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2025년 6월 고2 학평 20번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Imagine you have the best tea in the world and you put it into a bag that's impermeable. It won't work. You just won't be able to make a cup of tea. For the teabag ① to work, it needs to be porous. You need the tea and the water ② coming in contact with each other. In our lives too, we cannot survive and thrive in isolation. Leaders need to be ③ careful not to build walls around themselves that prevent people from ④ reaching out to them. As a leader, you need to be able to touch other people. The tea was meant to mix with the water. Similarly all of us were ⑤ designed to work with other people, with teams, and with society at large.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① The Best Tea Needs No Water
② Be a Porous Teabag: Leaders Need Connection
③ Walls Make Leaders Strong
④ Why Isolation Brings Success
⑤ How to Brew the Perfect Cup

2025년 6월 고2 학평 21번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

It is difficult, if not impossible, to define the limits which reason should impose on the desire for wealth; for there is no absolute or definite amount of wealth which will satisfy a man. The amount is always _____, that is to say, just so much as will maintain the proportion between what he wants and what he gets; for to measure a man's happiness only by what he gets, and not also by what he expects to get, is as pointless as to try and express a fraction which shall have a numerator but no denominator. A man never feels the loss of things which it never occurs to him to ask for; he is just as happy without them; whilst another, who may have a hundred times as much, feels miserable because he has not got the one thing he wants. In fact, every man has a horizon of his own, and he will expect as much as he thinks it is possible for him to get.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① fixed
② relative
③ unlimited
④ measurable
⑤ unimportant

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① More Wealth Always Means More Happiness
② Why Reason Limits All Desires
③ A Fixed Amount of Wealth Satisfies Everyone
④ Losses We Feel Most
⑤ Happiness Depends on What We Expect

2025년 6월 고2 학평 22번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

All of the restaurants are using carefully chosen words to evoke ① vivid mental images of delicious food and rich desserts in order to draw the potential customer to their particular establishment. Just like the restaurants, nature has its own dining establishments. In a fashion similar to the restaurants' financial ② independence upon drawing in many customers, the restaurateurs of the natural world (i.e., flowers) must also ③ attract potential diners to sample their offerings. In the natural world, there are no neon signs or flashy words in which to market a potential meal to hungry animals. These restaurants that I am referring to are the world's flowers, and the potential guests are the host of organisms that visit flowers to obtain nectar and other ④ valuable resources. Instead of using a written language or neon sign, they advertise their offerings just as ⑤ effectively using the language of smell.

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 Flowers: Nature's Restaurants That Advertise with Smell
② Why Restaurants Use Neon Signs
③ Animals Ignore Flower Scents
④ Nectar Is Useless to Insects
⑤ Flowers Need No Visitors

2025년 6월 고2 학평 23번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Would you rather receive $1,000 in a year or $1,100 in a year and a month? Most people will opt for the larger sum in thirteen months—where else will you find a monthly interest rate of 10 percent. A wise choice, since the interest will ① compensate you generously for any risks you face by ② waiting the extra few weeks. Second question: Would you prefer $1,000 today cash on the table or $1,100 in a month? If you think like most people, you'll take the $1,000 right away. This is amazing. In both cases, if you hold out for just a month longer, you get $100 more. In the first case, it's simple enough. You figure: "I've already waited twelve months; what's one more?" Not in the second case. The introduction of "now" ③ cause us ④ to make inconsistent decisions. Science calls this phenomenon hyperbolic discounting. The closer a reward is, the higher our "emotional interest rate" ⑤ rises and the more we are willing to give up in exchange for it.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① The Power of Now: Hyperbolic Discounting
② Waiting Always Pays More
③ Why Interest Rates Fall Monthly
④ People Never Change Their Choices
⑤ Money Today Is Worthless

