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2025년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Here is a fundamental quality of music. Note names repeat because of a perceptual phenomenon that corresponds to the ① doubling and halving of frequencies. When we double or halve a frequency, we end up with a note that sounds remarkably ② similar to the one we started out with. This relationship, a frequency ratio of 2:1 or 1:2, is called the octave. It is so important that, in spite of the large ③ similarities that exist between musical cultures, every culture we know of has the octave as the basis for its music, even if it has little else in common with other musical traditions. This phenomenon leads to the notion of circularity in pitch perception, and is similar to circularity in colors. Although red and violet fall at ④ opposite ends of the continuum of visible frequencies of electromagnetic energy, we see them as ⑤ perceptually similar. The same is true in music, and music is often described as having two dimensions, one that accounts for tones going up in frequency and another that accounts for the perceptual sense that we've come back home again each time we double a tone's frequency.

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 Why Every Culture Has Different Notes
② Colors and Sounds Never Meet
③ The Science of Musical Volume
④ How Frequencies Lose Their Meaning
⑤ The Octave: Music's Universal Homecoming

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2025년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

One reason that people participate in social media is because it builds social relations. We increase our social capital when we successfully engage in social media. Social capital describes the networks of relationships we have that are built on mutuality and sharing of identity, understanding, norms and values. We build ties that may pay off with a job lead or a letter of recommendation. We reinforce our identities through our online presentation in a personal blog or our profile. "The premise behind the notion of social capital is rather simple and straightforward: investment in social relations with expected returns," noted sociologist Nan Lin. Lin's work stresses that it is _____ that shapes our experience in society. With new media, our reach of connecting is all the greater, expanding our "who you know" to greater and greater lengths.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① what you know rather than who you know
② how much money you invest
③ who you know as much as what you know
④ how often you post online
⑤ where you were born

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the dangers of personal blogs
② social media as a way to build social capital
③ why online relationships are shallow
④ how to write a letter of recommendation
⑤ the decline of social networks

2026학년도 9월 모평 23번

2025년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

In writing a life, the life narrator and the biographer engage different kinds of evidence. Most biographers incorporate ① single forms of evidence, including historical documents, interviews, and family archives, which they evaluate for ② validity. Relatively ③ few biographers use their personal memories of their subject as reliable evidence, unless they had a personal relationship to the subject of the biography (as a relative, child, friend, or colleague). For life narrators, by contrast, personal memories are the ④ primary archival source. They may have recourse to other kinds of sources—letters, journals, photographs, conversations—and to their knowledge of a historical moment. But the usefulness of such evidence for their stories lies in the ways in which they employ that evidence to support, supplement, or offer commentary on their personalized acts of remembering. In autobiographical narratives, imaginative acts of remembering always ⑤ overlap with such rhetorical acts as assertion, justification, judgment, conviction, and questioning.

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 Why Biographers Must Be Relatives
② Letters: The Only Reliable Source
③ Archives vs. Memory: Two Kinds of Evidence in Life Writing
④ Forgetting the Past to Write the Future
⑤ How to Interview Famous People

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2025년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

What is soft-path river engineering? One way to visualize its spirit is to liken it to a footpath in the forest. Suppose a tree falls across a footpath. A soft-path response would be simply to _____. A more interventionist response would be to remove the tree and restore the original route. A still more interventionist response might be to straighten and pave the path to insert it more permanently in the landscape. The true high-modernist step would, of course, be to create a superhighway that removes the landscape and bulldozes straight through all obstacles in the topography. Soft-path engineering has the unique advantage of intellectual modesty with respect to what we actually know about river movement and its environmental effects. In contrast to hard-path engineering, soft-path engineering accepts variability in the river's movement as significant until proven otherwise. Backwaters, short-lived wetlands, braids and channels, swamps —all undesirable to hard-path engineering—are presumed by soft-path engineers to be ecologically important.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① remove the tree and restore the route
② pave the path permanently
③ build a highway through the forest
④ close the footpath forever
⑤ redirect the trail around the fallen tree

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 하천 공학은 장애물을 제거해 하천을 곧게 만들어야 한다.
② 습지와 배후 습지는 생태적으로 쓸모가 없다.
③ 하드 패스 공학은 지적으로 겸손한 접근이다.
④ 소프트 패스 하천 공학은 하천의 움직임에 대한 지식의 한계를 인정하고 그 변동성과 생태적 가치를 존중한다.
⑤ 고속도로 건설은 하천 생태계를 보호한다.

