Day 2. Vocabulary (2)

PRACTICE 02

Passage 9

1. The word attributed in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

   A) ascribed
   B) abounded
   C) accommodated
   D) advocated

2. The phrase in tandem with in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

   A) in terms of
   B) together with
   C) inherent in
   D) prior to

3. The word prevailing in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

   A) initial
   B) forceful
   C) widespread
   D) profound

Urban Heat Islands

Anyone from a city center will notice that the temperatures there are usually higher than in the surrounding rural areas. The term "urban heat island" was coined by researchers to describe this phenomenon. Urban heat island has been attributed to human activity, and it often develops in tandem with urban growth and densely populated areas. Heating and air conditioning systems, power stations, factories, and road and rail transport all generate excess heat that raises the average temperatures in urban areas. Researchers have found that the magnitude of man-made heat in metropolises is comparable to that of the sun's radiation. Indeed, during the winter, some cities actually generate more heat than is provided by the sun. Interestingly, the higher summer nighttime temperatures in cities are directly proportional to the heat generated by human activity. In other words, the more energy is used to cool buildings, the more heat is generated, which heats up the atmosphere even more.

Another reason why urban areas are warmer is the materials people employ in the constructions of cities where tall buildings, asphalt roads, and concrete sidewalks are the prevailing surfaces. Especially due to the dark hues of the buildings and roads, these materials absorb and retain more heat from solar radiation than vegetation and soil do. Although both urban and rural areas cool down after sunset, the concrete and asphalt surfaces in urban areas more gradually radiate their stored heat, which makes urban areas remain hotter.

Passage 10

1. The word proliferation in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to A) increase B) advance C) property D) collision	**American Literature** As the American Civil War drew to a close, an interest in rational philosophy, the scientific method, and the systematized study of history led to a transition from romanticism to realism and naturalism as the predominant literary styles. At the time, the United States was plagued by an economic depression, which only caused a more profound rejection of romanticism for a more realistic representation of American life in different contexts. Furthermore, the rapid proliferation of the immigrant population, industrialization, urbanization, and literacy rendered more readers curious about the cultural shifts America was going through. Therefore, the works that represent American realism and naturalism reflected the broad social trends of the times.
2. The word skeptical in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to A) persistent B) considerable C) doubtful D) available	Because American realists were determined to reflect life as it was, their subjects were diverse. Southern life was brought under the spotlight by Joel Chandler Harris and Ellen Glasgow. Another famous writer, Hamlin Garland, depicted American life in the Great Plains. Perhaps the most famous American realist author, Samuel Clemens, who wrote under the pen name Mark Twain, made humorous and skeptical observations of life around him. He wrote about American life as he had experienced it, choosing to transcribe realistic dialects for the characters instead of using standard language in the dialogue. Indeed, it was primarily Twain who brought about the most important changes in American prose style, and created a particular American literature based on American themes and languages.
3. The word fabricating in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to A) building B) confining C) hindering D) contriving	Naturalism, an exaggerated style of realism, presented a dark world where human will was at the mercy of nature. Naturalist writers drew upon Charles Darwin's evolutionary theory to rationalize the concept that one's heredity and social environment were the decisive factors that shaped his or her character. Considered the foremost naturalist writer, Theodore Dreiser portrayed a dark and gloomy world in which people were powerless against forces they could not understand. He believed that naturalist writers, instead of fabricating romance, should tell the truth about human life.

TEST PRACTICE

Test 2

1. The word feats in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

   A) doctrines
   B) accounts
   C) dynamics
   D) achievements

2. The word merged in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

   A) converted
   B) deterred
   C) blended
   D) depleted

Loie Fuller

Loie Fuller was an American dancer active during the late 19th and early 20th century. She achieved modest success touring the American countryside with circuses and vaudeville shows featuring other singers, dancers and variety actors in the late 1800s, but she ultimately reached fame after crossing the Atlantic for a tour of Europe. In Paris, she was able to hone her own natural, improvisational techniques as a dancer. Her feats were not limited solely to performing, but also extended to choreography and the technical lighting aspects of stage performance.

Loie Fuller was born Marie Louise Fuller in Fullersburg, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago. She began her career in show business as a child actor in the United States at the age of four. Over time, she made the transition to dance and choreography and spent 25 years touring North America with variety shows, many of which spotlighted dance companies. In the early days of her dancing and choreographic career, the public did not take her seriously because she had already made a name for herself as an actress and only had minimal dance training. However, her keen observance of other performers' dancing techniques helped her develop her own styles through experimentation. She acted and danced alongside prominent performers in New York and London, who persuaded her to take the stage name Loie Fuller.

