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2024년 6월 고2 학평 20번

2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Most people resist the idea of a true self-estimate, probably because they fear it might mean downgrading some of their beliefs about who they are and what they're capable of. (①) As Goethe's maxim goes, it is a great failing "to see yourself as more than you are." (②) Don't fear self-assessment because you're worried you might have to admit some things about yourself. (③) The second half of Goethe's maxim is important too. (④) He states that it is equally damaging to "value yourself at less than your true worth." (⑤) We underestimate our capabilities just as much and just as dangerously as we overestimate other abilities. Cultivate the ability to judge yourself accurately and honestly. Look inward to discern what you're capable of and what it will take to unlock that potential.

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

How could you really be considered self-aware if you refuse to consider your weaknesses?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주장 윗글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 자신의 약점은 무시하는 것이 좋다.
② 자신을 과대평가하지도 과소평가하지도 말고 정확하고 정직하게 평가해야 한다.
③ 자신을 낮게 평가하는 것이 겸손이다.
④ 자기 평가는 두려워할 일이다.
⑤ 능력은 남이 평가해 주어야 한다.

2024년 6월 고2 학평 21번

2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Take a look at some of the most powerful, rich, and famous people in the world. Ignore the trappings of their success and what they're able to buy. Look instead at what they're ① forced to trade in return—look at what success has cost them. Mostly? Freedom. Their work demands they wear a suit. Their success depends on ② attend certain parties, kissing up to people they don't like. It will require—inevitably—③ realizing they are unable to say what they actually think. Worse, it demands that they become a different type of person or do bad things. Sure, it might pay well—but they haven't truly ④ examined the transaction. As Seneca put it, "Slavery resides under marble and gold." Too many successful people are prisoners in jails of their own making. Is that what you want? Is that what you're ⑤ working hard toward? Let's hope not.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① The Hidden Price of Success: Lost Freedom
② Rich People Enjoy Total Freedom
③ Wear a Suit to Be Free
④ Success Costs Nothing
⑤ Parties Are the Key to Happiness

2024년 6월 고2 학평 22번

2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

① If a firm is going to be saved by the government, it might be easier to concentrate on lobbying the government for more money rather than taking the harder decision of restructuring the company to be able to be profitable and viable in the long term. ② This is an example of something known as moral hazard—when government support alters the decisions firms take. ③ For example, if governments rescue banks who get into difficulty, as they did during the credit crisis of 2007-08, this could encourage banks to take greater risks in the future because they know there is a possibility that governments will intervene if they lose money. ④ The credit crisis also led many people to lose their homes. ⑤ Although the government rescue may be well intended, it can negatively affect the behavior of banks, encouraging risky and poor decision making.

1. 무관한 문장 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① moral hazard created by government rescues of firms
② why banks should never take risks
③ how governments make profits
④ the history of the 2007-08 crisis
⑤ how lobbying improves companies

2024년 6월 고2 학평 23번

2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

If there is little or no diversity of views, and all scientists ① see, think, and question the world in a similar way, then they will not, as a community, be as objective as they ② maintain they are, or at least aspire to be. The solution is that there should be far greater diversity in the practice of science: in gender, ethnicity, and social and cultural backgrounds. Science works because it is ③ carried out by people who pursue their curiosity about the natural world and ④ test their and each other's ideas from as many varied perspectives and angles as possible. When science is done by a diverse group of people, and if consensus ⑤ build up about a particular area of scientific knowledge, then we can have more confidence in its objectivity and truth.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Scientists Should Think Alike
② Consensus Needs No Diversity
③ Curiosity Harms Objectivity
④ Why Science Ignores Culture
⑤ Diversity Makes Science More Objective

2024년 6월 고2 학평 24번

2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

We tend to break up time into units, such as weeks, months, and seasons; in a series of studies among farmers in India and students in North America, psychologists ① found that if a deadline is on the other side of a "break"—such as in the New Year—we're more likely to see it as remote, and, as a result, be less ready ② to jump into action. What you need to do in that situation is find another way to ③ think about the timeframe. For example, if it's November and the deadline is in January, it's better to tell yourself you have to get it done "this winter" rather than "next year." The best approach is to view deadlines as a challenge that you have ④ to meet within a period that's imminent. That way the stress is more manageable, and you have a better chance of ⑤ start—and therefore finishing—in good time.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 마감일을 가깝게 느끼도록 시간 단위를 재구성하면 더 빨리 행동에 착수할 수 있다.
② 마감일은 멀리 있을수록 좋다.
③ 새해에는 일을 시작하지 않는 것이 좋다.
④ 시간을 주 단위로 나누면 스트레스가 커진다.
⑤ 농부와 학생은 시간 개념이 완전히 다르다.

