## 12-1 adults feedback to children

**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.** For instance, 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. Likewise, 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.

## ✔Translation

어른들은 아이들이 자신의 감정을 표현하기 위해 선택하는 방법이 적절한지 에 대해 아이들에게 피드백을 제공한다. 그런 피드백은 제스처, 소리 그리고 말을 통해 제공된다. 예를 들면, 아기의 미소가 돌보는 이의 흥분된 목소리로 반응이 보여질 때, 그 어른의 음조는 사회적 보상의 역할을 한다. 이런 일이 자주 일어나면, 그 아기는 더 자주 미소 지을 것이다. 만약 그 아기의 미소가 지속적으로 무시되면, 그 아기의 미소 짓는 행동은 줄어들 것이다. 마찬가지로, Carmen이 우스운 만화를 보고 큰 소리로 키득거릴 때, 그녀의 선생님은 그녀와 함께 웃는다. 하지만 그녀가 한 편의 시를 암송하려고 애쓰고 있는 다른 아이를 비웃을 때, 그녀의 선생님은 가볍게 눈살을 찌푸리고 그러면 안 된다는 의미로 고개를 가로젓는다.

## ✔Note

# ✓Voca

- appropriateness 적절성
- greet (특정한) 반응을 보이다, 받아들이다
- serve as ~의 역할을 하다
- frequently 자주, 빈번하게
- consistently 지속적으로, 일관되게
- recite~by heart ~을 암송하다,
- frown 눈살을 찌푸리다

# ✓햇변

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

Adults provide feedback to children regarding the appropriateness of the ways they choose to express their emotions. ( ① ) Such feedback is offered through gestures, sounds, and words. ( ② ) For instance, when a baby's smile is greeted with the excited voice of the caregiver, the adult's tone serves as a social reward. ( ③ ) If the infant's smile is consistently ignored, his or her smiling behavior will decrease. ( ④ ) Likewise, when Carmen giggles out loud at a funny cartoon, her teacher laughs along with her. ( ⑤ ) 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.

# ✓Reminding

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. For instance, when a baby's smile is greeted with the excited voice of the caregiver, the adult's tone serves as a _____. If this happens often, the baby will smile more frequently. If the infant's smile is consistently _____, his or her smiling behavior will decrease. Likewise, 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.

## 12-2 facial expressions/ emotional experience

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. Conversely, 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, w, 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. In short, people need not infer how they feel. Rather, **facial expressions give rise to physiological changes that produce an emotional experience**.

## ✓ Translation

Robert Zajonc는 웃는 것은 얼굴 근육이 공기로 냉각된 띠가 뇌로 흘러가는 것을 증가시킨다고 주장하는데, 이것은 뇌의 온도를 낮춤으로써 기분 좋은 상태를 만들어 내는 과정이다. 반대로, 얼굴을 찌푸리는 것은 혈액의 흐름을 감소시켜, 온도를 높임으로써 불쾌한 상태를 만들어 낸다. (이를) 증명해 보이기 위해, Zajonc와 그의 동료들은 참가자들에게 어떤 모음들을 각각 20회씩 반복하도록 요청하는 연구를 수행했는데, 여기에는 'ah, e, u'음과 독일어 모음 'ü' 가 포함되었다. 그러는 동안에 이마의 온도변화가 측정되었고 참가자들은 그들이 어떻게 느꼈는지를 보고했다. 결과는 'ah' 와 'e' (사람들로 하여금 웃는 것을 흉내 내도록 하는 음)는 이마 온도를 낮추고 기분을 좋게 한 반면에, 'u' 와 'ü' (우리들로 하여금 얼굴을 찌푸리는 것을 흉내 내도록 하는 음)는 온도를 높였고 기분을 우울하게 했다. 간단히 말해서, 사람들은 기분이 어떤지 추론할 필요가 없다. 더 정확히 말하면, 얼굴표정이 감정적 경험을 가져오는 생리적인 변화를 일으킨다.

## ✓ Note
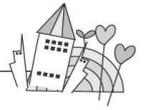
# ✓Voca

- vowel 모음
- forehead 이마
- darken 우울하게 하다, 어둡게 하다
- infer 추론하다
- give rise to ~이 생기게 하다

# ✓해변

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. Conversely, 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, w, 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. In short, people need not infer how they feel. Rather, facial expressions _____.

① come later following the emotional change in us
② are the results of complex emotions rising inside our brains
③ can be varied by the change of temperature in surroundings
④ are byproducts caused by the process of dealing with emotions
⑤ give rise to physiological changes that produce an emotional experience

# ✓Reminding

Robert Zajonc argues that smiling causes facial muscles to increase the flow of air-cooled blood to the brain, a process that produces a _____ state by lowering brain temperature. Conversely, 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, w, 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 _____. In short, people need not infer how they feel. Rather, facial expressions give rise to physiological changes that produce an emotional experience.

