7-01 · 7-1 수렵 채집에서 농경으로
07 문명과 도시 · 교재 p.184

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2026년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

During the Ice Age, not only was the planet much colder, with ice sheets covering much of what we call the northern hemisphere today, but, crucially, it was much ① wetter. In Ireland, we often associate the cold with the wet but if it is really cold, there is far ② less evaporation, fewer clouds, and less rain. Our world in the Ice Age was cold and dry, meaning it was ③ difficult for plants to grow. In this type of climate, farming isn't an option: it's too ④ risky to depend on any one piece of land to produce the energy you need. As the temperature rose and the ice caps melted, we experienced a sudden explosion of life. The world got warmer and wetter, and people started to live around places where they could make food grow most ⑤ intensively. This didn't happen overnight; it probably took thousands of years, with hunter-gatherers foraging and hunting, while doing a little side hustle in farming.

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 The Ice Age Was Wet and Rainy
② Hunter-Gatherers Hated Farming
③ From Ice to Farms: How a Warmer World Made Farming Possible
④ Farming Began Overnight
⑤ Why Clouds Increase in Cold Weather

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Big mammalian herbivore species react to danger from predators or humans in different ways. Some species are nervous, fast, and programmed for instant flight when they perceive a threat. Other species are slower, less nervous, seek protection in herds, stand their ground when threatened, and don't run until necessary. Naturally, the nervous species are _____. If put into an enclosure, they are likely to panic, and either die of shock or hit themselves repeatedly to death against the fence in their attempts to escape. That's true, for example, of gazelles, which for thousands of years were the most frequently hunted game species in some parts of the Fertile Crescent. There is no mammal species that the first settled peoples of that area had more opportunity to domesticate than gazelles. But no gazelle species has ever been domesticated. Just imagine trying to herd an animal that runs away, blindly hits itself against walls, can leap up to nearly 30 feet, and can run at a speed of 50 miles per hour!

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① easy to train for farming
② the first to be domesticated
③ useful as working animals
④ safe in small groups
⑤ difficult to keep in captivity

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 위협에 예민하게 달아나는 가젤 같은 동물은 가두어 기르기 어려워 가축화되지 않았다.
② 가젤은 비옥한 초승달 지대에서 처음 가축화되었다.
③ 모든 대형 초식 동물은 쉽게 가축화된다.
④ 무리를 짓는 동물은 가축화하기 어렵다.
⑤ 가젤은 사람에게 거의 사냥되지 않았다.

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The hunter-gatherer lifestyle, which can be described as “natural” to human beings, appears to have had much to recommend it. Examination of human remains from early hunter-gatherer societies has suggested that our ancestors enjoyed ① abundant food, obtainable without ② excessive effort, and suffered very few diseases. If this is true, it is not clear why so many humans settled in permanent villages and developed agriculture, growing crops and domesticating animals: cultivating fields was ③ hard work, and it was in farming villages that epidemic diseases first took root. Whatever its immediate effect on the lives of humans, the development of settlements and agriculture undoubtedly led to a high ④ increase in population density. This period, known as the New Stone Age, was a major ⑤ dead end in human development, opening the way to the growth of the first towns and cities, and eventually leading to settled “civilizations.”

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

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why hunter-gatherers suffered many diseases
② the easy life of early farmers
③ how cities caused the Stone Age
④ the puzzle and impact of the shift from hunting to farming
⑤ the decline of population in farming villages

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Growing crops forced people to stay in one place. Hunter-gatherers typically moved around frequently, and they had to be able to carry all their possessions with them every time they moved. In particular, mothers had to carry their young children. As a result, hunter-gatherer mothers could have only one baby every four years or so, spacing their births so that they never had to carry more than one child at a time. Farmers, on the other hand, could live in the same place year after year and did not have to worry about transporting young children long distances. Societies that settled down in one place were able to _____ from four years to about two. This meant that each woman could have more children than her hunter-gatherer counterpart, which in turn resulted in rapid population growth among farming communities. An increased population was actually an advantage to agricultural societies, because farming required large amounts of human labor.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① shorten their birth intervals
② lengthen their birth intervals
③ stop having children
④ move more frequently
⑤ carry more possessions

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Hunter-Gatherers Had Many Babies
② Settling Down, Growing Up: Farming and Population Growth
③ Farming Needs Few Workers
④ Mothers Who Never Moved
⑤ The Burden of Large Families

정답 및 해설

7-01 **1.**① **2.**③ · 7-02 **1.**⑤ **2.**① · 7-03 **1.**⑤ **2.**④ · 7-04 **1.**① **2.**②

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1. ① 아주 추우면 증발이 적어 구름과 비도 줄므로 빙하기는 훨씬 '건조했다'. ① wetter → drier.

2. ③ 춥고 건조한 빙하기에는 농사가 불가능했지만, 따뜻하고 습해지면서 사람들이 정착해 농사를 시작했다는 글이다.

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1. ⑤ 예민한 종은 우리에 넣으면 공황 상태가 되어 죽거나 울타리에 부딪히므로 '가두어 기르기 어렵다'.

2. ① 가젤은 가장 많이 사냥된 동물이었지만 예민하고 빨라 한 번도 가축화되지 못했다는 것이 요지다. ②는 글과 반대다.

7-03 · 2024년 6월 고1 학평 29번

1. ⑤ 신석기 시대는 최초의 도시와 문명으로 가는 길을 연 '전환점'이었다. ⑤ dead end → turning point.

2. ④ 수렵 채집 생활이 풍족했는데도 사람들이 힘든 농경으로 옮겨 간 의문과, 그것이 인구 밀도와 문명에 끼친 영향을 다룬다.

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1. ① 정착한 사회는 아이를 데리고 이동할 필요가 없어 출산 간격을 4년에서 2년으로 '줄일' 수 있었다. ②는 정반대다.

2. ② 농경으로 정착하면서 출산 간격이 짧아져 인구가 빠르게 늘었고, 많은 노동력이 농사에 도움이 되었다는 글이다.