은지영어 고3 모의고사 변형 26년09월34번

34-01

어휘 적절성 (밑줄형) · 객관식

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Astonishment is the (a) essential joke process. Most punch lines depend on a component of astonishment for their impact — that's why they're not humorous the third time you hear them. The joke-teller's expertise lies in (b) assessing exactly how much of an astonishment the audience is prepared to take. He must make a series of premises about what they will understand, what their reference points are, and how relaxed they appear to be. If the setup and the punch line are too (c) close together, the audience just steps across the gap and doesn't experience an exciting jump of any kind. The joke-hearers get far (d) less enjoyment from the joke if they have to do a (e) little work.

① (a)
② (b)
③ (c)
④ (d)
⑤ (e)

34-02

빈칸 추론 (단어/구) · 객관식

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Jerry Seinfeld once compared telling a joke to attempting to jump a figurative canyon, taking the audience with you. The setup to the joke is the near-side cliff, and the punch line is the far side. If they're too far apart, the listeners don't make it to the other side. And if they are too close together, the audience just steps across the gap and doesn't experience an exciting jump of any kind. The joke-hearers get far more enjoyment from the joke if they have to _____.

① ignore the punch line
② simplify the setup
③ avoid the figurative gap
④ listen to it repeatedly
⑤ do a little work

34-03

주제/제목/요지 · 객관식

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Astonishment is the essential joke process. Most punch lines depend on a component of astonishment for their impact — that's why they're not humorous the third time you hear them. The joke-teller's expertise lies in assessing exactly how much of an astonishment the audience is prepared to take. He must make a series of premises about what they will understand, what their reference points are, and how relaxed they appear to be. Jerry Seinfeld once compared telling a joke to attempting to jump a figurative canyon, taking the audience with you. The setup to the joke is the near-side cliff, and the punch line is the far side. If they're too far apart, the listeners don't make it to the other side. And if they are too close together, the audience just steps across the gap and doesn't experience an exciting jump of any kind. The joke-hearers get far more enjoyment from the joke if they have to do a little work.

① Differences between metaphorical and literal storytelling in jokes
② The historical evolution of stand-up comedy techniques
③ Why repetitive jokes fail to produce astonishment in listeners
④ The role of astonishment and appropriate cognitive gaps in humor
⑤ The importance of audience relaxation in social gatherings

34-04

내용 일치/불일치 · 객관식

다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Astonishment is the essential joke process. Most punch lines depend on a component of astonishment for their impact — that's why they're not humorous the third time you hear them. The joke-teller's expertise lies in assessing exactly how much of an astonishment the audience is prepared to take. He must make a series of premises about what they will understand, what their reference points are, and how relaxed they appear to be. Jerry Seinfeld once compared telling a joke to attempting to jump a figurative canyon, taking the audience with you. The setup to the joke is the near-side cliff, and the punch line is the far side. If they're too far apart, the listeners don't make it to the other side. And if they are too close together, the audience just steps across the gap and doesn't experience an exciting jump of any kind. The joke-hearers get far more enjoyment from the joke if they have to do a little work.

① In Seinfeld's metaphor, the setup represents the far side of the canyon.
② Listeners find more pleasure in a joke when it requires some mental effort.
③ Jokes lose their humor when they are repeated several times.
④ A comedian needs to evaluate the audience's level of readiness for surprise.
⑤ Surprise is a fundamental element that makes a joke effective.

34-05

요약문 완성 · 객관식

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

Astonishment is the essential joke process. Most punch lines depend on a component of astonishment for their impact — that's why they're not humorous the third time you hear them. The joke-teller's expertise lies in assessing exactly how much of an astonishment the audience is prepared to take. Jerry Seinfeld once compared telling a joke to attempting to jump a figurative canyon, taking the audience with you. The setup to the joke is the near-side cliff, and the punch line is the far side. If they're too far apart, the listeners don't make it to the other side. And if they are too close together, the audience just steps across the gap and doesn't experience an exciting jump of any kind. The joke-hearers get far more enjoyment from the joke if they have to do a little work.

Humor relies on the element of _____(A)_____, and its effectiveness is maximized when there is an appropriate _____(B)_____ between the setup and the punch line that requires audience effort.

① astonishment - distance
② familiarity - similarity
③ prediction - connection
④ prediction - gap
⑤ astonishment - harmony

34-06

어법 판단 (밑줄형) · 객관식

다음 글의 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The core principle underlying humor is the element of unexpectedness. A majority of punch lines depend on unpredictability to achieve their impact, which explains why their amusement value (a) diminishes rapidly upon repeated exposure. A comedian's proficiency involves (b) accurately assessing the degree of astonishment the listeners are ready to handle. It is essential for the performer to hypothesize regarding (c) what they will comprehend and their cultural frameworks. Jerry Seinfeld likened the delivery of a joke to the act of (d) guided an audience across a figurative chasm. While the joke's premise represents the starting edge, the final twist serves as the opposite bank. If the gap between these two is excessively wide, the listeners fail (e) to reach the intended conclusion.

