1-13 · 1-3 판단의 함정
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2026년 10월 고1 학평 38번

2026년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

In 1977, psychologists Lynn Hasher and David Goldstein asked a group of college students how certain they were that sixty general-knowledge trivia-like statements were either true or false. The students were asked to evaluate the sixty statements three times, at two-week intervals. Crucially, only twenty of the statements were repeated each time; the other forty were new. The researchers then compared the 'truth-ratings' of the repeated versus non-repeated statements. What they found was astonishing. Regardless of whether the statement was true or false, belief in the truth of the claim went up as a function of repetition. In other words, the more often you hear a statement, _____. This became known as the illusory truth effect.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the less you believe it
② the more boring it becomes
③ the faster you forget it
④ the more 'true' it sounds
⑤ the more you question it

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Students Love Trivia
② False Statements Are Easy to Spot
③ Two Weeks to Better Memory
④ New Information Always Wins
⑤ Repeat It Enough, and It Sounds True

2025년 6월 고1 학평 24번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

We think we're being logical, objective, and rational—and therefore accurate in our analysis, judgment, and decisions. So we think that if other people are logical, objective, and rational, they will ① disagree with us and see what we see. But the ② opposite is the case. Every human brain is ③ different. Everyone's life experience is different. Everyone's desires and knowledge are different. You might think you're being realistic—that is, that your ideas match reality, but that's impossible. It's only your ④ interpretation of reality, which will always be different from someone else's. When two nations play each other in the World Cup, the fans of each country criticize the referees for ⑤ missing all the infractions that the other team commits. Without fail, each fan base believes that the referees are biased against their team.

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 우리가 보는 현실은 각자의 해석일 뿐이므로 다른 사람도 같게 볼 것이라 여겨서는 안 된다.
② 논리적인 사람들은 항상 같은 결론에 이른다.
③ 심판은 언제나 공정하게 판정한다.
④ 개인의 경험은 판단에 영향을 주지 않는다.
⑤ 현실을 객관적으로 보는 것은 쉽다.

2025년 6월 고1 학평 30번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

It is natural for people to observe happenings and then seek explanations for why those happenings occurred. But sometimes the reasoning is wrong because of one or more misconceptions. One of these is the ecological fallacy, where an argument claims that there is a causal relationship between two things _____. For example, in the 1950s it was found that crime rates were the highest in neighborhoods where immigrants were most numerous. Some people used this "co-occurrence" to argue that immigrants were a cause of crime. But a careful analysis of this situation revealed that immigrants were forced to live in neighborhoods where crime rates were already high; they could not afford more expensive housing in safer neighborhoods. Immigrants themselves committed very few of the crimes. Unless you analyze the claim carefully, you would misinterpret the relationship and thereby construct a faulty belief.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① after careful scientific testing
② because one always follows the other
③ only when experts agree
④ because they are rarely seen
⑤ merely because they occur together

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why immigrants moved to safer neighborhoods
② the error of confusing co-occurrence with causation
③ how crime rates were measured in the 1950s
④ the benefits of expensive housing
⑤ the history of ecological research

2025년 6월 고1 학평 40번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

There is a natural assumption of truth, or a truth bias when humans communicate with one another. In other words, when we're listening to others or reading their words, our automatic assumption is that the other person is telling the truth. This usually works out fine. If you ask someone where the restroom ① is located or if it's raining outside, you can safely assume that most people will not lie in their responses. Imagine how difficult it would be ② to converse with someone if you assumed that everything they were telling you was false! Indeed, questioning the truth of a statement and then choosing not to believe it ③ requires additional mental steps. For the most part, humans are "cognitive misers," which ④ meaning we typically don't expend more mental effort than seems necessary in a given situation. It makes sense then, that when we see something online, even if it is fake, our default ⑤ is to believe it, at least at first.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Most People Lie About Restrooms
② The Joy of Questioning Everything
③ Believe First, Question Later: Our Truth Bias
④ Online Information Is Always Fake
⑤ How to Spend More Mental Effort

