

## 본문 1

### 내용정리

춤이 가진 표현의 힘과, 그중에서도 스트리트 댄스가 어떻게 감정과 이야기를 전하는 독특한 예술이 되었는지를 설명해요.  
→ 스트리트 댄스는 1960~70년대 미국의 도시 문화 속에서, 사회적으로 소외된 청년들이 자신을 드러내고 목소리를 낼 수 있는 강력한 표현 수단으로 발전했음을 보여줘요.

Dance is a powerful form of human expression. By weaving a series of movements together, dancers can **convey emotions, stories, and ideas that words alone are incapable of expressing**. Among the various dance forms, none demonstrates this more effectively than street dance. **Street dance is a general term for a wide range of dances** that **evolved outside of traditional dance studios**. The history of street dance goes back to urban cultures on the East and West coasts of the United States in the 1960s and 1970s. Street dance has deep roots in African, Caribbean, and Latin American dance traditions. At first, **young people of the marginalized communities** danced in parks, in schoolyards, or on sidewalks. Dancing was one way for them to express themselves when they felt invisible in their societies. Later, it became a powerful means of conveying emotions and personal stories.

### 요약노트

- ✓ 춤은 사람의 감정을 강하게 표현하는 도구
- ✓ 그중 거리춤(street dance)이  
감정과 이야기를 가장 잘 전달
- ✓ 스트리트댄스: 전통 무용실이 아닌  
길거리·학교 운동장·공원에서 발전
- ✓ 1960~70년대 미국 동·서부 도시 문화 속에서 등장
- ✓ 아프리카, 카리브해, 라틴아메리카 춤 전통에 뿌리를  
두고 있음
- ✓ 사회에서 소외된 젊은이들이  
자신을 표현하기 위해 추던 춤
- ✓ 나중에는 감정과 개인적 이야기를 담는  
강력한 표현 수단으로 발전

**스트리트댄스는 소외된 젊은이들의 삶과 이야기를  
춤으로 풀어낸 강력한 표현 방식이다.**

### 문맥어휘

**convey emotions, stories, and ideas that words alone are incapable of expressing**

단순 해석: 말만으로는 표현할 수 없는 감정, 이야기, 생각을 전달하다

문맥상 의미 해석:

춤은 단순한 동작이 아니라, 말보다 깊이 있고 직접적으로 마음을 전할 수 있는 예술이라는 뜻이에요.

**street dance is a general term for a wide range of dances**

단순 해석: 스트리트 댄스는 다양한 춤을 아우르는 일반적인 용어다

문맥상 의미 해석:

힙합, 브레이킹, 팝핀 등 여러 스타일을 포함하는 큰 개념으로, 특정 춤 하나가 아니라 거리 문화 전반을 대표하는 용어예요.

**evolved outside of traditional dance studios**

단순 해석: 전통적인 무용 학원 밖에서 발전했다

문맥상 의미 해석:

무대나 연습실이 아니라, 길거리나 공동체 공간 속에서 자연스럽게 생겨나고 발전한 춤이라는 뜻이에요.

**young people of the marginalized communities**

단순 해석: 소외된 공동체의 젊은이들

문맥상 의미 해석:

사회적으로 인정받지 못하거나 차별받던 청년들이, 춤을 통해 자신을 드러내고 존재감을 확인했던 집단을 가리켜요.

**a powerful means of conveying emotions and personal stories**

단순 해석: 감정과 개인적 이야기를 전하는 강력한 수단

문맥상 의미 해석:

스트리트 댄스가 단순한 춤을 넘어, 개인의 삶과 경험을 사람들에게 전하는 목소리 역할을 한다는 뜻이에요.

## 본문 1

### 내용정리

Dance is a powerful form of human expression. By weaving a series of movements together, dancers can **convey emotions, stories, and ideas that words alone are incapable of expressing**. Among the various dance forms, none demonstrates this more effectively than street dance. **Street dance is a general term for a wide range of dances that evolved outside of traditional dance studios**. The history of street dance goes back to urban cultures on the East and West coasts of the United States in the 1960s and 1970s. Street dance has deep roots in African, Caribbean, and Latin American dance traditions. At first, **young people of the marginalized communities** danced in parks, in schoolyards, or on sidewalks. Dancing was one way for them to express themselves when they felt invisible in their societies. Later, it became a powerful means of conveying emotions and personal stories.