Loie Fuller's fame and notoriety sprang from her technical innovations in manipulating stage garments and lighting. She successfully merged the two by designing costumes that interacted with the stage lights. She employed reflective materials in designing her attire, and she used colored silks to shade stage lights and mirrors to shine the colored light onto the stage and the performers. Realizing how significant her innovations were, Fuller took out various patents on her inventions, such as using chemical compounds to produce colored gels and chemical salts for glowing, luminescent lighting and costumes. On one occasion, Fuller even strived to get her friend, the renowned scientist Marie Curie to help her make use of radium, a radioactive element in theatrics. However, owing to the hazards related to the employment of the material, Marie Curie turned down the proposition.

3. The word unprecedented in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to A) unparalleled B) dim C) elegant D) coincident 4. The word notable in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to A) persuasive B) outstanding C) bountiful D) potent 5. The word embodiment in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to A) concrete example B) evolvement C) contradiction D) expansion	Fuller combined these unprecedented innovations in avant-garde lighting and costumes with her free dance style and choreography. This integration of technology and dance brought her acclaim through a performance she named *The Serpentine Dance*, which premiered in February 1892 at the Uncle Celestin revue in New York City. It was after that famous performance that she toured Europe and gained popularity on the international stage. She was the first modern dancer to perform in Europe, appearing as the headliner for several shows. Her most notable European performance was *Fire Dance*, in which she performed on a glass surface that was lit from below. At this time, the Art Nouveau movement was popular, and Loie Fuller was considered to be its living, dancing embodiment. Her choreography and technical innovations took her beyond the world of dance into other artistic fields including painting and sculpture. Her fame and influence in the world of art led to her being painted by Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec and sculpted by Auguste Rodin. Although she died in 1928, there is still much interest in her work. Especially, the field of choreography has been strongly influenced by Fuller's creativity.

Paragraph Summary

- ✓ Paragraph 1 Loie Fuller Intro
- ✓
- ✓ Paragraph 2 Early Days of Her Performance
- ✓
- ✓ Paragraph 3 Experimental stage techniques- Costume & Lighting
- ✓
- ✓ Paragraph 4 Innovative performances
- ✓
- ✓ Paragraph 5 Symbol as a dance

6. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. ***This question is worth 2 points.***

Loie Fuller was an innovative performer who started touring the American countryside as a youth.

-
-
-

Answer Choices

A) Her fellow performers suggested she change her name to Loie Fuller.

B) Later in her career, Fuller transitioned from dance and choreography back into acting.

C) Fuller is acknowledged for her achievements in combining stage costumes, lighting, and her own choreographic style into theatrics.

D) Fuller passed away in the first half of the 20th century.

E) Fuller's art received much more attention and acceptance from the European public than it had in the United States.

F) Even today, Fuller's work is respected and applied by contemporary artists.

Answers

[Practice 02]

Passage 9 1. A) 2. B) 3. C)

도시 열섬	Urban Heat Islands
도시 중심에서 온 사람이라면 누구든 그곳의 온도는 그곳을 둘러싸고 있는 시골 지역의 온도보다 항상 높다는 것을 알아차릴 것이다. "도시 열섬"이라는 용어는 이 현상을 설명하기 위해 연구원들에 위해 만들어졌다. 인간의 활동은 도시 열섬은 인간의 활동에서 기인된 것으로서, 그것은 대도시화 과정과 더불어 인구 밀집 지역에서 흔히 발달된다. 난방과 냉방 시스템, 발전소, 공장, 그리고 도로와 철로 교통 모두 도시 지역의 평균 온도를 높이는 과도한 열을 유발한다. 연구원들은 대도시에서 사람이 만들어낸 열의 규모가 태양의 복사열의 규모와 비슷하다는 것을 발견했다. 실로, 몇몇 도시들은 실제로 겨울 동안 태양으로부터 제공되는 것보다 더 많은 양의 열을 발생시킨다. 흥미롭게도,	Anyone from a city center will notice that the temperatures there are usually higher than in the surrounding rural areas. The term "urban heat islands" was coined by researchers to describe this phenomenon. Urban heat islands have been attributed to human activity, and it often develops in tandem with urban growth and densely populated areas. Heating and air conditioning systems, power stations, factories, and road and rail transport all generate excess heat that raises the average temperatures in urban areas. Researchers have found that the magnitude of man-made heat in metropolises is comparable to that of the sun's radiation. Indeed, during the winter, some cities actually generate more heat than is provided by the sun. Interestingly, the higher summer nighttime temperatures in

