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2026년 9월 고2 학평 20번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Only when you're happy that you've done the best you can for your story should you show it to someone else. ① You may well want to show it to your nearest and dearest, and that's fine, but in most cases you shouldn't look to their reading for any great benefit to your work. ② The most valuable feedback is likely to come from other sources: you should choose readers for their critical insight, not their closeness to you. ③ Many famous writers wrote their first stories when they were children. ④ Fellow writers are ideal, but don't imagine that any writer will do. ⑤ If you are part of a writers' circle or class, you'll know whose writing you admire, and if you've had feedback in the past you'll know whose opinions have been helpful—and whose have not.

1. 무관한 문장 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주장 윗글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 자신의 이야기에 대한 피드백은 가까운 사람보다 비판적 통찰력을 가진 독자에게 받아야 한다.
② 가족의 의견이 가장 가치 있는 피드백이다.
③ 어떤 작가든 좋은 독자가 된다.
④ 최선을 다하기 전에 원고를 보여 주어야 한다.
⑤ 작문 모임은 도움이 되지 않는다.

2026년 9월 고2 학평 21번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

A meeting in a flexible-time culture like those found in South America, parts of Europe, Africa, and the Middle East is more like an evergreen tree. An agenda with a meeting start time and a topic will probably be circulated before the meeting. This will serve as the trunk of the tree. But there's no expectation that the meeting will progress in a linear manner. What seemed like a priority last week when the agenda was crafted is not necessarily the priority right now—so discussion may branch off in a new direction. Other branches may sprout as some members have urgent phone calls that take them in and out of the meeting. Or sub-groups may form within the room to discuss timely subjects linked in some way to the main meeting trunk. In flexible-time cultures, it seems clear that the most productive meetings grow _____, and the effective manager is flexible and professional enough to capitalize on priorities and changing needs as they arise. Interruptions, agenda changes, and frequent shifts in direction are seen as natural and necessary.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① in a strictly linear order
② without any agenda
③ under one person's control
④ within a fixed time limit
⑤ in unpredictable ways

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why agendas should never change
② the dangers of phone calls in meetings
③ how to keep meetings on schedule
④ how meetings work in flexible-time cultures
⑤ the decline of evergreen trees

2026년 9월 고2 학평 22번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

When we are ‘always on’ we are constantly ① ingesting content—reading alerts and texts, liking, checking emails, downloading, uploading, upgrading, updating, deleting, submitting responses, and posting. If we do it while we are eating, our multi-tasking is ② overloading us. As our will attempts to digest the virtual content its forces are ③ diverting from the physical content, our food. It’s easy to eat a sandwich in a minute while ④ talking on the phone. Some people are skilled at doing both at the same time. Others write a half-hearted, shorthand text while they hurriedly eat their sandwich at the same time. The result can be a ⑤ misunderstood text with the need for further clarifying texts and the beginnings of nervous indigestion. Eat your sandwich. Taste it. Let it go down. Then text.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Multitasking Improves Digestion
② Texting While Eating Saves Time
③ Eat First, Then Text
④ Always-On Life Is Healthy
⑤ Short Texts Are Never Misunderstood

2026년 9월 고2 학평 23번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Music can bring us into a very comfortable rhythm, and it can be satisfying in and of itself. Most of the time, however, we want something more to happen. There needs to be a process that creates tension and drives the movement towards something in particular. The excitement that arises in this process creates satisfaction and pleasure. This is seen in the measureless prelude as well. But there the tension might be caused by _____. Therefore, the fluid movement in the prelude usually creates a tension that can be released in the subsequent movement with a set rhythm. This, in turn, creates new and other types of tensions, where the rhythm is unambiguous and predictable, but where unexpected chords and modulations create drama and an experience of development in the piece.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① a set, predictable beat
② the loudness of the music
③ the absence of melody
④ the skill of the performer
⑤ the ambiguity of the rhythm

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 음악은 편안한 리듬만으로 충분하다.
② 무박 전주곡에는 긴장이 없다.
③ 음악은 긴장을 만들고 해소하는 과정을 통해 만족과 즐거움을 준다.
④ 예측 가능한 리듬은 긴장을 만들 수 없다.
⑤ 화음은 음악의 드라마와 무관하다.

