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- 이 단원에 나오는 단어는 Vocabulary Master에서 미리 확인하고 학습을 시작할 수 있습니다.

Vocabulary Master

단어 154 단어

A. 다음 단어를 읽고 알맞은 단어를 고르시오.

admission	입학, 입학증서	harvest	수확, 수확기	last in line	배치된 자리
collectible	수집, 수집품	considerable	충분한	reaching	달라붙는
conceivable	가능한	disrupt	깨뜨리다	recharge	충전, 충전기
convenient	편리한	disruptive	파괴적인	reclaim	회복
crash	충격	approach	진접하다	reclaim	회복시키다
defence	방위, 방위력	dispute	논쟁하다	renew	갱신, 갱신하다
captain	장교, 장교장	clap	박수	renewal	갱신
golfcourse	골프장	flow up	올라오다	renewal	갱신
capable	능력 있는	clash	충돌	renewal	갱신
read it	읽다	clash	충돌하다	renewal	갱신
on the spot	현장	clash	충돌하다	renewal	갱신

B. 밑줄 친 단어를 고른 단어를 고르시오. 밑줄 친 단어를 고르시오.

(1) She describes something in writing or pictures.
→ (1) describes

(2) "I'm exhausted." "How do I look?" "You look like a zombie."
→ (2) zombie

(3) Please renew the magazine.
→ (3) renew

(4) Please renew the magazine.
→ (4) renew

C. 밑줄 친 단어를 고른 단어를 고르시오. 밑줄 친 단어를 고르시오.

(1) Your behavior will help make renewal.
→ (1) renewal

(2) I'm exhausted. "How do I look?" "You look like a zombie."
→ (2) zombie

(3) Please renew the magazine.
→ (3) renew

(4) Please renew the magazine.
→ (4) renew

C. 다음 단어를 읽고 알맞은 단어를 고르시오.

admission	입학, 입학증서	harvest	수확, 수확기	last in line	배치된 자리
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read it	읽다	clash	충돌하다	renewal	갱신
on the spot	현장	clash	충돌하다	renewal	갱신

D. 밑줄 친 단어를 고른 단어를 고르시오. 밑줄 친 단어를 고르시오.

(1) She describes something in writing or pictures.
→ (1) describes

(2) "I'm exhausted." "How do I look?" "You look like a zombie."
→ (2) zombie

(3) Please renew the magazine.
→ (3) renew

(4) Please renew the magazine.
→ (4) renew

274 (1) New York City (2) New York City (3) New York City (4) New York City

| 단원 설정의 취지 | 화가 빈센트 반 고흐와 폴 고갱의 우정과 경쟁에 대한 글을 읽고 그들의 삶과 예술 세계를 이해하고 문화적 식견을 넓힌다.

| 단원 목표 | 소재 예술 작품, 고흐와 고갱, 우정과 경쟁

의사소통 기능

- 불허하기
You're not allowed to take pictures here.
- 제안하기
Why don't you keep it in a locker?

언어 형식

- Words in groups
- They believed that art should be pursued in the country.
- Taking considerable time, Gauguin made numerous sketches.

| 단원 지도 계획 |

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2	Talk pp.152~153	
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4~7	Before You Read p.156	빈센트 반 고흐와 폴 고갱에 관한 글 읽기
	Read pp.157~165	
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9	Language Focus pp.170~171	• 유의어 • 가산명사와 불가산명사 • 분사구문
10	Teen Links pp.172~173	• Culture: 그림에 숨겨진 속담 알아보기 • Think Outside the Box: 그림을 보고 상황에 어울리는 말을 생각해보기
	Wrap Up pp.174~175	• 단원 내용 마무리하기

| 교사용 자료 수록 CD |

- 수업 지도안: 연간 수업 지도안 / 단원별 수업 지도안
- 평가 은행: 단원별 형성 평가 / 총괄 평가 4회
- 파일 참고: 단원별 한글 파일 / 단원별 MP3 파일 / 말하기 Worksheet MP3 파일
- Worksheet: 단원별 듣기, 말하기, 읽기, 쓰기, 어휘, 문법

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

인사하고 단원에서 학습할 내용을 소개한다.

Hello, class. Today, we'll start a new unit. First, let's read the title of this unit and look at the picture under the title. The yellow house has a very special meaning for the two artists, who were both friends and rivals. You will learn more about them in the reading passage in this unit.

A Get Ready

제시된 그림을 보고, 각 상황에 해당하는 표현을 고르게 한다.

Look at the pictures in A. They are about disapproval and suggestions. Read the expressions in the box and choose the correct ones for each picture.

B Listen and Choose

1 대화를 듣고, 올바른 문장을 고르게 한다.

Listen to the dialog and choose the statement that corresponds with the dialog.

2 대화를 듣고, 케빈이 다음에 할 행동으로 알맞은 그림을 고르게 한다.

Listen and choose what Kevin will do next.

Words and Expressions

- barrier 경계, 장벽
- exhibition 전시회, 전람회
- collection 수집품, 소장품
- sculpture 조각품
- be covered with ...으로 덮이다
- cloth 천, 직물
- cf. clothes 옷, 의류

Listen

A Get Ready

Choose the appropriate sentences for each picture.



1. I'm afraid you can't.

(a, c)



2. Let's do that!

(b, d, e)

- Ⓐ You're not allowed to cross the barrier.
- Ⓑ Why don't you keep it in a locker?
- Ⓒ You're not supposed to take pictures here.
- Ⓓ How about going to the photo exhibition?
- Ⓔ What about seeing the special collection first?

B Listen and Choose



1. Listen and choose the correct statement.

- Ⓐ The art exhibition is being held in the lecture hall.
- Ⓑ Judy covered the sculpture with a white cloth.



2. Listen and choose what Kevin will probably do next.



150 Section 1 Oral Communication

Scripts

B 1 M Judy, can you help me move this sculpture?

W Sure, where are you going to move it to?

M The lecture hall. We're having an art exhibition there.

W Wow, that's great. Then, can I see the other works now?

M Actually, you're not allowed to see them now. They're covered with white cloths.

W Oh, I see. I'll just see them at the exhibition, then.

2 W Wow, there are so many people here.

M This art exhibition is really popular these days. Let's hurry and get in line.

W All right. Hey, Kevin, isn't that bag heavy? It looks like you've got a lot of stuff in there.

M It's not that heavy. I put my jacket in the bag because it was getting warm.

W Why don't you keep it in a locker? It might get in the way.

M Good idea. I'll do that.

C Listen for Ideas

1. Listen. Where is the dialog most probably taking place?

- Ⓐ at an art museum
- Ⓑ at a photo exhibition
- Ⓒ at a history museum

2. Listen again and answer the questions.

1) Which sign are the speakers probably looking at?



2) Is each statement true (T) or false (F)?

- (1) T The speakers are visiting the first national art museum in Korea.
- (2) F The museum opens for a total of four weeks a year.
- (3) T The speakers will see the special exhibition last.

FUN TIME



Unit 6 Van Gogh and Gauguin: Friends or Rivals? 151

C M What's the name of the place that we're going to, Sujin?

W Gansong Art Museum. It's the first private art museum in Korea.

M Right, you told me. Look over there. There are so many people lined up already.

W Well, the museum only opens for two weeks, twice a year.

M No wonder it's so crowded.

W Why don't we go and see the special collection first?

M Sounds good to me. I'm going to take lots of pictures.

W I don't think that'll be possible here, David.

M Why is that?

W See that sign? You're not allowed to take pictures.

M Even without a flash?

W That's what it says here.

M Well, then I guess I'll put my camera away.

C Listen for Ideas

1 대화를 듣고, 대화를 나누는 장소를 고르게 한다.

Listen to the dialog and try to guess where the dialog is taking place.

2 대화를 다시 한 번 듣고, 세부 내용에 관한 아래 질문에 답하게 한다.

Now, listen carefully to the dialog again. This time, focus on the details to answer the following questions.

1) 화자 두 명이 보고 있는 표지판을 고르게 한다.

Choose the sign that the speakers are expected to look at.

2) 주어진 문장이 대화의 내용과 일치하는지(T) 일치하지 않는지(F) 고르게 한다.

Choose T if the statement is true, and F if it's false.

FUN TIME

만화를 읽고 배운 표현을 확인하게 한다.

Read the comic strip and check the expression you've learned.

Words and Expressions

- private 개인 소유의
- museum 박물관, 미술관
- line up 줄을 서다
- crowded 붐비는, 복잡한
- flash (카메라) 플래시
- put ~ away ...을 치우다

Practice More Listening Master > P. 275

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

A Try It Out

1 문화공간에서 지켜야 할 관람예절에 대해 생각해 본 후, 제시된 사진 속의 장소에서 하지 말아야 할 행동을 상자에서 찾아 골라 쓰게 한다.

In this section, we're going to think about etiquette. Look at the pictures and read the actions in the box. Then fill in each blank with something you should not do in each place. You can add your own opinion.




2 1의 정보를 이용하여 밑줄 친 부분을 바꿔가며, 짝과 함께 대화를 연습하게 한다.

Let's move on to the role-play. Read the sample dialog and then practice it with your partner. Use the information above for the underlined parts.

Talk

A Try It Out

1. Choose two things from the box that you shouldn't be allowed to do in each place.

 <p>Museum You're not allowed to ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ <p>Your own _____</p>	 <p>Concert hall You're not allowed to ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ <p>Your own _____</p>	 <p>Movie theater You're not allowed to ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ <p>Your own _____</p>
--	---	---

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Ⓐ bring food or drinks | Ⓔ make noise or talk | Ⓒ use a flash |
| Ⓓ touch displayed works | Ⓕ take photos | Ⓘ walk around |
| Ⓑ bring children under 8 | Ⓗ use a cellphone | Ⓛ cut in line |

2. Practice the dialog with your partner using the information above.

Sample

- A What are those people doing in the museum?
 B Which people are you talking about?
 A Look over there. We're not allowed to bring food or drinks or take photos here!
 B Oh, I see. They should follow the rules.

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Words and Expressions

- display ...을 전시하다
- cut in line 새치기하다

More Expressions 공연장에서 유용한 표현

- Is this seat taken?
여기 자리 있나요?
- Who's in it?
누가 출연하나요?
- I'd like a seat on the aisle.
통로 쪽 좌석으로 부탁드립니다.

