



◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법 시행령」제33조에 의한 표시
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3) 이 콘텐츠는 「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」에 따라 최초 제작일부터 5년간 보호됩니다.

◇「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.



핵심문법

형용사로 쓰이는 과거분사와 간접의문문

- 형용사로 쓰이는 과거분사
 - 분사는 서술어로 쓰는 동사를 형용사로 사용하기 위하여 동사의 형태를 바꾼 것으로, 명사를 수식하거나 서술어로 쓸 수 있다.
 - 분사에는 진행과 능동을 표현하기 위해 사용하는 현재분사와, 완료와 수동을 표현하기 위해 사용하는 과거분사가 있다.
- 간접의문문
 - 의문문이 다른 문장의 일부가 되어 주어, 보어, 또는 목적어의 역할을 하는 것을 말한다.
 - [의문사 + 주어 + 동사]의 형태로 나타낸다. 의문사가 없는 의문문의 경우 [if/whether + 주어 + 동사]의 형태로 나타낸다.



대표유형

시험에 자주 출제되는 유형의 문제를 꼭 확인하세요!!

- ★① [독해] 글의 내용을 읽고 흐름상 적절한 위치 고르기
- ★② [독해] 글을 읽고 흐름에 맞는 연결사 고르기
- ③ [독해] 글의 내용과 일치하는/일치하지 않는 보기 고르기
- ④ [독해] 문맥상 적절하게/어색하게 쓰인 어휘 고르기
- ★⑤ [독해] 논리적 흐름에 맞게 빈칸에 들어갈 말 고르기
- ★⑥ [독해] 논리적 흐름에 맞게 글의 순서 배열하기
- ⑦ [문법] 본문에 사용된 어법의 옳고 그름 구분하기

독해유형 글의 내용을 읽고 흐름상 적절한 위치 고르기

★★★

1. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

During this period, objects were given more simplified shapes, and his art became more abstract.

By the early 1950s, although Kim Whanki had become successful as an artist, he was not satisfied with being an outstanding painter only within Korea. (Ⓐ) In 1956, he resigned from the college and went to Paris, where he lived for three years. (Ⓑ) He concentrated on delivering the beauty of traditional Korean objects on canvas to the people of France. (Ⓒ) In his famous work Song of Eternity, he included natural objects from the sipjangsaeng, the 10 symbols of eternal life, such as water, stones, mountains, clouds, and pine trees. (Ⓓ) It was praised by art critics for combining Asian concepts and ideals with abstraction. (Ⓔ)

① Ⓐ

② Ⓑ

③ Ⓒ

④ Ⓓ

⑤ Ⓔ

* 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Kim Whanki, one of the most beloved Korean artists, is considered the leading figure in the first generation of Korean Abstract painters. He is more than just that, however. All his life, he devoted himself to discovering the essence of Korean beauty. (A)_____, he was a man who never ceased to challenge himself and grow as an artist.

Kim Whanki was born in 1913, on a small island in South Jeolla Province. During the Japanese occupation, he spent most of his adolescent years in Seoul and then studied painting in Japan. It was during this time that he became familiar with new trends in Western art, including Abstract painting. After Korea achieved its independence from Japan, he became both a promising painter and respected professor at an art college in Seoul.

When the Korean War broke out in 1950, he went to Busan for safety. His paintings Shanty and Refugee Train portrayed the hard life of the common people during wartime. (B)-----, these paintings are not depressing images. Bright colors and simple lines show hope for life among people who did not give in to their difficult circumstances.

독해유형 글을 읽고 흐름에 맞는 연결사 고르기

★★★

2. 밑글 빈칸 (A), (B)에 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① (A) That is (B) However
- ② (A) Moreover (B) However
- ③ (A) Moreover (B) For instance
- ④ (A) That is (B) For instance
- ⑤ (A) On the contrary (B) Furthermore

독해유형 글의 내용과 일치하는/일치하지 않는 보기 고르기

★★★

3. Kim Whanki에 대한 밑글과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 한국 추상 화가들 중 선두적인 인물로 여겨진다.
- ② 한국적인 아름다움의 정수를 발견하는데 헌신했다.
- ③ 전라남도의 작은 섬이 고향이다.
- ④ 청소년기 때 서울에서 서양 미술의 동향에 익숙해졌다.
- ⑤ 한국전쟁 때 부산으로 피난을 가서 그림을 그렸다.

