

Gaudi Architect Inspired by Nature

Most industrialized countries have produced a number of good architects.

1) 그러한 주장을 쑥스럽지 않게 할 수 있는 나라는 바로 스페인이다.

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One country that can make that claim without embarrassment is Spain.

2) 그곳, 그 나라의 건축 천재들 가운데에 안토니 가우디(1852-1926)가 있다.

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Gaudi was born in Catalonia, Spain, in 1852. As a child, he was fascinated by the natural wonders of the surrounding countryside.

3) 가우디는 젊은 나이에 건축에 관심을 보였고 그의 위대한 작품의 고향이 될 바르셀로나에서 건축을 공부했다.

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Gaudi's designs were deeply influenced by forms in nature. He understood that the natural world is full of curved lines, rather than straight lines. As a result, most of his constructions use curved stones and animal- or plant-shaped designs. Gaudi's work is also known for its use of bold colors. He decorated many of his buildings with colorful tiles.

4) 자연의 디자인과 밝은 색의 조화는 놀랄 만한 시각적 경험을 만들어낸다.

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Here are some of Gaudi's greatest works, all of which are found in the city of Barcelona.

Parc Güell

Parc Güell is a public park and is one of Gaudi's most decorative works. Gaudi completed this park in 1914. It was built for Eusebi Güell, a rich businessman who admired Gaudi's style. Parc Güell contains amazing stone structures, gorgeous tiles, and beautiful buildings.

5) 공원의 입구에는 두 건물이 있는데, 둘 모두 곡선의 지붕을 가지고 있다.

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These buildings seem to be taken directly from "Hansel and Gretel." The park is also home to a famous dragon fountain, covered with beautiful colored tiles.

6) 카탈로니아 언어로 '용'이라는 뜻을 가진 'El Drac' 라고 알려져, 이 형형색색의 분수는 구엘 공원의 상징이다.

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7) 공원 안에 있는 언덕 위에 곡선의 테라스와 여러 색의 타일 의자가 있는데, 그곳에서 방문객들은 바르셀로나와 그 너머 바다의 환상적인 경치를 즐길 수 있다.

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Casa Batllo

Casa Batllo is a house renovated by Gaudi between 1904 and 1906. Built in 1877, the original building was very different from what it is today.

8) Joseph Batllo가 그 건물을 구입했을 때, 그는 가우디에게 디자인에 인상적인 손길을 더해 달라고 요청했다.

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From the outside, Casa Batllo looks as if it has been made from skulls and bones. The "skulls" are in fact balconies and the "bones" are supporting stone columns between the windows. These details have given the house the nickname, the House of Bones. Gaudi decorated the building with colors and shapes found in the sea.

9) 실제로, 벽의 녹색과 푸른색의 타일은 사람들에게 바다를 연상시키는 한편, 곡선의 창틀은 바다의 파도에서 영감을 얻었다.

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The interior of the house is even more impressive. Everything is curved, including the walls, the ceilings, and the wooden doors.

10) 이러한 굴곡 때문에, Batlo 가족은 그들의 전통적인 직선의 가구들을 굴곡진 표면에 기대어 붙일 수 없었다.

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Thus, Gaudi had to design special furniture for the family.

Sagrada Familia

Sagrada Familia is the most widely-known symbol of Barcelona and one of the world's largest churches. Begun in 1882, it has been under construction for more than one hundred years.

11) 이 교회는 가우디의 사망 100주기인 2026년에 완성될 것으로 예상된다.

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12) 그것의 미완성 상태에도 불구하고, Sagrada Familia의 놀라운 디자인은 매년 약 2백 50만 명의 관광객을 끌어 모은다.

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On the outside, the church will have 18 high towers. When completed, the highest tower will reach a height of 170 meters. The walls are decorated with sculptures that describe events in the Bible.

13) 당신이 교회 안으로 들어간다면, 천장을 지지하는 거대한 기둥이 당신의 시선을 즉시 사로잡을 것이다.

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The columns branch out at the top so that each column looks like a huge tree. Between the columns are skylights to let natural light in.

14) 색색의 스테인드 글라스 창문이 태양광을 통과시켜 빨강, 파랑과 초록 빛을 공간 내부의 모든 곳에 비춘다.

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The tree-like columns and the different light at different times of the day transform the inside of the church into a stone forest.

These are only three of Gaudi's many works in or near Barcelona.

15) 그들 전부는 건축의 중요한 작품으로 인정되었고, 그 중 일곱 개는 유네스코 세계 문화유산으로 지정되어 있다.

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16) 이러한 특별한 작품은 가우디가 19세기 말과 20세기 초 현대 건축의 발달에 얼마나 중요한지 보여준다.

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Even today his imaginative, creative, unique architecture characterizes the city of Barcelona.

17) 어떤 방문객도 안토니 가우디의 이러한 작품들을 보지 않고 바르셀로나를 떠나고 싶지 않을 것이다.

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	<p>◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법 시행령」제33조에 의한 표시</p> <p>1) 제작연월일 : 2018년 06월 22일</p> <p>2) 제작자 : 교육지대㈜</p> <p>3) 이 콘텐츠는 「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」에 따라 최초 제작일부터 5년간 보호됩니다.</p>
<p>◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」외에도「저작권법」에 의하여 보호되는 콘텐츠의 경우, 그 콘텐츠의 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복제하거나 전송하는 것은 콘텐츠산업 진흥법 외에도 저작권법에 의한 법적 책임을 질 수 있습니다.</p>	

정답

- 1) [정답] Few countries, however, can claim to have produced a great architect.
- 2) [정답] There, at the summit of the nation's architectural genius, stands Antoni Gaudi (1852-1926).
- 3) [정답] Gaudi took an interest in architecture at a young age and studied architecture in Barcelona, the city that would become home to his greatest works.
- 4) [정답] This combination of natural designs and bright colors creates a breathtaking visual experience.
- 5) [정답] At the entrance to the park are two buildings, both with curved roofs.
- 6) [정답] Known as "El Drac," which means "the dragon" in the language of Catalonia, this colorful fountain is a symbol of Parc Güell.
- 7) [정답] On a hill within the park are curved terraces and multicolored tile seats where visitors can enjoy wonderful views of Barcelona and the sea beyond.
- 8) [정답] When it was purchased by Joseph Batllo, he asked Gaudi to add his impressive touch to the design.
- 9) [정답] Indeed, the design of the green and blue tiles on the wall remind people of the sea, while the curved window frames were inspired by ocean waves.
- 10) [정답] Because of the curves, the Batllo family could not fit their traditional, straight furniture against the curved surfaces.
- 11) [정답] It is expected that the church will be

completed in 2026, on the 100th anniversary of Gaudi's death.

- 12) [정답] Despite its incomplete state, Sagrada Familia's incredible design draws an estimated 2.5 million tourists every year.
- 13) [정답] When you step inside the church, the large columns supporting the ceiling immediately catch your eye.
- 14) [정답] The colorful stained glass windows filter the sunlight and project red, blue, and green light all over the interior space.
- 15) [정답] All are recognized as important works of architecture, and seven have been named UNESCO World Heritage Sites.
- 16) [정답] These extraordinary works show how important Gaudi was to the development of modern architecture in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
- 17) [정답] No visitor to Barcelona would want to leave without seeing these works of Antoni Gaudi.