1-12 · 1-3 판단의 함정
01 마음과 뇌 · 교재 p.15

2026년 6월 고2 학평 20번

2026년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

We can sometimes assume that the whole will be as good as each of its parts. ① Suppose, for example, you're in charge of a startup, and you know that everyone you've brought on board is productive and efficient. ② It might seem logical to assume that, as a result, the startup will be productive and efficient, too—but this isn't necessarily true. ③ Many startups fail within their first five years of business. ④ The fallacy of composition fails to allow for how the different "parts" interact with each other—if, for example, your efficient administrator and your highly skilled head of IT each assumes the other is in charge of collating prototype test results, then you have a problem. ⑤ Equally, a unit composed of good people can still be working on a doomed project, and a project composed of good ideas may lack a stable center. When assembling a team with a common goal, always check the overall view as well as the individuals involved.

1. 무관한 문장 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 전체는 부분의 합과 같지 않으므로 팀을 꾸릴 때 개인뿐 아니라 전체를 함께 살펴야 한다.
② 유능한 사람들이 모이면 팀도 반드시 유능하다.
③ 스타트업은 개인의 능력만으로 성공한다.
④ 좋은 아이디어만 있으면 프로젝트는 성공한다.
⑤ 팀원끼리의 상호 작용은 중요하지 않다.

2026년 6월 고2 학평 22번

2026년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

For each objective probability—from one percent to 100 percent—we want to know the ① subjective probability weight. When we make decisions, do we treat a one-percent chance just like one percent, or like something else? Events that could happen but aren't likely—low-probability events—can be defined as probabilities up to about 25 percent. Low-probability events tend to factor ② more into decisions than they should. That is, an event that has an objective one-percent chance of occurring could subjectively seem like it has a five-percent chance of occurring. We ③ overestimate the likelihood of these low-probability events. In general, the ④ larger the probability, the more we overestimate its likelihood. For example, people who play the lottery are often ⑤ optimistic about winning. However, the odds of a single ticket winning the largest, most popular U.S. lotteries are on the order of one in 175 million.

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 Low Odds Are Ignored by Everyone
② Lotteries Are Easy to Win
③ Why We Overestimate Small Chances
④ Objective and Subjective Probability Are Equal
⑤ High Probabilities Feel Smaller

2026년 6월 고2 학평 29번

2026년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The renowned British philosopher Alfred North Whitehead asserted that “civilization advances by extending the number of operations we can perform without thinking about them.” Take, for example, the “advance” offered to civilization by the discount coupon, which allows consumers to assume that they will receive a reduced purchase price by presenting the coupon. The extent to which we have learned to operate mechanically on that assumption is illustrated in the experience of one automobile-tire company. Mailed-out coupons that—because of a printing error—offered no savings to recipients produced just as much customer response as did error-free coupons that offered substantial savings. The obvious but instructive point here is that we expect discount coupons to _____. Not only do we expect them to save us money, we also expect them to save us the time and mental energy required to think about how to do it. In today’s world, we need the first advantage to handle pocketbook strain; but we need the second advantage to handle something potentially more important—brain strain.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① save us only money
② confuse our decisions
③ raise product prices
④ do double duty
⑤ replace cash entirely

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 쿠폰은 언제나 큰 할인을 제공한다.
② 인쇄 오류가 있는 쿠폰은 반응이 없었다.
③ 문명은 생각을 많이 할수록 발전한다.
④ 소비자는 쿠폰의 내용을 꼼꼼히 확인한다.
⑤ 우리는 쿠폰이 돈뿐 아니라 생각하는 수고까지 덜어 주리라 기대하며 기계적으로 반응한다.

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 41~42번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

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.

2024년 9월 고2 학평 31번

2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

When we get an ① unfavorable outcome, in some ways the last thing we want to hear is that the process was fair. As outraging as the combination of an unfavorable outcome and an unfair process is, this combination also brings with it a ② consolation prize: the possibility of attributing the bad outcome to something other than ourselves. We may ③ reassure ourselves by believing that our bad outcome had little to do with us and everything to do with the unfair process. If the process is fair, however, we cannot nearly as easily ④ externalize the outcome; we got what we got "fair and square." When the process is fair we believe that our outcome is ⑤ undeserved, which is another way of saying that there must have been something about ourselves (what we did or who we are) that caused the outcome.