독해유형 문맥상 적절하게/어색하게 쓰인 어휘 고르기

★★★

4. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Kim Whanki, one of the most (A)[beloved / belonged] Korean artists, is considered the leading figure in the first generation of Korean Abstract painters. He is more than just that, however. All his life, he devoted himself to discovering the essence of Korean beauty. Moreover, he was a man who never (B)[captured / ceased] to challenge himself and grow as an artist.

Kim Whanki was born in 1913, on a small island in South Jeolla Province. During the Japanese occupation, he spent most of his adolescent years in Seoul and then studied painting in Japan. It was during this time that he became (C)[indifferent / familiar] with new trends in Western art, including Abstract painting. After Korea achieved its independence from Japan, he became both a promising painter and respected professor at an art college in Seoul.

- ① (A) beloved (B) captured (C) indifferent
- ② (A) belonged (B) captured (C) indifferent
- ③ (A) beloved (B) ceased (C) indifferent
- ④ (A) belonged (B) captured (C) familiar
- ⑤ (A) beloved (B) ceased (C) familiar

독해유형 논리적 흐름에 맞게 빈칸에 들어갈 말 고르기

★★★

5. 다음 빈칸에 가장 적절한 것은?

When the Korean War broke out in 1950, he went to Busan for safety. His paintings Shanty and Refugee Train portrayed the hard life of the common people during wartime. However, these paintings are not ----- images. Bright colors and simple lines show hope for life among people who did not give in to their difficult circumstances.

- ① positive ② neutral
- ③ depressing ④ sufficient
- ⑤ effective

독해유형 논리적 흐름에 맞게 글의 순서 배열하기

★★★

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Returning to Seoul after the war, Kim Whanki felt a strong desire to capture the essence of the beauty found in traditional Korean art.

(A) At the time, his painting style was semi-abstract: viewers could see certain forms in his paintings although the objects were simplified.

(B) Along with jars, he often included mountains, plum blossoms, and the moon as subjects in his paintings. Paintings like *Jars and Plum Blossoms* and *Jar and Moon* represent his love of Korean pottery and other traditional objects.

(C) To get the beauty of Korean art, he collected old Korean paintings and pottery. He especially loved large white porcelain moon jars. When he was asked why moon jars attracted him so much, he said, "Korean jars have broadened my idea of beauty. The jars are like curious textbooks for my paintings."

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

문법유형 본문에 사용된 어법의 옳고 그름 구분하기

★★☆

7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

During his 11 years in New York, Kim Whanki's style eventually reached ① complete abstraction. He gradually took away figures and filled his canvases with basic elements such as dots and lines. His masterpiece, ② completed in 1970, *Where, in What Form, Shall We Meet Again?*, is covered with thousands of blue dots. The title ③ was taken from a famous poem by Kim Kwangsup, which is about looking at the stars and longing for loved ones. Kim Whanki explained, "The dots are the faces of all my friends in Korea. The faces I was longing for ④ becoming the stars in my mind and the dots in my painting." Starting with that work, he began to use only dots and ⑤ created his own unique style called "dot painting."

독해유형 논리적 흐름에 맞게 빈칸에 들어갈 말 고르기

★★☆

8. 다음 빈칸에 가장 적절한 것은?

During his 11 years in New York, Kim Whanki's style eventually _____. He gradually took away figures and filled his canvases with basic elements such as dots and lines. His masterpiece, completed in 1970, *Where, in What*

Form, Shall We Meet Again?, is covered with thousands of blue dots. The title was taken from a famous poem by Kim Kwangsup, which is about looking at the stars and longing for loved ones. Kim Whanki explained, "The dots are the faces of all my friends in Korea. The faces I was longing for became the stars in my mind and the dots in my painting." Starting with that work, he began to use only dots and created his own unique style called "dot painting." In dot paintings, he filled big canvases with countless dots. Most of these paintings were in his characteristic blue tones, which represented the color of the sea near his hometown.

- ① was stolen by others
 ② changed into nothing
 ③ achieved financial success
 ④ reached complete abstraction
 ⑤ resembled what he called Western style

독해유형 글의 내용을 읽고 흐름상 적절한 위치 고르기

★★☆

9. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The title was taken from a famous poem by Kim Kwangsup, which is about looking at the stars and longing for loved ones.

