

2022학년도 송실대학교  
편입학 필답고사  
시험 문제



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2022학년도 송실대학교 편입학 시험 문제 (인문계)

영 어

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[1-2] Choose the one that is grammatically NOT correct. (각 1점)

[1] ① Because of the supply-chain crunch, ② what has ramped up demand for hard-to-get products, many retailers are doing less discounting and therefore ③ seeing higher profit margins. Is this an opportunity for the industry ④ to wean shoppers off their “deals deals deals” mentality?

[2] It ① has been a remarkable year for American labor, as workers across the job spectrum have either ② pushing for better conditions or simply walked away. But ③ next year promises to be even more remarkable, ④ as the tense relationship between US employers and workers enters a new phase.

[3-6] Choose the most appropriate word(s) for the blank. (각 1점)

[3] Businesses will mold and evolve to the values espoused by Generation Z, creating a new generation of companies more likely to live harmoniously with the world and the communities in which they \_\_\_\_\_, and not merely for the sake of short term profit.

- ① embezzle      ② instigate      ③ reside      ④ retaliate

[4] Despite shattering records this year with a net worth above \$300 billion, Elon Musk \_\_\_\_\_ at being described as the richest person in the history of the world. “Excluding sovereigns,” Musk complains wryly, adding that Russia’s Vladimir Putin is likely richer than he. “I can’t invade countries and stuff.”

- ① agrees      ② demurs      ③ engages      ④ exalts

[5] In terms of cutting emissions, Europe’s leaders have done more than most to respond to climate change. In the same week the floods hit, the European Commission presented its plan to \_\_\_\_\_ EU economies by 2030 to cut greenhouse-gas emissions by 55%, compared with 1990 levels.

- ① overthrow      ② overload      ③ overwork      ④ overhaul

[6] At the start of the pandemic, around \$50 billion of taxpayer money was paid to \_\_\_\_\_ US airlines and prevent huge layoffs. In reality, \$45 billion was spent on buying back stock to artificially prop up share prices and the linked bonuses of executives.

- ① bail out      ② back off      ③ put aside      ④ lock in

[7-10] Choose the expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined part. (각 1점)

[7] The tenacity of Gooddall’s might seem naive. Despite decades of institutional efforts and dedicated activism by millions across the globe, humans have driven the planet to the brink of ecological and climate catastrophe.

- ① strength      ② mildness      ③ intelligence      ④ perseverance

[8] Twenty years ago, many of these service members were toddlers. Some were not born. But the attacks led them to a country that few could have found on a map before they received their deployment orders.

- ① institution      ② trench      ③ arrangement      ④ proposition

[9] Like so much of pandemic life and work, the way we see ourselves has changed. For workers returning in person with a new sense of beauty, style and self, it can feel daunting to relearn how to navigate the norms of workplace dressing.

- ① encouraging      ② boring      ③ intimidating      ④ exciting

[10] It is the penultimate day of a grueling three-week tour of Europe, during which she has cast herself in the role of educator in front of the UK and EU Parliaments.

- ① exhausting      ② enjoyable      ③ extravagant      ④ empowering

[11-13] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)

From a tiny railway bridge for dormice in the UK to elk, deer and bears benefitting from a slew of new animal crossings in Colorado, wildlife bridges are having a moment. As the human footprint on the planet continues to expand, a growing number of roads and railways include provisions for wildlife to pass through fragmented landscapes.

In January, we reported on Sweden’s plans to build a series of “renoducts” to help reindeer ( A ) the country’s main roads. The Swedish Transport Administration has since completed an ecoduct over the E6 road in Skåne in southern Sweden, the third in the county. In southern California, work is due to begin on the largest wildlife bridge in the world in 2022, to connect isolated mountain lion populations north of Los Angeles that are becoming dangerously inbred. Joe Biden has (1) earmarked \$350 million of his \$1.2 trillion infrastructure package for wildlife bridges to lessen the multibillion annual cost of collisions. “Ten years ago, wildlife bridges were experimental. We didn’t know whether they would work or not. Now they’ve shown they get huge reductions in collisions. In some cases, 85% to 99% reductions,” says Rob Ament, a road ecology expert. “You can design them for many species. Even out in the plains, we’re getting moose crossings in North Dakota.”

