5-06 · 5-2 동물의 마음과 사회
05 생명과 자연 · 교재 p.121

2027학년도 6월 모평 21번

2026년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

In fact, scientists attributing consciousness to any animal is so recent that the internet is older. In 1976 a zoologist named Donald Griffin published The Question of Animal Awareness, a book arguing that animal cognition ought to be taken seriously. He and a colleague had been responsible in 1944 for discovering that bats navigate by echolocation. Now, after a lifetime spent watching those creatures, he became convinced they had inner worlds. They had _____, he said, or the ability to change their behavior as external circumstances changed, a hallmark of true intelligence. He'd watched bats develop clever techniques for finding food; they could clearly make decisions on the fly, and exhibited many of the same problem-solving abilities as humans did. Animal thought and reason ought to be seriously studied, he argued. After all, despite the flourishing of neuroscience, no one had yet found any part of the brain unique to humans that might be responsible for this hallowed "consciousness." Wasn't it time to give up the ghost?

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① flexible behavior
② fixed instincts
③ perfect memories
④ human-like language
⑤ a sense of humor

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 동물의 의식에 대한 과학적 관심은 매우 오래되었다.
② 박쥐의 반향정위는 1976년에 처음 발견되었다.
③ 신경과학은 인간에게만 있는 의식 담당 부위를 찾아냈다.
④ 그리핀은 박쥐를 관찰한 끝에 동물에게도 내면 세계가 있다고 보고 동물의 인지를 진지하게 연구해야 한다고 주장했다.
⑤ 동물의 사고는 인간의 사고와 전혀 다르다.

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A telescoping of time correlates with size. Small animals' reflexes must be ① slower in order to control much smaller limbs and respond to rapid locomotor feedback. Further, decision making must be ② streamlined in small species because their high metabolic rates and minimal energy reserves offer few choices in food-searching activities, defending against predators, or mating behaviors. And, perhaps most important, a short lifetime offers ③ little time for learning from experience. As a result, being short-lived puts a premium on the effectiveness of preprogrammed behavior patterns that require little in the way of environmental fine-tuning. Large animals, in comparison, can get by with rather ④ slower reflexes, can afford to vary their mating and food-searching behaviors in an effort to better optimize their behaviors, and may have a considerable opportunity to learn by observation and trial and error. Being longer-lived puts a greater premium on learning and memory, and ⑤ less on automatic preprogrammed behaviors. In addition, living a long time or having the capacity to travel for long distances is more likely to expose an animal to significant changes in the environment.

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 Why Small Animals Learn Faster
② The Brain Size of Large Mammals
③ Fast Lives, Fixed Programs; Long Lives, Learned Behavior
④ How Predators Choose Their Prey
⑤ Travel: The Secret of Long Life

2027학년도 6월 모평 29번

Fashion is always deeply cultural, and an excellent example of this can be seen in the evolution of European clothing. At the beginning of the Middle Ages, clothing tended to be simple and was frequently made of rough wool or animal furs. With advances in cloth making, however, fashion began moving toward styles that were more elaborate and form-fitting. In the Renaissance and Elizabethan eras, styles became even more refined. The clothes that wealthy people were wearing became increasingly fancier, with a particular emphasis being placed on smaller waists. The connection between clothing and social status was so pronounced that laws were enacted to limit the wearing of certain luxury items. Allowed only for higher social classes, luxurious styles and decorations such as feathers, silk, or velvet were used as a means of _____. This was further reinforced as upperclass styles came to be explicitly incorporated into cultural ceremonies so that their wearers' roles could be identified clearly.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① hiding one's true wealth
② protecting the body from cold
③ following the latest trends abroad
④ demonstrating one's standing in society
⑤ saving money on clothing

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Dressed for Status: Clothing and Class in European History
② Why Medieval Clothes Were Comfortable
③ The Invention of Silk
④ Fashion Without Culture
⑤ How Laws Made Everyone Equal

2027학년도 6월 모평 31번

2026년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Ever since the early Enlightenment, preservation and conservation have been closely related. Taken as near ① synonyms, their meaning is to maintain an object or system insofar as possible in its present state, to protect it from change, usually for contemplation, research, display, and perhaps for use. Conservationists who distinguish their activities from preservation emphasize conservation's ② restorative aspects—restoring a historical musical instrument, for example, or a painting, or a dinosaur, or an ecosystem. Conservationists acknowledge change but try to ③ manage it in order to prolong a desired state. Preservationists (who may nonetheless call themselves conservationists) think of themselves more as protectors. They sometimes criticize conservationists for setting an additional priority on yield or harvest or use, rather than interfering as ④ maximally as possible in order to preserve the original object or system, as they would do. Preservationists would, for example, prefer to keep a historical musical instrument "as found" in a ⑤ deteriorated state, for study, rather than to restore or repair it for display or use.

