

이름: _____

수험번호: _____

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

In 1938, a group of researchers began an intensive study of 268 students at Harvard University. The plan was to track them through their entire lives, measuring, testing and interviewing them every few years to see how lives develop. In the 1930s and 1940s, the researchers didn't pay much attention to the men's relationships. Instead, following the intellectual fashions of the day, they paid a lot of attention to the men's physiognomy.* Did they have a "masculine" body type? Did they show signs of vigorous genetic endowments?*

But as this study—the Grant Study—progressed, the power of relationships became clear. The men who grew up in homes with warm parents were much more likely to become first lieutenants* and majors* in World War II. The men who grew up in cold, barren homes were much more likely to finish the war as privates.* Body type was useless as a predictor of how the men would fare in life. So was birth order or political affiliation. Even social class had a limited effect. But having a warm childhood was powerful. As George Vaillant, the study director, sums it up, "it was the capacity for intimate relationships that predicted flourishing in all aspects of these men's lives."

It's not that the men who flourished had perfect childhoods. Rather, as Vaillant puts it, "what goes right is more important than what goes wrong." The positive effect of one loving relative, mentor or friend can overwhelm the negative effects of the bad things that happen. In case after case, the magic formula is capacity for intimacy combined with persistence, discipline, order and dependability. The men who could be affectionate about people and organized about things had very enjoyable lives.

But a childhood does not totally determine a life. The beauty of the Grant Study is that it has followed its subjects for nine decades. The big finding is that you can teach an old dog new tricks. The men kept changing all the way through, even in their 80s and 90s. The men of the Grant Study frequently became more emotionally attuned as they aged, more adept at recognizing and expressing emotion. Part of the explanation is biological. People, especially men, become more aware of their emotions as they get older. Part of this is probably historical. Over the past half-century or so, American culture has become more attuned to the power of relationships. Masculinity has changed, at least a bit. The so-called Flynn Effect describes the rise in measured I.Q. scores over the decades. Perhaps we could invent something called the Grant Effect, on the improvement of mass emotional intelligence over the decades.

*physiognomy 외관, 생김새 *endowment 자질 *first lieutenant 중위
*major 소령 *private 이등병

<문제 1> 제시문에서 언급하고 있는 “그랜트 연구”가 (i) 어떤 연구인지 요약하고, (ii) 그 연구를 통해 얻어진 주요한 결과들이 무엇인지 말해보시오.

<문제 2> 제시문의 내용에 근거할 때 밑줄 친 “what goes right is more important than what goes wrong”이 의미하는 바가 무엇인지 말해보시오.

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In their natural habitat, chimpanzees, gorillas, and other nonhuman primates communicate with each other through visual, auditory, olfactory,* and tactile* signals. Many of these signals seem to have meanings associated with the animals' immediate environment or emotional state. They can signal danger and can communicate aggressiveness and subordination. However, the natural sounds and gestures produced by nonhuman primates are highly stereotyped and limited in the type and number of messages they can convey, consisting mainly of emotional responses to particular situations. They have no way of expressing the anger they felt yesterday or the anticipation of tomorrow.

Even though the natural communication systems of these animals are quite limited, many people have been interested in the question of whether they have the latent* ability to acquire complex linguistic systems similar to human language. Throughout the second half of the twentieth century, there were a number of studies designed to test whether nonhuman primates could learn human language.

In early experiments researchers raised chimpanzees in their own homes alongside their children, in order to recreate the natural environment in which human children acquire language. The chimpanzees were unable to vocalize words despite the efforts of their caretakers, though they did achieve the ability to understand a number of individual words.

One disadvantage suffered by primates is that their vocal tracts* do not permit them to pronounce many different sounds. Because of their manual dexterity,* primates might better be taught sign language as a test of their linguistic ability. Starting with a chimpanzee named Washoe, and continuing over the years with a gorilla named Koko and another chimpanzee ironically named Nim Chimpsky (after Noam Chomsky, a famous linguist who argues that language is unique to human being), efforts were made to teach them American Sign Language.* Though the primates achieved small successes such as the ability to string two signs together, and to occasionally show flashes of creativity, none achieved the qualitative linguistic ability of a human child.

*olfactory 후각의

*tactile 촉각의

*latent 잠재적인

*vocal tract (성도: 성대에서 입술 또는 콧구멍까지 이르는 통로)

*dexterity 기민함, 솜씨 좋음

*American Sign Language 미국 수화(手話)

<문제 1> 인간의 언어와 비교할 때 영장류들의 의사소통수단이 가지는 특징을 세 가지 이상 말해 보시오.

<문제 2> 밑줄 친 초기 실험들(early experiments)은 어떤 문제점을 가지고 있었는지, 그리고 그 이후의 실험들은 그 문제를 해결하기 위해서 어떻게 했는지 말해보시오.