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2027학년도 수능 21번

2026년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

For decades, companies have treated data like a sealed box— valuable, private, and tightly ① protected. That instinct made sense. What was inside the box—customer histories, operational insights, proprietary knowledge—② represented control and competitive advantage. In an industrial economy, owning data was power. But in the Intelligence Age, that logic is becoming an obstacle. Value no longer comes primarily from keeping information but from ③ connected it—across functions, partners, and ecosystems—to enable learning and action in real time. Holding on to the sealed box today is less like safeguarding an asset and more like ④ dragging an anchor. The companies moving fastest are not just opening the box. They are doing something more deliberate: opening it just enough ⑤ to allow data to move, combine, and learn — securely, selectively, and with purpose. The objective is not openness for its own sake but smart connection to gain an edge.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 데이터는 언제나 비공개로 보호해야 한다.
② 모든 데이터를 무조건 공개하는 것이 경쟁력이다.
③ 산업 경제의 데이터 소유 논리는 지금도 유효하다.
④ 지능 시대에는 데이터를 꽁꽁 숨기기보다 목적에 맞게 선별적으로 연결할 때 가치가 생긴다.
⑤ 데이터 연결은 보안 위험 때문에 피해야 한다.

2027학년도 수능 22번

2026년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

In observation, the best plan is obviously to decide beforehand exactly what needs to be observed, and then to focus attention on this precise point. Reading may be called a kind of observation, since the reader is looking for what the author has to tell; and the rule that holds for other observations holds also for reading. That is to say that the reader finds the most when _____. We can learn something here from story-reading, which is the most efficient sort of reading, in the sense that you get the point of the story better than that of more serious reading matter, the reason being that attention is always pressing forward in the story, looking for something very definite. You want to know how the hero gets out of the fix he is in, and you press forward and find out with great certainty and little loss of time. The best readers of serious matter have a similar eagerness to discover what the author has to say; they get the author's question, and press on to find his answer. Such readers are both quick and retentive.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① he knows just what he is looking for
② he reads as slowly as possible
③ he avoids reading stories
④ he memorizes every detail
⑤ he reads without any purpose

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Stories Waste Our Time
② Read Like a Story Lover: Know What You Are Looking For
③ Slow Reading Builds Memory
④ Observation Without a Plan
⑤ Heroes Who Escape Danger

2027학년도 수능 23번

2026년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

The environment in which a plant lives is inseparable from the plant itself. The environment informs what kind of plant the offspring will become; the kind that survives and thrives in a challenging scenario or doesn't. (①) It changes plants' body plan and possibly directs their development. (②) And those changes can be passed down to their offspring, whose body will develop differently from the start, and be better able to handle the harsh conditions its parents experienced. (③) In some cases this involves whole new body parts and coats of armor. (④) For example, wild radishes that have lived through an attack of destructive caterpillars will make baby radishes with extra-scratchy leaves, and they'll be preloaded with defensive chemicals to better keep away threats. (⑤) If these plant-children end up facing the same challenges their parents did, they'll be much better prepared to handle them.

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

In other words, parent plants can pass on skills for surviving in a tough world.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Radishes Fear Caterpillars
② Plants That Ignore Their Environment
③ Lessons from Parents: How Plants Inherit Survival Skills
④ Chemical Weapons in Human History
⑤ Choosing the Best Soil for Your Garden

2027학년도 수능 24번

2026년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

With an increase in demand for fresh fruits and vegetables out of season and greater globalization of the produce trade, transportation systems are becoming much more ① advanced. While many consumers become involved in community gardening and visiting farmers markets, most fresh produce is still bought at the supermarket. Much of that fresh food is not grown ② locally. Americans have access to exotic tropical fruits as well as more ③ familiar imports that are out of season. Thanks to real-time computer projections to match weather conditions in growing areas around the world with sales information from specific locations, distributors know what products to send where. Technological advances in every operation from the field through the chain of events ④ efficiently and effectively move items to the supermarket closest to us. Ironically, it may be ⑤ harder to deliver a fresh mango from Chiang Mai, Thailand, or a fresh tomato from Las Cruces, New Mexico, to our local supermarket than fresh beans grown within 10 miles of our house.

