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2024년 10월 고1 학평 20번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

For many of us, making time for exercise is a ① continuing challenge. Between work commitments and family obligations, it often feels like there's no room in our ② empty schedules for a dedicated workout. But what if the workout came to you, right in the midst of your daily routine? That's where the beauty of integrating mini-exercises into household chores comes into play. Let's be realistic; chores are ③ inevitable. Whether it's washing dishes or taking out the trash, these tasks are an essential part of daily life. But rather than viewing chores as purely ④ obligatory activities, why not seize these moments as opportunities for physical activity? For instance, practice squats or engage in some wall push-ups as you wait for your morning kettle to boil. Incorporating quick exercises into your daily chores can ⑤ improve your health.

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 Chores Should Be Avoided
② Exercise Only at the Gym
③ Kettles and Coffee Mornings
④ Family Time Beats Fitness
⑤ Turn Chores into Workouts

2024년 10월 고1 학평 21번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

When we see something, we naturally and automatically break it up into shapes, colors, and concepts that we have learned through education. We recode what we see through the lens of everything we know. We reconstruct memories rather than retrieving the video from memory. This is a useful trait. It's a more efficient way to store information—a bit like an optimal image compression algorithm such as JPG, rather than storing a raw bitmap image file. People who lack this ability and remember everything in perfect detail struggle to generalize, learn, and make connections between what they have learned. But representing the world as abstract ideas and features comes at a cost of _____. Instead, we see the world through our assumptions, motivations, and past experiences. The discovery that our memories are reconstructed through abstract representations rather than played back like a movie completely undermined the legal primacy of eyewitness testimony. Seeing is not believing.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① storing more information
② seeing the world as it is
③ making connections
④ learning new concepts
⑤ generalizing quickly

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 기억은 영상처럼 그대로 재생된다.
② 모든 것을 세밀하게 기억하는 사람이 학습을 더 잘한다.
③ 목격자의 증언은 언제나 신뢰할 수 있다.
④ 이미지 압축 기술은 인간의 기억을 모방할 수 없다.
⑤ 우리는 지식과 가정을 통해 기억을 재구성하므로, 보는 것이 곧 사실은 아니다.

2024년 10월 고1 학평 22번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

In his Cornell laboratory, David Dunning conducted experimental tests of eyewitness testimony and found evidence that a careful deliberation of facial features and a detailed discussion of selection procedures can actually be a sign of an ① inaccurate identification. It's when people find themselves ② unable to explain why they recognize the person, saying things like "his face just popped out at me," that they tend to be ③ accurate more often. Sometimes our first, immediate, automatic reaction to a situation is the ④ truest interpretation of what our mind is telling us. That very first impression can also be more accurate about the world than the deliberative, reasoned self-narrative can be. In his book Blink, Malcolm Gladwell describes a variety of studies in psychology and behavioral economics that demonstrate the ⑤ inferior performance of relatively unconscious first guesses compared to logical step-by-step justifications for a decision.

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 Think Step by Step to Be Accurate
② Why Eyewitnesses Always Lie
③ Faces Are Hard to Remember
④ Trust Your First Impressions
⑤ Logic Beats Intuition Every Time

2024년 10월 고1 학평 23번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Many forms of research lead ① naturally to quantitative data. A study of happiness might measure the number of times someone smiles during an interaction, and a study of memory might measure the number of items an individual can recall after one, five, and ten minutes. Asking people how many times in a year they are sad will also yield quantitative data, but it might not be ② reliable. Respondents' recollections may be ③ accurate, and their definitions of 'sad' could vary widely. But asking "How many times in the past year were you sad enough to call in sick to work?" prompts a ④ concrete answer. Similarly, instead of asking people to rate how bad a procrastinator they are, ask, "How many of your utility bills are you currently late in paying, even though you can afford to pay them?" Questions that seek concrete responses help make ⑤ abstract concepts clearer and ensure consistency from one study to the next.