## 12-3 Michelangelo / ceiling painting

**Michelangelo created many masterpieces, mostly on a grand scale.** When Pope Julius I 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. Instead, 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. However, 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.

## ✔Translation

미켈란젤로는 많은 걸작을 만들어 냈는데 대부분(작품의) 규모가 광대했다. 교황 율리우스 2세가 미켈란젤로에게 자신의 무덤을 설계해달라고 요청하자 미켈란젤로는 조각품40점이 필요한 디자인을 고안했는데, 그중 겨우 몇 점만 완성되었을 때 교황율리우스는 더 이상의 돈을 쓰지 않기로 결정했다. 대신에, 그는 미켈란젤로에게 바티칸에 있는 시스티나 성당의 천장에 그림을 그려 달라고 요청했다. 그 성당에는 바닥으로부터 높이 떨어진 곳에 둥근 천장이 있었다. 미켈란젤로는 천장에 그림을 그려 달라는 요청에 모욕감을 느꼈는데, 이는 그다지 명예로운 임무로 여겨지지 않았기 때문이다. 그는 또한 지상에서 그렇게 멀리 떨어진 천장에 어떻게 그림을 그릴 수 있을지 방도를 알지 못했다. 하지만, 교황은 막무가내였고 미켈란젤로는 지고 말았다. 그는 높은 비계(높은 곳에서 공사를 할 수 있도록 임시로 설치한 가설물)를 만들어서 그 위에 드러누워 천장의 젖은 회반죽에 그림을 그렸다. 그는 천장을 아홉 개의 구획으로 나눠 다르게 그렸는데, 각각은 천지창조를 포함하여 성서에 나오는 이야기를 보여 주었다.

## ✔Note

# ✓Voca

- masterpiece 걸작
- tomb 무덤
- sculpture 조각품, 조각
- ceiling 천장
- chapel 성당, 예배당
- insult 모욕하다
- prestigious 명망있는, 일류의

- assignment 임무, 과제
- plaster 회[석고]반죽

# ✓해변

Michelangelo created many masterpieces, mostly on a grand scale.

(A) When Pope Julius I 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.

(B) However, 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.

(C) Instead, 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.

## 12-4 book version Vs film version of a story

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, in effect, 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. Thus, the art, the artist, and the audience lose out.

## ✔ Translation

사람들이 어떤 이야기를 영화로 만든 것보다 책으로 만든 것을 더 즐기는 이유는 독자 각자가 자신이 좋아하는 장면에서 세부사항을 만들어내기 때문이라고 나는 말하고 싶다. 그 이야기 속의 등장인물들, 즉 그들이 보이고, 말하고, 옷을 입는 방식과 나머지 모든 것들이 작가에 의해 유도되지만 독자 개인의 취향에 따라 독자에 의해 구성된다. 사실, 이러한 면에서, 독자는 감독도 되고 제작자도 되며 모든 것을 자신의 취향에 맞게 조정한다. 하지만 영화 감독이 이야기를 영화로 전환할 때는, 독자로부터 이 모든 권리를 빼앗게 되고, 모든 것은 독자가 아닌 사람들의 취향에 따라 구성된다. 이 세부 사항들 어떤 특정한 방식으로 굳어질수록, 그 예술가(영화감독)는 관객의 영역을 더 많이 침범하게 되고, 글로 읽는 사람의 상상력을 다른 사람들이 그들에게 제시한 것에 더 한정시키게 된다. 따라서 예술, 예술가, 그리고 관객은 (모두) 손해를 보게 된다.

## ✔ Note

# ✓Voca

- detail 세부 사항
- construct 구성하다
- taste 취향, 기호
- fix 조정하다, 고정시키다
- liking 취향
- convert 전환하다
- other than ~이외의

- invade 침범하다
- domain 영역
- confine 제한하다
- present 주다, 제시하다
- lose out 손해를 보다

# ✓해변

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.

(A) 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.

(B) 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, in effect, the reader also becomes the director and the producer and fixes everything to his or her liking.

(C) 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. Thus, the art, the artist, and the audience lose out.

# ✓Reminding

I propose that the reason people enjoy the book version of a story more than the film version is that each reader creates the _____ in his or her favorite scenes. The characters – the way they look, talk, dress – and everything else in the story are _____ by the writer but are _____ by the reader according to his or her _____ tastes. Here, in effect, the reader also becomes the director and the producer and fixes everything to his or her _____. 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 _____ the audience's domain, and confines the reader's _____ to what is presented to them by others. Thus, the art, the artist, and the audience lose out.