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2025년 6월 고1 학평 20번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

People often ask me, “What surprises you most about habits?” One thing that continually astonishes me is the degree to which we’re influenced by _____. The amount of effort, time, or decision making required by an action has a huge influence on habit formation. To a truly remarkable extent, we’re more likely to do something if it’s convenient, and less likely if it’s not. For this reason, we should pay close attention to the convenience of any activity we want to make into a habit. Putting a wastebasket next to our front door made mail sorting slightly more convenient, and I stopped procrastinating with this chore. Many people report that they do a much better job of staying close to distant family members now that tools like group chats make it easy to stay in touch.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① strong willpower
② sheer convenience
③ social pressure
④ expensive rewards
⑤ long-term goals

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 습관은 의지력만으로 만들어진다.
② 우편물 정리는 미루는 것이 낫다.
③ 가족과의 연락은 편리함과 무관하다.
④ 습관 형성에는 편리함이 큰 영향을 미치므로 원하는 행동을 편리하게 만들어야 한다.
⑤ 불편한 일일수록 습관이 되기 쉽다.

2025년 6월 고1 학평 21번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

It is common sense that people's inner beliefs may ① drive their external behavior. If you're attracted to a certain person, you should be more likely to socialize with that person. If you favor a brand of toothpaste, you're more likely to ② buy it. Of course, our internal thoughts don't always predict our public behavior, but, overall, what we do obviously ③ reflects what we think. But beliefs and behaviors are also related in a more remarkable way. It turns out that the arrow is as likely to point in the ④ same direction. As social psychologist David Myers observes, "If social psychology has taught us anything during the last 25 years, it is that we are likely not only to think ourselves into a way of acting but also to ⑤ act ourselves into a way of thinking."

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 내면의 믿음은 행동과 아무 관련이 없다.
② 생각이 행동을 이끌 뿐 아니라, 행동 또한 생각을 바꿀 수 있다.
③ 행동은 언제나 생각을 정확히 반영한다.
④ 좋아하는 상표의 치약을 사는 것은 습관이다.
⑤ 사회 심리학은 행동을 연구하지 않는다.

2025년 6월 고1 학평 22번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Imagine following the spirit of a silence vow into daily life. Challenge yourself to spend an entire day ① to say only what you absolutely must say. It's been widely ② observed by behavioral psychology experts—and anyone who's ever been on a first date—that we too often tend to treat "conversation" as a game of waiting for our own turn to speak. We miss what's being said because we're mentally ③ rehearsing our next utterance. What if you could eliminate the idea that the next available mini-silence is your next opening to express whatever is in your head? What if you were ④ limited to, say, fifty spoken words tomorrow? I think you'd listen quite differently. You'd attend quite carefully to every word you heard. You'd be ⑤ attuned to what you must respond to. You might discover that the less you say, the more you hear.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Conversation Is a Waiting Game
② Why Silence Vows Are Dangerous
③ Fifty Words a Day Is Too Few
④ Rehearse Your Words Before Speaking
⑤ Say Less, Hear More

2025년 6월 고1 학평 23번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Science is concerned with ① accumulating and understanding observations of the physical world. That understanding alone solves no problems. Individual people have to act on that understanding for it ② helping solve problems. For instance, science has found that regular exercise can lower your risk of heart disease. Knowing this fact is interesting, but it will do nothing for your personal health unless you ③ act on it and actually exercise. And that's the hard part. Reading an article about exercise is easy. ④ Getting into an actual routine of regular exercise is harder. In this sense, science really solves no problems at all. Problems are only solved when people take the knowledge provided by science and use it. In fact, many of humanity's biggest problems ⑤ are caused by lack of action, and not lack of knowledge.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Knowledge Is Not Enough: Science Needs Action
② Science Solves Every Problem
③ Why Reading About Exercise Is Hard
④ Heart Disease Cannot Be Prevented
⑤ More Knowledge, Fewer Problems

