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2025년 9월 고1 학평 20번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Inefficient teachers overlook the potential power of the opening minutes of class. ① Often, if students are quiet enough and if there are many pressing demands on a teacher's time at that moment, more than ten minutes can disappear before class starts. ② It's no wonder that students are late for class; they have little reason to be on time. ③ You can use the first ten minutes to get your class off to a great start, or you can choose to waste this time. ④ Many schools have also started to offer healthy breakfasts to students. ⑤ The first minutes set the tone for the rest of the class. If you are prepared for class and have taught your students an opening routine, they can use this brief time to make mental and emotional transitions from the last class or subject and prepare to focus on learning new material. In summary, you should establish an opening routine to develop your class with an effective start.

1. 무관한 문장 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Students Are Always Late
② Quiet Classes Are the Best
③ Start Strong: The Power of the First Ten Minutes
④ Teachers Need More Free Time
⑤ Ending Class with a Routine

2025년 9월 고1 학평 21번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Many atoms in your body are nearly as old as the universe itself. When you breathe, for example, only some of the atoms that you inhale are ① exhaled in your next breath. The remaining atoms are taken into your body to become part of you, and they later leave your body by various means. You don't "own" the atoms that make up your body; you ② own them. We all ③ share from the same atom pool because atoms forever travel around, within, and among us. Atoms cycle from person to person as we breathe and as our sweat is evaporated. We recycle atoms on a grand scale. The origin of the lightest atoms goes back to the origin of the universe, and most heavier atoms are ④ older than the Sun and Earth. There are atoms in your body that have existed since the first moments of time, recycling throughout the universe among limitless forms, both nonliving and living. You're the present ⑤ caretaker of the atoms in your body. There will be many who will follow you.

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 Your Atoms Belong Only to You
② Borrowed Atoms: We All Share the Universe
③ Why Breathing Creates New Atoms
④ The Sun Is Older Than All Atoms
⑤ Atoms Stay in One Body Forever

2025년 9월 고1 학평 22번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The act of gardening itself is a fantastic form of physical activity. It involves a range of motions, from digging and planting to watering and harvesting. These activities help improve strength, flexibility, and endurance. ① You might not realize it, but small tasks like weeding or turning compost can burn many calories. ② Gardening is particularly beneficial for those who find traditional exercise challenging. ③ It's a low-impact way to stay active and fit, making it accessible for people of all ages and physical abilities. ④ Many gardeners also sell their extra vegetables to their neighbors. ⑤ Besides physical health, gardening has profound mental health benefits. Tending to plants can be incredibly calming and meditative. It allows you to focus on the present moment, reducing stress and anxiety. The repetitive tasks involved in gardening can induce a state of mindfulness, similar to meditation. Studies have shown that spending time in nature, even in a small garden, can elevate mood, improve cognition, and reduce depression symptoms. The sense of accomplishment from watching your plants grow and thrive can also boost self-esteem and overall well-being.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 정원 가꾸기는 칼로리 소모가 거의 없다.
② 정원 가꾸기는 신체 건강뿐 아니라 정신 건강에도 큰 도움이 된다.
③ 전통적인 운동이 정원 가꾸기보다 낫다.
④ 정원 일은 스트레스를 높인다.
⑤ 정원 가꾸기는 젊은 사람에게만 적합하다.

2025년 9월 고1 학평 23번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

For many centuries, humans have taken advantage of tools that ① translate and bring into our perception natural phenomena that we can't perceive with our senses. In some cases, this consists of simply ② amplifying signals that feed into our normal sensory inputs (e.g., telescopes can bring into clear view that which is too far away for our eyes to perceive on their own). Other instruments turn signals that we ③ cannot perceive into ones that we can observe. Some of these take the form of ④ expanding the reach of our current senses, such as creating visible images based on the ultraviolet spectrum of light or changing sounds that are normally outside the range of what human ears can hear into audible signals. Alternatively, some instruments measure properties for which we have ⑤ full sensory capacity at all and change them into that which we can observe.

