Day 18. Categorization (2)

PRACTICE 02

Passage 5

The U.S. Census

The U.S. Constitution mandates that a census be conducted every decade. In its early years, the U.S. government faced many problems in fairly charging taxes and allocating resources. The census solved many of these difficulties by providing accurate records of the population in each state or territory. Legislators in Congress were able to use this information to determine the amount of taxes to collect from each state. In addition to taxation, the census also dictated the number of elected officials that represented each region in Congress.

The first official U.S. census was taken in 1790. Thomas Jefferson, then the Secretary of State, directed the census. He appointed assistant U.S. marshals to travel across the country and determine the number of residents in every American household. However, this system of gathering information created several challenges for the assistant marshals. The United States was a relatively new nation, so there were very few accurate maps of the whole country, especially of remote regions. In addition, many citizens did not trust the assistant marshals and were reluctant to answer their questions. Despite these difficulties, the first census was completed in 18 months and determined the population of the United States to be 3.9 million.

The census of 1790 was very different from the census conducted today. Although the current census still determines legislative representation, modern computers now allow the U.S. Census Bureau, the organization now in charge of collecting and compiling census data, to sort and catalog information much more quickly than in 1790. Beginning in 1940, the Census Bureau began employing statistical sampling techniques that allowed it to collect data from a small portion of the population. This data was then used to estimate information for the entire country. The use of statistical sampling greatly reduced the amount of time needed to conduct the census. During the 1960s, the Census Bureau developed computerized address files, and in 1970 it conducted the census almost entirely by mail. In fact, more than 90 percent of Americans now receive a census form in the mail. Only a small number of households respond in person to the questions of a census enumerator.

Direction; Complete the table by matching the phrases below. Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the style of art to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. ***This question is worth 3 points.***

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on View Text.

Answer Choices	Census of 1790
A) Completed every two years B) Census officials sometimes regarded with suspicion C) Conducted completely by the counting officials D) Travel to every remote region not required E) Conducted without any field personnel F) Devised in part to determine Congressional	• • • **Modern** • •

representation G) U.S. postal carriers included in the process	

17강 배운 내용을 바탕으로 직접 메모해 보세요.

Passage 6

Diabetes

Diabetes, in essence, is the body's inability to produce or use insulin. Through digestion, food is turned into glucose, a type of sugar, which in turn is used by our cells for energy. Insulin is a hormone, naturally produced in healthy bodies, which helps the cells of the body process glucose. If insulin is not present, cells cannot take in glucose. People with type 1 diabetes do not produce enough insulin for their cells to take advantage of the food that they eat. Although type 1 diabetes is known as juvenile diabetes, people of any age can contract type 1 diabetes. Type 2 diabetes occurs when the body's cells cannot use insulin even though the body produces enough of it. Type 2 diabetes, sometimes called adult-onset diabetes, usually occurs in people above the age of 40. Although these are in fact two rather distinct disorders, they both involve insulin and are both known as diabetes.

People contract diabetes in different ways, not all of which are completely known. This much is known: diabetes is not contagious. You cannot get the disease by touching someone or drinking from the same glass. People can inherit diabetes, however. Because type 2 diabetes runs in the family, people with affected ancestors are more likely to contract it. Some people think that overeating and obesity are causes of diabetes, and doctors do recommend a balanced diet and daily exercise to reduce the risk of diabetes even if it runs in the family. Blacks and Hispanics contract the disease about twice as frequently as whites do, but it is not entirely clear how much heredity and lifestyle contribute to this phenomenon. It is difficult to know exactly how type 1 diabetes is contracted. Unlike type 2 diabetes, type 1 diabetes does not appear to run in the family, so there is probably no genetic link. Researchers are investigating the role of viruses in the disease, but the fact is that the experts simply do not know how type 1 diabetes is contracted. They do know, however, that a number of factors contribute to the onset of diabetes and that a healthy lifestyle will help prevent the disease.

Direction; Complete the table by matching the phrases below. Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the style of art to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. ***This question is worth 3 points.***

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on View Text.

Answer Choices	Type 1 diabetes
A) Suspected viral implications B) Demonstrates a hereditary pattern of incidence C) Known for afflicting young people D) Involves the inability to use insulin to process glucose E) Has undetermined causes F) Can be transmitted by direct contact G) Probably does not have a genetic link H) Occurs with insulin in adequate supply I) Results from a dysfunction related to glucose	• • • **Type 2 diabetes** • •

17강 배운 내용을 바탕으로 직접 메모해 보세요.

TEST PRACTICE

TEST 2

1. According to paragraph 1, what can be inferred about ancient Greeks?

A) They distributed their art to other countries using simple technology.

B) They spread their art through a cultural revolution.

Ancient Greek Sculpture

There is evidence that the ancient Greeks produced numerous forms of art, but only a few of them have survived through ages, and most of those are sculptures. Even though we have a limited number of relics, it is evident that, with very simple technology, the ancient Greeks were able to create sculptures of astonishing beauty. In fact, the sculpture of the ancient Greeks has had a profound influence on

C) They held Roman art in high esteem.

D) They were skillful artisans who appreciated beauty.

2. According to paragraph 2, which one is NOT true of the sculptures of the Archaic Period?

A) They were portraits of the aristocrats whose grave they decorated.

B) Iron tools were used to carve the stone.