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2025년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Although empathy is widely ① praised by scholars and public figures, not everyone is an empathy booster. Critics of empathy argue that empathy will not save us from interpersonal and intergroup conflict. In fact, they argue, empathy makes such conflicts ② worse. These critics maintain that empathy can be ③ exhausting and lead to burnout, insensitivity to suffering, or worse. They argue that we tend to empathize strongly with our in-group and ④ resist empathizing with out-groups, and even enjoy the suffering of out-groups in competitive or threatening contexts. Thus, the prescription for more empathy is often ⑤ effective in cases of conflict. Empathy, they argue, can further entrench conflict and force us into an us vs. them mentality. Finally, even when we try to empathize with others who are dissimilar from us or in unfamiliar contexts, sometimes we are unable to accurately empathize with their experiences, causing further misunderstandings and frustration. Critics of empathy argue that we should give up on empathy and employ other tools in pursuit of social harmony, e.g., rational compassion or moral emotions like fear, anger, and shame.

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 ways to increase empathy toward strangers
② critics' arguments that empathy can worsen conflict
③ why scholars praise empathy
④ the link between empathy and creativity
⑤ how burnout affects workplace performance

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2025년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Compared to other ecosystems, forests are relatively diverse, but this should not necessarily be a justification for ① converting nonforests into forests. Wetlands, meadows, and grasslands have a unique biota too, even if it is often not as rich as a forest biota. The ecological problems of this process have been ② described from a number of places such as Iceland, South Africa, and Australia, but the classic example of this comes from Scotland and northern England. Here the Forestry Commission has drained, fertilized, and fenced extensive areas of wetlands ③ to facilitate turning them into forests. Increasing the extent of forests in Britain is certainly a desirable goal, and most of the Forestry Commission's efforts are ④ directing toward sites that were forested before sheep and their keepers came to the island. However, ecologists frequently complain about the Commission's work because it is not restricted to former forest sites, because the forests established are usually ⑤ composed of exotic trees, and because the wildlife threatened by this activity includes many uncommon species.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 주장 윗글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 영국의 숲 면적을 늘리는 것은 바람직하지 않다.
② 숲이 다양하다는 이유만으로 습지·초원 같은 비산림 생태계를 숲으로 바꾸어서는 안 된다.
③ 외래 수종을 심어 숲을 빨리 늘려야 한다.
④ 습지는 숲보다 생물 다양성이 언제나 풍부하다.
⑤ 양을 기르는 것은 숲 보호에 도움이 된다.

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2025년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

When gathering the preferences of multiple agents into one collective choice, it is easily seen that certain cases call for ① randomization or other means of tiebreaking. For example, if there are two alternatives, a and b, and two agents such that one prefers a and the other one b, there is no deterministic way of selecting a single alternative without ② violating one of two basic fairness conditions known as anonymity and neutrality. Anonymity requires that the collective choice ought to be ③ dependent of the agents' identities whereas neutrality requires ④ impartiality towards the alternatives. Allowing lotteries as social outcomes hence seems like a ⑤ necessity for impartial collective choice. Indeed, most common "deterministic" social choice functions such as plurality rule are only deterministic as long as there is no tie, which is usually resolved by drawing a lot. The use of lotteries for the selection of officials interestingly goes back to the world's first democracy in Athens, where it was widely regarded as a principal characteristic of democracy, and has recently gained increasing attention in political science.

