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07 문명과 도시 · 교재 p.175

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2026년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The Industrial Revolution did more than just invent new materials or machines. It invented a new process for manufacturing: _____. Prior to around 1850, most piano shops used an apprentice system in which a master builder taught younger workers the skills of the trade, usually over the course of many years. The larger piano shops did have specialists—for example, one person who specialized in soundboards, another who made hammers, and so on. But even the largest piano makers of that time produced no more than 5-10 pianos per year per worker, as pianos were still made essentially one at a time. The development of a true piano factory occurred first in the United States, led by Jonas Chickering in Boston and later the Steinway family in New York City. These factories led to improvements in both efficiency and quality. For example, one of the factories of the time had its own iron casting facility where it made its metal plates, which were thought to be the best available.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the apprentice system
② a new musical instrument
③ the iron casting process
④ the modern factory
⑤ a soundboard design

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Apprentices Built Better Pianos
② Pianos Were Always Mass-Produced
③ Steinway Invented the Soundboard
④ Why Factories Lowered Quality
⑤ From Workshop to Factory: The Industrial Piano

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2025년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

Historically, palaces weren't just homes; they were carefully constructed stages designed to ① impress and intimidate. While stone symbolized ② permanence and strength, glass offered something equally powerful: visibility. The introduction of large windows in palaces allowed rulers to literally look down upon their subjects, emphasizing their ③ humble position. Conversely, it also allowed subjects to gaze up at their leaders, creating a sense of awe and ④ distance. Consider the Palace of Versailles: its Hall of Mirrors, lined with reflective surfaces, not only magnified the grandeur of the space but also placed the king at the center of a dazzling display, reinforcing his absolute authority. The use of glass in palaces wasn't merely aesthetic; it was strategic. Open sightlines allowed for better surveillance and control, ensuring the safety and security of the ruling family. Courtiers and visitors were constantly aware of being observed, contributing to an atmosphere of careful ⑤ obedience and respect. The very architecture dictated social behavior, with glass acting as a silent enforcer of the power dynamic.

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 palaces avoided windows
② glass as a tool of power and control in palaces
③ how mirrors were invented
④ the comfort of royal living spaces
⑤ the decline of absolute monarchy

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2025년 3월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

In 1900, at the close of the first decade in which electric systems had become a practical alternative for manufacturers, less than 5 percent of the power used in factories came from electricity. But the technological advances of suppliers made electric systems and electric motors ever more affordable and reliable, and the suppliers' intensive marketing programs also sped the adoption of the new technology. Further accelerating the shift was the rapid expansion in the number of skilled electrical engineers, who provided the expertise needed to install and run the new systems. ① In short order, electric power had gone from exotic to commonplace. ② But one thing didn't change. ③ Factories continued to build their own power-supply systems on their own premises. ④ Many homes at the time still used candles and oil lamps for light. ⑤ Few manufacturers considered buying electricity from the small central stations. Designed to supply lighting to local homes and shops, the central stations had neither the size nor the skill to serve the needs of big factories. And the factory owners, having always supplied their own power, were reluctant to assign such a critical function to an outsider. They knew that a glitch in power supply would bring their operations to a halt—and that a lot of glitches might well mean bankruptcy. As the new century began, a survey found that there were already 50,000 private electric plants in operation, far surpassing the 3,600 central stations.

1. 무관한 문장 윗글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 공장들은 처음부터 중앙 발전소의 전기를 샀다.
② 1900년 공장 전력의 대부분은 전기였다.
③ 중앙 발전소는 대형 공장을 위해 설계되었다.
④ 전기가 공장에 빠르게 보급되었지만 공장들은 여전히 자체 발전 시설을 고집했다.
⑤ 전기 기술자의 수는 줄어들었다.

정답 및 해설

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1. ④ 산업 혁명은 새 재료와 기계뿐 아니라 새로운 제조 과정인 '현대식 공장'을 만들었다. ①은 그 이전의 방식이다.

2. ⑤ 도제식으로 한 대씩 만들던 피아노가 미국의 공장 생산으로 효율과 품질이 모두 높아졌다는 글이다. ④는 글과 반대다.

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1. ③ 큰 창으로 통치자가 백성을 내려다보며 자신의 '높은' 지위를 강조했다. ③ humble → elevated.

2. ② 궁전의 유리는 장식이 아니라 가시성을 통해 권위를 과시하고 감시와 복종을 이끄는 전략적 장치였다는 내용이다.

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1. ④ 글은 공장이 전기를 쓰면서도 자체 발전을 고집했다는 내용이다. ④는 가정의 촛불 조명 이야기로 흐름과 무관하다.

2. ④ 기술 발전과 마케팅으로 전기는 흔해졌지만, 정전의 위험 때문에 공장주들은 외부에 맡기지 않고 자체 발전을 했다는 것이 요지다.