2.** 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how naming and categorizing ignore individual differences
② the best way to keep a sports field green
③ why daisies and clovers grow together
④ the importance of memorizing plant names
⑤ the history of lawn care

# 2024년 3월 고3 학평 34번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Japanese used to have a color word, ao, that spanned both green and blue. In the modern language, however, ao has come to be restricted mostly to blue shades, and green is usually expressed by the word midori. ① When the first traffic lights were imported from the United States and installed in Japan in the 1930s, they were just as green as anywhere else. ② In fact, many drivers in Japan still prefer public transportation in large cities. ③ Nevertheless, in common parlance the go light was called ao shingoo, perhaps because the three primary colors on Japanese artists' palettes are traditionally aka(red), kiiro(yellow), and ao. ④ The label ao for a green light did not appear so out of the ordinary at first, because of the remaining associations of the word ao with greenness. ⑤ But over time, the difference between the green color and the dominant meaning of the word ao began to feel awkward. Nations that are less assertive might have opted for the solution of simply changing the official name of the go light to midori. Not so the Japanese. Rather than alter the name to fit reality, the Japanese government announced in 1973 that reality should be altered to fit the name: henceforth, go lights would be a color that better corresponded to the dominant meaning of ao.

**1.** **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

**2.** **요약문 완성** 윗글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In Japan, when the green go light came to feel (A) _____ with the dominant meaning of ao, the government chose to change (B) _____ rather than the name.

| | (A) | | (B) |
|---|---|---|---|
| ① | consistent | …… | the color of the light |
| ② | inconsistent | …… | the traffic laws |
| ③ | inconsistent | …… | the color of the light |
| ④ | popular | …… | the artists' palettes |
| ⑤ | confused | …… | the word midori |

# 정답 및 해설

3-01 **1.**② **2.**④ · 3-02 **1.**② **2.**⑤ · 3-03 **1.**③ **2.**① · 3-04 **1.**② **2.**③

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**3-01 · 2025학년도 9월 모평 40번**

**1.** ②　다른 동물은 ‘하나의 소리에 하나의 메시지’ 원리를 쓰지만, 인간은 30~40개의 소리를 이어 붙여 무한한 단어를 만든다. ①은 동물의 원리다.

**2.** ④　제한된 소리를 조합해 무한한 메시지를 만드는 원리가 인간 언어를 다른 동물의 소리와 구분한다는 글이다.

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**3-02 · 2025년 3월 고3 학평 36번**

**1.** ②　모든 사건마다 다른 동사가 필요한 이유는 생각하거나 춤추는 모든 경우가 ‘똑같지는’ 않기 때문이다. ② different → identical.

**2.** ⑤　같은 단어(spider)로 부르는 것 자체가 그 대상들의 공통 특성에 대한 정보를 준다는 것이 요지다. ②는 필자가 ‘단순한 타협이 아니다’라고 부정한 내용이다.

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**3-03 · 2026년 3월 고3 학평 30번**

**1.** ③　이름을 붙이면 개별성이 사라지지만, 가까이 들여다보면 어떤 두 데이지도 똑같지 않다. 바로 뒤 문장이 근거다.

**2.** ①　이름을 붙이고 범주화하는 일은 대상의 개별적 차이를 추상화해 지운다는 내용이다.

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**3-04 · 2024년 3월 고3 학평 34번**

**1.** ②　글은 ao라는 색채어와 신호등 색의 관계를 다룬다. ②는 대도시 운전자들의 대중교통 선호를 말해 흐름과 무관하다.

**2.** ③　초록 신호와 ao의 주된 의미(파랑) 사이의 차이가 어색해지자(inconsistent), 일본 정부는 이름 대신 신호등의 색(the color of the light)을 바꾸었다.