C) There were technological constraints on the naturalness of poses artists could illustrate.

D) The sculptures varied in size according to the individuals they were produced for.

3. Which of the following sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A) They represented the ideal man, which demonstrated that the ancient Greeks shared the same concept of beauty, piety, honor, or sacrifice.

B) Beauty, piety, honor, and sacrifice were the ideal values at that time, and Kroisos was depicted as a healthy man.

C) The fact that they all shared the same features of young healthy men signifies that these statues were made to represent ideal values rather than a certain person.

D) Their similar appearance exemplified the common values of that time, which were particularly portrayed in the statue of their hero, Kroisos.

4. According to paragraphs 3 and 4, the sculptures of the Classical Period are different from the ones of the Hellenistic Period in that

A) classical sculptures were more abstract

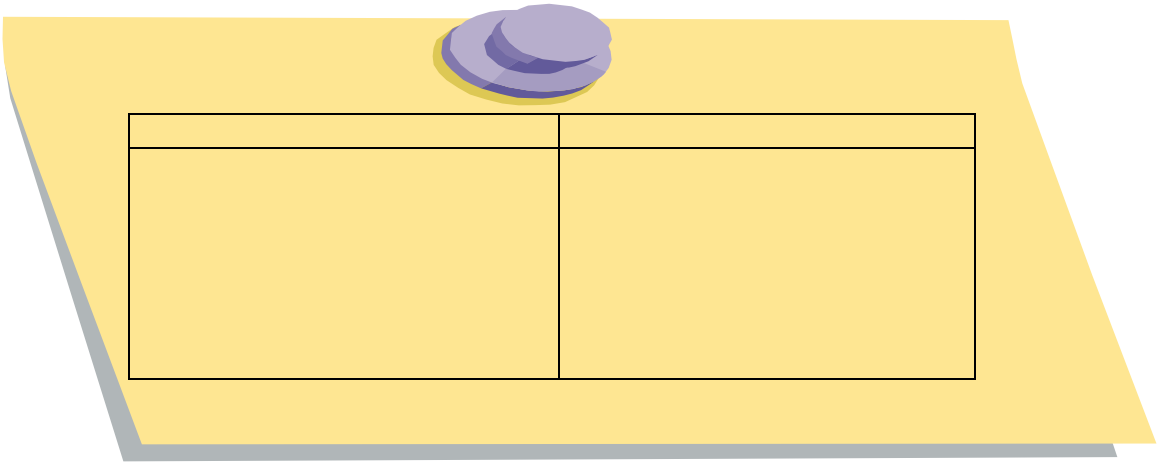
the development of Western concepts of art and beauty. Ancient Greek art provided the foundation for Roman art. Centuries later, ancient Greek sculpture inspired the artists of the Italian Renaissance and influenced Western art up until the 19th century, leading to the advent of modernism. The subtlety and expressiveness of influential ancient Greek sculpture developed between the 8th and the 1st century B.C.E. in three distinct periods.

The earliest ancient Greek sculptures still in existence are from the 8th century B.C.E. This date represents the start of the Archaic Period, during which sculptures were being produced to decorate the graves of wealthy aristocrats, such as the most famous example, found on the grave of an Athenian soldier named Kroisos. Known as kouroi, these sculptures were carved in stone, usually marble, using rudimentary iron tools. This simple technology put limitations on the poses artists could depict; therefore, a kouros has a very rigid and unnatural pose, standing straight upright with feet together. Every kouroi face wears the same blank expression. Also, they invariably depict healthy young men, even when commissioned for graves of older men, like Kroisos, which attests to the fact that these statues were not meant to be portraits of particular individuals but were instead symbolic of ideals such as beauty, piety, honor, or sacrifice. The only significant variation between the statues is their size.Indeed, individuals of higher social standing had a larger kouros marking their graves.

[■A] Socio-political changes in Greece in the early 5th century B.C.E. brought an end to the supremacy of the aristocracy, and thus, kouroi, which only they had been able to afford, fell out of fashion. [■B] This period differs for a few significant reasons. [■C] Sculptors had learned how to reinforce stone with metal and were also starting to learn how to cast sculptures in metals such as bronze. [■D] As technical proficiency increased, artists were able to depict a wider range of poses and expressions, so their sculptures became more natural and realistic. *The Discus Thrower*, a sculpture by Myron, exemplifies these trends of the Classical Period by showing a discus thrower in the middle of a throw; the dynamically-styled pose captures vigorous and convincing movement with flexed muscles and a concentrated expression. Sculptures continued to be used to decorate graves and began to depict actual people with a wider range of expressive poses. During the Classical Period, sculpture also started to be used for other purposes as well, including the decoration of temples, as in the case of the Parthenon in Athens.