도시의 높은 여름 밤 온도는 인간 활동에 의해 발생되는 열의 양에 직접적으로 비례했다. 다시 말하면, 더 많은 에너지가 빌딩을 식히는 데 사용될수록, 더 많은 열이 발생되고, 그것이 대기를 훨씬 더 뜨겁게 하는 것이다.

도시 지역이 더 따뜻한 또 다른 이유는 사람들이 높은 빌딩, 아스팔트 도로, 콘크리트 인도가 주된 지면인 도시의 건축물에 사용한 재료 때문이다. 특히 건물과 길의 어두운 빛깔로 인해, 이러한 재료들은 태양의 복사열을 식물이나 토양보다 더 많이 흡수하고 저장한다. 비록 밤에는 도시 지역과 시골 지역 모두 서늘해지지만, 도시의 콘크리트와 아스팔트 표면은 서서히 저장해 놓았던 열을 발산하고, 이것이 도시 지역을 더 덥게 유지시킨다.

1. 단락 1의 단어 attributed(기인된)와 의미상 가장 가까운 것은

A) ~의 탓으로 돌리다
B) 풍부하다
C) 수용하다
D) 옹호하다

2. 단락 1의 단어 in tandem with(더불어)와 의미상 가장 가까운 것은

A) ~의 점에서
B) 협력하여
C) 본질적으로
D) ~전에

3. 단락 2의 단어 prevailing(주된)과 의미상 가장 가까운 것은

A) 최초의
B) 강력한
C) 널리 퍼진
D) 심오한

cities are directly proportional to the heat generated by human activity. In other words, the more energy that is used to cool buildings, the more heat is generated, which heats up the atmosphere even more.

Another reason why urban areas are warmer is the materials people employ in the constructions of cities where tall buildings, asphalt roads, and concrete sidewalks are the prevailing surfaces. Especially due to the dark hues of the buildings and roads, these materials absorb and retain more heat from solar radiation than vegetation and soil do. Although both urban and rural areas cool down after sunset, the concrete and asphalt surfaces in urban areas more gradually radiate their stored heat, which makes urban areas remain hotter.

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A) initial
B) forceful
C) widespread
D) profound

어휘

rural [|rʊrəl] 지방의, 시골의 | **coin** [kɔɪn] 만들다, 동전 | **phenomenon** [fə|nɑːmɪnən] 현상 | **in tandem with** 협력하여
metropolitan [|metrə|pɑːlɪtən] 대도시의, 주요 도시의 | **magnitude** [|mægnɪtuːd] 정도, 규모
radiation [|reɪdi|eɪʃn] 복사열, 방사능 | **nighttime** 밤, 야간 | **proportionate** [prə|pɔːrʃənət] 비례한
sidewalk [sáidwɔ́ːk] 보도, 인도 | **prevailing** [prɪ|veɪlɪŋ] 만연한, 널리 퍼진 | **radiate** [|reɪdieɪt] 발산하다

Passage 10 1. A) 2. C) 3. D)

