



XRYS

수능특강

| 연계^的분석 |

2016 수능특강 영어

1.

As many of our club members would agree, Childersburg, Alabama, has an iconic restaurant known worldwide, the Basilico. It's iconic because it has great ribs and a great wait staff that makes everybody feel at home. One of those great waiters, Bill Morrison, will be retiring after 45 years of service. Bill is 79 years old, and he will retire this week after serving millions of customers from Presidents and First Ladies to the Rolling Stones, Brad Pitt, and regular people that come in and are made to feel at home when they come to the Basilico for the world-class food. Bill Morrison has made me feel at home. He's a part of the Basilico. When he retires, part of the Basilico will go with him. I thank Bill for his service to our community at the world-famous Basilico. I wish him well upon his retirement.

[수특영어 - 1강 E01]

2.

Here in New Jersey it is the heart of winter and I remember the poet Houseman's verse: *Fifty winters are not enough to see the cherry hung with snow.* As the end of the year approaches, we are evaluating our contracts and have decided that, because our travel plans are not likely to include the Far East and Southeast Asia next year, we shall not renew our travel services contract with your organization. Your travel services have been outstanding and we sincerely hope that some day our business interests will enable us to work together again. Please keep us on your mailing list. We wish C&H Asia Travel great success and look forward to reading about its accomplishments. Please accept our gratitude for your many kindnesses to our firm.

[수특영어 - 1강 E02]

수특 영어

3.

From time to time, we may introduce new Online Banking features. We may do so without prior notice. However, any change resulting in more restrictive use of the service, increased liability, or higher fees to you will require that we give you twenty-one days' advance notice, unless an immediate change is necessary to maintain the security of the system. Notice of material changes will be sent to you at your address shown on our records, or by e-mail, or by posting on the Online Banking website. If you do not agree to any change, you may terminate your use of Online Banking. Your failure to terminate will evidence your agreement to such changes. We reserve the option, in our sole business judgment, to waive, reduce or reverse charges or fees in individual situations.

[수특영어 - 1강 E03]

*liability 법적 책임 **waive 면제하다, 적용하지 않다

4.

To Whom It May Concern:

[수특영어 - 1강 E04]

Thank you for your very thorough proposal to provide energy management services to us. We appreciate the time you took in preparing such a detailed step-by-step approach to the work you projected; it sounds as though you really know your business and have excellent experience in this arena. However, after our staff met with all the vendors, we decided to use Energy Source Forever. Their focus seemed to be more in line with our perspective on the changes we would like to incorporate. In addition to their offering a lower price, we noted their approach dealt with the full scope of the buildings rather than simply the computer operations. We thank you for your interest in our energy management issues and value our on-going relationship on other projects.

5.

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer is regarded as one of the great American novels, but at one point its author despaired of finishing it. In his Autobiography, Mark Twain describes reaching a point in the story where he felt unable to go on: “My tank had run dry.” He abandoned it for two years and turned his mind to other things. When he eventually picked up the manuscript again, he made the “great discovery” that the “tank” of his imagination had refilled itself in the meantime, and he was able to complete the story. This discovery was a turning point in Twain’s writing career: he learned to watch out for the point in each subsequent book when his tank ran dry, and to take a break before finishing it.

[수특영어 - 2장 E01]

6.

The most popular travel book — *The Travels of Sir John Mandeville* — appeared in about 1356 and immediately became astonishingly popular. This was the only travel book that Leonardo da Vinci possessed, and Christopher Columbus consulted it as he took his voyages. Scholars doubt whether there even was anyone named Mandeville, or whether the author of this account ever traveled further than his local library. His work is fanciful and entertaining and preserved many global misconceptions from the ancient world. When real travelers came back from abroad, if their experiences did not match those of the fictional Mandeville, they did not trust their own eyes. Thus, global misunderstandings persisted throughout the Middle Ages in spite of a good deal of global interaction.

[수특영어 - 2장 E02]

수특 영어

7.

In a recent study led by Andy Baron at Harvard University, three- to five-year-olds were shown pictures of two groups of cartoon characters, one colored purple, the other red. One group did *rotten things* such as break toys and cause car crashes, while the other did *nice things* such as help others. If the children merely saw these differently colored and differently behaving characters, they didn't seem to assign them a group identity. But if they were given names for the two groups ("These are the Nifs," "These are the Lups") they quickly figured out who were the good guys and who were the bad guys. In other words, at that age, the differences in the appearance of the two sets of characters (purple versus red) were not automatically seen as cues to group membership. But once the groups had names, the children became aware of the differences between them and understood that they belonged in different categories.

[수특영어 - 2장 E03]

*cue 단서, 암시

8.

Many people lack a clear image of their bodies and do not take very good care of themselves. You'd think people would have a fairly accurate picture of their own bodies. After all, who is more familiar with our bodies than ourselves? Each day, we spend an enormous amount of time receiving messages from our bodies, bathing and grooming ourselves. But we have blind spots as well, so that our body image only approximates rather than coincides with reality. A major reason is that our bodies are constantly changing, and there is a time delay in bringing our body images up to date. Each of us tends to hold on to more or less outdated body images, such as the aging man who has difficulty recognizing the wrinkles in his face, his thinning hair, or his sagging waistline.

[수특영어 - 2장 E04]

*sag 축 처지다

9.

Oil and gas resources are not likely to be impacted by climate change because they result from a process that takes millions of years and are geologically trapped. On the other hand, climate change may not only force the shutting down of oil- and gas-producing areas, but increase the feasibility of exploration in areas of the Arctic through the reduction in ice cover. Thus, while climate change may not impact these resources, oil and gas reserves and known or contingent resources could be affected by new climate conditions, since climate change may affect access to these resources. In Siberia, for instance, the actual exploration challenge is the time required to access, produce, and deliver oil under extreme environmental conditions, where temperatures in January range from -20°C to -35°C . Warming may ease extreme environmental conditions, expanding the production frontier.

[수특영어 - 2장 E05]

*feasibility (실행) 가능성 **contingent resources 발견 잠재 자원

10.

Employers have devised some strategies to accommodate family responsibilities mainly in order to improve recruitment and to reduce turnover among women workers. Employers with the most far-reaching programs are those, such as hospitals, that depend on a female workforce. When Kaiser Shipbuilding Company sought to recruit women workers during the labor shortage brought on by World War II, it provided on-site, around-the-clock childcare, facilities for sick children, and even cheap carryout dinners for working mothers to take home. But at the war's end, when Kaiser no longer needed to retain women, it put an end to these programs. Almost half a century later, a few employers provide benefits similar to those that Kaiser provided. For example, Riverside Hospital in Columbus, Ohio, which has a female chief executive officer, provides on-site childcare (including care for sick children) and eldercare.

[수특영어 - 2장 E06]

*turnover 이직률

수특 영어

11.

A restaurant is a destination in itself as a place to eat, rather than (as with an inn) a place of local gathering or traveler's shelter that also offers food. Within the restricted opening hours of the establishment, a restaurant offers a variety of dishes, more so than is the case with an inn. Thus most restaurants do not open for breakfast and those that do, outside of hotels or modern-day inns, specialize to some extent in this meal, but the meals they do serve have more options than traditional inns could provide. At a restaurant one eats what one desires from an often extensive menu. During most of its history, the restaurant has offered meals served by a waiter whose job is limited to this. Rather than gathering with the other lodgers at an inn or guesthouse, the customers of a restaurant come with their friends, sit apart from others, and pay for a specific meal when they are finished.

[수특영어 - 2강 E07]

12.

Throughout the 20th century, science was seen as the solution to the problems of land degradation and pollution resulting from agricultural and industrial activities. As a result, there is now an increasing focus on funding for science being linked to providing practical solutions to environmental problems. This creates a dilemma, for while excellent science can be conducted, science alone will not create widespread change, mainly because the channels to use this information and create change are poorly developed. In order to create changes in behavior and beliefs of the general public, broader and more effective communication of the new scientific insights being gained is required. Even where the solutions to environmental problems are clear, management, political, and ultimately public support are needed to implement the (usually) expensive solutions. Therefore, utilizing our current research effectively will require new tools to facilitate effective communication, not only to scientists, but also to managers, governments, and ultimately, the general public.

[수특영어 - 2강 E08]

13.

‘No man is an island’ is a phrase I grew up with. Poet John Donne wrote these words nearly 400 years ago, but they are more relevant today than they have ever been. We lead increasingly connected lives, and the sooner we realize the truth in this matter, the easier life becomes. We are all interdependent. We may think we live independent lives, especially if we live away from our families, but the reality is we depend entirely on our community for our health, wealth and mobility. Our ability to grow and succeed is complicatedly linked to the mindset and behaviors of others — perhaps more so than ever before. It is undoubtedly true that we need to have self-belief and the courage for our convictions, but if we are to be successful at anything, then our ability to get on with people is critical.

[수특영어 - 3장 E01]

*conviction 확신

14.

The dominant paradigms in academic computer science do not help technical professionals comprehend the social complexities of computerization, since they focus on computability, rather than usability. For example, the ACM Task Force on the Core of Computer Science claims that all the analyses of computer science are mathematical. I find this view much too narrow-minded to be helpful, and in fact it does not withstand much scrutiny. The lines of inquiry where it might hold are those where mathematics can provide all the necessary analysis. But there are whole subfields of computer science, such as artificial intelligence, computer-human interaction, social impacts studies, and parts of software, where mathematics cannot provide all the necessary analysis. The social sciences provide a complementary theoretical base for studies of computing that examine or make assumptions about human behavior.

[수특영어 - 3장 E02]

*ACM 세계 최초의 컴퓨터 분야 연합 학술 단체 **scrutiny 철저한 검토, 정밀조사

수특 영어

15.

As the game proceeds, your strength becomes a matter of great importance. You may be a very good player, but if you are not able to sustain yourself throughout the match, even the initial victory will have no meaning. For this energy has to be optimally used. At times it may be useful to lose a point or game in order to win the match. In life too, the resources are to be used in an optimal manner. For this at times failures are to be accepted gladly. Those who fail to do so end up becoming laughing stocks, while those who do have the last laugh. Life has to be taken as a whole like a match of tennis. Victory in one or two games or sets has no meaning if you lose the match. Similarly one has to be victorious in life as a whole.

*optimal 최적의 **laughing stock 웃음거리*conviction 확신

[수특영어 - 3강 E03]

16.

Although the case for freedom is strong, this goal cannot be pursued without limit. Almost everyone admits that some restrictions are necessary when the exercise of individual freedom endangers others or imposes large external costs. A more subtle but more pervasive limit to freedom arises when it conflicts with the individual's desire for security. In the face of the complexities and uncertainties of modern life, many people willingly vote for programs that restrict freedom — their own and that of others — in exchange for the promise of greater security. For instance, numerous laws deny consumers the freedom to buy products that have been judged to be dangerous. But not everyone makes the same evaluation of the tradeoff. Rational individuals will seek a perfect balance between freedom and security, but this balance varies among individuals, depending upon their ability to benefit from freedom and to bear the cost of insecurity. This variation is the major reason why it is so difficult to reach agreement on this issue.

*pervasive 넓은 범위에 미치는 **tradeoff 거래, 교환 (협정)

[수특영어 - 3강 E04]

17.

The right of autonomy, as I see it, is not rooted in any idea that rational decision making is intrinsically valuable or in the self-confident faith that people will use their opportunity to make the best possible choices. All the more, I would not want to say that people have a right of autonomy only to the extent that we expect they will make rational choices. Within limits, people should be allowed to make their own choices even if the choices are likely to be foolish. Questions about the justification and limits of the right of autonomy are difficult; but I hope that, on reflection, most would agree that we are not entitled to interfere with others' crucial life choices just because we believe they are likely to be nonrational or unwise.

*autonomy 자율성

[수특영어 - 3강 E05]

18.

In an organizational culture that creates a climate for success, it is useful to recognize teams of workers for their accomplishments, and this *can* be done in a group setting. Usually, group accomplishment worthy of recognition can be documented for public review. Because individual responsibility is spread out over the group, there is minimal risk of individual embarrassment or later peer harassment. However, it is important to realize that group achievement is rarely the result of equal input from all team members. Some take the lead and work harder, while others do less and count on the group effort to make them look good. Thus, it is important to deliver personal and private recognition to those individuals who went beyond the call of duty for the sake of their team.

*peer harassment 동료에 의한 괴롭힘

[수특영어 - 3강 E06]

수특 영어

19.

Sometimes one's job can become so repetitive and boring that one feels that he is left with no option but to stop doing it. Giving up under this circumstance is not the best option. Reverse your thoughts and think positively and renew your enthusiasm and effort. In his book *Become a Better You: 7 Keys to Improving Your Life Every Day*, Joel Osteen emphasizes that we should always be reaching for greater heights in our abilities, spiritual walk, finances, careers and personal relationships. We may have achieved a certain level of success, but there are always new challenges to meet or other mountains to climb. Nelson Mandela is reported to have discovered the secret that after climbing a great hill, one only finds that there are many more hills to climb. Sometimes when you are enjoying your life, it is easy to become self-satisfied. The best is yet to come. Don't allow your life to become dull.

[수특영어 - 3강 E07]

20.

Famous professional football coach Vince Lombardi used the power movie technique to prepare his Green Bay Packers for a game against the Detroit Lions. He used a highlight film of the Packers' best running plays against the Lions in previous games. Everything in the film was successful. The linemen made their blocks, the running backs ran hard and held onto the ball — every player did his job. He used this technique to reinforce the positive behaviors that he wanted his team to demonstrate during the next game. The entire focus was on the desired outcome: a successful running game. Everyone on the team got the message! The Packers defeated the Lions easily that day and had one of their most successful games of the season. When you are in a slump about some aspect of your personal or professional life, take some positive action. Go to a quiet spot, relax, and play some power movies in your mind of you at your best. It's powerful and it works.

[수특영어 - 3강 E08]

*lineman 미식축구의 전위 선수 **running back 미식축구의 공을 받아 달리는 공격수

21.

I learned to drive an automobile at the age of fourteen in the wide-open spaces of the midwestern United States. Today, consequently, I prefer driving cars to taking subways, buses, and other forms of mass transportation, because I still fondly recall the emotional associations connected with “taking drives” (on a Sunday afternoon, for instance); in other words, I find driving to be relaxing. A lifelong New Yorker, however, might have different tastes — and might not even have a driver’s license. This last, to me, calls forth the initial emotional reaction: “He’s crazy.” However, when I calmly examine the rational standard of mental health (and ethics), I have to admit that the New Yorker’s tastes are not twisted. His tastes can be explained — to be sure, tastes have causes — but my tastes do not have to be adopted by everyone.

[수특영어 - 4강 E01]

*ethics 윤리

22.

Negotiators who are planning on bargaining with a friend or valued business associate may feel reluctant to drive a hard bargain for fear of damaging that important relationship. By engaging an agent, such individuals can put some distance between themselves and the other party, thereby avoiding some (but not all) relationship complications. Consider the case of Veronica, an office manager who is considering buying a new home closer to her office to reduce the length of her commute. The home is being sold by Tony, a colleague. To avoid straining her relationship with Tony, Veronica engages a real-estate agent to represent her in the upcoming negotiations. Because the agent is not a friend of Tony’s, he’ll be eager to press for the best possible deal for Veronica and will handle all the details of the negotiation with Tony’s agent. By using agents, Veronica and Tony won’t have to deal directly with one another on the many details of the sale.

[수특영어 - 4강 E02]

*commute 통근

수특 영어

23.

People born without the ability to feel pain suffer more injuries than the average person. For instance, some people with this misfortune try to walk on a broken leg because they can't feel the pain from the break. Others have suffered burns without knowing. The infection and damage associated with such injuries can lead to extreme disability and death. Fortunately, the majority of us are born with the ability to feel pain. So the next time we break a bone we will go to the doctor and start the process of repair. When we touch a stove, we pull our hand away before experiencing further damage. Knowing that we are being harmed or have been harmed is critically important. It allows us to take some course of action to stop being harmed, which then allows us to start the healing process.

[수특영어 - 4강 E03]

24.

Some anxious teens feel as if they rely too much on friends and family to help them cope with anxiety. But these teens do not rely on friends and family enough! They are unwilling to ask for help because they worry that they will put others off or upset them if they request their help. Teens who do not want to bother other people may think that asking parents or friends for help will burden them with their problems or that their anxiety is so extreme that it will overwhelm them. However, nothing could be farther from the truth. Most parents and friends often feel honored when asked to help a teen learn and apply tools to manage anxiety. Parents and friends much prefer helping in this way rather than providing a lot of reassurance to calm the anxious teen or doing all the things he is unable to do because of his anxiety.

[수특영어 - 4강 E04]

*reassurance 안심시키는 말[행동]

25.

There's a greater than 50 percent chance that when you look through your window, what you see is a landscape of concrete, asphalt, and cars. More than half the world's population lives in cities, and the proportion is increasing. As we move further into the twenty-first century, urbanization will gradually draw to a close after two centuries that transformed the human population from an agricultural society scattered over the surface of the earth to the highly compressed life of the city. The growth of urban living is one of the greatest contradictions of our age. New technologies offer companies and individuals an unheard-of degree of locational freedom and mobility. We are increasingly able to see, hear, and sense one another, even when we are thousands of kilometers apart. More than ever people choose to live in close quarters with each other, as if there were no other possibility to communicate.

[수특영어 - 4강 E05]

*compressed 압축된

26.

Crowdsourcing is the technique by which thousands or even millions of people help to solve problems that would be difficult or impossible to solve any other way. It has been used for all kinds of things, including wildlife and bird counts, providing usage examples and quotes to the editors of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, and helping to translate ancient scripts. The U.S. military and law enforcement have taken an interest in it because it potentially increases the amount of data they get by turning a large number of civilians into team members in information gathering. Crowdsourcing is just one example of organizing our social networks to utilize the energy, knowledge, and physical presence of many individuals for the benefit of all. In a sense, it represents another form of externalizing the human brain, a way of linking the activities, perceptions, and cognitions of a large number of brains to a joint activity for the collective good.

[수특영어 - 4강 E06]

*cognition 인지

수특 영어

27.

The stories that keep appearing in the mainstream media about unhappy customers taking to the Internet have woken up many companies to the angry masses that are sometimes right outside their gates. In 2009, a musician whose guitar was mishandled by United Airlines did not get much response from the company when he complained through regular channels. So he took to YouTube and did a short, clever, well-produced music video called “United Breaks Guitars.” It spread rapidly and the company had to work extra hard to repair the damage, not only to the musician’s guitar, but also to its reputation. And in 2010, film director Kevin Smith famously tweeted about being thrown off a Southwest Airlines flight because he was too large for just one seat. He had more than 1 million followers, and Southwest responded with Twitter apologies, as well as apologies in the mainstream media.

*mainstream 주류의

[수특영어 - 4강 E07]

28.

While I do believe that with practice we can improve our looking skills, I am not a great believer in attempts to teach art theory to otherwise reasonably well-educated adults. It is far more important and enjoyable to just get out and look at art. From a social point of view, however, there may be virtue in attending lectures and panel discussions at your local museum, or even perhaps joining a guided tour. If there is an annual art fair where you live, there will definitely be organized tours for the public and often additional educational efforts. You will be in the company of like-minded people. I don’t entirely exclude the possibility of thus finding a life partner, but the odds of simply making friends are better than on a subway platform. All types of educational institutions offer opportunities to visit works of art with other people, whether recreationally or as part of a study course that can be audited by nondegree students of any age.

*like-minded 취미가 같은 **audit (대학 강의를) 청강하다

[수특영어 - 4강 E08]

29.

When night came, nobody in the house was able to sleep and everybody stayed up, listening to all the noises outside around us. Shortly after midnight, we heard a heavy cart rattling toward our house and immediately loud voices of soldiers were demanding that we open our door. They kicked with their boots forcefully at the door for a while, but were unable to break it open. After a short break period they tried again, this time with a heavy wooden hammer. While pushing repeatedly against the entrance door, which seemed endless to us, they were yelling and screaming through the night. Everybody in the house escaped through the attic onto the roof, including my parents, while calling to me repeatedly to join them, but I was sitting up in my bed and covering my ears. The noises were so incredibly terrifying to me, and I was just frozen there.

[수특영어 - 5강 E01]

*rattle 덜컹거리며 움직이다

30.

Tom hurried over to the window and looked out at the early morning view. It was a clear day with hardly a cloud in sight; the steady rain finally seemed to be at an end. He looked up at the fresh blue sky and took in a deep calming breath, trying to control the rising feeling of elation welling up deep inside his soul. He hadn't experienced pure joy such as this since he was a child, and he felt like a twelve-year-old with electricity running through his mind. Everything was like new. He unlocked the window and pushed it open. Warm air spilled into the room and Tom enjoyed the smell as never before. The sweet scent of flowers mixed with wet grass and early morning dew filled his senses. He took it in with great joy.

[수특영어 - 5강 E02]

수특 영어

31.

A subscription had been collected to provide champagne at dinner and the meal was entertaining. The company had provided crackers in which were paper hats of various shapes and these the passengers put on. There were paper streamers too which they threw at one another and little balloons which they beat from one to the other across the room. They laughed and shouted. They were very cheerful. No one could say that they were not having a good time. As soon as dinner was finished they went into the saloon, where the Christmas tree, with candles lit, was ready, and the children were brought in, screaming with delight, and given presents. Then the dance began. Some other passengers stood about shyly round the part of the deck reserved for dancing and occasionally danced with one another.

[수특영어 - 5강 E03]

32.

This was something I thought I might be able to help you with. I always pictured us sitting down together and having a talk, mother to daughter. You'd take your earphones out, I'd turn off the TV. Your father would be out at work and so we'd have the whole afternoon to ourselves. In this talk, I would begin by telling you, as straightforwardly as I could, the story of my own adolescence. My intention would be not to shock or embarrass you, but to try and show you we're not all that different, you and I. I do know what it's like to be your age: I was there once, after all. I lived through it. And hearing the mistakes I made, you might learn from them and not have to repeat them. You could be spared my scars, in other words, so that the life you grow up in might be better than the one I had. Today, I thought, would be a good time for us to have this talk, on your fifteenth birthday.

[수특영어 - 5강 E04]

*adolescence 청소년기 **scar 마음의 상처

33.

Let's face a difficult and painful truth: most of us don't know how to live an authentic, effective, healthy, and fulfilling life. This fact is obvious, but we resist seeing it and facing it. We don't want to see our limitations. We don't want to face our shortcomings because that means we'll have to do something about them. We'll have to work at getting and learning new information. We'll have to ask for help. We are not skillful when it comes to knowing how to live a balanced and satisfying life. Our unreasonable expectations create a false pride that prohibits us from letting others know that we do not have the answers — that we need help. Some of us try to become wantless. When our false pride is in charge, ignorance becomes something of which to be ashamed. Being ignorant doesn't fit with our self-image, so we deny it. We become more concerned with "saving face rather than saving our behinds."

[수특영어 - 6강 E01]

* authentic 진정성이 있는

34.

Traditional medical and public health approaches to illness and health are among the successes of modern science. However, society today is faced with the increasing incidence of various forms of poor health related to modern lifestyles. Contributing factors include a large sedentary population, high levels of psychological stress related to urban living, and contemporary work practices. In addition, people with disabilities and chronic illness demand a transition from institutional care to care in society. These problems encourage thinking about alternative ways to prevent disease and promote health. Lack of physical activity and stress have led to increased occurrence of certain diseases where medication is perhaps only reducing the symptoms rather than combating the true causes of illness. Efforts to promote public health and well-being have thus become increasingly complex.

[수특영어 - 6강 E02]

* sedentary 앉아서 일하는

수특 영어

35.

Increasing commercialisation is the main cause of changing social structures. Most traditional rice growing communities organise their society and festivals around the annual cycle of rice growing. Farmers who are growing rice for profit rather than for lifestyle are less inclined to spend resources such as time, money and rice to celebrate traditional religious beliefs. Traditional farmers see rice as a gift from the gods and the very support of life. Commercialisation breaks down this traditional culture bit by bit. Eventually, farmers adopt the same attitude as many farmers in industrialised nations who see producing food simply as a means to make money, lacking any religious significance. They come to see a successful rice crop as being the result of spending money on fertilizers, pesticides, machinery or irrigation — manipulating and controlling the ecosystem rather than working within its confines.

* irrigation 관개

[수특영어 - 6강 E03]

36.

Sometimes new technology — even that encouraged by law — brings with it new risks, and we are forced to face the unthought-of consequences of a seemingly good idea. In recent years, the increased use of crops like corn in the manufacture of biofuels intended to ease our dependence on foreign oil decreased the food supply and caused prices to rise. To avoid this problem, nonfood crops have increasingly been proposed for making second-generation green fuels. But biologists have warned that certain reeds and wild grasses known to naturalists as “invasive species” and to gardeners as “weeds” would have a high likelihood of taking over nearby fields, presenting serious threats to the ecology and economy of a region. Investors in the fast-growing worldwide biofuels industry naturally reject such horrible scenarios, but the risk is a real one.

*reed 갈대

[수특영어 - 6강 E04]

37.

The memories we need to solve a problem do not necessarily appear in a particular sequence. One reason for this is that we do not attend to our experiences in an organized way. The brain evolved to scan the world, not to attend to just one aspect of it. Each new scan may gather cues for memories. This is how we survived throughout evolution, and it makes a satisfying explanation for why we are so attracted to novel events or objects. Anything that is not part of our former experience can be a danger or an opportunity. It is important to constantly examine the world for the new. In fact, we look forward to these interruptions and discoveries, so we scan and remember. If what we see is not in our memory — if it is novel — it gains special significance. We identify the new by discovering that we don't remember it!

[수특영어 - 6강 E05]

*cue 신호

38.

The emergence of a primitive hunting technology involving simple tools was the first great technological advance. This was followed by agricultural developments that led to plant cultivation, which had far-reaching social consequences, since now food could be stored and refilled. Thus, population size was no longer partially controlled by the lack of food resources. Because hunting and gathering societies required physical mobility, it was inefficient to have large numbers of children to take along in the search for food. As a result of the agricultural revolution, however, agriculturists, living in settled communities, found additional children beneficial in helping with chores. Moreover, some members of agricultural societies were now free to engage in pursuits other than food gathering, resulting in a more elaborate social structure with a division of labor that allowed for occupational specialization.

[수특영어 - 6강 E06]

수특 영어

39.

Growing up as “technology natives” has profoundly affected what young people expect from life and how they relate to it. The intensity and extent of exposure to technology has had a major impact on how people perceive work as well as when, where, and how it can be done. It permits a round-the-clock connection to others, but especially to work. As such, this round-the-clock connectivity removes the traditional restrictions of office hours and location. Technology encourages networks and a lack of boundaries that makes operating in hierarchies problematic and challenges traditional ways of doing and managing work. At first, this difference appears to be generational, but it is not solely that. It is the difference between those who view technology as a tool or a toy and those who see it as the way they interact with the world — an extension of them or, as it has been said, their oxygen.

[수특영어 - 6강 E07]

40.

Injuries sometimes occur when people do not take adequate precautions with everyday activities. Although some such injuries occur because of pure carelessness or misfortune, others happen because the person did not want others to perceive him or her as too careful. For example, many people seem to avoid wearing seat belts in automobiles, helmets on bicycles and motorcycles, and life preservers in boats because such devices convey an impression of excessive cautiousness. In addition, many people seem reluctant to wear protective gear (e.g., safety goggles, gloves, and helmets) when operating power tools or dangerous machinery because they will be viewed as nervous or extremely careful. This concern emerges at a young age; anecdotally, children as young as 6 or 7 years old are sometimes reluctant to wear knee pads and helmets when rollerskating because of what other children will think of them.

[수특영어 - 6강 E08]

* anecdotally 개인적 경험담에 따르면

41.

With the rise of an urban middle class in the nineteenth century, many cats no longer had to serve as full-time mousers. Increasingly, they were kept by owners who simply liked having them around for their beauty, grace, and the affection they could offer. A phenomenon called the “cat fancy” followed. The pets of “fanciers” competed for ribbons at cat shows, and breeders began to refine existing breeds and develop new ones. The first recorded cat show — with 170 cats on exhibit — was held in 1871 at London’s Crystal Palace. Just eighteen years later, more than three times as many cats were shown, and 20,000 cat fanciers attended. American cat lovers soon followed suit with a show of their own, at New York’s Madison Square Garden in 1895. Perhaps not surprisingly, a Maine Coon, a breed of Yankee ancestry, won that first best-in-show award. Today the cat fancy is alive and well, and hundreds of clubs worldwide sponsor cat shows.

[수특영어 - 7강 E01]

42.

Every situation, properly perceived, becomes an opportunity. But you have to act on it if you’re going to be successful. Distant pastures always look greener than those close at hand, but real opportunities are right where you are. You must take advantage of them when they appear. Success is not in your environment, in luck or chance, or in the help of others. Success is in yourself alone. Take a second look at what appears to be someone’s “good luck.” You’ll find not luck but preparation, planning and success-producing thinking. When you’re prepared for opportunity, your chance for success is sure to come. The season of failure is the best time for sowing the seeds of success. Decide that this year will be your year for success and prepare for it to happen.

[수특영어 - 7강 E02]

* pasture 목초지

수특 영어

43.

An individual driven by companionship is motivated by the opportunity to get things done as a member of a group. The key factor here is not the capability of being a team player, nor is it the team spirit itself. It is how much somebody is motivated to follow through and achieve a peak result by the fact that he is working together with others to achieve the desired result. Think of exercise bikes, for example. Some people have no problem being disciplined and riding them in the gym, where there are others doing the same. But if they have one at home, it collects dust and is never used. The reason is not lack of character or missing discipline; the reason is that the powerful companionship motivator of these individuals is not activated when alone at home.

[수특영어 - 7장 E03]

44.

Some of the skills and abilities that are encouraged in video games are useful for many different purposes. Most of all, video games are excellent for developing visual awareness. For example, recent studies show that they can significantly improve a surgeon's skill in using her hands when performing operations. Also, playing video games has been shown to increase short-term memory of people in test groups. The reason for this is that most games require players to spread their attention over the screen quickly in order to detect and react to changing events. In fact, playing video games may trigger previously inactive genes that are important for developing neural pathways necessary for spatial attention. Research is now suggesting that playing video games could even increase attention spans rather than reduce them.

[수특영어 - 7장 E04]

* surgeon 외과의(外科醫) ** neural pathway 신경 연결통로

45.

Seasonal weather conditions are always a concern for greenhouse gardeners. Not only can the climate determine what type of greenhouse to build, it can play a critical role in determining how a greenhouse will function after it is built from one season to the next. For example, in a cold-weather climate that frequently experiences heavy snowfall, a high-pitched roof might be ideal because it can prevent the build-up of ice and snow by efficiently helping them to slide off. In a location that sees less snowfall but gets cold, strong winds, a sun-heated pit, which is a greenhouse with the majority of the structure housed below ground, might be the best choice, because it is naturally insulated and requires less heat to operate. The same type of roof might not be practical for a more temperate area.

[수특영어 - 7장 E05]

*pit (크고 깊은)구덩이 ** insulate 단열하다

46.

Learn to express what you want rather than putting the emphasis on what you don't want when speaking with a child. Children are highly responsive to the messages they receive. If an adult says, "Don't slam the door," the child listening hears the phrase slam the door, with the word don't in front of it. The child must figure out that slamming the door is the undesirable thing to do, which is difficult to comprehend, especially for young children. The chances for a successful response from a child increase dramatically when an adult says, "Please close the door gently." Now the child has a visual image to follow. The words spoken fit together well with the request, which makes it much easier to understand.

[수특영어 - 7장 E06]

*slam 광[탁] 닫다

수특 영어

47.

Closely related to the debate over readers' conceptions of fictional characters is the question of the nature of the emotions that readers experience. Many of the philosophers and literary scholars who allow for the possibility of significant emotional response to fiction do so with qualifications and reservations about the nature of the types of emotions that fiction can generate. Indeed, this has led some theorists to draw sharp distinctions between readers' responses to fiction and fictional characters, on the one hand, and non-fiction and real-life individuals on the other. Kendall Walton, an American philosopher, calls fiction-induced emotions *quasi-emotions*, implying that they are of an entirely different nature from our experiences in real life. Yet, this division is less obvious than it would appear.

*quasi-유사~, 준(準)~

[수특영어 - 7장 E07]

48.

The Greek philosopher Aristotle cites the archer as his favorite example in describing moral wisdom. An archer comprehends his task if firstly he knows what his target is and secondly if he is aware of all circumstances (the means) that determine the situation where he has to shoot. He has assessed the strength and direction of the wind, the characteristics of the arrow and the tension of the bow. Aristotle sees the wise person as such an archer, someone with knowledge of the target (the goal) and of the means to reach the goal (the pathways). The archer is more likely to hit the right mark if he has a target to aim at. Aristotle stated that striving for excellence is important but that knowledge of the goal is only useful if there is a striving to attain that goal (agency).

* archer 궁수

[수특영어 - 7장 E08]

49.

Our landlady was nice to my mom and dad, and they stayed friends for many years. She and her husband had a young daughter with Down's syndrome. She was funny-looking to me, as I had never been around a Down's syndrome person before. When the landlady came over, she brought her daughter along. We played together, but at times, she was very rough with me. I felt sorry for her and knew she didn't understand what she was doing. The landlady told my mother she appreciated me playing with her daughter. She always got excited when her mom told her they were coming to see us. I felt good about myself. It wasn't difficult to show a little kindness, and I try to continue that approach always.

[수특영어 - 8강 E01]

50.

Hans and Willi, two German soldiers stationed in France, stopped off at a nearby farm to get some drink and to rest for a while. Hans's French wasn't as good as Willi's, but he could make himself understood, and he and Willi spoke it together all the time. Willi corrected his mistakes. It was because Willi was so useful to him in this way that he had made him his friend, and he knew that Willi admired him. Hans never lost an opportunity to practise his French, and he tried to talk once he arrived at the farm, but the French couple in the farm house wouldn't show him any attention. He told them that he was a farmer's son himself and, when the war was over, was going back to the farm. He had been sent to school in Munich because his mother wanted him to go into business, but his heart wasn't in it, and so after high school he had gone to an agricultural college.

[수특영어 - 8강 E02]

수특 영어

51.

Willie's father, Robert was a chief petty officer in the Canadian navy and was stationed at the Canadian Forces Base in Esquimalt, the Canadian military's main Pacific naval base that is located at the western part of Victoria. He was a tough man who liked hiking in the forests of Vancouver Island with other petty officers. He once went overnight camping with his wife and child, but Willie made such a scene that he never took them camping again. He was not impressed with his son. He wanted him to be a man, not a baby. He gave up trying to make a man out of Willie and left the care of his child to his wife. He realized that was a mistake. She would continue mothering him, and that would simply extend his childhood even when physically he would eventually be turning into an adult.

[수특영어 - 8장 E03]

* (chief) petty officer (상급)부사관

52.

King Charles II asked Bishop Edward Stillingfleet why, when Stillingfleet preached at court, he always read his sermons. He had heard that when he preached elsewhere he always delivered his sermons without preparation. Stillingfleet explained that awe of the king made him afraid of forgetting what he had to say, so he preferred to read when he had the royal family in the audience. Encouraged by the king's favorable reaction to this polite reply, the bishop then asked if he might put a question of his own. Why, he asked Charles, did he always read his speeches to the House of Commons, when it could not be that he was in awe of his audience? Charles replied kindly, "I have asked them so often, and for so much money, that I am ashamed to look them in the face."

[수특영어 - 8장 E04]

* sermon 설교 **awe 경외심

53.

Nicaragua is the largest country in Central America and one of the most ecologically diverse. Situated between Honduras to the north and Costa Rica on the south, Nicaragua has three major ecological zones. Most of the almost 6 million Nicaraguans live in the western Pacific Ocean coastal region where the climate is warm with a long rainy season. The capital, Managua, is located here, as is a scenic wonder, Lake Nicaragua. The largest lake in Central America, it has become a major tourist attraction. Central Nicaragua is mountainous with a temperate climate and forests. On the east, the tropical Caribbean coast differs from the rest of the country. Most of it is known as the Mosquito or Moskito Coast, and a good deal of it is swampy and forested with thin populations. Fishing and timber have always been important industries, yet this is the poorest part of Central America's poorest nation.

* swampy 높이 많은 ** timber 목재

[수특영어 - 9강 E01]

54.

Thomas Gainsborough was born in East England in 1727. When still quite young, he went to London and studied under Francis Hayman, who was not a distinguished painter. Gainsborough became one of the most important masters of the English school, especially in landscape painting and the representation of rustic figures. His portraits were not as good in color as those of Sir Joshua Reynolds, his biggest rival, but they are always graceful and charming. His landscapes are not like those of any other master. They are not exact in the detail of leaves and flowers, but they are like nature in spirit. They seem to have the air blowing through them, they are fresh and dewy when it is morning in them, and they are quiet and peaceful when evening comes under his brush. In many of his pictures he put a cart and a white animal.

* rustic 시골(풍)의

[수특영어 - 9강 E02]

수특 영어

55.

NELS POSTER COMPETITION

Due date for all entries: 30 November 2016

Topic: Awareness of Traditional Culture

Requirements and Restrictions:

- The competition has two subcategories, namely photography and any other artistic expression.
- The posters will become property of NELS.
- The winning posters will be the official posters used by NELS.

Competition Rules:

- No discrimination in any form
- Entry fee is \$20 per entry. No limit on the number of entries.
- Be as creative as possible.
- Three from each category (photographic and other artistic expression) will be chosen. The winners will be announced on 13 December 2016.

Let your creativity flow

For more information, contact Jody at (073) 853-6767 or by email atjody@nels.com.

[수특영어 - 9장 E03]

56.

Summer Exhibition 2016 at Pacific Academy of Arts (PA)

From 7 June 2016 to 15 August 2016

Amazing artworks from new and established artists

• **Opening Times**

Monday-Thursday, 10 am -6 pm

Friday, 10 am - 10 pm

Saturday-Sunday, 9 am -6 pm

Last admission to the galleries is half an hour before closing time. The PA shops close 15 minutes after exhibitions.

• **Tickets**

Adults: \$4, Seniors and students: \$2

Friends of the PA go free to all our exhibitions, with a guest.

Children under 6 go free.

Payments for group tickets for late-night viewing must be made in advance.

• **Cloakroom**

We have limited storage space in our cloakroom, so we can only accept coats, umbrellas and small bags.

We regret that we can't accept suitcases or large backpacks in the cloakroom or in the galleries.

[수특영어 - 9장 E04]

* cloakroom 휴대품보관소

57.

Orange County Tennis Lesson Program

[수특영어 - 9강 E05]

Certified tennis pros from the Orange County Tennis and Fitness Club will be teaching a 4-week tennis lesson session for children and adults. This program will be held on Mondays and Wednesdays from July 6 to July 29 at the Village Field Tennis Courts.

5:00-6:00 p.m.: Ages 5 -7

6:00-7:00 p.m.: Ages 8-10 and Ages 11 - 14

7:00-8:00 p.m.: Ages 15 and up

The fee for this program is \$60.00 per player. Participants must prepare their own tennis racket, but tennis balls will be provided. The deadline to register is June 22 — enrollment will be limited.

Call the Sports Department Office at 618-714-2064 to register or to get further information.

58.

[수특영어 - 9강 E06]

Eugene O'Neill was born in a Broadway hotel in New York City in 1888. He was the son of an actor and he grew up on the road. He spent a year at Princeton University and then sailed as a seaman, worked in several ports, and suffered from tuberculosis and alcoholism. He began to experiment with drama in 1913 and saw his first play, *Bound East for Cardiff*, produced by the Provincetown Players on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, in 1916. In 1920 his first full-length play, *Beyond the Horizon*, opened on Broadway and won him the first of his four Pulitzer Prizes. In 1936 he became the first American playwright to win the Nobel Prize for Literature. He died in 1953, the victim of a terrible disease that had ended his writing ten years before.

*tuberculosis 결핵

수특 영어

59.

In A.D. 541-542, the Plague of Justinian spread across the Eastern Roman Empire. It may have originated in Ethiopia or Egypt and is likely to have been carried to the empire's capital Constantinople from Egypt in grain ships. The plague swept across Europe and reached as far west as Ireland. The symptoms, described in detail by Procopius, fit bubonic plague, making this the first known appearance of this disease in Europe. It has been suggested that 40% of the residents of Constantinople — and 25% of the residents of the Eastern Mediterranean, too — may have died. Further outbreaks, less deadly and less extensive, occurred later in the 6th-8th centuries. By analogy with the Black Death, the impact of this level of death on contemporary society is likely to have been considerable. The decline of slavery, the spread of Christianity and the collapse of the Eastern Roman Empire have all been seen as possible results of the plague.

[수특영어 - 9장 E07]

* bubonic plague 선페스트(흑사병의 한종류) ** analogy 유추

60.

Volunteers for Auditory Frog and Toad Survey

[수특영어 - 9장 E08]

We need volunteers for an Auditory Frog and Toad Survey at Cache River State Natural Area. This is part of a statewide monitoring program to learn more about the population trends of Illinois' frogs and toads.

• **Volunteer orientation meeting: Thursday, January 28 at 7:00 p.m.**

If you're not an expert on frog and toad calls, don't worry. You are provided a CD to compare the sounds at this meeting.

• There are six routes with 10 stops each. You go to one of the stops on each route. You listen for frog and toad calls, and then you record what you heard.

• You do the survey once a month in the evening for the next four months. The data you collect is sent to the Illinois Natural History Survey.

The program has been conducted since 1995 in the Cache River watershed.

For further information or to obtain an application, please visit our website at www.dnr.state.il.us/volunteer.

* watershed 분수령

61.

Pool Lifeguard Qualification Course

[수특영어 - 9장 E09]

Course Dates

The course will run once a week on a Sunday over 5 weeks at Water Sports Centre. (Sun. 17th & 24th April, Sun. 1st, 8th, 15th May 2016)

- The assessment will be on the last day, Sunday 15th May.

Cost: £200

(Includes Assessment Fee & Course Book)

A 15% discount is offered to people attending college or university.

Candidates will need to be 16 years or older and able to meet the following fitness criteria:

- Swim 100 metres continuously on front and back
- Swim 50 metres in no more than 60 seconds
- Surface dive to the floor of the pool (1.8 metres deep)

For further information, contact the organizer, Ben Simpson.

