**1-25** · 1-5 동기와 배움
01 마음과 뇌 · 교재 p.28

## 2024학년도 수능 29번

2023년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

A number of studies provide substantial evidence of an innate human disposition to _____. From birth, infants will orient preferentially towards the human face and voice, seeming to know that such stimuli are particularly meaningful for them. Moreover, they register this connection actively, imitating a variety of facial gestures that are presented to them—tongue protrusions, lip tightenings, mouth openings. They will even try to match gestures with which they have some difficulty, experimenting with their own faces until they succeed. When they do succeed, they show pleasure by a brightening of their eyes; when they fail, they show distress. In other words, they not only have an innate capacity for matching their own kinaesthetically experienced bodily movements with those of others that are visually perceived; they have an innate drive to do so. That is, they seem to have an innate drive to imitate others whom they judge to be 'like me'.

**1.** 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① avoid unfamiliar faces and voices
② learn language before gestures
③ express emotions without imitation
④ prefer objects to people
⑤ respond differentially to social stimuli

**2.** 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 인간은 태어날 때부터 사회적 자극에 반응하고 타인을 모방하려는 선천적 성향을 지닌다.
② 영아의 모방 능력은 생후 몇 년간의 학습으로 형성된다.
③ 영아는 어려운 몸짓은 따라 하려 하지 않는다.
④ 얼굴 표정 모방은 영아의 언어 발달을 방해한다.
⑤ 영아는 모방에 실패할 때에도 즐거움을 표현한다.

# 2025학년도 6월 모평 30번

2024년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Internalization depends on supports for autonomy. Contexts that ① use controlling strategies such as salient rewards and punishments or evaluative, selfesteem-hooking pressures are least likely to lead people to value activities as their own. This is not to say that controls don't work to produce behavior—decades of operant psychology ② prove that they can. It is rather that the more salient the external control over a person's behavior, the more the person ③ is likely to be merely externally regulated or introjected in his or her actions. Consequently, the person does not develop a value or investment in the behaviors, but instead ④ remaining dependent on external controls. Thus, parents who reward, force, or cajole their child to do homework are more likely to have a child who ⑤ does so only when rewarded, cajoled, or forced. The salience of external controls undermines the acquisition of self-responsibility. Alternatively, parents who supply reasons, show an emotional understanding of difficulties overcoming problems, and use a minimum of external incentives are more likely to cultivate a sense of willingness and value for work in their child.

**1.** 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

**2.** 주장 윗글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 숙제를 하게 하려면 보상과 처벌을 분명히 해야 한다.
② 자존감을 자극하는 평가는 내적 동기를 높인다.
③ 자녀가 행동의 가치를 내면화하도록 하려면 외적 통제를 줄이고 자율성을 지지해야 한다.
④ 행동을 바꾸는 데에는 외적 통제가 전혀 효과가 없다.
⑤ 부모는 자녀의 어려움에 감정적으로 개입하지 말아야 한다.

# 2025학년도 수능 30번

2024년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

Studies in psychology have reported cases in which competitive incentives resulted in lower task effort, and their focus was on the psychological underpinnings of the reduction in motivation. For example, competition presents an inevitable conflict between the motivation to achieve one's personal goal and _____. When the maintenance of interpersonal relationships is important, with their counterparts in particular or with others generally, competitors experience an internal conflict that can harm their desire to achieve their goal and taint the good feeling brought about by winning. Exline and Lobel found that the perception of oneself as a target for upward social comparison often makes people uncomfortable. When they believe that others are making envious comparisons with them, people feel uneasiness, distress, or sorrow. Feelings of guilt, an emotion generally associated with high motivation for goal-achievement, lead to weaker motivation and performance in the pursuit of competitive goals. Consequences of this emotional state include lower task motivation in a competition and preferences for more cooperative and altruistic outcomes, such as diminishing the significance of the outcome or sharing the winner's reward.

**1.** 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the desire to maintain good relationships with others
② the fear of losing one's reputation
③ the need for financial rewards
④ the pressure to follow the rules
⑤ the wish to outperform everyone

**2.** 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how rewards always increase task effort
② the benefits of envious social comparison
③ strategies for winning competitions
④ why competition can lower motivation through social and emotional conflict
⑤ the role of guilt in improving performance

# 2025학년도 6월 모평 29번

2024년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

What makes practicing retrieval so much ① better than review? One answer comes from the psychologist R. A. Bjork's concept of desirable difficulty. More difficult retrieval leads to better learning, provided the act of retrieval is itself ② unsuccessful. Free recall tests, in which students need to recall as much as they can remember without prompting, tend to result in better retention than cued recall tests, in which students are given ③ hints about what they need to remember. Cued recall tests, in turn, are better than recognition tests, such as multiple-choice answers, where the correct answer needs to be ④ recognized but not generated. Giving someone a test immediately after they learn something improves retention less than giving them a slight delay, long enough so that answers aren't in mind when they need them. Difficulty, far from being a ⑤ barrier to making retrieval work, may be part of the reason it does so.

