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2025년 10월 고1 학평 20번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

One of the most important aspects of ① ending long-term relationships is communication. It's easy to connect with someone and then let the relationship get ② stuck due to a lack of follow-up. To keep the connection alive, make a ③ conscious effort to stay in touch. This doesn't mean constantly reaching out with requests or updates but rather maintaining a friendly and ④ consistent line of communication. A simple message to check in or share something of value can go a long way in reinforcing your relationship. For example, if you come across an article or resource that you think might interest a connection, share it with them, even if you haven't spoken in a while. This shows that you're thinking of them and are ⑤ invested in maintaining the relationship.

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 관계는 한 번 맺으면 저절로 유지된다.
② 연락할 때는 항상 부탁이나 소식을 전해야 한다.
③ 오래 연락하지 않은 사람에게는 연락하지 말아야 한다.
④ 유익한 자료는 혼자만 보는 것이 좋다.
⑤ 관계를 오래 유지하려면 꾸준하고 친근한 소통으로 연락을 이어가야 한다.

2025년 10월 고1 학평 21번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Currently, urban regeneration projects in degraded areas have been ① promoted as improving the wellbeing of residents and solving environmental injustice problems. However, such environmental improvements in ethnic communities and/or low-income households can create an urban green space paradox. The creation of new, high-quality green spaces can increase attractiveness, ② making these neighbourhood more desirable. By contrast, the cost of housing can rise, and residents may not be able to ③ afford the rent. This results in the exclusion or displacement of the poor neighbourhood's residents, who were ④ intended to benefit from the ecosystem services provided by the new green space. In turn, the residents may only be able to afford ⑤ living in a similar degraded neighbourhood to the one they left, with low access to green infrastructure.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① The Green Space Paradox: When Improvement Pushes People Out
② Green Spaces Lower Housing Costs
③ Why the Poor Avoid Parks
④ Urban Projects Always Help Residents
⑤ Environmental Injustice Has Ended

2025년 10월 고1 학평 22번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

An increasing awareness of our effect on the ocean is slowly seeping into the public agenda, dragging behind it a conversation that is decades ① overdue. But this conversation faces a massive ② obstacle. It's almost impossible to discuss what to do about something changing if you don't initially know how it works. If a doctor tells a patient that they have a problem with their kidneys, the patient probably already has at least a ③ vague idea about where their kidneys are and what they're up to. They learned about that part of their own personal life-support system at school. But that's not the case for the oceans. When we see a news story about the long-term ④ growth in the numbers of krill in the Southern Ocean, it sounds generally like a bad thing. But there's far more to it than the risk of whales going hungry. Krill are a part of the ocean engine. We need to understand at least some of the context before we can discuss the change and take ⑤ appropriate action.

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 Krill Are Only Food for Whales
② Doctors Know Nothing About Oceans
③ The Ocean Will Repair Itself
④ Why the Public Ignores Kidneys
⑤ Understand the Ocean Engine Before You Fix It

2025년 10월 고1 학평 23번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Rome was said to have been a ① melting pot from the very start. The historian Livy claimed the city's original population was comprised of immigrants flooding in from all directions, attracted by Romulus's deliberate policy of ② nondiscrimination. It was this initial ③ openness, Livy asserts, that laid the foundations for the later strength and success of the city. Romans described their city as multicultural in the generations after its foundation. Tradition held that only a ④ minority of the city's legendary kings were Roman-born, with the others all arriving as immigrants before being chosen for the throne for their virtues and merits. As the empire expanded across three continents, Rome eagerly adopted new cultural influences and absorbed incoming groups— perhaps a little too eagerly for some, who, like the poet Juvenal, ⑤ celebrated about the rapid rate of cultural change.

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 Romans Rejected Foreign Cultures
② Romulus and His Roman-Born Kings
③ The Fall of Roman Tradition
④ Juvenal: The Poet Who Loved Change
⑤ Rome: A City Built by Immigrants

2025년 10월 고1 학평 24번

The laws and constants of physics and the fundamental forces in our universe have _____. This means that, if they were only very slightly different, life would not have been possible. For instance, the precise value of gravity has enabled our universe to arise by permitting the aggregation of dust and gas particles to proto-stars around which planets later came to orbit, including the Earth around the Sun. If the value of the electron had been ever so slightly larger or smaller, chemistry, as we know it, would not have been possible and life, which is based on organic chemistry, could not have started. The universe was not designed for us to evolve, we have no privileged position in the universe; however, the laws and constants of physics allowed advanced life to evolve.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① random and changing values
② no effect on life
③ very precise forms and values
④ values designed for humans
⑤ simple and flexible forms

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 우주는 인간을 위해 설계되었다.
② 중력의 값은 생명과 무관하다.
③ 전자의 값이 조금 달라도 생명은 가능했다.
④ 인간은 우주에서 특별한 위치를 차지한다.
⑤ 물리 법칙과 상수의 정밀한 값이 우주에서 생명이 진화하는 것을 가능하게 했다.

