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2025년 9월 고2 학평 20번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

"Tactics" is a term drawn from military usage. ① Strategies are plans of action directing a military force when attacking another, and tactics are responses to conditions on the ground. ② Many soldiers also kept detailed diaries during long wars. ③ In this vein, time is imposed on us by our cultures, by the technologies that have regimented time down to the nanosecond, and by its own finite nature and the fact that we're going to live only so long. ④ In response, we must develop tactics for dealing with time and waiting. ⑤ These aren't tactics to eliminate waiting; instead, these are tactics for teaching us how to learn from the seams. These tactics have the potential to reorient us in profound ways, transforming our perspectives on our wait times. Such renewed perspectives transform waiting from a burden to a springboard toward things like creativity, social critique, or reflection on our inner state and the state of our relationships.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **주장** 윗글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 기다리는 시간은 반드시 없애야 한다.
② 기다림을 없애려 하기보다 그것을 창의성과 성찰의 발판으로 바꾸는 전략을 길러야 한다.
③ 시간은 문화와 무관하게 주어진다.
④ 기술은 기다림을 완전히 없애 준다.
⑤ 기다림은 언제나 부담일 뿐이다.

2025년 9월 고2 학평 21번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Mirror neurons are the hardware of empathy, and so what would make more sense than to look and see which animals ① possess these cells? And this is exactly where modern research now stands: all researchers know so far is that apes possess mirror neurons. We still need ② to test to see which other species are like us in this respect. Scientists often publicly speculate that we can probably expect surprises here, too. They assume that all animals that ③ live in herds or large groups possess similar brain mechanisms, because social units ④ function only if individuals can see things from the perspective of others in the group and feel what they are feeling. I can see a goldfish ⑤ waved its fin at us. As an animal that travels around in a tightly-knit group, it's on board with this idea—or at least swimming alongside the boat.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 거울 뉴런은 인간에게만 있다.
② 금붕어는 공감 능력이 없다는 것이 증명되었다.
③ 거울 뉴런이 어떤 종에 있는지는 아직 연구 중이며, 무리 생활을 하는 동물들도 공감 능력을 가졌을 가능성이 있다.
④ 무리 생활은 공감 없이도 가능하다.
⑤ 유인원에게는 거울 뉴런이 없다.

2025년 9월 고2 학평 22번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The future of work depends on two forces: a ① harmful substituting force and a helpful complementing one. Many tales have a hero and a villain fighting each other for dominance, but in our story, technology plays both roles at once, ② displacing workers while simultaneously raising the demand for their efforts elsewhere in the economy. This interaction helps explain why past worries about automation were ③ justified: our ancestors had predicted the wrong winner in that fight, ④ underestimating quite how powerful the complementing force would prove to be or simply ignoring that factor altogether. It also helps to explain why economists have traditionally been ⑤ dismissive of the idea of technological unemployment: there appeared to be firm limits to the substituting force, leaving lots of tasks that could not be performed by machines, and a growing demand for human beings to do them instead.

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 Machines Will Replace All Workers
② Automation Always Wins Over Humans
③ Substitute and Complement: Technology’s Two Roles in Work
④ Why Economists Fear Technology
⑤ Technology: A Pure Villain

2025년 9월 고2 학평 23번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

It’s conceivable that in a world where solar panels are incredibly expensive and there’s an extreme collapse in the cost of launching objects to space, you might want to maximize your energy per panel by putting them above the atmosphere. ① But panels are cheap, and even if we assume pretty steep drops in the cost of space launch, the numbers don’t add up. ② This becomes especially clear when you start to think about maintenance. ③ Try to imagine acres upon acres of glass panels in space, regularly hit by intense radiation and bits of space debris while enduring the extreme heat of constant sunlight. ④ They’ll have to be repaired and cared for either by astronauts or an army of advanced robots. ⑤ Australia is also famous for its unique wildlife such as kangaroos. Solar panels in Australia can be cleaned by a teenager with a spray bottle and a cloth.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **제목** 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Space Solar Panels Are the Cheapest Option
② Robots Will Clean All Panels
③ Teenagers Can Fix Space Debris
④ Launching Costs Have Disappeared
⑤ Why Solar Panels Belong on Earth, Not in Space