2025년 6월 고2 학평 24번

Of central importance for understanding the development of handedness is the answer to the question of when in development it is actually ① determined whether a child will be left-handed or right-handed. It was long thought that handedness could only be reliably determined in elementary school, when a child ② learn to write. However, this assumption is incorrect. In fact, scientific studies show that left-handedness is ③ established in many children long before elementary school—interestingly, even before birth in most people. In such studies, the hand and arm movements of unborn children in the womb are ④ recorded using ultrasound images. Using this technique, it was shown that a clear preference for the movement of the right arm exists as early as 10 weeks after fertilization. In this study, ultrasound images of 72 unborn children 10 weeks after fertilization were ⑤ evaluated and 85% showed more movements of the right arm than the left. This number is already very close to the approximately 89.4% right-handers among adults.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 손잡이는 글쓰기를 배우며 정해진다.
② 태아는 팔을 움직이지 않는다.
③ 왼손잡이는 성인이 되며 늘어난다.
④ 초음파로는 태아의 손 움직임을 볼 수 없다.
⑤ 손잡이(오른손·왼손잡이)는 학교에 가기 훨씬 전, 대개 태어나기 전에 이미 정해진다.

2025년 6월 고2 학평 29번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

In art, there are a number of ways to use perspective to obtain the illusion of depth, including using colors and graduated values of black and white, and accurately drawing the subject by applying the rules of the geometric system of perspective. In order to achieve perspective, you must make a number of observations. The forms or objects that you draw on a flat surface actually have depth and dimension in real life. As you view them and place their shapes and forms on a drawing surface, try to represent that depth to make the objects appear realistic and three-dimensional. Objects appear differently when viewed from various positions. Because of this, it's important to _____. When observing a subject, you see depth and three dimensions. When you draw this subject onto a flat surface as it appears to the eye, you are drawing in perspective.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① establish the viewpoint, and stick with it
② change your position often
③ ignore the shapes of objects
④ draw from memory alone
⑤ use only black and white

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 원근법에는 색을 쓰지 않는다.
② 평면에 그린 물체는 깊이가 없어 보여야 한다.
③ 시점은 그리는 중에 자주 바꾸는 것이 좋다.
④ 원근법은 기하학과 무관하다.
⑤ 원근법으로 그리려면 대상의 깊이를 관찰하고 시점을 정해 일관되게 유지해야 한다.

2025년 6월 고2 학평 30번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Low oil prices are a good thing, because it ① means lower energy costs of production for the majority of industries, not least the automobile and the logistics industries. Firms directly benefit from the decrease in their costs of production and provision of services. This has the effect of ② stimulating the aggregate supply and provides a stimulus for growth. Conversely, a sudden rise in oil prices due to a shrink in oil production is never good news, even though it definitely gives a big boost to the energy sector. A look through the history of oil price fluctuations ③ prove this notion, as this has been the subject of much economic research. Following an oil price jump of 10 per cent due to a contraction in supply, an economy (as ④ typified by the US economy) typically sees its output (GDP) slowed by close to 1 percentage point. For a $15 trillion economy, that is a loss of $150 billion in potential wealth or economic growth. Conversely, there has never been much concern with oil price decreases ⑤ following an excess in its supply.

1. [어법] 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. [요지] 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 유가 상승은 모든 산업에 좋은 소식이다.
② 유가 하락은 생산 비용을 낮춰 경제에 도움이 되지만, 공급 감소로 인한 유가 상승은 경제 성장을 늦춘다.
③ 유가 하락은 경제 성장을 방해한다.
④ 유가 변동은 국내 총생산과 무관하다.
⑤ 에너지 산업은 유가 상승으로 손해를 본다.

2025년 6월 고2 학평 31번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

We might forget an anecdote about a stranger because it makes ① many connections with our existing associations, but we won't forget a piece of gossip about our cousin. There's one complex network that is larger and ② quicker to access than all others—the self. We've been thinking about ourselves in our whole lives. (In fact, there were entire years during junior high when we weren't capable of thinking about much else.) So if a new piece of information has something to do with us, it will be more easily and ③ thoroughly processed. It hits even closer to home than our actual home—we can take a vacation away from our home, but not from ourselves. The most effective communicators find ways to make the ④ abstract personal. Consider the warning that law schools give to motivate first-year law students concerning the rigors of their program. Hearing that "the first-year dropout rate is 33%" is an abstract statistic. "Look to your left, look to your right. One of the three of you won't be joining us next fall" ⑤ wakes up the self.

