은지영어 고3 모의고사 변형 26년09월40번

40-01

어휘 적절성 (밑줄형) · 객관식

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Many creators would claim that the most (a) vital component of lighting is clarity. Some even describe it as the chief purpose of lighting. Clarity simply refers to the concept of using light to expose objects. In the early days, the task of the creator was to produce (b) sufficient light so that the audience could see. This belief was based on the (c) assumption that more was better, and many felt that more lumens positioned on a stage resulted in (d) superior clarity. Since the 1950s, theatrical designing shifted toward selective clarity. Hence, a less-exposed image on stage might be more (e) irrelevant for the dramatic action than a fully brightened stage.

① (a)
② (b)
③ (c)
④ (d)
⑤ (e)

40-02

빈칸 추론 (단어/구) · 객관식

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many designers would argue that the most important element of lighting is visibility. In the early days, the job of the designer was nothing more than to create enough light so that the audience or occupants of a space could see. In many ways, this philosophy of lighting was based on the premise that more was better, and many believed that the more footcandles or lumens placed on a stage or in a room, the better visibility that you had. Since the 1950s or '60s, theatrical designing moved toward a concept that we call _____, which simply refers to revealing to an audience only what needs to be seen. Hence, a less-revealing image on stage might be more appropriate for the dramatic action than a fully illuminated stage.

① quantitative brightness
② aesthetic harmony
③ selective visibility
④ total illumination
⑤ visual distraction

40-03

주제/제목/요지 · 객관식

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many designers would argue that the most important element of lighting is visibility. Some even refer to it as the primary function of lighting. Visibility simply refers to the principle of using light to reveal or illuminate objects. In the early days, the job of the designer was nothing more than to create enough light so that the audience or occupants of a space could see. In many ways, this philosophy of lighting was based on the premise that more was better, and many believed that the more footcandles or lumens placed on a stage or in a room, the better visibility that you had. Since the 1950s or ’60s, theatrical designing moved toward a concept that we call selective visibility, which simply refers to revealing to an audience only what needs to be seen. Hence, a less-revealing image on stage might be more appropriate for the dramatic action than a fully illuminated stage. In selective visibility, areas of low intensity, shadows, silhouettes, and high contrast can become effective elements in a lighting designer’s set of tools.

① The psychological impact of bright light on theater audiences
② The technical history of footcandles and lumens in theater
③ The role of shadows in creating a realistic atmosphere on stage
④ The necessity of full illumination for complex dramatic actions
⑤ The shift in lighting design from total visibility to selective visibility

40-04

내용 일치/불일치 · 객관식

다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Many designers would argue that the most important element of lighting is visibility. Some even refer to it as the primary function of lighting. Visibility simply refers to the principle of using light to reveal or illuminate objects. In the early days, the job of the designer was nothing more than to create enough light so that the audience or occupants of a space could see. In many ways, this philosophy of lighting was based on the premise that more was better, and many believed that the more footcandles or lumens placed on a stage or in a room, the better visibility that you had. Since the 1950s or ’60s, theatrical designing moved toward a concept that we call selective visibility, which simply refers to revealing to an audience only what needs to be seen. Hence, a less-revealing image on stage might be more appropriate for the dramatic action than a fully illuminated stage. In selective visibility, areas of low intensity, shadows, silhouettes, and high contrast can become effective elements in a lighting designer’s set of tools.

① Selective visibility involves showing the audience only the necessary parts of the stage.
② Visibility is considered by many designers to be the most vital aspect of lighting.
③ The 'more is better' philosophy suggested that higher lumens led to superior visibility.
④ Shadows and high contrast are generally avoided in modern selective lighting design.
⑤ Early lighting design was primarily focused on providing enough illumination for seeing.

40-05

요약문 완성 · 객관식

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many designers would argue that the most important element of lighting is visibility. Some even refer to it as the primary function of lighting. Visibility simply refers to the principle of using light to reveal or illuminate objects. In the early days, the job of the designer was nothing more than to create enough light so that the audience or occupants of a space could see. In many ways, this philosophy of lighting was based on the premise that more was better, and many believed that the more footcandles or lumens placed on a stage or in a room, the better visibility that you had. Since the 1950s or '60s, theatrical designing moved toward a concept that we call selective visibility, which simply refers to revealing to an audience only what needs to be seen. Hence, a less-revealing image on stage might be more appropriate for the dramatic action than a fully illuminated stage.

While stage lighting designs in the early days focused on _____(A)_____ visibility, they later shifted to _____(B)_____ illumination to enhance dramatic effect.

① technical — uniform
② aesthetic — total
③ qualitative — partial
④ minimal — intense
⑤ quantitative — selective

40-06

어법 판단 (밑줄형) · 객관식

다음 글의 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

A multitude of designers contend (a) that visibility stands as the paramount component of lighting, with some identifying it as its fundamental purpose. Visibility essentially pertains to the application of light to make objects (b) discernible or to brighten them. Historically, a designer's responsibility was limited to generating sufficient illumination to ensure that the audience or inhabitants of a location could perceive (c) their surroundings. This lighting approach was largely founded on the assumption that increased quantity yielded superior results, leading to the belief (d) what higher levels of footcandles or lumens within a space directly enhanced visual clarity. However, from the mid-20th century onward, theatrical design transitioned toward a methodology known as selective visibility, (e) which involves disclosing to viewers only the specific elements that require attention.

