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2025년 3월 고2 학평 20번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Fans who are inclined to spend a lot of time thinking about what athletes owe them as fans should also think about the corresponding obligations that fans might have as fans. One who thinks only about what they are entitled to receive from their friends without ever giving a moment's thought to what they owe their friends is, to put it mildly, not a very good friend. Similarly, fans who only think about what athletes owe them without ever thinking about what they owe to athletes have failed to take the fan/athlete relationship all that seriously. As in nearly every other area of human life, whatever special rights fans may possess are limited by _____, and fans who never think about how they can be better fans even as they confidently opine about what athletes owe them are hardly fulfilling their end of the bargain.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① a corresponding set of obligations
② the success of their team
③ the salaries of athletes
④ the rules of the league
⑤ the price of tickets

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 선수는 팬에게 아무 의무가 없다.
② 팬은 선수가 자신에게 해야 할 것뿐 아니라 팬으로서의 의무도 생각해야 한다.
③ 팬의 권리에는 한계가 없다.
④ 좋은 친구는 받을 것만 생각한다.
⑤ 팬은 선수에게 의견을 말하면 안 된다.

2025년 3월 고2 학평 21번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The concept of ecosystem states should be familiar to anyone with a home vegetable garden. The garden is a small ecosystem that the grower attempts to keep in a specific state, namely the maximization of fruit and vegetable production. To achieve this, the grower is almost always intervening in the dynamics of the ecosystem; they remove unwanted plants that begin to grow and perhaps spray insecticides and fence off the patch to stop insects and other animals from consuming the vegetables. Since maximizing vegetable growth is _____ for the ecosystem, the grower is effectively keeping the ball on a slope. If the grower stops intervening, even for a day, the ecosystem, that small patch of ground, will naturally begin to shift to a more stable state. Vegetables may still grow, but yield will almost certainly be lower as other plants crowd out the vegetables and wildlife consume the produce.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① an inherently unstable state
② a naturally stable state
③ a state requiring no effort
④ the final state of all ecosystems
⑤ a state of complete balance

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 텃밭은 내버려 두어도 수확량이 유지된다.
② 살충제는 생태계를 자연스럽게 안정시킨다.
③ 잡초는 채소 성장을 돕는다.
④ 채소 수확을 극대화한 텃밭은 불안정한 상태여서 계속 개입하지 않으면 더 안정된 상태로 돌아간다.
⑤ 텃밭은 생태계라고 할 수 없다.

2025년 3월 고2 학평 22번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Commitment is _____ holding together characteristically human forms of social life. Commitments make individuals' behavior predictable in the face of fluctuations in their desires and interests, thereby facilitating the planning and coordination of joint actions involving multiple agents. Moreover, commitments make people willing to perform actions that they would not otherwise perform. For example, a taxi driver picks up his clients and transports them to their desired destination because they are committed to paying him afterwards for the service, and a construction worker performs her job every day because her employer has made a credible commitment to pay her at the end of the month. Indeed, the taxi driver and the construction worker are willing to accept money as payment only because a network of other agents (notably the central bank) is committed to taking various measures to sustain the currency in question. Thus, social objects and institutions such as jobs, money, government, scientific collaborations and marriage depend for their origin and stability upon the credibility of commitments.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the glue
② the enemy
③ a burden
④ a decoration
⑤ a mystery

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Money Works Without Trust
② Why Desires Always Win
③ Taxi Drivers Work for Free
④ Commitment: The Glue of Social Life
⑤ Institutions Need No Promises

2025년 3월 고2 학평 23번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

If the brain has already ① stored someone's face and name, why do we still end up ② to remember one and not the other? This is because the brain has something of a two-tier memory system at work when it comes to ③ retrieving memories, and this gives rise to a common yet infuriating sensation: recognising someone, but not being able to remember how or why, or what their name is. This happens because the brain ④ differentiates between familiarity and recall. To clarify, familiarity (or recognition) is when you encounter someone or something and you know you've done so before. But beyond that, you've got nothing; all you can say is this person/thing is already in your memories. Recall is when you can access the original memory of how and why you know this person; recognition is just flagging up the fact that the memory ⑤ exists.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① The Brain Stores Names Better Than Faces
② Recall and Recognition Are the Same
③ Why We Never Forget Anyone
④ Memory Has Only One System
⑤ Familiar Face, Forgotten Name: Two Tiers of Memory