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 Telescopes Damage Our Eyes
② Why Ultraviolet Light Is Dangerous
③ Our Senses Need No Help
④ Sounds We Should Never Hear
⑤ Seeing the Unseen: Tools That Extend Our Senses

2025년 9월 고1 학평 24번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Many opponents of animal experimentation argue that not only is modern medicine not the only cause for the ① decline in mortality, many medical advances that did contribute to human health were not the result of animal experimentation. Defenders of research have claimed that since there is a strong ② correlation between the practice of animal experimentation and medical advancement, the former caused the latter. Opponents of research ③ accept this inference. After all, we have independent reasons to expect these phenomena to be correlated. Since the law prescribes that all new drugs, prosthetic devices, and surgical techniques be tried on animals before they are used in humans, we will subsequently find that all medical advances are correlated with prior experimentation on animals. Consequently, the correlation between animal experimentation and medical discovery is the result of legal ④ necessity, not evidence that animal experimentation led to medical advances. Moreover, several influential physicians have offered historical evidence that animal experimentation has not been as responsible for biomedical discovery as defenders suggest. They claim that clinical discoveries played a more ⑤ substantial role than animal researchers have led us to believe.

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 모든 의학 발전은 동물 실험 덕분이다.
② 현대 의학만이 사망률 감소의 원인이다.
③ 동물 실험과 의학 발전의 상관관계는 법적 필요의 결과일 뿐, 동물 실험이 의학 발전을 이끌었다는 증거는 아니다.
④ 법은 동물 실험을 금지하고 있다.
⑤ 임상적 발견은 의학에 기여하지 않았다.

2025년 9월 고1 학평 29번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

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.

2025년 9월 고1 학평 30번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

For a species ① bearing in a time when resources were limited and dangers were great, our natural tendency to share and cooperate is ② complicated when resources are plenty and outside dangers are few. When we have less, we tend to be more open to ③ sharing what we have. Certain nomadic tribes don't have much, yet they are happy to share because it is in their interest to do so. If you happen upon them in your travels, they will open up their homes and give you their food and hospitality. It's not just because they are nice people; it's because their survival ④ depends on sharing, for they know that they may be the travelers in need of food and shelter another day. Ironically, the more we have, the bigger our fences, the more sophisticated our security to keep people away and the less we want to share. Our desire for more, ⑤ combined with our decreased physical interaction with the "common folk," starts to create a disconnection or blindness to reality.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 유목 부족은 가진 것이 없어 나누지 못한다.
② 가진 것이 많을수록 더 많이 나눈다.
③ 울타리는 공동체의 유대를 강화한다.
④ 협력하는 경향은 언제나 일정하다.
⑤ 자원이 풍족해질수록 우리는 나누려는 마음이 줄어들고 현실과 단절된다.

2025년 9월 고1 학평 31번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Whether we feel happy or sad, content or discontent, is not ① determined merely by each individual successive moment of life experience—a good thing happens and I'm happy, a bad thing happens and I'm sad. While our experiences affect our mood, we are not ② blown in a completely new direction by each gust of wind. As humans, we adjust—to new information and events both good and bad—and return to our personal default level of well-being. There will be highs and lows, but over time, like water ③ seeking its own level, we are pulled toward our baseline—back up after bad news and back down after good. The euphoria of first love ④ fade, and so does the despair of a break-up. This tendency is best seen with little kids and their toy joy: When they get what they've longed for, they believe they will be happy for the rest of their lives. And for the first few minutes of the rest of their lives, they are. But then the kids—like adults—⑤ adapt.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why kids love toys forever
② the lasting despair of a break-up
③ how good events change our mood permanently
④ the science of water levels
⑤ our tendency to return to a baseline of happiness

2025년 9월 고1 학평 32번

Although you may put off going to sleep in order to squeeze more activities into your day, eventually your need for sleep becomes ① overwhelming and you are forced to get some sleep. This daily drive for sleep appears to be due, in part, to a compound known as adenosine. This natural chemical builds up in your blood as time awake ② increases. While you sleep, your body ③ builds up the adenosine. Thus, this molecule may be what your body uses to keep track of lost sleep and to trigger sleep when needed. An accumulation of adenosine and other factors might explain why, after several nights of less than optimal amounts of sleep, you build up a sleep debt that you must make up by sleeping ④ longer than normal. Because of such built-in molecular feedback, you can't become ⑤ accustomed to getting less sleep than your body needs. Eventually, a lack of sleep catches up with you.

