9-17 · 9-3 추천과 개인화
09 기술과 미디어 · 교재 p.222

2027학년도 9월 모평 21번

2026년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Social media companies are working ① to keep you on site or attempting to deliver results useful to you. You can see this personalization ② reflected in the results of search engines, which try to maximize relevance: searching for “bakery” in New York should return different results than searching in Paris. Features like the little predictive-text cues of autocomplete also look to maximize relevance by ③ suggesting refinements: typing in “cats” might prompt the user with “cats movie” or “cats that don’t shed.” Autocomplete suggestions offer a look into the algorithm’s understanding of accumulated user behavior—an immensely important part of how key social media algorithms work. The outputs ④ is personalized, but the data sets are massive, and the platforms are mining for similarities across vast quantities of user information. If a whole lot of users near you or similar to you complete the search that you’ve begun with specific words, the autocomplete algorithm takes that into account and may be more likely to suggest them to you. Since the results are ⑤ derived from data related to millions of searches, autocomplete is, in a sense, holding a mirror up to society.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Search Results Are the Same Everywhere
② Autocomplete: A Mirror Held Up to Society
③ Bakeries in New York and Paris
④ Typing Faster with Predictive Text
⑤ The End of Personalization

2027학년도 9월 모평 23번

Popular culture loves to label dopamine as the "pleasure molecule," yet science reveals a ① simpler, more nuanced reality. Dopamine's true role is found not simply in the thrill of reward, but in the dance of ② anticipation, striving, and imagining what could be. The rush of motivation that energizes you at the start of a new day, the focus that allows you to solve complex problems, and the curiosity that fuels ambition are all orchestrated by dopamine. Dopamine doesn't give ③ contentment; it delivers possibility. It sets the stage for new challenges, frames future goals as ④ attainable, and propels you to ask "What if?" about new opportunities, relationships, or aspirations. The anticipation of a meaningful conversation, the excitement for a fresh project, and even just the temptation of a delicious meal are all sparked by dopamine's drive for future reward. Critically, dopamine rewards the ⑤ process, not just the finished result. It's what sharpens focus and fills ordinary moments with potential.

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 How to Increase Dopamine Through Diet
② Why Rewards Matter More Than Effort
③ The Dangers of Too Much Motivation
④ Contentment: The Final Goal of the Brain
⑤ Dopamine: Not the Molecule of Pleasure, but of Possibility

2027학년도 9월 모평 24번

The new views about and questions being asked about aging could be detected across society. “Something strange is happening in America,” wrote Marj Jackson Levin for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in 1988, finding that what she called “the former boundaries of age” were being ① expanded or relaxed in many arenas. Whether it was fortysomething baseball players, midlife women having babies, or the oldest president in the nation’s history, it did indeed appear that the preconceptions surrounding aging were ② weakening. As baby boomers entered midlife, the idea of oldness was being ③ pushed back, and the expectations for what people should or should not be doing at a particular age ④ narrowed. Turning fifty had only recently been commonly viewed as the unofficial turning of the corner into one’s senior years, for example, but now that number did not automatically mean one could not start a new career or family. In a good number of cases, at least, age was becoming less ⑤ significant, a clear victory for those lobbying for a less age-centric society.

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 베이비붐 세대는 은퇴를 앞당기려 했다.
② 50세는 여전히 노년의 시작으로 여겨졌다.
③ 1980년대 미국에서는 나이에 대한 고정관념이 약해지고 나이의 경계가 넓어졌다.
④ 나이가 많은 운동선수는 경기력이 떨어진다.
⑤ 나이 중심 사회를 지지하는 운동이 확산되었다.

2027학년도 9월 모평 29번

2026년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Leaders come in all shapes and sizes, but successful leaders tend to have one thing in common: the ability to share someone else's feelings, known as empathy. While empathy forms in everyone to some degree, effective leaders know how to develop this emotional guidance system to connect with others' feelings and perspectives. However, empathy in leaders is more than simply being kind to employees, clients, and customers. Empathetic people seem more approachable, focusing on the words of others. Listening to the needs of employees enables leaders to clearly identify _____. Utilized in this way, empathy can be considered a crucial part of maintaining employee satisfaction. Leaders who are unable to surround themselves with competent employees will not be successful. Indeed, a leader's failure to empathize with talented workers is one of the main situations that could lead them to leave an organization. In this case, the organization must spend precious time and money to find suitable replacements for them.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how much they should be paid
② who should be replaced first
③ which customers are most valuable
④ when to stop listening
⑤ what makes them feel heard

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Kindness Alone Makes a Great Leader
② Why Leaders Should Hide Their Feelings
③ Empathy: A Leader's Key to Keeping Talented People
④ Hiring Replacements: A Smart Investment
⑤ Customers First, Employees Second

2027학년도 9월 모평 31번

What stresses you out more than anything? Perhaps it's speaking in front of others. For many, this is so ① stressful it even has a name: glossophobia. The explanation for why it's uncomfortable to have everyone's eyes on you is probably that, for almost all of our evolution, it's been extremely important not to be ② included from the group. To prepare for what might happen if you are evaluated and socially shamed—and thus ③ alienated from the group—your brain fires up the stress system and your heart begins to beat harder. Our natural sensitivity to being evaluated by other people is another example of our brain ④ not being adapted to the modern world. If we give a bad presentation at work, we are ⑤ unlikely to lose our job and thus risk starving to death. But in the world we long ago evolved for, exclusion from the group could be a matter of life and death. Belonging was not merely a matter of safety but also of survival. You simply couldn't make it on your own.

