9-02 · 9-1 기술을 보는 눈
09 기술과 미디어 · 교재 p.225

2026년 9월 고1 학평 20번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Learning games need to be what we call 'fun enough.' Many new learning-game developers try to design an entertaining game. Unfortunately, that often makes learning ① harder rather than easier. Remember, you are not creating the next great commercial game to entertain your learners; you are creating a learning game in which success will be ② measured by the achievement of learning outcomes. ③ Follow the temptation to create a ton of rules, pile on different game elements, and incorporate multiple dynamics to keep player interest high. Yes, the game should be engaging with a ④ mild level of fun, but learning should be the goal. Focus on engagement rather than entertainment. The goals of the game play should be interactivity and engagement. Research shows that what makes games instructional is the level of interactivity and engagement the learners have with the content. Given those parameters, making sure the learners are engaged and active is far more important than making sure they are ⑤ entertained.

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 학습 게임은 상업 게임만큼 재미있어야 한다.
② 규칙을 많이 만들수록 학습 효과가 크다.
③ 학습 게임에서 재미는 전혀 필요 없다.
④ 학습자의 흥미보다 게임 요소가 중요하다.
⑤ 학습 게임은 재미보다 학습자의 상호 작용과 몰입에 초점을 맞춰야 한다.

2026년 9월 고1 학평 21번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

We are wonderfully made, yet we don't allow ourselves to participate in the wonder for which we were created. Instead of moving anywhere and everywhere, most of us spend our time moving nowhere. We occupy the same square footage of a chair for hours and hours every day. Many kids today are being held ① free by 'smart' devices like phones and tablets. They are not going outside to play, they are not learning how to ② socialize and read physical cues from others. As a result they are not learning or building their movement ③ repertoire, the very thing that will help them learn, communicate, create, and become emotionally mature. They are not even learning how to run, how to skip, or how to climb. Instead, they are learning how to live with ④ anxiety, depression, and even diseases they were never meant to have. The point is we are getting further and further away from our design. We were made to ⑤ move—and through movement, we are meant to live extraordinary lives. Movement is life to us.

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 아이들은 스마트 기기로 사회성을 배운다.
② 오래 앉아 있는 것은 건강에 좋다.
③ 달리기와 오르기는 배울 필요가 없다.
④ 인간은 움직이도록 만들어졌으므로 움직임을 통해 건강하고 풍요로운 삶을 살아야 한다.
⑤ 움직임은 정서 발달과 관계가 없다.

2026년 9월 고1 학평 22번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Perhaps you have heard of the Law of Attraction, which states that ‘like attracts like’ and that by focusing on positive or negative thoughts, one can bring about positive or negative results. The common flaw in our understanding of this law is that we believe all we have to do is think about or visualize something to manifest it. It is true that we attract at the level of our own vibration and that our thoughts and words are extremely magnetic. But the most powerful attractor is _____. You can create beautiful poster boards full of images of what you want and affirm every day that you are available for an incredibly successful, passionate career or a loving relationship; but if you don’t truly believe you are enough, worthy, lovable, and deserving, then attracting a great career or relationship into your life may be more challenging. Consider what limiting beliefs you have that contradict your desires and upgrade them to beliefs that are in line with what you want to attract.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① our daily visualization
② our belief system
③ the poster boards we make
④ the words we repeat
⑤ our physical energy

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Positive Thinking Alone Brings Success
② Poster Boards That Change Your Life
③ Why Like Never Attracts Like
④ Believe You Deserve It: The Real Power of Attraction
⑤ Visualize Every Day and Wait

2026년 9월 고1 학평 23번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

It's important for humans to have many kinds of minds, because variation is ① critical for the survival of a species. One of Charles Darwin's greatest insights was that variation is a ② obstacle for natural selection to work. Think about it: If there's a huge change in the environment, like a catastrophic drop in the food supply or a big increase in temperature, a species ③ without much variation might be completely wiped out. A species with great variation will more likely have some survivors after any catastrophe—the members who are well ④ suited for the new environment. Darwin observed variation in the bodies of animals, and the same principle applies to human minds. If we all had the same kind of mind—if there were only one human nature—then when disaster struck, we might become extinct. Thankfully, our species has many kinds of minds, both within a single culture and across cultures, so we're less likely to be wiped out. This variation ⑤ preserves the evolvability of our species.