and rigid B) classical sculptures were more idealistic and less realistic C) classical sculptures were used for a wider range of purposes D) classical sculptures were less dynamic and more realistic **5.** The author mentions drapery and textures in order to A) describe the elements used in the famous sculpture, *The Nike of Samothrace* B) point out that textile technology was progressing at an alarming rate C) show that the subject of the sculptures were switching from ideals of beauty to realistic people D) illustrate elements that were introduced to add interest and motion to sculptures 6. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage. **This led to changes in style and function of Greek sculpture that mark the beginning of the Classical Period.** Where would the sentence best fit?	During the late 4th century, as the military conquests of Alexander the Great spread across Eurasia, Greek art spread with them, reaching as far east as Pakistan. Equally, there was a sudden influx of cultural influences that were absorbed by Greek artists. At this time, referred to by art historians as the Hellenistic Period, the style of ancient Greek sculpture changed radically once again. Classical tendencies towards naturalism, dynamic poses, and movement continued to gain sophistication, but artists also introduced drapery and textures into their sculptures. These elements were used to accentuate the dynamism and movement of a pose. In *The Nike of Samothrace*, one of the most famous of all ancient Greek sculptures, drapery is used to enhance the pose, with extraordinary effects. Although its head and arms have now been lost, we can still imagine the beautiful winged goddess, robes billowing in the wind, with wings outspread, ready to take flight. Also during this period, the subject matter of sculpture became more realistic. Domestic scenes became acceptable, and artists no longer felt obligated to depict ideals of beauty or physical perfection, so more realistic portraits of men and women of all ages began to emerge.

17강 배운 내용을 바탕으로 직접 메모해 보세요.



Answers

[Practice 02]

Passage 5 Census of 1790: B, C, F / Modern: D, G

미국 인구 조사	The U.S. Census
미국 헌법은 인구 조사를 매 10년마다 시행하는 것을 의무화하고 있다. 초기에 미국 정부는 공정하게 세금을 징수하고 자원을 골고루 배분하는 데 많은 어려움을 겪었다. 인구 조사는 각 주와 지방의 정확한 인구 조사 기록을 제공함으로써 이러한 문제점들을 해결했다. 의회의 국회의원들은 이 정보를 이용하여 각 주에서 거둬들일 세금의 양을 결정할 수 있게 되었다. 또한 인구 조사는 의회의 각 행정구를 대표하는 선출 임원의 수를 결정하였다.	The U.S. Constitution mandates that a census be conducted every decade. In its early years, the U.S. government faced many problems in fairly charging taxes and allocating resources. The census solved many of these difficulties by providing accurate records of the population in each state or territory. Legislators in Congress were able to use this information to determine the amount of taxes to collect from each state. In addition to taxation, the census also dictated the number of elected officials that represented each region in Congress.
미국의 공식적인 첫 인구 조사는 1790년에 행해졌다. 당시 국무장관이었던 토마스 제퍼슨(Thomas Jefferson)이 인구 조사를 감독했다. 그는 미국 연방 보안관 보좌관들을 임명하여 전국을 돌아다니며 미국의 모든 세대 거주자 수를 조사하도록 했다. 그러나 이러한 방법을 통한 정보 수집은 연방 보안 보좌관들에게 어려움을 주었다. 미국은 상대적으로 신생 국가였기 때문에 정확한 지도가 거의 없었고, 특히 외딴 지역에 대한 지도는 더 없는 상태였다. 게다가 많은 시민들은 연방 보안 보좌관들을 믿지 못해 그들의 질문에 대답하기를 꺼려했다. 이러한 어려움에도 불구하고, 18개월 만에 첫 번째 인구 조사가 끝마쳐졌다. 그 결과 미국의 인구 수는 390만으로 판단되었다.	The first official U.S. census was taken in 1790. Thomas Jefferson, then the Secretary of State, directed the census. He appointed assistant U.S. marshals to travel across the country and determine the number of residents in every American household. However, this system of gathering information created several challenges for the assistant marshals. The United States was a relatively new nation, so there were very few accurate maps of the whole country, especially of remote regions. In addition, many citizens did not trust the assistant marshals and were reluctant to answer their questions. Despite these difficulties, the first census was completed in 18 months and determined the population of the United States to be 3.9 million.
1790년에 행해진 인구 조사는 오늘날 시행되고 있는 인구 조사와는 많이 달랐다. 현 인구 조사도 여전히 입법 대표자 수를 결정하기는 하지만, 현대의 컴퓨터들은 현재 인구 조사 자료 수집을 맡고 있는 기관인 미국 인구 조사국이 1790년에 비해 아주 빠른 속도로 정보를 분류하고 목록을 작성하는 것을 가능하게 해준다. 1940년부터 인구 조사국은 인구의 일부분으로부터 자료를 수집하는 것을 가능하게 하는 표본 통계 기술을 사용하기 시작했다. 그 후에 이 자료는 국가 전체의 정보를 예측하는 데 사용되었다. 표본 통계의 사용은 인구 조사를 하는 데 필요한 시간을 엄청나게 줄여 주었다. 1960년대에 인구 조사국은 컴퓨터화된 주소 파일을 개발했고, 1970년에는 거의 우편에만 의존하여 인구 조사를 수행했다. 사실상, 현재 미국의 90퍼센트 이상이 우편으로 인구 조사 서식을 받고 있다. 단지 소수의 가정만이 방문 인구 조사원의 질문에 직접 응답하고 있다.	The census of 1790 was very different from the census conducted today. Although the current census still determines legislative representation, modern computers now allow the U.S. Census Bureau, the organization now in charge of collecting and compiling census data, to sort and catalog information much more quickly than in 1790. Beginning in 1940, the Census Bureau began employing statistical sampling techniques that allowed it to collect data from a small portion of the population. This data was then used to estimate information for the entire country. The use of statistical sampling greatly reduced the amount of time needed to conduct the census. During the 1960s, the Census Bureau developed computerized address files, and in 1970 it conducted the census almost entirely by mail. In fact, more than 90 percent of Americans now receive a census form in the mail. Only a small number of households respond in person to the questions of a census enumerator.

