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2026년 9월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The role of ‘slang’ in popular culture has fundamentally changed because of the internet. Since the emergence of Standard English, the rule makers of language have been in charge, and their prescriptive norms about a ‘correct’ version of the English language have ① dominated our channels of communication. If you wanted your voice to be heard by the public, you had to work within their ② limits, conforming to the strict expectations of either print or broadcast media. Social media completely broke that barrier. The playing field is now ③ level, and public access is democratized. Anybody and everybody can become a public figure on the new communicative platforms, meaning that nobody’s left to enforce the old rules. TV presenters and journalists might not have been able to use slang, but content creators can. We regularly use words like ‘function’ and ‘side-eye,’ and our influence both ④ legitimizes these terms and gives them a large platform to spread quicker than they could have before. Content creators also come from a greater variety of backgrounds than people working in traditional media. This means that slang can more naturally go beyond the economic and social barriers that once limited its growth. The loose social networks that previously connected us geographically are simply ⑤ weaker online, and memes are now transmitted at rapid pace.

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 why Standard English is disappearing completely
② the strict rules of broadcast media today
③ how the internet changed the role and spread of slang
④ how journalists invent new slang
⑤ the economic barriers of social media

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Digital technologies are essentially related to metaphors, but digital metaphors are different from linguistic ones in important ways. Linguistic metaphors are passive, in the sense that the audience needs to choose to actively enter the world proposed by metaphor. In the Shakespearean metaphor "time is a beggar," the audience is unlikely to understand the metaphor without cognitive effort and without further engaging Shakespeare's prose. Technological metaphors, on the other hand, are active (and often imposing) in the sense that they are realized in digital artifacts that are actively doing things, forcefully changing a user's meaning horizon. Technological creators cannot generally afford to require their potential audience to wonder how the metaphor works; normally the selling point is that the usefulness of the technology is _____. Shakespeare, on the other hand, is beloved in part because the meaning of his works is not immediately obvious and requires some thought on the part of the audience.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① hidden from most users
② understood only by experts
③ explained in long manuals
④ discovered after years of use
⑤ obvious at first glance

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Shakespeare Hated Technology
② Metaphors Make Technology Harder
③ Time Is Truly a Beggar
④ Digital vs. Linguistic Metaphors: Active Versus Passive
⑤ The End of Linguistic Metaphors

정답 및 해설

3-04 **1.**⑤ **2.**③ · 3-05 **1.**⑤ **2.**④

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1. ⑤ 지역적으로 우리를 잇던 느슨한 사회 연결망이 온라인에서 더 '강해져' 밈이 빠르게 전파된다. ⑤ weaker → stronger.

2. ③ 소셜 미디어가 표준 영어 규범의 장벽을 허물어 콘텐츠 제작자를 통해 속어가 더 넓고 빠르게 퍼진다는 내용이다.

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1. ⑤ 기술 제작자는 사용자가 은유의 작동 방식을 궁금해하게 둘 수 없으므로, 기술의 유용성이 '한눈에 분명하다'는 것이 판매 포인트다.

2. ④ 언어적 은유는 독자의 노력이 필요한 수동적 은유이고, 기술적 은유는 사용자의 의미 지평을 바꾸는 능동적 은유라는 글이다.