9-16 · 9-3 추천과 개인화
09 기술과 미디어 · 교재 p.221

2023학년도 9월 모평 21번

2022년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

You may feel there is something scary about an algorithm deciding what you might like. Could it mean that, if computers conclude you won't like something, you will never get the chance to see it? Personally, I really enjoy being directed toward new music that I might not have found by myself. I can quickly get stuck in a rut where I put on the same songs over and over. That's why I've always enjoyed the radio. But the algorithms that are now pushing and pulling me through the music library are perfectly suited to finding gems that I'll like. My worry originally about such algorithms was that they might drive everyone into certain parts of the library, leaving others lacking listeners. Would they cause a convergence of tastes? But thanks to the nonlinear and chaotic mathematics usually behind them, this doesn't happen. A small divergence in my likes compared to yours can send us off into _____.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the same popular songs
② a narrow range of genres
③ different far corners of the library
④ the music we already know
⑤ the radio stations we used to love

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 추천 알고리즘은 새로운 음악을 찾게 해 주며, 우려와 달리 사람들의 취향을 한곳으로 모으지 않는다.
② 알고리즘은 모든 사람을 같은 음악으로 몰아간다.
③ 라디오는 알고리즘보다 새로운 음악을 더 잘 찾아 준다.
④ 컴퓨터가 싫어할 것이라 판단한 음악은 결코 들을 수 없다.
⑤ 같은 노래를 반복해 듣는 것이 취향 발달에 좋다.

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

정답 및 해설

9-16 **1.**③ **2.**① · 9-17 **1.**④ **2.**②

9-16 · 2023학년도 9월 모평 21번

1. ③ 비선형·혼돈의 수학 덕분에 취향의 작은 차이도 서로를 음악 라이브러리의 전혀 다른 구석으로 보내므로 취향이 수렴하지 않는다.

2. ① 필자는 알고리즘이 취향을 수렴시킬까 걱정했지만, 혼돈의 수학 덕분에 오히려 다양한 곳으로 이끈다는 것이 요지다. ②는 필자가 처음 했던 걱정이다.

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.