Wildlife bridges are found on every continent: there is an elephant underpass near Mount Kenya; the Netherlands has a network of ( B ) that may help the country’s first wolf pack in more than 140 years gain a foothold across the densely populated country; suspended water pipes are helping Java’s endangered lorises; and a bison bridge may help the animals cross the Mississippi.

\*dormice 산쥐류      \*lorises 늘보원숭이

[11] Which of the following best fits in both (A) and (B)?

- ① travail – passages      ② transmit – ecoducts  
③ traverse – bridges      ④ tread – corridors

[12] Which of the following is NOT true?

- ① UK completed an ecoduct for the rodent.  
② Sweden will have the world’s largest wildlife bridge in 2022.  
③ A series of crossways prevented wildlife death from collisions.  
④ Ecoducts benefits endangered lorises from collision deaths.

[13] Which of the following best replaces the underlined (1)?

- ① marked      ② allotted      ③ received      ④ earned

[14-16] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)

Dollar-slice businesses, a staple of New York City’s dining scene, face an existential crisis as food prices rise at their fastest pace in decades. For two decades, 99 Cent Fresh Pizza, a New York City chain, has charged \$1 for a slice of cheese pizza, (A) luring anyone who needed to fill up for cheap in a notoriously expensive city, from construction workers to students to late-night partyers. But the pandemic has thrown its business model, which relies on heavy foot traffic in office districts and tourist hubs, into an existential crisis. With inflation rising at its fastest pace in a generation, prices for just about everything from pizza boxes to pepperoni, flour and oil have skyrocketed. The chain’s owner, Mohammad Abdul, is now (B) agonizing over whether to raise prices for the first time since opening in 2001. “Maybe I can raise it 5 cents,” he said. “Some customers don’t have the money to buy the pizza. I’m thinking how low I can sell it and help the customer.”

Mr. Abdul is one of the last holdouts in New York City’s fiercely competitive dollar-slice pizza scene, where a growing number of chains have raised prices or closed locations

permanently, in part because some can no longer pay their rent. No other city in America has a dollar-slice culture quite like New York, which took off in popularity after the 2008 recession. Pizza businesses nationwide have been hugely successful during the pandemic, well (C) positioning to handle takeout and delivery. But inflation, pervading nearly every aspect of the economy, has been especially threatening to dollar-slice operators in New York, which maintained razor-thin profit margins by depending entirely on customer volume and cost efficiency. Many owners of dollar-slice businesses, (D) including those who raised prices, said their revenues were half of what they were in 2019, before the pandemic. In November, inflation jumped to the highest level in nearly four decades, fueled in part by a 6.8 percent increase in food prices, according to the most recent Labor Department report. Restaurant prices in the New York area last month had their largest year-over-year increase since 1987, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[14] Which of the following is grammatically NOT correct?

- ① (A)            ② (B)            ③ (C)            ④ (D)

[15] Which of the following is true?

- ① New York's pizza is known to be the most expensive.  
 ② New York used to have a good market for dollar-slice pizzas.  
 ③ Pizza businesses is losing markets during the pandemic.  
 ④ Dollar-slice pizzas launched after the 2008 recession.

[16] Which of the following is NOT related to slowing down of dollar-slice pizza business?

- ① end of inflation                      ② raised rents  
 ③ less foot traffic                      ④ pandemic

[17-18] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)

Traci and Dave Gagnon met in the cloud, so it only made sense that their wedding took place in it. On Labor Day weekend, the couple, or rather their digital avatars, held a ceremony staged by Virbela, a company that builds virtual environments for work, learning and events. Ms. Gagnon's avatar was walked down the aisle by the avatar of her close friend. Mr. Gagnon's avatar watched as his buddy's avatar ambled up to the stage and delivered a toast. And 7-year-old twin avatars (the ring bearer and flower girl) danced at the reception.