2025년 9월 고2 학평 24번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Everything in the world ① exist on a continuum, whether in speed, size, or any other possible descriptor you could think of. Still, we create and mindlessly ② adopt sharp distinctions, and those distinctions change lives far more dramatically than marginal differences ever do. Indeed, all differences are arbitrary, but ③ drawing hard lines between categories hides this arbitrariness and can be severely damaging. I call this resulting damage "the borderline effect." The examples are endless. Someone's IQ is 69 and someone else's is 70—but only the score of 70 is ④ deemed to be within the range of normal. We don't have to be statisticians to know there is not a meaningful difference between 69 and 70. Yet once the person with the lower score is ⑤ labeled "cognitively impaired," his or her life will unfold differently than the person with a one-point advantage.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why IQ tests are always accurate
② how statisticians measure speed
③ the benefits of clear categories
④ the history of intelligence research
⑤ the harm of drawing sharp lines on a continuum

2025년 9월 고2 학평 29번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

All human cultures mark the passing of time by the differences they ① observe in the world around them. Our choice of which differences to mark depends firstly on what we can observe and secondly on what is ② important in our lives. How we mark the differences—the shapes of our calendars and our rituals—depends on the connections we make between those two things. In the agricultural society of pre-modern Europe, where higher latitudes make the seasons easily ③ observable, it was natural to monitor the solar cycle. Conversely, among the largely nomadic peoples of Arabia, for whom seasonal changes were ④ more significant, the lunar calendar was a more sensible choice. That did not make it ⑤ inevitable that Islam would use a lunar calendar and Roman Christianity a solar one, but political and religious decisions were made from options limited by geography and lifestyle, filtered through tradition.

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 all cultures use solar calendars
② the religious meaning of the moon
③ how farmers invented clocks
④ why Arabia had no seasons
⑤ how geography and lifestyle shaped cultures' calendars

2025년 9월 고2 학평 30번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Although empathy is widely praised by scholars and public figures, not everyone is an empathy booster. Critics of empathy argue that empathy will not save us from interpersonal and intergroup conflict. In fact, they argue, empathy makes such conflicts worse. ① These critics maintain that empathy can be exhausting and lead to burnout or insensitivity to suffering. ② They argue that we tend to empathize strongly with our in-group and resist empathizing with out-groups, and even enjoy the suffering of out-groups in competitive or threatening contexts. ③ Many universities now offer special courses on public speaking. ④ Thus, the prescription for more empathy is often ineffective in cases of conflict. ⑤ Empathy, they argue, can further encourage conflict and force us into an us vs. them mentality. Finally, even when we try to empathize with others who are dissimilar from us or in unfamiliar contexts, sometimes we are unable to accurately empathize with their experiences, causing further misunderstandings and frustration. Critics of empathy argue that we should give up on empathy and employ other tools in pursuit of social harmony, e.g., rational compassion or moral emotions like fear, anger, and shame.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 공감은 모든 갈등을 해결한다.
② 공감은 외집단에 더 강하게 작용한다.
③ 공감은 결코 지치게 하지 않는다.
④ 이성적 연민은 갈등을 악화시킨다.
⑤ 공감 비판론자들은 공감이 갈등을 악화시킬 수 있으므로 다른 수단으로 사회적 조화를 추구해야 한다고 주장한다.