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 How to Become a Confident Public Speaker
② Why We Fear the Spotlight: An Ancient Need to Belong
③ Modern Workplaces and the Risk of Starvation
④ Stress: The Brain's Most Useless Response
⑤ Living Alone: The Key to Survival

2027학년도 9월 모평 32번

2026년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Not only are our sensory systems organized to detect change, but they are most tuned to stimuli that are unexpected and surprising. (①) When you move your body and produce tactile sensations, these stimuli are less noticeable to you than are sensations produced by another individual. (②) The sensations of your own legs touching one another when you cross your legs, for example, are generally less noticeable than a similar touch on your leg would be if someone sitting next to you brushed their leg against yours. (③) This differential response to surprising tactile stimuli appears to be a defense mechanism that has adaptive significance. (④) It is probably also the reason why being tickled by someone else is more effective at producing an emotional reaction than trying to tickle yourself. (⑤) Our enjoyment of being tickled generally diminishes as we age. This is likely due to the fact that adults are better at anticipating stimuli, and hence are more difficult to surprise, than are children.

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

Likewise, your reaction to your cat jumping onto your lap is likely to be much greater if you have your eyes closed when it happens.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① how pets improve our emotional health
② ways to strengthen tactile sensitivity
③ the decline of the senses with age
④ reasons people avoid physical contact
⑤ sensory systems tuned to unexpected stimuli

2027학년도 9월 모평 34번

2026년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Surprise is the fundamental joke mechanism. Most punch lines ① rely on an element of surprise for their effect—that's why they're not funny the third time you hear them. The joke-teller's skill lies in ② judging exactly how much of a surprise the audience is prepared to take. He must make a series of assumptions about what they will understand, what their reference points are, and how relaxed they ③ appearing to be. Jerry Seinfeld once compared telling a joke to attempting to leap a metaphorical canyon, ④ taking the audience with you. The setup to the joke is the near-side cliff, and the punch line is the far side. If they're too far apart, the listeners don't make it to the other side. And if they are too close together, the audience just steps across the gap and doesn't ⑤ experience a thrilling leap of any kind. The joke-hearers get far more pleasure from the joke if they have to do a little work.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why We Laugh at Old Jokes
② Canyon Climbing for Beginners
③ The Easier the Joke, the Funnier
④ Comedians Who Never Prepare
⑤ The Leap of Surprise: How Jokes Work

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2026년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Regardless of musical style, an increase of focus on certain parameters in a musical passage should be accompanied by a decrease in focus on others. The human mind has _____, beyond which music is most likely to be perceived as lacking order or direction. For instance, if the intention is to focus on melodic lines, then one should avoid making too many contrasting timbre variations while the melodies are unfolding; otherwise, the timbre may distract attention away from the pitch. However, melody alone would not normally keep the listener's attention for long because a piece of music needs some variety and contrasting elements from time to time. One of the most difficult issues in the practice of composition is to find the right balance between repetition and diversity: a well-balanced piece of music should unfold naturally to listeners. In most Western musical styles, this unfolding results from a network of relationships between musical attributes that combine in different ways to create situations where contrasts can take place. Such contrasts are normally preceded by a preparatory stage, which builds upon the listener's expectations.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① a need for loud sounds
② an attention limit
③ a preference for single timbres
④ an unlimited capacity for detail
⑤ a memory for every note

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why melody alone keeps listeners interested
② the history of Western timbre
③ balancing focus and contrast in musical composition
④ how to avoid all repetition in music
⑤ the role of lyrics in popular songs

2027학년도 9월 모평 40번

2026년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Many designers would argue that the most important element of lighting is visibility. Some even refer to it as the primary function of lighting. Visibility simply refers to the principle of using light to reveal or illuminate objects. ① In the early days, the job of the designer was nothing more than to create enough light so that the audience or occupants of a space could see. ② In many ways, this philosophy of lighting was based on the premise that more was better, and many believed that the more footcandles or lumens placed on a stage or in a room, the better visibility that you had. ③ Lighting equipment has also become much cheaper thanks to LED technology. ④ Since the 1950s or ’60s, theatrical designing moved toward a concept that we call selective visibility, which simply refers to revealing to an audience only what needs to be seen. ⑤ Hence, a less-revealing image on stage might be more appropriate for the dramatic action than a fully illuminated stage. In selective visibility, areas of low intensity, shadows, silhouettes, and high contrast can become effective elements in a lighting designer’s set of tools.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 무대는 언제나 최대한 밝게 비춰야 한다.
② 그림자와 실루엣은 조명 설계에서 피해야 할 요소이다.
③ 조명의 주된 기능은 장식이다.
④ 조명 설계는 무조건 밝게 비추는 것에서 필요한 것만 드러내는 선택적 가시성으로 발전했다.
⑤ 선택적 가시성은 1950년대 이전부터 널리 쓰였다.

