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2026년 3월 고2 학평 20번

2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

When moving into a new situation, many people decide that they need to master what's new. To this end, they reduce their connections to people or activities that might distract them from their goal. But that is a mistake. Being too focused can lead to becoming unidimensional—you have few remedies to the microstresses that are inevitably bombarding you at that time. So when things are tough during such a transition, you have almost nothing else in your life to counterbalance the stress. Instead of staying laser-focused, use this transition as the jumping-off point for _____ to shape the work you want to do and whom you want to do it with.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① cutting off old friends
② focusing only on work
③ building new networks
④ avoiding all stress
⑤ waiting for things to settle

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 새로운 일에 집중하려면 주변 관계를 줄여야 한다.
② 미세한 스트레스는 무시해도 된다.
③ 전환기에는 아무것도 하지 않는 것이 좋다.
④ 새로운 상황에 적응할 때는 관계를 끊고 몰입하기보다 새로운 네트워크를 만들어 스트레스를 분산해야 한다.
⑤ 한 가지에만 집중하는 것이 최선이다.

2026년 3월 고2 학평 21번

2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

A first step toward establishing a respectful classroom learning community is _____ — regardless of any obvious errors. Rich mathematical discussions cannot occur if this expectation is not in place. We must remember that wrong answers are often rooted in misconceptions, and unless these ideas are allowed to be brought to the forefront, we cannot help students confront their thinking. Students who are in safe learning environments are willing to risk sharing an incorrect answer with their peers in order to grow mathematically. It is important to model and expect the acceptance of all ideas without derogatory comments. As educators we can model this by recording all answers to be considered without giving any verbal or physical expressions that indicate agreement or disagreement with any answer. The teacher may need to practice having a "blank face." Students look to teachers as the source of correct answers. Part of building a safe learning community is to shift this source of knowledge to the students by equipping them to defend the thinking behind their solutions.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① immediate correction of errors
② praise for correct answers only
③ strict silence in class
④ acceptance of all ideas and answers
⑤ competition among students

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 교사는 틀린 답을 즉시 바로잡아야 한다.
② 학생들은 교사를 정답의 근원으로 삼아야 한다.
③ 오답은 오개념과 무관하다.
④ 교사는 정답에 분명히 동의를 표현해야 한다.
⑤ 수학 수업에서 모든 생각과 답을 판단 없이 받아들여야 학생들이 오류를 드러내고 성장할 수 있다.

2026년 3월 고2 학평 22번

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

2026년 3월 고2 학평 23번

2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Most performance lighting is made up of a number of different looks which we have called lighting states. (①) Each lighting cue triggers a change to a new state. (②) This might be something very obvious such as a cue required to brighten a room setting when an actor turns on a light switch or the rapid increase in intensity at the end of a dance number in a traditional musical (known as a button cue). (③) At other times we will need a cue to provide a subtle change in atmosphere over a number of minutes, motivated perhaps by the mention of a sunset or the intention to slowly change the feel of the performance from normal to threatening. (④) The question, 'What will lighting do for this production?' needs to be asked for each moment of the production, each dramatic unit or scene, and each transition. (⑤)

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

Like actors, lighting cues usually need a motivation.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Every Light Change Needs a Reason
② Lighting Should Never Change on Stage
③ Actors Control All the Lights
④ Sunsets Ruin Performances
⑤ Why Dance Numbers Need Darkness