2025년 6월 고1 학평 24번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

We think we're being logical, objective, and rational—and therefore accurate in our analysis, judgment, and decisions. So we think that if other people are logical, objective, and rational, they will ① disagree with us and see what we see. But the ② opposite is the case. Every human brain is ③ different. Everyone's life experience is different. Everyone's desires and knowledge are different. You might think you're being realistic—that is, that your ideas match reality, but that's impossible. It's only your ④ interpretation of reality, which will always be different from someone else's. When two nations play each other in the World Cup, the fans of each country criticize the referees for ⑤ missing all the infractions that the other team commits. Without fail, each fan base believes that the referees are biased against their team.

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 우리가 보는 현실은 각자의 해석일 뿐이므로 다른 사람도 같게 볼 것이라 여겨서는 안 된다.
② 논리적인 사람들은 항상 같은 결론에 이른다.
③ 심판은 언제나 공정하게 판정한다.
④ 개인의 경험은 판단에 영향을 주지 않는다.
⑤ 현실을 객관적으로 보는 것은 쉽다.

2025년 6월 고1 학평 29번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Studies of experts provide insight into what it means to have deep and ① flexible understanding. Experts in a particular domain are people who have deep, richly interconnected ideas about the world. They are not just good thinkers or people who are ② exceptionally smart. Rather, experts have knowledge in a specific domain—such as chess, chemistry, or tennis—and are not ③ specialists. However, experts do not just know "a bunch of facts." In fact, having expertise in a topic means that knowledge is ④ organized into coherent frameworks, and the expert understands the inter-relationship between facts and can distinguish which ideas are most central. This kind of deep but organized understanding allows for ⑤ greater flexibility in learning and facilitates application across multiple contexts.

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 Experts Are Simply Smarter People
② What Makes an Expert: Organized, Connected Knowledge
③ A Bunch of Facts Is All You Need
④ Why Generalists Win at Chess
⑤ Learning Without Frameworks

2025년 6월 고1 학평 30번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

It is natural for people to observe happenings and then seek explanations for why those happenings occurred. But sometimes the reasoning is wrong because of one or more misconceptions. One of these is the ecological fallacy, where an argument claims that there is a causal relationship between two things _____. For example, in the 1950s it was found that crime rates were the highest in neighborhoods where immigrants were most numerous. Some people used this "co-occurrence" to argue that immigrants were a cause of crime. But a careful analysis of this situation revealed that immigrants were forced to live in neighborhoods where crime rates were already high; they could not afford more expensive housing in safer neighborhoods. Immigrants themselves committed very few of the crimes. Unless you analyze the claim carefully, you would misinterpret the relationship and thereby construct a faulty belief.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① after careful scientific testing
② because one always follows the other
③ only when experts agree
④ because they are rarely seen
⑤ merely because they occur together

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why immigrants moved to safer neighborhoods
② the error of confusing co-occurrence with causation
③ how crime rates were measured in the 1950s
④ the benefits of expensive housing
⑤ the history of ecological research

2025년 6월 고1 학평 31번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

In everyday life, we use previous experience to predict where we should pay attention. Different environments create different expectations. This was profoundly illustrated by the scientist Jared Diamond in his book Guns, Germs, and Steel. ① He describes an adventure wandering through the New Guinea jungle with native New Guineans. ② Diamond's book won a major prize and was translated into many languages. ③ He relates that these natives tend to perform poorly at tasks Westerners have been trained to do since childhood. ④ But they are hardly stupid. ⑤ They can detect the most subtle changes in the jungle, good for following the tracks of a predator or for finding the way back home. They know which insects to leave alone, know where food exists, can build and tear down shelters with ease. Diamond, who had never spent time in such places, has no ability to pay attention to these things. Were he to be tested on such tasks, he also would perform poorly.