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 정량적 자료는 언제나 신뢰할 수 있다.
② 구체적인 응답을 요구하는 질문이 추상적 개념을 명확히 하고 연구의 일관성을 높인다.
③ 사람들의 기억은 정확하다.
④ 행복은 측정할 수 없다.
⑤ 추상적 질문이 더 정직한 답을 이끈다.

2024년 10월 고1 학평 24번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The evolution of AI is often associated with the concept of singularity. Singularity refers to the point at which AI ① exceeds human intelligence. After that point, it ② predicts that AI will repeatedly improve itself and evolve at an accelerated pace. When AI becomes self-aware and ③ pursues its own goals, it will be a conscious being, not just a machine. AI and human consciousness will then begin to evolve together. Our consciousness will evolve to new dimensions through our interactions with AI, which will provide us with intellectual stimulation and ④ inspire new insights and creativity. Conversely, our consciousness also has a significant impact on the evolution of AI. The direction of AI's evolution will depend greatly on what values and ethics we incorporate into AI. We need to see our relationship with AI as a mutual coexistence of conscious beings, ⑤ recognizing its rights and supporting the evolution of its consciousness.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① AI는 결코 인간 지능을 넘어설 수 없다.
② AI의 진화 방향은 인간의 가치와 무관하다.
③ AI와 인간의 의식은 서로 영향을 주며 함께 진화하므로, 공존하는 의식적 존재로 관계를 보아야 한다.
④ AI는 의식을 가질 수 없는 단순한 기계이다.
⑤ 인간의 의식은 AI와 상호 작용해도 변하지 않는다.

2024년 10월 고1 학평 29번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Digital technologies are essentially related to metaphors, but digital metaphors are different from linguistic ones in important ways. Linguistic metaphors are passive, in the sense that the audience needs to choose to actively enter the world proposed by metaphor. In the Shakespearean metaphor "time is a beggar," the audience is unlikely to understand the metaphor without cognitive effort and without further engaging Shakespeare's prose. Technological metaphors, on the other hand, are active (and often imposing) in the sense that they are realized in digital artifacts that are actively doing things, forcefully changing a user's meaning horizon. Technological creators cannot generally afford to require their potential audience to wonder how the metaphor works; normally the selling point is that the usefulness of the technology is _____. Shakespeare, on the other hand, is beloved in part because the meaning of his works is not immediately obvious and requires some thought on the part of the audience.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① hidden from most users
② understood only by experts
③ explained in long manuals
④ discovered after years of use
⑤ obvious at first glance

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Shakespeare Hated Technology
② Metaphors Make Technology Harder
③ Time Is Truly a Beggar
④ Digital vs. Linguistic Metaphors: Active Versus Passive
⑤ The End of Linguistic Metaphors

2024년 10월 고1 학평 30번

Herbert Simon won his Nobel Prize for recognizing our limitations in information, time, and cognitive capacity. ① As we lack the resources to compute answers independently, we distribute the computation across the population and solve the answer slowly, generation by generation. ② Then all we have to do is socially learn the right answers. ③ You don't need to understand how your computer or toilet works; you just need to be able to use the interface and flush. ④ Many people also find it difficult to fix a broken toilet by themselves. ⑤ All that needs to be transmitted is which button to push—essentially how to interact with technologies rather than how they work. And so instead of holding more information than we have mental capacity for and indeed need to know, we could dedicate our large brains to a small piece of a giant calculation. We understand things well enough to benefit from them, but all the while we are making small calculations that contribute to a larger whole. We are just doing our part in a larger computation for our societies' collective brains.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 모든 사람은 기술의 작동 원리를 이해해야 한다.
② 인간은 계산을 집단에 분산하고 사회적으로 답을 배우며, 집단 두뇌의 작은 부분을 담당한다.
③ 개인의 두뇌만으로 모든 답을 계산할 수 있다.
④ 허버트 사이먼은 인간의 무한한 능력을 증명했다.
⑤ 사회적 학습은 정보 전달을 방해한다.