2026년 3월 고2 학평 24번

2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Rooms have their own “sound” because they impose their own characteristics on audio signals ① contained within them. It’s actually kind of remarkable. Sound such as music coming from headphones will ② sound the same everywhere. No matter what acoustical environment we are in, the headphones sound the same. That’s because the room is not part of that playback signal path. But sound such as music from a loudspeaker will sound different in every acoustical environment. Every room where you set up the loudspeaker will cause the sound you hear to be different—sometimes dramatically different; that is because the room is now part of the signal path. Also, in the same room, the loudspeaker will sound different when it is ③ placing in different locations in the room and it will sound different as you move around the room. Similarly, when you are ④ recording a musical instrument, the sound you receive at the microphone will be different in every room and the recorded sound will sound different as the instrument or the microphone is ⑤ moved.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 헤드폰 소리는 방에 따라 크게 달라진다.
② 스피커의 위치는 소리에 영향을 주지 않는다.
③ 녹음은 어느 방에서나 같은 소리를 낸다.
④ 스피커에서 나오는 소리는 방이 신호 경로의 일부가 되므로 공간마다 다르게 들린다.
⑤ 방은 소리에 아무 특성도 더하지 않는다.

2026년 3월 고2 학평 29번

2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The Industrial Revolution did more than just invent new materials or machines. It invented a new process for manufacturing: _____. Prior to around 1850, most piano shops used an apprentice system in which a master builder taught younger workers the skills of the trade, usually over the course of many years. The larger piano shops did have specialists—for example, one person who specialized in soundboards, another who made hammers, and so on. But even the largest piano makers of that time produced no more than 5-10 pianos per year per worker, as pianos were still made essentially one at a time. The development of a true piano factory occurred first in the United States, led by Jonas Chickering in Boston and later the Steinway family in New York City. These factories led to improvements in both efficiency and quality. For example, one of the factories of the time had its own iron casting facility where it made its metal plates, which were thought to be the best available.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the apprentice system
② a new musical instrument
③ the iron casting process
④ the modern factory
⑤ a soundboard design

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Apprentices Built Better Pianos
② Pianos Were Always Mass-Produced
③ Steinway Invented the Soundboard
④ Why Factories Lowered Quality
⑤ From Workshop to Factory: The Industrial Piano

2026년 3월 고2 학평 30번

2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

In a thesis-based doctoral programme, students typically spend a significant amount of time and effort ① researching a specific topic. While this deep dive into a particular area allows for thorough exploration and understanding, it can also result in ② narrowing the focus. As students become deeply ③ absorbed in their research, they may spend less time exploring related fields or acquiring skills outside their immediate area of study. Consequently, this singular focus may limit the breadth of knowledge and skills developed during the programme, potentially ④ hindered students' ability to adapt to diverse career paths or address interdisciplinary challenges. Some universities in Europe have recognised the limitations of traditional thesis-based doctoral programmes and have started to implement more structured approaches. These structured programmes often ⑤ combine research with coursework and training in transferable skills. By incorporating coursework, seminars, workshops and internships into the curriculum, they aim to provide students with a broader skill set and better prepare them for a variety of career paths beyond academia.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the limits of thesis-based doctoral programmes and structured alternatives
② why doctoral students should avoid coursework
③ how to write a perfect thesis
④ the decline of European universities
⑤ the benefits of narrowing one's research focus

2026년 3월 고2 학평 31번

2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Research shows that, by age three, children understand that imaginary objects do not come to life. This is especially clear with respect to everyday objects—children know that even though they imagine a pencil in an empty box, the box will ① remain empty. However, emotion can sometimes ② disrupt this understanding, or at least its expression. That is, even though a child knows that monsters are not real, the thought of a monster under a bed might be enough to make a child refuse ③ going into his room at night. Indeed, research shows that children have a more difficult time ④ displaying their understanding of the causal relations between imagination and reality when they are asked to pretend or imagine scary things, like monsters. In one study, preschool children were shown an empty box and were asked to imagine a monster inside. All children agreed that the box was empty. However, when they were left alone with the box they ⑤ exhibited fear and avoidance of it.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how emotion can disrupt children’s grasp of imagination and reality
② why children believe pencils come to life
③ the benefits of scary stories for preschoolers
④ how children learn to count objects
⑤ why adults fear empty boxes