2026년 9월 고2 학평 24번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Progressive educators and librarians are ① developing curricula to teach what we might call attention literacy. This means helping students recognize, for example, how the architecture of a social media feed or a news site is deliberately ② designing to distract or provoke them. Classes in media literacy traditionally cover how to evaluate the credibility of sources—now they also include recognizing clickbait, understanding the role of algorithms in what content is ③ served up, and observing one's own patterns of distraction. A student might be tasked with ④ tracking how many times they switch tasks or check their phone in an hour of homework, to raise self-awareness about fragmentation. Another lesson might involve unpacking the design of popular apps: Why does an app use infinite scrolling instead of pages? Why do notifications appear with specific colors and sounds? By ⑤ treating these as deliberate design choices (often rooted in psychology and profit motives), young people become more critical users rather than passive consumers.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 학생들이 디지털 환경의 설계 의도를 이해하고 비판적 사용자가 되도록 주의력 문해력을 가르쳐야 한다.
② 미디어 교육은 출처의 신뢰성만 다루면 된다.
③ 무한 스크롤은 학습에 도움이 된다.
④ 학생들은 숙제 중 휴대 전화를 확인하지 않는다.
⑤ 앱의 디자인은 우연히 정해진다.

2026년 9월 고2 학평 29번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Capitalism is not a system where cash is everywhere but rather one in which islands of cash exchange exist within oceans of cheap—or potentially cheap—natures. Reproducing life within the cash nexus is ① expensive, and it grows more expensive over time. Workers' wages can be ② frozen, even rolled back, but in the end inequality leads to crises of the kind we've recently seen bring about populist protests in the United States and the United Kingdom. Workers demand ③ dignity, and their labor becomes expensive. Production processes burn through an island, and energy is no longer cheap. The climate changes, and crops can no longer grow as ④ abundantly as they once did. Frontiers are so important in these processes because they offer places where the new ⑤ costly things can be seized —and the cheap work of humans and other natures can be forcefully taken.

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 자본주의에서는 현금이 모든 곳에 있다.
② 노동자의 임금은 계속 낮게 유지될 수 있다.
③ 자본주의는 값싼 자연과 노동을 찾아 프런티어를 개척하며, 그 비용은 점점 커진다.
④ 기후 변화는 농작물 생산과 무관하다.
⑤ 프런티어는 자본주의에서 중요하지 않다.

2026년 9월 고2 학평 30번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Some people are more likely to cheat and steal after ① purchasing "eco-friendly" products, probably because they feel licensed to do so since they morally account the "eco-friendly" choice as a "good" deed. Moral licensing has also been ② observed in the context of cooperation for the good of the environment. When people are ③ reminding of deeds they have done that they know were harmful to the environment, they might be left with a feeling of "eco-guilt." People who experience eco-guilt seek pro-environmental actions ④ to compensate for this guilt and restore balance. In their search for such a balance, people are eager to believe in "quick-fixes," because they want to re-establish the moral balance and escape the guilt as quickly and easily as possible. In the same way that people may change their attitudes to reduce inconsistencies between attitudes and behavior, people may also change their evaluation of past environmentally burdening behaviors and future environmentally friendly behaviors. For instance, people are more likely to sign a petition addressing environmental damage after ⑤ viewing evidence of human-caused environmental damage.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why eco-friendly products are expensive
② how petitions stop pollution
③ the decline of moral values
④ why people never feel eco-guilt
⑤ moral licensing and eco-guilt in environmental behavior