2025년 9월 고2 학평 31번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Paradoxically, it's uncertainty that makes us feel most alive. Think of events that shake you out of your everyday routine: maybe attending a family wedding, making a big presentation, or going somewhere you've never been. It's on those occasions that time seems to slow down a little, and you feel more fully engaged. The same holds true if the experience is risky, like mountain climbing or parasailing. (①) Your senses are sharper. (②) You notice more. (③) Thanks to the release of a feel-good chemical in the brain called dopamine, you get a greater rush of pleasure from chance encounters with people than planned meetings. (④) Good news, financial rewards, and gifts are more enjoyable if they are surprises. (⑤)

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

It's why the most popular television shows and movies are the ones with unexpected plot twists and astonishing endings.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Uncertainty: The Spice of Life
② Routine Makes Us Feel Alive
③ Planned Meetings Bring More Joy
④ Why Surprises Are Stressful
⑤ Predictable Endings Win Audiences

2025년 9월 고2 학평 32번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

A great strength of the market mechanism is that there are incentives for individuals to ① hide their knowledge through their behavior. This stands in contrast to many strategic situations—for example, in political negotiations—in which it is ② wise not to let the other side know what one's true preferences or production capacities are. A perfectly competitive market that clears on the spot leaves no room for such strategies. If prices are not sticky—as many models assume— individuals adapt their behavior ③ instantaneously, whenever their preferences or the circumstances change. They stop buying items that do not satisfy their needs and stop selling items that do not provide them with ④ optimal gains, maybe switching to the production of other items. If they have motivational problems, for example, falling into denial about the fact that there is no demand for their products, markets reveal to them, sometimes in quite ⑤ brutal ways, that they better accept this fact.

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 Markets Make Us Reveal What We Know
② Hiding Preferences Wins Markets
③ Why Prices Never Change
④ Political Negotiations Need Honesty
⑤ Markets Encourage Denial

2025년 9월 고2 학평 33번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Dictionary definitions are constantly revised to keep up with our changing uses and knowledge. In Roman times, “addicts” were people who were unable to pay their debts and gave themselves as slaves to their creditors. The word eventually came to be associated with drug dependency: one becomes a slave to one’s addiction. The word “husband” originally referred to being a homeowner; it had nothing to do with being married. ① But because owning your own property made it more likely you’d find a mate, the word eventually came to mean a male who has been wed. ② On November 5th, 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the British Parliament. ③ Guy Fawkes was born in York, a city in northern England. ④ He was captured and put to death. ⑤ Loyalists burned his effigy, which they nicknamed the “guy.” Centuries later, the word lost its negative connotation and a musical named Guys and Dolls ran on Broadway. In American slang, bad means good, cool means great, and wicked means excellent. If you could transport yourself one hundred years into the future, you’d find yourself confused by your great-grandchildren’s speech because language itself is an ever-changing reflection of human invention.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 단어의 뜻은 처음 정해진 대로 유지된다.
② 사전은 단어의 뜻을 고치지 않는다.
③ 속어는 언어의 변화와 무관하다.
④ 미래의 언어는 지금과 같을 것이다.
⑤ 언어는 인간의 변화하는 사용과 지식을 반영하며 끊임없이 변한다.

2025년 9월 고2 학평 34번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The term “anchoring” was introduced by Roland Barthes who observed that text is often used next to images (his focus was on photographs) to ① confine meaning. Of all possible literal or implied interpretations an image could elicit, text would point the viewer towards a ② desired, specific direction. In advertising, as Barthes argues, the symbolic message does not guide identification but ③ interpretation. The viewer is not asked to recognize what they see but to understand why they see it and what it means to them. By combining images with text, advertising produces symbolic meaning that is accurate and specific on the one hand, richer on the other, thus adding depth and ④ expanding breadth of rational and emotional interpretations. The headline or tagline of an ad directs the reader through the intended meanings of the image, so that the reader ⑤ avoids some and receives others. It “remote-controls” the reader towards a meaning chosen in advance.