(b_simpson@water_sports_centre.edu / 020-7890-3457)

62.

Spring Clean Donation Drive

[수특영어 - 9장 E10]

Spring time is here and to most that means it is time to begin spring cleaning. Habitat for Humanity of Sandy City is encouraging you to donate unwanted, gently used furniture, appliances, household items, and building materials to the annual Spring Clean Donation Drive.

- Habitat's Spring Clean Donation Drive will be held each Saturday between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. during April at the Lowe's Home Improvement Store on Gunbarrel Road, Sandy City.
- Habitat's ReStore staff and volunteers will be available near the ReStore truck.
- For those items that are too large and heavy to transport, schedule an appointment for Habitat's ReStore Team to pick them up at no charge.

All revenue generated from sales at our discounted home improvement store enables us to build more homes for flood victims in the Sandy City community.

Call 634-1044 to arrange a donation pickup.

수특 영어

The two pie charts above show the distribution of nuclear power in the world by the end of 2012, which is divided into two categories, “generating plants” and “under construction.” North America had more nuclear power generating plants than any other region in the world, closely followed by Western Europe. Eastern Europe/CIS had more nuclear power generating plants than non-OECD Asia but less than OECD Asia. Africa/Middle East/Latin America had 1.5% of the world’s nuclear power generating plants, which is less than a fourth that of non-OECD Asia. Eastern Europe/CIS were constructing new nuclear power plants whose capacity would account for less than a fifth of newly generated nuclear power.

[수특영어 - 10강 E01]

*CIS 독립국가연합

64.

The above graph shows the annual number of U.S. immigrants by decade from 1960 to 2009. Over the whole period, the annual number of U.S. immigrants more than tripled, with the largest increase during the 1990s and the smallest increase during the 2000s. The U.S. had the biggest portion of immigrants coming from Latin America over this whole period, except for the 1960s. During this decade, immigrants from Europe and Canada made up the largest portion of total U.S. immigrants, but during the following decades, they only made up the third largest portion. The number of Asian immigrants was less than one fourth of the number of European and Canadian immigrants during the 1960s.

[수특영어 - 10강 E02]

65.

This graph shows the number of foreign-born residents and their proportion of the total population of Canada over the past 105 years. The 1901 Census counted fewer than 1 million foreign-born residents, which gradually rose to well over 1 million in 1911, to almost 2 million in 1921 and to more than 2 million in 1931. Both the number and the percentage of foreign-born people dropped from 1931 to 1951. Since 1951, the foreign-born population has been growing steadily, rising from slightly more than 2 million in 1951 to less than 4 million in 1981, and finally, to more than 6 million in 2006. The number of foreign-born people and their corresponding proportion of the total population have shown a somewhat similar pattern of increase since 1986.

[수특영어 - 10강 E03]

66.

The above graph shows the historical recycling rates for aluminum, glass and PET plastic from 1988 to 2013 in California. The recycling rate for each material was higher in 2012 than in 1988, and in 2012 over 60% of each material was recycled. Among the three materials, aluminum showed the highest recycling rate from 1988 to 2013, but it stayed under 80% from 2000 to 2006. From 1988 to 2013, the recycling rate for glass was higher than that for PET plastic except for the year 1999, when the recycling rate for PET plastic was about 65%. The recycling rate for glass showed a continuous increase from 2003 to 2010, and from the year 2010 to 2012 it stayed between 80% and 90%.

[수특영어 - 10강 E04]

수특 영어

67.

Checking a relationship from time to time can help prevent serious difficulties from arising. Too often with a relationship, as with our health, we assume everything is fine until something goes wrong. Just as visiting a doctor for a regular checkup can help maintain the health of our bodies, so an occasional reflective “checkup” can help maintain the well-being of an important relationship. It can be useful to think in general terms about the implicit goal of a relationship and the strategy for reaching that goal. Reviewing each element — with the relationship partner, if possible — we can identify areas that require attention. Sitting side by side, recalling recent encounters, and listing specific questions for discussion can stimulate fresh ideas for improving our pattern of interaction.

[수특영어 - 11강 E01]

68.

Be very careful when writing material based upon someone else’s work, since copyright law prohibits you from copying someone else’s work without their permission. If you bring a property to a studio or a producer and it’s based on a book, play, or someone’s life story, our advice is to tell them. It complicates matters, but it’s much better to take care of rights issues up front. If you can’t deliver clean rights to your work, you’ll risk undermining yourself and the people you’re trying to do business with. More than one production has been killed by a studio’s legal department because the writer of the adaptation didn’t secure the necessary rights. Once a project is ready for production, it can become very difficult and expensive to clear these problems up.

[수특영어 - 11강 E02]

69.

A brief experiment filmed by Soviet director Lev Kuleshov demonstrates a film editing effect. It was a scene consisting of five shots, each taken separately in a different location. When assembled in a particular sequence, they created a unity of space that had no existence in reality. The film showed a boy approaching a girl, their meeting, the boy pointing to a building in the distance, the two starting off toward the building, and finally both climbing up flights of steps together. The first three shots were photographed in different sections of Moscow. The fourth was a picture of the White House taken from an old American movie. The fifth shot was photographed at the steps of a church in Leningrad. When the shots were joined, places which in actuality are thousands of miles apart were brought together and made to look as though they were concentrated in a small area that could be covered in a few paces by the actors.

[수특영어 - 11강 E03]

70.

The intellect cannot command the emotions, but it can channel currently existing emotional energy. If, for example, the emotions want X, the intellect might talk them into wanting to do Y by pointing out that doing it will get them X. As soon as the emotions are convinced that doing Y will get them X, the anxiety they felt with respect to X will transfer to Y. The intellect can then point out to the emotions that by doing Z, they can get Y; again, the anxiety will transfer. In this manner, anxiety flows down the chains of desire formed by the intellect. We thereby become motivated to fulfill the instrumental desires in these chains, even though doing so won't itself feel good — indeed, even though doing so will feel bad.

[수특영어 - 11강 E04]

* instrumental desire 도구적 욕구(자체의 충족이 아니라 다른 욕구의 충족을 위한 도구로서 갖게 되는 욕구)

수특 영어

71.

Suppose you've created a scenario in which a character pilots an airplane from Los Angeles to Las Vegas. Getting to Las Vegas is his objective. When he climbs into the cockpit, he'll check the fuel instrument panel, the brakes, and the controls. His actions have a purpose toward his objective of flying to Las Vegas. Everything else is in support of that. His objective informs his actions. His actions speak of his objectives. And if he's flying to Las Vegas to get married, the way he checks the fuel instrument panel will be affected. If the weather forecast calls for thunderstorms along the flight route, a bystander watching him in the cockpit might notice that he seems nervous. No one would know he is bound for Las Vegas, but they can tell by his energy whether he is just tidying the cockpit, or if he is preparing the plane for a trip. If he has an objective, there will be purposefulness in his movement. And his feeling about his upcoming trip will also affect his body movement.

* cockpit 조종실 ** bystander 구경꾼

[수특영어 - 11강 E05]

72.

Like a muscle, willpower has limited capacity, and when exercised extensively it can become worn out. Also like a muscle, the primary fuel your brain uses to exercise willpower is sugar from your blood. So when your blood sugar is low (i.e., when you're hungry, which when you're dieting is pretty much all the time), your willpower is weaker than ever, and the only way to fix it is to eat. You can see the difficulty this can cause when you're making food decisions. Throwing exercise into the equation — something dieters use to intentionally burn more calories (i.e., use more blood sugar) — only makes things more problematic. Baumeister and Tierney call it a nutritional catch-22: the less you eat and the more you exercise, the less likely you will be to make good food decisions in the end and maintain your weight loss.

[수특영어 - 11강 E06]

73.

Combining information from product labels and packaging with your mental maps represents advanced geographic thinking. You can practice this in stores, at school, and at home by reading the labels and packaging on products to find out where the raw materials used to make them came from and who made them. For example, many computers are manufactured in China from European and Japanese components. They carry a U.S.A. label and are packaged in boxes made in Mexico. Most toys are manufactured in China. Much of our clothing is sewn in Mexico, Central America, or Asia. Many books are printed in Singapore. After much practice, you will find it easier to predict which country names will appear on boxes and labels. This is great evidence that your mental maps are becoming more detailed.

[수특영어 - 11강 E07]

74.

I have found it interesting to compare the electronic equipment sold to consumers with the equipment sold to professionals. Although much more expensive, the professional equipment tends to be simpler and easier to use. Video recorders for the home market have numerous flashing lights, many buttons and settings, and complex menus for setting the time and programming future recordings. The recorders for the professionals just have the essentials and are therefore easier to use while functioning better. This difference arises, in part, because the designers will be using the products themselves, so they know just what is important and what is not. Tools made by artisans for themselves all have this property. Designers of hiking or mountain climbing equipment may one day find their lives depending upon the quality and behavior of their own designs.

[수특영어 - 11강 E08]

* artisan 숙련공

수특 영어

75.

Traditionally, law schools have tended to keep their distance from other schools at a university — they usually have their own buildings. The law library is separate from other university libraries and contains little other than legal literature, a situation that promotes informational distance between law and other bodies of knowledge. The segregation of students has been nearly total. Undergraduate programs in law are rare. Law courses are peopled nearly exclusively by law students, who in turn take nothing outside of law school. In my own institution at least, law courses are listed in a separate timetable, and the law school even follows a different academic calendar from the rest of the university. Little wonder that lawyers, immersed for three years in this separate world, go forth with the belief that the law is a domain unto itself.

* segregation 분리, ** immerse 몰두하게 하다

[수특영어 - 11강 E09]

76.

Today we often find ourselves disappointed by the moral character of leaders. As humans, leaders are subject to the same flaws and weaknesses as everyone else. Yet we want our leaders to transcend them and live up to higher moral standards. Some people turn longingly to the past and wonder where all the leaders and heroes have gone. But when you think about it, ordinary people did not know as much about the personal behavior of their leaders in the past as we do today. It is difficult to have heroes in the information age where every aspect, good or bad, of a leader's life can be, and often is, made public. Ironically, the increase in information that we have about leaders has also increased our concern about their ethics. The more defects our leaders have, the more we long for ethical leaders. We have demystified our leaders and we're not sure we like it.

* transcend 초월하다

[수특영어 - 11강 E10]

77.

Regarding morality as an informal public system that applies to all rational persons explains many of the features of morality that almost everyone agrees upon. Normal adults are regarded as knowing what morality requires, prohibits, encourages, and allows, and this explains why ignorance of morality is not normally allowed as an excuse. It also explains why it is not considered irrational for any person to adopt morality as a guide, even as the ultimate guide, for her own conduct. The account of morality as a public system that applies to all rational persons also explains why morality is regarded as inescapable. No one can simply decide to withdraw from it; others will continue to judge a person morally regardless of her claim that she is above it or outside of it.

[수특영어 - 11강 E11]

78.

The changing nature of holidays was reflected in the social groups taking holidays, and in the distances which people were prepared to travel to holiday destinations. One of the major demand changes was the increased availability of leisure for a wider group in society. Rising real incomes, paid holidays and growing tendency to demand foreign holidays, or a combination of these, were important and continuing factors stimulating international tourism demand. These factors were not simply economic determinants but also social. As the world recovered from the Second World War there was growing evidence to indicate that people were spending more time on leisure activities and on travel. These tendencies were reflected in the protection that many people gave to holiday expenditures, these expenditures being the last thing to give up in the face of income changes.

[수특영어 - 11강 E12]

*determinant (결정) 요인

수특 영어

79.

Cultural messages shape many communication behaviors, and listening is no exception. In particular, listening behavior appears to be affected by how people in a given culture think about the importance of time. In individualistic cultures, people often think of time as a resource. Americans, for instance, commonly say that "time is money," and they think of time as a commodity that can be saved, spent, and wasted. People in such cultures typically place a high value on efficiency, and they expect others to do the same. They value direct, straightforward communication, and listeners become impatient with speakers who don't "get to the point." In contrast, collectivistic cultures such as Korea emphasize social harmony over efficiency. As part of their listening behavior, people in these cultures often pay close attention to nonverbal behaviors and contextual cues to determine the meaning of a speaker's message.

[수특영어 - 12강 E01]

*collectivistic 집단[집산]주의적인

80.

Different media accumulate their audiences in different ways. In print media, such as newspapers and magazines, one measure of success is the actual number of publications distributed, or circulation. However, more than one person usually reads each copy of a publication; for example, most newspapers average two readers per copy, while certain magazines, such as People, may have upwards of eight readers per copy. So the total audience is the circulation multiplied by the readers per copy. Thus, in print media, the circulation is the number of copies printed, while the audience is the number of persons who read those copies of the publication. Because you want to attract more than one reader per copy of the publication, the number for the audience will usually be larger than the number for circulation.

[수특영어 - 12강 E02]

81.

To provide meaningful feedback, a coach must somehow observe and evaluate performance. Traditional coaching intervention often involves subjective observations and conclusions based on the coach's perceptions, biases and own previous experiences. However, a number of studies have revealed that subjective observations are potentially both unreliable and inaccurate. Human memory systems have limitations, and it is almost impossible to remember accurately all the meaningful events that take place during an entire competition. Studies have shown international-level soccer coaches could only recollect 30 per cent of the key factors that determined successful soccer performance and were less than 45 percent correct in the post-game assessment of what occurred during a game. Another study found no difference between novice and experienced gymnastics coaches in distinguishing differences between two performances. In fact, the experienced coaches were more likely to report a difference in performance when none existed, and were very confident in their decisions, even when incorrect.

[수특영어 - 12강 E03]

82.

Since animals lose body heat through surfaces, a higher surface-to-volume ratio would result in greater loss of body heat. This is why smaller animals lose more body heat. As a result, a mouse or a hummingbird must burn a lot of calories to maintain a constant body temperature. This is the main reason that, among warm-blooded animals, metabolic rate declines with increasing body size. Small mammals have evolved to produce relatively more body heat. Their faster metabolic rate means that they do not live as long. Small animals tend to have shorter lives than large animals, and warm-blooded animals shorter lives than cold blooded animals. Conversely, large animals can have warm bodies just because they are large. Large dinosaurs, for example, were probably warm-blooded simply because of their low surface-to-volume ratio.

[수특영어 - 12강 E04]

*surface-to-volume ratio 표면적 대 부피의 비율 **metabolic 물질대사의

수특 영어

83.

In 1866, Americans had just been through the Civil War. In the war, almost 750,000 people died and two-thirds of these deaths were due to diseases. These shocking statistics demanded that the federal government take a more active role in managing cholera. Thus, while it was an opportunity to produce medical knowledge and further train American physicians, cholera was above all a social problem. The military, along with local health associations, aimed to minimize any further threat to the population. The objective in this effort, then, was both to better understand the nature of cholera and to develop a preventative strategy.

[수특영어 - 13강 E01]

84.

There is a reason why certain schemas are more available to us. If certain examples of categorizations are easier to remember, schemas consistent with those examples are more likely to be called up and used. Suppose you were asked whether there are more words in the English language that begin with the letter *r* or if there are more words in which the third letter is an *r*. Most people find it much easier to think of examples of words that begin with *r*, and thus, the ease of producing examples makes it seem as if there are more words that begin with *r*. ※ 무관한 문장※ What people really need to focus on are two other words that begin with *r* — *reconsider* and *refuse*. These words are more easily available to us, and thus, they cause us to overestimate their frequency of occurrence.

[수특영어 - 13강 E02]

*schema 배경지식, 스키마(기억 속에 축적되어 있는 지식 구조)

85.

The art market is the result of complex interactions that can usually not be explained by economic theory. The name of an artist, recent exhibitions, new books, rediscoveries, reactions of dealers, critics, museum directors, art historians, collectors and investors often influence tastes, aesthetic values and prices. Artists have sometimes been rated explicitly by art historians. Implicit ratings can also be computed by using, for instance, the length of entries in art history books, encyclopedias or dictionaries. Economists believe that prices can be taken as integrating all these effects and their dynamic interactions across artists and media may reveal some common patterns or, on the contrary, call attention to divergent behaviors

[수특영어 - 13강 E03]

*aesthetic 미학적인, 심미적인 **divergent 상궤(常軌)를 벗어나는, 이탈하는

86.

A portion of the power of maps comes from their long association with power. Maps have generally expressed knowledge about places from the viewpoint of the elite. The production of maps — certainly the useful ones — demands, and seems always to have demanded, considerable amounts of capital in the form of training, time, field and archival research, materials, and even health and lives. Few have been the merchants and leaders either able to afford such an investment or possessed of the imagination to understand its value. The information to be found on the most useful maps produced throughout history has been, consequently, privileged, restricted, and thus tied to social and political power.

[수특영어 - 13강 E04]

수특 영어

87.

Transport is an exciting and rapidly evolving field. The main drivers of change are technological progress and societal evolution. In recent years, new technologies of information and communication have emerged that are leading to major innovations in applications such as traveler information services and pricing of infrastructure usage. These technologies have also profoundly transformed logistics for firms, and they are beginning to have noticeable impacts on the daily activity and travel patterns of households. The volume of travel is affected by two opposing forces: economic growth which tends to boost mobility and concerns about the environment and energy supply which tend to restrain it.

[수특영어 - 13강 E05]

*logistics 물류 업무(관리)

88.

The instinct of curiosity greatly contributes to humans' individual and collective progress. It urges people to seek the unknown and to find answers to things not yet understood. Thus, in more serious fields, it drives humans to explore and to conquer new frontiers in all dimensions. For example, sparkling objects in the night sky have fascinated the human instinct of curiosity to the point that humans have found a way to land on the moon and reach beyond it. And as curiosity leads humans to experiment with various things, they often produce incredible discoveries, inventions and achievements.

[수특영어 - 13강 E06]

*frontier (지식, 학문 등의) 미개척 영역 **persistence 고집

89.

We live in an age of expertise, when earnings and knowledge are closely linked. For each worker, an extra year of schooling typically leads to about 8 percent higher earnings. On average, an extra year of schooling for a country's entire population is associated with a more than 30 percent increase in gross domestic product per person. The striking correlation between education and a country's GDP may reflect what economists call human capital externalities, a term for the idea that people become more productive when they work around other skilled people. When a country gets more educated, people experience both the direct effect of their own extra learning plus the benefits that come from everyone around them being more skilled.

[수특영어 - 13강 E07]

*expertise 전문 지식 **externality 외적 영향

90.

Stories are significant in the evolution of our species and the creation of culture. Before the invention of writing, stories and legends were handed down from generation to generation in the form of rituals and oral traditions that contained both education and the foundations of wisdom. Just as new learning adds something new to what we already know, so a new story adds to our existing stock. The appearance of certain themes across cultures and times — death and resurrection, for instance 다 — establishes their importance to the species as a whole. Such stories are used to pass down group identity, wisdom and experience for the next generation to build on, as well as giving them ways of self-soothing and facing death.

[수특영어 - 13강 E08]

*resurrection 부활 **self-soothe 스스로를 진정시키다

수특 영어

91.

Tucson is a city in the desert. Its population has grown rapidly over the last twenty years, putting stress on one vital resource: water. For the last decade a strong water conservation ethic has developed, and city leaders took some extraordinary steps to encourage conservation when they created landscaping policies. A quick review of water use indicated landscaping consumed too much water, accounting for over half the total water used by the city. The new policies encouraged residents to tear out trees and bushes and replace them with rocks, sand, and other nonliving landscape. This helped reinforce the so-called xeriscape philosophy (landscaping that uses little water). The policies were expressed as landscape ordinances. Additional encouragement included recommendations via public service announcements and consumer publications.

*xeriscape 내건성 조경 **ordinance 조례, 법령

[수특영어 - 14강 E01]

92.

By the time you start your literature review, you will probably have decided upon the main theme for your investigation, and also upon the key research objectives. To some extent, therefore, the essential task has been predetermined. You may have selected a research topic or theme around which a great deal of research has been previously conducted. If that is the case, it should not be difficult to find writing and research to review. In fact, the main difficulty may be in selecting what you want to include, and what you wish to exclude. However, if you have selected a fairly uncommon subject on which little has been written, then it may be difficult to find sufficient material to review. You may have to consider including a discussion of material which only exists on the periphery of the subject chosen.

**literature review 문헌 조사 **periphery 주변

[수특영어 - 14강 E02]

93.

Someone hands you a piece of paper bearing a fine grid — as in a school exercise book. The person tells you that he is thinking of just one of the small squares. He wants you to locate that square by asking questions which will only get a 'yes' or 'no' answer. So you divide the sheet in half with a line and call one half A and the other half B. You ask: 'Is the desired box in A?' If the answer is 'no' then the box must be in B — there is nowhere else it could be. So you now forget about A and proceed to divide B in half, lettering each half as before. Again you ask the question. In the end you must come to the chosen box. The point about this simple strategy is that at every moment the desired box must lie in A or not-A (which is B). There is nowhere else. Nor can the box lie in both A and B.

*grid 격자무늬

[수특영어 - 14강 E03]

94.

Obviously, when two forms of speech are so different that it is completely impossible to establish communication, as is the case with English and Chinese, for example, they are regarded as different languages by everyone. Further, people who understand each other are usually regarded as speaking the same language, and those who speak the same language are supposed to understand each other. But here, there are many exceptions. For example, Swedes and Norwegians usually understand each other without difficulty, but Swedish and Norwegian are regarded as different languages. On the other hand, many Americans from the Midwest do not understand Londoners, and vice versa, but they are supposed to be using the same English language. This is why it is necessary to rely on the speakers themselves in dubious cases.

*vice versa 역(逆)도 같음 **dubious 분명치 않은

[수특영어 - 14강 E04]

수특 영어

95.

Imagine that you are out walking with a friend and you find two lottery tickets. You decide to take one ticket each. Your friend kindly says that you can decide which of the two tickets you want to keep. One ticket has the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. The other ticket has the numbers 5, 18, 19, 31, 35, 45. Which ticket would you choose to keep? Statistically, both tickets have an equal probability of winning. So it doesn't matter which ticket you choose because they both have the same chance of winning. However, many people would choose the second ticket over the first. Why is this? One suggestion is that we view the second ticket to be more representative of a winning lottery ticket. That is, you ignore the fact that they both have an equal chance and instead make the decision based on how similar you think it is to a winning ticket.

[수특영어 - 14강 E05]

96.

To a large degree our fears are projections of our own minds. Let's say, for example, you're sitting on a park bench on a warm spring day reading a book. You're relaxed and content until someone sits down next to you and distracts you. At that point you might begin to wonder who he is, why he's chosen to sit there, whether he has some hidden motive. Suddenly, for no reason at all, you're afraid of this poor guy who's just trying to enjoy the day the same way you were until he got there. This is what happens with most panic attacks. If you were afraid of riding in an elevator, you'd begin to anticipate what *might* happen once you got into the elevator- I'm going to be trapped in there for hours, and no one's going to get me out — and on and on until you're paralyzed by a fear that is entirely a creation of your own imagination.

[수특영어 - 14강 E06]

*paralyze 마비시키다, 무력하게 만들다

97.

My good friends Dr. Paul Odland and his wife Barb travel frequently to South America, where he provides free medical treatment for disabled children of poor families. One day, while buying souvenirs in a local marketplace, Paul spotted a carving that he liked and wanted to purchase. The non-English speaking vendor was asking 500 pesos for the carving. With Barb acting as interpreter, Paul offered 300 and the vendor proposed 450. The bargaining in the noisy market became spirited, even intense, with Paul stepping up his price slightly and the seller retreating slowly. The pace increased so fast Barb could not keep up with the back-and-forth interpretation until — suddenly — all three parties realized that Paul had gone *above* the vendor's last stated price, and the vendor had gone *below* Paul's last offer. After a moment of embarrassment, they compromised, laughed, and settled the deal.

*retreat 물러나다

[수특영어 - 14강 E07]

98.

Typically children talk about (or should I say, complain about) chores as something to get done so they can do something else. In looking at the definition of the word *chore*, I found that it can mean "an unpleasant task." Certainly all of us can relate to unpleasant tasks that are a part of our work routine. They are not all unpleasant, though. I believe that the word *chore* is a poor one to use when describing the work we must do. *Chore* has a negative implied meaning and does not encourage cheerful, willing compliance. If my husband wanted me to add some bit of work to my schedule and announced, "Honey, I have a new chore for you!" I'm sure my response would not be enthusiastic. I'm not sure I would do my best work on something that was introduced as a chore.

[수특영어 - 14강 E08]

수특 영어

99.

After being picked, an apple requires only the energy it takes to get from farm to market. When an apple goes into a jar of applesauce before reaching the market, however, much more energy is necessary. This energy includes the fuel to transport the apples to a factory and the electricity to run the machines that cook the apples, puree them, and pack the sauce into jars. Creating the jars that hold the applesauce also requires energy. And, of course, the jars must eventually be transported to the supermarket. Therefore, a family can reduce its carbon footprint by eating less processed foods whenever possible. If you have a choice between an apple and applesauce, choose the apple.

[수특영어 - 15강 E01]

*puree (과일 등을 으깨어) 걸쭉하게 만들다

100.

There are two major beach forms created by waves: berms and bars. Berms are flat, above-water features that make up the familiar part of a beach. Bars are underwater ridges of sand that parallel the shoreline and are seldom seen except at unusually low tides. On most beaches there is a constant exchange of sand between these two features, the direction of the transport depending on the character of the waves. When the waves are large and follow close upon each other as they do under storm conditions, the berm is worn down and the bar builds up. When calm conditions return, the small waves rebuild the berm at the expense of the bar. For this reason the above-water part of a beach is generally much narrower in the stormy winter months than in the summer.

[수특영어 - 15강 E02]

*berm (과도에 쓸려 해변을 따라 물려 있는) 모래턱 **bar 해변 아래 모래 언덕

101.

The geographic importance of the Roman Empire was that it created an environment under which trade could thrive. Areas of conflict were on the borders of the empire. Away from those areas of conflict, the empire was secure and well regulated. Military spending was still high, but the resources of the empire allowed for significant public expenditures on other things. Tax revenues paid for the development of extensive road systems and ports that facilitated trade, helping to create more wealth. More wealth meant more money to spend on consumer goods, including wine. Moreover, wine was subject to taxation, and thus important to the health of the Roman economy. As a consequence, we see in the Romans some of the first governmental efforts to control and regulate crops, precursors of modern-day agricultural regulation.

[수특영어 - 15강 E03]

*precursor 전조

102.

Recorded music and radio suffered through a love-hate relationship. On the one hand, they competed against one another for the entertainment time and dollar of the American public. Early radio broadcasts were most likely to be live performances. This, however, was an expensive pursuit and, as the availability and quality of recorded music improved, recorded music became more widespread. This occasionally led to legal disputes. Record companies objected to radio stations playing their discs on the air, which they clearly labeled "not licensed for radio broadcast." On the other hand, it was free publicity for their new songs, so the protests were often faint, as negotiations between the record companies and radio stations regarding the payment of rights fees would ultimately show. The industry would learn to see radio as a strong complement, eventually going so far as to pay radio stations to play their music.

[수특영어 - 15강 E04]

수특 영어

103.

Norms make our interactions with others reasonably predictable. Americans expect that when they extend a hand to another person, that person will grasp it and a brief handshake will follow. They would be shocked if they held out their hand and the other person grabbed it and spit on it or wouldn't let go. In contrast, people in some societies commonly embrace or kiss each other's cheek as a form of greeting, even when involved in a formal business relationship. A hearty handshake in those societies may be interpreted as an insult. In Thailand, people greet each other by placing the palms of their hands together in front of their bodies and slightly bowing their heads. This greeting is governed by strict norms. Slight differences in the placement of one's hands reflect the social position of the other person — the higher the hands, the higher the position of the person being greeted. Norms like these make it easier to "live with others" in a relatively harmonious way.

[수특영어 - 15강 E05]

104.

Although paid work has always been segregated by gender, over time some tasks have switched back and forth between the sexes. Consider the production of cloth. Textiles were produced in women's workshops during the Middle Ages; these workshops were disappearing by the thirteenth century, although in some parts of Europe women continued to weave silk. By the sixteenth century, men had begun to take over the production of cloth. Women spun thread and wove cloth for the families, but through their guilds, men gained control of commercial weaving. Then, in cottage industry and later in factory industry, employers returned to women. By the 1840s, factory needlework and cottage industry — usually involving textiles — were among the most common kinds of employment for English women.

[수특영어 - 15강 E06]

*segregate 구분하다 **guild 동업조합

105.

You might think that most people know why it's cold in the winter and warm in the summer, but you'd be surprised. In 1987, filmmakers interviewed a group of twenty-three graduating Harvard seniors and professors. Twenty-one of the twenty-three gave the wrong answer. Most offered up the explanation that the Earth is closer to the Sun in the summer (it is a little closer in January). The producers of the film suggested that these misconceptions point to significant flaws in the way science is taught. The problem is perhaps not only a problem in our educational system, but it may also be that because people are oblivious to the Sun's position and path in the sky, it has ceased to have meaning in their lives. If it is presented as a separate fact, there is no reason to link the passage of the Sun to the seasons.

[수특영어 - 15강 E07]

*oblivious 알아차리지 못하는

106.

During the 16th and 17th centuries, from a rare and high-priced luxury item sugar became an ordinary consumer product. In Europe before the 16th century, for example, a kilogram of sugar cost the equivalent of 30 to 40 days' wages paid to an urban manual laborer. During the first half of the 18th century in England, on the other hand, the same amount of sugar cost less than one day's wages – wages that had not greatly increased in the interval. This fact largely explains the rapid rise in the consumption of sugar. In commercial countries, and especially in the cities of commercial countries, consumption had reached considerable levels by the beginning of the 18th century. Thus in 1730 the average European consumed less than half a kilogram of sugar a year, while the average Englishman went through nearly 5 kilograms a year. But the average citizen of one of the commercial cities would probably have consumed some 10 to 15 kilograms a year, that is, enough to cover 7-9% of his annual caloric needs.

[수특영어 - 15강 E08]

수특 영어

107.

Most often, you will find or meet people who introduce themselves in terms of their work or by what they spend time on. These people introduce themselves as a salesman or an executive. There is nothing criminal in doing this, but psychologically, we become what we believe. People who follow this practice tend to lose their individuality and begin to live with the notion that they are recognized by the job they do. However, jobs may not be permanent, and you may lose your job for a countless number of reasons, some of which you may not even be responsible for. In such cases, these people suffer from an inevitable social and mental trauma, leading to emotional stress and a feeling that all of a sudden they have been disassociated from what once was their identity.

[수특영어 - 16강 E01]

*trauma 외상



Those who choose to present themselves in terms of what they do end up losing their identity when they are no longer recognized that way.

108.

Without being musical, a person misses the opportunity to know a part of himself. Studying music is one of the few things children learn from what Charles Fowler calls inside out rather than outside in. Children are taught that "2+2=4," "C-A-T spells cat," and the capital of the United States is Washington, D.C. This type of learning takes facts on the "outside" and inserts them into the "inside" of the child. In music, two children, even very young children, performing the same simple piano piece will make it sound different in ways that reflect who they are. These children are developing their musicality on the inside and reflecting it out to the world. Unlike learning the correct spelling of "school," the correct answer in music is constantly changing as it interacts with, and is re-created by, the child. It is through this process that children will learn something very meaningful about themselves as well.

[수특영어 - 16강 E02]



Studying music, involving learning from the inside out, enables children to have better self-awareness by helping them to express themselves through the interaction with and re-creation of musical truth.

109.

Hiring practices vary between individual-oriented and group-oriented cultures, and this may cause a problem in multinational corporations. Rade, an engineer who had immigrated to Germany from Sarbia, worked for a German engineering firm. His daughter Lana had recently graduated from a well-known German university. Rade considered it his duty to find his daughter a job, and he wanted his German boss to hire Lana. Although the boss felt Lana was well qualified for the position, his individualistic orientation led him to refuse to have a father and daughter working in the same office. Seeing his boss's actions from the perspective of a contrasting culture, Rade thought it was unfair — he saw no problem in his daughter working with him in the same office. The unfortunate outcome was that Lana was neither considered nor hired, and the positive working relationship between Rade and his boss ended.



When Rade's request that his German boss hire his daughter was rejected, the conflict caused by a fundamental difference between their value systems led to a sour ending to their otherwise good working relationship.

[수특영어 - 16강 E03]

110.

Imagine that after studying word pairs such as *red/blood* and *food/radish*, you are given *red* as a cue and recall that *blood* went with it. This act of recall strengthens your memory of the two words appearing together, so that next time you are given *red*, it will be easier for you to recall *blood*. Remarkably, however, recalling that *blood* went with *red* will also make it more difficult later to recall *radish* when given *food*! When practicing *red/blood*, it is necessary to suppress retrieval of recently encountered "red things" other than blood, so that your mind is not littered with irrelevancies that could interfere with the recall of the word you seek. But there is a cost to suppressing retrieval of unwanted items such as *radish*: they are less accessible for future recall, even to a cue (*food*) that would seem to have nothing to do with "redness."

*radish 적환무(뿌리의 색이 붉은 색을 댐) **suppress 억누르다



Recalling words based on cue words with which they were paired requires suppressing retrieval of unwanted items, but this makes it more difficult to recall those unwanted items when it is necessary.

[수특영어 - 16강 E04]

수특 영어

111.

One day as I slowly walked down a beautiful road beside Cultus Lake, I noticed a little turtle trying to cross it. Worried that a passing car would run the turtle over, I carefully picked it up and returned it to the water's edge. Smiling at my good deed, I stood up. Behind me at the lake's edge there was an elderly Indian woman, standing quietly. I looked around, but there was no one else at the lake. She must have come to speak to me. I waited respectfully for her to speak. Finally she did, asking me why I had taken the turtle from the road and put it by the lake. I responded proudly, "Well, that is where the turtle should be." She smiled and shook her head slowly. Speaking softly, she said, "Do you know how long it took for that little turtle to make its way up to the road?" And then it came to me, the way in which I had moved the turtle. I realized that often in life I am not just content to lead my own life, but I also try to arrange people where I think they should be. Without respecting others' rights to travel at their own speed on their own routes to their destination, I interfere. Not only is it a drag on me emotionally, but it also prevents them from learning their own lessons in life. The Indian woman's question let me know that I should not interfere with my Earth brothers' and sisters' journeys.

[수특영어 - 17강 E01~02]

112.

Adam Smith's celebrated invisible hand — the claim that society as a whole does best when individuals pursue their own interests in the open marketplace — rests on the assumption that each person's choices have no negative consequences for others. Yet even the most ordinary individual spending choices frequently do have negative consequences for others, just as the presence of a preschooler with the chickenpox has negative consequences for others. If I buy a 6,000-pound sport-utility vehicle, I increase the likelihood of others dying in a traffic accident; and in the process, I create an incentive for them to buy heavier vehicles than they otherwise would have chosen. If I buy a custom-tailored suit for my job interview, I reduce the likelihood that others will land the same job; and in the process, I create an incentive for them to spend more than they had planned on their own interview suits. And by deciding to build a larger bedroom, you increase, however slightly, the odds that others may find their bedrooms too small. In these ways, our spending decisions are the seeds that have led to our luxury fever. In short, our problem is that the incentives guiding individual spending decisions are much like those that generate arms races. Spending less on material goods would be better, but only if everyone did it.

[수특영어 - 17강 E03~04]

*chickenpox 수두

113.

Students spend countless hours trying to get facts into their heads, thinking that that's where all the remembering occurs. But our muscles really have better memories than our heads. We once watched while a 68-year-old man climbed on a bike for the first time after forty years and, after a few tentative pedals, was balancing as well as you or I could. Though his brain was able to recall less than 10 percent of all the facts he had learned during his first twenty-eight years, his muscles remembered about 90 percent of what they had learned. That's why just the act of taking notes — even if you never look at those notes again — will get you higher marks on a test than just listening. Note-taking is a muscle activity. (Typing, unfortunately, doesn't make for muscle memory unless you can type your test.) Some students cannot listen well while they're taking notes. If the lecturer provides course notes, or if they can be bought on campus, these aids are good for such students. But if you use them, the best way to remember is to rewrite them, changing the words as much as you can without changing the meaning. To change them around, you'll have to think about what you're writing, and your muscle memory will be reinforced.

[수특영어 - 17강 E05~06]

*tentative 시험 삼아 하는

114.

If we are born to run, then why do we need running shoes? Why put a layer of spongy technology between our feet and the ground? A growing barefoot-running culture challenges the value of running shoes. Christopher McDougall's best-selling *Born to Run* fueled the barefoot movement by telling the tale of the Tarahumara Indians of northern Mexico, who run ultralong distances wearing only sandals. According to barefoot-running enthusiasts, modern running shoes interfere with our natural running motion. By providing artificial support, shoes may encourage weakness and loss of muscles that normally stabilize our feet and legs, thereby increasing injury risk. In addition, shod runners tend to dissipate energy by landing on their heels, whereas barefoot runners typically avoid the shock of heel strike, landing on their fore- or mid-foot, taking advantage of elastic energy storage in their Achilles tendon and arch. Running shoes do not return as much energy as tendons, so barefoot running could improve running efficiency. Though these technical arguments for barefoot running inspire debate among runners and scientists, the pleasure of barefoot running is inarguable. Try running barefoot through soft grass. The muscles and tendons in your feet will feel joyful and you will understand why children kick off their shoes as soon as their parents look away. Barefoot running on soft surfaces feels fantastic.

[수특영어 - 17강 E07~08]

*shod 신발을 신은 **dissipate 흩어져 사라지게 하다 ***Achilles tendon 아킬레스건

수특 영어

115.

Dave Alvin and Chris Gaffney were friends and musicians. Mr. Alvin became very famous as an American musician, and Mr. Gaffney became famous mainly in southern California. At one point in his career, Mr. Gaffney was having a difficult time making a living as a musician, so Mr. Alvin hired him to be the guy who sold merchandise such as T-shirts and CDs. Mr. Alvin paid Mr. Gaffney's hotel bill, and Mr. Gaffney got a cut of the sales of merchandise. In addition, Mr. Gaffney "would come up onstage in the encore and play his accordion, sing a song, engage in onstage antics," Mr. Alvin says. During the encore in Philadelphia, Mr. Gaffney came onstage and sang "Cowboys to Girls." Mr. Alvin remembers, "The next day, the review of the show says that perhaps the highlight of the show was when the merchandise guy got up and sang a song. Gaffney never let me forget that." Not long after, Mr. Gaffney started staying onstage for the entire concert, not just the encore. Unfortunately, Mr. Gaffney was seriously ill with liver cancer and died of it at age 57. To honor his friend, Mr. Alvin led the Chris Gaffney tribute show at the Continental Club in Austin, Texas and put out the tribute album, *Man of Somebody's Dreams*, featuring such performers as Los Lobos, Joe Ely, and others who knew Mr. Gaffney's work. It's good that Mr. Alvin got some big names on the tribute album because most people (according to Mr. Alvin, "99.9 percent of the people in the world") have never heard of Mr. Gaffney, and now many more people will hear of him. Mr. Alvin is proud of the tribute CD: "This is now part of my business card, if I had one: 'Singer, Songwriter, Guitar Player and Chris Gaffney Promoter.' It has to be because the highlight was when the merchandise guy came up for a song."

[수특영어 - 18강 E01~03]

*merchandise (행사와 관련된)상품 *antics 익살맞은 행동

116.

In one of his books, Dale Carnegie tells how to get people to like you. One method that he suggests is to get them to talk about themselves. He tells of picking out some small thing you notice about someone and asking about it. I read all the examples he gives about the way this has worked for him and others in the past, but I assumed that the examples were there just to fit the rule he was laying down. I didn't think much about Carnegie's method until one day I was sitting in a barber's chair. I had never visited this shop before, so I didn't know the barber. Worse, he was extremely uncommunicative, responding to my few attempts at conversation with reluctance. Then I remembered Dale Carnegie. I tried to discover something about the barber and his shop upon which I could comment to see if Carnegie's advice could really work. Finally he lathered my neck and started shaving it with his straight razor. I commented, "Gee, that sure is a sharp razor." That simple comment was similar to "open sesame." He told me that his father had given him that razor, that it had come from Germany, and that he had used it for years. "There's not another razor like this in America," he said. He was as proud of that razor as a parent of a child. He talked and talked and talked about his razor. I was interested, not only because his story of the razor was unique, but because my innocent remark had opened a mirror to the man's heart. No longer withdrawn, he was warm and friendly. I was excited because I had never dreamed that the rule that I had read in Carnegie's book would work so well. I stayed after he had finished my haircut and talked with him for fifteen minutes while he worked on the next man. When I left, he said he hoped I'd come back because he "really enjoyed talking to me," even though all I had done was to ask a question or two while he led the conversation.

[수특영어 - 18강 E04~06]

*open sesame 열려라 참깨(원하는 결과를 가져오는 방법) *lather 비누 거품을 칠하다

수특 영어

117.

George Rona was an attorney in Vienna for years. During the Second World War, however, he fled to Sweden. He had no money and needed a job to survive. Since he could speak and write several languages, he hoped to get a position as a correspondent for some firm engaged in importing or exporting. Most of the firms replied that they had no need of such services because of the war, but they would keep his name on file. One man, however, wrote Rona a letter saying: "What you imagine about my business is not true. I do not need any correspondent. Even if I did need one, I wouldn't hire you because you can't even write good Swedish. Your letter is full of mistakes." When Rona read that letter, he was extremely mad. What did this Swede mean by telling him he couldn't write the language? Why, the letter that this Swede himself had written was full of mistakes! So Rona wrote a letter that was calculated to burn this man up. Then he paused. He said to himself: "Wait, how do I know this man isn't right? I have studied Swedish, but it's not my native language, so maybe I do make mistakes I don't know anything about. If I do, then I certainly have to study harder if I ever hope to get a job. This man has possibly done me a favor, even though he didn't mean to. Therefore, I am going to write him and thank him for what he has done." So Rona tore up the offending letter he had already written and wrote another saying: "It was kind of you to go to the trouble of writing to me, especially when you don't need a correspondent. I didn't know I had made grammatical errors in my letter. I'll now apply myself more diligently to the study of Swedish and try to correct my mistakes. I want to thank you for helping me get started on the road to self-improvement." Within a few days, Rona got a letter from this man, asking Rona to come to see him. Rona went and got a job.

[수특영어 - 18강 E07~09]

*correspondent 통신 계원

118.