2024년 10월 고1 학평 31번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The best defence most species of octopus have is to stay ① hidden as much as possible and do their own hunting at night. So ② to find one in full view in the shallows in daylight was a surprise for two Australian underwater photographers. Actually, what they saw at first was a flounder. It was only when they looked again that they saw a medium-sized octopus, with all eight of its arms ③ folded and its two eyes ④ stared upwards to create the illusion. An octopus has a big brain, excellent eyesight and the ability to change colour and pattern, and this one was using these assets to turn itself into a completely different creature. Many more of this species have been found since then, and there are now photographs of octopuses that could be said to be ⑤ transforming into sea snakes. And while they mimic, they hunt—producing the spectacle of, say, a flounder suddenly developing an octopodian arm, sticking it down a hole and grabbing whatever's hiding there.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Octopuses Hunt Only at Night
② Flounders That Eat Octopuses
③ Sea Snakes Fear Octopuses
④ The Octopus in Disguise: Mimicry as a Hunting Tool
⑤ Underwater Photography for Beginners

2024년 10월 고1 학평 32번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

How much we suffer ① relates to how we frame the pain in our mind. When 1500m runners push themselves into extreme pain to win a race—their muscles ② screaming and their lungs exploding with oxygen deficit, they don't psychologically suffer much. In fact, ultra-marathon runners—those people who are crazy enough to push themselves beyond the normal boundaries of human endurance, ③ covering distances of 50-100km or more over many hours, talk about making friends with their pain. When a patient ④ has paid for some form of passive back pain therapy and the practitioner pushes deeply into a painful part of a patient's back to mobilise it, the patient calls that good pain if he or she believes this type of deep pressure treatment will be of value, even though the practitioner is ⑤ pushed right into the patient's sore tissues.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 운동선수는 고통을 전혀 느끼지 않는다.
② 고통을 어떻게 받아들이고 해석하느냐에 따라 고통으로 겪는 괴로움이 달라진다.
③ 깊은 압박 치료는 언제나 해롭다.
④ 고통은 몸의 손상 정도에 비례한다.
⑤ 장거리 달리기는 고통을 줄여 준다.

2024년 10월 고1 학평 33번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

When I worked for a large electronics company that manufactured laser and ink-jet printers, I soon discovered why there are often three versions of many consumer goods. (①) If the manufacturer makes only one version of its product, people who bought it might have been willing to spend more money, so the company is losing some income. (②) If the company offers two versions, one with more features and more expensive than the other, people will compare the two models and still buy the less expensive one. (③) But if the company introduces a third model with even more features and more expensive than the other two, sales of the second model go up; many people like the features of the most expensive model, but not the price. (④) They buy the middle item, unaware that they have been manipulated by the presence of the higher-priced item. (⑤)

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

The middle item has more features than the least expensive one, and it is less expensive than the fanciest model.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Cheaper Is Always Better
② The Decoy Effect: Why the Middle Model Wins
③ Customers Buy the Most Expensive Model
④ One Version Is Enough
⑤ Printers That Never Sell

2024년 10월 고1 학평 34번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

On-screen, climate disaster is everywhere you look, but the scope of the world's climate transformation may just as quickly ① eliminating the climate-fiction genre—indeed eliminate any effort to tell the story of warming, which could grow too large and too obvious even for Hollywood. You can tell stories 'about' climate change while it still ② seems a marginal feature of human life. But when the temperature rises by three or four more degrees, hardly anyone will be able to feel ③ isolated from its impacts. And so as climate change expands across the horizon, it may cease to be a story. Why watch or read climate fiction about the world you can see plainly out your own window? At the moment, stories ④ illustrating global warming can still offer an escapist pleasure, even if that pleasure often comes in the form of horror. But when we can no longer pretend that climate suffering is distant—in time or in place—we will stop ⑤ pretending about it and start pretending within it.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 기후 소설은 앞으로 더 인기를 얻을 것이다.
② 기후 변화가 일상이 되면 그것을 먼 이야기로 다루는 기후 소설은 더 이상 성립하기 어려울 것이다.
③ 할리우드는 기후 변화를 다루지 않는다.
④ 기후 변화는 앞으로도 삶의 주변적 문제일 것이다.
⑤ 공포 영화는 기후 문제 해결에 도움이 된다.