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 Why Old Instruments Should Be Played
② Restore or Leave "As Found"? Conservation Versus Preservation
③ The Enlightenment Origins of Museums
④ Dinosaurs and Ecosystems: Equal Priorities
⑤ How to Repair a Painting

2027학년도 6월 모평 32번

2026년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Speakers don't always put everything that's important to them into words. Very often you can understand a speaker's meaning by observing their nonverbal behaviors such as a change in a vocal tone or volume, eye contact, facial expressions and gestures. As it is ① hard to misinterpret nonverbal behavior, effective listeners verbally ② confirm their interpretations of someone's nonverbal communication. A question as simple as "Do your nods indicate a yes vote?" can make sure that everyone is on the same wavelength. If, as nonverbal research indicates, more than ③ half of a speaker's meaning is conveyed nonverbally, we are ④ missing a lot of important information if we fail to "listen" to nonverbal behavior. Even Freud suggested that "he that has eyes to see and ears to hear may convince himself that no mortal can keep a secret. If his lips are silent, he chatters with his fingertips; betrayal oozes out of him at every pore." No wonder it is difficult for most people to ⑤ conceal what they mean and feel in a face-to-face group discussion.

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 비언어적 행동은 해석하기 쉬워 따로 확인할 필요가 없다.
② 말하는 사람은 중요한 것을 모두 말로 표현한다.
③ 말하는 사람의 의미는 비언어적 행동으로 많이 전달되므로, 효과적인 청자는 이를 관찰하고 말로 확인해야 한다.
④ 집단 토론에서는 감정을 숨기기 쉽다.
⑤ 프로이트는 비밀을 지키는 능력을 강조했다.

2027학년도 6월 모평 33번

2026년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Imagination continues to function when perception is not actively discerning objects, in cases of emotion, disease, and sleep. Emotions dispose one to see the world in a distorted way. ① A coward's perceptual disposition is affected by his disposition to experience fear. ② A lover's expectations are affected by desire. ③ Sleep, in contrast, gives the body time to repair damaged tissues and restore its energy. ④ In such cases, a small similarity between a perceived object and the thing one expects to see can lead to the misidentification of the perceived object as that thing. ⑤ The coward sees the enemy, while the lover sees the object of desire everywhere. The more affected one is, the less similarity is required for the thing to appear. While the central organ of sense normally functions by comparing similarities and differences, emotions dispose one to discern objects inaccurately. The greater the emotional investment, the more biased one's perception.

1. 무관한 문장 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 상상력은 지각이 활발할 때에만 제대로 작동한다.
② 두려움을 극복하려면 대상의 차이를 정확히 비교해야 한다.
③ 질병과 수면은 감정보다 지각에 더 큰 영향을 준다.
④ 감정은 대상을 지각하는 방식을 왜곡하여 대상을 잘못 식별하게 만든다.
⑤ 사랑하는 사람에 대한 기대는 지각을 더 정확하게 만든다.

2027학년도 6월 모평 36번

2026년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Plants have evolved defenses almost as diverse as the number of genera. Some load their tissues with harsh compounds that either are unpleasant to insects or intoxicate them, encouraging the insects to go bother another plant or at least slowing down their eating. Structural defenses like thick coats of wax on leaves may prevent some insect species from damaging the plant tissues altogether. Nor are individual plants entirely on their own while under attack. Plants can release chemical compounds that let their same-species neighbors know that an attack is likely coming, pushing those nearby plants to start building up defensive compounds in their tissues. Some of these cues even attract insect predators, a call for an assist that benefits both the plant and its bug-eating collaborators. The back-and-forth is not a matter of natural balance, but more like _____. New plant defenses unintentionally select for insects with ways to get around them, which in turn help bring about more resilient and resistant plant species. New variations, shading into entire new forms and adaptations, maintain the stalemate.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① a final victory for plants
② a sudden collapse of species
③ a natural balance that never changes
④ a drawn-out evolutionary conversation
⑤ a one-sided attack by insects

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 식물은 곤충의 공격에 홀로 대응할 수밖에 없다.
② 식물은 다양한 방어 수단을 진화시켜 왔고, 곤충과의 상호 작용은 끝없는 진화적 주고받기로 이어진다.
③ 곤충을 잡아먹는 포식자는 식물에 해를 끼친다.
④ 식물과 곤충의 관계는 자연적인 균형 상태에 있다.
⑤ 왁스층은 모든 곤충을 막아 낸다.

