1-01 · 1-1 보는 것은 만들어진다
01 마음과 뇌 · 교재 p.4

2023학년도 수능 24번

2022년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

Different parts of the brain's visual system get information on a need-to-know basis. Cells that help your hand muscles reach out to an object need to know the size and location of the object, but they don't need to know about color. They need to know a little about shape, but not in great detail. Cells that help you recognize people's faces need to be extremely sensitive to details of shape, but they can pay less attention to location. It is natural to assume that anyone who sees an object sees everything about it—the shape, color, location, and movement. However, one part of your brain sees its shape, another sees color, another detects location, and another perceives movement. Consequently, after localized brain damage, it is possible to _____. Centuries ago, people found it difficult to imagine how someone could see an object without seeing what color it is. Even today, you might find it surprising to learn about people who see an object without seeing where it is, or see it without seeing whether it is moving.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① recover lost visual functions through practice
② recognize faces without perceiving their shapes
③ perceive colors more vividly than before
④ see certain aspects of an object and not others
⑤ reach for objects without knowing where they are

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 뇌의 시각 체계는 사물의 여러 측면을 각기 다른 부분에서 나누어 처리한다.
② 사물을 보는 사람은 그 사물의 형태와 색, 위치를 한꺼번에 지각한다.
③ 손상된 시각 기능은 다른 감각을 통해 회복될 수 있다.
④ 얼굴 인식은 사물의 위치 정보에 크게 의존한다.
⑤ 색 지각은 형태 지각보다 진화적으로 먼저 발달했다.

2025학년도 수능 29번

2024년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

Think of yourself. When you decide to get up and get a drink of water, for example, you don't consciously organize or consider the host of steps involved. Imagine if we had to consider every single muscle that needed to be contracted or relaxed just to stand up and walk. It would be tiresome and very slow—as patients recovering from a brain injury affecting the motor system know. The autopilot parts of our brain do it for us automatically, freeing up our conscious mind for more important jobs. It is the older parts of our brain that support these automatic processes that allow us to move, hear, see, and use many of our social skills. More recently evolved abilities like talking, reading, and writing are far less automated. So, most of the time, what you are perceiving, feeling, or thinking is based on a very crude and fast analysis that happens _____.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① only after careful conscious review
② completely without your awareness
③ in the more recently evolved parts of the brain
④ when we deliberately organize our muscles
⑤ through repeated verbal instruction

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why conscious control of movement is more efficient
② the role of social skills in recovering from brain injury
③ how newly evolved abilities replace older brain functions
④ automatic brain processes that free the conscious mind
⑤ the importance of practicing language skills daily

2025년 10월 고3 학평 21번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

One consequence of the hierarchical organization of action is that when we reach for a cup of coffee, we do not need to consciously activate the sequence of muscles to send our arm and hand out toward the cup. Instead, most action plans are made at a higher level—we want to taste the coffee, and our arm, hand, and mouth coordinate to make it so. This means that in a skilled task such as playing the piano, there is a delicate ballet between _____ (choosing how fast to play, or how much emphasis to put on particular passages) and the automatic and unconscious aspects of motor control that send our fingers toward the right keys at just the right time. When watching a concert pianist at work, it seems as though their hands and fingers have a life of their own, while the pianist glides above it all, issuing commands from on high. As the celebrated pianist Vladimir Horowitz declared, "I am a general, my soldiers are the keys."

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the muscles that send our arm toward the cup
② inborn talent and years of repetitive practice
③ conscious plans unfolding further up the hierarchy
④ the performer's emotions and the audience's reactions
⑤ sensory feedback from the fingers and the keys

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Pianists Need Years of Muscle Training
② Higher-Level Plans, Automatic Execution: How Skilled Action Works
③ The Danger of Thinking Too Much While Performing
④ Coffee or Piano: Which Demands More Coordination?
⑤ Can Machines Play the Piano Like Humans?