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 통계는 사람들을 가장 잘 일깨운다.
② 사촌에 대한 소문은 쉽게 잊힌다.
③ 정보가 자기 자신과 관련될 때 가장 잘 처리되므로, 효과적인 소통은 추상적인 것을 개인적인 것으로 만든다.
④ 자아는 가장 접근하기 어려운 연결망이다.
⑤ 법학 전문 대학원은 중도 탈락률을 숨긴다.

2025년 6월 고2 학평 32번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Steve Jobs used analogy to get people to embrace the new technology. (①) Before computers, people worked in a physical world. (②) We used paper and pens and physical file folders and so on. (③) Or at least seemed radically different. (④) What Jobs understood was that a physical office was fundamentally similar to a virtual office. (⑤) To win over the masses, Jobs drew strong analogies between the traditional workplace people knew well with the new, unfamiliar virtual workplace. In the pre-computer workplace, when ideas were written on paper it was called ... a document. When those documents needed to be stored they were put in ... a folder. And those folders were kept on ... a desk. Documents, folders, and desktops are the terms we use in our virtual work because Steve Jobs understood that using familiar terms would make the new technology easier to understand. The parallels between the physical and virtual workplace now seem obvious.

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

The idea of working in a virtual world was radically different.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 잡스는 익숙한 사무실 용어로 새 기술을 설명하는 유추를 통해 사람들이 컴퓨터를 쉽게 받아들이게 했다.
② 가상 업무 공간은 물리적 사무실과 완전히 다르다.
③ 사람들은 새로운 용어를 더 쉽게 배운다.
④ 잡스는 종이 문서를 없애려 했다.
⑤ 유추는 새 기술 이해를 방해한다.

2025년 6월 고2 학평 33번

Turtle hatchlings have, it seems, evolved to crawl toward the light. (①) For millions of years this was a highly rational and effective strategy because the light on a dark beach represented the reflection of the moon and stars on the water's surface. (②) The problems started when humans began building beachfront homes and sparkling hotels on the other side of the beach. (③) Now after hatching, turtles heading for the brightest nearby lights were being guided straight into traffic. (④) Are self-destructive sea turtles naturally irrational? Yes, in the modern world. (⑤) But there's a deeper truth. Turtles are basing their decisions on simple cues that were perfectly rational for their ancestors; these days, however, their evolved decision-making mechanisms are being blinded by modern lights.

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

Following the lights led baby turtles back home to the sea.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Turtles Are Naturally Irrational
② Hotels Help Turtles Reach the Sea
③ Old Cues, New Lights: Why Turtles Go Astray
④ Moonlight Confuses Baby Turtles
⑤ Why Turtles Avoid the Light

2025년 6월 고2 학평 34번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Sensory organs are the only channels of communication between the brain and the outside world. Simply put, the brain is not ① designed to sense on its own. For instance, an exposed brain would neither sense light shining on it nor feel something ② touching it. In fact, patients are often ③ keeping awake during brain surgery, which can help a surgeon isolate specific regions of the brain. The ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle recognized this characteristic of the brain over 2,000 years ago when he said, "Nothing is in the mind that does not pass through the senses." This concept can be seen clearly when volunteers ④ are blind-folded and placed in the warm water of a sensory deprivation tank. They soon experience visual, auditory, and tactile (touch) hallucinations, as well as incoherent thought patterns. From these experiments and others, it is apparent that we need constant input from our senses ⑤ to carry out functions that give us personality and intellect.