2027학년도 6월 모평 37번

Although there may be elements that trigger instinctive response, spectacle works primarily within a cultural frame and is subject to prevailing modes of perception that observers bring to bear. In saying that, we stress that creation of spectacle is neither a universal nor even an inevitable expression of culture, but is a strategy commonly used by people from many different cultures to address specific needs. The task of creating spectacle has been likened to creating new works of literature, where writers normally feel bound by the rules and traditions of their genre yet need to show sufficient originality to impress their audiences. By extension, spectacle is produced by working with the grain of a particular culture, _____. Thus anyone deploying spectacle may draw on a repertoire of techniques and conventions developed from previous festivals or related activities, but imitation is not enough. Spectacle must also be spectacular. A spectacle has to amaze spectators, outdoing previous efforts if it is to become part of the collective memory of those who witnessed and participated in it.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① rejecting all previous traditions
② copying earlier festivals exactly
③ relying only on instinct
④ ignoring the audience’s expectations
⑤ blending the innovative with the established

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 스펙터클은 모든 문화에 보편적이고 필연적인 표현이다.
② 스펙터클은 이전 축제를 그대로 모방하면 성공한다.
③ 스펙터클은 문화적 틀 안에서 전통과 혁신을 섞어 관객을 놀라게 해야 한다.
④ 스펙터클은 본능적 반응에만 의존한다.
⑤ 문학 작품과 스펙터클은 아무 관련이 없다.

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2026년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

For thousands of years in the West, red was the only color worthy of that name, the only true color. As much on the historical as hierarchical level, it exceeded all others. Not that they did not exist, but they had to wait a long time before they were ① considered colors and then ② playing a comparable role in material culture, social codes, and systems of thought. It was with red that humans did their first color experiments, achieved their first successes, and then constructed a chromatic universe. It was also within the range of reds that they learned early on ③ to diversify the palette and to produce varied tones and shades, as the oldest known color terms ④ demonstrate. Here the lexicon seems in keeping with pictorial practices and coloring techniques. In certain languages, the same word can mean “red” or simply “colored,” depending on the context, such as coloratus in classical Latin or colorado in modern Castilian. In other languages, the words meaning “red” and “beautiful” ⑤ share a common root; for example, that is the case in Russian, in which the terms krasnyy (red) and krasivy (beautiful) belong to the same lexical family.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 내용 불일치 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

① 인간의 첫 색채 실험은 빨강으로 이루어졌다.
② 빨강 계열 안에서 일찍부터 다양한 색조를 만들어 냈다.
③ 고전 라틴어 coloratus는 맥락에 따라 ‘빨강’ 또는 ‘색이 있는’을 뜻할 수 있다.
④ 러시아어에서 ‘빨강’과 ‘아름다운’을 뜻하는 단어는 같은 어휘군에 속한다.
⑤ 서양에서 빨강은 다른 색들보다 늦게 색으로 인정받았다.

2027학년도 6월 모평 40번

In the pharmaceutical industry, algorithms are being ① employed to find treatments and drugs for rare diseases that to date haven't received much attention. The hard truth has always been that pharma ② devotes more research and development resources to diseases that affect the rich. The definition of rare has too often been ③ associated with poor—that is, even if a disease is quite prevalent in a population that cannot afford to pay for it (for example, people living in the developing world), the disease has been neglected ④ compared to First World illnesses. By lowering the cost of data collection, mining, and analysis in drug development and clinical trials, AI can help offset imbalances in the pharmaceutical industry that direct attention to diseases that "pay," whether because the disease is more common or because it is prevalent among demographics that can pay more. We see the democratizing power of AI to broaden the attention of the medical and research communities ⑤ finding cures to traditionally neglected health issues and among traditionally neglected populations.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① AI for the Neglected: Democratizing Drug Development
② Why Rare Diseases Will Stay Rare
③ Pharma Profits from the Poor
④ The High Cost of Clinical Trials Forever
⑤ First World Diseases First

정답 및 해설

5-06 **1.**① **2.**④ · 5-20 **1.**① **2.**③ · 10-22 **1.**④ **2.**① · 7-11 **1.**④ **2.**② · 3-07 **1.**① **2.**③ · 1-05 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 5-15 **1.**④ **2.**② · 10-12 **1.**⑤ **2.**③ · 10-04 **1.**② **2.**⑤ · 9-12 **1.**⑤ **2.**①

5-06 · 2027학년도 6월 모평 21번
1. ① 뒤에 '외부 상황이 바뀔 때 행동을 바꾸는 능력'이라고 풀어 설명하므로 유연한 행동이 알맞다.
2. ④ 그리핀은 박쥐의 유연한 행동과 문제 해결 능력을 근거로 동물의 사고와 의식을 진지하게 연구해야 한다고 주장했다.