2026년 3월 고2 학평 32번

2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Perhaps the best-known development to emerge from the ① liberation and expansion of aesthetic experience is the aesthetics of everyday life. Although there is presently a flowering of work on everyday aesthetics, the possibility of aesthetic gratification in ordinary objects and events has long been ② recognized, even if degraded and dismissed by prevalent philosophical theory. Widely ③ valued by poets, especially Romantic poets and those in Asian traditions, the aesthetic in everyday situations has also been recognized by novelists. It may be most convenient, though, to locate its contemporary intellectual origins in John Dewey's Art as Experience. In that book Dewey argued ④ for the separation of art from life by basing aesthetic experience on the biological and cultural conditions of human life. He located the aesthetic, not in an internalized awareness of sensation and feeling but in "a complete interpenetration of self and the world of objects and events." Further, Dewey maintained that "the aesthetic is the clarified and ⑤ intensified development of traits that belong to every normally complete experience."

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 Finding Beauty in Everyday Life: Dewey's Legacy
② Art Belongs Only in Museums
③ Philosophers Always Valued Ordinary Objects
④ Romantic Poets Rejected Everyday Life
⑤ Aesthetics Is Purely Internal Feeling

2026년 3월 고2 학평 33번

One cannot validly argue that humans are morally superior beings on the ground that they possess, while others lack, the capacities of a moral agent. The reason is that, as far as moral standards are concerned, only beings that have the capacities of a moral agent can meaningfully be said to be either morally good or morally bad. ① Only moral agents can be judged to be morally better or worse than others, and the others in question must be moral agents themselves. ② Judgments of moral superiority are based on the comparative merits or deficiencies of the entities being judged, and these merits and deficiencies are all moral ones, that is, ones determined by moral standards. ③ Many animals and plants also have remarkable abilities to survive harsh environments. ④ One entity is correctly judged morally superior to another if it is the case that, when valid moral standards are applied to both entities, the first fulfills them to a greater degree than the second. ⑤ Both entities, therefore, must fall within the range of application of moral standards. This would not be the case, however, if humans were being judged superior to animals and plants, since the latter are not moral agents.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 인간은 도덕 행위자이므로 동물보다 도덕적으로 우월하다.
② 동식물도 도덕적으로 좋거나 나쁠 수 있다.
③ 도덕적 우월성 판단은 도덕 행위자들 사이에서만 가능하므로, 인간이 동식물보다 도덕적으로 우월하다고 할 수 없다.
④ 도덕 기준은 모든 존재에 적용된다.
⑤ 도덕적 판단에는 기준이 필요 없다.

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2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Such artificial ‘pause fillers’ as machine-generated supplements for silence may help to produce a more ① natural-sounding cadence in machine-generated speech patterns and so help to convince the AI’s human interlocutors that they are engaging with another human. AI’s ‘humanity’ of silence emerges in these contexts not least because a short period of silence is likely to be interpreted as a ‘pause for thought’, therefore reinforcing the ② reality that the machine is ‘thinking’ before responding, just as a human might. However, the technical issues flagged in AI’s ③ poor handling of higher duration and frequency silences, no less than the machine inference that silence can be filled with relevant sounds in some conversational situations, are both significant. In this context at least, the AI may be starting to recognise silence not as an absence but as ④ meaningful data. Yet the AI’s confusion when presented with substantial silences, and its understanding that short break tags are equivalent to vocal markers such as ‘uh’s’ and ‘ah’s’ indicate the AI’s continuing ⑤ preferences for sound over silence, for presence over absence.