During his 11 years in New York, Kim Whanki's style eventually reached complete abstraction. He gradually took away figures and filled his canvases with basic elements such as dots and lines. (①) His masterpiece, completed in 1970, *Where, in What Form, Shall We Meet Again?*, is covered with thousands of blue dots. (②) Kim Whanki explained, "The dots are the faces of all my friends in Korea. The faces I was longing for became the stars in my mind and the dots in my painting." (③) Starting with that work, he began to use only dots and created his own unique style called "dot painting." (④) In dot paintings, he filled big canvases with countless dots. (⑤) Most of these paintings were in his characteristic blue tones, which represented the color of the sea near his hometown.

★★★

10. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

During his 11 years in New York, Kim Whanki's style eventually reached complete abstraction. He gradually (A) [took over / took away] figures and filled his canvases with basic elements such as dots and lines. His masterpiece, completed in 1970, *Where, in What Form, Shall We Meet Again?*, is (B) [covered / contained] with thousands of blue dots. The title was taken from a famous poem by Kim Kwangsup, which is about looking at the stars and longing for loved ones. Kim Whanki explained, "The dots are the faces of all my friends in Korea. The faces I was longing for became the stars in my mind and the dots in my painting." Starting with that work, he began to use only dots and (C) [created / eliminated] his own unique style called "dot painting." In dot paintings, he filled big canvases with countless dots. Most of these paintings were in his characteristic blue tones, which represented the color of the sea near his hometown.

- ① (A) took over (B) covered (C) eliminated
 ② (A) took away (B) covered (C) created
 ③ (A) took over (B) covered (C) created
 ④ (A) took away (B) contained (C) created
 ⑤ (A) took over (B) contained (C) eliminated

* 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

By the early 1950s, although Kim Whanki had become ㉠ successful as an artist, he was not satisfied with being an outstanding painter only within Korea. In 1956, he resigned from the college and went to Paris, ㉡ where he lived for three years. He concentrated on delivering the beauty of traditional Korean objects on canvas to the people of France. During this period, objects were given more ㉢ simplified shapes, and his art became more abstract. In his famous work *Song of Eternity*, he included natural objects from the sipjangaeng, the 10 symbols of eternal life, such as water, stones, mountains, clouds, and pine trees. It was praised by art critics for combining Asian concepts and ideals with abstraction.

Kim Whanki returned to Seoul in 1959 and quickly regained his fame as a prominent artist. In 1963 at the age of 50, he became the first Korean artist who ㉤ invited to the São Paulo Art Biennale in Brazil. Meeting artists from all over the world and ㉥ seeing their works, he decided to go directly from São Paulo to New York to challenge himself and extend his artistic boundaries.

문법유형 본문에 사용된 어법의 옳고 그름 구분하기

★★★

11. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡
 ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣
 ⑤ ㉤

독해유형 글의 내용과 일치하는/일치하지 않는 보기 고르기

★★★

12. 김환기에 관한 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 1950년대 초 한국에서 비로소 예술가로 성공하게 되었다.
 ② 1956년에 대학을 사임하고 파리로 가서 3년을 살았다.
 ③ 프랑스인들에게 전통적인 한국의 사물들의 아름다움을 보여주기 위해 사물들을 구체적으로 그렸다.
 ④ 작품인 <영원의 노래>는 예술 비평가들로부터 찬사를 받았다.
 ⑤ 1963년에 상파울루 비엔날레에 초청을 받았다.

독해유형 논리적 흐름에 맞게 글의 순서 배열하기

★★★

13. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Kim Whanki was born in 1913, on a small island in South Jeolla Province. During the Japanese occupation, he spent most of his adolescent years in Seoul and then studied painting in Japan.

(A) However, these paintings are not depressing images. Bright colors and simple lines show hope for life among people who did not give in to their difficult circumstances.

(B) It was during this time that he became familiar with new trends in Western art, including Abstract painting. After Korea achieved its independence from Japan, he became both a promising painter and respected professor at an art college in Seoul.

(C) When the Korean War broke out in 1950, he went to Busan for safety. His paintings *Shanty* and *Refugee Train* portrayed the hard life of the common people during wartime.

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

독해유형 글을 읽고 흐름에 맞는 연결사 고르기

★★☆

14. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Kim Whanki, one of the most beloved Korean artists, is considered the leading figure in the first generation of Korean Abstract painters. He is more than just that, though. All his life, he devoted himself to discovering the essence of Korean beauty. (A)_____, he was a man who never ceased to challenge himself and grow as an artist.

