2-01 · 2-1 소속과 협력의 진화
02 인간과 사회 · 교재 p.40

2023년 3월 고3 학평 21번

2023년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Thanks to the power of reputation, we help others _____. If, thanks to endless chat and intrigue, the world knows that you are a good, charitable guy, then you boost your chance of being helped by someone else at some future date. The converse is also the case. I am less likely to get my back scratched, in the form of a favor, if it becomes known that I never scratch anybody else's. Indirect reciprocity now means something like "If I scratch your back, my good example will encourage others to do the same and, with luck, someone will scratch mine." By the same token, our behavior is endlessly shaped by the possibility that somebody else might be watching us or might find out what we have done. We are often troubled by the thought of what others may think of our deeds. In this way, our actions have consequences that go far beyond any individual act of charity, or indeed any act of mean-spirited malice. We all behave differently when we know we live in the shadow of the future. That shadow is cast by our actions because there is always the possibility that others will find out what we have done.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① only when we are sure of being repaid
② to avoid being watched by others
③ without expecting an immediate return
④ because charity is required by law
⑤ in order to punish mean-spirited people

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 자선 행위는 즉각적인 보답이 있을 때에만 지속된다.
② 남의 시선을 의식하는 것은 도덕적 판단을 흐리게 한다.
③ 간접적 호혜성은 가까운 사람들 사이에서만 작동한다.
④ 평판의 힘 때문에 우리는 남이 지켜볼 가능성을 의식하며 즉각적 보답 없이도 남을 돕는다.
⑤ 악의적인 행동은 그 행동을 한 개인에게만 영향을 미친다.

2027학년도 9월 모평 31번

What stresses you out more than anything? Perhaps it's speaking in front of others. For many, this is so ① stressful it even has a name: glossophobia. The explanation for why it's uncomfortable to have everyone's eyes on you is probably that, for almost all of our evolution, it's been extremely important not to be ② included from the group. To prepare for what might happen if you are evaluated and socially shamed—and thus ③ alienated from the group—your brain fires up the stress system and your heart begins to beat harder. Our natural sensitivity to being evaluated by other people is another example of our brain ④ not being adapted to the modern world. If we give a bad presentation at work, we are ⑤ unlikely to lose our job and thus risk starving to death. But in the world we long ago evolved for, exclusion from the group could be a matter of life and death. Belonging was not merely a matter of safety but also of survival. You simply couldn't make it on your own.

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 Become a Confident Public Speaker
② Why We Fear the Spotlight: An Ancient Need to Belong
③ Modern Workplaces and the Risk of Starvation
④ Stress: The Brain's Most Useless Response
⑤ Living Alone: The Key to Survival

2025년 10월 고3 학평 22번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Our yearning for belonging is so hardwired that we often try to acquire it by any means possible, including trying to fit in and working hard for approval and acceptance. Not only are these efforts hollow substitutes for belonging, but they are the greatest barriers to belonging. When we work to fit in and be accepted, our "belonging" is unstable. If we do or say something that's true to who we are but outside the expectations or rules of the group, we risk everything. If people don't really know who we are and what we believe or think, there's no true belonging. Because we can feel belonging only if we have the courage to share our most authentic selves with people, our sense of belonging can never be greater than _____. We can never truly belong if we are betraying ourselves, our ideals, or our values in the process. That is why it's a mistake to think that belonging is passive and simply about joining or "going along" with others. It's not.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the size of the group we join
② the approval we receive from others
③ the number of rules we follow
④ our ability to fit in
⑤ our level of self-acceptance

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① How to Gain Approval in a New Group
② Belonging Begins with Following the Rules
③ Fitting In Is Not Belonging: The Courage to Be Yourself
④ Why Self-Acceptance Is Overrated
⑤ Joining More Groups for a Happier Life

2024학년도 6월 모평 32번

2023년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

In labor-sharing groups, people ① contribute labor to other people on a regular basis (for seasonal agricultural work such as harvesting) or on an irregular basis (in the event of a crisis such as the need to rebuild a barn ② damaged by fire). Labor sharing groups are part of what has been called a "moral economy" since no one ③ keep formal records on how much any family puts in or takes out. Instead, accounting is socially regulated. The group has a sense of moral community ④ based on years of trust and sharing. In a certain community of North America, labor sharing is a major economic factor of social cohesion. When a family needs a new barn or faces repair work that ⑤ requires group labor, a barn-raising party is called. Many families show up to help. Adult men provide manual labor, and adult women provide food for the event. Later, when another family needs help, they call on the same people.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the decline of agricultural communities in North America
② labor sharing as a moral economy that builds social cohesion
③ formal record-keeping in rural economies
④ gender conflict in traditional labor
⑤ how fire damage affects farm income

2027학년도 수능 30번

2026년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

Some authors believe that collectives of individuals can be more intelligent than individuals taken singly, sometimes pointing to the example of ants, bees, and other social animals. It is certainly true that, by addressing a question to a collective (crowd intelligence), you may get a good answer more easily than by, say, researching the literature or asking a philosopher. But this works in a reliable fashion only where some genuine expert happens to be in the crowd. This is because human intelligence is _____. Collectives can, certainly, carry out plans that individuals cannot—such as building Cologne Cathedral. Collectives can also evolve new social patterns over very long periods of time through trial-and-error or through the sort of transgenerational collaboration that is involved, for example, in the creation and sustainment of scientific disciplines. But collectives do not write poetry or novels, discover new aspects of nature, or solve difficult mathematical problems. This is done predominantly by individuals or by very small groups.