1. 무관한 문장 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 뉴기니 원주민은 서양인보다 지능이 낮다.
② 환경이 다르면 주의를 기울이는 대상도 달라지므로, 능력은 경험한 환경에 따라 다르게 나타난다.
③ 서양식 교육이 모든 환경에 가장 적합하다.
④ 정글에서는 주의력이 필요 없다.
⑤ 다이아몬드는 정글 생활에 빨리 적응했다.

2025년 6월 고1 학평 32번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Most entrepreneurs put in tremendous amounts of time and effort in creating and launching new products and services and then make the mistake of overpricing them. ① They have created something they care deeply about, it's theirs, and this powerful sense of ownership distorts their perception of value which causes them to overprice their products. ② While many of them are quick to realize that their initial prices are too high, not all these people are happy or willing to drop their prices to make their products more attractive. ③ Many entrepreneurs also work late at night and on weekends. ④ And this can be a very costly mistake that may lead to the failure of their new business. ⑤ When you launch a new product or service, your priority should be to get sufficient market adoption as soon as possible and you should be ready to sacrifice your initial prices and profits to achieve this aim. Once you have strong sales volumes, you can increase your prices to maximize your profits.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 새 제품은 처음에 가격을 낮춰 시장 채택을 빨리 얻은 뒤 판매량이 늘면 가격을 올려야 한다.
② 새 제품은 처음부터 높은 가격을 매겨야 한다.
③ 소유 의식은 가치를 정확히 판단하게 한다.
④ 가격을 내리는 것은 사업 실패로 이어진다.
⑤ 이익은 출시 초기에 극대화해야 한다.

2025년 6월 고1 학평 33번

In most respects, humans are one of a relatively small number of species that ① evolved a very different strategy of investing more energy to reproduce more slowly. Like apes and elephants, we mature at a leisurely pace, grow large bodies, and have few babies but ② devote much time and energy to raising them well. This unusual strategy ③ succeed because while apes and elephants produce fewer babies than mice, a larger percentage of their offspring survive to then reproduce. A house mouse can become a mother when she is just five weeks old, has four to ten pups per litter, and can have a new litter every two months over the course of her approximately twelve-month life. However, the vast majority of her pups ④ die young. In contrast, a chimp or elephant mother does not reproduce until she is at least twelve years old, and she gives birth to only one infant every five or six years over the next thirty or so years. About half of these offspring ⑤ make it to becoming parents.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요약문 완성 윗글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Humans, like apes and elephants, (A) _____ slowly and have few babies, but a larger share of their offspring (B) _____ to reproduce.

	(A)		(B)
①	mature	……	survive
②	mature	……	fail
③	breed quickly	……	survive
④	grow small	……	die
⑤	give birth often	……	return

2025년 6월 고1 학평 34번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

When scientists make an important new discovery or experimentally prove some hypothesis, they do not, in general, keep that information to themselves so that they alone can consider its meaning and derive additional theories from it. Instead, they ① publish their results and make their data available for inspection. This makes it possible for other scientists to reconsider their data and possibly ② refute their conclusions. More important, though, it makes it possible for other scientists to use that data to ③ construct new hypotheses and perform new experiments. The assumption is that society as a whole will end up knowing more if information is spread as ④ narrowly as possible, rather than being limited to a few people. In a strict sense, every scientist ⑤ depends on the work of other scientists.

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 과학자는 발견을 혼자만 간직해야 한다.
② 자료 공개는 과학의 발전을 늦춘다.
③ 과학자들은 결과를 공개해 다른 과학자들이 검증하고 활용하게 하며, 과학은 서로의 연구에 의존한다.
④ 결론에 대한 반박은 피해야 한다.
⑤ 소수만 정보를 알 때 사회는 더 많이 안다.

