꼭알아야할 핵심문법 | [so+형용사/부사+that~], [조동사+have+과거분사]

- [so+형용사/부사+that~]은 '너무 ~해서 ~하다'는 의미로 인과관계를 나타내는 표현이다.
  ex. One of them painted grapes that looked so real that birds tried to eat them.
     (그들 중 한 명은 포도를 그렸는데 매우 진짜처럼 보여서 새들이 먹으려 했다.)
- [조동사+have+과거분사]는 과거 사실에 대한 추측이나 유감 및 후회를 나타낸다.
  → [must have+p.p.]는 '~했음에 틀림없다', [should have+p.p.]는 '~했어야 했다', [may have+p.p.]는 '~했을지도 모른다'는 의미이다
  ex. The artist must have painted the skull to remind us that we will, one day, die.
     (그 화가는 우리가 언젠가는 죽는다는 것을 상기시키기 위해 해골을 그렸음이 틀림없다.)

꼭알아야할 대표유형 | 시험에 자주 출제되는 유형의 문제를 꼭 확인하세요!!

- ❶ 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 말 고르기
- ★❷ 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 말 고르기
- ❸ 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것 고르기
- ★❹ 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 보기 고르기
- ❺ 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것 고르기
- ★❻ 밑줄 친 부분이 어법상 올바른 것 고르기
- ❼ 각 네모 안에서 어법상 옳은 표현 고르기

독해유형 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 말 고르기

★★☆

1. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

One popular story from ancient Greece tells of two famous painters. They wanted to prove their skills in a competition. One of them painted grapes that looked so real that birds actually tried to eat them. The other artist, however, won the competition, when his picture of a curtain fooled not animals, but his competitor, who tried to pull the painted curtain aside to see the picture behind it.

This kind of _____ art was popular during the ancient Greek and Roman times and then again during the Renaissance. Its purpose was to capture a moment in time and hold it forever.

① Gothic   ② realistic

③ abstract   ④ romantic

⑤ surrealistic

★★☆

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the past, the main goal of many painters was to imitate reality. One popular story from ancient Greece tells of two famous painters. They wanted to prove their skills in a competition. One of them painted grapes that looked so real that birds actually tried to eat them. The other artist, however, won the competition, when his picture of a curtain fooled not animals, but his competitor, who tried to pull the painted curtain aside to see the picture behind it. This kind of realistic art was popular during the ancient Greek and Roman times and then again during the Renaissance. Its purpose was to capture a moment in time and hold it forever. In this picture, a boy seems to be emerging from the dark space of the picture. He has one foot on the frame, seemingly trying to pull himself out of the scene. To these' artists, what mattered most was _____.

① the distortion of reality

② the fulfillment of a dream

③ the criticism of the viewers

④ the vividness of the moment

⑤ an accurate understanding of the past

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

In the past, the main goal of many painters was to imitate reality. One popular story from ancient Greece tells of two famous painters. They wanted to prove their skills in a competition. One of them painted grapes that looked so real that birds actually tried to eat them. The other artist, (A) howerver / finally , won the competition, when his picture of a curtain fooled not animals, but his competitor, (B) what / who tried to pull the painted curtain aside to see the picture behind it.

This kind of realistic art was popular during the antient Greek and Roman times and then again during the Renaissance. Its purpose was to (C) distort / capture a moment in time and hold it forever. In this picture, a boy seems to be emerging from the dark space of the picture. He has one foot on the frame, seemingly trying to pull himself out of the scene. The these artists, what mattered most was the vividness of the moment.

독해유형 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 말 고르기

★★☆

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

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	however	what	capture
②	however	who	capture
③	finally	who	distort
④	finally	what	distort
⑤	finally	who	capture

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Some artists used illusions to tell a story. Sometimes, they hid messages in their pictures so well that we might miss them even when they are right before our eyes.

(A) To catch the message, look for the arrow on the right of the picture. Then, view the picture from that angle with your nose directly against the paper, and the secret message will appear. It is a skull, spread out!