2026년 9월 고2 학평 31번

Human geography is becoming unclear. (①) As people find themselves regularly on the move, we are experiencing a phase shift like when matter transitions from solid to liquid to gas: molecules heat up and loosen from one another, vibrating more rapidly. (②) It would be nice to return to some form of stability, but that's not how things work in a quantum world. (③) Instead, the complexity of today's world makes it increasingly difficult to settle permanently anywhere. (④) Highly paid digital nomads and billionaires with multiple passports as well as migratory workers are all part of the diverse and growing global demographic of quantum people. (⑤)

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

One might even say that humans are becoming like particles in quantum physics, their velocity and location always in flux.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Quantum People: Life Always on the Move
② Stability Returns to Human Geography
③ Why Billionaires Stay Home
④ Matter Never Changes State
⑤ Migration Is Slowing Down

2026년 9월 고2 학평 32번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Of the cognitive motivations, the most ① fundamental one encourages people to understand their environment to predict what is going to happen in case of uncertainties. Most important, people prefer to develop meanings that are ② shared with other people. For example, if in a given year more people accept offers of admission than a college expects, quite a few students end up living in dorm lounges or campus hotels. It is easy to understand why living in the lounge is ③ problematic (no closet, for one thing). But what is wrong with a room at campus hotels? After all, students in a hotel get private bathrooms, their own TV, and ④ smaller rooms. In fact, living in those hotels is problematic because the student residents are not a part of a ⑤ stable group with people who will be their neighbors for the year; they must wait in uncertainty before finding their social niche. The uncertainty itself is the problem. People lack a shared social understanding, normally developed from membership in a stable group.

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 Uncertainty Without a Group: Why Hotel Dorms Fail
② Hotel Rooms Make Students Happiest
③ Private Bathrooms Solve Every Problem
④ Colleges Should Admit Fewer Students
⑤ Living Alone Builds Social Skills

2026년 9월 고2 학평 33번

Psychological theories across the field agree on the importance of grieving our losses, from the highly personal through to the broadly collective. Grief is a ① dynamic emotional process essential to consciousness. At a psychological level, it supports us to both face into our own and others' vulnerability, transience and mortality, and to ② repair life energy after significant loss. Grief work honours the loss, the sadness and the experience of ③ diminishment or absence, while also setting up the ground for self-transformation and the continuation of life. Psychotherapist Fran Weller describes grief work is "an act of ④ devotion, rooted in love and compassion" that requires "an ongoing practice of deepening, attending and listening." When we grieve for what is lost, it clears the way towards a strengthening of love and commitment for what remains. In time this may build a desire to make good from the loss by repairing as many damages as we can and/or compensating for them. Grief can make us both very sad and very ⑤ reluctant to act.

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 Why We Should Avoid Grieving
② Grief: Sadness That Moves Us Forward
③ Grief Weakens Love
④ Loss Is Best Forgotten Quickly
⑤ Collective Grief Has No Meaning

2026년 9월 고2 학평 34번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

When we focus on the obvious aspects of media, we miss the changes that ① accumulate over time but are not apparent day to day. Most of us notice the obvious aspects of a new medium or technology while missing the more subtle aspects. Take, for example, the microwave oven. It was ② introduced in the early 1980s and revolutionized food preparation. Traditionally, one person spent the better part of an afternoon fixing an evening meal for a family. Now, it was possible to prepare foods very quickly, and this shortening of preparation time was ③ liberated for the cooks in the family, most of whom tended to be women. But the short-term, obvious implications of greater convenience made it easy to overlook the long-term implications of no longer ④ having one person fix food for the family to eat together at an evening meal. As time went on, fewer and fewer families sat down together to eat dinner. Meals that took a long time to prepare became a luxury of the past, except perhaps for special occasions. The effects of the microwave oven on family life were not ⑤ anticipated and would have been difficult to foresee.

1. [어법] 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. [요지] 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 전자레인지는 가족 식사를 늘렸다.
② 기술의 장기적 영향은 쉽게 예측된다.
③ 요리 시간의 단축은 아무 영향이 없었다.
④ 새로운 기술의 눈에 띄는 편리함에 가려, 오랜 시간에 걸친 미묘한 변화는 간과되기 쉽다.
⑤ 새로운 매체는 눈에 띄는 변화만 가져온다.

