

2016 EBS  
수능특강 주제문  
핵심 CHECK

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part 1. p.1 ~p.48

part 2. p.49 ~p.66

part 3. p.67 ~p.103



## READING PRACTICE

### 2강 01 소재 - 텔레비전 분석

To many people, television is just flickering wallpaper, moving pictures in the corner of the room. As a medium, television is extremely easy to watch without, apparently, requiring a great deal of effort from the viewer.

However, **while it is easy to watch television, it is hard to write analytically about it.**

If you are studying communications, media studies, social studies, humanities or English, you will probably need either to write about a television programme, or to prepare and present a project about television at some point in the course of your studies.

Most students find this very difficult. **Precisely because television is so easy to watch, it seems to resist our efforts to analyze it critically.**

\*flicker 깜박이다 \*\*analytically 분석적으로

### ③ 텔레비전 분석의 어려움

### 2강 02 소재 - 매장 내의 안전사고 예방 (안전사고 예방 필요성 및 예방책들의 열거)

**Slip and trip accidents are a major problem for large retail stores for both customers and employees.**

The provision of non-slip flooring, a good standard of lighting, and minimizing the need to block aisles during the restocking of merchandise are **typical measures** that many stores use to reduce such accidents.

**Other measures** include the wearing of suitable footwear by employees, adequate handrails on stairways, the highlighting of any floor level changes, and procedures to ensure a quick and effective response to any reports of floor damage or spillages.

Good housekeeping procedures are essential.

The design of the store layout and any associated warehouse can **also** ensure a **reduction in all types of accidents**. Many of these measures are valid for a range of workplaces.

\*handrail 난간

### ③ 매장 내 안전사고 예방 조치 사항



## 2강 03 소재 - 커뮤니케이션의 다목적적인 성격

When a person watches a television movie or listens to a compact disc, it is reasonably clear that the prime **purpose of the communication** is **entertainment**.

Television news shows might be watched to gain information, but the television stations are well aware of the importance of presenting news in an entertaining fashion.

Are television news and newspaper reporting really just other forms of entertainment?

You might argue that listening to the radio in the morning to check traffic conditions is information gathering.

Calling a travel agent to make an airline reservation clearly is an example of using the telephone as an information tool.

But talking by telephone for hours with a distant friend is an entertaining way to **keep in contact** and **exchange information** of what is happening.

① multi-purpose nature of communication : entertainment, keep in contact, exchange information.....

## 2강 04 소재 - 유아 영양실조의 원인

**Small children have smaller stomachs.**

**They need concentrated foods, high in calories but low in volume.**

**This is one of the main causes of infant malnutrition.**

In many countries, children are poorly fed but adults are not.

It would be a mistake to believe that adults eat everything and leave nothing for the children.

Parents (and especially mothers) watch out for their children.

They would happily give up their own food in order to feed their children.

**The problem is that many times the only food available to families consists of vegetables and roots high in fiber but low in calories.**

Adults can eat all they need, as their stomachs are big enough.

And in enough quantity, any food will fatten a person.

**Small children, as hard as they try, cannot eat the amount of vegetables needed, because they don't have enough room in their stomach.**

\*malnutrition 영양실조

⑤ reasons that small children may not get enough **calories**





## READING PRACTICE

### 2강 05 소재 - 스포츠와 환경 지속성의 관계

**The universal appeal of sports**, together with its inherent link to health and well-being, **makes it the ideal transmitter of messages about the environment.**

We are already accustomed to 'hearing' messages about national pride and fair play through sport. Sport, and in particular the sporting event industry, now represents **the front line for sustainable development campaigns.**

Environmental sustainability is not only making sporting events more marketable, but it is attracting the kind of corporate sponsors who are keen to use public approval to enhance corporate reputation. **The environmental 'virus'** is made more infectious when sporting heroes are used to **transmit the 'disease'**—a notable example being Planet Ark, an Australian not-for-profit environmental group, set up by retired Wimbledon tennis champion Pat Cash.

#### ② sports as a means for sustainable development

스포츠 = 환경보호[환경 지속 가능성] 관련 메시지를 좀 더 효율적이고 신속하게 전달(마치 바이러스가 질병을 퍼트리듯)

### 2강 06 소재 - 미국 노동 인구의 다양성

**Within the societal cultures of the United States, subcultural differences once ignored by many managers now command significant attention and sensitivity.**

Historically, the U.S. workforce has consisted primarily of white males.

Today, however, white males make up far less than 50 percent of business new hires in the United States, whereas women and African American, Hispanic, and Asian men account for increasingly large portions of the U.S. workforce.

Moreover, in the last ten years the number of women and minorities assuming managerial positions in the U.S. workforce has grown by over 25 percent.

**It is becoming—and will continue to become—even more important for managers to know about and be ready to respond to the challenges deriving from individual differences in abilities, personalities, and motives.**

Knowledge about the workplace consequences of these differences can provide managers with help in this regard.

#### ⑤ growing awareness of diversity in the U.S. workforce



**2강 07 소재 - 실험에서 변수 통제의 필요성**

Suppose you wish to determine which brand of microwave popcorn leaves the fewest unpopped kernels.

You will need a supply of various brands of microwave popcorn to test, and you will need a microwave oven.

*If you used different brands of microwave ovens with different brands of popcorn, the percentage of unpopped kernels could be caused by the different brands of popcorn or by the different brands of ovens.*

*Under such circumstances, the experimenter would be unable to conclude confidently whether the popcorn or the oven caused the difference.*

To eliminate this problem, you must use the same microwave oven for every test.

**In order to reasonably conclude that the change in one variable was caused by the change in another specific variable, there must be no other variables in the experiment.**

By using the same microwave oven, you control the number of variables in the experiment.

\*kernel 낱알

② need for controlling variables in experiments

**2강 08 소재 - 차량 정체를 줄이기 위한 도로 확장의 역효과**

**If we are planning on reducing congestion on a busy roadway, the best possible thing to do is to simply widen the road.**

**Surprisingly, though, the more one widens the road, the more congested the road becomes.**

This is because wider roads reduce barriers to driving.

This, in turn, increases the demand for cars.

Increased demand for cars tends to increase competition among carmakers and drive down prices, leading to still more cars on the road.

Without regulations, carmakers are unlikely to invest in reducing emissions, even if their profits rise and technology advances.

Wider roads and cheaper cars also allow people to move to cheaper places farther from major downtown economic areas.

This increases driving time and puts more cars on the road still. People become more and more dependent on the car until it is strange not to own one.

**So, more infrastructure still is devoted to the car and more cars end up on the road.**

\*congest 정체시키다

③ adverse effects of widening roads to reduce congestion





## READING PRACTICE

### 3강 01 소재 - 주의력의 특성

**Paying attention to one thing necessarily comes at the expense of another.**

Letting your eyes get too taken in by all of the scientific equipment in the laboratory prevents you from noticing anything of significance about the man in that same room.

**We cannot allocate our attention to multiple things at once and expect it to function at the same level as it would were we to focus on just one activity.**

Two tasks cannot possibly be in the attentional focus at the same time.

One will inevitably end up being the focus, and the other - or others - more like irrelevant noise, something to be filtered out.

Or worse still, none will have the focus and all will be, although slightly clearer, noise, but degrees of noise all the same. ⑤ 주의력은 여러 가지 일에 동시에 할당될 수 없다.

### 3강 02 소재 - 가공되지 않은 식품

**Building the body's cells with raw foods naturally protects us from bacterial infections and viruses of every kind.**

It strengthens the cells in ways that only raw foods can because the human body, as well as all life on Earth, has been conditioned to receive its nutrients in that way for billions of years.

**However, highly processed foods first appeared in the 1930s.**

The rise of chronic disease of all kinds correlates precisely with the increased consumption of processed foods.

Cancer is a perfect example of this.

It has continued its sudden rise since the 1930s, and now one of every three people in the United States will get cancer in their lifetime.

**Switch to a raw food diet and disease will disappear from your life for good, or for as long as you remain a raw foodist.**

③ 가공되지 않은 음식을 먹어야 건강에 이롭다.



## 3강 03 소재 - 자주 규칙적으로 제공되어야 하는 피드백

**Formal appraisals are a very important part of the overall communications an employee receives concerning job performance.**

**However,** if feedback is received **only once** during the year, it will fall short of meeting its ultimate objective.

**For an employee to receive feedback that can truly help him or her improve performance, it must be provided on a regular and more frequent basis.**

If there are areas of improvement to be addressed, they should not be "saved up" until the time of the annual appraisal before being communicated to the employee.

**Similarly,** feedback about an individual's good job performance should also be communicated and reinforced on a frequent and regular basis.

Set up quarterly discussions, for example, or be careful to do them as projects come to an end or at other appropriate times.

\*appraisal 평가

⑤ 업무에 관한 피드백은 자주 규칙적으로 주어져야 한다.

## 3강 04 소재 - 대외적 목표 선언과 목표 성취

In 1879 **Thomas Edison announced** that he would publicly display the electric lightbulb by December 31, even though all his experiments had, to that point, failed.

He threw his knapsack over the brick wall — the numerous challenges that he still faced — and on the last day of that year, there was light. In 1962, when **John F. Kennedy declared** to the world that the United States was going to land a man on the moon by the end of the decade, some of the metals necessary for the journey had not yet been invented, and the technology required for completing the journey was not available.

But he threw his — and NASA's — knapsack over the brick wall.

**Though making a verbal commitment, no matter how bold and how inspiring, does not ensure that we reach our destination, it does enhance the likelihood of success.**

\*knapsack 배낭

④ 목표를 내세우고 이를 공언하는 것이 성공에 도움이 된다







## READING PRACTICE

### 3강 05 소재 - 범주화의 기준

Imagine encountering a piece of fruit that seems to be a lemon.

It has the right shape, the right smell, the right color, and the right texture.

"It's a lemon," you think.

But then we paint it with red nail polish, we coat it with ammonia, and we squash it flat. Is it still a lemon?

Of course it is. It's just a lemon that has been abused.

**But note that it is no longer similar in any obvious ways to other members of the category.**

**What makes it a lemon is a narrative we construct about *how it started* and *how it came to be the way it is now*.**

Or consider a fake \$20 bill that you have just seen come off your friend's color laser printer.

It's a perfect copy, to your eyes, of a real \$20.

It looks right, it feels right, it even smells right. So is it a \$20 bill?

Of course not. It's a fake \$20 bill.

\*squash 짓누르다 \*\*fake 가짜의

② We **categorize** items based on their **history**.

### 3강 06 소재 - 색깔에 대한 선호를 결정하는 요인

**Nicholas Humphrey suggests that color preferences arise because of the different signals that colors convey to organisms in nature.**

He argues that colors can send "approach" signals, such as the colors of flowers that attract pollinating bees, or "avoid" signals, such as the colors of poisonous toads that warn off potential predators.

The underlying idea is that because **colors carry information** about which kinds of objects an organism should or should not interact with, **it would be of benefit** if the organism "**liked**" the colors that send approach signals and "**disliked**" the ones that send avoid signals, as these **aesthetic experiences** will lead the organism to behave adaptively.

**The bottom line is that the relevance of color-related information for the organism's health and well-being makes it beneficial for the organism to behave in accord with such color preferences.**

\*pollinating 꽃가루를 매개하는 \*\*aesthetic 미적인

③ 유기체의 색깔에 대한 선호는 그 유기체의 건강 및 안녕과 관련이 있다.



**3강 07** 소재 - 미디어의 정치 여론 왜곡에 대한 비판적 인식의 중요성

Mass political opinion can be sort of like guessing the number of marbles in a glass jar.

Most people's guesses will miss the mark, but the average guess of a large enough crowd is generally very accurate.

The idea that the masses generally come up with good overall decisions is sometimes referred to as the "wisdom of crowds," and it really does work amazingly well for some things.

**The problem** is that in politics we don't see the glass jar for ourselves — we view it through the lens of the media, and the media show us a **distorted** view of politics.

**Thus, we should be aware of such media biases in order to minimize the likelihood that they'll throw off our political judgment, even though there's no way to permanently "fix" them.**

\*marble 구슬

③ 정치적 판단을 할 때 미디어의 여론 왜곡을 인식해야 한다.

**3강 08** 소재 - 노력은 반드시 결실을 맺는다는 믿음

If you plant a seed in the ground and water it every day, it starts to grow towards the surface.

If you don't know and trust that this seed is growing, you will doubt whether anything at all is happening underneath the surface.

You may start to say: "I don't believe in this! I water this piece of ground every day, but I never see any results for all my hard work!"

**Part of life is trusting that if you put in the effort, the outcome is already happening with your very intention and then your action.**

Eventually, one day, that little plant breaks through the soil with its green, new stem.

And from there, you watch it grow stronger and more vital every day (as long as you keep looking after it and watering it!).

③ 노력은 반드시 결실을 맺는다는 믿음을 가져라.





## READING PRACTICE

### 3강 09 소재 - 지구 온난화 해결 방안

When we talk about global warming we seem obsessed with regulating just one parameter -- namely, CO<sub>2</sub>.

**But while reducing the CO<sub>2</sub> level in the atmosphere may be part of the solution, surely our primary concern ought to be to advance human and environmental wellbeing the most, where many other factors are in play.**

While cutting CO<sub>2</sub> will save some people from dying of heat, it will at the same time cause more people to die from cold.

This highlights how reducing CO<sub>2</sub> means blindly eliminating both negative and positive effects of global warming.

**We ought at least to consider adaptive strategies that would allow us to hold on to the positive effects of climate change while reducing or eliminating its damages.**

\*obsessed 집착하는

① 기후 변화의 긍정적 효과를 고려한 지구 온난화 대책을 모색해야 한다.

### 3강 10 소재 - 기회의 소중함

Some tennis players believe that the first chance of serving is for trial and invariably use the second chance.

The result is that they make a mistake with both serves quite often. Once you have faltered in serving, there is no question of playing further.

At times they commit a double fault at such a crucial stage of the game that it becomes suicidal.

**The lesson to be learnt is that, first of all, one should avoid committing mistakes in life and the opportunity should be grabbed in the first instance itself.**

If a mistake has been committed, however, it should not be repeated because life does not give you many chances.

If you miss all your chances, you lose the game of life.

**Therefore one has to be watchful in order to make use of the opportunities offered by life.** In no case should any opportunity be lost in the hope that more opportunities will come.

\*falter 실패하다 \*\*suicidal 자멸을 초래하는

⑤ 주어진 기회는 어떤 것이라도 최선을 다해 잡으라.



**3강 11** 소재 - 채식 위주의 음식문화

Stabilizing our climate would help resolve what many scientists consider to be the gravest environmental danger humankind has ever faced.

Each of us has a part to play **in shifting our culture toward** a way of life that respects the natural world.

The choices we make and the way we live can play roles **in turning the tide.**

By eating in a way that is suitable both for our own health and for the health of the biosphere, we can help our society to face and to overcome the enormous environmental challenges of our times.

**The more people move toward plant-based food choices, the greater the possibility that our species will not only survive but will thrive.**

A cultural shift toward a plant-based diet would be a step toward environmental sanity.

It would be an act of love for all generations yet to come.

⑤ 환경을 위해 음식 문화를 채식 위주로 바꿔야 한다

**3강 12** 소재 - 빌딩 디자인에 대한 관심의 필요성

Buildings are everywhere, large and small, ugly and beautiful, ambitious and dumb.

We walk among them and live inside them but are largely passive residents in cities of towers, houses, open spaces, and shops we had no hand in creating.

**But we are their best audience.**

Architecture critics can praise and pick on new designs, but their readership has lately been too limited.

We talk about homes as investments, building sites as opportunities, unsold condos as an economic disaster, but all that kind of chatter avoids the physical reality of projects built and unbuilt.

**Rather than just talking about money, we should also be talking about height and bulk, style and sustainability, openness of architecture and of process.**

Design is not the icing on the cake but what makes architecture out of buildings, what turns them into places where we want to live and eat and shop.

**Instead of less talk, what we need are more critics – citizen critics – equipped with the desire and the vocabulary to remake the city.**

⑤ 도시 건축 디자인에 대한 시민의 비판 의식이 높아져야 한다.





## READING PRACTICE

### 4강 01 소재 - 플러그인 하이브리드 자동차

**Plug-in hybrids have the potential to make a huge leap over current hybrids.**

They were first made available to the public in 2010 and were initially quite expensive.

It is hoped, though, that models will **be available** within a few years that will be **cost competitive** with regular cars.

They get 100 miles per gallon or more, but the advantages go way beyond fuel efficiency.

It is not an exaggeration to say that **plug-in hybrids could help save us from oil dependence**, air pollution, and a deteriorating atmosphere.

By doing without 80 to 90 percent of the gasoline used by conventional cars, these vehicles could **play a key role in our getting unhooked from fossil fuels**.

\*deteriorate 악화되다

### ③ Plug-in Hybrids: The Next Wave

요약 : 하이브리드 자동차의 효율성이 높아짐에 따라 기존 화석연료의 대체물이 될 수 있다.

go way beyond.. ~을 훨씬 넘어서다

getting unhooked from fossil fuels ~로부터 벗어나다.

### 4강 02 소재 - 다른 사람에게 영향을 주려는 의도를 가지기

Over the years I have asked thousands of people to do a simple exercise of **stating how they intend to influence others every day**.

I am always both amazed and inspired by the answers people give.

A receptionist in a law firm, for example, told me that **her intention** was that every person who met her all day long got a "**shot of friendliness**" so that they felt the world was a friendlier place because they encountered her.

The list of intentions is inspiring.

Some say they want to bring kindness, others goodness, compassion, energy, courage, or hope.

**Your position does not limit the way you can influence others.**

This woman was only a receptionist, but she **could influence others** in a profound way **by holding that intention**.

### ⑤ Your Intention to Influence People Can Make a Difference

요약 : 상대방을 대하는 의도가 중요한 것이다. (대하는 사람의 지위나 방식이 아니라.)



## 4강 03 소재 - 심호흡과 창의력의 관계

Has your **creativity** ground to a stop?

Instead of letting frustration get the better of you, **try to sit back and take a few deep breaths.**

Did you know that **drawing a deep breath gives your creativity a boost by increasing the negative ions in oxygen?**

The negatively charged oxygen circulates throughout the brain, **refreshing** the neurons and, because these negative ions **promote** alpha waves of longer amplitude in the brain, which are **associated** with creative thinking, suddenly your creativity receives a **boost.**

So, next time your creative spirit feels burdened, spend two minutes **taking deep breaths**, breathing in and out every five seconds, and repeat the cycle at least 12 times.

## ⑤ Breathe Deep for Inspiration

요약 : 창의력이 필요할 땐 심호흡하라

negatively charged oxygen 음전하를 띤 산소 \*boost 활력 \*\*amplitude 진폭

## 4강 04 소재 - 교사에게 필요한 덕목으로서의 인내심

If **patience** is not already part of your nature, you' ll **have to develop it quickly** or you'll never survive the teaching profession.

Your students will try your patience in ways you never considered.

There will be times during your first year when you will want to scream at your students or show your anger and frustration in other physical ways.

Obviously, you' ll **have to curb these impulses.**

You' ll also **need to develop a system for dealing with your frustrations.**

One method of reducing stress is to deal with students one at a time.

Another is to stop whenever you feel overwhelmed, take a deep breath, and give yourself a minute to figure out how to best handle the situation.

Decide what works best for you, and don't hesitate to use it!