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 AI handles silence and pauses in conversation
② why humans dislike silence
③ how to train AI voices
④ the history of filler words
⑤ why machines never pause

2026년 3월 고2 학평 35번

2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

_____ was an effect of printing; since it allowed exact reproduction of information in a way that manuscript copying did not. This is evident in the contrast between the travel logs of Marco Polo and those of Christopher Columbus. After his return from China in 1295, a century and a half before printing, Polo's narrative was copied in about 150 different manuscripts, with so many differences that we're not sure which version is authentic. In contrast, there is only one version of Christopher Columbus's letters about the exploration of the Caribbean in the 1490s, since they were fixed in printed form and widely distributed at the time they were written. So the certainty of accuracy was a way that printing was an improvement over the old oral-manuscript culture.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Standardization of information
② Loss of information
③ Translation of manuscripts
④ Decline of oral culture
⑤ Spread of travel stories

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 마르코 폴로의 여행기는 한 가지 판본만 존재한다.
② 필사본은 인쇄물보다 정확했다.
③ 콜럼버스의 편지는 여러 판본으로 전해진다.
④ 인쇄술은 정보를 정확히 복제해 표준화함으로써 필사 문화보다 정확성을 높였다.
⑤ 인쇄술은 정보의 신뢰성을 떨어뜨렸다.

2026년 3월 고2 학평 36번

2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Archaeological evidence suggests that various crops were being ① cultivated as early as 9500 BC in the Levant. Over the millennia, continuous innovations have boosted agricultural productivity while ② reduced manual labor. However, the growing global population will always demand more food. It is ③ projected that by 2050, the world's population will increase to 9.7 billion, which will require global food production ④ to rise by at least 70% to meet demand. Despite this need, only a small portion of the Earth's surface is suitable for farming due to limitations such as climate, topography, soil quality, and technology. Political and economic factors, including land ownership patterns, environmental laws, and population density, also influence agricultural land use. In fact, the amount of land used for agriculture has been declining. In 2013, around 18.6 million square miles was used for food production, ⑤ compared to 19.5 million square miles in 1991.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Farmland Is Growing Rapidly
② Why Food Demand Will Fall
③ More Mouths, Less Farmland: The Food Challenge Ahead
④ Agriculture Began in 2050
⑤ Technology Ends Farming Limits

2026년 3월 고2 학평 37번

2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

If you are going to compare languages, it helps to start with something that you are confident you can find in all languages. Take for example signs or words for mother and father. If we add other family relationships to this category— son, grandmother, aunt, brother-in-law, cousin—we are defining the category of kinship terminology. Comparative typological studies of kinship terminology have discovered that languages have labels for some but not all family relationships. And the probability that a specific kin relationship has a label is predictable based on the other kinship terms in the language. For example, all languages have _____—like mother and father. By contrast, terms for less central category members are often built up from the core terms—like mother-in-law and step-father. If we compare languages across the world, we can ask what kinship relationships are typically expressed with core terminology, and what relationships are expressed by modifying the core terminology.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① a core set of kinship terms
② a word for every relative
③ no words for parents
④ the same kinship system
⑤ complex terms for cousins

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 모든 언어는 모든 친족 관계에 이름이 있다.
② 친족 용어는 언어 비교에 쓸모가 없다.
③ 의붓아버지는 핵심 친족 용어이다.
④ 언어마다 친족 용어의 범위는 다르지만, 핵심 용어와 그것을 변형한 용어라는 예측 가능한 체계를 보인다.
⑤ 친족 용어는 언어마다 무작위로 생긴다.

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2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

There are several ways that participants in a make-believe can communicate things about the fictional world to other participants. Sometimes these messages are ① emitted naturally as a result of full participation in the fictional world—i.e., something said or done by a player while in character communicates some things that are fictional of that world. For example, a child ② pretending to be Peter Pan might gasp and draw a plastic knife. This might be sufficient to communicate that fictionally one of Peter's enemies, such as Captain Hook, is ③ approaching. These in-character behaviors can be insufficient, however, ④ maintaining the necessary amount of common ground about what is fictional in the world of the make-believe. At these times participants often come at least partly out of character to give other participants the information they need. For example, it would be important to avoid confusion about who is ⑤ playing which character: "No, you're Captain Hook, and I'm Peter Pan!"