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 발달한 운송 체계와 기술 덕분에 먼 곳의 농산물이 가까운 곳의 농산물보다 더 쉽게 슈퍼마켓에 도착하기도 한다.
② 대부분의 신선 농산물은 지역에서 재배된다.
③ 농민 시장이 슈퍼마켓을 대체하고 있다.
④ 날씨 정보는 농산물 유통에 쓸모가 없다.
⑤ 제철이 아닌 과일은 수입할 수 없다.

2027학년도 수능 29번

2026년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

People show a tendency to trust ideas that correspond to their beliefs, even though there is little or no objective evidence to support them. Such ideas may eventually turn out to be false, if the assumptions underlying them largely rely on subjective observations. Careful thinkers thus try to test their existing beliefs, rather than simply maintaining them. When new evidence does not support the idea that they have entertained, they reexamine it from alternative viewpoints. This inspires them to go about challenging the problematic belief. Therefore, thinking reflectively about the existing beliefs helps people _____. Furthermore, it enables people to become less likely to accept new ideas just because they are tempting or consistent with what they have long believed. Although individuals differ considerably in their belief systems, those who objectify and test their own beliefs tend to think more critically than those who do not.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① defend them against opposing views
② share them with like-minded people
③ abandon all of them at once
④ accept new ideas more readily
⑤ adjust them according to available evidence

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 신중한 사람은 기존 믿음을 검증하고 증거에 따라 조정하므로 더 비판적으로 사고한다.
② 객관적 증거가 부족한 생각도 신념과 일치하면 신뢰할 만하다.
③ 새로운 생각은 매력적일수록 빨리 받아들이는 것이 좋다.
④ 개인의 신념 체계는 서로 크게 다르지 않다.
⑤ 주관적 관찰은 객관적 증거보다 정확하다.

2027학년도 수능 30번

2026년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

Some authors believe that collectives of individuals can be more intelligent than individuals taken singly, sometimes pointing to the example of ants, bees, and other social animals. It is certainly true that, by addressing a question to a collective (crowd intelligence), you may get a good answer more easily than by, say, researching the literature or asking a philosopher. But this works in a reliable fashion only where some genuine expert happens to be in the crowd. This is because human intelligence is _____. Collectives can, certainly, carry out plans that individuals cannot—such as building Cologne Cathedral. Collectives can also evolve new social patterns over very long periods of time through trial-and-error or through the sort of transgenerational collaboration that is involved, for example, in the creation and sustainment of scientific disciplines. But collectives do not write poetry or novels, discover new aspects of nature, or solve difficult mathematical problems. This is done predominantly by individuals or by very small groups.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① an individual capability that is not additive
② a skill that grows with the size of the crowd
③ a product of long-term collaboration
④ a trait found mainly in social animals
⑤ a resource that can be shared equally

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 군중에게 묻는 것이 언제나 전문가에게 묻는 것보다 정확하다.
② 개미와 벌의 사회는 인간 사회보다 지적이다.
③ 과학 분야는 한 세대의 협력만으로 만들어진다.
④ 집단은 큰 계획을 실행할 수 있지만, 지적 창조는 주로 개인이나 아주 작은 집단이 해낸다.
⑤ 큰 성당을 짓는 일은 개인의 천재성에 달려 있다.