**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 복습은 인출 연습보다 장기 기억에 더 효과적이다.
② 시험은 학습 직후에 보는 것이 가장 효과적이다.
③ 인출이 더 어려울수록, 인출에 성공한다면 학습 효과가 더 커진다.
④ 객관식 시험이 자유 회상 시험보다 기억 유지에 유리하다.
⑤ 학습의 어려움은 가능한 한 줄여야 한다.

# 2025학년도 9월 모평 36번



If learning were simply a matter of accumulating lists of facts, then it shouldn't make any difference if we are presented with information that is just a little bit beyond what we already know or totally new information. Each fact would simply be stored separately. According to connectionist theory, however, our knowledge is organized into patterns of activity, and each time we learn something new we have to modify the old patterns so as to keep the old material while adding the new information. The adjustments are clearly smallest when the new information is _____—when it is compatible with what we already know, so that the old patterns need only a little bit of adjustment to accommodate the new knowledge. If we are trying to understand something totally new, however, we need to make larger adjustments to the units of the patterns we already have, which requires changing the strengths of large numbers of connections in our brain, and this is a difficult, tiring process.

**1.** 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① completely unfamiliar
② presented as a list
③ learned in a group
④ only slightly new
⑤ repeated many times

**2.** 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Slightly New Is Easier to Learn Than Totally New
② Learning as Collecting Separate Facts
③ The Brain Never Forgets Old Patterns
④ More Information, Faster Learning
⑤ The End of Connectionist Theory

# 2027학년도 9월 모평 23번



Popular culture loves to label dopamine as the “pleasure molecule,” yet science reveals a ① simpler, more nuanced reality. Dopamine’s true role is found not simply in the thrill of reward, but in the dance of ② anticipation, striving, and imagining what could be. The rush of motivation that energizes you at the start of a new day, the focus that allows you to solve complex problems, and the curiosity that fuels ambition are all orchestrated by dopamine. Dopamine doesn’t give ③ contentment; it delivers possibility. It sets the stage for new challenges, frames future goals as ④ attainable, and propels you to ask “What if?” about new opportunities, relationships, or aspirations. The anticipation of a meaningful conversation, the excitement for a fresh project, and even just the temptation of a delicious meal are all sparked by dopamine’s drive for future reward. Critically, dopamine rewards the ⑤ process, not just the finished result. It’s what sharpens focus and fills ordinary moments with potential.

**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 How to Increase Dopamine Through Diet
② Why Rewards Matter More Than Effort
③ The Dangers of Too Much Motivation
④ Contentment: The Final Goal of the Brain
⑤ Dopamine: Not the Molecule of Pleasure, but of Possibility

# 2026학년도 6월 모평 39번

2025년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Researchers are studying how our everyday physical experiences in the world contribute to our understanding of mathematical concepts. The experience of walking along a path, for example, can be a metaphor for thinking about arithmetic. The path starts at some point 0 and as children walk along, every step takes them 1 unit further from the starting point; they can even take half steps or skip along two steps at a time. If they want to imagine what it might mean to add 5 and 9, they could think of first walking 9 steps and then walking 5 more. But that also helps them think about what 14−3 might mean because they can imagine walking backwards. They might be sitting still as they imagine all of this walking back and forth along their path; but they are reliving, at least in their imagination, _____. If they close their eyes, they might even imagine the shape of the path, the smell of the trees, and the sound that is made when they step on the dried leaves.

**1.** 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the rules of arithmetic
② their first math lesson
③ the movement of their feet
④ the sound of numbers
⑤ the distance to school

**2.** 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how physical experiences help us understand mathematical concepts
② the benefits of walking for children’s health
③ why children prefer imagination to calculation
④ teaching subtraction with written exercises
⑤ the history of the number zero

# 2024학년도 수능 40번

2023년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

Even those with average talent can produce notable work in the various sciences, so long as they do not try to embrace all of them at once. Instead, they should concentrate attention on one subject after another (that is, in different periods of time), although later work will weaken earlier attainments in the other spheres. This amounts to saying that the brain adapts to universal science _____. In fact, even those with great abilities proceed in this way. Thus, when we are astonished by someone with publications in different scientific fields, realize that each topic was explored during a specific period of time. Knowledge gained earlier certainly will not have disappeared from the mind of the author, but it will have become simplified by condensing into formulas or greatly abbreviated symbols. Thus, sufficient space remains for the perception and learning of new images on the cerebral blackboard.