2026년 9월 고2 학평 35번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Digital twins are digital replicas of assets or activities using modeling and sensors to create digital representations. Digital twins are not new; engineering teams in various industries have used 3D renderings of computer-aided design models, asset models, and process simulations for years. However, faster wireless networks and the resulting availability of real-time data enable much more detailed and dynamic digital representations. When sensors collect data from a connected device, the sensor data can be used to continuously update the digital twin. The digital twin becomes _____ of a physical object's properties and states. For instance, digital twins of physical assets such as power-generation turbines, jet engines, and train engines are becoming common when the assets are very valuable and when downtime would be very costly.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① a real-time accurate copy
② a rough sketch
③ an outdated record
④ a simple drawing
⑤ a random guess

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why 3D design is no longer used
② how to build jet engines
③ digital twins as real-time replicas of physical assets
④ the dangers of wireless networks
⑤ why sensors are too expensive

2026년 9월 고2 학평 36번

The ability to select a set of surroundings suitable for foraging, shelter from predators, and the availability of mates is one of the most important ① determinants of biological success—measured as survival to reproductive age and the production of offspring. Many studies have shown that not only do animals have a remarkable ability to seek out the best available locations for the necessities of life, but that they are able to ② anticipate how a setting will serve their future needs. For example, the black-throated green warbler, a small songbird that nests in spruce forests of eastern North America, establishes territories preferentially among the red spruce trees early in the summer months, even though these trees offer ③ more food than the neighboring white spruce trees. Later, though, when nests are built and hungry baby birds need nourishment, it is the red spruce forest that offers the ④ easier pickings. Somehow, the warbler has been guided to settle in locations that will suit its ⑤ future parenting needs better than its present ones.

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 Warblers Prefer White Spruce Trees
② Songbirds Live Only for Today
③ Why Red Spruce Has No Food
④ Choosing for Tomorrow: How Animals Anticipate Future Needs
⑤ Predators Choose Nesting Sites

2026년 9월 고2 학평 37번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Language is a manifestation of culture. At different language acquisition stages, children do not learn language per se; rather they learn the various patterns and styles of language interaction that enable them to function as ① competent communicators in different situational contexts. They develop a culture-specific communication style that is, for example, direct and ② explicit in individualistic cultures or indirect and implicit in collectivistic cultures. Examples of words linked with the direct style are ③ categorical words like absolutely, certainly, or positively. By contrast, the cultural assumptions of interdependence and harmony require that collectivists limit themselves to ④ implicit and even ambiguous use of words, using terms like maybe, perhaps, or probably. The English language is the only language in the world that spells I with a capital letter. This phenomenon may reflect the fact that the roots of ⑤ collectivism are in England. There is no Japanese equivalent for the English I. Different words are used to refer to the self, depending on the social situation, the speaker's gender, age, and the other social attributes relative to the listener.

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 Children Learn Only Grammar
② Language Reflects Culture: Direct and Indirect Styles
③ Why Japanese Has a Capital I
④ All Cultures Speak Directly
⑤ Words Have No Cultural Meaning

2026년 9월 고2 학평 38번

Environmental psychologists make a distinction between the physical measurement of density (how many people are in a particular space) and crowding (the psychological feeling of not having enough space). Usually, high density is ① needed for the phenomenon of crowding, which ② makes people experience sensory overload, a lack of control, and rising stress and anxiety. However, some psychologists see crowding as neutral rather than invariably negative, and believe that people's moods and behaviors ③ intensifies as density increases. So if an individual is looking forward to a concert, say, the feeling of crowding enhances their enjoyment of the performance. But if they are ④ dreading an event, crowding will make the person's experience of it even worse. Put into a community setting, crowding may accentuate the dominant behavior—an aggressive group may turn violent as density rises. Conversely, ⑤ creating positive social spaces such as parks and pedestrian areas in high-density urban environments may help to lift the general mood and defuse tension.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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

Crowding is not always negative; it (A) _____ people's existing moods, so positive spaces in dense cities can help (B) _____ tension.