Passage 10

미국 문학	American Literature
미국 남북전쟁이 끝에 가까워지면서, 이성 철학과 과학적 방법론, 그리고 체계화된 역사 연구에 대한 관심이 낭만주의에서 지배적인 문학 형식으로서 사실주의와 자연주의로의 전환을 낳았다. 그 당시에, 미주연합은 경제위기로 애를 먹고 있었고 이것은 서로 다른 맥락 속에서 미국의 삶에 대한 보다 현실적인 묘사를 위한, 낭만주의에 대한 완전한 거부를 낳았다. 게다가, 이민자 인구의 급속한 증가와 산업화, 도시화, 그리고 읽고 쓸 줄 아는 능력은 더 많은 독자들로 하여금 미국이 경험하고 있던 문화적 변화에 호기심을 갖게 만들었다. 그럼에도 불구하고, 미국의 사실주의와 자연주의를 상징하는 작품들은 그 당시의 산업화, 발전, 과학의 영향 같은 폭넓은 사회적 추세를 반영했다.	As the American Civil War drew to a close, an interest in rational philosophy, the scientific method, and the systematized study of history led to a transition from romanticism to realism and naturalism as the predominant literary styles. At the time, the United States was plagued by an economic depression, which only caused a more profound rejection of romanticism for a more realistic representation of American life in different contexts. Furthermore, the rapid proliferation of the immigrant population, industrialization, urbanization, and literacy rendered more readers curious about the cultural shifts America was going through. Therefore, the works that represent American realism and naturalism reflected the broad social trends of the times.
미국의 사실주의자들이 있는 그대로의 삶을 반영하기로 마음먹었기 때문에, 그들의 주제는 다양했다. 남부의 삶은 Joel Chandler Harris and Ellen Glasgow에 의해 주목 받았다. 또 다른 저명한 작가인 Hamlin Garland는 대초원 지대의 미국인들의 삶을 묘하였다. 아마도 미국의 사실주의 작가들 중 가장 유명했을 Samuel Clemens는 Mark Twain이라는 필명으로 활동했는데, 그는 자신 주변의 삶들을 유머러스하고 회의적인 시선으로 관찰했다. Twain은 그가 경험한 대로 그의 작품에서 문어 대신 다양한 방언들과 평민의 언어를 사용하여 미국의 삶에 대해 글을 썼다. 실제로, 미국 산문 스타일에 엄청난 변화를 가지고 온 이는 Twain이었다.	Because American realists were determined to reflect life as it was, their subjects were diverse. Southern life was brought under the spotlight by Joel Chandler Harris and Ellen Glasgow. Another famous writer, Hamlin Garland, depicted American life in the Great Plains. Perhaps the most famous American realist author, Samuel Clemens, who wrote under the pen name Mark Twain, made humorous and skeptical observations of life around him. He wrote about American life as he had experienced it, choosing to transcribe realistic dialects for the characters instead of using standard language in the dialogue. Indeed, it was primarily Twain who brought about the most important changes in American prose style, and created a particular American literature based on American themes and language.
과장된 형태의 사실주의인 자연주의는 인간의 의지가 본성에 휘둘리는 어둠의 세계를 나타냈다. 자연주의 작가들은 개인의 유전적 특질과 사회적 환경이 그(또는 그녀)의 성격을 형성하는 결정적 요인이라는 발상을 합리화하기 위해 Charles Darwin의 진화 이론을 이용하였다. Theodore Dreiser은 가장 중요한 자연주의 작가로 여겨지는데, 자신들이 이해하지 못하는 힘에 대해서 무력한 사람들이 사는 어둡고 음침한 세상을 묘사했다. 그는 작가라면 로맨스를 꾸며내기보다는 인간의 삶에 대한 진실을 얘기해야 한다고 믿었다.	Naturalism, an exaggerated style of realism, presented a dark world where human will was at the mercy of nature. Naturalist writers drew upon Charles Darwin's evolutionary theory to rationalize that concept that one's heredity and social environment were the decisive factors that shaped his or her character. Considered the foremost naturalist writer, Theodore Dreiser portrayed a dark and gloomy world in which people were powerless against forces they could not understand. He believed that, instead of fabricating romance, naturalist writers should tell the truth about human life.
1. 단락 1의 단어 proliferation(증가)과 의미상 가장 가까운 것은 A) 증가 B) 발전 C) 특성 D) 대립	**1. The word proliferation in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to** A) increase B) advance C) property D) collision

2. 단락 2의 단어 skeptical(회의적인)과 의미상 가장 가까운 것은 A) 지속적인 B) 상당한 C) 반신반의하는 D) 가능한	**2. The word skeptical in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to** A) persistent B) considerable C) doubtful D) available
3. 단락 3의 단어 fabricating(꾸며내는)과 의미상 가장 가까운 것은 A) 만드는 B) 제한하는 C) 방해하는 D) 발생시키는	**3. The word fabricating in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to** A) building B) confining C) hindering D) contriving