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 how to make every process fair
② the benefits of unfair decisions
③ why people always blame themselves
④ why a fair process can make a bad outcome harder to accept
⑤ how to win a prize fairly

2024년 6월 고2 학평 31번

2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

We collect stamps, coins, vintage cars even when they serve no practical purpose. The post office doesn't accept the old stamps, the banks don't take old coins, and the vintage cars are no longer allowed on the road. (①) These are all side issues; the attraction is that they are in short supply. (②) In one study, students were asked to arrange ten posters in order of attractiveness—with the agreement that afterward they could keep one poster as a reward for their participation. (③) Then they were asked to judge all ten from scratch. (④) The poster that was no longer available was suddenly classified as the most beautiful. (⑤) In psychology, this phenomenon is called reactance: when we are deprived of an option, we suddenly deem it more attractive.

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

Five minutes later, they were told that the poster with the third highest rating was no longer available.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Old Stamps Are Still Useful
② Posters Lose Value Over Time
③ Collectors Prefer Common Items
④ Choices That Never Change
⑤ Want It More When You Can't Have It

2024년 6월 고2 학평 32번

2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

If we've invested in something that hasn't repaid us—be it money in a failing venture, or time in an unhappy relationship—we find it very difficult to walk away. This is the sunk cost fallacy. Our instinct is to continue investing money or time as we hope that our investment will prove to be worthwhile in the end. Giving up would mean acknowledging that we've wasted something we can't get back, and that thought is so painful that we prefer to avoid it if we can. The problem, of course, is that if something really is a bad bet, then staying with it simply increases the amount we lose. Rather than walk away from a bad five-year relationship, for example, we turn it into a bad 10-year relationship; rather than accept that we've lost a thousand dollars, we lay down another thousand and lose that too. In the end, by delaying the pain of admitting our problem, we only add to it. Sometimes we just have to _____.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① cut our losses
② invest even more
③ wait patiently
④ blame others
⑤ hide our mistakes

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 투자한 것은 끝까지 지켜야 한다.
② 이미 투자한 것이 아까워 손실을 키우기보다 때로는 과감히 손을 떼야 한다.
③ 관계는 오래 유지할수록 좋다.
④ 손실을 인정하는 것은 고통스럽지 않다.
⑤ 실패한 사업에 더 투자하면 결국 성공한다.

2024년 6월 고2 학평 41~42번

2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

We have biases that support our biases! If we're partial to one option—perhaps because it's more memorable, or ① framed to minimize loss, or seemingly consistent with a promising pattern—we tend to search for information that will justify choosing that option. On the one hand, it's sensible to make choices that we can defend with data and a list of reasons. On the other hand, if we're not careful, we're likely to conduct an imbalanced analysis, ② fallen prey to a cluster of errors collectively known as "confirmation biases." For example, nearly all companies include classic "tell me about yourself" job interviews as part of the hiring process, and many rely on these interviews alone to evaluate applicants. But it turns out that traditional interviews are actually one of the least useful tools for ③ predicting an employee's future success. This is because interviewers often subconsciously make up their minds about interviewees based on their first few moments of interaction and spend the rest of the interview cherry-picking evidence and ④ phrasing their questions to confirm that initial impression: "I see here you left a good position at your previous job. You must be pretty ambitious, right?" versus "You must not have been very committed, huh?" This means that interviewers can be prone to overlooking significant information that would clearly indicate whether this candidate was actually the best person to hire. More structured approaches, like obtaining samples of a candidate's work or asking how he would respond to difficult hypothetical situations, are dramatically better at ⑤ assessing future success, with a nearly threefold advantage over traditional interviews.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Interviews Predict Success Best
② First Impressions Are Always Right
③ Ambitious Candidates Get Hired
④ Confirmation Bias in the Job Interview
⑤ Hiring Without Any Bias

2024년 3월 고2 학평 39번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Intuition can be great, but it ought to be ① easily gained. Experts, for example, are able to think on their feet because they've ② invested thousands of hours in learning and practice: their intuition has become data-driven. Only then are they able to act ③ quickly in accordance with their internalized expertise and evidence-based experience. Yet most people are not experts, though they often think they are. Most of us, especially when we interact with others on social media, act with expert-like speed and ④ conviction, offering a wide range of opinions on global crises, without the substance of knowledge that supports it. And thanks to AI, which ensures that our messages are delivered to an audience more inclined to believing it, our delusions of expertise can be reinforced by our personal filter bubble. We have an interesting tendency to find people more ⑤ open-minded, rational, and sensible when they think just like us.