2024년 10월 고1 학평 22번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

In his Cornell laboratory, David Dunning conducted experimental tests of eyewitness testimony and found evidence that a careful deliberation of facial features and a detailed discussion of selection procedures can actually be a sign of an ① inaccurate identification. It's when people find themselves ② unable to explain why they recognize the person, saying things like "his face just popped out at me," that they tend to be ③ accurate more often. Sometimes our first, immediate, automatic reaction to a situation is the ④ truest interpretation of what our mind is telling us. That very first impression can also be more accurate about the world than the deliberative, reasoned self-narrative can be. In his book Blink, Malcolm Gladwell describes a variety of studies in psychology and behavioral economics that demonstrate the ⑤ inferior performance of relatively unconscious first guesses compared to logical step-by-step justifications for a decision.

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 Think Step by Step to Be Accurate
② Why Eyewitnesses Always Lie
③ Faces Are Hard to Remember
④ Trust Your First Impressions
⑤ Logic Beats Intuition Every Time

2024년 10월 고1 학평 41~42번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

From an early age, we assign purpose to objects and events, preferring this reasoning to random chance. (①) When we encounter something, we first need to determine what sort of thing it is. (②) Inanimate objects and plants generally do not move and can be evaluated from physics alone. (③) However, by attributing intention to animals and even objects, we are able to make fast decisions about the likely behaviour of that being. (④) This was essential in our hunter-gatherer days to avoid being eaten by predators. (⑤) The anthropologist Stewart Guthrie made the point that survival in our evolutionary past meant that we interpret ambiguous objects as agents with human mental characteristics, as those are the mental processes which we understand. Ambiguous events are caused by such agents. This results in a perceptual system strongly inclined towards anthropomorphism. Therefore, we tend to assume intention even where there is none. This would have arisen as a survival mechanism. If a lion is about to attack you, you need to react quickly, given its probable intention to kill you. By the time you have realized that the design of its teeth and claws could kill you, you are dead. So, assuming intent, without detailed design analysis or understanding of the physics, has saved your life.

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

> Children assume, for instance, that pointy rocks are that way because they don’t want you to sit on them.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 아이들은 무생물에 의도가 없다는 것을 잘 안다.
② 사람이 대상에 의도를 부여하는 경향은 빠른 판단으로 생존을 도운 진화적 메커니즘이다.
③ 물리학적 분석이 생존에 가장 중요했다.
④ 사람들은 목적보다 우연으로 설명하기를 좋아한다.
⑤ 의인화는 현대 문명이 만든 습관이다.

2024년 6월 고1 학평 30번

2024년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Many human and non-human animals save commodities or money for future consumption. This behavior seems to reveal a preference of a delayed reward over an immediate one: the agent gives up some immediate pleasure in exchange for a future one. Thus the discounted value of the future reward should be greater than the un-discounted value of the present one. However, in some cases the agent does not wait for the envisioned occasion but uses their savings prematurely. For example, early in the year an employee might set aside money to buy Christmas presents but then spend it on a summer vacation instead. Such cases could be examples of _____. That is, the agents may judge or resolve to spend their savings in a certain way for the greatest benefit but then act differently when temptation for immediate pleasure arises.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① weakness of will
② careful planning
③ strong self-control
④ financial wisdom
⑤ a love of travel

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how animals save food for winter
② the benefits of summer vacations
③ why Christmas presents are expensive
④ ways to earn interest on savings
⑤ saving and premature spending as weakness of will