2027학년도 수능 31번

2026년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

There are several ways designers can ① minimize the likelihood of a control's accidental activation. Perhaps the easiest way is to make sure the control is far away so that the operator is unlikely to come into accidental contact with it. We could also increase the control resistance, which in turn will increase the force ② requiring for the operator to activate the control. We might recess the control into the control panel or place it behind a barrier. If the control is not ③ used frequently, we can place a protective cover over it, or lock the control into position. These options not only make the control harder to operate, but they create a sequence of several actions that the operator must take ④ to activate the control. If operation requires more than a single step, the operator must go through a sequence not only of actions, but also of decisions to make each action. Each point in the activation process then provides an opportunity for the operator ⑤ to reconsider his or her choice to activate the control.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Controls Should Be Easy to Reach
② The Fastest Control Panels
③ Protective Covers Waste Time
④ Slow Down to Stay Safe: Preventing Accidental Activation
⑤ Operators Need No Decisions

2027학년도 수능 32번

2026년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

Virtual reality (sometimes shortened as VR) immerses viewers in a simulated three-dimensional environment. ① Instead of watching a linear series of moving images on a separate and finite two-dimensional screen, the VR viewer wears a special headset that makes it appear as if she is surrounded by a digitally animated environment or a space captured in 360 degrees by a specialized camera. ② Like a movie, a VR experience can be curated by technicians and artists: they can provide us with engaging and spectacular things to look at. ③ Many people also feel dizzy after wearing a VR headset for a long time. ④ But virtual reality cannot control exactly when and how we see those things. ⑤ For example, a movie can choose to show us a close-up detail in a character's expression at a particular moment and in a precise way that conveys specific meaning and produces a particular emotional response. A viewer shown the same thing as part of a VR experience would not necessarily be close enough to see the detail and could even be looking the other way at something else at the moment that particular detail emerged.

1. 무관한 문장 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why VR Will Replace Movies Soon
② Close-Ups: The Secret of VR Success
③ The Cost of 360-Degree Cameras
④ Free to Look Away: The Limits of Directing a VR Viewer
⑤ How Headsets Improve Our Eyesight

2027학년도 수능 33번

2026년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

The obvious answer to the question of what a man should learn has already ① been taught to us by anthropologists. Evidently, what is needful to learn in one society is not necessarily needful in another. Cultural differences ② demonstrates that there is no absolute set of things to be learned; what a man should learn is a function of his culture. But concealed behind this principle ③ lies a corollary: in order that noticeable cultural differences shall exist at all, there must be a significant degree of conformity to norm within each society. And this prevents us from going on to assert that what a man should learn is a matter for him alone to decide. There is, in fact, no human society on the face of the earth ④ which grants to any individual the right to learn anything he chooses. And furthermore, it is the school which is established by the community—not, be it noted, by the family—⑤ to ensure that the individual learns what he must know.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 무엇을 배워야 하는지는 문화에 따라 정해지며, 개인이 마음대로 결정할 수 있는 것이 아니다.
② 배워야 할 내용은 모든 사회에서 동일하다.
③ 개인은 원하는 것은 무엇이든 배울 권리가 있다.
④ 교육의 책임은 학교가 아니라 가정에 있다.
⑤ 인류학자들은 학교 교육의 필요성을 부정한다.

2027학년도 수능 34번

2026년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

When painters turn to the essentially musical notion of rhythm in order ① to define what they consider one of the necessary elements of their own art, it is a sure sign that this art itself ② is trying to overstep its natural limits. Nor are painters themselves unaware of the fact. The arts of space, from architecture to sculpture and painting, have always included among their fundamental notions that of composition. To compose is ③ to arrange the parts of a picture in such a way that the proportions between their respective sizes, shapes, colors, and degrees of luminosity ④ is pleasing to perceive. The reason modern painters, especially since the time of Picasso, Braque, and Juan Gris, have added the notion of rhythm to that of composition is not mysterious. For, indeed, rhythm implies composition, but it adds to it a regularly reoccurring pattern in the duration of sounds. This is to say that, as soon as pictorial composition in space assumes the form of patterns of lines and colors successively ⑤ perceived in time, composition becomes for us a rhythm.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Why Painters Avoid Musical Ideas
② Composition: A Notion Unique to Music
③ When Painting Borrows from Music: Rhythm in Space
④ Picasso and the End of Color
⑤ Architecture Without Proportion

