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2026년 3월 고1 학평 30번

2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The principal transportation mode in the developing world, even in large cities, is still walking because of constraints on the resources needed to operate extensive transit systems. People cover long distances on foot every day and expend human energy that they can hardly spare. Walking under those conditions is _____ that consumes productive capability. In North America and Western Europe, however, the attitude and policies are just the different: walking is efficient, healthful, and natural. We should do more of it—almost everybody agrees—and some of the current trends should be reversed. Ironically, among the most popular exercise machines in health clubs and in homes are tread-mills that simulate walking, which could be otherwise accomplished with a transport purpose on the street.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① a pleasant hobby
② a healthy choice
③ a sign of wealth
④ a cultural tradition
⑤ an unavoidable burden

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why treadmills are better than walking
② the high cost of public transit in Europe
③ how cities ban walking
④ the history of health clubs
⑤ contrasting views of walking in developing and developed regions

2026년 3월 고1 학평 40번

2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Parenting experts say children need to learn ① independence and resilience. But cities and suburbs don't offer safe walk and bike routes to school, malls kick teenagers out on the weekends, and free time ② disappears under a spreadsheet of activities. All of those "musts" take more of the parents' time or money to navigate, because the child can't do it on their own. As Darby Saxbe, a clinical psychologist, recently wrote in the New York Times, "underparenting requires ③ structural change." Unlike most political experts, she's not just talking about economic policies like family leave and government-supported childcare. She's talking about actual physical structures, and the cultural change required to populate them. We need to "build back our ④ fear for children in public spaces," she writes, "and create safe environments where lightly supervised kids can move around ⑤ freely."

1. 어휘 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요약문 완성 윗글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Raising (A) _____ children requires changes not only in policy but also in (B) _____ spaces where kids can move around safely.

	(A)		(B)
①	independent	……	private
②	obedient	……	public
③	independent	……	public
④	talented	……	digital
⑤	dependent	……	school

2025년 10월 고1 학평 21번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Currently, urban regeneration projects in degraded areas have been ① promoted as improving the wellbeing of residents and solving environmental injustice problems. However, such environmental improvements in ethnic communities and/or low-income households can create an urban green space paradox. The creation of new, high-quality green spaces can increase attractiveness, ② making these neighbourhood more desirable. By contrast, the cost of housing can rise, and residents may not be able to ③ afford the rent. This results in the exclusion or displacement of the poor neighbourhood's residents, who were ④ intended to benefit from the ecosystem services provided by the new green space. In turn, the residents may only be able to afford ⑤ living in a similar degraded neighbourhood to the one they left, with low access to green infrastructure.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① The Green Space Paradox: When Improvement Pushes People Out
② Green Spaces Lower Housing Costs
③ Why the Poor Avoid Parks
④ Urban Projects Always Help Residents
⑤ Environmental Injustice Has Ended

2025년 6월 고1 학평 38번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

To monitor our surroundings is to focus on what's outside of ourselves: what we see, hear, smell, feel, and perhaps even taste. But sometimes what really marks a place is something less specific—_____. An interesting example emerged from a study of subway passenger behavior. Researchers trying to understand why people sit where they sit or stand where they stand in subway and metro trains examined the factors that shape the way riders used and navigated that space in different situations. One of their findings involved the reasons many riders like to plant themselves close to the train's doors. Partly this was the obvious convenience of being able to exit more quickly. But it was shaped partly by a more abstract sensation—the desire to avoid the sometimes uncomfortable feeling of accidentally making eye contact with seated passengers. We can't see feelings—but they're very real, and they influence our experience of the world.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① a famous building
② a loud noise
③ a feeling within us
④ a strong smell
⑤ a bright color

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 지하철 승객은 빨리 내리기 위해서만 문 옆에 선다.
② 눈 맞춤은 승객들이 가장 원하는 것이다.
③ 느낌은 실재하지 않는다.
④ 장소에 대한 경험은 감각뿐 아니라 우리 내면의 느낌에도 영향을 받는다.
⑤ 지하철 좌석 배치는 승객의 행동과 무관하다.

2024년 9월 고1 학평 30번

2024년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

An excellent alternative to calming traffic is removing it. (①) Some cities reserve an extensive network of lanes and streets for bikes, pedestrians, and the occasional service vehicle. (②) This motivates people to travel by bike rather than by car, making streets safer for everyone. (③) As bicycles become more popular in a city, planners can convert more automobile lanes and entire streets to accommodate more of them. (④) Delivery vehicles are frequently a target of animus, but they are actually an essential component to making cities greener. (⑤) A tightly packed delivery truck is a far more efficient transporter of goods than several hybrids carrying a few shopping bags each. Distributing food and other goods to neighborhood vendors allows them to operate smaller stores close to homes so that residents can walk, rather than drive, to get their groceries.

