

2026 학년도 10 월 고 2 전국연합학력평가 영어

변형문제 통합본 (문제) 1~255 번

20~24, 29~40 번 지문 · 객관식 10 유형 170 문항 + 서술형 85 문항 · 학습용 문제지 (정답·해설은 별책)

I. 대의 파악

주제 · 주장 · 제목 · 요지 | 1~17 번 · 17 문항 (지문당 1 문항)

▶ 대의 파악 (주제·주장·제목·요지) 1~17 번**1. [20 번 지문]** 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Life is full of possibilities. If we, like gardeners, provide a suitable environment and let children grow at their own pace, they will spontaneously explore the world, developing curiosity, creativity, and independence. Such children love life, dare to challenge, and possess initiative. But if we, like carpenters, always try to “shape” children into our ideal image, they will gradually lose autonomy, becoming accustomed to following others’ instructions. Such children quickly lose their sense of direction as they grow, because they are used to being arranged for, rather than actively choosing their path. As parents, our role should be that of gardeners, providing sunlight, rain, and fertile soil, allowing children to grow naturally at their own pace. It should not be that of carpenters, trying to carve out a “perfect” piece according to our will. The core of education starts with understanding life and helping children find their own “map” to find their direction in a complex world.

- ㉠ importance of setting clear goals for children’s future
- ㉡ difficulties of balancing discipline and freedom at home
- ㉢ reasons why children resist their parents’ instructions
- ㉣ effects of early education on children’s creativity
- ㉤ parents’ role as providers of an environment for self-directed growth

2. [21 번 지문] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

To see how borrowing and lending changes a person’s worldview, consider what the rate of interest does to people’s perception of time. Imagine you are lending to somebody at an interest rate of 10 percent per year for five years. This rate tells us that the money lent has a cost that reflects the risk of you not being repaid and the opportunity cost of not spending that money yourself. The longer the term of the loan, the higher the chance you won’t be paid back because it is further into the future — which by definition is unknowable — and the longer you will have to wait before spending the money yourself. In order to make this worthwhile for the lender, money has to have a price — a cost to the borrower and income to the lender. This price factors in the value of time. To put it another way, a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

- ㉠ strategies for lowering the risk of lending money
- ㉡ effects of inflation on long-term loan contracts
- ㉢ reasons why borrowers prefer short-term loans
- ㉣ interest as a price reflecting the time value of money
- ㉤ ways to estimate how much a borrower can repay

3. [22 번 지문] 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Social and environmental responsibility has become an increasingly important ethical consideration for content creators. As global awareness of social, environmental, and sustainability issues grows, many content creators are being called upon to consider the broader impact of their work. This includes addressing topics such as climate change, social justice, and ethical consumerism in their content. Content creators have a platform that can influence their audience's attitudes and behaviors, and they have a responsibility to use that platform for positive change. For example, promoting environmentally sustainable products or supporting causes related to equality and justice can help raise awareness and drive meaningful social impact. Ethical content creators not only focus on promoting their products or services but also consider the values and causes they support, ensuring that their content aligns with their social and environmental principles.

- ㉠ 콘텐츠 제작자는 청중의 요구를 정확히 파악하여 콘텐츠를 기획해야 한다.
- ㉡ 콘텐츠 제작자는 자신의 영향력을 사회와 환경에 긍정적 변화를 가져오는 데 써야 한다.
- ㉢ 콘텐츠 제작자는 상업적 홍보와 사회적 메시지를 분리하여 제작해야 한다.
- ㉣ 콘텐츠 소비자는 제작자가 홍보하는 제품의 지속가능성을 스스로 검증해야 한다.
- ㉤ 콘텐츠 플랫폼은 사회적 쟁점을 다루는 콘텐츠를 우선적으로 노출해야 한다.

4. [23 번 지문] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Research on cephalopod neurobiology suggests that an octopus possesses roughly five hundred million neurons. What makes this system unusual is where many of those neurons are located. More than half are distributed throughout the arms rather than concentrated entirely in the central brain. Each arm contains networks of nerve cells capable of controlling complex movements and responding to sensory input locally. This means that many actions do not require detailed instructions from the brain itself. Instead, the arms function as highly capable extensions of the nervous system that interact with the environment directly. The suckers lining each arm play an important role in this process. These structures provide strong grip but also detect chemical signals on surfaces they contact. Marine biologists studying octopus behavior have shown that this allows the animal to gather chemical information through touch. In practical terms, an octopus can effectively taste what it touches.