지시사항: 다음 문장들을 알맞게 넣어 다음 표를 완성하라. 선택지 중에서 적절한 문장들을 골라 관계 있는 개념과 연결하라. 선택지 두 개는 정답이 될 수 없다. 이 문제의 배점은 3점이다.	Directions: Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the type to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. This question is worth 3 points.
Census of 1790 • B) 인구 조사자들이 의심을 받았다. •C) 순전히 인구 조사자들에 의해서만 완성되었다. •F) 부분적으로는, 의회의 대표자들을 결정하기 위해서 만들어졌다. **Modern** •D) 모든 외진 지역들을 다 여행할 필요가 없어졌다. •G) 우편 배달부가 이 과정에 포함된다.	**Census of 1790** • B) Census officials sometimes regarded with suspicion •C) Conducted completely by the counting officials •F) Devised in part to determine Congressional representation **Modern** •D) Travel to every remote region not required •G) U.S. postal carriers included in the Process
A) 2년마다 시행되었다. E) 현장 인원들이 필요 없다.	A) Completed every two years E) Conducted without any field personnel

어휘

census [|sensəs] 인구 조사 | **mandate** [|mændeɪt] 요구하다, 위임하다 | **fairly** [|ferli] 공정하게
allocate [|æləkeɪt] 배치하다, 배분하다 | **appoint** [ə|pɔɪnt] 임명하다, 지명하다 | **marshal** [|mɑːrʃl] 연방 보안관
reluctant [rɪ|lʌktənt] 꺼리는, 내키지 않는 | **legislative** [|ledʒɪsleɪtɪv] 입법의 | **compile** [kəm|paɪl] 집계하다, 자료를 모으다
statistical [stətístikəl] 통계의 | **enumerator** [injúːmərèitər] 조사원

Passage 6 Type 1 diabetes: A, C, E, G / Type 2 diabetes: B, D, H

당뇨병	Diabetes
본질적으로 당뇨병은 신체가 인슐린을 제대로 생성하거나 사용하지 못하는 것이다. 소화를 통해 음식물은 에너지를 위해 세포가 사용하는 설탕의 한 유형인 포도당으로 변한다. 인슐린은 건강한 신체에서 자연스럽게 생성되는, 체내 포도당 작용 세포를 돕는 호르몬이다. 만약 인슐린이 없으면, 세포는 포도당을 수용할 수 없다. 제1 형 당뇨병 환자들은 섭취한 음식을 이용하기 위한 세포를 위해 충분한 인슐린을 생성하지 못한다. 제1 형 당뇨병은 소아 당뇨병이라고 알려져 있긴 하지만, 어떤 연령의 사람들이라도 제1 형 당뇨병에 걸릴 수 있다. 제2형 당뇨병은 신체가 충분한 인슐린을 생성한다 하더라도 신체 세포가 그것을 사용할 수 없을 때 발생한다. 제2형 당뇨병은 종종 성인 발병 당뇨병이라 불리고, 일반적으로 40세 이상의 사람들에게 발병한다. 사실 이 둘은 다소 다른 별개의 병이기는 하지만, 둘 다 인슐린과 연관되어 있고, 모두 당뇨병이라고 알려져 있다. 병의 경로가 완전하게 알려져 있는 것은 아니지만, 사람들은 다양한 경로로 당뇨병에 걸린다. 알려진 것은 당뇨병은 전염되지는 않는다는 정도이다. 다른 사람과 접촉한다거나 같은 컵으로 음료를 마신다고 해서 병에 걸리지는 않는다. 하지만, 당뇨병은 유전될 수 있다. 제2형 당뇨병은 유전되므로, 집안에 병에 걸렸던 사람들이 있는 경우 제2형 당뇨병에 걸릴 확률이 더 높다. 어떤 사람들은 과식과 비만이 당뇨병의 원인이라고 생각하며, 의사들도 유전이라 하더라도 당뇨병이 걸릴 위험을 줄이기 위해 균형 잡힌 식사와 규칙적인 운동을 권장한다. 흑인과 라틴 아메리카계는 백	Diabetes, in essence, is the body's inability to produce or use insulin. Through digestion, food is turned into glucose, a type of sugar, which in turn is used by our cells for energy. Insulin is a hormone, naturally produced in healthy bodies, which helps the cells of the body process glucose. If insulin is not present, cells cannot take in glucose. People with type 1 diabetes do not produce enough insulin for their cells to take advantage of the food that they eat. Although type 1 diabetes is known as juvenile diabetes, people of any age can contract type 1 diabetes. Type 2 diabetes occurs when the body's cells cannot use insulin even though the body produces enough of it. Type 2 diabetes, sometimes called adult-onset diabetes, usually occurs in people above the age of 40. Although these are in fact two rather distinct disorders, they both involve insulin and are both known as diabetes. People contract diabetes in different ways, not all of which are completely known. This much is known: diabetes is not contagious. You cannot get the disease by touching someone or drinking from the same glass. People can inherit diabetes, however. Because type 2 diabetes runs in the family, people with affected ancestors are more likely to contract it. Some people think that overeating and obesity are causes of diabetes, and doctors do recommend a balanced diet and daily exercise to