2025년 10월 고1 학평 29번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Human beings have evolved to make the most of the resources available to them in ways that are ① subtle and complicated. When we change our diets, especially when we do so quickly, we are effectively conducting huge experiments in nutrition. We ought to have more ② humility. Nutritional science is still ③ complete and there is so much we do not know. If we have eaten certain foods in certain ways for millennia, we should assume until it is proven otherwise that there is probably a good reason why. Traditional foods that don't fit neatly on the contemporary dietary food plate should generally be chosen over highly processed ones that do. We should assume that traditionally made fatty blood sausages are preferable to lean, factory-made salamis; that spoonfuls of honey are ④ superior to sprinkles of sweeteners. Witnessing how ⑤ poorly traditional societies are faring as they undergo a nutrition transition should make those who have already completed it question whether their diets have moved too far.

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

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주장 윗글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 오랜 세월 먹어 온 전통 음식을 가공식품보다 우선해야 한다.
② 최신 영양학 지침을 그대로 따라야 한다.
③ 가공식품이 전통 음식보다 건강하다.
④ 감미료는 꿀보다 좋다.
⑤ 식단은 빨리 바꿀수록 좋다.

2025년 10월 고1 학평 30번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

While convenience and technology are crucial, they are not the only factors ① driving Gen Z's financial decisions. This generation is incredibly values-driven, and they want to bank with institutions that ② match their personal beliefs and values. Transparency is vital. Gen Z is skeptical of large corporations and institutions that lack accountability. They have ③ grew up in a world where information is freely available, and they expect complete transparency from the brands they support. Banks, for example, must clearly ④ communicate fees, terms, and conditions, as well as how they handle customers' data. Moreover, ethical banking practices are more important than ever. Gen Z cares about the environment, social justice, and the ethical implications of their financial decisions. They are interested in sustainable investing, supporting businesses that match their values, and ensuring that their money is not being used to fund harmful practices. Banks that offer socially responsible investment opportunities and are ⑤ committed to environmental sustainability will attract Gen Z's attention.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why Gen Z avoids online banking
② the history of bank fees
③ how large banks hide data
④ the values that shape Gen Z's banking choices
⑤ the decline of sustainable investing

2025년 10월 고1 학평 31번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Myths aren't only stories. For example, a well-known myth that persists today is the supposed high iron content in spinach. ① This is a legend that dates back to 1890 and originates from a simple miscalculation by physiologist Gustav von Bunge. ② He accurately determined that 100 grams of spinach contained 35 milligrams of iron but he was analyzing dried spinach, which held ten times more iron than the same amount of fresh leafy greens. ③ Spinach grows best in cool weather and needs plenty of water. ④ Although the error was swiftly corrected, the correction was just as swiftly forgotten. ⑤ The myth had taken hold. Popeye, who gained superhuman strength from the leafy greens and defended himself with iron fists, contributed to its endurance and even today, some nearly 150 years later, parents the world over use this tale to try to persuade their children into eating the healthy vegetable.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **주제** 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the real iron content of all vegetables
② how a simple error created a lasting myth about spinach
③ why Popeye ate only canned food
④ how to cook spinach properly
⑤ the life of Gustav von Bunge

2025년 10월 고1 학평 32번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The technical term often used to describe animals' judgement of numbers is the approximate number system. What it does not provide is _____. It shows—and this is the same in every species tested—a characteristic pattern of errors, with discrimination becoming less accurate as the quantities get bigger. Rhesus monkeys can tell one from two, two from three, three from four, four from five ... but start to fail from five upwards. Rats that learned to press a lever a given number of times, from four up to twenty-four, became markedly less and less precise in their responses as the number increased: by the top end of the range they would merely produce a spread of numbers around the target. It is a common observation that when testing the accuracy of animals' number sense, the size of the numbers matters.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① speed
② memory
③ motivation
④ precision
⑤ variety

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 원숭이는 큰 수도 정확하게 구별한다.
② 쥐는 수를 전혀 인식하지 못한다.
③ 종마다 수 감각의 오류 패턴이 완전히 다르다.
④ 동물은 수를 셀 때 언어를 사용한다.
⑤ 동물의 수 감각은 근사적이어서 수가 커질수록 정확도가 떨어진다.