There was a wealthy old man who lived in the valley. Among his most treasured gifts was a grand mansion that overlooked the scenic valley. But there was an emptiness in his spirit. He lived alone without family or friends or spiritual foundation, surrounded only by his priceless fortune. In his estate lived a servant, John, and his family. John was a simple man with modest needs and desires but he lived a spiritual life, full of love, peace, and inspiration. One morning the wealthy landlord was looking over his holdings. As he gazed over his domain, he said to himself, "It's all mine." Just then the doorbell rang. At the bottom of the steps he found John, his humble servant. "What's the matter?" he asked. "Are the animals okay?" John looked embarrassed. "Yes, sir," he replied. "Everything is fine. Hmmm, sir, could I have a word with you?" John was invited onto the Persian carpet in the study. "Sir," John said hesitantly, "last night I had a dream, and in it a voice told me that the greatest man in the valley would die the next night. I felt I needed to tell you. I apologize if I disturbed you." "Go back to your work and forget it," said the lord. "I won't have anything to do with such a childish superstition." The landowner quickly dismissed him, but his servant's words distracted him so much that he visited his doctor that day. His physician examined him from head to toe, pronounced him fit and healthy with nothing to worry about, and said that he'd give him another twenty-five years. The old man was relieved, but a lingering doubt caused him to invite his doctor to dinner that evening. Together, they enjoyed a hearty meal. When shortly after eleven-thirty, the physician prepared to leave, his host asked him to stay overnight and he agreed. When midnight passed, the wealthy old man bade good night to his friend. No sooner was the old man in bed than he heard the doorbell ring. He found a grief-stricken child who he knew was John's youngest daughter. "Sir," she said, looking at him through her tears, "my mother sent me to tell you that my father just died." The old man froze. It was suddenly made clear to him who was the greatest person in the land.

[수특영어 - 18강 E10~12]

*lingering (사라지지 않고) 오래가는 **hearty 푸짐한

수특 영어

119.

American folk artist Theora Hamblett began painting at the age of 55, fulfilling an interest in art that had begun in her youth. Although she enrolled in several informal art classes and a correspondence course during her later life, Hamblett was largely self-taught. Her first paintings depicted memories of her childhood, and she painted scenes of southern country life for the next two decades, resulting in a series of paintings about children's games. Hamblett's most unusual works are the more than 300 religious paintings representing biblical subjects and her own dreams and visions. These paintings began in 1954 with *The Golden Gate*, later renamed *The Vision*. Today, this first painting is owned by the Museum of Modern Art in New York; most of Hamblett's religious paintings and many memory paintings were never available for sale and were left by the artist to the University of Mississippi Museum in Oxford.

[수특영어 - 19강 E01]

120.

In 1966, women were not allowed to run in the Boston Marathon. Fortunately, a "self important" woman did not let that stop her. Roberta Gibb Bingay traveled to Boston by bus from California to compete. Of course, she was not allowed to stand at the starting line, so she hid in some bushes near the starting line, and when the male runners raced by, she joined them. At first, she wore a hooded sweatshirt to help disguise her gender, but soon she got too warm and took off the sweatshirt. Ms. Bingay ran the marathon in three hours and twenty-one minutes, finishing 124th in a race in which 415 men competed. Ms. Bingay's running the Boston Marathon had positive results. The following year, another woman ran the marathon unofficially, and in 1972, women were finally allowed to compete officially in the Boston Marathon.

[수특영어 - 19강 E02]

* disguise 위장하다, 변장하다

121.

At the time of its publication, *One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest* received mostly favorable reviews and was adapted into a play in 1963 by Dale Wasserman. In 1975, Milos Forman directed the film version, which won Academy Awards for best picture, best director, best adapted screenplay, best actor (Jack Nicholson), and best actress (Louise Fletcher). Kesey, the author of the book, wrote a screenplay for the film, but Forman rejected it, stating that he did not believe that Bromden's (a character from the novel) narration would translate well to the screen. Kesey then rejected the film and vowed never to watch it. His novel, though, still generates much critical attention and is widely taught as part of the American literary canon. It remains in print in several editions, including one in the Penguin Great Books of the 20th Century series. It retains its revolutionary power and continues to influence readers and writers alike.

[수특영어 - 19강 E03]

* canon 문학의 주요 작품 목록

122.

When Katy opened the door, there stood her piano teacher. Katy felt worried, for she hadn't practiced in days and Miss Medwick was sure to make her go over those dull scales again and again. Katy quietly sat down at the piano. She played the first song with no trouble at all. She played all her scales perfectly. Miss Medwick was so surprised she had Katy open the piano book further along and play a brand-new song. Katy played every note perfectly. Louise came downstairs and listened. She usually held her ears all through Katy's lesson. Today, though, she sat on the sofa and listened for the whole time. After Miss Medwick left, Louise said, "Katy, I didn't ever hear you play that well before." Katy looked down at her hands and said, "That didn't even feel hard, to play all those long songs." Suddenly she noticed that the flesh-colored gloves were still on her hands.

[수특영어 - 19강 E04]

수특 영어

123.

It may be fair to say that the Vikings' voyages had little lasting effect on the fate of the world. Should textbooks therefore leave them out? Is impact on the present the sole reason for including an event or fact? It cannot be, of course, or our history books would shrink to twenty-page pamphlets. We include the Norse voyages, not for their apparent geopolitical significance, but because including them gives a more complete picture of the past. Moreover, if textbooks would only intelligently compare the Norse voyages to Columbus's second voyage, they would help students understand the changes that took place in Europe between 1000 and 1493. As we shall see, Columbus's second voyage was ten times larger than the Norse attempts at settlement. The new European ability to mobilize was in part responsible for Columbus's voyages taking on their awesome significance.

[수특영어 - 20강 E01]

124.

In any event, we look to philosophy as a way of integrating all of the other things we know from all of the other fields of study. This applies in a special way to the study of what we are as human beings. Today we live in a world that is constantly trying to pull one aspect of what we are away from our other aspects. The body is torn apart from the mind, our individual existence is torn away from our social life, and our consciousness is regarded as separate from the things we know about, such as water, trees, dogs, and other people, outside of our own mind. Each science has its own little area that it studies to the point of exhaustion. Where, if anywhere, are all the parts put back together again into an integrated whole? The only place within unaided reason for such harmony and reconciliation is philosophy

[수특영어 - 20강 E02]

* exhaustion 철저한 규명 ** reconciliation 화해

125.

The most succinct definition of ‘artefact’ which one can give is to say that an artefact is the material representation of human intentionality. In other words, not all expressions of human intentionality necessarily involve the production of artefacts. For instance, while numbers and the rules of adding and subtracting are deliberately drawn up by humans for the purpose of calculation and computation, they are themselves not artefacts, although they may lead to the production of artefacts such as the abacus or the electronic calculator. A good many intentionally executed activities like singing and dancing involve no artefacts. In other words, techniques themselves are to be distinguished from the things which materially represent them; some, though not all, techniques lead to artefacts. Singing requires only the techniques of using voice, lungs and control of other related parts of the body; a recorded performance of a song, on the other hand, as a vinyl record, a tape or a CD, is an artefact whose production in turn involves further artefacts like microphones and other machines.

[수특영어 - 20강 E03]

* succinct 간단명료한, 간결한 ** abacus 주판

126.

The analogy below allows us to recognize that moral progress is possible. Before the invention of the microscope, people had no tools for seeing microscopic creatures and, consequently, made inaccurate judgments regarding the causes of disease. With the invention of the microscope, however, scientists were able to perceive entities they’d previously been unable to and, as a result, were able to make improved judgments — many of which we still accept today. Similarly, in the moral sphere, when people don’t have the tools needed for perceiving the rightness or wrongness of something, they make judgments that are less accurate than they would be if they had such tools. We can see then, for instance, how the limited perspective of some people in 19th-century America led them to conclude that racism was acceptable and how our wider perspective these days enables us to recognize how terribly mistaken that earlier judgment was.

[수특영어 - 20강 E04]

* analogy 유추

수특 영어

127.

Suppose that Earth systems are resilient. It would not follow from this that environmental problems are not worth taking seriously. Even if Earth systems successfully respond to our environmental insults, there may still be a high price to pay in the loss of much that we value: species diversity, quality of life, water resources, agricultural output, and so on. Through centuries of warfare, European nations demonstrated their resilience, but millions of people lost their lives and much that we value was destroyed. Moreover, even if it is highly unlikely that human action could lead to a collapse in fundamental Earth systems, the consequences of such a collapse would be so disastrous that avoiding the risk altogether would be preferable. Just as it is best not to have to rely on the life-saving properties of the airbags in one's car, so it would be best not to have to rely on the resilience of Earth's basic systems.

[수특영어 - 21강 E01]

* resilient 회복력이 있는

128.

The scientific value of wildlife results from the role it serves in the advancement of science. Much of what we know about ecology and behavior came from studying wildlife. Some types of wildlife serve as sentinel species and are used to monitor environmental health. For instance, spotted owls are used by environmentalists to monitor whether we have preserved enough old-growth forests in the Pacific Northwest of the U.S. Because spotted owls have large home ranges, they are one of the first species to be affected when old-growth forests become scarce. Hence, we reason that if there are sufficient old-growth forests to support a healthy population of spotted owls, then there should be a sufficient amount of forests to meet the needs of other species.

[수특영어 - 21강 E02]

* ecology 생태(계) **sentinel species 보초 종

129.

Germany has a tough recycling law that includes a program to collect packaging materials. Indeed, so much packaging was collected in the early 1990s that Germany alone could not recycle it all. The excess was shipped to other European Union (EU) countries, interfering with their recycling programs. EU countries now have a rule that member states cannot set recycling targets far in excess of what they can handle within their own borders. Meanwhile, the German law is having the desired effect — the amount of packaging used is going down. German manufacturers are now also packaging more products in glass and paper, which are readily recycled, rather than in harder-to-recycle plastic.

[수특영어 - 21강 E03]

130.

Can there be a global environmental ethic? Often, the answer is, no. But if the world is becoming a global village, it must also have global ethics. The strength of a village is the ethics-based community bond. The strength of the global village cannot, therefore, be without global ethics. Today we are witnessing the merger of nations into a global community of humans. The global village has become a visible reality because of the United Nations, multinational corporations, growing economic interdependence, and shortening of distances by new transportation and communication technologies. Environmental problems do not stop at national borders, nor do the natural disasters. There is growing support of the Eastern view that all living species have the right to exist and no nation has the privilege to destroy any of them within or outside its borders. Hence the possibility of a global environmental ethic can rise.

[수특영어 - 21강 E04]

* merger 합병

수특 영어

131.

Leatherback sea turtles are the largest turtles on Earth, growing up to seven feet (two meters) long and exceeding 2,000 pounds (900 kilograms). These giant turtles are the only remaining representatives of a family of turtles that traces its evolutionary roots back more than 100 million years. They are set apart from other sea turtles by their leathery, shell-less carapace, which has seven ridges running from front to back. These ridges serve the same purpose as the keel of a boat, helping the turtles cut efficiently through the water. Leatherbacks spend time far from land, in the central ocean basins, as well as in the coastal waters of every continent except the Arctic and the Antarctic. Their main food is jellyfish, but they eat other foods as well, including shrimp, fish, and even smaller turtles. Leatherbacks can dive deeper in search of prey than any other turtles, down to depths of 3,300 feet (1,000 meters).

[수특영어 - 22강 E01]

* carapace (거북 따위의) 등딱지 **keel (배의) 용골(偏#)

132.

Aristotle held that rocks and minerals were alive and grew in the inside of the Earth. Like humans, minerals attempt to reach a state of perfection through the growth process. Perfection for minerals was reached when they ripened into gold. Based on these premises, the alchemist sought to speed up the ripening process for metals by subjecting them to a series of physical and chemical processes. One typical series might include heating the metal with sulfide to remove impure things. Then a starter seed of gold was added to the metal. After the seed was added, the metal was treated with arsenic sulfide. This treatment resulted in whitening of the metal, which could be interpreted as a production of silver, or a stage halfway to the perfect gold stage. Finally, the whitened metal could be treated with polysulfides to produce the characteristic yellow gold color.

[수특영어 - 22강 E02]

* arsenic sulfide 황화비소 **alchemist 연금술사

133.

Science is a way of describing and explaining the natural phenomena and the objects found in nature. The facts, concepts, principles, theories, and laws, which we study in various branches of science, constitute the products of science. What we know today is only a drop in the ocean. Science is the medium through which the unknown world can be explored and revealed. Thus, science is a process by which we can increase our knowledge about this vast world. The scientific process includes observation, critical thinking, problem identification, analysis, hypothesization, experimentation, data collection, validation and generalization. These represent the fundamental aspects of the nature of science and reflect how science tends to differ from other subjects for gaining knowledge. The rationality of scientific process and a scientific product depends on objectivity, open-mindedness, creativity, imagination, positive attitude and values.

[수특영어 - 22강 E03]

134.

Numbers obtained by measurement are always inexact. There are always inherent limitations in the equipment used to measure quantities (equipment errors), and there are differences in how different people make the same measurement (human errors). Suppose that 10 students with 10 balances are given the same coin and told to determine its mass. The 10 measurements will probably vary slightly from one another for various reasons. The balances might be calibrated slightly differently, and there might be differences in how each student reads the mass from the balance. Remember : uncertainties always exist in measured quantities. Counting very large numbers of objects usually has some associated error as well. Consider, for example, how difficult it is to obtain accurate census information for a city or vote counts for an election.

[수특영어 - 22강 E04]

* calibrate (계기 등에) 눈금을 매기다 ** census 인구 조사

수특 영어

135.

Think about a skill you like and do well, for example, dribbling a basketball. How did you learn to dribble? What types of practice experiences worked best for you? How did you learn to coordinate the movements of your feet, your hands, and the ball? Remember those early years when you dribbled slowly, could not turn quickly, could dribble only with one hand, and sometimes lost control of the ball? In what ways did your brain and nervous system develop and adjust so that you could improve your control and coordination? Across the life span, practice is an important factor in learning skills. Most people improve motor skills and yet never understand how the nervous system adapts, how it develops or controls movement, or how to use practice to improve performance. The study of motor behavior focuses on how skills are learned and controlled and how movement changes from birth through the end of life.

[수특영어 - 23강 E01]

136.

Shortly after England's men's soccer league started in 1888, women began playing scheduled soccer matches. As early as 1895, a women's game attracted 8,000 spectators to Crouch End in London. However, the all-male English FA felt threatened and banned women's soccer in 1902 — meaning that they would punish clubs that allowed women use of their facilities. This changed slightly during World War I, when for the first time many English women left home to work in wartime factories. The engineering firm Dick, Kerr & Co. began sponsoring a women's team in Preston in 1917, and in due course the Dick, Kerr's Ladies team attracted a huge crowd of 53,000 spectators to a game in Everton in 1920. Shortly thereafter, they went on a tour of the United States where they even played against men's teams, often winning. When the war was over, the English FA conveniently reconfirmed its ban in 1921, and women were forced back into the home.

[수특영어 - 23강 E02]

137.

In 2001 , researchers at Wayne State University asked a group of college volunteers to exercise for twenty minutes at a self-selected pace on each of three machines: a treadmill, a stationary bike, and a stair climber. Measurements of heart rate, oxygen consumption, and perceived effort were taken throughout all three workouts. The researchers expected to find that the subjects unconsciously targeted the same relative physiological intensity in each activity. Perhaps they would automatically exercise at 65 percent of their maximum heart rate regardless of which machine they were using. Or maybe they would instinctively settle into rhythm at 70 percent of their maximum rate of oxygen consumption in all three workouts. But that's not what happened. There was, in fact, no consistency in measurements of heart rate and oxygen consumption across the three disciplines. Instead, the subjects were found to have chosen the same level of perceived effort on the treadmill, the bike, and the stair climber.

[수특영어 - 23강 E03]

* perceived effort 인지된 운동 강도 ** physiological 생리학적인

138.

The concept of positive bias refers to the frequently observed phenomenon in tourist satisfaction studies that very positive appraisals are given for a great variety of products and services. Is tourism really this good? Is everybody really so happy most of the time? On the surface, the empirical evidence would suggest they are, with many people giving a score of 6 or 7 on a 7-point rating scale. There is, however, an explanation for this kind of result. It is likely that a significant amount of ego or self-esteem protection is operating with customers not wanting to admit that in the free-choice tourism situation they have selected badly. Tourism products and experiences reflect people's values and represent aspects of (and opportunities to enhance) their identity; it is therefore counterproductive and reflects poorly on personal credibility to be very dissatisfied with a situation that one has willingly entered and often paid handsomely to experience.

[수특영어 - 23강 E04]

* appraisal (가치, 업적 등에 대한) 평가

수특 영어

139.

Arranging as much time as possible for rehearsals is a good idea, but in reality they are rarely afforded as much time as the talent and the director would desire. It is not uncommon for a project to have no rehearsal time at all, particularly for actors with smaller roles. This is particularly true when actors work for free, as is often the case in independent projects. A stage play is often rehearsed for months before it is seen by the public. In film, however, actors must give a usable performance from the first day of shooting. Any rehearsal time is a bonus; but if none is possible, be ready to start producing at a high level right from the start. When preshooting rehearsals are not possible, set aside time on the set to walk through the entire scene before beginning to shoot. This gives the actors a sense of the shape of the scene prior to breaking it down into the individual pieces.

[수특영어 - 24강 E01]

140.

Why have visual artists looked so often and so insistently at dance? In its largest sense, dance has interested visual artists as part of the moving surface of the world, and it is clear that the dancer's will to move has been, in many cases, no less urgent than the visual artist's will to record that movement. The visual artist has often been faced with the paradox of trying to fix — to make permanent — an image of the dance, while at the same time sustaining the fiction of motion. All of this resonates across American culture to find a literary echo in William Faulkner's famous assertion that "the aim of every artist is to arrest motion, which is life, by artificial means and hold it fixed so that a hundred years later, when a stranger looks at it, it moves again since it is life." Thus, in their paintings, sculptures, prints, and photographs, American artists have struggled with the essence of movement, asking probing visual questions about how dance movements differ from other forms of movement.

[수특영어 - 24강 E02]

* resonate 반향을 일으키다 ** probing 진실을 캐기 위한

141.

It is obvious that the voices of not only singers but all humans are unique. All a person has to do is speak one word and their unique sound is recognized by anyone who knows them well. The fact that no two singers sound alike, unless deliberately imitating one another, demonstrates the accuracy of this claim. That is to say, human voices are as different from one another as musical instruments are. Since we cannot invent different worthy musical instruments at will, we can compensate for it by using the voices of different people with pleasing voices, some of which become exceptional indeed. This, coupled with the warmth in the human voice (compared to the artificial sounds produced by musical instruments) enables singers to be the best instruments yet.

[수특영어 - 24강 E03]

142.

Flashforwards occur when scenes portraying events that occur at a point in the future are edited to precede the scenes depicting events leading up to that point. An extreme example of flashforwarding is the back-to-front organisation of scenes in Christopher Nolan's Memento. Every scene in this film is effectively a flashforward because the events in each scene occur immediately before the events in the preceding scene. The film starts with the final scene and ends with the first scene, so the story effectively *unravels backwards. This is not a typical method of portraying time at all, but it is highly effective in Memento since the lead character has no short-term memory. Therefore, by showing the scenes backwards, the filmmakers ensure that the audience, like the lead character, have no idea what events have occurred prior to any given moment.

[수특영어 - 24강 E04]

*unravel 풀리다

수특 영어

143.

For most of us there is an underlying assumption that as soon as we finish our education we will walk into a job that we love. It is an unsurprising assumption given that we can only specialize in those subjects for which we have shown an expectable level of ability. Some unique individuals decide long before they can speak exactly what they want to be when they grow up, and then go out and do it. The majority, however, feel dissatisfied with their jobs or prove unsuccessful in their job hunt. This can be for a combination of reasons: right job but wrong organization, right organization but wrong job, wrong role, poor wage, and so on. Even when people have planned their careers and have found a job they love, they can find themselves mismatched with the working environment.

[수특영어 - 25강 E01]

144.

The explanation for the general public's poor understanding of how science functions is astonishingly simple. The point of the matter is that at all levels science teaching and textbooks emphasize the factual recall of science content to the near total exclusion of the knowledge-generation process of science. Science teachers rarely have opportunities to learn how science functions in their own studies and, not surprisingly, fail to emphasize that aspect of science to their students. Lakin and Wellington reported that teachers in their study, having never reflected on issues relating to the nature of science, tended to undervalue such ideas in their teaching. Furthermore, educators who would like to incorporate something of the pageant of science in their science lesson must consult the same textbooks that frequently misrepresent or even omit discussion of the way in which science knowledge is produced.

[수특영어 - 25강 E02]

* pageant 변화무쌍하고 흥미로운 것

145.

What type of play is the most appealing to preschoolers, those ranging from three to six years of age? Role-playing games in which the child acts out a situation or imitates a person. According to psychologist Daniil Elkonin, in this type of game, the major influence is the realm of human activity, especially work and relationships among people. Therefore, the child is precisely trying to reconstruct these aspects of reality. This reality that surrounds the child may be divided into two spheres: that of objects and that of human activity. At the beginning of their lives, children concentrate their activities on objects and on the actions that adults carry out with these objects. However, as the role-playing game begins to evolve, the focus is shifted to the relationships that adults establish among themselves. Children then use the actions performed with objects as guidelines. In other words, children become more interested in the relationships that exist among human beings and begin to reproduce them when they play.

[수특영어 - 25강 E03]

*realm (활동, 관심 등의) 영역

146.

Mentors are persons who have a vast breadth and depth of experience in the field that they train. Mentors have had both experience and professional training in the subject that they have to mentor. For instance, leadership mentors need to have adequate experience as leaders and should have undergone leadership training themselves. What do mentors offer to their students that formal training sessions cannot offer? First of all, mentors can use personal experiences as lessons for their students. Moreover, mentors are capable of resolving dynamic issues due to their abundant knowledge and experience in the field. A training program cannot possibly prepare students to face unexpected challenges. Mentors can vary their training depending on the nature of their students and the different levels of complexity faced by the mentees.

[수특영어 - 25강 E04]

수특 영어

147.

Too many of us think of poetry only as a private, published experience, but poetry is also a public art, and this has never been more true than during our own time. Poets have always given public readings of their work, but ever since the 1950s, poetry has increasingly occupied a public stage, and today we are surrounded by public poetry, poetry presented in its oral form, and not just in popular songs or rap and hip hop music. Today, many people participate in such events as poetry slams. A poetry slam, for instance, is essentially a poetry competition that emphasizes both the writing of poetry and its performance. In a poetry slam, poets perform their work and are judged by the audience based on the poet's performance and the work's content. These events have become highly popular among high school and college students, in small towns and large cities, and through popular online forums.

*oral 구술[구두]의

[수특영어 - 26강 E01]

148.

Most often, readers create mental images by retrieving pictures that are already stored in their memory. In other words, they make a connection with something they have seen or know about and that is what helps them to create the image. It is more challenging to visualize things we have not personally experienced. This all happens in an instant, but if we were to slow it down, we might see it as similar to searching through archives of photo files to find a specific photo. Our brains search through our files until we find an image we can use to support the text we are reading. When a reader has no specific experience or memory from which to draw, imagination can often support visualizing. Readers who were first introduced to Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, for example, had never personally experienced it; however, J.K. Rowling's rich descriptions helped us all to "see" it with our imaginations.

* retrieve 생각해 내다 ** archive 파일 저장고

[수특영어 - 26강 E02]

149.

When we are dealing with complex, interesting presentations of ideas, variations in understanding are quite normal and sometimes are even welcomed: how otherwise could there be new interpretations of Shakespeare's plays, and why else are we interested in them? I am sure that my understanding of Pinker's book, despite the clarity of his writing, will not be exactly what he might have intended or expected, and I know that I will not make quite the same interpretation of it as other readers. I expect that many authors are frequently disappointed to discover that readers misunderstand their 'message,' but they should not necessarily take this as failure on their part. The act of reading any text relies on the interpretative efforts of a reader, as well as on the communicative efforts and intentions of the author.

* clarity 명료성

[수특영어 - 26강 E03]

150.

The appearance of language, some time long ago in the prehistory of our species, made possible the kind of social existence which we take for granted. It gave us a crucial evolutionary advantage over other animals, partly because it became possible for us to share useful information with a new clarity and explicitness, within and across generations. Through the evolution of language, we also became capable of thinking constructively and rationally together. Other relatively intelligent species (such as chimpanzees and dolphins) have never developed comparable ways of sharing their mental resources, with the result that each individual animal can only learn from others by observation, imitation and taking part in joint activity; and most of the knowledge each chimpanzee or dolphin accumulates over a lifetime is lost when they die.

[수특영어 - 26강 E04]

수특 영어

151.

Congestion — which basically consists of waiting in line — is the nation’s principal means of allocating scarce road space among competing users during periods when too many people want to use that limited space at the same time. That “excess demand” for roadways during peak hours is the real problem, to which congestion is the most practicable solution. The problem of excess demand arises because modern society is organized in such a way as to generate the need for far more people to travel during certain limited times of the day than any practicable road system can handle then at maximum flow speeds. Society cannot eliminate the resulting “excess demand” for travel during these peak hours without fundamentally reorganizing the entire economy and all our schools in ways that are totally unacceptable to most people.

[수특영어 - 27강 E01]

* peak hour 가장 혼잡한 시간

152.

One of the most common types of entertainment programming on television involves high levels of violence. Violence also finds its way into advertising. It may surprise you, however, that violent TV programming actually reduces memory for the commercials in those shows and reduces the chance that people will intend to buy those products. In attempting to explain this finding, Bushman suggests one reason may be that watching violence raises one’s physiological arousal by making people angry and putting them in a bad mood. An angry mood can prime aggressive thoughts, which in turn may interfere with recall of the ad content. Negative moods are known to interfere with the brain’s encoding of information. Also, the effort taken to try to repair the bad mood may distract one from attending to and processing the ad. Thus, it may be that advertisers are not getting as much “bang for their buck” with violent content as with nonviolent content.

[수특영어 - 27강 E02]

* physiological arousal 생리적 흥분 ** bang for one’s buck 본전은 뽑을 수 있을 만한 가치

153.

In the less hierarchical and less bounded networked environment — where special knowledge is more in dispute than in the past and where relationships are less stable — there is more uncertainty about whom and what information sources to trust. The explosion of information and information sources has had the paradoxical impact of pushing people on the path of greater reliance on their networks. It might seem that the abundance of information that organizations provide on the Internet would prompt people to rely less on their friends and colleagues for facts and advice. Yet it turns out that the increasing amount of information pouring into people's lives leads them to turn to their social networks to make sense of it. The result is that as people gather information to help them make choices, they cycle back and forth between Internet searches and discussion with the members of their social networks, using in-person conversations, phone chats, and emails to exchange opinions and weigh options .

[수특영어 - 27장 E03]

*paradoxical 역설적인

154.

Open source software projects have two key attributes. First, the code is made publicly available, so anyone can experiment with and modify the code, not just the original programmer. Second, other people are encouraged to contribute improvements to the code. This might mean sending in a bug report when something goes wrong, or perhaps suggesting a change to a single line of code, or even writing a major code module containing thousands of lines of code. The most successful open source projects recruit large numbers of contributors, who together can develop software far more complex than any individual programmer could develop on their own. To give you some idea of the scale, in 2007 and 2008 Linux developers added an average of 4,300 lines of code per day to the Linux kernel, deleted 1,800 lines, and modified 1,500 lines. That's an astonishing rate of change — on a large software project, an experienced developer will typically write a few thousand lines of code per year.

[수특영어 - 27장 E04]

*Linux kernel 리눅스 커널(운영체제) **module 모듈(단위)

수특 영어

155.

Beginning in about first grade, clothing becomes a vehicle by which children accomplish one of childhood's most important developmental tasks: connecting with peers. At this age, wanting to wear what a best friend wears is not about label consciousness or status symbols (wait a few years!) but about making friends. The first-grader who wants sneakers just like Tommy's probably wants them because Tommy runs really fast and he wants to run as fast as Tommy so Tommy will like him. The second-grader is so admiring of the girl in her class who is reading chapter books that she wants to dress like her. Two third-grade girls who exchange one sock are using the mismatch to strengthen their status as best friends. A group of five fourth-grade boys who play together at break times every day wear neon shoelaces to show their friendship.

[수특영어 - 28강 E01]

156.

One of the great strengths of parents of an only child is their supervision of detail. With multiple children, much can escape parental notice. In addition, some parental resolves are not consistently applied, some good intentions are not carried through, and some requirements are not uniformly enforced, because when managing so many children some slippage is bound to occur. Parents just can't keep up with three children as closely as they can with one. Under undistracted parental focus, however, the only child can feel constantly under a microscope, sometimes wishing there was another child in the family to direct parental attention elsewhere. "Some only children find the focus of attention almost overwhelming."

[수특영어 - 28강 E02]

*supervision 감독 **slippage 불이행

157.

Empathy could be a highly generalized characteristic in that people who are empathic toward animals would be more likely to be empathic toward people. This makes sense if we assume that many of the processes underlying empathy (a living creature is involved, distress cues can be perceived and correctly identified, relieving the distress of another is a valued trait) are applicable to both people and animals. Unfortunately, a lack of empathy may also be a general characteristic of some people; little concern or care is shown toward victims of distress, human or animal. There is also the possibility that empathy is more specific. Some people may be highly empathic toward the suffering of other human beings but insensible to or unconcerned with animal distress. The opposite may also occur in cases where a person has great affection and empathy for animals but cares little for the concerns and welfare of other people.

[수특영어 - 28강 E03]

158.

People differ in the number of attributes, memories, and self-schemas that are part of their self-concept. Some people have highly complex selves and others much less complex. Self-complexity is important in influencing how people react to the good and bad events in life. Someone who is, say, an engineer, an opera lover, a mother, and an artist can absorb a blow to one of her selves without much damage to her overall self-concept. If her latest artistic efforts meet unfavorable reviews, this woman's sense of self is buffered by the fact that there is much more to her than being an artist. She is still a mother, an engineer, an opera lover, and much more. People who are low in self-complexity may be deeply shocked by negative events, because there is little else to act as a buffer.

[수특영어 - 28강 E04]

*buffer 보호하다 완충제 ** self-schema 자기도식(自己圖式)

수특 영어

159.

Those living and working in areas with high levels of rural tourism are undoubtedly affected in many ways. Areas with high visitor figures tend to see an increase in the cost of homes (as many are bought as second homes, retirement properties and holiday cottages), making it increasingly difficult for those born and raised in the area to continue to live there. The average house price in these areas is driven up and those buying second homes and retirement properties have a higher disposable income. The area becomes more desirable and as a result house prices climb, leaving local people unable to buy a house in these areas. This results in an ageing population and an increase in the number of older people moving into the area. This has resulted in a public sector drive to encourage and support local business start-ups to improve opportunities for younger generations to stay in the local area, rather than move away to find cheaper homes and lower living costs.

*disposable income 가처분소득 (세금을 뺀 순 수입) **start-up 신생 기업

[수특영어 - 29강 E01]

160.

Life in the high Andes is certainly not easy for anyone, and it is especially hard on the youngest members of society. Nevertheless, children assume good behavior, becoming well-adjusted and helpful while enjoying whatever life can offer. They are grateful for anything they get. The key to such positive socialization is twofold. The fact that adults are models at home and within the community and children have plenty of opportunities to observe their behavior is paramount. Furthermore, this society's beliefs and behavior patterns reinforce respect and compassion for all life. Thus, children are not caught in a moral conflict of deciding which aspects of life deserve respect and reciprocity and which do not. Children learn to respect life in all its forms.

* reciprocity 호혜, 상부상조 ** paramount 가장 중요한

[수특영어 - 29강 E02]

161.

One critical finding is that most organizations do not know how to secure their assets, including intellectual assets, during times of crisis. As a result, many organizations lose their most valuable intellectual assets during times of greatest crisis. This results in the inability of the organization to recover from crisis events. Consider the following: if an organization does not have people to help rebuild the organization after an event, no amount of financial reserves will help. Moreover, simply having the ability to hire new staff is not sufficient, as it is the knowledge in and around people that keeps an organization afloat. This is not easily replaced, especially during times of high stress. Securing knowledge before and during a crisis and mobilizing knowledge during the recovery period are important issues which cannot be left to wishful thinking.

[수특영어 - 29강 E03]

* afloat 빛은 안 질 정도의

162.

In law, only a tiny group of thinkers has actively pursued a fairly extreme line of argument: that we should formally recognise our commonality with other animals and, therefore, have animals legally reclassified. Their dramatic aim is to shift at least some animal species into the rights-bearing, and so human, category, and thus alter the conceptual relationship between humans and other animals. But mainly this heroic attempt to reclassify the natural world, and our place within it, is seen as strange and misguided; to many jurists, probably the majority, it does not call for serious intellectual engagement. The relatively uncontroversial view is that animals should remain a reasonably well-protected form of property (they are protected by a range of animal welfare laws) and all human beings should remain persons.

[수특영어 - 29강 E04]

* jurist 법학자

수특 영어

163.

The discovery of viruses as a unique life form came about in 1892. Dmitri Iwanowski, a Russian scientist, accidentally revealed that viruses were responsible for a common tobacco disease. He determined this by filtering the diseased tissues in an attempt to collect the organism causing the tobacco disease. Iwanowski was amazed when he discovered that the disease organism was smaller than any known cell. Other scientists carried out similar studies on other diseases and called the disease organisms “unfilterable infectious agents.” This filtration method distinguished viruses from bacterial, fungal, and protistan diseases, which did not pass through filters. These unfilterable agents were renamed in 1915. Scientists generally used the term Twort particles for viruses causing agricultural animal disease, named after English scientist Frederick William Twort, who isolated viruses from cattle.

[수특영어 - 30강 E01]

* tobacco 담배 ** protistan 원생생물(의)

164.

While Bangladesh has a rich cooking tradition, with elaborate multi-course meals characterizing the tables of the country’s richest citizens, the food served on the streets is much simpler. Bangladesh has one of the world’s highest poverty rates, and its street food is primarily made of ingredients that are cheaply available and affordable for all classes. Meat is a rarity, as is fish. While street vendors are found standing over pots of spicy Imleem (a wheat and meat stew), beef kabobs, and shutki (dried fish), these dishes are the exception rather than the rule. Most Bengali street food is made from vegetables, nuts, fruits, and cheaply available items like rice and citti (whole wheat) flour. Chilies, spices, sugar, and distinctive cooking oils give street-side foods the full flavor that Bengalis enjoy. Many popular street foods are similar to those sold in India and Pakistan.

[수특영어 - 30강 E02]

*kabob 꼬치구이

165.

For today's doctor to stay up-to-date with the latest treatments, he or she would have to study an impossible number of published scientific studies for the hundreds of diagnoses they may treat or procedures they may perform, leaving little time to actually practice medicine. Even if doctors read twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week, they could not consume the volume of published literature available. However, if we could distill this research into its most effective components, combine it with what physicians and nurses learn on the job, and produce a simple, easy-to-follow set of instructions that contains the most essential information needed to protect patients from harm — a checklist — we might have something doctors, nurses, and patients actually find useful. We might also make hospitals safer.

[수특영어 - 30강 E03]

* distill 정수를 빼내 ~으로 만들다

166.

One may note the recent attention paid to southwest France, the longest-lived part of the western world. The people of the area eat much butter, cheese, and pâté, so there are claims that such foods are “not so bad.” The truth, however, is that the southwest French lived hard lives when the current oldsters were growing up. Diet ran heavily to whole grains and fresh vegetables. Exercise was inevitable for most, and came in the form of sixteen-hour days of labor on the peasant farm. Only the richest could afford much meat or butter. It was under those harsh circumstances that they developed their toughness. We can predict that the current generation, raised on butter and cream, will live shorter lives for it.

[수특영어 - 30강 E04]

*pâté (고기가 든) 파이 * oldster 노인

166-1. Test 1

Now that the year is ending, I'd like to express my appreciation to you for a job well done. You have served faithfully in the position of vice president of the Daily Cable Communications, and your hard work has played a vital role in making this a great year for the group. As you know, the vice president moves up to take the office of president the following year. All the officers are advanced in this way so that each spring only a new secretary need be elected. Since you are aware of this, I trust that you are willing to serve as president for the coming year. Congratulations on your advancement! I am confident that you will be able to do just as well next year in your new position as you did this past year as vice president.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1 - E01]

166-2.

Even in the healthiest of homes, children always complain about not getting their way and feeling unfairly punished and restricted. Although I counsel adults to be open to discussion, while maintaining their position of final authority, I remind children that their dependency on their parents for all things puts total responsibility on the parents for their entire well-being. This responsibility comes with a benefit: power. I tell them that when they are entirely responsible for themselves (job, car, home, insurance, food, and so forth) then they have that power. Until they are independent, their gratitude for their parents' efforts and responsibilities, their awareness of themselves as "works in progress," and an acknowledgment of their parents' superior experience and wisdom ought to lead them to respect their parents' authority in spite of urges to the contrary.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1 - E02]

*superior 더 우수한

수특 영어

166-3.

Creating a possibility in your mind doesn't necessarily mean that the underlying problem you're trying to solve is new. What's new is your particular representation of the problem. Successful inventors often aren't the first to come up with the basic concept of their own invention. Alexander Graham Bell wasn't the first to discover the need for the telephone. Other inventors had been working on the problem for at least fifteen years before he made his first call. Thomas Edison didn't discover the need for the electric light. The need had been burning in the minds of other inventors for at least thirty years before he switched on his first bulb. Wilbur and Orville Wright didn't discover the need for the airplane. The race to build a flying machine started at least a century before Kitty Hawk.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1 - E03]

166-4.

You have probably heard of the phrase 'Trust is a two-way street', and I recently had cause to stop and reflect on what that really means. I came across an individual who talked a lot about 'trust and faith' and how important it was for people to work with him in that way. However, it became quite evident that the same individual did not really have any trust and faith in the people that were working with him. Despite attracting some great people around him, his inability to work honestly and openly undermined every meaningful relationship. Think carefully about this one as it is an easy trap to fall into if you let bad life experiences colour your current reality. By all means exercise some caution, but do not close your heart to the abundance of life.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1 - E04]

*undermine 해치다 **abundance 풍요

166-5.

Creating a possibility in your mind doesn't necessarily mean that the underlying problem you're trying to solve is new. What's new is your particular representation of the problem. Successful inventors often aren't the first to come up with the basic concept of their own invention. Alexander Graham Bell wasn't the first to discover the need for the telephone. Other inventors had been working on the problem for at least fifteen years before he made his first call. Thomas Edison didn't discover the need for the electric light. The need had been burning in the minds of other inventors for at least thirty years before he switched on his first bulb. Wilbur and Orville Wright didn't discover the need for the airplane. The race to build a flying machine started at least a century before Kitty Hawk.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1- E05]

*slam 광[탁] 닫다

166-6.

The afternoon when Cecilia and Manuel saw it for the first time, they wondered how such a lovely house could have stood empty for so long. Now at last they could truly speak of a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity, an offer they would have to be crazy to turn down. This is the opportunity, darling, Cecilia told Manuel that night, and the man rediscovered a forgotten tenderness in his wife's words. Lying in bed in the narrow bedroom of their apartment, they remembered the imposing architecture of the house, the solemn spaciousness of the empty living room, the solid shutters, the staircase whose fine wooden handrail had already begun to gleam in the couple's imagination. The girls would have plenty of space for playing, not only in the enormous garden, rather neglected, really, but also in the two second-story rooms whose windows faced a view of typical N~un~oan backyards.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1- E06]

*gleam 희미하게 빛나다

수특 영어

166-7.

For those of us who fear failure, inaction can feel like a safer option than the anticipated pain of not succeeding. But the more we avoid those things that make us anxious, the greater the fear becomes. Initial avoidance eases our anxiety, and that leads us to employ the same strategy next time a similar situation presents itself. And by avoiding the things that make us anxious we give ourselves no opportunity to test the validity of our fears, so the exaggerations and distortions are reinforced. With each incidence of avoidance it becomes more difficult to face up to whatever we are afraid of. The difficult phone call, the tense meeting or the tough project that we have repeatedly postponed and worried about becomes almost impossible to think about. We are locked into a vicious spiral of avoidance.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1- E07]

166-8.

The efficiency and beautiful simplicity of how a forest maintains its life force are always striking. Trees receive energy from the sun and combine this with the nutrients and water they draw up from the soil to create the bark, limbs and leaves that enable them to grow and thrive. The leaves drop off in autumn and fall to the ground, only to be decomposed by bacteria and converted back into the nutrients that again feed the tree. The same process takes place when a branch falls off or when an entire tree dies and falls to the ground. They are converted back into nutrient-rich soil, providing the nourishment for the next generation. Given a fairly stable supply of water and sunshine, a forest can maintain itself for thousands of years without the need for any new outside resources.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1- E08]

*nourishment 영양(분)

166-9.

Finally, the phone rang early in the morning, and Danielle grabbed the phone. She heard a voice plainly say, “Mom, I have some good news and some not-so-good news.” She said she had passed most of her examinations and had two more to take. Danielle said, “Wait! Wait!” She had been sleeping and she thought she was dreaming. “Okay, honey, are you all right?” she said. Her poor daughter continued to explain that she would be all right. “But I’m really sick,” she said, “and I do not remember the last time I ate some food. I have a sore throat and have been eating soup for the past three days.” she said she was going to take two Tylenol and go back to bed and rest all day. She assured Danielle that she would be all right. But deep down inside, Danielle knew that she was not all right, and tears started rolling down Danielle’s cheeks.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1- E09]

166-10.

The pecan tree, much used and highly prized by Indian tribes, has long root structures and needs a good water supply to grow to its full height of up to one hundred feet. It’s a slowgrowing tree, however, and it will be only about fifteen to twenty feet tall after ten years. The tree fruits abundantly in the Southern U.S., and although this tree is not known for doing well in the Northern U.S., there are varieties of pecan trees that produce a fine, filtered shade in northern locations. When planted from seed, the trees bear their first pecan crops in four to seven years, the crops becoming more abundant for several years thereafter. Pecans drop to the ground when ripe, so it isn’t even necessary to use ladders for the harvest. The leaves of the pecan tree are enormous, often twelve to eighteen inches long, and they turn bright gold in the fall.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1- E10]

*filtered shade 햇빛이 스며드는 그늘

수특 영어

166-11.