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 Images Speak Without Words
② Why Ads Avoid Headlines
③ Anchoring: How Words Steer the Meaning of Images
④ Photographs Have One Fixed Meaning
⑤ Text Widens Every Interpretation

2025년 9월 고2 학평 35번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

According to Einstein's theory, a large mass like the Sun 'bends' space-time. Newton's theory makes no such prediction. This bending of space-time ① leads to phenomena such as 'gravitational lensing' where the light of distant stars appears to be in different locations when they ② passes by a large mass like the Sun. We don't normally see this lensing because stars aren't visible during the day when the Sun is out, but a solar eclipse in 1919 ③ allowed scientists to observe what the Sun's gravity was doing to the light from distant stars. The stars around the Sun ④ appeared to have moved from their normal positions in the night sky. The shift was much larger than Newton's theory ⑤ predicted, but exactly in the positions predicted by Einstein's theory.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Newton's Theory Predicted Lensing
② Why Stars Disappear During the Day
③ The 1919 Eclipse: Light Bent by the Sun
④ The Sun Stops Moving in an Eclipse
⑤ Gravity Has No Effect on Light

2025년 9월 고2 학평 36번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

We're naturally wired to organize the world into a ① hierarchy. We do this to help make sense of the world, maintain our beliefs, and generally feel better. But when someone ② infringes on our place in the world and our understanding of how it works, we react without thinking. When someone cuts you off on the highway and road rage kicks in, that's your unconscious mind saying, "Who are you to cut me off?" You're reacting to a ③ threat to your inherent sense of hierarchy. On the road we are all ④ equals. We're all supposed to play by the same rules. Cutting someone off violates those rules and implies higher status. Or consider when you get frustrated with your kids and end an argument with "Because I said so." (Or the office equivalent: "Because I'm the boss.") In these moments you've stopped thinking and ⑤ advanced to your biological tendencies of reaffirming the hierarchy.

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 도로 위에서는 지위가 높은 사람이 우선이다.
② 아이와의 논쟁은 이성적으로 끝난다.
③ 위계에 대한 본능적 감각이 위협받을 때 우리는 생각 없이 반응한다.
④ 위계는 세상을 이해하는 데 방해가 된다.
⑤ 분노는 언제나 의식적인 판단에서 나온다.

2025년 9월 고2 학평 37번

Once a nail is hammered in, it is friction that holds it in place. Friction is the force that arises when two surfaces are sliding, or trying to slide, against each other. If you try to pull apart two blocks of wood that have been nailed together, the wood fibers grip the shaft of the nail. The nail feels a force trying to rip it apart along its length, and we call that force tension. Your experiment can now fail in one of two ways—either the nail stretches and splits in half because the tension force is too large for the nail, or the nail comes loose because _____. The force it would take to stretch the nail is much larger than the friction forces on the surface, so we don't have to worry too much about the former. It's the friction with which we need to concern ourselves.

1. **빈칸 추론** 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the wood becomes heavier
② the friction force is overcome
③ the hammer is too light
④ the nail gets hotter
⑤ the blocks grow larger

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 못은 장력 때문에 제자리에 고정된다.
② 못은 대부분 반으로 쪼개져서 실패한다.
③ 나무 섬유는 못을 밀어낸다.
④ 마찰은 두 표면이 붙어 있을 때 생기지 않는다.
⑤ 못을 고정하는 것은 마찰력이므로, 못이 빠지는 문제에서는 장력보다 마찰력을 고려해야 한다.

2025년 9월 고2 학평 38번

The traditional bank manager in the 1950s was usually a respected pillar of the community, a cautious, careful sort of person who probably went to bed early and didn't drink too much. But from the 1970s a new kind of banker appeared— loud, flashy, and arrogant. These bankers loved taking big risks. They wanted to get rich quick and blow their money on fast cars and expensive champagne. They made their money through what's called '_____'. Normally, people buy things because they want to use them, such as wheat to make bread and petrol to run the car. But when people speculate, they buy things even when they have no interest in using them. They might buy a load of wheat simply because they think that its price is going to rise when a drought is predicted in wheat-growing areas. If their guess is right, they later sell the wheat for a profit.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① saving
② charity
③ farming
④ manufacturing
⑤ speculation

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why bank managers went to bed early
② how bread is made from wheat
③ the rise of risk-taking bankers and speculation
④ the dangers of drought for farmers
⑤ the history of fast cars