**1.** 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① in space but not in time
② in time but not in space
③ only through formal education
④ by forgetting earlier knowledge
⑤ through teamwork with experts

**2.** 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 뛰어난 사람은 여러 학문을 동시에 탐구할 수 있다.
② 나중의 연구는 이전의 학문적 성취를 완전히 지워 버린다.
③ 지식을 기호로 단순화하면 이해가 불가능해진다.
④ 여러 학문에서 성과를 내려면 한 번에 하나의 분야에 시기를 나누어 집중해야 한다.
⑤ 평범한 재능으로는 과학에서 성과를 내기 어렵다.

# 정답 및 해설

1-25 **1.**⑤ **2.**① · 1-26 **1.**④ **2.**③ · 1-27 **1.**① **2.**④ · 1-28 **1.**② **2.**③ · 1-29 **1.**④ **2.**① · 1-30 **1.**① **2.**⑤ · 1-31 **1.**③ **2.**① · 1-32 **1.**② **2.**④

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**1-25 · 2024학년도 수능 29번**
**1.** ⑤ 영아는 태어날 때부터 사람의 얼굴과 목소리에 우선 주목하고 표정을 모방한다. 즉 사회적 자극에 차별적으로 반응하는 선천적 성향이 있다.
**2.** ① 영아에게는 타인의 몸짓을 맞추는 능력뿐 아니라 '나와 같은' 타인을 모방하려는 선천적 욕구가 있다는 것이 요지다.

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**1-26 · 2025학년도 6월 모평 30번**
**1.** ④ but instead 뒤는 주어 the person에 이어지는 두 번째 동사 자리이므로 does not develop과 병렬인 remains가 와야 한다. ④ remaining → remains.
**2.** ③ 외적 통제가 두드러질수록 행동은 외적으로만 조절되므로, 이유를 설명하고 자율성을 지지해야 가치가 내면화된다는 주장이다. ④는 글이 부정한 극단이다.

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**1-27 · 2025학년도 수능 30번**
**1.** ① 경쟁은 개인적 목표 달성 동기와 타인과의 좋은 관계를 유지하려는 욕구 사이의 갈등을 낳는다. 다음 문장의 '대인 관계 유지'가 근거다.
**2.** ④ 경쟁적 유인이 관계 유지 욕구, 시기의 대상이 되는 불편함, 죄책감 등을 통해 오히려 동기를 떨어뜨린다는 내용이다.

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**1-28 · 2025학년도 6월 모평 29번**
**1.** ② '바람직한 어려움'은 인출 자체가 성공할 때 학습을 높인다. ② unsuccessful → successful.
**2.** ③ 자유 회상 > 단서 회상 > 재인 순으로, 약간의 지연을 둘 때 효과가 크다는 예를 통해 '바람직한 어려움'을 설명한다.

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**1-29 · 2025학년도 9월 모평 36번**
**1.** ④ 새 정보가 기존 지식과 양립할 때, 즉 약간만 새로울 때 기존 패턴을 조금만 조정하면 된다. 이어지는 '완전히 새로운 것'과 대비된다.
**2.** ① 연결주의 이론에 따르면 지식은 패턴으로 조직되어, 완전히 새로운 정보일수록 큰 조정이 필요해 학습이 어렵다.

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**1-30 · 2027학년도 9월 모평 23번**
**1.** ① '쾌락 분자'라는 통념보다 과학이 밝힌 실제는 '더 풍부하고 미묘한' 것이다. 뒤의 more nuanced와도 어울려야 한다. ① simpler → richer.
**2.** ⑤ 도파민은 만족을 주는 것이 아니라 기대·노력·가능성을 일으키며 과정을 보상한다는 글이다.

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**1-31 · 2026학년도 6월 모평 39번**
**1.** ③ 가만히 앉아 있으면서도 머릿속에서 길을 오가는 것은 상상 속에서 발의 움직임을 다시 겪는 것이다.
**2.** ① 길을 걷는 신체 경험이 덧셈·뺄셈 같은 수학 개념을 이해하는 은유가 된다는 내용이다.

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**1-32 · 2024학년도 수능 40번**
**1.** ② 여러 학문을 한꺼번에(공간적으로) 다루지 말고 시기를 나누어(시간적으로) 하나씩 집중해야 한다는 앞 문장을 요약한 말이다.
**2.** ④ 재능이 평범해도 분야를 시기별로 하나씩 집중하면 여러 학문에서 성과를 낼 수 있다는 것이 요지다. ①은 글과 반대다.