1-28 · 1-5 동기와 배움
01 마음과 뇌 · 교재 p.31

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 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 3월 고1 학평 32번

2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Students often mistake ① familiarity with true mastery, creating a dangerous “illusion of competence” where recognizing information feels like genuine knowledge, but they struggle when asked to recall or apply it independently. This cognitive bias, strengthened by passive study methods, leads learners to ② underestimate their understanding. Teaching materials (even informally or imaginatively) actively ③ counters this illusion by requiring deep processing, active recall, structured organization, and revealing ④ gaps in knowledge. It introduces powerful methods like teaching imaginary students, peer-teaching in study groups, employing the Feynman Technique, and writing explanations for others. Ultimately, adopting the teacher mindset transforms surface familiarity into real mastery, exposing and filling gaps in knowledge and ensuring ⑤ solid, reliable understanding.

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 학습 내용을 진정으로 익히려면 다른 사람에게 가르치듯 설명하는 교사의 사고방식을 가져야 한다.
② 익숙하게 느껴지는 내용은 이미 숙달한 것이다.
③ 수동적인 학습 방법이 가장 효과적이다.
④ 혼자 반복해서 읽는 것이 최선이다.
⑤ 가르치는 일은 교사에게만 필요하다.

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 6월 고1 학평 29번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

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

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

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Experts Are Simply Smarter People
② What Makes an Expert: Organized, Connected Knowledge
③ A Bunch of Facts Is All You Need
④ Why Generalists Win at Chess
⑤ Learning Without Frameworks

2025년 3월 고1 학평 23번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

There is a wealth of evidence that when parents, teachers, supervisors, and coaches are perceived as involved and caring, people feel happier and more motivated. And it is not just those people with power—we need to feel valued and respected by peers and coworkers. Thus, when the need for relatedness is met, motivation and internalization are fueled, provided that support for autonomy and competence are also there. If we are trying to motivate others, _____ is a crucial basis from which to begin. And when we are trying to motivate ourselves, doing things to enhance a sense of connectedness to others can be crucial to long-term persistence. So exercise with a friend, call someone when you have a difficult decision to make, and be there as a support for others as they take on challenges.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① a caring relationship
② a strict set of rules
③ a large financial reward
④ complete independence
⑤ a competitive spirit

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 동기는 권력을 가진 사람에게서만 나온다.
② 혼자 운동하는 것이 끈기를 기르는 데 좋다.
③ 자율성만 있으면 동기는 충분하다.
④ 타인과의 관계에서 존중받고 연결되어 있다고 느낄 때 동기가 높아진다.
⑤ 어려운 결정은 혼자 내려야 한다.

2025년 3월 고1 학평 24번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Modern brain-scanning techniques such as fMRI (functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging) have revealed that reading aloud lights up many areas of the brain. There is intense activity in areas ① associating with pronunciation and hearing the sound of the spoken response, which ② strengthens the connective structures of your brain cells for more brainpower. This ③ leads to an overall improvement in concentration. Reading aloud is also a good way to develop your public speaking skills because it ④ forces you to read each and every word—something people don't often do when reading quickly, or reading in silence. Children, in particular, should be encouraged to read aloud because the brain is wired for learning through connections that are ⑤ created by positive stimulation, such as singing, touching, and reading aloud.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why silent reading is faster
② how fMRI machines work
③ the dangers of public speaking
④ the history of singing to children
⑤ the benefits of reading aloud for the brain

2025년 3월 고1 학평 40번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

In the course of trying to solve a problem with an invention, you may encounter a brick wall of resistance when you try to think your way logically through the problem. Such logical thinking is a ① linear type of process, which uses our reasoning skills. This works ② fine when we're operating in the area of what we know or have experienced. However, when we need to deal with new information, ideas, and viewpoints, linear thinking will often come up ③ short. On the other hand, creativity by definition involves the application of new information to old problems and the conception of new viewpoints and ideas. For this you will be most effective if you learn to operate in a nonlinear manner; that is, use your creative brain. Stated differently, if you think in a linear manner, you'll tend to be ④ innovative and keep coming up with techniques which are ⑤ already known. This, of course, is just what you don't want.

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

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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

When dealing with (A) _____ information and ideas, (B) _____ thinking works better than logical, step-by-step thinking.

