5-20 · 5-4 몸과 건강
05 생명과 자연 · 교재 p.137

2026년 10월 고2 학평 35번

2026년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Scientific developments and technologies in medical practice have brought us enormous progress in the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. The discovery of penicillin in 1928 by Alexander Fleming, for which he later received the Nobel Prize, was one of the biggest breakthroughs in the battle against infectious diseases. Edward Jenner discovered around 1796 that humans were protected against the deadly smallpox virus after exposure to the cowpox virus, which is _____. Vaccines developed in laboratories have contributed enormously to the reduction of the burden of bacterial and viral diseases and have even led to the elimination of poxvirus. For other infectious diseases (for example cholera and malaria), control and hygiene management measures have reduced their burden, while for others treatment therapies turned viral diseases that were deadly into chronic manageable diseases.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① deadly to humans
② found only in cows
③ harmless to humans
④ resistant to vaccines
⑤ spread by mosquitoes

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why vaccines failed to stop smallpox
② the life story of Alexander Fleming
③ how cows spread deadly viruses
④ the rise of new infectious diseases
⑤ medical advances in fighting infectious diseases

2025년 3월 고2 학평 37번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Stress not only affects physical disease but also the very structure of our brains, making us even more likely to experience a ① drained brain. A number of studies have been done to reveal what happens in healthy people's brains when they go through something stressful. One study demonstrated a link between a ② larger hippocampus and people who had experienced long-lasting stress. Why does this matter? This part of the brain helps you remain ③ resilient in the face of stress and is involved in mood regulation. It also helps you to monitor the safety of your environment and store dangerous images in your long-term memory so you can ④ avoid them in the future. It does all these things as part of its duties of regulating your sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems. But chronic stress can confuse the hippocampus and lead to turning signals for cortisol "on" instead of "off," which can ⑤ trap you in a constant state of fight, flight, or freeze.

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 Stress Only Affects the Body
② A Larger Hippocampus Comes from Stress
③ Stress Reshapes the Brain: The Hippocampus Under Pressure
④ Cortisol Always Turns Off
⑤ Fear Has No Effect on Memory

2024년 9월 고2 학평 39번

2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Sleep is clearly about more than just resting. One curious fact is that animals that are hibernating also have periods of sleep. It comes as a surprise to most of us, but hibernation and sleep are not the same thing at all, at least not from a neurological and metabolic perspective. Hibernating is more like being anesthetized: the subject is unconscious but not actually asleep. So a hibernating animal needs to get a few hours of conventional sleep each day within the larger unconsciousness. A further surprise to most of us is that bears, the most famous of wintry sleepers, don't actually hibernate. Real hibernation involves profound unconsciousness and a dramatic fall in body temperature—often to around 32 degrees Fahrenheit. By this definition, bears don't hibernate, because their body temperature stays near normal and they are easily awakened. Their winter sleeps are more accurately called a state of _____.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① hibernation
② anesthesia
③ deep sleep
④ torpor
⑤ death

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 동면하는 동물은 잠을 자지 않는다.
② 곰은 가장 대표적인 동면 동물이다.
③ 동면 중에도 체온은 정상으로 유지된다.
④ 수면과 동면은 신경학적으로 같다.
⑤ 동면은 수면과 다른 상태이며, 곰의 겨울잠은 엄밀히 말해 동면이 아니라 휴면 상태이다.

정답 및 해설

5-20 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 5-21 **1.**② **2.**③ · 5-22 **1.**④ **2.**⑤

5-20 · 2026년 10월 고2 학평 35번

1. ③ 제너는 사람에게 '해가 없는' 우두에 노출되면 치명적인 천연두를 막을 수 있음을 발견했다. ①은 천연두에 해당한다.

2. ⑤ 페니실린, 백신, 위생 관리, 치료법 등 의학의 발전이 감염병 퇴치에 크게 기여했다는 내용이다.

5-21 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 37번

1. ② 오랜 스트레스를 겪은 사람들은 해마가 '더 작았다'. 스트레스가 뇌 구조에 해를 준다는 흐름과 이어진다. ② larger → smaller.

2. ③ 만성 스트레스는 회복탄력성과 기분 조절을 돕는 해마를 작게 만들고 혼란시켜 끊임없는 투쟁·도피 상태에 가둘 수 있다는 글이다.

5-22 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 39번

1. ④ 곰은 체온이 거의 정상이고 쉽게 깨므로 진짜 동면이 아니며, 곰의 겨울잠은 '휴면(torpor)' 상태라고 부르는 것이 정확하다. ①은 글이 부정한 것이다.

2. ⑤ 동면은 마취에 가까운 무의식 상태여서 따로 잠을 자야 하며, 곰은 체온이 정상이라 동면이 아닌 휴면을 한다는 것이 요지다.