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 One Human Nature for All
② Why Darwin Ignored Minds
③ Variation Weakens a Species
④ Disasters Wipe Out Every Species
⑤ Many Minds, One Survival Strategy

2026년 9월 고1 학평 24번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Letting go of our need for control, being aware, is a lot about gathering the courage to face uncertainty. Human beings want to know. When we don't know, when things are uncertain, we often feel frightened and become inflexible. So we pretend that things are more predictable than they really are, even though we actually live with enormous uncertainty all the time. We cling to our plans and ideas about how things should be and turn out ever so desperately. ① And there's nothing wrong with having plans. I think it's a beautiful thing. ② But there's a difference between planning and thinking all your plans have to come to fruition. ③ American president Eisenhower once said: 'Plans are worthless, but planning is everything.' ④ Many people prefer paper calendars because they are easier to carry. ⑤ Imagine if we all used pencil instead of ink to write in our calendars and planners. Both figuratively and literally. Imagine if we could bear in mind that what we write down, what we think is going to happen, might not be what actually happens. And if we could try our best to be all right with that.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 계획을 세우는 것은 쓸모없는 일이다.
② 모든 계획은 반드시 실현되어야 한다.
③ 불확실성을 받아들이고 계획이 그대로 이루어지지 않아도 괜찮다고 여기는 용기가 필요하다.
④ 달력에는 잉크로 적어야 한다.
⑤ 인간은 불확실할 때 더 유연해진다.

2026년 9월 고1 학평 29번

To understand how breathing affects athletic performance, we first need to understand how the body makes energy from air and food. There are two options: with oxygen, a process known as aerobic respiration, and without it, which is called anaerobic respiration. Anaerobic energy is generated only with glucose (a simple sugar), and it's quicker and easier for our bodies to access. It's a kind of backup system and turbo boost when the body doesn't have enough oxygen. But anaerobic energy is _____, creating too much lactic acid. The sickness, muscle weakness, and sweating you experience after you've pushed it too hard at the gym is the feeling of anaerobic overload. This process explains why the first few minutes of an intense workout are often so miserable. Our lungs and respiratory system haven't caught up to supply the oxygen our bodies need, and so the body has to use anaerobic respiration. This also explains why, after we're warmed up, exercise feels easier. The body has switched from anaerobic to aerobic respiration.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① inefficient and can be toxic
② efficient and safe
③ slow but healthy
④ always unavailable
⑤ the main source of energy

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Anaerobic Energy: The Best Fuel
② Why the First Minutes of a Workout Hurt
③ How to Avoid Breathing During Exercise
④ Glucose Is Toxic to Athletes
⑤ Warm-Ups Make Exercise Harder

2026년 9월 고1 학평 30번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Keep your paragraphs short. Writing is visual—it ① catches the eye before it has a chance to catch the brain. Short paragraphs put air around what you write and make it look ② invited, whereas a long chunk of type can discourage a reader from even starting to read. Newspaper paragraphs should be only two or three sentences long; newspaper type is set in a narrow width, and the inches quickly add up. You may think such frequent paragraphing will damage the development of your point. Obviously The New Yorker is obsessed by this fear—a reader can go for miles without relief. Don't worry; the gains far ③ outweigh the hazards. But don't go too far. A succession of tiny paragraphs is as ④ annoying as a paragraph that's too long. I'm thinking of all those tiny paragraphs—verbless wonders— written by modern journalists trying to make their articles quick 'n' easy. Actually they make the reader's job harder by ⑤ chopping up a natural train of thought.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 문단은 짧게 쓰되, 생각의 흐름을 끊을 만큼 지나치게 잘게 나누어서는 안 된다.
② 긴 문단이 독자의 관심을 끈다.
③ 신문 문단은 길수록 좋다.
④ 짧은 문단은 요지 전개를 반드시 해친다.
⑤ 현대 기자들의 짧은 문단이 가장 이상적이다.