**Your patience is critical for your effectiveness as a teacher.**

## ⑤ Patience: A Necessary Virtue for Teachers

요약 : 교사로서 인내심과 상황 조절 능력을 꼭 갖추고 있어야 한다.





## READING PRACTICE

### 4강 05 소재 -

Most of the world does not have access to the education afforded to a small minority.

For every Albert Einstein, Yo-Yo Ma, or Barack Obama who has the opportunity for education, there are uncountable others who **never get the chance**.

This vast waste of talent translates directly into reduced economic output.

In a world where economic ruin is often tied to collapse, societies are well advised to exploit all the human capital they have.

**The Internet opens the gates of education to anyone who can get her hands on a computer.**

This is not always a trivial task, but the mere feasibility redefines the playing field.

A motivated teen anywhere on the planet can **walk through the world's knowledge**, from Wikipedia to the curricula of MIT's OpenCourseWare.

\*feasibility 실행가능성

### ⑤ The Internet Can Make Education Democratic

요약 : 세계 유명 인사들이 제공받았던 양질의 교육기회를 인터넷으로 얻을 수 있다.

get one's hands on ~을 얻다

In a world where economic ~부터 교육의 기회가 평등하게 제공되어야 하는 이유. →문제 해결

### 4강 06 소재 -

Since for the Egyptians **the Nile was central for existence**, it is **natural to expect a variety of recreations in and on the water**.

The management of the great river's gifts was the basis of Egypt's security and its pleasures.

Swimming was therefore **not only a pleasure** for the playful, **but also a necessity** in case of an accident on the water.

We have wall paintings of young girls **swimming** below the surface to catch water birds by surprise.

Several museums have small sculptures of silver or of wood in the form of girl swimmers who hold in their outstretched arms a container for ointments.

Some documents suggest that **swimming was required for royal princes**.

**That swimming was regularly taught** is also suggested by many depictions of the crawl stroke - a form of swimming that is not natural to man and which was invented again for competition less than a century ago.

\*ointment 연고

① **Swimming: Essential Part of Egyptian Life** 요약 : 이집트인들과 필연적 관계에 있는 수영



## 4강 07 소재 - 저작권법의 명암

**Copyright** is the primary vehicle for protecting a writer's literary creations.

Unless writers have the legal ability to prevent others from copying their work, it would be very difficult to hinder others from using the fruits of the writer's labor without compensation.

Fortunately, there are strong copyright laws that enable writers to prevent others from wrongfully appropriating their work.

**But, on the other hand, overly restrictive copyright laws may chill the writer's creative endeavors.**

Writers frequently use the works of others as the basis for research and literary development, sometimes to the extent of quoting portions of other works exactly.

From this perspective, **unless the copyright law provides some flexibility**, many writers could be **inhibited for fear they may infringe on another work and be exposed to legal risk**

\*infringe on ~을 침해하다

## ④ Copyright Law: A Double-Edged Sword

요약 : 저작권은 작가를 보호해주기도 하지만, 과도한 제한은 창작활동의 제약이 될 수 있다.

appropriate v. 도용하다

## 4강 08 소재 - 가정 지출에서의 여성의 막대한 영향력

No one could deny, once they've given it any thought at all, that **women are responsible for the majority of consumer purchases.**

The proof is in the numbers: Women account for roughly 80 percent of all consumer buying.

The Center for Women's Business Research indicates that **working women and female businesswomen are the primary decision makers** in households, making 95 percent of the purchasing decisions.

To be more specific and drive home that point: Women are responsible for 70 percent of all travel decisions, 57 percent of all consumer electronics purchases, and they buy 50 percent of all new vehicles (influencing 80 percent of overall automobile sales).

Finally, women write an estimated eight out of ten personal checks in the United States, **making their financial power even greater.**

Women in most households today not only control the spending of their own paychecks, but a good deal of their husband's as well.

\*paycheck 급료, 지불

## ④ It Is Mostly Women That Make the Call on Spending

요약 : 가정 지출에서 여성의 구매 결정권이 더 커지고 있다.







## READING PRACTICE

6강 01 소재 - 경주를 앞둔 긴장감

**The agony of waiting on the day of the race is almost unbearable.**

It is so **intense** that I used to say to myself, 'Why do I put myself through this?'

I don't want ever to do it again.'

**Yet** in the subsequent high spirits of winning, **the agony** of the period of waiting beforehand is **forgotten**.

**For some athletes this tension was too great.**

Lennart Strand, part of the Swedish mile record-breaking team, eventually found **the strain** of races **more** than he could bear.

After helping Arne Andersson and Gunder Hagg to their records he was forced to retire and became a concert pianist, which he found much less stressful!

\*agony 극도의 고통

6강 02 소재 - 회사의 위험 요인 전가

**Some risks can be transferred to another company or even to the consumer.**

A park wanting to host a fireworks display may **contract** with another company **to be responsible for** the show.

In this way, the park is transferring **liability** to the fireworks company.

One method of transferring the risk to the fans is the **inclusion** of a statement on the back of the event ticket saying that the promoter is not responsible for any harm to the ticket holder.

By accepting the ticket, the attendee **agrees** to accept liability for possible risks.

**However, neither of these examples of transferring risk relieves the facility or event management from providing a reasonably safe environment.**

\*liability 법적 책임



## 6강 03 소재 - Kung Bushmen의 공간 활용도

**People are social beings.** We appreciate the company of our own kind.

**How physically close we tolerate or enjoy the presence of others, for how long and under what conditions vary noticeably from culture to culture.**

In a sparsely settled part of the world, the Kalahari Desert, the Kung Bushmen live under **crowded** conditions.

In a Bushman camp the average space each person has is only 188 square feet, which is far less **than** the 350 square feet per person regarded as the desirable standard by the American Public Health Association.

Space in a Bushman camp is arranged to **ensure** maximum contact.

Typically huts are so close that people sitting at different hearths can hand items back and forth without getting up.

The desert does not lack space.

Bushmen live close by **choice**, and they do not show symptoms of biological stress.

\*sparsely (인구가) 희박하게 \*\*hearth 화덕

## 6강 04 소재 - 미식축구에서 선수의 포지션과 분노 수준

**Studies have shown that as anger increases, cognitive processing speed goes down, fine motor coordination and sensitivity to pain decrease, and muscle strength often increases.**

**So for some athletes doing some tasks, anger can be helpful.**

**For example,** the defensive lineman who must make his way past a blocker to make a tackle might benefit from having some level of anger.

**For other tasks, anger would be a hindrance.**

The quarterback who needs to read the defense before deciding which receiver to throw to would likely perform better if he were not angry.

**In fact,** some research supports this thesis.

Players at football positions that require a lot of decision making tend to demonstrate **lower** levels of anger **than** players at positions that do not.





## READING PRACTICE

6강 05 소재 - 대중 연설에 대한 두려움

**Why do so many people dislike public speaking?**

**Perhaps the biggest *fear* is exposure.**

Standing up in front of a large group of people, with a hundred or more pairs of eyeballs all staring in our direction can be very intimidating.

There is also the risk of losing face or making complete idiots of ourselves in a public forum.

Sir George Jessel, a famous public speaker, once said, 'The human brain starts working the moment you are born and never stops until you stand up to speak in public.'

**But it's also important to emphasize that few people experience no *anxiety* when performing in public and this includes the greatest actors and political leaders.**

Winston Churchill, for example, had to overcome his fear of public speaking to become one of the greatest speakers of the 20th century.

6강 06 소재 - 갈등이 있을 때 음조를 낮추는 것의 효과

Taking steps to keep others connected with the rational part of their brain, even in intense conflict situations, helps minimise the impact of behaviours acted out in anger.

**A key step is to re-enter the conversation *under* the tone of the other person.**

Imagine you're having a conversation with someone and you or your conversational partner is whispering and the other person is shouting.

It is clear that the shouter is having by far the more uncomfortable experience.

Individuals do not usually sustain shouting for very long if the other party does not reciprocate the intensity or loudness of voice.

**So keep your volume down and your voice even and others will start to reciprocate.**

\*reciprocate 똑같은 방식으로 응대하다

\* a. **reciprocal** 상호간의



## 6강 07 소재 - 서비스 경제에서의 치열한 경쟁

In many industries within the service economy, competition stays very intense.

**This factor, combined with the pressure from investors for higher returns on capital, has resulted in pressure to increase productivity and reduce costs.**

**In many cases,** managers seek to reduce labor costs by running leaner operations or using technology to **replace** humans for some tasks.

**An example** of this was when several domestic airlines encouraged passengers to check in via the Internet, thereby **reducing** the number of passengers who wanted to check in at the airport.

They offered an incentive of 1,000 extra frequent-flyer miles to any passenger who **refused** this service.

**Later,** they used fees for customers that accessed their services in person, but offered the services for no cost if customers used the Internet or non-face-to-face engagement.

## 6강 08 소재 - 신대륙에서의 커피품종

**In discussing coffee varieties, it should be kept in mind that nearly all the coffee in the New World is descended from just a few beans and two varieties — 'Typica' and 'Bourbon.'**

This extremely **narrow** genetic base has been crossed within itself and with a very few other varieties.

Almost no **additions** have come from the hundreds, perhaps thousands, of varieties existing in coffee's original home, Ethiopia.

Since New World coffee has been more or less the same for the past 200 years, the only factors **affecting** quality have been cultural and climatic -- not much else was possible.

In turn, this led to very subtle differences in taste and to the appearance of very fine-tuned cups of coffee.

**Few can tell the difference between a Jamaican Blue and a Kona coffee.**

\*Kona coffee (하와이의) 코나 커피





## READING PRACTICE

### 7강 01 소재 - 과제를 받고 나서 노트에 적는 것의 필요성

We often get instructions and tasks passed to us verbally.

Though not always the best way, it's certainly the most common.

Unfortunately, however, in the heat of the daily battle, sometimes these things can (A) [forget / be forgotten.]

So **it's always a good policy to immediately make a note about any task given to you verbally.**

This begins your work record for the task or project and (B) [allows / allowing] you to have a document to remind you of it.

**It should be written as soon as possible after it is given** so the memory of the instructions (C) [is / are] fresh and you can capture all the detail you were provided.

### 7강 02 소재 - 건물 내부의 인공조명

However intelligently a building is designed to use natural light, it will **always need artificial light** as well, partly for the dark parts of the day and partly because

(A) [It / there] may be areas where **natural light cannot reach or where it is not desirable.**

For example, in buildings that display precious artworks strong ultraviolet light (B) [is / being] one of the chief causes of degradation, so using a series of diffusers to scatter the natural light or going for entirely artificial light is a possible solution.

Other spaces where natural light may not be desirable include entertainment spaces such as concert halls and theatres, (C) [where / which] the lighting needs to focus entirely on the performances.

In the times between performances, it is possible **to build excitement with a dramatic lighting scheme.**

\* degradation 변질 \*\* diffuser 산광기



## 7강 03 소재 - 일반적인 것으로서의 노인

In the near future, **older people will become the norm** rather than the exception.

More than half of today's baby boomers will live past age 85, but unless they take the proper steps, many of (A) [them/ whom] will bear a heavy burden of chronic disease along the way.

Enjoying the longer life afforded to us by new public health measures and technology (B) [mean / means] maintaining a high standard of health and independence for many more years than most people ever anticipated.

**Centenarians**, who represent the gold standard for aging well, should be society's role models.

They are our "**resident experts**," who can help shape the way we live.

People who are serious about remaining productive, enjoying life, and (C) [manage / managing] health care costs **must learn to follow their admittedly long steps**.

\*centenarian 나이가 100세가 넘는 사람

## 7강 04 소재 - 과학과 기술의 차이

Often **the distinction between science and technology** is said to be like (A) [that / it] between basic and applied knowledge.

However, careful historical study reveals that **all knowledge is applied**.

Thus the question **turns to communities of practice**, with attention to who makes what distinction, where, and why.

For example, new knowledge produced in physics might be applied to problems only of interest to theorists and thus be (B) [labeling / labeled] "basic," while more "applied" work is relevant to a larger network of communities of practice that might include health professionals, manufacturers or materials science engineers.

For a contemporary example of the convergence of knowledge and practice, consider the biotechnology industry, (C) [where / which] fundamental processes of genetics and protein chemistry are explored with the goal of developing therapeutic products.

Is biotechnology science? Technology? Or both?

A new word, **technoscience**, entered our language toward the end of the twentieth century **to help us answer these questions and more**. \* convergence 융합





## READING PRACTICE

### 7강 05 소재 - 개별 작업 공간 제공의 필요성

In all honesty, teachers would not enjoy their **work environment** quite as much with someone constantly looking over their shoulder, and ① neither do the students.

Likewise, though group or committee work often ② Leads to positive results, **some tasks are better dealt with by only one person.**

In ③ both cases, the same is true for the creative process of art making in school.

Elementary- and middle-school art rooms should provide adequate space for students ④ work in small groups, while **accommodating individual work space as well.**

Sometimes, students want and/or **need to work alone.** This should ⑤ be honored.

### 7강 06 소재 - 투자 가치가 있는 아이디어

**Ideas** are **abundant.** A highly creative person will have a couple of good ① ones before he or she finishes breakfast.

And because ideas are all around us in **abundance,** the practical people who have made enough money to finance your idea ② is not likely to be attracted to it unless you take certain steps to develop it and demonstrate that it is not just another **"me, too" concept.**

You need to show that your brainstorm has the potential ③ **to generate extraordinary profit.** In short, you must **take your great idea beyond its "Eureka!" phase.**

④ Just as a chemical process begins with natural material and is processed into a plastic, your idea must, as much as possible, evolve toward its predictable end.

Its predictable end is the point at ⑤ **which the device is most attractive to consumers and investors.**

\*abundance 풍부



## 7강 07 소재 - 사고의 전환

**Being able to look at situations using different frames is ① critically important** when tackling all types of challenges.

Consider the fact that before 1543 people believed that the sun and all the planets ② revolving around the earth.

To all those who looked to the sky, it seemed obvious that the earth was the center of the universe. But in 1543, Copernicus changed all of that by proposing that the sun ③ is actually at the center of the solar system.

This was *a radical change in perspective - or frame.*

**This shift in point of view dramatically changed the way** individuals thought about the universe and their individual roles within ④ it.

It opened up the world of astronomy and ⑤ provided a new platform for inquiry.

You, too, **can spark a revolution by looking at the problems you face from different perspectives.**

## 7강 08 소재 - 건강에 영향을 미치는 요인

**Diet** has been known for many years ① to *play a key role as a risk factor for chronic diseases.*

What is apparent at the global level is ② that great changes have swept the entire world since the second half of the twentieth century, inducing major modifications in diet, first in industrial regions and more recently in developing countries.

Traditional, ③ *largely plant-based diets have been swiftly replaced by high-fat, energy-dense diets with a substantial content of animal-based foods.*

But **diet, while ④ critical to prevention, is just one risk factor.**

**Physical inactivity, now ⑤ is recognized as an increasingly important determining factor of health,** is the result of a progressive shift of lifestyle towards more sedentary patterns, in developing countries as much as in industrialized ones.

\*sedentary 주로 앉아서 하는







## READING PRACTICE

### 11강 01 소재 - 버튼을 이용해 환자의 통증을 사라지게 한 치과 의사

(자신이 통제력을 가진다고 믿을 때 마음이 편해진다.)

A dentist friend of mine is famous for being one of the few pain-free dentists in the country.

People flock from everywhere to come and see him. In his office he has a button on the dentist's chair which you can hold on to during treatment.

Whenever you feel the slightest discomfort, you can push the button and he will respond to your pain.

He has *fewer requests for painkillers* than any other dentist.

The truth is that *people very seldom make use of the button*.

The reason behind this is that, by having access to the button, **people feel they have** \_\_\_\_\_.

**They are not helpless and, because of that, the biggest pain-inducer of all, anxiety, disappears.**

② control

### 11강 02 소재 - 지능과 믿음의 상관관계

(지능이 높은 사람이 일단 그릇된 믿음을 갖게 되면 그것에 대한 합리화와 논리적인 방어를 잘 하기 때문에 이상한 것을 믿는다.)

A common myth most of us intuitively accept is that there is a *negative correlation between intelligence and belief*: as intelligence goes up belief in superstition or magic goes down.

This, in fact, turns out not to be the case, especially as you move up the IQ spectrum.

When people with above-average IQ encounter claims that they know little about (which is most claims for most of us), intelligence is usually not a factor in belief, with one exception: once people commit to a belief, **the smarter they are the better they are at rationalizing those beliefs**.

Thus, **smart people believe weird things because they are skilled at** \_\_\_\_\_ **beliefs they arrived at for nonsmart reasons.**

\*intuitively 직관적으로

② defending

(defending = rationalizing)



## 11강 03 소재 - 과학 실험의 객관성 제고를 위한 방법

(그 어떤 것도 예측하거나 기대하지 말고 실험하라!)

Scientific experiments should be designed to show that your hypothesis is wrong, and should be conducted completely objectively with no possible subjective influence on the outcome.

Unfortunately few, if any, scientists are truly objective.

***They have often decided*** long before the experiment is begun ***what they would like the result to be***. This means that very often ***bias is (unintentionally) introduced*** into the experiment, the experimental procedure or the interpretation of results.

It is all too easy to justify to yourself why an experiment which does not fit with your expectations should be ignored, and why one which provides the results you 'hoped for' is the right one.

**This can be partly avoided by conducting experiments ' \_\_\_\_\_ ' and by asking others to check your data or repeat experiments.**

② blinded

## 11강 04 소재 - 인터넷의 유혹을 “참는” 것이 과업 수행에 미치는 영향

(유혹을 참는 것 자체가 집중력 하락, 정신 피로 증가 유발하여 퍼포먼스에 악영향)

**Even if you have cast-iron willpower, the mere fact that the Internet is lying in wait on your computer causes damage to your work performance.**

**The very act of \_\_\_\_\_ eats up concentration and leaves you mentally exhausted.**

Psychologists demonstrated this in a 2011 study.

Participants at the University of Copenhagen were told to perform a computer task.

Afterward, some of them were allowed to watch a funny video, while the others were faced with a play button for the video, but had to resist pressing it.

When confronted with an additional task afterward, those who had to resist the video performed worse than those who were allowed to watch it.





## READING PRACTICE

### 11강 05 소재 - 긍정적 감정이 어려움 극복에 미치는 영향(긍정적 영향!)

An edge that happy people have for building physical resources is how well they deal with unexpected, difficult events.

How long can you hold your hand in a bucket of ice water?

The average duration before the pain gets to be too much is between sixty and ninety seconds.

Rick Snyder, a professor at Kansas and one of the fathers of Positive

Psychology, used this test on *Good Morning America* to demonstrate **the effects of positive emotion on \_\_\_\_\_**.

He first gave a test of positive emotion to the regular cast.

By quite a margin, Charles Gibson, host of *Good Morning America*, outscored everybody.

Then, before live cameras, each member of the cast put his or her hand in ice water.

Everyone, except Gibson, pulled their hands out before ninety seconds had passed.

Gibson, though, just sat there **grinning** and still had his hand in the bucket when a commercial break was finally called.

\*grin 싱긋 웃다

① coping with difficulty

### 11강 06 소재 - 이해를 위한 용인(받아들임)의 과정

Psychologist Daniel Gilbert says that our brains must believe something in order to process it, if only for a split second. Imagine

I tell you to think of pink elephants.

You obviously know that pink elephants don't actually exist.