2027학년도 수능 36번

2026년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

The loss of insect life from the food chain would not just be disastrous for wildlife. It would also have direct consequences for the human food supply. Most Europeans and North Americans are disgusted by the prospect of eating insects, which is odd, since they consume prawns (which are broadly similar, being segmented, and with an external skeleton). ① Their ancient ancestors would certainly have eaten insects. ② Globally, however, eating insects is the norm, and in some countries insects make up a significant proportion of the diet. ③ Insects also play a key role in pollinating many of the crops grown in Europe. ④ Roughly 80 per cent of the world's population regularly consume insects, with the practice very common in South America, Africa and Asia, and among the native peoples of Oceania. ⑤ Approximately 2,000 different insect species are regularly eaten by people, including caterpillars, beetle grubs, ants, wasps, moth pupae, stink bugs, grasshoppers and crickets. To give an example, it is estimated that 1,600 tons of mopane worms are sold for human consumption in South Africa each year, with many more privately collected and consumed.

1. **무관한 문장** 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. **내용 불일치** 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

① 곤충 생물의 감소는 인간의 식량 공급에도 직접적인 결과를 낳는다.
② 유럽인과 북미인은 곤충과 비슷한 새우를 먹지 않는다.
③ 세계 인구의 약 80퍼센트가 곤충을 정기적으로 먹는다.
④ 약 2,000종의 곤충이 사람들에게 정기적으로 먹힌다.
⑤ 남아프리카에서는 해마다 많은 양의 모파인 애벌레가 판매된다.

2027학년도 수능 37번

2026년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

Museums have their origins, both materially and conceptually, in the collections of the wealthy and the privileged. Historically, they displayed the wealth of the collector, but also his cognitive power. The acquisition and display of beautiful, curious, or rare objects in the Renaissance confirmed the collector's access to the secrets of the universe contained in those objects, which mediated between the visible and the invisible, the material world and the order that underlay it. The collection indexed its proprietor's access to this domain of hidden meaning and placed outsiders who were granted access to the collections in an inferior position. Paying their respects to the collection, they acknowledged the status of the collector. Although the evolution of the collection into the museum during the early modern period occurs along with a series of epistemic shifts in the structure of knowledge, museums remain fundamentally concerned with _____.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① making art freely available to all citizens
② replacing private collections with public schools
③ expressing the relationship of knowledge and ownership to identity, power, and status
④ hiding rare objects from the public
⑤ preserving objects without any social meaning

2. 주제 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the roots of museums in collections that displayed wealth and power
② how museums became free public spaces
③ the Renaissance techniques of painting
④ why collectors gave away their objects
⑤ the scientific value of rare objects

2027학년도 수능 38번

2026년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

The need to sleep interferes with other more biologically pressing needs, such as finding and gathering food, building shelter, and anything else you might do to ensure that your genetic line lives on. Sleep is so important, yet so poorly understood, that it led one biologist to say, “If sleep doesn’t serve an absolutely vital function, it is the greatest mistake evolution ever made.” That function is still a mystery. It would be nice to say that sleep is nothing more than the time when a body rests, but that wouldn’t be quite right either. You can relax in a hammock on a beach all day long if you want to, but after about twenty hours you will be in pretty bad shape if you don’t fall asleep and stay that way for a while. Humans need roughly _____, and the body innately knows when this ratio becomes unbalanced. Each hour of missed sleep one night will result in deeper sleep the next, until the body’s sleep debt is wiped clean.