2024년 3월 고1 학평 34번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

A number of research studies have shown how experts in a field often experience difficulties when ① introducing newcomers to that field. For example, in a genuine training situation, Dr Pamela Hinds found that people expert in using mobile phones were ② remarkably less accurate than novice phone users in judging how long it takes people to learn to use the phones. Experts can become insensitive to how hard a task is for the beginner, an effect ③ referring to as the 'curse of knowledge'. Dr Hinds was able to show that as people ④ acquired the skill, they then began to underestimate the level of difficulty of that skill. Her participants even underestimated how long it ⑤ had taken themselves to acquire that skill in an earlier session. Knowing that experts forget how hard it was for them to learn, we can understand the need to look at the learning process through students' eyes, rather than making assumptions about how students 'should be' learning.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 전문가는 초보자를 가장 잘 가르친다.
② 휴대 전화 사용법은 누구나 쉽게 배운다.
③ 전문가는 초보자에게 과제가 얼마나 어려운지 과소평가하므로, 학생의 눈으로 학습 과정을 보아야 한다.
④ 초보자는 과제의 어려움을 과소평가한다.
⑤ 학습 과정은 누구에게나 같다.

정답 및 해설

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

1-13 · 2026년 10월 고1 학평 38번
1. ④ 진위와 상관없이 반복될수록 믿음이 커졌으므로, 자주 들을수록 더 '사실처럼' 들린다. 이것이 착각적 진실 효과이다.
2. ⑤ 반복된 진술은 참·거짓과 상관없이 더 참으로 평가되었다는 실험을 소개하는 글이다.

1-14 · 2025년 6월 고1 학평 24번
1. ① 우리는 다른 사람도 논리적이라면 우리와 '같은 의견일' 것이라 생각한다. 뒤의 see what we see와 이어진다. ① disagree → agree.
2. ① 뇌와 경험, 욕구가 모두 다르므로 각자의 생각은 현실 그 자체가 아니라 해석일 뿐이라는 것이 요지다. ②는 필자가 반박하는 생각이다.

1-15 · 2025년 6월 고1 학평 30번
1. ⑤ 생태학적 오류는 두 가지가 단지 '함께 나타난다는 이유만으로' 인과 관계가 있다고 주장하는 것이다. 이민자와 범죄율의 예가 근거다.
2. ② 함께 일어나는 현상을 인과 관계로 오해하는 생태학적 오류를 이민자와 범죄율의 예로 설명한다.

1-16 · 2025년 6월 고1 학평 40번
1. ④ 계속적 용법의 관계대명사 which 뒤에는 동사가 와야 하므로 means가 알맞다. ④ meaning → means.
2. ③ 의심하려면 추가적인 정신적 노력이 들기 때문에, 우리는 기본적으로 남의 말을 사실로 믿는 진실 편향을 가진다는 글이다.

1-17 · 2024년 10월 고1 학평 22번
1. ⑤ 무의식적인 첫 추측이 논리적인 단계별 정당화보다 '더 뛰어난' 성과를 보였다. ⑤ inferior → superior.
2. ④ 신중한 숙고보다 즉각적이고 자동적인 첫인상이 더 정확할 수 있다는 글이다. ①, ⑤는 글과 반대다.

1-18 · 2024년 10월 고1 학평 41~42번
1. ① for instance로 보아 '어릴 때부터 사물에 목적을 부여한다'는 첫 문장 바로 뒤에 그 예로 와야 한다.
2. ② 의도를 가정하면 빠르게 반응할 수 있어 포식자로부터 살아남는 데 유리했으므로, 의인화 경향은 생존 메커니즘으로 생겼다는 것이 요지다.

1-19 · 2024년 6월 고1 학평 30번
1. ① 최대 이익을 위해 저축하기로 해 놓고 즉각적 쾌락의 유혹에 다르게 행동하는 것은 '의지박약'의 예이다. ③은 정반대다.
2. ⑤ 미래 보상을 위해 저축하다가 유혹에 져 미리 써 버리는 행동을 의지박약으로 설명한다.

1-20 · 2024년 3월 고1 학평 34번
1. ③ an effect가 '불리는' 것이므로 과거분사 referred가 알맞다. ③ referring → referred.
2. ③ '지식의 저주' 때문에 전문가는 배우기 어려웠던 기억을 잊으므로, 학생의 관점에서 학습을 보아야 한다는 것이 요지다. ④는 전문가에 해당하는 내용이다.