1-01 · 1-1 보는 것은 만들어진다
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Humans excel at visual imagery. Our brains evolved this ability to create an internal mental picture or model of the world in which we can rehearse forthcoming actions, without the risks or the penalties of doing them in the real world. There are even hints from brain-imaging studies by Harvard University psychologist Steve Kosslyn showing that your brain uses the same regions to imagine a scene as when you actually view one. But evolution has seen to it that such internally generated representations are _____. This is a wise bit of self-restraint on your genes' part. If your internal model of the world were a perfect substitute, then anytime you felt hungry you could simply imagine yourself at a banquet, consuming a feast. You would have no incentive to find real food and would soon starve to death. As the Bard said, "You cannot cloy the hungry edge of appetite by bare imagination of a feast."

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① more vivid than reality
② never as authentic as the real thing
③ exactly the same as perception
④ stored only in our memory
⑤ controlled by our appetite

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Imagine a Feast to Stay Full
② The Brain Cannot Create Images
③ Visual Imagery Is Dangerous
④ Why Imagination Can't Replace Reality
⑤ How to Starve Your Appetite

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Coat a fresh, wet swab in salt, and gently touch various spots on your tongue, recording where your taste seems strongest. Then, gargle with water to ① thoroughly clean your tongue, use a swab coated with sugar on the same spots, and record those results. Gargle again, and then swab with lemon juice. After a final gargle, try coffee. Compare your reactions with your friends'. Your taste pattern may reveal more than just taste preferences. Recent studies suggest links between taster status and behavioral disorders. For example, "non-tasters" tend to have a ② higher incidence of alcoholism, perhaps because liquor seems ③ more bitter to them. Conversely, "super-tasters" may avoid ④ nutritious but mildly bitter foods such as broccoli, thus depriving themselves of a balanced diet. So, although taste is not nearly as glamorous as vision, hearing, or even touch, it makes sense for you to pay ⑤ closer attention to it because chemistry, at least in your mouth, could be destiny.

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 맛을 느끼는 정도의 개인차는 식습관과 행동에 영향을 줄 수 있으므로 미각에 더 관심을 가져야 한다.
② 미각은 시각이나 청각보다 중요하지 않다.
③ 슈퍼테이스터는 브로콜리를 특히 좋아한다.
④ 미각의 차이는 행동과 무관하다.
⑤ 혀의 모든 부분은 같은 맛만 느낀다.

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Sensory organs are the only channels of communication between the brain and the outside world. Simply put, the brain is not ① designed to sense on its own. For instance, an exposed brain would neither sense light shining on it nor feel something ② touching it. In fact, patients are often ③ keeping awake during brain surgery, which can help a surgeon isolate specific regions of the brain. The ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle recognized this characteristic of the brain over 2,000 years ago when he said, "Nothing is in the mind that does not pass through the senses." This concept can be seen clearly when volunteers ④ are blind-folded and placed in the warm water of a sensory deprivation tank. They soon experience visual, auditory, and tactile (touch) hallucinations, as well as incoherent thought patterns. From these experiments and others, it is apparent that we need constant input from our senses ⑤ to carry out functions that give us personality and intellect.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① The Brain Can Sense Light Directly
② Why Surgery Requires Sleep
③ Nothing in the Mind Without the Senses
④ Hallucinations Improve Our Thinking
⑤ Aristotle Was Wrong About the Brain

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Weber's law concerns the perception of difference between two stimuli. ① It suggests that we might not be able to detect a 1-mm difference when we are looking at lines 466 mm and 467 mm in length, but we may be able to detect a 1-mm difference when we are comparing a line 2 mm long with one 3 mm long. ② Candles were the main source of light before electricity was invented. ③ Another example of this principle is that we can detect 1 candle when it is lit in an otherwise dark room. ④ But when 1 candle is lit in a room in which 100 candles are already burning, we may not notice the light from this candle. ⑤ Therefore, the Just-noticeable difference (JND) varies as a function of the strength of the signals. For example, the JND is greater for very loud noises than it is for much more quiet sounds. When a sound is very weak, we can tell that another sound is louder, even if it is barely louder. When a sound is very loud, to tell that another sound is even louder, it has to be much louder. Thus, Weber's law means that it is harder to distinguish between two samples when those samples are larger or stronger levels of the stimuli.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 자극이 클수록 작은 차이도 잘 알아차린다.
② 촛불 하나의 밝기는 어떤 방에서나 똑같이 느껴진다.
③ 소리의 크기 차이는 항상 같은 정도로 감지된다.
④ 베버의 법칙은 시각에만 적용된다.
⑤ 두 자극의 차이를 알아차리는 데 필요한 차이는 자극의 세기가 클수록 커진다.