정답 및 해설

9-17 **1.**④ **2.**② · 1-30 **1.**① **2.**⑤ · 2-20 **1.**④ **2.**③ · 2-12 **1.**⑤ **2.**③ · 2-02 **1.**② **2.**② · 1-07 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 3-20 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 10-17 **1.**② **2.**③ · 10-20 **1.**③ **2.**④

9-17 · 2027학년도 9월 모평 21번
1. ④ 주어가 복수 the data sets이므로 are가 알맞다. ④ is → are.
2. ② 검색 결과와 자동 완성은 개인화되어 있지만, 수많은 사용자 데이터에서 유사성을 찾아내므로 사회의 모습을 비추는 거울이 된다는 글이다.

1-30 · 2027학년도 9월 모평 23번
1. ① '쾌락 분자'라는 통념보다 과학이 밝힌 실제는 '더 풍부하고 미묘한' 것이다. 뒤의 more nuanced와도 어울려야 한다. ① simpler → richer.
2. ⑤ 도파민은 만족을 주는 것이 아니라 기대·노력·가능성을 일으키며 과정을 보상한다는 글이다.

2-20 · 2027학년도 9월 모평 24번
1. ④ 나이에 대한 고정관념이 약해지면서 특정 나이에 해야 할 것에 대한 기대는 '넓어졌다'. ④ narrowed → broadened.
2. ③ 40대 야구 선수, 중년 출산, 최고령 대통령 등의 예를 통해 나이에 대한 선입견이 약해지고 나이의 의미가 줄어들었다는 것이 요지다.

2-12 · 2027학년도 9월 모평 29번
1. ⑤ 공감하는 리더는 다른 사람의 말에 집중하며, 직원의 필요를 경청함으로써 무엇이 그들에게 '존중받는다(들어 준다)'는 느낌을 주는지 알아낸다.
2. ③ 공감은 단순한 친절 이상으로, 직원 만족을 유지하고 유능한 인재를 지키는 리더의 핵심 능력이라는 글이다. ①은 글이 부정한 내용이다.

2-02 · 2027학년도 9월 모평 31번
1. ② 진화의 대부분 기간 동안 중요했던 것은 집단에서 '배제되지 않는 것'이다. 뒤의 exclusion from the group과도 연결된다. ② included → excluded.
2. ② 남 앞에서 말하기가 두려운 것은 집단에서 배제되면 생존이 위태로웠던 진화의 흔적이라는 글이다.

1-07 · 2027학년도 9월 모평 32번
1. ③ Likewise로 시작하므로 앞에 '남이 만든 촉각 자극이 더 크게 느껴진다'는 다리 예시가 와야 하고, 뒤의 This differential response가 두 예시를 받는다.
2. ⑤ 감각 체계는 예상치 못한 자극에 가장 민감하게 반응하며, 이것이 방어 기제이자 간지럼의 원리라는 내용이다.

3-20 · 2027학년도 9월 모평 34번
1. ③ how relaxed they appear to be에서 appear는 간접의문문의 동사이므로 appearing이 될 수 없다. ③ appearing → appear.
2. ⑤ 농담의 핵심은 놀라움이며, 도입부와 결정적 대사의 간격을 청중이 '뛰어넘을' 만큼 조절하는 것이 기술이라는 글이다. ③은 마지막 문장과 반대다.

10-17 · 2027학년도 9월 모평 39번
1. ② 인간의 정신에는 주의의 한계가 있어 그것을 넘으면 음악이 질서 없이 들리므로, 한 요소에 집중하면 다른 요소는 줄여야 한다. ④는 정반대다.
2. ③ 주의의 한계를 고려해 요소 간 초점을 조절하고, 반복과 다양성 사이의 균형을 찾는 작곡의 원리를 다룬다.

10-20 · 2027학년도 9월 모평 40번
1. ③ 글은 '더 밝을수록 좋다'에서 '선택적 가시성'으로 바뀐 조명 철학을 다룬다. ③은 장비 가격 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.
2. ④ 초기 조명은 많을수록 좋다고 여겼지만, 이후 보여야 할 것만 드러내는 선택적 가시성으로 바뀌어 그림자와 대비도 도구가 되었다는 것이 요지다.