	(A)		(B)
①	intensifies	……	increase
②	weakens	……	reduce
③	intensifies	……	reduce
④	reverses	……	increase
⑤	ignores	……	create

2026년 9월 고2 학평 39번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Exclusion is a state that is ① ignored by the organization psychologists. Therefore, it is possible that precautions regarding organizational exclusion are not ② taken. Individuals react to organizational exclusion by trying to strengthen their basic needs, which are ③ threatened. Positive social behaviors develop belonging and self-respect. The likelihood that individuals who try to adapt to positive social behaviors will experience organizational exclusion ④ decrease. However, individuals may be faced with more exclusion when they cannot adapt to a group. When excluded individuals grow away from communication and social activities, their contribution to the organization they are in may decrease. When this situation is not avoided, exclusion increases even more and strongly ⑤ affects the performance of the employee in a negative way. Precautions need to be taken regarding organizational exclusion, which is very important for business.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Exclusion Improves Teamwork
② Exclusion at Work: A Hidden Threat to Performance
③ Why Psychologists Study Only Inclusion
④ Social Behavior Has No Effect at Work
⑤ Employees Prefer Working Alone

2026년 9월 고2 학평 40번

Our adult brains retain a preference for ① perpetuating good, fair behavior. Simply perceiving ourselves as people who do good deeds and behaving accordingly ② discourages us to do greater good in the future. In one paid study of one hundred college students, subjects who wrote down a list of past good deeds and were then asked to donate money to a charity gave, on average, over half the earnings they'd made from the study—almost ③ twice as much as those who had been instructed to recall previous bad deeds. In addition, subjects who'd taken pains to describe not only how they'd been nice to others but how people responded were likely to donate significantly ④ less than those who focused purely on the actions themselves. In other words, people who seemed concerned about appearances (e.g., the impact of their good deed, as much as the deed itself) were less ⑤ generous than those who cared more about doing good for its own sake.

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?

People who recall their past good deeds tend to donate (A) _____, especially when they focus on the deeds themselves rather than on (B) _____.

	(A)		(B)
①	more	……	appearances
②	more	……	actions
③	less	……	appearances
④	less	……	charity
⑤	more	……	money

2026년 9월 고2 학평 41~42번

2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The concept of "choice architecture," popularized in behavioral economics, highlights how the design of the environment in which choices are made can significantly influence the decisions people make. Algorithms are, in essence, sophisticated architects of our digital environments. By curating what we see, what we are recommended, and what options are presented to us, they subtly, and sometimes not so subtly, nudge us towards particular paths. While nudges can be used for beneficial purposes, such as encouraging healthier habits, they also carry the potential for manipulation, particularly when the underlying objectives of the architects are not aligned with the well-being or autonomy of the individual. The question then becomes: how can we cultivate and protect our human agency in an increasingly algorithmic world? It requires a conscious effort to maintain critical engagement with the technologies we use. It means actively seeking out diverse perspectives, resisting algorithmic recommendations, and making deliberate choices that go against the predicted grain. It involves cultivating a healthy skepticism towards the seemingly objective outputs of algorithms and remembering that these systems are designed by humans with specific goals, and that their data is _____, not necessarily a prescription for future flourishing.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① a guarantee of future success
② an objective truth
③ a neutral prescription
④ a random collection
⑤ a reflection of past realities

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Algorithms Always Serve Our Interests
② Nudges Are Never Harmful
③ Follow Every Recommendation
④ Living Within Algorithmic Choice Architecture
⑤ Data Predicts a Perfect Future