1. **빈칸 추론** 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① one hour of sleep for every two hours they are awake
② as much rest as their bodies want
③ sleep only when they feel tired
④ eight hours of rest in a hammock
⑤ no sleep if they relax enough

2. **주제** 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why resting in a hammock replaces sleep
② how to stay awake for twenty hours
③ the evolutionary origin of dreams
④ the dangers of oversleeping
⑤ the vital yet mysterious nature of sleep

2027학년도 수능 39번

2026년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

Trends toward a marked increase in competition have forced companies to adopt much more aggressive innovation strategies. Innovation provides one way of getting out of the competition, which is to say situations in which activities are not very profitable. Innovation indeed provides an opportunity to set oneself apart and temporarily to assume a monopoly position; this provides an opportunity to make a profit either by increasing prices or by reducing costs. There are, of course, other means that can be relied upon to survive and prosper in a market economy. These conventional means rely mainly on geographical distances and transportation costs, the limited capacity of consumers to compare prices and qualities fully, and the existence of regulated activities. All these mechanisms reduce the degree of competition and allow companies to survive even if they do not have the best product or the cheapest price. However, globalization, deregulation, and some antitrust policies are all trends which dramatically weaken the effectiveness of those conventional means. Innovative strategies, therefore, appear as _____ in the new competitive environment.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① a risky strategy for small firms
② less effective than regulation
③ a temporary trend
④ the only way to survive and prosper
⑤ a way to raise prices only

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 지리적 거리와 운송비는 오늘날 경쟁을 더 줄여 준다.
② 경쟁이 심해지고 기존의 생존 수단이 약화되면서 혁신이 기업 생존의 핵심 전략이 되었다.
③ 혁신은 기업의 비용을 늘려 수익을 떨어뜨린다.
④ 규제가 많을수록 혁신이 활발해진다.
⑤ 최고의 제품만이 시장에서 살아남는다.

2027학년도 수능 40번

2026년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

Today, the widely held view of advertising (particularly in relation to established brands) is that its role is not to directly increase sales and that, even when it does have this effect, the sales generated are generally ① insufficient to recover the cost of the campaign. What then is the purpose of advertising, if not to directly increase sales? Amongst today's advertising practitioners, it is argued that its value lies in improving the consumer's ② attitude towards brands, thus leading to long-term sales. In this way, the real effect of advertising is not at the point of sale but at the point of ③ consumption. Consumer brand opinions are only formed after consumers have tried the brand; however, these opinions are clearly influenced by the ④ expectations created by advertising. In this way, advertising—the repetition of arguments, creatively presented—does not influence product perception at the time it is seen, but it does ⑤ decrease the likelihood of a consumer making an exploratory purchase of the brand and has a strong influence on how he or she feels about the product compared to the competition.

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 advertising directly doubles sales
② advertising's real role in shaping attitudes toward brands
③ the high cost of failed ad campaigns
④ how consumers form opinions before trying brands
⑤ the decline of established brands

2027학년도 수능 41~42번

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Since we know that life exists on Earth, we're most likely to find it and recognize it on other worlds that resemble Earth. This is the logic of the search for Earth-like planets in other systems, and the terracentric search for life on those worlds. It fuels the drive to "follow the water." It forms the basis for seeking planets where liquid water and protective atmospheres exist, preferably on medium-sized, rocky planets with stable near-circular orbits with daily and seasonal cycles that are not too extreme. It underpins the concept of the "stellar habitable zone," which assumes that life is restricted to those planets at just the right distance from their central star for Earth-like conditions to exist. It fits perfectly with the search for life in our own image. The alternative logic is one that starts from a different assumption—that life on Earth is not representative necessarily of life elsewhere, and that therefore the conditions that led to and sustain life on Earth need not be viewed as limitations. A nuanced version of this alternative is that, in fact, the life we see around us as humans is not even typical of the vast majority of biomass on Earth. The unseen microbial world beneath our feet, in our oceans, and to a considerable depth within the crust of our planet is _____, including our own, with the larger organisms that catch our eye simply being the exceptions that command our attention.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the rule for life on most worlds
② a rare exception on Earth
③ limited to the oceans
④ less important than large organisms
⑤ impossible to find elsewhere

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 생명은 액체 상태의 물이 있는 곳에서만 존재할 수 있다.
② 외계 생명 탐사는 거대 생물에 집중해야 한다.
③ 항성의 생명 가능 지대 개념은 완벽히 증명되었다.
④ 지구형 행성에서만 생명을 찾는 관점을 넘어, 지구 생명이 다른 곳의 전형이 아닐 수 있다는 관점이 필요하다.
⑤ 미생물은 지구 생물량에서 차지하는 비중이 작다.

