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2026년 6월 고1 학평 20번

2026년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Remember how you learned to drive or cook? You practiced while someone coached you, reminding you what to do until you were able to coach yourself and then, eventually, do it ① automatically. Children learn values much the same way. They practice different kinds of behavior, while, you, as coach, help ② focus their attention on what is important and on fine-tuning important skills. You support them with your ③ praise, encouragement and gentle reminders. If you don't coach your child, she will find her coaches ④ elsewhere and be guided by the values of the media, her peers and anyone else who captures her interest. So, step up to the plate, don't be ⑤ brave and help your child learn how to be a good person, step by step.

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 아이는 가치를 저절로 깨닫는다.
② 부모는 코치처럼 아이가 가치를 실천하며 배우도록 이끌어야 한다.
③ 부모는 아이의 행동에 간섭하지 말아야 한다.
④ 미디어는 아이에게 좋은 코치이다.
⑤ 운전과 요리는 혼자 배우는 것이 좋다.

2026년 6월 고1 학평 21번

2026년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

A classical ideal of truth and knowledge is the concept of a market for ideas: as thinking individuals, we encounter competing ideas, we evaluate them for their best fit to reality, and then let the best and brightest facts form the basis of our beliefs. (①) That would be the scientist's way, in theory at least. (②) We shop for words not because they contain ideas, but because they contain stories about ideas. (③) Often we are not seeking statements as facts to help us figure out what we should believe. (④) Usually we already know what we believe. (⑤) What we seek are statements to justify those beliefs—the lawyer's way. Language might be good for this function but we can use it to do better. By treating language with greater respect, we can achieve more than simple self-defense.

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

> But in practice, most of the time we are in a market for justifications.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 우리는 언제나 사실에 근거해 믿음을 형성한다.
② 변호사의 방식이 진리를 찾는 가장 좋은 방법이다.
③ 언어는 자기 방어에만 쓸 수 있다.
④ 우리는 생각을 검증하기보다 이미 가진 믿음을 정당화할 말을 찾는 경우가 많다.
⑤ 과학자는 이야기를 위해 말을 찾는다.

2026년 6월 고1 학평 22번

2026년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Suppose you have been working on the solution to a challenging technological problem for many years. Let's also suppose that you have been paying attention to whatever else you have encountered that might be related to the problem. In that case, chances are that creative solutions to the problem could suddenly pop up in your mind when you are relaxed. Such "eureka moments" (when great insights lead to discovery or invention) often take place at unexpected times. To enhance spontaneous creativity, therefore, one must pay attention to the things that could potentially lead to valuable outcomes. This does not mean that you must narrow down your interest to one specific topic. On the contrary, _____ is the key to creativity. If your experience is limited to a narrow range of topics, then the scope of your imagination will likewise be narrow, which would be harmful to creativity.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① a narrow focus on one topic
② long periods of rest
③ luck alone
④ breadth of experience
⑤ expensive equipment

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Focus on One Thing to Be Creative
② Wide Experience, Bright Ideas
③ Eureka Moments Never Happen
④ Relax and Stop Working
⑤ Why Inventions Take Years

2026년 6월 고1 학평 23번

2026년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Shame is about who we are, and guilt is about our ① behaviors. We feel guilty when we hold up something we've done or failed to do against the kind of person we want to be. It's an ② uncomfortable feeling, but one that's helpful. When we apologize for something we've done, make amends to others, or change a behavior that we don't feel good about, guilt is most often the ③ obstacle. Guilt is just as powerful as shame, but its effect is often ④ positive while shame often is destructive. When we see people apologize, make amends, or replace negative behaviors with more positive ones, guilt is often the motivator, not shame. In fact, in my research, I found that shame ⑤ corrodes the part of us that believes we can change and do better.