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 You Can Train Yourself to Sleep Less
② Why Sleep Is a Waste of Time
③ How Blood Keeps Us Awake
④ Adenosine: Your Body's Sleep Debt Tracker
⑤ Extra Activities Cure Sleepiness

2025년 9월 고1 학평 33번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

One of the things that makes uncertainty difficult for members of the public to appreciate is that the significance of uncertainty is relative. Take, for example, the distance between Earth and the sun: 1.49597×10^8 km, as measured at one point during the year. ① This seems relatively precise; after all, using six significant digits means I know the distance to an accuracy of one part in a million or so. ② However, if the next digit is uncertain, that means the uncertainty in knowing the precise Earth-sun distance is larger than the distance between New York and Chicago! ③ Chicago is famous for its tall buildings and strong winds. ④ Whether or not the quoted number is "precise" therefore depends on what I'm intending to do with it. ⑤ If I care only about what minute the sun will rise tomorrow, then the number quoted here is fine. If I want to send a satellite to orbit just above the sun, however, then I would need to know distances more accurately.

1. 무관한 문장 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 유효 숫자 여섯 자리는 언제나 충분히 정확하다.
② 지구와 태양 사이 거리는 정확히 알 수 없다.
③ 대중은 불확실성을 쉽게 이해한다.
④ 수치의 불확실성이 중요한지는 그 수치를 무엇에 쓰려는지에 따라 상대적으로 달라진다.
⑤ 일출 시각을 알려면 매우 정밀한 거리가 필요하다.

2025년 9월 고1 학평 34번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Richard Heinberg, an American journalist, argues that in ① building the renewable energy infrastructure to stop global warming, we are actually involved in one of the greatest change projects in human history. In addition to solar panels and wind turbines, we have ② to build an alternative transport infrastructure, farming procedures and industrial processes. This transformation cannot happen without fossil fuels. For instance, production of concrete structures and steel elements require amounts of energy that is only possible to produce with fossil energy. Production of solar panels requires scarce and expensive minerals which must be ③ excavating, again ④ requiring the use of fossil fuels. Thus, the harder we push towards a renewable energy system, the faster we have to use fossil energy for the construction process. This is not only expensive, but also an undermining factor for our efforts to cut global emissions. Heinberg remarks that the cost of building this new energy infrastructure is seldom ⑤ counted in transition proposals, which tend to focus just on energy supply requirements.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 재생 에너지로의 전환에는 화석 연료가 전혀 필요 없다.
② 태양 전지판은 값싼 광물로 만든다.
③ 에너지 전환은 비용이 들지 않는다.
④ 콘크리트 생산은 에너지를 거의 쓰지 않는다.
⑤ 재생 에너지 기반 시설을 짓는 데에도 화석 연료가 필요하다는 점이 에너지 전환 계획에서 간과되고 있다.

2025년 9월 고1 학평 35번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Humans for centuries have ① dreamed of machines that could become intelligent and make human-like decisions. There have been ② myths about robots, automatons, and artificial beings since ancient Greece (e.g., the myth of Pandora, who released ills upon the world). Likewise, literature throughout history has dreamed of creating human-like creatures and thinking machines (e.g., Mary Shelley's Frankenstein). In 1950, British mathematician Alan Turing asked whether machines could think and reason like humans and then developed the Turing test to ③ measure a machine's intelligence and whether the machines can think autonomously. A few years later, MIT professor John McCarthy ④ rejected "artificial intelligence," ⑤ replacing the previously used expression "automata studies." Since then, artificial intelligence has become the study and practice of "making intelligent machines" that are programmed to think like humans —endowed by their creators with reasoning and learning.

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 the long human dream and the birth of artificial intelligence
② why ancient Greeks built real robots
③ the plot of Frankenstein
④ how the Turing test was abolished
⑤ the decline of automata studies

2025년 9월 고1 학평 36번

The desert tortoise has a simple solution for coping with Death Valley's extreme heat: It ① avoids it. The slow-moving creature hibernates during the winter and stays in its tunnel for much of the summer, meaning that it spends more than 90 percent of its life ② immobile. In fact, the tortoise usually only surfaces after a good rain. Then, it gets to work. The tortoise stocks up on water by eating plants and digging holes to collect rain. But to stay supplied with water through its extended hibernation, the reptile relies on something else—its highly ③ sophisticated bladder. Unlike most animals, the tortoise's bladder acts as a holding tank, allowing it to ④ release water back into its body. Incredibly, a desert tortoise can go a full year without taking in any freshwater at all. And because its bladder is so important to a tortoise's survival, park rangers often remind visitors not to stop and help the slow-movers across the road. Tortoises become so terrified when people pick them up that they empty their bladders, losing their ⑤ precious water reserves.