2025년 10월 고1 학평 33번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Despite the cultural trope depicting emotions as the ① opposite of rational thought, cognition—what we commonly refer to as thinking—is actually a key building block of emotion. How we think about our circumstances ② shapes the emotions we experience; then those emotions echo back to influence how we think. For instance, if you walk into a test thinking you are bad at taking tests, your anxiety will be ③ increased. Then you don't feel good about your performance on the test, and that becomes evidence for continuing to think that you're bad at test taking. In this way, there's simply no pulling emotion and cognition ④ apart. This bi-directionality of cognition and emotion allows us to adjust difficult emotions by changing the way we think. By thinking differently—I get nervous sometimes, but I'm still a good test taker, or that nervous feeling is just excitement and anticipation, it means I'm ready—you can work those pathways to your ⑤ disadvantage.

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 Emotions Are the Enemy of Reason
② Think Differently, Feel Differently
③ Why Tests Cause Anxiety Forever
④ Feelings Never Change Thoughts
⑤ How to Avoid Taking Tests

2025년 10월 고1 학평 34번

What is the Capabilities Approach (CA), and why would lawyers passionate about animal justice care about it? It is easy to say what it is not. (①) The CA does not rank animals by likeness to humans or seek special privileges for those considered most "like us," as do some other popular theoretical approaches. (②) The CA has concern for the finch and the pig as much as the whale and the elephant. (③) And it argues that the human form of life is simply irrelevant when we think about what each type of animal needs and deserves. (④) Just as humans seek to be able to enjoy the characteristic goods of a human life, so a finch seeks a finch's life and the whale a whale's life. (⑤) We should extend ourselves and learn, not lazily picture animals as lesser humans, seeking a life sort of like our own. According to the CA, each sentient creature should have the opportunity to flourish in the form of life characteristic for that creature.

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

What is relevant is their own forms of life.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① respecting each animal's own form of life
② why some animals deserve special privileges
③ how whales are more like humans
④ the legal rights of lawyers
⑤ the ranking of animals by intelligence

2025년 10월 고1 학평 35번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Social media serves as an important context to ① facilitate autobiographical remembering. Personal events posted on social media platforms are ② worse remembered and less forgotten than those not posted, independent of the characteristics of the events. This may be because sharing memories online allows individuals to ③ rehearse and make sense of what happened, thus facilitating long-term memory retention. Online feedback such as comments and likes as well as technological features such as algorithms and periodic reminders can further serve as memory ④ cues for the posted event details. As a result, event details shared on social media are likely ⑤ stabilized and remembered over time, whereas those not shared may become inaccessible or forgotten.

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 온라인에 올린 사건은 더 빨리 잊힌다.
② 댓글과 좋아요는 기억을 방해한다.
③ 사건의 특성만이 기억을 결정한다.
④ 알고리즘은 기억과 아무 관련이 없다.
⑤ 소셜 미디어에 올린 경험은 되새김과 피드백 덕분에 더 오래 잘 기억된다.

2025년 10월 고1 학평 36번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Multisensory experiences are a central part of our everyday lives, yet we often take them for ① granted, especially when our senses function normally or are corrected to normal with aids like glasses. However, closer inspection to any, even the most ② ordinary experiences, reveals the ③ remarkable multisensory world in which we live. Consider the experience of eating a regular meal. At first, it may seem like an ordinary experience, but it is actually a ④ separation of the senses. We first eat with our eyes, but we are also exposed to countless sensory signals that ⑤ influence our eating experience such as food textures, tastes, and smells. And it does not stop there. Even the sounds that come both from the atmospheres in which we eat and our interactions with the food (such as chewing) and the tools we use to eat influence our eating experience.