2025년 3월 고2 학평 24번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Since their start in the early 1950s U.S. television sitcoms have charted many of the social conflicts in U.S. society: civil rights, women's rights in the home and in the workplace, children's rights, immigration and multiculturalism, as well as evolving conceptions of the family. Each of these issues has been addressed _____ in a way that has helped to make more progressive values more acceptable than previously. Often a character, usually someone marked as a bigot, resisted one or more of these developments and was then made to appear ridiculous. They were cut down either through their own stupidity, a brief scolding from others, or both. In this way, the humour of sitcoms acted as a cost-effective means to encourage acceptance of a more pluralistic and tolerant society.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① through violence
② through silence
③ through strict laws
④ through humour
⑤ through scientific reports

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 시트콤은 사회 갈등을 다루지 않았다.
② 시트콤의 편협한 인물은 언제나 존경받았다.
③ 미국 시트콤은 유머를 통해 진보적 가치를 받아들이기 쉽게 만들어 다원적이고 관용적인 사회를 장려했다.
④ 유머는 사회 변화를 방해했다.
⑤ 시트콤은 비용이 많이 드는 교육 수단이었다.

2025년 3월 고2 학평 29번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The ① absence of the social dimension in food writing might suggest that the flavor of food is taking a back seat. I suspect that most people view flavor as of ② secondary importance in social settings where food is served. Although our social gatherings coalesce around food, the meaning of these gatherings does not seem to depend on flavor. Flavor assists with the ③ narrow purpose of filling the belly, and once that is accomplished it provides the backdrop for whatever social dynamics characterize the gathering. These can be understood ④ independently of the flavor of the food on offer, the appreciation of which is understood to be personal and subjective. According to this conventional wisdom, the ceremonies and rituals around food, the social events that supply food with its meaning, do not depend on the quality of sensations provided by the food. To focus excessively on flavor is to miss the ⑤ larger significance of these social relations.

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 음식의 맛이 사회적 모임의 의미를 결정한다.
② 사람들은 모임에서 맛에 가장 집중한다.
③ 맛은 객관적으로 평가된다.
④ 음식에 관한 글은 사회적 측면을 다루지 않는다.
⑤ 통념에 따르면 음식을 둘러싼 사회적 모임의 의미는 맛과 무관하며, 맛은 부차적인 것으로 여겨진다.

2025년 3월 고2 학평 30번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

There are reasons why science is not fully trusted and why healthy skepticism and critical thinking are essential. In spite of professional standards, claims of objectivity, and the peer review process, the conduct of science can be biased. All experts are not the same, nor do they submit their work to the same scrutiny. _____ can be important in evaluating scientific claims. For example, the Harvard researchers who made claims in the late 1960s about the problems with dietary fat, leading the nation away from perceiving sugar as one of the main causes in health problems, were funded in part by the sugar industry. The authors did not reveal their funding source to the New England Journal of Medicine, where their influential article appeared. Their article shaped a generation of changes in eating patterns that appears to have encouraged higher use of sugar, now widely implicated as a source of the rise in obesity and diabetes. Stories such as this one fuel suspicion—but also lead to further safeguards in the scientific process. Funding disclosures, although not required five decades ago, have since been made compulsory.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Counting the number of authors
② Checking the length of the article
③ Knowing the source of funding
④ Reading only the conclusion
⑤ Trusting famous universities

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Sugar Is the Healthiest Food
② Peer Review Guarantees Objectivity
③ Harvard Never Makes Mistakes
④ Follow the Money: Why Funding Sources Matter in Science
⑤ Scientists Should Hide Their Funding