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There is research that supports the idea that ① cognitive factors influence the phenomenology of the perceived world. Delk and Fillenbaum asked participants to match the color of figures with the color of their background. Some of the figures depicted objects ② associated with a particular color. These included typically red objects such as an apple, lips, and a symbolic heart. Other objects were presented that are not usually associated with red, such as a mushroom or a bell. However, all the figures were made out of the ③ same red-orange cardboard. Participants then had to match the figure to a background varying from dark to light red. They had to make the background color match the color of the figures. The researchers found that red-associated objects required ④ less red in the background to be judged a match than did the objects that are not associated with the color red. This implies that the cognitive association of objects to color ⑤ influences how we perceive that color.

1. 어휘 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Red Objects Are Always Brighter
② Seeing What We Know: How Associations Color Perception
③ Mushrooms and Bells Look Red
④ Why Cardboard Changes Color
⑤ Perception Is Never Influenced by Thought

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2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Brains are expensive in terms of energy. Twenty percent of the calories we consume are used to power the brain. So brains try to operate in the most energy-efficient way possible, and that means _____ from our senses that we need to navigate the world. Neuroscientists weren't the first to discover that fixing your gaze on something is no guarantee of seeing it. Magicians figured this out long ago. By directing your attention, they perform tricks with their hands in full view. Their actions should give away the game, but they can rest assured that your brain processes only small bits of the visual scene. This all helps to explain the prevalence of traffic accidents in which drivers hit pedestrians in plain view, or collide with cars directly in front of them. In many of these cases, the eyes are pointed in the right direction, but the brain isn't seeing what's really out there.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① storing every detail they see
② increasing their energy use
③ focusing on all senses equally
④ ignoring visual information completely
⑤ processing only the minimum amount of information

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why magicians have special eyesight
② how drivers can avoid all accidents
③ the calories needed for physical exercise
④ how the brain saves energy by processing limited information
⑤ why our gaze always guarantees seeing

정답 및 해설

1-01 **1.**② **2.**④ · 1-02 **1.**③ **2.**① · 1-03 **1.**③ **2.**③ · 1-04 **1.**② **2.**⑤ · 1-05 **1.**④ **2.**② · 1-06 **1.**⑤ **2.**④

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1. ② 상상이 실제와 똑같다면 배고플 때 잔치를 상상하는 것만으로 굶어 죽을 것이므로, 진화는 내적 표상이 '실제만큼 진짜일 수는 없게' 했다. ③은 정반대다.

2. ④ 뇌는 머릿속 모형으로 행동을 연습하지만, 그 상상은 실제를 대신할 만큼 진짜가 되지 않도록 진화했다는 글이다.

1-02 · 2025년 10월 고2 학평 21번

1. ③ 쓴맛을 잘 못 느끼는 '비미각자'에게는 술이 '덜 쓰게' 느껴져 알코올 중독률이 높을 수 있다. ③ more bitter → less bitter.

2. ① 미각자 유형은 알코올 중독이나 편식과 관련될 수 있으므로, 미각에 더 주목해야 한다는 것이 요지다.

1-03 · 2025년 6월 고2 학평 34번

1. ③ 환자들이 깨어 있는 상태로 '유지되는' 것이므로 수동태 are kept가 알맞다. ③ keeping → kept.

2. ③ 뇌는 스스로 감각하지 못하며 감각 기관을 통한 끊임없는 입력이 있어야 인격과 지성이 작동한다는 글이다.

1-04 · 2024년 10월 고2 학평 34번

1. ② 글은 자극의 세기에 따라 차이를 알아차리는 정도가 달라지는 베버의 법칙을 다룬다. ②는 전기 이전의 조명 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ⑤ 최소 식별 차이는 자극의 세기에 따라 달라져, 자극이 크고 강할수록 차이를 구별하기 어렵다는 것이 요지다. ①은 정반대다.

1-05 · 2024년 10월 고2 학평 40번

1. ④ 빨간색과 연관된 물체는 일치 판정을 받으려면 배경에 빨간색이 '더 많이' 필요했다. ④ less red → more red.

2. ② 같은 색 판지로 만든 그림이라도 빨간색과 연관된 대상은 더 붉게 지각되므로, 인지적 연관이 색 지각에 영향을 준다는 글이다.

1-06 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 36번

1. ⑤ 뇌는 에너지를 많이 쓰므로 최대한 효율적으로 작동하려 하며, 이는 세상을 헤쳐 가는 데 필요한 '최소한의 정보만 처리하는' 것을 뜻한다.

2. ④ 뇌는 에너지 절약을 위해 감각 정보의 일부만 처리하므로, 눈앞의 것을 보지 못하는 마술이나 교통사고가 생긴다는 내용이다.