2024년 3월 고3 학평 21번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

That perception is a construction is not true just of one's perception of sensory input, such as visual and auditory information. It is true of your social perceptions as well— your perceptions of the people you meet, the food you eat, and even of the products you buy. For example, in a study of wine, when wines were tasted blind, there was little or no correlation between the ratings of a wine's taste and its cost, but there was a significant correlation when the wines were labeled by price. That wasn't because the subjects consciously believed that the higher-priced wines should be the better ones and thus revised whatever opinion they had accordingly. Or rather, it wasn't true just at the conscious level. We know because as the subjects were tasting the wine, the researchers were imaging their brain activity, and the imaging showed that drinking what they believed was an expensive glass of wine really did activate their centers of taste for pleasure more than drinking a glass of the same wine that had been labeled as cheaper. That's related to the placebo effect. Like pain, taste is not just the product of sensory signals; it depends also on _____: you don't just taste the wine; you taste its price.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the chemical makeup of the wine
② the taster's genetic sensitivity
③ conscious revisions of opinion
④ repeated blind tastings
⑤ psychological factors

2. 요약문 완성 윗글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our perception, including the sense of taste, is (A) _____ rather than simply received, as shown by a wine that tasted more (B) _____ to people who believed it was expensive.

	(A)		(B)
①	constructed	……	pleasurable
②	constructed	……	bitter
③	inherited	……	pleasurable
④	accurate	……	familiar
⑤	fixed	……	affordable

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.

2023년 3월 고3 학평 22번

2023년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

When you experience affect without knowing the cause, you are more likely to treat affect as ① information about the world, rather than your experience of the world. The psychologist Gerald L. Clore has spent decades performing clever experiments to better understand how people make decisions every day based on gut feelings. This phenomenon is called affective realism, because we experience supposed facts about the world that are ② created in part by our feelings. For example, people report more happiness and life satisfaction on sunny days, but only when they are not ③ explicitly asked about the weather. When you apply for a job or college or medical school, make sure you interview on a sunny day, because interviewers tend to rate applicants more ④ positively when it is rainy. And the next time a good friend snaps at you, remember affective realism. Maybe your friend is irritated with you, but perhaps she didn't sleep well last night, or maybe it's just lunchtime. The change in her body budget, which she's experiencing as affect, might not have ⑤ anything to do with you.

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 Sunny Days Make Us Smarter
② How to Read Your Friend's Mind
③ Feelings Disguised as Facts: The Trap of Affective Realism
④ Gut Feelings: The Most Reliable Guide to Decisions
⑤ The Science of Choosing the Right Interview Date

2027학년도 9월 모평 32번

2026년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Not only are our sensory systems organized to detect change, but they are most tuned to stimuli that are unexpected and surprising. (①) When you move your body and produce tactile sensations, these stimuli are less noticeable to you than are sensations produced by another individual. (②) The sensations of your own legs touching one another when you cross your legs, for example, are generally less noticeable than a similar touch on your leg would be if someone sitting next to you brushed their leg against yours. (③) This differential response to surprising tactile stimuli appears to be a defense mechanism that has adaptive significance. (④) It is probably also the reason why being tickled by someone else is more effective at producing an emotional reaction than trying to tickle yourself. (⑤) Our enjoyment of being tickled generally diminishes as we age. This is likely due to the fact that adults are better at anticipating stimuli, and hence are more difficult to surprise, than are children.

1. 문장 삽입 글의 흐름으로 보아, 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Likewise, your reaction to your cat jumping onto your lap is likely to be much greater if you have your eyes closed when it happens.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how pets improve our emotional health
② ways to strengthen tactile sensitivity
③ the decline of the senses with age
④ reasons people avoid physical contact
⑤ sensory systems tuned to unexpected stimuli

2025학년도 6월 모평 33번

2024년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Because the environment plays a significant role in ① aiding meaningful internal processes, subjective experience and the environment act as a 'coupled system.' This coupled system can be seen as a complete cognitive system of its own. In this manner, subjective experience is ② extended into the external environment and vice versa; the external environment with its disciplinary objects such as institutional laws and equipment becomes mental institutions that affect our subjective experience and solutions. A subjectively held belief attains the status of objectivity when the belief is socially ③ rejected. That is, even if we are trained as hard-nosed health care rationalists, or no-nonsense bureaucrats, or data-driven scientists, research has shown that our decisions are ④ influenced by various institutional practices. They include bureaucratic structures and procedures, the architectural design of health care institutions, the rules of evidence and the structure of allowable questions in a courtroom trial, the spatial arrangement of kindergartens and supermarkets, and a variety of conventions and practices designed to ⑤ manipulate our emotions.