2024년 6월 고2 학평 29번

2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The built-in capacity for smiling is proven by the remarkable observation that babies who are congenitally both deaf and blind, who have never seen a human face, also start to smile at around 2 months. However, smiling in blind babies eventually disappears if nothing is done to reinforce it. Without the right feedback, smiling dies out. But here's a fascinating fact: blind babies will continue to smile if they are cuddled, bounced, nudged, and tickled by an adult —anything to let them know that they are not alone and that someone cares about them. This _____ encourages the baby to continue smiling. In this way, early experience operates with our biology to establish social behaviors. In fact, you don't need the cases of blind babies to make the point. Babies with sight smile more at you when you look at them or, better still, smile back at them.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① visual imitation
② loud music
③ social feedback
④ bright light
⑤ regular sleep

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 시각 장애 아기는 미소를 짓지 않는다.
② 미소는 다른 사람의 얼굴을 보고 배우는 것이다.
③ 아기의 미소는 생물학과 무관하다.
④ 미소는 2개월 이후 저절로 늘어난다.
⑤ 미소는 타고난 능력이지만 사회적 반응을 통해 강화되어야 유지된다.

2024년 6월 고2 학평 30번

2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Because people tend to adapt, ① interrupting positive things with negative ones can actually increase enjoyment. Take commercials. Most people hate them, so ② removing them should make shows or other entertainment more enjoyable. But the opposite is true. Shows are actually more enjoyable when they're ③ broken up by annoying commercials. Because these less enjoyable moments break up adaptation to the positive experience of the show. Think about eating chocolate chips. The first chip is delicious: sweet, melt-in-your-mouth goodness. The second chip is also pretty good. But by the fourth, fifth, or tenth chip in a row, the goodness is no longer as pleasurable. We adapt. ④ Interspersing positive experiences with less positive ones, however, can disrupt adaptation. Eating a Brussels sprout between chocolate chips or viewing commercials between parts of TV shows ⑤ disrupt the process. The less positive moment makes the following positive one new again and thus more enjoyable.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Commercials Ruin Every Show
② The More Chocolate, the Better
③ Why Brussels Sprouts Taste Sweet
④ Adaptation Increases Enjoyment
⑤ Annoying Breaks Make Good Things Better

2024년 6월 고2 학평 31번

2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

We collect stamps, coins, vintage cars even when they serve no practical purpose. The post office doesn't accept the old stamps, the banks don't take old coins, and the vintage cars are no longer allowed on the road. (①) These are all side issues; the attraction is that they are in short supply. (②) In one study, students were asked to arrange ten posters in order of attractiveness—with the agreement that afterward they could keep one poster as a reward for their participation. (③) Then they were asked to judge all ten from scratch. (④) The poster that was no longer available was suddenly classified as the most beautiful. (⑤) In psychology, this phenomenon is called reactance: when we are deprived of an option, we suddenly deem it more attractive.

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

Five minutes later, they were told that the poster with the third highest rating was no longer available.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Old Stamps Are Still Useful
② Posters Lose Value Over Time
③ Collectors Prefer Common Items
④ Choices That Never Change
⑤ Want It More When You Can't Have It

2024년 6월 고2 학평 32번

2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

If we've invested in something that hasn't repaid us—be it money in a failing venture, or time in an unhappy relationship—we find it very difficult to walk away. This is the sunk cost fallacy. Our instinct is to continue investing money or time as we hope that our investment will prove to be worthwhile in the end. Giving up would mean acknowledging that we've wasted something we can't get back, and that thought is so painful that we prefer to avoid it if we can. The problem, of course, is that if something really is a bad bet, then staying with it simply increases the amount we lose. Rather than walk away from a bad five-year relationship, for example, we turn it into a bad 10-year relationship; rather than accept that we've lost a thousand dollars, we lay down another thousand and lose that too. In the end, by delaying the pain of admitting our problem, we only add to it. Sometimes we just have to _____.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① cut our losses
② invest even more
③ wait patiently
④ blame others
⑤ hide our mistakes

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 투자한 것은 끝까지 지켜야 한다.
② 이미 투자한 것이 아까워 손실을 키우기보다 때로는 과감히 손을 떼야 한다.
③ 관계는 오래 유지할수록 좋다.
④ 손실을 인정하는 것은 고통스럽지 않다.
⑤ 실패한 사업에 더 투자하면 결국 성공한다.