Viera 3D Sculpture Course

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1- E11]

This sculpture course consists of six two-hour classes held on Tuesdays. In the first three weeks, you will create a relief from your favorite photo, scene, or design. After you complete your relief, you will make a flexible mold that will allow you to make copies for resale out of plaster or concrete. In the final class, you will be pouring your mold material and learning some of the secrets of producing the best finished product. You don't want to miss this course if you want to learn how to make anything in 3D.

- When: Tuesdays, starting November 15, 2016, from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.
- Where: Viera Art Gallery
- Cost: \$120 for six two-hour classes
- Additional cost: Tools and materials are sold separately.

If there is interest in a day class, I would be willing to teach that class on Tuesdays from 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. with a minimum of 5 students enrolled.

For more information, contact Josh at 639-2288.

*relief 부조

166-12.

Texas Book Festival

Saturday, October 29th

Sunday, October 30th

on the grounds of the Texas Capitol

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1- E12]

Mark your calendar for the biggest literary event of the year in Austin this weekend on the grounds of the State Capitol!

The Texas Book Festival is totally FREE and offers the opportunity to see MANY popular and famous authors.

The Children's Area is located at 13th and Colorado — be sure to head there first! Authors will be assembling in the Children's "Read Me a Story" Tent to read from their most recent books.

Following each author's reading, you can purchase books to be signed by the author in the Children's Book Signing Tent. Your child will have a chance to meet each author personally!

Note: Some authors will also be speaking on Saturday at the Family Life Center — located at 1300 Lavaca.

Please visit www.texasbookfestival6.org for a schedule of authors and more information about the festival.

*capitol 주 의회 의사당

166-13.

The graph above shows the pace of population ageing based on the timespan required for the proportion of the population aged 65 or over to increase from 7 to 14 percent and then from 14 to 21 percent. The country that has the longest timespan required for the proportion of the population aged 65 or over to increase from 7 to 14 percent is France. In fact, it took France over a hundred years for the proportion of the population aged 65 years or over to increase from 7 to 14 percent. Japan's population of 65-year-olds and older rose from being 7 percent to 14 percent in the shortest amount of time when compared to all other developed countries. Among the developing countries, China requires the shortest timespan for the proportion of its population aged 65 years or over to increase from 7 to 14 percent, while Argentina requires the longest timespan. The United Kingdom and Indonesia are different from other countries in that the timespan required for the proportions of their populations aged 65 or over to increase from 7 to 14 percent is shorter than that from 14 to 21 percent.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1- E13]

166-14.

When we expect others to act in our interests, we do not expect them to act against their own interests. As political scientist Russell Hardin proposes in his account of trust, we must believe that their interests incorporate ours. When a parent sends a child on an errand to buy a loaf of bread, the coincidence of interest is all but total. Both are concerned before all else with the safety of the child; both want to obtain the loaf, which they will both consume. The potential conflicts of interest are marginal and matters of interpretation: the child might prefer not to bother, or might prefer the tastier white bread over the healthier brown, but his mother will readily make the case for why doing as she asks is good for his health and character. Negotiations such as these will help to embed her preferences within his.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1- E14]

*embed (마음·기억 등에) 깊이 새겨 두다

수특 영어

166-15.

Good communication is often mistakenly defined by the communicator as “agreement” instead of “clarity of understanding.” If someone disagrees with us, many of us assume the person just didn’t fully understand our position. In other words, many of us define good communication as having someone accept our views. But a person can understand very clearly what you mean and not agree with what you say. In fact, when a manager concludes that a lack of communication must exist because a conflict between two employees has continued for an extended period of time, a closer examination often reveals that there is plenty of effective communication going on. Each fully understands the other’s position. The problem is one of equating effective communication with agreement.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1- E15]

166-16.

Why did mass extinctions not occur in the plant kingdom? The answer to this question reveals something about the versatility of plants and why they are so successful. Most animal species are very mobile, and if their habitat becomes less suitable for survival, they can simply move to a new region. However, if the changes are far-reaching, it may not be within the organism’s capacity to move beyond the stressed habitat and death or extinction is likely. These major extinction events are all likely to have been global disasters resulting in major changes in the world’s climate; therefore, escape would have been impossible. Plants, however, have always had to tolerate the inconvenience of not being able to move; therefore they have evolved to be adaptable to survive local disasters. These survival mechanisms appear to have been so effective that even after global disasters plants appear to have bounced back very rapidly.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1- E16]

*versatility 가진성(可轉性), 다른 것으로 바뀌는 가능성

166-17.

In the past, government involvement in sports was grounded in the belief that fitness and physical abilities are related to economic productivity. Although this relationship is hard to prove, some private corporations in countries with market economies fund their own fitness centers and sport programs, thinking that it will make their employees more productive while improving employee health and controlling insurance costs. However, many are discovering that productivity and worker satisfaction are related to the overall quality of working conditions and workers' autonomy, not to employee fitness or opportunities to participate in sports. This is not to say that neither governments nor corporations should provide sport participation opportunities for people. Instead, it emphasizes that sport provision does not replace the need to provide overall working conditions that are safe, fair, and responsive to the lives of workers.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1- E17]

166-18.

For thousands of years people have reflected on how the human mind works. Traditionally this has been the area of philosophy and many philosophers, over the years, have tried to cast light on this matter by putting forward their own particular theories and ideas. The problem with such theories and ideas, however, is that they cannot really be proved and without proof it is difficult to convince others that what is proposed is actually the case. To convert the doubters some actual physical evidence is required. This then is the dilemma of philosophy. Prolonged and profound thought leads to considered ideas, but these can only really be supported by the logic of debate rather than real physical evidence.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1- E18]

*prolonged 장기간의

수특 영어

166-19.

After Norman Triplett's first controlled experiment with children, psychologists studied how the presence of an audience affects performance, but their results were inconsistent. Sometimes people performed better in front of an audience and other times they performed worse. Robert Zajonc, a Polish-born American social psychologist, saw a pattern in the seemingly random results and formulated a theory. He noticed that when people performed simple tasks or jobs they knew well, having an audience influenced their performance positively. However, when people performed unfamiliar or complex tasks, having an audience harmed performance. Based on this observation, Zajonc argued that an audience creates arousal in the performer, which hurts performance on difficult tasks that have not been learned (or learned well) and helps performance on well-learned tasks.

*arousal 각성, 자극

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1- E19]

166-20.

Inducing overpurchasing when consumers have a low current level of satiation has been used as a marketing tool. For instance, at the beginning of the ski season, when people are "hungry" for skiing, they predict that they may go skiing more often than they actually will. Hence, they may buy that package deal for ten days of skiing. As the season unfolds and the satiation level for skiing increases, the consumers may end up not taking advantage of the package. Another all-too-familiar example is the discounted fitness membership frequently offered after the Christmas and New Year holidays. People buy into the seemingly good deal with the accompanying resolve to lose weight and get in shape for the upcoming year. The diligence of exercising generally wears off after a few weeks, and the discount membership ends up being a much better deal for the fitness club than for the member.

*satiation 만족, 포만

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1- E20]

166-21.

Effective access to facilities and services in cities is a key measure of the performance of the urban transportation system. A fundamental principle, then, of sound urban and transportation planning is the delivery of effective ‘access for all’ without discrimination as to income, physical ability, housing location, mode of travel or any other factor. Effective and fair access means many different things — for example, the difference between an easy and difficult commute. It may even, under certain circumstances, mean the difference between getting a job or not getting a job. It can make the difference between easy travel to schools, shops, medical services, recreational facilities and entertainment events and a cumulative deprivation leading to real social problems. Access, in other words, profoundly affects the quality of urban life. It is an essential good, which depends on the effectiveness of transportation systems and, as transportation and urban theorists increasingly stress, on better urban spatial organization.

*cumulative deprivation 축적되는 결핍

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1- E21]

166-22.

Inducing overpurchasing when consumers have a low current level of satiation has been used as a marketing tool. For instance, at the beginning of the ski season, when people are “hungry” for skiing, they predict that they may go skiing more often than they actually will. Hence, they may buy that package deal for ten days of skiing. As the season unfolds and the satiation level for skiing increases, the consumers may end up not taking advantage of the package. Another all-too-familiar example is the discounted fitness membership frequently offered after the Christmas and New Year holidays. People buy into the seemingly good deal with the accompanying resolve to lose weight and get in shape for the upcoming year. The diligence of exercising generally wears off after a few weeks, and the discount membership ends up being a much better deal for the fitness club than for the member.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1- E22]

수특 영어

166-23.

I know State Department reporters who spend literally hours trying to learn the names of new ambassadorial or other appointees before candidates have even been selected. Over a period of several months, one widely read newspaper had two separate “exclusive” stories reporting that a certain official had been picked as ambassador to two different countries. The diplomat did not go to either of those posts, and when he was actually appointed to his present post, the newspaper neglected to report it. This obsession with getting ahead of events, to be the first to report what is going to happen, results in a lot of wasted motion, a lot of incorrect or highly premature stories, and any number of difficulties for government officials. More than that, however, it takes journalism’s eye off the big part of the game — what has happened, what does it mean? — to the harm of us all.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1- E23]

*obsession 집착

166-24 ~ 25

The customer service representatives in an electronics firm under major restructuring were told they had to begin selling service contracts for their equipment in addition to installing and repairing them. This generated a great deal of resistance. To the service representatives, learning to sell was a very different game from what they had been playing. But it turned out they already knew a lot more about sales than they thought. For example, the first step in installing or servicing equipment is talking with the client to understand how they used the equipment. The same is true in selling. The salesperson first has to learn about the customer's needs. The service representatives also had a great deal of product knowledge and hands-on experience, which is obviously important in sales.

Seeing the similarities helped the representatives feel more confident, less as though they were in unfamiliar territory. They realized that they had already mastered many of the basics needed to sell. They still had to learn closing techniques, how to handle objections, and other sales skills, but these seemed far less frightening when being built on a base of strength.

As with the above case, most challenges won't take you into territory that is entirely different from where you are now. No new situation is so different from your current one that you can't utilize your own strengths. If, for instance, your strong suit is communication, or problem solving, or organizational development, you can utilize these to help you adapt more quickly or easily to whatever your next challenge or opportunity is. Your strong points serve as a , making you more likely to succeed.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1-
E24~E25]

수특 영어

166-26 ~ 28

[수특영어 - Mini Test 1-
E26~E28]

Margaret was a thirty-two-year-old experienced elementary school teacher in a small town. That year there were two fourth grade classes, each with twenty-one students. Margaret taught one and Jennifer, a teacher in her third year in that school district, taught the other. As the year went by, the principal gradually transferred five additional children from Jennifer's class into Margaret's class.

By February, Margaret was responsible for twenty-six children while Jennifer had only sixteen. Margaret became angrier with each transfer. Finally, she approached the principal and assertively said, "Mr. Barrone, I've found myself feeling more confused and annoyed each time you transfer another child into my class. I'm trying to do a good job, but I feel overwhelmed. Please tell me what's happening."

His response presented her with a dilemma, "Well, I appreciate what you're saying. But I have to think of what's best for the school. I usually try to make the classes equal, and that's what I did at the beginning of the year. But those five children were having difficulty in Jennifer's class. Their parents asked for them to be transferred into your class, and I agreed to do it." Margaret thought carefully about the situation. What did she want? What were the rights of the principal? How would the children be best served for the rest of the year?

In the end, Margaret said to the principal, "I understand the difficulty you face, but I feel overwhelmed and have to think about my own goals and ability to do my work well. With so many children in my class, I don't have the time to give each one help with reading. Would it be possible to hire an aide to help me?" Eventually, the principal did hire an aide three days per week. Jennifer left at the end of the year, and the principal sent Margaret a thank-you letter for her cooperation.

* aide 조수

166-29. Test 2

The Kortek University Library welcomes gifts of books and other cultural heritage materials that extend and complement existing collections. Due to the high cost of processing and storage, however, the Library is not able to accept all such gift offers. Our intention in accepting gifts is that they be added to our collections. Therefore, we make every effort to accept only items appropriate for addition. If you are considering a gift of materials to the Library, please refer to our policy on donating gifts and other materials. Donors wishing to give rare or unique material to the Library are encouraged to contact the Kortek Special Collections Service directly. If you would like to discuss the possibility of a gift or have a question, please contact Tim Becker, Head of Library Collections, (608) 234-5599. We regret that we are not able to accept drop-offs of large amounts of gift materials unless prior arrangements have been made.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E01]

*drop-off 물건을 놓고 그냥 가는 것

166-30.

The very nature of real change demands that you break behavior patterns or habits that — while they may be harmful to your health and well-being — feel safe, are known, and provide a sense of stability. Though we may claim to welcome new possibilities, meaningful change means leaving one's safety zone. Courage is thus required for change, because sometimes your personal truth may be counter to that of a peer group or accepted convention or your own image of yourself. Courage doesn't imply being free of fear or uncertainty. Rather, it means acting constructively in the presence of fear. Courage comes in living your own authentic life and coming in contact with your own gifts and talents, passions, calling, meaning, purpose, and life dreams. Being yourself may mean standing up for something unpopular or moving forward with action that is unfamiliar and challenging.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E02]

*authentic 진정한

수특 영어

166-31.

As a dancer, you can look at your maturity in constructive ways. Your chronological age doesn't necessarily correlate with your body's suitability for dance. Many people keep their bodies flexible and strong throughout their lives. Erik Bruhn throws positive light on the subject, too. When he was interviewed during one of PBS's "Dance in America" programs, he said that as you get older, you can still dance the younger roles in the classical ballets. Your insight into them sharpens, and as a result your performance becomes that much more powerful. When you're older you have greater wisdom and experience to draw on, which can enable you to more skillfully round the edges and fill the phrases of your dancing. You can still maintain or improve your technique as you mature, but the best part is developing your ability to comprehend and feel what dancing is about.

*chronological age 생활 연령

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E03]

166-32.

I am suggesting that a focused approach is needed if dramatic results are required. Broad programmes might take too long, especially in the context of the threat posed to our traditional agricultural sector. We need to prioritize vegetable crops according to their potential for the local, subregional and niche export markets, and put in place the type of technological capabilities and policy environment we need to successfully implement each crop programme. Further, in an effort to avoid stretching ourselves too thin, we should implement only a couple of crop programmes at a time and ensure they are fully developed and satisfactorily meeting our targets before shifting our attention to other crops. In this way we will be able to give them the concentrated attention needed for dramatic results.

*niche 틈새 시장, (수익 가능성이 높은) 특정 시장 분야

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E04]

166-33.

Millions of people choose to live out of their memory instead of their imagination. They let their past control their future. The problem with this approach is that it is very limiting. If we consistently choose to live this way, we will never progress beyond that which we have already experienced. Living with a focus on the past is like trying to drive through life while looking in the rearview mirror. This is a very dangerous way to travel. However, people who understand the power of vision and the magic of a personal vision statement know that the best way to travel down the road of life is to see where you are going and then go there! This method allows you to see across the full spectrum of what is ahead of you. It gives you your best chance of getting where you want to go as quickly as possible.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E05]

*spectrum (변동이 있는 것의 범위)

166-34.

At suppertime, Terry Graham came back. It was the month of June, and supper was served by daylight. The meal was placed on the table, but Mrs Graham failed to make her appearance. The servant whom Terry sent to call her came back and told him that her room was empty, and she had not been seen since dinner. Terry called her name in various parts of the house, but without response. Suddenly it occurred to him that she might have gone. It occurred to him that she might be thinking of breaking off their relationship altogether, and he felt a cold sweat wash over him. He felt as if he was going to faint. He fell on his knees, pronouncing his wife's name. His voice shook and trembled. He called again, louder and louder.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E06]

수특 영어

166-35.

You might think that new scientific discoveries, building upon previous knowledge, simply add to our knowledge. Often, however, new scientific results don't just add to what we know, but fundamentally change what we know (or what we thought we knew). What we used to believe true becomes false, and new knowledge takes its place. Science often advances by replacing past knowledge with new knowledge, not simply by adding to existing knowledge. The reason that old knowledge is replaced has to do with the fact that nature follows logical rules. The logic of nature has to be consistent and 'hang together'. A single new scientific fact can show that the entire existing logical structure is incorrect. To create the correct new understanding, the old structure has to be dismantled and a new one created in its place. One cannot simply add to the existing knowledge if the new knowledge logically contradicts what had been known before.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E07]

*dismantle 해체하다

166-36.

My father was a huge advocate of sustainable farming, preserving nature and working in harmony with the land. He had numerous books on the subject and throughout his working life he always tried to practise what he preached. When he was not with his animals he would be found on his vegetable plot, growing enough vegetables and fruits for his family to last us all year. Produced organically, not only were they delicious and a feature of every meal from the moment I was given solid food, to my young and enquiring mind they represented something amazing. How a small seed could produce something I could eat seemed miraculous, so Dad set about feeding my enthusiasm with knowledge and first-hand experience until I was pestering him for my own corner of the garden to grow plants.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E08]

*pester 조르다

166-37.

Warren Buffett, a man who has himself inspired a great many investors, points to Benjamin Graham (known as the father of security analysis) as his mentor. Graham taught Buffett at Columbia University — giving Buffett the only A-plus he ever conferred in twenty-two years of teaching — and then offered Buffett a job at his investment company. Buffett stayed there several years before heading off on his own. In his book *Buffett: The Making of an American Capitalist*, Roger Lowenstein writes, “Ben Graham opened the door, and in a way that spoke to Buffett personally. He gave Buffett the tools to explore the market’s many different possibilities, and also an approach that fit his student’s temper. Armed with Graham’s techniques, Buffett could dismiss his oracles and make use of his native talents. And steeled by the example of Graham’s character, Buffett would be able to work with his trademark self-reliance.”

*oracle (귀중한) 조언을 해 주는 사람

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E09]

166-38.

Reinhold Messner is frequently described as ‘the greatest mountaineer of all time.’ He is best known for being the first person to climb all fourteen eight-thousanders (peaks over 8,000 meters above sea level). In 1978 he became the first, with climbing partner Peter Habeler, to reach the summit of Everest without the use of supplemental oxygen. He repeated the accomplishment, alone, from the Tibetan side in 1980, during the monsoon season; this was the first time that the world’s highest mountain had been climbed solo. In 1990, Messner also became the first person to cross Antarctica on foot. The author of numerous books, Messner is also a former member of the European Parliament. In addition to his mountaineering and polar expeditions, he had made studies of the world’s holy peaks and also the Yeti. His current projects include the establishment of the Messner Mountain Museum.

*supplemental 보충[추가]의 **Yeti (히말라야 산맥의) 설인(雪人)

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E10]

수특 영어

166-39.

Wheels and Toes

A Dance Group with a Difference

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E11]

Wheels and Toes is an inclusive dance group for both wheelchair and non-wheelchair users alike.

- We enjoy a variety of different dance styles: contemporary, folk, traditional, line, and ballroom.
- Every session is offered to wheelchair and non-wheelchair users.
- We have a fully qualified wheelchair dance instructor.

We have the moves for you — so give it a whirl!

We meet every other Thursday evening in Harborne 6:30-8:00.

- Anyone attending their first class is offered a “free” taster session. Following this there will be a weekly fee of £3 and refreshments are provided.
- You should bring your shoes and suits which are appropriate for each dance.

Please contact Jenny Chung at 013-6789-3456 or email at jennychung@goodmail.net.

*give it a whirl (시험 삼아) 시도하다, 해 보다

166-40.

Community Garden Bike Tours 2016

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E12]

Come see the bounty that is growing at the community garden sites in the City of Sunnyhill.

- West-Central Tour
Saturday July 16, 2016 9:00 a.m.-1:30 p.m.
- We'll visit 10 gardens.
- Mill Creek & Mill Woods Tour
Saturday July 23, 2016 11:00 a.m.-3:30 p.m.
- We'll visit 8 gardens.
- Each tour will visit a different route with approximately 15 kms of riding.

Please bring your own:

- bicycle
- helmet (required for children and recommended for adults)
- bike lock
- water and lunch
- sunscreen & bug spray

Registration is free but required, and you will be asked to sign a photo permission form before participating.

Please register at:

<http://naturalfoodssunnyhill.org/bike-tour-registration-2016/>

*bounty 품성함

수특 영어

166-41.

Air Pollution Levels at Two Different Workplaces in Australia

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E13]

The above radar chart shows air pollution levels — the higher the value, the greater the degree of air pollution — at two different workplaces, a meatworks and an oil refinery, in Australia over 10 working days. At the oil refinery, the pollution level was lowest on Day 2, but at the meatworks, it was on Day 1. At the meatworks, the maximum pollution level was 60, but at the oil refinery, it was more than 80. There was only one day, namely Day 2, on which the pollution levels at both workplaces were equal. The oil refinery had the higher overall pollution level because its graph is generally further from the center than the meatworks graph. The oil refinery also had more variation in pollution level because its graph is generally sharper and less rounded than the meatworks graph.

*meatworks 식육 가공품 공장 **oil refinery 정유 공장

166-42.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E14]

Why do insects become resistant to a particular pesticide? In any population of plants and insects there will always be that rare individual which survives exposure to a toxic agent. For example, if the pesticide works by blocking a specific enzyme, then it might be that this one individual has a slightly different arrangement of atoms around the enzyme's active site, and this prevents the toxin from gaining access. That being so, then its descendants will also have that protection and within a few years a significant population of resistant insects will defeat the efforts of the farmer to kill them off. However, the resistant gene has to be fit for purpose, or it will fail to spread among the population. More worrying is that the resistant gene not only blocks this particular pesticide but may block other pesticides as well.

*enzyme 효소 **toxin 독소

166-43.

Many psychotherapists believe it's exceedingly difficult for people to give up smoking on their own. Yet research demonstrates that many, if not most, smokers manage to stop without formal psychological treatment. These psychotherapists are probably falling prey to what Patricia and Jacob Cohen termed the clinician's illusion — the tendency for practitioners to overestimate how chronic (long-standing) a psychological problem is because of their selective exposure to a chronic sample. That is, because clinicians who treat cigarette smokers tend to see only those individuals who can't stop smoking on their own — otherwise, these smokers presumably wouldn't have sought out a clinician in the first place — these clinicians tend to overestimate how difficult smokers find it to give up without treatment.

*psychotherapist 심리 치료사 **clinician 임상 의

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E15]

166-44.

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 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 learning to recognize and erase the unnecessary ones.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E16]

수특 영어

166-45.

Changes in economic development, political organization, and socio-cultural value system in a society are attributed to technology. However, what these perspectives don't seem to acknowledge is that technology is called into existence by a particular set of historical circumstances that shape and define that technology. One must understand that set of historical circumstances if one is to comprehend the effective relationship between technology and society. Contrary to popular belief, technology is not politically neutral or value free; technology definitely determines the socio-cultural structure and communication patterns of a given society. Instead, Western technology cannot be adopted without taking in aspects of Western culture at the same time. Science and technology are much more than the mere instruments they were expected to be; they cannot be borrowed or bought.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E17]

166-46.

By its very nature, poetry encourages subjective, personal response. With poetry, there is hope of children having responses that come from their own worlds and correspond in some way to how others are thinking and feeling. If, however, a poetry program is based on criticism, structure, and obligatory response, there will be no room for pleasure and, therefore, no learning. Because poetry creates a personal response, there is no road map clearly defined as to how to understand a poem, and this can create anxiety in the reader or listener, or in the teacher. If different interpretations are allowed and indeed encouraged, if the poet's vision can be perceived in more ways than one, then poetry can be our avenue towards wider and higher-level thought processing.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E18]

*obligatory 의례적으로 이루어지는

166-47.

Given recent advances in genetic research and testing, the question of whether personality is determined genetically (by nature) or through the environment (by nurture) is highly relevant to sport and physical activity professionals. Although this issue has not been studied in sport and exercise psychology itself, general psychological research shows both that personality has a genetic base (up to 60%) and that it is influenced by learning. Both extreme positions regarding nature versus nurture, then, are false. Genetics and the environment determine one's personality. Moreover, some research suggests that although we may be genetically predisposed to have certain characteristics, our environment influences whether and how much we demonstrate these characteristics. In sport and exercise psychology, then, we focus primary attention on learning and environmental influences because sport and exercise science professionals can influence personality development regardless of the role of genetics in personality.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E19]

*nurture 양성, 양육 **predisposed 성향이 있는

166-48.

Imagine a small business in a retail market, one that sells supplies to graphic designers. Business seems fine and sales are steady, until one day they suddenly slump. The owner, who has been standing behind the counter for years talking to his clients, watching them select products, and listening to their needs, is unsure what has happened. So he picks up the phone and calls a few of his old-timers. He quickly learns that the graphic designers are having a hard time due to a local advertising slump. No one is hiring them, so they have a reduced need for supplies. Now that the owner understands the problem, he adjusts his prices downward to help attract sales and limits his own ordering in an attempt to sit out the slump. He is able to do this because he is close to his customers.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E20]

*slump 급감하다; 불황

수특 영어

166-49.

The growth of radio in the UK can be traced to the 1990 Broadcasting Act, which allowed commercial radio to target a specific audience for the first time. Prior to this, commercial radio stations were bound to provide programming for everyone in their transmission area. This made radio stations less attractive to advertisers, who wanted to target specific audiences. Following the 1990 Act, radio stations began to tailor their output to attract specific audiences that could be delivered to advertisers. The most attractive audience for advertisers was the 24-35-year-old woman, as they were regarded as having the largest disposable income and tended to be responsible for the purchase of fast-moving consumer goods. Unsurprisingly, this was the audience that most commercial stations targeted, tailoring their programmes, including the news, to this sector. As more radio stations came on air, they began to target different audiences in order to attract a wider range of advertisers.

*disposable income 가처분소득

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E21]

166-50.

The idea of a “natural happening” or “occurrence” is not as familiar or acceptable for Americans as it is for the Chinese and many other non-Westerners. Events do not just occur or happen naturally; they require a cause or an agent that can be held responsible. Americans are not satisfied with statements of occurrence until they have determined who is responsible — who did it or who caused it to be done. “Where there’s smoke, there’s fire” means that each effect or event has a causative agent. The English language reflects this quality of American (and English) thinking. For example, in English one cannot refer to a natural occurrence of rain without a subject. Unlike Romance languages that allow the statement, “Is raining,” the English speaker must invent a dummy subject to say, “It is raining.” The *it* in this English statement fills the subject position, normally associated with the agent of a verb.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E22]

166-51.

Although buildings can be protected by copyright, they may always be photographed without permission if they can be viewed from a public place — for example, a public street. When an architectural photograph enters the public domain, it may ordinarily be used freely without permission from the owner of the copyright of the building itself. But there is one possible exception: If the building serves as a trademark — that is, it helps identify a product or service sold to the public — a photograph of it may violate the trademark laws if the photograph is also used as a trademark. For example, the distinctive pyramid-shaped Transamerica building in San Francisco serves as a trademark for the Transamerica Corporation. Using a photo of the building to advertise or promote a product or service could violate Transamerica’s trademark rights. This could be so even if the photo was not protected by copyright.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E23]

166-52 ~ 53

My colleague Jack was once a stranger to me. Should you meet him, he would strike you as friendly and thoughtful. And you’d probably find him generous too; when I was first introduced to him, he invited me to lunch to hear about my latest research projects. I soon discovered that he’s talkative and intelligent. After a few more lunches I learned a bit about his scholarly ambitions and how he felt about being a parent and a professor. However, as I continued to hang out with Jack, I began to notice that the stories all seemed familiar even though they described different events. Then one day it struck me why this was so. Whether he was telling me about a presentation at an academic conference, a quarrel with a neighbor, or how he fixed his car last week, the narrative was always a variation on the same story line: Despite the odds against me and the expectations by others that I would fail, I persevered and succeeded and showed everyone else that I was right all along. The recurring theme resonated with the way Jack saw the world around him and how he saw his place in that world. And this view of himself was an important part of his personality. After figuring out his subject matter, I felt I knew Jack better. I had gone to a deeper level.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2- E23 ~ E24]

*resonate with ~을 떠올리게 하다

수특 영어

166-54 ~ 56

[수특영어 - Mini Test 2-
E26 ~ E28]

In my senior year of high school I took a speech class with Mrs. Smith. At the end of the semester she arranged a contest to give us speaking experience before an audience. All twenty-five of us worked hard to perfect our five-minute talks. We practiced and Mrs. Smith coached us, giving each of us her best. Even so, we were nervous about delivering our speeches to an audience of parents and classmates.

That night, one presentation stood out. As I listened to Delores's speech, I said to myself, "Oh, no! I can never be that good!" I was sure she would be the first-place winner, and I knew she deserved it. My name was called last, and when I finished, Mrs. Smith announced a break while the judges counted the scores. Delores and I were standing together near the stage. The judges handed Mrs. Smith their results, and after studying them, she motioned for us to meet her backstage. "Congratulations, Cathy, you've won first place, and Delores, you've won second place!" she said. I was surprised and very excited. Delores was crushed. Tears were streaming down Delores's face.

Then, speaking softly just to me, Mrs. Smith continued, "Cathy, you can handle what I'm going to say next." She pulled out the judges' scores and said, "Cathy, you won because all three judges consistently ranked you number two. Delores, two judges ranked you number one, but the third judge ranked you number three. When the scores were counted, Cathy's score was highest." I was so shocked that my ears began ringing. *I don't get it! I won first place because I was consistent, not because I was the best?* Feeling undeserving but seeing no other choice, I did manage to walk onto the stage, smile, and accept the first-place award.

Years later, I understood the tough choice Mrs. Smith had to make about whether or not to share the judges' scores with us. She had to choose between keeping my heart intact or building up Delores's broken heart. She knew our hopes, our dreams, our levels of self-confidence, and the lessons we could learn from hearing the truth. At that time, her comments shocked and confused me, but they did not hurt me for long. Looking back, I would have been more confused if Mrs. Smith had *not* shared the judges' scores because I would never have understood why I won. In trusting me enough to handle the truth, Mrs. Smith taught me that truth and consistency count.

*resonate with ~을 떠올리게 하다

166-57. Test 3

Dear Mr. Rodman: My daughter is finishing her freshman year at what we thought was the perfect school for her. She has had a great year academically but has not enjoyed her experience and wants to transfer. She has made efforts socially in various groups but has not “clicked” with anyone and is very lonely. She really feels like she doesn’t belong. We told her she must return for her sophomore year, because we think much of what she is experiencing is typical freshman adjustment issues (although perhaps tougher than normal). She is willing to do this, mainly because she doesn’t know where she would want to transfer and cannot nail down what it specifically is that she wants from a different school. Any advice on how to help her figure out what a transfer would do to help her? First-Year Father

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E01]

166-58.

Mountains have often been considered as islands — small areas of cold climate cut off by warm lowlands. Since they are often so isolated and restricted in area, the upper parts of mountains might be subject to the same sorts of ecological processes that determine the diversity of remote oceanic islands. According to biologists Robert H. MacArthur and Edward O. Wilson, isolated environments have difficulty accumulating species partly because few arrive and partly because those that are there tend to die out frequently. It has been suggested that part of the reason diversity decreases towards the top of mountains is that they tend to slope up towards a point, which means that there is progressively less area in each climate zone for species at higher altitudes — and thus smaller populations and more frequent extinctions.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E02]

*ecological 생태계의**altitude 고도

수특 영어

166-59.

To assess how intimate humans are with music, we need to notice the depth and the width of its unique scope in human life and its unique impact on a human's emotional and mental state. To state the obvious, the emotions and mental states of humans cover a large spectrum. To get a sense of this, it is worth knowing that in a study on human psychology, it was accounted that 17,953 different words existed, each depicting a different state of the mind. Obviously, this makes the study of human psychology utterly difficult and almost impossible not only for lay people but also for experts to master. After large efforts, the experts have reduced it into five major different categories. To be sure, some of them are very similar, and the differences are, indeed, subtle. Nevertheless, music associates with all such emotions.

*intimate 친밀한

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E03]

166-60.

It is said that we are the most free as children and young adults to think and pursue our imaginative thoughts. This becomes less true as you age, probably because responsibilities become your priorities. However, there is a danger in not living imaginatively past your youth, and it is that you will never truly be fulfilled. I am not suggesting you live dangerously, irresponsibly, or take unhealthy risks. I am suggesting that you embrace the possibility that a dynamic life is yours to have at any age and you can decide when and how to design it. Life is too short to waste on doubts, fears, and failures. It can, however, be a truly magnificent time to spend living purposefully, accomplishing the most that you can.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E04]

166-61.

Though economic considerations are of great importance, technological realities remain most important in determining how engineering shapes a product. For example, in designing a drink container, not only must engineers fashion a can that will hold the drink without contaminating it or allowing it to leak after rough shipping and handling, but they must also make the can easy to open and pour or drink from. Furthermore, while aluminum cans are a great convenience, they also represent an enormous potential waste of raw materials and energy, and getting rid of them raises significant issues of litter and waste disposal. Exploring the difficulties of satisfying numerous opposing goals and seeing how engineers and others have wrestled with such problems helps us to better understand the interaction between engineering, economics, and the environment. A single aluminum can in isolation is one thing, but in the context of its billions of clones the aluminum can is quite another.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E05]

*contaminate 오염시키다 **clone 복제품

166-62.

While writing this commencement address, it was difficult for me to come up with advice for you, who have already set upon your life's work, but I can tell you some other things I tell my own children. First, whatever you do, don't go to the Tisch School of the Arts. Get an accounting degree instead. Then I contradict myself, and as corny as it sounds, I tell them don't be afraid to fail. I urge them to take chances, to keep an open mind, to welcome new experiences and new ideas. I tell them that if you don't go, you'll never know. You just have to be bold and go out there and take your chances. I tell them that if they go into the arts, I hope they find a nurturing and challenging community of like-minded individuals, a place like Tisch.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E06]

*commencement 졸업식 **corny 진부한

수특 영어

166-63.

Switching barriers can prevent the loss of customers by imposing a significant penalty for switching to a competitor. Switching barriers in the mobile phone industry take the form of penalties associated with the early cancelation of a contract. In the airline industry, switching barriers take the form of forfeited air miles if a traveler chooses to travel with a competing airline. In its earlier days, IBM was able to keep its control over the mainframe computer market by requiring that all hardware components, such as monitors and printers, be also made by IBM. In so doing, IBM managed to tie its customers into its products, which made switching any part of the computing system to other companies' products convenient. Another approach to creating switching barriers is to provide customer incentives to sign longer-term contracts, thereby locking out competitors for a longer period of time.

*forfeit 몰수당하다 **mainframe computer (다수의 사용자가 함께 쓸 수 있는 대형컴퓨터)

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E07]

166-64.

Identification of specific sport-related strengths is a powerful means for athletes to develop their confidence. This strategy increases confidence by requiring athletes to focus on their strengths and taking their mind off their weaknesses. It is not uncommon for athletes to have difficulty identifying their strengths. Athletic strengths can be identified and acknowledged in several ways. Athletes can take an inventory of their strengths, which helps them clarify their physical, technical, strategic, and mental assets. Athletes can also keep a journal or "confidence log" of their past accomplishments and their ongoing successes in training and competition. This "success focus" acts as a constant reminder of their abilities. When athletes experience failure and begin to lose confidence, they can turn to their inventory and confidence log to remind them of their capabilities and why they should remain confident.

*inventory (적성·특기 등을 기록한 목록)

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E08]

166-65.

Now watching her friend struggle to stay interested, Laurie decided she needed some cheering up. So, positioning herself outside the door where Amy could see her but Mrs. Gabondi could not, Laurie crossed her eyes and made an idiotic face. Amy reacted by putting her hand over her mouth to keep from laughing. Laurie made another face and Amy tried not to look, but she couldn't help turning back to see what her friend was doing next. Then Laurie did her famous fish face: she pushed her ears out, crossed her eyes, and puckered her lips. Amy was trying so hard not to laugh that tears started to roll down her cheeks. Laurie knew she shouldn't make any more faces. Watching Amy was too funny — anything could make her laugh. If Laurie did any more, Amy would probably fall out of her seat and roll into the aisle between the desks. But Laurie couldn't resist. Turning her back to the door to create some suspense, she screwed up her mouth and eyes, and then spun around.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E09]

*idiotic 바보같은**pucker 오므리다

166-66.

Cornell University Medical School. Although racial discrimination restricted him to an internship at Provident Hospital in Chicago, he benefited from his experiences there by establishing a lifetime relationship with such well-known black physicians of that time as George Cleveland Hall, Daniel Hale Williams, and U. Grant Dailey. Denied many early appointments because of his race, he was eventually appointed supervisor of the Chicago Health Department in 1917. He also became assistant attending physician at Provident Hospital in that year. In 1937 Giles was elected president of the National Medical Association(NMA). His reputation gained in stature as he published a number of papers in the Journal of the Negro Medical Association. Giles was also an educator, librarian and book collector, and an athlete.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E10]

*stature 위상 지명도

수특 영어

166-67.

Boston Red Sox Bus Trip

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E11]

Join us this summer as we visit historic Fenway Park in Boston to watch the Boston Red Sox play the **New York Yankees**. Our trip is scheduled for **Friday, July 31st**.

Travel will be provided aboard a luxury coach, complete with every modern comfort. The bus will be leaving the **Greenfield High School parking lot** at 3:30 p.m. for a 7:10 p.m. game start. Following the conclusion of the game, we will be heading straight back to Greenfield. Our approximate time of return to the high school is 12:30 a.m. The price of the trip includes your transportation to and from the game as well as your game ticket. All other expenses are your own responsibility.

Any child aged 17 or under must be accompanied by an adult.

Cost: \$65 per person or \$240 for a group of four. This trip is limited to the first 53 participants to register. For more information, call the Recreation Office at 527-4722.

166-68.

ACF Poetry and Art Contest Show Us A Tobacco Free Arkansas

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E12]

**Age Divisions
(8-11) (12-14) (15-18)**

Winners will receive a \$100 Gift Card

Drawings and poetry submissions must be received no later than March 15, 2017

- Entries must be limited to one per student in either art or poetry.
- All entries should include name, age, and school information.
- Poetry is limited to a 12 line minimum and no more than one page. Selections will be based on creativity, quality, and clarity of message.
- The contest will run from November 16, 2016 to March 15, 2017.
- Entries must be received by email at info@arcancerfoundation.org or mailed to

**Arkansas Cancer Foundation
732 North University Avenue
Little Rock, AR 72207**

- The winners will be announced on our website, www.arcancerfoundation.org, on April 25, 2017.

166-69.

The graph above shows the Western Hemisphere proven oil reserves in 2011 and production per day in 2010 by selected countries. Venezuela had 211.2 billion barrels of proven oil reserves in 2011, the largest proven reserves of the countries on the graph. However, the daily production of Venezuela in 2010 was smaller than that of any other country on the graph. Canada had the second largest proven oil reserves in 2011 and also recorded the second largest daily production in 2010. Mexico had smaller proven oil reserves than Brazil in 2011, but its daily production in 2010 was larger than that of Brazil.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E13]

166-70.

The underlying force behind popular psychology is the need for constant change. By teaching us to structure our experience exclusively in terms of problems (or ‘challenges’) and solutions, the self-help industry keeps us on a never-ending treadmill. There is no sense that you can relax, that things might actually be good enough as they are, or that even if they aren’t so great right now, this might be something to be tolerated and endured rather than fixed. Although I suspect he was referring to the problems of the Middle East, the Israeli politician Shimon Peres once said something profoundly true: If a problem has no solution, it may not be a problem, but a fact — not to be solved, but to be coped with over time. However, popular psychology is having none of that. Instead it feeds off our dissatisfaction with ourselves and our lot. It tells us not only that things can be improved but also that it is our responsibility to improve them.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E14]

*treadmill 트레드밀(회전식 벨트 위를 달리는 운동기구)

수특 영어

166-71.

Herbert Spencer, an English sociologist, had a different view of how society works. He believed that a society can be compared to a living organism. Each part of an animal — its heart, lungs, brain, and so on — has its own function to perform, yet all the parts are interdependent; a change in one part affects all the others. Moreover, each part contributes to the survival and health of the animal as a whole. If one organ becomes diseased, the others adapt by working harder to ensure the animal's survival. Similarly, in Spencer's view, each part of a society performs its own function and contributes to the survival and stability of the whole. Family, religion, government, and industry are all seen as means of expressing identity.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E15]

166-72.

One of the best ways to escape the confines of our worldview is to shift our peer group and talk to people whose work experiences and daily lives are very different from our own. If you really want to pursue a new career, it might be wise to spend less time with your current colleagues, good company though they may be. More specifically, you can learn an enormous amount by having conversations with people who have made career changes that match where you hope to be heading. If you really are drawn to teaching at a Steiner school, can you find a Steiner teacher who was once a lawyer or doctor and take them out to lunch? If you are a bored academic hoping to become a garden designer, you should do everything you can to find a fellow scholar who has made this same move, or some other big change.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E16]

166-73.

Electrical resistance (measured in ohms) refers to how easily an electrical current passes through some material. Some substances, such as many metals, are low in resistance, so electrical currents pass easily through them. In contrast, materials such as glass and rubber are high in resistance and thus are poor electrical conductors. The actual resistance of any given material when it is placed in an electrical circuit depends upon its physical properties, e.g. diameter and length in the case of wire. The resistance of an electric wire decreases as the diameter of the wire increases. That is, all other things equal, a wire of small diameter is more resistant than one of larger diameter. In addition, the resistance of any material increases as its length increases: a 2-foot length of wire is twice as resistant as a 1-foot length of the same wire.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E17]

166-74.

The general fear of swimming in water can have many causes. Often it is overcautious parents, perhaps not having overcome their own fear of water, who, with their well-intentioned tips, are responsible for the children's anxious attitude. If the possible dangers are portrayed in a dramatic fashion, these fears can be even reinforced. In swimming instruction for very small children, the practice of not letting anxious parents take part in the lessons has proved itself, because the children learn more quickly to move in water without any fear. Similarly, excessive demands and expectations of the child's performance on the part of the parents can cause fear of swimming in their children.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E18]

*overcautious 지나치게 조심하는

수특 영어

166-75.

Recently, I was preparing to give a speech to a large group while I was traveling on a bus from the airport to a downtown hotel. I was exhausted after a long delay with planes, I had a cold, and the airline couldn't find my luggage, which meant that I would be giving my speech in blue jeans. When I got to the hotel, I reached in my pocket to discover a small note from my daughter. It read as follows, "Mom, all of this will be funny in ten years, so why not laugh now?" How did she know how much I needed to hear that, I wondered, feeling my mood shifting for the better. A few hours later, I opened my keynote speech in my sweatshirt and jeans. My opening sentence was the quote — from my love note. Try your hand at writing love notes. It may become a habit that sticks!

