2-08 · 2-2 규범과 동조
02 인간과 사회 · 교재 p.69

2026년 3월 고1 학평 23번

2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Conformity in the teenage years has been studied by putting young people in situations where they are asked to make a choice or decision where that appears to go against what everyone else in the group is saying. The fascinating thing about the results of these studies is that conformity is not spread equally across all age groups. Thus, the willingness to go along with others reaches a ① minimum around the age of 14. After that, this tendency ② decreases, so that by 16 or 17, young people are much more able to ③ disagree with the group and to stand up for their own opinion. This is an ④ important finding. It demonstrates that the influence of the peer group is not the same across all ages. As young people mature, they become more ⑤ resilient, and more able to defend their opinions as individuals.

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 Teenagers Always Follow the Crowd
② Why Adults Conform More
③ Group Decisions Are Always Right
④ Opinions Never Change with Age
⑤ Peer Pressure Peaks at 14

2026년 3월 고1 학평 34번

2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The emphasis on learning from the ingroup takes little account of individuals. Amazingly, while we may dislike some of the people in our ingroup, we still copy them. Wilks, Kirby, and Nielsen studied copying behavior in the context of observing how to open a puzzle box. Ingroups and outgroups ① were distinguished in a minimal way, using simple color coding of wristbands. The children did not simply like all members of their ingroup; they ② disliked those who ③ behaving in an antisocial fashion. Indeed, they liked these antisocial ingroup members less than the prosocial members of an outgroup. Still, their dislike did not ④ affect their tendency to copy ingroup behavior more closely than outgroup behavior. This overimitation reveals that we are not copying in order to learn how to open a box most efficiently. We want to learn how to do it in the proper way— in other words, ⑤ conforming to the rules and conventions of the ingroup. This will be appropriately demonstrated even by antisocial ingroup members.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 우리는 효율보다 내집단의 규칙과 관습을 따르기 위해 내집단 구성원을 모방한다.
② 아이들은 좋아하는 사람만 모방한다.
③ 외집단의 행동을 더 정확히 모방한다.
④ 과잉 모방은 상자를 효율적으로 여는 법을 배우기 위한 것이다.
⑤ 반사회적인 사람은 모방의 대상이 되지 않는다.

2024년 3월 고1 학평 32번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

No respectable boss would say, "I make it a point to ① discourage my staff from speaking up, and I maintain a culture that ② prevents disagreeing viewpoints from ever getting aired." If anything, most bosses even say that they are ③ pro-dissent. This idea can be found throughout the series of conversations with corporate, university, and nonprofit leaders, published weekly in the business sections of newspapers. In the interviews, the featured leaders are asked about their management techniques, and regularly claim to continually ④ suppress internal protest from more junior staffers. As Bot Pittman remarked in one of these conversations: "I want us to ⑤ listen to these dissenters because they may intend to tell you why we can't do something, but if you listen hard, what they're really telling you is what you must do to get something done."

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 bosses ban newspapers
② the dangers of junior staff
③ how to write business articles
④ how leaders claim to welcome dissent
⑤ the history of nonprofit organizations

2024년 3월 고1 학평 41~42번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Norms are everywhere, defining what is “normal” and guiding our interpretations of social life at every turn. As a simple example, there is a norm in Anglo society to say Thank you to strangers who have just done something to help, such as open a door for you, point out that you’ve just dropped something, or give you directions. There is no law that forces you to say Thank you. But if people don’t say Thank you in these cases it is marked. People expect that you will say it. You become responsible. Failing to say it will be both surprising and worthy of criticism. _____ is the central problem of cross-cultural communication. To continue the Thank you example, even though another culture may have an expression that appears translatable (many don’t), there may be different norms for its usage, for example, such that you should say Thank you only when the cost someone has caused is considerable. In such a case it would sound ridiculous (i.e., unexpected, surprising, and worthy of criticism) if you were to thank someone for something so minor as holding a door open for you.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Learning too many foreign words
② Not knowing the norms of another community
③ Speaking too politely
④ Having no laws about manners
⑤ Using translation machines

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Laws That Make Us Polite
② Why Holding Doors Is Rude
③ Thank You: A Small Phrase, a Big Norm
④ Translation Solves Cultural Problems
⑤ Strangers Never Expect Thanks

정답 및 해설

2-08 **1.**① **2.**⑤ · 2-09 **1.**③ **2.**① · 2-10 **1.**④ **2.**④ · 2-11 **1.**② **2.**③

2-08 · 2026년 3월 고1 학평 23번

1. ① 동조하려는 경향은 14세 무렵 '정점'에 이르고 그 후 줄어든다. ① minimum → peak.

2. ⑤ 동조 경향은 14세 무렵 가장 높고 16~17세에는 자기 의견을 지킬 수 있게 된다는 연구를 소개한다.

2-09 · 2026년 3월 고1 학평 34번

1. ③ 관계대명사 who 뒤에 동사가 와야 하므로 behaved가 알맞다. ③ behaving → behaved.

2. ① 아이들은 싫어하는 내집단 구성원도 더 충실히 모방했는데, 이는 내집단의 규칙과 관습에 따르려는 것이라는 요지다. ④는 글이 부정한 내용이다.

2-10 · 2024년 3월 고1 학평 32번

1. ④ 인터뷰에서 리더들은 하급 직원들의 내부 반대를 계속 '장려한다'고 말한다. 앞의 pro-dissent와 이어진다. ④ suppress → encourage.

2. ④ 반대를 억누른다고 말하는 상사는 없고, 대부분의 리더가 반대 의견을 환영한다고 주장한다는 내용이다.

2-11 · 2024년 3월 고1 학평 41~42번

1. ② 번역 가능한 표현이 있어도 사용 규범이 다를 수 있으므로, 다른 공동체의 '규범을 모르는 것'이 문화 간 소통의 핵심 문제이다.

2. ③ 감사 인사의 예를 통해 규범이 사회생활 해석을 이끌며, 문화마다 다른 규범이 소통의 어려움을 낳는다는 글이다.