Answers A

1 Sample

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Museum | You're not allowed to | Ⓓ <u>touch displayed works</u>
Ⓛ <u>cut in line</u>
<u>be too close to the works of art</u> |
| Concert hall | You're not allowed to | Ⓐ <u>bring food or drinks</u>
Ⓗ <u>use a cellphone</u>
<u>block the view of the stage with hats</u> |
| Movie theater | You're not allowed to | Ⓒ <u>take photos</u>
Ⓘ <u>walk around</u>
<u>kick the chair in front of you</u> |

B Act It Out

1. Complete the comic strip with the sentences from the box.



- Ⓐ Do we have to wait until the concert starts?
- Ⓑ Why don't we just eat at the cafe before we go in?
- Ⓒ We can eat them in the concert hall.
- Ⓓ We're not allowed to enter the hall after the concert starts.

2. Listen and check your answers. Then role-play the dialog with your partner.

3. Have you ever had an embarrassing experience in public? Share your experience with your partner.

Sample My phone rang in the middle of the movie, but I couldn't find it.
Everyone looked at me. I just wanted to disappear.

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Mini Test

Read the Korean translation and make a sentence using the given expressions.

- 너는 박물관 안으로 음식을 갖고 들어가면 안돼. (not allowed to, bring, food, museum)
⇒ _____
- 들어가기 전에 무언가 먹는 게 어때? (why don't we, eat, before, go in)
⇒ _____
- 콘서트가 시작한 후에는 홀에 들어갈 수 없어. (not allowed to, enter, hall, after, starts)
⇒ _____
- 네 재킷을 보관함에 두는 게 어때? (how about, keeping, jacket, locker)
⇒ _____

- Answers**
- 1 You're not allowed to bring food into the museum.
 - 2 Why don't we eat something before we go in?
 - 3 We're not allowed to enter the hall after the concert starts.
 - 4 How about keeping your jacket in a locker?

B Act It Out

1 만화를 읽고, 알맞은 말을 골라 대화를 완성하게 한다.

Take a look at the comic strip about concert etiquette. Fill in the blanks in the speech bubbles with the sentences from the box.

2 대화를 듣고, 답을 확인하게 한 뒤 짝과 역할극을 하게 한다.

Listen to the dialog and check your answers. Then role-play the dialog with your partner. Switch roles.

3 공공장소에서 겪은 난처했던 경험에 대해 짝과 이야기해보게 한다.

An embarrassing situation in public can happen to anyone. What is your most embarrassing experience? Talk about it with your partner.

Answer B 3

Sample

I got hiccups so suddenly while attending a classical music concert. They would not stop, so people stared at me. How embarrassing!

Words and Expressions

- Why don't we ~? ...하는 게 어때요?
- bring into ...로 가져가다

More Expressions 제안하기

- How about playing a game?
- Why don't we have some lunch?
- Let's take a break.
- What do you say to taking a walk?

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

A Tune In

1 그림 감상법에 대한 담화를 듣고, 빈칸을 채워 주어진 메모를 완성하게 한다.

Do you like paintings? If so, what is the right way to appreciate them? We're going to listen to a talk about how to appreciate paintings. As you listen, try to find the missing information and fill in the blanks.

2 답을 확인한 후 짝과 들은 내용에 대해 이야기해보게 한다.

Check your answers and then share your opinions about the main idea with your partner.

3 제시된 작품을 보고, 이 작품을 통해 예술가가 전달하고자 하는 메시지가 무엇인지 짝과 이야기해보게 한다.

Now, look at the painting below the box. What do you think the artist wants to say? Talk about it with your partner.

Answer A 2

Sample I think the artist is trying to tell us that happiness is the most valuable things in the world.

Words and Expressions

- guide 안내인
- tip 조언, 비결
- be supposed to (규칙 등에 따라) ...해야 한다
- brush 붓
- stroke (붓의) 놀림, 필법
- stand back 뒤로 물러서다
- at once 즉시
- the 비교급 A, the 비교급 B A 할수록 점점 더 B하다
- cross ...을 건너다

In the Spotlight

A Tune In



1. Listen to the talk and complete the notes. Then talk about the main idea with your partner.

- How to Appreciate Paintings**
- Look around and choose a painting that you ⁽¹⁾ like _____.
 - Look at it closely and study the colors, design, or ⁽²⁾ brush ⁽³⁾ strokes _____.
 - Stand back to see the ⁽⁴⁾ whole _____ thing.
 - Try to ⁽⁵⁾ imagine _____ what the artist is trying to ⁽⁶⁾ tell _____ you.

2. Look at the painting closely. What is the artist trying to tell you? Talk with your partner.

I think the artist is trying to tell us that

Sample I think the artist is trying to tell us that we should respect one another even though we are all different.



A cover of the album, *Red Hot + Dance* (1992), Keith Haring
© The Keith Haring Foundation

154 Section 1 Oral Communication

Script A 1

M Welcome, everyone. I'm Steve, the museum guide. Before we begin the guided tour of the museum, let me give you some tips. Many people often come and ask me, "What am I supposed to see when I look at a painting?" Well, there's no right answer. But you can get started by just looking around and going for what you like. Look at the painting closely. Study the colors, design, or brush strokes. And then stand back a few feet so you can see the whole thing at once. Try to imagine what the artist is trying to tell you. The more you look, the more you'll see. You can take a closer look, but please remember you're not allowed to cross the barrier in front of the art. Thank you.

B Voice Out

1. Think about what each sign means and choose THREE you would like to use for a school art exhibition.



2. Talk with your partner about the signs you have chosen.



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Answer B 1

Sample I'd choose the sign with yellow balloon, the finger sign, and the sign with a person pushing another person. I think the sign with yellow balloon means that we can listen to some audio guide or borrow a headset. The finger sign seems to invite us to touch a displayed work. I guess the sign with the two people means that we should not push a person in front of us at the exhibition.

Translation B 2

남학생: 우리 이 표지판을 사용하는 게 어때?
여학생: 그게 무엇을 의미하는 거니?
남학생: 내 생각에는 '서있지만 말고 열린 마음으로 생각해 보세요'라는 뜻인 것 같아.
여학생: 그게 재치있다. 전시회에 그걸 사용할 수 있겠어. /
유감이지만 우리 그 표지판 필요 없을 것 같아.

B Voice Out

1 제시된 표지판이 각각 무엇을 의미하는지 생각해 보고, 학교 예술 전시회에 가장 필요한 표지판 세 가지를 고르게 한다.

A sign can deliver a message or provide information effectively without saying a word. Look at these various signs and think about what each one means. Then choose the three you want to use most for a school art exhibition.

2 1의 정보를 이용해 짝과 함께 이야기해보게 한다.

OK, let's move on. Tell your partner the signs you have chosen and what each sign means.

Words and Expressions

- exhibition 전시회, 전람회
- not A but B A가 아니고 B인
- That's clever. 그거 재치있는걸.

Listening Master

Fill in the blanks on your notes.

1. Listen to the audio.

11. What's the name of the place that we're going to, right?
12. Guessing the Museum. Is that right? ...
13. Right, you did say. Look over there. There are so many people ...
14. Well, the museum only opens for ...
15. ...
16. Why don't we go and see the special collection then?
17. Sounds good to me. I'm going to take lots of pictures.
18. I don't think that'll be ...
19. Why is that?
20. See that sign? You're ...
21. ...
22. Don't ...
23. That's what it says here.
24. Well, then I guess I'll just say ...

2. Listen to the audio.

25. Volunteer, volunteer. I'll show the museum ...
26. ...
27. ...
28. ...
29. ...
30. ...
31. ...
32. ...
33. ...
34. ...
35. ...
36. ...
37. ...
38. ...
39. ...
40. ...
41. ...
42. ...
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100. ...

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Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

읽기 전 활동

1 글의 제목과 그림을 보고 글의 내용을 추측하게 한다.

Look at the title and pictures and guess what the passage is about.

2 글을 빨리 읽으면서 자신이 추측한 내용과 비교하게 한다.

Read the passage quickly. Is it similar to what you guessed?

Before You Read

A Look and Think

본문이 고흐와 고갱에 관한 글임을 알려주고 두 자화상에서 받은 첫인상을 이야기해보게 한다.

We're going to read the passage about two great artists, van Gogh and Gauguin. These are self-portraits. What is your first impression of each painting?

1 제시된 두 자화상 중 선호하는 작품을 고르게 하고 그 이유를 묻는다.

Which one of the portraits do you prefer? Why?

2 두 자화상의 차이점이 무엇인지 말해보게 한다.

Think about what the differences between the two paintings are and talk about them.

B Make Predictions

제시된 구절을 읽고 본문 내용을 추측해보게 한다.

These phrases are from the reading passage. Read the phrases and guess what the passage is mainly about.

Read

Before You Read

A Look and Think

Look at the paintings and answer the questions.



Self-Portrait Dedicated to Paul Gauguin, 1888, Vincent van Gogh



Self-Portrait Dedicated to Vincent van Gogh, 1888, Paul Gauguin

Sample I like the painting on the right better because

1. Which painting do you like better? Why? **Gauguin looks more confident and powerful as an artist.**

2. What are the major differences between the two paintings?

Sample First, the backgrounds of the paintings are different. While van Gogh painted the background without any patterns, Gauguin filled it with floral patterns and another portrait. Another difference is the direction of their gaze. While Gauguin stares at us, van Gogh looks away, which makes him look more humble.

B Make Predictions

The phrases below are from the story you are about to read. Try to guess what it will be about.



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About the Text

- 글의 종류 전기문
- 글의 구조 위대한 예술가 고흐와 고갱의 만남과 공동 작업, 갈등, 절교의 과정을 시간 순서대로 객관적인 어조로 기술하고 있다.
- 요약 고흐는 대도시에서 염증을 느껴 파리를 떠나 프랑스 남부의 아를 지방에 거처를 마련한다. 고흐는 화가들의 공동체를 건설하고자 '옐로우 하우스(Yellow House)'로 불리는 스튜디오를 마련하고 고갱을 초청한다. 고갱이 도착한 후, 두 예술가들은 황마(jute)를 캔버스에 사용하는 등 새로운 시도를 하고, 아를의 아름다운 풍경을 공통의 소재로 하여 그림을 그리기도 했다. 하지만 서로 좁힐 수 없는 예술적 성향의 차이로 갈등하다 결국 절교하게 된다.