2024년 6월 고2 학평 33번

2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

On our little world, light travels, for all practical purposes, ① instantaneously. If a lightbulb is glowing, then of course it's physically where we see it, shining away. We reach out our hand and touch it: It's there all right, and ② unpleasantly hot. If the filament fails, then the light goes out. We don't see it in the same place, glowing, illuminating the room years after the bulb breaks and it's removed from its socket. The very notion seems ③ reasonable. But if we're far enough away, an entire sun can go out and we'll continue to see it shining brightly; we won't learn of its death, it may be, for ages to come—in fact, for how long it takes light, which travels fast but not ④ infinitely fast, to cross the intervening vastness. The immense distances to the stars and the galaxies mean that we see everything in space in the ⑤ past.

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 we see distant objects in space as they were in the past
② how lightbulbs produce heat
③ why light travels infinitely fast
④ how stars die suddenly
⑤ the brightness of nearby galaxies

2024년 6월 고2 학평 34번

2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Financial markets do more than take capital from the rich and lend it to everyone else. They enable each of us to smooth consumption over our lifetimes, which is a fancy way of saying that we don't have to spend income at the same time we earn it. (①) Shakespeare may have admonished us to be neither borrowers nor lenders; the fact is that most of us will be both at some point. (②) If we lived in an agrarian society, we would have to eat our crops reasonably soon after the harvest or find some way to store them. (③) We can spend income now that we have not yet earned—as by borrowing for college or a home—or we can earn income now and spend it later, as by saving for retirement. (④) The important point is that earning income has been divorced from spending it, allowing us much more flexibility in life. (⑤)

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

Financial markets are a more sophisticated way of managing the harvest.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 금융 시장은 부자에게만 이익이 된다.
② 돈을 빌리거나 빌려주어서는 안 된다.
③ 소득은 번 즉시 써야 한다.
④ 농경 사회가 소비를 가장 유연하게 했다.
⑤ 금융 시장은 소득을 버는 시점과 쓰는 시점을 분리해 평생에 걸쳐 소비를 고르게 해 준다.

2024년 6월 고2 학평 35번

2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

As the old joke goes: "Software, ① free. User manual, $10,000." But it's no joke. A couple of high-profile companies make their living selling instruction and paid support for free software. The copy of code, being mere bits, is free. The lines of free code become ② valuable to you only through support and guidance. A lot of medical and genetic information will go this route in the coming decades. Right now getting a full copy of all your DNA is very ③ expensive ($10,000), but soon it won't be. The price is ④ rising so fast, it will be $100 soon, and then the next year insurance companies will offer to sequence you for free. When a copy of your sequence costs nothing, the ⑤ interpretation of what it means, what you can do about it, and how to use it—the manual for your genes—will be expensive.

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 DNA Sequencing Will Stay Expensive
② Why Software Manuals Are Free
③ Insurance Companies Hate Genetics
④ Free Code, Costly Guidance
⑤ Copies Are Always Valuable

2024년 6월 고2 학평 36번

2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Brains are expensive in terms of energy. Twenty percent of the calories we consume are used to power the brain. So brains try to operate in the most energy-efficient way possible, and that means _____ from our senses that we need to navigate the world. Neuroscientists weren't the first to discover that fixing your gaze on something is no guarantee of seeing it. Magicians figured this out long ago. By directing your attention, they perform tricks with their hands in full view. Their actions should give away the game, but they can rest assured that your brain processes only small bits of the visual scene. This all helps to explain the prevalence of traffic accidents in which drivers hit pedestrians in plain view, or collide with cars directly in front of them. In many of these cases, the eyes are pointed in the right direction, but the brain isn't seeing what's really out there.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① storing every detail they see
② increasing their energy use
③ focusing on all senses equally
④ ignoring visual information completely
⑤ processing only the minimum amount of information

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why magicians have special eyesight
② how drivers can avoid all accidents
③ the calories needed for physical exercise
④ how the brain saves energy by processing limited information
⑤ why our gaze always guarantees seeing

2024년 6월 고2 학평 37번

2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Buying a television is ① future consumption. It makes us happy today but does nothing to make us richer tomorrow. Yes, money spent on a television keeps workers ② employed at the television factory. But if the same money were invested, it would create jobs somewhere else, say for scientists in a laboratory or workers on a construction site, while also making us ③ richer in the long run. Think about college as an example. Sending students to college creates jobs for professors. Using the same money to buy fancy sports cars for high school graduates would create jobs for auto workers. The crucial difference between these scenarios is that a college education makes a young person more ④ productive for the rest of his or her life; a sports car does not. Thus, college tuition is an ⑤ investment; buying a sports car is consumption.