① (a)　② (b)
③ (c)　④ (d)
⑤ (e)

40-07

빈칸 추론 (절/표현) · 객관식

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Historically, lighting design was largely founded on the assumption that increased quantity yielded superior results, leading to the belief that higher levels of lumens within a space directly enhanced visual clarity. However, modern theatrical design shifted its focus. Instead of aiming for total brightness, designers began to realize that _____. Consequently, elements like shadows and high contrast became effective tools, allowing for a more appropriate atmosphere for dramatic action than a fully illuminated stage.

① high intensity is essential for showing detailed movements
② visibility is the only primary function of stage lighting
③ less-revealing images can be more effective for drama
④ revealing everything can distract from the core narrative
⑤ more light always results in better audience engagement

40-08

무관한 문장 · 객관식

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A multitude of designers contend that visibility stands as the paramount component of lighting. ① Historically, a designer's responsibility was limited to generating sufficient illumination to ensure that the audience could perceive their surroundings. ② This lighting approach was largely founded on the assumption that increased quantity yielded superior results. ③ Modern advancements in LED technology have significantly reduced the energy consumption required for large-scale stage productions. ④ However, from the mid-20th century onward, theatrical design transitioned toward a methodology known as selective visibility. ⑤ Within this framework, low-intensity zones and shadows serve as potent instruments in the repertoire of a lighting designer.

40-09

순서 배열 · 객관식

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

A multitude of designers contend that visibility stands as the paramount component of lighting, with some identifying it as its fundamental purpose. Visibility essentially pertains to the application of light to make objects discernible or to brighten them.

(A) This lighting approach was largely founded on the assumption that increased quantity yielded superior results, leading to the belief that higher levels of footcandles or lumens within a space directly enhanced visual clarity.

(B) Historically, a designer's responsibility was limited to generating sufficient illumination to ensure that the audience or inhabitants of a location could perceive their surroundings.

(C) However, from the mid-20th century onward, theatrical design transitioned toward a methodology known as selective visibility, which involves disclosing to viewers only the specific elements that require attention.

① (C)-(A)-(B)
② (B)-(C)-(A)
③ (A)-(C)-(B)
④ (C)-(B)-(A)
⑤ (B)-(A)-(C)

40-10

문장 삽입 · 객관식

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Consequently, a stage image that is less revealing may prove more suitable for dramatic progression than one that is entirely lit.

A multitude of designers contend that visibility stands as the paramount component of lighting. ① Historically, a designer's responsibility was limited to generating sufficient illumination to ensure that the audience could perceive their surroundings. ② This lighting approach was largely founded on the assumption that increased quantity yielded superior results. ③ However, from the mid-20th century onward, theatrical design transitioned toward a methodology known as selective visibility. ④ This concept involves disclosing to viewers only the specific elements that require attention. ⑤ Within this framework, low-intensity zones, shadows, and silhouettes serve as potent instruments in the repertoire of a lighting designer.

은지영어 고3 모의고사 변형 26년09월40번 · 정답 및 해설

빠른 정답 01 ⑤ 02 ③ 03 ⑤ 04 ④ 05 ⑤ 06 ④ 07 ③ 08 ③ 09 ⑤ 10 ⑤

40-01 어휘 적절성 (밑줄형) (객관식)

정답: ⑤ (e) irrelevant → suitable

[정답 해설]
글의 후반부에서 선택적 가시성(selective visibility)의 개념을 설명하며, 무대 위의 모든 것을 다 보여주는 것보다 극적 행동에 따라 덜 보여주는 것이 더 '적절할(suitable/appropriate)' 수 있다고 설명하고 있으므로 '무관한'을 뜻하는 irrelevant는 문맥상 반대되는 표현이다. 해석: 따라서 무대 위의 덜 드러나는 이미지가 완전히 밝게 비춰진 무대보다 극적인 행동에 더 적절할 수 있다.

40-02 빈칸 추론 (단어/구) (객관식)

정답: ③ selective visibility

[정답 해설]
글의 후반부에서 1950년대 이후 조명 디자인이 관객에게 보여줄 필요가 있는 것만 보여주는 방식으로 변화했다고 설명하고 있으므로, 빈칸에는 '선택적 가시성(selective visibility)'이 가장 적절하다. 해석: 1950년대나 60년대 이후로, 연극 조명 디자인은 우리가 선택적 가시성이라고 부르는 개념으로 이동했다.