Two Artists in Arles

Many people believe that Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890) and Paul Gauguin (1848-1903) were the greatest painters of the late 19th century. But did you know that they once worked together for nine weeks? Well, they did. Their friendship, rivalry, and passion for art stand out in the history of modern art.

Van Gogh and Gauguin first met in Paris in the autumn of 1887. Both were seeking a new way to paint. They learned that they shared the belief that art should be pursued away from big cities like Paris. The following year, van Gogh moved to Arles in southern France and founded the “studio of the south.” Through the studio, also known as the Yellow House, he wanted to create a space where artists could work together, inspiring one another.



While You Read

- Read each statement and choose T (true) or F (false).
 - T F Van Gogh and Gauguin spent nine months together working on their paintings.
 - T F The Yellow House was located in the countryside.
- Do you know any paintings by van Gogh or Gauguin?

L4 rivalry [raɪvəlri] **L4 passion** [peɪʃən] **L4 stand out** 두드러지다 **L5 seek** [si:k]
L8 pursue [pə'sjuː] **L10 studio** [stúdiu] **L14 inspire** [ɪnspáɪə]

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Structures

- L3** But **did** you know that they once worked together for nine weeks? Well, they **did**. 에서 질문의 **did**는 평서문을 의문문으로 바꿀 때 쓰는 조동사이며, 대답의 **did**는 worked together for nine weeks를 대신하는 대동사이다.
- L7** They learned **that** they shared the belief **that** art should be pursued away from big cities like Paris. 에서 첫 번째 **that**절인 **that** they shared the belief는 동사 learned의 목적어로 쓰인 명사절이다. 두 번째 **that**절인 **that** art should be ~ like Paris는 the belief를 수식하는 관계대명사 절이다.
- L11** ~ also **known** as the Yellow House, he wanted to create a space **where** artists could work together, ~에서 **known** as는 ‘...로 알려진’이라는 의미이다. 또한 **where**는 관계부사로, **where**가 이끄는 관계부사절이 선행사 a space를 꾸며준다.

Translation

아를의 두 예술가들

많은 사람들은 빈센트 반 고흐와 폴 고갱이 19세기 후반의 가장 위대한 예술가들이었다고 생각한다. 그러나 여러분은 그들이 9주 동안 함께 일했다는 것을 알고 있는가? 둘은 실제로 같이 일했다. 그들의 우정, 경쟁, 그리고 예술에 대한 열정은 현대 예술의 역사에서 두드러진다.

반 고흐와 고갱은 1887년 가을, 파리에서 처음 만났다. 두 사람 모두 그림을 그리기 위한 새로운 방식을 찾고 있었다. 둘은 예술이 파리와 같은 대도시를 떠나서 추구되어야 한다는 생각을 공유하고 있음을 알게 되었다. 이듬해 반 고흐는 프랑스 남부의 아를로 거처를 옮겼고 ‘남쪽의 스튜디오’를 세웠다. 그는 ‘옐로우 하우스’로도 알려진 그 스튜디오를 통해 예술가들이 서로 영감을 주며 함께 작업할 수 있는 공간을 창조하고 싶어했다.

Answers

- (1) F (2) T
- Sample** I know a painting called *The Potato Eaters* (1885) by Vincent van Gogh. / I know a painting called *Tahitian Women on the Beach* (1891) by Paul Gauguin.

Words and Expressions

- L4 rivalry** 경쟁, 대립(관계)
L4 passion 열정
L5 stand out 두드러지다
L7 seek ...을 찾다, 모색하다
L8 pursue ...을 추구하다
L10 studio 작업실, 화실
L14 inspire ...을 격려하다, ...에게 영감을 주다

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

Translation

고흐는 고갱에게 그 작은 마을에서 함께 하고 요청했다. 반복되는 요청 끝에 고갱은 마침내 1888년 10월 23일 스튜디오에 도착했다. 고흐는 또 다른 재능있는 화가와 함께 작업할 수 있게 되어 감사해 했다. 감사하는 마음을 표현하기 위해, 고흐는 자신의 인생에 있어서 행복과 빛의 상징인 해바라기 그림으로 고갱의 방을 장식했다.

고갱의 도착으로 긴밀한 상호관계의 시기가 시작되었다. 옐로우 하우스에서 두 화가는 예술에 관한 아이디어를 나누고 공유했다. 그들은 여러 가지 새로운 아이디어를 실험했다. 그 중 하나가 밧줄이나 커튼을 만들 때 흔하게 사용되는 식물인 황마 위에 그림을 그리는 것이었다. 새로운 캔버스는 역설했다. 그래서 그 두 화가는 물감을 더 두껍게 칠하고 더 붉은 붓놀림을 사용할 수 있었고, 그들의 그림에 독특한 느낌을 입히게 되었다.



▲ Haystacks in Provence, 1888, Vincent van Gogh

▶ Landscape near Arles, 1888, Paul Gauguin



158 Section 2 Written Communication

More Expressions 미술 관련 영어 어휘

water color painting 수채화
oil color painting 유화
abstract painting 추상화
still-life painting 정물화
landscape painting 풍경화
portrait 인물화
self portrait 자화상

Teacher's Notes

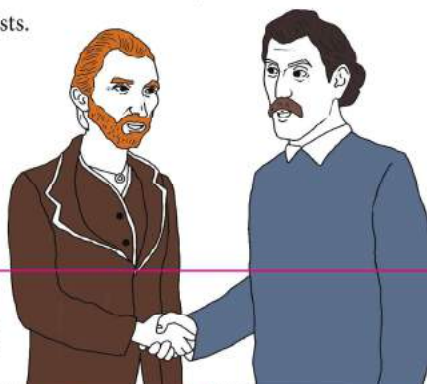
1887년 겨울, 당시 그림 중개상이던 고흐의 동생 테오가 고갱의 그림을 구입하고자 고흐와 함께 고갱을 방문하였고, 이것이 고흐와 고갱의 첫 번째 만남이었다. 고흐는 고갱의 그림에 감동을 받아 고갱을 최고의 화가라고 칭하며 존경했다고 한다. 당시 고흐는 고향 네덜란드를 떠나 프랑스 파리에서 지내고 있었다. 타락한 대도시에서는 진정한 예술을 구현할 수 없다고 생각한 고흐는 1888년 2월 프랑스 남부, 아를에 도착한다. 여름이면 만발한 해바라기로 장관을 이루는 아를에서 고흐는 풍요로운 자연과 순박하게 살아가는 지역 사람들을 그리며 살아가던 중, 화가들만의 공동체 건설을 꿈꾸게 된다.

고흐는 당시 미술사조인 인상주의가 가진 한계를 뛰어넘고자 하는 자신과 공통된 염원을 지닌 고갱과 함께 하길 원했다. 고갱은 여러 차례에 걸친 고흐의 부탁과 가난한 고갱의 빚을 모두 탕감해준다는 테오의 제안으로 마침내 아를로 이주하게 된다. 본 교과서 156쪽에 제시한 고갱의 자화상은 아를에 도착하기 전 서로의 작품을 교환하자고 요청한 고흐의 뜻에 따라 자신을 빅토르 위고의 작품 속 주인공 장발장의 모습으로 표현한 것이다. 그 자화상은 1888년 10월 8일 고흐에게 전해졌으며, 고흐는 이에 대한 답례로 자신을 수도승처럼 표현한 자화상(본 교과서 156쪽)을 고갱에게 선물했다.

15 Van Gogh asked Gauguin to join him in the small town. After repeated requests, Gauguin finally arrived at the studio on October 23, 1888. Van Gogh was thankful because now he was able to work with another gifted painter. To show his gratitude, van Gogh decorated Gauguin's room with his painting of sunflowers, a symbol of happiness and light in van Gogh's life.

Gauguin's arrival started a period of close interaction. At the Yellow House, the two painters discussed and shared ideas about art. They experimented with many new ideas. One of them was to paint on jute, a fabric commonly used for making rope and curtains. 25 The new canvas was tough. So, the artists were able to apply paint more thickly and use heavier brush strokes, introducing a unique feel to their paintings.

The two artists produced many great paintings while they were together in Arles. Their paintings from this period show the friendship between van Gogh and Gauguin. Van Gogh took Gauguin to beautiful places in Arles, and the two shared models and landscape motifs. It is no wonder, then, that common subjects often appear in the paintings by both artists.



While You Read

1. What did sunflowers mean to van Gogh?
2. How was the new canvas different from the old one?
3. Which painting would you like to have in your room?

^{L16} request [rikwɛst] ^{L18} gratitude [græ'titʃəd] ^{L23} jute [dʒuːt] ^{L24} fabric [ˈfæbrɪk] ^{L25} canvas [ˈkænvəs] ^{L26} stroke [straʊk]
^{L32} landscape [ˈlændskeɪp] ^{L32} motif [ˈmɒtɪf]

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Translation

두 화가는 아를에 함께 있는 동안 훌륭한 그림을 다수 그려냈다. 이 시기의 그림들은 고흐와 고갱 사이의 우정을 보여준다. 고흐는 아를의 아름다운 장소로 고갱을 데려갔고, 그들은 모델과 풍경 주제를 공유하였다. 그래서 두 화가의 그림에 같은 소재가 자주 나타나는 것은 당연하다.

Answers

- 1 They meant happiness and light.
- 2 It was made of jute.
- 3 **Sample** I would like to have *Haystacks in Provence* (1888) by Vincent van Gogh in my room. / I would like to have *Old Women in Arles* (1888) by Paul Gauguin in my room.