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why children prefer to play Captain Hook
② the history of Peter Pan stories
③ how plastic knives are made
④ how players share information about a fictional world in make-believe
⑤ why adults stop pretending

2026년 3월 고2 학평 39번

Our intuition about states of matter comes from our experience on Earth's surface, where the pressure is uniformly low and variations in temperature cause changes in the state of matter from solid to liquid to gas. ① Therefore, when we think of melting or boiling or the creation of plasma, we intuitively assume it reflects an increase in temperature. ② This bias comes from the fact that we live in a very constant pressure environment. ③ Even small changes in pressure, such as those we experience when under water or on high mountaintops, can have very large effects on our metabolism. ④ Many people enjoy hiking on high mountaintops during the summer. ⑤ But the pressure changes we experience are trivial compared to the pressure range of the overall planetary environment. Since pressure is controlled by the weight of overlying material, pressures increase rapidly with depth. Imagine the pressures generated by the weight of rock a mile thick! For this reason a planet's pressure ranges are enormous—from essentially zero pressure in space to pressures of millions of atmospheres in planetary interiors.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **주제** 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the pressure bias in our intuitions about states of matter
② why temperature never changes matter
③ how mountains affect metabolism
④ the history of plasma research
⑤ why space has high pressure

2026년 3월 고2 학평 40번

2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

When self-experimentation and conventional experiments are both possible, the difference between them often resembles the difference between learning and showing: Self-experiments are better for ① discovery but worse for ② convincing others that the solution is helpful or the answer is correct. Of course, most scientists want to do both—discover something and convince others of their discovery. Thus, psychologists should consider doing both self-experiments and conventional ones. The best use of resources may often be self-experiments followed by conventional ones. The researcher begins with self-experiments that, if all goes well, find ③ large effects and/or generate and eliminate many hypotheses. This exploratory and theory-building phase lasts until a convenient solution or large effect is found. Then the researcher uses self-experiments to find the procedural parameters (e.g., duration, time of day, intensity) that ④ weaken the solution or maximize the effect. Only then would the researcher begin ⑤ conventional experiments, using the optimized parameters.

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?

Self-experiments are better for (A) _____, while conventional experiments are better for (B) _____ others, so researchers should use self-experiments first and conventional ones later.

	(A)		(B)
①	discovery	……	confusing
②	proof	……	teaching
③	showing	……	ignoring
④	discovery	……	convincing
⑤	convincing	……	discovering

2026년 3월 고2 학평 41~42번

2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The emergence of the social sciences in the nineteenth century and the ability to work with large datasets created ① demand for new ways of visualizing information. Processed numerical information was best expressed in tables, charts, and graphs. Mathematics, natural sciences, and social sciences that employed statistics were at the forefront of the development of charts and graphs. History was a consumer, not a designer, of most of these new visualizations—and mostly a ② heavy consumer at that, since economic and social history lagged behind political history as an area of research. Simple charts and graphs were not difficult to interpret, and their visual conventions became part of what any ordinary reader would be expected to follow. As statistical analysis became more ③ sophisticated, the visualizations that resulted became more and more ④ central to the argument. In some cases, the visualization made interpretation possible. These success stories demonstrated the worth of statistical analysis and visualization. Perhaps the most notable example is John Snow's map of the incidence of cholera in an 1854 London outbreak, which helped plot the source of the outbreak at a single water pump in the neighborhood. Snow's cholera map showed that visualizations could serve as both narrative and analysis. Authors began to experiment with ways of using visual clues to tell complex stories about events, increasing the amount of information that could be conveyed in a small space and thereby ⑤ overcoming the limitations of two dimensions in print.