How the immersive virtual world known as the metaverse, which few of us understand, will change the traditional wedding is, at the moment, anyone's guess. But the possibilities of having an event unfettered by the bounds of reality are interesting enough to consider. Because of the Covid-19 pandemic, technology is already being incorporated into ceremonies more than ever. Zoom weddings have taken place, and some in-person ceremonies now feature a livestream component for guests who cannot be there.

Like a ceremony within a video game, though, it is important to note that any weddings that occur solely in the metaverse are currently not legal. (Even virtual weddings by videoconference, which many states allowed during the height of the pandemic shutdowns, have since been outlawed in New York State and elsewhere.) Still, the metaverse will take these virtual celebrations much, much further, experts say, and offer almost boundless possibilities to couples. Think guest lists that number in the thousands. Gift registries that feature NFTs, or nonfungible tokens. Maybe even destination weddings in space.

The Gagnons had a hybrid wedding of sorts. The couple were married in person Sept. 4 at Atkinson Resort & Country Club in New Hampshire, where they live, in a ceremony officiated by David Oleary, a friend and colleague of theirs ordained by the Universal Life Church, while simultaneously hosting a virtual ceremony in Virbela. They livestreamed their nuptials for those who could not be there in person. Guests of the virtual ceremony attended via a computer, which required downloading software and then creating an avatar.

[17] Which of the following is true about the couple?

- ① They met in a company that initiated the metaverse.  
 ② Their wedding was officiated by the Virbela company.  
 ③ Their marriage in the metaverse was held at a church.  
 ④ Their wedding ceremony was livestreamed to their friends.

[18] Which of the following is NOT true about the metaverse?

- ① The venue for events can be anywhere, even somewhere in the space.  
 ② Real humans would be replaced by avatars to attend special events.  
 ③ Sending gifts to the newly-weds is not limited to it.  
 ④ COVID-19 postponed its full implementation.

[19-20] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)

Influenza, Ebola, malaria, measles; all of these infections have unique and important names. But, where do they come from? To paraphrase the Bard, "What's in a name? / that which we call the flu / By any other name would still stink."

When it comes to viruses, a name can be extremely important. Many are named for what they do. Chickenpox is believed to have been named for either its root *giccan*, a Latin word meaning to itch which could be confused with chicken. However, many scholars believe it derives its name from the pox marks themselves, considering that the word used for the disease in many Arab countries is hummus and in Spain, garbanzo, both of which are associated with chickpeas.

The names of influenza viruses, however, are more clearly associated with their makeup. While you may have learned in school that on the periodic table of elements H is hydrogen and N is nitrogen, this isn't the case with viral strains. The H in H1N1 stands for haemagglutinin and the N for neuraminidase, and variations on these molecules will affect immunity to a disease and the body's immune response. Each of these variations from H1N1 to H5N2 are slightly different, require a different immune response from the body, and a different vaccination. This is, in a simplified way, why we need influenza vaccination on a more regular basis than measles or typhoid.

In some cases, virus names are given based on where it originated. The Ebola virus was named for the Ebola River that flows near the village of Yambuku, where it was initially discovered. The name was given for two reasons. Ebola means black when translated (which the researchers found to be suitably ominous for the disease), and it serves as a replacement for naming the disease after Yambuku to keep villagers from being alienated by other local inhabitants.

But, choosing a name must be done carefully in many cases. Disease names like SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) prove to be easy to say and explain what causes the disease while others like GRID (Gay-related Immune Deficiency), which was the original name for HIV, are misleading and could alienate groups as the researchers who discovered Ebola feared would happen to Yambuku.

[19] Which of the following is true?

- ① Ebola takes the name of the village where the first victims were found.  
 ② The name Chickenpox was originated from either the marks after or the symptoms.  
 ③ H1N1 stands for the symptoms from combination of hydrogen and nitrogen.  
 ④ GRID was a preferred name over HIV and survived until now.

[20] Which of the following is true?

- ① Naming a disease is usually up to the person who first discovered.  
 ② When you name a disease, try to describe what they do to your body.  
 ③ The alphabet in a disease's name specifies its variants.  
 ④ When you name a disease, you should use initials for its causes and symptoms.