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 합리적으로 훈련된 전문가는 제도의 영향에서 벗어나 객관적으로 판단한다.
② 주관적 경험과 환경은 결합된 체계를 이루어, 제도적 관행이 우리의 판단에 영향을 미친다.
③ 사회적으로 공유된 믿음은 결국 개인의 주관적 경험을 약화한다.
④ 건축 설계는 의료 기관의 효율성을 높이는 핵심 요소이다.
⑤ 감정을 조작하는 관행은 법으로 엄격히 규제되어야 한다.

정답 및 해설

1-01 **1.**④ **2.**① · 1-02 **1.**② **2.**④ · 1-03 **1.**③ **2.**② · 1-04 **1.**⑤ **2.**① · 1-05 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 1-06 **1.**④ **2.**③ · 1-07 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 1-08 **1.**③ **2.**②

1-01 · 2023학년도 수능 24번
1. ④ 뇌의 서로 다른 부분이 형태·색·위치·움직임을 따로 처리하므로, 특정 부위가 손상되면 사물의 어떤 측면은 보고 다른 측면은 못 볼 수 있다. 뒤이은 색·위치·움직임 없이 보는 사례가 근거다.
2. ① '한 번에 모든 것을 본다'는 통념(②)을 However로 반박하며, 뇌가 형태·색·위치·움직임을 나누어 처리한다는 것이 요지다.

1-02 · 2025학년도 수능 29번
1. ② 일어나 물을 마시는 일처럼 대부분의 동작·지각은 뇌의 '자동 조종' 부분이 의식 없이 처리한다. 따라서 우리의 지각·감정·생각은 의식하지 못하는 빠른 분석에 기초한다.
2. ④ 오래된 뇌 부위의 자동 처리 덕분에 의식이 더 중요한 일에 쓰인다는 내용이다. ①은 글과 반대다.

1-03 · 2025년 10월 고3 학평 21번
1. ③ 괄호 속 예시(템포·강조 선택)는 의식적 결정이며, '자동적·무의식적 운동 제어'와 대비된다. 따라서 위계의 윗단에서 펼쳐지는 의식적 계획이 알맞다.
2. ② 행동은 위계적으로 조직되어, 의식은 상위 수준의 계획을 세우고 세부 동작은 자동으로 수행된다는 내용이다.

1-04 · 2024년 3월 고3 학평 21번
1. ⑤ 같은 와인도 비싸다고 믿을 때 뇌의 쾌락 미각 중추가 더 활성화되었다. 맛은 감각 신호뿐 아니라 심리적 요인에도 달려 있다. ③은 연구가 부정한 설명이다.
2. ① 첫 문장의 '지각은 구성된 것(a construction)'이 주제이고, 비싸다고 믿은 와인이 쾌락 중추를 더 활성화했다는 결과가 근거다.

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.

1-06 · 2023년 3월 고3 학평 22번
1. ④ 면접을 맑은 날 보라고 조언하는 이유는 비 오는 날 면접관이 지원자를 더 부정적으로 평가하기 때문이다. ④ positively → negatively.
2. ③ 원인을 모르는 감정을 세상에 대한 사실처럼 받아들이는 '정서적 실재론'을 설명하는 글이다.

1-07 · 2027학년도 9월 모평 32번
1. ③ Likewise로 시작하므로 앞에 '남이 만든 촉각 자극이 더 크게 느껴진다'는 다리 예시가 와야 하고, 뒤의 This differential response가 두 예시를 받는다.
2. ⑤ 감각 체계는 예상치 못한 자극에 가장 민감하게 반응하며, 이것이 방어 기제이자 간지럼의 원리라는 내용이다.

1-08 · 2025학년도 6월 모평 33번
1. ③ 주관적 믿음은 사회적으로 공유될 때 객관성의 지위를 얻는다. ③ rejected → shared.
2. ② 주관적 경험과 환경이 '결합된 체계'를 이루며, 숙련된 전문가의 결정도 다양한 제도적 관행의 영향을 받는다는 것이 요지다. ①은 글과 반대다.