정답 및 해설

9-23 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 3-18 **1.**① **2.**② · 5-14 **1.**③ **2.**③ · 6-11 **1.**⑤ **2.**① · 1-19 **1.**⑤ **2.**① · 2-05 **1.**① **2.**④ · 9-07 **1.**② **2.**④ · 10-07 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 2-19 **1.**② **2.**① · 10-11 **1.**④ **2.**③ · 6-12 **1.**③ **2.**② · 7-07 **1.**③ **2.**① · 5-19 **1.**① **2.**⑤ · 8-04 **1.**④ **2.**② · 8-22 **1.**⑤ **2.**② · 4-17 **1.**① **2.**④

9-23 · 2027학년도 수능 21번

1. ③ from keeping ~ but from connecting it에서 전치사 from의 목적어로 keeping과 병렬인 동명사 connecting이 알맞다. ③ connected → connecting.

2. ④ 봉인된 상자처럼 데이터를 지키던 논리는 이제 닻처럼 발목을 잡으며, 안전하고 선별적인 연결이 경쟁력이라는 것이 요지다. ②는 글이 부정한 내용이다(개방 자체가 목적이 아니다).

3-18 · 2027학년도 수능 22번

1. ① 관찰의 원칙(무엇을 볼지 미리 정하기)이 읽기에도 적용되므로, 독자는 무엇을 찾는지 알 때 가장 많이 얻는다.

2. ② 이야기를 읽듯 저자의 질문을 파악하고 그 답을 찾으려는 열의를 가지고 읽어야 빠르고 오래 기억한다는 글이다.

5-14 · 2027학년도 수능 23번

1. ③ '변화가 자손에게 전해져 가혹한 조건을 더 잘 견딘다'는 문장을 In other words로 다시 말하고, 뒤의 In some cases가 그 생존 기술의 구체적 형태를 설명한다.

2. ③ 환경이 식물의 몸을 바꾸고 그 변화가 자손에게 전해져, 부모 식물이 생존 기술을 물려준다는 글이다.

6-11 · 2027학년도 수능 24번

1. ⑤ '아이러니하게도' 먼 태국의 망고를 동네 슈퍼마켓에 배송하는 것이 근처 콩보다 '더 쉬울' 수 있다. ⑤ harder → easier.

2. ① 세계화와 기술 발전으로 먼 지역의 농산물을 효율적으로 들여오면서, 오히려 가까운 곳의 농산물이 더 오기 어려운 역설이 생겼다는 것이 요지다.

1-19 · 2027학년도 수능 29번

1. ⑤ 신중한 사람은 기존 믿음을 시험하고 다른 관점에서 다시 살핀다. 따라서 성찰적 사고는 이용 가능한 증거에 따라 믿음을 조정하게 돕는다. ④는 다음 문장과 반대다.

2. ① 기존 믿음을 객관화하고 시험하는 사람이 더 비판적으로 사고한다는 것이 요지다.

2-05 · 2027학년도 수능 30번

1. ① 군중에게 묻는 방식은 진짜 전문가가 그 안에 있을 때만 통한다. 지능은 사람 수만큼 더해지지 않는 개인의 능력이기 때문이다.

2. ④ 집단 지성론을 비판하며, 시·소설·발견·난제 해결은 주로 개인이나 소규모 집단이 해낸다는 것이 요지다.

9-07 · 2027학년도 수능 31번

1. ② the force를 수식하며 '필요한' 힘이라는 수동의 의미이므로 과거분사 required가 알맞다. ② requiring → required.

2. ④ 제어 장치를 멀리 두거나 저항·덮개·잠금을 더해 여러 단계의 행동과 결정을 요구함으로써 우발적 작동을 줄이는 방법을 설명한다.