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 Televisions Make Us Richer
② Consumption vs. Investment: Spending for Today or Tomorrow
③ Sports Cars Are a Smart Investment
④ College Creates No Jobs
⑤ All Spending Is the Same

2024년 6월 고2 학평 38번

2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The Net differs from most of the mass media it ① replaces in an obvious and very important way: it's ② one-way. We can send messages through the network as well as receive them, which has made the system all the more ③ useful. The ability to exchange information online, to upload as well as download, has turned the Net into a thoroughfare for business and commerce. With a few clicks, people can search virtual catalogues, place orders, track shipments, and update information in corporate databases. But the Net doesn't just connect us with businesses; it ④ connects us with one another. It's a ⑤ personal broadcasting medium as well as a commercial one. Millions of people use it to distribute their own digital creations, in the form of blogs, videos, photos, songs, and podcasts, as well as to critique, edit, or otherwise modify the creations of others.

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 the Net replaced all mass media completely
② how to track online shipments
③ the decline of personal blogs
④ why the Net only serves businesses
⑤ the bidirectional nature of the Net and its uses

2024년 6월 고2 학평 39번

2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Imagine that seven out of ten working Americans got fired tomorrow. What would they all do? ① It's hard to believe you'd have an economy at all if you gave pink slips to more than half the labor force. ② But that is what the industrial revolution did to the workforce of the early 19th century. ③ Two hundred years ago, 70 percent of American workers lived on the farm. ④ Farm life in the 19th century was often described in famous novels. ⑤ Today automation has eliminated all but 1 percent of their jobs, replacing them with machines. But the displaced workers did not sit idle. Instead, automation created hundreds of millions of jobs in entirely new fields. Those who once farmed were now manning the factories that manufactured farm equipment, cars, and other industrial products. Since then, wave upon wave of new occupations have arrived— appliance repair person, food chemist, photographer, web designer—each building on previous automation. Today, the vast majority of us are doing jobs that no farmer from the 1800s could have imagined.

1. 무관한 문장 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 자동화로 일자리를 잃은 노동자는 계속 실업 상태였다.
② 오늘날에도 미국 노동자의 70%가 농장에서 일한다.
③ 산업 혁명은 전체 일자리 수를 줄였다.
④ 자동화는 일자리를 없애기도 했지만 완전히 새로운 분야에서 수많은 일자리를 만들어 냈다.
⑤ 새로운 직업은 자동화와 무관하다.

2024년 6월 고2 학평 40번

Many things spark envy: ownership, status, health, youth, talent, popularity, beauty. It is often confused with jealousy because the physical reactions are identical. The difference: the subject of envy is a thing (status, money, health etc.). The subject of jealousy is the behaviour of a third person. Envy needs two people. Jealousy, on the other hand, requires three: Peter is jealous of Sam because the beautiful girl next door rings him instead. Paradoxically, with envy we direct resentments toward those who are _____ in age, career and residence. We don't envy businesspeople from the century before last. We don't envy millionaires on the other side of the globe. As a writer, I don't envy musicians, managers or dentists, but other writers. As a CEO you envy other, bigger CEOs. As a supermodel you envy more successful supermodels. Aristotle knew this: 'Potters envy potters.'

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① richest in the world
② far away from us
③ most similar to us
④ from the past
⑤ completely unlike us

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 부러움은 우리와 가장 비슷한 사람을 향하며, 제3자가 필요한 시기심과는 다르다.
② 부러움과 시기심은 같은 감정이다.
③ 사람들은 먼 나라의 부자를 가장 부러워한다.
④ 시기심은 두 사람만 있으면 생긴다.
⑤ 작가는 음악가를 가장 부러워한다.