2025년 3월 고2 학평 31번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The explosion of popular music in the second half of the twentieth century as well as the global circulation and dissemination of music by the creative industries ① propelled a new understanding of accessibility in relation to music. Suddenly, in the 1950s, anyone could pick up spoons, a couple of pans, a second-hand guitar and start a band. This led to specific genres such as skiffle, but also, more generally, reflected a much more ② strict and inclusive attitude to music making. While ordinary people had always sung and made music, the popular music movement was driven by a spirit of ③ rebellion and freedom. This approach led to the punk movement, whose musicians even made it a condition for their music to be ④ non-virtuosic and accessible to all in the 1970s. Groups who had been entirely ⑤ excluded from music revelled in opportunities to create. This led to a sense of novelty and empowerment in and beyond the music sphere.

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 only virtuosos can play punk
② the decline of skiffle bands
③ how creative industries limited music
④ the history of classical training
⑤ how popular music made music making accessible to everyone

2025년 3월 고2 학평 32번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Great scientists are ① often one-hit wonders. Newton is a prime example: beyond the Newtonian mechanics, he developed the theory of gravitation, calculus, laws of motion, and optimization. In fact, well-known scientists are often involved in ② multiple discoveries, a phenomenon potentially explained by the Matthew effect. Indeed, an initial success may offer a scientist ③ legitimacy, improve peer perception, provide knowledge of how to score and win, enhance social status, and attract resources and quality collaborators, each of these payoffs further increasing her odds of scoring another win. Yet, there is an appealing alternative explanation: Great scientists have multiple hits and consistently succeed in their scientific endeavors simply because they're exceptionally ④ talented. Therefore, future success again goes to those who have had success earlier, not because of advantages offered by the previous success, but because the earlier success was indicative of a ⑤ hidden talent. The Matthew effect posits that success alone increases the future probability of success, raising the question: Does status dictate outcomes, or does it simply reflect an underlying talent or quality? In other words, is there really a Matthew effect after all?

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 Newton invented calculus alone
② two explanations for why great scientists succeed repeatedly
③ how scientists win prizes
④ the dangers of early success
⑤ why talent is unimportant in science

2025년 3월 고2 학평 33번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

When we realize we've said something in error and we pause to go back to correct it, we stop gesturing a couple of hundred milliseconds before we stop speaking. (①) Such sequences suggest the startling notion that our hands "know" what we're going to say before our conscious minds do, and in fact this is often the case. (②) When people are prevented from gesturing, they talk less fluently; their speech becomes halting because their hands are no longer able to supply them with the next word, and the next. (③) Not being able to gesture has other deleterious effects: without gesture to help our mental processes along, we remember less useful information, we solve problems less well, and we are less able to explain our thinking. (④) Far from tagging along as speech's clumsy companion, gesture represents the leading edge of our thought. (⑤)

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

Gesture can mentally prime a word so that the right term comes to our lips.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Gestures Slow Down Speech
② Stop Gesturing to Think Clearly
③ Gestures Follow Our Words
④ Hands Ahead of Words: Gesture as the Leading Edge of Thought
⑤ Speech Without Hands Is Better

2025년 3월 고2 학평 34번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Despite the difference between the past and the future, between what has happened and what is to come, it can be suggested, that our sense of the past has always been ① influenced by our view of the future. Revolutionaries have always looked to the past to frame their future cause, as is amply ② illustrating by examples from nationalism to communism. The future has often been ③ seen as variously a recovery of a lost time, as a replication of what is established, or as a model bequeathed by a heroic age long gone. The writing of history is ④ based on understanding or explaining future outcomes that were not known to contemporaries, since the historian has the benefit of hindsight and the past is nothing more than the accumulation of futures that are now our past. So, rather than see the hand of the past always shaping the future, perhaps it can be seen in reverse, with the past—in the sense of our understanding of it—⑤ being shaped by our orientation to the future.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 미래에 대한 지향이 과거에 대한 우리의 이해를 형성한다.
② 과거는 언제나 미래를 일방적으로 결정한다.
③ 역사가는 미래를 전혀 고려하지 않는다.
④ 혁명가들은 과거를 무시한다.
⑤ 과거와 미래는 아무 관련이 없다.