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 Shame Makes Us Better
② Never Apologize for Mistakes
③ Guilt and Shame Are the Same
④ Guilt Helps, Shame Hurts
⑤ How to Hide Your Feelings

2026년 6월 고1 학평 24번

2026년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Let’s look at what is occurring in your brain when scrolling on social media, a quick dopamine activity. (①) You open your social media apps and immediately you notice you feel really good, your dopamine levels increase incredibly fast and pleasure is experienced in your brain. (②) The challenge this creates is as with everything in our universe: as the laws of physics explain, ‘what goes up, must come down’. (③) With this in mind, when dopamine levels increase incredibly fast when scrolling social media, the brain then thinks, ‘Wow, how are my dopamine levels so high?’ (④) In order to achieve homeostasis, or balance, the dopamine then has to quickly drop an equal amount below your baseline level in order to rebalance, making you feel even worse than before you started scrolling. (⑤)

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

> Your brain and body are always seeking something called ‘homeostasis’, which simply means balance.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **주제** 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how to increase dopamine permanently
② the laws of physics in daily life
③ why balance is bad for the brain
④ why social media scrolling can leave us feeling worse
⑤ the benefits of social media for mood

2026년 6월 고1 학평 29번

2026년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Literature, in its essence, is a testament to the ① enduring power of human creativity and expression. It ② transcends time and space, connecting us with the thoughts and emotions of people from all walks of life, across centuries and cultures. Despite the rise of new technologies and the ever-changing landscape of media, literature has ③ lost its relevance and significance as a timeless art form. One reason for literature's enduring power is its ability to capture and convey the ④ complexities of the human experience. Through the written word, authors have the unique ability to explore the depths of human emotion, the nuances of relationships, and the challenges and triumphs of the human spirit. Literature allows us to see ourselves reflected in the pages of a book, to ⑤ empathize with characters different from ourselves, and to gain a deeper understanding of the human condition.

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 New Media Will Replace Books
② Literature: A Timeless Mirror of the Human Experience
③ Why Literature Lost Its Relevance
④ Reading for Speed
⑤ Characters Just Like Us

2026년 6월 고1 학평 30번

A viewfinder is a piece of card with a hole cut through it in the middle, which can be used to _____. It allows us to concentrate on one small part or area without being distracted by the whole of what can be seen. It is a useful tool that can help children focus or organise their observation and drawing. It can support hesitant children by giving a boundary to what they are looking at and it can help children who find it hard to keep track of where and what they are looking at, by bringing them back to the same area each time they look and look back. When you are making viewfinders for use with the children you are supporting, take into consideration the size of the card. You need enough card around the hole to block out the rest of the visual information from the child's field of vision, but it should not be too big and unwieldy.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① isolate a part of a picture or object
② enlarge the whole picture
③ mix colors more easily
④ trace the outline of objects
⑤ hang a picture on a wall

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how to cut cards into shapes
② why children dislike drawing
③ the history of photography lenses
④ using viewfinders to help children focus their observation
⑤ the best size of drawing paper

2026년 6월 고1 학평 31번

2026년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Our world is not just interconnected, but ever-changing, even if we can't sense it. While you're ① reading this, you're changing. You're aging (a minute amount, thankfully), but the neural networks in your brain are also imperceptibly changing as you perceive each word. Crucially, even when we're seemingly not doing anything of note, events ② are taking place outside your immediate surroundings that will change your life in the future, though you won't realize it yet. Heraclitus, the ancient Greek philosopher, ③ right pointed out, "No man ever steps in the same river twice. For it's not the same river and he's not the same man." To that, Cratylus, a student of Heraclitus, ④ added that we are not mere passive observers. When you step in a river, you change it. Nothing is static. Even microscopic changes ⑤ add up over time.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 세상은 대부분 정적이다.
② 세상과 우리 자신은 감지하지 못하더라도 끊임없이 변하고 있다.
③ 우리는 세상의 수동적 관찰자일 뿐이다.
④ 작은 변화는 시간이 지나도 의미가 없다.
⑤ 강은 언제나 같은 강이다.

2026년 6월 고1 학평 32번

2026년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Do you always study in the same spot? Don't. If you study in different places, that helps create ① variety, and that rich experience can ② reinforce what you are learning. When several college students told us they did school work in different places rather than in some favorite nook, that habit ③ reflected the research on learning. Numerous experiments have found that if learners simply study in at least two different places, they are more likely to recall the material. In one of the first such trials, two different groups studied a list of words. Some students returned to the same room twice while their counterparts spent the same amount of time ④ divided between two locations. When asked to recall as many words on the list as possible, those who had moved around did far ⑤ worse. Variety creates rich association, even when those connections form in the background, totally outside of what we are consciously thinking.