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 tortoises enjoy hot summers
② how the desert tortoise survives extreme heat and dryness
③ the dangers of driving in Death Valley
④ how park rangers protect visitors
⑤ the diet of desert plants

2025년 9월 고1 학평 37번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Imagine you are pedalling your bicycle on a level road. You stop pedalling: no force is now acting to move you forward. What happens? You gradually slow down. How could you slow down more suddenly, in a shorter distance? By putting the brakes on. Because the brakes change your movement, making you slow down more suddenly, they must be exerting a force on the bicycle and you, as they grip and rub on the wheel-rims. This is the force called friction, which tends to slow down moving things by _____, that is backwards. Even without the brakes on, there are other friction forces acting on you and your bicycle, which also slow you down. One of these is friction in the wheels rubbing on the axles. Another is air resistance, which you can feel, pushing you backwards as you and the bicycle move forwards. When you apply these ideas to something around you, like a cart, you can see what could be generating friction: mainly the axles rubbing on the body as they rotate.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① pushing things forward
② adding speed to movement
③ working only on wheels
④ pulling things upward
⑤ acting in the direction opposite to movement

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how to pedal a bicycle faster
② why brakes never work in rain
③ the history of the bicycle
④ friction as a force that slows moving things
⑤ how air helps us move forward

2025년 9월 고1 학평 38번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

All editing systems are now nonlinear computer-based systems that ① allow random access to any video shot or scene without ② have to fast forward or fast reverse to find it. Nonlinear systems can create a range of special effects, such as slow motion, wipes and dissolves. Another highlight of a digital nonlinear system is its random access process that makes it easy for an editor to find desired shots or scenes without having to spend time fast forwarding or rewinding videotape. With nonlinear editing, shots or scenes can be easily ③ added or removed anywhere in the program, and the computer ④ adjusts the program length automatically. Linear editing was like composing a paper on a typewriter. If a mistake was made or new information needed to be added the whole piece had to be retyped. Nonlinear editing, on the other hand, is like using a word processing program. If a mistake is made, it is easily ⑤ deleted and fixed with a few keystrokes, and new information can be added easily.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 선형 편집이 특수 효과를 만들기에 더 좋다.
② 비선형 편집은 프로그램 길이를 직접 계산해야 한다.
③ 타자기는 워드 프로세서보다 수정이 쉽다.
④ 비선형 편집은 원하는 장면에 바로 접근하고 쉽게 수정할 수 있어 선형 편집보다 훨씬 편리하다.
⑤ 비디오 편집에는 되감기가 반드시 필요하다.

2025년 9월 고1 학평 39번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

A morally good person is one who does morally bad actions significantly less often than most and does morally good ones significantly more often than most. In judging a person not only her actions but also her _____ are relevant. A morally good person must intend to do morally good actions and intend to avoid morally bad ones. A person who unintentionally prevents harm to others and does not harm them simply because things do not turn out as she intends is not morally good. Although this kind of situation generally occurs only in slapstick movies, it is worth mentioning to avoid the false impression that it is the actual consequences of a person's actions that count toward her being judged morally good or bad. But actual consequences are important. A person who always tries to prevent harm but never does, is not generally thought of as morally good. Of such a person, it may be said that she means well; but, contrary to Kant, some results are necessary before she is regarded as morally good.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① wealth and status
② physical strength
③ intentions and motives
④ popularity
⑤ education

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 도덕성은 결과만으로 판단된다.
② 의도만 좋으면 결과와 상관없이 도덕적이다.
③ 우연히 해를 막은 사람도 도덕적이다.
④ 도덕적으로 좋은 사람이 되려면 좋은 의도와 함께 실제 결과도 어느 정도 있어야 한다.
⑤ 칸트의 견해가 전적으로 옳다.

2025년 9월 고1 학평 40번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Vision is influenced by our preconceptions about reality. In viewing a scene, we establish unconscious hierarchies that ① reflect our functional relationship to objects and our momentary priorities. For example, when visualizing a hammer in our mind's eye, we tend to "see" it in profile or at some other "ready for use" angle. One would probably not visualize a hammer as seen from the top so that the handle ② hides by the hammer's head. The functional relationship we have with objects ③ creates visual expectations that interfere with our ability to see "like a camera." The camera, like the human eye, sees only shapes and colors. It documents the world impartially through a lens that is similar to the eye. When we look at them carefully, photographs are often ④ surprising because they don't interpret confusing details but simply serve them up to us with a mechanical indifference. And because of their flatness, photographs often contain areas that ⑤ appear as unrecognizable colors and shapes.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Hammers Look Best from the Top
② Photographs Lie About Shapes
③ How to Take a Perfect Picture
④ Seeing Like a Camera: Why Our Eyes Interpret the World
⑤ The Eye Sees Everything Impartially