2025년 3월 고2 학평 35번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Dictionaries are relatively good resources for anyone interested in finding out what a word means. (①) Using one set of words to define another word is called a lexical definition. (②) But it's important to understand the limits of dictionary definitions. (③) More often than not, a definition in a dictionary requires readers to have a fairly robust understanding of the language already at their disposal. (④) Even the most obscure words in a dictionary, say, for example, "pulchritudinous" or "kalokagathia," must be defined using words that the reader already knows and understands. (⑤) Otherwise, the dictionary isn't very helpful.

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

In other words, a dictionary functions in many cases as a cross-reference or translator between words one knows and words that one doesn't yet know.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 사전의 정의는 독자가 이미 아는 단어에 기대므로, 언어에 대한 상당한 이해를 전제한다.
② 사전은 단어 뜻을 알아내는 데 쓸모가 없다.
③ 어려운 단어는 어려운 단어로 정의된다.
④ 사전은 언어를 처음 배우는 사람에게 가장 유용하다.
⑤ 어휘적 정의는 그림으로 뜻을 설명하는 것이다.

2025년 3월 고2 학평 36번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The governments of virtually every country on the planet attach great importance to achieving food security and a wide variety of mechanisms have been developed to realize this goal. The first issue governments face in achieving national food security is the problem of insuring that adequate amounts of food are available to the resident population. Some governments have set goals of food self-sufficiency, which means most if not all of the food available in a country comes from the domestic farming system. However, food security does not require food self-sufficiency because countries can import food items not easily produced within the country. Agricultural products are, after all, highly sensitive to climatic, soil and other conditions that tend to vary around the world. Even countries with extremely productive agricultural sectors are not fully self-sufficient in all food items. The United States, for example, depends on imports for its supply of coffee, tea, bananas and other tropical products. In general, the problem of assuring adequate food supplies is solved by relying on _____.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① complete food self-sufficiency
② imports alone
③ both domestic production and imports
④ reducing population growth
⑤ banning tropical products

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 식량 안보를 위해서는 모든 식량을 자국에서 생산해야 한다.
② 미국은 모든 식품을 자급자족한다.
③ 농산물은 기후와 무관하게 어디서나 잘 자란다.
④ 수입 식품은 식량 안보를 해친다.
⑤ 식량 안보는 식량 자급자족을 뜻하지 않으며, 국내 생산과 수입을 함께 활용해 달성된다.

2025년 3월 고2 학평 37번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Stress not only affects physical disease but also the very structure of our brains, making us even more likely to experience a ① drained brain. A number of studies have been done to reveal what happens in healthy people's brains when they go through something stressful. One study demonstrated a link between a ② larger hippocampus and people who had experienced long-lasting stress. Why does this matter? This part of the brain helps you remain ③ resilient in the face of stress and is involved in mood regulation. It also helps you to monitor the safety of your environment and store dangerous images in your long-term memory so you can ④ avoid them in the future. It does all these things as part of its duties of regulating your sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems. But chronic stress can confuse the hippocampus and lead to turning signals for cortisol "on" instead of "off," which can ⑤ trap you in a constant state of fight, flight, or freeze.

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 Stress Only Affects the Body
② A Larger Hippocampus Comes from Stress
③ Stress Reshapes the Brain: The Hippocampus Under Pressure
④ Cortisol Always Turns Off
⑤ Fear Has No Effect on Memory

2025년 3월 고2 학평 38번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

It is important to recognize that although science is a rule-based procedure, it is very much a creative process. A conjecture is a philosophical invention, ① cooked up rather mystically by the mind through the mental computation we call careful contemplation. However, until the hypothesis is ② testing against reality, it is not yet truly knowledge; it is just information that represents speculation. Knowledge is information that has ③ demonstrated its usefulness. It is what is left over after cycles of experimental testing have ④ eliminated false theories. As scientists continually test their hypotheses and modify their models to account for new and surprising data, a kind of "learning loop" emerges that statisticians call Bayesian updating. Based on Bayes' Rule, ⑤ developed by eighteenth-century English statistician and philosopher Thomas Bayes, Bayesian updating refers to a mathematical process whereby an accepted theory or predictive model gets increasingly accurate through the repetitive testing of competing variants of that theory.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 과학은 창의성과 무관한 기계적 절차이다.
② 추측은 검증 없이도 지식이 된다.
③ 베이즈 갱신은 이론을 덜 정확하게 만든다.
④ 지식은 검증 전의 정보를 말한다.
⑤ 과학은 규칙에 기반하면서도 창의적인 과정이며, 반복 검증을 통해 가설이 지식으로 다듬어진다.