인들보다 약 두 배 이상 그 병에 걸리지만, 유전이나 생활 양식이 이 현상에 얼마만큼 영향을 미치는가는 확실치 않다. 제1형 당뇨병이 어떻게 걸리는지를 정확히 알아내는 것은 어렵다. 제2형 당뇨병과는 달리, 제1형 당뇨병은 가족에 유전되어 나타나지는 않으므로, 아마 유전적인 연결고리는 없을 것이다. 연구자들이 당뇨병 바이러스의 역할에 대하여 연구하고 있기는 하지만, 어떻게 제1형 당뇨병에 걸리는지 전문가들도 모르는 게 사실이다. 하지만 그들은 여러 요인이 발병에 영향을 끼친다는 것과, 건강한 생활 양식이 병을 예방하는 데 도움이 될 것이라는 것은 알고 있다.

지시사항: 다음 문장들을 알맞게 넣어 다음 표를 완성하라. 선택지 중에서 적절한 문장들을 골라 관계 있는 개념과 연결하라. 선택지 두 개는 정답이 될 수 없다. 이 문제의 배점은 3점이다.

Type 1 diabetes
• A) 바이러스의 영향을 의심한다
• C) 어린아이들을 괴롭히는 병으로 알려져 있다
• E) 원인 규명을 하지 못했다
• G) 유전적 연결고리는 아마도 없을 것이다

Type 2 diabetes
• B) 발생의 유전적 패턴을 보여준다
• D) 포도당 생성을 위해 인슐린을 사용하는 능력이 없는 것과 관련이 있다
• H)충분한 공급이 이루어지는 인슐린과 함께 발생한다.

F) 직접 접촉에 의해서 걸린다.
I) 포도당과 연계된 기능장애 때문에 발생한다.

reduce the risk of diabetes even if it runs in the family. Blacks and Hispanics contract the disease about twice as frequently as whites do, but it is not entirely clear how much heredity and lifestyle contribute to this phenomenon. It is difficult to know exactly how type 1 diabetes is contracted. Unlike type 2 diabetes, type 1 diabetes does not appear to run in the family, so there is probably no genetic link. Researchers are investigating the role of viruses in the disease, but the fact is that the experts simply do not know how type 1 diabetes is contracted. They do know, however, that a number of factors contribute to the onset of diabetes and that a healthy lifestyle will help prevent the disease.

Directions: Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the type to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. This question is worth 3 points.

Type 1 diabetes
• A) Suspected viral implications
• C) Known for afflicting young people
• E) Has undetermined causes
• G) Probably does not have a genetic link

Type 2 diabetes
• B) Demonstrates a hereditary pattern of incidence
• D) Involves the inability to use insulin to process glucose
• H) Occurs with insulin in adequate supply

F) Can be transmitted by direct contact
I) Results from a dysfunction related to glucose

어휘
diabetes [ˈdaɪəˈbiːtiːz] 당뇨병 | **insulin** [ˈɪnsəlɪn] 인슐린 | **glucose** [ˈgluːkoʊs] 글루코오스 (포도당)
involve [ɪnˈvɑːlv] 포함하다, 필요로 하다 | **contract** [kənˈtrækt] ~병에 걸리다 | **obesity** [oubíːsəti] 비만
recommend [ˈrekəˈmend] 추천하다 | **heredity** [həˈredəti] 유전 | **contribute** [kənˈtrɪbjuːt] ~에 기여하다, 공헌하다
onset [ˈɑːnset] 시작, 개시

Test 2 **1.** D **2.** A **3.** C **4.** B **5.** D **6.** B **7.** Archaic Period: A, F, G / Hellenistic Period: B, D

고대 그리스의 조각	Ancient Greek Sculpture
고대 그리스인들이 많은 형태의 예술 작품을 만들어냈다는 증거는 존재하지만, 그것들 중 몇 가지만이 세월을 겪고 남았으며, 그 중 대부분은 조각품이다. 이 얼마 안 되는 표본만 보더라도 고대 그리스인들은 아주 단순한 기술을 가지고서도 놀라울 만큼 아름다운 조각품들을 만들 수 있었음이 확실하다. 사실 고대 그리스인들의 조각은 예술과 미에 관한 서구적 개념의 발달에 심도 깊	There is evidence that the ancient Greeks produced numerous forms of art, but only a few of them have survived through ages, and most of those are sculptures. Even though we have a limited number of relics, it is evident that, with very simple technology, the ancient Greeks were able to create sculptures of astonishing beauty. In fact, the sculpture of the ancient Greeks

