1-03 · 1-1 보는 것은 만들어진다
01 마음과 뇌 · 교재 p.6

2025년 10월 고3 학평 21번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

One consequence of the hierarchical organization of action is that when we reach for a cup of coffee, we do not need to consciously activate the sequence of muscles to send our arm and hand out toward the cup. Instead, most action plans are made at a higher level—we want to taste the coffee, and our arm, hand, and mouth coordinate to make it so. This means that in a skilled task such as playing the piano, there is a delicate ballet between _____ (choosing how fast to play, or how much emphasis to put on particular passages) and the automatic and unconscious aspects of motor control that send our fingers toward the right keys at just the right time. When watching a concert pianist at work, it seems as though their hands and fingers have a life of their own, while the pianist glides above it all, issuing commands from on high. As the celebrated pianist Vladimir Horowitz declared, "I am a general, my soldiers are the keys."

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the muscles that send our arm toward the cup
② inborn talent and years of repetitive practice
③ conscious plans unfolding further up the hierarchy
④ the performer's emotions and the audience's reactions
⑤ sensory feedback from the fingers and the keys

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Pianists Need Years of Muscle Training
② Higher-Level Plans, Automatic Execution: How Skilled Action Works
③ The Danger of Thinking Too Much While Performing
④ Coffee or Piano: Which Demands More Coordination?
⑤ Can Machines Play the Piano Like Humans?

2025년 10월 고3 학평 22번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Our yearning for belonging is so hardwired that we often try to acquire it by any means possible, including trying to fit in and working hard for approval and acceptance. Not only are these efforts hollow substitutes for belonging, but they are the greatest barriers to belonging. When we work to fit in and be accepted, our "belonging" is unstable. If we do or say something that's true to who we are but outside the expectations or rules of the group, we risk everything. If people don't really know who we are and what we believe or think, there's no true belonging. Because we can feel belonging only if we have the courage to share our most authentic selves with people, our sense of belonging can never be greater than _____. We can never truly belong if we are betraying ourselves, our ideals, or our values in the process. That is why it's a mistake to think that belonging is passive and simply about joining or "going along" with others. It's not.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the size of the group we join
② the approval we receive from others
③ the number of rules we follow
④ our ability to fit in
⑤ our level of self-acceptance

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① How to Gain Approval in a New Group
② Belonging Begins with Following the Rules
③ Fitting In Is Not Belonging: The Courage to Be Yourself
④ Why Self-Acceptance Is Overrated
⑤ Joining More Groups for a Happier Life

2025년 10월 고3 학평 23번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Places today have become exhibitions of themselves. Through heavy investment in architecture, art, design, exhibition space, landscaping and various kinds of redevelopment towns, cities and countryside pronounce their possession of various cultural values—such as unchanging nature, the historic past, the dynamic future, multiculturalism, fun and pleasure, artistic creativity or simply stylishness. These cultural values have come to be seen as a place's identity, the possession of which is key to the important task of attracting visitors. And this identity is expected to be easily accessed by those visitors or, to use a currently favoured term in urban design, _____. Places whose identity seems inaccessible, confusing or contradictory do not present themselves as destinations. They do not, in other words, seem visitable. An identity that is not pointed to in the form of well-restored or beautifully designed buildings, artworks, shopping plazas, streets, walkways or gardens does not compose itself into a view nor offer itself as an 'experience'. To avoid such a fate, places should 'make the most of themselves'. In this way, they can find their niche in the new cultural economy of visitability.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① to be legible
② to stay hidden
③ to keep changing
④ to be contradictory
⑤ to avoid visitors

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Old Towns Resist Tourism
② The Hidden Costs of Urban Gardens
③ Confusing Cities Attract More Visitors
④ Architecture Without Visitors
⑤ Places on Display: Identity in the Economy of Visitability

2025년 10월 고3 학평 24번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

For most people, the word “property” just ① refers to “stuff”: land, yes, but also the structures on that land, as well as physical possessions and even intangibles like ideas or radio frequencies. If you can own it, or claim some kind of right to it, it’s property. But sociologists and anthropologists have ② observed that in human societies, property rights systems aren’t really about “stuff”; they’re about people. More specifically, a property right isn’t a relationship between a person and an object, it’s an agreement between people about the object. And these agreements aren’t ③ limited to written deeds and titles, or other property laws in a society. Becher ④ explained that a sociologist like herself “would see property as a kind of social agreement. Property rights certainly exist in writing, in law, and that’s part of what they are. But they’re really only real to the extent that we ⑤ respects them.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 재산이란 땅이나 물건처럼 눈에 보이는 것만을 뜻한다.
② 재산권은 문서로 기록될 때에만 존재한다.
③ 아이디어는 재산이 될 수 없다.
④ 재산권은 사람과 물건의 관계가 아니라 그 물건에 대한 사람들 사이의 사회적 합의이다.
⑤ 법이 없으면 재산권은 결코 존중되지 않는다.