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

① an individual capability that is not additive
② a skill that grows with the size of the crowd
③ a product of long-term collaboration
④ a trait found mainly in social animals
⑤ a resource that can be shared equally

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 군중에게 묻는 것이 언제나 전문가에게 묻는 것보다 정확하다.
② 개미와 벌의 사회는 인간 사회보다 지적이다.
③ 과학 분야는 한 세대의 협력만으로 만들어진다.
④ 집단은 큰 계획을 실행할 수 있지만, 지적 창조는 주로 개인이나 아주 작은 집단이 해낸다.
⑤ 큰 성당을 짓는 일은 개인의 천재성에 달려 있다.

2023학년도 9월 모평 38번

2022년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

In everyday life, we tend to see any collection of people as a group. However, social psychologists use this term more ① loosely. In particular, they define a group as two or more people who interact with, and exert ② mutual influences on, each other. It is this sense of mutual interaction or inter-dependence for a common purpose which distinguishes the members of a group from a ③ mere aggregation of individuals. For example, as Kenneth Hodge observed, a collection of people who happen to go for a swim after work on the same day each week does not, strictly speaking, constitute a group because these swimmers do not interact with each other in a ④ structured manner. By contrast, a squad of young competitive swimmers who train every morning before going to school is a group because they not only share a common objective (training for competition) but also interact with each other in ⑤ formal ways (e.g., by warming up together beforehand). It is this sense of people coming together to achieve a common objective that defines a "team".

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 Swimming: The Best Team Sport
② Why Every Crowd Is a Group
③ How Coaches Train Young Athletes
④ Living Alone in a Crowded World
⑤ What Makes a Group: Interaction Toward a Common Goal

정답 및 해설

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

2-01 · 2023년 3월 고3 학평 21번

1. ③ 좋은 평판은 훗날 다른 누군가에게 도움을 받을 가능성을 높이므로, 우리는 당장의 보답을 기대하지 않고도 남을 돕는다. 이어지는 '간접적 호혜성'이 근거다.

2. ④ 누군가 알게 될 가능성(미래의 그림자)이 평판을 통해 우리의 행동을 끊임없이 형성한다는 것이 요지다.

2-02 · 2027학년도 9월 모평 31번

1. ② 진화의 대부분 기간 동안 중요했던 것은 집단에서 '배제되지 않는 것'이다. 뒤의 exclusion from the group과도 연결된다. ② included → excluded.

2. ② 남 앞에서 말하기가 두려운 것은 집단에서 배제되면 생존이 위태로웠던 진화의 흔적이라는 글이다.

2-03 · 2025년 10월 고3 학평 22번

1. ⑤ 진정한 소속감은 가장 진정한 자신을 드러낼 용기가 있을 때 느낄 수 있으므로, 소속감은 자기 수용의 수준을 넘을 수 없다. ②·④는 필자가 '공허한 대체물'이라 한 것이다.

2. ③ 남에게 맞추고 인정받으려는 노력은 오히려 소속의 장벽이며, 진정한 자신을 드러내는 용기가 있어야 소속될 수 있다는 글이다.

2-04 · 2024학년도 6월 모평 32번

1. ③ 주어 no one은 단수 취급하므로 keeps가 알맞다. ③ keep → keeps.

2. ② 기록 없이 신뢰와 나눔으로 운영되는 노동 공유가 '도덕 경제'로서 공동체의 결속을 이룬다는 내용이다. ③은 글과 반대다.

2-05 · 2027학년도 수능 30번

1. ① 군중에게 묻는 방식은 진짜 전문가가 그 안에 있을 때만 통한다. 지능은 사람 수만큼 더해지지 않는 개인의 능력이기 때문이다.

2. ④ 집단 지성론을 비판하며, 시·소설·발견·난제 해결은 주로 개인이나 소규모 집단이 해낸다는 것이 요지다.

2-06 · 2023학년도 9월 모평 38번

1. ① 일상에서는 모든 사람의 모임을 집단이라 부르지만(However) 사회심리학자들은 이 용어를 '더 엄밀하게' 쓴다. ① loosely → precisely.

2. ⑤ 집단은 공동의 목적을 위해 서로 상호작용하고 영향을 주는 사람들이라는 정의를 수영하는 사람들의 예로 설명한다. ②는 글과 반대다.