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2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Human geography is becoming unclear. (①) As people find themselves regularly on the move, we are experiencing a phase shift like when matter transitions from solid to liquid to gas: molecules heat up and loosen from one another, vibrating more rapidly. (②) It would be nice to return to some form of stability, but that's not how things work in a quantum world. (③) Instead, the complexity of today's world makes it increasingly difficult to settle permanently anywhere. (④) Highly paid digital nomads and billionaires with multiple passports as well as migratory workers are all part of the diverse and growing global demographic of quantum people. (⑤)

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

> One might even say that humans are becoming like particles in quantum physics, their velocity and location always in flux.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Quantum People: Life Always on the Move
② Stability Returns to Human Geography
③ Why Billionaires Stay Home
④ Matter Never Changes State
⑤ Migration Is Slowing Down

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Environmental psychologists make a distinction between the physical measurement of density (how many people are in a particular space) and crowding (the psychological feeling of not having enough space). Usually, high density is ① needed for the phenomenon of crowding, which ② makes people experience sensory overload, a lack of control, and rising stress and anxiety. However, some psychologists see crowding as neutral rather than invariably negative, and believe that people's moods and behaviors ③ intensifies as density increases. So if an individual is looking forward to a concert, say, the feeling of crowding enhances their enjoyment of the performance. But if they are ④ dreading an event, crowding will make the person's experience of it even worse. Put into a community setting, crowding may accentuate the dominant behavior—an aggressive group may turn violent as density rises. Conversely, ⑤ creating positive social spaces such as parks and pedestrian areas in high-density urban environments may help to lift the general mood and defuse tension.

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?

Crowding is not always negative; it (A) _____ people's existing moods, so positive spaces in dense cities can help (B) _____ tension.

	(A)		(B)
①	intensifies	……	increase
②	weakens	……	reduce
③	intensifies	……	reduce
④	reverses	……	increase
⑤	ignores	……	create

2026년 6월 고2 학평 31번

One easily ① underappreciated feature of a city street or square is its “future-proof” nature. The ancient medieval squares in places like Marrakesh and Siena are still places where stuff is sold every day, even if the stuff itself has ② changed over the last five hundred years. The city square is a fairly future-proof technology, as is the shopping street, even in an age of online shopping. For example, the same physical store that once sold buggy whips and typewriters might now repair damaged phones and sell bubble tea. The same infrastructure supports ③ evolving uses. Jane Jacobs, the great prophet of the city economy, made much of this fact in her books, including The Death and Life of Great American Cities and The Nature of Economies. As she pointed out, the great advantage of a city architecture is its ability to support ④ change in uses, and Jacobs correctly predicted the ⑤ disappearance of the city itself, unlike those who predicted the rise of the Internet would mean the death of the city.

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 온라인 쇼핑 때문에 도시 거리는 사라질 것이다.
② 중세 광장은 오늘날 쓰이지 않는다.
③ 도시 건축은 변화에 약하다.
④ 같은 상점은 늘 같은 물건을 판다.
⑤ 도시의 거리와 광장은 용도의 변화를 수용하며 오래 살아남는, 미래에도 유효한 기반 시설이다.

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2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The usual intercity traveler moves slowly through the station area. The passenger may not be familiar with the routine, have baggage to handle and check or retrieve, have a long wait for connections or delayed trains, and may require information, food, and a comfortable place to sit. Commuters, on the other hand, are familiar with the route through the station, have little or no luggage, and are usually in a hurry. They want direct access to or from local streets and transport. These two types of traffic should be _____ to avoid conflict and confusion. In some large stations such as Grand Central Terminal in New York City, commuter and intercity trains arrive and depart on different levels. In smaller stations, separate platforms should be used and traffic routed so that the two lines of movement do not cross. In some instances, separate stations are in use. Clear and concise direction and routing signs and other means of channelization are desirable.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① combined into one line
② kept separate
③ handled by the same staff
④ charged the same fare
⑤ given the same platform

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Stations Need Fewer Signs
② All Passengers Move the Same Way
③ Grand Central Has One Level
④ Separate Paths for Commuters and Intercity Travelers
⑤ Commuters Carry Heavy Luggage

정답 및 해설

7-15 **1.**② **2.**① · 7-16 **1.**③ **2.**③ · 7-17 **1.**⑤ **2.**⑤ · 7-18 **1.**② **2.**④

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1. ②　고체에서 기체로의 상전이 비유 뒤에 양자 물리학의 입자 비유가 이어지고, 다음 문장의 '양자 세계에서는 그렇지 않다'가 이를 받는다.

2. ①　사람들이 끊임없이 이동하며 위치가 늘 변하는 '양자 인간'이 늘고 있다는 글이다.

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1. ③　주어가 복수 people's moods and behaviors이므로 intensify가 알맞다. ③ intensifies → intensify.

2. ③　혼잡함은 기존의 기분과 행동을 '강화하므로', 고밀도 도시의 긍정적 공간은 긴장을 '줄이는' 데 도움이 된다.

7-17 · 2026년 6월 고2 학평 31번

1. ⑤　제이콥스는 인터넷이 도시를 죽일 것이라는 예측과 달리 도시가 '지속될' 것이라고 옳게 예측했다. ⑤ disappearance → persistence.

2. ⑤　중세 광장과 상점가처럼 도시의 기반 시설은 변화하는 용도를 수용하므로 미래에도 유효하다는 것이 요지다. ①은 제이콥스가 반박한 예측이다.

7-18 · 2026년 3월 고2 학평 22번

1. ②　느긋한 장거리 여행객과 서두르는 통근자는 특성이 달라 충돌과 혼란을 피하려면 '분리해야' 한다. 층·승강장·역을 나누는 예가 근거다.

2. ④　장거리 여행객과 통근자는 이동 방식이 다르므로 역에서 동선을 분리해야 한다는 글이다.