2025년 9월 고1 학평 41~42번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

"May I help you?" are the worst four words that a retail salesperson can utter because they don't ① encourage the customer to talk and put them on the defensive. The four words usually draw out a negative response that stops cold a sales transaction. Examples of better questions to use when approaching customers are "Is there anything in particular that you are looking for?" and "Are you shopping for a gift?" If a fashion salesperson ② approaching you with "May I help you?" chances are you would feel the salesperson didn't care. This line is a rote approach that is so ③ overused by untrained and uninterested salespeople. In fact, most of us shudder in horror on hearing these words. The very meaning of the question "May I help you?" ④ implies that the customer is in trouble of some sort and needs rescuing. This almost always puts the customer on the defense. "No, thank you" is usually the immediate response, even if the customer is actually in need of assistance. The subconscious thought by the customer is often "I'm smart enough to figure out what I want, and I don't need your help!" If customers feel ⑤ pressured or cornered, then salespeople won't make any sales. The approach has to promote a comfortable environment that makes customers feel there is no rush. Furthermore, if customers just want to look around, they should feel that it is all right to do so. In situations where customers really do want to look around on their own, salespeople should give customers their business cards and keep themselves accessible in case customers have questions or concerns.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① How to Rescue Customers in Trouble
② Customers Love Pushy Salespeople
③ Never Ask "May I Help You?": Better Ways to Greet Customers
④ Business Cards Are Out of Date
⑤ Why Shoppers Always Need Help

정답 및 해설

1-31 **1.**④ **2.**③ · 5-34 **1.**② **2.**② · 5-24 **1.**④ **2.**② · 4-10 **1.**⑤ **2.**⑤ · 4-22 **1.**③ **2.**③ · 7-02 **1.**⑤ **2.**① · 8-07 **1.**① **2.**⑤ · 1-24 **1.**④ **2.**⑤ · 5-25 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 4-11 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 6-15 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 9-10 **1.**④ **2.**① · 5-17 **1.**④ **2.**② · 5-35 **1.**⑤ **2.**④ · 9-04 **1.**② **2.**④ · 4-23 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 1-03 **1.**② **2.**④ · 8-03 **1.**② **2.**③

1-31 · 2025년 9월 고1 학평 20번

1. ④ 글은 수업 첫 10분을 효과적으로 활용하자는 내용이다. ④는 학교 아침 식사 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ③ 수업의 첫 몇 분이 나머지 수업의 분위기를 정하므로 시작 루틴을 만들어야 한다는 글이다.

5-34 · 2025년 9월 고1 학평 21번

1. ② 우리는 몸을 이루는 원자를 소유하는 것이 아니라 '빌린다'. ② own → borrow.

2. ② 몸속 원자는 우주만큼 오래되었고 끊임없이 순환하므로, 우리는 원자의 주인이 아니라 잠시 맡아 두는 관리자라는 글이다.

5-24 · 2025년 9월 고1 학평 22번

1. ④ 글은 정원 가꾸기의 신체적·정신적 이점을 다룬다. ④는 남는 채소를 판다는 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ② 정원 가꾸기는 근력과 유연성을 기르는 운동이자, 마음챙김과 성취감을 주는 정신 건강 활동이라는 것이 요지다.

4-10 · 2025년 9월 고1 학평 23번

1. ⑤ 어떤 도구는 우리에게 감각 능력이 '전혀 없는' 속성을 측정해 관찰할 수 있게 바꾼다. ⑤ full → no.

2. ⑤ 도구는 신호를 증폭하거나 감각 범위를 넓히거나, 감각할 수 없는 속성을 관찰 가능하게 바꿔 준다는 글이다.

4-22 · 2025년 9월 고1 학평 24번

1. ③ 반대론자들은 상관관계가 인과 관계라는 추론을 '거부한다'. 뒤에 After all로 그 이유가 이어진다. ③ accept → reject.

2. ③ 법이 모든 신약과 기술을 동물에게 먼저 시험하도록 정했기 때문에 상관관계가 생길 뿐이라는 반대론자들의 주장이 요지다.

7-02 · 2025년 9월 고1 학평 29번

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.

8-07 · 2025년 9월 고1 학평 30번

1. ① 종(species)이 '태어난' 것이므로 과거분사 born이 알맞다. ① bearing → born.