① (a)　② (b)
③ (c)　④ (d)
⑤ (e)

34-07

빈칸 추론 (절/표현) · 객관식

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Surprise is the fundamental joke mechanism. Most punch lines rely on an element of surprise for their effect. The joke-teller's skill lies in judging exactly how much of a surprise the audience is prepared to take. Jerry Seinfeld once compared telling a joke to attempting to leap a metaphorical canyon, taking the audience with you. The setup to the joke is the near-side cliff, and the punch line is the far side. If they're too far apart, the listeners don't make it to the other side. And if they are too close together, the audience just steps across the gap and doesn't experience a thrilling leap of any kind. This suggests that the highest level of amusement is achieved when _____.

① the audience can predict the punch line from the very beginning
② the listeners must mentally participate to connect the joke's elements
③ the gap between the setup and the twist is completely eliminated
④ the joke-teller ignores the audience's cultural reference points
⑤ the comedian provides all the necessary information explicitly

34-08

무관한 문장 · 객관식

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The core principle underlying humor is the element of unexpectedness. A majority of punch lines depend on unpredictability to achieve their impact, which explains why their amusement value diminishes rapidly upon repeated exposure. ① A comedian's proficiency involves accurately assessing the degree of astonishment the listeners are ready to handle. ② It is essential for the performer to hypothesize regarding the audience's comprehension levels and their cultural frameworks. ③ In recent years, the number of professional comedy clubs has increased significantly due to the growing demand for live entertainment. ④ Jerry Seinfeld likened the delivery of a joke to the act of guiding an audience across a figurative chasm. ⑤ If the gap between the setup and the punch line is excessively wide, the listeners fail to reach the intended conclusion.

34-09

순서 배열 · 객관식

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

> The core principle underlying humor is the element of unexpectedness. A majority of punch lines depend on unpredictability to achieve their impact, which explains why their amusement value diminishes rapidly upon repeated exposure.

(A) A comedian's proficiency involves accurately assessing the degree of astonishment the listeners are ready to handle. It is essential for the performer to hypothesize regarding the audience's comprehension levels and their cultural frameworks.

(B) Jerry Seinfeld likened the delivery of a joke to the act of guiding an audience across a figurative chasm. While the joke's premise represents the starting edge, the final twist serves as the opposite bank.

(C) Should the gap between these two be excessively wide, the listeners fail to reach the intended conclusion. Conversely, if the distance is negligible, the audience merely crosses over without feeling any sense of exhilaration. Listeners derive greater enjoyment when the narrative requires them to exert a modest cognitive effort.

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

34-10

문장 삽입 · 객관식

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

> Should the gap between these two sides be excessively wide, however, the listeners fail to reach the intended conclusion.

The core principle underlying humor is the element of unexpectedness. ① A majority of punch lines depend on unpredictability to achieve their impact. ② A comedian's proficiency involves accurately assessing the degree of astonishment the listeners are ready to handle. ③ Jerry Seinfeld likened the delivery of a joke to the act of guiding an audience across a figurative chasm, where the setup represents the starting edge and the punch line is the far side. ④ Conversely, if the distance is negligible, the audience merely crosses over without feeling any sense of exhilaration. ⑤ Listeners derive significantly greater enjoyment when the narrative requires them to exert a modest cognitive effort to bridge the gap.

은지영어 고3 모의고사 변형 26년09월34번 · 정답 및 해설

빠른 정답 01 ④ 02 ⑤ 03 ④ 04 ① 05 ① 06 ④ 07 ② 08 ③ 09 ⑤ 10 ④

34-01 어휘 적절성 (밑줄형) (객관식)

정답: ④ (d) less → more

[정답 해설]
해석: 농담을 듣는 사람들은 약간의 노력을 해야 할 때 농담으로부터 훨씬 더 많은 즐거움을 얻는다. 글의 전체적인 맥락상 청중이 스스로 간극을 메우기 위해 노력을 기울일 때 더 큰 즐거움을 느낀다고 설명하고 있으므로 less(더 적은)를 more(더 많은)로 고쳐야 한다. 이는 인과 관계의 역전을 이용한 어휘 문제이다.

34-02 빈칸 추론 (단어/구) (객관식)

정답: ⑤ do a little work

[정답 해설]
해석: 농담을 듣는 사람들은 약간의 노력을 해야 할 때 농담으로부터 훨씬 더 많은 즐거움을 얻는다. 지문의 마지막 문장은 청중이 스스로 의미를 파악하기 위해 어느 정도의 인지적 노력을 기울일 때 즐거움이 커진다는 점을 강조하고 있다. 따라서 '약간의 노력을 하다'라는 의미의 ⑤번이 가장 적절하다.

