

33. The basic difference between expository and imaginative literature is this: Because of their radically diverse aims, these two kinds of writing necessarily use language differently. The imaginative writer tries to maximize the ambiguities of words, in order thereby to gain all the richness and force that is inherent in their multiple meanings. He uses metaphors as the units of his construction just as the logical writer uses words sharpened to a single meaning. What Dante said of *The Divine Comedy*, that it must be read as having several distinct though related meanings, generally applies to poetry and fiction. The logic of expository writing aims at an ideal of unambiguous clarity. Nothing should be left between the lines. Everything that is relevant and storable should be said as clearly as possible. In contrast, imaginative writing relies as much upon what is implied as upon what is said. The multiplication of metaphors puts almost more content between the lines than in the words that compose them. The whole poem or story _____ . [3점]

* expository: 설명적인 ** ambiguity: 애매함

- ① says something that none of its words say or can say
- ② is based entirely on the author's personal experience
- ③ is completed by the addition of explanatory notes
- ④ describes certain contents that have clear meanings
- ⑤ is about an idealized world that doesn't exist in reality

34. One worrying recent phenomenon is the apparent link between poverty and obesity in developed nations. The poorest children in the UK are nearly twice as likely to be obese as the richest. Does this mean poverty causes obesity and therefore puts lives at risk? Some politicians have suggested as much, citing the low cost of junk food, and campaigners have used the correlation to argue for policies to reduce poverty. Yet the causality is not clear. Cheap food does not have to be high in sugar and fat. Obesity may be caused more by educational and cultural factors that are associated with areas of deprivation. Simply increasing financial support to poor families will not necessarily improve their diets. The money may be better spent on public awareness campaigns, sports facilities or nutritious school meals. Poverty alleviation measures might be needed, but _____ is probably a misuse of a competing truth. [3점]

* alleviation: 완화, 경감

- ① reversing the cause and effect of the obesity problem
- ② accounting for the additional influence of social factors
- ③ arguing for them on the basis of the obesity correlation
- ④ seeing individual responsibility as a complementary cause
- ⑤ overlooking the relationship between poverty and environment

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Experiments have consistently shown that 'hands-free' phone conversations turn out to be dangerous—the flow of conversation and the flow of driving interfere with each other much more severely than one might expect. ① Conversation with a passenger in the car, as well as by phone, also has many of the same dangers. ② Thankfully, though, passengers and drivers tend to slow or stop their conversation when road conditions get dangerous. ③ A particular danger of speaking by mobile phone is that this doesn't happen, because the person on the other end of the line has no idea what dangerous environments may be demanding the attention of the driver, and the driver feels socially pressured to maintain a flow of conversation. ④ But increased public awareness of the dangers of distracted driving has made it possible for individuals to safely operate their devices while behind the wheel. ⑤ So the drivers are all too likely to keep focusing on the conversation, unaware that they are significantly increasing the likelihood of an accident.

[36~37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36.

When we look at something, our tendency is to look directly at it by keeping it in the center of our vision.

- (A) Unfortunately, having the center of interest in the middle can make the resulting photograph seem too symmetrical and too repetitive. A centered subject can also weaken a composition by seeming to divide it in half horizontally or vertically.
- (B) It's a fact that an off-center composition often seems more unified and visually interesting. This is no doubt why traditionally the professional approach to composition in painting and photography is to avoid centering the subject, although paintings of religious figures are sometimes centered for emphasis and to imply permanence.
- (C) This is our most comfortable and natural viewing angle, and in the center of our vision we see the most detail. This instinctive way of looking at the world carries over into how we compose photographs: we want to position the subject of a photo in the middle of the frame.

* symmetrical: 대칭적인

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