10-07 · 2027학년도 수능 32번

1. ③ 글은 가상 현실이 영화와 달리 관객이 언제 무엇을 볼지 통제할 수 없다는 내용이다. ③은 헤드셋 착용 후 어지럼증 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ④ VR은 볼거리를 제공할 수 있지만, 영화의 클로즈업처럼 관객의 시선을 특정 순간에 정확히 이끌 수는 없다는 글이다.

2-19 · 2027학년도 수능 33번

1. ② 주어가 복수 Cultural differences이므로 demonstrate가 알맞다. ② demonstrates → demonstrate. ③은 장소 부사구가 앞에 나온 도치 구문이다.

2. ① 배울 것은 문화의 함수이고, 문화가 존재하려면 규범에 대한 동조가 필요하므로 무엇을 배울지는 개인만의 결정이 아니다. ③은 글과 반대다.

10-11 · 2027학년도 수능 34번

1. ④ 주어가 복수 the proportions이므로 are가 알맞다. ④ is → are.

2. ③ 공간 예술인 회화가 음악의 리듬 개념을 빌린 것은 그림이 시간 속에서 연속적으로 지각되는 패턴을 띠기 때문이라는 글이다.

6-12 · 2027학년도 수능 36번

1. ③ 글은 곤충을 먹는 것이 세계적으로 일반적이라는 내용이다. ③은 곤충의 수분 역할을 말해 식용 곤충이라는 흐름에서 벗어난다.

2. ② 유럽인과 북미인은 곤충을 먹는 것을 꺼리면서도 곤충과 비슷한 새우는 먹는다.

7-07 · 2027학년도 수능 37번

1. ③ 근대 초 박물관으로 진화한 뒤에도 박물관은 여전히 지식·소유와 정체성·권력·지위의 관계를 표현하는 데 근본적 관심을 둔다.

2. ① 박물관은 부유층의 수집품에서 비롯되어 소장자의 부와 인지적 권력, 지위를 드러냈으며 그 성격이 지금도 이어진다는 내용이다.

5-19 · 2027학년도 수능 38번

1. ① 뒤의 '이 비율이 깨지면 몸이 안다'는 문장과 이어지므로 깨어 있는 시간과 잠의 비율이 와야 한다.

2. ⑤ 잠은 생존에 필요한 다른 활동을 방해할 만큼 중요하지만 그 기능은 여전히 수수께끼이며, 단순한 휴식이 아니라는 내용이다.

8-04 · 2027학년도 수능 39번

1. ④ 세계화·탈규제·반독점 정책이 기존의 생존 수단을 약화시키므로, 혁신 전략이 새로운 경쟁 환경에서 살아남는 유일한 길이 된다.

2. ② 혁신은 경쟁을 벗어나 일시적 독점을 가능하게 하며, 기존 수단이 약해진 지금 유일한 생존 전략이 되었다는 것이 요지다. ①은 글과 반대다.

8-22 · 2027학년도 수능 40번

1. ⑤ 광고는 소비자가 그 브랜드를 시험 삼아 구매할 가능성을 '높이고', 경쟁 제품과 비교한 느낌에 강한 영향을 준다. ⑤ decrease → increase.

2. ② 광고는 판매를 직접 늘리기보다 브랜드에 대한 태도와 기대를 형성해 시험 구매와 사용 후 평가에 영향을 준다는 내용이다. ④는 글과 반대다.

4-17 · 2027학년도 수능 41~42번

1. ① 우리 눈에 띄는 큰 생물은 오히려 예외이고, 보이지 않는 미생물 세계가 지구를 포함한 대부분의 세계에서 생명의 일반적 형태라는 것이다.

2. ④ '우리 모습을 닮은 생명'을 찾는 지구 중심 논리와 달리, 지구 생명(특히 큰 생물)이 전형이 아닐 수 있다는 대안적 논리를 제시한다.