2024년 10월 고1 학평 35번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Today, the water crisis is _____—which is to say, not inevitable or beyond our capacity to fix—and, therefore, functionally elective. That is one reason it is nevertheless distressing: an abundant resource made scarce through governmental neglect and indifference, bad infrastructure and contamination, and careless urbanization. There is no need for a water crisis, in other words, but we have one anyway, and aren't doing much to address it. Some cities lose more water to leaks than they deliver to homes: even in the United States, leaks and theft account for an estimated loss of 16 percent of freshwater; in Brazil, the estimate is 40 percent. Seen in both cases, as everywhere, the selective scarcity clearly highlights have-and-have-not inequities, leaving 2.1 billion people without safe drinking water and 4.5 billion without proper sanitation worldwide.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① natural
② political
③ unavoidable
④ technological
⑤ temporary

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why water is naturally scarce
② how Brazil solved its water problem
③ the water crisis as a result of political neglect
④ the cost of building new dams
⑤ the benefits of rapid urbanization

2024년 10월 고1 학평 36번

As individuals, our ability to ① thrive depended on how well we navigated relationships in a group. If the group valued us, we could count on support, resources, and probably a mate. If it didn't, we might get none of these merits. It was a matter of ② survival, physically and genetically. Over millions of years, the pressure selected for people who are ③ sensitive to and skilled at maximizing their standing. The result was the development of a tendency to ④ unconsciously monitor how other people in our community perceive us. We process that information in the form of self-esteem and such related emotions as pride, shame, or insecurity. These emotions compel us to do more of what makes our community value us and less of what doesn't. And, crucially, they are meant to make that motivation feel like it is coming from within. If we realized, on a conscious level, that we were responding to social pressure, our performance might come off as grudging or cynical, making it ⑤ more persuasive.

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 Ignore the Group to Survive
② Pride Is a Modern Invention
③ Social Pressure Has No Effect on Us
④ Why Self-Esteem Feels Like It Comes from Within
⑤ Shame: The Useless Emotion

2024년 10월 고1 학평 37번

Conventional medicine has long believed that depression is caused by an imbalance of neurotransmitters in the brain. However, there is a major problem with this explanation. This is because the imbalance of substances in the brain is _____. In other words, depression causes a decrease in brain substances such as serotonin and noradrenaline, not a decrease in brain substances causes depression. In this revised cause-and-effect, the key is to reframe depression as a problem of consciousness. Our consciousness is a more fundamental entity that goes beyond the functioning of the brain. The brain is no more than an organ of consciousness. If it is not consciousness itself, then the root cause of depression is also a distortion of our state of consciousness: a consciousness that has lost its sense of self and the meaning of life. Such a disease of consciousness may manifest itself in the form of depression.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the main cause of depression
② unrelated to depression
③ a consequence of depression, not its cause
④ a cure for depression
⑤ a sign of good health

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 우울증은 신경 전달 물질이 부족해서 생긴다.
② 뇌가 곧 의식 그 자체이다.
③ 세로토닌을 늘리면 우울증이 완치된다.
④ 우울증은 삶의 의미와 무관하다.
⑤ 뇌 물질의 불균형은 우울증의 결과일 뿐이며, 근본 원인은 의식 상태의 왜곡이다.