어휘

wound [wu:nd] ~에 상처를 입히다 | **rational** [|ræʃnəl] 이성(합리)적인 | **systemized** [sístəmàiz] 체계화된
transition [træn|zɪʃn] 과도기, 변화 | **realism** [|riːəlɪzəm] 사실주의 | **naturalism** [|nætʃrəlɪzəm] 자연주의
predominant [prɪ|dɑːmɪnənt] 지배적인 | **plague** [pleɪg] 전염되다, 시달리다 | **rejection** [ridʒékʃən] 배제, 폐기
proliferation [prə|lɪfə|reɪʃn] 증식, 만연 | **spotlight** [|spɑːtlaɪt] ~에 주의를 돌리게 하다 | **pen name** 필명
prose [proʊz] 산문 | **mercy** [|mɜːrsi] 자비 | **heredity** [hə|redəti] 유전, 성질, 세습
fabricate [|fæbrɪkeɪt] 꾸며내다, 위조하다

[TEST 2]

1. D) 2. C) 3. A) 4. B) 5. A) 6. C), E), F)

Test 2

Loie Fuller Loie Fuller는 19세와 20세기 초반에 활동한 미국의 무용수였다. 그녀가 1800년대 말 미국의 시골을 순회하면서 가수와 무용수 및 배우가 등장하는 서커스와 보드빌 쇼를 할 때만해도 이렇다 할 성공을 거두지 못했으나, 유럽 순회 공연을 위해 대서양을 건넌 뒤로는 결국 명성에 이르렀다. 파리에서 그녀는 무용수로서 자신만의 자연스럽고 즉흥적인 테크닉들을 개발할 수 있었다. 그녀의 업적은 연기에만 국한되지 않았고 안무 및 무대 공연의 기술 조명 분야에까지 확대되었다. Loie Fuller는 Illinois의 Fullersburg에서 마리 루이즈 Fuller로 태어났다. 그녀는 네 살에 미국 쇼 비즈니스에서 미국의 아동 배우로 경력을 쌓기 시작했다. 시간이 흐르면서 그녀는 무용과 안무 쪽으로 전향했고, 25년 동안 버라이어티 쇼를 하며 북미 지역을 순회했는데, 그 쇼들 중 다수는 무용단에 집중된 것이었다. 그녀가 무용과 안무 일을 시작한 초창기에 대중들은 그녀를 대수롭지 않게 여겼는데, 그 이유는 그녀가 이미 배우로 알려져 있었고, 공식적인 무용 교육을 받은 적도 없었기 때문이었다. 그러나 다른 연기자들의 춤 테크닉에 대한 그녀의 예리한 관찰력	**Loie Fuller** Loie Fuller was an American dancer active during the late 19th and early 20th century. She achieved modest success touring the American countryside with circuses and vaudeville shows featuring other singers, dancers and variety actors in the late 1800s, but she ultimately reached fame after crossing the Atlantic for a tour of Europe. In Paris, she was able to hone her own natural, improvisational techniques as a dancer. Her feats were not limited solely to performing, but also extended to choreography and the technical lighting aspects of stage performance. Loie Fuller was born Marie Louise Fuller in Fullersburg, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago. She began her career in show business as a child actor in the United States at the age of four. Over time, she made the transition to dance and choreography and spent 25 years touring North America with variety shows, many of which spotlighted dance companies. In the early days of her dancing and choreographic career, the public did not take her seriously because she had already made a name for herself as an actress and only had minimal dance training. However, her keen observance of other performers' dancing techniques helped her develop her own styles through experimentation.