2024년 6월 고2 학평 41~42번

2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

We have biases that support our biases! If we're partial to one option—perhaps because it's more memorable, or ① framed to minimize loss, or seemingly consistent with a promising pattern—we tend to search for information that will justify choosing that option. On the one hand, it's sensible to make choices that we can defend with data and a list of reasons. On the other hand, if we're not careful, we're likely to conduct an imbalanced analysis, ② fallen prey to a cluster of errors collectively known as "confirmation biases." For example, nearly all companies include classic "tell me about yourself" job interviews as part of the hiring process, and many rely on these interviews alone to evaluate applicants. But it turns out that traditional interviews are actually one of the least useful tools for ③ predicting an employee's future success. This is because interviewers often subconsciously make up their minds about interviewees based on their first few moments of interaction and spend the rest of the interview cherry-picking evidence and ④ phrasing their questions to confirm that initial impression: "I see here you left a good position at your previous job. You must be pretty ambitious, right?" versus "You must not have been very committed, huh?" This means that interviewers can be prone to overlooking significant information that would clearly indicate whether this candidate was actually the best person to hire. More structured approaches, like obtaining samples of a candidate's work or asking how he would respond to difficult hypothetical situations, are dramatically better at ⑤ assessing future success, with a nearly threefold advantage over traditional interviews.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Interviews Predict Success Best
② First Impressions Are Always Right
③ Ambitious Candidates Get Hired
④ Confirmation Bias in the Job Interview
⑤ Hiring Without Any Bias

정답 및 해설

1-44 **1.**② **2.**② · 8-21 **1.**② **2.**① · 8-13 **1.**④ **2.**① · 4-20 **1.**⑤ **2.**⑤ · 1-41 **1.**⑤ **2.**① · 3-12 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 1-30 **1.**⑤ **2.**⑤ · 1-18 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 1-19 **1.**① **2.**② · 5-28 **1.**③ **2.**① · 8-09 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 9-06 **1.**④ **2.**④ · 1-06 **1.**⑤ **2.**④ · 8-10 **1.**① **2.**② · 9-18 **1.**② **2.**⑤ · 8-22 **1.**④ **2.**④ · 1-31 **1.**③ **2.**① · 1-20 **1.**② **2.**④

1-44 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 20번

1. ②　자신을 실제보다 크게 보는 것이 큰 결점이라는 괴테의 말 뒤에 약점을 외면하면 자기 인식이 아니라는 반문이 오고, 이어 Don't fear self-assessment가 나온다.

2. ②　괴테의 격언처럼 자신을 과대평가하는 것도, 과소평가하는 것도 해로우므로 정확하고 정직하게 평가해야 한다는 주장이다.

8-21 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 21번

1. ②　전치사 on의 목적어이므로 동명사 attending이 알맞다. ② attend → attending.

2. ①　부와 명성을 얻은 사람들은 그 대가로 자유를 잃어 스스로 만든 감옥에 갇힌다는 글이다.

8-13 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 22번

1. ④　글은 정부 구제가 기업의 결정을 바꾸는 도덕적 해이를 다룬다. ④는 금융 위기로 집을 잃은 사람들 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ①　정부가 구제해 줄 것을 알면 기업과 은행이 구조 조정 대신 로비를 하거나 위험을 더 감수하게 되는 도덕적 해이를 다룬다.

4-20 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 23번

1. ⑤　주어가 단수 consensus이므로 builds가 알맞다. ⑤ build → builds.

2. ⑤　모든 과학자가 비슷하게 생각하면 객관적일 수 없으므로, 성별·민족·배경이 다양한 사람들이 과학을 해야 한다는 글이다.

1-41 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 24번

1. ⑤　전치사 of의 목적어이며 and therefore finishing과 병렬이므로 동명사 starting이 알맞다. ⑤ start → starting.

2. ①　마감일이 시간의 '단절' 너머에 있으면 멀게 느껴지므로, '이번 겨울'처럼 임박한 기간으로 보면 더 빨리 시작할 수 있다는 것이 요지다.

3-12 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 29번

1. ③　시각 장애 아기도 어른이 안아 주고 간지럽히면 계속 미소 짓듯, '사회적 피드백'이 미소를 유지하게 한다. ①은 앞을 보지 못하는 아기에게 해당하지 않는다.

2. ⑤　미소는 타고나지만 적절한 피드백이 없으면 사라지므로, 초기 경험이 생물학과 함께 사회적 행동을 만든다는 것이 요지다.

1-30 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 30번

1. ⑤　주어가 동명사구(Eating ~ or viewing ~)이므로 단수 동사 disrupts가 알맞다. ⑤ disrupt → disrupts.

2. ⑤　덜 즐거운 순간이 끼어들면 긍정적 경험에 대한 적응이 깨져 다음 순간이 더 즐거워진다는 글이다.