2025년 6월 고1 학평 35번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

In the 1930s, the British psychologist Sir Frederic Bartlett asked people to listen to folktales from other countries and then recall these stories at a later date. As you might guess, ① unfamiliar stories were not remembered as well as familiar stories. Surprisingly, however, errors in memory were not ② systematic. Rather, subjects often rewrote similar parts of the stories in their own minds—particularly the parts that made the ③ least sense to them. Bartlett concluded that when facing problems, humans draw upon mental schemata, or shelves of stored knowledge in our brains, to fill in any minor ④ gaps in our memories. Therefore, remembering is an ⑤ imaginative process that involves building upon past experiences.

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

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요약문 완성 윗글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to Bartlett, people (A) _____ gaps in their memories with stored knowledge, which shows that remembering is a(n) (B) _____ process.

	(A)		(B)
①	fill	……	accurate
②	fill	……	imaginative
③	leave	……	imaginative
④	ignore	……	random
⑤	create	……	passive

2025년 6월 고1 학평 36번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

History, people often say, repeats itself. And looking at the historical records of the ancient civilizations, some things do seem to happen again and again. Civilizations expand, get overextended, and then collapse as in the cases of Rome, which went under in 476 AD, and the British Empire, which fell apart more than a thousand years later in the post-World War II era. But is this always the case? ① If so, archaeology would be pretty boring; one thing would happen again and again. ② But that's not what archaeologists see. ③ Some civilizations end suddenly, like the Aztec and Inca, conquered by invaders in the 1520s AD. ④ The Aztec capital was built on an island in the middle of a large lake. ⑤ Those empires never had the chance to collapse as a result of overexpansion. So in the case of civilizations, "history repeats itself" seems to be an oversimplification.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 모든 문명은 팽창한 뒤 붕괴한다.
② 고고학은 같은 사건만 반복해서 본다.
③ 아즈텍과 잉카는 과잉 팽창으로 무너졌다.
④ 모든 문명이 같은 방식으로 흥망하지 않으므로 '역사는 반복된다'는 말은 지나친 단순화이다.
⑤ 로마와 영국은 같은 시기에 몰락했다.

2025년 6월 고1 학평 37번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Stanford psychology professor Dr. Carol Dweck is the internationally recognized pioneer of the concept of “growth mindset” as a way to continually grow, learn, and persevere in our efforts. ① Stanford University was founded in 1885 by a wealthy railroad businessman. ② Dweck found that kids who are told they’re “smart” actually underperform in future tasks, by choosing easier tasks to avoid evidence that they are not smart, which Dweck calls having a “fixed mindset.” ③ In contrast, Dweck found, kids who are praised not for their smarts but for their effort develop what Dweck calls a “growth mindset.” ④ They learn that their effort is what led to their success, and if they continue to try, over time they’ll improve and achieve more things. ⑤ These kids end up taking on tougher things, and feel better about themselves. “Emphasizing effort gives a child a variable that they can control,” Dweck has explained.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **제목** 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Smart Kids Always Succeed
② Choose Easy Tasks to Feel Good
③ Why Effort Does Not Matter
④ Fixed Mindset: The Key to Success
⑤ Praise the Effort, Not the Smarts

2025년 6월 고1 학평 38번

To monitor our surroundings is to focus on what's outside of ourselves: what we see, hear, smell, feel, and perhaps even taste. But sometimes what really marks a place is something less specific—_____. An interesting example emerged from a study of subway passenger behavior. Researchers trying to understand why people sit where they sit or stand where they stand in subway and metro trains examined the factors that shape the way riders used and navigated that space in different situations. One of their findings involved the reasons many riders like to plant themselves close to the train's doors. Partly this was the obvious convenience of being able to exit more quickly. But it was shaped partly by a more abstract sensation—the desire to avoid the sometimes uncomfortable feeling of accidentally making eye contact with seated passengers. We can't see feelings—but they're very real, and they influence our experience of the world.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① a famous building
② a loud noise
③ a feeling within us
④ a strong smell
⑤ a bright color

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 지하철 승객은 빨리 내리기 위해서만 문 옆에 선다.
② 눈 맞춤은 승객들이 가장 원하는 것이다.
③ 느낌은 실재하지 않는다.
④ 장소에 대한 경험은 감각뿐 아니라 우리 내면의 느낌에도 영향을 받는다.
⑤ 지하철 좌석 배치는 승객의 행동과 무관하다.