	(A)		(B)
①	new	……	linear
②	familiar	……	nonlinear
③	new	……	nonlinear
④	simple	……	conservative
⑤	old	……	logical

2024년 10월 고1 학평 40번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Punishing a child may not be effective due to what Álvaro Bilbao, a neuropsychologist, calls 'trick-punishments.' A trick-punishment is a scolding, a moment of anger or a punishment in the most classic sense of the word. Instead of discouraging the child from doing something, it encourages them to do it. For example, Hugh learns that when he hits his little brother, his mother scolds him. For a child who feels lonely, being scolded is much better than feeling invisible, so he will continue to hit his brother. In this case, his mother would be better adopting a different strategy. For instance, she could congratulate Hugh when he has not hit his brother for a certain length of time. The mother clearly cannot allow the child to hit his little brother, but instead of constantly pointing out the negatives, she can choose to _____. In this way, any parent can avoid trick-punishments.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① punish every mistake
② ignore the child
③ reward the positives
④ scold more loudly
⑤ point out the negatives

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Scolding Can Backfire: Rewarding the Good Instead
② Punishment Always Works
③ Brothers Should Never Play Together
④ How to Make a Child Feel Invisible
⑤ Anger Is a Parent's Best Tool

2024년 9월 고1 학평 20번

2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

As the parent of a gifted child, you need to be aware of a certain common parent trap. Of course you are a ① proud parent, and you should be. While it is very easy to talk nonstop about your little genius and his or her remarkable behavior, this can be very ② stressful on your child. It is extremely important to ③ expand your bragging behavior to your very close friends, or your parents. Gifted children feel ④ pressured when their parents show them off too much. This behavior creates expectations that they may not be able to live up to, and also creates a ⑤ false sense of self for your child. You want your child to be who they are, not who they seem to be as defined by their incredible achievements. If not, you could end up with a driven perfectionist child or perhaps a drop-out, or worse.

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 How to Show Off Your Child
② Gifted Children Need More Praise
③ Perfectionism Is a Gift
④ Stop Bragging: Protect Your Gifted Child
⑤ Tell Everyone About Your Genius

2024년 9월 고1 학평 35번

2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Why do we have the illusion that cramming for an exam is the best learning strategy? Because we are unable to differentiate between the various sections of our memory. Immediately after reading our textbook or our class notes, information is fully present in our mind. It sits in our conscious working memory, in an active form. We feel as if we know it, because it is present in our short-term storage space...but this short-term section has nothing to do with the long-term memory that we will need in order to recall the same information a few days later. After a few seconds or minutes, working memory already starts disappearing, and after a few days, the effect becomes enormous: unless you retest your knowledge, memory vanishes. To get information into long-term memory, it is essential to study the material, then _____, rather than spend all your time studying.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① cram the night before
② read the textbook again
③ rely on working memory
④ rest for several days
⑤ test yourself

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Working Memory Lasts Forever
② Cramming Fools Us: Test Yourself to Remember
③ Why Textbooks Are Useless
④ Short-Term Memory Is All You Need
⑤ Study More, Test Less

2024년 9월 고1 학평 36번

2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The discovery of mirror neurons has profoundly changed the way we think of a fundamental human capacity, learning by observation. (①) As children we learn a lot by observing what our parents and friends do. (②) Newborns, in the first week of life, have an inborn tendency to stick out their tongue if their parents stick out theirs. (③) You may not see the tongue stick out each time you stick yours out at your newborn, but if you do it many times, the tongue will come out more often than if you do something different. (④) Babies babble and later start to imitate the sounds their parents produce. (⑤) Later still, they play with vacuum cleaners and hammers in imitation of their parents. Our modern cultures, in which we write, speak, read, build spaceships and go to school, can work only because we are not restricted to the behavior we are born with or learn by trial and error. We can learn a lot by simply watching others.

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

Such imitation is not perfect.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 신생아는 부모를 전혀 모방하지 못한다.
② 아이들은 시행착오로만 배운다.
③ 거울 뉴런은 학습과 무관하다.
④ 현대 문화는 타고난 행동에 의존한다.
⑤ 인간은 관찰을 통한 모방 학습 덕분에 타고난 행동을 넘어 문화를 이룰 수 있다.

2024년 9월 고1 학평 41~42번

2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Higher education has grown from an elite to a mass system across the world. In Europe and the USA, increased rates of participation ① occurred in the decades after the Second World War. Between 2000 and 2014, rates of participation in higher education almost doubled from 19% to 34% across the world among the members of the population in the school-leaving age category (typically 18-23). The dramatic expansion of higher education ② has marked by a wider range of institutions of higher learning and a more diverse demographic of students. Changes from an elite system to a mass higher education system ③ are associated with political needs to build a specialised workforce for the economy. In theory, the expansion of higher education to develop a highly skilled workforce should diminish the role of examinations in the selection and control of students, ④ initiating approaches to assessment which support lifelong learning: assessment for learning and a focus on feedback for development. In reality, socio-political changes to expand higher education have set up a 'field of contradictions' for assessment in higher education. Mass higher education requires efficient approaches to assessment, such as examinations and multiple-choice quizzes, with minimalist, impersonal, or standardised feedback, often ⑤ causing students to focus more on grades than feedback. In contrast, the relatively small numbers of students in elite systems in the past allowed for closer relationships between students and their teachers, with formative feedback shaping the minds, academic skills, and even the characters of students.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 내용 불일치 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

① 유럽과 미국에서는 제2차 세계 대전 이후 수십 년 동안 참여율이 높아졌다.
② 고등 교육의 팽창은 더 다양한 기관과 학생층으로 특징지어졌다.
③ 2000년에서 2014년 사이 전 세계 고등 교육 참여율은 절반으로 줄었다.
④ 대중 고등 교육은 시험과 객관식 퀴즈 같은 효율적인 평가 방식을 요구한다.
⑤ 과거 엘리트 체제에서는 학생과 교사 사이가 더 가까웠다.

