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2025학년도 수능 21번
2024년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

The position of the architect rose during the Roman Empire, as architecture symbolically became a particularly important political statement. Cicero classed the architect with the physician and the teacher and Vitruvius spoke of "so great a profession as this." Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a practicing architect during the rule of Augustus Caesar, recognized that architecture _____, and he listed the disciplines he felt the aspiring architect should master: literature and writing, draftsmanship, mathematics, history, philosophy, music, medicine, law, and astronomy—a curriculum that still has much to recommend it. All of this study was necessary, he argued, because architects who have aimed at acquiring manual skill without scholarship have never been able to reach a position of authority to correspond to their plans, while those who have relied only upon theories and scholarship were obviously "hunting the shadow, not the substance."

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① depends mainly on manual skill
② is a purely theoretical discipline
③ needs little formal education
④ belongs only to the rich
⑤ requires both practical and theoretical knowledge

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 로마 시대 비트루비우스는 건축가가 실무 기술과 폭넓은 학문적 지식을 함께 갖추어야 한다고 보았다.
② 로마 시대 건축가의 지위는 의사보다 낮았다.
③ 건축가에게는 손기술만 있으면 충분하다.
④ 이론만 공부한 건축가가 가장 큰 권위를 얻었다.
⑤ 비트루비우스의 교육 과정은 오늘날 쓸모가 없다.

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By their very nature, the concepts of maintenance and repair are predominantly examined from a ① process-oriented perspective. The focus in related scholarly discourse often revolves around the lifespan or lifecycle of objects and technologies. In this context, maintenance and repair are considered practices that have the potential to ② prolong the existence of objects, ensuring their sustained utilization over an extended period. Krebs and Weber critically engage with anthropomorphic metaphors that imply a biography of things, appropriately highlighting that conventional understanding of the lifecycle of a technology, from its acquisition to its disposal from the household, provides an ③ complete definition. In reality, objects do not conform to a ④ linear lifecycle model; instead, they undergo breakdowns, await repairs, are stored away, or find themselves relegated to the basement, only to be rediscovered and repurposed later. Additionally, objects may enter recycling or second-hand cycles, leading to a ⑤ dynamic afterlife marked by diverse applications. As such, the life of an object exhibits a far more complicated and adaptive path than a simplistic linear progression.

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 how to repair household technology at home
② the history of recycling programs
③ the economic value of second-hand markets
④ why the life of objects is more complex than a linear lifecycle
⑤ why basements are full of useless objects

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Ever since the early Enlightenment, preservation and conservation have been closely related. Taken as near ① synonyms, their meaning is to maintain an object or system insofar as possible in its present state, to protect it from change, usually for contemplation, research, display, and perhaps for use. Conservationists who distinguish their activities from preservation emphasize conservation's ② restorative aspects—restoring a historical musical instrument, for example, or a painting, or a dinosaur, or an ecosystem. Conservationists acknowledge change but try to ③ manage it in order to prolong a desired state. Preservationists (who may nonetheless call themselves conservationists) think of themselves more as protectors. They sometimes criticize conservationists for setting an additional priority on yield or harvest or use, rather than interfering as ④ maximally as possible in order to preserve the original object or system, as they would do. Preservationists would, for example, prefer to keep a historical musical instrument "as found" in a ⑤ deteriorated state, for study, rather than to restore or repair it for display or use.

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 Old Instruments Should Be Played
② Restore or Leave "As Found"? Conservation Versus Preservation
③ The Enlightenment Origins of Museums
④ Dinosaurs and Ecosystems: Equal Priorities
⑤ How to Repair a Painting

정답 및 해설

7-09 **1.**⑤ **2.**① · 7-10 **1.**③ **2.**④ · 7-11 **1.**④ **2.**②

7-09 · 2025학년도 수능 21번

1. ⑤ 뒤에서 문학·수학·철학·법 등 이론과 함께 손기술을 말하며, 둘 중 하나만 갖춘 건축가의 한계를 지적한다.

2. ① 건축은 실무와 이론을 모두 요구하므로 건축가는 다양한 학문을 익혀야 한다는 비트루비우스의 주장이 요지다.

7-10 · 2025학년도 수능 39번

1. ③ Krebs와 Weber는 획득에서 폐기까지의 직선적 생애 주기 이해가 '불완전한' 정의라고 비판한다. 뒤의 In reality 문장이 근거다. ③ complete → incomplete.

2. ④ 사물은 직선적 생애 주기를 따르지 않고 고장·수리·보관·재발견·재활용을 거치는 복잡한 경로를 밟는다는 내용이다.

7-11 · 2027학년도 6월 모평 31번

1. ④ 보존주의자는 원래 대상을 지키기 위해 가능한 한 '최소한으로' 간섭하려 한다. ④ maximally → minimally.

2. ② 보존(preservation)과 보전(conservation)은 비슷하지만, 보전은 복원과 이용을 중시하고 보존은 원형을 최소 간섭으로 지키려 한다는 차이를 다룬다.