(B) It is, in fact, a secret message that the artist hid in the picture. He distorted the shape of an ordinary object to make it harder to recognize. It can be identified only when it is viewed from a specific angle.

(C) Here is a picture of two men. Between them are many ordinary objects that look so real that even the smallest detail can be detected. If you look at the picture closely, however, you will see a strange form at the bottom center. Can you tell what it is?

The skull was a reminder of death, a common them in Renaissance art. It stood for the short, meaningless nature of life, and the artist must have painted the skull to remind us that we will, one day, die. The artist, however, may not have wanted to frighten the viewers with too direct an image and hid the message. The painting probably hung on a wall right beside the stairs, so that the viewers, while coming down, could see the skull in its original shape.

독해유형 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것 고르기

★☆☆

4. (A), (B), (C)의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

① (A)-(C)-(B)　　② (B)-(A)-(C)

③ (B)-(C)-(A)　　④ (C)-(A)-(B)

⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

※ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

One popular story from ancient Greece tells of two famous painters. They wanted to prove their skills in a competition. One of them painted grapes that looked so real that birds actually tried to eat them. The other artists, however, won the competition, when his picture of a curtain fooled not animals, but his competitor, who tried to pull the painted curtain aside to see the picture behind it. This kind of realistic art was popular during the ancient Greek and Roman times and then again during the Renaissance. Its purpose was to capture a moment in time and hold it forever. In this picture, a boy seems to be emerging from the dark space of the picture. He has one foot on the frame, seemingly trying to pull himself out of the scene. To these artists, what mattered most was the vividness of the moment.

독해유형 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 보기 고르기

★☆☆

5. 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

① Two painters in the ancient Greek story competed each other to prove their drawing skills.

② In the Greek story, the grapes which were painted by one of the painters were realistic, so birds tried to eat them.

③ In the Greek story, one of the painters fooled the birds by drawing a curtain that looked so real and won the competition.

④ A lot of people liked realistic art during the ancient Greek, Roman times, and the Renaissance.

⑤ Realist artists wanted to capture a moment in

time and describe the vividness of the moment.

독해유형 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것 고르기

★☆☆

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Some artists used illusions, hiding messages in their pictures so well that we might miss them even when they are right before our eyes. Here is a picture of two men. Between them are many ordinary objects that look so real that even the smallest detail can be detected. If you look at the picture closely, however, you will see a strange form at the bottom center. It is, in fact, a secret message that the artist hid in the picture. He distorted the shape of a common object to make it harder to recognize. It can be identified only when it is viewed from a specific angle. To catch the message, look for the arrow on the right of the picture. Then, view the picture from that angle with your nose directly against the paper, and the secret message will appear. It is a skull, spread out! The skull was a reminder of death, a common theme in Renaissance art. It stands for the short, meaningless nature of life, and the artist must have painted the skull to remind us that we will, one day, die. The painting probably hung on a wall right beside the stairs, so that the viewers, while coming down, could see the skull in its original shape.

① The Meaning of Death in Medieval Art

② How Distortion of Colors Causes the Illusion in Art?

③ The Veiled Intention: Art Concealing the Artist's Message

④ What We Can Gain from the Vividness: The Magic of Clarity

⑤ Telling Stories: Turning Something Unfamiliar into Ordinary Image

⑤ vividly   when   that

★★☆

7. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 올바른 것은?

To catch the message, look for the arrow on the right of the picture. Then, view the picture from that angle ①**with your nose direct against the paper**, and the secret message will appear. It is ②**a skull, spreads out!** The skull was a reminder of death, a common theme in Renaissance art. It stands for the short, meaningless nature of life, and the artist ③**must had paint** the skull to remind us that we will, one day, die. The artist, however, may not have wanted to frighten the viewers with ④**a too direct image** and hid the message. The painting probably hung on a wall right beside the stairs, so that the viewers, ⑤**while coming down**, could see the skull in its original shape.