정답 및 해설

3-13 **1.**③ **2.**① · 2-12 **1.**⑤ **2.**④ · 9-16 **1.**③ **2.**③ · 10-06 **1.**⑤ **2.**③ · 9-12 **1.**② **2.**① · 8-14 **1.**⑤ **2.**③ · 6-08 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 7-15 **1.**② **2.**① · 2-01 **1.**④ **2.**① · 1-24 **1.**⑤ **2.**② · 9-02 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 9-03 **1.**① **2.**③ · 5-11 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 3-01 **1.**⑤ **2.**② · 7-16 **1.**③ **2.**③ · 8-17 **1.**④ **2.**② · 4-21 **1.**② **2.**① · 9-13 **1.**⑤ **2.**④

3-13 · 2026년 9월 고2 학평 20번
1. ③ 글은 원고 피드백을 누구에게 받을지에 관한 내용이다. ③은 유명 작가들의 어린 시절 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.
2. ① 독자는 친밀함이 아니라 비판적 통찰력을 기준으로 골라야 하며, 도움이 된 의견을 준 사람을 찾으라는 주장이다.

2-12 · 2026년 9월 고2 학평 21번
1. ⑤ 유연한 시간 문화에서는 회의가 가지를 뻗듯 새로운 방향으로 나아가므로, 가장 생산적인 회의는 '예측할 수 없는 방식으로' 자란다. ①은 글이 부정한 내용이다.
2. ④ 유연한 시간 문화의 회의는 상록수처럼 줄기(안건)에서 가지를 뻗으며, 중단과 방향 전환이 자연스럽다는 내용이다.

9-16 · 2026년 9월 고2 학평 22번
1. ③ 의지의 힘이 음식에서 '다른 데로 돌려지는' 것이므로 수동태 are diverted가 알맞다. ③ diverting → diverted.
2. ③ 먹으면서 디지털 콘텐츠를 소비하면 소화와 소통 모두 망치므로, 먼저 음식을 음미하고 나서 문자를 보내라는 글이다.

10-06 · 2026년 9월 고2 학평 23번
1. ⑤ 무박 전주곡에서는 리듬이 정해져 있지 않아 그 '리듬의 모호함'이 긴장을 만들고, 정해진 리듬의 다음 악장에서 해소된다. ①은 다음 악장의 특징이다.
2. ③ 우리는 음악에서 긴장을 만들고 무언가를 향해 나아가는 과정을 원하며, 그 긴장과 해소가 즐거움을 준다는 것이 요지다.

9-12 · 2026년 9월 고2 학평 24번
1. ② 피드와 사이트가 주의를 빼앗도록 '설계된' 것이므로 수동태 is designed가 알맞다. ② designing → designed.
2. ① 소셜 미디어와 앱이 의도적으로 주의를 빼앗도록 설계되었음을 알게 하는 '주의력 문해력' 교육으로 학생을 비판적 사용자로 만든다는 것이 요지다.

8-14 · 2026년 9월 고2 학평 29번
1. ⑤ 프런티어는 새롭게 '값싼' 것들을 손에 넣을 수 있는 곳이라 중요하다. ⑤ costly → cheap.
2. ③ 자본주의는 값싼 자연 위에 놓인 현금 교환의 섬이며, 노동과 에너지가 비싸지면 새로운 값싼 것을 찾아 프런티어로 나아간다는 것이 요지다.

6-08 · 2026년 9월 고2 학평 30번
1. ③ 사람들이 해로운 행동을 '상기하게 되는' 수동의 의미이므로 are reminded가 알맞다. ③ reminding → reminded.
2. ⑤ 친환경 구매 후 오히려 비윤리적 행동을 하는 도덕적 면허 효과와, 환경 죄책감이 보상 행동을 이끄는 현상을 다룬다.

7-15 · 2026년 9월 고2 학평 31번
1. ② 고체에서 기체로의 상전이 비유 뒤에 양자 물리학의 입자 비유가 이어지고, 다음 문장의 '양자 세계에서는 그렇지 않다'가 이를 받는다.
2. ① 사람들이 끊임없이 이동하며 위치가 늘 변하는 '양자 인간'이 늘고 있다는 글이다.