은 영향을 끼쳐왔다. 고대 그리스 예술은 로마 예술의 기반이 되었다. 수세기 후, 고대 그리스 조각은 이탈리아 르네상스 예술가들에게 영감을 불어넣었고, 19세기까지의 서양 미술에 영향을 주었으며, 모더니즘의 도래를 이끌었다. 영향력 있는 고대 그리스 조각의 정교함과 표현력은 기원전 8세기에서 기원전 1세기 동안 세가지 뚜렷한 시기로 나뉘어 발전되었다.	has had a profound influence on the development of Western concepts of art and beauty. Ancient Greek art provided the foundation for Roman art. Centuries later, ancient Greek sculpture inspired the artists of the Italian Renaissance and influenced Western art up until the 19th century, leading to the advent of modernism. The subtlety and expressiveness of influential ancient Greek sculpture developed between the 8th and the 1st century B.C.E. in three distinct periods.
현재까지 남아 있는 고대 그리스 조각 중 가장 초기의 작품은 기원전 8세기의 것이다. 이때가 아르카익 기의 시작으로, 이 시기에 부유한 귀족들의 무덤을 장식하기 위해 조각이 만들어졌는데 가장 유명한 사례는 크로이소스라는 아테네 군인 무덤에서 발견된 조각이다. 코우로이(kouroi)라고 알려진 이 조각들은 원시적인 철기를 이용해 돌, 보통은 대리석을 깎아 만들어졌다. 이 단순한 기술은 조각가가 묘사할 수 있는 자세에 한계를 주었고, 따라서 코우로스는 두 발을 모으고 똑바로 서서 매우 경직되고 부자연스러운 모습을 하고 있다. 모든 코우로스의 얼굴은 무표정하다. 또한 크로이소스처럼 나이 많은 사람의 무덤을 위해 만들어진 경우라도 조각상들은 한결같이 건장한 남자들을 표현하고 있어, 이러한 상들이 특정 개인의 초상이 아니라 아름다움, 애국심, 영예, 또는 희생과 같은 이상을 상징한 것임을 증명해 준다. 조각상들을 구분해주는 유일한 차이점은 그것들의 크기이다. 사실, 사회적 계급이 높은 사람은 무덤을 표시하는 코우로스의 크기가 더 컸다.	The earliest ancient Greek sculptures still in existence are from the 8th century B.C.E. This date represents the onset of the Archaic Period, during which sculptures were being produced to ornament the graves of affluent aristocrats, such as the most famous example, found on the grave of an Athenian soldier named Kroisos. Known as kouroi, these sculptures were carved in stone, usually marble, using rudimentary iron tools. This simple technology put limitations on the poses artists could depict; therefore, a kouros has a very rigid and unnatural pose, standing straight upright with feet together. Every kouros face wears the same blank expression. Also, they invariably depict healthy young men, even when commissioned for graves of older men, like Kroisos, which attests to the fact that these statues were not meant to be portraits of particular individuals but were instead symbolic of ideals such as beauty, piety, honor, or sacrifice. The only significant variation between the statues is their size. Indeed, individuals of higher social standing had larger kouroi marking their graves.
[■A] 기원전 5세기 초 그리스의 정치사회적 변화는 귀족 계급의 지배에 종말을 가져왔고 그에 따라 그들만이 가질 수 있었던 코우로스도 한물가게 되었다. **[■B] 이것은 고전기의 시작을 특징짓는 그리스 조각 스타일과 기능상의 변화로 이어졌다.** 이 기간은 몇 가지 중요한 요인들로 다양하다. **[■C]** 조각가들은 금속으로 돌을 강화하는 방법을 터득했고 청동과 같은 금속으로 조각상을 주조하는 방법도 배우기 시작했다. **[■D]** 기술적인 숙련도가 높아짐에 따라 예술가들은 보다 다양한 자세와 표정을 묘사할 수 있었으며 따라서 그들의 조각상은 좀 더 자연스럽고 사실적으로 바뀌었다. 마이런의 조각 원반 던지는 사람은 원반을 던지고 있는 사람의 중간 동작을 표현한 작품으로 고전기의 이러한 경향을 잘 나타내고 있다. 조각의 역동적인 자세는 수축된 근육 및 집중하는 표정과 함께 활기 있고 설득력 있는 움직임을 포착하고 있다. 조각은 무덤을 장식하는 용도로 계속 사용되면서 보다 다양하고 풍부한 자세의 실제 인물들을 묘사하기 시작했다. 고전기 동안에는 조각이 아테네 파르테논의 경우처럼 신전의 장식을 비롯한 다른 목적으로도 사용되기 시작했다.	**[A■]** Socio-political changes in Greece in the early 5th century B.C.E. brought an end to the supremacy of the aristocracy, and thus, kouroi, which only they had been able to afford, fell out of fashion. **[B■] This led to changes in style and function of Greek sculpture that mark the beginning of the Classical Period.** This period differs for a few significant reasons. **[C■]** Sculptors had learned how to reinforce stone with metal and were also starting to learn how to cast sculptures in metals such as bronze. **[D■]** As technical proficiency increased, artists were able to depict a wider range of poses and expressions, so their sculptures became more natural and realistic. The Discus Thrower, a sculpture by Myron, exemplifies these trends of the Classical Period by showing a discus thrower in the middle of a throw; the dynamically-styled pose captures vigorous and convincing movement with flexed muscles and a concentrated expression. Sculptures continued to be used to decorate graves and began to depict actual people with a wider range of expressive poses. During the Classical Period, sculpture also started to be used for other purposes as well, including the decoration of temples, as in the case of
4세기 말 경, 알렉산더 대왕의 군사 정복이 유라시아 대륙 전역	

