



고2_2203[기출문제] 34

다음 웃음의 빈도에 관한 글의 내용을 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말을 어법에 맞게 영어로 쓰시오. (한 단어 이상도 가능)¹ [22년 3월 34번]

In one example of the important role of laughter in social contexts, Devereux and Ginsburg examined frequency of laughter in matched pairs of strangers or friends who watched a humorous video together compared to those who watched it alone. The frequency of laughter nearly doubled when they were in pairs compared to watching the video alone. Frequency of laughing was only slightly shorter for friends than strangers. According to Devereux and Ginsburg, laughing with strangers served to create a social bond that made each person in the pair feel comfortable. This explanation is supported by the fact that in their stranger condition, when one person laughed, the other was likely to laugh as well. Interestingly, the three social conditions (alone, paired with a stranger, or paired with a friend) did not differ in their ratings of funniness of the video or of feelings of happiness or anxiousness. This finding implies that their frequency of laughter was not because we find things funnier when we are with others but instead we are using laughter to connect with others.

↓

According to the experiment above, the frequency of laughter (A)_____ when the participants were in pair compared to being alone because laughter was used as a tool for (B)_____.

(A)_____

(B)_____



다음 <보기>의 ㉠~㉣는 글을 읽은 학생들의 반응이다. 글의 내용에 대한 이해가 적절한 것끼리만 짝지어진 것은?²

[22년 3월 34번]

In one example of the important role of laughter in social contexts, Devereux and Ginsburg examined frequency of laughter in matched pairs of strangers or friends who watched a humorous video together compared to those who watched it alone. The time individuals spent laughing was nearly twice as frequent in pairs as when alone. Frequency of laughing was only slightly shorter for friends than strangers. According to Devereux and Ginsburg, laughing with strangers served to create a social bond that made each person in the pair feel comfortable. This explanation is supported by the fact that in their stranger condition, when one person laughed, the other was likely to laugh as well. Interestingly, the three social conditions (alone, paired with a stranger, or paired with a friend) did not differ in their ratings of funniness of the video or of feelings of happiness or anxiousness. This finding implies that their frequency of laughter was not because we find things funnier when we are with others but instead we are using laughter to connect with others.

<보기>

- ㉠ According to the text, frequent laughing with friends or strangers is more like a social reaction rather than one's personal feelings.
- ㉡ People tend to consider it funnier to listen to a stranger's speaking than to listen to the words of familiar people.
- ㉢ When someone is with a stranger, the two people will feel more comfortable if they keep laughing with each other.
- ㉣ The reason people laugh less when they watch a fun video alone than when they are with friends is that they think the video is less fun when they are alone.

- ① ㉠, ㉡ ② ㉠, ㉢
- ③ ㉡, ㉢ ④ ㉡, ㉣
- ⑤ ㉢, ㉣



다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³ [22년 3월 34번]

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The frequency of laughter is not caused by the things we find (A)_____ when we are with others, but by the need of laughter to promote (B)_____ with others.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① entertaining | intimacy |
| ② hilarious | hostility |
| ③ tedious | closeness |
| ④ comfortable | conflict |
| ⑤ different | similarities |

다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?⁴ [22년 3월 34번]

This explanation is supported by the fact that in their stranger condition, when one person laughed, the other was likely to laugh as well.

In one example of the important role of laughter in social contexts, Devereux and Ginsburg examined frequency of laughter in matched pairs of strangers or friends who watched a humorous video together compared to those who watched it alone. (A) The time individuals spent laughing was nearly twice as frequent in pairs as when alone. (B) Frequency of laughing was only slightly shorter for friends than strangers. (C) According to Devereux and Ginsburg, laughing with strangers served to create a social bond that made each person in the pair feel comfortable. (D) Interestingly, the three social conditions (alone, paired with a stranger, or paired with a friend) did not differ in their ratings of funniness of the video or of feelings of happiness or anxiousness. (E) This finding implies that their frequency of laughter was not because we find things funnier when we are with others but instead we are using laughter to connect with others.

- ① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E



다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?⁵ [22년 3월 34번]

Devereux and Ginsburg examined frequency of laughter in matched pairs of strangers or friends who watched a humorous video together compared to those who watched it alone. The time individuals spent laughing was nearly twice as frequent in pairs as when alone. Frequency of laughing was only slightly shorter for friends than strangers. According to Devereux and Ginsburg, laughing with strangers served to create a social bond that made each person in the pair feel comfortable. This explanation is supported by the fact that in their stranger condition, when one person laughed, the other was likely to laugh as well. Interestingly, the three social conditions (alone, paired with a stranger, or paired with a friend) did not differ in their ratings of funniness of the video or of feelings of happiness or anxiousness. This finding implies that their frequency of laughter was not because we find things funnier when we are with others but instead we are using laughter to connect with others.

- ① the role of laughter in social contexts
- ② the use of humor in communication
- ③ the importance of social connection
- ④ three different types of laughter
- ⑤ the health benefits of laughter

다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?⁶ [22년 3월 34번]

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- ① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E



다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은? [22년 3월 34번]

In one example of the important role of laughter in social contexts, Devereux and Ginsburg examined frequency of laughter in matched pairs of strangers or friends who watched a humorous video together compared to those who watched it alone. The time individuals spent laughing was nearly twice as frequent in pairs as when alone. Frequency of laughing was only slightly shorter for friends than strangers. ㉠According to Devereux and Ginsburg, laughing with strangers served to create a social bond that made each person in the pair feel comfortable. ㉡This explanation is supported by the fact that in their stranger condition, when one person laughed, the other was likely to laugh as well. ㉢Laughter is a great thing for the mental health and we have often heard the phrase, 'Laughter is the best medicine'. ㉣Interestingly, the three social conditions (alone, paired with a stranger, or paired with a friend) did not differ in their ratings of funniness of the video or of feelings of happiness or anxiousness. ㉤This finding implies that their frequency of laughter was not because we find things funnier when we are with others but instead we are using laughter to connect with others.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [22년 3월 34번]

In one example of the important role of laughter in social contexts, Devereux and Ginsburg examined frequency of laughter in matched pairs of strangers or friends who watched a humorous video together compared to those who watched it alone. The time individuals spent laughing was nearly twice as frequent in pairs as when alone. Frequency of laughing was only slightly ㉠less for friends than strangers. According to Devereux and Ginsburg, laughing with strangers served to create a social bond that made each person in the pair feel ㉡relaxed. This explanation is supported by the fact that in their stranger condition, when one person laughed, the other was likely to ㉢laugh. Interestingly, the three social conditions (alone, paired with a stranger, or paired with a friend) were not ㉣similar in their ratings of funniness of the video or of feelings of happiness or anxiousness. This finding implies that their frequency of laughter was not because we find things funnier when we are with others but instead we are using laughter to ㉤get along with others.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e



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↓

In social context, laughing (A)_____ the connection with a stranger even when you have no personal (B)_____.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|--------------|
| ① defines | bond |
| ② weakens | intimacy |
| ③ reinforces | acquaintance |
| ④ establishes | dispute |
| ⑤ deteriorates | rapproch |



다음 글의 내용을 아래와 같이 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? ¹⁰ [22년 3월 34번]

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↓

According to Devereux and Ginsburg, people use laughter to (A)_____ their relationship with others, and the funniness of the situation itself and how people feel are (B)_____ in causing the laughter.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|-------------|
| ① promote | irrelevant |
| ② obtain | influential |
| ③ permit | immediate |
| ④ emphasize | inevitable |
| ⑤ measure | variable |



다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?¹¹ [22년 3월 34번]

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- ① develop interpersonal relationships
- ② cope with rapid social change
- ③ reveal our innermost feelings
- ④ create organizational skills
- ⑤ focus on social problems

다음 빈칸을 <보기>의 단어들을 사용하여 <조건>에 맞게 완성하십시오.¹² [22년 3월 34번]

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<보기>

to / with / relax / form / feel / make /
 help / relationship / laughing / a social /
 that / strangers / each person in the pair

<조건>

<보기>의 단어를 모두 사용하되, 중복 사용하지 말 것
 필요시, <보기>의 단어 형태를 바꿀 것
 <보기> 이외의 단어를 추가하지 말 것

→



정답

1 (A) nearly doubled
(B) connection

2 ③

3 ①

4 ④

5 ①

6 ④

7 ③

8 ④

9 ③

10 ①

11 ①

12 laughing with strangers helped to form a social relationship that made each person in the pair feel relaxed