*luggage 수하물 **keynote speech 기조연설

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E19]

166-76.

Regardless of what Plato might have thought, there is no way that our minds have direct access to "eternal truths." Our senses, especially vision, hearing, and touch, are our only gates to reality. Essential as they are, however, our senses can also mislead us. Vision provides some good examples. "Seeing is believing," but what we see doesn't always produce a reliable belief. Errors can arise because what we think we see is influenced by what we already believe. We often "see" what we expect to see, and don't see what we don't anticipate. In a famous 1949 experiment, the psychologists Jerome Bruner and Leo Postman presented quick glimpses of pictures of trick playing cards to a group of subjects. Quite often the subjects said that a black three of hearts, for example, was either a normal three of spades (misperceiving the heart for a spade) or a normal three of hearts (misperceiving the black color for red). Expectations about the playing cards interfered with accurate perception.

*glimpse 힐끗[얼핏] 봄

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E20]

166-77.

Lifestyles and expectations about life circumstances are changing. Where people are willing to live and work is becoming a serious issue for a significant number of workers. People are likely to have decided preferences about where they want to live, whether in the city, the suburbs, or a rural setting, and in what region and climate. In addition, more and more people express concern about the appropriate balance of work and family and leisure and other aspects of their lives. They may not want the job interfering with taking a child to a Little League game or to a Girl Scout meeting or going to church. Thus they may be less willing to accept overtime assignments or to work long hours or weekends. However, fear of being laid off undoubtedly produces considerable acquiescence to management's wishes, but with resulting job dissatisfaction for many people.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E21]

*acquiescence (어쩔 수 없는) 동의

166-78.

While many of the measures are based on walking speed and length of a pace, there was no clear standard for distances covered by a ship at sea. The speed of sailboats can depend on a number of factors: their length, width, load, and hull shape. One common technique to estimate the speed of a ship is the *log line*. A sandglass was turned over the moment it hit the water, and the navigator would allow rope to run out as long as sand was running in the glass. A log or piece of wood with a long rope attached to it was thrown overboard and allowed to drift behind the ship. Once the sand stopped, a seaman stopped the rope, pulled it back in and measured its length. Knowing time from the sandglass, he could figure out his speed.

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E22]

*hull 선체

수특 영어

166-79.

Doctors often find that people they see are more interested in getting pills and in removing their symptoms than in changing a stressful lifestyle. Some of these patients see themselves as victims of their complaints rather than as being responsible for them. Some physicians resist prescribing pills to relieve the symptoms of what they see as a problematic lifestyle. Psychologically oriented physicians emphasize the role of choice and responsibility as critical determining factors of our physical and psychological well-being. In their practice these doctors challenge patients to look at what they are doing to their bodies through lack of exercise, the substances they take in, and other damaging behavior. Although they may prescribe medication to lower a person's extremely high blood pressure, they inform the patient that medications can do only so much and that what is needed is a fundamental change in lifestyle. The patient is encouraged to share with the physician the responsibility for maintaining wellness.

*prescribe 처방하다

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 - E23]

166-80 ~ 81

It is useful to consider what we are comfortable with and what we are not, and then to experiment with expanding our area of comfort. We should remember that whatever we try is for ourselves alone. It does not matter what anyone else might think. The idea is to expand our comfort zone in small steps. We go beyond 'good stress' into 'bad stress' if we attempt too big a leap across zones. When I started to push out my inner circle to gradually include the other zones, I felt more confident about all the challenges within that original inner zone. I also found that when I set myself a doable challenge and succeeded, my self-esteem and self-confidence rose in all areas. The greatest leap I made was when I went from not being able to run 100 yards to completing the London Marathon. I am sure this is what gave me the confidence to go on submitting my book, Couch Fiction, after its first round of rejections. It was eventually published in May 2010. I have also experienced that if I do not keep on testing my limits, my comfort zone shrinks back. Challenges that had seemed comfortable one year took courage to achieve the next. I do not want to get into that position again; so, onwards and outwards.

*leap 도약

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 -
E24~E25]

166-82 ~ 84

[수특영어 - Mini Test 3 -
E26~E28]

When I was growing up in New York, I studied flute for many years with a man named Sydney. Everything about him was correct and precise. His posture, speech, suits, and neat fingernails all told the story of perfection. Whenever I saw Sydney, I was instantly reminded that music was an exact and serious craft. Sydney was also one of the best flutists around. He recorded solo flute albums, taught other professionals, and was president of a professional musicians' club.

All of this was extremely impressive, but there was one thing about Sydney that I never quite understood. If he was such a great musician, why wasn't he playing regularly with a major symphony orchestra? This question remained unanswered for many years. Then one day in Los Angeles I happened to walk into a music repair shop. Before long, I found myself talking with an old gentleman who was repairing an ancient clarinet. The conversation quickly shifted into talk of legendary New York musicians.

In the meantime, when I brought up Sydney's name, the old man was extremely impressed that I had studied with "the great one." At this point, I decided to seek a response to my unanswered question. "If Sydney was so amazing, why wasn't he playing with the New York Philharmonic?" After hearing the question, the old man looked up, and with a sad and humorous expression on his face, he said, "Don't you know about Sydney?" "No," I answered. "Well, Sydney got nervous." "What?" I said. "Sure, Sydney was the best, but he could get very nervous. Every time Toscanini would call, he'd turn white."

At that moment, a large missing piece seemed to fall into place. Sydney's problem was that the perfection he demanded in his students, he also demanded in himself. Perhaps his obsession with precision was the very thing that caused him to feel so nervous. If he hadn't put such a negative value on mistakes and included them in his universe, maybe he would have enjoyed the performing process more. From this insight into Sydney, I suddenly learned that dwelling on perfection will thin down the amount of trust, focus, and passion we can generate in our performance.

*dwell on ~을 곱씹다

2016 수능특강 영어독해연습

167.

Protected area policy and practice have changed dramatically over the past century, in response to shifting societal values, conservation politics, and scientific understanding, and ever-increasing human environmental impacts. Public enjoyment and scenic beauty were once the highest priority in U.S. national parks. At the start of the twentieth century, only the "desirable" native species were protected, while others were exterminated; "undesirable" ecosystem elements, such as fire, were controlled wherever possible. But by the latter half of the twentieth century, parks and wilderness began to embrace all native species and ecosystem processes, and protected areas became increasingly viewed as critical cornerstones of biodiversity conservation. At the same time, conservation advocates argued that active management should be kept to a minimum, to allow nature to take its course free from human intervention.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 1강 E01]

168.

Margaret E. Kemeny, professor of psychiatry at the University of San Francisco, has for decades done extensive research exploring the connection between our emotional life and our immune system. She found that "negative" and "positive" feelings influence the immune system in exactly the same way, as long as these feelings are permitted and expressed spontaneously. Her research showed that each feeling, when spontaneously generated and allowed, increased the activity of the immune system in general and of the T cells in particular. The body showed heightened resistance for the duration of the experienced feeling — this was observed with joy, fear, anger, and sadness! The idea that negative feelings are harmful to us clearly does not hold up. On the contrary! The immune system apparently reacts in the same way to spontaneously created and expressed sadness as it does to joy, to anger, and to fear.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 1강 E02]

수특 영독

169.

It is unfortunate that a lot of people find it extremely difficult to build trust in their created relationships, like in a spouse, and yet find it extremely natural and safe to trust their parents or siblings. Sometimes it is necessary to wonder if this trust stems from some biological connection in the blood or basically has been built over the years of growing up together. But then there are situations when people who may not have grown up together or even met before (as in cases of cousins and distant relatives) still find it easy to trust and depend upon each other as when they say, "Oh, but he is family", as if that is supposed to indicate a certain sense of togetherness to justify entrusting one's faith even in a total stranger.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 1강 E03]

170.

Creative writers can strengthen their work with allusions without explaining them. The trick is not to annoy readers with the unexplained: Either it does not matter or the allusion contains its own explanation. For example, we could safely write, without explaining who W. C. Fields was: "Like W. C. Fields, she hated children and animals." Most readers will know about Fields, but those who don't will know that whoever he was, he hated children and animals. Obviously, the world is richer for those who can pick apart layers of meaning. The unexplained allusion is sort of a subterranean communication between writer and reader — a salute to a world of shared information. The reader who recognizes an allusion is twice blessed, but the reader who doesn't recognize will still understand it if it is carefully presented.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 1강 E04]

*allusion 인유(引命) **subterranean 숨은, 비밀의

171.

Resist the temptation of leaning too much towards the use of convergent thinking to the exclusion of divergent thinking. It's easy for us to fall into the trap of telling our children what is right and wrong even when it comes to ideas and suggestions which may be relatively open-ended and highly subjective. We also need to look at the way we phrase our questions, making sure we ask questions which promote divergent thinking. For example, instead of saying 'Let's use some glue to stick the pictures to make a collage,' you may say 'I wonder how we can attach this to this so that we can make it special.' Simply by rephrasing what we say, we are not just suggesting one correct solution, but rather, we can encourage children to think about different solutions to a problem.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 1강 E05]

*convergent (의견 등이) 수렴하는 **divergent (의견 등이) 확산하는

172.

Some genetic characteristics can be expressed only during specific periods in the life of an organism. If an organism dies before the characteristic is expressed, it never has the opportunity to contribute to the overall fitness of the organism. Say, for example, a tree has genes for producing very attractive fruit. The attractive fruit is important because animals select the fruit for food and distribute the seeds as they travel. However, if the tree dies before it can reproduce, the characteristic may never be expressed. By contrast, genes such as those that contribute to heart disease or cancer usually have their effect late in a person's life. Because they were not expressed during the person's reproductive years, they were not selected against, because the person reproduced before the effects of the gene were apparent. Therefore, such genes are less likely to be selected against than are those that express themselves early in life.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 1강 E06]

수특 영독

173.

I was surprised to learn that the notion of a bedtime is not the norm around the world, even among other industrialized societies. For example, in Southern European countries like Italy, Spain, and Greece, children are typically allowed to participate in the family's late evening life, falling asleep in cars or laps instead of their own rooms, and there is no specified time for going to bed. The same is often true for families in Central and South America. In many tribal cultures, such as the Mayan or the Balinese, infants and toddlers are held, carried, or accompanied continuously by a series of caretakers. They are able to doze, fall asleep, stir, and waken under many circumstances, even in the middle of noisy, all-night ritual observances, with little need for special sleep aids like pacifiers, blankets, or stuffed animals.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 1강 E07]

*pacifier 고무 젓꼭지, 달래는 사람

174.

Animals may switch identification modes depending on circumstances. If a zebra foal gets lost from her family group within the herd, family members frantically rush around in search of the youngster. The foal runs from one zebra to another, calling. Hans and Ute Klingel, who studied zebras for most of the 1960s, concluded that zebras can recognize one another by sight, voice, and smell. They use their unique stripe patterns by day, and it is only at night, in large concentrations of other zebras or in dense bush, that they resort to vocal recognition. Smell functions effectively only at close range. The Klingels observed that lost foals would touch noses with other zebras, but that when the foal saw its mother it would walk up to her without touching noses. Zebras who had been subjected to the disorientation of being immobilized with a tranquilizer dart also would walk in a straight line back to their family group within the herd.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 1강 E08]

*foal (말·나귀 따위의) 새끼 **frantically 미친 듯이, 극도로 흥분하여 ***tranquilizer 진정제

175.

At the office, it is important not only to look good and to fit in; it's also usual for men and women to try to outdress their coworkers. Thus there is the woman who somehow manages to wear a new outfit to the office just about every week. Similarly, there is the man who seems to have an endless number of different new suits. If nothing else, employees must at least make an effort to keep up with office norms and office trendsetters. Conforming to office dress codes is an expensive proposition, and as trends and fashions change, many employees are hard-pressed to keep up with the times. Nevertheless, there is a definite air of competition and there always seem to be some employees who are more determined than others to keep up with fashion trends. There are personal bragging rights to be had by being a trendsetter and these can be achieved through appropriate dress.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 1강 E09]

*trendsetter 유행의 선도자 **proposition (처리해야 할) 문제, 일

176.

Our first lessons in empathy begin in infancy, when we are held in our mother's or father's arms. These primary emotional bonds lay the groundwork for learning how to cooperate and be welcomed into a game or group. The extent to which we master this emotional curriculum determines our level of social competence. Take children on the playground who don't pick up the crucial cues for smooth interaction; when they want to join a game, they'll often just wade in and thereby disrupt it. More socially skilled children, on the other hand, wait and watch awhile. They tune in to the game first and then enter seamlessly at a natural opening. It's the same with adults: Picking up the social rhythm and timing of those we work with is essential.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 1강 E10]

*wade in (싸움·토론·게임 등에) 마구 뛰어들다(덤벼들다)

**seamlessly 매끄럽게, 이음매가 없이

수특 영독

177.

Humans have never been alone on the Earth. Their lives — culture, technology, and art — have been immeasurably enriched because they learned to watch, listen to, and imitate the other animals that shared the land and sea with them. So the ancient Greek philosopher Democritus thought. He speculated that people learned to weave from spiders, and how to sing from songbirds, swans, and nightingales. They got the inspiration to build houses of clay from watching swallows at work on their nests. "In the most important concerns," he wrote, "we are pupils of the animals." A recent author, Steven Lonsdale, argued in a book filled with examples from every part of the world that dance owes its origin and elaboration to human imitation of the varied movements of mammals, reptiles, fish, birds, etc. The idea of the impacts of other forms of life on humans can be followed even further. Our species, from earliest times down through history, gained more from the others than a few crafts. Interaction with countless kinds of animals and plants largely created the shapes of human bodies and minds, gave direction to cultures, and in an important sense made us what we are.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 1강 E11]

*immeasurably 헤아릴 수 없을 정도로

178.

Although first impressions are powerful, they aren't necessarily permanent. For example, when Suzette first met her hairstylist, Trey, she didn't like him at all. At the time, he had just come from a contentious visit with the manager of his salon, and he was in a bad mood when Suzette sat down in his chair. As a result, he seemed distant and uninterested while he cut her hair. His behavior made a poor impression on Suzette, and she decided to switch to another stylist at the same salon after that. As she continued to see Trey on her subsequent visits, however, he would always greet her warmly and ask her about her family. Over time, Suzette began to realize that her initial negative impression of Trey was inaccurate and that he is actually a nice, caring person.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 1강 E12]

*contentious 논쟁하는, 논쟁적인

179.

A scientist's first step in solving a natural mystery is to propose a reasonable explanation based on what is known so far. This proposal, called a hypothesis, is a single assertion or statement that must then be tested through observation and experimentation. From the time of Aristotle, philosophers believed that food spoiled as a result of the spontaneous generation of life — for example, mold out of drying bread. French chemist Louis Pasteur (1822-1895) hypothesized that microorganisms were not spontaneously generated but were carried through the air. To test his hypothesis he sealed an uncontaminated nutrient broth in glass, completely protecting it from the mold spores and dust particles in the air; no mold grew, effectively disproving spontaneous generation. Although others had argued against spontaneous generation before Pasteur, it was Pasteur's thorough testing of his hypothesis through experimentation that finally convinced the scientific community.

*nutrient broth (세균 등을 배양하기 위한) 영양액 *spore 흍씨, 포자

[수특 영어독해연습 - 2강 E01]

180.

Sometimes the results of scientific inquiry are unsatisfactory. This may be due to our expectations: They may be unrealistic. For example, if you asked a biologist to tell you what a goby fish eats, I am certain that any ichthyologist, a biologist who studies fish, could let you know the favorite meals of the goby quite easily. If, however, you produced a goby from a bowl and asked an ichthyologist to tell you what this specific fish ate yesterday, you would have a different story. The sentences would be full of "probably" and "likely" meals for the fish. Science is pretty good at describing and predicting trends for larger groups, but the more specific you get, the more problems there are. Things get fuzzier the more specific your demands. It is the same for planets, plants, and people. Astronomy, too, is much better at explaining the general than the specific. We can say more confidently, for example, how planets come to be than how our planet, the Earth, came to be.

*goby 망둑어 **fuzzy 불분명한

[수특 영어독해연습 - 2강 E02]

수특 영독

181.

Think about how a parent teaches a child to ride a bike. First, the child watches while the parent does it. Second, the parent runs alongside holding onto the bike while the child pedals and steers. Finally, the parent lets go and allows the child to carry on independently. This process can be described as the "I do, and you watch. Then we all do together. Then you do, and I watch." sequence. Too often, teachers forget the vital second stage. They model a sample question and response on the board, then set students to work independently, missing the "we do" phase in which students work together, with teacher facilitation, to familiarize themselves with the process. This is where collaborative learning and other small-group approaches find their place. Within a unit and within a lesson, it is best to begin with some teacher modelling and move to cooperative discovery before asking students to independently apply their learning.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 2강 E03]

182.

Today most of us believe that artistic creativity is spontaneous, not overly planned or organized, and that artists reject tradition and convention. We like to think of our artists as strong individualists, working in isolation, not influenced by the prevailing ideas taught in art schools or by stuffy white-haired museum curators. But like so much about our contemporary creativity myths, this idea only emerged in the 19th century. In the second half of the 20th century, the idea that the artist is a person who rejects convention took an even stronger hold on the popular consciousness. Ironically, at the same time, artists were entering art schools in increasingly large numbers to be trained in the conventions of the art world. In the United States today, a greater proportion of artists have the MFA degree than at any other time in history. Yet few of us are aware of the growing influence of formal schooling in fine art. In general, when the facts clash with our creativity myths, the facts are ignored.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 2강 E04]

*MFA (Master of Fine Arts) 예술 석사

183.

Everyone accepts that things are seriously wrong with the global food system, but there is no consensus about how or why it is wrong, or how it might be 'fixed.' Conceptualization of the problem and its associated policy recommendations are, in fact, diametrically opposed. At one extreme of the spectrum are those who advocate more industrial food production and urge us to embrace new technologies emerging from corporate research laboratories. This vision praises the technological revolution that has transformed agricultural production since the end of the Second World War and argues that the revolution should be further diffused, extended and intensified. At the other extreme are those who argue that the nature of contemporary food production is the cause of the current crisis, and that its promotion will simply worsen the problems we face now and in the future. This vision calls for a fundamental rethinking of global food provisioning, and argues for changes at every stage of the food commodity chain.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 2강 E05]

*diametrically opposed 정반대의 "diffuse 확산시키다

184.

Mesopotamians believed that if a person learned of the bad fate in store for them, they could change the future by performing certain rituals or by trying to fool fate. For example, if a fortuneteller said that a king was going to die, a substitute king would be crowned and allowed to rule for a certain length of time. Then the substitute would be killed and buried, so the prophecy could be fulfilled. Afterwards, the real king could be restored to his throne and live a long life. On one occasion, however, it did not work out as planned. A fortuneteller had predicted that the king was going to die, so the king had his gardener crowned as king. He planned to kill the gardener later and then be restored to the throne. However, while the gardener was king, the real king happened to die. So, the gardener ruled for the next 24 years.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 2강 E06]

수특 영독

185.

One of my earliest life lessons was about honesty. As a child, I was a mischief magnet. I didn't mean to be. I was just a curious kid. When I was 7, the police caught me "breaking and entering" into the vacant house across the street. I thought I was exploring. The following year, I killed my pet hamster — it was an accident. At 9, I set the living room sofa on fire while conducting experiments with my dad's cigarette lighter and lighter fluid. I was sorry about that. My parents were wise. They knew that punishment ran the risk of turning their well-intentioned little troublemaker into a dissatisfied, rebellious teen. They reasoned that the more I told them about my antics, the better chance they had of gently guiding my energies toward more productive outlets. So, instead of yelling at me, they showed me that truth was the best way out of trouble. Finding and telling the truth has been my credo ever since.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 2강 E07]

*mischief 장난, 나쁜 짓 *antics 우스꽝스러운 짓 ***credo 신조

186.

Considered by many to be the father of Impressionism, Claude Monet was one of a group of avant-garde painters who rebelled against traditional concepts of artistic merit. Until the invention of photography, a work of art was judged by its realism. When artists realized that it was impossible to be more realistic than a photograph, they sought new ways of artistic expression. Monet said it best when he told a journalist: "I paint what I see; I paint what I remember and I paint what I feel." It was what an artist felt about a subject that broke with tradition. Because this new style of painting was so different from classical art, and represented what an artist saw with his inner eye, it took a long time for the public to appreciate its value. Until his mid-forties Monet struggled to earn a living. Only when his work began to sell to American collectors was he able to purchase his own home in Giverny and live the good life of a largely self-sufficient lifestyle.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 2강 E08]

*avant-garde 전위적인. 실험적인

187.

Mysteries, however small, are fascinating because there's always the possibility that their solution may lead to a fundamental shift in our understanding of the world. Copernicus's thoughts in the sixteenth century on a relatively minor problem concerning the geometry of the Ptolemaic Earth-centered model of the solar system, for instance, led him to shift the center of gravity of the entire universe away from humankind. Darwin's obsession with the geographical distribution of animal species and the mystery of why isolated island species of finches and mockingbirds tend to be so specialized led him to propose his theory of evolution. And German physicist Max Planck's solution to the mystery of blackbody radiation, concerning the way warm objects emit heat, led him to suggest that energy came in lumps called "quanta," leading to the birth of quantum theory in the year 1900.

*finch 핀치(되새) **blackbody radiation 흑체 복사 ***quantum 양자 (pl. quanta)

[수특 영어독해연습 - 2강 E09]

188.

The behaviour of social animals may be influenced by environmental factors and individual peculiarities. Nevertheless, in a given environment, animals of the same species will tend to behave in a similar way. Significant changes in social behaviour cannot occur, in general, without genetic mutations. For example, common chimpanzees have a genetic tendency to live in hierarchical groups headed by an alpha male. Members of a closely related chimpanzee species, bonobos, usually live in more egalitarian groups dominated by female alliances. Female common chimpanzees cannot take lessons from their bonobo relatives and stage a feminist revolution. Male chimpanzees cannot gather in a constitutional assembly to abolish the office of alpha male and declare that from here on out all chimpanzees are to be treated as equals. Such dramatic changes in behaviour would occur only if something changed in the chimpanzees' DNA.

*mutation 돌연변이 **alpha male 우두머리 수컷 ***egalitarian 평등주의의

[수특 영어독해연습 - 2강 E10]

수특 영독

189.

Most important among behavioral differences between bees and wasps is that bees are pollen eaters. Wasps, in contrast, are meat eaters. While both visit flowers for nectar (the "energy drink" of the insect world), bees also visit flowers in order to collect pollen for their young. On the contrary, wasps pursue other insects and drag them back to the nest for their offspring to devour. This one dietary difference has resulted in very different bearings. To aid in the gathering of pollen, bees are usually hairy (pollen sticks to hair), and many species look like cotton candy with wings. Searching around in flowers is messy business, and a few minutes rummaging among floral parts leaves a bee coated in hundreds of tiny grains of pollen. Using her many legs, the bee grooms herself, wiping all the pollen to the back of her body, where she stuffs it into the spaces between special stiff hairs on the legs or belly. Quite the opposite of the furry bee, wasps look like Olympic swimmers, with no hair, skinny-waisted, and with long thin legs.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 2강 E11]

*wasp 말벌 **rummage 살살이 뒤지다

190.

Fingerprint analysis is a fundamentally subjective process; when identifying distorted prints, examiners must choose which features to highlight, and even highly trained experts can be swayed by outside information. Yet the subjective nature of this process is rarely highlighted during court cases and is badly understood by most jurors. Christophe Champod, a professor at the University of Lausanne in Switzerland, thinks the language of certainty that examiners are forced to use hides the element of subjective judgment from the court. He proposes that fingerprint evidence be presented in probabilistic terms and that examiners should be free to talk about probable or possible matches. In a criminal case, for example, an examiner could testify that there was a 95 percent chance of a match if the defender left the mark but a one-in-a-billion chance of a match if someone else left it. "Once certainty is quantified," says Champod, "it becomes clear."

[수특 영어독해연습 - 2강 E12]

*probabilistic 확률적인

191.

It is crucial to value differences in our increasingly interdependent world. Even if you are not operating globally, but just in a workplace in a small town, you will find that there is an increasing level of diversity among the people you work with: old, young, tall, small, black, white, rich or poor. You should not place more value on one over the other, because they are all needed to form the whole. That's called synergy, meaning that the whole is more than the sum of the individual parts. Value that. It may take some initial adjusting for all parties, but it pays off in the long run. Homogeneity is a thing of the past. Heterogeneity has proven its value: More brains, more values, more perspectives, better solutions, greater output, more creativity, and increased understanding. Those are just some of the advantages of embracing the fact that not all herrings in the barrel are the same.

*homogeneity 동질성 **heterogeneity 이질성 ***herring 청어

[수특 영어독해연습 - 3강 E01]

192.

From tropical to temperate environments, most contemporary foragers have highly diverse diets in comparison with agriculturalists in the same regions; they are even more diverse than some industrialized societies. This diversity is well illustrated in the !Kung San of the southern African Kalahari Desert, who regularly hunt thirty-four different species of animals, and occasionally hunt another twenty-four species. The San identify fourteen edible fruits and nuts, fifteen edible berries, forty-one roots and bulbs, and another seventeen vegetables that a westerner might find in his or her salad. Prior to settlement, the Ache of Paraguay hunted fifty-six animal species and gathered another forty-four plant species as well as honey. Studies of the Australian Anbarra, the East African Hadza, and the Central African Efe reveal similarly diverse diets. The diversity of these diets increases the likelihood of meeting all nutritional requirements for health in general, and healthy immunity in particular. Thus, we should not be surprised to find evidence that our species has evolved physiological "incentives" for seeking a variety of foods.

*temperate 온대의 **forager 수렵 채집 생활을 하는 사람 ***physiological 생리적인

[수특 영어독해연습 - 3강 E02]

수특 영독

193.

One of the greatest mistakes made by modern urban humans is to think about themselves as existing and acting without reference to other forms of life. No species exists alone; every one relates to others in one or more of a number of communities that ecologists like to call ecosystems. Ecosystems are groups of interacting organisms in particular environments, which recycle water, foods, and minerals in manifold ways. Energy flows through the system from the primary producers, which are plants, through a series of herbivores, carnivores, and decomposers. Each species has its own role and preferred habitat within the ecosystem, a "job" and an "address" that are created and limited in relation to other species. The human species evolved in at least one ecosystem, and historically it became adapted to several ecosystems. We could not exist without an ecosystem to supply the necessary elements for life.

*herbivore 초식동물 **carnivore 육식동물 ***decomposer 분해자

[수특 영어독해연습 - 3강 E03]

194.

There are many creative domains that require individuals to insert as little of themselves as possible into the work. In translating a novel or poem into a different language, the translator is unavoidably creative; this is reflected by the fact that the translator receives attribution, and his or her name is published in the work next to that of the original author. But the ideal translator is one who most faithfully retains the creative spirit of the original, thereby keeping his or her own contribution to the translation as minimal as possible. Dubbing a foreign movie into one's own language requires that the translator develop a version of the original line that can most easily be spoken in the time that the foreign actor's mouth is moving, and it also requires the voice-over actors to match their delivery to the moving image. Although these are unquestionably creative activities, they're activities in which individual inspiration and originality would be detrimental to the work.

*dub (영화 등을) 더빙하다 **detrimental 손해를 입히는, 유해한

[수특 영어독해연습 - 3강 E04]

195.

There was an important shift taking place in the history of creativity. It was the emergence of a new movement which viewed creativity as a 'technique' that could be learned, just like you could learn to touch-type or ride a horse. It was a potentially liberating and democratizing idea implying that each of us has a creative potential waiting to be realized, and that originality and invention are not primarily innate gifts from God, or the result of a favorable genetic inheritance. Rather, creativity stems from a grounding of appropriate technique and hard work, a view supported by recent research showing that 80 percent of creativity is acquired through education or training. This has been reinforced by studies suggesting that to become an expert, whether a creative one like a concert violinist or novelist, or in an area such as sport, you need to put in around 10,000 hours of practice — the equivalent of three hours a day, every day, for ten years.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 3강 E05]

196.

Thomas Jones proposed that individuals are more likely to recognize the ethical nature of issues that are morally intense. The moral intensity of an issue is higher when the consequences for others are potentially large, these consequences are relatively immediate and likely to occur, and the potential victims are psychologically or physically close to the decision-maker. For example, a decision to allow toxic chemicals to leak into the local water supply is very likely to harm many people in one's own community. Such a decision is "morally intense, ', and therefore the decision-maker is more likely to see it as an ethical issue. In contrast, a decision that might require laying off a few individuals in a foreign subsidiary would be less likely to trigger ethical awareness. Only a few people will be affected, the consequences will occur in the future, and these individuals are both psychologically and physically distant from the decision-maker.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 3강 E06]

*subsidiary 지(子)회사

수특 영독

197.

The captive cheetahs at Edinburgh Zoo, Scotland, have been the subjects of a program of environmental enrichment. By providing the animals with a simulated hunting opportunity the research team involved hoped to increase the diversity of the behaviors exhibited by the animals. Prior to enrichment the animals were fed one rabbit per day and their food was thrown onto the floor in front of them. This particular cheetah enclosure is built on sloping ground. During the period of enrichment the mode of food delivery was modified. The rabbits were suspended from a wire that ran the length of the enclosure, parallel to the slope. Because the rabbit was introduced up-slope, gravity pulled it along the wire until it reached the fence at the down-slope end of the enclosure where a system of pulleys yanked it out of the cheetahs' reach. After a suitable period of training the cats learned to catch their "prey" before this happened.

*enrichment 풍부화, 질의 향상 **pulley 도르래 ***yank 획 잡아당기다

[수특 영어독해연습 - 3강 E07]

198.

Generalizations are similar to stereotypes. In the stereotype there exists one small kernel of truth, but that truth does not tell the whole tale. Relying on that one little truth to reach a conclusion distorts the whole truth. In writing, relying on sweeping generalizations alone is likely to undermine your credibility. Oddly enough, in fact, generalizations are a necessary starting point for stating an overview of your basic message. For example: There are indications that business is improving. The challenge for this statement will be to add supporting facts consisting of numerical data, such as recent sales figures, surveys of consumer buying trends, and factual proof of additional or resurgent interest in your company's products or services (possibly including professional opinions from sales representatives and buyers to support sales or production data). So although generalizations can serve as initial foundations of thought, they can never serve as conclusive ones as well without hard, supporting evidence.

*kernel 알맹이 **resurgent 되살아나는, 다시 유행하는

[수특 영어독해연습 - 3강 E08]

199.

When I was about five years old I found a wild mouse in a field near my house. Obviously it was sick, otherwise it would not have let me pick it up and take it home. My father made it a cage and I fed it grass seeds. The next day, when I returned from school bringing a handful of grasses for my new 'friend', the mouse was dead. I remember to this day how sad I was. This was my first loss. My father, who could not bear my unhappiness, scooped me up. We went to a pet shop and got a new mouse. Without anybody consciously teaching me, I learned that grieving could be avoided by replacing. When, some 14 years later, a much-loved cat died, I was at the cat rescue centre choosing a kitten, also a white male. It has taken me many years of adult life to learn how to grieve.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 3강 E09]

*scoop up 안아 올리다

200.

Hunting is sometimes used as a wildlife management tool. In the absence of predators, populations of deer and other prey species sometimes exceed the ability of the habitat to support them, and in unchecked numbers they threaten the health of the ecosystem or human safety. Hunters reduce the number of animals so that the survivors have enough food and shelter to lead healthy lives. For example, limits have been removed for hunting some species of geese, which have become so numerous that they are destroying the Arctic and subarctic breeding grounds of many species. Professional hunters are sometimes hired to control animals in populated areas, such as bears in parks. Modern American hunters support conservation efforts to protect their sport by buying land to set aside or by lobbying governments for game-animal protection.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 3강 E10]

수특 영독

201.

Suppose the chance that a particular stock will go up tomorrow is 50%. Now suppose on Tuesday the stock goes up. What are the chances it will go up on Wednesday? If Tuesday's result and Wednesday's result are independent of each other — that is, if there is no trend — then the chance it will go up on Wednesday is 50%, just like the chance on Tuesday. The fact that the stock went up on Tuesday hasn't changed anything. Whether or not the stock goes up on Wednesday has nothing to do with whether it went up on Tuesday. Most studies and measurements have found that there was no tendency to trend. When you assess the chances of what will happen tomorrow, it doesn't help you to know what happened yesterday.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 3강 E11]

202.

Telephone communication experts will tell you that most of the information that is communicated in face-to-face encounters comes from nonverbal signals, such as body language. This presents some obvious problems in telecommunications where you can't see nonverbal signals. However, you can pick up on nonverbal clues by listening carefully to a person's tone of voice, emphasis, pace, and diction. Although the ability to listen is important to face-to-face communications, it is critical to telecommunications. To gain as much as you possibly can from a telephone conversation, listen not only to what someone says, but how they say it — or do not say it. Does the tone of their voice sound interested or uninterested? Is the pace of their conversation relaxed or anxious? For example, if their voice trails off at the end of a sentence or is soft on key words, they may be giving you a clue about their lack of commitment or interest in the theme of your conversation.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 3강 E12]

*diction 말투 **trail off 잦아들다

203.

Much social comparison research has stressed how people compare themselves to others on objective characteristics that invite evaluation. Typically, such comparisons result in contrast effects, whereby one sees one's own attributes as different from or distinctive relative to others. But people often compare their feelings or reactions with those of others in situations that may yield a sense of bonding. For example, if you're on a plane that suddenly begins to rock and lurch rather wildly before settling down, you may well compare your reactions with those of nearby passengers. Your purpose in so doing might be less a desire to evaluate your own response of fear than to experience a sense of belonging and comfort with others who are sharing the experience.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 4강 E01]

*lurch 갑자기 기울어지다

204.

Groups underestimate the time it will take for projects to be completed — a bias that Sanna et al. (2005) refer to as the group planning fallacy. Noteworthy examples of this fallacy include the Sydney Opera House (10 years late), Boston's Central Artery/Tunnel project (8 years late), and Boeing's 787 Dreamliner, which was 2 years late. Sanna and colleagues' research indicates that temporal framing influences the group planning fallacy. In one study, students had to estimate when they would complete a semester-long group project. The researchers varied how far away the deadline seemed with a clever (and subtle) manipulation: Students were informed that "you still have 12 weeks remaining" or that "you only have 12 weeks remaining." The group planning fallacy was reduced in the latter condition. Groups in the little-time-remaining condition were more accurate in their estimates of when they would complete the project.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 4강 E02]

*et al. (이름 뒤에 써서) 등, 외 **fallacy 오류

수특 영독

205.

The plow might be a sacred symbol of agricultural productivity, but it wrecks the soil and, as we've known for a long time, compromises basic agricultural health. In her 1943 book, *The Living Soil*, Lady Eve Balfour declared that "the criteria for a sustainable agriculture can be summed up in one word — permanence, which means adopting techniques that maintain soil fertility indefinitely" Tilling soil to manage weeds, however, does precisely the opposite; it dries soil out, causes chronic erosion, and in so doing renders soil impermanent. It is for this reason that, also writing in 1943, Edward Faulkner noted in *Plowman's Folly* that "there is nothing wrong with our soil except interference." For Faulkner, as his book's title suggests, interference meant the plow.

*till (땅을) 갈다 *render (어떤 상태가 되게) 만들다

[수특 영어독해연습 - 4강 E03]

206.

Humans have extraordinarily large brains compared to other animals. Mammals weighing sixty kilograms have an average brain size of 200 cubic centimetres. The earliest men and women had brains of about 600 cubic centimetres. Modern Sapiens sport a brain averaging 1,200-1,400 cubic centimetres. That evolution should select for larger brains may seem to us like a no-brainer. We are so fascinated by our high intelligence that we assume that when it comes to cerebral power, more must be better. But if that were the case, the cat family would also have produced cats who could do calculus and frogs would by now have launched their own space programme. Why are giant brains so rare in the animal kingdom? The fact is that a jumbo brain is a jumbo drain on the body. It's not easy to carry around, especially when encased inside a massive skull. It's even harder to fuel. In *Homo sapiens*, the brain accounts for about 2-3 per cent of total body weight, but it consumes 25 per cent of the body's energy when the body is at rest.

*Sapiens '호모 사피엔스' 종의 일원들 **no-brainer 쉬운 결정[문제]

***cerebral 뇌의. 대뇌의

[수특 영어독해연습 - 4강 E04]

207.

The hot hand belief is that if a player is in a hot streak, the chance that that player will continue to score is higher than his or her personal average; and that this is true even if the game is purely random. It says that the mere fact of success in the past alters the probability of success in the future. There's a very strong belief in this phenomenon — even to the extent that it influences play. In basketball, teammates will often pass the ball to players believed to be in a hot hand streak, believing that their sequence of successful shots makes them more likely to score next time. It means that the belief in the hot hand phenomenon changes how the players are behaving, and that very change might alter the chance of scoring. It will certainly give the player who receives the ball more opportunity to score, even if it doesn't alter the chance of scoring at each attempt. And if those increased opportunities to score translate into more points, it could well reinforce the impression of a hot hand streak.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 4강 E05]

*hot streak 연속적인 호조

208.

When a ball is thrown at an angle, two components make up the motion of the object. There is a vertical component, which causes the ball to move up and down, and a horizontal component, which causes it to move forward. If a ball is thrown at a high angle, it has a large vertical component, which will make it stay in the air longer. However, it will have a small horizontal component, so it will not travel as far. If a ball is thrown at a low angle, it will have a large horizontal component but a small vertical component. That means that the ball will only stay in the air a short time. To get a ball to travel farther, you need to trade off time in the air (vertical component) for speed of the ball (horizontal component). This is usually at about a 45-degree angle. Nevertheless, not every throw should be at 45 degrees. There are several other factors that influence the best angle to throw for distance. For example, if air resistance is a factor, such as on a windy day, you should throw the ball lower.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 4강 E06]

*vertical component 연직 분력 **horizontal component 수평 분력

수특 영독

209.

In 1832, after his death in a duel at the age of 20, the French mathematician Galois was found to have left a body of mathematical writings that were examined and pronounced to be valueless despite the fact that he had frantically worked on them almost to his final moments. The mathematical propositions were novel, certainly, but were judged to have no basis in mathematical knowledge and to lead nowhere. It was only after the passage of several years during which mathematics advanced enough for the relevance and effectiveness of Galois's work to become apparent that their creativity was recognized. Other creative scientists such as Galileo have also suffered extreme social disapproval because they introduced what was in effect a new paradigm whose relevance and effectiveness were beyond the ability of a particular age to appreciate. In Galileo's case this was the now commonplace idea that the earth revolves around the sun.

*duel 결투 **proposition 명제

[수특 영어독해연습 - 4강 E07]

210.

Some of us don't know what we're missing. We don't have access to our emotions, and we can't imagine what they feel like or what good could come of them. The difference between acknowledging our emotions and cutting off our ability to experience them can be as big as the difference between what a child at four knows and what a child at seventeen understands, or the difference between dating and falling in love. We can't know until we get there. Think of two turtles — one from a pond and one from an ocean — sharing stories. The pond turtle cannot comprehend the magnificence of the ocean because his pond environment is limited. The ocean turtle invites the pond turtle to go with him to the ocean because he knows that the pond turtle will only truly understand by seeing for himself.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 4강 E08]

211.

Alia Crum designed a poster that described how hotel housekeeping qualified as exercise. Lifting mattresses to make beds, picking towels off the floor, and pushing heavily loaded carts — these all require strength and stamina. The poster even included the calories burned while the housekeepers were doing each activity. At four of the seven hotels, Crum communicated this information to the housekeepers. She also hung copies of the poster on the bulletin boards in the housekeepers' lounges. Crum told them that they were clearly meeting or exceeding the surgeon general's recommendations for physical exercise and should expect to see the health benefits of being active. The housekeepers at the other three hotels were a control group. Four weeks later, Crum checked in with the housekeepers. Those who had been informed that their work was exercise had lost weight and body fat. Their blood pressure was lower. They even liked their jobs more. They had not made any changes in their behavior outside work. The only thing that had changed was their perception of themselves as exercisers. In contrast, housekeepers in the control group showed none of these improvements.

*surgeon general 공중 보건국장

[수특 영어독해연습 - 4강 E09]

212.

Most people view shopping as both a chore and a recreational pastime. In our latest Unity Marketing survey among shoppers, nearly three-fourths of shoppers say that "shopping is something that has to be done." Only 60 percent say that "shopping is fun." Their frequency of shopping bears out this distinction — that shopping is more often a duty than a pleasure. The typical shopper goes shopping nearly nine times (8.9 times) per month for necessities, i.e. basic personal, family, and household necessities such as food, drugs and prescriptions, basic clothing and necessities, home cleaning and care supplies, home equipment, and so on, as compared to 4.4 times for fun or recreation. That amounts to two shopping trips driven by the need for necessities for every one shopping trip undertaken for fun or as recreation.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 4강 E10]

수특 영독

213.

The superstitions of baseball players are legendary, as much a part of their peculiar subculture as rosin bags and chewing tobacco. They fear the jinx, wear lucky socks, and place faith in the power of "rally caps." But superstitions are not unique to athletes. Many people — most of us, in fact — hold beliefs that are irrational. For example, it is widely thought that the position of the stars at the time and place of one's birth helps determine one's health, physical characteristics, personality, and future destiny. Although evidence does not support the validity of astrology, millions of people throughout the world believe in it. Furthermore, many people carry good-luck charms or engage in simple acts, such as knocking on wood or crossing fingers, that they hope will prevent bad fortune and bring on good. In our scientifically advanced society, this behavior seems paradoxical. Our understanding of the natural world tells us that these signs and gestures cannot possibly affect the events at which they are directed, yet superstition is extremely common, if not universal.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 4강 E11]

*charm 부적

214.

Throughout the world, there are different approaches to dealing with the problem of "burnout," or exhaustion from stress. The Western world has devised several stress management techniques, but fails to confront the sources of stress. As a result, stress reduction becomes just another stressful life obligation. Eastern culture considers this condition a failure in self-enlightenment and says self-reflection can alleviate it. As a result of more time spent turning inward, however, intimate personal relationships become neglected and loneliness results for the contemplator and his or her family. The Japanese call burnout *karoshi*, which means working oneself to death, and it is now Japan's leading cause of death. Many Japanese try to deal with their overwork by taking hurried and intense one-week vacations they call "the golden week."