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 가장 좋아하는 한 장소에서만 공부해야 한다.
② 대학생들은 공부 장소에 관심이 없다.
③ 단어 목록은 소리 내어 외워야 한다.
④ 공부 시간을 줄여야 기억이 오래 남는다.
⑤ 공부할 때는 한 장소에 머물지 말고 여러 장소를 바꿔 가며 해야 한다.

2026년 6월 고1 학평 33번

2026년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Talking about what something smells like is the most basic way of talking about our olfactory experience, and even this most basic way of talking about smells is ① easy. There are no words in the English language to describe smells in the same way in which “blue” or “green” describe colors. Instead, to talk about how something smells, we talk about the ② source of the odor. Things smell “flowery,” “fruity,” or “fishy.” Furthermore, even the most ③ familiar odors are difficult to identify when they are not experienced in their usual context. In one experiment the majority of participants was ④ unable to name very common odors like beer, urine, roses, or motor oil. Obviously, even those who couldn’t name any of these odors would drink the beer but not the urine or the motor oil. This is how evolution has shaped our brain: We respond to odors ⑤ correctly in many different ways, but we are not well-equipped to talk about them.

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 English Has Rich Words for Odors
② Hard to Name, Easy to Sense: Talking About Smells
③ Why Beer Smells Like Roses
④ Smell Is Our Least Useful Sense
⑤ Colors and Smells Share the Same Words

2026년 6월 고1 학평 34번

2026년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

A particularly powerful way in which human beings ① adapt and adjust to their circumstances is by changing behaviors in light of the consequences that they yield. For instance, a child who gets ② praising by her teacher for ③ doing an exercise correctly is likely to continue doing the exercise in that way. A dancer who feels that a particular conditioning exercise is not ④ giving any results is likely to give that exercise up in favor of another one that seems more promising. In general, we tend to do things that bring us some kind of benefit or act in ways that help us avoid some kind of problem, discomfort, or disadvantage. We also tend to do fewer things (or stop doing things) that ⑤ lead to problems, discomfort, or disadvantages, and we tend to avoid acting in ways that do not bring any benefit or reward.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why teachers should not praise students
② how dancers choose their music
③ the dangers of physical exercise
④ changing behavior according to its consequences
⑤ the benefits of avoiding all problems

2026년 6월 고1 학평 35번

2026년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

It is evident through various case studies that ① adopt digital minimalism can lead to improved mental health outcomes. For instance, a study ② conducted by researchers at Stanford University found that participants who ③ limited their use of social media and digital devices reported lower levels of stress, anxiety, and depression. By reducing the constant stream of information and notifications, individuals were able to focus more on meaningful interactions and activities that ④ promoted well-being. In another case, a corporate professional ⑤ struggling with burnout and insomnia implemented digital minimalism techniques, such as setting boundaries for phone usage and practicing mindfulness. As a result, he experienced improved sleep quality, reduced stress levels, and a newfound sense of calm and clarity.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Less Screen, More Calm: The Benefits of Digital Minimalism
② Why Notifications Improve Focus
③ Social Media Cures Insomnia
④ Stanford Bans Smartphones
⑤ Digital Devices Reduce Stress

2026년 6월 고1 학평 36번

2026년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

During the Ice Age, not only was the planet much colder, with ice sheets covering much of what we call the northern hemisphere today, but, crucially, it was much ① wetter. In Ireland, we often associate the cold with the wet but if it is really cold, there is far ② less evaporation, fewer clouds, and less rain. Our world in the Ice Age was cold and dry, meaning it was ③ difficult for plants to grow. In this type of climate, farming isn't an option: it's too ④ risky to depend on any one piece of land to produce the energy you need. As the temperature rose and the ice caps melted, we experienced a sudden explosion of life. The world got warmer and wetter, and people started to live around places where they could make food grow most ⑤ intensively. This didn't happen overnight; it probably took thousands of years, with hunter-gatherers foraging and hunting, while doing a little side hustle in farming.