But when you read the phrase, you just for a moment had to picture a pink elephant in your head.

**In order to realize that it couldn't exist, you had to believe for a second that it did exist.** We understand and believe in the same instant.

Benedict de Spinoza was the first to conceive of this necessity of \_\_\_\_\_, and, writing a hundred years before Gilbert, William James explained the principle as "All propositions, whether attributive or existential, are believed through the very fact of being conceived."

**Only after the conception do we effortfully engage in disbelieving something - and, as Gilbert points out, that part of the process can be far from automatic.**

\*existential 존재와 관련된

⑤ acceptance for comprehension



## 11강 07 소재 - 트위터 메시지의 대표성!

Research into the impact of Twitter covers the content of the billions of messages found on the microblog. Such research reveals \_\_\_\_\_ .

The sentiments expressed in the tweets regarding political issues can be as accurate a measure as is found with traditional telephone surveys.

One study analyzed one billion tweets from 2008 through 2009 and found that on issues such as consumer confidence and presidential approval, ***opinions expressed in the tweets matched survey findings on the same topics.***

**This result suggests that Twitter users should not be considered an unusual subset of the general population, but rather a group whose opinions are (at least collectively) fairly “mainstream and representative”.**

\*mainstream 주류의

④ why Twitter is a valuable tool for measuring public opinion

## 11강 08 소재 - 요약하기의 어려움

**Indeed, “abstracting” is difficult for people in every discipline.**

Many famous novelists Mark Twain and Ernest Hemingway come to mind - have written to their editors that ***they regretted the extreme length of their manuscripts*** if they had had more time, the work would have been half as long. Winston Churchill is supposed to have said that he could talk for a day with five minutes' notice but ***needed a day to prepare if he had only five minutes in which to speak.***

The poet Edwin Arlington Robinson shifted from writing short verse to lengthy works as he got older, remarking, “I am over sixty now, and short poems require too much effort.”

**The essence of writing, these individuals say, is not putting words on the page but \_\_\_\_\_.**

\*manuscript 원고

⑤ learning to recognize and erase the unnecessary ones





## READING PRACTICE

### 11강 09 소재 - 사람마다 다른 다양한 재능

One lesson I learned early on is that \_\_\_\_\_ .

If you become unhappy because someone in a room or in your class or in your group of friends is smarter than you, better looking than you, or richer than you, you are bound to be unhappy all of your life because inevitably someone will be smarter, richer, etc.

**Each of us has some exceptional talent** - some of us are good at one thing and not another, some excel at kindness to others, some at sports, some at math, some at selling, and some at managing others.

**Develop your best talents and do not dwell on what you are not good at.**

**And do not become distracted by people who try to make you feel inferior just because you cannot do precisely what they can do.**

Eleanor Roosevelt put it well, **"No one can make you feel inferior without your consent."** So don't consent to it.

③ **no one is good at everything**

### 11강 10 소재 - 반복의 효과

The fact that we've heard ***a claim repeated over and over*** again doesn't make it correct.

But it ***can lead us to accept this claim as correct even when it's not, because we can confuse a statement's (A) with its accuracy.***

Advertisers who tell us repeatedly that "Seven of eight dentists surveyed recommended Brightshine Toothpaste above all other brands!" employ this principle without mercy.

Furthermore, research shows that hearing one person express an opinion ("Joe Smith is the best qualified person to be President!") 10 times can lead us to assume that this opinion is as widely held as hearing 10 people express this opinion once.

**Hearing is often (B) , especially when we hear a statement over and over again.**

④ familiarity — believing



## 11강 11 소재 - 인간의 동정 본능

Every individual has a biologically based inner nature comprised of elements that are common to the species and those that are unique to that individual.

Charles Darwin referred to humans possessing an *'instinct of (A)'* and this would appear to be an *important survival instinct* for the species.

*However, much of Western thinking sees human nature as self-centered, selfish and destructive,* summed up in one of Freud's favourite quotes, which came from the Roman writer Plautus: "Man is a wolf to man."

This "*bad-animal*" *view of humans* might be seen as based on humans who are not at a high level rather than on the healthiest human beings.

Furthermore, it (B) the mountain of evidence that humans can be cooperative and caring as well as unfriendly and uncaring.

**How people act appears to be largely a matter of training and of how much their animal nature is nourished or frustrated.**

\* nourish 기르다

④ sympathy — ignores

## 11강 12 소재 - 두 동업자의 상보적 (complementary : 상호보완적) 기질

When you seek a partner, you need to evaluate a prospective partner's temperament.

Temperament refers to a person's characteristic manner of thinking, behaving, or reacting. An effective and satisfying partnership depends on the "*compatibility*" of the partners' temperaments.

There is no set combination that works, but (A) temperaments often work well. *A partner who doesn't do well with managing emotions is a good match for one who does.*

A partner quick to jump to conclusions works well with one who is more considered in his judgments.

*In contrast, partners who are inclined to be "both" short-tempered and impulsive are likely to have a stormy and unstable relationship.*

If both tend to be indecisive, they will have difficulty making timely decisions.

If both are guided by the pursuit of (B), they will fall far short of their goals.

\*temperament 기질, 성미

⑤ complementary — perfection





## READING PRACTICE

12강 01 소재 - 아이의 감정 표현에 대한 어른의 피드백

Adults provide feedback to children regarding the appropriateness of the ways they choose to express their emotions.

Such feedback is offered through gestures, sounds, and words. (A) \_\_\_\_, when a baby's smile is greeted with the excited voice of the caregiver, **the adult's tone serves as a social reward.**

If this happens often, the baby will **smile** more frequently.

If the infant's smile is consistently **ignored**, his or her smiling behavior will **decrease** \_\_

\_\_\_\_(B) \_\_\_\_, when Carmen **giggles out loud** at a funny cartoon, her teacher **laughs along with** her.

However, when she **laughs at** another child who is struggling to recite a poem by heart, her teacher **frowns** slightly and **shakes his head no**. \*giggle 키득거리다

④ For instance ..... Likewise

12강 02 소재 - 웃는 것이 기분에 미치는 영향

Robert Zajonc argues that **smiling causes facial muscles to increase the flow of air-cooled blood to the brain**, a process that produces a pleasant state **by lowering brain temperature**.\_\_

\_\_\_\_(A) \_\_\_\_, **frowning decreases blood flow**, producing an unpleasant state **by raising temperature**.

To demonstrate, Zajonc and his colleagues conducted a study in which they asked participants to repeat certain vowels 20 times each, including the sounds ah, e, u, and the German vowel ü. In the meantime, temperature changes in the forehead were measured and participants reported on how they felt.

As it turned out, ah and e (sounds that cause people to **imitate smiling**) **lowered forehead temperature and lifted mood**, whereas u and ü (sounds that cause us to **imitate frowning**) **increased temperature and darkened mood**

\_\_\_\_(B) \_\_\_\_, people need not infer how they feel. Rather, **facial expressions give rise to physiological changes** that produce an emotional experience.

\*physiological 생리적인

① Conversely ..... In short



## 12강 03 소재 - 미켈란젤로의 천장화

**Michelangelo created many masterpieces, mostly on a grand scale.**

When Pope Julius II asked Michelangelo to design a tomb for him, Michelangelo devised a design calling for 40 sculptures, only a few of which were completed before Pope Julius decided not to spend any more money.

\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, **he asked Michelangelo to paint the ceiling** of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. The chapel had a rounded ceiling high above the floor.

Michelangelo was insulted at being asked to paint a ceiling, which was not considered a very prestigious assignment.

He also did not know how he could paint a ceiling so far off the ground.

\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, the pope insisted and Michelangelo gave in.

He built a high scaffold and lay on it to paint the wet ceiling plaster.

**He created nine different sections on the ceiling**, each telling a Biblical story, including the creation of the world.

\*scaffold 비계

② **Instead** ..... **However**

## 12강 04 소재 - 영화에 대한 책의 장점

I propose that **the reason people enjoy the book version of a story more than the film version is that each reader creates the details in his or her favorite scenes.**

The characters - the way they look, talk, dress - and everything else in the story are guided by the writer but are constructed by the reader according to his or her individual tastes.

Here, \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, **the reader also becomes the director and the producer and fixes everything to his or her liking.**

When a director converts the story into a film, **however, all these rights are taken from the reader**, and everything is constructed according to the taste of people other than the reader.

**The more these details are solidified** in a certain way, **the more the artist invades** the audience's domain, and confines the reader's imagination to what is presented to them by others. \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, **the art, the artist, and the audience lose out.**

\*solidify 굳히다

② **in effect** ..... **Thus**







## READING PRACTICE

### 13강 무관한 문장 01 소재 - 사회성의 측면에서 본 인간과 유인원의 유사성

What characterizes the social lives of humans is the intense interest we show in each other's doings. We spend literally hours in each other's company, stroking, touching, talking, murmuring, being attentive to every detail of who is doing what with whom.

You might think that this marks us out as a cut above the rest of life, but you would be wrong.

If we have learned anything from the last thirty years of intensive research on monkeys and apes, it is that **we humans are anything but unique.**

**Monkeys and apes are just as social as we are, just as intensely interested in scores of social activities around them.**

### 13강 02 소재 - 감염증에 걸릴 위험에 노출되어 있는 미국 병원

**American hospitals aren't as dangerous as Kenyan minibuses, but they're far less safe than you'd think.**

Each year, about 1 out of every 20 hospitalized patients contracts an infection in a U.S. hospital, and the resulting toll is very surprising: 99,000 annual deaths and a yearly cost of upward of \$40 billion.

The most cost-effective way to prevent these infections is for doctors, nurses, and other health care professionals to regularly wash their hands.

But the frequency of hand washing in U.S. hospitals is astonishingly low.

And *many of the efforts to get more people washing their hands more often have been sadly ineffective.*

\*toll 사상자 수



## 13강 03 소재 - 동점심과 도덕의 차이

We can see the occasional clash between compassion and morality in the lab.

Experiments by the psychologist C. Daniel Batson and his colleagues find that being asked to adopt someone else's perspective makes participants more likely to favor that person over others.

For example, they are more prone to *move a suffering girl ahead of everyone else* on a **waiting list for a lifesaving procedure**.

*This is compassionate*, but it's not moral, since this sort of **decision should be based on objective and fair procedures**, not on *who causes the most intense emotional reaction*.

Part of being a good person, then, involves overriding one's compassion, not cultivating it.

\*prone to ~하는 경향이 있는

## 13강 04 소재 - 아메리카 원주민 아이들의 사회화 과정

Children of Native American parents are traditionally socialized through an extensive network of relatives.

Along with grandparents, uncles and aunts participate with parents in child care, supervision of children, and assurance of love, and cousins are thus considered as close as siblings.

Members of this extended family also teach children their *tribal values and beliefs* along with traditions and rituals.

Reflecting *a group-oriented culture, the values of cooperation and sharing* are emphasized, *while competitive behavior is discouraged*.

Children and adolescents are further encouraged to participate in tribal ceremonies and develop an appreciation for their cultural heritage.





## READING PRACTICE

### 13강 05 소재 - 인터넷이 창조하는 가상 사회의 빛과 그늘

History shows that new communications technologies strengthen some forms of interpersonal communication while disrupting others.

The advent of the Internet has the potential for bringing about a situation in which *everyone is our neighbor in a small, electronically mediated global village.*

The virtual communities that have formed on the Internet are an initial indication that new types of human relationships may be created.

However, there is also the danger that the *world could evolve into an extremely divided postmodern society in which chaos dominates.*

Information technologies may also *lower the sense of social presence we experience when we talk to people face to face.*

\*disrupt 지장을 주다 \*\*chaos 대혼란



## 13강 06 소재 - 수학적 개념의 시각화

Numerical reasoning becomes easier when you visualize mathematical concepts.

Quite famously, Einstein once claimed that his thinking process took place through visualization and that he very rarely thought in words at all.

Crucially, brain scans show that during calculations activity is not merely confined to the left hemisphere, but is also present in the visual, auditory, and motor areas of the brain.

Furthermore, graph-reading and geometry by their nature require you to use your visual skills to understand complex numerical data, which immediately involves regions of the right temporal lobe.

What we do know is that **when a math problem is presented visually, it becomes clearer, more accessible, and the brain is more capable of recalling the knowledge later on.**

\*auditory 청각의 \*\*temporal lobe (뇌의) 측두엽

## 13강 07 소재 - 어린이의 지방 섭취

**While fat is essential to any child's diet, the *type of fat* does make a difference.**

A lot of research has looked into the role of fat in health, and while choosing better fats is more critical for adults who need to worry about chronic diseases, making a healthy start with the best fats is also important for children.

***The developing bodies of children have different fat requirements*** than adults, because fats are used in constructing new tissues.

At the same time, establishing good habits by avoiding excess fat (especially saturated and trans fats) is important for a child's future health.

While infants and young toddlers need more fat in their diet, children over two or three years of age should start eating the kinds of healthy fats that are recommended for adults.

\*saturated fat 포화 지방 \*\*toddler 걸음마를 배우는 아이

지방의 종류, 양은 발달 단계에 따라 다르며 그 단계에 맞는 섭취가 필요하다!





## READING PRACTICE

### 13강 08 소재 - 인구 증가와 지구온난화

Global warming has been driven by the enormous growth in energy use which has gone hand in hand with the rise in human population over the last half century in particular.

Yet **it's the way energy is used that is a problem, not the sheer number of people.**

**In fact, quite a small proportion of people in the developed world are responsible for the massive energy consumption that has started the global warming ball rolling.**

Most of the world's population has played very little part as yet.

So even a dramatic fall in the world's population would not necessarily ease the problem of global warming - unless the remaining few changed their ***consumption patterns.***

And a rise in the world population does not necessarily have to bring further global warming.

지구온난화는 인구증가 그 자체가 원인이라기보다는 특정 소수의 에너지 소비 패턴 때문이며 앞으로의 지구온난화의 여부와 정도는 그 패턴의 변화에 달려 있다.



## 14강 01 소재 - 식량 저장법의 발견

As people began to settle in one place **instead of** ranging over wide areas in search of food, **they began to realize that in order to have food year-round, methods of storing food had to be developed.**

One of the first methods was **the storage of fruit juice**, such as grape juice.

They noticed that as the juice began to spoil a change occurred in the juice.

This process later became known as fermentation.

They discovered that if the fermentation process could be halted at the correct time, **the juice could be stored** in a usable state.

This was the beginning of the wine industry. As with the processing of cheese, new methods born from these discoveries led to newer and better products.

\*fermentation 발효

## 14강 02 소재 - 아이들의 높은 성취에 도달하는 과정

**Psychologist Benjamin Bloom found that the first steps toward high achievement begin when parents expose their children to music, swimming, scientific ideas, and so forth, "just for fun. "**

At first, many of the children had very ordinary skills.

One Olympic swimmer, **for instance**, remembers repeatedly losing races as a 10-year-old.

At some point, **however**, the children began to actively cultivate their abilities.

Before long, parents noticed the child's rapid progress and found an expert instructor or coach.

After more successes, the young people began "living" for their talent and practiced many hours daily.

This continued for many years before they reached truly outstanding heights of achievement.





## READING PRACTICE

### 14강 03 소재 - 인간의 소속에 대한 욕구

**Many things motivate human beings:** the need for food, the need for shelter, the need to eat ice cream while watching late-night television (obviously some needs are more fundamental than others). After primary needs such as food and shelter are satisfied, **the need to belong is among the strongest of human motivations.**

People go to extraordinary lengths **to connect with others, be liked by others, and belong to groups.** These needs might have arisen from evolutionary pressures; our ancestors who were excluded from social groups often died because they found it difficult to hunt, gather, and defend themselves against predators with only an army of one.

**In addition,** people excluded from groups were, almost by definition, unlikely to reproduce themselves.

**Thus the solitary hunters were, most likely, no one's ancestors, even if they did manage to live out a normal lifespan.**

### 14강 04 소재 - 지각적 주관이라는 영화 기법

**A perceptually subjective view gives the audience a closer awareness of what a character is experiencing.**

Filmmakers may use this technique if they want the audience to feel **a stronger sense of connection with a character.**

**For example,** in Joel and Ethan Coen's gangster drama *Miller's Crossing*, creative editing makes the audience experience the sudden disorientation of being knocked out and then waking up in a confused state.

The entire screen goes black as the lead character, Tom Reagan, is knocked unconscious, so that the audience is effectively 'blacked out' as well.

The rest of the scene is not shown until Tom comes around.

The audience **therefore** has a degree of perceptual subjectivity in this scene because it sees only what Tom sees and not the events that occur while he is unconscious.



## 14강 05 소재 - 과도한 두려움이 끼치는 영향

Let's move on to the concept of how we create our own reality.

A good example is exam tension.

This is a very common stress that has a clear cause: mild tension or anxiety is normal during an exam.

It helps students improve their focus and pace.

But when this stress is severe, students may experience negative thoughts or beliefs such as 'I will fail' or 'I can't remember anything.'

These thoughts can often create physical symptoms such as fear, sleep loss, lack of appetite, nausea, restlessness, frequent urination, headaches, aggression, irritability and dizziness.

This can in turn have a severe impact on performance.

**For some, the fear will become real and they will indeed fail the exam and thus confirm their negative beliefs. In other words, fear can create precisely what we don't want.**

\*nausea 메스꺼움 \*\*urination 배뇨

## 14강 06 소재 - 움직이는 따개비와의 만남

I've probably spent months of my life exploring beaches and tide pools, but there is always something new.

One day I heard a low-level, constant, scraping noise.

I looked around. No one else on the beach, no birds or large animals in sight.

What could it be? It sounded like it was coming from the rocks, so I looked closer.

Eventually I noticed that the barnacles themselves were moving.

They were stuck to the rock, so they couldn't actually go anywhere, but hundreds of them were rotating in circles inside their shells.

They appeared to be scraping the insides of their shells. I don't know why perhaps to clean them or to make them bigger but, amazingly, the sound came from their scraping.

\*barnacle 따개비







## READING PRACTICE

14강 07 소재 - 증거에 입각한 설명을 중시하는 과학 수업

We often think of science as *exploration and experiment*.

**Classrooms that represent only this view of science, however, fail to catch an essential feature of science : evidence-based explanation.**

**When** scientists encounter patterns in the world, they construct theories to explain them. What does it mean to explain something in science?

Explanation is more than summarizing the data that have been collected. Explanations tell why phenomena occur.

They involve a leap of imagination.

Scientists explain by building and testing models of how the world works.

Scientific explanations emphasize evidence and employ accepted principles.

**For example**, different states of matter are explained by the arrangement and movement of molecules.

The best explanations are the simplest and take into account the most evidence.

**The central role of explanation in science should be part of the classroom activities.**

\*molecule 분자

14강 08 소재 - 데카르트의 심신 이원론

Rene Descartes is the French philosopher who wrote the famous line "I think, therefore I am."

**Fortunately for psychology, this was not his only contribution.**

In Descartes' time, many people assumed that human behavior was governed entirely by free will or "reason."

**Descartes disputed this notion and proposed a dualistic model of human nature.**

**On the one hand**, he claimed, we have a body that functions like a machine and produces automatic, involuntary behaviors in response to external stimulation (such as coughing in response to dust).

**On the other hand**, we have a mind that has free will and produces behaviors that we regard as voluntary (such as choosing what to eat for dinner).