2025년 10월 고3 학평 30번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Information is an important ingredient for good decision-making. And so, a variety of guardrails exist that _____. For instance, in the United States, corporate disclosure laws limit what a company's executives can share publicly and when. Share too much information and you risk being fined. In other contexts, the reverse is true, and one is obliged to make public certain information. Pharmaceutical companies need to disclose possible side effects for the drugs they manufacture and the food industry needs to put nutritional labels on most of their products. Sometimes, such a l'obligation d'information, as the French call it poetically, may apply to a company's clients. Insurance policies are an example. The insured is typically under a duty to disclose material facts that affect the risk to the insurer. In a similar way, the state itself makes available a wide variety of information to help individuals make better decisions. Laws are made public so that citizens can obey them, at least in democratic states. Public registers, such as for corporations or landownership, help people decide whether to engage in a business transaction.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① shape what information is available
② make all information secret
③ prevent the state from sharing data
④ remove the need for laws
⑤ limit decisions to experts

2. 내용 불일치 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

① 미국의 기업 공시법은 경영진이 공개할 수 있는 정보를 제한한다.
② 제약 회사는 약의 부작용 가능성을 공개해야 한다.
③ 민주 국가에서 법은 시민이 따를 수 있도록 공개하지 않는다.
④ 보험 계약자는 보험사의 위험에 영향을 주는 사실을 알려야 한다.
⑤ 법인·토지 등기부는 사람들의 거래 결정을 돕는다.

2025년 10월 고3 학평 32번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The digital age has brought remarkable advancements in communication. A message that might have ① taken weeks to deliver by mail can now be ② sent in seconds. Yet, in this shift toward efficiency, we've lost something essential: the richness of face-to-face interaction. Think about it—when you communicate through a text or email, you're missing out on nonverbal cues like facial expressions, tone of voice, and body language. These elements ③ carries emotional weight, helping us to interpret meaning and intent. Without them, our understanding of others' emotions is often incomplete, ④ leading to confusion and frustration. Take, for instance, a short reply to an email: "Okay." Depending on the context, the sender's intention might be neutral, annoyed, or even sarcastic. But without vocal inflections or facial expressions to guide us, we are left guessing. This is why digital communication requires heightened emotional awareness—not only to express ourselves effectively but also ⑤ to decode the emotions behind the words we receive.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주장 윗글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 중요한 메시지는 반드시 우편으로 보내야 한다.
② 디지털 소통에서는 비언어적 단서가 없으므로 더 높은 정서적 인식이 필요하다.
③ 짧은 답장은 상대에게 무례하므로 피해야 한다.
④ 디지털 소통은 대면 소통보다 감정을 더 정확히 전달한다.
⑤ 이메일보다 전화를 더 자주 사용해야 한다.

2025년 10월 고3 학평 36번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Some propositions about lotteries are extremely likely to be true. Consider the proposition ‘any given ticket in a ten-million ticket lottery is a losing ticket’. Despite being overwhelmingly likely to be true, many philosophers think that such propositions, based on probabilities alone, are different from other propositions we regularly rely upon. It’s been popular to suppose, for instance, that we don’t know that we have lost the lottery just by reflecting on how unlikely winning is. This is puzzling, because there are many things we take ourselves to know even though we presumably have more than a one-in-ten-million chance of being wrong. For example, you might know you will attend a meeting later, even though occasionally meetings get cancelled unexpectedly—and surely more frequently than one-in-ten-million meetings! If we want to avoid conceding that _____, there must be some difference between the probabilistic evidence we have about the lottery and evidence for regular things that we do know.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① lotteries are always unfair to buyers
② meetings are rarely cancelled
③ the scope of our knowledge is much more limited than usually supposed
④ probability is a reliable guide to truth
⑤ we can know who will win the lottery

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the puzzle of why high probability does not seem to give knowledge
② how to increase your chance of winning a lottery
③ why meetings are often cancelled
④ the history of probability theory
⑤ the moral problems of gambling