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 Can Sense Light Directly
② Why Surgery Requires Sleep
③ Nothing in the Mind Without the Senses
④ Hallucinations Improve Our Thinking
⑤ Aristotle Was Wrong About the Brain

2025년 6월 고2 학평 35번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The writer and zoologist Desmond Morris observed that our feet ① communicate exactly what we think and feel more honestly than any other part of our bodies. Why are the feet and legs such accurate reflectors of our sentiments? For millions of years, long before humans ② spoke, our legs and feet ③ reacted to environmental threats (e.g., hot sand, ill-tempered lions) instantaneously, without the need for conscious thought. Our limbic brains made sure that our feet and legs reacted as needed by either ④ ceasing motion, running away, or kicking at a potential threat. This survival regimen, ⑤ retaining from our ancestral heritage, has served us well and continues to do so today. In fact, these age-old reactions are still so hardwired in us that when we are presented with something dangerous or even disagreeable, our feet and legs still react as they did in prehistoric times.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 얼굴 표정이 가장 정직한 신체 신호이다.
② 발의 반응은 의식적으로 조절된다.
③ 발과 다리는 오랜 진화 과정에서 형성된 무의식적 반응 때문에 생각과 감정을 가장 정직하게 드러낸다.
④ 선사 시대의 반응은 오늘날 사라졌다.
⑤ 말을 하게 되면서 발은 감정을 숨기게 되었다.

2025년 6월 고2 학평 36번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The transition from an oral culture, in which knowledge was handed down through stories, songs, and apprenticeships, to a literate one, based on the written word, was ① sped up for centuries by the lack of suitable writing material. Stone and clay tablets were used, but they were prone to ② fracture and were bulky and heavy to transport. Wood suffers from splitting and is susceptible to ③ decay. Wall paintings are ④ static and space is limited. The invention of paper, said to be one of the four great inventions of the Chinese, solved these problems, but it wasn't until the Romans replaced the scroll with the codex—or, as we call it now, the book—that the material reached its full potential. That was two thousand years ago, and it is still a dominant form of the written word. That paper, a much softer material than either stone or wood, won out as the guardian of the written word is a ⑤ remarkable materials story.

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 Stone Tablets Were Easy to Carry
② Why the Scroll Replaced the Book
③ Soft but Lasting: How Paper Won the Written Word
④ Wall Paintings Spread Knowledge Widely
⑤ Wood: The Best Writing Material

2025년 6월 고2 학평 37번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

A reason for a conclusion is very unlikely to consist in a single claim. ① No matter how we might state it in short-hand, it is, analytically, a complex interaction of many ideas and implications. ② The reason must be broken down into a chain of more precise premises. ③ For example, the claim that 'university education should be free for all Australians' might be supported by the reason that 'the economy benefits from a well-educated Australian population'. ④ Many Australian universities are ranked among the best in the world. ⑤ But is our analysis of the situation clearly expressed in just one statement? Hardly. The conclusion is about universities and free education, while the reason introduces some new ideas: economic benefit and a well-educated population. While the link between these two ideas and the conclusion might seem obvious, the purpose of reasoning is to avoid assuming the 'obvious' by carefully working through the connections between the various ideas in the initial statement of our reason.

1. 무관한 문장 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why university education should be free
② the economic benefits of education
③ how to write short-hand notes
④ why obvious connections need no analysis
⑤ breaking a reason down into a chain of precise premises

2025년 6월 고2 학평 38번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The word “migration” is almost always reported in the popular media and even in scientific literature as a problem or a crisis. For example, migrants are assumed to overcrowd cities, clog up labor markets, and increase poverty. The other questionable assumption is that most migration is ① involuntary—people fleeing natural or man-made disasters. The reality, however, is more ② complex, and many migrants are simply seeking greater economic opportunity. Of course migration can and does create social and economic problems. But migration can also be a solution for many preexisting problems. For example, out-migration generally redistributes workers from places of labor ③ shortage to areas where there is greater demand or more opportunity. Migration is generally ④ selective of persons who are younger, healthier, more flexible, and more willing to endure hardship in hopes of a better life relative to their prospects in their places of origin. Most research that examines long-term outcomes of migration, including remittances and intergenerational mobility, finds ⑤ positive “long-term” effects on places of origin and destination.