Structures

- L15** After repeated requests, ~에서 repeated는 '수동'의 의미가 있는 과거분사로, '반복되는'으로 해석하며 뒤따르는 requests를 수식한다.
- L18** To show his gratitude, van Gogh decorated Gauguin's room with his painting of sunflowers, a symbol of happiness and light in van Gogh's life.에서 sunflowers와 a symbol of happiness and light in van Gogh's life는 동격을 이룬다.
- L23** One of them was to paint on jute, a fabric ~ rope and curtains에서 to paint는 to부정사의 명사적 용법으로, '칠하는 것'이라고 해석한다. 또한 a fabric ~ rope and curtains는 바로 앞의 jute를 부연 설명해주는 동격으로 쓰였다.
- L26** ~, introducing a unique feel to their paintings는 분사구문으로, and it introduced a unique feel to their paintings로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다.
- L32** It is no wonder, then, that common subjects often appear in the paintings by both artists. It은 '가주어', that절 이하는 '진주어'인 구문이다. It is no wonder that ~은 '당연하다, 놀랄만한 일이 아니다'는 의미이다.

Words and Expressions

- L16** request 요청
L18 gratitude 감사
L21 interaction 상호관계, 상호작용
L24 jute 황마(黃麻)
L24 fabric 섬유
L25 canvas 캔버스, 화포
L26 stroke (붓의) 놀림, 필치
L32 landscape 풍경, 경치
L32 motif (예술 작품의) 주제
L32 subject (그림 등의) 소재

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

Translation

그러나 그 두 화가 사이에는 약간의 차이가 있었다. 고흐는 사실주의적인 것을 좋아했다. 고흐는 풍경, 사람, 식물을 그에게 보이는 대로 그렸다. 그는 즉석에서 그림을 그렸는데, 같은 대상을 여러 가지 버전으로 그리는 경우가 많았다. 고흐의 접근법은 달랐다. 고흐는 상당한 시간을 들여서 대상물의 특징을 포착하고자 수많은 스케치를 했다. 그는 즉석에서 대상물에 대한 시각적인 세부 사항을 수집한 후, 기억과 상상에 근거하여 그림을 그리기 시작하는 장소인 스튜디오로 돌아갔다.



▲ Memory of the Garden at Etten (also called Ladies of Arles), 1888, Vincent van Gogh

However, there were some differences between the two painters. Van Gogh liked to be realistic. He painted landscapes, people, and plants as they appeared to him. He painted on the spot, often producing several versions of the same subject. Gauguin's approach was different. Taking considerable time, Gauguin made numerous sketches to capture the features of his subjects. After gathering visual details of his subjects on the spot, he went back to the studio where he began painting based on his memory and imagination.

160 Section 2 Written Communication

Words and Expressions

L36 on the spot 즉석에서

L38 approach 접근법

L38 considerable 상당한

L39 numerous 많은

L39 capture ...을 포착하다

L39 feature 특징

L40 gather 모으다

L41 based on ...에 근거하여

L42 imagination 상상력

Mini Test

1. 다음 문장에서 어법상 어색한 부분을 찾아 바르게 고치시오.

(1) He painted landscapes, people, and plants as they were appeared to him.

(2) He painted on the spot, often produced several versions of the same subject.

2. 다음 ㉠~㉣ 중 나머지와 성격이 다른 하나는?

㉠ Taking considerable time, Gauguin made numerous sketches to capture the features of his subjects. After ㉡ gathering visual details of his subjects on the spot, he went back to the studio where he began ㉢ painting based on his memory and imagination.

Answers 1 (1) were appeared → appeared (2) produced → producing 2 ㉠

The different approaches are reflected in what the two painters produced. Dynamic colors and clearly visible brush strokes are the distinct features of van Gogh's works. In contrast, Gauguin used flat colors and sometimes rubbed the paint into the canvas, leaving no trace of strokes behind.



▲ Old Women of Arles, 1888, Paul Gauguin

While You Read

1. Who preferred working in the studio to working outdoors?
2. Why is it difficult to find trace of brush strokes in Gauguin's paintings?
3. Whose style of painting do you prefer and why?

on the spot [즉석에서] **approach** [접근] **considerable** [상당한] **capture** [포착] **feature** [특징]
visible [보이는] **distinct** [명료한] **flat** [단조로운] **rub** [문지르다] **leave no trace** 흔적을 남기지 않다

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Structures

L35 He painted landscapes, people, and plants as they appeared to him. 접속사 as는 다음과 같이 다양한 의미로 해석할 수 있다. 1) 시간 (...할 때, ...하면서), 2) 이유 (... 때문에) 3) 양보 (비록 ...하더라도) 4) 양태 (...처럼) 5) 비례 (...할수록) 6) 비교구문 (...만큼). 이 문장에서는 4) 양태의 의미로 '...처럼'으로 해석하는 것이 자연스럽다.

L38 Taking considerable time, Gauguin made numerous sketches to capture the features of his subjects.에서 Taking considerable time은 분사구문으로, While/As he took considerable time으로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다. 또한 considerable은 '상당한'이라는 뜻의 형용사로, 철자가 유사한 considerate(신중한, 사려깊은)와 구별해서 알아두어야 한다. 다음은 혼동하기 쉬운 형용사들의 예이다. successful 성공적인 / successive 연속적인, imaginative 상상력이 풍부한 / imaginary 가상의, primary 주된, 중요한 / primitive 원시적인, respectable 존경할 만한 / respective 각각의 / respectful 정중한, 예의바른

L43 The different approaches are reflected in what the two painters produced.에서 관계대명사 what은 the things which로 대체할 수 있으며 '...하는 것'으로 해석한다. what이 이끄는 관계대명사절 전체가 전치사 in의 목적어 역할을 한다.

Translation

서로 다른 접근법은 두 화가가 창작했던 작품에 나타나 있다. 역동적인 색채와 선명하게 보이는 붓 자국은 고흐 작품의 명료한 특징이다. 대조적으로 고크는 단조로운 색채를 사용하였고 때때로 물감을 캔버스에 문질러 어떤 붓 자국도 남겨두지 않았다.

Answers

1. Gauguin preferred working in the studio.
2. It is difficult because he rubbed the paint into the canvas.
3. **Sample** I prefer van Gogh's style because I like his use of vivid colors and his unique brush strokes. / I prefer Gauguin's style because his bold brush strokes and the simple shapes in his paintings are more attractive.

Words and Expressions

- L43** reflect 나타내다, 반영하다
L44 visible (눈에) 보이는
L45 distinct 명료한, 독특한
L46 flat (색채가) 단조로운
L46 rub ...을 문지르다
L46 leave no trace 흔적을 남기지 않다

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

Translation

두 화가는 그림을 그리는 방식에서만 다른 것이 아니었다. 그들은 또한 중요한 사안에 있어서도 뚜렷하게 대조적인 견해를 가지고 있었다. 이 모든 것은 조화를 빈번한 대립으로 바뀌어놓았다. 고갱은 거듭해서 고흐에게 기억력과 상상력을 더 사용하라고 강요하였다. 고흐는 고갱의 방식으로 그림을 그리고자 노력했지만, 자신의 스타일을 바꿀 수 없었다. 두 예술가들은 다시 함께 작업하기 어렵다는 것을 알게 되었다. 11월 중순경, 그들은 더는 함께 작업도, 식사도 하지 않았다.

둘 사이의 대립은 그들의 창작물 안에서도 나타난다. 예를 들어 고갱은 자신이 그린 고흐의 초상화에서 고흐를 나약하고 녹초가 된 화가로 묘사한다. 고흐는 얇은 붓을 쥐고 해바라기는 그 예술가의 몸처럼 축 늘어져 숙이고 있다. 이런 식으로 고갱은 고흐와 그의 예술을 모욕하고 싶어했다.

Answers

- The two artists differed not just in the way they painted. They also had sharply contrasting views on important issues.
- ③
- Sample** I think Gauguin felt that van Gogh was helpless as an artist and out of control.

Words and Expressions

- L48 differ 다르다
cf. A differs from B A는 B와 다르다
- L49 contrasting 대조적인
- L50 turn A into B A를 B로 바꾸다
- L50 conflict 대립, 충돌
- L50 repeatedly 거듭해서
- L52 manner 방식, 방법
- L54 no longer 더는 ...하지 않는다
- L55 evident (분명히) 나타나는
- L56 depict ...을 묘사하다
- L57 worn-out 녹초가 된, 지친
- L59 insult ...을 모욕하다

The two artists differed not just in the way they painted. They also had sharply contrasting views on important issues. All this turned harmony into frequent conflicts. Gauguin repeatedly pushed van Gogh to use his memory and imagination more. Although van Gogh tried to paint in Gauguin's manner, he was unable to change his style. The two artists found it hard to work together again. By mid-November, they no longer worked or ate together.

The conflicts between the two are evident in what they created. For instance, Gauguin's portrait of van Gogh depicts him as a weak, worn-out painter. Van Gogh is holding a thin brush while the sunflowers hang loosely like the artist's body. In this way, Gauguin wanted to insult van Gogh and his art.



While You Read

- What led to frequent conflicts between the two artists? Underline the reasons.
- How did Gauguin depict van Gogh in his painting?
① lively ② angry ③ tired
- How do you think Gauguin felt about van Gogh?