### 요약노트

### 문맥어휘

**convey emotions, stories, and ideas that words alone are incapable of expressing**

**street dance is a general term for a wide range of dances**

**evolved outside of traditional dance studios**

**young people of the marginalized communities**

**a powerful means of conveying emotions and personal stories**

## 본문 2

### 내용정리

Over the years, with the influence of movies and television shows, street dance has been **growing in popularity worldwide**. It brings together people from different cultures and backgrounds. Unlike dance forms that are learned in a studio, street dance is often **unplanned and social in nature**. This means that street dancers have **more freedom to be creative about their movements** than the dancers of any other style. Additionally, street dance involves **interactions with audience members and between the dancers themselves**. Street dancers **come together to form a "crew,"** and they practice together and learn from one another in the crew.

### 요약노트

### 문맥어휘

growing in popularity worldwide

unplanned and social in nature

more freedom to be creative about their movements

interactions with audience members and between the dancers themselves

come together to form a "crew"

## 본문 3

### 내용정리

While there are many different styles of street dance, some of the most popular include breakdancing, locking, popping, and krumping. Let's check them out. Breakdancing first appeared in the African and Latino neighborhoods of New York in the 1970s. Breakdancing **relies on speed, strength, and flexibility** for performance. The moves of breakdancing feature **complex footwork**. Dancers make rapid and precise steps to keep up with the rhythm of the music. One significant move is a headspin. Headspins occur when dancers support their body on their head and spin their head on the ground. This difficult move **requires a great deal of strength and precise body control** to maintain balance throughout the rapid spins. In breakdancing, dancers usually **perform to music such as funk, soul, and hip-hop**.

### 요약노트

### 문맥어휘

**relies on speed, strength, and flexibility**

**complex footwork**

**requires a great deal of strength and precise body control**

**perform to music such as funk, soul, and hip-hop**

## 본문 4

### 내용정리

Locking originated in Los Angeles in the 1970s and is characterized by a lot of **freezing moments**. When dancers perform the locking dance, they suddenly stop moving, hold a precise pose, and **remain locked in position** until the music restarts. Dancers often use this freezing technique to **emphasize significant moments in the music**. In addition, locking involves fast arm and hand movements. At times, dancers point at audience members, make **exaggerated facial expressions**, and even give high fives. Locking is **typically danced to funk music**.

### 요약노트

### 문맥어휘

freezing moments

remain locked in position

emphasize significant moments in the music

exaggerated facial expressions

typically danced to funk music

## 본문 5

### 내용정리

Popping is a dance style that originated in California in the late 1960s. It is characterized by the **sudden tensing and releasing of muscles** to the rhythm of beats in music. **Robotic movements** are very popular in popping. Dancers, for example, **make the left arm move separately** from the rest of the body. They often start and stop their movements suddenly, just like a robot. Another popular popping move is waving. Dancers start the wave from the left arm and flow it smoothly to the right arm. This move creates the impression that there is a **wave flowing through their upper body**. Popping is **commonly danced to funk, disco music, or various forms of electronic dance music**.

### 요약노트

### 문맥어휘

sudden tensing and releasing of muscles

robotic movements

make the left arm move separately

wave flowing through their upper body

commonly danced to funk, disco music, or electronic dance music

## 본문 6

### 내용정리

Krumping originated in Los Angeles in the early 2000s. This aggressive dance style is **physically demanding** because it involves powerful movements. **Making a fierce face** and using exaggerated gestures are the key elements of krumping. Popular krumping moves include jabs and stomps. **Jabs are inspired by the boxing** technique of jabbing. Dancers, just like a boxer hitting the opponent, shoot their arms out powerfully and then quickly pull them back. Krumping dancers also love to do **stomping**. They lift their feet in the air and quickly hit them back down to the ground. Due to its powerful characteristics, krumping is danced to **energetic and intense music with strong beats**. Now that you're familiar with different styles of street dance, you will have a better idea of what to expect and what to pay attention to when you watch street dance performances. Perhaps you're even considering giving it a try yourself. Well, what is holding you back? Go ahead and start dancing!