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 Migrants Always Flee Disasters
② Why Cities Ban Migrants
③ Migration: Not Just a Crisis but a Solution
④ Migration Increases Poverty Everywhere
⑤ The Elderly Migrate Most

2025년 6월 고2 학평 39번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The big problem with money created by the government is that those who run the government always face the ① temptation to create more money and spend it. Whether among ancient kings or modern politicians, this has happened again and again over the centuries, leading to inflation and the many economic and social problems that follow from inflation. For this reason, many countries have preferred using gold, silver, or some other material that is inherently ② unlimited in supply, as money. It is a way of ③ depriving governments of the power to expand the money supply to inflationary levels. Gold has long been considered ideal for this purpose, since the supply of gold in the world usually cannot be increased ④ rapidly. When paper money is convertible into gold whenever the individual chooses to do so, then the money is said to be "backed up" by gold. This expression is ⑤ misleading only if we imagine that the value of the gold is somehow transferred to the paper money, when in fact the real point is that the gold simply limits the amount of paper money that can be issued.

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 Why Governments Print Too Little Money
② Gold Gives Paper Money Its Value
③ Inflation Helps Economies Grow
④ Gold as a Limit on Government Money
⑤ Kings Who Refused to Spend

2025년 6월 고2 학평 40번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The study of emotions and decision making is now of considerable importance. This involves the application of various tools afforded by neuroscience. One important stream of the literature examines people with brain damage and how damage to particular parts of the brain known to be responsible for particular cognitive functions impacts on decision making. One example of this research is the work of Antonio Damasio, who finds that when the emotional part of the brain is damaged, this actually _____. Good decisions are a product of the emotional part of the brain working in conjunction with the deliberative part. This contradicts the assumptions of conventional economics, where emotions play a negative role in the decision-making process. Here it is assumed that decision making can be modeled as being generated in a stoic, unemotional fashion, and that's why decisions tend to be optimal. But the evidence suggests that emotions actually play an important and, often, a positive role in decision making.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① improves logical reasoning
② reduces the efficacy of decision making
③ has no effect on choices
④ makes people more cautious
⑤ increases economic profits

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

Contrary to the assumption of conventional economics, emotions play a(n) (A) _____ role in decision making, as good decisions come from emotion working (B) _____ deliberation.

	(A)		(B)
①	positive	……	against
②	negative	……	with
③	positive	……	with
④	minor	……	without
⑤	negative	……	without

2025년 6월 고2 학평 41~42번

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Shoppers confronted with the choice of thirty different varieties of gourmet chocolates are more likely to walk away without buying any, compared with when they are presented with only half a dozen choices. ① If employees are given a free trip to Paris, they are happy. ② If you give them a free trip to Hawaii, they are happy. ③ But if you offer them the choice between the two destinations, they are less happy, no matter what they choose. ④ Paris is also famous for its delicious bakeries and cafés. ⑤ Why might choice be so disruptive? The reason is that choice forces us to make comparisons and acknowledge relative disadvantages. People who choose Paris complain that it doesn't have the ocean and those who choose Hawaii regret that it doesn't have the museums. Psychologist Barry Schwartz calls this the 'tyranny of choice' because rather than providing freedom, it actually constrains our decision-making. He argues that wider choice increases unhappiness because we worry that we are going to make the wrong decision and so we get stressed about trying to process all the comparisons in an effort to get it right. This both increases our fear of making the wrong choice and raises expectations that we should be able to get the best choice. Having made the choice, we then start to regret, wondering whether it was the right one.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 선택지가 많을수록 더 행복해진다.
② 선택지가 많으면 비교와 후회가 늘어 오히려 행복과 결정이 방해받는다.
③ 사람들은 파리보다 하와이를 더 선호한다.
④ 선택은 자유를 늘려 준다.
⑤ 고급 초콜릿은 종류가 많을수록 잘 팔린다.