1-18 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 31번

1. ③　포스터 순위를 매긴 실험 설명 뒤에 '5분 후 3위 포스터를 가질 수 없다고 알렸다'가 오고, 이어 Then으로 다시 평가하게 한 과정이 나온다.

2. ⑤　선택지를 빼앗기면 그것이 갑자기 더 매력적으로 보이는 '반발 심리'를 다룬 글이다.

1-19 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 32번

1. ①　나쁜 투자에 머물수록 손실만 커지므로, 때로는 '손실을 끊고' 물러나야 한다. ②는 매몰 비용 오류 그 자체다.

2. ②　매몰 비용 오류 때문에 손을 떼지 못하면 손실이 커지므로, 고통을 미루지 말고 손실을 끊어야 한다는 것이 요지다.

5-28 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 33번

1. ③　전구가 깨져 치워진 뒤에도 수년간 빛나 보인다는 생각은 지구에서는 '터무니없어' 보인다. ③ reasonable → nonsensical.

2. ①　빛은 빠르지만 무한히 빠르지는 않아, 먼 우주의 별과 은하는 과거의 모습으로 보인다는 내용이다. ③은 글이 부정한 내용이다.

8-09 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 34번

1. ③　농경 사회라면 수확물을 곧 먹거나 저장해야 했다는 문장 뒤에, 금융 시장이 그보다 정교한 관리 방식이라는 설명이 오고, 이어 빌리고 저축하는 예가 나온다.

2. ⑤　금융 시장 덕분에 우리는 아직 벌지 않은 돈을 쓰거나 번 돈을 나중에 써서 삶의 유연성을 얻는다는 것이 요지다.

9-06 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 35번

1. ④ 유전체 분석 가격이 곧 100달러가 될 정도로 빠르게 '떨어지고' 있다. ④ rising → dropping.

2. ④ 복제물이 공짜가 되면 그것을 해석하고 활용하는 안내가 비싸지며, 유전 정보도 그렇게 될 것이라는 글이다.

1-06 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 36번

1. ⑤ 뇌는 에너지를 많이 쓰므로 최대한 효율적으로 작동하려 하며, 이는 세상을 헤쳐 가는 데 필요한 '최소한의 정보만 처리하는' 것을 뜻한다.

2. ④ 뇌는 에너지 절약을 위해 감각 정보의 일부만 처리하므로, 눈앞의 것을 보지 못하는 마술이나 교통사고가 생긴다는 내용이다.

8-10 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 37번

1. ① 텔레비전 구매는 오늘 우리를 행복하게 할 뿐 내일을 부유하게 하지 않으므로 '현재의' 소비이다. ① future → current.

2. ② 텔레비전과 스포츠카는 현재의 소비이고, 평생의 생산성을 높이는 대학 교육은 투자라는 구분을 다룬 글이다.

9-18 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 38번

1. ② 인터넷은 메시지를 받을 뿐 아니라 보낼 수도 있는 '양방향' 매체이다. ② one-way → bidirectional.

2. ⑤ 인터넷은 양방향 매체여서 상거래의 통로이자 사람들이 서로의 창작물을 나누고 고치는 개인 방송 매체가 되었다는 내용이다.

8-22 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 39번

1. ④ 글은 자동화가 일자리를 없애고 새 일자리를 만들었다는 내용이다. ④는 19세기 농촌을 그린 소설 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ④ 농업 일자리의 대부분이 자동화로 사라졌지만, 그 노동자들은 공장 등 새 분야로 옮겨 갔고 새로운 직업들이 계속 생겼다는 것이 요지다.

1-31 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 40번

1. ③ 우리는 지난 세기의 사업가나 지구 반대편 백만장자가 아니라 나이·직업·거주지가 '우리와 가장 비슷한' 사람을 부러워한다.

2. ① 부러움은 사물을 대상으로 두 사람 사이에서 생기며, 역설적으로 우리와 가장 비슷한 사람에게 향한다는 것이 요지다. ④는 세 사람이 필요하다는 내용과 어긋난다.

1-20 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 41~42번

1. ② '~의 희생양이 되면서'라는 능동의 분사구문이므로 falling이 알맞다. ② fallen → falling.

2. ④ 면접관은 첫인상을 확인하는 증거만 골라 확증 편향에 빠지므로, 전통적 면접은 미래 성과 예측에 비효율적이라는 글이다. ①은 글과 반대다.