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 the history of gambling in Athens
② how to win elections with plurality rule
③ the weaknesses of anonymous voting
④ why lotteries are needed for fair collective choice
⑤ why ties should be avoided in politics

2026학년도 9월 모평 37번

2025년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Perhaps at some point you have seen some mathematical writing and not understood it. (①) You would not be the first; rest assured, even professional mathematicians sometimes have to rely on discussions with colleagues to properly understand problems they are looking at. (②) But how do you recognise some writing is mathematical in the first place? (③) The complicated notations that might spring to mind—all those strange dashes, squiggles and letters—are obvious signs, but a lot of those are really quite modern. (④) Put simply, there has to be something mathematical going on for us to say that it is mathematics. (⑤) And if we are dealing with writing from a very distant past, in a language that is not familiar to us, from a time even before recorded language, that can be sometimes difficult to recognise.

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

> Mathematics had been going on for a long time before the dashes and squiggles were invented.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **요지** 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 수학적인 글인지는 복잡한 기호가 아니라 그 안에서 일어나는 수학적 내용으로 판단해야 한다.
② 수학 기호는 고대부터 지금과 같은 형태였다.
③ 전문 수학자는 동료의 도움 없이 모든 문제를 이해한다.
④ 현대 수학은 고대 수학보다 이해하기 쉽다.
⑤ 언어 기록이 없는 시대에는 수학이 없었다.

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2025년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

It is worth pointing out that leaves don't drop to the ground because they are ① dying—rather, the tree initiates an active process of clever recycling called senescence. A tree, like an oak for example, would struggle to survive through a harsh winter if it ② retained its canopy of leaves. It would risk damage from strong winter winds and would lose more water from its leaves than it could draw up from the frozen ground. If it didn't ③ blew over, it would die of thirst. As winter approaches, the length of the day shortens, the temperature drops, and plants, including trees, can ④ detect this change. It signals to them that it is time to lose their leaves. First, however, trees carefully suck all of the useful nutrients out of the leaves and then, with surgical precision, block up that pathway into the leaves. That blocked pathway at the base of the leaf stem ⑤ creates a weakness and, in the wind, the leaves snap off and fall to the ground.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Not Dying but Recycling: Why Trees Drop Their Leaves
② How Wind Kills Trees in Winter
③ Keeping Leaves Green All Year
④ Why Oaks Drink More Water in Winter
⑤ The Strength of a Leaf Stem

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2025년 9월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

Historians use ① evidence in order to understand what happened and why it happened. In architectural history this evidence may take the form of the buildings themselves or their remains, and documents such as plans, drawings, descriptions, diaries or bills. Our picture of any period of history is derived from a ② multitude of sources, such as the paintings, literature, deeds, buildings and other artefacts that have survived. The problem of survival lies at the root of many of the historian's problems, for what has survived may not necessarily be more ③ significant than what has not survived. The Egyptian pyramids have survived thousands of years, but historical significance is not just a question of ④ durability. These buildings were part of a rich and diverse culture, much of which has been lost. They are historical facts, but facts by themselves, even such massive facts as the pyramids, are just the first stage in any historical study, and until they have been evaluated, placed in context and interpreted, they tell us ⑤ much. Different historians may place different values on the same facts, and the discovery of new evidence may modify or change existing theories and interpretations.

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 피라미드는 오래 남았기에 역사적으로 가장 중요한 건축물이다.
② 살아남은 증거가 반드시 더 중요하지는 않으며, 사실은 해석되어야 비로소 역사적 의미를 갖는다.
③ 건축사는 문헌보다 건물 자체만을 증거로 삼아야 한다.
④ 새로운 증거는 기존 해석을 바꾸지 못한다.
⑤ 역사가들은 같은 사실에 언제나 같은 가치를 부여한다.

정답 및 해설

10-13 **1.**③ **2.**⑤ · 9-22 **1.**③ **2.**② · 3-19 **1.**① **2.**③ · 6-07 **1.**⑤ **2.**④ · 2-11 **1.**⑤ **2.**② · 6-09 **1.**④ **2.**② · 4-23 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 4-13 **1.**④ **2.**① · 5-16 **1.**③ **2.**① · 7-06 **1.**⑤ **2.**②

10-13 · 2026학년도 9월 모평 21번

1. ③ 음악 문화 사이에 '큰 차이'가 있음에도 모든 문화가 옥타브를 기반으로 한다는 양보의 흐름이다. ③ similarities → differences.