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 glasses improve our sense of taste
② the importance of eating with our eyes only
③ the multisensory nature of everyday eating
④ how chewing sounds annoy other people
⑤ the history of eating tools

2025년 10월 고1 학평 37번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

As children, the principle of opposites is foreign. Children perceive words and their meanings separately from each other. It is only in later development that we understood that individual words directly ① connect to one another. For many children, for instance, it is not clear that 'Right' is the opposite of 'Left'. A vivid example of this can be seen when children learn to ride a bicycle. If parents tell their child "Don't go to the left," they will often find that the child will continue ② riding straight ahead and not automatically turn to the right. The same applies to the logical connection between 'Yes' and 'No' as ③ perceiving by parents. When we were children and ④ were told, for example, "No, don't eat with your hands," we were confused and didn't know what our parents expected from us. Our confusion was about whether we should continue eating or not and if so, how? Only later ⑤ did we recognize the connection and understand that we should continue eating, but not with our hands but with a fork or a spoon.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 아이들은 반대말을 자연스럽게 이해한다.
② 부모는 아이에게 '안 돼'라는 말을 쓰지 말아야 한다.
③ 자전거 타기는 언어 발달을 돕는다.
④ 아이들은 손으로 먹는 것을 좋아한다.
⑤ 아이들은 반대말의 원리를 처음부터 알지 못하며 나중에야 단어들 사이의 연결을 깨닫는다.

2025년 10월 고1 학평 38번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Humans are not the most social animal. Ants, bees, and termites ① put humanity to shame on many metrics of sociality. A wide variety of relatives ② lives together with perfectly harmonious behavior and collectively care for their young. But while insect colonies are impressively social places, it's not our kind of social life. Bees always build hexagonal hives, ants march in lines, and termites move in zigzag formations. These patterns ③ recur predictably because they are tightly programmed genetically and ④ propelled pheromonally. We humans are more free, less tightly programmed genetically, so our social patterns can be more diverse and dynamic. Every group dances a slightly different dance, and these choreographies change across generations. We still think and act in ways that are in harmony with others around us, but it is through patterns that are more ⑤ shaped by nurture, not just nature.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the flexible and diverse social patterns of humans compared to insects
② why ants are smarter than humans
③ how bees build hexagonal hives
④ the genetic programming of human dance
⑤ the decline of insect colonies

2025년 10월 고1 학평 39번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Those who purchase the goods of a company are called customers. Individuals who purchase goods for personal use are called consumers: beings who consume. Therefore, companies have invented multiple ways to ensure that their customers consume the produced items in larger and larger quantities and more and more frequently. Those who sell food have an easy time, for food is literally consumed, so there is always a need to purchase new food. But with more permanent things, companies must invent reasons for their customers to continue to consume them. One approach is to make the stuff that people already have _____ by convincing them that it is no longer fashionable. The entire fashion industry is built to convince people that fashion matters, so they must purchase new clothing, even though the old is still perfectly functionable. Fashion today extends to far more things than clothes: automobiles, mobile phones, computers—the list is extended indefinitely, limited only by the limits of the creative minds of the marketing divisions of companies.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① more useful
② cheaper
③ repairable
④ outdated
⑤ permanent

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 음식 판매자는 소비를 늘리기 어렵다.
② 유행은 옷에만 해당한다.
③ 소비자는 기능이 떨어진 물건만 새로 산다.
④ 기업은 소비를 줄이도록 권장한다.
⑤ 기업은 유행을 내세워 소비자가 가진 물건을 뒤처진 것으로 만들어 소비를 늘린다.

2025년 10월 고1 학평 40번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Kivetz, Urminsky, and Zheng partnered with a café ① to test the motivating effect of illusory progress in an experiment. Customers ② received a reward card that offered one free coffee after they'd bought ten. While half of the customers received a card with ten open slots, the other half got a card with twelve open slots. Yet the twelve-slot card had two preexisting "bonus" stamps, so, strictly speaking, these were identical reward programs. Every customer who got a card needed to make ten coffee purchases (and collect ten stamps) to get their free coffee. But the appeal of the free stamps was high. People who thought they'd gotten a head start came back to the café more often, ③ filling in their reward card more quickly than the others. When the card came with two out of twelve slots already ④ filled, it felt to customers like they were already 16 percent finished with the goal before they'd even started. ⑤ Believed they were closer to the reward, they were more motivated to reach the finish line.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Free Coffee for Everyone
② Why Twelve Is Better Than Ten
③ A Head Start Speeds Us Up: The Power of Illusory Progress
④ Reward Cards Waste Money
⑤ Customers Hate Bonus Stamps