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

Nevertheless, even the most bikeable cities still require motor vehicle lanes for taxis, emergency vehicles, and delivery trucks.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Ban All Delivery Trucks
② Fewer Cars, Smarter Deliveries: Greening City Streets
③ Hybrids Carry Goods Best
④ Bikes Make Streets Dangerous
⑤ Why Big Stores Are Greener

2024년 3월 고1 학평 30번

2024년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The rate of speed at which one is traveling will greatly determine the ability to process detail in the environment. ① In evolutionary terms, human senses are adapted to the speed at which humans move through space under their own power while walking. ② Our ability to distinguish detail in the environment is therefore ideally suited to movement at speeds of perhaps five miles per hour and under. ③ Many drivers listen to music to stay awake on long trips. ④ The fastest users of the street, motorists, therefore have a much more limited ability to process details along the street—a motorist simply has little time or ability to appreciate design details. ⑤ On the other hand, pedestrian travel, being much slower, allows for the appreciation of environmental detail. Joggers and bicyclists fall somewhere in between these polar opposites; while they travel faster than pedestrians, their rate of speed is ordinarily much slower than that of the typical motorist.

1. 무관한 문장 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why motorists enjoy street design
② the speed limits of modern cities
③ how joggers avoid traffic
④ the evolution of the bicycle
⑤ how travel speed affects our ability to notice details

정답 및 해설

7-10 **1.**⑤ **2.**⑤ · 7-11 **1.**④ **2.**③ · 7-12 **1.**⑤ **2.**① · 7-13 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 7-14 **1.**④ **2.**② · 7-15 **1.**③ **2.**⑤

7-10 · 2026년 3월 고1 학평 30번

1. ⑤ 개발도상국에서는 교통 수단이 부족해 아낄 여력도 없는 에너지를 써 가며 걸어야 하므로, 걷기는 생산 능력을 소모하는 '피할 수 없는 부담'이다.

2. ⑤ 개발도상국에서 걷기는 부담이지만 북미·서유럽에서는 효율적이고 건강한 활동으로 여겨진다는 대조를 다룬다.

7-11 · 2026년 3월 고1 학평 40번

1. ④ 공공장소에 있는 아이들에 대한 '관용'을 되살려야 아이들이 자유롭게 다닐 수 있다. ④ fear → tolerance.

2. ③ 아이들이 '독립적으로' 자라려면 정책뿐 아니라 아이들이 안전하게 다닐 수 있는 '공공' 공간과 문화가 바뀌어야 한다.

7-12 · 2025년 10월 고1 학평 21번

1. ⑤ afford는 to부정사를 목적어로 취하므로 to live가 알맞다. ⑤ living → to live.

2. ① 낙후 지역에 녹지를 만들면 집값이 올라 정작 혜택을 받아야 할 주민이 밀려나는 역설을 다룬 글이다.

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1. ③ 장소를 특징짓는 것은 때로 감각보다 덜 구체적인 것, 즉 '우리 안의 느낌'이다. 지하철 승객이 눈 맞춤을 피하려 문 옆에 서는 예가 근거다.

2. ④ 승객들이 문 옆을 고르는 데는 편의뿐 아니라 어색한 눈 맞춤을 피하려는 느낌도 작용하듯, 보이지 않는 느낌이 세상 경험에 영향을 준다는 것이 요지다.

7-14 · 2024년 9월 고1 학평 30번

1. ④ 자전거 도로를 늘린다는 내용 뒤에 Nevertheless로 그래도 차로가 필요하다고 하고, 이어 그중 배달 트럭(Delivery vehicles)에 대한 설명이 나온다.

2. ② 자전거·보행 중심 도로로 차량을 줄이되, 효율적인 배달 트럭은 도시를 더 친환경적으로 만든다는 글이다.

7-15 · 2024년 3월 고1 학평 30번

1. ③ 글은 이동 속도가 환경의 세부를 지각하는 능력을 좌우한다는 내용이다. ③은 운전 중 음악 감상 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ⑤ 인간의 감각은 걷는 속도에 맞춰져 있어, 빠른 운전자는 세부를 보기 어렵고 보행자는 잘 볼 수 있다는 내용이다.