10-01 · 10-1 이미지를 만드는 인간
10 예술과 미학 · 교재 p.234

2024년 10월 고3 학평 23번

2024년 10월 시행 · 전국연합학력평가

The human desire to make pictures is deeply rooted. At least 64,000 years ago, Neanderthals used colored oxide and charcoal to make paintings of large wild animals, tracings of human hands, and abstract patterns on cave and rock walls. Today, people create images with a multitude of mediums, including photography. What drives this picturemaking impulse? Some make pictures for commercial reasons. Others create informational systems or employ scientific imaging tools to visualize the unseen. Artists use images expressionistically, to conceptualize and articulate who they are and how they view the world. However, the fundamental motive for making the vast majority of pictures is _____: to document, and therefore honor, specific people, events, and possessions of importance. Regardless of purpose, the making of images persists because words alone cannot always provide a satisfactory way to describe and express our relationship to the world. Pictures are an essential component of how humans observe, communicate, celebrate, comment, and, most of all, remember. What and how we remember shapes our worldview, and pictures can provide a stimulus to jog one's memory.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① a desire to preserve
② a need for profit
③ a wish to entertain
④ a search for scientific truth
⑤ an urge to decorate walls

2. 제목 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Cave Art: The Work of Neanderthals Only
② Pictures: How We Hold On to the World
③ Photography Has Replaced Words
④ Why Images Are Made for Profit
⑤ The Decline of the Picture-Making Impulse

2025학년도 6월 모평 24번

2024년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

As far back as 32,000 years ago, prehistoric cave artists ① skillfully used modeling shadows to give their horses and bison volume. A few thousand years ago ancient Egyptian and then ancient Greek art presented human forms in shadow-style silhouette. But cast shadows do not appear in Western art until about 400 BCE in Athens. It was only after shadows had become an ② established, if controversial, part of representation that classical writers claimed that art itself had begun with the tracing of a human shadow. Greeks and Romans were the ③ first to make the transition from modeling shadows to cast shadows, a practice that implied a ④ random light source, a fixed point of view, and an understanding of geometric projection. In fact, what we might now call "shadow studies" —the exploration of shadows in their various artistic representations—has its roots in ancient Athens. Ever since, the practice of portraying shadows has ⑤ evolved along with critical analysis of them, as artists and theoreticians have engaged in an ongoing debate about the significance of shadow representation.

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 cave artists avoided shadows
② the invention of geometric projection by Egyptians
③ the history of shadow representation in art
④ how light sources affect painting materials
⑤ the decline of shadow studies in modern art

2025학년도 수능 24번

2024년 11월 시행 · 대학수학능력시험

The selfie resonates not because it is new, but because it expresses, develops, expands, and intensifies the long history of the self-portrait. The self-portrait showed to others the status of the person depicted. In this sense, what we have come to call our own "image"—the interface of the way we think we look and the way others see us—is the first and fundamental object of global visual culture. The selfie depicts the drama of our own daily performance of ourselves in tension with our inner emotions that may or may not be expressed as we wish. At each stage of the self-portrait's expansion, _____. Today's young, urban, networked majority has reworked the history of the self-portrait to make the selfie into the first visual signature of the new era.

1. 빈칸 추론 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① only the wealthy could afford portraits
② more and more people have been able to depict themselves
③ self-portraits became less popular
④ artists stopped painting faces
⑤ people learned to hide their emotions

2. 요지 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

① 셀피는 자화상과 무관한 전혀 새로운 표현 방식이다.
② 자화상은 개인의 내면 감정만을 드러낸다.
③ 셀피는 젊은 세대의 허영심을 보여 줄 뿐이다.
④ 셀피는 새로운 현상이 아니라 자화상의 오랜 역사를 확장하고 강화한 것이다.
⑤ 전 지구적 시각 문화는 자화상과 관련이 없다.

2027학년도 6월 모평 39번

2026년 6월 시행 · 한국교육과정평가원

For thousands of years in the West, red was the only color worthy of that name, the only true color. As much on the historical as hierarchical level, it exceeded all others. Not that they did not exist, but they had to wait a long time before they were ① considered colors and then ② playing a comparable role in material culture, social codes, and systems of thought. It was with red that humans did their first color experiments, achieved their first successes, and then constructed a chromatic universe. It was also within the range of reds that they learned early on ③ to diversify the palette and to produce varied tones and shades, as the oldest known color terms ④ demonstrate. Here the lexicon seems in keeping with pictorial practices and coloring techniques. In certain languages, the same word can mean “red” or simply “colored,” depending on the context, such as coloratus in classical Latin or colorado in modern Castilian. In other languages, the words meaning “red” and “beautiful” ⑤ share a common root; for example, that is the case in Russian, in which the terms krasnyy (red) and krasivy (beautiful) belong to the same lexical family.

1. 어법 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. 내용 불일치 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

① 인간의 첫 색채 실험은 빨강으로 이루어졌다.
② 빨강 계열 안에서 일찍부터 다양한 색조를 만들어 냈다.
③ 고전 라틴어 coloratus는 맥락에 따라 ‘빨강’ 또는 ‘색이 있는’을 뜻할 수 있다.
④ 러시아어에서 ‘빨강’과 ‘아름다운’을 뜻하는 단어는 같은 어휘군에 속한다.
⑤ 서양에서 빨강은 다른 색들보다 늦게 색으로 인정받았다.

정답 및 해설

10-01 **1.**① **2.**② · 10-02 **1.**④ **2.**③ · 10-03 **1.**② **2.**④ · 10-04 **1.**② **2.**⑤

10-01 · 2024년 10월 고3 학평 23번

1. ① 상업·정보·표현 등 여러 이유가 있지만, 대다수 그림의 근본 동기는 소중한 사람·사건·소유물을 기록하고 기리려는 '보존'의 욕구이다. ②는 일부 사람들의 이유일 뿐이다.

2. ② 그림을 만드는 충동은 뿌리 깊으며, 그 근본 동기는 보존과 기억이라는 글이다.

10-02 · 2025학년도 6월 모평 24번

1. ④ 투영된 그림자를 그리려면 '일관된' 광원, 고정된 시점, 기하학적 투영에 대한 이해가 전제되어야 한다. ④ random → consistent.

2. ③ 선사 시대의 모델링 그림자에서 그리스·로마의 투영 그림자로 이어진 그림자 표현의 역사와 그 논쟁을 다룬다.

10-03 · 2025학년도 수능 24번

1. ② 자화상이 확장되는 단계마다 자신을 묘사할 수 있는 사람이 늘어났고, 오늘날 젊은 다수가 셀피로 그 역사를 다시 썼다. ①은 확장과 반대되는 내용이다.

2. ④ 셀피가 공감을 얻는 것은 새롭기 때문이 아니라 자화상의 긴 역사를 표현·확장·강화하기 때문이라는 것이 요지다.

10-04 · 2027학년도 6월 모평 39번

1. ② were considered와 and then으로 병렬된 과거 동사 played가 알맞다. ② playing → played.

2. ⑤ 빨강은 수천 년 동안 유일한 진정한 색이었고, 다른 색들이 오랜 시간을 기다린 뒤에야 색으로 여겨졌다.