[수특 영어독해연습 - 4강 E12]

*alleviate 완화하다 **contemplator 사색가. 명상가

215.

Researchers have reported various nonverbal features of sarcasm. Most disagree as to whether nonverbal cues are essential to the perception of sarcasm or the emotion that prompts it. Even so, research confirms the finding that nonverbal cues are more credible than verbal cues, especially when verbal and nonverbal cues conflict. Also, nonverbal cues are better indicators of speaker intent. As the nature of sarcasm implies a contradiction between intent and message, nonverbal cues may "leak" and reveal the speaker's true mood as they do in deception. Ostensibly, sarcasm is the opposite of deception in that a sarcastic speaker typically intends the receiver to recognize the sarcastic intent; whereas, in deception the speaker typically intends that the receiver not recognize the deceptive intent. Thus, when communicators are attempting to determine if a speaker is sarcastic, they compare the verbal and nonverbal message and if the two are in opposition, communicators may conclude that the speaker is being sarcastic.

*sarcasm 빈정댐, 비꼼 **ostensibly 표면상으로

[수특 영어독해연습 - 5강 E01]

216.

Surround yourself with people who will tell you what they really think, not just what they think you want to hear. It defies human nature to tell friends things that you know may upset or disappoint them. Reassure them that you will not be offended by their reactions, however harsh, and that spotting potential downsides is the best way they can help you. Don't undermine the criticism process by politely listening, then simply dismissing all input that doesn't agree with your preconceptions and hopes. Remember, you want to know the potential problems so you can avoid them or solve them in advance.

*defy ~에 반하다, 반항하다

[수특 영어독해연습 - 5강 E02]

수특 영독

217.

Jonathan was thinking about leaving his mid-management job in a large corporation to start his own business. Though he was excited about the prospect of having his own small company, he was also nervous. He knew if his venture was a failure he would not have an easy time getting another corporate position because jobs were scarce. He took a walk while he was contemplating whether to follow his dream or stay at his uninspiring, yet safe, job. As he meandered down a wooded pathway he observed a large acorn in the middle of the path. He stooped down and picked it up. As he held the smooth, brown nut in his hand he thought about how small acorns become great and powerful oak trees. He knew the acorn was a sign for him that, even though he was starting small, his business would become strong like the oak tree. He gave in his notice that very day and embarked on his own business which became a strong and profitable one.

*meander 거닐다 "acorn 도토리

[수특 영어독해연습 - 5강 E03]

218.

Black uniforms are viewed more negatively by people than light-colored uniforms, in a variety of situations, thus implying that the public may respond better to firefighters in lighter turnout gear. Further, our findings show that many firefighters had concerns specific to black gear. Given these factors, the popularity of black turnout gear by some firefighters is somewhat puzzling. The reason may lie in the psychological profile of the men and women who become firefighters. U.S. firefighters tend to be conservative, and reluctant to change traditional gear. For example, recent developments in European firefighter uniforms and helmets that are more form-fitted and have functional advantages are generally rejected by U.S. firefighters. This can be due to two different factors: the desire to maintain their traditional image, and the fact that they feel comfortable in the uniform they currently wear — they know and trust its functions and limitations. Changing to a new uniform, which must protect you from life-threatening conditions, is not as simple as deciding on a new dress fashion.

*turnout gear 방화복

[수특 영어독해연습 - 5강 E04]

219.

Eating habits, such as eating quickly, eating larger portions, and eating until feeling stuffed, represent behavioral factors that can lead to weight gain and obesity. Environmental factors also contribute to the problem. We live in a food-absorbed environment in which we are constantly bombarded by food cues — TV commercials showing displays of tempting foods, aromas permeating the air as we walk by the bakery, and on and on. Consider that, among children, Ronald McDonald is the second most widely recognized figure, after Santa Claus. Laboratory research shows that exposure to food advertisements increases food consumption in both children and adults. Emotional states, such as anger, fear, and depression, can also prompt excessive eating. Many of us overeat in anger, or when we're feeling lonely, bored, or depressed. Have you ever tried to quell anxiety over an upcoming examination by finishing off a carton of ice cream? We may find we can soothe our negative feelings, at least temporarily, by treating ourselves to food. Might obesity be catching? Investigators find that obesity tends to be shared among people in social networks comprising friends, neighbors, spouses, and family members. These findings suggest that the people with whom we socialize influence what we eat, how much we eat, and judgments we make about the acceptability of obesity. Environmental factors such as the prevalence of obesity in social networks and the communities in which we live may be an even stronger determinant of obesity than genetic factors. But if social networks can encourage unhealthy eating, friends who make healthy eating choices can serve as positive role models.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 5강 E05~06]

*permeate 퍼지다 **quell 가라앉히다, 누그러뜨리다

수특 영독

220.

The authority of adults is inextricably linked to the status enjoyed by the experience of the past. Historically their authority was, in no small part, based upon their capacity to transmit the legacy of human knowledge and cultural achievements. The ambiguous status of adulthood has fostered a mood where their knowledge, and the authority of academic subjects, is frequently called into question by educational experts. One unfortunate outcome of this process has been the growth of pedagogical beliefs and practices that self-consciously question the status of subject-based knowledge, leading to the downsizing of academic learning in the school curriculum. Many policymakers and curriculum engineers argue that learning from current experience is more rewarding than the study of subject-based knowledge. They often dismiss academic subject-based knowledge as 'narrow' and call for the 'broadening out' of the curriculum.

*inextricably 불가분하게, 뗄 수 없을 정도로 **pedagogical 교육학적인

[수특 영어독해연습 - 5강 E07]

221.

Changes in technology in the mid-1980s had an enormous impact on book production, especially in the area of picture books. Advances such as high-speed presses, computer technology, and scanning devices not only allowed for accurate reproduction of full-color art but also accomplished it at a lower cost. These changes encouraged the entry of many new fine artists into the field, who employed a great variety of techniques and styles. Children's book art expert Dilys Evans has characterized this as a visual renaissance in which "full-color printing has reached a new stage of high performance." Even the slightest, most pedestrian story is given the level of art production that was formerly reserved for established and highly praised book creators such as Ludwig Bemelmans, Maurice Sendak, and Marcia Brown.

*pedestrian 재미없는, 보행자의; 보행자

[수특 영어독해연습 - 5강 E08]

222.

When we discuss knowledge, we often focus on theoretical 'knowledge of the head' and overlook practical 'knowledge of the hand'. Indeed, there seems to be something of a prejudice against the latter. For example, the abstract knowledge of the scientist is generally held in higher esteem than the practical knowledge of the car mechanic or the craftsman. This prejudice may derive from the widespread assumption that our capacity for reason is what distinguishes us from the rest of the animal kingdom. However, it could be argued that our ability to manipulate things is just as unique, and that the hand with its opposable thumb is as good a symbol of human intelligence as the head with its bulging cranium. There is a sense in which know-how is prior to, and more fundamental than, know-that. After all, we need basic skills, such as the ability to speak and the ability to manipulate objects, before we can acquire any kind of knowledge.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 5강 E09]

*bulging 볼록 나온 **cranium 두개골

223.

There are two fundamental approaches to designing an intelligent system. In the human approach, one looks at how people do things and then attempts to get a computer or robot to perform them the same way. In what has been deemed the "alien" approach researchers use whatever means they have at their disposal to create an ability regardless of the way it might be executed in people. It may be that human attempts are always doomed to failure because of engineering limitations, while the alien approach, which is free to pursue other options, can succeed. An example of this comes from flying. Early attempts at flying involved recreating as closely as possible the actions of birds. These devices had flapping wings. Eventually, the airplane was invented that could fly successfully, but its operation only loosely resembled that of a bird.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 5강 E10]

수특 영독

224.

In the less heavily forested woodlands, animals travelling between trees are exposed to more heat from the sun. Peter Wheeler, an ecological physiologist from Liverpool's John Moores University, has studied the heat stress the ancestral apes would have experienced as they moved through the wooded savannahs of Africa. His calculations show that an animal which walks upright receives up to a third less radiant heat from the sun, especially during the middle of the day when the sun is at its hottest. This is simply because less of the body surface is exposed to the direct rays of the sun when standing upright than when walking on all fours. It is a point intuitively obvious to sunbathers: they always lie down to expose as much of the body surface as possible. You'll never get brown quickly standing up. Moreover, on two legs you benefit from the slight increase in wind speed that occurs above the surface of the earth. Friction from the vegetation and even the ground itself slows the wind down close to the earth's surface in much the same way that a brake acts on a wheel. The increase in wind speed has a significant cooling effect from about three feet above the ground. Of course, large animals benefit from this, but smaller animals can benefit too if they stand on their hind legs. Animals about the size of chimpanzees are in the narrow range of body size where standing upright is worthwhile. Smaller species like baboons are not tall enough for standing on two legs to make any difference.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 5강 E11~12]

*radiant 방사와 복사의, 빛나는

225.

Some people conform too much, for which they pay a price. Socialization into men's roles can encourage aggression and a zeal for risk - taking. Men have a lower life expectancy and higher rate of accidental death than do women, probably because of the risky behaviors associated with men's roles, that is, simply "being a man." Women's gender roles carry their own risks. Striving excessively to meet the beauty ideals of the dominant culture can result in feelings of low self-worth and may encourage harmful behaviors, such as smoking or severely restricting eating to keep one's weight down. Being a man or woman is not inherently bad for your health, but conforming to gender roles to an extreme can compromise your physical and mental health. Women and girls are more likely than men and boys, for example, to suffer from eating disorders or to have an unhealthy self-image.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 6강 E01]

226.

First things first, as a swimming instructor, I believe in the use of goggles when teaching someone to swim, especially a beginner. If some people are nervous in the water then, in my experience, encouraging them to submerge their face with their eyes closed will increase the fear. They will only see darkness and as the saying goes, 'the worst fear is the fear of the unknown.' Equally encouraging our pupils to open their eyes in the pool without goggles will result in chlorine irritation which is not pleasant and can result in a soreness and itching of the eyes. for these reasons I would strongly advise that you buy a nice comfortable pair of goggles, ideally with a soft silicone style seal around the eyes and an adjustable nose piece.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 6강 E02]

*submerge 물속에 넣다 *chlorine 염소

수특 영독

227.

Many business owners find themselves in a reactive mode throughout their working day, because they are always available to answer questions or help staff members solve problems. While this is important, it can also be an unproductive use of the owner's time. A simple system to avoid this is to allocate two periods of the day where you, as the business owner, are available to answer these questions. If someone has an issue or question, they write it down in a "question registry," which you will attend to twice a day. Make sure there is space available next to the question for them to write down what the person thinks the answer is. This will make people start to think through the issue, and invariably, many people will be able to solve the problem themselves. If they can't, you can start to see how your staff deals with problem solving and the areas you need to focus on in terms of increased training.

*allocate 할당하다

[수특 영어독해연습 - 6강 E03]

228.

The mass media have extraordinary power to shape culture, including what people believe and the information available to them. If you doubt this, observe how much the mass media affect your everyday life. A video in a famous website "goes viral" and everyone seems to be talking about it. Or, friends may talk about last night's episode of a particular show or laugh about the antics of their favorite sitcom character. You may have even met your partner or spouse via the electronic media. Your way of dressing, talking, and even thinking has likely been shaped by the media, despite the fact that most people deny this, claiming "they are just individuals." You can find the mass media everywhere - in airports, elevators, classrooms, bars and restaurants, and hospital waiting rooms.

*go viral 입소문이 나다 *antics 익살맞은 동작

[수특 영어독해연습 - 6강 E04]

229.

Even the best accounts of the past are open to change based on new evidence or the work of historians who approach a subject with a different lens of interpretation. In this sense, history is more about competing perceptions of the past than it is about nailing down a definitive account of a specific event or life. As David Lowenthal notes, “History usually depends on someone else’s eyes and voice: we see it through an interpreter who stands between past events and our apprehension of them.” While the past never changes, history changes all the time. Think, for example, about two eyewitness accounts of the same auto accident. Even if we can assume that the drivers involved in the accident believe that they are telling the truth about what happened, it is still likely that the police will receive two very different accounts of how the accident occurred and two different accounts of who is to blame or who caused the accident. It is thus up to the police officer in charge, or perhaps a judge, to weigh the evidence and come up with a plausible interpretation of this historical event. But let’s imagine two weeks after the paperwork is filed and the case is closed, a reliable eyewitness to the accident emerges with new evidence to suggest that the person who the judge held responsible for the accident was actually not at fault. This new information leads to a new historical narrative of what happened. History has changed. This is called revisionism, and it is the lifeblood of the historical profession.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 6강 E05~06]

*plausible 그럴듯한

230.

Hollywood has always been a global business based in Los Angeles. After World War I, Hollywood established a worldwide distribution network that has only grown more complete during the past century. And other countries’ attempts to place limits on the circulation of Hollywood films through quotas or financial regulation have rarely been effective. From very early on, Hollywood made films to appeal to a global audience, and its talent magnet has consistently brought the world’s best actors, directors, and writers to Los Angeles. Since the 1910s, the US government has devoted significant resources to helping Hollywood succeed as a global industry, and Hollywood is sometimes seen as a mechanism for Americanizing the world. But the studio system has always been both a receptacle for and a distributor of global culture, equally Hollywoodizing America and the rest of the world.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 6강 E07]

*quota 할당(제) *receptacle 저장소

수특 영독

231.

Dogs, like most other mammals, have their own language of play that scientists have only begun to decode. My puppy will approach another dog with a ceremonial bow, crouching on his forelegs and raising his hind end in the air while barking and wagging his tail. According to Marc Bekoff, a professor at the University of Colorado in Boulder, who's studied dogs and their wild counterparts for 30 years, these are fixed communication signals that dogs use to establish what he calls a "play mood" - their way of saying, "Hay! I'm here to play." What follows looks an awful lot like fighting, as dogs bite each other, growl, bare teeth, and wrestle on the ground in mock combat. But, as the professor says, dogs use bows and other signals continuously throughout these matches to reassure their playmates, as if to say, I'm sorry I just bit you hard, but it was all in good fun.

*crouch 쭈그리다, 웅크리다 *hind end 엉덩이 *mock 모의의, 가짜의

[수특 영어독해연습 - 6강 E08]

232.

A critical insight of modern biology is that our family history extends to all other living things. Unlocking this relationship means comparing different species with one another in a very precise way. An order to life is revealed in the features creatures have: closely related ones share more features with each other than do those more distantly related. A cow shares more organs and genes with people than it does with a fly: hair, warm-bloodedness, and mammary glands are shared by mammals and absent in insects. Until somebody finds a hairy fly with breasts, we would consider flies distant relatives to cows and people. Add a fish to this comparison, and we discover that fish are more closely related to cows and people than they are to flies. The reason is that fish, like people, have backbones, skulls, and appendages, all of which are lacking in flies. We can follow this logic to add species after species and find the family tree that relates people, fish, and flies to the millions of other species on the planet.

*appendage (몸체의) 부속지(다리, 꼬리 따위) *mammary gland 젖샘

[수특 영어독해연습 - 6강 E09]

233.

Viruses, unlike bacteria, have no nucleus and no cell wall. They are the minimum of life honed to a structural simplicity. Though there are many kinds, in general, a virus is a strand of DNA or RNA surrounded by a mathematically elegant polyhedron, called a capsid whose shape is virus specific. For what are called “enveloped” viruses, the capsid is surrounded by one or more protein envelopes. This simplified structure makes them different than bacteria, for example, but no less alive. They are a unique life form (but that is no reason to discriminate against them). They are very much like seeds: They only grow when they find the right soil in which to do so. And like seeds even though in a suspended state, they constantly monitor the exterior world around them.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 6강 E10]

*hone 잘 다듬다 *strand 줄, 가닥 *polyhedron 다면체

234.

Negative experiences might have value for a person. For instance, working the graveyard shift in a bottling plant one summer while in college toughened me up. But negative experiences have inherent negative side effects, such as psychological discomfort or the health consequences of stress. They can also create or worsen conflicts with others. When my wife and I were tired and irritable raising two young children, we snapped at each other more often. The costs of negative experiences routinely outweigh their benefits, and often there’s no benefit at all, just pain with no gain. Since neurons that fire together wire together, staying with a negative experience past the point that’s useful is like running laps in Hell: You dig the track a little deeper in your brain each time you go around it.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 6강 E11~12]

On the other hand, positive experiences always have gain and rarely have pain. They usually feel good in the moment. Additionally, the most direct way to grow inner strengths such as determination, a sense of perspective, positive emotions, and compassion is to have experiences of them in the first place. If you want to develop more gratitude, keep resting your mind on feeling thankful. If you want to feel more loved, look for and stay with experiences in which you feel included, seen, appreciated, liked, or cherished. The answer to the question of how to grow good things inside your mind is this: Take in experiences of them. This will weave them into your brain, building up their neural circuits, so you can take them with you wherever you go.

*graveyard shift(3교대 근무제의)자정부터 아침 8시까지의 근무 *neuron 신경세포 *circuit 회로

수특 영독

235.

Horses and mules learn through many small steps, and your ability to follow through successfully with the small steps will help you refine your animal to whatever level you desire. Introducing a new watering device or some other barn feature will give you an opportunity to help the animal to learn. Let's say that the waterer is an automatic one with a ball to push to access the water reservoir. The horse will not know to push on the ball unless taught. You can teach him to push the ball by first familiarizing him with the waterer. Then bounce the ball up and down; the animal may startle at first, but will soon recognize the ball as harmless. Push the ball down so the water comes to the surface and splash your hand in it. Remember, you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink. You will probably have to repeat this process more than once.

*mule 노새

[수특 영어독해연습 - 7강 E01]

236.

Public performance of music in non-Western cultures occurs in a freer, more relaxed environment. In Africa, it is not uncommon to see a group of accomplished musicians surrounded by people who join in by singing, clapping, playing rattles, and dancing along. In Indian Hindustani music, tradition dictates that the audience supply the tala (beat and meter) by quietly clapping. Interaction between the performers and community is an important part of the music-making process. Prior to the nineteenth century, concerts in the West were similar to this freer, more interactive experience. Not until the Romantic era, when composers made musical compositions admired "works of art" and composers themselves became "geniuses," was the audience required to sit in respectful, meditative silence.

*rattle 딸랑딸랑 소리가 나는 물건 *tala 인도도 음악의 전통적인 리듬 패턴

[수특 영어독해연습 - 7강 E02]

237.

Dr. Isaac Herschkopf, a psychiatrist, notes that we not only become good people by doing good deeds, but we become healthy people by doing healthy deeds. Dr. Herschkopf once had a patient with a dog phobia so severe that she refused to address it; indeed, she stopped seeing the doctor. Several years later she called him; she now had a son and was scared that he would inherit her phobia. Dr. Herschkopf explained that inheritance would come from learning, not from genetics. To avoid her son learning her phobia, the woman came to realize that she couldn't avoid dogs in his presence. So, when a dog came up to her while she was pushing her stroller, she didn't run away. In the doctor's words, "she would stay there, and she would die a thousand deaths, but for her son's sake, she wouldn't move." In the end, her son never developed her phobia, and she, because of her repeated exposure for her son's sake, ended up curing her own phobia.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 7강 E03]

*stroller 유모차

238.

Understanding, for a listener, means mapping the speaker's stories onto the listener's stories. One of the most interesting aspects of the way stories are used in memory is the varied effect they have on understanding. Different people understand the same story differently precisely because the stories they already know are different. When they hear new stories, understanders attempt to construe these stories as old stories they have heard before. They do this because it is actually quite difficult to absorb new information. New ideas ramify through our memories, causing us to revise beliefs, make new generalizations, and perform other effortful cognitive operations. We prefer to avoid all this work. One way to do this is to simply assume that what we are seeing or hearing is just the same old stuff. The real problem in understanding, then, is identifying which of all the stories you already know is the one being told to you yet again.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 7강 E04]

*construe 이해[해석]하다 *ramify 가지를 뻗다

수특 영독

239.

What is the best order for a report, paper or other technical document? Of course, it must be logical; but that means simply that the paper must have connection and sequence, and a variety of orders are possible under this heading. Too many writers interpret the term logical to mean chronological, and it has become habitual to begin reports and papers with careful reviews of previous work. Usually, this is tactically weak. Most readers of reports and papers are reading the documents because they are interested in, and know something about, the subject. Therefore, to rehearse to them the findings of previous work is simply to bore them with unnecessary reminders. The interesting thing for them is the new information — the new findings and conclusions. So it is usually best to start with those pieces of information. To give a long chronological account of work or procedures is normally appropriate only when the essential point of the paper is the chronological sequence. Readers usually find papers much more attractive if information is in order of importance from their point of view. It is most effective to start with the new, interesting and arresting information, preferably in outline form in a summary. The summary may be detached as a separate unit with a heading or it may be simply a summarizing opening paragraph. But, however it is presented, it should serve the same purpose: giving the reader a quick, clear 'potted' version of the essence of the story that is to come.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 7강 E05~06]

*chronological 연대기적인 *potted 요약된

240.

In Northern NY, Rebecca's grandfather and great grandparents made a good living from dairy farms that consisted of under two hundred cows, some chickens, and enough acreage to grow the hay and corn to feed them. Milk was sold to local dairies who in turn bottled it and sold it to the local grocers in nearby towns and villages. Since World War II, however, and the introduction of farm subsidies that benefitted big farms, milk prices have dropped considerably, making it difficult for small farms to survive. Today, the countryside is now dotted with the broken-down remains of small farms. No longer able to compete with subsidized CAFOs (confined animal factory operations), the land is either going fallow, or being sold to developers for new housing. And, the prison industry has taken over where there was once a thriving farm economy.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 7강 E07]

*acreage 면적, 토지 *fallow 사용되지 않는, (밭, 토지를) 묵히고 있는

241.

The 1950s were a boom time in which many people hoped to live the "American Dream." In the United States, a huge growth in industry caused large, modern factories to spring up across the land. Some of these factories produced clothes and new fabrics. Within a few years of the end of the war, clothes were being mass-produced, and they filled the new department stores. For the first time in history, people other than the very wealthy could afford to own a range of items, not just the few clothes they needed for everyday wear. "Ready-to-wear" collections were launched; a cross between made-to-measure and mass market clothes, they offered a degree of high fashion and exclusivity to people of moderate means.

*boom (사업, 경제의) 호황

[수특 영어독해연습 - 7강 E08]

242.

As human civilization has become more complex, it has a need for more complex systems and tools. Traditional societies that depended on agriculture for subsistence had fewer requirements. People worked on a farm from morning to evening and returned home when it became dark. There was no need for much more than a secure place to live, food to eat, and basic clothes. Their tools were designed for basic living. Some communities still live this sort of life, as seen with the Amish people in various parts of the United States. This community has little need for many of the advanced tools that we are familiar with and lives a comfortable life with minimal technological intervention. On the other hand, most people living in the twenty-first century want the comforts of technology in their lives. Basic and applied research have produced new tools that help to fulfill those wants (which eventually become not just wants, but needs.)

*subsistence 생존. 최저 생활 *intervention 개입

[수특 영어독해연습 - 7강 E09]

수특 영독

243.

Children raised in modern westernized contexts may have a hard time discriminating what's possible in modern situations versus what would have been considered appropriate under ancestral conditions. In a large city, a child can throw chewed gum on the sidewalk without much cost. And I think this probably happens — at least in New York! Under ancestral conditions, engaging in such socially questionable behavior would not only be more likely to get noticed (remember, it's a small group), but it would be more likely to lead to punishment and harmful effects on one's reputation. A kid who did the equivalent of throwing gum on the sidewalk in an ancestral clan risked adverse effects to his or her reputation. A kid who does this on the busy streets of Manhattan does not. We need to raise our children not for the busy streets of modern Manhattan, but for the small, tight-knit villages that typified the environments of our ancestors.

*clan 집단 *tight-knit 유대가 긴밀한 *typify (~의) 특징을 나타내다

[수특 영어독해연습 - 7강 E10]

244.

It probably is not hard for you to recognize that what happened when you were a child had an influence on what is happening in your life right now. Yes, childhood has a great influence on our adult lives. We are not as adult as we look; we are children in an aging skin. It is as if the child from the past is still living inside of us. Maybe you even know certain foods or drinks that you did not like as a child and still do not like today. Maybe you had to drink or eat them back then and strongly objected. Maybe you still fight it as an adult today. You can now ask yourself, "Is the person refusing at this moment the adult of today or the child of yesterday?" I, for example, do not like tomatoes to this day. My grandma told me, "If you put sugar on them they will taste just like strawberries." That is how I was seduced into eating tomatoes and afterwards I felt truly betrayed. I still cannot stand tomatoes. If you think about certain childhood fears, are they fully gone in your adult life? Many people who developed a fear of dogs in childhood still do not like to be around them in their adult lives. Who is scared of the dog now: you as an adult or the child within you?

*seduce 꺾다, 유혹하다

[수특 영어독해연습 - 7강 E11~12]

245.

By the beginning of the twentieth century, the belief that the task of art was to “represent reality” had lost much of its meaning. By that time, the new psychology and the new physics had made it evident that many people were not sure what constituted reality anyway. Then, too, the development of photography gave artists another reason to reject visual realism. Invented in the 1830s, photography became popular and widespread after George Eastman created the first Kodak camera for the mass market in 1888. What was the point of an artist doing what the camera did better? Unlike the camera, which could only mirror reality, artists could create reality. In modern art, as in literature, individual consciousness became the source of meaning.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 8강 E01]

246.

The most devastating attack on biodiversity comes from deforestation. For most of human history, dense forests, which happen to nurture the world’s highest rates of biodiversity, carpeted the landscape of Central and South America. One reason for the proliferation of rich forestland in these regions was the fact that pre-Columbian American Indians lacked livestock. Although they burned forests to clear some areas for planting and hunting, they had no need to clear land systematically for pasture or to cultivate grain to feed cattle. With the post-Columbian proliferation of livestock, however, this situation changed dramatically. Today the rainforest is eroded at the rate of 11 acres a minute in order to grow soybeans for cattle feed.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 8강 E02]

*proliferation 확산, 증식

수특 영독

247.

In the summer of 1972, the actor Anthony Hopkins was signed to play a leading role in a film based on George Feifer's novel *The Girl from Petrovka*, so he traveled to London to buy a copy of the book. Unfortunately, none of the main London bookstores had a copy. Then, on his way home, waiting for an underground train at Leicester Square tube station, he saw a discarded book lying on the seat next to him. It was a copy of *The Girl from Petrovka*. As if that was not coincidence enough, more was to follow. Later, when he had a chance to meet the author, Hopkins told him about this strange occurrence. Feifer was interested. He said that in November 1971 he had lent a friend a copy of the book — a uniquely annotated copy in which he had made notes on turning the British English into American English for the publication of an American version — but his friend had lost the copy in London. A quick check of the annotations in the copy Hopkins had found showed that it was the very same copy that Feifer's friend had mislaid.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 8강 E03]

248.

Suppose that a woman decides that she is not going to wear dresses — or a man that he will not wear suits and ties — regardless of what anyone says. In most situations, they'll stick to their decision. When a formal occasion comes along, however, such as a family wedding or a funeral, they are likely to cave in to norms that they find overwhelming. Almost all of us follow the guidelines for what is “appropriate” for our roles. Few of us are bothered by such constraints, for our socialization is so thorough that we usually *want* to do what our roles indicate is appropriate. The sociological significance of roles is that they lay out what is expected of people. As individuals throughout society perform their roles, those roles mesh together to form this thing called *society*.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 8강 E04]

249.

In the late 1800s, Horatio Alger was one of the country's most talked-about authors. The rags-to-riches achievements of his fictional boy heroes and their amazing successes in overcoming severe odds motivated thousands of boys of that period. Although Alger's characters have disappeared from U.S. literature, they remain alive and well in the psyche of Americans. From real-life examples of people of humble origin who climbed the social class ladder, Americans know that anyone can get ahead if they really try. In fact, they believe that most Americans, including minorities and the working poor, have an average or better-than-average chance of getting ahead – obviously a statistical impossibility.

The accuracy of the Horatio Alger myth is less important than the belief that limitless possibilities exist for everyone. Functionalists would stress that this belief is functional for society. On the one hand, it encourages people to compete for higher positions, or, as the song says, “to reach for the highest star.” On the other hand, it places blame for failure squarely on the individual. If you don't make it – in the face of ample opportunities to get ahead – the fault must be your own. The Horatio Alger myth helps to stabilize society: Since the fault is viewed as the individual's, not society's, current social arrangements can be regarded as satisfactory. This reduces pressures to change the system.

*psyche 마음, 정신 / ** squarely 정확히

[수특 영어독해연습 - 8강 E05~06]

250.

In 1809 a mixed-blood Cherokee Indian named Sequoyah learned to sign his name on his silversmith work. That was his introduction to the written language. A few years later, while serving in the U.S. Army during the Creek War, he saw American soldiers write letters, read orders, and record historical events of the war. Sequoyah realized that his fellow men in Cherokee Nation could derive spectacular benefits from a written language. Sequoyah spent the next twelve years developing a written Cherokee language. When he was done, he had constructed a syllabary that consisted of eighty-five characters representing each syllable in the Cherokee language. The syllabary was so easy to learn that within weeks thousands of Cherokees could read, and it gave Cherokee Nation the ability to create the first Native American newspaper, The Cherokee Phoenix. Sequoyah is the only person in the world known to have created an entire written language on his own and is considered a genius to this day.

*silversmith work 은 세공품 / ** syllabary 음절 문자 체계

[수특 영어독해연습 - 8강 E07]

수특 영독

251.

Can some of the techniques used to study collective animal behavior be applied to understanding human societies? The answer is a qualified “yes.” In narrowly defined social situations, such as in pedestrian movement and spectator crowds, some of the techniques used to understand collective animal behavior can be applied to humans. Recent studies have looked at how our tendencies to buy particular items, find employment, and even commit crime change with the behaviors of those around us. Many of the underlying dynamics of these processes are similar to those seen in animal groups.

*fad 일시적유행

[수특 영어독해연습 - 8강 E08]

252.

I have been counseling a thirteen-year-old boy who was very angry whenever he was with his parents. They described him as well-mannered, friendly, and a great kid at school and when he was around his grandparents. With his parents, however, he barely spoke to them, was rude (told them to “shut up”), and rarely responded to their questions. To me, he looked angry. And he said he was angry. What appeared to be beneath his anger, however, was fear. This young boy exhibited numerous problems, including poor academic performance, lying about his activities with friends, aggression toward his brother and sister, and refusal to complete chores. His misbehavior resulted in criticism and consequences from his parents at pretty high rates. Eventually, the boy came to recognize that, while he was unhappy and angry about the negative consequences from his parents, he was really afraid that his parents didn’t love him.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 8강 E09]

253.

The Web is quickly changing from a context defined by text content and interactions to one in which all forms of media are supported. Much of the early work on instructional use of the Internet assumed that asynchronous text-based interaction defined the medium, thus techniques were developed to maximize interaction using this relatively lean media. We are now entering an era, however, where streaming video, video and audio-conferencing, pod and videocasts, and immersive worlds are readily available for educational use. Thus, online learning theory needs to help educators decide which of the numerous technological options is best suited for their application.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 8강 E10]

*asynchronous 비동시성의, 동시에 일어나지 않는

**immersive world 가상현실의 세계

254.

When I lived for a couple of years in Africa, people would point to this plant or that one and tell me, “You could eat this.” It happened often enough that I finally asked someone why it was so important for me to know what I could eat. He explained that during the recently ended civil war, the people had been driven from their city homes into the jungle. They were starving, because no one knew what was edible and what was deadly. Their ancestors had carried this knowledge with them, but these city dwellers had stopped passing it on to their children, and the knowledge had died.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 8강 E11~12]

So the former urbanities, now living in the bush, cooked various plants and fed them to their chickens to see if the chickens would cluck or croak. And gradually they rebuilt their knowledge base. “We have decided,” my friend told me, “that we must never again forget what we can eat, so that’s why we tell one another what is edible.” Their traditions had meant survival to the society.

Clearly, though, traditional information has to be reliable. Thus, in societies that depend on their traditions, Knowledge is passed down only by people qualified to do so, and unregulated production of new information is not encouraged. There is an emphasis within traditional societies on memorizing the information that exists rather than using existing information to create new knowledge. The development of new knowledge in such cultures is a deliberate and slow process performed with care and authorized only by experts in the existing tradition. Otherwise, the next plant you eat could well be your last.

*cluck (닭이) 꼬꼬댁거리다 / ** croak 죽다

수특 영독

255.

What we do know is that everything that has mass exerts a gravitational force on everything else that has mass. So there's a gravitational force between the lamp and the chair, between a pencil and a house, and between a car and a bird. All right then, if everything is attracted to everything else, why doesn't everything in the world just cling together in one big pile? Why don't you "fall" toward a house or a car even when you haven't had one too many drinks? The answer is that gravitational forces between things are very, very, very, very, very, very, very small. That is, unless one of the things has a very, very, very, very, very, very, very large mass. The gravitational attraction between objects such as you and a car is so small as to not even be noticeable. In fact, you have to set up some sophisticated equipment to measure the gravitational force between ordinary objects. This suggests that the attraction between you and the last piece of chocolate cake must not be primarily gravitational.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 9강 E01]

256.

We have seen only cases in which human intelligence is equal to or greater than animal intelligence. Perhaps the wild mind is altogether inferior to the human mind. Clearly, humans are vastly superior to all earthly animals in their ability to learn and use language. However, if we accept this view we have jumped to the wrong conclusion. Animals do have unique abilities not shared by humans. Perhaps the most convincing case is dolphins' talent for acquiring and processing acoustic information. This skill is highly adaptive and is a type of intelligence according to any reasonable general definition. Furthermore, not only can unaided humans not match dolphins' ability, but also the best human-designed transducers, computers, and software cannot match their ability. Only by adopting radically speciesist definitions of intelligence could we deny that this ability is a type of intelligence.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 9강 E02]

*transducer 변환기 / ** speciesist 종차별주의(인간이 만물의 영장이라는 믿음)의

257.

Medieval armies just lived off the land, which is a polite way of saying that they stole food from the towns in their path or else they went hungry. Modern armies have elaborate staffs that calculate how many provisions will be needed each day and where, as well as how to get them there. Some of these innovations were pioneered by Prussia, a small country in northern Europe that was surrounded by bigger, more powerful neighbors. Prussia needed to find some advantages to make it competitive. The traditionalists in other armies scoffed when Prussian officers began spending their days doing paperwork, but after the Prussians defeated them a few times they began to recognize the advantages of planning(as in having the right quantities of men, weapons, and food in the same place at the same time), and eventually they all began to copy the Prussian methods.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 9강 E03]

*scoff 비웃다

258.

Many employers are interested in hiring a person with a mental illness because they have a family member or a neighbor with a mental illness. They understand the difficulties that the person is facing and want to provide an opportunity. The employer may have her own mental illness and be willing to give a qualified candidate a chance. Disclosing a mental illness to an employer who is knowledgeable about mental illness through a personal experience or someone they are close to often gives the job applicant an advantage. Some employers will hire the qualified candidate with a disability over the qualified candidate without a disability. Disclosing the mental illness to employers who are interested in hiring people with disabilities increases the possibility of applicants getting hired.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 9강 E04]

수특 영독

259.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you, cry and you cry alone." These are familiar words to many. Most don't know they were written in 1882 by a thirty-two-year-old Westport poet, Ella Wheeler, while she was a house guest of Madison municipal judge A. B. Braley and his wife.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 9강 E05~07]

*municipal 지방의, 지역의

Wheeler was inspired to write these classic lines by an experience she had in February 1882. She boarded a late-morning train at Westport for the ten-mile trip to Madison, where she planned to be a house guest of the Braleys and attend the inaugural ball that evening for Governor Jeremiah M. Rusk. Wheeler boarded the train in high spirits, but then as she took her seat, she saw a friend dressed in black, her body shaking with sobs. The last time Wheeler had seen her friend, she was a radiant bride. But now she was a widow. Wheeler tried to comfort her, but she found that instead of cheering up her friend, she was enveloped in her friend's sorrow.

*inaugural 취임의 **radiant (행복감으로) 환한

When Wheeler arrived in Madison, she was greeted by the vivacious Mrs. Braley, who excitedly told her about their plans for the late afternoon and evening. Immediately Wheeler was swept into a world of laughter and happiness, and the day passed the plight of her recently widowed friend completely passed from her mind. However, as she stood before the mirror that evening, a vision of her mourning friend came rushing back and she realized how quickly she had forgotten her friend's sorrow. She contrasted the joy of her situation with sadness of her friend. It was at that moment that Wheeler conceived those famous lines, "Laugh and the world laughs with you, cry and you cry alone."

*vivacious 쾌활한 **radiant(행복감으로) 환한

The following morning a breakfast she recited these lines and several additional stanzas to the Braleys. The judge, who was Shakespearean scholar, told her that if she finished the poem at the same high standard, it would be a "literary gem." Two nights later she finished the poem. It was first published by the *New York So* on February 21, 1883, and in May 1883 appeared in a collection of Wheeler's poetry entitled *Poems of Passion*, which sold 60,000 copies.

*stanza 스탠자(4행 이상의 각운이 있는 시구)

260.

Once a hand or gripper has been directed to an object by reaching, it can be grasped. Grasping requires that fingers hold an object securely. A secure grip is one in which the object won't slip or move, especially when displaced by an external force. Your grasp on a hammer, for example, would not be secure if bumping against something caused you to drop it. One precondition of a firm grasp is that the forces exerted by the fingers balance each other so as not to disturb the object's position. The characteristics of an object such as its geometric configuration and mass distribution may demand that some fingers exert greater force than others to maintain stability. The grasp and support forces must also match overall object mass and fragility. An egg requires a more delicate touch than a rock.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 9강 E08]

*geometric configuration 기하학적 구성

261.

A major economic motivation of balanced reciprocity is to exchange surplus goods and services for those that are in short supply. Shortfalls and surpluses can result from different levels of technology, environmental variations, or different production capacities. But whatever the cause, balanced reciprocity enables both parties in the exchange to maximize their consumption. The Indians of Oaxaca, Mexico, exemplify balanced reciprocity in the exchange of both goods and services. According to social custom, a man is expected to sponsor at least one festival celebrating a major saint's day. Such an event, involving elaborate food, beverages, and entertainment, almost always is beyond the capacity of a man to provide by himself. Consequently, the man seeks the help of his relatives, friends, and neighbors, thereby mortgaging his future surpluses. Those who help out expect to be repaid in equivalent amounts when they sponsor a similar festival.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 8강 E09]

*reciprocity 상호 이익, 상호성

**mortgage 저당 잡히다

수특 영독

262.

Approximately 7,000 residents live in Copenhagen's city center. On an ordinary weekday evening in the winter season a person walking through the city can enjoy the lights from about 7,000 windows. The proximity to housing and residents plays a key role in the feeling of safety. It is common practice for city planners to mix functions and housing as a crime prevention strategy and thus increase the feeling of safety along the most important streets used by pedestrians and bicyclists. The strategy works well in Copenhagen, where the city center has buildings between five and six stories high, and there is good visual contact between residences and street space. The strategy does not work as well in Sydney. Although the Australian metropolis has 15,000 people in its heart, the residences are generally from 10 to 50 stories above street level, and no one who lives high up can see what is happening down on the street.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 9강 E10]

*proximity 근접, 가까움

263.

Pretending that politics and science do not coexist is foolish, and cleanly separating science from politics is probably neither feasible nor recommended. Indeed, most scientists and politicians would advocate that science should be relevant to policy. What one needs to guard against, however, is science and public health policy being dictated by ideology. Policy makers should strive for an honest interpretation of scientific findings, which then would drive the formulation of policy making. Independent and critical thinking contributes to the dynamic dialogue; muzzling those whose views are at odds with the majority party of distorting evidence to fit one's point of view is not only bad science, but also bad politics. Policy, it should be said, is also compromised when it is solely determined by science at the exclusion of social, cultural, and ethical considerations.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 9강 E11]

*feasible 실현(실행)가능한, 그럴싸한

**muzzle 말 못하게 하다.

264.

Many people did nothing to help Jews during the Holocaust, but some people took action and rescued lives. Teresa Prekerowa, who became a Polish historian, was 21 in 1942 when the Nazis were killing Jews. She lived near the Polish ghetto, and she came across a crying Jewish girl, who was three or four years old and wearing very poor clothing. Ms. Prekerowa felt as if someone were watching her, and if someone was in fact watching her, she thought that it had to be the little girl's mother, who was hoping that someone would take her daughter and keep her safe, something that the mother was no longer able to do. Ms. Prekerowa did in fact take the little girl to her home, risking her life to do so. She points out, "People who got caught helping Jews didn't come back home." The little girl spoke only Yiddish, not Polish, so Ms. Prekerowa taught her a few Polish words, and she also got her some better clothing. After a few days, Ms. Prekerowa took the little girl to the convent of some nuns known as the Sisters of Nazareth on Czemiakowska Street in Warsaw. She put a card in the little girl's hands: "I am Anja. My parents don't exist anymore. Please give me help." Then Ms. Prekerowa stayed hidden and waited to see what happened to the little girl; fortunately, the nuns took care of her. From a distance Ms. Prekerowa saw the little girl playing at the convent a couple of times, but that was all. Once the Holocaust was over and it was safe again, she asked what had happened to the little girl. The nuns had taken care of many little Jewish girls during the Holocaust and so they could not identify this one little girl in particular, but they assured Ms. Prekerowa that "the Germans did not take anyone. All the girls survived."

[수특 영어독해연습 - 9강 E12~14]

*Holocaust 홀로코스트(독일 나치의 유대인 대학살) **ghetto 유대인 강제 거주 구역

***convent 수녀원

수특 영독

265.

There is a long history of television and film stars making music as part of their careers. From the "singing cowboys" of early Western films, to the Disney "teen idols" of today, many actors have incorporated music into their lives and careers in some fashion. In some cases their music making is directly associated with their work as actors, but in other instances it is entirely separate. Whatever the case, it is certain that the impact of actors who also "do" music should not be underestimated. Some actors compose music for orchestras, some for use in films. There are actors who write and perform their own songs, either in a band or as solo artists. And there are actors who simply have a music career on the side in addition to their work on-screen. In many cases their impact on popular culture as musicians matches or exceeds the impact they make as actors. Indeed, when actors are also successful musicians, their fans can enjoy their talents in many different ways, be it at the cinema, on the living room television, or on the car radio.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 10강 E01]

266.