정답 및 해설

2-03 **1.**② **2.**② · 8-15 **1.**② **2.**⑤ · 5-19 **1.**② **2.**① · 1-15 **1.**③ **2.**① · 5-03 **1.**② **2.**⑤ · 10-02 **1.**① **2.**⑤ · 8-07 **1.**③ **2.**② · 1-08 **1.**① **2.**③ · 9-05 **1.**③ **2.**① · 5-04 **1.**② **2.**③ · 1-03 **1.**③ **2.**③ · 3-09 **1.**⑤ **2.**③ · 7-10 **1.**① **2.**③ · 4-05 **1.**④ **2.**⑤ · 2-14 **1.**③ **2.**③ · 8-08 **1.**② **2.**④ · 1-27 **1.**② **2.**③ · 1-16 **1.**④ **2.**②

2-03 · 2025년 6월 고2 학평 20번

1. ② need + 목적어 + to부정사 구문이므로 to come이 알맞다. ② coming → to come.

2. ② 차가 물과 섞여야 하듯 우리도 고립되어서는 살 수 없으므로, 리더는 사람들과 닿을 수 있어야 한다는 글이다.

8-15 · 2025년 6월 고2 학평 21번

1. ② 사람을 만족시키는 절대적인 부의 양은 없으며, 원하는 것과 얻는 것의 비율에 따라 달라지므로 그 양은 '상대적'이다. ①은 글이 부정한 것이다.

2. ⑤ 행복은 얻은 것만이 아니라 기대하는 것과의 비율에 달려 있으며, 각자 자신의 지평에 따라 기대한다는 글이다.

5-19 · 2025년 6월 고2 학평 22번

1. ② 식당이 많은 손님을 끌어들이는 데 재정적으로 '의존하는' 것처럼 꽃도 손님을 끌어야 한다. ② independence → dependence.

2. ① 식당이 말로 손님을 끌듯, 자연의 식당인 꽃은 향기라는 언어로 꿀을 찾는 생물을 끌어들인다는 글이다.

1-15 · 2025년 6월 고2 학평 23번

1. ③ 주어가 단수 The introduction이므로 causes가 알맞다. ③ cause → causes.

2. ① 같은 한 달의 차이라도 '지금'이 끼면 일관성 없는 선택을 하는 쌍곡형 할인을 다룬 글이다.

5-03 · 2025년 6월 고2 학평 24번

1. ② 주어가 단수 a child이므로 learns가 알맞다. ② learn → learns.

2. ⑤ 초음파 연구에서 수정 10주 태아의 85%가 오른팔을 더 움직였듯, 손잡이는 대개 출생 전에 정해진다는 것이 요지다. ①은 글이 틀렸다고 한 통념이다.

10-02 · 2025년 6월 고2 학평 29번

1. ① 물체는 보는 위치에 따라 다르게 보이므로, 원근법으로 그리려면 '시점을 정하고 그것을 고수해야' 한다. ②는 정반대다.

2. ⑤ 원근법은 실제 대상의 깊이를 관찰해 평면에 표현하는 것이며, 이를 위해 시점을 정하고 유지해야 한다는 것이 요지다.

8-07 · 2025년 6월 고2 학평 30번

1. ③ 주어가 단수 A look이므로 proves가 알맞다. ③ prove → proves.

2. ② 낮은 유가는 생산 비용을 줄여 성장을 자극하지만, 공급 감소로 유가가 10% 오르면 GDP가 약 1%포인트 둔화된다는 것이 요지다.

1-08 · 2025년 6월 고2 학평 31번

1. ① 낯선 사람의 일화는 기존 연상과 연결되는 것이 '거의 없어서' 잊힌다. ① many → few.

2. ③ 자아는 가장 크고 빨리 접근되는 연결망이라, 효과적인 소통자는 추상적 통계 대신 개인적인 표현으로 자아를 일깨운다는 것이 요지다.

9-05 · 2025년 6월 고2 학평 32번

1. ③ 종이와 펜으로 일하던 물리적 세계 뒤에 가상 세계에서 일한다는 생각이 완전히 달랐다는 문장이 오고, 이어 Or at least seemed radically different가 이를 받는다.