★★☆

8. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the past, the main goal of many painters was to simulate reality. One popular story from ancient Greece tells of two famous painters. They wanted to prove their skills in a competition. One of them painted grapes that looked so (A)[vivid / vividly] that birds actually tried to eat them. The other artist, however, won the competition, (B)[when / which] his picture of a curtain fooled not animals, but his competitor, who tried to pull the painted curtain aside to see the picture behind it. This kind of realistic art was popular during the ancient Greek and Roman times and then again during the Renaissance. Its purpose was to capture a moment in time and hold it forever. In this picture, a boy seems to be emerging from the dark space of the picture. He has one foot on the frame, seemingly trying to pull himself out of the scene. To these artists, (C)[that / what] mattered most was the vividness.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① vivid	when	what
② vivid	which	what
③ vividly	when	what
④ vividly	which	that

정답 및 해설

1) [정답] ②
 [해설] 커튼을 실제와 똑같이 그려 경쟁자가 커튼을 걷어보려고 했다는 첫 번째 문단의 일화를 통해 빈칸에는 ②'현실적인'이 들어가야 함을 알 수 있다.

2) [정답] ④
 [해설] 사실주의 미술의 목적은 순간을 포착하여 그것을 영원히 붙잡는 것이었으므로 사실주의 화가들에게 가장 중요한 것은 ④'순간의 생생함'임을 알 수 있다.

3) [정답] ②
 [해설] (A) 동물을 속인 화가와 달리, 다른 화가는 사람을 속였으므로 역접의 접속사 however이 와야 한다. (B) 수식받는 선행사인 his competitor는 사람이므로 관계대명사 who가 와야 한다. (C) 사실주의 미술의 목적은 순간을 '포착'하는 것이므로 capture가 와야 한다.

4) [정답] ⑤
 [해설] 몇몇 화가들이 자신들의 이야기를 말하기위해 착시를 사용한다는 주어진 문장 뒤에, 그 예를 제시해야하므로 '두 남자의 그림(a picture of two men)'을 이야기하는 (C)가 가장 먼저 오며, (C)의 마지막에서 제시된 'a strange form'은 (B)의 '비밀 메시지(a secret message)로 연결되므로 (B)가 다음에 와야 한다. 또한 (B)에서의 a secret message는 (A)의 the message를 나타내므로 (A)로 연결되는 것이 글의 자연스러운 흐름이다.

5) [정답] ③
 [해설] 본문의 'The other artists, however, won the competition, when his picture of a curtain fooled not animals, but his competitor'를 보아 경쟁자를 속인 화가가 시합에서 이겼음을 알 수 있다. 따라서 ③이 일치하지 않는다.

6) [정답] ③
 [해설] 몇몇 예술가들은 착시를 이용하여 자신들이 전달하고자 하는 메시지를 그림 속에 숨겨둔다는 내용이므로 ③'숨겨진 의도: 예술가의 메시지를 감춘 예술'이 가장 적절하다.

7) [정답] ⑤
 [해설] ①direct가 수식하려고 하는 것은 전치사 against이므로 형용사가 아닌 부사 directly를 써야 한다. ②명사 a skull을 수식하는 분사로 해골이 '쫙 펴진'것이므로 과거분사 spread out을 쓰는 것이 적절하다. ③[must have 과거분사]는 '~임에 틀림없다'는 의미로 must have painted로 고쳐야 한다. ④[too+형용사+a+명사]는 '너무 ~한 ~'이라는 의미이므로 too direct an image로 바꿔야 한다.

8) [정답] ①
 [해설] (A)감각동사 look은 형용사를 보어로 취하므로 vivid가 적절하다. (B)동물이 아닌 경쟁자를 속였을 때, 다른 예술가가 시합에서 이긴 것이므로 접속사 when이 적절하다. (C)불완전한 절을 이끌며 명사절의 역할을 하는 관계대명사 What이 주어로 사용되었다.

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