2025년 10월 고3 학평 37번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

In everyday life, most people think that media effects are things that show up during a media exposure or immediately afterward. Of course some effects do show up immediately, but other effects may take a long time to manifest themselves. Let's say you see an ad for a product on a website and you click on a buy now button to buy that product. This is an example of a media message triggering an immediate effect—a buying behavior—on you. But let's say you did not click on the buy now button to buy the product; does this mean there was no media effect? Perhaps, but also perhaps not. If you continually expose yourself to ads in the media, you may gradually over time come to believe that you have more needs than you really have and that all of those needs can be easily satisfied by buying particular products. This is a long-term effect on what you believe; it cannot be attributed to any one media exposure but instead _____.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① disappears as soon as the ad ends
② appears only when you click a button
③ can be measured after a single exposure
④ gradually builds up in a steady drip-drip-drip manner over time
⑤ affects only your buying behavior

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Drip by Drip: The Hidden Long-Term Effects of Media
② Why Online Ads Never Work
③ The Buy Now Button and Instant Happiness
④ How to Avoid Media Exposure
⑤ Short-Term Effects Matter Most

2025년 10월 고3 학평 39번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

That the brain had limitations on the amount of information processing it could handle was not news to psychologists. Indeed, about 15 years earlier, Miller showed this with his famous paper on the limited capacity of short-term memory. What was novel was the connection between categorization and stereotyping, and that categorization was an inevitable aspect of human cognition. At any given second, there are hundreds, even thousands, of different stimuli that can be perceived in our immediate environment. If we had to constantly think carefully about every one of those stimuli (or even a small subset thereof), in order to understand its nature and function, we would never get anything done! Instead, we learn about different stimuli, and tend to group them in terms of common features, attributes, or functions. This categorization process then becomes so well practiced as to become automatic, and it frees up our consciousness to attend to things that are novel in our environment, or to our current task. Thus, categorization helps us _____ in our social environment.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① eliminate stereotypes about other groups
② reduce the complexity of the stimuli
③ memorize every detail of our surroundings
④ increase the capacity of short-term memory
⑤ notice differences between similar objects

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 단기 기억의 용량은 훈련을 통해 크게 늘릴 수 있다.
② 범주화는 의식적인 노력을 통해서만 이루어진다.
③ 새로운 자극에 주목하려면 범주화를 피해야 한다.
④ 인간은 제한된 정보 처리 능력 때문에 자극을 범주화하며, 이는 고정관념과도 연결된다.
⑤ 고정관념은 인지 과정과 무관한 사회적 산물이다.

2025년 10월 고3 학평 41~42번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Few pick up a novel and criticize it because the situations it describes and the people it contains never existed in real life. Perhaps even when we should criticize fiction for giving us inaccurate or biased views of the state of the world, it _____. It's only fiction, we say. But of course fiction is more than just something made up. If it were only that, we would not bother engaging with it, and it would not occupy such a large part of our lives. Humans are drawn to fiction, to invented stories, in a way unique among animals. If we think about this, it may seem odd—why should we be interested in reading or watching on screen a story that never happened, and in many cases that could never happen, the travails of people who never existed and could never exist? Why do we enjoy this? What do we get out of it? We're not learning anything about the world, we're not gaining any kind of useful experience that will help us navigate our lives more effectively, we're not learning any new skill or developing any new material. Most of us of course will argue that there is a great deal of value in engaging with fiction and other kinds of art, even though these things may teach us nothing about the world or generate art-independent skills. After all, we spend significant amounts of our time engaging with such fiction. It is no surprise that films, television and sports, video games, novels, and the like, are billion-dollar industries.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① is quickly banned
② loses all its readers
③ generally escapes our scorn
④ becomes a billion-dollar industry
⑤ is corrected by historians

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 소설은 현실과 다르다는 이유로 비판받아야 한다.
② 허구는 삶에 유용한 기술을 직접 가르쳐 준다.
③ 영화와 비디오 게임은 소설보다 가치가 크다.
④ 허구는 실제 세계에 대해 가르쳐 주지 않는 듯 보이지만, 인간은 독특하게 허구에 이끌리며 그 가치를 인정한다.
⑤ 동물도 인간처럼 꾸며 낸 이야기를 즐긴다.

