

Section 01 예술

01 예술가에 대한 시대별 관점

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The traditional views of the artist are crucial to ① contemporary interpretations of creativity. In medieval Christianity, the artist was understood to be the ② vehicle by which God's creative inspiration found _____(A)_____. Through his ③ disciplined training and craftsmanship, the medieval Christian artist brought God's vision to reality, recognizing that the inspiration and the artwork were gifts from God, and the artist was ④ highly the vehicle for God's inspiration. Therefore, the artist took no individual _____(B)_____ but rather identified himself as a ⑤ craftsman, not an originator or ⑥ _____.

1. 위 글 빈 칸 (A) (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 1)

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------|-------------|
| ① goal | achievement |
| ② form | credit |
| ③ content | concern |
| ④ form | confidence |
| ⑤ style | debt |

2. 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 2)

3. 위 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 3)

The artist in the Medieval times did not focus the center of art on _____(A)_____ talents so much as on the God's _____(B)_____.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|-------------|
| ① human | authority |
| ② individual | revelation |
| ③ professional | mercy |
| ④ inborn | inspiration |
| ⑤ acquired | realm |

4. [서술형] 위 글에서 어법상 틀린 곳이 두 군데 있다. 찾아서 고쳐 적으시오. 4)

5. [서술형] ⑥의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 단어를 본문에서 찾아 고쳐 적으시오. 5)

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

With the Renaissance and its cultural shift toward the human, the artist became an individual who originated and created new visions. The human was the measure of all things and his (A)[potential / talent] was unlimited. And people who were (B)[culturally / politically] and financially powerful began to support famous painters and architects. The ability to create works of art merely supported the Renaissance artist's sense of (C)[communal / personal] identity. At the same time, the public definition of genius also shifted from the one favored by God to ⑦ _____. The genius brought forth masterpieces, new paintings, and ⑧ _____ styles.

6. (A), (B), (C)의 괄호 안에서 문맥에 어울리는 것끼리 나열한 것은? 6)

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|-------------|----------|
| ① potential | culturally | communal |
| ② talent | culturally | communal |
| ③ potential | politically | personal |
| ④ talent | politically | personal |
| ⑤ potential | politically | communal |

7. 글 빈 칸 ⑦에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 7)

- ① the one of typical norm and imitation
- ② one of later adaptation and unity
- ③ the one of conventional accord and concept
- ④ one of amazing ingenuity and innovation
- ⑤ some of natural perception and novelty

8. 위 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 8)

- ① changes in the perception of humans brought about by the Renaissance
- ② human life changed in the Renaissance
- ③ artistic expression of human potential in the Renaissance

능률고급영어독해 (1-15)

- ④ the reason why so many genius artists appeared.
 ⑤ a remarkable proportion of Renaissance history

9. [서술형] 위 글 빈 칸 ㉔에 들어갈 단어를 본문에서 찾아 적절히 고쳐 적으시오. 9)

10. [서술형] 위 글에서 어법상 틀린 곳을 찾아 고쳐 적으시오. 10)

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

In the 19th century, the Romantic Movement ① birthed a new and powerful definition of the artist _____, the (A)[insider / outcast] who created ② out of a profound passion and sacrificed everything —social status, money, love, family— for this passion. ③ As the Renaissance genius, the Romantic artist was the (B)[outcome /source] of originality, but ④ unlike the Renaissance genius the Romantic artist was (C)[critical / mediocre] of society and sought a better world. The development of “modern,” or 20th century, schools of art, and their definition of the artist, ⑤ were indebted to the Romantic myth of the artist.

11. 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? 11)

12. (A), (B), (C)의 괄호 안에서 문맥에 어울리는 것끼리 나열한 것은? 12)

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------|---------|----------|
| ① insider | outcome | critical |
| ② outcast | outcome | critical |
| ③ insider | source | mediocre |
| ④ outcast | source | mediocre |
| ⑤ outcast | source | critical |

13. [서술형] 빈 칸에 들어갈 내용을 <보기>의 단어를 모두 한 번씩만 사용하여 완성하시오. <어형변화 가능> 13)

 <보기> the rebel, from, as

14. [서술형] 위 글 마지막 문장과 같은 의미가 되도록 다음 빈 칸에 주어진 철자로 시작하는 적절한 단어를 적으시오. 14)

The development of “modern,” or 20th century, schools of art o_____ their definition of the artist to the Romantic myth of the artist.

02 마티스와 피카소 - 시대 예술의 선각자

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

In terms of _____ ㉗ _____ of expression, ㉘ the Fauvism artist Henri Matisse never surpassed *Woman with a Hat*, a portrait of his wife, Amelie.

(A) The criticism focused on Matisse's depiction of the woman's face that ㉙ is represented in multiple colors of red, green, orange, purple, and blue that ㉚ create a mask-like appearance.

(B) The painting caused shock and outrage when it was shown in Paris in 1905, and the painter was scornfully ㉛ labeled as a "fauve"(wild beast).

(C) There is no drawing ㉜ as such; lines are little more than ragged edges, and the whole is roughly brushed.

(D) However, there is ㉝ nothing random here, as Matisse's use of contrasting complementary colors betrays the artist's _____ ㉞ _____ sensitivity.