2026년 9월 고1 학평 31번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Our tastes are ① innate. Even when you first drank milk, there was the milk, yes, but there was also the person behind the milk who will have presumably either made or messed up your relationship with food for the couple of decades after that. We ② learn to eat from our families and friends, at school and in work. A village develops a particular recipe for an apple pie—one that nobody outside the village likes, but who cares? We want these things not just because of what they are, but who we are. Tastes spread like this, person to person, like viruses, almost ③ irrespective of the qualities of the food involved. We observe other people in their food lives, often ④ judgmentally. Nothing turns me off something quicker than the wrong people liking it, by which I mean people almost identical to me in every respect, in a way that doesn't flatter me. I ⑤ avoided the viral chopped salad moment of 2024 by the skin of my teeth.

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 Food Quality Decides What We Like
② Why Villages Hate Apple Pie
③ Milk: The First Food We Choose Alone
④ We Eat Who We Are: The Social Nature of Taste
⑤ Salads That Changed the World

2026년 9월 고1 학평 32번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

One of the most fascinating and empowering insights in Stoic philosophy is that our emotions are not ① random; they arise from our judgments. This may sound surprising, especially if you've ever felt overwhelmed by anger, fear, or sadness. But the Stoics taught that emotions aren't just automatic reactions. They're ② unaffected by how we interpret events. Here's how it works: something happens, you interpret what it means, and that interpretation ③ triggers an emotional response. For example: If someone criticizes you, you may feel angry not due to the words themselves but because you perceive the comment as ④ unfair or threatening. If you lose a job, you might feel devastated not simply because of the job loss but because you believe it defines your worth or future. Change the judgment, and you change the emotion. This doesn't mean ⑤ suppressing how you feel; it means examining the story you tell yourself and choosing one that serves you 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 Emotions Are Automatic Reactions
② Why Criticism Always Hurts
③ Suppress Your Feelings to Be Happy
④ Change the Judgment, Change the Emotion
⑤ Losing a Job Defines Your Worth

2026년 9월 고1 학평 33번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The ancient Greeks felt that the visual artist's goal was to copy visual experience. This approach appears in the ① realism of ancient Greek sculpture and pottery. We must ② sadly note that, due to the action of time and weather, no paintings from ancient Greek artists exist today. We can only surmise their quality based on tales such as that of Zeuxis and Parhassios, the obvious ③ skill in ancient Greek sculpture, and in drawings that survive on ancient Greek pottery. This definition of art as copying reality has a problem, though. Jackson Pollock, a leader in the New York School of the 1950's, ④ accidentally did not copy existing objects in his art. While painting these works, Pollock and his fellow artists would consciously avoid making marks or passages that resembled recognizable objects. They succeeded at making artwork that did not copy anything, thus demonstrating that the ancient Greek view of art as mimesis— simple copying—does not ⑤ sufficiently define art.

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 Greek Paintings Survive Everywhere
② Art Beyond Copying: Why Mimesis Is Not Enough
③ Pollock Copied Greek Sculpture
④ Realism Is the Only True Art
⑤ Why Artists Must Copy Nature

2026년 9월 고1 학평 34번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

If our bodies know best, why are they easily ① injured when we do something so seemingly natural as running? On the one hand, running seems very easy, but that is only because our bodies are so very good at it. The most powerful supercomputer on the planet cannot ② administer the enormous number of computations it takes to run, untethered, on two legs. Wherever our running intelligence is, running is not all conscious to us and is so complicated that only the T-1000 Terminators of our imagination are able to do it. Because our running knowledge is ③ burying so deeply within muscle fibres, cells and our DNA, we have to accept that we cannot fully explain its complexities. That doesn't mean our bodies don't know how to do it. We may feel our way towards understanding the alchemy of running by learning how to use our senses, getting them ④ firing, and seeing what they are capable of, and ⑤ accepting that our bodies know more about running than we ever will.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 달리기는 너무 복잡해 의식적으로 설명할 수 없지만, 우리 몸은 달리는 법을 알고 있다.
② 달리기는 매우 단순한 동작이다.
③ 슈퍼컴퓨터는 달리기를 완벽히 계산한다.
④ 몸은 달리는 법을 모르므로 부상이 잦다.
⑤ 감각은 달리기 이해에 도움이 되지 않는다.