2. ⑤ 가진 것이 적을 때 나누려는 경향이 크고, 많아질수록 울타리를 높이며 나누지 않게 된다는 것이 요지다. ②는 정반대다.

1-24 · 2025년 9월 고1 학평 31번

1. ④ 주어가 단수 The euphoria이므로 fades가 알맞다. ④ fade → fades.

2. ⑤ 좋은 일이든 나쁜 일이든 시간이 지나면 우리는 각자의 기본 행복 수준으로 돌아간다는 내용이다.

5-25 · 2025년 9월 고1 학평 32번

1. ③ 깨어 있는 동안 쌓인 아데노신을 잠자는 동안 몸이 '분해한다'. ③ builds up → breaks down.

2. ④ 깨어 있는 동안 쌓이는 아데노신이 부족한 잠을 기록하고 잠을 유도하므로, 잠을 줄이는 데 익숙해질 수 없다는 글이다. ①은 글과 반대다.

4-11 · 2025년 9월 고1 학평 33번

1. ③ 글은 불확실성의 의미가 목적에 따라 상대적이라는 내용이다. ③은 시카고의 특징 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ④ 같은 수치도 일출 시각을 알 때는 충분하지만 위성을 보낼 때는 부족하므로, 정밀함은 목적에 따라 달라진다는 것이 요지다.

6-15 · 2025년 9월 고1 학평 34번

1. ③ 광물이 '채굴되어야' 하는 수동 관계이므로 must be excavated가 알맞다. ③ excavating → excavated.

2. ⑤ 재생 에너지 기반 시설을 서둘러 지을수록 화석 연료를 더 빨리 써야 하는데, 전환 계획은 이 비용을 거의 계산하지 않는다는 것이 요지다.

9-10 · 2025년 9월 고1 학평 35번

1. ④ 매카시는 '인공 지능'이라는 용어를 '만들어' 이전의 'automata studies'를 대체했다. ④ rejected → coined.

2. ① 생각하는 기계에 대한 인류의 오랜 꿈이 신화와 문학을 거쳐 튜링과 매카시를 통해 인공 지능 연구로 이어졌다는 내용이다.

5-17 · 2025년 9월 고1 학평 36번

1. ④ 거북의 방광은 저장 탱크 역할을 해 물을 몸으로 '재흡수'하게 한다. ④ release → reabsorb.

2. ② 사막거북은 더위를 피해 대부분 움직이지 않고, 정교한 방광에 물을 저장해 1년을 버틴다는 내용이다.

5-35 · 2025년 9월 고1 학평 37번

1. ⑤ 마찰력은 움직임과 '반대 방향으로 작용해', 즉 뒤쪽으로 작용해 움직이는 물체를 느리게 한다. ③은 브레이크 외에도 바퀴·공기 마찰이 있다는 내용과 어긋난다.

2. ④ 자전거의 예로 움직임과 반대 방향으로 작용해 속도를 줄이는 마찰력을 설명한다.

9-04 · 2025년 9월 고1 학평 38번

1. ② 전치사 without의 목적어이므로 동명사 having이 알맞다. ② have → having.

2. ④ 비선형 편집은 장면에 바로 접근하고 추가·삭제가 쉬워, 타자기에 비유되는 선형 편집보다 편리하다는 것이 요지다.

4-23 · 2025년 9월 고1 학평 39번

1. ③ 도덕적으로 좋은 사람은 좋은 행동을 하려고 '의도해야' 하므로, 사람을 판단할 때는 행동뿐 아니라 의도와 동기도 중요하다.

2. ④ 의도 없이 해를 막은 사람도, 늘 노력하지만 결과가 없는 사람도 도덕적으로 좋다고 하기 어려우므로 의도와 결과가 모두 필요하다는 것이 요지다.

1-03 · 2025년 9월 고1 학평 40번

1. ② 손잡이가 망치 머리에 '가려지는' 것이므로 수동태 is hidden이 알맞다. ② hides → is hidden.

2. ④ 우리의 시각은 대상과의 기능적 관계에 따른 기대에 영향을 받아, 카메라처럼 공정하게 보지 못한다는 글이다. ⑤는 카메라에 해당하는 설명이다.

8-03 · 2025년 9월 고1 학평 41~42번

1. ② 가정법 과거의 if절이므로 과거 동사 approached가 알맞다. ② approaching → approached.

2. ③ "May I help you?"는 고객을 방어적으로 만들므로, 편안한 분위기를 주는 다른 질문과 접근이 필요하다는 글이다.