[21-23] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

The function of dress as an evidence of ability to pay does not end with simply showing that the wearer consumes valuable goods in excess of what is required for physical comfort. Simple conspicuous waste of goods is effective and gratifying as far as it goes; it is good prima facie evidence of ( A ) success, and consequently prima facie evidence of social worth. But dress has subtler and more far-reaching possibilities than this crude, first-hand evidence of wasteful consumption only. If, in addition to showing that the wearer can afford to consume freely and uneconomically, it can also be shown in the same stroke that he or she is not under the necessity of earning a livelihood, the evidence of social worth is enhanced in a very considerable degree.

Our dress, therefore, in order to serve its purpose effectually, should not only be expensive, but it should also make plain to all observers that the wearer is not engaged in any kind of productive labor. In the evolutionary process by which our system of dress has been elaborated into its present admirably perfect adaptation to its purpose, this subsidiary line of evidence has received due attention. A detailed examination of what passes in popular apprehension for elegant apparel will show that it is contrived at every point to convey the impression that the wearer does not habitually put forth any useful effort. It goes without saying that no apparel can be considered elegant, or even decent, if it shows the effect of manual labor on the part of the wearer, in the way of soil or wear.

The pleasing effect of neat and spotless garments is chiefly, if not altogether, due to their carrying the suggestion of leisure exemption from personal contact with industrial processes of any kind. Much of the charm that invests the patent-leather shoe, the stainless linen, the lustrous cylindrical hat, and the walking-stick, which so greatly enhance the native dignity of a gentleman, comes of their pointedly suggesting that the wearer cannot when so attired bear a hand in any employment that is directly and immediately of any human use.

[21] Which of the following best fits in (A)?

- ① parsimonious ② precocious ③ pecuniary ④ physical

[22] Which of the following best explains the function of dress?

- ① to display wasteful consumption
② to continue industrial process
③ to guarantee physical comfort
④ to boast employment

[23] Which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Dress is the barometer of the wearer's wealth.
② Some people use dress to show off.
③ Elegant dress wearer is supposed to deal in labor.
④ Dress can enhance the dignity of its wearer.

[24-26] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

Simple plastic beads could save the lives of some of the thousands of porpoises and other cetaceans that get caught in fishing nets each year, scientists say. Harbor porpoises use ( A ) to find their prey and for orientation. However, their acoustic signals cannot pick up the mesh of a gillnet, and as a result they often become trapped. Daniel Stepputtis, a marine biologist in Germany, says a porpoise will notice floats and leadlines, "but when it detects two obstacles with a few meters of space in between, it obviously thinks 'I can pass through there.'" Stepputtis and his colleagues have come up with an elegant new concept to make the nets visible to aquatic mammals using ( A ). They fit the nets with transparent beads made of acrylic glass. The material has approximately the same density as water, so it adds hardly any extra weight to the fishing gear. But when it is hit by biosonar, the polymer sends back an extraordinarily strong echo, warning animals that there is something ahead. The first trials of the technology, conducted off the Danish island of Funen in the western Baltic, have shown promise. Harbor porpoises hunting in the area kept clear of a bead-equipped net. Researchers recorded the acoustic signals of

the animals, which should give more insight into their exact behavioral responses.

The method may have some limitations, though. The scientists conducted another series of tests in the Black Sea, where a turbot fishery produces a very large bycatch of harbor porpoises. Sometimes more than a dozen are killed in a day, says Stepputtis. The researchers carried out 10 hauls each with a standard gillnet and a net fitted with the beads. Five porpoises were killed in the standard nets and two in the modified nets. Stepputtis suggests the entangled animals might have been asleep. Dormant porpoises keep on swimming but only occasionally switch on their biosonar. For this reason, Stepputtis and colleagues are also using a new acoustic alerting device that emits synthetic porpoise warning signals. In field trials, the device reduced bycatch by almost 80%.

[24] Which of the following best fits in (A)?

- ① vision ② olfactories ③ echolocation ④ tactility

[25] Which of the following is true?

- ① Acrylic beads add extra weight to the fishing gear.
② Cetaceans are likely to get caught in gillnets.
③ Plastic beads cannot inform porpoises of the danger ahead.
④ Researchers use recorded signals to communicate with porpoises.

[26] Which of the following is true about porpoises?