2-01 · 2026년 9월 고2 학평 32번
1. ④ 호텔에 사는 학생들은 개인 욕실, TV, '더 넓은' 방이라는 장점을 누린다. ④ smaller → larger.
2. ① 호텔 숙소는 시설이 좋아도 안정된 집단이 없어 공유된 사회적 이해를 얻지 못하므로, 불확실성 자체가 문제라는 글이다.

1-24 · 2026년 9월 고2 학평 33번
1. ⑤ 애도는 남은 것을 위해 손실을 메우려는 욕구를 키우므로, 우리를 매우 슬프게 하면서도 행동하도록 '동기를 부여한다'. ⑤ reluctant → motivated.
2. ② 애도는 상실을 존중하며 자기 변화와 남은 것에 대한 사랑, 회복을 위한 행동의 토대가 된다는 글이다.

9-02 · 2026년 9월 고2 학평 34번

1. ③ 준비 시간 단축이 요리하는 사람을 '해방시키는' 것이므로 현재분사 liberating이 알맞다. ③ liberated → liberating.

2. ④ 전자레인지의 편리함에 가려 가족이 함께 저녁을 먹는 일이 줄어드는 장기적 변화를 알아차리지 못했다는 것이 요지다.

9-03 · 2026년 9월 고2 학평 35번

1. ① 센서 데이터로 계속 갱신되므로 디지털 트윈은 물리적 대상의 속성과 상태를 '실시간으로 정확히 복제한 것'이 된다.

2. ③ 빨라진 무선망과 실시간 데이터 덕분에 디지털 트윈이 터빈·제트 엔진 같은 값비싼 자산을 실시간으로 복제한다는 내용이다.

5-11 · 2026년 9월 고2 학평 36번

1. ③ 솔새는 이웃한 흰 가문비나무보다 먹이가 '적은데도' 붉은 가문비나무에 자리 잡는다. even though와 이어진다. ③ more → less.

2. ④ 동물은 현재보다 미래의 필요(새끼 양육)에 맞는 장소를 고를 줄 알며, 솔새가 그 예라는 글이다.

3-01 · 2026년 9월 고2 학평 37번

1. ⑤ I를 대문자로 쓰는 것은 영국에 '개인주의'의 뿌리가 있음을 반영한다. ⑤ collectivism → individualism.

2. ② 아이들은 언어와 함께 문화별 소통 방식을 배우며, 개인주의는 직접적·명시적, 집단주의는 간접적·암시적 표현을 쓴다는 글이다.

7-16 · 2026년 9월 고2 학평 38번

1. ③ 주어가 복수 people's moods and behaviors이므로 intensify가 알맞다. ③ intensifies → intensify.

2. ③ 혼잡함은 기존의 기분과 행동을 '강화하므로', 고밀도 도시의 긍정적 공간은 긴장을 '줄이는' 데 도움이 된다.

8-17 · 2026년 9월 고2 학평 39번

1. ④ 주어가 단수 The likelihood이므로 decreases가 알맞다. ④ decrease → decreases.

2. ② 조직 내 배제는 간과되기 쉽지만, 직원의 기여와 성과를 크게 떨어뜨리므로 예방 조치가 필요하다는 글이다.

4-21 · 2026년 9월 고2 학평 40번

1. ② 자신을 선행하는 사람으로 인식하는 것은 앞으로 더 큰 선을 행하도록 '동기를 부여한다'. ② discourages → motivates.

2. ① 과거의 선행을 떠올린 사람은 '더 많이' 기부했고, 특히 '남의 반응(겉모습)'보다 행위 자체에 집중할 때 더 관대했다.

9-13 · 2026년 9월 고2 학평 41~42번

1. ⑤ 알고리즘의 데이터는 미래 번영의 처방이 아니라 '과거 현실의 반영'일 뿐이므로 건전한 회의가 필요하다. ②는 글이 경계한 시각이다.

2. ④ 알고리즘은 선택 설계자로서 우리를 특정 방향으로 유도하므로, 비판적 태도로 인간의 주체성을 지켜야 한다는 글이다.