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 History Invented Charts and Graphs
② From Tables to Maps: Visualization as Argument
③ Snow's Map Spread Cholera
④ Statistics Made History Simpler
⑤ Why Visual Clues Confuse Readers

정답 및 해설

2-02 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 1-36 **1.**④ **2.**⑤ · 7-18 **1.**② **2.**④ · 10-10 **1.**② **2.**① · 10-08 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 7-12 **1.**④ **2.**⑤ · 1-37 **1.**④ **2.**① · 1-26 **1.**③ **2.**① · 10-05 **1.**④ **2.**① · 4-22 **1.**③ **2.**③ · 9-09 **1.**② **2.**① · 7-07 **1.**① **2.**④ · 6-03 **1.**② **2.**③ · 3-02 **1.**① **2.**④ · 3-14 **1.**④ **2.**④ · 5-24 **1.**④ **2.**① · 4-08 **1.**④ **2.**④ · 7-08 **1.**② **2.**②

2-02 · 2026년 3월 고2 학평 20번

1. ③ 한 가지에만 몰두하면 스트레스를 상쇄할 것이 없으므로, 전환기를 '새로운 네트워크를 만드는' 출발점으로 삼아야 한다. ①은 필자가 실수라고 한 것이다.

2. ④ 새 상황에서 연결을 끊고 몰두하면 일차원적이 되어 스트레스에 취약해지므로 새 관계망을 만들라는 것이 요지다.

1-36 · 2026년 3월 고2 학평 21번

1. ④ 오답은 오개념에서 비롯되므로 그것이 드러나야 도울 수 있다. 존중하는 학습 공동체의 첫걸음은 명백한 오류와 상관없이 '모든 생각과 답을 수용하는' 것이다.

2. ⑤ 모든 답을 수용하고 교사가 무표정을 유지해, 학생들이 스스로 풀이의 근거를 방어하게 해야 한다는 것이 요지다. ②는 글이 바꾸자고 한 상황이다.

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.

10-10 · 2026년 3월 고2 학평 23번

1. ② 조명 큐가 새 상태로 바꾼다는 문장 뒤에 큐에도 동기가 필요하다는 설명이 오고, 이어 This might be로 그 동기의 예가 나온다.

2. ① 배우처럼 조명 큐에도 동기가 필요하므로, 장면마다 조명이 무엇을 할지 물어야 한다는 글이다.

10-08 · 2026년 3월 고2 학평 24번

1. ③ 스피커가 방의 여러 위치에 '놓이는' 것이므로 수동태 is placed가 알맞다. ③ placing → placed.

2. ④ 헤드폰과 달리 스피커와 녹음은 방이 신호 경로에 포함되어, 방과 위치에 따라 소리가 달라진다는 것이 요지다.

7-12 · 2026년 3월 고2 학평 29번

1. ④ 산업 혁명은 새 재료와 기계뿐 아니라 새로운 제조 과정인 '현대식 공장'을 만들었다. ①은 그 이전의 방식이다.

2. ⑤ 도제식으로 한 대씩 만들던 피아노가 미국의 공장 생산으로 효율과 품질이 모두 높아졌다는 글이다. ④는 글과 반대다.

1-37 · 2026년 3월 고2 학평 30번

1. ④ 앞 절 전체의 결과를 나타내는 능동의 분사구문이므로 hindering이 알맞다. ④ hindered → hindering.

2. ① 논문 중심 박사 과정은 초점이 좁아질 수 있어, 유럽 일부 대학이 수업과 훈련을 결합한 구조화된 과정을 도입했다는 내용이다.

1-26 · 2026년 3월 고2 학평 31번

1. ③ refuse는 to부정사를 목적어로 취하므로 to go가 알맞다. ③ going → to go.

2. ① 세 살이면 상상한 것이 실재하지 않음을 알지만, 괴물처럼 무서운 것을 상상하면 감정이 그 이해를 흔든다는 내용이다.

10-05 · 2026년 3월 고2 학평 32번

1. ④ 듀이는 미적 경험을 삶의 조건에 두었으므로 예술과 삶의 분리에 '반대했다'. ④ for → against.