2025년 9월 고2 학평 39번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Paper's mechanical properties lend themselves to folding and bending. The cellulose fibers of which it is ① made can be partially snapped in the area of maximum bend, ② allowed a permanent crease to form, while sufficient fibers remain undamaged for the material not to crack and fall apart. Indeed, in this state it pretty much maintains its ability to ③ resist being pulled apart, but it can also be torn easily and accurately along the crease if a point of weakness—a small, initial tear—is ④ opened up. This winning combination of mechanical properties allows it to assume the shape of any object through creasing and folding—hence the art of origami. There are very few materials as good: metal foils can hold a crease, but control of the crease is somewhat more difficult. Plastic sheeting doesn't tend to hold a crease at all, unless it is very soft, in which case it lacks the rigidity ⑤ required of a good wrapping material. So it is its ability to hold a crease while remaining stiff that makes paper uniquely suited to this purpose.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Metal Foils Make Better Origami
② Plastic Holds a Crease Perfectly
③ The Perfect Fold: Why Paper Suits Origami
④ Paper Tears Too Easily to Fold
⑤ Cellulose Fibers Never Break

2025년 9월 고2 학평 40번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Mother cats can tell which kittens belong to them— when litters are mixed up they use their kittens' scent to distinguish them from offspring of other mothers. ① Despite this, when faced with a selection of kittens who have wandered from the nest, her own and others that aren't hers, a mother cat doesn't appear to favor her own offspring when retrieving them. ② The reason for this is uncertain, although distress vocalizations from kittens that are lost from their nest are known to be very powerful, so it may just be hard for the mother to resist retrieving them, regardless of whether they are hers. ③ Kittens usually open their eyes about a week after they are born. ④ In the wild, a squeaking kitten out in the open is likely to attract predators, which is bad news for any other kittens around it. ⑤ A rapid rescue of any crying kitten would be a good strategy to prevent them from drawing unwanted attention.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **제목** 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Mother Cats Ignore Lost Kittens
② Any Crying Kitten Gets Rescued
③ Kittens Find Their Own Way Home
④ Scent Helps Predators Find Kittens
⑤ Mother Cats Choose Only Their Own

2025년 9월 고2 학평 41~42번

2025년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Many animals pursue a mixed strategy of ① accumulating both body fat and food, which leads one to ask, "What are the relative advantages and disadvantages of these two forms of energy storage?" Maximum fat deposition increases with body mass whereas maximum food storage is not ② constrained by body size. This means that animals, especially small animals, can accumulate much greater energy reserves in the form of stored food than they can in the form of body fat. Further, stored food is more economical than body fat because fat contributes to body mass, and metabolic rate increases with body mass. In other words, there is a metabolic expense to ③ maintaining fat. Excessive fat accumulations may also have a negative effect on an animal's ability to avoid predators. And, if maintaining a high body temperature is advantageous, animals might be expected to accumulate more energy in the form of a food store than as body fat. On the other hand, stored food may rot over time, may be removed by robbers, or may simply be lost. Many animals must ④ expending energy managing and protecting their food stores. Eating food and converting it to fat eliminates these types of losses and the energetic costs of managing stored food. A large accumulation of body fat adds to an animal's fasting capacity, especially large animals, ⑤ permitting some animals to enter prolonged dormancy in the relative security of a hibernaculum. Thus, both fat accumulation and food storage have some decided advantages.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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

Stored food allows (A) _____ energy reserves without adding body mass, while body fat (B) _____ the risks of rotting and theft.