으로 확산되면서 그리스 미술이 동쪽으로 멀리는 파키스탄까지 퍼지게 되었다. 이와 동시에 갑작스럽게 흘러 들어온 문화적 영향이 그리스 예술가들에 의해 흡수되었다. 미술사학자들이 헬레니즘기라 지칭하는 이 시점에, 고대 그리스 조각은 다시 한 번 급격한 변화를 겪었다. 자연주의, 역동적인 자세, 움직임에 치우치는 고전기적 성향이 계속해서 정교함을 더하기 시작했지만 예술가들은 조각에 드레이퍼리와 질감도 도입했던 것이다. 이러한 요소들은 자세의 역동성과 움직임을 강조하기 위해 사용되었다. 고대 그리스 조각 중에서 가장 유명한 작품 중 하나인 사모트라스의 승리의 여신상에서도 자세를 강조하기 위해 드레이퍼리가 사용되었으며 뛰어난 효과를 연출했다. 조각상의 머리와 팔은 현재 소실되었지만 우리는 아름다운 날개를 단 여신이 바람에 옷을 나부끼며 날개를 활짝 펴고 날아오르는 자세를 취하는 모습을 지금도 상상할 수 있다. 이 시기 중에는 조각의 주제도 보다 사실적으로 변모했다. 일상 생활의 장면도 용납 가능해졌고 예술가들은 반드시 이상적인 미나 신체적 완벽함을 묘사해야 한다는 의무감을 더 이상 느끼지 않게 되었으며 모든 연령대의 남녀에 대한 보다 사실적인 묘사가 등장하기 시작했다.

1. 단락 1에 따르면, 고대 그리스인에 대해 유추할 수 있는 것은 무엇인가?

A) 그들은 간단한 기술을 사용하여 그들의 예술을 다른 나라에 전파했다.
B) 그들은 문화 혁명을 통해 그들의 예술을 전파시켰다.
C) 그들은 로마의 예술은 존경했다.
D)그들은 숙련된 장인들로 아름다움의 진가를 알고 있었다.

2. 단락 2에 따르면, 다음 중 아르카익 시기의 조각들에 대한 내용으로 사실이 아닌 것은?

A) 그것들은 그들이 장식하던 귀족의 무덤의 초상화였다.

B) 돌을 조각하기 위해 철제 도구가 사용되었다.
C) 예술가들이 조각할 수 있는 포즈의 자연스러움에는 기술적 제한이 있었다.
D) 조각들은 누구를 위해 생산되었는가에 따라 크기가 달랐다.

3. 다음 문장 중 지문의 음영 표시된 문장의 핵심 정보를 가장 잘 표현한 것은? 오답은 문장의 의미가 크게 왜곡되거나 핵심 정보가 누락되어 있다.

A) 조각들은 이상적인 남성을 나타내었는데, 이는 고대 그리스인들이 같은 개념의 아름다움, 연민, 명예, 희생을 공유하였다는 것을 증명해준다.
B) 아름다움, 연민, 명예, 희생은 그 당시에 이상적인 가치로

the Parthenon in Athens.

During the late 4th century, as the military conquests of Alexander the Great spread across Eurasia, Greek art spread with them, reaching as far east as Pakistan. Equally, there was an abrupt influx of cultural influences that were absorbed by Greek artists. At this time, referred to by art historians as the Hellenistic Period, the style of ancient Greek sculpture changed radically once again. Classical tendencies towards naturalism, dynamic poses, and movement continued to gain sophistication, but artists also introduced drapery and textures into their sculptures. These elements were used to accentuate the dynamism and movement of a pose. In *The Nike of Samothrace*, one of the most prominent of all ancient Greek sculptures, drapery is used to enhance the pose, with extraordinary effects. Although its head and arms have now been lost, we can still imagine the beautiful winged goddess, robes billowing in the wind, with wings outspread, ready to take flight. In addition, during this period, the subject matter of sculpture became more realistic. Domestic scenes became acceptable, and artists no longer felt obligated to depict ideals of beauty or physical perfection, so more realistic portraits of men and women of all ages began to emerge.

1. According to paragraph 1, what can be inferred about ancient Greeks?

A) They distributed their art to other countries using simple technology.
B)They spread their art through a cultural revolution.
C) They held Roman art in high esteem.
D) They were skillful artisans who appreciated beauty.

2. According to paragraph 2, which one is NOT true of the sculptures of the Archaic Period?

A) They were portraits of the aristocrats whose grave they decorated.
B) Iron tools were used to carve the stone.
C) There were technological constraints on the naturalness of poses artists could illustrate.
D) The sculptures varied in size according to the individuals they were produced for.

3. Which of the following sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

여겨졌고, 크로이소스는 건강한 남성으로 묘사되었다.

C) 조각들이 모두 젊고 건강한 남성을 묘사했다는 사실은 이 조각상들이 특정한 인물보다는 이상적인 가치를 나타내기 위해 만들어졌음을 의미한다.

D) 특히 크로이소스라는 그들의 영웅으로 묘사되는 조각들의 유사한 외관은 그 당시 공통된 가치의 예로 들어진다.

4. 단락 3과 4에 따르면, 고전기의 조각들은 어떤 점에서 헬레니즘 시기의 조각들과 다른가?

A)고전기의 조각들은 더 추상적이고 뻣뻣하다.

B) 고전기의 조각들은 더 이상적이며 현실감이 부족하다.

C) 고전기의 조각들은 더 넓은 범위의 목적으로 사용되었다.