정답 및 해설

1-03 **1.**③ **2.**② · 2-03 **1.**⑤ **2.**③ · 8-19 **1.**① **2.**⑤ · 8-12 **1.**⑤ **2.**④ · 8-08 **1.**① **2.**③ · 3-08 **1.**③ **2.**② · 4-11 **1.**③ **2.**① · 8-21 **1.**④ **2.**① · 1-14 **1.**② **2.**④ · 3-11 **1.**③ **2.**④

1-03 · 2025년 10월 고3 학평 21번
1. ③ 괄호 속 예시(템포·강조 선택)는 의식적 결정이며, '자동적·무의식적 운동 제어'와 대비된다. 따라서 위계의 윗단에서 펼쳐지는 의식적 계획이 알맞다.
2. ② 행동은 위계적으로 조직되어, 의식은 상위 수준의 계획을 세우고 세부 동작은 자동으로 수행된다는 내용이다.

2-03 · 2025년 10월 고3 학평 22번
1. ⑤ 진정한 소속감은 가장 진정한 자신을 드러낼 용기가 있을 때 느낄 수 있으므로, 소속감은 자기 수용의 수준을 넘을 수 없다. ②·④는 필자가 '공허한 대체물'이라 한 것이다.
2. ③ 남에게 맞추고 인정받으려는 노력은 오히려 소속의 장벽이며, 진정한 자신을 드러내는 용기가 있어야 소속될 수 있다는 글이다.

8-19 · 2025년 10월 고3 학평 23번
1. ① 장소의 정체성은 방문객이 쉽게 접근할 수 있어야, 즉 '읽기 쉬워야' 한다. 다음 문장에서 정체성이 혼란스러운 곳은 목적지가 되지 못한다고 한다.
2. ⑤ 오늘날 장소는 문화적 가치를 정체성으로 전시하며, 방문객이 읽을 수 있는 정체성을 만들어 '방문 가능성' 경제에서 자리 잡으려 한다는 글이다.

8-12 · 2025년 10월 고3 학평 24번
1. ⑤ 주어가 we이므로 respect가 알맞다. ⑤ respects → respect.
2. ④ 사회학자·인류학자의 관점에서 재산권은 사람들 사이의 사회적 합의이며 우리가 존중하는 만큼만 실재한다는 것이 요지다.

8-08 · 2025년 10월 고3 학평 30번
1. ① 정보 공개를 제한하는 법도, 공개를 의무화하는 규정도 모두 어떤 정보가 이용 가능한지를 형성하는 '안전장치'다.
2. ③ 민주 국가에서 법은 시민이 따를 수 있도록 '공개된다'.

3-08 · 2025년 10월 고3 학평 32번
1. ③ 주어가 복수 These elements이므로 carry가 알맞다. ③ carries → carry.
2. ② 표정·어조 같은 단서가 없는 디지털 소통에서는 감정을 표현하고 해독하기 위해 더 높은 정서적 인식이 필요하다는 주장이다.

4-11 · 2025년 10월 고3 학평 36번
1. ③ 확률이 아주 높은데도 복권에 졌다는 것을 '안다'고 하지 않는다면, 일상적으로 안다고 여기는 많은 것도 알지 못하는 셈이 된다. 이를 피하려면 두 증거 사이에 차이가 있어야 한다.
2. ① 확률만으로는 복권에 졌음을 '안다'고 하기 어렵다는 철학적 수수께끼를 다룬다.

8-21 · 2025년 10월 고3 학평 37번
1. ④ 장기 효과는 특정한 한 번의 노출 때문이 아니라 시간에 걸쳐 조금씩 쌓인다. 나머지 선택지는 즉각적·단기적 효과에 해당한다.
2. ① 미디어 효과는 즉시 나타나기도 하지만, 반복 노출을 통해 신념에 서서히 쌓이는 장기 효과도 있다는 글이다.

1-14 · 2025년 10월 고3 학평 39번
1. ② 모든 자극을 하나하나 따질 수 없기 때문에 공통 특징으로 묶는 범주화가 자동화되어 의식을 자유롭게 한다. 즉 자극의 복잡성을 줄여 준다.
2. ④ 뇌의 처리 용량에는 한계가 있어 범주화가 불가피하며, 이것이 고정관념과 연결된다는 것이 요지다.

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1. ③ 현실에 없는 인물과 상황을 이유로 소설을 비판하는 사람은 거의 없으며, 비판해야 할 때조차 '그냥 허구일 뿐'이라며 넘어간다.
2. ④ 허구는 세계에 대한 지식이나 기술을 주지 않는 것 같은데도 인간만이 그것에 끌리고 많은 시간을 쓴다는 수수께끼를 제기하는 글이다.