2026년 9월 고1 학평 35번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Our number one criterion for how we care for our pets should be, “Is this what they actually need? How is it ① impacting them?” rather than, “What do I want?” For example, we have ② encountered many dog owners who bathe their dogs religiously multiple times a week because they want to avoid the ‘doggy’ smell, but veterinary dermatologists warn against such practices, as they ③ are not good for a dog’s skin. If someone is really concerned about their dog’s smell they can use waterless shampoo and ④ thorough brush their dog every day but keep the baths down to once or twice a week at most. Unless they have a skin condition for which a vet has prescribed medicated baths, most dogs don’t need ⑤ to be bathed on a regular basis. Even dogs with thick, heavy coats generally only need baths every 6 to 8 weeks.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주장 윗글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 개는 냄새가 나지 않도록 자주 목욕시켜야 한다.
② 반려동물을 돌볼 때는 주인이 원하는 것보다 동물에게 실제로 필요한 것을 기준으로 삼아야 한다.
③ 털이 두꺼운 개는 매주 목욕시켜야 한다.
④ 물 없는 샴푸는 개의 피부에 해롭다.
⑤ 수의사의 조언은 중요하지 않다.

2026년 9월 고1 학평 36번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The central concerns of mathematics are not numbers, but _____. Take, for example, the Sudoku puzzles that appear daily in newspapers. The objective is to complete a 9×9 grid, starting from a few given numbers or clues, while ensuring that each row, each column and each 3×3 block contains all the digits from 1 to 9 once and only once. But the numerical values of the digits are irrelevant; what is important is that there are nine distinct symbols. They could be nine letters or nine shapes. It's the pattern that matters. One Irish daily paper publishes these puzzles with the statement 'There's no maths involved, simply use reasoning and logic!' It seems that even the idea that something might be spoiled by mathematics is enough to scare off potential solvers! Could you imagine the promotion of an exhibition in the National Gallery with the slogan 'No art involved, just painting and sculpture'? If you can do Sudoku, you can do maths!

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① patterns, structures, symmetries and connections
② numbers and calculations
③ memorizing formulas
④ speed and accuracy
⑤ measurements of objects

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Maths Spoils Puzzles
② Nine Digits You Must Memorize
③ Sudoku Is Maths: Patterns, Not Numbers
④ Art Without Painting
⑤ Newspapers Hate Mathematics

2026년 9월 고1 학평 37번

Even before telescopes ① existed, people looked out into space and tried to understand the universe. The Egyptians, Babylonians, Greeks, and Maya were among the first peoples to map the movements of the stars. In Europe, a 16th-century Polish mathematician ② naming Nicolaus Copernicus put forth a revolutionary idea. Copernicus watched the stars and took measurements by eye. He concluded that the view of the universe accepted at the time—that the Sun traveled around Earth—③ was wrong, and that it was in fact Earth that traveled around the Sun. Despite widespread objections to his ideas, he published his theory in a book. Later astronomers ④ built on Copernicus' work. Technological improvements led to the development of the telescope in the early 17th century. ⑤ Using a telescope, the Italian scientist Galileo Galilei discovered the four largest moons of Jupiter and observed craters on Earth's Moon. He also confirmed that Copernicus' theory was correct. Over the centuries, scientific discoveries and information from telescopes advanced our knowledge of how the universe works.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 내용 불일치 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

① 이집트인과 마야인 등은 별의 움직임을 처음 지도로 그린 민족에 속한다.
② Copernicus는 반대에도 불구하고 자신의 이론을 책으로 출판했다.
③ Copernicus는 망원경을 사용해 별을 관측했다.
④ 망원경은 17세기 초에 개발되었다.
⑤ Galileo는 목성의 가장 큰 위성 네 개를 발견했다.

