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02 인간과 사회 · 교재 p.55

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As a political researcher in Germany, Noelle-Neumann observed that during election campaigns, certain views seemed to get more play than others, and sometimes people muted their opinions rather than talking about them, especially if those opinions were perceived to be unpopular. (①) Noelle-Neumann calls this the spiral of silence. (②) The spiral of silence occurs when individuals who perceive that their opinions are popular express them, whereas those who do not think their opinions are popular remain quiet. (③) In everyday life, people express their opinions in a variety of ways: they talk about them, they wear buttons, they put bumper stickers on their cars, and they post their views on social media. (④) According to this theory, people are more apt to do these kinds of things when they perceive that others share their opinions. (⑤)

1. 문장 삽입 글의 흐름으로 보아, 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This process occurs in a spiral, so that one side of an issue ends up with considerable publicity and the other side with very little.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why unpopular opinions get more publicity
② how bumper stickers change elections
③ the history of German politics
④ why people always speak their minds
⑤ the spiral of silence in expressing opinions

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We're naturally wired to organize the world into a ① hierarchy. We do this to help make sense of the world, maintain our beliefs, and generally feel better. But when someone ② infringes on our place in the world and our understanding of how it works, we react without thinking. When someone cuts you off on the highway and road rage kicks in, that's your unconscious mind saying, "Who are you to cut me off?" You're reacting to a ③ threat to your inherent sense of hierarchy. On the road we are all ④ equals. We're all supposed to play by the same rules. Cutting someone off violates those rules and implies higher status. Or consider when you get frustrated with your kids and end an argument with "Because I said so." (Or the office equivalent: "Because I'm the boss.") In these moments you've stopped thinking and ⑤ advanced to your biological tendencies of reaffirming the hierarchy.

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 도로 위에서는 지위가 높은 사람이 우선이다.
② 아이와의 논쟁은 이성적으로 끝난다.
③ 위계에 대한 본능적 감각이 위협받을 때 우리는 생각 없이 반응한다.
④ 위계는 세상을 이해하는 데 방해가 된다.
⑤ 분노는 언제나 의식적인 판단에서 나온다.

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Commitment is _____ holding together characteristically human forms of social life. Commitments make individuals' behavior predictable in the face of fluctuations in their desires and interests, thereby facilitating the planning and coordination of joint actions involving multiple agents. Moreover, commitments make people willing to perform actions that they would not otherwise perform. For example, a taxi driver picks up his clients and transports them to their desired destination because they are committed to paying him afterwards for the service, and a construction worker performs her job every day because her employer has made a credible commitment to pay her at the end of the month. Indeed, the taxi driver and the construction worker are willing to accept money as payment only because a network of other agents (notably the central bank) is committed to taking various measures to sustain the currency in question. Thus, social objects and institutions such as jobs, money, government, scientific collaborations and marriage depend for their origin and stability upon the credibility of commitments.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the glue
② the enemy
③ a burden
④ a decoration
⑤ a mystery

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Money Works Without Trust
② Why Desires Always Win
③ Taxi Drivers Work for Free
④ Commitment: The Glue of Social Life
⑤ Institutions Need No Promises

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It would seem obvious that the more competent someone is, the more we will like that person. By "competence," I mean a cluster of qualities: smartness, the ability to get things done, wise decisions, etc. We stand a better chance of doing well at our life tasks if we ① surround ourselves with people who know what they're doing and have a lot to teach us. But the research evidence is paradoxical: In problem-solving groups, the participants who are ② considered the most competent and have the best ideas tend not to be the ones who are best liked. Why? One possibility is that, although we like to be around competent people, those who are too competent ③ makes us uncomfortable. They may seem unapproachable, distant, superhuman—and make us look bad (and feel worse) by comparison. If this were true, we might like people more if they ④ reveal some evidence of fallibility. For example, if your friend is a brilliant mathematician, superb athlete, and gourmet cook, you might like him or her better if, every once in a while, they ⑤ screwed up.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 너무 유능한 사람보다 가끔 실수하는 유능한 사람이 더 호감을 얻는다.
② 유능할수록 언제나 더 호감을 얻는다.
③ 문제 해결 집단에서는 최고의 아이디어를 낸 사람이 가장 사랑받는다.
④ 실수하는 사람은 신뢰를 잃는다.
⑤ 사람들은 유능한 사람 곁에 있기를 싫어한다.

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There are deep ① similarities between viral contagion and behavioral contagion. For example, people in close or extended proximity to others infected by a virus are themselves more likely to become infected, just as people are more likely to drink ② moderately when they spend more time in the company of heavy drinkers. But there are also important differences between the two types of contagion. One is that visibility ③ promotes behavioral contagion but inhibits the spread of infectious diseases. Solar panels that are visible from the street, for instance, are more likely to stimulate neighboring installations. In contrast, we try to ④ avoid others who are visibly ill. Another important difference is that whereas viral contagion is almost always a bad thing, behavioral contagion is sometimes ⑤ negative—as in the case of smoking—but sometimes positive, as in the case of solar installations.

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

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why solar panels spread diseases
② similarities and differences between viral and behavioral contagion
③ how to avoid heavy drinkers
④ the history of viral infections
⑤ why visibility stops all contagion

정답 및 해설

2-04 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 2-05 **1.**⑤ **2.**③ · 2-06 **1.**① **2.**④ · 2-07 **1.**③ **2.**① · 2-08 **1.**② **2.**②

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1. ③ 침묵의 나선이 무엇인지 정의한 문장 뒤에 그 과정이 나선형으로 일어난다는 설명이 오고, 이어 In everyday life로 일상의 의견 표현을 다룬다.

2. ⑤ 자기 의견이 인기 있다고 느끼면 표현하고 그렇지 않으면 침묵해, 한쪽 의견만 널리 퍼지는 '침묵의 나선'을 다룬다.

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1. ⑤ '내가 그렇게 말했으니까'라고 할 때 우리는 생각을 멈추고 위계를 재확인하는 생물학적 성향으로 '퇴행한' 것이다. ⑤ advanced → regressed.

2. ③ 우리는 세상을 위계로 조직하도록 타고났으며, 이 질서가 침해되면 끼어들기에 대한 분노처럼 무의식적으로 반응한다는 것이 요지다.

2-06 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 22번

1. ① 약속은 행동을 예측 가능하게 하고 공동 행동을 조율하게 하며, 일자리·화폐·정부 등 제도의 토대가 되므로 인간 사회생활을 붙들어 주는 '접착제'이다.

2. ④ 약속의 신뢰성이 택시 기사와 건설 노동자의 일, 화폐와 제도의 존립을 가능하게 한다는 글이다.

2-07 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 36번

1. ③ 주어가 복수 those이므로 make가 알맞다. ③ makes → make.

2. ① 지나치게 유능한 사람은 불편함을 주므로, 가끔 실수를 드러낼 때 더 호감을 얻는다는 것이 요지다. ②는 글이 역설적이라고 한 통념이다.

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1. ② 과음하는 사람들과 오래 어울리면 '과하게' 마실 가능성이 커진다. ② moderately → excessively.

2. ② 바이러스 전염과 행동 전염은 근접성에서 비슷하지만, 가시성의 효과와 결과의 좋고 나쁨에서 다르다는 내용이다.