덕분에 그녀는 실험을 통해 자신만의 테크닉을 개발할 수 있었다. 그녀는 뉴욕과 런던의 유명 연기자들과 함께 연기하고 춤췄으며 그녀에게 Loie Fuller라는 예명을 제안한 것도 바로 그들이었다.	She acted and danced alongside prominent performers in New York and London, who persuaded her to take the stage name Loie Fuller.
Loie Fuller의 명성과 악명은 무대 의상 및 조명을 다루는 그녀의 기술적인 혁신에서 비롯되었다. 그녀는 무대 조명과 상호 작용하는 의상을 디자인함으로써 그 둘을 성공적으로 결합시켰다. 그녀는 그녀의 옷감을 디자인할 때 반사되는 소재를 사용했고, 무대 조명을 가리기 위해 색 있는 비단을 썼으며, 색 조명이 무대나 연기자들에게 비치도록 거울을 이용하였다. Fuller는 자신의 혁신이 얼마나 획기적인 것인지를 인식하고 화학 물질을 이용해 컬러 젤을 만든다거나 화학 소금을 이용해 반짝이고 빛나는 조명과 의상을 만드는 등 자신의 발명에 대해 여러 개의 특허를 냈다. Fuller는 심지어 저명한 과학자였던 그녀의 친구, 마리 퀴리에게 연극에서 자신이 방사성 원소인 라듐을 이용할 수 있도록 해달라고 힘쓰기도 했다. 그러나 마리 퀴리는 그 물질을 사용하는 것과 관련됨 위험성 때문에 요청을 거절했다.	Loie Fuller's fame and notoriety sprang from her technical innovations in manipulating stage garments and lighting. She successfully merged the two by designing costumes that interacted with the stage lights. She employed reflective materials in designing her attire, and she used colored silks to shade stage lights and mirrors to shine the colored light onto the stage and the performers. Realizing how significant her innovations were, Fuller took out various patents on her inventions, such as using chemical compounds to produce colored gels and chemical salts for glowing, luminescent lighting and costumes. On one occasion, Fuller even strived to get her friend, the renowned scientist Marie Curie to help her make use of radium, a radioactive element, in theatrics. However, owing to the hazards related to the employment of the material, Marie Curie turned down the proposition.
Fuller는 이렇게 전례 없는 발명품들과 전위적인 조명 및 의상들을 자유로운 무용 스타일 및 안무와 결합시켰다. 과학과 무용의 이러한 결합은 그녀가 *뱀춤*이라고 이름 붙인 공연을 통해 갈채를 받게 되었는데, 이 작품은 1892년 2월 뉴욕시의 Uncle Celestin 풍자극에서 초연되었다. 그녀가 유럽을 순회하고 전 세계적으로 명성을 얻게 된 것은 그 유명한 공연 이후부터였다. 그녀는 몇몇 쇼에 주연 배우로 출연하면서 유럽에서 공연을 한 최초의 현대 무용수였다. 유럽 공연 중 가장 눈에 띄는 작품은 그녀가 아래쪽으로부터 조명이 비춰지는 유리 표면 위에서 춤을 추었던 *불춤*이었다.	Fuller combined these unprecedented innovations in avant-garde lighting and costumes with her free dance style and choreography. This integration of technology and dance brought her acclaim through a performance she named *The Serpentine Dance*, which premiered in February 1892 at the Uncle Celestin revue in New York City. It was after that famous performance that she toured Europe and gained popularity on the international stage. She was the first modern dancer to perform in Europe, appearing as the headliner for several shows. Her most notable European performance was *Fire Dance*, in which she performed on a glass surface that was lit from below.
그 당시 아르 누보는 대단한 인기가 있었고, Loie Fuller는 그것의 살아 있는, 춤추는 현신으로 여겨졌다. 그녀의 안무와 기술적 혁신은 그녀가 무용계를 넘어서서 그림이나 조각과 같은 다른 예술 영역에 발을 내딛는 계기가 되었다. 미술계에서 그녀의 명성과 영향력은 헨리 드 툴루즈-로트렉의 그림과 오귀스트 로댕의 조각으로도 남아 있다. 그녀는 1928년에 사망했으나, 그녀의 작품에 대한 관심은 여전히 남아 있다. 특히 안무 분야는 그녀의 창조력에 의해 강한 영향을 받아 왔다.	At this time, the Art Nouveau movement was popular, and Loie Fuller was considered to be its living, dancing embodiment. Her choreography and technical innovations took her beyond the world of dance into other artistic fields including painting and sculpture. Her fame and influence in the world of art led to her being painted by Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec and sculpted by Auguste Rodin. Although she died in 1928, there is still much interest in her work. Especially, the field of choreography has been strongly influenced by Fuller's creativity.
1. 단락 1의 단어 feats(업적)와 의미상 가장 가까운 것은 A) 교리 B) 설명 C) 원동력	**1. The word feats in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to** A) doctrines B) accounts C) dynamics