2025년 3월 고2 학평 39번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

As a general rule, it's better if your definition corresponds as closely as possible to the way in which the term is ordinarily used in the kinds of debates to which your claims are pertinent. There will be, however, occasions where it is appropriate, even necessary, to coin special uses through what philosophers call stimulative definition. This would be the case where the current lexicon is _____ that you think are philosophically important. For example, we do not have a term in ordinary language that describes a memory that is not necessarily a memory of something the person having it has experienced. Such a thing would occur, for example, if I could somehow share your memories: I would have a memory-type experience, but this would not be of something that I had actually experienced. To call this a memory would be misleading. For this reason, philosophers have coined the special term 'quasi-memory' to refer to these hypothetical memory-like experiences.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① too large to be useful
② not able to make distinctions
③ never used by philosophers
④ always clear and complete
⑤ unchanged for centuries

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Ordinary Language Is Always Enough
② Memories Can Never Be Shared
③ Coining New Terms When Ordinary Words Fall Short
④ Philosophers Avoid Special Terms
⑤ Why Definitions Should Be Unusual

2025년 3월 고2 학평 40번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Quite often the interaction between groups is socially ① equal, and this is reflected in the fact that in many cases borrowing of words or constructions goes mostly or entirely in one direction, from the more powerful or ② prestigious group to the less favored one. The languages of socially subordinated groups may from quite an early period of contact provide terminology for objects or practices with which speakers of the more powerful group were previously ③ unfamiliar, but the effects of contact in that direction may not progress any further than this. In some cases, as with the Dharug language of Sydney, Australia, the source of some of the earliest loans from Indigenous Australian languages into English, the fate of the language system is ④ extinction after the obliteration of many of its speakers. The remainder shifted to varieties of English, the language of the people who had ⑤ suppressed them.

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 groups are socially unequal, word borrowing mostly flows from the (A) _____ group to the less favored one, and the subordinated language may even face (B) _____.

	(A)		(B)
①	more powerful	……	expansion
②	more powerful	……	extinction
③	weaker	……	extinction
④	weaker	……	revival
⑤	smaller	……	growth

2025년 3월 고2 학평 41~42번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

In 1900, at the close of the first decade in which electric systems had become a practical alternative for manufacturers, less than 5 percent of the power used in factories came from electricity. But the technological advances of suppliers made electric systems and electric motors ever more affordable and reliable, and the suppliers' intensive marketing programs also sped the adoption of the new technology. Further accelerating the shift was the rapid expansion in the number of skilled electrical engineers, who provided the expertise needed to install and run the new systems. ① In short order, electric power had gone from exotic to commonplace. ② But one thing didn't change. ③ Factories continued to build their own power-supply systems on their own premises. ④ Many homes at the time still used candles and oil lamps for light. ⑤ Few manufacturers considered buying electricity from the small central stations. Designed to supply lighting to local homes and shops, the central stations had neither the size nor the skill to serve the needs of big factories. And the factory owners, having always supplied their own power, were reluctant to assign such a critical function to an outsider. They knew that a glitch in power supply would bring their operations to a halt—and that a lot of glitches might well mean bankruptcy. As the new century began, a survey found that there were already 50,000 private electric plants in operation, far surpassing the 3,600 central stations.

1. 무관한 문장 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 공장들은 처음부터 중앙 발전소의 전기를 샀다.
② 1900년 공장 전력의 대부분은 전기였다.
③ 중앙 발전소는 대형 공장을 위해 설계되었다.
④ 전기가 공장에 빠르게 보급되었지만 공장들은 여전히 자체 발전 시설을 고집했다.
⑤ 전기 기술자의 수는 줄어들었다.