	(A)		(B)
①	larger	……	increases
②	smaller	……	avoids
③	larger	……	avoids
④	smaller	……	increases
⑤	equal	……	ignores

정답 및 해설

7-04 **1.**② **2.**② · 5-13 **1.**⑤ **2.**③ · 8-19 **1.**③ **2.**③ · 9-04 **1.**⑤ **2.**⑤ · 3-03 **1.**① **2.**⑤ · 7-05 **1.**④ **2.**⑤ · 2-09 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 1-07 **1.**⑤ **2.**① · 8-05 **1.**① **2.**① · 3-06 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 10-01 **1.**④ **2.**③ · 4-12 **1.**② **2.**③ · 2-05 **1.**⑤ **2.**③ · 5-26 **1.**② **2.**⑤ · 8-06 **1.**⑤ **2.**③ · 5-27 **1.**② **2.**③ · 5-14 **1.**③ **2.**② · 5-18 **1.**④ **2.**③

7-04 · 2025년 9월 고2 학평 20번

1. ② 글은 시간과 기다림에 대처하는 전술을 다룬다. ②는 병사들의 일기 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ② 시간은 문화와 기술에 의해 강요되므로, 기다림을 없애기보다 배움과 창의성의 발판으로 바꾸는 전술이 필요하다는 주장이다.

5-13 · 2025년 9월 고2 학평 21번

1. ⑤ 지각동사 see + 목적어 + 현재분사 구문이므로 waving이 알맞다. ⑤ waved → waving.

2. ③ 현재는 유인원만 거울 뉴런이 확인되었지만, 무리를 이루는 동물들도 비슷한 공감 기제를 가졌을 것이라 추정한다는 것이 요지다.

8-19 · 2025년 9월 고2 학평 22번

1. ③ 조상들은 보완하는 힘을 과소평가해 승자를 잘못 예측했으므로, 자동화에 대한 과거의 걱정은 '잘못된' 것이었다. ③ justified → misplaced.

2. ③ 기술은 일자리를 대체하는 동시에 다른 곳의 수요를 늘리는 두 역할을 하며, 과거에는 보완하는 힘이 더 컸다는 글이다.

9-04 · 2025년 9월 고2 학평 23번

1. ⑤ 글은 태양광 패널을 우주에 두는 것이 비효율적이라는 내용이다. ⑤는 호주의 야생 동물 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ⑤ 패널은 싸고 우주에서는 유지 보수가 극히 어려우므로, 태양광 패널을 우주에 설치하는 것은 이치에 맞지 않는다는 글이다.

3-03 · 2025년 9월 고2 학평 24번

1. ① 주어가 단수 Everything이므로 exists가 알맞다. ① exist → exists.

2. ⑤ 모든 것은 연속선 위에 있는데 임의로 날카로운 경계를 그으면 IQ 69와 70처럼 삶이 크게 달라지는 '경계선 효과'가 생긴다는 내용이다.

7-05 · 2025년 9월 고2 학평 29번

1. ④ 유목민에게는 계절 변화가 '덜' 중요했으므로 태음력이 더 합리적이었다. ④ more → less.

2. ⑤ 각 문화는 관찰할 수 있는 것과 삶에 중요한 것에 따라 시간을 표시하며, 지리와 생활 방식이 태양력과 태음력의 선택에 영향을 주었다는 내용이다.

2-09 · 2025년 9월 고2 학평 30번

1. ③ 글은 공감 비판론자들의 주장을 소개한다. ③은 대학의 말하기 강좌 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ⑤ 공감은 소진을 낳고 내집단 편향을 강화해 갈등을 키울 수 있으므로 이성적 연민 등 다른 도구를 써야 한다는 비판론자들의 주장이 요지다.

1-07 · 2025년 9월 고2 학평 31번

1. ⑤ 뜻밖의 소식과 선물이 더 즐겁다는 문장 뒤에, It's why로 반전 있는 드라마와 영화가 인기 있는 이유를 덧붙이며 글을 맺는다.

2. ① 불확실성은 감각을 날카롭게 하고 도파민으로 더 큰 즐거움을 주어 우리를 가장 살아 있게 느끼게 한다는 글이다.

8-05 · 2025년 9월 고2 학평 32번

1. ① 시장의 강점은 개인이 행동을 통해 자신의 지식을 '드러내도록' 하는 유인이 있다는 것이다. 이를 숨기는 협상과 대조된다. ① hide → reveal.