정답 및 해설

1-28 **1.**④ **2.**② · 1-29 **1.**② **2.**④ · 1-30 **1.**② **2.**① · 1-31 **1.**④ **2.**③ · 1-32 **1.**③ **2.**② · 1-33 **1.**① **2.**④ · 1-34 **1.**① **2.**⑤ · 1-35 **1.**④ **2.**③ · 1-36 **1.**③ **2.**① · 1-37 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 1-38 **1.**⑤ **2.**② · 1-39 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 1-40 **1.**② **2.**③

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.

1-29 · 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.

1-30 · 2026년 3월 고1 학평 32번
1. ② '능력의 착각' 때문에 학습자는 자신의 이해를 '과대평가한다'. ② underestimate → overestimate.
2. ① 익숙함을 숙달로 착각하는 함정을 벗어나려면 가르치듯 설명하는 교사의 사고방식을 가져야 한다는 주장이다. ②는 글이 경고하는 착각이다.

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.

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

1-33 · 2025년 3월 고1 학평 23번
1. ① 관계성의 욕구가 충족될 때 동기가 높아지므로, 남을 동기 부여하려면 '배려하는 관계'에서 시작해야 한다.
2. ④ 관계성의 욕구가 충족되면 동기와 내면화가 촉진되므로, 남과의 연결감을 높이는 것이 중요하다는 것이 요지다.

1-34 · 2025년 3월 고1 학평 24번
1. ① areas가 발음·청각과 '관련된' 것이므로 과거분사 associated가 알맞다. ① associating → associated.
2. ⑤ 소리 내어 읽기는 뇌의 여러 영역을 활성화해 집중력과 말하기 능력을 키운다는 내용이다.

1-35 · 2025년 3월 고1 학평 40번
1. ④ 선형적으로 생각하면 이미 알려진 기법만 떠올리는 '보수적인' 경향을 띤다. ④ innovative → conservative.
2. ③ 새로운 정보와 관점을 다룰 때 선형적 사고는 부족하므로, 창의적인 비선형 사고가 효과적이다.

1-36 · 2024년 10월 고1 학평 40번
1. ③ 꾸중이 오히려 관심이 되어 행동을 부추기므로, 부정적인 것을 지적하는 대신 긍정적인 행동을 '보상'해야 한다. ⑤는 필자가 피하라고 한 것이다.
2. ① 외로운 아이에게는 꾸중도 관심이 되므로, 벌 대신 좋은 행동을 칭찬하는 전략이 낫다는 글이다.

1-37 · 2024년 9월 고1 학평 20번
1. ③ 영재 아이는 부모가 자랑하면 압박을 느끼므로, 자랑은 가까운 사람에게만 '제한해야' 한다. ③ expand → limit.
2. ④ 부모의 지나친 자랑은 영재 아이에게 부담과 거짓 자아를 줄 수 있으니 삼가야 한다는 글이다.

1-38 · 2024년 9월 고1 학평 35번
1. ⑤ 다시 시험해 보지 않으면 기억은 사라지므로, 장기 기억에 넣으려면 공부한 뒤 '스스로 시험해 봐야' 한다. ①은 글이 착각이라고 한 전략이다.
2. ② 벼락치기는 작업 기억 때문에 안다고 착각하게 할 뿐이며, 스스로 시험해야 장기 기억이 된다는 글이다.

1-39 · 2024년 9월 고1 학평 36번

1. ③ Such imitation은 앞의 신생아가 혀를 내미는 모방을 가리키고, 뒤 문장이 매번 따라 하지는 않는다며 불완전함을 설명한다.

2. ⑤ 신생아부터 시작되는 모방, 즉 관찰 학습 덕분에 우리는 타고난 행동이나 시행착오에 갇히지 않는다는 것이 요지다.

1-40 · 2024년 9월 고1 학평 41~42번

1. ② 팽창이 더 다양한 기관과 학생층으로 '특징지어진' 것이므로 수동태 has been marked가 알맞다. ② has marked → has been marked.

2. ③ 2000~2014년 참여율은 19%에서 34%로 거의 두 배가 되었다.