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## 2026년 10월 고2 학평 39번

2026년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Like all historians, social historians ① draw from a variety of primary sources. Social history often ② emphasizes ordinary people rather than elites. Yet, in most places and times, non-elites lacked access to education and, thus, did not ③ produce substantial amounts of documentation. Even when they did produce documentation, these materials rarely ended up in archives where they could be ④ preserving and made available to researchers. Because of such biases in the historical record, social historians have to be very creative in their work. Like other historians, social historians analyze textual sources produced by government officials, employers, and other elites. Yet rather than simply take such sources at face value, they read them "against the grain". So, for example, a social historian will read legal documents not only for the "facts" ⑤ provided by slaveowners; she will also examine the silences, interruptions, rumors, and other details that offer hints about the enslaved peoples' attitudes and actions.

**1.** 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

**2.** 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Reading Against the Grain: How Social Historians Work
② Elites Left No Records
③ Social History Ignores Ordinary People
④ Archives Preserve Everything Equally
⑤ Legal Documents Tell the Whole Truth

# 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 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

# 2025년 10월 고2 학평 31번

2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Statistics in the twentieth century became the systematic collection of quantitative information needed by the state. ( ① ) This process occurred in all the industrialised countries as a key part of their becoming modern states. ( ② ) Desrosières writes: “It is difficult to think simultaneously that the objects being measured really do exist and that this is only a convention”. ( ③ ) Phenomena such as prices being charged and products being sold exist, but the categories and classification frameworks supporting the collection, aggregation, and organisation of official statistics are devised to serve the purposes of the state, for macroeconomic or for social policies. ( ④ ) Theodore Porter described the use of statistics to create state authority: “Quantification is a way of making decisions without seeming to decide”, characterising it as a “social technology” intended to build trust in authority. ( ⑤ )

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

Yet this is the case.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

**2.** 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 통계는 국가와 무관하게 객관적으로 존재한다.
② 가격과 상품은 실재하지 않는다.
③ 정량화는 결정을 더 어렵게 만든다.
④ 공식 통계는 개인을 위해 만들어진다.
⑤ 통계의 분류 체계는 국가의 목적에 맞게 만든 관습이며, 정량화는 권위에 대한 신뢰를 만드는 사회적 기술이다.

# 2025년 6월 고2 학평 36번

2025년 6월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The transition from an oral culture, in which knowledge was handed down through stories, songs, and apprenticeships, to a literate one, based on the written word, was ① sped up for centuries by the lack of suitable writing material. Stone and clay tablets were used, but they were prone to ② fracture and were bulky and heavy to transport. Wood suffers from splitting and is susceptible to ③ decay. Wall paintings are ④ static and space is limited. The invention of paper, said to be one of the four great inventions of the Chinese, solved these problems, but it wasn't until the Romans replaced the scroll with the codex—or, as we call it now, the book—that the material reached its full potential. That was two thousand years ago, and it is still a dominant form of the written word. That paper, a much softer material than either stone or wood, won out as the guardian of the written word is a ⑤ remarkable materials story.

**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 Stone Tablets Were Easy to Carry
② Why the Scroll Replaced the Book
③ Soft but Lasting: How Paper Won the Written Word
④ Wall Paintings Spread Knowledge Widely
⑤ Wood: The Best Writing Material

# 2025년 3월 고2 학평 34번

2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Despite the difference between the past and the future, between what has happened and what is to come, it can be suggested, that our sense of the past has always been ① influenced by our view of the future. Revolutionaries have always looked to the past to frame their future cause, as is amply ② illustrating by examples from nationalism to communism. The future has often been ③ seen as variously a recovery of a lost time, as a replication of what is established, or as a model bequeathed by a heroic age long gone. The writing of history is ④ based on understanding or explaining future outcomes that were not known to contemporaries, since the historian has the benefit of hindsight and the past is nothing more than the accumulation of futures that are now our past. So, rather than see the hand of the past always shaping the future, perhaps it can be seen in reverse, with the past—in the sense of our understanding of it—⑤ being shaped by our orientation to the future.

**1.** 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

**2.** 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 미래에 대한 지향이 과거에 대한 우리의 이해를 형성한다.
② 과거는 언제나 미래를 일방적으로 결정한다.
③ 역사가는 미래를 전혀 고려하지 않는다.
④ 혁명가들은 과거를 무시한다.
⑤ 과거와 미래는 아무 관련이 없다.

# 정답 및 해설

7-06 **1.**④ **2.**① · 7-07 **1.**① **2.**④ · 7-08 **1.**② **2.**② · 7-09 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 7-10 **1.**① **2.**③ · 7-11 **1.**② **2.**①

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**7-06 · 2026년 10월 고2 학평 39번**

**1.** ④ 자료가 '보존되어' 연구자에게 제공되는 수동의 의미이므로 could be preserved가 알맞다. ④ preserving → preserved.

**2.** ① 평범한 사람들의 기록이 부족하므로 사회사가들은 엘리트의 자료를 '결을 거슬러' 읽으며 창의적으로 연구한다는 글이다.

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**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.

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**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.

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**7-09 · 2025년 10월 고2 학평 31번**

**1.** ③ 측정 대상이 실재하면서 동시에 관습이라고 생각하기 어렵다는 인용 뒤에 Yet this is the case가 오고, 이어 가격은 실재하지만 분류 틀은 국가가 만든 것이라는 설명이 나온다.

**2.** ⑤ 측정 대상은 실재하지만 통계의 분류 틀은 국가의 목적을 위한 관습이며, 정량화는 결정하지 않는 듯 결정하는 사회적 기술이라는 것이 요지다.

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**7-10 · 2025년 6월 고2 학평 36번**

**1.** ① 알맞은 필기 재료가 없어 구술 문화에서 문자 문화로의 전환은 수 세기 동안 '지연되었다'. ① sped up → held back.

**2.** ③ 돌·점토·나무의 한계를 넘어 부드러운 종이가 책의 형태로 문자의 수호자가 된 이야기다. ④는 순서가 반대다(책이 두루마리를 대체했다).

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**7-11 · 2025년 3월 고2 학평 34번**

**1.** ② 예시들에 의해 충분히 '설명되는' 것이므로 수동태 is illustrated가 알맞다. ② illustrating → illustrated.

**2.** ① 혁명가와 역사가의 예처럼, 과거가 미래를 만든다기보다 미래에 대한 지향이 과거에 대한 이해를 만든다는 것이 요지다. ②는 필자가 뒤집어 보자고 한 관점이다.