Kim Whanki was born in 1913, on a small island in South Jeolla Province. During the Japanese occupation, he spent most of his adolescent years in Seoul and then studied painting in Japan. It was during this time that he became familiar with new trends in Western art, including Abstract painting. After Korea achieved its independence from Japan, he became both a promising painter and respected professor at an art college in Seoul.

When the Korean War broke out in 1950, he went to Busan for safety. His paintings *Shanty* and *Refugee Train* portrayed the hard life of the common people during wartime. (B)_____, these paintings are not depressing images. Bright colors and simple lines show hope for life among people who did not give in to their difficult circumstances.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① In short | Similarly |
| ② For example | In fact |

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| ③ Moreover | Nevertheless |
| ④ Instead | However |
| ⑤ In other words | Thus |

독해유형 글의 내용과 일치하는/일치하지 않는 보기 고르기

★★☆

15. Kim Whanki에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Kim Whanki was born in 1913, on a small island in South Jeolla Province. During the Japanese occupation, he spent most of his adolescent years in Seoul and then studied painting in Japan. It was during this time that he became familiar with new trends in Western art, including Abstract painting. After Korea achieved its independence from Japan, he became both a promising painter and respected professor at an art college in Seoul.

When the Korean War broke out in 1950, he went to Busan for safety. His paintings *Shanty* and *Refugee Train* portrayed the hard life of the common people during wartime. However, these paintings are not depressing images. Bright colors and simple lines show hope for life among people who did not give in to their difficult circumstances.

- ① 일제 강점기 동안 청소년기의 대부분을 일본에서 그림을 공부하며 보냈다.
 ② 추상화를 포함한 서양미술에 익숙해 진 것은 독립을 이룬 후였다.
 ③ 독립 후 전도 유명한 화가이자 대학교수로 일본에서 활동을 지속했다.
 ④ 전시 우울한 이미지의 민중들의 삶을 그린 그림으로 *Shanty*와 *Refugee Train*이 있다.
 ⑤ 밝은 색상들과 단순한 선을 사용하여 어려운 상황에 굴복하지 않았던 삶에 대한 희망을 보여줬다.

1) [정답] ③

[해설] 프랑스 사람들에게 전통적인 한국 사물의 아름다움을 전달하던 시기에 미술이 더욱 추상적이 되었다는 내용이 이어지고, 그 뒤에 그의 작품이 아시아의 개념과 이상을 추상주의와 결합했다는 찬사를 받았다는 내용이 이어지므로 주어진 문장은 ㉓에 들어가야 한다.

2) [정답] ②

[해설] (A)의 경우 빈칸 앞으로 화가 김환기의 특징이 나오고, 빈칸 뒤로도 김환기의 특징이 이어지고 있으므로 첨가의 의미를 갖는 Moreover가 적절하다. (B)의 경우 빈칸 앞으로 전쟁 시기의 힘든 상황을 묘사했다고 되어 있고, 빈칸 뒤에는 밝고 우울하지 않다고 되어 있으므로 역접의 의미를 갖는 However가 적절하다.

3) [정답] ④

[해설] During the Japanese occupation, he spent most of his adolescent years in Seoul and then studied painting in Japan. It was during this time that he became familiar with new trends in Western art, including Abstract painting.이라는 부분을 보면 청소년기에 서울에서 시간을 보냈고, 일본에 건너가서 서양 미술의 동향에 익숙해졌다고 되어 있으므로 ㉔번은 본문과 일치하지 않는다.

4) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 김환기는 가장 '사랑받는' 미술가 중에 한 명이었다고 해야 하므로 (A)에는 beloved를 넣고, (B)에는 ceased를 넣어 '한 번도 멈춘 적이 없다'고 해야 맥락상 적절하다. (C)에는 서양 미술의 새로운 동향과 '친숙해져서' 추상 화가로 활동하게 되었다고 해야 옳다.

5) [정답] ③

[해설] 전쟁 중에 서민들의 힘든 삶을 그렸지만 밝은 색과 간단한 선 등을 이용해서 '우울하지' 않게 그렸다고 하는 것이 맥락상 가장 적절하므로 빈칸에는 ㉓번이 들어가는 것이 옳다.

6) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 주어진 문장은 김환기가 한국 전통 예술의 아름다움의 정수를 찾고자 했다고 되어 있으므로 (C)가 이어져서 구체적으로 어떤 행동을 통해서 아름다움을 찾고자 했는지 서술되는 것이 옳다. 그 이후에는 (B)가 나와서 향아리 외에도 다른 소재들도 쓰였다고 한 후에 맨 마지막으로 (A)가 나와서 이 시기의 김환기의 작품 스타일이 전반

적으로 어떤 형태였는지 설명하는 것이 맥락상 적절하다.

7) [정답] ④

[해설] ㉔번을 그냥 becoming으로 둔다면 이 문장은 동사가 없는 비문이 된다. 따라서 become을 동사로 보고 이를 시제에 맞춰서 과거 시제인 became으로 해야 어법상 적절하게 된다.

8) [정답] ④

[해설] 빈칸 뒤로 나오는 내용은 그의 화풍이 점과 선으로만 이루어지다가 나중에는 점으로만 이루어졌다고 했으므로 빈칸에 '완전한 추상주의에 도달했다'고 해야 맥락상 자연스럽다.

9) [정답] ②

[해설] 주어진 문장은 '그 제목은 김광섭의 유명한 시에서 가져온 것인데, 그것은 별들을 바라보며 사랑하는 사람들을 그리워하는 것이 대한 시이다'라는 뜻이므로 결작에 대해서 소개한 뒤 바로 제목에 대해 좀 더 깊게 설명하는 것이 일반적이므로 ㉒번에 들어가는 것이 옳다.

10) [정답] ②

[해설] 김환기의 작품이 점점 추상주의가 되어가면서 형태를 '없앴다'고 봐야 하므로 take away가 (A)에 적절하며, (B)에는 그의 결작이 수천개의 파란 점으로 '덮여' 있었다고 보는 것이 적절하므로 covered를 골라준다. (C)에는 자신만의 독특한 스타일을 '창조해냈다'고 보는 것이 옳바르므로 created가 답이 된다.

11) [정답] ④

[해설] 김환기가 상파울루 비엔날레에 초청받은(수동) 것이기 때문에 was invited가 옳다.

12) [정답] ③

[해설] 김환기는 프랑스 사람들에게 전통적인 한국의 사물들의 아름다움을 전달하고자 집중하면서 그의 그림에 나오는 사물들은 더욱 단순화된 모양이 되고 그의 미술은 더욱 추상적이게 되었으므로 사물을 구체적으로 그렸다는 ㉓번은 옳지 않다.

13) [정답] ③

[해설] 주어진 문장의 내용은 김환기의 탄생과 청소년 시기에 일본에서 그림 공부를 했다는 내용을 담고 있다. 그 뒤로는 (B)가 이어지면서 일본에서 공부한 청소년 시기에 서양 미술에 익숙해지고 한국이 일본에 독립 이후에 유명한 화가가 되어 교수가 되었다는 내용이 이어진다. 시간 순 배열에 따라 1950년에 한국전쟁이 발발했을 때 <판잣집>과 <피난열차>를 그렸다는 내용이 나와야함으로 (C)로 이어져야하고 그가 그린 그림이 전시

민중의 삶을 그렸지만 우울한 이미지가 아니라
굴복하지 않았던 사람들 사이에서의 삶에 대한
희망을 보여주는 그림임을 설명하는 (A)가 와야
한다.

14) [정답] ③

[해설] (A) 앞, 뒷내용은 그의 업적에 대한 내용으로
비슷한 맥락의 내용이 이어지므로 내용 추가의
기능이 있는 moreover(게다가)가 적합하다. (B)
앞의 내용은 <판잣집>과 <피난열차>는 전시의 민
중들의 힘든 삶을 그렸다는 내용이고 (B)의 뒷내
용은 밝은 색상으로 삶에 대한 희망을 보여준다는
반전의 내용이 나오므로 Nevertheless(그럼에도
불구하고)가 적합하다.

15) [정답] ⑤

[해설] ① 청소년기의 대부분은 서울에서 보냈고, ②
일본 유학시기에 추상화와 서양미술에 익숙해졌
으며, ③ 독립 후 서울에 있는 예술대학의 교수가
되었고, ④ 그림들은 우울한 이미지들이 아니었
다.