정답 및 해설

8-26 **1.**① **2.**② · 6-02 **1.**① **2.**④ · 2-06 **1.**① **2.**④ · 1-09 **1.**② **2.**⑤ · 10-11 **1.**④ **2.**③ · 6-04 **1.**① **2.**⑤ · 4-13 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 10-09 **1.**② **2.**⑤ · 4-14 **1.**① **2.**② · 3-10 **1.**② **2.**④ · 7-11 **1.**② **2.**① · 3-04 **1.**④ **2.**① · 8-11 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 5-21 **1.**② **2.**③ · 4-15 **1.**② **2.**⑤ · 4-06 **1.**② **2.**③ · 3-07 **1.**① **2.**② · 7-14 **1.**④ **2.**④

8-26 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 20번

1. ① 삶의 거의 모든 영역처럼, 팬의 특별한 권리도 그에 '상응하는 의무들'에 의해 제한된다.

2. ② 받을 것만 생각하는 친구가 좋은 친구가 아니듯, 팬도 선수에게 무엇을 해야 하는지 생각해야 한다는 것이 요지다.

6-02 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 21번

1. ① 재배자가 계속 개입해야 유지되고 멈추면 더 안정된 상태로 옮겨 가므로, 채소 생산 극대화는 본질적으로 '불안정한 상태'이다.

2. ④ 텃밭은 비탈 위의 공처럼 끊임없는 개입으로 유지되는 불안정한 생태계라는 것이 요지다.

2-06 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 22번

1. ① 약속은 행동을 예측 가능하게 하고 공동 행동을 조율하게 하며, 일자리·화폐·정부 등 제도의 토대가 되므로 인간 사회생활을 붙들어 주는 '접착제'이다.

2. ④ 약속의 신뢰성이 택시 기사와 건설 노동자의 일, 화폐와 제도의 존립을 가능하게 한다는 글이다.

1-09 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 23번

1. ② end up + -ing(결국 ~하게 되다) 구문이므로 remembering이 알맞다. ② to remember → remembering.

2. ⑤ 뇌가 친숙함(재인)과 회상을 구분하기 때문에, 얼굴은 알아보면서 이름은 떠올리지 못하는 일이 생긴다는 글이다.

10-11 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 24번

1. ④ 시트콤은 민권, 여성의 권리 등 사회적 갈등을 '유머'를 통해 다루며 진보적 가치를 받아들이기 쉽게 했다.

2. ③ 시트콤은 변화에 저항하는 편협한 인물을 우스꽝스럽게 그려, 더 관용적인 사회를 받아들이게 하는 효율적 수단이었다는 것이 요지다.

6-04 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 29번

1. ① 음식에 관한 글에서 사회적 측면이 '두드러지는' 것은 맛이 뒷전으로 밀리고 있음을 시사한다. ① absence → prominence.

2. ⑤ 통념상 음식 모임의 의미는 사회적 관계에 있고, 맛은 배를 채우는 배경일 뿐 부차적인 것으로 여겨진다는 것이 요지다.

4-13 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 30번

1. ③ 설탕 업계의 지원을 받은 하버드 연구자들의 예처럼, 과학적 주장을 평가할 때는 '연구 자금의 출처를 아는 것'이 중요하다.

2. ④ 과학도 편향될 수 있으므로 자금 출처 같은 정보를 살피는 건강한 회의가 필요하며, 그 결과 자금 공개가 의무화되었다는 글이다. ②는 글과 반대다.

10-09 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 31번

1. ② 누구나 숟가락과 냄비로 밴드를 만들 수 있게 되면서 음악 만들기에 대한 훨씬 '느긋하고' 포용적인 태도가 생겼다. ② strict → relaxed.

2. ⑤ 20세기 후반 대중음악의 폭발로 누구나 음악을 만들 수 있게 되었고, 펑크 운동처럼 접근성과 해방감이 커졌다는 내용이다.