**Thus, Descartes' notion of mind-body dualism proposes that some human behaviors are automatic reactions that are driven by external stimulation, while other behaviors are freely chosen and controlled by the mind.**

\*dualism 이원론



## 15강 문장 삽입 01 소재 - 이야기의 효용성

The most effective leaders are those who are in touch with their leadership stories.

This is in part because, as Gail Sheehy once said, the story we tell to ourselves "becomes the story we are living."

The story itself shapes our attitudes, actions and reactions.

**When we know our stories, we know ourselves.**

**Stories, however, are equally important because they allow other people to know us.**

Stories create **real, human connections** by allowing others to get inside our minds and our lives.

With their human leading characters, dramas, and climaxes, they **engage listeners on an emotional and intuitive level** that is rarely touched by the purely rational argument.

\*intuitive 직관적인

## 15강 02 소재 - 지능의 개념과 교육

Walk into a typical preschool classroom and what are you likely to find?

A variety of learning centers and materials, such as an art table, a nature area, blocks, a math area, a reading corner, and a writing table, among others.

Despite the diversity suggested by this arrangement, **much of the assessment of children's cognitive development has focused on two symbolic domains: language and mathematics.**

This conception of development is based on traditional notions of intelligence that take a unitary view of the human mind.

This model has had enormous impact not just on the way children are viewed in school but on Western thinking about intelligence in general.

**Children who do not exhibit competence in language and logic are often identified as at-risk for school failure.**

Some of these children may eventually fall through the cracks of the educational system if their strengths in other areas go unrecognized. \*unitary 단일의





## READING PRACTICE

### 15강 03 소재 - 신념(faith)과 믿음(belief)의 구별

The social scientist George Vaillant suggests that **faith comes from the emotion of trust, while belief - which may come from the six senses - is really a cognition.**

We all have faith or trust in something.

Even nonbelievers have faith in their mind, in nature, in the universe, or in some other kind of thing.

We tend to associate faith with religious discussions, but there are all kinds of ways to distinguish between faith and belief.

For example, I might stand at the bottom of a rock-climbing wall and tell someone, "I believe in the rock-climbing techniques I've just been taught."

But when I'm fifty feet up that wall, I may be thinking (if not saying), "I have faith in these rock-climbing techniques."

Maybe **faith is about holding belief with enough confidence to take action, even when the outcome is not known.**

Depending upon how we use our intellect, we may never climb the wall at all.

### 15강 04 소재 - 진정한 배려에서 우려난 어린아이들의 도움

**Researchers have evidence that suggests that helping by children really is motivated by genuine care for others.**

My colleagues conducted an experiment in which an adult played with a three-year-old and asked him or her to hand over certain objects for certain tasks.

For example, the adult had a pitcher of water next to her and asked the child, "Can you hand me the cup so that I can pour the water?"

When the object requested was suitable - an unbroken cup, for example - children usually handed it over.

But sometimes the object requested was unsuited for the task, such as a cup with a crack in it.

The researchers found that children often ignored the requested item and reached for a suitable one, such as an intact cup in another part of the room.

**So the children weren't just dumbly complying with the adult; they wanted to actually help her complete the task.**

\*intact 온전한



## 15강 05 소재 - 점점 더 높아지는 심리학의 위상

The power of **physics** has been due to the fact that it is a very definite science, which has profoundly altered daily life.

But this alteration has proceeded by operating on the **environment, not on man himself.**

Given a science equally definite, and capable of altering man directly, physics would be put in the shade.

This is what psychology may become.

Until recent times, psychology was unimportant philosophical verbiage the academic stuff that I learnt in youth was not worth learning.

But now there are two ways of approaching psychology which are obviously important: one that of the physiologists, and the other that of psychoanalysis.

As the results in these two directions become more definite and more certain, it is clear that **psychology will increasingly dominate man's perspective.**

\*verbiage 장광설, 장황함

## 15강 06 소재 - 위협적인 경고 메시지를 담고 있는 건강 캠페인의 효과

Many health education campaigns have attempted to **motivate people to change their behavior through fear or guilt.**

Anti-drinking and driving campaigns at Christmas show the devastating effects on families of road accident victims; smoking prevention posters urge parents not to 'teach your children how to smoke.'

Increasingly hard-hitting campaigns are used amongst others to raise awareness of the consequences of heavy drinking, smoking and drug use.

Whether such campaigns do succeed in shocking people to change their behavior is the subject of ongoing debate.

**Although fear can encourage a negative attitude and even an intention to change, such feelings tend to disappear over time and when faced with a real decision-making situation.**

Being very frightened can also lead people to deny and avoid the message.

**Protection Motivation theory suggests that fear only works if the threat is perceived as serious and likely to occur if the person does not follow the recommended advice.**

\*devastating 엄청난 충격을 주는





## READING PRACTICE

### 15강 07 소재 - 인간의 신체에 가장 좋은 음식

A better understanding of basic human genetics might help explain what kind of diet is best for human bodies.

Due to a lot of overly simplified storytelling, many people have come to believe that there was one way of eating that was "natural" for all humans.

As a result, ***many believe that there is one "natural" healthy diet that should be eaten if we want to become and stay healthy and active.***

This belief may, in fact, not be true at all.

When modern humans migrated out of Africa, they quickly expanded to all corners of the earth, including some places where there was no whole grain bread, lean beef, or gardens full of leafy greens!

Luckily, humans can eat just about anything, and each group of people around the globe has its distinct diet, with its own mix of fat, protein, carbohydrates, fiber, and sugars.

\*carbohydrate 탄수화물

**People with beautiful skin have been raised on each of these many different diets.**

인간에게 적합한 단 하나의 단일한 건강식이 있는 것이 아니라 각각의 환경에 맞는 다양한 건강식이 존재한다.

### 15강 08 소재 - 공장과 사무실 자동화의 결과

**Technology influenced and even rearranged the traditional divisions between professions and the workforce.**

The introduction of automation in manufacturing allowed ***many manufacturing processes to be done by less skilled workers.***

Also, the new, ***more complicated technology*** associated with automated manufacturing ***required more know-how.***

Technical know-how became the ***domain of an increasingly powerful but small group of people.***

During the 1960s and 1970s, automation also reached the office, with the same results.

For example, when the first computers appeared in management, banking, and administration, they were completely puzzling to the average worker, and the few computer "specialists" gained considerable earning power.

Meanwhile, some of the tasks secretaries and bookkeepers normally do could now be handled by word-processing and spreadsheet programs that a manager could use himself or herself.



16강 01 소재 - 사고 묘사에 따라 달라지는 자동차 속도에 대한 사람들의 지각

In one classic experiment, people watched a series of car accidents from a driving-safety video. After watching it, the viewers estimated how fast the cars were traveling before the accident.

**Everyone saw** exactly the same video, but the questionnaire that they completed used one of five different terms to describe how the vehicles interacted.

**Some** of the viewers were asked to estimate how fast the cars were going when they *hit* each other; **others** were asked to estimate how fast the cars were going when they *smashed*, *collided*, *bumped*, or *contacted* each other.

**Though everyone saw the same cars involved in the same accidents, their estimates differed widely.**

**When** the accidents were sensationalized, the cars seemed to be traveling faster: in the minds of viewers, a "smashed" car must have been traveling faster than a merely "contacted" or "hit" car.



Although the participants watched the same car accidents on video, **their perceptions** of how fast the cars involved in the accidents were traveling *varied* according to how shockingly the accidents were described.

16강 02 소재 - 젊은들의 지적 관심 결여

Anyone would be totally dismayed on hearing that many young people do **not know** the capital of France or think that the Second World War was two hundred years ago.

**The shock is not the lack of this specific knowledge itself but rather the fact that it is taken to be expressive or indicative of a more general state of deep-seated ignorance**, a set of qualities such as lack of interest in what is around one, indifference and low self-expectation.

**If** one imagined instead a young person expressing interest in learning that Paris is the capital of France, and going on to ask lots of questions about the city and what a capital is, then in this case, one would not feel shock or horror, but rather surprise.

**The point is that the knowledge in itself is less important than the state of mind that it illustrates.**



What primarily concerns us about young people is **the state of mind underlying their ignorance**, not merely their lack of knowledge.





## READING PRACTICE

16강 03 소재 - 햇빛과 암 진행 사이의 관계

In one study in 1959 by Dr. J. C. Wright who was then in charge of cancer research at Bellevue Medical Center in New York, 15 terminal cancer patients were given instructions to spend as much time as possible out of doors during the warmer months.

They were to avoid artificial light or light received by the eyes through glass, including sunglasses or reading glasses.

**Dr. Wright had become attracted to the idea that light energy entering the eyes might possibly be a growth-regulating factor as far as tumor development was concerned.**

Dr. Wright and her assistants observed that at the end of summer, 14 of the 15 patients showed **no further advancement in tumor development**.

Afterward it was discovered that the one patient whose condition had gotten worse had continued to wear prescription glasses which blocked the ultraviolet portion of **natural sunlight** from reaching the eyes.

\*tumor 종양



The study carried out by Dr. J. C. Wright on fifteen terminal cancer patients suggested that **natural sunlight** entering directly to the eyes may be very effective in **stopping the progression of their cancers**.



**16강 04** 소재 - 사업 협상에서의 변호사 입회에 대한 문화적 시각차

An Egyptian executive, after entertaining his Canadian guest, offered him joint partnership in a new business venture.

The Canadian, delighted with the offer, suggested that they meet again the next morning with their respective lawyers to finalize the details.

The Egyptian never showed up.

The surprised and disappointed Canadian tried to understand what had gone wrong:

Did Egyptians lack punctuality?

Was the Egyptian expecting a counter-offer? Were lawyers unavailable in Cairo?

**None of these explanations proved to be correct; rather, the problem was caused by the different meaning Canadians and Egyptians attach to inviting lawyers.**

The Canadian regarded the lawyers' presence as facilitating the successful completion of the negotiation; the Egyptian interpreted it as signaling the Canadian's mistrust of his verbal commitment.

Canadians often use the impersonal formality of a lawyer's services to finalize agreements.

Egyptians, by contrast, more frequently depend on the personal relationship between bargaining partners to accomplish the same purpose.

\*punctuality 시간 엄수



The Egyptian executive and his Canadian counterpart failed to establish a joint venture because unlike the latter, the former considered the presence of a lawyer as threatening the potential partnership of mutual trust.







## READING PRACTICE

16강 05 소재 - 과거의 경험을 기억하는 인간의 능력

**Man differs from the lower animals because he preserves his past experiences.**

What happened in the past is lived again in memory.

About what goes on today hangs a cloud of thoughts concerning similar things undergone in bygone days.

With the animals, an experience perishes as it happens, and each new doing or suffering stands alone.

**But** man lives in a world where each occurrence is charged with echoes and reminiscences of what has gone before, where each event is a reminder of other things.

**Hence he lives not, like the beasts of the field, in a world of merely physical things but in a world of signs and symbols.**

A flame is not merely something which warms or burns, **but** is a symbol of the enduring life of the household, of the abiding source of cheer, nourishment and shelter to which man returns from his casual wanderings.

\*reminiscence 회상(담), 추억(담)



Unlike the lower animals, man is able to **relate** the present **with** the past in terms of the mental process that codes and decodes what he has **experienced**.



## 16강 06 소재 - 인간의 고립주의

**Human beings have a deep capacity for isolationism, for splitting into groups that diverge from each other.**

In New Guinea, for instance, there are more than 800 languages, some spoken in areas just a few miles across yet as not understandable to those on either side as French and English.

**There are still 7,000 languages spoken on earth and the people who speak each one are remarkably resistant to borrowing words, traditions, rituals or tastes from their neighbors.**

'Whereas vertical transmission of cultural traits goes largely unnoticed, horizontal transmission is far more likely to be regarded with suspicion or even fierce anger,' say the evolutionary biologists Mark Pagel and Ruth Mace.

'Cultures, it seems, like to shoot messengers.' People do their best to cut themselves off from the free flow of ideas, technologies and habits, limiting the impact of cultural exchange.

\*diverge 갈라지다



As is shown by the presence of a wide variety of languages on earth, human beings tend to have an unfriendly attitude towards cultural exchange or transmission, seeking to create separation from others.





## READING PRACTICE

### 19강 01

Born in Macon, Georgia, in 1949, the youngest of five children, Tina McElroy grew up **listening to** her mother read books and to her grandfather tell stories.

She earned an English degree from Spelman College in Atlanta in 1971. After graduating, she joined the *Atlanta Constitution* copy desk - the first black woman on the newspaper's staff.

In nearly two decades with the daily, she supervised news design, wrote entertainment features, and reported news.

She also worked as an editor and copy editor for the *Charlotte Observer* in North Carolina. **In 1982, she began writing freelance articles and newspaper columns.**

**She instructed people at writing workshops at Brunswick College, Spelman College, and Emory University. She contributed (to the CBS *Sunday Morning* program) her "Postcards from Georgia."**

\*supervise 관리하다

★( contribute A to B)

### 19강 02

Barry Mazur, one of the world's leading mathematicians, has always been a prodigy.

He left the Bronx High School of Science after his junior year in order to go directly to MIT. He left MIT after his sophomore year to go to Princeton for graduate studies.

Barry told me that he also left Princeton after one year to go study in England.

**To make a long story short, the only degree that Mazur ever got was the PhD from Princetonoo.**

This little fact evidently caused no end of headaches as Barry's career unfolded.

When he would submit his NSF grant proposals, they would invariably be returned with a request for information about his high schl diploma and college degree.

The Administrative Assistant, Mary McQuillen, would write back and say,

**"This is not an omission; PhD is Professor Mazur's only degree."**

\*prodigy 영재 \*\*NSF 전미과학재단(National Science Foundation)

★( unfold = develop )



## 19강 03

Elizabeth Gibson was walking down a street on Manhattan's Upper West Side and **spied** a piece of art squeezed **between** two garbage bags.

She was tempted to walk away, but then she stopped to **reflect about** the art. She **had a real debate with herself**.

It had a cheap frame, but she felt it was so overpowering.

**So** Gibson took it home, where she hung it on her wall. Years later she discovered that the painting was "Three People," which had been painted by the celebrated 20th-century Mexican artist Rufino Tamayo.

The painting had been stolen and later thrown away.

Had Gibson come along twenty minutes later, it would have already been picked up by garbage collectors.

**Instead**, the painting was returned to the original owners and auctioned by Sotheby's for over a million dollars.

\*auction 경매에 부치다

★( reflect about = had a debate with herself )

## 19강 04

Long ago, Rabbi Abraham J. Twerski decided to go to medical school **despite** having a wife and two children (and a third child on its way).

He managed to pay the bills, including tuition, for a while, but in the middle of his third year, **he** was **no longer** able to do so. **In addition**, he was deep in debt.

**However**, his wife called him and told him that comedian Danny Thomas had pledged \$4,000 to help **him** finish medical school.

Mr. Thomas had met with officials from Marquette University, and they had told **him** about a Rabbi who needed financial help to get through medical school.

Mr. Thomas asked, "How much money does **he** need?"

Hearing the answer - \$4,000 - he said, "Tell your Rabbi **he's** got it."

Mr. Thomas is a Christian, but he generously helped a Jew.





## READING PRACTICE

### 20강 01

**Why did Columbus not immediately realize he was not in Asia?**

Surely the plants and animals and people he discovered were nothing at all like what Marco Polo had reported from his travels eastward from Europe where he had met the Great Khan and absorbed Asian culture.

**The answer can be found in the twofold problem of *data* and *theory*.**

**What threw Columbus off was poor-quality data coupled with incorrect theory.**

Marco Polo's reports of Asia were imperfect at best, allowing huge amounts of wiggle room for interpreting New World data as Old World facts.

**Plus**, there was no theory of a New World, so in Columbus's mind when he made first contact with the New World on that fateful day in October 1492, where else could he be *but* in Asia?

\*wiggle room 해석의 여지

★( throw off = confuse )

### 20강 02

The United States was founded on a spirit of dominion over nature.

"My family, I believe, have cut down more trees in America than any other name!" boasted John Adams.

Benjamin Lincoln, a Revolutionary War general, spoke for most Americans of his day when he observed in 1792 . "Civilization directs us to remove as fast as possible that natural growth from the lands."

The Adams-Lincoln mode of thought did make possible America's rapid expansion to the Pacific, the Chicago school of architecture, and Henry Ford's assembly line.

**Our growing environmental awareness casts a colder light on these accomplishments, however.**

Since 1950 more than 25 percent of the remaining forests on the planet have been cut down.

**Recognizing that trees are the lungs of the planet, few people still think that this represents progress.**

\*dominion 지배

★( awareness = Recognizing )



## 20강 03

**Just as population growth has been unevenly distributed in the past, growth is likely to be unevenly distributed in the decades ahead.**

Ninety percent of future population increase will be in developing countries, the areas least able to cope with the resource demands of additional numbers.

The increase in population numbers has been (and will be) greatest **in Asia**.

**In contrast**, population growth **in Europe** seems to have stopped and population numbers have actually started to decline in Europe.

About eighty percent of the world population today lives in less developed countries.

People in industrialised countries comprise only twenty percent of the world population, and this proportion seems certain to come down to sixteen percent in 2020, even though there will be more industrialised countries then.

**However, it is worth remembering that each baby born in the USA today will consume eighty times more resources in their lifetime than a baby born today in India.**

\*unevenly 고르지 않게

## 20강 04

**Ancient cultures** devoted much time and effort to teaching their children **family history**.

It was thought that the past helps a child understand who he is.

**Modern society, however, has turned its back on the past.**

We live in a time of rapid change, a time of progress.

We **prefer** to define ourselves in terms of where we are going, **not where we come from**.

Our ancestors hold no importance for us.

They lived in times so different from our own that they are **incapable** of shedding light on our experience.

Man is so much smarter now than he was even ten years ago that anything from the past is outdated and **irrelevant** to us.

Therefore the past, even the relatively recent past, is, in the minds of most of us, only very **vaguely** perceived.

Our ignorance of the past is not the result of a lack of information, but of indifference.

**We do not believe that history matters.**

★( family history = the past = where we come from )





## READING PRACTICE

### 21강 01

**The preservation ethic considers nature special in itself.**

Nature has **intrinsic** value or worth apart from human dependence on it.

**Preservationists have varied reasons for wanting to preserve nature.**

**Some** have a strong respect for all life and respect the right of all creatures to live, no matter what the social or economic costs.

**Other preservationists'** interest in nature is primarily **recreational**.

They believe that nature is beautiful and should be available for picnics, camping, fishing, or just for peace and quiet.

**Some preservationists** value the **scientific** importance of nature.

They argue that the human species depends on and has much to learn from nature.

Rare and endangered species and ecosystems, as well as the more common ones, must be preserved because of their known or assumed long-range practical utility.

\*utility 유용성

★( ethic = morality )

### 21강 02

**A significant problem with alternative fuels produced from crops is that they can decrease the supply of important foods.**

Crops like corn are increasingly being diverted from food uses to be made into biofuels.

This has increased the overall price of food, making it more **difficult** for the world's poor to afford adequate nutrition.

The World Food Programme has already warned that its ability to respond to famine is decreased by having to pay fuel prices for food, although some studies disagree with such claims that demand for biofuels increases food prices.

Higher demand for alternative fuels may **also mean that** more forests are **destroyed** to grow biofuel crops.

Destruction of tropical rainforests may worsen global warming since these forests absorb carbon dioxide as they grow.

\*divert 전환시키다



## 21강 03

There is an odd disconnection between theory and practice when it comes to recycling.