### 요약노트

### 문맥어휘

physically demanding

making a fierce face

jabs are inspired by boxing

stomping

energetic and intense music with strong beats

## Inside Culture

### 내용정리

Kathakali is a form of dramatic dance that is **based on Hindu literature**. It shows the lives of Hindu gods, their conflicts, and how they express love. The impressive costumes and colorful face paint are major features of kathakali. The dance is often performed at temples and festivals. Tinikling is a traditional Philippine folk dance. The dance involves **detailed footwork performed with two bamboo poles**. Dancers skillfully move between the poles, creating rhythmic beats as they gracefully jump, slide, and move their feet in and out of the bamboo. Accompanied by colorful costumes, tinikling reflects the spirit of Philippine history and culture. The hopak dance is a popular Ukrainian folk dance. It is a very energetic dance. The basic movements include running and leaping to make wide, high jumps. The dance **originated from the celebrations of soldiers** after winning a battle. Today, hopak is performed at cultural events, weddings, and festivals, and it continues to be an important part of Ukrainian culture. Adumu is a traditional Maasai dance. It is known for **energetic jumps, high leaps**, and expressive singing. Usually Maasai warriors perform Adumu before going for hunting or war. The height of the jumps shows the dancer's skill. The dancers wear long and fancy clothing, showing their strength and courage through coordinated movements.

### 요약노트

### 문맥어휘

based on Hindu literature

detailed footwork with bamboo poles

originated from the celebrations of soldiers

energetic jumps and high leaps



## 문법 정리

### 필수 어법 1

#### 1. 동명사구 주어

동명사구는 동명사(동사+ing)를 중심으로 한 구가 문장의 주어 역할을 하는 문법 구조이다. 동명사구가 주어로 올 때는 항상 단수 취급하여 동사도 단수형을 사용한다.

"Dancing was one way for them to express themselves when they felt invisible in their societies."

Dancing = 주어 역할을 하는 동명사

(춤추는 것은 그들이 사회에서 보이지 않는다고 느낄 때 자신을 표현하는 한 가지 방법이었다)

[예문]

Reading books helps improve our vocabulary.

(책을 읽는 것은 우리의 어휘력 향상에 도움이 된다)

Playing video games too much is not good for health.

(비디오 게임을 너무 많이 하는 것은 건강에 좋지 않다)

Swimming in the ocean \_\_\_\_\_ more challenging than in a pool. <sup>1)</sup>

① are ② is ③ were

Reading novels \_\_\_\_\_ helped me improve my English skills. <sup>2)</sup>

① having ② has ③ have

1) ②

해설: 동명사구 'Swimming in the ocean'이 주어로 사용되었으므로 단수 동사 'is'를 써야 한다.

2) ①

해설: 동명사구 'Reading novels'가 주어이므로 단수 동사 'has'를 써야 한다.

### 필수 어법 2

#### 2. 관계대명사 that

관계대명사 that은 선행사가 사람이나 사물일 때 모두 사용 가능하며, which와 같은 역할을 한다. 제한적 용법에서만 사용되고, 관계대명사절에서 주어나 목적어 역할을 한다.

"Popping is a dance style that originated in California in the late 1960s."

that = 관계대명사 (선행사 a dance style을 받아 주어 역할)  
(팝핑은 1960년대 후반 캘리포니아에서 시작된 춤 스타일이다)

[예문]

The book that I bought yesterday is very interesting.

(내가 어제 산 책은 매우 흥미롭다)

The person that called you is my brother.

(너에게 전화한 사람은 내 형이다)

The movie \_\_\_\_\_ won the award last year was directed by my friend. <sup>3)</sup>

① that ② what ③ where

This is the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ serves the best pizza in town. <sup>4)</sup>

① what ② that ③ where

3) ①

해설: 선행사 'The movie'를 받는 관계대명사로 'that'이 적절하다. 'what'은 선행사가 없을 때 사용한다.

4) ②

해설: 선행사 'the restaurant'를 받는 관계대명사로 'that'이 적절하다.