D) 고전기의 조각들은 덜 역학적이며 더 현실적이다.

5. 글쓴이가 드레이퍼리와 질감을 언급하는 이유는 무엇인가?

A) 유명한 조각인 사모트라스의 승리의 여신상에 사용된 성분을 설명하기 위해서

B) 직물 기술이 급속도로 진전하고 있었다는 것을 알려주기 위해서

C) 조각의 주제가 이상적인 아름다움에서 현실적인 사람들로 변화하고 있었다는 것을 보여주기 위해서

D) 조각에 흥미와 움직임을 더하는 요소가 소개되었던 것을 보여주기 위해서

6. 지문에 다음 문장이 들어갈 수 있는 곳을 나타내는 네 개의 [■]를 보시오.

이것은 고전기의 시작을 특징 짓는 그리스 조각 스타일과 기능상의 변화로 이어졌다.

주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳은?

7. 지시사항: 다음 문장들을 알맞게 넣어 다음 표를 완성하라. 선택지 중에서 적절한 문장들을 골라 관계 있는 개념과 연결하라. 선택지 두 개는 정답이 될 수 없다. 이 문제의 배점은 3점이다.

Archaic Period
•A)조각들은 부유한 후원자들에 의해 대개 의뢰를 받았다. •F) 조각들은 일차적으로 장식적 목적을 지니고 있었다.

A) They represented the ideal man which demonstrated that the ancient Greeks shared the same concept of beauty, piety, honor, or sacrifice.

B) Beauty, piety, honor, and sacrifice were the ideal values at that time, and Kroisos was depicted as a healthy man.

C) The fact that they all shared the same features of young healthy men signifies that these statues were made to represent ideal values rather than a certain person.

D) Their similar appearance exemplified the common values of that time, which were particularly portrayed in the statue of their hero, Kroisos.

4. According to paragraphs 3 and 4, the sculptures of the Classical Period are different from the ones of the Hellenistic Period in that

A) classical sculptures were more abstract and rigid

B) classical sculptures were more idealistic and less realistic

C) classical sculptures were used for a wider range of purposes

D) classical sculptures were less dynamic and more realistic

5. The author mentions drapery and textures in order to

A) describe the elements used in the famous sculpture, *The Nike of Samothrace*

B) point out that textile technology was progressing at an alarming rate

C) show that the subject of the sculptures were switching from ideals of beauty to realistic people

D) illustrate elements that were introduced to add interest and motion to sculptures

6. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

This led to changes in style and function of Greek sculpture that mark the beginning of the Classical Period.

Where would the sentence best fit?

7. Directions: Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the type to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. This question is worth 3 points.

•G) 조각들은 사회적 지위를 상징했다. **Hellenistic Period** •B) 다른 문화로부터의 영향력 때문에 발생했다. •D) 주제들은 이상주의적인 환상보다는 생기 있는 사실주의로 묘사되었다. C) 조각들은 여러 장식적 목적들을 지니기 시작했다. E) 조각들이 단단하지만 매우 자연스러웠다.	**Archaic Period** •A)Sculptures were usually commissioned by wealthy patrons. •F) Sculptures had one primary decorative purpose. •G) Sculptures symbolized societal status. **Hellenistic Period** •B) It was brought about due to influences from other cultures. •D) Subjects were depicted with a fresh realism instead of idealistic fantasy. C)Sculptures began to have various decorative purposes. E) Sculptures were rigid but very natural.

어휘

profound [prə|faʊnd] 심오한 | **foundation** [faʊn|deɪʃn] 기반 | **inspire** [ɪn|spaɪə(r)] 영감을 주다 | **advent** [|ædvent] 도래
subtlety [|sʌtlti] 정교함 | **influential** [|ɪnflu|enʃl] 영향력 있는 | **aristocrat** [ə|rɪstəkræt] 귀족
rudimentary [|ru:dɪ|mentri] 기본적인, 원시적인 | **rigid** [|rɪdʒɪd] 경직된 | **invariably** [ɪn|veriəbli]
depict [dɪ|pɪkt] 묘사하다 | **commission** [kə|mɪʃn] 임무를 주다 | **attest** [ə|test] 입증하다 **statue** [|stætʃu:] 조각상
piety [|paɪəti] (종교적인)경건함 | **supremacy** [su:|preməsi] 지배 **reinforce** [|ri:ɪn|fɔ:rs] 강화하다
proficiency [prəfíʃənsi] 숙련도 **exemplify** [ɪg|zemplɪfaɪ] 예시가 되다 | **discus** [|dɪskəs] 원반
vigorous [|vɪgərəs] 활기 있는 | **convincing** [kən|vɪnsɪŋ] 설득력 있는 flexed 수축된 | **influx** [|ɪnflʌks] 유입
absorb [əb|sɔ:rb] 흡수하다 | **sophistication** [sə|fɪstɪ|keɪʃn] 정교함 **drapery** [|dreɪpəri] 주름진, 휘장
texture [|tekstʃə(r)] 질감 | **accentuate** [ək|sentʃueɪt] 강조하다 | **enhance** [ɪn|hæns] 강화하다
extraordinary [ɪk|strɔ:rdəneri] 뛰어난 | **outspread** [|aʊt|spred] 확산 | **obligate** [ɑ́bləgèit] 의무화하다
emerge [i|m3:rdʒ] 출현하다