2. ① 잡스는 문서·폴더·데스크톱처럼 익숙한 사무실 용어를 써서 낯선 가상 업무 공간을 이해하기 쉽게 만들었다는 것이 요지다.

5-04 · 2025년 6월 고2 학평 33번

1. ② 빛이 바다에 비친 달과 별이었다는 문장 뒤에 그 빛을 따라가면 바다로 돌아갔다는 결과가 오고, 이어 The problems started로 해변 건물의 문제가 나온다.

2. ③ 조상에게는 합리적이었던 '빛을 따라가는' 단서가 현대의 인공조명 때문에 새끼 거북을 위험으로 이끈다는 글이다.

1-03 · 2025년 6월 고2 학평 34번

1. ③ 환자들이 깨어 있는 상태로 '유지되는' 것이므로 수동태 are kept가 알맞다. ③ keeping → kept.

2. ③ 뇌는 스스로 감각하지 못하며 감각 기관을 통한 끊임없는 입력이 있어야 인격과 지성이 작동한다는 글이다.

3-09 · 2025년 6월 고2 학평 35번

1. ⑤ 생존 방식이 조상에게서 '물려받아진' 것이므로 과거분사 retained가 알맞다. ⑤ retaining → retained.

2. ③ 수백만 년 동안 발과 다리는 의식적 사고 없이 위협에 반응해 왔으므로, 지금도 우리의 감정을 가장 정직하게 보여 준다는 것이 요지다.

7-10 · 2025년 6월 고2 학평 36번

1. ① 알맞은 필기 재료가 없어 구술 문화에서 문자 문화로의 전환은 수 세기 동안 '지연되었다'. ① sped up → held back.

2. ③ 돌·점토·나무의 한계를 넘어 부드러운 종이가 책의 형태로 문자의 수호자가 된 이야기다. ④는 순서가 반대다(책이 두루마리를 대체했다).

4-05 · 2025년 6월 고2 학평 37번

1. ④ 글은 이유를 더 정밀한 전제의 사슬로 나누어야 한다는 내용이다. ④는 호주 대학의 순위 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ⑤ 결론의 이유는 하나의 주장이 아니므로, 그 속의 개념들 사이의 연결을 정밀한 전제들로 풀어내야 한다는 내용이다.

2-14 · 2025년 6월 고2 학평 38번

1. ③ 이주는 노동력이 '남는' 곳에서 수요가 큰 곳으로 노동자를 재분배한다. ③ shortage → surplus.

2. ③ 이주는 흔히 문제로 보도되지만, 노동력을 재분배하고 출신지와 목적지 모두에 장기적으로 긍정적 효과를 준다는 글이다.

8-08 · 2025년 6월 고2 학평 39번

1. ② 공급이 본질적으로 '제한된' 금이나 은을 화폐로 써서 정부의 통화 팽창을 막는다. ② unlimited → limited.

2. ④ 정부는 돈을 더 찍고 싶은 유혹을 받으므로, 공급이 제한된 금이 지폐 발행량을 제한하는 역할을 한다는 글이다. ②는 글이 오해라고 한 해석이다.

1-27 · 2025년 6월 고2 학평 40번

1. ② 좋은 결정은 감정과 숙고가 함께 작용한 결과이므로, 감정을 담당하는 뇌가 손상되면 오히려 '의사 결정의 효율이 떨어진다'.

2. ③ 감정은 의사 결정에서 '긍정적인' 역할을 하며, 좋은 결정은 감정이 숙고와 '함께' 작용할 때 나온다.

1-16 · 2025년 6월 고2 학평 41~42번

1. ④ 글은 선택지가 많으면 오히려 불행해진다는 '선택의 횡포'를 다룬다. ④는 파리의 빵집과 카페 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ② 선택은 비교와 상대적 단점을 인식하게 해 걱정과 후회를 늘리므로, 선택지가 많을수록 불행해진다는 것이 요지다.