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 The Ice Age Was Wet and Rainy
② Hunter-Gatherers Hated Farming
③ From Ice to Farms: How a Warmer World Made Farming Possible
④ Farming Began Overnight
⑤ Why Clouds Increase in Cold Weather

2026년 6월 고1 학평 37번

2026년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The big difference between working and long-term memory is that we are explicitly aware of the information in working memory, but we are not able to directly access the information in our long-term memory. We access long-term memory by _____. For example, right now you are not aware of all the actors you have ever seen. They are stored in your long-term memory outside your consciousness. However, if I asked you to list all the actors, you would use your working memory to retrieve them one by one and reel them off. Your working memory can access your long-term memory and bring those memories to awareness. But remember it has a limit of seven items or chunks. Each actor would be an item. Try and hold all the actors you know in your explicit awareness. You might try to visualize a large group of them. But you still would only be aware of a few actors at any one time.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① deleting old memories
② ignoring our consciousness
③ bringing the information into working memory
④ writing everything down
⑤ sleeping more hours

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Working Memory: The Door to What We Know
② Why Actors Remember Their Lines
③ Long-Term Memory Has No Limits on Awareness
④ How to Forget Unwanted Memories
⑤ Seven Ways to Become Famous

2026년 6월 고1 학평 38번

2026년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

If you gesture while describing an event, do you think you'll be able to recall that event better than if you don't gesture? We had adults watch videos of toy objects, animals, and people performing various, sometimes ① odd, actions: a chicken sliding to a policeman, a jogger bending down to touch his toes, a fence swinging shut on its own. We then tested the adults' memories of these events ② immediately after the descriptions and three weeks later. Adults who were told to gesture while describing the events remembered ③ more than adults who were told not to gesture, particularly several weeks later. To see if we'd get the same effects if people gestured on their own, we did the study again, but this time we gave the adults no instructions about gesture. We found the same patterns: people remembered items on which they had gestured ④ spontaneously better than items on which they had not gestured. Producing gesture along with speech makes the information encoded in that speech ⑤ forgettable.

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 Adults Forget Videos
② Gesture to Remember
③ Speech Without Gesture Works Best
④ Chickens and Policemen in Memory Tests
⑤ Gestures Confuse Our Memories

2026년 6월 고1 학평 39번

2026년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Approximately 15-20% of global greenhouse gas emissions are caused by degradation and deforestation. Trees play a huge role in the carbon cycle. They convert the CO_2 in the air to oxygen through the process of photosynthesis, and consequently, they are viewed as a natural ① regulator of carbon dioxide. The existence of a larger amount of trees will no doubt lead to the ② increased presence of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and the increased existence of oxygen. Unfortunately, deforestation is ③ preventing this process from being fully accomplished. And with half of the Earth's forests gone, the amount of carbon dioxide is ④ progressively rising. With more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, more of the sun's radiation is being reflected back to Earth instead of being ⑤ released into space, and this is causing the planet's average temperature to rise. Accordingly, deforestation is a major issue when it comes to global warming.

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 Fewer Trees, Warmer Planet: Deforestation and Climate
② Trees Produce Carbon Dioxide
③ Why Forests Are Growing Again
④ Sunlight Escapes More Easily Today
⑤ Photosynthesis Warms the Earth

2026년 6월 고1 학평 40번

2026년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

We go out in the world every day and make decisions about what is safe or not and what is appropriate or not. It is what psychologist Joseph LeDoux has suggested is an unconscious "danger detector" that determines whether or not something or someone is safe before we can even begin to consciously make a determination. When the object, animal, or person is assessed to be dangerous, a fear response, which has been called "fight or flight," occurs. On a conscious level we may correct a mistake in this "danger detector" when we notice it, but often, of course, we simply begin to generate reasons for why it was accurate in the first place. We are generally convinced that our decisions are "rational," but in reality, most human decisions are _____, and then we collect or generate the facts to justify these decisions. When we see something or someone who "feels" dangerous, we have already launched into action internally before we have even started "thinking."

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① made after careful thought
② made emotionally
③ based on facts alone
④ shared with others
⑤ delayed until danger passes

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 우리는 위험 여부를 무의식적·감정적으로 먼저 판단한 뒤 그 결정을 합리화한다.
② 인간의 결정은 대부분 이성적으로 이루어진다.
③ 두려움 반응은 의식적 판단 후에 일어난다.
④ 위험 감지기는 실수를 하지 않는다.
⑤ 우리는 잘못된 판단을 즉시 고친다.