2025년 10월 고1 학평 41~42번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Creativity is the ability to generate novel and valuable ideas. It involves divergent thinking, imagination, and a willingness to experiment and take risks. While AI can be a powerful tool for creative efforts, it also carries the risk of limiting originality and innovation. AI algorithms are trained on existing datasets, often identifying patterns and trends in past creations. While this can be useful for generating new content in similar styles or formats, it can also lead to derivative works that lack genuine originality. If artists and designers rely too heavily on AI for inspiration and content generation, they may find themselves trapped in _____, unable to break free from the constraints of the AI's training data. Moreover, the ease with which AI can generate content can discourage the kind of struggle and experimentation that often leads to breakthroughs. The creative process is often messy and repetitive, involving numerous failures and setbacks. It is through these challenges that we refine our skills, develop our unique perspectives, and push the boundaries of what is possible. If AI provides instant solutions, it can bypass this essential process of learning through trial and error, ultimately inhibiting the development of true creative talent.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① a world of new ideas
② a habit of hard work
③ a network of artists
④ a process of trial and error
⑤ a cycle of imitation

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① AI Makes Everyone a Genius
② Why Failure Is Useless
③ Training Data Has No Limits
④ Instant Answers, Lost Originality: AI and Creativity
⑤ Creativity Requires No Struggle

정답 및 해설

2-02 **1.**① **2.**⑤ · 7-12 **1.**⑤ **2.**① · 6-05 **1.**④ **2.**⑤ · 2-13 **1.**⑤ **2.**⑤ · 5-33 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 6-11 **1.**③ **2.**① · 8-15 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 6-12 **1.**③ **2.**② · 5-09 **1.**④ **2.**⑤ · 1-23 **1.**⑤ **2.**② · 4-21 **1.**④ **2.**① · 9-16 **1.**② **2.**⑤ · 1-02 **1.**④ **2.**③ · 3-02 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 2-03 **1.**② **2.**① · 8-02 **1.**④ **2.**⑤ · 1-47 **1.**⑤ **2.**③ · 9-09 **1.**⑤ **2.**④

2-02 · 2025년 10월 고1 학평 20번
1. ① 장기적 관계를 '유지하는' 데 가장 중요한 것이 소통이다. ① ending → sustaining.
2. ⑤ 관계가 정체되지 않도록 의식적으로 연락하고 가치 있는 것을 나누라는 것이 요지다.

7-12 · 2025년 10월 고1 학평 21번
1. ⑤ afford는 to부정사를 목적어로 취하므로 to live가 알맞다. ⑤ living → to live.
2. ① 낙후 지역에 녹지를 만들면 집값이 올라 정작 혜택을 받아야 할 주민이 밀려나는 역설을 다룬 글이다.

6-05 · 2025년 10월 고1 학평 22번
1. ④ 크릴 수가 장기적으로 '감소'한다는 소식이어야 나쁜 일로 들린다. ④ growth → decline.
2. ⑤ 바다가 어떻게 작동하는지 모르면 변화를 논의할 수 없으므로, 먼저 바다라는 엔진을 이해해야 한다는 글이다.

2-13 · 2025년 10월 고1 학평 23번
1. ⑤ '어떤 이들에게는 너무 열정적이었다'는 맥락이므로 유베날리스는 빠른 문화 변화에 '불평했다'. ⑤ celebrated → complained.
2. ⑤ 로마는 처음부터 이민자에게 열린 다문화 도시였고, 그 개방성이 힘과 성공의 토대가 되었다는 글이다.

5-33 · 2025년 10월 고1 학평 24번
1. ③ 물리 법칙과 상수가 조금만 달랐어도 생명이 불가능했으므로, 이들은 '매우 정밀한 형태와 값'을 가진다.
2. ⑤ 우주가 우리를 위해 설계된 것은 아니지만, 중력과 전자 등의 정밀한 값이 생명의 진화를 허용했다는 것이 요지다. ①은 글이 부정한 내용이다.

6-11 · 2025년 10월 고1 학평 29번
1. ③ 영양학은 아직 '초기 단계'이고 모르는 것이 많다. ③ complete → young.
2. ① 영양학은 아직 모르는 것이 많으므로 수천 년 먹어 온 전통 음식에는 이유가 있다고 보고 가공식품보다 선택해야 한다는 주장이다.

8-15 · 2025년 10월 고1 학평 30번
1. ③ 현재완료 have grown up이므로 과거분사 grown이 알맞다. ③ grew → grown.
2. ④ Z세대는 편리함뿐 아니라 투명성과 윤리, 환경 등 자신의 가치와 맞는 금융 기관을 선택한다는 내용이다.