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2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The common accounts of human nature that float around in society are generally a mixture of assumptions, tales and sometimes plain silliness. However, psychology is different. It is the branch of science that is ① devoting to understanding people: how and why we act as we do; why we see things as we do; and how we ② interact with one another. The key word here is 'science.' Psychologists don't ③ depend on opinions and hearsay, or the generally accepted views of society at the time, or even the considered opinions of deep thinkers. Instead, they look for evidence, to make sure that psychological ideas are firmly based, and not just ④ derived from generally held beliefs or assumptions. In addition to this evidence-based approach, psychology deals with fundamental processes and principles that ⑤ generate our rich cultural and social diversity, as well as those shared by all human beings. These are what modern psychology is all about.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Opinions Explain Human Nature Best
② Deep Thinkers Know Us Better
③ Why Culture Has No Principles
④ Psychology: The Science of Understanding People
⑤ Hearsay as Scientific Evidence

2024년 10월 고1 학평 39번

Life is what physicists might call a ‘high-dimensional system,’ which is their fancy way of saying that there’s a lot going on. ① In just a single cell, the number of possible interactions between different molecules is enormous. ② Such a system can only hope to be stable if only a smaller number of collective ways of being may emerge. ③ Some physicists also enjoy writing popular science books for young readers. ④ For example, it is only a limited number of tissues and body shapes that may result from the development of a human embryo. ⑤ In 1942, the biologist Conrad Waddington called this drastic narrowing of outcomes canalization. The organism may switch between a small number of well-defined possible states, but can’t exist in random states in between them, rather as a ball in a rough landscape must roll to the bottom of one valley or another. We’ll see that this is true also of health and disease: there are many causes of illness, but their manifestations at the physiological and symptomatic levels are often strikingly similar.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **주제** 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why cells contain few molecules
② canalization: how complex life settles into a few stable states
③ the random states of a human embryo
④ how balls roll in rough landscapes
⑤ the history of physics in biology

2024년 10월 고1 학평 40번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Punishing a child may not be effective due to what Álvaro Bilbao, a neuropsychologist, calls ‘trick-punishments.’ A trick-punishment is a scolding, a moment of anger or a punishment in the most classic sense of the word. Instead of discouraging the child from doing something, it encourages them to do it. For example, Hugh learns that when he hits his little brother, his mother scolds him. For a child who feels lonely, being scolded is much better than feeling invisible, so he will continue to hit his brother. In this case, his mother would be better adopting a different strategy. For instance, she could congratulate Hugh when he has not hit his brother for a certain length of time. The mother clearly cannot allow the child to hit his little brother, but instead of constantly pointing out the negatives, she can choose to _____. In this way, any parent can avoid trick-punishments.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① punish every mistake
② ignore the child
③ reward the positives
④ scold more loudly
⑤ point out the negatives

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Scolding Can Backfire: Rewarding the Good Instead
② Punishment Always Works
③ Brothers Should Never Play Together
④ How to Make a Child Feel Invisible
⑤ Anger Is a Parent’s Best Tool

2024년 10월 고1 학평 41~42번

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From an early age, we assign purpose to objects and events, preferring this reasoning to random chance. (①) When we encounter something, we first need to determine what sort of thing it is. (②) Inanimate objects and plants generally do not move and can be evaluated from physics alone. (③) However, by attributing intention to animals and even objects, we are able to make fast decisions about the likely behaviour of that being. (④) This was essential in our hunter-gatherer days to avoid being eaten by predators. (⑤) The anthropologist Stewart Guthrie made the point that survival in our evolutionary past meant that we interpret ambiguous objects as agents with human mental characteristics, as those are the mental processes which we understand. Ambiguous events are caused by such agents. This results in a perceptual system strongly inclined towards anthropomorphism. Therefore, we tend to assume intention even where there is none. This would have arisen as a survival mechanism. If a lion is about to attack you, you need to react quickly, given its probable intention to kill you. By the time you have realized that the design of its teeth and claws could kill you, you are dead. So, assuming intent, without detailed design analysis or understanding of the physics, has saved your life.

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

> Children assume, for instance, that pointy rocks are that way because they don’t want you to sit on them.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 아이들은 무생물에 의도가 없다는 것을 잘 안다.
② 사람이 대상에 의도를 부여하는 경향은 빠른 판단으로 생존을 도운 진화적 메커니즘이다.
③ 물리학적 분석이 생존에 가장 중요했다.
④ 사람들은 목적보다 우연으로 설명하기를 좋아한다.
⑤ 의인화는 현대 문명이 만든 습관이다.