On a practical level, it is increasingly the case that everyone does it; on a theoretical level, neither environmental advocates nor their critics talk much about it.

The disconnection can be found on the shelves in bookstores.

Recycling is a favorite topic of books full of "household hints to help save the planet"; nothing, it seems, is better suited for do-it-yourself environmental improvement than household waste.

**But** books analyzing the fate of the earth and the state of the environmental movement have almost nothing to say about recycling and solid waste.

While recycling is by far the most common practical step that people take to help the environment, the hopes and fears of environmentalists are focused elsewhere.

In part, this is as it should be: other problems, much more difficult to address at the household level, are clearly more urgent than recovery of materials from trash.

\*disconnection 단절. 분리

★( recycling = recovery of materials from trash )

## 21강 04

When oil is discovered beneath some wildlife reserve, it is no longer enough to argue that the wildlife is worth preserving because it brings an economic return.

It may be possible to argue that with a 100-year projection, for oil fields run dry while ecosystems can persist forever.

But as the saying goes, people eat in the short term.

When this happens, then - and it will happen more and more - **the only argument left is the ethical one: that the animals should be conserved because it is right to conserve them.**

Of course they should probably bring some economic return; **but it is the ethical point** - that their conservation is 'good' - **that** will enable them to prevail even when their destruction could bring even greater return.

**The economic return from tourism, in short, should not be seen as the reason for conserving animals. Tourism merely makes it economically possible to do what is right.**

\*prevail 널리 퍼지다

★( the ethical argument = the ethical point = their conservation is 'good' = what is right )







## READING PRACTICE

### 22장 01

**Siberian or Russian ginseng is a popular medicinal plant growing up to six meters tall, found in forests.** This species is native to eastern Siberia, South Korea, and parts of China.

A member of the ginseng family, it is claimed to have some properties similar to those of ginseng.

Its roots, and less commonly its leaves, are used medicinally in China, Russia, and elsewhere.

It was described as the mystery herb taken by Soviet athletes that allowed them to win the 1980 Olympics.

**Millions of Russians have consumed Russian ginseng** in one form or another in the belief that it has desirable medicinal effects.

**Siberian ginseng is now widely available in North America** as an imported herbal product.

★( popular = Millions of Russians = widely available )

### 22장 02

**As it turns out, the law of conservation of energy isn't completely accurate. Energy and matter are actually interchangeable.**

**In other words**, energy can be created (made out of matter) and destroyed (turned into matter).

**As a result, the law of conservation of energy has been changed into the law of conservation of matter and energy.**

This law states that: *the total amount of mass and energy in the universe is conserved (does not change).*

This is one of the most important laws you will ever learn.

Nevertheless, in chemistry we are rarely concerned with converting matter into energy or energy into matter.

**Instead**, chemists deal primarily with converting one form of matter into another form of matter (through chemical reactions) and converting one form of energy into another form of energy.



## 22강 03

**Those who have studied the ways of ants tell us strange things about their social life.**

**Just as** in ancient days men kept slaves to work for them, **so** some ants raid the homes of other ants, and, making them captives, bring them back to their own nests and compel them to work for their captors.

**Ants, indeed, are by no means the only inhabitants of ants' nests.**

We are told that several hundreds of other small creatures, such as beetles and crickets, make their homes with ants.

**Some of these creatures** are useful to the ants, cleaning up the nests and doing other duties, **while others** seem to be mere boarders, doing nothing for their keep.

Why the ants allow these mere boarders to stay no one knows.

**Is it sheer good nature or is it the feudal spirit of keeping a large group of servants?**

\*raid 습격하다 \*\*feudal 봉건적인

## 22강 04

The whole field of ***Darwinism/evolution*** is based on the critical assumption that *life is shaped by the outer environment*.

This generated the sociology of *the environment' as determining the character of living beings*.

And **yet, in a pure sense, what is life? Life is the unfolding of the inner potential.**

Potential is fulfilled by action, **just as** a seed, with its inward certainty of bursting life and future fruit generation, is fulfilled by action through water, soil, and Sun.

**The environment does not determine the inner potential - it can only help or hinder its expression.**

The physical world of Nature is in reality the materialization of the inner spiritual potential of all living things.

**The inner world creates the outer world.**

★( Life = the inner potential = The inner world    ≠    The environment = the outer world )





## READING PRACTICE

### 23강 01 소재 - 스포츠에서의 시력의 중요성

Today in a highly competitive sporting world where one mistake or one slow reaction can ruin a sporting career, **good vision is as important to sporting performance as** good physical conditioning and consistent mental concentration.

(B) As physical conditioning has already proved its worth, **more and more athletes will find value in visual conditioning.**

Many studies show that **athletes have better visual abilities** than the normal population.

(C) They **are better at focus flexibility**, and reveal greater depth perception or better eye-hand coordination, as well as many other excellent visual skills.

**Their visual system** is fine-tuned to aim, anticipate, and respond more quickly to complete a visual task.

(A) It has also been observed that athletes with excellent vision perform better than other athletes. In fact, today at the elite levels, **vision is the one thing that makes a difference between a good athlete and an exceptional one.** ④

### 23강 02 소재 - 문화 관광의 개념적 특징

The defining feature, **however**, is **that the culture of the host community becomes part of the tourism product.**

In contrast to nature tourism, **cultural tourism** emphasizes human rather than natural environments. Specifically, it refers to tourism products where the primary attraction is the opportunity **for tourists to experience a culture different from their own.**

( ① ) The difference in the new culture may be relatively small if, for example, tourists are traveling between regions within Europe or North America.

( ② ) On the other hand, it may be quite considerable if wealthy urban tourists from developed nations are traveling to remote rural areas in developing nations.

( ③ ) The degree of **cross-cultural interaction** between tourists and host community may also differ greatly between tours.

( ④ ) The term **'cultural tourism'** does not in itself indicate whether the host culture is authentic or whether any cross-cultural interactions are mutually educational and respectful.

( ⑤ ) These are issues that are incorporated in some conceptual approaches to ecotourism, but they refer to **social impacts**, not product packaging.

\*authentic 전통을 잇는



## 23강 03 소재 - 개와 이야기를 나누는 사람에 대한 오해

It wasn't many years ago that **dog-talking owners** would have been considered the crazy people on the block.

***Even now, people with old-fashioned misconceptions might still consider you a crazy person*** on the corner if you discuss your problems with **your canine companion**.

***But*** there's **no reason in the world not to have an extended conversation with your pet**.

Go ahead, talk about religion, politics, or the latest joke you heard at work. Many recent medical studies say you just might be better off if you and your pet get into a few heavy conversations.

After all my years of ***being pulled into dialogue with my dogs***, the "prove it to me" scientific community is finally agreeing with me that **you could actually end up happier, healthier, and better adjusted emotionally if you talk to your loving companion**.

\*canine 개의

## ③ Abandon Misconceptions About Talking with Dogs

## 23강 04 소재 - 스포츠가 직면한 도전

Dramatic changes and controversial developments are ① transforming the ways in which sport is experienced and understood.

Many of the old ideas about ***sport embracing 'noble' and 'educational' values***, offering ***disadvantaged peoples 'a way out'***, bringing ***nations closer together***, or ***creating healthy bodies*** seem increasingly to ② lack credibility.

In particular, there are widespread concerns that economic and political forces are becoming too influential and are ③ ~~enhancing~~(**distorting**) the role and place of sport in societies across the world.

Further, there are anxious and often confused debates about the impact of new technologies and cultures of consumption on the ④ integrity of sport. In short, as we move through the twenty-first century, ***sport faces the most serious and important*** ⑤ challenges since its emergence in its modern form in the nineteenth century.

③ **distorting**



## READING PRACTICE

### 24강 01 소재 - 진정한 대가의 요건

It is said that a music student once approached Mozart and asked him for advice on **what he should compose and how he should do it to create something really good**.

Mozart took a good look at him and said, "You are still young. I think you should start with composing a duet."

This young man got upset and told Mozart that he too was still young, and that since he had composed more serious music than duets, why shouldn't he?

Mozart replied, "That is true, but I did not go around asking people what to compose.

I knew what to do."

The point is that **many have attempted to create great art, but only a very tiny percentage have become true masters.**

#### ⑤ What Distinguishes a Master from a Beginner

### 24강 02 소재 - 음악 연주에서 시각적인 측면의 중요성

When musicians record, their invisibility to listeners \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ an important channel of communication, for **performers express themselves not only through the sound of their voices or instruments but with their faces and bodies.**

In concert, these *gestures color the audience's understanding of the music.*

The violinist Itzhak Perlman, for example, is effective in concert in part because **his face registers and reinforces every expressive nuance in the music.**

Perlman himself once remarked that "people only half listen to you when you play the other half is watching."

**The (B) aspect of performance is especially important** for pop musicians.

What would pop be **without the wriggling and jiggling, the leaping and strutting, the leather and skin, the smoke and fire?**

It would merely be sound, and so much the poorer for it.

\*wriggling and jiggling 몸을 뒤틀고 흔들어대기 \*\*strutting 거들먹거리며 걸기

#### ④ removes ..... visual



**24강 03** 소재 - 좋은 사진을 찍기 위해 필요한 기술

**Taking photographs** is enjoyable and challenging in all sorts of ways.

It's a powerful means of storing memories, **showing situations or expressing views which does not insist that you be good at words.**

**But** don't fall into the trap of thinking you must have the latest, expensive camera to get the most telling shots.

What photography demands of you are skills of a different sort that are independent of the technology used to capture the picture.

Of these, **the most important is the ability to observe - sharpen up your 'seeing' of surroundings,** people and simple everyday objects in the world around you.

**Avoid taking these things for granted just because they are familiar.**

**Develop your awareness of the way** lighting and viewpoint can transform appearances, and **be quick thinking** enough to sum up a fast-changing situation by selecting the right moment to shoot.

Become skilled in these areas and you will be a good photographer.

⑤ Excellent observational skills are necessary to be a successful photographer.

**24강 04** 소재 - 빌딩의 지속 가능성을 결정짓는 다양한 요인

There are many aspects of sustainability and, even if you decide you want to address all of them, the problem is that **buildings are complex assemblies of different elements.**

There will always **be a series of factors to balance.**

For example, if you put a building in a business park in the middle of nowhere, it will be possible to align it perfectly to make the most of the sun and to have windows that open because there will be very little noise.

It will not, **however,** be possible **for most users of the building to reach it by public transport or to walk or cycle there.**

Almost everyone will have to drive.

Studies show that **the overall carbon footprint of a super-green building in such a location will be greater than that of a less-than-ideal building in a city center well served by public transport.**

\*sustainability 지속 가능성

③ factors to consider when constructing green buildings





## READING PRACTICE

### 25강 01 소재 - 일본 유치원의 교육 방식

Japanese preschools give their students a strong feeling of being part of a group.

**One way this feeling is created is with school uniforms.**

- ① Each preschool **has its own uniform**, and they vary in design and color.
- ② In preschools where the parents cannot afford uniforms, name tags are issued these have the child's family name, given name, preschool name, and name of the class written on them.
- ③ **The children are often collectively called by this class name** when the teachers are speaking to them.
- ④ As the children get used to their routine, they are able to describe their feelings and emotions to their teachers and other people in the school.
- ⑤ All of this provides the children with a sense of belonging.

④

### 25강 02 소재 - 보조금 유치 전략

**Grant writers are expert at asking for money.**

They approach carefully selected corporations, foundations, the government, and wealthy individuals to **request money for** (A) nonprofit / commercial organizations.

The catch is that the giver gets nothing in return except the knowledge that he or she has used money to do something good (and get a few tax breaks); therefore, **soliciting grant money** works best when the grant writer asks someone to (B) evaluate / support programs that fit with the interests of that individual.

For instance, a grant writer for a university might ask a former graduate (who also happens to be a multimillionaire) **to help fund a new science facility.**

This simple strategy changes the dynamics of the process **from begging for money to matching money with opportunities to make a (C) difference** / fortune.

- ③ nonprofit — support — difference



## 25강 03 소재 - 균형 있는 체육 교육과정

**School physical education programs should offer a balanced variety of activities that allow young people to develop competency in lifetime activities** that are personally meaningful and enjoyable.

A balance should exist in any physical education program among team, dual, and individual (lifetime) sports.

Team sports such as basketball and soccer provide an opportunity for students to develop skills and to enjoy working and competing together as a team.

**However**, in many school physical education programs, ***team sports dominate the curriculum at the expense of various individual and dual sports***, like tennis, swimming, badminton, and golf.

In such cases ***the students are deprived of the opportunity to develop skills in activities*** that they can participate in throughout their adult lives.

**Only through a balanced program of team, dual, and individual sports is it possible to develop well-rounded individuals.**

\*dual sports 두 사람 또는 두 조가 마주 대하고 하는 경기

## ③ necessity of balanced physical education curriculum

## 25강 04 소재 - 배움의 즐거움

**Ensuring that the process of learning is itself enjoyable is**, in part, the responsibility of each student, especially in college and graduate school, where they have more independence.

① **Yet** by the time students are mature enough to take responsibility for their education, ***most have already internalized the inability to enjoy what they are doing.***

③ They learn from their parents that grades and prizes are the measure of success, that their responsibility is ***to produce outstanding report cards rather than to enjoy learning for learning's sake.***

④ Educators - teachers and parents - who care about helping children lead happy lives must first themselves believe that ***happiness is the ultimate end.***

⑤ Children are extremely sensitive to cues and will internalize their educators' beliefs even when these beliefs are implicit.

②







## READING PRACTICE

### 26강 01 소재 - 논리적이지 않은 문법

Until the eighteenth century it was correct to say "you was" if you were referring to one person. It sounds odd today, but **the logic is faultless.**

Was is a singular verb and were a plural one.

Why should you use a plural verb when the sense is clearly singular?

"I'm hurrying, are I not?" is hopelessly **ungrammatical**, but "I'm hurrying, aren't I?" - merely a contraction of the same words - is **perfect English.**

Many is almost always a plural (as in "Many people were there"), but not when it is followed by a, as in "Many a man was there."

**There's no inherent reason why these things should be so.**

They are **not defensible** in terms of grammar.

**They are because they are.**

### ③ Are Grammatical Rules Always Logical

### 26강 02 소재 - 스포일러가 독서에 미치는 영향

People read books for any number of reasons; **finding out how the story ends is one among many and not even the most important.**

On the spoiler issue, both hacker and publisher share **a key misunderstanding of what reading is all about.**

( ① ) If it were otherwise, nobody would ever bother to read a book twice.

( ② ) Reading is about spending time with characters, entering a fictional world, playing with words, and living through a story page by page.

( ③ ) The idea that someone could **ruin a novel by revealing its ending** is like saying you could ruin the Mona Lisa by revealing that it's a picture of a woman with a center part.

( ④ ) **Spoilers are a myth: they don't spoil.**

( ⑤ ) No elaborate secrecy campaign is going to make Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows any better than it already is, and **no website could possibly make it useless and boring.**

\* secrecy campaign 비밀 엄수 작전

①



**26강 03** 소재 - 청자의 지위에 따른 자바 어 사용

Every **exchange in Javanese** systematically **defines the** ① **hierarchical relations** between the speakers.

A speaker must ② **adjust his speech level** according to the status of the person addressed.

Basically, there are two speech levels: ngoko and kromo.

Ngoko is the basic form of that language, used to talk to people of **equal status** whom one knows intimately or to social inferiors.

Kromo is used to talk to older people, people of higher status, or those **whose status relative** to one is yet ③ unknown.

While the great majority of vocabulary items do not change between levels, the **ones that do** are the most common.

Thus, **the most basic sentences differ** ④ slightly(**markedly**), e.g., "Where are you coming from?" is "Soko ngendi?" in ngoko and "Saking pundi?" in kromo.

"I cannot do it" translates as either "Aku ora iso" or "Kulo mboten saged."

Moreover, the very texture of the **two levels contrasts**: ngoko can sound rough, even harsh, and is very ⑤ **precise**; kromo, on the other hand, is always spoken softly and slowly and is deliberately **vague**.

\*Javanese (인도네시아) 자바 어

④ **markedly**

**26강 04** 소재 - 연속적 매체에 대비되는 일회성 매체의 특성

**One-shot media are unique** in that — unlike **other consumer goods and unlike continuing media** — there is \_\_\_\_\_ .

A **film or book promotion** can be moderately successful, up to a point, even if the promoted film or book disappoints the purchasers.

(It is not likely to be a wild success, of course.)

Unlike **the television executive** whose advertising income depends on the ratings, the film-maker or publisher may feel that the promotion has done its job if the public has put its money down.

Even though **some additional sales will be lost because of bad reputations**, people will tend to **rationalize the wisdom of purchases they have already made**.

The book may remain on the shelf unread, but the buyer plans to get around to it some day.

Few movie-goers walk out on even the most disappointing film, once they have paid to see it.

③ **no expectation of repeat sales**





## READING PRACTICE

### 27강 01 소재 - 사회 개혁의 일환인 컴퓨터화

**The rise of computer technologies and networking is due to collective action similar to that of other social movements**, such as the environmental movement, the anti-tobacco movement, the movement against drinking and driving, or the women's movement, for example.

While each has its own particular goals, for example, clean air, elimination of smoking in public places, reduced traffic accidents and deaths from drunk driving, or equality of opportunity, they all focus on correcting some situation to which they object or changing the circumstances for a group that suffers some sort of social disadvantage.

Similarly, **advocates of computerization focus on the creation of a new world order where people and organizations use state-of-the-art computing equipment and the physical limitations of time and space are overcome.**

\*state-of-the-art 최첨단의

‘컴퓨터화’의 목적 = 사회 개혁 (→시공간을 초월하는 새로운 질서로의 도약)

### 27강 02 소재 - 폭력성과 TV시청의 관계

Strong evidence from survey research consistently shows that heavy viewers of violence on television are more likely to engage in aggressive behavior than are light viewers.

Moreover, viewers of violent television express more willingness to use violence to resolve real interpersonal conflicts.

However, these correlational studies simply say that television violence viewing is associated with holding favorable attitudes toward the use of violence and aggressive behavior.

**Such studies alone are not sufficient evidence that media violence causes aggression.**

**Furthermore, correlational evidence does not provide evidence of the direction of the causal relationship.**

It might be that people inclined to act violently are more likely to watch television violence, and so it is their predisposition toward violence that leads to viewing violent TV, and not the other way around. \*predisposition 성향, 경향

폭력적인 사람 → 폭력적 TV 프로그램 시청 가능성 ↑ (폭력성과 TV 시청의 상관관계 O)

TV 시청 → 사람의 폭력성 ↑ (X) (TV시청이 사람의 폭력성을 증가시킨다는 증거 없음!)

따라서 폭력성은 폭력적 TV 프로그램 시청과 상관관계는 있을 수 있어도 인과관계는 성립하지 않는다.



## 27강 03 소재 - 세계의 미래에 대한 낙관의 근거

**Paradoxically, one of the biggest reasons for being optimistic about our future is that there are systemic (A) [flaws / shifts] in the reported worldview.**

Certain types of news (for example, dramatic disasters and terrorist actions) are **significantly overreported**; others (such as scientific progress and meaningful statistical surveys of the state of the world) are **significantly underreported**.

Although this (B) [**imbalance** / tension] leads to major problems - such as distortion of rational public policy and a continuing, irrational fear of the end of the world - it is also reason to be optimistic.