- ㉠ 문어는 다른 해양 동물보다 많은 뉴런을 가진 덕분에 복잡한 문제를 해결할 수 있다.
- ㉡ 문어의 다리는 뉴런과 빨판을 갖추어 뇌의 세세한 지시 없이 환경을 직접 감지하고 반응한다.
- ㉢ 문어의 중앙 뇌는 각 다리의 움직임을 세밀하게 조정하는 역할을 한다.
- ㉣ 문어의 빨판은 먹이를 놓치지 않도록 붙잡는 힘을 내는 데 특화되어 있다.
- ㉤ 문어의 행동 연구는 신경계가 뇌에 집중될수록 생존에 유리함을 보여 준다.

5. [24 번 지문] 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consistent though he may be, some of Aristotle's ideas meet us today as strange. He had no difficulty justifying slavery, for example, and in his era, philosophers enjoyed positions of high privilege and influence. Because of their practice of contemplation for the highest human good, philosophers were considered worthy to have all the best things in life. Somehow that assertion seems oddly self-serving. It serves us to remember that every great thinker is of her own time and speaks to a particular audience, and certainly Aristotle is no exception. Human flourishing as he understood it probably would not be nearly as inclusive as we would want it to be today. How he understood right and good is best taken to be an indicator of how the privileged elite of ancient Greek society tended to understand right and good. As a result, for all it does well, it is also deeply flawed.

- ㉠ 위대한 사상가의 사상은 그가 속한 시대와 계층의 한계 속에서 이해해야 한다.
- ㉡ 철학자는 최고선을 사유하므로 사회적으로 우대받을 자격이 있다.
- ㉢ 아리스토텔레스의 윤리는 일관성이 있으므로 오늘날에도 그대로 적용해야 한다.
- ㉣ 노예제와 같은 과거의 제도는 그 시대의 기준으로만 평가해야 한다.
- ㉤ 현대인은 고대 철학을 공부하는 대신 포용적인 가치를 새로 만들어야 한다.

6. [29 번 지문] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

You might think of survival as a race in which a hurdle has to be jumped every year. The early hurdles were once very high, and many people fell before clearing the first few. Demographically, humankind was living close to a state of nature, and nature is extremely wasteful of life. From only a very small number of figs will even one of many seeds become a fig tree. Almost a quarter of baboons born in the wild die before they are a year old, which is fairly typical for primates. Infant mortality rates for humans in pre-modern agricultural societies were similar to, and sometimes higher, than those of apes. Things were little better for our hunter-gatherer ancestors, a quarter of whom failed to reach their first birthday, while another quarter didn't live long enough to reproduce just about everywhere until the nineteenth century. Had it been otherwise, the huge recent growth in human population would have occurred much earlier.

- ㉠ benefits of living close to nature for human health
- ㉡ how agriculture reduced infant deaths among early humans
- ㉢ differences in survival strategies between plants and animals
- ㉣ high early-life mortality as a result of nature's wastefulness toward life
- ㉤ causes of the rapid population growth in the nineteenth century

7. [30 번 지문] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A study by Eva McMahan, professor of speech communication, confirmed the dominance of nonverbal signals. The phenomenon, however, was especially pronounced when adults found themselves in situations with conflicting messages (i.e., situations in which the contents of the verbal and nonverbal messages differ). Attempts to manipulate another person verbally are therefore likely to fail if the accompanying nonverbal communication does not match the spoken message. This is because people trust nonverbal messages more than verbal ones. When somebody tells you that they enjoy spending time with you, but you notice how they are looking away and are forcing a smile, you are probably less inclined to believe their words. The same is probably true when you are back at the office after a sickness and your colleague tells you with an unhappy expression that they were happy to take over your workload. You might not believe that they enjoyed replacing you while you were gone.