15. 위 글 빈 칸 (A) (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 15)

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① adequateness | acquired |
| ② degree | natural |
| ③ intensity | rational |
| ④ propensity | voluntary |
| ⑤ intensity | innate |

16. 주어진 글에 이어지는 글의 순서가 바른 것은? 16)

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

17. 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? 17)

18. [서술형] ㉗와 같은 의미가 되도록 보기의 단어를 활용하여 빈 칸에 적절한 표현을 적으시오. 18)

No painting by the Fauvism artist Henri Matisse was so _____ _____ _____ _____ *Woman with a Hat*

[보기] shock, outrage

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Portrait of Dora Maar by Pablo Picasso is a clear example of Cubism, where ㉑ an object is viewed ㉒ simultaneously from several angles. Perspective is the way we see something. If you look at a person, you might be viewing the ㉓ side of their face, their full face, or the back of their head. But unless you have a mirror, you can only see one side of their body at a time. Picasso revolted against the ㉔ restrictions that perspective imposed. In his painting of Dora Maar, he depicts her with one eye looking ㉕ inward, toward herself. The other eye looks out at the world and ㉖ us. It's ㉗ 마치 그녀가 모든 시점을 동시에 볼 수 있는 누군가에 의해 그려진 것 from the 4th dimension, _____.

19. 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 19)

20. 글 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 20)

- ① capable of viewing every angle concurrently
 ② impossible to express at normal perspectives
 ③ seeing perspectives one after another
 ④ finding out all degrees alternatively
 ⑤ leaving her posture with strange image

21. [서술형] 위 글 ㉗의 우리말에 어울리도록 다음 보기의 단어들을 적절히 배열하고 일부 단어를 변형하여 영작하시오. [단어추가 가능] 21)

[she, paint, someone, as though]

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

In terms of intensity of expression, the Fauvism artist Henri Matisse never surpassed Woman with a Hat, a portrait of his wife, Amelie. The painting caused shock and outrage when it was shown in Paris in 1905, and the painter was scornfully labeled a “fauve”(wild beast). The criticism focused on Matisse’s depiction of the woman’s face that is represented in multiple colors of red, green, orange, purple, and blue that create ①a mask-like appearance. There is no drawing as such; lines are little more than ②ragged edges, and the whole is roughly brushed. However, there is nothing random here, as Matisse’s use of contrasting complementary colors betrays the artist’s ③instinctual sensitivity.

(B)

Portrait of Dora Maar by Pablo Picasso is a clear example of Cubism, where a subject is viewed simultaneously from several angles. ㉠Perspective is the way we see something. If you look at a person, you might be viewing the side of their face, their full face, or the back of their head. But unless you have a mirror, you can only see one side of their body at a time. Picasso revolted against ④the restrictions that perspective imposed. In his painting of Dora Maar, he depicts her with one eye looking inward, toward herself. The other eye looks out at the world and us. It’s as though she were painted by someone from the 4th dimension, able to ⑤see all perspectives simultaneously.

22. 위 글 (A)와 (B)를 통해 드러나는 마티스와 피카소의 공통된 특징은 무엇인가? 22)

- ① 전통적인 방식을 준용하는 실험정신
- ② 새로운 화법에 필요한 단순한 색상의 사용
- ③ 사물에 대한 새로운 시각적 표현
- ④ 왜곡된 현실에 대한 비판
- ⑤ 표현 방식의 과학적인 세부 묘사

23. 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 가운데 (B)의 밑줄 친 ㉠문장이 의미하는 바를 가리키는 것을 모두 고르시오. 23)

24. 위 글에 대한 옳은 설명을 <보기>에서 있는 대로 골라 알파벳만 쓰시오. 24)

<보기>

- ㉠ Woman with a Hat was one of the most controversial works ever produced by Henri Matisse.
- ㉡ People blamed Matisse for his depiction of the woman’s body in black and white.
- ㉢ Matisse used to use colors regardless of his constantly changing emotional state.
- ㉣ Cubism art could be characterized by contrasting colors and rough brushwork.
- ㉤ Picasso believed that the essence of an object can best be expressed by showing its real → mirror image.

■ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Portrait of Dora Maar by Pablo Picasso is a clear example of Cubism, where a subject is viewed _____(A)_____. ① If you look at a person, you might be viewed the side of their face, their full face, or the back of their head. ② But unless you have a mirror, you can only see one side of their body at a time. ③ Picasso _____(B)_____ that perspective imposed. In his painting of Dora Maar, he depicts her with one eye looking inward, toward herself. ④ The other eye looks out at the world and us. ⑤ It’s as though she were painted by someone from the 4th dimension, able to see all perspectives simultaneously.

25. 글의 흐름상 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 25)

Perspective is the way we see something.

26. [서술형] 위 글에서 어법상 잘못된 곳을 찾아 고쳐 적으시오. 26)

27. [서술형] 빈 칸 (A) (B)에 들어갈 내용을 <보기>의 단어를 모두 한 번씩 만 사용하여 완성하시오. <어형변화 가능> 27)

<보기> diverse rebel, the restrictions, positions, from, against