2025년 6월 고1 학평 39번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

We have a ‘diving reflex’, like other marine mammals. This means that special nerve endings on our faces, around the mouth and nose, trigger this reflex _____. If we are in the water, with our head out in the air, there is no diving reflex. But if we sink just our face in a bowl of water, while the whole of the rest of our body is in the dry air, the diving reflex is triggered. It automatically closes down the airway, reducing the risk of swallowing water, and it narrows the small air-passages in the lungs. At the same time the heart rate is slowed down to half speed and blood is shunted to the vital organs, protecting them from the effects of the brief stop in breathing. By contrast, if a chimpanzee or a gorilla found itself in water with its face below the surface, it would panic, its heart would race and it would quickly drown.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① only when the facial region goes under water
② whenever we enter the water
③ only when we hold our breath
④ whenever our body feels cold
⑤ only in deep ocean water

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the human diving reflex triggered by the face in water
② why gorillas swim better than humans
③ how to avoid drowning in cold water
④ the speed of the human heart during exercise
⑤ the breathing habits of marine mammals

2025년 6월 고1 학평 40번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

There is a natural assumption of truth, or a truth bias when humans communicate with one another. In other words, when we're listening to others or reading their words, our automatic assumption is that the other person is telling the truth. This usually works out fine. If you ask someone where the restroom ① is located or if it's raining outside, you can safely assume that most people will not lie in their responses. Imagine how difficult it would be ② to converse with someone if you assumed that everything they were telling you was false! Indeed, questioning the truth of a statement and then choosing not to believe it ③ requires additional mental steps. For the most part, humans are "cognitive misers," which ④ meaning we typically don't expend more mental effort than seems necessary in a given situation. It makes sense then, that when we see something online, even if it is fake, our default ⑤ is to believe it, at least at first.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Most People Lie About Restrooms
② The Joy of Questioning Everything
③ Believe First, Question Later: Our Truth Bias
④ Online Information Is Always Fake
⑤ How to Spend More Mental Effort

2025년 6월 고1 학평 41~42번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Paying with plastic fundamentally changes the way we spend money, altering the calculus of our financial decisions. When you buy something with cash, the purchase involves an actual loss—your wallet is literally lighter. Credit cards, however, make the purchase ① abstract, so that you don't really feel the downside of spending money. Brain-imaging experiments suggest that paying with credit cards actually ② reduces activity in the insula, a brain region associated with negative feelings. As George Loewenstein, a neuroeconomist at Carnegie Mellon, says, "The nature of credit cards ensures that your brain is anesthetized against the pain of payment." Spending money doesn't feel bad, so you spend more money. Consider this experiment: Drazen Prelec and Duncan Simester, two business professors at MIT, organized a real-life, sealed-bid auction for tickets to a Boston Celtics game. Half the participants in the auction were informed that they had to pay with cash; the other half were told they had to pay with credit cards. Prelec and Simester then averaged the bids for the two different groups. It turns out that the average credit card bid was ③ twice as high as the average cash bid. When people used their credit cards, their bids were much more ④ reckless. They no longer felt the need to ⑤ increase their expenses.

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

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요약문 완성 윗글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Paying with credit cards makes spending feel less (A) _____, which leads people to spend (B) _____ money.