2. ① 완전 경쟁 시장에서는 사람들이 선호와 상황 변화에 즉시 행동으로 반응해, 자신이 아는 것을 드러내게 된다는 글이다.

3-06 · 2025년 9월 고2 학평 33번

1. ③ 글은 단어의 뜻이 시대에 따라 바뀐다는 내용이다. ③은 가이 포크스의 출생지 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ⑤ addict, husband, guy의 예처럼 단어의 뜻은 계속 변하며, 언어는 인간 발명의 끊임없이 변하는 반영이라는 것이 요지다.

10-01 · 2025년 9월 고2 학평 34번

1. ④ 텍스트는 이미지의 의미를 한정하므로 해석에 깊이를 더하고 폭은 '제거한다'. ④ expanding → eliminating.

2. ③ 바르트의 '정박' 개념처럼 광고의 텍스트는 이미지의 여러 해석 중 의도한 의미로 독자를 이끈다는 글이다. ⑤는 글과 반대다.

4-12 · 2025년 9월 고2 학평 35번
1. ② 주어가 복수 they(distant stars)이므로 pass가 알맞다. ② passes → pass.
2. ③ 1919년 일식 때 별빛이 태양의 중력으로 휘는 현상이 관측되어 아인슈타인 이론의 예측이 확인되었다는 글이다.

2-05 · 2025년 9월 고2 학평 36번
1. ⑤ '내가 그렇게 말했으니까'라고 할 때 우리는 생각을 멈추고 위계를 재확인하는 생물학적 성향으로 '퇴행한' 것이다. ⑤ advanced → regressed.
2. ③ 우리는 세상을 위계로 조직하도록 타고났으며, 이 질서가 침해되면 끼어들기에 대한 분노처럼 무의식적으로 반응한다는 것이 요지다.

5-26 · 2025년 9월 고2 학평 37번
1. ② 못이 실패하는 경우는 장력에 못이 끊어지거나, '마찰력을 이겨 내고' 못이 빠지는 것이다. 앞의 경우는 거의 걱정할 필요가 없다.
2. ⑤ 못을 늘이는 데 필요한 힘은 마찰력보다 훨씬 크므로, 우리가 신경 써야 할 것은 마찰력이라는 것이 요지다.

8-06 · 2025년 9월 고2 학평 38번
1. ⑤ 쓸 생각 없이 가격이 오를 것이라 예상하고 사들였다가 팔아 이익을 남기는 것을 '투기'라고 한다.
2. ③ 1950년대의 신중한 은행가와 달리 1970년대부터 큰 위험을 즐기며 투기로 돈을 버는 은행가가 등장했다는 내용이다.

5-27 · 2025년 9월 고2 학평 39번
1. ② 섬유가 끊어져 영구적인 주름이 생기게 '하는' 능동의 분사구문이므로 allowing이 알맞다. ② allowed → allowing.
2. ③ 종이는 접은 자국을 유지하면서도 뻣뻣함을 잃지 않는 독특한 성질 덕분에 종이접기와 포장에 알맞다는 글이다.

5-14 · 2025년 9월 고2 학평 40번
1. ③ 글은 어미 고양이가 자기 새끼가 아니어도 우는 새끼를 데려오는 이유를 다룬다. ③은 새끼 고양이가 눈을 뜨는 시기 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.
2. ② 어미 고양이는 냄새로 자기 새끼를 알지만, 우는 새끼는 포식자를 끌어들이므로 누구의 새끼든 빨리 데려온다는 글이다. ⑤는 글과 반대다.

5-18 · 2025년 9월 고2 학평 41~42번
1. ④ 조동사 must 뒤에는 동사원형이 와야 하므로 expend가 알맞다. ④ expending → expend.
2. ③ 저장 먹이는 몸무게를 늘리지 않고 '더 큰' 에너지를 비축하게 하고, 체지방은 부패와 도난의 위험을 '피하게' 한다.