Once you realize you're being misguided into believing that things are (C) [brighter / **worse**] than they are, **you can, with a little courage, step out into the sunshine.**

\* paradoxically 역설적으로

세계에 대한 보도가 실제보다 나쁜 쪽으로 심하게 왜곡되어 보도되고 있다는 점을 감안하면, 비관적일 필요는 없다. (낙관적 태도를 가져도 무방하다)

## 27강 04 소재 - 버스 이용이 제공하는 즐거움

It remains unfortunately true that **public transportation often takes longer than driving a private automobile**, particularly in regions where public transportation spending has not been made a government priority.

**But mass transit may be more enjoyable than many of us realize.**

One family I know relies almost entirely on bus service for all their transportation needs.

The mom told me that she has wonderful conversations with her children while riding the bus.

They talk about whatever they want to, including the people and things they see along the way.

She said **she enjoys these conversations** far more than she did when she was driving **because her attention isn't split.**

And she has been highly encouraged by how her kids have responded to having her undivided attention.





## READING PRACTICE

### Test 1

#### 01 소재 - 미술용품 지원프로그램

Each year, Society for Arts provides millions of dollars of supplies as well as inspiration to our city's artistic and educational communities.

Nonprofit organizations with significant arts programming, government agencies and public schools may become Society for Arts recipients through a simple application process.

Recipients can schedule shopping appointments to visit our center and obtain items through the online Direct Donations listing.

There is no charge for any item obtained by a recipient through Society for Arts.

**To apply to become a recipient, please use our online application form. New recipients should register for the welcome orientation.**

For more information, click the links below or contact the Donations team at donations@sfa.gov.

\*recipient 수령자

#### ③ 미술용품 지원 프로그램을 안내하려고

#### Test 1 02 소재 - 사람들의 매체 사용 경향

**Because people use the media out of habit and conformity, and for the comfort of spending time agreeably, they often come to them for reasons that have very little to do with their specific content.**

Unless the breaking news is of great personal urgency, the morning paper is read in much the same fashion regardless of what is happening on a given day.

The level of newspaper reading is about the same in cities whose newspapers range from poor to excellent in quality.

The car radio is tuned to a favorite station regardless of what tunes are being played.

A great deal of movie-going merely provides young audiences with an excuse for leaving the house or for being together with someone in the dark.

A couple checks to see what's at the movies because they want to go out that evening, or they might watch television at home because it is an effortless way of spending time.

\*conformity 순응

#### ⑤ use of the media with no regard to their content



## Test 1 03 소재 - 과학의 본질

**Science is all about possibilities.**

We propose theories, conjectures, hypotheses, and explanations.

We collect evidence and data, and we test the theories against this new evidence.

If the data contradict our theory, then we change the theory.

In this way science advances, and we gain greater and greater understanding.

**But there is always the possibility of new evidence arising which contradicts the existing theories.**

**It's the very essence of science that its conclusions can change, that is, that its truths are not absolute.**

The intrinsic good sense of this is contained within the remark reportedly made by the distinguished economist John Maynard Keynes, responding to the criticism that he had changed his position on monetary policy during the 1930s Depression:

**"When the facts change, I change my mind.** What do you do, sir?"

\*conjecture 추측 \*\*monetary 통화(화폐)의

③ 과학 이론은 새로운 증거에 의하여 항상 변할 수 있다.

(evidence = data = facts (= information) = truths / theories = hypotheses = position = mind

## Test 1 04 소재 - 역경극복

I can see personalizing license plates.

I can see personalizing address tags.

**But why do we personalize the bad things that happen to us? Life is random.**

Not everything is personal.

Yet we don't seem to get it. *Why does this always happen to me?*

*Why can't I ever catch a break?*

*What did I do to deserve this?*

**Get over it. It's not about you. It's about life.**

Some days you'll find the nectar in its flowers.

Did you ever see a golf course without hazards?

You won't see a life without them either.

You aren't alone in your misery or your joy.

**Be glad that you are a part of it all.**

**Take comfort that your experiences are universal.**

**Rise to the challenges and develop the skills necessary to survive and thrive.**

\*hazard (골프) 장애 구역

⑤ 역경은 누구에게나 일어날 수 있으므로 받아들여 대처하라.

( the bad things = hazards = misery = the challenges )





## READING PRACTICE

### Test 1 05 소재 - 고독의 긍정적 측면

Some people believe that when they **are alone** they are lonely.

**However, if we accept our aloneness, we can give ourselves to our projects and our relationships out of our freedom instead of running to them out of our fear.**

In writing about **solitude**, Father William McNamara says that it is a misunderstanding to equate solitude with isolation.

In his view, the opposite is true.

When we enter into **genuine solitude**, we then have the ability to enter into the center of our being and connect in a meaningful way with others.

Silence and solitude provide a means for coming to know ourselves better, for becoming centered, and for forming meaningful relationships.

The Dalai Lama stresses that to make changes in our lives we need **solitude**, by which he means "**a mental state free of distractions**, not simply time alone in a quiet place."

#### ① Positive Aspects of **Being Alone**

### Test 1 06 소재 - 감사인사

When the New York Giants, a team you would give your right arm to beat, and vice versa, sends you a gift - that's something.

When everybody down to the groundskeepers and those boys in white coats remember you with trophies - that's something.

When you have a wonderful mother-in-law who takes sides with you in squabbles with her own daughter - that's something.

When you have a father and a mother who work all their lives so you can have an education and build your body - it's a blessing.

When you have a wife who has been a tower of strength and shown more courage than you dreamed existed - that's the finest I know.

**So I close in saying that I might have been given a bad break, but I've got an awful lot to live for.**

\*Squabble 시시한 말다툼

#### ⑤ appreciative



**Test 1 07** 소재 - 에디슨의 스트레스 해소방법

The stories about Edison's capacity to work long hours and endure thousands of frustrations are almost like legends.

What's not as well known are his **methods** for sustaining himself while working on his famous scientific breakthroughs. Edison kept a folding bed in his laboratory.

**He took frequent pauses on it because he knew that only when the mind is in a restful state does it work most creatively.**

**Edison also discovered that humor put his mind at ease.**

In addition to maintaining hundreds of notebooks full of scientific equations, he filled several others with nothing but jokes.

He found that comic relief was valuable for both him and his staff.

He used it as a tension breaker and as a morale builder.

He said later that people who laugh together can work longer and harder together, and with more **effectiveness**.

\*morale 사기, 의욕

**Test 1 08** 소재 - 동물원의 역할

Zoos were once nothing more than entertainment places where people could go and look at exotic species, sometimes even seeing them put on wildlife acts.

**In recent decades, that has changed considerably.**

**Zoos are now playing an increasing role in the effort to preserve vanishing wildlife.**

For the most part, animals are no longer captured in the wild, but are instead bred at zoos, which exchange them through the Species Survival Plan for breeding purposes.

Exhibits are being constructed to closely simulate natural surroundings, so that animals are more comfortable.

Some zoos have even become facilities for scientific research so that biologists can better understand different species' needs.

This, in turn, helps conservationists decide which remaining habitats are most critical to set aside for wildlife reserves, and also helps zookeepers provide better care for their animals.

\*exotic 이국적인, 외래의







## READING PRACTICE

Test 1 14 소재 - 피부 온도의 변화속도와 감지 중량

**The rate of change in skin temperature influences the perceived temperature of objects in the hand.**

**Thus**, metal at room temperature feels cooler than wood at room temperature because the hard metal surface is a better conductor of heat, including the heat from your skin.

**Temperature also modifies the perceived weight of an object, as you can experience by performing the following simple experiment.**

Place a coin on a piece of ice (to cool it) while maintaining another similar coin at room temperature. Now place both coins on the underside of your bare forearm.

You should find that the cool coin **feels heavier** than the neutral coin.

**This observation suggests that tiny nerve endings that respond to pressure also respond to changes in temperature.**

\*underside 밑면, 안쪽 면

( the perceived weight = feels heavier = pressure )

Test 1 15 소재 - 효과적인 식물 섭취방법

**As far as we know, the best way to reap the benefits of plants is by eating them in their natural forms.**

**When** new research demonstrates a benefit of eating particular fruits and vegetables, many people are quick to attribute that benefit to one particular ingredient.

**For instance**, studies have shown that consuming fruits and vegetables high in carotenoids lowers the risk of developing several kinds of cancer.

This finding created a lot of interest in beta-carotene (vitamin A) and led many people to start taking vitamin

A supplements to lower their risk of cancer.

**But** fruits and vegetables contain at least forty different carotenoids, sometimes at higher levels **than** beta-carotene.

**We simply can't assume that one ingredient will do the same thing in isolation as it will when it is part of a complex package like a plant.**

It's not just a matter of isolating one component and packaging it in a pill at high doses.

\*carotenoid카로테노이드

( in their natural forms = a complex package like a plant    ≠ in isolation )



**Test 1 16** 소재 - 독립적 사고의 의미

Thinking for yourself doesn't require you to come up with the solutions yourself.

**All you need to do is get out of the box of traditional thinking.**

**One way to do that is to include others in the process of devising solutions.**

Talk with lots of people. Get their feedback, ideas, and inspirations.

Ask world-class experts, not just your roommate.

This is research, not brainstorming.

What you want to do here is **not simply** adopt the solution of some wiser person **but** learn enough from experts to form your own independent opinion so you can choose the solution that's best for you and your unique situation.

If you talk with just a few people, you will get a perspective that's too narrow to help you form your own viewpoint.

If I was thinking of becoming a marine scientist, I would talk with at least **a dozen of them** to get a wide and deep variety of perspectives.

**Test 1 17** 소재 - 미취학 아이의 친구

**Over the preschool period (roughly ages 3-5 years), friends come to occupy a more important place in children's social world.**

Spending any amount of time around preschool children quickly leads one to the conclusions that most preschoolers have friends and that their friends are highly valued.

**Friendship at this age typically centers around play.**

Preschoolers' expectations for friends are not as mature or complex as older children's.

**Rather**, they focus on enjoying common interests and activities together.

Friends are people who are fun to play with and who like to play the same things;

thus, both play and similarity are important for choosing friends in the first place and then spending time with them.

**As a result, friendships provide preschool children someone with whom to "test out" various behaviors and emotions while at play.**





## READING PRACTICE

Test 1 18 소재 - 온라인 자료 사용과 읽기 능력

Often, much of the instruction necessary for engaging in a game or activity in an educational CD-ROM is presented in the form of verbal instructions that are spoken by a narrator or on-screen character.

**Yet, as some experts observed, the situation is different for interactive materials delivered online.**

Online sound files can take considerable amounts of time to download, which can discourage use of the materials.

For this reason, rather than relying heavily on spoken dialogue, designers of online materials often rely much more heavily on written text to deliver instructions and information.

**Thus, the ability to read can be a stronger prerequisite for the use of online materials than for a CD-ROM.**

\*prerequisite전제조건

Test 1 19 소재 - 인간정신의 가능성과 작동 방식

**The human mind is marvelously complex.**

It can perform all kinds of creative tasks such as imagining the future, constructing fantasies, and contemplating an infinitely wide range of if-then speculations.

It **also performs many ordinary tasks** with **remarkable** efficiency by using **automatic routines** which are **sequences of behaviors** or thoughts that we learn from experience and then apply again and again with little effort.

**Once** you have learned a sequence — such as tying your shoes, brushing your teeth, or playing a song on the guitar — you can perform it over and over again with very little effort compared to the effort it took you to learn it in the first place.

**As we learn to do something, we are writing the instructions like a computer code in our minds.**

**Once** that code is written, it can later be loaded into our minds and run **automatically** to guide us through the task **with very little thought**.

\*contemplate심사숙고하다

( routines (= habits) = sequences of behaviors = with very little thought )



**Test 1 20** 소재 - 행사 참석 전에 미리 해두는 식사

It is just after work and you are on your way to an event that you believe will be a major networking opportunity.

You are dressed appropriately, have brought plenty of business cards, and have arrived on time; ~~however~~, you have **failed to take one crucial preparation step** before you left to help ensure your evening's success.

**What is it? You did not eat.** While there will no doubt be food in abundance at this event, remember, you are not there to eat.

You are there to work, artfully network, and contribute. You are there because you and others can benefit from and contribute to this event.

~~Therefore~~, **be certain your actions are consistent and communicate this message.** Making a beeline for the buffet only communicates that you are hungry and less interested in meeting and speaking with others.

\*in abundance 풍부하게

( failed to take one crucial preparation step = not eat )

**Test 1 21** 소재 - 구성원의 수에 따른 사회구조

**Indeed, there is a well-established principle in sociology suggesting that social groupings larger than 150-200 become increasingly hierarchical in structure.**

Small social groups tend to lack structure of any kind, relying instead on personal contacts to oil the wheels of social intercourse.

**But with more people** to coordinate, hierarchical structures are required.

There must be chiefs to direct, and a police force to ensure that social rules are followed. And this turns out to be an unwritten rule in modern business organization too.

Businesses with fewer than 150-200 people can be organized on entirely informal lines, relying on personal contacts between employees to ensure the proper exchange of information.

**But larger businesses** require **formal management structures** to channel contacts and ensure that each employee knows what he or she is responsible for and **whom they should report to.**

\*intercourse 교류

( hierarchical in structure = formal management structures = whom they should report to )





## READING PRACTICE

Test 1 22 소재 - 분장사의 책무

**A makeup artist's work must be practical and lasting, but his obligations do not end there.**

He should be well prepared, both on and off the set.

He has to be on time, he has to coordinate with the assistant director, he has to stay on schedule.

He has to take care of the actors properly and maintain makeup through take after take.

And **he must be efficient and careful about removing the actors' makeup because the cleaning-up phase nowadays can be crucial.**

The adhesives are so strong that unless they are removed with great care the actors' skin can be so badly affected that shooting may be held up.

This happened recently during the production of a Hollywood film in which a makeup artist was careless.

The next day the actor's face was swollen like a balloon, and he was out of action for about ten days.

\*adhesive접착제

( careful about = with great care    ≠ careless )

Test 1 23 소재 - 과학적 이해로 인한 상징의 단절

**As scientific understanding has grown, so our world has become dehumanized.**

Man feels himself isolated in the universe, because he is no longer involved in nature and has **lost his emotional "unconscious identity" with natural phenomena.**

These have slowly lost their symbolic implications.

Thunder is no longer the voice of an angry god, nor is lightning his punishing missile.

No river contains a spirit, no tree is the life principle of a man, no snake the symbol of wisdom, no mountain cave the home of a great devil.

No voices now speak to man from stones, plants, and animals, nor does he speak to them believing they can hear.

His contact with nature has gone, and with it has gone the great emotional energy that this symbolic connection supplied.

As scientific knowledge has kept us from having a symbolic connection with nature any longer, we have come to suffer from **emotional isolation**.

( dehumanized = feels himself isolated = emotional isolation ≠ the great emotional energy )



**Test 1 24-25** 소재 - Paul Galvin 회장의 열린 사고

Paul Galvin, a founder of Motorola, never intended to be anything more than a successful small businessman, **but learned that failures can become growth experiences which ultimately lead to success.**

He experienced several early business failures before his ultimate success.

Those failures helped him develop the ability to invite helpful ideas from his employees.

In the course of running his business, Paul Galvin managed to convince his associates that he did not consider himself arrogant.

They soon learned that they could go to him and say, "**Paul, your decision yesterday was wrong**" **If the new facts they supplied stood the test of his inspection, he would accept their analysis.**

Some recall his words, "Tell the fellows we're changing. My decision yesterday was wrong."

He pursued good, clear thinking and did not stand on his position or office, because he was not too arrogant or proud to back down or accept other ideas.

Results were what he was after. Paul Galvin often said, "Follow the right decisions regardless of when, or how, or by whom these decisions were arrived at."

**Here was a man who was particularly impatient with those who could not admit their own mistakes.** This might sound like strange advice in our competitive world.

What happens to people who act this way?

**It might surprise you.**

**They are admired and they move ahead.**

④ Being Open-Minded **Critical** for Business





## READING PRACTICE

Test 2강 01 소재 - 물 절약을 위한 잔디밭 제거나 축소

If we're serious about greatly reducing water use, it's **obvious that the only way to accomplish this is to reduce the size of — or eliminate entirely — green lawns.**

And now is the time for the state and the city to act.

State and city building codes must be changed to require **eliminating green lawns or reducing their size** to a small percentage of a residential lot.

Ideally, **the lawns would be replaced by plant species** native to the respective areas of the state, thereby restoring natural habitat and protecting endangered bird and insect species.

Cities and towns should lead by example and replace lawns with native plants except where grass is required.

We can wait until water rates rise sharply and cause people to just let their lawns go brown, or we can take action in advance.

The time to do this is now, before the taps run dry.

⑤ 잔디밭의 제거나 축소를 위한 법규 개정을 촉구하려고.

Test 2강 02 소재 - 메시지전달

A message is transferred from facts to language, from language to written words, from written words to language in another mind, and out of that language into stored information.

**Just how efficient the transfer is at these stages no one knows.**

**It would also be very difficult to devise an experiment to find out the efficiency.**

***Nonetheless, in the real world, such transfers are never 100% efficient.***

If we allow them to be as good as 90%, losses at the four stages still reduce the overall **efficiency to less than 65%.**

By a rough guess, only a little over half the original message arrives in the reader's mind, and probably much less.

Just reflect for a moment on the proportion of the total information you retain after reading a book or listening to a lecture.

**Information transfer is often a very inefficient process.**

① inefficiency of message transfer



## Test 2강 03 소재 - 부모의 직업 만족감과 자녀의 행복

A study by two researchers at the Graduate School of Social Work at Boston College found that a child's sense of well-being is affected less by the long hours their parents put in at work **and more by the mood their parents are in when they come home.**

*Children are better off having a parent who works into the night in a job they love* than a parent who works shorter hours but comes home unhappy.

This is the influence our jobs have on our families.

***Working late does not negatively affect our children, but rather, how we feel at work does.***

Parents may feel guilty, and their children may miss them, but late nights at the office or frequent business trips are not likely the problem.

If you don't like your work, for your kids' sake, **don't go home.**

④ Children's happiness comes from their parents' job satisfaction.

## Test 2강 04 소재 - 가치관에 의해 형성되는 과학

In order that the reader may not be misled, it should be emphasized that I am not opposed to science.

Scientific knowledge has been extremely useful to me as I try to understand my world and the way it works. I conduct scientific research myself, and I support many lines of scientific inquiry.

Distinguishing facts from values and keeping our inquiries from being biased by values is very useful.

But we must not deceive ourselves; we should be quite **conscious of the way science is shaped by values.**

Science is not a sacred cow; it does make mistakes; it can lead us into difficulties we would do better to avoid.

**We had better learn how to control it or** it will lead us in directions that have the effect of controlling us.

\*sacred cow 신성불가침의 영역

② Although based on facts, science should be guided by values.







## READING PRACTICE

### Test 2강 05 소재 - 말의 이해에 좌우되는 의사소통

Most people **think of words as having meanings**, so when we use a word we expect others to understand.

There's a saying in the communication discipline, though, that states, "**Words don't have meaning, people do.**"

If you remember any of the **misunderstandings** that you've had because of differences in meanings of words, then you should recognize how true that saying is.

Often people do **share the meaning of words**, so communication usually works pretty well. Sometimes, though, your meaning for a word is different than someone else's, which could pose trouble.