L47 contrasting [kɒn'tɹæstɪŋ] L50 turn A into B A를 B로 바꾸다 L50 conflict [kɒn'flict] L50 repeatedly [ˌriːpiːtɪdli] L52 manner [məˈnɜː]

L54 no longer 더는 ...하지 않는 L55 evident [eɪˈvɪdnt] L56 depict [dɪˈpɪkt] L57 worn-out [wɔːnˈaʊt] L59 insult [ɪnˈsʌlt]

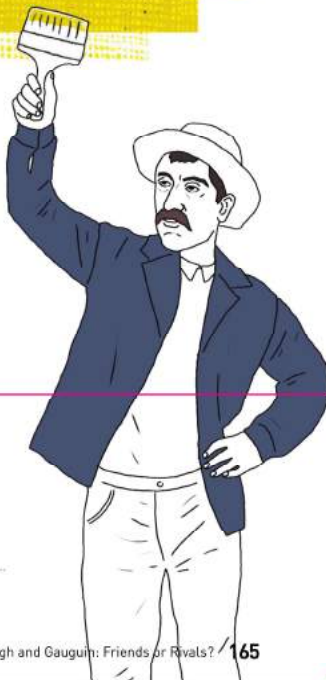
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Structures

- L48 The two artists differed not just in **the way they painted**. 에서 the way they painted는 how they painted로 바꾸어 쓸 수 있다. 관계부사 how에는 '...하는 법'이라는 뜻이 이미 포함되어 있으므로 the way how로는 쓰지 않는다.
- L50 Gauguin repeatedly **pushed van Gogh to use his memory** ~에서 「push+목적어+to부정사」는 '목적어로 하여금 ...하도록 강요하다'는 뜻이다. 이런 구조로 쓰이는 동사구문의 예로는 ask, advise, allow, cause, enable, expect, force, tell 등이 있다.
- L53 The two artists found it hard **to work together again**. 에서 it은 가목적어으로써 to work together again을 지칭한다.
- L53 By mid-November, they **no longer** worked or ate together. 에서 no longer는 '더는 ...하지 않는'이라는 뜻이며 문장 전체에 부정의 의미를 주므로 동사부문에 부정어구를 사용할 필요가 없다. 'not ~ any more'와 구별하여 사용해야 한다.
e.g. I don't want to listen to the music any more. (O)
I don't want to listen to the music no longer. (X)

The relationship worsened day by day. After a terrible accident in which van Gogh injured himself, Gauguin decided to leave the studio. He left for Paris on December 26, 1888. After that, they never saw each other again. Although van Gogh and Gauguin stopped working together, they exchanged letters until van Gogh's death in 1890.

The collaboration at the Yellow House lasted for only nine weeks. Nevertheless, the short-lived collaboration greatly affected the painters. Gauguin continued to use jute as a canvas and yellow, van Gogh's favorite color. On the other hand, van Gogh's works became less realistic than before. He probably tried hard to paint the way his friend used to paint. Together, the two artists wrote one chapter of modern art history.



While You Read

- Read each statement and choose T (true) or F (false).
(1) T F Van Gogh decided to head for Paris in 1888.
(2) T F The two artists kept in touch by mail after their separation.
- What traces of van Gogh can be seen in Gauguin's later works?
- How do you feel when you look at *The Starry Night*?

worsen [wɔːrsən] **collaboration** [kələboreɪʃən]

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Translation

관계는 날이 갈수록 악화되었다. 고흐가 자신을 상처 입힌 끔찍한 사고 후에, 고갱은 그 스튜디오를 떠나기로 결심했다. 그는 1888년 12월 26일에 파리로 떠났다. 그 뒤, 그 둘은 다시는 서로 보지 않았다. 고흐와 고갱은 함께 작업을 하진 않았지만, 1890년 고흐의 사망 전까지 편지를 교환했다.

엘로우 하우스에서의 공동 작업은 단 9주 동안만 이어졌다. 그럼에도 불구하고, 단기간의 공동 작업은 그 화가들에게 상당히 영향을 미쳤다. 고갱은 황마 캔버스와 고흐가 가장 좋아하는 색깔인 노란색을 계속 사용했다. 다른 한편, 고흐의 작품들은 예전보다 사실적인 특성이 줄었다. 그는 분명 그의 친구가 그림을 그리는 방식으로 그리고자 노력했던 것이다. 두 예술가들은 함께 현대 예술사의 한 장을 썼다.

Answers

- (1) F (2) T
- Gauguin continued to use jute and yellow.
- Sample** I feel like I'm lying on a hill looking at numerous stars in the night sky. / I feel like I'm looking at the stars in the sky, and I'm dancing to the music.

Structures

- L61** ~ in which van Gogh **injured himself**, Gauguin decided to leave the studio. 재귀대명사 himself는 동사 injured의 목적어로서 동작이 본인에게 가해지는 것을 나타내고자 쓰이며, 생략할 수 없다. 참고로 재귀대명사의 강조적 용법은 생략이 가능하다.
cf. 재귀대명사의 강조 용법: She (herself) cleaned the living room.
- L63** Although van Gogh and Gauguin **stopped working** together, ~에서 동사 stop은 동명사와 to부정사를 모두 취할 수 있으나 각각의 경우 다음과 같이 의미가 달라지므로 문맥의 흐름에 유의하여 사용해야 한다.
cf. stop+V-ing ...하는 것을 멈추다 / stop+to부정사 ...하기 위해 멈추다
- L68** Gauguin **continued to use** jute as a canvas and yellow, ~에서 동사 continue는 동명사와 to부정사를 모두 목적어로 취하며 뜻 차이는 거의 없다.

Words and Expressions

- L60** worsen 악화되다
L60 day by day 나날이
L66 collaboration 공동 작업, 협력
L67 short-lived 잠깐의, 짧은

A Complete the Timeline

1 본문을 다시 한 번 읽게 한다.

Today we're going to review what we learned last class. First, read the whole passage from beginning to end.

2 제시된 문장을 내용의 흐름에 맞게 배열해보게 한다.

There are five statements that explain the events between van Gogh and Gauguin. Rearrange the statements according to the timeline.

B Get the Facts Right

제시된 문장이 본문의 내용과 일치하는지(T) 그렇지 않은지(F) 고르게 한다.

Read each statement. Check T if the statement is true and F if it is false.

C Think and Talk

'우정과 경쟁'이라는 표현을 접했을 때 가장 먼저 떠오르는 것이 무엇인지 생각해보고, 짝과 서로의 생각을 나누어보게 한다.

In Unit 6, we learned about the friendship and rivalry between the great artists. In general, what comes to mind when you hear "friendship and rivalry"? Talk about it with your partner.

Words and Expressions

- grow worse 나빠지다
- heated 열띤, 열을 올리는

After You Read

A Complete the Timeline

Complete the story by putting the statements in order.

ⓑ The conflicts grew worse around the ninth week, and Gauguin left for Paris.

ⓒ From then on, they never saw each other again, but still exchanged letters.

ⓓ However, there were some differences in their artistic approaches.

ⓔ They exchanged opinions and experimented with a variety of ideas.

ⓕ The differences led to heated debates and big conflicts.

ⓐ → ⓔ → ⓓ → ⓕ → ⓑ → ⓒ → ⓖ

Gauguin arrived at the Yellow House after repeated requests from van Gogh.

Their nine weeks together deeply influenced their work.

B Get the Facts Right

Read each statement and choose T (true) or F (false).

1. ☒ F The two artists agreed that the city was not a good place for painting.
2. ☒ T Gauguin liked to draw and paint a subject on the spot.
3. ☒ F Van Gogh tried to paint the way Gauguin did.

Think and Talk

Which two people come to mind when you hear "friendship and rivalry"? Talk with your partner. **Sample** Henri Matisse and Pablo Picasso / Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo



Search online and find out about some famous rivals in history.

Teacher's Notes 라이벌 레오나르도 다빈치와 미켈란젤로

르네상스 시대의 천재 예술가인 레오나르도 다 빈치(Leonardo da Vinci, 1452~1519)가 다른 학문 연구에 매진하는 동안, 젊은 조각가 미켈란젤로(Michelangelo, 1475~1564)에게 작품 의뢰가 쇄도하였다. 다빈치는 미켈란젤로를 의식했고, 당연히 자신이 말을 거라고 생각했던 피렌체 성당 조각 일이 미켈란젤로에게 돌아가자 이에 자극 받아 <모나리자>를 그렸다. 미켈란젤로는 피렌체 성당에 역작인 <다비드 상>을 조각했고, 두 예술가는 이후 경쟁하듯 작품 활동에 매진하여 역작을 쏟아냈다.

Mini Test

Choose the correct expressions in (A) and (B).

The collaboration at the Yellow House lasted for only nine weeks. (A) (In addition / Nevertheless), the short-lived collaboration greatly affected the painters. Gauguin continued to use jute as a canvas and yellow, van Gogh's favorite color. (B) (On the other hand / In other words), van Gogh's works became less realistic than before.

Answers (A) Nevertheless (B) On the other hand

A Complete the Magic Square










Put the number of the definition in the box that matches each word. If your answers are correct, each row and column will add up to 15.

distinct 3	considerable 5	seek 7
landscape 4	request 9	studio 2
inspire 8	gratitude 1	rivalry 6

1. the feeling of being thankful
2. a place where an artist works
3. clearly different from others
4. a view of country scenery
5. fairly large or great
6. competition between people for the same thing
7. to try to find or discover
8. to affect someone to do something creative
9. an act of asking



Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

1. After a year of _____ with his master, the young artist developed his own style of painting.
-  collaboration  inspiration  reflection
2. The most frequent _____ in TV dramas and movies is true love.
-  passion  motif  approach
3. When you say the colors are _____ in a painting, it means that they are dull without any shades.
-  flat  contrasting  bright

[1-3] 다음 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

- Until today, the _____ called "the World of Pop Art" has attracted about five thousand visitors.
(a) request (b) exhibition (c) subject
- If you want to take photos in dark places, why don't you use the _____ on your digital camera?
(a) flash (b) battery (c) light
- It took three months for the detective to _____ evidence in order to solve the case.
(a) display (b) choose (c) gather

Answers 1 (b) 2 (a) 3 (c)

표의 가로 또는 세로의 숫자 합이 15가 되도록 제시된 단어의 영영 뜻풀이를 찾아 그 번호를 표에 쓰게 한다.

Take a look at the magic square. The sum of the boxes across or down is 15. Match each word with its definition. Then complete the magic square by writing the number of the definition for each word in the box.

문장을 읽고 알맞은 단어를 고르게 한다.

Read each sentence and choose the word that best fits the blank.

* 数据来源: 国家统计局, 中国统计年鉴, 2014 年第 6 次, 附录 2010 年我国主要城市规模以上工业企业主要经济指标。

Many people believe that Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890) and Paul Gauguin (1848-1903) were the greatest painters of the late 19th century. But did you know that they once worked together for nine weeks? Well, they did. Their friendship, and passion for art shined out in the history of modern art.

Many people believe that Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890) and Paul Gauguin (1848-1903) were the greatest painters of the late 19th century. But did you know that they once worked together for nine weeks? Well, they did. Their friendship, and passion for art shined out in the history of modern art.