D) 업적	D) achievements
2. 단락 3의 단어 merged(결합시키다)와 의미상 가장 가까운 것은 A) 바꾸다 B) 방해하다 C) 섞다 D) 고갈시키다	**2. The word merged in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to** A) converted B) deterred C) blended D) depleted
3. 단락 4의 단어 unprecedented(전례 없는)와 의미상 가장 가까운 것은 A) 비할 데 없는 B) 흐릿한 C) 우아한 D) 일치하는	**3. The word unprecedented in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to** A) unparalleled B) dim C) elegant D) coincident
4. 단락 4의 단어 notable(눈에 띄는)과 의미상 가장 가까운 것은 A) 설득력 있는 B) 뛰어난 C) 풍부한 D) 효험 있는	**4. The word notable in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to** A) persuasive B) outstanding C) bountiful D) potent
5. 단락 4의 단어 embodiment(현신)와 의미상 가장 가까운 것은 A) 형상, 구현 B) 진화 C) 모순 D) 확대	**5. The word embodiment in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to** A) concrete example B) evolvement C) contradiction D) expansion
6. 지문을 간략하게 요약한 글의 첫 문장이 아래에 제시되어 있다. 지문의 가장 중요한 내용을 표현하는 3개의 선택지를 골라 요약문을 완성하시오. 일부 문장들은 지문에 제시되지 않았거나 지문의 지엽적인 내용을 표현하기 때문에 요약문에 포함되지 않는다. ***이 문제의 배점은 2점이다.***	**6. Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. ***This question is worth 2 points***
Loie Fuller는 어린 시절 미국 시골에서 공연을 시작했던 혁신적 연기자였다.	**Loie Fuller was an innovative performer who started touring the American countryside as a youth.**
•C) Fuller는 그녀의 연출법상의 무대 의상과 조명 그리고 그녀만의 무용 스타일을 결합시킨 업적을 인정받았다. •E) Fuller의 예술은 미국에서 보다 유럽의 대중들에게 훨씬 많은 관심과 인정을 받았다. • F) 실제로 오늘날까지도, Fuller의 업적은 현대 예술가들에게 존경 받고 적용된다.	•C) Fuller is acknowledged for her achievements in combining stage costumes, lighting, and her own choreographic style into theatrics. •E) Fuller's art received much more attention and acceptance from the European public than it had in the United States. • F) Even today, Fuller's work is respected and applied by contemporary artists.
A) 그녀의 동료 연기자들은 그녀의 이름을 Loie Fuller로	A) Her fellow performers suggested she change her name to

바꾸도록 제안했다. B) 그녀의 활동 말기에, Fuller는 춤과 무용술로부터 다시 연기로 돌아갔다. D) Fuller는 20세기 상반기에 숨을 거두었다.	Loie Fuller. B) Later in her career, Fuller transitioned from dance and choreography back into acting. D) Fuller passed away in the first half of the 20th century.

어휘

modest [mάdist] 검소한, 크지 않은 | **hone** [hoʊn] (기술을) 연마하다 | **improvisational** [imprὰvəzéiʃənəl] 즉흥적인
choreography [|kɔ:ri|ɑ:grəfi] 안무(법) | **observant** [əb|z3:rvənt] 주의 깊은 | **notoriety** [|noʊtə|raɪəti] 악명
innovation [|ɪnə|veɪʃn] 혁신 | **merge** [m3:rdʒ] 통합 | **reflective** [rɪ|flektɪv] 반사하는 | **take out** 취득하다
luminescent [lù:mənésnt] 빛을 내는 | **garment** [gɑ:rmənt] 의상 | **renowned** [rɪ|naʊnd] 유명한, 명성 있는
hazard [hæzərd] 위험 | **proposition** [prɑ:pə|zɪʃn] 제의 | **serpentine** [|s3:rpənti:n] 뱀 모양의
vaudeville [vɔ́:dəvil, vóud-] 보드빌 (희극 배우·가수·곡예사 등이 출연하는 쇼, 다양한 볼거리로 꾸며지는 공연)
ultimately [|ʌltɪmətli] 궁극적으로 | **solely** [|soʊlli] 단지 | **transition** [træn|zɪʃn] 전향 | **alongside** [ə|lɔ:ŋ|saɪd] ~와 함께
spring [sprɪŋ] ~에서 나오다 | **costume** [|kɑ:stu:m] 무대 의상 | **interact** [|ɪntər|ækt] 상호 작용하다 | **shade** [ʃeɪd] 가리다
patent [|pætnt] 특허권 | **manipulate** [mə|nɪpjuleɪt] 조작하다 | **strive** [straɪv] 분투하다, 노력하다
radioactive [reɪdioʊ|æktɪv] 방사성의 | **turn down** [t3:rn daʊn] 거절하다 | **combine** [kəm|baɪn] 결합하다
embodiment [ɪm|bɑ:dimənt] 구현, 구체화