**A better understanding of language and its use can help you make arguments more effectively, avoid some misunderstandings that can harm relationships, and repair other misunderstandings without trying to blame the other person.**

### ⑤ Language Meaning: At the Mercy of People's Understanding

### Test 2강 06 소재 - 금방이 라도 붙잡힐 것 같은 긴박한 상황

Vicky held her breath, and then took deep breaths to calm down.

Slowly she pushed the chair out and **slid** along the inside of the reception station.

She heard the clamor of **many feet** coming down stairs and the ding of an elevator.

She could hear people talking and complaining, and the guards **explained** the situation as the employees assembled.

A short distance from Vicky, there were many sets of feet and hands holding cardkeys and photo identifications.

The noise became very **loud** and Vicky hid behind a massive station with fax machines, then she slid toward the back of the line, and kept out of sight.

Briefly, she looked **ahead**.

The guards were carefully examining the cardkeys and photo identifications, and **banging** on a small laptop computer.

**Any moment they would notice her and it would be all over. They would have her.**

### ③ tense



## Test 2강 07 소재 - 독서의 기술

**Skill in reading** is like skill in chess in many respects.

**Good reading, like good chess, requires the rapid activation of background knowledge** that has already been ① acquired and does not have to be worked out on the spot.

Good readers, like good chess players, **quickly recognize typical patterns**, and, since they can ② notice many small-scale features of the text, they **have space in short-term memory to take in an overall structure of meaning**.

They are able to do all of this because, like expert chess players, they have **ready** ③ access to a great deal of relevant background information.

By contrast, ④ unskilled readers lack this large store of relevant prior knowledge and must therefore work out many small-scale meaning relationships while they are reading.

These ⑤ demanding tasks quickly overload their short-term memories, making their performance slow, hard, and ineffective.

② ignore

## Test 2강 08 소재 - 서양 음악이 아프리카음악에 끼친 영향

**In time, those exposed to Western cultural practices influenced the development of music in Africa**

Adjustments were made. African composers created choral music in the Western classical style.

**African popular songs were fashioned in Western styles** while (A) retaining / retained some African elements.

Western harmonic practices and Western instruments, notably the guitar, became **commonplace**.

**These outside influences brought native Africans new ways of viewing their world, new tastes in music, new performer/audience relationships, and new ways of (B) appreciation / appreciating music performed in new contexts**.

**Changes** in music reflected the changes in society, and new songs reflected these changes, bringing an expansion of repertoire to traditional African music.

The new repertoire reflected a receptiveness to outside influences, notably (C) ones / those of Western music.

\*choral music 합창음악 \*\*receptiveness 수용성, 감수성

② retaining --- appreciating --- those





## READING PRACTICE

### Test 2강 09 소재 - Lace와 아들의 연인 Stella

Lace sat in the middle of the long bench against the wall under the stairs.

① Her(Lace) black eyes followed every movement of the young girl(Stella) rocking back and forth on the three-legged stool near her son, Jason.

At his request she(Lace) had come up from the field to meet

② Stella. (It was) Not that she(Lace) did not know Stella.

She(Lace) had seen ③ her(Stella) about the roads of Bowsville since Stella was able to start to walk.

**But she and Stella had never before sat in a room together and visited.**

There was a reason for it now.

Jason was in love with Stella.

They had kissed and made promises.

Lace listened while ④ the girl(Stella) prattled.

She(Lace) watched her(Stella) restless gestures and the shifting lines of her(Stella) light blonde hair against ⑤ her(Stella) delicately pink smooth cheek, while Stella seemed **not** to sit upon her stool **but** to fly above it.

\*prattle 재잘거리다 ①

### Test 2강 10 소재 - 해바라기

The sunflower's scientific name, *Helianthus*, literally means "sun flower," and 67 or so species are native to North American grasslands. Pioneers made cloth from sunflowers' tough stems and yellow dye from their flowers.

Today, sunflowers are grown in many places around the world for the garden industry, for use as home remedies, and for their seeds — used as birdseed, human snack food, and as a source of food oil.

One species, *Helianthus tuberosa*, is grown for its eatable underground food-storage tubers. Sunflowers were first cultivated about 3,000 years ago by American Indians.

Wild ancestor plants **having highly branched stems and relatively small flower heads** were transformed into three-meter-tall, single-stalked plants that produce as many as 1,000 seeds per head.

\*tuber 덩이줄기

⑤ 원조 야생종은 비교적 큰 꽃 머리를 가졌다. (큰 꽃 머리 → 큰 줄기 / 작은 꽃 머리)



Test 2강 11 소재 - 달리기/걷기대회

### 13th Annual Pathways Run/Walk

The 13th Annual Pathways Run/Walk will be held at the Southwind Community Barn on Saturday, May 9, 2015.

This year's event, whose theme is "Start Tracking," celebrates the diverse two- and four-legged users of the town's pathway system.

The public is invited to track footprints (mountain lions, snakes, barefoot runners, foxes, lost hikers and so on) while running or walking the beautiful pathways with family and friends.

The event features a 5K and 10K Pathways Run/Walk that begins at 9:00 am.

The fee for this event is \$35, or \$40 on the day of the race; group registrations of 10 or more are \$25 per person.

A less demanding 1-Mile Fun Run will begin at 10:30. The fee for this event is \$20, or \$25 on the day of the event.

All pre-registered participants will receive a tracking guide shirt.

To register, donate, volunteer or for more information, contact Nor ah Gualtieri at 650-917-2118 or gualtieri@pathwaysrun.org, or visit the event website at www.pathwaysmn.org.

\*barefoot 맨발의

③ 10km 달리기 /걷기 행사의 10명 이상의 단체 참가비는 1인당 25달러이다.

Test 2강 12 소재 - 유아통합교실





## READING PRACTICE

### Early Childhood Peer Student Opportunity

Carroll County Public Schools' Early Childhood Program is now accepting applications for the 2015-2016 school year for the Community Classroom. The Community Classroom is an inclusive classroom where children with and without special needs learn alongside one another. In the classroom eight children with special needs learn with eight peer students without special needs. Community Classroom students attend school Monday through Thursday during the am or pm session.

Locations: Charles Carroll Elementary  
Cranberry Station Elementary  
Friendship Valley Elementary

Tuition: 1 day per week is \$60 per month  
2 days per week is \$110 per month  
3 days per week is \$160 per month  
4 days per week is \$210 per month

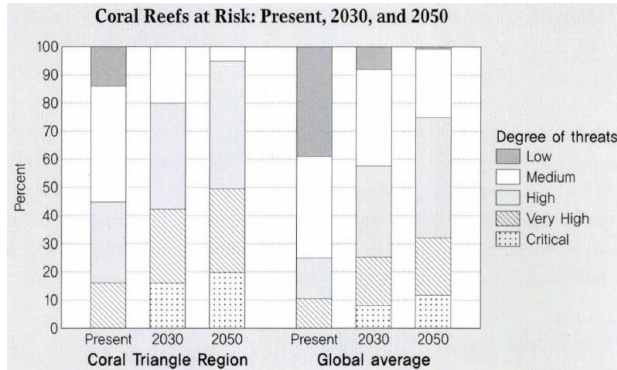
Age Requirement: Children must be 3 years old by August 1, 2015

For more information, please call 917-2256.

② 학급별로 도움이 필요한 학생 8명당 또래 학생 1명이 배정된다.



Test 2강 13 소재 - 위기에처한산호초



The above graph shows threats to coral reefs in the Coral Triangle Region and those of the global average.

- ① Approximately 45 percent of coral reefs within the Coral Triangle Region are currently in the categories of high and very high, which is substantially higher than the global average of about 25 percent.
  - ② Coral reefs in the critical threat category are not currently found in the Coral Triangle Region, nor in the global average.
  - ③ By 2030, four-fifths of coral reefs in the Coral Triangle Region are projected to be in the categories of high, very high, and critical.
  - ④ By 2030, the percentage of coral reefs in the critical threat category in the Coral Triangle Region is projected to be three times as high as that of the global average.
  - ⑤ By 2050, the percentage gap between the combined categories of high, very high, and critical in the Coral Triangle Region and those in the global average is projected to be approximately 20 percentage points.
- \*coral reef 산호초

④





## READING PRACTICE

Test 2강 14 소재 - 시간 의존적인 정보 찾기 활동

Most events hold **some uncertainty** because only a small amount of information is available at any given time.

We actively seek data to **fill these gaps**. Information seeking can be an important coping strategy, **but obtaining information is also \_\_\_\_\_ dependent.**

The doctor does not know what to expect or what will be found.

It may be several days before test results are available.

The supervisor could disclose nothing until the meeting.

***That gives you at least an hour to worry and upset yourself.***

The teenager can verbally relay only bits and pieces of the total picture.

Meanwhile, ***the mind works overtime drawing its own pictures of what happened or what will happen.***

The three processes — assigning meaning, filling in gaps, and seeking information — continue in cycles.

Only when the mind has achieved a satisfactory evaluation and integration **will it cease its struggle to give meaning.**

① time

Test 2강 15 소재 - 친구와 또래의 차이점

Conflicts between friends differ in many ways from conflicts with peers, because friends like one another and share a more intimate relationship than do peers.

Because of their shared goals and the greater amount of time they spend with one another, **friends engage in more conflict than peers.**

***At the same time,*** they ***deal with conflict more constructively than do peers.***

Compared to non-friends, friends show more extended negotiation, compromise, conciliation, constructive communication, and explanation.

**On the other hand,** non-friends show higher rates of **submission**, separation, and third-party intervention.

**Thus,** the strategies that children use **to resolve their differences** vary depending on the extent to which they \_\_\_\_\_.

\*conciliation 조정, 회유 \*\*submission 복종

① like their opponent



Test 2강 16 소재 - 임산부의 영양 섭취와 태아의 뇌 발달

The importance of good nutrition for human health has long been known, but few studies have considered the impact of nutrition on the brain.

**However, the results of several recent studies demonstrate how important nutrition is for both how the brain develops and how it functions.**

For example, it is now known that the brain grows rapidly between the 10th and 18th weeks of pregnancy; therefore, the food that a pregnant woman eats during this period is extremely important for the developing fetus.

***Babies born to mothers who maintained poor diets during pregnancy are at a higher risk for***

\_\_\_\_\_.

The brain also undergoes a period of rapid growth during the first two years of life.

***So it is essential that children receive adequate nutrition during this period.***

\*fetus 태아

③ mental or behavioral problems

Test 2강 17 소재 - 건축물의 자연 냉난방 방법

In warmer regions, many of us have learned to rely on ***energy-hungry air-conditioning to keep the inside of our buildings cool***

\_\_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_\_, another approach is simply to ***let the building itself act as a filter, selectively letting in daylight, warmth, and cool air, depending on the needs of the moment.***

If this sounds innovative, it's probably worth mentioning that early architects were doing this before anyone had even heard of oil or electricity.

The designers of Moorish palaces in Andalusia, \_\_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_\_, knew all about how to set the slope of a roof ***so that it would block the burning summer sun, but let in the gentler, more sloping sunlight of winter.***

Modern buildings can also be designed to do this expertly, but in the meantime ***any of us can work with what we already have.***

When the sun is shining directly on the windows, ***close the shutters or draw the blinds.***

\*Moorish 무어인(8세기에 스페인을 점령했던 아프리카 북서부의 이슬람 종족)양식의

② However --- for example







## READING PRACTICE

Test 2강 18 소재 - 경제 쇠퇴가 의복 소비에 미치는 영향

**Under difficult economic conditions, consumers tend to control their consumption**, especially of luxury goods.

- ① For instance, starting in 1929, the collapse of the New York stock market led to a worldwide **economic depression and mass unemployment** that lasted until the late 1930s or early 1940s.
- ② The event influenced not only the U.S. **fashion industry** but also the French **high-fashion industry**, which had been dependent on exports to U.S. retailers.
- ③ U.S. department stores **canceled** their orders, and designers **cut their prices** and introduced **inexpensive** ready-to-wear lines.
- ④ While American fashion had evolved to become a very powerful industry, there was something irresistible about the fineness and innovation of French fashion markets.
- ⑤ **The economic decline that began in 2008 has had a similar impact on U.S. consumers, who turned to inexpensive (store) brands, discount retailers, and basic styles for their clothing needs.**

④ \*retailer 소매상인

Test 2강 19 소재 - 사전지식을 통한 상황예측

**Our knowledge of who is doing what permits us to make reasonably accurate predictions about the actual behavior of others.**

We enter a doctor's examining room, for example, knowing who is the patient, who is the doctor, and who is the nurse.

(A) This is not to say, of course, that we routinely **catalog** all possible happenings in our minds before entering such situations, so that **we are prepared for anything and everything**. We do not, in fact, **imagine everything that will take place**, nor do we **attempt to do** so, nor could we do so.

(B) But we do **entertain at least some ideas about what may occur** — we imagine what is going to happen — and **we get our ideas about what may happen** from our knowledge of the perspectives provided by roles and situations.

(C) We know that medical talk and activity will occur, and that we may be asked to sit on a table or to take deep breaths.

**We can anticipate what** the doctor may ask us to do, what questions will be asked, and what her manner will be.

④ (C) - (A) - (B)



Test 2강 20 소재 - 가족 관계를 나타내는 용어의 사용

**The influence of language on human thinking** is easy to see, once you start paying attention to it. Consider, for example, the use of various terms in any particular language — and "language culture" — to **describe family relationships**.

(A) Some other cultures, however, **have a unique word** for each type of brother, but no generic word for this relationship.

There may be **additional words** for other males who have brother-like relationships with one's parents.

(B) In those cultures, it would seem very **peculiar** to **refer** to such a male relative generically, without using words that **signaled** the important elements of family relationships.

(C) In English-speaking cultures, the word *uncle* generally refers to the brother of one's father or mother.

There is no widely used English word — and consequently **no clearly identified concept** — to signal whether the uncle one is referring to is the father's brother or the mother's brother.

\*generic 통칭총칭의

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

Test 2강 21 소재 - 인생의 분배법칙

***This is okay for a while, but if it continues and the relationship breaks down that person may be surprised to find they have no support available from family or friends.***

**It is important to keep in mind that your distribution of eggs may need to be a bit unbalanced at certain times.**

( ① ) For example, when we are involved in a large project at work that domain may take up a lot of time.

( ② ) Another common pattern for many people is that when they enter a new romantic relationship they tend to put all or most of their eggs in that basket.

( ③ ) ***This can make the pain of grieving the loss of the relationship even worse.***

( ④ ) Another example is when a man ***puts all of his efforts into work and then feels lost when he retires.***

( ⑤ ) Hence, the old saying 'Don't put all your eggs in one basket.'

③





## READING PRACTICE

Test 2강 22 소재 - 앵무새의 모방능력

Some scientists think that **parrots can 'talk'** because of the **structure of their tongues**, which are thick and large.

Parrots (also mynas, crows, etc.) are famous for their **ability to imitate different sounds** that they hear.

( ① ) Most scientists think that parrots are no more intelligent than other birds and **don't know the meaning of their own words.**

( ② ) Unlike us humans, parrots **don't have vocal cords.**

( ③ ) Instead, they **learn to control the movement of muscles in the throat so as to reproduce certain tones and sounds.**

( ④ ) However, myna birds can **imitate** human sounds and they don't have large, thick tongues.

( ⑤ ) Other people theorize that parrots' voice mechanisms and hearing **work more slowly** than other birds and that the sounds made by humans closely **resemble the sounds** made naturally by parrots.

\*myna 구관조

④

Test 2강 23 소재 - 비서양(non-Western) 예술

In any society, **art is produced for its aesthetic value as well as for religious purposes.**

According to Schildkrout and Keim, **non-Western art is usually, but wrongly, assumed to have some kind of connection to ritual.**

**Non-Western art may be, but isn't always, linked with religion.**

Westerners have trouble accepting the idea that non-Western societies have art for art's sake **just as Western societies do.**

There has been a **tendency for**

**Westerners to ignore the individuality of non-Western artists and their interest in creative expression.**

According to Isidore Okpewho, an oral literature specialist, scholars have tended to see religion in all traditional African arts.

Even when acting in the service of religion, **there is room for individual creative expression.**

In the oral arts, for example, **the audience is much more interested in the delivery and performance of the artist** than in the particular god for whom the performer may be speaking.

\*aesthetic 미적인



Contrary to popular Western belief, non-Western art is not only produced for \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ purposes but also for \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ reasons.

④ religious --- artistic



Test 2강 24~25 소재 - TV 뉴스에서의 호감의 조건화

According to a recent investigation, **classical conditioning of liking** may indeed happen during the presidential election season.

In the eight days leading up to the 1984 presidential election, the investigators videotaped the nightly news programs for all three national networks.

They then carefully examined *the facial expressions displayed when the newscasters spoke of two presidential candidates, Ronald Reagan and Walter Mondale.*

The faces they studied were those of Peter Jennings (ABC), Dan Rather (CBS), and Tom Brokaw (NBC).

Whereas Rather and Brokaw revealed **no smiling biases** favoring one candidate or the other, **the smiling behavior** of Jennings was **strongly pro-Reagan**.

The next step in this study was to conduct a telephone survey of television viewers.

The researchers found out which newscaster viewers watched and which presidential candidate they voted for.

Those respondents who turned to Peter Jennings for their nightly news were far more likely to cast their vote for Reagan than were those who favored the rival newscasters.

Moreover, the investigators analyzed the content of the news programs to make sure that **no bias was present in the factual coverage**.

**No bias was evident.** The sole difference in the message was the \_\_\_\_\_ the newscasters allocated each candidate.

\*respondent 응답자 \*\*coverage (신문, 텔레비전, 라디오의) 보도방송

제목 ⑤ A Case of the Potential Power of Emotional Conditioning

빈칸 ④ quantity of smiling





## READING PRACTICE

Test 2강 26~28 소재 - 임의의 친절 행위를 경험한 부부의 저녁 식사

(A) In the middle of a somewhat stressful financial situation, an unusual event happened. One evening my husband and I had just finished having a haircut.

Since it was already nine o'clock and we hadn't had dinner yet, I asked my husband if he would like to stop at a nearby restaurant.

(a) He wasn't very hungry, but he agreed.

The restaurant was new and very popular, but there was a one-hour wait.

We both decided to go across the street to another restaurant instead, where we happily waited only ten minutes.

(B)

We will always wonder who this thoughtful, generous man was and we wish we could have thanked him.

This definitely exemplified what is known as "a random act of kindness."

We were both so touched that tears came to our eyes.

This had never happened to either of us before.

I looked at my husband and told him I was so happy that (b) he had ordered the soup he wanted.

(C)

After finishing our meal we waited patiently for our bill.

To our complete surprise the waitress came over and told us that our dinner had already been paid for.

We were amazed!

She then informed us that an old man at a nearby table had admired the love we had for one another and decided to pay for our entire dinner.

The old man also told her to wish us a life of prosperity, long life and continued joy.

My husband asked the waitress where he was sitting and she pointed to an empty table.

(c) He had quietly vanished.

(D)

When we ordered a delicious sun-dried tomato pizza to split, my husband told me he felt like having a bowl of homemade soup.

(d) He decided against it, however, because it cost five dollars, and we were watching our pennies very carefully at the time.

I encouraged him to order it and enjoy it, and not worry about the price.

(e) He nodded in agreement and ordered the soup.

We both ended up enjoying one of the best soups we had ever eaten.

During our dinner we kissed and felt like we were on a romantic date.

순서 ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)

지칭 추론 ③ (c)

일치 ③ 이전에 임의의 친절 행위를 경험한 적이 있었다.