Van Gogh and Gauguin first met in Paris in the summer of 1880. Both were seeking a new way to paint. They knewed that they shared the belief that art should be pursued away from big cities like Paris. The following year, van Gogh moved to Arles in southern France and founded the "studio of the south." Through the studio, acquaintance in the Yellow House, (in the, also, Yellow House, known), he wanted to create a space where artists could work together, regardless one another.

Van Gogh asked Gauguin to join him in the small town, after he resigned resigned. Gauguin finally arrived at the studio on October 23, 1888. Van Gogh was thankful because now he was able to work with another gifted painter. To share his gift his show, in gratitude, Van Gogh decorated Gauguin's room with his painting of sunflowers, a symbol of happiness and light in Gauguin's life.

Gauguin's arrival started a period of close interaction. At the Yellow House, the two painters discussed and shared ideas about art. They exchanged art many new ideas. One of them was to paint on jute, a fabric commonly used for making rope and baskets. The new canvas was tough. So the artists were able to even paint more thickly and on heavier or sturdier materials including a variety of local tree bark (as, for, their paintings, a 'tema', introducing:

The two artists produced many great paintings while they were together in Arles. Their paintings from this period show the friendship between van Gogh and Gauguin. Van Gogh took Gauguin to beautiful places in Arles, and the two shared models and subjects. ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ ¹⁸ ¹⁹ ²⁰ ²¹ ²² ²³ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁶ ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ ⁸¹ ⁸² ⁸³ ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³ ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ ⁹⁶ ⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰¹ ²⁰² ²⁰³ ²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ ²⁰⁶ ²⁰⁷ ²⁰⁸ ²⁰⁹ ²¹⁰ ²¹¹ ²¹² ²¹³ ²¹⁴ ²¹⁵ ²¹⁶ ²¹⁷ ²¹⁸ ²¹⁹ ²²⁰ ²²¹ ²²² ²²³ ²²⁴ ²²⁵ ²²⁶ ²²⁷ ²²⁸ ²²⁹ ²³⁰ ²³¹ ²³² ²³³ ²³⁴ ²³⁵ ²³⁶ ²³⁷ ²³⁸ ²³⁹ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴¹ ²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴ ²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ ²⁴⁷ ²⁴⁸ ²⁴⁹ ²⁵⁰ ²⁵¹ ²⁵² ²⁵³ ²⁵⁴ ²⁵⁵ ²⁵⁶ ²⁵⁷ ²⁵⁸ ²⁵⁹ ²⁶⁰ ²⁶¹ ²⁶² ²⁶³ ²⁶⁴ ²⁶⁵ ²⁶⁶ ²⁶⁷ ²⁶⁸ ²⁶⁹ ²⁷⁰ ²⁷¹ ²⁷² ²⁷³ ²⁷⁴ ²⁷⁵ ²⁷⁶ ²⁷⁷ ²⁷⁸ ²⁷⁹ ²⁸⁰ ²⁸¹ ²⁸² ²⁸³ ²⁸⁴ ²⁸⁵ ²⁸⁶ ²⁸⁷ ²⁸⁸ ²⁸⁹ ²⁹⁰ ²⁹¹ ²⁹² ²⁹³ ²⁹⁴ ²⁹⁵ ²⁹⁶ ²⁹⁷ ²⁹⁸ ²⁹⁹ ³⁰⁰ ³⁰¹ ³⁰² ³⁰³ ³⁰⁴ ³⁰⁵ ³⁰⁶ ³⁰⁷ ³⁰⁸ ³⁰⁹ ³¹⁰ ³¹¹ ³¹² ³¹³ ³¹⁴ ³¹⁵ ³¹⁶ ³¹⁷ ³¹⁸ ³¹⁹ ³²⁰ ³²¹ ³²² ³²³ ³²⁴ ³²⁵ ³²⁶ ³²⁷ ³²⁸ ³²⁹ ³³⁰ ³³¹ ³³² ³³³ ³³⁴ ³³⁵ ³³⁶ ³³⁷ ³³⁸ ³³⁹ ³⁴⁰ ³⁴¹ ³⁴² ³⁴³ ³⁴⁴ ³⁴⁵ ³⁴⁶ ³⁴⁷ ³⁴⁸ ³⁴⁹ ³⁵⁰ ³⁵¹ ³⁵² ³⁵³ ³⁵⁴ ³⁵⁵ ³⁵⁶ ³⁵⁷ ³⁵⁸ ³⁵⁹ ³⁶⁰ ³⁶¹ ³⁶² ³⁶³ ³⁶⁴ ³⁶⁵ ³⁶⁶ ³⁶⁷ ³⁶⁸ ³⁶⁹ ³⁷⁰ ³⁷¹ ³⁷² ³⁷³ ³⁷⁴ ³⁷⁵ ³⁷⁶ ³⁷⁷ ³⁷⁸ ³⁷⁹ ³⁸⁰ ³⁸¹ ³⁸² ³⁸³ ³⁸⁴ ³⁸⁵ ³⁸⁶ ³⁸⁷ ³⁸⁸ ³⁸⁹ ³⁹⁰ ³⁹¹ ³⁹² ³⁹³ ³⁹⁴ ³⁹⁵ ³⁹⁶ ³⁹⁷ ³⁹⁸ ³⁹⁹ ⁴⁰⁰ ⁴⁰¹ ⁴⁰² ⁴⁰³ ⁴⁰⁴ ⁴⁰⁵ ⁴⁰⁶ ⁴⁰⁷ ⁴⁰⁸ ⁴⁰⁹ ⁴¹⁰ ⁴¹¹ ⁴¹² ⁴¹³ ⁴¹⁴ ⁴¹⁵ ⁴¹⁶ ⁴¹⁷ ⁴¹⁸ ⁴¹⁹ ⁴²⁰ ⁴²¹ ⁴²² ⁴²³ ⁴²⁴ ⁴²⁵ ⁴²⁶ ⁴²⁷ ⁴²⁸ ⁴²⁹ ⁴³⁰ ⁴³¹ ⁴³² ⁴³³ ⁴³⁴ ⁴³⁵ ⁴³⁶ ⁴³⁷ ⁴³⁸ ⁴³⁹ ⁴⁴⁰ ⁴⁴¹ ⁴⁴² ⁴⁴³ ⁴⁴⁴ ⁴⁴⁵ ⁴⁴⁶ ⁴⁴⁷ ⁴⁴⁸ ⁴⁴⁹ ⁴⁵⁰ ⁴⁵¹ ⁴⁵² ⁴⁵³ ⁴⁵⁴ ⁴⁵⁵ ⁴⁵⁶ ⁴⁵⁷ ⁴⁵⁸ ⁴⁵⁹ ⁴⁶⁰ ⁴⁶¹

However, there were some differences between the two painters. Van Gogh liked to make the painted landscapes, people, and places as they appeared to him. The painter on the spot, often painting several versions of the same subject (the same subject, several of producing versions). Gauguin's approach was different. Taking inspiration first, Gauguin made numerous sketches to capture the features of his subjects. After gathering visual details of his subjects on the spot, he went back to the studio where he began painting, based on his memory and imagination.

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The different approaches are *revelant* in what the two painters produced. Dynamic colors and clearly visible brush strokes are the distinct features of van Gogh's works. In contrast, Gauguin used flat colors and sometimes rubbed the paint into the canvas, not leaving the traces of his brushstrokes. (Gauguin, the tragic hero of Bohdan)

The two artists differed not just in the way they *perceived* things. They also had sharply contrasting *views* on important issues. All this was *reflected* in their *poetical* work. (Thrasp, into, conflict, turmoil, harmony). Gough *repeatedly* *pushed* his Gough to use his memory and imagination more. Although *vers* Gough tried to *print* in Gough's manner, he was unable to *change* his style. The two artists found it hard to *work* *collaboratively* ever. (Revised, Misconception, often, to work together and in isolation).

The conflicts between the two are flaming in what they created. For instance, Gauguin's portrait of van Gogh depicts him as a weak, worn-out painter. Van Gogh is holding a thin brush while the sunflowers hang loosely like the artist's body. In this

The relationship worsened day by day. After _____ a terrible accident in which van Gogh _____ himself (van Gogh, a terrible accident, injured himself, which, in), Gauguin decided to leave the studio. He left for Paris on December 26, 1890. After that, they never saw each other again. Although van Gogh and Gauguin stopped working together, three hundred letters exist, from Gauguin's death in 1903.

The collaboration at the Yellow House lasted for only nine weeks. Nevertheless, the ~~connection~~ ~~relationship~~ greatly affected the painter. Gauguin continued to use blue as a sacred and yellow, van Gogh's favorite color. On the other hand, van Gogh's works became less realistic than before. He probably tried hard to paint ~~in~~ ~~the way in which used to paint~~ (his friend, the way, paint, and so). Together, the two artists created one chapter of modern art history.

artists wrote one chapter of modern art history.

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Practice More Reading Master > PP 276-277

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

Starter Study the Model

1 '그림 묘사하는 글 쓰기'가 수업 목표임을 알려주고, 예시 문단을 읽어보게 한다.

In this section, we're going to learn how to describe a painting. Let's read the given passage, paying attention to the overall flow.

2 예시 문단의 개요를 작성하게 한다.

Now, you can see the outline of the writing sample. Read the passage again and complete the outline with the most appropriate phrases.

Step 1 Prepare to Write

자신이 가장 좋아하는 그림에 관해 생각해 본 후, 질문에 답하게 한다.

What is the painting you like most? Why do you like it? Think about your reasons for a while and answer the following questions.

Words and Expressions

- depict 묘사하다
- relaxing 긴장을 풀어주는, 편한
- chat 이야기를 나누다

Write

Starter Study the Model How to describe a painting

Read the passage and complete the outline.

Sample



Café Terrace at Night, 1888,
Vincent van Gogh

My Favorite Painting

Café Terrace at Night by Vincent van Gogh is one of my favorite works of art. I like the painting for two reasons. First, I like the way the café is depicted. The place looks so warm and relaxing. The next thing I like about this painting is its bright colors. The yellow against the dark blue night sky is so beautiful. Every time I look at this work by van Gogh, it makes me want to go to the Café Terrace and chat with my friends.