40-03 주제/제목/요지 (객관식)

정답: ⑤ The shift in lighting design from total visibility to selective visibility

[정답 해설]
이 글은 초기 조명 디자인의 '단순 가시성(최대한 밝게)' 중심 철학에서 1950년대 이후 '선택적 가시성(필요한 것만 노출)'으로 변화한 과정을 설명하고 있으므로 5번이 주제로 가장 적절하다. 해석: 조명 디자인의 변화: 전체 가시성에서 선택적 가시성으로.

40-04 내용 일치/불일치 (객관식)

정답: ④ Shadows and high contrast are generally avoided in modern selective lighting design.

[정답 해설]
지문의 마지막 문장에서 낮은 강도의 영역, 그림자(shadows), 실루엣, 높은 대비(high contrast)는 조명 디자이너의 효과적인 도구가 될 수 있다고 언급했으므로, 이를 피한다는 4번은 내용과 일치하지 않는다. 해석: 선택적 가시성에서, 낮은 강도의 영역, 그림자, 실루엣, 그리고 높은 대비는 조명 디자이너의 도구 세트에서 효과적인 요소가 될 수 있다.

40-05 요약문 완성 (객관식)

정답: ⑤ quantitative — selective

[정답 해설]
초기 조명 디자인은 '더 많은 빛이 더 좋다'는 양적인(quantitative) 측면에 집중한 반면, 이후에는 필요한 것만 보여주는 선택적인(selective) 조명 방식으로 변화했다. 해석: 초기 무대 조명 디자인은 양적인 가시성에 집중한 반면, 나중에는 극적 효과를 높이기 위해 선택적 조명으로 전환되었다.

40-06 어법 판단 (밑줄형) (객관식)

정답: ④ (d) what → that

[정답 해설]
(d)가 포함된 문장에서 'the belief'와 뒤의 완전한 절을 이어주는 동격의 접속사가 필요하다. 'what'은 뒤에 불완전한 절을 이끌어야 하므로, 완전한 절을 이끄는 접속사 'that'으로 고쳐야 한다. (a)는 contend의 목적어절을 이끄는 접속사 that으로 옳고, (b)는 make의 목적보어 형용사로 적절하며, (c)는 inhabitants를 받는 소유격 대명사로 옳다. (e)는 앞의 methodology를 부연 설명하는 관계대명사의 계속적 용법으로 적절하다.

해석: 많은 디자이너들은 가시성이 조명의 가장 중요한 요소라고 주장하며, 일부는 그것을 조명의 근본적인 목적으로 규정하기도 한다.

40-07 빈칸 추론 (절/표현) (객관식)

정답: ③ less-revealing images can be more effective for drama

[정답 해설]
지문은 과거의 '다다익선'식 조명 철학에서 벗어나, 극적 효과를 위해 일부러 덜 보여주는 방식이 더 적절할 수 있다는 점을 강조하고 있다. 따라서 빈칸에는 '덜 드러내는 이미지가 드라마에 더 효과적일 수 있다'는 내용이 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

해석: 결과적으로, 무대 전체를 밝게 비추는 것보다 덜 드러내는 무대 이미지가 극적 전개에 더 적합할 수 있다.

40-08 무관한 문장 (객관식)

정답: ③

[정답 해설]

이 글은 조명 디자인의 철학적 변화(가시성 중심에서 선택적 가시성 중심으로)를 다루고 있다. ③번 문장은 LED 기술의 에너지 효율성에 대해 언급하고 있는데, 이는 조명 디자인의 목적이나 방법론적 변화라는 전체 흐름에서 벗어난 기술적/경제적 측면의 이야기이다.

해석: LED 기술의 현대적 발전은 대규모 무대 제작에 필요한 에너지 소비를 크게 줄였다.

40-09 순서 배열 (객관식)

정답: ⑤ (B)–(A)–(C)

[정답 해설]
주어진 글에서 가시성의 정의를 내린 후, (B)에서 과거(Historically)의 조명 디자인 역할을 설명한다. (A)에서 'This lighting approach'는 (B)에서 설명한 '충분한 조명을 만들어내는 접근법'을 지칭하며 그 전제 조건을 상술한다. 마지막으로 (C)에서 'However'를 통해 20세기 중반 이후의 변화된 관점인 '선택적 가시성'을 소개하며 마무리하는 것이 논리적이다.

해석: 역사적으로 디자이너의 책임은 관객이 주변을 인식할 수 있도록 충분한 조명을 만드는 것에 국한되었다.

40-10 문장 삽입 (객관식)

정답: ⑤

[정답 해설]
주어진 문장은 '덜 드러내는 이미지'가 '완전히 밝은 이미지'보다 극적 전개에 더 적합할 수 있다는 결론적 내용을 담고 있다. 이는 ④번 뒤에서 설명한 '필요한 것만 보여주는 선택적 가시성'의 직접적인 결과에 해당하며, ⑤번 문장에서 언급된 '그림자, 실루엣' 등의 구체적인 도구 활용에 대한 논리적 근거가 된다.

해석: 결과적으로, 덜 드러내는 무대 이미지가 완전히 밝은 무대보다 극적 전개에 더 적합할 수 있다.