2026년 6월 고1 학평 41~42번

Commercial businesses aim for ① predictability and certainty, especially when it comes to product quality. But predictability and certainty are not always valued in the sporting world, especially when it comes to the delivery of professional sport competitions. From a spectator's perspective the sport experience is better experienced when ② unpredictable. Sport events actually depend on that unpredictability in order to attract people to the game. When the results of games cannot be predicted, attendances at sporting contests are likely to be ③ lower, as are the profits of leagues. However, the absence of predictability also leads to significant ④ variability in the quality of sporting performances. Many factors can contribute to the variability of the sport product, including the weather, player injuries, the venue, the quality of the opponents, the closeness of the scores and even the size of the crowd. A cricket match can be exhilarating, boring or even frustrating, but fans still have to pay the ⑤ same price. Sport marketers may attempt to overcome this by 'improving' the product in systematic ways, such as including a star player, offering premium seating or providing other forms of entertainment and inviting facilities. The uncertain nature of sport contests is just one element of a total experience, although it is an important element for financial success.

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 Fans Prefer Predictable Games
② Uncertainty Sells: The Unpredictable Nature of Sport
③ Star Players Guarantee Profits
④ Weather Never Affects Sports
⑤ Businesses Should Avoid Risk

정답 및 해설

4-19 **1.**⑤ **2.**② · 4-06 **1.**② **2.**④ · 1-28 **1.**④ **2.**② · 1-21 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 9-14 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 3-12 **1.**③ **2.**② · 10-02 **1.**① **2.**④ · 4-02 **1.**③ **2.**② · 1-08 **1.**⑤ **2.**⑤ · 3-01 **1.**① **2.**② · 1-29 **1.**② **2.**④ · 9-15 **1.**① **2.**① · 7-01 **1.**① **2.**③ · 1-09 **1.**③ **2.**① · 3-07 **1.**⑤ **2.**② · 6-01 **1.**② **2.**① · 1-22 **1.**② **2.**① · 8-01 **1.**③ **2.**②

4-19 · 2026년 6월 고1 학평 20번

1. ⑤ 부모가 나서서 아이를 이끌라는 맥락이므로 '두려워하지 말라(don't be afraid)'가 알맞다. ⑤ brave → afraid.

2. ② 운전이나 요리를 배우듯 아이도 연습과 코칭으로 가치를 배우므로, 부모가 코치 역할을 해야 한다는 것이 요지다.

4-06 · 2026년 6월 고1 학평 21번

1. ② '이론상으로는' 과학자의 방식이라는 문장 뒤에 But in practice로 현실을 말하고, 이어 We shop for words가 정당화 시장의 모습을 설명한다.

2. ④ 이상적으로는 생각을 비교해 최선을 고르지만, 실제로는 이미 아는 믿음을 정당화할 말을 찾는다는 것이 요지다.

1-28 · 2026년 6월 고1 학평 22번

1. ④ 관심을 한 주제로 좁히지 말라는 앞 문장과, 경험이 좁으면 상상력도 좁아진다는 뒤 문장으로 보아 '경험의 폭'이 창의성의 열쇠다. ①은 필자가 해롭다고 한 것이다.

2. ② 오래 고민한 문제의 해답은 쉴 때 떠오르며, 넓은 경험이 창의성의 열쇠라는 글이다.

1-21 · 2026년 6월 고1 학평 23번

1. ③ 사과하거나 행동을 바꿀 때 죄책감이 '동기'가 된다. ③ obstacle → motivator.

2. ④ 죄책감은 행동에 대한 것으로 긍정적 변화를 이끌지만, 수치심은 자기 자신에 대한 것으로 파괴적이라는 글이다.

9-14 · 2026년 6월 고1 학평 24번

1. ③ '올라간 것은 내려온다'는 문장 뒤에 항상성 개념이 소개되어야, With this in mind로 도파민이 다시 떨어지는 과정을 설명할 수 있다.

2. ④ 소셜 미디어로 급히 오른 도파민은 항상성을 위해 기준선 아래로 떨어져 오히려 기분을 더 나쁘게 만든다는 내용이다.

3-12 · 2026년 6월 고1 학평 29번

1. ③ 새로운 기술과 매체의 등장에도 불구하고 문학은 시대를 초월한 예술로서 의의를 '유지해 왔다'. ③ lost → retained.

2. ② 문학은 인간 경험의 복잡성을 담아내 시공을 초월해 우리를 연결하고 이해를 넓혀 준다는 글이다.

10-02 · 2026년 6월 고1 학평 30번

1. ① 뷰파인더는 전체에 방해받지 않고 작은 부분에 집중하게 하므로, 그림이나 사물의 '일부를 따로 떼어 보게' 하는 도구다.