2. ⑤ 주파수를 두 배로 하거나 반으로 하면 비슷하게 들리는 옥타브가 모든 문화 음악의 기반이며, 돌아오는 듯한 순환적 지각을 만든다는 글이다.

9-22 · 2026학년도 9월 모평 22번

1. ③ 사회적 자본 개념은 관계에 대한 투자와 그 보상을 말하며, 무엇을 아는가만큼 누구를 아는가가 경험을 형성한다는 것이다. ①은 반대 내용이다.

2. ② 사람들은 소셜 미디어로 관계를 맺어 사회적 자본을 쌓으며, 뉴미디어는 '누구를 아는가'의 범위를 넓혀 준다는 내용이다.

3-19 · 2026학년도 9월 모평 23번

1. ① 전기 작가는 역사 문서·인터뷰·가족 기록 등 '여러' 형태의 증거를 활용한다. 이어지는 including 목록이 근거다. ① single → multiple.

2. ③ 전기 작가는 다양한 외부 증거를, 자기 서사 작가는 개인적 기억을 주된 증거로 삼는다는 대조를 다룬다.

6-07 · 2026학년도 9월 모평 30번

1. ⑤ 소프트 패스 대응은 장애물을 없애지 않고 길을 돌아가게 하는 것이다. ①~③은 점점 더 개입적인 대응으로 제시된다.

2. ④ 숲길 비유로 개입의 정도를 설명하며, 소프트 패스 공학은 지적 겸손을 바탕으로 하천의 변동성과 습지 등의 생태적 중요성을 인정한다는 것이 요지다.

2-11 · 2026학년도 9월 모평 32번

1. ⑤ 공감 비판론자들은 공감이 내집단 편향을 키워 갈등을 악화시킨다고 본다. 따라서 공감을 늘리라는 처방은 갈등 상황에서 '역효과를 낳는다'. ⑤ effective → counterproductive.

2. ② 공감이 탈진·내집단 편향·오해를 낳아 갈등을 키울 수 있으므로 다른 도구를 써야 한다는 공감 비판론을 소개한다.

6-09 · 2026학년도 9월 모평 33번

1. ④ 노력이 '향하게 되는' 수동의 의미이므로 are directed toward가 알맞다. ④ directing → directed.

2. ② 비산림 생태계에도 고유한 생물이 있으므로, 숲의 다양성을 이유로 습지를 숲으로 바꾸는 일은 생태적 문제를 낳는다는 주장이다. ①은 글과 반대다(숲을 늘리는 것 자체는 바람직하다).

4-23 · 2026학년도 9월 모평 34번

1. ③ 익명성은 집단적 선택이 행위자의 신원과 '무관해야' 한다는 조건이다. ③ dependent → independent.

2. ④ 익명성과 중립성이라는 공정성 조건을 지키려면 동점일 때 추첨 같은 무작위화가 필요하다는 내용이다.

4-13 · 2026학년도 9월 모평 37번

1. ④ '복잡한 기호는 꽤 현대적인 것'이라는 문장 뒤에, 기호가 발명되기 오래전부터 수학이 있었다는 내용이 이어지고, Put simply가 이를 정리한다.

2. ① 기호는 수학의 분명한 표지이지만 비교적 현대적인 것이므로, 수학인지는 그 안에 수학적인 것이 있는가로 판단해야 한다는 것이 요지다.

5-16 · 2026학년도 9월 모평 38번

1. ③ 가정법 과거(If it didn't ~, it would ~)의 if절이며 didn't 뒤에는 동사원형이 와야 한다. ③ blew → blow.

2. ① 잎은 죽어서 떨어지는 것이 아니라, 나무가 겨울을 나기 위해 양분을 회수하고 통로를 막는 능동적 재활용(노화) 과정이라는 글이다.

7-06 · 2026학년도 9월 모평 39번

1. ⑤ 사실은 평가·맥락화·해석되기 전까지 '거의' 말해 주지 않는다. ⑤ much → little.

2. ② 살아남음의 문제와 해석의 필요성: 사실은 역사 연구의 첫 단계일 뿐 평가·해석되어야 한다는 것이 요지다. ①은 글이 부정한 내용이다.