4-14 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 32번

1. ① 뉴턴의 예처럼 위대한 과학자들은 한 번만 성공하는 경우가 '드물다'. ① often → seldom.

2. ② 위대한 과학자의 반복된 성공을 초기 성공의 이점(마태 효과)으로 볼지, 숨은 재능으로 볼지 두 설명을 다룬다.

3-10 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 33번

1. ② 손이 의식보다 먼저 할 말을 '안다'는 문장 뒤에 몸짓이 단어를 미리 준비시킨다는 설명이 오고, 이어 몸짓을 못 하게 하면 말이 막힌다는 내용이 나온다.

2. ④ 몸짓은 말을 따라다니는 것이 아니라 생각을 앞서 이끌며, 몸짓을 막으면 말하기·기억·문제 해결이 모두 나빠진다는 글이다.

7-11 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 34번

1. ②　예시들에 의해 충분히 '설명되는' 것이므로 수동태 is illustrated가 알맞다. ② illustrating → illustrated.

2. ①　혁명가와 역사가의 예처럼, 과거가 미래를 만든다기보다 미래에 대한 지향이 과거에 대한 이해를 만든다는 것이 요지다. ②는 필자가 뒤집어 보자고 한 관점이다.

3-04 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 35번

1. ④　사전 정의는 상당한 언어 이해를 전제한다는 문장을 In other words로 바꿔 말하고, 이어 어려운 단어도 아는 단어로 정의된다는 예가 나온다.

2. ①　사전은 단어로 단어를 정의하므로, 아는 단어와 모르는 단어를 잇는 번역기 역할을 하며 이미 상당한 언어 지식을 요구한다는 것이 요지다.

8-11 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 36번

1. ③　식량 안보는 자급자족을 요구하지 않으며, 미국도 커피와 바나나를 수입하듯 '국내 생산과 수입 모두에' 의존해 해결된다. ①은 글이 부정한 것이다.

2. ⑤　농산물은 기후와 토양에 민감해 어떤 나라도 완전히 자급자족하지 못하므로, 식량 안보는 국내 생산과 수입으로 달성된다는 것이 요지다.

5-21 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 37번

1. ②　오랜 스트레스를 겪은 사람들은 해마가 '더 작았다'. 스트레스가 뇌 구조에 해를 준다는 흐름과 이어진다. ② larger → smaller.

2. ③　만성 스트레스는 회복탄력성과 기분 조절을 돕는 해마를 작게 만들고 혼란시켜 끊임없는 투쟁·도피 상태에 가둘 수 있다는 글이다.

4-15 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 38번

1. ②　가설이 현실에 비추어 '검증되는' 것이므로 수동태 is tested가 알맞다. ② testing → tested.

2. ⑤　가설은 창의적으로 만들어지지만 검증을 거쳐야 지식이 되며, 반복 검증으로 모델이 정확해지는 학습 고리가 생긴다는 것이 요지다.

4-06 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 39번

1. ②　현재의 어휘가 철학적으로 중요한 '구분을 할 수 없을' 때 새로운 용어를 만들어야 한다. '준기억'의 예가 근거다.

2. ③　정의는 일상 용법에 가까운 것이 좋지만, 일상어로 구분할 수 없을 때는 '준기억'처럼 특별한 용어를 만든다는 글이다.

3-07 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 40번

1. ①　차용이 주로 한 방향으로만 일어난다는 것은 집단 간 상호 작용이 사회적으로 '불평등함'을 보여 준다. ① equal → unequal.

2. ②　불평등한 접촉에서 차용은 주로 '더 강한' 집단에서 약한 집단으로 가며, 다룩어처럼 종속된 언어는 '소멸'에 이르기도 한다.

7-14 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 41~42번

1. ④　글은 공장이 전기를 쓰면서도 자체 발전을 고집했다는 내용이다. ④는 가정의 촛불 조명 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ④　기술 발전과 마케팅으로 전기는 흔해졌지만, 정전의 위험 때문에 공장주들은 외부에 맡기지 않고 자체 발전을 했다는 것이 요지다.