	(A)		(B)
①	painful	……	less
②	pleasant	……	more
③	real	……	less
④	painful	……	more
⑤	exciting	……	less

정답 및 해설

1-48 **1.**② **2.**④ · 1-49 **1.**④ **2.**② · 3-08 **1.**① **2.**⑤ · 4-12 **1.**② **2.**① · 1-14 **1.**① **2.**① · 1-32 **1.**③ **2.**② · 1-15 **1.**⑤ **2.**② · 2-14 **1.**② **2.**② · 8-04 **1.**③ **2.**① · 5-03 **1.**③ **2.**① · 4-13 **1.**④ **2.**③ · 1-10 **1.**② **2.**② · 7-08 **1.**④ **2.**④ · 1-50 **1.**① **2.**⑤ · 7-13 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 5-26 **1.**① **2.**① · 1-16 **1.**④ **2.**③ · 8-05 **1.**⑤ **2.**④

1-48 · 2025년 6월 고1 학평 20번
1. ② 행동에 드는 노력·시간·결정의 양이 습관 형성에 큰 영향을 주므로, 우리는 순전히 '편리함'에 크게 좌우된다.
2. ④ 편리하면 하고 불편하면 하지 않으므로, 습관으로 만들고 싶은 활동의 편리함에 주목해야 한다는 것이 요지다.

1-49 · 2025년 6월 고1 학평 21번
1. ④ 믿음이 행동을 이끌 뿐 아니라 화살표가 '반대' 방향을 가리킬 수도 있다. 행동이 생각을 만든다는 인용이 근거다. ④ same → reverse.
2. ② 믿음과 행동의 관계는 양방향이어서, 행동함으로써 생각하는 방식이 바뀌기도 한다는 것이 요지다.

3-08 · 2025년 6월 고1 학평 22번
1. ① spend + 시간 + -ing 구문이므로 saying이 알맞다. ① to say → saying.
2. ⑤ 말을 꼭 필요한 만큼만 하면 다음 말을 준비하느라 놓치던 상대의 말을 더 잘 듣게 된다는 글이다.

4-12 · 2025년 6월 고1 학평 23번
1. ② for it(의미상 주어) 뒤에 to부정사가 와야 하므로 to help가 알맞다. ② helping → to help.
2. ① 과학은 이해를 쌓을 뿐 그 자체로 문제를 풀지 않으며, 사람들이 지식을 실천할 때 문제가 해결된다는 글이다.

1-14 · 2025년 6월 고1 학평 24번
1. ① 우리는 다른 사람도 논리적이라면 우리와 '같은 의견일' 것이라 생각한다. 뒤의 see what we see와 이어진다. ① disagree → agree.
2. ① 뇌와 경험, 욕구가 모두 다르므로 각자의 생각은 현실 그 자체가 아니라 해석일 뿐이라는 것이 요지다. ②는 필자가 반박하는 생각이다.

1-32 · 2025년 6월 고1 학평 29번
1. ③ 전문가는 체스·화학·테니스 같은 특정 영역의 지식을 가진 사람으로, '제너럴리스트'가 아니다. ③ specialists → generalists.
2. ② 전문성은 똑똑함이나 사실의 양이 아니라, 지식이 일관된 틀로 조직되고 서로 연결된 데서 나온다는 글이다.

1-15 · 2025년 6월 고1 학평 30번
1. ⑤ 생태학적 오류는 두 가지가 단지 '함께 나타난다는 이유만으로' 인과 관계가 있다고 주장하는 것이다. 이민자와 범죄율의 예가 근거다.
2. ② 함께 일어나는 현상을 인과 관계로 오해하는 생태학적 오류를 이민자와 범죄율의 예로 설명한다.

2-14 · 2025년 6월 고1 학평 31번
1. ② 글은 환경에 따라 주의를 기울이는 대상이 달라진다는 내용이다. ②는 책의 수상과 번역 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.
2. ② 원주민은 서양식 과제에 서툴지만 정글의 미묘한 변화를 잘 알아채듯, 경험이 주의의 방향을 정한다는 것이 요지다. ①은 글이 부정한 내용이다.