Outline

- > Title of the painting: Café Terrace at Night
- > Artist: Vincent van Gogh
- > Reasons why you like the painting:
 - (1) The café is depicted as a warm and relaxing place.
 - (2) The yellow against the dark blue night sky is so beautiful.
- > Feelings: It makes me want to go to the Café Terrace and chat with my friends

Step 1 Prepare to Write

Think about your favorite painting and answer the questions.

1. What is the title of the painting, and who painted it?

- » Title: Sample Primavera
- » Artist: Sample Sandro Botticelli

Translation

Step 1 Study the Model

내가 가장 좋아하는 그림

빈센트 반 고흐의 <밤의 카페 테라스>는 내가 가장 좋아하는 예술 작품 중 하나이다. 나는 두 가지 이유로 그 그림을 좋아한다. 첫째, 나는 그 카페가 묘사된 방식이 좋다. 그 장소는 무척 따뜻하고 편안해 보인다. 이 그림에 대해 그 다음으로 좋아하는 것은 밝은 색 짙이다. 어두운 푸른 밤하늘과 대조적인 노란색은 정말 아름답다. 고흐의 이 작품을 볼 때마다, 나는 카페 테라스에 가서 친구들과 이야기를 나누고 싶다.

Sample I like the way Botticelli portrayed mythological figures in this painting.

2. What are two reasons why you like the painting?

Reason 1: _____

Reason 2: **Sample** I like its color contrast.

3. How does the painting make you feel?

It makes me **Sample** feel like I am with them in the forest, celebrating the upcoming spring.



Section 2 Written Communication

Step 2 Write Your Story

Based on the information in Step 1, complete the description of your favorite painting.

My Favorite Painting

_____ by _____ is one of my favorite works of art. I like the painting for two reasons. First, I like _____.

The next thing I like about this painting is _____.

_____ Every time I look at this work by _____, it makes me _____.

Painting

Self-Check List

- ☐ Are the title and the name of the artist correct?
- ☐ Are the reasons clear?
- ☐ Does it describe your feelings well?

Step 3 Share Your Story

Work in groups. Put the paintings in the middle and take turns reading the descriptions aloud. Identify the painting as you listen to each description.

Step 2 Write Your Story

Step 1의 질문에 답한 내용을 바탕으로 글을 쓰게 한다.

Now, write a short paragraph introducing your favorite painting with the answers in Step 1. You can attach the picture you described.

Self-Check List

자신이 쓴 글을 주어진 항목에 따라 확인해보게 한다.

Use the Self-Check List to make sure you did everything correctly.

- ☐ 그림의 제목과 화가의 이름이 정확한가?
- ☐ 제시된 이유는 명확한가?
- ☐ 느낌을 잘 표현했는가?

Step 3 Share Your Story

모둠을 만들고 가운데 그림들을 놓은 후, 구성원들이 번갈아 가며 자신의 글을 읽게 한다. 각각의 설명을 들으면서 해당 그림을 찾게 한다.

Make a group of four. Then put the paintings you prepared in the middle of the desk. Match the group members' descriptions to the different paintings.

Translation

내가 가장 좋아하는 그림

산드로 보티첼리의 <봄>은 내가 가장 좋아하는 예술 작품 중 하나이다. 나는 두 가지 이유로 그 그림을 좋아한다. 첫째, 보티첼리가 그림에서 신화적 인물을 묘사한 방식이 좋다. 그들의 성스러운 순결함이 섬세한 얼굴 표정과 우아한 동작으로 훌륭하게 표현되었다. 이 그림에서 그 다음으로 좋아하는 것은 색조 대비이다. 몇몇 인물이 입은 가운의 밝은 흰색은 뒤 숲의 어두운 녹색과 대비를 이룬다. 그 대비는 내게 새 출발의 느낌을 준다. 보티첼리의 그림을 볼 때마다, 나는 숲에서 그들과 함께 다가오는 봄을 축하하는 듯한 느낌이 든다.

Answer

Step 2 Write Your Story

Sample

My Favorite Painting

Primavera by Sandro Botticelli is one of my favorite works of art. I like the painting for two reasons. First, I like the way Botticelli portrayed mythological figures in this painting. Their divine purity was wonderfully expressed through their delicate facial expression and graceful movement. The next thing I like about this painting is color contrast. The bright white of some figures' gowns forms a contrast to the darkened green forest behind. The contrast seems to give me a feeling of fresh start. Everytime I look at this work by Botticelli, it makes me feel like I am with them in the forest, celebrating the upcoming spring.

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

A Word-Building Skills

1 비슷한 의미의 단어를 함께 학습하는 것의 장점을 설명한다.

We're going to review some words. Class, look at the words in the boxes. These words have something in common. What do you think it is? All the words share a similar meaning. It is very helpful to consider common features when learning words.

2 주어진 의미를 고려하여 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 우측 상자에서 찾아 써보게 한다.

Read and think about the meaning of the given property. Then fill in each blank with the most appropriate word from the box on the right.

B Expressions in Context

1 밑줄 친 부분에 유의하면서 만화를 읽게 한다.

Read the comic strip, paying attention to the underlined expressions. Then choose the expression that best fits each blank.

2 주어진 문장의 빈칸에 알맞은 표현을 만화의 밑줄 친 부분에서 찾아 문장을 완성하게 한다.

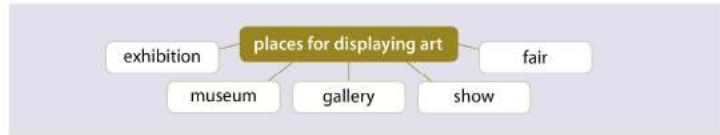
Now complete each sentence with the underlined expressions above.

Words and Expressions

- gallery 화랑, 미술관
- fair 박람회
- ahead 미리, 앞서
- ordinary 평범한, 보통의
- make a decision 결정을 내리다
- medication 약, 약물
- illness 병, 질병

Language Focus

A Word-Building Skills



Practice Fill in each blank with a word from the box on the right.



B Expressions in Context



Practice Fill in the blanks with the underlined expressions above. Change the form if necessary.

- (1) He wore a big hat to stand out in the crowd.
- (2) The artist tried his best to turn ordinary flowers into a work of art.
- (3) I don't plan ahead; I usually make decisions on the spot.
- (4) The patient no longer needs any medication; he has completely recovered from his illness.

170 Section 3 Summing Up

Translation

A 예술 작품을 전시하는 공간 - 전시(exhibition), 박물관(museum), gallery(화랑), show(전시회), fair(박람회)

- (1) 화합을 촉진하는 것 - 공동 작업(collaboration), 상호작용(interaction), 영감(inspiration)
- (2) 화합을 깨는 것 - 모욕(insult), 갈등(conflict), 의견 충돌(disagreement)

B



C Language in Use

1

- They believed that **art** should be pursued in the country.
Driving is **an art** everyone should learn.
- Make sure you don't take **work** home.
Van Gogh's **works** became less realistic than before.



Practice Choose the one that best completes each sentence.

- (1) Dad told me that Mom was (a beauty / beauty) in her youth.
- (2) Please wrap the meat in (a paper / paper).
- (3) The job requires someone with (an experience / experience), not a beginner.
- (4) *The Starry Night* is (a work / work) by a famous painter, Vincent van Gogh.

2

- **Taking considerable time**, Gauguin made numerous sketches.
(= As he took considerable time, ~.)
- The two artists often used bright colors, **inspired by nature**.
(= ~ because they were inspired by nature.)
- **Having made that mistake again**, Jack felt so embarrassed.
(= As he had made that mistake again, ~.)

Practice Choose the correct ones to complete the story.

Jess got up late this morning. (1) (~~Grabbing~~ / Grabbed) her bag, Jess rushed out from the house to catch the bus. (2) (Relieving / ~~Relieved~~) that she wouldn't be late for school, Jess reached for her wallet. (3) (~~Having changed~~ / Had changed) coats, Jess didn't have her wallet with her. The kind bus driver said she could pay next time.

Unit 6 Van Gogh and Gauguin: Friends or Rivals? 171

Teacher's Notes 가산명사와 불가산명사

- 보통명사(book, jeans 등)나 집합명사(family, class 등)는 가산명사이기 때문에 관사를 붙이고 복수형으로 쓸 수 있다. 그러나 물질명사(milk, sugar 등), 추상명사(happiness 등), 고유명사(David 등)는 불가산명사이기 때문에 복수형을 쓸 수 없으며, much, a lot of, a cup of 등과 같이 많고 적음이나 단위 등을 나타내는 표현을 이용해 'a cup of milk(우유 한 잔)'처럼 수량을 나타낼 수 있다.
- 같은 단어일지라도 가산명사로 쓰였는지 불가산명사로 쓰였는지에 따라 그 의미가 달라진다.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> art 예술 | <input type="checkbox"/> fire 불 | <input type="checkbox"/> beauty 아름다움 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> an art 기술 | <input type="checkbox"/> a fire 화재 | <input type="checkbox"/> a beauty 미인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> paper 종이 | <input type="checkbox"/> work 일 | <input type="checkbox"/> glass 유리 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a paper 신문 | <input type="checkbox"/> a work 작품 | <input type="checkbox"/> a glass 유리잔 |

C Language in Use

1 1에 주어진 문장을 읽으면서 굵은 글씨로 표시된 표현들을 살펴본 뒤, 형태와 의미의 공통점에 대해 생각하게 한다.

Read the sentences in 1 and focus on the expressions in bold. Think about what each one means.

Translation C 1

- 그들은 예술이 시골에서 추구되어야 한다고 믿었다.
운전은 모든 사람들이 배워야 할 기술이다.
- 집으로 일을 가져가지 마시오.
반 고흐의 작품들은 예전보다 덜 사실적으로 변했다.

2 셀 수 없는 명사(불가산명사)에 부정관사 a(n) 또는 복수형 어미 -(e)s가 붙어 셀 수 있는 명사(가산명사)로 전환되면, 의미가 달라질 수 있다는 점을 설명한다.

Uncountable nouns are materials or concepts we can not count. But some uncountable nouns can be singular or plural. In that case, their meanings also change.

3 제시된 문장들을 읽으며 문맥상 알맞은 단어를 고르게 한다.

Read each statement and choose the appropriate word for each blank.