2. ① 일상의 미학은 오래전부터 인정되어 왔으며, 그 현대적 기원은 예술과 삶의 분리에 반대한 듀이에게 있다는 글이다. ③은 철학 이론이 오히려 무시했다는 내용과 어긋난다.

4-22 · 2026년 3월 고2 학평 33번

1. ③ 글은 도덕적 우월성 판단이 도덕 행위자 사이에서만 가능하다는 내용이다. ③은 동식물의 생존 능력 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ③ 도덕적 우월성은 같은 도덕 기준이 적용되는 존재끼리 비교할 때만 성립하므로, 도덕 행위자가 아닌 동식물과는 비교할 수 없다는 것이 요지다. ①은 글이 반박한 주장이다.

9-09 · 2026년 3월 고2 학평 34번

1. ②　짧은 침묵은 '생각하는 중'으로 해석되어 기계가 생각한다는 '착각'을 강화한다. ② reality → illusion.

2. ①　AI는 짧은 침묵을 의미 있는 데이터로 다루기 시작했지만, 긴 침묵은 잘 처리하지 못하고 여전히 소리를 선호한다는 내용이다.

7-07 · 2026년 3월 고2 학평 35번

1. ①　인쇄는 필사와 달리 정보를 정확히 복제하므로, 콜럼버스의 편지처럼 '정보의 표준화'를 가져왔다.

2. ④　약 150종의 필사본이 있는 마르코 폴로와 달리 콜럼버스의 편지는 한 판본뿐이듯, 인쇄는 정확성을 보장했다는 것이 요지다.

6-03 · 2026년 3월 고2 학평 36번

1. ②　while 뒤에 주어와 be동사가 생략된 능동의 분사구문이므로 reducing이 알맞다. ② reduced → reducing.

2. ③　인구 증가로 2050년까지 식량 생산이 70% 늘어야 하지만 경작 가능한 땅은 제한되고 오히려 줄고 있다는 글이다.

3-02 · 2026년 3월 고2 학평 37번

1. ①　모든 언어에는 어머니·아버지 같은 '핵심 친족 용어'가 있고, 덜 중심적인 관계는 이를 변형해 만든다. ②는 글과 반대다.

2. ④　친족 용어는 모든 언어에서 찾을 수 있어 비교에 좋고, 핵심 용어와 그 변형이라는 예측 가능한 구조를 가진다는 것이 요지다.

3-14 · 2026년 3월 고2 학평 38번

1. ④　insufficient to do(~하기에 불충분한) 구조이므로 to maintain이 알맞다. ④ maintaining → to maintain.

2. ④　가상 놀이 참여자들은 역할 속 행동으로, 때로는 역할에서 잠시 벗어나 허구 세계에 대한 정보를 공유한다는 내용이다.

5-24 · 2026년 3월 고2 학평 39번

1. ④　글은 압력에 대한 우리의 직관적 편향을 다룬다. ④는 여름 산행의 즐거움 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ①　지표면의 일정한 압력 때문에 상태 변화를 온도로만 생각하지만, 행성 전체로 보면 압력의 범위가 엄청나다는 내용이다.

4-08 · 2026년 3월 고2 학평 40번

1. ④　자기 실험으로 해결책을 '최적화하거나' 효과를 극대화하는 절차 변수를 찾는다. ④ weaken → optimize.

2. ④　자기 실험은 '발견'에, 기존 실험은 다른 사람을 '설득하는' 데 유리하므로 자기 실험 후 기존 실험을 하는 것이 좋다.

7-08 · 2026년 3월 고2 학평 41~42번

1. ②　경제사·사회사가 정치사보다 뒤처졌으므로 역사학은 시각화를 '아껴 쓰는' 소비자였다. ② heavy → sparing.

2. ②　19세기 대규모 자료가 새 시각화 방식을 낳았고, 스노의 콜레라 지도처럼 시각화가 서사이자 분석이 되었다는 글이다. ①은 글과 반대다.