8-04 · 2025년 6월 고1 학평 32번
1. ③ 글은 새 제품의 가격을 지나치게 높게 매기는 실수를 다룬다. ③은 창업가의 근무 시간 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.
2. ① 창업가는 애착 때문에 가격을 높게 매기기 쉬우므로, 초기 이익을 희생해 시장 채택을 먼저 얻어야 한다는 것이 요지다.

5-03 · 2025년 6월 고1 학평 33번
1. ③ 주어가 단수 This unusual strategy이므로 succeeds가 알맞다. ③ succeed → succeeds.
2. ① 인간은 유인원·코끼리처럼 천천히 '성숙하고' 자식을 적게 낳지만, 더 많은 비율의 새끼가 번식할 때까지 '살아남는다'.

4-13 · 2025년 6월 고1 학평 34번

1. ④ 정보가 소수에게 제한되기보다 가능한 한 '널리' 퍼질 때 사회가 더 많이 알게 된다. ④ narrowly → widely.

2. ③ 과학자들은 결과와 자료를 공개해 다른 과학자가 반박하거나 새 가설을 세우게 하며, 모든 과학자는 서로에게 의존한다는 것이 요지다.

1-10 · 2025년 6월 고1 학평 35번

1. ② 기억 오류는 '무작위적이지' 않았고, 사람들은 이해가 안 되는 부분을 비슷한 방식으로 고쳐 썼다. ② systematic → random.

2. ② 사람들은 정신적 도식으로 기억의 빈틈을 '채우며', 따라서 기억은 '상상적인' 과정이다.

7-08 · 2025년 6월 고1 학평 36번

1. ④ 글은 문명이 모두 같은 방식으로 흥망하지 않는다는 내용이다. ④는 아즈텍 수도의 위치 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ④ 로마와 영국은 과잉 팽창으로 무너졌지만 아즈텍과 잉카는 정복으로 갑자기 끝났으므로, 역사가 반복된다는 말은 단순화라는 것이 요지다.

1-50 · 2025년 6월 고1 학평 37번

1. ① 글은 성장 마인드셋과 노력에 대한 칭찬을 다룬다. ①은 스탠퍼드 대학의 설립 역사로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ⑤ 똑똑하다는 칭찬은 고정 마인드셋을, 노력에 대한 칭찬은 성장 마인드셋을 기른다는 드웩의 연구를 소개한다.

7-13 · 2025년 6월 고1 학평 38번

1. ③ 장소를 특징짓는 것은 때로 감각보다 덜 구체적인 것, 즉 '우리 안의 느낌'이다. 지하철 승객이 눈 맞춤을 피하려 문 옆에 서는 예가 근거다.

2. ④ 승객들이 문 옆을 고르는 데는 편의뿐 아니라 어색한 눈 맞춤을 피하려는 느낌도 작용하듯, 보이지 않는 느낌이 세상 경험에 영향을 준다는 것이 요지다.

5-26 · 2025년 6월 고1 학평 39번

1. ① 머리를 물 밖에 두면 반사가 없고 얼굴만 물에 담가도 반사가 일어나므로, 잠수 반사는 '얼굴 부위가 물에 잠길 때만' 작동한다.

2. ① 얼굴이 물에 잠기면 기도를 닫고 심박을 늦추는 인간의 잠수 반사를 다룬다.

1-16 · 2025년 6월 고1 학평 40번

1. ④ 계속적 용법의 관계대명사 which 뒤에는 동사가 와야 하므로 means가 알맞다. ④ meaning → means.

2. ③ 의심하려면 추가적인 정신적 노력이 들기 때문에, 우리는 기본적으로 남의 말을 사실로 믿는 진실 편향을 가진다는 글이다.

8-05 · 2025년 6월 고1 학평 41~42번

1. ⑤ 신용 카드를 쓰면 지출을 '제한할' 필요를 더 이상 느끼지 않았다. ⑤ increase → limit.

2. ④ 신용 카드는 지불의 고통을 마비시켜 지출이 덜 '고통스럽게' 느껴지고, 그래서 사람들은 '더 많이' 쓴다.