1-07 · 1-2 기억과 주의
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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 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 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

2024년 10월 고2 학평 36번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Theoretically, our brain would have the capacity to store all experiences throughout life, reaching the quality of a DVD. However, this theoretical capacity is offset by the energy demand associated with the process of storing and retrieving information in memory. As a result, the brain develops efficient strategies, becoming dependent on shortcuts. When we observe a face, the visual image captured by the eyes is highly variable, depending on the point of view, lighting conditions and other contextual factors. Nevertheless, we are able to recognize the face as the same, maintaining the underlying identity. The brain, rather than focusing on the details of visualization, _____ that allow for consistent recognition across diverse circumstances. This ability to match what we see with general visual memory patterns serves as an effective mechanism for optimizing brain performance and saving energy. The brain, being naturally against unnecessary effort, constantly seeks to simplify and generalize information to facilitate the cognitive process.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① creates and stores general patterns
② records every visual detail
③ ignores familiar faces
④ stores images like a DVD
⑤ focuses on lighting conditions

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 뇌는 모든 경험을 DVD처럼 저장한다.
② 뇌는 에너지를 아끼기 위해 세부보다 일반적인 패턴을 저장해 효율적으로 정보를 처리한다.
③ 얼굴 인식에는 조명 조건이 가장 중요하다.
④ 뇌는 불필요한 노력을 즐긴다.
⑤ 기억은 에너지를 전혀 쓰지 않는다.

2024년 3월 고2 학평 41~42번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

It's untrue that teens can focus on two things at once— what they're doing is ① shifting their attention from one task to another. In this digital age, teens wire their brains to make these shifts very quickly, but they are still, like everyone else, paying attention to one thing at a time, sequentially. Common sense tells us multitasking should increase brain activity, but Carnegie Mellon University scientists using the latest brain imaging technology find it doesn't. As a matter of fact, they discovered that multitasking actually ② increases brain activity. Neither task is done as well as if each were performed individually. Fractions of a second are lost every time we make a switch, and a person's interrupted task can take 50 percent ③ longer to finish, with 50 percent more errors. Turns out the latest brain research confirms the old advice "one thing at a time." It's not that kids can't do some tasks simultaneously. But if two tasks are performed at once, one of them has to be ④ familiar. Our brains perform a familiar task on "automatic pilot" while really paying attention to the other one. That's why insurance companies consider talking on a cell phone and driving to be as dangerous as driving while drunk—it's the driving that goes on "automatic pilot" while the conversation really holds our attention. Our kids may be living in the Information Age but our brains have not been ⑤ redesigned yet.

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 Teens Are Born Multitaskers
② Why Cell Phones Make Driving Safer
③ Multitasking Boosts Brain Power
④ One Thing at a Time: The Myth of Multitasking
⑤ The Information Age Redesigned Our Brains

정답 및 해설

1-07 **1.**⑤ **2.**① · 1-08 **1.**① **2.**③ · 1-09 **1.**② **2.**⑤ · 1-10 **1.**① **2.**② · 1-11 **1.**② **2.**④

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.

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.

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.

1-10 · 2024년 10월 고2 학평 36번

1. ① 얼굴의 이미지는 시점과 조명에 따라 달라지지만, 뇌는 세부 대신 '일반적인 패턴을 만들어 저장해' 같은 얼굴로 인식한다. ②는 rather than으로 부정된 내용이다.

2. ② 기억 저장과 인출에는 에너지가 들기 때문에, 뇌는 지름길로 일반 패턴을 만들어 정보를 단순화한다는 것이 요지다.

1-11 · 2024년 3월 고2 학평 41~42번

1. ② 상식과 달리 멀티태스킹은 뇌 활동을 오히려 '감소시킨다'. ② increases → decreases.

2. ④ 십 대도 실제로는 주의를 빠르게 옮길 뿐 한 번에 한 가지에만 집중하며, 멀티태스킹은 효율을 떨어뜨린다는 글이다.