- ㉠ 성인은 아이보다 비언어적 신호를 더 정확하게 읽어 낸다.
- ㉡ 설득력을 높이려면 언어 표현을 세심하게 다듬어야 한다.
- ㉢ 억지웃음이라도 상대방에게 호감을 주는 데 도움이 된다.
- ㉣ 직장에서는 개인적인 감정을 드러내지 않는 것이 바람직하다.
- ㉤ 말과 비언어적 신호가 어긋나면 사람들은 말보다 비언어적 신호를 믿는다.

8. [31 번 지문] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A person who lives eighty years lives some twenty-nine thousand days, and the overwhelming majority of the behaviour packed into them runs on settings laid down, most of them, decades earlier and rarely inspected since. This need not be a hopeless thought. In one light it is a triumph of engineering. If you had to consciously decide every footstep and every fork-grip and every word, you would never make it out of bed; the deliberate mind is far too slow and too costly to run a whole life in real time, and any creature that tried would be outcompeted by a creature that didn't. The automation is precisely what frees the captain to come up on deck for the few problems that actually require him. The default is not a flaw in the human design. It is arguably the central feature, the thing that makes a complex life affordable at all.

- ㉠ 삶의 질을 높이려면 오래된 습관을 주기적으로 점검해야 한다.
- ㉡ 점검 없이 자동으로 작동하는 기본 설정은 복잡한 삶을 가능하게 하는 핵심 요소이다.
- ㉢ 의식적인 숙고는 느리지만 결국 더 나은 결정을 낳는다.
- ㉣ 인간은 수십 년에 걸쳐 형성된 습관에서 벗어나기 어렵다.
- ㉤ 중요한 결정을 내릴 때는 직관보다 신중한 사고에 의존해야 한다.

9. [32 번 지문] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

If we understand mass culture as a weakening factor of the cultural ties that unite people to their traditions, mass culture weakens the intermediary institutions in society (e.g. the family or the school), diminishing their role and overlapping these institutions. For example, courts are traditional social institutions and important for the normal and harmonious functioning of collective life. However, when people turn to social networks to put pressure on judicial decisions in certain mediated and politicized processes, this practice is popularized and becomes a habitual form of culture, which is harmful. Justice must not be done in the public square, which today is converted into a virtual dimension, the social networks. In a democratic state of law, the appropriate place to judge and make justice is the court and in a way that is immune to popular pressure.

- ㉠ Social Networks: A New Home for Public Justice
- ㉡ How Mass Culture Strengthens Family and School
- ㉢ Why Courts Must Listen to the Voice of the People
- ㉣ The Rise of Virtual Communities in Modern Democracy
- ㉤ Keep the Court Out of the Crowd: Justice Free from Popular Pressure

10. [33 번 지문] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Human development is now increasingly understood as an ongoing, flexible, and evolving process rather than a fixed sequence of stages. At the core of this perspective lies the concept of plasticity. Plasticity refers to the human capacity to change, adapt, and reorganize cognitive, emotional, and behavioural patterns in response to life experiences, environmental demands, and biological changes. It highlights that individuals are not merely passive recipients of development but active agents capable of growth throughout their lives. In earlier views, development was believed to occur mainly during childhood, with adulthood seen as a period of stability and old age as a phase of decline. The concept of plasticity challenges this rigid outlook by emphasizing that development continues across the entire lifespan. Although the extent of change may vary at different stages, every phase of life allows room for adaptation and transformation.

- ㉠ 인간 발달은 특정 시기에 끝나지 않고 전 생애에 걸쳐 변화와 적응이 가능한 과정이다.
- ㉡ 아동기의 경험은 성인기 이후의 성격 형성에 결정적인 영향을 미친다.
- ㉢ 노년기의 인지 쇠퇴를 늦추려면 꾸준한 신체 활동이 필요하다.
- ㉣ 발달 단계마다 요구되는 과제를 순서대로 완수해야 건강한 성장이 가능하다.
- ㉤ 환경적 요구에 대한 적응은 생물학적 성숙이 완료된 뒤에야 가능하다.