- ① They can detect acoustic signals.
② They send back an extraordinarily strong echo.
③ They have not been caught by modified nets.
④ They can be caught in nets whenever they sleep.

[27-29] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

In contemporary American culture since the mid-1980s, there has been an increasing interest in portraying "the human" at its limits, especially in light of the increasing interactive relation between identity and technology. The widespread popularity of cult-inspiring films such as Ridley Scott's Blade Runner (1982), which in its various cuts and versions posed questions about the difference between human and artificial intelligence and identity, or the Wachowski brother's The Matrix (1999), which portrayed an alternative reality where humans are controlled by machines, attest to cultural anxieties about the nature of the human as "we" become more like the technology we have invented. Appositely, avant-garde electronic musicians associated with noise music, glitch, circuit bending, and technoid have been exploring how the interface between human operators and electronic devices and circuitry can produce new hybrid sounds that could be described as "techno-human."

Scientific advances in genetics have led to intensive public discussions about everything from the morality of cloning to the legality of profiling, and have occupied the popular imagination with countless narratives about self-replication, robotic doubles, and genetic mutation. Both the anxiety and the promise generated by new technologies, cybernetics, scientific advances in cloning and DNA research, artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and the Internet have concerned a number of contemporary American novelists who speculate on the borders and the future of human identity.

These fictions approach the "posthuman" where, for N. Katherine Hayles, "there are no essential differences or absolute demarcations between bodily existence and computer simulation, cybernetic mechanism and biological organism, robot teleology and human goals." They do so, often, in the generic mode of "science fiction," but so pervasive has the portrayal of human identity in relation to technology become that the category has, to some degree, ceased to have any specific or exclusive bearing on narratives produced in the Age of the Internet that portray the interface between the human and the technological as the "fact" of a larger, omnipresent reality. In these novels, the posthuman future is represented as an actualization latent in the present.

[27] Which of the following is NOT related to the others?

- ① artificial intelligence ② cybernetic mechanism
③ cloning ④ glitch

[28] Which of the following is NOT the possible worry caused by posthuman trend?

- ① decline of the Internet use      ② machine controlling human
- ③ legal issue                              ④ human identity

[29] Which of the following is true?

- ① Since the mid 1980s, the tendency to see human's unlimited possibilities has been increasing.
- ② Avant-garde electronic musicians tried to produce hybrid sounds by use of electronic devices.
- ③ Scientific advances has reduced the public concern for the risk of moral hazards in DNA cloning.
- ④ Posthuman science fictions provide a clear-cut division between human and technology.

[30-32] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

"Great War" was the most commonly used name for the First World War at the time, although "European War" was also sometimes used. As the first pan-European War since Napoleon, "Great" simply indicated the enormous scale of the conflict, much as we might today talk of a "great storm" or a "great flood." However, the term also had moral connotations. The Allies believed they were fighting against an evil militarism that had taken hold in Germany. "Great War" carried echoes of Armageddon, the biblical Great Battle of Good and Evil to be fought at the end of Time.

World War I had a variety of causes, but its roots were in a complex web of alliances between European powers. At its core was mistrust between, and militarization in, the informal "Triple Entente" (Great Britain, France, and Russia) and the secret "Triple Alliance" (Germany, Italy, and the Austro-Hungarian Empire). In July 1914, tensions between the Triple Entente (also known as the Allies) and the Triple Alliance (also known as the Central Powers) ignited with the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, by a Bosnian Serb nationalist during a visit to Sarajevo. Austria-Hungary blamed Serbia for the attack. Russia backed its ally, Serbia. When Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia a month later, their allies jumped in and the continent was at war.

Aided by the United States, the Allies finally broke through with the Hundred Days Offensive, leading to the military defeat of Germany. The war officially ended at 11:11 a.m. on November 11, 1918. By then, the world was in the grips of an influenza pandemic that would infect a third of the global population. Revolution had broken out in Germany, Russia, and other countries. Much of Europe was in ruins. "Shell shock" and the aftereffects of gas poisoning would claim thousands more lives.

[30] Which of the following is NOT related to "Great"?