Early humans wondered at what they saw when viewing the heavens and nature around them. Their observations of both the space and the time in which they lived were limited geographically and intellectually. But they did observe that there were patterns and sequences for certain events, such as night and day, floods and drought, earthquakes and volcanoes, and so forth. Regardless of their fears or wishes, these events occurred with regularity for no apparent reason, so it was quite reasonable to believe that some unknown superpower, god, or spirit was responsible for these natural phenomena. It is also only natural to try to invent explanations for unexplained or nonunderstandable events. The Greeks, Romans, and people from other earlier civilizations believed in a great many gods, all of whom exerted or controlled the power of the good or bad events that occurred in their lives. Many of these ancient myths were incorporated into modern religions and have become part of written and observed doctrines.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 10강 E02]

267.

Perhaps the most prominent theme in existentialism is that of choice and responsibility for the consequences of the choices we make. Most existantialists believe that what differentiates human beings from other creatures is the freedom and the capacity to make choices. Existentialists believe that human being makes choices that create his or her own nature. Choice is therefore central to human existence, and it is inescapable; even avoidance or the refusal to choose is a choice. That freedom to choose must also be accompanied by commitment to taking the responsibility to live with the consequences of those choices. Existentialists have argued that because individuals are free to choose their own path, they must accept the risk and responsibility of following their commitment wherever it leads.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 10강 E03]

*existentialism 실존주의

268.

Foods are refined to such an extent that their value is lost, even if they become more pleasing to the taste buds and the eye. In the process of preparing food we tend to lose many of the vitamins. An example is the boiling of vegetables, most of which tend to use their value if over-boiled, The polishing of rice and the refining of sugar are other examples where the preference for a nicer look leads to the destruction of their essential value as foods. As is known to everybody, there are certain trace elements in our body which are required to keep us in good health. Any lowering of their small amounts in the system will give rise to many disorders; for example, the lack of iron in the blood will give rise to anaemia and weakness. Sodium deficiency leads to many disorders.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 10강 E04]

*anaemia 빈혈 **sodium 나트륨

269.

It was the day before Anne's wedding, so the house was full of people, all very busy getting things ready for the next day. They were lifting clothes out of boxes and getting them out of cupboards, to be ironed and hung up. There were the pretty flowered dresses of the bridesmaids, Anne's lovely wedding dress and veil, Mum's new outfit and hat, and Dad's suit. It was so busy in the house that Dad had gone into the garden to cut the grass and to do a bit of digging.

Suddenly Mum came to the back door and called out, "What trousers have you got on?" "My old green gardening pair of course," Dad replied. "Why do you want to know?" Mum seemed quite worried. "I've got your best suit out of the cupboard and there's only the jacket on the hanger, no trousers. Do you know where they are?" Dad said he had no idea, but he'd come and look. He searched through his cupboard and everyone else's cupboards, but they weren't there.

Then other people joined in the search, but it was no good, and soon everyone was worried - except Anne. She was laughing. "You'll have to walk me up the church aisle in your best jacket and your old green gardening trousers, Dad," she said. "Then everyone will remember my wedding!" Soon everyone was laughing and thinking of the un-wedding things they could wear-their aprons or their crash helmets. Just then the doorbell rang and Mum opened the door.

Anne's Grandpa, a retired tailor, was standing there with Dad's best trousers hanging over his arm. He was surprised to find them all laughing and even more surprised when they all shouted, "Hooray! The trousers are here!" Grandpa explained that he'd noticed a button that was loose when Dad had last worn them and he'd taken the trousers home to sew the button on properly. Then he'd forgotten to bring them back. How pleased everyone was! Anne gave Dad a hug. "I'm glad we've found your trousers," she said. "But it's you I want at my wedding, and I really wouldn't mind what you wore - even those old green gardening trousers!"

[수특 영어독해연습 - 10장 E05-07]

270.

What story could be harsher than that of the Great Auk, the large black-and-white seabird that in northern oceans took the ecological place of a penguin? Its tale rises and falls like a Greek tragedy, with island populations cruelly destroyed by humans until almost all were gone. Then the very last colony found safety on a special island, one protected from the destruction of humankind by vicious and unpredictable ocean currents. These waters presented no problem to perfectly adapted seagoing birds, but they prevented humans from making any kind of safe landing. After enjoying a few years of comparative safety, disaster of a different kind struck the Great Auk. Volcanic activity caused the island refuge to sink completely beneath the waves, and surviving individuals were forced to find sanctuary elsewhere. The new island home they chose lacked the benefits of the old in one terrible way. Humans could access on it with comparative ease, and they did! Within just a few years the last pitiful remnant of this once-plentiful species was entirely eliminated.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 10강 E08]

*find sanctuary 피난하다, 피난처를 찾다 **remnant 나머지

271.

Life is so familiar and ubiquitous that it is easy to forget how astonishing it is, and how sharply living things differ from those that are not alive. Living things draw matter and energy to themselves, maintain their identity, reproduce their own kind and evolve over time. Nothing else in the known universe has this capacity. Living things are made up of lifeless chemicals; their composition, and everything they do, is consistent with the laws of physics and chemistry. And yet there is nothing in those laws that would lead one to expect a universe that harbors life. At the heart of the mystery lurk cells, the elementary units of life and the smallest entities that display all its characteristics. Every living thing is made up of cells, either one cell or many, and every cell is itself a highly integrated ensemble of millions of molecules structured in space.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 10강 E09]

*lurk (눈에 띄지 않게) 존재하다 **ensemble (조화된) 총체

수특 영독

272.

The ancient Greeks sought to improve memory through brain training methods such as memory palaces and the method of loci. At the same time, they and the Egyptians became experts at externalizing information, inventing the modern library, a grand storehouse for externalized knowledge. We don't know why these simultaneous explosions of intellectual activity occurred when they did (perhaps daily human experience had hit a certain level of complexity). But the human need to organize our lives, our environment, even our thoughts, remains strong. This need isn't simply learned; it is a biological imperative - animals organize their environments instinctively. Most mammals are biologically programmed to put their digestive waste away from where they eat and sleep. Dogs have been known to collect their toys and put them in baskets; ants carry off dead members of the colony to burial grounds; certain birds and rodents create symmetrically organized barriers around their nests in order to more easily detect intruders.

*method of loci 장소법 **rodent 설치류 동물

[수특 영어독해연습 - 10장 E10]

273.

It is important to note that in the middle of the last century, it was common for doctors to withhold bad news from patients for fear they would collapse emotionally, even physically. In the 1960s, only 10 percent of physicians believed it was correct to tell a patient of a fatal diagnosis. Today, of course, we know that to be not so. Surveys have shown that 90 percent of patients wish to know what the future holds for them, and almost all physicians feel that patients should be told. Patients trust their physicians to be empathetic and supportive, yet direct and honest. Indeed, there have been patients who, after receiving news of an incurable cancer, have thanked their doctor, showing more concern for the doctor than themselves, saying, "It must have been hard for you to tell me this."

*empathetic 공감할 수 있는

[수특 영어독해연습 - 10장 E11]

274.

Peter Singer met Matt wage in 2009 when Matt took his practical Ethics class at Princeton University. In the reading relating to global poverty and what people ought to be doing about it, Matt found an estimate of how much it costs to save the life of one of the millions of children who die each year from diseases that people can prevent or cure. This led Matt to calculate how many lives he could save, over his lifetime, assuming he earned an average income and donated 10 percent of it to a highly effective organization, such as one providing families with bed nets to prevent malaria, a major killer of children.

Two years later Matt graduated, receiving the Philosophy Department's prize for the best senior thesis of the year. He was accepted by the University of Oxford for postgraduate study. Since peter knew many students who majored in philosophy dreamed of an opportunity like that, he was surprised to find out that Matt had done a lot of thinking about what career would do the most good.

Matt discovered that he could, with that level of donation, save about one hundred lives peter was impressed when he said to him, "Suppose you see a burning building, and you ran through the flames and kick a door open, and let one hundred people out. That would be the greatest moment in your life. And I could do as much good as that!"

Over many discussions with others, Matt came to a very different choice: he took a job on Wall street, working for an arbitrage trading firm. On a higher income, he would be able to give much more, both as a percentage and in dollars, than 10 percent of a professor's income. One year after graduating, Peter was told Matt was donating a six-figure sum -roughly half his annual earnings - to highly effective charities. He was on the way to saving a hundred lives, not over his entire career but within the first year or two of his working life and every year thereafter.

* arbitrage trading (주식, 외환 등의) 차익 거래

[수특 영어독해연습 - 10강 E12~14]

수특 영독

275.

Self-monitoring is a process of being aware of yourself and how you are coming across to others. It involves being sensitive to other people's expressions and reactions and using this information in deciding how to act and what roles to play. In other words, it is a process of observing, analyzing, and regulating your own behavior in relation to the response of others. Self-monitoring is an internal thought process, so others probably don't know that you are monitoring and making choices about how to act. Think of the times when you consciously monitored how you were coming across in a situation. If you have ever been in an unfamiliar situation and made a flip remark that was met with stares or glares, you may said to yourself, "Wow, that was a stupid thing to say! Let me see if I can fix it." Then, based on this self-monitoring, you are able to make a repair.

* flip 경솔한 ** glare 노려봄

[수특 영어독해연습 - 11강 E01]

276.

Language affects how people think and what they pay attention to. Language allow us to perceive certain aspects of the world by naming them and allows us to ignore other parts of the world by not naming them. For instance, if you work in a job such as fashion or interior design that deals with many different words of color distinctions, you will be able to perceive finer differences in color. Knowing various words for shades of white, such as ecru, eggshell, cream, ivory, pearl, bone china white, and antique white, actually helps you see differences in shades of white. Similarly, there are concepts that people do not fully perceive until a word is coined to describe them. Think of words added to American English vocabulary in the last few years such as google, texting, couch potato, or mouse potato. The behaviors to which those words refer certainly existed before the terms were coined. But as a society, we did not collectively perceive these behaviors until language allowed us to name them.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 11강 E02]

277.

Martin Buber taught that there are two kinds of relationships: I-Thou and I-It. As an example of the difference between the two, imagine heading to work on a daily route that includes a stop at one of the corporate coffee chain stores. You place the same order each morning, get the same stuff, throw down the money and pick up the change. This automatic, mechanical, “It’s early! I’m sleepy!” interaction with the person behind the counter is the kind of relationship Buber would call I-It. Then, one day, instead of a muffin, you order a whole wheat bagel with no-fat cream cheese. The barista smiles and comments, “On a diet?” and you are taken by surprise, to the point of embarrassment. Here you thought that the counter clerk did not even recognize you, let alone remember what you eat. The dull routine has broke; you discover that, unbeknownst to yourself, your presence makes a difference. Leaving the shop, instead of dragging with fatigue as usual, you realize your mood has lifted a little, thanks to the reaction you received. Buber would say that this exchange was I-Thou.

* thou 너, 당신 ** unbeknownst to ~도 모르게

[수특 영어독해연습 - 11강 E03]

278.

Communication researchers have identified five ways that nonverbal behaviors interact with verbal communication. First, nonverbal behaviors repeat verbal messages. For example, you might say “yes” while nodding your head. In making a public presentation, you might hold up one, then two, and then three fingers to signal to listeners that you are moving from the first to the second to the third points of your speech. Second, nonverbal behaviors may highlight verbal communication, as when you use inflection to emphasize certain words (“This is the most serious consequence of the policy that I oppose”). Third, nonverbal behaviors may complement words. When you see a friend, you might say, “I’m glad to see you” and underline the verbal message with a smile. Fourth, nonverbal behaviors may contradict verbal messages, as when a group member says, “Nothing’s wrong” in a hostile tone of voice. Finally we sometimes substitute nonverbal behaviors for verbal ones. For instance, you might roll your eyes to indicate that you are annoyed by something.

* inflection 억양

[수특 영어독해연습 - 11강 E04]

수특 영독

279.

Michael Brooke was a terrible salesperson. He had no trouble getting sales jobs, though, since he gave a great job interview. But a few months into each new sales job, Michael would be let go. Sales was the only area where Michael had any measurable experience, so he limped his way from terrible sales job to terrible sales job, trying to make ends meet. By 1997, Michael had hit rock bottom. He had given himself three months to find a new job, and he was into the final month. He had a wife, two kids, a mortgage, and car payments. Frustrated and desperate, Michael did the only thing he knew he was good at: he summoned up yet another great job interview and bluffed his way into a sales position at Xerox, calling on publishes and attempting to sell them professional DocuTech copiers. Things weren't looking any brighter for Michael at Xerox. By all indications, this sales job would end up at the same dead end as all of the previous ones. One day Michael managed to get an appointment to see Nick Pitt at a company called Warwick Publishing. With his usual low expectations, Michael walked into Nick's office. It was evident early in the meeting that Nick wasn't all that interested in the Xerox DocuTech copiers that Michael was selling, but the two seemed to have a certain rapport. The following small talk turned to Michael's hobby, skateboarding and working on a small homemade website about the history of the sport. Suddenly, Nick was intrigued. He leaned forward. "We are looking at doing a book on skateboarding. Can you put together an outline?" Two weeks later, Michael submitted an outline for a book on the history of skateboarding. Warwick publishing loved it, and Michael walked out with a check in hand as his advance to write his first book. It was an amazing turn of fortune. Thanks to a chance meeting, Michael was quitting his dead-end sales position at Xerox and starting a new career as an author!

[수특 영어독해연습 - 11강 E05-07]

* limp 절뚝거리며 힘없이 걷다* bluff one's way into (허세를 부려) ~을 언다* rapport 친밀감

280.

Ishan works for a large PR and advertising company, where he is responsible for sourcing images from photographic agents. He reports to the creative director who is very supportive and encouraging when Ishan wants to discuss work issues face to face, but appears uncaring and combative when he communicates with Ishan via e-mail. This is because when the creative director writes e-mails, he does not include the 'softer' elements of the conversation that take place when he is discussing the issue face to face. His e-mails are written in a list style, setting out the tasks that must be completed to 'fix' the situation, whereas when he meets with Ishan he will acknowledge the difficulties and will even make jokes about the problem to lighten the atmosphere. This more relaxed approach is not reflected in his written style, and even though Ishan knows he means no harm, his e-mail imply impatience and anger about the situation which makes Ishan worry, and question whether he should have raised the issue in the first place.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 11강 E08]

281.

Both psychologists and linguists can be classified as social scientist, so in one way their approach has long been similar. All social scientists work by forming and testing hypotheses. For example, a psychologist or a linguist might hypothesize that the speech of someone who is suffering from a progressive disease of the nervous system will disintegrate in a certain order, perhaps suggesting that the constructions the patient learned most recently will be the first to disappear. This hypothesis will then be tested against data collected from the speech of someone who is brain-damaged. This is where psychologists and linguists sometimes differ. Psychologists test their hypotheses mainly by means of carefully controlled experiments. Linguists, on the other hand, test their hypotheses mainly by checking them against spontaneous utterances. They feel that the rigidity of experimental situations sometimes falsifies the results.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 11강 E09]

수특 영독

282.

If an animal is innately programmed for some type of behavior, then there are likely to be biological clues. It is no accident that fish have bodies which are streamlined and smooth, with fins and a powerful tail. Their bodies are structurally adapted for moving fast through the water. Similarly, if you found a dead bird or mosquito, you could guess by looking at its wings that flying was its normal mode of transport. However, we must not be over-optimistic. Biological clues are not essential. The extent to which they are found varies from animal to animal and from activity to activity. For example, it is impossible to guess from their bodies that birds make nests, and, sometimes, animals behave in a way quite contrary to what might be expected from their physical form: ghost spiders have tremendously long legs, yet they weave webs out of very short strands. To a human observer, their legs seem a great hindrance as they spin and move about the web.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 11강 E10]

283.

Processing speed isn't a one-dimensional concept. It's not just about how fast we see, or how fast we write, or how fast we can process what we've heard. It's really a combination of all of those factors. In fact, processing speed deficits can be observed in visual processing, verbal processing, and motor speed. Problems in one or more of these areas can manifest in problems with academic fluency and general difficulties. However, it is rare to be slow at all of the above. For example, a child with a language-based learning disability may be quite slow to interpret spoken language, but she might be very quick on the soccer field because she has quicker visual processing abilities. In that case, her problems with auditory processing speed may get in the way of her athletic skills when she is required to put into practice the coach's directions quickly.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 11강 E11]

* deficit 결함

284.

My wife, Joanne, started our evening barn chores without us. As my son and I were finishing up the very last of the hay that day, Joanne came up by us. She asked me to come down in the barn because one of our bulls, Fireball, couldn't stand up. This greatly surprised me. Fireball was a young bull, full of energy. Normally he could jump to his feet and run to the far end of the pasture at full speed. I knew if he wanted to, he could definitely outrun me. Now, here my wife was telling me Fireball wouldn't get up, which sounded totally unbelievable. We went in the barn and I saw Fireball had his rear feet in the gutter. He tried to get up, but he just couldn't. I called up the veterinarian to get his professional advice. He told me exactly what I had thought. Fireball had a pinched nerve so his rear legs wouldn't work right. The veterinarian said if I left him on the concrete floor, he would never get up again. If I got Fireball out on the soft grass, there would be a chance he might be able to get up in time but no guarantee. So early the next morning I hurried and made a sled and then carried it to the barn. We gently rolled and worked Fireball onto the sled. Then I started to pull it out of the barn and across the cemented barnyard out to the pasture. I got him out on some nice grass, and then we got him off the sled. We gave him hay and water to eat and drink and kept praying for him. He kept trying to get up, but just couldn't do it. I knew as long as he kept trying, there was hope. That night came, and we were finishing up milking, and my son looked out in the pasture and said, "Fireball is gone!" Sure enough, he was. Then we saw him way out in the pasture with the other cattle eating grass. He was walking real tenderly on his rear legs, but he was walking. This is a number of weeks later now, and I am happy to report that Fireball is 100 percent back his old self. Now once again, he can outrun me to the other end of the pasture.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 11강 E12~14]

* gutter 배수로 ** pinched nerve 신경압박

수특 영독

285.

The idea that “complete competitors cannot coexist” was proposed by the Russian biologist G. F. Gause to explain why mathematical models of species competition always ended with one species disappearing. The competitive exclusion principle, as it is called, states that no two species can occupy the same ecological niche for long. The one that is more efficient in using available resources will exclude the other. We call this process of niche evolution resource partitioning. Partitioning can allow several species to utilize different parts of the same resource and coexist within a single habitat. Species can specialize in time, too. Swallows and insectivorous bats both catch insects, but some insect species are active during the day and others at night, providing noncompetitive feeding opportunities for day-active swallows and night-active bats.

* ecological niche 생태적 지위 ** insectivorous 식충성의

[수특 영어독해연습 - 12강 E01]

286.

The telephone created an occasion for the new technology of telecommunications to join with a much older technology – print. Subscribers to the new telephone services needed to know how to contact other subscribers – otherwise the new invention would be little more than a toy. Hence the publication of the first telephone directory, called simply The Telephone Directory. It was issued in Connecticut in 1878 by the New Haven District Telephone Company, the world’s first, and comprised a single-sheet list of 50 subscribers. Most of the entries were for businesses or public services such as the police and the post office. Only 11 were for private residences, 4 of those for individuals connected to the company. The directory did not actually give the subscribers’ telephone numbers – callers had to ring the New Haven exchange to be put through.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 12강 E02]

287.

In one study, students were told that a fellow student was gregarious and literary. When asked how likely it was that he was an engineering major, they responded that it was very unlikely. However, when asked how likely it was that he would start out as an engineering major but switch to journalism, participants gave this possibility a much higher rating. But note that the likelihood that any given student is an engineering major is much higher than the likelihood that a student beginning as an engineering major will switch to journalism. Thus, although starting out in engineering and switching to journalism seems more likely because journalism fits our ideas of what gregarious and literary people do, it is far less probable than the likelihood of staying in engineering. This error is called the conjunction error. It is an error because people believe the conjunction of two events (majoring in engineering and switching to journalism) is more likely than either of the events (majoring in engineering and switching to journalism) is more likely than either of the events alone (majoring in engineering or majoring in journalism), which is incorrect reasoning.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 12강 E03]

* gregarious 사교적인 ** conjunction 결합

288.

Discipline through logical consequences. The idea here is to try to teach, usually through logic, ways your teen can learn the connection between his choices and his actions and behaviors. This is not punishment. It is discipline in as much as your teen is learning that when he chooses to go outside of the rules, boundaries, family contract or law, there are also consequences. For example, by choosing to violate a curfew, your teen also chooses to lose his freedom to drive the car. Or if he won't put his helmet on while skating (even though you have nagged him repeatedly), then he forfeits skating for a prearranged time period. Good discipline spells out the consequences ahead of time and then enforces the rules without question. No anger, just plain action.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 12강 E04]

* curfew 귀가시간 * forfeit (자유·권리 등을) 박탈당하다

수특 영독

289.

Hans von Bülow was considered by the political authorities of Berlin and Leipzig as a great annoyance as well as great musician. This arose from the fact that he persisted in inserting in the speeches he frequently made at his concerts, remarks of a political nature. In the latter city this “concert preacher,” as he was called, was compelled by the police to sign a promise not to speak a word at his concerts, not even to announce the date of his next appearance. But it was in Berlin that he had a still greater difficulty with the authorities. Having conceived a strong dislike for the government official who had control of the operatic performances, who in this case happened to be Count von Hulsén, he referred to him in one of his impromptu concert speeches in an insulting way, and to the opera as “the circus that von Hulsén runs.” As von Hulsén was a court officer, this brought on Bülow’s head the wrath of the court, and he was removed from his rank as court pianist, and stripped of his medals. Shortly after, von Hulsén died, and at a memorial concert his successor gave orders to the ushers that they were not to admit von Bülow, and furnished them photographs of him that there should be no mistake. So when von Bülow arrived he was spotted and immediately thrown out. But the pianist had his revenge. The next night, on his appearance at a concert, when he sat down at the instrument he began to improvise on a theme from Mozart’s “Figaro.” Immediately the audience broke into laughter and applause, realizing he was making a fool of Count von Hulsén. The theme he had chosen was in the opera, set to the words “Will the Count venture on a little dance?”

[수특 영어독해연습 - 12강 E05-07]

* impromptu 즉흥적으로 한 ** improvise 즉흥적으로 하다

290.

In 2011, Dan King of the National University of Singapore and Chris Janiszewski of the University of Florida demonstrated that an imaginary brand of anti-dandruff shampoo was better liked when it was called Zinc 24 than when it was called Zinc 31. The respondents preferred Zinc 24 so much that they were willing to pay ten percent more for it. King and Janiszewski argued that customers prefer 24 because they are more familiar with the number from their schooldays, when the lines $3 \times 8 = 24$ and $4 \times 6 = 24$ are drummed into pupils by rote. By comparison, 31 is a prime number and does not appear in any school multiplication table. The professors claimed that increased familiarity with 24 means we process the number more fluently, which gives us the feeling that we like it more. Our preference for 24 over 31, they argued, transfers to a preference for Zinc 24 over Zinc 31.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 12강 E08]

* anti-dandruff 비듬 방지용 ** by rote 기계적으로, 외워서 *** prime number 소수(素數)

291.

The importance of the retail sector to the global economy is particularly evident during times of crisis. World leaders, faced with a severe economic downturn, look to consumers for help. After 9/11, U.S. President Bush asked Americans to carry on with their lives, to not lose confidence, and to continue spending. Leaders made similar requests in response to the recent global recession, because when consumers stop buying, the economy grinds to a halt. In contrast, when consumers are confident and spending freely, money flows through retail stores, up the supply chain, and all the way back to the manufacturers, farmers, and other producers, making stops along the way with lawyers, bankers, and other service firms. Meanwhile, governments pick up their share through corporate, land, income, and consumption taxes. Consumers are at the heart of all this economic activity.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 12강 E09]

* recession 경기 불황 ** grind to a halt 서서히 멈추다

292.

Although money can provide all kinds of wonderful things, from tastier food to safer neighborhoods, wealth comes at a cost. Just thinking about it can push us away from the kinds of behaviors that promote happiness – such as playing nicely with others. In one study, students received a big stack of Monopoly money and spent several minutes imagining a wealthy future. Other students were left with no Monopoly money and spent time thinking about their plans for the next day. Suddenly a research assistant stumbled in front of them, spilling pencils everywhere. Students with the stack of cash picked up fewer pencils. In another study, individuals who merely saw a photograph of money preferred solitary activities, choosing personal cooking classes over a catered dinner with friends. This research helps to explain why our would-be lottery winners sought isolation.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 12강 E10]

* Monopoly (놀이판에서 하는) 부동산 취득게임

수특 영독

293.

Does all electronic publishing diminish quality? No. Most scholarly journals online continue to use the gate keeping process of peer review, by which submitted manuscripts are rated by scholars in the subject discipline in order to determine whether they are worthy to be published. This is a key distinction between a scholarly journal article and what you might find through the average Web search. A website on a topic may be as electronic as the journal article on the same topic, but the journal article has been evaluated by experts before it ever sees the light of day. Maybe those experts were biased or missed something important (like faked lab results), but on average the peer review process does provide more confidence that the article is reliable than you would have from a website on the same topic written by your uncle Fred.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 12강 E11]

* gatekeeping 게이트키퍼(기자나 편집자와 같은 뉴스 결정권자가 뉴스를 취사선택하는 과정)

** manuscript 원고

294.

One day, David started up a mountain in Dharamsala – a mountain that often called his name for a hike. On this particular day, he decided to climb it later than normal; the sun was shining, and it felt like it would shine forever. Up the mountain, he saw beautiful hills blanketed with rhododendrons and prayer flags streaming from every house. On his way toward a mountain overlook, he passed a yak, children doing puzzles, and Tibetans practicing traditional dance for an upcoming performance. The hills were alive with ancient sounds. Then, all of a sudden, he realized the sun was setting. He hurried down the mountain as fast he could. The sun was setting quickly, his water had run out, the temperature was dropping – and now, in front of him, he saw a band of monkeys. No way could he get around those beasts. A big grandfather-type monkey bared his fangs. He knew that when an animal shows his teeth, he’s trying to scare you away – David was scared. So he stood in fear and froze. Suddenly out of nowhere, an old man appeared from the top of the mountain. He looked at David, and then at the monkeys. “They are scared,” the old man said. “Yes, I know,” he replied. “I’m scared, too.” The old man smiled and said, “Follow me.” Then the old man walked with certainty past those growling monkeys, displaying an air of confidence.

The monkeys backed down, letting the old man easily. Amazed, David followed him. The monkeys had picked up his fear, but the old man’s calmness, pose, and inner power parted that band of beasts as though they were the Red Sea. David thanked him greatly, and he disappeared into the night.

* rhododendron 진달래속(屬)의 식물 ** yak 야크(중앙아시아에 사는 숫과의 동물)

*** fang 송곳니 **** poise 침착함

[수특 영어독해연습 - 12강 E12~14]

수특 영독

295.

Dear Mr. Gordon,

It was good to meet with you for lunch last week. I'm glad I was able to fill your needs with the disability insurance policy I recommended to you. I trust you'll be as pleased with this product as you have been with insurance products run into a good number of small-business owners in your business dealings. If you think it is appropriate, I would welcome the opportunity to furnish these people with the same quality of service that I and my colleagues at Atlanta Insurance Benefits, Inc. have supplied you. As I mentioned to you, Atlanta Insurance Benefits has been getting more and more into the area of insurance planning for small-business owners. Would you consider thinking of a few business owners you know who could use my services? A referral from you would go a long way in opening new doors for me and my colleagues.

Sincerely,

Jim Howard

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 01]

296.

The storm picked up momentum as it rushed through town. People who were unfortunate enough to be out on the streets of Cape Bluff watched the black funnel approaching, fully aware that a falling tree, power line, or lightning bolt was just as dangerous as the tornado itself. The smart ones jumped in a nearby ditch and lay there. That's the safest place outdoors, unless of course, you get swept away by a flash flood. All over town, a continuous rumble could be heard in the distance. As the funnel moved closer, it became a muffled *whooshing* sound, like a waterfall or air rushing past an open car window driven at high speed. The roar grew sharper and louder, until it sounded like a freight train or jet engine. The wind speed topped out at 260 miles per hour. But nobody knew the speed for sure, because at the weather station the device they used to measure wind speed blew away. Trees began to bend, and finally snap.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 02]

*funnel 깔때기 모양의 구름 **rumble 우르릉거리는 소리 ***muffled (소리를) 낮게 죽인

297.

"Always something new out of africa," exclaimed a Roman emperor 2,000 years ago, and so it is today. In the rainforest of the northeastern Congo, workers paid a pittance for their labors are digging from the ground coltan, a atomic age to oil in the fossil-fuel era, Africa has always had what it takes — for the rest of the world. But concern for Africa's well-being should not focus on the relentless acquisition of its commodities. Africa's problems and the world's concerns coincide because the world is functionally shrinking, and when one of the neighborhoods of the "global village" suffers more than any other from a combination of maladies, the remedy benefits all. So assisting in the recovery of Africa is not mere altruism; it is a matter of self-interest for the rest of the world.

*pittance 아주 적은 돈 *mamady 심각한 문제

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 03]

298.

We've all heard the sentiment, "It's the thought that counts." Not sure. There's a huge difference between thinking about buying flowers for a wedding anniversary and actually buying the flowers. The thought of attending a child's piano recital or soccer game isn't the same as sitting there in the front row and cheering them on. A grieving widow doesn't experience your love theory, only your loving presence and comforting words. The hungry person at a homeless shelter can't quite sink his teeth into your good intentions like he can some meat loaf and mashed potatoes. We don't act without thought, but thoughts alone don't "do" anything. We do not express genuine love until we take specific actions. The road to hell is truly paved with good inventions that never transform into action.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 04]

수특 영독

299.

Herbs are being embraced on a scale unmatched for two centuries —not only in cosmetics, foods and teas, but in domestic products, alternative medicines, even veterinary remedies. Just what proportion of the original plant ingredients find their way into some of these products may be open to question. The advertising world in particular has not been slow to play on worries about the increasing quantities of man-made chemicals in the environment, and the images and virtues associated with herbs have often been merged into a vague green wholesomeness that may have little to do with a specific plant or product. But collectively their message is clear and the western world has seen an unprecedented revival of interest in herbalism and useful plants in the last two decades. Even their images are everywhere — on fabrics, furniture, and street decorations. So as fossil fuels and the chemicals that depend on them run out, it may not be fanciful to see the chemical Age replaced by the Age of plants.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 05]

*unprecedented 유례없는 **herbalism 약초 이용

300.

Whereas touch, sight, and hearing are mediated by the cerebral cortex, the part of the brain responsible for reasoning and intellect, the olfactory nerves pass impulses directly to the limbic system, the prefrontal part of the brain where emotions are formed and memories are stored. Animals that depend upon their sense of smell for survival have highly developed limbic systems. The limbic system is the primitive part of the human brain that remains from the period of evolutionary history when, like the animals, we too depended on our sense of smell for survival. The close relationship between the olfactory nerves and the brain's limbic system explains why aromas can produce such startling, powerful responses that may resist logic. Such responses are usually immediate and sudden, springing from the depths of the human psyche.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 06]

*cerebral 대뇌 피질 **olfactory 후각의

***limbic system (대뇌의) 변연계(정서, 행동 등을 관장하는 신경계)

301.

The survey on Millennial's attitudes about marriage asked respondents to rate whether it is easier for a single person or a married person to achieve five goals in life. On all but one of the goals, more than half of the respondents said that marital status makes no difference. The lone exception came on attitudes about raising a family; fully 75% said this is easier to do as a married person difference, married life was seen as being preferable to being single when it came to being financially secure and finding happiness.. Conversely, single life was seen as making it easier for someone to get ahead in a career.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 07]

*Millennials 밀레니얼 세대

302.

Ostia, situated at the mouth of the Tiber River, was one of Rome's first colonies. Founded around 350 BC as a base against pirates, its walls covered only five acres. Later it became one of the colonies Sulla, a Roman general, took for his veterans, expanding its walled area to around 160 acres. Ostia was early Rome's main port, but its harbour was open to storms and plagued by sandbars, and never ideal because it was a river port and could not cope with big ships. As Rome became crucially dependent on imported grain, Pozzuoli, near Naples, became the deep water harbour for Rome. There, goods were transhipped to barges which crawled along the coast to Ostia. The latter was still Rome's outlet to the sea. This was expensive and risky, so in AD 42 Claudius, reviving one of Julius Caesar's grand projects, decided to build an artificial harbour on the coast two miles north of Ostia, called Portus.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 08]

*sandbar 모래톱 **barge 바지선(바닥이 납작한 배)

수특 영독

303.

No tiptoeing in these treetops! Soar, zip, climb, crawl and swing through the most unique and thrilling eco-adventure course of its kind in Georgia. Treetop Adventure features zip lines and Tarzan swings at heights of up to 55 feet off the forest floor! Treetop Adventure is a self-guided activity. Once you are equipped, we will teach you how to operate your equipment and you will swing through each course as many times as you want, for 2.5 hours.

Requirements:

Casual clothing must be worn.

Closed-toe shoes are required.

Long hair must be pulled up.

No necklaces, hoop earrings or loose jewelry is allowed.

Everything from pockets must be removed, especially cell phones.

Treetop Course Rules:

Only 1 person may be on a ladder or crossing at one time.

Only 1 person can descend a zip line at one time.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 09]

304.

Cream of the Crop Camp at McDaniel Farm

Ages: 7-9 years olds

Start Date: July 18,2016/ End Date: July 22,2016

Time:9:00 am to 3:00 pm

Experience everyday life on a farm! Get your hands dirty by planting and caring for the McDaniel Farm garden and examine how the food you eat goes from being a seed in the soil to a meal on your plate! Explore life on a 1930s farm as you learn how to churn butter, gather eggs, make homemade ice cream, and carry well-water, and discover muscles you didn't even know existed. We will end the week with an exciting hayride as we explore all 125 acres of our historic farm.

For more information call 354- 570- 6767

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 10]

305.

Eight thousand years ago, a Mesolithic artist painted a scene that imparts drama to a deep-rooted human greed. The painting is still there, on the wall of a cave in northern Spain. It portrays a human figure in a tree, enveloped in a cloud of insects. The insects are bees. This ancient evidence of our species-wide love of intense sweetness probably proves what must have been a practice or custom among those people who depicted their experience on a cave wall. Such quests for sweetness are characteristic of members of our species. Chimpanzees and bonobos, primate relatives with whom we share nearly 98 percent of our DNA, also rob beehives. So far as can be told, wherever humans coexisted with bees, they went to great lengths to obtain the sweet sticky syrup. Many people are persuaded that this strong desire has been part of primate nature for countless millennia.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 11]

*Mesolithic 중석기 시대의 **impart 부여하다 ***primate 영장류

306.

Liberal political movements and the thinkers who have supported those movements have engaged in a wide variety of political causes. The history of liberalism is a history of opposition to various tyrannies. Liberals have fought against religious persecution in favor of toleration, against caste hierarchy and privilege in favor of meritocracy and social mobility, against arbitrary rule in favor of the rule of the law, and against totalitarian regimes in favor of limited government. These and other political causes have aimed to secure the freedom of individuals to lead their lives on their own terms and in free association with others as well as to expand the scope of those entitled to this freedom.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 12]

*persecution 박해 **meritocracy 능력주의 ***totalitarian 전체주의의

수특 영독

307.

Gus wasn't related to us by blood but in a strange way he was family. He'd fought beside my father in the Second World War, an experience, my father argued, that made them closer than brothers. They stayed in touch and whenever Dad updated us on his old friend it was usually to report another in a long list of missteps. Then one day just after we'd moved to New Bremen, Gus had shown up at our doorstep, out of work and with everything he owned stuffed in a pack in the sidecar of his motorcycle. My father had taken him in, given him a place to live, found him work, and Gus had been with us ever since. My brother Jake and I liked him immensely. Maybe it was because he talked to us as if we weren't just kids. Or because on occasion he got himself into trouble from which my father would predictably rescue him, which made him seem more like an errant older brother than an adult.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 13]

*misstep 실수 **errant 잘못 행동하는

308.

It isn't hard to understand why our ancestors first became interested in harnessing the process of fermentation. It was a question of survival. If there is one thing our current love affair with seasonal eating has done successfully, it is to remind us of what our ancestors always knew: If you are going to make it from one season to the next, you need to prepare. You need a place to shelter you, clothes to keep you warm, and food to keep you strong, even when the wild game is gone, the cow has gone dry, and the fruit trees are finished producing. This is our human heritage, passed down to us by those who learned to harness microbes and make milk into cheese, grapes into wine, and anchovies into fish sauce.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 14]

*harness (자연력을) 활용하다 **fermentation 발효 ***anchovy 멸치

309.

The frontal lobes, an area of the brain, are heavily involved in many forms of complex thought processes, particularly those involving planning sequences or remembering the order in which events occurred. The frontal lobes do this in a variety of ways, but a key method is to inhibit unwanted responses. Typically our thought processes generate not just one, but several alternative response to any question, and the frontal lobes suppress the answers that are less plausible, and only allow the most probable answer to be given. For example, if asked 'who is the president of the USA?', the correct answer (at the time of writing) is 'President Obama', in generating this answer, the brain probably produced other answers that are connected to the question but are incorrect, such as 'David Cameron' (current Prime Minister of the UK) or 'Ronald Reagan' (previous President of the USA). For this reason frontal-lobe activity is often referred to as *inhibitory functioning* or similar.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 15]

*frontal lobe 전두엽 **plausible 그럴듯한

310.

Sometimes journalists will write an article on ASD and refer to "those who suffer from autism and Asperger's syndrome." This statement causes me to become very annoyed, as I feel there is both a misunderstanding and a misinterpretation on the part of the writer. You do not "suffer" from Asperger's syndrome in the sense of it being a recognized medical cause of acute or chronic physical pain and discomfort, which is usually the implication in these articles. However, there is a degree of suffering for those who have Asperger's syndrome, and that is from low self-esteem. The primary causes for low self-esteem are rejection, being ridiculed and tormented by peers, and a belief that being different means being defective. This can lead to feelings of depression, irritability and an active avoidance of social interactions. The problem is not Asperger's syndrome itself, but the attitude of others towards someone who is different.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 16]

*ASD(Autism Spectrum Disorder) 자폐 스펙트럼 장애 **torment 괴롭히다 ***defective 결함이 있는

수특 영독

311.

Many researchers mistakenly assume that participants share their judgments about the purpose of research, goals of a particular study, and risks and benefits of participation. Individuals, however, may differ with respect to their understanding of the purpose of research procedures, their classification of risks and benefits, their attitudes toward science, and motives of the sponsors of the research (e.g., government). For example, the aims of the study that are communicated to prospective participants may be met with skepticism as certain individuals may believe that the primary goal of any study is to promote the investigator's career. In addition, research that has the possibility of improving social programs and policy in a particular neighborhood may be viewed with caution by disenfranchised community members, who may fear that government officials may use the data to implement harmful government policies.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 17]

*skepticism 회의론 **disenfranchised 권리가 박탈된

312.

At the turn of the twentieth century, railroads held a virtual monopoly over intercity domestic passenger travel. Only an occasional riverboat or coastal steamer would provide competition, and if it did, at costs roughly equal to rail and at elapsed times usually three or four times as great. The rail share of intercity travel by common carrier in 1900 was almost certainly at the 90 percent level or greater, and the rail share of service by all modes was probably not much lower (as the mass market automobile had yet to appear in large numbers). The economic and political forces propelling the development of internal combustion engine technologies using highways and airways were just beginning to be visualized, and no one had yet taken off in a heavier-than-air flying machine. By 1970, however, the rail share of common carrier traffic was heading below 10 percent, and the rail share of all transport modes was about 1 percent or a bit below.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 18]

*elapsed time 소요 시간, 경과 시간 **propel 추진하다

***internal combustion engine 내연 기관

313.

The list of anxieties over my lifetime starts with an intense fear of the dark as a child. I couldn't enter a room without the lights being on, and would stop at the doorway as if there was a physical barrier stopping me. Over the years, the fear went away gradually, but I was well into my thirties before it was pretty much gone. I also had a peculiar anxiety about men with beards when I was growing up, probably caused by an uncle who startled me by accident. With the ancients generally, the beard contributed to dignity and respectability and men associated it with thoughts of honor and importance. Large dogs have always frightened me, and I've never been comfortable around big animals in general. My fear of heights is somewhat less intense than it used to be, but I still avoid getting near ledges and windows that are too far above ground.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 19]

*ledge 바위 턱, 절벽에서 (선반처럼) 튀어나온 바위

314.

Previously all patent applications (which can be several hundred pages long) were printed, and the attorneys marked up their amendments which were later typed up by assistants. Jurgen, the manager of a team of patent attorneys, had been doing this job for 30 years and was very comfortable with the old system. He understood the resistance of his team to the move to new technology as he was worried that staring at a screen and directly typing in amendments would be hard to get used to. He was also very aware that he would be taking the lead on this change project. He decided to start using the new technology on one of the applications he was supervising and to write a blog letting his team know about his experiences. The blog described the successes and the problems he experienced, and how he overcame these problems with support from members of the IT team. The blog allowed Jurgen to share his feelings and demonstrate that he was having exactly the same experience as his team members.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 20]

*attorney 변호사 **amendment (법 등의) 수정(안), 개정(안)

수특 영독

315.

In 1969, when John was twenty-three, he taught briefly at a Navajo Indian boarding school in Shiprock, New Mexico. His third-grade students were among the poorest children in America, possessing little more than the clothes on their backs. The school had few toys or other sources of entertainment. Yet John never heard the children say they were bored. They were continually making up their own games. They were, at the age of ten, happy and well-adjusted children. That Christmas, John went home to visit his family. He remembers the scene, a floor full of packages under the tree. His own ten-year-old brother opened a dozen or so of them, quickly moving from one to the next. A few days later, John found his brother and a friend watching TV, the Christmas toys tossed aside in his brother's bedroom. Both boys complained to John that they had nothing to do, "We're bored," they proclaimed. For John, it was a clear indication that children's happiness doesn't come from stuff.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 21]

*proclaim 단호하게 말하다, 선언하다

316.