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 누구나 직관만으로 전문가처럼 판단할 수 있다.
② 소셜 미디어는 사람들의 지식을 깊게 해 준다.
③ 직관은 오랜 학습과 경험으로 얻어야 하며, 지식 없는 확신은 착각일 수 있다.
④ AI는 우리의 착각을 바로잡아 준다.
⑤ 전문가의 직관은 데이터와 무관하다.

정답 및 해설

1-12 **1.**③ **2.**① · 1-13 **1.**④ **2.**③ · 1-14 **1.**④ **2.**⑤ · 1-15 **1.**③ **2.**① · 1-16 **1.**④ **2.**② · 1-17 **1.**⑤ **2.**④ · 1-18 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 1-19 **1.**① **2.**② · 1-20 **1.**② **2.**④ · 1-21 **1.**① **2.**③

1-12 · 2026년 6월 고2 학평 20번
1. ③ 글은 전체가 부분만큼 좋을 것이라는 합성의 오류를 다룬다. ③은 스타트업의 실패율 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.
2. ① 부분들이 서로 어떻게 상호 작용하는지에 따라 전체가 달라지므로, 팀을 꾸릴 때 전체적인 관점도 점검하라는 것이 요지다. ②는 합성의 오류 그 자체다.

1-13 · 2026년 6월 고2 학평 22번
1. ④ 확률이 '작을수록' 그 가능성을 더 과대평가한다. 복권의 예가 근거다. ④ larger → smaller.
2. ③ 낮은 확률의 사건은 실제보다 더 크게 의사 결정에 반영되며, 확률이 작을수록 과대평가가 심하다는 글이다. ①은 글과 반대다.

1-14 · 2026년 6월 고2 학평 29번
1. ④ 우리는 쿠폰이 돈을 절약해 줄 뿐 아니라 생각할 시간과 에너지까지 아껴 주는 '이중의 역할'을 하리라 기대한다. ①은 Not only 부분만 말한 것이다.
2. ⑤ 할인이 전혀 없는 쿠폰도 같은 반응을 얻었듯, 우리는 생각 없이 쿠폰에 반응하며 두뇌의 부담을 덜고자 한다는 것이 요지다.

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.

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.

1-17 · 2024년 9월 고2 학평 31번
1. ⑤ 절차가 공정하면 결과를 우리가 '받을 만한' 것으로 믿게 되어 원인을 자신에게서 찾게 된다. ⑤ undeserved → deserved.
2. ④ 불공정한 절차는 나쁜 결과를 외부 탓으로 돌릴 위안을 주지만, 공정한 절차는 그 원인을 자신에게서 찾게 한다는 내용이다.

1-18 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 31번
1. ③ 포스터 순위를 매긴 실험 설명 뒤에 '5분 후 3위 포스터를 가질 수 없다고 알렸다'가 오고, 이어 Then으로 다시 평가하게 한 과정이 나온다.
2. ⑤ 선택지를 빼앗기면 그것이 갑자기 더 매력적으로 보이는 '반발 심리'를 다룬 글이다.

1-19 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 32번
1. ① 나쁜 투자에 머물수록 손실만 커지므로, 때로는 '손실을 끊고' 물러나야 한다. ②는 매몰 비용 오류 그 자체다.
2. ② 매몰 비용 오류 때문에 손을 떼지 못하면 손실이 커지므로, 고통을 미루지 말고 손실을 끊어야 한다는 것이 요지다.

1-20 · 2024년 6월 고2 학평 41~42번
1. ② '~의 희생양이 되면서'라는 능동의 분사구문이므로 falling이 알맞다. ② fallen → falling.
2. ④ 면접관은 첫인상을 확인하는 증거만 골라 확증 편향에 빠지므로, 전통적 면접은 미래 성과 예측에 비효율적이라는 글이다. ①은 글과 반대다.

1-21 · 2024년 3월 고2 학평 39번
1. ① 전문가들이 수천 시간을 투자했듯 직관은 '힘들게 얻어야' 한다. ① easily gained → hard-earned.
2. ③ 전문가의 직관은 축적된 데이터에서 나오지만, 대부분은 지식 없이 확신만 가지며 필터 버블이 그 착각을 강화한다는 것이 요지다. ⑤는 글과 반대다.