2026년 9월 고1 학평 38번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

To harness the full potential of units of measurement, we need some degree of consistency. Subjective measures contain useful knowledge, but this can be difficult ① to share, ② based as it is on an individual's experience. The historian of science Theodore M. Porter describes measurement as a 'technology of distance': a tool that uses shared rules to bridge differences of culture and geography, ③ allowed for the exchange of information. Following this logic, if measurement is another sort of language, then just as with words, individual units need reliable definitions in order ④ to communicate. In the earliest societies, these definitions might need to be shared no more widely than a single settlement, meaning that the definition can be no more complex than knowing that a unit was equal to a certain body part. As these communities grew in size, though, the inadequacies of this system would become evident. Imagine a disagreement over trade or tribute: it is a moment of conflict that ⑤ demands greater consistency in measurement.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 주관적 측정이 가장 정확하다.
② 측정은 문화 차이를 더 크게 만든다.
③ 측정 단위는 공동체가 커질수록 정보 교환을 위한 일관된 정의가 필요해진다.
④ 신체 부위를 기준으로 한 단위가 오늘날에도 충분하다.
⑤ 측정은 언어와 아무 관련이 없다.

2026년 9월 고1 학평 39번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

With millions of members in a colony, leaf-cutter ants ① buy their own food. Just like humans, they're farmers. Some of the ants set forth from the nest to find ② fresh vegetation; when they find it, they chew off large pieces that they carry back to the nest. However, the ants don't eat these leaves. Instead, smaller worker ants take the pieces of leaves, chew them into smaller pieces, and use these as ③ fertilizer to grow fungus in large underground 'gardens.' The ants feed the fungus, and the fungus ④ blossoms into small fruiting bodies which the ants later eat. Using this successful farming strategy, the ants build ⑤ enormous nests underground, something spanning hundreds of square meters. Just like humans, they have perfected an agricultural civilization.

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 Ants Eat Fresh Leaves
② The Fungus That Hunts Ants
③ Leaf-Cutter Ants: Tiny Farmers Underground
④ Humans Learned Farming from Ants
⑤ Small Nests of Lazy Ants

2026년 9월 고1 학평 40번

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From an evolutionary perspective, self-esteem has developed as _____. The system monitors other people's reactions to our behaviors and sends an alarm that alerts us to any possible changes in our inclusion status. The monitoring system generally operates nonconsciously until it detects that our relational value is falling or low. When the alarm bell rings, the threat to our social bonds is pushed into conscious awareness and we evaluate the situation. Am I being accepted or am I being pushed out? Do I need to adjust my behaviors to fix the relationship? With such a high value for survival closely tied with relationships, it makes sense that the way we mobilize our internal resources around relationships would be highly networked in our brain and body. It also makes sense that we would develop specific mechanisms to attend to minimizing rejection and enhancing acceptance. The continuous scanning is normal, a part of being human. We all have an interpersonal process of searching for cues from the environment to assess our value in the social structure.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① a monitoring mechanism for the quality of our relationships
② a reward for personal achievement
③ a barrier against social influence
④ a fixed trait from birth
⑤ a tool for competing with others

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why We Ignore Others' Reactions
② Rejection Makes Us Stronger
③ Self-Esteem: An Alarm for Our Social Bonds
④ Self-Esteem Is Purely Personal
⑤ How to Stop Scanning for Approval

2026년 9월 고1 학평 41~42번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The role of ‘slang’ in popular culture has fundamentally changed because of the internet. Since the emergence of Standard English, the rule makers of language have been in charge, and their prescriptive norms about a ‘correct’ version of the English language have ① dominated our channels of communication. If you wanted your voice to be heard by the public, you had to work within their ② limits, conforming to the strict expectations of either print or broadcast media. Social media completely broke that barrier. The playing field is now ③ level, and public access is democratized. Anybody and everybody can become a public figure on the new communicative platforms, meaning that nobody’s left to enforce the old rules. TV presenters and journalists might not have been able to use slang, but content creators can. We regularly use words like ‘function’ and ‘side-eye,’ and our influence both ④ legitimizes these terms and gives them a large platform to spread quicker than they could have before. Content creators also come from a greater variety of backgrounds than people working in traditional media. This means that slang can more naturally go beyond the economic and social barriers that once limited its growth. The loose social networks that previously connected us geographically are simply ⑤ weaker online, and memes are now transmitted at rapid pace.

