7-01 · 7-1 선사 시대의 삶
07 문명과 도시 · 교재 p.164

2026년 10월 고2 학평 29번

2026년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

You might think of survival as a race in which a hurdle has to be jumped every year. The early hurdles were once very high, and many people fell before clearing the first few. Demographically, humankind was living close to a state of nature, and nature is _____. From only a very small number of figs will even one of many seeds become a fig tree. Almost a quarter of baboons born in the wild die before they are a year old, which is fairly typical for primates. Infant mortality rates for humans in pre-modern agricultural societies were similar to, and sometimes higher, than those of apes. Things were little better for our hunter-gatherer ancestors, a quarter of whom failed to reach their first birthday, while another quarter didn't live long enough to reproduce just about everywhere until the nineteenth century. Had it been otherwise, the huge recent growth in human population would have occurred much earlier.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① generous to every species
② extremely wasteful of life
③ kind to young animals
④ careful with every seed
⑤ balanced in all ways

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Fig Trees Grow Easily
② Baboons Live Longer Than Humans
③ Infant Mortality Was Always Low
④ High Hurdles of Survival in the Past
⑤ Population Growth Began Long Ago

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For most animals the ① struggle to survive takes up all their time. Finding food and drink, keeping warm and clean, avoiding predators, migrating and reproducing use up all their energies. If they do have any time to ② spare, they spend it resting or sleeping. Only very young animals, under the protection of their parents, have enough ③ surplus energy to engage in lively bouts of play. This was also true for our early ancestors. The constant search for food would have put heavy demands upon them. But as they slowly evolved into more and more ④ efficient hunters, the situation changed. The secret of their success was the development of much greater intelligence. They used brain not brawn to kill their prey. At the end of the long hunting era, before they turned to farming, they were already enjoying some degree of ⑤ poverty. In certain regions, at particular times of year, the prey was sufficiently plentiful and their hunting techniques sufficiently advanced for them to experience a remarkable degree of prosperity. They had time on their hands.

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 더 뛰어난 지능으로 사냥에 능숙해진 초기 인류는 생존에만 매달리지 않고 여가를 누릴 수 있었다.
② 동물은 대부분의 시간을 놀이에 쓴다.
③ 초기 인류는 근력으로 사냥에 성공했다.
④ 농경 이전에는 여유가 전혀 없었다.
⑤ 어린 동물은 놀 시간이 없다.

정답 및 해설

7-01 **1.**② **2.**④ · 7-02 **1.**⑤ **2.**①

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1. ②　수많은 무화과 씨 중 하나만 나무가 되고 개코원숭이 새끼의 4분의 1이 첫해에 죽듯, 자연은 '생명을 극도로 낭비한다'.

2. ④　과거 인류는 자연 상태에 가까워 많은 아이가 어려서 죽었고, 그래서 최근에야 인구가 크게 늘었다는 글이다. ⑤는 글과 반대다.

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1. ⑤　사냥 기술이 발전하면서 농경 이전에 이미 어느 정도의 '풍요'를 누렸다. 뒤의 prosperity와 이어진다. ⑤ poverty → affluence.

2. ①　대부분의 동물은 생존에 모든 시간을 쓰지만, 지능으로 효율적인 사냥꾼이 된 초기 인류는 여유 시간을 갖게 되었다는 것이 요지다. ③은 글과 반대다.