- ① the Bible              ② morality              ③ size              ④ pandemic

[31] Which of the following is true about World War I?

- ① It was the fight between the Allies and the Central Powers.
- ② It was the first pan-European War in European history.
- ③ It was the Biblical war of Armageddon.
- ④ It resulted from Serbia's declaring a war against Italy.

[32] Which of the following is NOT true?

- ① World War I was named so due to the scale of war.
- ② A lot of causes led to the outbreak of Great War.
- ③ The US helped the Allies defeat Germany.
- ④ An influenza pandemic brought a sudden end to Great War.

[33-35] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

The mummified body of an ancient Egyptian pharaoh has been studied for the first time in millennia after being ( A ) "unwrapped." The mummy of Amenhotep I, who ruled from 1525 to 1504 BC, was found at a site in Deir el-Bahari 140 years ago. But archaeologists have refrained from opening it in order to preserve the exquisite face mask and bandages. Computed tomography (CT) scans have now revealed previously unknown

information about the pharaoh and his burial. "We got to see the face of the king that has been wrapped for more than 3,000 years," Dr. Sahar Saleem, professor of radiology at Cairo University, told the BBC. She said the first thing that had struck her was how Amenhotep I's facial features resembled those of his father Ahmose I, the first pharaoh of ancient Egypt's 18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty, with a narrow chin, a small narrow nose, curly hair, and mildly protruding upper teeth.

The researchers also established that Amenhotep I was approximately 169 centimeters tall and that he was about 35 years old when he died. Dr. Saleem said the scans showed he was in very good physical condition and in good health at the time of his death, with no signs of any wounds or disfigurement due to disease. That suggested he died as a result of an infection or a virus.

The researchers were able to gain insights about the mummification and burial of Amenhotep I, including that he was the first pharaoh to have his forearms folded across his chest and that, unusually, his brain was not removed. They also concluded that his mummy was "lovingly repaired" by priests of the 21<sup>st</sup> Dynasty, which ruled about four centuries after this death. The scans showed that the mummy suffered from multiple post-mortem injuries that were likely to have been inflicted by grave robbers.

[33] Which of the following best fits in (A)?

- ① digitally      ② forcefully      ③ expectedly      ④ artistically

[34] Which of the following is true?

- ① The mummy of Amenhotep I was first discovered four hundreds years ago.
- ② Researchers did not open the mummified body right after the discovery.
- ③ The brain of Amenhotep I was removed and well preserved.
- ④ Amenhotep I had been suffering from serious health problems.

[35] Which of the following is best for the title?

- ① The List of Unknown Egyptian Mummies
- ② The Discovery of Mummified Amenhotep I
- ③ The History of Pharaoh Burial Sites
- ④ The Revealed Information of Amenhotep I

[36-38] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)

In literature and the visual arts, naturalism is a late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century movement that was inspired by adaptation of the principles and methods of natural science, especially the Darwinian view of nature. In literature it extended the tradition of realism, aiming at an even more faithful, unselective representation of reality, a veritable "slice of life," presented without moral judgment. Naturalism differed from realism in its assumption of scientific determinism, which led naturalistic authors to emphasize man's accidental, physiological nature rather than his moral or rational qualities. Individual characters were seen as helpless products of heredity and environment, motivated by strong instinctual drives from within and harassed by social and economic pressures from without. As such, they had little will or responsibility for their fates, and the prognosis for their "cases" was pessimistic at the outset.

Despite their claim to complete objectivity, the literary naturalists were handicapped by certain biases inherent in their deterministic theories. Though they faithfully reflected nature, it was always a nature (A) "red in tooth and claw." Their views on heredity gave them a predilection for simple characters dominated by strong, elemental passions. Their views on the overpowering effects of environment led them to select for subjects the most oppressive environments, mostly the slums or the underworld, and they documented these milieus, often in dreary and sordid detail. The drab palette of Vincent van Gogh's naturalistic painting "The Potato Eaters" was the palette of literary naturalism.

As a historical movement, naturalism per se was short-lived; but it contributed to art an enrichment of realism, new areas of subject matter, and a largeness and formlessness that was indeed closer to life than to art. Its multiplicity of impressions conveyed