34-03 주제/제목/요지 (객관식)

정답: ④ The role of astonishment and appropriate cognitive gaps in humor

[정답 해설]
해석: 유머에서 놀라움과 적절한 인지적 간극의 역할. 이 글은 유머의 핵심 기제인 '놀라움'과, 설정과 결말 사이의 적절한 거리(인지적 노력)가 청중의 즐거움에 미치는 영향을 설명하고 있으므로 ④번이 주제로 가장 적절하다.

34-04 내용 일치/불일치 (객관식)

정답: ① In Seinfeld's metaphor, the setup represents the far side of the canyon.

[정답 해설]
해석: 사인펠드의 비유에서 설정은 협곡의 먼 쪽을 나타낸다. 지문에 따르면 설정(setup)은 가까운 쪽 절벽(near-side cliff)이고, 결말(punch line)이 먼 쪽(far side)이므로 ①번은 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

34-05 요약문 완성 (객관식)

정답: ① (A) astonishment (B) distance

[정답 해설]
해석: 유머는 놀라움의 요소에 의존하며, 청중의 노력을 요구하는 설정과 결말 사이의 적절한 거리가 있을 때 그 효과가 극대화된다. 지문에서 유머의 핵심을 astonishment(놀라움)로 정의하고, 설정과 결말 사이의 간격(distance/gap)을 조절하는 것이 중요하다고 했으므로 ①번이 정답이다.

34-06 어법 판단 (밑줄형) (객관식)

정답: ④ (d) guided → guiding

[정답 해설]
해당 문장에서 'the act of'라는 전치사구의 목적어 자리에 동명사가 와야 하며, 관객을 인도하는 능동의 의미를 나타내야 하므로 과거분사 guided가 아닌 현재분사(동명사) 형태인 guiding이 적절하다. 이는 분사의 능동/수동 관계를 묻는 문제이다.

해석: 제리 사인펠드는 농담을 던지는 것을 관객을 비유적인 협곡 너머로 인도하는 행위에 비유했다.

34-07 빈칸 추론 (절/표현) (객관식)

정답: ② the listeners must mentally participate to connect the joke's elements

[정답 해설]
지문의 핵심은 관객이 스스로 간극을 메우는 '수고(work)'를 할 때 즐거움이 커진다는 것이다. 따라서 '청중이 농담의 요소들을 연결하기 위해 정신적으로 참여해야 할 때' 가장 큰 즐거움이 성취된다는 2번이 정답이다.

해석: 이것은 청중이 농담의 요소들을 연결하기 위해 정신적으로 참여해야 할 때 가장 높은 수준의 즐거움이 성취된다는 것을 암시한다.

34-08 무관한 문장 (객관식)

정답: ③

[정답 해설]
이 글은 유머의 작동 원리(의외성과 간극)에 대해 설명하고 있다. 하지만 3번 문장은 코미디 클럽의 수적 증가라는 산업적 측면을 언급하고 있어 전체적인 논리적 흐름에서 벗어난다.

해석: 최근 몇 년 동안 라이브 엔터테인먼트에 대한 수요가 증가함에 따라 전문 코미디 클럽의 수가 크게 증가했다.

34-09 순서 배열 (객관식)

정답: ⑤ (A) – (B) – (C)

[정답 해설]
주어진 글에서 유머의 핵심인 의외성을 언급한 후, (A)에서 이를 다루는 코미디언의 기술(판단력)을 설명한다. (B)에서는 이 기술을 설명하기 위한 제리 사인펠드의 비유(협곡 건너기)를 도입하고, (C)에서 그 비유의 구체적인 내용(간극의 넓이에 따른 결과)과 결론을 제시하는 것이 논리적이다.

해석: (A) 코미디언의 숙련도는 청중이 받아들일 준비가 된 놀라움의 정도를 정확하게 판단하는 데 있다. (B) 제리 사인펠드는 농담을 던지는 것을 관객을 비유적인 협곡 너머로 인도하는 행위에 비유했다. (C) 만약 이 둘 사이의 간극이 지나치게 넓으면, 청중은 의도된 결론에 도달하지 못한다.

34-10 문장 삽입 (객관식)

정답: ④

[정답 해설]
주어진 문장의 'these two sides'는 ③번 문장에서 언급된 'the starting edge(setup)'와 'the far side(punch line)'를 가리킨다. 또한 ④번 문장의 'Conversely(반대로)'는 주어진 문장에서 설명한 '간극이 너무 넓은 경우'와 대조되는 '간극이 너무 좁은 경우'를 도입하므로, 주어진 문장은 ④번 위치에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

해석: 하지만 만약 이 양쪽 사이의 간극이 지나치게 넓다면, 청중은 의도된 결론에 도달하지 못한다.