2. ④ 뷰파인더는 아이들이 관찰과 그리기에 집중하도록 돕는 도구이며, 만들 때 카드 크기를 고려해야 한다는 내용이다.

4-02 · 2026년 6월 고1 학평 31번

1. ③ 동사 pointed out을 수식하는 부사 rightly가 알맞다. ③ right → rightly.

2. ② 헤라클레이토스의 말처럼 세상도 우리도 계속 변하며, 작은 변화도 시간이 지나면 쌓인다는 것이 요지다.

1-08 · 2026년 6월 고1 학평 32번

1. ⑤ 두 장소를 오간 학생들이 단어를 '훨씬 더 잘' 기억했다. ⑤ worse → better.

2. ⑤ 늘 같은 곳에서 공부하지 말고(Don't) 여러 장소에서 공부하면 다양성이 풍부한 연상을 만들어 기억에 도움이 된다는 주장이다.

3-01 · 2026년 6월 고1 학평 33번

1. ① 가장 기본적인 방식으로 냄새를 말하는 것조차 '어렵다'. 뒤에 냄새를 묘사할 단어가 없다는 설명이 이어진다. ① easy → challenging.

2. ② 우리는 냄새에 올바르게 반응하지만 그것을 말로 표현하는 능력은 부족하다는 글이다.

1-29 · 2026년 6월 고1 학평 34번

1. ② 아이가 교사에게 '칭찬받는' 것이므로 수동의 gets praised가 알맞다. ② praising → praised.

2. ④ 사람은 결과에 비추어 이익을 주는 행동은 늘리고 문제를 낳는 행동은 줄이며 적응한다는 내용이다.

9-15 · 2026년 6월 고1 학평 35번

1. ① that절의 주어 자리이므로 동명사 adopting이 알맞다. ① adopt → adopting.

2. ① 디지털 기기 사용을 줄이는 디지털 미니멀리즘이 스트레스와 불안을 낮추고 정신 건강을 높인다는 글이다.

7-01 · 2026년 6월 고1 학평 36번

1. ① 아주 추우면 증발이 적어 구름과 비도 줄므로 빙하기는 훨씬 '건조했다'. ① wetter → drier.

2. ③ 춥고 건조한 빙하기에는 농사가 불가능했지만, 따뜻하고 습해지면서 사람들이 정착해 농사를 시작했다는 글이다.

1-09 · 2026년 6월 고1 학평 37번

1. ③ 장기 기억에는 직접 접근할 수 없고, 정보를 작업 기억으로 불러와야 의식할 수 있다.

2. ① 장기 기억은 작업 기억을 통해서만 의식에 떠오르며, 작업 기억에는 일곱 항목 정도의 한계가 있다는 글이다.

3-07 · 2026년 6월 고1 학평 38번

1. ⑤ 말과 함께 몸짓을 하면 그 말에 담긴 정보가 '기억에 잘 남는다'. ⑤ forgettable → memorable.

2. ② 사건을 설명하며 몸짓을 한 사람이 그 사건을 더 오래 잘 기억했다는 실험을 소개한다.

6-01 · 2026년 6월 고1 학평 39번

1. ② 나무가 많아지면 대기 중 이산화 탄소가 '줄고' 산소가 늘어난다. ② increased → reduced.

2. ① 나무는 이산화 탄소를 조절하는데 삼림 벌채로 그 기능이 약해져 지구 온난화가 심해진다는 글이다.

1-22 · 2026년 6월 고1 학평 40번

1. ② 우리는 결정이 이성적이라 믿지만 실제로는 대부분 감정적으로 먼저 결정하고, 나중에 근거를 모아 정당화한다. ①은 우리가 착각하는 모습이다.

2. ① 무의식적인 '위험 감지기'가 먼저 반응하고, 우리는 그 결정을 정당화할 이유를 만들어 낸다는 것이 요지다.

8-01 · 2026년 6월 고1 학평 41~42번

1. ③ 경기 결과를 예측할 수 없을 때 관중 수와 리그 수익이 '더 높아진다'. 스포츠는 예측 불가능성에 의존한다. ③ lower → higher.

2. ② 일반 기업과 달리 스포츠는 예측 불가능성이 관중을 끄는 핵심이지만, 그만큼 경기의 질이 들쭉날쭉하다는 글이다.