정답 및 해설

5-28 **1.**② **2.**⑤ · 1-04 **1.**② **2.**⑤ · 1-17 **1.**⑤ **2.**④ · 4-15 **1.**③ **2.**② · 9-11 **1.**② **2.**③ · 3-05 **1.**⑤ **2.**④ · 2-04 **1.**④ **2.**② · 5-11 **1.**④ **2.**④ · 5-29 **1.**⑤ **2.**② · 8-06 **1.**④ **2.**② · 6-02 **1.**① **2.**② · 8-08 **1.**② **2.**③ · 2-05 **1.**⑤ **2.**④ · 1-26 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 4-16 **1.**① **2.**④ · 5-04 **1.**③ **2.**② · 1-36 **1.**③ **2.**① · 1-18 **1.**① **2.**②

5-28 · 2024년 10월 고1 학평 20번

1. ② 일과 가족 의무로 '꽉 찬' 일정에는 운동할 틈이 없는 것처럼 느껴진다. ② empty → packed.

2. ⑤ 운동할 시간을 따로 내기 어려우니, 집안일 중에 간단한 운동을 곁들여 건강을 챙기자는 글이다.

1-04 · 2024년 10월 고1 학평 21번

1. ② 세상을 추상적 개념으로 표상하면 효율적이지만, 세상을 있는 그대로 보지 못하는 대가를 치른다. ①, ③은 이 방식의 장점이다.

2. ⑤ 우리는 본 것을 아는 것에 비추어 재부호화하고 기억을 재구성하므로, 세상을 가정과 경험을 통해 본다는 것이 요지다.

1-17 · 2024년 10월 고1 학평 22번

1. ⑤ 무의식적인 첫 추측이 논리적인 단계별 정당화보다 '더 뛰어난' 성과를 보였다. ⑤ inferior → superior.

2. ④ 신중한 숙고보다 즉각적이고 자동적인 첫인상이 더 정확할 수 있다는 글이다. ①, ⑤는 글과 반대다.

4-15 · 2024년 10월 고1 학평 23번

1. ③ 1년에 몇 번 슬펐는지 묻는 질문은 신뢰하기 어렵다. 응답자의 기억이 '부정확할' 수 있기 때문이다. ③ accurate → inaccurate.

2. ② 슬픔이나 미루기처럼 추상적인 개념도 구체적인 답을 요구하는 질문으로 바꾸면 명확하고 일관된 자료를 얻을 수 있다는 것이 요지다.

9-11 · 2024년 10월 고1 학평 24번

1. ② 가주어 it 뒤에 '~라고 예측된다'는 수동의 의미이므로 is predicted가 알맞다. ② predicts → is predicted.

2. ③ 특이점 이후 AI와 인간의 의식은 서로 영향을 주며 함께 진화하므로, AI를 공존하는 의식적 존재로 대해야 한다는 것이 요지다.

3-05 · 2024년 10월 고1 학평 29번

1. ⑤ 기술 제작자는 사용자가 은유의 작동 방식을 궁금해하게 둘 수 없으므로, 기술의 유용성이 '한눈에 분명하다'는 것이 판매 포인트다.

2. ④ 언어적 은유는 독자의 노력이 필요한 수동적 은유이고, 기술적 은유는 사용자의 의미 지평을 바꾸는 능동적 은유라는 글이다.

2-04 · 2024년 10월 고1 학평 30번

1. ④ 글은 계산을 집단에 분산하고 사용법만 사회적으로 배우면 된다는 내용이다. ④는 변기 수리의 어려움 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ② 우리는 정보·시간·인지 능력이 부족하므로 계산을 사회 전체에 나누고, 각자 큰 계산의 일부를 맡는다는 것이 요지다.

5-11 · 2024년 10월 고1 학평 31번

1. ④ with + 명사 + 분사 구문에서 두 눈이 위를 '응시하는' 능동이므로 staring이 알맞다. ④ stared → staring.