6-12 · 2025년 10월 고1 학평 31번
1. ③ 글은 계산 실수에서 생긴 시금치 철분 신화를 다룬다. ③은 시금치 재배 조건 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.
2. ② 말린 시금치를 분석한 실수에서 비롯된 '철분이 풍부한 시금치' 신화가 뽀빠이 등으로 오래 이어졌다는 내용이다.

5-09 · 2025년 10월 고1 학평 32번
1. ④ 근사 수 체계는 수가 커질수록 구별이 부정확해지므로, 이 체계가 제공하지 않는 것은 '정밀성'이다.
2. ⑤ 원숭이와 쥐의 예처럼 동물의 수 판단은 근사적이어서 수가 클수록 오류가 커진다는 것이 요지다. ③은 글과 반대다(모든 종에서 같은 패턴).

1-23 · 2025년 10월 고1 학평 33번
1. ⑤ 생각을 바꾸어 감정을 조절하면 그 경로를 '유리하게' 활용할 수 있다. ⑤ disadvantage → advantage.
2. ② 인지와 감정은 서로 영향을 주고받으므로, 생각을 바꾸면 힘든 감정도 조절할 수 있다는 글이다.

4-21 · 2025년 10월 고1 학평 34번
1. ④ 인간의 삶의 형태는 무관하다는 문장 뒤에 '관련 있는 것은 그들 자신의 삶의 형태'라는 대조가 오고, 이어 핀치는 핀치의 삶을 추구한다는 예가 나온다.
2. ① 역량 접근법은 동물을 인간과의 유사성으로 서열화하지 않고, 각 동물이 고유한 삶의 형태로 번영할 기회를 가져야 한다고 본다.

9-16 · 2025년 10월 고1 학평 35번

1. ② 소셜 미디어에 올린 개인적 사건은 올리지 않은 것보다 '더 잘' 기억된다. 뒤의 less forgotten과 이어진다. ② worse → better.

2. ⑤ 온라인에 공유하면 기억을 되새기고, 댓글·좋아요·알림이 단서가 되어 사건이 오래 기억된다는 것이 요지다.

1-02 · 2025년 10월 고1 학평 36번

1. ④ 평범한 식사도 시각·질감·맛·냄새·소리가 어우러진 감각의 '융합'이다. ④ separation → fusion.

2. ③ 식사처럼 평범한 경험도 여러 감각이 합쳐진 다감각적 경험이라는 내용이다.

3-02 · 2025년 10월 고1 학평 37번

1. ③ 부모에 의해 '인식되는' 연결이므로 과거분사 perceived가 알맞다. ③ perceiving → perceived.

2. ⑤ 아이들은 단어를 따로따로 인식해 Right와 Left, Yes와 No의 연결을 나중에야 이해한다는 것이 요지다.

2-03 · 2025년 10월 고1 학평 38번

1. ② 주어가 복수 A wide variety of relatives이므로 live가 알맞다. ② lives → live.

2. ① 곤충의 사회는 유전적으로 짜인 고정된 패턴이지만, 인간의 사회적 패턴은 양육에 의해 더 다양하고 역동적이라는 내용이다.

8-02 · 2025년 10월 고1 학평 39번

1. ④ 오래 쓰는 물건은 더 이상 유행이 아니라고 설득해 이미 가진 것을 '구식'으로 만들어야 계속 사게 할 수 있다.

2. ⑤ 오래가는 물건을 계속 사게 하려고 기업은 유행을 만들어 멀쩡한 물건을 구식으로 만든다는 것이 요지다.

1-47 · 2025년 10월 고1 학평 40번

1. ⑤ 그들이 보상에 더 가깝다고 '믿은' 능동의 관계이므로 현재분사 Believing이 알맞다. ⑤ Believed → Believing.

2. ③ 실제 조건은 같아도 이미 진행된 것처럼 느끼게 하면 목표 달성 동기가 커진다는 실험을 다룬 글이다.

9-09 · 2025년 10월 고1 학평 41~42번

1. ⑤ AI는 기존 데이터의 패턴을 학습하므로 지나치게 의존하면 학습 데이터의 한계를 벗어나지 못하는 '모방의 순환'에 갇힌다.

2. ④ AI는 창작을 돕지만 모방을 낳고, 시행착오라는 필수 과정을 건너뛰게 해 진정한 창의성 발달을 막을 수 있다는 글이다.