**Test 3 01** 소재 - 재활용 쓰레기 배출시 유의사항

We have had our Zero-Sort recycling system in place for several months now and the feedback from residents has been very positive.

People seem to appreciate the speed and efficiency of the new approach to recycling.

Despite this early success, **we need to resolve one problem that may prevent the process from working even better:** the larger cardboard items which come from time to time.

Larger pieces of cardboard (larger than 2'x2') have a way of "gumming up the works," so to speak, as the compactor operates.

Therefore, **we would appreciate it if residents flatten and cut up their larger pieces of cardboard into pieces (smaller than 2'x2') before placing them into the chute at the recyclables compactor.**

This will help reduce the risk of blockages in the chute and resulting delays.

\*compactor 분쇄압축기 \*\*chute 활송(滑送) 장치

## ② 대형 판지 배출시 주의사항을 공지하려고

**Test 3 02** 소재 - 프로 스포츠에 대한 TV 광고의 막대한 영향

Today, professional sports television contracts make millions of dollars for sports leagues and teams alike.

**Advertising support is the key to these contracts** as advertisers pay a television network for air time and the television network then pays the league/team for broadcast rights.

**Advertising support has also made it possible** for teams to expand the length of their seasons, pay ever-increasing player salaries, play games against teams that would have been too costly to play without support, and **even** move teams to larger, more profitable places.

In addition, televising sporting events has influenced how each sport is played.

Television time-outs (when advertising can be aired) have been added, changing the pace of the game.

**Game locations and times are also changed so that networks can get the biggest viewing audience** (thereby charging more for advertising during the game).

## ⑤ tremendous influence of TV advertising on professional sports

TV advertising이 프로 스포츠에 대해 미치는 영향들이 열거식으로 나열되어 있다.





## READING PRACTICE

### Test 3 03 소재 - 도덕성의 의미

Many people seem to think that a universal conception of morality requires that we find moral principles that admit of no exceptions.

For instance, if it is truly wrong to lie, it must *always* be wrong to lie, and if one can find a single exception, any notion of moral truth must be abandoned.

**But the existence of moral truth does not require that we define morality in terms of invariable moral principles.**

Morality could be a lot like chess: there are surely principles that generally apply, but **they might admit of important exceptions.**

If you want to play good chess, a principle like "Don't lose your Queen" is almost always worth following.

**But it admits of exceptions: sometimes sacrificing your Queen is a brilliant thing to do; occasionally,** it is the *only* thing you can do.

- ② There is no moral truth that applies to all circumstances.

### Test 3 04 소재 - 성공한 사람들의 휴가 계획

**Extraordinarily successful people launch their year by taking time out to plan their time off.**

Why?

They know they'll need it and they know they'll be able to afford it.

In truth, the most successful simply see themselves as working between vacations.

***On the other hand, the least successful don't reserve time off,*** because they don't think they'll deserve it or be able to afford it.

***By planning your time off in advance,*** you are, in effect, managing your work time around your downtime instead of the other way around.

You're also letting everyone else know well in advance when you'll be out so they can plan accordingly.

**When you intend to be successful, you start by protecting time to recharge and reward yourself.**

- ② 성공하기 위해서는 미리 휴가를 계획하라.



**Test 3 05** 소재 - mental map이 발달되어가며 사회성이 좋아지는 아이들

**The individual interactions children experience each day help them create a unique mental map of the social environment.**

That is, **children mentally chart their experiences** and make note of which behaviors make them feel guilty, which make them feel good, which are rewarded, and which are not, and under what circumstances those conditions apply.

**Gradually, this map grows in breadth and complexity.**

**Over time, children catalogue a growing number of experiences and make finer discriminations among events.**

**They draw on information extracted from these episodes** to fit their behavior to situational demands rather than depending on other people to direct them at that moment.

In addition, their increased developmental competence enables them to interpret more accurately the cues they receive and to imagine more varied responses to those cues.

As a result, they become progressively more successful in monitoring their own behavior.

⑤ How Do Children Develop Their Behavioral Competence?

아이들이 다른 사람들과의 interaction을 해가며 누적되어가는 경험들이 마치 정신 속에 지도가 그려지는 것처럼 점점 발달해가면서 아이들의 사회성도 점점 비례하여 발달한다는 점을 이야기하고 있다.

**Test 3 06** 소재 - 사람들 앞에서 춤을 추는 두 사람

**The room was pretty filled.** More people came in all the time and stood around against the walls.

Some would **start dancing** with each other, or see someone they knew and **start talking**.

Before we knew it, Aunt Mae was on the floor dancing with that woman who walked home with us after the night we saw Bobbie Lee.

Aunt Mae took the man's part, and she was swinging the woman all over.

**The band was playing a song** I always heard on the radio.

When they saw what Aunt Mae and the woman were doing, the other dancers moved back in a circle and let them have the whole floor.

Mother and I stood up on our chairs to see over the heads of all the people who had **crowded around the floor**.

They were calling, "Look at Flora" —which was the name of the other woman — and "Swing her, Miss Gebler," and "Look at those two go."

① lively and festive







## READING PRACTICE

### Test 3 07 소재 - 진정성의 중요성

If Shakespeare hadn't chosen writing as a profession, he probably would have become one of history's greatest psychologists or philosophers.

It was his **keen** insight into human behavior that made his writing so powerful.

**In his famous verse he's simply telling us to be authentic, to be real persons instead of the fake ones we're so often tempted to be. Honesty is a choice.**

When we make that choice, not in a **particular** set of circumstances, but **as a way of life**, we begin to understand what it means to be an **authentic person**.

We become what we were **meant** to be.

Something happens inside of us, but we can't explain it to anyone else.

We just feel something unbelievably good, and we begin to overestimate(→respect) ourselves.

And **because it feels so good to be authentic, it necessarily follows that we'll be true to others.**

\*authentic 진정한, 진짜의

### Test 3 08 소재 - 음악이 창의성에 끼치는 영향

**The role of music in stimulating the creative unconscious is supported by several research studies.**

In one experiment adults scored higher on a test of pictorial creativity when they were exposed to background music.

In two other studies, subjects who were allowed to listen to music told more fanciful stories and wrote more creative compositions than individuals working in silence.

**It appears that music has unique properties that unlock the floodgates to new thoughts and insights.**

So-called primitive cultures recognize the power of music and use ritual drumming, chanting, and singing to put tribal members into trancelike states that radically alter their **thinking processes**.

\*pictorial 그림을이용한\*\*trancelike 꿈결같은, 최면상태같은



**Test 3 14** 소재 - 예술 행위의 근본으로서의 감정 전달

**The activity of art is based on the fact that a man is capable of experiencing the emotion which moved the man who expressed it.**

To take the simplest example: one man laughs, and another who hears becomes merry; or a man weeps, and another who hears feels sorrow.

A man is excited or annoyed, and another man seeing him comes to a similar state of mind.

By his movements or by the sounds of his voice, a man expresses courage and determination or sadness and calmness, and this state of mind passes on to others.

A man suffers, expressing his sufferings by groans and fits, and this suffering transmits itself to other people; a man expresses his feeling of admiration, devotion, fear, respect, or love to certain objects, persons, or phenomena, and others are infected by the same feelings of admiration, devotion, fear, respect, or love to the same objects, persons, and phenomena.

\*groan 신음

**Test 3 15** 소재 - 쟁점에 대해 사고할 때 유의해야할 점

**One of the greatest challenges to critical thinking is the temptation to stop inquiring when you find a knowledgeable person who supports your bias.**

The temptation will be especially strong when that person is the first one you encounter. You will want to say, "This is the definitive answer. Case closed!"

If you follow this inclination, you will play down the issue and cheat yourself of genuine understanding.

An issue is, by definition, a matter about which informed, careful thinkers may disagree.

A word of caution is in order here.

**To say that it is important to examine both sides of an issue does not mean that both sides are equal in merit.**

**Often there will be enough merit on each side to make judgment difficult, but that never justifies the avoidance of judgment.**

쟁점은 어느 한 쪽으로 쉽게 결론이 나지 않는 성격을 가지고 있다. 하지만 쟁점에 대해 모두 고려하는 것이 쉽다 해도 결코 그것을 회피하지 말라!





## READING PRACTICE

### Test 3 16 소재 - 논쟁의 특성

If you state a fact and prove it, you are demonstrating its truth, but you are not arguing.

If you declare a personal taste and account for it, you are sharing an opinion, but you are not arguing.

**Argument concerns itself with neither fact nor taste, but with that vast middle area of statements that are more or less probable.**

It is, for example, a fact that lakes are inland bodies of water; it is a matter of taste whether any individual likes to vacation by a lake; but it is a matter of argument whether the shore of a particular lake should be zoned for commercial or for recreational development.

**This last issue has no one right answer;** with good intent and the same facts at their disposal, reasonable people might argue on either side.

**But even the side that wins this argument has not established a truth, only the probable wisdom of a particular choice.**

\*at one's disposal ~의 마음대로 되는

논쟁은 사실, 취향의 문제가 아니라 개연성, 타당성을 얻으려 하는 과정이다. 논쟁은 어느 한쪽으로 일방적으로 정해지는, “진실”이 될 수 없고 잘해봐야 어느 한 쪽의 타당성, 개연성을 높이는 정도에까지 가는 정도가 그 한계이다.



**Test 3 17** 소재 - 화용론 (화용론(話用論)은 의사 소통시의 발화에 대한 언어론이다. 화자와 청자의 관계에 따라 언어 사용이 어떻게 바뀌는지, 화자의 의도와 발화의 의미는 어떻게 다를 수 있는지 등에 대한 연구도 다룬다.)

When I first lived in Saudi Arabia, I tended to answer questions in Arabic about my health (the equivalent of 'How are you?') with the equivalent of my familiar routine responses of 'Okay' or 'Fine.'

\_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_ , I eventually noticed that when I asked a similar question, people generally answered with a phrase that had the literal meaning of 'Praise to God.'

**I soon learned to use the new expression, wanting to be pragmatically appropriate in that context. My first type of answer wasn't 'wrong' (my vocabulary and pronunciation weren't inaccurate), but it did convey the meaning that I was a social outsider who answered in an unexpected way.**

\_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_, more was being communicated than was being said.

**Initially I did not know that: I had learned some linguistic forms in the language without learning the pragmatics of how those forms are used in a regular pattern by social insiders.**

\*pragmatics 화용론

(A) (B)

① However --- In other words

영어로 how are you? 에 해당하는 아랍어 질문에 okay나 fine에 해당하는 아랍어로 대답하는 것이 무슨 잘못? (특별히 잘못된 일은 아니다. 하지만...) 아랍인들은 안부를 묻는 질문에 okay 라는 의미의 대답보다는 '신을 찬양하라' 는 의미의 대답을 하는 것이다. 이것이 그들의 대화 방식 즉 화용론(대화를 이끌어가는 문화/방식)이다. 그에 맞는 대화를 하느냐 여부가 그 사회에서 내부자/아웃사이더를 가리는 기준이 될 것이다.





## READING PRACTICE

Test 3 18 소재 - 현대 소비지상주의의 특성

**Consumerism as a way of life demands a social imagination – an ability to project how we will look and feel once we own and use goods, or what our families and friends will think of us once we do.**

Many people find this social tapestry woven of goods and fantasies an **entertaining problem and means for self-expression.**

The marketplace is not merely the institution upon which we hang our economic survival, but a major source of meaning.

The task of managing one's personal place within the constant flow of changes in fashion and personal styles can be a demanding yet enjoyable experience.

Like a fish in water, an **individual's personal and social identity is so bound up with the consumer culture** that it becomes difficult to reflect on the broader question of how we came to be in this aquarium.

\*tapestry 여러 가지 색실로 그림을 짜 넣은 직물

현대 소비지상주의의 특성은 소비(문화)가 개인의 개성과 사회적 정체성(사회적 위상)과 연관(드러내주는)되어 있다는 데 그 특성이 있다. (소비는 표현 수단 of 자신의 “개성”과 “사회적 정체성”)

Test 3 19 소재 - ‘내 것이 더 낫다’ 고 생각하는 사람들의 경향

**For many people, most of the time, the "mine-is-better" tendency is balanced by the awareness that other people feel the same way about their things, that it's an unavoidable part of being human to do so.**

In other words, many people realize that we all see ourselves in a special way, different from everything that is not ourselves, and that whatever we associate with ourselves becomes part of us in our minds.

People who have this understanding and are reasonably secure and self-confident can control the tendency.

The problem is, some people do not understand that each person has a special viewpoint.

For them, "mine is better" is not an attitude that everyone has about his or her things.

Rather, it is a special, higher truth about their particular situation.

**They think they have the only correct answer and want to force all others to be like them.**



**Test 3 20** 소재 - 번역문학의 불균형

In an increasingly globalized world, literature in translation has an especially important role. Increasingly, writers, readers, and publishers are turning to literature as a bridge between cultures, particularly Western and Arab societies.

This growing interest is, in turn, driving a boom in translation.

However, not surprisingly perhaps, **most translations are from English into other languages, not from another language**, such as Arabic, into English.

Hence, **the huge American market is seen as driving the imbalance.**

Bookstores in the United States, for example, *rarely* stock more than Nobel Prize winner Naguib Mahfouz's Cairo Trilogy, a masterful, realistic account of life in Cairo and of a merchant family in the mid-20th century.

Western readers likely know *little* of Mahfouz's more experimental work, his political and religious allegories, or his historical dramas.

**The result is a kind of one-way mirror between America and the rest of the world.**

\*allegory 우화, 풍자

**Test 3 21** 소재 - 지리학의 정의

What is geography? Literally, geography means description of the earth.

The earth is full of various things and it is difficult to study in isolation.

In fact, the earth is synonymous with the world, which is again rich with various things.

**If we take to describing everything that we find on the earth, it will be difficult to come out with a definition.**

**We have to focus on certain important things and leave out unimportant ones.**

In order to come to this position, we have to come forward with certain principles which help us to study the earth with its relevant factors.

In fact, we study the earth as the home of man.

**It will, therefore, be quite proper to define geography as the study of the earth as the home of man, or the study of the environment of man, particularly in its relation to human activities.**

\*synonymous 같은 것을 나타내는(의미하는)





## READING PRACTICE

Test 3 22 소재 - 아이디어 흐름이 느린 사람의 이점

**People with a lower rate of idea flow can be just as creative as people with a fast flow.** It simply means that the ideas come more slowly.

Often the best ideas come from thinking things out carefully.

**People with lower idea flow can concentrate their energies on a particular task for a longer period of time.**

You'll find these people in business management, fine art printing, and accounting – all fields needing an ability to focus.

For many jobs in the business world, ***a rapid flow of ideas is a hindrance.***

Thomas Edison experimented with hundreds of filaments before he came up with one that led to the lightbulb.

Someone with high idea flow might have given up and gone on to other projects.

\*hindrance 방해[저해]

Test 3 23 소재 - 인간이 다른 사람의 얼굴에 끌리는 이유

**There might be many different reasons why faces seem naturally interesting and eye-catching to humans.**

The widely accepted theory is that ***an infant's attraction to faces*** emerges as an adaptive mechanism to promote parent-child attachment.

Being able to recognize and engage the primary caregiver increases the likelihood that an infant will become emotionally bonded with that individual and receive proper nurturance.

***The need to recognize, engage, and extract information from faces continues, of course, through childhood and into adulthood.***

Being able to read the minds of others in a social group is ***also important for survival and reproductive success.***

Humans can't read minds, but the next best thing is being able to understand the emotional mind-set of your peers.

No other body part even comes close to yielding such rich emotional information about the bearer as is the case with the face.

\*nurturance (애정어린) 양육

Our attraction to the human face serves adaptive purposes: the ***enhancement of child-parent bonding*** and the ***extraction of emotional information from others.***



**Test 3 24-25** 소재 - 보상에 의해 훼손된 내적동기

One day an old man came home to discover that his flower garden had been broken into.

He was exceptionally fond of gardening and extremely upset that someone would ruin his masterpiece and show such complete disregard for his dedication.

So he kept watching until the offender returned.

Expecting a neighborhood wanderer, he was surprised the next afternoon when a group of four adolescents showed up carrying a football and began playing two-on-two in his backyard.

His flower garden was the end zone!

As the old man watched, he noticed that the boys took immense joy in diving into the end zone to make spectacular catches.

The flowers were not something to be vandalized; rather, they were the goal of great play, respected almost.

The old man was now more curious than furious.

Though he still wanted to stop the destruction of his flowers, he decided he would conduct an experiment.

He went outside and called the boys over.

He explained that he too loved the flower garden and wished to reward the boys for their play.

He said he would provide them each with a dollar every day so that they would come to his lawn.

At first, it was a marvelous treat – the kids felt like professional athletes being paid to play sports.

**But interestingly, as the old man reduced his reward in the following weeks, the boys showed up with less frequency.**

**In fact, they became disturbed that they were no longer being paid what they were worth.**

\*end zone (미식축구에서 공격팀이 득점할 수 있는) 엔드존 \*\*vandalize 고의로 훼손하다







## READING PRACTICE

### Test 3 26-28 소재 - 전문 피아니스트 Lang Lang과 과일 행상인 Han의 만남

Although concert pianist Lang Lang was promoted as a symbol of the youth and future of China in Beijing's opening ceremony for the 2008 Summer Olympics, he had almost given up on his dream of being a pianist.

When he was a child in Beijing, where he had moved in order to study piano, Lang Lang went through a time of estrangement from his father after his piano teacher had unfairly criticized him, and he declined to play the piano.

While he was in trouble with his father, Lang Lang once wandered through an outdoor market, where he saw a fruit vendor with watermelons for sale.

Lang Lang did not have any money, but he picked up and held a watermelon that he wished he had money to buy.

The fruit vendor saw him and said, "The way you're caressing that melon, it's as if you're playing a musical instrument.

Most people just poke at it." Lang Lang explained that he used to play the piano, but had stopped.

The fruit vendor joked, "You look too young to be retired."

Lang Lang explained, "I had a teacher who said I wasn't very talented."

The fruit vendor replied, "Teachers can be wrong. I think you must play beautifully." Lang Lang asked, "How do you know?"

The fruit vendor explained, "I can hear you in my imagination.

And I look at your hands and fingers."

He then gave Lang Lang a watermelon, saying, "This watermelon is not for sale.

I was saving it as a gift for a great musician.

This is your reward for having practiced so long and hard. This is your prize."

The fruit vendor's name was Han.

Soon he became a friend of the family, and Lang Lang called him "Uncle Number Two."

And soon Lang Lang started playing the piano again.

Another thing that helped Lang Lang to start playing the piano again was a letter from the children in a choir he had been accompanying.

They told him how talented he was, and they sent him a toy - a Transformer - as a gift to show their appreciation.

\*estrangement(관계의) 소원 \*caress어루만지다

누군가와 작은 만남과 작은 격려가 한 사람의 동기를 다시 불붙게 하는 계기가 될 수 있다는 이야기



# Que sera sera.

“어떻게든 잘 될 것이다.”

케세라 세라는 스페인어로

‘어떻게든 잘 될 것이다’ 라는

긍정적인 의미를 지니고 있습니다.

지금 노력을 게을리 하지 않는다면

분명 좋은 결과가 있을 것입니다.

마음이 약해 질 때마다

갈 길이 너무 멀다고 느껴질 때마다

스스로에게 말해 주세요.

케세라 세라 !!

2015 3월 29일

JINNY