11. [34 번 지문] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Social media has altered business, politics, and friendships, making going viral a household term. The global financial industry links every bank and countless households in every country, making us vulnerable to human error taking place on the other side of the world. As Columbia University strategy professor Rita McGrath explains, years ago most of our institutions were separate and thereby buffered from the effects of errors outside their walls. That is no longer the case. The digitization of massive amounts of information has continued to grow enormously as the cost of computing power has decreased. The development of smart systems that communicate autonomously gave rise to an infinite variety of potential breakdowns. This interdependence is a breeding ground for complex failure. As Rita puts it, when "things that used to be kept separate bump up against each other, it becomes far more difficult to predict what's going to happen next." Information technology creates new vulnerabilities because interconnectedness instantly spreads the impact of small failures.

- ㉠ new vulnerabilities created by the interconnectedness of modern systems
- ㉡ benefits of cheaper computing power for the global financial industry
- ㉢ ways to protect institutions from their own internal human errors
- ㉣ the role of social media in changing how friendships are formed
- ㉤ reasons why smart systems communicate more reliably than humans do

12. [35 번 지문] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Scientific developments and technologies in medical practice have brought us enormous progress in the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. The discovery of penicillin in 1928 by Alexander Fleming, for which he later received the Nobel Prize, was one of the biggest breakthroughs in the battle against infectious diseases. Edward Jenner discovered around 1796 that humans were protected against the deadly smallpox virus after exposure to the cowpox virus, which is harmless to humans. Vaccines developed in laboratories have contributed enormously to the reduction of the burden of bacterial and viral diseases and have even led to the elimination of poxvirus. For other infectious diseases (for example cholera and malaria), control and hygiene management measures have reduced their burden, while for others treatment therapies turned viral diseases that were deadly into chronic manageable diseases.

- ㉠ 약물에 대한 과도한 의존은 신체의 자연 면역력을 약화시킨다.
- ㉡ 전염병 퇴치를 위해서는 백신보다 위생 관리가 우선되어야 한다.
- ㉢ 과거의 의학적 발견은 현대 과학의 재검증을 거쳐야 한다.
- ㉣ 의학의 과학적 발전은 전염병의 치료와 예방에 커다란 진보를 가져왔다.
- ㉤ 새로운 전염병의 출현은 의학 기술의 한계를 드러낸다.

13. [36 번 지문] 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

A simple truth that designers must embrace in order to create more effective products and experiences is the fact that we are not the user. We're much too close to what we build to objectively see it and understand how users will interact with it. The best user interfaces are those that have been shaped by observations of real users and their interactions with them. So how can designers shape their work to be more effective? An incredibly effective way is with usability testing. The goal of this method is to uncover problems in a design, discover existing opportunities, and learn more about the behaviors and preferences of users by asking participants to engage in realistic activities. This technique is effective for understanding how well a design will perform once it is in the hands of real users. Designers can use this method to improve their work through subsequent revisions based on the findings from representative users.

- ㉠ 디자이너는 자신의 직관을 신뢰하여 독창적인 제품을 만들어야 한다.
- ㉡ 디자이너는 사용자 인터페이스를 가능한 한 단순하게 설계해야 한다.
- ㉢ 디자이너는 실제 사용자를 대상으로 디자인을 검증하고 그 결과에 따라 수정해야 한다.
- ㉣ 디자이너는 제품 출시 전에 경쟁사의 디자인을 면밀히 분석해야 한다.
- ㉤ 디자이너는 사용자의 요구보다 기술적 완성도를 우선해야 한다.

14. [37 번 지문] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Reappraisal — changing the way one thinks about emotional situations — might present a particularly effective avenue to regulating emotions because it transforms emotions at their root. Take, for example, someone who is going through a divorce. This is often an adverse event, and yet, it can be construed in different ways. One might view it as an overpowering loss that will mark one's family for life. Alternatively, one might see it as something that is painful but that might lead to positive outcomes in the long run, such as improved relationships. As a result of these different construals, one might feel different emotions. The first construal may bring intense sadness and anger. The second construal might also bring sadness and anger but perhaps at lower levels. Crucially, it might also bring some positive emotions, such as hope, strength, or gratitude. This example illustrates how reappraisal might powerfully transform short-term emotional responses. When repeated over time, these short-term emotional consequences of reappraisal might accumulate to shape people's psychological health. Thereby, reappraisal might be a key to resilience.