During World War II, the Danes saved many Jews by sailing them from Denmark to Sweden. The Nazis realized that the Danes' fishing boats must have hidden compartments, so they began using specially trained dogs to sniff out the Jews. These dogs were so gifted that they could smell the Jews even after they had been hidden and a load of fish had been dumped over the entrance to their hiding place. Therefore, Swedish scientists developed a way to keep the dogs from sniffing out the Jews. They created a powder made of dried rabbit blood and cocaine. The dried blood attracted the dogs, and when they sniffed it, the cocaine dulled their sense of smell. Danish fishermen began to carry handkerchiefs contaminated with the powder. When the Nazis came around with their dogs, the fisherman would find a way to let the dogs sniff their handkerchiefs, perhaps by "accidentally" dropping them on the ground.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 22]

*sniff out ~을 냄새로 찾아내다 **cocaine 코카인(coca의 잎에서 채취하는 마취제, 마약)

317.

Have you ever seen a toddler fall on her bottom? It takes a while for her to sort her feelings; it is almost as if she has to think for a moment what she should be feeling — "maybe I should cry; then someone will come and comfort me." A child practices her emotions —instinctively she knows that they are useful tools. Emotions are an act at first; it is only later that we come to believe in them. I recently saw a comical video of a small child throwing a tantrum. When the parent shooting the film moved out of view from the boy, he stopped crying, and followed his parent to the next room. There, when he knew he was being observed, he once again flopped on his stomach, kicking and screaming in rage. As his father moved to the next room, the tears and screams stopped like a faucet turned off; he followed his father into the next doorway, only to start his tantrum all over again when he knew he was being observed.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 23]

*tantrum (특히 아이가 발끈) 성질을 부림[짜증을 냄]

**flop 쓰러지다, 벌렁 드러눕다, 퍼덕이다

318.

Plants don't want us to eat their trunk and roots. That is why the roots are hidden in the ground. The roots are for the microorganisms in the soil. The trunk is purposely covered with hard and bitter bark. With greens, plants demonstrate their perfect ability to develop symbiosis with different creatures. Plants "allow" humans and animals to eat all of their fruits, but only part of their leaves, because plants need to have leaves for their own use—which is manufacturing chlorophyll. At the same time, plants depend on moving creatures for many different reasons, such as pollination, fertilizing the soil, and hanging around to help eat the ripe fruit. However, if, for example, a deer eats all the green leaves off a lilac bush, the plant will inevitably die. To prevent this, nature placed a minute amount of alkaloids (poisons) in every green leaf on earth. That is how animals are forced to reduce their menu, and that is why all wild animals are browsers. They eat a small amount of one kind of leaf, then move on to many other plants during the course of the day. The amount of alkaloids in a single plant is minute and is healthy, as it strengthens the immune system. This principle became the basis of the science of homeopathy. However, one has to be careful not to accumulate larger amounts of alkaloids by continuously eating the same plant over a long period of time.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니1회 24~25]

*symbiosis 공생 **chlorophyll 엽록소 ***homeopathy 동종 요법

(질병과 비슷한 증상을 일으키는 물질을 극소량 사용하여 병을 치료하는 방법)

\

319.

A gentleman once owned a dog which guarded the house and yard, but had never any particular attention from his master. One night, as his master was retiring to his room, attended by his servant, an Italian, the dog silently followed him upstairs, and to his master's astonishment, came into his bedroom. He was at once turned out; but the poor animal began scratching violently at the door, and howled loudly for admission. The servant was sent to drive the dog away; but again he returned, and seemed more anxious than before to be let in. Getting tired of his barking, the gentleman made the servant open the door so that he might see what it was the animal wanted to do. As soon as he was let in, the dog walked to the bed, and crawling under it, laid himself down as if intending to spend the night there. To save further trouble, this was allowed. About midnight the bedroom door opened, and someone was heard stepping carefully across the floor. The gentleman started from his sleep; the dog sprang from under the bed, and seizing the unwelcome intruder, fixed him to the spot. All was dark, and the gentleman rang his bell in great fear in order to light the lamp. The person who was pinned to the floor by the courageous dog was roaring for assistance. It was found to be the servant, who little expected such a reception. He tried to apologize for his intrusion, and to make the reasons which led him to take this step appear plausible. But the importunity of the dog, the time, the place, the manner of the servant, all raised the suspicions of his master. The master then determined to refer the investigation of the business to the police. The Italian at length confessed that it was his intention to murder his master and then rob the house. This he would surely have done, had it not been for the great wisdom of the dog and his wonderful loyalty to a master who had never treated him with the kindness that he should have done

[수특 영어독해연습
- 미니1회 26~28]

*howl 짖다, 울부짖다 **plausible 그럴듯한 ***importunity 끈덕짐

320.

We are writing in regard to your recent purchase of the Mody Chinos or Mody Chino Shorts. The satisfaction and safety of our customers is our top priority. That's why we'd like to inform you of some concerns that the dye used during the manufacturing of the pocket linings for this product may have contained hazardous azo-colourants. The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission recently sampled a range of our products and these two products were the only two to be found to contain azo dyes. In the best interests of our customers, we have decided to recall certain styles of our Mody Chinos or Mody Chino Shorts sold between 21/05/2014 and 05/06/2015. Customers should cease using the product and return it to us for a full refund of the purchases price. For further information please call 1-300-688-3456.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 01]

*chinos 치노 바지(질긴 면직물로 만든 바지) **azo-colourant 아조 착색제

321.

Form the hill where she sat, Delores had a view of the entire valley. The river glistened in the early afternoon sun as it wound, like a coiled snake, from the mountains in the east through the valley finally disappearing as it rounded the bend in the road about three miles away. Smaller valleys and creeks merged with the river as it crisscrossed the horizon. Tossed lightly by the wind, Delores' straw blond hair blurred her view of the river. The purr of the wind in the nearby pines lulled her into a near sleep as she relaxed against the oak tree under which she sat. Like so many similar afternoons visiting her sister, she felt safe. The younger children were at the community grocery with Lanie. Luke and Tyler, along with their cousin Joe, were exploring the nearby fields.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 02]

*crisscross 교차하다

수특 영독

322.

There are some very successful scientists who claim that they make no attempt, before starting a problem, to find out what has previously been done. They argue that too great a familiarity with the methods used by others destroys their freshness of approach. There is, indeed, something to be said for this argument. However, usually those who put it forward are better acquainted with their subjects than they admit. Furthermore, the risk of making ridiculous mistakes, already described by others, is so great that few are willing to take this course. Consequently, it is almost always necessary to undertake some sort of study or the literature of a subject before entering the planning stage. It should not be carried too far, or it will go on forever and serve as a complete bar to action, but it should be adequate.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 03]

323.

It's no secret that environmental factors contribute to many extremely serious health issues. But even as our bodies rebel against toxins, we continue exposing ourselves to them recklessly, without pausing to consider how our snap decisions might affect our health, or the health of future generations. Most of us feel helpless when confronted with these terrifying realities. We shrug off the health crisis our kids are facing as beyond our individual control. I'm here to tell you that we can take action to improve this situation, and it's much easier than you might think. As consumers, we have the power to control the level of toxins that enter our homes. With a little knowledge, we can give our families a much healthier life. Rethinking how we clean our homes is, to me, the most logical place to begin this process. After all, unlike so many other modern conveniences, we don't use chemical cleaning products to save time or money. We use them because our mothers used them—because, quite simply, we don't know any better.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 04]

*recklessly 무모하게 **shrug off ~을 무시하다, 과소평가하다.

324.

In contrast to a criminal case, where the burden of proof lies with the prosecution and defendants are considered innocent until proven guilty, civil cases can be decided on a "preponderance of evidence." This makes civil cases considerably easier to win than criminal cases when evidence is ambiguous. A number of mitigating factors also are taken into account in determining guilt and assigning penalties in civil cases. Guilt or innocence is based on whether the defendant could reasonably have anticipated and avoided the offense. A "good faith effort" to comply or solve the problem can be a factor. The compliance history is important. Is this a first-time offender or a habitual repeater? Finally, is there evidence of economic benefit to the defendant? That is, did the violator gain personally from the action? If so, it is more likely that willful intent was involved.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 05]

*preponderance 우세 **mitigating factor 정상 참작 요인

325.

A bottle or bag of fertilizer, whether synthetic or organic, usually displays a set of three numbers that look something like this: 6-6-4. These three numbers are called the NPK ratio and refer to the relative proportions of three main nutrients in fertilizers: nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (in that order). Plants require a host of trace minerals and secondary nutrients beyond these, but these are the three biggies. This numbers business can seem like an added chore; however, understanding the numbers on the bag will help you choose the right fertilizer mix for the job. As an example, leafy plants prefer nitrogen-rich fertilizers for growing healthy and green, so choose a mix that shows the first number listed (nitrogen) as the highest. A balanced fertilizer has an equal proportion of all three nutrients and can be used as a general all-purpose fertilizer. No sweat.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 06]

*phosphorus 인 **potassium 칼륨

326.

Overseas Residents' Visits to the UK by Purpose, 1993 to 2013

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 07]

The above graph shows the numbers of overseas residents' visits to the UK by purpose from 1993 to 2013. Holiday visits remained the primary reason for foreign residents' visits to the UK over the past about 20 years. The number of holiday visits made to the UK in 2013 was more than 12 million, the highest number recorded by the survey. Visits to the UK for the three other purposes all grew in 2013 compared with the previous year, with visits to friends or relatives remaining the second most common reason. Business visits by overseas residents continued to show a recovery following 2009's decline, with about 8 million visits in 2013. In 1993, holiday visits were more than twice as many as visits to friends or relatives, and the gap was widening all the time to 2013.

*miscellaneous 종류가 잡다한 것으로 된

327.

Nikias, the Athenian painter, is said to have been so devoted to his art that he could think of nothing else: he would ask his servants if he had bathed or eaten, not being able to remember for himself. He was very rich, and when King Ptolemy of Egypt offered him more than sixty thousand dollars for his picture of Ulysses in the underworld, he refused this great sum, and gave the painting to his native city. Nikias seems to have greatly exalted and respected his art, for he contended that painters should not waste away time and talent on insignificant subjects, but ought rather to choose some grand event, such as a battle or a sea-fight. His figures of women and his pictures of animals, especially those of dogs, were much praised. Nikias outlived Alexander the Great, and saw the beginning of the school of painters to which the great Apelles belonged — that which is called the Hellenic school, in which Greek art reached its highest point.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 08]

*exalt 찬미하다

328.

Weekends of Fall Family Fun at Teron Farm
(Saturdays & Sundays 10 a.m.-5 p.m.)

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 09]

Dates: September 17-November 13

Food: Try fresh pies, pork sandwiches, homemade salads, cider doughnuts and much more!

Pick Your Own: Visitors can pick apples and pumpkins. Each family can take home a basket of apples and two pumpkins picked.

Fun Activities: Pony rides, pumpkin painting, and exploring the Farm Trail are some of the delights that await you each weekend.

Live Music(2 p.m. -4 p.m.)

Every Saturday Teron Farm features live music played by some of the area's best local talent.

Visitor Information

- Rain or shine 10 to 5.
- Parking at the farm.
- Admission fee: \$15(children under 3 are free)
- No outside food, pets, alcohol or coolers are permitted.

**For more information, visit www.wffferon.com or call 557-742-8397.*

329.

Langley Recycling Ambassador Program

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 10]

Are you interested in helping your neighbors gain a better understanding of recycling and waste reduction? The Recycling Ambassador Program may be for you. You will become an expert in recycling and waste reduction.

How the Program Works

- One volunteer is selected from each multi-family residential building in Langley.
- Volunteers are provided with a training workshop.

Activities

- hanging posters
- answering residents' questions
- used clothing exchange
- electronic waste collection
- battery/light bulb collection

How to Become an Ambassador

- Complete the volunteer application form.
- Upon application approval, attend a training session.
- Begin helping your neighbors and the environment.

Ambassadors must be:

- a resident of Langley
- at least 16 years of age

Sign up now!

330.

As much as she loved and admired her grandma, Nora never wanted to be like her. She enjoyed living with her grandma and she especially enjoyed going up into the mountains with her, but what Nora liked most about the mountains was the scenery. She liked the streams stepping down into the hollows and coves, towering tulip trees, big pines and red maples. But Nora never did acquire a taste for wild foods. Nora hated ginseng and, when she got sick, she wanted a doctor and not a cup of hot water flavored with freshly-picked herbs. Her grandma was clinging to the old ways, and Nora had no desire to do that because she knew the old days were done. While her grandma was determined to leave this world the way she'd come into it, Nora was just as determined to make herself into something in the world she'd been brought up in.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 11]

*cove 골짜기

331.

Procedural memory is the type of memory that allows you to remember how to tie your shoelaces or play a guitar without consciously thinking about these activities. After many sessions of practice, your fingers fly through the procedures on autopilot, expertly performing well-tuned actions in a very specific manner. Becoming truly expert at an activity such as playing the piano appears to take on the order of 10,000 hours of practice. That would mean 10 years of practicing more than 2 hours a day! After all of that practice, your fingers move automatically as you think, just as when you're typing or texting on a cell phone. Procedural memories are also very durable, so that skills you learned as a child are still "in there" waiting to be used again. As they say, "Once learned, you never forget how to ride a bicycle."

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 12]

332.

Some people believe that a problem arises if a person becomes angry. This idea is not true. To pass judgment on anger and condemn those who admit to becoming angry is the equivalent of robbing people of their humanness. Disallowing oneself from any part of the human experience weakens the experience in its totality. Sadness gives a reference point that makes happiness more appreciated. Tension can be better understood when compared with relaxation. It is about time we stopped making value judgments about anger. No one has ever gotten in trouble for becoming angry. You could be furious right now, but no one would know it unless you demonstrated some behavior associated with the anger. The belief that anger is bad is so strongly ingrained that people will sometimes deny its existence even when it is spilling out all over the place.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 13]

*ingrained 깊이 몸에 밴

수특 영독

333.

American music is intertwined with music from around the world, so it is neither possible nor desirable to draw firm lines around what "American music" is. It has been said that jazz is distinctly American, yet it has been influenced by music from all parts of the world. Musicians who relocated to the United States, whether escaping from war and persecution or attempting to advance their careers, have also had a profound impact on American music and culture, bringing with them the influences of their home countries and cultures. Composers like Aaron Copland tried to create a distinctly American music, yet his work was influenced by his studies with Nadia Boulanger in Paris; travels to work with composer Carlos Chavez in Mexico and to Africa and Europe; and interests in jazz and other forms of music. American music is not created and does not exist in isolation from other parts of the world.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 14]

334.

Doubling the efficiency of food production per hectare over the last 50 years by a dramatic increase in "efficiency" in producing food (the Green Revolution) did not solve the problem of hunger — it actually made it worse, since it increased the number of people requiring food. In the same way, doubling the area of roads did not solve the problem of traffic — it made it worse, since it encouraged the use of personal vehicles. As more energy-efficient automobiles were developed as a consequence of rising oil prices, American car owners increased their leisure driving. Not only did the number of miles increase, but also the expected performance of cars grew; United states residents are increasingly driving minivans, pick-up trucks, and four-wheel-drive vehicles. More efficient refrigerators have become bigger. In economic terms one can describe these processes as increases in supply boosting the demand.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 15]

335.

As a leader, you should develop an eye for the big picture, which is like knowing whether the team is still operating in the right forest, but at the same time you should keep an eye on the details, which is like knowing which trees to cut in order to get the best results. Remember, you should also nurture the good trees and plant new ones in order to keep the forest in existence. This quality of seeing the whole as well as the individual parts isn't just limited to processes and strategies. You can apply this combined holistic-individual awareness toward all the people involved in an organization, particularly those you work with. It should be possible for you to see the value of the entire organization including its diversity of characters, skills, ages, ethnicities, and perceptions, while you also appreciate every single worker.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 16]

*holistic 전체론적인

336.

Noncontrolling language is communication that is nonevaluative, flexible, and informational. Autonomy-supportive teachers communicate classroom rules, requirements, and expectations with informational and noncontrolling language. Such language avoids rigid, pressuring phrases such as have to and got to. For instance, instead of saying "You must work harder" and hence closing down students' autonomy and communication, the teacher might openly invite the student into the problem-solving situation, saying, "You may want to participate" or "I've noticed that your writing doesn't quite have the same spark it did last week; would you like to talk about it?" In these two examples, the teacher supports both the classroom requirement and the student's autonomy. In contrast, a teacher with a controlling motivating style verbally pushes and pressures students toward compliance without enlisting the student's input or perspective (e.g., "You must improve your spelling.").

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 17]

*autonomy 자율성 **enlist (남의 협력이나 지지를) 요청하다

수특 영독

337.

We define creativity as the ability to reinterpret something by breaking it down into its elements and recombining these elements in a surprising way to achieve some goal. This understanding covers virtually all of the phenomena that we typically think of as creative. In the hands of a composer, the notes of a musical scale can be rearranged to form a melody. A successful entrepreneur can take well-known components, products, or services and recombine them to produce something that no one else sells and everyone wants to buy. Even creative products that seem radically novel can be seen as a reorganization of familiar elements of perception and thought. The most creative poems, symphonies, paintings, inventions, business plans, or personal realizations are composed of a common reservoir of words, musical notes, colors, parts, processes, steps, or emotions.

*entrepreneur 창업가 **reservoir 저장소

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 18]

338.

A mnemonic device that uses imagery is known as 'the method of place.' Here you form an association between something you want to remember and a particular location on a familiar walk. Let's say that you have to present a speech about healthy eating habits in one of your classes and that your speech consists of seven main ideas. You simply imagine yourself taking a very familiar walk. As you pass the first familiar landmark on that walk, you develop an image that somehow connects that familiar landmark to the first point in your speech. For example, the image of a tree with a nest of baby birds could help you remember that you have to begin providing healthy foods when children are young. You continue in this manner until you have developed an image connecting each point in your speech to a landmark. Then, When it's time to present the speech, you simply imagine that you're taking that familiar walk.

*mnemonic 기억을 돕는

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 19]

339.

Some teachers are eager to make immigrant students blend in with others as quickly as possible. They rarely consider the transitional phase these children and families experience while struggling to adjust to the new environment. Rather than accelerating the mainstreaming process, this overzealous approach of the teachers can sometimes have the opposite result. An example of such a negative outcome occurred during the conduct of one set of workshops, which included several Muslim families. Some Muslim girls in the local school wore the traditional headscarves(hijab), while others did not. Some girls expressed to their teachers their wish that they could remove their headscarves like their friends. The teachers encouraged them to remove their scarves at school, suggesting they could replace them before returning home. Shortly thereafter, some of the girls who removed their headscarves were no longer in school. Hence the teachers' eagerness to accelerate the acculturation process only served to abolish the opportunity completely.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 20]

*overzealous 과도하게 열성적인 **acculturation 문화적 적응

340.

Even though virtually all children around the world may engage in prevalent types of play, parental involvement in play differs across cultures. In some cultures, especially in hunting-and-gathering and agricultural village ones, play is regarded as mainly an amusing child activity. Children tend to find play partners among their peers rather than among adult caregivers (e.g., Mayan and the native peoples of the Americas). Parents do not practice direct teaching through play, rather they assist and direct children in group play with their siblings or peers. In contrast, other cultures view parental participation in play as an important developmental activity. In these cultures (e.g., North America), parents are the first and main play partners of children during the first years of life. This is often due to the widespread belief that children learn through play, and that play helps to develop cognitive, social, motor, and affective skills.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 21]

*sibling 형제자매

수특 영독

341.

It is more difficult to do surgery on an overweight dog patient. Landmarks are more difficult to feel. Organs and blood vessels are more difficult to see, and therefore complications are more likely. Surgery gloves are constantly greasy and slippery, so using instruments becomes more difficult. Once the surgery is over, it is also more difficult to make a pretty incision on the skin of an overweight patient. Some surgeons actually postpone surgery until the dog has lost weight, in order to improve the outcome. It may be possible in the case of an elective procedure, but it is obviously not an option in an emergency situation. Recovery after surgery is also affected in overweight and obese animals.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 22]

*incision 절개한 자리 **elective 긴급하지 않은

342.

In a job interview, anyone can offer a self-description full of flattering adjectives, regardless of whether they're true or not. You can say, "I am competent, motivated, reliable, and enthusiastic," but so what? How can you prove it or measure it? Using adjectives to describe your work and yourself is offering only *subjective* data. The best way to describe your skills and qualifications is to cite *objective* data. Describe who you are and what you have accomplished with concrete examples that use facts and figures. If you say, "I am great at raising money," it doesn't have the same "pop" or persuasive currency as if you say, "Last year I raised 1.2 million dollars in revenue selling our two top products." Adjectives weaken your case. Let your achievements and the corresponding results speak for you. The interviewer can then decide if you are "competent, motivated, reliable, and enthusiastic."

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니2회 23]

*revenue 수익, 수입

343.

A graduating class from Princeton University was celebrating their twenty-fifth anniversary. They decided to survey their classmates in a number of areas. One question on the survey asked the graduates to think back twenty-five years, comparing how they were doing currently to the aspirations they held on graduation day twenty-five years earlier. About 40 percent of the graduates stated that they were "pleasantly surprised and happy" about how their lives had turned out. Another 40 percent rated themselves as "content but not surprised" with their station in life. The final 20 percent stated that they were "disappointed" in how their lives had turned out compared to what they had hoped for themselves on graduation day. No big surprises here. Some of us achieve our goals and more, while others of us lag behind what we judge to be our potential. The more interesting finding came from the graduates' responses to a second question on the survey. The question asked, "How many different jobs have you held since graduation?" or "How many different ventures have you launched?" The top 40 percent of the graduates—the ones who had rated themselves as "pleasantly surprised and happy" with their lot in life—had held six or more jobs or launched six or more ventures in those twenty-five years—far more than their colleagues who had rated themselves as either "content but not surprised" or "disappointed" in how their lives had turned out.

[수특 영어독해연습
- 미니2회 24~25]

*lag behind ~에 뒤처지다

수특 영독

344.

Skeeter is a happy, friendly dog belonging to Mr. Howard Spiller of St. Louis. When folks inquire as to his background, Mr. Spiller explains that Skeeter is a Sleeper. "You'll always find him sleeping behind the counter of the store," Mr. Spiller says. And it was not so long ago that Mr. Spiller and his wife were very glad that Skeeter is a sleeper. It all began when Mr. and Mrs. Spiller prepared to close their store late one night. They were counting up the money in the register and scarcely looked up as the front door closed. "Sorry, We're closed for the night," Mr. Spiller said. " We're not buying a thing," said one of the two visitors. Mr. Spiller looked up and into the threatening barrel of a pistol. "Just keep quiet and you won't get hurt," said one of the bandits. His companion began to fill his pockets with the money on the counter. Mr. Spiller involuntarily made a move to protect his hard-earned money and Mrs. Spiller cried out in warning to her husband: "Give it to them." She meant that her husband should not attempt to save the money at the expense of his life. But the sleeping dog behind the counter understood the alarm in her voice as a command to attack the robbers. And he didn't wait for the command to be repeated. In a flash, the gentle, friendly Skeeter was transformed into a howling fury as the safety of his home was threatened. He flung himself at the nearest of the bandits with bared fangs flashing—biting, snarling, growling—as the panicky bandits attempted to beat him off with the pistols in their flailing arms. Skeeter flung himself at their arms, then next at their feet, nipping and biting, and barking, and never giving the men a chance to set themselves against his attack. Mr. and Mrs. Spiller watched in amazement as the frightened bandits beat a retreat to the door. They flung out of the door. Skeeter had completely expelled them. The commotion he raised had made the robbery impossible because people were gathering outside Mr. Spiller's store. The bandits found out the truth of the proverb that "it's best to let sleeping dogs lie,"—or sleep.

*barrel 총열 *snarl 으르렁거리다 **flail (팔다리틀) 마구 흔들다

*bandit 강도 **commotion 소란, 소동

[수특 영어독해연습
- 미니2회 26~28]

345.

Dear Parents,

Our school's leadership team has worked hard this summer to help us continue the tradition of excellence here at Utopia Elementary School. Our goal is to continually improve our ability to meet the needs of all students and to increase our ability to effectively communicate with parents. Although we have made gains in our students' academic performance over the years, we are not satisfied if any of our students do not meet high standards. We are therefore meeting with parents, students, and staff this summer to identify specific goals in the areas of student achievement, school climate, and parent communication. Our meetings will take place from July 18 through July 22. We have enclosed an agenda for the meetings for the week. Please feel free to call the school at (234) 456-7890 to RSVP if you would like to attend on any day.

Sincerely,
Tom Brown
Principal

*RSVP 회답 주시기 바랍니다(=répondez s'il vous plaît)

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 01]

346.

When teachers work in isolation, they tend to see the world through one set of eyes-their own. The fact that there might be someone somewhere in the same building or district who may be more successful at teaching this or that subject or lesson is lost on teachers who close the door and work their way through the school calendar virtually alone. In the absence of a process that allows them to benchmark those who do things better or at least differently, teachers are left with that one perspective – their own. I taught various subjects under the social studies umbrella and had very little idea of how my peers who taught the same subject did what they did. The idea of meeting regularly to compare notes, plan common assessments, and share what we did well never occurred to us. Rather, we spent much time in the social studies office complaining about a lack of time and playing the blame game.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 02]

수특 영독

347.

My friends were all very please for my achievement. Most of them couldn't believe it! After all of the ups and downs, close calls and near misses, I had finally made it to the top of the tree. It felt good, and the Amnesia Opening Party 2010 was my first chance to shine. I was given my headphones and microphone and was set up in the DJ box on the terrace. The live broadcast began and I smashed it, probably because I was trying extra hard to impress, much to my manager's delight. The messages came in from all over the world; from California to Croatia and everywhere in between! We were broadcasting of FM radio, on Sonica's website and Amnesia's website, on Sonica's Mobile App and Amnesia's Mobile App too. The show was very popular and I had listeners all over the world. It was a great start to what going to be a very interesting season!

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 03]

348.

Children develop a basic a sense of who they are from their family caregivers. A child also gains accepted norms for thinking, feeling, and behaving from family members. Sometimes well-meaning parents cultivate negative self-concepts in children. Some literature suggests that parents are the most important influences on a child's development, yet variations in parenting approach depend on the culture. Specifically a child's positive self-esteem is fostered by parents who respond in a firm, consistent, and warm manner. High parental support and parental monitoring are related to greater self-esteem and lower risk behaviors. For example, in Mexican American adolescents perceived parental educational involvement combined with their perceived acculturation and self-esteem significantly affect their aspirations and achievement. Parents who are harsh, inconsistent, or have low self-esteem themselves often behave in ways that foster negative shelf-concepts in their children. Positive communication and social support foster self-esteem and well-being in adolescence.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 04]

*foster 기르다 **acculturation 문화적 적응

349.

A good way to understand the story invention process is to observe it firsthand. Unfortunately, when people create a new story, we have difficulty knowing exactly how they found the various pieces of the story they are telling. We cannot easily know what has been invented out of thin air and what has been adapted from prior experiences or other stories. We can reasonably assume, however, that true creation can hardly exist with respect to stories. Every story we tell has to have its basis in something that we have already experienced. Of course, the better we are at telling stories, the better we are giving them the appearance of being complete fiction. This can mean that even we as tellers see the story as fictional, not realizing the adaptation process that we ourselves have used. Even stories that are pure fantasy are adaptations of more realistic stories where certain constraints of the real world are relaxed.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 05]

350.

Future food security now depends on raising water productivity not only in agriculture but in all sectors of the economy - ranging from more water-efficient household appliances to more water-efficient irrigation systems. Of all the policy steps to raise water that will reflect its value to society. Because water policies evolved in an earlier age, when water was relatively abundant, the world today is sadly lacking in policies that reflect reality. Raising the price of water to reflect its value would affect decisions involving its use at all levels and in all sectors. To be successful, the price should go up in concert with what some countries describe as "lifeline rates," where individual residences get the amount of water needed to satisfy basic needs at an easily affordable price. But once water consumption exceeds this minimum needs level, then the costs would escalate, thus encouraging investment in water efficiency.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 06]

수특 영독

351.

The above graph shows how American students used technology while at school in 2011. While nearly 70 percent of 9th-12th graders used technology to create presentation and media, almost 60 percent of 3rd-5th graders used technology to play educational games. Also, 6th-8th graders most frequently used to create presentation and media, and least frequently used it to conduct virtual experiments. When it came to using technology to take tests online, the percentage of 9th-12th graders was the same as that of 6th-8th graders. The percentage gap between 6th-8th graders and 3rd-5th graders was largest in creating presentation and media.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 07]

352.

Jill Craigie began her career as a journalist and then worked as scriptwriter of documentaries for the British Council during World WarⅡ. Later she moved on to Two Cities Films, where she was offered the chance to write and direct documentaries, such as *Out of Chaos* (1944) and *The Way We Live* (1946). In 1948, Craigie formed her own production company, Outlook Films, and began planning to make *Blue Scar* (1949). The film is her only work that is not a documentary, instead a highly critical story about the life of a working-class Welsh mining family, set in the years of the nationalization of the coal industry. *Blue Scar* was censored and initially denied exhibition. A nationwide groundswell of public opinion, however, called for the release of *Blue Scar*, and it was finally to nonfiction with the 1951 documentary *To Be a Woman*, which argues for equal pay for equal work.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 08]

*groundswell (여론의) 고조

353.

Name the Seed Library Contest

[수특 영어독해연습 -미니3회 09]

The Nielone Library presents the grand opening of a seed library! But what should we call it? It's up to YOU!

Submit Entries

*June 1st-30th

*Come by the library or visit our website to submit your entry.

The final selection will be made by the seed library volunteer group. The top five choices will be made available for voting.

Vote

*July 1st-31st on our website

The winner will be announced August 3rd on our website. The winner will receive a prize basket, full of gardening tools!

We are growing our communities, one seed at a time...

Nielone Library

316 W Grand Ave

www.Nielonelib.org

수특 영독

354.

Madison University Desing School's 30th Anniversary Poster Exhibition

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 10]

July 1-July 31, 2016 at the National Design Center

· This year, 2016, marks the 30th anniversary of Madison University Design School. As part of a month-long celebration and series of vents commemorating the 30years, we asked 30 design professionals to each create a poster for the festivities.

· This 30th anniversary exhibition is your chance to see the posters of famous design professionals in person and make a purchase on the spot! The exhibition is free and open to the public.

· Posters will be available for sale only in the gallery. (Online purchase is not available.) The proceeds will be donated to charity.

Hours

- Monday through Thursday: 11:00 a.m.- 6:00 p.m.
- Friday: 11:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

*commemorate 기념하다

355.

An individual's perception of risk is culturally determined. The view taken by the community in which the person lives, and the experience that the individual has of the hazard itself, are critical. The cultural environment is important because it provides the overall setting within which the risk is interpreted. For example, a person living in a very strong religious community may be more likely to view the hazard as an unmanageable 'act of God.' Past experience is important because people with personal knowledge of previous hazard events tend to have more accurate views regarding the probability of future occurrences. So, for example, people moving from rural areas to live in urban slums on the margins of large cities may be more vulnerable to landslides because they are not aware of the threats that such slopes pose.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 11]

*vulnerable 취약한

356.

In late 2002, wood shop teacher Fred Sotcher began to tremble in his classroom at John Montgomery Elementary School in San Jose, CA. He thought that he was chilled and so he put on a heavy shirt. He also assured his students that he was OK. Daniel Rivas, age 11, did not believe him. Daniel telephoned the front office to report that his teacher was seriously ill. At first, the front office did not believe him, but Daniel stayed on the phone, insisting that his teacher needed help. The school nurse checked on Mr. Sotcher, and quickly an ambulance arrived to take him to a hospital to be treated for a major infection. Mr. Sotcher believes that Daniel saved his life. He said, "I was very impressed with the fact that he refused to listen to me and he refused to listen to the office. For a sixth-grader, the office represents authority. And he had the courage to challenge that authority."

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 12]

357.

The Greeks may have borrowed heavily from Egypt in order to arrive at their first full-sized, free-standing figures. But the schematic principles of Egyptian practice were not transplanted. On the contrary: instead of working from grids and fixed mental images, Greek artists turned directly to the actual or intended subjects of their representation. Of course, not all these objects were visible. The poets could weave tales about many-headed monsters, but illustrating them remained a task for the imagination. But the gods on high, the heroes of the past, and contemporary patrons all shared the same essential form - that of the human body. To represent such subjects, to create a virtual reality with art, required Greek artists to depart from convention and use their eyes. So they did.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 13]

*schematic 도식적인 **grid 격자, 쇠창살

수특 영독

358.

Remembering is absolutely essential for understanding music. At any particular moment, only one millisecond of a piece of music can be heard. What was sounded before that millisecond exists only in your memory. What will be heard in future moments can only be a guess based on what was heard previously. It's not like that with what you see. An entire painting or piece of sculpture can be seen in a second or two. If memory were made an essential part of looking at a painting, it might be something like this: An unfamiliar picture is covered except for one thin vertical opening. You can see the picture only as that opening moves across the painting from one side to the other. Your comprehension of the picture would result from: your memory of what you've seen, the tiny portion you could see at the millisecond, and your guess about what would be revealed in succeeding moments. Would this be a difficult way to see a picture? Definitely! But that is the way music is perceived, and that is why memory is so important in listening to music.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 14]

359.

Social identities come to the fore when they are salient to the situation. In an inter-group conflict, membership of the various groups can become regarded as so important that it colours all of the interactions between the people concerned. But that doesn't have to be the case. There are numerous cases of people belonging to opposing sides in armed conflicts being able to co-operate and interact together as a result of a special situation — from accounts of soldiers in World War I giving Christmas presents to one another, to guerrillas being prepared to help people in serious distress even if they have come from the other side. The capacity for co-operation and helping doesn't entirely disappear in anyone, and it can be brought out by rendering the hostile 'us-and-them' boundaries far less important.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 15]

*come to the fore 부각되다 **salient 가장 중요한, 가장 두드러진

360.

One of the most important goals you can have in the transition from high school to college is to sample widely from the academic offerings at your college. Even the most elite prep schools do not have the range of departments found at most colleges. Your high school probably didn't have a sociologist or an anthropologist on the faculty. But your ignorance about their disciplines, just from lack of exposure to them, could cost you. For all you know, you'd be a happy and successful anthropology major, but since you don't know what that means, you don't bother exploring it. So, when you arrive on campus, make it a point to learn about unfamiliar areas and disciplines, perhaps through open houses. You might find an academic home you never knew was there.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 16]

*prep school 사립 고등학교

361.

When people cut back on carbohydrates (or processed foods or whatever), they usually end up consuming fewer calories — even when they're not trying to restrict their calorie intake. For example, a study found that people who followed a strict low-carb diet but were otherwise allowed to eat as much as they wanted ended up reducing their calorie intake by about the same amount as people who were consciously restricting their calories. There are a couple of things going on here. First, when people have a limited variety of foods to choose from, they tend to eat less than they do when presented with a lot of options. Secondly, when people avoid carbohydrates, they generally increase their intake of protein and fat. Because these nutrients are digested more slowly than carbohydrates, meals that are higher in protein and fat tend to keep you satisfied longer than meals that are high in carbohydrates. As a result, people who cut back on carbs often report that they aren't as hungry between meals — and may snack less.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 17]

*low-carb diet 저탄수화물 다이어트

수특 영독

362.

Besides being places where animals can breed and scientists can study, zoos are the only places where most people can watch, hear, smell, and meet rare animals in living color. All the television shows, museum dioramas, and encyclopedias in the world can't match the chemistry that occurs when animals and people look into each other's eyes. This chemistry works its own magic, touching people's hearts in a way that lasts. For many children, a trip to the zoo is their first real encounter with the animals they have read about, sung about, and drawn since their earliest years. The fact that animals figure so prominently in children's fables as well as in mythology, art, and language says volumes about our connection to wild creatures. At the zoo, myth becomes reality, and the connection is reaffirmed in a new way.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 18]

*diorama (박물관의) 입체 모형 **reaffirm 재차 확인하다

363.

Despite many changes in the camping world in the last 150 years, most camps still embrace the natural environment as a vital aspect of their programs. In fact, one of the reasons that overnight camps became so popular was that parents in the city wanted their children to get a taste of wholesome country living. If you look through Camping Magazine or a selection of camp brochures, you're sure to see photographs of smiling kids in front of pristine lakes, tall trees, or majestic mountains. One reason these settings have remained popular spots for day and overnight camps is because of kids' dwindling contact with beautiful natural environments. Despite the many benefits of electronic technology, the virtual world has, for many children, eclipsed the natural world.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 19]

*pristine 자연 그대로의 **eclipse 가리다

364.

The final major step in seed evolution occurred when a few gymnosperms learned to cover up. They did it in much the same way people do after a bath, and for similar reasons. At three years old, my son Noah still uses the blue plastic tub we bought when he was an infant. He can climb out on his own now, but when he does I wrap him up immediately in a big fluffy towel. I do this not out of some disgust of nudity, but because his little naked body seems so vulnerable. For me, it triggers an instinctive parental response to protect and nurture. While plants don't run around making conscious decisions about towels, the same evolutionary drive led one line of gymnosperms to wrap their naked seeds, folding up the underlying leaf to enclose the developing egg. Botanists call this chamber the carpel and the plants that have one are known as angiosperms, Latin for "seeds in a vessel."

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 20]

*gymnosperm 겉씨식물 **carpel 심피(씨가 생성되는 부분)

***angiosperm 속씨식물

365.

When it comes to cooking, cider vinegar is the most useful vinegar. You can use it in pickling, one of the most popular uses of vinegar. Cider vinegar comes from crushed apples. If you're making it yourself, it's best made with hard cider. This is also the vinegar that is most commonly available in markets as both organic and nonorganic. The organic option offers the mostly anecdotal evidence of being good for digestion. And many people believe that a daily tablespoon of organic cider vinegar, usually diluted with water and honey, will help with weight loss. The question of whether it really works is debatable, but if you are going to drink cider vinegar the important thing is to dilute it. This is true with all vinegars. If you don't dilute them, you can get a painful burn in your throat.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 21]

*cider vinegar 사과즙 (발효) 식품 **anecdotal 일화적인

수특 영독

366.

Memory, experiences, intelligence, and cultural background all affect the way a color's impact can vary from individual to individual. This is not to say that the color will be perceived differently by the eye, but that its psychological perception will mean different things to different people. In most Western cultures, for example, black is associated with death, but in China and India white is regarded as a symbol of death. In America and many Western cultures, a bride usually wears white, as white is deemed a bridal or wedding color. In China, however, a bride is attired in red. The mailboxes on the streets of the United States are blue, but in Sweden the mailboxes are red. An American tourist in Sweden might have a more difficult time finding a site to send postcards home because of the color change from the familiar blue to red.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 22]

*be attired in ~로 차려입다

367.

Stress is a hot topic in American culture today. Its popularity stems from the need to get a handle on this condition — to deal with stress effectively enough so as to lead a "normal" and happy life. But dealing with stress is a process, not an outcome. Many people's attitudes, influenced by their rushed lifestyles and expectations of immediate gratification, reflect the need to eradicate stress rather than to manage, reduce, or control their perceptions of it. As a result, stress never really goes away; it just reappears with a new face. The results can and do cause harm, including bodily damage. Studies now indicate that between 70 and 80 percent of all disease is strongly related to, if not directly associated with, stress. So-called lifestyle diseases, such as cancer and coronary heart disease, are leading causes of death; both seem to have direct links to the stress response.

[수특 영어독해연습 - 미니3회 23]

*gratification 욕구 충족, 만족 **eradicate 뿌리 뽑다, 근절하다

***coronary 관상동맥의

368.

[수특 영어독해연습
- 미니3회 24~25]

Visualization is seeing the words of a text as mental images. It is a significant factor that sets proficient readers apart from low-achieving ones. Studies have shown that the ability to generate vivid images while reading strongly correlates with a person's comprehension of text. However, research has also revealed that 20 percent of all children do not visualize or experience sensory images when reading. These children are thus handicapped in their ability to comprehend text, and they are usually the students who avoid and dislike reading because they never connect to text in a personal, meaningful way.

Active visualization can completely engross a reader in text. You have experienced this when you just could not put a book down and you stayed up all night just to finish it. Skilled readers automatically weave their own memories into text as they read to make personalized, lifelike images. In fact, every person develops a unique interpretation of any text. This personalized reading experience explains why most people prefer a book to its movie.

Visualization is not static; unlike photographs, these are "movies in the mind." Mental images must constantly be modified to incorporate new information as it is disclosed by the text. Therefore, your students must learn how to revise their images if they encounter information that requires them to do so.

*engross 몰두하게 하다

수특 영독

369.

One time, Peter was privileged to purchase a name-brand video player/recorder for his son. As he arrived home with his purchase, he eagerly anticipated the exciting process of installing this wonder of technology. His son joined him as he sat on the floor of his living room to open this new treasure for his home. With unrestricted haste, he ripped open the carton and pulled out the machine from its Styrofoam packing, ignoring the manual booklet that fell to the floor beside him. Then, using the basic knowledge he had obtained from others whom he had observed installing similar machines, he proceeded to show his skill and wisdom in front of his son. After connecting a few wires and turning a few switches, he was ready to test his expertise. He took a videocassette, placed it in the machine, turned on the television, and bingo — play. As the picture appeared on the screen, he felt a sense of pride and personal accomplishment. Turning to his son, he said, "There it is; we're in business." They sat and watched for a while; then something occurred that changed Peter's life forever. The inquisitive nature of his young son began to work. He drew closer to the video machine, pointed to the row of 12 buttons, and asked, "What are they for, Dad?" In his attempt to show his fatherly wisdom and adult advantage in knowledge, he leaned forward and examined the buttons. He quickly realized that he was unable to explain any of the functions indicated by the buttons except those of pause, rewind, stop, and play. He found himself exposing his ignorance to his young son. This incident taught him a lesson that day. Since he had ignored the manufacturer's manual and refused to read and follow the instructions contained therein, he was unable to utilize, maximize, and fully appreciate the full potential of the product. He was settling for less than full capacity.

[수특 영어독해연습
- 미니3회 26~28]

XRYS

연계^的분석