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 Standard English is disappearing completely
② the strict rules of broadcast media today
③ how the internet changed the role and spread of slang
④ how journalists invent new slang
⑤ the economic barriers of social media

정답 및 해설

9-02 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 5-20 **1.**① **2.**④ · 1-42 **1.**② **2.**④ · 5-02 **1.**② **2.**⑤ · 1-43 **1.**④ **2.**③ · 5-21 **1.**① **2.**② · 3-11 **1.**② **2.**① · 6-09 **1.**① **2.**④ · 4-01 **1.**② **2.**④ · 10-01 **1.**④ **2.**② · 5-22 **1.**③ **2.**① · 5-07 **1.**④ **2.**② · 4-05 **1.**① **2.**③ · 5-32 **1.**② **2.**③ · 7-06 **1.**③ **2.**③ · 5-08 **1.**① **2.**③ · 2-01 **1.**① **2.**③ · 3-04 **1.**⑤ **2.**③

9-02 · 2026년 9월 고1 학평 20번

1. ③ 흥미를 위해 규칙과 요소를 잔뜩 넣고 싶은 유혹을 '물리쳐야' 한다. ③ Follow → Resist.

2. ⑤ 학습 게임은 '적당히 재미있으면' 되고, 오락보다 상호 작용과 몰입에 초점을 두어야 한다는 것이 요지다. ③은 지나친 해석이다.

5-20 · 2026년 9월 고1 학평 21번

1. ① 많은 아이가 스마트 기기에 '사로잡혀' 밖에서 놀지 않는다. ① free → captive.

2. ④ 우리는 움직이도록 설계되었는데 점점 그 설계에서 멀어지고 있으므로, 움직임으로 삶을 되찾아야 한다는 주장이다.

1-42 · 2026년 9월 고1 학평 22번

1. ② 이미지를 붙이고 매일 다짐해도 자신이 그럴 자격이 있다고 믿지 않으면 끌어당기기 어렵다. 가장 강력한 끌개는 '신념 체계'다.

2. ④ 끌어당김의 법칙은 생각과 시각화만으로 작동하지 않으며, 자신을 제한하는 믿음을 바꿔야 한다는 글이다. ①은 글이 지적한 흔한 오해다.

5-02 · 2026년 9월 고1 학평 23번

1. ② 다윈의 통찰은 변이가 자연 선택이 작동하기 위한 '전제 조건'이라는 것이다. ② obstacle → prerequisite.

2. ⑤ 몸의 변이처럼 마음의 다양성도 재난 속에서 종의 생존과 진화 가능성을 지켜 준다는 글이다.

1-43 · 2026년 9월 고1 학평 24번

1. ④ 글은 계획이 그대로 이루어지지 않을 불확실성을 받아들이자는 내용이다. ④는 종이 달력의 편리함 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ③ 계획은 좋지만 모든 계획이 실현되어야 한다는 집착을 버리고 불확실성을 받아들여야 한다는 것이 요지다.

5-21 · 2026년 9월 고1 학평 29번

1. ① 무산소 에너지는 빠르고 쉽게 얻지만 젖산을 너무 많이 만들어 '비효율적이고 해로울 수 있다'. ②는 정반대다.

2. ② 운동 초반에는 산소 공급이 따라오지 못해 무산소 호흡을 하므로 힘들고, 몸이 풀리면 유산소 호흡으로 바뀌어 쉬워진다는 글이다.

3-11 · 2026년 9월 고1 학평 30번

1. ② 글이 독자의 마음을 '끄는' 것이므로 현재분사 inviting이 알맞다. ② invited → inviting.

2. ① 짧은 문단은 읽고 싶게 만들지만, 너무 잘게 쪼개면 생각의 흐름을 끊어 오히려 읽기 어렵다는 것이 요지다.

6-09 · 2026년 9월 고1 학평 31번

1. ① 우리는 가족·친구·학교에서 먹는 법을 배우므로 입맛은 '사회적'이다. ① innate → social.

2. ④ 입맛은 음식의 질보다 사람들 사이의 관계 속에서 바이러스처럼 퍼지며 형성된다는 글이다. ①은 글이 부정한 내용이다.