- ㉠ the power of reappraisal to reshape emotions and build resilience
- ㉡ negative effects of divorce on family relationships
- ㉢ difficulties of controlling anger in stressful situations
- ㉣ why positive emotions cannot coexist with negative ones
- ㉤ the role of family support in recovering from loss

15. [38 번 지문] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we say that water is "clean," we don't just mean that it looks like a glass of water. Water quality is about following a certain set of criteria, or "benchmarks." These guidelines inform us exactly how much physical, chemical, or biological stuff can be in the water. These rules ensure the water is safe for anything we want to do with it, whether that's drinking it at home, watering crops on a farm, or running it through a huge industrial boiler. We can't utilize the same "one size fits all" rule for everyone because we use water for so many diverse things. For instance, the water that cools down a huge power plant generator doesn't need to be as clean as the water you drink from the kitchen tap. This is why groups set different "safety limits" for the water dependent on how it will be utilized.

- ㉠ 물은 겉으로 맑아 보이면 대체로 마셔도 안전하다.
- ㉡ 산업용수의 사용을 줄여야 깨끗한 물을 지킬 수 있다.
- ㉢ 모든 물에 가장 엄격한 하나의 수질 기준을 적용해야 한다.
- ㉣ 물의 깨끗함은 정해진 기준으로 판단되며, 그 기준은 용도에 따라 달라진다.
- ㉤ 발전소 냉각수는 수돗물보다 더 엄격하게 관리되어야 한다.

16. [39 번 지문] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Like all historians, social historians draw from a variety of primary sources. Social history often emphasizes ordinary people rather than elites. Yet, in most places and times, non-elites lacked access to education and, thus, did not produce substantial amounts of documentation. Even when they did produce documentation, these materials rarely ended up in archives where they could be preserved 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” provided by slaveowners; she will also examine the silences, interruptions, rumors, and other details that offer hints about the enslaved peoples’ attitudes and actions.

- ㉠ 사회과학자는 엘리트가 남긴 기록을 액면 그대로 받아들이지 않고 그 속에서 평범한 사람들의 흔적을 읽어 내야 한다.
- ㉡ 역사 연구의 신뢰성을 높이려면 기록 보관소의 자료를 가능한 한 폭넓게 수집해야 한다.
- ㉢ 평범한 사람들도 자신의 삶을 문서로 남기는 습관을 길러 후대의 연구에 기여해야 한다.
- ㉣ 노예 소유주가 남긴 법적 문서는 사실을 왜곡하므로 역사 자료로 사용하지 말아야 한다.
- ㉤ 사회사는 다른 역사 분야와 달리 1 차 자료보다 2 차 자료에 더 많이 의존해야 한다.

17. [40 번 지문] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dolphins’ brains have evolved specialized areas dedicated to echolocation, allowing them to process acoustic information more quickly and with less energy. One key adaptation is the structure of the dolphin’s auditory pathway. The signals from the ears are rapidly transmitted to the auditory cortex, the brain region responsible for processing sound. However, unlike many other mammals, dolphins have a highly specialized auditory cortex with distinct areas dedicated to processing different aspects of echolocation signals. Some areas may be responsible for analyzing the timing of echoes, while others focus on the frequency content or the intensity of the sound. This specialization allows the dolphin’s brain to process echo information in parallel, rather than sequentially. Imagine a factory assembly line, where different workers are responsible for different tasks. By dividing the work among specialized areas, the brain can process information much faster and more efficiently. This parallel processing reduces the cognitive load associated with echolocation, allowing dolphins to react quickly to changes in their environment.

- ㉠ 돌고래는 다른 포유류보다 훨씬 넓은 범위의 소리를 들을 수 있다.
- ㉡ 공장의 조립 라인에 동물의 뇌가 정보를 처리하는 방식을 본떠 설계되었다.
- ㉢ 돌고래의 뇌는 청각 피질의 구역별 분업으로 반향 정위 정보를 동시에 처리해 빠르고 효율적으로 반응한다.
- ㉣ 반향 정위는 돌고래에게 많은 에너지를 소모시키는 큰 인지적 부담이다.
- ㉤ 돌고래의 청각 경로는 다른 포유류보다 귀에서 뇌까지 신호를 전달하는 데 오래 걸린다.