2. ④ 큰 두뇌와 색 변화 능력을 이용해 넙치나 바다뱀으로 변장하고 사냥하는 문어를 다룬 글이다.

5-29 · 2024년 10월 고1 학평 32번

1. ⑤ 진행형 is pushing의 현재분사가 와야 하므로 pushing이 알맞다. ⑤ pushed → pushing.

2. ② 달리기 선수와 치료받는 환자의 예처럼, 고통을 어떻게 해석하는지가 괴로움의 정도를 좌우한다는 것이 요지다.

8-06 · 2024년 10월 고1 학평 33번

1. ④ 세 번째 모델 도입으로 두 번째 모델의 판매가 늘었다는 문장 뒤에 중간 제품의 장점이 설명되고, 이어 They buy the middle item이 결론을 맺는다.

2. ② 가장 비싼 제품을 추가하면 사람들이 중간 제품을 더 많이 사게 된다는 판매 전략을 다룬 글이다.

6-02 · 2024년 10월 고1 학평 34번

1. ① 조동사 may 뒤에는 동사원형이 와야 하므로 eliminate가 알맞다. ① eliminating → eliminate.

2. ② 기후 변화가 창밖의 현실이 되면 더 이상 '이야기'로 즐길 수 없게 된다는 것이 요지다.

8-08 · 2024년 10월 고1 학평 35번

1. ②　물 위기는 피할 수 없는 것이 아니라 정부의 방치와 무관심, 부실한 기반 시설로 생긴 것이므로 '정치적' 문제이다. ③은 글이 부정한 것이다.

2. ③　풍부한 물이 정부의 방치와 누수 등으로 부족해졌으며, 이는 불평등을 드러낸다는 내용이다.

2-05 · 2024년 10월 고1 학평 36번

1. ⑤　사회적 압력에 반응한다는 것을 의식하면 행동이 마지못해 하는 것처럼 보여 '덜 설득력 있게' 된다. ⑤ more → less.

2. ④　집단 내 평판을 무의식적으로 감시하는 자존감과 감정은, 그 동기가 내면에서 나오는 것처럼 느끼게 만들어졌다는 글이다.

1-26 · 2024년 10월 고1 학평 37번

1. ③　뇌 물질의 불균형은 우울증의 원인이 아니라 결과이다. ①은 기존 의학의 믿음이다.

2. ⑤　인과를 뒤집어 보면 우울증은 자아와 삶의 의미를 잃은 의식의 문제라는 것이 요지다.

4-16 · 2024년 10월 고1 학평 38번

1. ①　be devoted to(~에 전념하다)의 수동 구조이므로 devoted가 알맞다. ① devoting → devoted.

2. ④　심리학은 의견이나 통념이 아니라 증거에 기초해 인간을 이해하는 과학이라는 글이다.

5-04 · 2024년 10월 고1 학평 39번

1. ③　글은 복잡한 생명 체계가 소수의 안정된 상태로 수렴한다는 내용이다. ③은 물리학자들의 책 집필 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ②　생명은 상호작용이 엄청난 고차원 체계지만 소수의 정해진 상태로만 수렴하며, 이를 운하화라 부른다는 내용이다.

1-36 · 2024년 10월 고1 학평 40번

1. ③　꾸중이 오히려 관심이 되어 행동을 부추기므로, 부정적인 것을 지적하는 대신 긍정적인 행동을 '보상'해야 한다. ⑤는 필자가 피하라고 한 것이다.

2. ①　외로운 아이에게는 꾸중도 관심이 되므로, 벌 대신 좋은 행동을 칭찬하는 전략이 낫다는 글이다.

1-18 · 2024년 10월 고1 학평 41~42번

1. ①　for instance로 보아 '어릴 때부터 사물에 목적을 부여한다'는 첫 문장 바로 뒤에 그 예로 와야 한다.

2. ②　의도를 가정하면 빠르게 반응할 수 있어 포식자로부터 살아남는 데 유리했으므로, 의인화 경향은 생존 메커니즘으로 생겼다는 것이 요지다.