4-01 · 2026년 9월 고1 학평 32번

1. ② 감정은 사건을 어떻게 해석하는지에 의해 '형성된다'. 뒤의 해석이 감정 반응을 촉발한다는 설명과 이어진다. ② unaffected → shaped.

2. ④ 스토아 철학에 따르면 감정은 판단에서 생기므로, 판단을 바꾸면 감정도 바뀐다는 글이다. ①은 스토아학파가 부정한 내용이다.

10-01 · 2026년 9월 고1 학평 33번

1. ④ 폴록은 뒤의 consciously avoid처럼 '의도적으로' 사물을 모방하지 않았다. ④ accidentally → intentionally.

2. ② 고대 그리스는 예술을 시각 경험의 모방으로 보았지만, 아무것도 모방하지 않은 폴록의 작품은 그 정의가 충분하지 않음을 보여 준다는 글이다.

5-22 · 2026년 9월 고1 학평 34번

1. ③ 달리기 지식이 근섬유와 세포, DNA 속에 '묻혀 있는' 것이므로 과거분사 buried가 알맞다. ③ burying → buried.

2. ① 달리기는 최고의 컴퓨터도 계산하지 못할 만큼 복잡하지만, 그 지식은 몸 깊이 새겨져 있으므로 몸이 더 잘 안다는 것이 요지다.

5-07 · 2026년 9월 고1 학평 35번

1. ④ 동사 brush를 수식하는 부사가 와야 하므로 thoroughly가 알맞다. ④ thorough → thoroughly.

2. ② 개를 자주 씻기는 것은 주인의 바람일 뿐 피부에 해로우므로, 동물에게 실제로 필요한 것을 기준으로 돌봐야 한다는 주장이다.

4-05 · 2026년 9월 고1 학평 36번

1. ① 스도쿠에서 숫자의 값은 무관하고 패턴이 중요하듯, 수학의 핵심 관심사는 숫자가 아니라 '패턴, 구조, 대칭, 연결'이다. ②는 글이 부정한 내용이다.

2. ③ 스도쿠는 숫자 계산이 아니라 패턴과 논리의 문제이며, 바로 그것이 수학이라는 글이다.

5-32 · 2026년 9월 고1 학평 37번

1. ② 수학자가 Nicolaus Copernicus라고 '이름 붙여진' 것이므로 과거분사 named가 알맞다. ② naming → named.

2. ③ Copernicus는 눈으로 별을 관찰하고 측정했다. 망원경은 그 뒤 17세기 초에 개발되었다.

7-06 · 2026년 9월 고1 학평 38번

1. ③ 측정이 정보 교환을 '가능하게 하는' 능동의 분사구문이므로 allowing이 알맞다. ③ allowed → allowing.

2. ③ 측정은 일종의 언어여서 신뢰할 만한 정의가 필요하며, 공동체가 커질수록 더 큰 일관성이 요구된다는 것이 요지다.

5-08 · 2026년 9월 고1 학평 39번

1. ① 잎꾼개미는 인간처럼 농부여서 스스로 먹이를 '재배한다'. ① buy → cultivate.

2. ③ 잎꾼개미는 잎을 비료로 써서 균류를 기르고 먹는, 인간처럼 농업 문명을 이룬 존재라는 글이다. ①은 개미가 잎을 먹지 않는다는 내용과 어긋난다.

2-01 · 2026년 9월 고1 학평 40번

1. ① 자존감은 타인의 반응을 살펴 우리의 소속 상태 변화를 알려 주는 경보 장치, 즉 관계의 질을 감시하는 장치로 발달했다.

2. ③ 자존감은 관계 속 가치가 떨어질 때 경보를 울리는 감시 체계이며, 이런 지속적 탐색은 정상이라는 글이다.

3-04 · 2026년 9월 고1 학평 41~42번

1. ⑤ 지역적으로 우리를 잇던 느슨한 사회 연결망이 온라인에서 더 '강해져' 밈이 빠르게 전파된다. ⑤ weaker → stronger.

2. ③ 소셜 미디어가 표준 영어 규범의 장벽을 허물어 콘텐츠 제작자를 통해 속어가 더 넓고 빠르게 퍼진다는 내용이다.