5-20 · 2027학년도 6월 모평 23번
1. ① 작은 동물은 훨씬 작은 팔다리를 제어하고 빠른 피드백에 반응해야 하므로 반사가 '더 빨라야' 한다. ① slower → quicker.
2. ③ 몸집과 수명에 따라 작은 동물은 빠른 반사와 사전 프로그램된 행동에, 큰 동물은 학습과 기억에 더 의존한다는 글이다. ①은 글과 반대다.

10-22 · 2027학년도 6월 모평 29번
1. ④ 깃털·비단·벨벳 같은 사치스러운 양식은 상류층에게만 허용되어 사회적 지위를 드러내는 수단이 되었다.
2. ① 유럽 의복의 변천에서 옷과 사회적 지위의 연결이 법과 의식으로까지 강화되었음을 보여 주는 글이다. ⑤는 법이 오히려 계층을 구분했다는 내용과 반대다.

7-11 · 2027학년도 6월 모평 31번
1. ④ 보존주의자는 원래 대상을 지키기 위해 가능한 한 '최소한으로' 간섭하려 한다. ④ maximally → minimally.
2. ② 보존(preservation)과 보전(conservation)은 비슷하지만, 보전은 복원과 이용을 중시하고 보존은 원형을 최소 간섭으로 지키려 한다는 차이를 다룬다.

3-07 · 2027학년도 6월 모평 32번
1. ① 비언어적 행동은 '잘못 해석하기 쉽기' 때문에 효과적인 청자는 자신의 해석을 말로 확인한다. ① hard → easy.
2. ③ 의미의 절반 이상이 비언어적으로 전달되므로 비언어적 행동에 '귀 기울이고' 그 해석을 확인해야 한다는 것이 요지다.

1-05 · 2027학년도 6월 모평 33번
1. ③ 글은 감정이 지각을 왜곡하는 방식(겁쟁이·연인의 예)을 다룬다. ③은 첫 문장의 sleep만 이어받아 수면의 신체 회복 기능을 말하므로 흐름에서 벗어난다.
2. ④ 감정에 깊이 빠질수록 작은 유사성만으로도 대상을 잘못 알아본다는 것, 곧 감정이 지각을 편향되게 한다는 것이 요지다.

5-15 · 2027학년도 6월 모평 36번
1. ④ 식물의 새 방어는 그것을 피하는 곤충을 선택하고, 이는 다시 더 강한 식물을 낳는다. 이 주고받기는 정적인 균형이 아니라 길게 이어지는 진화적 대화다.
2. ② 화학적·구조적 방어, 이웃에게 보내는 신호 등 식물의 방어와 곤충의 대응이 서로를 진화시킨다는 것이 요지다. ①·④는 글과 반대다.

10-12 · 2027학년도 6월 모평 37번
1. ⑤ 작가가 장르의 규칙을 따르면서도 독창성을 보여야 하듯, 스펙터클은 기존의 것과 새로운 것을 섞어 만들어진다. ②는 '모방만으로는 충분하지 않다'는 내용과 어긋난다.
2. ③ 스펙터클은 문화의 결을 따라 기존 관습을 활용하되, 이전 것을 능가해 관객을 놀라게 해야 한다는 것이 요지다. ①은 글이 부정한 내용이다.

10-04 · 2027학년도 6월 모평 39번
1. ② were considered와 and then으로 병렬된 과거 동사 played가 알맞다. ② playing → played.
2. ⑤ 빨강은 수천 년 동안 유일한 진정한 색이었고, 다른 색들이 오랜 시간을 기다린 뒤에야 색으로 여겨졌다.

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1. ⑤ to broaden ~ to find에서 broaden attention to find cures는 '치료법을 찾도록 관심을 넓히다'로 to부정사가 알맞다. ⑤ finding → to find.
2. ① AI가 신약 개발 비용을 낮춰, 돈이 되지 않아 소외되던 질병과 인구 집단에도 연구의 관심을 넓힐 수 있다는 글이다.