Words and Expressions

- in one's youth ...의 젊은 시절에
- wrap 포장하다
- meat 고기, 육류
- beginner 초보자

Practice More Grammar Master > P 278



Teen Links

Culture: Proverbs Hidden in a Painting

Many proverbs were used in 16th century Europe. The painting below shows this verbal culture visually. Match the circled parts with the correct proverbs and their meanings.

Netherlandish Proverbs, 1559, Pieter Bruegel the Elder



Proverbs	bang one's head against a brick wall (d)	leave at least one egg in the nest (b)	bell the cat (c)	catch fish without a net (a)
Meanings	Ⓐ to profit from the work of others Ⓒ to have something in reserve at all times	Ⓑ to carry out a dangerous plan Ⓓ to try to achieve the impossible		

Fast Fact



The Most Stolen Painting

Rembrandt's *Portrait of Jacob de Gheyn* has been stolen four times. It was an easy target for thieves because of its small size (30 by 25 cm). It was recovered in a taxi, in a train station, under a bench, and on a bicycle.



Portrait of Jacob de Gheyn, 1632, Rembrandt

Think Outside the Box

Look at the pictures and think about what the museum guide would say. Complete the statements as creatively as possible.



After three days, the museum guide said, "Maybe it's _____."
Sample upside-down



"And here's one of the artist's _____ paintings."
Sample earliest

Culture: Proverbs Hidden in a Painting

원모양으로 확대된 그림의 일부를 보고 적절한 속담과 그 의미를 찾아 연결해보게 한다.

The use of proverbs in literature and painting was at its height in the 16th and 17th century Europe. There are many proverbs hidden in the painting. Take a look at the circled parts and think about which proverb each part represents. Then match the parts with the correct proverbs and its meanings.

Teacher's Notes

Pieter Bruegel (피테르 브뤼헬, 1525(?)–1569)

16세기 가장 위대한 플랑드르 화가라고 평가받는 피테르 브뤼헬은 소박하고 인간적인 삶의 모습을 해학적으로 담아냈다. 현재 독일 베를린 국립미술관에 소장되어 있는 이 작품은 위에서 내려다보는 시각을 이용하여 연출한 것으로, 등장 인물들이 그림 속에서 백 개가 넘는 속담을 묘사하고 있다.

Fast Fact

제시된 초상화에 얽힌 짧은 이야기를 읽게 한다.

Take a look at the painting on the right. There is an interesting story about this portrait. Read the short passage.

Translation

가장 많이 도난당한 그림

렘브란트의 <제이콥 드 게인>은 네 번 도난 당했다. 작은 크기(세로 30cm 가로 25cm) 때문에 그림은 도둑들에게 쉬운 목표물이었다. 그림은 택시 안, 기차역, 벤치 아래, 자전거 위에서 발견되었다.

Think Outside the Box

제시된 그림을 보고 상황을 이해한 후, 창의력 있는 생각으로 빈칸을 채워보게 한다.

Look at the two pictures and read the statements beside the pictures. Fill in the blanks with your own ideas.

Section 1 Oral Communication

Section 2 Written Communication

Section 3 Summing Up

A Listen and Talk

1 대화를 듣고, 남자의 느낌을 가장 잘 설명한 것을 고르게 한다.

Listen and choose the response that best describes the man's feeling.

2 답화를 듣고, 질문에 답하게 한다.

Listen to the talk and answer the following questions.

(1) 중심 내용을 고르게 한다.

Choose the main topic.

(2) 답화에 나오지 않은 사항을 고르게 한다.

Choose what the speaker does not mention.

3 6개의 그림을 보고 그림 아래 제시된 표현을 이용하여 자연스러운 이야기를 만들어 말해보게 한다.

Take a look at the six pictures and think up a story. Then tell your story using the expressions below the pictures.

Words and Expressions

- enthusiastic 열정적인
- in detail 상세하게



A Listen and Talk

1. Listen. Which one best describes the man's feeling?

- Ⓐ enthusiastic Ⓑ annoyed Ⓒ worried Ⓓ pleased

2. Listen and answer the questions.

(1) What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- Ⓐ special sculptures Ⓑ museum tips
Ⓒ guided tours Ⓓ famous artists

(2) Which one is NOT mentioned in the talk?

- Ⓐ Try to look at all the sculptures in the museum.
Ⓑ Study the design in detail.
Ⓒ Figure out why such materials were used.
Ⓓ Imagine what the artist is trying to tell you.

Sample People are seated in a theater and the musical is about to start. A man and a woman are late to the show and rush to the theater. When they enter the theater, they make a lot of noise and bother other people who are already seated. They begin to eat hamburgers and an old man seated next to them feel uncomfortable because of the smell. The woman talks loudly using her cellphone during the show and the old man gets angry. So, the attendant at the theater comes to them and tells them not to eat and talk loudly in the theater.

3. Tell a story based on the six pictures. Use the expressions below the pictures.



(is about to start)



(rush to the theater)



(bother other people)



(feel uncomfortable)



(use a cellphone)



(not to eat and talk loudly)

Scripts A

- 1 W Dad, can you help me move my piano?
M Why do you want to move it again? You moved it last week.
W I don't want it to be facing the door. I was going to exchange places with the bed.
M I don't get it. Why don't you just leave it where it is?
W I think I can focus on my practice better if I move it next to the wall.
M Your concentration has nothing to do with where the piano is.
W It does, Dad. I'm positive that I can practice harder if I move the piano.
M Well, I'll help you. But this is the last time I'm going to move the piano.
W All right, Dad. I'll try not to move it again.

- 2 W Welcome, everyone. I'm Christine, the museum guide. Before we begin the guided tour of the museum, let me give you some tips about how you can appreciate these works of art. Many people often come and ask me, "What am I supposed to see when I look at a sculpture?" Well, there's no right answer. But you can get started by just looking around and going for what you like. Look at the sculpture closely and study the design in details. Try to figure out why the artist used certain instruments and materials. And then walk around the sculpture to see it from different angles. Try to imagine what the artist is trying to tell you. You can take a closer look, but please remember you're not allowed to cross the barrier around the art. Thank you.

B Read and Write

1. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Henri Matisse (1869-1954) and Pablo Picasso (1881-1973) were two artists whose friendship and rivalry influenced each other's work for almost fifty years. Matisse first met Picasso in 1906. At first, they seemed to have little in common, and they did not even like each other's paintings. When they met, Matisse was already the leading figure of a group of artists who mainly expressed emotion through color. He often used wild, conflicting colors and paid little attention to the subjects' natural colors. Picasso, on the other hand, was young, creative, and experimental. Using mostly neutral colors, Picasso focused on the shape of his subjects. Despite all the differences, both men had an intense curiosity about each other's art and often visited each other's studios. They painted many of the same subjects. Sometimes they even gave their paintings the same titles.

(1) Which statement is correct about Matisse?

- Ⓐ He first met Picasso at 50. Ⓑ He taught Picasso how to paint.
Ⓒ He loved Picasso's art from the start. Ⓓ He often went to Picasso's studio.

(2) Fill in each blank with a word from the passage.

Matisse and Picasso focused on color and shape, respectively.

2. What is the most impressive performance you have ever seen? Write about it and make sure that you include the information from the box.

- the name of the performance – the place where you saw the performance
– two reasons why it was impressive

Sample

The most impressive performance I have ever seen was a pop concert called "A Gathering of Young Minds." It was held in the sports complex in Daegu two years ago. The performance was really wonderful for two reasons. First, I could hear my favorite singer's songs live. I love his songs because they have a clear message of friendship. Another reason why I enjoyed the event is that I went there with my best friends. We could spend the best Saturday evening ever, enjoying the music, eating delicious food, and chatting about everything.

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Translation B 1

앙리 마티스(1869~1954)와 파블로 피카소(1881~1973)는 우정과 경쟁이 거의 50년 동안 서로의 작품에 영향을 미쳤던 예술가들이다. 마티스는 1906년에 처음 피카소를 만났다. 처음에는 서로 공통점이 거의 없는 것처럼 보였고, 심지어 서로의 작품을 좋아하지도 않았다. 그들이 만났을 때, 마티스는 이미 색깔을 통해 감정을 표현하는 예술가 무리 중에서도 주요한 인물이었다. 그는 거칠고 대조적인 색깔을 종종 사용하였고, 천연색에는 거의 관심을 기울이지 않았다. 반면 피카소는 젊고, 창의적이었으며, 실험적이었다. 피카소는 무채색을 사용하며 대상물의 형태에 중점을 두었다. 이 모든 차이에도 불구하고 두 사람은 서로의 예술에 대해 강한 호기심을 가졌고 서로의 스튜디오를 종종 방문하였다. 그들은 동일한 대상을 많이 그렸다. 때때로 자신들의 그림에 같은 제목을 붙이기도 하였다.

- (1) ① 그는 50세에 피카소를 만났다. ② 그는 피카소에게 그림 그리는 법을 가르쳤다.
③ 그는 피카소의 작품을 처음부터 좋아했다. ④ 그는 피카소의 작업실을 종종 방문했다.
(2) 마티스와 피카소는 각각 색채와 형태에 집중했다.

B Read and Write

1 제시된 글을 읽고 질문에 답하게 한다.

Read the passage and answer the questions.

(1) 마티스에 대한 설명으로 옳은 것을 고르게 한다.

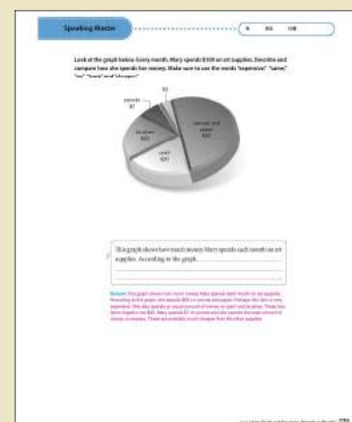
Choose the correct statement about Matisse.

(2) 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 글에서 찾아 문장을 완성하게 한다.

Find the words in the passage to complete the sentence.

2 주어진 정보를 모두 포함하여 지금까지 자신이 본 최고의 공연에 관해 써보게 한다.

Write a paragraph about the best performance you've ever seen including the information from the box.



Practice More Speaking Master > P 279



Practice More Writing Master > P 280